

How to use Docker for the „Hausaufgabe“

Tutorium: Effiziente Softwareentwicklung in UNIX/Linux

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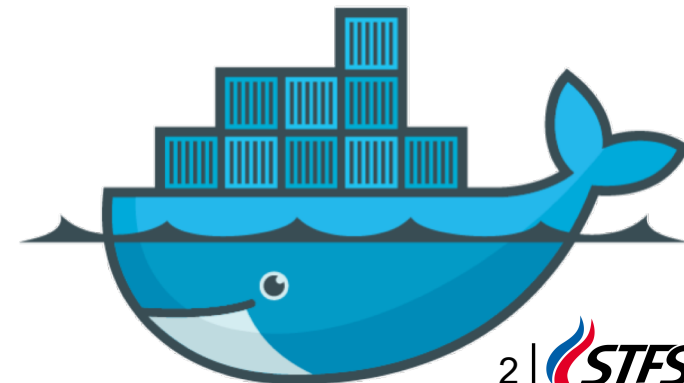


[1]

[1] <https://docker-curriculum.com/>

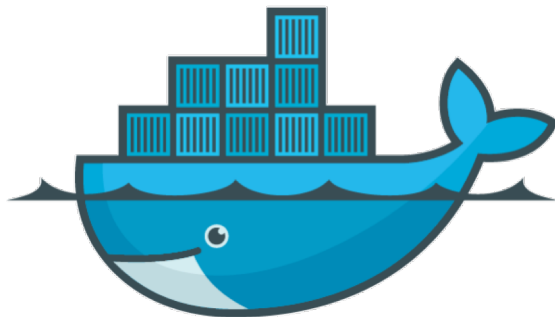
Frequently Asked Questions:

- ▶ What is Docker?
 - ▶ Docker is a utility to encapsulate applications and make them portable
- ▶ Is Docker a Virtual Machine?
 - ▶ Simple Answer: NO
 - some kernel functions are used on host machine
- ▶ On which operating systems can I run Docker?
 - ▶ Linux, MacOS and Windows
- ▶ Can I distribute Docker containers?
 - ▶ The answer is a clear:
“YES and NO”



Docker:

- ▶ Is depending on host machine, e.g. chip architecture
- ▶ Uses kernel functionalities → slimmer than VM
- ▶ “Multi-arch”(itecture) images are possible → automated build process is needed (Dockerfile)
- ▶ Orchestration of containers possible (Docker Swarm;Kubernetes)
- ▶ Code can (theoretically) be run in parallel over multiple nodes



Virtual Machine:

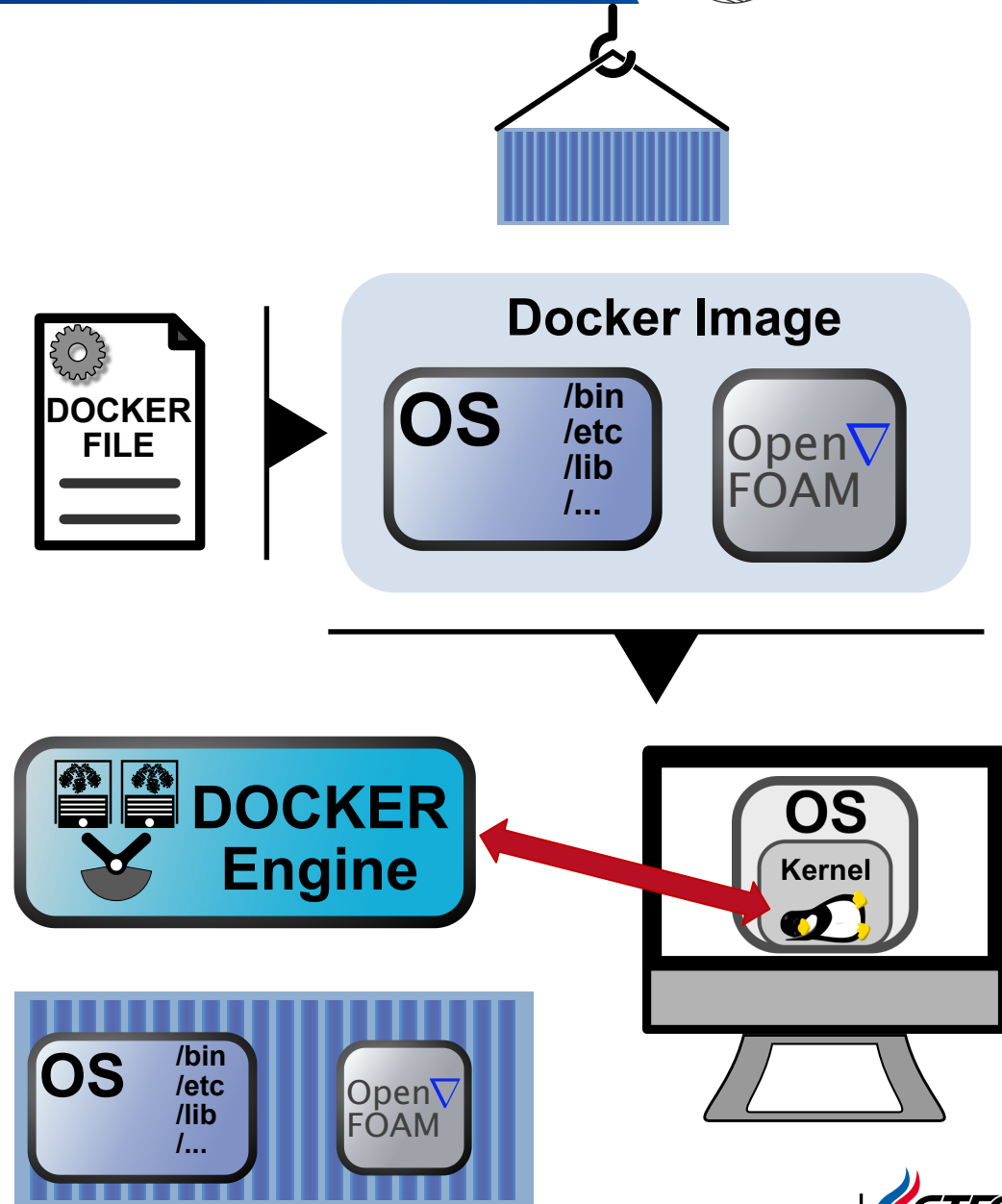
- ▶ Completely encapsulated system (emulated hardware and illusion of OS)
- ▶ Chip architecture of host machine is not important → emulation of hardware
- ▶ Images can be distributed, but are fairly large in size and have a slow start up process
- ▶ Parallelization is difficult (for multi node)

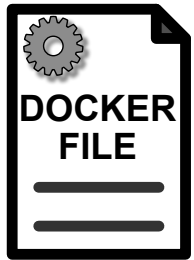


[1]

How to build a Docker container:

- ▶ Create “Dockerfile”
 - ▶ Pull OS-image
 - ▶ Set environment variables
→ e.g. ports, hostname, data/path...
 - ▶ Run system commands
→ e.g. apt-get install ...
 - ▶ Build software inside docker
- ▶ Create image from Dockerfile
- ▶ Run container from image („running container is the instantiation of an image“)

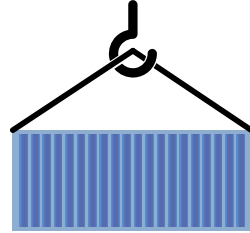




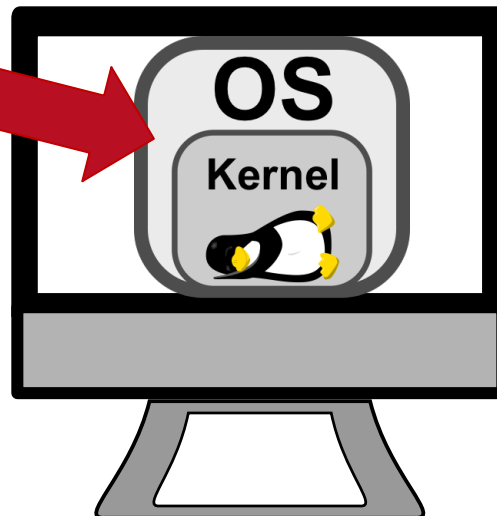
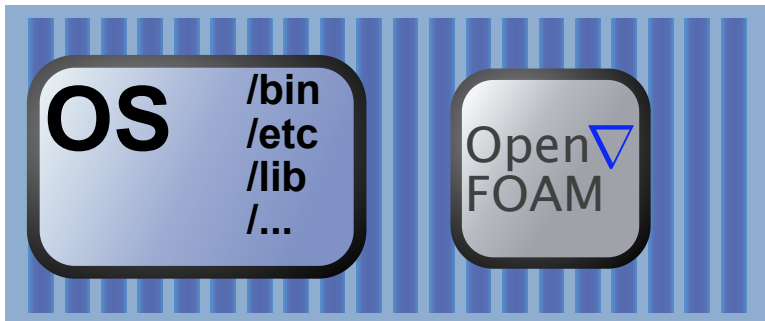
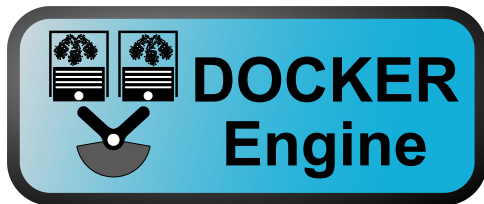
Docker Image



- ▶ Image is already related to chip architecture and OS
- ▶ Native “Manifest” utility



- ▶ Dockerfile is kind of like “Make”
- ▶ Complex software build is not trivial



- ▶ Docker uses kernel functionalities of host
→ faster than VM

Get the container

- ▶ Usage for the “Hausaufgabe”
- ▶ Uniform ”development” environment
- ▶ Data management in Docker is challenging
→ use git to manage your data
- ▶ Git will be part of the lecture but rather late
 - ▶ Basic usage is straight forward and can be learned on your own
 - ▶ RTFM: <https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/gitlab-basics/>
- ▶ Create an account at:
https://www.hrz.tu-darmstadt.de/forschungsdaten_management/tugitlab/index.de.jsp
- ▶ Create a project named:
<yourNameLinuxTut201920>
- ▶ Push your solution there