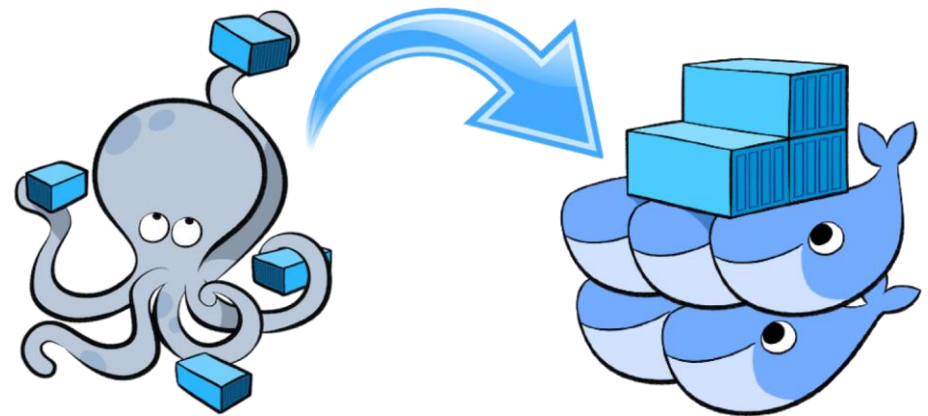


Docker Compose



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Let's talk about real life applications first!



- One application consists of multiple containers.
- One container is dependent on another.
- Mutual dependency/ startup order.
- Process involves building images and then deploying them
- Complexity Long docker run commands
- is proportional to the number of containers involved.

Docker Compose

- Tool for defining and running multi-container Docker application.
- It is a YML file.
- Compose contains information about how to build the containers and deploy containers.
- Integrated with Docker Swarm.
- Competes with Kubernetes.

Note: Generally the containers in an application built using Docker Compose will all run on the same host. Managing containers running on different hosts usually requires an additional tool, such as [Docker Swarm](#) or [Kubernetes](#).

Installation

You can run Compose on macOS, Windows, and 64-bit Linux.

Prerequisites

- Docker Compose relies on Docker Engine for any meaningful work, so make sure you have Docker Engine installed either locally or remote, depending on your setup.
- On desktop systems like Docker for Mac and Windows, Docker Compose is included as part of those desktop installs.
- On Linux systems, first install the Docker for your OS as described on the Get Docker page, then come back here for instructions on installing Compose on Linux systems.

1) Run this command to download the latest version of Docker Compose:

```
$sudo curl -L "https://github.com/docker/compose/releases/download/1.27.3/docker-compose-$(uname -s)-$(uname -m)" -o /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
```

Use the latest Compose release number in the download command.

The above command is an example, and it may become out-of-date. Please refer below link in case of any issues with installation. <https://docs.docker.com/compose/install/>

2) Apply executable permissions to the binary:

```
$ sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
```

```
$ sudo ln -s /usr/local/bin/docker-compose /usr/bin/docker-compose
```

3) Test the installation.

```
$docker-compose --version
```

Note: Generally the containers in an application built using Docker Compose will all run on the same host. Managing containers running on different hosts usually requires an additional tool, such as [Docker Swarm](#) or [Kubernetes](#).

Basic Usage

1. Open docker-compose.yml in a text editor and add the following content:

```
version: '3'

services:
  db:
    image: mysql:5.7
    volumes:
      - db_data:/var/lib/mysql
    restart: always
    environment:
      MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD: root
      MYSQL_DATABASE: wordpress
      MYSQL_USER: wordpress
      MYSQL_PASSWORD: wordpress
  wordpress:
    depends_on:
      - db
    image: wordpress:latest
    ports:
      - "8000:80"
    restart: always
    environment:
      WORDPRESS_DB_HOST: db:3306
      WORDPRESS_DB_USER: wordpress
      WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD: wordpress
volumes:
  db_data:
```

2. Save the file and run Docker Compose from the same directory:

`docker-compose config` (To validate yml file)

`docker-compose up -d`

This will build and run the db and wordpress containers. Just as when running a single container with `docker run`, the `-d` flag starts the containers in detached mode.

3. You now have a WordPress container and MySQL container running on your host. Navigate to `http://localhost:8000/wordpress` in a web browser to see your newly installed WordPress application.

If localhost doesn't work in windows execute below command get and use ip address displayed instead of localhost.

```
$ docker-machine config  
--tlsverify  
--tlscacert="C:\\Users\\balur\\.docker\\machine\\machines\\default\\ca.pem"  
--tlscert="C:\\Users\\balur\\.docker\\machine\\machines\\default\\cert.pem"  
--tlskey="C:\\Users\\balur\\.docker\\machine\\machines\\default\\key.pem"  
-H=tcp://192.168.99.100:2376
```

You can also use `docker ps` to further explore the resulting configuration:

`docker ps`

4. Stop and remove the containers:

`docker-compose down`

Compose File Syntax



A docker-compose.yml file is organized into four sections:

Directive	Use
version	Specifies the Compose file syntax version.
services	In Docker a service is the name for a “Container in production”. This section defines the containers that will be started as a part of the Docker Compose instance.
networks	This section is used to configure networking for your application. You can change the settings of the default network, connect to an external network, or define app-specific networks.
volumes	Mounts a linked path on the host machine that can be used by the container.

Most of this guide will focus on setting up containers using the services section. Here are some of the common directives used to set up and configure containers:

Directive	Use
image	Sets the image that will be used to build the container. Using this directive assumes that the specified image already exists either on the host or on Docker Hub .
build	This directive can be used instead of image. Specifies the location of the Dockerfile that will be used to build this container.
restart	Tells the container to restart if the system restarts.
volumes	Mounts a linked path on the host machine that can be used by the container

Directive	Use
environment	Define environment variables to be passed in to the Docker run command.
depends_on	Sets a service as a dependency for the current block-defined container
port	Maps a port from the container to the host in the following manner: host:container
links	Link this service to any other services in the Docker Compose file by specifying their names here.

Caution

The example docker-compose.yml above uses the environment directive to store MySQL user passwords directly in the YAML file to be imported into the container as environment variables. This is not recommended for sensitive information in production environments. Instead, sensitive information can be stored in a separate .env file (which is not checked into version control or made public) and accessed from within docker-compose.yml by using the env_file directive.

Persistent Data Storage

Storing MySQL, MongoDB or PostgreSQL data directly inside a container is not recommended. Docker containers are intended to be treated as ephemeral: your application's containers are built from scratch when running docker-compose up and destroyed when running docker-compose down. In addition, any unexpected crash or restart on your system will cause any data stored in a container to be lost.

For these reasons it is important to set up a persistent volume on the host that the database containers will use to store their data.

version: '2'

services:

 mongodb:

 image: mongo

 container_name: mongo

 volumes:

 - data:/data/db

 restart: always

volumes:

 data:

 external: true

external: true tells Docker Compose to use a pre-existing external data volume. If no volume named data is present, starting the application will cause an error. Create the volume: docker volume create --name=data

Start the application as before:

docker-compose up -d

Attach bash to the running container

```
docker exec -i -t <name or id of the container> /bin/bash
```

How to update containers

Making some changes in docker-compose file

In case when we update/add/remove any property in docker-compose.yml file the docker-compose up -d will recreate and will restart our running containers. The output will look like:

```
Recreating springboot-mongo ...
```

```
Recreating springboot-mongo ... done
```

```
Recreating springboot ... Recreating springboot ... Done
```

Update external images

When Docker pulls any image first time, the image and running containers from this image leave without changes. Docker images often get some updates like hot/security fixes, new versions, etc. To update any external image (by external I mean any image which will be pulled from any Docker registry) we need use pull command like this:

```
docker-compose pull
```

It will verify updates for any used image in docker-compose.yml file and download it.

The output will look like:

```
Pulling mongo (mongo:latest)... latest: Pulling from library/mongo c4bb02b17bb4:  
Pull complete 158f54c96e9a:  
Pull complete Digest:  
sha256:d16539343d6b47ac150a9fae8e1278253e5f00a4c1d9d3f4a3858bd90d5f3097  
Status: Downloaded newer image for mongo:latest
```

Update local images

To update our local image we need do the following:

Run command

```
docker-compose build
```

It will verify changes in Dockerfile and recreate image in case when Dockerfile was changed.
run docker-compose up -d command.

It will recreate and restart only our application container:

Docker Compose with Spring Boot, MongoDB, NGINX

What you'll build

A simple Spring Boot application with MongoDB and NGINX running inside Docker containers

What you'll need in your system

Docker CE

Download code from below git hub

Extract the zip file to your local file system.

Run

Open command prompt or docker windows terminal and navigate to the path where we have docker-compose.yml exists.

Run command docker-compose up

Access to <http://localhost/>

If localhost doesn't work in windows execute below command get and use ip address displayed instead of localhost.

Ex: <http://192.168.99.100>

```
$ docker-machine config
--tlsverify
--tlscacert="C:\\Users\\balur\\.docker\\machine\\machines\\default\\ca.pem"
--tlscert="C:\\Users\\balur\\.docker\\machine\\machines\\default\\cert.pem"
--tlskey="C:\\Users\\balur\\.docker\\machine\\machines\\default\\key.pem"
-H=tcp://192.168.99.100:2376
```

docker-compose commands

Following commands can be used with docker-compose <command> d

Ex: docker-compose up

To get more help about particular command > docker-compose <command> --help

Ex: docker-compose up --help

```
Commands:
  build      Build or rebuild services
  bundle     Generate a Docker bundle from the Compose file
  config     Validate and view the Compose file
  create     Create services
  down       Stop and remove containers, networks, images, and volumes
  events     Receive real time events from containers
  exec       Execute a command in a running container
  help       Get help on a command
  images     List images
  kill       Kill containers
  logs       View output from containers
  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 services
  rm         Remove stopped containers
  run        Run a one-off command
  scale      Set number of containers for 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
```

Using Multiple Docker Compose Files

Use multiple Docker Compose files when you want to change your app for different environments (e.g., dev, staging, and production) or when you want to run admin tasks against a Compose application. This gives us one way to share common configurations.

Docker Compose already reads two files by default: `docker-compose.yml` and `docker-compose.override.yml`. The `docker-compose.override.yml` file can be used to store overrides for existing services or define new services. Use multiple files (or an override file with a different name) by passing the `-f` option to `docker-compose up` (order matters):

```
$ docker-compose up -f my-override-1.yml my-override-2.yml
```

When two configuration options match, the most recent value either replaces or extends the first.

In the following example, the new value overrides the old, and command runs `my_new_app.py`:

```
# original service
```

```
command: python my_app.py
```

```
# new service
```

```
command: python my_new_app.py
```

Different Environments

Start with your base Docker Compose file for your application (docker-compose.yml):

web:

image: "my_dockpy/my_django_app:latest"

links:

- db
- cache

db:

image: "postgres:latest"

cache:

image: "redis:latest"

On our development server, we want to expose some ports, mount our code as a volume, and build our web image (docker-compose.override.yml):

web:

build: .

volumes:

- "./code"

ports:

- "8883:80"

environment:

DEBUG: "true"

db:

command: "-d"

ports:

- "5432:5432"

cache:

ports:

- "6379:6379"



docker-compose up automatically reads the override file and applies it. We also need a production version of our Docker Compose app, and we want to call that docker-compose.production.yml:

```
web:
  ports:
    - "80:80"
  environment:
    PRODUCTION: "true"
```

```
cache:
  environment:
    TTL: "500"
```

When you want to deploy your production file, simply run the following:

```
$ docker-compose -f docker-compose.yml -f docker-compose.production.yml up -d
```

Note: Docker Compose reads docker-compose.production.yml but not docker-compose.override.yml.

Administrative Tasks

We want to run an administrative copy of our application so we can perform tasks such as backing up our database. Using the same docker-compose.yml file above, we create the following docker-compose.admin.yml file:

```
dbadmin:
  build: database_admin/
  links:
    - db
```

Then we run this with the following command:

```
$ docker-compose -f docker-compose.yml -f docker-compose.admin.yml run dbadmin db-backup
```



Questions ?

Thank You