



DOCKER PATTERNS

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

AGENDA

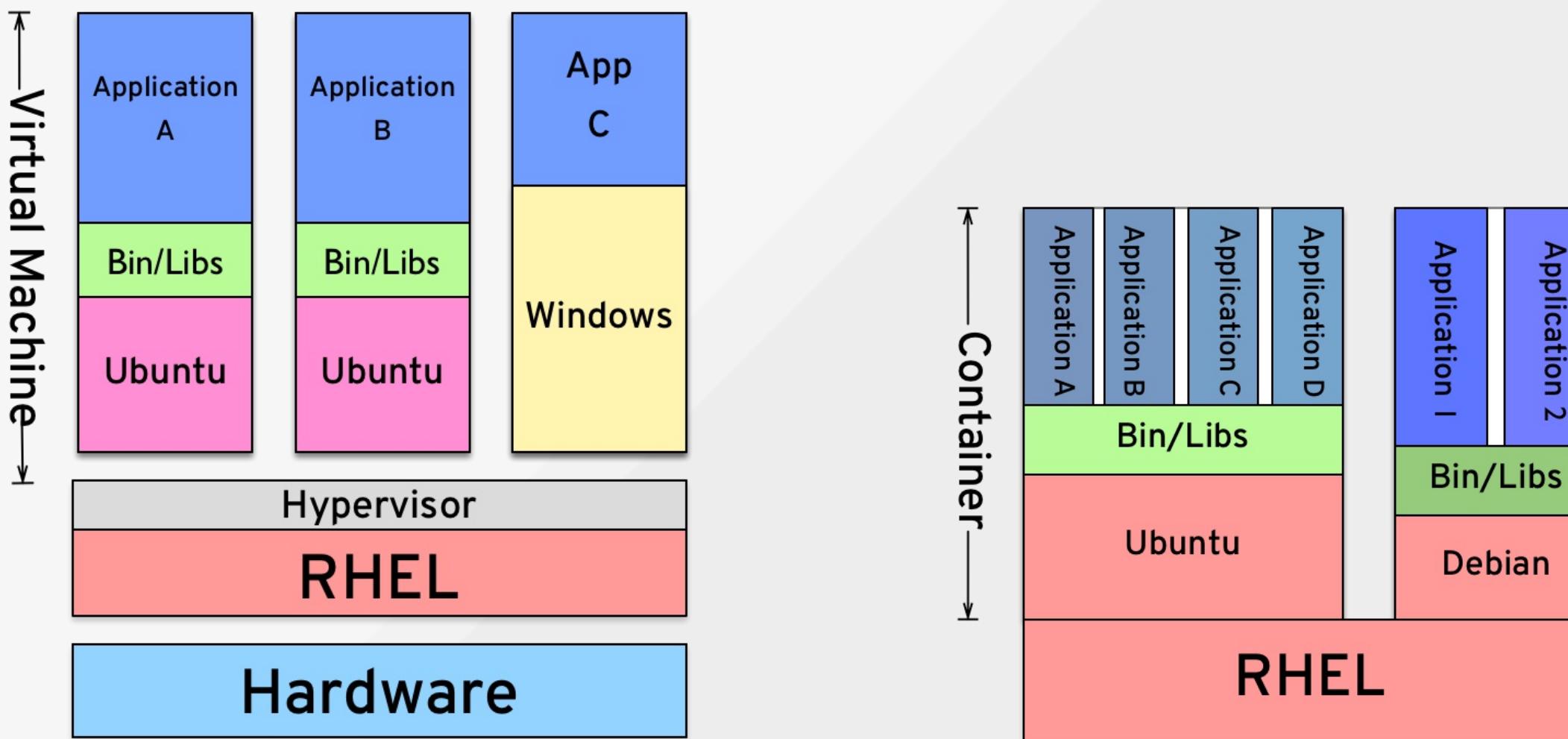
- Docker & Patterns
- Configuration
- Service Discovery
- Sidecar
- Image Builder

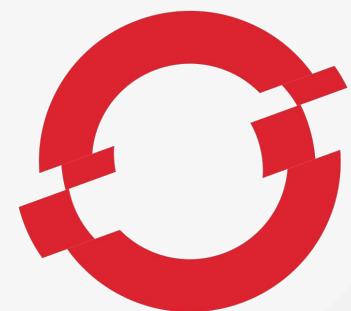
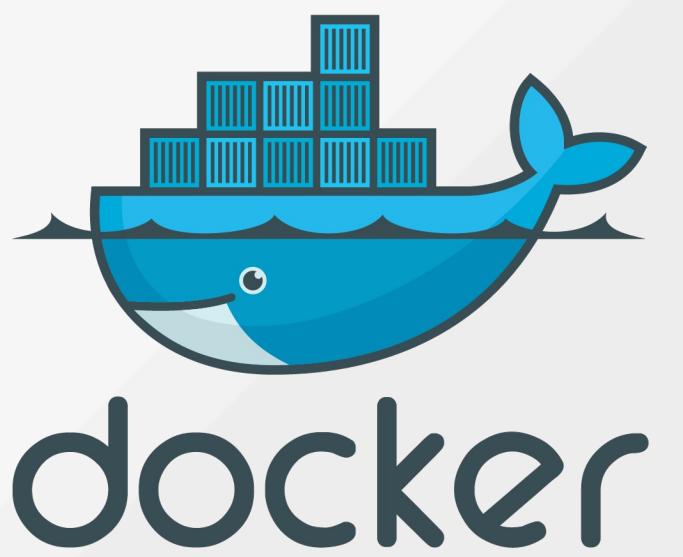
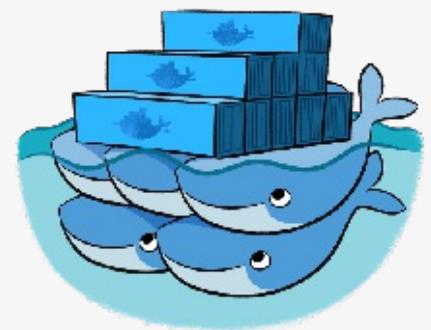
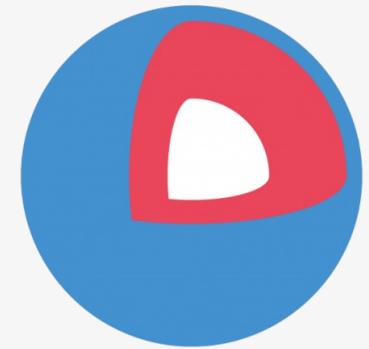


docker

VM VS. CONTAINER

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





OPENSHIFT



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

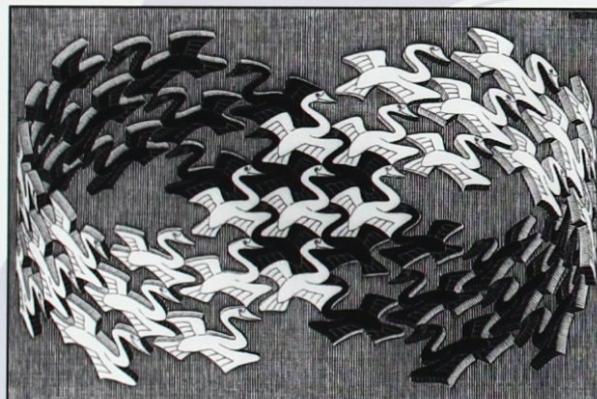


redhat

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
```

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

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

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

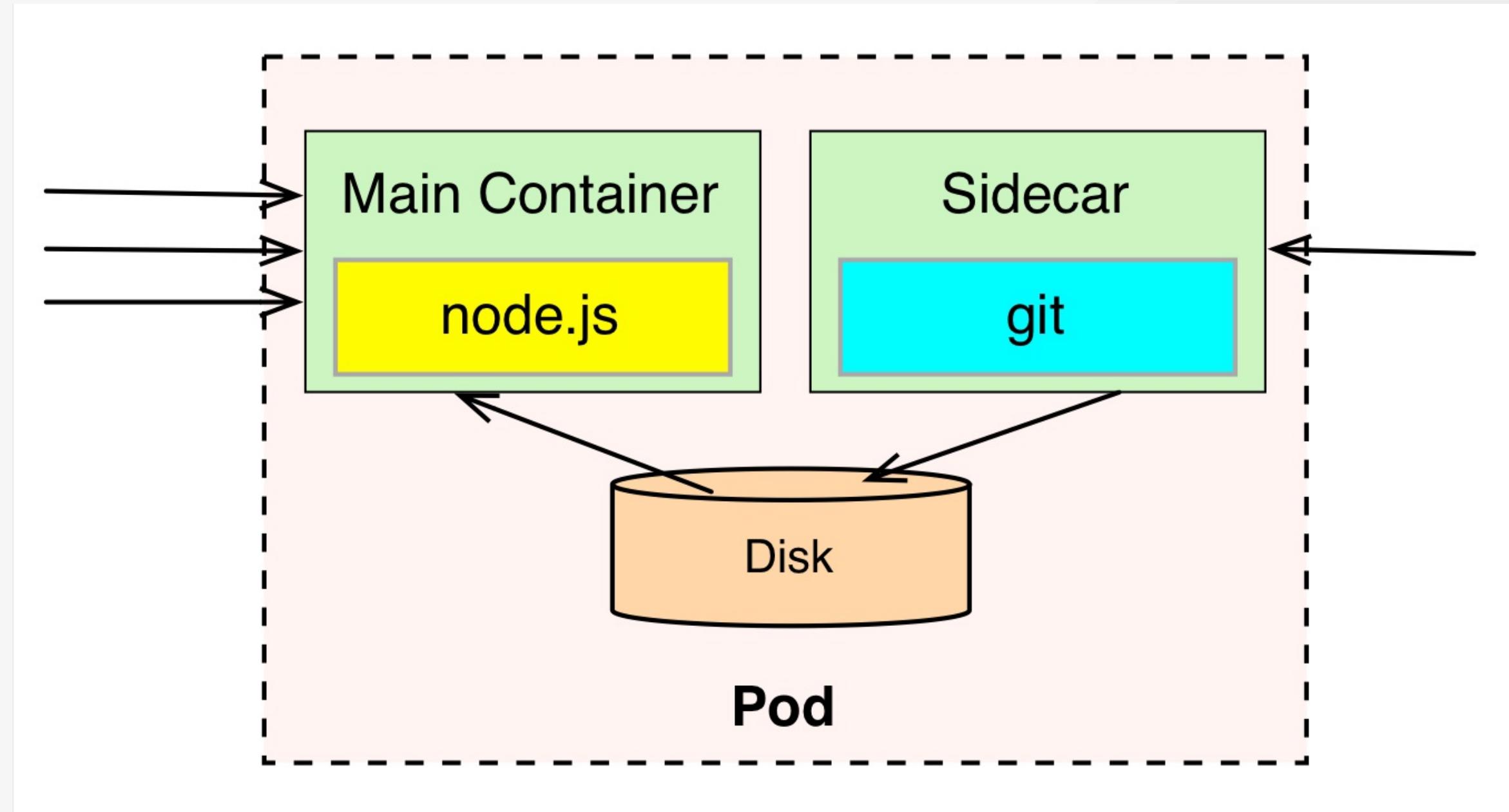
How can I add and decouple functionality for a container without changing it ?

- **Sidecar**
- **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

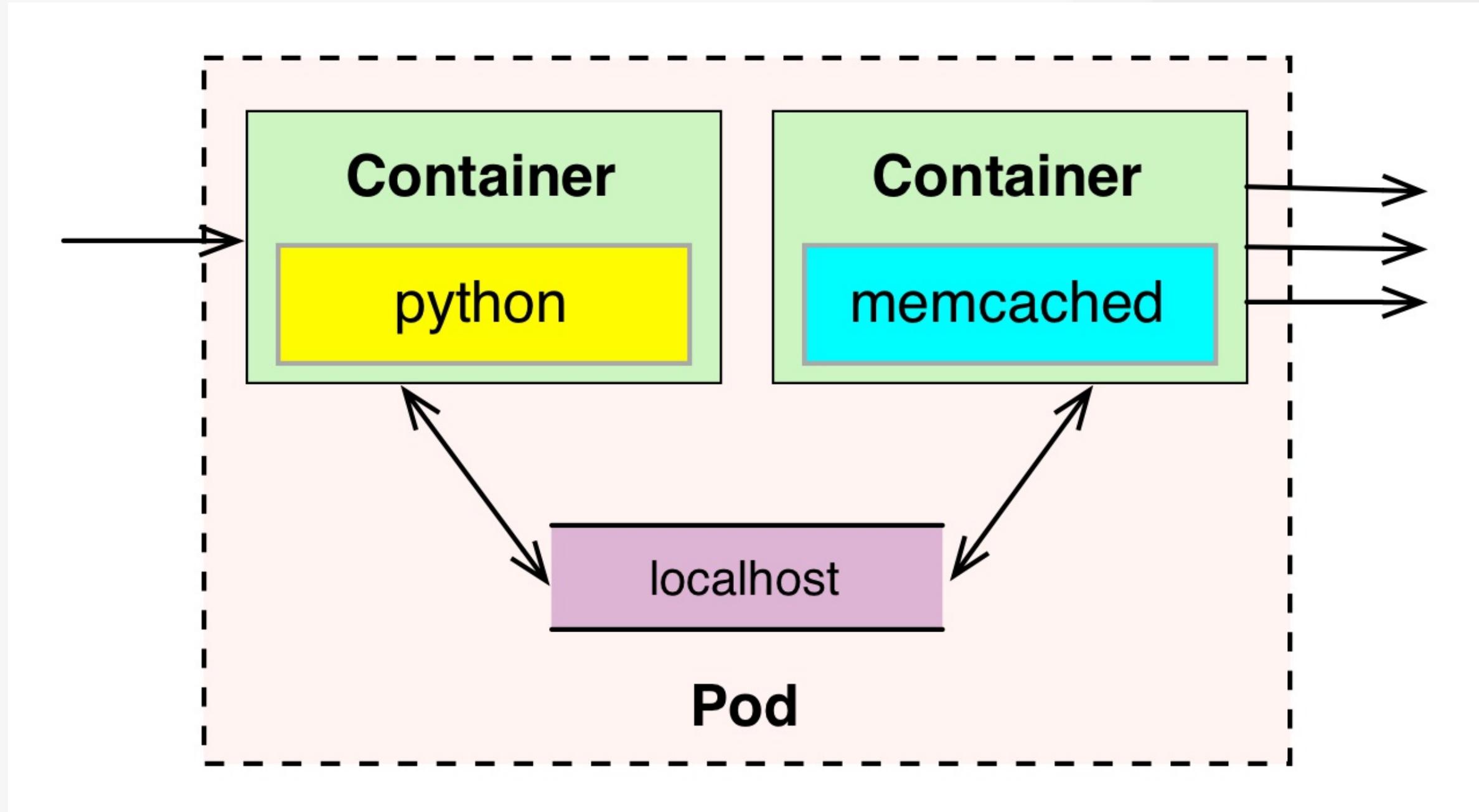
SIDECAR



AMBASSADOR

- 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

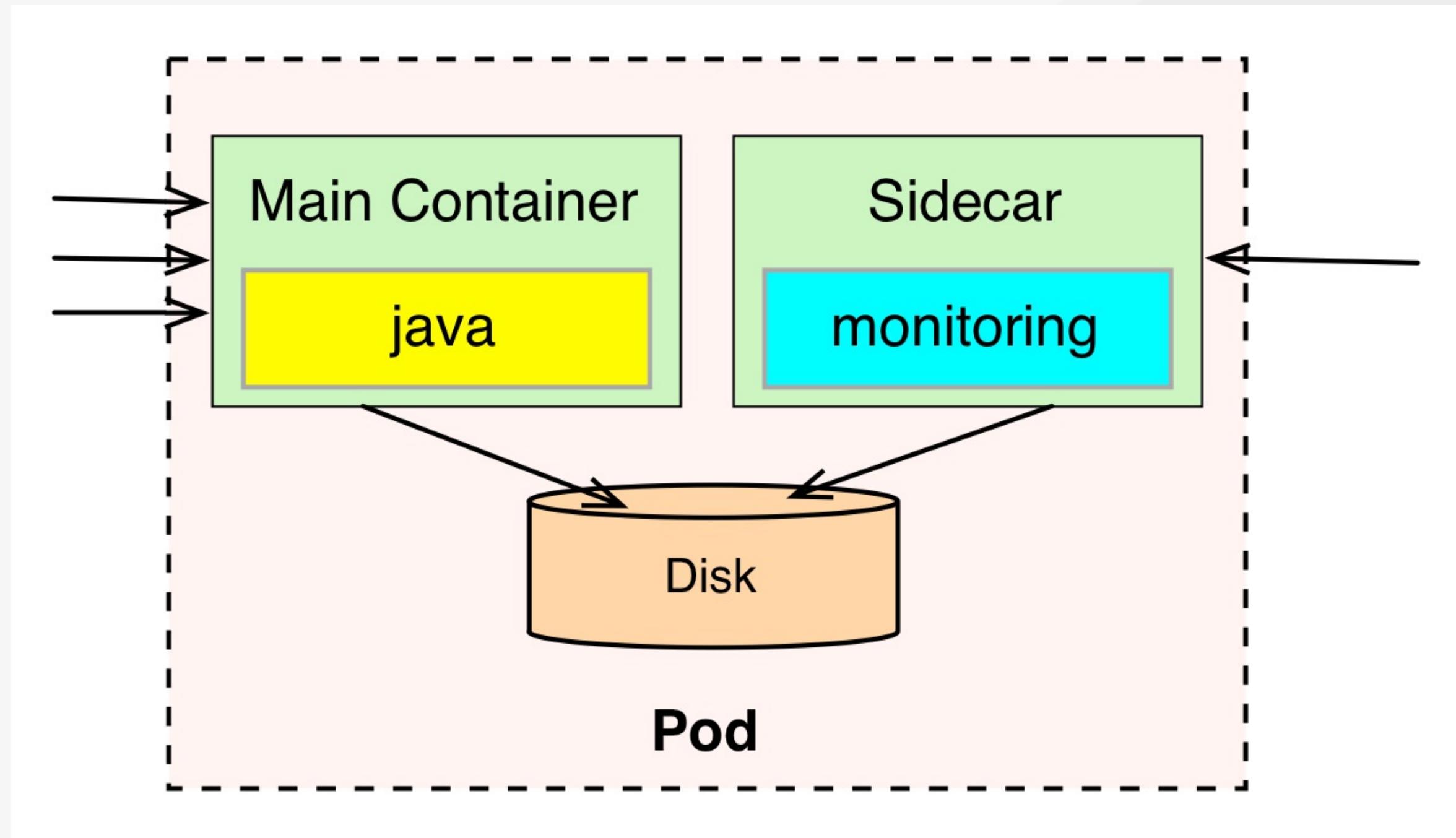
AMBASSADOR



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>
```

PRO

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

CONTRA

- Own configuration syntax
 - but also supports plain Dockerfiles

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>





redhat.[®]

QUESTIONS ?

Blog <https://ro14nd.de>

Slides <http://bit.ly/jbcnconf-docker-patterns>

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 }}

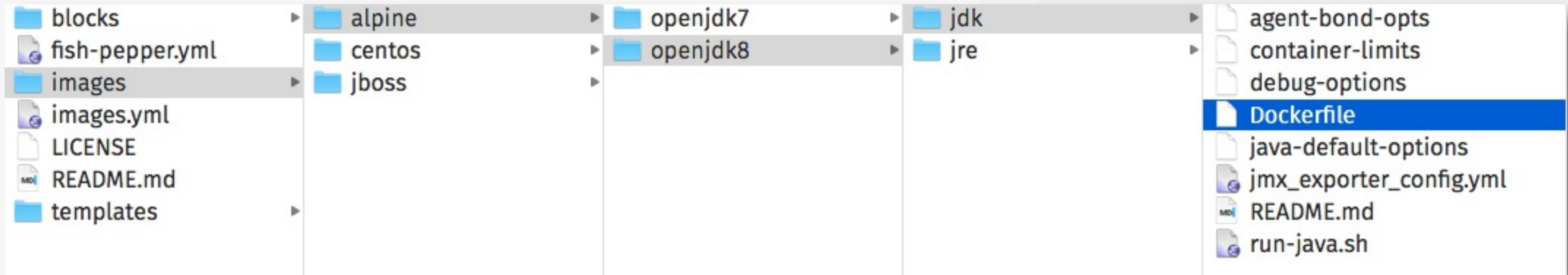
MAINTAINER {{= fp.maintainer }}

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