Multi-Node Docker Swarm (Overlay Networking)

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Contents:

Architecture

We have implemented two cases in multi-node docker swarm each with different architecture.

Architecture 1:

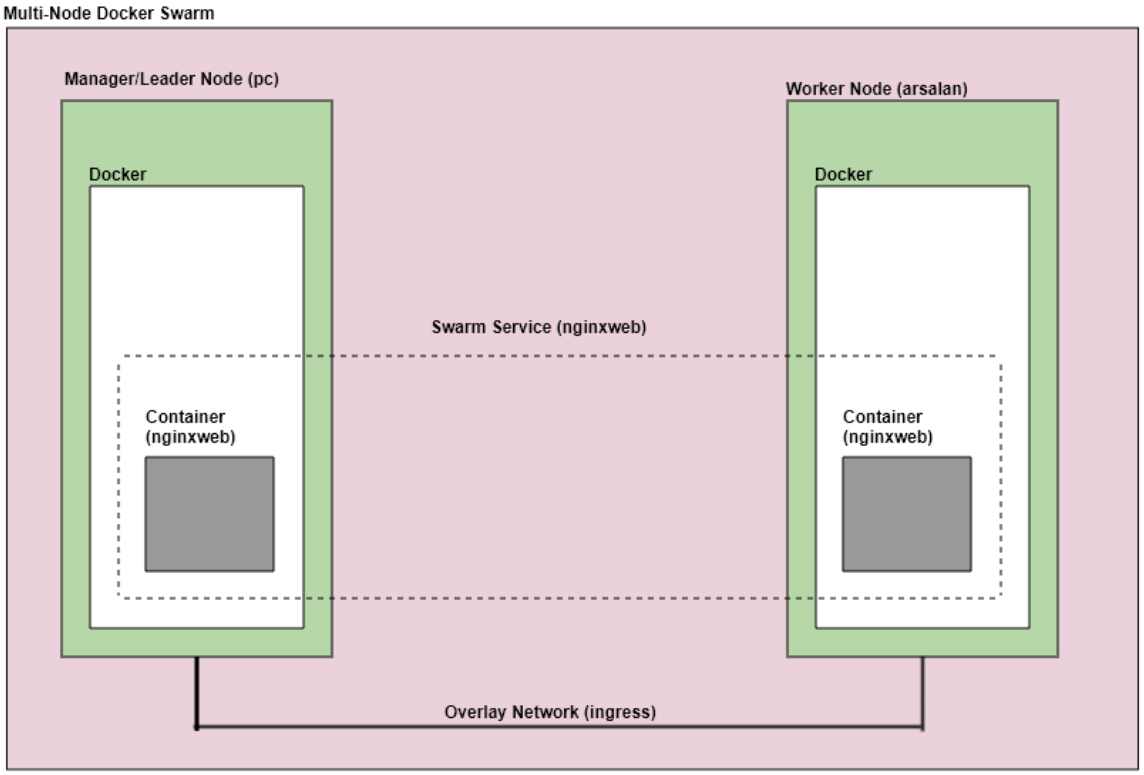
In the first case, we have created multi-node docker swarm consisting of two nodes (Manager/Leader and Worker). Then we created a docker service named **nginxweb** from **nginx** image with 2/2 replicas, each replica on the separate node.

This architecture is implemented in following steps, further recorded in this documents:

Step 1: Creating and Verifying Multi-Node Docker Swarm

Step 2: Overlay networking in Multi-Node Docker Swarm

Step 3: Managing services in Multi-Node Docker Swarm

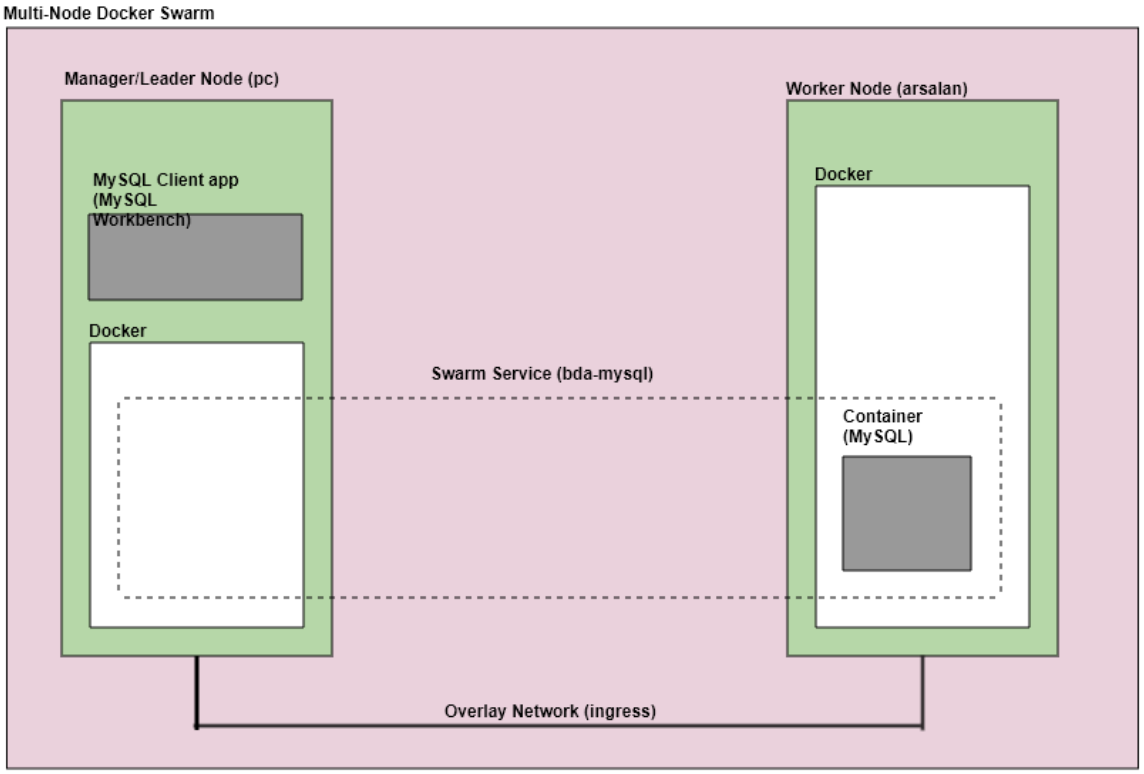


Architecture 2:

In the second case, we have created multi-node docker swarm consisting of two nodes (Manager/Leader and Worker). Then we created a docker service named **bda-mysql** from **mysql** image with 1/1 replica on Worker node. MySQL client app (**MySQL Workbench**) is installed on Manager Node. This database client app is used to query and upload dataset (**bda-dataset.csv**) to mysql container running on Worker Node.

This architecture is implemented in following step recorded in this documents:

Step 4: Dataset querying on Multi Node Docker Swarm

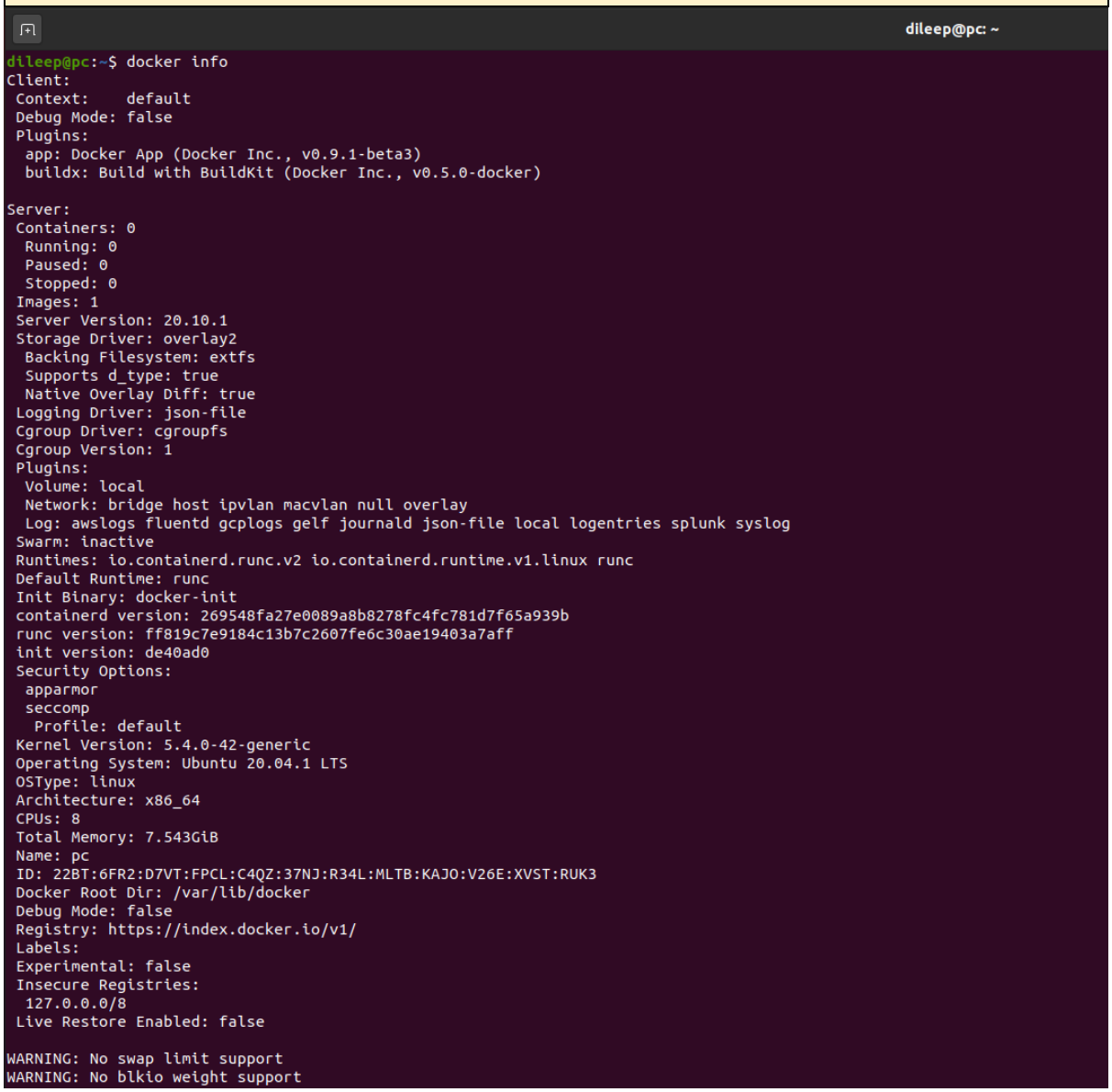


Step 1: Creating and Verifying Multi-Node Docker Swarm

In this section we have created 2 node docker swarm (1 Manager, and 1 Worker).

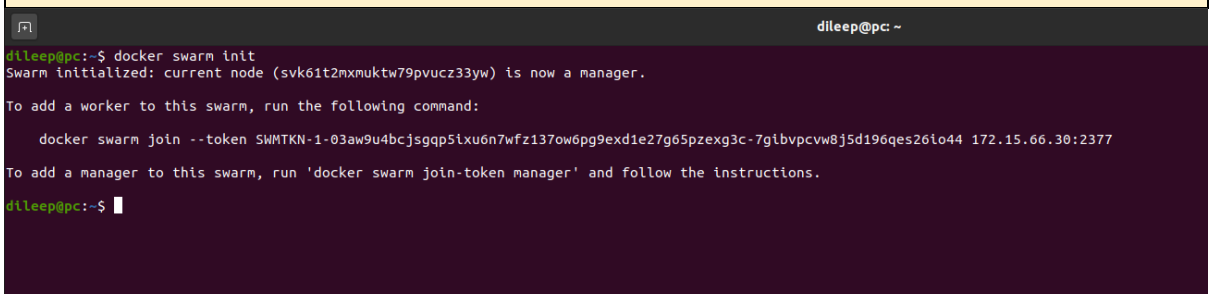
1. Verify initially swarm feature is inactive and experimental feature is false by default on Node1.

Node1: docker info



2. Initialize docker swarm mode on Node 1. It will make this node manager (leader) by default.

Node1: docker swarm init

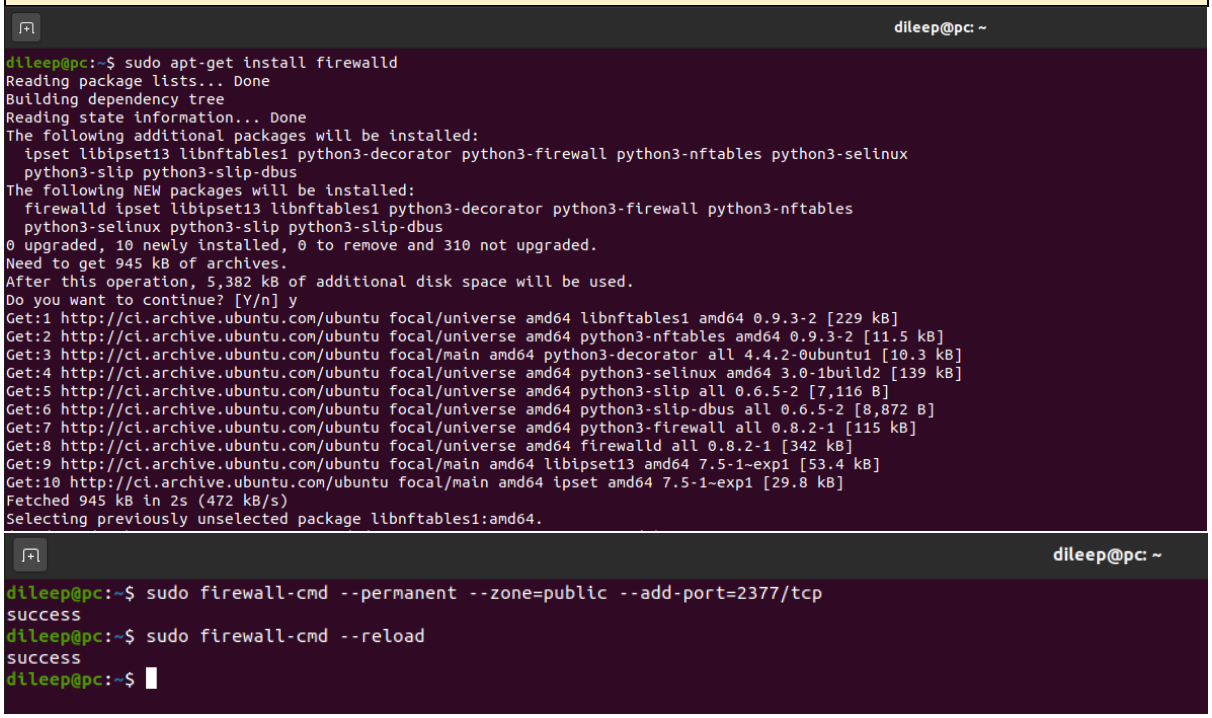


3. Verify docker swarm feature is now active on Node 1 by repeating step1.

Node1: docker info

4. Allow firewall to open port number on Node 1. To do so:
   a. First install firewall app
   b. Allow firewall to permit the port number
   c. Reload the firewall to take effect

Node1: sudo apt-get install firewalld
Node1: sudo firewall-cmd –permanent –zone=public –add-port=2377/tcp
Node1: sudo firewall-cmd –reload



5. Allow firewall to open port number on Node 2. To do so, repeat step 4 on node 2.

Node2: sudo apt-get install firewalld
Node2: sudo firewall-cmd –permanent –zone=public –add-port=2377/tcp

```
arsalan@arsalan:~$ sudo apt-get install firewalld
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  ebtables ipset libipset3 python3-decorator python3-selinux python3-slip python3-slip-dbus
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  ebtables firewalld ipset libipset3 python3-decorator python3-selinux python3-slip python3-slip-dbus
0 upgraded, 8 newly installed, 0 to remove and 254 not upgraded.
Need to get 757 kB of archives.
After this operation, 4,814 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/main amd64 ebtables amd64 2.0.10.4-3.5ubuntu2.18.04.3 [79.9 kB]
Get:2 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/universe amd64 python3-decorator all 4.1.2-1 [9,364 B]
Get:3 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/universe amd64 python3-selinux amd64 2.7-2build2 [138 kB]
Get:4 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/universe amd64 python3-slip all 0.6.5-2 [7,116 B]
Get:5 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/universe amd64 python3-slip-dbus all 0.6.5-2 [8,872 B]
Get:6 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/universe amd64 firewalld all 0.4.4.6-1 [435 kB]
Get:7 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/main amd64 libipset3 amd64 6.34-1 [43.9 kB]
Get:8 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/main amd64 ipset amd64 6.34-1 [33.7 kB]
Fetched 757 kB in 3s (283 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package ebtables.
(Reading database ... 162407 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../0-ebtables_2.0.10.4-3.5ubuntu2.18.04.3_amd64.deb ...
```

```
arsalan@arsalan:~$ sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-port=2377/tcp
success
arsalan@arsalan:~$ sudo firewall-cmd --reload
success
arsalan@arsalan:~$
```

6. Add Node2 to swarm as worker, to do so, first get swarm-token-id from node 1 (manager node) using commands **docker swarm join-token worker.**

Node2: docker swarm join –token <swarm-token-id> ip:port

```
arsalan@arsalan:~$ docker swarm join --token SWMTKN-1-03aw9u4bcjsgqp5ixu6n7wfz137ow6pg9exd1e27g65pzexg3c-7gibvpcvw8j5d196qes26io44 172.15.66.30:2377
This node joined a swarm as a worker.
arsalan@arsalan:~$
```

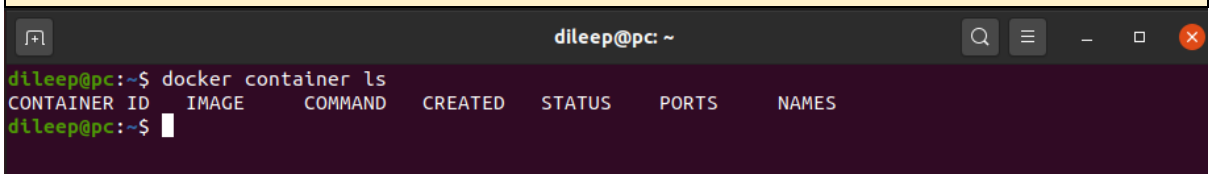
7. Verify Node1 (as leader) and Node2 (as worker) has joined the swarm.

Node1: docker node ls

```
dileep@pc: ~
dileep@pc:~$ docker node ls
ID                            HOSTNAME   STATUS    AVAILABILITY   MANAGER STATUS   ENGINE VERSION
ip3f3emn3uqd9cb3v1shlsa16     arsalan    Ready     Active                          19.03.14
svk61t2mxmuktw79pvucz33yw *   pc         Ready     Active         Leader           20.10.1
dileep@pc:~$
```

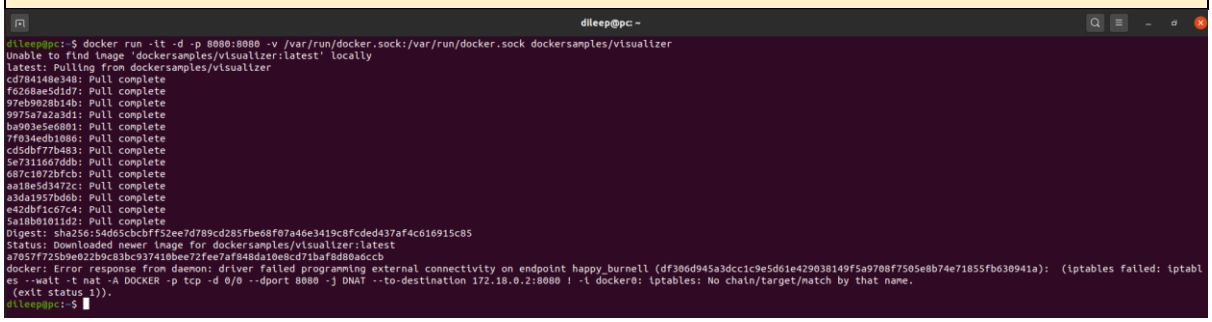
8. Verify there is no container running on host initially.

Node1: docker container ls



9. Running **docker-swarm-visualizer** container on the node 1. This container will let us visualize all manager and worker node in the swarm, and all service containers running on the swarm nodes.

Node1: docker run -it -d -p 8080:8080 -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock dockersamples/visualizer



10. Only if there is iptables related error occurs in step 9, use following commands to fix it.

1. Clear all chains:

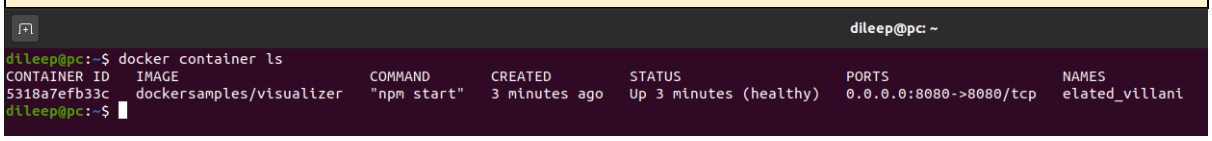
```
sudo iptables -t filter -F
sudo iptables -t filter -X
```

2. Then restart Docker Service:

```
systemctl restart docker
```

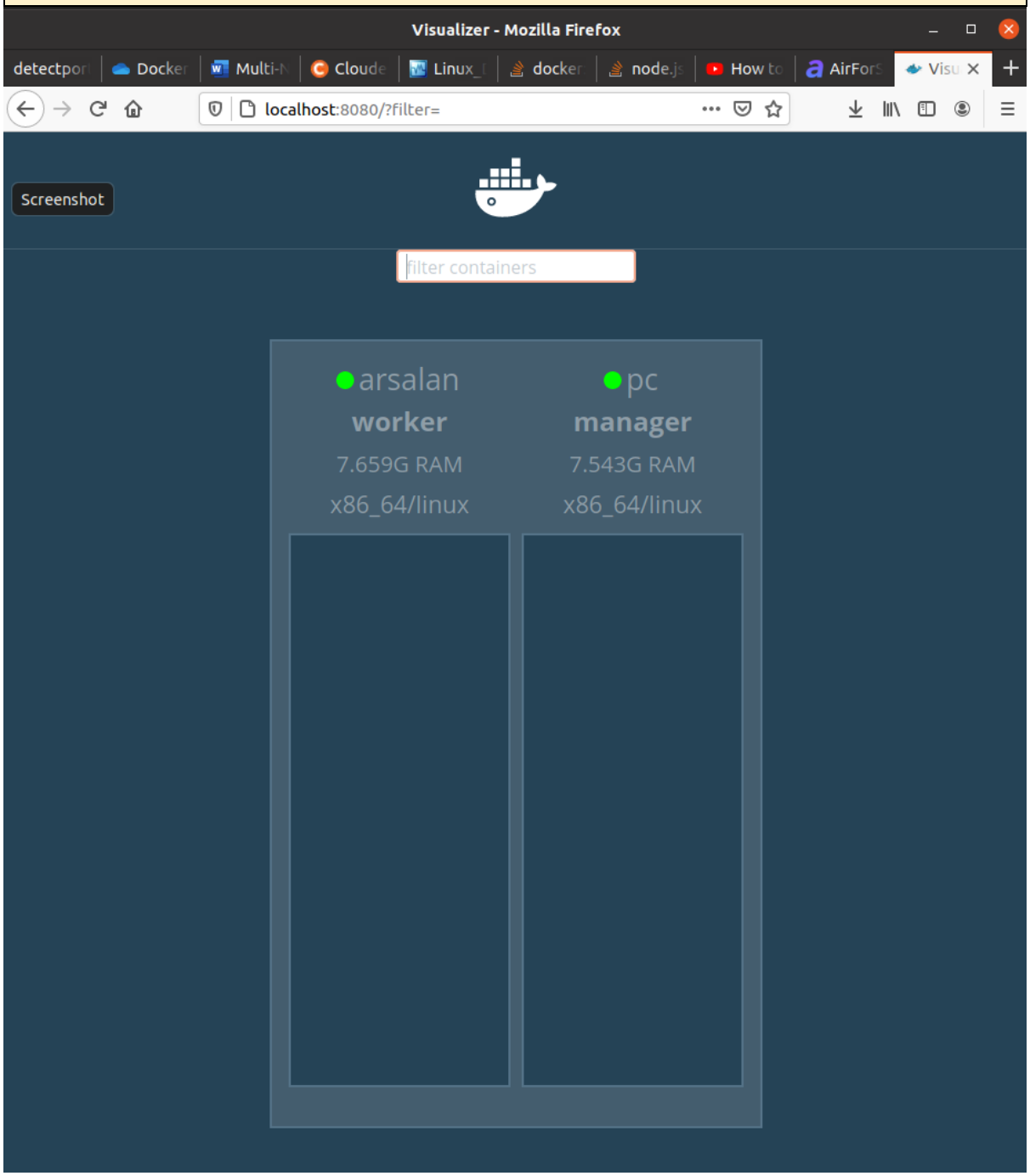
11. Verify the visualizer container is created

Node1: docker container ls



12. To view swarm nodes and services on the web browser use visualizer container.

Node1: localhost:8080



Step 2: Overlay networking in Multi-Node Docker Swarm

13. List available networks on manager node. We can see ingress named network is created by default using overlay driver by swarm. Because we haven't yet created any such overlay network.

Node 1: docker network ls

```
dileep@pc:~$ docker network ls
NETWORK ID     NAME              DRIVER    SCOPE
53690869dec6   bda-cluster       bridge    local
2927ad31da7a   bridge            bridge    local
331ed2467271   docker_gwbridge   bridge    local
0caeccf581aa   host              host      local
feops1408spw   ingress           overlay   swarm
6eef8fb5ff7a   none              null      local
dileep@pc:~$
```

14. View detailed information of overlay network (named ingress)

Node 1: docker network inspect ingress

```
dileep@pc:~$ docker network inspect ingress
[
    {
        "Name": "ingress",
        "Id": "feops1408spw1378sx8nx4xth",
        "Created": "2021-01-06T14:25:30.275463941Z",
        "Scope": "swarm",
        "Driver": "overlay",
        "EnableIPv6": false,
        "IPAM": {
            "Driver": "default",
            "Options": null,
            "Config": [
                {
                    "Subnet": "10.0.0.0/24",
                    "Gateway": "10.0.0.1"
                }
            ]
        },
        "Internal": false,
        "Attachable": false,
        "Ingress": true,
        "ConfigFrom": {
            "Network": ""
        },
        "ConfigOnly": false,
        "Containers": {
            "ingress-sbox": {
                "Name": "ingress-endpoint",
                "EndpointID": "6a01aca2f31ab5d10c662a7a3d04af0104c22b881d6bb37c749269fdd1919f17",
                "MacAddress": "02:42:0a:00:00:02",
                "IPv4Address": "10.0.0.2/24",
                "IPv6Address": ""
            }
        },
        "Options": {
            "com.docker.network.driver.overlay.vxlanid_list": "4096"
        },
        "Labels": {},
        "Peers": [
            {
                "Name": "17b23994705a",
                "IP": "172.15.66.30"
            }
        ]
    }
]
dileep@pc:~$
```

15. List available networks on worker node

    You can see ingress named network is created by default using overlay driver when Node 2 has joined the swarm.

Node 2: docker network ls

```
                                                    arsalan@arsalan: ~
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
arsalan@arsalan:~$ docker network ls
NETWORK ID          NAME                DRIVER              SCOPE
96cf6cd7f2f7        bridge              bridge              local
99a655236d51        docker_gwbridge     bridge              local
e25d3f48b766        host                host                local
feops1408spw        ingress             overlay             swarm
ee5e0fbe54a3        none                null                local
arsalan@arsalan:~$
arsalan@arsalan:~$
```

16. View IP address of Node 2 to ping it from Node 1.

Node 2: ip addr

```
arsalan@arsalan:~$ ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s31f6: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state DOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 98:e7:f4:e9:c2:c2 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
3: wlp2s0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether e4:b3:18:fa:ac:17 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.15.1.7/17 brd 172.15.127.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute wlp2s0
       valid_lft 23260sec preferred_lft 23260sec
    inet6 fe80::9553:c897:37de:e82b/64 scope link noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
5: docker0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state DOWN group default
    link/ether 02:42:f0:f0:8f:05 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.17.0.1/16 brd 172.17.255.255 scope global docker0
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
10: docker_gwbridge: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group default
    link/ether 02:42:2a:35:b8:8d brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.18.0.1/16 brd 172.18.255.255 scope global docker_gwbridge
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::42:2aff:fe35:b88d/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
12: veth2682e66@if11: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue master docker_gwbridge state UP group default
    link/ether 52:67:b7:e4:88:4c brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff link-netnsid 1
    inet6 fe80::5067:b7ff:fee4:884c/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
arsalan@arsalan:~$
```

17. Verify connectivity from Node 1 to Node 2 using ping utility.

Node 1: ping -c 3 172.15.1.7

```
                                                    dileep@pc: ~
dileep@pc:~$ ping -c 3 172.15.1.7
PING 172.15.1.7 (172.15.1.7) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.15.1.7: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=6.42 ms
64 bytes from 172.15.1.7: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=13.3 ms
64 bytes from 172.15.1.7: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=4.26 ms

--- 172.15.1.7 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2003ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 4.257/7.987/13.281/3.846 ms
dileep@pc:~$
```

18. View IP address of Node 1 to ping it from Node 2.

Node 1: ip addr

```
dileep@pc:~$ ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s31f6: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state DOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 8c:16:45:4a:b8:3d brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
3: wlp2s0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether d4:6d:6d:2a:69:58 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.15.65.232/17 brd 172.15.127.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute wlp2s0
       valid_lft 26916sec preferred_lft 26916sec
    inet6 fe80::7bc0:5dd2:543b:2607/64 scope link noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
4: docker0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group default
    link/ether 02:42:e4:1a:b0:e5 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.18.0.1/16 brd 172.18.255.255 scope global docker0
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::42:e4ff:fe1a:b0e5/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
5: docker_gwbridge: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group default
    link/ether 02:42:d2:1f:37:ed brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.19.0.1/16 brd 172.19.255.255 scope global docker_gwbridge
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::42:d2ff:fe1f:37ed/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
11: vethbbc7f1b@if10: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue master docker_gwbridge state UP group default
    link/ether 5a:67:df:f9:de:be brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff link-netnsid 1
    inet6 fe80::5867:dfff:fef9:debe/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
18: veth357bf3d@if17: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue master docker0 state UP group default
    link/ether d6:64:d1:1e:a3:da brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff link-netnsid 3
    inet6 fe80::d464:d1ff:fe1e:a3da/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
19: br-53690869dec6: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group default
    link/ether 02:42:49:6a:5d:99 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.123.1/24 brd 192.168.123.255 scope global br-53690869dec6
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::42:49ff:fe6a:5d99/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
21: veth3e8ddc1@if20: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue master br-53690869dec6 state UP group default
    link/ether 66:1f:af:cd:e0:c0 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff link-netnsid 2
    inet6 fe80::641f:afff:fecd:e0c0/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
23: vethd1e25a1@if22: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue master br-53690869dec6 state UP group default
    link/ether 26:34:3c:79:47:77 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff link-netnsid 4
    inet6 fe80::2434:3cff:fe79:4777/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
dileep@pc:~$
```

19. Verify connectivity from Node 2 to Node 1 using ping utility.

Node 2: ping -c 3 172.15.65.232

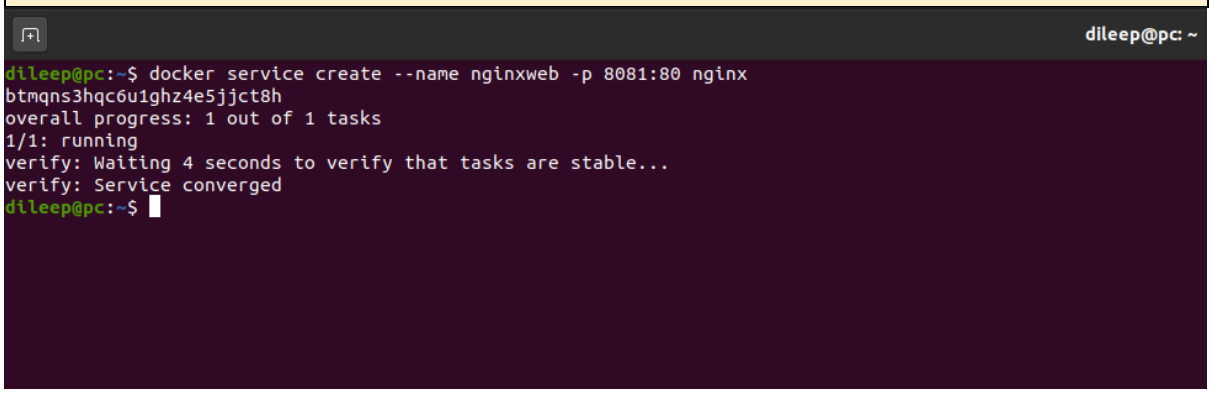
```
arsalan@arsalan: ~
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
arsalan@arsalan:~$ ping -c 3 172.15.65.232
PING 172.15.65.232 (172.15.65.232) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.15.65.232: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=44.4 ms
64 bytes from 172.15.65.232: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=87.1 ms
64 bytes from 172.15.65.232: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=27.0 ms

--- 172.15.65.232 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2001ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 27.029/52.872/87.170/25.269 ms
arsalan@arsalan:~$
```

Step 3: Managing services in Multi-Node Docker Swarm

In this step, to demonstrate how services are managed in a multi-node docker swarm, we will be creating a nginx service.

20. Create a nginx service on the manager node.

Node 1: docker service create --name nginxweb -p 80801:80 nginx

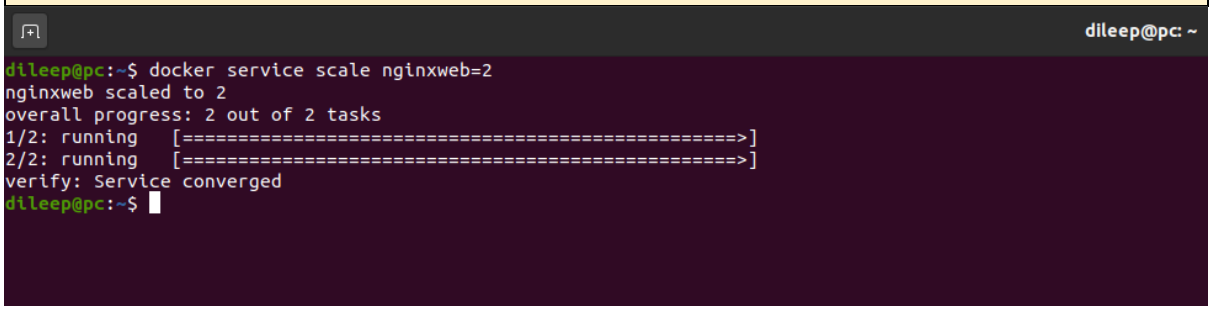


21. Verify that the nginxweb service is created.

Node 1: docker service ls

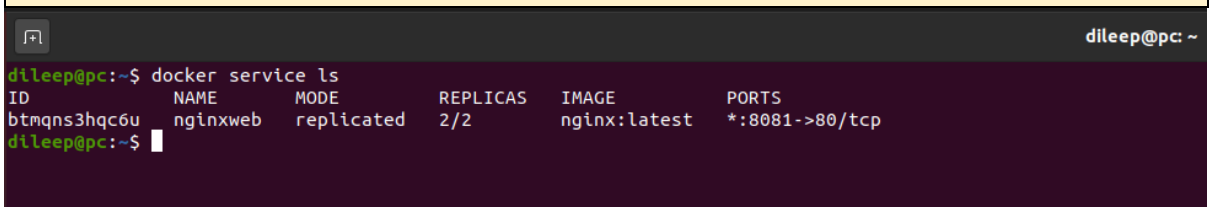
22. Scale-up the nginxweb service.
    This will create 2 instances (containers) of the nginxweb service.
    Docker swarm load-balancer will distribute by default each instance of the service on different nodes of the swarm.

Node 1: docker service scale nginxweb=2



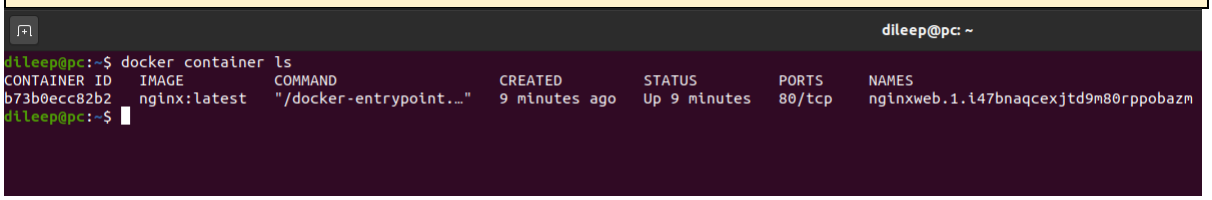
23. Verify the services scaled-up.

Node 1: docker service ls



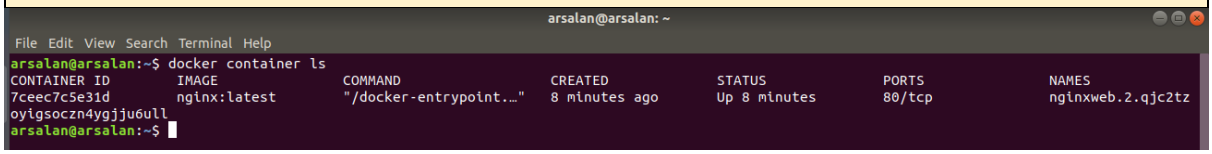
24. Verify one container of the nginxweb service is created on Node 1.

Node1: docker container ls



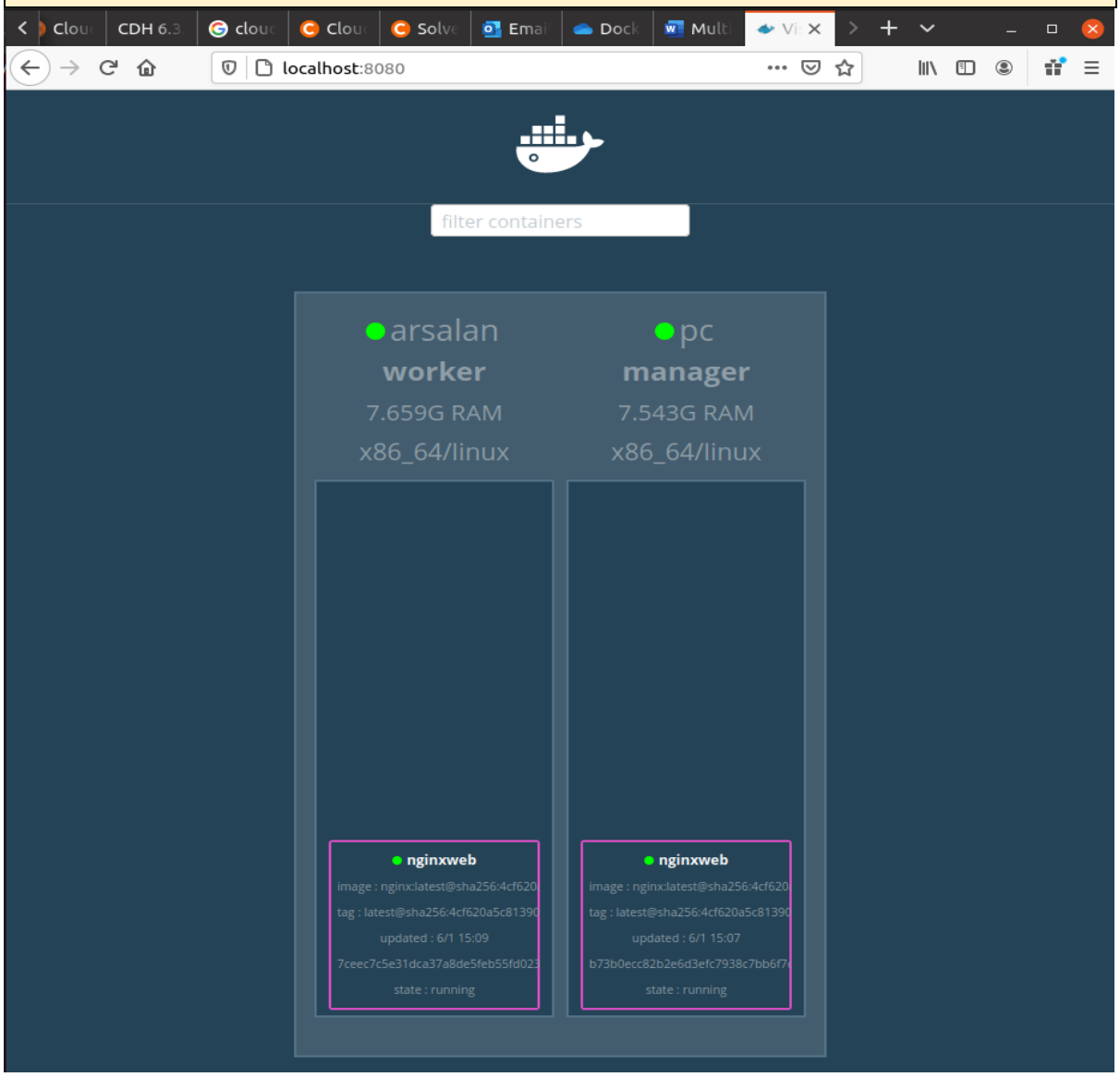
25. Verify the second container of the nginxweb service is created on Node 2.

Node 2: docker container ls



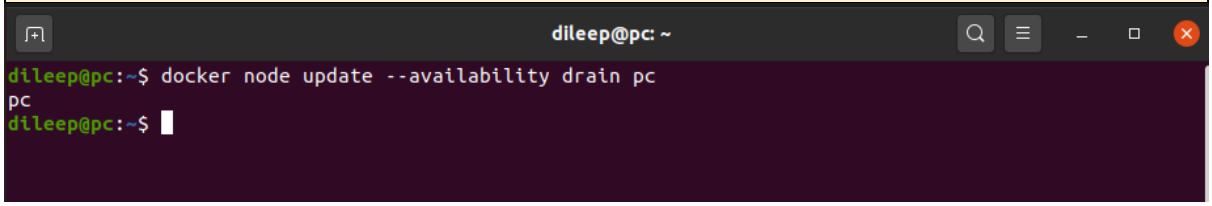
26. To visualize the swarm nodes and nginxweb service on the web browser use the Visualizer container.

Node 1(browser): localhost:8080



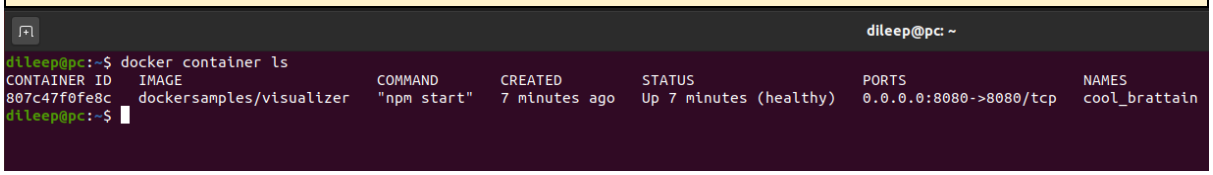
27. Drain the Node 1(manager node).
    This will migrate all the containers running on Node 1 to Node 2. This will not affect the service absolutely.
    We are doing this because we want Node 1 to act as manager only.

Node 1: docker node update --availability drain pc



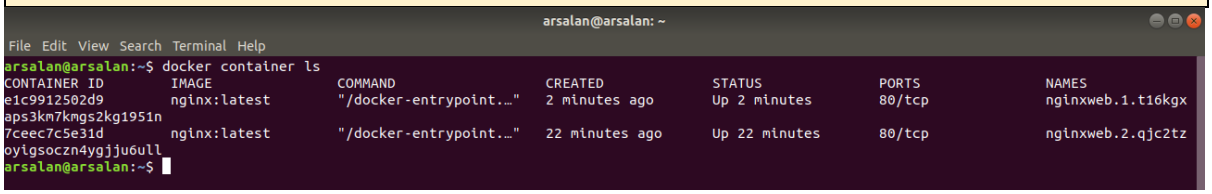
28. Verify that there is no nginxweb service container running on Node 1 anymore.

Node 1: docker container ls



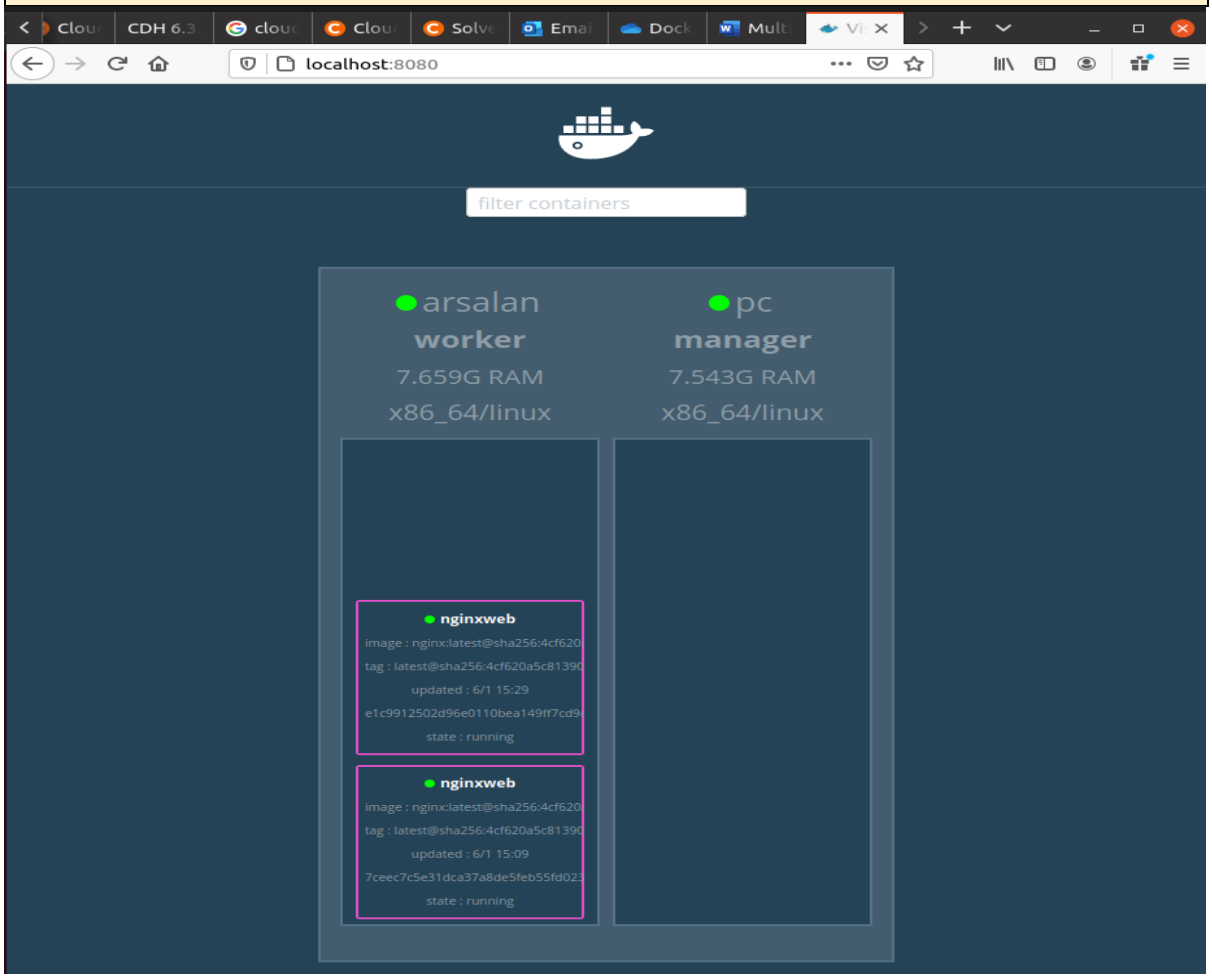
29. Verify that both the containers of nginxweb service are running on Node 2.

Node 2: docker container ls



30. Visualize that both the containers of nginxweb service are running on Node 2.

Node 1(browser): localhost:8080

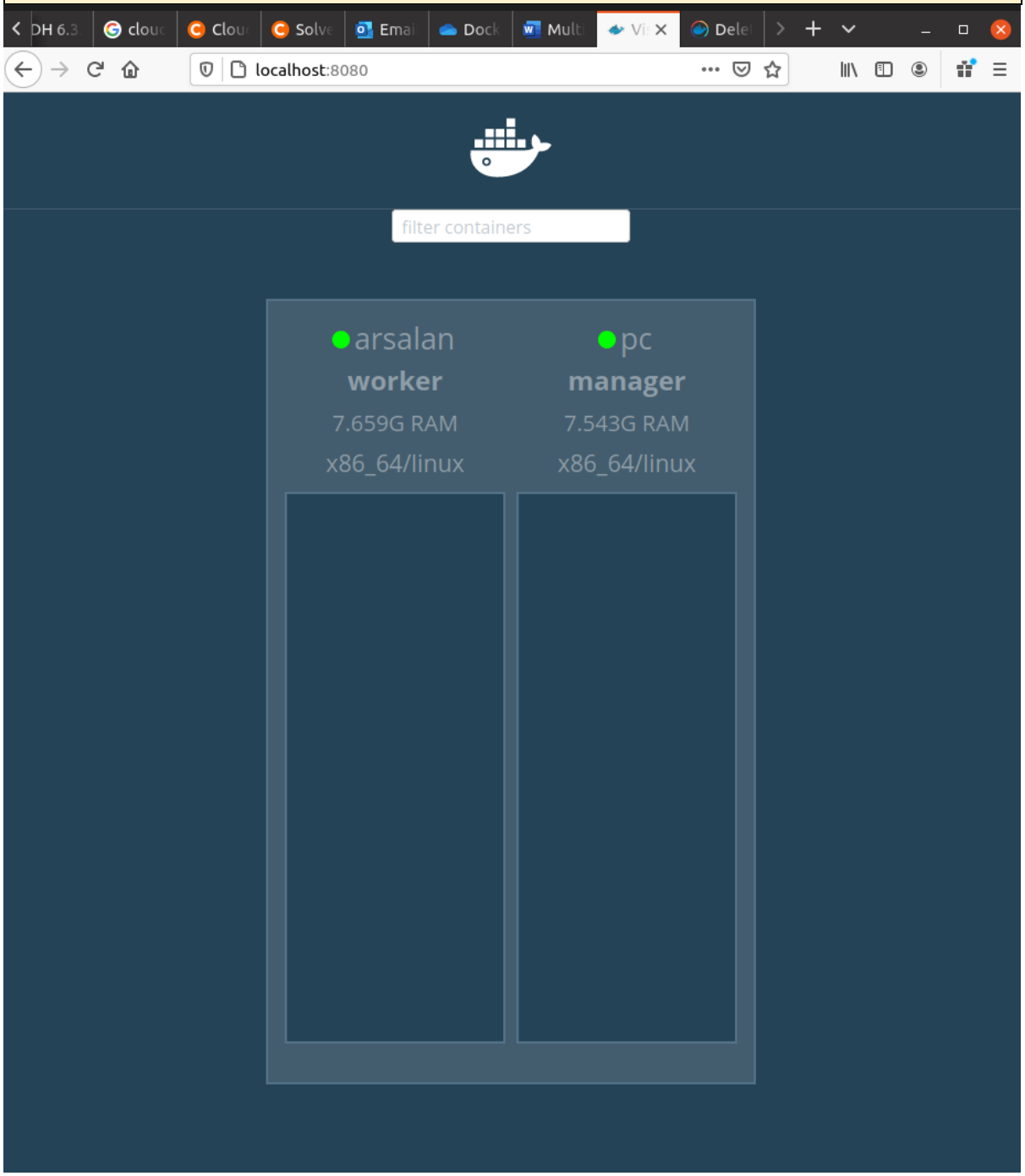


31. Remove the nginxweb service from the docker swarm.

Node 1: docker service rm nginxweb

32. Verify by using the Visualizer container that service is removed.

Node 1(browser): localhost:8080



Step 4: Dataset querying on Multi Node Docker Swarm

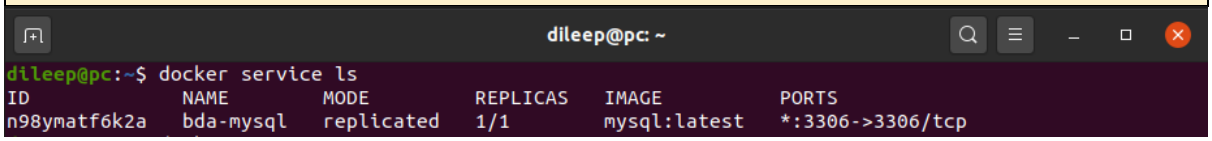
In the scenario, we have created a MySQL service and migrated it to Swarm Worker Node, and Used MySQL-WorkBench on Swarm Manager Node. Connected both the nodes, and created Database, uploaded the dataset into the database, the Queried the database created on Swarm Worker Node from the Swarm Manager.

33. Create a service of MySql database on Node 1 (Swarm Manager)

Node 1: docker service --name dba-mysql -p 3306:3306 –env MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=123 --env MYSQL_DATABSE=bda_db mysql

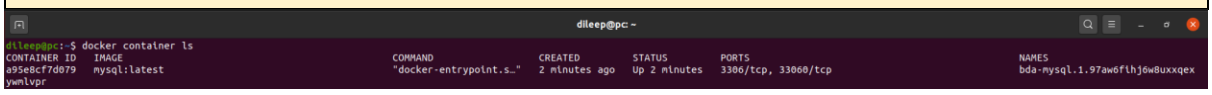
34. Verify the MySql service is created

Node 1: docker service ls



35. Verify the container is created of the service

Node 1: docker container ls



36. Verify the container is running and exit from it

Node 1: docker exec -it <container-id> /bin/bash
Node 1: mysql -uroot -p123
Node 1: exit

```
dileep@pc:~$ docker exec -it a95e8cf7d079 /bin/bash
root@a95e8cf7d079:/#
root@a95e8cf7d079:/# mysql -uroot -p123
mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 8
Server version: 8.0.22 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> exit
Bye
root@a95e8cf7d079:/# exit
exit
```

37. Drain the Node 1 (Swarm Manager) to migrate the service to Node 2 (Swarm Worker)

Node 1: docker node update --availability drain pc

```
dileep@pc:~$ docker node update --availability drain pc
pc
dileep@pc:~$
```

38. Verify the container is no more running on Node 1 (Swarm Manager)

Node 1: docker container ls

```
dileep@pc:~$ docker container ls
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE                                                COMMAND        CREATED       STATUS       PORTS                                                  NAMES
dfd851f97e12   cloudera/clusterdock:cdh580_cm581_secondary-node   "/sbin/init"   3 hours ago   Up 3 hours                                                          nostalgic_gould
ac6c14af8018   cloudera/clusterdock:cdh580_cm581_primary-node     "/sbin/init"   3 hours ago   Up 3 hours   0.0.0.0:49154->7180/tcp, 0.0.0.0:49153->8888/tcp   magical_jackson
dileep@pc:~$
```

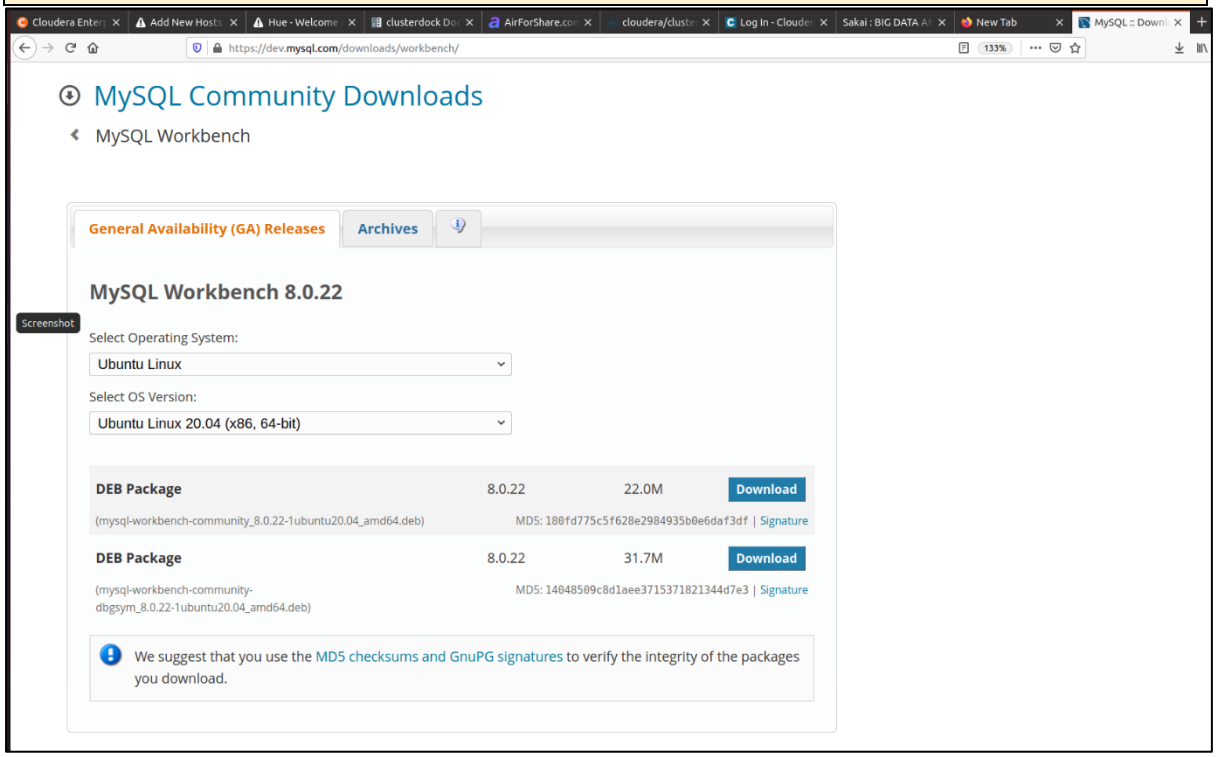
39. Check the Release of Ubuntu on Node 1 (Swarm Manager) to download appropriate MySql Workbench installation package

Node 1: lsb_release -a

```
dileep@pc:~$ lsb_release -a
No LSB modules are available.
Distributor ID: Ubuntu
Description:    Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS
Release:        20.04
Codename:       focal
dileep@pc:~$
```

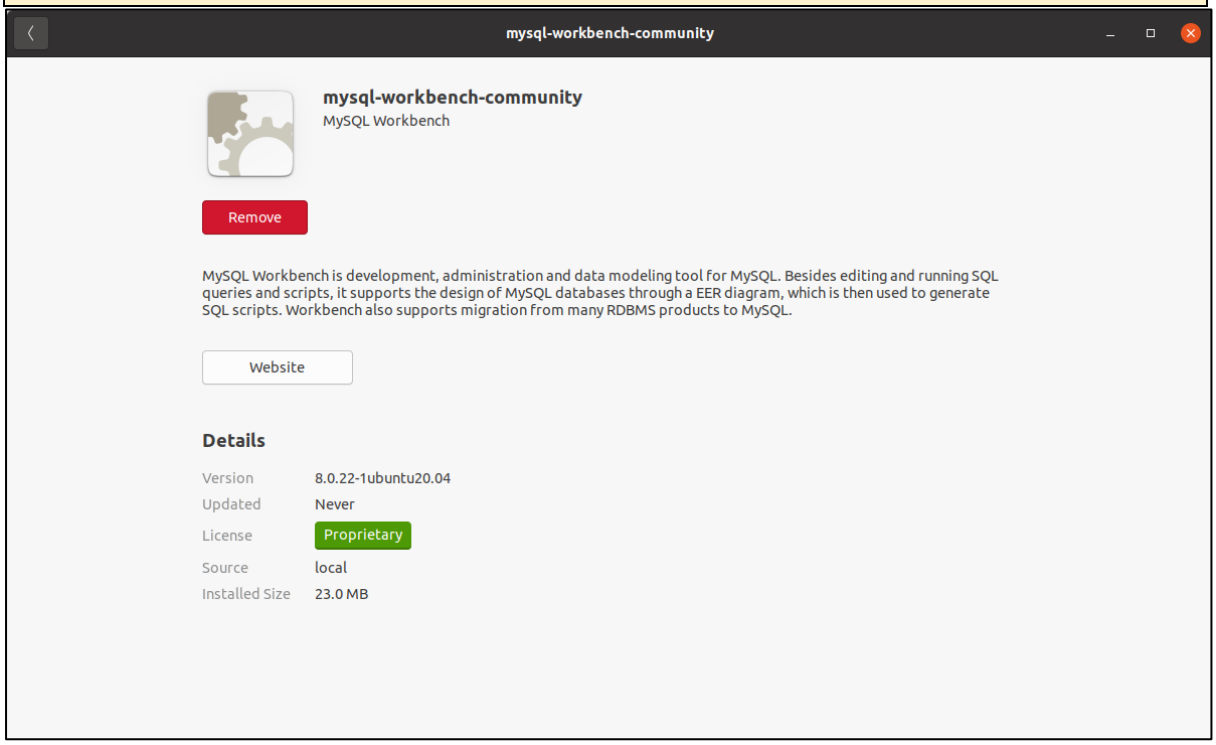
40. Download appropriate MySql Workbench installation package on Node 1 (Swarm Manager) from its official website

Node 1 (browser): https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/workbench/



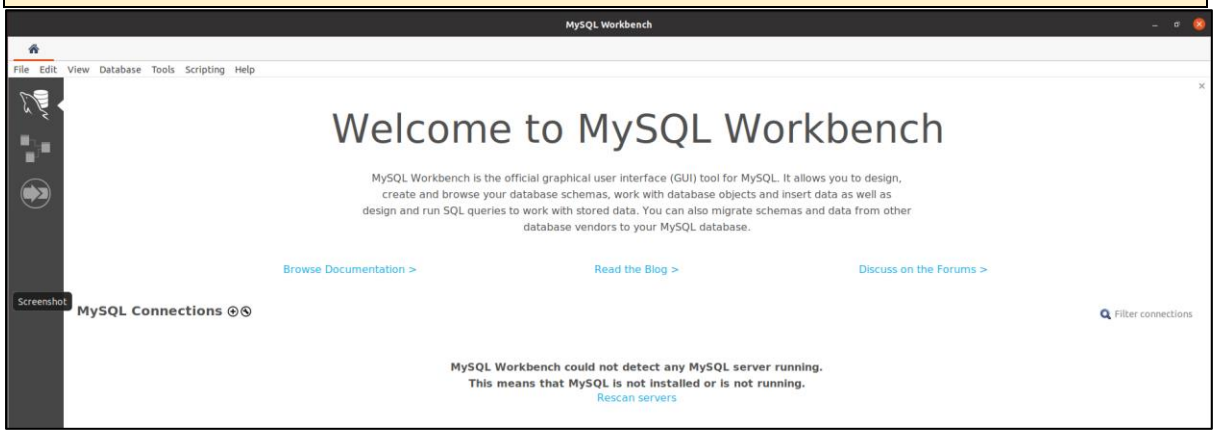
41. Install the MySql Workbench package on Node 1 (Swarm Manager)

Node 1:



42. Run the MySql Workbench, and crate a new connection

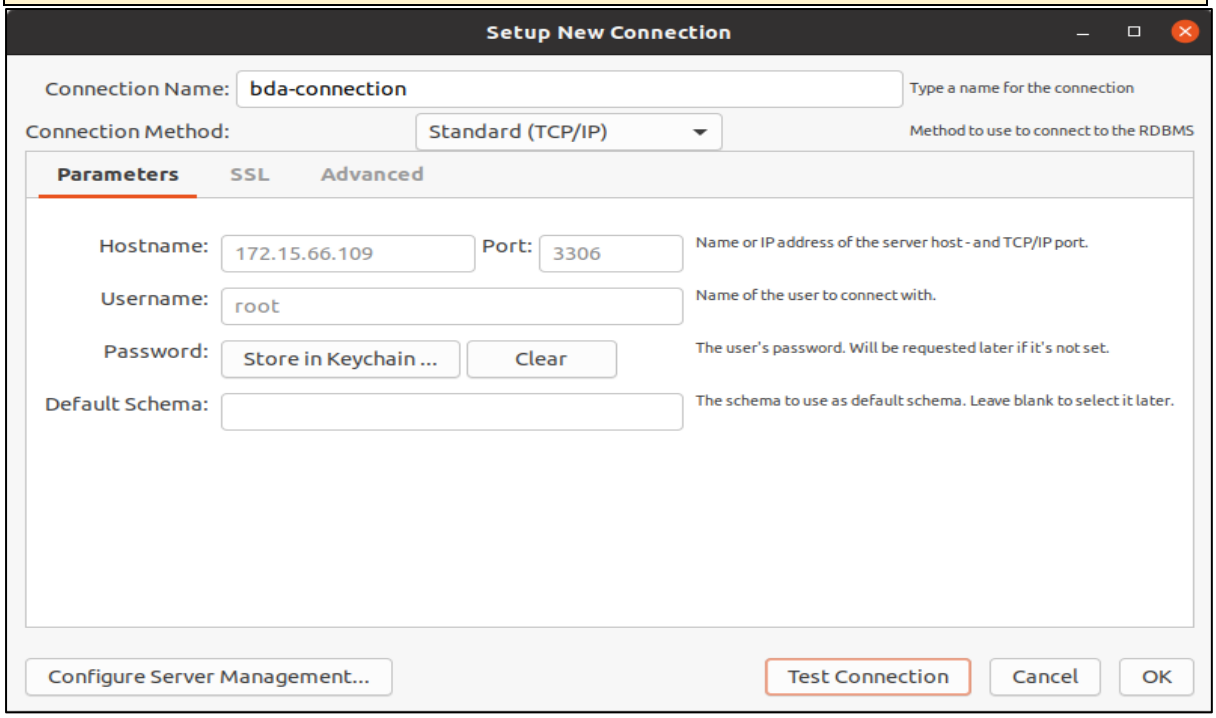
Node 1 > MySQL-Workbench > Home: click > MySQL Connections + sign



43. Create a database connection to MySQL database container running on Node 2 (Swarm worker) by providing following values:

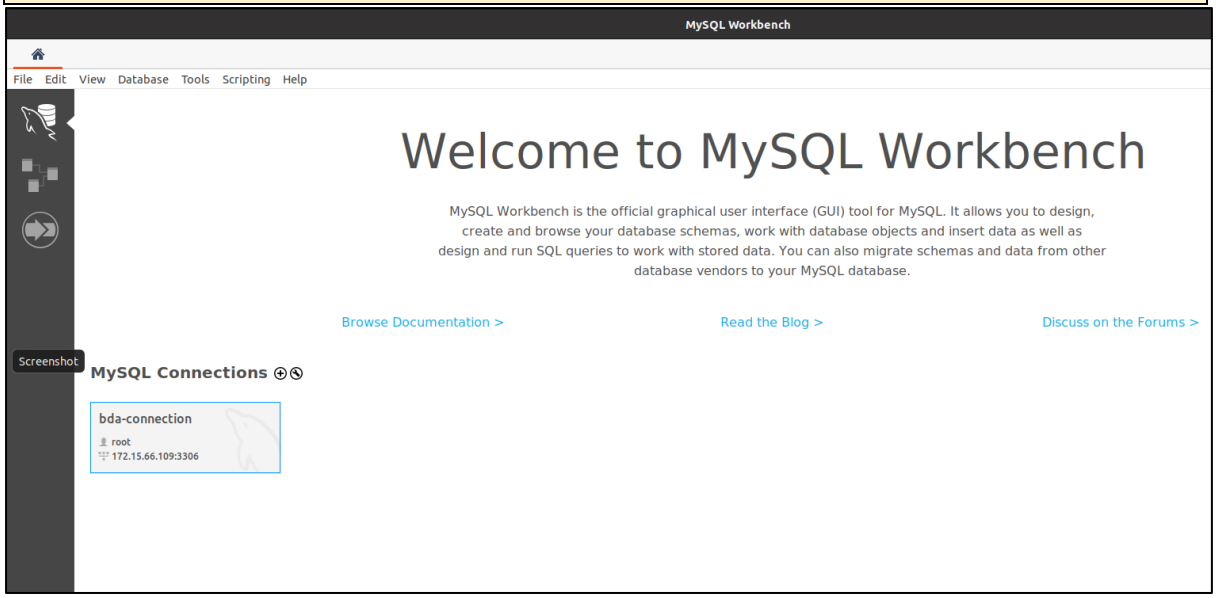
Node 1 > MySQL-Workbench:

Connection name: Used defined connection name
Hostname: IP-address-of-the-host-running-MySQL-Database
Port: Port address that is mapped to the MySQL-Database on the host. This port is defined while creating the service.



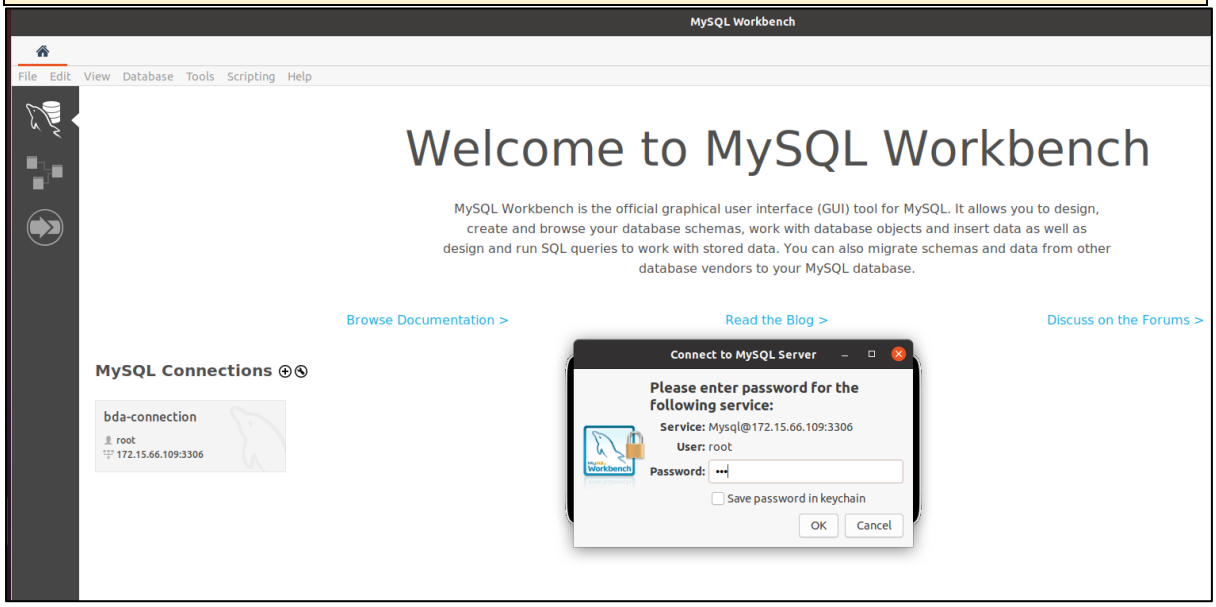
44. Verify the connection (bda-connection) is created

Node 1:



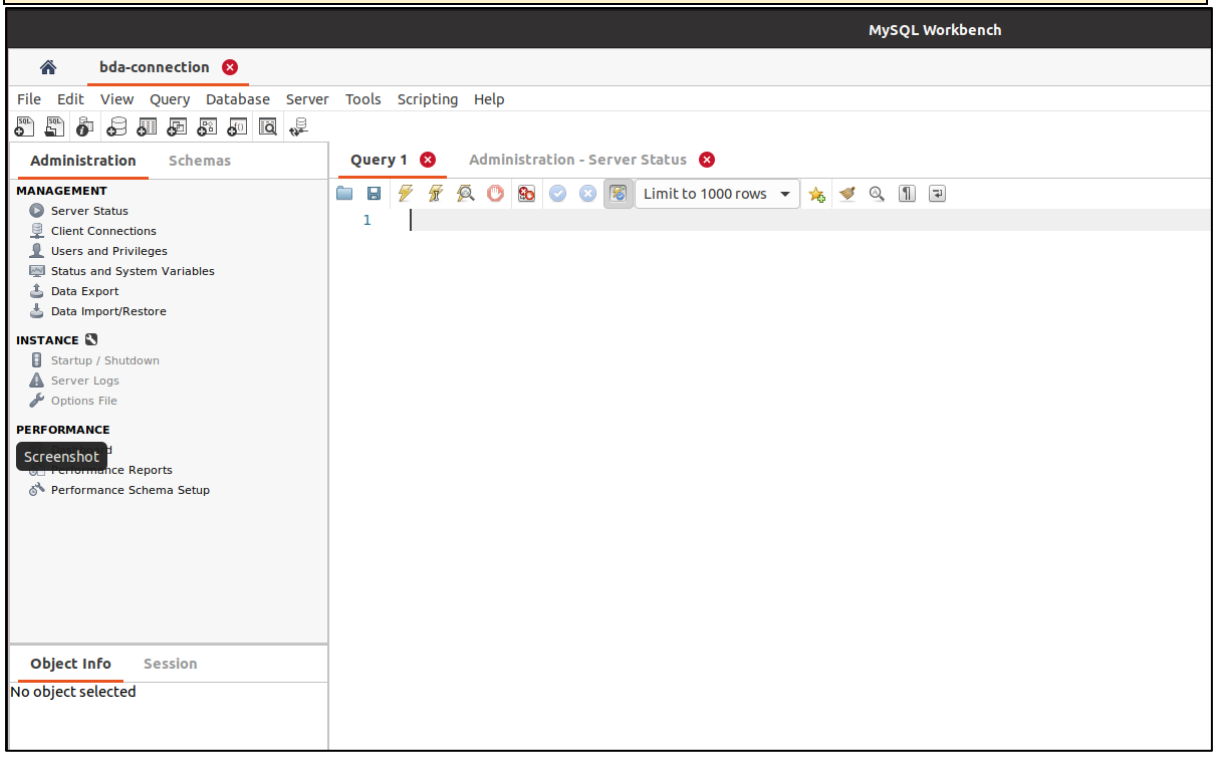
45. Login to MySQL-Database via recently created connection, by providing password set while creating the MySQL-Database service.

Node 1: Password: 123



46. Verify the bda-connection is opened

Node 1:



47. Access **Table Data Import Wizard** to import the **bda-table.csv** file into the MySQL-Database

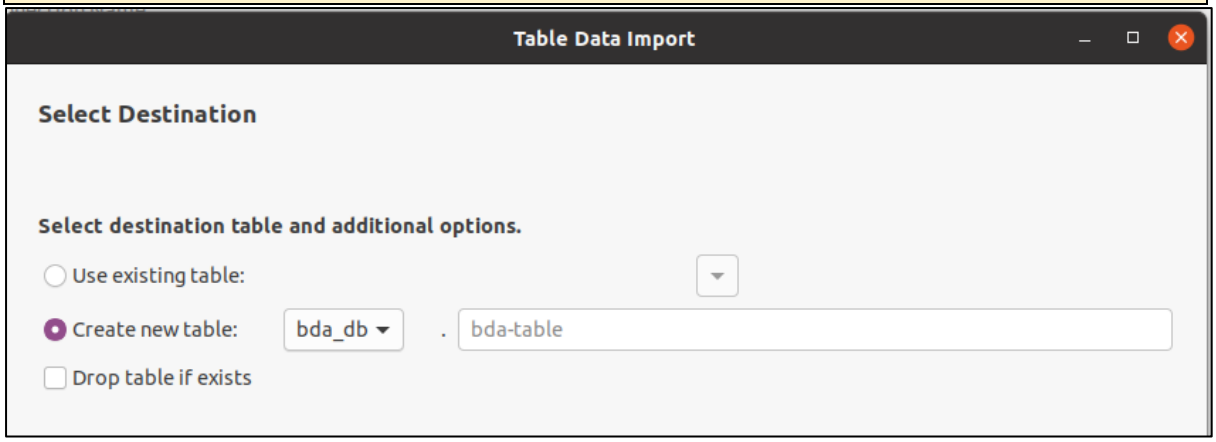
Node 1 > MySQL-Workbench: bda-db > Tables > Right Click > Table Data Import Wizard

48. Provide path to **bda-table.csv** located on your hard disk.

Node 1:

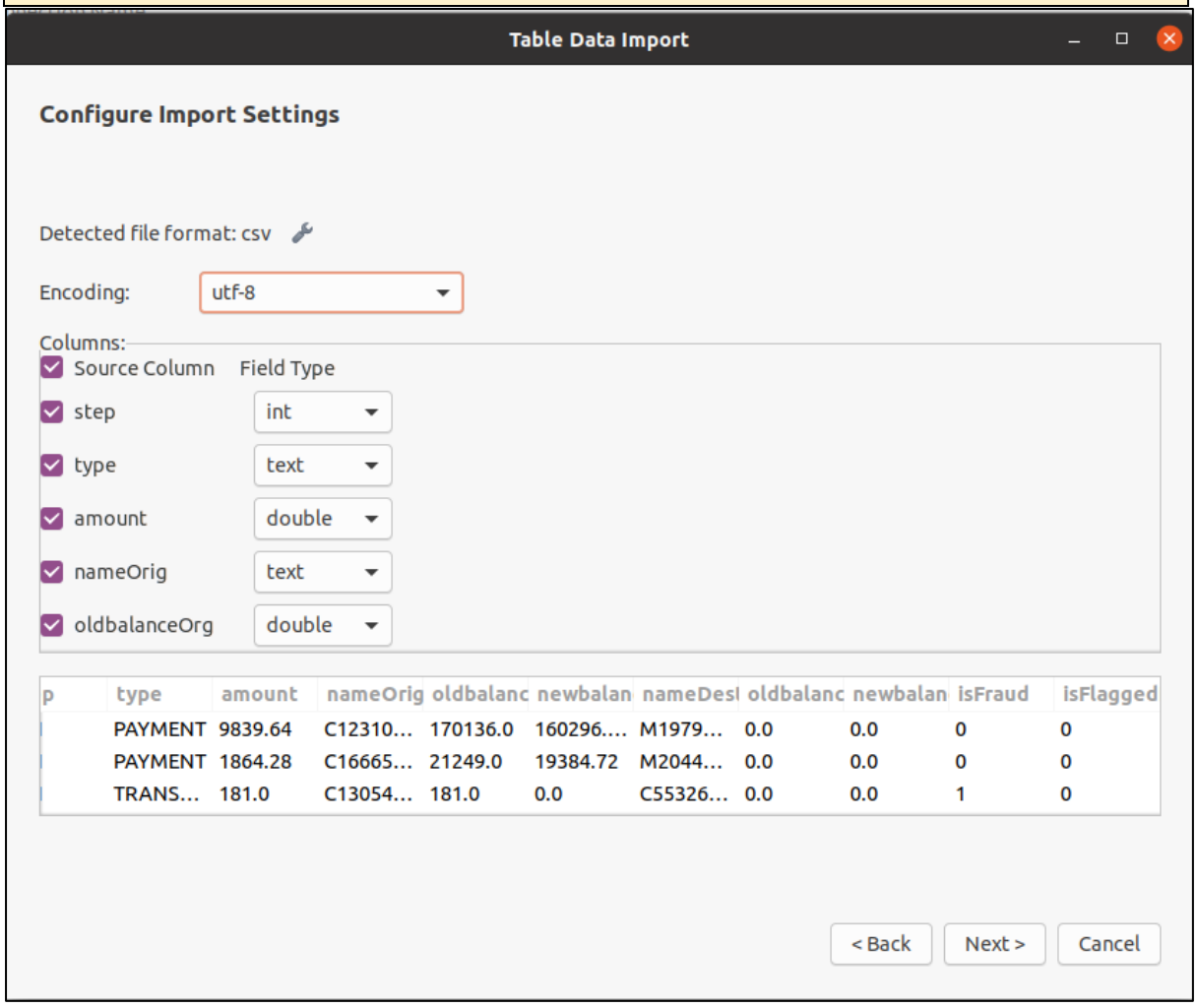
49. Specify the database and table name to import the dataset into it.

Node 1:



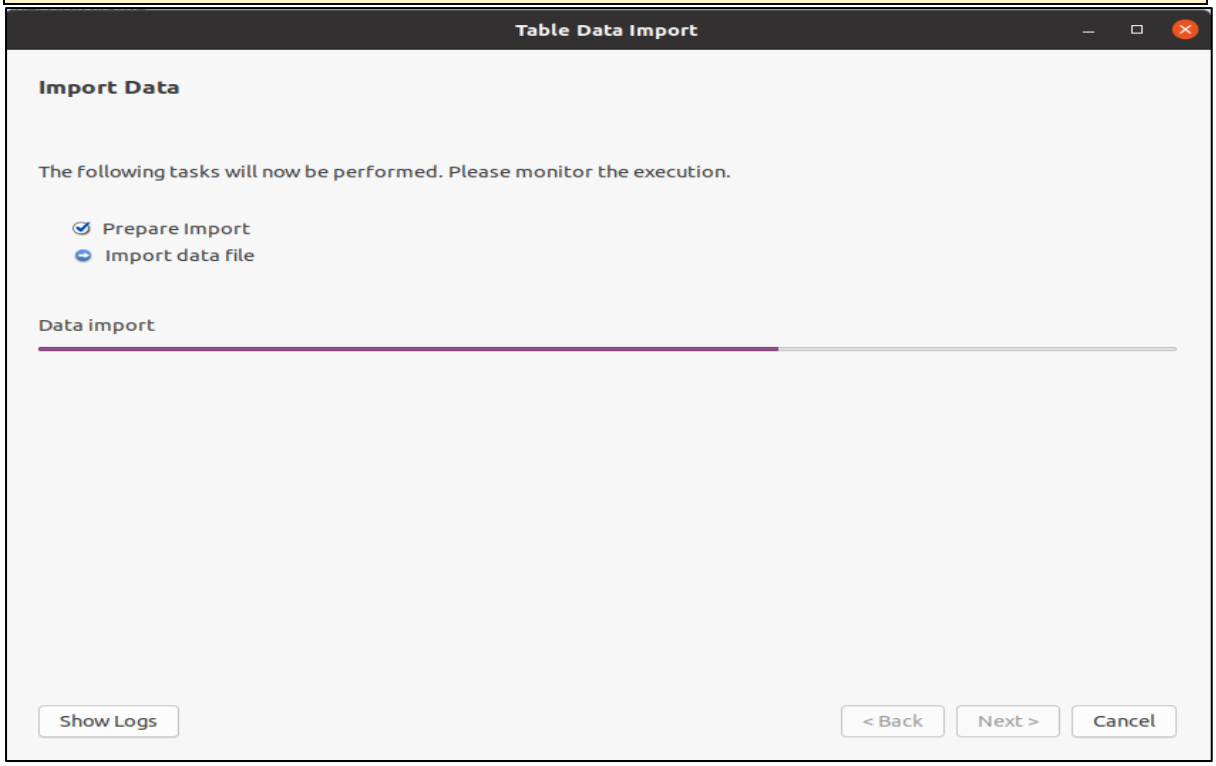
50. Verify the data-types of attributes of the dataset

Node 1 :



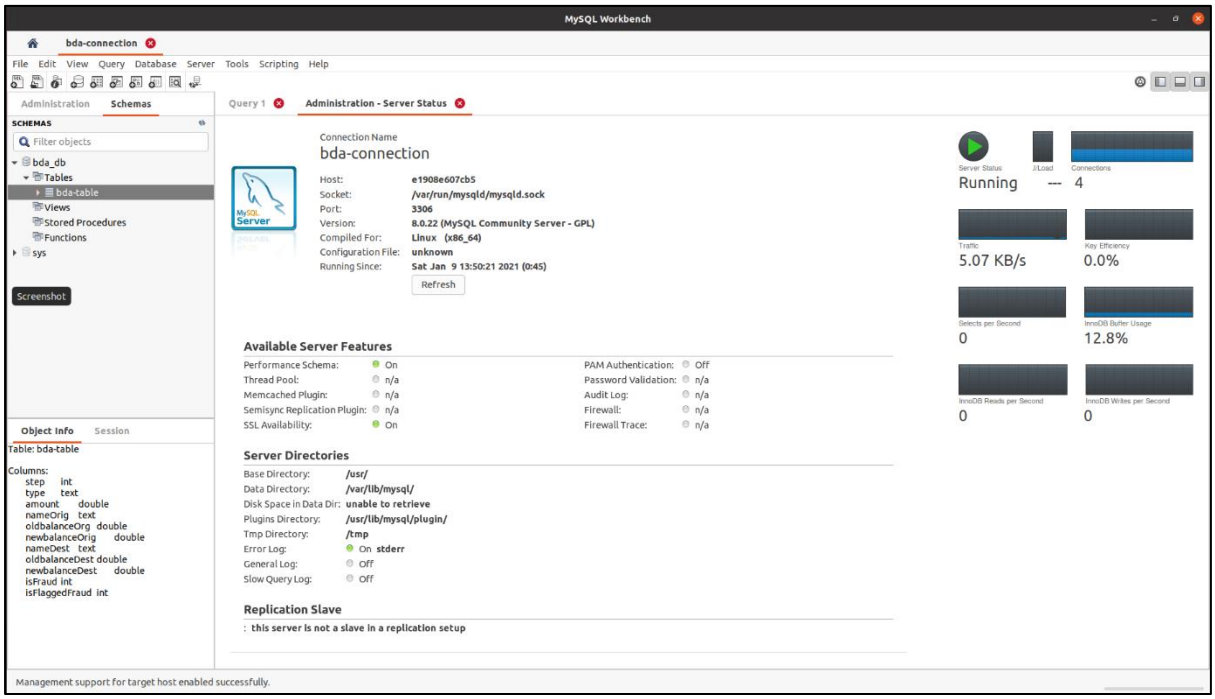
51. Data is importing in progress

Node 1:



52. Verify the to **bda-table** is created

Node 1 (MySQL-Workbench): bda_db > Right click > Refresh all



53. Run Select * Query

Node 1 (MySQL-Workbench): bda_db > Tables > bda-table > Right click > Select Row Limit 1000

54. Verify the output of Select * Query.
    We can also write a query here and use other queries.

Node 1: