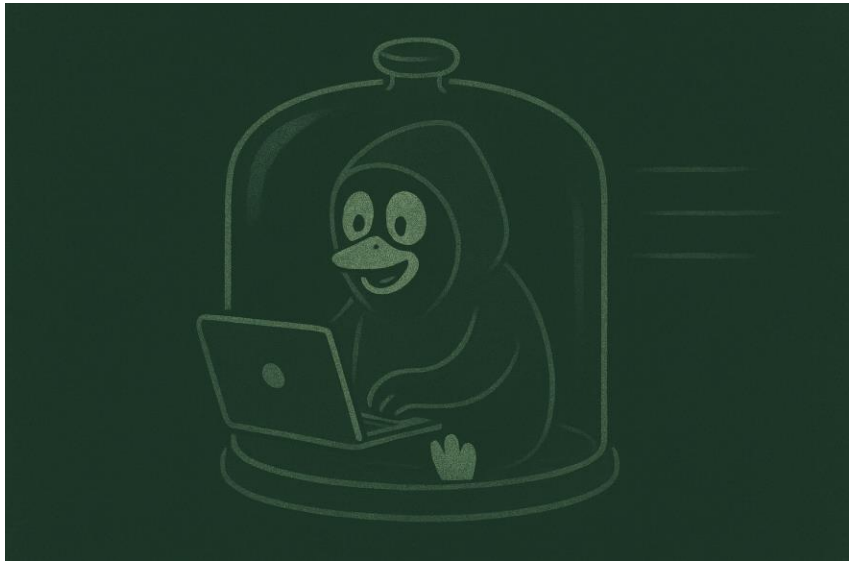
Operating System Fundamentals

Containers with Docker



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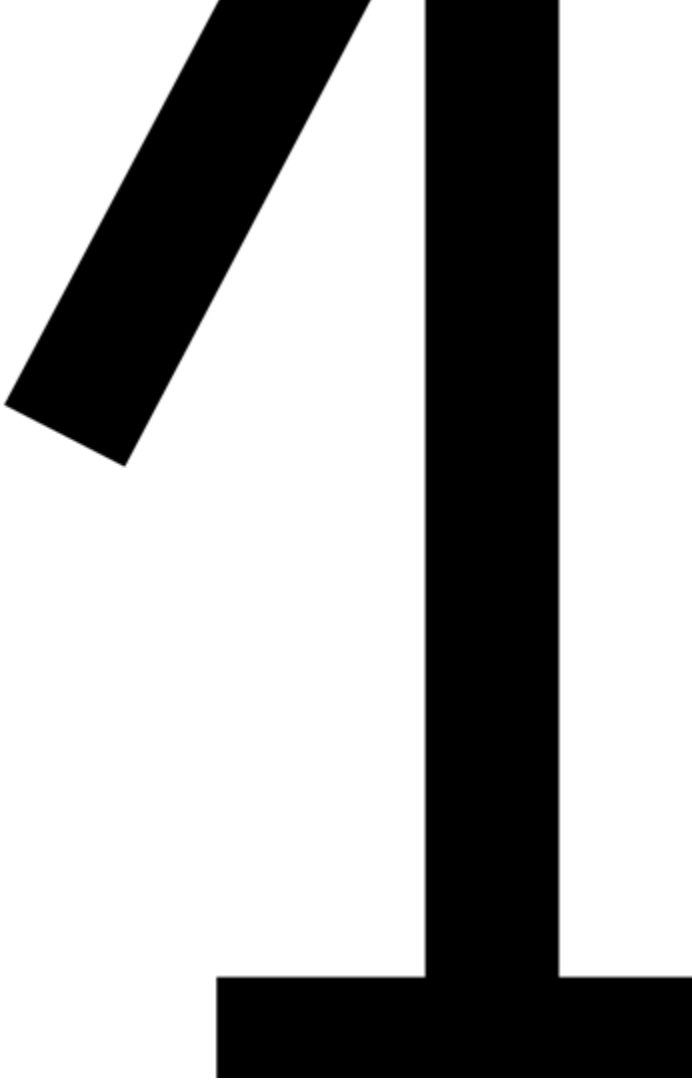
Content

1. Images & Containers
2. Docker Desktop
3. Images
4. Registries
5. Server applications

Course

- See PDF

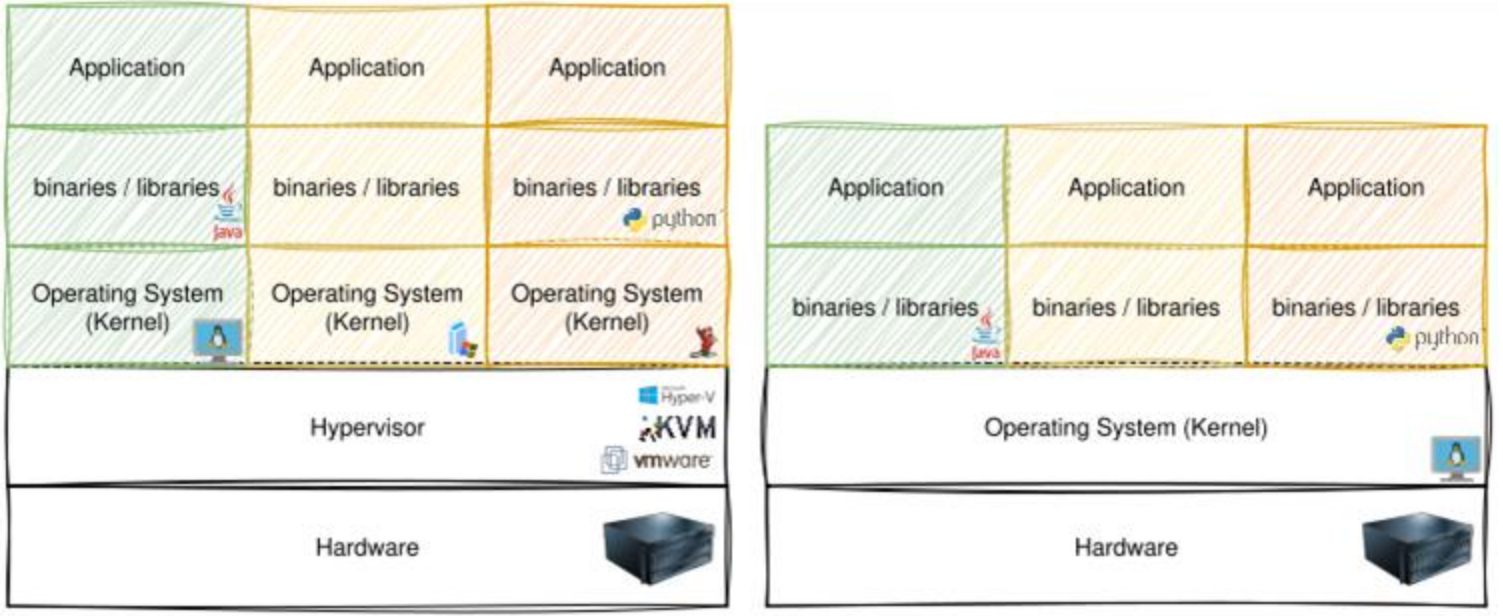
Images & Containers



Images & Containers

- Package software in an "image"
  - 1 application with all necessary components
  - Download image from "registry"
- Run this image → "**container**"
  - Program is "locked" in container
  - Access to the rest of the system is "shielded"
    - File system isolation: only access to own files
    - Network isolation: only access to own network
    - Process isolation: only sees its own programs

Containers vs. Virtual Machines



Images & Containers

- Image: package software with all its dependencies
  - "Everything is in the box"
- Container: run image with its program(s)
  - In a closed part of the OS
  - All necessary software is included in the image
  - No need to install anything extra
- Major advantage: same image in every environment

Docker

https://youtu.be/3N3n9FzebAA?feature=shared&t=50

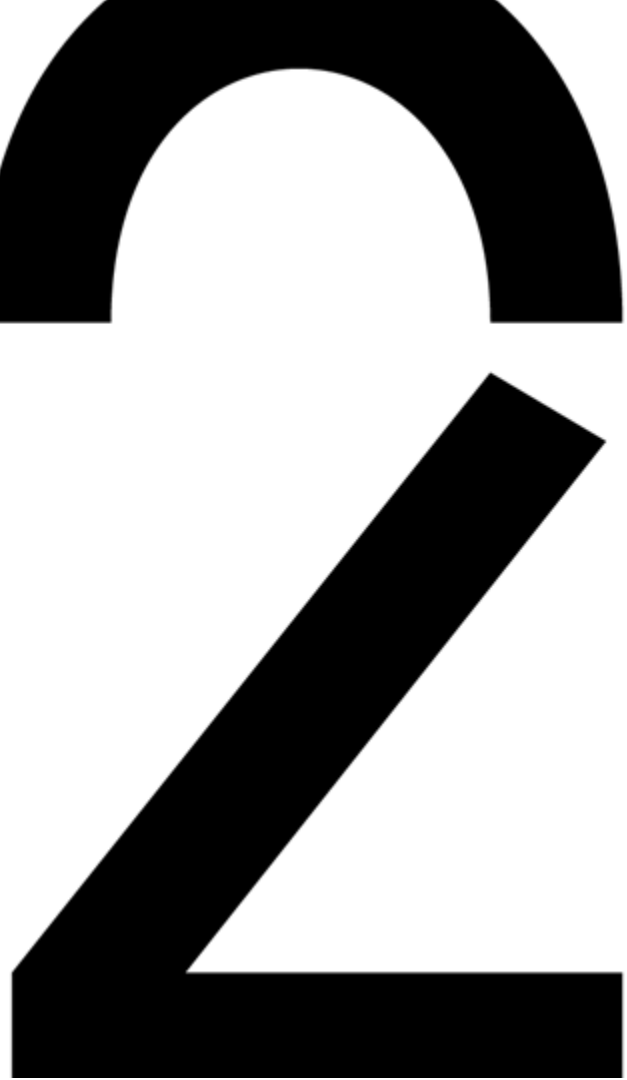
0:50 → 11:50

Docker

- Container technology has been around for much longer
  - Jails, Solaris Zones, etc.
  - Linux namespaces & cgroups
- Docker made technology "accessible"
  - Easy to use

    (Now there are alternatives/competitors, e.g., podman)
- All necessary software neatly packaged in one "image"
  - Run as a container
  - Ensures that exactly the same software and configuration is used everywhere

Docker Desktop



Installation

- See https://www.docker.com/products/docker-desktop/
  - Docker Desktop for "simplicity"
  - Docker command line in 2nd year

  See course

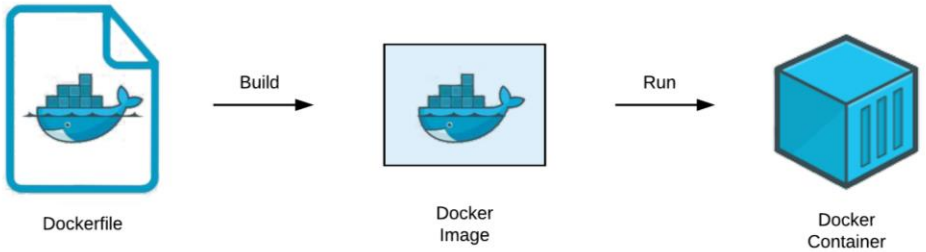
- But containers weren't virtual machines, were they?
  - On Windows: using a virtual machine on WSL
  - On Mac: also uses light-weight VM
  - On Linux: "native"
    - Use docker command line (docker-ce)
    - No Docker Desktop

Images

Image

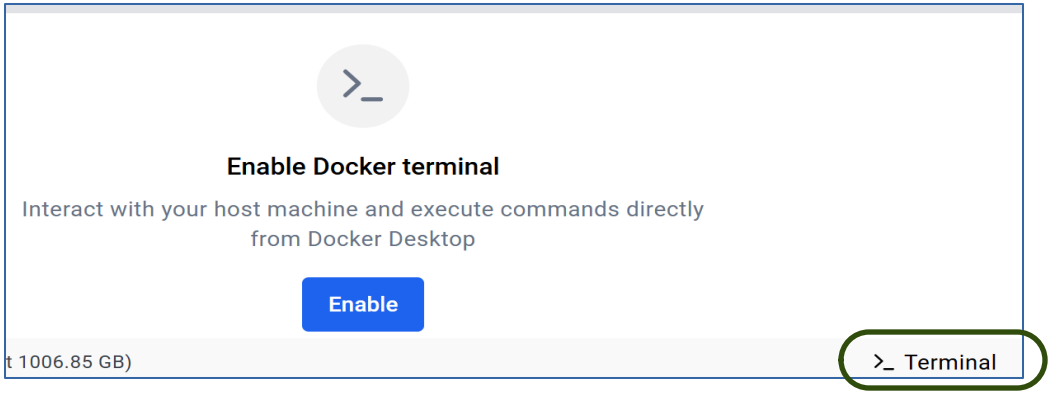
- Docker Hub: countless images available
- Download image: `docker pull image`

- Want to create your own image? Next year
  - With Dockerfile



Exercise

- Start terminal: button in the right corner



- Check if everything works: `docker info`

Exercise

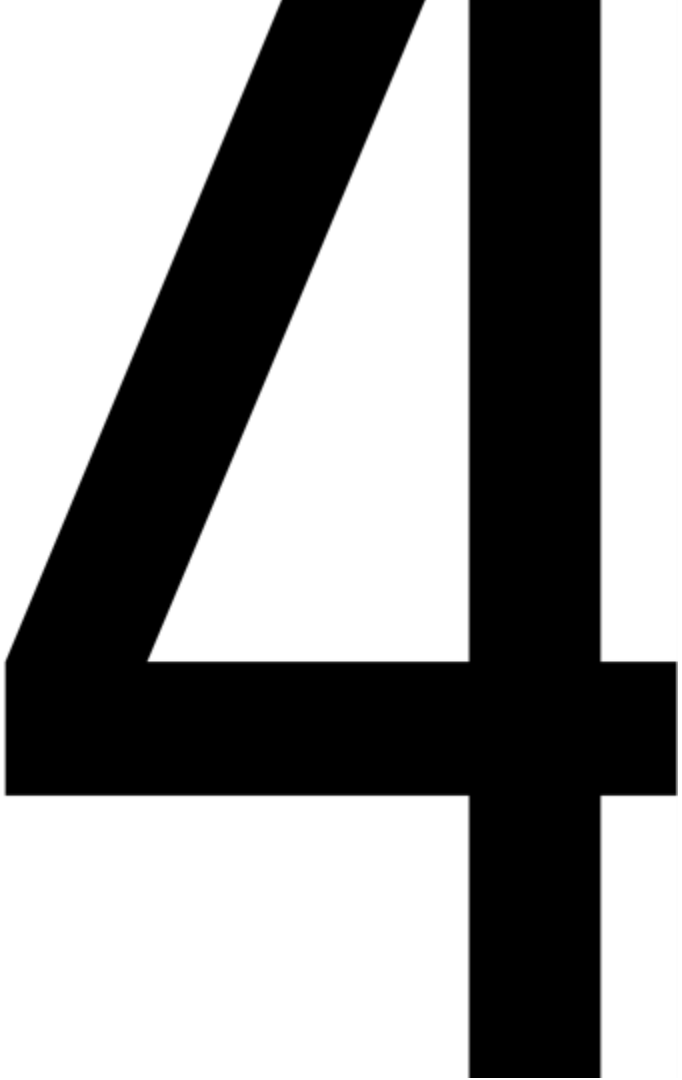
- `docker pull hello-world`
- `docker run hello-world`

- `docker run rancher/cowsay "Hello"`
  - Image automatically downloaded
- `docker run rancher/cowsay "Hello class"`
  - Image no longer downloaded, cached
- `docker run rancher/cowsay "Bye"`

Exercise

- `docker container ls -a`
  - All containers that have been terminated are still visible
- `docker images`
  - All downloaded and cached images

Registries



Registries

- Images are hosted in registries
- Docker's default registry is Docker Hub
  - docker run docker.io/hello-world = docker run hello-world
  - Images from Docker Hub: docker.io is optional

    (FYI: docker.io is short for registry.hub.docker.com)

- Image from another registry?
  - E.g. docker pull **docker.elastic.co/**elasticsearch/elasticsearch

More image registries

Quay.io (Red Hat/IBM)

GitLab Container Registry

GitHub Container Registry (GHCR)

JFrog Artifactory

Amazon Elastic Container (ECR)

Google Artifact Registry

Azure Container Registry (ACR)

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry (OCIR)

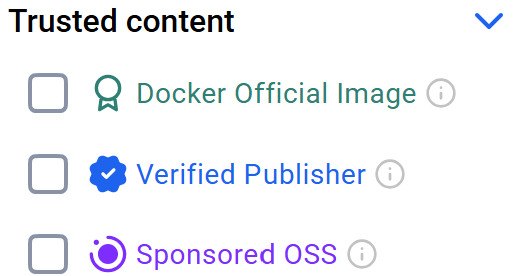
Alibaba Cloud Container Registry

…

Registries

- Images also have versions, "tags"
  - docker.io/mongo:**7.0.26**
  - docker.io/postgresql:**18**
  - docker.io/php:**8**
- Images can have multiple tags
- If you do not specify anything, the default tag ":latest" is used

- Security!
  - Only use "trusted" images
  - From well-known companies



Interactive containers

- Interactive linux containers:
  - `docker run -it --rm almalinux:9 /bin/bash`
  - `docker run -it --rm debian:13 /bin/bash`
  - `docker run -it --rm alpine /bin/ash`

Linux on Windows
Linux on Mac
Linux distro on other distro

- Options
  - `-i` interactive
  - `-t` terminal
  - `--rm`: remove container when finished
  - `/bin/(b)ash`: command to start within container
    - Often optional
    - Try `docker run --it --rm <image> echo Hello world`

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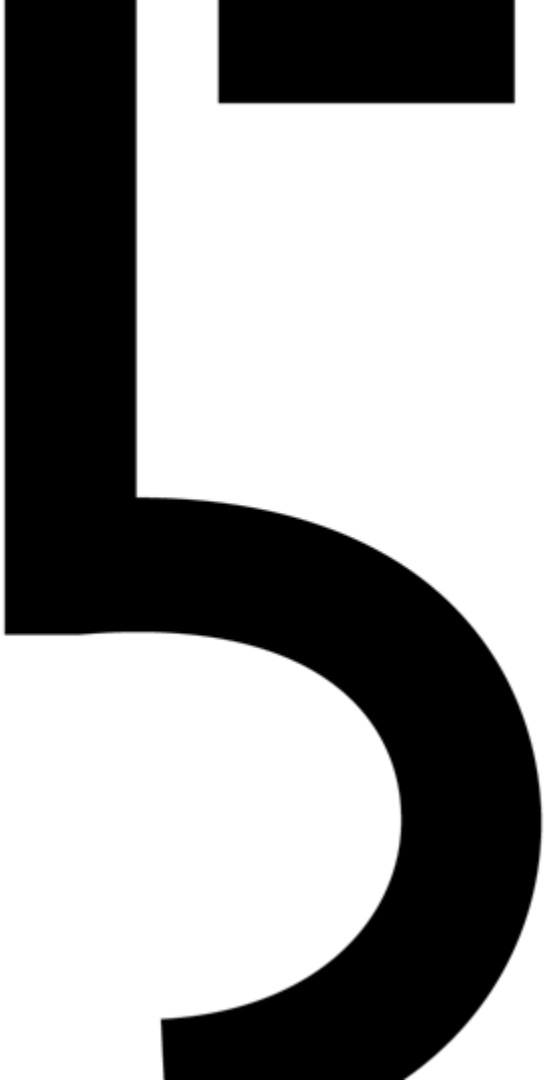
Server applications



Server programs

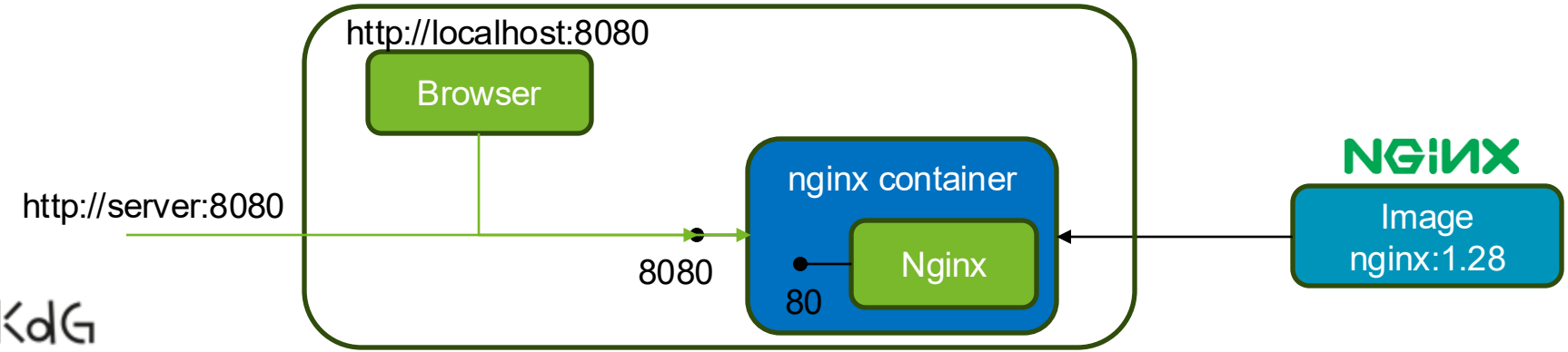
- Server applications: container in the background
  - Daemons
  - `docker run --rm -d <image>` → detached
- Stop+remove container
  - `docker ps`

```
PS C:\Users\guy> docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE     COMMAND                  CREATED         STATUS         PORTS                                     NAMES
f87ef9bcd626   nginx     "/docker-entrypoint.…"   4 seconds ago   Up 3 seconds   0.0.0.0:8080->80/tcp, [::]:8080->80/tcp   blissful_herschel
```

  - `docker stop f87…`
  - `docker rm f87…`

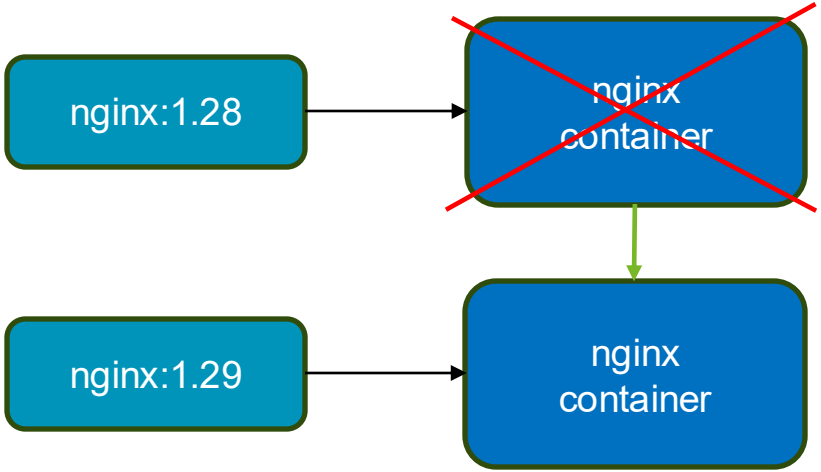
Port mapping

- Application in container listens on port
  - "Map" this port to port on host machine
  - `docker run --rm -d -p 8080:80 nginx:latest`
  - Go to http://localhost:8080 on your laptop
    - Port 80 in the container, port 8080 on your laptop



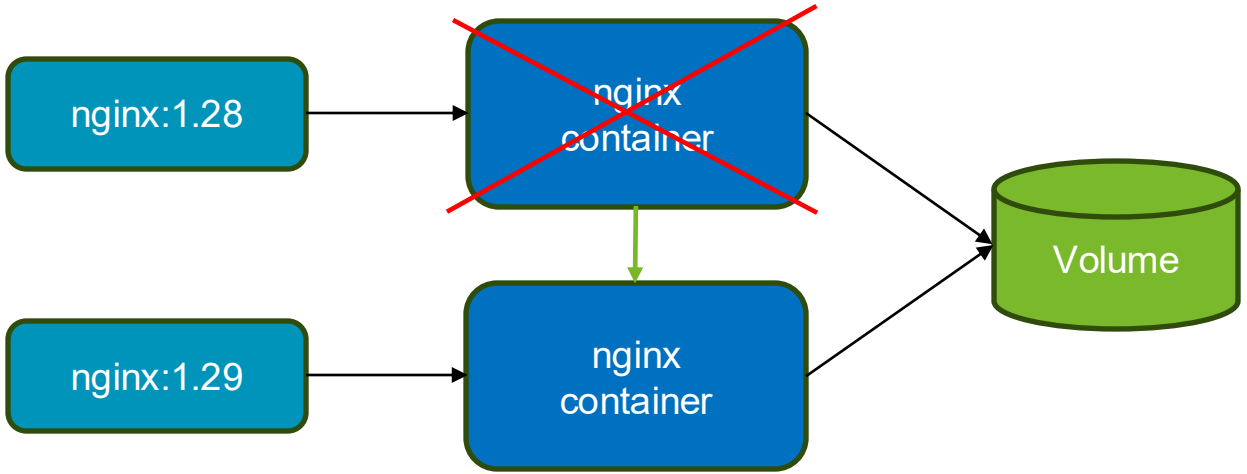
Replace instead of update

- Never update or upgrade containers
- Download a more recent image, "cattle vs. pets"



Volumes

- Upgrade application using new image
- Data remains stored outside the container in **volume**
  - Volume on host machine



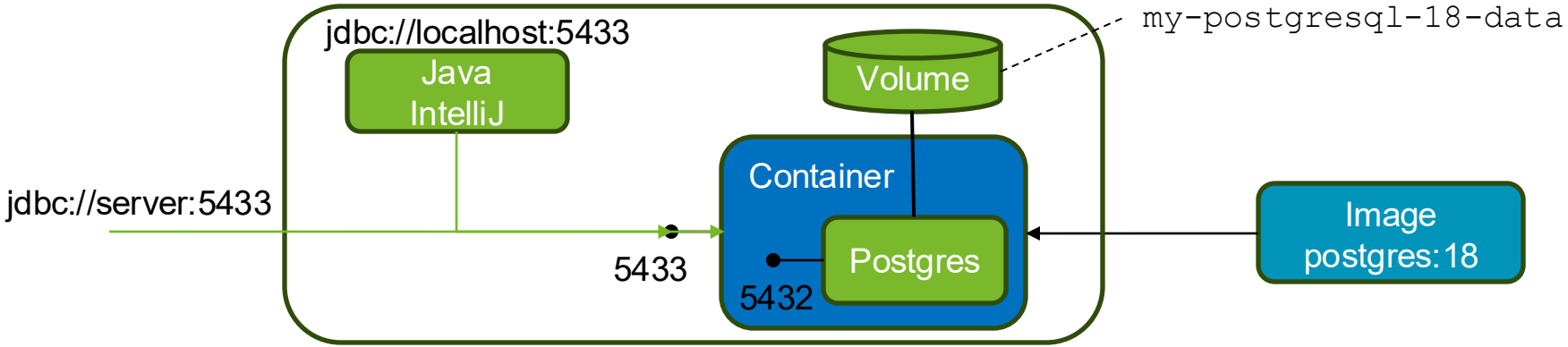
Exercise

- Run a container with PostgreSQL 18
- Ensure that the database is accessible via port 543**3**

- Additional, see course:
  - Use volume my-postgresql-18-data (-v option)
  - Configure the environment variable POSTGRES_PASSWORD with the value "supersecret" (-e option)

Exercise

- Postgres in container listens on port 543**3**
  - To avoid any conflicts with other postgres maybe listening on 5432



Containers everywhere

Images & containers everywhere

- De facto standard for software delivery
- Image formats & software *standardized*

- Kubernetes (*standardized*)

  - Many containers spread across multiple/many servers
  - "Container orchestration," invented by Google

- Containers in the cloud (proprietary)
  - AWS Fargate, Google Cloud Run, Azure Container Apps, etc.
    - Serverless = underlying infrastructure or OS completely hidden

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