

Introdução ao Docker

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Prof. Thales Faggiano

Quem sou ?

- Educador e instrutor de formação profissional;
 - Especialista com experiência nas áreas de gestão, análise de sistemas, redes e segurança em TI;
 - Formação superior em Gestão de TI;
 - Formação técnica em processamento de dados e redes de computadores;
 - Certificados: ITIL Foundation, LPI - LPIC 1, CompTIA A+, CompTIA Linux+, CompTIA Systems Support Specialist, Cisco - CCNA Routing & Switching (2014).
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Onde trabalhei...



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Clientes...



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Parceiros...

NETSCOUT.



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Fornecedores...



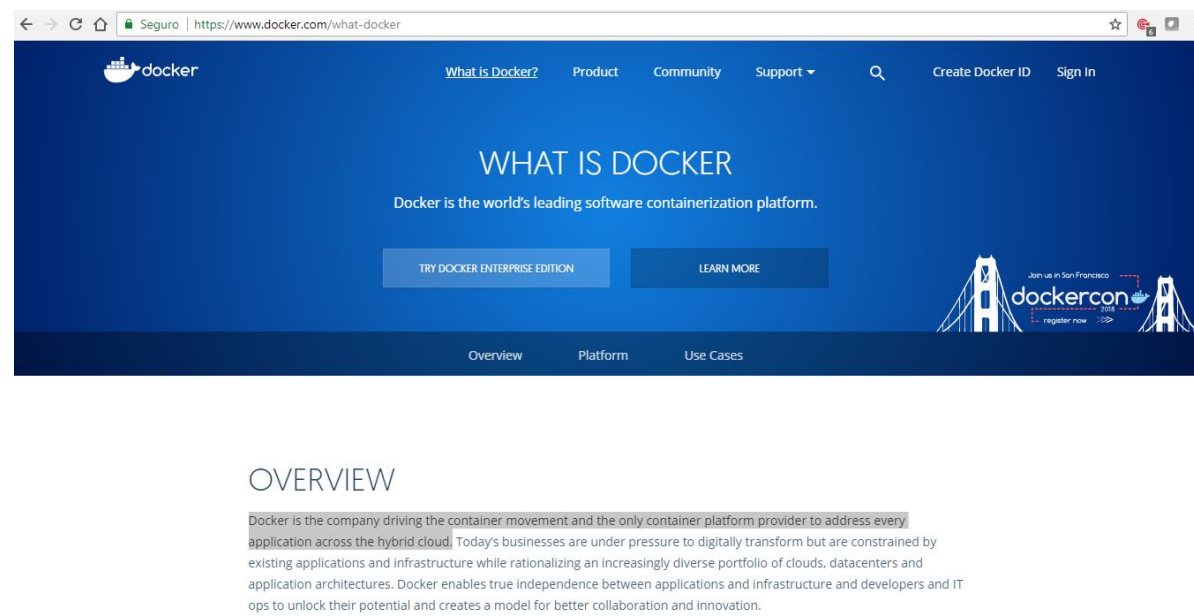
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O que é Docker ?

- Docker é a empresa que impulsiona o movimento de **"containerização"** no mundo.
- É a única plataforma que permite que as aplicações possam beneficiar-se de *nuvens híbridas* por meio de **"containers"**.

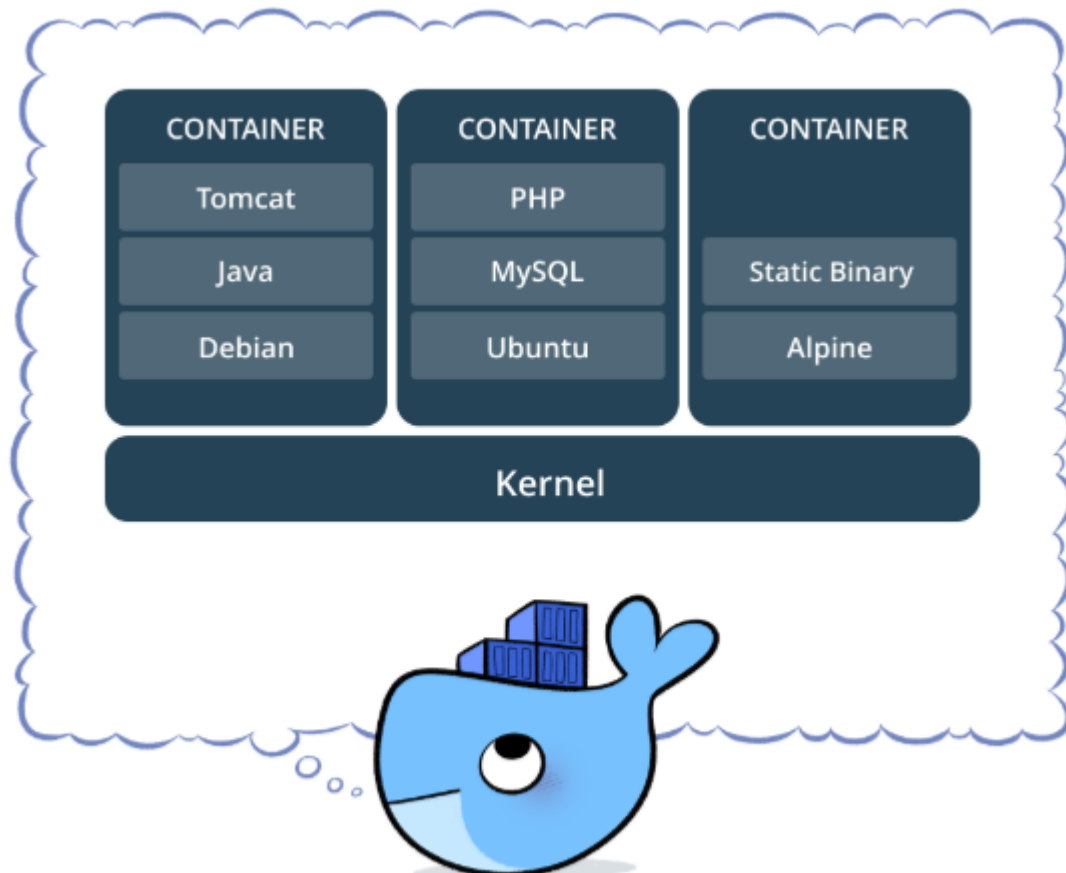


OVERVIEW

Docker is the company driving the container movement and the only container platform provider to address every application across the hybrid cloud. Today's businesses are under pressure to digitally transform but are constrained by existing applications and infrastructure while rationalizing an increasingly diverse portfolio of clouds, datacenters and application architectures. Docker enables true independence between applications and infrastructure and developers and IT ops to unlock their potential and creates a model for better collaboration and innovation.

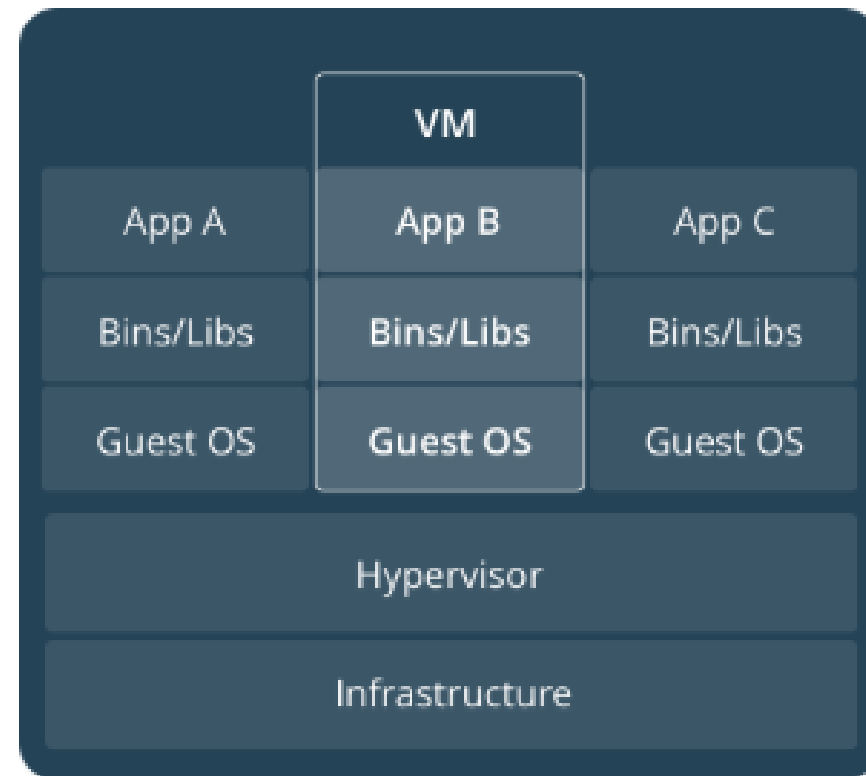
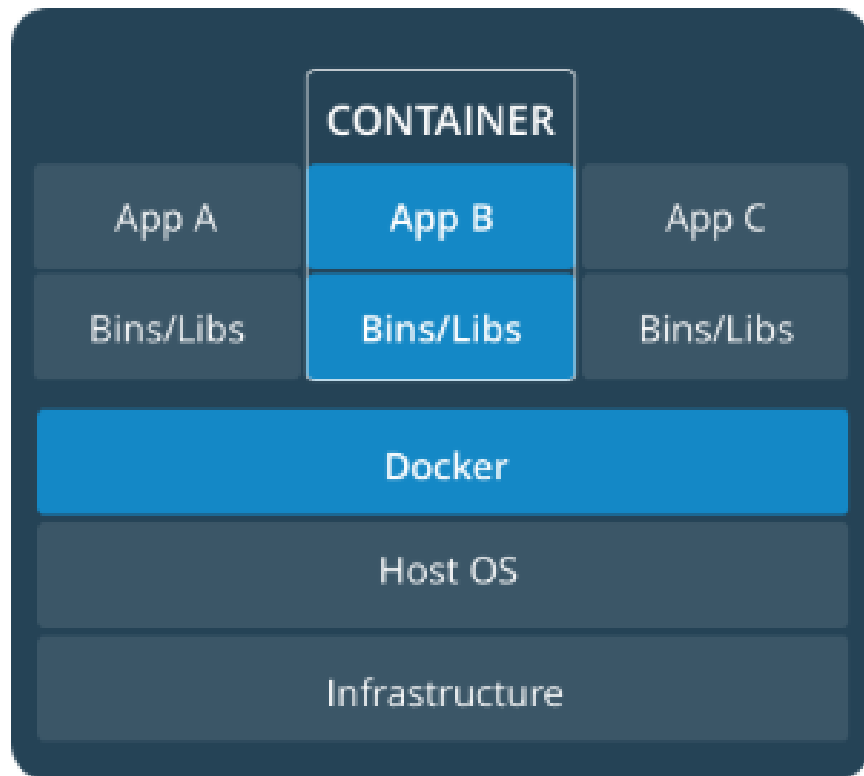
"Docker is the company driving the container movement and the only container platform provider to address every application across the hybrid cloud."
<https://www.docker.com/what-docker>

O que são containers?



- São “pacotes de softwares” organizados em unidades padronizadas.
- São leves, autônomos e incluem tudo o que é preciso para executá-los: código, ferramentas e bibliotecas do sistema, configurações etc.
- Ajudam a transportar as aplicações desenvolvidas em um ambiente para outro, e.g.:
 - Desenvolvimento -> Teste;
 - Teste -> Homologação;
 - Homologação -> Produção.

Containers vs Máquinas Virtuais



<https://www.docker.com/what-container>

Instalação - Procedimentos

Passo 1 - Remover antigas instalações:

- # apt-get remove docker --purge
- # apt-get remove docker-engine --purge
- # apt-get remove docker.io --purge
- # apt-get remove docker-ce --purge

Passo 2 – Instalar ferramentas acessórias:

- # apt-get update && apt-get install \apt-transport-https \ca-certificates \curl \gnupg2 \software-properties-common

Passo 3 – Baixar e adicionar a chave GPG no repositório:

- # curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/debian/gpg \ | apt-key add -

Passo 4 – Configurar o repositório:

- # add-apt-repository "deb [arch=amd64] \https://download.docker.com/linux/debian \\$(lsb_release -cs) stable"

Passo 5 – Instalar o Docker Community Edition:

- apt-get update && apt-get install docker-ce –y

Passo 6 – Confirmar a instalação:

- # docker run hello-world

Instalação – Hello from Docker!

```
root@jessie:/# docker run hello-world
Unable to find image 'hello-world:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/hello-world
9bb5a5d4561a: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:f5233545e43561214ca4891fd1157elc3c563316ed8e237750d59bde73361e77
Status: Downloaded newer image for hello-world:latest

Hello from Docker!
This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.

To generate this message, Docker took the following steps:
 1. The Docker client contacted the Docker daemon.
 2. The Docker daemon pulled the "hello-world" image from the Docker Hub.
    (amd64)
 3. The Docker daemon created a new container from that image which runs the
    executable that produces the output you are currently reading.
 4. The Docker daemon streamed that output to the Docker client, which sent it
    to your terminal.

To try something more ambitious, you can run an Ubuntu container with:
$ docker run -it ubuntu bash

Share images, automate workflows, and more with a free Docker ID:
https://hub.docker.com/

For more examples and ideas, visit:
https://docs.docker.com/engine/userguide/

root@jessie:/#
```

Primeiros Passos – Testes!

Passo 1 - Listar comandos do docker:

- docker
- docker container --help

Passo 2 - Mostrar versão e informações:

- docker --version
- docker version
- docker info

Passo 3 - Executar uma imagem do docker:

- docker run hello-world

Passo 4 - Listar imagens do docker:

- docker image ls

Passo 5 - Listar containers (running, all, all em modo quiet):

- docker container ls
- docker container ls --all
- docker container ls -aq

Primeiros Passos – Dockerfile

Dockerfile:

```
# Use an official Python runtime as a parent image
FROM python:2.7-slim

# Set the working directory to /app
WORKDIR /app

# Copy the current directory contents into the container at /app
ADD . /app

# Install any needed packages specified in requirements.txt
RUN pip install --trusted-host pypi.python.org -r requirements.txt

# Make port 80 available to the world outside this container
EXPOSE 80

# Define environment variable
ENV NAME World

# Run app.py when the container launches
CMD ["python", "app.py"]
```

requirements.txt:

```
Flask
Redis
```

app.py:

```
from flask import Flask
from redis import Redis, RedisError
import os
import socket

# Connect to Redis
redis = Redis(host="redis", db=0, socket_connect_timeout=2, socket_timeout=2)

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route("/")
def hello():
    try:
        visits = redis.incr("counter")
    except RedisError:
        visits = "<i>cannot connect to Redis, counter disabled</i>"

    html = "<h3>Hello {name}</h3>" \
        "<b>Hostname:</b> {hostname}<br/>" \
        "<b>Visits:</b> {visits}"
    return html.format(name=os.getenv("NAME", "world"), hostname=socket.gethostname(), visits=visits)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=80)
```

Primeiros Passos – Executando o Container

Passo 1 - Criando uma imagem Docker:

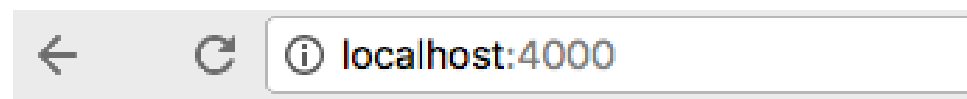
- `docker build -t friendlyhello .`

Passo 2 - Listando nossa imagem:

- `docker image ls`

Passo 3 - Executando a aplicação:

- `docker run -p 4000:80 friendlyhello`



Hello World!

Hostname: 45e721203503

Visits: *cannot connect to Redis, counter disabled*

```
root@jessie:/PrimeiroContainer# docker image ls
REPOSITORY          TAG             IMAGE ID        CREATED         SIZE
friendlyhello       latest          78dc6e80a7b0   9 seconds ago  151MB
python              2.7-slim       46ba956c5967   2 weeks ago    140MB
hello-world         latest         e38bc07ac18e   5 weeks ago    1.85kB
root@jessie:/PrimeiroContainer# docker run -p 4000:80 friendlyhello
* Serving Flask app "app" (lazy loading)
* Environment: production
  WARNING: Do not use the development server in a production environment.
  Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Debug mode: off
* Running on http://0.0.0.0:80/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
```

Primeiros Passos – Continuando ...

<https://docs.docker.com/get-started/part2/>

Próximos Passos – 😊

<https://asciinema.org/a/blkah0l4ds33tbe06y4vkme6g>

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