Get Docker EE for Oracle Linux

Estimated reading time: 8 minutes

There are two ways to install and upgrade Docker Enterprise Edition (Docker EE) (https://www.docker.com/enterprise-edition/) on Oracle Linux:

- YUM repository (/install/linux/docker-ee/oracle/#repo-install-and-upgrade): Set up a Docker repository and install Docker EE from it. This is the recommended approach because installation and upgrades are managed with YUM and easier to do.

- RPM package (/install/linux/docker-ee/oracle/#package-install-and-upgrade): Download the RPM package, install it manually, and manage upgrades manually. This is useful when installing Docker EE on air-gapped systems with no access to the internet.

Docker Community Edition (Docker CE) is *not* supported on Oracle Linux.

Prerequisites

This section lists what you need to consider before installing Docker EE. Items that require action are explained below.

- Use OL 64-bit 7.3 or higher on RHCK 3.10.0-514 or higher.
- Use the `devicemapper` storage driver only (`direct-lvm` mode in production).
- Find the URL for your Docker EE repo at Docker Hub (https://hub.docker.com/my-content).
- Uninstall old versions of Docker.
- Remove old Docker repos from `/etc/yum.repos.d/` .
- Disable SELinux if installing or upgrading Docker EE 17.06.1 or newer.

Architectures and storage drivers

Docker EE supports Oracle Linux 64-bit, versions 7.3 and higher, running the Red Hat Compatible kernel (RHCK) 3.10.0-514 or higher. Older versions of Oracle Linux are not supported.

On Oracle Linux, Docker EE only supports the `devicemapper` storage driver. In production, you must use it in `direct-lvm` mode, which requires one or more dedicated block devices. Fast storage such as solid-state media (SSD) is recommended. Do not start Docker until properly configured per the storage guide (https://docs.docker.com/storage/storagedriver/device-mapper-driver/).

Find your Docker EE repo URL

To install Docker EE, you will need the URL of the Docker EE repository associated with your trial or subscription:

1. Go to https://hub.docker.com/my-content (https://hub.docker.com/my-content). All of your subscriptions and trials are listed.
2. Click the **Setup** button for **Docker Enterprise Edition for Oracle Linux**.
3. Copy the URL from **Copy and paste this URL to download your Edition** and save it for later use.

You will use this URL in a later step to create a variable called, `DOCKERURL` .

Uninstall old Docker versions

The Docker EE package is called `docker-ee` . Older versions were called `docker` or `docker-engine` . Uninstall all older versions and associated dependencies. The contents of `/var/lib/docker/` are preserved, including images, containers, volumes, and networks.

```
$ sudo yum remove docker \
                  docker-engine \
                  docker-engine-selinux
```

Repo install and upgrade

The advantage of using a repository from which to install Docker EE (or any software) is that it provides a certain level of automation. RPM-based distributions such as Oracle Linux, use a tool called YUM that work with your repositories to manage dependencies and provide automatic updates.

Set up the repository

You only need to set up the repository once, after which you can install Docker EE *from* the repo and repeatedly upgrade as necessary.

1. Remove existing Docker repositories from `/etc/yum.repos.d/` :

    ```
    $ sudo rm /etc/yum.repos.d/docker*.repo
    ```

2. Temporarily store the URL (that you copied above (/install/linux/docker-ee/oracle/#find-your-docker-ee-repo-url)) in an environment variable. Replace `<DOCKER-EE-URL>` with your URL in the following command. This variable assignment does not persist when the session ends:

```
$ export DOCKERURL="<DOCKER-EE-URL>"
```

3. Store the value of the variable, `DOCKERURL` (from the previous step), in a `yum` variable in `/etc/yum/vars/` :

```
$ sudo -E sh -c 'echo "$DOCKERURL/oraclelinux" > /etc/yum/vars/dock
erurl'
```

4. Install required packages: `yum-utils` provides the *yum-config-manager* utility, and `device-mapper-persistent-data` and `lvm2` are required by the *devicemapper* storage driver:

```
$ sudo yum install -y yum-utils \
    device-mapper-persistent-data \
    lvm2
```

5. Enable the `ol7_addons` Oracle repository. This ensures access to the `container-selinux` package required by `docker-ee` .

```
$ sudo yum-config-manager --enable ol7_addons
```

6. Add the Docker EE **stable** repository:

```
$ sudo -E yum-config-manager \
    --add-repo \
    "$DOCKERURL/oraclelinux/docker-ee.repo"
```

Install from the repository

> ⊗ Note: If you need to run Docker EE 2.0, please see the following instructions:
>
>   • 18.03 (https://docs.docker.com/v18.03/ee/supported-platforms/) - Older
>   Docker EE Engine only release
>   • 17.06 (https://docs.docker.com/v17.06/engine/installation/) - Docker
>   Enterprise Edition 2.0 (Docker Engine, UCP, and DTR).

1. Install the latest patch release, or go to the next step to install a specific version:

```
$ sudo yum -y install docker-ee docker-ee-cli containerd.io
```

If prompted to accept the GPG key, verify that the fingerprint matches
`77FE DA13 1A83 1D29 A418 D3E8 99E5 FF2E 7668 2BC9` , and if so, accept it.

2. To install a *specific version* of Docker EE (recommended in production), list versions and install:

a. List and sort the versions available in your repo. This example sorts results by version number, highest to lowest, and is truncated:

```
$ sudo yum list docker-ee  --showduplicates | sort -r

docker-ee.x86_64       18.09.ee.2-1.el7.oraclelinux       docker-ee-s
table-18.09
```

The list returned depends on which repositories you enabled, and is specific to your version of Oracle Linux (indicated by `.el7` in this example).

b. Install a specific version by its fully qualified package name, which is the package name (`docker-ee`) plus the version string (2nd column) starting at the first colon (`:`), up to the first hyphen, separated by a hyphen (`-`). For example, `docker-ee-18.09.1` .

```
$ sudo yum -y install docker-ee-<VERSION_STRING> docker-ee-cli-<VER
SION_STRING> containerd.io
```

For example, if you want to install the 18.09 version run the following:

```
sudo yum-config-manager --enable docker-ee-stable-18.09
```

Docker is installed but not started. The `docker` group is created, but no users are added to the group.

3. Start Docker:

> If using `devicemapper` , ensure it is properly configured before starting Docker, per the storage guide (https://docs.docker.com/storage/storagedriver/device-mapper-driver/).

```
$ sudo systemctl start docker
```

4. Verify that Docker EE is installed correctly by running the `hello-world` image. This command downloads a test image, runs it in a container, prints an informational message, and exits:

```
$ sudo docker run hello-world
```

Docker EE is installed and running. Use `sudo` to run Docker commands. See Linux postinstall (https://docs.docker.com/install/linux/linux-postinstall/) to allow non-privileged users to run Docker commands.

Upgrade from the repository

1. Add the new repository (/install/linux/docker-ee/oracle/#set-up-the-repository).

2. Follow the installation instructions (/install/linux/docker-ee/oracle/#install-from-the-repository) and install a new version.

Package install and upgrade

To manually install Docker EE, download the `.rpm` file for your release. You need to download a new file each time you want to upgrade Docker EE.

Install with a package

1. Go to the Docker EE repository URL associated with your trial or subscription in your browser. Go to `oraclelinux/` . Choose your Oracle Linux version, architecture, and Docker version. Download the `.rpm` file from the `Packages` directory.

2. Install Docker EE, changing the path below to the path where you downloaded the Docker package.

```
$ sudo yum install /path/to/package.rpm
```

Docker is installed but not started. The `docker` group is created, but no users are added to the group.

3. Start Docker:

> If using `devicemapper` , ensure it is properly configured before starting Docker, per the storage guide (https://docs.docker.com/storage/storagedriver/device-mapper-driver/).

```
$ sudo systemctl start docker
```

4. Verify that Docker EE is installed correctly by running the `hello-world` image. This command downloads a test image, runs it in a container, prints an informational message, and exits:

```
$ sudo docker run hello-world
```

Docker EE is installed and running. Use `sudo` to run Docker commands. See Linux postinstall (https://docs.docker.com/install/linux/linux-postinstall/) to allow non-privileged users to run Docker commands.

Upgrade with a package

1. Download the newer package file.

2. Repeat the installation procedure (/install/linux/docker-ee/oracle/#install-with-a-package), using `yum -y upgrade` instead of `yum -y install`, and point to the new file.

Uninstall Docker EE

1. Uninstall the Docker EE package:

```
$ sudo yum -y remove docker-ee
```

2. Delete all images, containers, and volumes (because these are not automatically removed from your host):

```
$ sudo rm -rf /var/lib/docker
```

3. Delete other Docker related resources:

```
$ sudo rm -rf /run/docker
$ sudo rm -rf /var/run/docker
$ sudo rm -rf /etc/docker
```

4. If desired, remove the `devicemapper` thin pool and reformat the block devices that were part of it.

You must delete any edited configuration files manually.

Next steps

- Continue to Post-installation steps for Linux
  (https://docs.docker.com/install/linux/linux-postinstall/)

- Continue with user guides on Universal Control Plane (UCP)
  (https://docs.docker.com/ee/ucp/) and Docker Trusted Registry (DTR)
  (https://docs.docker.com/ee/dtr/)

requirements (https://docs.docker.com/glossary/?term=requirements), installation
(https://docs.docker.com/glossary/?term=installation), oracle
(https://docs.docker.com/glossary/?term=oracle), ol
(https://docs.docker.com/glossary/?term=ol), rpm (https://docs.docker.com/glossary/?
term=rpm), install (https://docs.docker.com/glossary/?term=install), uninstall
(https://docs.docker.com/glossary/?term=uninstall), upgrade
(https://docs.docker.com/glossary/?term=upgrade), update
(https://docs.docker.com/glossary/?term=update)