ECE-530 Cloud Computing

Homework #3: Linux Containers

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Abstract

Docker is a platform that simplifies the maintenance of highly customizable instances. It allows for quick setup and execution, often in just milliseconds, and can be used to create services accessible from anywhere in the world. For this homework assignment, we are required to create a Docker file capable of automatically building images. Additionally, we need to deploy a distributed database using Linux containers. This deployment must include at least two containers, each hosting a database instance. These instances must be interconnected, and each should store a portion of the database's data.

Introduction

For our deployment, we opted for Cassandra, a column-oriented NoSQL database. To construct our images, we utilized the Docker file presented in the Appendix. We soon discovered that Docker files have certain limitations in their build capabilities, particularly in terms of creating networks and generating multiple images simultaneously.

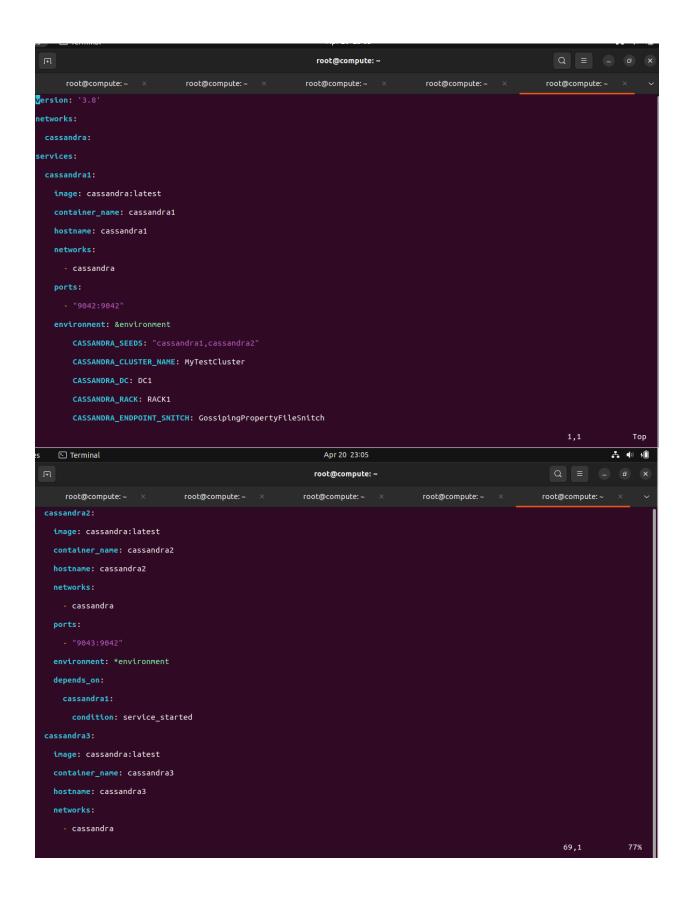
Deployment

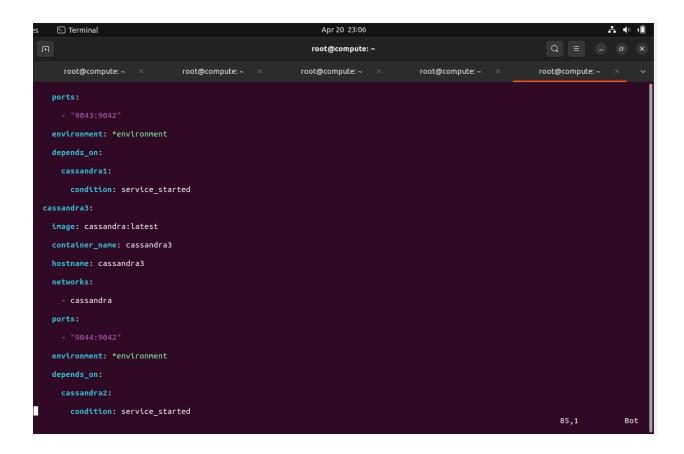
In order to use docker, we needed to install the necessary software.

We installed Docker and we can verify that from the figure below. Also, we listed the docker images before creating for this project.



For this homework, we used 3 nodes running on a single machine. First, we created a docker-compose.yml file that describes our Cassandra cluster. The docker-compose.yml file is shown below:





First, we declared our docker compose version and created a network called cassandra to host our cluster.

Under services, we initiate 'cassandra1'. It's important to note that the 'depends_on' attributes in 'cassandra2' and 'cassandra3' prevent them from launching until the services on 'cassandra1' and 'cassandra2' have started, respectively. Additionally, we configure port forwarding so that port 9042 on our local machine is mapped to port 9042 on the container. We also connect it to the previously established Cassandra network.

We then set some environment variables needed for startup, such as declaring CASSANDRA SEEDS to be cassandra1 and cassandra2.

The settings for the containers 'cassandra2' and 'cassandra3' are quite alike, with the primary distinction being their names.

Both containers utilize the same 'cassandra:latest` image, assign their container names, join the same Cassandra network, and open port 9042. They also reference the same set of environment variables as 'cassandra1', using the *environment syntax. The sole variation lies in their dependencies: 'cassandra2' starts only after 'cassandra1' is up, while 'cassandra3' starts following 'cassandra2'.

To deploy the Cassandra cluster and running commands

To deploy the Cassandra cluster, use the Docker CLI in the same folder as the docker-compose.yml to run the following command:

```
Apr 20 22:28
        Terminal
                                                                                                        root@compute: ~
                                        d2c94e258dcb
                                                                                             13.3kB
hello-world
                       latest
                                                                  11 months ago
      t@compute:~# docker compose up
\[0000] /root/docker-compose.yml: `version` is obsolete
    cassandra3 Pulled
cassandra1 Pulled

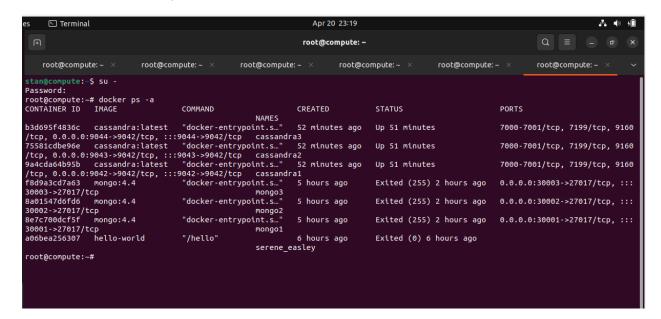
√ 7021d1b70935 Pull complete
√ a1dddff65ed2 Pull complete
√ 09b3de448d59 Pull complete

        13cf962d63f8 Pull complete
13cf962d63f8 Pull complete
518b977b1c59 Pull complete
6f1f8ed76b21 Pull complete
1da992b005b2 Pull complete
454866ddcf4 Pull complete
     ✓ 1f9d0d927357 Pull complete
✓ 9ae4f1a76165 Pull complete
 ✓ cassandra2 Pulled
+] Running 1/4
    Network root_cassandra
     Container cassandra1
     Container cassandra2
                                              Created
     Container cassandra3
                                              Created
 Attaching to cassandra1, cassandra2, cassandra3
```

The command to see the 3 running containers.

```
docker ps -a
```

We can see cassandra1, cassandra2 and cassandra3 that we created.

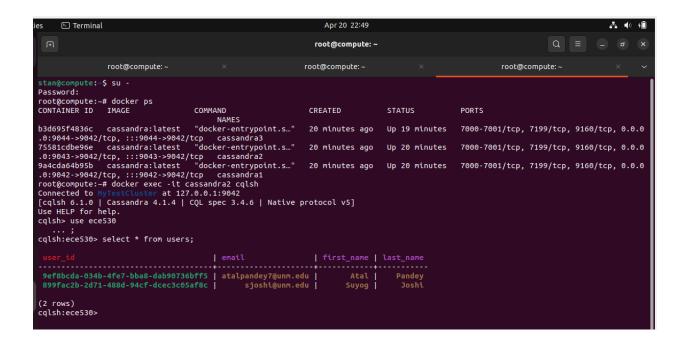


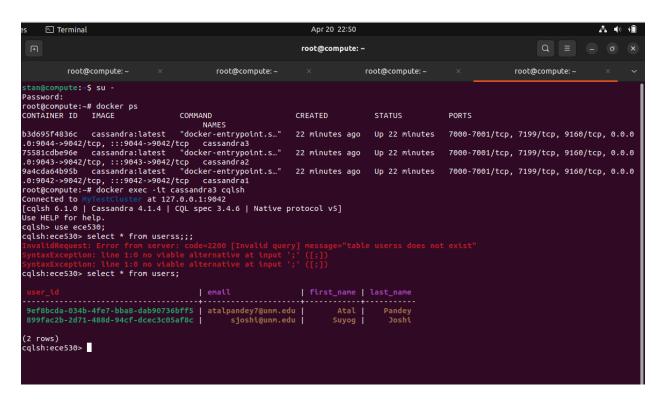
The data container has been created, we connected to it using the following command

This will run cqlsh, or CQL Shell, inside the container allowing us to make queries to the new Cassandra database. After that we created the a database in cassandra1 using keyspace ece530.

```
Apr 20 22:43
                      Terminal
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   root@compute: ~
                                                                                                              root@compute: ~
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   root@compute: ~
   stan@compute:~$ su -
root@compute:~# docker network ls
NETWORK ID NAME DF
                                                                                                                                                                                     SCOPE
  f47055c2b3fb
                                                                bridge
                                                                                                                                         bridge
                                                                                                                                                                                     local
 5411d4a68f38
                                                           host
                                                                                                                                         host
                                                                                                                                                                                     local
                                                            mongo-network
                                                        none
                                                                                                                                   null
bridge
 f35d7bdffb9e
f8e22c7fb2b8
                                                                                                                                                                                     local
   Tocal 
 Connected to MyTestCluster at 127.0.0.1:9042
[cqlsh 6.1.0 | Cassandra 4.1.4 | CQL spec 3.4.6 | Native protocol v5]
Use HELP for help.
 cqlsh> create keyspace ece530 with replication = {'class':'SimpleStrategy','replication_factor':3}
...);
cqlsh:ece530> insert into users(user_id, first_name, last_name, email)VALUES(uuid(),'Suyog','Joshi','sjoshi@unm.edu');
cqlsh:ece530> insert into users(user_id, first_name, last_name, email)VALUES(uuid(),'Atal','Pandey','atalpandey7@unm.edu');
cqlsh:ece530> select * from users
   9ef8bcda-034b-4fe7-bba8-dab90736bff5 | atalpandey7@unm.edu |
899fac2b-2d71-488d-94cf-dcec3c05af8c | sjoshi@unm.edu |
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Atal |
Suyog |
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Pandey
Joshi
(2 rows)
cqlsh:ece530>
```

Now we accessed this same database on from the other 2 nodes i.e. cassandra2 and cassandra3.





This satisfies our requirement for this project.

Extra Credit:

Docker Desktop is a graphical user interface (GUI) that complements Docker's command line interface (CLI), offering a more intuitive way to manage Docker containers and images. This GUI is particularly valuable for users who prefer visual aids, as it provides clear visual feedback on the status and relationships of containers, making it easier to interpret than command line output. It's also more user-friendly for those less accustomed to CLI operations, simplifying complex tasks such as network and volume management, as well as log reviews. Furthermore, Docker Desktop allows for the comprehensive management of multiple Docker resources at once, which can significantly enhance productivity and ease of use. This blend of visual simplicity and operational depth makes GUIs an essential tool for efficient Docker management.

