Docker Swarm

Docker Swarm is a container orchestration tool that allows you to manage a cluster of Docker nodes as a single logical system. It provides several benefits, such as scalability, high availability, load balancing, and simplified deployment. Here are some use cases and examples of how Docker Swarm can be utilized:

1. High Availability Web Application

Use Case: Deploying a web application that requires high availability and redundancy.

Example:

- Create a Swarm cluster with multiple manager and worker nodes.
- Deploy a replicated service for the web application.
- Docker Swarm ensures that if one node fails, another node takes over, maintaining the application's availability.

Steps:

Initialize Swarm:

```
docker swarm init --advertise-addr <MANAGER-IP>
```

Add Worker Nodes: On each worker node:

```
docker swarm join --token <WORKER-TOKEN> <MANAGER-IP>:2377
```

```
[vagrant@localhost ~]$ docker swarm join --token SWMTKN-1-28g20tumhkvq4lv1wv0504kawmvvi2lt2dyv24r5zi5
d9bjt48-60o8krq8vflfoeuwru7czzb0s 192.168.56.10:2377
This node joined a swarm as a worker.
[vagrant@localhost ~]$ docker node ls
Error response from daemon: This node is not a swarm manager. Worker nodes can't be used to view or m
odify cluster state. Please run this command on a manager node or promote the current node to a manag
er.
[vagrant@localhost ~]$
```

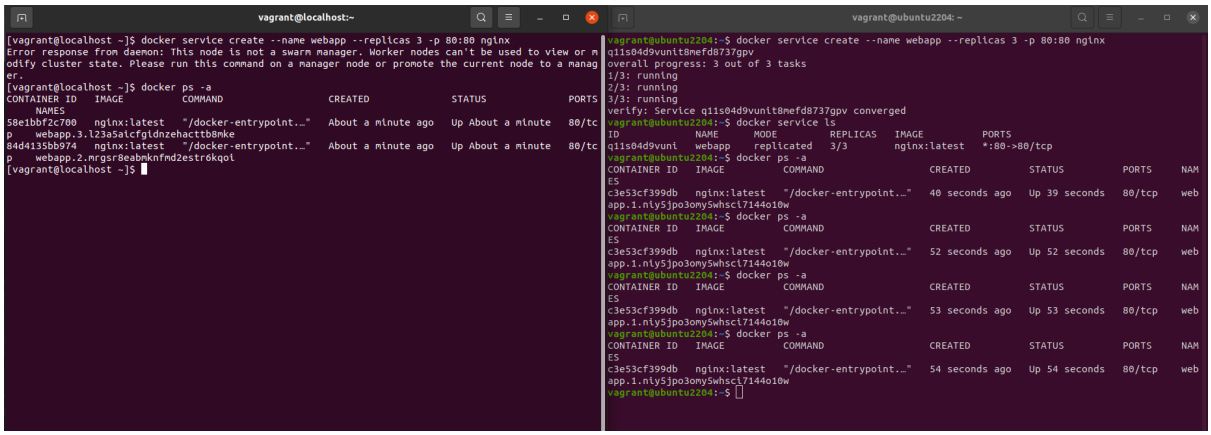
```
vagrant@ubuntu2204:~$ docker swarm init --advertise-addr 192.168.56.10
Swarm initialized: current node (pq87umlgb5kg6xlnszz1jn6po) is now a manager.

To add a worker to this swarm, run the following command:

    docker swarm join --token SWMTKN-1-28g20tumhkvq4lv1wv0504kawmvvi2lt2dyv24r5zi5d9bjt48-60o8krq8vfl
foeuwru7czzb0s 192.168.56.10:2377

To add a manager to this swarm, run 'docker swarm join-token manager' and follow the instructions.

vagrant@ubuntu2204:~$ docker node ls
ID                            HOSTNAME                STATUS    AVAILABILITY   MANAGER STATUS   ENGI
NE VERSION
yfuhn3za1dhhapxnh5qcrgdck     localhost.localdomain   Ready     Active                          27.0
.3
pq87umlgb5kg6xlnszz1jn6po *   ubuntu2204.localdomain  Ready     Active         Leader           27.0
.3
vagrant@ubuntu2204:~$
```

Deploy a Web Application:

```
docker service create --name webapp --replicas 3 -p 80:80 nginx
```

Check Service Status:

```
docker service ls
```



2. Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) Pipeline

Use Case: Automating the deployment of applications with a CI/CD pipeline.

Example:

- Use Docker Swarm to deploy applications automatically when new code is committed.
- Integrate with CI/CD tools like Jenkins, GitLab CI, or GitHub Actions.

Steps:

Initialize Swarm and Deploy Jenkins:

```
docker swarm init
docker service create --name jenkins --replicas 1 -p 8080:8080 jenkins/jenkins
```

1. **Configure Jenkins to Deploy to Swarm:**
    - Set up Jenkins with necessary plugins for Docker and Docker Swarm.
    - Create a Jenkins pipeline that builds Docker images and deploys them to the Swarm cluster.
2. **Automate Deployment:**
    - Configure Jenkins to trigger builds and deployments on code changes.

3. Load Balancing and Scaling Services

Use Case: Distributing traffic across multiple instances of a service for load balancing and scaling.

Example:

- Deploy a service with multiple replicas.
- Docker Swarm automatically load balances requests across these replicas.

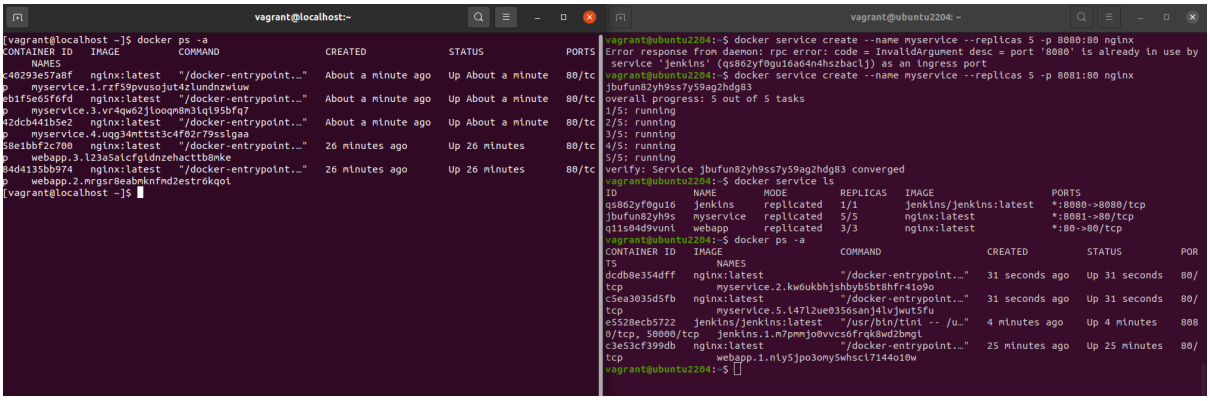
Steps:

Initialize Swarm:

```
docker swarm init
```

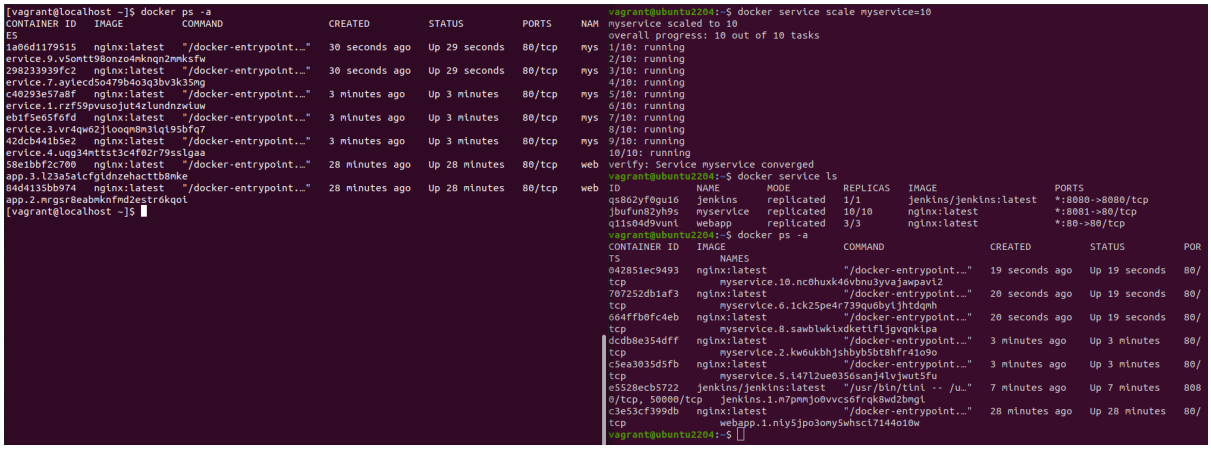
Deploy a Service with Load Balancing:

```
docker service create --name myservice --replicas 5 -p 8080:80 nginx
```



Scale the Service:

```
docker service scale myservice=10
```



4. Microservices Architecture

Use Case: Deploying a microservices-based application with multiple interdependent services.

Example:

- Use Docker Swarm to manage the deployment and scaling of each microservice.
- Ensure communication between services through the Swarm network.

Steps:

Initialize Swarm:

```
docker swarm init
```

Deploy Microservices:

```
docker service create --name service1 --replicas 3 -p 5000:5000 my_microservice1
```

```
docker service create --name service2 --replicas 2 -p 5001:5001 my_microservice2
```

1. **Ensure Services Communicate:**
    - Use Docker Swarm's service discovery to enable communication between services using their service names.

Docker Logs

To view the logs of a container, you can use the following command:

`docker logs <container_name_or_id>`

```
vagrant@ubuntu2204:~$ docker logs 042851ec9493
/docker-entrypoint.sh: /docker-entrypoint.d/ is not empty, will attempt to perform configuration
/docker-entrypoint.sh: Looking for shell scripts in /docker-entrypoint.d/
/docker-entrypoint.sh: Launching /docker-entrypoint.d/10-listen-on-ipv6-by-default.sh
10-listen-on-ipv6-by-default.sh: info: Getting the checksum of /etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf
10-listen-on-ipv6-by-default.sh: info: Enabled listen on IPv6 in /etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf
/docker-entrypoint.sh: Sourcing /docker-entrypoint.d/15-local-resolvers.envsh
/docker-entrypoint.sh: Launching /docker-entrypoint.d/20-envsubst-on-templates.sh
/docker-entrypoint.sh: Launching /docker-entrypoint.d/30-tune-worker-processes.sh
/docker-entrypoint.sh: Configuration complete; ready for start up
2024/07/12 06:53:35 [notice] 1#1: using the "epoll" event method
2024/07/12 06:53:35 [notice] 1#1: nginx/1.27.0
2024/07/12 06:53:35 [notice] 1#1: built by gcc 12.2.0 (Debian 12.2.0-14)
2024/07/12 06:53:35 [notice] 1#1: OS: Linux 5.15.0-91-generic
2024/07/12 06:53:35 [notice] 1#1: getrlimit(RLIMIT_NOFILE): 1048576:1048576
2024/07/12 06:53:35 [notice] 1#1: start worker processes
2024/07/12 06:53:35 [notice] 1#1: start worker process 28
2024/07/12 06:53:35 [notice] 1#1: start worker process 29
```

Options

Here are some useful options for the `docker logs` command:

- **-f, --follow**: Follow log output (similar to `tail -f`).
- **--tail**: Show only the last `N` lines of log output.
- **-t, --timestamps**: Show timestamps for each log entry.
- **--since**: Show logs since a specific time (e.g., `2022-07-01T13:23:37` or `10m` for last 10 minutes).
- **--until**: Show logs up until a specific time.

1. Viewing Logs of a Container

`docker logs my_container`

2. Following Logs in Real-Time

`docker logs -f my_container`

```
vagrant@ubuntu2204:~$ docker logs -f  042851ec9493
/docker-entrypoint.sh: /docker-entrypoint.d/ is not empty, will attempt to perform configuration
/docker-entrypoint.sh: Looking for shell scripts in /docker-entrypoint.d/
/docker-entrypoint.sh: Launching /docker-entrypoint.d/10-listen-on-ipv6-by-default.sh
10-listen-on-ipv6-by-default.sh: info: Getting the checksum of /etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf
10-listen-on-ipv6-by-default.sh: info: Enabled listen on IPv6 in /etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf
/docker-entrypoint.sh: Sourcing /docker-entrypoint.d/15-local-resolvers.envsh
/docker-entrypoint.sh: Launching /docker-entrypoint.d/20-envsubst-on-templates.sh
/docker-entrypoint.sh: Launching /docker-entrypoint.d/30-tune-worker-processes.sh
/docker-entrypoint.sh: Configuration complete; ready for start up
2024/07/12 06:53:35 [notice] 1#1: using the "epoll" event method
2024/07/12 06:53:35 [notice] 1#1: nginx/1.27.0
2024/07/12 06:53:35 [notice] 1#1: built by gcc 12.2.0 (Debian 12.2.0-14)
2024/07/12 06:53:35 [notice] 1#1: OS: Linux 5.15.0-91-generic
2024/07/12 06:53:35 [notice] 1#1: getrlimit(RLIMIT_NOFILE): 1048576:1048576
2024/07/12 06:53:35 [notice] 1#1: start worker processes
2024/07/12 06:53:35 [notice] 1#1: start worker process 28
2024/07/12 06:53:35 [notice] 1#1: start worker process 29
^Ccontext canceled
```

3. Showing the Last 10 Lines of Logs

docker logs --tail 10 my_container

4. Showing Logs with Timestamps

docker logs -t my_container

5. Showing Logs Since a Specific Time

docker logs --since "2023-07-11T15:00:00" my_container

6. Combining Options

docker logs -f --tail 10 --since "10m" my_container