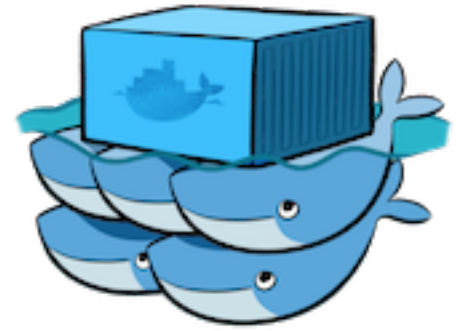




# Docker *Swarm Mode*

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

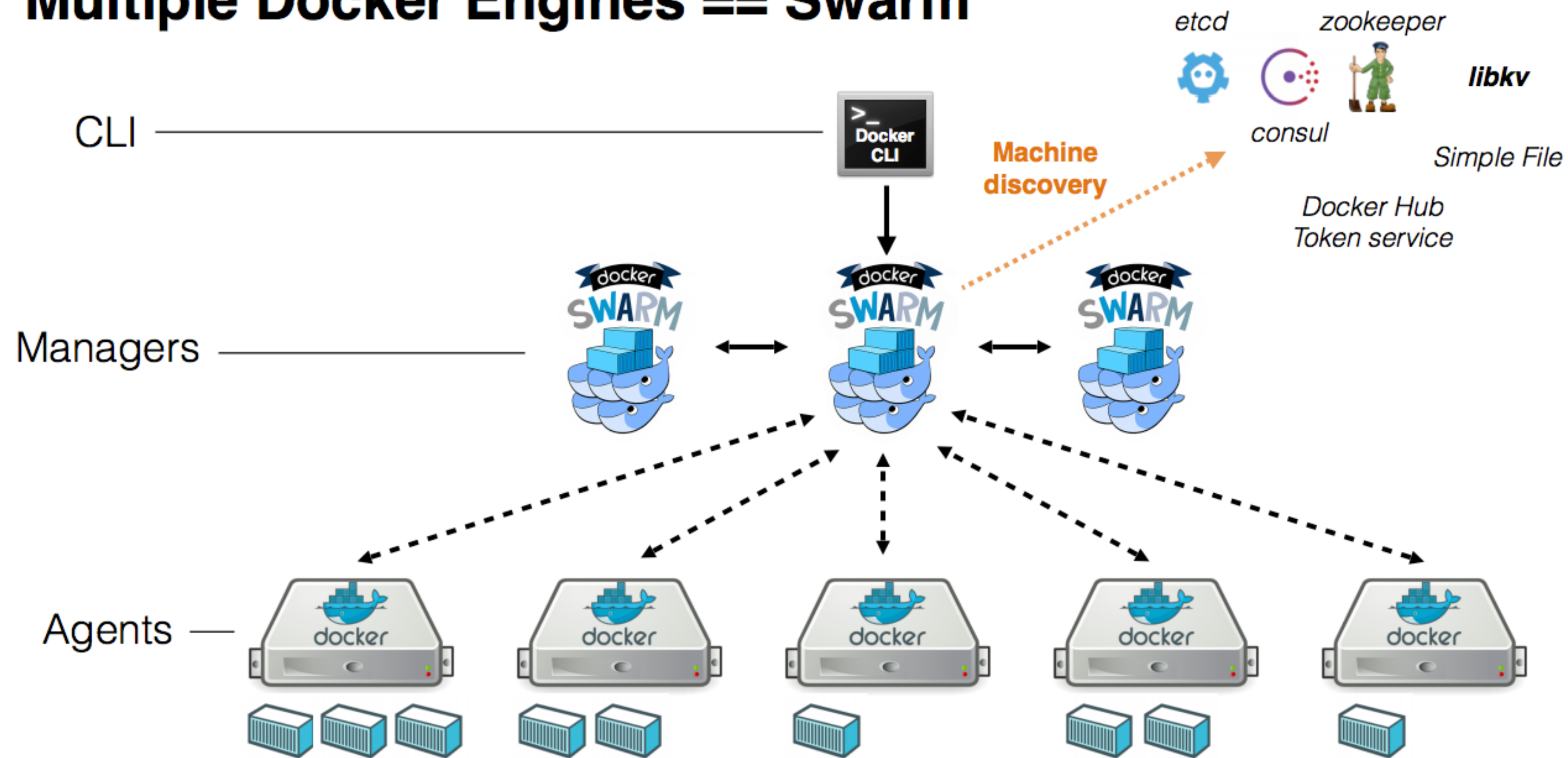
# What is Docker “swarm mode”?

- *“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 is 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>

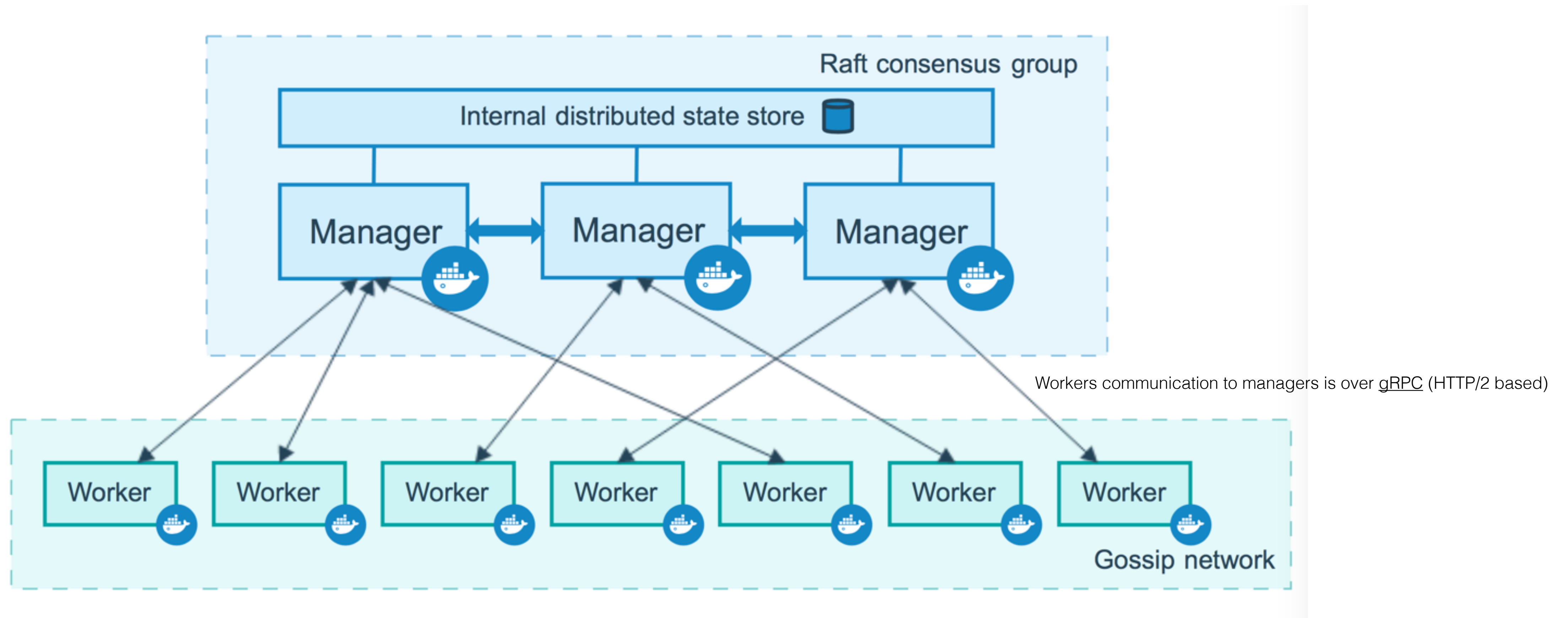
# Old Docker Swarm Architecture

## Multiple Docker Engines == Swarm





# Swarm Mode Architecture



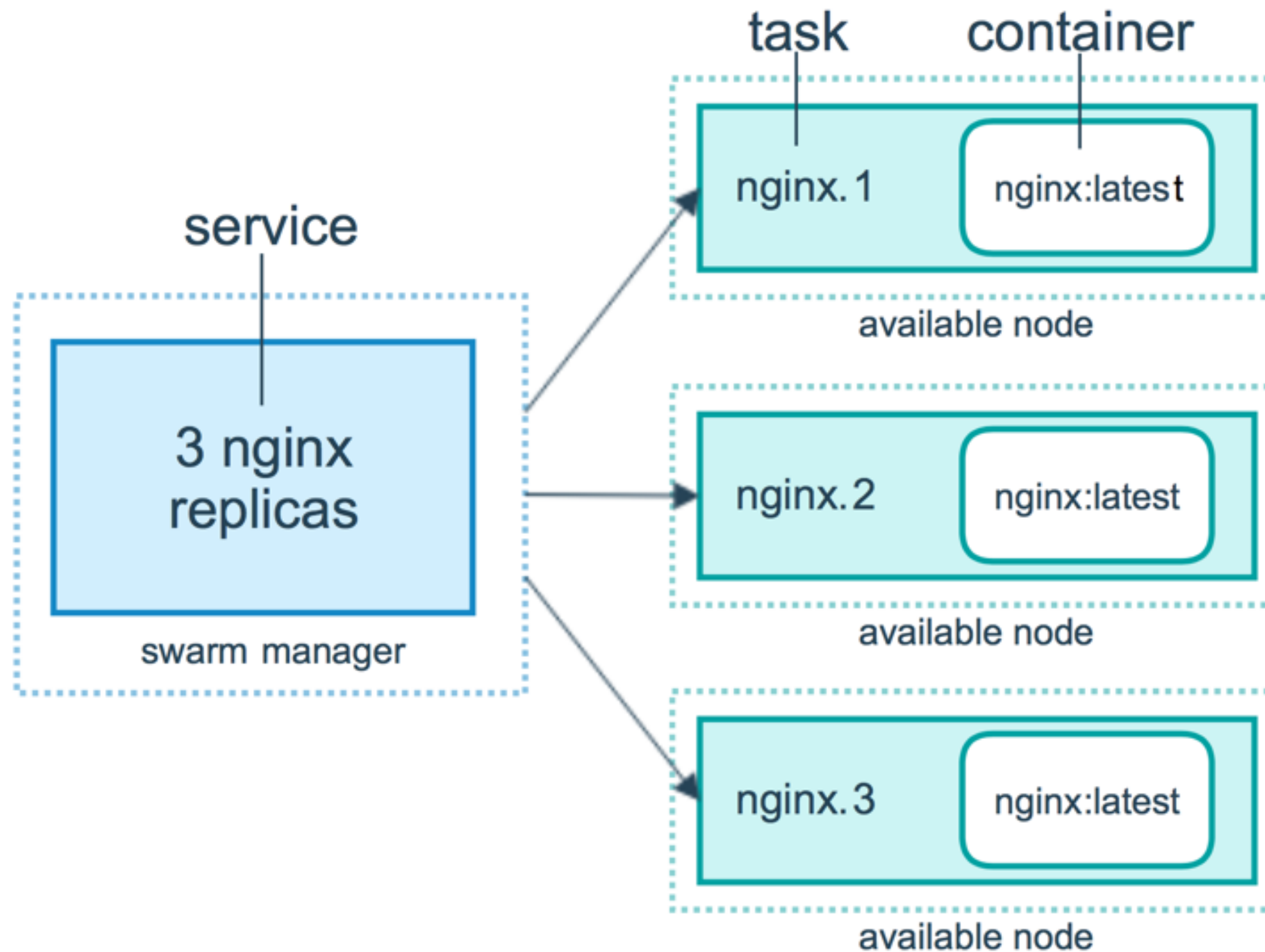
# Swarm mode concepts

- 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 app/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 shuts down tasks and prevents future tasks from being schedule on node
  - Creates 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/>