

We will be starting soon



Docker for Public Health Bioinformatics

Week 02 - Container Repositories and Writing Dockerfiles

PRESENTED BY:

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(Course Introduction

Training Workshop Resources

Training Information, Communication, and Support

- GitHub Repository created to host training resources and information:
 - https://github.com/theiagen/Mid-Atlantic-Docker4PH-2025
- Support contact:
 - support@theiagen.com



Course Agenda

Docker for Public Health Bioinformatics

Week 2 - April 08/10, 2025

- Container Repositories and Writing Dockerfiles
- Hands-on Exercise: Writing Dockerfiles to Build Docker Images







Goals by End of Week 2

- Learn about publicly available container registries & resources
- Understand the Dockerfile and how it is used for building docker images
- Learn best-practices for writing Dockerfiles
- Learn how to build a docker image on the command line using pre-defined Dockerfiles

OBJECTIVE

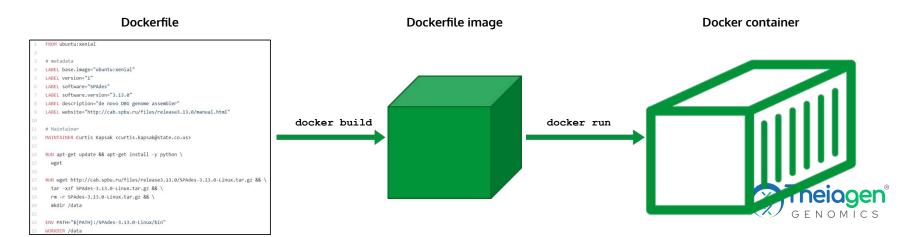


Week 1 Review

Week 1 Review

Summary:

- Dockerfile is used to create the docker image
- Docker image is used to create the docker container
 - Container is the runnable instance of an image



Week 1 review

Docker Images can be built locally **or** pre-built images can be downloaded from public repositories like:

- Docker hub: https://hub.docker.com/
- Quay.io: https://quay.io/
- GitHub container registry (GHCR): https://ghcr.io/
- Cloud provider container registries:
 - GCP Artifact Registry
 - Amazon Elastic Container Registry
 - Microsoft Azure Container Registry
- Private registries are an (paid) option



Week 1 Review

- <u>Docker Hub:</u> https://hub.docker.com
- Quay.io: https://quay.io/

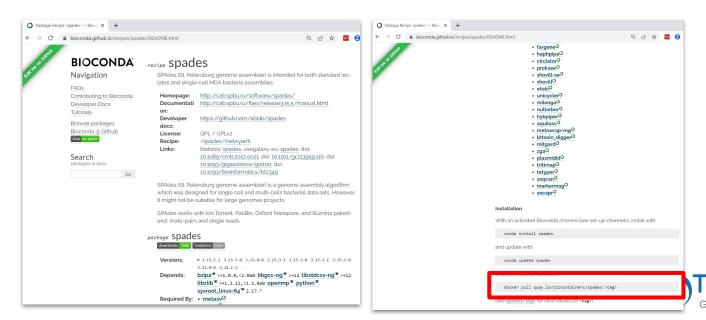






Week 1 Review

- All bioconda packages are available as docker images on quay.io:
 - https://bioconda.github.io/recipes/spades/README.html





Why Write my own Dockerfile?

Why Write my own Dockerfile?

- Not all docker images were created equally
 - Some (like biocontainers) are made by robots!
- Not all docker images work "out-of-the-box"
 - Limited-to-no testing performed with docker image
- "I cannot find a docker image for the software I want to use"
- "I want to know EXACTLY how X software was installed"
 - "Were versions pinned?"
- I want to include multiple tools in a single docker image"
 - minimap2 + samtools commands piped together:



Getting Started with Dockerfiles

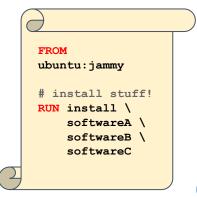
Review - The Dockerfile

- In order to build a docker image, you need at a minimum one file: the
 Dockerfile
 - Dockerfile = set of instructions used to build a docker image
 - Similar to an installation script or a .yml file used for making/sharing conda environments

```
Format

Here is the format of the Dockerfile:

# Comment
INSTRUCTION arguments
```





The Dockerfile

- Dockerfile instructions (FROM, RUN, COPY, ENV, etc.) will add a "layer" to the docker image
- Images are multi-layered and different images may share layers like the base image
 - FROM ubuntu:focal

Spades Dockerfile

 https://github.com/StaPH-B/docker-builds/blob/master/ spades/3.15.5/Dockerfile

Dockerfile Cheat Sheet

 https://kapeli.com/cheat_sheets/Dockerfile.docset/Cont ents/Resources/Documents/index

```
FROM ubuntu: focal as app
      to make it easier to upgrade for new versions; ARG variables only persist during docker image build time
     ARG SPADES VER="3.15.5"
     LABEL base.image="ubuntu:focal"
     LABEL dockerfile.version="2"
     LABEL software="SPAdes"
     LABEL software.version="${SPADES VER}"
     LABEL description="de novo DBG genome assembler"
     LABEL website="https://github.com/ablab/spades"
     LABEL license="https://github.com/ablab/spades/blob/v3.15.3/assembler/LICENSE"
     LABEL maintainer="Curtis Kapsak"
     LABEL maintainer.email="kapsakcj@gmail.com"
     # install dependencies; cleanup apt garbage
     # python v3.8.10 is installed here; point 'python' to python3
     RUN apt-get update && apt-get install --no-install-recommends -y python3 \
      python3-distutils \
      wget \
      pigz \
      ca-certificates && \
      apt-get autoclean && rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/* && \
      update-alternatives --install /usr/bin/python python /usr/bin/python3 10
     # install SPAdes binary; make /data
     RUN wget http://cab.spbu.ru/files/release${SPADES VER}/SPAdes-${SPADES VER}-Linux.tar.gz && \
       tar -xzf SPAdes-${SPADES_VER}-Linux.tar.gz && \
       rm -r SPAdes-${SPADES VER}-Linux.tar.gz && \
       mkdir /data
     # set PATH and locale settings for singularity
    ENV LC_ALL=C.UTF-8 \
34
         PATH="${PATH}:/SPAdes-${SPADES_VER}-Linux/bin"
35
     WORKDIR /data
    # test layer
    FROM app as test
    # print version and run the supplied test flag
    RUN spades.py --version && spades.py --test && spades.py --help
```

- Initializes a new build stage
- Required A valid Dockerfile must start with a **FROM** instruction
 - The only instruction that can precede FROM is an ARG variable (more on this later)
- FROM defines the base image
 - Recommendation choose a base image and stick with it
- Official docs: <u>https://docs.docker.com/engine/r</u> eference/builder/#from







My favorite base images

Ubuntu - <u>hub.docker.com/ /ubuntu</u>

- Familiar linux OS has many basic linux commands installed (1s, cd, cp, mv, ps, etc.)
- Relatively easy to install dependencies via apt-get
 - packages.ubuntu.com for looking up what is available via apt-get
- Can use pip for python packages
 & cpan/cpanm for perl packages

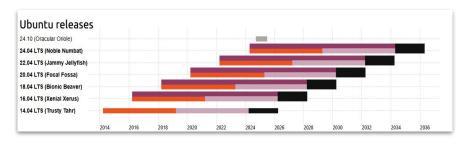
```
FROM ubuntu: focal as app
   # to make it easier to upgrade for new versions; ARG variables only persist during docker image build time
6 LABEL base.image="ubuntu:focal"
   LABEL dockerfile.version="2"
   LABEL software="SPAdes"
   LABEL software.version="${SPADES VER}"
   LABEL description="de novo DBG genome assembler"
   LABEL website="https://github.com/ablab/spades"
   LABEL license="https://github.com/ablab/spades/blob/v3.15.3/assembler/LICENSE"
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   RUN apt-get update && apt-get install --no-install-recommends -y python3 \
    python3-distutils \
     wget \
    ca-certificates && \
     apt-get autoclean && rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/* && \
    update-alternatives --install /usr/bin/python python /usr/bin/python3 10
   # install SPAdes binary; make /data
    RUN wget http://cab.spbu.ru/files/release${SPADES_VER}/SPADes_VER}-Linux.tar.gz && \
     tar -xzf SPAdes-${SPADES_VER}-Linux.tar.gz && \
     rm -r SPAdes-${SPADES VER}-Linux.tar.gz && \
     mkdir /data
   # set PATH and locale settings for singularity
        PATH="${PATH}:/SPAdes-${SPADES VER}-Linux/bin"
   WORKDIR /data
   # test layer
   FROM app as test
   # print version and run the supplied test flag
   RUN spades.py --version && spades.py --test && spades.py --help
```



My favorite base images

Ubuntu - <u>hub.docker.com/ /ubuntu</u>

- Recommendation
 - Ubuntu 22.04 LTS (jammy)
 - FROM ubuntu:jammy
 - Ubuntu 24.04 LST (noble)
 - **FROM** ubuntu:noble
- Older Ubuntu releases are nearing the end of support, use something new that will be supported long term!



https://ubuntu.com/about/release-cycle#ubuntu

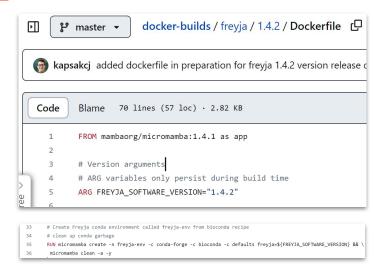


My favorite base images

micromamba -

hub.docker.com/r/mambaorg/micromamba

- Familiar linux OS (Debian)
- micromamba is preinstalled
 - micromamba is even more lightweight than conda Or miniconda



- I use for complicated installations where I rely upon the conda package in bioconda ← not best practice!
- Also use for scenarios where I want to use a conda recipe file (.yml) for installation



The Dockerfile - ARG

- Sets environmental variables that are ONLY available during docker image build time
- Once image is built, all ARG variables are unset/removed
- Useful for specifying versions of tools to install; can make it easy to upgrade versions by only changing one line of code

```
# Create Freyja conda environment called freyja-env from bioconda recipe
# clean up conda garbage

RUN micromamba create -n freyja-env -c conda-forge -c bioconda -c defaults freyja=${FREYJA_SOFTWARE_VERSION} && \
micromamba clean -a -y
```

The Dockerfile - ENV

- Sets permanent environmental variables that are available during image build and afterwards for all users
- Useful for setting the \$PATH variable
- Format:

```
ENV <key>=<value> ...
```

```
# set PATH and locale settings for singularity

ENV LC_ALL=C.UTF-8 \
PATH="${PATH}:/SPAdes-${SPADES_VER}-Linux/bin"
```

- Can set multiple variables in one ENV layer using line breaks with a backslash \
- Useful for tools that do not automatically get added to your \$PATH variable



- Executes a command in a new layer
- Each RUN layer builds upon the previous FROM and RUN layers
- Changes made in RUN commands are saved in the final docker image
- Assume /bin/sh shell for running commands
- Docker official docs: <u>https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/#run</u>

RUN

RUN has 2 forms:

- RUN <command> (shell form, the command is run in a shell, which by default is /bin/sh -c on Linux or cmd /S /C on Windows)
- RUN ["executable", "param1", "param2"] (exec form)

The RUN instruction will execute any commands in a new layer on top of the current image and commit the results. The resulting committed image will be used for the next step in the Dockerfile.



- Look at a Dockerfile in-depth: SPAdes
- Tricks-of-the-trade:
 - apt-get update && apt-get install in a single RUN statement,
 done early in Dockerfile

```
FROM ubuntu: focal as app
# to make it easier to upgrade for new versions; ARG variables only persist during docker image build time
LABEL base.image="ubuntu:focal"
LABEL dockerfile.version="2"
LABEL software="SPAdes"
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LABEL description="de novo DBG genome assembler"
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LABEL license="https://github.com/ablab/spades/blob/v3.15.3/assembler/LICENSE"
LABEL maintainer="Curtis Kapsak"
LABEL maintainer.email="kapsakcj@gmail.com"
# install dependencies; cleanup apt garbage
# python v3.8.10 is installed here; point 'python' to python3
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 python3-distutils \
 wget \
 pigz \
 ca-certificates && \
  apt-get autoclean && rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/* && \
 update-alternatives --install /usr/bin/python python /usr/bin/python3 10
# install SPAdes binary; make /data
RUN wget http://cab.spbu.ru/files/release${SPADES_VER}/SPAdes-${SPADES_VER}-Linux.tar.gz && \
  tar -xzf SPAdes-${SPADES_VER}-Linux.tar.gz && \
  rm -r SPAdes-${SPADES VER}-Linux.tar.gz && \
  mkdir /data
# set PATH and locale settings for singularity
     PATH="${PATH}:/SPAdes-${SPADES VER}-Linux/bin"
WORKDIR /data
# test layer
FROM app as test
# print version and run the supplied test flag
RUN spades.py --version && spades.py --test && spades.py --help
```



- Look at a Dockerfile in-depth: SPAdes
- Tricks-of-the-trade:
 - apt-get update && apt-get —
 install in a single RUN statement,
 done early in Dockerfile
 - Use syntax appropriate for your build stage (shell in ubuntu). Imagine you are using the command line

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- Look at a Dockerfile in-depth: SPAdes
- Tricks-of-the-trade:
 - apt-get update && apt-get
 install in a single RUN statement,
 done early in Dockerfile
 - Use syntax appropriate for your build stage (shell in ubuntu). Imagine you are using the command line
 - \ (backslashes) are for line breaks (readability)

```
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```



- Look at a Dockerfile in-depth: SPAdes
- Tricks-of-the-trade:
 - && bash operator is used to create long one-liners so that multiple commands are run sequentially and are dependent on each command running successfully

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WORKDIR /data
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RUN spades.py --version && spades.py --test && spades.py --help
```



- Look at a Dockerfile in-depth: SPAdes
- Tricks-of-the-trade:
 - && bash operator is used to create long one-liners so that multiple commands are run sequentially and are dependent on each command running successfully
 - Assume /bin/sh shell for running commands, but there is a way to set `/bin/bash` as normal shell. Not necessary unless using bash-specific cmdline tricks

```
FROM ubuntu: focal as app
# to make it easier to upgrade for new versions; ARG variables only persist during docker image build time
LABEL base.image="ubuntu:focal"
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  mkdir /data
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    PATH="${PATH}:/SPAdes-${SPADES VER}-Linux/bin"
WORKDIR /data
# test layer
FROM app as test
# print version and run the supplied test flag
RUN spades.py --version && spades.py --test && spades.py --help
```



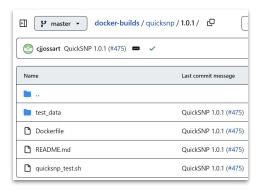
The Dockerfile - WORKDIR

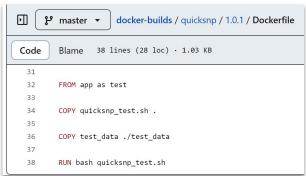
- Sets the working directory for any RUN, CMD, ENTRYPOINT, COPY and ADD instructions that follow it in the Dockerfile.
- WORKDIR will also persist after the image is build
- Can use multiple workdir's in one dockerfile, but only last workdir will be saved in final image
- All StaPH-B/docker-builds images have the final workDIR set to /data

```
FROM ubuntu:focal as app
    # to make it easier to upgrade for new versions; ARG variables only persist during docker image build time
 6 LABEL base.image="ubuntu:focal"
    LABEL dockerfile.version="2"
    LABEL software="SPAdes"
    LABEL software.version="${SPADES VER}"
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    # set PATH and locale settings for singularity
         PATH="${PATH}:/SPAdes-${SPADES_VER}-Linux/bin"
    WORKDIR /data
   # test layer
    FROM app as test
    # print version and run the supplied test flag
42 RUN spades.py --version && spades.py --test && spades.py --help
```

The Dockerfile - COPY

- Copies files into the image
- Files must be either:
 - located in same directory as Dockerfile (AKA the "build context")
 - From another stage of the build process
- Useful for copying in test data, (small) databases, additional code:







The Dockerfile - LABEL

- Optional but highly recommended!
- Allows addition of metadata to your docker image
- Generally located near top of dockerfile, after FROM
- See the template Dockerfile for examples:
 - https://github.com/theiagen/Mid-Atlan tic-Docker4PH-2025/blob/main/docke r/example/Dockerfile

```
docker-builds / dockerfile-template / Dockerfile
     ழீ master ▼
SarahNadeau Update contribution documentation for testing (#280)
         Blame 60 lines (48 loc) · 2.14 KB
         # FROM defines the base docker image. This command has to come first in the file
         # The 'as' keyword lets you name the following stage. We use `app` for the production image
         FROM ubuntu: focal as app
         # ARG sets environment variables during the build stage
         ARG SOFTWARENAME VER="1.0.0"
         # LABEL instructions tag the image with metadata that might be important to the user
         # Optional, but highly recommended
  10
         LABEL base.image="ubuntu:focal"
         LABEL dockerfile.version="1"
  12
         LABEL software="SoftwareName"
         LABEL software.version=$SOFTWARENAME VER
  14
         LABEL description="This software does X, Y, AND Z!"
  15
         LABEL website="https://github.com/StaPH-B/docker-builds"
  16
         LABEL license="https://github.com/StaPH-B/docker-builds/blob/master/LICENSE"
  17
         LABEL maintainer="FirstName LastName"
  18
         LABEL maintainer.email="mv.email@email.com"
```



The Dockerfile - comments

- Also optional but highly recommended!
- Comment lines begin with #







Building docker images

Docker Build

- Builds an image from a Dockerfile
 - At a minimum, requires a Dockerfile. Some Dockerfiles require other files for building (scripts, databases, etc.)
- Official docs: <u>https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/build/</u>
- General command structure:

```
docker build --tag <name>:<tag> <directory-with-dockerfile>
```

example using SPAdes dockerfile:

```
docker build --tag spades:3.15.5 spades/3.15.5/
```



Multi-Stage Docker Builds

- Docker images that use multiple
 FROM instructions
 - can use a new base image OR
 - can use previous stage
- Useful for "optimizing" Dockerfiles;
 - reducing number of layers
 - removing unnecessary software & files, etc. to reduce final size of docker image

FROM baseimage as name

RUN stuff

FROM name as name2

RUN stuff

FROM name2 as final

RUN stuff



Multi-Stage Docker Builds

```
FROM ubuntu: focal as stage1
RUN stuff
FROM python:slim as stage2
RUN stuff
FROM ubuntu: jammy as finalstage
RUN stuff
```





(Hands-On Exercise

Exercise 02: Writing Dockerfiles to Build Docker Images

Exercise Goal:

- Access development environment via GitPod and VS Code
- [Optional] Create branch for Week 02
- Building a Pre-Existing Dockerfile
- Editing a Pre-Existing Dockerfile
- [Extra content] Pushing to a remote Docker repository (https://hub.docker.com)





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