

Introduction to Containerization (Docker, Docker Compose, and Singularity)

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WHAT IS A CONTAINER?

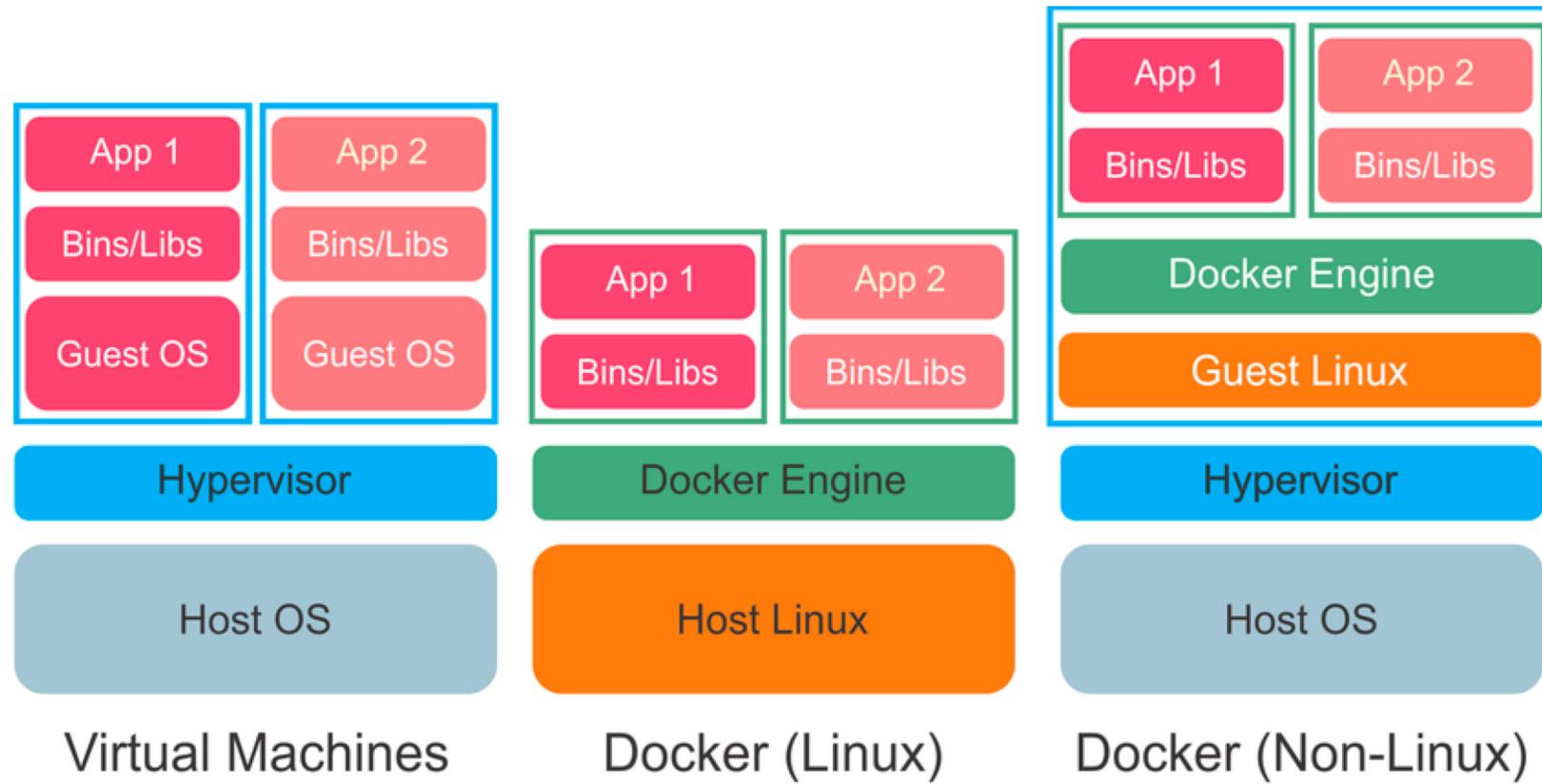
Containers allow a developer to package up an application with all of the parts it needs, such as libraries and other dependencies, and ship it all out as one package.

Examples: Docker, Singularity

ADVANTAGES OF CONTAINERIZATION

- Help in **deploying future-proof applications** by creating packages that are almost self-contained
- Make it **convenient to distribute production and trial versions of the code** that can run on the customers' devices without requiring an application-specific installation and configuration, hence, helps in developing **a scalable software distribution model**
- **Save time in complicated installs** - build a Docker application - push it to Docker Hub - and **reuse** it on any number of systems as you desire
- **Mitigate the portability issues related to the applications** - Dockerized applications can be ported conveniently across different cloud computing service providers - of course, you may need to install Docker and additional tools to run the Docker container depending upon the system that you are on
- **Help in doing reproducible science**

CONTAINER VERSUS VIRTUAL MACHINES



Source: GUidock: Using Docker Containers with a Common Graphics User Interface to Address the Reproducibility of Research - Scientific Figure on ResearchGate. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/A-comparison-of-the-architecture-of-virtual-machines-and-Docker-software_fig4_299771559 [accessed 24 Sep, 2018]



WHAT IS DOCKER?

- Docker is an open-source project designed for creating, deploying, and running applications by using containers.
- Three important concepts related to Docker that we will cover today:
 - Docker container
 - As mentioned on slide # 1: containers are used to package an application along with all its dependencies (such as runtime system, libraries, and data) into a single unit
 - These containers are portable, self-sufficient and can be run on any infrastructure in the cloud or on-premises on which Docker is installed/supported
 - Docker image
 - Dockerfile

HOW POPULAR IS DOCKER?

Accelerate how you build, share, and run modern applications.

13 million +
developers

7 million +
applications

13 billion +
monthly image downloads

Source: docker.com [accessed November 11, 2022]

WHAT IS THE PROCESS FOR BUILDING DOCKER IMAGES?

1. Install Docker
2. Write a Dockerfile
 - + **Dockerfile** is a text file that contains instructions, using which, Docker can build images automatically
 - + Name of the file: Dockerfile
3. Build the Docker image and tag it
 - + A file containing the snapshot of a container is known as a **Docker image**
 - + It is created using the build command, and produces a container when it starts running
 - + You can add tags to the images during the build step or while saving it to a repository - the default tag is "latest"
4. Run the image that you built
5. Register on DockerHub - use the credentials to push the image
 - + Images are stored in a Docker registry such as registry.hub.docker.com
 - + Pull Images later on any system that you want to run the application on

HOW CAN CONTAINERS BE CREATED FROM DOCKER IMAGES?

- You can use Docker commands such as “docker pull” or “docker run”
 - + “Pull” will always fetch the latest version of the image from Docker Hub before running
 - + “Run” will search for an image locally and run it, and if there is nothing available locally, it will go to Docker Hub.
- We will learn more about this topic during the hands-on session

SOME PROJECTS USING DOCKER (1)

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Opuntia

Opuntia (pronounced as "up-un-chhia") is a software infrastructure for facilitating the assessment, discovery, dissemination, and reuse of publicly accessible software and data products. It consists of a catalog of software and data products, and tools named as iTracker, CompChecker, and Select-A-License.

The Opuntia project is under active research and development, and new features are added to the public release iteratively.

Catalog

The catalog of products facilitates their discovery, dissemination, and reuse. A product can be added to the Opuntia catalog after logging in to this website and filling the form on the "Add Product" page. The login can be done either by using the credentials associated with an account created on the Opuntia website, or by clicking the link for "Login using CILogon" and choosing one of the existing accounts such as Google, GitHub, ORCID, or the home organization (if the organization is a part of the InCommon Federation). CILogon is integrated with the Opuntia project

iTracker

iTracker helps in tracking the user-defined metrics for evaluating software and data products deployed and used on different platforms and computing environments. While some types of metrics are dynamically tracked and updated in iTracker's database, others are currently updated statically. For the statically updated metrics, at the time of editing their products' information in the catalog, the product owners can specify the name of the metric of interest, and the measured value. They can also provide the URL to a publicly accessible file

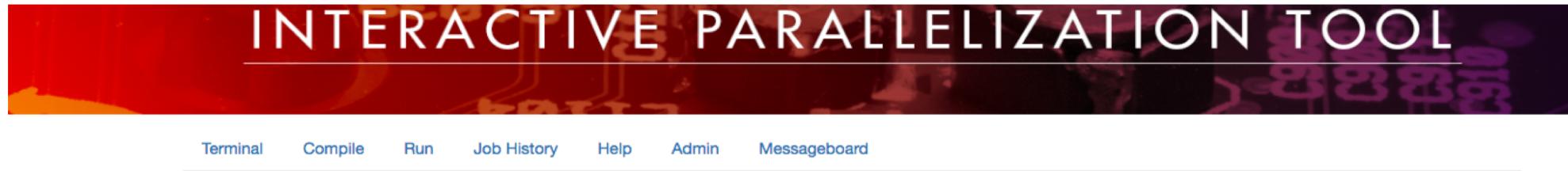
CompChecker

CompChecker is a tool that can assist with checking the legal and technical interoperability of the products. Currently, it can assist with comparing any two cataloged products or licenses directly and provide suggestions on whether the products or licenses being compared can be mixed with each other or not. Specific clauses of licenses, such as those around sublicensing, commercialization, warranties, modifications, and reuse are compared with each other to provide guidance. In the next phase of research and development, CompChecker will

Select-A-License

Select-A-License is a decision-support tool that can help in selecting appropriate licenses for software and data products. It is designed to help in selecting a license from amongst the 65 open-source licenses in the Opuntia database. The output of this tool is driven by the responses it receives to a set of questions it presents. For convenience, this tool also provides the text that can be used to prepare the license agreement for each license that it suggests.

SOME PROJECTS USING DOCKER(2)



Terminal

```
23bc6a740cf1 login: term
Password:
Last login: Tue Sep 25 23:11:57 UTC 2018 on pts/4
Linux 23bc6a740cf1 4.4.0-133-generic #159-Ubuntu SMP Fri Aug 10 07:31:43 UTC 2018 x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.

# term @ 23bc6a740cf1 in ~ [23:12:40]
$
```

File Upload

File upload Folder upload
 No file chosen

Download File/Folder

--Select--

Getting Docker

A **Docker Image** is a container template from which one or more containers can be run. It is a rooted filesystem that, by definition, contains all of the file dependencies needed for whatever application(s) will be run within the containers launched from it. The image also contains metadata describing options available to the operator running containers from the image.

One of the great things about Docker is that a lot of software has already been packaged into Docker images. One source of 100s of thousands of public images is the official **Docker Hub**:

<https://hub.docker.com>

The Docker Hub contains images contributed by individual users and organizations as well as "official images".

Hands-On Session

STEP 0: SET-UP

Create a Docker ID: <https://hub.docker.com/signup>

Pick one of the following options for proceeding:

Option # 1: Use your own laptop with Docker installed on it

Option # 2: Use an instance of a VM, provisioned with Docker, on a cloud computing platform

Option # 3: Use Docker's online platform for learning about Docker: <https://tinyurl.com/y9sg7eq7>

STEP 1: RUNNING PRE-BUILT DOCKER CONTAINERS (1)

Please go to "Step 1" at the following link: <https://tinyurl.com/5n939rhm>

```
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.38 ~
$ docker run alpine date
Unable to find image 'alpine:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/alpine
050382585609: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:6a92cd1fcfdc8d8cdec60f33dda4db2cb1fcdcacf3410a8e05b3741f44a9b5998
Status: Downloaded newer image for alpine:latest
Thu Jul 25 21:14:59 UTC 2019
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.38 ~
$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED            STATUS              PORTS
AMES
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.38 ~
$ docker container ls --all
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED            STATUS              PORTS
      NAMES
041179d7c93b        alpine              "date"           41 seconds ago   Exited (0) 39 seconds ago
    funny_dirac
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.38 ~
$ 
```

STEP 1: RUNNING PRE-BUILT DOCKER CONTAINERS (2)

Please go to "Step 1" at the following link: <https://tinyurl.com/5n939rhm>

```
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.38 ~
$ docker run --interactive --tty alpine /bin/sh
/ #
/ # ls
bin dev etc home lib media mnt opt proc root run sbin srv sys tmp usr var
/ # exit
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.38 ~
$ docker container ls --all
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED            STATUS              PORTS
 NAMES
b12478fb3f94        alpine              "/bin/sh"          15 seconds ago   Exited (0) 7 seconds ago
      determined_lalande
041179d7c93b        alpine              "date"            9 minutes ago    Exited (0) 9 minutes ago
      funny_dirac
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.38 ~
$ docker start -a -i b12478fb3f94
/ # ls
bin dev etc home lib media mnt opt proc root run sbin srv sys tmp usr var
/ # exit
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.38 ~
$ 
```

STEP 1: RUNNING PRE-BUILT DOCKER CONTAINERS (3)

Please go to "Step 1" at the following link: <https://tinyurl.com/5n939rhm>

```
$ docker run --interactive --tty --rm ubuntu /bin/bash
Unable to find image 'ubuntu:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/ubuntu
7413c47ba209: Pull complete
0fe7e7ccb2e8: Pull complete
1d425c982345: Pull complete
344da5c95cec: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:c303f19cf9ee92badbbbd7567bc1ca47789f79303ddcef56f77687d4744cd7a
Status: Downloaded newer image for ubuntu:latest
root@cd2f17c662c2:/# exit
exit
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.38 ~
$ docker container ls --all
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED            STATUS              PORTS
 NAMES
b12478fb3f94        alpine              "/bin/sh"          15 minutes ago   Exited (0) 14 minutes ago
      determined_lalande
041179d7c93b        alpine              "date"             25 minutes ago   Exited (0) 25 minutes ago
      funny_dirac
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.38 ~
$ 
```

STEP 1: RUNNING PRE-BUILT DOCKER CONTAINERS (4)

Please go to "Step 1" at the following link: <https://tinyurl.com/5n939rhm>

```
RRC02C92WZMD6NIP01:democontainer vrv207$ docker run --interactive --tty --rm ubuntu bash
Unable to find image 'ubuntu:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/ubuntu
e96e057aae67: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:4b1d0c4a2d2aaf63b37111f34eb9fa89fa1bf53dd6e4ca954d47caebca4005c2
Status: Downloaded newer image for ubuntu:latest
root@f82f11b92a0d:/# ls
bin  dev  home  lib32  libx32  mnt  proc  run  srv  tmp  var
boot  etc  lib  lib64  media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr
root@f82f11b92a0d:/# date
Fri Nov 11 18:45:48 UTC 2022
root@f82f11b92a0d:/# exit
exit
RRC02C92WZMD6NIP01:democontainer vrv207$ docker start -a -i f82f11b92a0d
Error: No such container: f82f11b92a0d
```

STEP 2: PACKAGE AND RUN AN APPLICATION USING DOCKER (1)

Please go to "Step 2" at the following link: <https://tinyurl.com/5n939rhm>

```
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.38 ~
$ vi Dockerfile
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.38 ~
$ cat Dockerfile
FROM alpine
CMD ["echo", "hello world!"]
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.38 ~
$ docker build -t appl .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 1.748MB
Step 1/2 : FROM alpine
--> b7b28af77ffe
Step 2/2 : CMD ["echo", "hello world!"]
--> Using cache
--> 020925a69856
Successfully built 020925a69856
Successfully tagged appl:latest
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.38 ~
$ █
```

STEP 2: PACKAGE AND RUN AN APPLICATION USING DOCKER (2)

Please go to "Step 2" at the following link: <https://tinyurl.com/5n939rhm>

```
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.38 ~
$ docker run --name hello_world appl
hello world!
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.38 ~
$ docker start -a -i hello_world
hello world!
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.38 ~
$ docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG      IMAGE ID      CREATED        SIZE
appl               latest   020925a69856  14 minutes ago  5.58MB
alpine              latest   b7b28af77ffe  2 weeks ago   5.58MB
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.38 ~
$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE      COMMAND      CREATED        STATUS        PORTS
NAMES
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.38 ~
$ █
```

STEP 3: ADDING VOLUME (1)

Please go to "Step 3" at the following link: <https://tinyurl.com/5n939rhm>

```
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~
$ vi Dockerfile
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~
$ cat Dockerfile
FROM ubuntu
RUN mkdir -p ubuntul && cd ubuntul && echo "hello hello bye bye" >> file
VOLUME /ubuntul
CMD /bin/sh
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~
$ █
```

STEP 3: ADDING VOLUME (2)

Please go to "Step 3" at the following link: <https://tinyurl.com/5n939rhm>

```
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~
$ docker build .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 1.748MB
Step 1/4 : FROM ubuntu
latest: Pulling from library/ubuntu
7413c47ba209: Pull complete
0fe7e7cbb2e8: Pull complete
1d425c982345: Pull complete
344da5c95cec: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:c303f19cfe9ee92badbbbd7567bc1ca47789f79303ddcef56f77687d4744cd7a
Status: Downloaded newer image for ubuntu:latest
--> 3556258649b2
Step 2/4 : RUN mkdir -p /ubuntu1 && cd /ubuntu1 && echo "hello hello bye bye" >> file
--> Running in 11cec2531d99
Removing intermediate container 11cec2531d99
--> 57a0103c4f45
Step 3/4 : VOLUME /ubuntu1
--> Running in 087ca99ff0b6
Removing intermediate container 087ca99ff0b6
--> b1a8b07b358
Step 4/4 : CMD /bin/sh
--> Running in f92efa146fa4
Removing intermediate container f92efa146fa4
--> 239c5b4b5ed6
Successfully built 239c5b4b5ed6
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~
$ █
```

STEP 3: ADDING VOLUME (3)

Please go to “Step 3” at the following link: <https://tinyurl.com/5n939rhm>

```
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~
$ docker build .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 1.748MB
Step 1/4 : FROM ubuntu
latest: Pulling from library/ubuntu
7413c47ba209: Pull complete
0fe7e7cbb2e8: Pull complete
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~
$ docker run --rm -it 239c5b4b5ed6
# ls
bin  boot  dev  etc  home  lib  lib64  media  mnt  opt  proc  root  run  sbin  srv  sys  tmp  ubuntu1  usr  var
# exit
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~
$ mkdir src
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~
$ cd src
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~/src
$ vi Hello.java
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~/src
$ cat Hello.java
public class Hello { public static void main(String... ignored) { System.out.println("Hello, World!"); } }
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~/src
$ vi Dockerfile
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~/src
$ cat Dockerfile
FROM openjdk:8u131-jdk-alpine
WORKDIR /src
ENTRYPOINT javac Hello.java && java Hello
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~/src
$ █
```

STEP 3: ADDING VOLUME (4)

Please go to "Step 3" at the following link: <https://tinyurl.com/5n939rhm>

```
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~/src
$ docker build -t my-openjdk .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 3.072kB
Step 1/3 : FROM openjdk:8u131-jdk-alpine
8u131-jdk-alpine: Pulling from library/openjdk
1160f4abea84: Pull complete
b1b3e089ad5b: Pull complete
4220f7d94f04: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:01655aeb8f29002d40e75d25144d0b61b6e455f9d6469b4016eb56c5f43dbb99
Status: Downloaded newer image for openjdk:8u131-jdk-alpine
---> a99736768b96
Step 2/3 : WORKDIR /src
---> Running in 1c3eacc0ed61
Removing intermediate container 1c3eacc0ed61
---> fe69b6d65e3f
Step 3/3 : ENTRYPOINT javac Hello.java && java Hello
---> Running in e758c39eeb44
Removing intermediate container e758c39eeb44
---> 13a1987288fa
Successfully built 13a1987288fa
Successfully tagged my-openjdk:latest
```

STEP 3: ADDING VOLUME (5)

Please go to “Step 3” at the following link: <https://tinyurl.com/5n939rhm>

```
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~/src
$ cd ..
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~
$ docker run --rm -it -v $(pwd)/src:/src my-openjdk
Hello, World!
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~
$ vi src/Hello.java
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~
$ cat src/H
Hello.class  Hello.java
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~
$ cat src/Hello.java
public class Hello { public static void main(String... ignored) { System.out.println("Hello, World from GHC18!"); } }
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~
$ docker run --rm -it -v $(pwd)/src:/src my-openjdk
Hello, World from GHC18!
[node1] (local) root@192.168.0.43 ~
$ █
```

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 from your configuration

Using Docker Compose

Using Compose is a three-step process:

- Define images with Dockerfiles
- Define the services in a `docker-compose.yml` files as containers with all of your options (image, port mapping, links, etc.)
- Run `docker-compose up` and Compose starts and runs your entire app

Three step process to use ... a bit more to actually build

Hands-On Session

We're going to run two containers:

- Redis
- Flask

You will need two terminal sessions - one for running the containers, one for executing commands like `curl`

Step 1, The Docker File

- We are going to need a Docker Container to run Redis CLI as well as a Flask application
- We are going to build from the `python:3-onbuild` image

```
FROM python:3-onbuild
```

Step 1, The Docker File

- We are going to install the Redis CLI

```
RUN apt-get update
```

```
RUN apt-get install -y redis-tools
```

Step 1, The Docker File

- We are going to expose port 5000

```
EXPOSE 5000
```

Step 1, The Docker File

- and we're going to execute main.py

```
CMD [ "python", "./main.py" ]
```

The complete Dockerfile

```
FROM python:3-onbuild
RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install -y redis-tools
EXPOSE 5000
CMD ["python", "./main.py"]
```

Create a requirements.txt file

Add the following to the file:

flask

redis

The file should look like this:

```
$ cat requirements.txt
```

flask

redis

Create a main.py file with the contents below

```
from flask import Flask
from redis import Redis

app = Flask(__name__)
redis = Redis(host='redis', port=6379)

@app.route('/')
def hello():
    redis.incr('hits')
    return 'This Compose/Flask demo has been viewed %s time(s).' % redis.get('hits')

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(host="0.0.0.0", debug=True)
```

Build the Docker image with this command

```
docker build -t compose-flask .
```

Create a docker-compose.yml file

```
version: '3'  
services:  
  flask:  
    build: .  
    ports:  
      - "5000:5000"  
  redis:  
    image: "redis:alpine"
```

Run the docker-compose command

```
docker-compose up
```

You would see something like this in your terminal window after running docker-compose

```
Use 'docker scan' to run Snyk tests against images to find vulnerabilities and learn how to fix them
[+] Running 3/3
  # Network democontainer_default    Created                               0.0s
  # Container democontainer-redis-1 Created                               0.1s
  # Container democontainer-flask-1 Created                               0.1s
Attaching to democontainer-flask-1, democontainer-redis-1
democontainer-redis-1 | 1:C 28 Oct 2022 00:25:00.079 # o000o000o000o Redis is starting o000o000o000o
Oo
democontainer-redis-1 | 1:C 28 Oct 2022 00:25:00.079 # Redis version=7.0.5, bits=64, commit=000000
00, modified=0, pid=1, just started
democontainer-redis-1 | 1:C 28 Oct 2022 00:25:00.079 # Warning: no config file specified, using the default config. In order to specify a config file use redis-server /path/to/redis.conf
democontainer-redis-1 | 1:M 28 Oct 2022 00:25:00.080 * monotonic clock: POSIX clock_gettime
democontainer-redis-1 | 1:M 28 Oct 2022 00:25:00.081 * Running mode=standalone, port=6379.
democontainer-redis-1 | 1:M 28 Oct 2022 00:25:00.081 # Server initialized
democontainer-redis-1 | 1:M 28 Oct 2022 00:25:00.082 * Ready to accept connections
  * Serving Flask app 'main' (lazy loading)
  * Environment: production
  WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
democontainer-flask-1 | Use a production WSGI server instead.
  * Debug mode: on
  * Running on all addresses.
  WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
democontainer-flask-1 | * Running on http://172.18.0.3:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
democontainer-flask-1 | * Restarting with stat
  * Debugger is active!
  * Debugger PIN: 135-698-799
```

Testing

- Look at your container names
- Log in to the Flask container with the following command after replacing <container> with your actual container id
`docker exec -it <container> bash`
- Try pinging the Redis container from there with: `ping redis`

Open a second terminal window & run these commands

```
docker ps
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE NAMES	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS
4b3cb98c9d25	democontainer-flask 0.0.0.0:5000->5000/tcp	"python ./main.py" democontainer-flask-1	15 minutes ago	Up 15 minutes	
d763e83d07cc	redis:alpine democontainer-redis-1	"docker-entrypoint.s..."	15 minutes ago	Up 15 minutes	6379/tcp

```
docker exec -it democontainer-flask-1 bash
```

```
root@4b3cb98c9d25:/usr/src/app# ping redis
PING redis (172.18.0.2) 56(84) bytes of data.

64 bytes from democontainer-redis-1.democontainer_default (172.18.0.2): icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.74 ms
64 bytes from democontainer-redis-1.democontainer_default (172.18.0.2): icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.132 ms
64 bytes from democontainer-redis-1.democontainer_default (172.18.0.2): icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.118 ms
64 bytes from democontainer-redis-1.democontainer_default (172.18.0.2): icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.113 ms
64 bytes from democontainer-redis-1.democontainer_default (172.18.0.2): icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.110 ms
64 bytes from democontainer-redis-1.democontainer_default (172.18.0.2): icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.117 ms
```

Stop and Restart the Containers

- You can stop your running containers with Ctrl-C
- You can restart them with “docker-compose up”
- You can also rebuild them if necessary with “docker-compose build”

Now when you run the curl command in the second terminal window, you will see the counter reset for page views

```
$ curl localhost:5000
```

```
This Compose/Flask demo has been viewed '1' time(s).
```

Run the curl command in the second terminal window to communicate with the Flask container

```
$ curl localhost:5000
```

```
This Compose/Flask demo has been viewed '1' time(s).
```

```
$ curl localhost:5000
```

```
This Compose/Flask demo has been viewed '2' time(s)
```

```
$ curl localhost:5000
```

```
This Compose/Flask demo has been viewed '3' time(s)
```

You will see the messages as follows printed in the first terminal window that has the server running

```
democontainer-flask-1 | 172.18.0.1 - - [28/Oct/2022 00:37:46] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
democontainer-flask-1 | 172.18.0.1 - - [28/Oct/2022 00:37:50] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
democontainer-flask-1 | 172.18.0.1 - - [28/Oct/2022 01:02:27] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200
```

To stop the container and reset the Redis database before restarting try the following

```
$ docker-compose down  
[+] Running 3/2  
  :: Container democontainer-redis-1    Removed  
0.2s  
  :: Container democontainer-flask-1    Removed  
0.2s  
  :: Network democontainer_default     Removed  
0.1s
```

```
$ docker-compose up -d  
[+] Running 3/3  
  :: Network democontainer_default     Created  
0.0s  
  :: Container democontainer-redis-1   Started  
0.4s  
  :: Container democontainer-flask-1   Started  
0.4s
```

Docker and Singularity

- Docker has become extremely popular for both applications and services, but using the Docker daemon requires elevated (root) privileges, making it a security risk for shared servers.
- Giving users root access to run “docker” commands on a host allows them to use docker to obtain root-level access on the host
- Singularity was designed to run without root privileges while also providing access to host devices, making it a good fit for traditional HPC environments
- You can use Singularity to pull Docker images and convert them into Singularity Image Format (SIF) for running on HPC systems

Singularity vs Docker

		Singularity	Docker
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Edit and run containers• Interact with host devices and filesystems	✓	✓
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Runs without sudo	✓	✗
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Runs as host user	✓	✗
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can become root in containers	✗	✓
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Control network interfaces	✗	✓
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configurable for advanced security	✓	✗

Source: <https://tacc.github.io/CSC2018Institute/docs/day5/singularity.html>

Using Singularity on an HPC System (1)

- Switch to a compute node and load the Singularity module
 - Use the “**srun**” command on Arc

```
[login002]$ ml singularity
```

Lmod has detected the following error:

This module is not available on the login nodes.

To use this module please connect directly to a node using the "srun" command.

```
[login002]$ srun -p compute1 -n 1 -t 02:00:00 --pty bash
```

```
[c034]$ ml singularity
```

The singularity module version 3.10.3 is loaded

Using Singularity on an HPC System (2)

```
$ singularity run docker://godlovedc/lolcow
```

```
INFO: Converting OCI blobs to SIF format
```

```
INFO: Starting build...
```

```
Getting image source signatures
```

```
Copying blob 9fb6c798fa41 done
```

```
Copying blob 8e860504ff1e done
```

```
Copying blob d010c8cf75d7 done
```

```
Copying blob 9d99b9777eb0 done
```

```
Copying blob 3b61feb4aef done
```

```
Copying blob 7fac07fb303e done
```

```
Copying config 73d5b1025f done
```

```
Writing manifest to image destination
```

```
Storing signatures
```

```
2022/11/13 13:58:44 info unpack layer:
```

```
sha256:9fb6c798fa41e509b58bcc5c29654c3ff4648b608f5daa67c1aab6a7d02c118
```

Using Singularity on an HPC System (3)

```
$ singularity run docker://godlovedc/lolcow
```

```
INFO: Converting OCI blobs to SIF format
```

```
INFO: Starting build...
```

```
Getting image source signatures
```

```
Copying blob 9fb6c798fa41 done
```

```
Copying blob 8e860504ff1e done
```

```
Copying blob d010c8cf75d7 done
```

```
Copying blob 9d99b9777eb0 done
```

```
Copying blob 3b61feb4aef done
```

```
Copying blob 7fac07fb303e done
```

```
Copying config 73d5b1025f done
```

```
Writing manifest to image destination
```

```
Storing signatures
```

```
2022/11/13 13:58:44 info unpack layer:
```

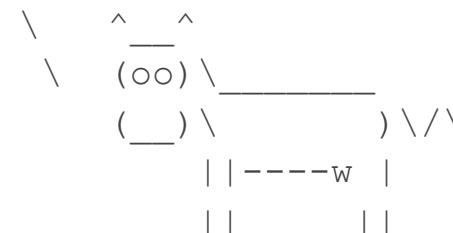
```
sha256:9fb6c798fa41e509b58bcc5c29654c3ff4648b608f5daa67c1aab6a7d02c118
```

Using Singularity on an HPC System (4)

```
$ singularity run docker://godlovedc/lolcow
```

```
INFO:    Converting OCI blobs to SIF format
INFO:    Starting build...
Getting image source signatures
Copying blob 9fb6c798fa41 done
...
Writing manifest to image destination
Storing signatures
2022/11/13 13:58:44  info unpack layer:
sha256:9fb6c798fa41e509b58bcc5c29654c3ff4648b608f5daa67c1aab6a7d02c118
...
```

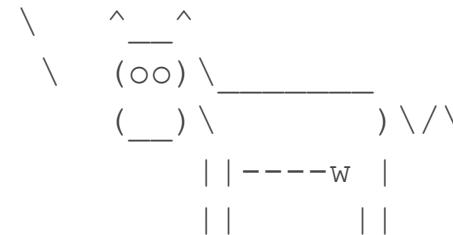
```
/ I must have a prodigious quantity of \
| mind; it takes me as much as a week |
| sometimes to make it up.               |
|
\ -- Mark Twain, "The Innocents Abroad" /
```



Using Singularity on an HPC System (5)

```
$ /home/abc123/.singularity/cache/oci-
tmp/sha256.a692b57abc43035b197b10390ea2c12855d21649f2ea2cc28094d18b93360eeb
```

```
/ Beware of a tall black man with one \
\ blond shoe.
```



```
$ singularity exec docker://godlovedc/lolcow fortune
```

```
INFO: Using cached SIF image
```

```
After your lover has gone you will still have PEANUT BUTTER!
```

Using Singularity on an HPC System (6)

- Using interactive shell session with Singularity

```
$ singularity shell docker://godlovedc/lolcow
INFO:    Using cached SIF image
Singularity> cat /etc/os-release
NAME="Ubuntu"
VERSION="16.04.3 LTS (Xenial Xerus)"
ID=ubuntu
ID_LIKE=debian
PRETTY_NAME="Ubuntu 16.04.3 LTS"
VERSION_ID="16.04"
HOME_URL="http://www.ubuntu.com/"
SUPPORT_URL="http://help.ubuntu.com/"
BUG_REPORT_URL="http://bugs.launchpad.net/ubuntu/"
VERSION_CODENAME=xenial
UBUNTU_CODENAME=xenial
Singularity>
```

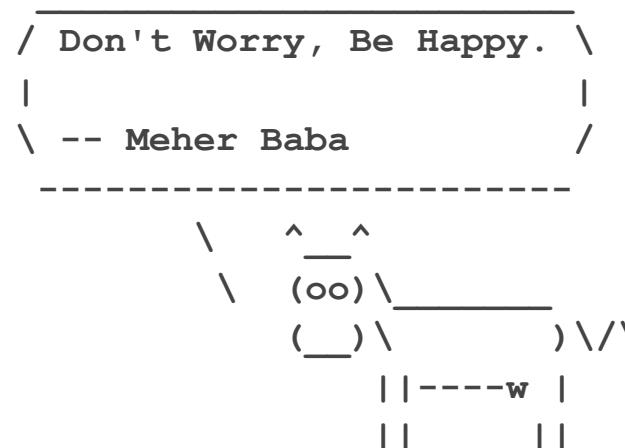
Using Singularity on an HPC System (7)

- Using the pull command, a local copy of the SIF file is created

```
$ singularity pull docker://godlovedc/lolcow
INFO: Using cached SIF image
```

```
[c034:]$ ls
lolcow_latest.sif
```

```
[c034:]$ ./lolcow_latest.sif
```



Using Singularity on an HPC System (8)

- Singularity definition file example

```
$ cat testingsifdef.def
Bootstrap: library
    From: alpine:latest
%runscript
    echo "Running the container - hellow world!"

%post
    echo "Now inside the container"
    yum -y install vim-minimal
```

- You will need to build this on a system on which you have “root” access

```
$ sudo singularity build testingsifdef.sif testingsifdef.def
```

Thanks!

Any questions, comments, or concerns?

<https://github.com/ritua2/Basil/tree/main/training>