Betriebssysteme Praktikum 5 - Linux und Docker

Vorbereitung: Visual Studio Code für Docker Funktionalitäten installieren

```
sebastian@sebastian-VirtualBox: $ sudo snap install --classic code code 899d46d8 from Visual Studio Code (vscode√) installed
```

Vorbereitung: Docker installieren

Siehe Anleitung https://docs.docker.com/engine/install/ubuntu/

1. Alte Docker Instanzen deinstallieren, falls vorhanden

```
sebastian@sebastian-VirtualBox:-$ sudo apt-get remove docker docker-engine docker.io containerd runc Reading package lists... Done Building dependency tree Reading state information... Done E: Unable to locate package docker-engine Sebastian@sebastian-VirtualBox:-$ sudo apt-get update Hit:1 http://de.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease Get:2 http://de.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates InRelease [114 kB] Hit:3 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security InRelease Get:4 http://de.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease [108 kB] Fetched 222 kB in 1s (229 kB/s) Reading package lists... Done
```

2. Docker Repository erstellen:

3. Docker Engine installieren

```
rebastian@sebastian-VirtualBox: $ sudo apt-get update
Hit:1 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security InRelease
Hit:2 http://de.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease
Get:3 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu focal InRelease [57,7 kB]
Get:4 http://de.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates InRelease [114 kB]
Get:5 http://de.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease [108 kB]
Get:6 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu focal/stable amd64 Packages [13,5 kB]
Fetched 293 kB in 1s (214 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
srbastian@sebastian-VirtualBox: $ sudo apt-get install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io
```

4. Docker standard sudo Rechte geben (für ausführen und stoppen über VScode):

```
sebastian@sebastian-VirtualBox:~$ sudo usermod -aG docker $USER
sebastian@sebastian-VirtualBox:-$ newgrp docker sebastian@sebastian-VirtualBox:-$ docker run hello-world Unable to find image 'hello-world:latest' locally latest: Pulling from library/hello-world
2db29710123e: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:2498fce14358aa50ead0cc6c19990fc6ff866ce72aeb5546e1d59caac3d0d60f
Status: Downloaded newer image for hello-world:latest
Hello from Docker!
This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.
To generate this message, Docker took the following steps:
1. The Docker client contacted the Docker daemon.
2. The Docker daemon pulled the "hello-world" image from the Docker Hub.
     (amd64)
 3. The Docker daemon created a new container from that image which runs the
     executable that produces the output you are currently reading.
 4. The Docker daemon streamed that output to the Docker client, which sent it
     to your terminal.
To try something more ambitious, you can run an Ubuntu container with:
$ docker run -it ubuntu bash
Share images, automate workflows, and more with a free Docker ID: https://hub.docker.com/
For more examples and ideas, visit:
 https://docs.docker.com/get-started/
```

Dockercontainer mit CPP-Programm aufsetzen

Siehe Anleitung:

https://devblogs.microsoft.com/cppblog/c-development-with-docker-containers-in-visual-studio-code/

1. Programm erstellen (CPUUsage nicht verwendet: Zu viel Zeitaufwand - stattdessen über "docker stats" auslesen):

```
C** main.cpp
1  #include <iostream>
2  #include "Storage.h"
3  #include "Manager.h"
4
5  int main()
6  {
7      /* Init manager */
8      Manager *manager = new Manager();
9
10      Storage *storage = new Storage();
11      /* Fill Vector */
12      storage->fillVector();
13      /* Read Vector */
14      storage->readVector();
15      /* Close programm */
16      return 0;
17 }
```

Manager.cpp

Manager.h

Storage.cpp

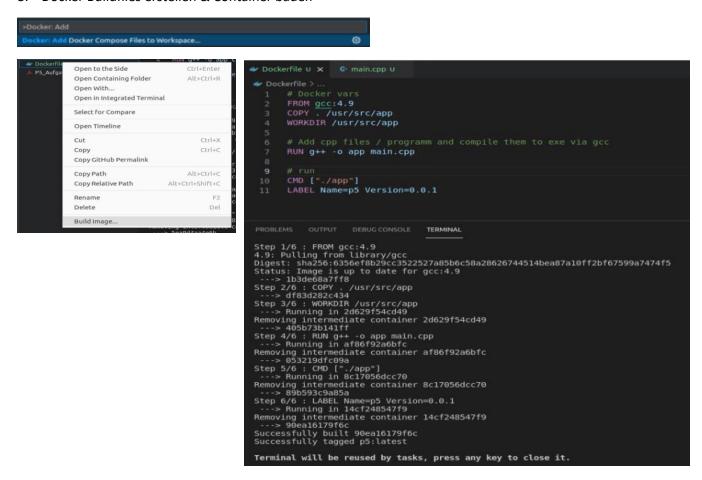
```
Storage::Storage()
      storage = new std::vector<int>;
      Manager::increaseAmount();
      for (int i = 0; i < VECTOR_SIZE; i++)</pre>
           storage->push_back(i);
std::cout << std::endl << "Storing data(" << i << ") in storage(" << Manager::getAmount <</pre>
           printUsages();
  void Storage::readVector()
          printUsages();
uint64_t Storage::getMemUsage()
    struct rusage r_usage;
    uint32_t ret = getrusage(RUSAGE_SELF, &r_usage);
    if (ret == 0) return r_usage.ru_maxrss;
uint32_t Storage::getCpuUsage()
    CPUSnapshot previousSnap;
    std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::milliseconds(1000)); //Need 1000ms delay to read CPU
    usage. (Htop not!)
    CPUSnapshot curSnap;
    const float ACTIVE_TIME = curSnap.GetActiveTimeTotal() - previousSnap.GetActiveTimeTotal();
    const float IDLE_TIME = curSnap.GetIdleTimeTotal() - previousSnap.GetIdleTimeTotal();
const float TOTAL_TIME = ACTIVE_TIME + IDLE_TIME;
uint32_t usage = 100.f * ACTIVE_TIME / TOTAL_TIME;
    return usage:
void Storage::printUsages()
    const uint64_t memUsage = getMemUsage();
    if (memUsage != ERROR_CODE) std::cout << "Memory usage: " << memUsage << " KB.";
//if (cpuUsage != ERROR_CODE) std::cout << "CPU usage: " << cpuUsage << "%.";</pre>
```

Storage.h

2. Docker Erweiterung für VScode installieren



3. Docker Buildfiles erstellen & Container bauen



Programm kann nun für Tests in Docker Container ausgeführt werden.

Aufgabenausführung: CPP-Programmausführung mit Docker Containern

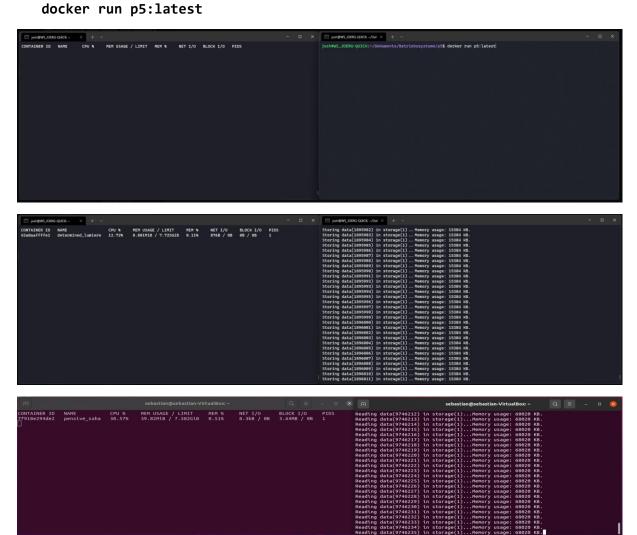
Umgebungsdaten: VM mit 4 CPU Kernen (außer für CPU-gewichtung - 1 Kern)

Umgebungsdaten auslesen: docker stats

Einschränkungen für Containerumgebung setzen siehe:

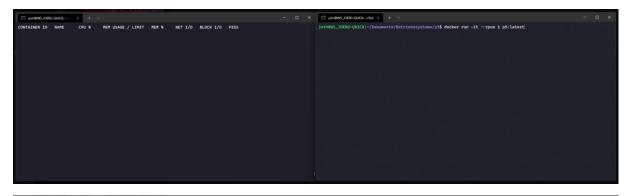
https://docs.docker.com/config/containers/resource_constraints/

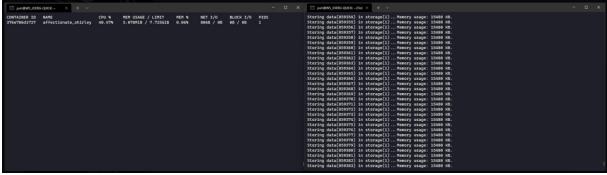
0. Programm ohne Einschränkungen:

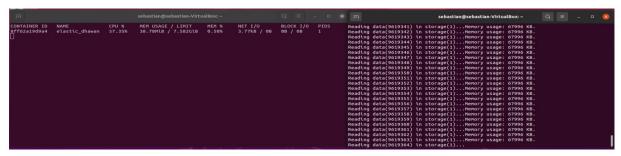


- 1. Programm mit Einschränkungen: Nur eine CPU per cpus="1" flag
- a. Anteil des Containers an der CPU limitieren

docker run -it --cpus="1" p5:latest







b. Gewicht (weight - default: 1024) im Vergleich zu anderen ändern

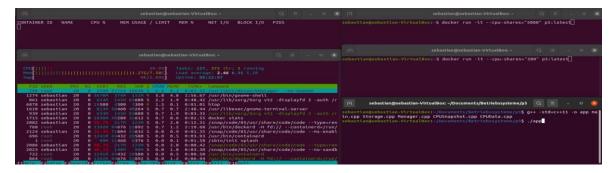
Notiz: Auf VM mit nur einem zugewiesenem Kern getestet, da laut Docker Docs bei mehreren Kernen das Programm auf diese verteilt wird.

Theoretisch ohne die Optimierung auch:

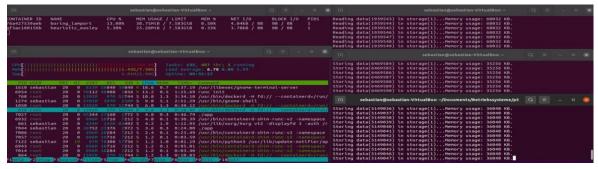
```
docker run -it --cpuset-cpus="1" --cpu-shares 5000 p5:latest
docker run -it --cpuset-cpus="1" --cpu-shares 500 p5:latest
```

Auf VM:

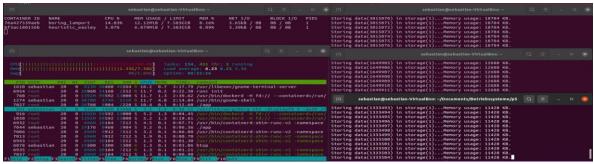
```
docker run -it --cpu-shares 5000 p5:latest
docker run -it --cpu-shares 500 p5:latest
```



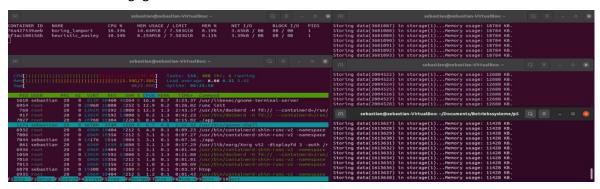
Großteil:



Extrem:



Teilw. auch kurz ausgeglichen:



2. Hauptspeicherverbrauch des Programmes limitieren

docker run -it -m 8m p5:latest

