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



Have a Question?







Containers and Docker

Past. Present. Future

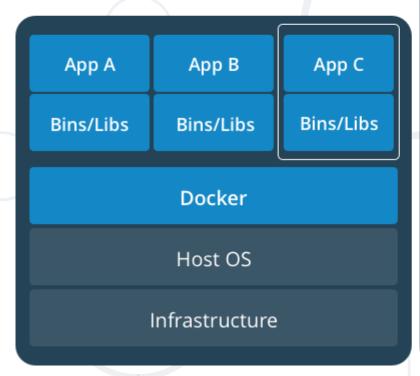
Containerization

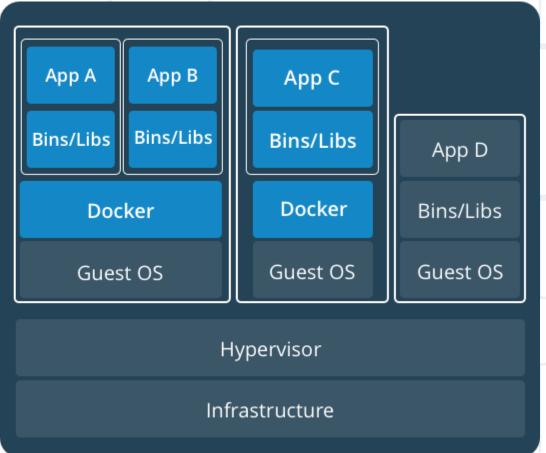


OS-level virtualization refers to an operating system paradigm in which the kernel allows the existence of multiple isolated user space instances known as containers, zones, jails, ...

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)

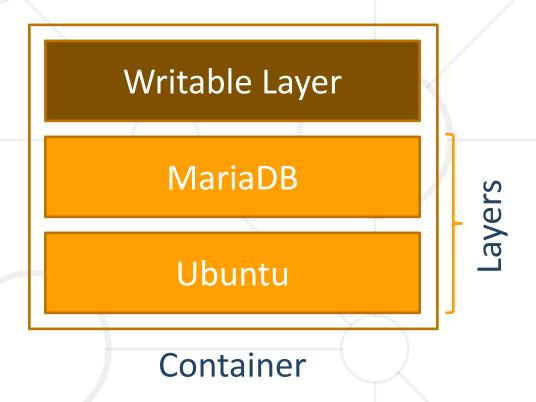


- Container image shows the state of a container, including registry or file system changes
- Container OS image is the first layer of potentially many image layers that make up a container
- Container repository stores container images and their dependencies

Definitions



- Container
 - Containers are processes with much more isolation
- Image
 - Images provide a way for simpler software distribution

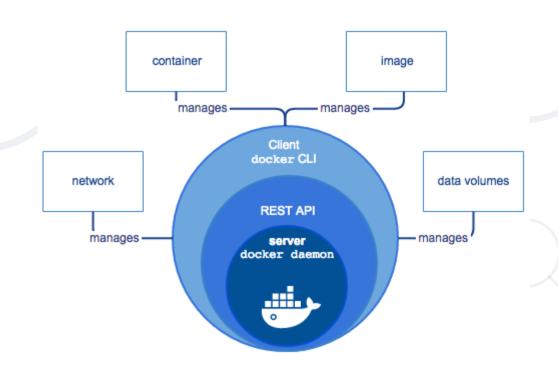




Docker Engine



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



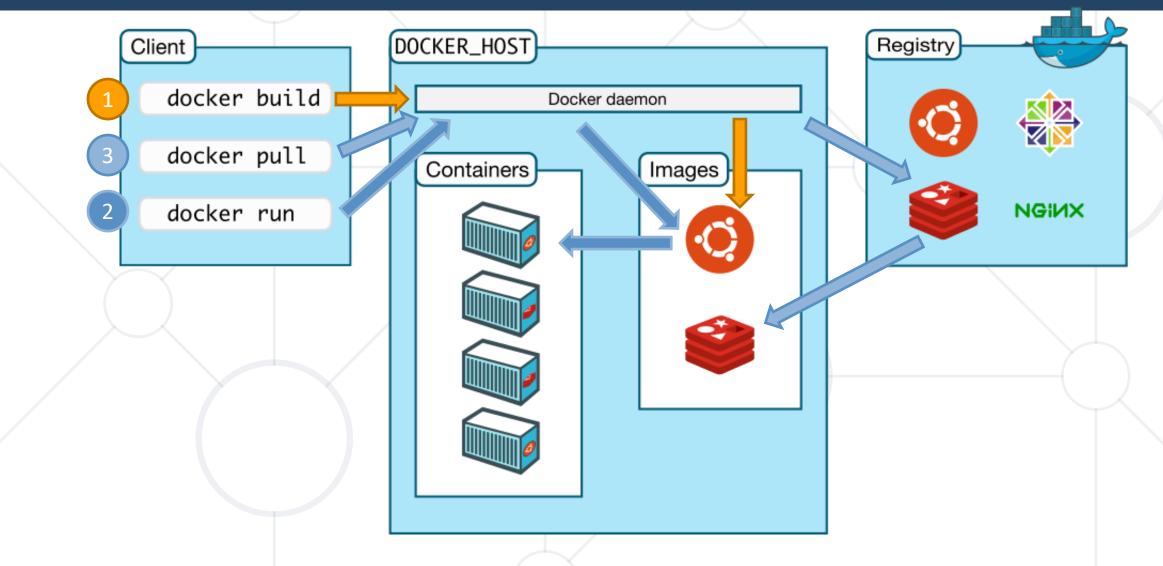
Registries



- 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





https://docs.docker.com/engine/docker-overview



What We Need to Know?



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

Deployment via package system (three channels – stable, nightly, and test), script, or archive

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 ls [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>]
```

Example

```
# 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>
```

Example

```
# 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>
```

Example

```
# 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>
```

Example

```
# 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			
		N/A	exec_entry p1_entry	["exec_entry", "p1_entry"]
CMD	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

https://developers.redhat.com/blog/2016/02/24/10-things-to-avoid-in-docker-containers/http://www.projectatomic.io/docs/docker-image-author-guidance/



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:

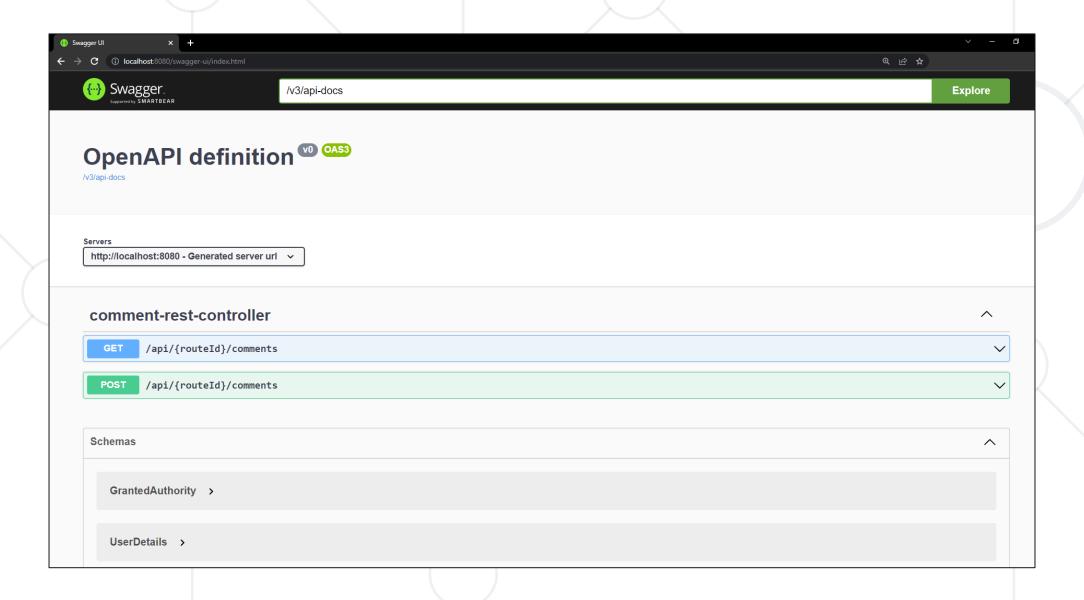
```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springdoc</groupId>
    <artifactId>springdoc-openapi-ui</artifactId>
    <version>1.6.8</version>
</dependency>

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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