

# Docker

DEVinHouse

Parcerias para desenvolver a sua carreira

**SENAI**

<LAB365>

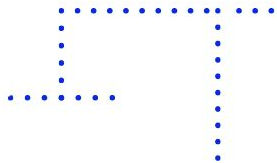
## Considerações Iniciais

- Nosso horário é das **19:00 às 22:00 (10 min tolerância de chegada)**
- Intervalo às **20:30 de 20 minutos**
- Interaja na aula!
- Se tiver dúvidas, levanta a mão no chat e eu explico novamente
- Me corrija!!!!
- Façam as atividades práticas, só se aprende praticando!
- Qualquer coisa me procurem no **slack**



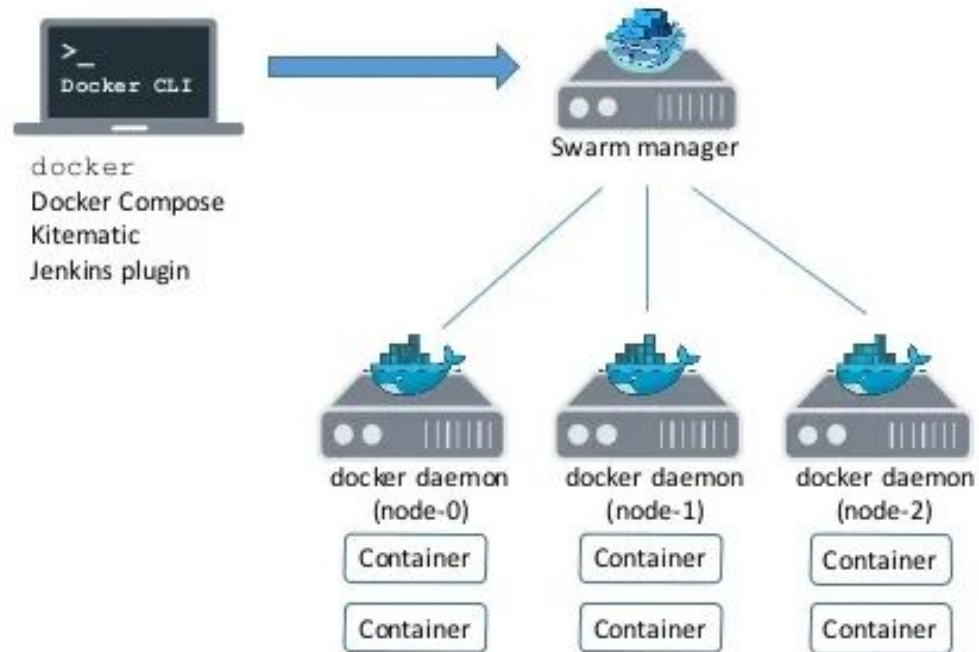
# Docker swarm

# Docker swarm

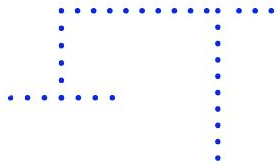


Com Docker Swarm é possível dividirmos a carga de trabalho com outros nodes Docker e criar um cluster. Com o cluster criado, podemos fazer a orquestração (ou deixar que o docker faça) dos containers.

# Docker swarm



# Docker swarm

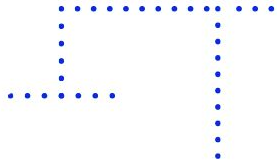


Vamos lá!! Primeiramente vamos criar 3 VMs, uma sendo o master e outros dois sendo workers. Para isso, usaremos o Multipass (disponível no site da Ubuntu) por ser uma solução leve e prática para criação das virtual machines.

Outra opção é usar o ambiente de teste do Docker Swarm (disponível por 4 horas):

<https://labs.play-with-docker.com/>

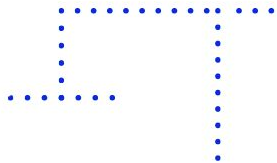
# Docker swarm



Com multipass instalado vamos criar as instâncias:

- worker1-swarm
  - `multipass launch --name worker1-swarm`
- worker2-swarm
  - `multipass launch --name worker2-swarm`
- Master-Swarm
  - `multipass launch --name master-swarm`

# .....> Docker swarm



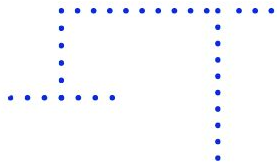
O multipass sobe as instâncias em seu virtualizador local. No meu caso, usei o Hyper-v. A opção local.driver pode ser alterado para outro, como VirtualBox.

Podemos acessar o bash das instâncias com o comando:

```
multipass exec nomeInstancia /bin/bash
```



# Docker swarm

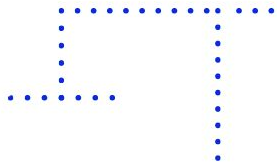


Como boa prática, alterei a senha do usuário ubuntu com comando:

```
sudo passwd ubuntu
```

No Hyper-v, limitei o uso de CPU e RAM e coloquei as 3 VMs na mesma rede do meu Host.

# Docker swarm



Para copiar e colar os comandos com mais facilidade decidi acessar as VMs via SSH. Para habilitar esse serviço siga os comandos:

```
cd /etc/ssh
```

```
vim sshd_config
```

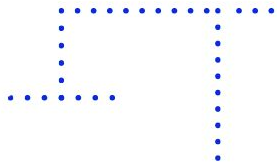
alterar PasswordAuthentication para yes

reiniciar a VM

Acessando a VM:

```
ssh ubuntu@ip-da-VM
```

# .....> Docker swarm



Agora, vamos executar tudo com usuário root:

```
sudo su
```

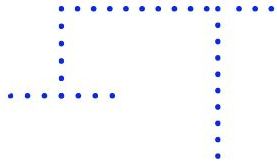
faremos agora a instalação do Docker nas 3 VMs:

```
curl -fsSl https://get.docker.com | bash
```

agora a instalação do docker-compose:

```
apt-get install docker-compose
```

# Docker swarm



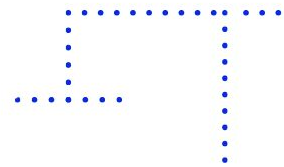
Para conferir se tudo correu bem nas instalações:

`docker version`

`docker-compose version`

;)

# .....> Docker swarm



com comando **docker swarm init** podemos iniciar o cluster. O parâmetro **--listen-addr** foi usado para especificar o ip do manager

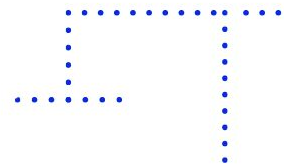
```
root@docker18:/home/ubuntu# docker swarm init --listen-addr 192.168.0.114
Swarm initialized: current node (fcmjjs085jizzsuoxbmrsueb) is now a manager

To add a worker to this swarm, run the following command:

    docker swarm join --token SWMTKN-1-249dzesgyybe5m66skb3v1wtbelb590n9j
2.168.0.114:2377

To add a manager to this swarm, run 'docker swarm join-token manager' and
root@docker18:/home/ubuntu#
```

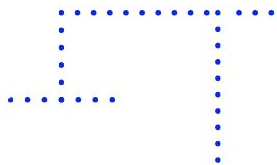
# .....> Docker swarm



Pronto, agora temos nosso cluster iniciado!! O docker informa o comando com token de ingressão ao cluster. Esse comando deve ser copiado e colado nos demais nodes que serão os workers. Abaixo, um exemplo.

```
root@worker1:/home/ubuntu# docker swarm join --token SW
s4exru62b9trhzeoke 192.168.0.114:2377
This node joined a swarm as a worker.
root@worker1:/home/ubuntu#
```

# .....> Docker swarm



após incluirmos todos os nodes em nosso cluster podemos dar o comando

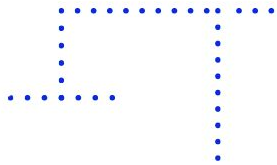
**docker nodes ls** para saber status de cada um

```
root@docker18:/home/ubuntu# docker node ls
```

ID	HOSTNAME	STATUS	AVAILABILITY	MANAGER STATUS	ENGINE VERSION
fcmjjs085jizzsuoxbmrsueb *	docker18	Ready	Active	Leader	20.10.11
j0v11z08htqso7ytsj7qcnn8d	worker1	Ready	Active		20.10.13
xq9yjswcltqyzbj726lwy51bv	worker2	Ready	Active		20.10.13

```
root@docker18:/home/ubuntu#
```

# .....> Docker swarm



Agora podemos executar arquivos docker compose e dividir as cargas de trabalho com workers. Para isso usaremos o arquivo docker-compose.yml em cluster com o comando:

**docker stack deploy --compose-file=docker-compose.yml testeswarm**

```
root@swarm-master:/home/ubuntu# docker stack deploy --compose-file=docker-compose.yml testeswarm
Ignoring unsupported options: links

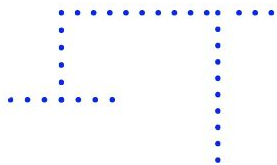
Ignoring deprecated options:

container_name: Setting the container name is not supported.

Creating network testeswarm_default
Creating service testeswarm_postgres-compose
Creating service testeswarm_adminer-compose
root@swarm-master:/home/ubuntu#
```



# Docker swarm



com o comando **docker service ls** vemos que foram criados os dois serviços do compose file. Com comando **docker service ps nomeServico** podemos saber em qual node está sendo executado.

```
root@swarm-master:/home/ubuntu# docker service ls
```

ID	NAME	MODE	REPLICAS	IMAGE	PORTS
zil0m7ase6dl	testeswarm_adminer-compose	replicated	1/1	adminer:latest	*:8080->8080/tcp
kjqrejlz22qsn	testeswarm_postgres-compose	replicated	1/1	postgres:latest	*:5432->5432/tcp

```
root@swarm-master:/home/ubuntu# docker service ps testeswarm_adminer-compose
```

ID	NAME	IMAGE	NODE	DESIRED STATE	CURRENT STATE
6pznvltcdrvf	testeswarm_adminer-compose.1	adminer:latest	worker1-swarm	Running	Running 3 minutes ago

```
root@swarm-master:/home/ubuntu#
```

# » Docker swarm

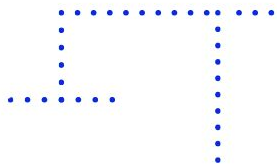
Colocando o ip do manager no navegador na porta 8080 podemos acessar o adminer, por mais que esteja executando no worker1.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Entrar - Adminer". The address bar shows an insecure connection to "192.168.0.29:8080". The page content includes a language dropdown set to "Português (Brazil)", a version indicator "Adminer 4.8.1", and a large blue "Entrar" button. Below this is a login form with fields for "Sistema" (MySQL), "Servidor" (db), "Usuário", "Senha", and "Base de dados". At the bottom of the form are "Entrar" and "Login permanente" checkboxes.

Idioma:	Português (Brazil) ▼
Adminer 4.8.1	
Entrar	
Sistema	MySQL ▼
Servidor	db
Usuário	
Senha	
Base de dados	
Entrar	<input type="checkbox"/> Login permanente

# .....> Docker swarm



Podemos escalar nossos serviços de acordo com a demanda de requisições por exemplo. No nosso exemplo, escalamos o adminer para duas réplicas com o comando **docker service scale testeswarm\_adminer-compose=2**

```
root@swarm-master:/home/ubuntu# docker service scale testeswarm_adminer-compose=2
testeswarm_adminer-compose scaled to 2
overall progress: 2 out of 2 tasks
1/2: running   [=====>]
2/2: running   [=====>]
verify: Service converged
root@swarm-master:/home/ubuntu#
```

# Docker swarm



```
root@swarm-master:/home/ubuntu# docker service ls
```

ID	NAME	MODE	REPLICAS	IMAGE	PORTS
zil0m7ase6dl	testeswarm_adminer-compose	replicated	2/2	adminer:latest	*:8080->8080/tcp
kjqrejz22qsn	testeswarm_postgres-compose	replicated	1/1	postgres:latest	*:5432->5432/tcp

```
root@swarm-master:/home/ubuntu#
```

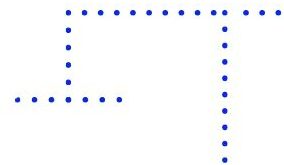
Podemos ver que o serviço possui dois container em execução. O novo, foi criado no worker2-swarm

```
root@swarm-master:/home/ubuntu# docker service ps testeswarm_adminer-compose
```

ID	NAME	IMAGE	NODE	DESIRED STATE	CURRENT STATE
6pznvltcdrvf	testeswarm_adminer-compose.1	adminer:latest	worker1-swarm	Running	Running 16s
0vsulu47wq6v	testeswarm_adminer-compose.2	adminer:latest	worker2-swarm	Running	Running about 1s

```
root@swarm-master:/home/ubuntu#
```

# .....> Docker swarm



No worker2-swarm, podemos ver a réplica extra criada no serviço testeswarm\_adminer-compose no manager

```
root@worker2-swarm:/home/ubuntu# docker container ls
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
26dcb567436c	adminer:latest	"entrypoint.sh docke..."	4 minutes ago	Up 4 minutes	8080/tcp	testeswarm_adminer-co

```
mpose.2.0vsulu47wq6vcx1odcgxrzs6u  
root@worker2-swarm:/home/ubuntu#
```



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**OBRIGADO!**



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