Lesson 07 Demo 06

Connecting Docker with SSHs for Networking

Objective: To set up Docker networking and SSH integration for seamless communication and connectivity in a containerized environment

Tools required: Docker configuration

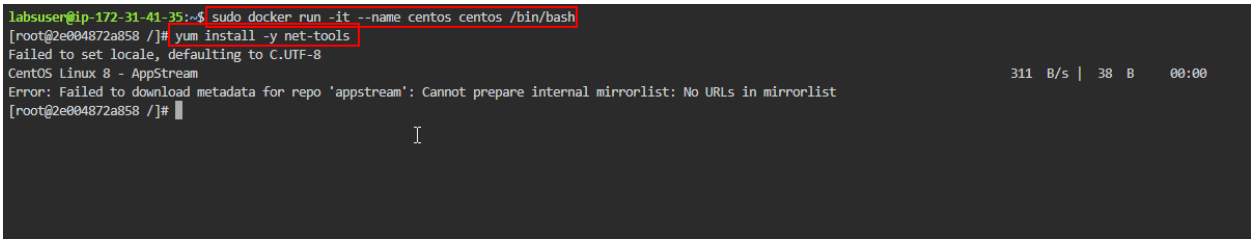
Prerequisites: Ubuntu configuration and Docker

Steps to be followed:

1. Create a container and commit it
2. Create a bridge network and find its IP address
3. Connect the network from another SSH server

Step 1: Create a container and commit it

1.1 Create a CentOS Docker container and install net-tools using the following commands:
sudo docker run -it --name centos centos /bin/bash
yum install -y net-tools



Note: In the above step, you will face an error because CentOS Linux 8 reached its end of life (EOL) on December 31st, 2021, implying no further official development support. To update CentOS Linux, switch mirrors to vault.centos.org or consider upgrading to CentOS stream.

1.2 Execute the following commands to fix the error in the previous step:

cd /etc/yum.repos.d/
sed -i 's/mirrorlist/#mirrorlist/g' /etc/yum.repos.d/CentOS-*
sed -i 's|#baseurl=http://mirror.centos.org|baseurl=http://vault.centos.org|g' /etc/yum.repos.d/CentOS-*
yum update -y

```
[root@2e004872a858 /]# cd /etc/yum.repos.d/
[root@2e004872a858 yum.repos.d]# sed -i 's/mirrorlist/#mirrorlist/g' /etc/yum.repos.d/CentOS-*
[root@2e004872a858 yum.repos.d]# sed -i 's|#baseurl=http://mirror.centos.org|baseurl=http://vault.centos.org|g' /etc/yum.repos.d/CentOS-*
[root@2e004872a858 yum.repos.d]# yum update -y
Failed to set locale, defaulting to C.UTF-8
CentOS Linux 8 - AppStream                                      26 MB/s | 8.4 MB     00:00
CentOS Linux 8 - BaseOS                                         22 MB/s | 4.6 MB     00:00
CentOS Linux 8 - Extras                                        101 kB/s |  10 kB     00:00
Dependencies resolved.
================================================================================
 Package                 Architecture        Version                 Repository      Size
================================================================================
Upgrading:
 bash                    x86_64              4.4.20-2.el8            baseos         1.5 M
 bind-export-libs        x86_64              32:9.11.26-6.el8        baseos         1.1 M
 binutils                x86_64              2.30-108.el8_5.1        baseos         5.8 M
 ca-certificates         noarch              2021.2.50-80.0.el8_4    baseos         390 k
 centos-gpg-keys         noarch              1:8-3.el8               baseos          12 k
```

1.3 Navigate to the root directory using the **cd** command as shown in the screenshot below:

```
Installed:
  crypto-policies-scripts-20210617-1.gitc776d3e.el8.noarch  diffutils-3.6-6.el8.x86_64          elfutils-debuginfod-client-0.185-1.el8.x86_64
  file-5.33-20.el8.x86_64                                   gettext-0.19.8.1-17.el8.x86_64      gettext-libs-0.19.8.1-17.el8.x86_64
  glibc-langpack-en-2.28-164.el8.x86_64                     grub2-common-1:2.02-106.el8.noarch  grub2-tools-1:2.02-106.el8.x86_64
  grub2-tools-minimal-1:2.02-106.el8.x86_64                 grubby-8.40-42.el8.x86_64           hardlink-1:1.3-6.el8.x86_64
  kbd-2.0.4-10.el8.x86_64                                   kbd-legacy-2.0.4-10.el8.noarch      kbd-misc-2.0.4-10.el8.noarch
  kpartx-0.8.4-17.el8.x86_64                                libbpf-0.4.0-1.el8.x86_64           libcroco-0.6.12-4.el8_2.1.x86_64
  libevent-2.1.8-5.el8.x86_64                               libgomp-8.5.0-4.el8_5.x86_64        libxkbcommon-0.9.1-1.el8.x86_64
  memstrack-0.1.11-1.el8.x86_64                             openssl-1:1.1.1k-5.el8_5.x86_64     openssl-pkcs11-0.4.10-2.el8.x86_64
  os-prober-1.74-9.el8.x86_64                               pigz-2.4-4.el8.x86_64               platform-python-pip-9.0.3-20.el8.noarch
  python3-unbound-1.7.3-17.el8.x86_64                       rpm-plugin-systemd-inhibit-4.14.3-19.el8.x86_64  shared-mime-info-1.9-3.el8.x86_64
  trousers-0.3.15-1.el8.x86_64                              trousers-lib-0.3.15-1.el8.x86_64    unbound-libs-1.7.3-17.el8.x86_64
  which-2.21-16.el8.x86_64                                  xkeyboard-config-2.28-1.el8.noarch

Complete!
[root@2e004872a858 yum.repos.d]# cd ..
[root@2e004872a858 etc]# cd ..
[root@2e004872a858 /]#
```

1.4 Check the IP address and hostname

ip addr

cat /etc/hosts

hostname

```
Complete!
[root@2e004872a858 yum.repos.d]# cd ..
[root@2e004872a858 etc]# cd ..
[root@2e004872a858 /]# ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
4: eth0@if5: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group default
    link/ether 02:42:ac:11:00:02 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff link-netnsid 0
    inet 172.17.0.2/16 brd 172.17.255.255 scope global eth0
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@2e004872a858 /]# cat /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1       localhost
::1     localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
172.17.0.2      2e004872a858
[root@2e004872a858 /]# hostname
2e004872a858
[root@2e004872a858 /]#
```

Note: Type **exit** and press the **enter** key

1.5 Commit the container to an image using the following commands as shown in the screenshot below:

sudo docker commit centos centos-net

sudo docker images

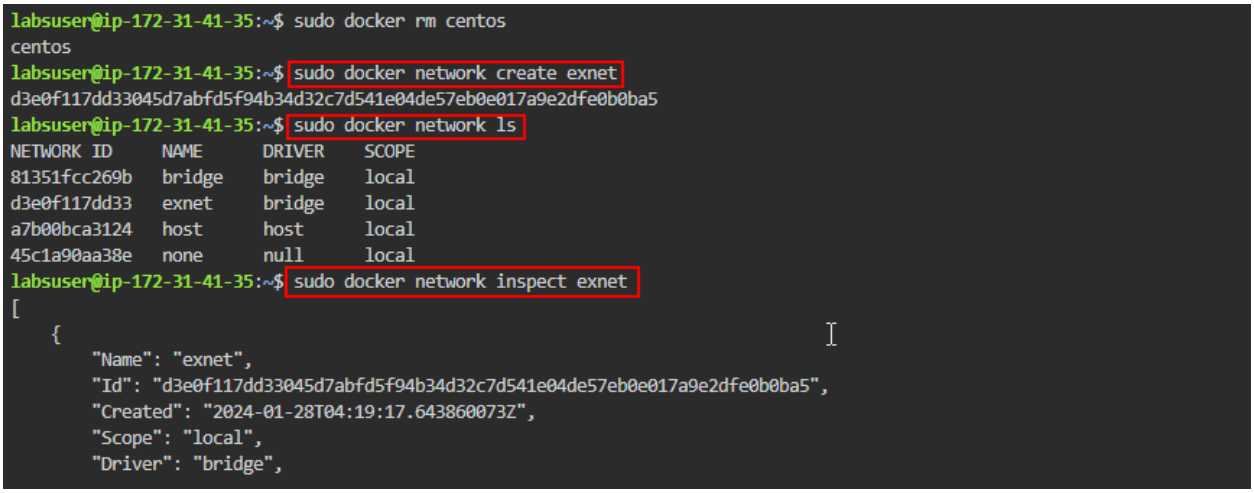
sudo docker rm centos

```
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
172.17.0.2      2e004872a858
[root@2e004872a858 /]# hostname
2e004872a858
[root@2e004872a858 /]# exit
exit
labsuser@ip-172-31-41-35:~$ docker commit centos centos-net
permission denied while trying to connect to the Docker daemon socket at unix:///var/run/docker.sock: Post "http://%2Fvar%2Frun%2Fdocker.sock/v1.24/commit?author=&comment
=&container=centos&repo=centos-net&tag=latest": dial unix /var/run/docker.sock: connect: permission denied
labsuser@ip-172-31-41-35:~$ sudo docker commit centos centos-net
sha256:1ea548a9206cc5886dcc29f72dfa60af57703acfe5dd561e3d1d9f26086cdb26
labsuser@ip-172-31-41-35:~$ sudo docker images
REPOSITORY   TAG       IMAGE ID       CREATED             SIZE
centos-net   latest    1ea548a9206c   About a minute ago   534MB
centos       latest    5d0da3dc9764   2 years ago          231MB
labsuser@ip-172-31-41-35:~$ sudo docker rm centos
centos
labsuser@ip-172-31-41-35:~$
```

Step 2: Create a bridge network and find its IP address

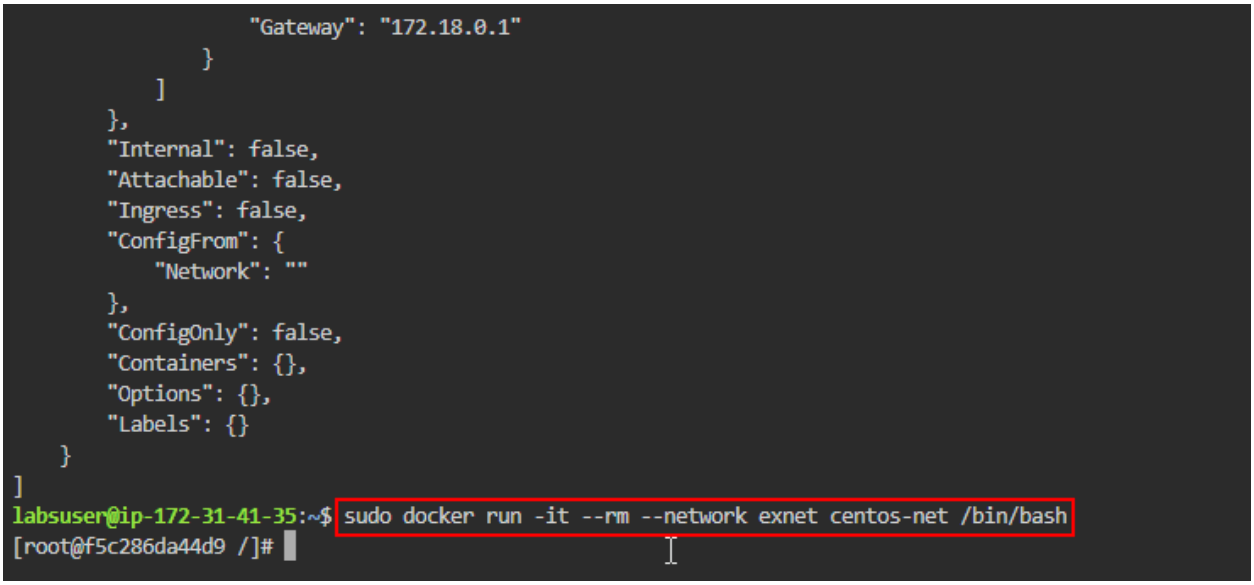
2.1 Execute the following commands to create, list, and inspect a network named **exnet**:

sudo docker network create exnet
sudo docker network ls
sudo docker network inspect exnet



2.2 Execute the following command to run the CentOS container using the new network:

sudo docker run -it --rm --network exnet centos-net /bin/bash



2.3 Check the IP address and hostname

ip addr

cat /etc/hosts

hostname

```
        "Labels": {}
    }
]
labsuser@ip-172-31-41-35:~$ sudo docker run -it --rm --network exnet centos-net /bin/bash
[root@f5c286da44d9 /]# ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
7: eth0@if8: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group default
    link/ether 02:42:ac:12:00:02 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff link-netnsid 0
    inet 172.18.0.2/16 brd 172.18.255.255 scope global eth0
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@f5c286da44d9 /]# cat /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1       localhost
::1     localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
172.18.0.2      f5c286da44d9
[root@f5c286da44d9 /]# hostname
f5c286da44d9
[root@f5c286da44d9 /]#
```

Note: Type **exit** and press the **enter** key

2.4 Execute the following command to start a new container using the default network:

sudo docker run -it --rm --name centos centos-net /bin/bash

```
[root@f5c286da44d9 /]# cat /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1       localhost
::1     localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
172.18.0.2      f5c286da44d9
[root@f5c286da44d9 /]# hostname
f5c286da44d9
[root@f5c286da44d9 /]# exit
exit
labsuser@ip-172-31-41-35:~$ docker run -it --rm --name centos centos-net /bin/bash
docker: permission denied while trying to connect to the Docker daemon socket at unix:///var/run/docker.sock: Post "http://%2Fvar%2Frun%2Fdocker.sock/v1.24/containers/cre
ate?name=centos": dial unix /var/run/docker.sock: connect: permission denied.
See 'docker run --help'.
labsuser@ip-172-31-41-35:~$ sudo docker run -it --rm --name centos centos-net /bin/bash
[root@ded130a49485 /]#
```

2.5 Check the IP address and hostname

ip addr

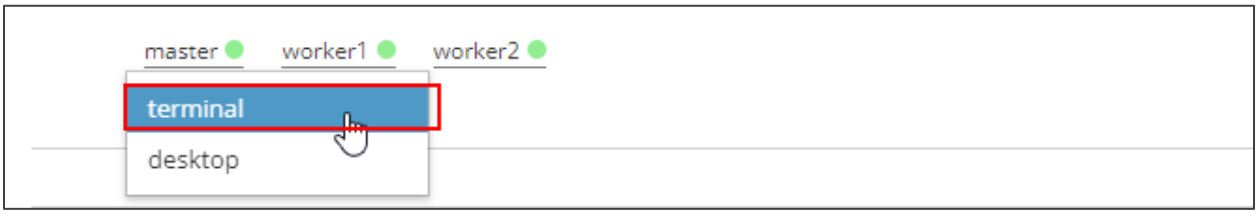
cat /etc/hosts

hostname

```
labsuser@ip-172-31-41-35:~$ sudo docker run -it --rm --name centos centos-net /bin/bash
[root@ded130a49485 /]# ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
9: eth0@if10: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group default
    link/ether 02:42:ac:11:00:02 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff link-netnsid 0
    inet 172.17.0.2/16 brd 172.17.255.255 scope global eth0
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@ded130a49485 /]# cat /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1       localhost
::1     localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
172.17.0.2      ded130a49485
[root@ded130a49485 /]# hostname
ded130a49485
[root@ded130a49485 /]#
```

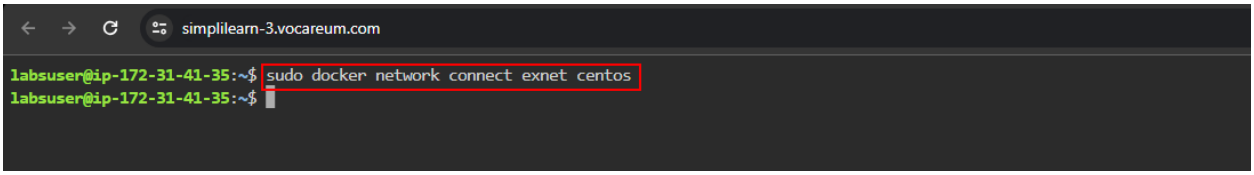
Step 3: Connect the network from another SSH server

3.1 Click on the **master** button and then select the **terminal** option



3.2 Execute the following command in the second SSH terminal to connect the network to the container:

sudo docker network connect exnet centos

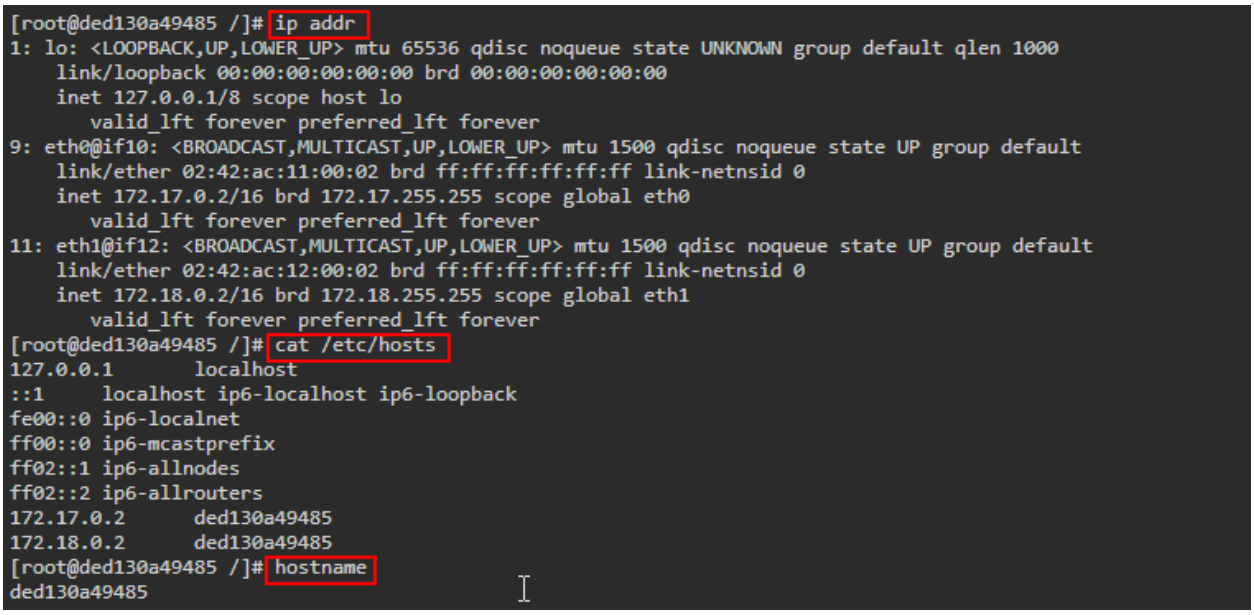


3.3 Navigate to the running container and verify the IP address as shown in the screenshot below:

ip addr

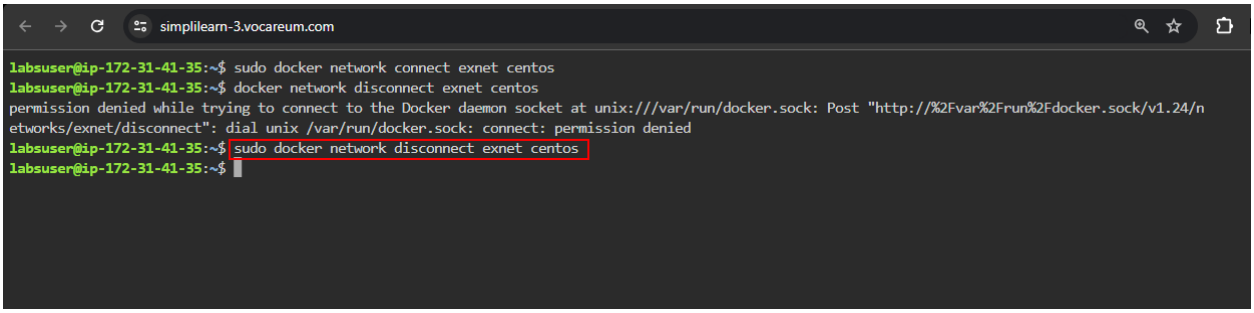
cat /etc/hosts

hostname



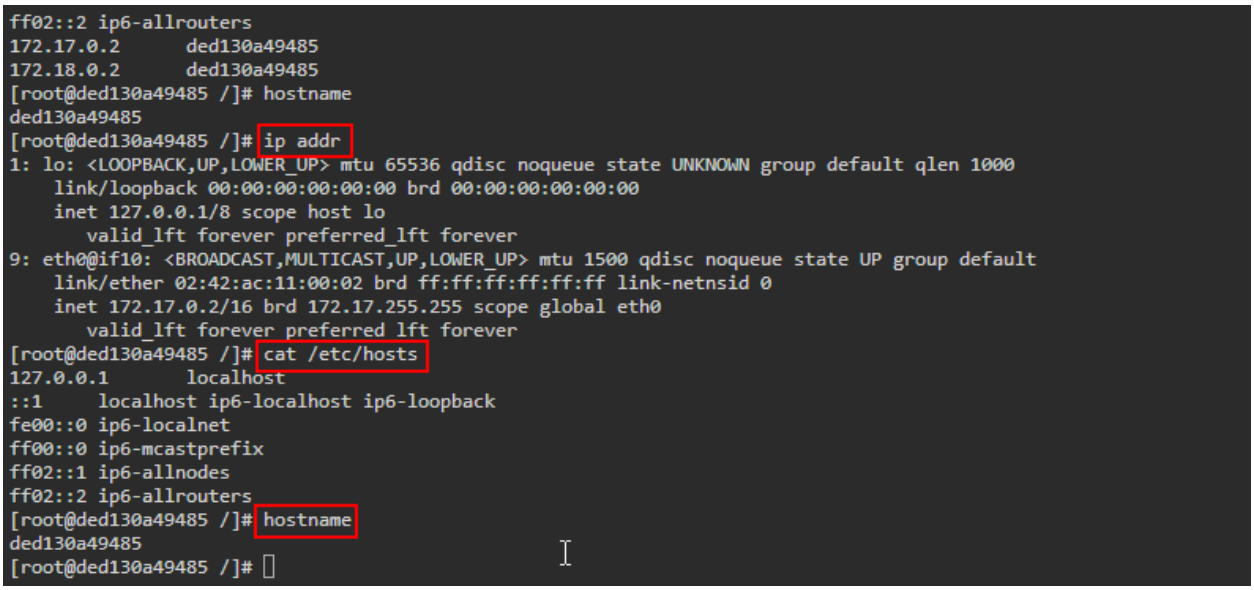
3.4 Execute the following command in the second SSH terminal to disconnect the network to the container:

docker network disconnect exnet centos



3.5 Navigate to the running container and verify the IP address as shown in the screenshot below:

ip addr
cat /etc/hosts
hostname



Note: Type **exit** and press the **enter** key

By following these steps, you have successfully set up Docker networking and SSH integration to facilitate seamless communication and connectivity within your containerized environment.