

# Intro to Docker Containers

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**Mike Raab**

Senior Principal Product Manager  
Oracle Container Development  
Houston, Texas

@mikeraab



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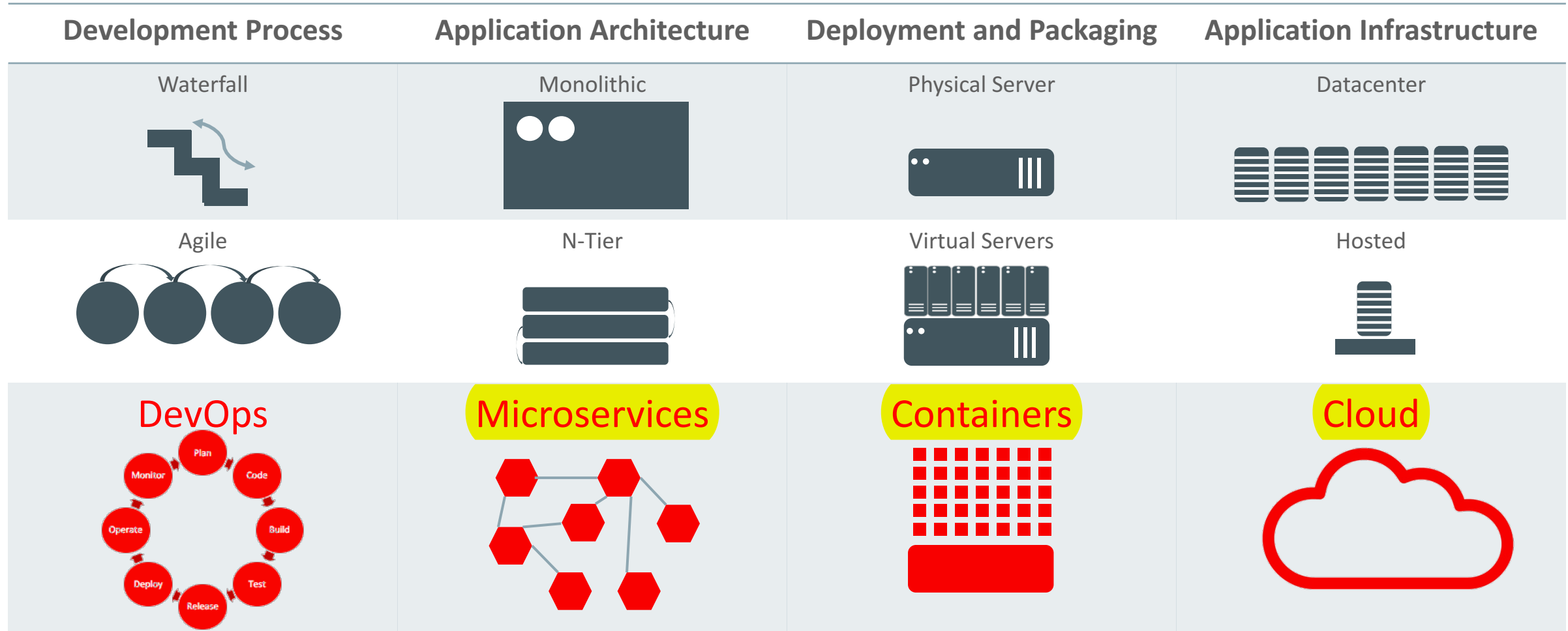
# Program Agenda

- 1 History of Containers
- 2 Excellent Use Cases for Containers
- 3 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



# 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

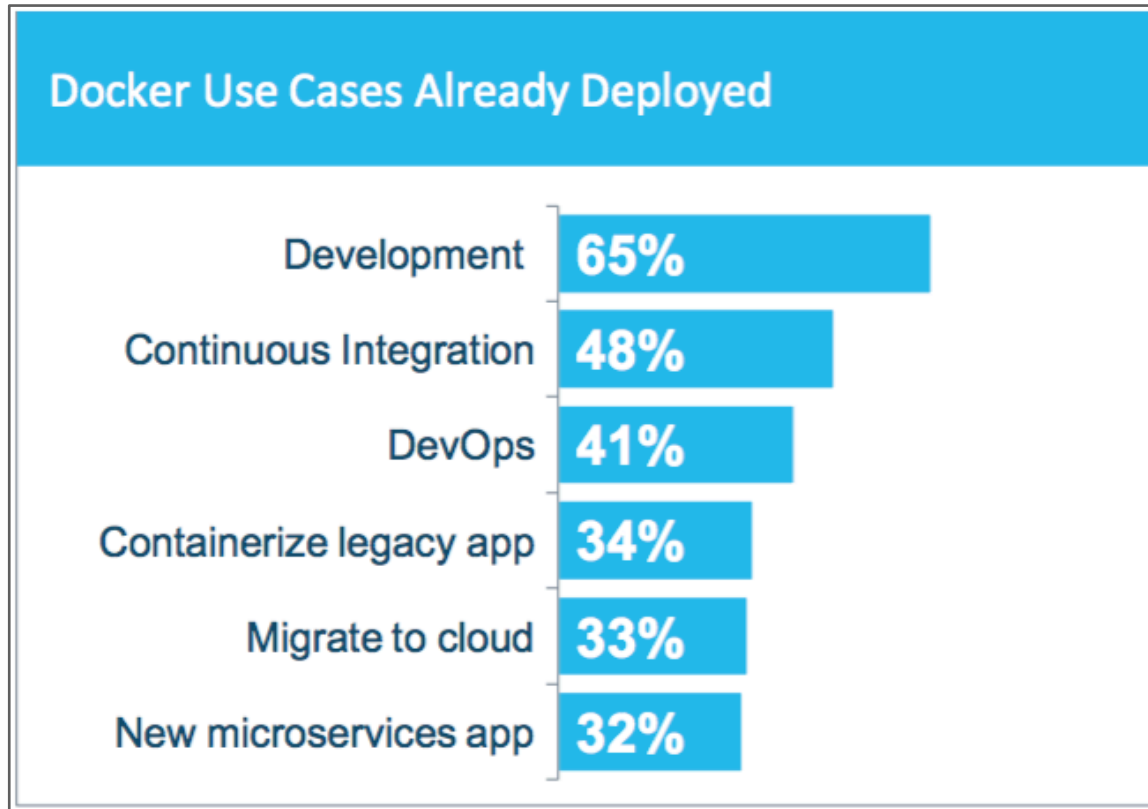
## **Front-End** App Servers

- 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:



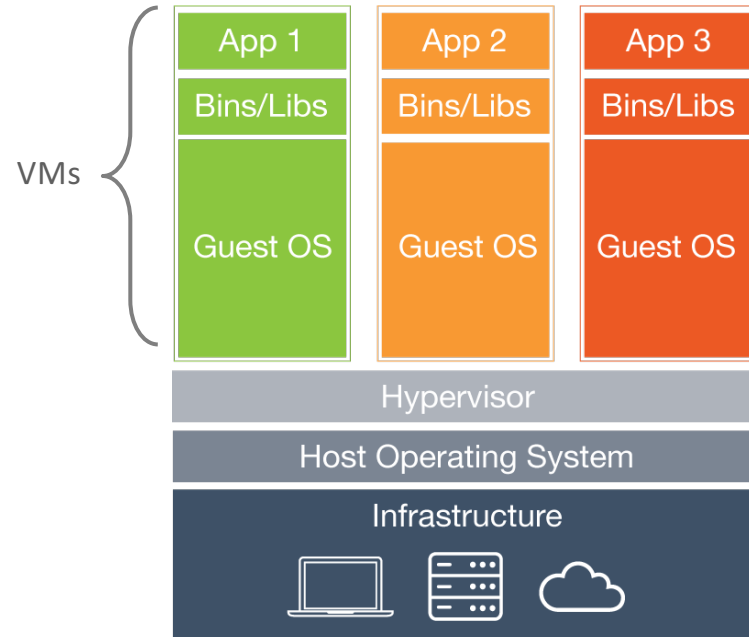
SOURCE: THE EVOLUTION OF THE MODERN SOFTWARE SUPPLY CHAIN, DOCKER SURVEY 2016

- 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)



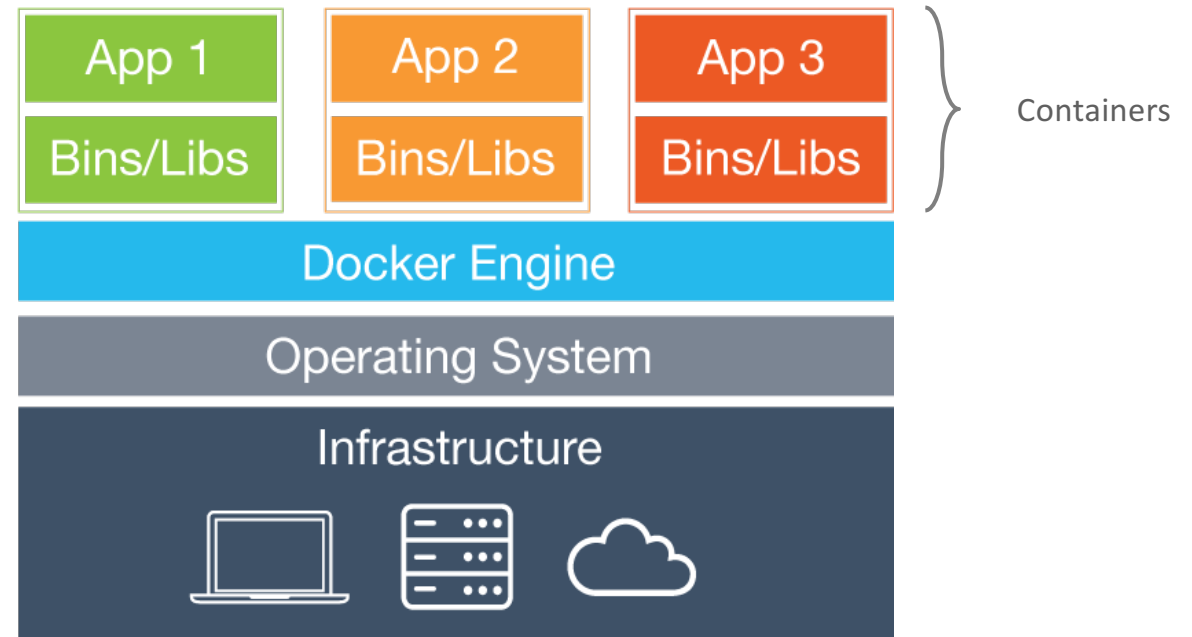
# Basic Architecture and Nomenclature

# Virtual Machines vs. Containers



## Virtual Machines

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

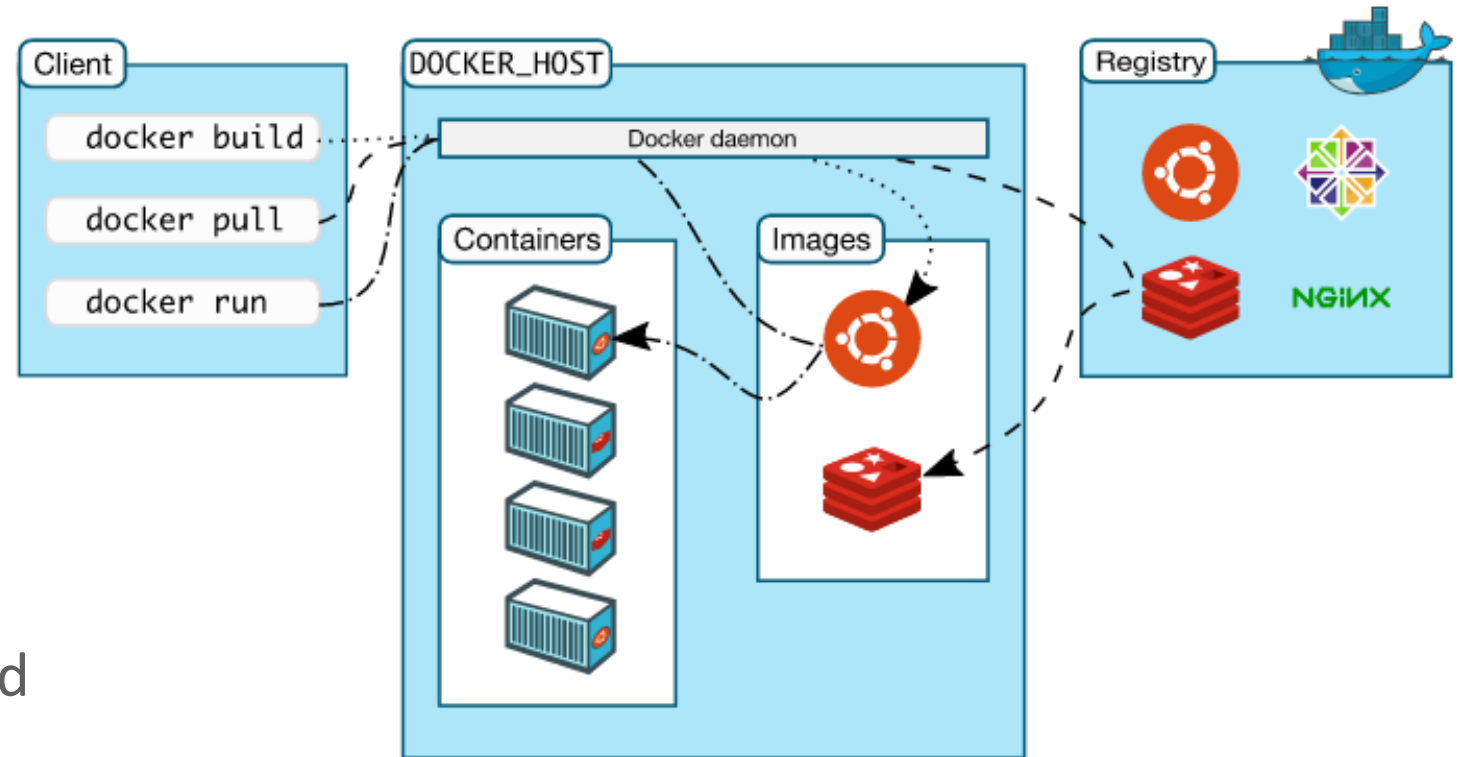


## Containers

- 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

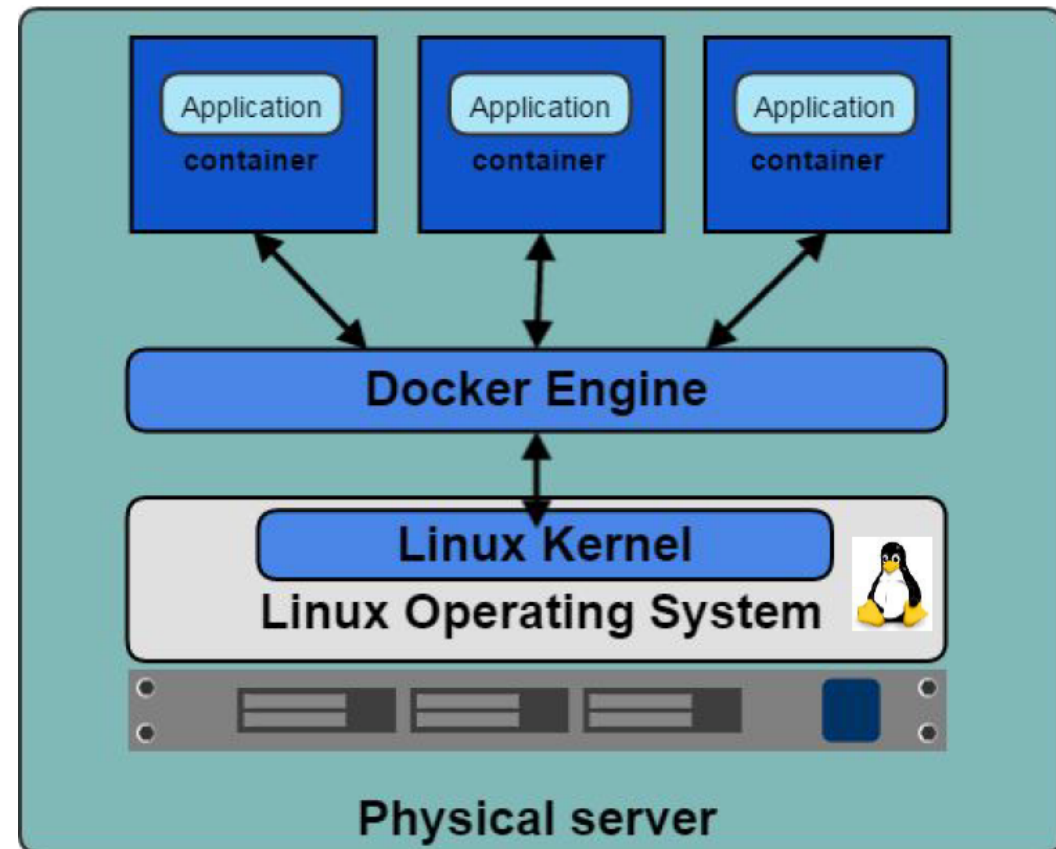
- Docker client – Command Line Interface (CLI) for interfacing with the Docker
- **Dockerfile** – Text file of Docker instructions used to assemble a Docker Image
- **Image** – Hierarchies of files built from a Dockerfile, the file used as input to the docker build command
- **Container** – Running instance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



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

# Docker Engine

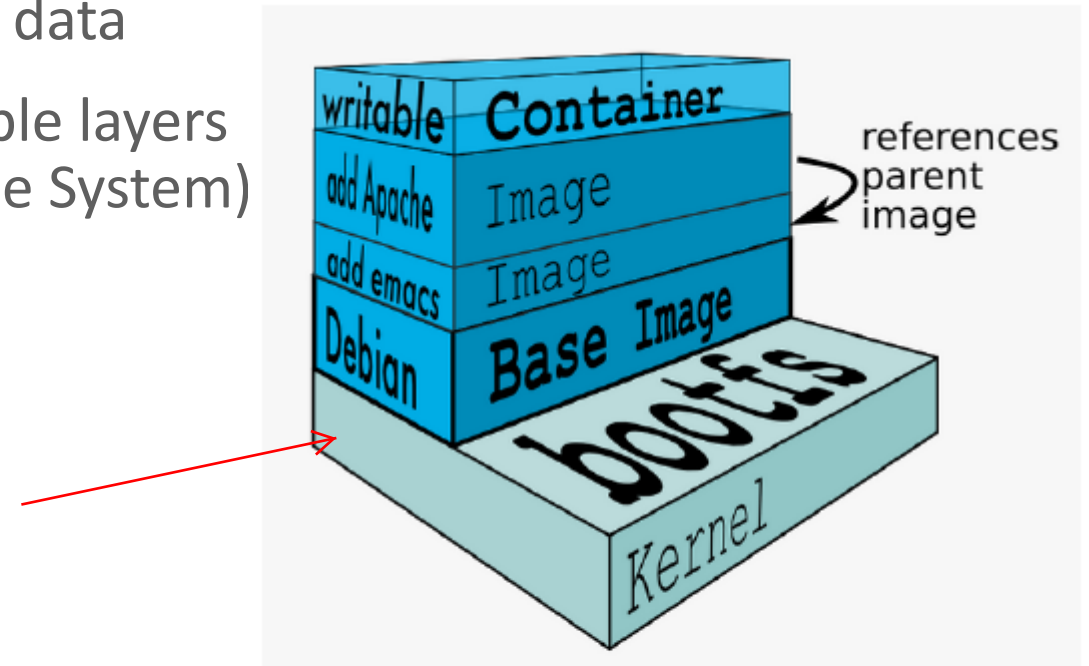
- Container execution and admin
- Uses Linux Kernel namespaces and control groups
- **Namespaces** provide for isolated workspace



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

# 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



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

# 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"]
```

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

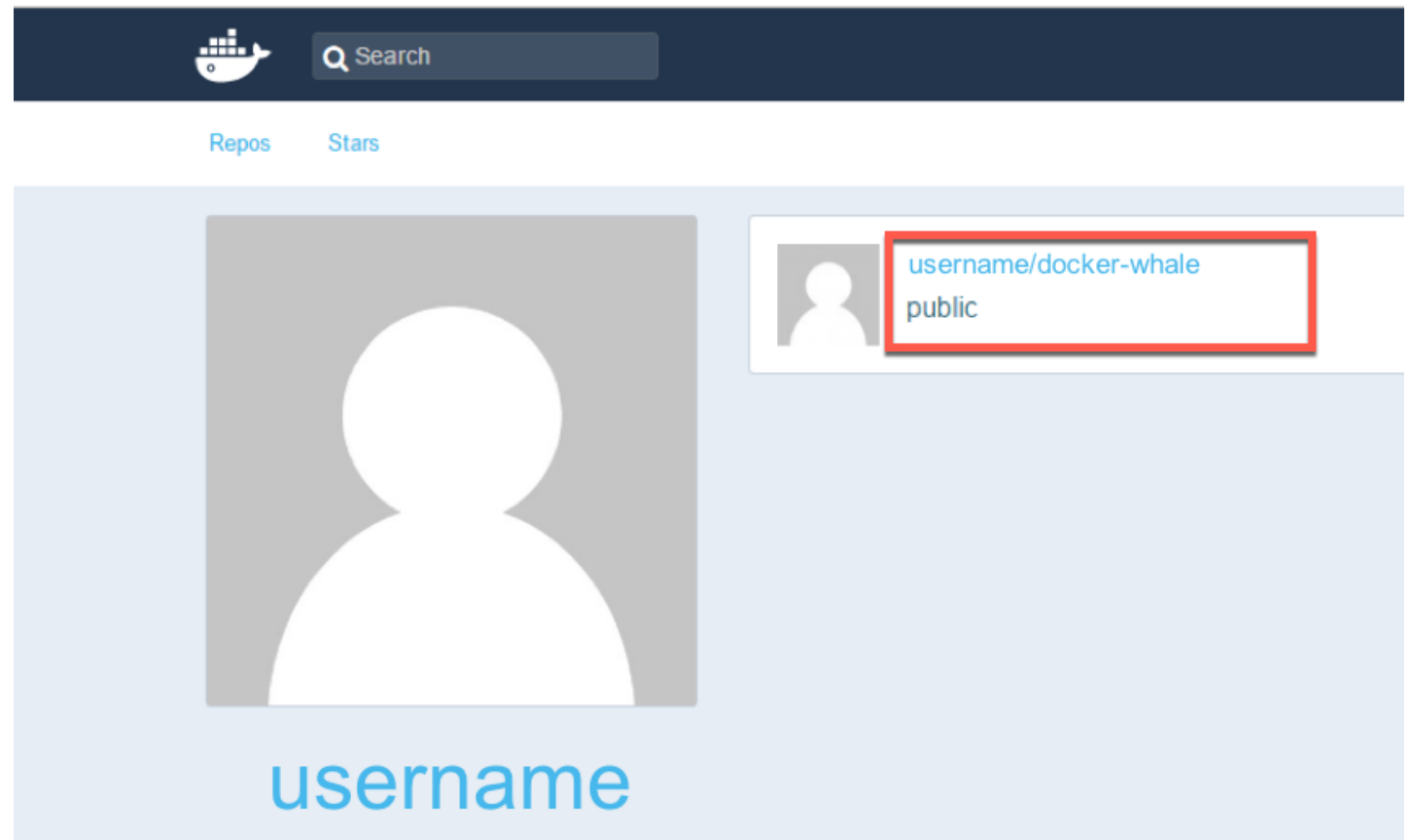
## Docker build image CLI example

```
$ docker build -t helloworld:1.0 .
```

*NOTE: The “.” references Dockerfile in local directory*

# 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



Dev/Test of Legacy Apps

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)



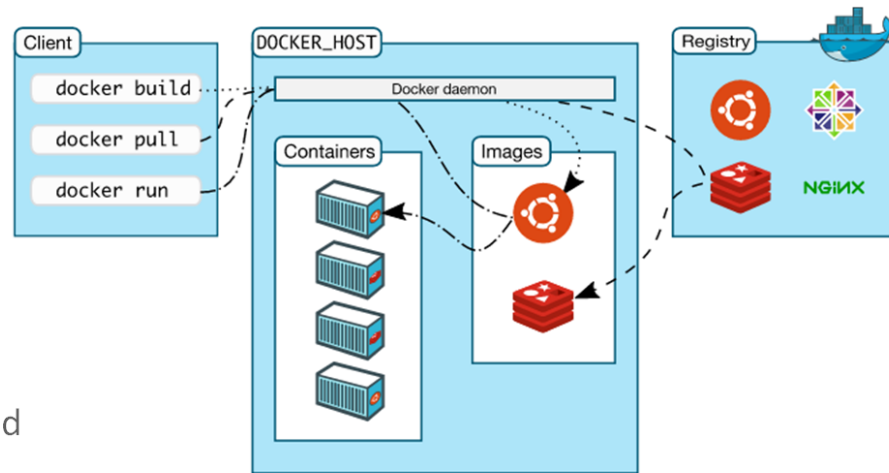
## IT cares because:

- 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 Dockerfile, the file used as input to the docker build command
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## Advanced Functions

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

## Fragmented Market Solutions

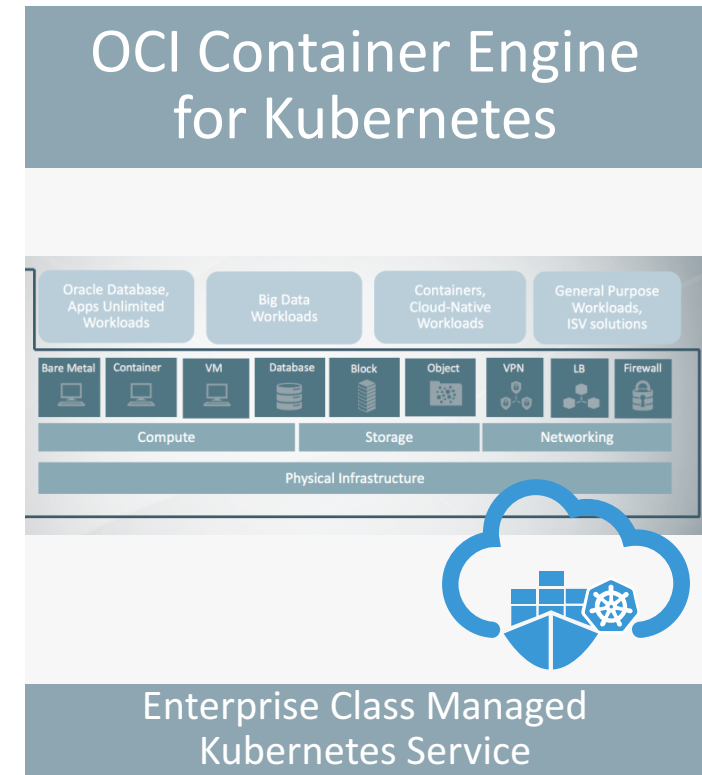
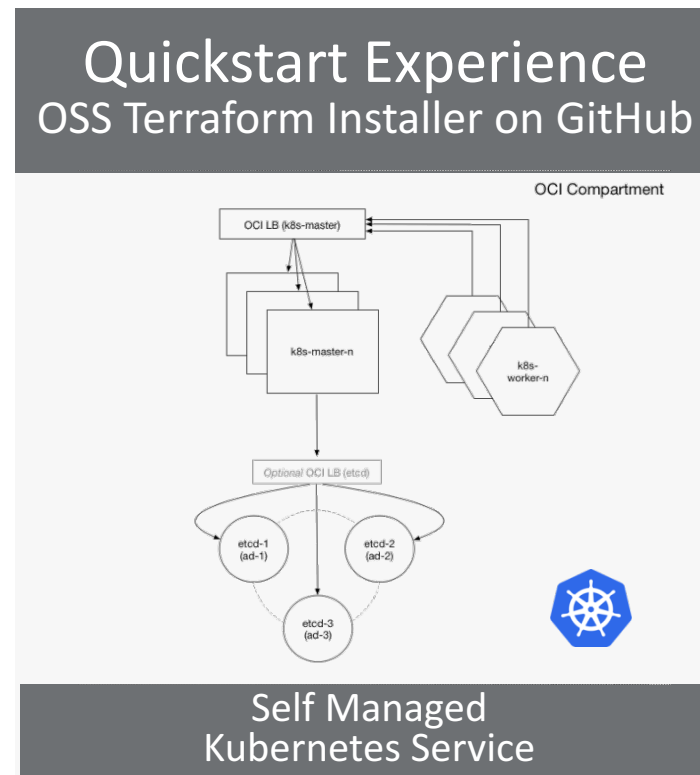
- Kubernetes
- Swarm, Docker Data Center, Docker Cloud
- Consul, ETCD, Docker Networking
- etc

# Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and Docker

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



IaaS



CaaS

# Additional Resources

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





Questions?