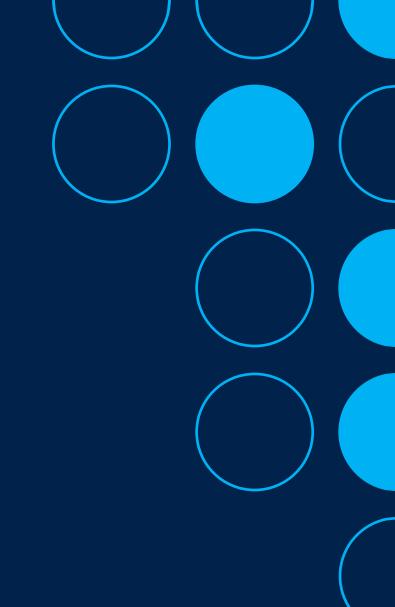
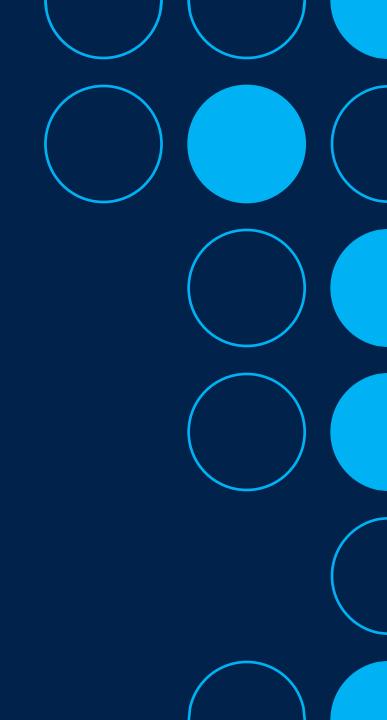


# EN MI MÁQUINA FUNCIONA, PERO ¿Y EN LA TUYA?

José Manuel Sánchez Rico



#### INTRODUCCIÓN





#### Requisitos

- Tener instalado Docker (WSL 2 / Linux)
- Tener instalado Docker Compose, si no se ha instalado Docker Desktop.

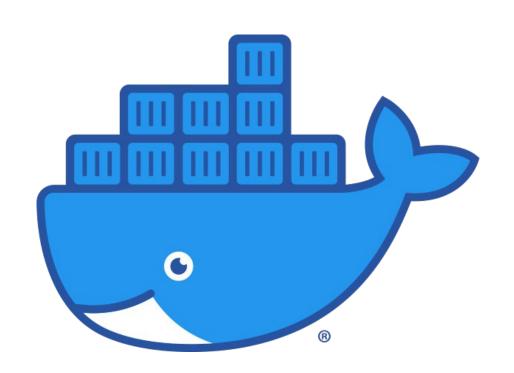
#### Conocimientos

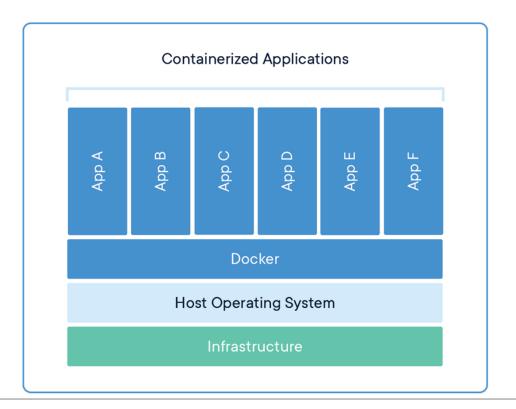
No hay requisitos



#### ¿Qué es Docker?

Docker y los contenedores

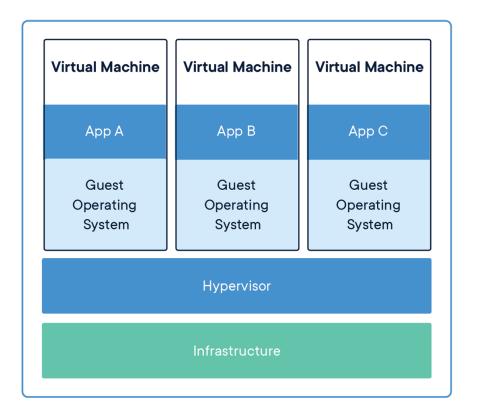






#### ¿Máquinas virtuales?

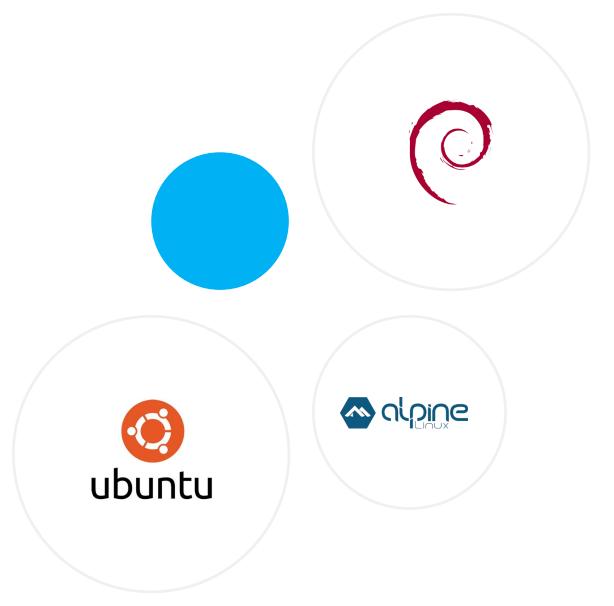






### Sistemas operativos

"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 ⊆	VE-2014-9357	264		Exec Code	2014-12-16	2018-10-09	10.0	None	Remote	Low	Not required	Complete	Complete	Complete
Docke	er 1.3.2 allows remote	attackers	s to execute a	rbitrary code with roo	ot privileges v	ia a crafted (1	.) image or	(2) build in a Do	ckerfile in an I	ZMA (.xz) archiv	e, related to the chr	oot for archive	e extraction.	
2 C	VE-2019-5736	<u>78</u>		Exec Code	2019-02-11	2021-12-16	9.3	None	Remote	Medium	Not required	Complete	Complete	Complete
comn	through 1.0-rc6, as us nand as root within on docker exec. This occu	e of these	types of con	tainers: (1) a new co	ntainer with a	n attacker-co								
3 🤇	VE-2014-9356	22		Dir. Trav. Bypass	2019-12-02	2019-12-11	8.5	None	Remote	Low	Not required	None	Complete	Partial
	raversal vulnerability erfile.	in Docker	before 1.3.3	allows remote attack	ers to write to	arbitrary file	s and bypa	ss a container pro	otection mecha	anism via a full pa	athname in a symlin	k in an (1) im	age or (2) bui	ld in a
4 🕻	VE-2014-0048	20			2020-01-02	2023-03-01	7.5	None	Remote	Low	Not required	Partial	Partial	Partial
An iss	sue was found in Dock	er before	1.6.0. Some	programs and scripts	in Docker are	downloaded	via HTTP ar	nd then executed	or used in un	safe ways.				
5 <u>C</u>	VE-2014-6407	<u>59</u>		Exec Code	2014-12-12	2014-12-15	7.5	None	Remote	Low	Not required	Partial	Partial	Partial
Docke	er before 1.3.2 allows	remote at	ttackers to wr	ite to arbitrary files a	nd execute ar	bitrary code v	ia a (1) syı	mlink or (2) hard	link attack in	an image archive	in a (a) pull or (b)	oad operation		
6 <u>C</u>	VE-2019-14271	665			2019-07-29	2022-04-18	7.5	None	Remote	Low	Not required	Partial	Partial	Partial
n Do	cker 19.03.x before 1	9.03.1 lin	ked against th	ne GNU C Library (aka	glibc), code	injection can	occur when	the nsswitch fac	ility dynamica	lly loads a library	inside a chroot that	contains the	contents of the	e container.
7 🕻	VE-2014-3499	264		+Priv	2014-07-11	2023-02-13	7.2	None	Local	Low	Not required	Complete	Complete	Complete
Docke	er 1.0.0 uses world-re	adable an	d world-writa	ble permissions on th	e manageme	nt socket, whi	ch allows lo	cal users to gain	privileges via	unspecified vecto	irs.			
8 <u>C</u>	VE-2015-3627	<u>59</u>		+Priv	2015-05-18	2018-08-13	7.2	None	Local	Low	Not required	Complete	Complete	Complete
ibco	ntainer and Docker Er	igine befo	re 1.6.1 open	s the file-descriptor p	assed to the	pid-1 process	before perf	orming the chroo	t, which allow	s local users to ga	ain privileges via a s	ymlink attack	in an image.	
9 🤇	VE-2015-3630	264		+Info	2015-05-18	2018-08-13	7.2	None	Local	Low	Not required	Complete	Complete	Complete
	er Engine before 1.6.1			4 7 11 1	d, (2) /proc/ti	mer_stats, (3	) /proc/late	ency_stats, and (4	1) /proc/fs, wh	nich allows local u	sers to modify the h	ost, obtain se	nsitive inform	ation, and



#### Docker Daemon

#### Cliente



docker . . .

#### Servidor



docker desktop / dockerd



#### Conceptos (I)

Básico









### Conceptos (II) Programación









#### 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

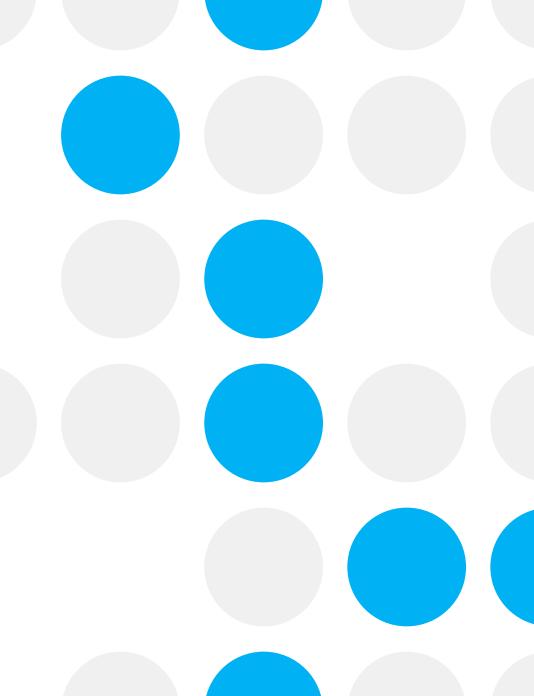




#### **Docker Registry**

Dockerhub, me suena...

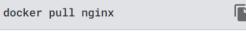






### Dockerhub No hagas todo el trabajo











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

docker pull wordpress



#### Comandos (I)





#### **Imágenes**

docker image build directorio docker image Is

#### **Dockerhub**

docker push imagen docker pull imagen docker tag tag\_fuente tag\_destino



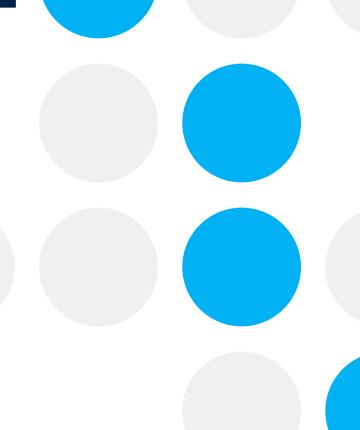
#### Comandos (II)



#### **Contenedores**

docker container run [opciones] imagen
docker container start contenedor
docker container stop contenedor
docker container Is
docker container prune

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



```
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
                              Copy files/folders between a container and the local filesystem
                  ср
                              Create a new container
                  create
                  diff
                              Inspect changes to files or directories on a container's filesystem
                              Get real time events from the server
                  events
Docke
                              Run a command in a running container
                  exec
                              Export a container's filesystem as a tar archive
                  export
                  history
                              Show the history of an image
                              List images
                  images
                              Import the contents from a tarball to create a filesystem image
                  import
                  info
                              Display system-wide information
                  inspect
                              Return low-level information on Docker objects
                  kill
                              Kill one or more running containers
                              Load an image from a tar archive or STDIN
                  load
                  login
                              Log in to a Docker registry
U
                              Log out from a Docker registry
                  logout
7
                              Fetch the logs of a container
                  logs
                              Pause all processes within one or more containers
                  pause
                              List port mappings or a specific mapping for the container
                  port
Comandos
                              List containers
                  ps
                  pul1
                              Pull an image or a repository from a registry
                              Push an image or a repository to a registry
                  push
                              Rename a container
                  rename
                  restart
                              Restart one or more containers
                              Remove one or more containers
                  rm
                  rmi
                              Remove one or more images
                              Run a command in a new container
                  run
                              Save one or more images to a tar archive (streamed to STDOUT by default)
                  save
                              Search the Docker Hub for images
                  search
                  start
                              Start one or more stopped containers
                              Display a live stream of container(s) resource usage statistics
                  stats
                              Stop one or more running containers
                  stop
                              Create a tag TARGET IMAGE that refers to SOURCE IMAGE
                  tag
                              Display the running processes of a container
                  top
                              Unpause all processes within one or more containers
                  unpause
                 update
                              Update configuration of one or more containers
                              Show the Docker version information
                  version
                  wait
                              Block until one or more containers stop, then print their exit codes
```



#### Documentación (I) Leer atentamente

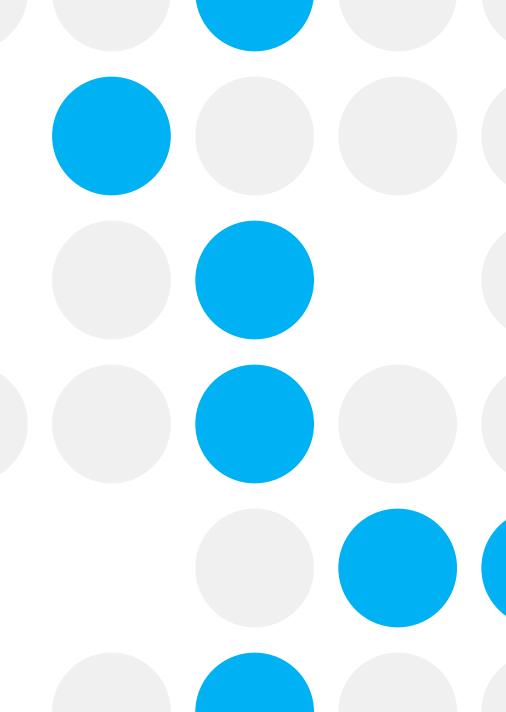
#### **EXPOSE**

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)** 





### Documentación (II)

#### **CMD**

The CMD instruction has three forms:

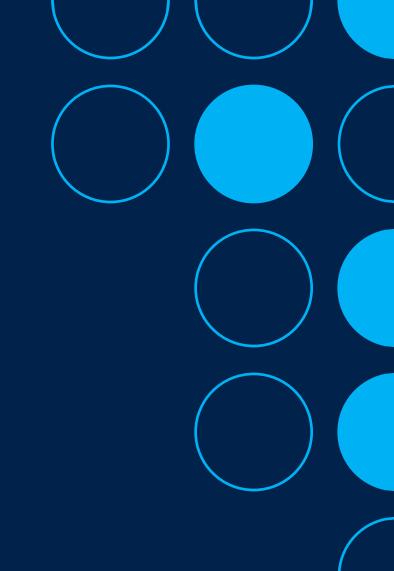
- CMD ["executable", "param1", "param2"] (exec form, this is the preferred form)
- CMD ["param1", "param2"] (as default parameters to ENTRYPOINT)
- CMD command param1 param2 (shell form)

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)** 

### HORA DE PRACTICAR

Ejercicios del 00 al 03.



#### Recomendaciones

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



**Dummy Dockerfile** 

#### josesanc02/taller-00

Partiendo de la imagen, añadir un archivo 'dummy'

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

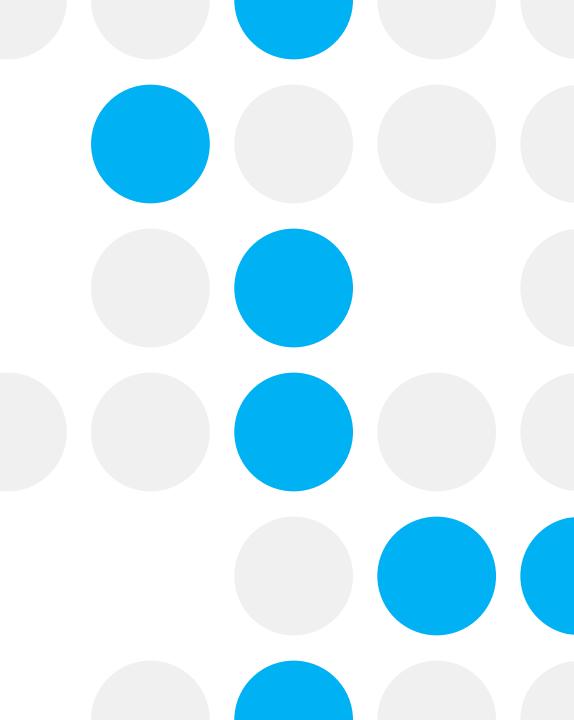
touch (crear ficheros)



Echa a correr

#### josesanc02/taller-01

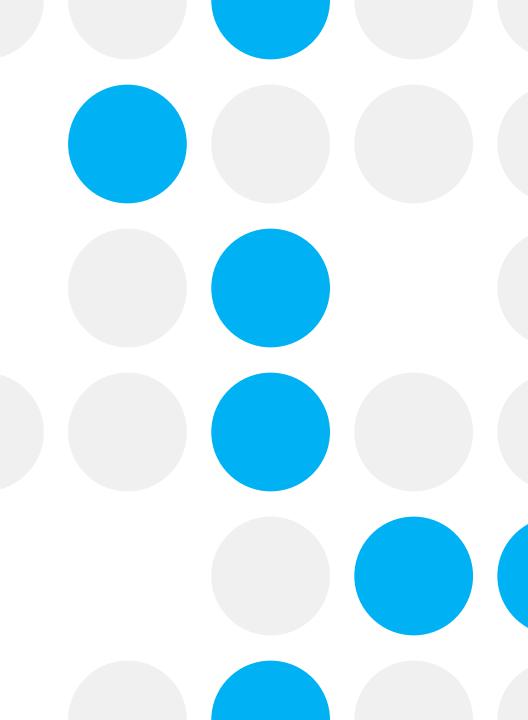
Descarga la imagen y descubre qué se esconde en localhost (http://127.0.0.1)





La respuesta a la vida

josesanc02/taller-02



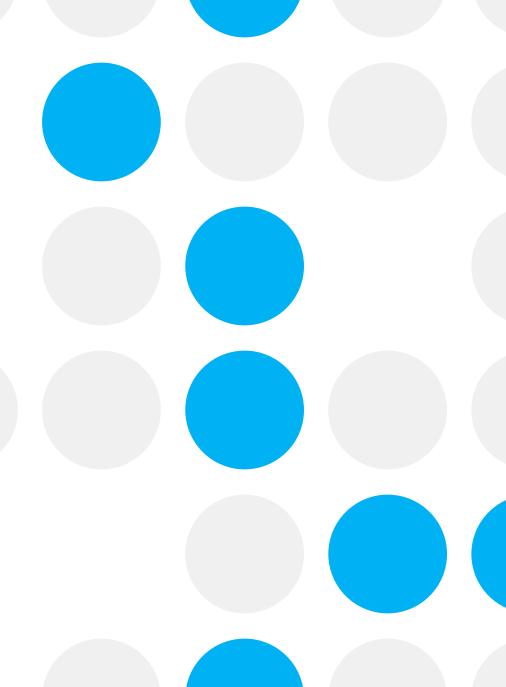


Un secreto mal guardado

#### josesanc02/taller-03

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

- /bin/sh
- cat (leer ficheros)
- Is (listar directorio)





#### **Break**

#### Hora de trastear

Crea un contenedor
Añade un pequeño script o
ejecutable mientras
equiparamos distancias.
Parte de alpine u openjdk si

quieres ejecutar Java.



#### Soluciones (I)

El primer Dockerfile

## 0. Dockerfile FROM josesanc02/taller-00 RUN touch dummy





#### 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

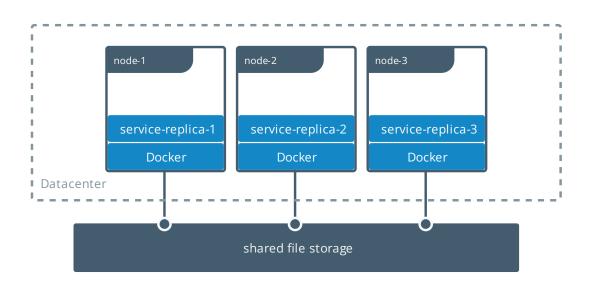
# MECANISMOS PARA CONTENEDORES

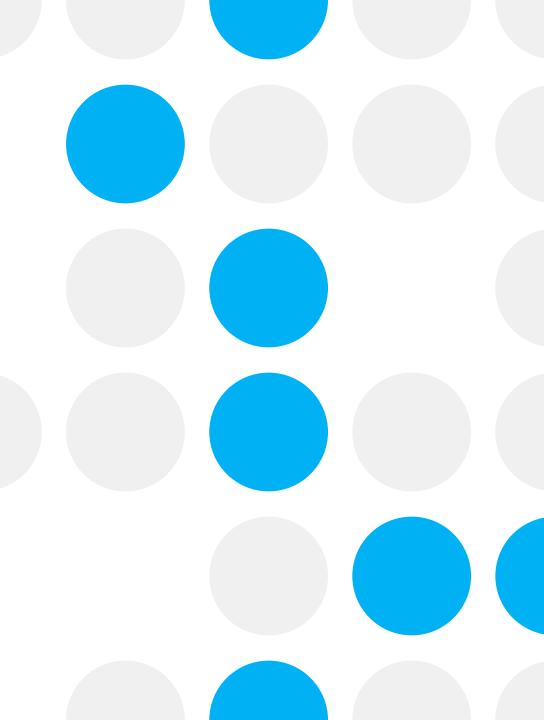
Redes y volúmenes



#### Volúmenes (I)

#### La persistencia







#### Volúmenes (II)

Volúmenes de contenedor

docker volume create name

docker run ... -v <name>:<ruta\_ contenedor>

¿Volúmenes de directorio?

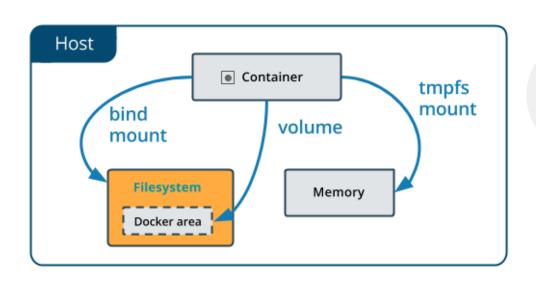
<ruta\_host>:<ruta\_contenedor>



### **Bind mounts**

Compartiendo el sistema

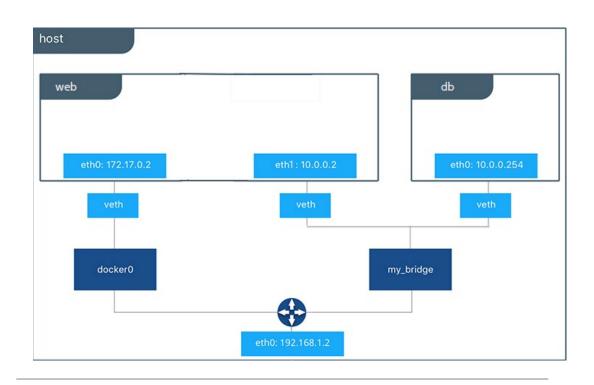
```
--mount
target="<ruta_host>",
source="<ruta_contenedor>"
```

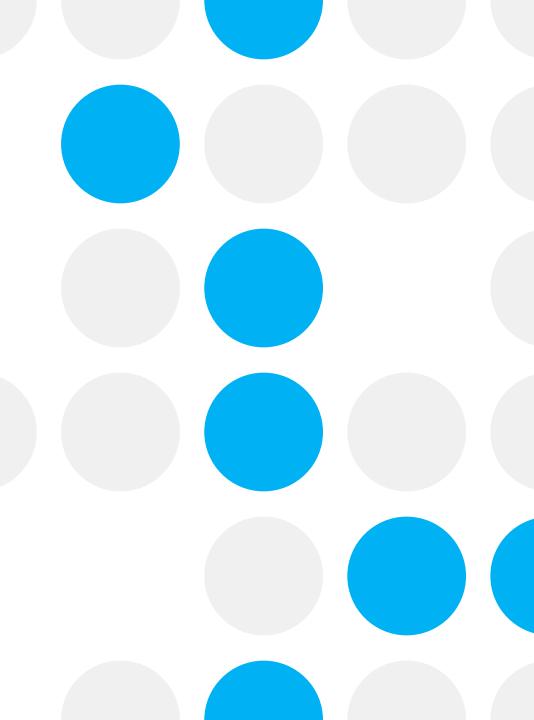




### Networks (I)

10.X.Y.Z...





# DOCKER COMPOSE (V.3)





### Docker Compose (I)

Dando un poco de orden

#### **Services**

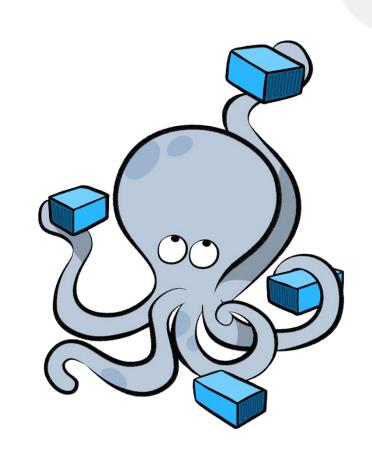
Los servicios/contenedores que se echan a correr.

#### **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

# Docke Comandos

up

version

#### Commands: build Build or rebuild services Converts the compose file to platform's canonical format convert Copy files/folders between a service container and the local filesystem ср Creates containers for a service. create Stop and remove containers, networks down Receive real time events from containers. events Execute a command in a running container. exec List images used by the created containers images kill Force stop service containers. View output from containers logs List running compose projects ls Pause services pause Print the public port for a port binding. port List containers ps pul1 Pull service images Push service images push Restart service containers restart Removes stopped service containers rm Run a one-off command on a service. run Start services start stop Stop services Display the running processes top Unpause services unpause Create and start containers

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:

• • •



### 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 (<u>Compose</u> <u>file version 3 reference</u>)



### 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

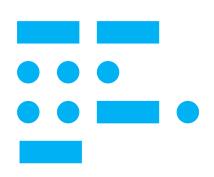




# ¿Dockerfile y compose.yml automático?

Rápido y con buenas prácticas

docker init

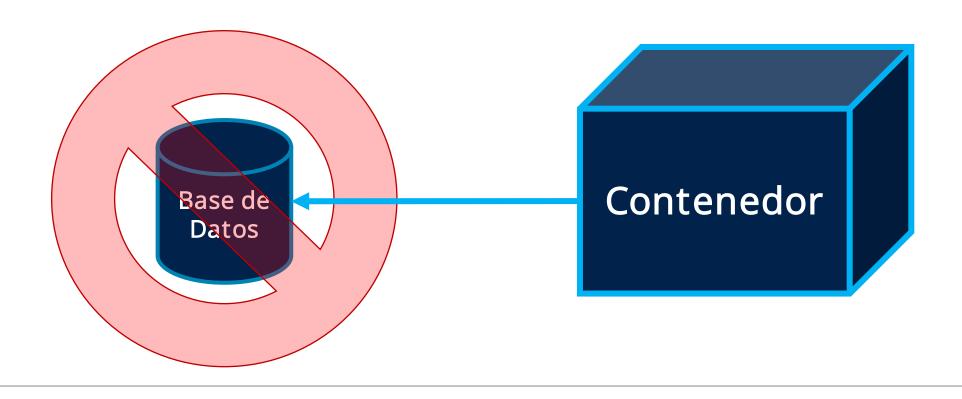


Dockerfile compose.yml .dockerignore



### Organizando dependencias

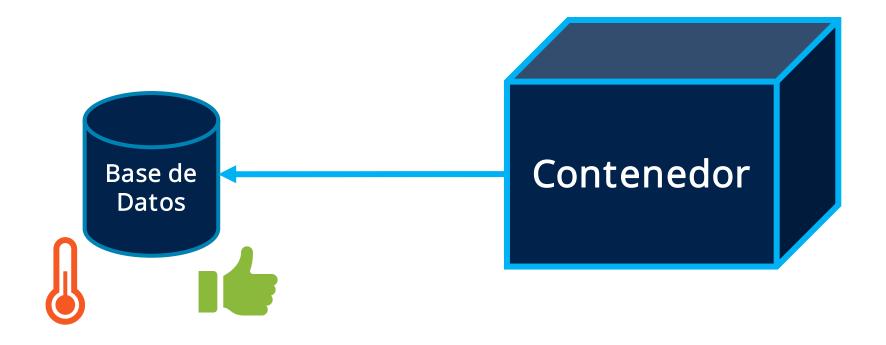
depends\_on





### 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 dockercompose.yml con wordpress:6.2.2 y mysql:5.7

Visita la página de Wordpress de Dockerhub



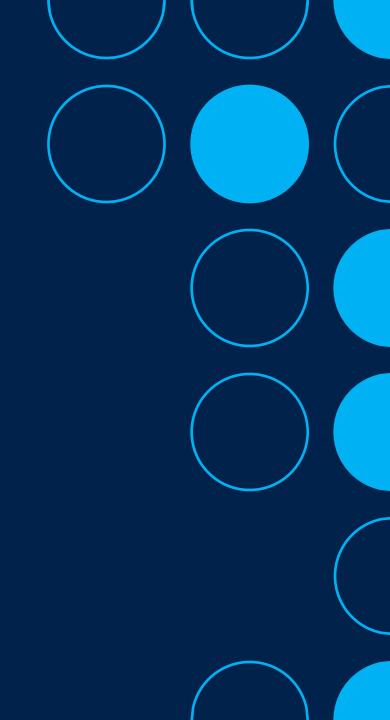
### **Ejercicio 4**

¿Dónde guardo mis datos?

josesanc02/taller-04

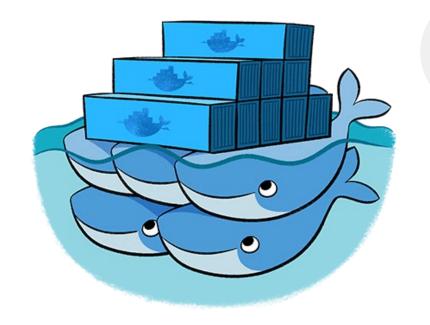
La aplicación ya está hecha, pero dónde guardo mis datos...

### CURIOSIDADES







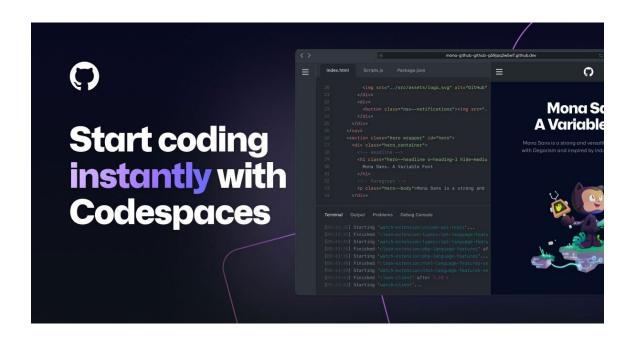


### Orquestradores



### Lo que se viene...

#### **Devcontainers**

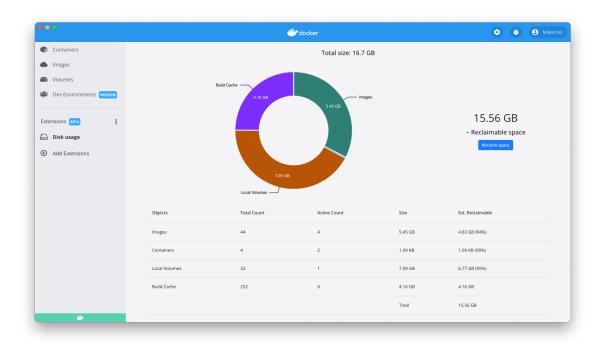






### Otros consejos *Haciendo limpieza, prune*

- 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 .yml

Nombre del servicio incorrecto (DNS)

Puertos sin configurar/exponer

docker inspect

docker ps

docker log id

### THE END?



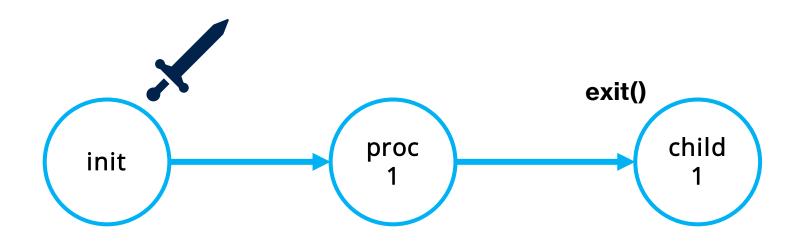
### EXPANSIÓN (DLC)

Buenas prácticas, seguridad, problemas y Docker Swarm.



### 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



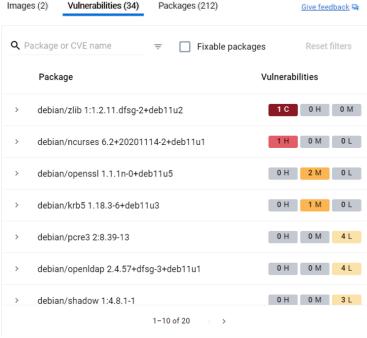


### **Docker Scout** Cuidando las vulnerabilidades

0 B

#### Image hierarchy FROM debian:11, 11.7, bullseye, bullseye-20230919 adminer:latest Layers (17) ADD file:85db4f4c5016f51f7112a5d09cb7d4620f... 0 B CMD ["bash"] 0 B STOPSIGNAL SIGINT export DEBIAN\_FRONTEND="noninteractive" && s... 122.11 MB echo "upload\_max\_filesize = 128M" >> /etc/php/... 252 B groupadd -r adminer && useradd -r -g adminer ad... WORKDIR /var/www/html 0 B COPY multi:8e2583c31626149dac766c1e81b6ba.. 3.15 KB

ENV ADMINER\_VERSION=4.8.1



Vulnerabilities (34)





### Secrets

*secrets* 



**Fuera** 



**Dentro** 

services abc: secrets: - db\_password

secrets: db\_password: file: db\_password.txt

## Networks (II) Configurando drivers

- bridge, (default), red privada
- **C** host, red del host
- **overlay**, entre hosts (swarm)
- **macvlan**, red física
- × none, aislado

## Volumes Configurando volúmenes 3

- *local*, almacén en host (driver)
- **c 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 --build # Se creó la imagen y no se actualiza

docker compose up --build --force-recreate # Se comprueba y crea la imagen (con caché)



### DOCKER MACHINE

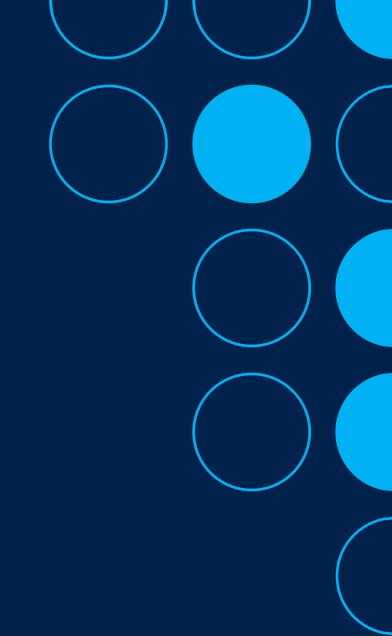
Y sistemas distribuidos, ¿por qué no?





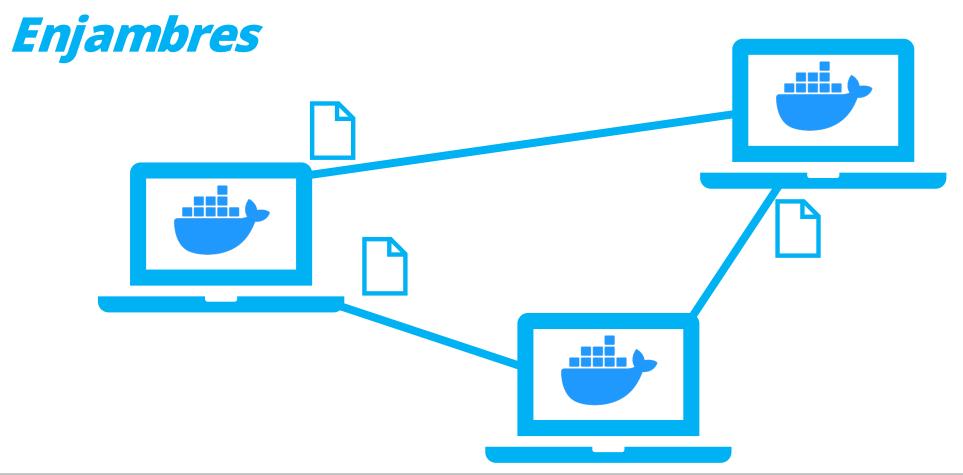
### DOCKER SWARM

Y sistemas distribuidos, ¿por qué no?





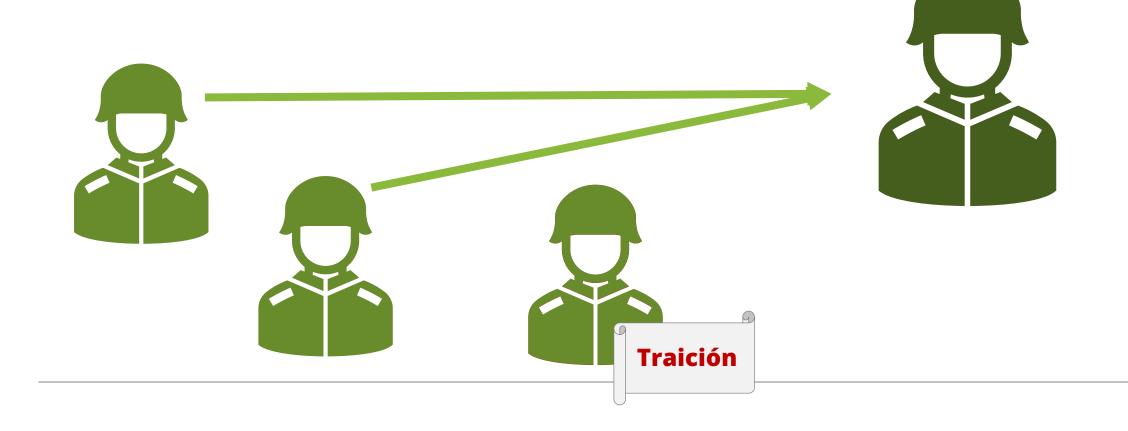
### Docker Swarm (I)





### Docker Swarm (II)

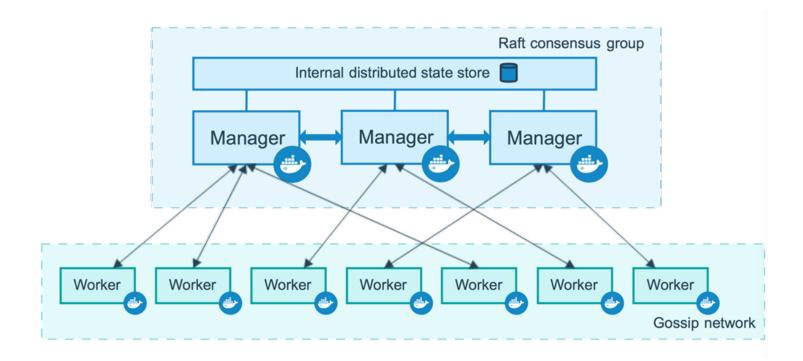
**Bizantinos** 





### Docker Swarm (III)

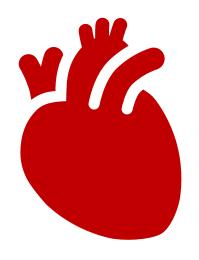
Consenso





### 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 Is

docker node Is



### THE END





# Bibliografía y Recursos

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