

docker

容器技術入門與實作研習班

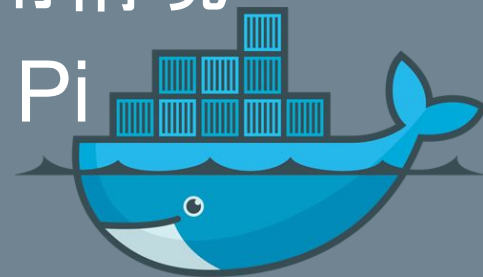
Day2

Philipz(鄭淳尹)

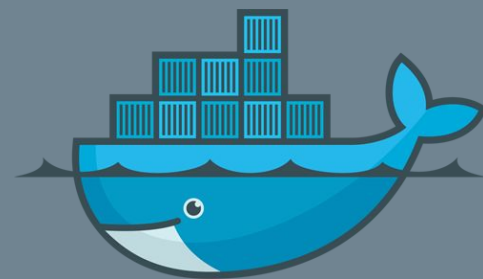
桃園市教育局

今日課程

1. Docker Hub 介紹
2. Git 基本操作
3. Docker Hub Auto-build image
4. Docker Network、Docker Volume 指令
5. 單一電腦多容器操作
6. Docker Compose 基本指令
7. Docker Compose 實際操作及使用情境
8. Docker + Qemu 模擬 Raspberry Pi
Raspbian



1. Docker Hub 介紹



Docker Hub = App Store


- 公開 Docker Registry
- 只允許存放一個私有映像檔
- Auto-build & Webhook
- Security Scanning 是付費功能

Build, Ship, & Run
Any App, Anywhere

Dev-test pipeline automation, 100,000+ free apps, public and private registries





GitHub & Docker Hub




[Pull requests](#) [Issues](#) [Gist](#) [+](#)

Authorize application

Docker Hub Registry by @docker would like permission to access your account



Review permissions



Repositories
Public and private

▼

[Authorize application](#)

Docker Hub Registry

Docker Hub Registry

[Visit application's website](#)

[Learn more about OAuth](#)

Vulnerability Analysis


CoreOS Clair

Anchore



clair

sha256:204fff67067677bbe3db68ba5ab36eb0749cc7e1cb4ac0f35f5a0d07383e1635

linux 3.16.7-ckt20-1+deb8u2 - 

- **CVE-2016-3134**

The netfilter subsystem in the Linux kernel through 4.5.2 does not validate certain offset fields, which allows local users to gain privileges or cause a denial of service (heap memory corruption) via an IPT_SO_SET_REPLACE setsockopt call.

[Link](#)

- **CVE-2015-8830**

Integer overflow in the aio_setup_single_vector function in fs/aio.c in the Linux kernel 4.0 allows local users to cause a denial of service or possibly have unspecified other impact via a large AIO iovec. NOTE: this vulnerability exists because of a CVE-2012-6701 regression.

[Link](#)

- **CVE-2015-8816**

The hub_activate function in drivers/usb/core/hub.c in the Linux kernel before 4.3.5 does not properly maintain a hub-interface data structure, which allows physically proximate attackers to cause a denial of service (invalid memory access and system crash) or possibly have unspecified other impact by unplugging a USB hub device.

[Link](#)

- **CVE-2013-7445**

The Direct Rendering Manager (DRM) subsystem in the Linux kernel through 4.x mishandles requests for Graphics Execution Manager (GEM) objects, which allows context-dependent attackers to cause a denial of service (memory consumption) via an application that processes graphics data, as demonstrated by JavaScript code that creates many CANVAS elements for rendering by Chrome or Firefox.

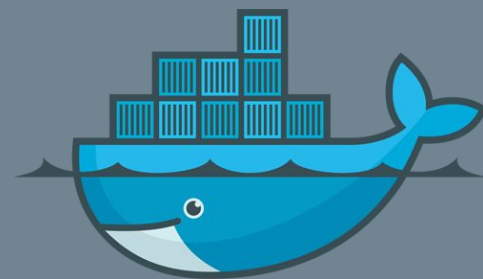
[Link](#)

- **CVE-2016-0758**

Integer overflow in lib/asn1_decoder.c in the Linux kernel before 4.6 allows local users to gain privileges via crafted ASN.1 data.

[Link](#)

2. Git 基本操作



Git by Linus Torvalds

- VCS tool
- Open source community protocol
- GitHub, Bitbucket, GitLab.....

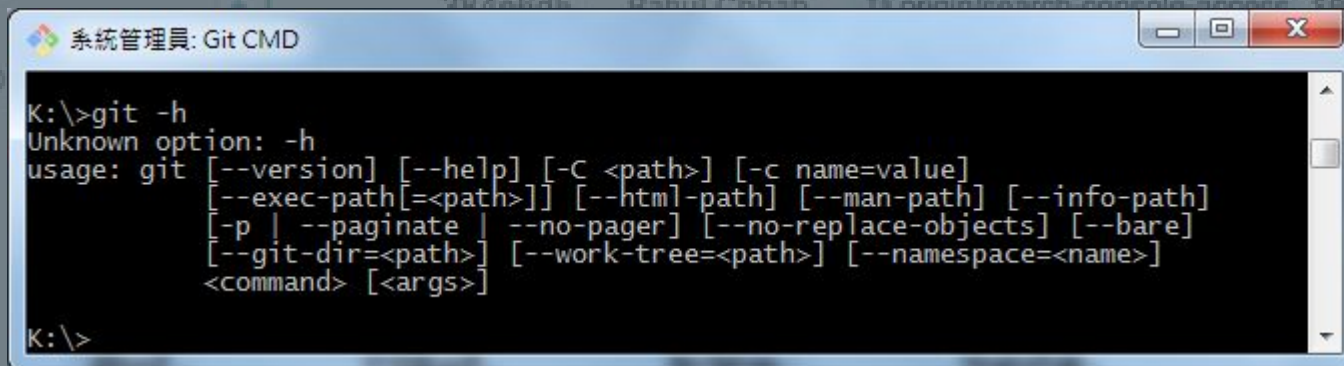


Linux 和 Git 都是我搞出來的！

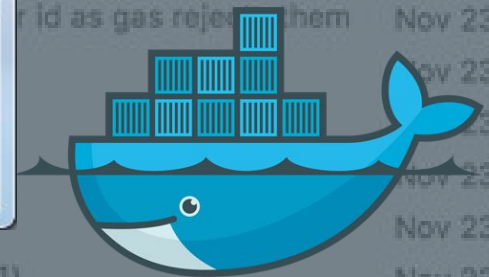


Install Git

- `sudo apt-get install git`
- Git cmd for windows
- SourceTree is best choice!
- GitHub is a git web-UI and repository.
- Git 教室

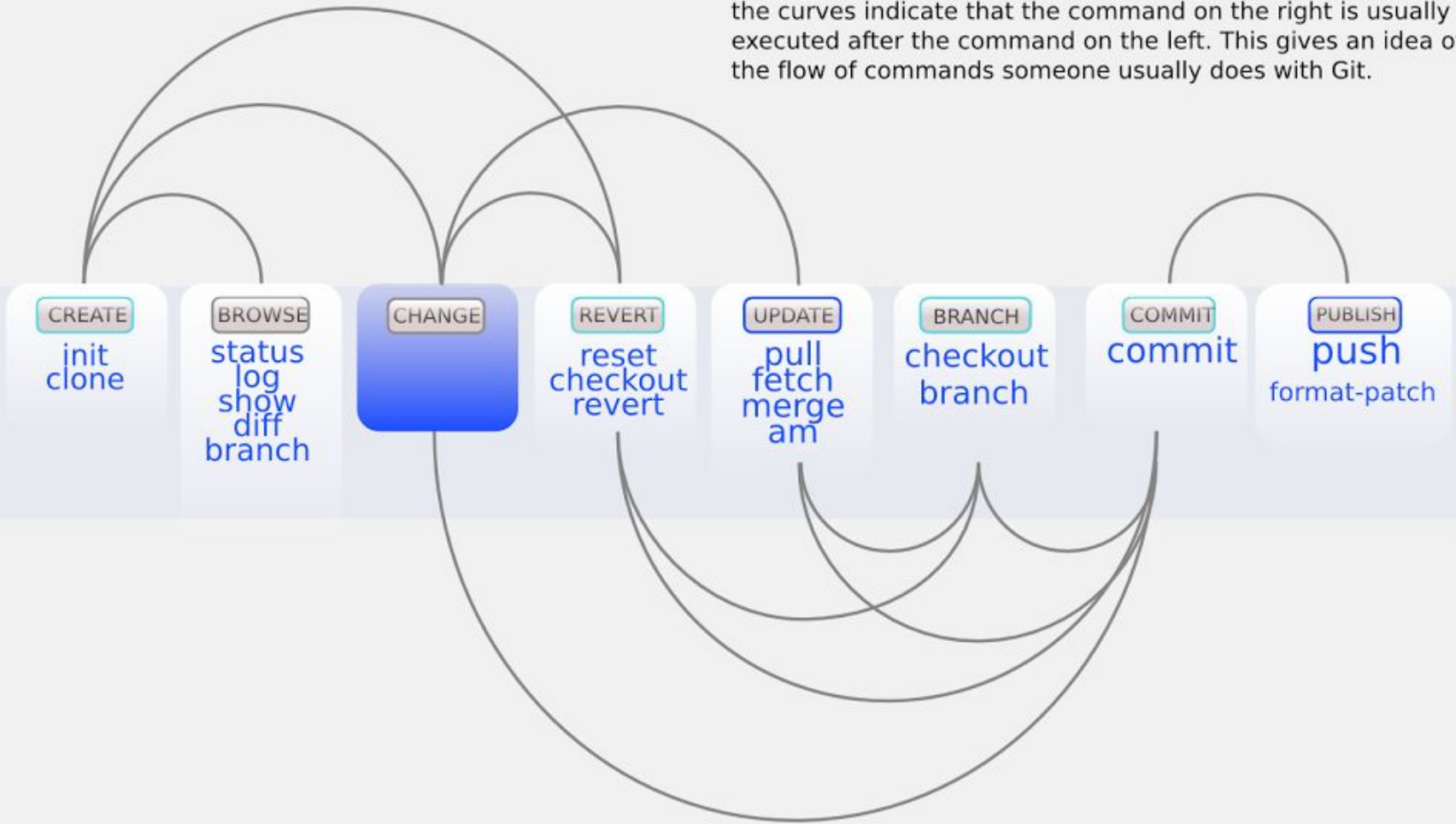


```
系統管理員: Git CMD
K:\>git -h
Unknown option: -h
usage: git [--version] [--help] [-C <path>] [-c name=value]
         [--exec-path[=<path>]] [--html-path] [--man-path] [--info-path]
         [-p | --paginate | --no-pager] [--no-replace-objects] [--bare]
         [--git-dir=<path>] [--work-tree=<path>] [--namespace=<name>]
         <command> [<args>]
```



Commands Sequence

the curves indicate that the command on the right is usually executed after the command on the left. This gives an idea of the flow of commands someone usually does with Git.



Update

Publish

Git Cheat Sheet

<http://git.or.cz/>

Remember: `git command --help`

Global Git configuration is stored in `$HOME/.gitconfig` (`git config --help`)

Create

From existing data

```
cd ~/projects/myproject
git init
git add .
```

From existing repo

```
git clone ~/existing/repo ~/new/repo
git clone git://host.org/project.git
git clone ssh://you@host.org/proj.git
```

Show

Files changed in working directory

Concepts

Git Basics

master : default development branch
origin : default upstream repository
HEAD : current branch
HEAD^ : parent of HEAD
HEAD~4 : the great-great grandparent of HEAD

Revert

Return to the last committed state

`git reset --hard`



you cannot undo a hard reset

Files changed in working directory

`git status`

Changes to tracked files

`git diff`

What changed between \$ID1 and \$ID2

`git diff $id1 $id2`

History of changes

`git log`

History of changes for file with diffs

`git log -p $file $dir/ec/tory/`

Who changed what and when in a file

`git blame $file`

A commit identified by \$ID

`git show $id`

A specific file from a specific \$ID

`git show $id:$file`

All local branches

`git branch`

(star '*' marks the current branch)

`git reset --hard`



you cannot undo a hard reset

Revert the last commit

`git revert HEAD` Creates a new commit

Revert specific commit

`git revert $id` Creates a new commit

Fix the last commit

`git commit -a --amend`
(after editing the broken files)

Checkout the \$id version of a file

`git checkout $id $file`

Branch

Switch to the \$id branch

`git checkout $id`

Merge branch1 into branch2

`git checkout $branch2`
`git merge branch1`

Create branch named \$branch based on the HEAD

`git branch $branch`

Create branch \$new_branch based on branch \$other and switch to it

`git checkout -b $new_branch $other`

Delete branch \$branch

`git branch -d $branch`

Upd

Fetch

`git fetch`
(but th

Pull lat

`git pull`
(does

Apply

`git an`

Useful Commands

Find

`git`
`git`
`git`

`git`
`git`
`git`

Che

`git`
`git`

Sea

`git`

Cheat Sheet Notation

\$id : notation used in this sheet to represent either a commit id, branch or a tag name

\$file : arbitrary file name

\$branch : arbitrary branch name

Update

Fetch latest changes from origin

`git fetch`

(but this does not merge them).

Pull latest changes from origin

`git pull`

(does a fetch followed by a merge)

Apply a patch that some sent you

`git am -3 patch mbox`

(in case of a conflict, resolve and use
`git am --resolved`)

Publish

Commit all your local changes

`git commit -a`

Prepare a patch for other developers

`git format-patch origin`

Push changes to origin

`git push`

Mark a version / milestone

`git tag v1.0`

Finding regressions

`git bisect start` (to start)
`git bisect good $id` (\$id is the last working version)
`git bisect bad $id` (\$id is a broken version)

`git bisect bad/good` (to mark it as bad or good)
`git bisect visualize` (to launch gitk and mark it)
`git bisect reset` (once you're done)

Check for errors and cleanup repository

`git fsck`
`git gc --prune`

Search working directory for foo()

To view the merge conflicts

`git diff` (complete conflict diff)
`git diff --base $file` (against base file)
`git diff --ours $file` (against your changes)
`git diff --theirs $file` (against other changes)

To discard conflicting patch

`git reset --hard`
`git rebase --skip`

After resolving conflicts, merge with

`git add $conflicting file` (do for all resolved files)

3. Docker Hub Auto-build



Dockerfile

範例:

FROM debian:jessie

MAINTAINER docker "docker@nginx.com"

RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y nginx

CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]

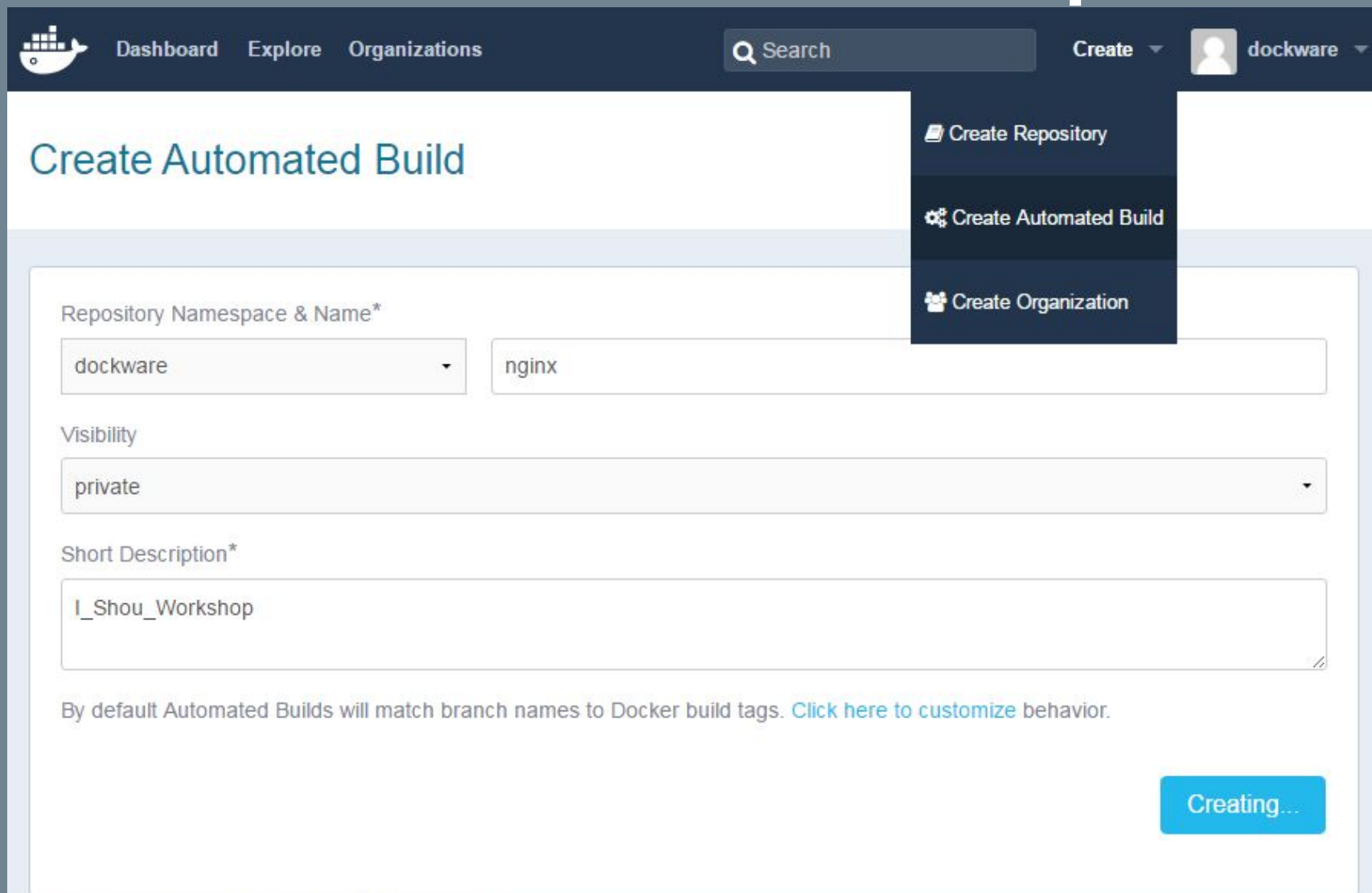


Git 操作流程

1. git init or init on GitHub.
2. git add Dockerfile
3. git commit -m "First init"
4. git remote add origin
https://github.com/YOURNAME/docker_build.git
5. git push origin master



建立 Auto-build Repo.



Dashboard Explore Organizations

Search

Create

dockware

Create Automated Build

Repository Namespace & Name*

dockware nginx

Visibility

private

Short Description*

I_Shou_Workshop

By default Automated Builds will match branch names to Docker build tags. [Click here to customize](#) behavior.

Creating...

建置設定

PUBLIC | AUTOMATED BUILDS

philipz/rpi-raspbian ☆

Last pushed: 3 months ago

[Repo Info](#) [Tags](#) [Dockerfile](#) [Build Details](#) [Build Settings](#) [Collaborators](#) [Webhooks](#) [Settings](#)

Build Settings

☐ When active, builds will happen automatically on pushes.

The build rules below specify how to build your source into Docker images. The name can be a string or a regex. The Docker Tag name may contain variables. We currently support {sourceref}, which refers to the source branch/tag name. [Show more](#)



Source Repository
[philipz/docker-rpi-raspbian](#)

Type	Name	Dockerfile Location	Docker Tag Name
------	------	---------------------	-----------------

Branch ▾

master



/

latest



⌂ Trigger

docker pull YOURNAME/IMAGENAME

Save Changes

4.1 Docker Network 指令



TCP/IP Foundation

www.google.com, www 是 hostname,
google.com 是 domain name.

Localhost: 127.0.0.1

TCP/UDP Port: 0-65535 = 2^{16} ,
but 0 是保留不可使用的連接埠

Private IP:

10.0.0.0/8

172.16.0.0/12 ~

172.31.0.0/12

192.168.0.0/16

TCP/IP model	Protocols and services	OSI model
Application	HTTP, FTP, Telnet, NTP, DHCP, PING	Application
		Presentation
		Session
Transport	TCP, UDP	Transport
Network	IP, ARP, ICMP, IGMP	Network
Network Interface	Ethernet	Data Link
		Physical

Network 相關指令

Command	Description
<code>network connect</code>	Connect a container to a network
<code>network create</code>	Create a new network
<code>network disconnect</code>	Disconnect a container from a network
<code>network inspect</code>	Display information about a network
<code>network ls</code>	Lists all the networks the Engine daemon knows about
<code>network rm</code>	Removes one or more networks

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/userguide/networking/>



Docker 內建 Network Drivers

- Bridge
- **Overlay**
- MACVLAN
- Host
- None

Docker Plug-In Network Drivers

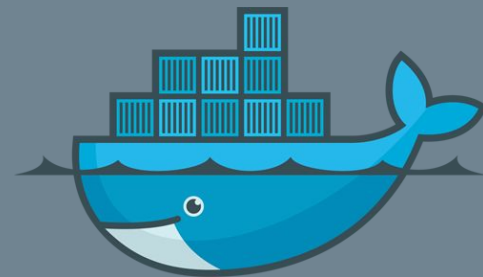
- weave
- calico

Docker Plug-In IPAM Drivers

- infoblox

不要再使用“link”，改用 network.

Docker Reference Architecture: Designing Scalable, Portable Docker Container Networks



練習一

```
$ docker network ls
```

```
$ ifconfig
```

```
$ docker run -ti --rm busybox sh  
    cat /etc/hosts, ifconfig
```

```
$ docker network inspect bridge
```

```
$ docker run -itd --name=container1 busybox
```

```
$ docker run -itd --name=container2 busybox
```

```
$ docker exec -ti container2 sh  
    ping -w3 172.17.0.2, ping container1
```



練習二

```
$ docker network create vlan_1
```

```
$ docker network inspect vlan_1
```

```
$ ifconfig | more
```

```
$ docker run --network=vlan_1 -itd --name=container3 busybox
```

```
$ docker network inspect vlan_1
```

```
$ docker run --network=vlan_1 -itd --name=container4 busybox
```

```
$ docker exec -ti container4 sh
```

```
ping -w3 172.17.0.2, ping container1, ping container3
```



練習三

```
$ docker network create wp_db
```

```
$ docker pull mysql:5.7
```

```
$ docker pull wordpress
```

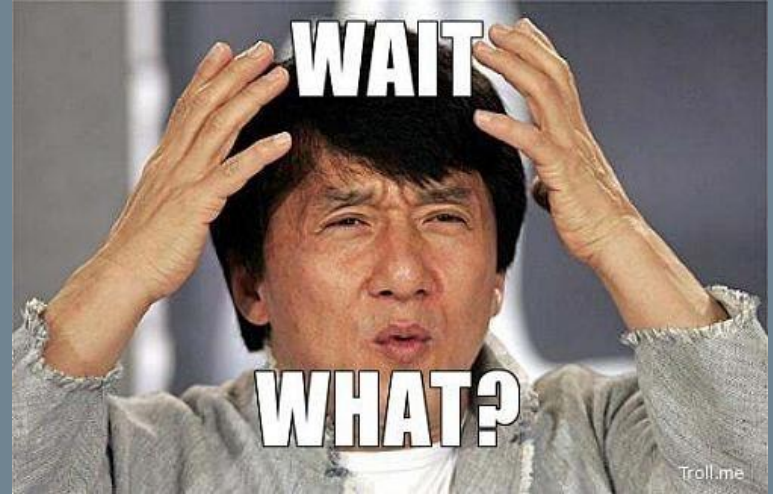
```
$ docker run -d --name db --network=wp_db  
-e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=wordpress  
-e MYSQL_DATABASE=wordpress  
-e MYSQL_USER=wordpress  
-e MYSQL_PASSWORD=wordpress  
mysql:5.7
```

```
$ docker run -d --name wp -p 80:80 --network=wp_db  
-e WORDPRESS_DB_HOST=db:3306  
-e WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD=wordpress  
wordpress
```



練習四

```
$ docker network create -d macvlan  
  --subnet=10.0.0.0/24  
  --gateway=10.0.0.1  
  -o parent=eth0 mvnet
```



```
$ docker run -itd --name c1 --net mvnet --ip 10.0.0.5 busybox
```

```
$ docker run -it --name c2 --net mvnet --ip 10.0.0.6 busybox sh
```

```
ping -c 4 10.0.0.5
```

```
ip a show eth0, ip route
```

Get started with Macvlan network driver

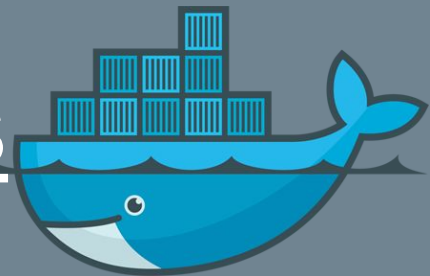
4.2 Docker Volume 指令



Shared data volume commands

Command	Description
<code>volume create</code>	Creates a new volume where containers can consume and store data
<code>volume inspect</code>	Display information about a volume
<code>volume ls</code>	Lists all the volumes Docker knows about
<code>volume rm</code>	Remove one or more volumes

Manage data in containers



Exercise

```
$ docker volume create \  
    --name composewp_db_data
```

```
$ docker pull mysql:5.7
```

```
$ docker pull wordpress
```

```
$ docker run -d --name db --network=wp_db  
    -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=wordpress  
    -e MYSQL_DATABASE=wordpress  
    -e MYSQL_USER=wordpress  
    -e MYSQL_PASSWORD=wordpress  
    -v composewp_db_data:/var/lib/mysql  
    mysql:5.7
```

```
$ docker run -d --name wp -p 80:80 --network=wp_db  
    -e WORDPRESS_DB_HOST=db:3306  
    -e WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD=wordpress  
    wordpress
```



5. 單一電腦多容器操作



6. Docker Compose

基本指令



安裝 Docker Compose

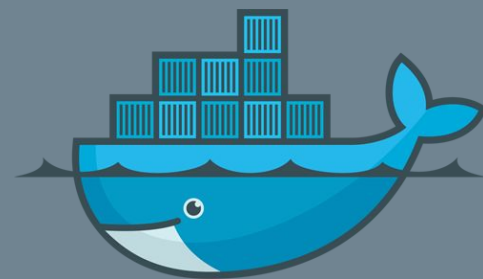
```
sudo curl -L
```

```
"https://github.com/docker/compose/releases/download/1.9.0/  
docker-compose-$(uname -s)-$(uname -m)" -o \  
/usr/local/bin/docker-compose
```

然後

```
sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
```

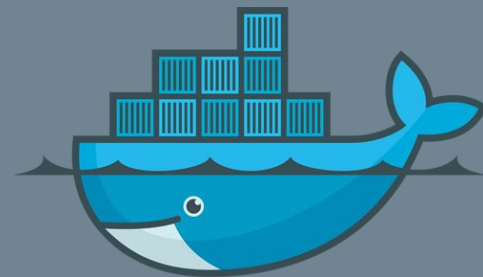
```
docker-compose -v
```



Docker Compose 指令 (1/2)

Commands:

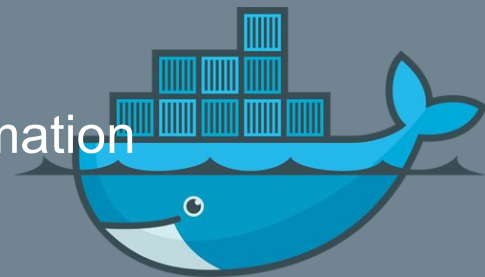
build	Build or rebuild services
bundle	Generate a Docker bundle from the Compose file
config	Validate and view the compose file
create	Create services
down	Stop and remove containers, networks, images, and volumes
events	Receive real time events from containers
exec	Execute a command in a running container
help	Get help on a command
kill	Kill containers
logs	View output from containers
pause	Pause services
port	Print the public port for a port binding



Docker Compose 指令 (2/2)

Commands:

ps	List containers
pull	Pull service images
push	Push service images
restart	Restart services
rm	Remove stopped containers
run	Run a one-off command
scale	Set number of containers for a service
start	Start services
stop	Stop services
unpause	Unpause services
up	Create and start containers
version	Show the Docker-Compose version information



Compose 檔案說明

一次執行多個容器，建構完整服務
必須是 docker-compose.yml

相同目錄: docker-compose up -d

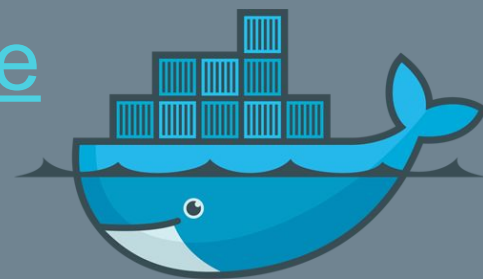
Docker 會自動建置包含 Dockerfile 的子目錄

支援 Docker Network, Volume

1.13 版本支援 Swarm mode.

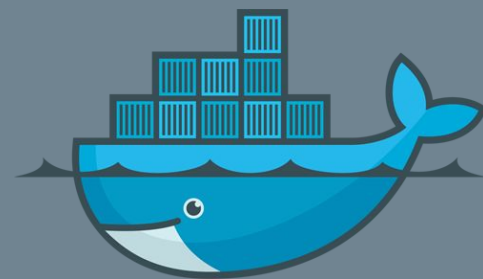
Quickstart: Compose and WordPress

Kompose = Kubernetes + Compose



7.1 Docker Compose

實際操作



Compose File Sample (1/2)

version: '2'

services:

db:

image: mysql:5.7

volumes:

- db_data:/var/lib/mysql

restart: always

environment:

MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD: wordpress

MYSQL_DATABASE: wordpress

MYSQL_USER: wordpress

MYSQL_PASSWORD: wordpress

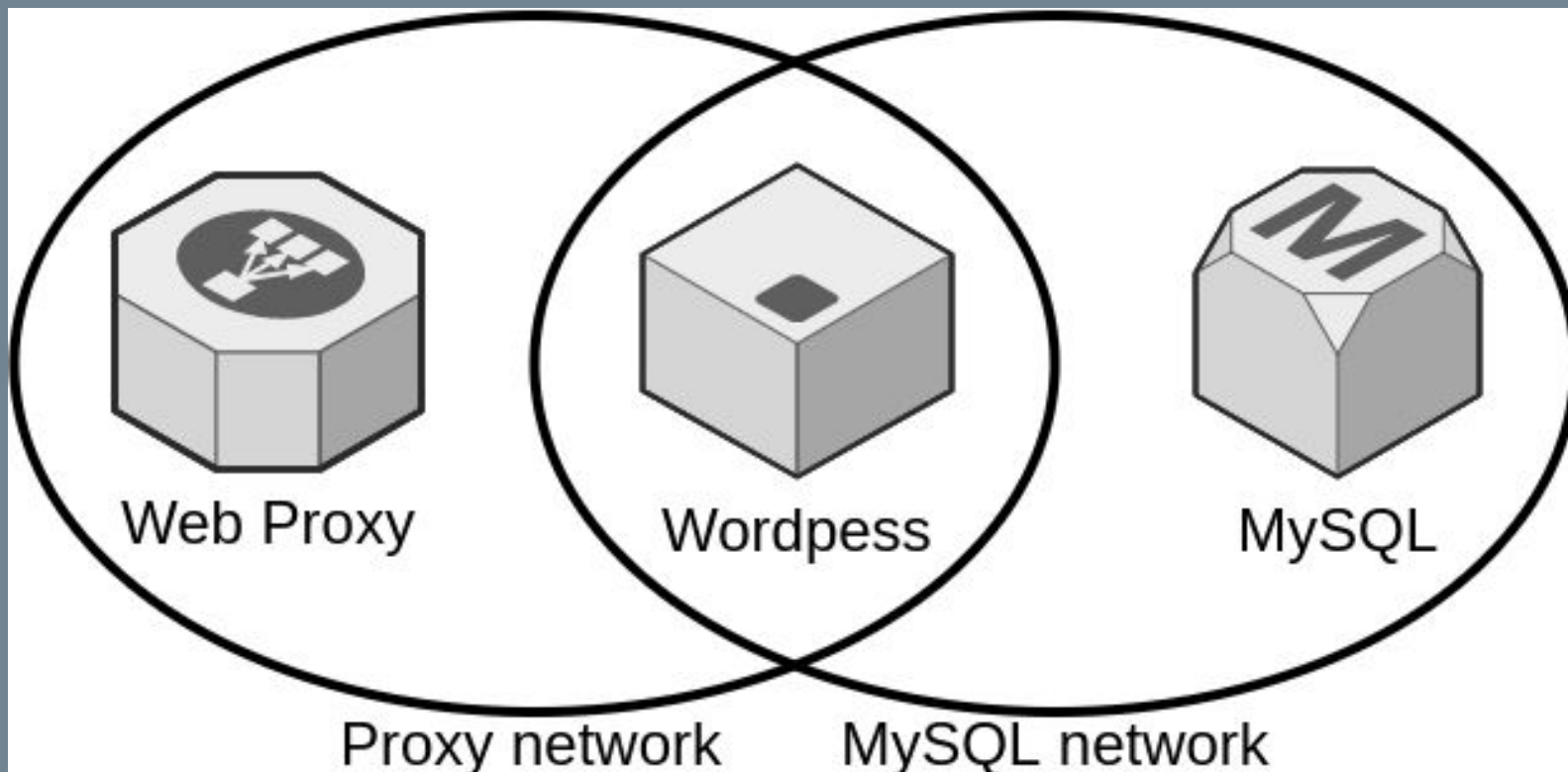


Compose File Sample (1/2)

```
wordpress:
  depends_on:
    - db
  image: wordpress:latest
  ports:
    - "8000:80"
  restart: always
  environment:
    WORDPRESS_DB_HOST: db:3306
    WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD: wordpress
  volumes:
    db_data:
      *** nslookup wordpress ***
```



Compose & Wordpress

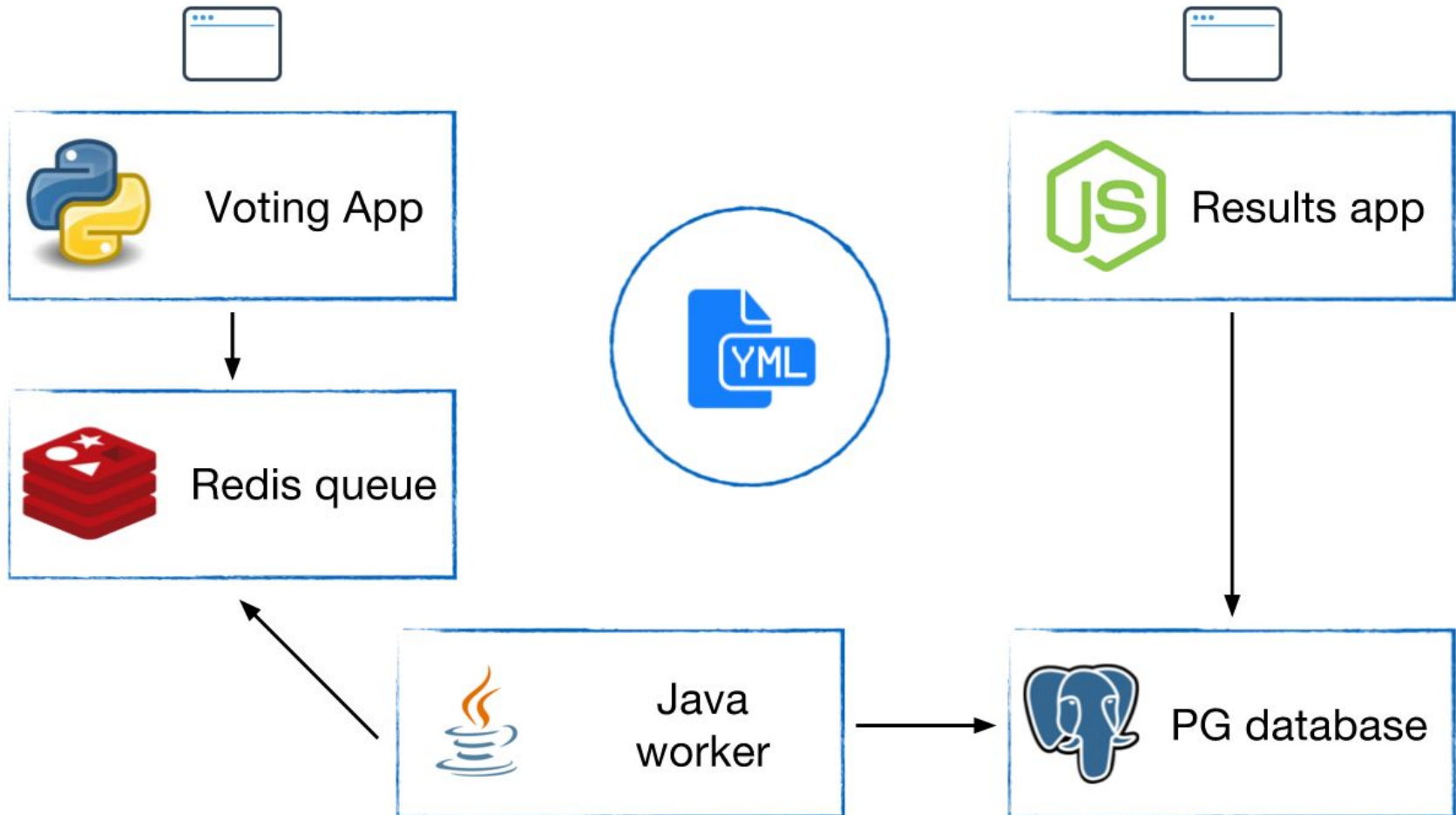


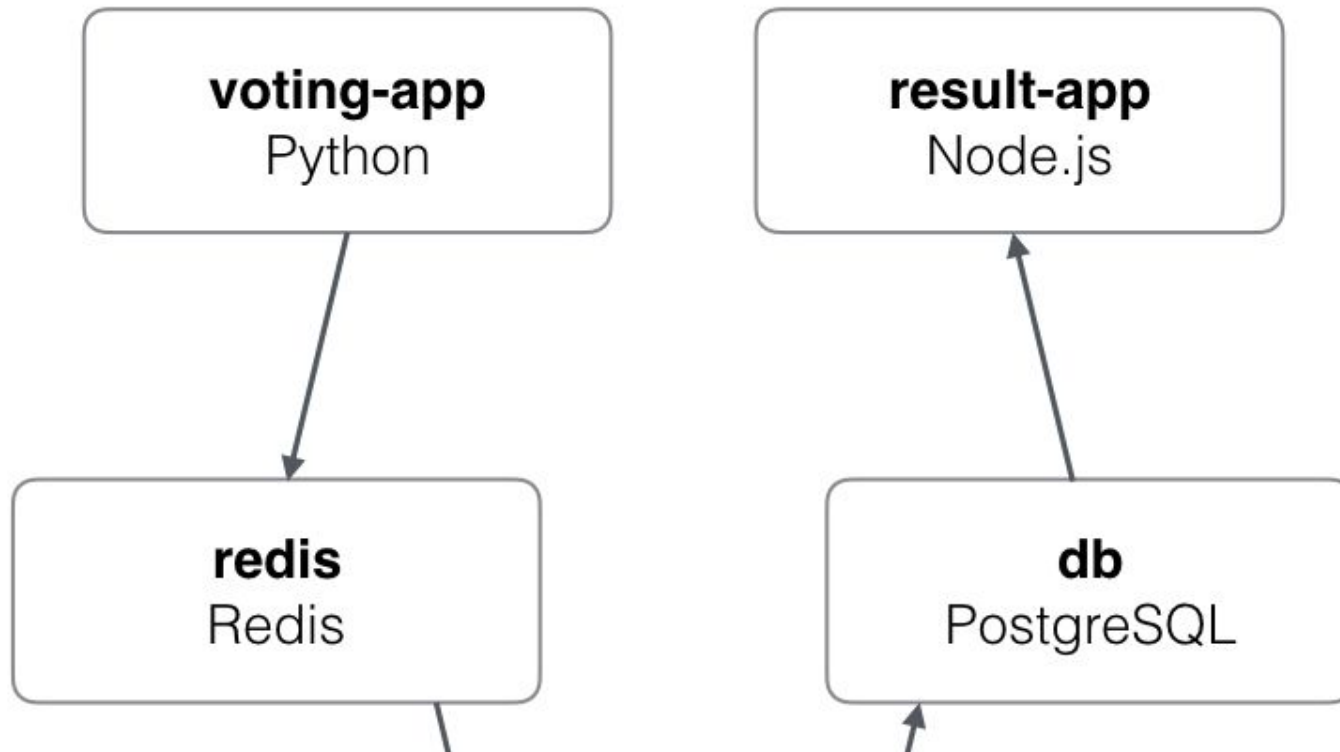
- 水平擴展 wordpress:scale



Microservices Java Worker

Docker Birthday #3 training





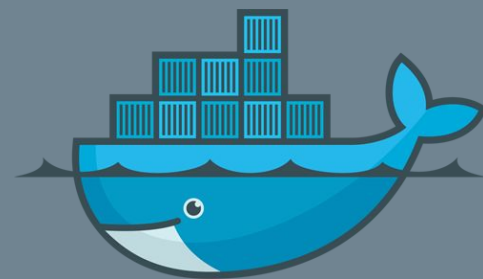
Microservices .NET Worker



[Docker Birthday #3 training](#)

7.2 Docker Compose

使用情境

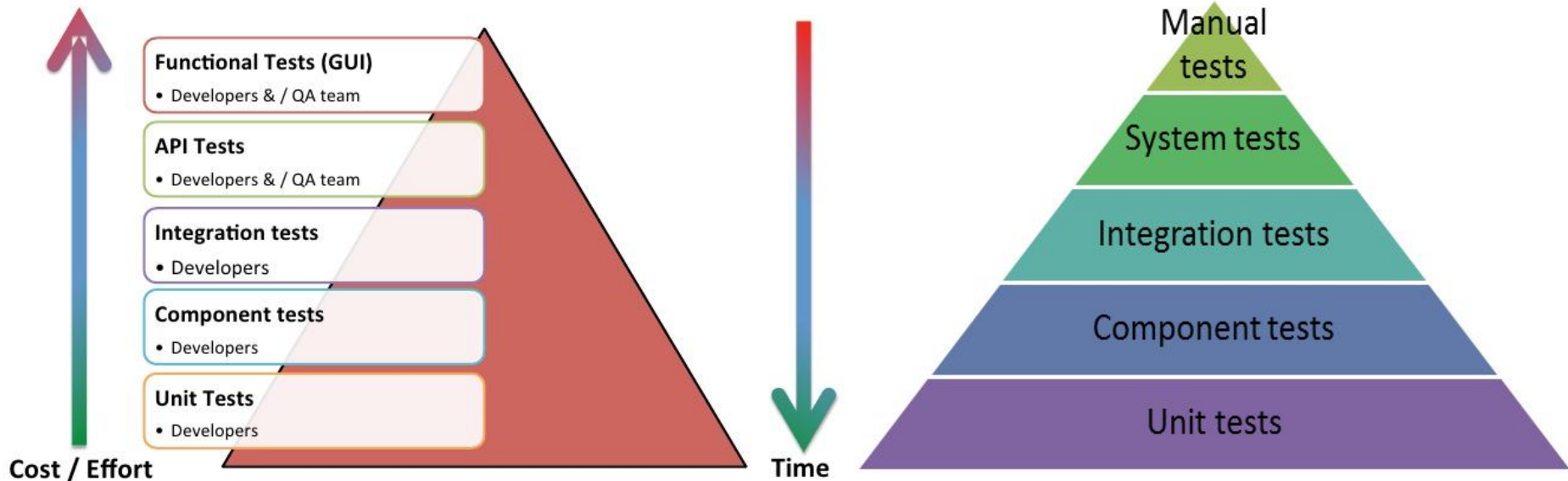


Docker Compose & CI/CD

GitHub, CircleCI, Docker Hub = GitLab

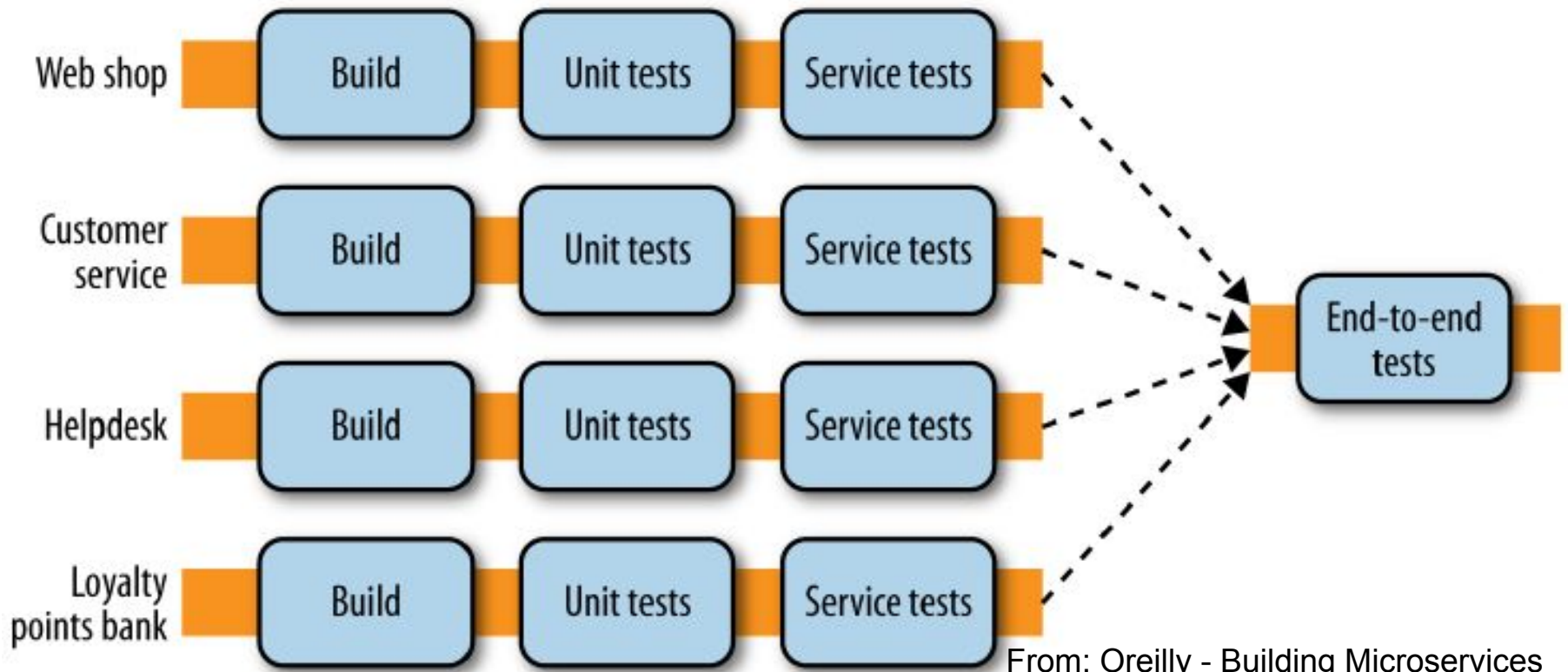
Testing level? Coding effort? Env. build-up

Ideal Test Pyramid



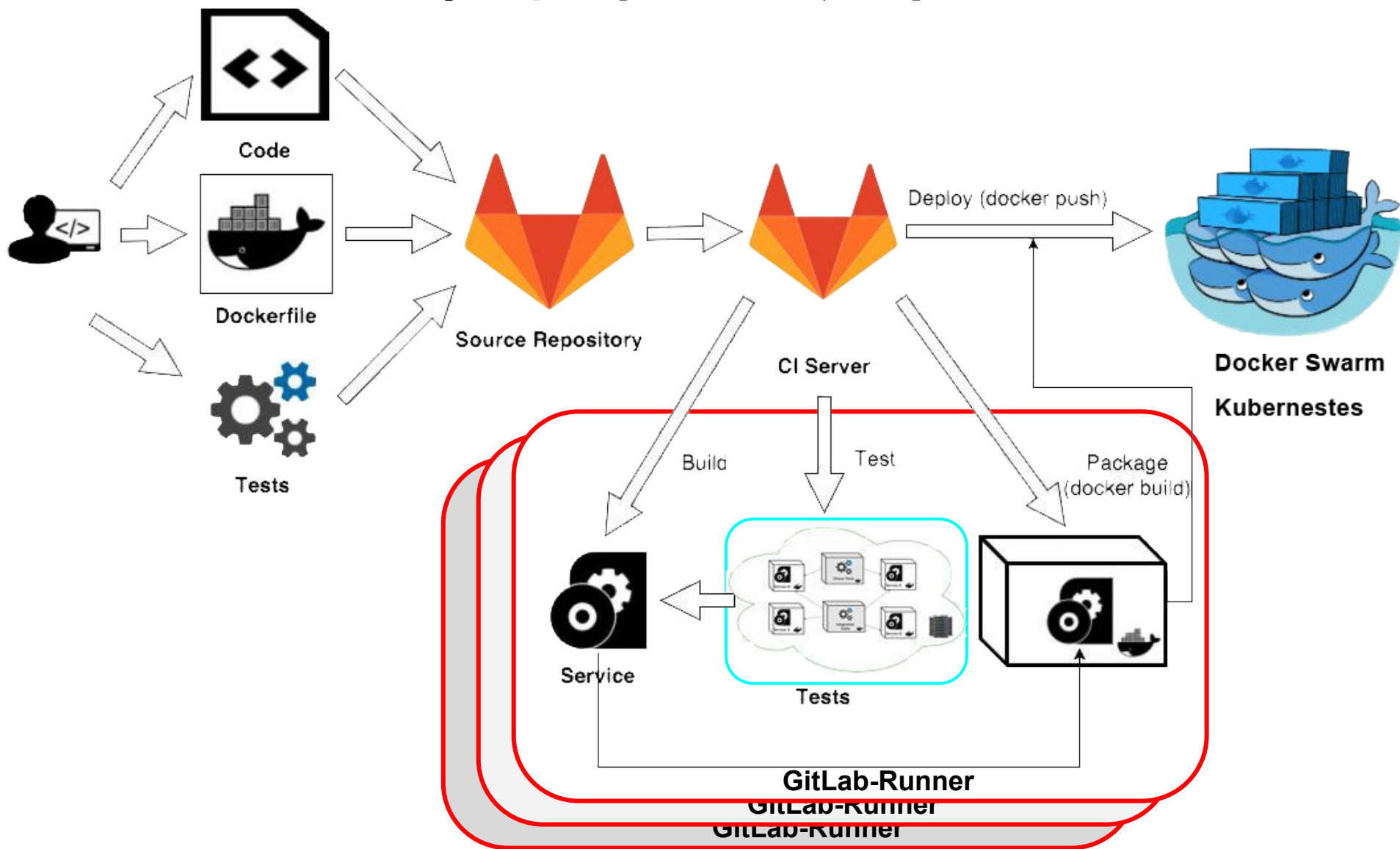
End to End Tests

CI with Docker Compose is easy to implement.

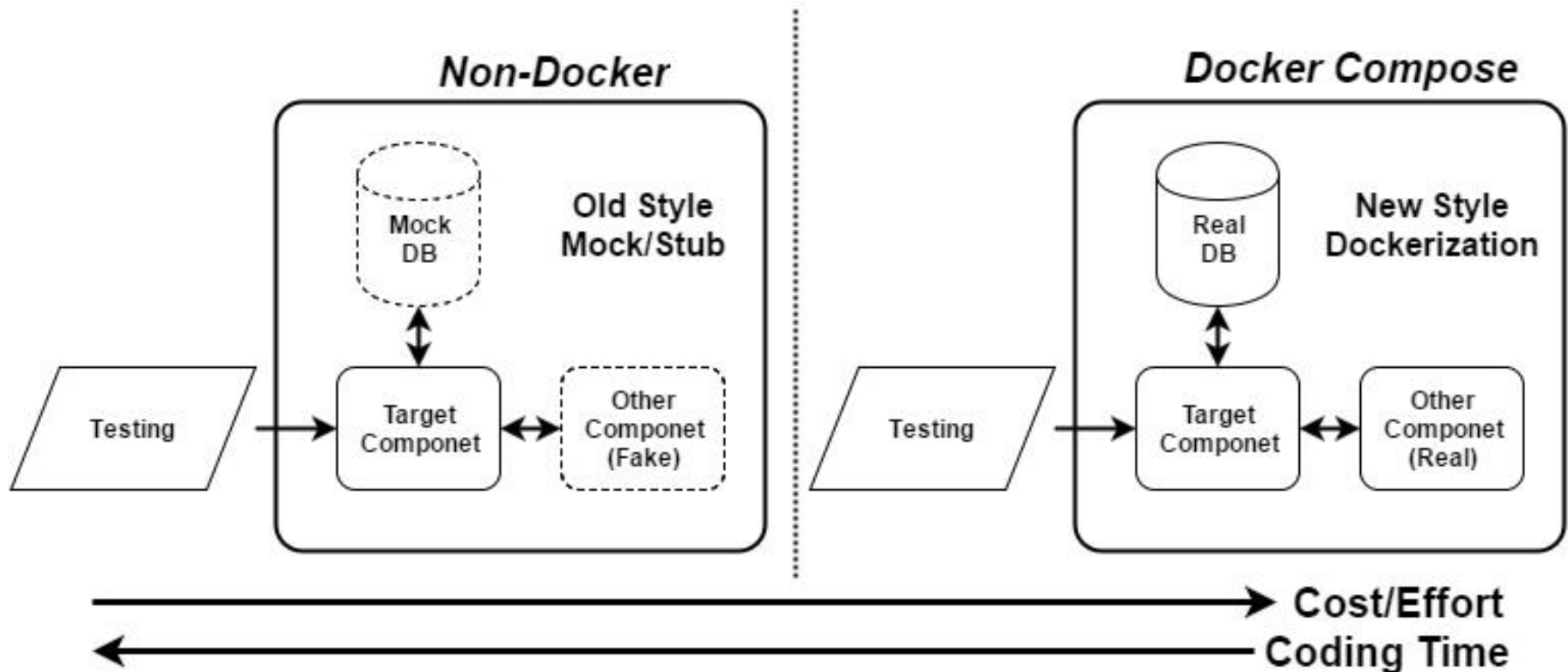


From: Oreilly - Building Microservices

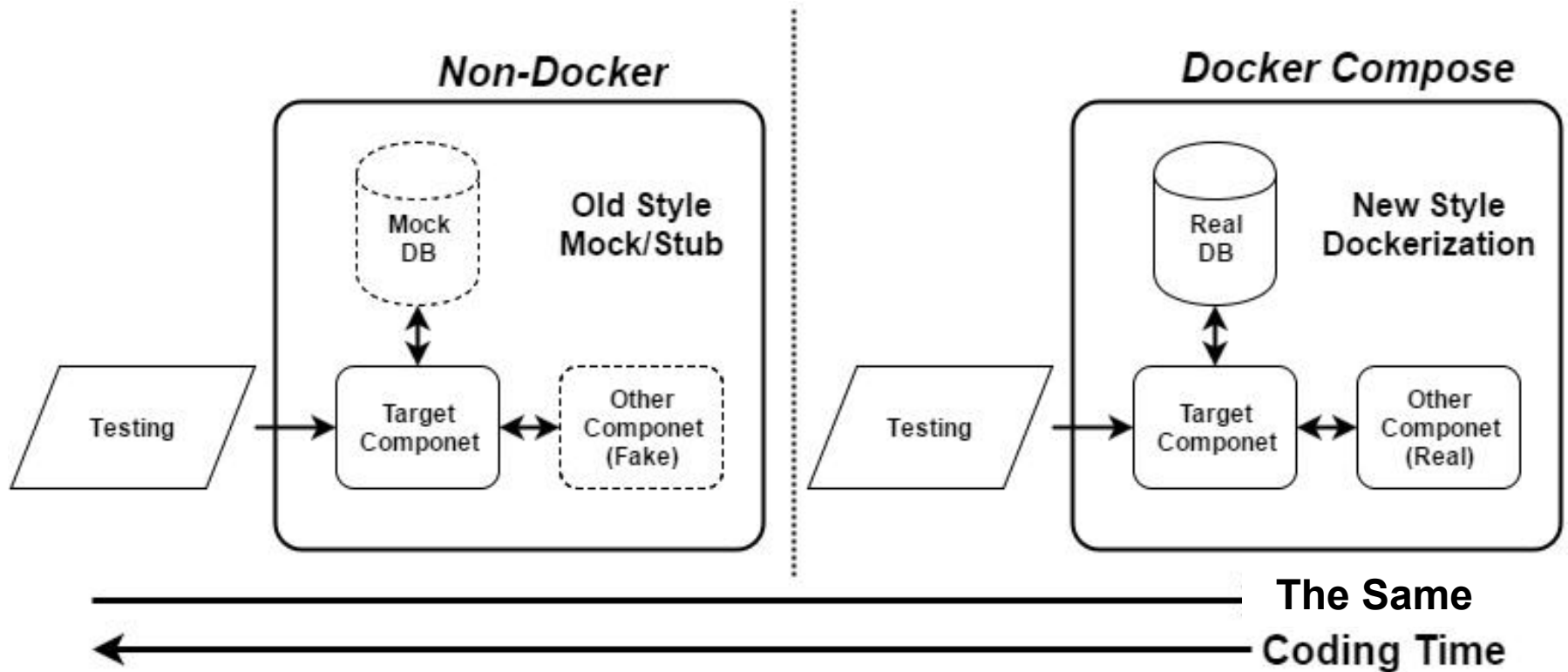
容器開發流程



Test Double 測試方法



新 Compose 測試方法



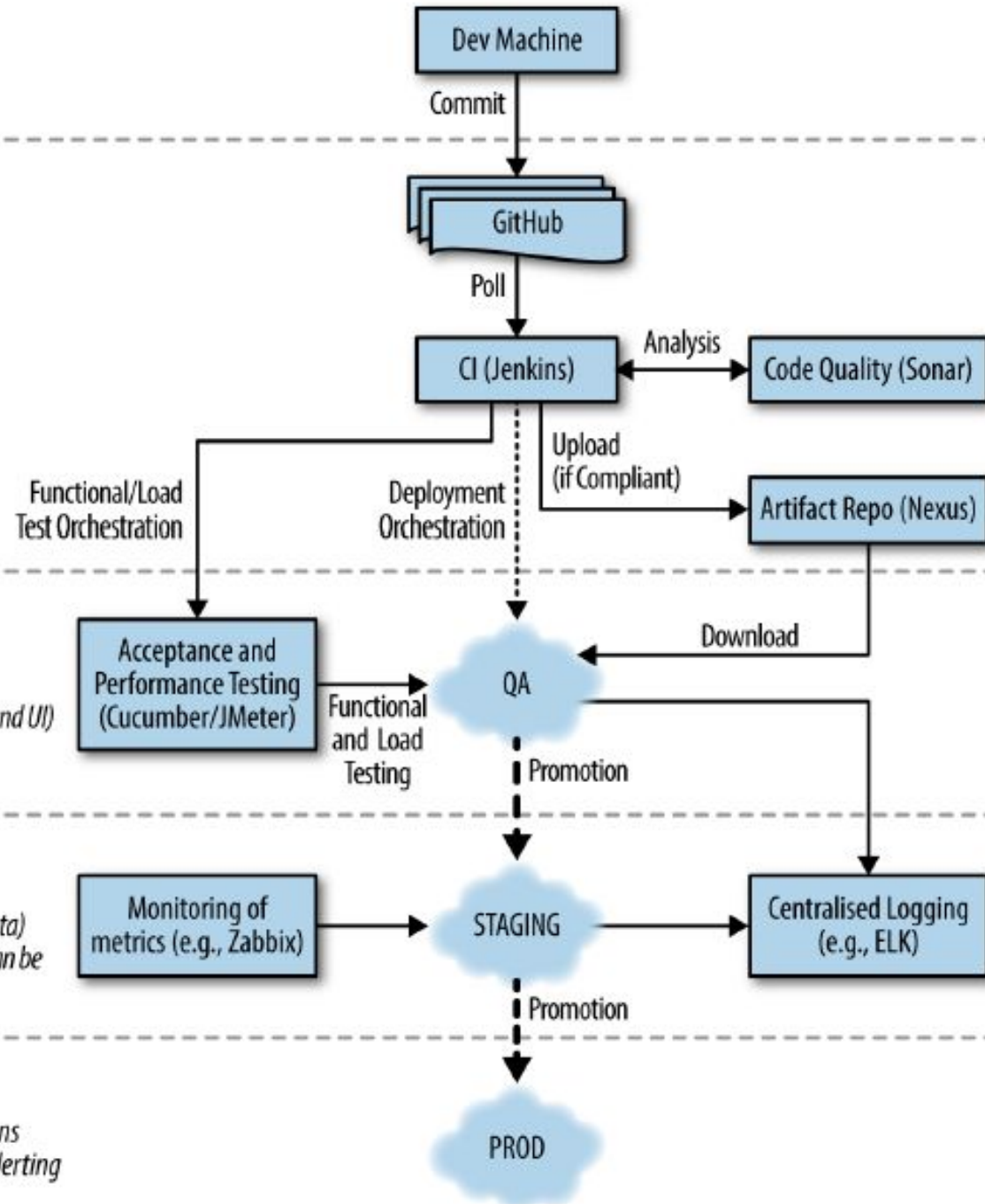
All tests can be
run locally

Unit tests
Integration tests
Fault-tolerance tests

Acceptance tests
Performance testing
Exploratory tests (via API and UI)

Smoke tests/synthetic txns
Load testing (realistic
environment and live data)
Instance of environment can be
exposed to 3rd parties

Smoke tests/synthetic txns
Active monitoring and alerting



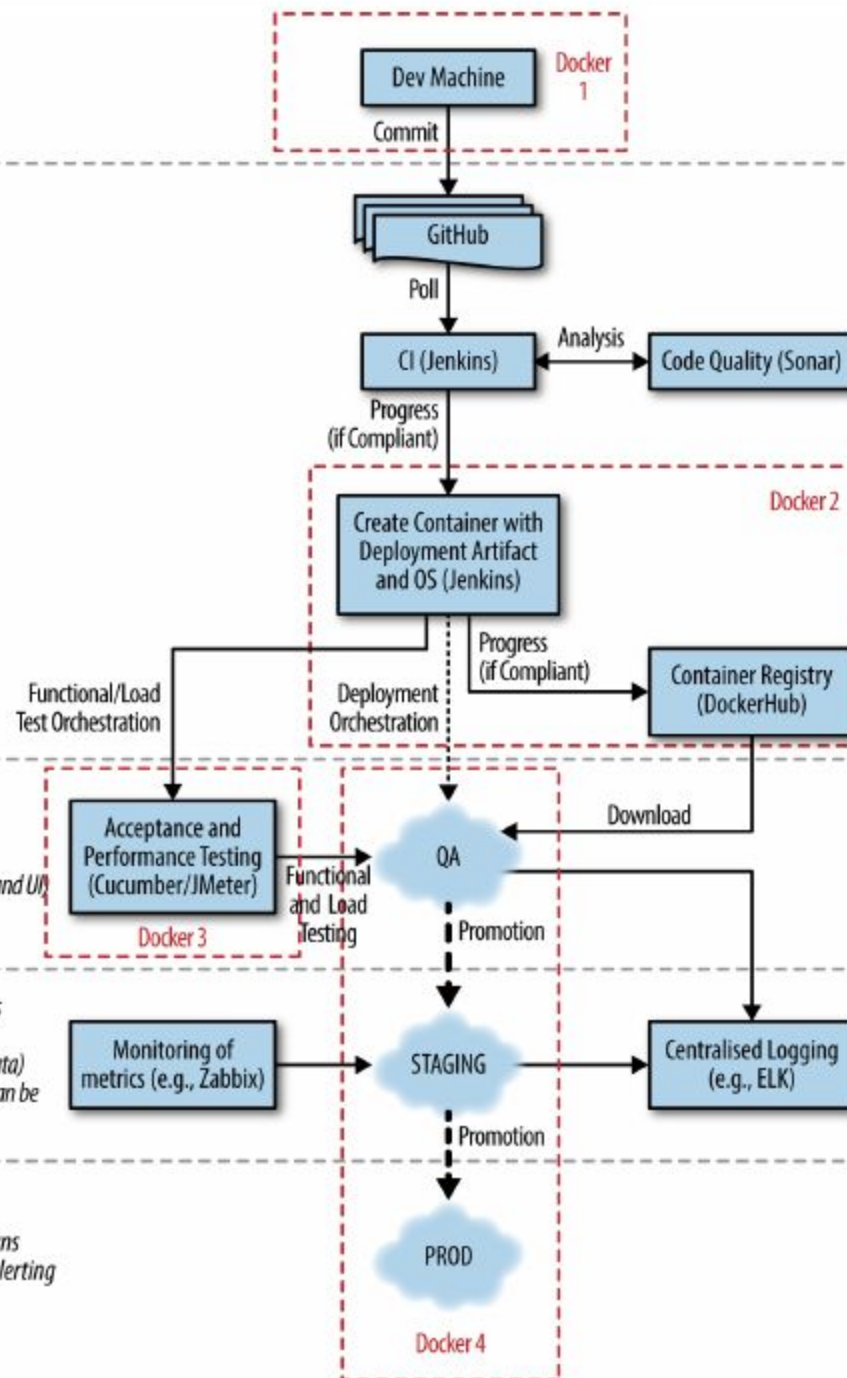
All tests can be run locally

Unit tests
Integration tests
Fault-tolerance tests

Acceptance tests
Performance testing
Exploratory tests (via API and UI)

Smoke tests/synthetic txns
Load testing (realistic environment and live data)
Instance of environment can be exposed to 3rd parties

Smoke tests/synthetic txns
Active monitoring and alerting





```
Status: Downloaded newer image for philipz/gitlab-docker-compose:latest
$ docker-compose up -d
Creating network "dockercomposeexample_default" with the default driver
Pulling redis (redis:alpine)...
alpine: Pulling from library/redis
Digest: sha256:99105b7a83dd67a0b4a86ca5f64335801c62d4f3b685eebd4fb66fdb87c66b7b
Status: Downloaded newer image for redis:alpine
Pulling db (postgres:9.4)...
9.4: Pulling from library/postgres
Digest: sha256:9149f6309b83c9b99ae2e1ecab3e14a9662a1a8d0159320c24e34827ffe4c930
Status: Downloaded newer image for postgres:9.4
Pulling worker (philipz/votingapp_worker:latest)...
latest: Pulling from philipz/votingapp_worker
Digest: sha256:beb71b89b4b95eaca33b4ac77f1e20c0a924ab2c4d59b525d9019ba20c169707
Status: Downloaded newer image for philipz/votingapp_worker:latest
Pulling result (philipz/votingapp_result:latest)...
latest: Pulling from philipz/votingapp_result
Digest: sha256:7b89d4589099b171ad2feb96afadbdbd11b0ff9a093b1594994f3648de2fa5a8
Status: Downloaded newer image for philipz/votingapp_result:latest
Creating dockercomposeexample_redis_1
Creating dockercomposeexample_db_1
Creating dockercomposeexample_result_1
Creating dockercomposeexample_vote_1
Creating dockercomposeexample_worker_1
$ cd tests && docker build -t philipz/node-test .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 4.096 kB
```

```
Step 1 : FROM node
latest: Pulling from library/node
6a5a5368e0c2: Already exists
7b9457ec39de: Pulling fs layer
ff18e19c2db4: Pulling fs layer
```

Build details

Duration: 7 minutes 9 seconds

Finished: a month ago

Runner: #21099

Raw

Erase

Commit title

Remove port mapping.

✓ build

➔ ✓ test

8. Docker & Qemu & Raspberry Pi Raspbian



RPi & Docker

How to build a base image

Cross-compiler

1. Building ARM
containers on

x86 machine

2. Qemu-static-Docker IoT
CI/CD

3. Using GPIO with Docker



QEMU 模擬 ARM 裝置

1. `sudo apt-get install
qemu-user-static`
2. `docker pull philipz/rpi-raspbian`
3. `docker run -ti -v
/usr/bin/qemu-arm-static:/usr/bin/
qemu-arm-static
philipz/rpi-raspbian bash`
4. `apt-get update`
5. `uname -a`



0
(03:23)

Add Containers +

```

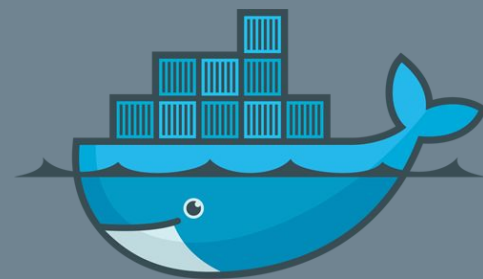
Step 4 : COPY qemu/cross-build-end qemu/cross-build-start qemu/qemu-arm-static qemu/sh-shim /usr/bin/
---> 6b9181f32891
Error removing intermediate container c2702bd608f7: nosuchcontainer: No such container: c2702bd608f796
2e2939b88af88f15241ee45d5d003c81105890da670df6e203
Step 5 : RUN cross-build-start
---> Running in 1d0c6ff52fd3
---> a92560a622a5
Error removing intermediate container c2702bd608f7: nosuchcontainer: No such container: c2702bd608f796
2e2939b88af88f15241ee45d5d003c81105890da670df6e203
Step 6 : RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y mosquito-clients
---> Running in b94e9a36c402
Get:1 http://archive.raspbian.org jessie InRelease [14.9 kB]
Get:2 http://archive.raspbian.org jessie/main armhf Packages [12.5 MB]
Fetched 12.5 MB in 12s (1019 kB/s)
Reading package lists...
Reading package lists...
Building dependency tree...
The following extra packages will be installed:
  libc-ares2 libmosquitto1 libssl1.0.0
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libc-ares2 libmosquitto1 libssl1.0.0 mosquito-clients
0 upgraded, 4 newly installed, 0 to remove and 34 not upgraded.
Need to get 999 kB of archives.
After this operation, 2542 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://archive.raspbian.org/raspbian/ jessie/main libssl1.0.0 armhf 1.0.1t-1+deb8u2 [852 kB]
Get:2 http://archive.raspbian.org/raspbian/ jessie/main libc-ares2 armhf 1.10.0-2 [71.3 kB]
Get:3 http://archive.raspbian.org/raspbian/ jessie/main libmosquitto1 armhf 1.3.4-2 [36.3 kB]
Get:4 http://archive.raspbian.org/raspbian/ jessie/main mosquito-clients armhf 1.3.4-2 [39.3 kB]
debconf: delaying package configuration, since apt-utils is not installed
Fetched 999 kB in 1s (621 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package libssl1.0.0:armhf.

```



(Reading database -- 7096 files and directories currently installed.)

9. 展示以 Docker 執行 TensorFlow



Docker + TensorFlow + GPU

- Machine Learning, Deep Learning
- TensorFlow Docker images
- nvidia-docker, All-in-one DL image



10. 課程最後結語



Still No Silver Bullet

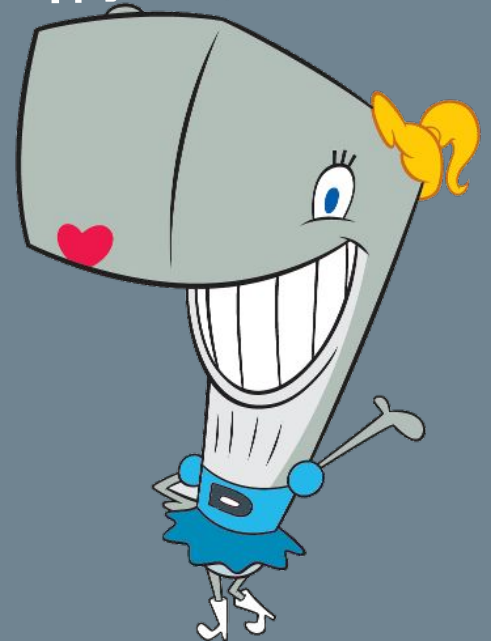
容器只是**其中一個**關鍵，並非全部。

DevOps pipeline 軟體開發流程

Microservices微服務，或其他架構

Infrastructure as Code

Business model



The Docker Stack

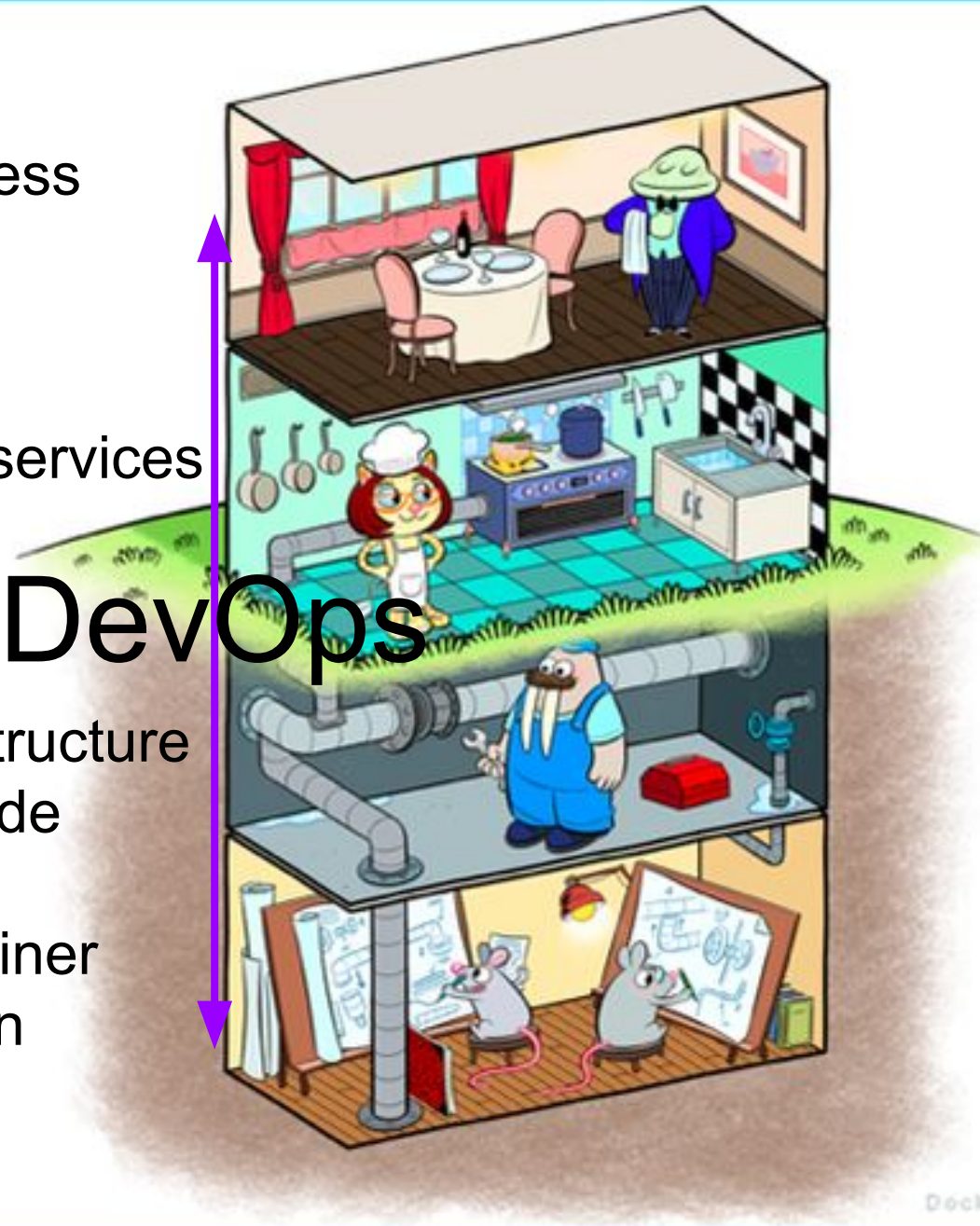
Business model

Microservices

DevOps

Infrastructure as Code

Container Design



The Docker Stack

*業務系統

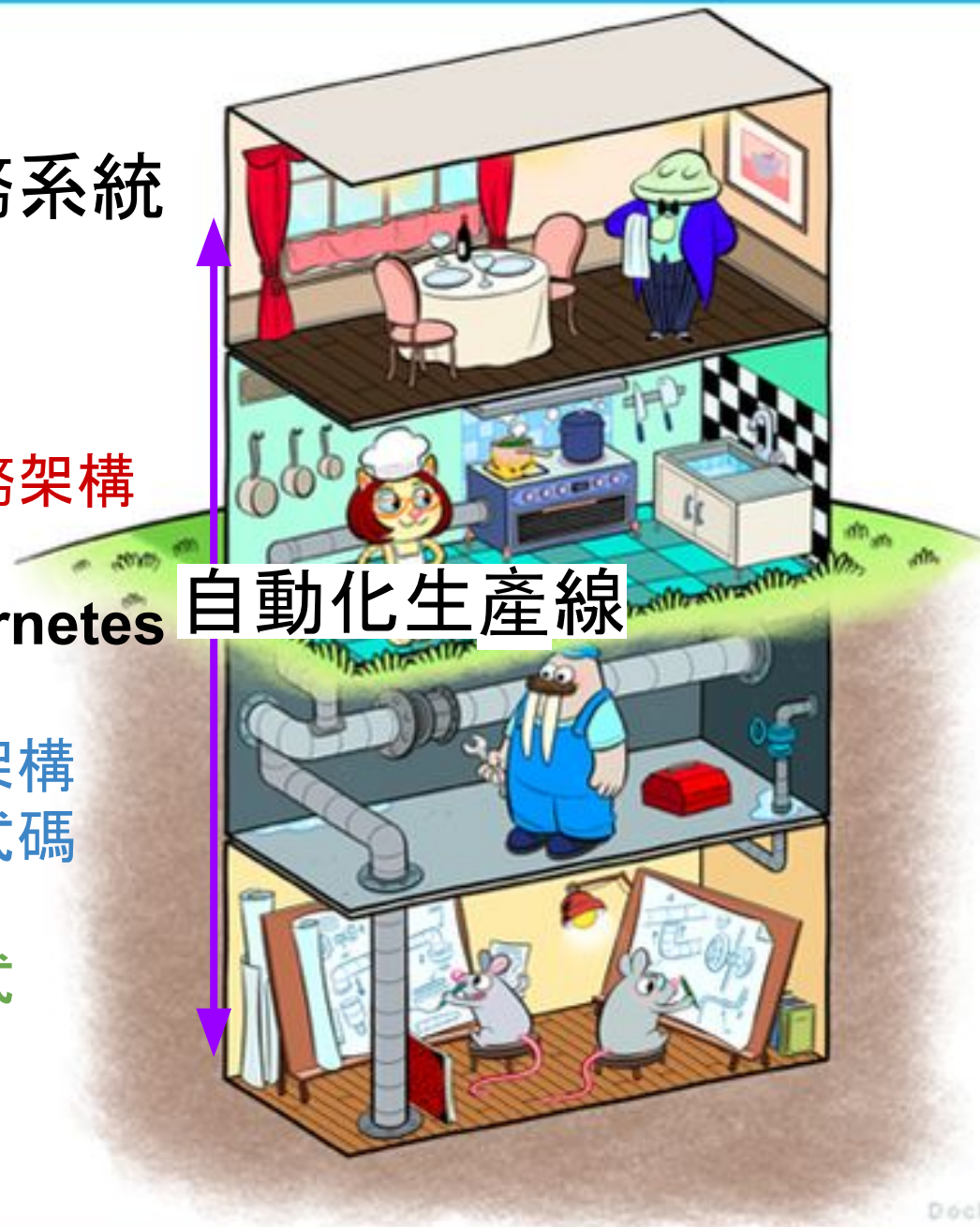
微服務架構

Kubernetes

自動化生產線

基礎架構
即程式碼

容器式
設計



Exercise & Self-learning

1. Docker Basic - Katacoda by Philipz
2. Docker Training
3. Docker Free self-paced courses
4. Docker Tutorials and Labs

Online Self-learning

Offical Online Lab

Scalable Microservices with Kubernetes

- Udacity



docker



老闆眼中的docker



外界認為的docker dxxr Inc.眼中的docker



原本以為的docker



實際上的docker



最終成為的docker

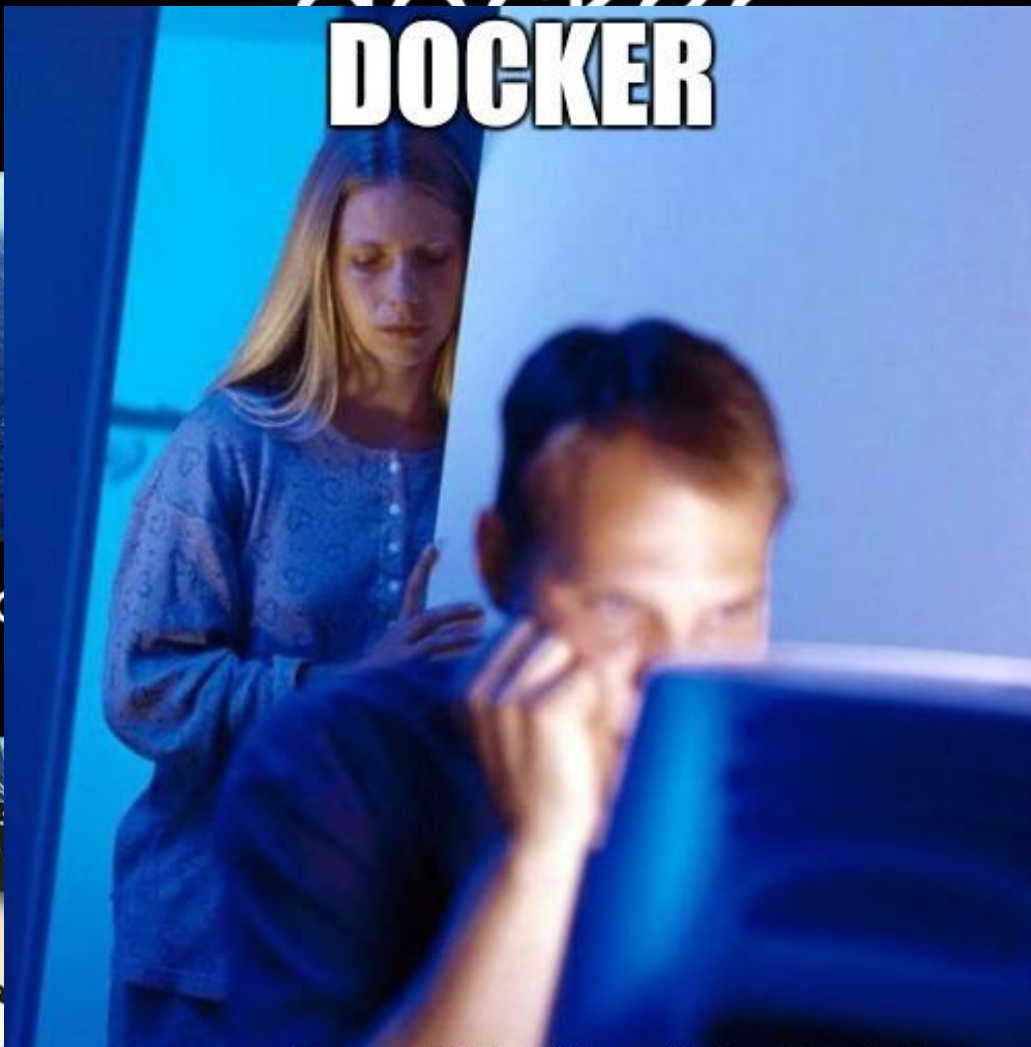
docker
DOCKER



老闆眼中的



原本以為的



可以解救您的婚姻



眼中的docker



成為的docker



Hope You Love Docker
So long!