

CMSC388T

Introduction To Docker

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Understanding Docker and Containerized Applications.

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1. Docker

Understanding Docker and
Containerized Applications.

Virtual Machines

- Isolates applications and allocates resources to run that application
- VMs can be shared as images
- Aren't dependent on the Host OS
- Multiple VMs can be run simultaneously using a hypervisor

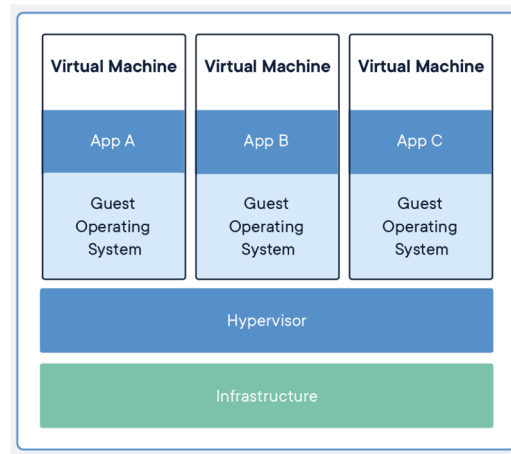


Image Source: docker.com

Docker Containers

- Standard unit of software
- Packages code and dependencies
- Can be shared as Docker Images
- Multiple containers can be run simultaneously
- Portable - Can be used with any OS
- Lightweight - Uses the host operating system
- Secure - Strong default isolation features
- Sometimes used with VMs

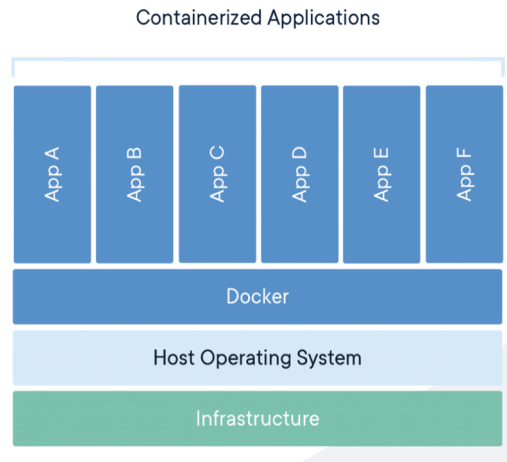


Image Source: docker.com

Microservices

- Breaks large applications down into smaller executable components
- Easy to maintain and test
- Loosely coupled and can be deployed independently
- Can be combined with serverless architecture (AWS Fargate)

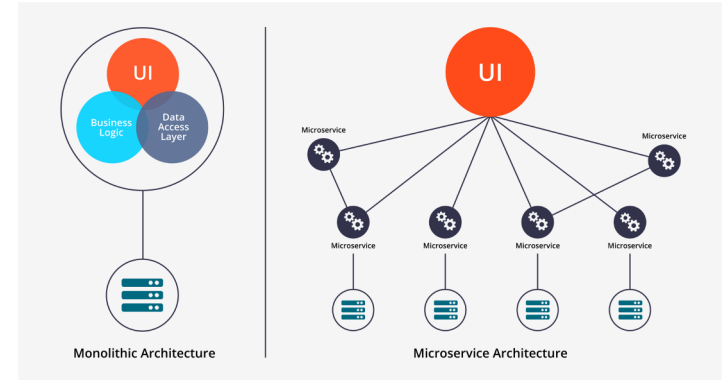


Image Source: hackernoon.com

Why Use Docker

- Develop applications that work on **any OS**
- Easy to **share** applications among teams
- Easy to **scale** across multiple servers
- Large applications can be broken into **multiple containers** - one for each microservice
- Great solution for **Cloud Computing**
- Big community and **library** of Docker Images

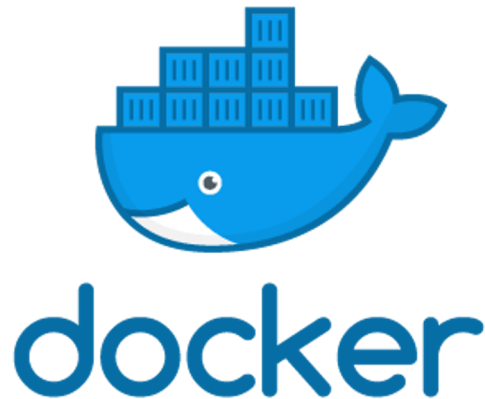


Image Source: docker.com

Serverless

- Removes Dependency on Infrastructure
- Allows developers to focus on application development
- Microservices can be decoupled with different cloud services
- Usually more cost effective
- Probably covered in more depth in a Cloud Computing class



Image Source: aws.amazon.com

Clicker Quiz

Which of the following is an advantage of using Docker Containers over Virtual Machines?

- a) Multiple containers can be run on the same machine
- b) Uses the Host OS
- c) Can be shared as images
- d) all of the above

Clicker Quiz

Which of the following is an advantage of using Docker Containers over Virtual Machines?

- a) Multiple containers can be run on the same machine
- b) Uses the Host OS**
- c) Can be shared as images
- d) all of the above



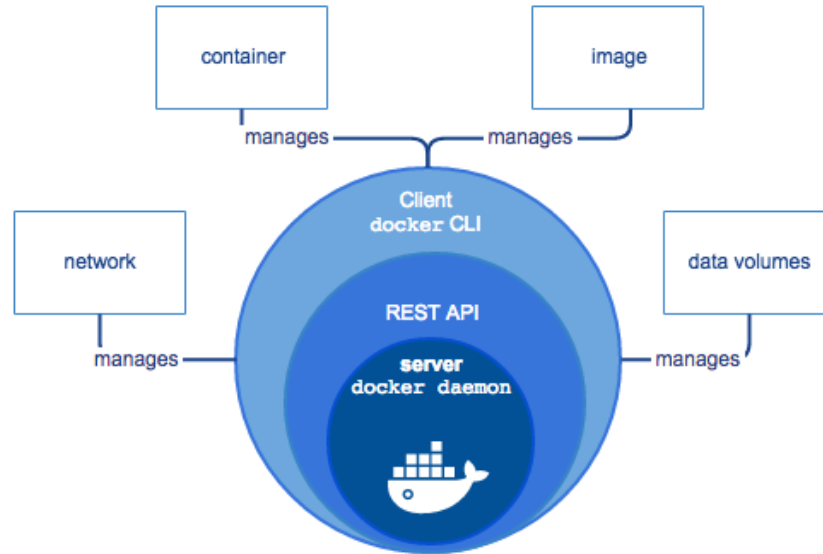
2. Using Docker CLI

Working with Gitlab to work in a
DevOps environment with our existing
Github Repositories

Install Docker Engine

Install Docker Engine

- Docker Engine is available on a variety of [Linux platforms](#), [macOS](#) and [Windows 10](#) through Docker Desktop



Pull An Image

There are many publicly available images that we can use to work with Docker.
The example below pulls a hello-world image using the **docker pull** command:

```
[ ~ ] docker pull hello-world
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from library/hello-world
0e03bdcc26d7: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:31b9c7d48790f0d8c50ab433d9c3b7e17666d6993084c002c2ff1ca09b96391d
Status: Downloaded newer image for hello-world:latest
docker.io/library/hello-world:latest
```

```
[ ~ ] docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
hello-world	latest	bf756fb1ae65	12 months ago	13.3kB

Create A Container

To create a container from an image we can use the **docker create** command

```
[ ~ ] docker create hello-world
```

```
2ffd5f2c5a7562fbf1d7b89a14c11a52e5843dd7938f380a8cd53f3952da99de
```

Run A Container

To run a container we can use the **docker container start** command to start a container. The **-i** runs the container interactively and allows us to see the output

```
[ ~ ] docker container start -i 2ffd5f2c5a7562fbf1d7...
```

Hello from Docker!

This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.

Run An Image

There is a shortcut for building a container from an image and running it with the **docker run** command. This will create a new container for an image and run it:

```
[ ~ ] docker run hello-world
```

Hello from Docker!

This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.

List Images

To see what images are already installed on your machine you can use the **docker image ls** command. We can see our hello-world image below:

```
[ ~ ] docker image ls
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
ubuntu	latest	f63181f19b2f	13 hours ago	72.9MB
hello-world	latest	bf756fb1ae65	12 months ago	13.3kB

List Containers

To list the containers that we have built, we can use the **docker container ls** command. The **-a** flag allows us to see both stopped and running containers. There are two containers below, one that was built with the **docker create** command and the other that was built with **docker run**:

```
[ ~ ] docker container ls -a
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
5017fd2b94c2	hello-world	"/hello"	7 minutes ago	Exited (0) 7 minutes ago		stoic_nobel
5f0cea57eacf	ubuntu	"bash"	10 minutes ago	Exited (127) 8 minutes ago		condescending_neumann
2ffd5f2c5a75	hello-world	"/hello"	14 minutes ago	Exited (0) 13 minutes ago		hungry_mclaren

Running Interactively

Running containers interactively allows you to run commands inside the container if it supports it. We can use the openjdk image that we used before:

```
[ ~ ]docker run -it openjdk
Unable to find image 'openjdk:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/openjdk
a73adebe9317: Pull complete
8b73bcd34cfe: Pull complete
1227243b28c4: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:7ada0d840136690ac1099ce3172fb02787bbcd83462597e0e2c9472a0a63dea5
Status: Downloaded newer image for openjdk:latest
Jan 21, 2021 4:48:58 PM java.util.prefs.FileSystemPreferences$1 run
INFO: Created user preferences directory.
| Welcome to JShell -- Version 15.0.2
| For an introduction type: /help intro

jshell> System.out.println("hello world");
Hello world
```

This allows us to execute java commands line by line in a Java shell

List Running Processes

To see what containers are currently running, we can use the **docker ps** command. This is useful when you are running containers in the background.

```
[ ~ ]docker ps
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
55e4a7c3ddcc	openjdk	"jshell"	11 seconds ago	Up 10 seconds		affectionate_kowalevski

Interactive shell

```
[ ~ ] docker run -it ubuntu bash
```

```
Unable to find image 'ubuntu:latest' locally
```

```
latest: Pulling from library/ubuntu
```

```
83ee3a23efb7: Pull complete
```

```
db98fc6f11f0: Pull complete
```

```
f611acd52c6c: Pull complete
```

```
Digest:
```

```
sha256:703218c0465075f4425e58fac086e09e1de5c340b12976ab9eb8ad26615c3715
```

```
Status: Downloaded newer image for ubuntu:latest
```

```
root@5f0cea57eacf:/#
```

Clicker Quiz

How can you run a container?

- a) docker container start [ContainerID]
- b) docker run [ContainerID]
- c) docker run [ImageID]
- d) none of the above

Clicker Quiz

How can you run a container?

- a) **docker container start [ContainerID]**
- b) docker run [ContainerID]
- c) docker run [ImageID]
- d) none of the above

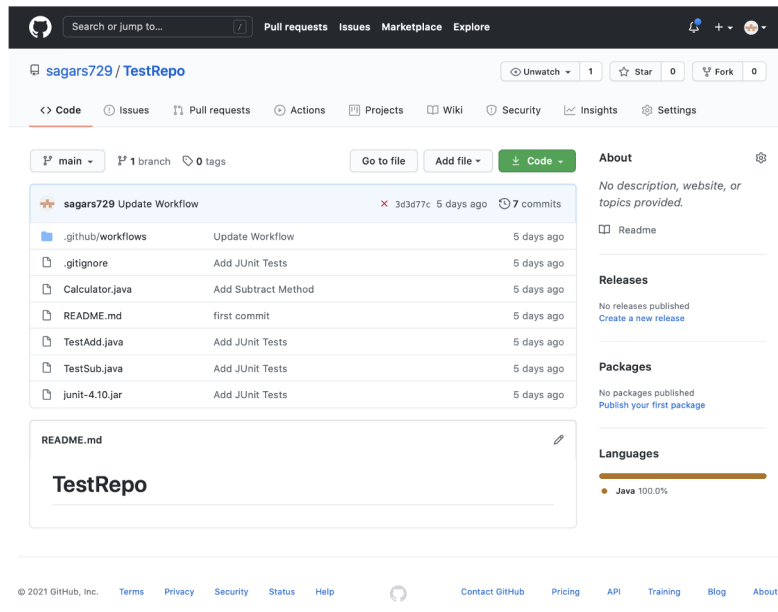


3. Dockerize An Application

Dockerize your own application in a custom docker image

Revisiting the Calculator TestRepo

Let's dockerize the code in the repository we created in Lecture 6. It has a calculator class and two JUnit tests for add and subtract.



Adding A Dockerfile

To create a custom docker image. We need to create a Dockerfile. The dockerfile specifies how our image should be built.

```
FROM openjdk

RUN useradd -ms /bin/bash ojdk

RUN mkdir -p /home/ojdk/app/ && chown -R ojdk:ojdk /home/ojdk/app

WORKDIR /home/ojdk/app

COPY *.java ./
COPY junit-* ./

USER ojdk

RUN javac -cp "junit-4.10.jar:." *.java

COPY --chown=ojdk:ojdk . .

CMD [ "java", "-cp", "junit-4.10.jar:.", "org.junit.runner.JUnitCore", "TestAdd", "TestSub"]
```

Dockerfile

Dockerfile Syntax

- **From** - The base image to use
- **Run** - Runs commands when building the docker image
- **Workdir** - Specifies the directory that commands are run from
- **User** - Switches users
- **Copy** - Copies Files
- **CMD** - Runs commands when running the container

```
FROM openjdk

RUN useradd -ms /bin/bash ojdk

RUN mkdir -p /home/ojdk/app/ && chown -R ojdk:ojdk /home/ojdk/app

WORKDIR /home/ojdk/app

COPY *.java ./
COPY junit-* ./

USER ojdk

RUN javac -cp "junit-4.10.jar:." *.java

COPY --chown=ojdk:ojdk . .

CMD [ "java", "-cp", "junit-4.10.jar:.", "org.junit.runner.JUnitCore", "TestAdd", "TestSub"]
```

Dockerfile

Dockerfile Explained

1. Use the OpenJDK image to have a pre-configured java environment
2. Add a new user “ojdk” that we will be using for executing scripts
3. Create a directory that will contain our files and give permission to our user
4. Change the working directory to the directory we created
5. Copy the java and junit files
6. Switch to user ojdk
7. Compile all of our code
8. Copy files to the working directory and give permissions to ojdk
9. Run all tests

```
FROM openjdk

RUN useradd -ms /bin/bash ojdk

RUN mkdir -p /home/ojdk/app/ && chown -R ojdk:ojdk /home/ojdk/app

WORKDIR /home/ojdk/app

COPY *.java ./
COPY junit-* ./

USER ojdk

RUN javac -cp "junit-4.10.jar:." *.java

COPY --chown=ojdk:ojdk . .

CMD [ "java", "-cp", "junit-4.10.jar:.", "org.junit.runner.JUnitCore", "TestAdd", "TestSub"]
```

Dockerfile

Build A Docker Image

To build a docker image using a Dockerfile we can use the **docker image build** command and provide it the directory where the Dockerfile exists. The **--tag** option allows us to name and tag the docker image.

```
TestRepo $ docker image build . --tag "calculator:latest"
Sending build context to Docker daemon  590.3kB
Step 1/9 : FROM openjdk
----> e105e26a0a75
Step 9/10 : COPY --chown=ojdk:ojdk . .
----> 47cff2b55e3c
Step 10/10 : CMD [ "java", "-cp", "junit-4.10.jar:.", "org.junit.runner.JUnitCore", "TestAdd", "TestSub"]
----> Running in c8395bc770b4
Removing intermediate container c8395bc770b4
----> 6b345c94e511
Successfully built 6b345c94e511
Successfully tagged calculator:latest
```

Run Our Custom Image

We can use the **docker run** command to run our image and we can see that our tests are being run:

```
TestRepo $ docker run calculator
JUnit version 4.10
..
Time: 0.006

OK (2 tests)

TestRepo $
```

Run Interactively

We can use **docker run -it** to run our image interactively and open a bash shell in our working directory:

```
[TestRepo $ docker run -it calculator bash
[ojdk@419a727a1ca1 app]$ ls
Calculator.class  README.md      TestSub.class
Calculator.java   TestAdd.class  TestSub.java
Dockerfile       TestAdd.java   junit-4.10.jar
[ojdk@419a727a1ca1 app]$
```

Docker Compose File

Docker Compose files can be used to run multiple services at once and is great once you have many microservices as part of your application. For our project we create a single service calculator that

- is built using a custom Dockerfile
- tagged with the name calculator
- restarts unless it is stopped

```
version: "3"

services:
  calculator:
    build:
      context: .
      dockerfile: Dockerfile
    image: calculator
    container_name: calculator
    restart: unless-stopped
```

docker-compose.yml

Run Docker Compose

To run our docker compose file, we use the **docker-compose up** command. This builds all images and runs containers.

```
TestRepo $ docker-compose up
Creating network "testrepo_default" with the default driver
Creating calculator ... done
Attaching to calculator
calculator | JUnit version 4.10
calculator | ..
calculator | Time: 0.005
calculator |
calculator | OK (2 tests)
calculator |
TestRepo $
```

Stop Containers

The calculator container will keep restarting unless its stopped. To stop all services, we can use the **docker-compose down** command:

```
[TestRepo $ docker-compose down
Stopping calculator ... done
Removing calculator ... done
Removing network testrepo_default
TestRepo $ █
```

Clean Up

To remove all unused docker resources, we can use the **docker system prune** command with the **--all** flag:

```
[TestRepo $ docker system prune --all  
WARNING! This will remove:  
- all stopped containers  
- all networks not used by at least one container  
- all images without at least one container associated to them  
- all build cache  
  
Are you sure you want to continue? [y/N] █
```

Clicker Quiz

What's the difference between the RUN and CMD commands in the Dockerfile?

- a) CMD is executed when images are being built while RUN is executed when containers are started
- b) RUN is executed when images are being built while CMD is executed when containers are started
- c) There is no difference between RUN and CMD
- d) There is no difference between RUN and CMD unless the container is started interactively

Clicker Quiz

What's the difference between the RUN and CMD commands in the Dockerfile?

- a) CMD is executed when images are being built while RUN is executed when containers are started
- b) RUN is executed when images are being built while CMD is executed when containers are started**
- c) There is no difference between RUN and CMD
- d) There is no difference between RUN and CMD unless the container is started interactively