

Workshop

# Docker

For Software Developers



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**time cockpit**  
Saves the day.

# Your Host

## Rainer Stropek

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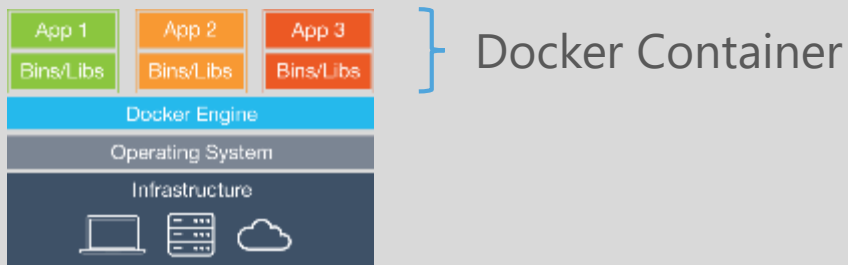
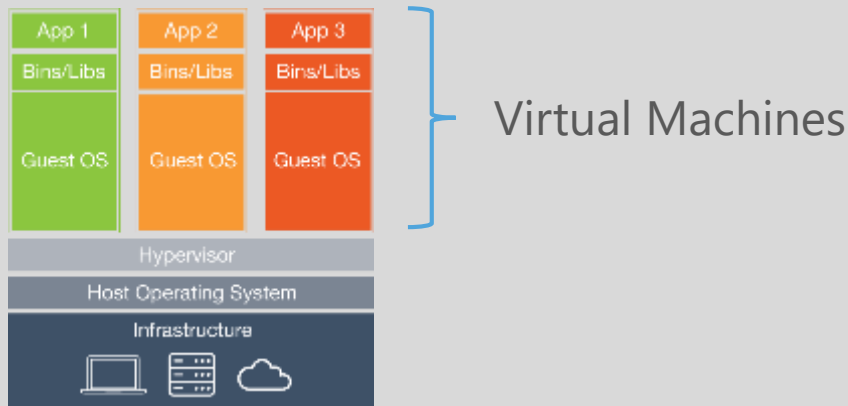
## Contact

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# What is Docker?

Introduction



# What is Docker?

Virtual machines vs. Docker

Each VM runs its own guest operating system

Containers reuse the host operating system

Containers run in user space

Not a total replacement of classical hypervisors or config management tools

# What's Docker?

## Container virtualization

Container run in user space and use kernel of host

Has been existing in Linux for quite a while

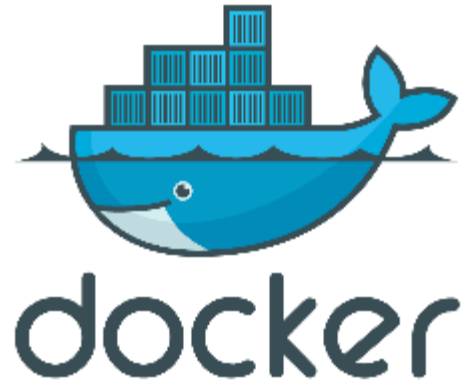
Docker builds on Linux Containers (LXC) and makes it easy to use and consume

## Advantages?

Fast, small, and agile (e.g. Docker in Docker)

## Disadvantages?

Security (less isolated)



# Docker's Technical Components

Linux container format (`libcontainer`)

## Isolation layers

Filesystem – each container has its own filesystem (layered, copy-on-write)

Processes – each container has its own process environment

Network – separate virtual network interfaces

Resources – individually allocated CPUs, memory

## Logging

STDOUT, STDERR, STDIN are logged for analysis purposes

## Interactive shell

Pseudo-tty attached to STDIN

# What's Docker?

Command line tool, REST services

Docker client can manage remote Docker daemon

Container packaging format

Dockerfiles for image creation from source code

Version management for images

Images can be based on images

Docker Hub: Platform to exchange images and Dockerfiles

Publishing on Docker Hub is not in scope of this talk

# What to Use Docker For?

## Make dev/test/prod-cycle more productive

Developers build containers, not apps  
Containerize build-, test- and CI-tools

## Segregation of duties

Dev cares for app running in container, ops cares for managing containers

## Microservices

Isolate services  
Consistency across stages (dev/test/prod)

## Test even complex environments locally

Containers are lightweight → run on rather small dev boxes



# Docker Tools

Introduction

# Docker and Microsoft

## Docker Toolbox

Docker environment for Windows and Mac incl. VirtualBox

Docker Machine: Support for [Hyper-V](#) and [Microsoft Azure](#)

## Container virtualization in Windows

Announced for next version of Windows Server

[Windows Containers Quick Start](#)

## Use Azure to play with Docker

Existing VM image (Docker on Ubuntu server) in Azure marketplace

Use Docker container to run Azure tools (e.g. <https://hub.docker.com/r/microsoft/azure-cli/>)

# Visual Studio DevOps Tooling

## Docker Extension for Visual Studio Code

<https://code.visualstudio.com/Docs/languages/dockerfile>

## Visual Studio 2015 Tools for Docker

<https://visualstudiogallery.msdn.microsoft.com/0f5b2caa-ea00-41c8-b8a2-058c7da0b3e4>

Step-by-step description for [deploying an ASP.NET Web App](#)

# Demo

## Docker in Azure

Ubuntu server with Docker  
in Microsoft Azure  
[Azure Docker Extension](#)

ARM Template  
<https://github.com/rstropek/DockerVS2015Intro/tree/master/dockerDemos/00-AzureARM>

# Docker Machine

## Documentation

<https://docs.docker.com/machine/overview/>

## Important Commands for Docker Machine

`docker-machine create` – Create a machine

`docker-machine ls` – Lists machines

`docker-machine config` – Print the connection config

`docker-machine start/stop` – Restarts/stops a machine

`docker-machine rm` – Removes a machine

`docker-machine ssh` – Log into or run a command on a machine using SSH

`docker-machine scp` – Copy files using `scp`

`docker-machine env` – Set environment variables to make Docker use a machine

# Demo

## Docker in Azure

List Docker Machines

Create machines

[Hyper-V](#)

[Azure](#)

Create containers on  
machine

Remove machines

# Docker Machine

```
docker-machine ls
```

```
docker-machine create --driver hyperv newMachine  
// Look at created Hyper-V Server
```

```
docker-machine env newMachine  
// Play with Docker  
// SSH into newMachine (for details see blog article)
```

```
docker-machine rm newMachine
```

```
// Get publishsettings-file using  
// https://manage.windowsazure.com/publishsettings/index
```

```
docker-machine create --driver azure --azure-subscription-id  
    26400a43-0000-0000-0000-000000000000 --azure-publish-  
    settings-file my.publishsettings dockerMachineTest  
// Look at created Azure VM in http://portal.azure.com
```

```
docker-machine env dockerMachineTest  
// Play with Docker
```

```
docker-machine rm dockerMachineTest
```

# Docker Cluster Solutions

## Docker Swarm

<https://docs.docker.com/swarm/overview/>

Native clustering for Docker, turns a pool of Docker hosts into a single, virtual Docker host

## Apache Mesos and Docker

<http://mesos.apache.org/documentation/latest/docker-containerizer/>

## Azure Container Service

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/container-service/>

Set of templates to deploy *Apache Mesos* or *Docker Swarm* into Azure



# Access Docker Remotely

Default: Docker runs on non-networked Unix socket

`unix:///var/run/docker.sock`

TCP socket can be enabled (see [Docker docs](#)) → Docker Remote Web API

Docker available on the network → enable TLS

[Docker docs](#)

```
// Connect to Docker client in Azure  
// (see also https://github.com/rstropek/DockerVS2015Intro)
```

```
// Set environment variable (secure by default)  
export DOCKER_HOST=tcp://dockertraining  
    .northeurope.cloudapp.azure.com:2376 DOCKER_TLS_VERIFY=1  
docker info  
docker ps
```

## Remote Docker

# Container

Working with containers

# Containers

## Launched from images

Layered, copy-on-write

Will be covered in details later

## Contain one or more processes

## Can be short-lived

Sometimes even to run just a single command

## Shared via registries

Docker Hub (private and public repositories)

Run your own private registry (`registry` image on Docker Hub)

# Docker CLI

## Documentation

<http://docs.docker.com/reference/commandline/cli>

## Important Commands for Containers

`docker run` – Run a command in a new container

`docker ps` – List containers

`docker start/stop` – Restarts/stops a container

`docker rm` – Removes container(s)

`docker attach` – Attach to running container

`docker top` – Display processes running in container

`docker exec` – Run a command in a container

```
docker run
```

```
--name helloDocker -i -t ubuntu /bin/bash
```

Command to execute

Image name

Allocate pseudo-tty

Keep STDIN open

Name of the container

```
docker run --name ...
```

```
-d ubuntu /bin/bash -c "while true; do echo hi; done"
```

Command to execute (with arguments)

Detach the container to the background (daemonized)

# Docker CLI

Starting Containers

Interactive container

Daemonized container

Running in the background

`--rm` removes container  
when it exits

```
# Check if docker is running
docker info
```

```
# Start interactive container
docker run -it ubuntu /bin/bash
    echo Hello > hello.txt
    exit
```

```
# List containers
docker ps
docker ps -a
docker ps --no-trunc -aq
```

```
# Restart container
docker start ...
```

```
# Attach to container
docker attach ...
```

```
# Remove container
docker rm ...
# Remove all containers
docker rm `docker ps --no-trunc -aq`
```

# Demo

Interactive Container

```
# Start demonized container and get logs
docker run -d ubuntu /bin/bash \
  -c "while true; do echo hello world; sleep 1; done"
```

```
# Get the logs (-f for continuous monitoring)
docker logs ...
```

```
# Check the processes in docker container
docker top ...
```

```
# Open interactive shell in running container
docker exec -it ... /bin/bash
```

```
# Inspect the details of a running container
docker inspect ...
```

```
# WINDOWS
docker run -it windowsservercore cmd
```

```
docker build -t myweb .
docker run
```

# Demo

Daemonized Container



# Docker Events

Docker reports real time events from the server

[docker events](#)

## Usages

Admin and monitoring purposes

Triggering auto-configurations (e.g. load balancer configuration with [Interlock](#) and [Nginx](#))

# Networking

Docker Networking

# Networks

## By default, three networks

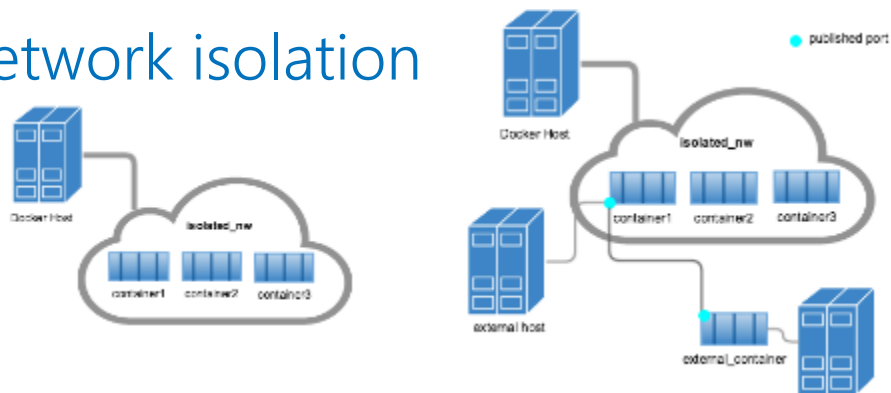
*none, host, bridge* (default)

Additional networks can be created

## Bridge network = single host

Overlay network (advanced topic, see [Docker docs](#)) can include multiple hosts

## Network isolation



# List all networks

docker [network ls](#)

# Inspect network details

docker [network inspect](#) bridge

# Disconnect a container from network

docker [network disconnect](#) bridge mycontainer

└─ Container name  
└─ Network name

# Connect a container to a network

docker [network connect](#) mynetwork mycontainer

# Create own network

docker [network create](#) -d bridge mynetwork

└─ Network name  
└─ Driver name

# Start container in a specific network

docker run -it --net=mynetwork ubuntu

# Networks

For details about network security, see [Docker docs](#)

```
# Start nginx web server on a custom network
docker run -d --net mynetwork --name web nginx
```

└ Container name in DNS

```
# Start Ubuntu client in same network
docker run -it --net mynetwork --name client ubuntu
```

```
# Ping web server
ping web
```

```
# Install curl and access web server
apt-get install curl
curl web
```

```
# Start Ubuntu container and link it using alias
docker run -it --net mynetwork --link=server3:nginx ubuntu
```

└ Container-specific link

# DNS

Docker daemon contains  
embedded DNS server

```
docker run -d --net bridge -p 8080:80 nginx
```

Host port

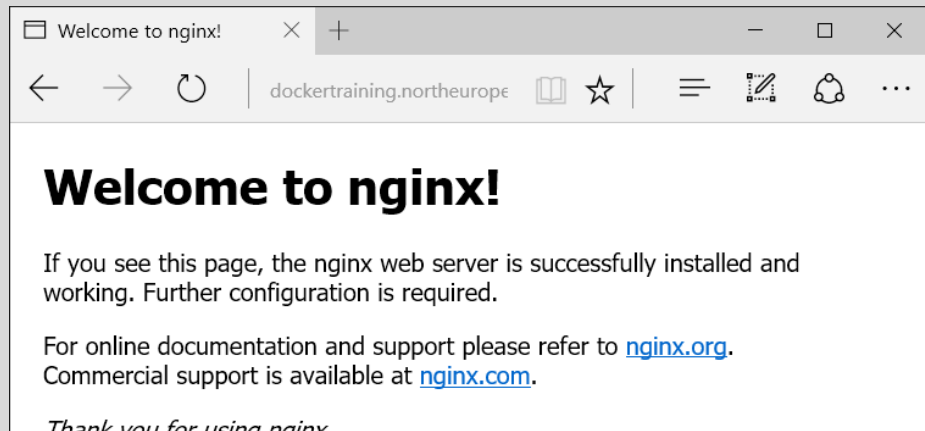
Container port

```
# Start nginx web server on host network
```

```
docker run -d --net host nginx
```

Assign container to *host* network

```
# Nginx is now available on the public internet:
```



Binding container  
ports to host

Port mapping

*EXPOSE* in Dockerfiles

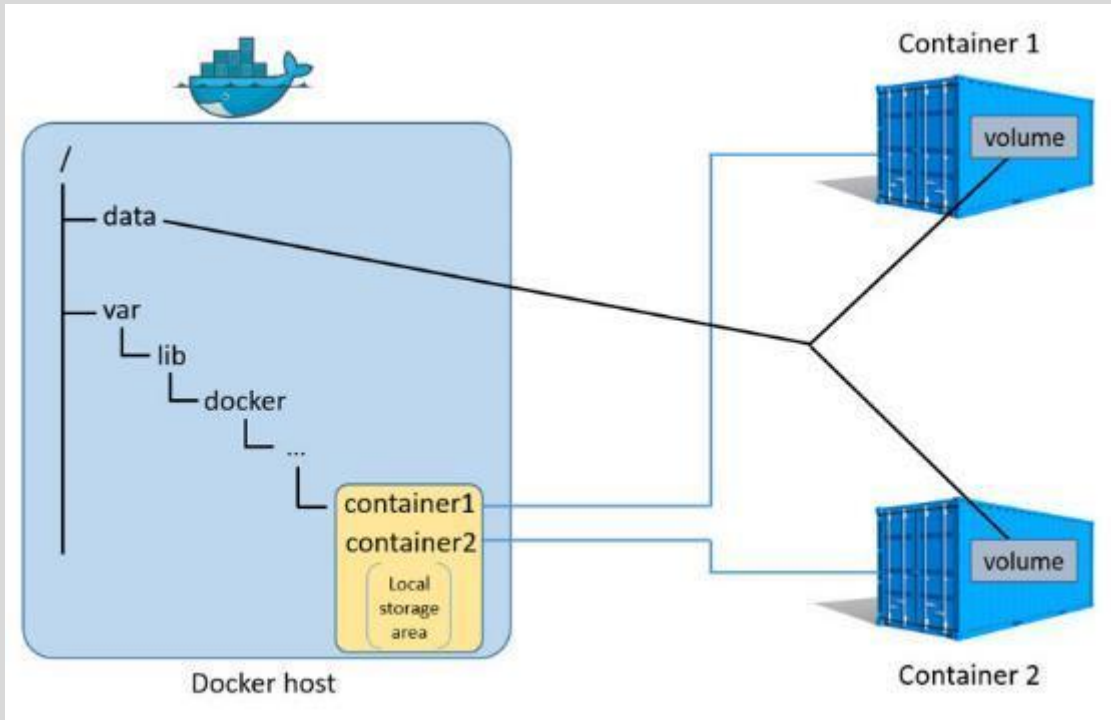
See [Docker docs](#)

Use *host* network

# Data Volumes

Directory or file in the Docker host's filesystem that is mounted directly into a container

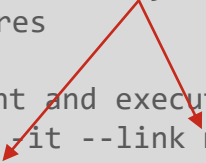
Details see [Docker docs](https://docs.docker.com/engine/userguide/storagedriver/imagesandcontainers/)



# Mount Host

```
# Run postgres in a new container
docker run --name mydb -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=P@ssw0rd!
-d postgres
```

```
# Run client and execute some SQL
docker run -it --link mydb --rm postgres /bin/bash
psql -h mydb -p 5432 -U postgres
```



```
# Execute some SQL (e.g. create and fill a table)
CREATE TABLE Test (ID INT PRIMARY KEY);
INSERT INTO Test VALUES (1);
SELECT * FROM Test;
\q
```

```
# Delete container --> data is gone
docker rm -f mydb
```

-----

```
# Create data directory on host
mkdir dbdata
```

```
# Repeat the same example but this time with volume mapping
docker run --name mydb -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=P@ssw0rd!
-v ~/dbdata:/var/lib/postgresql/data -d postgres
```



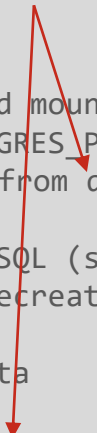
# Data Volume Container

```
# Create data volume container
docker create -v /dbdata --name dbstore postgres /bin/true
docker ps -a

# Create postgres container and mount data volume container
docker run --name mydb -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=P@ssw0rd!
  -e PGDATA=/dbdata --volumes-from dbstore -d postgres

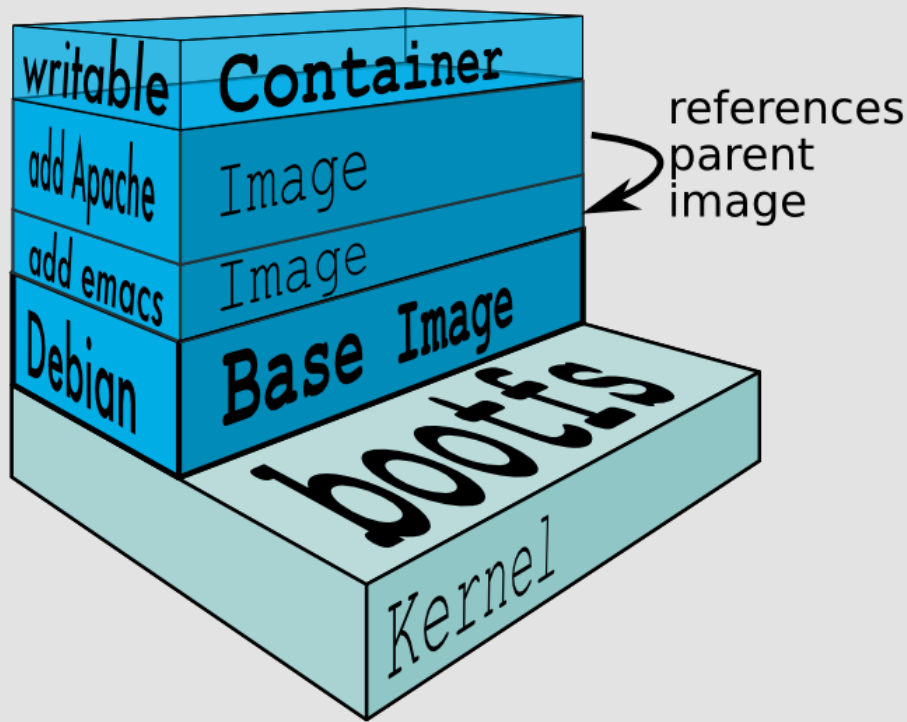
# Run client and execute some SQL (see previous example)
# Remove postgres container, recreate it --> data still there

# Start container to backup data
mkdir backup
docker run --rm --volumes-from dbstore
  -v ~/backup:/backup ubuntu tar cvf /backup/backup.tar /dbdata
ls -la backup/
```



# Images

Working with images



# File System Layers

Rootfs stays read-only

Union-mount file system  
over the read-only file system

Multiple file systems stacked on top of each other

Only top-most file system is writable

Copy-on-write

```
# Pull image from docker hub
docker pull ubuntu
```

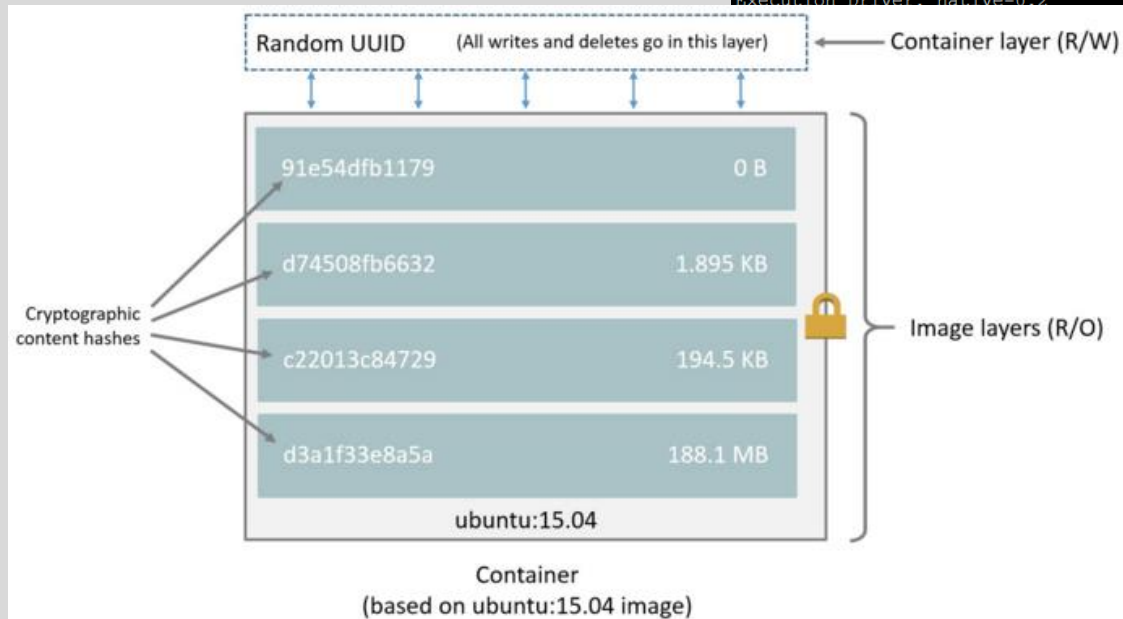
```
# Look for image directories on disk
ls /var/lib/docker/aufs/layers
```

└─ Docker data directory

```
training@Docker:~$ docker info
Containers: 0
Running: 0
Paused: 0
Stopped: 0
Images: 0
Server Version: 1.10.1
Storage Driver: aufs
Root Dir: /var/lib/docker/aufs
Backing Filesystem: extfs
Dirs: 0
Dirperm1 Supported: true
Execution Driver: native-0.2
```

# Images

More about storage drivers  
see [Docker docs](https://docs.docker.com/engine/userguide/storagedriver/imagesandcontainers/)



# Docker CLI

## Important Commands for Images

`docker images` – List all images

`docker search` – Search for image on [Docker Hub](#)

`docker pull` – Pulls an image from the registry ([Docker Hub](#))

`docker commit` – Create image from container

`docker inspect` – Get low-level information on container or image

```
docker commit
```

```
-m="Demo image" --author="Rainer Stropek"
```

└─ Message

└─ Author of the image

```
templateContainer rstropek/ubuntu:withFile
```

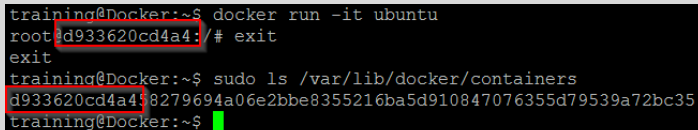
└─ Target repository:tag

└─ Name of the container

# Docker CLI

Building Images from Containers

```
# Start interactive container
docker run -it ubuntu /bin/bash
echo "Hello Docker" > helloWorld.txt
exit
```

A terminal window with a black background and white text. It shows a sequence of commands and their outputs. The first command is 'docker run -it ubuntu', which outputs 'root@d933620cd4a4:/#'. The second command is 'exit', which outputs 'exit'. The third command is 'sudo ls /var/lib/docker/containers', which outputs 'd933620cd4a4:0279694a06e2bbe8355216ba5d910847076355d79539a72bc35'. The prompt is 'training@Docker:~\$' and a green cursor is visible at the end of the last line.

```
training@Docker:~$ docker run -it ubuntu
root@d933620cd4a4:/# exit
exit
training@Docker:~$ sudo ls /var/lib/docker/containers
d933620cd4a4:0279694a06e2bbe8355216ba5d910847076355d79539a72bc35
training@Docker:~$
```

```
# Build image from container
docker commit ... rainer:withFile
```

```
# Remove container
docker rm -f ...
```

```
# Create new container from new image
docker run -it rainer:withFile /bin/bash
# View history of image
Docker history rainer:withFile
```

```
# Remove image
docker rmi rainer:withfile
```

```
# Run DockerUI in container
# https://github.com/crosbymichael/dockerui
docker run -d -p 9000:9000 --privileged \
-v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock \
dockerui/dockerui
```

# Demo

Create Image

# Dockerfiles

Creating images from source



```
# Version 0.0.1
FROM nginx
MAINTAINER Rainer Stropek "rainer@timecockpit.com"
ENV REFRESHED_AT 2014-02-22
RUN apt-get -qq update
```

└─ Execute command in new layer on top of the image and  
commit the result

```
COPY *.html /usr/share/nginx/html/
```

└─ Copy files to the filesystem of the container

```
docker build -t staticweb .
```

└─ Tag for the image

└─ Dockerfile location

# Dockerfiles

## Documentation

<https://docs.docker.com/reference/builder/>  
[https://registry.hub.docker.com/\\_/nginx/](https://registry.hub.docker.com/_/nginx/)

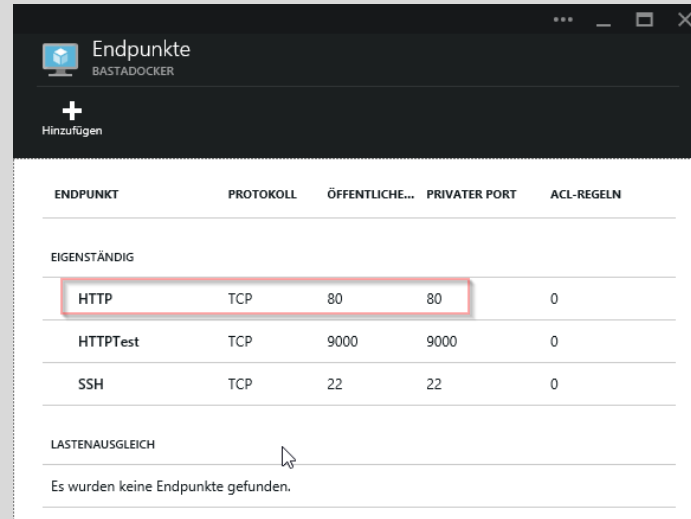
# Docker CLI

Exposing ports

```
docker run --name staticwebcontainer \
  -d -p 80:80 staticweb
```

Expose port 80

Run daemonized



ENDPUNKT	PROTOKOLL	ÖFFENTLICHE...	PRIVATER PORT	ACL-REGELN
EIGENSTÄNDIG				
HTTP	TCP	80	80	0
HTTPTest	TCP	9000	9000	0
SSH	TCP	22	22	0
LASTENAUSGLEICH				
Es wurden keine Endpunkte gefunden.				

```
# Get sample code from GitHub
git clone https://github.com/rstropek/DockerVS2015Intro.git
```

```
# Build website
cd dockerDemos/01-staticWeb/app
npm install
grunt
cd ..
```

```
# Build image from Dockerfile
docker build -t staticweb .
docker run -d -p 80:80 staticweb
```

```
# Change website content and rebuild container
```

```
# Run a second container, run a third container (linked)
docker run -i -t --link <cont1>:sweb1 --link <cont2>:sweb2
ubuntu /bin/bash
    apt-get install curl
    curl http://sweb1
```

# Demo

Dockerfile

Sample files see  
<https://github.com/rstropek/DockerVS2015Intro/tree/master/dockerDemos/01-staticWeb>

```
# Run grunt inside a docker container
docker run --rm -v ~/DockerVS2015Intro/dockerDemos/01-
staticWeb/app:/data digitallyseamless/nodejs-bower-grunt grunt
```

```
# Run daemonized grunt inside a docker container
docker run -d -v ~/DockerVS2015Intro/dockerDemos/01-
staticWeb/app:/data digitallyseamless/nodejs-bower-grunt grunt
watch
```

```
# Run nginx webserver inside daemonized container
docker run -d -p 80:80 -v ~/DockerVS2015Intro/dockerDemos/01-
staticWeb/app:/usr/share/nginx/html nginx
```

# Demo

Automated build

```
# Run grunt inside a docker container
```

```
docker run --rm
```

└ Remove the container when it exists

```
-v ~/DockerVS2015Intro/dockerDemos/01-staticWeb/app:/data
```

└ Mount host volume (host:container)

[dockerfile/nodejs-bower-grunt](#)

└ Use existing image

```
grunt
```

└ Run grunt

# Demo

Run Grunt (build) in Container

# Docker Compose

Tool for running multi-container applications

```
printer:
```

```
  build:
```

```
  .
```

└─ Build local Dockerfile

```
  links:
```

```
  - dependent-service
```

```
  └─
```

Link to other containers (e.g. Redis, MongoDB)

```
dependent-service:
```

```
  image: dependent-service
```

```
  └─
```

Run service container depends on based on an existing image

## Demo

For more info visit

<https://docs.docker.com/compose/>

```
# Build dependent service
# directory: ~/DockerVS2015Intro/dockerDemos/02-compose/dependentService
npm install
docker build -t dependent-service .
```

```
# Run container using dependent service
# directory: ~/DockerVS2015Intro/dockerDemos/02-compose
npm install
docker-compose run printer
```

# Demo

Automated build

Sample files see  
<https://github.com/rstropek/DockerVS2015Intro/tree/master/dockerDemos/02-compose>



# ASP.NET in Docker

Running ASP.NET in Docker

```
FROM microsoft/aspnet
```

```
RUN apt-get install -y curl
```

```
RUN curl -sL https://deb.nodesource.com/setup_5.x | bash -
```

```
RUN apt-get install -y nodejs
```

```
COPY ./my-web /src
```

```
RUN cd /src && dnu restore
```

```
EXPOSE 5000
```

```
WORKDIR /src
```

```
CMD ["dnx", "web"]
```

# Simple ASP.NET

Dockerfile

Sample files see

<https://github.com/rstropek/DockerVS2015Intro/tree/master/dockerDemos/04-aspnet>

```
# Generate an ASP.NET web app  
yo aspnet webbasic "my-web"
```

```
# Add "--server.urls=http://*:5000/" to project.json so  
# that ASP.NET listens not only on localhost
```

```
# Build image with sample app  
docker build -t rainer:myweb .
```

```
# Run ASP.NET container  
docker run -d -p 80:5000 rainer:myweb
```

# Simple ASP.NET

Sample files see  
<https://github.com/rstropek/DockerVS2015Intro/tree/master/dockerDemos/04-aspnet>

```
FROM microsoft/aspnet
MAINTAINER Rainer Stropek "rainer@timecockpit.com"
ENV REFRESHED_AT 2015-01-02

ENV SOURCE_DIR /app/src

RUN mkdir -p $SOURCE_DIR
WORKDIR $SOURCE_DIR

COPY refreshAndRunSample.sh $SOURCE_DIR/
RUN chmod a+x $SOURCE_DIR/refreshAndRunSample.sh

RUN apt-get -qqy install git
RUN git init \
  && git pull https://github.com/aspnet/Home.git \
  && cd samples/HelloMvc/ \
  && kpm restore

ENTRYPOINT ["/app/src/refreshAndRunSample.sh"]
```

# Dockerfile

Base image:

<https://registry.hub.docker.com/u/microsoft/aspnet/>

Run container

```
docker run -d -t
  -p 80:5004 aspnet-beta8
```

# Application Scenarios

Running continuous integration in containers

Rebuild complex runtime environment on my laptop

Identical environment for dev, test, and prod

Cost reduction in the cloud

High density hosting (e.g. multiple versions)

Split software into multiple, independent services

Micro-services, see Manfred's session tomorrow

## Workshop

# Q&A

Thank you for attending!



## Rainer Stropek

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**time cockpit**  
Saves the day.