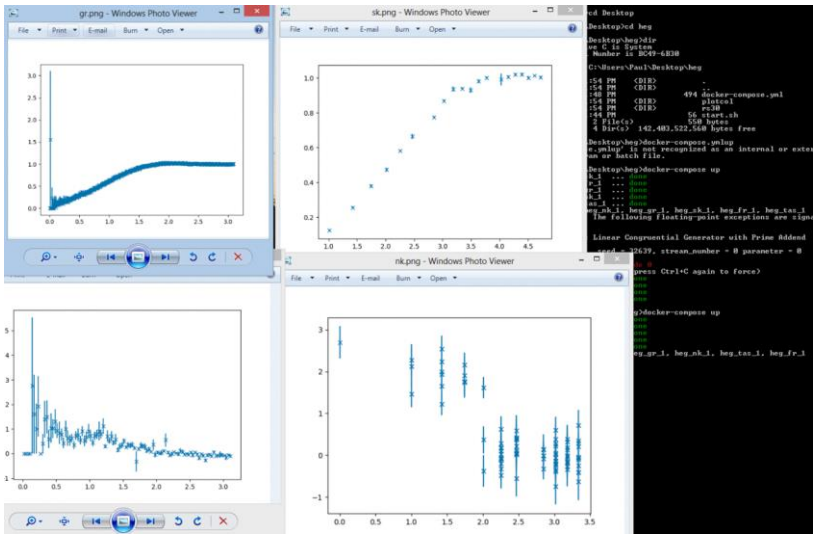
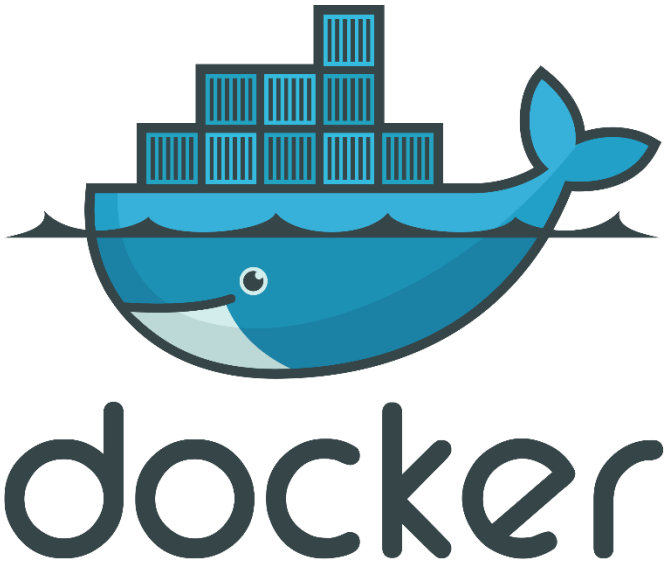
Docker Tutorial

Yubo “Paul” Yang, THW-IL, 2018/12/05





PUBLIC | AUTOMATED BUILD

paulyoung2018/harvest_qmcpack ☆

Last pushed: 2 days ago

Repo Info | Tags | Dockerfile | Build Details | Build Settings | Collaborators | Webhooks | Settings

Dockerfile

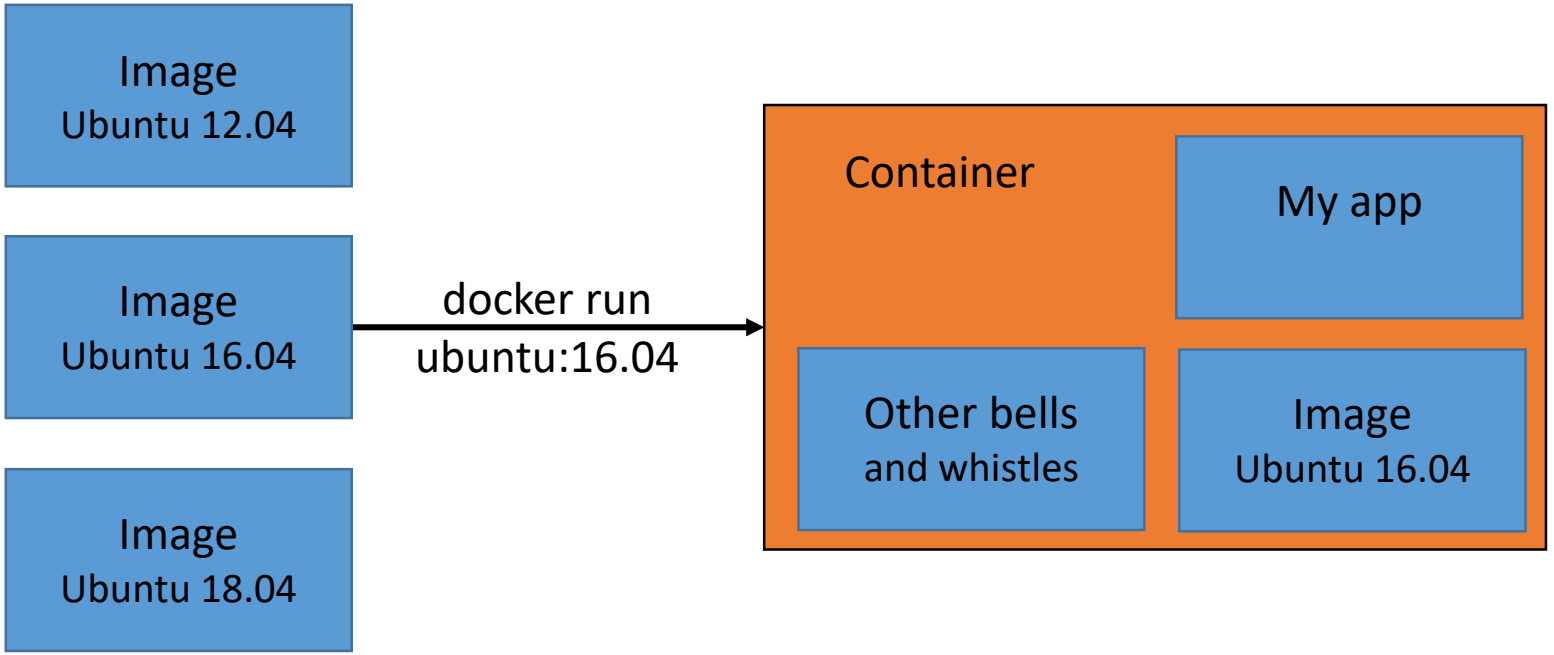
```
FROM gcc:8.2.0
RUN apt-get update &&\
    apt-get install -y git &&\
    apt-get install -y libhdf5-dev &&\
    apt-get install -y python-pip
RUN git clone https://github.com/Paul-St-Young/harvest_qmcpack.git
WORKDIR /harvest_qmcpack
RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
ENV PYTHONPATH=/harvest_qmcpack:$PYTHONPATH
CMD pytest -v .
```

What is Docker?

Docker is *conceptually* a virtual machine image manager.

All dependencies are included in a single portable container.

Build in layers: modular and extendable.
(Like initial laptop setup. Only minimal, automated, and repeatable.)



Why use Docker?

Docker cleanses us of our sins and prepares us for the heavens

Photo by Christopher Burns on Unsplash

- Break out of dependency hell
- Easy deployment to the cloud

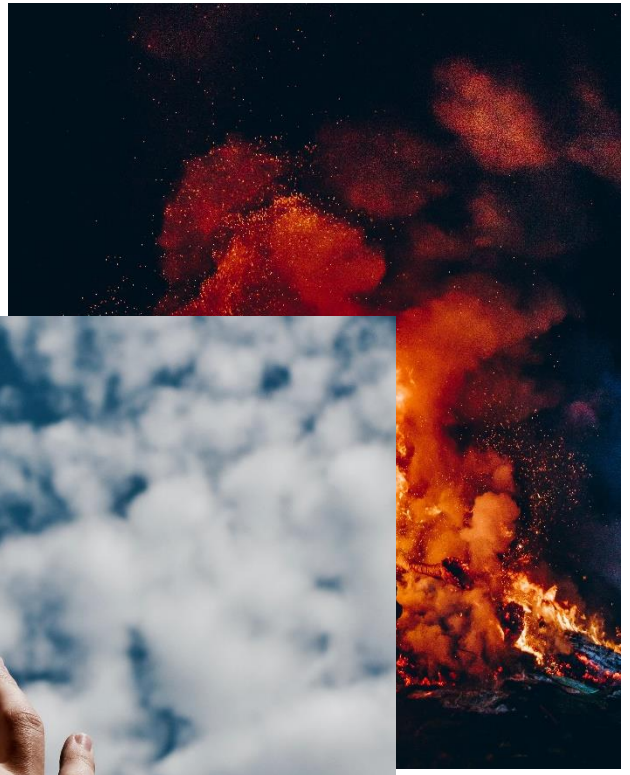


Photo by Jeremy Perkins on Unsplash

How to use Docker?

Level 0: Running one container – “docker –i –t –p –v”

Level 1: Building one image – “dockerfile”

Level 2: Modify container and image – “docker exec, commit”

Level 3: Using multiply containers – “docker-compose up”

Level 4: Run your application on the cloud – “docker swarm” & ECS on AWS

Great reference: PyCon 2016 slides
https://us.pycon.org/2016/site_media/media/tutorial_handouts/DockerSlides.pdf

Reference bookmarks

Great reference: PyCon 2016 slides
https://us.pycon.org/2016/site_media/media/tutorial_handouts/DockerSlides.pdf

docker ps	p 73
docker logs	p 79
^P^Q then docker attach	p 84
docker images and containers	p 90
docker commit and tag	p107
docker build and tag – figlet example	p125
find IP of container	p173
ping container	p183
compose	p202
write better dockerfile	p272-p296

Level 0: Run one container

Ubuntu base build: “-i” connect to standard-in; “-t” open pseudo terminal

```
docker run –it ubuntu
# echo “hello from Ubuntu”
```

Web server: “-p” pass host port to container port i.e. [host port]:[container port]

```
docker run –p 200:80 nginx
firefox localhost:200
```

Isolated Dev. Env.: “-v” mounts a local directory

```
docker run –v /soft/myapp/src:/src –it gcc
# cd /src; make
```

rgbkrk commented on Mar 23, 2017 • edited

Jo·vy·an
/ˈjōvēən/

noun – an inhabitant of Jupyter

Do Data Science Anywhere:

```
docker run –v /data:/data –p 8888:8888 – – name mynb jupyter/datascience–notebook
firefox localhost:8888/?token=[really long token for security]
docker cp /data/mybigdata.json mynb:/home/jovyan/work
```

Level 1: Build one container

docker build and tag – figlet example

p125

Introducing: “dockerfile”

A list of commands to build your image.
(preferably from an official image as base)

```
FROM ubuntu
RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install –y figlet
```

Build the image: the natural way

```
docker build .
```

```
docker image ls
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
<none>	<none>	1b402d6bbb5e	About a minute ago	112MB

```
docker tag 1b402 figlet
```

Build the image: the right way

```
docker build –t figlet .
```

Level 1: Build one container

docker build and tag – figlet example

p125

Use interactively

```
docker run –it figlet
# figlet hello
```

```
FROM ubuntu
RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install –y figlet
```

Single-purpose application: CMD

```
docker run figlet
```

override

```
docker run figlet figlet –f script hi
```

```
FROM ubuntu
RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install –y figlet
CMD figlet hello
```

Multi-purpose application: ENTRYPOINT

```
docker run figlet guten tag
```

```
FROM ubuntu
RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install –y figlet
ENTRYPOINT [“figlet”,“-f”,“script”]
```

Level 1: Build one container

docker build and tag – figlet example p125

Publish container

```
docker tag figlet paulyoung2018/figlet:script
docker login --user paulyoung2018
docker push paulyoung2018/figlet:script
```

Tell your friends!

Run from anywhere

```
[not me]$ docker run paulyoung2018/figlet:script wuwuwuwuuuut!
```

Pull to update

```
[not me]$ docker pull paulyoung2018/figlet:script
```

Level 2: Modify container and image

Log in to a container: the natural way

`docker run -it --entrypoint=bash figlet` — start a bash window in a new container

`docker ps` — list all running containers

```
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE     COMMAND   CREATED              STATUS              PORTS   NAMES
295aa35eaa82   figlet    "bash"    About a minute ago   Up About a minute
```

`docker rename 295aa myfig` — rename container to something readable

`docker exec -it myfig bash` — start a new bash window

Log in to a container: the right way

`docker run -it --name myfig --entrypoint=bash figlet` — name container at start

Pop quiz: How to let figlet take a file's content as input?

Level 2: Modify container and image

Pop quiz solution: mount host file; then use bash

echo “make me a sandwidch” > /tmp/figlet.in

docker run –v /tmp/figlet.in:/home/figlet.in figlet /bin/bash –c “cat /home/figlet.in | sed ‘s/me/yourself/’ | figlet”

Modify ENTRYPOINT (-c or --change)

docker commit –c ‘ENTRYPOINT /bin/bash –c “cat /home/figlet.in | figlet”’ myfig

sha256:773ec79ad35a17c25b38cabf968c61915d02c605793394aa0d76be38047bd167

docker tag 773ec figlet:file

Revert modification

docker history figlet:file

IMAGE	CREATED	CREATED BY	SIZE	COMMENT
773ec79ad35a	4 minutes ago		0B	
ffe572d63dcf	About an hour ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) ENTRYPOINT ["figlet" "-f"…	0B	
a32c5b019c62	About an hour ago	/bin/sh -c apt-get update && apt-get install…	25.4MB	

docker tag ffe572d63dcf figlet:file

Level 2: Modify container and image

Publish new image

```
docker tag figlet:file paulyoung2018/figlet:file
```

```
docker push paulyoung2018/figlet:file
```

figlet:file is modified from figlet:script, so most layers are reused.

For more best practices regarding dockerfile. See official docs and

Great reference: PyCon 2016 slides
https://us.pycon.org/2016/site_media/media/tutorial_handouts/DockerSlides.pdf

write better dockerfile p272-p296

Level 3: Using multiple containers

Introducing: “docker-compose.yml”

A list of containers and options to run.

Q/ How to do X with docker-compose?
A/ Use bash script and the docker API.

Basic usage 1: put docker API flags down in a file

```
echo “make me a sandwidch” > /tmp/figlet.in
docker run -v /tmp/figlet.in:/home/figlet.in - - name myfig figlet
```



```yaml
version: '3'
services:
  myfig:
    image: paulyoung2018/figlet:file
    volumes:
      - ./test/hello.txt:/home/figlet.in
```

Level 3: Using multiple containers

Basic usage 2: start multiple containers in order

```yaml
version: '3'
services:
  myfig1:
    image: paulyoung2018/figlet:file
    volumes:
      - ./test/world.txt:/home/figlet.in
    depends_on:
      - myfig
  myfig:
    image: paulyoung2018/figlet:file
    volumes:
      - ./test/hello.txt:/home/figlet.in
```

More common useful examples compose:
Communicate between web front end interfaces and backend service

e.g. website, dockercoin, voting app

Level 4: Deploy applications to the cloud

Docker swarm: takes a cluster of machines and make them look like one big machine.

Kubernetes (predates docker swarm) is Google's equivalent of docker swarm.

Elastic Container Services (ECS): scales the number of running containers & Amazon cloud servers based on load. "ecs-cli" is the command line tool.

Practical Example 1: Quantum Monte Carlo + Monitoring

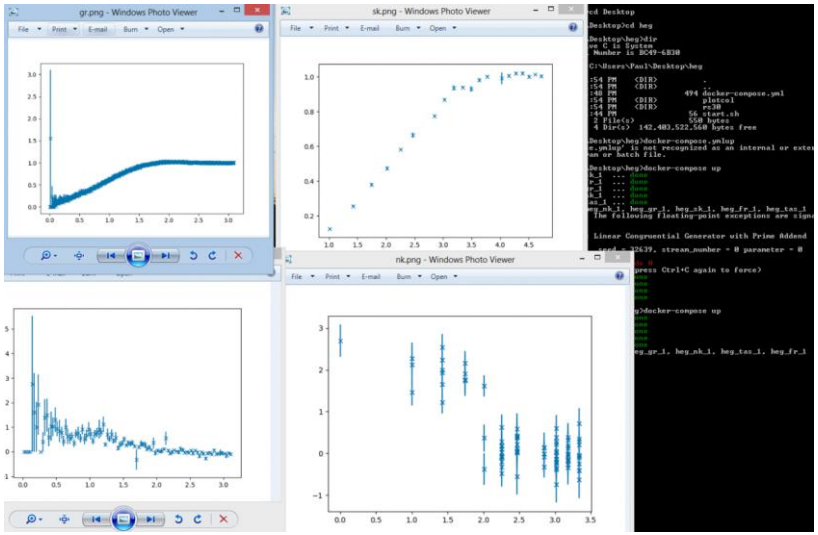
Step 1: compile code

Step 2: make image with reasonable entrypoint

Step 3: write analysis code

Step 4: write docker-compose.yml to orchestrate run and analysis

Step 5: go ham!

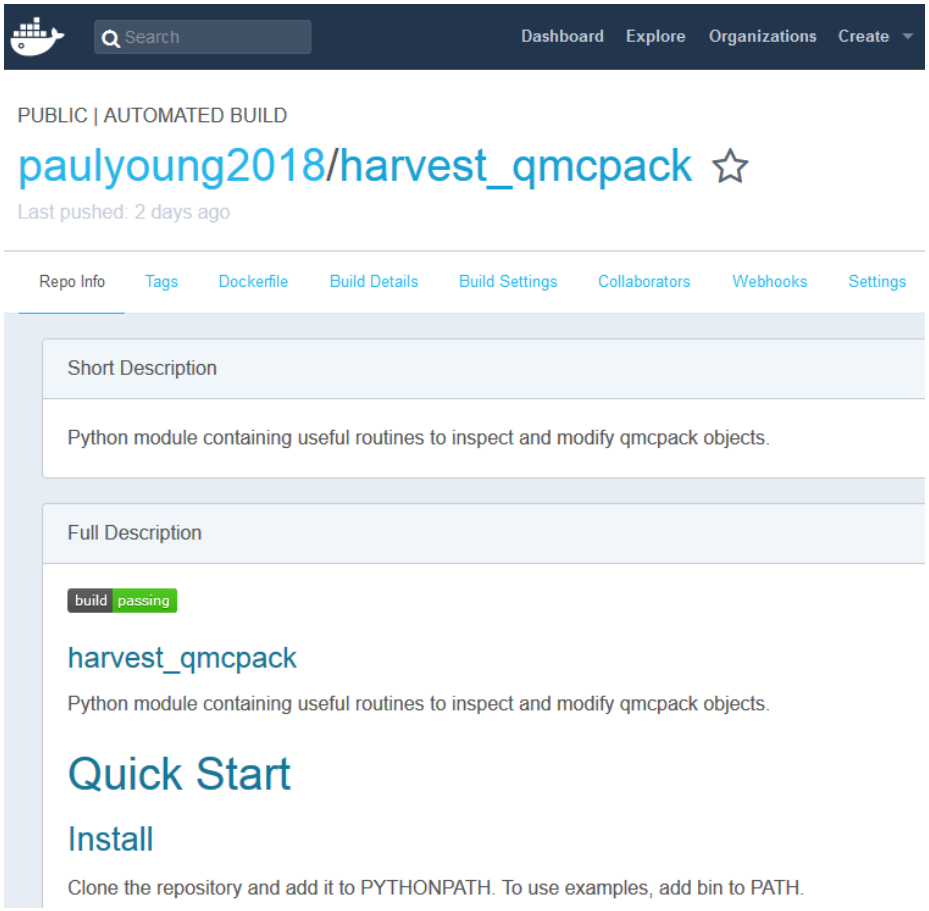


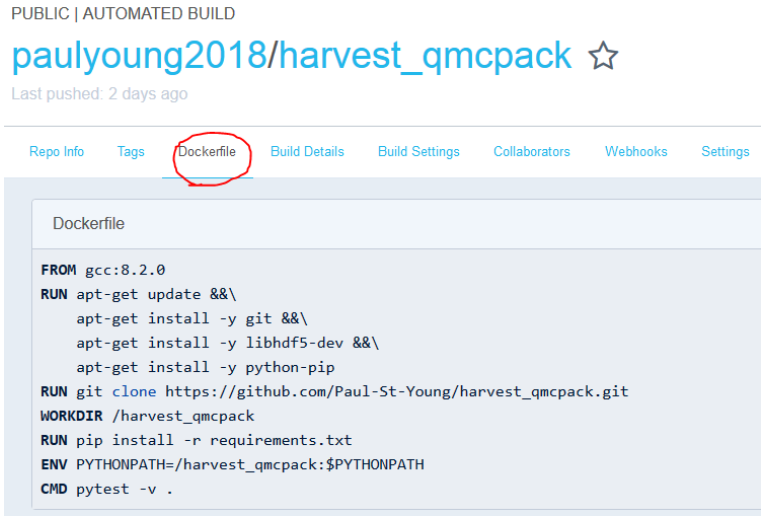
Practical Example 2: Make your GitHub repo. eternal

Step 1: add Dockerfile to your repo

Step 2: sell your soul to Docker Hub

Step 3: wait for your [automatically built image](#)!





Last but not least: save your SSD

Docker keeps stopped containers and intermediate images on disk.
In English, Moby Dock will gobble up your disk like krill.

Solution is simple:

```
docker container prune
docker image prune
```

All named containers and tagged images will be left alone.

You may wish to do manual clean up on a production server.

Conclusion:

Docker container = *future of* virtual machine instance

Docker image = *futher of* virtual machine snapshot

Containerized applications require no setup on any platform.
Growing support on:

- ✓ Amazon Web Service (AWS)
- ✓ Microsoft Azure Cloud
- ✓ Google Cloud (Kubernets)

□ Run a single container using the docker API
docker run -it -p [host port]:[device port] --name me [owner/image:version]

□ Manage multiple containers using docker-compose.yml
docker-compose up

□ Write dockerfile to eternalize your GitHub repo.
□ Modify containers with exec and commit
□ Tag modified containers into images
□ Publish and be forever!