



# DOCKER PATTERNS

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"m" for menu, "?" for other shortcuts

# AGENDA

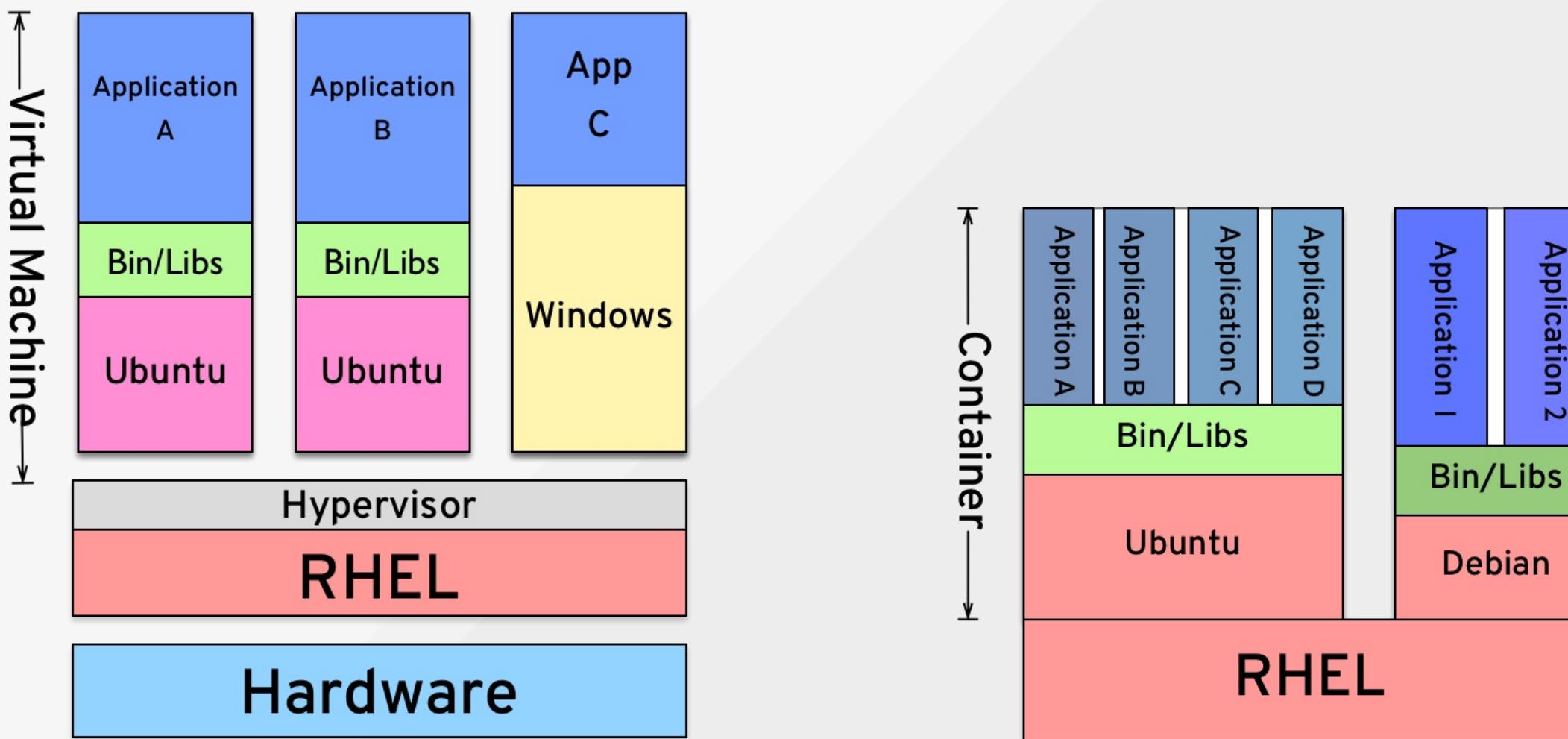
- Docker & Patterns
- Configuration
- Service Discovery
- Sidecar
- Image Builder
- Bonus

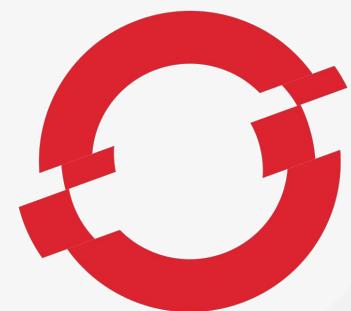
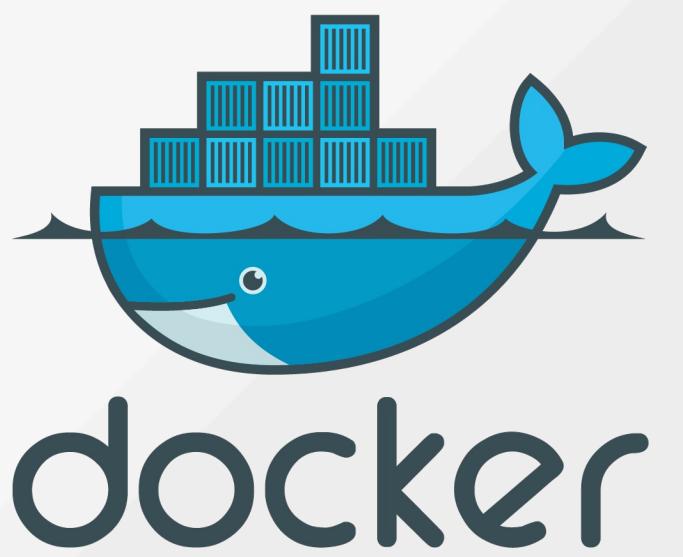
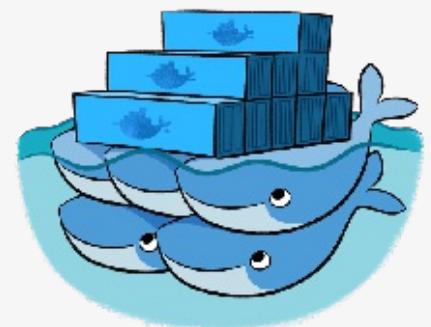
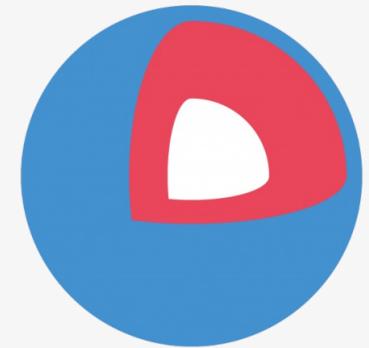


# docker

# VM VS. CONTAINER

Containers are **isolated**, but share the kernel and (some) files  
→ **lighter** and **faster**





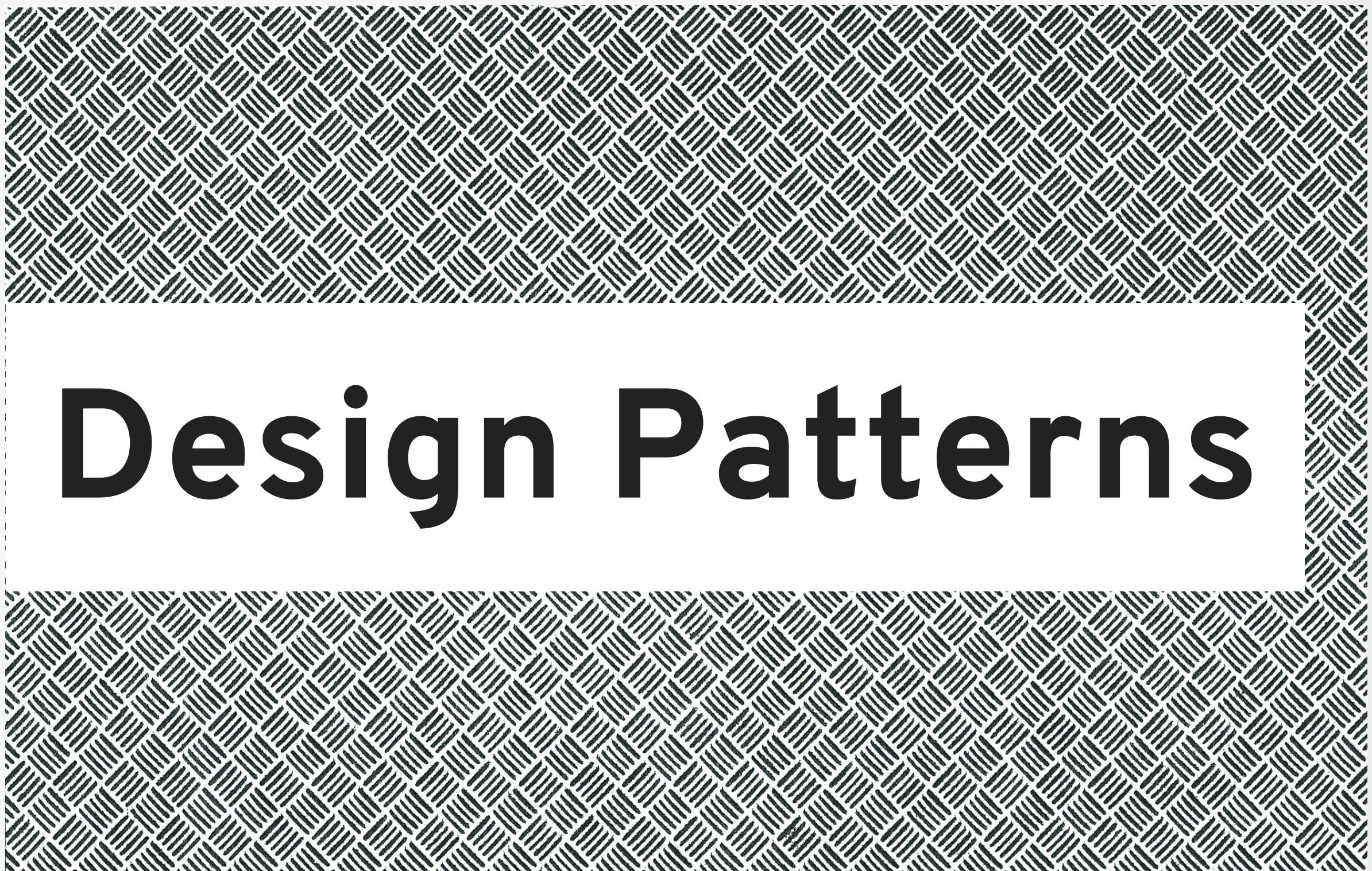
OPENSIFT



fabric8



# Design Patterns



# DESIGN PATTERN

A **Design Pattern** describes a  
**repeatable solution** for a  
software engineering **problem**.

# A Pattern Language

Towns • Buildings • Construction



Christopher Alexander

Sara Ishikawa • Murray Silverstein

WITH

Max Jacobson • Ingrid Fiksdahl-King

Shlomo Angel

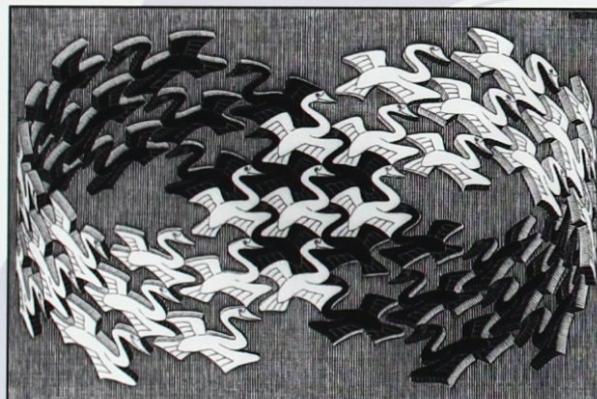


redhat

# Design Patterns

Elements of Reusable  
Object-Oriented Software

Erich Gamma  
Richard Helm  
Ralph Johnson  
John Vlissides



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Foreword by Grady Booch

ADDISON-WESLEY PROFESSIONAL COMPUTING SERIES



# STRUCTURE

- Problem
- Patterns:
  - Name
  - Solution
  - Pro & Contra

# CONFIGURATION

# How to configure containerized applications for different environments ?

- Env-Var Configuration
- Configuration Container
- Configuration Service

# ENV-VAR CONFIGURATION

- The Twelve Factor App, Chapter 3
- Standard configuration method for Docker containers
- Specified during **build** or **run** time
- Universal

# BUILD

```
FROM jboss/base-jdk:8

ENV DB_HOST "dev-database.dev.intranet"
ENV DB_USER "db-develop"
ENV DB_PASSWORD "s3cr3t"
....
```

# RUN

```
docker run \
-e DB_HOST "prod-db.mycompany.com" \
-e DB_USER "dbuser" \
-e DB_PASSWORD "3QkgbLXWPZ2sJcQ" \
....
mycompany/cool-app
```

# KUBERNETES

```
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: ReplicationController
spec:
  replicas: 1
  template:
    spec:
      containers:
        - env:
            - name: MYSQL_USER
              value: "mysql"
            - name: MYSQL_PASSWORD
              valueFrom:
                secretKeyRef:
                  name: "db-passwords"
                  key: "mysql"
            - name: SPECIAL_TYPE_KEY
              valueFrom:
                configMapKeyRef:
                  name: "special-config"
                  key: "special.type"
```

# DOCKER COMPOSE

```
---
version: '2'
services:
  web:
    depends_on:
      - db
    environment:
      DB_USER: "dbuser"
      DB_PASS:
  db:
    image: "orchardup/mysql"
    environment:
      MYSQL_DATABASE: "wordpress"
```

# PRO

- Supported everywhere
- Simple
- Explicit

# CONTRA

- Static
- Hard to maintain

# CONFIGURATION CONTAINER

- Configuration in extra Docker container
- Volume linked during **runtime**
- Example of a **Sidecar Container**

# EXAMPLE

## CONFIG DOCKERFILE

```
FROM scratch

ADD "dev_conf" "/usr/local/tomcat/conf"
VOLUME "/usr/local/tomcat/conf"
```

## CREATE CONTAINER

```
docker build -t "config-dev-img"
docker create --name "config-dev" "config-dev-img" .
```

## START IMAGE

```
docker run --volumes-from="config-dev" -P tomcat
```

# DEMO

# PRO

- Flexible
- Explicit

# CONTRA

- Static
- Maintenance overhead
- Custom file layout

# CONFIGURATION SERVICE

- Active Configuration lookup
- "Configuration-as-a-Service"
- Tools:
  - Apache ZooKeeper
  - Consul
  - etcd
  - Redis

# DEMO

# PRO

- Flexible
- Dynamic

# CONTRA

- External Service (Latency)
- Maintenance overhead
- Weakens Immutability

# SERVICE DISCOVERY

# How can an application discover its runtime dependencies ?

- Env-Var Injection
- Service Lookup
- Dynamic DNS

# ENV-VAR INJECTION

- Injection of services as **Environment Variables**
- Must be set during container start
- Examples:
  - Docker links / Docker network
  - Kubernetes
  - Docker compose

# DOCKER

- For each linked container Docker sets:
  - name\_PORT\_port\_protocol\_ADDR
  - name\_PORT\_port\_protocol\_PORT
  - name\_PORT\_port\_protocol\_PROTO
- Available when **Pod** starts

# DEMO

# PRO

- Simple
- No lookup required

# CONTRA

- Only Services which exist before startup are available

# SERVICE LOOKUP

- Key-Value Stores
- REST API for Registration & Query
- [gliderlabs/registrator](https://github.com/gliderlabs/registrator)
  - Automatic registration of Docker containers
  - Backends for Consul, etcd, SkyDNS

# PRO

- Explicit
- Dynamic

# CONTRA

- Support from platform required
- Vendor lock-in

# DYNAMIC DNS

- Standard Protocol for Service Lookup (SRV records)
- Tools for DNS service registry:
  - Consul
  - SkyDNS
- DNS Lookup for Java Clients: JNDI or custom

# JNDI DNS

```
Hashtable env = new Hashtable();
env.put("java.naming.factory.initial",
        "com.sun.jndi.dns.DnsContextFactory");
env.put("java.naming.provider.url", "dns:");

DirContext ctx = new InitialDirContext(this.env);
Attributes attrs =
    ctx.getAttributes("redis.myproject.svc.cluster.local",
                      new String[] { "SRV" });
NamingEnumeration e = attrs.getAll();

while (e.hasMore()) {
    Attribute attr = (Attribute) e.next();
    System.out.println(attr.get());
}
e.close();
```

```
10 33 6379 _redis._tcp.redis.myproject.svc.cluster.local.
```

# SPOTIFY/DNS-JAVA

```
import com.spotify.dns.*;  
  
DnsSrvResolver resolver =  
    DnsSrvResolvers.newBuilder().build();  
  
List<LookupResult> nodes =  
    resolver.resolve("redis");  
  
for (LookupResult node : nodes) {  
    System.out.println(  
        node.host() + ":" + node.port());  
}
```

# PRO

- Dynamic
- Standard
- Good infrastructure support

# CONTRA

- Deep interaction with OS
- Rusty

# SIDE CAR

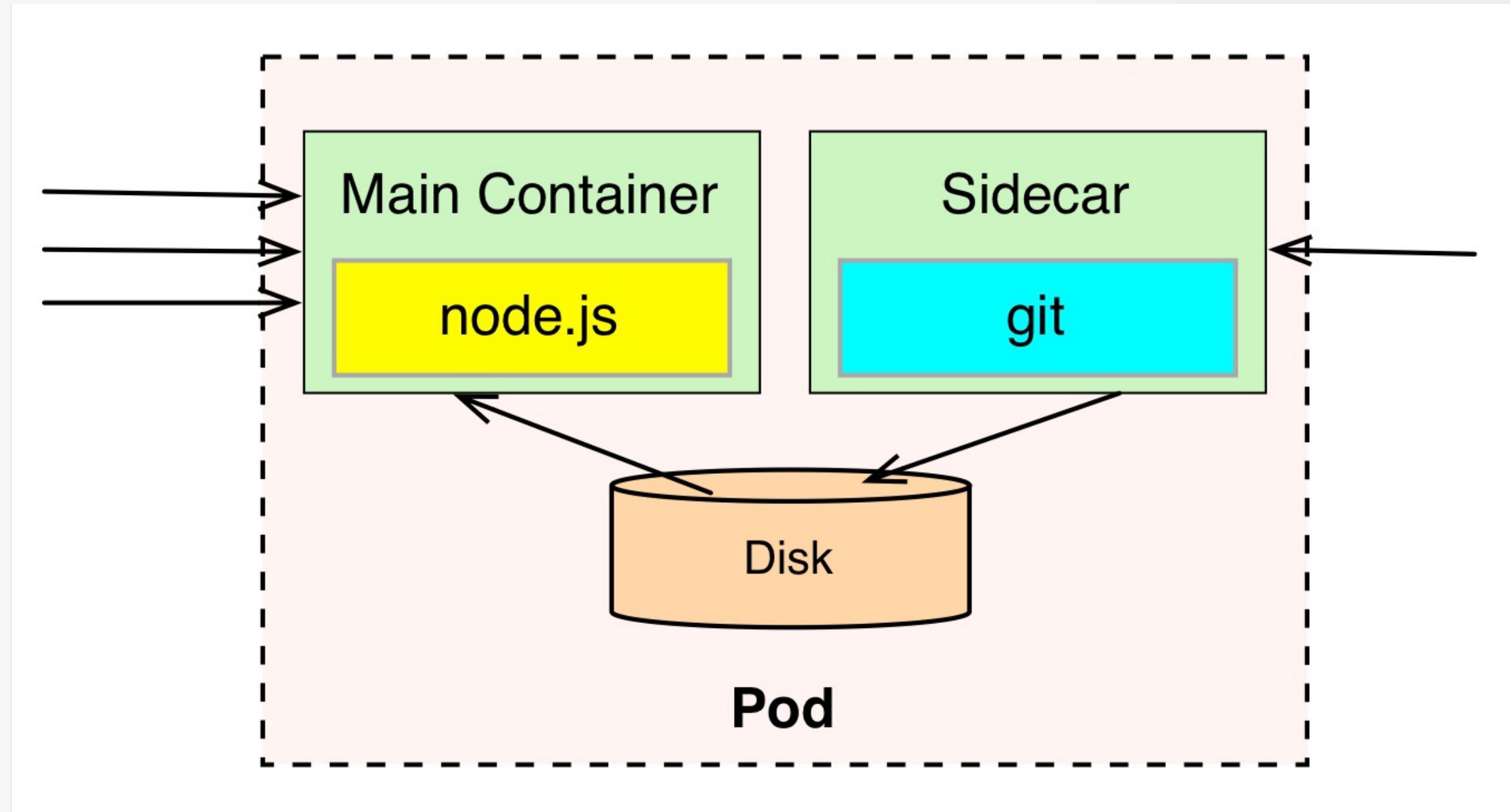
How can I add and decouple functionality for a container without changing it ?

- **Sidecar** (aka Sidekick)
- **Ambassador** (aka Proxy)
- **Adapter**

# SIDECAR

- Combine containers to a functional entity (e.g. **Pod** in Kubernetes)
- AOC : Aspect oriented container
- Separation of concerns
- Examples:
  - Logging
  - File Sync
  - Circuit Breaker

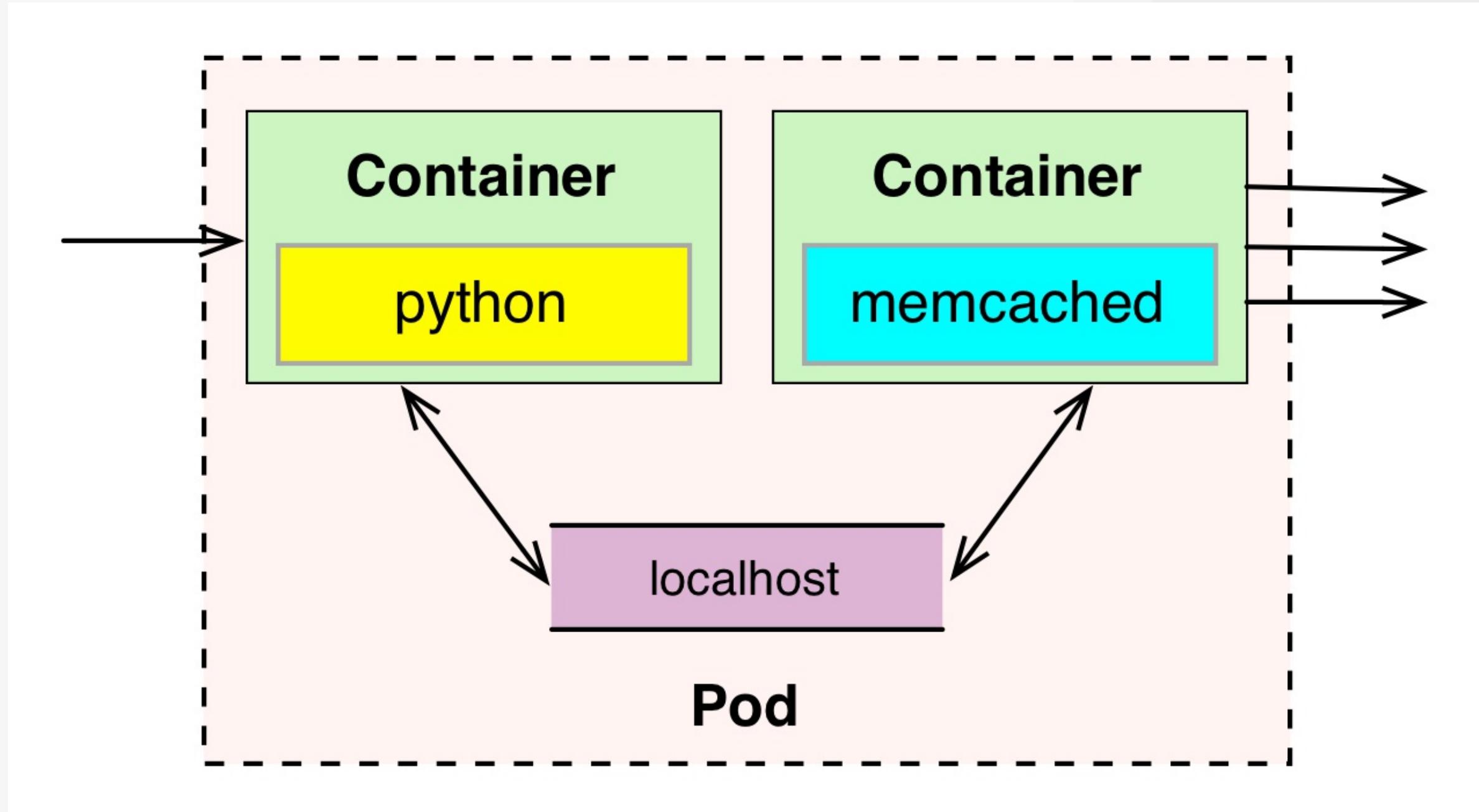
# SIDE CAR



# AMASSADOR

- Decoupling of services via a local proxy
- Example: Cache
  - Proxy container connects to target DB and listens at localhost
  - Application connects to localhost
  - Only change to proxy container required when database changes

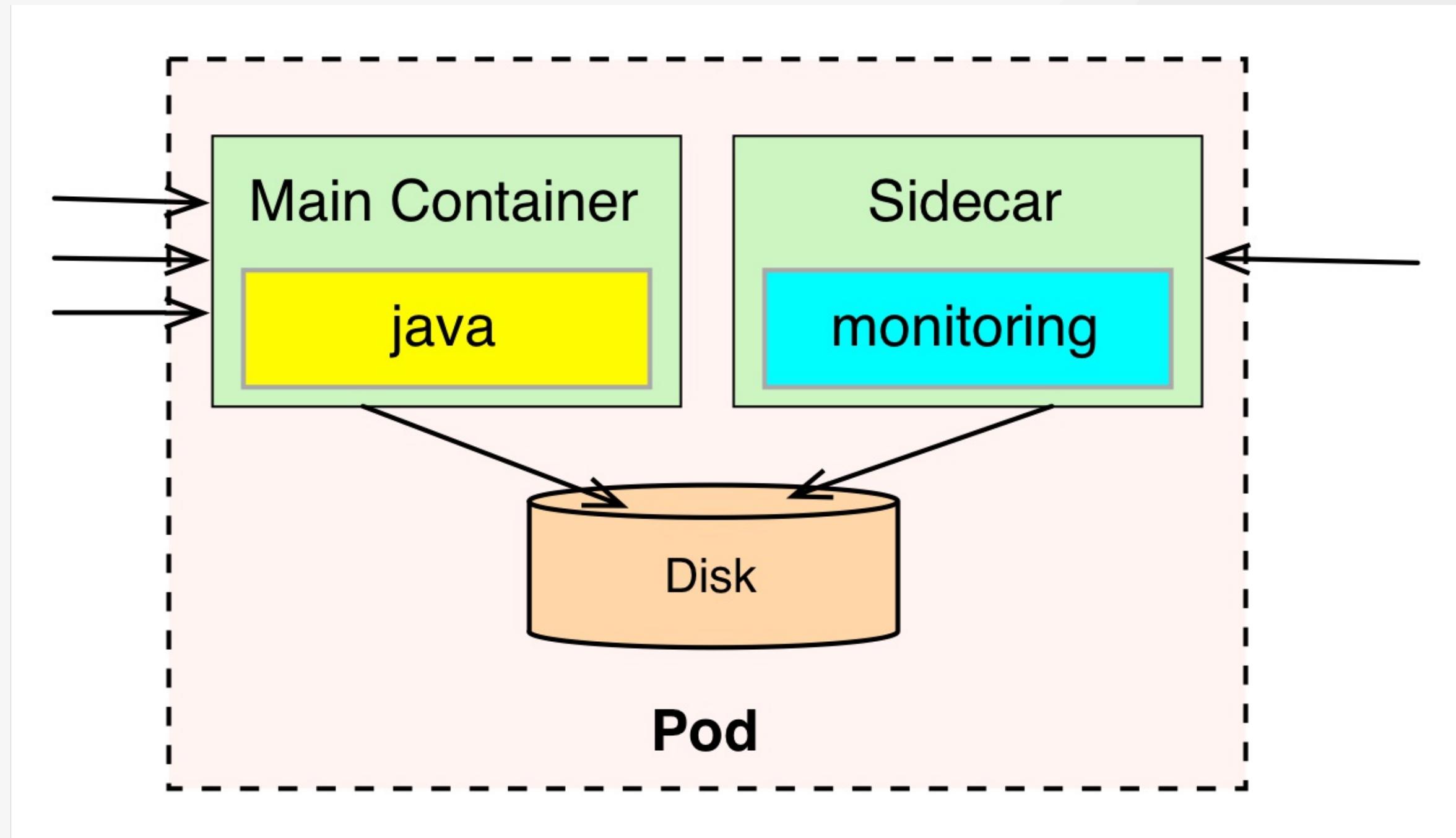
# AMBASSADOR



# ADAPTER

- Standardize and normalize output
- Example: Monitoring
  - Monitoring data exported in different formats
  - Monitoring backend expects one specific format
  - Different adapters normalize to required format

# ADAPTER



# PRO

- Decoupling
- Separation of concerns

# CONTRA

- More complex

# IMAGE BUILDING

# How to create Docker images for Java EE Apps ?

- **Self-contained Application**
- **Artifact Container**

# SELF CONTAINED APPLICATION

- Java EE Server and Application in **one Image**
- Server base image

```
FROM fabric8/tomcat-8.0
```

```
COPY chat-app.war /opt/tomcat/webapps/chat-app.war
```

# PRO

- Single deployment unit

# CONTRA

- Coupled lifecycle

# ARTIFACT CONTAINER

- Container holding the application artifact
- Linked to a Java EE container
- Java EE server deploys artifact during startup

# PRO

- Independent lifecycles
- Separate responsibilities

# CONTRA

- Two images to manage

# How to build Docker images ?

- Build Integration
- CI Docker Builds

# BUILD INTEGRATION

- Create Docker images from within a build
- Plugins for Maven & Gradle
- Maven:

[fabric8/docker-maven-plugin](#)

# CONFIGURATION

```
<image>
  <name>jolokia/jolokia-itest</name>
  <build>
    <from>consol/tomcat-7.0</from>
    <assemblyDescriptor>
      assembly.xml
    </assemblyDescriptor>
  </build>
  <run>
    <ports>
      <port>jolokia.port:8080</port>
    </ports>
  </run>
</image>
```

# DEMO

# PRO

- Self contained builds
- No external requirements
- Reuse of existing build configuration

# CONTRA

- Own configuration syntax
- More than one way

# BONUS

# WORMHOLE

How can a container access its managing Docker daemon ?

```
docker run \
-v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock \
...
```

- Alternative: "Docker-in-Docker"

# WRAP UP

- Patterns can help in solving recurring Docker challenges.
- Multiple patterns exists for **Configuration, Service Discovery and Image building** which are complementary.
- A **Sidecar** can easily decouple stuff

# Kubernetes Patterns



Patterns, Principles, and Practices  
for Designing Cloud Native Applications

Bilgin Ibryam & Roland Huss

<https://leanpub.com/k8spatterns>





# QUESTIONS ?

Blog <https://ro14nd.de>

---

Slides `firefox $(curl -sL http://bit.ly/docker-pattern | sh)`



# DOCKERFILE TEMPLATE

- Dockerfile generation from templates
- Build with docker build
- Simple built-in support (ARG)
- Engines:
  - fish-pepper, dogen, crane,
  - App::Dockerfile::Template ...

# DOCKERFILE ARGS

- Dockerfile variables
- Since Docker 1.9
- Can not be used in FROM
- Filled in during build time

```
FROM busybox
ARG uid
USER ${uid:-jboss}
# ...
```

```
docker build --build-arg uid=daemon ....
```

# FISH-PEPPER

- **Template** system based on node.js
- **Multidimensional** parameters
- Support for **fragments**
- Docker **build** and **push** support



# IMAGES.YML

```
fish-pepper:
  params:
    - "base"
    - "version"
    - "type"
  name: "jolokia/fish-pepper-java"
  maintainer: "Roland Huss <roland@jolokia.org>"
  # ... additional global params
  config:
    version:
      openjdk7:
        java: "java:7u79"
      openjdk8:
        java: "java:8u45"
    type:
      jre:
        extension: "-jre"
      jdk:
        extension: "-jdk"
    base:
      alpine:
        from: "alpine:3.4"
  # ... additional base definitions for 'centos', 'jboss'
```

# DOCKERFILE TEMPLATE

```
FROM {{= fp.config.base.from }}

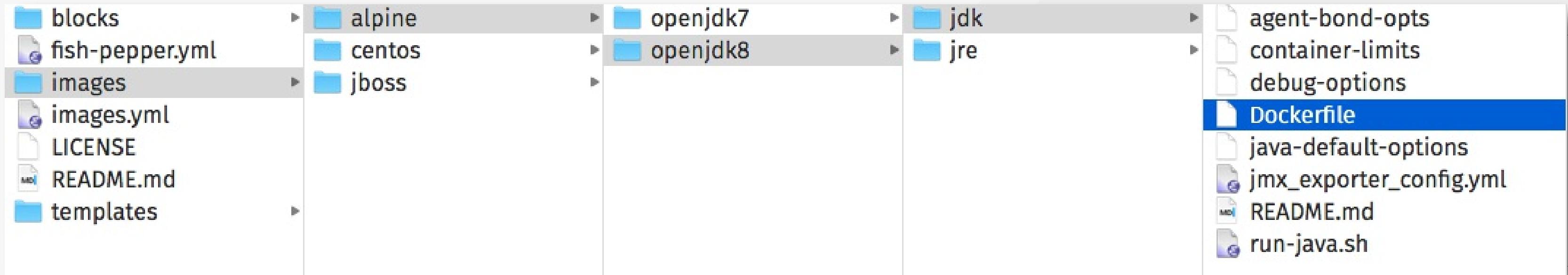
MAINTAINER {{= fp.maintainer }}

ENV JOLOKIA_VERSION {{= fp.jolokiaVersion }}

RUN chmod 755 /bin/jolokia_opts \
&& mkdir /opt/jolokia \
&& wget {{= fp.jolokiaUrl}} -O /opt/jolokia/jolokia.jar

CMD java -jar /opt/jolokia/jolokia.jar --version
```

# GENERATED BUILDS



README.md

Fabric8 Java Base Image **OpenJDK 8 (JDK)**

This image is based on **Alpine** and provides OpenJDK 8 (JDK)

It includes:

# PRO

- Simple
- Uses Docker builtin mechanism
- Docker Hub automated builds still possible
- Good for many similar builds

# CONTRA

- Restricted to Dockerfiles

# IMAGE FACTORY

- Creating images without Dockerfiles
- Provisioning must be **reproducible** and **automated**
- Tools:
  - ansible-container
  - Packer

# ANSIBLE-CONTAINER

- Tool for building Docker images with Ansible
- Simple orchestration for containers
- Uses docker exec and docker cp as Ansible connector

# HOW IT WORKS

- **Start up base containers** from the specification given in container.yaml
- Create Ansible **inventory** on the fly
- Runs an Ansible playbook for **provisioning**
- **Stop** containers
- **Commit** containers as images

# PRO

- Flexible
- Reuse of Ansible roles
- Single layered images

# CONTRA

- Complex system
- Longer Build times
- Single layered images