Module-4: Orchestration in Docker

Demo Document - 5

edureka!



© Brain4ce Education Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

DEMO-5: Service Placement

Note: All commands are executed as root.

Global Service

1. So far, we have only deployed replicated service. To deploy a global service, change the mode to global

```
$ docker service create \
--name <serviceName> \
--mode global \
<imageName>
```

2. Verify using the inspect command

```
$ docker service inspect <serviceName>
```

Resource Constraints

1. To put resource constraints on a service use the --reserve-cpu or --reserve-memory flags

```
$ docker service create \
--name <serviceName> \
--reserve-cpu 1 \
<imageName>
```

Placement Constraint

1. To demonstrate a placement constraint, we will first add labels to our worker node

```
$ docker node update --label-add <key>=<value> <nodeName>
```

```
root@docker-1:~# docker node update --label-add colour=blue docker-2 docker-2 root@docker-1:~# docker node update --label-add colour=red docker-3 docker-3
```

2. Now, deploy a service with a constraint that only lets it create tasks on a node with label red

```
$ docker service create \
--name <serviceName> \
--constraint node.labels.colour==red \
<imageName>
```

We can see that both the tasks were deployed on the red node i.e. docker-3



Placement Preference

1. Continuing from the previous example, we will deploy a service which prefers to be deployed on a node with a colour label. The strategy used for preference is spread.

```
$ docker service create \
 --name <serviceName> \
 --placement-pref spread=node.labels.colour \
  --replicas 5 \
  <imageName>
```

2. We can see that tasks were spread evenly across the cluster with some even deployed on the node docker-1 because this is flag is not strictly enforced

