UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

UMD DATA605 - Big Data Systems

Lesson 3.1: DevOps with Docker

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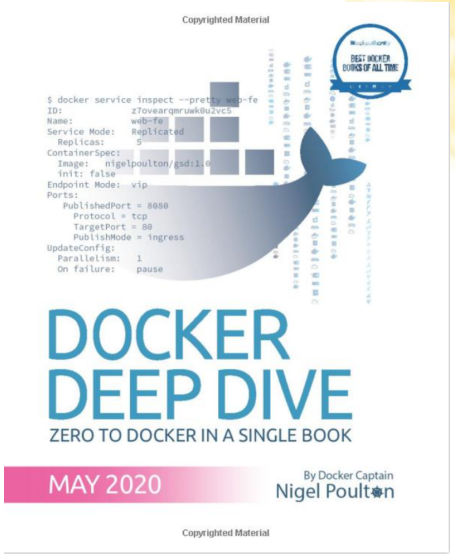
SCIENCE ACADEMY

Docker - Resources

- We will use Docker during the class project and most tutorials
- Concepts in the slides
- Class tutorials:
  - tutorial_docker
  - tutorial_docker_compose



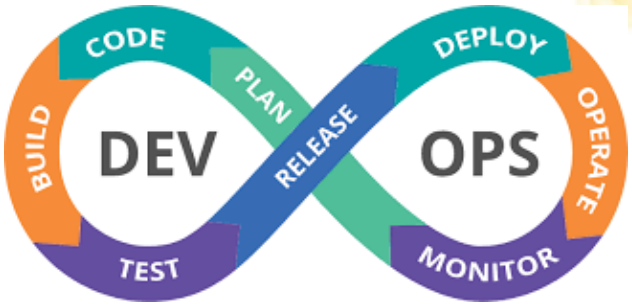
- Web resources:
  - Docker Tutorial for beginners
  - https://labs.play-with-docker.com/
  - https://training.play-with-docker.com
  - A Beginner-Friendly Introduction to Containers, VMs and Docker
  - Official Docker Getting Started Tutorial
- Mastery:
  - Poulton, Docker Deep Dive: Zero to Docker in a single book, 2020

Application Deployment

- For (almost all) Internet companies, **the application is the business**
  - If the application breaks, the business stops
  - E.g., Amazon, Google, Facebook, online banks, travel sites, ...
- **Problem**
  - Release, deploy, manage, monitor applications
- **Solutions**
  - Before 2000s: "bare-metal era"
  - 2000s-2010s: "virtual machine era"
  - After ~2013: "container era"

DevOps

- **DevOps** = practices combining:
  - Software development (*dev*)
  - IT operations (*ops*)
- **Containers revolutionized DevOps**
  - Enable independence between app development and IT ops
    - One team creates an app
    - Another team deploys and manages apps
  - Foster collaboration and innovation
    - IT: "It doesn't work!"
    - Devs: "What? It works for me"



- Plan
- Code
- Build
- Test
- Release
- Deploy
- Operate
- Monitor

Run on bare metal

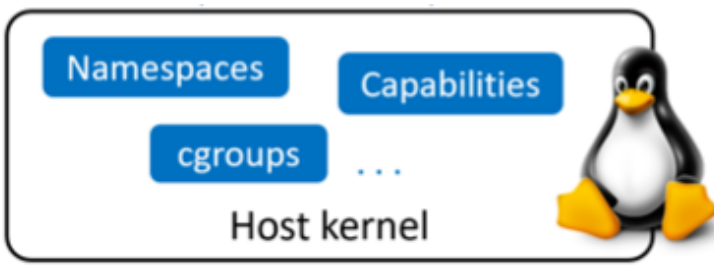
- $<$ 2000s
  - Running few applications per server (no virtualization)
- **Pros**
  - No virtualization overhead
- **Cons**
  - Insecure due to no application separation
  - Expensive
- **Expensive / low efficiency**
  - New server for each application
  - Hard to spec machines $\rightarrow$ buy "big and fast servers"
    - Overpowered servers at 5-10% capacity
    - Significant spending during 2000 DotCom boom on machines and networks
- Resurfaced in 2020 with different Cloud Computing use cases
- **Winners**: Cisco, Sun, Microsoft

Virtual Machine Era

- **Circa 2000-2010: Virtual Machine**
  - Run multiple OS copies on the same hardware
- **Pros**
  - Run multiple apps safely on one server
  - Use existing servers with spare capacity
- **Cons**
  - Each VM needs an OS (wastes CPU, RAM, disk)
  - Buy OS license
  - Monitor and patch each OS
  - Slow boot times
- **Winners**: VMWare, RedHat, Citrix

Containers Era

- **Circa 2013: Docker becomes ubiquitous**
- **Docker**
  - Didn't invent containers
  - Made containers simple and mainstream
- Linux supported containers
  - Kernel namespaces
  - Control groups
  - Union filesystems
- **Pros**
  - Containers are fast and portable
  - Don't require full OS
  - All run on a single host
  - Reduce OS licensing cost
  - Reduce OS patching and maintenance
- **Cons**
  - CPU overhead
  - Toolchain to learn / use
- **Winners**: AWS, Microsoft Azure, Google (not Docker Inc.)

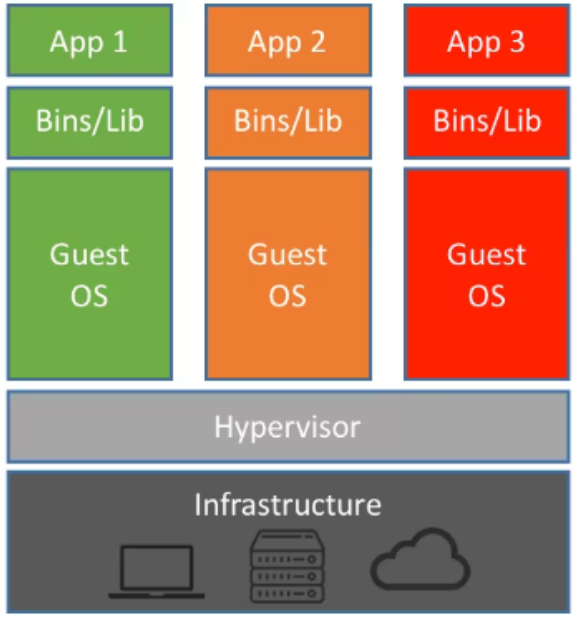


Serverless Computing

- **Containers run in an OS, OS runs on a host**
  - **Where is the host running?**
    - Local (your laptop)
    - On premise (your computer in a rack)
    - Cloud instance (e.g., AWS EC2)
  - **How is the host running?**
    - On bare-metal server
    - On a virtual machine
    - On a virtual machine running a virtual machine
- **Serverless computing**
  - Application runs without concern for *"how"* or *"where"*
  - E.g., AWS Lambda

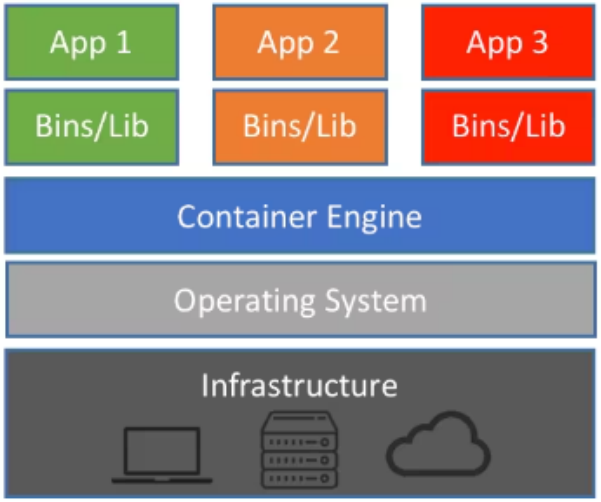
HW vs OS Virtualization

- **Hypervisor performs HW virtualization**
  - Carves physical hardware into VMs
  - Allocates CPUs, RAM, storage to a VM
  - Like having multiple computers
- "Virtual machine tax"
  - Running 3 apps requires 3 VMs
    - Each VM takes time to start
    - Consumes CPU, RAM, storage
    - Needs OS license
    - Requires admins, patching
  - You just want to run 3 apps!



Machine Virtualization

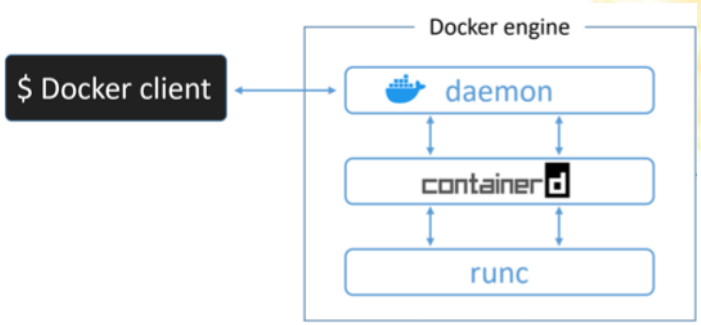
- **Containers perform OS virtualization**
  - It's like having multiple OSes

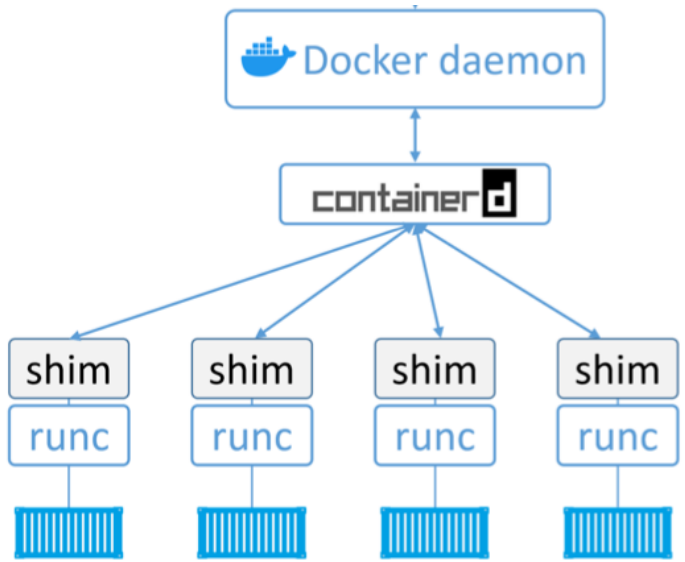


Containers

Docker: Client-Server

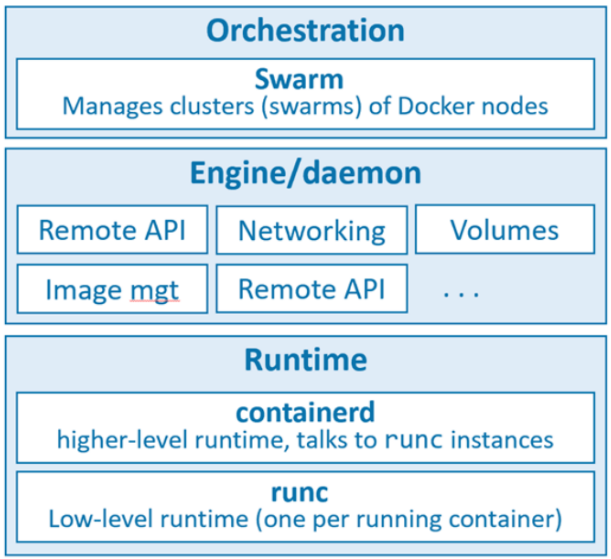
- Docker relies on a **client-server architecture**
- **Docker client**
  - Command line interface
  - Communicate with server through IPC socket
    - E.g., `/var/run/docker.sock` or IP port
- **Docker engine**
  - Run and manage containers
  - Modular, built from OCI-compliant sub-systems
    - E.g., docker daemon, `containerd`, `runc`, plug-ins for networking and storage





Docker Architecture

- **Docker run-time**
  - `runc`: start and stop containers
  - `containerd`
    - Pull images
    - Create containers, volumes, network interfaces
- **Docker engine**
  - `dockerd`
    - Expose remote API
    - Manage images, volumes, networks
- **Docker orchestration**
  - `docker swarm`
  - Manage clusters of nodes
  - Replaced by Kubernetes
- **Open Container Initiative (OCI)**
  - Standardize low-level components of container infrastructure
  - E.g., image format, run-time API
  - "Death" of Docker



Docker Container

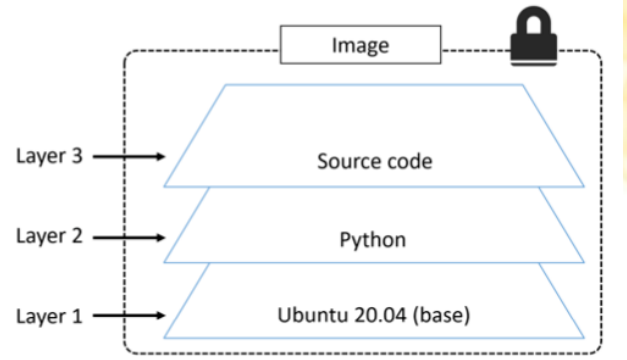
- **Docker Container**
  - Unit of computation
  - Lightweight, stand-alone, executable software package
- **Includes everything needed to run**
  - Code
  - Runtime/system libraries
  - Settings
- **Run-time object**
  - Docker images are build-time objects
  - Like program running (container) vs program code (image)

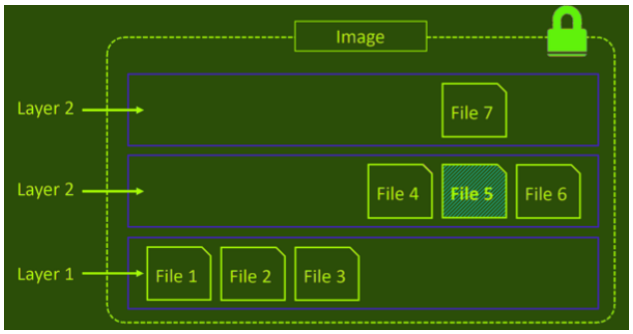
Docker Image

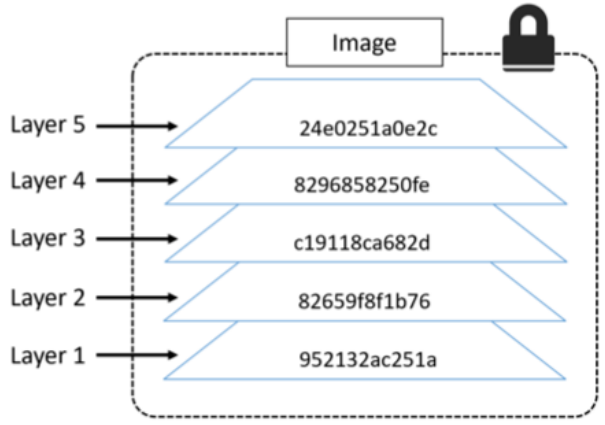
- **Docker Image**
  - Unit of deployment
- **Contains everything needed to run an app**
  - Application code
  - Application dependencies
  - Minimal OS support
  - File system
- Users can
  - Build images from Dockerfiles
  - Pull pre-built images from a registry
- Multiple layers stacked
  - Typically few 100s MBs

Docker Image Layers

- **Docker image** is a configuration file listing layers and metadata
  - Composed of read-only layers
  - Each layer is independent
  - Each layer comprises many files
- **Docker driver**
  - Stacks layers as a unified filesystem
  - Implements copy-on-write behavior
  - Files from top layers can obscure files from bottom layers
- **Layer hash**
  - Each layer has a hash based on content
  - Layers are pulled and pushed compressed
- **Image hash**
  - Each image has a hash
  - Hash is a function of the config file and layers
  - Image changes generate a new hash





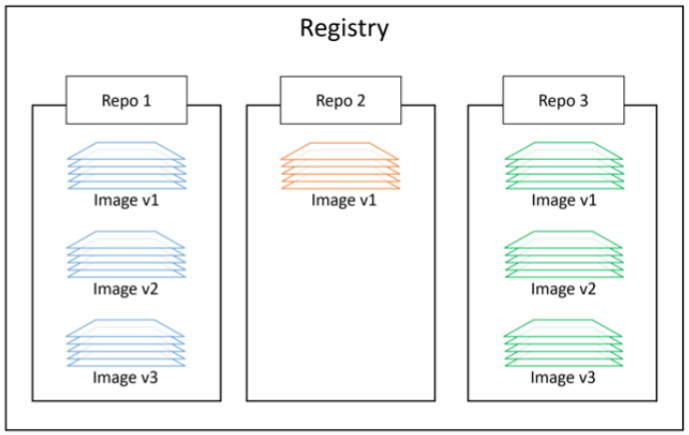


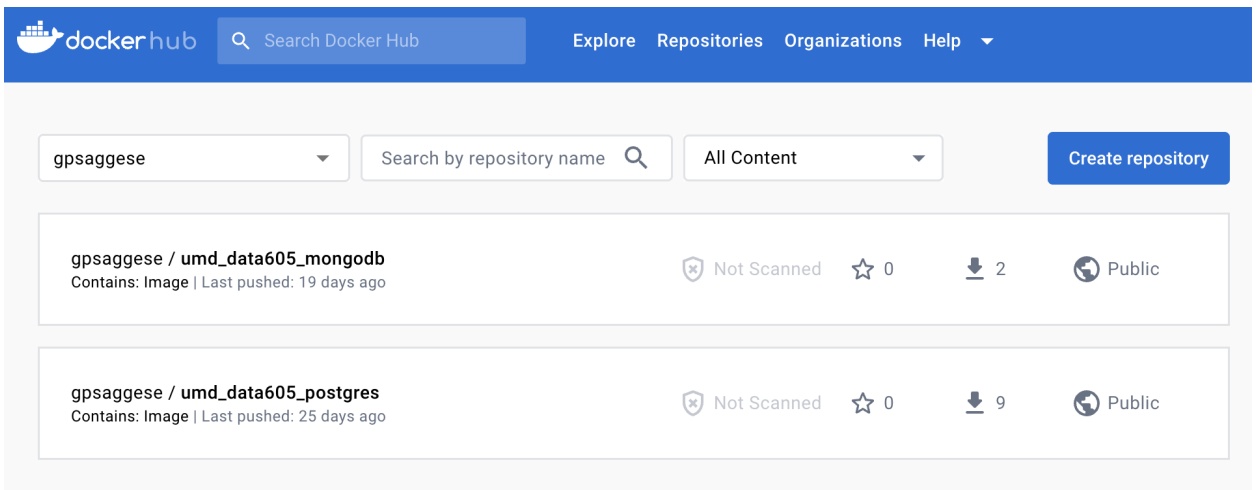
Docker: Container Data

- A container has access to different data
- **Container storage**
  - Copy-on-write layer in the image
  - Ephemeral (temporary data)
  - Data persists until the container is killed
    - Stopping or pausing a container doesn't lose data
  - Containers are immutable
    - Avoid writing persistent data into containers
- **Bind-mount a local dir**
  - Mount a local dir to a dir inside a container
- **Docker volumes**
  - Volumes exist separately from the container
    - E.g., store Postgres DB content
  - State is permanent across container invocations
  - Shareable across containers

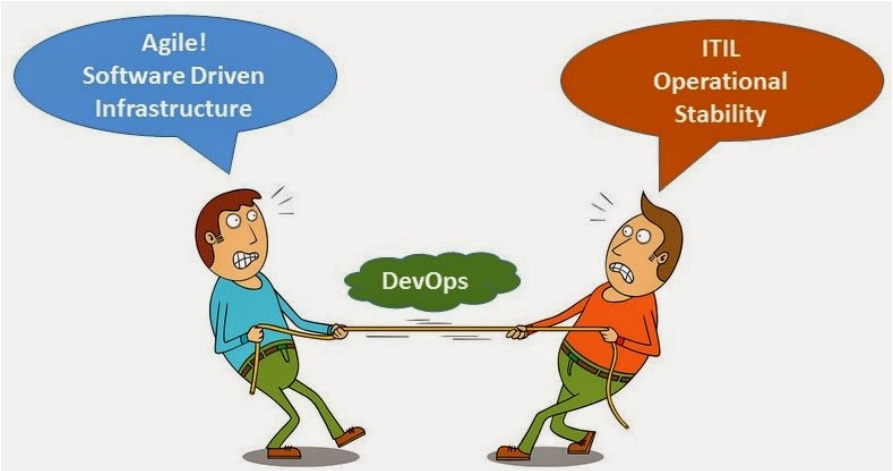
Docker Repos

- **Docker Repo (Registry)**
  - E.g., DockerHub, AWS ECR
  - Store Docker images
    - `<registry>/<repo>:<tag>`
    - E.g., `docker.io/alpine:latest`
  - Some repos are vetted by Docker
  - Unofficial repos shouldn't be trusted
  - E.g., https://hub.docker.com/





Devops = Devs + Ops



- **Devs**
- Implement app
  - Python, virtual env
- Containerize app
  - Create Dockerfile
  - Instructions to build image
- Build image
- Run app as container
- Test locally

- **Ops**
- Download container images
  - Filesystem, application, dependencies
- Start / destroy containers
- Reproduce issues easily
  - "Here is the log"
  - Run command line
  - Deploy on test system and debug

Containerizing an App

- **Containerizing an app** means creating a container with your app inside
- Develop application code with dependencies
  - Install dependencies
    - Inside a container
    - Inside a virtual env
- Create a Dockerfile describing:
  - App
  - Dependencies
  - How to run it
- Build image with `docker image build`
- (Optional) Push image to Docker image registry
- Run/test container from image
- Distribute app as a container (no installation required)

Building a Container

- **Dockerfile**
  - Describe how to create a container
- **Build context**
  - `docker build -t web:latest .` where `.` is the build context
  - Send directory containing the application to Docker engine to build the application
  - Typically the Dockerfile is in the root directory of the build context

Dockerfile: Example

```
FROM python:3.8-slim-buster
LABEL maintainer="gsaggese@umd.edu"

WORKDIR /app

COPY requirements.txt requirements.txt
RUN pip3 install -r requirements.txt

COPY . .

CMD ["python3", "-m", "flask", "run", "--host=0.0.0.0"]
```

Docker: Commands

- Show all the available images

```
> docker images
REPOSITORY              TAG         IMAGE ID          CREATED              SIZE
counter_app-web-fe      latest      4bf6439418a1      17 minutes ago       54.7MB
...
```

- Show a particular image

```
> docker images counter_app_web-fe
counter_app-web-fe      latest      4bf6439418a1      17 minutes ago       54.7MB
...
```

- Delete an image

```
> docker rmi ...
```

- Show the running containers

```
> docker container ls
CONTAINER ID  IMAGE               COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS                    NAMES
505541bcfe8b  counter_app-web-fe  "python app.py"          7 minutes ago  Up 7 minutes  0.0.0.0:5001->5000/tcp   counter_app
c1889540cfd2  redis:alpine        "docker-entrypoint.sh"   7 minutes ago  Up 7 minutes  6379/tcp                 counter_app
```

Docker: Commands

- Show running containers

```
> docker container ls
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE                 COMMAND                  CREATED         STATUS
PORTS                    NAMES
281d654f6b8d   counter_app-web-fe    "python app.py"          5 minutes ago   Up 5 minut
0.0.0.0:5001->5000/tcp  counter_app-web-fe-1

de55ae4104da   redis:alpine          "docker-entrypoint.s..." 5 minutes ago  Up 5 minute
6379/tcp       counter_app-redis-1
```

- Show volumes and networks

```
> docker volume ls
DRIVER    VOLUME NAME
local     counter_app_counter-vol

> docker network ls
NETWORK ID     NAME                     DRIVER    SCOPE
b4c1976d7c27   bridge                   bridge    local
33ff702253b3   counter-app_counter-net  bridge    local
```

Docker: Delete State

- Commands:

```
> docker container ls
> docker container rm $(docker container ls -q)

> docker images
> docker rmi $(docker images -q)

> docker volume ls
> docker volume rm $(docker volume ls -q)

> docker network ls
> docker network rm $(docker network ls -q)
```

Docker Tutorial

- Docker tutorial

Docker Compose

- **Manage multi-container apps running on a single node**
  - Describe app in a single *declarative* YAML file
    - Avoid long Docker command scripts
  - Compose interacts with Docker API to achieve the requested state
  - Examples:
    - Client app and Postgres DB
    - Microservices: Web front-end, Ordering, Back-end DB
  - In 2020, Docker Compose became an open standard for "code-to-cloud" process
- **Manage multi-container apps running on multiple hosts**
  - Docker Stacks / Swarm
  - Kubernetes

Docker Compose: Tutorial Example

- Default name for a Compose file is `docker-compose.yml`
  - Specify `-f` for custom filenames
- **Top-level keys**:
  - `version`:
    - Mandatory first line for API version
    - Use latest version, typically 3 or higher
  - `services`:
    - Define microservices
  - `networks`:
    - Create new networks
    - Default `bridge` network connects containers on the same Docker host
  - `volumes`:
    - Create new volumes
- **Key in services** describes a "service" in terms of container
  - **Inner keys** specify Docker run command params

```yaml
version: "3.8"
services:
  web-fe:
    build: .
    command: python app.py
    ports:
      - target: 5000
        published: 5001
    networks:
      - counter-net
    volumes:
      - type: volume
        source: counter-vol
        target: /code
  redis:
    image: "redis:alpine"
    networks:
      counter-net:
networks:
  counter-net:
volumes:
  counter-vol:
```

Docker Compose: Commands

```
> docker compose --help
Usage:  docker compose [OPTIONS] COMMAND
Options:
      --env-file string            Specify an alternate environment file.
  -f, --file stringArray           Compose configuration files
  -p, --project-name string        Project name

Commands:
  build       Build or rebuild services
  convert     Converts the compose file to platform's canonical format
  cp          Copy files/folders between a service container and the local filesystem
  create      Creates containers for a service.
  down        Stop and remove containers, networks
  events      Receive real time events from containers.
  exec        Execute a command in a running container.
  images      List images used by the created containers
  kill        Force stop service containers.
  logs        View output from containers
  ls          List running compose projects
  pause       Pause services
  port        Print the public port for a port binding.
  ps          List containers
  pull        Pull service images
  push        Push service images
  restart     Restart containers
  rm          Removes stopped service containers
  run         Run a one-off command on a service.
  start       Start services
  stop        Stop services
  top         Display the running processes
  unpause     Unpause services
  up          Create and start containers
  version     Show the Docker Compose version information
```

Docker Compose: Commands

- Build the containers for the services

  ```
  > docker compose build
  ```

- Pull the needed images for the services

  ```
  > docker compose pull
  ```

- Show the running services

  ```
  > docker compose ps
  ```

- Show the status of the service

  ```
  > docker compose ls
  ```

- Bring up the entire service

  ```
  > docker compose up
  ```

- Rebuild after trying out some changes in dockerfile/compose file

  ```
  > docker-compose up --build --force-recreate
  ```

Docker Compose: Commands

- Show the processes inside each container

```
> docker compose top
counter_app-redis-1
UID   PID     PPID    C    STIME   TTY   TIME       CMD
999   49590   49549   0    10:40   ?     00:00:02   redis-server *:6379

counter_app-web-fe-1
UID    PID     PPID    C    STIME   TTY   TIME       CMD
root   49614   49574   0    10:40   ?     00:00:00   python app.py
root   49734   49614   1    10:40   ?     00:00:08   /usr/local/bin/python /
```

Docker Compose: Commands

- Build the containers for the services

```
> docker compose down
[+] Running 3/2
 Container counter_app-redis-1    Removed
 Container counter_app-web-fe-1   Removed
 Network counter_app_counter-net  Removed
```

- Shutdown service removing the volume (i.e., resetting state)

```
> docker-compose down -v
```

- Shutdown service removing images and volume

```
> docker-compose down -v --rmi all
```

Docker Compose: Tutorial

- Example taken from https://github.com/nigelpoulton/counter-app
- tutorial_docker_compose

```
> cd tutorials/tutorial_docker_compose
> vi tutorial_docker_compose.md
```