

**EN MI MÁQUINA  
FUNCIONA, PERO  
¿Y EN LA TUYA?**





# INTRODUCCIÓN



# Requisitos

## Instalación

 **Docker Engine (WSL 2 / Linux)**

 **Docker Compose**

**\* Ambos incluidos en la descarga de Docker Desktop.**

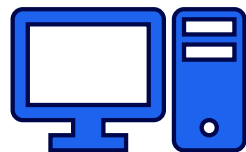
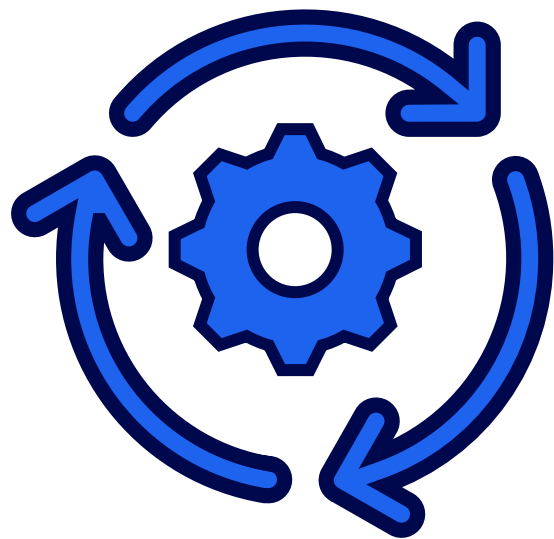
## Conocimientos

 **No hay requisitos**

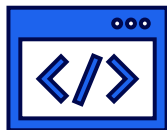


# Una aplicación no es solo el código

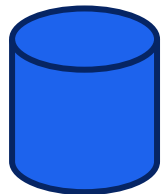
## *Las dependencias*



**Hardware**



**Sistema Operativo**



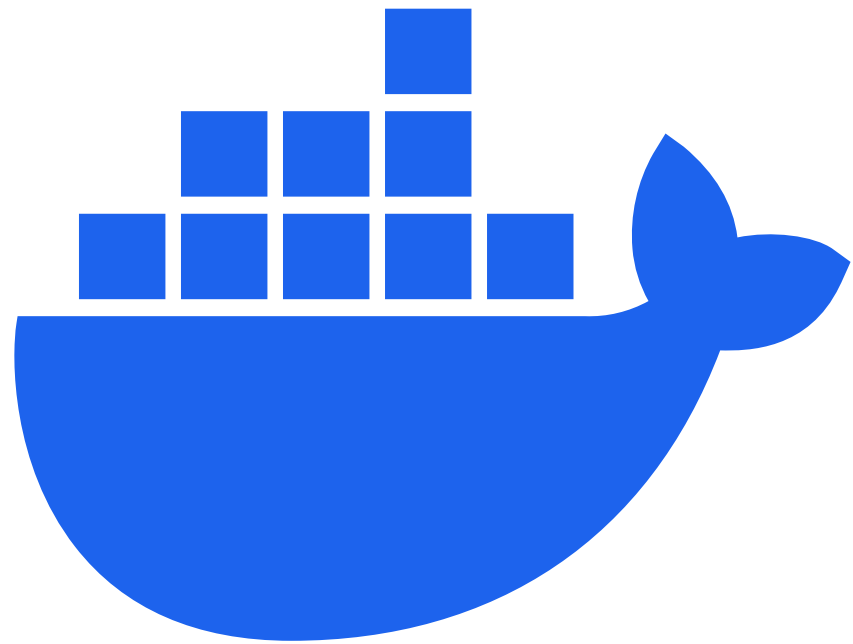
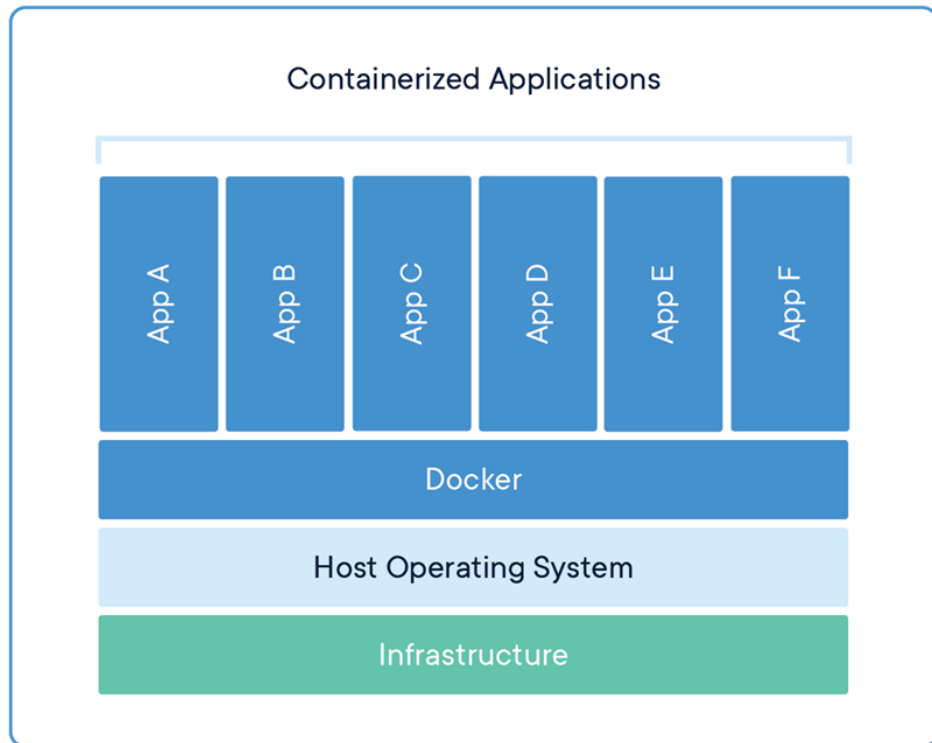
**Librerías y servicios**



**Aplicación**

# ¿Qué es un contenedor?

## *Docker y los contenedores*

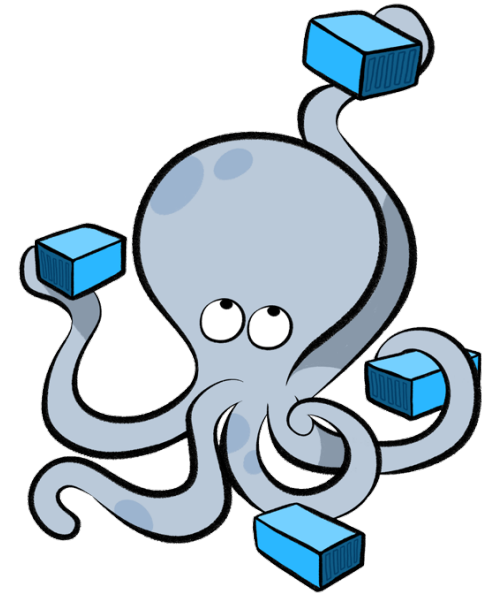
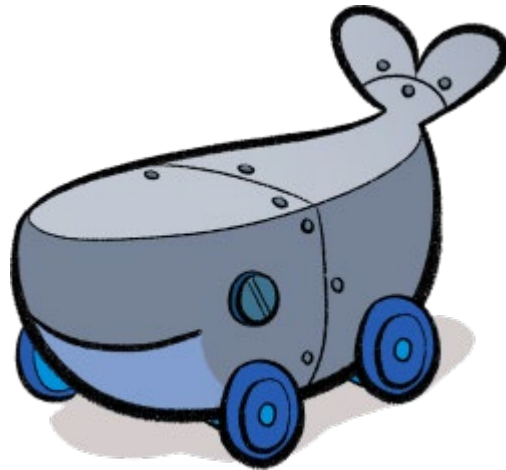




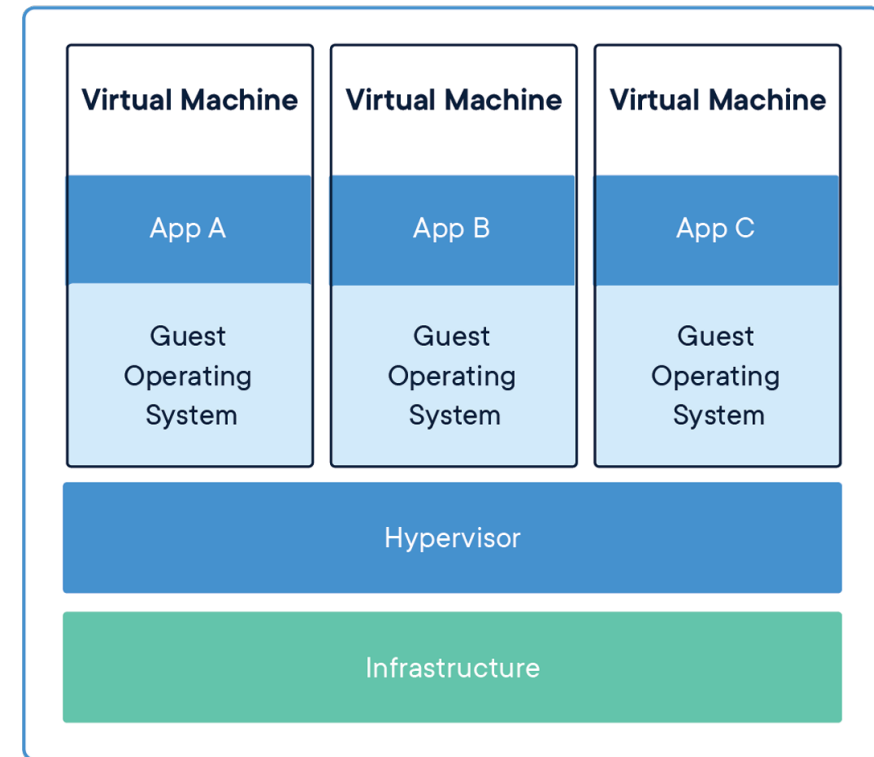
# Docker como plataforma

## *Docker Desktop y plugins*

- Docker Engine
- Docker CLI client
- Docker Scout
- Docker Buildx
- Docker Extensions
- Docker Compose
- Kubernetes



# ¿Máquinas virtuales?





# Sistemas Operativos

*"El tamaño importa"*







# Seguridad

## *“Nada es 100% seguro”*

#	CVE ID	CWE ID	# of Exploits	Vulnerability Type(s)	Publish Date	Update Date	Score	Gained Access Level	Access	Complexity	Authentication	Conf.	Integ.	Avail.
1	<a href="#">CVE-2014-9357</a>	<a href="#">264</a>		Exec Code	2014-12-16	2018-10-09	10.0	None	Remote	Low	Not required	Complete	Complete	Complete
Docker 1.3.2 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code with root privileges via a crafted (1) image or (2) build in a Dockerfile in an LZMA (.xz) archive, related to the chroot for archive extraction.														
2	<a href="#">CVE-2019-5736</a>	<a href="#">78</a>		Exec Code	2019-02-11	2021-12-16	9.3	None	Remote	Medium	Not required	Complete	Complete	Complete
runc through 1.0-rc6, as used in Docker before 18.09.2 and other products, allows attackers to overwrite the host runc binary (and consequently obtain host root access) by leveraging the ability to execute a command as root within one of these types of containers: (1) a new container with an attacker-controlled image, or (2) an existing container, to which the attacker previously had write access, that can be attached with docker exec. This occurs because of file-descriptor mishandling, related to /proc/self/exe.														
3	<a href="#">CVE-2014-9356</a>	<a href="#">22</a>		Dir. Trav. Bypass	2019-12-02	2019-12-11	6.5	None	Remote	Low	Not required	None	Complete	Partial
Path traversal vulnerability in Docker before 1.3.3 allows remote attackers to write to arbitrary files and bypass a container protection mechanism via a full pathname in a symlink in an (1) image or (2) build in a Dockerfile.														
4	<a href="#">CVE-2014-0048</a>	<a href="#">20</a>			2020-01-02	2023-03-01	7.5	None	Remote	Low	Not required	Partial	Partial	Partial
An issue was found in Docker before 1.6.0. Some programs and scripts in Docker are downloaded via HTTP and then executed or used in unsafe ways.														
5	<a href="#">CVE-2014-6407</a>	<a href="#">59</a>		Exec Code	2014-12-12	2014-12-15	7.5	None	Remote	Low	Not required	Partial	Partial	Partial
Docker before 1.3.2 allows remote attackers to write to arbitrary files and execute arbitrary code via a (1) symlink or (2) hard link attack in an image archive in a (a) pull or (b) load operation.														
6	<a href="#">CVE-2019-14271</a>	<a href="#">665</a>			2019-07-29	2022-04-18	7.5	None	Remote	Low	Not required	Partial	Partial	Partial
In Docker 19.03.x before 19.03.1 linked against the GNU C Library (aka glibc), code injection can occur when the nsswitch facility dynamically loads a library inside a chroot that contains the contents of the container.														
7	<a href="#">CVE-2014-3499</a>	<a href="#">264</a>		+Priv	2014-07-11	2023-02-13	7.2	None	Local	Low	Not required	Complete	Complete	Complete
Docker 1.0.0 uses world-readable and world-writable permissions on the management socket, which allows local users to gain privileges via unspecified vectors.														
8	<a href="#">CVE-2015-3627</a>	<a href="#">59</a>		+Priv	2015-05-18	2018-08-13	7.2	None	Local	Low	Not required	Complete	Complete	Complete
Libcontainer and Docker Engine before 1.6.1 opens the file-descriptor passed to the pid-1 process before performing the chroot, which allows local users to gain privileges via a symlink attack in an image.														
9	<a href="#">CVE-2015-3630</a>	<a href="#">264</a>		+Info	2015-05-18	2018-08-13	7.2	None	Local	Low	Not required	Complete	Complete	Complete
Docker Engine before 1.6.1 uses weak permissions for (1) /proc/asound, (2) /proc/timer_stats, (3) /proc/latency_stats, and (4) /proc/fs, which allows local users to modify the host, obtain sensitive information, and perform protocol downgrade attacks via a crafted image.														





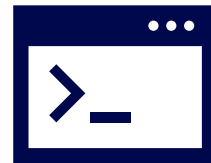
# Docker Daemon

**Servidor**



`dockerd`

**Cliente (CLI)**



`docker ...`



# Conceptos (I)

*Básico*



**Dockerfile**



**Imagen**



**Contenedor**



# Conceptos (II)

## *Programación*



**Dockerfile**



**Imagen**



**Contenedor**



# Dockerfile (I)

## *Notación*

# Comentario

**INSTRUCCIÓN** argumentos



# Dockerfile (II)

## *Contenerizando tu aplicación*

**FROM** imagen[:versión]

Partir de una imagen

**RUN** comando

Actualizar la imagen

**COPY** archivo\_host directorio\_dentro

Añadir archivos a tu imagen

**ADD** archivo/enlace directorio\_dentro

Añadir archivos a tu imagen



# Dockerfile (III)

## *Configurando tu contenedor*

**ENV** `variable_de_entorno`

Añadir variables de entorno para la construcción de la imagen y contenedor

**ARG** `argumento`

Tomar argumentos/variables para la construcción de la imagen



# Dockerfile (IV)

## *Lanzando tu contenedor*

**CMD** ["comando", "param " ...]

**CMD** comando param ...

**CMD** param1 param2 ...

Comando (y/o parámetros) que el contenedor ejecuta al iniciar

**ENTRYPOINT** comando param ...

**ENTRYPOINT** ["comando", "param " ...]

Comando que el contenedor ejecuta al iniciar







# Dockerfile (V)

*Ejemplo simple*

**FROM** alpine:latest

**COPY** ./script.sh .

**CMD** ./script.sh





# Imágenes (I)

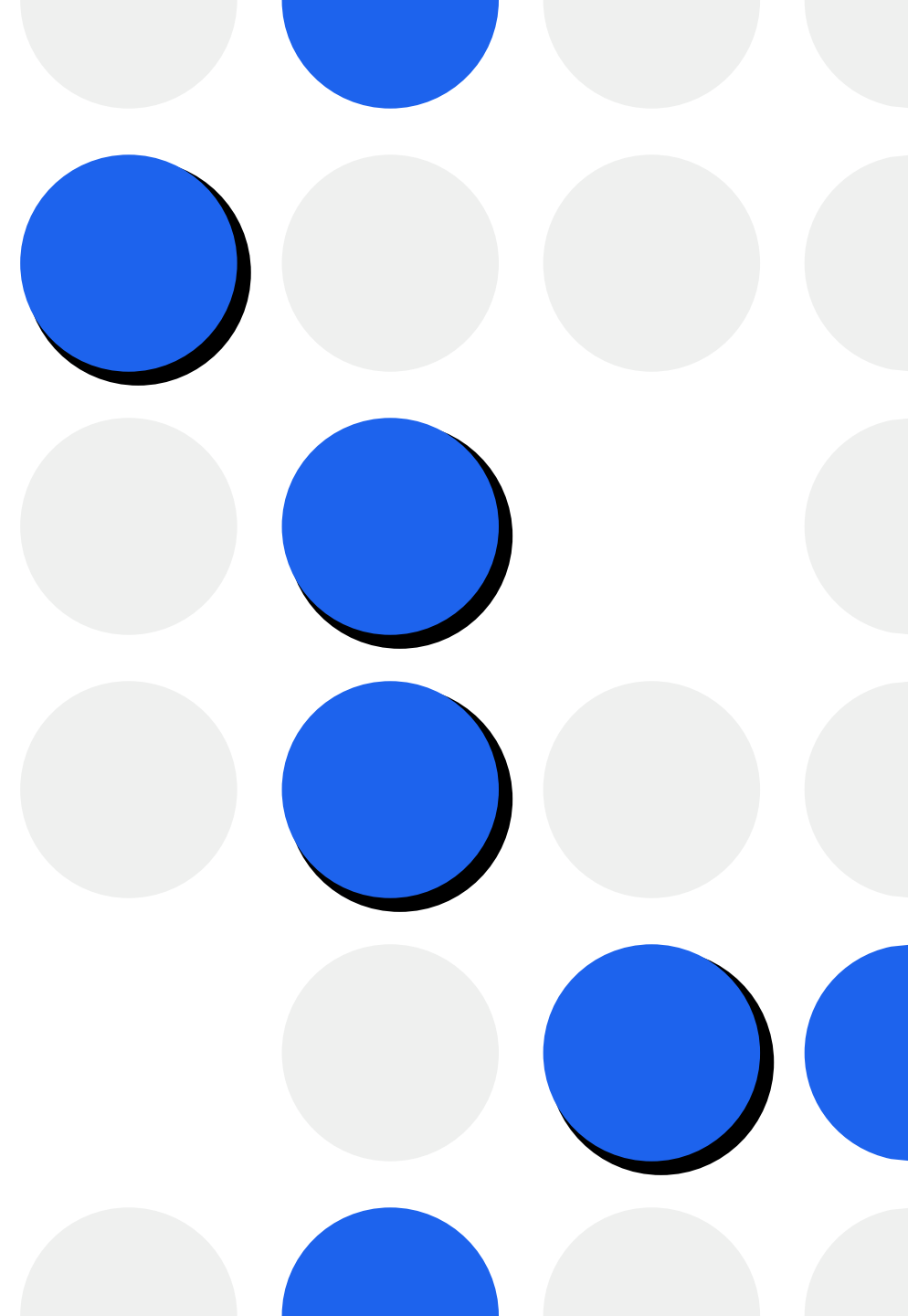
*Guardando nuestro trabajo*

ADD ...

COPY ...

RUN ...

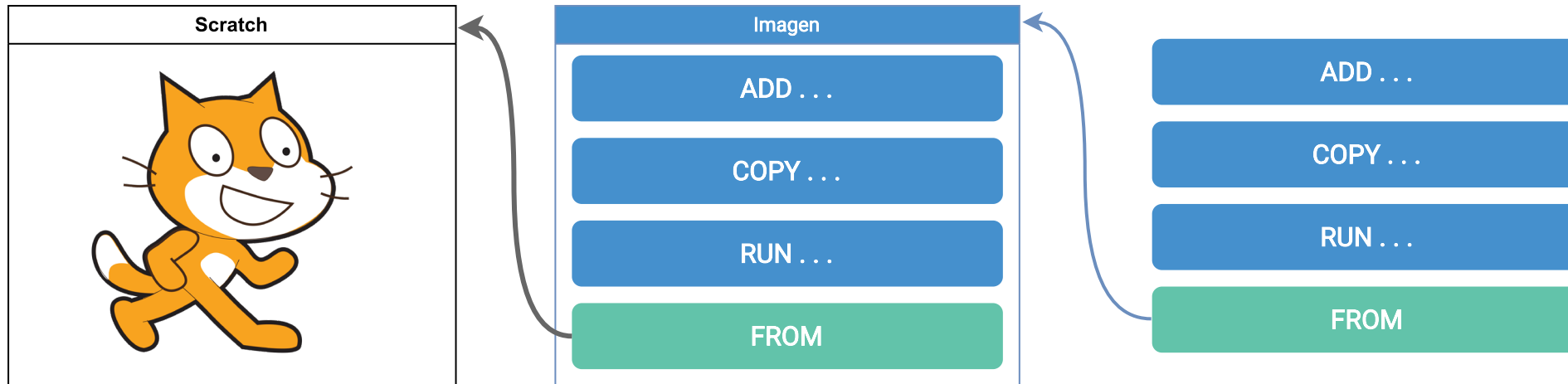
FROM





# Imágenes (II)

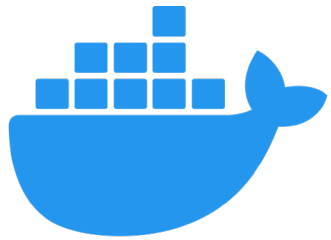
## *Desde los orígenes*



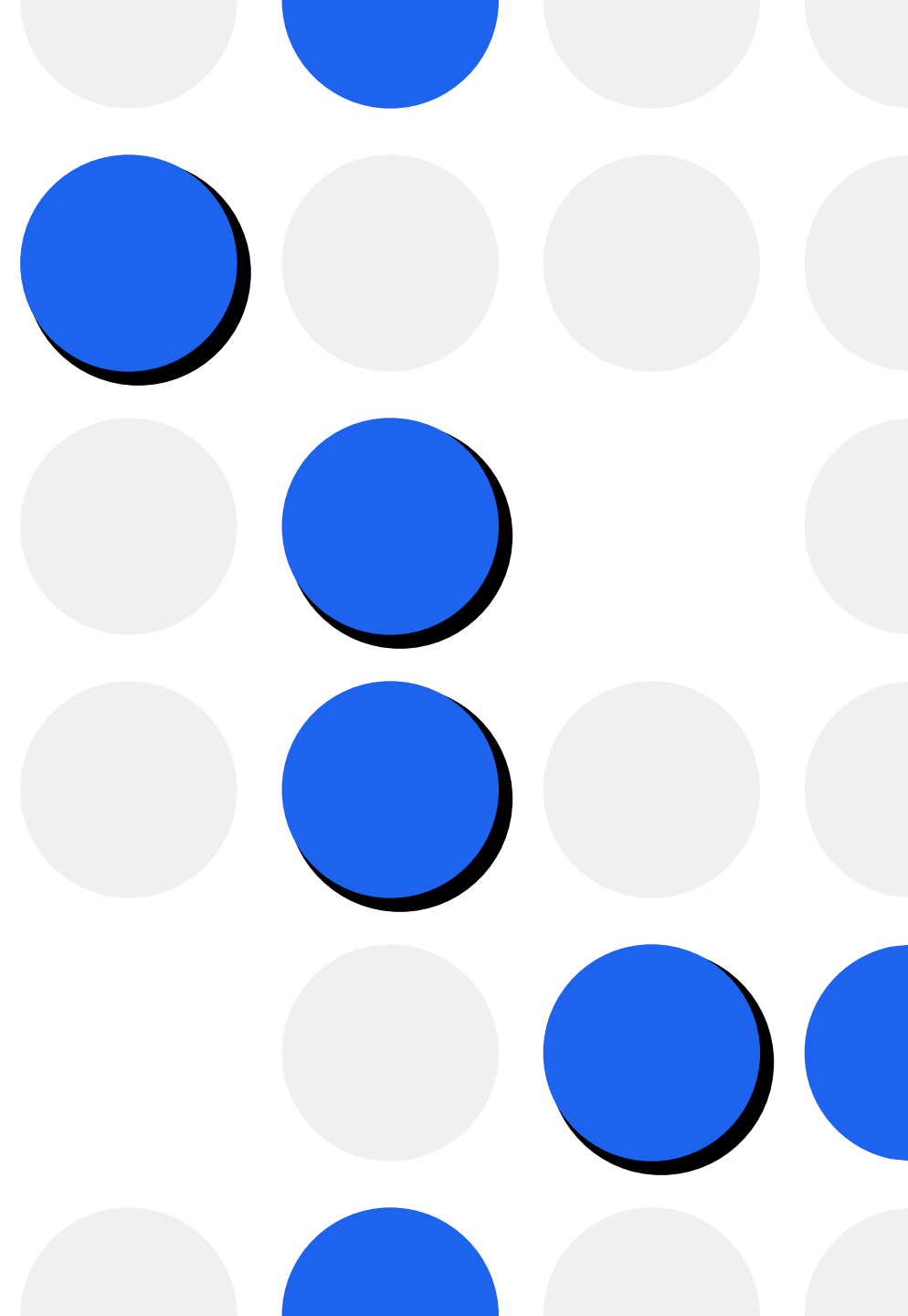


# Docker Registry

*Dockerhub, me suena...*



docker hub





# Dockerhub

*No hagas todo el trabajo*



**nginx**

DOCKER OFFICIAL IMAGE · 📄 1B+ · ⭐ 10K+

Official build of Nginx.

```
docker pull nginx
```



**mysql**

DOCKER OFFICIAL IMAGE · 📄 1B+ · ⭐ 10K+

MySQL is a widely used, open-source relational database management system (RDBMS).

```
docker pull mysql
```



**wordpress**

DOCKER OFFICIAL IMAGE · 📄 1B+ · ⭐ 5.2K

The WordPress rich content management system can utilize plugins, widgets, and themes.

```
docker pull wordpress
```





# Comandos (I)

## Imágenes

**docker image build directorio**

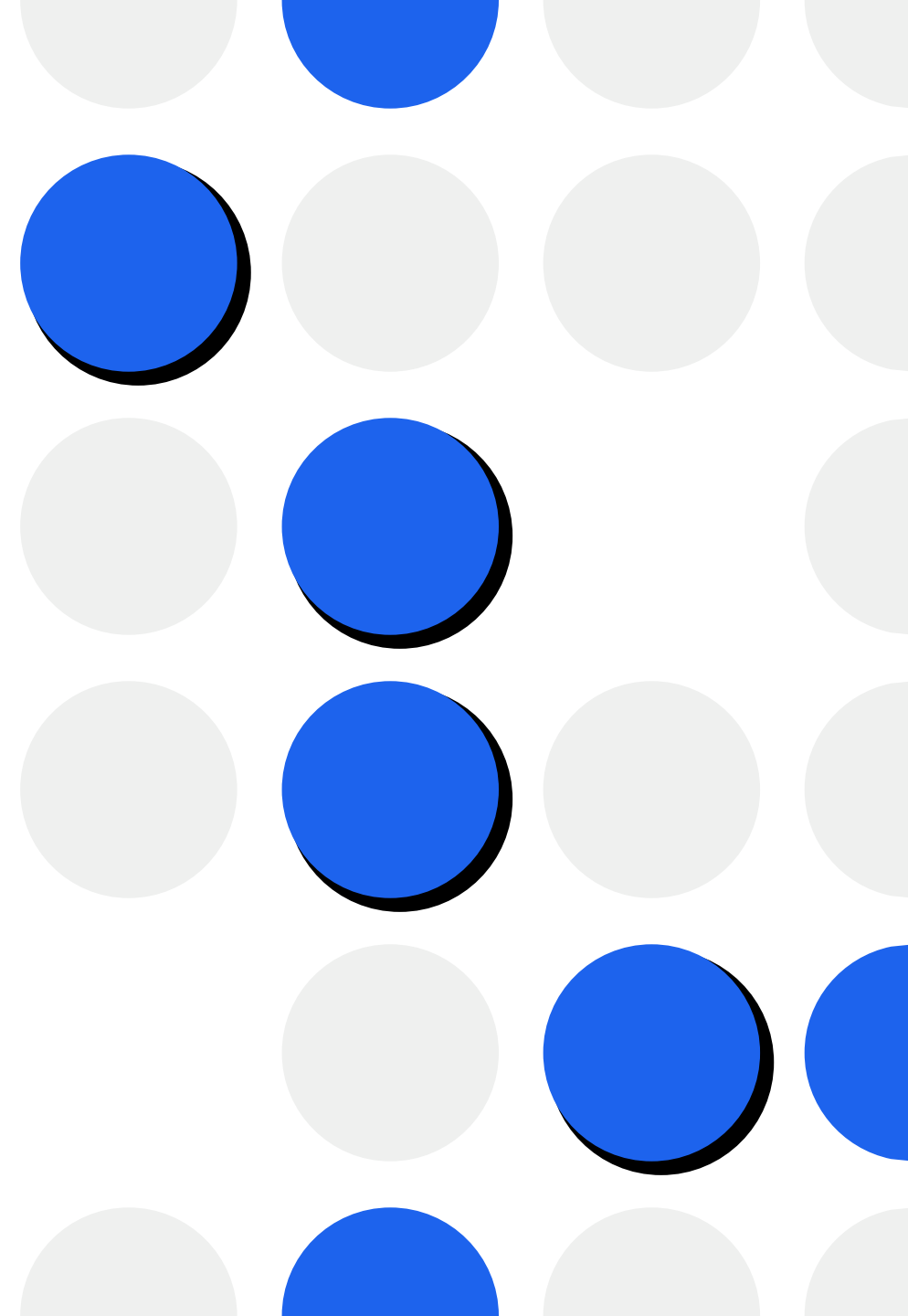
**docker image ls**

## Dockerhub

**docker push imagen**

**docker pull imagen**

**docker tag tag\_fuente tag\_destino**





# Comandos (II)

## *Contenedores*

**docker container run** [opciones] imagen

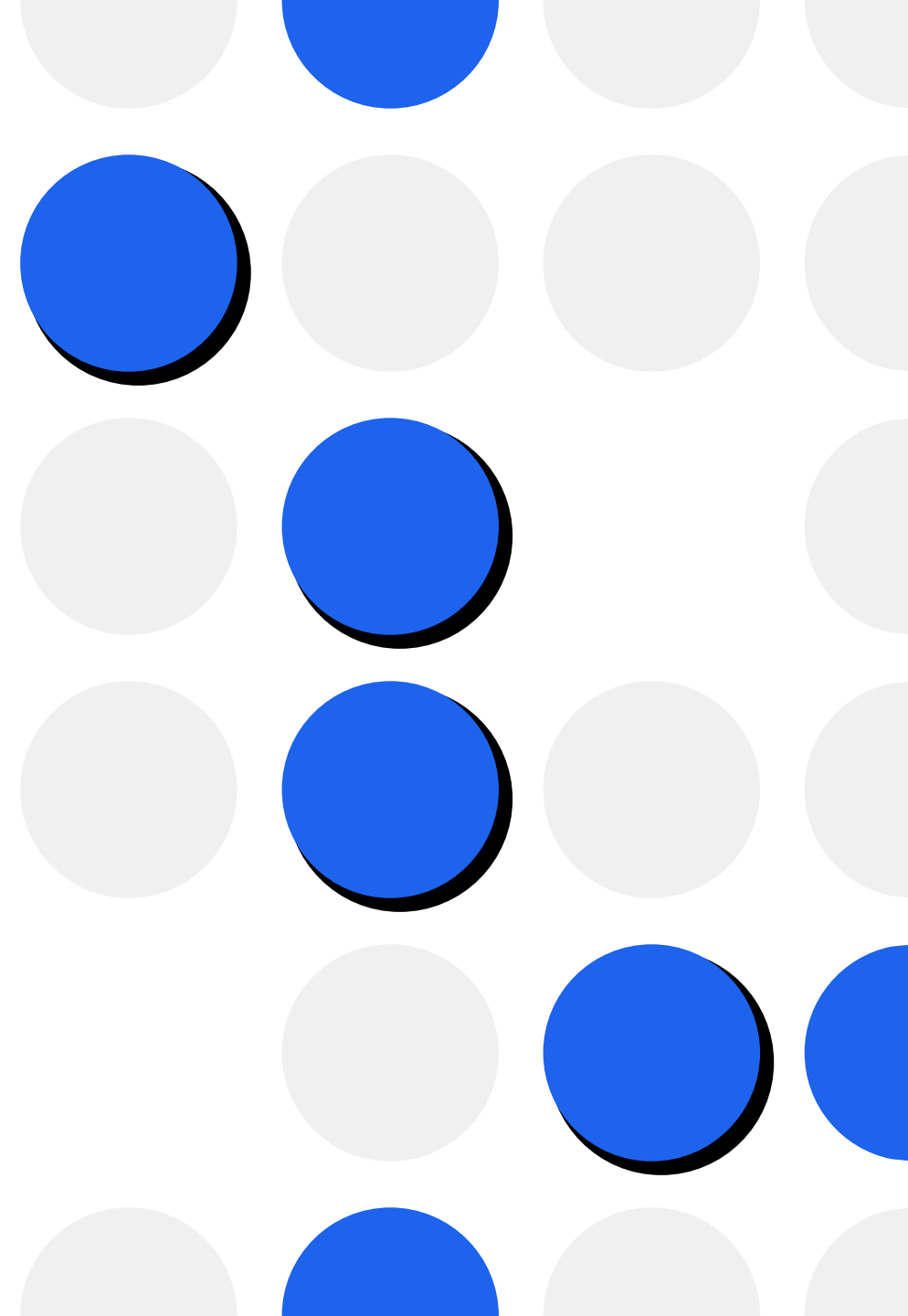
**docker container start** contenedor

**docker container stop** contenedor

**docker container ls**

**docker container prune**

**Opciones de interés : -d -rm -it -p -v -e ...**



# Comandos de Docker

Commands:	
attach	Attach local standard input, output, and error streams to a running container
build	Build an image from a Dockerfile
commit	Create a new image from a container's changes
cp	Copy files/folders between a container and the local filesystem
create	Create a new container
diff	Inspect changes to files or directories on a container's filesystem
events	Get real time events from the server
exec	Run a command in a running container
export	Export a container's filesystem as a tar archive
history	Show the history of an image
images	List images
import	Import the contents from a tarball to create a filesystem image
info	Display system-wide information
inspect	Return low-level information on Docker objects
kill	Kill one or more running containers
load	Load an image from a tar archive or STDIN
login	Log in to a Docker registry
logout	Log out from a Docker registry
logs	Fetch the logs of a container
pause	Pause all processes within one or more containers
port	List port mappings or a specific mapping for the container
ps	List containers
pull	Pull an image or a repository from a registry
push	Push an image or a repository to a registry
rename	Rename a container
restart	Restart one or more containers
rm	Remove one or more containers
rmi	Remove one or more images
run	Run a command in a new container
save	Save one or more images to a tar archive (streamed to STDOUT by default)
search	Search the Docker Hub for images
start	Start one or more stopped containers
stats	Display a live stream of container(s) resource usage statistics
stop	Stop one or more running containers
tag	Create a tag TARGET_IMAGE that refers to SOURCE_IMAGE
top	Display the running processes of a container
unpause	Unpause all processes within one or more containers
update	Update configuration of one or more containers
version	Show the Docker version information
wait	Block until one or more containers stop, then print their exit codes





# Documentación (I)

## *Leer atentamente*

### EXPOSE

```
EXPOSE <port> [<port>/<protocol>...]
```

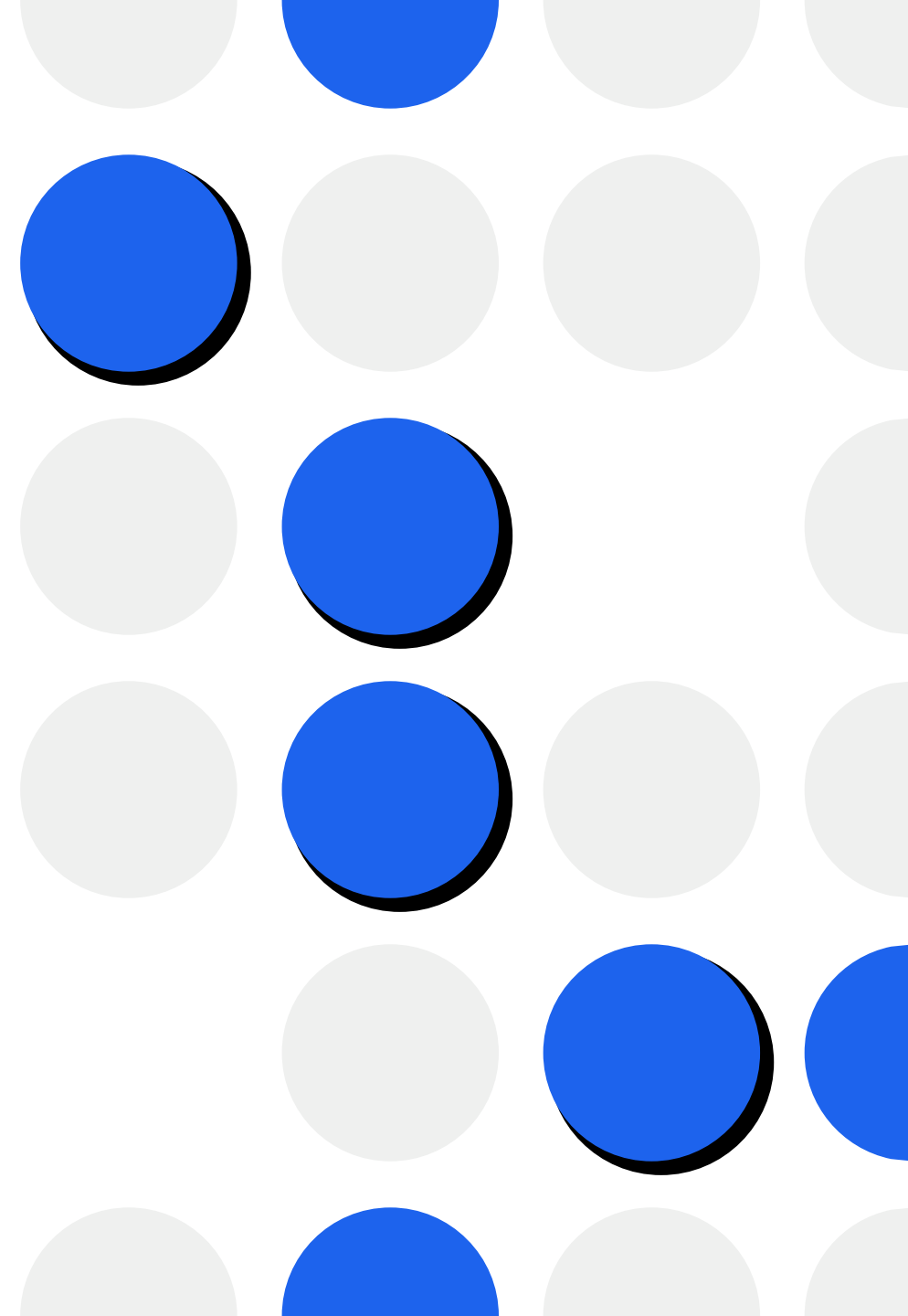


The `EXPOSE` instruction informs Docker that the container listens on the specified network ports at runtime. You can specify whether the port listens on TCP or UDP, and the default is TCP if the protocol is not specified.

The `EXPOSE` instruction **does not actually publish the port**. It functions as a type of documentation between the person who builds the image and the person who runs the container, about which ports are intended to be published.

To actually publish the port when running the container, use the `-p` flag on `docker run` to publish and map one or more ports, or the `-P` flag to publish all exposed ports and map them to high-order ports.

[Documentación de Docker \(docker.docs\)](https://docs.docker.com)





# Documentación (II)

## *CMD*

### CMD

The `CMD` instruction has three forms:

- `CMD ["executable", "param1", "param2"]` (*exec form, this is the preferred form*)
- `CMD ["param1", "param2"]` (*as default parameters to ENTRYPOINT*)
- `CMD command param1 param2` (*shell form*)

There can **only be one** `CMD` instruction in a `Dockerfile`. If you list more than one `CMD` then only the last `CMD` will take effect.

[Documentación de Docker \(docker.docs\)](https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/#cmd)

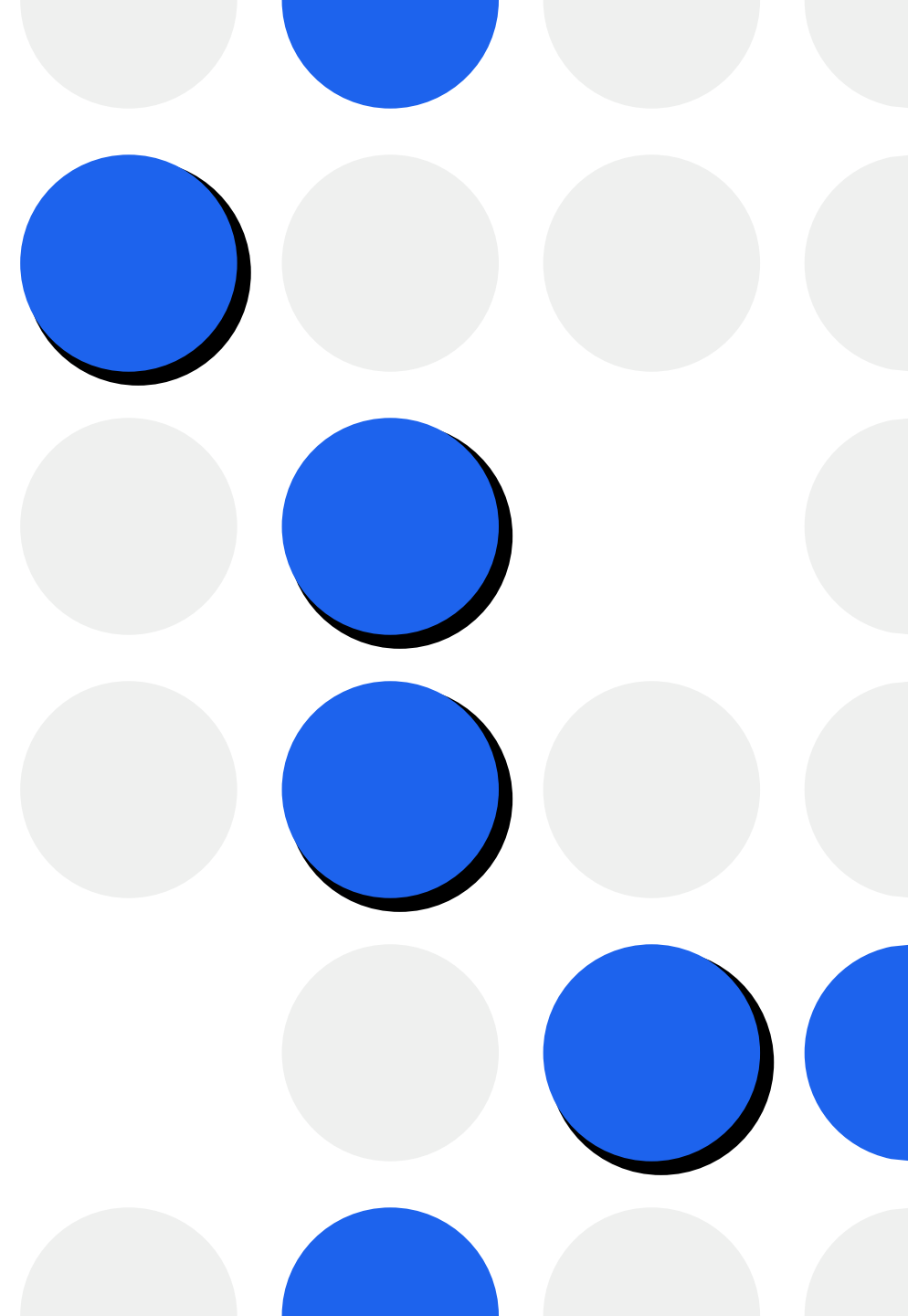


**A PRACTICAR**

# Ejercicios

## *Recomendaciones*

1. **Pregunta a tus compañeros antes que a una IA generativa.**
2. **Usa Docker Desktop para iniciar el demonio, pero no para realizar los ejercicios.**





# Ejercicio 0

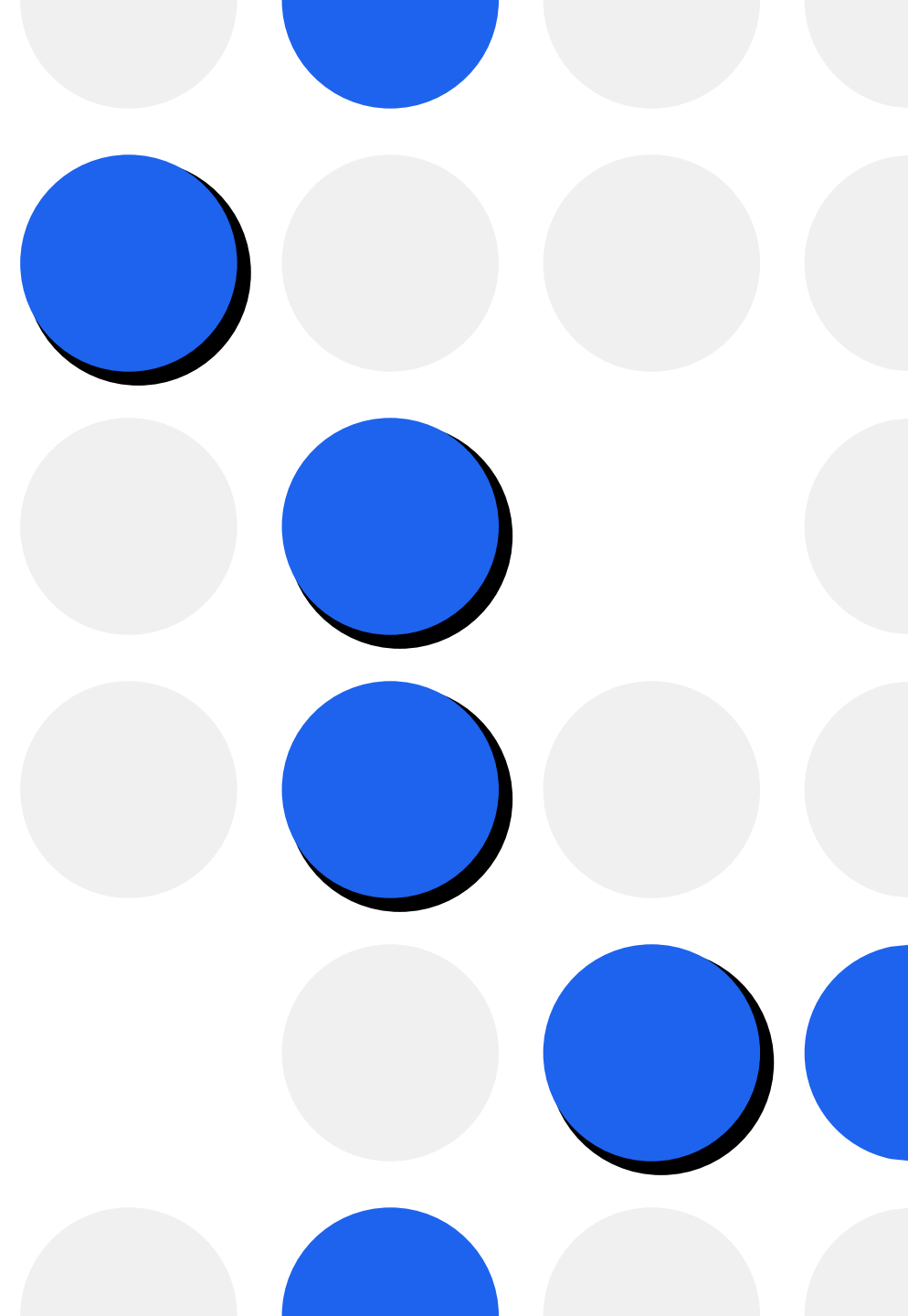
## *Dummy Dockerfile*

**josesanc02/taller-00**

**Partiendo de la imagen,  
añadir un archivo 'dummy'**

### **Comandos (Unix):**

- **touch (crear ficheros)**





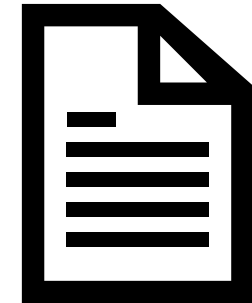
# Soluciones (I)

## *El primer Dockerfile*

### 0. Dockerfile

**FROM** josesanc02/taller-00

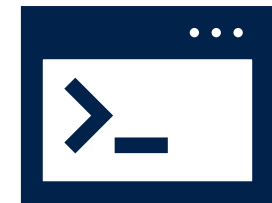
**RUN** touch dummy



### 0. Comandos

**docker build** -t etiqueta .

**docker run** etiqueta



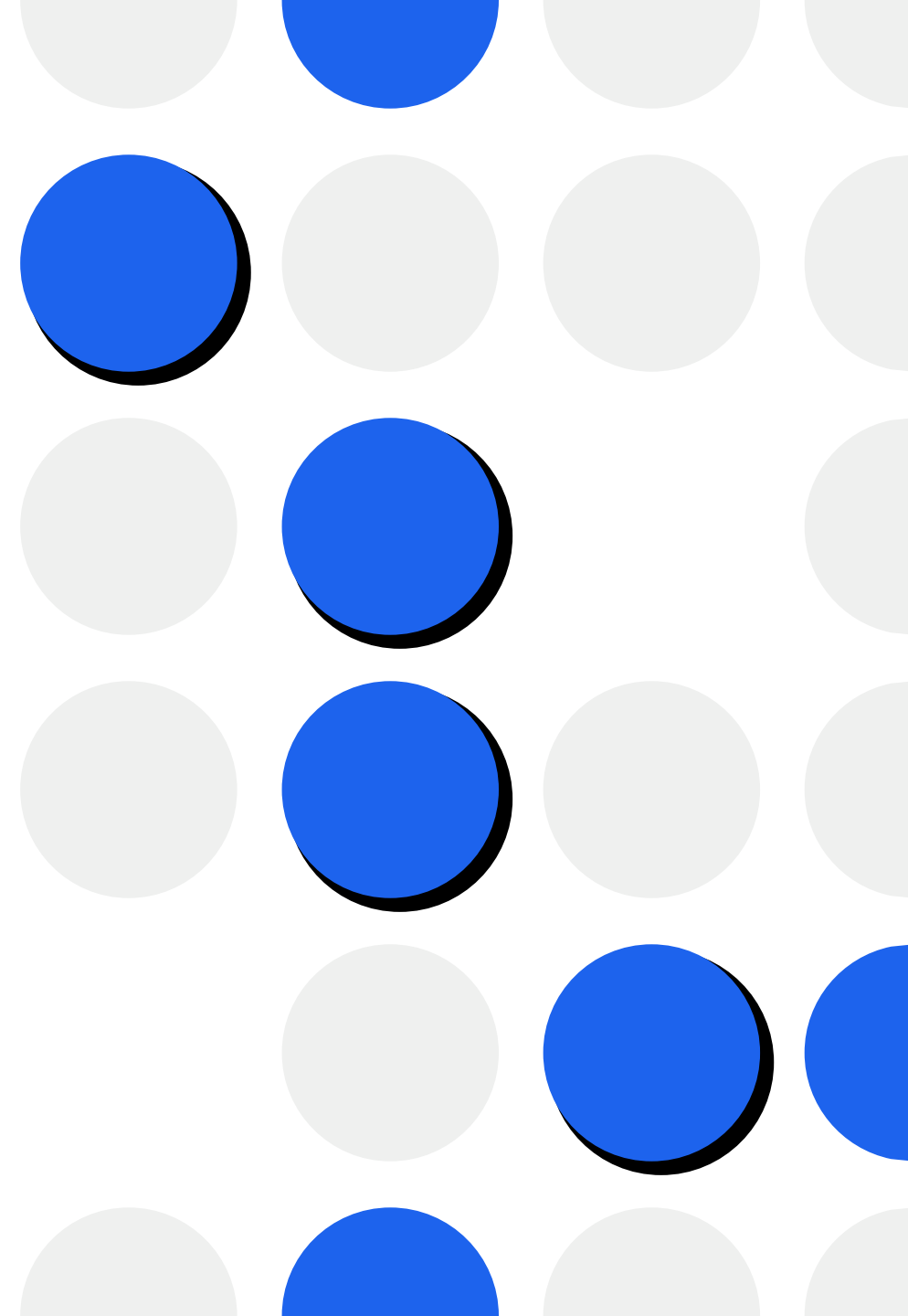


# Ejercicio 1

*Echa a correr*

**josesanc02/taller-01**

**Descarga la imagen y  
descubre qué se esconde en  
localhost (<http://127.0.0.1>)**

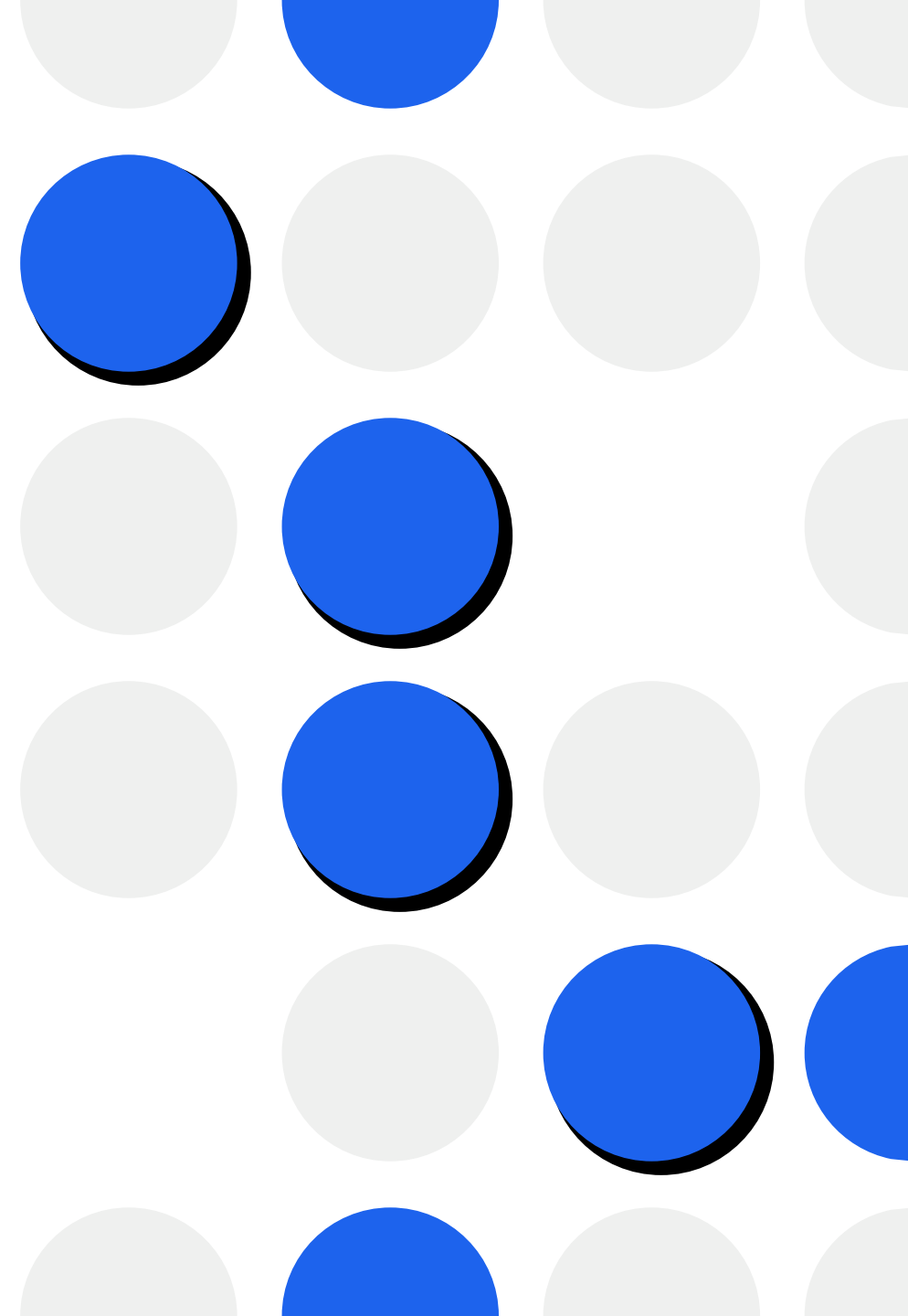




# Ejercicio 2

*El sentido de la vida, el universo y todo lo demás*

**josesanc02/taller-02**







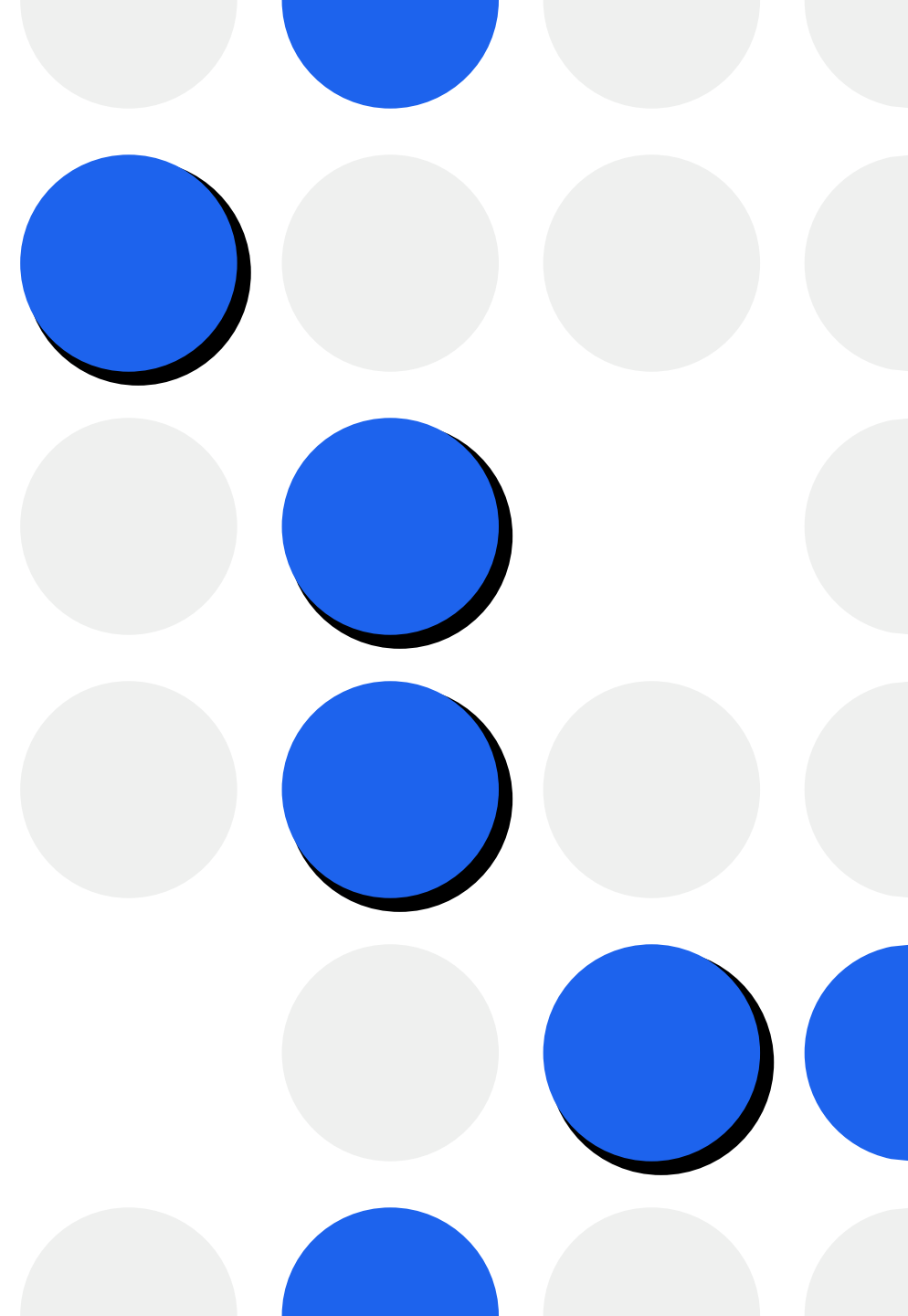
# Ejercicio 3

*Un secreto mal guardado*

**josesanc02/taller-03**

## Comandos (Unix):

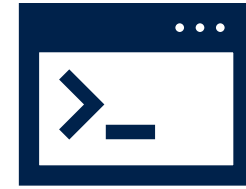
- **/bin/sh**
- **cat (leer ficheros)**
- **ls (listar directorio)**





# Soluciones (II)

*Agora sim entendo*



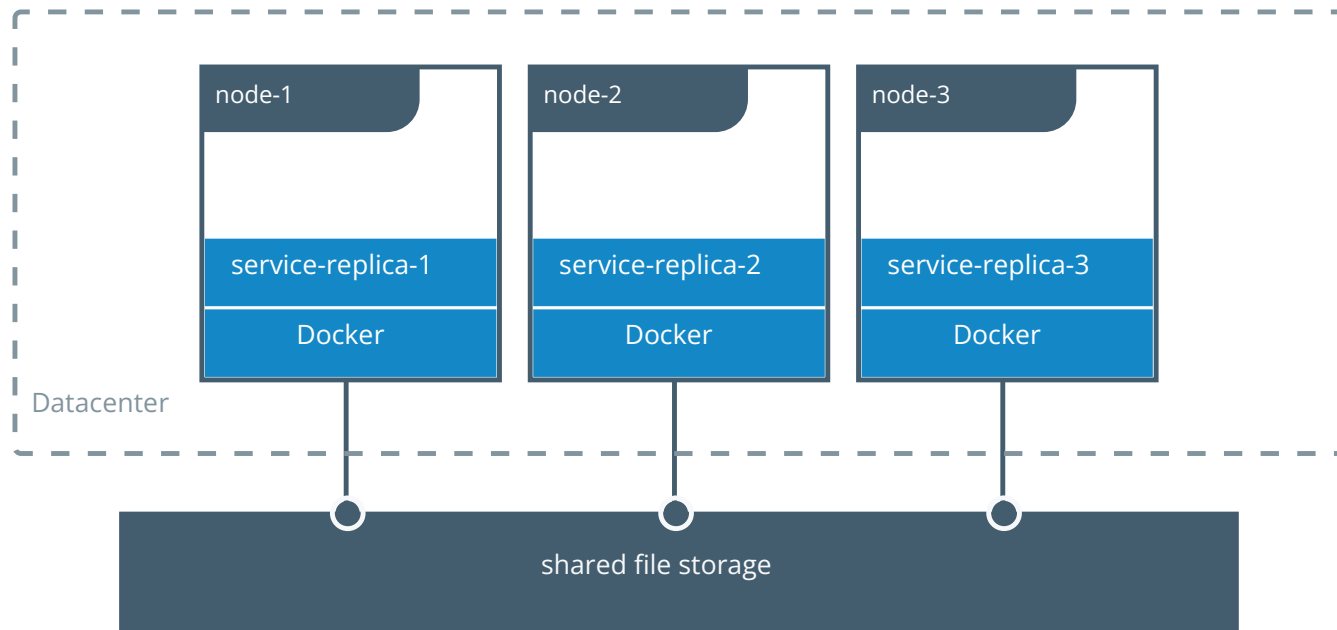
1. **docker run -p 8080:80 imagen**
2. **docker run -e THEANSWERTOLIFE=42 imagen**
3. **docker run -it imagen /bin/sh**



# **MECANISMOS ENTRE CONTENEDORES**

# Volúmenes (I)

## *La persistencia*





# Volúmenes (II)

## Volúmenes de contenedor

**docker volume create name**

**docker run ... -v <name>:<ruta\_contenedor>**

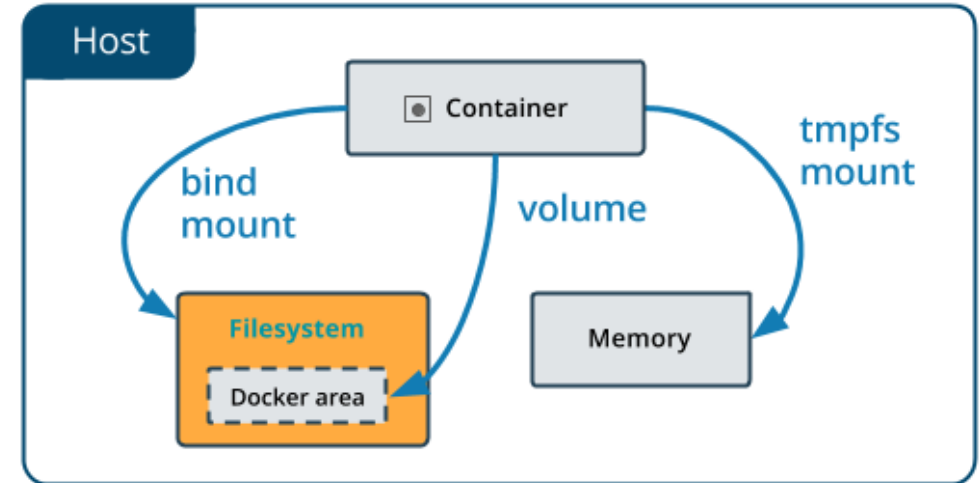
## ¿Volúmenes de directorio?

**<ruta\_host>:<ruta\_contenedor>**

# Bind mounts

*Compartiendo el sistema*

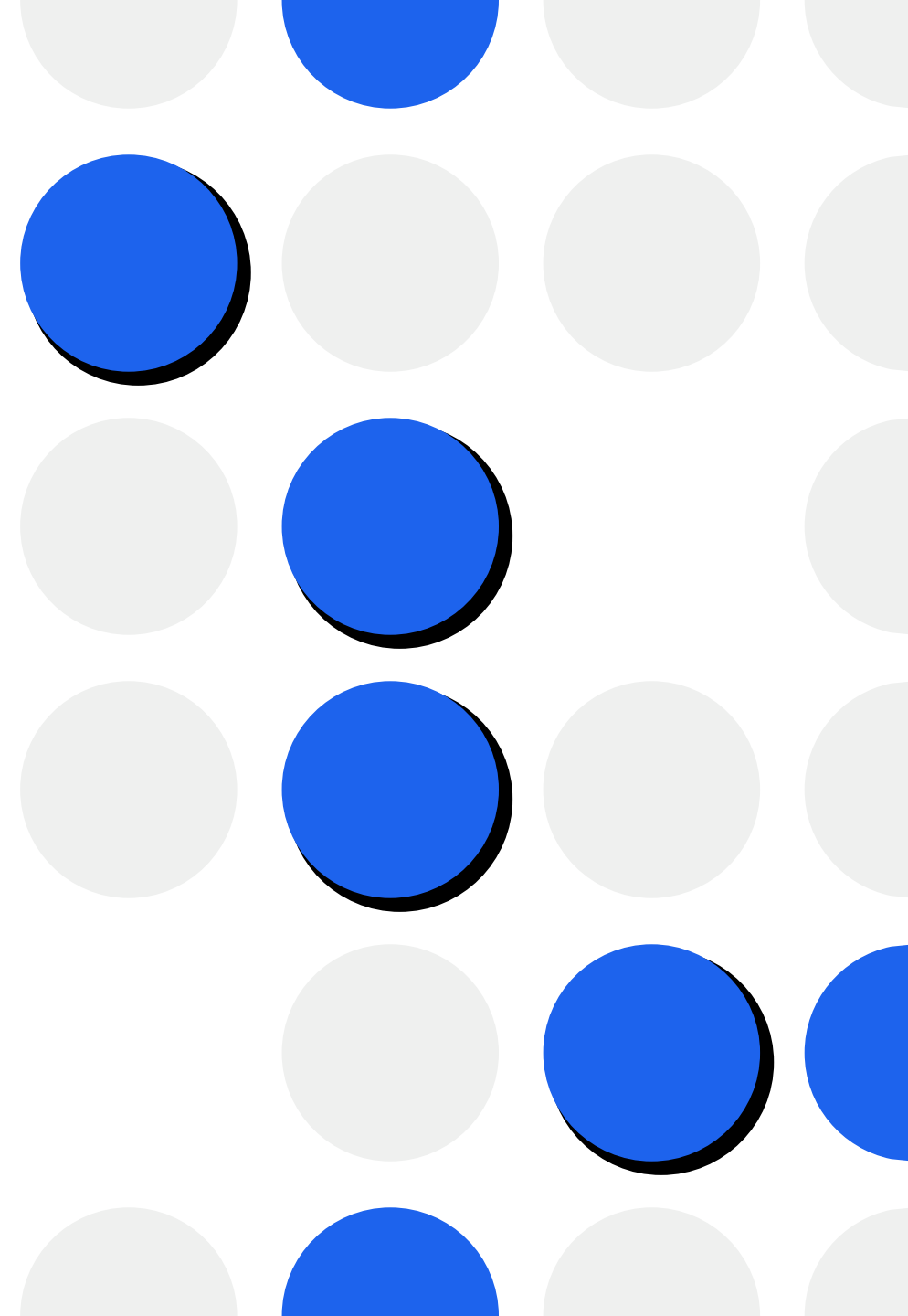
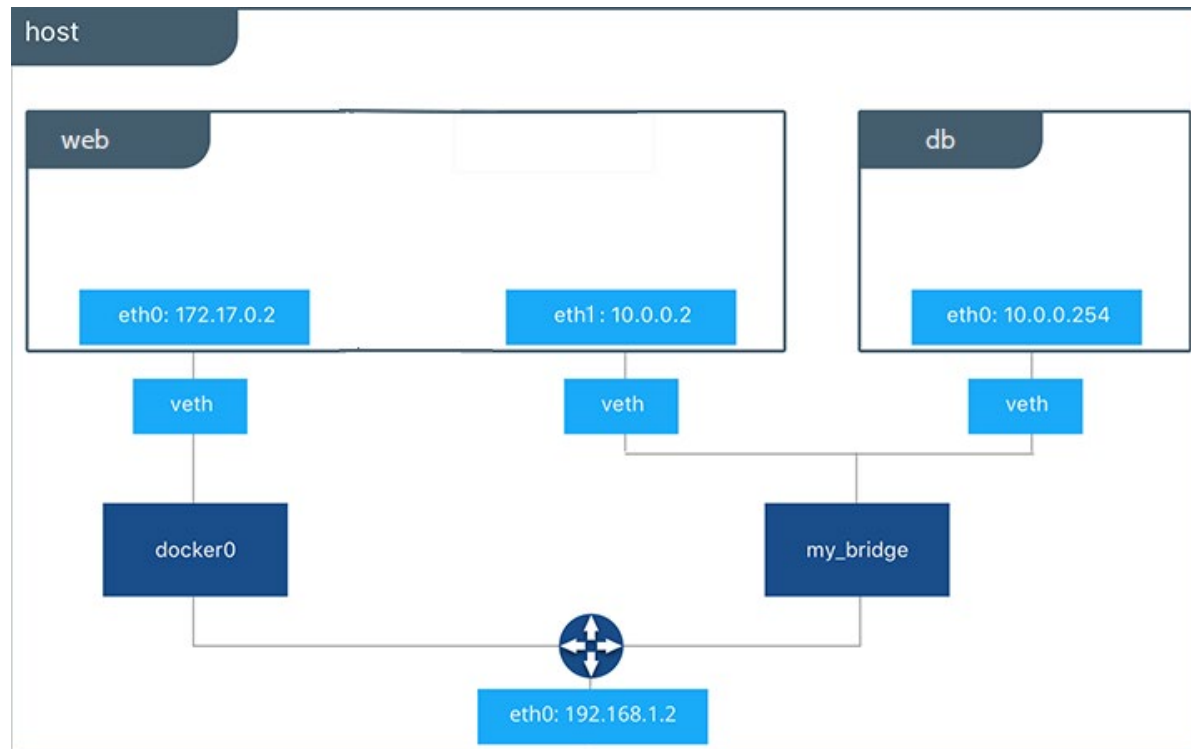
**--mount**  
**target="<ruta\_host>",**  
**source="<ruta\_contenedor>"**

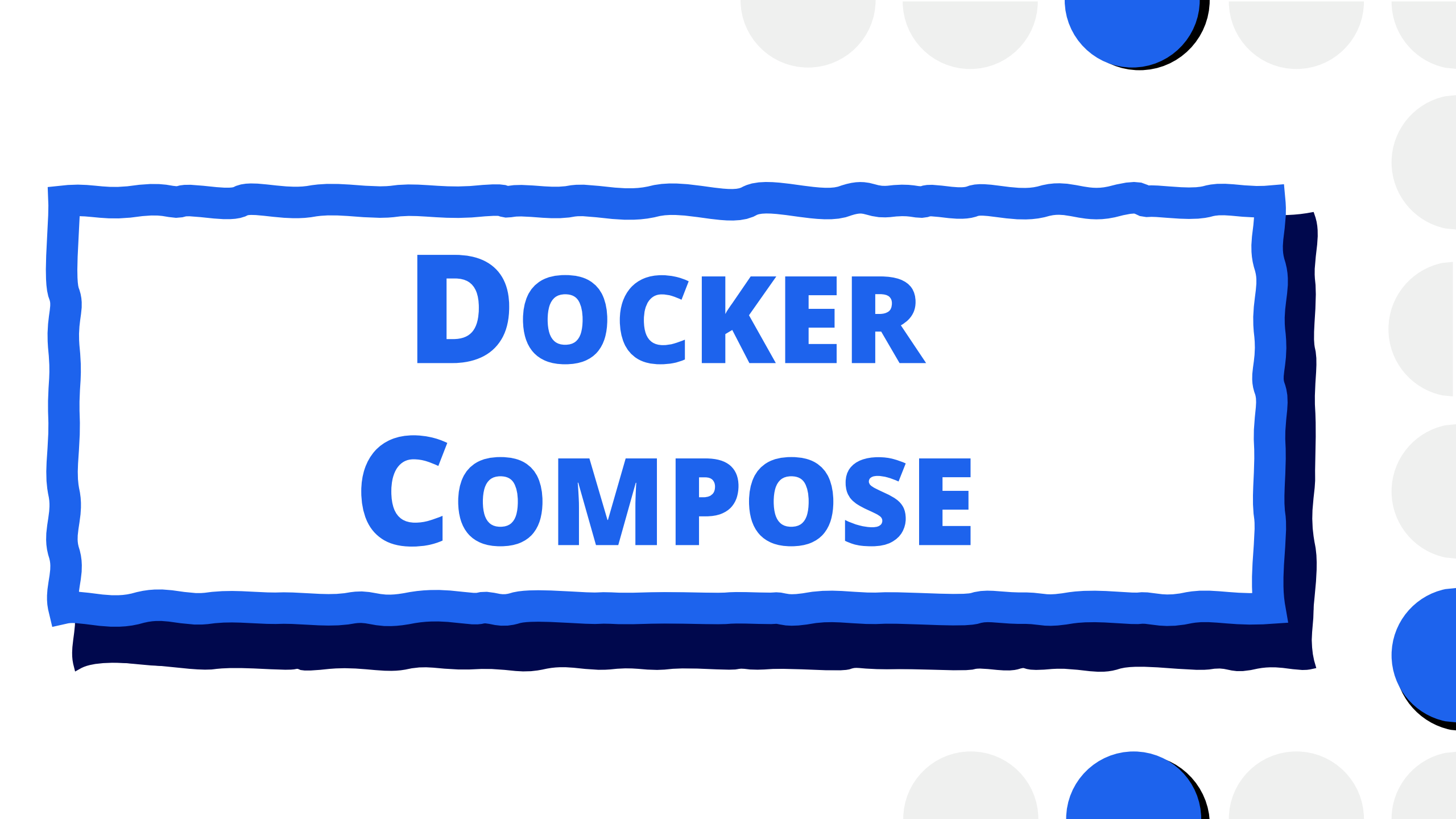




# Networks (I)

*10.X.Y.Z...*





# **DOCKER COMPOSE**





# Docker Compose (I)

*Dando un poco de orden*

## Services

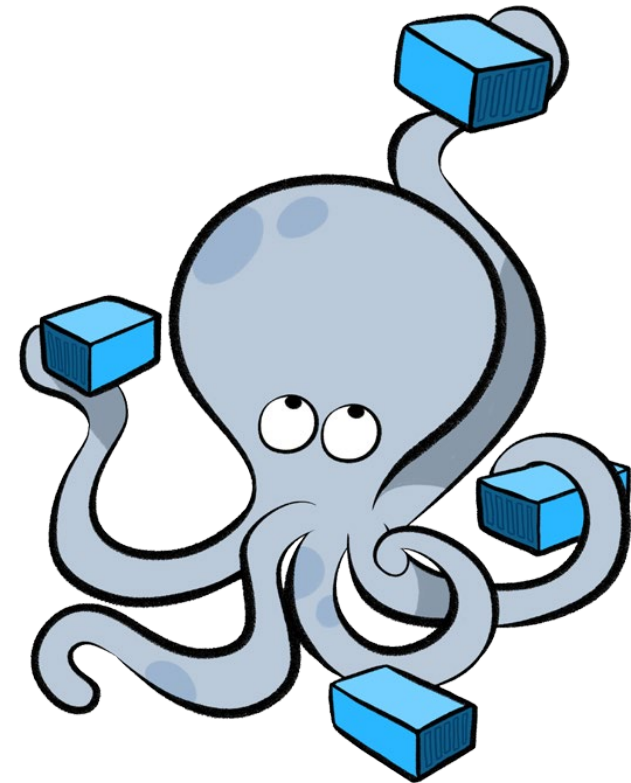
Los servicios/contenedores que se echan a correr.

## Volumes

Dónde guardar la información.

## Networks

Cómo conectarlos los contenedores.





# Docker Compose (II)

## *Comandos*

[ v.1 ] **docker-compose subcomando** -- DEPRECATED

[v.2+] **docker compose subcomando**

**docker compose up**

Iniciar servicios del docker-compose.yml del directorio actual

**docker compose down**

Para y borra los servicios del comando docker compose up



# Comandos de Docker Compose

## 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 service 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



# Compose File (v.3) - I

## La estructura

**version:** 'versión'

**services:**

- **nombre\_de\_servicio:**

**networks:**

- **nombre\_de\_red:**

...

**volumes:**

- **nombre\_de\_volumen:**

...

y más ...



# Compose File (v.3) - II

## Configuración en docker-compose.yml

```
..nombre_servicio_1:
...container_name: nombre_contenedor
...image: nombre_para_la_imagen
...build:
....context: ruta
....dockerfile: archivo_dockerfile
....args:
.....- clave=valor
...environment:
.....- clave=valor
...ports:
.....- "8000:80"
```



# Compose File (v.3) - III

Más atributos. . .

- nombre\_servicio\_2:**
- image:** imagen\_de\_registry
- restart:** on-failure
- env\_file:** archivo.env
- depends\_on:**
  - nombre\_servicio\_1
- expose:**
  - 8000

Y muchos más ([Compose file version 3 reference](#))



# Compose File (v.3) - IV

## Configurando las conexiones

(services:)

•• **nombre\_servicio\_2:**

....

••• **networks:**

•••• nombre\_de\_red

••• **volumes:**

••••- ruta\_host:ruta\_contenedor

••••- nombre\_de\_volumen:ruta\_contenedor

**networks:**

•• nombre\_de\_red:

...

**volumes:**

•• nombre\_de\_volumen:

...



# Compose File (v.3) - V

*Comprobando los errores*

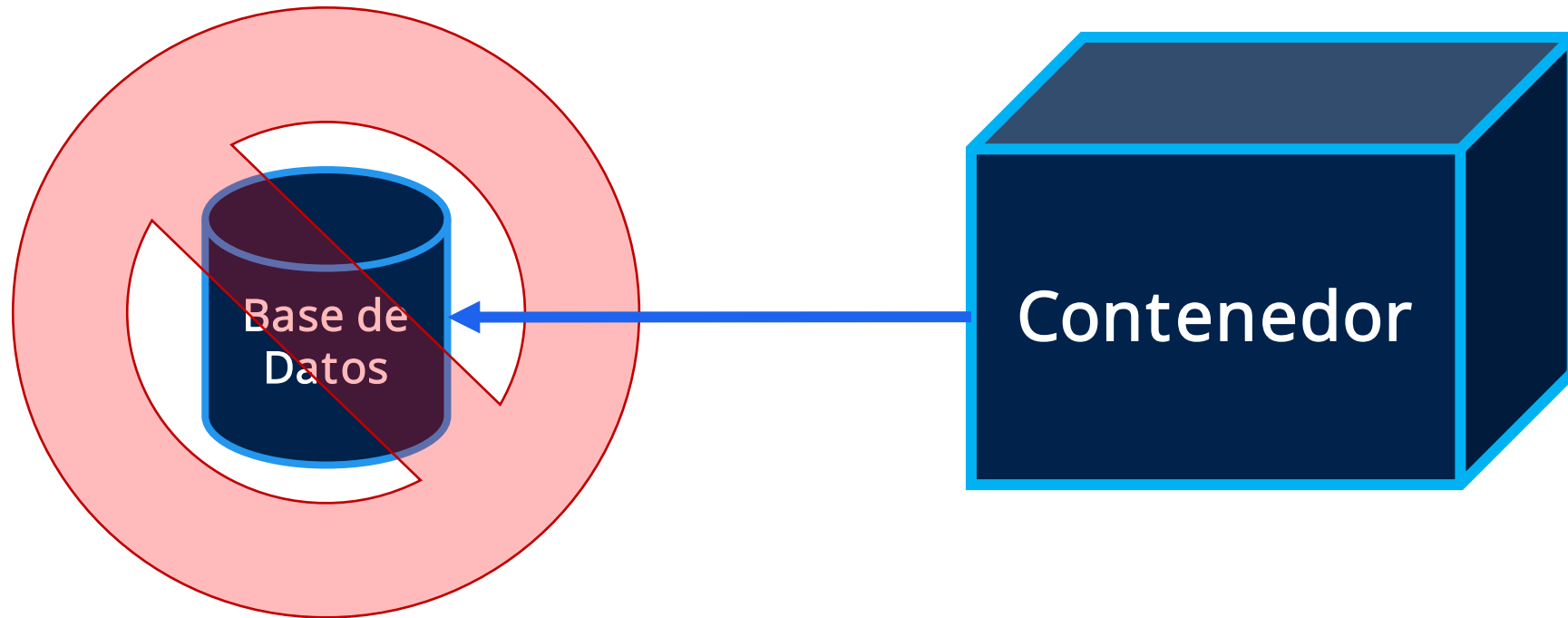
**docker compose config**





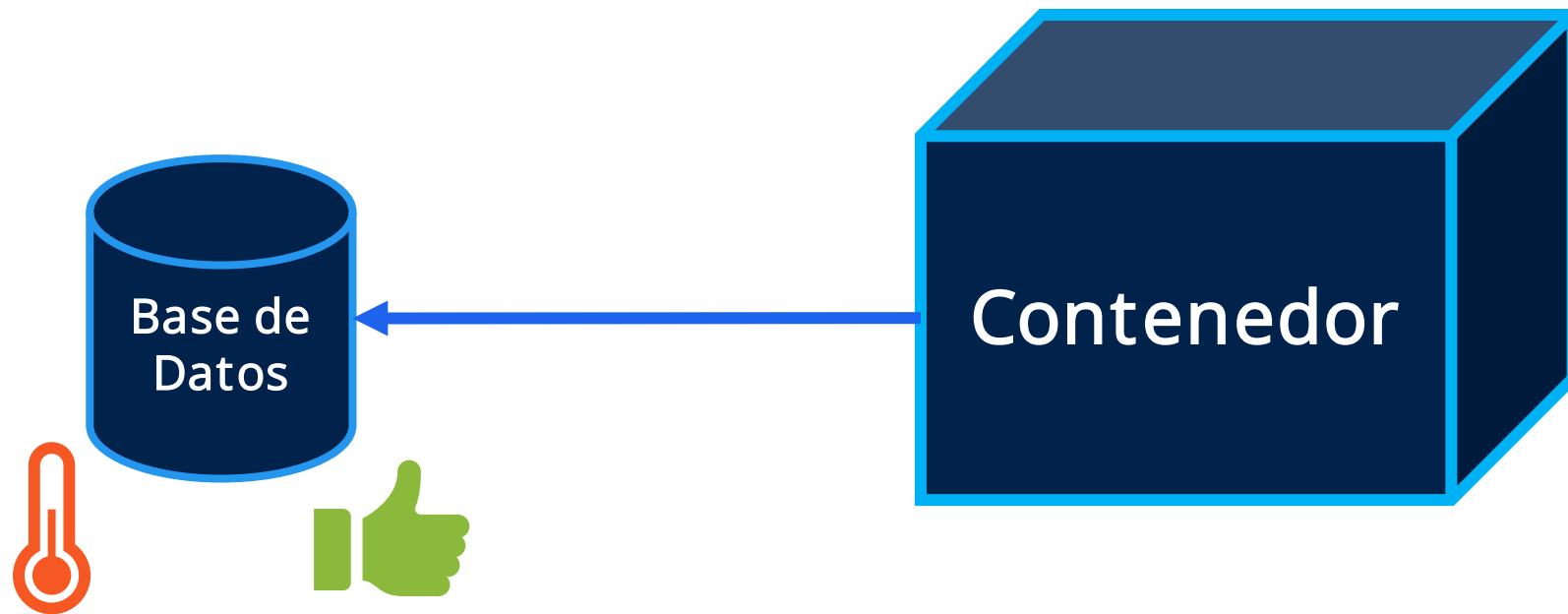
# Organizando dependencias

*depends\_on*



# Comprobando dependencias

*Healthcheck y service\_healthy*





# **.env**

## **Guardando variables de entorno**

**DB\_HOST=ejemplo.com**

**DB\_PORT=5432**

**DB\_USER=user**

**DB\_PASSWORD=password**

## **Usando variables de entorno**

**\$DB\_HOST**

**\${DB\_PASSWORD}**

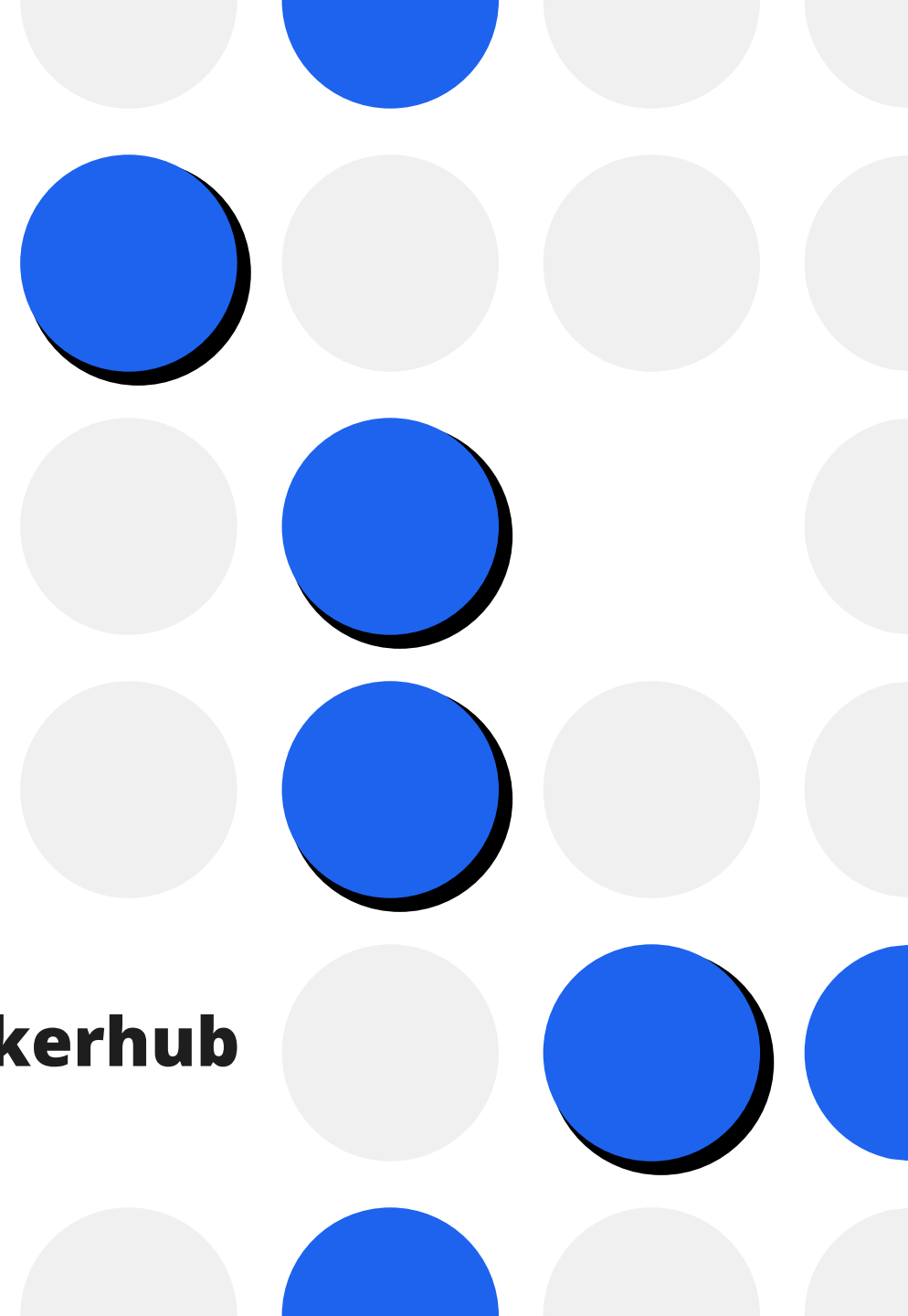


# Compose Ejemplo

*Wordpress + MySQL*

**Configura un docker-  
compose.yml con  
wordpress y mysql**

**Visita la página de Wordpress de Dockerhub**



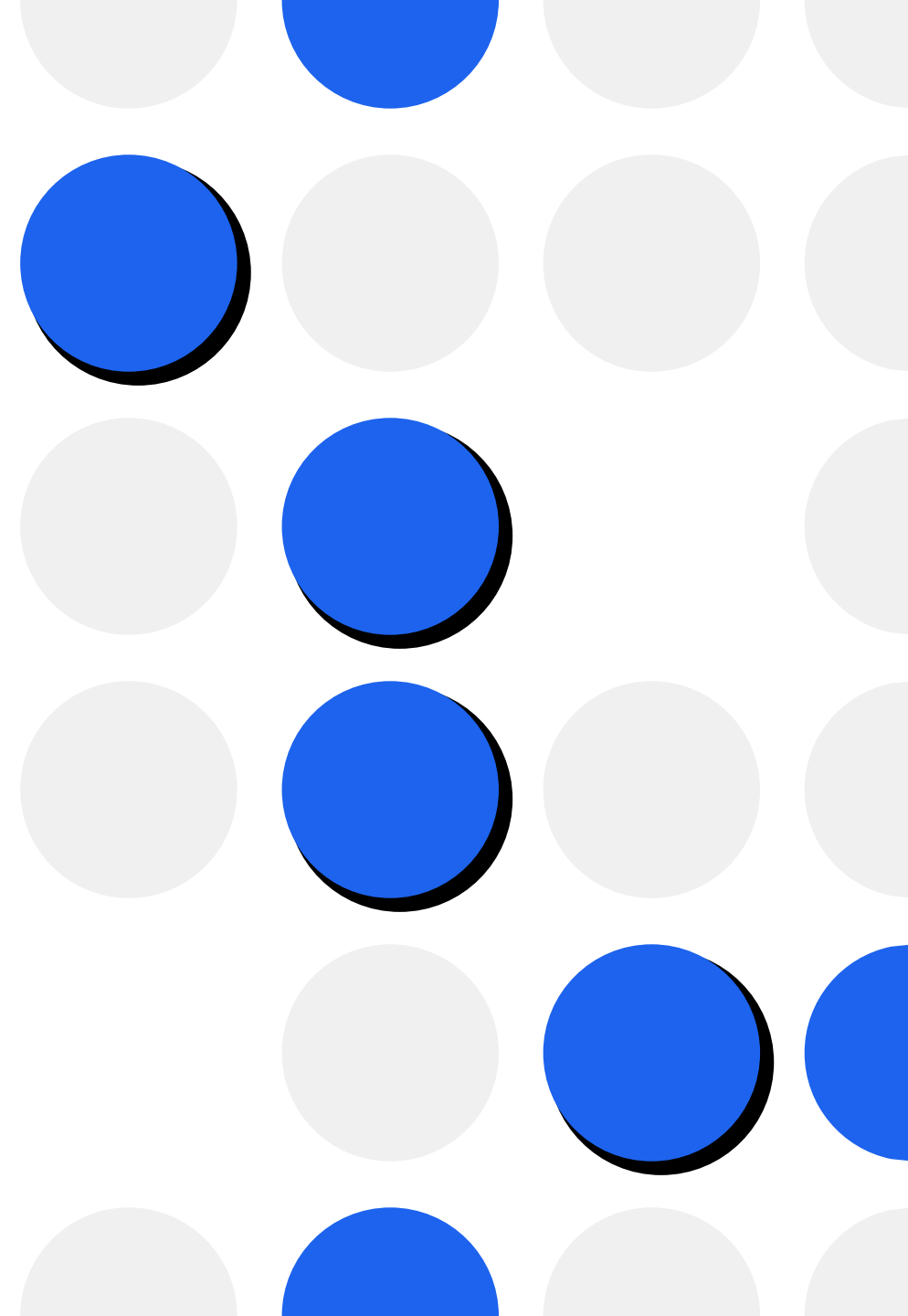


# Ejercicio 4

*¿Dónde guardo mis datos?*

**josesanc02/taller-04**

**La aplicación ya está  
hecha, pero dónde  
guardo mis datos...**





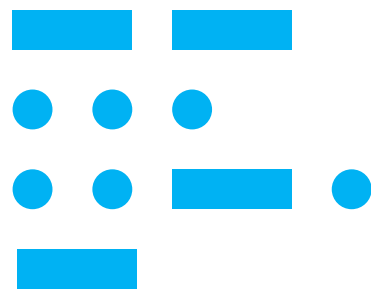
# **CURIOSIDADES**



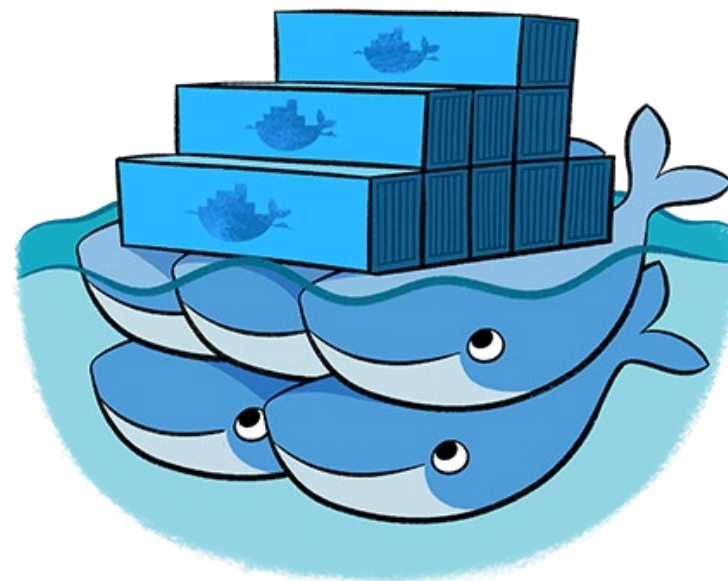
# ¿Dockerfile y compose.yml automático?

*Rápido y con buenas prácticas*

**docker** **init**



**Dockerfile**  
**compose.yml**  
**.dockerignore**



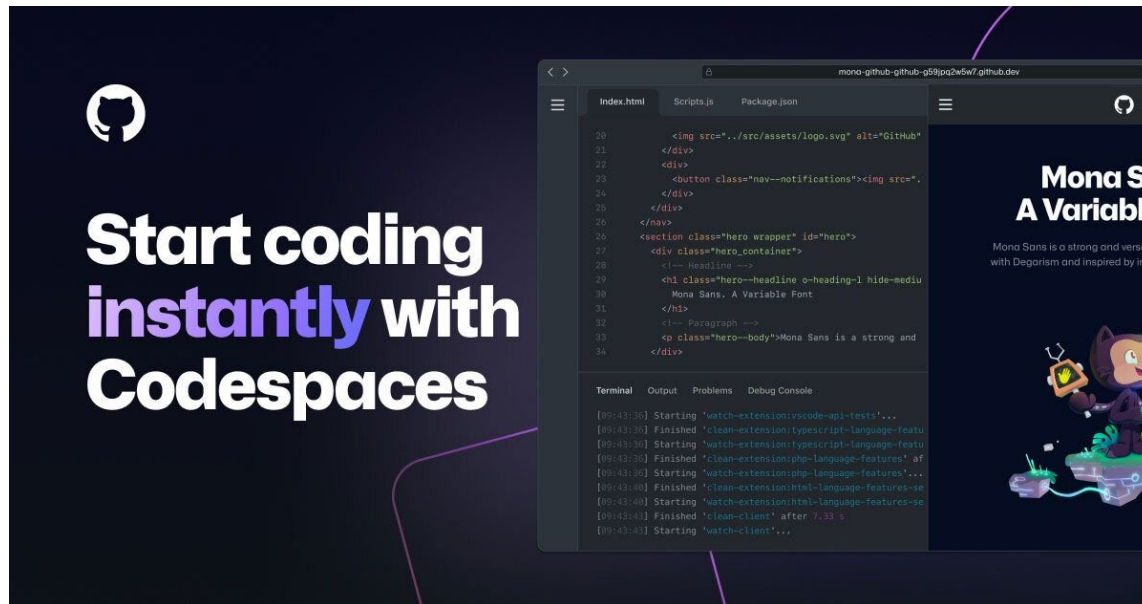
# Orquestradores

---



# Desarrollando en contenedores

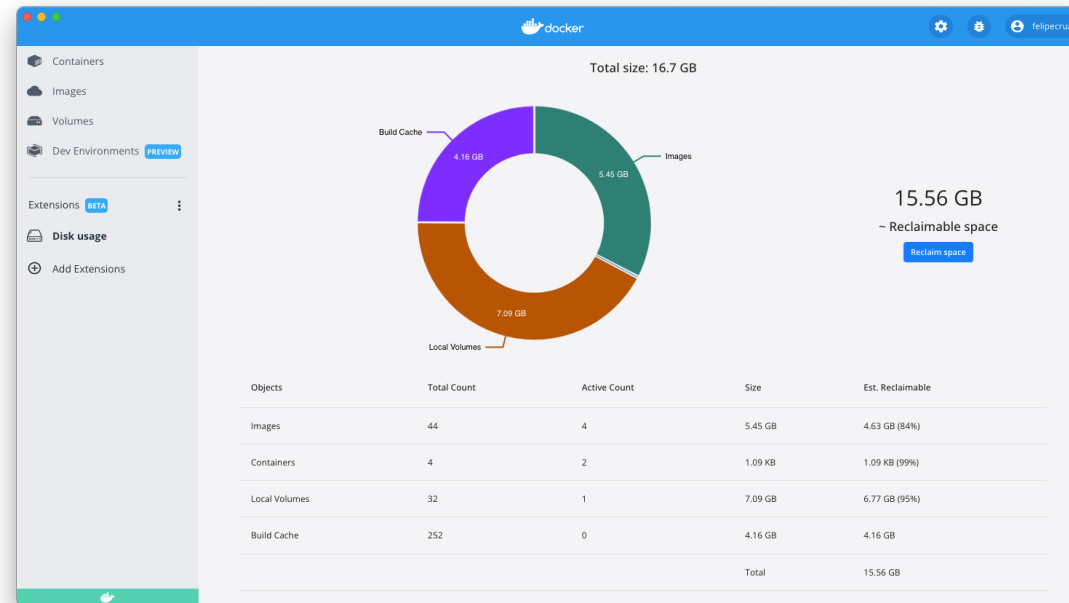
## *Devcontainers*



# Otros consejos

*Haciendo limpieza, prune*

- Containers
- Images
- Volumes





# Errores comunes

## *404 – Not found*

**failed to solve with frontend dockerfile.v0: failed to read dockerfile**

No se encuentra el Dockerfile, el nombre es incorrecto o no estás en el directorio indicado.

---

Fallos de **identación** en el archivo .yaml

---

Nombre del servicio incorrecto (**DNS**)

---

Puertos sin **configurar**/exponer

**docker inspect**

**docker ps**

**docker log id**



**FIN**

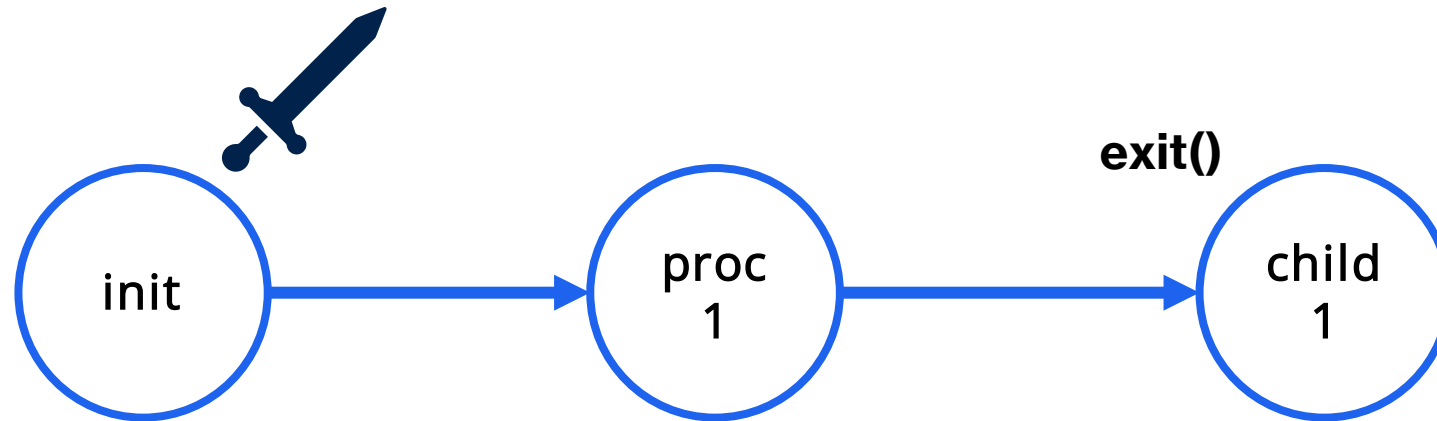


**EXPANSIÓN**



# Problema del PID1

## *Procesos Zombies*





# Soluciones para PID1

## *Soluciones (Reap problem)*

- **init (Unix)**
- **bash (no gestiona signals)**
- **supervisor**
- **phusion/baseimage**
- **dumb-init**
- **docker run --init / init: true**
- **tini**





# Dockerfile (VI)

## *Cachéame*

*[CACHED]* FROM ...

*[CACHED]* COPY ...

*[CACHED]* RUN ...

**RUN** ...

**CMD** ...







# Dockerfile (VII)

## *Multistage*

```
FROM alpine:latest AS builder  
RUN apk --no-cache add build-base
```

```
FROM builder AS building_image  
COPY src source.cpp  
RUN g++ src/*.c
```

```
COPY --from=0  
COPY --from=builder
```



# Dockerfile (VIII)

*pipefail*

**command\_1** | **command\_2**  
**command\_1** | **command\_2**

**RUN** **set -o pipefail** && **command\_1** | **command\_2**



# Dockerfile (IX)

## *scripts*

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
set -e
```

```
command_1
```

```
command_2
```

```
command_3
```



# Usuarios

*Anti root*

#Cambiar usuario  
**USER** usuario





**Rootless**



# Docker Scout

## *Cuidando las vulnerabilidades*

### Image hierarchy

FROM	debian:11, 11.7, bullseye, bullseye-20230919		
ALL	adminer:latest		

### Layers (17)

0	ADD file:85db4f4c5016f51f7112a5d09cb7d4620f...	124.15 MB	
1	CMD ["bash"]	0 B	
2	STOPSIGNAL SIGINT	0 B	
3	export DEBIAN_FRONTEND="noninteractive" && s...	122.11 MB	
4	echo "upload_max_filesize = 128M" >> /etc/php/...	252 B	
5	groupadd -r adminer && useradd -r -g adminer ad...	328.58 KB	
6	WORKDIR /var/www/html	0 B	
7	COPY multi:8e2583c31626149dac766c1e81b6ba...	3.15 KB	
8	ENV ADMINER_VERSION=4.8.1	0 B	
9	ENV ADMINER_DOWNLOAD_SHA256=2fd7a6d0f...	0 B	

Images (2)

Vulnerabilities (34)

Packages (212)

[Give feedback](#)

☐ Fixable packages

Reset filters

Package	Vulnerabilities		
> debian/zlib 1:1.2.11.dfsg-2+deb11u2	1 C	0 H	0 M
> debian/ncurses 6.2+20201114-2+deb11u1	1 H	0 M	0 L
> debian/openssl 1.1.1n-0+deb11u5	0 H	2 M	0 L
> debian/krb5 1.18.3-6+deb11u3	0 H	1 M	0 L
> debian/pcrc3 2:8.39-13	0 H	0 M	4 L
> debian/openldap 2.4.57+dfsg-3+deb11u1	0 H	0 M	4 L
> debian/shadow 1:4.8.1-1	0 H	0 M	3 L

1-10 of 20



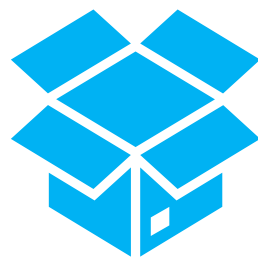


# Secrets

*secrets*



**Fuera**



**Dentro**

**services**

**abc:**

**secrets:**

**- db\_password**

**secrets:**

**db\_password:**

**file: db\_password.txt**

# Networks (II)

## *Configurando drivers*



***bridge***, (default), red privada



***host***, red del host



***overlay***, entre hosts (swarm)



***macvlan***, red física



***none***, aislado

# Volumes

## *Configurando volúmenes<sup>3</sup>*



***local***, almacén en host (driver)



***nfs***, volumen desde sistemas NFS



***bind***, enlazar directorios



***volume***, en volúmenes Docker



***tmpfs***, en RAM (temporal)



***azure\_file / efs***, en servicios de la nube





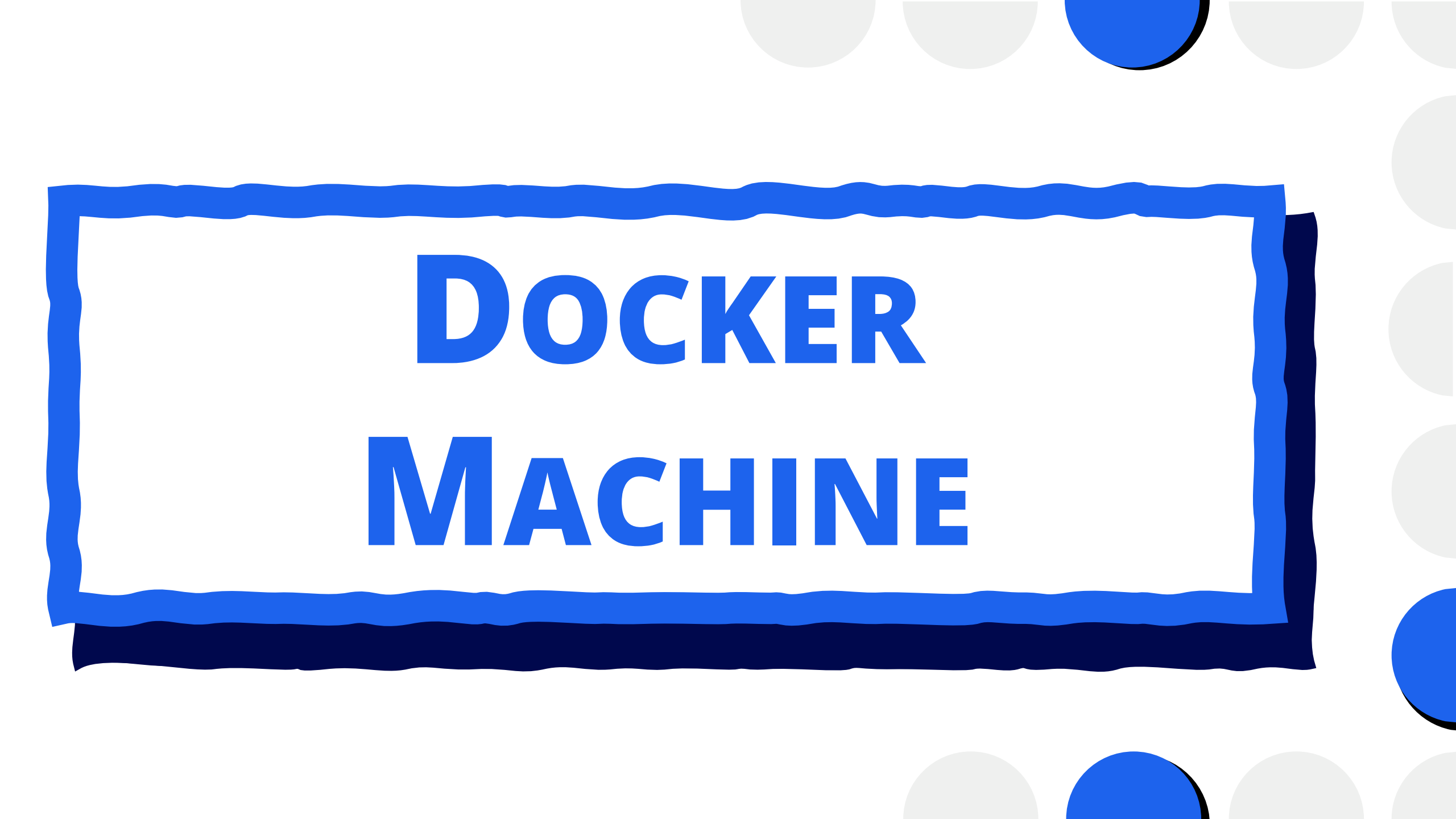
# Docker Compose Up

*Cosas que pasan (a veces)*

**docker compose up** # Con argumento build  
# Imagen y no se actualiza

**docker compose up --build**  
# Se creó la imagen y no se actualiza

**docker compose up --build --force-recreate**  
# Se crea la imagen y reinicia el contenedor



# **DOCKER MACHINE**

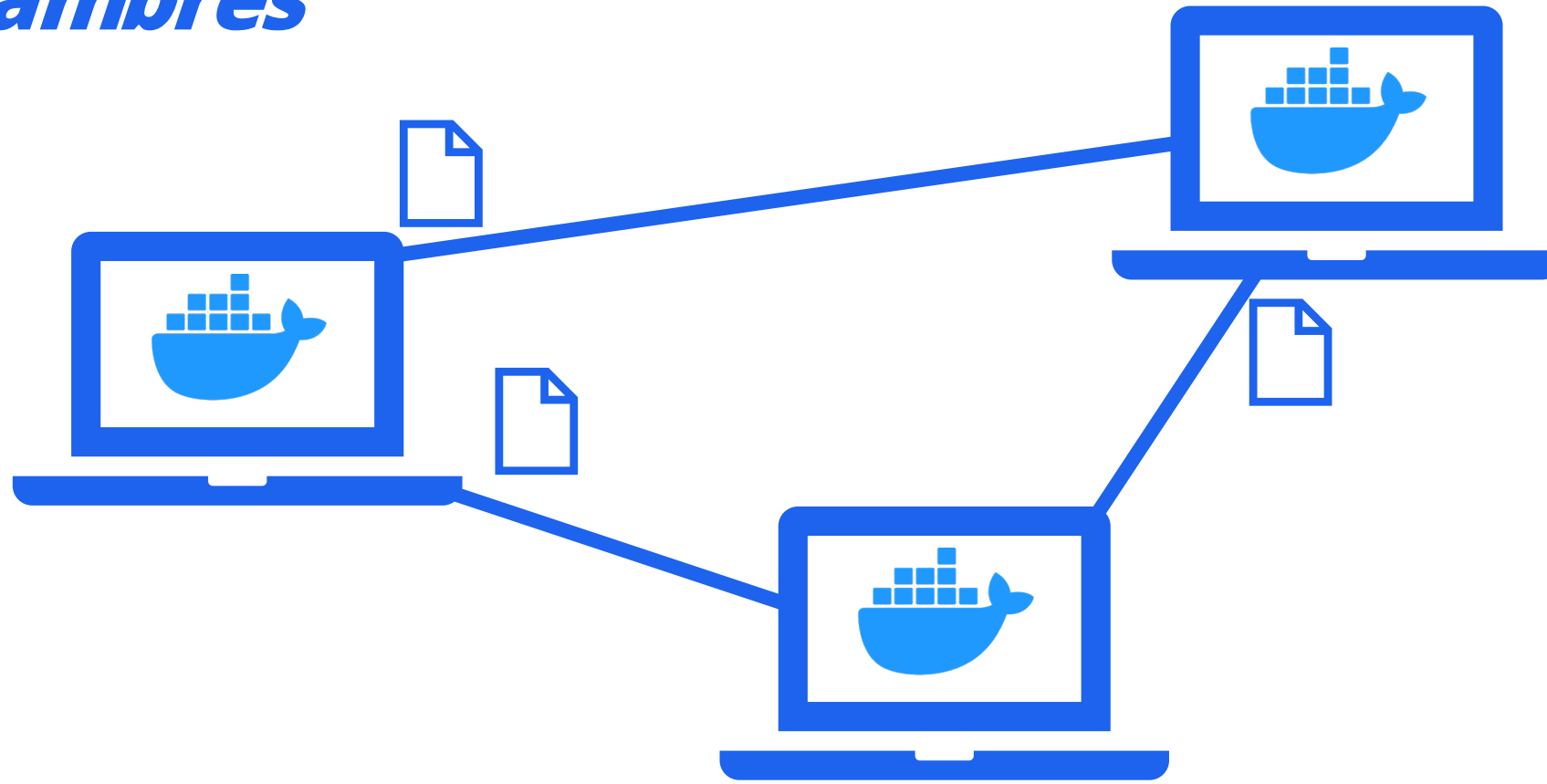


# **DOCKER SWARM**



# Docker Swarm (I)

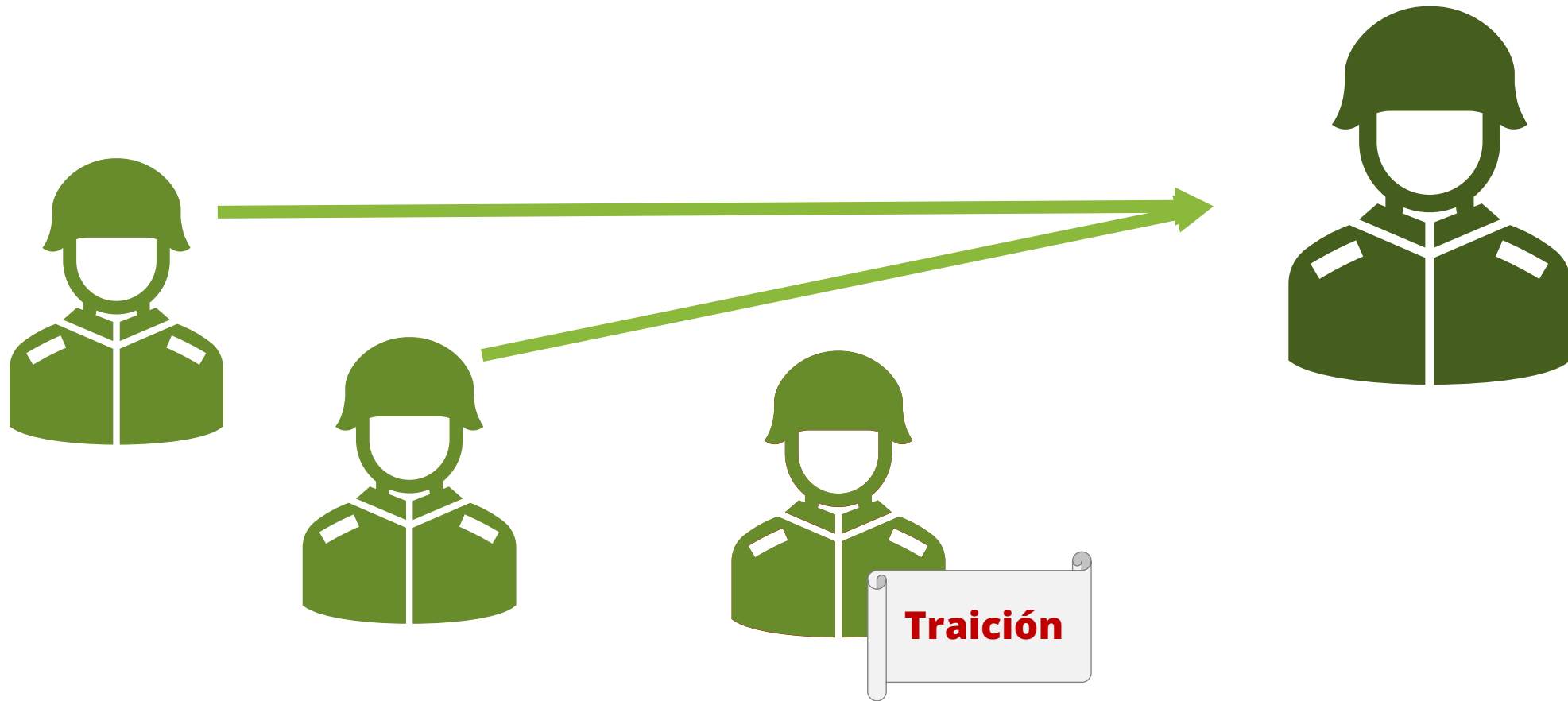
*Enjambres*





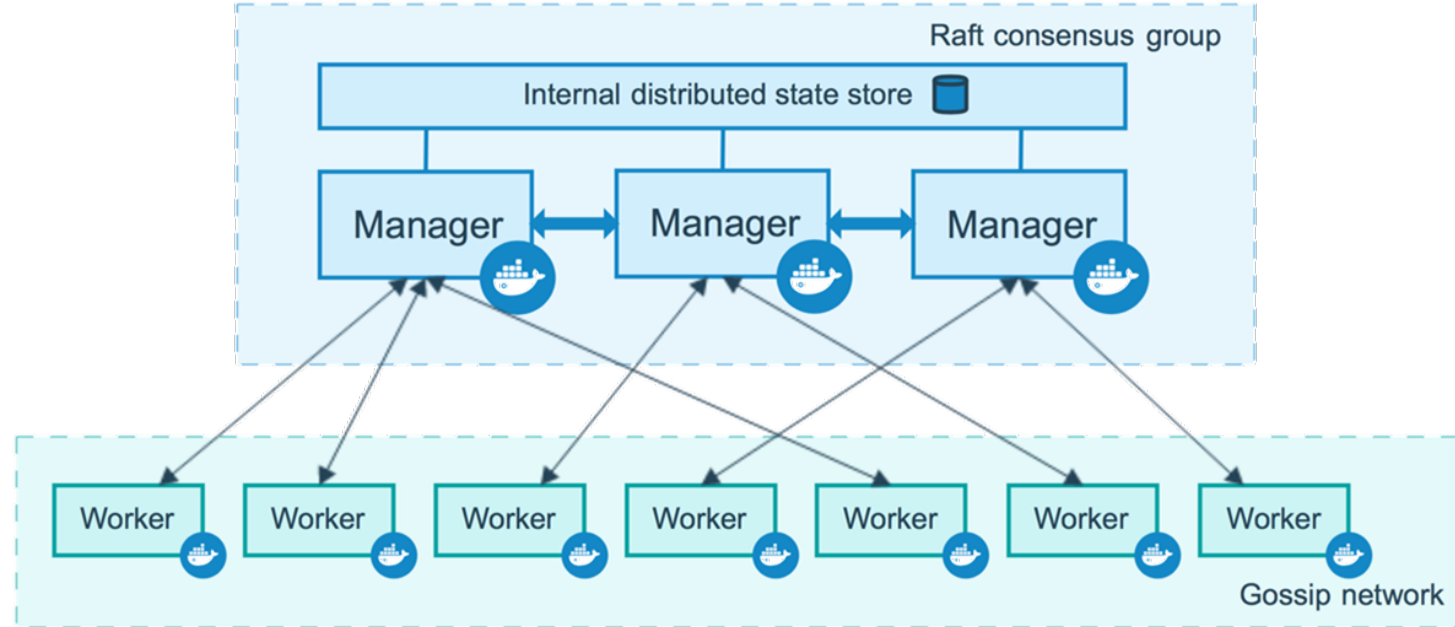
# Docker Swarm (II)

## *Bizantinos*



# Docker Swarm (III)

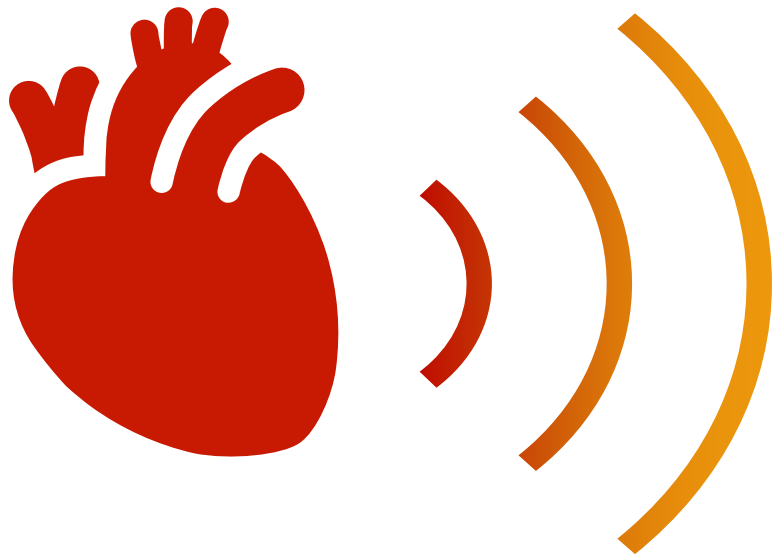
## *Consenso*





# Docker Swarm (IV)

## *Heartbeat*





# Docker Swarm (V)

## *Docker Compose*

**deploy:**

**mode:** replicated

**replicas:** 2

**restart\_policy:**

**condition:** on-failure







# Docker Swarm (VI)

*Documentación (otra vez)*

**! Note when using docker stack deploy . . .**



# Docker Swarm (VII)

*Dándole a la colmena*

**docker swarm init**

**docker swarm join --token unTokenMuyLargo**

**docker stack deploy**

**docker service ls**

**docker node ls**



**THE END**



# Bibliografía y Recursos

<https://docs.docker.com/>

[https://docs.docker.com/develop/develop-images/dockerfile\\_best-practices/](https://docs.docker.com/develop/develop-images/dockerfile_best-practices/)

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<https://www.docker.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/scout-logo-white-new.svg>

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<https://hub.docker.com/extensions/docker/disk-usage-extension>

De Oracle Corporation - This image may be found in VirtualBox 4.2 for Windows hosts, GPLv2,

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=24112652>