Containerization & Documentation





SoftUni TeamTechnical Trainers







https://softuni.bg

Table of Contents



- 1. Containerization
- 2. Introduction to Docker
- 3. Docker in Action
- 4. Create Our Own Images
- 5. Documentation
- 6. Swagger 3





Containers and Docker

Past. Present. Future

Containerization

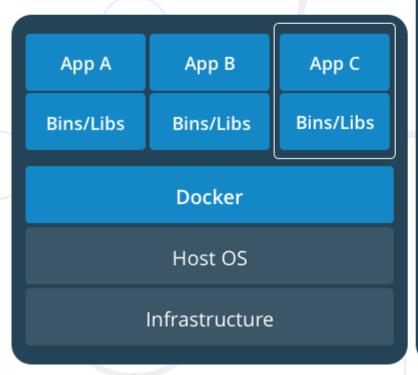


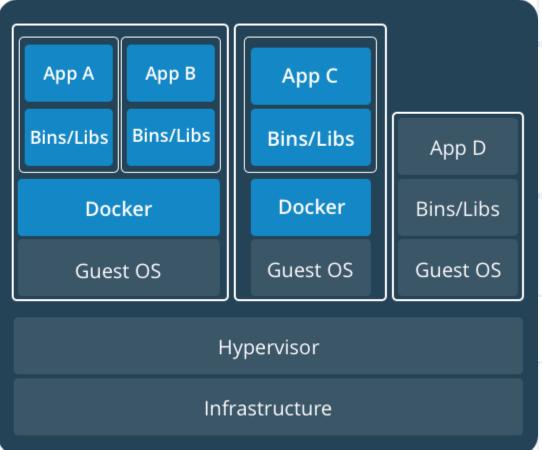
OS-level virtualization refers to an operating system paradigm in which the kernel allows the existence of multiple isolated user space instances known as containers, zones, jails, ...

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OS-level_virtualization

VMs and Containers







Solutions



- rkt by CoreOS
 - Application container engine
 - https://coreos.com/rkt
- Docker by Docker Inc
 - Application container engine
 - https://www.docker.com/

VMs vs Containers



- VMs virtualize the hardware
- Complete isolation
- Complete OS installation.
 Requires more resources
- Runs almost any OS

- Containers virtualize the OS
- Lightweight isolation
- Shared kernel. Requires fewer resources
- Runs on the same OS



Containers Concepts (Docker View)



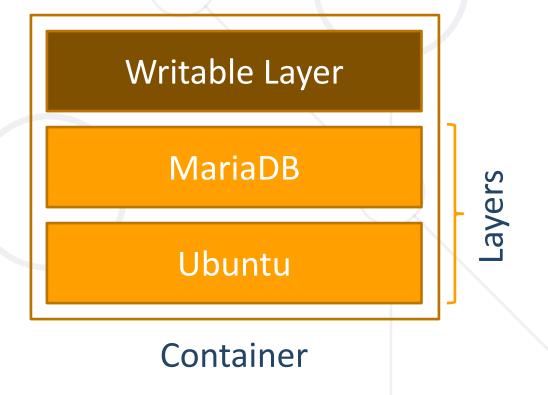
- Container image shows the state of a container, including registry or file system changes
- Container OS image is the first layer of potentially many image layers that make up a container
- Container repository stores container images and their dependencies

Definitions



- Container
 - Containers are processes with much more isolation

- Image
 - Images provide a way for simpler software distribution

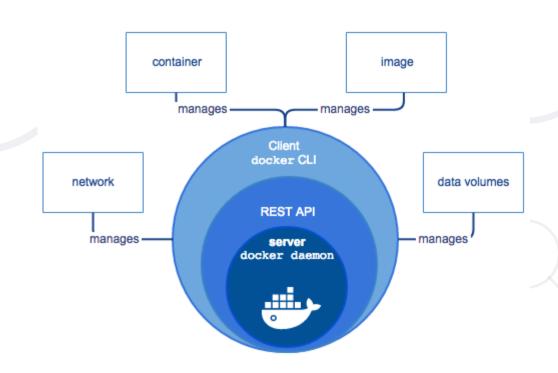




Docker Engine



- Docker Mission Build, Ship, Deploy
- Client-server application
- Components
 - dockerd daemon
 - REST API
 - docker CLI



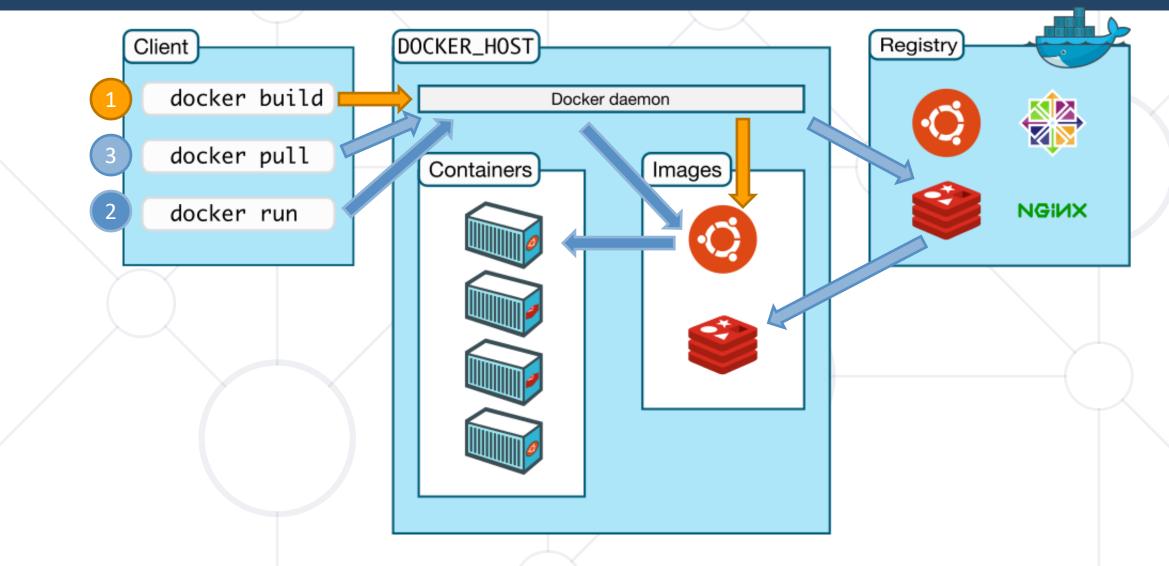
Registries



- Provided by Docker
 - Cloud
 - Docker Hub (https://hub.docker.com/explore/)
 - Docker Store (https://store.docker.com/)
 - On-premise
- Provided by 3rd parties
 - Quay.io, Artifactory, Google Container Registry

Workflow



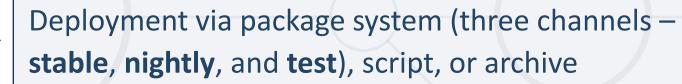




What We Need to Know?



- Two Editions (Community and Enterprise)
- Native Options
 - Docker for Linux
 - Docker for MAC
 - Docker for Windows



Specific requirements: OS version, Hypervisor, etc.

- Docker Toolbox (deprecated) All-in-one solution
 - For Mac and Windows



Working with Docker

Commands

Pull / Image Pull



- Purpose
 - Pull an image or a repository from a registry
- Old syntax

```
docker pull [OPTIONS] NAME[:TAG|@DIGEST]
```

New syntax

```
docker image pull [OPTIONS] NAME[:TAG @DIGEST]
```

Example

docker image pull ubuntu:latest

Run / Container Run



- Purpose
 - Run a command in a new container
- Old syntax

```
docker run [OPTIONS] IMAGE [COMMAND] [ARG]
```

New syntax

```
docker container run [OPTIONS] IMAGE [COMMAND] [ARG]
```

Example

docker container run -it ubuntu

Images / Image Ls



- Purpose
 - List locally available images
- Old syntax

```
docker images [OPTIONS] [REPOSITORY[:TAG]]
```

New syntax

```
docker image 1s [OPTIONS] [REPOSITORY[:TAG]]
```

Example

docker image ls fedora

Ps / Container Ls



- Purpose
 - List containers
- Old syntax

```
docker ps [OPTIONS]
```

New syntax

```
docker container ls [OPTIONS]
```

Example

docker container ls -a -q

Rm / Container Rm



- Purpose
 - Remove one or more containers
- Old syntax

```
docker rm [OPTIONS] CONTAINER [CONTAINER]
```

New syntax

```
docker container rm [OPTIONS] CONTAINER [CONTAINER]
```

Example

docker container rm weezy_snake

Rmi / Image Rm



- Purpose
 - Remove one or more images
- Old syntax

```
docker rmi [OPTIONS] IMAGE [IMAGE]
```

New syntax

```
docker image rm [OPTIONS] IMAGE [IMAGE]
```

Example

docker image rm ubuntu fedora

Start / Container Start



- Purpose
 - Start one or more stopped containers
- Old syntax

```
docker start [OPTIONS] CONTAINER [CONTAINER]
```

New syntax

docker container start [OPTIONS] CONTAINER [CONTAINER]

Example

docker container start -a -i 0cbf27183

Restart / Container Restart



- Purpose
 - Restart a one or more containers
- Old syntax

```
docker restart [OPTIONS] CONTAINER [CONTAINER]
```

New syntax

docker container restart [OPTIONS] CONTAINER [CONTAINER]

Example

docker container restart 0cbf27183

Stop / Container Stop



- Purpose
 - Stop one or more running containers
- Old syntax

```
docker stop [OPTIONS] CONTAINER [CONTAINER]
```

New syntax

docker container stop [OPTIONS] CONTAINER [CONTAINER]

Example

docker container stop 0cbf27183

Unpause / Container Unpause



- Purpose
 - Unpause all processes within one or more containers
- Old syntax

docker unpause CONTAINER [CONTAINER]

New syntax

docker container unpause CONTAINER [CONTAINER]

Example

docker container unpause 0cbf27183

Attach / Container Attach



- Purpose
 - Attach to a running container
- Old syntax

```
docker attach [OPTIONS] CONTAINER
```

New syntax

docker container attach [OPTIONS] CONTAINER

Example

docker container attach 0cbf27183

Push / Image Push



- Purpose
 - Push an image or repository to a registry
- Old syntax

```
docker push [OPTIONS] NAME[:TAG]
```

New syntax

```
docker image push [OPTIONS] NAME[:TAG]
```

Example

docker image push repo-name/test:latest

Login



- Purpose
 - Log into a Docker registry
- Old syntax

```
docker login [OPTIONS] [SERVER]
```

New syntax

same

Example

docker login

Logout



- Purpose
 - Log out from a Docker registry
- Old syntax

```
docker logout [SERVER]
```

New syntax

same

Example

docker logout



Image from File

General Structure and Common Fields

General Structure (Dockerfile)



- Script, composed of commands and arguments
- Always begins with FROM instruction

```
Comment
                # Set the base image
                FROM nginx
                # Set the maintainer
Command
                MAINTAINER John Smith
(Instruction)
                # Copy files
                COPY index.html /usr/share/nginx/html/
```

FROM



- Purpose
 - Defines the base image to use to start the build process
- Syntax

```
FROM <image>[:<tag>] [AS <name>]
```

```
# it is a good practice to state a version (tag)
FROM ubuntu:18.04
# for the latest version the tag could be skipped
FROM ubuntu
```

MAINTAINER



- Purpose
 - Sets the author field of the image. It is deprecated
- Syntax

```
MAINTAINER <name>
```

```
# deprecated
MAINTAINER John Smith
# newer variant is this:
LABEL maintainer="John Smith"
```

RUN



- Purpose
 - Used during build process to add software (forms another layer)
- Syntax

```
RUN <command>
```

```
# single command
RUN apt-get -y update
# more than one command
RUN apt-get -y update && apt-get -y upgrade
```

COPY



- Purpose
 - Copy files between the host and the container
- Syntax

```
COPY [--chown=<user>:<group>] <src>... <dest>
```

```
# Copy single file
COPY readme.txt /root
# Copy multiple files
COPY *.html /var/www/html/my-web-app
```

ADD



- Purpose
 - Copy files to the image
- Syntax

```
ADD [--chown=<user>:<group>] <src>... <dest>
```

Example

```
# Add single file from URL
ADD https://softuni.bg/favicon.ico /www/favicon.ico
# Add tar file content
ADD web-app.tar /var/www/html/my-web-app
```

EXPOSE



- Purpose
 - Informs Docker that the container listens on the specified ports
- Syntax

```
EXPOSE <port> [<port>/<protocol>...]
```

Example

```
# single port
EXPOSE 80
# multiple ports
EXPOSE 80 8080
```

ENTRYPOINT



- Purpose
 - Allows configuration of container that will run as an executable
- Syntax

```
# exec form, this is the preferred form
ENTRYPOINT ["executable", "param1", "param2"]
# shell form
ENTRYPOINT command param1 param2
```

CMD



- Purpose
 - Main purpose is to provide defaults for an executing container
- Syntax

```
# exec form, this is the preferred form
CMD ["executable", "param1", "param2"]
# as default parameters to ENTRYPOINT
CMD ["param1", "param2"]
# shell form
CMD command param1 param2
```

CMD vs ENTRYPOINT



- Both define what command gets executed when running a container
- Dockerfile should specify at least one of them
- ENTRYPOINT should be defined when using the container as an executable
- CMD should be used as a way of defining default arguments for an ENTRYPOINT command or for executing an ad-hoc command in a container
- CMD will be overridden when running the container with alternative arguments

CMD vs ENTRYPOINT



- Both have exec and shell form
- When used together always use their exec form

			ENTRYPOINT	
CMD		N/A	exec_entry p1_entry	["exec_entry", "p1_entry"]
	N/A	Error	/bin/sh -c exec_entry p1_entry	exec_entry p1_entry
	["exec_cmd", "p1_cmd"]	exec_cmd p1_cmd	/bin/sh -c exec_entry p1_entry	exec_entry p1_entry exec_cmd p1_cmd
	["p1_cmd", "p2_cmd"]	p1_cmd p2_cmd	/bin/sh -c exec_entry p1_entry	exec_entry p1_entry p1_cmd p2_cmd
	exec_cmd p1_cmd	/bin/sh -c exec_cmd p1_cmd	/bin/sh -c exec_entry p1_entry	exec_entry p1_entry /bin/sh -c exec_cmd p1_cmd

Build / Image Build



- Purpose
 - Build an image from a Dockerfile
- Old syntax

```
docker build [OPTIONS] PATH | URL | -
```

New syntax

```
docker image build [OPTIONS] PATH | URL | -
```

Example

docker image build -t new-image .

Recommendations



- Don't create large images
- Don't use only the "latest" tag
- Don't run more than one process in a single container
- Don't rely on IP addresses
- Put information about the author



Swagger



- With the Swagger we can simplifies API development for users, teams, and enterprises
- Why we need documentations:
 - front-end and back-end components often
 separate a web application
 - usually, we expose APIs as a back-end component for the front-end component
- Reference documentation should simultaneously describe every change in the API

SpringDoc



- Spring Boot, using the SpringDoc implementation of the Swagger 3 specification.
- It's enough to add a single springdoc-openapi-ui dependency:

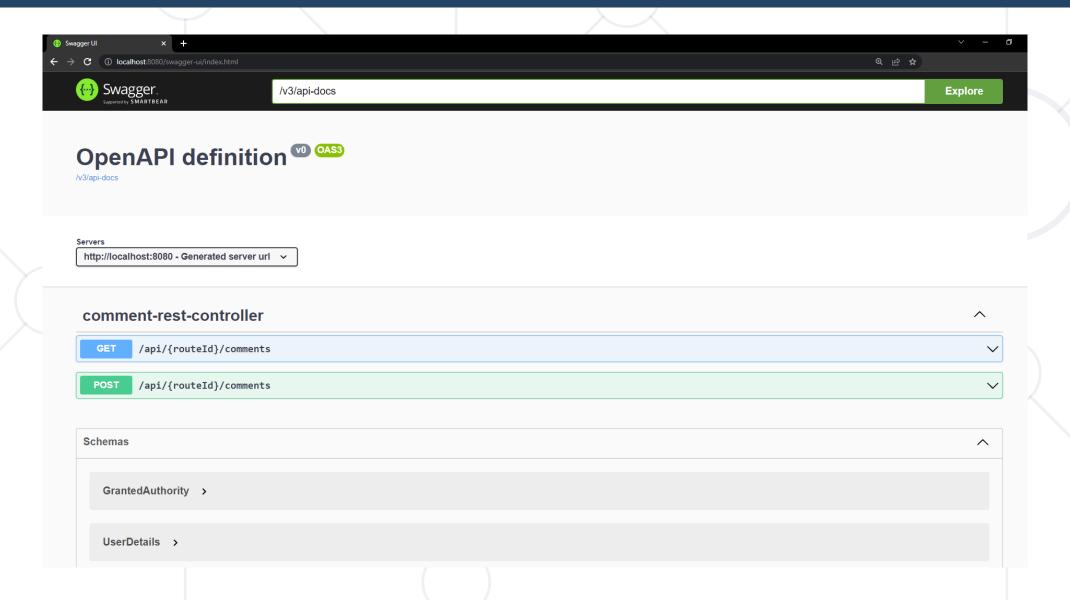
```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springdoc</groupId>
    <artifactId>springdoc-openapi-ui</artifactId>
    <version>1.6.8</version>
</dependency>
```

```
dependencies {
   implementation 'org.springdoc:springdoc-openapi-ui'
}
```

■ Go to http://localhost:8080/swagger-ui/index.html to test it.

Using Swagger UI example





Swagger UI



- Swagger UI allows anyone to visualize and interact with the API's resources without having any of the implementation logic in place.
- It's automatically generated from your OpenAPI (formerly known as Swagger) Specification, with the visual documentation making it easy for back-end implementation and client-side consumption.

Summary



- Containerization is a hot topic, but it isn't something new
- Docker is de-facto a standard
- Images can be published to private or public registries
- Using Swagger 3 for easy documenting our application



Resources



Docker Documentation

https://docs.docker.com/

Docker Hub Documentation

https://docs.docker.com/docker-hub/

Docker Registry Documentation

https://docs.docker.com/registry/

Swagger Documentation

https://swagger.io/





Questions?

















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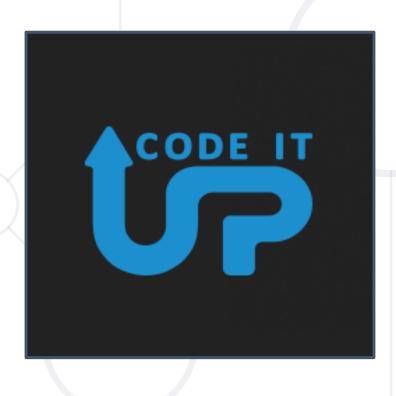






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