

Der Einsatz von Docker in Entwicklungs- und Production-Umgebungen

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Agenda

- Objective
- Docker Swarm Architecture
- Demo
- Production Issues
- Summary



Objective

- Same development environment on multiple platforms
- Same environment in development, staging & production



OntraQ The Digital Agency Swarm Architecture

- Main Project Swarm
- Support Swarm & Services
- Docker Images
- Compose File
- Scripts



Project Swarm

- A project swarm has multiple services
- Typical services include
 - Applications
 - Load balancers
 - Database servers
 - Cron
 - Visualizer



Applications

- Typical customer projects have multiple application websites
 - Each website runs in a separate service
 - Each service can have multiple containers
- Application containers include
 - Debian 8.x or 9.x
 - Apache
 - PHP 5.x or 7.x optionally with Xdebug & IonCube
- Website files are mounted in Docker volumes



Load Balancing

- NGINX front end service
 - routes incoming requests to application services
 - provides SSL termination
- Swarm load balancer
 - Convert service name to container IP
 - Round robin between containers
- For production
 - Typically minimum 4 host servers in swarm
 - Physical load balancer in front of servers
 - At least two containers in NGINX service



Database servers

- Database service
 - MariaDB with Galera Cluster
 - Multi-master cluster for HA
 - Production stability challenging...



Cron

- Cron service
 - Database backup
 - Log file rotation
 - Website cache & tmp folder cleanup



Visualizer

- Visualiser Service
 - Basic monitoring of nodes & services



Support Services

- Separate swarm provides
 - Private docker registry
 - Performance monitoring
 - Logging
- Production NFS server
 - Storage & backup for website files & data
 - LetsEncrypt for website SSL certificates



Docker Images

- Multiple layers
 - Linux distribution
 - Apache + PHP
 - MySQL Client +GIT + ZIP +Composer +Debug + Ioncube

```
FROM registry.oxapi.com:443/otphp:7.1-apache
RUN apt-get update \
   && apt-get install -y \
        git \
        mysql-client \
        zip
RUN curl -o /tmp/composer-setup.php https://getco
   && curl -o /tmp/composer-setup.sig https://co
   && php -r "if (hash('SHA384', file get conten
   && php /tmp/composer-setup.php --no-ansi --in
   && rm -rf /tmp/composer-setup.php
RUN yes | pecl install xdebug \
   && echo "zend_extension=$(find /usr/local/lib
   && echo "xdebug.remote_enable=on" >> /usr/loc
```



Docker Images

- Multiple releases
 - PHP 5.6
 - PHP 7.0
 - PHP 7.1
 - _ ...

- php-image ~/www/docker/php-image
- ▶ 5.6
- 5.6-debug
- 5.6-ioncube
- ▶ 5.6-ioncube-debug
- ▶ 7.0
- ▶ 7.1
- 7.1-debug



Docker Compose File

- Services
 - Deployment
 - Image
 - Networking
 - Storage
 - Config

```
services:
  app1: # app1 site
    deploy:
      replicas: ${APP_SCALE_FACTOR}
    image: ${APP_IMAGE}
    networks:
      - stack_overlay_network
    volumes:
      - ./www/app1:/var/www
      - ./config/apache2/apache2.con
      - ./config/apache2/000-default
      - ./config/php/php.ini:/usr/lo
    environment:
      XDEBUG_CONFIG: 'remote_host=${
```



Docker Compose File

- Networking
- Secrets

```
networks:
  stack_overlay_network:
    external:
      name: ${STACK_NAME}_network
secrets:
  xtrabackup password:
    file: ./${XTRABACKUP_PASSWORD_FILE}
  mysql root password:
    file: ./${MYSQL ROOT PASSWORD FILE}
  mysql_remote_root_password:
    file: ./${MYSQL_REMOTE_ROOT_PASSWORD_FILE}
  mysql password:
    file: ./${MYSQL PASSWORD FILE}
  dhparam:
    file: ./${DHPARAM_FILE}
  domain crt:
    file: ./${DOMAIN_CERT_FILE}
  domain key:
    file: ./${DOMAIN_KEY_FILE}
```



Scripts

Environment variables

- Project name & type
- Service scale factors
- Port numbers
- Image names
- Paths & filenames

#!/bin/bash

- # START APPLICATION DEFINITION: Normally only need t # Save the application specific version of this file
- # PROJECT_NAME: normally the stem of the customer's
 # For local projects, normally only need to change t
 PROJECT_NAME="oxid6"
- # PROJECT_TYPE: development or production
 # Development projects use images that support XDEBL
 PROJECT_TYPE="development"
- # HOST_TYPE: mac, windows, linux or server # Operating system of Docker host. For local develor HOST_TYPE="mac"
- # APP_NAMES: list of apps in project, in order that # Note: website applications need to be started befor APP_NAMES="oxid6 visualizer test"
- # TLD_NAME: top level domain name, appended to PROJE
 # For local projects, there needs to be a correspond
 # /usr/local/etc/dnsmasg.conf entry "address=/\${TLD_
 # and a file /etc/resolver/\${TLD_NAME} with the cont
 TLD_NAME="test"
- # END APPLICATION DEFINITION
- # INIT_FILE: Name of init file
 # This represents the state during portal initialis&
 INIT_FILE="docker-compose-init.yml"
- # COMPOSE_FILE: Name of compose file
 # This represents the state after the portal has bee
 COMPOSE_FILE="docker-compose.yml"
- # APP_SCALE_FACTOR: Number of each apps in steady st APP_SCALE_FACTOR="1"



Scripts

Swarm Builder

- Build stack
- Create network
- Launch services
- Scale services
- Load databases
- Shutdown stack

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
# Main function
main()
  #set -x
  parse_options "$@"
  set_variables
  case ${command} in
    build portal
                        ) build_portal;;
    deploy_stack
                        ) deploy_stack;;
    kill_stack
                        ) kill_stack;;
    update_stack
                        ) update_stack "${compose_
                        ) update_app "${app_opts}"
    update_app
                         ) scale_app "${app_name}"
    scale app
    scale apps
                        ) scale apps::
    create_passwords
                        ) create passwords::
    replace_passwords
                        ) replace_passwords;;
    start galera nodes
                        ) scale app "node" "2";;
    finish_galera_nodes ) scale_app "seed" "0"; sl
    load databases
                         ) load databases;;
    save_databases
                         ) save_databases;;
    usage
                         ) usage;;
  esac
```



Demo



Production Issues

- Swarm restarts containers on other nodes
- Node reboots & rejoins swarm
- No automatic redistribution of containers
- Kubernetes offers more orchestration control features





Summary

- Local development works well
 - Significant learning curve & time investment
 - Eliminates cross-machine issues
 - Speeds up development process
 - Needs a powerful laptop
- Production deployment not fully mature
 - Swarm can be unpredictable
 - Requires monitoring & intervention
 - Kubernetes is complicated but robust
 - Database HA solutions challenging