



L02 – Docker

977-361 Software Architecture and Design



Expected Learning Outcome

- Understand Container Technology
- Understand the Docker technology
- Be able to understand the Docker Compose stack



Contents



- Introduction to Container
- Docker Installation
- Docker Compose





Introduction to Container



What is Container?

 Package software into standardized units for development, shipment, and deployment







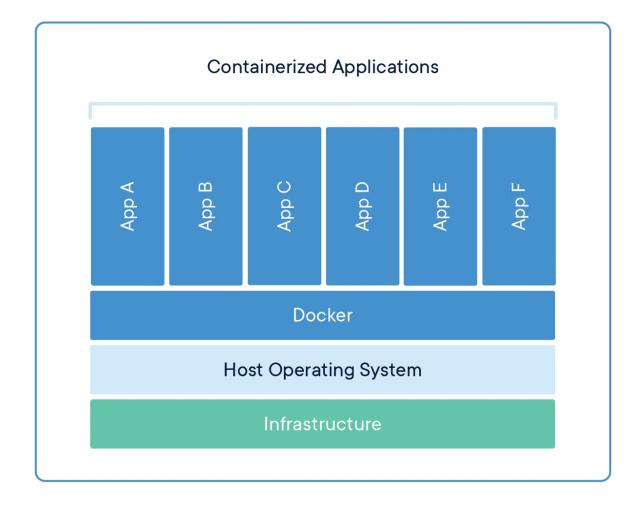
Container vs Virtual Machine (1)

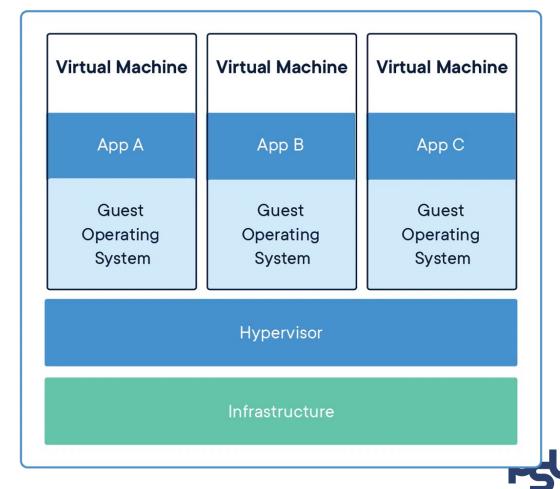
- Container and VM has similar resource isolcation and allocation benefits, but function differently
 - Containers virtualize the operating system instead of hardware.
 - Containers are more portable and efficient.
- Multiple Containers run on same machine and shared OS kernel
 - Container take less space than VM





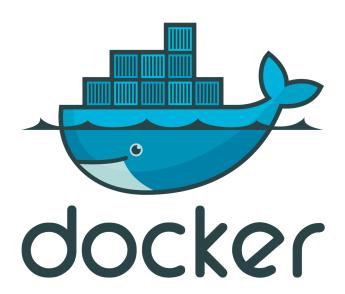
Container vs Virtual Machine (2)





Container Providers



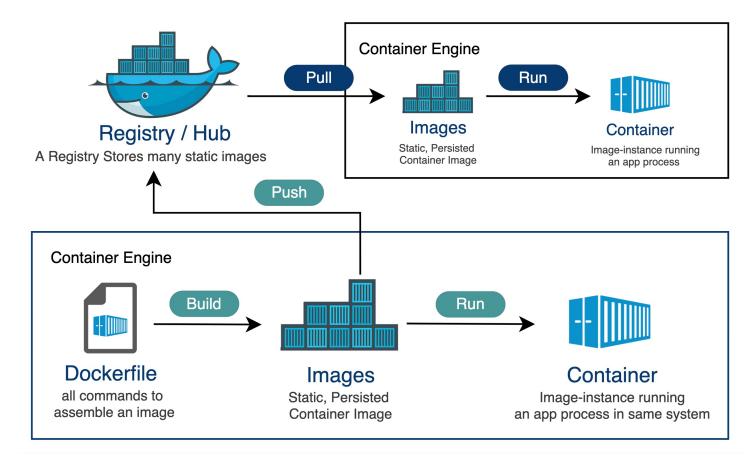








Docker Build & Deployment





Docker Installation

- sudo apt-get update
- sudo apt install docker.io
- sudo systemctl start docker
- sudo systemctl enable docker
- sudo usermod -aG docker \$USER



Docker Hello World

- docker --version
- docker run hello-world
- docker image ls

- Docker execute commands
 - docker pull
 - docker run
 - docker ps
 - docker exec
 - docker stop
 - docker kill

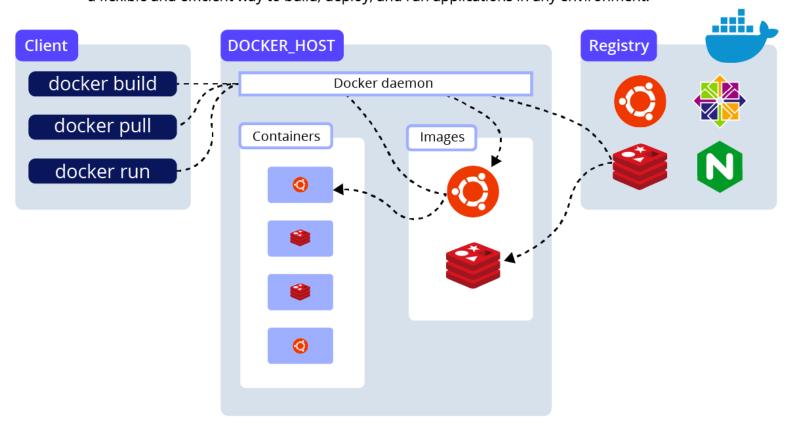






Docker Architecture Components

Docker client, Docker host, and Docker registry make up the Docker architecture and provide a flexible and efficient way to build, deploy, and run applications in any environment.





Docker Share Resource

- We'll use Nginx as webserver and share index.html from host machine to container
 - Create an index.html file at /www/index.html
 - Run the command

docker run -v /www:/usr/share/nginx/html:ro -p 8080:80 nginx

- Use web browser to http://<server_ip>:8080
- Try editing the website





Docker Share Resource (2)

• Let's run nginx in background mode

```
docker run -v /www:/usr/share/nginx/html:ro -p 8080:80 -d nginx
```

Show running container

Stop running container

```
docker stop <container name>
```





Docker Compose



Docker Compose

- Docker Compose is a tool that was developed to help define and share multi-container applications.
- With Compose, we can create a YAML file to define the services and with a single command, can spin everything up or tear it all down.





Install Docker Compose

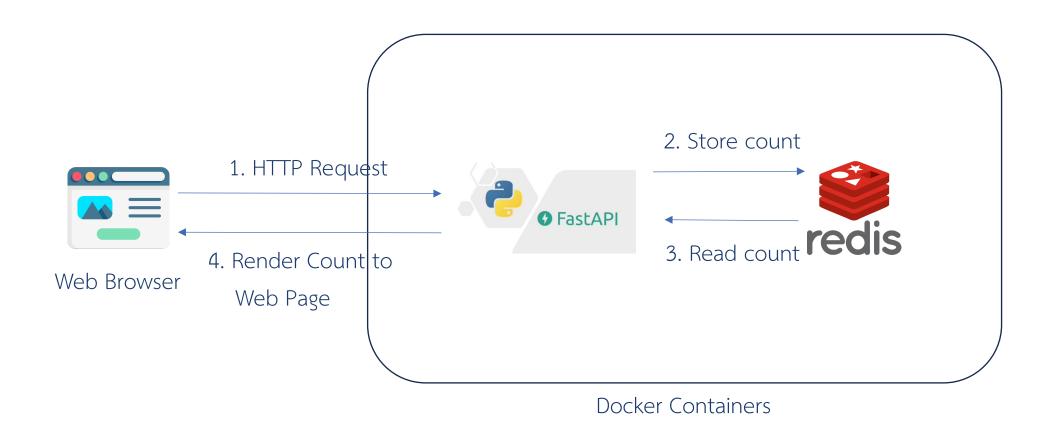
Search for our package

• Let's install

Verify installation



Our compose a scenario





Prepare project files

- Create a folder L02
- Copy these files into the project folder
 - main.py Your source code
 - requirement.txt Dependency file
 - Dockerfile docker builder script (We'll learn this later)





Create a docker-compose file

• Create a file called "docker-compose.yml"

```
services:
  fast-api:
    build: .
    ports:
        - "9000:8000"
  redis:
    image: "redis:alpine"
```



Run our project

Run with command

```
docker compose up
```

- Browse to http://<server ip>:9000
- Use ctrl-c to stop and exit the docker-compose

```
docker compose up -d
```

docker compose stop

docker compose down



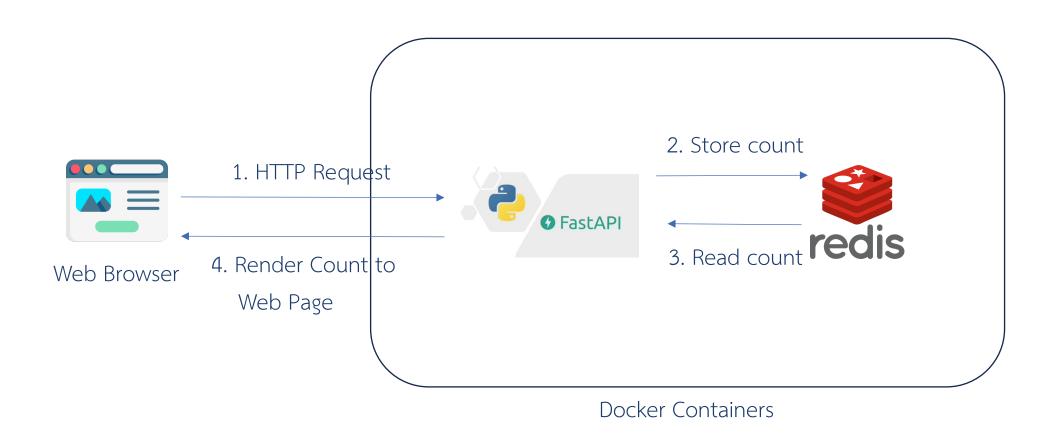


Docker Compose + Nginx





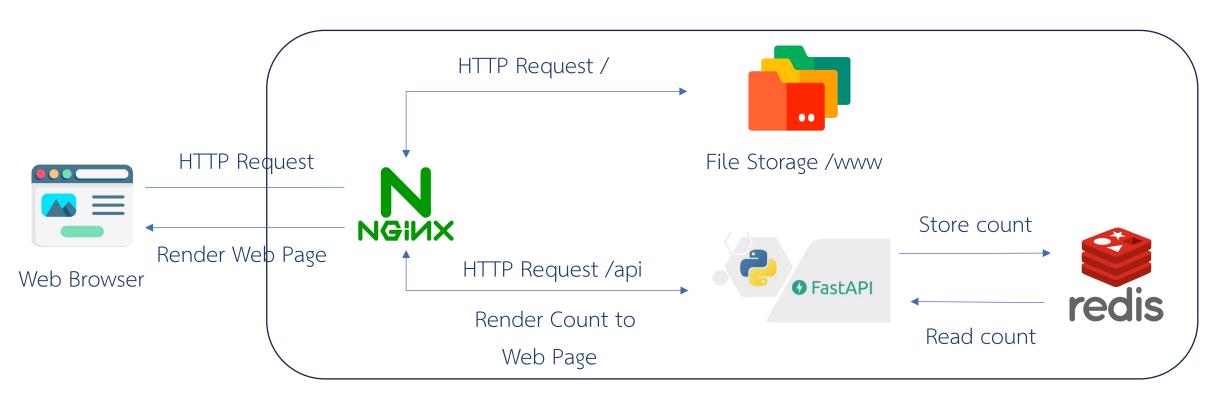
Our architecture







Our architecture + Nginx



Docker Containers





Let's look at default Nginx config

Start nginx docker

```
docker run -v /www:/usr/share/nginx/html:ro -p 8080:80 -d nginx
```

Go into container

```
docker exec -it <container_id> /bin/bash
```

- i interactive mode, t psudo TTY
- Print out configuration

cat /etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf





Copy out the configuration

Copy the configuration file from docker

```
docker cp <container_id>:/etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf .
```

• Rename the file

```
$mv default.conf nginx default.conf
```



Create Nginx routing



• Create a file in our project folder called "nginx default.conf"

```
server {
   listen 80;
   listen [::]:80;
   server name localhost;
    location / {
       root /usr/share/nginx/html;
       index index.html index.htm;
    location /api {
       proxy pass http://fast-api:8000/;
       proxy set header Host $host;
       proxy set header X-Real-IP $remote addr;
       proxy set header X-Forwarded-For $proxy add x forwarded for;
       proxy set header X-Forwarded-Proto $scheme;
```



Edit docker-compose.yml (1)



```
services:
  fast-api:
    build: .
    ports:
        - "9000:8000"
    redis:
        image: "redis:alpine"
```



Edit docker-compose.yml (2)



```
services:
  nginx:
    image: "nginx:stable-bullseye"
   ports:
      - "8000:80"
   volumes:
      - /www:/usr/share/nginx/html
  fast-api:
   build: .
    expose:
      - 8000
  redis:
    image: "redis:alpine"
```

Try to access - http://<server ip>/ and http://<server ip>/api



Edit docker-compose.yml (3)



```
services:
  nginx:
    image: "nginx:stable-bullseye"
    ports:
      - "8000:80"
   volumes:
      - /www:/usr/share/nginx/html
      - ./nginx default.conf:/etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf
  fast-api:
   build: .
    expose:
      - 8000
  redis:
    image: "redis:alpine"
```





Access our container

View Nginx Log

Access Nginx shell console

```
docker compose exec nginx /bin/bash
```

Stop and remove container

```
docker compose stop <container_name>
```





Environment Variables (1)

- docker-compose.yml can define custom variable for more flexible deployment
- Create ".env" file in our project folder

```
# Nginx configuration
WWW_PORT=8090
WWW_PATH=/www
```





Environment Variables (2)

Edit docker-compose.yml

```
nginx:
   image: "nginx:stable-bullseye"
   ports:
      - "${WWW_PORT}:80"
   volumes:
      - ${WWW_PATH}:/usr/share/nginx/html
      - ./nginx_default.conf:/etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf
```





Docker is stateless

• Try copy file with "docker cp" command and restart the docker container





