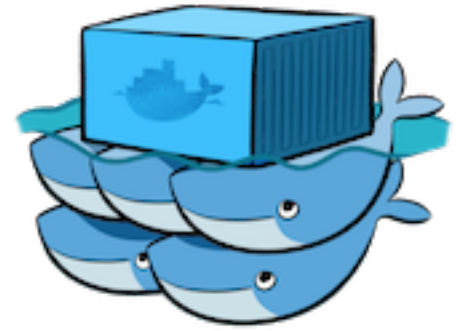




Docker *Swarm Mode*

Learn and Share
Clarence Bakirtzidis 12/08/2016

What is a Docker swarm?



- A group of Docker Hosts arranged in a cluster
- Allows for deployment of containers into the cluster without necessarily caring about which specific hosts these containers run on (see: “pets vs. cattle”)
- Docker 1.11 and earlier had no built in swarm capability
- A separate component, “Docker Swarm”, could be used in conjunction with a group of Docker hosts to turn them into a swarm

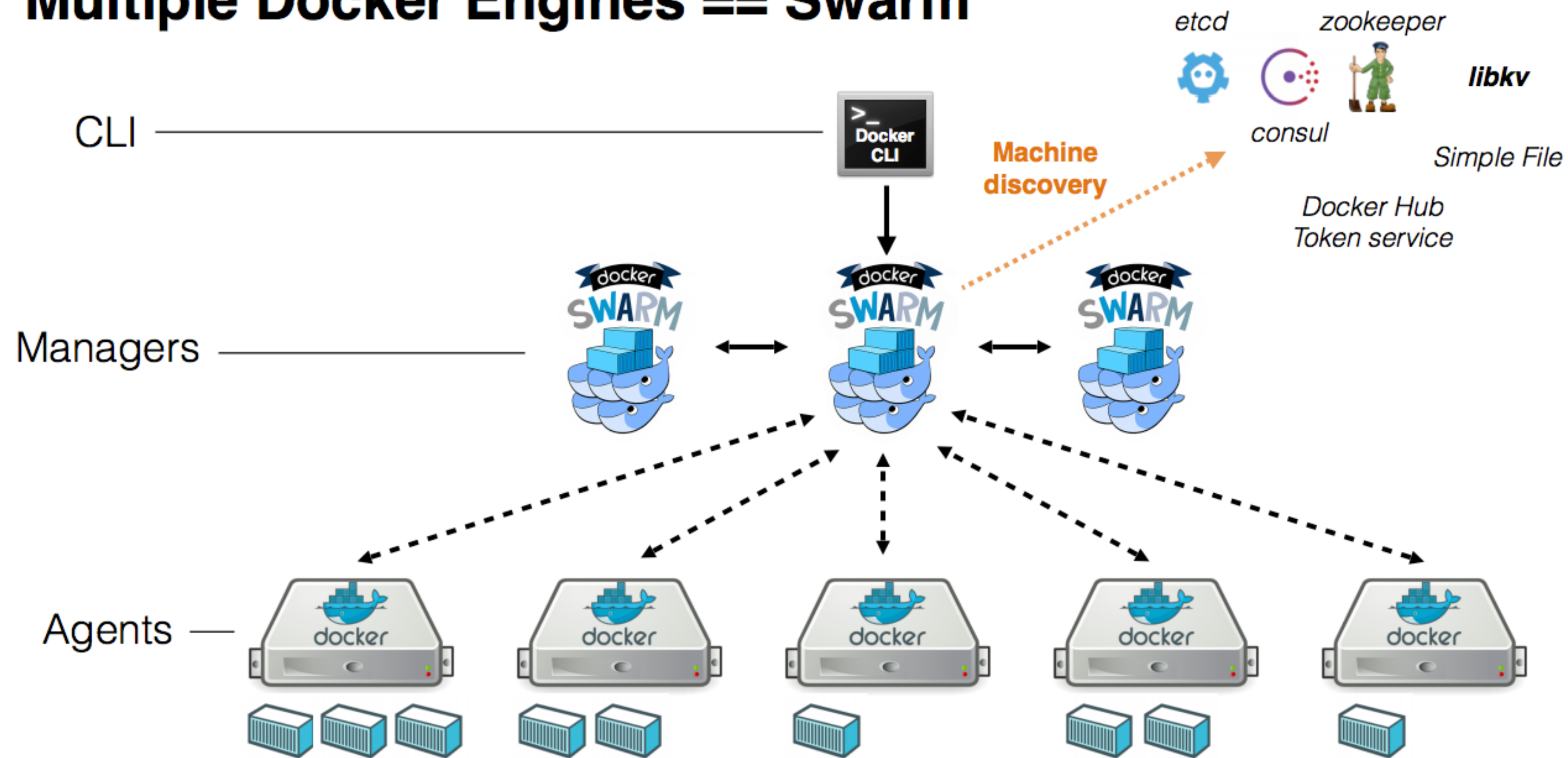
What is Docker “swarm mode”?

- *“Docker Engine 1.12 includes swarm mode for natively managing a cluster of Docker Engines called a Swarm. Use the Docker CLI to create a swarm, deploy application services to a swarm, and manage swarm behavior.” [1]*
- Differences to the previous Docker Swarm include:
 - Swarm mode is built-in to the Docker Engine and simpler to setup
 - Implements desired state reconciliation with better failure handling
 - Built-in load-balancing of service instances with DNS service discovery
 - Supports rolling updates for services
 - *Service* is a first-class construct in the Docker Engine
 - Secure by default (automatic TLS mutual authentication and encryption between nodes)

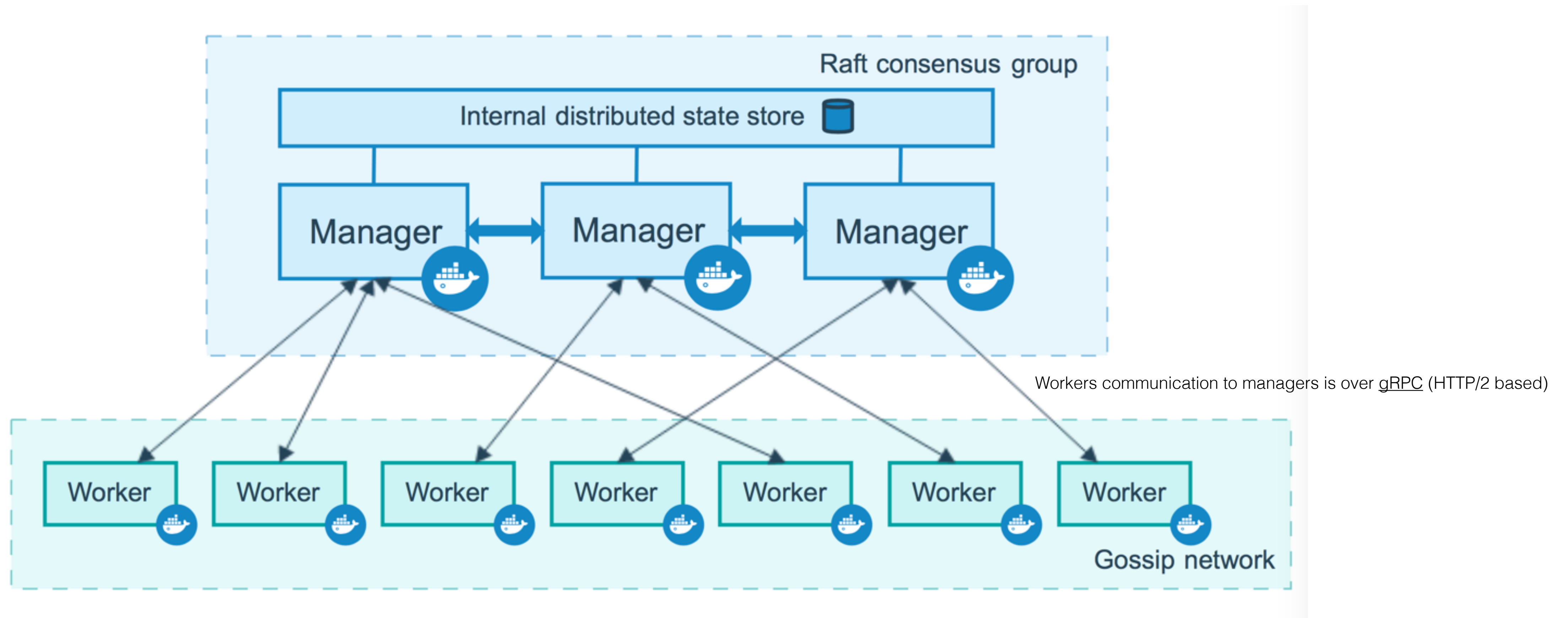
[1] <https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm>

Old Docker Swarm Architecture

Multiple Docker Engines == Swarm



Swarm Mode Architecture



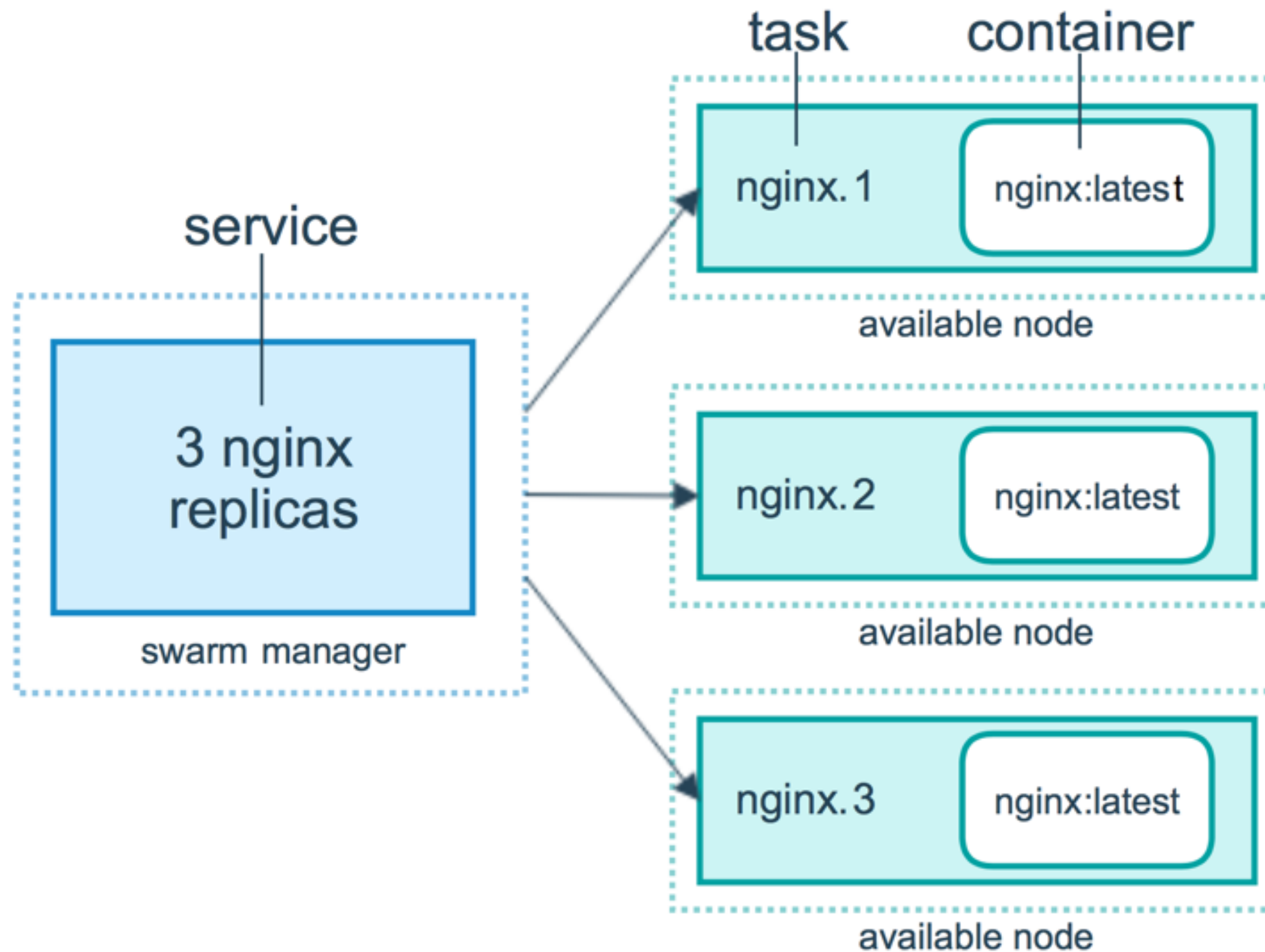
Swarm mode concepts

- Nodes
 - Managers
 - Workers
- Services
 - Replicated (N tasks distributed throughout cluster)
 - Global (one task per host)

Swarm mode concepts

- Tasks
 - the atomic unit of scheduling within a swarm
 - a task is “slot” where the scheduler places a container
 - Task lifecycle goes one way (not recreated after termination)
- Containers
 - an isolated process that runs your microservice code

Service scheduling example



Creating a swarm

- Docker CLI includes new commands:
 - `docker swarm init ...`
 - Initialise the first manager (activate swarm mode)
- `docker swarm join ...`
 - Add additional managers or workers to the swarm

Managing swarm nodes

- `docker node [promote|demote] ...`
- `docker node rm ...`
- `docker node ps ...`
- `docker node update ...`

Deploying services to the swarm

- `docker service create [--replicas n] [--mode replicated|global] ...`
- `docker service inspect ...`
- `docker service ls ...`
- `docker service rm ...`
- `docker service ps ...`

Scaling and updating services

- `docker service scale SERVICE=REPLICAS [SERVICE=REPLICAS...]`
- `docker service update ...`

Maintenance support

- Docker swarm mode supporting rolling updates
 - Stop the first task
 - Schedule update for the stopped task
 - Start the container for the updated task
 - Configurable update failure action (pause, continue)
- Nodes (managers or workers) can be put into DRAIN availability
 - Gracefully shutdown tasks and prevents future tasks from being schedule on node
 - Created new tasks on other available node(s) to satisfy desire state for service

Handling failures

- **Failed tasks**
 - New tasks are automatically created on other available node(s)
- **Failed nodes**
 - **Manager**
 - New leader is elected if quorum of more than half of the manager nodes are available
 - Manually create a new manager or promote a worker to a manager
 - New tasks are automatically created on other available node(s)
 - **Worker**
 - New tasks are automatically created on other available node(s)

Demo

- <https://github.com/clarenceb/swarmmode-doj>

Other features

- Distributed Application Bundles (DAB)
 - Experimental feature in 1.12
 - Can create via Compose 1.8: `docker-compose build`
 - Deploy DAB via: `docker stack deploy`

The End

- **Next steps**
 - Try out the Swarm mode tutorial at:
<https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm/swarm-tutorial/>