

CLOUD COMPUTING APPLICATIONS

Docker Orchestration: Compose and Stack Prof. Reza Farivar

Infrastructure as Code

Imperative

- Tell the system exactly how to do things
 - \$ docker network create -d overlay my-network
 - \$ docker container create --name web-service --publish 80:80 --network my-network nginx:latest
 - \$ docker container create --name db-service --network my-network --volume /usr/bin:/usr/local/bin mysql:latest
 - ...
- Declarative
 - Tell the system what you want to be achieved

Docker Compose

- The main tool by Docker for container orchestration
- Uses YAML file format by default
- The default file name is dockercompose.yml
- Declarative way
 - You tell docker-compose what your implementation looks like, it figures out the operations to make it happen

Imperative vs. Declarative

```
$ docker network create -d overlay my-network
$ docker container create --name web-service
--publish 80:80 --replicas 3 --network my-network
nginx:latest
$ docker container create --name db-service
--replicas 1 --network my-network
--volume /usr/bin:/usr/local/bin
mysql:latest
```

Compose Specification

- Compose Application Model
- Formalizes many of the concepts we have covered
 - Service
 - Network
 - Volume
 - Config
 - Secret
- https://github.com/compose-spec/compose-spec/blob/master/spec.md

Compose

- The most basic deployment model is dockercompose, running in one machine, and deploying multiple containers
- Docker Swarm is the distributed multi-host extension
- Same compose specification

Compose versions

- Version 1 was only for single host deployment
 - No Volumes, no Networks, no Build arguments
- Version 2
 - Support for Volumes, Networks and Build added
 - depends-on to indicate startup order
- Version 3
 - Targets both single host (docker-compose) and Swarm mode stacks
 - Added secrets
- https://docs.docker.com/compose/composefile/compose-versioning