Docker Exercise

General

In this exercise you are required to create a mini topology of 2 Docker containers.

Criteria for Success

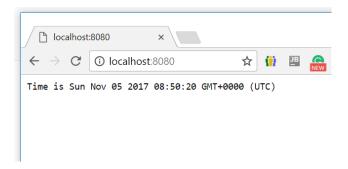
These are the criteria for success, by importance:

- (1) It works.
- (2) Code is clean.
- (3) Improvement suggestions make sense

Tasks

(1) Create "Timeservice" container

The "Timerservice" is a docker image that contains a web server which returns a simple screen with the current time:



All source files for your container (e.g. dockerfile, scripts, etc.) should be put in folder ~/exam/timerservice.

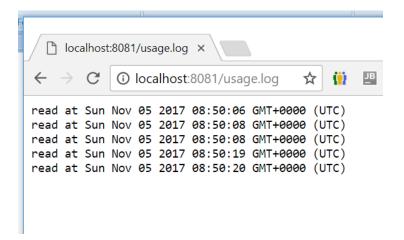
There are no limitations on the technology you use inside the docker container: python, node, ruby or whatever – use what makes you efficient.

(2) Create "Loggerservice" container

We would like to monitor calls to the "Timerservice" using a new container called "loggerservice".

- Modify "timerservice" so that it logs each time a user accesses it to the "loggerservice" (Note: this is not the web servers' access.log)

- The "loggerservice" is also a container with a web server. It displays the content of the "timerservice" usage log at url /usage.log:



All source files for your container (e.g. dockerfile, scripts, etc.) should be put in folder ~/exam/loggerservice.

There are no limitations on the technology you use inside the docker container: python, node, ruby or whatever – use what makes you efficient.

(3) Start Topology with Both

Create a bash file which will start both servers mentioned and connect them:

- Timerservice on port 8080
- Loggerservice on port 8081
- Loggerservice displays the logs of Timerservice

The topology should be started using single "./start.sh" command in ~/exam

(4) Bonus questions

(a) Write a script that lists all the layers in <u>your</u> **timerservice** docker image, ordered by their size:

```
/bin/sh -c #(nop)
                            CMD ["/bin/sh"]
0B
        /bin/sh -c #(nop) CMD ["node" "/src/server....
0B
        /bin/sh -c #(nop) ENV VERSION=v10.7.0 NPM_V...
0B
        /bin/sh -c #(nop) EXPOSE 4000
486B
        /bin/sh -c cd /src && npm install
        /bin/sh -c #(nop) COPY dir:ad8b10e40ec0ca2ed...
826B
        /bin/sh -c #(nop) ADD file:6ee19b92d5cb1bf14...
4.2MB
        /bin/sh -c apk add --no-cache curl make gcc ...
63.6MB
```

(b) What is the most expensive layer? in our example it was the addition of packages related to nodejs:

```
63.6MB /bln/sh -c apk add --no-cache curl make gcc g++ python linux-headers binutils-gold gnupg libstdc++ && for server in jpv4.pool.sks-keyservers.net keyserver.pgp.com ha.pool.sks-keyservers.net; do gpg --keyserver server --recv-keys 94AE36675C4640648AFA68BD74343908DBE9B9C5 B9AE9905FD7803F2571466
1863B3535A4C206CA9 7798A49865BC2AA786BC0F66801FB92821C587A 71DCFD284A79C3B33665Z86BC097C7A07ED53FC1 FD3A5Z88F042B6850C66831F09FE44734EB7990E
8FCCA13FEFID0CZE91008E09770F7A9A5AE15600 C4F00FFF48SC1A8236409D08E738C649C14C11F4C8 DDSF2338BAE7501E3DD5AC78C273792F7D83545D && break; done && curl -sf5L0 https://nodejs.org/dist/${VERSION}}, star.xz && curl -sf5L0 https://nodejs.org/dist/${VERSION}}, star.xz && curl -sf5L0 https://nodejs.org/dist/${VERSION}}, star.xz && cd node-${VERSION}, star.xz && cd node-${VERSION}}, star.xz && cd
```