



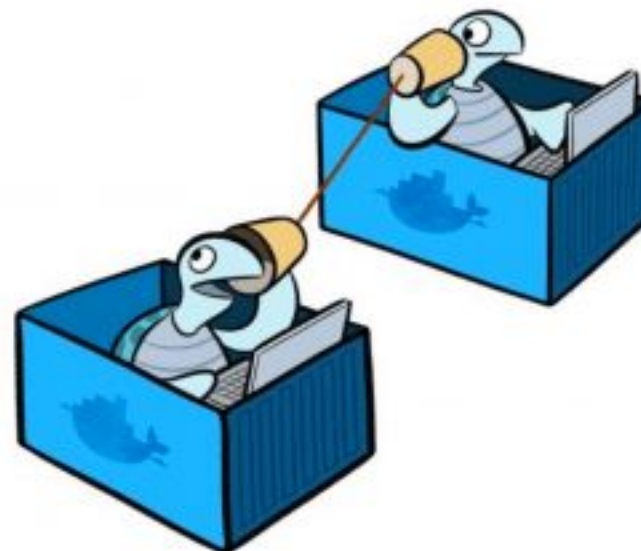
BATCH : B107 AWS-DevOps
LESSON : Docker
DATE : 14.04.2023
SUBJECT : Docker Compose

ZOOM GİRİŞLERİNİZİ LÜTFEN **LMS** SİSTEMİ ÜZERİNDEN YAPINIZ





Review





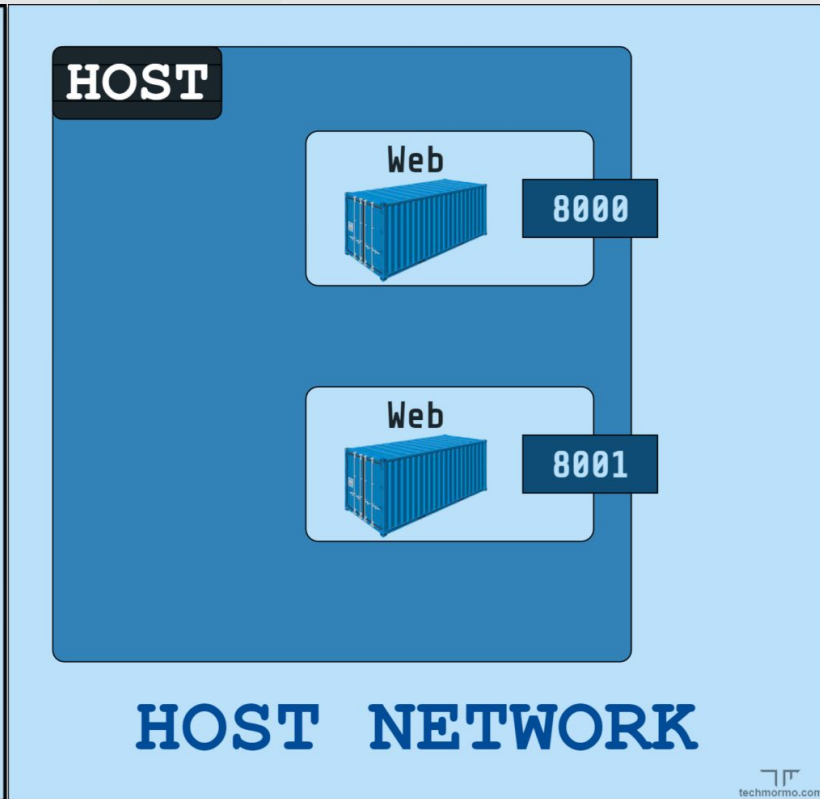
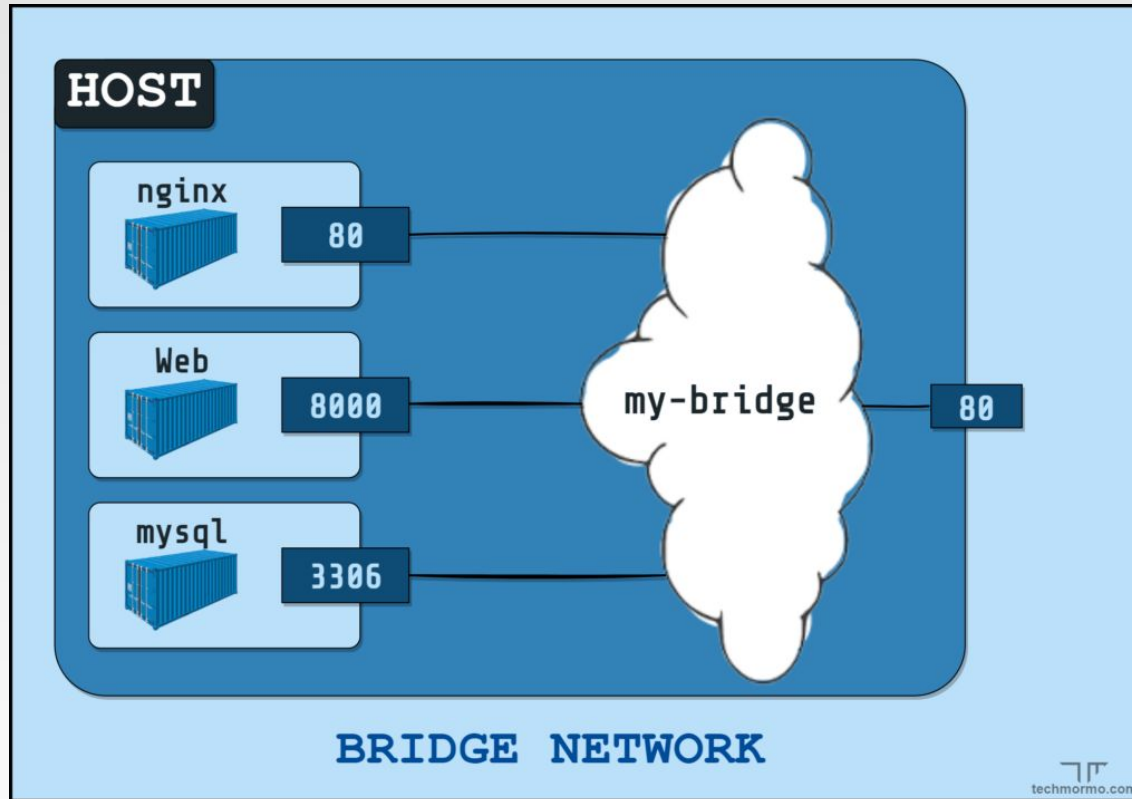
Network Drivers

As default, docker has three network drivers.

- Bridge
- Host
- None



Network Drivers



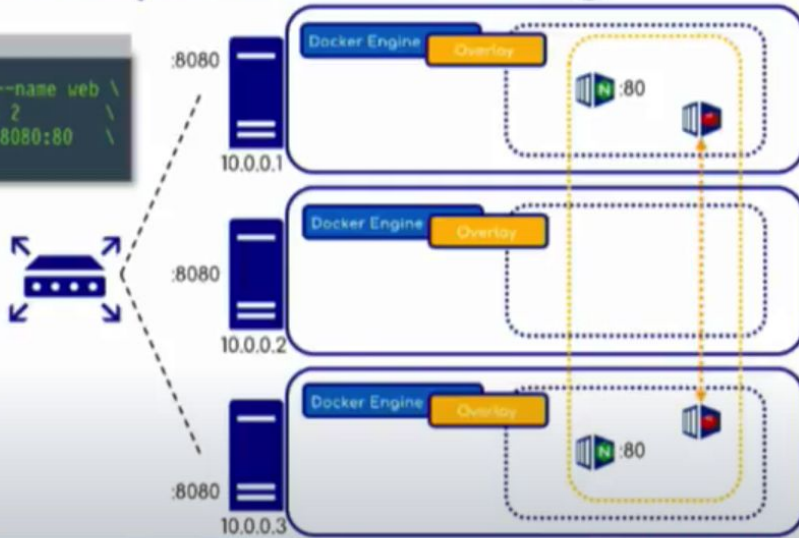


Network Drivers

Swarm Overlay networking

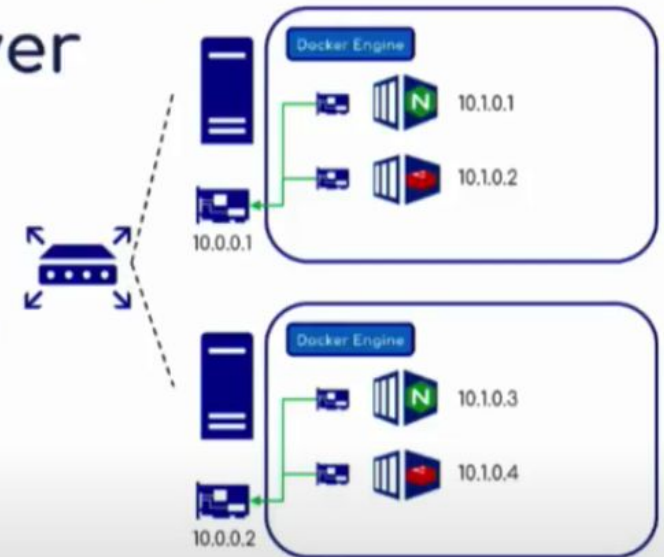
```
[dan@dockercon ~]$ docker service create --name web \
--replicas 2 \
--publish 8080:80 \
nginx
```

- The Overlay network makes use of VXLAN in order to create an overlay network over the underlying network.
- The tunnel allows containers across hosts to communicate.



Macvlan driver

- The Macvlan driver provides a hardware (MAC) address for each container, allowing them to have a full TCP/IP stack.
- Allows containers to become part of the traditional network, and use things like external IPAM or VLAN trunking when numerous networks are needed.
- No overhead from technologies such as VXLAN or NAT.

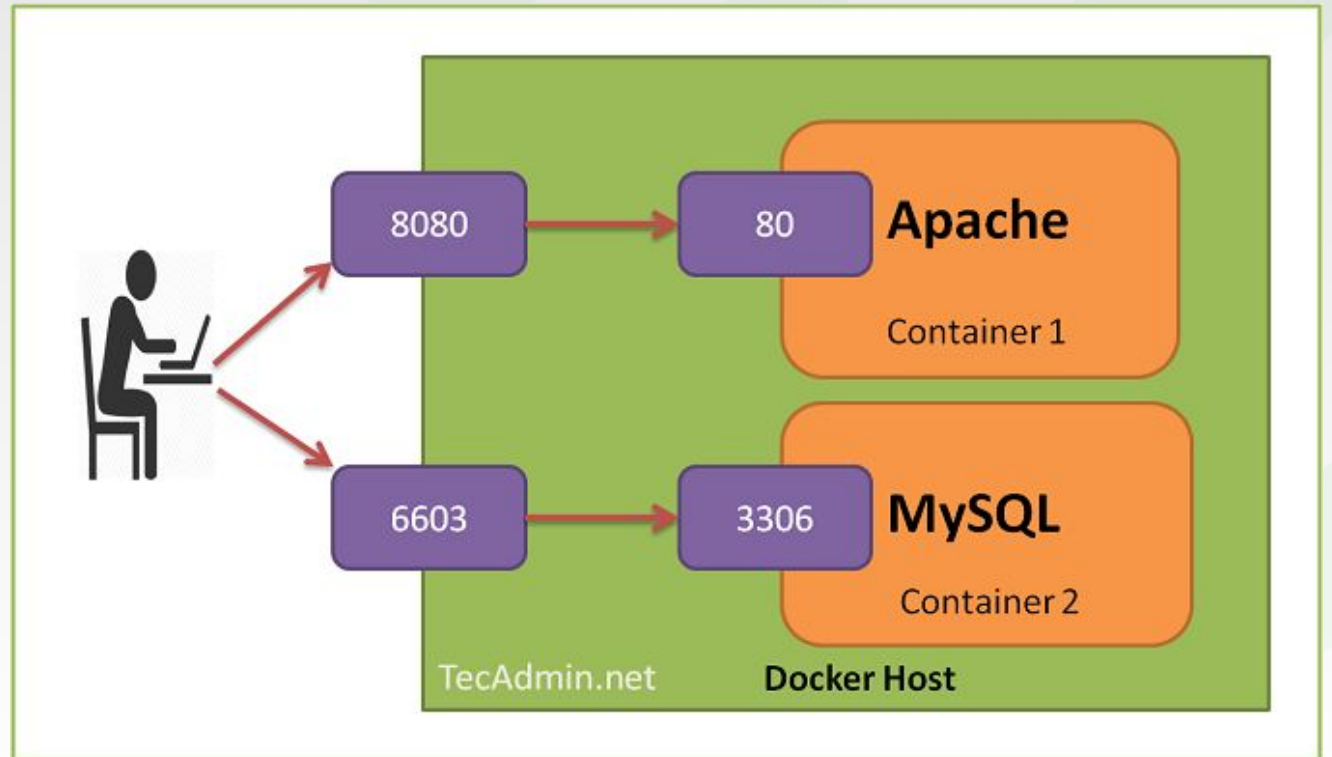




Run – Port Mappings

```
$ docker run -d -p 8080:80 apache_image
```

```
$ docker run -d -p 6603:3306 mysql_image
```





Docker Compose





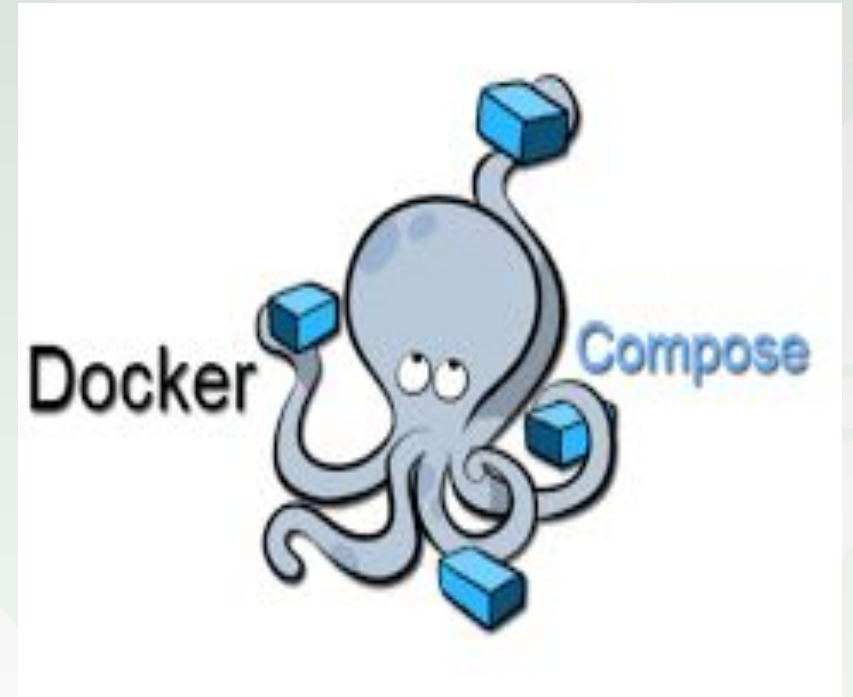
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What is Docker Compose?

- Compose is a tool for defining and running **multi-container** Docker applications.
- With Compose, you use a **YAML file** to configure your application's services.
- Then, with a single command, you **create and start all the services** based on your configuration.
- Compose works in all environments: production, staging, development, testing, as well as workflows.





Using Compose





Using Compose

Using Compose is basically three-step process:

- Define your app's environment with a **Dockerfile** so it can be reproduced anywhere.
- Define the services that make up your app in **docker-compose.yml** so they can be run together in an isolated environment.
- Run **docker-compose up** and Compose starts and runs your entire app.



Docker Compose File





Docker Compose File

imperative

```
docker run --name=web -p 8080:80 nginx
```

declarative

```
version: "3"
services:
  web:
    image: nginx
    ports:
      - 8080:80
```



Docker Compose File

- The Compose file is a YAML file defining:
 - **services**
 - **networks**
 - **volumes**
- The default path for a Compose file is `./docker-compose.yml`

```
version: '2'
services:
  server_a:
    image: nginx:latest
    volumes:
      - DataVolume: /DataVolume
    ports:
      - "8001:80"
  server_b:
    image: nginx:latest
    ports:
      - "8002:80"
  server_c:
    image: nginx:latest
    ports:
      - "8003:80"
```



Docker Compose File

- There are several versions of the Compose file format -1,2,2.x, and 3.x.

docker-compose.yml	docker-compose.yml	docker-compose.yml
<pre>redis: image: redis db: image: postgres:9.4 vote: image: voting-app ports: - 5000:80 links: - redis</pre>	<pre>version: 2 services: redis: image: redis db: image: postgres:9.4 vote: image: voting-app ports: - 5000:80 depends_on: - redis</pre>	<pre>version: 3 services: redis: image: redis db: image: postgres:9.4 vote: image: voting-app ports: - 5000:80</pre>
V1	V2	V3



Docker Compose File

- A service definition contains configuration that is applied to each container started for that service, much like **passing command-line parameters to *docker run***.
- Likewise, network and volume definitions are analogous to ***docker network create*** and ***docker volume create***

```
1  services:
2      recommendation-engine:
3          image: ubuntu
4          tty: true
5          volumes:
6              - DataVolume:/DataVolume
7          labels:
8              brownout.feature: "optional"
9          deploy:
10             replicas: 2
11             restart_policy:
12                 condition: none
13             placement:
14                 constraints: [node.role == worker]
15
16  user-db:
17      image: weaveworksdemos/user-db
18      hostname: user-db
19      deploy:
20          placement:
21              constraints: [node.role == manager]
```



Docker Compose Commands





Docker Compose Commands

Command Overview

<code>docker-compose up [OPTIONS]</code>	Starts all containers
<code>--detached, -d</code>	detached mode: Run containers in the background
<code>--force-recreate</code>	Recreate containers even if their configuration and image haven't changed
<code>--remove-orphans</code>	Remove containers for services not defined in the Compose file
<code>docker-compose down [OPTIONS]</code>	Stops containers and removes containers, networks, volumes, and images created by up
<code>--volumes, -v</code>	Remove named and anonymous volumes
<code>--remove-orphans</code>	Remove containers for services not defined in the Compose file
<code>docker-compose stop [SERVICE]</code>	Stops running containers without removing them
<code>docker-compose kill [SERVICE]</code>	Forces running containers to stop by sending a SIGKILL signal
<code>docker-compose rm [OPTIONS] [SERVICE...]</code>	Removes stopped service containers
<code>--force, -f</code>	Don't ask to confirm removal
<code>--stop, -s</code>	Stop the containers before removing
<code>-v</code>	Remove any anonymous volumes attached to containers
<code>docker-compose pull SERVICE</code>	Pulls an image associated with the SERVICE
<code>docker-compose logs SERVICE</code>	Displays log output from the SERVICE



Docker Compose Commands

Docker-Compose Parameters

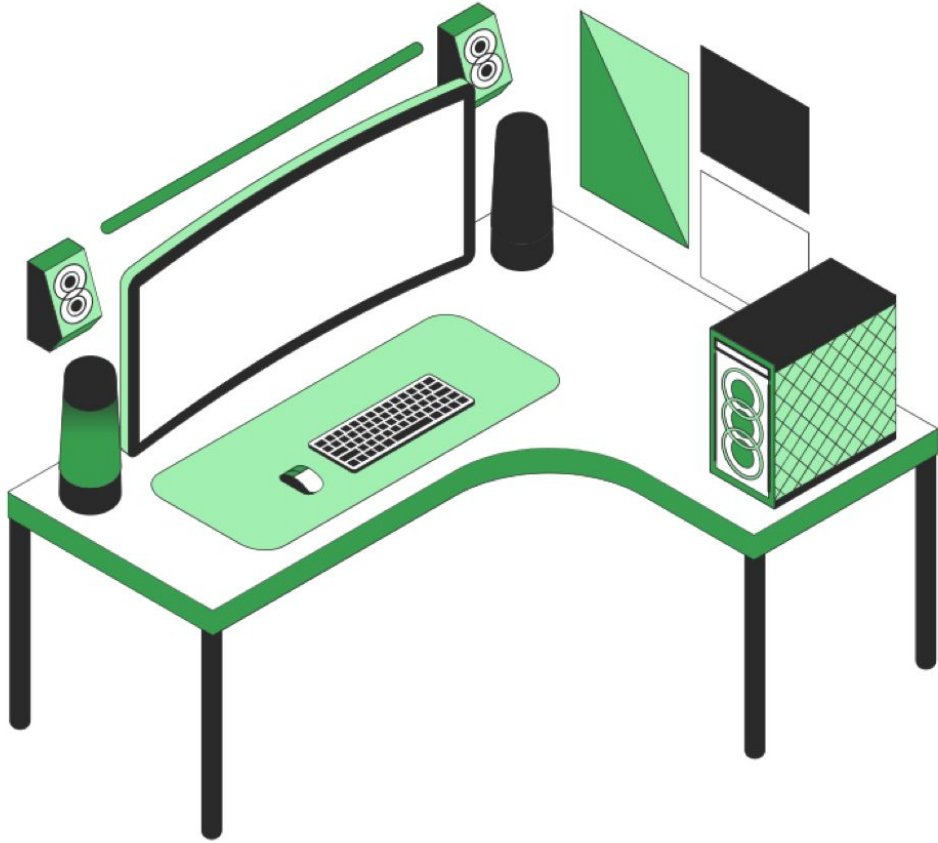
`docker-compose [options] [COMMAND]`

`--version, -v` Print version

`--file, -f` Specify an compose file (default: docker-compose.yml)

`--verbose` Show more output

`--log-level LEVEL` Set log level (DEBUG, INFO, WARNING, ERROR, CRITICAL)



Do you
have any
questions?

Send it to us! We hope you learned something new.