

# docker

บริษัท สยามชนาญกิจ จำกัด และเพื่อนพ้องน้องพี่





Somkiat Puisungnoen

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Intro

Software Craftsmanship

Software Practitioner at สยามช่างนาฎกิจ พ.ศ. 2556

Agile Practitioner and Technical at SPRINT3r

Somkiat Puisungnoen 15 mins · Bangkok · ⚙️

Java and Bigdata





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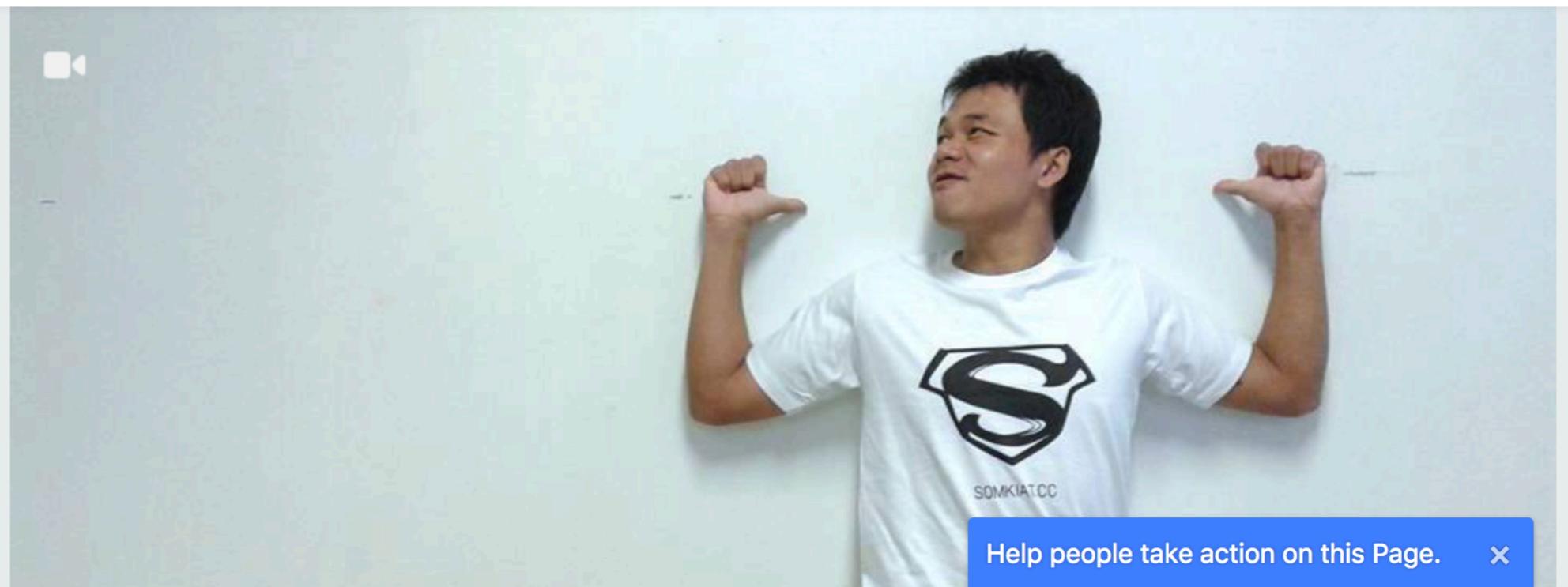
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# Agenda

Introduction

Basic of Docker

Building containers

Running web apps with Docker

Docker automation



# Introduction

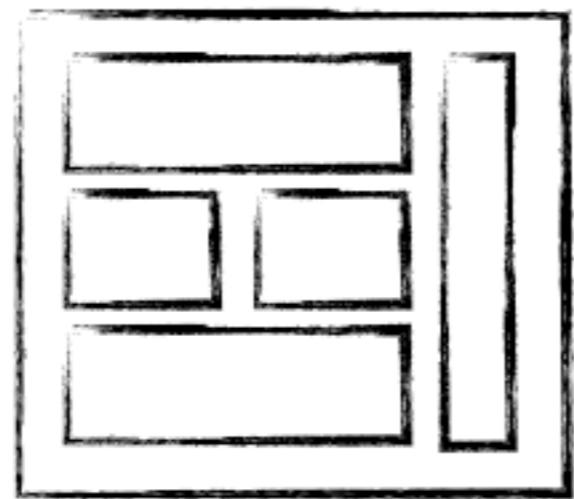


# Why docker ?

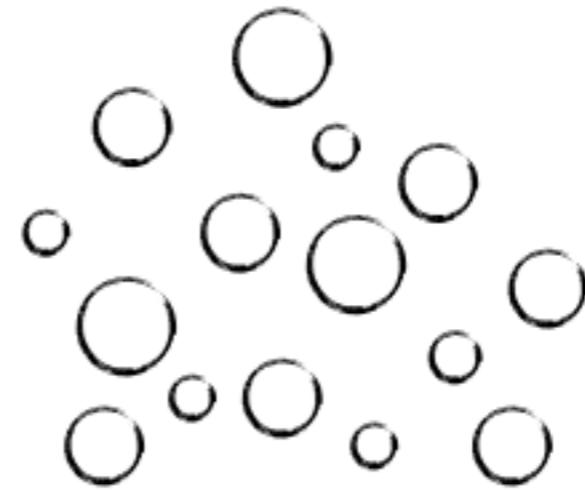


# Why docker ?

Software industry has changed !!

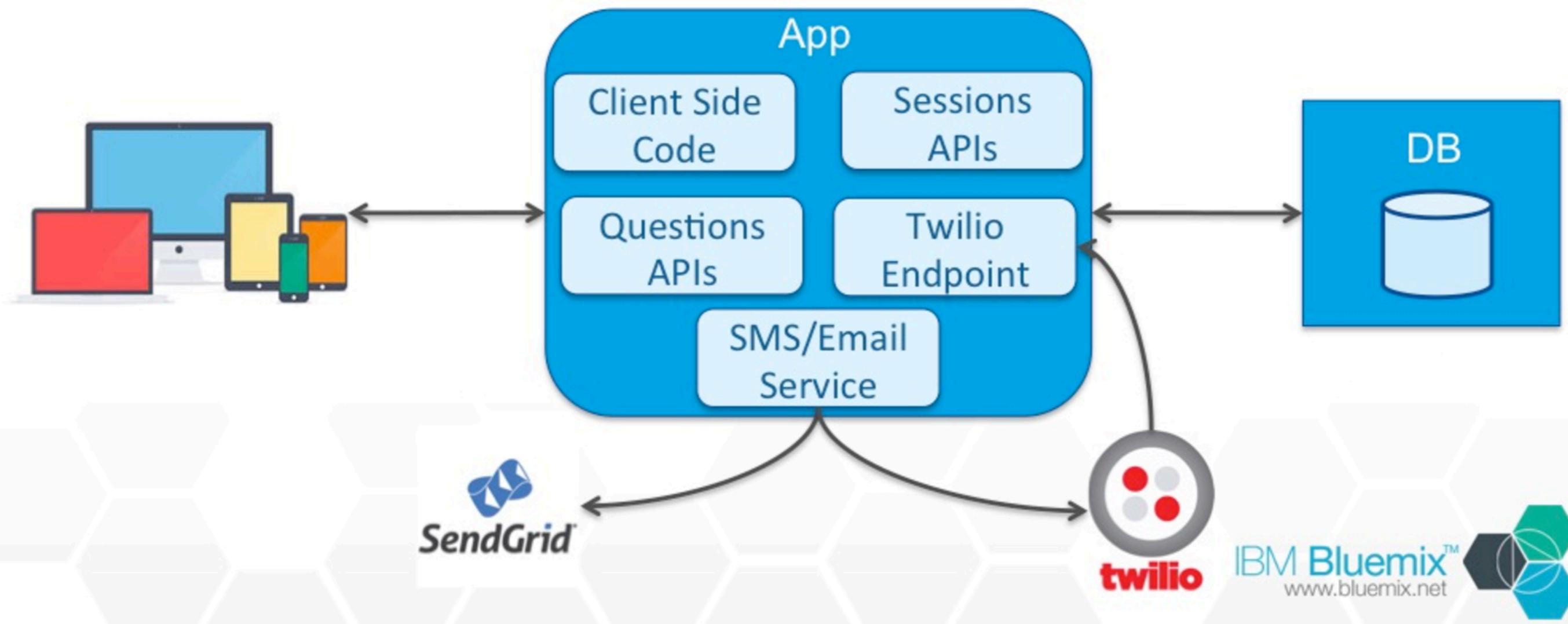


MONOLITHIC/LAYERED

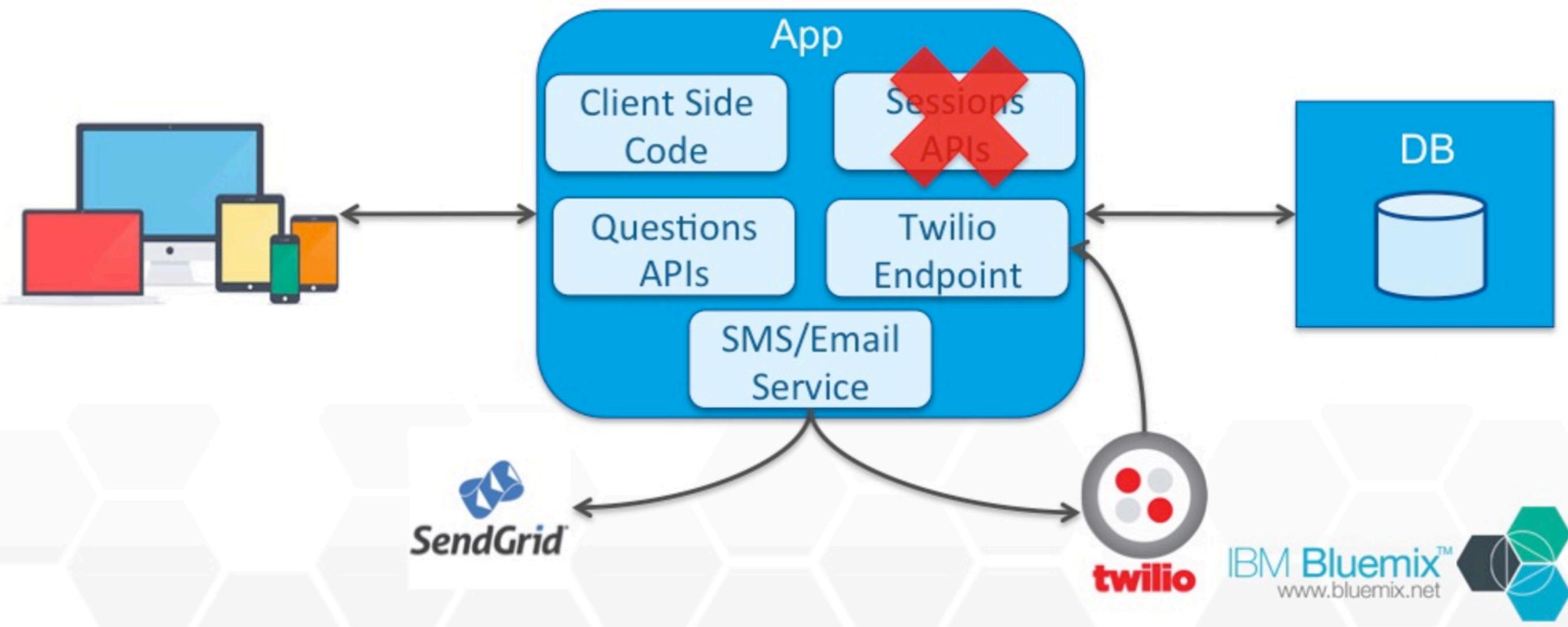


MICRO SERVICES

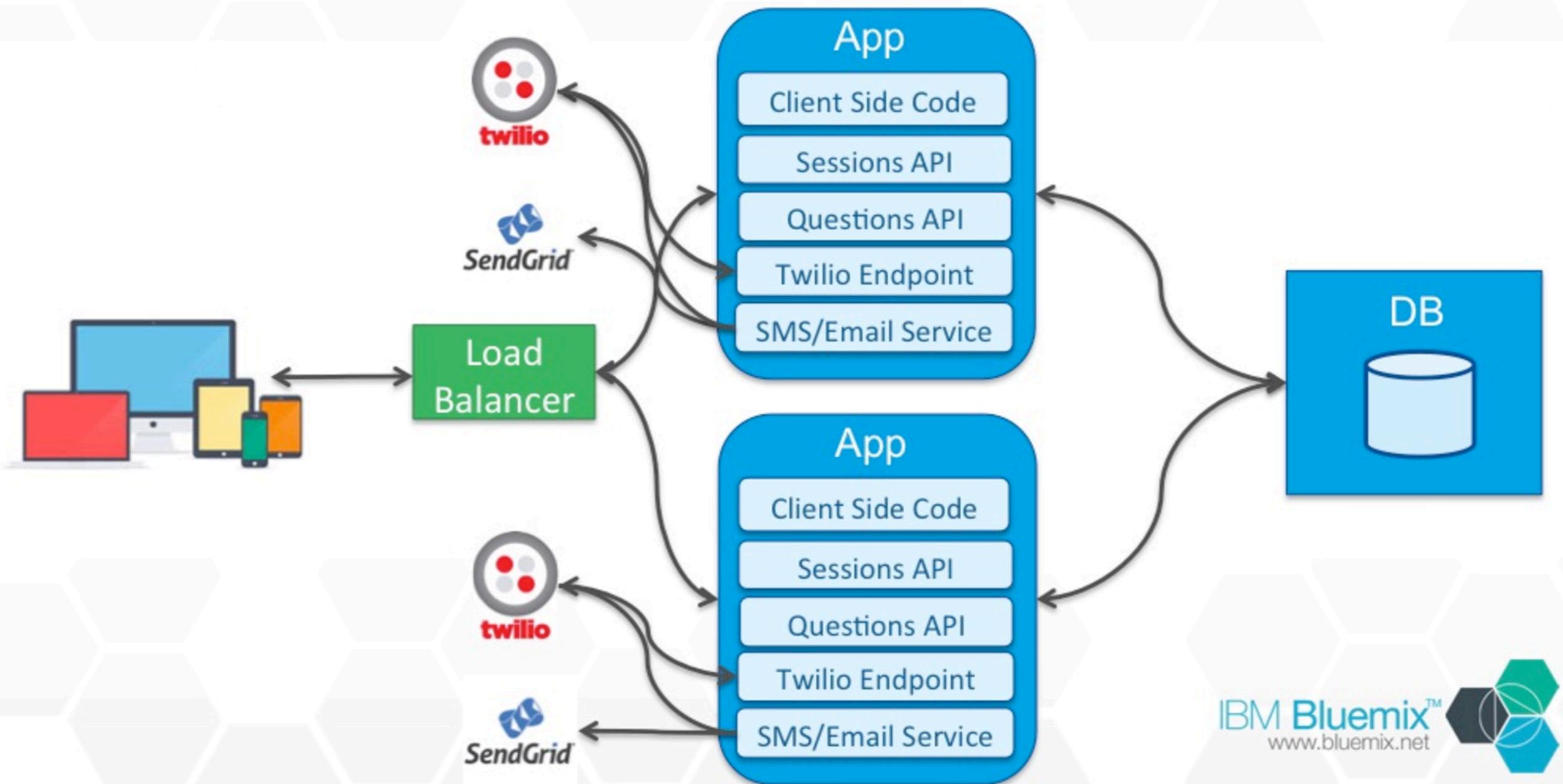
# Monolith architecture



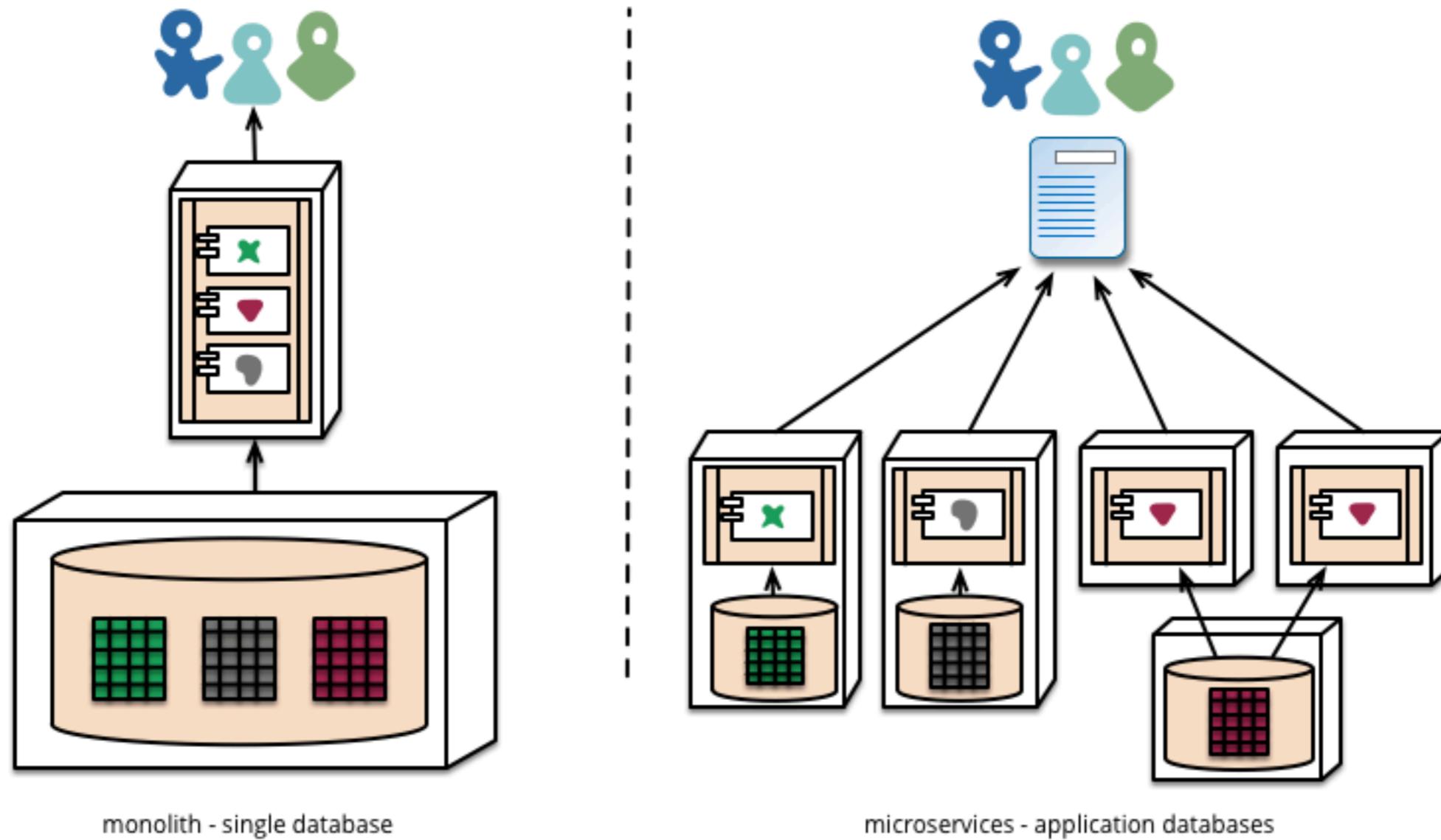
# Failure in Monolith !!



# Scale Monolith !!



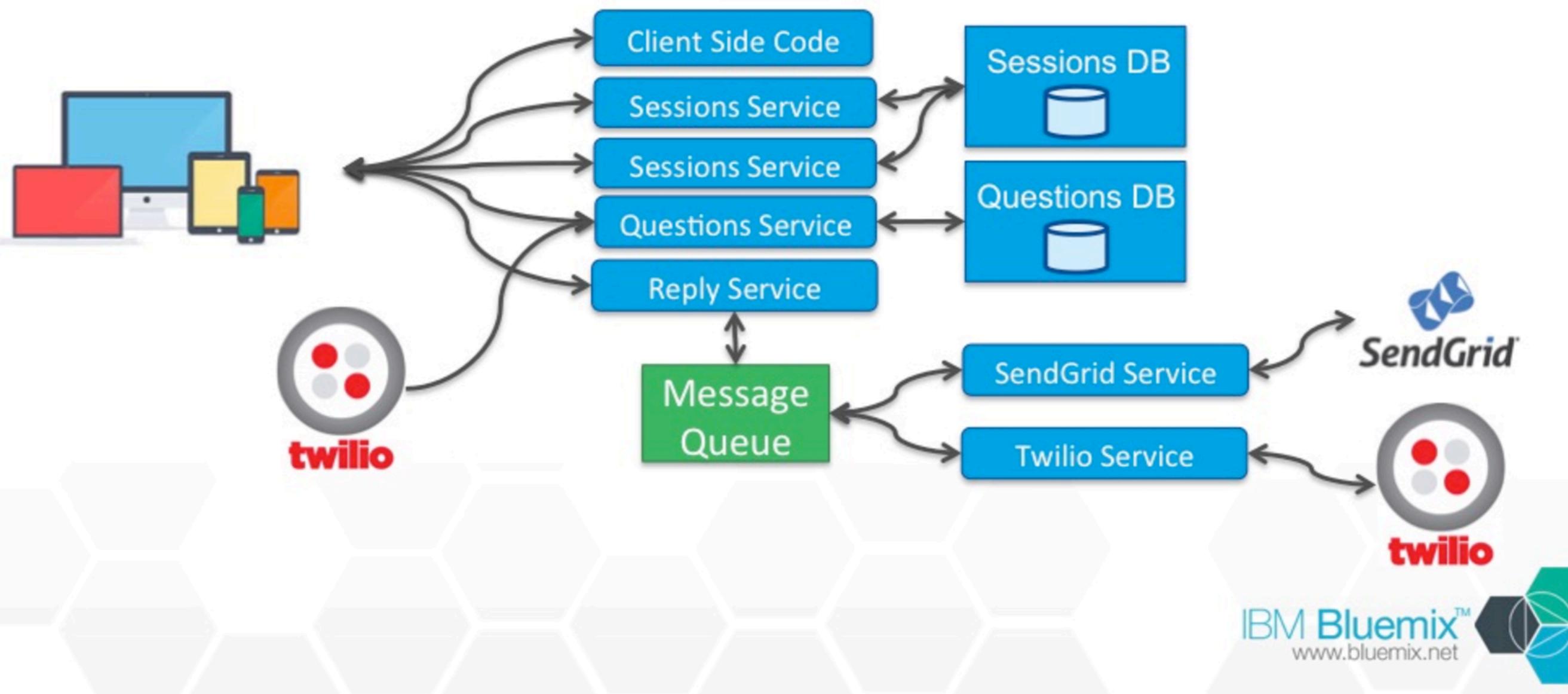
# Microservice architecture



<https://martinfowler.com/articles/microservices.html>



# Microservice architecture

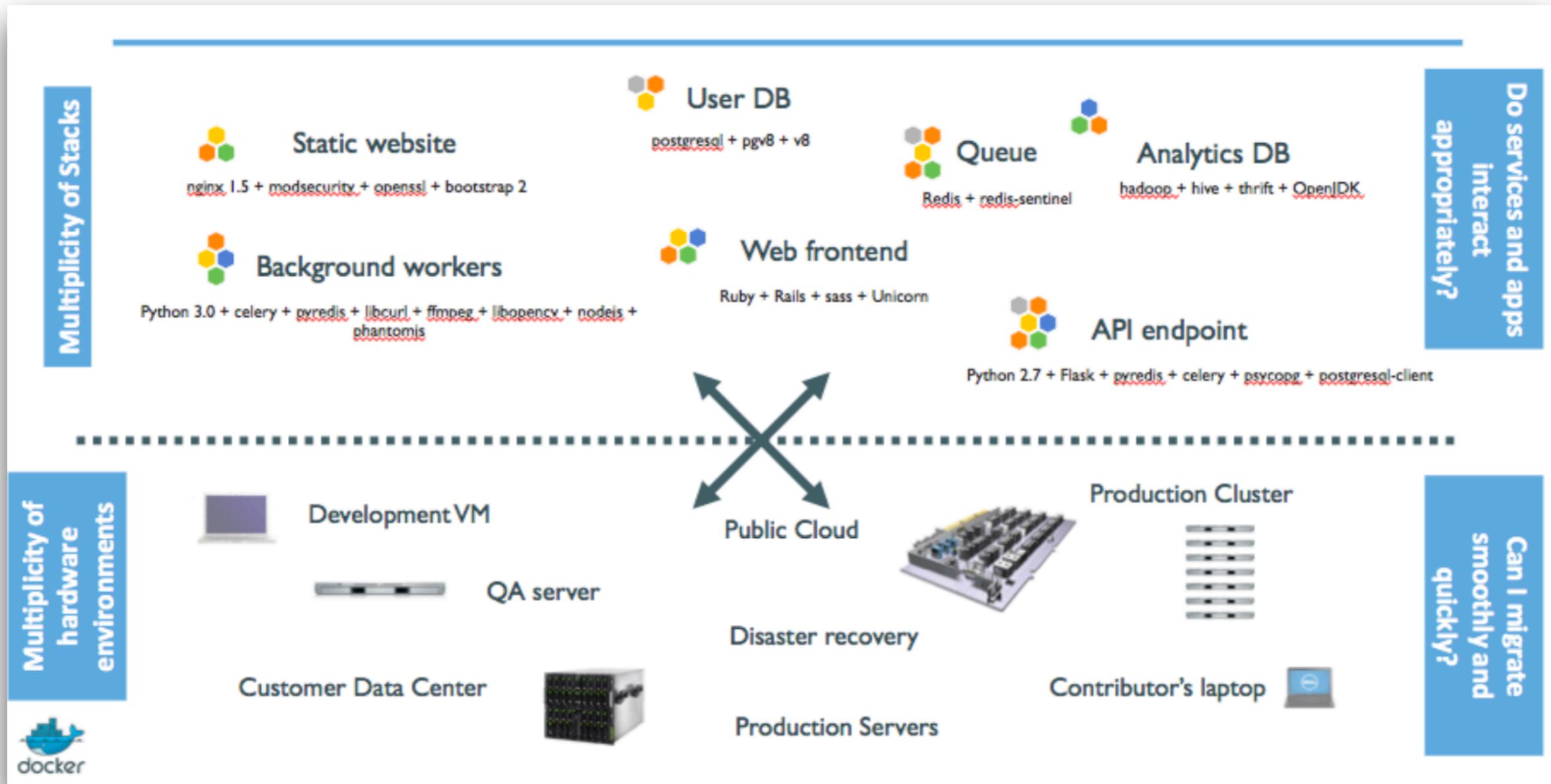


# Why docker ?

We have problem !!



# Problem

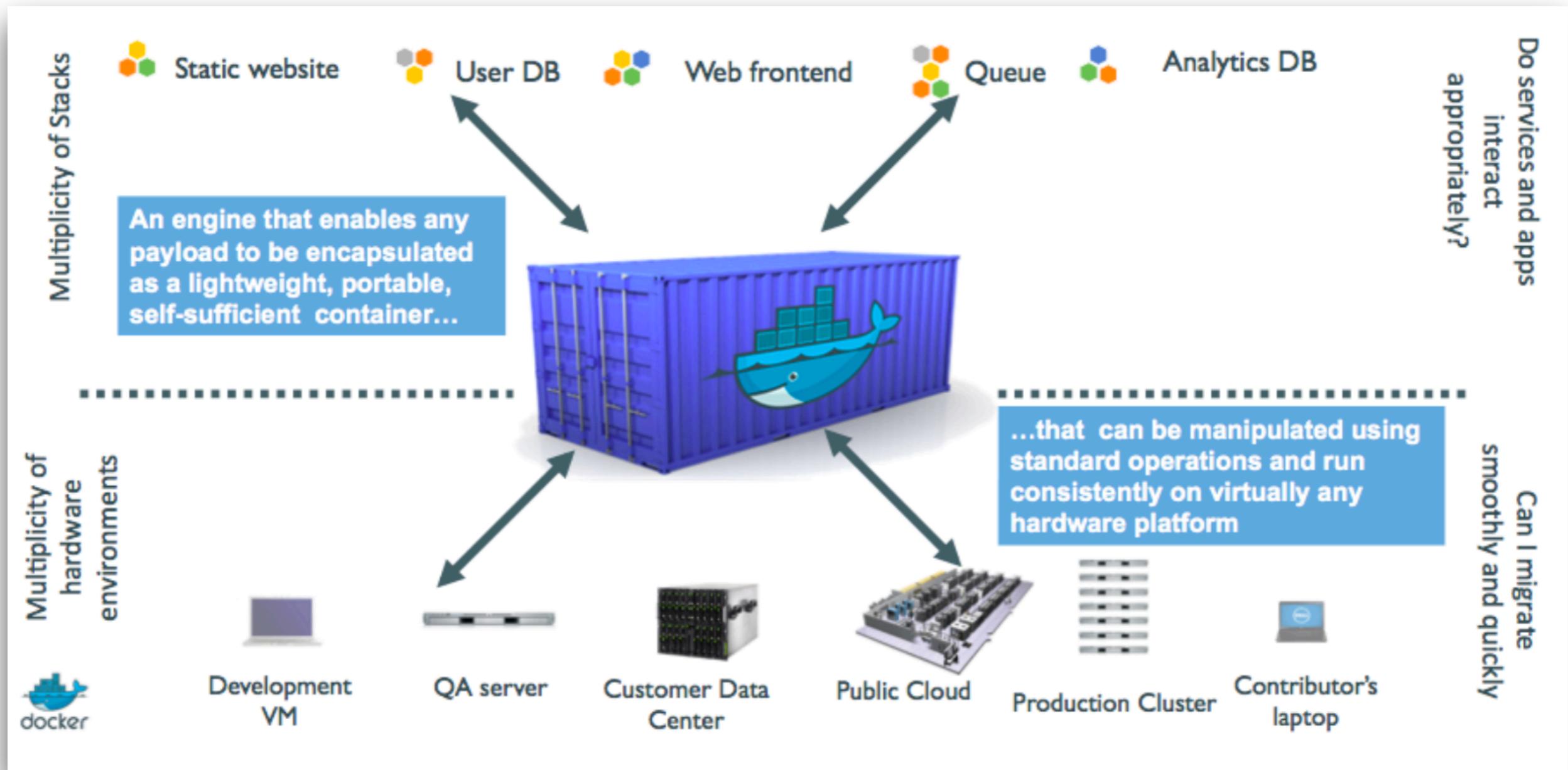


# Problem

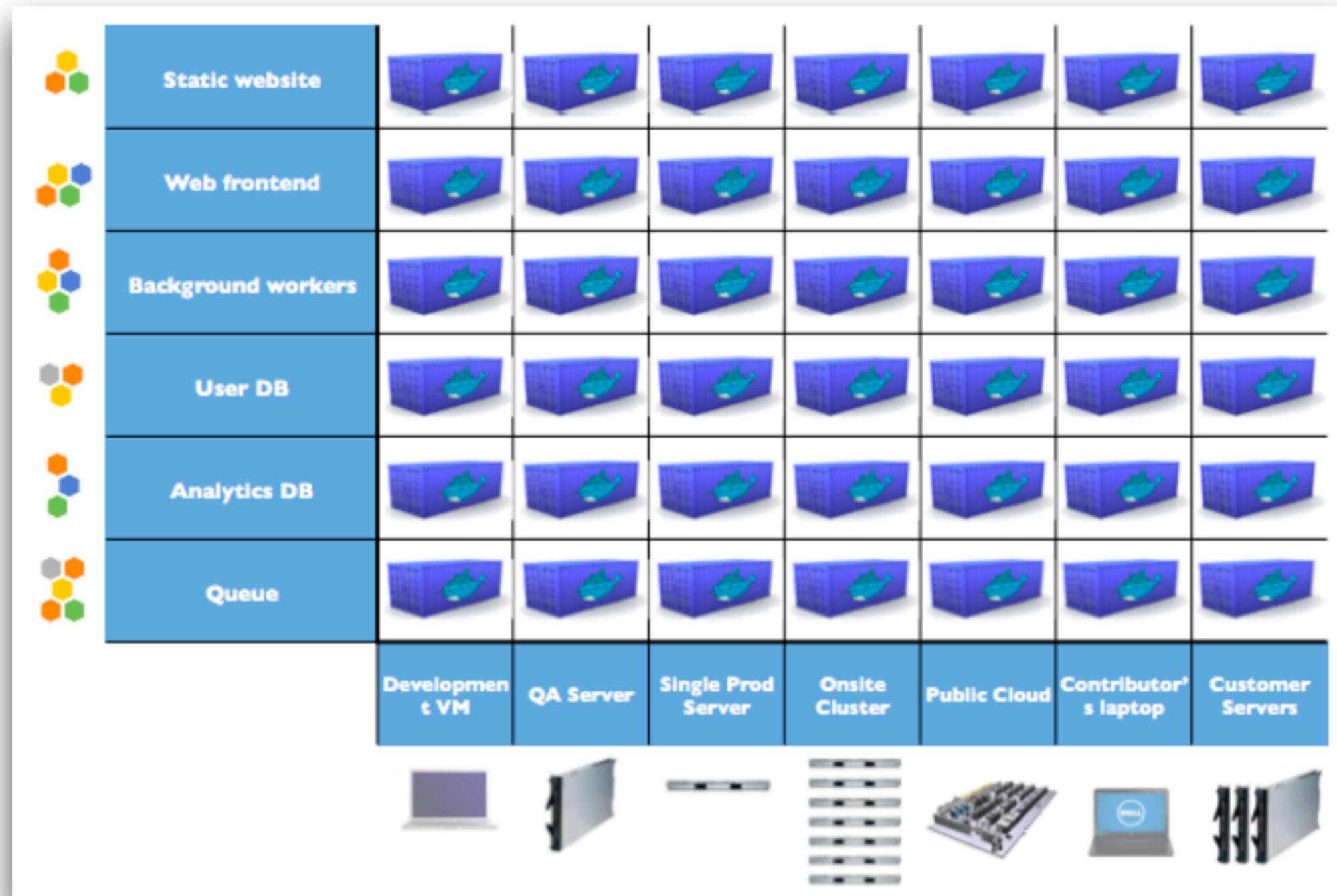
Static website	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Web frontend	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Background workers	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
User DB	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Analytics DB	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Queue	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Development VM							
QA Server							
Single Prod Server							
Onsite Cluster							
Public Cloud							
Contributor's laptop							
Customer Servers							



# Solution



# Solution

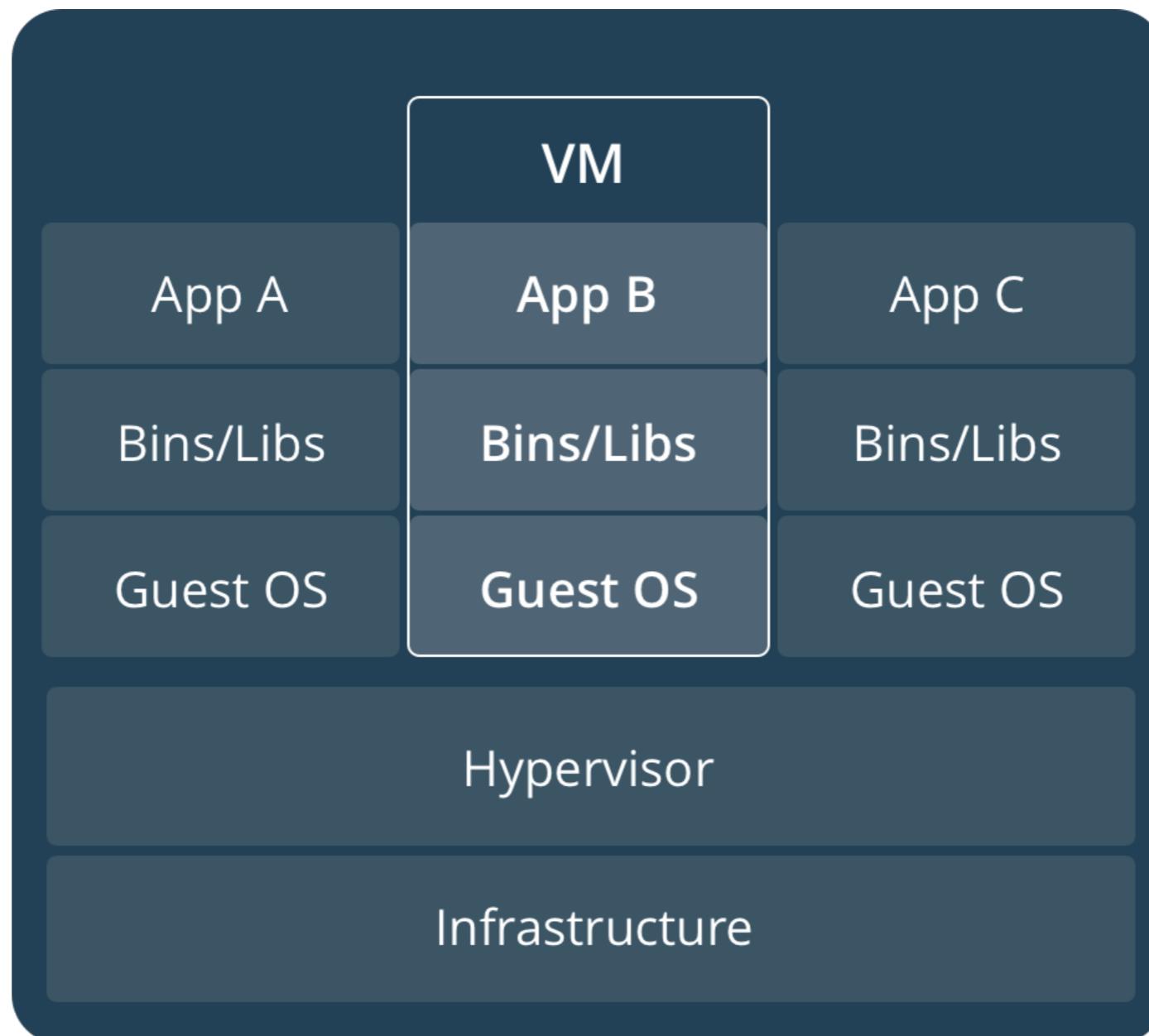


# Container vs. Virtual machine

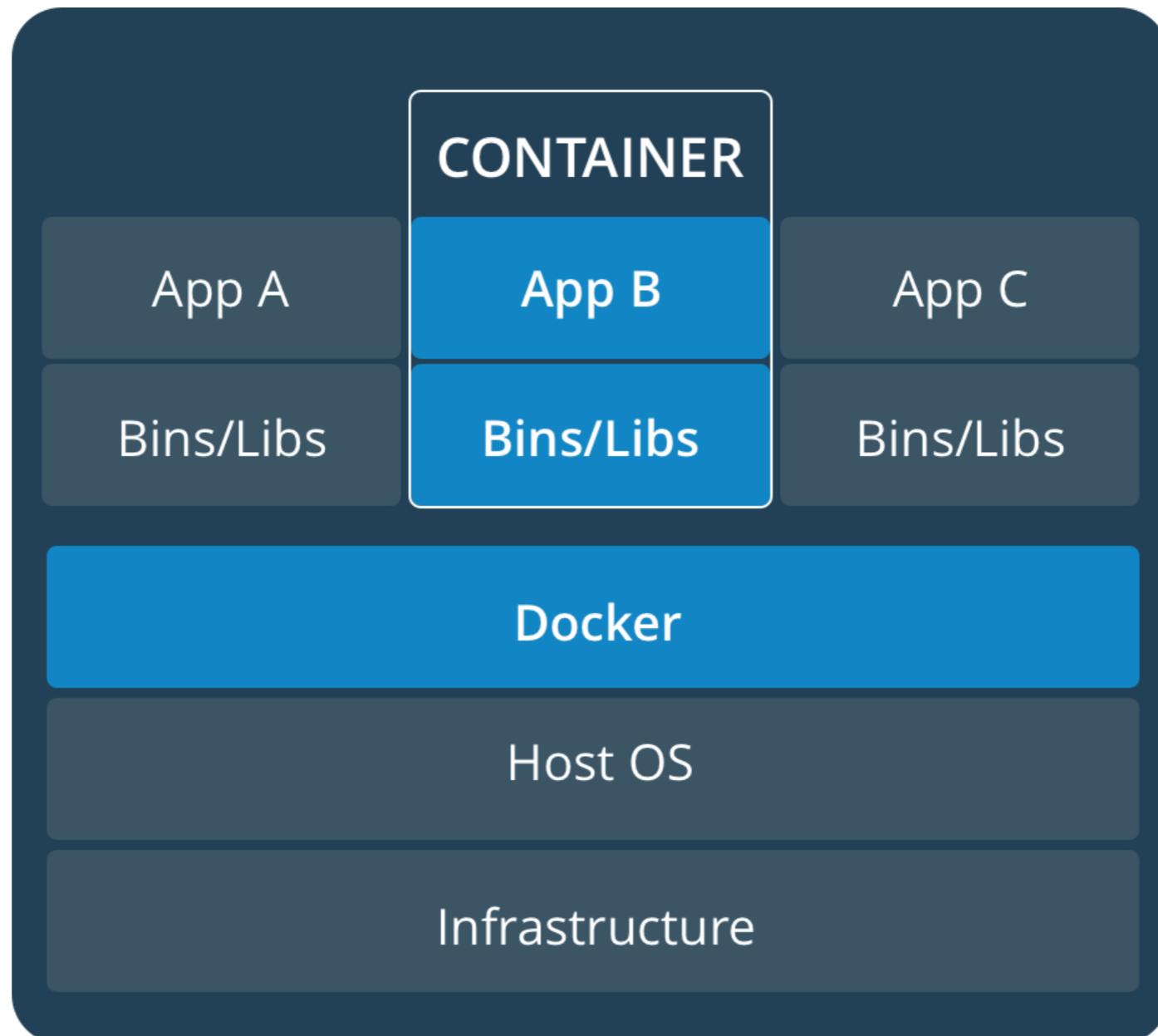
<https://www.docker.com/what-container>



# Virtual Machine



# Container



# Virtual Machine

Abstraction of physical hardware

Full copy of OS and libraries

Slow to boot



# Container

Abstraction at the app level

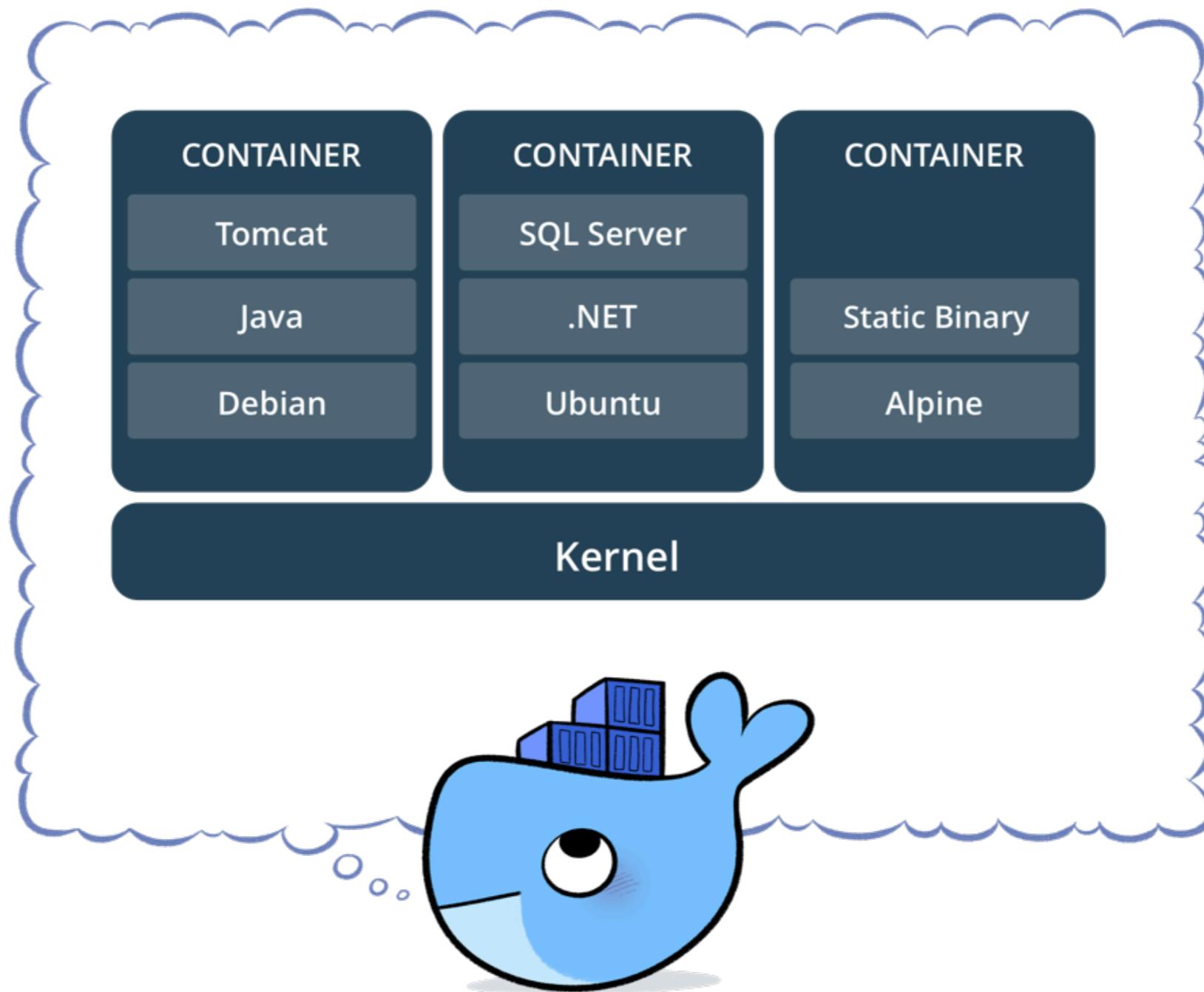
Share OS kernel

Isolate process

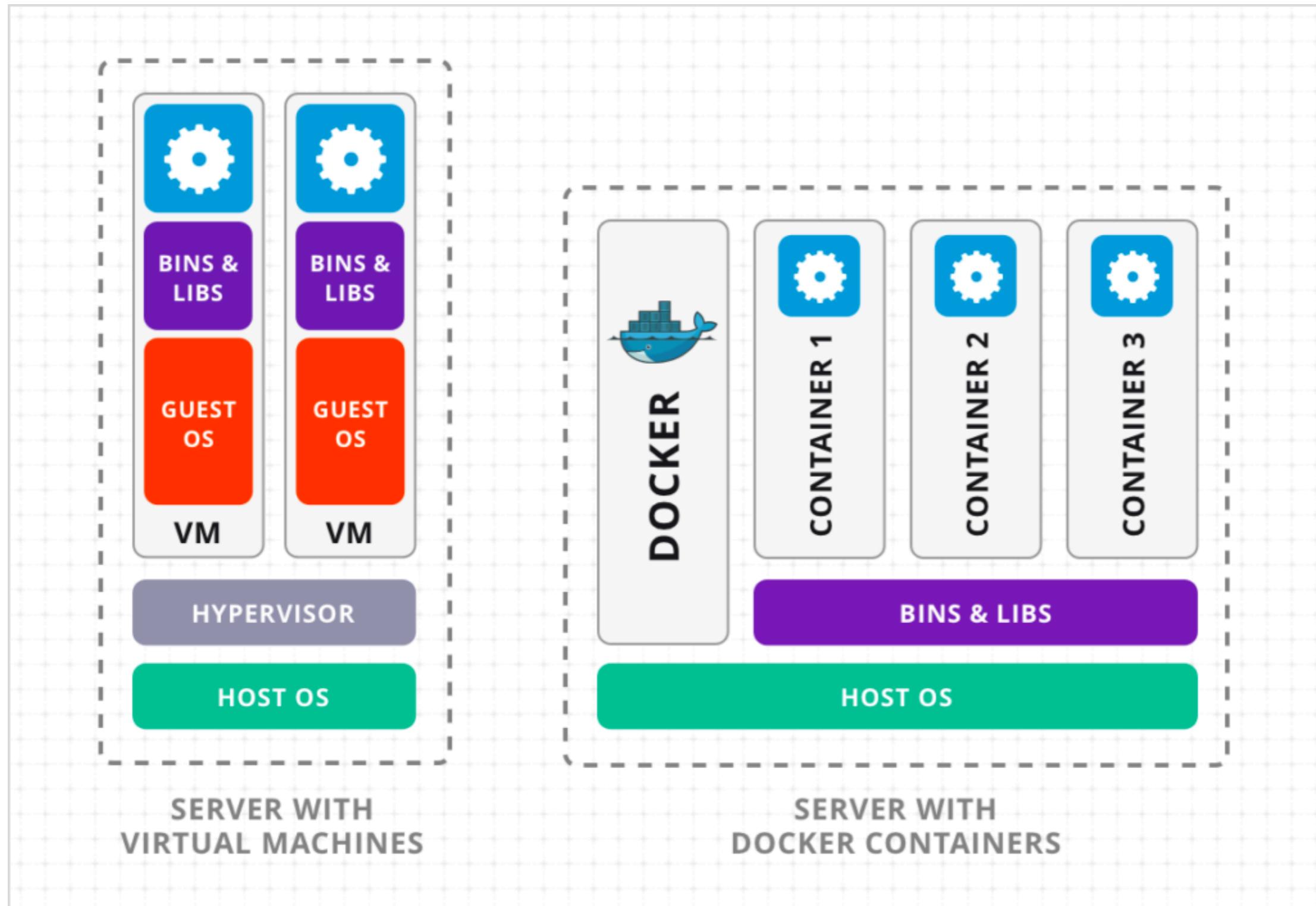
Less space than Virtual Machine



# Docker



# Container vs Virtual machine



# Container vs Virtual machine

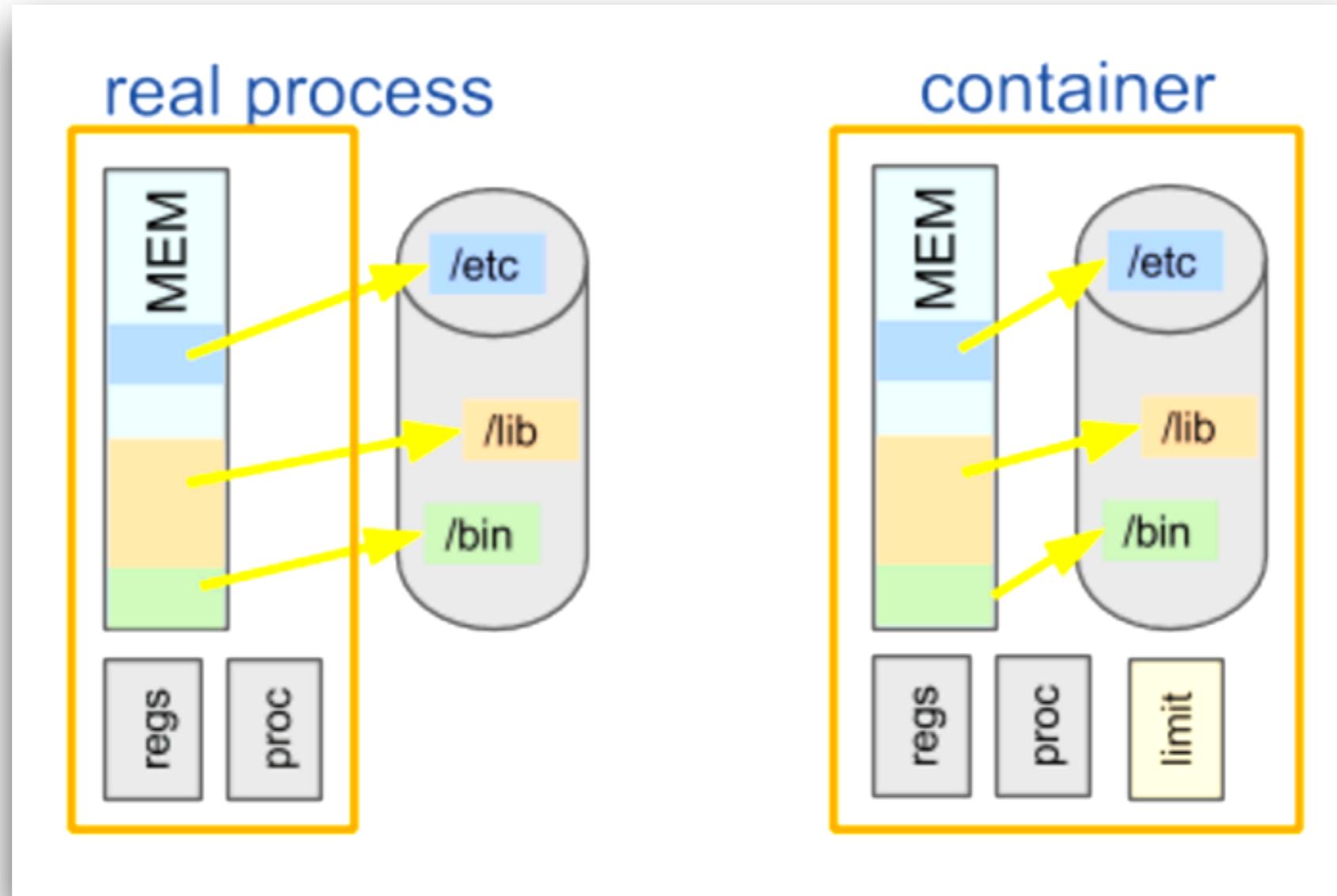
	VM	Docker
การใช้งาน resources	มาก	น้อย
ความเร็วของการ start/ boot	ช้า	เร็ว
ความเร็วในการทำงาน	ช้า	เร็ว
พื้นที่จัดเก็บ	มาก	น้อย



# Container vs. Process

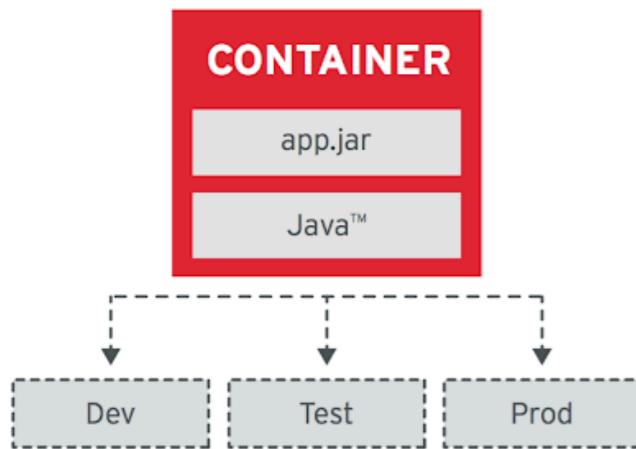


# Container vs. Process

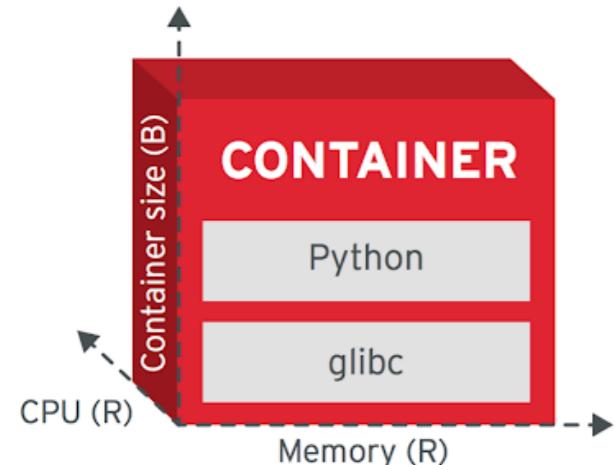


# Container Principle

Image Immutability Principle



Runtime Confinement Principle



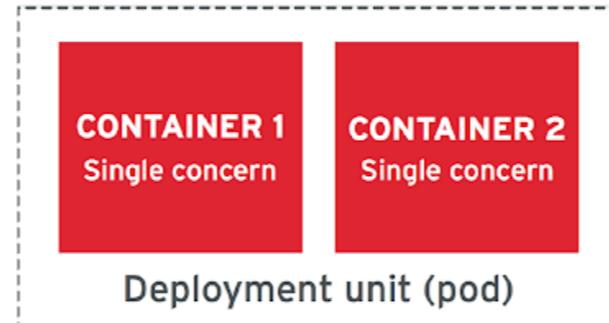
High Observability Principle



Lifecycle Conformance Principle



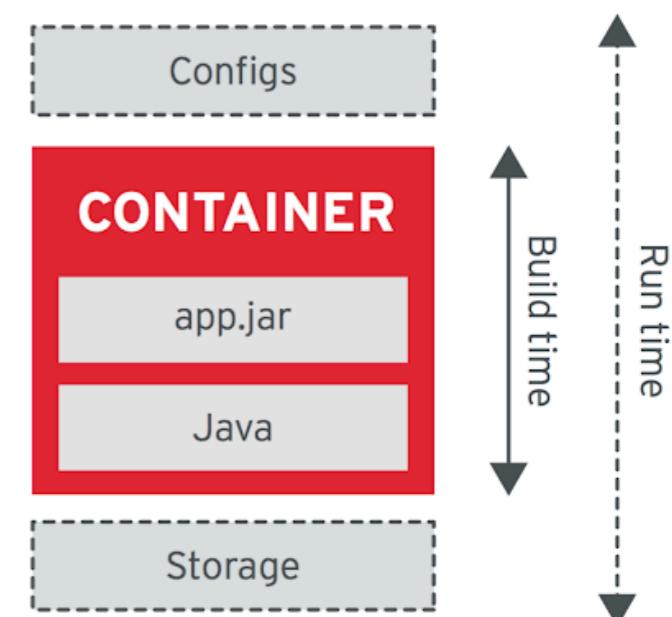
Single Concern Principle



Process Disposability Principle



Self-Containment Principle



# First container with Docker



# Verify

## \$docker version

Client:

Version:	18.06.1-ce
API version:	1.38
Go version:	go1.10.3
Git commit:	e68fc7a
Built:	Tue Aug 21 17:21:31 2018
OS/Arch:	darwin/amd64
Experimental:	false

Server:

Engine:	
Version:	18.06.1-ce
API version:	1.38 (minimum version 1.12)
Go version:	go1.10.3
Git commit:	e68fc7a
Built:	Tue Aug 21 17:29:02 2018
OS/Arch:	linux/amd64
Experimental:	true



# Hello docker

\$docker run hello-world

```
Unable to find image 'hello-world:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/hello-world
78445dd45222: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:c5515758d4c5e1e838e9cd307f6c6a0d620b5e07e6f927b07d05f6d12a1ac8d7
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.
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:

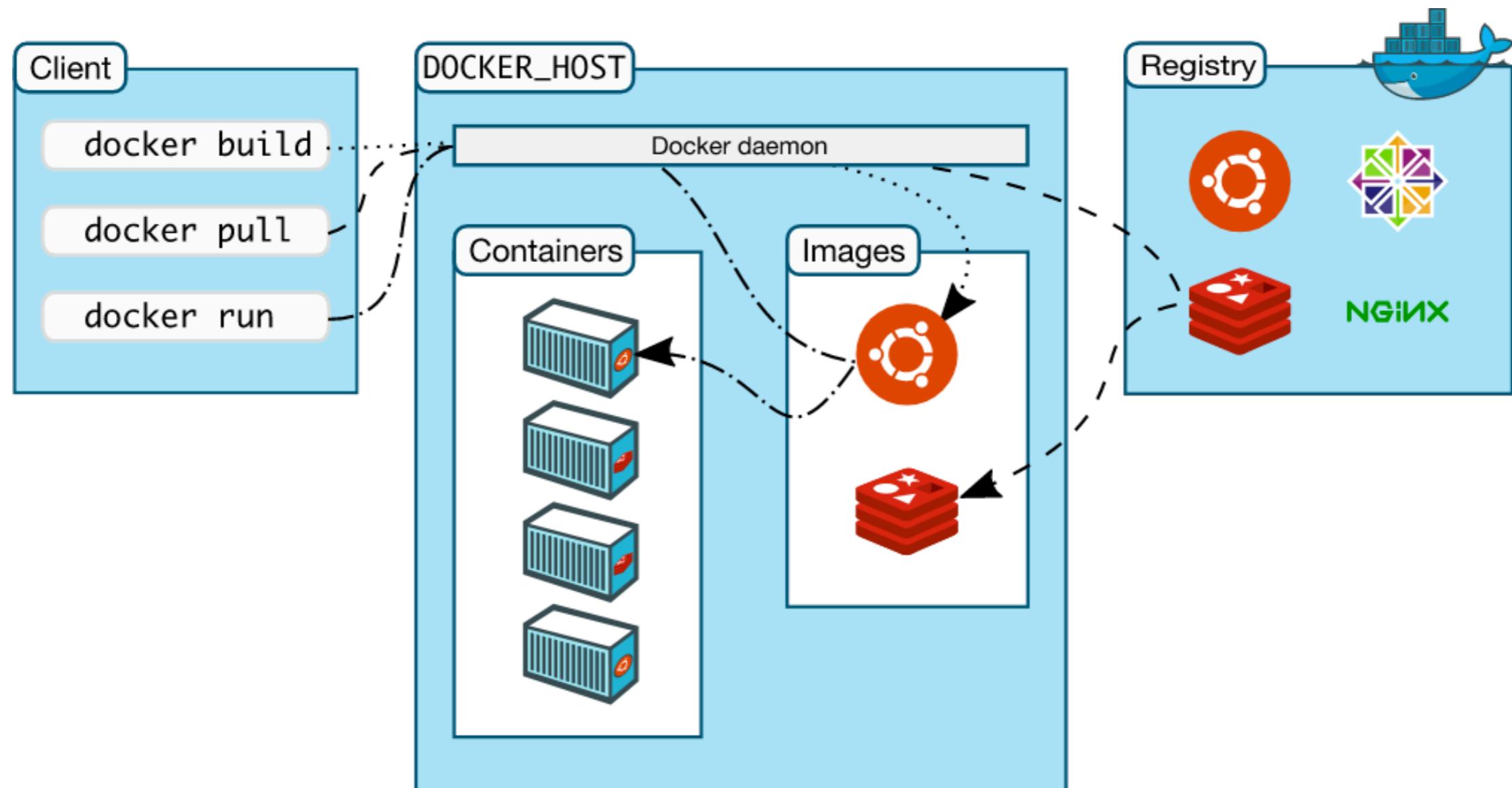
```
https://cloud.docker.com/
```

For more examples and ideas, visit:

```
https://docs.docker.com/engine/userguide/
```



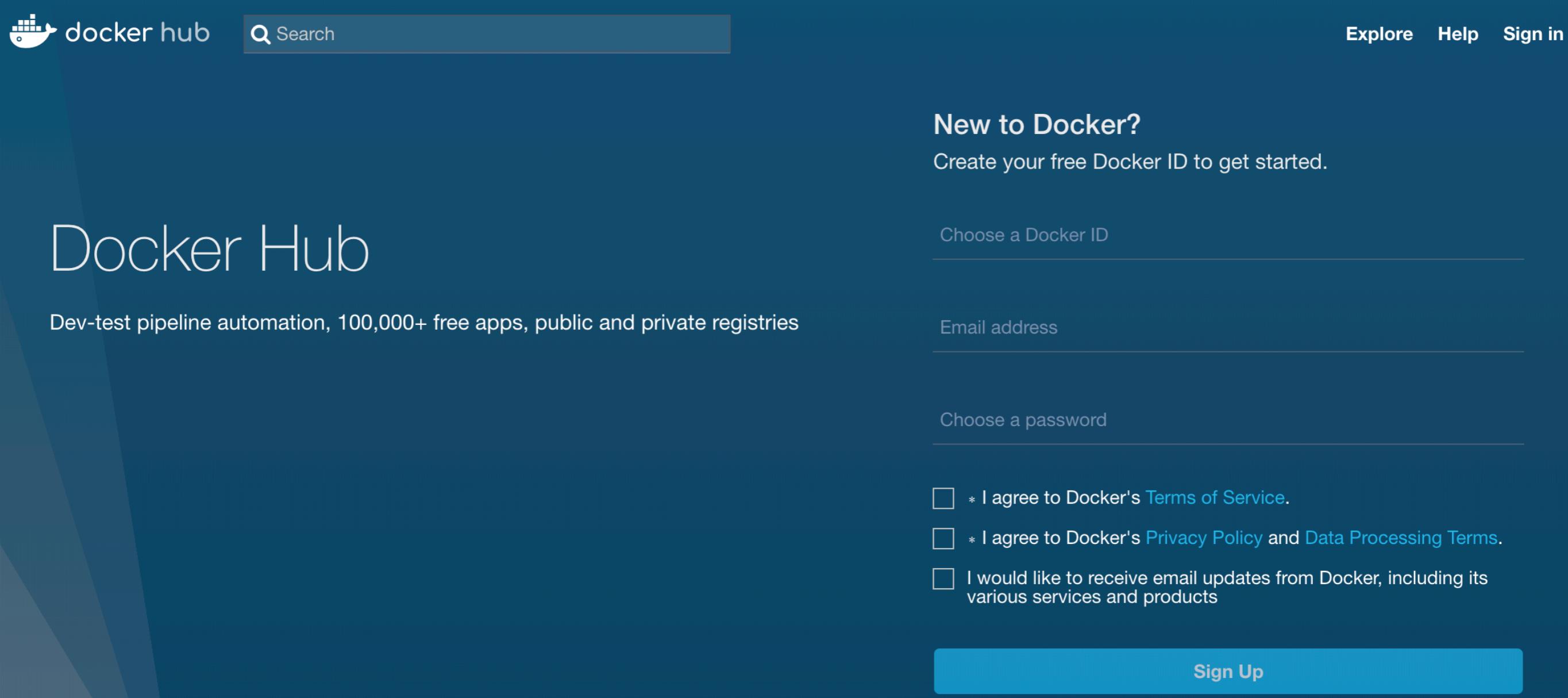
# How docker works ?



<https://docs.docker.com/engine/understanding-docker/#what-is-dockers-architecture>



# Docker Hub



The image shows the Docker Hub sign-up page. At the top left is the Docker logo and the text "docker hub". To its right is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon and the word "Search". On the far right are links for "Explore", "Help", and "Sign in". The main title "Docker Hub" is centered above a subtitle "Dev-test pipeline automation, 100,000+ free apps, public and private registries". To the right, there's a "New to Docker?" section with a "Create your free Docker ID to get started." link. Below it is a form with fields for "Choose a Docker ID", "Email address", and "Choose a password". At the bottom are three checkboxes with accompanying text: "I agree to Docker's Terms of Service.", "I agree to Docker's Privacy Policy and Data Processing Terms.", and "I would like to receive email updates from Docker, including its various services and products". A large blue "Sign Up" button is at the bottom right.

New to Docker?  
Create your free Docker ID to get started.

Choose a Docker ID

Email address

Choose a password

\* I agree to Docker's [Terms of Service](#).

\* I agree to Docker's [Privacy Policy](#) and [Data Processing Terms](#).

I would like to receive email updates from Docker, including its various services and products

**Sign Up**

<https://hub.docker.com/>



# Hello-World image

Repositories (37528)

All

Image	Name	Type	Stars	Pulls	Actions
	<a href="#">hello-world</a> official		718 STARS	10M+ PULLS	<a href="#">DETAILS</a>
	<a href="#">tutum/hello-world</a> public   automated build		56 STARS	5M+ PULLS	<a href="#">DETAILS</a>
	<a href="#">dockercloud/hello-world</a> public   automated build		14 STARS	1M+ PULLS	<a href="#">DETAILS</a>

<https://hub.docker.com/>



# Hello again

```
$ docker container run -it ubuntu bash
```



# Welcome to container

```
root@c20e8c218664:/# curl google.com  
bash: curl: command not found
```



# Check installed packaged

```
root@c20e8c218664:/# dpkg -l | wc -l  
103
```



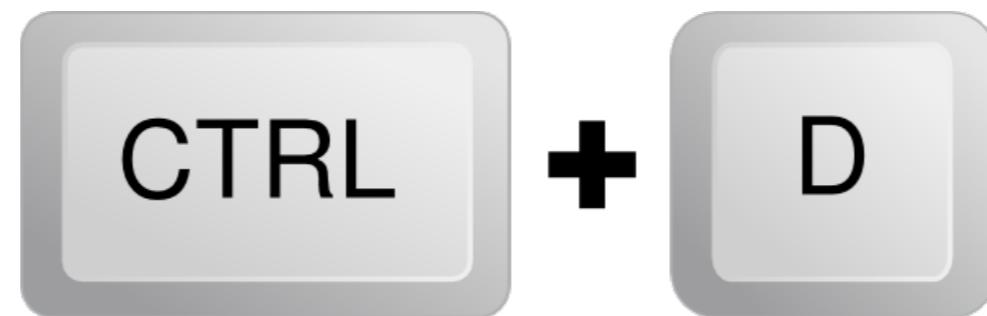
# Install package in container

```
root@c20e8c218664:/# apt update  
root@c20e8c218664:/# apt install curl  
root@c20e8c218664:/# curl google.com
```



# Exit from container

```
root@c20e8c218664:/# exit
```



# Start another container

```
$ docker run -it ubuntu bash
```

```
$ curl google.com
```

*bash: curl: command not found*



# This is container



# Basic of Docker

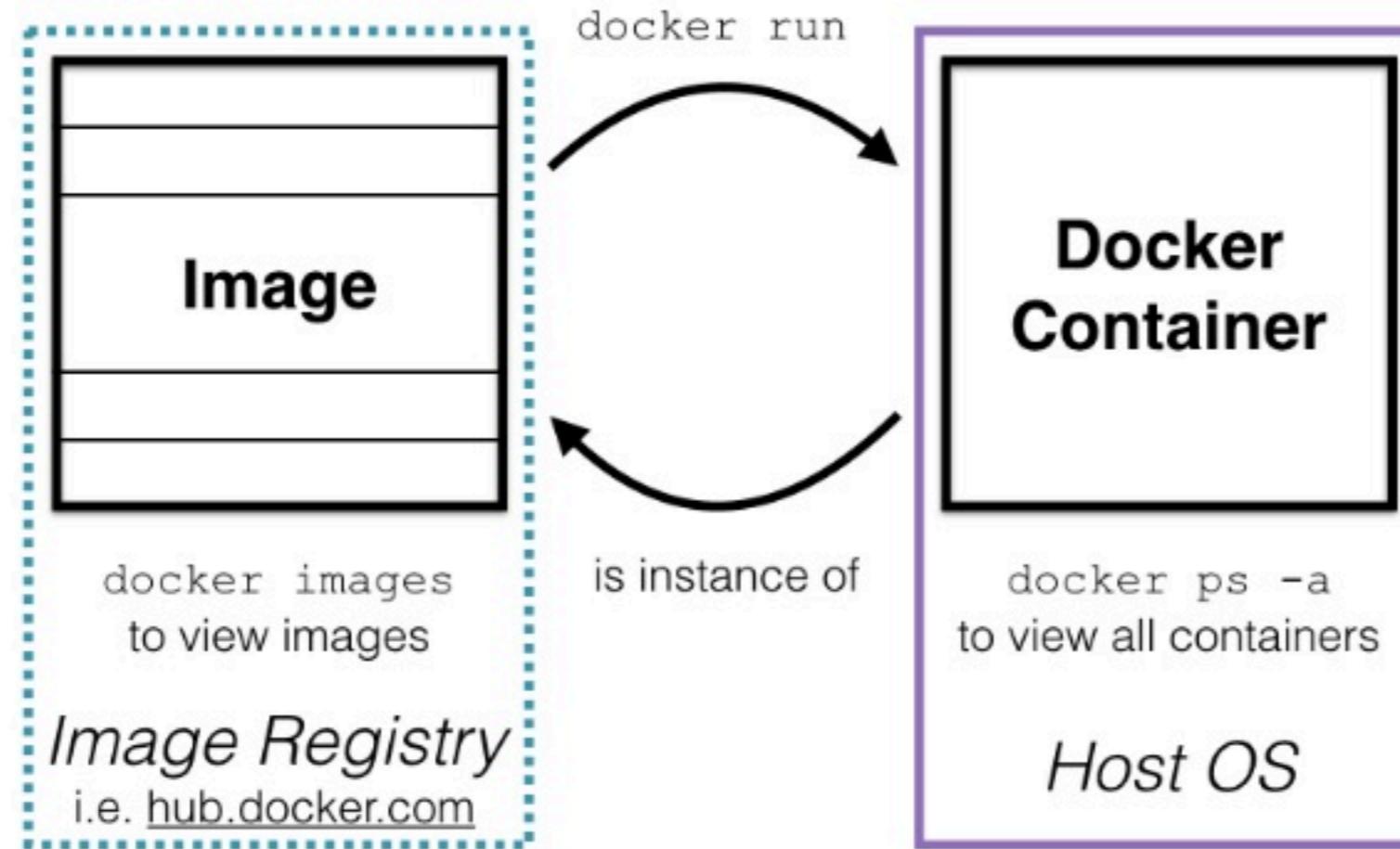


# Basic of Docker

Image  
Container  
Dockerfile  
Registry



# Image vs Container



# Image vs Container

**Image like template/blueprint**

**Containers are created from image**



# Image vs Container

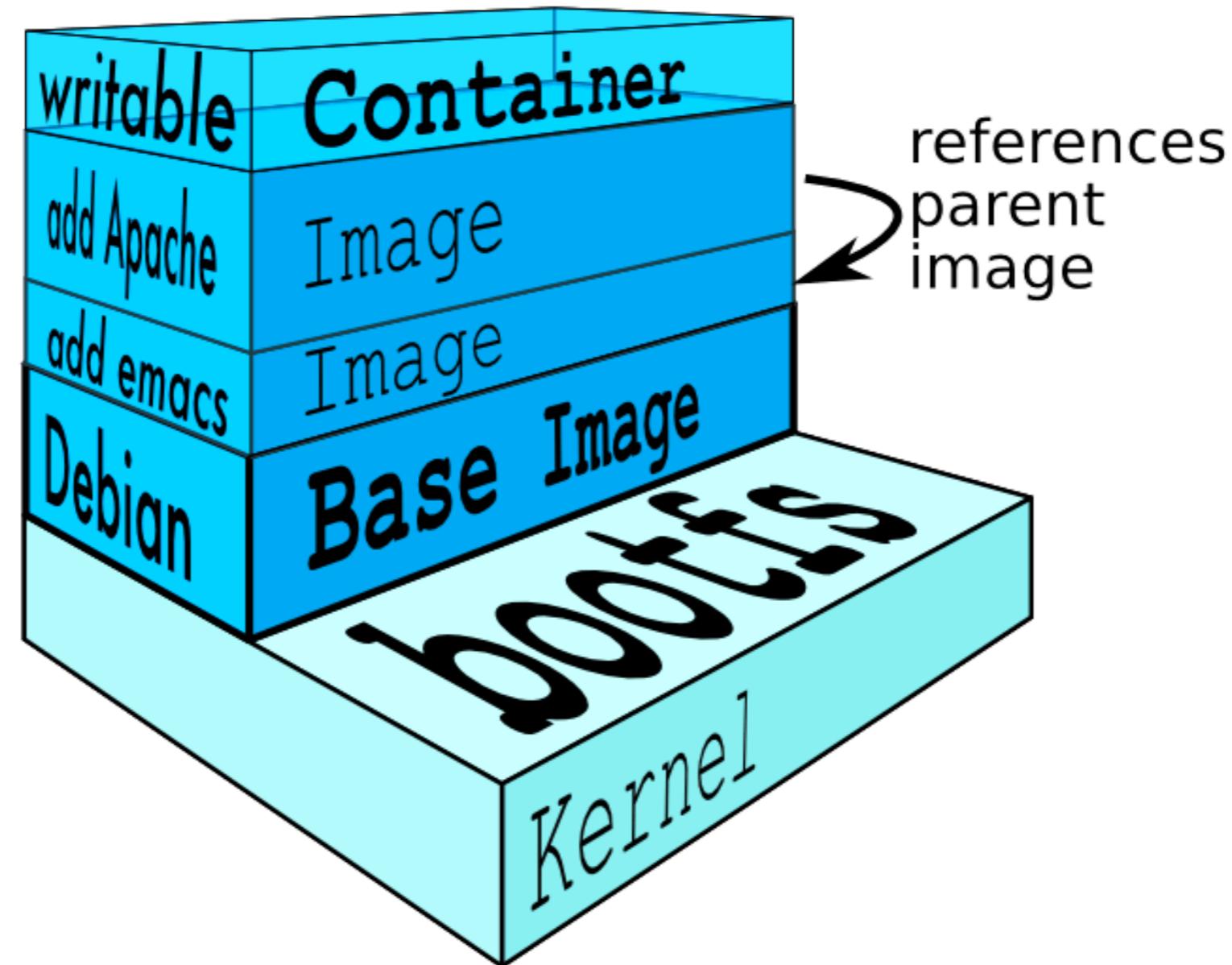
**Image** = class

**Containers** = instance

**Layer** = inheritance



# Docker image vs container



# Docker image

Collection of files and some meta data

Made of **layers**

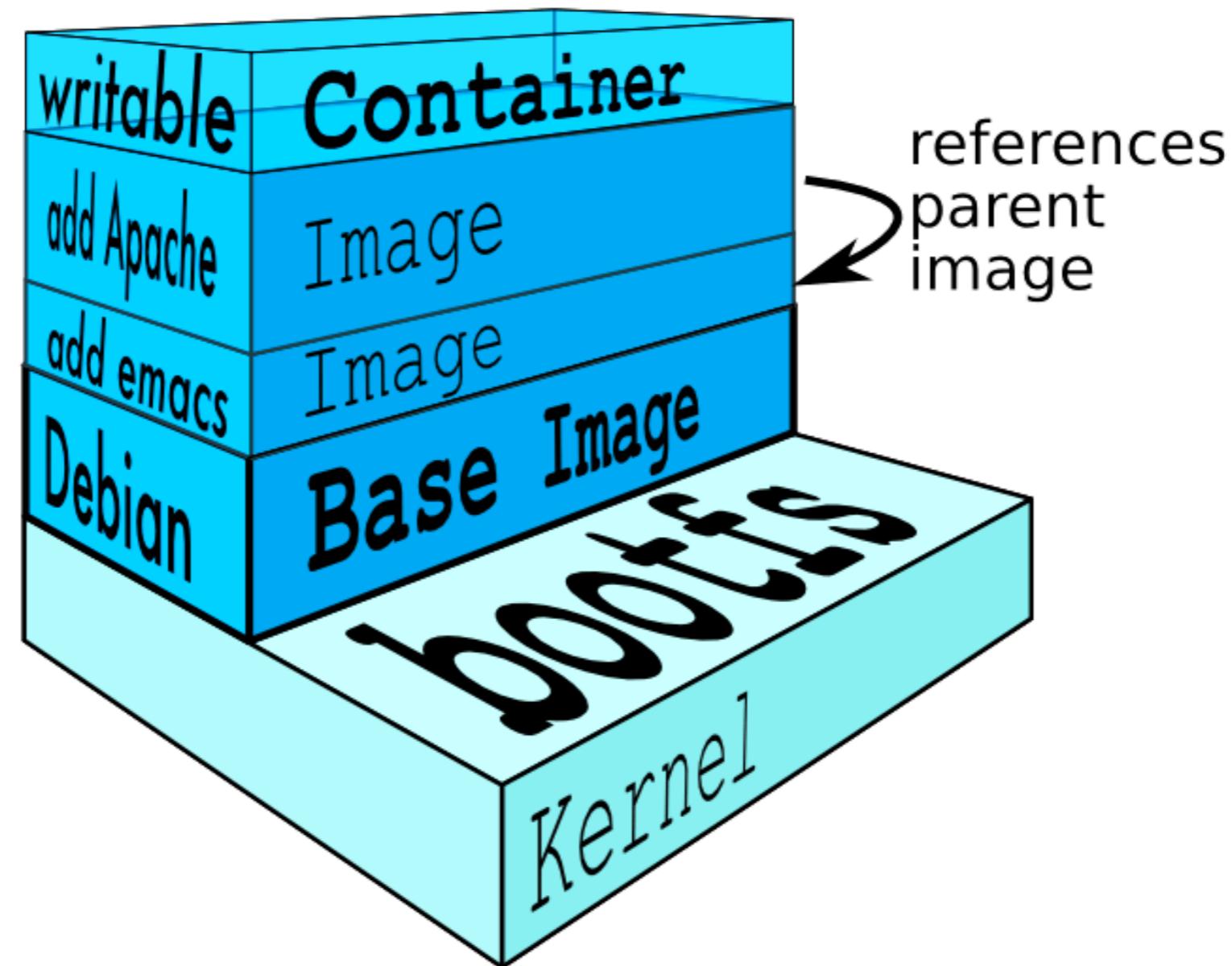
Each layer can add/change/remove files

Image can share layers

**Read-only** file system



# How do we change image ?



# How do we change image ?

We do not !! But ...



# How do we change image ?

1. Create a new container from image
2. Changes in container
3. Transform into new layer
4. Create a new image on top the old image



# Docker commands



# Docker commands

Running container

Running process

Clean up



# Management commands

\$docker image

\$docker container

\$docker network

\$docker service

\$docker volume

\$docker system



# Commands

\$docker build

\$docker commit

\$docker pull

\$docker run

\$docker rmi

\$docker rm



# More commands

\$docker



# Image command



# List all images

\$docker images

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
alpine	latest	4a415e366388	2 weeks ago	3.99 MB
ubuntu	latest	0ef2e08ed3fa	2 weeks ago	130 MB
ubuntu	xenial	0ef2e08ed3fa	2 weeks ago	130 MB
ubuntu	trusty	7c09e61e9035	2 weeks ago	188 MB
hello-world	latest	48b5124b2768	2 months ago	1.84 kB



# List all images

\$ docker image ls -a

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
alpine	latest	4a415e366388	2 weeks ago	3.99 MB
ubuntu	latest	0ef2e08ed3fa	2 weeks ago	130 MB
ubuntu	xenial	0ef2e08ed3fa	2 weeks ago	130 MB
ubuntu	trusty	7c09e61e9035	2 weeks ago	188 MB
hello-world	latest	48b5124b2768	2 months ago	1.84 kB



# Search images

\$docker search <image name>

NAME	DESCRIPTION	STARS	OFFICIAL	AUTOMATED [OK]
divyakumarjain/nginx-proxy	nginx-proxy	1		
juanheredia/ngixkoken		0		
dai1219/nginx		0		
vinithmenon28/admatic-nginx		0		
bowlingx/docker-nginx-php-v8		0		
almanacproject/nginx-proxy-smqueryapi		0		
fangufl/docker-static-nginx		0		
eferlo/nginx		0		
slashn/nginxiptest2		0		
gymnae/webserverbase	Web server image with glidenlabs/alpine:ed...	0		[OK]
nomiad/ngixsample	test	0		
codexpage/ngixx		0		
jerideng/nginx		0		
yavinenanana/nginx		0		

<https://hub.docker.com/>



# Download images (old)

\$docker pull <image name>

\$docker run <image name>



# Download images (new)

\$docker image pull <image name>

\$docker container run <image name>



# Docker with Ubuntu

OFFICIAL REPOSITORY

**ubuntu** 

Last pushed: 16 days ago

Repo Info Tags

Short Description

Ubuntu is a Debian-based Linux operating system based on free software.

Docker Pull Command

`docker pull ubuntu`

Full Description

Supported tags and respective [Dockerfile](#) links

- `12.04.5`, `12.04`, `precise-20170214`, `precise` ([precise/Dockerfile](#))
- `14.04.5`, `14.04`, `trusty-20170214`, `trusty` ([trusty/Dockerfile](#))
- `16.04`, `xenial-20170214`, `xenial`, `latest` ([xenial/Dockerfile](#))
- `16.10`, `yakkety-20170224`, `yakkety`, `rolling` ([yakkety/Dockerfile](#))
- `17.04`, `zesty-20170224`, `zesty`, `devel` ([zesty/Dockerfile](#))

[https://hub.docker.com/\\_/ubuntu/](https://hub.docker.com/_/ubuntu/)



# Pull image

\$ docker image pull ubuntu:latest

```
latest: Pulling from library/nginx
Digest: sha256:52a189e49c0c797cf5cbfe578c68c225d160fb13a42954144b29af3fe4fe335
Status: Image is up to date for nginx:latest
[MacBook-Pro-2% docker pull ubuntu:latest
latest: Pulling from library/ubuntu
d54efb8db41d: Downloading [=====] 23.87 MB/50.43 MB
f8b845f45a87: Download complete
e8db7bf7c39f: Download complete
9654c40e9079: Download complete
6d9ef359eaaa: Download complete
```



# Pull image

```
$ docker image pull ubuntu:latest
```

**version tag**



# Image and tags

Image can have **tags**

Tags define image variants

Default of tag is **:latest**

***:latest tag can be updated frequently !!***



# Pull image with specified tag

```
$ docker image pull ubuntu:xenial
```

**specified tag**



# Remove image

\$docker image rm <id/name>

\$docker rmi <id/name>



# Remove all image

```
$docker rmi $(docker images -a -q)
```

```
$docker image rm $(docker image ls -a -q)
```



# Docker image command

## \$docker image

```
Usage: docker image COMMAND

Manage images

Options:
  --help    Print usage

Commands:
  build      Build an image from a Dockerfile
  history    Show the history of an image
  import     Import the contents from a tarball to create a filesystem image
  inspect    Display detailed information on one or more images
  load       Load an image from a tar archive or STDIN
  ls         List images
  prune     Remove unused images
  pull       Pull an image or a repository from a registry
  push       Push an image or a repository to a registry
  rm        Remove one or more images
  save      Save one or more images to a tar archive (streamed to STDOUT by default)
  tag       Create a tag TARGET_IMAGE that refers to SOURCE_IMAGE

Run 'docker image COMMAND --help' for more information on a command.
```



# Container command



# List all containers

\$docker ps -a

\$docker container ps -a



# Docker container ps

**See latest container that was started**

\$docker container ps -l

**Show only container id**

\$docker container ps -q



# View log in container

\$docker container logs <id>



# Tail log

\$docker container logs --tail <no. line> <id>



# Tail log in real time

```
$ docker container logs \
    --tail <no. line> \
    --follow \
    <id>
```



# Stop/remove all containers

```
$docker stop $(docker ps -a -q)
```

```
$docker rm $(docker ps -a -q)
```



# Stop/remove all containers

```
$ docker container stop $(docker ps -a -q)
```

```
$ docker container rm $(docker ps -a -q)
```



# Remove all stopped containers

\$docker container prune



# Docker container command

## \$docker container

```
Usage: docker container COMMAND

Manage containers

Options:
    --help  Print usage

Commands:
    attach      Attach to a running container
    commit      Create a new image from a container's changes
    cp          Copy files/folders between a container and the local filesystem
    create      Create a new container
    diff        Inspect changes to files or directories on a container's filesystem
    exec        Run a command in a running container
    export      Export a container's filesystem as a tar archive
    inspect    Display detailed information on one or more containers
    kill        Kill one or more running containers
    logs       Fetch the logs of a container
    ls          List containers
    pause       Pause all processes within one or more containers
    port        List port mappings or a specific mapping for the container
    prune      Remove all stopped containers
    rename     Rename a container
    restart    Restart one or more containers
    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 one or more running containers
    top        Display the running processes of a container
    unpause   Unpause all processes within one or more containers
    update     Update configuration of one or more containers
    wait       Block until one or more containers stop, then print their exit codes

Run 'docker container COMMAND --help' for more information on a command.
```



# Container process



# Container run process

Foreground

Interactive

Background



# Let's start

\$docker run

\$docker container run

[https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/container\\_run/#options](https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/container_run/#options)



# Docker with nginx

OFFICIAL REPOSITORY

[nginx](#) 

Last pushed: 20 days ago

[Repo Info](#) [Tags](#)

Short Description

Official build of Nginx.

Docker Pull Command 

`docker pull nginx`

Full Description

Supported tags and respective `Dockerfile` links

- `1.11.10`, `mainline`, `1`, `1.11`, `latest` ([mainline/jessie/Dockerfile](#))
- `1.11.10-alpine`, `mainline-alpine`, `1-alpine`, `1.11-alpine`, `alpine` ([mainline/alpine/Dockerfile](#))
- `1.10.3`, `stable`, `1.10` ([stable/jessie/Dockerfile](#))
- `1.10.3-alpine`, `stable-alpine`, `1.10-alpine` ([stable/alpine/Dockerfile](#))

[https://hub.docker.com/\\_/nginx/](https://hub.docker.com/_/nginx/)



# Foreground

\$ docker container run nginx

```
Unable to find image 'nginx:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/nginx
693502eb7dfb: Pull complete
6decb850d2bc: Pull complete
c3e19f087ed6: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:52a189e49c0c797cf5cbfe578c68c225d160fb13a42954144b29af3fe4fe335
Status: Downloaded newer image for nginx:latest
```



# Foreground

\$docker container run jpetazzo/clock

```
Thu Mar 23 15:30:40 UTC 2017
Thu Mar 23 15:30:41 UTC 2017
Thu Mar 23 15:30:42 UTC 2017
Thu Mar 23 15:30:43 UTC 2017
Thu Mar 23 15:30:44 UTC 2017
Thu Mar 23 15:30:45 UTC 2017
Thu Mar 23 15:30:46 UTC 2017
Thu Mar 23 15:30:47 UTC 2017
```



# Background

\$docker container run -d nginx

*-d = --detach*

*Run container in background and print container ID*



# Interactive

```
$ docker container run -i -t nginx bash
```

*-i = --interactive*

*-t = --tty*



# Start/Stop container

\$docker container **start** <id/name>

\$docker container **stop** <id/name>

\$docker container **restart** <id/name>



# Interactive without exited !!

```
$ docker container run -i -t nginx bash
```

**Ctrl+p + Ctrl+q.**



# Access to container

\$ docker container exec -i -t <id> bash

\$ docker container exec -i -t <name> bash



# Delete all containers

\$docker container ?



# Remove after exited

```
$ docker container run --rm nginx
```

```
$ docker container run --rm -d nginx
```

```
$ docker container run --rm -it nginx bash
```



# Start nginx with name

```
$ docker container run \  
  --name hello-nginx \  
  -d nginx
```



# Rename container

```
$docker container rename <old> <new>
```



# Remove container

```
$ docker container stop hello-nginx
```

```
$ docker container rm hello-nginx
```



# Building image with interactive



# Step to build

1. Install softwares in a container
2. Create new image
3. Create a container from new image
4. Share new image



# Create a new container

```
$docker container run -it ubuntu
```



# Install wget in container

```
/#apt update && apt install wget
```



# Inspect the changes

\$docker container diff <id>

```
C ./wh..wh.plnk
A ./wh..wh.plnk/98.272433
C /etc
A /etc/ca-certificates
A /etc/ca-certificates/update.d
A /etc/ca-certificates.conf
C /etc/ld.so.cache
A /etc/ssl
A /etc/ssl/certs
A /etc/ssl/certs/00673b5b.0
```



# Commit and run image

```
$ docker container commit <id>  
<new id>
```

```
$ docker container run it <new id> bash  
#/wget somkiat.cc
```



# Tagging image

\$docker container tag <id> <tag name>

\$docker container commit <id> <tag name>



Manual process = **bad**

Automated process = **good**



# **Automate build process with Dockerfile**



# **Building image with Dockerfile**



# Dockerfile

Build recipe for a Docker image

Contain series of instructions

Use **docker build** command



# First Dockerfile

```
FROM ubuntu  
RUN apt-get update  
RUN apt-get install -y wget
```



# Build image !!

\$docker image build -t first\_image .

```
Sending build context to Docker daemon 2.048 kB
Step 1/3 : FROM ubuntu
--> 0ef2e08ed3fa
Step 2/3 : RUN apt-get update
--> Running in 6c598d2946b7
Get:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial InR
Get:2 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-upd
Get:3 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-sec
Get:4 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial/main
Get:5 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial/repo
```



# Run image !!

```
$ docker container run -it first_image bash
```



# History of image

## Show all layers of image

\$docker image history <image name>

IMAGE	CREATED	CREATED BY	SIZE
1813d5ecf658	4 minutes ago	/bin/sh -c apt-get install -y wget	7.35 MB
2930e9a322d6	5 minutes ago	/bin/sh -c apt-get update	40.1 MB
0ef2e08ed3fa	3 weeks ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) CMD ["/bin/bash"]	0 B
<missing>	3 weeks ago	/bin/sh -c mkdir -p /run/systemd && echo '...'	7 B
<missing>	3 weeks ago	/bin/sh -c sed -i 's/^#\s*\(\deb.*universe\ ...)	1.9 kB
<missing>	3 weeks ago	/bin/sh -c rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*	0 B
<missing>	3 weeks ago	/bin/sh -c set -xe && echo '#!/bin/sh' >...	745 B
<missing>	3 weeks ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) ADD file:efb254bc677d66d...	130 MB



# CMD and ENTRYPOINT

Setting **default command**  
to run in a container



# Define a default command

Execute wget to get public ip  
from ifconfig.me

```
$wget -O- -q http://ifconfig.me/ip
```



# Add CMD to Dockerfile

**FROM** ubuntu

**RUN** apt-get update

**RUN** apt-get install -y wget

**CMD** wget -O- -q <http://ifconfig.me/ip>



# Build image and test

```
$ docker image build -t ifconfig .
```

```
$ docker container run ifconfig
```



# We need ...

\$docker container run ifconfig somkiat.cc



# Add ENTRYPOINT to Dockerfile

```
FROM ubuntu  
RUN apt-get update  
RUN apt-get install -y wget
```

```
ENTRYPOINT ["wget", "-O-", "-q"]
```



# **CMD + ENTRYPOINT**

**CMD** define the base command

**ENTRYPOINT** define the default parameters



# Add ENTRYPOINT to Dockerfile

```
FROM ubuntu  
RUN apt-get update  
RUN apt-get install -y wget
```

```
ENTRYPOINT ["wget", "-O-", "-q"]  
CMD http://ifconfig.me/ip
```



# Build image and test

```
$ docker image build -t ifconfig .
```

```
$ docker container run ifconfig
```

```
$ docker container run ifconfig somkiat.cc
```



# Override ENTRYPPOINT

```
$ docker container run -it \  
  --entrypoint bash \  
  ifconfig
```



# Dockerfile usage summary

Instructions are **executed in order**

Each instruction **creates a new layer** in images

Instructions are **cached**

**FROM** instruction must be the first

Comment with **#**

**One CMD, One ENTRYPOINT**



# **FROM instruction**

Specified the source image to build  
Must be the first instruction in Dockerfile



# **FROM instruction**

**FROM ubuntu**

**FROM ubuntu:16**

**FROM somkiat/hello**

**FROM localhost:5000/hello**



# **MAINTAINER** instruction

Who write this Docker file

It's optional but recommended

**MAINTAINER** somkiat pui <somkiat@gmail.com>



# RUN instruction

Execute a command

Record changes made to the file system

Install libraries, packages and files



# **RUN instruction**

It's can be specified in 2 ways

**RUN apt-get update**

**RUN [ “apt-get”, “update” ]**



# RUN will NOT

Record state of processes

Automatically start deamons



# **EXPOSE instruction**

Tell docker what ports are to be published

All ports are private by default

**EXPOSE 8080**



# **EXPOSE instruction**

**EXPOSE 8080**



# Publish by port

```
$docker run -p 8080:8080
```

*Even if it was not declared with EXPOSE*



# Publish all port from EXPOSE

```
$ docker run -P
```



# **ADD instruction**

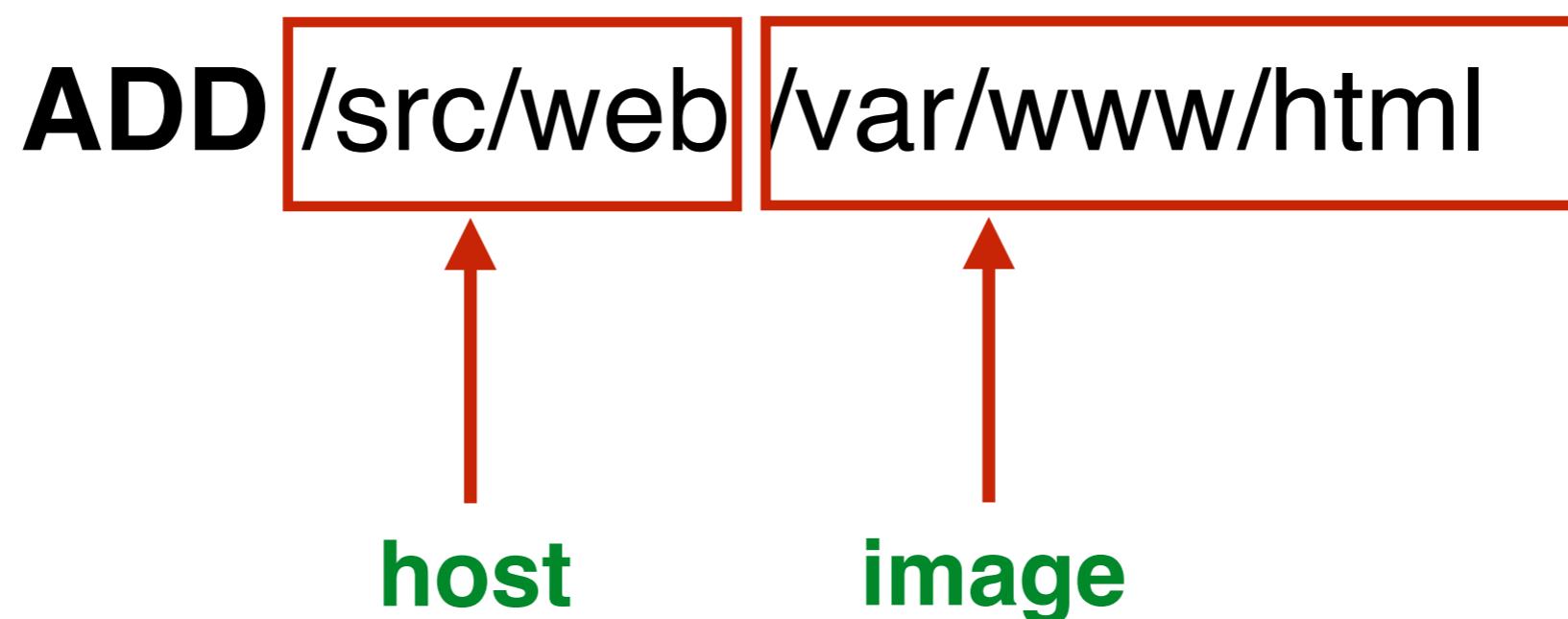
Add files and content from host into image

```
ADD /src/web /var/www/html
```



# ADD instruction

Add files and content from host into image



# **ADD remote files**

**ADD http://example.com/web /opt**



# ADD instruction

**ADD is cached**

If the local source is zip/tar,  
it's will be unpacked to the destination



**Use COPY  
Not ADD**



# **VOLUME instruction**

Create data volume mount point

**VOLUME [“/var/data”]**



# VOLUME instruction

Share and reuse between containers

Share volume with a **stopped** container

Data volume persist until all containers referencing them are destroyed



# **WORKDIR instruction**

Set the working directory for subsequent instructions

It also affects **CMD** and **ENTRYPOINT**

**WORKDIR /opt/web**



# ENV instruction

Specified environment variables

```
ENV WEB_PORT 8080
```

```
$docker run -e WEB_PORT=8080
```



# **Best practice for write Dockerfile**

[https://docs.docker.com/engine/userguide/eng-image/dockerfile\\_best-practices/](https://docs.docker.com/engine/userguide/eng-image/dockerfile_best-practices/)



# Building an efficient Dockerfile

Each line in a Dockerfile creates a new layer

Combine multiple similar commands into one

&& to continue commands

\ to wrap lines



# Bad

```
RUN apt-get install -y build-essential  
RUN apt-get install -y python2.7  
RUN apt-get install -y python2.7-dev  
RUN apt-get install -y python-setuptools  
RUN apt-get install -y python-software-properties  
RUN apt-get install -y python-pip
```



# Good

```
RUN apt-get install -y build-essential python2.7 python2.7-dev  
python-setuptools python-software-properties python-pip
```



# Building an efficient Dockerfile

Build your Dockerfile to take  
advantage of **Docker's caching system**



# Building an efficient Dockerfile

ADD dependency list by themselves  
to avoid reinstalling unchanged dependencies



# BAD Dockerfile

```
FROM ubuntu:latest
MAINTAINER somkiat <somkiat@gmail.com>
RUN apt-get update
RUN DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive apt-get install -y -q \
    python-all python-pip
ADD ./webapp /opt/webapp/
WORKDIR /opt/webapp
RUN pip install -qr requirements.txt
EXPOSE 5000
CMD ["python", "app.py"]
```



# Try to build image

```
$ docker image build -t bad .
```



# Steps to build image

Sending build context to Docker daemon 5.632 kB

Step 1/9 : FROM ubuntu:latest

Step 2/9 : MAINTAINER somkiat <somkiat@gmail.com>

Step 3/9 : RUN apt-get update

Step 4/9 : RUN DEBIAN\_FRONTEND=noninteractive apt-get install -y -q

Step 5/9 : ADD ./webapp /opt/webapp/

Step 6/9 : WORKDIR /opt/webapp

Step 7/9 : RUN pip install -qr requirements.txt

Step 8/9 : EXPOSE 5000

Step 9/9 : CMD python app.py



# Layers of image

\$docker history <name>

IMAGE	CREATED	CREATED BY	SIZE
2429ccdcab68	3 minutes ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) CMD ["python" "app.py"]	0 B
10484080db5d	3 minutes ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) EXPOSE 5000/tcp	0 B
ee1108d1334c	3 minutes ago	/bin/sh -c pip install -qr requirements.txt	5.88 MB
fad25ba092a3	3 minutes ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) WORKDIR /opt/webapp	0 B
03be4d94e086	3 minutes ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) ADD dir:d42b0abdbfc069d1...	615 B
78edb3715e4f	3 minutes ago	/bin/sh -c DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive ...	278 MB
937cd364ce48	15 minutes ago	/bin/sh -c apt-get update	40.1 MB
fb769fba0cd	17 minutes ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) MAINTAINER somkiat <som...	0 B
0ef2e08ed3fa	3 weeks ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) CMD ["/bin/bash"]	0 B
<missing>	3 weeks ago	/bin/sh -c mkdir -p /run/systemd && echo '...	7 B
<missing>	3 weeks ago	/bin/sh -c sed -i 's/^#\s*/(deb.*universe\.../	1.9 kB
<missing>	3 weeks ago	/bin/sh -c rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*	0 B
<missing>	3 weeks ago	/bin/sh -c set -xe && echo '#!/bin/sh' >...	745 B
<missing>	3 weeks ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) ADD file:efb254bc677d66d...	130 MB



# Try to build image again

\$docker image build -t bad .

```
Sending build context to Docker daemon 6.656 kB
Step 1/9 : FROM ubuntu:latest
--> 0ef2e08ed3fa
Step 2/9 : MAINTAINER somkiat <somkiat@gmail.com>
--> Using cache
--> fbd769fba0cd
Step 3/9 : RUN apt-get update
--> Using cache
--> 937cd364ce48
Step 4/9 : RUN DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive apt-get install -y -q      python-all python-pip
--> Using cache
--> 78edb3715e4f
Step 5/9 : ADD ./webapp /opt/webapp/
--> 1c5da1b5f7ad
Removing intermediate container 029dfdd4ca2e
Step 6/9 : WORKDIR /opt/webapp
--> d48dffabc01b
Removing intermediate container 24f776e6e96f
Step 7/9 : RUN pip install -qr requirements.txt
--> Running in 1f6f1b49d0d9
```



# Caching system

\$ docker image build -t bad .

```
Sending build context to Docker daemon 6.656 kB
Step 1/9 : FROM ubuntu:latest
--> 0ef2e08ed3fa
Step 2/9 : MAINTAINER somkiat <somkiat@gmail.com>
--> Using cache
--> fbd769fba0cd
Step 3/9 : RUN apt-get update
--> Using cache
--> 937cd364ce48
Step 4/9 : RUN DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive apt-get install -y -q      python-all python-pip
--> Using cache
--> 78edb3715e4f
Step 5/9 : ADD ./webapp /opt/webapp/
--> 1c5da1b5f7ad
Removing intermediate container 029dfdd4ca2e
Step 6/9 : WORKDIR /opt/webapp
--> d48dffabc01b
Removing intermediate container 24f776e6e96f
Step 7/9 : RUN pip install -qr requirements.txt
--> Running in 1f6f1b49d0d9
```



# Try to change code !!

\$docker image build -t bad .

```
Step 5/9 : ADD ./webapp /opt/webapp/
--> 47e33571ebaa
Removing intermediate container 04dd8cea0b7f
Step 6/9 : WORKDIR /opt/webapp
--> a53b54997d05
Removing intermediate container 5f2ac16b2fca
Step 7/9 : RUN pip install -qr requirements.txt
--> Running in f91e4bb81831
--> 68c2b7dba5f5
Removing intermediate container f91e4bb81831
Step 8/9 : EXPOSE 5000
--> Running in 7263f2ee0981
--> b1feb795684a
Removing intermediate container 7263f2ee0981
Step 9/9 : CMD python app.py
--> Running in 40fbda4aba40
--> ede1da1b7c0a
```



# Caching is destroyed !!

\$docker image build -t bad .

```
Step 5/9 : ADD ./webapp /opt/webapp/
--> 47e33571ebaa
Removing intermediate container 04dd8cea0b7f
Step 6/9 : WORKDIR /opt/webapp
--> a53b54997d05
Removing intermediate container 5f2ac16b2fca
Step 7/9 : RUN pip install -qr requirements.txt
--> Running in f91e4bb81831
--> 68c2b7dba5f5
Removing intermediate container f91e4bb81831
Step 8/9 : EXPOSE 5000
--> Running in 7263f2ee0981
--> b1feb795684a
Removing intermediate container 7263f2ee0981
Step 9/9 : CMD python app.py
--> Running in 40fbda4aba40
--> ede1da1b7c0a
```



# BAD Dockerfile

The dependencies are reinstalled every time



# BAD Dockerfile

```
FROM ubuntu:latest
MAINTAINER somkiat <somkiat@gmail.com>
RUN apt-get update
RUN DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive apt-get install -y -q \
    python-all python-pip
ADD ./webapp /opt/webapp/
WORKDIR /opt/webapp
RUN pip install -qr requirements.txt
EXPOSE 5000
CMD ["python", "app.py"]
```



# Fixed Dockerfile

Add dependencies as a separate step (Cached)



# Fixed Dockerfile

```
FROM ubuntu:latest
MAINTAINER somkiat <somkiat@gmail.com>
RUN apt-get update
RUN DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive apt-get install -y -q \
    python-all python-pip
ADD ./webapp/requirements.txt /tmp/requirements.txt
RUN pip install -qr /tmp/requirements.txt
ADD ./webapp /opt/webapp/
WORKDIR /opt/webapp
EXPOSE 5000
CMD ["python", "app.py"]
```



# Clean up after process !!

Remove unnecessary file/directory

Reduce size of container



# Example

## Update dependencies in container

```
FROM debian:jessie
```

```
RUN DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive apt-get update
```

```
RUN DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive apt-get install -y vim
```



# Create image

```
$docker build -t start .
```



# History of image (Layer)

\$docker history start

IMAGE	CREATED	CREATED BY	SIZE
8dc5716e6e33	29 minutes ago	/bin/sh -c DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive ...	28.7 MB
7f1673f232ef	29 minutes ago	/bin/sh -c DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive ...	9.88 MB
8cedef9d7368	4 days ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) CMD ["/bin/bash"]	0 B
<missing>	4 days ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) ADD file:4eedf861fb567ff...	123 MB



# Create container and update

```
$ docker container -it --name os01 start bash
```

```
./#apt-get update
```



# Diff in container

\$docker diff start

```
C /tmp
C /var
C /var/lib
C /var/lib/apt
D /var/lib/apt/.wh...opq
C /var/lib/apt/lists
C /var/lib/apt/lists/deb.debian.org_dists_jessie-updates_InRelease
C /var/lib/apt/lists/deb.debian.org_dists_jessie-updates_main_binary-amd64_Packages.gz
C /var/lib/apt/lists/deb.debian.org_dists_jessie_Release
C /var/lib/apt/lists/deb.debian.org_dists_jessie_Release.gpg
C /var/lib/apt/lists/deb.debian.org_dists_jessie_main_binary-amd64_Packages.gz
C /var/lib/apt/lists/lock
C /var/lib/apt/lists/partial
C /var/lib/apt/lists/security.debian.org_dists_jessie_updates_InRelease
C /var/lib/apt/lists/security.debian.org_dists_jessie_updates_main_binary-amd64_Packages.gz
```



# Size of data in container

```
$docker ps -s  
--format 'table {{.Names}}\t{{.Image}}\t{{.Size}}'
```

NAMES	IMAGE	SIZE
os01	os01	9.88 MB (virtual 172 MB)



# Should be remove !!

```
$rm -rf /var/lib/apt
```

NAMES	IMAGE	SIZE
os01	os01	0 B (virtual 162 MB)



# Update Dockerfile

Add remove/clean up process

```
FROM debian:jessie
```

```
RUN DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive apt-get update \  
&& apt-get install -y vim \  
&& rm -rf /var/lib/apt
```



# History of image (Layer)

\$docker history start

IMAGE	CREATED	CREATED BY	SIZE
6722968e68ec	6 hours ago	/bin/sh -c DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive ...	28.7 MB
8cedef9d7368	4 days ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) CMD ["/bin/bash"]	0 B
<missing>	4 days ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) ADD file:4eedf861fb567ff...	123 MB



# Using .dockerignore

Exclude unused files and directories

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/#dockerignore-file>



# **Basic of Container networking**



# Networking

Run network service in container

Manipulate container networking

Find IP's container

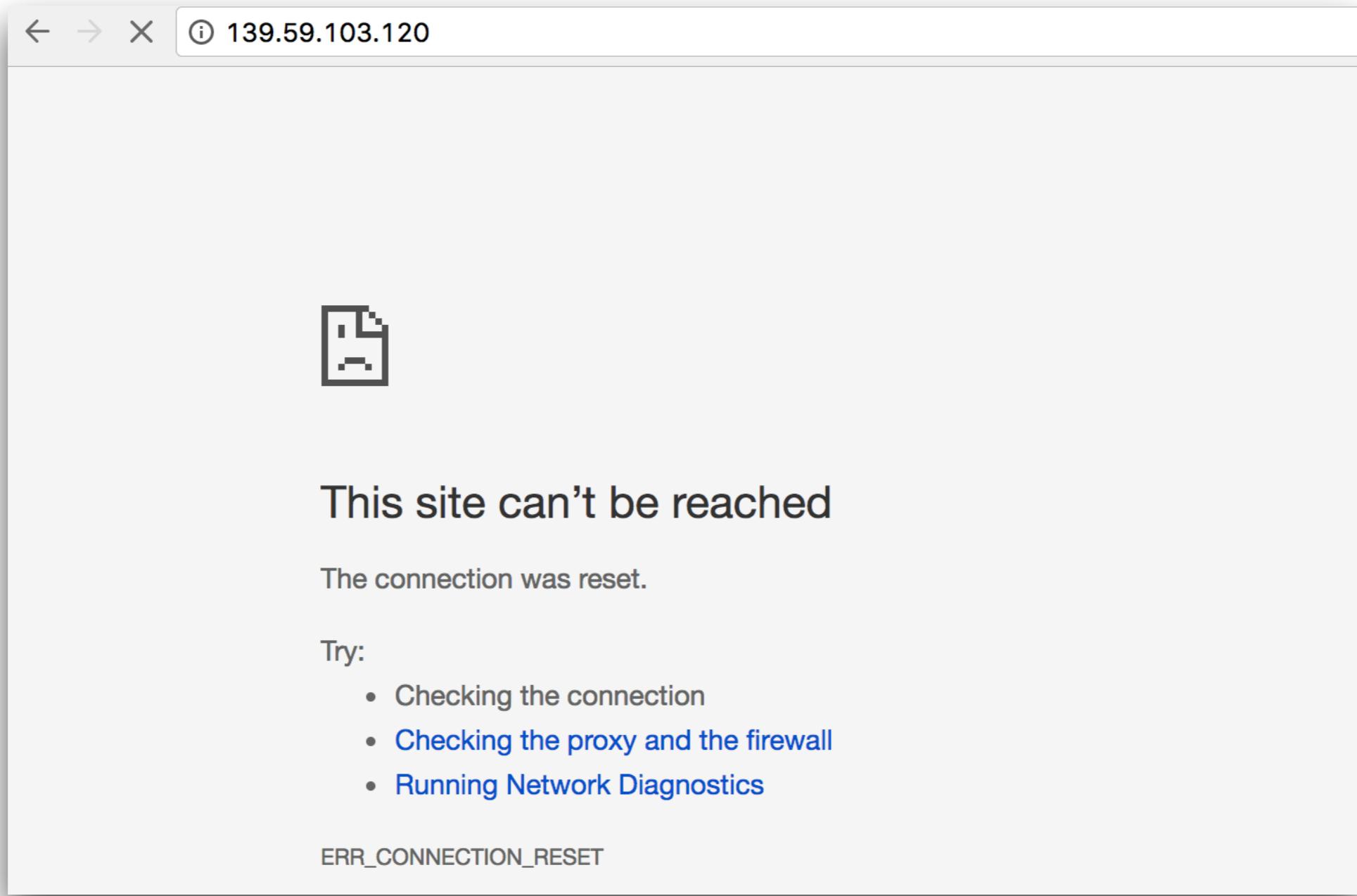


# Start nginx with name

```
$ docker container run \  
  --name hello-nginx \  
  -d nginx
```



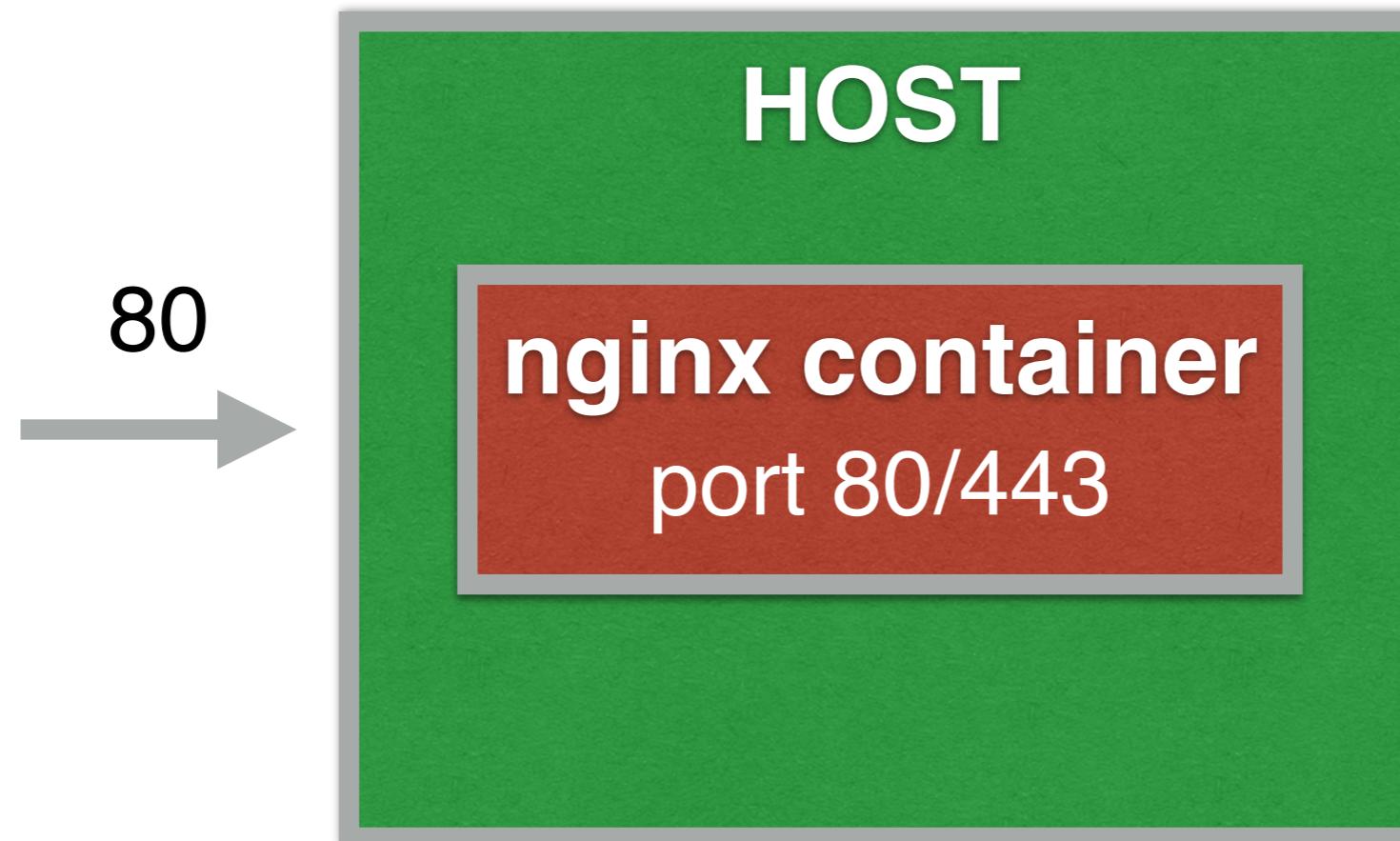
# Try to access with port 80



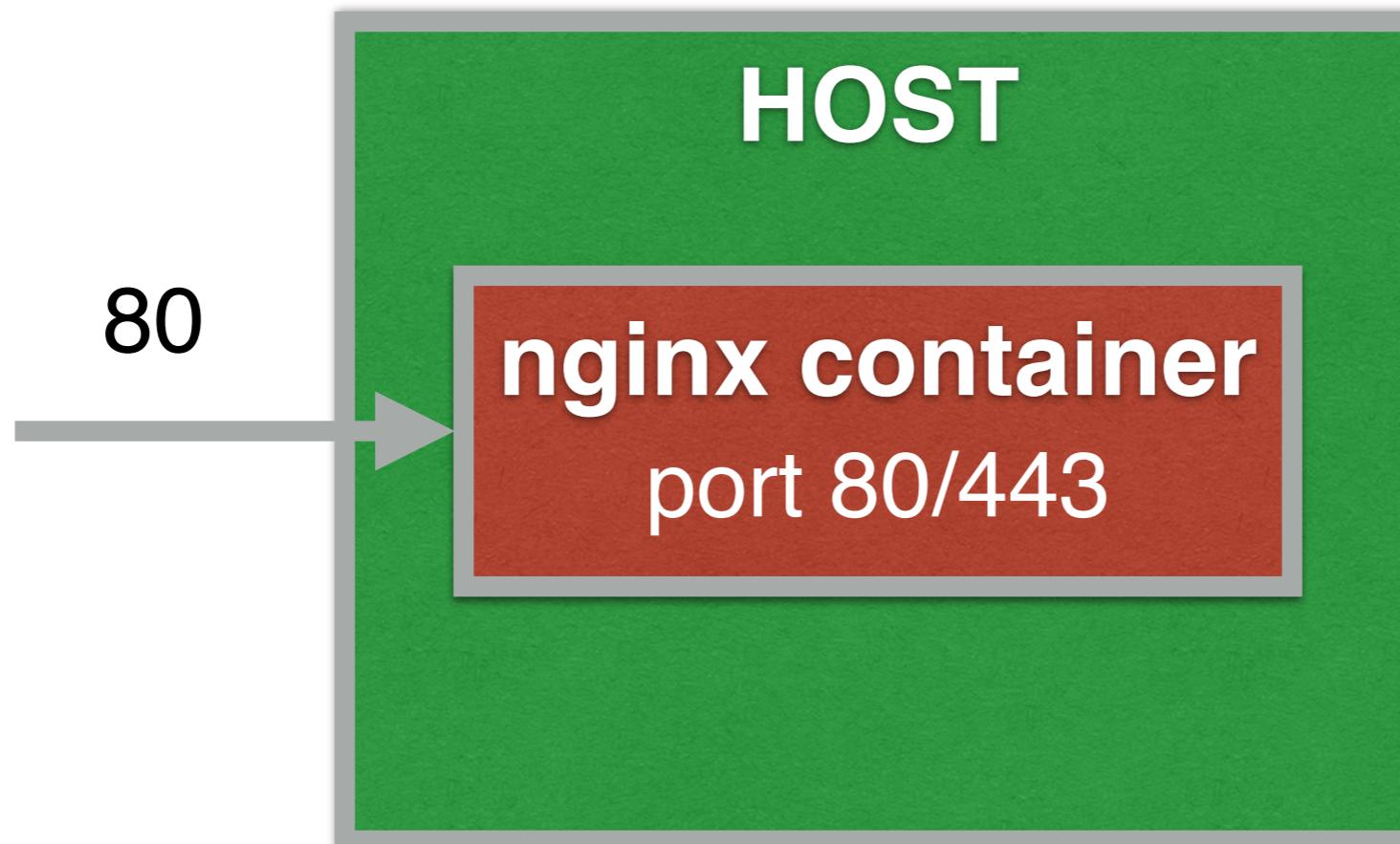
# Why not ?



# Port of Host and Container



# Port of Host and Container



# Publish all port

```
$ docker container run -d --name hello-nginx
```

**-P nginx**  
**--publish-all**



# See result

\$docker ps -l

NAMES	PORTS
test01	0.0.0.0:32774->80/tcp, 0.0.0.0:32773->443/tcp

Web server is running on port **80** inside the container

Port 80 is exposed on port **32774** on docker host



# Custom result format

```
$ docker ps --format 'table {{.Names}}\t{{.Ports}}' -l
```

NAMES	PORTS
test01	0.0.0.0:32774->80/tcp, 0.0.0.0:32773->443/tcp

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/admin/formatting/>



# Try to access



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar containing "localhost:32774". The main content area displays the Nginx welcome page with the heading "Welcome to nginx!" in large bold black font. Below it, a message states: "If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required." It also provides links for documentation at [nginx.org](http://nginx.org) and commercial support at [nginx.com](http://nginx.com). A thank you message at the bottom reads: "Thank you for using nginx."

← → C    localhost:32774

## Welcome to nginx!

If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.

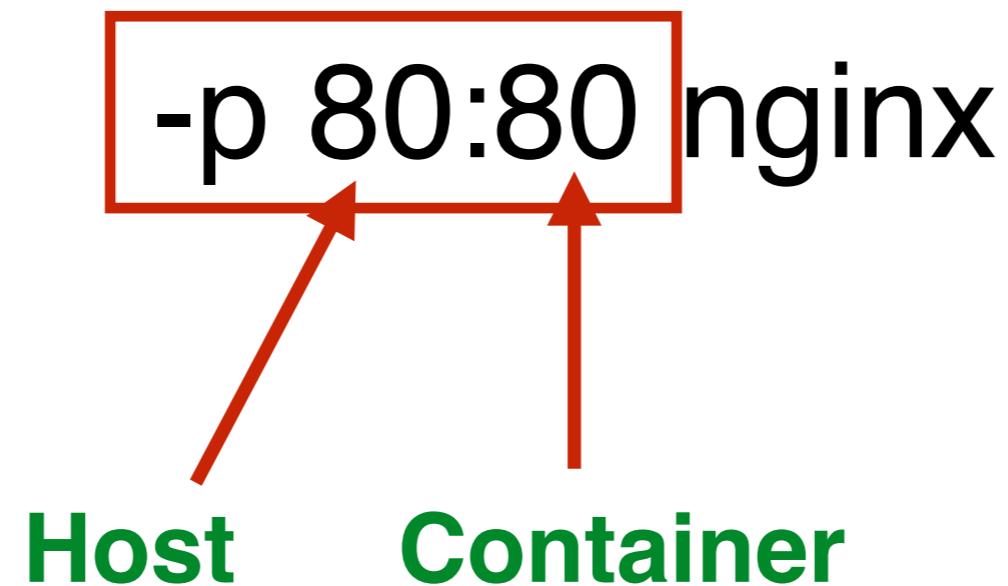
For online documentation and support please refer to [nginx.org](http://nginx.org).  
Commercial support is available at [nginx.com](http://nginx.com).

*Thank you for using nginx.*



# Publish by port

```
$docker container run --name hello-nginx -d
```



# See result

```
$docker ps --format 'table {{.Names}}\t{{.Ports}}' -l
```

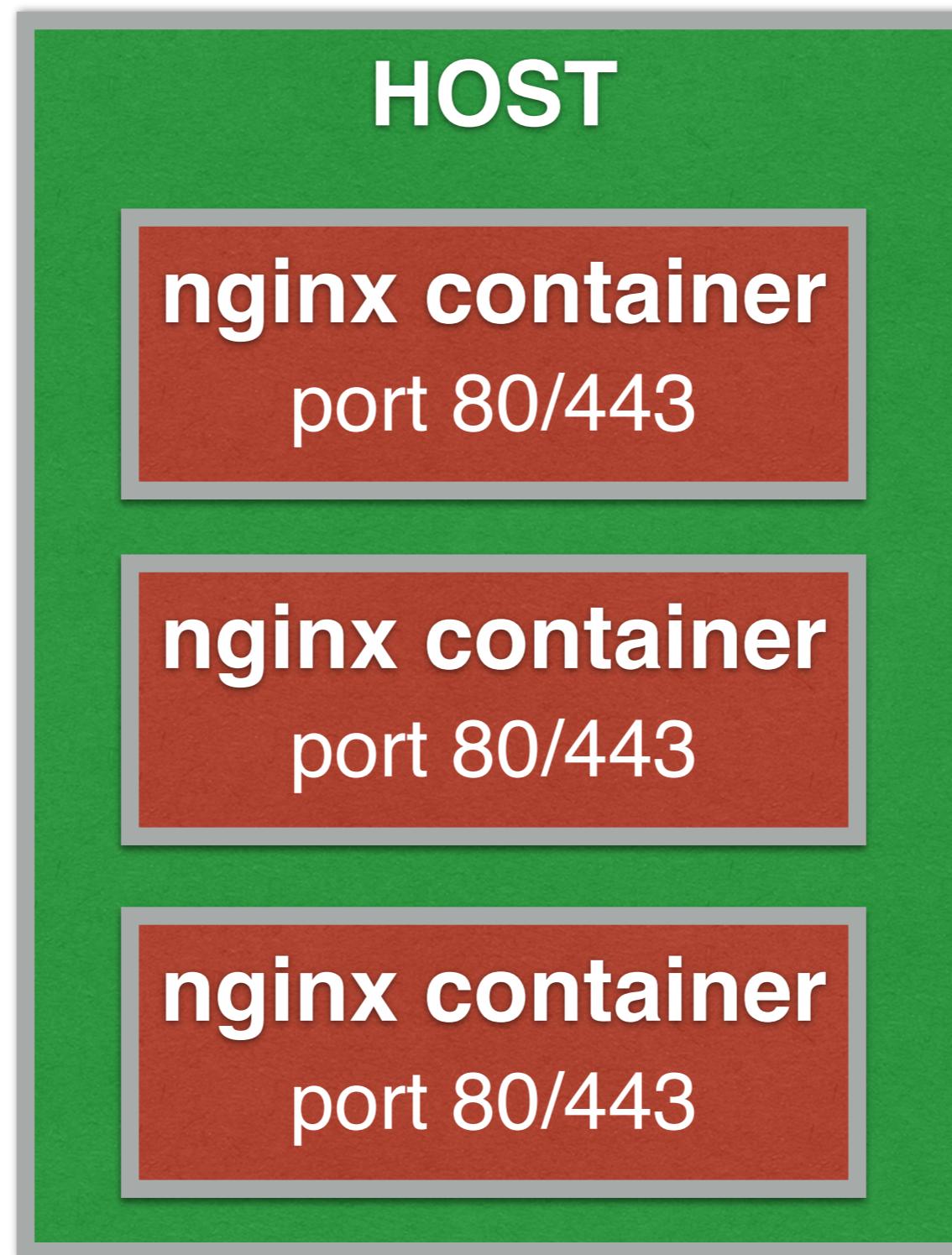
NAMES	PORTS
test01	0.0.0.0:80->80/tcp, 443/tcp



# Try to access with port 80



# More containers



# Find port in each container

\$docker container port <id/name>



# Connect to web server

\$curl localhost



# Find IP's container

\$docker container inspect <id>

```
"NetworkSettings": {
    "Bridge": "",
    "SandboxID": "cd7aeeccb8020cb334f0ccd0601230f9927be15c88511d9ec0340af281e769eb5",
    "HairpinMode": false,
    "LinkLocalIPv6Address": "",
    "LinkLocalIPv6PrefixLen": 0,
    "Ports": [
        "443/tcp": null,
        "80/tcp": [
            {
                "HostIp": "0.0.0.0",
                "HostPort": "80"
            }
        ]
    },
    "SandboxKey": "/var/run/docker/netns/cd7aeeccb8020",
    "SecondaryIPAddresses": null,
    "SecondaryIPv6Addresses": null,
    "EndpointID": "3e63b14c92309aa0630a9356ca720ba3e0169be0d1128f0b4e3f6f33e7bad192",
    "Gateway": "172.17.0.1",
    "GlobalIPv6Address": null,
    "GlobalIPv6PrefixLen": 0,
    "IPAddress": "172.17.0.3",
    "IPPrefixLen": 16,
    "IPV6Gateway": null,
    "MacAddress": "02:42:ac:11:00:03",
    "Networks": {
        "bridge": {
            "IPAMConfig": null,
            "Links": null,
        }
    }
}
```



# Find IP's container

```
$docker container inspect \  
--format '{{ .NetworkSettings.IPAddress }}' \  
<id>
```



# Ping container with IP

\$ping <IP address>



# Docker network

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



# List all network

\$docker **network ls**

NETWORK ID	NAME	DRIVER	SCOPE
78054ed84305	bridge	bridge	local
2f402f2f8b98	host	host	local
43a5c01d994b	none	null	local



# Create network

\$docker network **create** <name>

\$docker network inspect <name>



# Connect network to container

```
$ docker network connect <name>  
      <container>
```



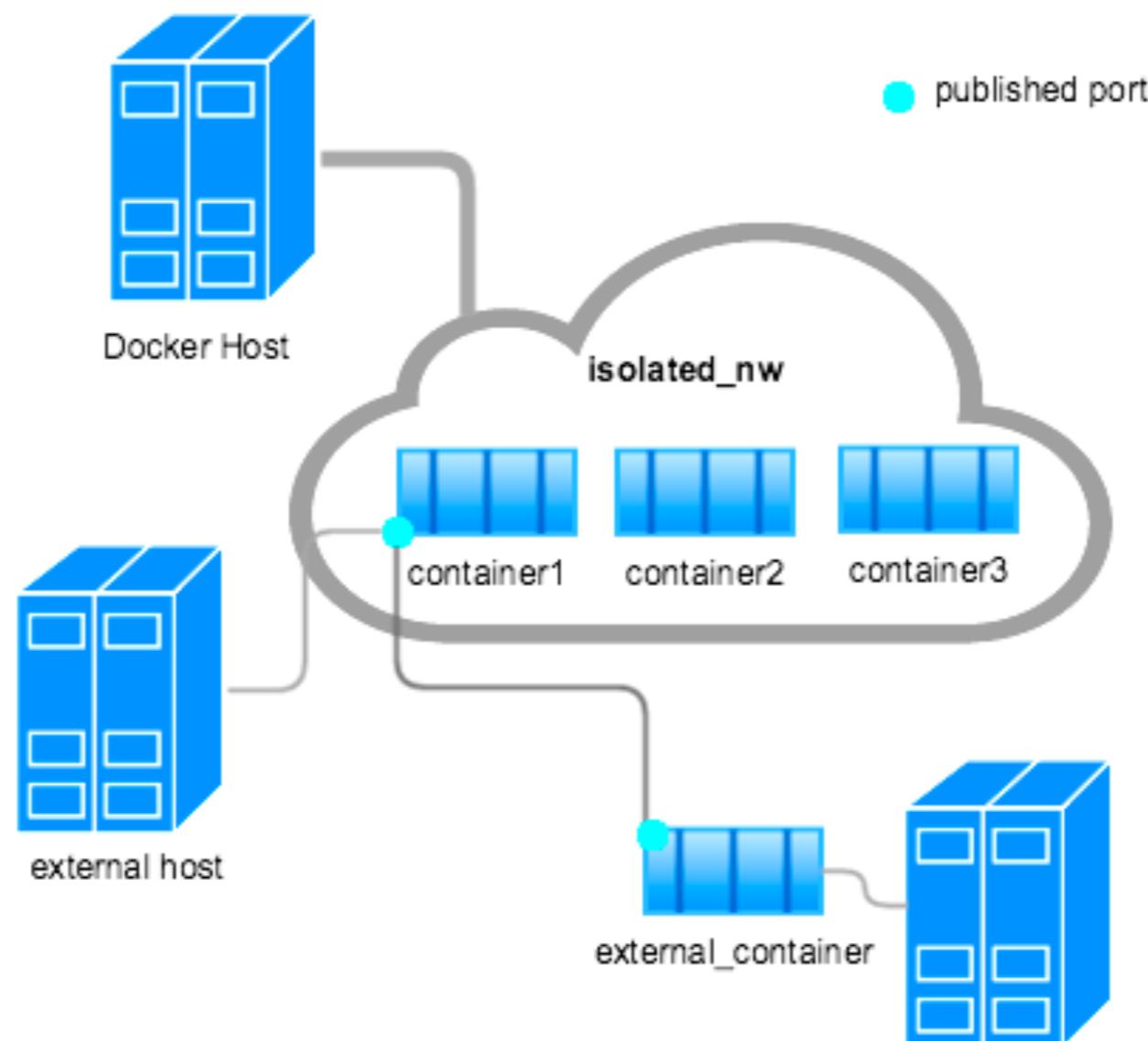
# Remove network

\$docker network **rm** <name>

\$docker network prune



# Isolated network



# Working with Volumes

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/tutorials/dockervolumes>



# Objectives

Create containers holding volumes

Share volumes across containers

Share host file/directory with containers



# 1. Volumes are special dir in container

1. Dockerfile
2. Use with command line



# Dockerfile

**VOLUME /var/lib/postgresql**

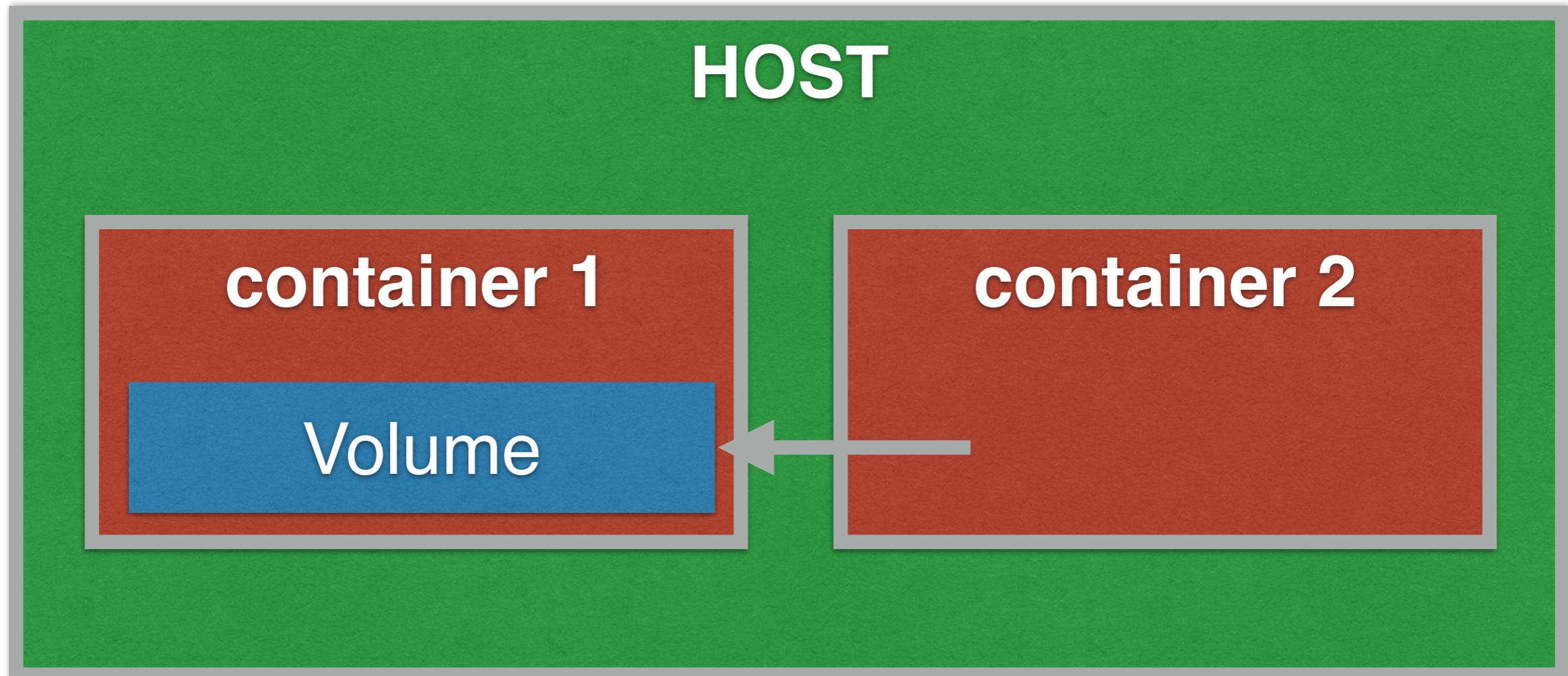


# Command-line

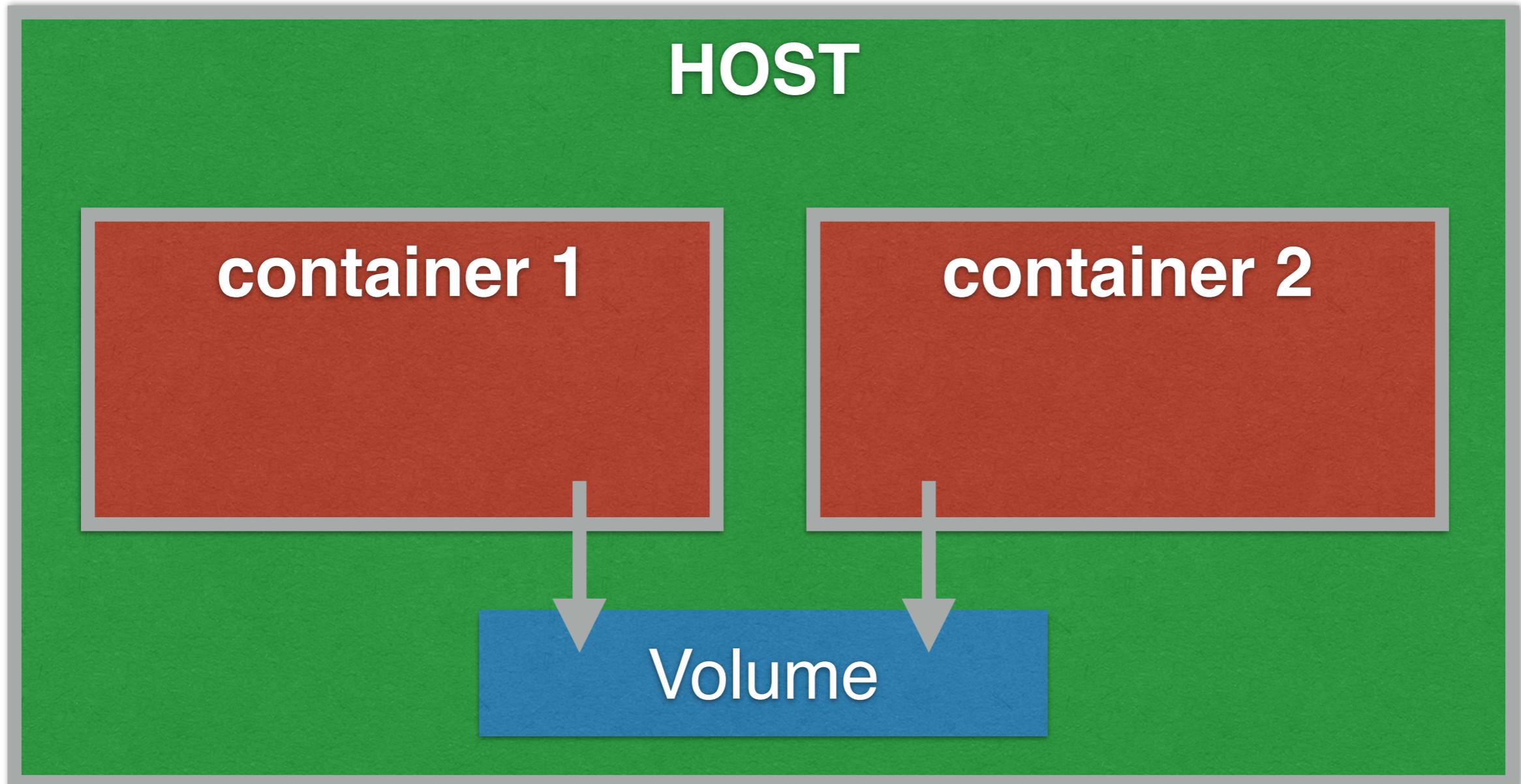
```
$ docker run -d -v /var/lib/postgresql \  
training/postgresql
```



## 2. Share volumes across containers



# Real working



# Create container 1

```
$docker container run -it \  
  --name container1 \  
  -v /var/log \  
  ubuntu bash
```



# Edit file in container 1

```
:/# date >/var/log/current_date
```



# Create container 2 with volume

```
$docker container run --name container2 \
--volumes-from container1 \
ubuntu cat /var/log/current_date
```



# Volumes independent of containers

If Container is stopped

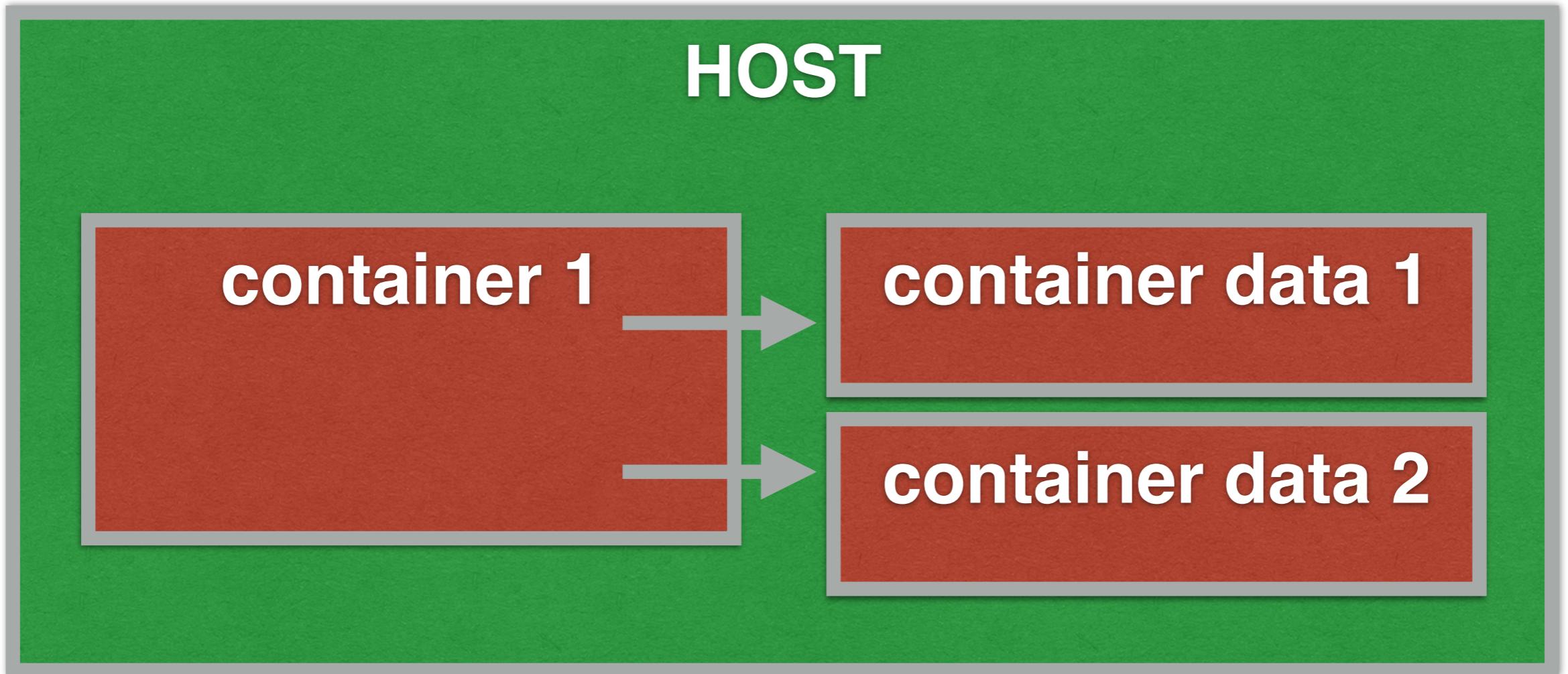
Volume still exist and available

Try to stop container 1 !!



### 3. Data container

Container for the purpose of referencing volumes



# Create data containers with busybox

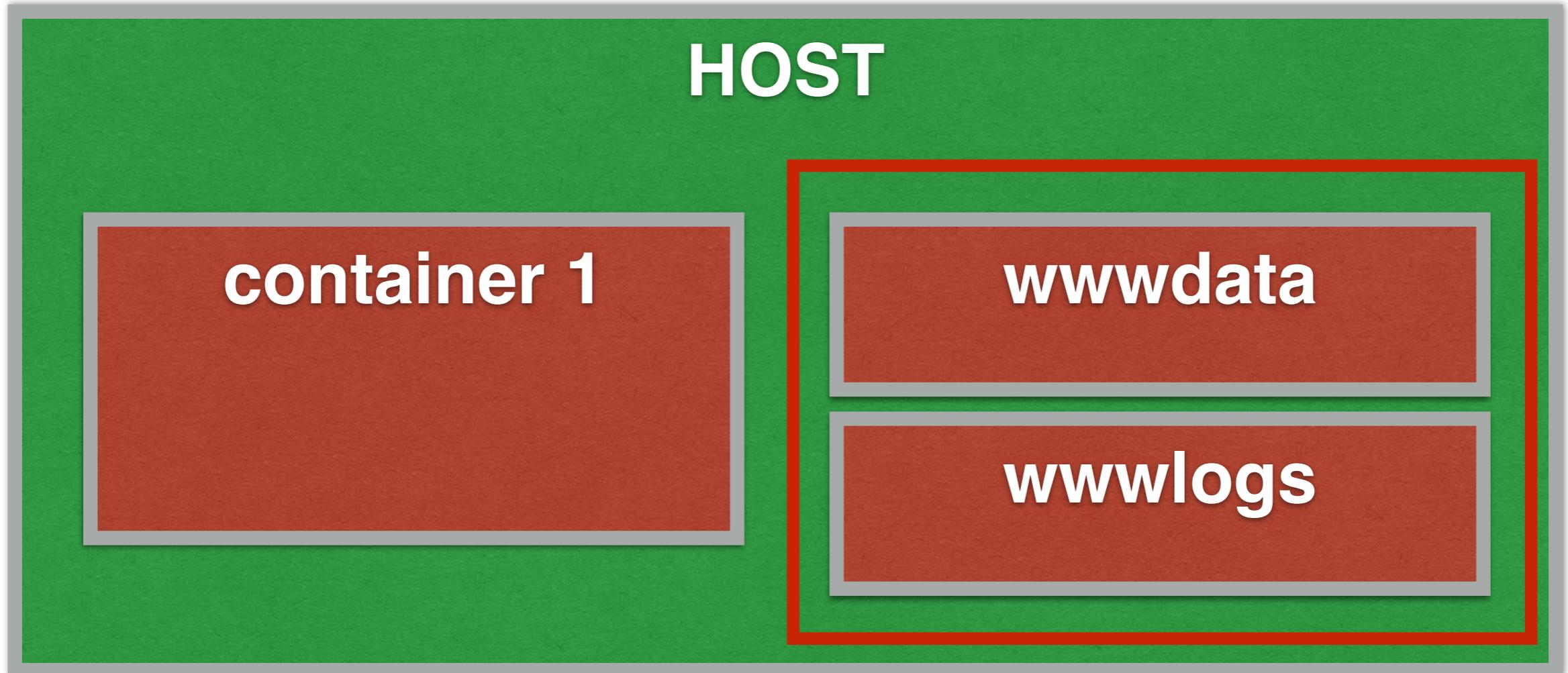
```
$ docker run --name wwwdata -v /var/lib/www busybox true
```

```
$ docker run --name wwwlogs -v /var/log/www busybox true
```

We have 2 containers



# Data containers with busybox



# Using data containers

```
$docker run -d --volumes-from wwwdata \  
--volumes-from wwwlogs webserver
```

```
$docker run -d --volumes-from wwwdata ftpserver
```

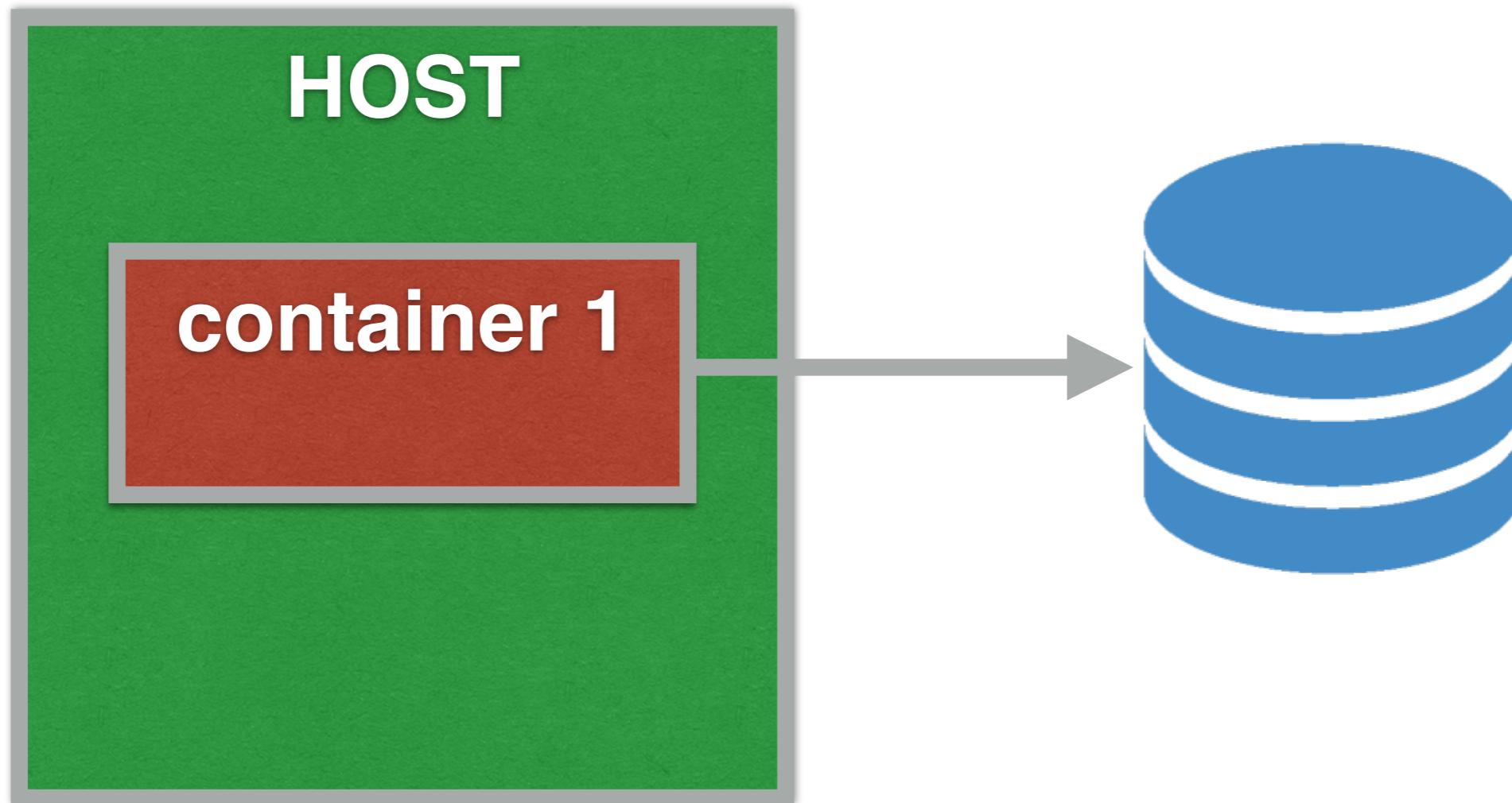
```
$docker run -d --volumes-from wwwlogs pipestash
```

How to test ?

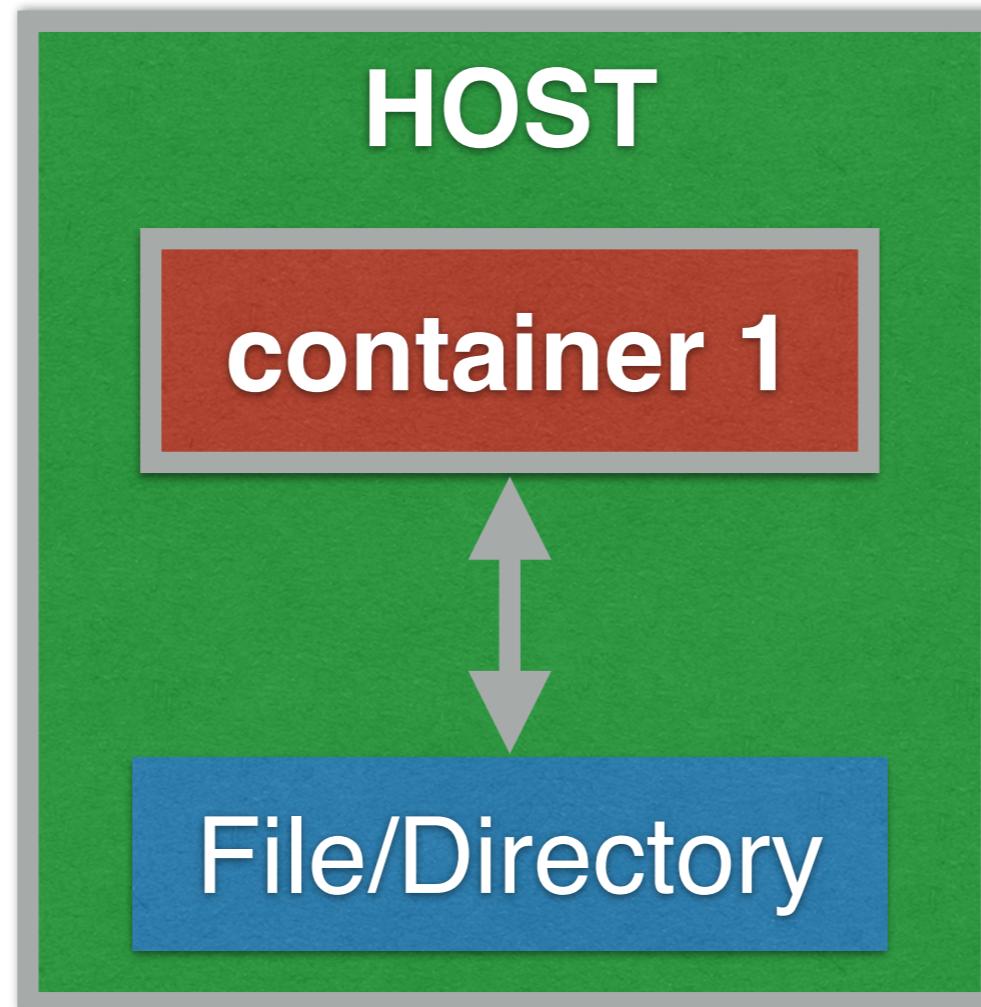


# 4. External storage

LVM, SAN, NFS, ZFS, Ceph, GlusterFS ... etc.



## 5. Share file/dir between host and container



# Working with Nginx

OFFICIAL REPOSITORY

[nginx](#) 

Last pushed: 20 days ago

[Repo Info](#) [Tags](#)

Short Description

Official build of Nginx.

Docker Pull Command 

`docker pull nginx`

Full Description

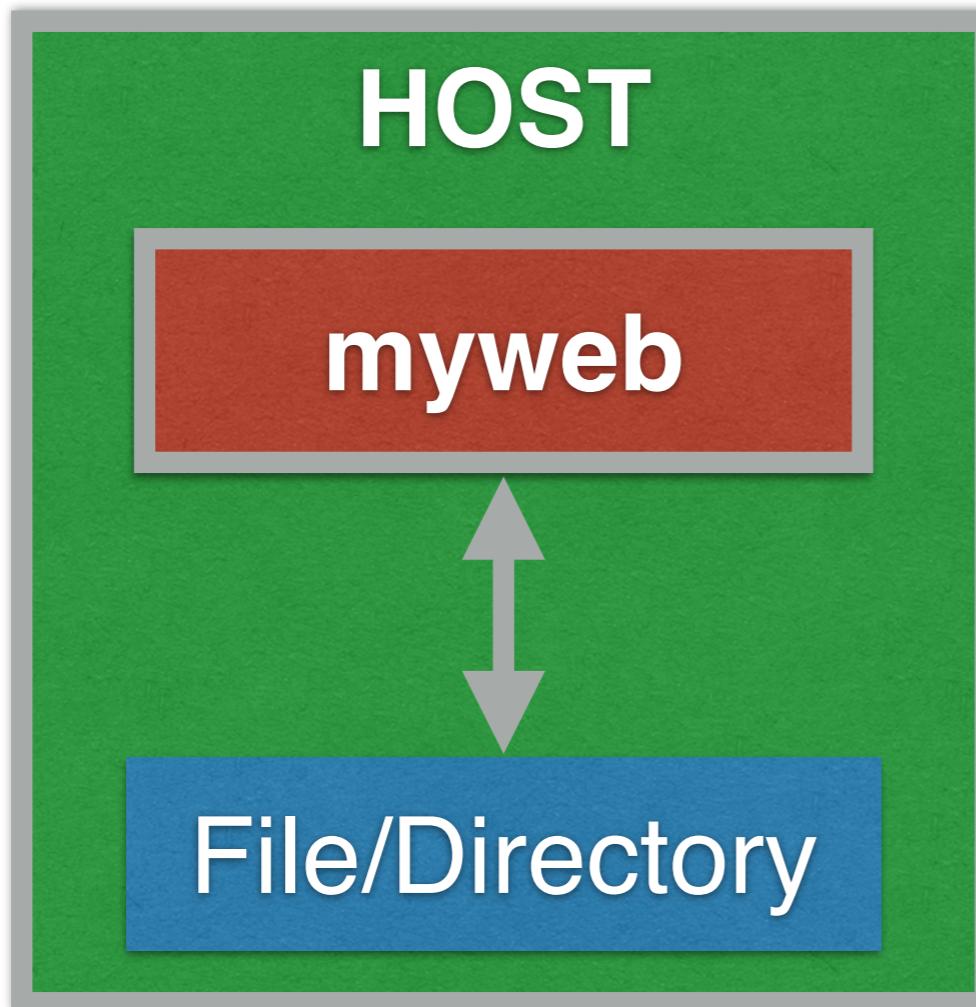
Supported tags and respective `Dockerfile` links

- `1.11.10`, `mainline`, `1`, `1.11`, `latest` ([mainline/jessie/Dockerfile](#))
- `1.11.10-alpine`, `mainline-alpine`, `1-alpine`, `1.11-alpine`, `alpine` ([mainline/alpine/Dockerfile](#))
- `1.10.3`, `stable`, `1.10` ([stable/jessie/Dockerfile](#))
- `1.10.3-alpine`, `stable-alpine`, `1.10-alpine` ([stable/alpine/Dockerfile](#))

[https://hub.docker.com/\\_/nginx/](https://hub.docker.com/_/nginx/)



# Working with Nginx



**/usr/share/nginx/html**

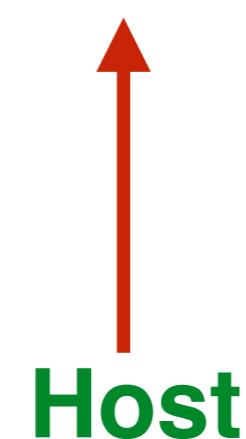
**$\$(pwd)/web$**



# Working with Nginx

```
$mkdir web
```

```
$docker container run -d -P --name myweb \  
-v $(pwd)/web:/usr/share/nginx/html \  
nginx
```



# See publish port and test

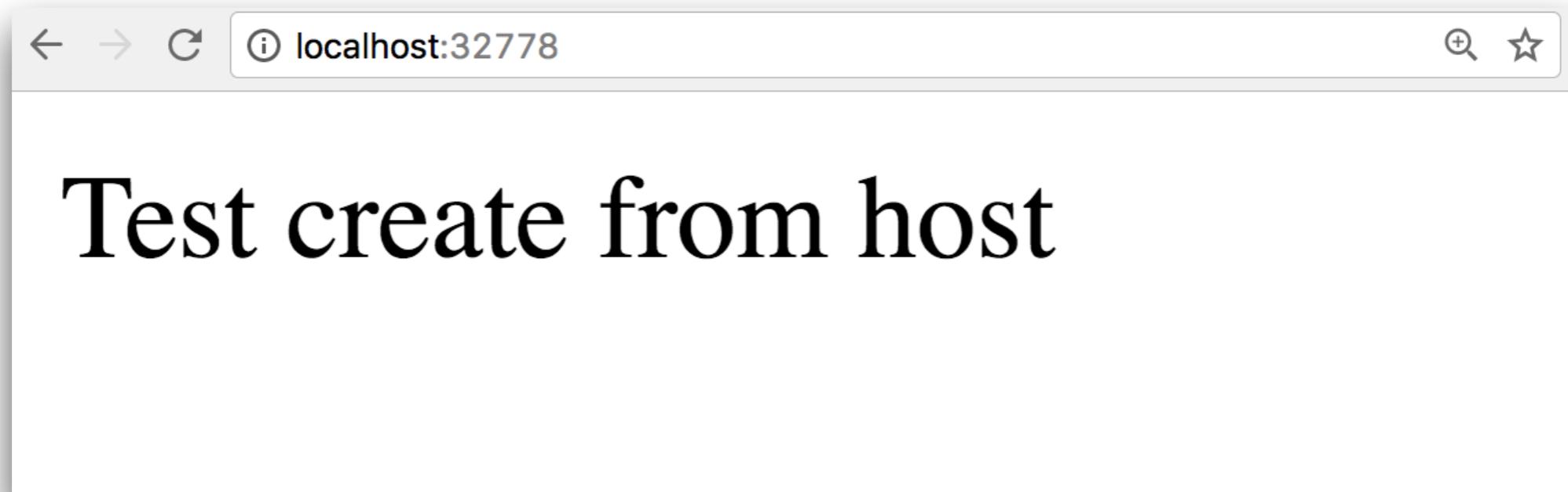
\$docker container port myweb



# Create new file in host

```
$cd web
```

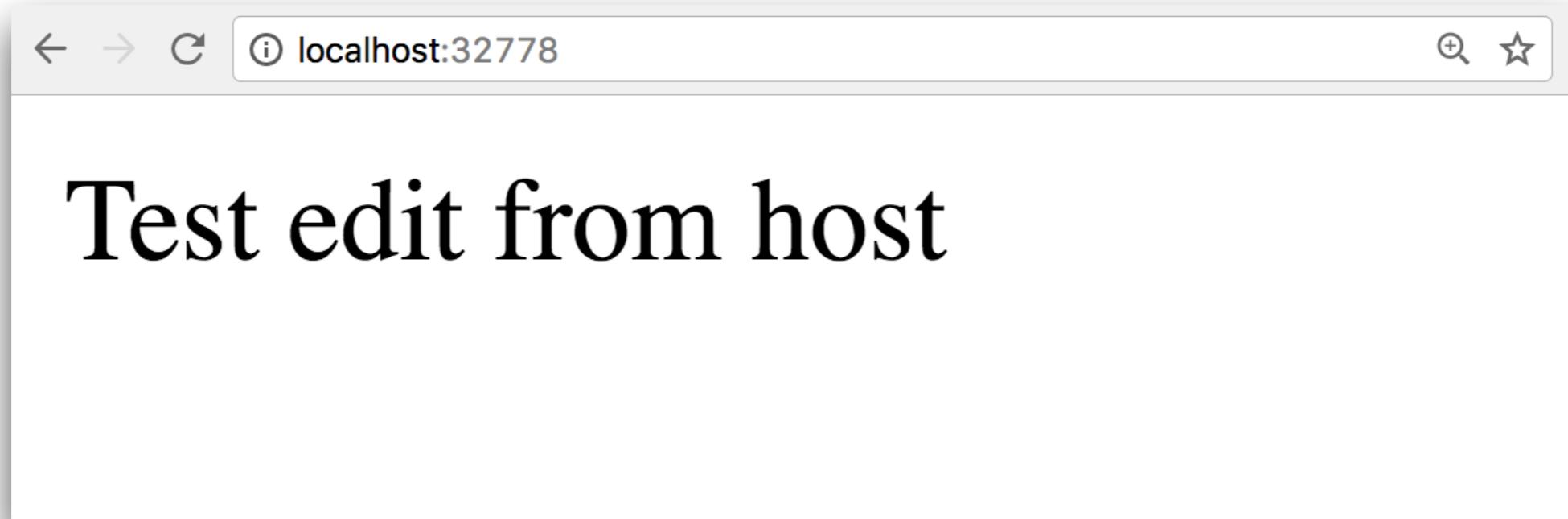
```
$echo "Test create from host" > index.html
```



# Try to edit file in host

```
$cd web
```

```
$echo "Test edit from host" > index.html
```



# Check volume in image

```
$docker image inspect <name>
```



# Check volume in container

\$docker container inspect <id/name>

```
"Mounts": [
    {
        "Type": "bind",
        "Source": "/Users/somkiat/data/slide/docker",
        "Destination": "/usr/share/nginx/html",
        "Mode": "",
        "RW": true,
        "Propagation": ""
    }
],
```



# Check volume in container

```
$docker container inspect <id/name>
```

```
$docker inspect --format='{{json .Mounts}}' <id>
```

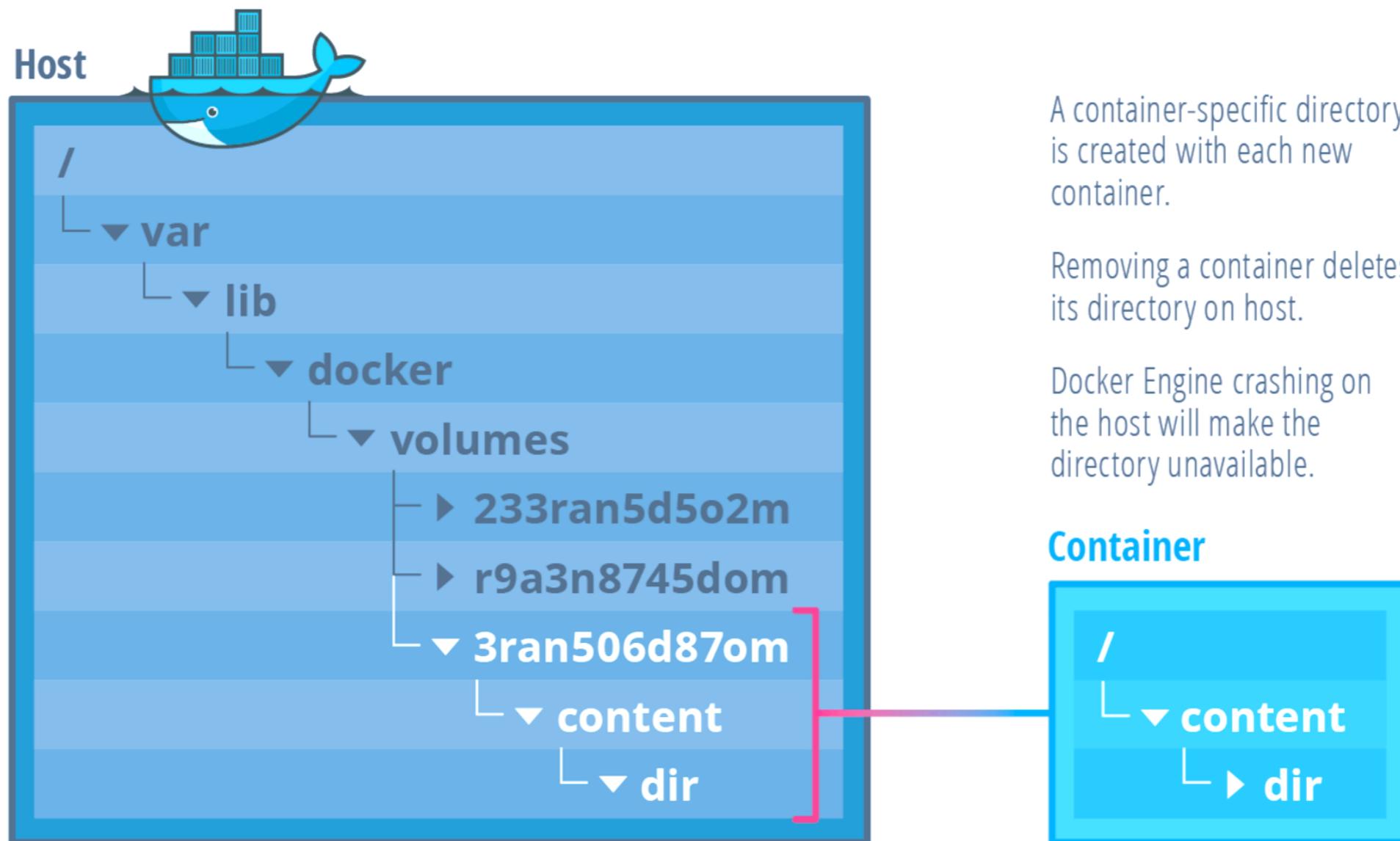
```
$docker inspect  
  --format='{{.HostConfig.VolumesFrom}}' <id>
```



# **Strategies to Manage Persistent Data**

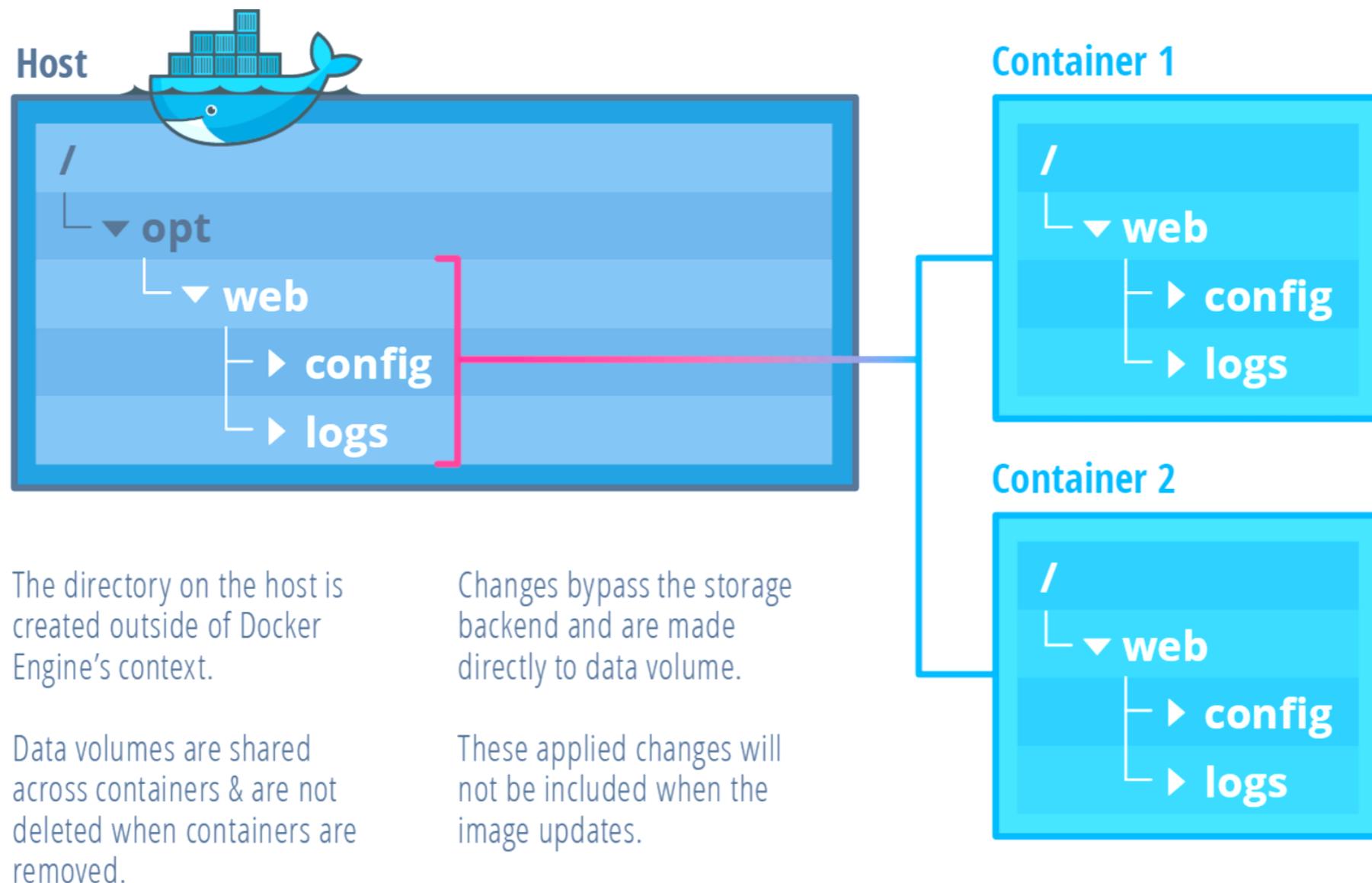


# Host-based persistence per container



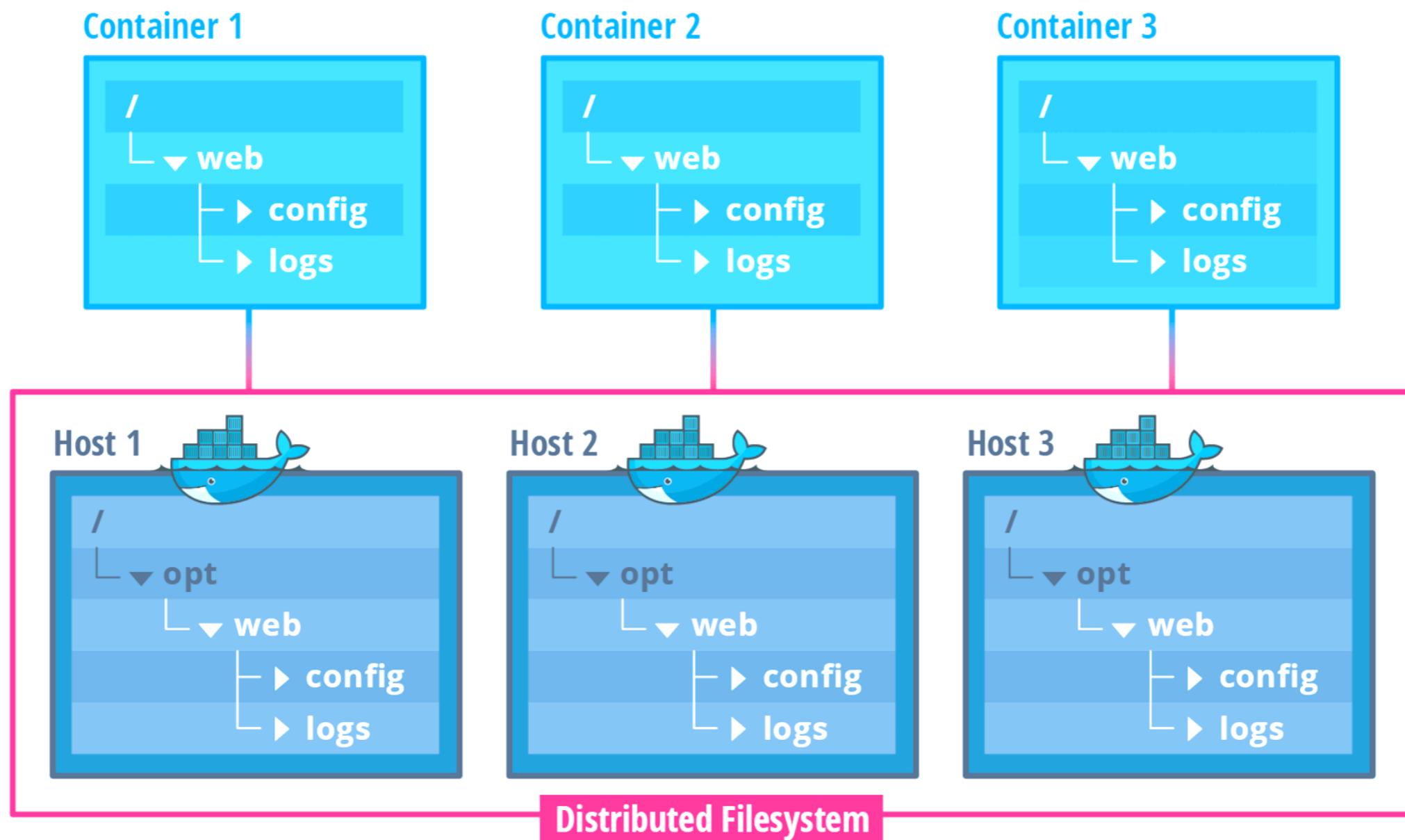
# Host-based persistence

## shared containers

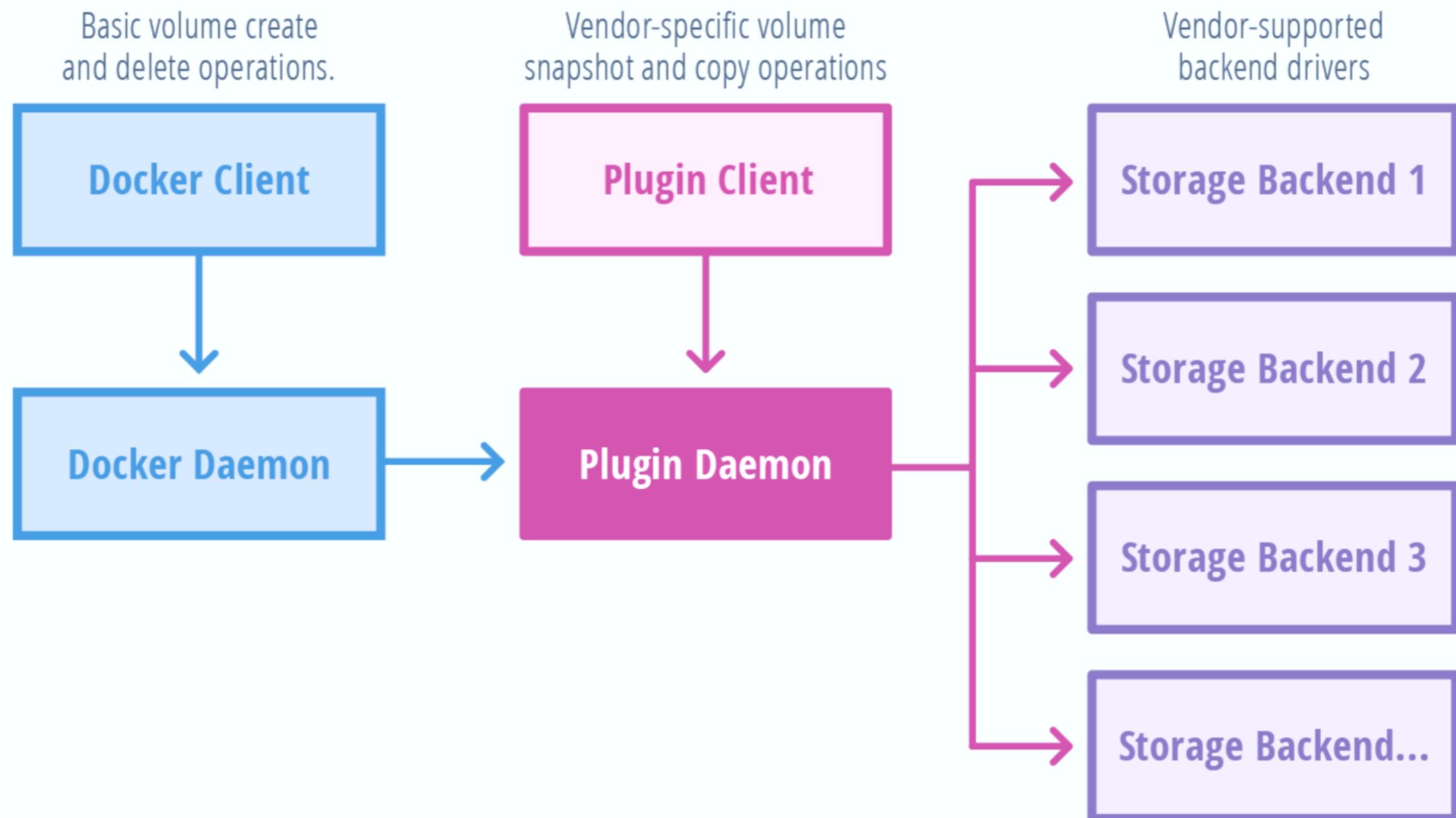


# Multi-Host persistence

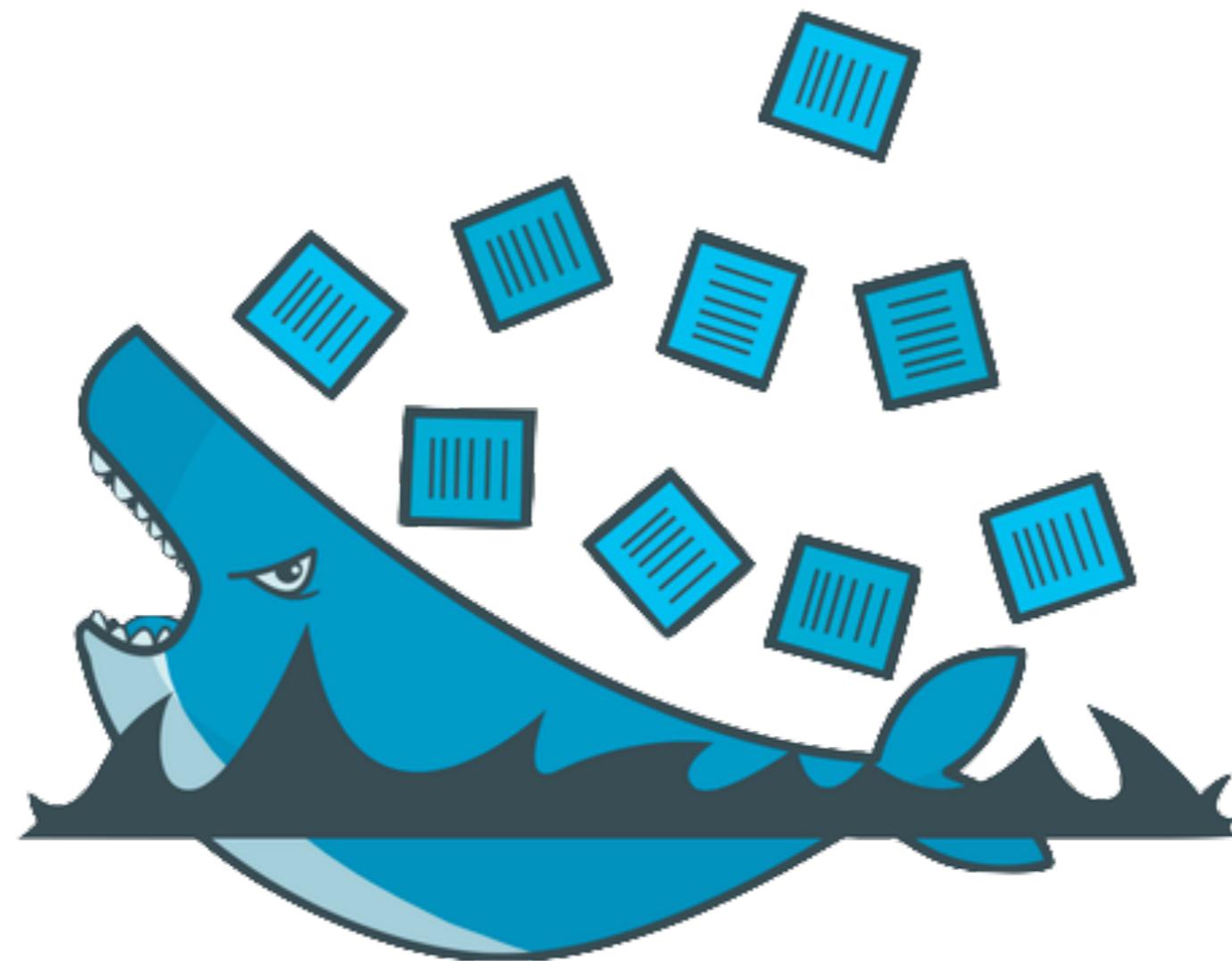
## shared containers



# Docker volume plugin



# Workshop



# Topics

Dockerfile

Multi-stage of Dockerfile

Working with environment variable

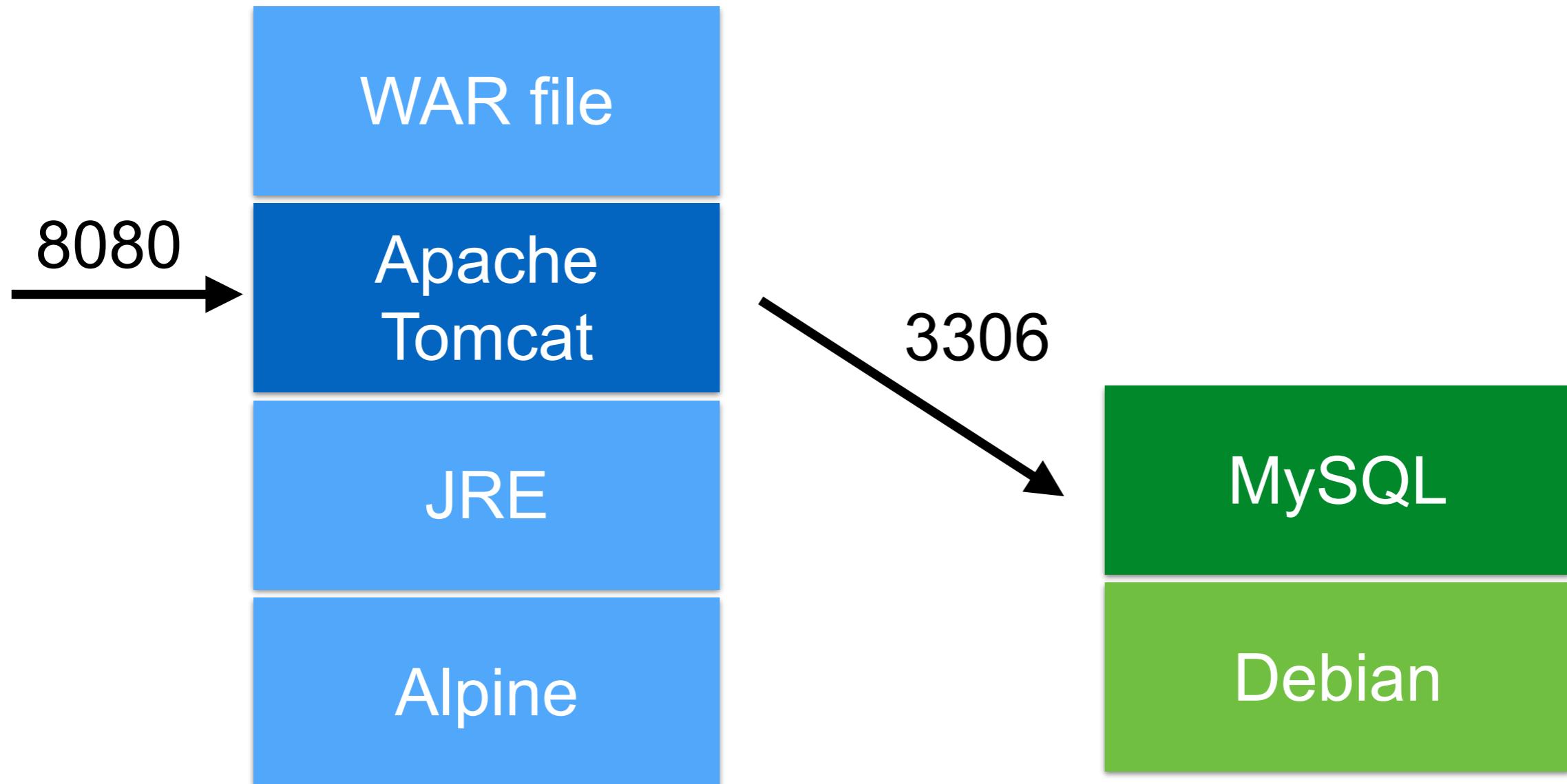
Working with volume

Working with Docker-compose

Working with Docker-swarm



# Architecture



# Source code

<https://github.com/up1/docker-workshop-java-mysql>



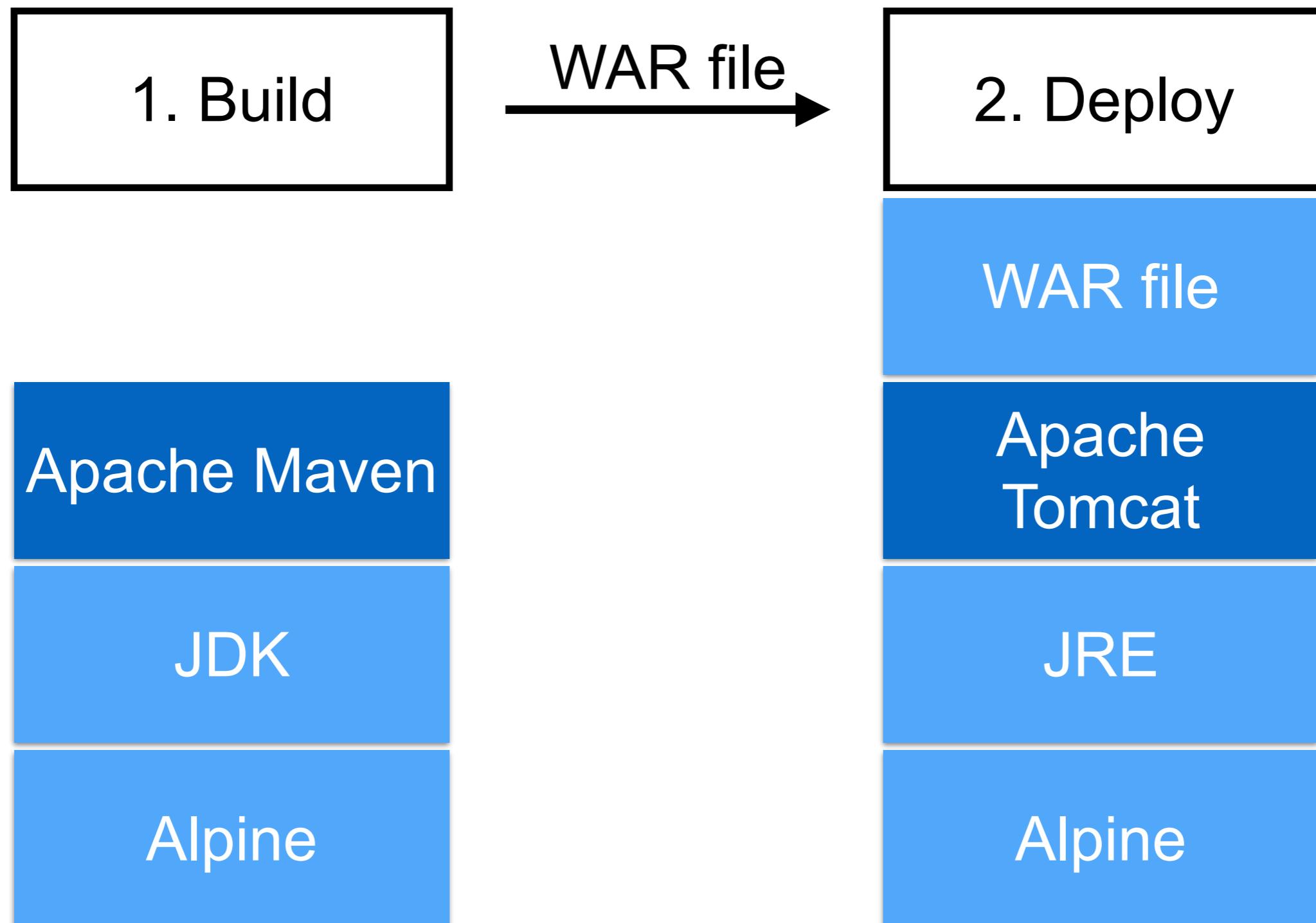
# Web with Apache Tomcat



# Step to deploy



# Step to deploy



# Build



# Dockerfile\_build

```
FROM maven:3.5.2-jdk-8-alpine
WORKDIR /src
COPY . /src

ENTRYPOINT ["mvn"]
CMD ["clean", "package"]
```



# Build image of Build process

```
$ docker image build -t web_build:0.1  
-f Dockerfile_build .
```



# Create build container

```
$docker container run --rm  
-v "$HOME/.m2":/root/.m2  
-v $(pwd):/src  
web_build:0.1
```



# Deploy



# Dockerfile\_deploy

```
FROM tomcat:9.0.1-jre8-alpine
COPY ./target/api.war /usr/local/tomcat/
webapps/api.war
```



# Build image of Deploy process

```
$ docker image build -t web_deploy:0.1  
-f Dockerfile_deploy .
```



# Create deploy container

```
$docker container run -d  
-p 8080:8080  
web_deploy:0.1
```



# Many step to build !!



# Using multi-stage build

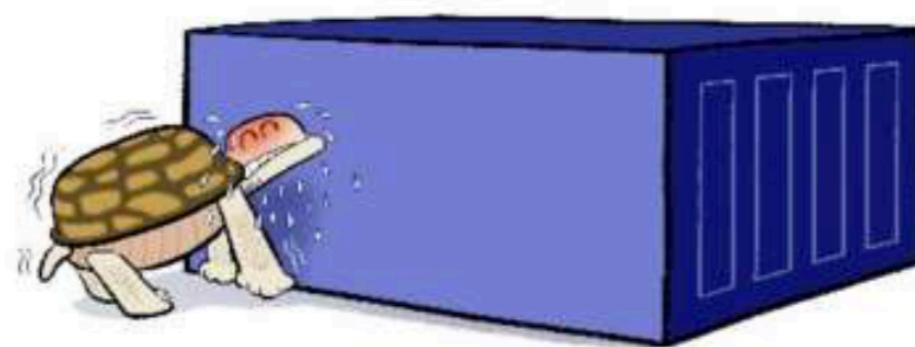
( Docker 17.05+ )

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/userguide/eng-image/multistage-build/>



## Build smaller images with multi-stage builds

**First stage:  
complete build  
environment**



**Second stage:  
minimal runtime  
environment**



**One Dockerfile, one build**



# Dockerfile\_api

```
FROM maven:3.5.2-jdk-8-alpine as builder
WORKDIR /src
COPY . /src
RUN mvn clean package
```

```
FROM tomcat:9.0.1-jre8-alpine
COPY --from=builder /src/target/api.war /usr/
local/tomcat/webapps/
```



# Build image with multi-stage

```
$ docker image build -t web_api:0.1  
-f Dockerfile_api .
```



# Downloading . . .



# How to improve ?



# Local maven server !!





Sonatype  
**Nexus**



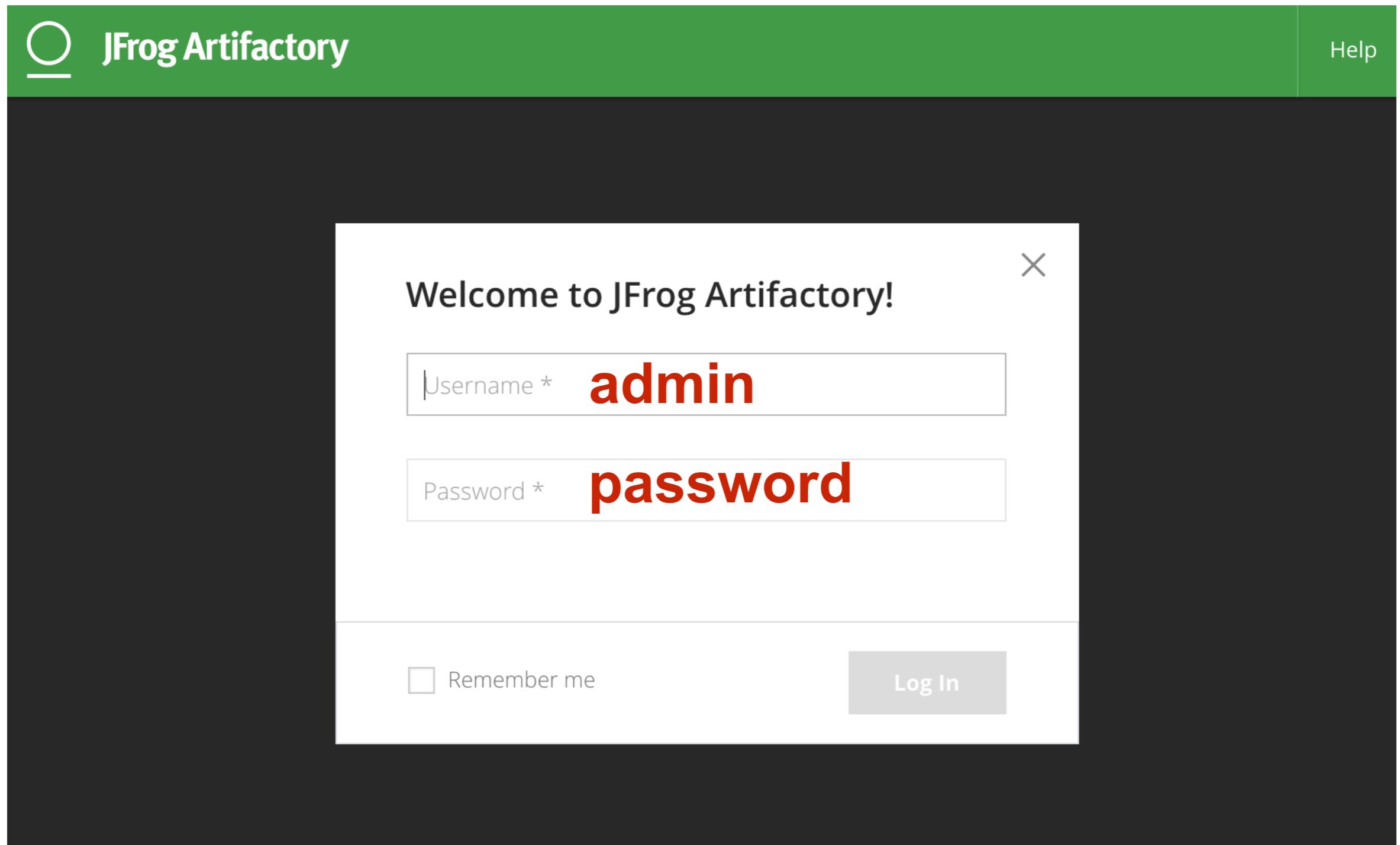
# Frog Artifactory

```
$docker run --name artifactory -d  
-p 8081:8081  
docker.bintray.io/jfrog/artifactory-oss:latest
```

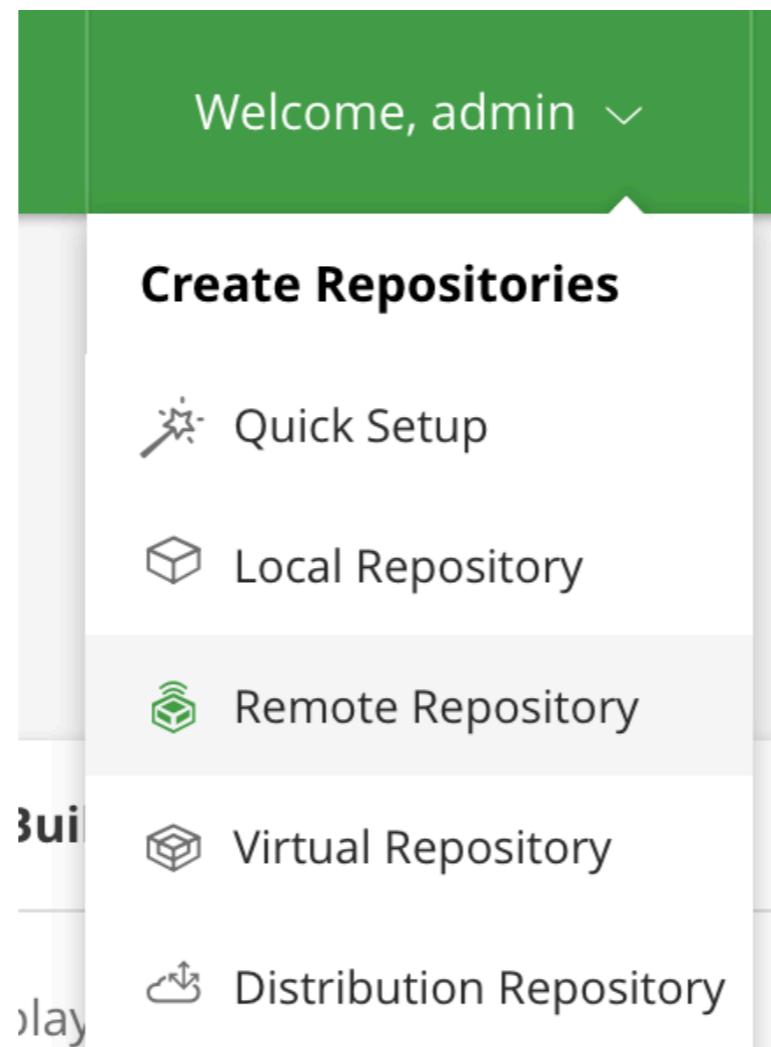
<https://www.jfrog.com/confluence/display/RTF/Installing+with+Docker>



# Config Frog Artifactory



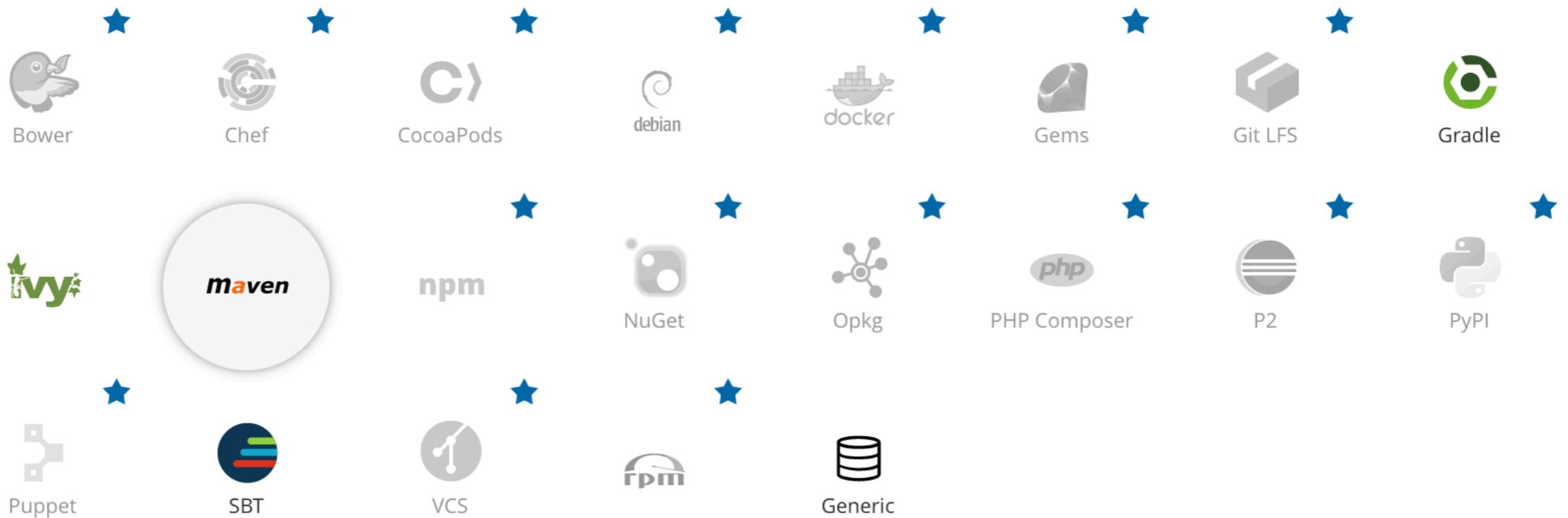
# Create remote repository



# Choose Maven

## Select Package Type

X



# Create remote repository

## New Remote Repository

Basic      Advanced      Replications 

Package Type \*

**maven**

Maven

Repository Key \*

sample

URL \*

https://jcenter.bintray.com

**Test**

General

Repository Layout

maven-2-default

Maven Settings

Checksum Policy 

Generate if absent

**Cancel** **Save & Finish**



# Config maven

File /root/.m2/settings.xml

```
<mirrors>
  <mirror>
    <id>central</id>
    <name>central</name>
    <url>http://172.17.0.2:8081/artifactory/sample</url>
    <mirrorOf>*</mirrorOf>
  </mirror>
</mirrors>
```



# Let's try again !!



# Dockerfile\_api

```
FROM maven:3.5.2-jdk-8-alpine as builder
WORKDIR /src
COPY settings.xml /root/.m2/settings.xml
COPY . /src
RUN mvn clean package
```

```
FROM tomcat:9.0.1-jre8-alpine
COPY --from=builder /src/target/api.war /usr/local/tomcat/webapps/
```



# Build image with multi-stage

```
$ docker image build -t web_api:0.1  
-f Dockerfile_api .
```



# Create container

```
$docker container run -d  
-p 8080:8080  
web_api:0.1
```



# Database with MySQL



# Docker image of MySQL

OFFICIAL REPOSITORY

[mysql](#) 

Last pushed: 8 days ago

[Repo Info](#) [Tags](#)

Short Description

MySQL is a widely used, open-source relational database management system (RDBMS).

Docker Pull Command

```
docker pull mysql
```

Full Description

Supported tags and respective [Dockerfile](#) links

- [8.0.3](#) , [8.0](#) , [8](#) ([8.0/Dockerfile](#))
- [5.7.20](#) , [5.7](#) , [5](#) , [latest](#) ([5.7/Dockerfile](#))
- [5.6.38](#) , [5.6](#) ([5.6/Dockerfile](#))
- [5.5.58](#) , [5.5](#) ([5.5/Dockerfile](#))

[https://hub.docker.com/\\_/mysql/](https://hub.docker.com/_/mysql/)



# Create container

```
$docker container run \
-d \
--name=my_database \
-e "MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=mypassword"
\
-e "MYSQL_DATABASE=sample" \
-e "MYSQL_USER=user01" \
-e "MYSQL_PASSWORD=password" \
mysql:5.7.20
```



# Insert data into mysql

## Create file import.sql

```
USE sample;
```

```
CREATE TABLE USER (
    id INT(11),
    name char(60)
) ENGINE=INNODB;
```

```
INSERT INTO USER VALUES(1, 'Sample name 01');
INSERT INTO USER VALUES(2, 'Sample name 02');
INSERT INTO USER VALUES(3, 'Sample name 03');
```



# Create Dockerfile\_data

```
FROM mysql:5.7.20
COPY import.sql /docker-entrypoint-initdb.d/
```



# Build image of mysql with data

```
$ docker image build -t mysql_data  
-f Dockerfile_data .
```

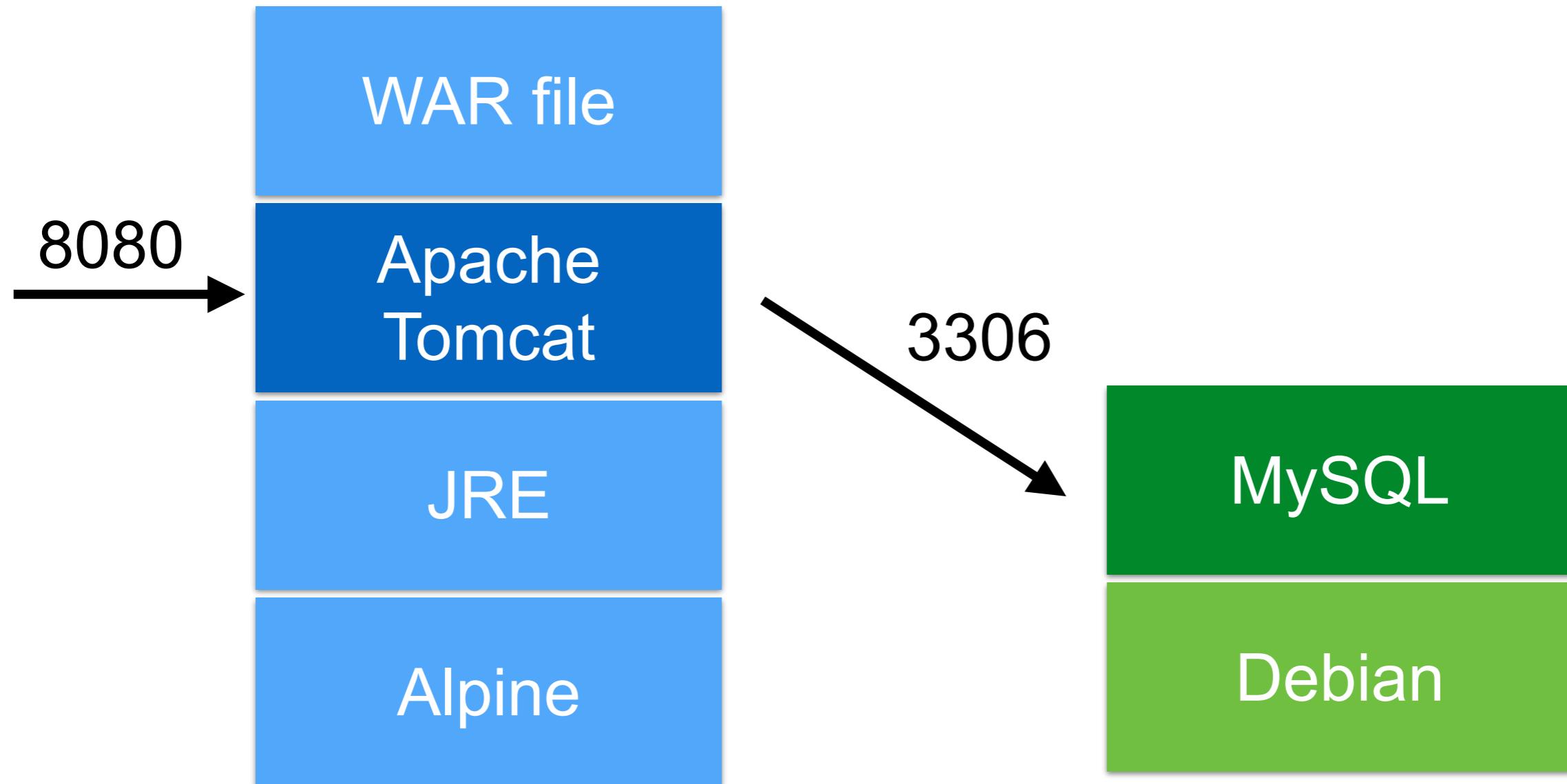


# Create container again !!

```
$docker container run \
-d \
--name=my_database \
-e "MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=mypassword"
\
-e "MYSQL_DATABASE=sample" \
-e "MYSQL_USER=user01" \
-e "MYSQL_PASSWORD=password" \
mysql_data
```



# Architecture



# Linking container



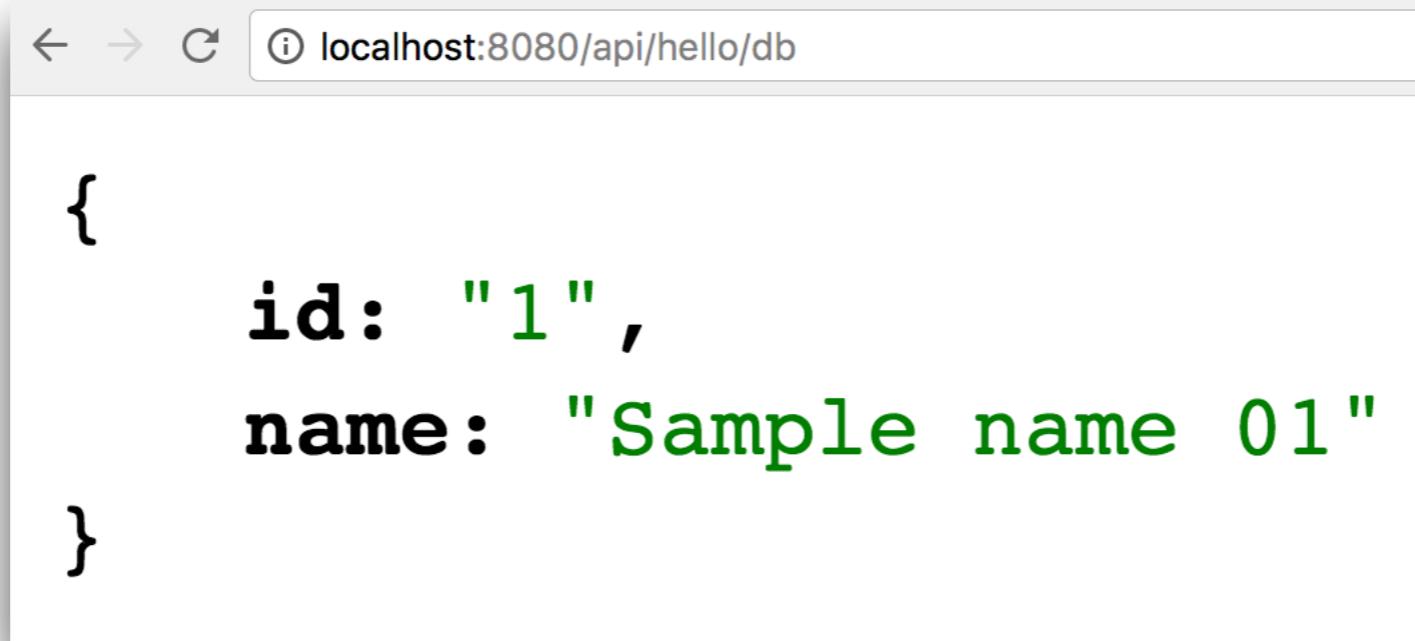
# Create api container !!

```
$docker container run  
-d  
-p 8080:8080  
--link my_database  
web_api:0.1
```



# Testing with database

`http://localhost:8080/api/hello/db`



A screenshot of a web browser window displaying a JSON response. The address bar shows `localhost:8080/api/hello/db`. The content area contains the following JSON object:

```
{  
  id: "1",  
  name: "Sample name 01"  
}
```



# Working with Environment variable



# Using ENV in Dockerfile

```
FROM tomcat:9.0.1-jre8-alpine
ENV DATABASE_URL="jdbc:mysql://my_database/
sample?user=user01&password=password"
COPY --from=builder /src/target/api.war /usr/
local/tomcat/webapps/
```



# Get ENV from Java

```
System.getenv("DATABASE_URL")
```

easy

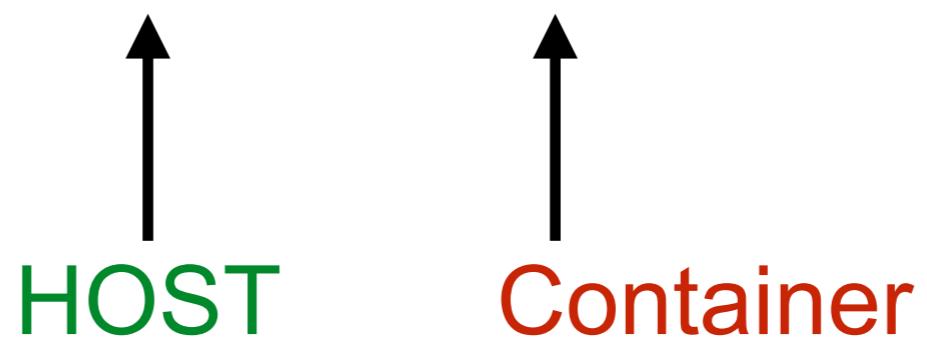


# Working with Volume



# Volume

-v \$PWD:/data



# Named Volume

**-v my\_volume:/data**

Docker volume

Container



# Working with volume

\$docker volume ls

\$docker volume create my\_volume

\$docker volume inspect my\_volume



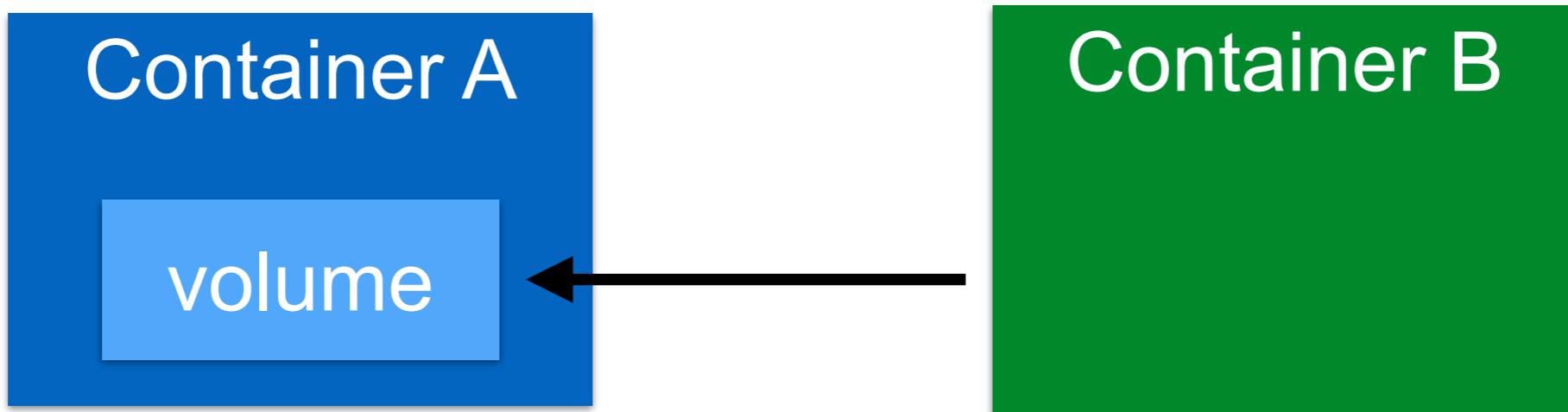
# Remove volume

```
$docker volume prune
```

```
$docker volume rm my_volume
```



# Volume from container



# Create container A

```
$docker run ... -v /var/log --name A
```

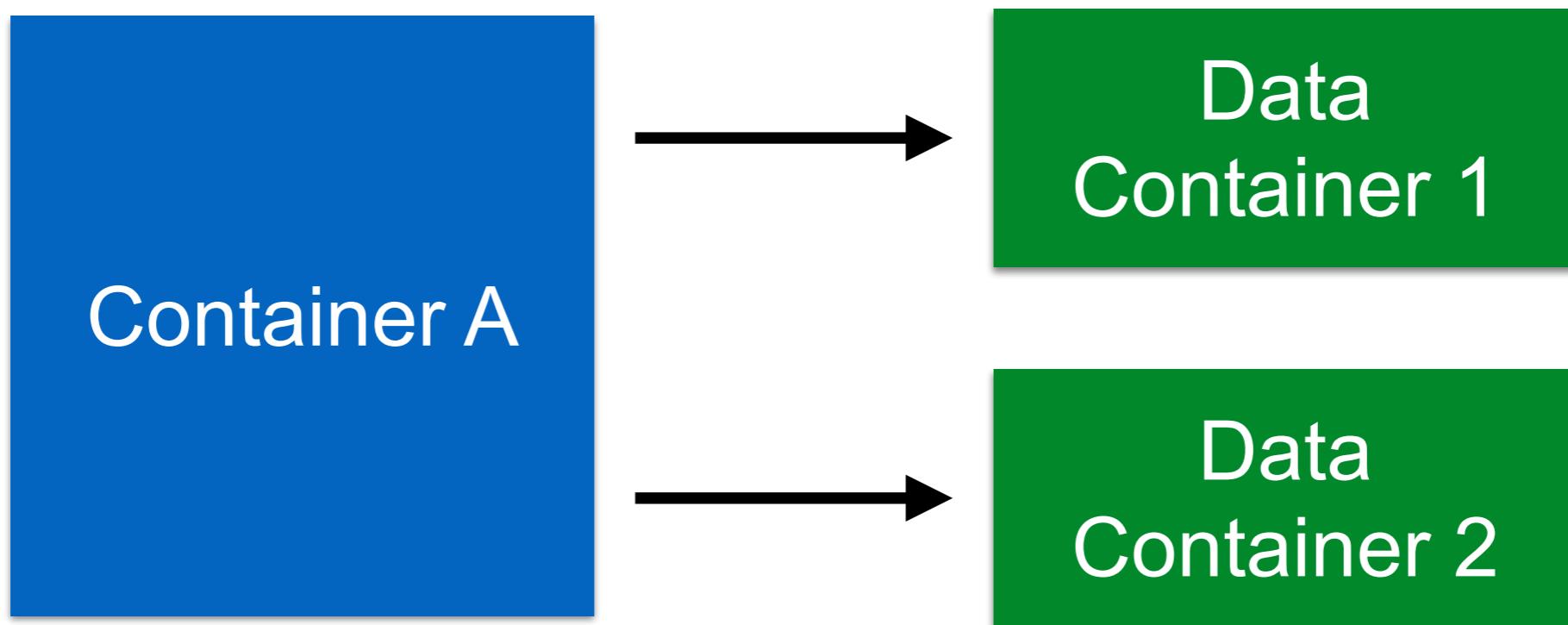


# Create container B

```
$docker run ... -v /var/log --name A  
$docker run ... --volumes-from A
```



# Volume/Data container



# **Move data out from mysql container ?**



# Inspect Image

\$docker inspect mysql:5.7.20

```
"Volumes": {  
    "/var/lib/mysql": {}  
},  
"WorkingDir": "",  
"Entrypoint": [  
    "docker-entrypoint.sh"  
],
```





<https://docs.docker.com/compose/>



# Docker Compose

Application have **multiple** components

You can **easily** run multiplay-container application with Docker Compose



# Multiple containers app !!

Difficult to create/manage

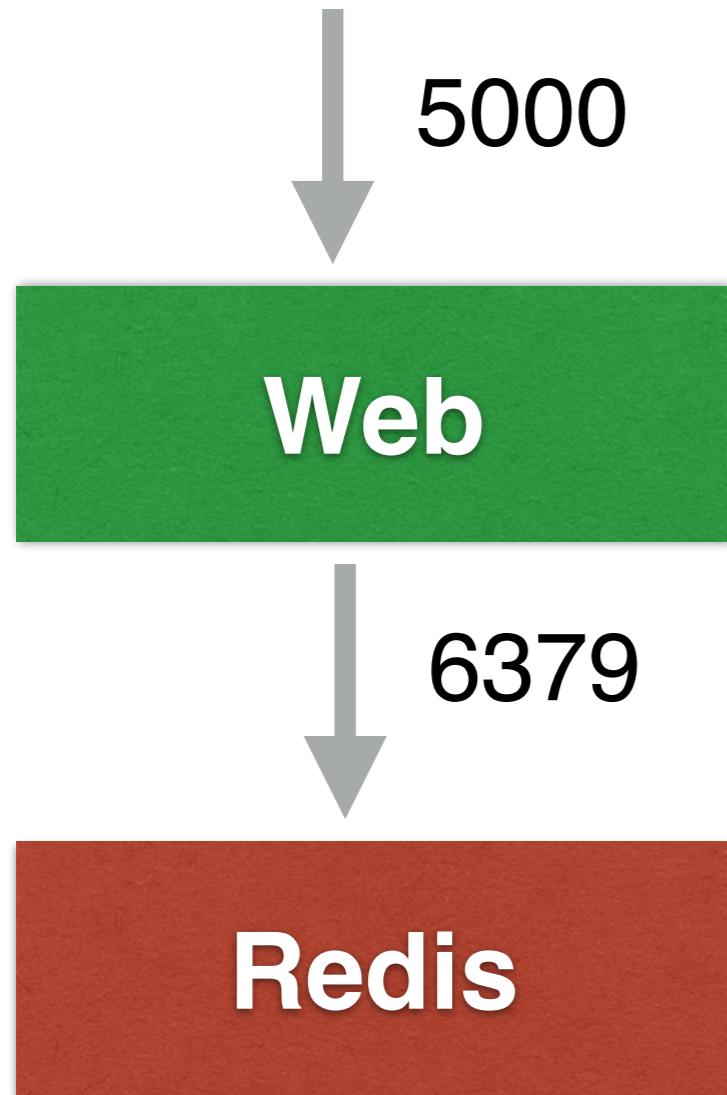


# Multiple containers app !!

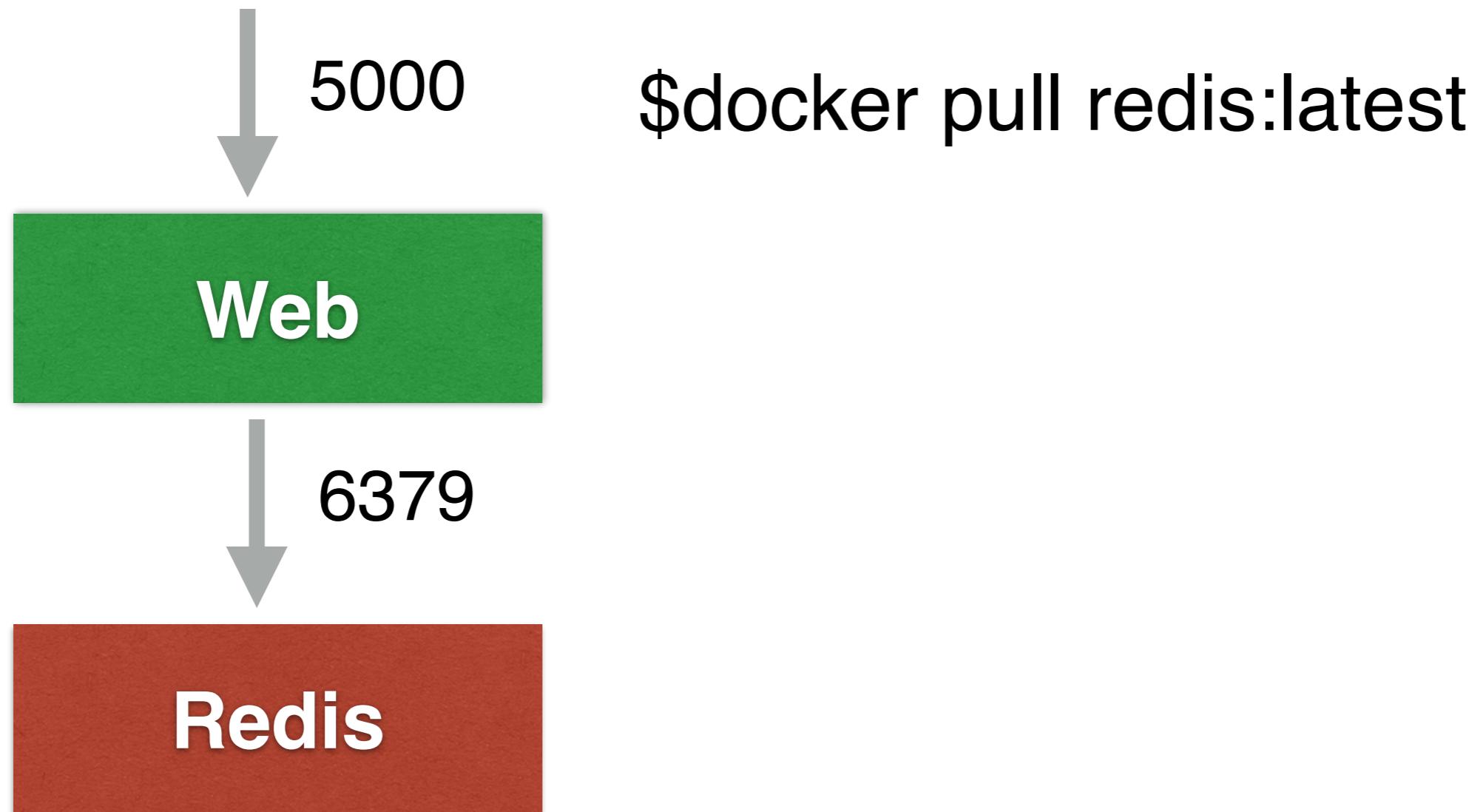
1. Build images from Dockerfile
2. Pull images from Hub/private/cache
3. Configuration and create containers
4. Start and stop containers
5. Stream their logs



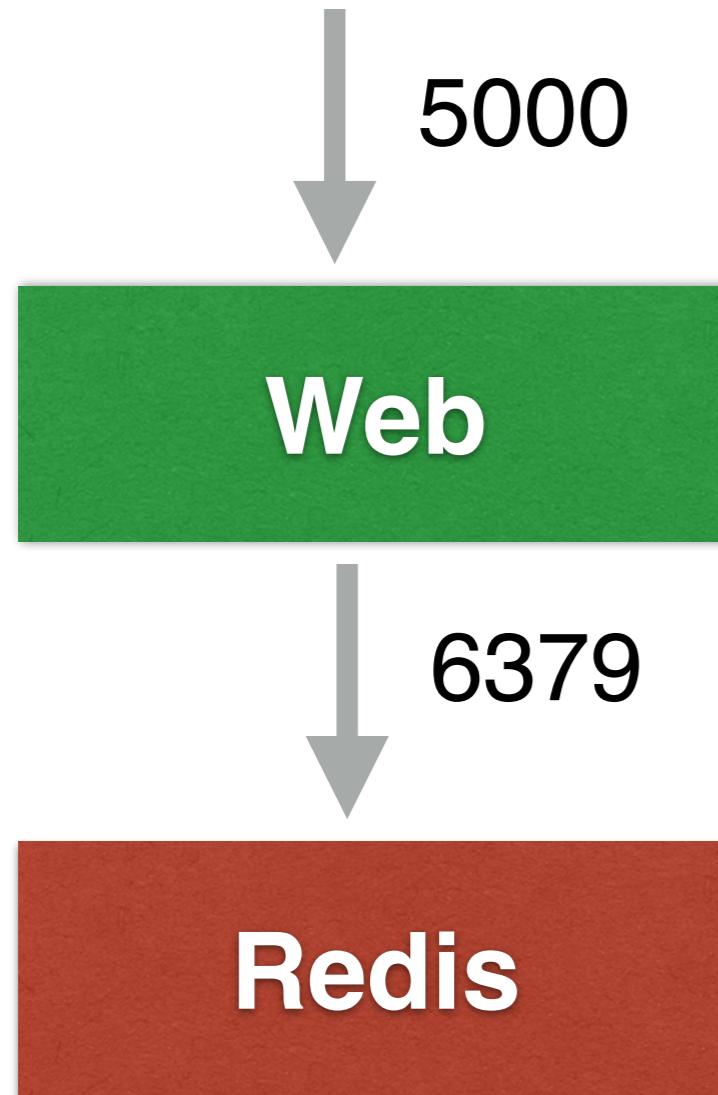
# Multiple containers app !!



# Multiple containers app !!



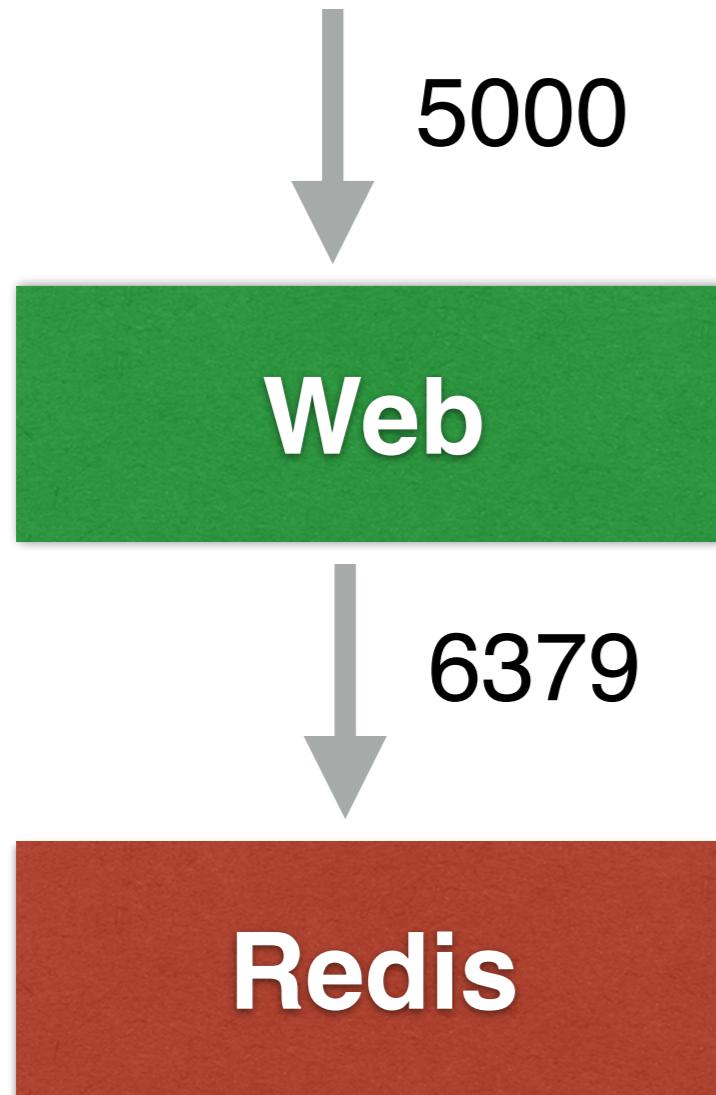
# Multiple containers app !!



\$docker pull redis:latest  
\$docker build -t web .



# Multiple containers app !!



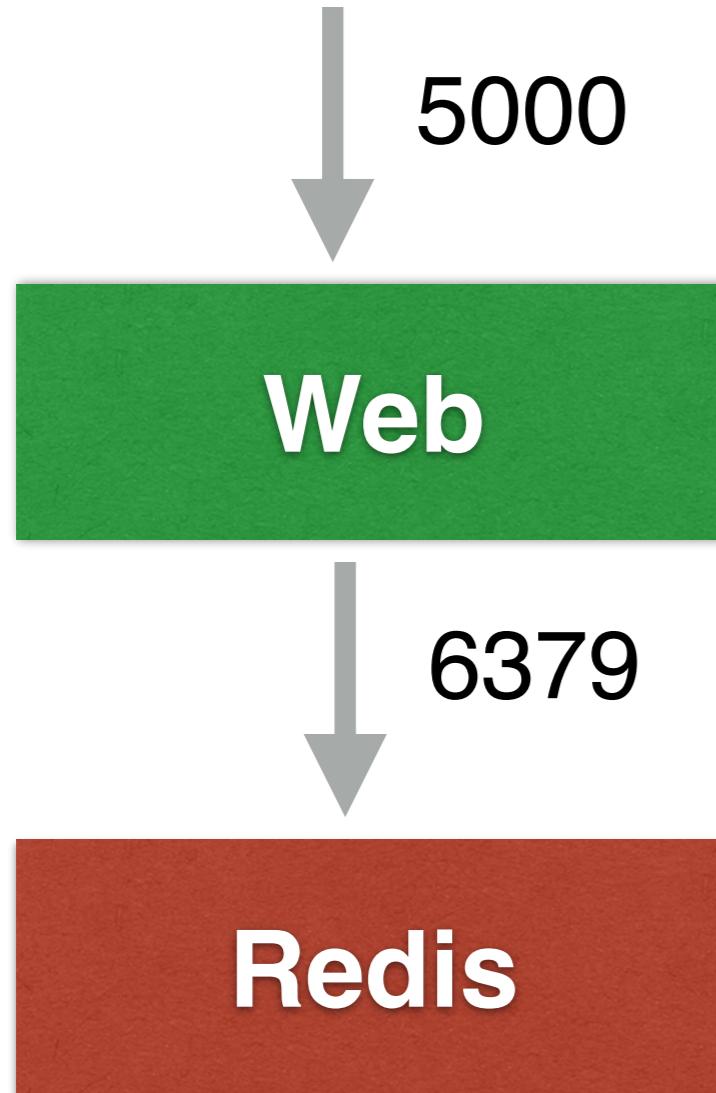
```
$docker pull redis:latest
```

```
$docker build -t web .
```

```
$docker run -d --name db redis \  
redis-server --appendonly yes
```



# Multiple containers app !!



```
$docker pull redis:latest
```

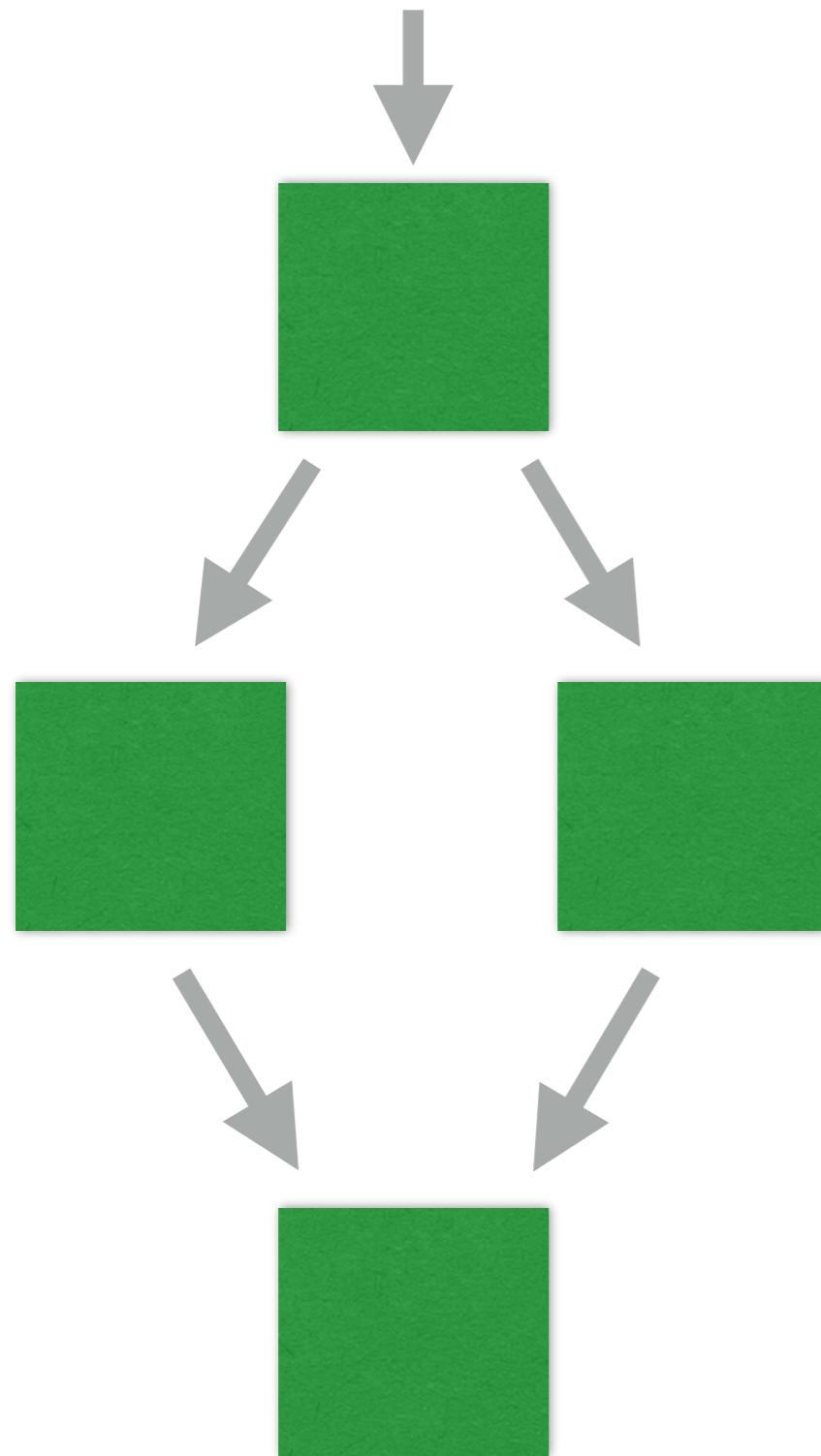
```
$docker build -t web .
```

```
$docker run -d --name db redis  
redis-server --appendonly yes
```

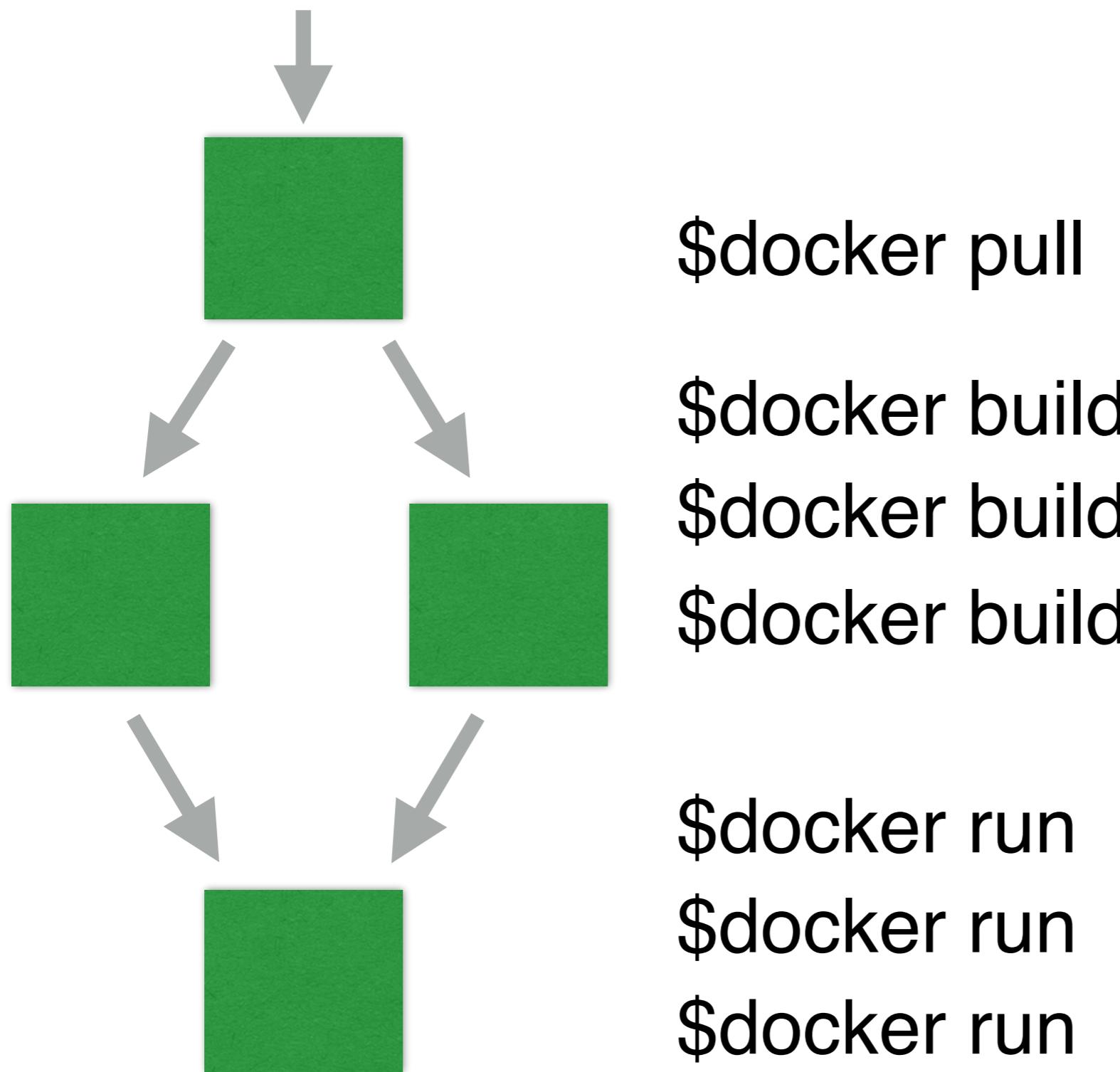
```
$docker run -d --name web --link  
db:db -p 5000:5000 -e  
REDIS_HOST=db -v $(pwd):/code  
web
```



# Multiple containers app !!

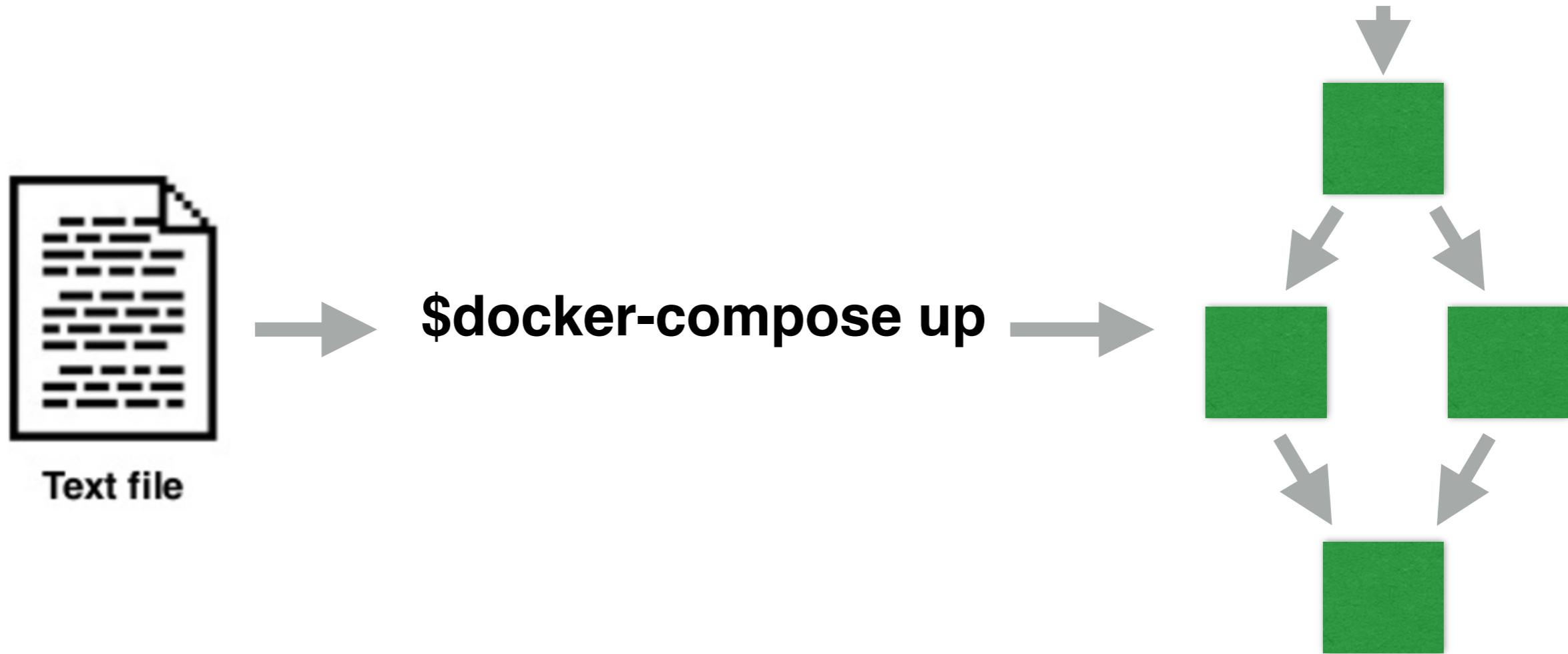


# Multiple containers app !!



# Docker compose

Running app in one command-line



# Docker Compose

Configuration defined in one or more files

**docker-compose.yml**

**docker-compose.override.yml**



# docker-compose.yml

```
version: '3'  
services:  
  web:  
    container_name: web  
    build: .  
    ports:  
      - 80:5000  
    environment:  
      - REDIS_HOST=redis  
  
  redis:  
    container_name: redis  
    image: redis  
    links:  
      - web
```



# Version of Docker-compose

```
version: '3'
```

```
services:  
  web:  
    container_name: web  
    build: .  
    ports:  
      - 80:5000  
  environment:  
    - REDIS_HOST=redis  
  
  redis:  
    container_name: redis  
    image: redis  
    links:  
      - web
```



# Version of Docker-compose

Docker compose	Docker engine
3.7	18.06.0+
3.6	18.02.0+
3.5	17.12.0+
3.4	17.09.0+

<https://docs.docker.com/compose/compose-file/#compose-and-docker-compatibility-matrix>



# All services in application

```
version: '3'

services:
  web:
    container_name: web
    build: .
    ports:
      - 80:5000
    environment:
      - REDIS_HOST=redis

  redis:
    container_name: redis
    image: redis
    links:
      - web
```



# Docker Compose

Single command to manage all services

**\$docker-compose -f <file> <command>**

*Good for Dev, Staging and CI server*



# Easy to use !!

\$docker-compose build

\$docker-compose up -d

\$docker-compose down



# See all container

\$docker-compose ps

Name	Command	State	Ports
<hr/>			
redis	docker-entrypoint.sh redis ...	Up	6379/tcp
web	/bin/sh -c python app.py	Up	0.0.0.0:80->5000/tcp



# Kill and remove

\$docker-compose kill

\$docker-compose rm

\$docker-compose down



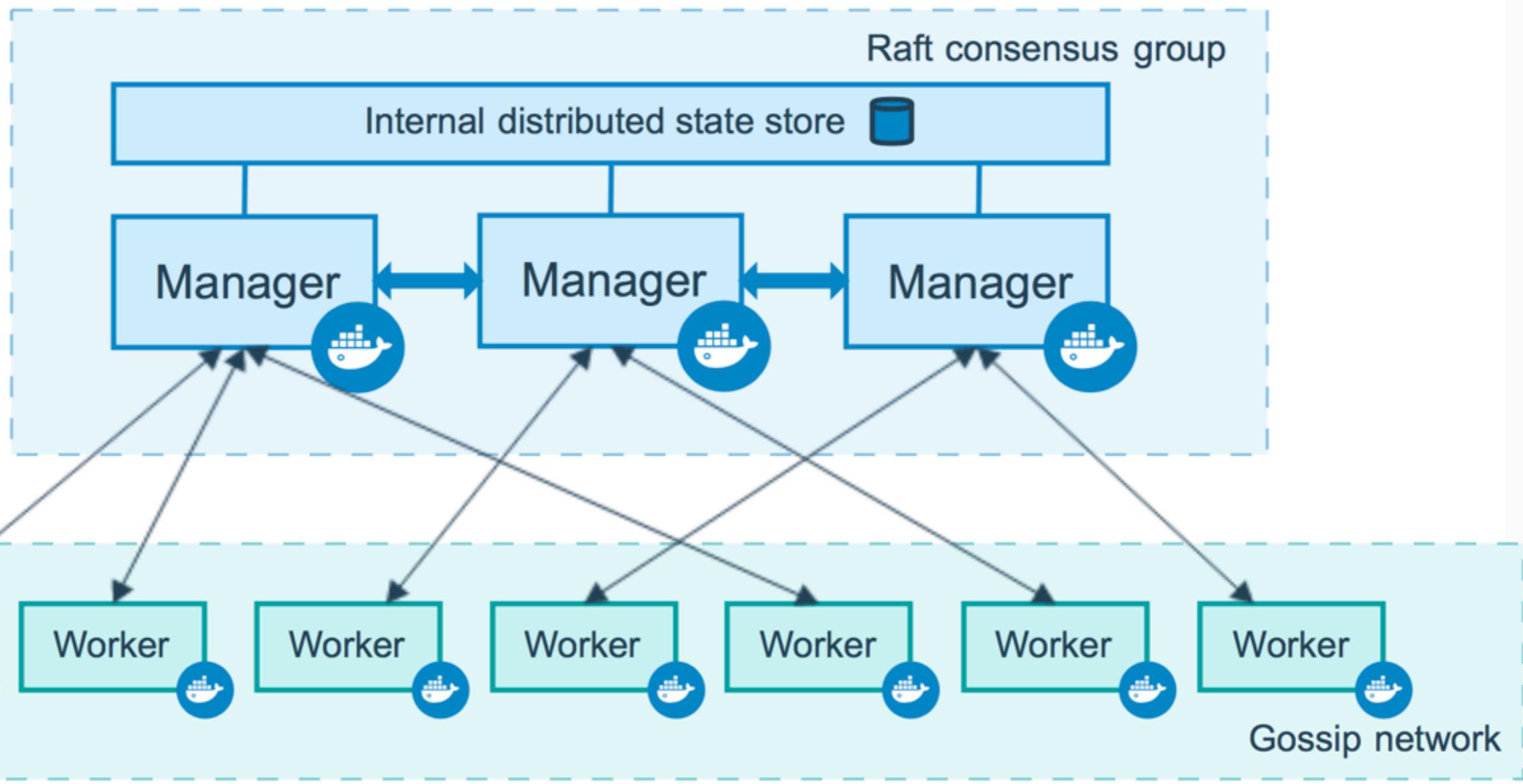
# Workshop



# Working with Docker swarm



# Swarm



<https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm/>



# 2 Types of Node

Manager node  
Worker node



# Step to Swarm

Docker-compose v3  
Initial swarm cluster  
Add manager node  
Add worker node  
Deploy and Scaling



# Initial Swarm

```
$ docker swarm init
```

```
$ docker swarm join-token manager
```



# Deploy stack to Swarm

```
$ docker stack deploy  
--compose-file=docker-compose-v2.yml  
my_demo
```



# Scaling service

```
$ docker service ls
```

```
$ docker service scale my_demo_web=2
```



# Goodbye Swarm

```
$docker stack rm my_demo  
$docker swarm leave
```



# Workshop



# Development workflow



# Objectives

Share code between host and container

Simple local development workflow



# Workflow

1. Build image contain our dev environment
2. Start container from image + mount volume
3. Edit source code
4. Test my application
5. Repeat 3, 4
6. When done => commit/push code changes



# Docker Registry

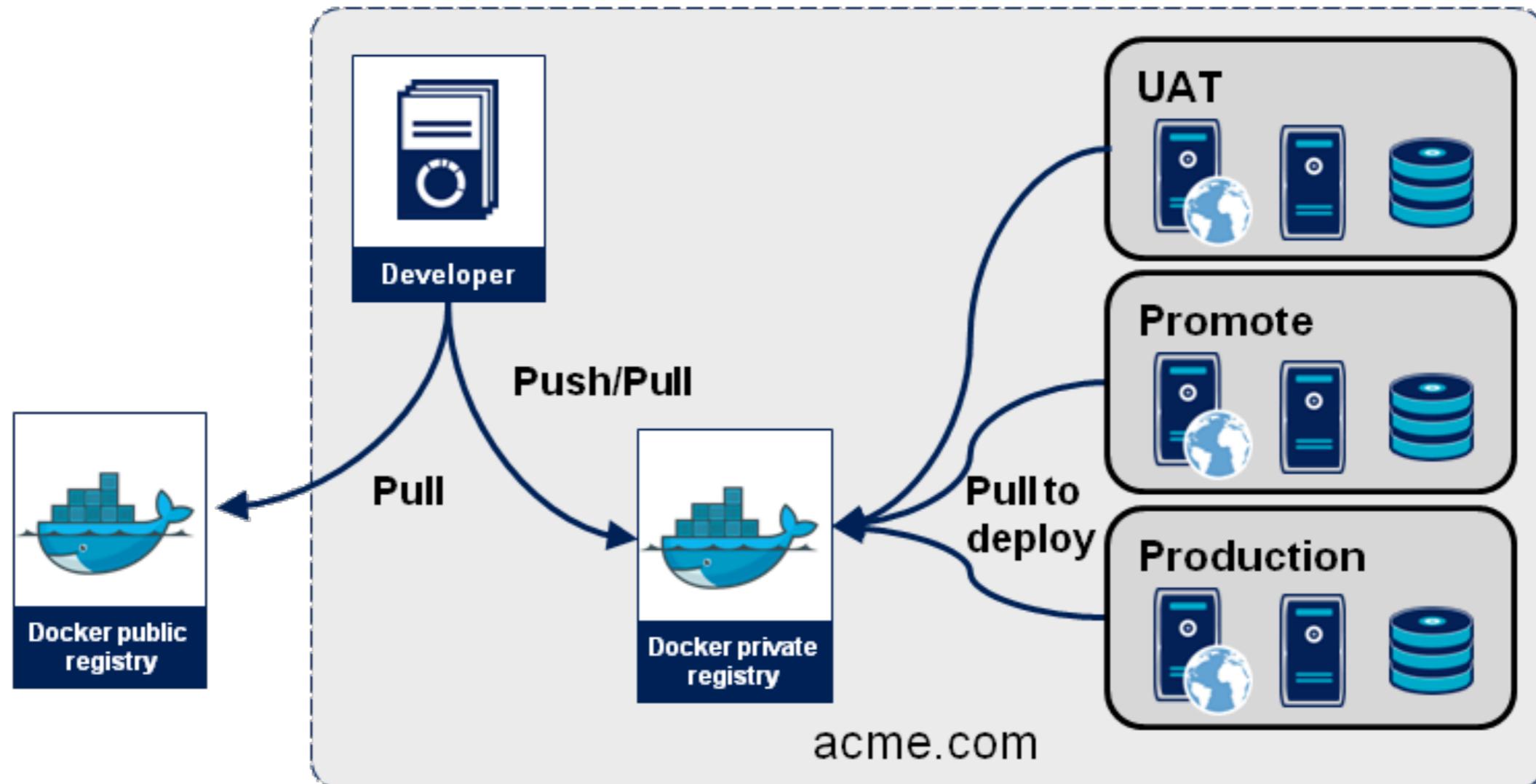


# Docker registry

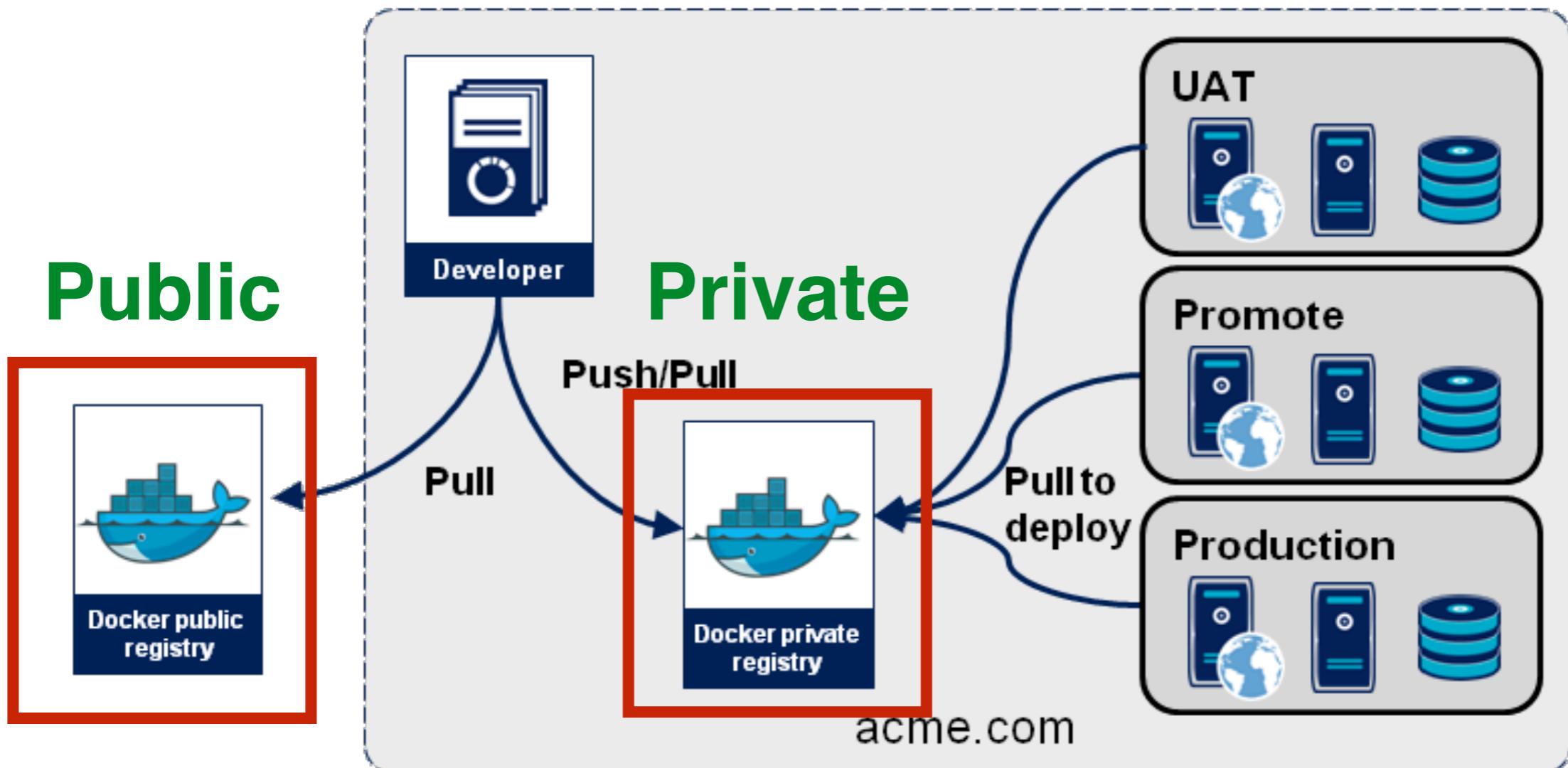
Storage and content delivery system  
Holding docker images



# Docker registry



# Public and private registry



# Docker Hub

Default registry of docker image

Contains official repositories from vendors

Support **public** and **private** repositories



# Docker official repositories

<https://hub.docker.com/explore/>

The screenshot shows the Docker Hub 'Explore Official Repositories' page. At the top, there is a dark header bar with a whale icon, a search bar, and navigation links for Dashboard, Explore, Organizations, Create, and a user profile for 'somkiat'. Below the header, the title 'Explore Official Repositories' is displayed in blue. The main content area lists three repositories in a grid:

Repository	Stars	Pulls	Details
nginx / official	5.6K STARS	10M+ PULLS	<a href="#">DETAILS</a>
redis / official	3.5K STARS	10M+ PULLS	<a href="#">DETAILS</a>
busybox / official	963 STARS	10M+ PULLS	<a href="#">DETAILS</a>



# Introduction to Docker Hub



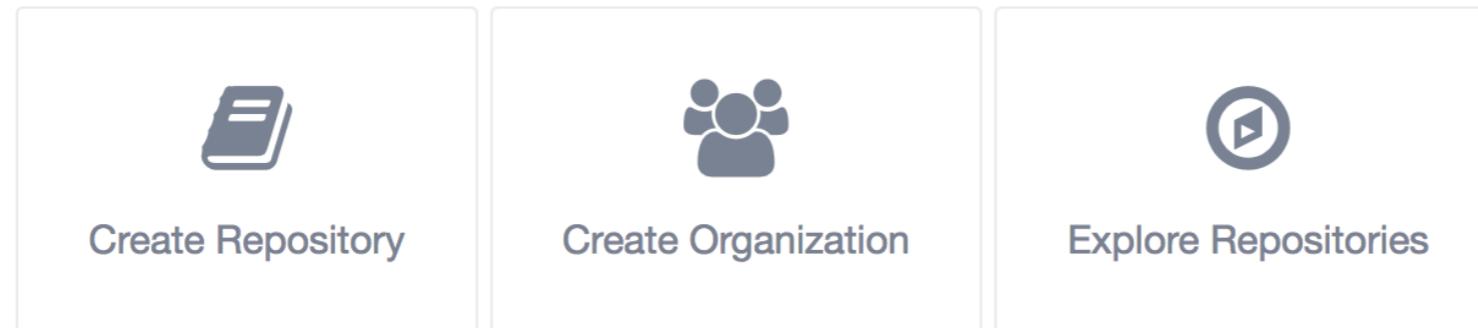
# Docker Hub

<https://hub.docker.com/>

The screenshot shows the Docker Hub homepage. At the top is a dark blue header with the Docker logo, a search bar, and navigation links for Dashboard, Explore, Organizations, Create, and a user profile for 'somkiat'. Below the header is a navigation bar with tabs for 'somkiat' (selected), 'Repositories' (highlighted in blue), 'Stars', 'Contributed', and a note about private repositories. The main content area features a 'Welcome to Docker Hub' message and three call-to-action boxes: 'Create Repository', 'Create Organization', and 'Explore Repositories'.

## Welcome to Docker Hub

Here are a few things to get you started.



# Docker Store

<https://store.docker.com/>



# Objectives

Register account on Docker Hub

Login to your account from command line

Create your own image

Push image to Docker Hub



# Login to docker hub

\$docker login

```
Login with your Docker ID to push and pull. You don't have a Docker ID, head over to http://  
Username (somkiat):
```

```
Password:
```

```
Login Succeeded
```



# Authentication credentials

```
$cat ~/.docker/config.json
```

```
{  
  "auths": {  
    "https://index.docker.io/v1/": {  
      "auth": "c29ta2lhdDo0MjExMjEyM  
    }  
  }  
}%
```



# Build image from scratch

```
$docker image build -t <account>/<image name>
```



# Re-tag to existing image

```
$docker tag <image> <account>/<image>
```



# Push image to docker hub

```
$docker push <account>/<image>
```



# Format of image

nginx:tag

somkiat/nginx:tag

<host/ip>/nginx:tag



# My public image

The screenshot shows a GitHub profile page for the user 'somkiat'. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Explore, Organizations, Create, and the user's profile picture. Below the navigation, there is a search bar and a dropdown menu showing the user's repositories. The main section is titled 'Repositories' and features a large blue button to 'Create Repository +'. A search bar allows filtering by repository name. One repository is listed: 'somkiat/customphp' (public), which has 0 stars and 1 pull request. A 'DETAILS' button is next to the repository card.

Dashboard   Explore   Organizations   Create ▾

somkiat

Search

Repositories   Stars   Contributed

Private Repositories: Using 0 of 1   Get more

Repositories

Create Repository +

Type to filter repositories by name

	<a href="#">somkiat/customphp</a> public	0 STARS	1 PULLS	> DETAILS
--	---	------------	------------	--------------



# Pull image from docker hub

```
$docker pull <account>/<image>
```



# Registry proxy cache

Store images locally

Reduce redundant images

Reduce bandwidth

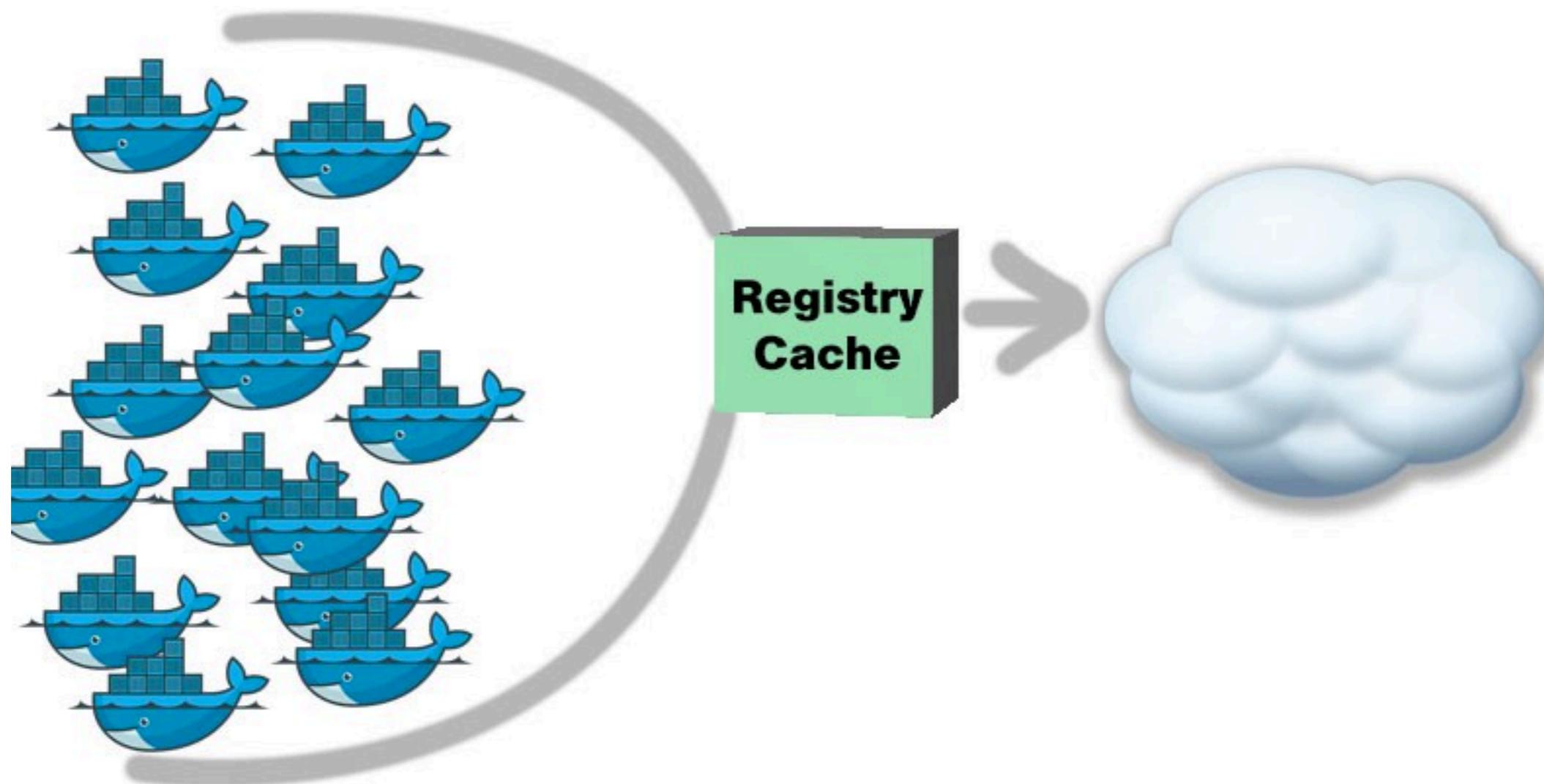
More speed !!

<https://docs.docker.com/registry/deploying/>

<https://blog.docker.com/2015/10/registry-proxy-cache-docker-open-source/>



# Registry proxy cache



# Start registry v2

```
$ docker run -d --name registry \
-p 5000:5000 \
--restart=always \
registry:2
```



# Push image to registry v2

```
$docker tag <image> <host/ip>/<image>
```

```
$docker image push <host/ip>/<image>
```



# List of tag by image

http://localhost:5000/v2/**customphp**/tags/list



The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL `localhost:5000/v2/customphp/tags/list` in the address bar. The page content displays a JSON object:

```
{  
  "name": "customphp",  
  - "tags": [  
    "latest",  
    "0.1"  
  ]  
}
```



# Stop registry v2

```
$docker stop registry  
$docker rm -v registry
```



# Monitor Docker Containers

/monitor\_containers/instruction.txt



# Monitor Docker Containers

Using CLI (Command-line)

Prometheus

cAdvisor



# Monitor Docker with CLI

\$docker container stats <id/name>

Docker remote API



# Docker CLI

\$docker container stats <id/name>

\$docker container stats --no-stream



# Docker Remote API

\$docker container stats <id/name>

\$docker container stats --no-stream

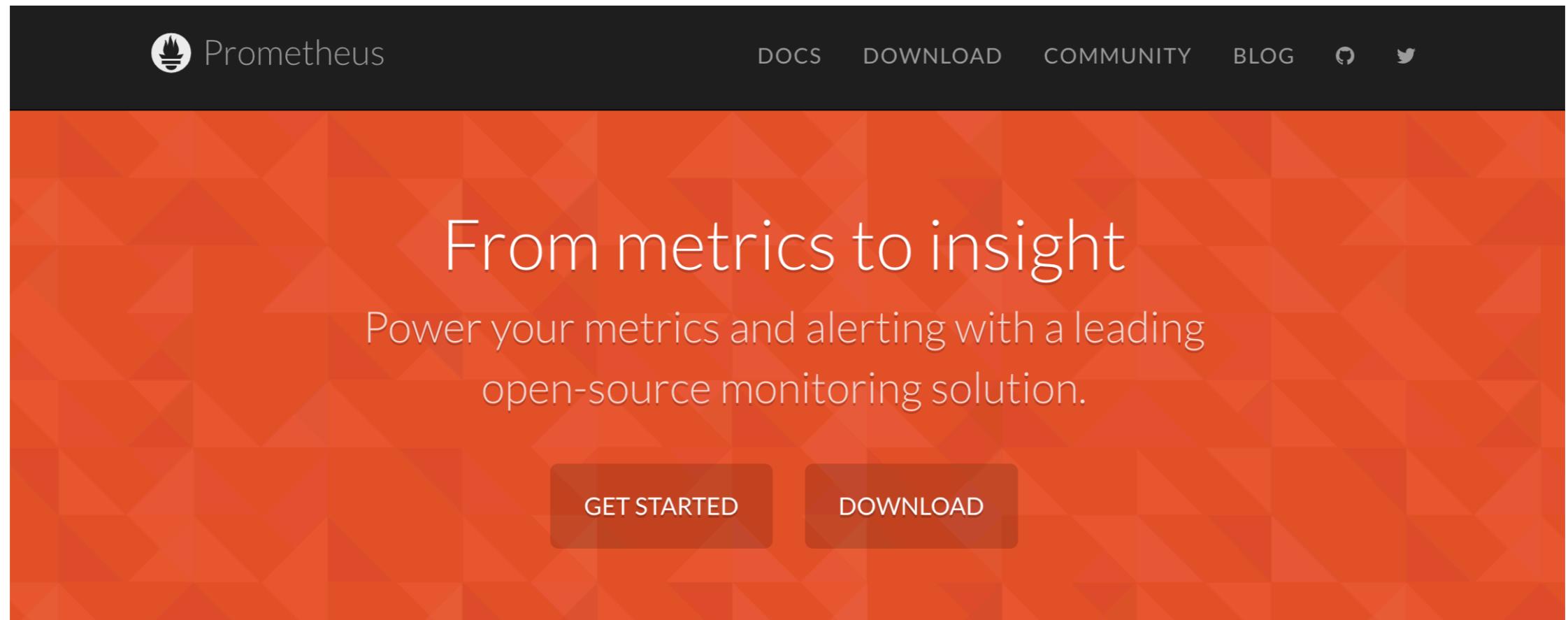


# Events

\$docker system events



# Monitor Docker with Prometheus



The banner features the Prometheus logo (a stylized flame icon) and the word "Prometheus" in white on a black header bar. Below the bar is an orange background with a geometric triangle pattern. Centered text reads "From metrics to insight" and "Power your metrics and alerting with a leading open-source monitoring solution." Below the text are two buttons: "GET STARTED" and "DOWNLOAD".

## ⚠ Dimensional d...

Prometheus implements a highly dimensional data model. Time series are identified by a metric name and a set of key-value pairs.

## 🔍 Powerful queri...

A flexible query language allows slicing and dicing of collected time series data in order to generate ad-hoc graphs, tables, and alerts.

## 📈 Great visualiz...

Prometheus has multiple modes for visualizing data: a built-in expression browser, Grafana integration, and a console template language.

## ⌚ Efficient storage

Prometheus stores time series in memory and on local disk in an efficient custom format. Scaling is achieved by functional sharding and federation.

Time series are identified by a metric name and a set of key-value pairs. Prometheus implements a highly dimensional data model.

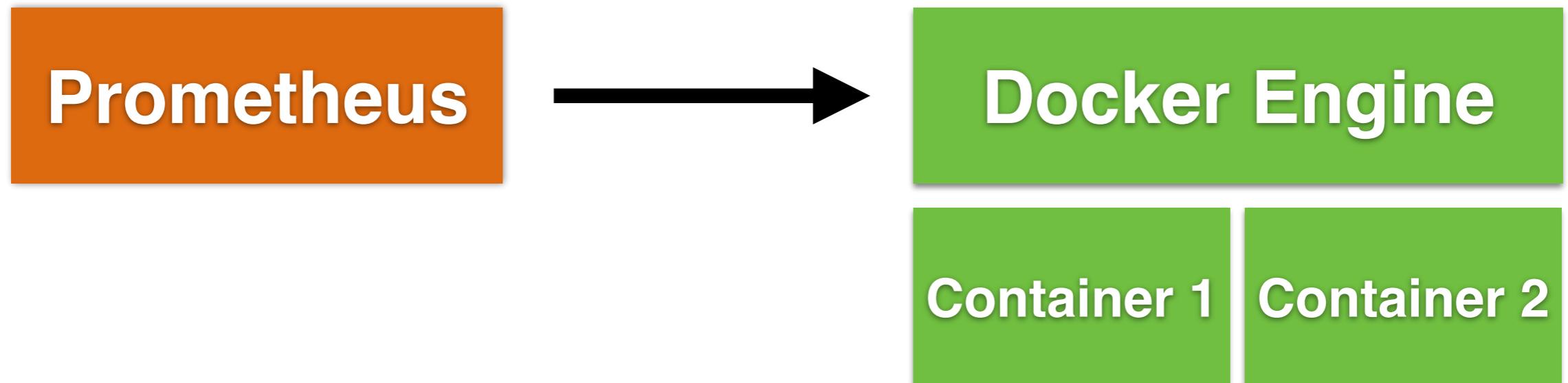
Time series are identified by a metric name and a set of key-value pairs. A flexible query language allows slicing and dicing of collected time series data in order to generate ad-hoc graphs, tables, and alerts.

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# Monitor Docker with Prometheus



# Monitor Docker with cAdvisor



# cAdvisor

<https://github.com/google/cadvisor>

