Intro to Docker Containers

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#### Mike Raab

Senior Principal Product Manager Oracle Container Development Houston, Texas

@mikeraab







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# Program Agenda

- 1 History of Containers
- Excellent Use Cases for Containers
- Basic Architecture and Nomenclature
- 4 Why Docker is Hot
- 5 Additional Resources
- 6 Q&A



# **History of Containers**



# History and Multi-Dimensional Evolution of Computing

| <b>Development Process</b>        | <b>Application Architecture</b> | Deployment and Packaging | Application Infrastructure |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Waterfall                         | Monolithic                      | Physical Server          | Datacenter                 |
|                                   |                                 | ••                       |                            |
| Agile                             | N-Tier                          | Virtual Servers          | Hosted                     |
|                                   |                                 |                          |                            |
| DevOps                            | Microservices                   | Containers               | Cloud                      |
| Operate Build Deploy Test Release |                                 |                          |                            |



### Historic Timeline of Unix Containers

#### Docker is both a Company and Technology

While Docker has been playing a key role in adoption of the Linux container technology, they did not invent the concept of containers

However, they have made the technology consumable by mere humans





### **Excellent Use Cases for Containers**

#### Ready to Run Application Stacks

- Excellent for Dev/Test setups
- Deployment in Seconds, not Hours/Days
- Start Up, Tear Down Quickly

#### New App Dev & Microservices

- Refactor all or part of legacy app
- Containers are great for Microservices

### One-Time Run Jobs and Analytics

Run the Job / Analysis and quit

#### Front-End App Servers

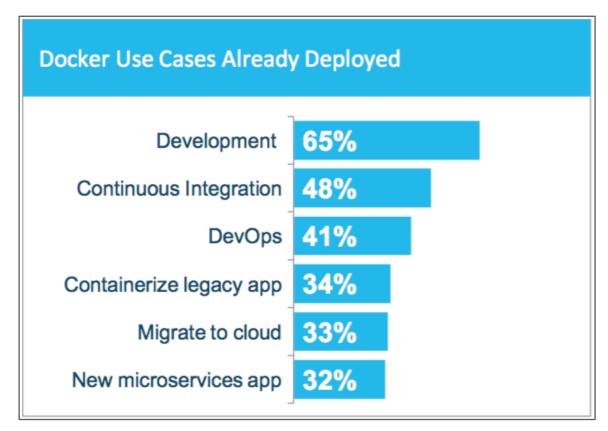
- Highly horizontally scalable
- Cattle Not Pets
- Fast A/B, Rolling Deployments
- Optimize CX
- Traditional Technologies MW/Backend

### Server Density

- Containers can use dynamic ports
- Run many of the same app on a server
  - instead of one per VM



### How Containers are Being Used – Survey Says:



SOURCE: THE EVOLUTION OF THE MODERN SOFTWARE SUPPLY CHAIN, DOCKER SURVEY 2016

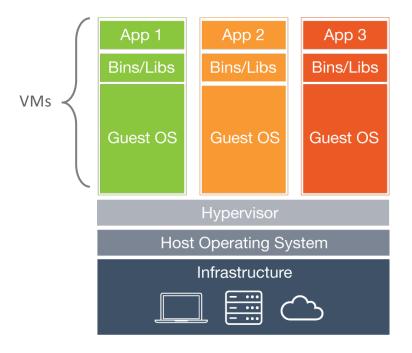
- Developer productivity a top use case today
- Building out CI/CD pipelines
  - Consistent container image moves through pipeline
  - Preventing "it worked in dev" syndrome
- Application modernization and portability are also key adoption drivers (Prem <-> cloud)



# Basic Architecture and Nomenclature

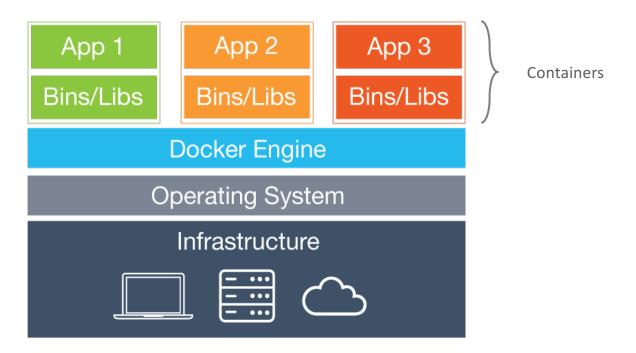


### Virtual Machines vs. Containers



#### **Virtual Machines**

Each virtual machine (VM)
 includes the app, the
 necessary binaries and
 libraries and an entire guest
 operating system



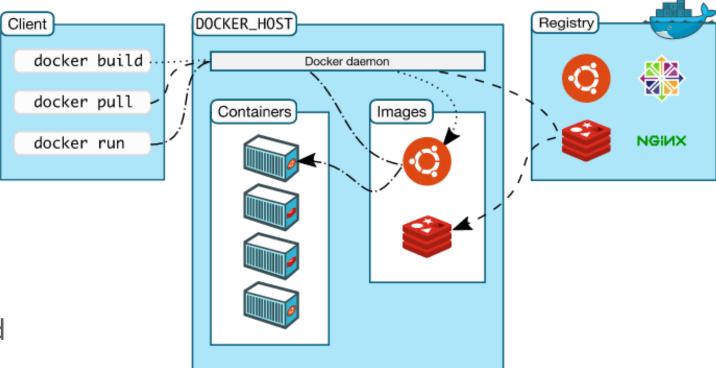
#### **Containers**

- Containers include the app & all of its dependencies, but share the kernel with other containers.
- Run as an isolated process in userspace on the host OS
- Not tied to any specific infrastructure containers run on any computer, infrastructure and cloud.



#### **Docker Architecture**

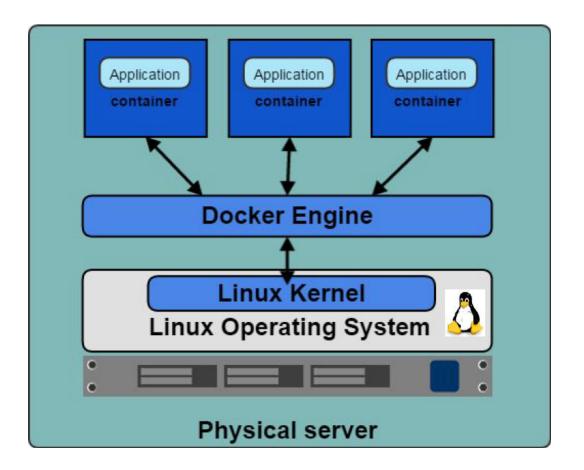
- Docker client Command Line Interface (CLI) for interfacing with the Docker
- Dockerfile Text file of Docker instructions used to assemble a Docker Image
- Image Hierarchies of files built from a Dockerfile, the file used as input to the docker build command
- Container Running instance of an Image using the docker run command
- Registry Image repository



Source: Docker docs and https://docs.docker.com/glossary/

## Docker Engine

- Container execution and admin
- Uses Linux Kernel namespaces and control groups
- Namespaces provide for isolated workspace

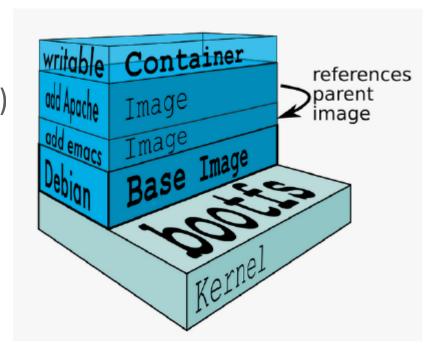






# Docker Images

- An image is a collection of files and some meta data
- Images are comprised of multiple layers, multiple layers referencing/based on another image (Union File System)
- Each image contains software you want to run
- Every image contains a base layer
- Layers are read only





# Dockerfile – Text file (recipe) used to create Docker images

#### **Example Hello World Dockerfile**

FROM nginx:1.10.1-alpine

Add index.html /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html

# Override the nginx start from the base container

COPY start.sh /start.sh

RUN chmod +x /start.sh

ENTRYPOINT ["/start.sh"]

#### Docker build image CLI example

\$ docker build -t helloworld:1.0.

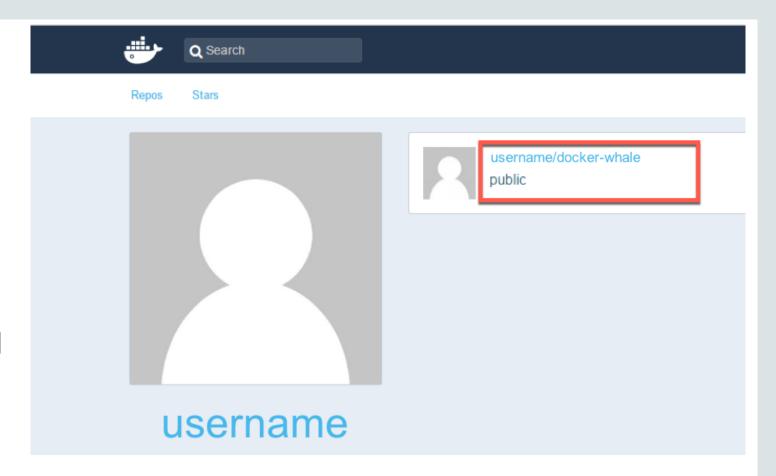
NOTE: The "." references Dockerfile in local directory

Source: https://github.com/scottsbaldwin/docker-hello-world/blob/master/Dockerfile



#### Docker Hub

- Docker Inc.
  - Repository
  - public and private images
- Enables images to be shared and moved off the laptop



- Example usage:
  - \$ docker tag docker-whale:latest username/docker-whale:latest
  - \$ docker push username/docker-whale:latest
  - \$ docker pull username/docker-whale:latest



### Docker CLI – Common / useful commands

- docker build : build docker image from Dockerfile
- docker run : run docker image
- docker logs: show log data for a running or stopped container
- docker ps : list running docker containers (analogous to ps)
- docker ps –a: list all containers including not running
- docker images: list all images on the local volume
- docker rm : remove/delete a container | docker rmi : remove/delete an image
- docker tag : name a docker image
- docker login : login to registry
- docker push/pull: push or pull volumes to/from Docker Registries
- docker inspect: return container run time configuration parameter metadata

See the docs here: https://docs.docker.com/edge/engine/reference/commandline/docker/



### Docker Run

### Pulls the image and runs it as a container

- Examples:
  - Simple:

```
$ docker run hello-world
```

#### – Complex:

```
$ docker run -d --restart=always -p=443:5000/tcp
-e="REGISTRY_HTTP_TLS_CERTIFICATE=/certs/domain.crt"
-e="REGISTRY_HTTP_TLS_KEY=/certs/registry.example.com.key"
-e="REGISTRY_AUTH=htpasswd"
-e="REGISTRY_AUTH_HTPASSWD_PATH=/auth/htpasswd"
-e="REGISTRY_AUTH_HTPASSWD_REALM=Our Test Registry"
-v=/home/opc/certs:/certs -v=/home/opc/auth:/auth
-v=/home/opc/registry:/var/lib/registry "registry:2"
```

## **Docker Compose**

- Docker Compose
  - Docker Tool for defining and running multi-container Docker applications
  - Reference file defined in YAML
    - docker-compose.yml

• \$ docker-compose up -d

```
version: '2'
services:
   db:
     image: mysql:5.7
     volumes:
       - db_data:/var/lib/mysql
     restart: always
     environment:
       MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD: wordpress
       MYSQL_DATABASE: wordpress
       MYSQL_USER: wordpress
       MYSQL_PASSWORD: wordpress
   wordpress:
     depends_on:
       - db
     image: wordpress:latest
     ports:
       - "80:80"
     restart: always
     volumes:
       - /var/www/html:/var/www/html:rw
     environment:
       WORDPRESS_DB_HOST: db:3306
       WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD: wordpress
volumes:
     db_data:
```

# Why Docker is Hot



# Why Docker is Hot – Its simple, Devs love it



New App Dev (including parts of legacy apps)

Code Agility, CI/CD Pipeline, DevOps

Adoption of Open Source

Microservices & Cloud Native Apps



### Why Containers?





#### Developers care because:

- Quickly create ready-to-run packaged applications, low cost deployment and replay
- Automate testing, integration, packaging
- Reduce / eliminate platform compatibility issues ("It works in dev!")
- Support next gen applications (microservices)



#### IT cares because:

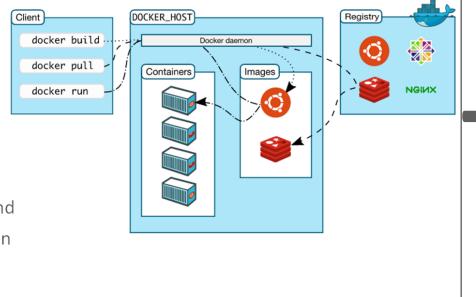
- Improve speed and frequency of releases, reliability of deployments
- Makes app lifecycle efficient, consistent and repeatable – configure once, run many times
- Eliminate environment inconsistencies between development, test, production
- Improve production application resiliency and scale out / in on demand



### Containers are Portable, but How about Advanced Functions

#### Core Docker Architecture

- Docker client Command Line Interface (CLI) for interfacing with the Docker
- Dockerfile Text file of Docker instructions used to assemble a Docker Image
- Image Hierarchies of files built from a <u>Dockerfile</u>, the file used as input to the <u>docker</u> build command
- Container Running instance of an Image using the docker run command
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#### **Advanced Functions**

- Orchestration, Monitoring, Operations, Service Discovery
- Docker Environment Provisioning

#### Fragmented Market Solutions

- Kubernetes
- Swarm, Docker Data Center, Docker Cloud
- Consul, ETCD, Docker Networking
- etc

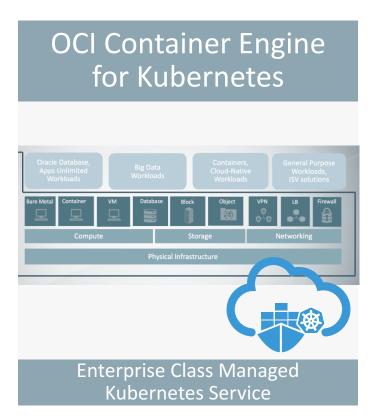


#### Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and Docker

Roll Your Own, Pre-Built Installer, Container Service Classic and Managed Kubernetes Service







laaS CaaS

### Additional Resources

| Resource                       | Location  |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Entry Level Hands-on Lab       | https://github.com/oracle/cloud-native-devops-<br>workshop/tree/master/containers/docker001 |
| Oracle Container Cloud Service | https://cloud.oracle.com/en_US/container  |
| Official Image Registries      | Oracle Images on the Docker Store Oracle Container Registry                                 |





