## Introduction to Docker

RES, Lecture 3

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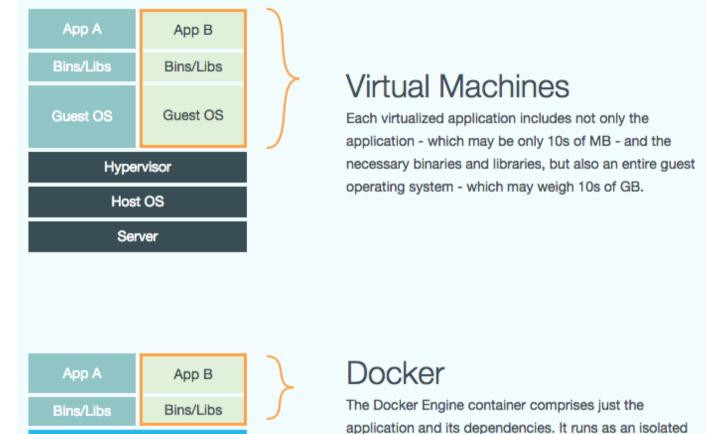


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**Docker Engine** 

**Host OS** 

Server

https://www.docker.com/whatisdocker/

process in userspace on the host operating system, sharing the kernel with other containers. Thus, it enjoys

is much more portable and efficient.

the resource isolation and allocation benefits of VMs but

#### Installing Docker

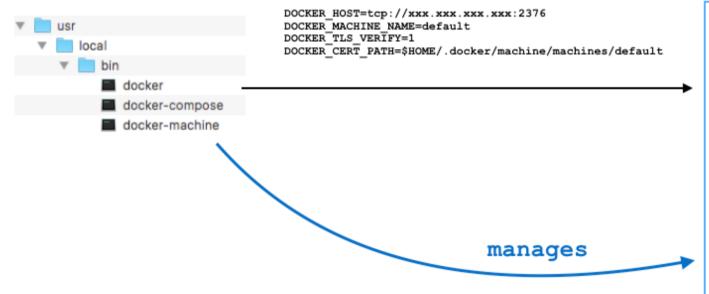


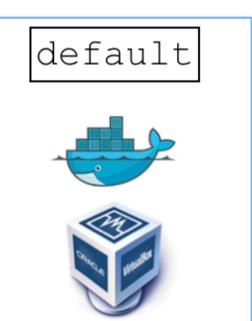
- Docker is based on the Linux Containers (LXC) technology. If you run a linux distribution on your laptop, you will use Docker natively. Just be careful with the version you are using.
- If you run **Windows** or **Mac OS X**, you have different options. Behind the scenes, you will need a **Linux VM**. The tools that you will install will hide this VM (more or less), but it will still be here.
- On the Docker website, you will be encouraged to install Docker for Windows or Docker for Mac. This might not be the best choice, and you might want to go for the (legacy) Docker Toolbox and Docker Machine toolset.
- If you run Windows, be aware that you cannot run **Docker for Windows** and **VirtualBox** at the same time. You will need to enable/disable **Hyper V** and reboot to switch between environments. Docker Toolbox does not have this issue.
- Personally, I still use **Docker Machine** and not Docker for Mac. Reasons: performance (file system), ability to have different environments, the Linux VM is less hidden (has its own IP address). In my demos / webcasts, you will see 192.168.99.100 and not localhost.



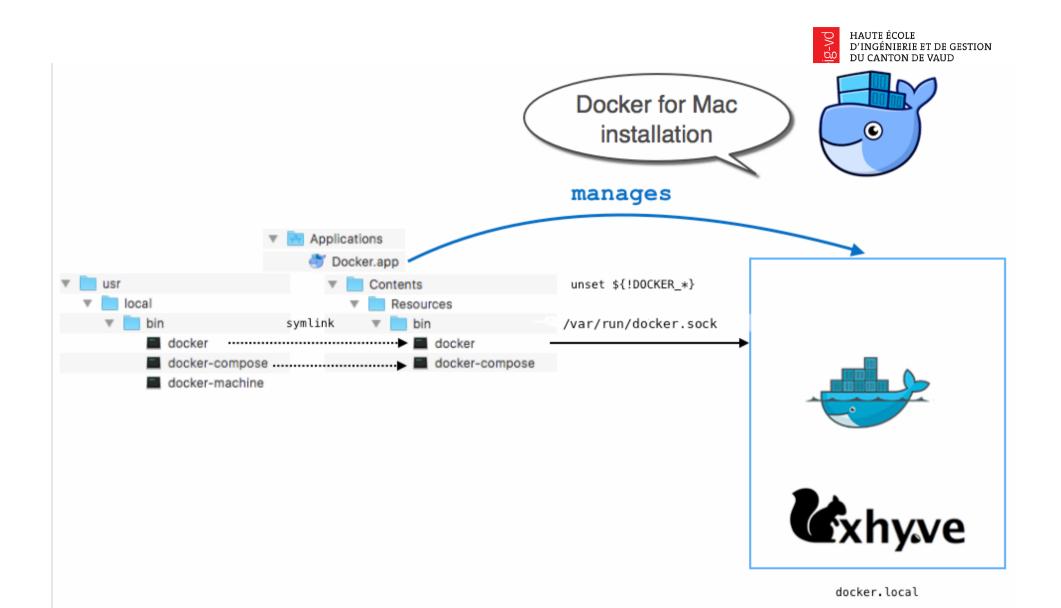
# Docker Toolbox installation

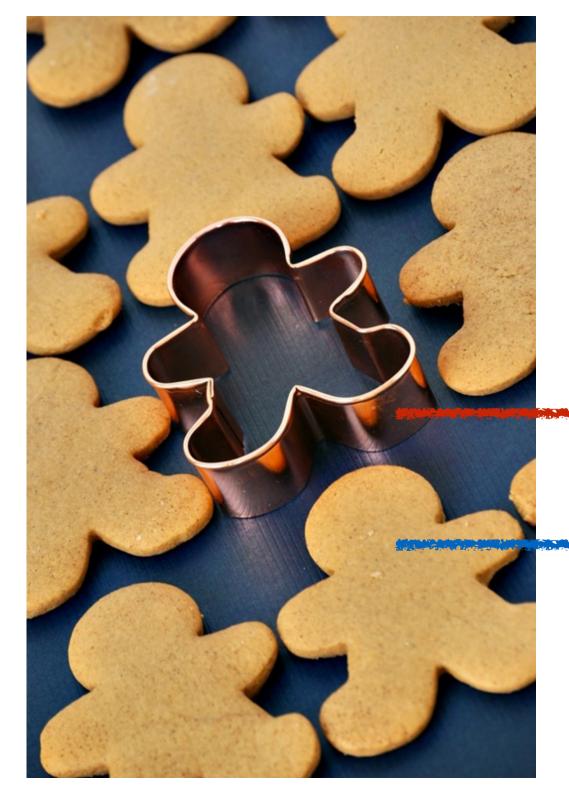






IP xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx







## **Docker image**

#### **Docker container**

#### Docker containers (1)



- You can think of a container as a lightweight virtual machine. Each container
  is isolated from the others and has its own IP address.
- Each container is created from a docker image (one could say that a container is a **running instance of an image**).
- There are commands to start, list, stop and delete containers.

```
# Start a container (more on this later)
$ docker run

# List running containers
$ docker ps

# List all containers
$ docker ps -a

# Delete a container
$ docker rm

# Display logs produced by a container
$ docker logs
```

### Docker containers (2)



- With Docker, the philosophy is to have one application-level service per container (it is not a strict rule).
- With Docker, the philosophy is also to run several (many) containers on the same machine.
- If you think of a typical **Web Application infrastructure**, you would have one or more containers for the apache web server, one container for the database, one container for the reverse proxy, etc.
- With Docker, containers tend also to be short-lived. Each container has an
  entry point, i.e. a command that is executed at startup. When this command
  returns, the container is stopped (and will typically be removed).
- If a container dies, it should not be a big deal. Instead of trying to fix it, one will create a new one (from the same image).

#### Docker images (1)



- A Docker image is a template, which is used to create containers.
- Every image is built from a base image and adds its own configuration and content.
- With Vagrant, we use a file named Vagrantfile to configure and provision a Vagrant box. With Docker, we use a file name **Dockerfile** to create an image. The file contains statements (FROM, RUN, COPY, ADD, EXPOSE, CMD, VOLUME, etc.)
- Just like the community is sharing Vagrant boxes, the community is sharing Docker images. This happens on the Docker Hub registry (https://registry.hub.docker.com/).

#### Docker images (2)



Here is an example for a Dockerfile (used for first experiments, does not

```
# This image is based on another image
FROM node:8

# When we create the image, we copy files from the host into
# the image file system. This is NOT a shared folder!

COPY file_system /opt/res/

# With RUN, we can execute commands when we create the image. Here,
# we install the PM2 process manager

RUN npm install -g pm2@0.12.9
```

```
# Create an image from this Dockerfile
$ docker build -t heigvd/res-demo .

# Execute /bin/bash in a new container, created from the image
$ docker run -i -t heigvd/res-demo /bin/bash
```

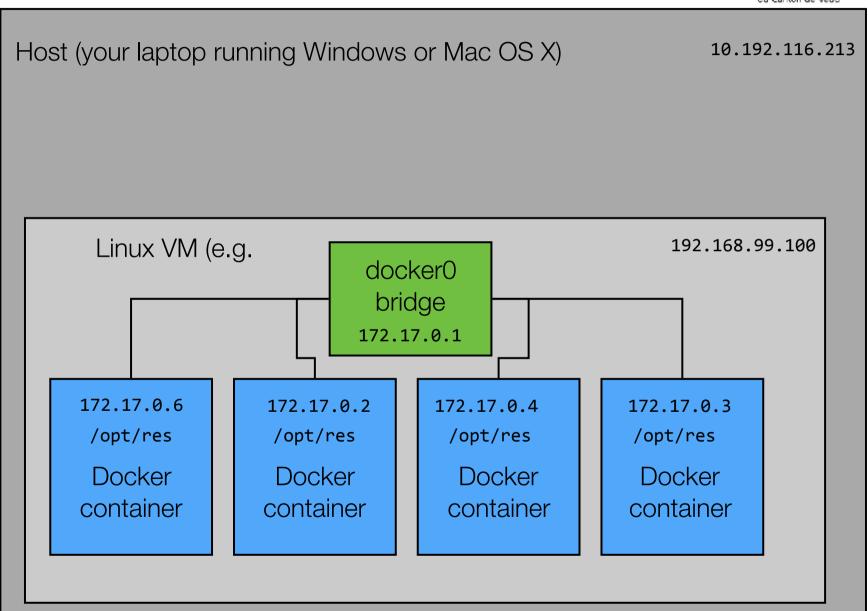
### Some interesting images

https://hub.docker.com/ /httpd

https://hub.docker.com/\_/wordpress/

https://hub.docker.com/r/gophernet/netcat/

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#### Sniffing UDP traffic



#### Using tcpdump

#### \$ sudo tcpdump -i docker0 udp -A

### Demo 1



https://github.com/SoftEng-HEIGVD/ Teaching-Docker-SimpleJavaServer

# Protocol design exercise



https://github.com/SoftEng-HEIGVD/ Teaching-HEIGVD-RES-2019-Exercise-Calculator