Q & A

Question: Timeout at the "Wait for connection" step

... I have not been able to get past the playbook step of checking that the instances are created (Role directory "openstack-instance:, step name "Wait for connection"). ...

Cause:

Only private IP addresses are assigned to instances, which are not accessible from the Internet

Solution:

Connect to University of Melbourne Student VPN

Question:

```
I am trying to run ansible script to create an instance and it keeps failing with "failed: [localhost] (item={'name': 'demo-2-adv', 'volumes': ['demo-vol-2-1-adv', 'demo-vol-2-2-adv']}) => {"ansible_loop_var": "item", "changed": false, "extra_data": null, "item": {"name": "demo-2-adv", "volumes": ["demo-vol-2-1-adv", "demo-vol-2-2-adv"]}, "msg": "BadRequestException: 400: Client Error for url: https://nova.rc.nectar.org.au:8774/v2.1/f2aba5e6fc964fc18cb2078f3de2da8e/os-volumes_boot, Invalid key_name provided."}"
```

Cause:

You need to update the playbook to match your settings

Solution:

Update the "key_name" variable to the key pair you have on MRC

Problem:

```
TASK [openstack-common: Install openstacksdk]

**********************

changed: [localhost]

TASK [openstack-images: Retrieve all available Openstack images]

************

fatal: [localhost]: FAILED! => {"changed": false, "msg": "openstacksdk is required for this module"}
```

Debug: Run playbook in verbose mode

. ./openrc.sh; ansible-playbook -vvv <playbook>

Debug:

```
The full traceback is:
WARNING: The below traceback may *not* be related to the actual failure.
File
"/tmp/ansible_os_image_info_payload_qlzzWJ/ansible_os_image_info_payloa
d.zip/ansible/module utils/openstack.py", line 116, in
openstack cloud_from_module
sdk = importlib.import module('openstack')
File "/usr/lib/python2.7/importlib/ init .py", line 37, in import module
from openstack import utils
File "/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/openstack/utils.py", line 13, in
<module>
import queue
fatal: [localhost]: FAILED! => {
"changed": false,
```

Cause:

OpenStackSDK dropped Python 2 support since version 0.40.0 https://pypi.org/project/openstacksdk/#history

Solution:

- Use Python 3
- Install a version of OpenStackSDK that supports Python 2

Debugging:

- Turn on verbose mode (when possible)
- Google the error message
- Check on Github and StackOverflow for solution

Cause:

OpenStackSDK dropped Python 2 support since version 0.40.0 https://pypi.org/project/openstacksdk/#history

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Question:

I've tried to add a Proxy configuration ... I can use apt to update, but still can not connect to the docker repository

Cause:

Docker daemon is behind HTTP/HTTPS proxy

Solution:

- Create a systemd drop-in directory /etc/systemd/system/docker.service.d for the docker service
- Create a file called /etc/systemd/system/docker.service.d/http-proxy.conf that adds the HTTP_PROXY, HTTPS_PROXY and NO_PROXY environment variables
- Flush the changes and restart the Docker service

Ansible Solution:

• Create a file called http-proxy.conf that contains [Service]

```
Environment="HTTP_PROXY=http://wwwproxy.unimelb.edu.au:8000/" Environment="HTTPS_PROXY=http://wwwproxy.unimelb.edu.au:8000/" Environment="NO_PROXY=localhost,127.0.0.1,localaddress,172.16.0.0/12,.melbourn e.rc.nectar.org.au,.storage.unimelb.edu.au,.cloud.unimelb.edu.au"
```

- <u>file</u> module: Create directory /etc/systemd/system/docker.service.d
- <u>copy</u> module: Copy the http-proxy.conf to **/etc/systemd/system/docker.service.d/**
- <u>systemd</u> module: Flush the changes and restart the Docker service \$ sudo systemctl daemon-reload && sudo systemctl restart docker

Docker FAQ & Tips (1)

Problem:

docker-machine Is showing the machine state is "Timeout"

```
alwynpan@ravpn-266-1-staff-ten-1-9-239
                                               docker-machine ls
                                STATE
NAME
          ACTIVE
                                           URL
                                                 SWARM
                   DRIVER
                                                         DOCKER
                                                                  ERRORS
                   virtualbox
                                Timeout
manager
worker1
                   virtualbox
                                Timeout
                   virtualbox
worker2
                                Timeout
```

Cause:

VPN / Antivirus / Internet Security is on

Debugging:

Turn off VPN / Antivirus / Internet Security

Docker FAQ & Tips (2)

Problem:

Dockerised application is running slow

Docker commands suddenly stopped working, no error message was given

Cause:

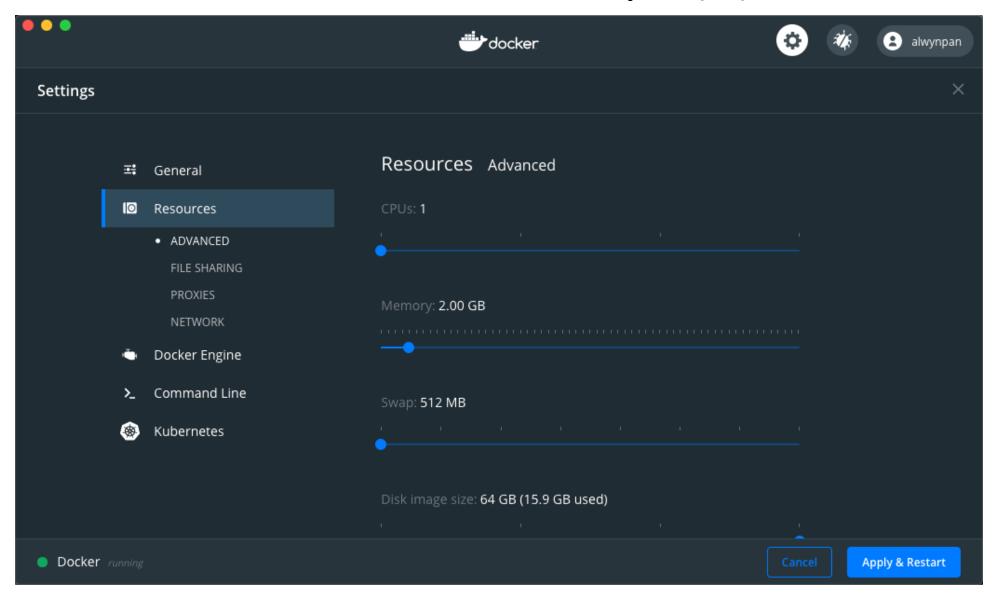
Not enough resources were allocated to Docker

Docker build failed halfway with no error message

Solution:

Check Docker ... Preferences ... Resources ... Advanced, and make sure reasonable resource was allocated to Docker.

Docker FAQ & Tips (2)



Docker FAQ & Tips (3)

 Question: The difference between COPY and ADD in a Docker file

```
FROM alpine:latest

WORKDIR /demo

RUN mkdir -p copy add1 add2

COPY ["release-1.18.0.tar.gz", "./copy/"]

ADD ["release-1.18.0.tar.gz", "./add1/"]

ADD ["https://github.com/nginx/nginx/archive/release-1.18.0.tar.gz", "./add2/"]
```

Docker FAQ & Tips (3)

Use cases:

COPY

Copy local files from a specific location into a Docker image

ADD

- Extract a local tar file into a specific directory into a Docker image
- Download a file as is from an URI into a Docker image

Docker FAQ & Tips (4)

Question: The difference between EXPOSE and publish ports

FROM nginx:latest

EXPOSE 8080

```
--privileged Give extended privileges to this container
-p, --publish list Publish a container's port(s) to the host
-P, --publish-all Publish all exposed ports to random ports
--read-only Mount the container's root filesystem as read
--restart string Restart policy to apply when a container exits
```

```
$ docker run --name test1 -p 180:80 -d nginx-test:latest
```

\$ docker run --name test2 -P -d nginx-test:latest

\$ docker run --name test3 -P -d nginx:latest

Docker FAQ & Tips (4)

EXPOSE

Tells Docker daemon and user which port(s) your service listens on

Publish

Publishes the port (no matter exposed or not) to the host

Nginx:latest image <u>Dockerfile</u>

```
alwynpan@Alwyns-MBP ~/docker-demo/fag
CONTAINER ID IMAGE
5b16bd06de34 nginx:latest
920e87fd0606 nginx-test:latest
d751f2d8d00d nginx-test:latest
```

```
PORTS
0.0.0:32775->80/tcp test3
0.0.0:32774->80/tcp, 0.0.0:32773->8080/tcp test2
8080/tcp, 0.0.0:180->80/tcp test1
```

Docker FAQ & Tips (5)

 Question: The difference between Build Time ENV and Run Time ENV

```
FROM python:latest
ARG OPENSTACKSDK_VER=0.46.0
ENV REQUESTS VER=2.18.0
COPY [ "entrypoint.sh", "/" ]
RUN pip install openstacksdk==${OPENSTACKSDK VER}; \
    chmod +x /entrypoint.sh
ENTRYPOINT [ "/entrypoint.sh" ]
```

Docker FAQ & Tips (5)

 Question: The difference between Build Time ENV and Run Time ENV

```
FROM python:latest
ARG OPENSTACKSDK_VER=0.46.0
ENV OPENSTACKSDK VER=${OPENSTACKSDK VER}
ENV REQUESTS VER=2.18.0
COPY [ "entrypoint2.sh", "/" ]
RUN pip install openstacksdk==${OPENSTACKSDK_VER}; \
    chmod +x /entrypoint2.sh
ENTRYPOINT [ "/entrypoint2.sh" ]
```

Docker FAQ & Tips (4)

Built Time Variable (build arg)

Variables defined in the Dockerfile, and works at build time only.

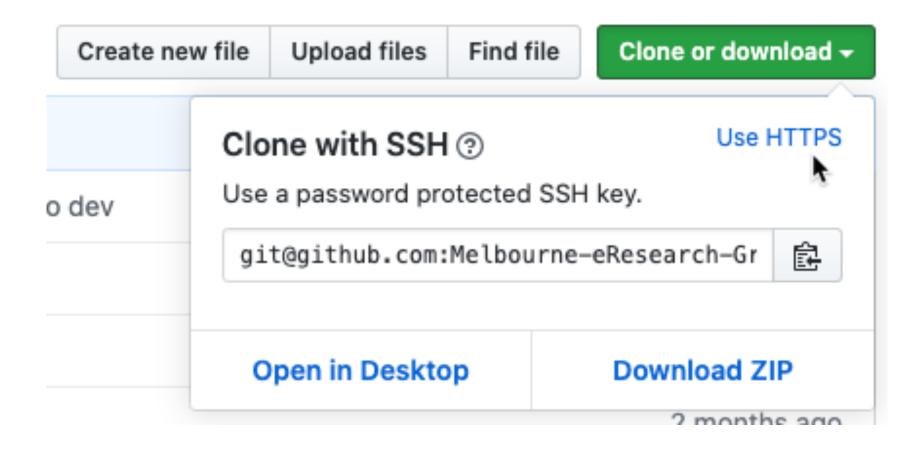
Use "docker build --build-arg KEY=VALUE" to init or override

Run Time Variable

Variables defined in Dockerfile / Entrypoint / application, and works at run time only.

Use "docker run -e KEY=VALUE ..." to init or override

 Question: How to clone a GitHub repo behind the HTTP/HTTPS proxy?



 Question: How to clone a GitHub repo behind the HTTP/HTTPS proxy?

• Clone via HTTPS (use username / password) git clone https://github.com/<username>/<repo>.git

• Clone via SSH (use private / public key) git clone git@github.com:<username>/<repo>.git

Adding a new SSH key to your GitHub account

HTTPS option (command line):

git config --global http.proxy http://wwwproxy.unimelb.edu.au:8000 git config --global https.proxy http://wwwproxy.unimelb.edu.au:8000

```
ubuntu@test:~$ git config --global http.proxy http://wwwproxy.unimelb.edu.au:8000
ubuntu@test:~$ git config --global https.proxy http://wwwproxy.unimelb.edu.au:8000
ubuntu@test:~$ git clone https://github.com/
Cloning into ' '...
Username for 'https://github.com': ^C
```

HTTPS option (Ansible):

git config module

SSH option (command line):

```
sudo apt install socat vim

vim ~/.ssh/config
host github.com
    user git
    hostname ssh.github.com
    port 443
    proxycommand socat - PROXY:wwwproxy.unimelb.edu.au:%h:%p,proxyport=8000
```

HTTPS option (Ansible):

copy module or blockinfile module

Rolling update:

```
docker service update --update-parallelism 1 --update-delay 5s \
--image=alwynpan/comp90024:demo1 nginx
```

Rollback:

docker service update --rollback nginx

Create React App

npx create-react-app demo6



Run the app:

yarn start

```
Compiled successfully!

You can now view demo6 in the browser.

Local: http://localhost:3000
On Your Network: http://10.8.8.8:3000

Note that the development build is not optimized.
To create a production build, use yarn build.
```

.dockerignore

Before the docker CLI sends the context to the docker daemon, it looks for a file named .dockerignore in the root directory of the context. If this file exists, the CLI modifies the context to exclude files and directories that match patterns in it. This helps to avoid unnecessarily sending large or sensitive files and directories to the daemon and potentially adding them to images using **ADD** or **COPY**.

React UI (simple)

```
EXPOSE 5000

WORKDIR /app

COPY [".", "/app"]

RUN yarn install; \
    yarn build; \
    yarn global add serve

CMD ["serve", "-s", "build"]
```

Build: docker build -t react:simple.

Run: docker run --name simple -p 5000:5000 -d react:simple

- Challenge image size, the smaller the better
- React UI reduced size

Pre-build: yarn build

```
FROM nginx:1.17-alpine

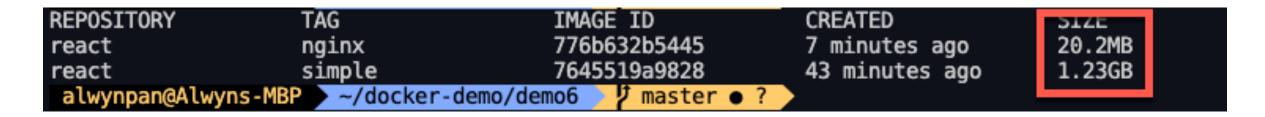
USER root

COPY ["./build/", "/usr/share/nginx/html/"]
```

Build: docker build -t react:nginx -f Dockerfile.nginx .

Run: docker run --name small -p 8080:80 -d react:nginx

Node vs Nginx (image size)



Node vs Nginx (resource usage)

CONTAINER ID NAME CPU % 6e6ac6b1159f simple 0.00% e2ff2eefbe2b small 0.00%	MEM USAGE / LIMIT MEM % 13.22MiB / 5.809GiB 0.22% 2.48MiB / 5.809GiB 0.04%	NET I/O 148kB / 5.41kB 12.9kB / 148kB
--	--	---

Multi-stage build

With multi-stage builds, you use multiple *FROM* statements in your Dockerfile. Each *FROM* instruction can use a different base, and each of them begins a new stage of the build. You can selectively copy artifacts from one stage to another, leaving behind everything you don't want in the final image.

React UI (multi-stage)

```
EXPOSE 5000

WORKDIR /app

COPY [".", "/app"]

RUN yarn install; \
    yarn build; \
    yarn global add serve

CMD ["serve", "-s", "build"]

FROM nginx:1.17-alpine

USER root

COPY --from=build ["/app/build/", "/usr/share/nginx/html/"]
```

Build: docker build -t react:multi -f Dockerfile.multi-stage.

Run: docker run --name multi -p 8081:80 -d react:multi

• React UI (multi-stage) -Build only one stage

Build: docker build --target build -t react:build -f Dockerfile.multi-stage .

Run: docker run --name build -p 5001:5000 -d react:build