



手把手帶你學 *docker* 入門篇

Philipz(鄭淳尹)

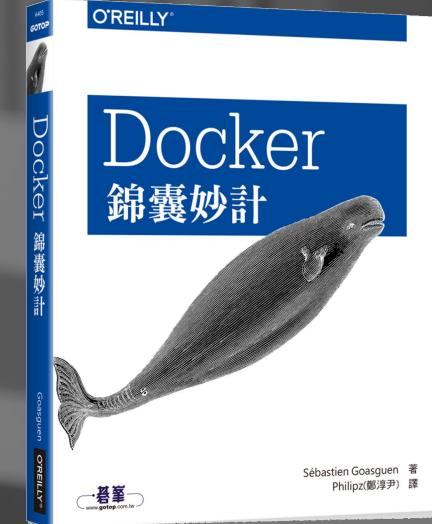
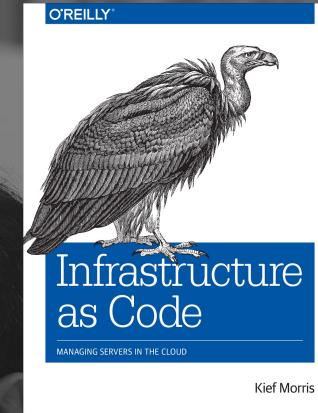
2017-03-04

廣宣學堂

Philipz (鄭淳尹)



Docker.Taipei 共同發起人



歐萊禮《Docker 錦囊妙計》譯者

碁峰《Docker入門與實戰》、

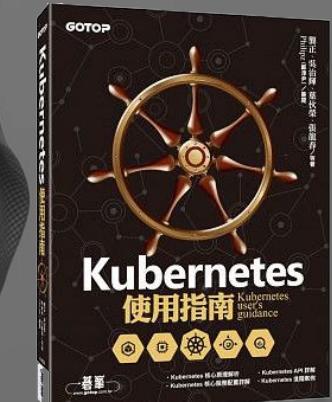
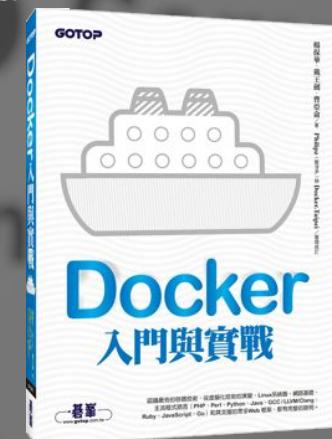
《Kubernetes使用指南》審譯者

2014 COSCUP/iThome Summit 講者

2015 Microsoft Azure 開發者大會 講者

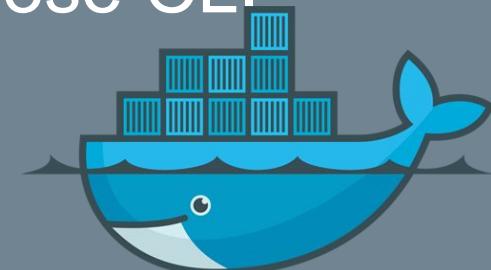
2016 COSCUP Docker 進階工作坊

2016 義守大學資工系 Docker 研習營

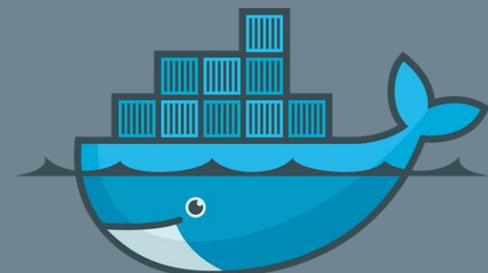


Today Topics

1. The differents between VMs and Container,
Container lifecycle.
2. Docker ecosystem tools
3. Linux CLI, Docker CLI
4. Using Docker Engine
5. Docker Hub intoduction
6. Docker image & Docker hub autobuild
7. Docker Network CLI & Docker Compose CLI
8. Using Docker Compose
9. Docker & Qemu & RPi Raspbian

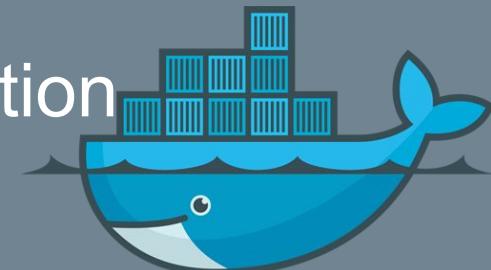


1. Compare VM with Container

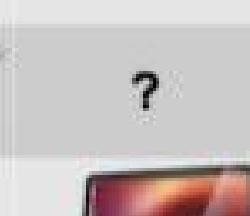


Virtualization History

- IBM zOS
- Virtual Hardware - VMware, KVM, Xen, VirtualBox
- Hardware-assisted virtualization
- Paravirtualization
- OS-level virtualization
 - a. OpenVZ
 - b. LXC
 - c. Docker
- IaaS, PaaS, SaaS - Snapshot, Migration



The Martix of Hell

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		?	?	?	?	?	?
	 cassandra	?	?	?	?	?	?
							

A Brief History of Containers

1979: Unix V7

2000: FreeBSD Jails

2005: OpenVZ

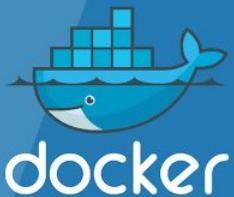
2008: LXC

2013: LMCTFY

2013: Docker

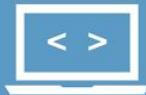
2016: Windows Container

From: [A Brief History of Containers: From 1970s chroot to Docker 2016](#)



Build, Ship, Run, Any App Anywhere

From Dev



To Ops



Any App



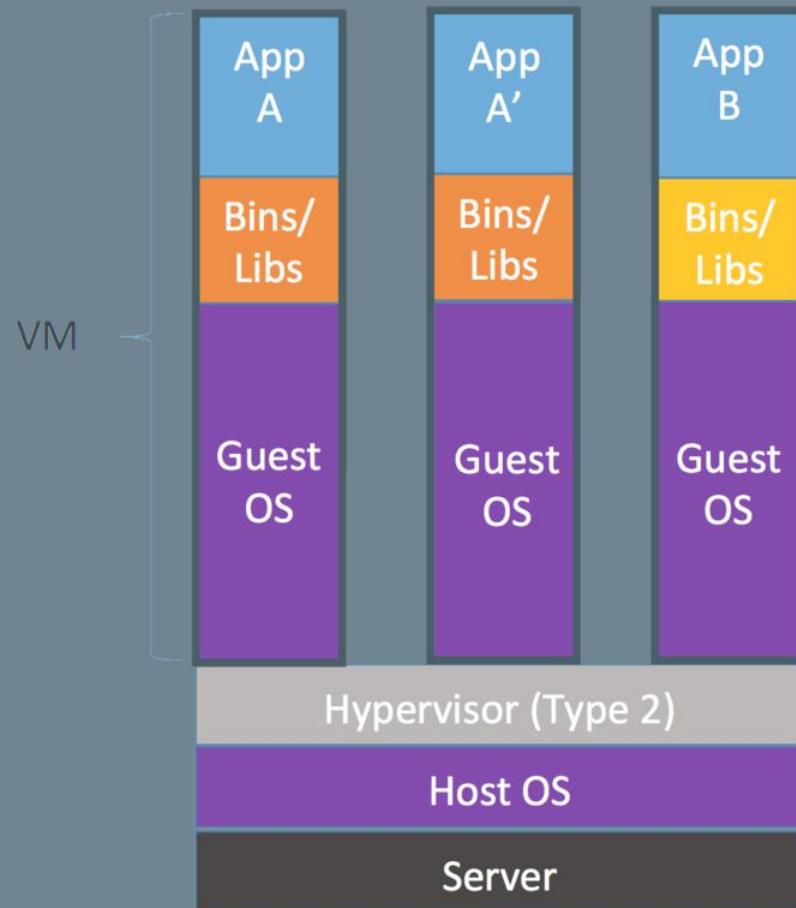
Any OS



Anywhere



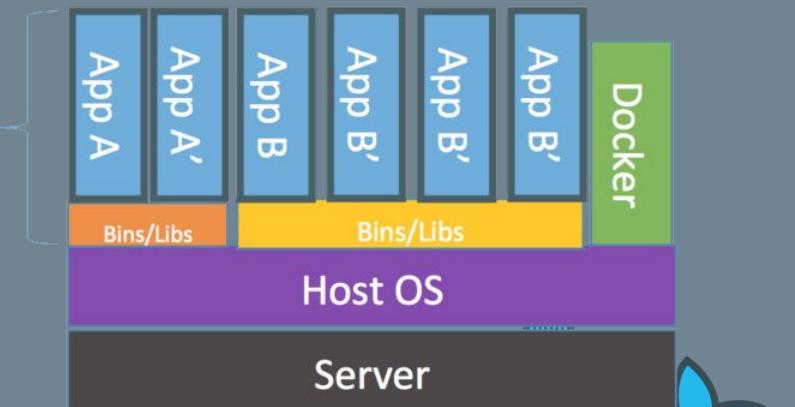
Containers vs. VMs



Containers are isolated,
but share OS and, where
appropriate, bins/libraries

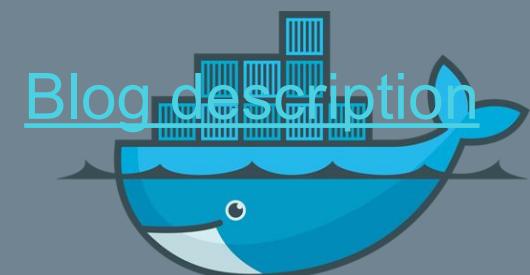
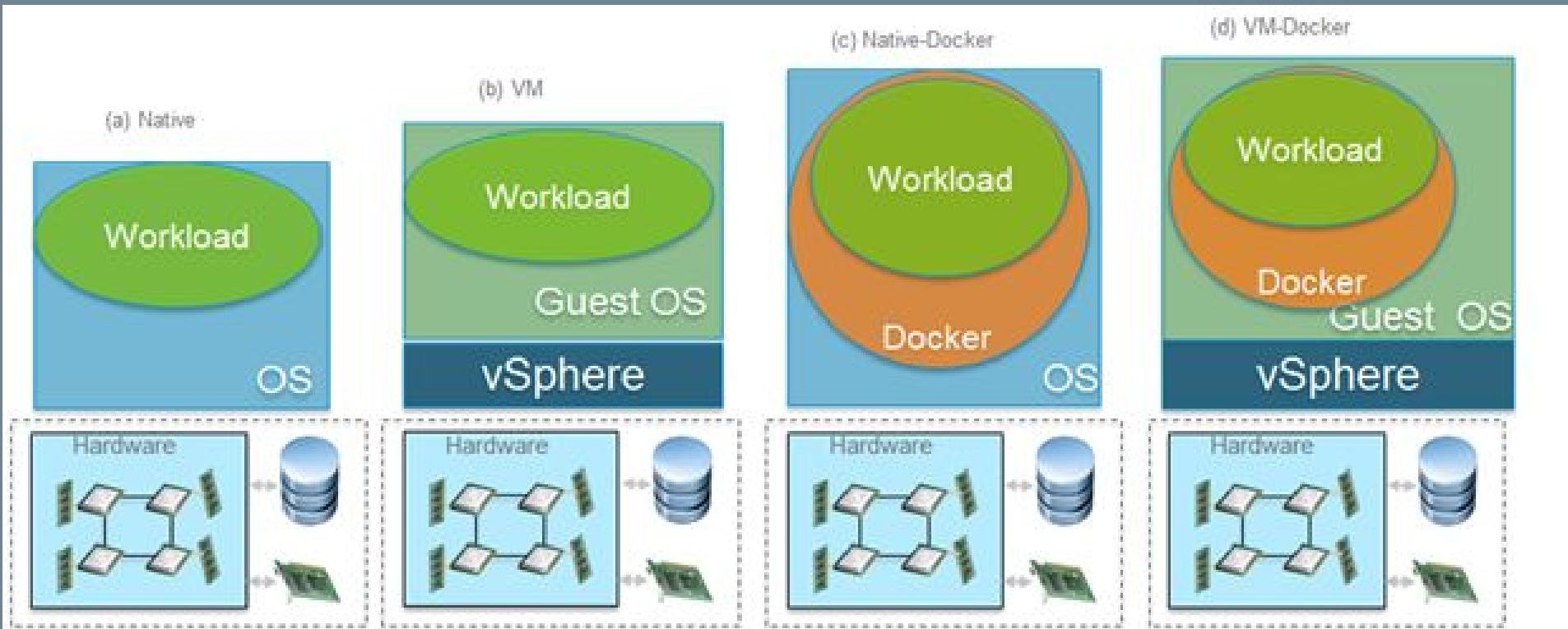
...result is significantly faster deployment,
much less overhead, easier migration,
faster restart

Container

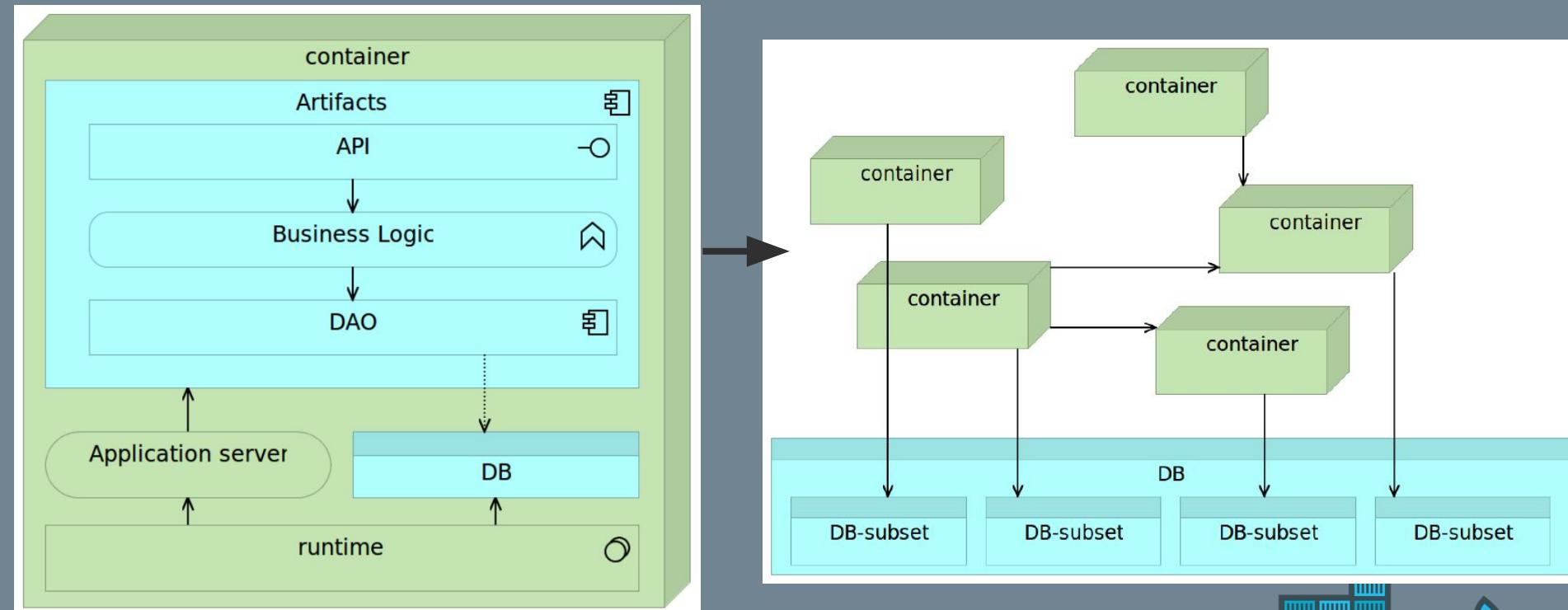


[Blog description](#)

Containers vs. VMs



Containers are not VMs



Container Principle

Real Container

One Container

One Customer

One Commodity

Software Container

One Container

One Process

The Box

How the Shipping Container Made the World Smaller and the World Economy Bigger



箱子 貨櫃造就的全球貿易與現代經濟生活

沒有它，就沒有全球化。沒有沃爾瑪，甚至沒有高科技。
貨櫃船的運費降低後，意外生產變成最大贏家。
它改變了我們的生活，也改變了世界。
從世界各地為我們帶來各種無法想像的低價商品。

英國《金融時報》年度最佳選書

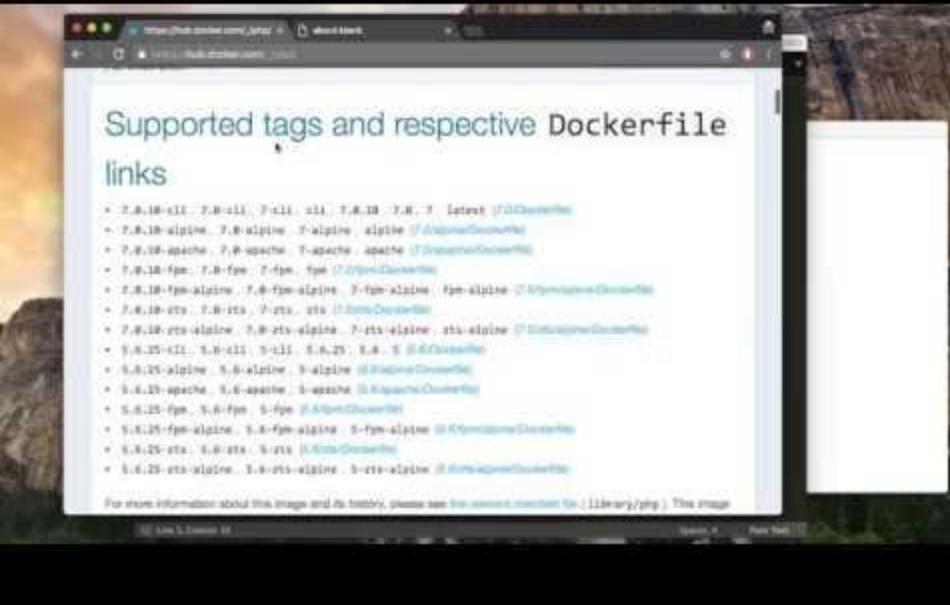
陳思寬 台大國企系教授 陳國棟 中央研究院人文社會科學研究中心

盧峯海 陽明海運董事長 陳柏廷 萬海航運董事長

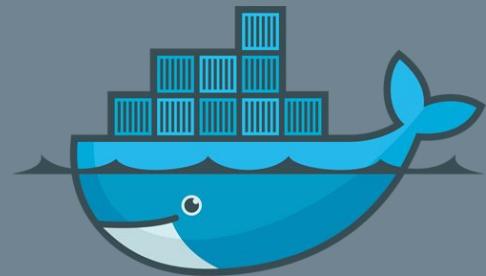
專文導讀
聯合推薦



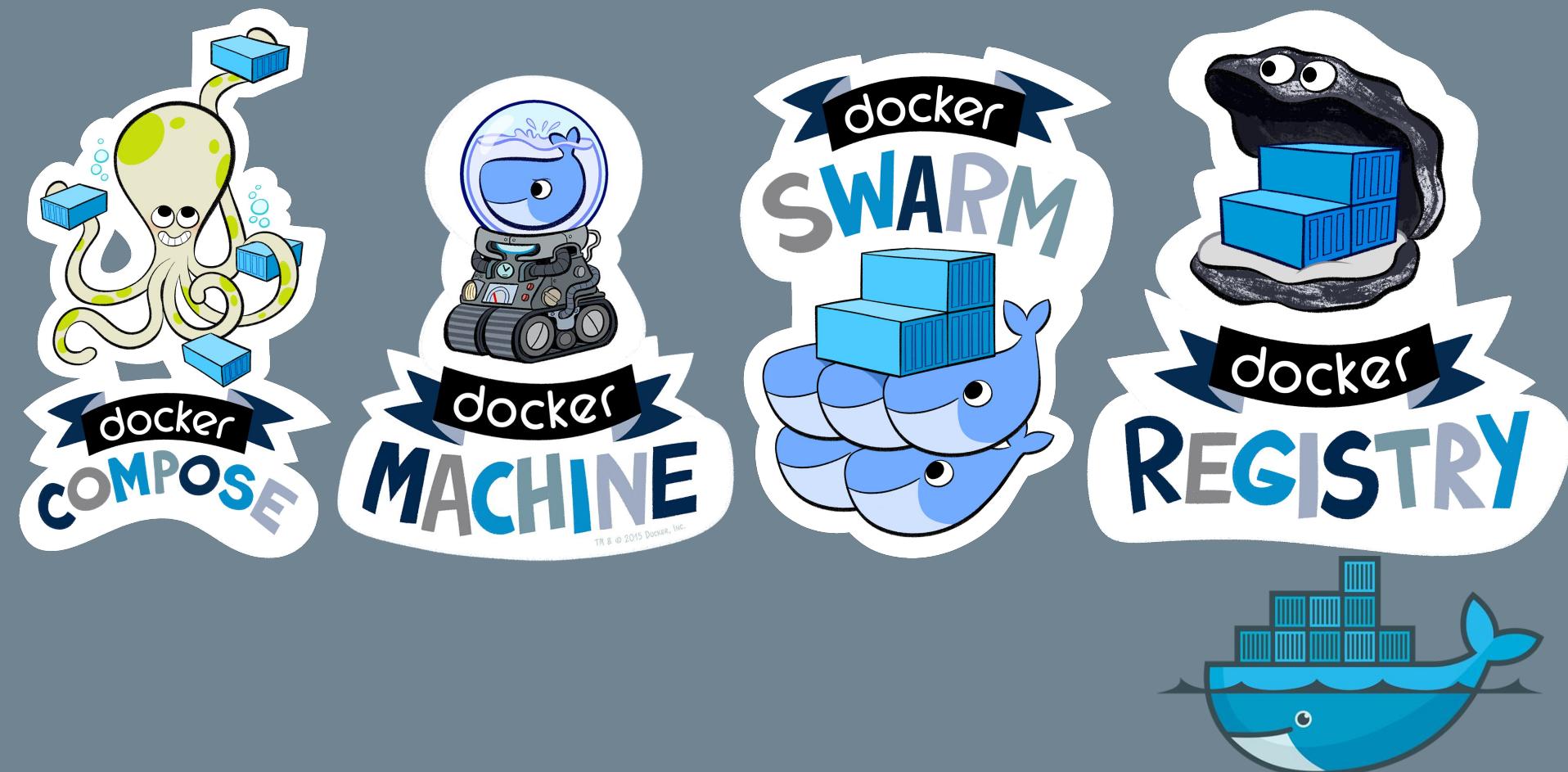
Malcom McLean



2. Docker ecosystem tools



Docker Tools



Still No Silver Bullet

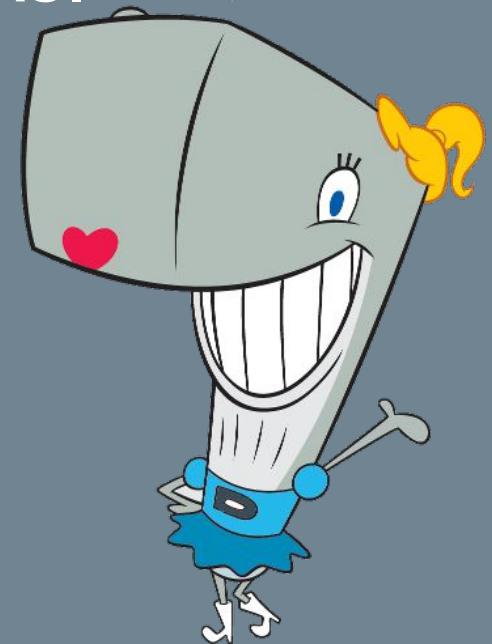
Container is one key element, not all.

DevOps pipeline process

Microservices, or other service stacks.

Infrastructure as Code

Business model



The Docker Stack

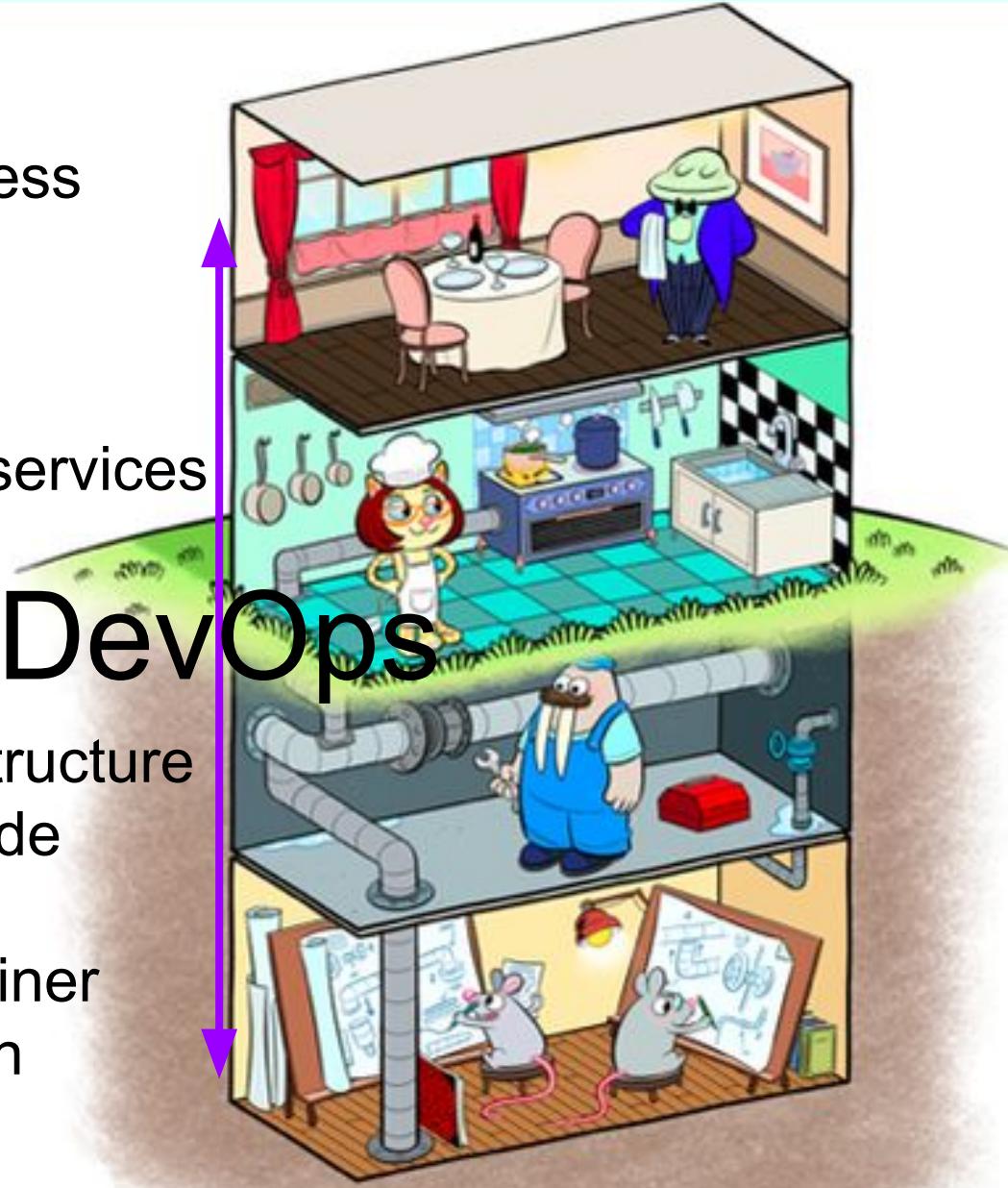
Business
model

Microservices

DevOps

Infrastructure
as Code

Container
Design



The Docker Stack

基礎架構
即程式碼

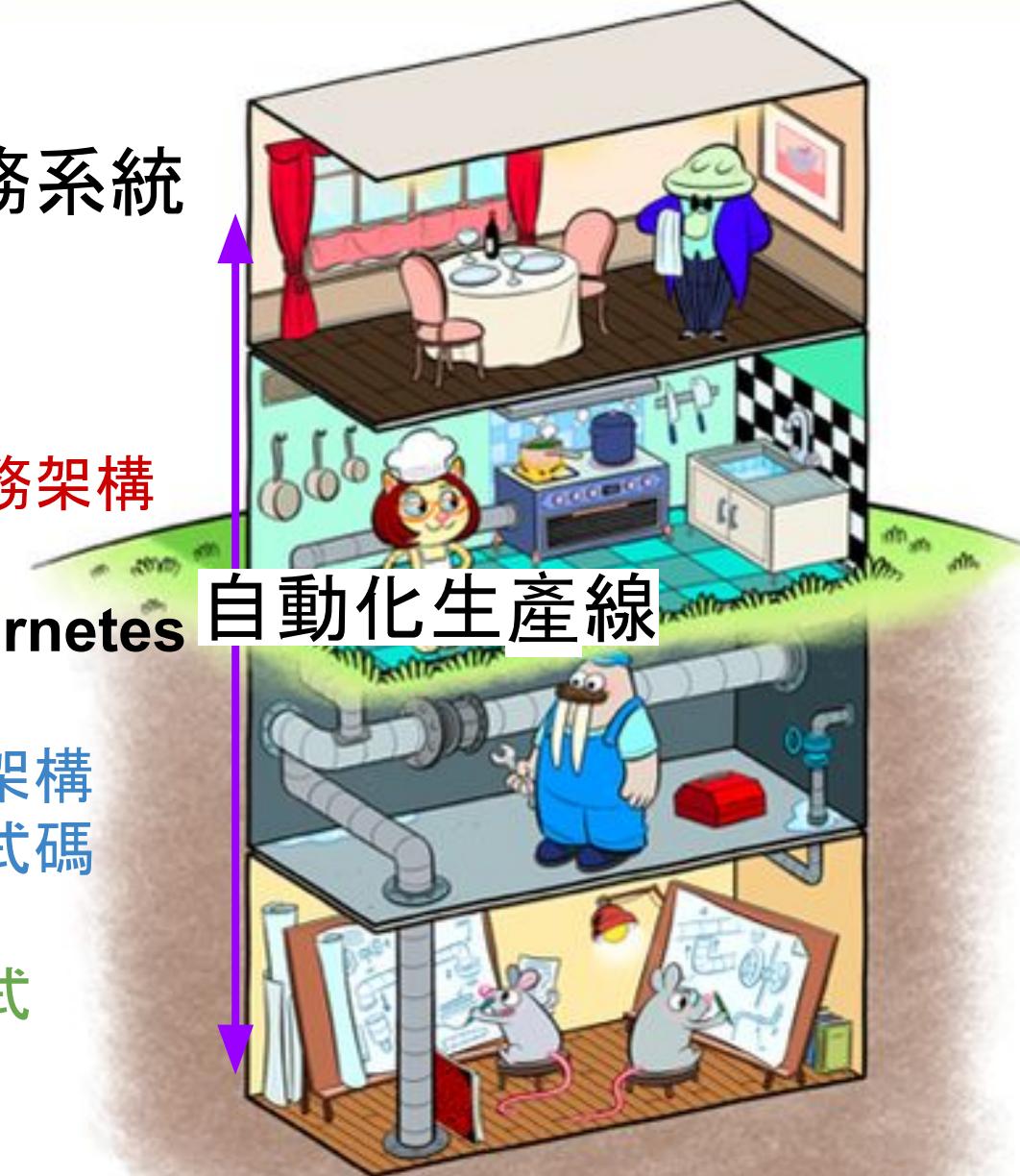
容器式
設計

微服務架構

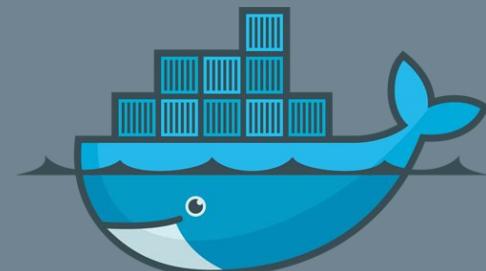
Kubernetes

*業務系統

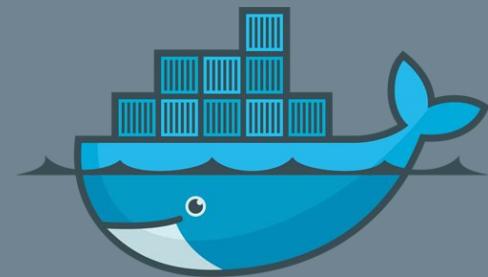
自動化生產線



Docker Datacenter



3.1 Linux command-line

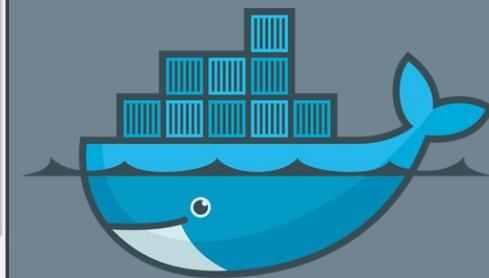


Microsoft Azure

<https://portal.azure.com/>

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with various service icons and labels: 計算 (Compute), 網路 (Network), Storage, Web + 行動 (Mobile + Web), Databases, Intelligence + analytics, 物聯網 (IoT), Enterprise Integration, 安全性 + 識別 (Security + Identity), Developer tools, and Monitoring + management. The main area has a title bar "新增 > 計算". Below it, there's a search bar "搜尋 Marketplace" and a "MARKETPLACE" section with a "查看全部" button. To the right, there's a "計算" blade titled "精選應用程式" with a "查看全部" button. It lists three items:

- Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter**
Enterprise-class solutions that are simple to deploy, cost-effective,
- Windows Server 2016 Datacenter**
Enterprise-class solutions that are simple to deploy, cost-effective,
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2**
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 is the world's leading enterprise Linux platform built to meet the needs





FILE COMMANDS

- ⑥ ls - directory listing
- ⑥ ls -al - formatted listing with hidden files
- ⑥ cd dir - change directory to dir
- ⑥ cd - change to home
- ⑥ pwd - show current directory
- ⑥ mkdir dir - create a directory dir
- ⑥ rm file - delete file
- ⑥ rm -r dir - delete directory dir
- ⑥ rm -f file - force remove file
- ⑥ rm -rf dir - force remove directory dir *
- ⑥ cp file1 file2 - copy file1 to file2
- ⑥ cp -r dir1 dir2 - copy dir1 to dir2; create dir2 if it doesn't exist
- ⑥ mv file1 file2 - rename or move file1 to file2
if file2 is an existing directory, moves file1 into directory file2
- ⑥ ln -s file link - create symbolic link to file
- ⑥ touch file - create or update file
- ⑥ cat > file - places standard input into file
- ⑥ more file - output the contents of file
- ⑥ head file - output the first 10 lines of file
- ⑥ tail file - output the last 10 lines of file
- ⑥ tail -f file - output the contents of file as it grows, starting with the last 10 lines



SHORTCUTS

- ⑥ Ctrl+C
- ⑥ Ctrl+Z
- fg in t
- ⑥ Ctrl+D
- ⑥ Ctrl+W
- ⑥ Ctrl+U
- ⑥ Ctrl+R
- ⑥ !! - re
- ⑥ exit -



SYSTEM

- ⑥ date
- ⑥ cal -
- ⑥ uptime
- ⑥ w - d
- ⑥ whoami
- ⑥ finger
- ⑥ uname
- ⑥ cat /
- ⑥ cat /
- ⑥ man c
- ⑥ df -
- ⑥ du -
- ⑥ free

which



SEARCHING

- ⑥ grep pattern files - search for pattern in files
- ⑥ grep -r pattern dir - search recursively for pattern in dir
- ⑥ command | grep pattern - search for pattern in the output of command



COMP



PROCESS MANAGEMENT

- ⑥ ps - display your currently active processes
- ⑥ top - display all running processes
- ⑥ kill pid - kill process id pid
- ⑥ killall proc - kill all processes named proc
(use with extreme caution)
- ⑥ bg - lists stopped or background jobs; resume a stopped job in the background
- ⑥ fg - brings the most recent job to foreground
- ⑥ fg n - brings job n to the foreground

⑥ tar
file
⑥ tar
⑥ tar
⑥ Gzip
⑥ tar
⑥ tar
comp
⑥ tar
⑥ gzip
file
⑥ gzip
file

- ⌚ !! - repeats the last command
- ⌚ exit - log out of current session

it

➡ SYSTEM INFO

- ⌚ date - show the current date and time
- ⌚ cal - show this month's calendar
- ⌚ uptime - show current uptime
- ⌚ w - display who is online
- ⌚ whoami - who you are logged in as
- ⌚ finger user - display information about user
- ⌚ uname -a - show kernel information
- ⌚ cat /proc/cpuinfo - cpu information
- ⌚ cat /proc/meminfo - memory information
- ⌚ man command - show the manual for command
- ⌚ df - show disk usage
- ⌚ du - show directory space usage
- ⌚ free - show memory and swap usage
- ⌚ whereis app - show possible locations of app
- ⌚ which app - show which app will be run by default

➡ INSTA
⌚ Insta
./con
make
make

⌚ dpkg
⌚ rpm -

Cli

① which app - show which app will be run by default

make
make

① dpkg
① rpm -

cli commands



① chmod
to change
the file
permissions

group
● Example

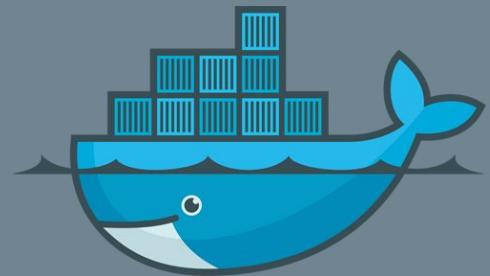
Example
chmod
chmod

For more
information

② COMPRESSION

- ① tar cf file.tar files - create a tar named file.tar containing files
- ① tar xf file.tar - extract the files from file.tar
- ① tar czf file.tar.gz files - create a tar with Gzip compression
- ① tar xzf file.tar.gz - extract a tar using Gzip
- ① tar cjf file.tar.bz2 - create a tar with Bzip2 compression
- ① tar xjf file.tar.bz2 - extract a tar using Bzip2
- ① gzip file - compresses file and renames it to file.gz
- ① gzip -d file.gz - decompresses file.gz back to file

3.2 Docker command-line



Install Docker

Install Docker on Ubuntu

or

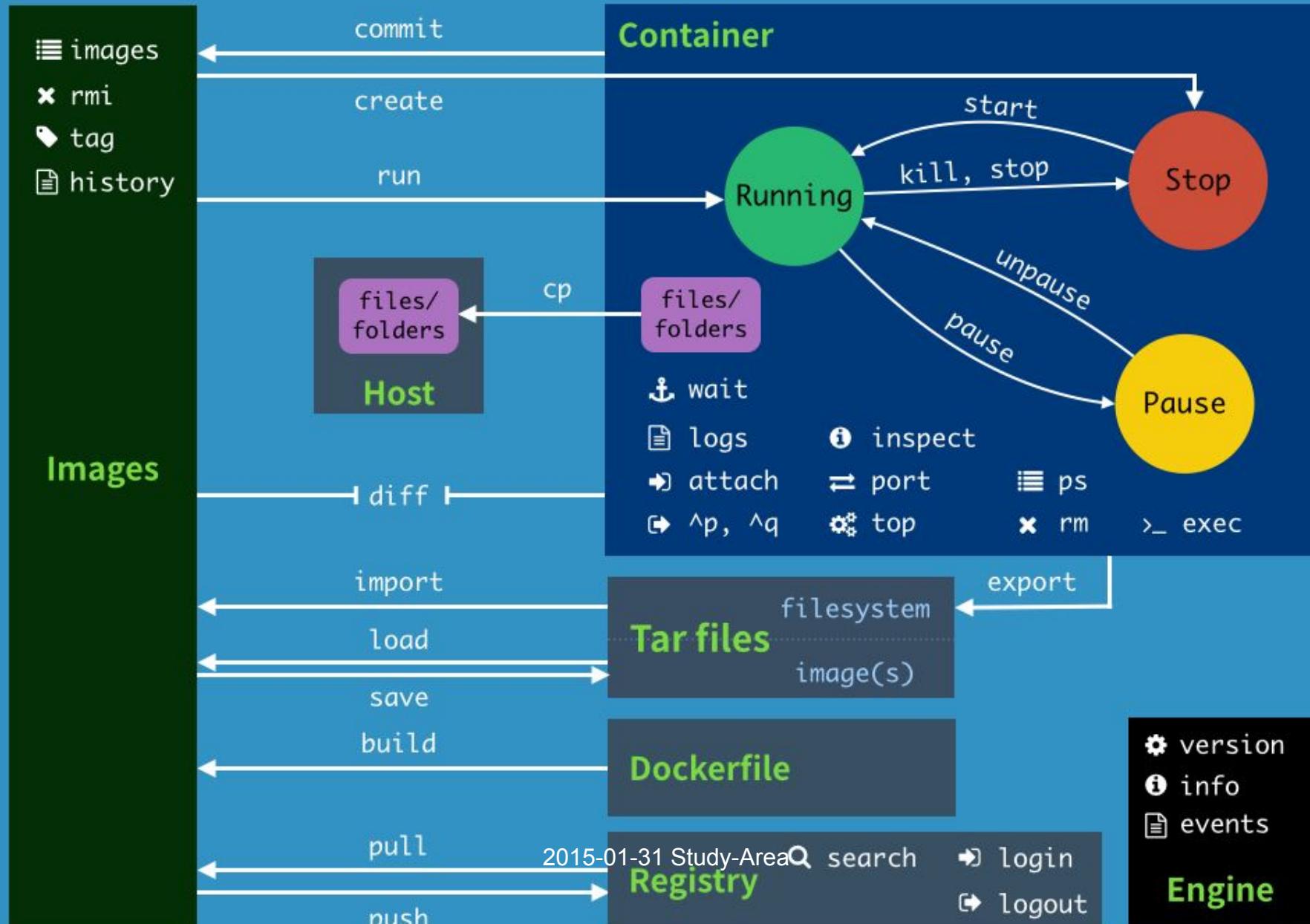
```
curl -sSL https://get.docker.com/ | sh
```

and

```
docker run hello-world
```

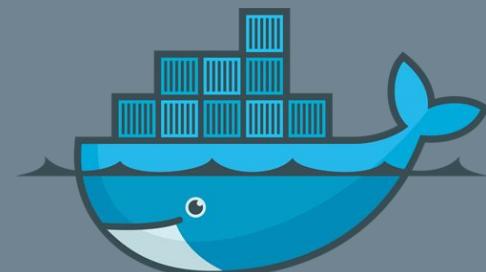


Docker Commands Diagram



Docker Management commands

Command	Description
<code>dockerd</code>	Launch the Docker daemon
<code>info</code>	Display system-wide information
<code>inspect</code>	Return low-level information on a container or image
<code>version</code>	Show the Docker version information

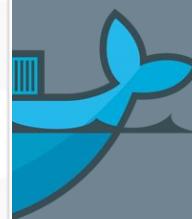


Docker image commands

Command	Description
build	Build an image from a Dockerfile
commit	Create a new image from a container's changes
history	Show the history of an image
images	List images
import	Import the contents from a tarball to create a filesystem image
load	Load an image from a tar archive or STDIN
rmi	Remove one or more images
save	Save images to a tar archive
tag	Tag an image into a repository

Docker container commands (1/2)

Command	Description
attach	Attach to a running container
cp	Copy files/folders from a container to a HOSTDIR or to STDOUT
create	Create a new container
diff	Inspect changes on a container's filesystem
events	Get real time events from the server
exec	Run a command in a running container
export	Export a container's filesystem as a tar archive
kill	Kill a running container
logs	Fetch the logs of a container
pause	Pause all processes within a container
port	List port mappings or a specific mapping for the container
ps	List containers

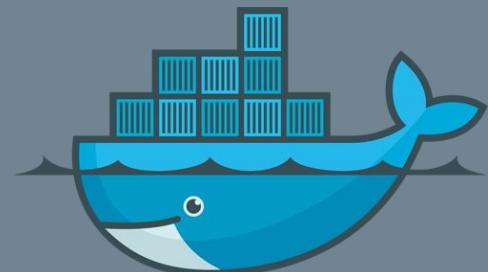


Docker container commands (2/2)

Command	Description
rename	Rename a container
restart	Restart a running container
rm	Remove one or more containers
run	Run a command in a new container
start	Start one or more stopped containers
stats	Display a live stream of container(s) resource usage statistics
stop	Stop a running container
top	Display the running processes of a container
unpause	Unpause all processes within a container
update	Update configuration of one or more containers
wait	Block until a container stops, then print its exit code



4. Docker Engine Playground



Azure Firewall

docker run -d -p 80:80 nginx

優先順序	名稱	來源	目的地	服務	動作
1000	default-allow-ssh	Any	Any	SSH (TCP/22)	Allow
1010	web	Any	Any	HTTP (TCP/80)	Allow

docker run -ti --rm -p 80:80 nginx

docker run -ti --rm -p 80:80 nginx bash



Azure DNS Setting

Microsoft Azure 資源群組 > workshop > docker0001-ip - 組態

重新整理 移動

訂用帳戶 ID: f54fb833-8281-4160-855e-aef64e241aa1
位置: 東亞

類型	位置	操作
虛擬機器	東亞	...
網路介面	東亞	...
網路安全性群組	東亞	...
公用 IP 位址	東亞	...
虛擬網路	東亞	...
儲存體帳戶	東亞	...
儲存體帳戶	東亞	...

docker0001-ip - 組態
公用 IP 位址

儲存 捨棄

指派: 動態 靜態

IP 位址: 13.75.113.166

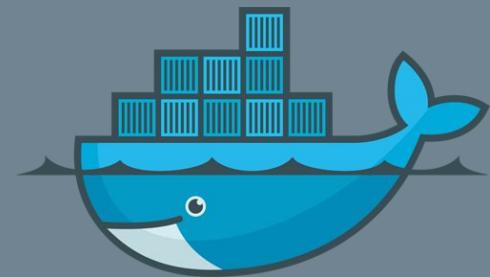
閒置逾時 (分鐘): 4

DNS 名稱標籤 (選用): docker0001
.eastasia.cloudapp.azure.com

組態 屬性 鎖定 自動化範本

支援與疑難排解 新增支援要求

5. Docker Hub introduction



Docker Hub = App Store

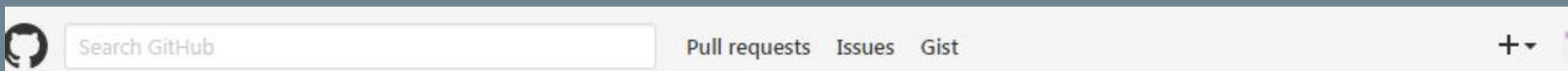
- Public Docker Registry
- One free private repo.
- Auto-build & Webhook
- Security Scanning is not free.

Build, Ship, & Run
Any App, Anywhere

Dev-test pipeline automation, 100,000+ free apps, public and private registries



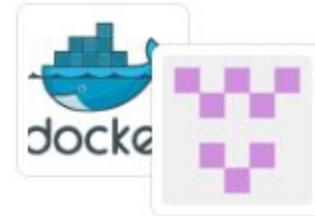
GitHub & Docker Hub



Search GitHub Pull requests Issues Gist +

Authorize application

Docker Hub Registry by @docker would like permission to access your account



Review permissions



Repositories

Public and private



Authorize application

Docker Hub Registry

Docker Hub Registry

[Visit application's website](#)

[!\[\]\(e60760a64f8c894ef2bdce1465b35073_img.jpg\) Learn more about OAuth](#)

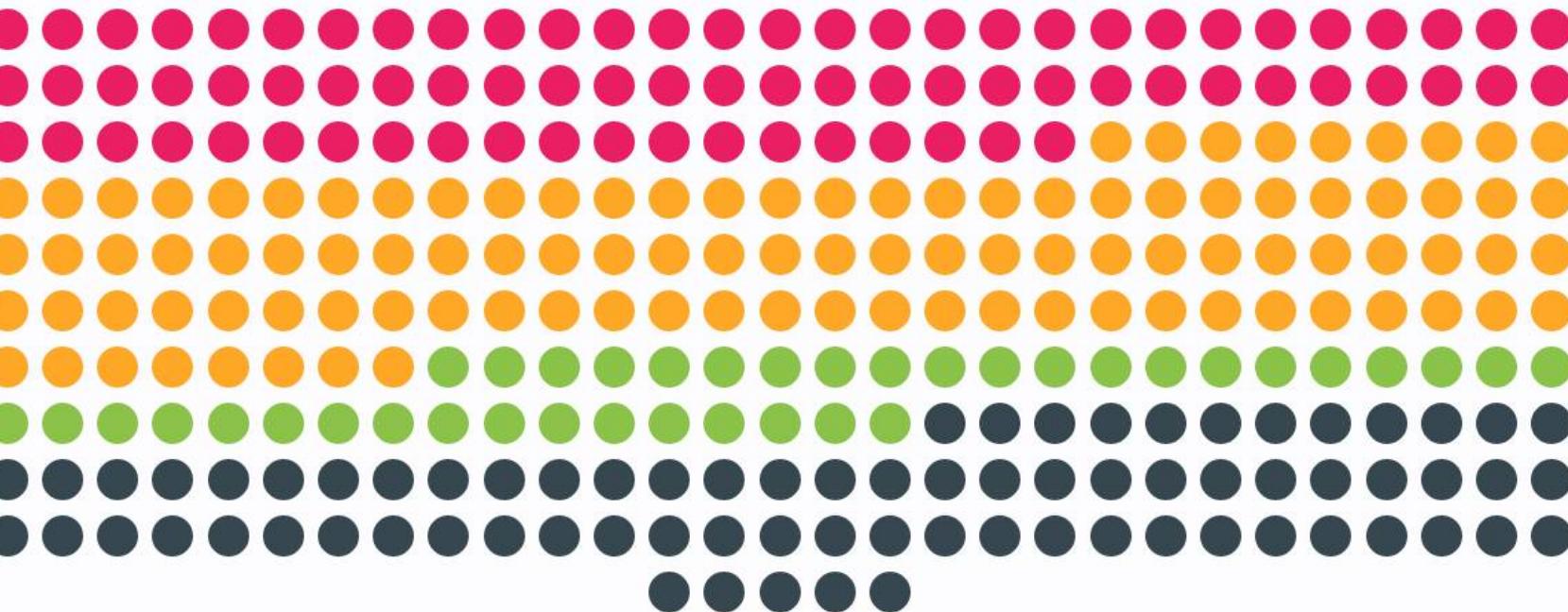
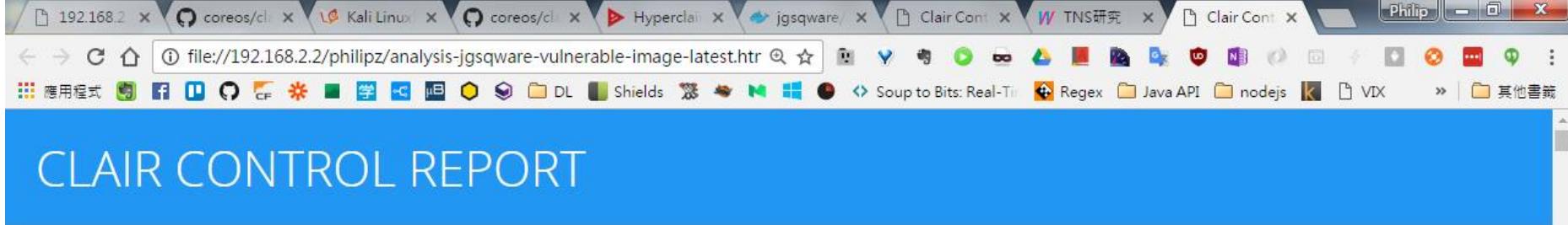
Vulnerability Analysis

CoreOS Clair

Anchore



clair

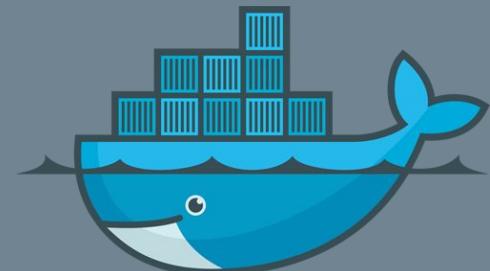


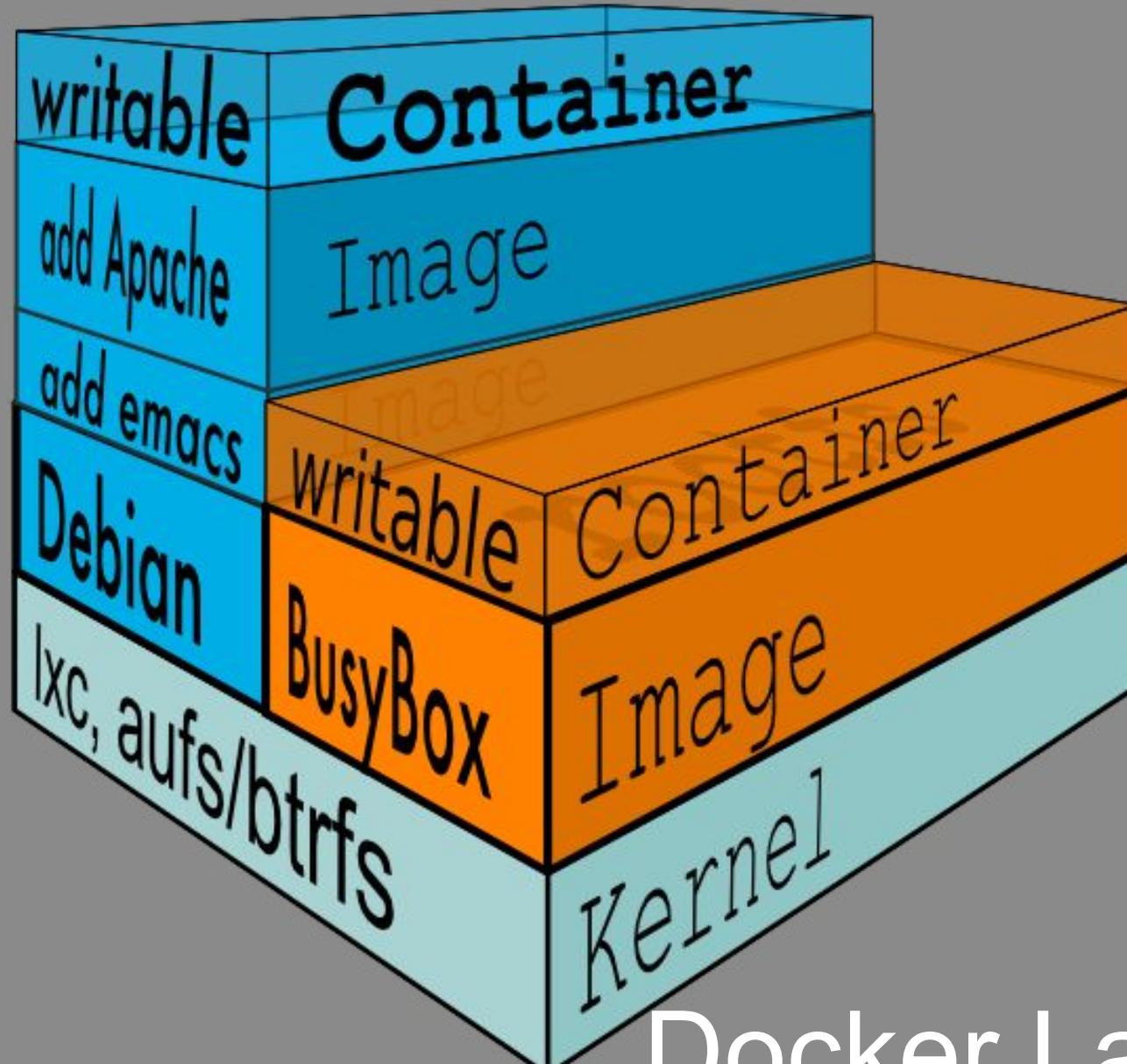
sha256:204fff67067677bbe3db68ba5ab36eb0749cc7e1cb4ac0f35f5a0d07383e1635

linux 3.16.7-ckt20-1+deb8u2 - A

- o **CVE-2016-3134**
The netfilter subsystem in the Linux kernel through 4.5.2 does not validate certain offset fields, which allows local users to gain privileges or cause a denial of service (heap memory corruption) via an IPT_SO_SET_REPLACE setsockopt call.
[Link](#)
- o **CVE-2015-8830**
Integer overflow in the aio_setup_single_vector function in fs/aio.c in the Linux kernel 4.0 allows local users to cause a denial of service or possibly have unspecified other impact via a large AIO iovec. NOTE: this vulnerability exists because of a CVE-2012-6701 regression.
[Link](#)
- o **CVE-2015-8816**
The hub_activate function in drivers/usb/core/hub.c in the Linux kernel before 4.3.5 does not properly maintain a hub-interface data structure, which allows physically proximate attackers to cause a denial of service (invalid memory access and system crash) or possibly have unspecified other impact by unplugging a USB hub device.
[Link](#)
- o **CVE-2013-7445**
The Direct Rendering Manager (DRM) subsystem in the Linux kernel through 4.x mishandles requests for Graphics Execution Manager (GEM) objects, which allows context-dependent attackers to cause a denial of service (memory consumption) via an application that processes graphics data, as demonstrated by JavaScript code that creates many CANVAS elements for rendering by Chrome or Firefox.
[Link](#)
- o **CVE-2016-0758**
Integer overflow in lib/asn1_decoder.c in the Linux kernel before 4.6 allows local users to gain privileges via crafted ASN.1 data.
[Link](#)

6.1 Docker image & Dockerfile





Docker Layers

Create Docker image

1. Docker commit
2. Dockerfile - docker build
3. Docker Hub auto-build
4. FROM scratch
5. Based on others, ubuntu, alpine...

Example:

<https://github.com/docker/labs/tree/master/beginner/static-site>

```
docker save busybox > busybox.tar  
docker load < busybox.tar
```



Dockerfile Reference

Same folder, docker build .

docker build -f /other/folder/file .

Add tag, docker build -t TAG_NAME .

Sample:

```
FROM debian:jessie
```

```
MAINTAINER docker "docker@nginx.com"
```

```
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y nginx
```

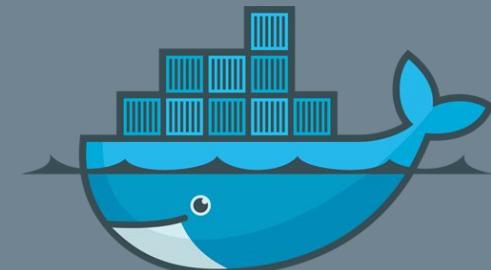
```
CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]
```

Healthcheck from 1.12

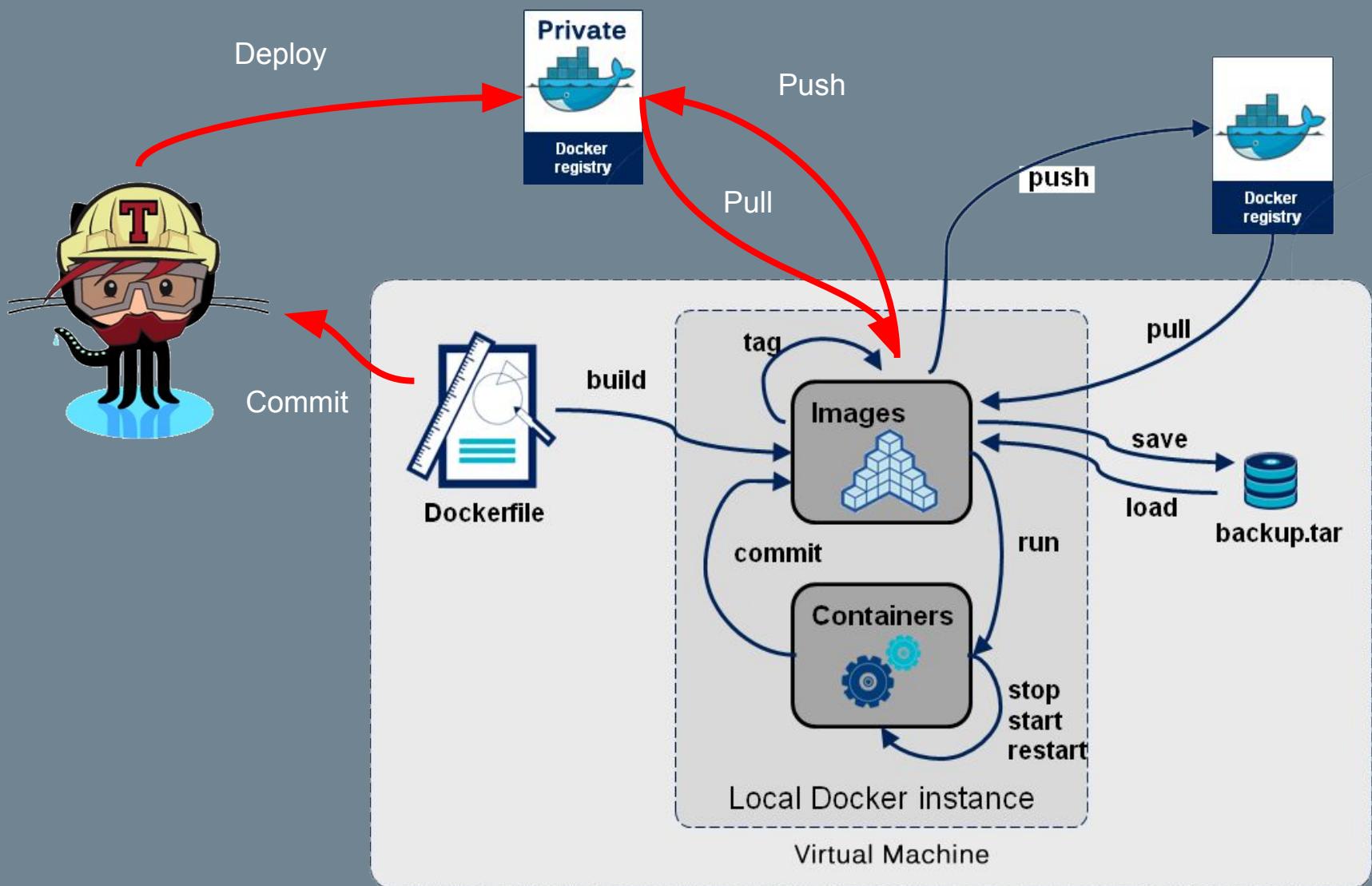


Dockerfile Practice

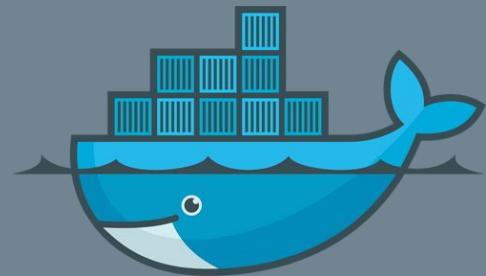
1. Must be “Dockerfile”.
2. Use a `.dockerignore` file, like `.gitignore`.
3. Minimize the number of layers
4. Sort multi-line arguments
5. ADD or COPY
6. CMD or ENTRYPOINT
7. ONBUILD
8. EXPOSE and USER
9. WORKDIR and ENV



Use Scenario



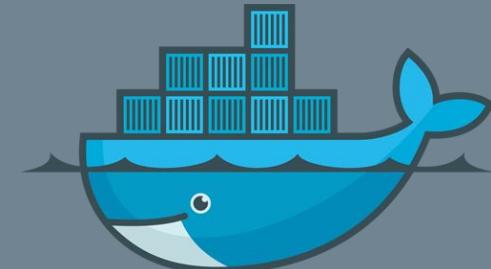
6.2 Docker Hub Auto-build



Dockerfile

Sample:

```
FROM debian:jessie
MAINTAINER docker "docker@nginx.com"
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y nginx
CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]
```



Git Workflow

1. git init or init on GitHub.
2. git add Dockerfile
3. git commit -m “First init”
4. git remote add origin
https://github.com/YOURNAME/docker_build.git
5. git push origin master

Create Auto-build Repo.

The screenshot shows the Docker Hub interface for creating an automated build. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Explore, Organizations, a search bar, and user account information for 'dockware'. A sidebar on the right lists options: Create Repository, Create Automated Build (which is selected), and Create Organization. The main form is titled 'Create Automated Build' and contains fields for 'Repository Namespace & Name*', 'Visibility', 'Short Description*', and a note about matching branch names to Docker build tags. A 'Creating...' button is at the bottom right.

Dashboard Explore Organizations

Search

Create

dockware

Create Automated Build

Repository Namespace & Name*

dockware nginx

Visibility

private

Short Description*

I_Shou_Workshop

By default Automated Builds will match branch names to Docker build tags. [Click here to customize behavior.](#)

Creating...

<https://hub.docker.com/add/automated-build/dockware/>

Build Settings

PUBLIC | AUTOMATED BUILD

philipz/rpi-raspbian ☆

Last pushed: 3 months ago

Repo Info

Tags

Dockerfile

Build Details

Build Settings

Collaborators

Webhooks

Settings

Build Settings

When active, builds will happen automatically on pushes.

The build rules below specify how to build your source into Docker images. The name can be a string or a regex. The Docker Tag name may contain variables. We currently support {sourceref}, which refers to the source branch/tag name. [Show more](#)



Source Repository
philipz/docker-rpi-raspbian

Type

Name

Dockerfile Location

Docker Tag Name

Branch ▾

master



/

latest

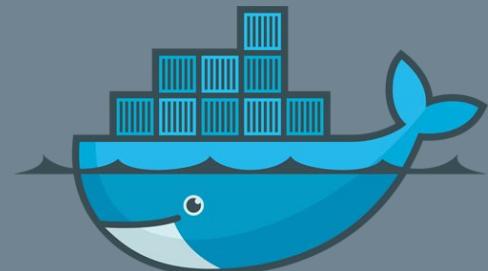


Trigger

docker pull YOURNAME/IMAGENAME

Save Changes

7.1 Docker Network command-line



TCP/IP Foundation

www.google.com, www is hostname, google.com is domain name.

Localhost: 127.0.0.1

TCP/UDP Port: 0-65535 = 2^{16} ,
but 0 is a reserved port.

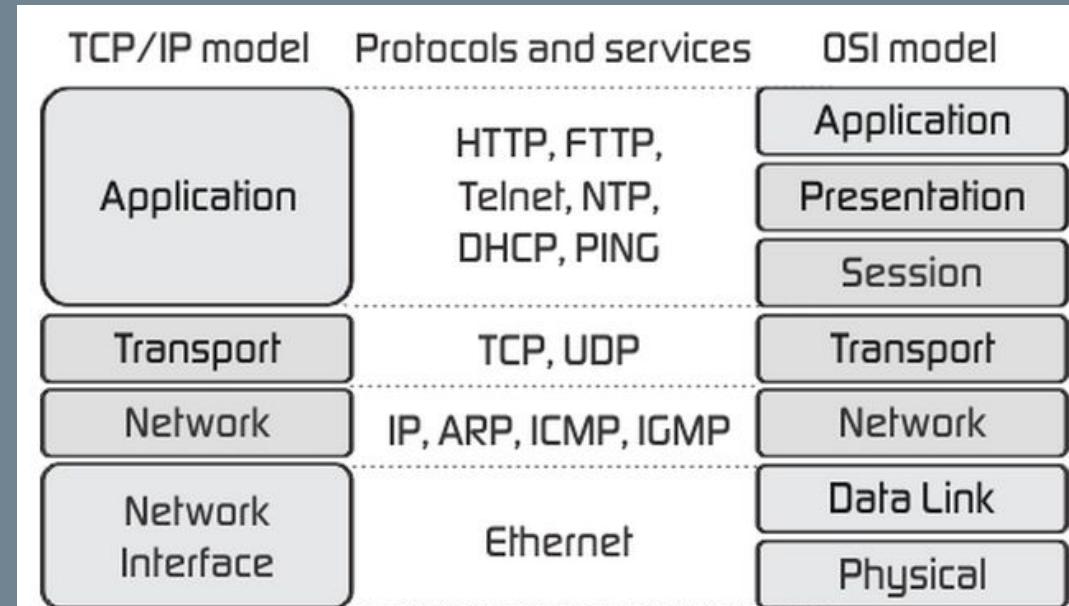
Private IP:

10.0.0.0/8

172.16.0.0/12 ~

172.31.0.0/12

192.168.0.0/16

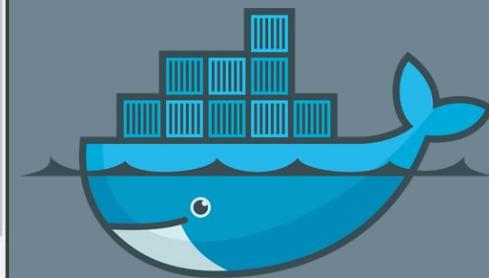


Microsoft Azure

<https://portal.azure.com/>

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with various service icons and labels: 計算 (Compute), 網路 (Network), Storage, Web + 行動 (Mobile + Web), Databases, Intelligence + analytics, 物聯網 (IoT), Enterprise Integration, 安全性 + 識別 (Security + Identity), Developer tools, and Monitoring + management. The main area has a title bar "新增 > 計算". Below it, there's a search bar "搜尋 Marketplace" and a "MARKETPLACE" section with a "查看全部" button. To the right, there's a "精選應用程式" (Selected Applications) section with three items:

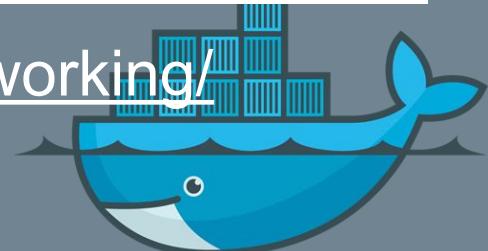
- Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter**
Enterprise-class solutions that are simple to deploy, cost-effective,
- Windows Server 2016 Datacenter**
Enterprise-class solutions that are simple to deploy, cost-effective,
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2**
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 is the world's leading enterprise Linux platform built to meet the needs



Network and connectivity commands

Command	Description
<code>network connect</code>	Connect a container to a network
<code>network create</code>	Create a new network
<code>network disconnect</code>	Disconnect a container from a network
<code>network inspect</code>	Display information about a network
<code>network ls</code>	Lists all the networks the Engine daemon knows about
<code>network rm</code>	Removes one or more networks

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/userguide/networking/>

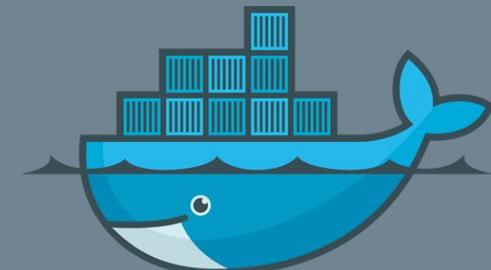


Docker Built-In Network Drivers

- Bridge
 - Overlay
 - MACVLAN
 - Host
 - None
- Docker Plug-In Network Drivers**
- weave
 - calico
- Docker Plug-In IPAM Drivers**
- infoblox

No more “link”, just use network.

Docker Reference Architecture: Designing Scalable,
Portable Docker Container Networks



Exercise 1

```
$ docker network ls
```

```
$ ifconfig
```

```
$ docker run -ti --rm busybox sh
```

cat /etc/hosts, ifconfig

```
$ docker network inspect bridge
```

```
$ docker run -itd --name=container1 busybox
```

```
$ docker run -itd --name=container2 busybox
```

```
$ docker exec -ti container2 sh
```

ping -w3 172.17.0.2, ping container1



Exercise 2

```
$ docker network create vlan_1
```

```
$ docker network inspect vlan_1
```

```
$ ifconfig | more
```

```
$ docker run --network=vlan_1 -itd --name=container3 busybox
```

```
$ docker network inspect vlan_1
```

```
$ docker run --network=vlan_1 -itd --name=container4 busybox
```

```
$ docker exec -ti container4 sh
```

ping -w3 172.17.0.2, ping container1, ping container3



Exercise 3

```
$ docker network create wp_db
```

```
$ docker pull mysql:5.7
```

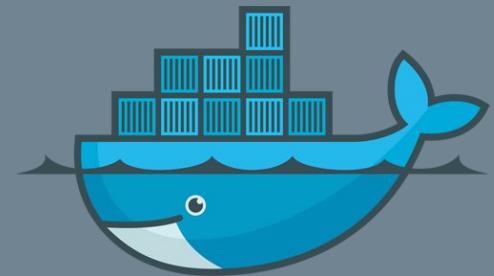
```
$ docker pull wordpress
```

```
$ docker run -d --name db --network=wp_db  
-e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=wordpress  
-e MYSQL_DATABASE=wordpress  
-e MYSQL_USER=wordpress  
-e MYSQL_PASSWORD=wordpress  
mysql:5.7
```

```
$ docker run -d --name wp -p 80:80 --network=wp_db  
-e WORDPRESS_DB_HOST=db:3306  
-e WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD=wordpress  
wordpress
```



7.2 Docker Compose command-line



Install Docker Compose

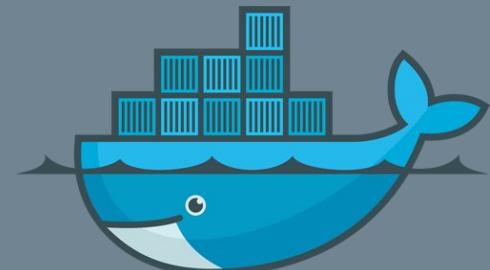
sudo curl -L

```
"https://github.com/docker/compose/releases/download/1.9.0/  
docker-compose-$(uname -s)-$(uname -m)" -o /usr/local  
/bin/docker-compose
```

and

```
sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
```

docker-compose -v



Docker Compose commands (1/2)

Commands:

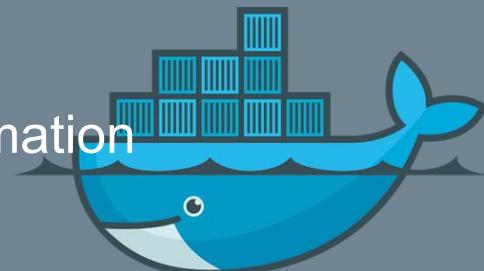
build	Build or rebuild services
bundle	Generate a Docker bundle from the Compose file
config	Validate and view the compose file
create	Create services
down	Stop and remove containers, networks, images, and volumes
events	Receive real time events from containers
exec	Execute a command in a running container
help	Get help on a command
kill	Kill containers
logs	View output from containers
pause	Pause services
port	Print the public port for a port binding



Docker Compose commands (2/2)

Commands:

ps	List containers
pull	Pull service images
push	Push service images
restart	Restart services
rm	Remove stopped containers
run	Run a one-off command
scale	Set number of containers for a service
start	Start services
stop	Stop services
unpause	Unpause services
up	Create and start containers
version	Show the Docker-Compose version information



Compose File Reference

Run Multi-container at the same time.

Must be docker-compose.yml

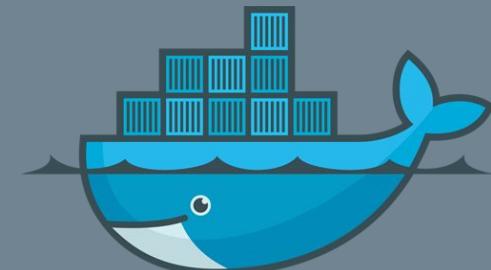
Same folder, docker-compose up -d

Docker will build the Dockerfile of subfolders.

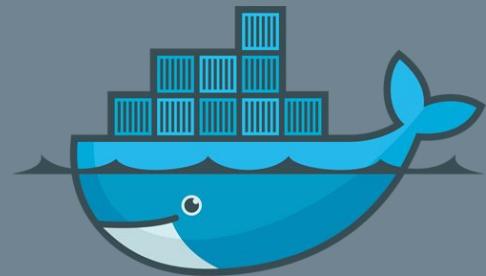
Docker Network, Volume supports

1.13 has supported Swarm mode.

Quickstart: Compose and WordPress



8. Using Docker Compose



Compose File Sample (1/2)

```
version: '2'  
  
services:  
  
  db:  
  
    image: mysql:5.7  
  
    volumes:  
      - db_data:/var/lib/mysql  
  
    restart: always  
  
  environment:  
  
    MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD: wordpress  
  
    MYSQL_DATABASE: wordpress  
  
    MYSQL_USER: wordpress  
  
    MYSQL_PASSWORD: wordpress
```



Compose File Sample (1/2)

```
wordpress:
```

```
  depends_on:
```

```
    - db
```

```
  image: wordpress:latest
```

```
  ports:
```

```
    - "8000:80"
```

```
  restart: always
```

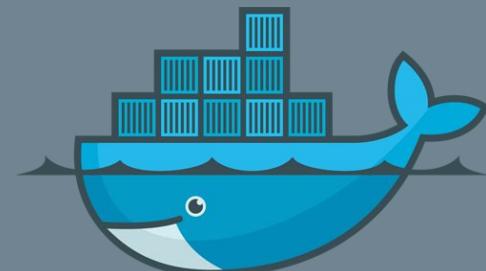
```
  environment:
```

```
    WORDPRESS_DB_HOST: db:3306
```

```
    WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD: wordpress
```

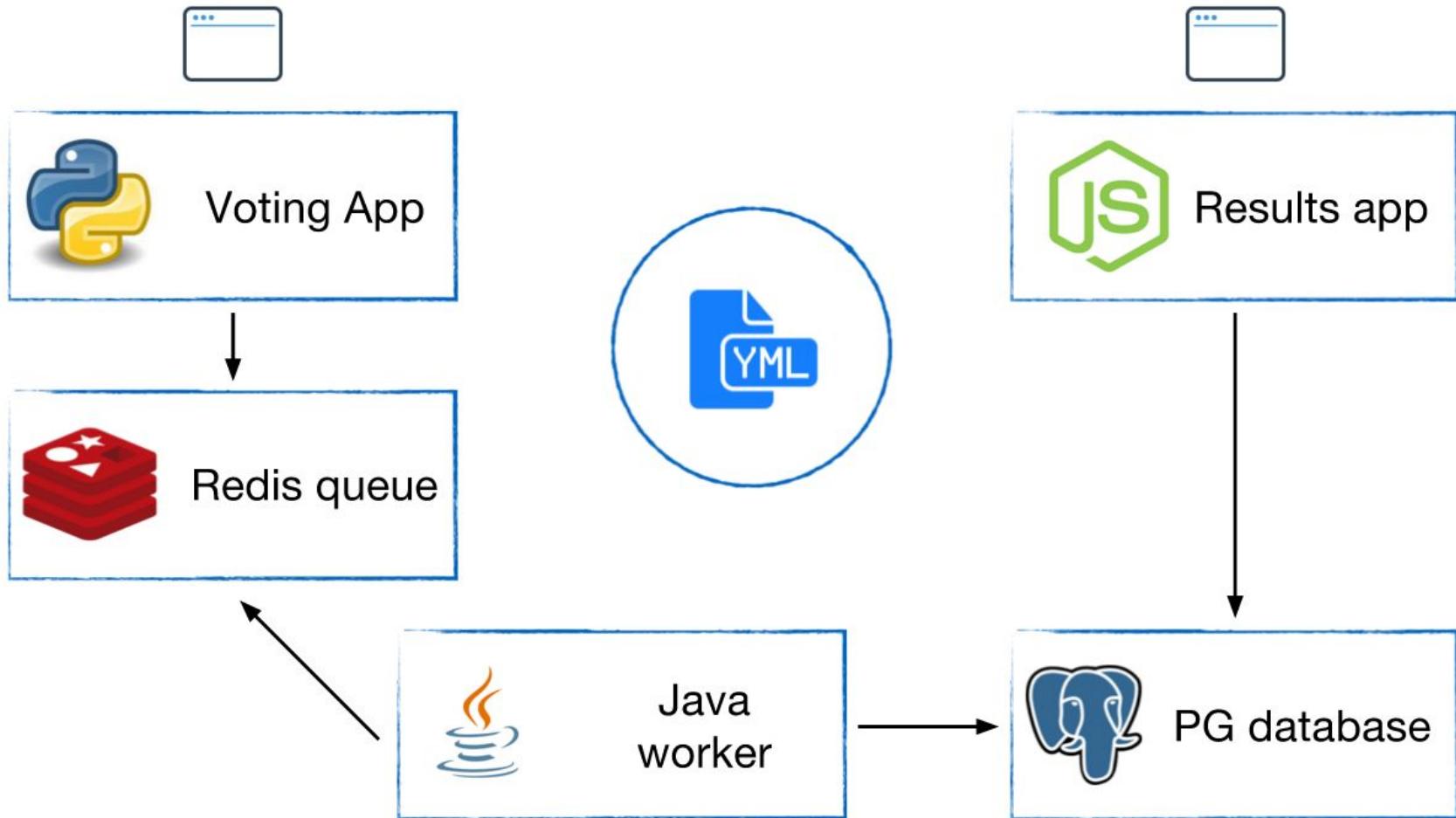
```
  volumes:
```

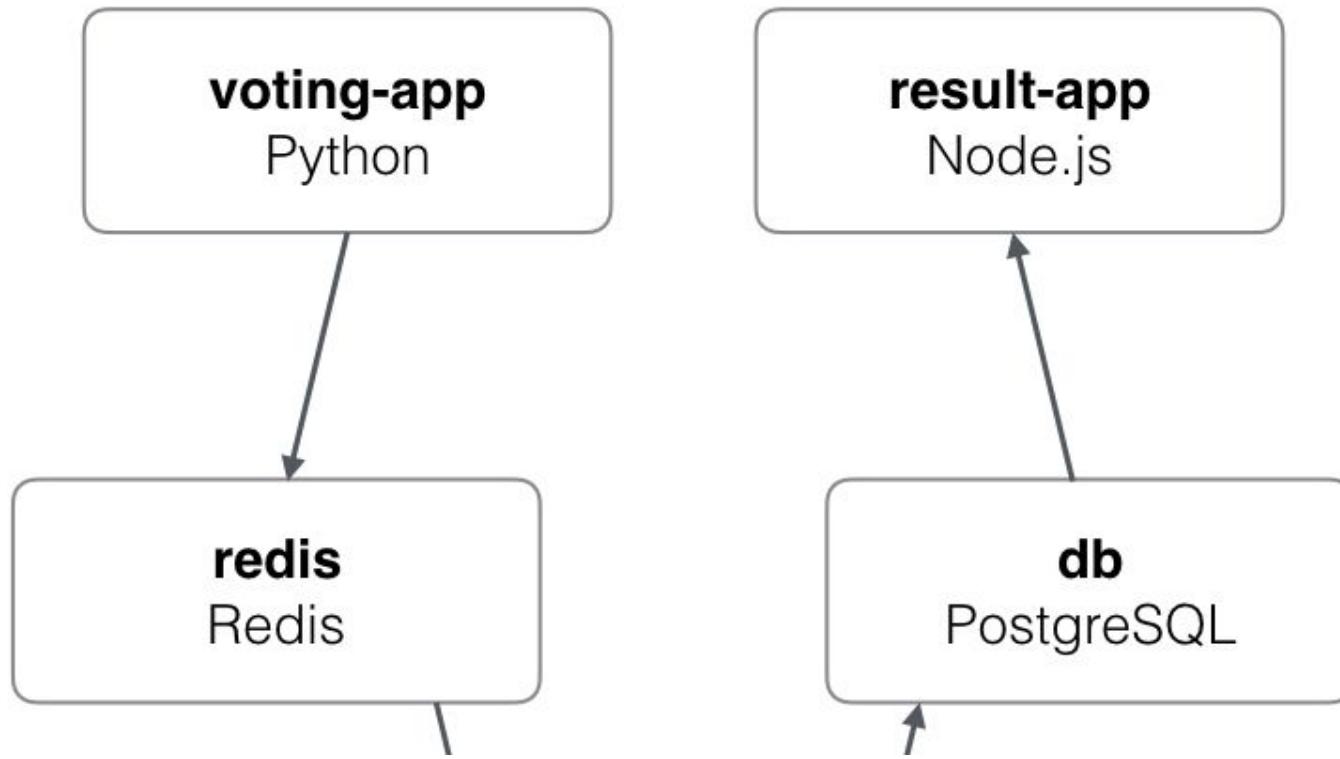
```
    db_data:
```



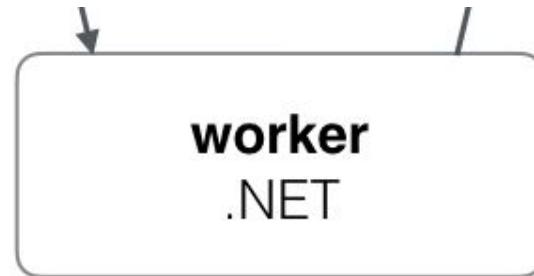
Microservices Java Worker

Docker Birthday #3 training





Microservices .NET Worker

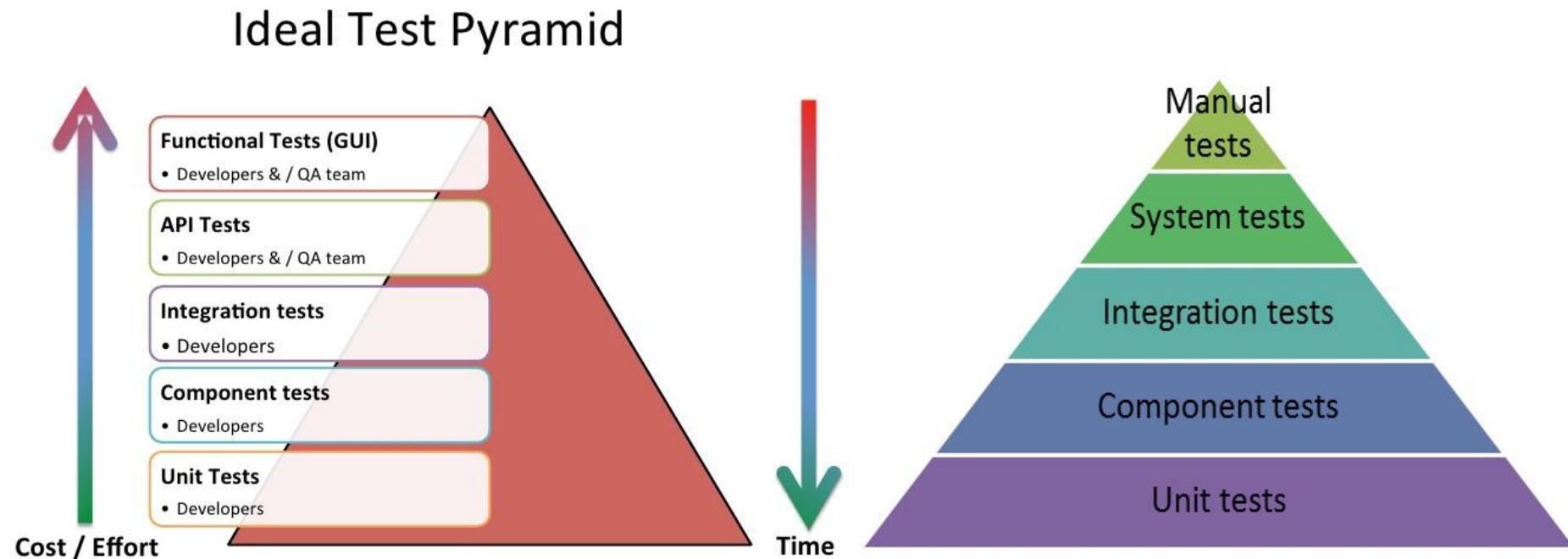


Docker Birthday #3 training

Docker Compose & CI/CD

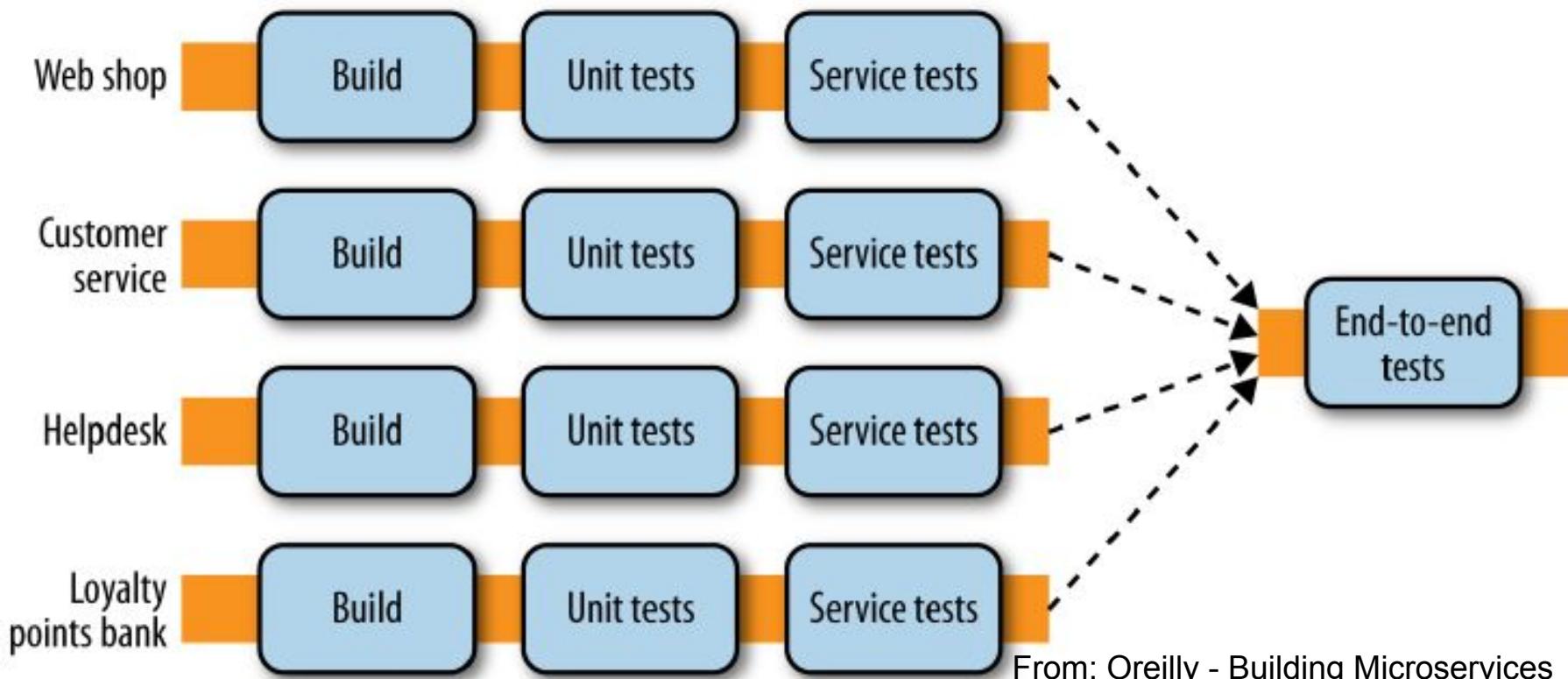
GitHub, CircleCI, Docker Hub = GitLab

Testing level? Coding effort? Env. build-up



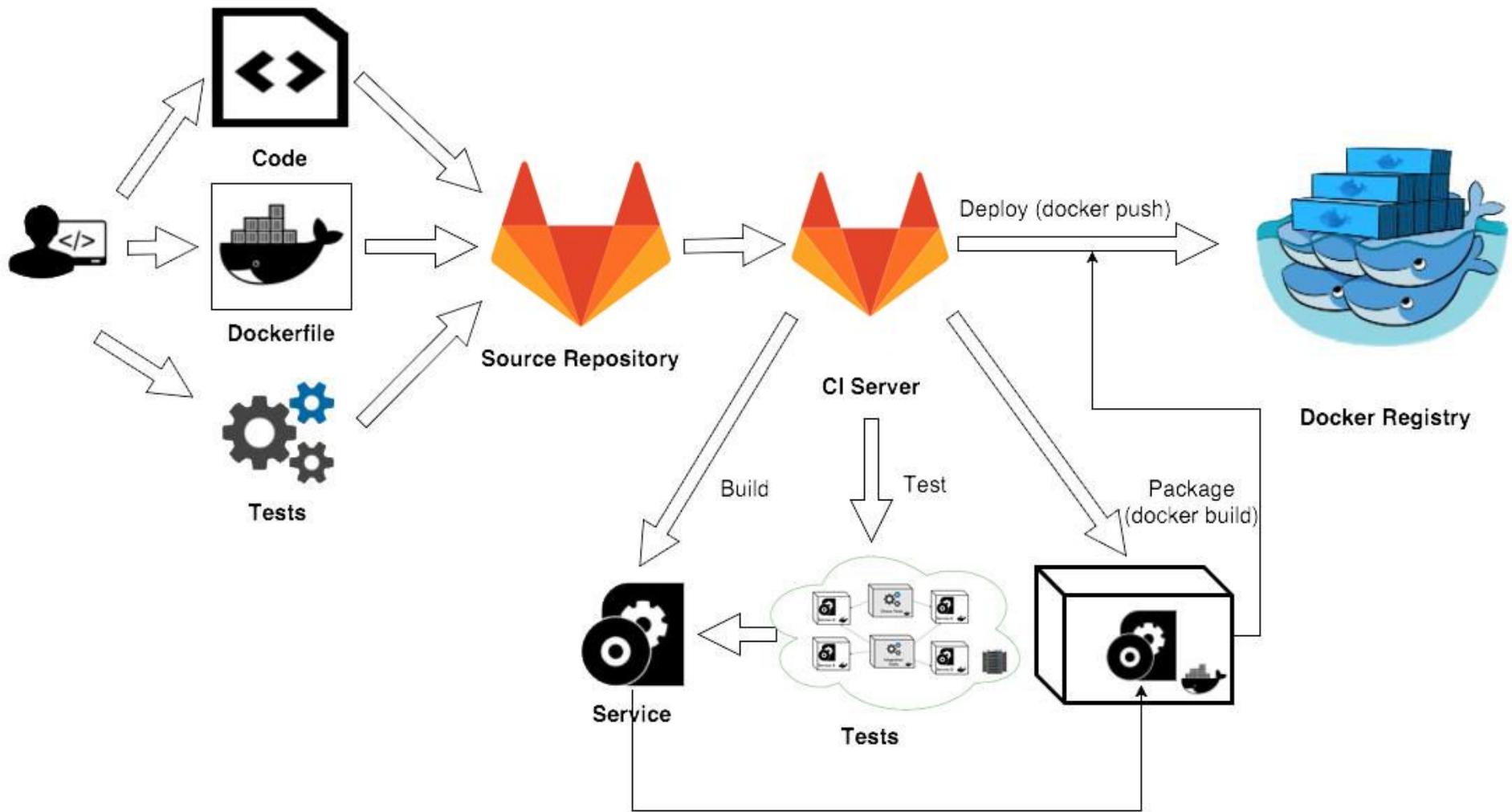
End to End Tests

CI with Docker Compose is easy to implement.



From: Oreilly - Building Microservices

Container Development Flow



From: [Testing Strategies for Docker Containers](#)



```
Status: Downloaded newer image for philipz/gitlab-docker-compose:latest
$ docker-compose up -d
Creating network "dockercomposeexample_default" with the default driver
Pulling redis (redis:alpine)...
alpine: Pulling from library/redis
Digest: sha256:99105b7a83dd67a0b4a86ca5f64335801c62d4f3b685eebd4fb66fdb87c66b7b
Status: Downloaded newer image for redis:alpine
Pulling db (postgres:9.4)...
9.4: Pulling from library/postgres
Digest: sha256:9149f6309b83c9b99ae2e1ecab3e14a9662a1a8d0159320c24e34827ffe4c930
Status: Downloaded newer image for postgres:9.4
Pulling worker (philipz/votingapp_worker:latest)...
latest: Pulling from philipz/votingapp_worker
Digest: sha256:beb71b89b4b95eaca33b4ac77f1e20c0a924ab2c4d59b525d9019ba20c169707
Status: Downloaded newer image for philipz/votingapp_worker:latest
Pulling result (philipz/votingapp_result:latest)...
latest: Pulling from philipz/votingapp_result
Digest: sha256:7b89d4589099b171ad2feb96afadbdbd11b0ff9a093b1594994f3648de2fa5a8
Status: Downloaded newer image for philipz/votingapp_result:latest
Creating dockercomposeexample_redis_1
Creating dockercomposeexample_db_1
Creating dockercomposeexample_result_1
Creating dockercomposeexample_vote_1
Creating dockercomposeexample_worker_1
$ cd tests && docker build -t philipz/node-test .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 4.096 kB
```

```
Step 1 : FROM node
latest: Pulling from library/node
6a5a5368e0c2: Already exists
7b9457ec39de: Pulling fs layer
ff18e19c2db4: Pulling fs layer
```

Build details

Duration: 7 minutes 9 seconds

Finished: a month ago

Runner: #21099

[Raw](#)[Erase](#)

Commit title

Remove port mapping.

build

test

9. Docker & Qemu & Raspberry Pi Raspbian



RPi & Docker

How to build a base image

Cross-compiler

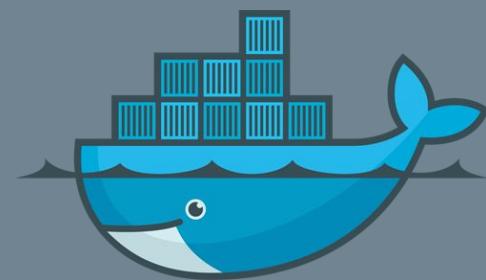
1. Building ARM containers on x86 machine

2. Qemu-static-Docker IoT CI/CD

3. Using GPIO with Docker



JUST DO IT



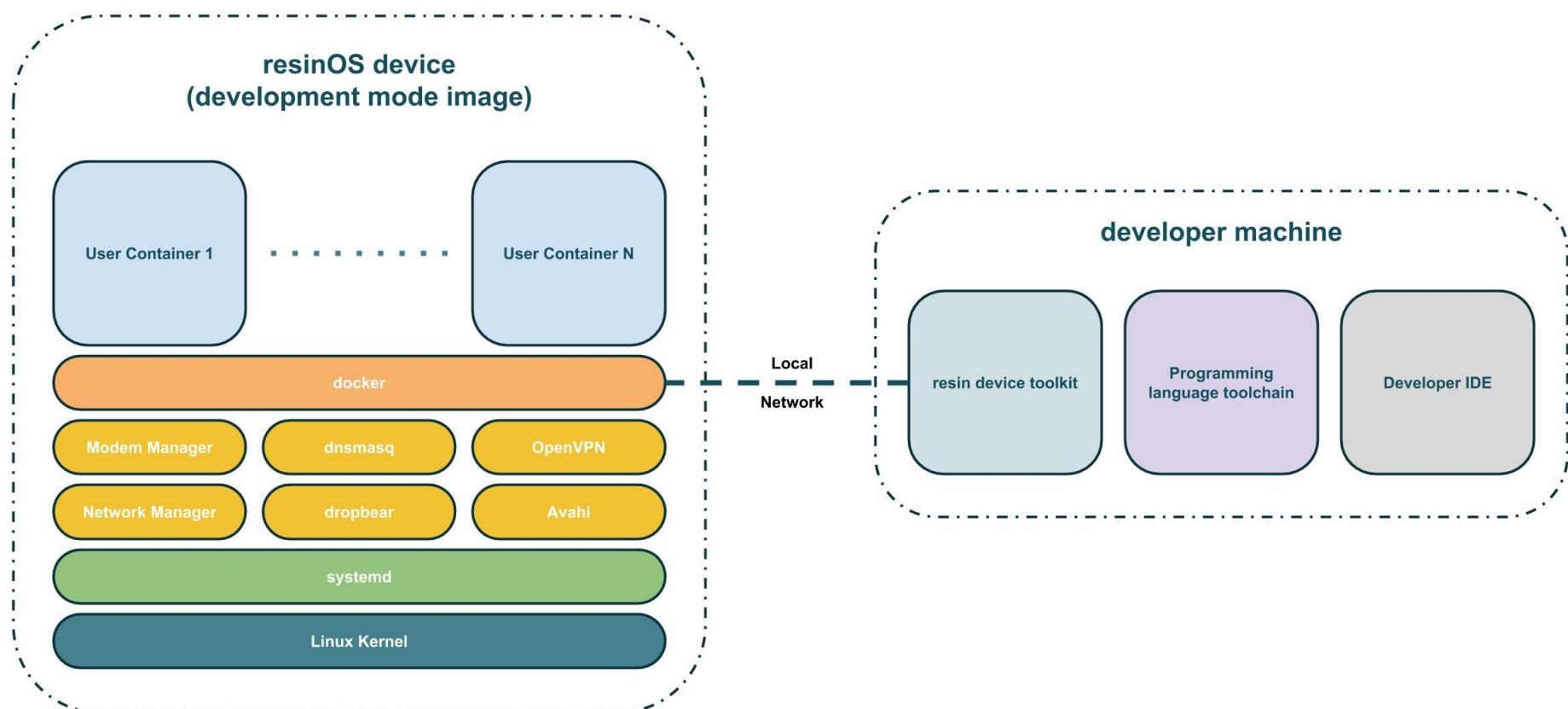
0
(03:23)

Add Containers +

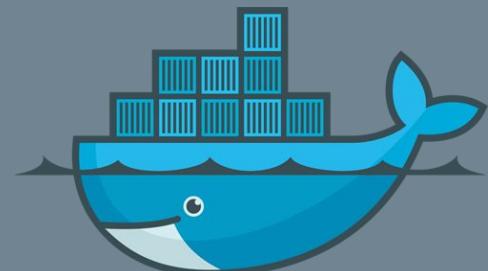
```
Step 4 : COPY qemu/cross-build-end qemu/cross-build-start qemu/qemu-arm-static qemu/sh-shim /usr/bin/
--> 6b9181f32891
Error removing intermediate container c2702bd608f7: nosuchcontainer: No such container: c2702bd608f796
2e2939b88af88f15241ee45d5d003c81105890da670df6e203
Step 5 : RUN cross-build-start
--> Running in 1d0c6ff52fd3
--> a92560a622a5
Error removing intermediate container c2702bd608f7: nosuchcontainer: No such container: c2702bd608f796
2e2939b88af88f15241ee45d5d003c81105890da670df6e203
Step 6 : RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y mosquitto-clients
--> Running in b94e9a36c402
Get:1 http://archive.raspbian.org jessie InRelease [14.9 kB]
Get:2 http://archive.raspbian.org jessie/main armhf Packages [12.5 MB]
Fetched 12.5 MB in 12s (1019 kB/s)
Reading package lists...
Reading package lists...
Building dependency tree...
The following extra packages will be installed:
  libc-ares2 libmosquitto1 libssl1.0.0
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libc-ares2 libmosquitto1 libssl1.0.0 mosquitto-clients
0 upgraded, 4 newly installed, 0 to remove and 34 not upgraded.
Need to get 999 kB of archives.
After this operation, 2542 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://archive.raspbian.org/raspbian/ jessie/main libssl1.0.0 armhf 1.0.1t-1+deb8u2 [852 kB]
Get:2 http://archive.raspbian.org/raspbian/ jessie/main libc-ares2 armhf 1.10.0-2 [71.3 kB]
Get:3 http://archive.raspbian.org/raspbian/ jessie/main libmosquitto1 armhf 1.3.4-2 [36.3 kB]
Get:4 http://archive.raspbian.org/raspbian/ jessie/main mosquitto-clients armhf 1.3.4-2 [39.3 kB]
debconf: delaying package configuration, since apt-utils is not installed
Fetched 999 kB in 1s (621 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package libssl1.0.0:armhf.
(Reading database... 7096 files and directories currently installed.)
```

Why resinOS

<https://resinos.io/>

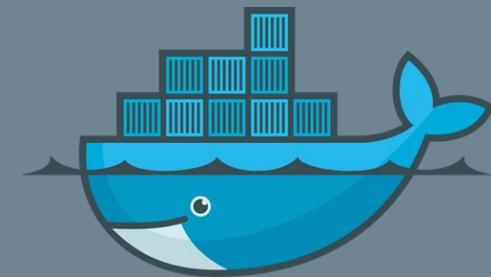


10. Demo TensorFlow with Docker



Docker + TensorFlow + GPU

- Machine Learning, Deep Learning
- TensorFlow Docker images
- nvidia-docker



Exercise & Self-learning

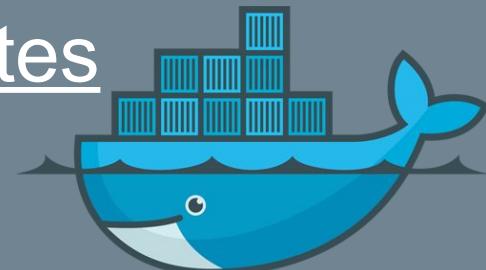
1. Docker Basic - Katacoda by Philipz
2. Docker Trainning
3. Docker Free self-paced courses
4. Docker Tutorials and Labs

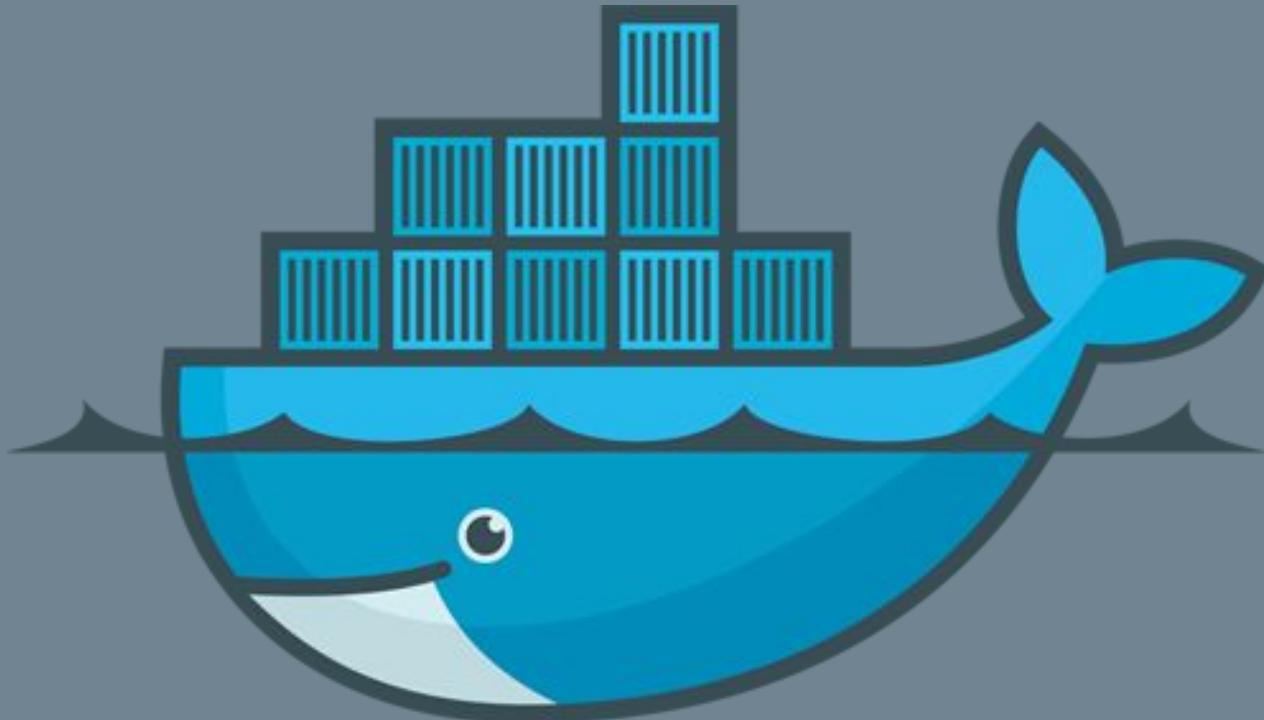
Online Self-learning

Offical Online Lab

Scalable Microservices with Kubernetes

- Udacity





Hope You Love Docker
So long!