



Lektionstillfälle 3

"Dockerfile"

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Kort summering av föregående lektion/ev. lektioner

Föregående lektion:

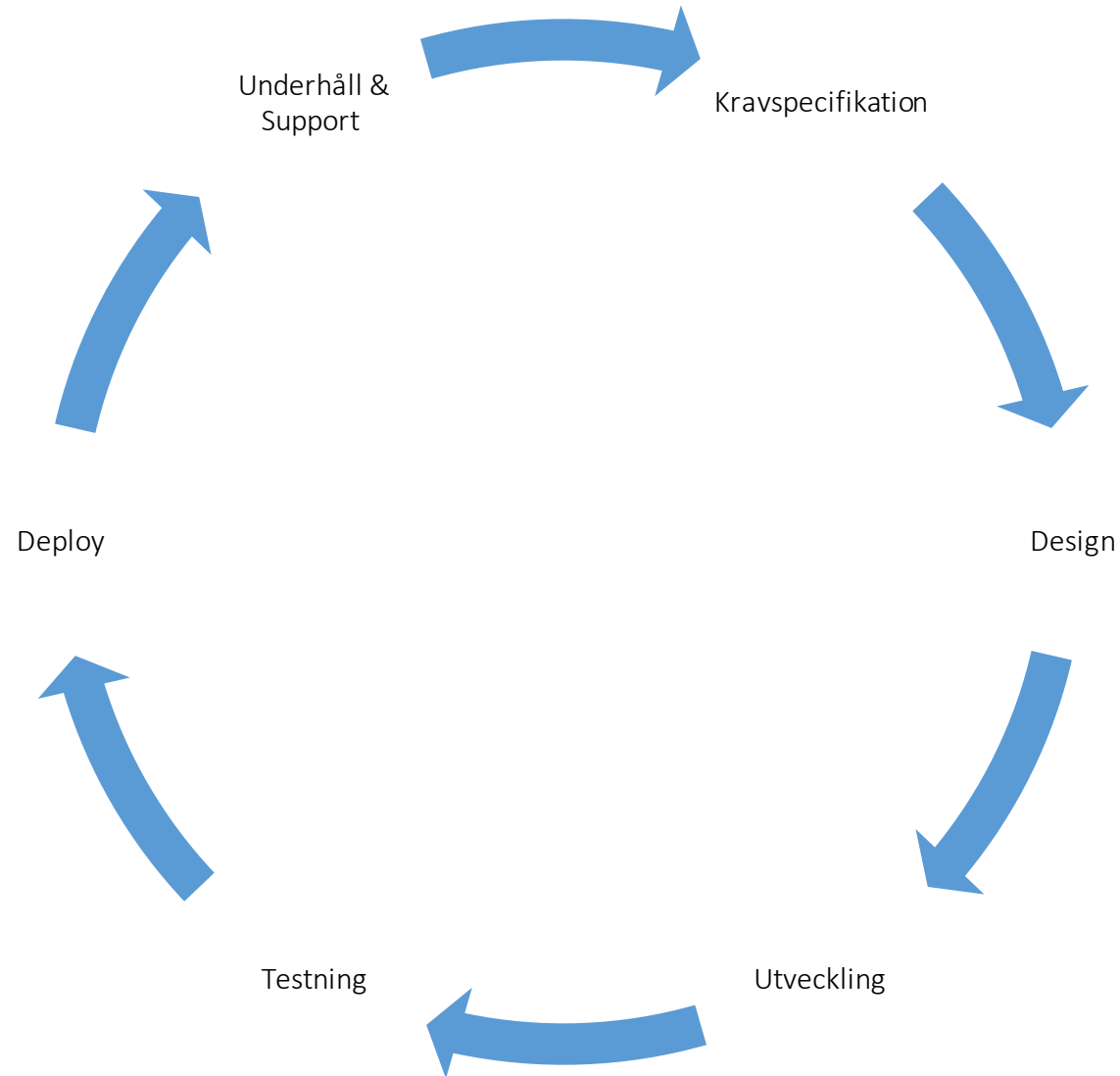
- docker
 - docker container run
 - -d -detach "Run container in background ..."
 - -i "Keep STDIN open even if not attached"
 - -t "--tty Allocate a pseudo-TTY"
 - docker container ls
 - docker container stop
 - docker container rm (--force)
 - docker exec vs docker attach

Repetition av veckan

Föregående lektion 1:

- Continuous Integration
- Continuous Delivery & Continuous Deployment
- Python Flask
- GitHub Organization
- GitHub Repository
- GitHub Collaborator
- GitHub Teams
- GitHub Actions
- GitHub Classroom

En Applikations livscykel



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CI - Continuous Integration

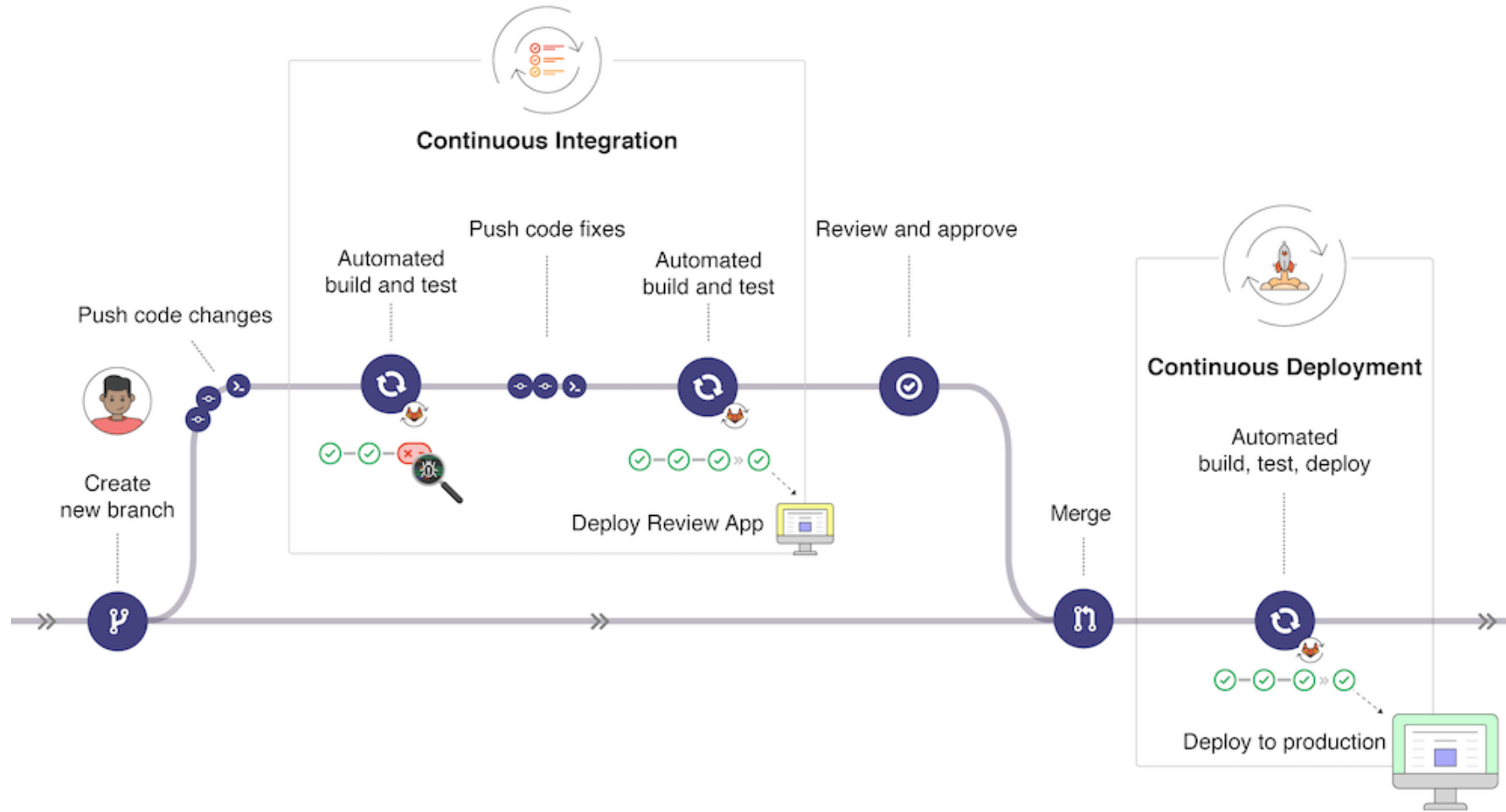
- Versionshantering av kod
- Automatisera "bygget"
 - Vad är ett kodbygge?
 - Vad är resultatet av ett bygge?
- Bygg varje ny kod ändring
- Automatisera tester
- Automatisera gemensamma regler & statisk kodanalys
 - Kodstil, komplexitet?
- Gick bygget bra eller dåligt? Resultat synligt!

CD - Continuous Delivery varför?

- Fokus på att alltid vara klar för release
- Nästan alla steg är automatiserade
- Maximera utvecklarnas tid för utveckling istället för administration
- Automatisera bort repetitiva uppgifter i organisationen
- Ta bort den mänskliga faktorn
- Identifiera och ta bort saker som senarelägger "Time to market"
- Tillförlitliga leveranser med jämn kvalitet
- Undvik personberoenden, release Kim är sjuk idag?

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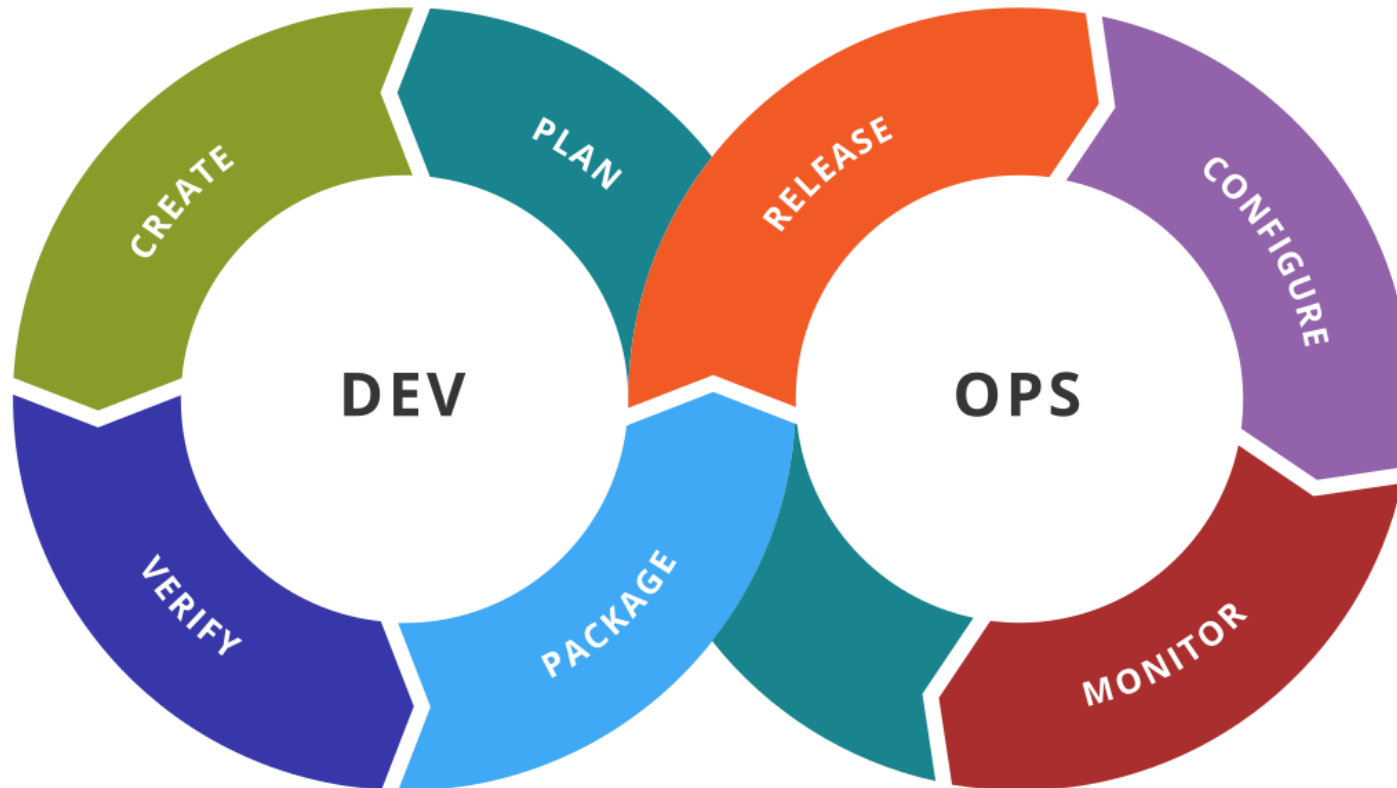
Continuous Deployment



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Källa: <https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/ci/introduction/>

DevOps – Vart är CI? CD?



Källa: Wikimedia - Kharnagy

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Python Flask

<https://github.com/microsoft/python-sample-vscode-flask-tutorial>

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Repetition av veckan

Föregående lektion 2:

- Docker
- Image
- Container
- Lagring icke-persistent vs persistent
- Nätverk i Docker

Docker – Shared vs Unique size

```
~/repos/devops21/devops21_contin > main + > docker system df --verbose
Images space usage:
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE	SHARED SIZE	UNIQUE SIZE	CONTAINERS
nginx	alpine	b997307a58ab	2 weeks ago	23.58MB	5.544MB	18.04MB	2
alpine	latest	9c6f07244728	3 months ago	5.544MB	5.544MB	0B	1

- SHARED SIZE is the amount of space that an image shares with another one (i.e. their common data)
- UNIQUE SIZE is the amount of space that is only used by a given image
- SIZE is the virtual size of the image, it is the sum of SHARED SIZE and UNIQUE SIZE

Docker – image inspect

- docker image inspect alpine

```
"RootFS": {  
  "Type": "layers",  
  "Layers": [  
    "sha256:994393dc58e7931862558d06e46aa2bb17487044f670f310dffe1d24e4d1eec7"  
  ]  
},
```

- docker image inspect nginx:alpine

```
"RootFS": {  
  "Type": "layers",  
  "Layers": [  
    "sha256:994393dc58e7931862558d06e46aa2bb17487044f670f310dffe1d24e4d1eec7",  
    "sha256:b96b16a53835a653cf4ba4da2bcebf8393403fd68d4f00c3f6fd56dfe92c48e8",  
    "sha256:d51445d70778dc924c28175bba3c65d4da962ccf4121a17e03d0b0e896e0d256",  
    "sha256:acf5e0b2cf0814a5d226d89969f0beff1e56b959bcd8af9b058f48efe7192eac",  
    "sha256:6e96dd581d79dd4df16ba97f1740aff93df3e3fcfbf0ce954c10a23c4583f624",  
    "sha256:0618d1e529faeab626a4f04f4245abfb8937d4caa1ecf5d9ffcd1af0324657ab"  
  ]  
},
```

Docker – Container

```
~/repos/devops21/devops21_contin ➤ main + docker run -it alpine sh
/ # echo "hello world!" > hello.txt
/ # exit
```

```
~/repos/devops21/devops21_contin ➤ main + docker system df --verbose
```

Images space usage:

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE	SHARED SIZE	UNIQUE SIZE	CONTAINERS
nginx	alpine	b997307a58ab	2 weeks ago	23.58MB	5.544MB	18.04MB	2
alpine	latest	9c6f07244728	3 months ago	5.544MB	5.544MB	0B	2

Containers space usage:

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	LOCAL VOLUMES	SIZE	CREATED	STATUS
37a58296ee66	alpine	"/bin/sh"	0	0B	15 seconds ago	Exited (0) 14 seconds ago
6292919cdcf	alpine	"sh"	0	50B	2 minutes ago	Exited (0) 2 minutes ago
e81224114f81	nginx:alpine	"/docker-entrypoint...."	0	1.09kB	36 minutes ago	Up 36 minutes
13af7926e6f2	nginx:alpine	"/docker-entrypoint...."	0	1.09kB	38 minutes ago	Up 38 minutes

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Storage Drivers vs Docker volumes

Docker storage drivers -

- Image lager
- Skriv lager för container (inte persistent utan container)
- Runtime data
- Optimerat för att använda lagringsutrymmet effektivt
- Sämre skrivprestanda (COW)

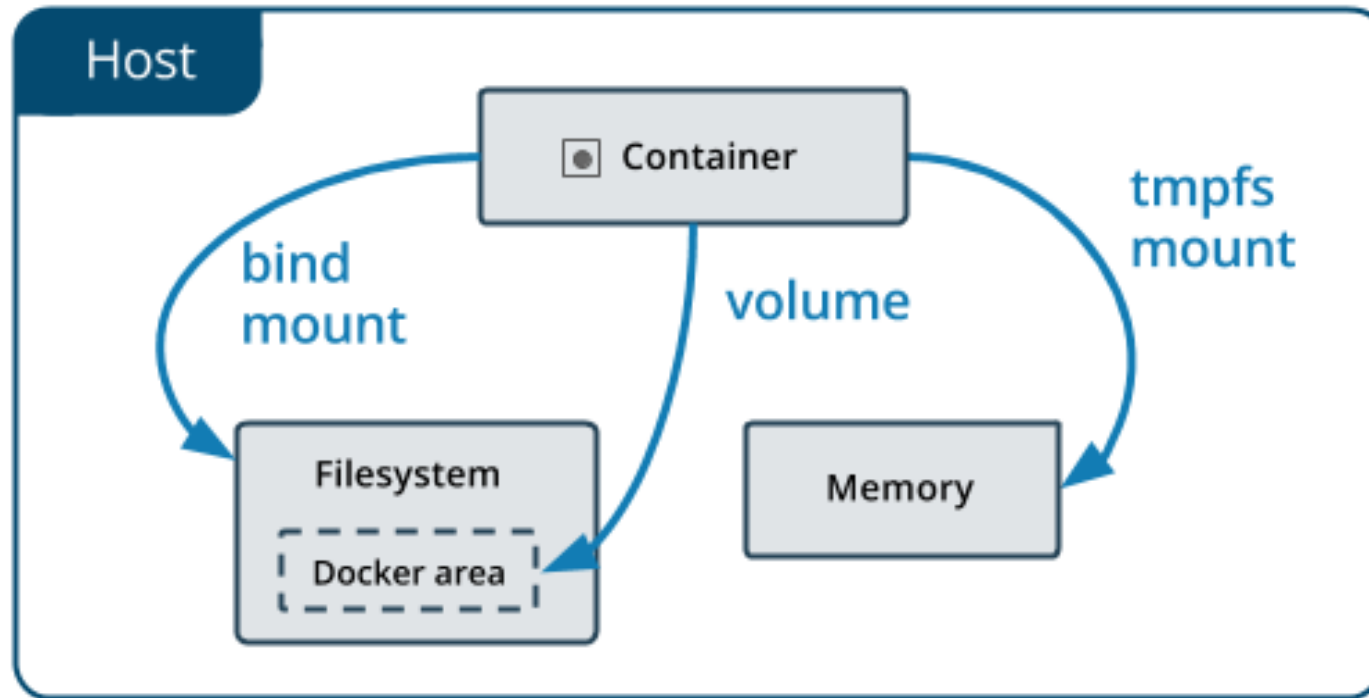
Docker volumes

- Intensivt skrivande av data
- Persistent utanför container
- Delat mellan containers

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Källa: <https://docs.docker.com/storage/storagedriver/>

Docker välj rätt mount



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

Docker välj rätt mount

- **Volumes**

- Sparas i värdens filsystem
- Managerat av docker *Docker* (/var/lib/docker/volumes/ på Linux).
- Låt inte andra än docker modifiera filerna
- Bästa sättet att persistera data i docker

- **Bind mounts**

- Filer eller foldrar som sparas varsomhelst på värdens filsystem
- Både docker och värden kan modifiera filerna

- **tmpfs mounts**

- Sparas i värdens minne
- Sparas inte på värdens filsystem
- Om containern stannar så försvinner filerna

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

Docker bind volume

Se <https://docs.docker.com/storage/volumes/#create-and-manage-volumes> för mer exempel

Exempel:

```
docker container run -d --mount type=volume,source=html-volume,target=/usr/share/nginx/html nginx
```

```
~/repos/devops21/devops21_contin ↗ main + docker volume inspect html-volume
[
  {
    "CreatedAt": "2022-11-11T07:21:10Z",
    "Driver": "local",
    "Labels": null,
    "Mountpoint": "/var/lib/docker/volumes/html-volume/_data",
    "Name": "html-volume",
    "Options": null,
    "Scope": "local"
  }
]
```

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Docker container nätverk

Publish gör så att portar kan mappas mot din host

- I exempel mappas porten 8080 för mot containers port 80
- Publish används för att utveckla och testa dina egna applikationer

```
docker container run -d -p 8080:80 nginx  
docker container run --detach --publish 8080:80 nginx
```

-P ger dockervald port

```
➤ docker container run -d -P nginx
```

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Docker container nätverk

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

Bridge

Host

Overlay

Ipvlan

Macvlan

None

Plugins (https://docs.docker.com/engine/extend/plugins_services/#network-plugins)

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Docker bridge nätverk

Bridge

- Standardval driver
- Default nätverks driver
- Bra för ensamma containers

Läs mer: <https://docs.docker.com/network/bridge/>

Labb: <https://docs.docker.com/network/network-tutorial-standalone/>

Lektionstillfällets mål och metod

Mål med lektionen:

- Docker fortsättning
- Dockerfile för att bygga images

Lektionens arbetsmetod/er:

- Föreläsning
- Labb och övning

Begreppsgenomgång

- Dockerfile
 - Instructions
 - Layers
 - Best practice
 - Multi-Stage
- .dockerignore
- Registry (login, build, push)
- nginx
 - .html
 - .conf
- Python

Dockerfile Format

```
# Comment
```

```
INSTRUCTION arguments
```

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Dockerfile Format

```
1  FROM alpine
2
3  # Comment
4  RUN echo 'we are learning some dockerfile things'
5
6
7  RUN echo hello \
8  # comment
9  world
10
11
12  RUN echo hello \
13  world
14
```


Dockerfile

```
[+] Building 1.2s (8/8) FINISHED
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile.structure 0.0s
=> => transferring dockerfile: 188B 0.0s
=> [internal] load .dockerignore 0.0s
=> => transferring context: 2B 0.0s
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/alpine:latest 0.0s
=> [1/4] FROM docker.io/library/alpine 0.0s
=> [2/4] RUN echo 'we are learning some dockerfile things' 0.3s
=> [3/4] RUN echo hello world 0.3s
=> [4/4] RUN echo hello world 0.3s
=> exporting to image 0.0s
=> => exporting layers 0.0s
=> => writing image sha256:391158598d45813f33772e3178791db1e652f47b064a9657c2a444cfece57592 0.0s
```

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Dockerfile Parser-directives

- Syntax
 - <https://semver.org/>
 - <https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/#syntax>
 - BuildKit (frontend & backend)
 - Optimerade byggen, egen syntax etc.

```
1  # syntax=docker/dockerfile:1
2  FROM alpine
3
```

Dockerfile Parser-directives

- Escape
 - <https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/#escape>
 - Bra för windows användare

```
1  # escape=  
2  FROM alpine  
3  
4  RUN echo hello \  
5  | world  
6  
7
```

Dockerfile Parser-directives

- Docker läser bara en parser-directive
- Parser-directives ska vara före FROM

```
1  # escape=\ (backslash)
2  FROM alpine
3  # escape=\ (backslash)
4
5  COPY fil.txt .
6
```

FROM

 Dockerfile U ✕

lesson_3 > examples >  Dockerfile > ...

1 FROM alpine

2

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FROM

FROM

```
FROM [--platform=<platform>] <image> [AS <name>]
```



Or

```
FROM [--platform=<platform>] <image>[:<tag>] [AS <name>]
```



Or

```
FROM [--platform=<platform>] <image>[@<digest>] [AS <name>]
```



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Källa: <https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/#from>

FROM

- FROM är ofta först i en fil
 - Om inte parser direktiv finns
 - Endast instruktionen ARG får vara före
- FROM används för att bestämma "base image"
 - Debian
 - Alpine
 - Nginx
- FROM kan användas flera gånger
 - Multi-stage build

ARG

ARG

```
ARG <name>[=<default value>]
```



The `ARG` instruction defines a variable that users can pass at build-time to the builder with the `docker build` command using the `--build-arg <varname>=<value>` flag. If a user specifies a build argument that was not defined in the Dockerfile, the build outputs a warning.

```
[Warning] One or more build-args [foo] were not consumed.
```



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Källa: <https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/#arg>

ARG och FROM

```
1  ARG VERSION=latest
2  FROM busybox:$VERSION
3  ARG VERSION
4  RUN echo $VERSION > image_version
5  # A file with the text latest
6
```

ARG och FROM

```
1  ARG VERSION=latest
2  FROM busybox:$VERSION
3  RUN echo $VERSION > image_version
4  # A empty file
5
```

Gruppövning

- Testa att bygga en Dockerfile med:
 - FROM
 - RUN
 - ARG
 - Kommentar
 - Parserdirektiv
- Förslag:
 - Generera en fil med echo likt tidigare exempel
 - Testa att bygga från alpine, bullseye, bullseye-slim

RUN

 Dockerfile U ●

lesson_3 > examples >  Dockerfile > ...

```
1  FROM alpine
2
3  COPY fil.txt .
4
5  RUN apk add curl
6
```

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RUN

```
1 FROM debian:bullseye-slim
2 RUN ["/bin/bash", "-c", "touch /hello_world_file"]
3 RUN rm hello_world_file
4
```

```
"RootFS": {
  "Type": "layers",
  "Layers": [
    "sha256:a12586ed027fafddcddcc63b31671f406c25e43342479fc92a330e7e30d65f2e",
    "sha256:4ec44c34b8179adb279ec605a5f076dde74913ff674d12fd7292af419a7ccdc7",
    "sha256:1268fccccff1a68ae904db065a2ac4b440eee54d4dcdb58376c0b8fd1b231346b"
  ]
},
```

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RUN

```
1 FROM debian:bullseye-slim
2 RUN ["/bin/bash", "-c", "touch /hello_world_file"]
3 # RUN rm hello_world_file
4
```

```
"RootFS": {
  "Type": "layers",
  "Layers": [
    "sha256:a12586ed027fafddcddcc63b31671f406c25e43342479fc92a330e7e30d65f2e",
    "sha256:4ec44c34b8179adb279ec605a5f076dde74913ff674d12fd7292af419a7ccdc7"
  ]
},
```

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RUN

```
1 FROM debian:bullseye-slim
2 RUN ["/bin/bash", "-c", "touch /hello_world_file"]
3 # RUN rm hello_world_file
4
```

```
"RootFS": {
  "Type": "layers",
  "Layers": [
    "sha256:a12586ed027fafddcddcc63b31671f406c25e43342479fc92a330e7e30d65f2e",
    "sha256:4ec44c34b8179adb279ec605a5f076dde74913ff674d12fd7292af419a7ccdc7"
  ]
},
```

```
"RootFS": {
  "Type": "layers",
  "Layers": [
    "sha256:a12586ed027fafddcddcc63b31671f406c25e43342479fc92a330e7e30d65f2e",
    "sha256:4ec44c34b8179adb279ec605a5f076dde74913ff674d12fd7292af419a7ccdc7",
    "sha256:1268fccccff1a68ae904db065a2ac4b440eee54d4dcdb58376c0b8fd1b231346b"
  ]
},
```

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Grupp Övning

Installera **curl** på en basimage exempelvis:

- alpine
- debian

Inspektera hur många lager du har:

- Innan (ren image)
- Efter (med curl)

Vad händer om du samlar alla kommandon på en rad? Exempelvis i debian:

- Apt-get update && apt-get install -y curl

RUN

Du kan använda exec med andra shells

```
1  FROM debian:bullseye-slim
2  RUN ["/bin/bash", "-c", "touch /hello_world_file"]
3
```

RUN tips & trix

Extra läsning:

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/#run---mount>


<https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/#run---network>

COPY

COPY

COPY has two forms:

```
COPY [--chown=<user>:<group>] <src>... <dest>  
COPY [--chown=<user>:<group>] ["<src>",... "<dest>"]
```



This latter form is required for paths containing whitespace

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COPY

The example below uses a relative path, and adds "test.txt" to

`<WORKDIR>/relativeDir/ :`

```
COPY test.txt relativeDir/
```



Whereas this example uses an absolute path, and adds "test.txt" to

`/absoluteDir/`

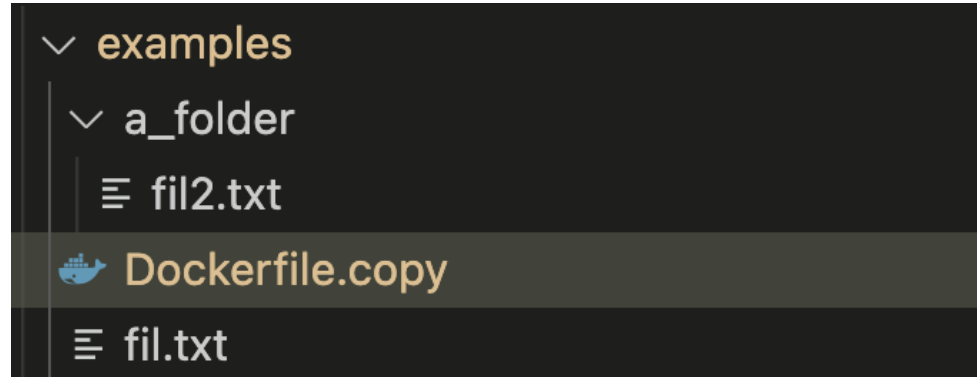
```
COPY test.txt /absoluteDir/
```




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Källa: <https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/#copy>

COPY



```
 Dockerfile.copy M lesson_3/examples/Dockerfile.copy/...  
You, 1 second ago | 1 author (You)  
1 FROM alpine  
2  
3 COPY fil.txt /my_folder/another_name.txt  
4 COPY fil.txt another_folder/  
5 COPY a_folder /my_folder  
6 # missing the trailing /  
7 COPY fil.txt wanted_a_folder_got_a_file  
8  
9
```

COPY

- Vad blir resultatet? Bygg och testa!

COPY

! Note

The first encountered `COPY` instruction will invalidate the cache for all following instructions from the Dockerfile if the contents of `<src>` have changed. This includes invalidating the cache for `RUN` instructions. See the [`Dockerfile` Best Practices guide – Leverage build cache](#) for more information.

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Gruppövning - Cache

- Stäng av eventuella körande containers
- Kör en docker system prune –all
- Se filer i foldern lesson_3/examples från devops21_contin repot
- Du kan köra build med flaggan –f Dockerfile.copy .
- Spara utskriften så ni kan jämföra
- Bygg igen! Vad händer?
- Testa att ändra fil1, fil2, och fil3 hur påverkar det?

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Gruppövning - Cache

```
[+] Building 9.7s (12/12) FINISHED
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile.copy 0.0s
=> => transferring dockerfile: 300B 0.0s
=> [internal] load .dockerignore 0.0s
=> => transferring context: 2B 0.0s
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/debian:bullseye-slim 0.0s
=> [1/7] FROM docker.io/library/debian:bullseye-slim 0.0s
=> [internal] load build context 0.0s
=> => transferring context: 199B 0.0s
=> [2/7] COPY fil.txt /my_folder/another_name.txt 0.0s
=> [3/7] COPY fil.txt another_folder/ 0.0s
=> [4/7] COPY a_folder /my_folder 0.0s
=> [5/7] COPY fil.txt wanted_a_folder_got_a_file 0.0s
=> [6/7] RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y curl 9.1s
=> [7/7] COPY fil3.txt . 0.0s
=> exporting to image 0.3s
=> => exporting layers 0.3s
=> => writing image sha256:919b1dfb08f9bfefc806d1fd61f275206922bff5b68184dbbe97aa07089975e6 0.0s
```

Gruppövning - Cache

```
[+] Building 0.2s (12/12) FINISHED
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile.copy 0.0s
=> => transferring dockerfile: 42B 0.0s
=> [internal] load .dockerignore 0.0s
=> => transferring context: 2B 0.0s
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/debian:bullseye-slim 0.0s
=> [1/7] FROM docker.io/library/debian:bullseye-slim 0.0s
=> [internal] load build context 0.0s
=> => transferring context: 119B 0.0s
=> CACHED [2/7] COPY fil.txt /my_folder/another_name.txt 0.0s
=> CACHED [3/7] COPY fil.txt another_folder/ 0.0s
=> CACHED [4/7] COPY a_folder /my_folder 0.0s
=> CACHED [5/7] COPY fil.txt wanted_a_folder_got_a_file 0.0s
=> CACHED [6/7] RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y curl 0.0s
=> CACHED [7/7] COPY fil3.txt . 0.0s
=> exporting to image 0.0s
=> => exporting layers 0.0s
=> => writing image sha256:919b1dfb08f9bfefc806d1fd61f275206922bffa5b68184dbbe97aa07089975e6 0.0s
```

ENTRYPOINT

 Dockerfile U ×

lesson_3 > examples >  Dockerfile > ...

1 FROM alpine

2

3 COPY fil.txt .



4

5 ENTRYPOINT ["nc", "-l", "-p", "12345"]

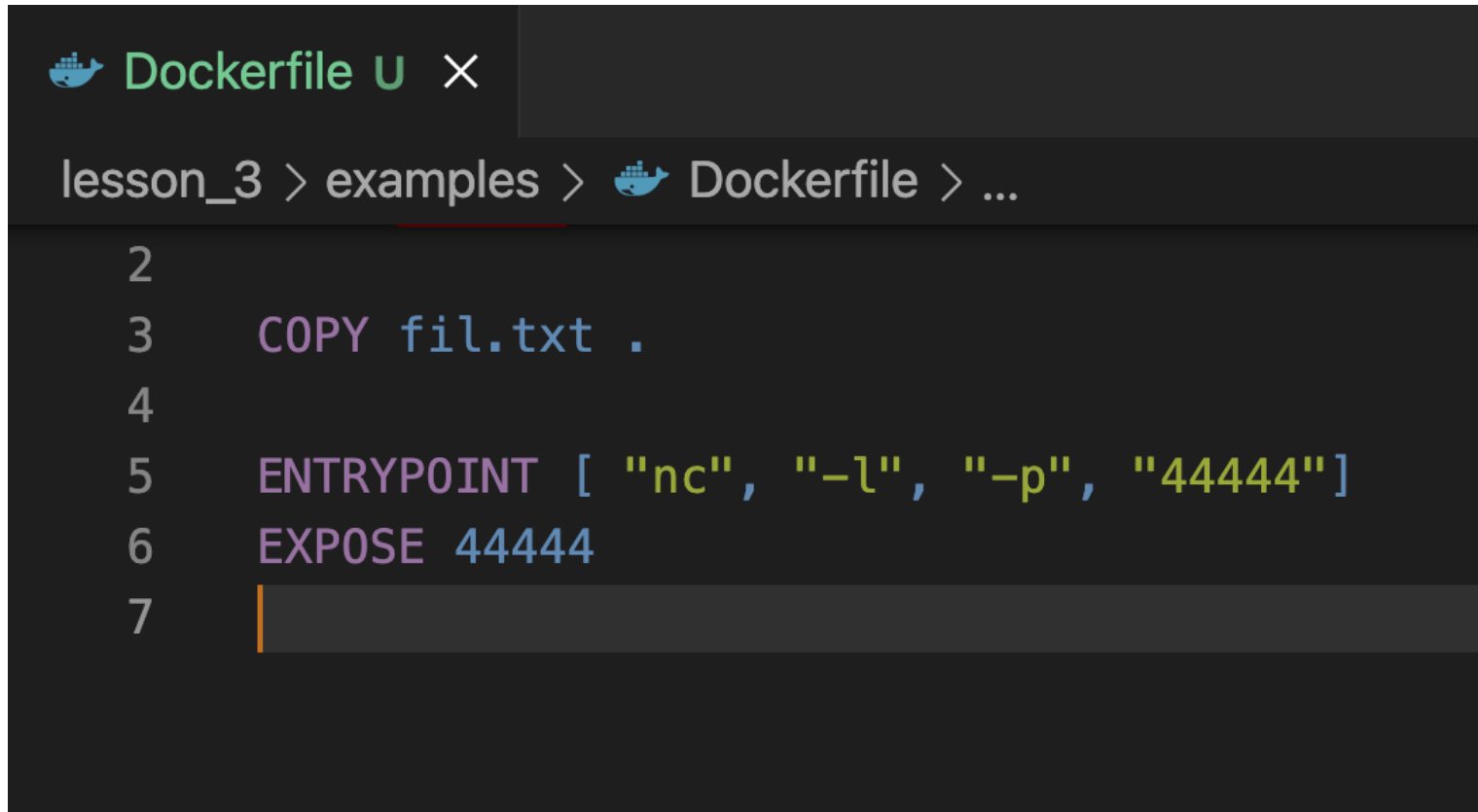
6

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CMD

```
 Dockerfile U ✕  
lesson_3 > examples >  Dockerfile > ...  
2  
3 COPY fil.txt .  
4  
5 ENTRYPOINT [ "nc", "-l", "-p"]  
6 CMD ["12345"]  
7
```

EXPOSE



The screenshot shows a Dockerfile editor window titled "Dockerfile U" with a close button. The breadcrumb navigation indicates the current file is "lesson_3 > examples > Dockerfile > ...". The Dockerfile content is as follows:

```
2
3  COPY fil.txt .
4
5  ENTRYPOINT [ "nc", "-l", "-p", "44444"]
6  EXPOSE 44444
7
```

Line 7 is currently empty, with a cursor at the start of the line.

Dockerfile exempel

Vi kollar på nginx:alpine

<https://github.com/nginxinc/docker-nginx/blob/master/stable/alpine/Dockerfile>

Vi kollar på python:3.11-slim

<https://github.com/docker-library/python/blob/master/3.11/slim-bullseye/Dockerfile>

https://hub.docker.com/_/python

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Övning

- Se studentportalen för GitHub Classroom länk

Nästa lektion

- Minikube
- Kubernetes