



Deep Dive into Constructing Containers for Scientific Computing and Gateways: Introduction to Containers

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Outline for the events of both days...

Day 1: Part I

- Introduction to container technologies (You are here!)
- Environment introduction
- Simple container creation
- Docker container build

Day 1: Part II

- Singularity containers introduction
- Docker to Singularity Conversion
- First exercise building and running a scientific workload with Docker and Singularity
- Containers for gateways
- Wrap up for day 1



Outline for the events of both days... (cont.)

Day 2: Part III

- Q&A Questions you thought of later.
- Exercise: Complex container build
- Next steps and best practices

Day 2: Part VI

- Containers for gateways (including an exercise)
- Topic potpourri
 - Gateway hosting / K8s / Others
 - CI/CD Overview
 - Registries
 - Container vs host
- Wrap up



Introduction

...or how I learned to stop worrying and love the bomb containers...



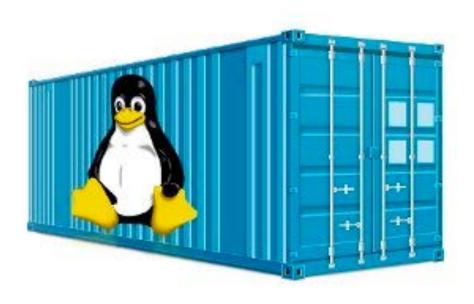
What are containers?

- Born from a simple idea (chroot)
- Evolved over time into various forms of container services (e.g. BSD Jails, Solaris Zones)
- > LXC (LinuX Containers) was released in 2008
- > Docker came on the scene in 2013
- Other technologies evolved Shifter, CharlieCloud, Singularity
- Upping the ante Docker Compose and container orchestration





...and why would I want to use one



- Consistency
- Portability
- > Ability to package and run on HPC
- "Just in time" instantiation and updating on the fly
- > Creating microservices
- > Run legacy code/obsolete OSes
- > Reproducible Science!



Why bother with containers on a gateway?

- Consistency
- Reproducibility
- Easily integrate new applications (especially legacy applications)
- More easily manage many applications that may have complex requirements
- Portability of applications between gateways and individuals and HPC





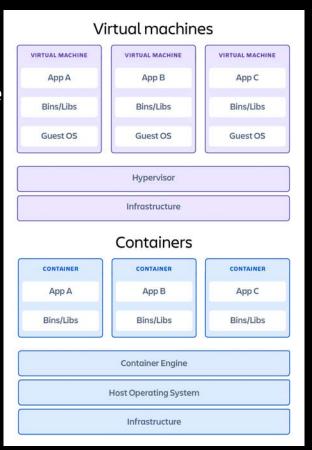
Containers vs. Virtual Machines

VMs:

- VMs are fully contained everything you need is there
- VMs are independent of the host operating system
- All OS resources and tools are available

Containers:

- Compact minimal OS parts to run, rely on host
- Compact nature makes them more portable
- Robust ecosystem many pre-made containers available





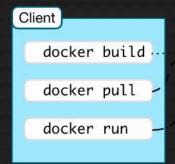
What is Docker

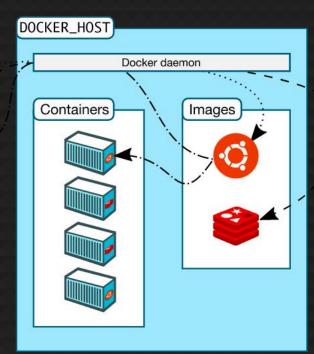
- Docker is a container technology tool to create, deploy, and run applications
- Low overhead, uses the running kernel
- Lets a creator package all of the software needed to run an application in a reasonably compact and run it on any other Docker-capable machine**
- Uses a client (docker) to talk over a REST API to the docker daemon (dockerd) either locally or remotely
- Has a large public repository of objects (containers, images, etc) at DockerHub -- and other repos are available
- It allows users to develop applications, package (ship) them into containers which can then be deployed anywhere



^{**} Even Windows and Mac!

Docker in action...the big picture:







How Docker is used? push Docker registry pull build Images save load Dockerfile backup.tar run commit Containers stop start restart Local Docker instance My computer



What is Singularity?

- > YACP (Yet another container platform)
- > Why are we talking about Singularity at all?
- > How is it different from Docker?
- How does this all come together?
- Singularity can use Singularity containers from the Singularity Hub or Docker containers, even pulling from a Docker registry like Docker Hub



Moving into the first exercise...

Simple container creation!

Questions?

