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Creació d'imatges amb Docker

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http://www2.udg.edu/tabid/6126/Default.aspx?ID=1968

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Altres conceptes Docker





Compose

Definir i fer deploy d'aplicacions multicontainer





Swarm

Ús de multiples màquines com a una de sola, per controlar multiples entorns de containers.



Docker Machine

Crear i gestionar instàncies Docker localment i en cloud

Cicle de vida d'un container



La vida d'un container...

- Concepció
 - BUILD una imatge a partir d'un Dockerfile
- Neixement
 - RUN (create+start) un container
- Reprocció
 - **COMMIT** (persisteix) un container a una imatge
 - RUN un nou container des d'una imatge
- Sleep
 - KILL un continer en execució
- Wake
 - **START** un container aturat
- Death
 - RM (delete) un container aturat
- Extinció
 - RMI una imatge de container (delete image)

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Dockerfile



- Conceptualment és un Makefile
- Extend una imatge base
- Que es converteix en una nova imatge
- Imperatiu, no Declaratiu

Defineix la recepta per construir una imatge

- S'utilitza docker build per executar un dokerfile
- Es poden definir ordres per defecte per executar, definir ports exposats, etc.

```
# our base image
FROM alpine:latest
# Install python and pip
RUN apk add --update py-pip
# upgrade pip
RUN pip install --upgrade pip
# install Python modules needed by the Python app
COPY requirements.txt /usr/src/app/
RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r /usr/src/app/requirements.txt
# copy files required for the app to run
COPY app.py /usr/src/app/
COPY templates/index.html /usr/src/app/templates/
# tell the port number the container should expose
EXPOSE 5000
# run the application
CMD ["python", "/usr/src/app/app.py"]
Macbook:flask-app draba$ cat Dockerfile
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RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r /usr/src/app/requirements.txt
```

Manage containers

```
$ docker create
                    # creates a container but does not start it.
$ docker run
                    # creates and starts a container.
$ docker stop
                    # stops it.
$ docker start
                    # will start it again.
$ docker restart
                    # restarts a container.
$ docker rm
                    # deletes a container.
$ docker kill
                    # sends a SIGKILL to a container.
$ docker attach
                    # will connect to a running container.
$ docker wait
                    # blocks until container stops.
$ docker exec
                    # runs a command in a running container.
```

http://www.jayway.com/2015/03/21/a-not-very-short-introduction-to-docker/

http://bytearrays.com/docker-most-useful-commands/

Inspect containers

```
$ docker ps
                     # shows running containers.
$ docker inspect
                     # info on a container (incl. IP address).
$ docker logs
                     # gets logs from container.
$ docker events
                     # gets events from container.
$ docker port
                     # shows public facing port of container.
$ docker top
                     # shows running processes in container.
                     # shows changed files in container's FS.
$ docker diff
$ docker stats
                     # shows metrics, memory, cpu, filsystem
```

Containers

```
# Run a container interactively
$ docker run -it --rm ubuntu

# Run a container in the background
$ docker run -d hadoop

# Publish container port 80 on a random port on the Host
$ docker run -p 80 nginx
```

Publish container port 80 on port 8080 on the Host

\$ docker run -p 8080:80 nginx

Containers

Publish container port 80 on port 8080 on the localhost interface on the Host

\$ docker run -p 127.0.0.1:8080:80 nginx

Publish all EXPOSEd ports from the container on random ports on the Host

\$ docker run -P nginx

Containers

```
# Limit the amount of memory
$ docker run -m 256m yourapp

# Limit the number of shares of the CPU this process uses (out of 1024)
$ docker run --cpu-shares 512 mypp

# Change the user for the process to www instead of root (good for security)
$ docker run -u=www nginx
```

Volumes

Start a new nginx container with /var/log as a volume (created)

\$ docker run -v /var/log nginx

Start a new nginx container with /var/log as a volume mapped to /tmp on Host

\$ docker run -v /tmp:/var/log nginx

Start a db container

\$ docker run -v /var/lib/postgresql/data -- name mydb postgres

Start a backup container with the volumes taken from the mydb container

\$ docker run --volumes-from mydb backup

Docker-compose (v1)



```
web:
  # build from Dockerfile
  build: .
 # build from image
  image: ubuntu
  image: ubuntu:14.04
  image: tutum/influxdb
  image: example-registry:4000/postgresql
  image: a4bc65fd
  ports:
    - "3000"
    - "8000:80" # guest:host
  # command to execute
  command: bundle exec thin -p 3000
  command: [bundle, exec, thin, -p, 3000]
 # override the entrypoint
  entrypoint: /app/start.sh
  entrypoint: [php, -d, vendor/bin/phpunit]
```

```
# environment vars
environment:
  RACK_ENV: development
environment:
  - RACK_ENV=development
# environment vars from file
env file: .env
env_file: [.env, .development.env]
# expose ports to linked services (not to host)
expose: ["3000"]
# make this service extend another
extends:
 file: common.yml # optional
 service: webapp
# makes the 'db' service available as the hostname 'database'
# (implies depends_on)
links:
  - db:database
  - redis
```

Docker-compose (v1)



```
# make sure `db` is alive before starting
depends_on:
   - db

volumes:
   - /var/lib/mysql
   - ./_data:/var/lib/mysql
```

```
web:
 labels:
    com.example.description: "Accounting web app"
 # change dns servers
  dns: 8.8.8.8
  dns:
    - 8.8.8.8
    - 8.8.4.4
 devices:
  - "/dev/ttyUSB0:/dev/ttyUSB0"
 external_links:
    - redis_1
    - project_db_1:mysql
  extra_hosts:
    - "somehost:192.168.1.100"
```