



Painless Docker

Unlock The Power Of Docker & Its Ecosystem

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Don't forget to join [DevOpsLinks](#) & [Shipped](#) newsletters and the community Job Board [JobsForDevOps](#). You can also follow this course [Twitter account](#) for future updates.

Wishing you a pleasant reading.

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Preface

Docker is an amazing tool, maybe you have tried using or testing it or maybe you started using it in some or all of your production servers but managing and optimizing it can be complex very quickly, if you don't understand some basic and advanced concepts that I am trying to explain in this book.

The fact that the ecosystem of containers is rapidly changing is also a constraint to stability and a source of confusion for many operation engineers and developers.

Most of the examples that can be found in some blog posts and tutorials are -in many cases- promoting Docker or giving tiny examples, managing and orchestrating Docker is more complicated, especially with high-availability constraints.

This containerization technology is changing the way system engineering, development and release management are working since years, so it requires all of your attention because it will be one of the pillars of future IT technologies if it is not actually the case.

At Google, everything runs in a container. According to The Register, two billion containers are launched every week. Google has been running containers since years, when containerization technologies were not yet democratized and this is one of the secrets of the performance and ops smoothness of Google search engine and all of its other services.

Some years ago, I was in doubt about Docker usage, I played with Docker in testing machines and I decided later to use it in production. I have never regretted my choice, some months ago I created a self-service in my startup for developers : an internal scalable PaaS - that was awesome ! I gained more than 14x on some production metrics and I realized my goal of having a service with SLA and Appdex score of 99%.



Appdex (Application Performance Index) is an open standard that defines a standardized method to report, benchmark, and track application performance.



SLA (Service Level Agreement) is a contract between a service provider (either internal or external) and the end user that defines the level of service expected from the service provider.



It was not just the usage of Docker, this would be too easy, it was a list of todo things, like moving to micro-services and service-oriented architectures, changing the application and the infrastructure architecture, continuous integration ..etc But Docker was one of the most important things on my checklist, because it smoothed the whole stack's operations and transformation, helped me out in the continuous integration and the automation of routine task and it was a good platform to create our own internal PaaS.

Some years ago, computers had a central processing unit and a main memory hosted in a main machine, then came mainframes whose were inspired from the latter technology. Just after that, IT had a new born called virtual machines. The revolution was in the fact that a computer hardware using a hypervisor, allows a single machine to act as if it were many machines. Virtual machines were almost run in on-premise servers, but since the emergence

of cloud technologies, VMs have been moved to the cloud, so instead of having to invest heavily in data centers and physical servers, one can use the same virtual machine in the infrastructure of servers providers and benefit from the 'pay-as-you-go' cloud advantage.

Over the years, requirements change and new problems appears, that's why solutions also tends to change and new technologies emerge.

Nowadays, with the fast democratization of software development and cloud infrastructures, new problems appears and containers are being largely adopted since they offer suitable solutions.

A good example of the arising problems is supporting software environment in an identical environment to the production when developing. Weird things happen when your development and testing environments are not the same, same thing for the production environments. In this particular case, you should provide and distribute this environment to your R&D and QA teams.

But running a Node.js application that has 1 MB of dependencies plus the 20MB Node.js runtime in a Ubuntu 14.04 VM will take you up to 1.75 GB. It's better to distribute a small container image than 1G of unused libraries..

Containers contains only the OS libraries and Node.js dependencies, so rather than starting with everything included, you can start with minimum and then add dependencies so that the same Node.js application will be 22 times smaller! When using optimized containers, you could run more applications per host.

Containers are a problem solver and one of the most sophisticated and adopted containers solutions is Docker.

To Whom Is This Book Addressed ?

To developers, system administrators, QA engineers, operation engineers, architects and anyone faced to work in one of these environments in collaboration with the other or simply in an environment that requires knowledge in development, integration and system administration.

The most common idea is that developers think they are here to serve the machines by writing code and applications, systems administrators think that machines should works for them simply by making them happy (maintenance, optimization ..etc).

Moreover, within the same company there is generally some tension between the two teams:

- System administrators accuse developers to write code that consumes memory, does not meet system security standards or not adapted to available machines configuration.
- Developers accuse system administrators to be lazy, to lack innovation and to be seriously uncool!

No more mutual accusations, now with the evolution of software development, infrastructure and Agile engineering, the concept of DevOps was born.

DevOps is more a philosophy and a culture than a job (even if some of the positions I occupied were called "DevOps"). By admitting this, this job seeks closer collaboration and a combination of different roles involved in software development such as the role of developer, responsible for operations and responsible of quality assurance. The software must be produced at a frenetic pace while at the same time the developing in cascade seems to have reached its limits.

- If you are a fan of service-oriented architectures, automation and the collaboration culture
- if you are a system engineer, a release manager or an IT administrator working on DevOps, SysOps or WebOps
- If you are a developer seeking to join the new movement

This book is addressed to you. Docker one the most used tools in DevOps environments.

And if you are new to Docker ecosystem and no matter what your Docker level is, through this book, you will firstly learn the basics of Docker (installation, configuration, Docker CLI ..etc) and then move easily to more complicated things like using Docker in your development, testing and live environments.

You will also see how to write your own Docker API wrapper and then master Docker ecosystem, form orchestration, continuous integration to configuration management and much more.

I believe in learning led by practical real-world examples and you ill be guided through all of this book by tested examples.

How To Properly Enjoy This Book

This book contains technical explanations and shows in each case an example of a command or a configuration to follow. The only explanation gives you a general idea and the code that follows gives you convenience and help you to practice what you are reading. Preferably, you should always look both parts for a maximum of understanding.

Like any new tool or programming language you learned, it is normal to find difficulties and confusions in the beginning, perhaps even after. If you are not used to learn new technologies, you can even have a modest understanding while being in an advanced stage of this book. Do not worry, everyone has passed at least once by this kind of situations.

At the beginning you could try to make a diagonal reading while focusing on the basic concepts, then you could try the first practical manipulation on your server or using your laptop and occasionally come back to this book for further reading on a about a specific subject or concept.

This book is not an encyclopedia but sets out the most important parts to learn and even to master Docker and its fast-growing ecosystem. If you find words or concepts that you are not comfortable with, just try to take your time and do your own on-line research.

Learning can be serial so understanding a topic require the understanding of an other one, do not lose patience : You will go through chapters with good examples of explained and practical use cases.

Through the examples, try to showcase your acquired understanding, and, no, it will not hurt to go back to previous chapters if you are unsure or in doubt.

Finally, try to be pragmatic and have an open mind if you encounter a problem. The resolution begins by asking the right questions.

Conventions Used In This Book

Basically, this is a technical book where you will find commands (Docker commands) and code (YAML, Python ..etc).

Commands and code are written in a different format.

Example :

```
docker run hello-world
```

- This book uses *italic* font for technical words such as libraries, modules, languages names. The goal is to get your attention when you are reading and help you identify them.
- You will find two icons, I have tried to be as simple as possible so I have chosen not to use too many symbols, you will only find:



To highlight useful and important information.



To highlight a warning or a cautionary advice.

Some containers/services/networks identifiers are long to be well formatted, you will find for example some ids in this format `4..d`, `e..3` : instead of writing all of the string : `41rmlrazrlm42131krnalknra125009hla9411419u14N14d`, I only use the first and the last character, which gives `4..d`.

How To Contribute And Support This Book ?

This work will be always a work in progress but it does not mean that it is not a complete learning resource - writing a perfect book is impossible on the contrary of iterative and continuous improvement.

I am an adopter of the lean philosophy so the book will be continuously improved in function of many criteria but the most important one is your feedback.

I imagine that some readers do not know how "Lean publishing" works. I'll try to explain briefly:

Say, the book is 25% complete, if you pay for it at this stage, you will pay the price of the 25% but get all of the updates until 100%.

Another point, lean publishing for me is not about money, I refused several interesting offers from known publishers because I want to be free from restrictions and DRM ..etc

If you have any suggestion or if you encountered a problem, it would be better to use a tracking system for issues and recommendations about this book, I recommend using this [github repository](#).

You can find me on [Twitter](#) or you can use [my blog contact page](#) if you would like to get in touch.

This book is not perfect, so you can find typo, punctuation errors or missing words.

Contrariwise every line of the used code, configurations and commands was tested before.

If you enjoyed reading Painless Docker and would like to support it, your testimonials will be more than welcome, [send me an email](#), if you need a development/testing server to manipulate Docker, I recommend using *Digital Ocean*, you can also show your support by using this link to [sign up](#).

If you wan to join more than 1000 developers, SRE engineers, sysadmins and IT experts, you can subscribe to a [DevOpsLinks](#) community and you will be invited to join our newsletter and join out team chat.

Chapter I - Introduction To Docker & Containers



What Are Containers

"Containers are the new virtualization." : This is what pushed me to adopt containers, I have been always curious about the virtualization techniques and types and containers are - for me - a technology that brings together two of my favorite fields: system design and software engineering.

Container like Docker is the technology that allows you to isolate, build, package, ship and run an application.

A container makes it easy to move an application between development, testing, staging and production environments.

Containers exist since years now, it is not a new revolutionary technology: The real value it gives is not the technology itself but getting people to agree on something. In the other hand, it is experiencing a rebirth with easy-to-manage containerization tools like Docker.

Containers Types

The popularity of Docker made some people think that it is the only container technology but there are many others. Let's enumerate most of them.

System administrators will be more knowledgeable about the following technologies but this book is not just for *Linux* specialists, operation engineers and system architects, it is also addressed to developers and software architects.

The following list is ordered from the least to the most recent technology.

Chroot Jail

Historically, the first container was the *chroot*.

Chroot is a system call for *nix* OSs that changes the root directory of the current running process and their children. The process running in a *chroot* jail will not know about the real *filesystem* root directory.

A program that is run in such environment cannot access files and commands outside that environmental directory tree. This modified environment is called a *chroot jail*.

FreeBSD Jails

The *FreeBSD* jail mechanism is an implementation of *OS*-level virtualization.

A *FreeBSD*-based operating system could be partitioned into several independent jails. While *chroot jail* restricts processes to a particular *filesystem* view, the *FreeBSD* is an *OS*-level virtualization: A jail restricting the activities of a process with respect to the rest of the system. Jailed processes are "sandboxed".

Linux-VServer

Linux-VServer is a virtual private server using *OS*-level virtualization capabilities that was added to the *Linux Kernel*.

Linux-VServer technology has many advantages but its networking is based on isolation, not virtualization which prevents each virtual server from creating its own internal routing policy.

Solaris Containers

Solaris Containers are an *OS*-level virtualization technology for *x86* and *SPARC* systems. A *Solaris Container* is a combination of system resource controls and the boundary separation provided by *zones*.

Zones are the equivalent of completely isolated virtual servers within a single *OS* instance. System administrators place multiple sets of application services onto one system and place each into isolated *Solaris Container*.

OpenVZ

Open Virtuozzo or *OpenVZ* is also *OS*-level virtualization technology for *Linux*. *OpenVZ* allows system administrators to run multiple isolated *OS* instances (containers), virtual private servers or virtual environments.

Process Containers

Engineers at *Google* (primarily *Paul Menage* and *Rohit Seth*) started the work on this feature in 2006 under the name "Process Containers". It was then called *cgroups* (*Control Groups*). We will see more details about *cgroups* later in this book.

LXC

Linux Containers or *LXC* is an *OS*-level virtualization technology that allows running multiple isolated *Linux* systems (containers) on a control host using a single *Linux kernel*. *LXC* provides a virtual environment that has its own process and network space. It relies on *cgroups* (*Process Containers*).

The difference between Docker and *LXC* is detailed later in this book.

Warden

Warden used *LXC* at its initial stage and was later on replaced with a *CloudFoundry* implementation. It provides isolation to any other system than *Linux* that support isolation.

LMCTFY

Let Me Contain That For You or *LMCTFY* is the Open Source version of *Google's* container stack, which provides *Linux* application containers.

Google engineers have been collaborating with Docker over *libcontainer* and porting the core *lmctfy* concepts and abstractions to *libcontainer*.

The project is not actively being developed, in future the core of *lmctfy* will be replaced by *libcontainer*.

Docker

This is what we are going to discover in this book.

RKT

CoreOs started building a container called *rkt* (pronounce Rocket).

CoreOs is designing *rkt* following the original premise of containers that Docker introduced but with more focus on:

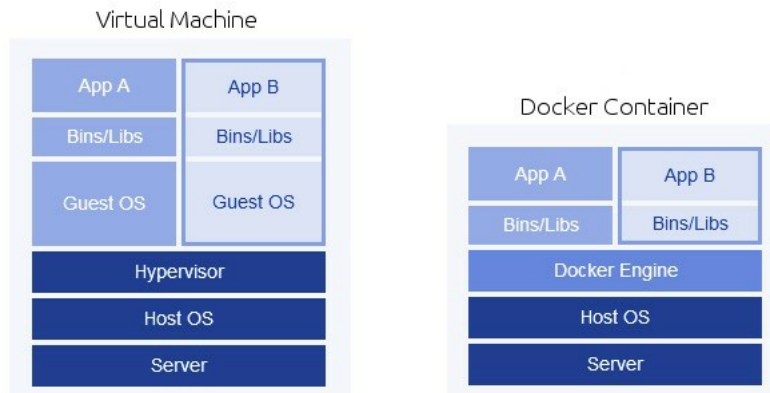
- Composable ecosystem
- Security
- A different image distribution philosophy
- Openness

rkt is *Pod-native* which means that its basic unit of execution is a *pod*, linking together resources and user applications in a self-contained environment.

Introduction To Docker

Docker is a containerization tool with a rich ecosystem that was conceived to help you develop, deploy and run any application, anywhere.

Unlike a traditional virtual machine, Docker containers share the resources of the host machine without needing an intermediary (a *hypervisor*) and therefore you don't need to install an operating system. It contains the application and its dependencies, but works in an isolated and autonomous way.



In other words, instead of a *hypervisor* with a guest operating system on top, Docker uses its engine and containers on top.

Most of us used to use virtual machines, so why containers and Docker are taking an important part of today infrastructures ?

This table explains briefly the difference and the advantages of using Docker over a *VM*:

	VM	Docker
Size	Small CoreOs = 1.2GB	A Busybox container = 2.5 MB
Startup Time	Measured in minutes	An optimized Docker container, will run in less that a second
Integration	Difficult	More open to be integrated to other tools
Dependency Hell	Frustration	Docker fixes this
Versioning	No	Yes

Docker is a process isolation tool that used *LXC* (an operating-system-level virtualization method for running multiple isolated *Linux* systems (containers) on a control host using a single *Linux Kernel*) until the version 0.9.

The basic difference between *LXC* and *VMs* is that with *LXC* there is only one instance of *Linux Kernel* running.

For curious readers, *LXC* was replaced by Docker own *libcontainer* library written in the *Go* programming language.

So, a Docker container isolate your application running in a host *OS*, the latter can run many other containers. Using Docker and its ecosystem, you can easily manage a cluster of containers, stop, start and pause multiple applications, scale them, take snapshots of running containers, link multiple services running Docker, manage containers and clusters using *APIs* on top of them, automate tasks, create applications' watchdogs and many other features that are complicated without containers.

Using this book, you will learn how to use all of these features and more.

What Is The Relation Between The Host OS And Docker

In a simple phrase, the host *OS* and the container share the same *Kernel*.

If you are running *Ubuntu* as a host, container's *Kernel* is going to use the same *Kernel* as *Ubuntu* system, but you can use *CentOs* or any other *OS* image inside your container. That is why the main difference between a virtual machine and a Docker container is the absence of an intermediary part between the *Kernel* and the guest, Docker takes place directly within your host's *Kernel*.

You are probably saying "If Docker's using the host *Kernel*, why should I install an OS within my container ?".

You are right, in some cases you can use Docker's scratch image, which is an explicitly empty image, especially for building images from scratch. This is useful for containers that contain only a single binary and whatever it requires, such as the "hello-world" container that we are going to use in the next section.

So Docker is a process isolation environment and not an *OS* isolation environment (like virtual machines), you can, as said, use a container without an *OS*. But imagine you want to run an *Nginx* or an *Apache* container, you can run the server's binary, but you will need to access the file system in order to configure *nginx.conf*, *apache.conf*, *httpd.conf*..etc or the available/enabled sites configurations.

In this case, if you run a containers without an *OS*, you will need to map folders from the container to the host like the */etc* directory (since configuration files are under */etc*).

You can actually do it but you will lose the change management feature that docker containers offers: So every change within the container file system will be also mapped to the host file system and even if you map them on different folders, things could become complex with advanced production/development scenarios and environments.

Therefore, amongst other reasons, Docker containers running an *OS* are used for portability and change management.

In the examples explained in this book, we often rely on official images that can be found in the official [Docker hub](#), we will also create some custom images.

What Does Docker Add To LXC Tools ?

LXC owes its origin to the development of *cgroups* and *namespaces* in the *Linux kernel*. One of the most asked questions on the net about Docker is the difference between Docker and *VMs* but also the difference between Docker and *LXC*.

This question was asked in *Stackoverflow* and I am sharing [the response](#) of *Solomon Hykes* (the creator of Docker) published under CC BY-SA 3.0 license:

Docker is not a replacement for *LXC*. *LXC* refers to capabilities of the *Linux Kernel* (specifically *namespaces* and *control groups*) which allow *sandboxing* processes from one another, and controlling their resource allocations.

On top of this low-level foundation of *Kernel* features, Docker offers a high-level tool with several powerful functionalities:

- **Portable deployment across machines**

Docker defines a format for bundling an application and all its dependencies into a single object which can be transferred to any docker-enabled machine, and executed there with the guarantee that the execution environment exposed to the application will be the same. *LXC* implements process *sandboxing*, which is an important prerequisite for portable deployment, but that alone is not enough for portable deployment. If you sent me a copy of your application installed in a custom *LXC* configuration, it would almost certainly not run on my machine the way it does on yours, because it is tied to your machine's specific configuration: networking, storage, logging, distro, etc. Docker defines an abstraction for these machine-specific settings, so that the exact same Docker container can run - unchanged - on many different machines, with many different configurations.

- **Application-centric**

Docker is optimized for the deployment of applications, as opposed to machines. This is reflected in its *API*, user interface, design philosophy and documentation. By contrast, the *LXC* helper scripts focus on containers as lightweight machines - basically servers that boot faster and need less ram. We think there's more to containers than just that.

- **Automatic build**

Docker includes a tool for developers to automatically assemble a container from their source code, with full control over application dependencies, build tools, packaging etc. They are free to use *make*, *Maven*, *Chef*, *Puppet*, *SaltStack*, *Debian* packages, *RPMS*, source *tarballs*, or any combination of the above, regardless of the configuration of the machines.

- **Versioning**

Docker includes *git*-like capabilities for tracking successive versions of a container, inspecting the *diff* between versions, committing new versions, rolling back etc. The history also includes how a container was assembled and by whom, so you get full traceability from the production server all the way back to the upstream developer. Docker also implements incremental uploads and downloads, similar to `git pull`, so new versions of a container can be transferred by only sending *diffs*.

- **Component re-use**

Any container can be used as an "base image" to create more specialized components. This can be done manually or as part of an automated build. For example you can prepare the ideal *Python* environment, and use it as a base for 10 different applications. Your ideal *PostgreSQL* setup can be re-used for all your future projects. And so on.

- **Sharing**

Docker has access to a public registry (<https://registry.hub.docker.com/>) where thousands of people have uploaded useful containers: anything from *Redis*, *Couchdb*, *PostgreSQL* to *IRC* bouncers to *Rails* app servers to *Hadoop* to base images for various distros. The registry also includes an official "standard library" of useful containers maintained by the Docker team. The registry itself is open-source, so anyone can deploy their own registry to store and transfer private containers, for internal server deployments for example.

- **Tool ecosystem**

Docker defines an *API* for automating and customizing the creation and deployment of containers. There are a huge number of tools integrating with *Docker* to extend its capabilities. *PaaS*-like deployment (*Dokku*, *Deis*, *Flynn*), multi-node orchestration (*Maestro*, *Salt*, *Mesos*, *OpenStack Nova*), management dashboards (*Docker-UI*, *OpenStack horizon*, *Shipyards*), configuration management (*chef*, *puppet*), continuous integration (*jenkins*, *strider*, *travis*), etc. Docker is rapidly establishing itself as the standard for container-based tooling.

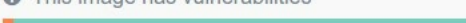





Docker Use Cases

Docker has many use cases and advantages:

Versioning & Fast Deployment

Docker registry (or Docker Hub) could be considered as a version control system for a given application. Rollbacks and updates are easier this way.

Just like *Github*, *BitBucket* or any other *Git* system, you can use tags to tag your images versions. Imagine you can tag differently a container with each application release, it will be easier to deploy and rollback to the n-1 release.

Scanned Images ?	
latest Compressed size: 158 MB Scanned 7 hours ago	! This image has vulnerabilities 
5.0 Compressed size: 158 MB Scanned 14 hours ago	! This image has vulnerabilities 
5 Compressed size: 158 MB Scanned 11 hours ago	! This image has vulnerabilities 
5.0.0 Compressed size: 158 MB Scanned 21 hours ago	! This image has vulnerabilities 
2.2.2 Compressed size: 155 MB Scanned 12 hours ago	! This image has vulnerabilities 
2.1 Compressed size: 155 MB Scanned a day ago	! This image has vulnerabilities 
2.0.2 Compressed size: 154 MB Scanned 13 hours ago	! This image has vulnerabilities 
2.4 Compressed size: 153 MB Scanned 14 hours ago	! This image has vulnerabilities 
2 Compressed size: 153 MB Scanned 13 hours ago	! This image has vulnerabilities 
2.4.1 Compressed size: 153 MB Scanned 11 hours ago	! This image has vulnerabilities 
1.6.2 Compressed size: 153 MB Scanned 11 hours ago	! This image has vulnerabilities 
1.6 Compressed size: 153 MB Scanned 11 hours ago	! This image has vulnerabilities 

As you may already know, *Git*-like systems gives you commit identifiers like `2.1-3-xxxxxxx`, these are not tags, you can also use your *Git* system to tag you code, but for deployment you will need to download these tags or their artifacts.

If your fellow developers are working on an application with thousands of packages dependencies like *JavaScript* apps (using the *package.json*), you may be facing a deployment of an application with very small files to download or update with probably some new configurations. A single Docker image with your new code, already builded and tested and configurations will be easier and faster to ship and deploy.

Tagging is done with `docker tag` command, these tags are the base for the commit. Docker versionning and tagging system is working also in this way.

Distribution & Collaboration

If you would like to share images and containers, Docker allows this social feature so that anyone can contribute to a public (or private) image.

Individuals and communities can collaborate and share images. Users can also vote for images. In Docker Hub, you can find trusted (official) and community images.

Some images have a continuous build and security scan feature to keep them up-to-date.

Multi Tenancy & High Availability

Using the right tools from the ecosystem, it is easier to run many instances of the same application in the same server with Docker than the "main stream" way.

Using a proxy, a service discovery and a scheduling tool, you can start a second server (or more) and load-balance your traffic between the cluster nodes where your containers are "living".

CI/CD

Docker is used in production systems but it is considered as a tool to run the same application in developer's laptop/server. Docker may move from development to QA to production without being changed. If you would like to be as close as possible to production, then Docker is a good solution.

Since it solves the problem of "it works on my machine", it is important to highlight this use case. Most problems in software development and operations are due to the differences between development and production environments.

If your R&D team use the same image that QA team will test against and the same environment will be pushed to live servers, it is sure that a great part of the problems (dev vs ops) will disappear.

There are many [DevOps topologies](#) in the software industry now and "container-centric" (or "container-based") topology is one of them.

This topology makes both Ops and Dev teams share more responsibilities in common, which is a DevOps approach to blur the boundaries between teams and encourage the co-creation.

Isolation & The Dependency Hell

Dockerizing an application is also isolating it into a separate environment.

Imagine you have to run two *APIs* with two different languages or running them with the same language but with different versions.

You may need two incompatible versions of the same language, each *API* is running one of them, for example

Python 2 and Python 3.

If the two apps are dockerized, you don't need to install anything on your host machine, just Docker, every version will run in an isolated environment.

Since I start running Docker in production, most of my apps were dockerized, I stopped using the host system package manager since that time, every new application or middleware were installed inside the container.

Docker simplifies the system packages management and eliminates the "dependency hell" by its isolation feature.

Using The Ecosystem

You can use Docker with multiple external tools like configuration management tools, orchestration tools, file storage technologies, *filesystem* types, logging softwares, monitoring tools, self-healing tools ..etc

On the other hand, even with all the benefits of Docker, it is not always the best solution to use, *there are always exceptions.*

Chapter II - Installation & Configuration



In *Painless Docker* book, we are going to use a Docker version superior or equal to the 1.12.

I used to use previous stable version like 1.11, but a new important feature which is the *Swarm Mode* was introduced in version 1.12. Swarm orchestration technology is directly integrated into Docker and just before it was an add-on.

I am a *GNU/Linux* user, but for *Windows* and *Mac* users, Docker unveiled with the same version, the first full desktop editions of the software for development on *Mac* and *Windows* machines.

There are many other interesting features, enhancements and simplifications in the version 1.12 of Docker, you can find the whole list in [Docker github repository](#).

If you are completely new to Docker, you will not get all of the new following features, but you will be able to understand them as you go along with this book.

The most important new features in Docker 1.12 are about the *Swarm Mode*:

- Built-in *Virtual-IP* based internal and ingress load-balancing using *IPVS*
- *Routing Mesh* using *ingress overlay* network
- New swarm command to manage swarms with these subcommands:
 - `init` ,
 - `join` ,
 - `join-token` ,
 - `leave` ,
 - `update`
- New service command to manage swarm-wide services with `create` , `inspect` , `update` , `rm` , `ps` subcommands
- New node command to manage nodes with `accept` , `promote` , `demote` , `inspect` , `update` , `ps` , `ls` and `rm` subcommands
- New stack and deploy commands to manage and deploy multi-service applications
- Add support for local and global volume scopes (analogous to network scopes)

Other important features in Docker were introduced in preceding versions like the multi-build support in the version v17.05.0-ce.

When writing this book, I used *Ubuntu 16.04* server edition with a *64 bit* architecture as my main operating system, but you will see how to install Docker in other OSs like *Windows* and *MacOS*.

For other *Linux* distributions users, things are not really different, except the package manager (*apt/aptitude*) that you should replace by your own one - we are going to explain the installation for other distributions like *CentOs*.

Requirements & Compatibility

Docker itself does not need many resources so a little *RAM* could help you install and run Docker engine. But running containers depends on what are you running exactly, in the case you are running a *Mysql* or a busy *MongoDB* inside a container, you will need more memory than running a small *Nodejs* or *Python* application .

Docker requires a 64 bit *Kernel*.

For developers using *Windows* or *Mac*, you have the choice to use *Docker Toolbox* or native Docker. Native Docker is for sure faster but you still have the choice.

If you will use *Docker Toolbox*:

- *Mac* users: Your *Mac* must be running *OS X 10.8 "Mountain Lion"* or newer to run Docker.
- *Windows* users: Your machine must have a *64-bit* operating system running *Windows 7* or higher. You should have an enabled virtualization.

If you prefer Docker for *Mac* as it is mentioned in the official Docker website:

- Your *Mac* must be a 2010 or newer model, with *Intel's* hardware support for memory management unit (*MMU*) virtualization; i.e., *Extended Page Tables (EPT) OS X 10.10.3 Yosemite* or newer
- You must have at least 4GB of *RAM*
- You must have *VirtualBox* prior to version 4.3.30 must NOT be installed (it is incompatible with Docker for *Mac* : uninstall the older version of *VirtualBox* and re-try the install if you already missed this).

And if you prefer Docker for *Windows*:

- Your machine should have a *64bit Windows 10 Pro, Enterprise and Education (1511 November update, Build 10586* or later).
- The *Hyper-V* package must be enabled and if it will be installed by Docker for *Windows* installer, it will enable it for you

Installing Docker On Linux

Docker is supported by all *Linux* distributions satisfying the requirements, but not with all of the versions and this is due to compatibility of Docker with old *Kernel* versions.

Kernels older than 3.10 will not support Docker and can cause data loss or any other bugs.

Check your *Kernel* by typing:

```
uname -r
```

Docker recommends making an upgrade, a dist upgrade and having the latest *Kernel* version for your servers before using it in production.

Ubuntu

For *Ubuntu*, only those versions are supported to run and manage containers:

- *Ubuntu Xenial 16.04* (LTS)
- *Ubuntu Wily 15.10*
- *Ubuntu Trusty 14.04* (LTS)
- *Ubuntu Precise 12.04* (LTS)

Update your package manager, add the *apt key* & Docker list then type the update command.

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install apt-transport-https ca-certificates
sudo apt-key adv --keyserver hkp://p80.pool.sks-keyservers.net:80 --recv-keys 58118E89F3A912897C070ADB76221572C52609D
echo "deb https://apt.dockerproject.org/repo ubuntu-trusty main"|tee -a /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list
sudo apt-get update
```

Purge the old *lxc-docker* if you were using it before and install the new Docker Engine:

```
sudo apt-get purge lxc-docker
sudo apt-get install docker-engine
```

If you need to run Docker without root rights (with your actual user), run the following commands:

```
sudo groupadd docker
sudo usermod -aG docker $USER
```

If everything was ok, then running this command will create a container that will print a *Hello World* message than exits without errors:

```
docker run hello-world
```

There is a good explanation about how Docker works in the output, if you have not noticed it, here it is:

```
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.

CentOS

Docker runs only on *CentOS 7.X*. Same installation may apply to other *EL7* distributions (but they are not supported by Docker)

Add the *yum repo*.

```
sudo tee /etc/yum.repos.d/docker.repo <<-'EOF'
[dockerrepo]
name=Docker Repository
baseurl=https://yum.dockerproject.org/repo/main/centos/7/
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=https://yum.dockerproject.org/gpg
EOF
```

Install Docker:

```
sudo yum install docker-engine
```

Start its service:

```
sudo service docker start
```

Set the daemon to run at system boot:

```
sudo chkconfig docker on
```

Test the Hello World image:

```
docker run hello-world
```

If you see a similar output to the following one, than your installation is fine:

```
Unable to find image 'hello-world:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/hello-world

c04b14da8d14: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:0256e8a36e2070f7bf2d0b0763dbabdd67798512411de4cdcf9431a1feb60fd9
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 Hub* account:  
https://hub.docker.com
```

```
For more examples and ideas, visit:  
https://docs.docker.com/engine/userguide/
```

Now if you would like to create a Docker group and add your current user to it in order to avoid running command with *sudo* privileges :

```
sudo groupadd docker  
sudo usermod -aG docker $USER
```

Verify your work by running the **hello-world** container without *sudo*.

Debian

Only:

- Debian testing stretch (64-bit)
- Debian 8.0 Jessie (64-bit)
- Debian 7.7 Wheezy (64-bit) (backports required)

are supported.

We are going to use the installation for *Wheezy*. In order to install Docker on *Jessie (8.0)*, change the entry for *backports* and *source.list* entry to *Jessie*.

First of all, enable *backports*:

```
sudo su  
echo "deb http://http.debian.net/debian wheezy-backports main" | tee -a /etc/apt/sources.list.d/backports.list  
apt-get update  
  
Purge other Docker versions if you have already used them:  
  
`` bash  
apt-get purge "lxc-docker*"  
apt-get purge "docker.io"
```

and update you package manager:

```
apt-get update
```

Install *apt-transport-https* and *ca-certificates*

```
apt-get install apt-transport-https ca-certificates
```

Add the *GPG* key.

```
apt-key adv --keyserver hkp://p80.pool.sks-keyserver.net:80 --recv-keys 58118E89F3A912897C070ADB76221572C52609D
```

Add the repository:

```
echo "deb https://apt.dockerproject.org/repo debian-wheezy main"|tee -a /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list
apt-get update
```

And install Docker:

```
apt-get install docker-engine
```

Start the service

```
service docker start
```

Run the Hello World container in order to check if everything is good:

```
sudo docker run hello-world
```

You will have a similar output to the following, if Docker is installed without problems:

```
Unable to find image 'hello-world:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/hello-world

c04b14da8d14: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:0256e8a36e2070f7bf2d0b0763dbabdd67798512411de4cddf9431a1feb60fd9
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 Hub* account:
https://hub.docker.com

For more examples and ideas, visit:
https://docs.docker.com/engine/userguide/
```

Now, in order to use your current user (not *root* user) to manage and run Docker, add the *docker* group if it does not already exist.

```
exit # Exit from sudo user
sudo groupadd docker
```

Add your preferred user to this group:

```
sudo gpasswd -a ${USER} docker
```

Restart the Docker daemon.

```
sudo service docker restart
```

Test the *Hello World* container to check if your current user have right to execute Docker commands.

Docker Toolbox

Few months ago, installing Docker for my developers using *MacOs* and *Windows* was a pain. Now the new *Docker Toolbox* have made things easier. *Docker Toolbox* is quick and easy installer that will setup a full Docker environment. The installation includes *Docker*, *Machine*, *Compose*, *Kitematic*, and *VirtualBox*.



Docker Toolbox could be downloaded from [Docker's website](#).

Using this tool you will be able to work with:

- *docker-machine* commands
- *docker* commands
- *docker-compose* commands
- The Docker GUI (*Kitematic*)
- a shell preconfigured for a Docker command-line environment
- and *Oracle VirtualBox*

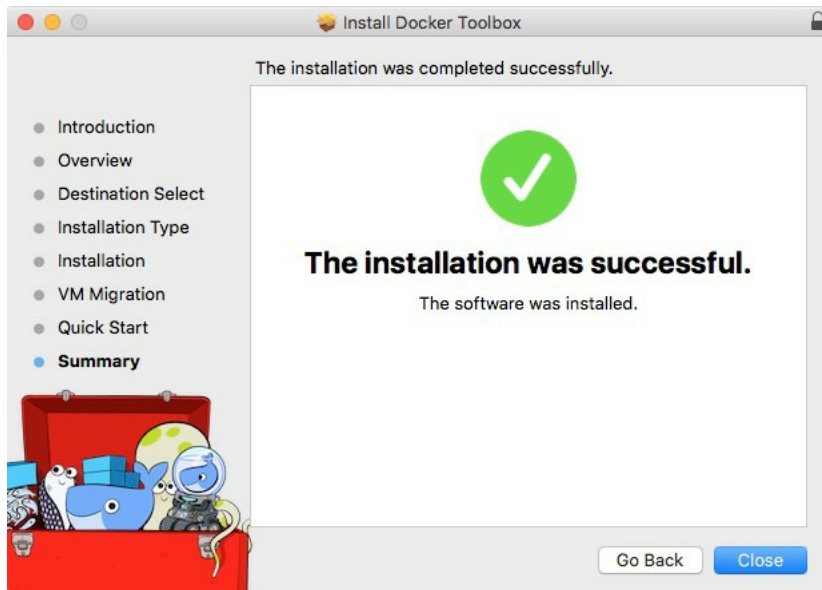
The installation is quite easy:



This is a screenshot for Docker



If you would like a default installation press "Next" to accept all and then click on Install. If you are running *Windows*, make sure you allow the installer to make the necessary changes.



Now that you finished the installation, on the application folder, click on "Docker Quickstart Terminal".



Mac users, type the following command in order to :

- Create a machine dev...
- Create a VirtualBox VM...
- Create SSH key...
- Start the VirtualBox VM...
- Start the VM...
- Start the machine dev
- Set the environment variables for machine dev

Windows users you can also follow the following instructions, since there are common commands between the two OSs.

```
bash ~/Applications/Docker Quickstart Terminal.app/Contents/Resources/Scripts/start.sh'
```

Running the following command will show you how to connect Docker to this machine:

```
docker-machine env dev
```

Now for testing, use the *Hello World* container:

```
docker run hello-world
```

You will probably see this message:

```
Unable to find image 'hello-world:latest' locally
```

This is not an error but Docker is saying that the image *Hello World* will not be used from your local disk but it will be pulled from *Docker Hub*.

```
latest: Pulling from library/hello-world
535020c3e8ad: Pull complete
af340544ed62: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:a68868bfe696c00866942e8f5ca39e3e31b79c1e50feaae4ce5e28df2f051d5c
Status: Downloaded newer image for hello-world:latest

Hello from Docker.
This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.
```

If you are using *Windows*, it is actually not very different.

Click on the "Docker Quickstart Terminal" icon, if your operating system displays a prompt to allow *VirtualBox*, choose yes and a terminal will show on your screen.

To test if Docker is working, type:

```
docker run hello-world
```

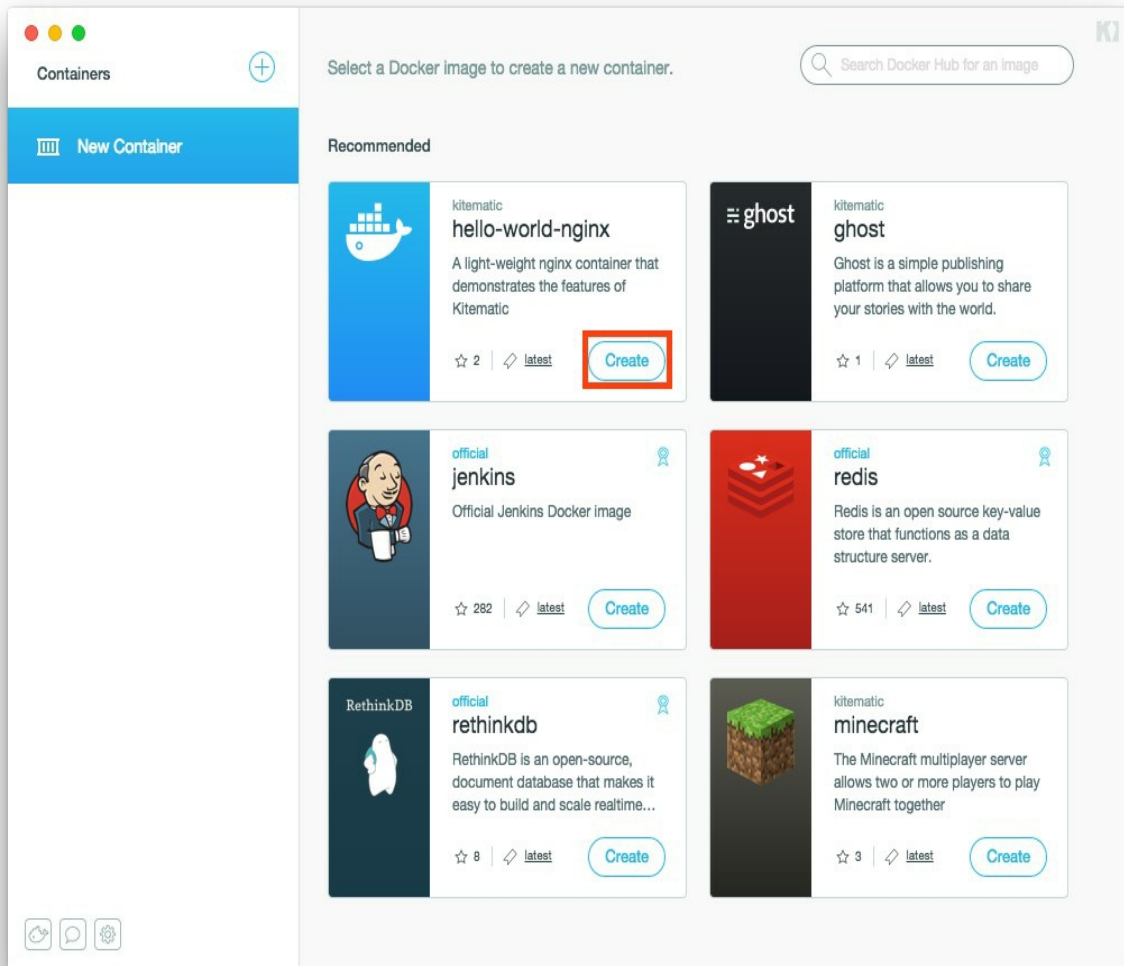
You will see the following message:

```
Hello from Docker.
```

You may also notice the explanation of how Docker is working on your local machine.

```
To generate this message ("Hello World" message), Docker took the following steps:
- The *Docker Engine CLI* client contacted the *Docker Engine daemon*.
- The *Docker Engine daemon* pulled the *hello-world* image from the *Docker Hub*. (Assuming it was not already locally available.)
- The *Docker Engine daemon* created a new container from that image which runs the executable that produces the output you see.
- The *Docker Engine daemon* streamed that output to the *Docker Engine CLI* client, which sent it to your terminal.
```

After the installation, you can also start using the GUI or the command line, click on the create button to create a *Hello World* container just to make sure if everything is OK.



Docker Toolbox is a very good tool for every developer but you may need more performance with larger projects in your local development. Docker for *Mac* and Docker for *Windows* are native for each OS.

Docker For Mac

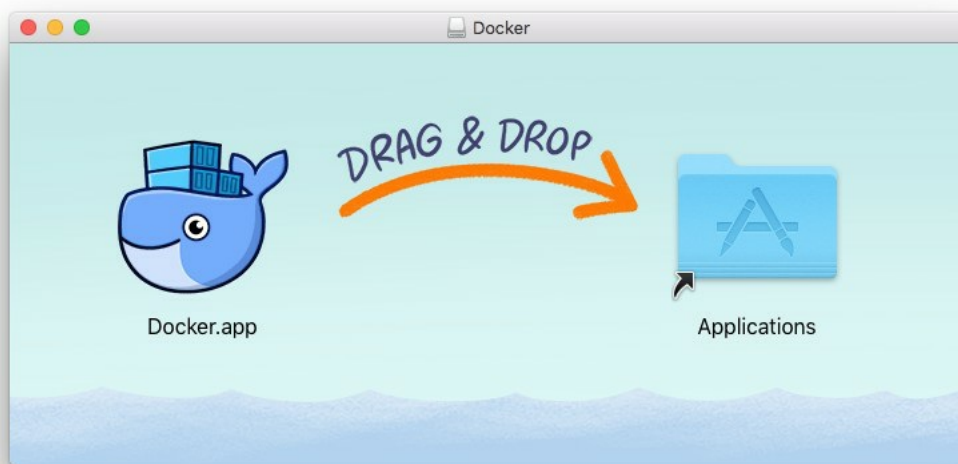
Use the following link to download the *.dmg* file and install the native Docker.

<https://download.docker.com/mac/stable/Docker.dmg>



To use native Docker, get back to the requirements section and make sure of your system configuration.

After the installation, drag and drop *Docker.app* to your *Applications* folder and start Docker from your applications list.



You will see a whale icon on your status bar and when you click on it, you can see a list of choices and you can also click on *About Docker* to verify if you are using the right version.

If you prefer using the *CLI*, open your terminal and type:

```
docker --version
```

or

```
docker -v
```

If you installed Docker 1.12, you will see:

```
Docker version 1.12.0, build 8eab29e
```

If you go to *Docker.app* preferences, you can find some configurations, but one of the most important ones are sharing drivers.

In many cases, your containers running in your local machines can use a file system mounted to a folder in your host, we will not need this for the moment but you should remember later in this book that if you mount a container to a local folder, you should get back to this step and share the concerned files, directories, users or volumes on your local system with your containers.



Docker For Windows

Use the following link to download the *.msi* file and install the native Docker.

<https://download.docker.com/win/stable/InstallDocker.msi>



Same thing for *Windows*: To use native Docker, get back to the requirements section and make sure of your system configuration.

- Double-click *InstallDocker.msi* and run the installer
- Follow the installation wizard
- Authorize Docker if you were asked for that by your system
- Click Finish to start Docker



If everything was OK, you will get a popup with a success message.

Now open *cmd.exe* (or *PowerShell*) and type

```
docker --version
```

or

```
docker version
```

If your containers running on your local development environment may need in many cases (that we will see in this book) to access to your file system, folders, files or drives. This is the case when you mount a folder inside the Docker container to your host file system. We will see many examples of this type so you should remember to get back here and make the right configurations if mounting a directory or a file will be needed later in this book.

Shared Drives

Select the local drives you want to be available to your containers.



Shared	Drive
<input type="checkbox"/>	C

```
Microsoft PowerShell
> docker run -v c:/Users:/data alpine ls /data
```

[Reset credentials...](#)

Apply

Docker Experimental Features

Even if Docker has a stable version that can be safely used in production environments, many features are still in development and you may need to plan for your future projects using Docker, so in this case, you will need to test some of these features.

I have been testing *Docker Swarm Mode* since it was experimental and I needed to evaluate this feature in order to prepare the adequate architecture, servers and adopt development and integration work flows to the coming changes.



You may find some instability and bugs using the experimental installation packages which is normal.

Docker Experimental Features For Mac And Windows

For native Docker running on both systems, to evaluate the experimental features, you need to download the beta channel installation packages.

For *Mac*:

```
https://download.docker.com/mac/beta/Docker.dmg
```

For *Windows*

```
https://download.docker.com/win/beta/InstallDocker.msi
```

Docker Experimental Features For Linux

Running the following command will install the experimental version of Docker:



You should have curl installed

```
curl -sSL https://experimental.docker.com/ | sh
```



Generally curl | bash is not a good security practice even if the transport is over HTTPS. Content can be modified on the server.

You can download the script, read it and execute it:

```
wget https://experimental.docker.com/
```

Or you can get one of the following binaries in function of your system architecture:

```
https://experimental.docker.com/builds/Linux/i386/docker-latest.tgz
```

```
https://experimental.docker.com/builds/Linux/x86\_64/docker-latest.tgz
```

For the remainder of the installation :

```
tar -xvzf docker-latest.tgz
mv docker/* /usr/bin/
sudo dockerd &
```

Removing Docker

Let's take Ubuntu as an example.

Purge the Docker Engine:

```
sudo apt-get purge docker-engine
sudo apt-get autoremove --purge docker-engine
sudo apt-get autoclean
```

This is enough in most cases, but to remove all of Docker's files, follow the next steps.

If you wish to remove all the images, containers and volumes:

```
sudo rm -rf /var/lib/docker
```

Then remove docker from apparmor.d:

```
sudo rm /etc/apparmor.d/docker
```

Then remove docker group:

```
sudo groupdel docker
```

You have successfully deleted completely docker.

Docker Hub

Docker Hub is a cloud registry service for Docker.

Docker allows to package artifacts/code and configurations into a single image. These images can be reusable by you, your colleague or even your customer. If you would like to share your code you will generally use a git repository like *GitHub* or *Bitbucket*.

You can also run your own *Gitlab* that will allows you to have your own private on-premise Git repositories.

Things are very similar with Docker, you can use a cloud-based solution to share your images like *Docker Hub* or use your own Hub (a private Docker registry).



Docker Hub is a public Docker repository, but if you want to use a cloud-based solution while keeping your images private, the paid version of *Docker Hub* allows you to have private repositories.

Docker Hub allows you to

- Access to community, official, and private image libraries
- Have public or paid private image repositories to where you can push your images and from where you could pull them to your servers
- Create and build new images with different tags when the source code inside your container changes
- Create and configure webhooks and trigger actions after a successful push to a repository
- Create workgroups and manage access to your private images
- Integrate with *GitHub* and *Bitbucket*

Linked Accounts & Services

Linked Accounts

These account links are currently used for Automated Builds, so that we can access your project lists and help you configure your Automated Builds.



Link Github



Link Bitbucket

Basically *Docker Hub* could be a component of your dev-test pipeline automation.

In order to use *Docker Hub*, go to the following link and create an account:

```
https://hub.docker.com/
```

If you would like to test if your account is enabled, type

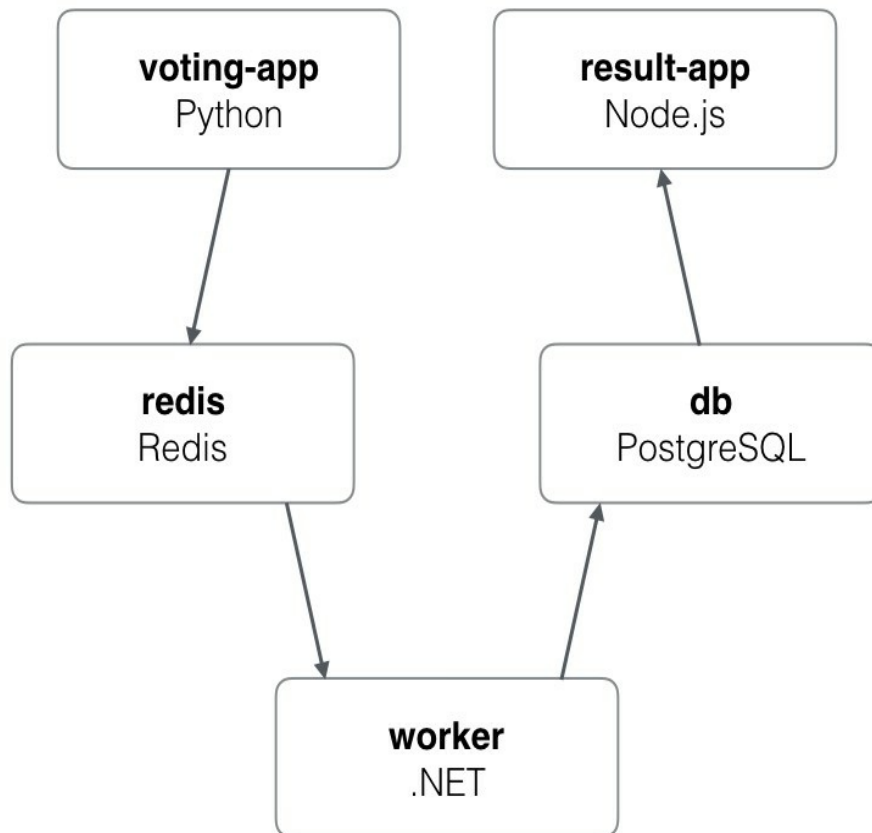
```
docker login
```



Login with your Docker ID to push and pull images from *Docker Hub*. If you don't have a Docker ID, head over to <https://hub.docker.com> to create one.

Now, go to *Docker Hub* website and create a public repository. We will see how to send a running container as an image to *Docker Hub* and for the same reason we are going to use a sample app generally used by Docker for demos, called *vote* (that you can also find on Docker official *Github* repository).

Vote application is a *Python* webapp that lets you vote between two options, it uses a *Redis* queue to collect new votes, *.NET* worker which consumes votes and stores them in a *Postgres* database backed by a Docker volume and a *Node.js* webapp which shows the results of the voting in real time.



I consider that you created a working account on *Docker Hub*, typed the *login* command and entered the right password.

If have a starting level with Docker, you may not understand all of the next commands but the goal of this section is just to demonstrate how a *Docker Registry* works (In this case, the used *Docker Registry* is a cloud-based one built by Docker, and as said, it is called *Docker Hub*).

When you type the following command, Docker will search if it has the image locally, otherwise it will check if it is on *Docker Hub*:

```
docker run -d -it -p 80:80 instavote/vote
```

You can find the image here:

<https://hub.docker.com/r/instavote/vote/>

PUBLIC REPOSITORY

instavote/vote ☆

Last pushed: 2 months ago

Repo Info Tags

Short Description

A Python webapp which lets you vote between two options

Docker Pull Command

docker pull instavote/vote

Full Description

Full description is empty for this repo.

Owner



instavote

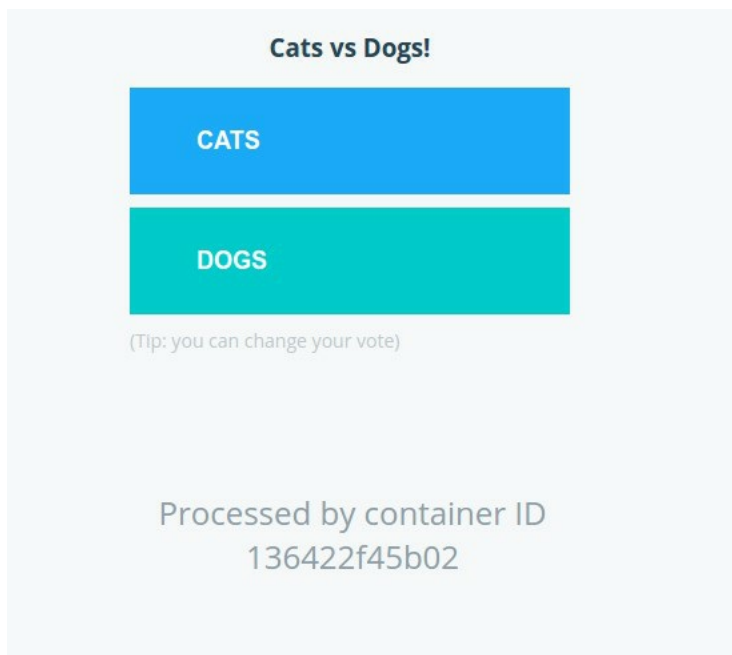
Now type this command to show the running container. This is the equivalent of *ps* command in *Linux* systems for Docker:

```
docker ps
```

You can see here that the *nauseous_albattani* container (a name given automatically by Docker), is running the vote application pulled from *instavote/vote* repository.

```
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE          COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS          NAMES
136422f45b02  instavote/vote "gunicorn app:app -b "  8 minutes ago Up 8 minutes  0.0.0.0:80->80/tcp      nauseous_albattani
```

The container id is : *136422f45b02* and the application is reachable via <http://0.0.0.0:80>



Just like using *git*, we are going to commit and push the image to our *Docker Hub* repository. No need to create a new repository, the *commit/push* can be used in a lazy mode, it will create it for you.

Commit:





```
docker commit -m "Painless Docker first commit" -a "Aymen El Amri" 136422f45b02 eon01/painlessdocker.com_voteapp:v1
sha256:bf2a7905742d85cca806eefa8618a6f09a00c3802b6f918cb965b22a94e7578a
```

And push:

```
docker push eon01/painlessdocker.com_voteapp:v1
The push refers to a repository [docker.io/eon01/painlessdocker.com_voteapp]
1f31ef805ed1: Mounted from eon01/painless_docker_vote_app
3c58cbbfa0a8: Mounted from eon01/painless_docker_vote_app
02e23fb0be8d: Mounted from eon01/painless_docker_vote_app
f485a8fdd8bd: Mounted from eon01/painless_docker_vote_app
1f1dc3de0e7d: Mounted from eon01/painless_docker_vote_app
797c28e44049: Mounted from eon01/painless_docker_vote_app
77f08abee8bf: Mounted from eon01/painless_docker_vote_app
v1: digest: sha256:658750e57d51df53b24bf0f5a7bc6d52e3b03ce710a312362b99b530442a089f size: 1781
```

Change *eon01* by your username.

Notice that a new repository is added automatically to my *Docker Hub* dashboard:

 eon01/vote public	0 STARS	2.0K PULLS	> DETAILS
 eon01/nginx-static public	0 STARS	1.0K PULLS	> DETAILS
 eon01/hello-from-scratch public	0 STARS	2 PULLS	> DETAILS
 eon01/painlessdocker.com_voteapp public	0 STARS	1 PULLS	> DETAILS

Now you can pull the same image with the latest tag:

```
docker pull eon01/painlessdocker.com_voteapp
```

Or with a specific tag:

```
docker pull eon01/painlessdocker.com_voteapp:v1
```

In our case, the v1 is the latest version, so the result of the two above commands will be the same image pulled to your local image.

Docker Registry

Docker Registry is a scalable server side application conceived to be an on-premise *Docker Hub*. Just like *Docker Hub*, it helps you push, pull and distribute your images.

The software powering *Docker Registry* is open-source under *Apache* license. *Docker Registry* could be also a cloud-based solution, because Docker's commercial offer called *Docker Trusted Registry* is cloud-based.

Docker Registry could be run using Docker. A Docker image for the *Docker Registry* is available here:

```
https://hub.docker.com/_/registry/
```

It is easy to create a registry, just pull and run the image like this:

```
docker run -d -p 5000:5000 --name registry registry:2.5.0
```

Let's test it : We will pull an image from *Docker Hub*, tag and push it to our own registry .

```
docker pull ubuntu
docker tag ubuntu localhost:5000/myfirstimage
docker push localhost:5000/myfirstimage
docker pull localhost:5000/myfirstimage
```

Deploying Docker Registry On Amazon Web Services

You need to have:

- An *Amazon Web Services* account
- The good *IAM* privileges
- Your *aws CLI* configured

Type:

```
aws configure
```

Type your credentials, choose your region and your preferred output format:

```
AWS Access Key ID [None]: *****
AWS Secret Access Key [None]: *****
Default region name [None]: eu-west-1
Default output format [None]: json
```

Create an *EBS* disk (*Elastic Block Store*), specify the region you are using and the availability zone.

```
aws ec2 create-volume --size 80 --region eu-west-1 --availability-zone eu-west-1a --volume-type standard
```

You should have an similar output to the following one:

```
{
  "AvailabilityZone": "eu-west-1a",
  "Encrypted": false,
  "VolumeType": "standard",
  "VolumeId": "vol-xxxxxx",
  "State": "creating",
  "SnapshotId": "",
  "CreateTime": "2016-10-14T15:29:35.400Z",
  "Size": 80
}
```

Keep the output, because we are going to use the volume id later.

Our choice for the volume type was 'standard' and you must choose your preferred volume type and it is mainly about the *iops*.

The following table could help:

	IOPS	Use Case
Magnetic	Up to 100 IOPS/volume	Little access
GP	Up to 3000 IOPS/volume	Larger access needs, suitable for the majority of classic cases
PIOPS	Up to 4000 IOPS/volume	High speed access

Start an *EC2* instance:

```
aws ec2 run-instances --image-id ami-xxxxxxx --count 1 --instance-type t1.medium --key-name MyKeyPair --security-group-ids sg-xxxxxxx --subnet-id subnet-xxxxxxx
```

Replace your image id, instance type, key name, security group ids and subnet id with your proper values.

On the output look for the instance id because we are going to use it.

```
{
  "OwnerId": "xxxxxxx",
  "ReservationId": "r-xxxxxxx",
  "Groups": [
    {
      [..]
    }
  ],
  "Instances": [
    {
      "InstanceId": "i-5203422c",
      [..]
    }
  ]
}
```

```
aws ec2 attach-volume --volume-id vol-xxxxxxxxxx --instance-id i-xxxxxxx --device /dev/sdf
```

Now that the volume is attached, you should check your volumes in the *EC2* instance with a `df -kh` and you will see your new attached instance.

In this example, let's say the attached *EBS* has the following device name `/dev/xvdf`. Create a folder and a new file system upon the volume:

```
sudo mkfs -t ext4 /dev/xvdf
mkdir /data
```



Make sure you get the right device name for the new attached volume.

Now go to the *fstab* configuration file:


```
/etc/fstab
and add :
``` bash
/dev/xvdf /data ext4 defaults 1 1
```

Now mount the volume by typing :

```
mount -a
```



You should have Docker installed in order to run a private Docker registry.

The next step is running the registry:

```
docker run -d -p 80:5000 --restart=always -v /data:/var/lib/registry registry:2
```

If you type `docker ps` , you should see the registry running:

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS
bb6201f63cc5	registry:2	"/entrypoint.sh /etc/"	21 hours	Up About 1h	0.0.0.0:80->5000/tcp

Now you should create an *ELB* but first create its *Security Group* (expose port 443).

Create the *ELB* using *AWS CLI* or *AWS Console* and redirect traffic to the *EC2* port number *80*. You can get the *ELB DNS* since we are going to use it to push and pull images.

Opening port *443* is needed since the *Docker Registry* needs it to send and receive data, that's why we used *ELB* since the latter has integrated certificate management and *SSL* decryption.

It is also used to build a highly available system.

Now let's test it by pushing an image:

```
docker pull hello-world
docker tag hello-world load_balancer_dns/hello-world:1
docker push load_balancer_dns/hello-world
docker pull load_balancer_dns/hello-world
```

If you don't want to use *ELB*, you should bring your own certificates and run:

```
docker run -d -p 5000:5000 --restart=always --name registry \
-v `pwd`/certs:/certs \
-v /data:/var/lib/registry \
-e REGISTRY_HTTP_TLS_CERTIFICATE=/certs/domain.crt \
-e REGISTRY_HTTP_TLS_KEY=/certs/domain.key \
registry:2
```

Another option to use is to run storage on *AWS S3*:

```
docker run \
-e SETTINGS_FLAVOR=s3 \
-e AWS_BUCKET=my_bucket \
-e STORAGE_PATH=/data \
-e AWS_REGION="eu-west-1" \
-e AWS_KEY=***** \
-e AWS_SECRET=***** \
-e SEARCH_BACKEND=sqalchemy \
-p 80:5000 \
```

```
registry
```

In this case, you should not forget to add a policy for *S3* that allows the *Docker Registry* to read and write your images to *S3*.

## Deploying Docker Registry On Azure

Using *Azure*, we are going to deploy the same *Docker Registry* using *Azure Storage service*.

You will also need a configured *Azure CLI*.

We need to create a storage account using the *Azure CLI*:

```
azure storage account create -l "North Europe" <storage_account_name>
```

Change `<storage_account_name>` by your proper value.

Now we need to list the storage account keys to use one of them later:

```
azure storage account keys list <storage_account_name>
```

Run:

```
docker run -d -p 80:5000 \
-e REGISTRY_STORAGE=azure \
-e REGISTRY_STORAGE_AZURE_ACCOUNTNAME="<storage_account_name>" \
-e REGISTRY_STORAGE_AZURE_ACCOUNTKEY="<storage_key>" \
-e REGISTRY_STORAGE_AZURE_CONTAINER="registry" \
--name=registry \
registry:2
```

If the port 80 is closed on your *Azure* virtual machine, you should open it:

```
azure vm endpoint create <machine-name> 80 80
```



Configuring security for the *Docker Registry* is not covered in this part.

# Docker Store

*Docker Store* is a *Docker inc* product and it is designed to provide a scalable self-service system for *ISVs* to publish and distribute trusted and enterprise-ready content

It provides a publishing process that includes:

- security scanning
- component inventory
- The open-source license usage
- Image construction guidelines

# Search The Docker Store

Find Trusted and Enterprise Ready Containers



Most Popular

## Most Popular Containers on the Store

Most popular content from our trusted partners on the Docker Store



FullArmor HAPI WebSSL

✓ FullArmor Corporation

A sample web application using FullArmor HAPI

Application Infrastructure, Storage

Partner Licensed



cloudera

Cloudera Quickstart

✓ Cloudera Inc

Everything you need to quickly get hands-on with Cloudera's data management and analytics ...

Analytics, Application Frameworks, ...

Partner Licensed



Sonatype Nexus

✓ Sonatype Inc.

Sonatype Nexus Repository Manager, the world's only repository manager with free support f...

Applications, Tooling/Testing Services

Partner Licensed



In other words, it is an official marketplace with workflows to create and distribute content where you can find free and commercial images.

# Chapter III - Basic Concepts

---



# Hello World, Hello Docker

Through the following chapters, you will learn how to manipulate Docker containers (create, run, delete, update, scale ..etc).

But to ensure a better understanding of some concepts, we need to learn at least how to run a Hello World container. We have already seen this, but as a reminder, and to be sure that your installation was good, we will run the Hello World container again:

```
docker run --rm -it hello-world
```

You can see a brief explanation of how Docker has created the container on the command output:

```
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.
```

This gives a good explanation of how Docker created a container and it will be a waste of energy to re-explain this in my own words, albeit [Docker uses more energy](#) to do the same task :-)

# General Information About Docker

Docker is a very active project and its code is frequently changing, to understand many concepts about this technology, I have been following the project on *GitHub* and browsing its issues when I had problems and especially when I found bugs.

Therefore, it is important to know the version you are using in your production servers. `docker -v` will give you the version and the build number you are using.

Example:

```
Docker version 1.12.2, build bb80604
```

You can get other general information about the server/client version, the architecture, the Go version ..etc. Use `docker version` to get the latter information. Example:

```
Client:
Version: 1.12.2
API version: 1.24
Go version: go1.6.3
Git commit: bb80604
Built: Tue Oct 11 18:19:35 2016
OS/Arch: linux/amd64

Server:
Version: 1.12.2
API version: 1.24
Go version: go1.6.3
Git commit: bb80604
Built: Tue Oct 11 18:19:35 2016
OS/Arch: linux/amd64
```

# Docker Help

You can view the Docker help using the command line:

```
docker --help
```

You will get a list of

- options like:

```
--config=~/.docker Location of client config files
-D, --debug Enable debug mode
-H, --host=[] Daemon socket(s) to connect to
-h, --help Print usage
-l, --log-level=info Set the logging level
--tls Use TLS; implied by --tlsverify
--tlscacert=~/.docker/ca.pem Trust certs signed only by this CA
--tlscert=~/.docker/cert.pem Path to TLS certificate file
--tlskey=~/.docker/key.pem Path to TLS key file
--tlsverify Use TLS and verify the remote
-v, --version Print version information and quit
```

- commands like:

```
attach Attach to a running container
build Build an image from a Dockerfile
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 on a container's filesystem
```

If you need more help about a specific command like *cp* or *rmi*, you need to type:

```
docker cp --help
docker rmi --help
```

In some cases, you may get "the command third level" of help like:

```
docker swarm init --help
```



# Docker Events

To start this section, let's run a *MariaDB* container and list *Docker Events*. For this manipulation, you can use terminator to split your screen into two and notice in the same time the events output while typing the following command:

```
docker run --name mariadb -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=password -v /data/db:/var/lib/mysql -d mariadb
Unable to find image 'mariadb:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/mariadb

386a066cd84a: Already exists
827c8d62b332: Pull complete
de135f87677c: Pull complete
05822f26ca6e: Pull complete
ad65f56a251e: Pull complete
d71752ae05f3: Pull complete
87cb39e409d0: Pull complete
8e300615ba09: Pull complete
411bb8b40c58: Pull complete
f38e00663fa6: Pull complete
fb7471e9a58d: Pull complete
2d1b7d9d1b69: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:6...c
Status: Downloaded newer image for mariadb:latest
0..7
```

The events launched by the last command are:

```
docker events
2016-12-09T00:54:51.827303500+01:00 image pull mariadb:latest (name=mariadb)
2016-12-09T00:54:52.000498892+01:00 container create 0..7 (image=mariadb, name=mariadb)
2016-12-09T00:54:52.137792817+01:00 network connect 8..d (container=0..7, name=bridge, type=bridge)
2016-12-09T00:54:52.550648364+01:00 container start 0..7 (image=mariadb, name=mariadb)
```

Explicitly:

- *image pull* : The image is pulled from the public repository by it identifier *Mariadb*.
- *container create* : The container is created from the pulled image and it was given a Docker identifier `0..7` . At this stage the container is not running yet
- *network connect* : The container is attached to a network called `bridge` having the identifier `8..d` . At this stage the container is not running yet
- *container start* : The container at this stage is running on your host system with the same identifier `0..7`

The image shows two terminal windows. The left window displays the output of the 'docker events' command, showing a list of Docker events such as 'image pull', 'container create', 'network connect', and 'container start'. The right window shows the output of a 'docker run' command for a MariaDB container, including the pull progress for the 'latest' image and the container's status.

This is the full list of *Docker events* (44) that can be reported by images, containers, networks, plugins, volumes and Docker daemon:

- attach
- commit
- copy
- create
- destroy
- detach
- die
- exec\_create
- exec\_detach
- exec\_start
- export
- health\_status
- kill
- oom
- pause
- rename
- resize
- restart
- start
- stop
- top
- unpause
- update
- delete
- import
- load
- pull
- push
- save
- tag
- untag
- install
- enable
- disable
- remove
- create
- mount
- unmount
- destroy
- create
- connect
- disconnect
- destroy
- reload

## Using Docker API To List Events

There is a chapter about Docker *API* that will help you discover it in more details, but there is no harm to start using it now.

You can, in fact, use it to see *Docker Events* while manipulating containers, images, networks .. etc.

Install *curl* and type `curl --unix-socket /var/run/docker.sock http://events` then open another terminal window (or a new tab) and type `docker pull mariadb`, `docker rmi -f mariadb` to remove the pulled image then `docker pull mariadb` to pull it again.

These are the 3 events reported by the 3 commands typed above:

- Action = Pulling and image that already exists in the host:

```
{
 "status": "pull",
 "id": "mariadb:latest",
 "Type": "image",
 "Action": "pull",
 "Actor": {
 "ID": "mariadb:latest",
 "Attributes": {
 "name": "mariadb"
 }
 },
 "time": 1481381043,
 "timeNano": 1481381043157632493
}
```

- Action = Removing it:

```
{
 "status": "untag",
 "id": "sha256:0..c",
 "Type": "image",
 "Action": "untag",
 "Actor": {
 "ID": "sha256:0..c",
 "Attributes": {
 "name": "sha256:0..c"
 }
 },
 "time": 1481381060,
 "timeNano": 1481381060026443422
}
```

- Action = Pulling the same image again from a distant repository:

```
{
 "status": "pull",
 "id": "mariadb:latest",
 "Type": "image",
 "Action": "pull",
 "Actor": {
 "ID": "mariadb:latest",
 "Attributes": {
 "name": "mariadb"
 }
 },
 "time": 1481381069,
 "timeNano": 1481381069629194420
}
```

Each event has a *status* (*pull*, *untag* for removing the image ..etc), a resource identifier (*id*) with its *Type* (image, container, network ..) and other information like:

- *Actor*,

- *time*
- and *timeNano*

You can use *DoMonit* (a *Docker API* wrapper) that I created for this book to discover *Docker API*.



Docker API is detailed in a separate chapter.

To test *DoMonit*, you can create a folder and install a *Python* virtual environment:

```
virtualenv DoMonit/
New python executable in /home/eon01/DoMonit/bin/python
Installing setuptools, pip, wheel...done.
```

```
cd DoMonit
```

Clone the repository:

```
git clone https://github.com/eon01/DoMonit.git
Cloning into 'DoMonit'...
remote: Counting objects: 237, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (19/19), done.
remote: Total 237 (delta 9), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 218
Receiving objects: 100% (237/237), 106.14 KiB | 113.00 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (128/128), done.
Checking connectivity... done.
```

List the files inside the created folder:

```
ls -l
total 24
drwxr-xr-x 2 eon01 sudo 4096 Dec 11 14:46 bin
drwxr-xr-x 6 eon01 sudo 4096 Dec 11 14:46 DoMonit
drwxr-xr-x 2 eon01 sudo 4096 Dec 11 14:45 include
drwxr-xr-x 3 eon01 sudo 4096 Dec 11 14:45 lib
drwxr-xr-x 2 eon01 sudo 4096 Dec 11 14:45 local
-rw-r--r-- 1 eon01 sudo 60 Dec 11 14:46 pip-selfcheck.json
```

Activate the execution environment:

```
. bin/activate
```

Install the requirements:

```
pip install -r DoMonit/requirements.txt
```

```
Collecting pathlib==1.0.1 (from -r DoMonit/requirements.txt (line 1))
/home/eon01/DoMonit/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/pip/_vendor/requests/packages/urllib3/util/ssl_.py:318:
SNIMissingWarning: An HTTPS request has been made, but the SNI (Subject Name Indication) extension to TLS is not available or
This may cause the server to present an incorrect TLS certificate, which can cause validation failures.
You can upgrade to a newer version of Python to solve this.
For more information, see https://urllib3.readthedocs.io/en/latest/security.html#snimissingwarning.
 SNIMissingWarning
/home/eon01/DoMonit/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/pip/_vendor/requests/packages/urllib3/util/ssl_.py:122:
InsecurePlatformWarning:
A true SSLContext object is not available.
This prevents urllib3 from configuring SSL appropriately and may cause certain SSL connections to fail.
You can upgrade to a newer version of Python to solve this.
For more information, see https://urllib3.readthedocs.io/en/latest/security.html#insecureplatformwarning.
 InsecurePlatformWarning
Collecting PyYAML==3.11 (from -r DoMonit/requirements.txt (line 2))
```

```
Collecting requests==2.10.0 (from -r DoMonit/requirements.txt (line 3))
 Using cached requests-2.10.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl
Collecting requests-unixsocket==0.1.5 (from -r DoMonit/requirements.txt (line 4))
Collecting simplejson==3.8.2 (from -r DoMonit/requirements.txt (line 5))
Collecting urllib3==1.16 (from -r DoMonit/requirements.txt (line 6))
 Using cached urllib3-1.16-py2.py3-none-any.whl
Installing collected packages: pathlib, PyYAML, requests, urllib3, requests-unixsocket, simplejson
Successfully installed PyYAML-3.11 pathlib-1.0.1 requests-2.10.0 requests-unixsocket-0.1.5 simplejson-3.8.2 urllib3-1.16
```

and start streaming the events using:

```
python DoMonit/events_test.py
```

On another terminal, create a network and notice the output of the executed program:

```
docker network create test1
6d517f8251736446874e14bafeb08c76cdc6d8219537b1ed1af64984bb3590b2
```

The output should be something like:

```
{
 "Type": "network",
 "Action": "create",
 "Actor": {
 "ID": "6d517f8251736446874e14bafeb08c76cdc6d8219537b1ed1af64984bb3590b2",
 "Attributes": {
 "name": "test1",
 "type": "bridge"
 }
 },
 "time": 1481464270,
 "timeNano": 1481464270716590446
}
```

This program called the *Docker Events API*:

```
curl --unix-socket /var/run/docker.sock http://events
```

Let's get back to *Docker Events* command since we haven't seen yet the options used to stream events.

*Docker Events* supports the following filters (using in most cases the name or the id of the resource):

```
container=<name/id>
event=<action>
image=<tag/id>
plugin=<name/id>
label=<key> / label=<key>=<value>
type=<container/image/volume/network/daemon>
volume=<name/id>
network=<name/id>
daemon=<name/id>
```

Examples:

```
docker events --filter 'event=start'
docker events --filter 'image=mariadb'
```

```
docker events --filter 'container=781567cd25632'
docker events --filter 'container=781567cd25632' --filter 'event=stop'
docker events --filter 'type=volume'
```

In the next sections we are going to see what each Docker component (volumes, containers ..etc) reports as an event.

## Monitoring A Container Using Docker Events

Note that we are always using the container of *MariaDB* database that we can create like this:

```
docker run --name mariadb -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=password -v /data/db:/var/lib/mysql -d mariadb
```

If you haven't created the container yet, do it.

Based on the examples of *Docker Events* given above, we are going to create a small monitoring script to send us an email if *MariaDB* containers reports a *stop* event.

We are going to listen to a file in `/tmp` and send an email as soon as we read a line.

```
tail -f /tmp/events | while read line; do echo "$line" | mail -s subject "amri.aymen@gmail.com"; done
```



Yes, this is my real email address if you would like to stay in touch !

Using the *Docker Events* command, we can redirect all the logs to a file (in this case we will use `/tmp/events` ).

```
docker events --filter 'event=stop' --filter 'container=mariadb' > /tmp/events
```

If you have already created the container, you can test this simple monitoring system using :

```
docker stop mariadb
docker start mariadb
```

This is what you should get by email:

```
{
 "Type": "network",
 "Action": "connect",
 "Actor": {
 "ID": "7b64910a4b7b6b2b90245db1c7a1d8330fb1d0db9237da8c64378c0ad7745e9e",
 "Attributes": {
 "container": "9..d",
 "name": "bridge",
 "type": "bridge"
 }
 },
 "time": 1481466943,
 "timeNano": 1481466943153467120
}{
 "Type": "network",
 "Action": "connect",
 "Actor": {
 "ID": "7b64910a4b7b6b2b90245db1c7a1d8330fb1d0db9237da8c64378c0ad7745e9e",
 "Attributes": {
 "container": "9..d",
 "name": "bridge",
 "type": "bridge"
 }
 },
}
```

```

"time":1481466943,
"timeNano":1481466943153467120
){
 "status":"start",
 "id":"9..d",
 "from":"mariadb",
 "Type":"container",
 "Action":"start",
 "Actor":{
 "ID":"9..d",
 "Attributes":{
 "image":"mariadb",
 "name":"mariadb"
 }
 }
},
"time":1481466943,
"timeNano":1481466943266967807
){
 "s TAG IMAGE ID CREATED SIZE
hello-world tatus:"start",
 "id":"9..d",
 "from":"mariadb",
 "Type":"container",
 "Action":"start",
 "Actor":{
 "ID":"9..d",
 "Attributes":{
 "image":"mariadb",
 "name":"mariadb"
 }
 }
},
"time":1481466943,
"timeNano":1481466943266967807
){
 "status":"kill",
 "id":"9..d",
 "from":"mariadb",
 "Type":"container",
 "Action":"kill",
 "Actor":{
 "ID":"9..d",
 "Attributes":{
 "image":"mariadb",
 "name":"mariadb",
 "signal":"15"
 }
 }
},
"time":1481466945,
"timeNano":1481466945523301735
){
 "status":"kill",
 "id":"9..d",
 "from":"mariadb",
 "Type":"container",
 "Action":"kill",
 "Actor":{
 "ID":"9..d",
 "Attributes":{
 "image":"mariadb",
 "name":"mariadb",
 "signal":"15"
 }
 }
},
"time":1481466945,
"timeNano":1481466945523301735
){
 "status":"die",
 "id":"9..d",
 "from":"mariadb",
 "Type":"container",
 "Action":"die",
 "Actor":{
 "ID":"9..d",
 "Attributes":{
 "exitCode":"0",
 "image":"mariadb",
 "name":"mariadb"
 }
 }
},
"time":1481466948,
"timeNano":1481466948241703985
){
 "status":"die",
 "id":"9..d",
 "from":"mariadb",
 "Type":"container",
 "Action":"die",
 "Actor":{
 "ID":"9..d",
 "Attributes":{
 "exitCode":"0",
 "image":"mariadb",

```

```

 "name": "mariadb"
 }
},
"time": 1481466948,
"timeNano": 1481466948241703985
}{
 "Type": "network",
 "Action": "disconnect",
 "Actor": {
 "ID": "7b64910a4b7b6b2b90245db1c7ald8330fb1d0db9237da8c64378c0ad7745e9e",
 "Attributes": {
 "container": "9..d",
 "name": "bridge",
 "type": "bridge"
 }
 },
},
"time": 1481466948,
"timeNano": 1481466948357530397
}{
 "Type": "network",
 "Action": "disconnect",
 "Actor": {
 "ID": "7b64910a4b7b6b2b90245db1c7ald8330fb1d0db9237da8c64378c0ad7745e9e",
 "Attributes": {
 "container": "9..d",
 "name": "bridge",
 "type": "bridge"
 }
 },
},
"time": 1481466948,
"timeNano": 1481466948357530397
}{
 "status": "stop",
 "id": "9..d",
 "from": "mariadb",
 "Type": "container",
 "Action": "stop",
 "Actor": {
 "ID": "9..d",
 "Attributes": {
 "image": "mariadb",
 "name": "mariadb"
 }
 },
},
"time": 1481466948,
"timeNano": 1481466948398153788
}2016-12-11T15:35:48.398153788+01:00{
 "status": "stop",
 "id": "9..d",
 "from": "mariadb",
 "Type": "container",
 "Action": "stop",
 "Actor": {
 "ID": "9..d",
 "Attributes": {
 "image": "mariadb",
 "name": "mariadb"
 }
 },
},
"time": 1481466948,
"timeNano": 1481466948398153788
}

```

This is a simple example for sure ! But it could give you ideas to probably create a home-made event alerting/monitoring system using simple *Bash* commands.



# Docker Images

If you type `docker images`, you will see that you have the hello-world image, even if its container is not running:

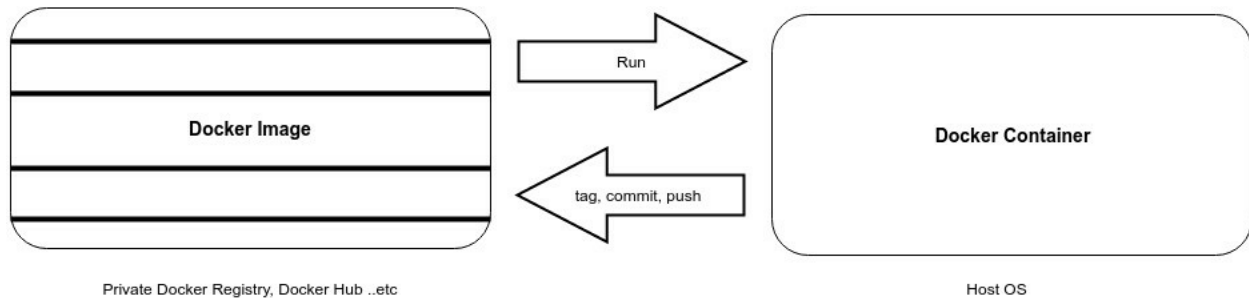
REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
hello-world	latest	c54a2cc56cbb	6 months ago	1.848 kB

An image has a tag (latest), an id (c54a2cc56cbb), a creation date (3 months ago) and a size (1.848 kB).

Images are generally stored in a registry unless it is an image from scratch that you created using the `tar` method and didn't push to any of the public or private registries.



Registries are to Docker images what *git* is to code.



Docker images responds to the following *Docker Events*:

- *delete*,
  - *import*,
  - *load*,
  - *pull*,
  - *push*,
  - *save*,
  - *tag*,
  - *untag*
-

# Docker Containers

Docker is a containerization software that solves many problems in the modern IT like it is said in the introduction of this book.

A container is basically an image that is running in your host OS. The important thing to remember is that there is a big difference between containers and VMs and that's why Docker is so darn popular:

Containers use shared operating systems while VMs emulate in a different way the hardware.

The command to create a container is `docker create` followed by options, image name, command to execute at the container creation and its arguments.

Other commands are used to start, pause, stop, run and delete containers and we are going to see these commands and more in another chapter.

Keep in mind that a container have a life cycle with different phases that responds to the defined events :

- attach
- commit
- copy
- create
- destroy
- detach
- die
- exec\_create
- exec\_detach
- exec\_start
- export
- health\_status
- kill
- oom
- pause
- rename
- resize
- restart
- start
- stop
- top
- unpause
- update

# Docker Volumes

We still using the example of *MariaDB*:

```
docker run --name mariadb -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=password -v /data/db:/var/lib/mysql -d mariadb
```

In the `docker run` command we are using to create a dockerized database, we are using the `-v` flag to mount a volume. The mounted volume inside the container is pointing on `/var/lib/mysql` which is the *Mysql* data directory where we can find databases data and other *Mysql* data.

Without logging inside the container, you can see the data directory mapped to the host in the `/data/db` directory:

```
ls -l /data/db/
total 110632
-rw-rw---- 1 999 999 16384 Dec 11 21:27 aria_log.00000001
-rw-rw---- 1 999 999 52 Dec 11 21:27 aria_log_control
-rw-rw---- 1 999 999 12582912 Dec 11 21:27 ibdata1
-rw-rw---- 1 999 999 50331648 Dec 11 21:27 ib_logfile0
-rw-rw---- 1 999 999 50331648 Dec 11 21:27 ib_logfile1
drwx----- 2 999 999 4096 Dec 11 21:27 mysql
drwx----- 2 999 999 4096 Dec 11 21:27 performance_schema
```

You can create the same volume without mapping it to the host filesystem:

```
docker run --name mariadb -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=password -v /var/lib/mysql -d mariadb
```

In this way you can't access the files of your *MariaDB* databases from the host machine.

Nope ! In reality, you can. Docker volumes can be found in:

```
/var/lib/docker/volumes/
```

You can see a list of volumes identifiers:

```
ls -lrth /var/lib/docker/volumes/
3..e
3..7
5..0
b..2
b..7
metadata.db
```

One of the above identifiers is the volume that was created using the command:

```
docker run --name mariadb -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=password -v /var/lib/mysql -d mariadb
```

Docker has a helpful command to inspect a container called `docker inspect`.

We are going to see it in details later but we will use it in order to identify the Docker volumes attached to our running container.

```
docker inspect -f '{{ (index .Mounts 0).Source }}' mariadb
```

It should output one of the ids above:

```
/var/lib/docker/volumes/b..2/_data
```

The Docker `inspect` command lets you have several information about a container (or an image). It returns generally a `json` containing all of the information but using the `-f` or the `--format` flag, you can filter an attribute. `docker inspect -f '{{ (index .Mounts 0).Source }}' mariadb` will shows the first element of a `json` dictionary referenced by its name `Mounts`.

This is the part of the `json` output containing the information about the mounts:

```
"Mounts": [
 {
 "Name": "b..2",
 "Source": "/var/lib/docker/volumes/b..2/_data",
 "Destination": "/var/lib/mysql",
 "Driver": "local",
 "Mode": "",
 "RW": true,
 "Propagation": ""
 }
],
```

Now, you can understand why the used format `'{{ (index .Mounts 0).Source }}'` will shows `/var/lib/docker/volumes/b..2/_data`.



Keep in mind that the host directory `/var/lib/docker/volumes/b..2/_data` depends on the host that's why creating a volume using Dockerfile does not allow mounting a volume on the host filesystem.

## Data Volumes

Data volumes are different from the previous volumes created to host `MariaDB` databases. They are separate containers, dedicated to storing data, they are persistent, they can be shared between containers, they can be used as a backup, a restore point or to used in data migration.

For the same container (`MariaDB`), we are going to create a volumes in a separate container:

```
docker run --name mariadb_storage -v /var/lib/mysql -it -d busybox
```

Now let's run the `MariaDB` container without creating a new volumes but using the previously created data container:

```
docker run --name mariadb -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=password --volumes-from mariadb_storage -d mariadb
```

Notice the usage of `--volumes-from mariadb_storage` that will attach the data container as a volume to the `MariaDB` container.

In the same way, we can inspect the data container:

```
docker inspect -f '{{ (index .Mounts 0).Source }}' mariadb_storage
```

Say we have this as an output:

```
/var/lib/docker/volumes/f..9/_data
```

This means that the latter directory will contains all of our databases files:

You can check it by typing:

```
ls -l /var/lib/docker/volumes/f..9/_data

total 110656
-rw-rw---- 1 999 999 16384 Dec 11 22:23 aria_log.00000001
-rw-rw---- 1 999 999 52 Dec 11 22:23 aria_log_control
-rw-rw---- 1 999 999 12582912 Dec 11 22:23 ibdata1
-rw-rw---- 1 999 999 50331648 Dec 11 22:23 ib_logfile0
-rw-rw---- 1 999 999 50331648 Dec 11 22:23 ib_logfile1
-rw-rw---- 1 999 999 0 Dec 11 22:23 multi-master.info
drwx----- 2 999 999 4096 Dec 11 22:23 mysql
drwx----- 2 999 999 4096 Dec 11 22:23 performance_schema
-rw-rw---- 1 999 999 24576 Dec 11 22:23 tc.log
```

Now that we have a separate volume container, we can create 3 or more *MariaDB* containers using the same volume:

```
docker run \
--name mariadb1 \
-e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=password \
--volumes-from mariadb_storage \
-d mariadb \
&& \
docker run \
--name mariadb2 \
-e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=password \
--volumes-from mariadb_storage \
-d mariadb \
&& \
docker run \
--name mariadb3 \
-e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=password \
--volumes-from mariadb_storage \
-d mariadb

f0ff0622ea755c266e069a42a2a627380042c8f1a3464521dd0fb16ef3257534
0c10ea5ec23a3057de30dc4f97e485349ac7b0a335a98elc3deece56f3594964
128e66ffa823e3156fb28b48f45e3234d235949508780f1c1cef8c38ed5bfb0b
```

Now, you can see all of our 4 containers:

```
docker ps

CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND PORTS NAMES
049824509c18 mariadb "docker-entrypoint.sh" 3306/tcp mariadb1
128e66ffa823 mariadb "docker-entrypoint.sh" 3306/tcp mariadb3
0c10ea5ec23a mariadb "docker-entrypoint.sh" 3306/tcp mariadb2
03808f86ba9b busybox "sh" mariadb_storage
```



Sharing a data volume between three *MariaDB* Docker instances in this example is just for testing and learning purpose, it is not production-ready.

We can in fact manage to have multiple containers sharing same volumes. However, the fact that it is possible to do, does not simply means that it is safe to do it. Multiple containers writing to a single shared volume may cause data corruption or a high level application problem like consumer/producer problems.

Now you can type again `docker ps` and I am pretty sure that only one *MariaDB* will be running, the others will stop.

If you want more explanation about this, you can find *MariaDB* logs of the stopped container and you will notice that *mysqld* could not get an exclusive lock and that the latter could be used by another process and that's what actually happening.

```
[ERROR] mysqld: Got error 'Could not get an exclusive lock; file is probably in use by another process' when trying to use ar
```

Other logs are showing the same problem:

```
2016-12-11 22:02:25 140419388524480 [ERROR] InnoDB: Can't open './ibdata1'

2016-12-11 22:02:25 140419388524480 [ERROR] InnoDB: Could not open or create
the system tablespace. If you tried to add new data files to the system tablespace,
and it failed here, you should now edit innodb_data_file_path in my.cnf back to what it was,
and remove the new ibdata files InnoDB created in this failed attempt.
InnoDB only wrote those files full of zeros, but did not yet use them in any way.
But be careful: do not remove old data files which contain your precious data!

2016-12-11 22:02:25 140419388524480 [ERROR] Plugin 'InnoDB' init function returned error.

2016-12-11 22:02:25 140419388524480 [ERROR] Plugin 'InnoDB' registration as a STORAGE ENGINE failed.

2016-12-11 22:02:25 140419388524480 [ERROR] mysqld: Can't lock aria control file
'/var/lib/mysql/aria_log_control' for exclusive use, error: 11. Will retry for 30 seconds

2016-12-11 22:02:56 140419388524480 [ERROR] mysqld: Got error 'Could not get an exclusive lock;
file is probably in use by another process' when trying to use aria control file '/var/lib/mysql/aria_log_control'

2016-12-11 22:02:56 140419388524480 [ERROR] Plugin 'Aria' init function returned error.

2016-12-11 22:02:56 140419388524480 [ERROR] Plugin 'Aria' registration as a STORAGE ENGINE failed.

2016-12-11 22:02:56 140419388524480 [Note] Plugin 'FEEDBACK' is disabled.

2016-12-11 22:02:56 140419388524480 [ERROR] Unknown/unsupported storage engine: InnoDB

2016-12-11 22:02:56 140419388524480 [ERROR] Aborting
```



Make sure your applications are designed to write to shared data containers.

Executing `docker rm -f mariadb` will remove the container from the host but if you type `ls -l /var/lib/docker/volumes/f..9/_data` you can still find your data on the host machine and you can check that the Docker volume container is always running independently from removed container.

## Cleaning Docker Dangling Containers

You can find yourself in the situation where some volumes are not used (or referenced) by any container, we call this type of volumes "dangling volumes" or "orphaned". To see your orphaned volumes, type:

```
docker volume ls -qf dangling=true

3..e
3..7
5..0
b..2
b..7
```

The fastest way to cleanup your host from these volumes is to run:

```
docker volume ls -qf dangling=true | xargs -r docker volume rm
```

## Docker Volumes Events

Docker volumes report the following events: *create*, *mount*, *unmount*, *destroy*.

# Docker Networks

Like a VM, a container can be part of one or many networks.

You may have noticed - just after the installation of Docker - that you have a new network interface on your host machine:

```
ifconfig

docker0 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 02:42:ef:e0:98:84
 inet addr:172.17.0.1 Bcast:0.0.0.0 Mask:255.255.0.0
 UP BROADCAST MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
 RX packets:5 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
 TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
 collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
 RX bytes:356 (356.0 B) TX bytes:0 (0.0 B)
```

And if you type `docker network ls` you can see the list of the default 3 networks.

```
NETWORK ID NAME DRIVER SCOPE
2aaea08714ba bridge bridge local
608a539ce1e3 host host local
ede46bbb22d7 none null local
```

## Docker Networks Types

When you typed `docker network ls` you had 3 default networks implemented in Docker:

```
NETWORK ID NAME DRIVER SCOPE
2aaea08714ba bridge bridge local
608a539ce1e3 host host local
ede46bbb22d7 none null local
```

- bridge (driver: bridge)
- none (driver: null)
- host (driver: host)

## Bridge Networks

The bridge network is one of the host network interfaces (*docker0*). It is what you see when you type `ifconfig`.

All Docker containers are connected to this network unless you add `--network` flag to the container.

Let's verify this by creating a Docker container and inspecting the default network (*bridge*):

```
docker run --name mariadb_storage -v /var/lib/mysql -it -d busybox
```

Let's inspect the *bridge* network:

```
docker network inspect bridge
```

```
[
 {
 "Name": "bridge",
 "Id": "2aaea08714ba2e3927334e8d0044afeb85f68ec0a0624ae7ab1f81d976b49292",
 "Scope": "local",
 "Driver": "bridge",
 "EnableIPv6": false,
 "IPAM": {
 "Driver": "default",
 "Options": null,
 "Config": [
 {
 "Subnet": "172.17.0.0/16",
 "Gateway": "172.17.0.1"
 }
]
 },
 "Internal": false,
 "Containers": {
 "3c9afd0c72eb4738750ad1b83d38587a1c47636429e5f67c5deec5ec5dfa3210": {
 "Name": "mariadb_storage",
 "EndpointID": "ed47ef978ed78c5677c81a11d439d0af19a54f0620387794db1061807e39c2b7",
 "MacAddress": "02:42:ac:11:00:02",
 "IPv4Address": "172.17.0.2/16",
 "IPv6Address": ""
 }
 },
 "Options": {
 "com.docker.network.bridge.default_bridge": "true",
 "com.docker.network.bridge.enable_icc": "true",
 "com.docker.network.bridge.enable_ip_masquerade": "true",
 "com.docker.network.bridge.host_binding_ipv4": "0.0.0.0",
 "com.docker.network.bridge.name": "docker0",
 "com.docker.network.driver.mtu": "1500"
 },
 "Labels": {}
 }
]
```

We can see that the *mariadb\_storage* data container is living inside the *bridge* network.

Now, if you create a new network *db\_network*:

```
docker network create db_network
```

Then create a Docker container attached to the same network (*db\_network*):

```
docker run --name mariadb -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=password --network db_network -d mariadb
```

If you inspect the default bridge network, you will notice that there is no containers attached to it or at least the newly created container is not attached to it:

```
docker network inspect bridge
[
 {
 "Name": "bridge",
 "Id": "2aaea08714ba2e3927334e8d0044afeb85f68ec0a0624ae7ab1f81d976b49292",
 "Scope": "local",
 "Driver": "bridge",
 "EnableIPv6": false,
 "IPAM": {
 "Driver": "default",
 "Options": null,
 "Config": [
 {
 "Subnet": "172.17.0.0/16",
 "Gateway": "172.17.0.1"
 }
]
 },
 "Internal": false,
 "Containers": {},
 }
]
```



```

 "Options": {
 "com.docker.network.bridge.default_bridge": "true",
 "com.docker.network.bridge.enable_icc": "true",
 "com.docker.network.bridge.enable_ip_masquerade": "true",
 "com.docker.network.bridge.host_binding_ipv4": "0.0.0.0",
 "com.docker.network.bridge.name": "docker0",
 "com.docker.network.driver.mtu": "1500"
 },
 "Labels": {}
 }
}
]

```

And if you inspect the new network, you can see that *mariadb* container is running in this network (*db\_network*).

```

docker network inspect db_network
[
 {
 "Name": "db_network",
 "Id": "ec809d635d4ad22f852a2419032812cb7c9361e8bb0111815dc79a34fee30668",
 "Scope": "local",
 "Driver": "bridge",
 "EnableIPv6": false,
 "IPAM": {
 "Driver": "default",
 "Options": {},
 "Config": [
 {
 "Subnet": "172.18.0.0/16",
 "Gateway": "172.18.0.1/16"
 }
]
 },
 "Internal": false,
 "Containers": {
 "3ddfbc0f03f4a574480d842330add4169f834cfcd96e52956ee34164629dd52": {
 "Name": "mariadb",
 "EndpointID": "0efca766ec11f7442399a4c81b6e79db825eeb81736db1760820fe61f24b9805",
 "MacAddress": "02:42:ac:12:00:02",
 "IPv4Address": "172.18.0.2/16",
 "IPv6Address": ""
 }
 },
 "Options": {},
 "Labels": {}
 }
]

```

This network has 172.18.0.0/16 as a subnet and the container address is 172.18.0.2. In all cases, if you create a network without specifying its type, it will have *bridge* as a default type.

## Overlay Networks

Generally, overlay network is a network that is built on top of another network. For your information, VoIP, VPN, CDNs are overlay networks.

Docker uses also overlay networks, precisely in *Swarm mode* where you can create this type of networks on a manager node. While you can do this to managed containers (*Swarm mode* or using an external key-value store), unmanaged containers can not be part of an overlay network.

Docker overlay networks allows creating a multi-host network.

To create a network called *database\_network*

```

docker network create --driver overlay --subnet 10.0.9.0/32 database_network

```

This will shows an error message, telling you that there is an error response from daemon that failed to allocate gateway.

Since overlay networks will only work in *Swarm mode*, you should run your Docker engine in this mode before creating the network:

```
docker swarm init --advertise-addr 127.0.0.1
```

*Swarm mode* is probably the easiest way to create and manage overlay networks, but you can use external components like *Consul*, *Etcd* or *ZooKeeper* because overlay networks require a valid key-value store service.

## Using Swarm Mode

Docker Swarm is the mode where you are using the built-in container orchestrator implemented in Docker engine since its version 1.12.

We are going to see in detail Docker *Swarm mode* and Docker orchestration but for the networking part, it is important to define briefly the orchestration.

Container Orchestration allows users to coordinate containers in the cloud running a multi-container environment. Say you are deploying a web application, with an orchestrator you can define a service for your web app, deploy its container and scale it to 10 or 20 instance, create a network and attach your different containers to it and consider all of the web application containers as single entity from an deploying, availability, scaling and networking point of view.

To start working with *Swarm mode* you need at least the version 1.12. Initialize the Swarm cluster and don't forget to put your machine IP instead of `192.168.0.47` :

```
docker swarm init --advertise-addr 192.168.0.47
```

You will notice an information message similar to the following one:

```
Swarm initialized: current node (0kgtmbz5flwv4te3cxewdl1u5) is now a manager.
To add a worker to this swarm, run the following command:
docker swarm join \
 --token SWMTKN-1-1re2072eiilwalbueysk8yk14cqnmgltnf4vyuhmjli2od2quk-8qc8iewqzmlvp1igp63xyftua \
 192.168.0.47:2377
To add a manager to this swarm, run 'docker swarm join-token manager' and follow the instructions.
```

In this part of the book, since we are focusing on networking rather than the *Swarm mode*, we are going to use a single node.

Now that the *Swarm mode* is activated, we can create a new network that we call *webapps\_network*:

```
docker network create --driver overlay --subnet 10.0.9.0/16 --opt encrypted webapps_network
```

Let's check if our network using `docker network ls` :

NETWORK ID	NAME	DRIVER	SCOPE
1wdbz5gldym1	webapp_network	overlay	swarm

If you inspect the network by typing `docker inspect webapp_network` you will be able to see different information about *webapp\_network* like its name, its id, its IPv6 status, the containers using it, some configurations like the subnet, the gateway and the scope which is swarm.

```
[
 {
 "Name": "webapp_network",
 "Id": "1wdbz5gldym121beq4ftdtgg",
 "Scope": "swarm",
```

```

"Driver": "overlay",
"EnableIPv6": false,
"IPAM": {
 "Driver": "default",
 "Options": null,
 "Config": [
 {
 "Subnet": "10.0.9.0/16",
 "Gateway": "10.0.0.1"
 }
]
},
"Internal": false,
"Containers": null,
"Options": {
 "com.docker.network.driver.overlay.vxlanid_list": "257",
 "encrypted": ""
},
"Labels": null
}
]

```

After learning how to use and manage Docker *Swarm mode* you will be able to create services and containers and attach them to a network but for the moment let's just continue exploring briefly the networking part.

In our example, we are considering that the service *webapp\_service* was created and that we are running 3 instances of *webapp\_container*.

If we type the same command to inspect we will notice that the 3 Docker instances are included now:

```

[
 {
 "Name": "webapp_network",
 "Id": "2tb6djzmq4x4u5ey3h2e74y9e",
 "Scope": "swarm",
 "Driver": "overlay",
 "EnableIPv6": false,
 "IPAM": {
 "Driver": "default",
 "Options": null,
 "Config": [
 {
 "Subnet": "10.0.9.0/16",
 "Gateway": "10.0.0.2"
 }
]
 },
 "Internal": false,
 "Containers": [
 {
 "Name": "webapp.3.3fmrpa3cd7y6b4ol33x7m413v",
 "EndpointID": "e6980c952db5aa7b6995bc853d5ab82668a4692af98540feef1aa58a4e8fd282",
 "MacAddress": "02:42:0a:00:00:06",
 "IPv4Address": "10.0.0.6/16",
 "IPv6Address": ""
 },
 {
 "Name": "webapp.2.dckgxiiffiay2kk7t2n149rpnj",
 "EndpointID": "ce05566b0110f448018ccdaed4aa21b402ae659efa2adff3102492ee6c04fce8",
 "MacAddress": "02:42:0a:00:00:05",
 "IPv4Address": "10.0.0.5/16",
 "IPv6Address": ""
 },
 {
 "Name": "webapp.1.73ml914qlcj8agxf51khzb7se",
 "EndpointID": "1dce8dd253b818f8b0ba129a59328fed427da91d86126a1267ac7855666ec434",
 "MacAddress": "02:42:0a:00:00:04",
 "IPv4Address": "10.0.0.4/16",
 "IPv6Address": ""
 }
],
 "Options": {
 "com.docker.network.driver.overlay.vxlanid_list": "258",
 "encrypted": ""
 },
 "Labels": {}
 }
]

```

Let's make some experiments to better discover networking in *Swarm mode*.

If we execute the Linux command `route` to see the default

If we execute `tracert google.com` from inside one of the containers, this is a sample output:

```
tracert to google.com (216.58.209.238), 30 hops max, 46 byte packets
 1 172.19.0.1 (172.19.0.1) 0.003 ms 0.012 ms 0.004 ms
 2 192.168.3.1 (192.168.3.1) 2.535 ms 0.481 ms 0.609 ms
 3 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1) 2.228 ms 1.442 ms 1.826 ms
 4 80.10.234.169 (80.10.234.169) 10.377 ms 5.951 ms 17.026 ms
 [...]
11 par10s29-in-f14.1e100.net (216.58.209.238) 4.723 ms 3.428 ms 4.191 ms
```

To go outside and reach the Internet, the first hop was `172.19.0.1`. If you type `ifconfig` in your host machine, you can find that this address is allocated to `docker_gwbridge` interface that we are going to see later in this section.

```
docker_gwbridge Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 02:42:d2:fd:fd:dc
inet addr:172.19.0.1 Bcast:0.0.0.0 Mask:255.255.0.0
UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
RX packets:7334 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
TX packets:3843 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
RX bytes:595520 (595.5 KB) TX bytes:358648 (358.6 KB)
```

The containers provisioned in docker swarm mode can be accessed in service discovery in two ways:

- Via Virtual IP (VIP) and routed through the docker swarm ingress overlay network.
- Or via a DNS round robin (DNSRR)

Because VIP is not on the ingress overlay network, you need to create a user-defined overlay network in order to use VIP or DNSRR.

Natively, Docker Engine in its *Swarm mode* supports overlay networks so you don't need an external key-value store and container-to-container networking is enabled.

The `eth0` interface represents the container interface that is connected to the overlay network. So if you create an overlay network, you will have those VIP associated to it. `eth1` interface represents the container interface that is connected to the `docker_gwbridge` network, for external connectivity outside of container cluster.

## Using External Key/Value Store

Our choice for this part will be *Consul*, a service discovery and configuration manager for distributed systems implementing a key/value storage.

To use *Consul* 0.7.1, you should download it:

```
cd /tmp
wget https://releases.hashicorp.com/consul/0.7.1/consul_0.7.1_linux_amd64.zip
```

```
unzip consul_0.7.1_linux_amd64.zip
```

```
chmod +x consul
mv consul /usr/bin/consul
```

Create the configuration directory for *Consul*:

```
mkdir -p /etc/consul.d/
```

If you want to install the the web UI download it and unzip:

```
cd /tmp
wget https://releases.hashicorp.com/consul/0.7.1/consul_0.7.1_web_ui.zip
mkdir -p /opt/consul
cd /opt/consul
unzip /tmp/consul_0.6.0_web_ui.zip
```

Now you can run a *Consul* agent:

```
consul agent \
-server \
-bootstrap-expect 1 \
-data-dir /tmp/consul \
-node=agent-one \
-bind=192.168.0.47 \
-client=0.0.0.0 \
-config-dir /etc/consul.d \
-ui-dir /opt/consul-ui
```

Change the options values by your own ones, where:

-bootstrap-expect=0	Sets server to expect bootstrap mode.
-bind=0.0.0.0	Sets the bind address for cluster communication
-client=127.0.0.1	Sets the address to bind for client access. This includes RPC, DNS, HTTP and HTTPS (if configured)
-node=hostname	Name of this node. Must be unique in the cluster
-config-dir=foo	Path to a directory to read configuration files from. This will read every file ending in ".json" as configuration in this directory in alphabetical order. This can be specified multiple times.
-ui-dir=path	Path to directory containing the Web UI resources

You can use other options like:

-bootstrap	Sets server to bootstrap mode
-advertise=addr	Sets the advertise address to use
-atlas=org/name	Sets the Atlas infrastructure name, enables SCADA.
-atlas-join	Enables auto-joining the Atlas cluster
-atlas-token=token	Provides the Atlas API token
-atlas-endpoint=1.2.3.4	The address of the endpoint for Atlas integration.
-http-port=8500	Sets the HTTP API port to listen on
-config-file=foo	Path to a JSON file to read configuration from. This can be specified multiple times.
-data-dir=path	Path to a data directory to store agent state
-recursor=1.2.3.4	Address of an upstream DNS server. Can be specified multiple times.
-dc=east-aws	Datacenter of the agent
-encrypt=key	Provides the gossip encryption key
-join=1.2.3.4	Address of an agent to join at start time. Can be specified multiple times.
-join-wan=1.2.3.4	Address of an agent to join -wan at start time. Can be specified multiple times.
-retry-join=1.2.3.4	Address of an agent to join at start time with retries enabled. Can be specified multiple times.
-retry-interval=30s	Time to wait between join attempts.
-retry-max=0	Maximum number of join attempts. Defaults to 0, which will retry indefinitely.
-retry-join-wan=1.2.3.4	Address of an agent to join -wan at start time with retries enabled. Can be specified multiple times.
-retry-interval-wan=30s	Time to wait between join -wan attempts.
-retry-max-wan=0	Maximum number of join -wan attempts. Defaults to 0, which will retry indefinitely.
-log-level=info	Log level of the agent.
-protocol=N	Sets the protocol version. Defaults to latest.
-rejoin	Ignores a previous leave and attempts to rejoin the cluster.
-server	Switches agent to server mode.
-syslog	Enables logging to syslog
-pid-file=path	Path to file to store agent PID

You can see the execution logs on your terminal:

```

==> WARNING: BootstrapExpect Mode is specified as 1; this is the same as Bootstrap mode.
==> WARNING: Bootstrap mode enabled! Do not enable unless necessary
==> Starting Consul agent...
==> Starting Consul agent RPC...
==> Consul agent running!
 Node name: 'agent-one'
 Datacenter: 'dc1'
 Server: true (bootstrap: true)
 Client Addr: 0.0.0.0 (HTTP: 8500, HTTPS: -1, DNS: 8600, RPC: 8400)
 Cluster Addr: 192.168.0.47 (LAN: 8301, WAN: 8302)
 Gossip encrypt: false, RPC-TLS: false, TLS-Incoming: false
 Atlas: <disabled>

==> Log data will now stream in as it occurs:

2016/12/17 18:50:55 [INFO] raft: Node at 192.168.0.47:8300 [Follower] entering Follower state
2016/12/17 18:50:55 [INFO] serf: EventMemberJoin: agent-one 192.168.0.47
2016/12/17 18:50:55 [INFO] consul: adding LAN server agent-one (Addr: 192.168.0.47:8300) (DC: dc1)
2016/12/17 18:50:55 [INFO] serf: EventMemberJoin: agent-one.dc1 192.168.0.47
2016/12/17 18:50:55 [ERR] agent: failed to sync remote state: No cluster leader
2016/12/17 18:50:55 [INFO] consul: adding WAN server agent-one.dc1 (Addr: 192.168.0.47:8300) (DC: dc1)
2016/12/17 18:50:56 [WARN] raft: Heartbeat timeout reached, starting election
2016/12/17 18:50:56 [INFO] raft: Node at 192.168.0.47:8300 [Candidate] entering Candidate state
2016/12/17 18:50:56 [INFO] raft: Election won. Tally: 1
2016/12/17 18:50:56 [INFO] raft: Node at 192.168.0.47:8300 [Leader] entering Leader state
2016/12/17 18:50:56 [INFO] consul: cluster leadership acquired
2016/12/17 18:50:56 [INFO] consul: New leader elected: agent-one
2016/12/17 18:50:56 [INFO] raft: Disabling EnableSingleNode (bootstrap)
2016/12/17 18:50:56 [INFO] consul: member 'agent-one' joined, marking health alive
2016/12/17 18:50:56 [INFO] agent: Synced service 'consul'

```

You can check *Consul* nodes by typing `consul members` :

```

Node Address Status Type Build Protocol DC
agent-one 192.168.0.47:8301 alive server 0.6.0 2 dc1

```

Now go to your Docker configuration file: `/etc/default/docker` and add the following line with the good configurations:

```

DOCKER_OPTS="--cluster-store=consul://192.168.0.47:8500 --cluster-advertise=192.168.0.47:4000"

```

Restart Docker:

```

service docker restart

```

And create an overlay network:

```

docker network create --driver overlay --subnet=10.0.1.0/24 databases_network

```

Check if the network was created:

```

docker network ls

```

```

NETWORK ID NAME DRIVER SCOPE
6d6484687002 databases_network overlay global

```

If you inspect the recently created network using `docker network inspect databases_network` , you will have something similar to the following output:

```

[
 {

```

```
"Name": "databases_network",
 "Id": "6d64846870029d114bb8638f492af7fc9b5c87c2facb67890b0f40187b73ac87",
 "Scope": "global",
 "Driver": "overlay",
 "EnableIPv6": false,
 "IPAM": {
 "Driver": "default",
 "Options": {},
 "Config": [
 {
 "Subnet": "10.0.1.0/24"
 }
]
 },
 "Internal": false,
 "Containers": {},
 "Options": {},
 "Labels": {}
}
```

Notice that the network *Scope* is now *global* :

```
"Scope": "global",
```

If you compare it to the other network created using the *Swarm mode*, you will notice that the scope changed from *swarm* to *global*.

## Docker Networks Events

Docker networks system reports the following events: *create*, *connect*, *disconnect*, *destroy*.

# Docker Daemon & Architecture

## Docker Daemon

Like the *init* daemon, *cron* daemon *crond*, *dhcp* daemon *dhcpcd*, Docker has its own daemon *dockerd*.

To list Docker daemons, list all Linux daemons:

```
ps -U0 -o 'tty,pid,comm' | grep ^?
```

And *grep* Docker on the output:

```
ps -U0 -o 'tty,pid,comm' | grep ^?|grep -i dockerd
? 2779 dockerd
```



Note that you may see `docker-containe` or any other short version of `docker-containerd-shim`.

If you are already running Docker, when you type `dockerd` you will have a similar error message to this :

```
FATA[0000] Error starting daemon: pid file found, ensure docker is not running or delete /var/run/docker.pid
```

Now let's stop Docker `service docker stop` and run it daemon directly using `dockerd` command. Running the Docker daemon command using `dockerd` is a good debugging tool, as you may see, you will have the running traces right on your terminal screen:

```
INFO[0000] libcontainerd: new containerd process, pid: 19717
WARN[0000] containerd: low RLIMIT_NOFILE changing to max current=1024 max=4096
INFO[0001] [graphdriver] using prior storage driver "aufs"
INFO[0003] Graph migration to content-addressability took 0.63 seconds
WARN[0003] Your kernel does not support swap memory limit.
WARN[0003] mountpoint for pids not found
INFO[0003] Loading containers: start.
INFO[0003] Firewall running: false
INFO[0004] Removing stale sandbox ingress_sbox (ingress-sbox)
INFO[0004] Default bridge (docker0) is assigned with an IP address 172.17.0.0/16. \
Daemon option --bip can be used to set a preferred IP address

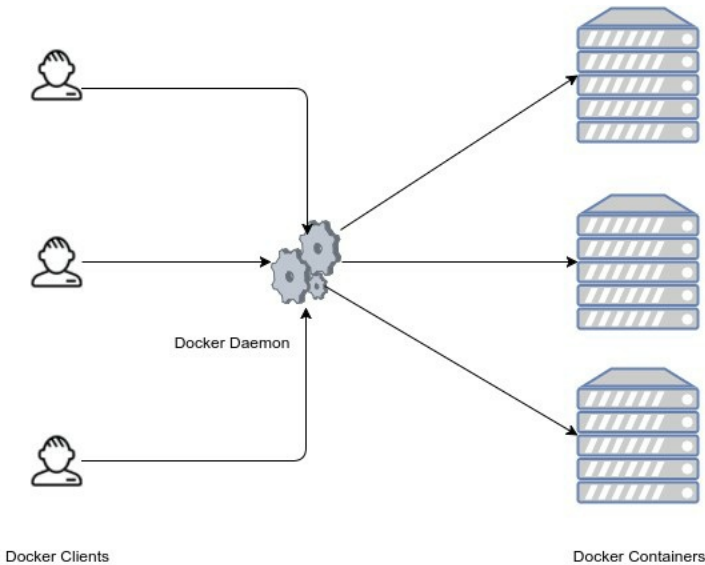
INFO[0004] Loading containers: done.
INFO[0004] Listening for local connections addr=/var/lib/docker/swarm/control.sock proto=unix
INFO[0004] Listening for connections addr=[:]:2377 proto=tcp
INFO[0004] 61c88d41fce85c57 became follower at term 12
INFO[0004] newRaft 61c88d41fce85c57 [peers: [], term: 12, commit: 290, applied: 0, lastindex: 290, lastterm: 12]
INFO[0004] 61c88d41fce85c57 is starting a new election at term 12
INFO[0004] 61c88d41fce85c57 became candidate at term 13
INFO[0004] 61c88d41fce85c57 received vote from 61c88d41fce85c57 at term 13
INFO[0004] 61c88d41fce85c57 became leader at term 13
INFO[0004] raft.node: 61c88d41fce85c57 elected leader 61c88d41fce85c57 at term 13
INFO[0004] Initializing Libnetwork Agent Listen-Addr=0.0.0.0 Local-addr=192.168.0.47 Adv-addr=192.168.0.47 Remote-addr =
INFO[0004] Daemon has completed initialization
INFO[0004] Initializing Libnetwork Agent Listen-Addr=0.0.0.0 Local-addr=192.168.0.47 Adv-addr=192.168.0.47 Remote-addr =
INFO[0004] Docker daemon commit=7392c3b graphdriver=aufs version=1.12.5
INFO[0004] Gossip cluster hostname eonSpider-3e64aecb2dd5
INFO[0004] API listen on /var/run/docker.sock
INFO[0004] No non-localhost DNS nameservers are left in resolv.conf. Using default external servers :
[nameserver 8.8.8.8 nameserver 8.8.4.4]
INFO[0004] IPv6 enabled; Adding default IPv6 external servers :
[nameserver 2001:4860:4860::8888 nameserver 2001:4860:4860::8844]
INFO[0000] Firewall running: false
```

Now if you create or remove containers for example, you will see that Docker daemon connects you (Docker client)



to Docker containers.

This is how Docker daemon communicate with the rest of Docker modules:



## Containerd

*Containerd* is one of the recent projects in the Docker ecosystem and its purpose is breaking up more modularity to Docker architecture and more neutrality vis-à-vis the other industry actors (Cloud providers and other orchestrator services).

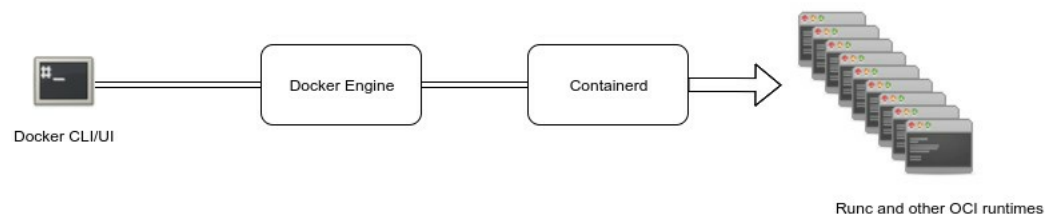
According to Solomon Hykes, *containerd* is already deployed on millions of machines since April 2016 when it was included in Docker 1.11. The announced roadmap to extend *containerd* get its input from the cloud providers and actors like Alibaba Cloud, AWS, Google, IBM, Microsoft, and other active members of the container ecosystem.

More *Docker engine* functionality will be added to *containerd* so that *containerd 1.0* will provide all the core primitives you need to manage containers with parity on Linux and Windows hosts:

- Container execution and supervision
- Image distribution
- Network Interfaces Management
- Local storage
- Native plumbing level *API*
- Full *OCI* support, including the extended *OCI* image specification

To build, ship and run containerized applications, you may continue to use Docker but if you are looking for specialized components you could consider *containerd*.

*Docker Engine 1.11* was the first release built on *runC* (a runtime based on Open Container Initiative technology) and *containerd*.



Formed in June 2015, the Open Container Initiative (OCI) aims to establish common standards for software containers in order to avoid a potential fragmentation and divisions inside the container ecosystem.

It contains two specifications:

- *runtime-spec*: The runtime specification
- *image-spec*: The image specification

The runtime specification outlines how to run a *filesystem bundle* that is unpacked on disk:

- A standardized container bundle should contain the needed information and configurations to load and run a container in a *config.json* file residing in the root of the bundle directory.
- A standardized container bundle should contain a directory representing the root filesystem of the container. Generally this directory has a conventional name like *rootfs*.

You can see the *json* file if you export and extract an image. In the following example, we are going to use *busybox* image.

```
mkdir my_container
cd my_container
mkdir rootfs
docker export $(docker create busybox) | tar -C rootfs -xvf -
```

Now we have an extracted *busybox* image inside of *rootfs* directory.

```
tree -d my_container/
my_container/
├── rootfs
│ ├── bin
│ ├── dev
│ │ ├── pts
│ │ └── shm
│ ├── etc
│ ├── home
│ ├── proc
│ ├── root
│ ├── sys
│ ├── tmp
│ ├── usr
│ │ └── sbin
│ └── var
│ ├── spool
│ │ └── mail
│ └── www
```

We can generate the *config.json* file:

```
docker-runc spec
```

You could also use *runC* to generate your *json* file:

```
runc spec
```

This is the generated configuration file (*config.json*):

```
{
 "ociVersion": "1.0.0-rc2-dev",
 "platform": {
 "os": "linux",
 "arch": "amd64"
 },
}
```

```

"process": {
 "terminal": true,
 "consoleSize": {
 "height": 0,
 "width": 0
 },
 "user": {
 "uid": 0,
 "gid": 0
 },
 "args": [
 "sh"
],
 "env": [
 "PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin",
 "TERM=xterm"
],
 "cwd": "/",
 "capabilities": [
 "CAP_AUDIT_WRITE",
 "CAP_KILL",
 "CAP_NET_BIND_SERVICE"
],
 "rlimits": [
 {
 "type": "RLIMIT_NOFILE",
 "hard": 1024,
 "soft": 1024
 }
],
 "noNewPrivileges": true
},
"root": {
 "path": "rootfs",
 "readonly": true
},
"hostname": "runc",
"mounts": [
 {
 "destination": "/proc",
 "type": "proc",
 "source": "proc"
 },
 {
 "destination": "/dev",
 "type": "tmpfs",
 "source": "tmpfs",
 "options": [
 "nosuid",
 "strictatime",
 "mode=755",
 "size=65536k"
]
 },
 {
 "destination": "/dev/pts",
 "type": "devpts",
 "source": "devpts",
 "options": [
 "nosuid",
 "noexec",
 "newinstance",
 "ptmxmode=0666",
 "mode=0620",
 "gid=5"
]
 },
 {
 "destination": "/dev/shm",
 "type": "tmpfs",
 "source": "shm",
 "options": [
 "nosuid",
 "noexec",
 "nodev",
 "mode=1777",
 "size=65536k"
]
 },
 {
 "destination": "/dev/mqueue",
 "type": "mqueue",
 "source": "mqueue",
 "options": [
 "nosuid",
 "noexec",
 "nodev"
]
 },
 {
 "destination": "/sys",
 "type": "sysfs",

```

```

 "source": "sysfs",
 "options": [
 "nosuid",
 "noexec",
 "nodev",
 "ro"
]
 },
 {
 "destination": "/sys/fs/cgroup",
 "type": "cgroup",
 "source": "cgroup",
 "options": [
 "nosuid",
 "noexec",
 "nodev",
 "relatime",
 "ro"
]
 }
],
"hooks": {},
"linux": {
 "resources": {
 "devices": [
 {
 "allow": false,
 "access": "rwm"
 }
]
 },
 "namespaces": [
 {
 "type": "pid"
 },
 {
 "type": "network"
 },
 {
 "type": "ipc"
 },
 {
 "type": "uts"
 },
 {
 "type": "mount"
 }
],
 "maskedPaths": [
 "/proc/kcore",
 "/proc/latency_stats",
 "/proc/timer_list",
 "/proc/timer_stats",
 "/proc/sched_debug",
 "/sys/firmware"
],
 "readonlyPaths": [
 "/proc/asound",
 "/proc/bus",
 "/proc/fs",
 "/proc/irq",
 "/proc/sys",
 "/proc/sysrq-trigger"
]
}
}

```

Now you can edit any of the configurations listed above and run again a container without even using Docker, just *runC*:

```
runc run container-name
```



Note that you should install *runC* first in order to use it. `sudo apt install runc` for *Ubuntu 16.04*. You could also install it from sources:

```

mkdir -p ~/golang/src/github.com/opencontainers/
cd ~/golang/src/github.com/opencontainers/
git clone https://github.com/opencontainers/runc
cd ./runc
make

```

```
sudo make install
```

*runC*, a standalone containers runtime, is at its full spec, it allows you to spin containers, interact with them, and manage their lifecycle and that's why containers built with one engine (like Docker) can run on another engine.

Containers are started as a child process of *runC* and can be embedded into various other systems without having to run a daemon (*Docker Daemon*).

*runC* is built on *libcontainer* which is the same container library powering a *Docker engine* installation. Prior to the version 1.11, *Docker engine* was used to manage volumes, networks, containers, images etc.. Now, the Docker architecture is broken into four components: *Docker engine*, *containerd*, *containerd-shim* and *runC*. The binaries are respectively called *docker*, *docker-containerd*, *docker-containerd-shim*, and *docker-runc*.

To run a container, *Docker engine* creates the image, pass it to *containerd*. *containerd* calls *containerd-shim* that uses *runC* to run the container. Then, *containerd-shim* allows the runtimes (*runC* in this case) to exit after it starts the container : This way we can run daemon-less containers because we are not having to have the long running runtime processes for containers.



Currently, the creation of a container is handled by *runc* (via *containerd*) but it is possible to use another binary (instead of *runC*) that expose the same command line interface of Docker and accepting an OCI bundle.

You can see the different runtimes that you have on your host by typing:

```
docker info | grep -i runtime
```

Since I am using the default runtime, this is what I should get as an output:

```
Runtimes: runc
Default Runtime: runc
```

To add another runtime, you should follow this command:

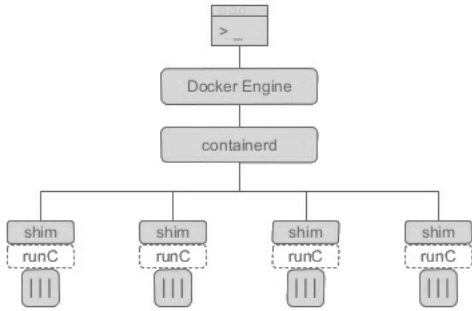
```
docker daemon --add-runtime "<runtime-name>=<runtime-path>"
```

Example:

```
docker daemon --add-runtime "oci=/usr/local/sbin/runc"
```

There is only one *containerd-shim* by process and it manages the STDIO FIFO and keeps it open for the container in case *containerd* or *Docker* dies.

It is also in charge of reporting the container's exit status to a higher level like Docker.



Container runtime, lifecycle support and the execution (create, start, stop, pause, resume, exec, signal & delete) are some features implemented in *Containerd*. Some others are managed by other components of Docker (volumes, logging ..etc). Here is a table from the *Containerd Github* repository that lists the different features and tell if they are in or out of scope.

Name	Description	In/Out	Reason
execution	Provide an extensible execution layer for executing a container	in	Create,start, stop pause, resume exec, signal, delete
cow filesystem	Built in functionality for overlay, aufs, and other copy on write filesystems for containers	in	
distribution	Having the ability to push and pull images as well as operations on images as a first class api object	in	containerd will fully support the management and retrieval of images
low-level networking drivers	Providing network functionality to containers along with configuring their network namespaces	in	Network support will be added via interface and network namespace operations, not service discovery and service abstractions.
build	Building images as a first class API	out	Build is a higher level tooling feature and can be implemented in many different ways on top of containerd
volumes	Volume management for external data	out	The api supports mounts, binds, etc where all volumes type systems can be built on top of.
logging	Persisting container logs	out	Logging can be build on top of containerd because the container's STDIO will be provided to the clients and they can persist any way they see fit. There is no io copying of container STDIO in containerd.

If we run a container:

```

docker run --name mariadb -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=password -v /data/lists:/var/lib/mysql -d mariadb
Unable to find image 'mariadb:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/mariadb

75a822cd7888: Pull complete
b8d5846e536a: Pull complete
b75e9152a170: Pull complete
832e6b030496: Pull complete
034e06b5514d: Pull complete
374292b6cca5: Pull complete
d2a2cf5c3400: Pull complete
f75e0958527b: Pull complete
1826247c7258: Pull complete
68b5724d9fdd: Pull complete
d56c5e7c652e: Pull complete

```

```
b5d709749ac4: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:0ce9f13b5c5d235397252570acd0286a0a03472a22b7f0384fce09e65c680d13
Status: Downloaded newer image for mariadb:latest
db5218c494190c11a2fcc9627ea1371935d7021e86b5f652221bdac1cf182843
```

If you type `ps aux` you can notice the `docker-containerd-shim` process relative to this container running with

- `db5218c494190c11a2fcc9627ea1371935d7021e86b5f652221bdac1cf182843`
- `/var/run/docker/libcontainerd/db5218c494190c11a2fcc9627ea1371935d7021e86b5f652221bdac1cf182843`

and `runC` binary ( `docker-runc` ) as parameters:

```
docker-containerd-shim \
db5218c494190c11a2fcc9627ea1371935d7021e86b5f652221bdac1cf182843 \
/var/run/docker/libcontainerd/db5218c494190c11a2fcc9627ea1371935d7021e86b5f652221bdac1cf182843 \
docker-runc
```



`db5218c494190c11a2fcc9627ea1371935d7021e86b5f652221bdac1cf182843` is the id of the container that you can see at the end of the container creation.

```
ls -l /var/run/docker/libcontainerd/db5218c494190c11a2fcc9627ea1371935d7021e86b5f652221bdac1cf182843
total 4
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3653 Dec 27 22:21 config.json
prwx----- 1 root root 0 Dec 27 22:21 init-stderr
prwx----- 1 root root 0 Dec 27 22:21 init-stdin
prwx----- 1 root root 0 Dec 27 22:21 init-stdout
```

## Docker Daemon Events

*Docker daemon* reports the following event: *reload*.

# Docker Plugins

Even if they are not widely used, but *Docker plugins* are an interesting feature because it extends Docker by third-party plugins like network or storage plugins. *Docker plugins* run out of Docker processes and expose a *webhook*-like functionality which the *Docker daemon* uses to send *HTTP POST* requests in order the plugins acts as *Docker Events*.

Let's take *Flocker* as an example.

*Flocker* is an open-source container data volume orchestrator for dockerized applications. *Flocker* gives Ops teams the tools they need to run containerized stateful services like databases in production, since it provides a tool that migrates data along with containers as they change hosts.

The standard way to run a volume container is :

```
docker run --name my_volume_container_1 -v /data -it -d busybox
```

But if you want to use *Flocker* plugin, you should run it like this:

```
docker run --name my_volume_container_2 -v /data -it --volume-driver=flocker -d busybox
```

Docker community is one of the most active communities during 2016 and the value of plugins is to allow these Docker developers to contribute in a growing ecosystem.

Another known plugin is developed by *Weave Net* which integrates with *Weave Scope* so you can see how containers are connected. Using *Weave Flux works* you can automate request routing in order to turn containers into microservices.

We have seen how to use a storage plugin and it is something that looks like:

```
docker run -v <volume_name>:<mountpoint> --volume-driver=<plugin_name> <..> <image>
```

Network plugins has a different usage, you create the network first of all:

```
docker network create -d <plugin_name> <network_name>
```

Then you use it:

```
docker run --net=<networkname> <..> <image>
```

You can use some commands to manage Docker plugins, but they are all experimental and may change before it becomes generally available.

To use the following commands, you should install the experimental version of Docker.

```
docker plugin ls
docker plugin enable
docker plugin disable
docker plugin inspect
docker plugin install
docker plugin rm
```



## Overview Of Available Plugins

This is an inexhaustive overview of available plugins, that you can also find in the official documentation:

- [Contiv Networking](#) An open source network plugin to provide infrastructure and security policies for a multi-tenant micro services deployment, while providing an integration to physical network for non-container workload. *Contiv Networking* implements the remote driver and *IPAM APIs* available in Docker 1.9 onwards.
- [Kuryr Network Plugin](#) A network plugin is developed as part of the *OpenStack Kuryr* project and implements the Docker networking (*libnetwork*) remote driver *API* by utilizing *Neutron*, the *OpenStack* networking service. It includes an *IPAM* driver as well.
- [Weave Network Plugin](#) A network plugin that creates a virtual network that connects your Docker containers - across multiple hosts or clouds and enables automatic discovery of applications. *Weave* networks are resilient, partition tolerant, secure and work in partially connected networks, and other adverse environments - all configured with delightful simplicity.
- [Azure File Storage plugin](#) Lets you mount *Microsoft Azure File Storage* shares to Docker containers as volumes using the *SMB 3.0* protocol. [Learn more](#).
- [Blockbridge plugin](#) A volume plugin that provides access to an extensible set of container-based persistent storage options. It supports single and multi-host Docker environments with features that include tenant isolation, automated provisioning, encryption, secure deletion, snapshots and QoS.
- [Contiv Volume Plugin](#) An open source volume plugin that provides multi-tenant, persistent, distributed storage with intent based consumption. It has support for Ceph and NFS.
- [Convoy plugin](#) A volume plugin for a variety of storage back-ends including device mapper and NFS. It's a simple standalone executable written in Go and provides the framework to support vendor-specific extensions such as snapshots, backups and restore.
- [DRBD plugin](#) A volume plugin that provides highly available storage replicated by
- [DRBD](#). Data written to the docker volume is replicated in a cluster of DRBD nodes.
- [Flocker plugin](#) A volume plugin that provides multi-host portable volumes for Docker, enabling you to run databases and other stateful containers and move them around across a cluster of machines.
- [gce-docker plugin](#) A volume plugin able to attach, format and mount Google Compute [persistent-disks](#).
- [GlusterFS plugin](#) A volume plugin that provides multi-host volumes management for Docker using GlusterFS.
- [Horcrux Volume Plugin](#) A volume plugin that allows on-demand, version controlled access to your data. Horcrux is an open-source plugin, written in Go, and supports SCP, [Minio](#) and Amazon S3.
- [HPE 3Par Volume Plugin](#) A volume plugin that supports HPE 3Par and StoreVirtual iSCSI storage arrays.
- [IPFS Volume Plugin](#) An open source volume plugin that allows using an [ipfs](#) filesystem as a volume.
- [Keywhiz plugin](#) A plugin that provides credentials and secret management using *Keywhiz* as a central repository.
- [Local Persist Plugin](#) A volume plugin that extends the default `local` driver's functionality by allowing you specify a mountpoint anywhere on the host, which enables the files to *always persist*, even if the volume is removed via `docker volume rm`.
- [NetApp Plugin \(nDVP\)](#) A volume plugin that provides direct integration with the Docker ecosystem for the *NetApp* storage portfolio. The *nDVP* package supports the provisioning and management of

storage resources from the storage platform to Docker hosts, with a robust framework for adding additional platforms in the future.

- [Netshare plugin](#) A volume plugin that provides volume management for *NFS 3/4*, *AWS EFS* and *CIFS* file systems.
- [OpenStorage Plugin](#) A cluster-aware volume plugin that provides volume management for file and block storage solutions. It implements a vendor neutral specification for implementing extensions such as *CoS*, encryption, and snapshots. It has example drivers based on *FUSE*, *NFS*, *NBD* and *EBS* to name a few.
- [Portworx Volume Plugin](#) A volume plugin that turns any server into a scale-out converged compute/storage node, providing container granular storage and highly available volumes across any node, using a shared-nothing storage backend that works with any docker scheduler.
- [Quobyte Volume Plugin](#) A volume plugin that connects Docker to [Quobyte's](#) data center file system, a general-purpose scalable and fault-tolerant storage platform.
- [REX-Ray plugin](#) A volume plugin which is written in *Go* and provides advanced storage functionality for many platforms including *VirtualBox*, *EC2*, *Google Compute Engine*, *OpenStack*, and *EMC*.
- [Virtuozzo Storage and Ploop plugin](#) A volume plugin with support for *Virtuozzo Storage* distributed cloud file system as well as *ploop* devices.
- [VMware vSphere Storage Plugin Docker Volume Driver](#) for *vSphere* enables customers to address persistent storage requirements for Docker containers in *vSphere* environments.
- [Twistlock AuthZ Broker](#) A basic extendable authorization plugin that runs directly on the host or inside a container. This plugin allows you to define user policies that it evaluates during authorization. Basic authorization is provided if Docker daemon is started with the *-tlsverify* flag (username is extracted from the certificate common name).

## Docker Plugins Events

Docker plugins report the following events: *install*, *enable*, *disable*, *remove*.

# Docker Philosophy

Docker is a new way to build, ship & run differently but easier than "traditional" ways. This isn't just related to the technology but also to the philosophy.

## Build Ship & Run

Visualization is a useful technology to run different OSs on a single bare-metal server but containers go further, they decouple applications and software from the underlying OS and could be used to create a self-service of an application or a PaaS. Docker is development-oriented and user friendly it could be used in DevOps pipelines in order to develop, test and run applications.

On the same way Docker allows DevOps teams to have a local development environment similar to production easily, just build and ship.

After finishing his tests, the developer could publish the container using *Docker machine*.

In the developer-driven era, cloud infrastructures, IoT, mobile devices and other technologies are innovating each day, it is really important from a DevOps view to reduce the complexity of software production, quality, stability and scalability by integrating containers as wrappers to standardize runtime systems.

## Docker Is Single Process

A container can be single or multiprocess. While other containerization allows containers to run multiple processes (*lxc*), Docker restricts containers to run as a single process and if you would like to run  $n$  processes for your application, you should run  $n$  Docker containers.

In reality, you can run multiple processes, since Docker has an instruction called ENTRYPOINT that starts a program, you can set the ENTRYPOINT to execute a script and run as many programs as you want, but it is not completely aligned with Docker philosophy.

Building an application based on a single-process containers is efficient to create microservices architectures, develop *PaaS* (platform as a service), create *FaaS* (function as a service) platforms, serverless computing or event-based programming..



We are going to learn about building microservices applications using Docker later in this book. Briefly, it is an approach to implement distributed architectures where services are independent processes that communicate with each other over a network.

## Docker Is Stateless

A Docker container consists of a series of layers created previously in an image, once the image becomes a container, these layers become read-only layers.

Once a modification happens in the container by a process, a `diff` is made and Docker notices the difference between a container's layer and the matched images's layer but only when you type

```
docker commit <container id>
```

In this case a new image will be created with the last modifications but if you delete the container, the `diff` will disappear.

Docker does not support a persistent storage but if you want to keep your storage persistent, you should use *Docker volumes* and mount your files in the host filesystem, and in this case your code will be a part of a volume not a container.

Docker is stateless, if any change happens in a running container, and new and different image could be created and this is one of its strengths because you can do a fast and an easy rollback anytime.

## **Docker Is Portable**

I created some public images that I pushed to my public *Docker Hub*, like [eon01/vote](#), [eon01/nginx-static](#) - these images were pulled more than 5k times. I created both of them using my laptop and all of the people who pulled them used them as containers in different environments: bare-metal servers, desktops, laptops, virtual machines .. etc all of these containers was built in a machine and run in the same way in thousands of other machines.

# Chapter IV - Advanced Concepts

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# Namespaces

According to Linux man pages, namespace wraps a global system resource in an abstraction that makes it appear to the processes within the namespace that they have their own isolated instance of the global resource. Changes to the global resource are visible to other processes that are members of the namespace, but are invisible to other processes. One use of namespaces is to implement containers.

Namespace	Constant	Isolates
Cgroup	CLONE_NEWCGROUP	Cgroup root directory
IPC	CLONE_NEWIPC	System V IPC, POSIX message queues
Network	CLONE_NEWNET	Network devices, stacks, ports, etc.
Mount	CLONE_NEWNS	Mount points
PID	CLONE_NEWPID	Process IDs
User	CLONE_NEWUSER	User and group IDs
UTS	CLONE_NEWUTS	Hostname and NIS domain name

Namespaces are the first form of isolation where a process running in a container A can not see or affect another process running in a container B even if both processes are running in the same host machine.

Kernel namespaces allows a single host to have multiple:

- Network devices
- IP addresses
- Routing rules
- Netfilter rules
- Timewait buckets
- Bind buckets
- Routing cache
- etc ..

Every Docker container will have its own IP address and will see other docker containers as hosts connected to the same "switch".

# Control Groups (cgroups)

According to Wikipedia, *cgroups* or control groups is a *Linux kernel* feature that limits, accounts for, and isolates the resource usage (CPU, memory, disk I/O, network, etc.) of a collection of processes.

This feature was introduced by engineers at *Google* in 2006 under the name "process containers". In late 2007, the nomenclature changed to "*control groups*" to avoid confusion caused by multiple meanings of the term "container" in the *Linux kernel* context, and the *control groups* functionality was merged into the *Linux kernel* mainline in *kernel* version 2.6.24, which was released in January 2008.

*Control Groups* are also used by Docker not only to implement resource accounting and isolate its usage but because they provide many useful metrics that help ensure that each container gets enough memory, CPU, disk I/O, memory cache, CPU cache ..etc.

*Control Groups* provides also a level of security because using the feature ensure that a single container will not bring down the host OS by exhausting its resources.

Public and private PaaS are also making use of *cgroups* in order to guarantee a stable service with no downtimes when an application exhaust CPU, memory or any other critical resource. Other software and containers technologies use *cgroups* like *LXC*, *libvirt*, *systemd*, *Open Grid Scheduler* and *lmctfy*.

# Linux Capabilities

Unix was designed to run two categories of processes :

- privileged processes, with the user id 0 which is the root user.
- unprivileged processes where the user id is different from zero.

If you are familiar with Linux, you can find all of users ids when you type:

```
ps -eo uid
```

Every process in a *UNIX* has an owner (designed by its *UID*) and a group owner (identified by a *GID*). When *Unix* starts a process, its *GID* is set to the *GID* of its parent process. The main purpose of this schema is performing permission checks.

While privileged processes bypass all *kernel* permission checks, all the other processes are subject to a permission check ( the *Unix-like* system *Kernel* make the permission check based on the *UID* and the *GID* of the non root process.

Starting with *Kernel 2.2*, Linux divides the privileges into distinct units that we call capabilities. Capabilities can be independently enabled and disabled, which is a great security and permission management feature. A process can have *CAP\_NET\_RAW* capability while it is denied to use the *CAP\_NET\_ADMIN* capability. This is just an example explaining how capabilities works. You can find the complete list of the other capabilities in *Linux manpage*:

```
man capabilities
```

By default, Docker starts containers with a limited list of capabilities so that containers will not use a real root privileges and the root user within the container will not access all of the privileges of a real root user.

This is the list of the capabilities used by a default Docker installation :

```
s.Process.Capabilities = []string{
 "CAP_CHOWN",
 "CAP_DAC_OVERRIDE",
 "CAP_FSETID",
 "CAP_FOWNER",
 "CAP_MKNOD",
 "CAP_NET_RAW",
 "CAP_SETGID",
 "CAP_SETUID",
 "CAP_SETFCAP",
 "CAP_SETPCAP",
 "CAP_NET_BIND_SERVICE",
 "CAP_SYS_CHROOT",
 "CAP_KILL",
 "CAP_AUDIT_WRITE",
}
```

You can find the same list in Docker source code on [github](#)



# Secure Computing Mode (seccomp)

Since *Kernel* version 2.6.12, Linux allows a process to make a one-way transition into a "secure" state where it cannot make any system calls to an open *file descriptors* (fd).

Only *exit()*, *sigreturn()*, *read()* and *write()* system calls are allowed, any other call made by a process with a "secure" state will beget its termination : the *Kernel* will send him a *SIGKILL*. This is the sandboxing mechanism in *Linux Kernel* based on *seccomp Kernel's* feature.

Docker allows using *seccomp* to restrict the actions available within a container and restrict your application's access.

To use the *seccomp* feature, *Kernel* should be configured with *CONFIG\_SECCOMP* enabled and Docker should be built with *seccomp* .

If you would like to check if your *Kernel* has *seccomp* activated, type:

```
cat /boot/config-`uname -r` | grep CONFIG_SECCOMP=
```

If it is activated, you should see this:

```
CONFIG_SECCOMP=y
```

Docker uses *seccomp* profiles, which are configurations that disable around 44 system calls out of 300+. You can find the default profile in [the official repository](#).

You can choose a specific *seccomp* profile when running a container by adding the following options to the Docker run command:

```
--security-opt seccomp=/path/to/seccomp/profile.json
```

The following table can be found in Docker official repository and it represents some of the blocked *syscalls*.

Syscall	Description
acct	Accounting syscall which could let containers disable their own resource limits or process accounting. Also gated by <code>CAP_SYS_PACCT</code> .
add_key	Prevent containers from using the kernel keyring, which is not namespaced.
adjtimex	Similar to <code>clock_settime</code> and <code>settimeofday</code> , time/date is not namespaced.
bpf	Deny loading potentially persistent bpf programs into kernel, already gated by <code>CAP_SYS_ADMIN</code> .
clock_adjtime	Time/date is not namespaced.
clock_settime	Time/date is not namespaced.
clone	Deny cloning new namespaces. Also gated by <code>CAP_SYS_ADMIN</code> for <code>CLONE_*</code> flags, except <code>CLONE_USERSNS</code> .
create_module	Deny manipulation and functions on kernel modules.
delete_module	Deny manipulation and functions on kernel modules. Also gated by <code>CAP_SYS_MODULE</code> .
finit_module	Deny manipulation and functions on kernel modules. Also gated by <code>CAP_SYS_MODULE</code> .
get_kernel_syms	Deny retrieval of exported kernel and module symbols.
get_mempolicy	Syscall that modifies kernel memory and NUMA settings. Already gated by <code>CAP_SYS_NICE</code> .
init_module	Deny manipulation and functions on kernel modules. Also gated by <code>CAP_SYS_MODULE</code> .

ioperm	Prevent containers from modifying kernel I/O privilege levels. Already gated by CAP_SYS_RAWIO .
iopl	Prevent containers from modifying kernel I/O privilege levels. Already gated by CAP_SYS_RAWIO .
kcmp	Restrict process inspection capabilities, already blocked by dropping CAP_PTRACE .
kexec_file_load	Sister syscall of kexec_load that does the same thing, slightly different arguments.
kexec_load	Deny loading a new kernel for later execution.
keyctl	Prevent containers from using the kernel keyring, which is not namespaced.
lookup_dcookie	Tracing/profiling syscall, which could leak a lot of information on the host.
mbind	Syscall that modifies kernel memory and NUMA settings. Already gated by CAP_SYS_NICE .
mount	Deny mounting, already gated by CAP_SYS_ADMIN .
move_pages	Syscall that modifies kernel memory and NUMA settings.
name_to_handle_at	Sister syscall to open_by_handle_at . Already gated by CAP_SYS_NICE .
nfservctl	Deny interaction with the kernel nfs daemon.
open_by_handle_at	Cause of an old container breakout. Also gated by CAP_DAC_READ_SEARCH .
perf_event_open	Tracing/profiling syscall, which could leak a lot of information on the host.
personality	Prevent container from enabling BSD emulation. Not inherently dangerous, but poorly tested, potential for a lot of kernel vulns.
pivot_root	Deny pivot_root , should be privileged operation.
process_vm_readv	Restrict process inspection capabilities, already blocked by dropping CAP_PTRACE .
process_vm_writev	Restrict process inspection capabilities, already blocked by dropping CAP_PTRACE .
ptrace	Tracing/profiling syscall, which could leak a lot of information on the host. Already blocked by dropping CAP_PTRACE .
query_module	Deny manipulation and functions on kernel modules.
quotactl	Quota syscall which could let containers disable their own resource limits or process accounting. Also gated by CAP_SYS_ADMIN .
reboot	Don't let containers reboot the host. Also gated by CAP_SYS_BOOT .
request_key	Prevent containers from using the kernel keyring, which is not namespaced.
set_mempolicy	Syscall that modifies kernel memory and NUMA settings. Already gated by CAP_SYS_NICE .
setns	Deny associating a thread with a namespace. Also gated by CAP_SYS_ADMIN .
settimeofday	Time/date is not namespaced. Also gated by CAP_SYS_TIME .
stime	Time/date is not namespaced. Also gated by CAP_SYS_TIME .
swapon	Deny start/stop swapping to file/device. Also gated by CAP_SYS_ADMIN .
swapoff	Deny start/stop swapping to file/device. Also gated by CAP_SYS_ADMIN .
sysfs	Obsolete syscall.
_sysctl	Obsolete, replaced by /proc/sys.
umount	Should be a privileged operation. Also gated by CAP_SYS_ADMIN .
umount2	Should be a privileged operation.
unshare	Deny cloning new namespaces for processes. Also gated by CAP_SYS_ADMIN , with the exception of unshare --user .
uselib	Older syscall related to shared libraries, unused for a long time.
userfaultfd	Userspace page fault handling, largely needed for process migration.
ustat	Obsolete syscall.
vm86	In kernel x86 real mode virtual machine. Also gated by CAP_SYS_ADMIN .
vm86old	In kernel x86 real mode virtual machine. Also gated by CAP_SYS_ADMIN .

If you would like to run a container without the default *seccomp* profile defined below, you can run:

```
docker run --rm -it --security-opt seccomp=unconfined hello-world
```



If you are using a distribution that does not support *seccomp* profiles, like *Ubuntu 14.04*, you will have the following error : `docker: Error response from daemon: Linux seccomp: seccomp profiles are not supported on this daemon, you cannot specify a custom seccomp profile.`

# Application Armor (Apparmor)

*Application Armor* is a *Linux Kernel* security module. It allows the Linux administrator to restrict programs' capabilities with per-program profiles.

In other words, this is a tool to lock applications by limiting their access to the only resources they are supposed to use without disturbing neither their execution nor their performance.

Profiles can allow capabilities like raw socket, network access, read, write or execute files. This functionality was added to Linux to complete the *Discretionary Access Control (DAC)* model. The *Mandatory Access Control (MAC)* was then introduced.

You can check your *Apparmor* status by typing:

```
sudo apparmor_status
```

You will see a similar output to the following one, if it is activated:

```
apparmor module is loaded.
19 profiles are loaded.
18 profiles are in enforce mode.
 /sbin/dhclient
 /usr/bin/evince
 /usr/bin/evince-previewer
 /usr/bin/evince-previewer//sanitized_helper
 /usr/bin/evince-thumbnailer
 /usr/bin/evince-thumbnailer//sanitized_helper
 /usr/bin/evince//sanitized_helper
 /usr/bin/lxc-start
 /usr/lib/NetworkManager/nm-dhcp-client.action
 /usr/lib/connman/scripts/dhclient-script
 /usr/sbin/cups-browsed
 /usr/sbin/mysqld
 /usr/sbin/ntpd
 /usr/sbin/tcpdump
 docker-default
 lxc-container-default
 lxc-container-default-with-mounting
 lxc-container-default-with-nesting
1 profiles are in complain mode.
 /usr/sbin/sss
8 processes have profiles defined.
8 processes are in enforce mode.
 /sbin/dhclient (1815)
 /usr/sbin/cups-browsed (1697)
 /usr/sbin/ntpd (3363)
 docker-default (3214)
 docker-default (3380)
 docker-default (3381)
 docker-default (3382)
 docker-default (3390)
0 processes are in complain mode.
0 processes are unconfined but have a profile defined.
```

You can see in the list above that Docker profile is active and it is called `docker-default`. It is the default profile so when you run a container, the following command is explicitly executed :

```
docker run --rm -it --security-opt apparmor=docker-default hello-world
```

The default profile is the following:

```
#include <tunables/global>

profile docker-default flags=(attach_disconnected,mediate_deleted) {
```

```

#include <abstractions/base>

network,
capability,
file,
umount,

deny @{PROC}/{*,**^[0-9*],sys/kernel/shm*} wlx,
deny @{PROC}/sysrq-trigger rwlx,
deny @{PROC}/mem rwlx,
deny @{PROC}/kmem rwlx,
deny @{PROC}/kcore rwlx,

deny mount,

deny /sys/[^f]** wlx,
deny /sys/f[^s]** wlx,
deny /sys/fs/[^c]** wlx,
deny /sys/fs/c[^g]** wlx,
deny /sys/fs/cg[^r]** wlx,
deny /sys/firmware/efi/efivars/** rwlx,
deny /sys/kernel/security/** rwlx,
}

```



You can confine containers using *Apparmor* but not the programs running inside a container. If you are running *Nginx* under a container profile to protect the host, you will not be able to confine the *Nginx* with a different profile to protect the container.

*Apparmor* is used since *Linux Kernel* since version 2.6.36 release.

# Docker Union Filesystem

A Docker image is built of layers. *UnionFS* is the technology that allows that.

*Union Filesystem* or *UnionFS* is a filesystem service used in *Linux*, *FreeBSD* and *NetBSD*. It allows a set of files and directories to form a single filesystem by grouping them in a single branch. Any Docker image is in reality a set of layered filesystems superposed, one over the other.

*UnionFS* layers are transparently overlaid and form a coherent file system that we call branches. They may be either *read-only* or *read-write* file systems.

Docker uses *UnionFS* in order to avoid duplicating a branch. The boot filesystem (*bootfs*) for example is one of the branches that are used in many containers and it resembles the typical *Unix* boot filesystem. It is used in *Ubuntu*, *Debian*, *CentOs* and many other containers.

When a container is started, Docker mounts a filesystem on top of any layers below and make it writable. So any change is applied only to this layer. If you want to modify a file, it will be moved from the *read-only* layer below into the *read-write* layer at the top.

Let's start a container and see its filesystem layers.

```
docker create -it redis
```

You can notice that Docker is downloading different layers in the output:

```
latest: Pulling from library/redis
6a5a5368e0c2: Pull complete
2f1103ce5ca9: Pull complete
086a40c85e01: Pull complete
9a5e9d112ec4: Pull complete
dad4b601bb4: Pull complete
b8066982e7a1: Pull complete
2bcdfa1b63bf: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:38e873a0db859d0aa8ab6bae7bcb03c1bb65d2ad120346a09613084b49185912
Status: Downloaded newer image for redis:latest
6ab94a06bc0263110b973174d65cbc6ebd6d9fc637526b2c9dd3eac3c3bcf032
```



`docker create` creates a writable container layer over the specified image hello-world in the last case) and prepares it for running a command. It is similar to `docker run -d` except the container will not start running.

When running the last command, you will have an id that will be printed on your terminal. It is the id of the prepared container.

```
6ab94a06bc0263110b973174d65cbc6ebd6d9fc637526b2c9dd3eac3c3bcf032
```

The container is ready, let's start it:

```
docker start 0eeab42751ff0172f845b9cb737c966471be9f10282cf1684519bc7f5da80170
```

The command `docker start` creates a process space around the *UnionFS* block.



We can't have more than one process space per container.

A `docker ps` will show that the container is running:

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	PORTS	NAMES
6ab94a06bc02	redis	"docker-entrypoint.sh"	6379/tcp	trusting_carson

If you would like to see the layers, then type:

```
ls -l /var/lib/docker/aufs/layers
```

Layers of the same images will have a name that starts with the container id `6ab94a06bc02`.

We haven't seen yet the concept of *Dockerfile*, but don't worry if it is the first time you saw it. For the moment, let's just limit our understanding to the explanation figuring in the official documentation:

Docker can build images automatically by reading the instructions from a *Dockerfile*. A *Dockerfile* is a text document that contains all the commands a user could call on the command line to assemble an image. Using Docker build users can create an automated build that executes several command-line instructions in succession.

In general, when writing a *Dockerfile*, every line in this file will create an additional layer.

```
FROM busybox # This is a layer
MAINTAINER Aymen El Amri # This is a layer
RUN ls # This is a layer
```

Let's build this image:

```
docker build .
```

The id of the build, on the output for this example was

```
7f49abaf7a69
```

In other words, a layer is a change in an image.

So the second advantage of using *UnionFS* and the layered filesystem is the isolation of modifications : Any change that happens to the running container will be initialized once the containers is restarted. The *bootfs* layer is one of the layers that users will not interact with.

To sum up, when Docker mounts the *rootfs*, it starts as a *read-only* system, as in a traditional *Linux* boot, but then, instead of changing the file system to the *read-write* mode, Docker takes advantage of a union mount to add a *read-write* filesystem over the first *read-only* filesystem. There may be multiple *read-only* file systems layered on top of each other. These file systems are called layers.

Docker supports a number of different union file systems. The next chapter about images will reinforce your understanding about this.

# Storage Drivers

*OverlayFS*, *AUFS*, *VFS* or *Device Mapper* are some storage technologies that are compatible with Docker. They are easily "pluggable" to Docker and we call them storage drivers. Every technology has its own specificities and choosing one depends on your technical requirements and criteria (like stability, maintenance, backup, speed, hardware ..etc)

When we started running an image, Docker used a mechanism called *copy-on-write (CoW)*.

*CoW* is a standard *Unix* pattern that provides a single shared copy of some data until it is modified. In general, *CoW* is an implicit sharing of resources used to implement a copy operation on modifiable resources.

```
// define x
std::string x("Hello");

// x and y use the same buffer
std::string y = x;

// now y uses a different buffer while x still uses the same old buffer
y += ", World!";
```

In storage, *CoW* is used as an underlying mechanism to create snapshots like it is the case for for logical volume management done by *ZFS*, *AUFS* .. etc

In a *CoW* algorithm, the original storage is never modified and when a write operation is requested it is automatically redirected to a new storage (the original one is not modified). This redirection is called *Redirect-on-write* or *ROW*

When a write request is made, all the data is copied into a new storage resource. We call this second step *Copy-on-write* or *COW*.

You have probably seen blog posts about one storage drivers being better than others or some post mortems. Keep in mind that there is no technology better than the other, every technology has its pro and its cons.

## Docker: Just Stop Using AUFS — Store Half Byte-Reverse Indexed

<https://sthrx.github.io/blog/2015/10/30/docker-just-stop-using-aufs/> ▼

Oct 30, 2015 - Docker's default storage driver on most Ubuntu installs is AUFS. Don't use it. Use Overlay instead. Here's why. First, some background.

## Docker Storage Driver: Don't Use Devicemapper - batmat.net

<https://batmat.net/2015/08/28/docker-storage-driver-dont-use-devicemapper/> ▼

Docker Storage Driver: Don't Use Devicemapper. Wed, Aug 26, 2015 #docker #devicemapper #overlay #storage #driver ... But by default, if AUFS is not found in the current kernel, Docker will fallback to the ubiquitous devicemapper driver.

## Switching Docker from aufs to devicemapper - Henrik Mühe

[https://muehe.org/posts/switching-docker-from-aufs-to-devicemapper](https://muehe.org/posts/switching-docker-from-aufs-to-devicemapper/) ▼

Feb 28, 2014 - We use Docker for various teaching webservices (Codematch, Xquery, ... Here, we'll talk about switching from AUFS to Devicemapper as a ...

# OverlayFS

*OverlayFS* is a filesystem service for *Linux* that implements a union mount for other file systems. In the commit 453552c8384929d8ae04dcf1c6954435c0111da0 of Docker, *OverlayFS* was added to Docker by @alexlarsson from *Redhat*. In the signature, the commit was described as:

Each container/image can have a "root" subdirectory which is a plain filesystem hierarchy, or they can use overlaysfs.

If they use overlaysfs there is a "upper" directory and a "lower-id" file, as well as "merged" and "work" directories. The "upper" directory has the upper layer of the overlay, and "lower-id" contains the id of the parent whose "root" directory shall be used as the lower layer in the overlay. The overlay itself is mounted in the "merged" directory, and the "work" dir is needed for overlaysfs to work.



When an overlay layer is created there are two cases, either the parent has a "root" dir, then we start out with an empty "upper" directory overlaid on the parent's root. This is typically the case with the init layer of a container which is based on an image. If there is no "root" in the parent, we inherit the lower-id from the parent and start by making a copy of the parent's "upper" dir. This is typically the case for a container layer which copies its parent -init upper layer.

Additionally we also have a custom implementation of ApplyLayer which makes a recursive copy of the parent "root" layer using hardlinks to share file data, and then applies the layer on top of that. This means all child images share file (but not directory) data with the parent.

Overlay2 was added to Docker in the pull [#22126](#)

## Pro

*OverlayFS* is similar to *aufs* but it is supported and was merged into the mainline *Linux kernel* since version 3.18.

Like *aufs* it enables shared memory between containers using the same shared libraries (in the same disk). The advantage of using *OverlayFS* is the fact that it is on a continued development. It is simpler than *aufs* and in most cases faster.

Since its version 1.12, Docker provides *overlay2* storage driver which is more efficient than *overlay*. The version 2 of *OverlayFS* is compatible with *Kernel* 4.0 and later.

Many users had issues with *OverlayFS* because they run out of *inode* and this problem was solved by *Overlay2*.

### Inode usage

	overlay2	overlay	%
dockercore/docker	76908	460576	17%
wordpress	27784	145609	19%
golang	24795	74487	33%
ubuntu	8154	17534	47%

### Size (1K blocks)

	overlay2	overlay	%
dockercore/docker	2536356	3212196	79%
wordpress	463460	682796	68%
golang	787848	878640	90%
ubuntu	135700	147804	92%

Testing shows that there is a significant reduction in the number of used *inode* used, this result is available especially for images having multiple layers. This is clearly solving the problem of *inode* usage.

## Cons

Mainly, the *inode* exhaustion problems. It is a serious problem that was fixed by *OverlayFS 2*.

Some other issues but the majority of these problems were fixed in the version 2. If you are planning to use *OverlayFS* use *OverlayFS 2* instead.

On the other hand, *Overlay2* is a young codebase and Docker 1.12 is the first release offering *Overlay2* and logically

some other bugs will be discovered in the future so it is a system to use with vigilance.

## AUFS

*aufs* (short for advanced multi-layered unification filesystem) is *Union Filesystem* that existed in Docker since the beginning. It was developed to improve reliability and performance. It introduced some new concepts, like writable branch balancing. In its [manpage](#), *aufs* is described as a stackable unification filesystem such as *Unionfs*, which unifies several directories and provides a merged single directory.

In the early days, *aufs* was entirely re-designed and re-implemented *Unionfs* Version 1.x series.

After many original ideas, approaches and improvements, it becomes totally different from *Unionfs* while keeping the basic features.

## Pro

*aufs* is one of the most popular drivers for Docker. It is stable and used by many distributions like *Knoppix*, *Ubuntu* 10.04, *Gentoo Linux* 12.0 and *Puppy Linux* live CDs distributions. *aufs* help different containers to share memory pages if they are loading the same shared libraries from the same layer.

The longest existing and possibly the most tested graphdriver backend for Docker. Reasonably performant and stable for wide range of use cases, even though it is only available on *Ubuntu* and *Debian Kernels* (as noted below), there has been significant use of these two distributions with Docker allowing for lots of airtime for the *aufs* driver to be tested in a broad set of environments. Enables shared memory pages for different containers loading the same shared libraries from the same layer (because they are the same *inode* on disk).

## Cons

*aufs* was rejected for merging into mainline *Linux*. Its code was criticized for being "dense, unreadable, and uncommented".

*Aufs* consists of about 20,000 lines of dense, unreadable, uncommented code, as opposed to around 10,000 for *Unionfs* and 3,000 for union mounts and 60,000 for all of the VFS. The *aufs* code is generally something that one does not want to look at. [source](#)

Instead, *OverlayFS* was merged in the *Linux kernel*.

## Btrfs

*Btrfs* is a modern *CoW* filesystem for *Linux*.

The philosophy behind *Btrfs* is to implement advanced features while focusing on fault tolerance and easy administration. *Btrfs* is developed at multiple companies and licensed under the *GPL*. The name stands for "B Tree File System" so it is easier and probably acceptable to pronounce "B-Tree FS" instead of b-t-r-fs, but the real pronunciation is "Butter FS".

*Btrfs* has native features named *subvolumes* and *snapshots* providing together *CoW*-like features.

It actually consists of three types of on-disk structures:

- block headers,
- keys,
- and items

currently defined as follows:

```

struct btrfs_header {
 u8 csum[32];
 u8 fsid[16];
 __le64 blocknr;
 __le64 flags;

 u8 chunk_tree_uid[16];
 __le64 generation;
 __le64 owner;
 __le32 nritems;
 u8 level;
}

struct btrfs_disk_key {
 __le64 objectid;
 u8 type;
 __le64 offset;
}

struct btrfs_item {
 struct btrfs_disk_key key;
 __le32 offset;
 __le32 size;
}

```

*Btrfs* was added to Docker in [this commit](#) by *Alex Larsson* from *Red Hat*.

## Pro

*Btrfs* was introduced in the mainline *Linux kernel* in 2007 and was used for some few years and it was used by *Linus Torvalds* as his root file system on one of his laptops. When *Btrfs* was released it was optimized compared to old-school filesystems. According to the official wiki, this filesystem has the following features:

- Extent based file storage
- $2^{64}$  byte == 16 *EiB* maximum file size (practical limit is 8 *EiB* due to *Linux VFS*)
- Space-efficient packing of small files
- Space-efficient indexed directories
- Dynamic *inode* allocation
- Writable snapshots, *read-only* snapshots
- Subvolumes (separate internal filesystem roots)
- Checksums on data and metadata (*crc32c*)
- Compression (*zlib* and *LZO*)
- Integrated multiple device support
  - File Striping
  - File Mirroring
  - File Striping+Mirroring
  - Single and Dual Parity implementations (experimental, not production-ready)
- *SSD* (flash storage) awareness (*TRIM/Discard* for reporting free blocks for reuse) and optimizations (e.g. avoiding unnecessary seek optimizations, sending writes in clusters, even if they are from unrelated files. This results in larger write operations and faster write throughput)
- Efficient incremental backup
- Background scrub process for finding and repairing errors of files with redundant copies
- Online filesystem defragmentation
- Offline filesystem check
- In-place conversion of existing *ext3/4* file systems
- Seed devices. Create a (readonly) filesystem that acts as a template to seed other *Btrfs* filesystems. The original filesystem and devices are included as a readonly starting point for the new filesystem. - - Using copy on write, all modifications are stored on different devices; the original is unchanged.
- Subvolume-aware quota support
- Send/receive of subvolume changes
  - Efficient incremental filesystem mirroring
- Batch, or out-of-band deduplication (happens after writes, not during)

## Cons

*Btrfs* hasn't been a real choice for many *Linux* distributions and this fact made of *Btrfs* a technology without much testing and bug hunting.

## Device Mapper

The *device mapper* is a framework provided by the *Linux kernel* (*Kernel*-based framework) to map physical block devices to virtual block devices which is a higher-level abstraction. *LVM2*, software *RAIDs* and *dm-crypt* disk encryption are targets of this technology. It also offers other features like file system snapshots. *Device Mapper* algorithm works at the block level and not the file level:

The *device mapper* driver stores every image and container on a separate virtual device that are provisioned *CoW* snapshot devices. We call this *thin provision* or *thip*.

## Pro

It was tested and used by many communities unlike other filesystems.

Many projects and *Linux* features are built on top of the *device mapper*:

- *LVM2* – logical volume manager for the *Linux kernel*
- *dm-crypt* – mapping target that provides volume encryption
- *dm-cache* – mapping target that allows creation of hybrid volumes
- *dm-log-writes* – mapping target that uses two devices, passing through the first device and logging the write operations performed to it on the second device
- *dm-verity* – validates the data blocks contained in a file system against a list of cryptographic hash values, developed as part of the Chromium OS project
- *dmraid* – provides access to "fake" *RAID* configurations via the device mapper
- *DM Multipath* – provides *I/O* failover and load-balancing of block devices within the *Linux kernel*
- *Linux* version of *TrueCrypt*
- *DRBD* (Distributed Replicated Block Device)
- *kpartx* – utility called from hotplug upon device maps creation and deletion
- *EVMS* (deprecated)
- *cryptsetup* – utility used to conveniently setup disk encryption based on *dm-crypt*

And of course *Docker* that uses *device mapper* to create *copy-on-write* storage for software containers.

## Cons

If you would like to get *device mapper* storage driver performance, you should consider doing some configurations and you should not run "loopback" mode in production.

You should try 15 steps explained in *Docker* official documentation, in order to use *devicemapper* driver in the *direct-lvm* mode.

I have never used it but I saw some feedback from users having problems with its usage.



**Jeff Atwood** ✓  
@codinghorror



 Follow

I love @docker but devicemapper (fedora, etc) have never worked, we had to blacklist it



**Rmi not freeing disk space in devicemapper sparse file (Ce...**  
Some context here: We have had enormous amounts of issues with devicemapper, so many that we are blacklisting it Today we had a mini chat on twitter with @solomon who said: @crosbym...  
[forums.docker.com](http://forums.docker.com)

RETWEETS  
**8**

LIKES  
**18**



3:26 AM - 29 May 2015



5



8



18



## take stronger action in launcher when people are using an unsupported...

Browse files

filesystem

master

SamSaffron committed on May 29, 2015

1 parent 2884e5f commit 48f22d14f39496c8df446cb65ee64b258c5a1a0

Showing 1 changed file with 7 additions and 9 deletions.

Unified Split

16 launcher

View

```

@@ -102,16 +102,14 @@ prereqs() {
102 # 2. running aufs or btrfs
103 test=$docker_path info >> /dev/null | grep 'Driver: '
104 - if [["$test" =~ [aufs|btrfs]]]; then :; else
105 + if [["$test" =~ [aufs|btrfs|zfs|overlay]]]; then :; else
106 - echo "Your Docker installation is not using the recommended AuFS (union filesystem) and may be unstable."
107 + echo "Your Docker installation is not using a supported filesystem if we were to proceed you may have a broken
install."
108 - echo "If you are unable to bootstrap / stop your image please report the issue at:"
109 + echo "aufs is the recommended filesystem you should be using (zfs/btrfs and overlay may work as well)"
110 - echo "https://meta.discourse.org/t/discourse-docker-installation-without-aufs/15639"
111 + echo "You can tell what filesystem you are using by running '\docker info' and looking at the driver"
112 - echo ""
113 + echo ""
114 - read -p "Continue without proper filesystem? [yN]" yn
115 + echo "If you wish to continue anyway using your existing unsupported filesystem"
116 - case $yn in
117 + echo "read the source code of launcher and figure out how to bypass this."
118 - [Yy]) break;;
119 - *) exit 1;;
120 - esac
121 + exit 1
122 fi
123 # 3. running recommended docker version

```

2 comments on commit 48f22d1

## ZFS

This filesystem was first merged into the Docker engine in May 2015 and was available since Docker 1.7 release. ZFS and Docker/go-zfs wrapper requires the installation of *zfs-utils* or *zfs* (e.g *Ubuntu 16.04*).

ZFS or *Zettabyte File System* is a combined file system and logical volume manager created at *Sun Microsystems*. It was used by *OpenSolaris* since 2005.

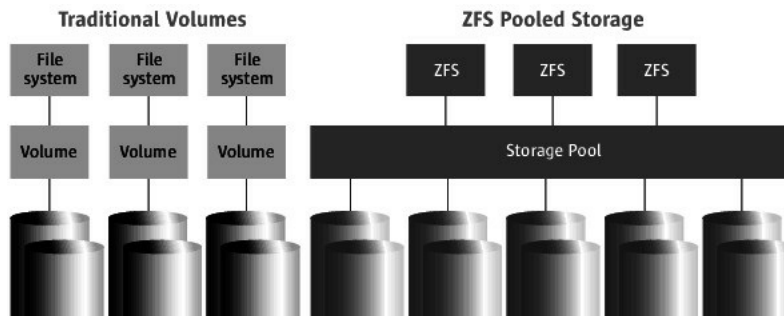
## Pro

ZFS is a native filesystem to *Solaris*, *OpenSolaris*, *OpenIndiana*, *illumos*, *Joyent SmartOS*, *OmniOS*, *FreeBSD*, *Debian GNU/kFreeBSD systems*, *NetBSD* and *OSv*.

ZFS is a killer-app for *Solaris*, as it allows straightforward administration of disks and pool of disks while giving performance and integrity. It protects data against "silent error" of the disk (caused by firmware bugs or even hardware malfunctions like bad cables..etc).

According to *Sun Microsystems* official website, *ZFS* meets the needs of a file system for everything from desktops to data centers and offers:

- Simple administration : *ZFS* automates and consolidates complicated storage administration concepts, reducing administrative overhead by 80 percent.
- Provable data integrity : *ZFS* protects all data with 64-bit checksums that detect and correct silent data corruption.
- Unlimited scalability : As the world's first 128-bit file system, *ZFS* offers 16 billion billion times the capacity of 32- or 64-bit systems.
- Blazing performance : *ZFS* is based on a transactional object model that removes most of the traditional constraints on the order of issuing *I/Os*, which results in huge performance gains.



It achieves its performance through a number of techniques:

- Dynamic striping across all devices to maximize throughput
- *Copy-on-write* design makes most disk writes sequential
- Multiple block sizes, automatically chosen to match workload
- Explicit *I/O* priority with deadline scheduling
- Globally optimal *I/O* sorting and aggregation
- Multiple independent *prefetch* streams with automatic length and stride detection
- Unlimited, instantaneous read/write snapshots
- Parallel, constant-time directory operations

Creating a new *zpool* is needed to use *zfs* :

```
sudo zpool create -f zpool-docker /dev/xvdb
```

## Cons

The *ZFS* license is incompatible with *Linux* license, so *Linux* does not have a *ZFS* implementation and not every *OS* can use *ZFS* (e.g *Windows*).

It takes some learning to use, so if you are using it as your main filesystem you will probably need some knowledge about it. *zfs* lacks *inode* sharing for shared libraries between containers, but in reality it is not the only driver not implementing this.

## VFS

*vfs* simply stand for *Virtual File System* which is the abstraction layer on top of a concrete physical filesystem but it does not use *Union File System* and *CoW* and that is why it is used by developers for debugging only.

You can find Docker volumes using *vfs* in `/var/lib/docker/vfs/dir`.

## Pro

To test Docker engine, *VFS* is very useful since it is simpler to validate tests using this simple FS. This filesystem is helpful to run Docker in Docker ([dind](#)). The [official Docker image](#) uses *vfs* as the default filesystem.

```
--storage-driver=vfs
```

*vfs* is the only driver which is guaranteed to work regardless of the underlying filesystem in the case of Docker in Docker but it could be very slow and inefficient. Running Docker in Docker will be detailed later in this book.

## Cons

It is not recommended at all to run *VFS* on production since it is not intended to be used with Docker production clusters.



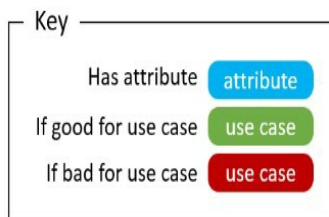
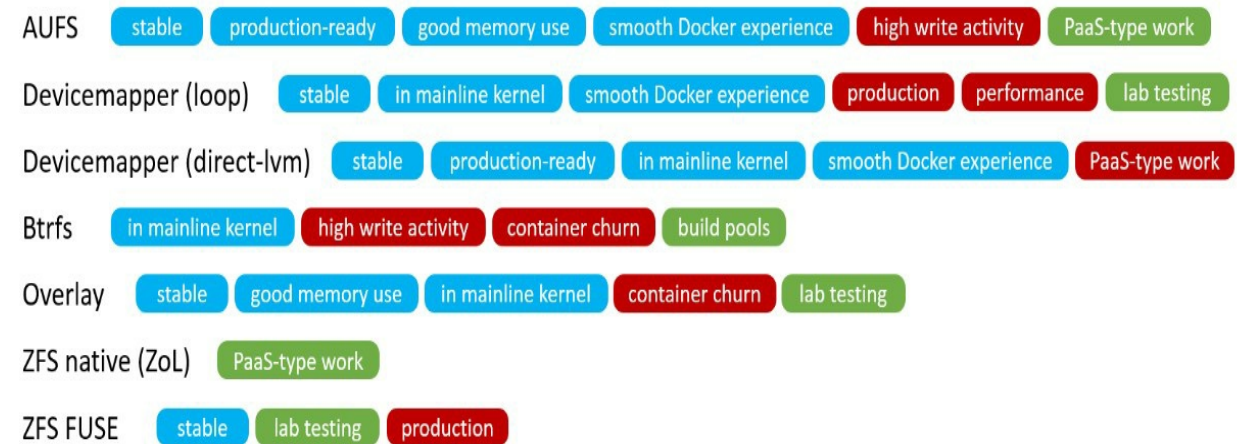
# What Storage Driver To Choose

Your choice of the storage driver could not be based on only pros and cons of each filesystem but there are other choice criteria. For example, *overlayFS* and *overlay2* can not be used on the top of a *btrfs*.

In general, some of these storage drivers can operate on top of different backing filesystems (host filesystem) but not all. These table explains the common usage of each storage driver:

Storage Driver	Commonly Used On Top Of
overlay	xfstypes & ext4
overlay2	xfstypes & ext4
aufs	xfstypes & ext4
btrfs	btrfs
devicemapper	direct-lvm
zfs	zfs
vfs	debugging

Docker community created a [practical diagram](#) that shows simply the strength and the weakness of some storage drivers and their best use case.



Finally, there is no storage driver adapted to all use cases, there is no "ultimate choice" to make but it depends on your use case. If you don't know what to choose exactly go for *aufs* or *Overlay2*.

# Chapter V - Working With Docker Images

---



# Managing Docker Images

## Images, Intermediate Images & Dangling Images

If you are running Docker on your laptop or your server, you can see a list of the images that Docker used or uses by typing:

```
docker images
```

You will have a similar list:

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
<none>	none	57ce8f25dd63	2 days ago	229.7 MB
scratch	latest	f02aa3980a99	2 days ago	0 B
xenial	latest	7a409243b212	2 days ago	229.7 MB
<none>	none	149b13361203	2 days ago	12.96 MB



Images with are untagged images.

You can print a custom output where you choose to view the ID and the size of the image:

```
docker images --format "{{.ID}}: {{.Size}}"
```

Or to view the repository:

```
docker images --format "{{.ID}}: {{.Repository}}"
```

In many cases, we just need to get IDs:

```
docker images -q
```

If you want to list all of them, then type:

```
docker images -a
```

or

```
docker images --all
```

In this list you will see all of the images even the intermediate ones.

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	SIZE
my_app	latest	7f49abaf7a69	1.093 MB
<none>	<none>	afe4509e17bc	225.6 MB

All of the `<none>:<none>` are intermediate images.

`<none>:<none>` images will grow exponentially with the numbers of images you download.

As you know each docker image is composed of layers with a parent-child hierarchical relationship .

These intermediate layers are a result of caching build operations which decrease disk usage and speed up builds. Every build step is cached, that's why you may experienced some disk space problems after using Docker for a while.



All docker layers are stored in `/var/lib/docker/graph` called the graph database.

Some of the intermediary images are not tagged, they are called dangling images.

```
docker images --filter "dangling=true"
```

Other filters may be used:

```
- label=<key> or label=<key>=<value>
- before=(<image-name>[:tag]|<image-id>|<image@digest>)
- since=(<image-name>[:tag]|<image-id>|<image@digest>)
```

## Finding Images

If you type :

```
docker search ubuntu
```

you will get a list of images called Ubuntu that people shared publicly in the Docker Hub ([hub.docker.com](https://hub.docker.com)).

NAME	DESCRIPTION	STARS	OFFICIAL	AUTOMATED
ubuntu	Ubuntu is a Debian-based Linux operating s...	4958	[OK]	
ubuntu-upstart	Upstart is an event-based replacement for ...	67	[OK]	
rastasheep/ubuntu-sshd	Dockerized SSH service, built on top of of...	47		[OK]
ubuntu-debootstrap	debootstrap --variant=minbase --components...	28	[OK]	
torusware/speedus-ubuntu	Always updated official Ubuntu docker imag...	27		[OK]
consol/ubuntu-xfce-vnc	Ubuntu container with "headless" VNC sessi...	26		[OK]
ioft/armhf-ubuntu	ABR] Ubuntu Docker images for the ARMv7(a...	19		[OK]
nickistre/ubuntu-lamp	LAMP server on Ubuntu	10		[OK]
nuagebec/ubuntu	Simple always updated Ubuntu docker images...	9		[OK]
nimmis/ubuntu	This is a docker images different LTS vers...	5		[OK]
maxexcloo/ubuntu	Base image built on Ubuntu with init, Supe...	2		[OK]
jordi/ubuntu	Ubuntu Base Image	1		[OK]
admiringworm/ubuntu	Base ubuntu images based on the official u...	1		[OK]
darksheer/ubuntu	Base Ubuntu Image -- Updated hourly	1		[OK]
lynxtp/ubuntu	<a href="https://github.com/lynxtp/docker-ubuntu">https://github.com/lynxtp/docker-ubuntu</a>	0		[OK]
datenbetrieb/ubuntu	custom flavor of the official ubuntu base ...	0		[OK]
teamrock/ubuntu	TeamRock's Ubuntu image configured with AW...	0		[OK]
labengine/ubuntu	Images base ubuntu	0		[OK]
esyca/ubuntu	Ubuntu LTS	0		[OK]
ustclug/ubuntu	ubuntu image for docker with USTC mirror	0		[OK]
widerplan/ubuntu	Our basic Ubuntu images.	0		[OK]
konstruktoid/ubuntu	Ubuntu base image	0		[OK]
vcatechnology/ubuntu	A Ubuntu image that is updated daily	0		[OK]
webhippie/ubuntu	Docker images for ubuntu	0		[OK]

As you can notice, there are images having automated builds while others don't have this feature activated. An automated builds allow your image to be up-to-date with changes on your private and public git (*GitHub* or *Bitbucket*) code.

Notice that if you type the `search` command you will get only 25 image and if you want more, you could use the `--limit` option:

```
docker search --limit 100 mongodb
```

NAME	DESCRIPTION	STARS	OFFICIAL	AUTOMATED
mongo	MongoDB document databases provide high av...	2616	[OK]	
tutum/mongodb	MongoDB Docker image - listens in port 2...	166		[OK]
frodenas/mongodb	A Docker Image for MongoDB	12		[OK]
agaveapi/mongodb-sync	Docker image that regularly backs up and/o...	7		[OK]
sameersbn/mongodb		6		[OK]
bitnami/mongodb	Bitnami MongoDB Docker Image	5		[OK]
waitingkuo/mongodb	MongoDB 2.4.9	4		[OK]
tobilg/mongodb-marathon	A Docker image to start a dynamic MongoDB ...	4		[OK]
appelgribsch/mongodb	Configurable MongoDB container based on Al...	3		[OK]
azukiapp/mongodb	Docker image to run MongoDB by Azuki - htt...	3		[OK]
tianon/mongodb-mms	https://mms.mongodb.com/	2		[OK]
cpuguy83/mongodb		2		[OK]
zokeber/mongodb	MongoDB Dockerfile in CentOS 7	2		[OK]
triplly/mongodb	Extension of official mongodb image that a...	1		[OK]
hairmare/mongodb	MongoDB on Gentoo	1		[OK]
networkl/mongodb	Networkl PaaS MongoDB image in default ins...	1		[OK]
jetlabs/mongodb	Build MongoDB 3 image	1		[OK]
mattselph/ubuntu-mongodb	Ubuntu 14.04 LTS with Mongodb 2.6.4	1		[OK]
oliverwehn/mongodb	Out-of-the-box app-ready MongoDB server wi...	1		[OK]
gorniv/mongodb	MongoDB Docker image	1		[OK]
vaibhavtodi/mongodb	A MongoDB Docker image on Ubuntu 14.04.3. ...	1		[OK]
tozd/meteor-mongodb	MongoDB server image for Meteor applications.	1		[OK]
ncarlier/mongodb	MongoDB Docker image based on debian.	1		[OK]
pulp/mongodb		1		[OK]
ulboralabs/alpine-mongodb	Docker Alpine MongoDB	1		[OK]
mminke/mongodb	Mongo db image which downloads the databas...	1		[OK]
kardasz/mongodb	MongoDB	0		[OK]
tcaxias/mongodb	Percona's MongoDB on Debian. Storage Engin...	0		[OK]
whatwedo/mongodb		0		[OK]
guttertec/mongodb	MongoDB is a free and open-source cross-pl...	0		[OK]
peerlibrary/mongodb		0		[OK]
jecklgamis/mongodb	mongodb	0		[OK]
unzeroun/mongodb	Mongodb image	0		[OK]
falinux/mongodb	mongodb docker image.	0		[OK]
hysoftware/mongodb	Docker mongodb image for hysoftware.net	0		[OK]
birdhouse/mongodb	Docker image for MongoDB used in Birdhouse.	0		[OK]
airdock/mongodb		0		[OK]
bitergia/mongodb	MongoDB Docker image (deprecated)	0		[OK]
tianon/mongodb-server		0		[OK]
andreynpetrov/mongodb	mongodb	0		[OK]
lukaszm/mongodb	MongoDB	0		[OK]
radiantwf/mongodb	MongoDB Enterprise Docker image	0		[OK]
luca3m/mongodb-example	Sample mongodb app	0		[OK]
derdiedasjojo/mongodb	mongodb cluster prepared	0		[OK]
faboulaye/mongodb	Mongodb container	0		[OK]
tcloud/mongodb	mongodb	0		[OK]
omallo/mongodb	MongoDB image build	0		[OK]
romeoz/docker-mongodb	MongoDB container image which can be linke...	0		[OK]
denmojo/mongodb	A simple mongodb container that can be lin...	0		[OK]
pl31/debian-mongodb	mongodb from debian packages	0		[OK]
kievehua/mongodb	Based on Tutum's Mongodb with official image	0		[OK]
apiaryio/base-dev-mongodb	WARNING: to be replaced by apiaryio/mongodb	0		[OK]
babim/mongodb	docker-mongodb	0		[OK]
blkpark/mongodb	mongodb	0		[OK]
partlab/ubuntu-mongodb	Docker image to run an out of the box Mong...	0		[OK]
jbanetwork/mongodb	mongodb	0		[OK]
baselibrary/mongodb	ThoughtWorks Docker Image: mongodb	0		[OK]
glds/mongodb	CentOS 7 / MongoDB 3	0		[OK]
hpress/mongodb		0		[OK]
hope/mongodb	MongoDB image	0		[OK]
recteurlp/mongodb	Fedora DockerFile for MongoDB	0		[OK]

```
docker search --limit 100 mongodb|wc -l
101
```

To refine your search, you can filter it using the `--filter` option.

Let's search for the best *Mongodb* images according to the community (images with more than 5 stars):

```
docker search --filter=stars=5 mongo
```

*Tutum, Frodenas and Bitnami* have the most popular *Mongodb* images:

NAME	DESCRIPTION	STARS	OFFICIAL	AUTOMATED
tutum/mongodb	MongoDB..	166		[OK]
frodenas/mongodb	A Docker..	12		[OK]
bitnami/mongodb	Bitnami..	5		[OK]

Images could be official or not, just like any Open Source project, Docker public images are made by anyone who may have access to the Docker Hub so consider double-checking images before using them in your production servers.

Official images could be filtered in this way:

```
docker search --filter=is-official=true mongo
```

NAME	DESCRIPTION	STARS	OFFICIAL	AUTOMATED
mongo	MongoDB document databases provide high av...	2616	[OK]	
mongo-express	Web-based MongoDB admin interface, written...	89	[OK]	

Filter output based on these conditions:

- stars=
- is-automated=(true|false)
- is-official=(true|false)

The images you can find are even public images or your own private images stored in Docker Hub. In the next section we will use a private registry.

## Finding Private Images

If you have a private registry, you can use the Docker API:

```
curl -X GET http://localhost:5000/v1/search?q=ubuntu
```

Or use Docker client:

```
docker search localhost:5000/ubuntu
```



In the last example, I am using a local private registry without any SSL encryption, change `localhost` by your secure remote server domain or IP address.

## Pulling Images

If you want to pull the latest tag of an image, say Ubuntu, you just need to type:

```
docker pull ubuntu
```

But Ubuntu image has many tags like: `devel`, `16.10`, `14.04`, `trusty` ..etc

You can find all of the tags here: <https://hub.docker.com/r/library/ubuntu/tags/>

To pull the development image, type:

```
docker pull ubuntu:devel
```

You will see the tagged image in your download:

```
devel: Pulling from library/ubuntu
8e21f82d32cf: Pulling fs layer
54d6ba364cfb: Pulling fs layer
451f851c9d9f: Pulling fs layer
55e763f0d444: Waiting
b112a925308f: Waiting
```

## Removing Images

Simply type:

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

We can also safely remove only dangling images by typing:

```
docker rmi $(docker images -f "dangling=true" -q)
```

# Creating New Images Using Dockerfile

The Dockerfile is the file that Docker reads in order to build images. It is a simple text file with a specific instructional language to assemble the different layers of an image.

You can find below a list of the different instructions that could be used to create an image and then we will see how to build the image using Dockerfile.

## FROM

In the Dockerfile, the first line should start with this instruction.

This is not widely used but when we want to build multiple images, we can have multiple FROM instruction in the same Dockerfile.

```
FROM <image>:<tag>
```

Example:

```
FROM ubuntu:14.04
```

If the tag is not specified then Docker will download the latest tagged image.

## MAINTAINER

The maintainer is not really an instruction but it indicates the name, email or website of the image maintainer. It is the equivalent of *author* in code documentations.

```
MAINTAINER <nam>
```

Example:

```
MAINTAINER Aymen EL Amri - @eon01
```

## RUN

You can run commands (like Linux CLI commands) or executables.

```
RUN <command>
```

or

```
RUN ["<executable>", "<param>", "<param1>", ... , "<paramN>"]
```



The first run block will run a command just like any other Linux command using `/bin/sh -c` shell. Windows commands are executed using `cmd /s /c` shell.

Examples:

```
RUN ls -l
```

During the build process, you will see the output of the command:

```
Step 4 : RUN ls -l
--> Running in b3e87d26c09a
total 64
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Oct 6 07:47 bin
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Apr 10 2014 boot
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root 360 Nov 3 21:55 dev
drwxr-xr-x 64 root root 4096 Nov 3 21:55 etc
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Apr 10 2014 home
drwxr-xr-x 12 root root 4096 Oct 6 07:47 lib
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Oct 6 07:47 lib64
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Oct 6 07:46 media
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Apr 10 2014 mnt
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Oct 6 07:46 opt
dr-xr-xr-x 267 root root 0 Nov 3 21:55 proc
drwx----- 2 root root 4096 Oct 6 07:47 root
drwxr-xr-x 8 root root 4096 Oct 13 21:13 run
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Oct 13 21:13 sbin
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Oct 6 07:46 srv
dr-xr-xr-x 13 root root 0 Nov 3 21:54 sys
drwxrwxrwt 2 root root 4096 Oct 6 07:47 tmp
drwxr-xr-x 11 root root 4096 Oct 13 21:13 usr
drwxr-xr-x 13 root root 4096 Oct 13 21:13 var
```

The same command could be called like this:

```
RUN ["/bin/sh", "-c", "ls", "-l"]
```

The latter is called the *exec* from.

## CMD

CMD command helps you to identify which executable should be run when a container is started from your image.

Like the run command, you can use the shell from:

```
CMD <command> <param1> <param2> .. <param2>
```

The *exec* from:

```
CMD [<executable>, "<param>", "<param1>", ..., "<paramN>"]
```

or as a default parameter to ENTRYPOINT instruction (explained later):

```
CMD [<"param1">, <"param2"> .. <"paramN">]
```

Using CMD, the same instruction (that we used in RUN) will be run but not during the build, it will be executed during the execution of the container.

Example:

```
CMD ["ls", "-l"]
```

## LABEL

The *LABEL* instruction is useful in case you want to add metadata to a given image.

```
LABEL <key1>=<value1> <key2>=<value2> .. <keyN>=<valueN>
```

Labels are key-value pairs.

Not only Docker's images can have labels but also:

- Docker containers
- Docker daemons
- Docker volumes
- Docker networks (and Swarm networks)
- Docker Swarm nodes
- Docker Swarm services

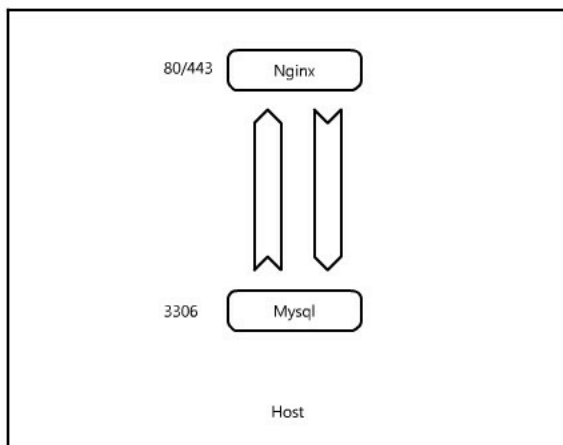
## EXPOSE

When running an application or a service inside a Docker container, it is obvious that this service needs to listen and send its data to the outside. Imagine we a *php/MySQL* web application in a host. We created two two containers, a *MySQL* container and a webserver container, say *Apache*.

At this stage, neither the DB server cannot communicate with the web server and the web server can not request a database. In addition, both servers are not accessible from the outside of the host.

```
EXPOSE 3306
```

```
EXPOSE 80, 443
```

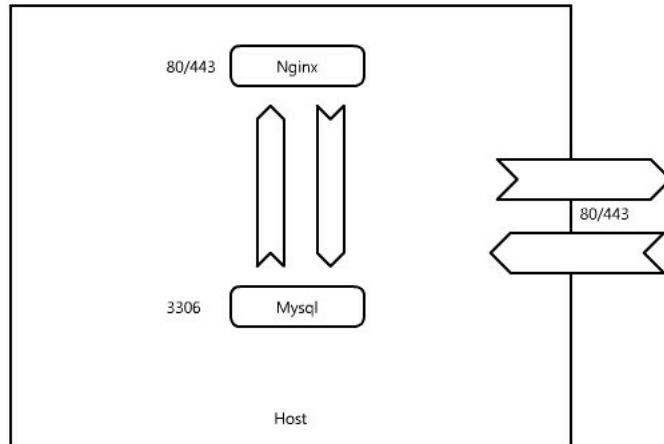


Now if we would like opening the ports 80 and 443 so that Nginx can be reached from outside the host, we can use

the same instruction with the `-p` or `-P` flag.

`-p` publish a range of ports or the and `-P` publish all of the exposed ports. You can expose one port number and publish it externally under another number.

We are going to see this later in this book but keep in mind that exposing ports in the Dockerfile is not mapping ports to host's network interfaces.



To expose a list of ports, say 3000, 3001, 3002, ..., 3999, 4000, you can use this:

```
EXPOSE 3000-4000
```

## ENV

The ENV is an instruction that sets environment variables. It is the equivalent of Linux:

```
export variable=value
```

ENV works with `<key>/<value>` pair. You can use ENV instruction in two manners:

```
ENV variable1 This is value1
ENV variable2 This is value2
```

or like this:

```
ENV variable1="this is value1" variable2="this is value2"
```

If you are used to Dockerfile and building your own images, you may have seen this:

```
ENV DEBIAN_FRONTEND noninteractive
```

This is discouraged because the environment variable persists after the build.

However, you can set it via ARG ( ARG instruction is explained later in this section).

```
ARG DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive
```

## ADD

As its name may indicate, the ADD instruction will add files from the host to the guest.

ADD is part of Docker from the beginning and supports a few additional tricks (compared to COPY) beyond simply copying files.

ADD has two forms:

```
ADD <src>... <dest>
```

And if your path contains whitespaces, you may use this form:

```
ADD ["<src>",... "<dest>"]
```

You can use some tricks like the \* operator:

```
ADD /var/www/* /var/www/
```

Or the ? operator to replace a character. If we want to copy all of the following files:

```
-rwxrwxrwx 1 eon01 sudo 11474 Nov 3 00:50 chapter1
-rwxrwxrwx 1 eon01 sudo 35163 Nov 3 00:50 chapter2
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 5233 Nov 3 00:50 chapter3
-rwxrwxrwx 1 eon01 sudo 22411 Nov 3 00:50 chapter4
-rwxr-xr-x 1 eon01 sudo 13550 Nov 6 02:26 chapter5
-rwxrwxrwx 1 eon01 sudo 3235 Nov 6 01:15 chapter6
-rwxrwxrwx 1 eon01 sudo 395 Nov 3 00:51 chapter7
-rwxrwxrwx 1 eon01 sudo 466 Nov 3 00:51 chapter8
-rwxrwxrwx 1 eon01 sudo 272 Nov 3 00:51 chapter9
```

We can use this:

```
ADD /home/eon01/painlessdocker/chapter? /var/www
```

Using Docker ADD, you can use download files from links.

```
ADD https://github.com/eon01/PainlessDocker/blob/master/README.md /var/www/index.html
```

This instruction will copy the *html* file called `README.md` to `index.html` under `/var/www`

Docker's ADD will not discover the *URL* for files, you should not use something like `https://github.com`

The ADD instruction will recognize formats like *gzip*, *bzip2* or *xz*. So if the is a local tar archive is is directly unpacked as a directory ( `tar -x` ).

We haven't seen WORKDIR yet but keep in mind the following point. If we would like to copy `index.html` to `/var/www/painlessdocker/` we should do this:

```
ADD index.html /var/www/painlessdocker/
```

But, if our WORKDIR instruction referenced `/var/www/` as out work directory, we can use the following instruction:

```
ADD index.html painlessdocker/
```

This form that uses an absolute path in the directory will not work:

```
ADD ../index.html /var/www/
```

## COPY

Like the ADD instruction, the COPY instruction have two forms:

```
COPY <src>... <dest>
```

and

```
COPY ["<src>",... "<dest>"]
```

The second form is used for files path with spaces.

```
COPY ["/home/eon01/Painless Docker.html", "/var/www/index.html"]
```

You can use some tricks like the `*` operator:

```
COPY /var/www/* /var/www/
```

Or the `?` operator to replace a character. If we want to add all of the following files:

```
-rwxrwxrwx 1 eon01 sudo 11474 Nov 3 00:50 chapter1
-rwxrwxrwx 1 eon01 sudo 35163 Nov 3 00:50 chapter2
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 5233 Nov 3 00:50 chapter3
-rwxrwxrwx 1 eon01 sudo 22411 Nov 3 00:50 chapter4
-rwxr-xr-x 1 eon01 sudo 13550 Nov 6 02:26 chapter5
-rwxrwxrwx 1 eon01 sudo 3235 Nov 6 01:15 chapter6
-rwxrwxrwx 1 eon01 sudo 395 Nov 3 00:51 chapter7
-rwxrwxrwx 1 eon01 sudo 466 Nov 3 00:51 chapter8
-rwxrwxrwx 1 eon01 sudo 272 Nov 3 00:51 chapter9
```

We can use this:

```
COPY /home/eon01/painlessdocker/chapter? /var/www
```

If we would like to copy `index.html` to `/var/www/painlessdocker/` we should do this:

```
COPY index.html /var/www/painlessdocker/
```

But, if our WORKDIR instruction referenced `/var/www/` as out work directory, we can use the following instruction:

```
COPY index.html painlessdocker/
```

This form that uses an absolute path in the directory will not work:

```
COPY ../index.html /var/www/
```

Unlike the ADD instruction, the COPY instruction will not work with archive files and URLs.

## ENTRYPOINT

A question that you may ask is what happens when a container starts ?

Imagine we have a tiny *Python* server that the container should start, the ENTRYPOINT should be :

```
python -m SimpleHTTPServer
```

Or a *Node.js* application to run it inside the container:

```
node app.js
```

The ENTRYPOINT is what helps us to start a server in this case or to execute a command in the general case.

That's why we need the ENTRYPOINT instruction.

Whenever we start a Docker container, declaring what command should be executed is important. Otherwise the container will shutdown.

In the general case, the ENTRYPOINT is declared in the Dockerfile.

This instruction has two forms.

- The *exec* form is the preferred one:

```
ENTRYPOINT [<"executable">, <"param1">, <"param2">... <"paramN">]
```

- The second one is the *shell* form:

```
ENTRYPOINT <command> <param1> <param2> .. <paramN>
```

Example:

```
ENTRYPOINT ["node", "app.js"]
```

Let's take the example of a simple *Python* application.

```
``` python
print("Hello World")
```

We want the container to run the *Python* script as an ENTRYPOINT.

Now that we know some instructions like FROM, COPY and ENTRYPOINT, we can create a Dockerfile just using those instructions.

```
echo "print('Hello World')" > app.py
touch Dockerfile
```

This is the content of the Dockerfile:

```
FROM python:2.7
COPY app.py .
ENTRYPOINT python app.py
```

Reading this Dockerfile, we understand that:

- The image will be downloaded from Docker Hub `python:2.7`
- The file `app.py` will be copied inside the container
- The command `python app.py` will be executed when the container upstarts.

We haven't seen that yet in *Painless Docker* but this is the process of building and running the command (we are going to see the *build* and the *run* commands will be detailed later in this book.).

The build:

```
docker build .

Sending build context to Docker daemon 3.072 kB
Step 1 : FROM python:2.7
--> d0614bfb3c4e
Step 2 : COPY app.py .
--> Using cache
--> 6659a70e1775
Step 3 : ENTRYPOINT python app.py
--> Using cache
--> 236e1648a508
Successfully built 236e1648a508
```

The run:

```
docker run 236e1648a508
Hello World
```

Notice that the *Python* script was executed just after running the container.

VOLUME

The VOLUME instruction creates an external mount point from an internal directory. Any external volume mounted using this instruction could be used by another Docker container.

We can use this form:

```
VOLUME[<"Directory">]
```

This form

```
VOLUME <Directory1> <Directory2> .. <DirectoryN>
```

Or a *JSON* array.

But why ?

- Docker containers are ephemeral so to keep the data persistent even through container restarts, stops or disappear.
- By default, a Docker container does not share its data with the host, volumes allow the host to access to the container data.
- By default, two containers even running in the same host cannot share data so sharing files between a container in the form of a docker volume will allow other containers to access its data.

Setting up the permission or the ownership of a volume should be done before the `VOLUMES` instruction in the Dockerfile.

For example, this form of setting up the owner is wrong.

```
VOLUME /app
ADD app.py /app/
RUN chown -R foo:foo /app
```

However the following Dockerfile has a good syntax:

```
RUN mkdir /app
ADD app.py /app/
RUN chown -R foo:foo /app
VOLUME /app
```

A good scenario to use Docker volumes is databases containers, where data is mounted outside the container. This allows making an easy backup to the database.

USER

When running a command you may need doing it using another user (not the default user which is the *Root* user). This is when the `USER` instruction shall be used.

`USER` is used like this:

```
USER <user>
```

So, *Root* is the default user and Docker has a full access to the host system. You may consider `USER` as a security option to consider.

Normally an image should never use the *Root* user but another user that you choose using the instruction `USER`.

Example:

```
USER my_user
```

Sometimes, you need to run a command using *Root*, you can simply switch between different users:


```
USER root
RUN <a command that should be run under Root>
USER my_user
```

The USER instruction applies to RUN, CMD and ENTRYPOINT instructions so that any command run by one of these instructions is attributed to the chosen user.

WORKDIR

WORKDIR is use this way:

```
WORKDIR <Directory>
```

This instruction sets the a working directory so that any of the following commands: RUN, CMD, ENTRYPOINT, COPY & ADD will be executed in this directory.

Example:

To copy `index.html` to `/var/www`, you may write this:

```
ADD index.html /var/www
```

Note that if the WORKDIR does not exist, it will be created.

ARG

If you want to assign a value to a variable but just during the build, you can use the ARG instruction.

The syntax is :

```
ARG <argument name>[=<its default value>]
```

or

```
ARG <argument name>
```

You can declare variables that you can use during the build with `docker build` command that we are going to see later.

Example:

```
ARG time
```

You can also set the value of the arguments (variables) in the Dockerfile.

```
ARG time=3s
```

ONBUILD

Software should be built automatically that's why Docker has the ONBUILD instruction. It is a trigger instruction executed when the image is used as the base image for another build.

```
ONBUILD <Docker Instruction>
```

The trigger will be executed in the context of the downstream build, as if it had been inserted immediately after the FROM instruction in the downstream Dockerfile.

The ONBUILD instruction is available in Docker since its version 0.8.

Let's dive into details. First of all, let's define what a *child image* is :

If the image A contains an ONBUILD instruction and if *imageB* uses the *imageA* as its base image in order to add other instructions (and layers) upon it then *imageB* is a child image of *imageA*.

This is the *imageA* Dockerfile

```
FROM ubuntu:16.04
ONBUILD RUN echo "I will be automatically executed only in the child image"
```

This is the *imageB* Dockerfile

```
FROM imageA
```

If you build the *imageA* based on *Ubuntu 16.04*, the ONBUILD instruction will not run the `RUN echo "<...>"`. But when you build the *imageB*, the same instruction will be run just after the execution of the FROM instruction.

This is an example of the *imageB* build output where we see the message printed automatically:

```
Uploading context 4.51 kB
Uploading context
Step 0 : FROM imageA

# Executing 1 build triggers
Step onbuild-0 : RUN echo "I will be automatically executed only in the child image"

---> Running in acefe7b39c5
I will be automatically executed only in the child image
```

STOPSIGNAL

The STOPSIGNAL instruction let you set the system call signal that will be sent to the container to exit.

```
STOPSIGNAL <signal>
```

This signal can be a valid unsigned number like 9 or a signal name like SIGNAME, SIGKILL, SIGINT ..etc

SIGTERM is the default in Docker and it is equivalent to running `kill <pid>`.

In the following example, let's change it by SIGINT (the same signal sent when pressing ctrl-C):

```
FROM ubuntu/16:04
STOPSIGNAL SIGINT
```

HEALTHCHECK

The HEALTHCHECK instruction is one of the useful instruction I have been using since the version 1.12. It has two forms. Either to check a container health by running a command inside the container:

```
HEALTHCHECK [OPTIONS] CMD <command>
```

or to disable any *healthcheck* (all *healthchecks* inherited from the base image will be disabled).

```
HEALTHCHECK NONE
```

There are 3 options that we can use before the CMD command.

```
--interval=<interval duration>
```

The *healthcheck* will be executed every unit of time. The default interval duration is 30s.

```
--timeout=<timeout duration>
```

The default timeout duration is 30s. The *healthcheck* will be timeout after unit of time.

```
--retries=N
```

The default number of retries is 3. The *healthcheck* could be failed but no more than times.

An example of a Docker *healthcheck* that will run every 1 minute with a check that does not take longer than 3 seconds before it will be considered as failed if the same check will be repeated for more than 3 time :

```
HEALTHCHECK --interval=1m --timeout=3s CMD curl -f http://localhost/ || exit 1
```

SHELL

When using Docker, the default *shell* that executes all of the commands is *"/bin/sh -c"*. This means that `CMD ls -l` will be in reality run inside the container like this:

```
/bin/sh -c ls -l
```

The default *shell* for *Windows* is:

```
cmd /S /C
```

SHELL instruction must be written in *JSON* form in the Dockerfile.

```
SHELL [<"executable">, <"parameters">]
```

This instruction could be interesting for *Windows* users to choose between *cmd* and *powershell*.

Example:

```
SHELL ["powershell", "-command"]
SHELL ["cmd", "/S", "/C"]
```

In *nix* you can of course work with *bash*, *zsh*, *csh*, *tcsh** ..etc for example:

```
SHELL ["/bin/bash", "-c"]
```

ENTRYPOINT VS CMD

Both **CMD** and **ENTRYPOINT** instructions allows us to define a command that will be executed once a container starts.

Back to the **CMD** instruction: We have seen that the **CMD** could be a default parameter to **ENTRYPOINT** instruction when we use this from :

```
CMD [<"param1">,<"param2"> .. <"paramN">]
```

This is a simple Dockerfile:

```
FROM python:2.7
COPY app.py .
ENTRYPOINT python app.py
```

You may say that the Dockerfile could be written like this:

```
FROM python:2.7
COPY app.py .
ENTRYPOINT ["python"]
CMD ["app.py"]
```

Good guess .. But when you will run the container it will show you an error.

The **CMD** command in this from should be called like this:

```
FROM python:2.7
COPY app.py .
ENTRYPOINT ["/usr/bin/python"]
CMD ["app.py"]
```

As a conclusion,

```
ENTRYPOINT python app.py
```

could be called like this

```
ENTRYPOINT ["/usr/bin/python"]
CMD ["app.py"]
```

CMD and ENTRYPOINT could be used alone or together but in all cases, you should use one of them at least. Using neither CMD nor ENTRYPOINT will fail the execution of the container.

You can find almost the same table in the official Docker documentation, but this is the best way to understand all of the possibilities:

	No ENTRYPOINT	ENTRYPOINT entrypoint_exec entrypoint_param1	ENTRYPOINT ["entrypoint_exec", "entrypoint_param1"]
No CMD	Will generate an error	/bin/sh -c entrypoint_exec entrypoint_param1	entrypoint_exec entrypoint_param1
CMD ["cmd_exec", "cmd_param1"]	cmd_exec cmd_param1	/bin/sh -c entrypoint_exec entrypoint_param1 cmd_exec cmd_param1	entrypoint_exec entrypoint_param1 cmd_exec cmd_param1
CMD ["cmd_param1", "cmd_param2"]	cmd_param1 cmd_param2	/bin/sh -c entrypoint_exec entrypoint_param1 cmd_param1 cmd_param2	entrypoint_exec entrypoint_param1 cmd_param1 cmd_param2
CMD cmd_exec cmd_param1	/bin/sh -c cmd_exec cmd_param1	/bin/sh -c entrypoint_exec entrypoint_param1 /bin/sh -c cmd_exec cmd_param1	entrypoint_exec entrypoint_param1 /bin/sh -c cmd_exec cmd_param1

Building Images

The Base Image

Probably the smallest Dockerfile (not the smallest image) is the following one:

```
FROM <image>
```

Docker needs an image to run : no image, no container.

The base image is an image which you add layers on the top of it to create another image containing your application. As seen in the last chapter, an image is a set of layers and the `FROM <image>` is the necessary layer to create the image.

Using www.imagelayers.io we can visualize an image online. Let's take the example of `tutum/hello-world` that you can find on Docker Hub website just by concatenating:

```
https://hub.docker.com/r/
```

and

```
tutum/hello-world
```

which mean:

```
https://hub.docker.com/r/tutum/hello-world/
```

The Dockerfile of this image is the following:

```
FROM alpine
MAINTAINER support@tutum.co
RUN apk --update add nginx php-fpm && \
    mkdir -p /var/log/nginx && \
    touch /var/log/nginx/access.log && \
    mkdir -p /tmp/nginx && \
    echo "clear_env = no" >> /etc/php/php-fpm.conf
ADD www /www
ADD nginx.conf /etc/nginx/
EXPOSE 80
CMD php-fpm -d variables_order="EGPCS" && (tail -F /var/log/nginx/access.log &) && exec nginx -g "daemon off;"
```

The base image of this simple application is *Alpine*.

This image of 18 MiB has:

- 7 unique layers
- an average layer of 3 MiB
- its largest layer is 13 MB



Let's take another image and use the Docker `history` command to see its layers

```
docker pull nginx
```

This will pull the latest `nginx` image from the Docker Hub.

`docker history nginx` will show the different layers of `nginx` :

```

eon01@eonSpider ~ $ docker history nginx
IMAGE          CREATED          CREATED BY          SIZE          COMMENT
01f818af747d  29 hours ago    /bin/sh -c #(nop)  CMD ["nginx" "-g" "daemon  0 B
<missing>     29 hours ago    /bin/sh -c #(nop)  EXPOSE 443/tcp 80/tcp    0 B
<missing>     29 hours ago    /bin/sh -c ln -sf /dev/stdout /var/log/nginx/  22 B
<missing>     29 hours ago    /bin/sh -c apt-key adv --keyserver hkp://pgp.  58.58 MB
<missing>     29 hours ago    /bin/sh -c #(nop)  ENV NGINX_VERSION=1.11.8-1  0 B
<missing>     2 weeks ago    /bin/sh -c #(nop)  MAINTAINER NGINX Docker Ma  0 B
<missing>     2 weeks ago    /bin/sh -c #(nop)  CMD ["/bin/bash"]         0 B
<missing>     2 weeks ago    /bin/sh -c #(nop)  ADD file:1d214d2782eacc743  123.1 MB
eon01@eonSpider ~ $

```

Docker `history` command show you the history of an image and it s different layers. You can see more information with human readable output about an image by using :

```
docker history --no-trunc -H nginx
```

with:

```

-H, --human      Print sizes and dates in human readable format (default true)
--no-trunc      Don't truncate output

```

Let's take a look at the output:

IMAGE	CREATED	CREATED BY	SIZE
sha256:01f018a747d0b4ebca7c0db0c501e406de790a72676d25773f4a04a15f	29 hours ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) CMD ["nginx" "g" "daemon off;"]	0 B
<missing>	29 hours ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) EXPOSE 443/tcp 80/tcp	0 B
<missing>	29 hours ago	/bin/sh -c ln -sf /dev/stdout /var/log/nginx/access.log && ln -sf /dev/stderr /var/log/nginx/error.log	22 B
<missing>	29 hours ago	/bin/sh -c apt-key adv --keyserver http://ppg.mit.edu:80 --recv-keys 573B96838896C641179A5048F580C72089F92 && echo "deb http://nginx.org/packages/mainline/debian/ jessie nginx" >> /etc/apt/sources.list && apt-get update && apt-get install --no-install-recommends --no-install-suggests -y ca-certificates nginx=\${NGINX_VERSION} nginx-module-ssl nginx-module-gzip nginx-module-image-filter nginx-module-perl nginx-module-rjs gettext-base && rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*	58.58 MB
<missing>	29 hours ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) ENV NGINX_VERSION=1.11.8-1-jessie	0 B
<missing>	2 weeks ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) MAINTAINER NGINX Docker Maintainers "docker-maint@nginx.com"	0 B
<missing>	2 weeks ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) CMD ["bin/bash"]	0 B
<missing>	2 weeks ago	/bin/sh -c #(nop) ADD file:1d144702baecc743b06603cccf210712a0ecfbc0ff493c616f23070 in /	133.1 MB

Dockerfile

The Dockerfile is a kind of a script file with different instructive commands and arguments that describe how your image base image will be at the end of the build. It is possible to run an image directly without building it (like a public or a private image from Docker Hub or a private repository), but if you want to have your own specific images and if you want to organize your deployments while distributing the same image to developers and QA teams, creating a Dockerfile for your application is a good point to start.

The first rule: A Dockerfile should start with the *FROM* instruction which explains that nothing could be done without having a base image. The syntax to create a Dockerfile is quite simple and explicit since they should be followed to the letter. If you need to execute more things than the Docker instructions permit, than you can just *RUN nix commands or use shell scripts with CMD and ENTRYPOINT**.

We went through the different instructions and the differences between them, you should be able to create Dockerfile just using this, but we are going to see more examples later like creating micro images for Python and Node.js or like in the MongoDB example.

Creating An Image Build Using Dockerfile

So we have seen the different instructions that can help us create a Dockerfile. Now in order to have a complete image, we should build it.

The command to build a Docker image is:

```
docker build .
```

The `.` is indicating that the Dockerfile is in the same directory where you are running the `build` command which is the context.

The context are simply your local files.

```
ls -l .
```

```
Dockerfile
app/
scripts/
```


The context is the directory and all the subdirectories where you execute the `docker build` command.

If you are executing the build from a different directory you can use `-f`:

```
docker build -f /path/to/the/Dockerfile/TheDockerfile /path/to/the/context/
```

Example:

If your Dockerfile is under `/tmp` and your files are in the `/app` directory, the command should be:

```
docker build -f /tmp/Dockerfile /app
```

Optimizing Docker Images

You can find many images of the same application in the Internet but not all of them are optimized, they can be really big, they may take time to build or to send through network and of course your deployment time could increase.

Layers are actually what decides the size of a Docker image and optimizing your Docker clusters start from optimizing the layers of your image.

This image has three layers:

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

While this one has only two layers:

```
FROM ubuntu
RUN apt-get update -y && apt-get install python -y
```

Both images are installing *Python* in a *Ubuntu* docker image.

Docker images can get really big. Many are over 1G in size. How do they get so big? Do they really need to be this big? Can we make them smaller without sacrificing functionality?

Tagging Images

Like *git*, Docker has the ability to tag specific points in history as being important.



Before using private Docker registry or Docker Hub, you should first use `docker login` information.

Docker Hub:

```
docker login
Login with your Docker ID to push and pull images from Docker Hub. If you don't have a Docker ID, head over to https://hub.d
Username (eon01):
Password:
Login Succeeded
```

Private registry:

```
docker login https://localhost:5000
Username: admin
Password:
Login Succeeded
```

Typically Docker developers use the tagging functionality to mark a release or a version. In this section, you'll learn how to list images tags and how to create new tags.

When you type `docker images` you can get a list of the images you have on your laptop/server.

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
mongo	latest	c5185a594064	5 days ago	342.7 MB
alpine	latest	baa5d63471ea	5 weeks ago	4.803 MB
docker/whalesay	latest	fb434121fc77	4 hours ago	247 MB
hello-world	latest	91c95931e552	5 weeks ago	910 B

You can notice in the output of the latter command that every image has a unique id but also a *tag*.

```
docker images|awk {'print $3'}|tail -n +2
```

```
c5185a594064
baa5d63471ea
fb434121fc77
91c95931e552
```

If you would like to download the same images, you should pull them with the right tags:

```
docker pull mongo:latest
docker pull alpine:latest
docker pull docker/whalesay:latest
docker pull hello-world:latest
```

As you can see in the `docker images` output, the id of the *Alpine* image is `baa5d63471ea`. We are going to use this to give the image a new tag using the following syntax:

```
docker tag <image id> <docker username>/<image name>:<tag>
```

You can also use

```
docker tag <image>:<tag> <docker username>/<image name>:<tag>
```

Example:

```
docker tag baa5d63471ea alpine:me
```

Now when you list your images, you will notice both of the last and original tags are listed:

alpine	latest	baa5d63471ea	5 weeks ago	4.803 MB
alpine	me	baa5d63471ea	5 weeks ago	4.803 MB

You can try also:

```
docker tag mongo:latest mongo:0.1
```

Then list your images and you will find the new mongo tag:

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID
mongo	0.1	c5185a594064
mongo	latest	c5185a594064
alpine	latest	baa5d63471ea
alpine	me	baa5d63471ea

Like in a simple *git* flow you can pull, update, commit and push your changes to a remote repository. The commit operation can happen on a running container, that's why we are going to run the *mongo* container. In this section, we haven't seen yet how to run containers in production environments but we are going to use the *run* command now and see all of its details later in another chapter.

```
docker run -it -d -p 27017:21017 --name mongo mongo
```

Verify *Mongodb* container is running:

```
docker ps
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	PORTS	NAMES
d5faf7fd8e4d	mongo	"/entrypoint.sh mongo"	(1)	mongo

(1): 27017/tcp, 0.0.0.0:27017->21017/tcp

We will use the container id `d5faf7fd8e4d` in order to use the *commit* command, sure we haven't had any changes made to the running container until now, but this is just a test to show you the basic command usage. Note that we can change or keep the original tag when committing:

In the following example, the Docker image that the container `d5faf7fd8e4d` is running will be tagged with a new tag `mongo:0.2` :

```
docker commit d5faf7fd8e4d mongo:0.2
```

Type `docker images` for your verifications and notice the new tag `mongo:0.2` :

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID
mongo	0.2	d022237fd80d
localhost:5000/user/mongo	0.1	c5185a594064
mongo	0.1	c5185a594064
mongo	latest	c5185a594064
localhost:5000/mongo	0.1	c5185a594064
registry	latest	c9bd19d022f6
alpine	latest	baa5d63471ea
alpine	me	baa5d63471ea

A running container could also have some changes while running. Let's take the example of the *Mongodb* container, we will add an administrative account to the running *Mongodb* instance. Log into the container:

```
docker exec -it mongo bash
```

Inside your running container, connect to your running database using `mongo` command:

```

root@d5faf7fd8e4d:/# mongo

MongoDB shell version: 3.2.11
connecting to: test
Server has startup warnings:
I CONTROL [initandlisten]
I CONTROL [initandlisten] ** WARNING: /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/enabled is 'always'.
I CONTROL [initandlisten] ** We suggest setting it to 'never'
I CONTROL [initandlisten]
I CONTROL [initandlisten] ** WARNING: /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/defrag is 'always'.
I CONTROL [initandlisten] ** We suggest setting it to 'never'
I CONTROL [initandlisten]
>

```

Now add a new administrator identified by login *root* and password *958d12fc49437db0c7baac22541f9b93* with the administrative role *root*:

```

> use admin
switched to db admin

> db.createUser(
...   {
...     user: "root",
...     pwd: "958d12fc49437db0c7baac22541f9b93",
...     roles: ["root"]
...   })
Successfully added user: { "user" : "root", "roles" : [ "root" ] }

> exit
bye

```

Exit your container:

```

root@d5faf7fd8e4d:/# exit
exit

```

Now that we had made important changes to our running container, commit those changes. You can use a private registry or Docker Hub, but I am going to use my public Docker Hub account in this example:

```

docker commit d5faf7fd8e4d eon01/mongodb
sha256:269685eeaeacdeal2ddd453cf98685cad1e6d3c76cccd6eebb05d3646fe496688

```

After the *commit* operation, we are sure that our changes are saved, we can push the image:

```

docker push eon01/mongodb

```

```

The push refers to a repository [docker.io/eon01/mongodb]
c01c6c921c0b: Layer already exists
80c558316eec: Layer already exists
031fad254fc0: Layer already exists
ddc5125adfe9: Layer already exists
31b3084f360d: Layer already exists
77e69eeb4171: Layer already exists
718248b95529: Layer already exists
8ba476dc30da: Layer already exists
07c6326a8206: Layer already exists
fe4c16cbf7a4: Layer already exists
latest: digest: sha256:ee50ec95fd490d60796d7782a9348ef824d84110beea4f86ced1ed15a1c8976c size: 2406

```

Notice the `The push refers to a repository [docker.io/eon01/mongodb]`. This telling us that you can find this public image on: <https://hub.docker.com/r/eon01/mongodb/>

PUBLIC REPOSITORY

eon01/mongodb ☆

Last pushed: 5 minutes ago

Repo Info Tags Collaborators Webhooks Settings

<p>Short Description </p> <p>Short description is empty for this repo.</p>	<p>Docker Pull Command </p> <p>docker pull eon01/mongodb</p>
<p>Full Description </p> <p>Full description is empty for this repo.</p>	<p>Owner</p> <p> eon01</p>

Comments (0)

Add Comment

Using Docker Hub we can add a description, a README file, change the image to a private one (paid feature) ..etc

If you execute a *pull* command on the same remote image, you can notice that nothing will be downloaded because you already have all of the image layers locally:

```
docker pull eon01/mongodb
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from eon01/mongodb

Digest: sha256:ee50ec95fd490d60796d7782a9348ef824d84110beea4f86cedled15alc8976c
Status: Image is up to date for eon01/mongodb:latest
```

We can run it like this:

```
docker run -it -d -p 27018:27017 --name mongo_container eon01/mongodb
```

Notice that we used the port mapping `27018:27017` because the first *Mongodb* container is mapped to the host port `27017` and it is impossible to map two containers to the same local port - same thing for the container name.

We have not seen this detail yet but we will go through all of these details in the next chapter.

```
docker ps
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND                  PORTS      NAMES
ff4eccdd6bee       eon01/mongodb      "/entrypoint.sh mongo"  (1)       zen_dubinsky
d5fa7fd8e4d        mongo              "/entrypoint.sh mongo"  (2)       mongo
3118896db039       registry           "/entrypoint.sh /etc/"  (3)       my_registry
```

(1): 21017/tcp, 0.0.0.0:27018->27017/tcp (2): 27017/tcp, 0.0.0.0:27017->21017/tcp (3): 0.0.0.0:5000->5000/tcp

If you log into your container:

```
docker exec -it mongo_container bash
```

Start *Mongodb*:

```
root@db926ae25f1e:/# mongo

MongoDB shell version: 3.2.11
connecting to: test
Server has startup warnings:
I CONTROL [initandlisten]
I CONTROL [initandlisten] ** WARNING: /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/enabled is 'always'.
I CONTROL [initandlisten] **           We suggest setting it to 'never'
I CONTROL [initandlisten]
I CONTROL [initandlisten] ** WARNING: /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/defrag is 'always'.
I CONTROL [initandlisten] **           We suggest setting it to 'never'
I CONTROL [initandlisten]
```

List users:

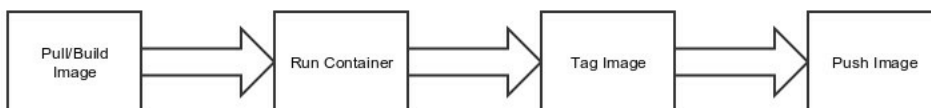
```
> use admin
switched to db admin

> db.getUsers()
[
  {
    "_id": "admin.root",
    "user": "root",
    "db": "admin",
    "roles": [
      {
        "role": "root",
        "db": "admin"
      }
    ]
  }
]
```

You can see that the changes you made are already stored in the container.

In the same way, you can add other changes, commit, tag (if you need it) and push to your Docker Hub or private registry.

This is what we have done until now: we had an image *mongo* that we created from a build (we are going to see the Dockerfile later in this chapter), run the container, made some changes and push it to a repository.



Your Private Registry

If you are using a private Docker repository, just add your host domain/IP like this:

```
docker tag <image>:<tag> <registry host>/<image name>:<tag>
```

Example:

```
docker tag mongo:latest localhost:5000/mongo:0.1
```

Let's run a simple local private registry to test this:

```
docker run -d -p 5000:5000 --name my_registry registry
```

```
Unable to find image 'registry:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/registry

3690ec4760f9: Already exists
930045f1e8fb: Pull complete
feaaa90cbdbc: Pull complete
61f85310d350: Pull complete
b6082c239858: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:1152291c7f93a4ea2ddc95e46d142c31e743b6dd70e194af9e6ebe530f782c17
Status: Downloaded newer image for registry:latest
3118896db039c26a74127031eefd42264e310d7cdc435e126fa8630bf8ee8c60
```

Verify that you are really running this with `docker ps` :

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS
3118896db039	registry	"/entrypoint.sh /etc/"	2 minutes ago	Up 2 minutes	0.0.0.0:5000->5000/tcp

Tag your image with your private URL:

```
docker tag mongo:latest localhost:5000/mongo:0.1
```

Check your new tag with the `docker images` command:

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID
localhost:5000/mongo	0.1	c5185a594064
mongo	0.1	c5185a594064
mongo	latest	c5185a594064
registry	latest	c9bd19d022f6
alpine	latest	baa5d63471ea
alpine	me	baa5d63471ea



Note that if you are testing private Docker registry, your default username/password are *admin/admin*.

Optimizing Images

You are probably used to *Ubuntu* (or any other major distribution) so you will may be use *Ubuntu* on your Docker container. Ostensibly, your image is fine, it is using a stable distribution and your are just running *Ubuntu* inside your container.

```
FROM ubuntu
ADD app /var/www/
CMD ["start.sh"]
```

The problem is that you don't really need a complete OS, you installed all *Ubuntu* files but you are not going to use them, your container does not need all of them.

When you build an image, generally you will configure `CMD` or `ENTRYPOINT` or both of them with something that will be executed at the container startup. So the only processes that will be running inside the container is the `ENTRYPOINT` command, and all processes that it spawns, all of the other OS processes will not run. And I am not sure you will need them.

This is a part of the output of `ps aux` of my current *Ubuntu* system:

USER	PID	%CPU	%MEM	VSZ	RSS	TTY	STAT	START	TIME	COMMAND
root	1	0.0	0.0	34172	3980	?	Ss	00:36	0:02	/sbin/init
root	2	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[kthreadd]
root	3	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[ksoftirqd/0]
root	5	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	00:36	0:00	[kworker/0:0H]
root	7	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:55	[rcu_sched]
root	8	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:17	[rcuos/0]
root	9	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:15	[rcuos/1]
root	10	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:17	[rcuos/2]
root	11	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:12	[rcuos/3]
root	12	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[rcuos/4]
root	13	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[rcuos/5]
root	14	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[rcuos/6]
root	15	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[rcuos/7]
root	16	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[rcu_bh]
root	17	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[rcuob/0]
root	18	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[rcuob/1]
root	19	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[rcuob/2]
root	20	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[rcuob/3]
root	21	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[rcuob/4]
root	22	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[rcuob/5]
root	23	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[rcuob/6]
root	24	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[rcuob/7]
root	25	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[migration/0]
root	26	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[watchdog/0]
root	27	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[watchdog/1]
root	28	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[migration/1]
root	29	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[ksoftirqd/1]
root	31	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	00:36	0:00	[kworker/1:0H]
root	32	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[watchdog/2]
root	33	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[migration/2]
root	34	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[ksoftirqd/2]
root	36	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	00:36	0:00	[kworker/2:0H]
root	37	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[watchdog/3]
root	38	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[migration/3]
root	39	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[ksoftirqd/3]
root	41	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	00:36	0:00	[kworker/3:0H]
root	42	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	00:36	0:00	[khelper]
root	43	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[kdevtmpfs]
root	44	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	00:36	0:00	[netns]
root	45	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[khungtaskd]
root	46	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	00:36	0:00	[writeback]
root	47	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SN	00:36	0:00	[ksmd]
root	48	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SN	00:36	0:20	[khugepaged]
root	49	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	00:36	0:00	[crypto]
root	50	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	00:36	0:00	[kintegrityd]
root	51	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	00:36	0:00	[bioaset]
root	52	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	00:36	0:00	[kblockd]
root	53	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	00:36	0:00	[ata_sff]
root	54	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[khubd]
root	55	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	00:36	0:00	[md]
root	56	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	00:36	0:00	[devfreq_wq]
root	60	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:10	[kswapd0]
root	61	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[fsnotify_mark]
root	62	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:36	0:00	[ecryptfs-kthrea]


```

root      74  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S<    00:36   0:00 [kthrotld]
root      75  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S<    00:36   0:00 [acpi_thermal_pm]
root      77  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S<    00:36   0:00 [ipv6_addrconf]
root      99  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S<    00:36   0:00 [deferwq]
root     100  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S<    00:36   0:00 [charger_manager]
root     108  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S     00:36   0:03 [kworker/3:1]
root     149  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S<    00:36   0:00 [kpsmouse]
root     166  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S     00:36   0:00 [scsi_eh_0]
root     168  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S<    00:36   0:00 [scsi_tmf_0]
root     169  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S     00:36   0:00 [scsi_eh_1]
root     170  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S<    00:36   0:00 [scsi_tmf_1]
root     171  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S     00:36   0:00 [scsi_eh_2]
root     172  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S<    00:36   0:00 [scsi_tmf_2]
root     173  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S     00:36   0:00 [scsi_eh_3]
root     174  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S<    00:36   0:00 [scsi_tmf_3]
root     252  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S<    00:36   0:00 [kworker/1:1H]
root     253  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S     00:36   0:01 [jbd2/sda1-8]
root     254  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S<    00:36   0:00 [ext4-rsv-conver]
root     256  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S<    00:36   0:00 [kworker/0:1H]
root     293  0.0  0.0  28948  2080 ?      S     00:36   0:00 mountall --daemon
root     471  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S<    00:36   0:00 [kworker/2:1H]
root     509  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S     00:36   0:06 [jbd2/sda3-8]
root     510  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S<    00:36   0:00 [ext4-rsv-conver]
root     540  0.0  0.0  19480  1448 ?      S     00:36   0:00 upstart-udev-bridge --daemon
root     547  0.0  0.0  52116  2244 ?      Ss    00:36   0:00 /lib/systemd/systemd-udev --daemon
root     595  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S<    00:36   0:00 [ktpacpid]
root     622  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S<    00:36   0:00 [kmemstick]
root     623  0.0  0.0    0    0 ?      S<    00:36   0:00 [hd-audio1]

```

Look at all of these system processes, why should they be running inside a container ? This is the output of a running container running *PHP FPM* image :

```

USER      PID %CPU %MEM    VSZ   RSS TTY STAT   COMMAND
root         1  0.0  0.0  113464  1084 ?      Ss    php-fpm: master process (/usr/local/etc/php-fpm.conf)
www-data   6  0.0  0.0  113464  1044 ?      S     php-fpm: pool www
www-data   7  0.0  0.0  113464  1064 ?      S     php-fpm: pool www
root        8  0.0  0.0  20228  3188 ?      Ss    bash
root       14  0.0  0.0  17500  2076 ?      R     ps aux

```

You can see that the only running processes are *php-fpm* processes and the other processes spawned by *php*.

If we type use Docker *history* command to see the CMD command, we can notice that the only process run is *php-fpm*:

```

docker history --human --no-trunc php:7-fpm|grep -i cmd

sha256:1..3 5 weeks ago /bin/sh -c #(nop) CMD ["php-fpm"]

```

Another inconvenient of using *Ubuntu* in this case is the size of the image, you will:

- increase your build time
- increase your deployment time
- increase the development time

Using a minimal image will reduce all of this.

You don't also need the *init* system of an operating system since inside Docker you don't have access to all of the *Kernel* resources. If you would like to use a "full" operating system, you are adding problems to your problem list.

This is the case for many other OSs used inside Docker like Centos or Debian **unless they are optimized to run Docker and follow its philosophy.**

From Scratch

Actually, the smallest image that we can find in the official Docker Hub is the *scratch* image.

Even if you can find this image Docker's Hub, you can't:

- pull it,
- run it
- tag any image with the same name ("*scratch*")

But you can still use it as a reference to an image in the FROM instruction.

The *scratch* image is small, fast, secure and bugless.

Busybox

According to Wikipedia:

It runs in a variety of POSIX environments such as Linux, Android, and FreeBSD, although many of the tools it provides are designed to work with interfaces provided by the Linux kernel. It was specifically created for embedded operating systems with very limited resources. The authors dubbed it "The Swiss Army knife of Embedded Linux", as the single executable replaces basic functions of more than 300 common commands. It is released as free software under the terms of the GNU General Public License v2.

BusyBox is software that provides several stripped-down Unix tools in a single executable file so that the `ls` command (as an example) could be run this way:

```
/bin/busybox ls
```

Busybox is the winner of the smallest images (2.5 MB) that we can use with Docker. Executing a `docker pull busybox` will take almost 1 second.

```
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from library/busybox
56bec22e3559: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:29f5d56d12684887bdfa50dcd29fc31eea4aaf4ad3bec43daf19026a7ce69912
Status: Downloaded newer image for busybox:latest

real    0m1.852s
user    0m0.016s
sys     0m0.010s
```

With the advantage of the very minimal size comes some cons : Busybox does not have neither a package manager nor a gcc compiler.

You can run the *busybox* executable from Docker to see the the list of the binaries it includes :

```
docker run busybox busybox
```

```
BusyBox v1.25.1 (2016-10-07 18:17:00 UTC) multi-call binary.
BusyBox is copyrighted by many authors between 1998-2015.
Licensed under GPLv2. See source distribution for detailed
copyright notices.
```

```
Usage: busybox [function [arguments]...]
or: busybox --list[-full]
or: busybox --install [-s] [DIR]
or: function [arguments]...
```

```
BusyBox is a multi-call binary that combines many common Unix
utilities into a single executable. Most people will create a
link to busybox for each function they wish to use and BusyBox
will act like whatever it was invoked as.
```

```
Currently defined functions:
[, [, acpid, add-shell, addgroup, adduser, adjtimex, ar, arp, arping,
ash, awk, base64, basename, beep, blkdiscard, blkid, blockdev,
bootchartd, brctl, bunzip2, bzip2, cal, cat, catv, chat, chattr,
```

```
chgrp, chmod, chown, chpasswd, chpst, chroot, chrt, chvt, cksum, clear,
cmp, comm, conspy, cp, cpio, crond, crontab, cryptpw, cttyhack, cut,
date, dc, dd, dealloctv, delgroup, deluser, depmod, devmem, df,
dhcprelay, diff, dirname, dmesg, dnsd, dnsdomainname, dos2unix, du,
dumpkmap, dumpleases, echo, ed, egrep, eject, env, envdir, envuidgid,
ether-wake, expand, expr, fakeidentd, false, fatattr, fbset, fbsplash,
fdflush, fdformat, fdisk, fgconsole, fgrep, find, findfs, flock, fold,
free, freeramdisk, fsck, fsck.minix, fstrim, fsync, ftpd, ftpget,
ftpput, fuser, getopt, getty, grep, groups, gunzip, gzip, halt, hd,
hdparm, head, hexdump, hostid, hostname, httpd, hush, hwclock,
i2cdetect, i2cdump, i2cget, i2cset, id, ifconfig, ifdown, ifenslave,
ifplugd, ifup, inetd, init, insmod, install, ionice, iostat, ip,
ipaddr, ipcalc, ipcrm, ipcs, iplink, iproute, iprule, iptunnel,
kbd_mode, kill, killall, killall5, klogd, last, less, linux32, linux64,
linuxrc, ln, loadfont, loadkmap, logger, login, logname, logread,
losetup, lpd, lpq, lpr, ls, lsattr, lsmod, lsof, lspci, lsusb, lzcat,
lzma, lzop, lzopcat, makedevs, makemime, man, md5sum, mdev, msg,
microcom, mkdir, mkdosfs, mke2fs, mkfifo, mkfs.ext2, mkfs.minix,
mkfs.vfat, mknod, mkpasswd, mkswap, mktemp, modinfo, modprobe, more,
mount, mountpoint, mpstat, mt, mv, nameif, nanddump, nandwrite,
nbd-client, nc, netstat, nice, nmeter, nohup, nsenter, nslookup, ntpd,
od, openvt, passwd, patch, pgrep, pidof, ping, ping6, pipe_progress,
pivot_root, pkill, pmap, popmaildir, poweroff, powertop, printenv,
printf, ps, pscan, pstree, pwd, pwdx, raidautorun, rdate, rdev,
readahead, readlink, readprofile, realpath, reboot, reformime,
remove-shell, renice, reset, resize, rev, rm, rmdir, rmmode, route, rpm,
rpm2cpio, rtcwake, run-parts, runlevel, runsv, runsvdir, rx, script,
scriptreplay, sed, sendmail, seq, setarch, setconsole, setfont,
setkeycodes, setlogcons, setserial, setsid, setuidgid, sh, shasum,
sha256sum, sha3sum, sha512sum, showkey, shuf, slattach, sleep, smemcap,
softlimit, sort, split, start-stop-daemon, stat, strings, stty, su,
sulogin, sum, sv, svlogd, swapoff, swapon, switch_root, sync, sysctl,
syslogd, tac, tail, tar, tcpsvd, tee, telnet, telnetd, test, tftp,
tftpd, time, timeout, top, touch, tr, traceroute, traceroute6, true,
truncate, tty, ttysize, tuncctl, ubiattach, ubidetach, ubimkv,
ubirename, ubirmvol, ubirsvol, ubiupdatevol, udhcpc, udhcpd, udpsvd,
uevent, umount, uname, unexpand, uniq, unix2dos, unlink, unlzma,
unlzop, unshare, unxz, unzip, uptime, users, usleep, uudecode,
uencode, vconfig, vi, vlock, volname, wall, watch, watchdog, wc, wget,
which, who, whoami, whois, xargs, xz, xzcat, yes, zcat, zcip
```

So there is no real package manager for this tiny distribution which is a pain, *Alpine* is a very good alternative, if you need a package manager.

Alpine Linux

```
FROM alpine
```

Let's build it and see if it is working with just a `-one-line Dockerfile`.

```
docker build .
```

It is a working image, you can see the output:

```
Sending build context to Docker daemon 2.048 kB
Step 1 : FROM alpine
latest: Pulling from library/alpine

3690ec4760f9: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:1354db23ff5478120c980eca1611a51c9f2b88b61f24283ee8200bf9a54f2e5c
Status: Downloaded newer image for alpine:latest
--> baa5d63471ea
Successfully built baa5d63471ea
```

Alpine Linux is a security-oriented, lightweight Linux distribution based on *musl libc* and *busybox*.

Alpine Linux is very popular with Docker images since it is only 5.5MB and includes a package manager with [many packages](#).

Alpine Linux is suitable to run micro containers. The idea behind containers is also to allow the distribution of

packages easily, using images like Alpine is helpful for this case.

Phusion Baseimage

Phusion Baseimage or Baseimage-docker consumes 6 MB RAM, it is a special Docker image that is configured for correct use within Docker containers and it is based on *Ubuntu*.

According to its authors it has the following feature:

- Modifications for Docker-friendliness.
- Administration tools that are especially useful in the context of Docker.
- Mechanisms for easily running multiple processes, without violating the Docker philosophy.
- You can use it as a base for your own Docker images.

Baseimage-docker is composed of :

Component	Why is it included? / Remarks
Ubuntu 16.04 LTS	The base system.
A correct init process	<i>Main article: Docker and the PID 1 zombie reaping problem. According to the Unix process model, the init process -- PID 1 -- inherits all orphaned child processes and must [reap them] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wait(system_call)). Most Docker containers do not have an init process that does this correctly, and as a result their containers become filled with zombie processes over time. Furthermore, <code>docker stop</code> sends SIGTERM to the init process, which is then supposed to stop all services. Unfortunately most init systems don't do this correctly within Docker since they're built for hardware shutdowns instead. This causes processes to be hard killed with SIGKILL, which doesn't give them a chance to correctly deinitialize things. This can cause file corruption. Baseimage-docker comes with an init process <code>/sbin/my_init</code> that performs both of these tasks correctly.</i>
Fixes APT incompatibilities with Docker	See https://github.com/dotcloud/docker/issues/1024 .
syslog-ng	A syslog daemon is necessary so that many services - including the kernel itself - can correctly log to <code>/var/log/syslog</code> . If no syslog daemon is running, a lot of important messages are silently swallowed. Only listens locally. All syslog messages are forwarded to "docker logs".
logrotate	Rotates and compresses logs on a regular basis.
SSH server	Allows you to easily login to your container to inspect or administer things. SSH is disabled by default and is only one of the methods provided by baseimage-docker for this purpose. The other method is through docker exec . SSH is also provided as an alternative because <code>docker exec</code> comes with several caveats. Password and challenge-response authentication are disabled by default. Only key authentication is allowed.
cron	The cron daemon must be running for cron jobs to work.
runit	Replaces Ubuntu's Upstart. Used for service supervision and management. Much easier to use than SysV init and supports restarting daemons when they crash. Much easier to use and more lightweight than Upstart.
<code>setuser</code>	A tool for running a command as another user. Easier to use than <code>su</code> , has a smaller attack vector than <code>sudo</code> , and unlike <code>chpst</code> this tool sets <code>\$HOME</code> correctly. Available as <code>/sbin/setuser</code> .

source: <https://github.com/phusion/baseimage-docker/blob/master/README.md>

We are going to see how to use this image, but you can find more detailed information in the [official github repository](#).

The same team created a base image for running Ruby, Python, Node.js and Meteor web apps called [passenger-](#)

[docker](#).

Running The Init System

In order to use this special *init* system, use the CMD instruction:

```
FROM phusion/baseimage:<VERSION>
CMD ["/sbin/my_init"]
```

Adding Additional Daemons

To add additional daemons, write a shell script which runs it and add it to the following directory:

```
/etc/service/
```

Let's take the same example used in the official documentation: *memcached*.

```
echo "#!/bin/sh" > /etc/service/memcached
echo "exec /sbin/setuser memcache /usr/bin/memcached >>/var/log/memcached.log 2>&1" >> /etc/service/memcached
chmod +x /etc/service/memcached
```

And in your Dockerfile:

```
FROM phusion/baseimage:<VERSION>
CMD ["/sbin/my_init"]
RUN mkdir /etc/service/memcached
ADD memcached.sh /etc/service/memcached/run
```

Running Scripts At A Container Startup

You should also create a small script and add it to `/etc/my_init.d/`

```
echo "#!/bin/sh" > /script.sh
date > /script.sh
```

In the Dockerfile add the script under the `/etc/my_init.d` directory:

```
RUN mkdir -p /etc/my_init.d
ADD script.sh /etc/my_init.d/script.sh
```

Creating Environment Variables

While you can use default Docker commands and instructions to work with these variables, you can use the

```
/etc /container_environment
```

folder to store the variables that could be used inside your container :

```
RUN echo LOGIN my_login > /etc/container_environment/username
```

If you log inside your container, you can verify that the username has been set as an environment variable:

```
echo $LOGIN  
my_login
```

Building A MongoDB Image Using An Optimized Base Image

In this example we are going to use a known the *phusion/baseimage* which is based on Ubuntu. As said, the authors of this image describe it as "A minimal Ubuntu base image modified for Docker-friendliness". This image only consumes 6 MB RAM and is much powerful than *Busybox* or *Alpine*

A Docker image should start by the FROM instruction:

```
FROM phusion/baseimage
```

You can then add your name and/or email:

```
MAINTAINER Aymen El Amri - eon01.com - <amri.aymen@gmail.com>
```

Update the system

```
RUN apt-get update
```

Add the installation prerequisites:

```
RUN apt-key adv --keyserver hkp://keyserver.ubuntu.com:80 --recv 7F0CEB10  
RUN echo 'deb http://downloads-distro.mongodb.org/repo/ubuntu-upstart dist 10gen' | tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/mongodb.list
```

Then install *Mongodb* and don't forget to remove the unused files:

```
RUN apt-get update  
RUN apt-get install -y mongodb-10gen && rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*
```

Create the *Mongodb* data directory and tell Docker that the port 27017 could be used by another container:

```
RUN mkdir -p /data/db  
EXPOSE 27017
```

To start *Mongodb*, we are going to use the command `/usr/bin/mongod --port 27017`, that's why the Dockerfile will contains the following two lines:

```
CMD ["--port 27017"]  
ENTRYPOINT usr/bin/mongod
```

The final Dockerfile is:

```
FROM phusion/baseimage
MAINTAINER Aymen El Amri - eon01.com - <amri.aymen@gmail.com>
RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-key adv --keyserver hkp://keyserver.ubuntu.com:80 --recv 7F0CEB10
RUN echo 'deb http://downloads-distroweb.mongodb.org/repo/ubuntu-upstart dist 10gen' | tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/mongodb.list
RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install -y mongodb-10gen
RUN mkdir -p /data/db
EXPOSE 27017
CMD ["--port 27017"]
ENTRYPOINT usr/bin/mongod
```

Creating A Python Application Micro Image

As said *Busybox* combines tiny versions of many common *UNIX* utilities into a single small executable. To run a *Python* application we need *Python* already installed but without a package manager, we are going to use *Static-Python*: A fork of *cpython* that supports building a static interpreter and true standalone executables.

We are going to get the executables from [here](#).

```
wget https://github.com/pts/staticpython/raw/master/release/python3.2-static
```

The executable is only 5,7M:

```
Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)|151.101.16.133|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 5930789 (5,7M) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'python3.2-static'
```

As a *Python* application, we are going to run this small script:

```
cat app.py
print("This is Python !")
```

So we have 3 files:

```
ls -l code/chapter5_staticpython/example1
total 5800
-rw-r--r-- 1 eon01 sudo      26 Nov 12 18:05 app.py
-rw-r--r-- 1 eon01 sudo    5930789 Nov 12 18:28 Dockerfile
-rw-r--r-- 1 eon01 sudo    5930789 Nov 12 18:05 python3.2-static
```

We should add the *Python* executable and the *app.py* into the container. Then execute the script:

```
FROM busybox
ADD app.py python3.2-static /
RUN chmod +x /python3.2-static
CMD ["/python3.2-static", "/app.py"]
```

Another different approach to create an image is to integrate the `wget` inside the Dockerfile. The *Python* application could be also downloaded (or pulled from a *git* repository) directly from inside the image.

```
FROM busybox
RUN busybox wget <url of the executable> && busybox wget <url of the python file>
```

```
RUN chmod +x /python3.2-static
ENTRYPOINT ["/python3.2-static", "/app.py"]
```

Creating A Node.js Application Micro Image

Let's create a simple *Node.js* application using one of the smallest possible images in order to run a really micro container.

We have seen that *Alpine* is a good OS for a base image. Note that *apk* is the *Alpine* package manager.

This is the Dockerfile:

```
FROM alpine
RUN apk update && apk upgrade
RUN apk add nodejs
WORKDIR /usr/src/app
ADD app.js .
CMD [ "node", "app.js" ]
```

The *Node.js* script that we are going to run is in `app.js`

```
console.log("***** Hello World *****");
```

Put the *js* file in the same directory as the Dockerfile and build the image using `docker build .`

The image (with the upgrades) has *5 MB* as you can see:

```
Sending build context to Docker daemon 3.072 kB
Step 1 : FROM alpine
--> baa5d63471ea

Step 2 : RUN apk update && apk upgrade
--> Running in 0a8bb4d3be05
fetch http://dl-cdn.alpinelinux.org/alpine/v3.4/main/x86_64/APKINDEX.tar.gz
fetch http://dl-cdn.alpinelinux.org/alpine/v3.4/community/x86_64/APKINDEX.tar.gz
v3.4.5-31-g7d74397 [http://dl-cdn.alpinelinux.org/alpine/v3.4/main]
v3.4.4-21-g75fc217 [http://dl-cdn.alpinelinux.org/alpine/v3.4/community]
OK: 5975 distinct packages available
(1/3) Upgrading musl (1.1.14-r12 -> 1.1.14-r14)
(2/3) Upgrading busybox (1.24.2-r11 -> 1.24.2-r12)
Executing busybox-1.24.2-r12.post-upgrade
(3/3) Upgrading musl-utils (1.1.14-r12 -> 1.1.14-r14)
Executing busybox-1.24.2-r12.trigger
OK: 5 MiB in 11 packages
```


Creating Your Own Docker Base Image

Building your own Docker image is possible.

As said, a Docker Images is a read-only layer, it never changes but in order to make it writable, the Union File System should add a read-write file system over the read-only file system.

The base image we are going to build is one of the type of images that has no parents. There are two ways to create a base image.

Using Tar

A base image is a working Linux OS like *Ubuntu*, *Debian* .. etc Creating a base image using *tar* may be different from a distribution to another. Let's see how to create a *Debian* based distribution.

We can use *debootstrap*: is used to fetch the required Debian packages to build the base system.

First of all, if you haven't installed it yet, use your package manager to download the package:

```
apt-get install debootstrap
```

This is the *man* description of this package:

```
DESCRIPTION
debootstrap bootstraps a basic Debian system of SUITE into TARGET from MIRROR by running SCRIPT. MIRROR can be an ht
The SUITE may be a release code name (eg, sid, jessie, wheezy) or a symbolic name (eg, unstable, testing, stable, oldstable)
Notice that file:/ URLs are translated to file:/// (correct scheme as described in RFC1738 for local filenames), and f
ssh ://USER@HOST/PATH URLs are retrieved using scp; use of ssh-agent or similar is strongly recommended.

Debootstrap can be used to install Debian in a system without using an installation disk but can also be used to run a diff
```

At this step, we will create an image based on *Ubuntu 16.04 Xenial*.

```
sudo debootstrap xenial xenial > /dev/null
```

Once it is finished you can check you *Ubuntu* image files:

```
ls xenial/
bin boot dev etc home lib lib64 media mnt opt proc root run sbin srv sys tmp usr var
```

Let's create an archive to import it later by Docker *import* command:

```
sudo tar -C xenial/ -c . | sudo docker import - xenial
```

The *import* command creates a new filesystem image from the contents of a *tarball* It is used this way:

```
docker import [OPTIONS] file|URL|- [REPOSITORY[:TAG]]
```

The possible options are: `-c` and `-m`.

`-c` or `--change <value>` is used to apply Dockerfile instruction to the created image. `-m` or `--message <string>` is used to set a commit message for imported image.

You can run the container with the base image you had created :

```
docker run xenial
```

But since the container has no command to run at its startup, you will have a similar error to this one:

```
docker: Error response from daemon: No command specified.  
See 'docker run --help'.
```

You can try for example a command to run like `date` (just for the testing purpose):

```
docker run xenial date
```

Or you can verify the distribution of the created base image's OS:

```
docker run trusty cat /etc/lsb-release
```



If you are not familiar yet with the `run` command, we are going to see a chapter about running containers. This is just a dirty verification of the integrity of the image.

You may use the local *xenial* base image that you have just created in a Dockerfile:

```
FROM xenial  
RUN ls
```

```
Sending build context to Docker daemon 252.9 MB  
Step 1 : FROM xenial  
--> 7a409243b212  
Step 2 : RUN ls  
--> Running in 5f544041222a  
bin  
boot  
dev  
etc  
home  
lib  
lib64  
media  
mnt  
opt  
proc  
root  
run  
sbin  
srv  
sys  
tmp  
usr  
var  
--> 57ce8f25dd63  
Removing intermediate container 5f544041222a  
Successfully built 57ce8f25dd63
```

Using Scratch

You don't need in reality to create the *scratch* image because it already exists, but let's see how to create one. Actually, a *scratch image* is an image that was created using an empty *tar* archive.

```
tar cv --files-from /dev/null | docker import - scratch
```

You can see an example in the Docker library *Github* repository:

```
FROM scratch
COPY hello /
CMD ["/hello"]
```

This image uses an executable called *hello* that you can download [here](#):

```
wget https://github.com/docker-library/hello-world/raw/master/hello-world/hello
```

Chapter VI - Working With Docker Containers



Creating A Container

To create a container, simply run:

```
docker create <options> <image> <command> <args>
```

A simple example to start using this command is running:

```
docker create hello-world
```

Verify that the container was created by typing:

```
docker ps -a
```

or

```
docker ps --all
```

Docker will pick a random name for your container if you did not explicitly specify a name.

```
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE         COMMAND                  CREATED          NAMES
ff330cd5505c   hello-world   "/hello"                 2 minutes ago   elegant_cori
```

You can set a name:

```
docker create --name hello-world-container hello-world
e..8
```

Verify the creation of the container:

```
docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE         COMMAND                  CREATED          STATUS      NAMES
e490edeef083   hello-world   "/hello"                 24 seconds ago   Created    hello-world-container
ff330cd5505c   hello-world   "/hello"                 3 minutes ago   Created    elegant_cori
```

The `docker create` uses the specified image and add a new writable layer to creates the container and waits for the specified command to run inside the created container. You may notice that `docker create` is generally used with `-it` options where:

```
-i or --interactive   To keep STDIN open even if not attached
-t or --tty           To allocate a pseudo-TTY
```

Other options may be used like:

-p or --publish value	To publish a container's port(s) to the host
-v or --volume value	To bind mount a volume.
--dns value	To set custom DNS servers (default [])
-e or --env value	To set environment variables (default [])
-l or --label value	To set meta data on a container (default [])
-m or --memory string	To set a memory limit
--no-healthcheck	To disable any container-specified HEALTHCHECK
--volume-driver string	To set the volume driver for the container
--volumes-from value	To mount volumes from the specified container(s) (default [])
-w or --workdir string	To set the working directory inside the container

Example:

```
docker create --name web_server -it -v /etc/nginx/sites-enabled:/etc/nginx/sites-enabled -p 8080:80 nginx

Unable to find image 'nginx:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/nginx

75a822cd7888: Pull complete
0aefb9dc4a57: Pull complete
046e44ee6057: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:fab482910aae9630c93bd24fc6fcec9f9f792c24a8974f5e46d8ad625ac2357
Status: Downloaded newer image for nginx:latest
e..4
```

You can see the other used options in the official Docker documentation but the most used ones are listed above.

`docker create` is similar to `docker run -d` but the container is never started until you make it explicitly using `docker start <container_id>` which is `e..4` in the last example.

Starting And Restarting A Container

We still use the *nginx* container example that we created using `docker create --name web_server -it -v /etc/nginx/sites-enabled:/etc/nginx/sites-enabled -p 8080:80 nginx` that have `e..4` as in id.

We can use the id with the *start* command to start the created container:

```
docker start e..4
```

You can check if the container is running using `docker ps` :

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	PORTS	NAMES
e70fbc6e867a	nginx	"nginx -g 'daemon off'"	8 minutes ago	443/tcp, 0.0.0.0:8080->80/tcp	web_server

The *start* command is used like this:

```
docker start <options> <container_1> .. <container_n>
```

Where options could be:

<code>-a</code> or <code>--attach</code>	To attach STDOUT/STDERR and forward signals
<code>--detach-keys</code> string	To override the key sequence for detaching a container
<code>--help</code>	To print usage
<code>-i</code> or <code>--interactive</code>	To attach container's STDIN

You can start multiple containers using one command:

```
docker start e..4 e..8
```

Same as *start* command, you can restart a container using the *restart* command:

Nginx container:

```
docker restart e..4
e..4
```

hello-world container:

```
docker restart e..8
e..8
```

If you want to see the different configurations of a stopped or a running container, say the *nginx* container that has the id `e..4`, you can go to `/var/lib/docker/containers/e..4` where you will find these files:

```
/var/lib/docker/containers/e..4/
├── config.v2.json
├── e..4-json.log
├── hostconfig.json
├── hostname
├── hosts
└── resolv.conf
```

```
└─ resolv.conf.hash
└─ shm
```

This is the `config.v2.json` configuration file (the original one is not really formatted but compressed):

```
{
  "StreamConfig":{
  },
  "State":{
    "Running":true,
    "Paused":false,
    "Restarting":false,
    "OOMKilled":false,
    "RemovalInProgress":false,
    "Dead":false,
    "Pid":18722,
    "StartedAt":"2017-01-02T23:37:03.770516537Z",
    "FinishedAt":"2017-01-02T23:37:02.408427125Z",
    "Health":null
  },
  "ID":"e..4",
  "Created":"2017-01-02T23:00:06.494810718z",
  "Managed":false,
  "Path":"nginx",
  "Args":[
    "-g",
    "daemon off;"
  ],
  "Config":{
    "Hostname":"e70fbc6e867a",
    "Domainname":"",
    "User":"",
    "AttachStdin":true,
    "AttachStdout":true,
    "AttachStderr":true,
    "ExposedPorts":{"443/tcp":{
    },
    "80/tcp":{
    }
  },
    "Tty":true,
    "OpenStdin":true,
    "StdinOnce":true,
    "Env":[
      "PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin",
      "NGINX_VERSION=1.11.8-1-jessie"
    ],
    "Cmd":[
      "nginx",
      "-g",
      "daemon off;"
    ],
    "Image":"nginx",
    "Volumes":null,
    "WorkingDir":"",
    "Entrypoint":null,
    "OnBuild":null,
    "Labels":{
    }
  },
  "Image":"sha256:0..f",
  "NetworkSettings":{
    "Bridge":"",
    "SandboxID":"e..c",
    "HairpinMode":false,
    "LinkLocalIPv6Address":"",
    "LinkLocalIPv6PrefixLen":0,
    "Networks":{
      "bridge":{
        "IPAMConfig":null,
        "Links":null,
        "Aliases":null,
        "NetworkID":"a..b",
        "EndpointID":"f..e",
        "Gateway":"172.17.0.1",
        "IPAddress":"172.17.0.2",
        "IPPrefixLen":16,
        "IPv6Gateway":"",
        "GlobalIPv6Address":"",
        "GlobalIPv6PrefixLen":0,
        "MacAddress":"02:42:ac:11:00:02"
      }
    }
  },
}
```



```

    "Service":null,
    "Ports":{
      "443/tcp":null,
      "80/tcp":[
        {
          "HostIp":"0.0.0.0",
          "HostPort":"8080"
        }
      ]
    },
    "SandboxKey":"/var/run/docker/netns/eeb3ec8d995d",
    "SecondaryIPAddresses":null,
    "SecondaryIPv6Addresses":null,
    "IsAnonymousEndpoint":false
  },
  "LogPath":"/var/lib/docker/containers/e..4/e..4-json.log",
  "Name":"web_server",
  "Driver":"aufs",
  "MountLabel":"","
  "ProcessLabel":"","
  "RestartCount":0,
  "HasBeenStartedBefore":false,
  "HasBeenManuallyStopped":false,
  "MountPoints":{
    "/etc/nginx/sites-enabled":{
      "Source":"/etc/nginx/sites-enabled",
      "Destination":"/etc/nginx/sites-enabled",
      "RW":true,
      "Name":"","
      "Driver":"","
      "Relabel":"","
      "Propagation":"rprivate",
      "Named":false,
      "ID":""
    }
  },
  "AppArmorProfile":"","
  "HostnamePath":"/var/lib/docker/containers/e..4/hostname",
  "HostsPath":"/var/lib/docker/containers/e..4/hosts",
  "ShmPath":"/var/lib/docker/containers/e..4/shm",
  "ResolvConfPath":"/var/lib/docker/containers/e..4/resolv.conf",
  "SeccompProfile":"","
  "NoNewPrivileges":false
}

```

Information used by *Containerd* could be used - as you have seen in the previous chapters - are in `/var/run/docker/libcontainerd/e..4/config.json`

Pausing And Unpausing A Container

To unpause the *Nginx* container use:

```
docker pause e..4
```

You can verify the STATUS of the container using `docker ps` :

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	STATUS	PORTS
e70fbc6e867a	nginx	"nginx -g 'daemon off'"	Up About a minute (**Paused**)	443/tcp, 0.0.0.0:8080->80/tcp

To get the container back, use the *unpause* command:

```
docker unpause e..4
```

This is the output of `ps aux|grep docker-containerd-shim` when the container was paused:

root	5620	0.0	0.0	282896	5512	?	S1	01:48	0:00	docker-containerd-shim e..4 /var/run/docker/libcontainerd/e..4 docker-runc
------	------	-----	-----	--------	------	---	----	-------	------	--

And this is the same command output when the container was unpaused:

root	5620	0.0	0.0	282896	5512	?	S1	01:48	0:00	docker-containerd-shim e..4 /var/run/docker/libcontainerd/e..4 docker-runc
------	------	-----	-----	--------	------	---	----	-------	------	--

After pausing a container, Docker uses the *cgroups freezer* to suspend all processes in the *Nginx* container, you can check the different configurations in relation with the container frozen status in `/sys/fs/cgroup/freezer/docker`

```
├── cgroup.clone_children
├── cgroup.procs
├── e..4
│   ├── cgroup.clone_children
│   ├── cgroup.procs
│   ├── freezer.parent_freezing
│   ├── freezer.self_freezing
│   ├── freezer.state
│   ├── notify_on_release
│   └── tasks
├── freezer.parent_freezing
├── freezer.self_freezing
├── freezer.state
├── notify_on_release
└── tasks
```

The running tasks could be found here `/sys/fs/cgroup/freezer/docker/e..4/tasks` .

```
cat /sys/fs/cgroup/freezer/docker/e..4/tasks

5637
5662
```

Now if you type, `docker top e..4` , you will see the PID of the frozen tasks:

UID	PID	PPID	C	STIME	TTY	TIME	CMD
root	5637	5620	0	01:48	pts/11	00:00:00	nginx: master process nginx -g daemon off;
dnsmasq	5662	5637	0	01:48	pts/11	00:00:00	nginx: worker process

So, *cgroup* freezer creates some files.

- `freezer.state` (read-write) : When read, returns the effective state of the cgroup "THAWED", "FREEZING" or "FROZEN"
- `freezer.self_freezing` (read-only) : Shows the self-state. 0 if the self-state is THAWED; otherwise, 1
- `freezer.parent_freezing` (read-only) : Shows the parent-state. 0 if none of the cgroup's ancestors is frozen; otherwise, 1

Stopping A Container

Using Docker Stop

You can use the *stop* command in the following way to stop one or multiple containers:

```
docker stop <options> <container_1> .. <container_2>
```

Example:

We create a container first using `docker run -it -d --name my_container busybox` and to stop it using the `--time` you can use the following command:

```
docker stop --time 20 my_container
```

The last command will wait 20 seconds before killing the container. The default number of seconds is 10, so executing `docker stop my_container` will wait 10 seconds.

Executing `docker stop` command will ask nicely to stop the container and in the case when it does not comply within 10 seconds it will be killed but ungracefully.

Stopping a container is sending a *SIGTERM* signal to the root process (PID 1) in the container but if the process and if it has not exited within the timeout period (10 second) a *SIGKILL* signal will be sent.

Using Docker Kill

Docker *kill* could be used in this way:

```
docker kill <options> <container_1> .. <container_n>
```

Docker *kill* does not exit gracefully the container process does not have any sort of timeout period and send a *SIGKILL* to terminate the container process by default.

Docker *kill* is like sending a *Linux* signal `kill -9` but you can choose a different signal to send like *SIGINT* or *SIGTERM*:

```
docker kill --signal=SIGINT my_container  
docker kill --signal=SIGTERM my_container
```

Using Docker rm -f

To remove one or multiple containers you can use `docker rm` command.

```
docker rm <options> <container_1> .. <container_n>
```

Say we are running this container:

```
docker run -it -d --name my_container busybox
```

When checking its status, we can see that it is up:

```
docker ps
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
ec53b9228910	busybox	"sh"	1 seconds ago	Up 1 seconds		my_container

Docker engine can not remove a container while it is running, you can verify this by typing:

```
docker rm my_container
```

using the short id:

```
docker rm ec53b9228910
```

or the long id:

```
docker rm e..8
```

You will have a similar output to this one:

```
Error response from daemon: You cannot remove a running container e..8. Stop the container before attempting removal or use -f
```

Removing a container is different from stopping it and you should add the `-f` or the `--force` option, in order to force removing and then stopping it.

```
docker rm -f my_container
```

Adding the `--force` command is like sending a *SIGKILL* signal to the container process and it is also an alternative to executing two commands:

```
docker stop my_container  
docker rm my_container
```

The final option for stopping a running container is to use the `--force` or `-f` flag in conjunction with the `docker rm` command.

Using `docker rm` command with `-f` option will not only stop a running container but erases all of its traces.



Using this option will not stop and remove the container gracefully.

Docker Signals

<https://blog.confirm.ch/sending-signals-docker-container/>

By default executing `docker kill` command will send a *SIGKILL* signal to the container's main process. If you want to send another signal like *SIGTERM*, *SIGHUP*, *SIGUSR1*, *SIGUSR2* you should use the `-s` `kk` or the `--signal` `` options followed by the signal name. Note that you can send the same signal to multiple containers.

```
docker kill <container_1> .. <container_2>
```

or

```
docker kill --signal <signal_name> <container_1> .. <container_2>
```

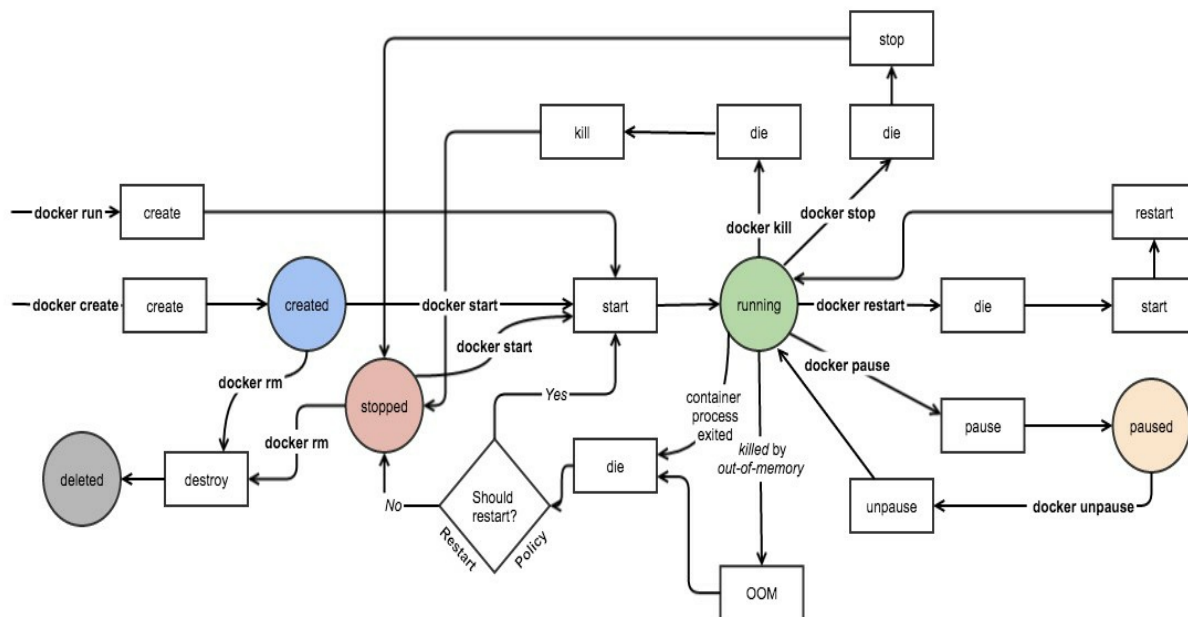
I will use the *SIGHUP* signal that will tell the Docker container main process to reload its configuration and to do this we have three different approaches:

- The first one is sending a signal to the container's *pid*
- The second option is to execute the kill command inside the container
- The third way to do it is using `docker kill` command

```
kill -SIGHUP <container_pid>
docker exec <container_name_or_id> kill -SIGHUP 1 (the main process has always 1 as pid)
docker kill --signal=HUP <container_name_or_id>
```

Container Life Cycle

The following diagram is taken from the official Docker documentation and I have not found a more clear explanation than using the same diagram of Docker states.



Through this chapter and the previous parts of this book, we have seen how to create, run, pause, unpause, stop and kill Docker containers. The Docker CLI allows us to communicate and send events to *Docker engine* in order to manage Docker containers and their state.

A container could be in one of the different statuses:

- Created: The image is pulled and the container is configured to run but not running yet.
- Running: Docker create a new RW layer in top of an the pulled image and starts running the container.
- Paused: Docker container is paused but ready to run again without any restart, just run the `unpause` command.
- Stopped: The container is stopped and not running. You should start another new container, if you want to run the same application.
- Deleted: A container could not be removed unless it is stopped. In this status, there is no container at all (neither in the disk, nor in the memory of the host machine).

Running Docker In Docker

In short, it is not recommended to run Docker in Docker. If you are curious about the details:

Probably some people tried this for fun but it could be a real use case, you may have a continuous integration server running in a Docker container and it should - at the same time - run and spin containers: You could be using Docker to run *Jenkins* for example and need to run some Docker containers inside the container running Jenkins.

This scenario could create many problems but most of them could be resolved by bind-mounting the Docker container socket into already running Jenkins container (which is different from running a Docker container inside another one).

With Docker in Docker, you could have some problems like the incompatibility between internal and external containers' security profiles: To resolve this kind of dysfunctions, the outer container should run with extra privileges (`--privileged=true`) but keep in mind that in the same time, this does not cooperate well with *Linux Security Modules (LSM)*.

When you run a container inside a Jenkins container, you will run a *CoW* filesystem (like *AUFS* or *Devicemapper*) at the top of another *CoW* filesystem, while what you want to run is a *CoW* filesystem (guest container) on the top of a normal filesystem (like *EXT3* or *EXT4*). This could create errors in your internal Docker filesystem.

The author of the feature that made possible for Docker to run inside a Docker container, *Jérôme Petazzoni* wrote a [blog post](#) explaining why you should not run Docker in Docker. The alternative is to expose the Docker socket to your *Jenkins* container, by binding `/var/run/docker.sock` using the `-v` flag but his solution is not also reliable in the latest version since *Docker Engine* is no longer distributed.

Using *Docker API* is the good solution in this case, you can also use a wrapper like:

- Dockerode: <https://github.com/apocas/dockerode>
- Docker-py: <https://github.com/docker/docker-py>
- DoMonit: <https://github.com/eon01/DoMonit>

In all cases, I don't recommend using Docker in Docker unless you really need to run it in this way or you are knowledgeable about Docker.

Spotify's Docker Garbage Collector

This tool developed by *Spotify* allows you to clean your host from :

- Containers that exited more than an hour ago are removed.
- Images that do not belong to any remaining container after that are removed.

As it is explained in the Git repository of *docker-gc*:

Although docker normally prevents removal of images that are in use by containers, we take extra care to not remove any image tags (e.g., *ubuntu:14.04*, *busybox*, etc) that are in use by containers. A naive `docker rmi $(docker images -q)` will leave images stripped of all tags, forcing docker to re-pull the repositories when starting new containers even though the images themselves are still on disk.

The easiest way to run the garbage collector is using its Docker container:

```
docker run --rm -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock -v /etc:/etc spotify/docker-gc
```

```
[2016-11-04T16:26:32] [INFO] : Container running /dreamy_feynman
[2016-11-04T16:26:32] [INFO] : Container not running /nauseous_gates
[2016-11-04T16:26:32] [INFO] : Container not running /cranky_leakey
[2016-11-04T16:26:33] [INFO] : Container not running /small_fermat
[2016-11-04T16:26:33] [INFO] : Container not running /elated_bose
[2016-11-04T16:26:33] [INFO] : Container not running /sad_goldberg
[2016-11-04T16:26:33] [INFO] : Container not running /gigantic_banach
[2016-11-04T16:26:33] [INFO] : Container not running /small_payne
[2016-11-04T16:26:33] [INFO] : Container not running /reverent_jennings
[2016-11-04T16:26:33] [INFO] : Container not running /kickass_brahmagupta
[2016-11-04T16:26:33] [INFO] : Container not running /silly_fermat
[2016-11-04T16:26:33] [INFO] : Container not running /dreamy_jang
[..etc]
```

This is pretty useful when it is run with a cron:

```
* * * * * docker run --rm -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock -v /etc:/etc spotify/docker-gc
```

Using A Volume From Another Container

```
tree
.
├── data
│   ├── app.js
│   └── Dockerfile
└── nodejs
    └── Dockerfile
```

```
#cat data/Dockerfile
FROM alpine
ADD . /code
VOLUME /code
CMD ["tail", "-f", "/dev/null"]
```

```
cat data/app.js
// Load the http module to create an http server.
var http = require('http');

// Configure our HTTP server to respond with Hello World to all requests.
var server = http.createServer(function (request, response) {
  response.writeHead(200, {"Content-Type": "text/plain"});
  response.end("Hello World\n");
});

// Listen on port 8000, IP defaults to 127.0.0.1
server.listen(8000);

// Put a friendly message on the terminal
console.log("Server running at http://127.0.0.1:8000/");
```

```
cat nodejs/Dockerfile
FROM node
VOLUME /code
WORKDIR /code
CMD ["node", "app.js"]
```

`docker build -t my_data .` `docker build -t my_nodejs .`

`docker run -it -d --name my_data my_data` `docker run -it --volumes-from my_data --name my_nodejs my_nodejs`

Performing A Docker Backup

Using the `--volume-from` flag, it is possible to backup data from inside a Docker container. Say we want to create a *Mysql* container and we want to run a some databases backup.

Normally we should run this command to start a *Mysql* container:

```
docker run --name my_db -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=my_secret -d mysql
```

When we want explicitly declare a volume for our *Mysql* data, we can run this command instead:

```
docker run --name my_db -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=my_secret -d -v /var/lib/mysql mysql
```

Now we can run another container:

```
docker run --rm --volumes-from my_db -v $(pwd):/backup ubuntu tar cvf /backup/backup.tar /var/lib/mysql mysql
```

This command launches a new container and mounts the volume from the *my_db* container. It then mounts a local directory `/backup` and backs up the contents of the *my_db* volume to a *TAR* file within the `/backup` directory.

In order to do the restore, you should run:

Create a new container:

```
docker run -v /var/lib/mysql --name my_db_2 ubuntu /bin/bash
```

Un-tar the backup file in the new container's data volume:

```
docker run --rm --volumes-from my_db_2 -v $(pwd):/backup ubuntu bash -c "cd /var/lib/mysql && tar xvf /backup/backup.tar --strip 1"
```

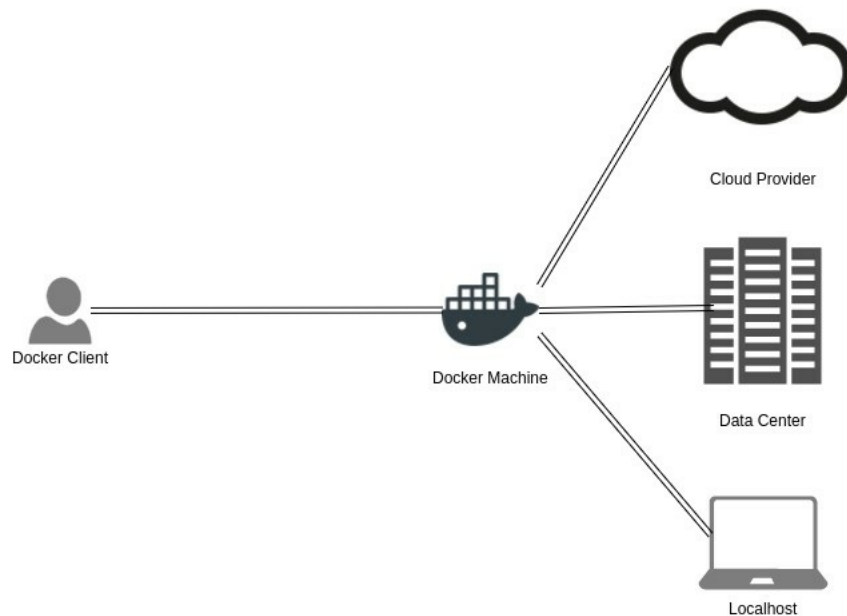
Chapter VII - Working With Docker Machine



What Is Docker Machine & When Should I Use It ?

Docker Machine is a Docker tool that let you use and install *Docker Engine* on different Docker hosts.

Docker Machine is useful when it comes to creating and managing Docker using a local virtual machine. We can create as many as Docker hosts as we want, we are not limited to a single host (*localhost*). We can create several Docker hosts on our local host, in a private server or a cloud providers like *AWS* or *Azure*.



If you have an old laptop or desktop system, you are more probably unable to use the Docker "normal" installation (Docker Engine). Many *Windows* and *MacOS* users are using *Docker Machine* instead of Docker.

Since *Docker Machine* can create provisioned virtual machines in different cloud providers like *EC2* instances for *AWS*, it could be used to provision Docker hosts on a remote system (your laptop, or your integration server ..etc).

Installation

*nix

Installing *Docker Machine* can be done using these 3 commands:

```
sudo apt-get install virtualbox
curl -L https://github.com/docker/machine/releases/download/v0.10.0/docker-machine-`uname -s`-`uname -m` >/tmp/docker-machine
chmod +x /tmp/docker-machine
sudo cp /tmp/docker-machine /usr/local/bin/docker-machine
```

You can also add the auto-completion feature using:

```
curl -L https://raw.githubusercontent.com/docker/docker/master/contrib/completion/bash/docker > /etc/bash_completion.d/docker
```

MacOS

If you are using a *MacOS*, you can install *Docker Machine* using the following commands:

```
curl -L https://github.com/docker/machine/releases/download/v0.10.0/docker-machine-`uname -s`-`uname -m` >/usr/local/bin/docker-machine && \
chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-machine
```

To install the command completion, use:

```
curl -L https://raw.githubusercontent.com/docker/docker/master/contrib/completion/bash/docker > `brew --prefix`/etc/bash_completion.d/docker
```

A lightweight virtualization solution for *MacOS* called *Hyperkit* is used with *Docker Machine*, this why you should have these requirements:

- OS X 10.10.3 Yosemite or later
- a 2010 or later Mac (i.e. a CPU that supports EPT)

Oracle Virtualbox driver will be used to create local machines because there is no `docker-machine create` driver for *HyperKit* but you can still use *HyperKit* and *VirtualBox* on the same system.

Windows

Windows users should git bash:

```
if [[ ! -d "$HOME/bin" ]]; then mkdir -p "$HOME/bin"; fi
curl -L https://github.com/docker/machine/releases/download/v0.10.0/docker-machine-windows-x86_64.exe > "$HOME/bin/docker-machine.exe"
chmod +x "$HOME/bin/docker-machine.exe"
```

Because *Hyper-V* is not compatible with *Oracle VirtualBox* and because Docker for *Windows* uses *Microsoft Hyper-V* for virtualization, it is not possible to run the two platforms at the same time, but you can still use *Docker Machine* for your local *VMs* using *Hyper-V* driver.

Using Docker Machine Locally

Creating Docker Machines

You can use *Docker Machine* to start a public cloud instance like *AWS* or *DO* but you can also use it to start a local *VirtualBox* virtual machine. Creating a machine is done using the `docker-machine create` command:

```
docker-machine create -d virtualbox default
```

First time running this command, your local machine will

Search in cache for the image:

```
(default) Image cache directory does not exist, creating it at /root/.docker/machine/cache...
```

Download the *Boot2Docker ISO*

```
(default) No default Boot2Docker ISO found locally, downloading the latest release...
(default) Latest release for github.com/boot2docker/boot2docker is v17.04.0-ce
(default) Downloading /root/.docker/machine/cache/boot2docker.iso from https://github.com/boot2docker...
(default) 0%...10%...20%...30%...40%...50%...60%...70%...80%...90%...100%
Creating machine...
(default) Copying /root/.docker/machine/cache/boot2docker.iso to /root/.docker/machi...
```

Create the *VirtualBox VM* with its configurations (network, *ssh* ..etc):

```
(default) Creating VirtualBox VM...
(default) Creating SSH key...
(default) Starting the VM...
(default) Check network to re-create if needed...
(default) Found a new host-only adapter: "vboxnet0"
(default) Waiting for an IP...
Waiting for machine to be running, this may take a few minutes...
Detecting operating system of created instance...
Waiting for SSH to be available...
Detecting the provisioner...
Provisioning with boot2docker...
```

Connecting Docker Machines To Your Shell

To see how to connect your *Docker Client* to the *Docker Engine* running on this virtual machine, run: `docker-machine env default` :

```
export DOCKER_TLS_VERIFY="1"
export DOCKER_HOST="tcp://192.168.99.100:2376"
export DOCKER_CERT_PATH="/root/.docker/machine/machines/default"
export DOCKER_MACHINE_NAME="default"
# Run this command to configure your shell:
# eval $(docker-machine env default)
```

If your machine has a different name then you should use it instead of *default*.

```
docker machine env <machine_name>
```


To connect a *shell* to the created machine and set environment variables for the current *shell* that the Docker client will read you need to type the following command and execute it each time you open a new shell or restart your machine. Type:

```
eval $(docker-machine env default)
```

In general:

```
eval $(docker-machine env <machine_name>)
```

Working With Multiple Docker Machines

You can see the created machine using `docker-machine ls` :

NAME	ACTIVE	DRIVER	STATE	URL	SWARM	DOCKER	ERRORS
default	-	virtualbox	Running	tcp://192.168.99.100:2376		v17.04.0-ce	

Let's create two machines *host1* and *host2*:

```
docker-machine create --driver virtualbox host1 && docker-machine create --driver virtualbox host2
```

Let's get the *IP* addresses of these two machines:

```
docker-machine ip host1 && docker-machine ip host2
```

In my case, the two machines have the following *IPs*:

```
192.168.99.100  
192.168.99.101
```

We would like to create two *Apache* web servers, one in the first machine and the other in the second machine.

In order to do this, connect the first to your *shell*:

```
eval $(docker-machine env host1)
```

Create the first web server:

```
docker run -it -p 8000:80 --name httpd1 -d httpd
```

Connect the second machine:

```
eval $(docker-machine env host2)
```

Then create the second web server:

```
docker run -it -p 8000:80 --name httpd2 -d httpd
```

You may notice that both containers have the same host port but this is not a problem. When we connected our *shell* to the first machine, the first web server was created inside the first machine and the second web server container was created just after connecting the *shell* to the second machine.

In our case every container is deployed inside a different machine, that is why we can have the same host port 8000.

You can see the active machine by typing: `docker-machine active` .

Getting More Information About Docker Machines

Until now we created *default*, *host1* and *host2* machines.

We can see the status of our machines using `docker-machine status` :

```
docker-machine status host1
Running
```

```
docker-machine status host2
Running
```

If we want more information about driver name, authentication settings, engine information or swarm data, we can use the *inspect* command. As an example, you can use `docker-machine inspect host1` and you will get a similar *json*:

```
{
  "ConfigVersion": 3,
  "Driver": {
    "IPAddress": "192.168.99.100",
    "MachineName": "host1",
    "SSHUser": "docker",
    "SSHPort": 46718,
    "SSHKeyPath": "/home/eon01/.docker/machine/machines/host1/id_rsa",
    "StorePath": "/home/eon01/.docker/machine",
    "SwarmMaster": false,
    "SwarmHost": "tcp://0.0.0.0:3376",
    "SwarmDiscovery": "",
    "VBoxManager": {},
    "HostInterfaces": {},
    "CPU": 1,
    "Memory": 1024,
    "DiskSize": 20000,
    "NatNicType": "82540EM",
    "Boot2DockerURL": "",
    "Boot2DockerImportVM": "",
    "HostDNSResolver": false,
    "HostOnlyCIDR": "192.168.99.1/24",
    "HostOnlyNicType": "82540EM",
    "HostOnlyPromiscMode": "deny",
    "UIType": "headless",
    "HostOnlyNoDHCP": false,
    "NoShare": false,
    "DNSProxy": true,
    "NoVTXCheck": false,
    "ShareFolder": ""
  },
  "DriverName": "virtualbox",
  "HostOptions": {
    "Driver": "",
    "Memory": 0,
    "Disk": 0,
    "EngineOptions": {
      "ArbitraryFlags": [],
      "Dns": null,
      "GraphDir": "",
      "Env": [],
      "Ipv6": false,
      "InsecureRegistry": [],
      "Labels": [],
      "LogLevel": "",
      "StorageDriver": "",
      "SelinuxEnabled": false,
    }
  }
}
```

```

        "TlsVerify": true,
        "RegistryMirror": [],
        "InstallURL": "https://get.docker.com"
    },
    "SwarmOptions": {
        "IsSwarm": false,
        "Address": "",
        "Discovery": "",
        "Agent": false,
        "Master": false,
        "Host": "tcp://0.0.0.0:3376",
        "Image": "swarm:latest",
        "Strategy": "spread",
        "Heartbeat": 0,
        "Overcommit": 0,
        "ArbitraryFlags": [],
        "ArbitraryJoinFlags": [],
        "Env": null,
        "IsExperimental": false
    },
    "AuthOptions": {
        "CertDir": "/home/eon01/.docker/machine/certs",
        "CaCertPath": "/home/eon01/.docker/machine/certs/ca.pem",
        "CaPrivateKeyPath": "/home/eon01/.docker/machine/certs/ca-key.pem",
        "CaCertRemotePath": "",
        "ServerCertPath": "/home/eon01/.docker/machine/machines/host1/server.pem",
        "ServerKeyPath": "/home/eon01/.docker/machine/machines/host1/server-key.pem",
        "ClientKeyPath": "/home/eon01/.docker/machine/certs/key.pem",
        "ServerCertRemotePath": "",
        "ServerKeyRemotePath": "",
        "ClientCertPath": "/home/eon01/.docker/machine/certs/cert.pem",
        "ServerCertSANs": [],
        "StorePath": "/home/eon01/.docker/machine/machines/host1"
    }
},
    "Name": "host1"
}
}

```

Starting, Stopping, Restarting & Killing Machines

Docker Machine allows users to create, stop, start, delete machines using command that are quite similar to *Docker Engine* commands.

Let's do some operations to see how this work, restart *host1*:

```
docker-machine restart host1
```

If you execute this, you will see this message or a similar one:

```
Restarted machines may have new IP addresses. You may need to re-run the `docker-machine env` command.
```

Like it is said in the message above, *Docker Machine* don't necessarily give static *IPs* to a new machine. If it restarts, you should `docker-machine env host1` again and you should connect it to your *shell* again `eval $(docker-machine env host1)`.

This is the same case when you stop and start a machine:

```
docker-machine stop host1
docker-machine start host1
```

You can abruptly force stopping *host1* by typing :

```
docker-machine kill host1
```

To completely remove a machine (*host1*) execute this command:

```
docker-machine rm host1
```

or

```
docker-machine rm --force -y host1
```

The second command will remove the machine without prompting for confirmation.

Upgrading Docker Machines

Check your *Docker Machine* version by typing:

```
docker-machine version
```

Example:

```
docker-machine version  
docker-machine version 0.10.0, build 76ed2a6
```

In order to see the version of a running machine (host1), type:

```
docker-machine version host1
```

You can upgrade it by typing

```
docker-machine upgrade host1
```

This operation will stop, upgrade and restart *host1* with a new *IP* address:

```
Upgrading docker...  
Stopping machine to do the upgrade...  
Upgrading machine "host1"...  
Copying /home/eon01/.docker/machine/cache/boot2docker.iso to /home/eon01/.docker/machine/machines/host1/boot2docker.iso...  
Starting machine back up...  
(host1) Check network to re-create if needed...  
(host1) Waiting for an IP...  
Restarting docker...
```

Using Docker Machine With External Providers

Docker Machine could be used locally using a generic or *VirtualBox* drivers or on some cloud providers like :

- Amazon Web Services
- Microsoft Azure
- Digital Ocean
- Exoscale
- Google Compute Engine
- Microsoft Hyper-V
- OpenStack
- Rackspace
- IBM Softlayer
- VMware vCloud Air
- VMware Fusion
- VMware vSphere

Create Machines On Amazon Web Services

First thing to have when using *AWS* are the credentials that are generally saved in `~/.aws/credentials` . You can use different *AWS* profiles by providing *access-key* and *secret-key* as arguments in the *Docker Machine* command.

We want to create a *Docker Machine* using *AWS EC2* driver while choosing *Ubuntu AMI*, *eu-west-1* as a region, *eu-west-1b* as a zone, the security group,

```
docker-machine create --driver amazonec2 \  
--amazonec2-access-key ***** \  
--amazonec2-secret-key ***** \  
--amazonec2-ami ami-a8d2d7e \  
--amazonec2-region eu-west-1 \  
--amazonec2-vpc-id vpc-f65c4212 \  
--amazonec2-zone b \  
--amazonec2-subnet-id subnet-a1991bcd \  
--amazonec2-security-group live_eon01_ec2_sg \  
--amazonec2-tags Name,aws-host-1 \  
--amazonec2-instance-type t2.micro \  
--amazonec2-ssh-keypath /home/eon01/.ssh/id_rsa \  
aws-host-1
```

If you don't need a public *IP* address you can use this option:

```
--amazonec2-private-address-only
```

You can also add other options to the last command like `--amazonec2-monitoring` to enable *CloudWatch* monitoring or `--amazonec2-use-efs-optimized-instance` to create an *EBS* optimized instance.



If the machine creation fails and you want to start a new machine with the same name you should manually remove the *keypair* created for *aws-host-1*.

What I generally do is also force removing the machine (if it is safe to do, of course, otherwise be sure to backup your data):

```
docker-machine rm --force -y aws-host-1 && aws ec2 delete-key-pair --profile me --region eu-west-1 --key-name aws-host-1
```

You can use your own configurations, choose more or less options, like for example the default *Access/Secret Keys*, the default *Instance Type*, *Security Group* ..etc:

```
docker-machine create -d amazonec2 \  
--amazonec2-region eu-west-1 \  
--amazonec2-ssh-keypath /home/eon01/.ssh/id_rsa \  
aws-host-1
```

We are going to use the first command *create* command. The latter operation will:

- Run some pre-create checks
- Start the *EC2* instance
- Detect some *EC2* system configurations
- Provision the machine with *ubuntu(systemd)*
- Install Docker
- Copy certs to the local machine directory
- Copy certs to the remote machine
- Setup Docker configuration on the remote daemon
- Verify of Docker is up and running on the remote machine

```
Running pre-create checks...  
Creating machine...  
(aws-host-1) Launching instance...  
Waiting for machine to be running, this may take a few minutes...  
Detecting operating system of created instance...  
Waiting for SSH to be available...  
Detecting the provisioner...  
Provisioning with ubuntu(systemd)...  
Installing Docker...  
Copying certs to the local machine directory...  
Copying certs to the remote machine...  
Setting Docker configuration on the remote daemon...  
Checking connection to Docker...  
Docker is up and running!  
To see how to connect your Docker Client to the Docker Engine running on this virtual machine, run: docker-machine env aws-host-1
```

Let's now connect *Docker Client* to the Remote *Docker Engine*:

```
eval $(docker-machine env aws-host-1)
```

Let's verify if the created machine is connected to the local Docker Client:

```
docker-machine active
```

We should see the name of the *EC2* machine here:

```
aws-host-1
```

Creating A Docker Swarm Cluster Using Docker Machine

In this part we are going to demonstrate how to create a Swarm cluster using *Docker Machine* (1 manager + 1 worker). In order to do this we can follow these steps:

- Create the first machine using *awscloud* driver. This *EC2* instance will be a manager.

```
docker-machine create --driver amazonec2 \
--amazonec2-access-key ***** \
--amazonec2-secret-key ***** \
--amazonec2-ami ami-a8d2d7e \
--amazonec2-region eu-west-1 \
--amazonec2-vpc-id vpc-f65c4212 \
--amazonec2-zone b \
--amazonec2-subnet-id subnet-a1991bcd \
--amazonec2-security-group live_eon01_ec2_sg \
--amazonec2-tags Name,aws-host-1 \
--amazonec2-instance-type t2.micro \
--amazonec2-ssh-keypath /home/eon01/.ssh/id_rsa \
aws-host-1
```

- Connect it to the local Docker Client

```
eval $(docker-machine env aws-host-1)
```

- Initialize the Swarm:

```
docker swarm init
```

- Copy the generated command in order to use it in the second machine
- Create the second machine. This *EC2* instance is the worker:

```
docker-machine create --driver amazonec2 \
--amazonec2-access-key ***** \
--amazonec2-secret-key ***** \
--amazonec2-ami ami-a8d2d7e \
--amazonec2-region eu-west-1 \
--amazonec2-vpc-id vpc-f65c4212 \
--amazonec2-zone b \
--amazonec2-subnet-id subnet-a1991bcd \
--amazonec2-security-group live_eon01_ec2_sg \
--amazonec2-tags Name,aws-host-2 \
--amazonec2-instance-type t2.micro \
--amazonec2-ssh-keypath /home/eon01/.ssh/id_rsa \
aws-host-2
```

- Connect it to the local Docker Client

```
eval $(docker-machine env aws-host-2)
```

- Make this machine join the manager:

```
docker swarm join \
--token SWMTKN-1-***** \
172.32.1.13:2377
```

Now if you run a Docker service, it will be deployed to the Swarm cluster. We are going the same *infinite* image that I created for Docker Swarm chapter:

```
service create --name infinite_service eon01/infinite
```

If you run this directly without connecting the manager to the Docker Client, you will get this error `Error response from daemon: This node is not a swarm manager. Worker nodes can't be used to view or modify cluster state. Please run this command on a manager node or promote the current node to a manager.` which is normal, because you are connected to the worker.

Now, we should get back to the manager machine:

```
eval $(docker-machine env aws-host-1)
```

Create a new service :

```
service create --name infinite_service eon01/infinite
```

In order to verify that the cluster is working and that both of *EC2* created machines are receiving containers, I scaled the service up to 50 containers `docker service scale infinite_service=50` , then I checked the containers living in each machine using `docker ps` , each server was hosting 25 instance.

If you would like to automate the creation of Docker Swarm clusters using Docker Machine, you can use these commands:

```
docker $(docker-machine config aws-host-1) swarm init --listen-addr $(docker-machine ip aws-host-1):2377
docker $(docker-machine config aws-host-2) swarm join $(docker-machine ip aws-host-1):2377 --listen-addr $(docker-machine ip aws-host-2):2377
```

Using `docker-machine config <machine>` will avoid changing each time from *aws-host-1* to *aws-host-2*, since the output of this command is similar to the following:

```
--tlsverify
--tlscacert="/home/eon01/.docker/machine/machines/aws-host-1/ca.pem"
--tlscert="/home/eon01/.docker/machine/machines/aws-host-1/cert.pem"
--tlskey="/home/eon01/.docker/machine/machines/aws-host-1/key.pem"
-H=tcp://54.229.238.222:2376
```

The latter configuration will "override" the Docker Daemon default configurations and run a container using different *TLS* parameters and a different *tcp* socket.

The output of the other embedded command (`docker-machine ip <machine>`) is the *IP* address of an *EC2* machine.

Create Machines On DigitalOcean

The first step is generating a token, login to your DigitalOcean account and generate a new Token:

Applications & API

Tokens Apps Access

Personal access tokens

Generate New Token

Tokens you have generated to access the [DigitalOcean API](#).

Name	Scope	Created
test	READ WRITE	1 year ago More

Personal access tokens function like a combined name and password for API authentication.

The second step is to grab the list of images used to provision *DO* virtual machines. You should execute an *API* call

```
curl -X GET "https://api.digitalocean.com/v2/images" -H "Authorization: Bearer ed98d5c230b121ce7f4807a369c5dd1ae8cfcdf87da444ec3ffd50de45c60cd5"
```

You will get a *JSON*:

Example: If you want to use *CoreOs 1353.4.0 (beta)*, you should look at :

```
{
  "id": 23857817,
  "name": "1353.4.0 (beta)",
  "distribution": "CoreOS",
  "slug": "coreos-beta",
  "public": true,
  "regions": [
    "nyc1",
    "sfo1",
    "nyc2",
    "ams2",
    "sgp1",
    "lon1",
    "nyc3",
    "ams3",
    "fra1",
    "tor1",
    "sfo2",
    "blr1"
  ],
  "created_at": "2017-04-01T01:56:28Z",
  "min_disk_size": 20,
  "type": "snapshot",
  "size_gigabytes": 0.33
}
```

We need also to get a list of *DO* regions:

```
curl -X GET "https://api.digitalocean.com/v2/regions" -H "Authorization: Bearer ed98d5c230b121ce7f4807a369c5dd1ae8cfcdf87da444ec3ffd50de45c60cd5"
```

In order to get a formatted *JSON* output, you can add a *Python* command:

```
curl -X GET "https://api.digitalocean.com/v2/regions" -H "Authorization: Bearer ed98d5c230b121ce7f4807a369c5dd1ae8cfcdf87da444ec3ffd50de45c60cd5" | python -m json.tool
```

This is the output of regions list:

```
{
  "links": {},
  "meta": {
    "total": 12
  },
  "regions": [
    {
      "available": true,
      "features": [
        "private_networking",
        "backups",
        "ipv6",
        "metadata",
        "install_agent",
        "storage"
      ],
      "name": "New York 1",
      "sizes": [
        "512mb",
        "1gb",
        "2gb",
        "4gb",
        "8gb",
        "16gb",
        "32gb",
        "48gb",
        "64gb"
      ],
      "slug": "nyc1"
    },
    {
      "available": true,
      "features": [
        "private_networking",
        "backups",
        "ipv6",
        "metadata",
        "install_agent"
      ],
      "name": "San Francisco 1",
      "sizes": [
        "512mb",
        "1gb",
        "2gb",
        "4gb",
        "8gb",
        "16gb",
        "32gb",
        "48gb",
        "64gb"
      ],
      "slug": "sfo1"
    },
    {
      "available": true,
      "features": [
        "private_networking",
        "backups",
        "ipv6",
        "metadata",
        "install_agent"
      ],
      "name": "New York 2",
      "sizes": [
        "512mb",
        "1gb",
        "2gb",
        "4gb",
        "8gb",
        "16gb",
        "32gb",
        "48gb",
        "64gb"
      ],
      "slug": "nyc2"
    },
    {
      "available": true,
```

```

    "features": [
      "private_networking",
      "backups",
      "ipv6",
      "metadata",
      "install_agent"
    ],
    "name": "Amsterdam 2",
    "sizes": [
      "512mb",
      "1gb",
      "2gb",
      "4gb",
      "8gb",
      "16gb",
      "32gb",
      "48gb",
      "64gb"
    ],
    "slug": "ams2"
  },
  .
  .
  .
  .
  {
    "available": true,
    "features": [
      "private_networking",
      "backups",
      "ipv6",
      "metadata",
      "install_agent"
    ],
    "name": "Bangalore 1",
    "sizes": [
      "512mb",
      "1gb",
      "2gb",
      "4gb",
      "8gb",
      "16gb",
      "32gb",
      "48gb",
      "64gb"
    ],
    "slug": "blr1"
  }
]
}

```

We are going to use the "San Fransisco 1" region.

I am a user of *DigitalOcean* so I had already my *SSH* key registered. In order to use with Docker Machine, I should find its *fingerprint*. In order to this, it depends on your *ssh-keygen* version, but one of these commands should work for you:

```

ssh-keygen -lf /path/to/ssh/key
ssh-keygen -E md5 -lf /path/to/ssh/key

```

Create the machine:

```

docker-machine create \
--driver digitalocean \
--digitalocean-access-token=ed98d5c230b121ce7f4807a369c5dd1ae8cfd87da444ec3ffd50de45c60cd5 \
--digitalocean-region="sf01" \
--digitalocean-ssh-key-fingerprint="3c:b1:dd:eg:c9:31:23:4e:13:81:6d:15:5d:e7:32:2d" \
do-host-1

```

This command will be

- Running pre-create checks
- Creating *SSH* key
- Assuming *Digital Ocean* private *SSH* is located at `~/.ssh/id_rsa`

- Creating *Digital Ocean Droplet*
- Waiting for *IP* address to be assigned to the *Droplet*
- Waiting for machine to be running, this may take a few minutes
- Detecting operating system of created instance
- Waiting for *SSH* to be available
- Detecting the provisioner
- Provisioning with *ubuntu(systemd)*
- Installing Docker
- Copying certs to the local machine directory
- Copying certs to the remote machine
- Setting Docker configuration on the remote daemon
- Checking connection to Docker

You can add other options like the *SSH* user name, the image you would like to use .. etc. Example:

```
docker-machine create \
--driver digitalocean \
--digitalocean-access-token=<access_token> \
--digitalocean-region=<regions> \
--digitalocean-ssh-key-fingerprint=<fingerprint> \
--digitalocean-ssh-user=<user_id> \
--digitalocean-image=<image_id> \
<node_name>
```

Other configurations are possible like:

```
--digitalocean-size
--digitalocean-ipv6
--digitalocean-private-networking
--digitalocean-backups
--digitalocean-userdata
--digitalocean-ssh-port
```

If you want to remove the created machine locally and from *DO*, you should use this command:

```
docker-machine rm --force -y do-host-1
```

Like already done, if you want to connect to connect to the remote Docker, type:

```
eval $(docker-machine env do-host-1)
```

Now you can create Docker containers in your laptop and see them running in the *DO* server.

Chapter VIII - Docker Networking



Single Host Vs Multi Host Networking

There two different ways of doing networking in Docker:

- Networking in a single host
- Networking in a cluster of two ore more hosts

Single Host Networking

By default, any Docker container or host will get an *IP* address that will give it the possibility to communicate with other containers in the same host or with the host machine. It is possible - as we are going to see - that a Docker container finds another container by its name, since the *IP* address could be assigned dynamically at the container start up, a name is more efficient to find a running container.

Containers in a single host, could also communicate and reach the outside world.

Create a simple container:

```
docker run -it -d --name my_container busybox
```

And test if you can ping Google:

```
docker exec -it my_container ping -w3 google.com

PING google.com (216.58.204.142): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 216.58.204.142: seq=1 ttl=48 time=2.811 ms

--- google.com ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 66% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 2.811/2.811/2.811 ms
```

Now if you inspect the container using `docker inspect my_container` you will be able to see its network configuration and its *IP* address:

```
"NetworkSettings": {
  "Bridge": "",
  "SandboxID": "555a60eaffdb4b740f7b869bac61859eccale39be95ee5856ca28019509e4255",
  "HairpinMode": false,
  "LinkLocalIPv6Address": "",
  "LinkLocalIPv6PrefixLen": 0,
  "Ports": {},
  "SandboxKey": "/var/run/docker/netns/555a60eaffdb",
  "SecondaryIPAddresses": null,
  "SecondaryIPv6Addresses": null,
  "EndpointID": "20b1b218462e6771155de75788f53b731bbff12019d977aeafa7094f57275887d",
  "Gateway": "172.17.0.1",
  "GlobalIPv6Address": "",
  "GlobalIPv6PrefixLen": 0,
  "IPAddress": "172.17.0.2",
  "IPPrefixLen": 16,
  "IPv6Gateway": "",
  "MacAddress": "02:42:ac:11:00:02",
  "Networks": {
    "bridge": {
      "IPAMConfig": null,
      "Links": null,
      "Aliases": null,
      "NetworkID": "2094b393faacbb1cc049f1f136437b1cce6fc41abc304cf2c1ae558a62c5ee2e",
      "EndpointID": "20b1b218462e6771155de75788f53b731bbff12019d977aeafa7094f57275887d",
      "Gateway": "172.17.0.1",
      "IPAddress": "172.17.0.2",
      "IPPrefixLen": 16,
```

```

    "IPv6Gateway": "",
    "GlobalIPv6Address": "",
    "GlobalIPv6PrefixLen": 0,
    "MacAddress": "02:42:ac:11:00:02"
  }
}
}

```

`my_container` has the IP address `172.17.0.2` that the host could reach:

```

ping -w1 172.17.0.2

PING 172.17.0.2 (172.17.0.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.17.0.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.050 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.045 ms

--- 172.17.0.2 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 999ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.045/0.047/0.050/0.007 ms

```

If you run a web server, your users must reach the port 80 (or 443) of your server, in this case an `nginx` container, for example, should be reached at its port 80 (or 443) and it is done through port forwarding that connects it to the host machine and then an external network (Internet in our case).

Let's create the web server container, forward the port host port 8080 to the container port 80 and test how it responds:

```

docker run -d -p 8080:80 --name my_web_server nginx

```

`Nginx` should reply if your port 8080 is not used by other applications:

```

curl http://0.0.0.0:8080

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
<style>
  body {
    width: 35em;
    margin: 0 auto;
    font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
<p>If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and
working. Further configuration is required.</p>

<p>For online documentation and support please refer to
<a href="http://nginx.org/">nginx.org</a>.<br/>
Commercial support is available at
<a href="http://nginx.com/">nginx.com</a>.</p>

<p><em>Thank you for using nginx.</em></p>
</body>
</html>

```

In a single host, containers are able to see each other, to see the external world (if they are not running in isolated networks) and they can receive traffic from an external network.

Multi Host Networking

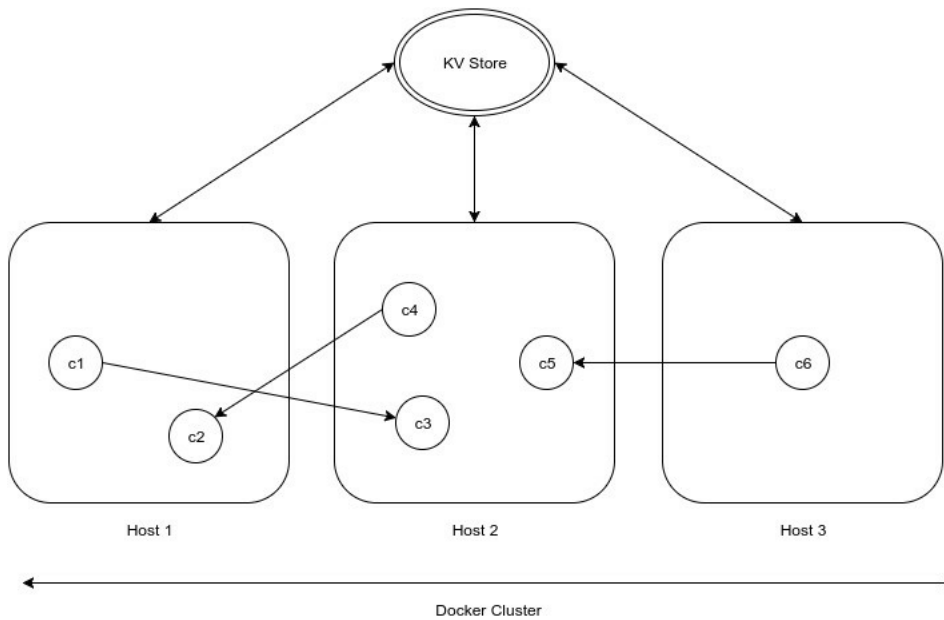
An application could be run using many containers with a load balancer, these containers could be spread across multiple hosts. Networking in multi host environments is entirely different from single host environments. Containers even spread across servers should be able to communicate together, this is where service discovery plays

an important role in networking. Service discovery allows you to request a container name and get its *IP* address back.

Docker comes with a default network driver called *overlay* that we are going to see later in this chapter.

If you would like to operate in the multi host mode, you have two options:

- Using *Docker engine* in *swarm mode*
- Running a cluster of hosts using a key value store (like Zookeeper, etcd or Consul) that allows the service discovery



Docker Networks

Docker Default Networks

The networking is one of the most important parts in building Docker clusters and microservices.

The first thing to know about networking in Docker is listing the different networks that *Docker engine* uses:

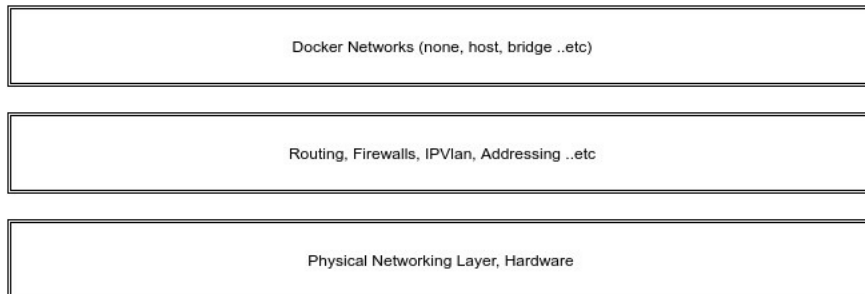
```
docker network ls
```

You should get the list of your Docker networks at least those who are pre-defined networks:

NETWORK ID	NAME	DRIVER	SCOPE
e5ff619d25f5	bridge	bridge	local
98d44bf13233	docker_gwbridge	bridge	local
608a539ce1e3	host	host	local
8sm2anzzfa0i	ingress	overlay	swarm
ede46dbb22d7	none	null	local

none, *host* and *bridge* are the names of default networks that you can find in any Docker installation **running a single host**. The activation of the *swarm mode* creates another default (or predefined) network called *ingress*.

Clearly, these networks are not physical networks, they are emulated networks that abstracts hardware and of course they are in built and managed in higher levels that the physical layer and this one of properties of *software-defined networking*.



None Network

The network called *none* using the *null* driver is a predefined network that isolates a container in a way it can neither connect to outside nor communicate with other containers in the same host.

NETWORK ID	NAME	DRIVER	SCOPE
ede46dbb22d7	none	null	local

Let's verify this by running a *busybox* container in this network:

```
docker run --net=none -it -d --name my_container busybox
```

If you inspect the created container `docker inspect my_container`, you can see the different network configuration of this container and you will notice that is attached to *null* network with the id

ede46dbb22d7f3ab2dc95b11228de06e2d27e240a3f651bc2f6fd3ea0c4a2ca7. The container does not have any gateway.

```
"NetworkSettings": {
  "Bridge": "",
  "SandboxID": "566b9a74d37c7f47e02d769b79e168df437a5b23ee030fc199d99f7d94b353b7",
  "HairpinMode": false,
  "LinkLocalIPv6Address": "",
  "LinkLocalIPv6PrefixLen": 0,
  "Ports": {},
  "SandboxKey": "/var/run/docker/netns/566b9a74d37c",
  "SecondaryIPAddresses": null,
  "SecondaryIPv6Addresses": null,
  "EndpointID": "",
  "Gateway": "",
  "GlobalIPv6Address": "",
  "GlobalIPv6PrefixLen": 0,
  "IPAddress": "",
  "IPPrefixLen": 0,
  "IPv6Gateway": "",
  "MacAddress": "",
  "Networks": {
    "none": {
      "IPAMConfig": null,
      "Links": null,
      "Aliases": null,
      "NetworkID": "ede46dbb22d7f3ab2dc95b11228de06e2d27e240a3f651bc2f6fd3ea0c4a2ca7",
      "EndpointID": "b42debd75af122d113c202ad373d46e0b08d32e9ef6e9361e49515045ae6288d",
      "Gateway": "",
      "IPAddress": "",
      "IPPrefixLen": 0,
      "IPv6Gateway": "",
      "GlobalIPv6Address": "",
      "GlobalIPv6PrefixLen": 0,
      "MacAddress": ""
    }
  }
}
```

Since *my_container* is attached to *none* network, it will not have any access to external and internal connections, let's log into the container and check the network configuration:

```
docker exec -it my_container sh
```

Once you are logged inside the container, type `ifconfig` and you will notice that there is no other interface apart the *lo* interface.

```
/ # ifconfig
lo      Link encap:Local Loopback
        inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
        inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
        UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1
        RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
        RX bytes:0 (0.0 B)  TX bytes:0 (0.0 B)
```

If you *ping* or *traceroute* an external *IP* or domain name, you will not be able to do it:

```
/ # traceroute painlessdocker.com
traceroute: bad address 'painlessdocker.com'

/ # ping painlessdocker.com
ping: bad address 'painlessdocker.com'
```

Doing the same thing with the loopback address 127.0.0.1 will work:

```
/ # ping -c 1 127.0.0.1
PING 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.085 ms
```

```
--- 127.0.0.1 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.085/0.085/0.085 ms
```

The last tests confirm that any container attached to the *null* network does not know about the outside networks and no host from outside could access to *my_container*.

If you want to see the different configurations of this network, type `docker network inspect none` :

```
[
  {
    "Name": "none",
    "Id": "ede46dbb22d7f3ab2dc95b11228de06e2d27e240a3f651bc2f6fd3ea0c4a2ca7",
    "Scope": "local",
    "Driver": "null",
    "EnableIPv6": false,
    "IPAM": {
      "Driver": "default",
      "Options": null,
      "Config": []
    },
    "Internal": false,
    "Containers": {
      "69806d9de46c2959d4d20f99660e7d58d7c35c1e0b33511f0b85a395b696786f": {
        "Name": "my_container",
        "EndpointID": "b42debd75af122d113c202ad373d46e0b08d32e9ef6e9361e49515045ae6288d",
        "MacAddress": "",
        "IPv4Address": "",
        "IPv6Address": ""
      }
    },
    "Options": {},
    "Labels": {}
  }
]
```

Docker Host Network

If you want a container to run with a similar networking configuration to the host machine, then you should use the *host* network.

NETWORK ID	NAME	DRIVER	SCOPE
608a539ce1e3	host	host	local

To see the configuration of this network, type `docker inspect network host` :

```
[
  {
    "Name": "host",
    "Id": "608a539ce1e3e3b97964c6a2fe06eb0e0a9b539e659025fbd101b24e327d8da6",
    "Scope": "local",
    "Driver": "host",
    "EnableIPv6": false,
    "IPAM": {
      "Driver": "default",
      "Options": null,
      "Config": []
    },
    "Internal": false,
    "Containers": {},
    "Options": {},
    "Labels": {}
  }
]
```

Let's run a web server using *nginx* and use this network:

```
docker run -d -p 80 nginx
```

Verify the output of `docker ps` :

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	PORTS	NAMES
d0df14bf80a0	nginx	"nginx -g 'daemon off'"	443/tcp, 0.0.0.0:32769->80/tcp	stoic_montalcini
69806d9de46c	busybox	"sh"		my_container

Notice that we are using only the port 80, since we added the `-p` flag (`-p 80`) that made the port 80 accessible from the host at port 32769 (that Docker chose automatically) . We could have used an external binding to port 80 that we choose manually, say port 8080, in this case the command to run this container will be:

```
docker run -d -p 8080:80 nginx
```

In all cases, the port 80 of the container will be accessible either from the port 32769 or the port 8080 (in the second case) but in both cases, the *IP* address will be the same as the host *IP* (`127.0.0.1` or `0.0.0.0`).

Let's verify it by running `curl -I http://0.0.0.0:32768` to see whether the server response will be 200 or not:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Connection: Keep-Alive
Keep-Alive: timeout=20
Date: Sat, 07 Jan 2017 20:49:02 GMT
Content-Type: text/html
```

So when running `curl -I http://0.0.0.0:23768` , *nginx* will reply with a 200 response. This is the content of the page:

```
curl http://0.0.0.0:23768
<html><head><title>Index of </title></head><body><h1>Index of </h1><hr /><ol><li><strong><a href='../'>..</a></strong>
<br /><small>modified: Sat, 07 Jan 2017 20:38:03 GMT<br />directory - 4.00 kbyte<br /></small></li></ol><hr /></body>
</html>
```

Bridge Network

This is the default containers network, any network that runs without the `--net` flag will be attached automatically to this network. Two Docker containers running in this network could see each other.

To create two containers, type:

```
docker run -it -d --name my_container_1 busybox
docker run -it -d --name my_container_2 busybox
```

These containers will be attached to the *bridge* network, if you type `docker network inspect bridge` , you will notice that they are and what *IP* addresses they will have:

```
[
  {
    "Name": "bridge",
    "Id": "e5ff619d25f5dfa2e9b4fe95db8136b74fa61b588fb6141b7d9678adafd155a7",
    "Scope": "local",
    "Driver": "bridge",
    "EnableIPv6": false,
    "IPAM": {
      "Driver": "default",
      "Options": null,
      "Config": [
        {

```

```

        "Subnet": "172.17.0.0/16",
        "Gateway": "172.17.0.1"
    }
}
},
"Internal": false,
"Containers": {
  "1172afcb3363f36248701aaa0ba9c1080ebc94db6a168f188f6ba98907e22102": {
    "Name": "my_container_1",
    "EndpointID": "b8f4741fb2008b70b60a0375446653f820fcacf6b1d8279c1b7d0abbb5775aeaf",
    "MacAddress": "02:42:ac:11:00:04",
    "IPv4Address": "172.17.0.4/16",
    "IPv6Address": ""
  },
  "6895aa358faea0226ba646544056c34063a0ef5b83d10e68500936d0a397bb7b": {
    "Name": "my_container_2",
    "EndpointID": "2d3c6c8cal75c0ecb35459dcd941c0456fbcfb8fcece4885aa48eb06b9cff19b8",
    "MacAddress": "02:42:ac:11:00:05",
    "IPv4Address": "172.17.0.5/16",
    "IPv6Address": ""
  }
},
"Options": {
  "com.docker.network.bridge.default_bridge": "true",
  "com.docker.network.bridge.enable_icc": "true",
  "com.docker.network.bridge.enable_ip_masquerade": "true",
  "com.docker.network.bridge.host_binding_ipv4": "0.0.0.0",
  "com.docker.network.bridge.name": "docker0",
  "com.docker.network.driver.mtu": "1500"
},
"Labels": {}
}
]

```

- *my_container_1* has the IP address 172.17.0.4/16
- *my_container_2* has the IP address 172.17.0.5/16

From any of the created containers, say *my_container_1* you could see the other container, just type `docker exec -it my_container_1 ping 172.17.0.5` to ping the *my_container_2* from *my_container_1*:

```

docker exec -it my_container_1 ping 172.17.0.5

PING 172.17.0.5 (172.17.0.5): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 172.17.0.5: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.156 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.5: seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.071 ms

```

The containers running in the *bridge* network could see each other by IP address, let's see if it is possible to ping using the container name:

```

docker exec -it my_container_1 ping my_container_2

ping: bad address 'my_container_2'

```



As you see, it is not possible for Docker to associate a container name to an IP and this is not possible because we do not run any discovery service. Creating a user-defined network could solve this problem.

docker_gwbridge Network

When you create a *swarm* cluster or join one, Docker will create by default a network called *docker_gwbridge* that will be used to connect different containers from different hosts. These hosts are part of the *swarm* cluster.

In general, this network provides the containers not having an access to external networks with connectivity.

```

docker network ls

NETWORK ID          NAME                DRIVER              SCOPE

```

```
98d44bf13233    docker_gwbridge    bridge    local
```

Running *overlay* networks always need the *docker_gwbridge*.

Software Defined & Multi Host Networks

This type of networks, in opposite to the default networks, does not come with a fresh Docker installation , but should be created by the user. The simplest way to create a new network is:

```
docker network create my_network
```

For more general use, this is the command to use:

```
docker network create <options> <network>
```

Bridge Networks

You can use many network drivers like *bridge* or *overlay*, you may also need to set up a *IP* range or a subnet for your network or you will probably need to setup your own gateway. Type `docker network create --help` for more options and configurations:

```
--aux-address value    Auxiliary IPv4 or IPv6 addresses used by Network driver (default map[])
-d or --driver string  Driver to manage the Network (default "bridge")
--gateway value        IPv4 or IPv6 Gateway for the master subnet (default [])
--help                 Print usage
--internal             Restrict external access to the network
--ip-range value       Allocate container ip from a sub-range (default [])
--ipam-driver string   IP Address Management Driver (default "default")
--ipam-opt value       Set IPAM driver specific options (default map[])
--ipv6                Enable IPv6 networking
--label value          Set metadata on a network (default [])
-o or --opt value      Set driver specific options (default map[])
--subnet value         Subnet in CIDR format that represents a network segment (default [])
```

In order to use the Docker service discovery, let's create a second *bridge* network:

```
docker network create --driver bridge my_bridge_network
```

To see the new network, type:

```
docker network ls
```

```
NETWORK ID        NAME                DRIVER    SCOPE
5555cd178f99     my_bridge_network  bridge   local
```

my_container_1 and *my_container_2* are running in the default *bridge* network, we want them attached to the new network, we should type:

```
docker network connect my_bridge_network my_container_1
docker network connect my_bridge_network my_container_2
```

Now, the service discovery is working and both a Docker container could access another one by its name.

```
docker exec -it my_container_1 ping my_container_2
PING my_container_2 (172.18.0.3): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 172.18.0.3: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.120 ms
64 bytes from 172.18.0.3: seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.081 ms
```



Docker containers running in a user-defined bridge network could see each other by their containers' names.

Let's create a more personalized network with a specified subnet, gateway and *IP* range and let's also change the behavior of networking in this network by decreasing the size of the largest network layer protocol data unit that can be communicated in a single network transaction, or what we call *MTU* (*Maximum Transmission Unit*):

```
docker network create -d bridge \
--subnet=192.168.0.0/16 \
--gateway=192.168.0.100 \
--ip-range=192.168.1.0/24 \
--opt "com.docker.network.driver.mtu"="1000"
my_personalized_network
```

You can change other options using the `--opt` or `-o` flag like:

- `com.docker.network.bridge.name` : bridge name to be used when creating the Linux bridge
- `com.docker.network.bridge.enable_ip_masquerade` : Enable *IP* masquerading
- `com.docker.network.bridge.enable_icc` : Enable or Disable Inter Container Connectivity
- `com.docker.network.bridge.host_binding_ipv4` : Default *IP* when binding container ports

For any newly created *bridge* network, an interface is created in the container, just type `ifconfig` inside the container to see them:

Let's connect `my_container_1` to `my_personalized_network`:

```
docker network connect my_personalised_network my_container_1
```

Executing `ifconfig` inside this container (`docker exec -it my_container_1 ifconfig`) will show us two things:

- This container is running inside more than a container because it was connected to `my_bridge_network` and now we connected it to `my_personalized_network`.
- The *MTU* changed to 1000.

```
eth0    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 02:42:AC:11:00:04
        inet addr:172.17.0.4  Bcast:0.0.0.0  Mask:255.255.0.0
        inet6 addr: fe80::42:acff:fe11:4/64 Scope:Link
        UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
        RX packets:194 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:21 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
        RX bytes:34549 (33.7 KiB)  TX bytes:1410 (1.3 KiB)

eth1    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 02:42:C0:A8:01:00
        inet addr:192.168.1.0  Bcast:0.0.0.0  Mask:255.255.0.0
        UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1000  Metric:1
        RX packets:1 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
        RX bytes:87 (87.0 B)  TX bytes:0 (0.0 B)

lo      Link encap:Local Loopback
        inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
        inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
        UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1
        RX packets:16 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:16 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
```

```
collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
RX bytes:1240 (1.2 KiB) TX bytes:1240 (1.2 KiB)
```



`docker run` supports only one network, but `docker network connect` could be used after the container creation to add it to many networks.



By default, two containers living in the same host but in different networks will not see each other. *Docker daemon* runs a tiny *DNS* server that allows user-defined networks to make service discovery.

docker_gwbridge Network

You can create new *docker_gwbridge* networks using `docker network create` command.

Example:

```
docker network create --subnet 172.3.0.0/16 \
    --opt com.docker.network.bridge.name=another_docker_gwbridge \
    --opt com.docker.network.bridge.enable_icc=false \
    --opt com.docker.network.bridge.enable_ip_masquerade=true \
    another_docker_gwbridge
```

Overlay Networks

Overlay networks are used in multi host environments (like the *swarm mode* of Docker). You can create an overlay network using `docker network create` command but after the activation of *swarm mode*:

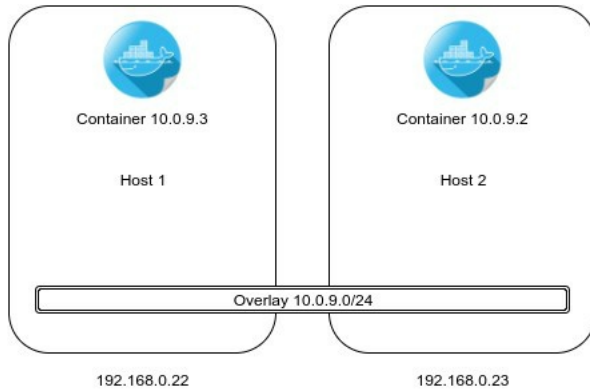
```
docker swarm init
```

```
docker network create --driver overlay --subnet 10.0.9.0/24 my_network
```

This is the configuration of the latter network:

```
[
  {
    "Name": "my_network",
    "Id": "2g3i0zdl04adfqisvqjn6gpt",
    "Scope": "swarm",
    "Driver": "overlay",
    "EnableIPv6": false,
    "IPAM": {
      "Driver": "default",
      "Options": null,
      "Config": [
        {
          "Subnet": "10.0.9.0/24",
          "Gateway": "10.0.9.1"
        }
      ]
    },
    "Internal": false,
    "Containers": null,
    "Options": {
      "com.docker.network.driver.overlay.vxlanid_list": "257"
    },
    "Labels": null
  }
]
```


Say we have two hosts in a Docker cluster (having 192.168.10.22 and 192.168.10.23 as *IP* addresses) , the different containers attached to the latter *overlay* network will have dynamically allocated *IP* addresses in the network subnet 10.0.9.0/24.



VXLAN (*Virtual Extensible LAN*) - according to Wikipedia - is a network virtualization technology that attempts to improve the scalability problems associated with large cloud computing deployments.

It uses a *VLAN*-like encapsulation technique to encapsulate *MAC*-based OSI layer 2 *Ethernet* frames within layer 4 *UDP* packets, using 4789 as the default destination *UDP* port number.

To better understand the context, this diagram illustrates the 7 layers of the *OSI* model:

OSI LAYERS	EXAMPLE PROTOCOLS
APPLICATION LAYER	HTTP, FTP, IRC, SSH, DNS
PRESENTATION LAYER	SSL, FTP, IMAP, SSH
SESSION LAYER	VARIOUS API'S, SOCKETS
TRANSPORT LAYER	TCP, UDP, ECN, SCTP, DCCP
NETWORK LAYER	IP, IPSec, ICMP, IGMP
DATA-LINK LAYER	Ethernet, SLIP, PPP, FDDI
PHYSICAL LAYER	Coax, Fiber, Wireless

VXLAN endpoints, which terminate *VXLAN* tunnels and may be both virtual or physical switch ports, are known as *VXLAN* tunnel endpoints (*VTEPs*).

VXLAN is an evolution of efforts to standardize on an overlay encapsulation protocol. It increases scalability up to 16 million logical networks and allows for layer 2 adjacency across *IP* networks.

Open vSwitch is an example of a software-based virtual network switch that supports *VXLAN* overlay networks.

The network driver *overlay* works on the *VXLAN* tunnels (connecting *VTEPs*) and need a key/value store.



A *VTEP* has two logical interfaces: an *uplink* and a *downlink* where the *uplink* is acting like a tunnel endpoint having an *IP* address to receive sent *VXLAN* frames.

Flannel

Kubernetes does away with port-mapping and assigns a unique *IP* address to each *pod* and this works well in *Google Compute* but for some other cloud providers a host can not get an entire subnet, this is why *Flannel* solves this problem and creates an *overlay mesh network* that provision each host with a subnet: Each *pod* (if you are using *Kubernetes*) or container has a unique and routable *IP* inside the cluster.



According to *CoreOs* creators, *Kubernetes* and then *Flannel* works great with *CoreOS* to distribute a workload across a cluster.

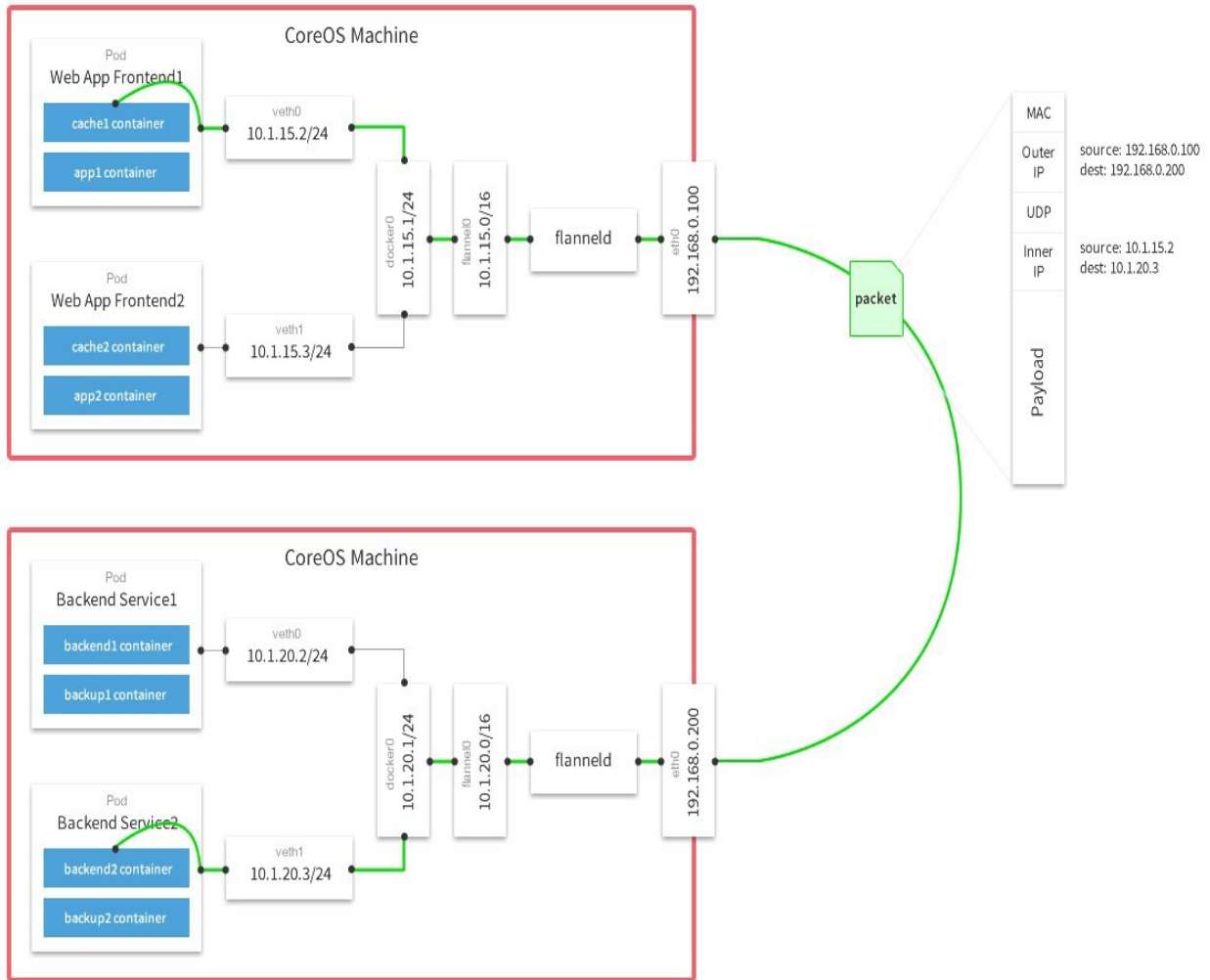
Flannel was designed to use with *Kubernetes* but it could be used as a generic *overlay* network driver to create software-defined *overlay* networks since it supports *VXLAN*, *AWS VPC*, and the default layer 2 *UDP overlay* network.

Flannel uses *etcd* to store the network configuration (*VMs* subnets, hosts' *IPs* etc ..) and among other back-ends it uses *UDP* and a *TUN* device in order to encapsulate an *IP fragment* in a *UDP* packet. The latter transports some information like the *MAC*, the outer *IP*, the inner *IP* and the payload.



Note that the *IP* fragmentation is a process that happens in the Internet Protocol (*IP*) in order to fragment or breaks the sent datagrams into smaller pieces (called generally *fragments*). This way, the formed packets could pass through a link with a smaller maximum transmission unit (*MTU*) than the original *UDP datagram* size. And of course the fragments are reassembled by the receiving host.

This schema taken from the official *Github* repository explains well how *Flannel* networking works in general:



To install *Fannel* you need to build it from source:

```
sudo apt-get install linux-libc-dev golang gc
git clone https://github.com/coreos/flannel.git
cd flannel; make dist/flannel
```

Weave

Weaveworks created *Weave* (or *Weave Net*) which is a virtual network that connects Docker containers deployed across multiple hosts.

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In order to install *Weave*:

```
sudo curl -L git.io/weave -o /usr/local/bin/weave
sudo chmod a+x /usr/local/bin/weave
```

Now just type `weave` to download `weaveworks/weaveexec` Docker image and see the help:

```
Usage:
weave --help | help
  setup
  version

weave launch <same arguments as 'weave launch-router'>
  launch-router [--password <pass>] [--trusted-subnets <cidr>,...]
                [--host <ip_address>]
                [--name <mac>] [--nickname <nickname>]
                [--no-restart] [--resume] [--no-discovery] [--no-dns]
                [--ipalloc-init <mode>]
                [--ipalloc-range <cidr>] [--ipalloc-default-subnet <cidr>]]
                [--log-level=debug|info|warning|error]
                [<peer> ...]
  launch-proxy [-H <endpoint>] [--without-dns] [--no-multicast-route]
               [--no-rewrite-hosts] [--no-default-ipalloc] [--no-restart]
               [--hostname-from-label <labelkey>]
               [--hostname-match <regex>]
               [--hostname-replacement <replacement>]
               [--rewrite-inspect]
               [--log-level=debug|info|warning|error]
  launch-plugin [--no-restart] [--no-multicast-route]
               [--log-level=debug|info|warning|error]

weave prime

weave env      [--restore]
  config
  dns-args

weave connect  [--replace] [<peer> ...]
  forget      <peer> ...

weave run      [--without-dns] [--no-rewrite-hosts] [--no-multicast-route]
               [<addr> ...] <docker run args> ...
```

```

start          [<addr> ...] <container_id>
attach         [<addr> ...] <container_id>
detach         [<addr> ...] <container_id>
restart        <container_id>

weave expose   [<addr> ...] [-h <fqdn>]
hide           [<addr> ...]

weave dns-add   [<ip_address> ...] <container_id> [-h <fqdn>] |
               <ip_address> ... -h <fqdn>
dns-remove     [<ip_address> ...] <container_id> [-h <fqdn>] |
               <ip_address> ... -h <fqdn>
dns-lookup     <unqualified_name>

weave status   [targets | connections | peers | dns | ipam]
report         [-f <format>]
ps             [<container_id> ...]

weave stop
stop-router
stop-proxy
stop-plugin

weave reset    [--force]
rmpeer        <peer_id> ...

where <peer>    = <ip_address_or_fqdn>[:<port>]
<cidr>         = <ip_address>/<routing_prefix_length>
<addr>         = [ip:]<cidr> | net:<cidr> | net:default
<endpoint>    = [tcp://][<ip_address>]:<port> | [unix://]/path/to/socket
<peer_id>     = <nickname> | <weave internal peer ID>
<mode>        = consensus[=<count>] | seed=<mac>,... | observer

```

Start *Weave* router:

```
weave launch
```

After typing the latter command, you will notice that some other Docker images are pulled, it's alright, *Weave* needs *weavedb* and *weaveplugin*:

```

Unable to find image 'weaveworks/weavedb:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from weaveworks/weavedb
1266eb846caf: Pulling fs layer
1266eb846caf: Download complete
1266eb846caf: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:c43f5767a1644196e97edce6208b0c43780c81a2279e3421791b06806ca41e5f
Status: Downloaded newer image for weaveworks/weavedb:latest
Unable to find image 'weaveworks/weave:1.8.2' locally
1.8.2: Pulling from weaveworks/weave
e110a4a17941: Already exists
199ab7eb2ba4: Already exists
8c419735a809: Already exists
1888d0f92b68: Already exists
f4d1c90c86a4: Already exists
1d6a7435ac59: Already exists
7372f3ee9e8b: Already exists
17004cbabd74: Already exists
b8e5c537a426: Already exists
4e295f039ae0: Pulling fs layer
d67a003dc85f: Pulling fs layer
2a84c77046e7: Pulling fs layer
d67a003dc85f: Download complete
2a84c77046e7: Verifying Checksum
2a84c77046e7: Download complete
4e295f039ae0: Verifying Checksum
4e295f039ae0: Download complete
4e295f039ae0: Pull complete
d67a003dc85f: Pull complete
2a84c77046e7: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:7a9ec1daa3b9022843fd18986f1bd5c44911bc9f9f40ba9b4d23b1c72c51c127
Status: Downloaded newer image for weaveworks/weave:1.8.2
Unable to find image 'weaveworks/plugin:1.8.2' locally
1.8.2: Pulling from weaveworks/plugin
e110a4a17941: Already exists
199ab7eb2ba4: Already exists
8c419735a809: Already exists
1888d0f92b68: Already exists
f4d1c90c86a4: Already exists
1d6a7435ac59: Already exists
7372f3ee9e8b: Already exists
17004cbabd74: Already exists
b8e5c537a426: Already exists

```

```
4e295f039ae0: Already exists
d67a003dc85f: Already exists
2a84c77046e7: Already exists
2b57c438a07b: Pulling fs layer
2b57c438a07b: Verifying Checksum
2b57c438a07b: Download complete
2b57c438a07b: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:3a38cec968bff6ebc4b1823673378b14d52ef750dec89e3513fe78119d07fdf2
Status: Downloaded newer image for weaveworks/plugin:1.8.2
```

Let's create a subnet for the host:

```
weave expose 10.10.0.1/16
```

And inspect the output of `brctl show` command as well as the newly created interface:

```
bridge name      bridge id        STP enabled      interfaces
br-0ebcbf638b08  8000.0242a98e8f09  no
br-5555cd178f99  8000.0242d38260e6  no
br-da47f0537ffa  8000.024261465302  no
docker0          8000.02422492c7fe  no
docker_gwbridge  8000.0242e5db7cff  no          veth6e6c262
lxcbr0           8000.000000000000  no
weave            8000.26eea4e57577  no          vethwe-bridge
```

```
ifconfig weave
```

```
weave  Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 26:ee:a4:e5:75:77
        inet addr:10.10.0.1  Bcast:0.0.0.0  Mask:255.255.0.0
        UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1410  Metric:1
        RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:67 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
        RX bytes:0 (0.0 B)  TX bytes:10738 (10.7 KB)
```

You can use `ifdown weave` to stop the created interface.



`brctl` is used to set up, maintain, and inspect the *ethernet* bridge configuration in the *Linux Kernel*.

If you want more information about *Weave* running in your host, type `weave status` :

```
Version: 1.8.2 (up to date; next check at 2017/01/16 01:16:44)

Service: router
Protocol: weave 1..2
  Name: 26:ee:a4:e5:75:77 (eonSpider)
Encryption: disabled
PeerDiscovery: enabled
  Targets: 0
Connections: 0
  Peers: 1
TrustedSubnets: none

Service: ipam
Status: idle
  Range: 10.32.0.0/12
DefaultSubnet: 10.32.0.0/12

Service: dns
Domain: weave.local.
Upstream: 127.0.1.1
  TTL: 1
Entries: 0

Service: proxy
Address: unix:///var/run/weave/weave.sock

Service: plugin
```

```
DriverName: weave
```

Now you can start a container directly from *Weave CLI*:

```
weave run 10.2.0.2/16 -it -d busybox
```

When you type `docker ps` you will see the last created container as well as *Weave* containers:

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	NAMES
0bedd8bf148a	busybox	"sh"	sick_raman
575aee35ec8d	weaveworks/plugin:1.8.2	"/home/weave/plugin"	weaveplugin
9e7a5a87b137	weaveworks/weaveexec:1.8.2	"/home/weave/weavepro"	weaveproxy
0edc17ad4a49	weaveworks/weave:1.8.2	"/home/weave/weaver -"	weave

To connect two containers in two distinct hosts using *Weave*, launch these commands in the first host (\$HOST1):

```
weave launch
eval $(weave env)
docker run --name c1 -ti busybox
```

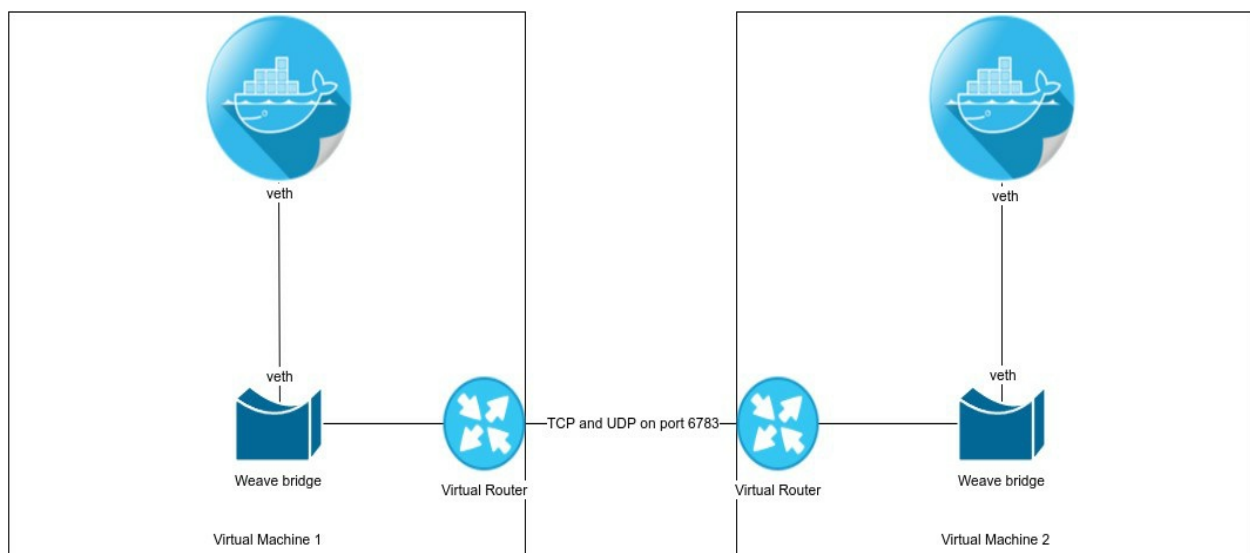
and in the second host, tell \$HOST2 to peer with *Weave* already started on \$HOST1:

```
weave launch $HOST1
eval $(weave env)
docker run --name c2 -ti busybox
```



\$HOST1 is the *IP* address of the first host.

The following image explains how a simple communication between two containers living in two distinct hosts can communicate:



In order to automate the discovery process in a *Swarm* cluster, start by having the *Swarm* token:

```
curl -X POST https://discovery-stage.hub.docker.com/v1/clusters && echo -e "\n"
```

This is my token, you should of course get a different one:

```
10fd726a3e5341f86fb90658208e564a
```

If you haven't already launched *weave*, do it:

```
weave launch
```

Now download [the discovery script](#):

```
curl -O https://raw.githubusercontent.com/weaveworks/discovery/master/discovery && chmod a+x discovery
```



The script will be downloaded to the current directory, you should move it to a directory like `/usr/bin` if you want to use as a system executable.

Do you remember your token ? You will use it here:

```
discovery join --advertise-router token://10fd726a3e5341f86fb90658208e564a
```

Until now, we are working in `$HOST1`. Go to `$HOST2` and repeat the same commands:

```
weave launch
curl -O http://git.io/vmW3z && chmod a+x discovery
discovery join --advertise-router token://10fd726a3e5341f86fb90658208e564a
```

Both *Weave* routers should be and should stay connected.

This is how you can use the discovery command:

Weave Discovery

```
discovery join [--advertise=ADDR]
                [--advertise-external]
                [--advertise-router]
                [--weave=ADDR[:PORT]] <URL>
```

```
where <URL> = backend://path
      <ADDR> = host|IP
```

To leave a cluster, you should use the following command in the host that you want to leave the cluster:

```
discovery leave
```

If you are using a KV store like *etcd*, you can also consider using it:

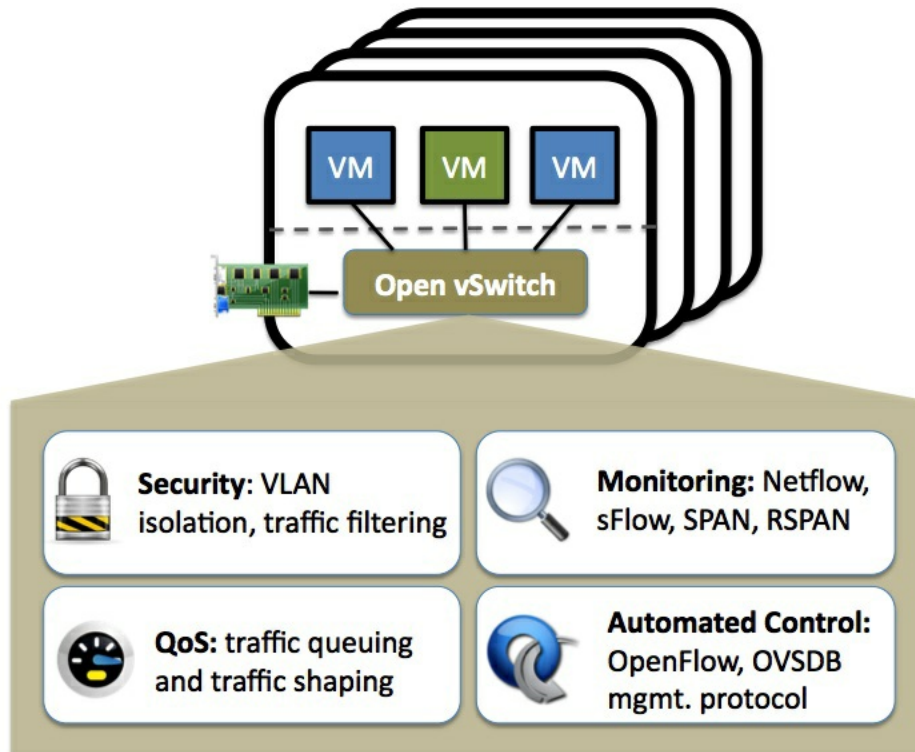
```
discovery join etcd://some/path
```

These are the important steps to use *Weave* service discovery, it is quite similar to *Swarm CLI*. We are going to see *Swarm* in details in some next parts of this book and you will be able to better understand the discovery.

Open vSwitch

Licensed under the open source *Apache 2.0* license, the multilayer virtual switch *Open vSwitch* is designed to enable massive network automation through programmatic extension, while still supporting standard management interfaces and protocols (e.g. NetFlow, sFlow, IPFIX, RSPAN, CLI, LACP, 802.1ag).

Open vSwitch is also designed to support distribution across multiple physical servers similar to VMware's vNetwork distributed vswitch or Cisco's Nexus 1000V.



In order to connect containers in multiple hosts, you need to install *OpenvSwitch* in all hosts:

```
apt-get install -y openvswitch-switch bridge-utils
```

You may need some dependencies:

```
sudo apt-get install -y build-essential fakeroot debhelper \  
autoconf automake bzip2 libssl-dev \  
openssl graphviz python-all procps \  
python-qt4 python-zopeinterface \  
python-twisted-conch libtool
```

Then install `ovs` utility:

```
cd /usr/bin  
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openvswitch/ovs/master/utilities/ovs-docker  
chmod a+rx ovs-docker
```

Single Host

We start by creating an *OVS* bridge called *ovs-br1*:

```
ovs-vsctl add-br ovs-br1
```

Then we activate it and give it an *IP* and a *netmask*:

```
ifconfig ovs-br1 173.17.0.1 netmask 255.255.255.0 up
```

Verify your new interface configuration by typing:

```
ifconfig ovs-br1

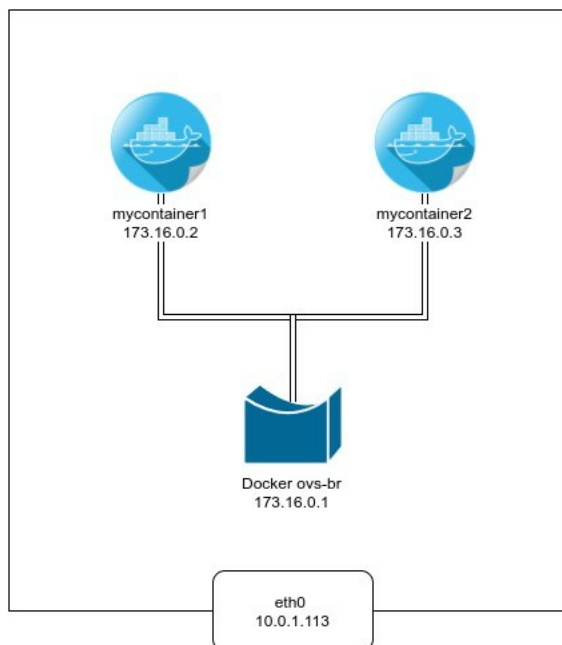
ovs-br1  Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr e6:58:8f:58:89:43
         inet addr:173.17.0.1  Bcast:173.17.0.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
         inet6 addr: fe80::e458:8fff:fe58:8943/64  Scope:Link
         UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
         RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:8 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
         collisions:0 txqueuelen:1
         RX bytes:0 (0.0 B)  TX bytes:648 (648.0 B)
```

Let's create two containers:

```
docker run -it --name mycontainer1 -d busybox
docker run -it --name mycontainer2 -d busybox
```

And connect them to the bridge:

```
ovs-docker add-port ovs-br1 eth1 mycontainer1 --ipaddress=173.16.0.2/24
ovs-docker add-port ovs-br1 eth1 mycontainer2 --ipaddress=173.16.0.3/24
```



You can now ping the second container from the first one:

```
PING 173.16.0.3 (173.16.0.3): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 173.16.0.3: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.338 ms
64 bytes from 173.16.0.3: seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.061 ms
^C
```

Do the same thing from the second container:

```
docker exec -i mycontainer2 ping 173.16.0.2
PING 173.16.0.2 (173.16.0.2): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 173.16.0.2: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.067 ms
64 bytes from 173.16.0.2: seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.077 ms
^C
```

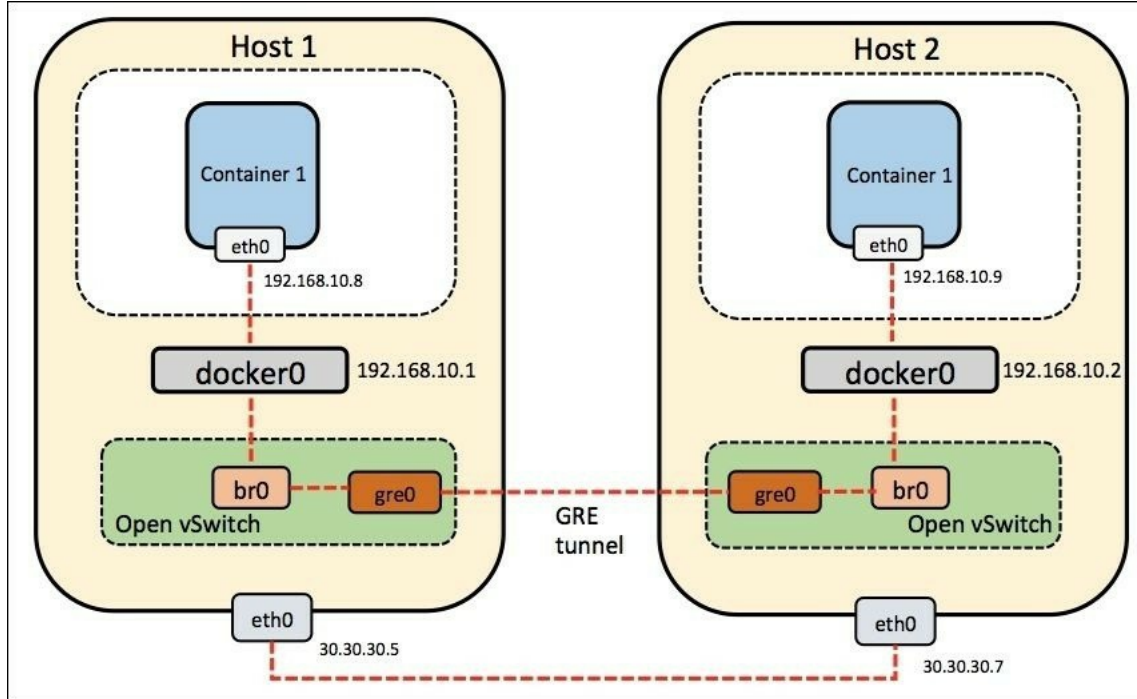
Multi Host

One can ask oneself, why can't we use regular *Linux* bridges? I will use the official FAQ of Open vSwitch to answer this:

Q: Why would I use Open vSwitch instead of the Linux bridge? A: Open vSwitch is specially designed to make it easier to manage VM network configuration and monitor state spread across many physical hosts in dynamic virtualized environments. Please see [WHY-OVS.md] for a more detailed description of how Open vSwitch relates to the Linux Bridge

Create two hosts (*Host1* and *Host2*) accessible to each other.

For this example, we have two VMs and of course, *openvswitch-switch*, Docker and *ovs-docker* tool should be installed in both hosts.



```
wget -qO- https://get.docker.com/sh
```

```
apt-get install openvswitch-switch bridge-utils openvswitch-common
```

On *Host1*: Create a new *ovs* bridge and a *veth* pair, set them to up then create the tunnel between *Host1* and *Host2*. Make sure to change `<Host2_IP>` by the real *IP* of *Host2*.

```
ovs-vsctl add-br br-int
ip link add veth0 type veth peer name veth1
ovs-vsctl add-port br-int veth1
brctl addif docker0 veth0
ip link set veth1 up
ip link set veth0 up
ovs-vsctl add-port br-int gre0 -- set interface gre0 type=gre options:remote_ip=<Host2_IP>
```

On *Host2*: Do the same thing, create a new *ovs* bridge and a *veth* pair, set them to up then create the tunnel between *Host1* and *Host2*. Make sure to change `<Host1_IP>` by the real *IP* of *Host1*.

```
ovs-vsctl add-br br-int
ip link add veth0 type veth peer name veth1
ovs-vsctl add-port br-int veth1
brctl addif docker0 veth0
ip link set veth1 up
ip link set veth0 up
ovs-vsctl add-port br-int gre0 -- set interface gre0 type=gre options:remote_ip=<Host1_IP>
```

You can see the created bridge on each host by typing `ovs-vsctl show .`

On *Host1*:

```
0aaba889-1d8c-4db2-b783-d7a203853d44
Bridge br-int
  Port "veth1"
    Interface "veth1"
  Port br-int
    Interface br-int
      type: internal
  Port "gre0"
    Interface "gre0"
      type: gre
      options: {remote_ip="<Host2_IP>"}
ovs_version: "2.5.0"
```

On *Host2*:

```
7e782730-8990-4786-b2b0-efef7721665b
Bridge br-int
  Port "veth1"
    Interface "veth1"
  Port "gre0"
    Interface "gre0"
      type: gre
      options: {remote_ip="<Host2_IP>"}
  Port br-int
    Interface br-int
      type: internal
ovs_version: "2.5.0"
```

and are of course changed by their real values. You can also use `brctl show` command for more information.

Now, create a container in *Host1*:

```
docker run -it --name container1 -d busybox
```

View its *IP* address:

```
docker inspect --format '{{.NetworkSettings.IPAddress}}' container1
```

On *Host2*, do the same thing

```
docker run -it --name container1 -d busybox
docker inspect --format '{{.NetworkSettings.IPAddress}}' container1
```

You will notice that both containers have the same *IP* address `172.17.0.2`, this could create a conflict in the cluster, so we are going to create a second container. The latter will have a different IP:

```
docker run -it --name container2 -d busybox
docker inspect --format '{{.NetworkSettings.IPAddress}}' container2
```

From the *container1* in *Host1*, ping *container2* in *Host2*:

```
docker exec -it container1 ping -c 2 172.17.0.3
PING 172.17.0.3 (172.17.0.3): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 172.17.0.3: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.985 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.3: seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.963 ms

--- 172.17.0.3 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.963/0.974/0.985 ms
```

From *container2* in *Host2*, ping the *container1* in *Host1*, but before this remove the *container1* in the same host (*Host2*) in order to be sure that we are pinging the right container (*container1* in *Host1*):

```
docker rm -f container1
```

```
docker exec -it container2 ping -c 2 172.17.0.2
PING 172.17.0.2 (172.17.0.2): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 172.17.0.2: seq=0 ttl=64 time=1.475 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.2: seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.139 ms

--- 172.17.0.2 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 1.139/1.307/1.475 ms
```

Now you have seen how can we connect two containers on different hosts using *Open vSwitch*.

To go beyond that, you may notice that both *docker0* interface has the same *IP* address which is `172.17.0.1`:

```
root@ip-10-0-1-253:/usr/bin# ifconfig docker0
docker0 Link encap:Ethernet HAddr 02:42:83:d0:a2:b7
        inet addr:172.17.0.1 Bcast:0.0.0.0 Mask:255.255.0.0
        UP BROADCAST MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
        RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
        RX bytes:0 (0.0 B) TX bytes:0 (0.0 B)

root@ip-10-0-1-253:/usr/bin#

root@ip-10-0-1-253:/usr/bin# ifconfig docker0
docker0 Link encap:Ethernet HAddr 02:42:83:d0:a2:b7
        inet addr:172.17.0.1 Bcast:0.0.0.0 Mask:255.255.0.0
        UP BROADCAST MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
        RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
        RX bytes:0 (0.0 B) TX bytes:0 (0.0 B)

root@ip-10-0-1-253:/usr/bin#
```

This similarity could create confusion within a multihost network.

This is why we are going to remove `docker0` bridge interface and create a new one with different subnets. You are free to make any choice of private *IP* addresses, I am going to use this:

- *Host1* : 192.168.10.1/16
- *Host2* : 192.168.11.1/16

In order to change an *IP* address of an interface, you can use `ifconfig` command and `brctl` command.

```
ifconfig
Usage:
ifconfig [-a] [-v] [-s] <interface> [[<AF>] <address>]
[add <address>[/<prefixlen>]]
[del <address>[/<prefixlen>]]
[[-]broadcast [<address>]] [[-]pointopoint [<address>]]
[netmask <address>] [dstaddr <address>] [tunnel <address>]
[outfill <NN>] [keepalive <NN>]
[hw <HW> <address>] [metric <NN>] [mtu <NN>]
[[-]trailers] [[-]arp] [[-]allmulti]
[multicast] [[-]promisc]
[mem_start <NN>] [io_addr <NN>] [irq <NN>] [media <type>]
[txqueuelen <NN>]
[[-]dynamic]
[up|down] ...
```

```
Usage: brctl [commands]
```

```

eon01@eonSpider ~ $ brctl -h
Usage: brctl [commands]
commands:
  addbr          <bridge>          add bridge
  delbr          <bridge>          delete bridge
  addif         <bridge> <device>  add interface to bridge
  delif         <bridge> <device>  delete interface from bridge
  hairpin       <bridge> <port> {on|off}  turn hairpin on/off
  setageing     <bridge> <time>    set ageing time
  setbridgeprio <bridge> <prio>    set bridge priority
  setfd         <bridge> <time>    set bridge forward delay
  sethello      <bridge> <time>    set hello time
  setmaxage     <bridge> <time>    set max message age
  setpathcost   <bridge> <port> <cost>  set path cost
  setportprio   <bridge> <port> <prio>  set port priority
  show          [ <bridge> ]       show a list of bridges
  showmacs      <bridge>          show a list of mac addr
  showstp       <bridge>          show bridge stp info
  stp           <bridge> {on|off}  turn stp on/off

```

This is a practical example but before that make sure your firewall rules will not stop you doing the next steps, make also sure that you stop Docker `service docker stop` :

Deactivate `docker0` by bringing it down:

```
ifconfig docker0 down
```

Delete the bridge and create a new one having the same interface name:

```
brctl delbr docker0
brctl addbr docker0
```

Bring it up while assigning it a new address and a new `mtu` :

```
sudo ifconfig docker0 192.168.10.1/16 mtu 1400 up
```

The last change will not be persistent unless you add it to `/etc/default/docker` configuration file and add `--bip=192.168.10.1/16` to `DOCKER_OPTS` .

Example:

```
DOCKER_OPTS="--dns 8.8.8.8 --dns 8.8.4.4 --bip=10.11.12.1/24"
```

If you are using *Ubuntu/Debian*, you can use a script that I found in a Github gist and tested, it will do this automatically for you, I forked it here: <https://gist.github.com/eon01/b7fbfa3309ed4f514bc742045ce9b5a2> , you can use it this way:

- Example1: `wget http://bit.ly/2kHIbVc && bash configure_docker0.sh 192.168.10.1/16`
- Example2: `wget http://bit.ly/2kHIbVc && bash configure_docker0.sh 192.168.11.1/16`

For formatting reasons, I used *bit.ly* to shorten the *url*, this is the real *url* :

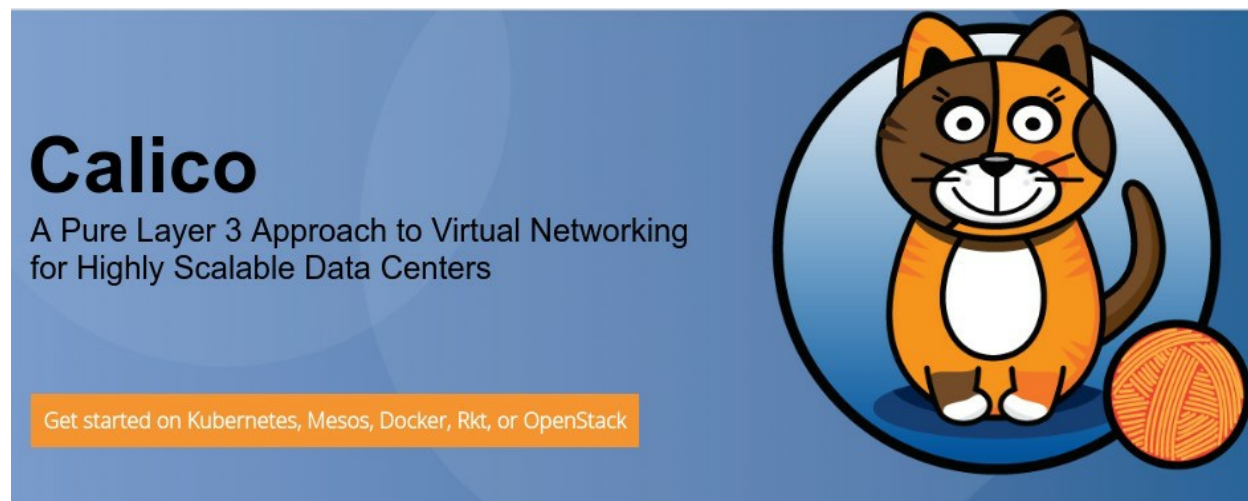
```
https://gist.githubusercontent.com/eon01/b7fbfa3309ed4f514bc742045ce9b5a2/raw/7bb94c774510505196151c5d787ce865140ace9c/config
```

To use this script:

- Make sure you choose the network you want to use instead of the networks used in the examples
- Make sure you are using Debian/Ubuntu
- This script must be run with your root user
- Docker must be stopped
- Change will happen after starting Docker

Project Calico

Calico provides a different approach since it uses the layer 3 to provide the virtual networking feature. It includes pre-integration with *Kubernetes* and *Mesos* (as a *CNI* network plugin), *Docker* (as a *libnetwork* plugin) and *OpenStack* (as a *Neutron* plugin). It supports many public and private cloud like *AWS*, *GCE*.

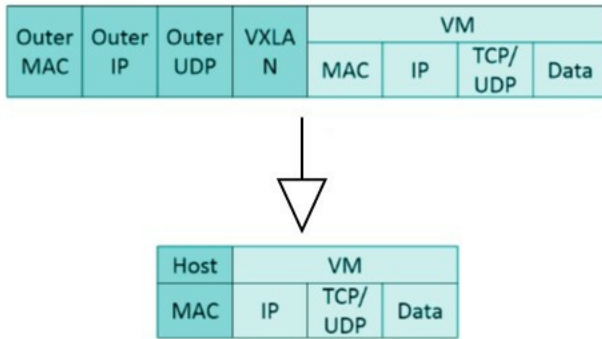


Almost all of the other networking solutions (like *Weave* and *Fannel*) encapsulate layer 2 traffic into a higher level to build an overlay network while the primary operating mode of *project Calico* requires no encapsulation.

Based on the same scalable *IP* network principles as the Internet, *Calico* leverages the existing *Linux Kernel* forwarding engine without the need for virtual switches or overlays. Each host propagates workload reachability information (routes) to the rest of the data center – either directly in small scale deployments or via infrastructure route reflectors to reach Internet level scales in large deployments.

Like it is described in the official documentation of the project, *Calico* simplifies the network topology, removing multiple encapsulation and de-encapsulation which gives some strengths to this networking system:

- Smaller packet sizes mean that there is reduction in possible packet fragmentation.
- There is a reduction in CPU cycles handling the encap and de-encap.
- Easier to interpret packets, and therefore easier to troubleshoot.



Project Calico is most compatible with data centers where you have control over the physical network fabric.

Pipework

Pipework is a Software-Defined Networking tools for *LXC* that lets you connect together containers in arbitrarily complex scenarios. It uses *cgroups* and *namespace*, works with containers created with `lxc-start` (plain *LXC*) and with Docker.

In order to install it, you can execute the installation script from its *Github* repository :

```
sudo bash -c "curl https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jpetazzo/pipework/master/pipework > /usr/local/bin/pipework"
```

Since its creation, Docker is allowing more complex scenarios, and *Pipework* is becoming obsolete. Given the Docker, Inc., acquisition of *SocketPlane* and the introduction of the Overlay Driver, you better use Docker Swarm built-in orchestration unless you have very specific needs.

OpenVPN

Using *OpenVPN*, you can create virtual private networks (*VPNs*), you can use a *VPN* network to connect different *VMs* in the same data center or a multi-cloud *VMs* in order to connect distributed containers. This connection will be of course secure (*TLS*).

Service Discovery

Etd

etcd is a distributed, key-value store for shared configuration and service discovery, with features like:

- A user-facing *API* (*gRPC*)
- Automatic *TLS* with optional client cert authentication
- Rapidity (Benchmarked 10,000 writes/sec according to CoreOS)
- Properly distributed using *Raft*

etcd is written in *Go* and uses the *Raft* consensus algorithm to manage a highly-available replicated log. It is a production-ready software widely used with tools like *Kubernetes*, *fleet*, *locksmith*, *vulcand*, *Doorman*.

In order to rapidly setup use *etcd* on AWS, you can use the [official AMI](#)

Specify Details

Specify a stack name and parameter values. You can use or change the default parameter values, which are defined in the AWS CloudFormation template. [Learn more.](#)

Stack name

Parameters

AdvertisedIPAddress Use 'private' if your etcd cluster is within one region or 'public' if it spans regions or cloud providers.

AllowSSHFrom The net block (CIDR) that SSH is available to.

ClusterSize Number of nodes in cluster (3-12).

DiscoveryURL An unique etcd cluster discovery URL. Grab a new token from <https://discovery.etcd.io/new?size=<your cluster size>>

InstanceType EC2 PV instance type (m3.medium, etc).

KeyPair The name of an EC2 Key Pair to allow SSH access to the instance.

Cancel Previous Next

To test *etcd*, you can create a *CoreOS* cluster (with 3 machines) and for simplicity sake, I am going to use *Digital Ocean*.

The first thing to do here before having a new *CoreOS* cluster is is generating a new discovery URL. You can do this by using `https://discovery.etcd.io` *url*. This will print a new discovery *url*:

```
curl -w "\n" "https://discovery.etcd.io/new?size=3"
```

This is my discovery *url* :

```
https://discovery.etcd.io/d9fe2c6051e8204e2fa730ccc815e76b
```

We are going to use this *url* in the *cloud-config* configuration.

You should change the discovery *url* by your own generated *url*:

```
#cloud-config
coreos:
  etcd2:
    # generate a new token for each unique cluster from https://discovery.etcd.io/new:
    discovery: https://discovery.etcd.io/d9fe2c6051e8204e2fa730ccc815e76b
    # multi-region deployments, multi-cloud deployments, and Droplets without
    # private networking need to use $public_ipv4:
    advertise-client-urls: http://$private_ipv4:2379,http://$private_ipv4:4001
    initial-advertise-peer-urls: http://$private_ipv4:2380
    # listen on the official ports 2379, 2380 and one legacy port 4001:
    listen-client-urls: http://0.0.0.0:2379,http://0.0.0.0:4001
```

```
listen-peer-urls: http://$private_ipv4:2380
fleet:
  public-ip: $private_ipv4 # used for fleetctl ssh command
units:
  - name: etcd2.service
    command: start
  - name: fleet.service
    command: start
```

Select additional options ?

Private networking Backups IPv6 User data

```
#cloud-config
coreos:
  etcd2:
    # generate a new token for each unique cluster from https://discovery.etcd.io/new:
    discovery: https://discovery.etcd.io/d9fe2c6051e8204e2fa730ccc815e76b
    # multi-region deployments, multi-cloud deployments, and Droplets without
    # private networking need to use $public_ipv4:
    advertise-client-urls: http://$private_ipv4:2379,http://$private_ipv4:4001
    initial-advertise-peer-urls: http://$private_ipv4:2380
    # listen on the official ports 2379, 2380 and one legacy port 4001:
    listen-client-urls: http://0.0.0.0:2379,http://0.0.0.0:4001
    listen-peer-urls: http://$private_ipv4:2380
  fleet:
    public-ip: $private_ipv4 # used for fleetctl ssh command
  units:
    - name: etcd2.service
      command: start
    - name: fleet.service
      command: start
```

When creating your 3 *CoreOS VMs* make sure to activate private networking and pasting your *cloud-config* configuration.



The *cloud-config* will not work for you if you forget to add the first line `#cloud-config`

Create your 3 machines:

Finalize and create

How many Droplets?

Deploy multiple Droplets with the same [configuration](#).

– 3 Droplets +

Choose a hostname

Give your Droplets an identifying name you will remember them by. Your Droplet name can only contain alphanumeric characters, dashes, and periods.

coreos01

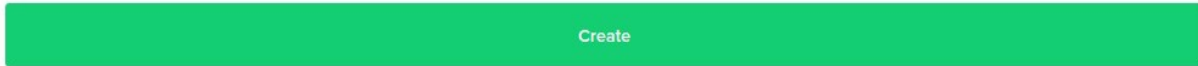
coreos02

coreos03

Tags

Tags may contain letters, numbers, colons, dashes, and underscores.

Type tags here



Go get a cup of coffee unless you created small *VMs*:

Name	IP Address	Created	Tags
 coreos03 512 MB / 20 GB Disk / NYC3 - CoreOS 1235.6.0 (stable)			More ▾
 coreos02 512 MB / 20 GB Disk / NYC3 - CoreOS 1235.6.0 (stable)			More ▾
 coreos01 512 MB / 20 GB Disk / NYC3 - CoreOS 1235.6.0 (stable)			More ▾

Log to one of the created machines, now you can type `fleetctl list-machines` in order to see all of the created machines.

If you want another machine to join the same cluster, you can use the same *cloud-config* file again and your machine will join the cluster automatically.

You can find the discovery *url* by typing `grep DISCOVERY /run/systemd/system/etcd2.service.d/20-cloudinit.conf`

etcd is written in the Go language and developed by *CoreOS* team.

Consul

Consul is a tool for service discovery and configuration that runs on *Linux*, *Mac OS X*, *FreeBSD*, *Solaris*, and *Windows*. *Consul* is distributed, highly available, and extremely scalable.

It provides several key features:

- Service Discovery - *Consul* makes it easy for services to register themselves and to discover other services via a *DNS* or *HTTP* interface. External services such as *SaaS* providers can also be registered.
- Health Checking - Health Checking enables *Consul* to quickly alert operators about any issues in a cluster. The integration with service discovery prevents routing traffic to unhealthy hosts and enables service level circuit breakers.
- Key/Value Storage - A flexible key/value store enables storing dynamic configuration, feature flagging, coordination, leader election and more. The simple *HTTP API* makes it easy to use anywhere.
- Multi-Datacenter - *Consul* is built to be datacenter aware, and can support any number of regions without complex configuration.

For simplicity sake, I will use a Docker container to run *Consul*:

```
docker run -p 8400:8400 -p 8500:8500 \
> -p 8600:53/udp -h consul_s progridium/consul -server -bootstrap
Unable to find image 'progridium/consul:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from progridium/consul
c862d82a67a2: Pull complete
0e7f3c08384e: Pull complete
0e221e32327a: Pull complete
09a952464e47: Pull complete
60a1b927414d: Pull complete
4c9f46b5ccce: Pull complete
417d86672aa4: Pull complete
b0d47ad24447: Pull complete
fd5300bd53f0: Pull complete
a3ed95caeb02: Pull complete
d023b445076e: Pull complete
ba8851f89e33: Pull complete
5d1cefa2a28: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:8cc8023462905929df9a79ff67ee435a36848ce7a10f18d6d0faba9306b97274
Status: Downloaded newer image for progridium/consul:latest
==> WARNING: Bootstrap mode enabled! Do not enable unless necessary
==> WARNING: It is highly recommended to set GOMAXPROCS higher than 1
==> Starting raft data migration...
==> Starting Consul agent...
==> Starting Consul agent RPC...
==> Consul agent running!
    Node name: 'consul_s'
    Datacenter: 'dc1'
    Server: true (bootstrap: true)
    Client Addr: 0.0.0.0 (HTTP: 8500, HTTPS: -1, DNS: 53, RPC: 8400)
    Cluster Addr: 172.17.0.3 (LAN: 8301, WAN: 8302)
    Gossip encrypt: false, RPC-TLS: false, TLS-Incoming: false
    Atlas: <disabled>

==> Log data will now stream in as it occurs:

2017/01/29 01:02:23 [INFO] serf: EventMemberJoin: consul_s 172.17.0.3
2017/01/29 01:02:23 [INFO] serf: EventMemberJoin: consul_s.dc1 172.17.0.3
2017/01/29 01:02:23 [INFO] raft: Node at 172.17.0.3:8300 [Follower] entering Follower state
2017/01/29 01:02:23 [INFO] consul: adding server consul_s (Addr: 172.17.0.3:8300) (DC: dc1)
2017/01/29 01:02:23 [INFO] consul: adding server consul_s.dc1 (Addr: 172.17.0.3:8300) (DC: dc1)
2017/01/29 01:02:23 [ERR] agent: failed to sync remote state: No cluster leader
2017/01/29 01:02:25 [WARN] raft: Heartbeat timeout reached, starting election
2017/01/29 01:02:25 [INFO] raft: Node at 172.17.0.3:8300 [Candidate] entering Candidate state
2017/01/29 01:02:25 [INFO] raft: Election won. Tally: 1
2017/01/29 01:02:25 [INFO] raft: Node at 172.17.0.3:8300 [Leader] entering Leader state
2017/01/29 01:02:25 [INFO] consul: cluster leadership acquired
2017/01/29 01:02:25 [INFO] consul: New leader elected: consul_s
2017/01/29 01:02:25 [INFO] raft: Disabling EnableSingleNode (bootstrap)
2017/01/29 01:02:25 [INFO] consul: member 'consul_s' joined, marking health alive
2017/01/29 01:02:25 [INFO] agent: Synced service 'consul'
```

You can see that

Now a Docker *Consul* container is running and maps the ports 8500 for the *HTTP API* and 8600 for the *DNS* endpoint.

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	PORTS
40d56ae6d179	progridium/consul	"/bin/start -serve..."	(1)

(1): 53/tcp, 0.0.0.0:8400->8400/tcp, 8300-8302/tcp, 8301-8302/udp, 0.0.0.0:8500->8500/tcp, 0.0.0.0:8600->53/udp

You can use the *HTTP* endpoint to show a list of connected nodes:

```
curl localhost:8500/v1/catalog/nodes
```

```
[{"Node": "consul_s", "Address": "172.17.0.3"}]
```

In order to use the *DNS* endpoint try `dig @0.0.0.0 -p 8600 node1.node.consul .`

```
; <<>> DiG 9.9.5-3ubuntu0.10-Ubuntu <<>> @0.0.0.0 -p 8600 consul_s
; (1 server found)
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->HEADER<- opcode: QUERY, status: NXDOMAIN, id: 22307
;; flags: qr rd ra ad; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 0, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:;, udp: 512
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;consul_s.                IN      A
```

Consul could be used from a GUI, you can give it a try at <http://0.0.0.0:8500/> (if you are running the container on you *localhost*).

The screenshot shows the Consul GUI interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: SERVICES, NODES, KEY/VALUE, ACL, DC1 (selected), and a settings gear icon. Below the tabs, there are filters: 'Filter by name' (empty), 'any status' (dropdown), and 'EXPAND'. The main content area shows a list of services. The 'consul' service is highlighted, showing '1 passing'. To the right, the 'consul' service details are shown, including 'TAGS' (No tags), 'NODES' (consul_s 172.17.0.3, 1 passing), and 'Serf Health Status serfHealth' (passing).

You can use *Consul* with different options like:

Using a service definition with *Consul*

Example for 1 service:

```
{
  "service": {
    "name": "redis",
    "tags": ["primary"],
    "address": "",
    "port": 8000,
    "enableTagOverride": false,
    "checks": [
      {
        "script": "/usr/local/bin/check_redis.py",
        "interval": "10s"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

For more than 1 service, just use `services` instead of `service` :

```
{
  "services": [
    {
      "id": "red0",
      "name": "redis",
      "tags": [
        "primary"
      ],
      "address": "",
      "port": 6000,
      "checks": [
        {
          "script": "/bin/check_redis -p 6000",
          "interval": "5s",
          "ttl": "20s"
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "id": "red1",
      "name": "redis",
      "tags": [
        "delayed",
        "secondary"
      ],
      "address": "",
      "port": 7000,
      "checks": [
        {
          "script": "/bin/check_redis -p 7000",
          "interval": "30s",
          "ttl": "60s"
        }
      ]
    }
  ],
  ...
}
```

You can use tools like *traefik* or *fabio* as a *Consul* backend

If you want to use *fabio*, you should:

- Install it, you can also use Docker: `docker pull magiconair/fabio`
- Register your service in consul
- Register a health check in consul
- Register one *urlprefix- tag* per host/path prefix it serves, e.g.: `urlprefix-/css` , `urlprefix-i.com/static` , `urlprefix-mysite.com/`

An example:

```
{
  "service": {
    "name": "foobar",
    "tags": ["urlprefix-/foo", "urlprefix-/bar"],
    "address": "",
    "port": 8000,
    "enableTagOverride": false,
    "checks": [
      {
        "id": "api",
        "name": "HTTP API on port 5000",
        "http": "http://localhost:5000/health",
        "interval": "2s",
        "timeout": "1s"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

- Start *fabio* without a configuration file (a consul agent should run on `localhost:8500`).
- Watch *fabio* logs

- Send all your HTTP traffic to *fabio* on port 9999

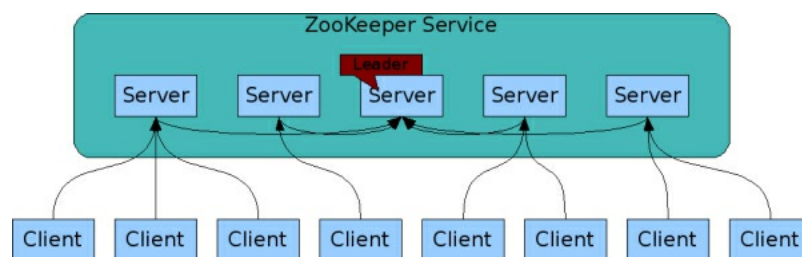
This is a good video that explains how *fabio* works: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gvxxu0PLevs>

Finally, you can write your own process that registers the service through the *HTTP API*

ZooKeeper

ZooKeeper (or *ZK*) is a centralized service for configuration management with distributed synchronization capabilities. *ZK* organizes its data in a hierarchy of *znodes*.

It exposes a simple set of primitives that distributed applications can build upon to implement higher level services for synchronization, configuration maintenance, and groups and naming. It is designed to be easy to program to, and uses a data model styled after the familiar directory tree structure of file systems. It runs in *Java* and has bindings for both *Java* and *C*.



From the official documentation, the *ZooKeeper* implementation is described as putting a premium on high performance, highly available, strictly ordered access. The performance aspects of *ZooKeeper* means it can be used in large, distributed systems. The reliability aspects keep it from being a single point of failure. The strict ordering means that sophisticated synchronization primitives can be implemented at the client.

It allows distributed processes to coordinate with each other through a shared hierarchical namespace which is organized similarly to a standard file system. The namespace consists of data registers - called *znodes*, in *ZooKeeper parlance* - and these are similar to files and directories. Unlike a typical file system, which is designed for storage, *ZooKeeper* data is kept in-memory, which means *ZooKeeper* can achieve high throughput and low latency numbers.

Like the distributed processes it coordinates, *ZooKeeper* itself is intended to be replicated over a set of hosts called an *ensemble*.

The servers that make up the *ZooKeeper* service must all know about each other. They maintain an in-memory image of state, along with a transaction logs and snapshots in a persistent store. As long as a majority of the servers are available, the *ZooKeeper* service will be available.

Clients connect to a single *ZooKeeper* server. The client maintains a *TCP* connection through which it sends requests, gets responses, gets watch events, and sends heart beats. If the *TCP* connection to the server breaks, the client will connect to a different server.

ZooKeeper stamps each update with a number that reflects the order of all *ZooKeeper* transactions. Subsequent operations can use the order to implement higher-level abstractions, such as synchronization primitives. It is especially fast in "read-dominant" workloads. *ZooKeeper* applications run on thousands of machines, and it performs best where reads are more common than writes, at ratios of around 10:1.

Its *API*, support mainly these operations:

- `create` : creates a node at a location in the tree
- `delete` : deletes a node
- `exists` : tests if a node exists at a location
- `get data` : reads the data from a node
- `set data` : writes data to a node

- `get children` : retrieves a list of children of a node
- `sync` : waits for data to be propagated

Load Balancers

Nginx

Nginx can integrate with some service discovery tools like *etcd/confd*. *Nginx* is a popular web server, reverse proxy and load balancer and the advantage of using *Nginx* is the community behind it and its very good performance.

A simple configuration, would be creating the right *Nginx upstream* that can redirect traffic to the Docker containers is a cluster, for example a Swarm cluster. Example: We want to run an *API* deployed using *Docker Swarm*, the service is mapped to port 8080:

```
docker service create --name api --replicas 20 --publish 8080:80 my/api:2.3
```

We now that the *API* service is mapped to port 8080 in the leader node. We can create a simple *Nginx* configuration file:

```
server {
    listen 80;
    location / {
        proxy_pass http://api;
    }
}
upstream api {
    server <node0 private IP>:8080;
}
```

This file will be used to run an *Nginx* load balancer:

```
docker service create --name my_load_balancer --mount type=bind,source=/data/,target=/etc/nginx/conf.d --publish 80:80 nginx
```

Nginx could be integrated with *Consul*, *Registrator* and *Consul-template*.

- *Consul* will be used as the service discovery tool
- *Registrator* will be used to automatically register the new started services to *Consul*
- *Consul-template* will be used to automatically recreate the HAProxy configuration from a given template

Adding and removing a node from *Nginx* configuration is not a good solution. Here is a simple configuration of *Nginx* that works with *Consul*:

```
upstream frontend { {{range service "app.frontend"}}
    server {{.Address}};{{end}}
}
```

HAProxy

HAProxy is a very common, high-performance load balancing software that could be used as a load balancer set up in front of a Docker cluster.

You can for example, integrate it with *Consul*, *Registrator* and *Consul-template*.

- *Consul* will be used as the service discovery tool <https://github.com/hashicorp/consul>
- *Registrar* will be used to automatically register the new started services to *Consul* <https://github.com/gliderlabs/registrator>
- *Consul-template* will be used to automatically recreate the HAProxy configuration from a given template <https://github.com/hashicorp/consul-template>

Like *Nginx* proxy balancer, adding and removing nodes from *HAProxy* could be done using *Consul Template*:

```
backend frontend
  balance roundrobin({{range "app.frontend"}}
  service {{.ID}} {{.Address}}:{{.Port}} {{end}}
```

You may also consider using *HAProxy* with *Docker Swarm* mode. You can use the [dockerfile/haproxy](#) to run *HAProxy*:

```
docker run -d -p 80:80 -v <override-dir>:/haproxy-override dockerfile/haproxy
```

where `<override-dir>` is an absolute path of a directory that could contain:

- `haproxy.cfg` : custom config file (replace `/dev/log` with `127.0.0.1` , and comment out daemon)
- `errors/` : custom error responses

This is an example of *HAProxy* configuration:

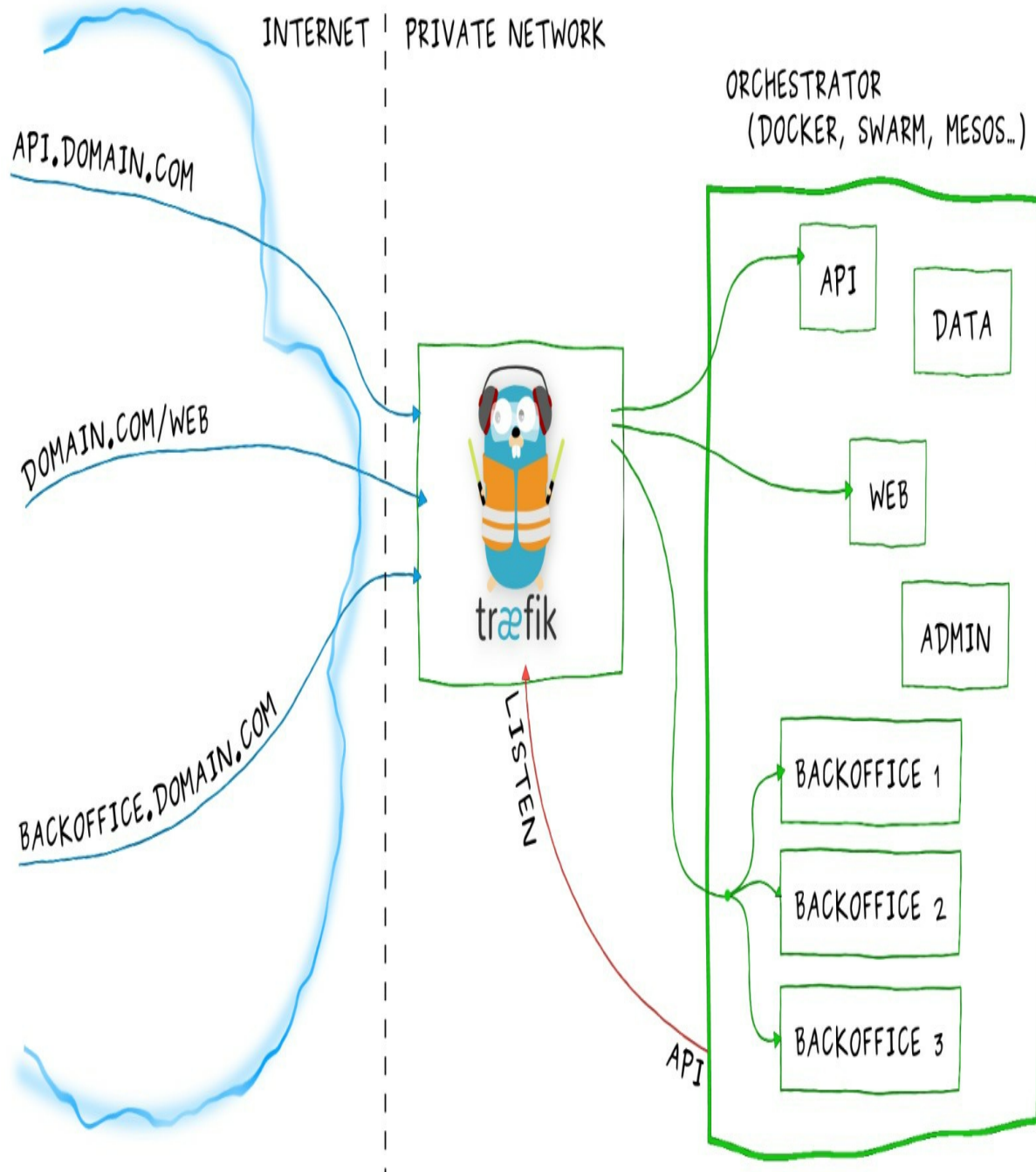
```
global
  debug

defaults
  log global
  mode http
  timeout connect 5000
  timeout client 5000
  timeout server 5000

listen http_proxy :8443
  mode tcp
  balance roundrobin
  server server1 docker:8000 check
  server server2 docker:8001 check
```

Traefik

Traefik is a *HTTP* reverse proxy and load balancer made to deploy microservices. It supports several *backends* like *Docker*, *Swarm*, *Mesos/Marathon*, *Consul*, *Etc*, *Zookeeper*, *BoltDB*, *Rest API*, *file*...etc Its configuration could be automatically and dynamically managed.



You can run a Docker container to deploy *Traefik*:

```
docker run -d -p 8080:8080 -p 80:80 -v $PWD/traefik.toml:/etc/traefik/traefik.toml traefik
```

Or *Docker Compose*:

```
traefik:
  image: traefik
  command: --web --docker --docker.domain=docker.localhost --logLevel=DEBUG
```

```
ports:
  - "80:80"
  - "8080:8080"
volumes:
  - /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock
  - /dev/null:/traefik.toml
```

This is the official example that you can test and follow to understand how *Traefik* in running:

Create *docker-compose.yml* file:

```
traefik:
  image: traefik
  command: --web --docker --docker.domain=docker.localhost --logLevel=DEBUG
  ports:
    - "80:80"
    - "8080:8080"
  volumes:
    - /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock
    - /dev/null:/traefik.toml

whoami1:
  image: emilevauge/whoami
  labels:
    - "traefik.backend=whoami"
    - "traefik.frontend.rule=Host:whoami.docker.localhost"

whoami2:
  image: emilevauge/whoami
  labels:
    - "traefik.backend=whoami"
    - "traefik.frontend.rule=Host:whoami.docker.localhost"
```

Run it:

```
docker-compose up -d
```

Now you can test the load balancing using *curl*:

```
curl -H Host:whoami.docker.localhost http://127.0.0.1
curl -H Host:whoami.docker.localhost http://127.0.0.1
```

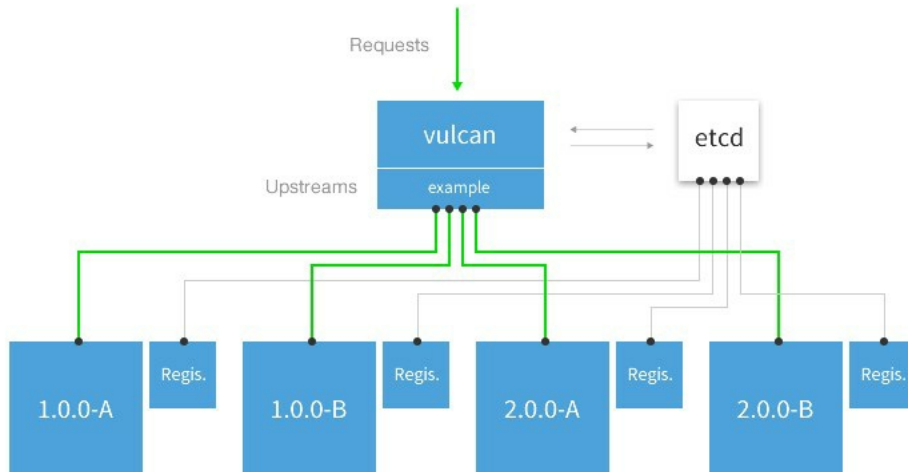
Kube-Proxy

Kube-Proxy is one of the components of *Kubernetes*. On each *Kubernetes* node, *Kube-Proxy* allows us to do simple *TCP,UDP* stream forwarding or round robin *TCP,UDP* forwarding across a set of backends. Service cluster *IPs* and ports are currently found through *Docker-links*-based service that specifies ports opened by the service proxy.

Vulcand

Vulcand is a programmatic extendable proxy for *microservices* and *API* management. It is inspired by *Hystrix* and powers *Mailgun microservices* infrastructure.

It uses *Etcd* as a configuration backend. Has an *API* and a *CLI* and supports canary deploys, realtime metrics and resiliency.



Moxy

Moxy is a reverse load balancer that could be automatically configured to discover services deployed on Apache Mesos and Marathon.

servicerouter.py

Marathon's servicerouter.py is a replacement for the *haproxy-marathon-bridge*. It reads *Marathon* task information and generates *HAProxy* configuration. It supports advanced functions like sticky sessions, *HTTP* to *HTTPS* redirection, *SSL* offloading, *VHost* support and templating. It is implemented in Python.

You can run the official Docker image to deploy it:

```
docker run -d \
  --name="servicerouter" \
  --net="host" \
  --ulimit nofile=8204 \
  --volume="/dev/log:/dev/log" \
  --volume="/tmp/ca-bundle.pem:/etc/ssl/mesosphere.com.pem:ro" \
  uzyexe/marathon-servicerouter
```


What Is Docker Compose

We have seen how to run containers but individually, say we want to run a *LAMP/LEMP* stack, at this case, we should a *php* container then start the webservice container and make the link between them. Using Docker Compose, it is possible to run a multi-container application using a declarative *YAML* file (*Compose* file). Using a single command, we can start multiple containers that run all of our services (a *LAMP* or *LEMP* stack in this case).

Installing Docker Compose

Docker Compose comes in a separate binary file, even if you already installed Docker, you should install *Compose*.

Docker Compose For Mac And Windows

If you're a Mac or *Windows* user, the best way to install *Compose* and keep it up-to-date is Docker for *Mac* and *Windows*. Docker for *Mac* and *Windows* will automatically install the latest version of *Docker Engine* for you. You can use on of these links:

- Docker Community Edition for *Mac*: <https://store.docker.com/editions/community/docker-ce-desktop-mac>
- Docker Community Edition for *Windows*: <https://store.docker.com/editions/community/docker-ce-desktop-windows>

Docker For Linux

In order to install Docker for *Linux*, download *Compose* binary and move it the binaries path:

```
curl -L https://github.com/docker/compose/releases/download/1.13.0/docker-compose-`uname -s`-`uname -m` > /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
```

You can get a different version by changing `1.13.0` by the right version. The *Compose* file format has a version that could be compatible with a *Docker Engine* version. For example, *Compose* version 3.0 – 3.2 is 1.13.0+ compatible.

Running Wordpress Using Docker Compose

One of the advantage of Docker Compose is the fact that a Compose file could be shared and distributed, creating an application that uses several services and components could be done using a single *Compose* command.

This is what most users running *Wordpress* with *Compose* are using:

```
version: '3'

services:
  db:
    image: mysql:5.7
    volumes:
      - db_data:/var/lib/mysql
    restart: always
    environment:
      MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD: mypassword
      MYSQL_DATABASE: wordpress
      MYSQL_USER: user
      MYSQL_PASSWORD: mypassword

  wordpress:
    depends_on:
      - db
    image: wordpress:latest
    ports:
      - "8000:80"
    restart: always
    environment:
      WORDPRESS_DB_HOST: db:3306
      WORDPRESS_DB_USER: myuser
      WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD: mypassword
volumes:
  db_data:
```

The above content should goes into a file called `docker-compose.yml` . This is the file tree we are using :

```
Running_Wordpress_Using_Docker_Compose/
└─ docker-compose.yml
```

Now type `cd Running_Wordpress_Using_Docker_Compose` and run `docker-compose up` . After downloading and running the different services, you can go to `http://127.0.0.1:8000` in order to see a running *Wordpress*.



When running the `docker-compose up` command, you should absolutely be inside the folder containing the `docker-compose` file.

What we have actually run in the `docker-compose.yml` file is the equivalent of running two commands:

```
docker run --name db \
-e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=mypassword \
-e MYSQL_DATABASE=wordpress \
-e MYSQL_USER=user \
-e MYSQL_PASSWORD=mypassword \
-d mysql:5.7

docker run --name wordpress \
--link db:mysql \
-p 8080:80 \
-e WORDPRESS_DB_USER=myuser \
-e WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD=mypassword \
-d wordpress:latest
```

Running LEMP Using Docker Compose

We are going to use the *Compose* version 3. After downloading and installing Docker Compose, create a new folder and a new file called `docker-compose.yml` :

```
mkdir Running_LEMP_Using_Docker_Compose
cd LEMP_Using_Docker_Compose
vi docker-compose.yml
```

Inside the Compose file, start by mentioning the version:

```
version: '3'
```

Now add the first service:

```
web:
```

We will use *Nginx* with the latest image, so our service will look like this:

```
web:
  image: nginx:latest
```

And to declare port mapping, the file becomes:

```
version: '3'
services:
  web:
    image: nginx:latest
    ports:
      - "8000:80"
```

We are going to declare 3 volumes:

- *code*: where we are going to put the *php* files
- *configs*: where the *Nginx* configuration files go
- *scripts*: where the script to start at the service startup goes

```
version: '3'
services:
  web:
    image: nginx:latest
    ports:
      - "8000:80"
    volumes:
      - ./code:/code
      - ./configs/site.conf:/etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf
      - ./scripts:/scripts
```

Let's create a *PHP* file where we will use the `phpinfo()` function:

```
mkdir code
```

```
cd code
echo "<? echo phpinfo();" > index.php
```

We named *Nginx* configuration file to `site.conf` and this is its content:

```
server {
    index index.php;
    server_name php-docker.local;
    error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;
    access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log;
    root /code;

    location ~ /\.php$ {
        try_files $uri =404;
        fastcgi_split_path_info ^(.+\.(php|/.+))(.+)$;
        fastcgi_pass php:9000;
        fastcgi_index index.php;
        include fastcgi_params;
        fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME $document_root$fastcgi_script_name;
        fastcgi_param PATH_INFO $fastcgi_path_info;
    }
}
```

You should create the folder `configs` and the file/content above should go inside this folder

Now create another folder called `scripts` and add a new script file, we are going to name it `start_services.sh` :

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash

chown -R www-data:www-data /code

nginx

for (( ; ; ))
do
    sleep 1d
done
```

This script will be the entrypoint to the *Nginx* container, you can customize it depending on your needs, but don't forget to execute `chmod +x scripts/start_services.sh` .

This is the structure of our folder:

```
.
├── code
│   └── index.php
├── configs
│   └── site.conf
├── docker-compose.yml
├── scripts
│   └── start_services.sh
```

This is our new `docker-compose` file:

```
version: '3'
services:
  web:
    image: nginx:latest
    ports:
      - "8000:80"
    volumes:
      - ./code:/code
      - ./configs/site.conf:/etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf
      - ./scripts:/scripts
    links:
      - php
    entrypoint: ./scripts/start_services.sh
    restart: always
```

Now that *web* service is linked to the *php* service, let's add the remainder of the *Compose* file:

```

version: '3'
services:
  web:
    image: nginx:latest
    ports:
      - "8000:80"
    volumes:
      - ./code:/code
      - ./configs/site.conf:/etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf
      - ./scripts:/scripts
    links:
      - php
    entrypoint: ./scripts/start_services.sh
    restart: always
  php:
    image: php:7-fpm
    volumes:
      - ./code:/code
    restart: always
    expose:
      - 9000

```

Now we simply need to run a single command to start the webserver with the *PHP* backend:

```
docker-compose up
```

You should see something like this:

```

Creating network "runninglempusingdockercompose_default" with the default driver
Creating runninglempusingdockercompose_php_1 ...
Creating runninglempusingdockercompose_php_1 ... done
Creating runninglempusingdockercompose_web_1 ...
Creating runninglempusingdockercompose_web_1 ... done
Attaching to runninglempusingdockercompose_php_1, runninglempusingdockercompose_web_1

```

Now you can open your browser and visit <http://127.0.0.1:8000> .

Something helpful that we can use is sending the *Nginx* access logs to a remote log server/service. I am going to use *AWS cloudwatch* service, but you can configure your own service/server like *syslog* or *fluentd* ..etc

```

version: '3'
services:
  web:
    image: nginx:latest
    ports:
      - "8000:80"
    volumes:
      - ./code:/code
      - ./configs/site.conf:/etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf
      - ./scripts:/scripts
    links:
      - php
    entrypoint: ./scripts/start_services.sh
    restart: always
    logging:
      driver: "awslogs"
      options:
        awslogs-group: "dev"
        awslogs-stream: "web_logs"

  php:
    image: php:7-fpm
    volumes:
      - ./code:/code
    restart: always
    expose:
      - 9000
    logging:
      driver: "awslogs"
      options:
        awslogs-group: "dev"
        awslogs-stream: "php_logs"

```



If you want to run this *LEMP* Docker stack as a daemon, you should use: `docker-compose up -d` .



If you want to pause the stack use `docker-compose pause` .



If you want to unpause the stack use `docker-compose unpause` .



If you want to stop the stack use `docker-compose down` .

Scaling Docker Compose

Using Docker Compose it is possible to scale a running service. Say we need 5 *PHP* containers that should run behind our webserver. The command `docker-compose scale php=5` will start 4 other containers running the same service (*PHP*) and since the *Nginx* service is linked to the *PHP* one, all of the containers of the latter service can be seen by *Nginx* container.

You may say, why we haven't scaled the *Nginx* bottle neck. As you can see in the *Compose* file, there is a mapping between the port 8000 (external/host) and the port 80 (internal/container), the host has a single port 8000 and creating a new container running the *Nginx* service will try to use the same external port and cause a conflict, so it is not possible to scale a service using port mapping with Docker Compose.

Docker Compose Use Cases

I used Docker Compose in production but it was not a critical application. Docker Compose is mainly created for testing and development purposes. When developing an application, having an isolated environment is crucial. Docker Compose create this environment for a developer so adding, removing, modifying the version of a software or a middleware is easy and will not create any dependency or multi-version problems.

Docker Compose is a good way to share stacks between users and teams, e.g. sharing the production stack with developers using different development configurations could be done using Docker Compose.

It is also useful to run tests by providing the environment to run them, after running them, the container could be destroyed.

Chapter X - Docker Logging



Docker Native Logging

When you start a container running a web application, a web server or any other application, sooner or later, you will need to view your application logs. Let's see an example to view the access logs of a webserver.

Run an *Nginx* container:

```
docker run -it -p 8000:80 -d --name webserver nginx
```

Then visit localhost at port `8000` or execute this command:

```
curl http://0.0.0.0:8000
```

Now when you type `docker logs webserver` you can see the last lines of the access log:

```
172.17.0.1 -- [27/May/2017:21:33:59 +0000] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 612 "-" "curl/7.47.0" "--"
```

The last command will view the log file and exits. If you want to execute the equivalent of `tail -f` command on a Docker container, add the `-f` flag:

```
docker logs -f webserver
```

or

```
docker logs --follow webserver
```

In order to tail the last 10 lines and exit you can execute `docker logs --tail 10 webserver`. You can also use the `--since` flag that takes a string and shows logs since timestamp (e.g. 2013-01-02T13:23:37) or relative (e.g. 42m for 42 minutes):

```
docker logs --since 42s webserver
```

If you want to print the *timestamp* use the `-t` flag:

```
docker logs --since 2h -t webserver
```

```
docker logs -f -t webserver
```



The `docker logs` command uses the output of *STDOUT* and *STDERR*

Adding New Logs

The `docker logs` command uses the output of `STDOUT` and `STDERR`. When we run an `Nginx` container, the access logs and the remainder of `Nginx` logs like error logs are redirected respectively to `STDOUT` and `STDERR`. Let's examine the official `Nginx Dockerfile` in order to see how this was done:

```
#
# Nginx Dockerfile
#
# https://github.com/dockerfile/nginx
#

# Pull base image.
FROM dockerfile/ubuntu

# Install Nginx.
RUN \
  add-apt-repository -y ppa:nginx/stable && \
  apt-get update && \
  apt-get install -y nginx && \
  rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/* && \
  echo "\ndaemon off;" >> /etc/nginx/nginx.conf && \
  chown -R www-data:www-data /var/lib/nginx

# Define mountable directories.
VOLUME ["/etc/nginx/sites-enabled", "/etc/nginx/certs", "/etc/nginx/conf.d", "/var/log/nginx", "/var/www/html"]

# Define working directory.
WORKDIR /etc/nginx

# Define default command.
CMD ["nginx"]

# Expose ports.
EXPOSE 80
EXPOSE 443
```

We are certainly looking for this line `echo "\ndaemon off;" >> /etc/nginx/nginx.conf && \`. When running `Nginx` with `daemon off;` configuration, `Nginx` will run in foreground and everything will be redirected to the screen (`STDOUT`).

For `Apache Dockerfile`, if we examine it we will notice that the container execute a script file at its startups. The content of this script is:

```
#!/bin/bash
set -e

# Apache gets grumpy about PID files pre-existing
rm -f /usr/local/apache2/logs/httpd.pid

exec httpd -DFOREGROUND
```

The `-DFOREGROUND` option will allow Docker to get `Apache` logs.

What if we have custom log files ? Say we have our application write into a file called `app.log` inside the `logs` folder.

```
./logs/app.log
```

In this case, you need to redirect the `app.log` content to the `STDOUT` or `STDERR`:

```
FROM ..
..
RUN ln -sf /dev/stdout logs/app.log
RUN ln -sf /dev/stderr logs/app-errors.log
..etc
```

Docker Logging Drivers

Docker can interface with other logging services like *AWS cloudwatch*, *Fluentd*, *syslog* ..etc and send all of the logs to the remote servic. When you use a logging driver, the native `docker logs <container>` become deactivated. These are the supported logging drivers:

- *syslog*: Writes logging messages to the *syslog* facility. The *syslog* daemon must be running on the host machine.
- *journald*: Writes log messages to *journald*. The *journald* daemon must be running on the host machine.
- *gelf*: Writes log messages to a *Graylog Extended Log Format (GELF)* endpoint such as *Graylog* or *Logstash*.
- *fluentd*: Writes log messages to *fluentd* (forward input). The *fluentd* daemon must be running on the host machine.
- *awslogs*: Writes log messages to *Amazon CloudWatch* Logs.
- *splunk*: Writes log messages to *splunk* using the *HTTP Event Collector*.
- *etwlogs*: Writes log messages as *Event Tracing for Windows (ETW)* events. Only available on *Windows* platforms.
- *gcplogs*: Writes log messages to *Google Cloud Platform (GCP)* Logging.

Using Fluentd Log Driver

First thing that we need to do is installing *Fluentd* in the host that will collect the logs. If your package manager is *RPM*, you can use `curl -L https://toolbelt.treasuredata.com/sh/install-redhat-td-agent2.sh | sh`

If you are using *Ubuntu* or *Debian*:

For Xenial,

```
curl -L https://toolbelt.treasuredata.com/sh/install-ubuntu-xenial-td-agent2.sh | sh
```

For Trusty,

```
curl -L https://toolbelt.treasuredata.com/sh/install-ubuntu-trusty-td-agent2.sh | sh
```

For Precise,

```
curl -L https://toolbelt.treasuredata.com/sh/install-ubuntu-precise-td-agent2.sh | sh
```

For Lucid,

```
curl -L https://toolbelt.treasuredata.com/sh/install-ubuntu-lucid-td-agent2.sh | sh
```

For Debian Jessie,

```
curl -L https://toolbelt.treasuredata.com/sh/install-debian-jessie-td-agent2.sh | sh
```

For Debian Wheezy,

```
curl -L https://toolbelt.treasuredata.com/sh/install-debian-wheezy-td-agent2.sh | sh
```

For Debian Squeeze,

```
curl -L https://toolbelt.treasuredata.com/sh/install-debian-squeeze-td-agent2.sh | sh
```

In order to use *Fluentd*, create the configuration file, we are going to name it `docker.conf`.

```
<source>
  type forward
  port 24224
  bind 0.0.0.0
</source>

<match *.*>
  type stdout
</match>
```

You should now start *fluentd* with the configuration file after adapting it to your needs:

```

fluentd -c docker.conf

> 2015-09-01 15:07:12 -0600 [info]: reading config file path="docker.conf"
> 2015-09-01 15:07:12 -0600 [info]: starting fluentd-0.12.15
> 2015-09-01 15:07:12 -0600 [info]: gem 'fluent-plugin-mongo' version '0.7.10'
> 2015-09-01 15:07:12 -0600 [info]: gem 'fluentd' version '0.12.15'
> 2015-09-01 15:07:12 -0600 [info]: adding match pattern="*" type="stdout"
> 2015-09-01 15:07:12 -0600 [info]: adding source type="forward"
> 2015-09-01 15:07:12 -0600 [info]: using configuration file: <ROOT>
> <source>
>   @type forward
>   port 24224
>   bind 0.0.0.0
> </source>
> <match docker.*>
>   @type stdout
> </match>
> </ROOT>
> 2015-09-01 15:07:12 -0600 [info]: listening fluent socket on 0.0.0.0:24224

```

It is also possible to run *Fluentd* in a Docker container:

```
docker run -it -p 24224:24224 -v docker.conf:/fluentd/etc/docker.conf -e FLUENTD_CONF=docker.conf fluent/fluentd:latest
```

Now run

```
docker run --log-driver=fluentd ubuntu echo "Hello Fluentd!"
```

Fluentd could be on a different remote host and in this case you should add `--log-opt` followed by the host address:

```
docker run --log-driver=fluentd --log-opt fluentd-address=192.168.1.10:24225 ubuntu echo "..."
```

If you are using multiple log types/files, you can tag each container/service with a different tag using `fluentd-tag`.

```
docker run --log-driver=fluentd --log-opt fluentd-tag=docker.{{.ID}} ubuntu echo "..."
```

Using AWS CloudWatch Log Driver

Amazon CloudWatch is a monitoring service for *AWS* cloud resources and the applications you run on *AWS*. You can use *Amazon CloudWatch* to collect and track metrics, collect and monitor log files, set alarms, and automatically react to changes in your *AWS* resources. *AWS CloudWatch* can also be used in collecting and centralizing Docker logs.

In order to use *CloudWatch*, you need to allow the used user to execute these actions:

- logs:CreateLogGroup
- logs:CreateLogStream
- logs:PutLogEvents
- logs:DescribeLogStreams

e.g:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "logs:CreateLogGroup",
        "logs:CreateLogStream",
        "logs:PutLogEvents",
        "logs:DescribeLogStreams"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:logs:*:*:*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

You need now to go to your *AWS* console, go to *CloudWatch* service then create a log group, call it `my-group`. Click on the created group and create a new stream, call it `my-stream`.

The *awslogs* logging driver sends your Docker logs to a specific region so you could use the `awslogs-region` log option or the `AWS_REGION` environment variable to set the region. You should use the same region where you created the log group/stream.

```
docker run --log-driver=awslogs --log-opt awslogs-region=us-east-1 ubuntu echo "..."
```

In order to add the logs group/stream, execute:

```
docker run --log-driver=awslogs --log-opt awslogs-region=us-east-1 --log-opt awslogs-group=my-group --log-opt awslogs-stream my-stream
```

You can configure the default logging driver by passing the `--log-driver` option to the Docker daemon:

```
dockerd --log-driver=awslogs
```

Chapter XI - Docker Debugging And Troubleshooting



Docker Daemon Logs

When there is a problem, one of the first things for many of you is checking the Docker Daemon logs. Docker logs are accessible in different ways and this depends on your system:

- *OSX* - `~/Library/Containers/com.docker.docker/Data/com.docker.driver.amd64-linux/log/docker.log`
- *Debian* - `/var/log/daemon.log`
- *CentOS - Run* `/var/log/daemon.log | grep docker`
- *CoreOS - Run* `journalctl -u docker.service`
- *Ubuntu upstart* - `/var/log/upstart/docker.log`
- *Ubuntu systemd - Run* `journalctl -u docker.service` **command**
- *Fedora - Run* `journalctl -u docker.service`
- *Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server - Run* `/var/log/messages | grep docker`
- *OpenSuSE - Run* `journalctl -u docker.service`
- *Boot2Docker* - `/var/log/docker.log`
- *Windows* - `AppData\Local`

Another way of troubleshooting the daemon is running it in foreground:

```
dockerd
```

If you are already running Docker you should stop it and start the daemon.

```
sudo dockerd
> INFO[0000] libcontainerd: new containerd process, pid: 9898
> WARN[0000] containerd: low RLIMIT_NOFILE changing to max current=1024 max=65536
> WARN[0001] failed to rename /var/lib/docker/tmp for background deletion: %!s(<nil>). Deleting synchronously
> INFO[0001] [graphdriver] using prior storage driver: aufs
> INFO[0001] Graph migration to content-addressability took 0.00 seconds
> WARN[0001] Your kernel does not support swap memory limit
> WARN[0001] Your kernel does not support cgroup rt period
> WARN[0001] Your kernel does not support cgroup rt runtime
> INFO[0001] Loading containers: start.
> INFO[0002] Default bridge (docker0) is assigned with an IP address 172.17.0.0/16. Daemon option --
bip can be used to set a preferred IP address
> INFO[0002] INFO[0002] No non-
localhost DNS nameservers are left in resolv.conf. Using default external servers: [nameserver 8.8.8.8 nameserver 8.8.4.4]
> INFO[0002] IPv6 enabled; Adding default IPv6 external servers: [nameserver 2001:4860:4860::8888 nameserver 2001:4860:4860::
> INFO[0002] INFO[0002] No non-
localhost DNS nameservers are left in resolv.conf. Using default external servers: [nameserver 8.8.8.8 nameserver 8.8.4.4]
> INFO[0002] IPv6 enabled; Adding default IPv6 external servers: [nameserver 2001:4860:4860::8888 nameserver 2001:4860:4860::
> WARN[0002] Failed to allocate and map port 8000-8000: Bind for 0.0.0.0:8000 failed: port is already allocated
> WARN[0002] failed to cleanup ipc mounts:
> failed to umount /var/lib/docker/containers/d929a0878ea9282cd3eeb1ed65c1a6448e0a9da67b1dce2dba305c746ecc2371/shm: invalid a
> ERRO[0002] Failed to start container d929a0878ea9282cd3eeb1ed65c1a6448e0a9da67b1dce2dba305c746ecc2371: driver failed progr
```


Docker Debugging

In order to do that, set the debug key to true in the `daemon.json` file. Generally, you will find this file under `/etc/docker`. You may need to create this file, if it does not yet exist.

```
{
  "debug": true
}
```

Possible values are `debug`, `info`, `warn`, `error`, `fatal`.

Now send a *HUP* signal to the daemon to cause it to reload its configuration: `sudo kill -SIGHUP $(pidof dockerd)` or execute `service docker stop && dockerd`:

You will be able to see all of the actions that Docker is doing:

```
DEBU[0012] Registering routers
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /containers/{name:.*}/checkpoints
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /containers/{name:.*}/checkpoints
DEBU[0012] Registering DELETE, /containers/{name:.*}/checkpoints/{checkpoint}
DEBU[0012] Registering HEAD, /containers/{name:.*}/archive
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /containers/json
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /containers/{name:.*}/export
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /containers/{name:.*}/changes
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /containers/{name:.*}/json
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /containers/{name:.*}/top
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /containers/{name:.*}/logs
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /containers/{name:.*}/stats
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /containers/{name:.*}/attach/ws
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /exec/{id:.*}/json
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /containers/{name:.*}/archive
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /containers/create
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /containers/{name:.*}/kill
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /containers/{name:.*}/pause
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /containers/{name:.*}/unpause
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /containers/{name:.*}/restart
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /containers/{name:.*}/start
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /containers/{name:.*}/stop
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /containers/{name:.*}/wait
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /containers/{name:.*}/resize
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /containers/{name:.*}/attach
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /containers/{name:.*}/copy
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /containers/{name:.*}/exec
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /exec/{name:.*}/start
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /exec/{name:.*}/resize
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /containers/{name:.*}/rename
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /containers/{name:.*}/update
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /containers/prune
DEBU[0012] Registering PUT, /containers/{name:.*}/archive
DEBU[0012] Registering DELETE, /containers/{name:.*}
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /images/json
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /images/search
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /images/get
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /images/{name:.*}/get
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /images/{name:.*}/history
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /images/{name:.*}/json
DEBU[0012] Name To resolve: php.
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /commit
DEBU[0012] Query php.[1] from 127.0.0.1:53704, forwarding to udp:127.0.1.1
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /images/load
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /images/create
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /images/{name:.*}/push
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /images/{name:.*}/tag
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /images/prune
DEBU[0012] Registering DELETE, /images/{name:.*}
DEBU[0012] Registering OPTIONS, /{anyroute:.*}
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /ping
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /events
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /info
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /version
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /system/df
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /auth
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /volumes
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /volumes/{name:.*}
```

```
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /volumes/create
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /volumes/prune
DEBU[0012] Registering DELETE, /volumes/{name:.*}
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /build
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /swarm/init
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /swarm/join
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /swarm/leave
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /swarm
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /swarm/unlockkey
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /swarm/update
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /swarm/unlock
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /services
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /services/{id}
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /services/create
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /services/{id}/update
DEBU[0012] Registering DELETE, /services/{id}
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /services/{id}/logs
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /nodes
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /nodes/{id}
DEBU[0012] Registering DELETE, /nodes/{id}
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /nodes/{id}/update
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /tasks
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /tasks/{id}
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /tasks/{id}/logs
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /secrets
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /secrets/create
DEBU[0012] Registering DELETE, /secrets/{id}
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /secrets/{id}
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /secrets/{id}/update
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /plugins
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /plugins/{name:.*}/json
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /plugins/privileges
DEBU[0012] Registering DELETE, /plugins/{name:.*}
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /plugins/{name:.*}/enable
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /plugins/{name:.*}/disable
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /plugins/pull
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /plugins/{name:.*}/push
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /plugins/{name:.*}/upgrade
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /plugins/{name:.*}/set
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /plugins/create
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /networks
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /networks/
DEBU[0012] Registering GET, /networks/{id:.*}
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /networks/create
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /networks/{id:.*}/connect
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /networks/{id:.*}/disconnect
DEBU[0012] Registering POST, /networks/prune
DEBU[0012] Registering DELETE, /networks/{id:.*}
```

Checking Docker Status

Checking if Docker is running can be done using `service docker status` or any other alternative way like `ps aux|grep docker` , `ps -ef |grep docker` ..etc It is also possible to use any other Docker command like `docker info` command in order to see if Docker responds or not. In the negative case, your terminal will show something like

```
Cannot connect to the Docker daemon at unix:///var/run/docker.sock. Is the docker daemon running?
```

You can use other ways depending on your system tools like `systemctl is-active docker` .

Debugging Containers

Whether you are using standalone Docker containers or managed services, it is possible to inspect the details of a service or a container.

```
docker service inspect <service>
docker inspect <container>
```

Let's inspect this container `docker run -it -p 8000:80 -d --name webserver nginx` using `docker inspect webserver` command. These are the list of information the Docker inspect command will give us:

```
[
  {
    "Id": "3..9",
    "Created": "2017-05-27T23:58:20.848318438Z",
    "Path": "nginx",
    "Args": [
      "-g",
      "daemon off;"
    ],
    "State": {
      "Status": "running",
      "Running": true,
      "Paused": false,
      "Restarting": false,
      "OOMKilled": false,
      "Dead": false,
      "Pid": 13730,
      "ExitCode": 0,
      "Error": "",
      "StartedAt": "2017-05-27T23:58:21.257901373Z",
      "FinishedAt": "0001-01-01T00:00:00Z"
    },
    "Image": "sha256:3..7",
    "ResolvConfPath": "/var/lib/docker/containers/3..9/resolv.conf",
    "HostnamePath": "/var/lib/docker/containers/3..9/hostname",
    "HostsPath": "/var/lib/docker/containers/3..9/hosts",
    "LogPath": "/var/lib/docker/containers/3..9/3..9-json.log",
    "Name": "/webserver",
    "RestartCount": 0,
    "Driver": "aufs",
    "MountLabel": "",
    "ProcessLabel": "",
    "AppArmorProfile": "docker-default",
    "ExecIDs": null,
    "HostConfig": {
      "Binds": null,
      "ContainerIDFile": "",
      "LogConfig": {
        "Type": "json-file",
        "Config": {}
      },
      "NetworkMode": "default",
      "PortBindings": {
        "80/tcp": [
          {
            "HostIp": "",
            "HostPort": "8000"
          }
        ]
      },
      "RestartPolicy": {
        "Name": "no",
        "MaximumRetryCount": 0
      },
      "AutoRemove": false,
      "VolumeDriver": "",
      "VolumesFrom": null,
      "CapAdd": null,
      "CapDrop": null,
      "Dns": [],
      "DnsOptions": [],
      "DnsSearch": [],
      "ExtraHosts": null,
      "GroupAdd": null,
      "IpcMode": "",
      "Cgroup": "",
      "Links": null,
      "OomScoreAdj": 0,
    }
  }
]
```

```

    "PidMode": "",
    "Privileged": false,
    "PublishAllPorts": false,
    "ReadOnlyRootfs": false,
    "SecurityOpt": null,
    "UTSMode": "",
    "UsersnsMode": "",
    "ShmSize": 67108864,
    "Runtime": "runc",
    "ConsoleSize": [
        0,
        0
    ],
    "Isolation": "",
    "CpuShares": 0,
    "Memory": 0,
    "NanoCpus": 0,
    "CgroupParent": "",
    "BlkioWeight": 0,
    "BlkioWeightDevice": null,
    "BlkioDeviceReadBps": null,
    "BlkioDeviceWriteBps": null,
    "BlkioDeviceReadIOps": null,
    "BlkioDeviceWriteIOps": null,
    "CpuPeriod": 0,
    "CpuQuota": 0,
    "CpuRealtimePeriod": 0,
    "CpuRealtimeRuntime": 0,
    "CpusetCpus": "",
    "CpusetMems": "",
    "Devices": [],
    "DeviceCgroupRules": null,
    "DiskQuota": 0,
    "KernelMemory": 0,
    "MemoryReservation": 0,
    "MemorySwap": 0,
    "MemorySwappiness": -1,
    "OomKillDisable": false,
    "PidsLimit": 0,
    "Ulimits": null,
    "CpuCount": 0,
    "CpuPercent": 0,
    "IOMaximumIOps": 0,
    "IOMaximumBandwidth": 0
},
"GraphDriver": {
    "Data": null,
    "Name": "aufs"
},
"Mounts": [],
"Config": {
    "Hostname": "37068ac691fb",
    "Domainname": "",
    "User": "",
    "AttachStdin": false,
    "AttachStdout": false,
    "AttachStderr": false,
    "ExposedPorts": {
        "80/tcp": {}
    },
    "Tty": true,
    "OpenStdin": true,
    "StdinOnce": false,
    "Env": [
        "PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin",
        "NGINX_VERSION=1.13.0-1-stretch",
        "NJS_VERSION=1.13.0.0.1.10-1-stretch"
    ],
    "Cmd": [
        "nginx",
        "-g",
        "daemon off;"
    ],
    "ArgsEscaped": true,
    "Image": "nginx",
    "Volumes": null,
    "WorkingDir": "",
    "Entrypoint": null,
    "OnBuild": null,
    "Labels": {},
    "StopSignal": "SIGQUIT"
},
"NetworkSettings": {
    "Bridge": "",
    "SandboxID": "4.0",
    "HairpinMode": false,
    "LinkLocalIPv6Address": "",
    "LinkLocalIPv6PrefixLen": 0,
    "Ports": {
        "80/tcp": [
            {
                "HostIp": "0.0.0.0",

```

```

        "HostPort": "8000"
      }
    ],
    "SandboxKey": "/var/run/docker/netns/4a0ab4faeb4e",
    "SecondaryIPAddresses": null,
    "SecondaryIPv6Addresses": null,
    "EndpointID": "8..b",
    "Gateway": "172.17.0.1",
    "GlobalIPv6Address": "",
    "GlobalIPv6PrefixLen": 0,
    "IPAddress": "172.17.0.2",
    "IPPrefixLen": 16,
    "IPv6Gateway": "",
    "MacAddress": "02:42:ac:11:00:02",
    "Networks": {
      "bridge": {
        "IPAMConfig": null,
        "Links": null,
        "Aliases": null,
        "NetworkID": "b..b",
        "EndpointID": "8..b",
        "Gateway": "172.17.0.1",
        "IPAddress": "172.17.0.2",
        "IPPrefixLen": 16,
        "IPv6Gateway": "",
        "GlobalIPv6Address": "",
        "GlobalIPv6PrefixLen": 0,
        "MacAddress": "02:42:ac:11:00:02"
      }
    }
  }
}
]

```

It is possible to get a single element like for example, the *IP* address:

```
docker inspect --format='{{range .NetworkSettings.Networks}}{{.IPAddress}}{{end}}' webservice
```

Or the port binding list:

```
docker inspect --format='{{range $p, $conf := .NetworkSettings.Ports}} {{p}} -> {{(index $conf 0).HostPort}} {{end}}' webservice
```

Another way of debugging containers is executing debug commands inside the container like `docker exec -it webservice ps aux` OR `docker exec -it webservice cat /etc/resolv.conf ..etc`

Using `docker stats` and `docker events` commands could give you also some information when debugging.

Troubleshooting Docker Using Sysdig

Sysdig is a *Linux* system exploration and troubleshooting tool with support for containers.

To install *Sysdig* automatically in one step, simply run the following command. This is the recommended installation method.

```
curl -s https://s3.amazonaws.com/download.draios.com/stable/install-sysdig | sudo bash
```

Then add your username to the same group as *sysdig*:

```
groupadd sysdig
usermod -aG sysdig $USER
```

Use *visudo* to edit the *sudo-config*. Add the line `%sysdig ALL= /path/to/sysdig` and save. The path is most likely `/usr/local/bin/sysdig`, but you can make sure by running `which sysdig`.

Sysdig is an open source project and it can be used to get information about

- Networking
- Containers
- Application
- Disk I/O
- Processes and CPU usage
- Performance and Errors
- Security
- Tracing

Debugging containers is also debugging the host, so *sysdig* can be used to make a general troubleshooting. What does interest us in this part is the container-related commands.

- In order to list the running containers with their resource usage

```
sudo csysdig -vcontainers
```

- Listing all of the processes with container context can be done using

```
sudo csysdig -pc
```

- To view the *CPU* usage of the processes running inside the *my_container* container, use:

```
sudo sysdig -pc -c topprocs_cpu container.name=my_container
```

- Bandwidth can be monitored using:

```
sudo sysdig -pc -c topprocs_net container.name=my_container
```

- Processes using most network bandwidth can be checked using:

```
sudo sysdig -pc -c topprocs_net container.name=my_container
```

- To view the top network connections:

```
sudo sysdig -pc -c topconns container.name=my_container
```

- Top used files consuming I/O bytes could be checked using:

```
sudo sysdig -pc -c topfiles_bytes container.name=my_container
```

- And to show all the interactive commands executed inside the my_container container, use:

```
sudo sysdig -pc -c spy_users container.name=my_container
```


Chapter XII - Orchestration - Docker Swarm



Docker Swarm

Docker Swarm is the solution that Docker inc developed to create an orchestration tool like Google's *Kubernetes*. It provides native clustering capabilities to turn a group of Docker engines into a single, virtual Docker Engine.

Distributed applications requires compute resources that are also distributed and that's why Docker Swarm was introduced. You can use it to manage pooled resources in order to scale out an application as if it was running on a single, huge computer.

Before Docker engine 1.12, Docker Swarm should be integrated with a *kv* store and a service discovery tool but after this version, Docker Swarm integrated these tools and it can be used without having the need to use other tools.

Swarm Features

Docker has a continuous active development and it is changing a lot, Swarm mode introduced many new feature that solved many problems. Like it is described in its official website, Docker Swarm serves the standard Docker API, so any tool which already communicates with a Docker daemon can use Docker Swarm to transparently scale to multiple hosts: *Dokku*, *Docker Compose*, *Krane*, *Flynn*, *Deis*, *DockerUI*, *Shipyards*, *Drone*, *Jenkins* and of course the Docker client itself. Includes ability to pull from private repositories or Docker public Hub as well.

Swarm mode is a built-in native solution to Docker, you can use Docker Networking, Volumes and plugins through their respective Docker commands via this mode.

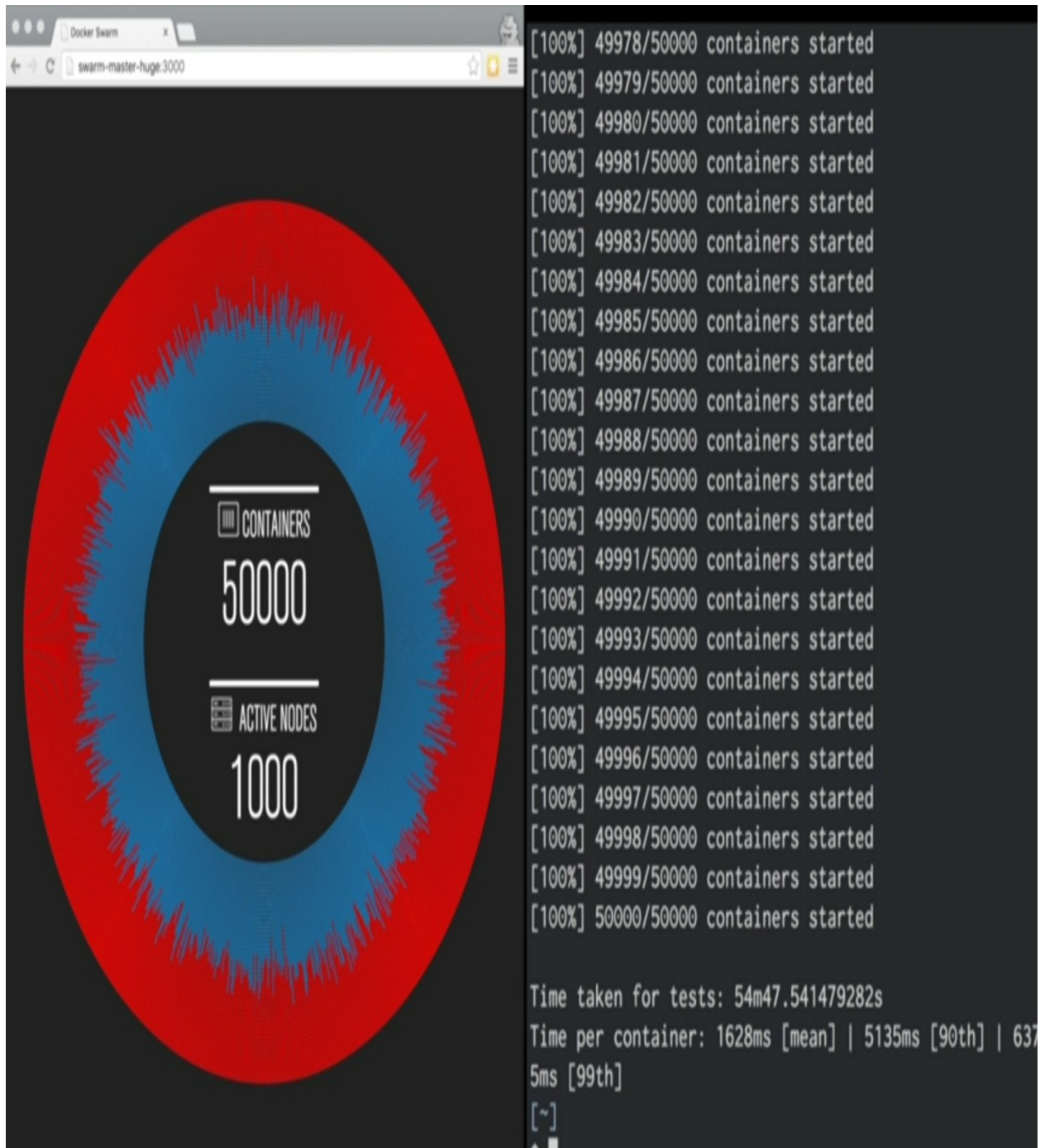
Its scheduler has useful filters like node tags, affinity and strategies like spread, binpack ..etc These filters assign containers to the underlying nodes to optimize performance and resource utilization.

Swarm is production ready and according to Docker inc it is tested to scale up to 1,000 nodes and fifty thousand 50,000 containers with no performance degradation in spinning up incremental containers onto the node cluster.

A test stress done by Docker to spin up 1,000 nodes, 30,000 containers managed by 1 Swarm manager gave these results:

Percentile	API Response Time	Scheduling Delay
50th	150ms	230ms
90th	200ms	250ms
99th	360ms	400ms

During this test, *Consul* was used as a discovery backend, every node hosted 30 containers (1,000 nodes), the manager was an *EC2 m4.xlarge (4 CPUs, 16GB RAM)* machine and nodes were *EC2 t2.micro (1 CPU, 1 GB RAM)* machines and container images were using *ubuntu 14.04*.



Here is what was published in the blog post introducing the results:

We wanted to stress test a single Swarm manager, to see how capable it would be, so we used one Swarm manager to manage all our nodes. We placed fifty containers per node. Commands were run 1,000 times against Swarm and we generated percentiles for 1) API Response time and 2) Scheduling delay. We found that we were able to scale up to 1,000 nodes running 30,000 containers. 99% of the time each container took less than half a second to launch. There was no noticeable difference in the launch time of the 1st and 30,000th container. We used `docker info` to measure API response time, and then used `docker run -dit ubuntu bash` to measure scheduling delay.

1,000 nodes, 30,000 containers, 1 Swarm manager

Swarm is the easiest way to run Docker app in production. It lets you take an app that you've built in development and deploy it across a cluster of servers. Recently we took Swarm out beta and [released version 1.0](#). It's being used by people like [O'Reilly for building authoring tools](#), [the Distributed Systems Group at Eurecom for doing scientific research](#), and [Rackspace who built their new container service, Carina](#), on top of it.

But there's an important thing that Swarm needs to be able to do to take your apps to production: it needs to scale. We believed Swarm could scale up tremendously, so we looked around for a benchmark and [found one here](#). We decided to recreate the Kubernetes test with Swarm. Like the team at Google, we wanted to make sure that as we launched more containers it would keep scheduling containers quickly.

What did we measure?

We wanted to stress test a single Swarm manager, to see how capable it would be, so we used one Swarm manager to manage all our nodes. We placed fifty containers per node. Commands were run 1,000 times against Swarm and we generated percentiles for 1) API Response time and 2) Scheduling delay. We found that we were able to scale up to 1,000 nodes running 30,000 containers. 99% of the time each container took less than half a second to launch. There was no noticeable difference in the launch time of the 1st and 30,000th container.

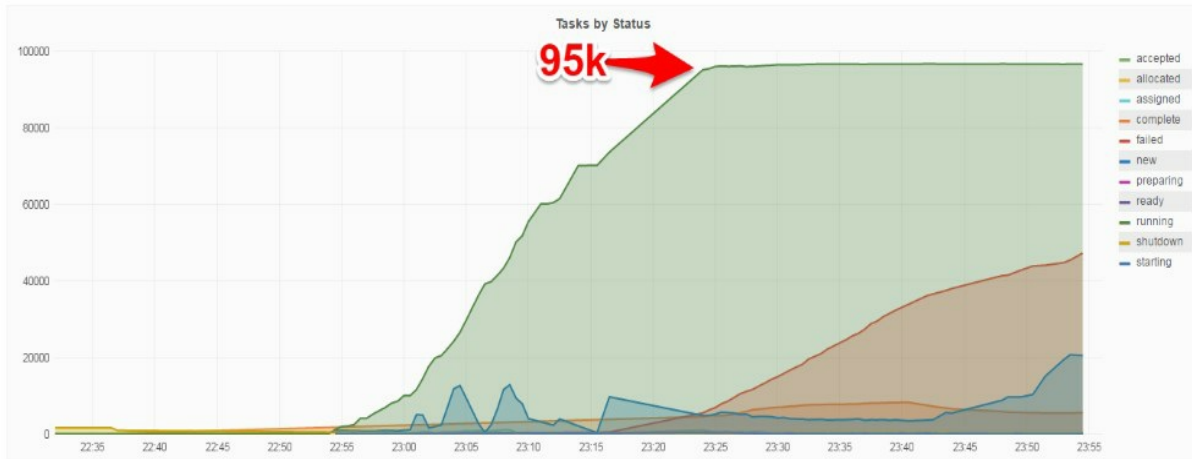
We used `docker info` to measure API response time, and then used `docker run -dit ubuntu bash` to measure scheduling delay.



Another serious collaborative test was done called [Swarm2k](#). This test was using Docker 1.12, a total of 2,384 servers was part of the Swarm cluster and there were 3 managers.

It's actually a very large number and, in practice, you probably won't need that many tasks.

This seems to be a Swarm limitation as each node was running only 40-45 tasks as reported by contributors. The maximum number of containers allowed on the smallest node (512MB of RAM) is around 60-70 containers, there was still some room.



I would like to thank you @Scaleway for being the major part of this experiment without any single node failing!

It would have been impossible for this historical cluster to be formed without the help from Scaleway and all other contributors.

Thanks to the Docker engineering teams for this great software and all critical advises during the experiment.

A special thanks to all of our Swarm2K Heroes. Thank you very much for being together. I'm looking forwards to do this huge experiment with all of you again!!

Like 50 Tweet G+ 7 Pocket 139 Vote 2

 **Chanwit Kaewkasi**
Docker Captain, Assistant Professor, Co-founder Alyara Cluster Research Lab, Go nut since r59.

To achieve such a bug number of nodes, Docker ensure a highly available Swarm Manager. You can create multiple Swarm masters and specify policies on leader election in case the primary master experiences a failure.

Swarm comes with a built-in scheduler, but you can easily plugin the *Mesos* or *Kubernetes* backend while still using the Docker client. To find nodes in your cluster, Docker Swarm can use either a hosted discovery service, static file, *etcd*, *consul* and *zookeeper*.

Installation

Nothing different from the default Docker installation, since the Swarm mode is a built-in feature, you need just to install Docker:

```
curl -fsSL https://get.docker.com/ | sh
```

You can use `docker -v` to see the installed version, in all cases if it is greater than 1.12, you should have the Swarm feature integrated in *Docker engine*.

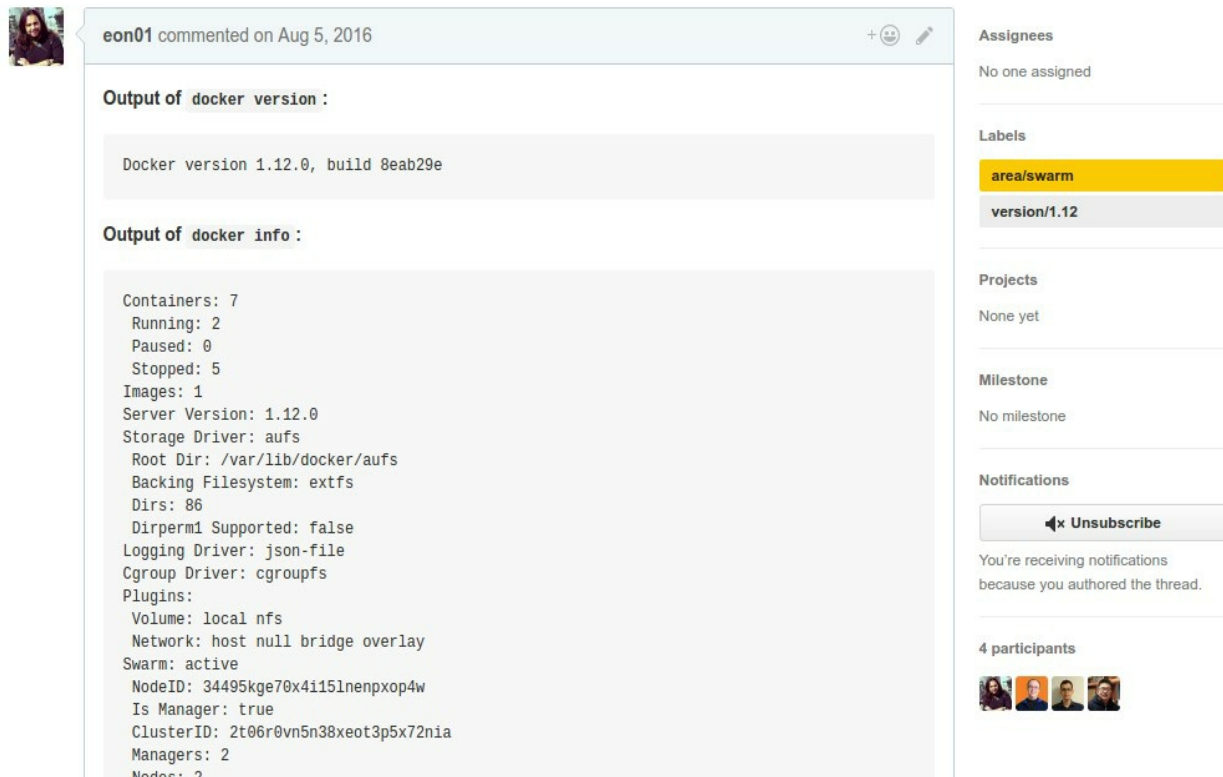
The Raft Consensus Algorithm , Swarm Managers & Best Practices

In a Docker cluster, you should have at least one manager. One of the things that I was missing when I started experimenting Docker is that the number of managers should not be equal to 2. Then I understood that 1 manager or 3 managers is better. In fact, when running with two managers, you double the chance of a manager failure.

Docker slow and not responding #25433

Edit New Issue

Open eon01 opened this issue on Aug 5, 2016 · 4 comments



The screenshot shows a GitHub issue comment from user eon01, dated August 5, 2016. The comment contains two code blocks. The first block shows the output of the command 'docker version', which is 'Docker version 1.12.0, build 8eab29e'. The second block shows the output of 'docker info', which provides detailed system information including 7 containers (2 running, 5 stopped), 1 image, and 2 managers. The right sidebar of the GitHub interface is visible, showing 'Assignees' (none), 'Labels' (area/swarm, version/1.12), 'Projects' (none), 'Milestone' (none), 'Notifications' (Unsubscribe button), and '4 participants'.

```
Output of docker version :

Docker version 1.12.0, build 8eab29e

Output of docker info :

Containers: 7
 Running: 2
 Paused: 0
 Stopped: 5
Images: 1
Server Version: 1.12.0
Storage Driver: aufs
 Root Dir: /var/lib/docker/aufs
 Backing Filesystem: extfs
 Dirs: 86
 Dirperm1 Supported: false
Logging Driver: json-file
Cgroup Driver: cgroupfs
Plugins:
 Volume: local nfs
 Network: host null bridge overlay
Swarm: active
 NodeID: 34495kge70x4i151nenpxop4w
 Is Manager: true
 ClusterID: 2t06r0vn5n38xeot3p5x72nia
Managers: 2
Nodes: 2
```

Swarm manager nodes use the [Raft Consensus Algorithm](#) to manage the swarm state.

Raft achieves consensus via an elected leader. A server in a *raft* cluster is either:

- a leader
- a candidate
- or a follower

The leader is responsible for log replication to the followers. Using heartbeat messages, the leader regularly informs the followers of its existence.

Each follower has a timeout in which it expects the heartbeat from the leader. The timeout is reset on receiving the heartbeat (it is typically between 150 and 300ms). In the case when no heartbeat is received, the follower changes its status to candidate and starts a new leader election. The election starts by increasing the term counter and sending a *RequestVote* message to all other servers that will vote (only once) for the first candidate that sends them this *RequestVote* message.

Three scenarios are possible in the last case:

- If the candidate receives a message from a leader with a term number equal to or larger than the current term, then its election is defeated and the candidate changes into a follower.
- If a candidate receives a majority of votes, then it becomes the new leader.
- If neither happens, a new leader election starts after a timeout.

Raft tolerates up to $(N-1)/2$ failures and requires a majority or quorum (also called a majority of managers) of $(N/2)+1$ members to agree on values proposed to the cluster.

Raft will not tolerate the case when among 5 Managers, 3 nodes are unavailable, the system will not process any more requests.

In all cases, you should maintain an odd number of managers in the swarm to support manager node failures, it ensures higher chance for the quorum availability.

Number Of Nodes (N)	Quorum Majority (N/2)+1	Fault Tolerance (N-1)/2
1	1	0
2	2	0
3	2	1
4	3	1
5	3	2
6	4	2

You don't really need to know how *Raft* works, but you need to know that having an odd number of managers is a must. You need also to know, that in order to maximize the availability of your nodes, you should think about distributing manager nodes across a minimum of 3 availability-zones. You may have less managers and one availability zone, it will work fine but you minimize the probability of teloreating data centers problems. If you will deploy high-available fault-tolerant system, this table describes how you should make the repartition of managers across 3 availability zones:

Number of Node Managers	Repartition Of Managers Across 3 Availability Zones
3	1-1-1
5	2-2-1
7	3-2-2
9	3-3-3
11	4-4-3

Another thing to know is that a node running as a swarm manager is not different than a non-manager node (a worker) so it is fine to have a swarm cluster with only managers, without any worker. In fact, manager nodes by default acts like a worker nodes. Swarm scheduler can assign tasks to a manager node. If you have a small swarm cluster, managers could be assigned to execute tasks with lower risk.

You can also restrict the role of a manager in order to acting only as a manager and not a worker. Draining managers nodes, make them unavailable as worker nodes:

```
docker node update --availability drain <node_id>
```

It is may be evident but you should assign a static *IP* to each of your Swarm managers, a worker in contrast could have dynamic *IP* (since it will be discovered) but workers and managers - in all cases - should be able to communicate together over network.

The following ports must be available:

- TCP port 2377 for cluster management communications
- TCP and UDP port 7946 for communication among nodes
- TCP and UDP port 4789 for overlay network traffic

Creating Swarm Managers & Workers

In order to create a manger, you should have Docker installed in the node, then use the swarm initialization command:

```
docker swarm init --advertise-addr <node_ip|interface>[:port]
```

If you want to customize your security, you can use these options:

```
--cert-expiry duration      Validity period for node certificates (ns|us|ms|s|m|h) (default 2160h0m0s)
--external-ca external-ca  Specifications of one or more certificate signing endpoints
```

Other options can be used to changer the heartbeat duration, the number of log entries between *Raft* snapshots or the task history retention limit.

```
--autolock                Enable manager autolocking (requiring an unlock key to start a stopped manager)
--dispatcher-heartbeat duration  Dispatcher heartbeat period (ns|us|ms|s|m|h) (default 5s)
--max-snapshots uint       Number of additional Raft snapshots to retain
--snapshot-interval uint   Number of log entries between Raft snapshots (default 10000)
--task-history-limit int    Task history retention limit (default 5)
```

When losing the quorum, you can use the following option to bring back the failed node online.

```
--force-new-cluster      Force create a new cluster from current state
```

Example:

Say our `eth0` interface has `138.197.35.0` as an *IP* address.

To create a cluster with a first manager, type:

```
docker swarm init --force-new-cluster --advertise-addr 138.197.35.0
```

This will show an instruction to execute a command in order to add a worker:

```
Swarm initialized: current node (vhvebboq9fp4j62w83dujxzjr) is now a manager.
```

To add a worker to this swarm, run the following command:

```
docker swarm join \
--token SWMTKN-1-5b54vz0sie1li0ijr0epkhyjvmbbh2pg746skh8ba5674g1p6x-cmgrvibldisaeq08x8a5ln7zo \
138.197.35.0:2377
```

To add a manager to this swarm, run 'docker swarm join-token manager' and follow the instructions.

If you want to add a worker to this cluster, create a new server and execute:

```
docker swarm join --token SWMTKN-1-5b54vz0sie1li0ijr0epkhyjvmbbh2pg746skh8ba5674g1p6x-cmgrvibldisaeq08x8a5ln7zo 138.197.35.0:2377
```

You should of course have the port `2377` open. But, if you want to add a new manager, you should execute the follwing command:

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

Docker will generate a new command that you can execute in a second manager:

```
docker swarm join --token SWMTKN-1-5b54vz0sie1li0ijr0epkhyjvmbbh2pg746skh8ba5674g1p6x-354t5z1z0re5kh1jqcliofecs 138.197.35.0:2377
```

Now you can get a list of all the available workers and managers in you cluster by typing:

```
docker node ls
```

I have a single node in my cluster and of course it is a manager, what I see is the following result:

ID	HOSTNAME	STATUS	AVAILABILITY	MANAGER	STATUS
vhvebboq9fp4j62w83dujxzjr *	swarm-1	Ready	Active	Leader	

Deploying Services

Creating A Container

Nothing is really different from what you learned before, you should create an image, build it, create a container, tag it, commit it, push it ..etc then you can use your image to create the container.

For the sake of simplicity, I created a container based on *Alpine Linux* that will execute an infinite loop.

This is the *Dockerfile*:

```
FROM alpine
ENTRYPOINT tail -f /dev/null
```

I built it:

```
docker build -t eon01/infinite .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 11.78 kB
Step 1/2 : FROM alpine
latest: Pulling from library/alpine
0a8490d0dfd3: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:dfbd4a3a8ebca874ebd2474f044a0b33600d4523d03b0df76e5c5986cb02d7e8
Status: Downloaded newer image for alpine:latest
--> 88e169ea8f46
Step 2/2 : ENTRYPOINT tail -f /dev/null
--> Running in 986f0fd1f5f9
--> d1400705c370
Removing intermediate container 986f0fd1f5f9
Successfully built d1400705c370
```

Run it:

```
docker run -it --name infinite -d eon01/infinite
fc476e6f8312492b2fd9cb620c8eaf5115c2e18a52d95160849436087dec2b68
```

And it should keep running because of the infinite `tail -f /dev/null` :

```
docker ps
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	
fc476e6f8312			eon01/infinite		"/bin/sh	-
c 'tail ...'	3 seconds ago	Up 2 seconds	infinite			

You can use this image directly from my public *Docker Hub*:

```
docker run -it --name infinite -d eon01/infinite
```

But this is not actually how we use Swarm. The common usage of Swarm is creating services first before thinking in terms of containers.

Creating & Configuring Swarm Services

In order to create a service you can use the `docker service create` command.

```
docker service create <options> <image> <command> <args>
```

This command can be used with multiple options like:

- `--dns` to set custom DNS servers
- `-e` or `--env` to set a list of environment variables
- `--env-file` to read in a file of environment variables
- `--health-cmd` to set a health check command
- `--log-driver` and `--log-opt` to set logging driver and driver options
- `-p` or `--publish` to publish a port as a node port
- `--replicas` to control the number of running tasks of a given service
- `--with-registry-auth` to send registry authentication details to swarm agents
- `--mode` to select if the service should be replicated or global
- `--network` to attach a service to a network
- `--endpoint-mode` to choose between *vip* or *dnsrr*
- And other options that you may have used in the previous sections of this book like `-w` or `--workdir`, `-u` or `--user`, `-t` or `--tty`, `--dns-option` or `--dns-search` ..etc

Here is an example:

```
docker service create --name infinite_service eon01/infinite
```

After creating the new service, you can check using `docker ps` command, that you have two containers, the first one that you created using `docker run` command and the other one created by default when creating the Swarm service.

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	STATUS	NAMES
cf265656d24a	eon01/infinite	"/bin/sh -c 'tail ...'"	Up 10 hours (unhealthy)	infinite
982687e9d979	eon01/infinite@sha256:e53..	"/bin/sh -c 'tail ...'"	Up 10 hours	infinite_service.1.eq..

We do not really need the first "unmanaged" container, remove it using `docker rm -f infinite` .

Scaling Docker Containers

After we created *infinite_service*, you will notice that there is one container running. One of the Swarm features is the creation of scalable services and easy to scale. One command will allow us to scale a running service.

This is the running container that the service *infinite_service* created. By default a service will start 1 container:

```
a2f13154e772 eon01/infinite "/bin/sh -c 'tail ...'" infinite_service.1.
```

In order to scale *infinite_service* we can use the `docker service scale` command:

To scale up to 2 containers:

```
root@swarm-1:~# docker service scale infinite_service=2
infinite_service scaled to 2
```

To run 100 containers :

```
root@swarm-1:~# docker service scale infinite_service=100
infinite_service scaled to 100
```



Scaling to 100 container (or may be less or more - this depends really on your application and architecture) is not always the **Solution** to your performance problems. I always make tests to choose what is the best scale to have. Scaling up to 100 containers may make some performance regressions happens since you will be spending more time on networking and/or service name resolution ..etc. So be sure to know the scale rate in production using load and networking tests.

In order to see your containers you may use `docker ps` , but I prefer using an alternative command to show the containers per service:

```
docker service ps infinite_service
```

ID	NAME	IMAGE	NODE	DESIRED	CURRENT	STATE
bFvu50gte1gd	infinite_service.1	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	9 minutes ago
mope64fq4qlx	infinite_service.2	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	5 minutes ago
k8fv6qk2ez8c	infinite_service.3	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	5 minutes ago
e7luxqzwtb66	infinite_service.4	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	5 minutes ago
pryz06z8prbz	infinite_service.5	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	5 minutes ago
kvfpi2ajbie3	infinite_service.6	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	3 minutes ago
e3i6q69ighth	infinite_service.7	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	3 minutes ago
yzqz8rfne0wh	infinite_service.8	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	3 minutes ago
iwrcauz4lh7i	infinite_service.9	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	3 minutes ago
ytpfh7u5w69b	infinite_service.10	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	3 minutes ago
so5am191gsmm	infinite_service.11	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	3 minutes ago
.
.
47tt3jgx6wjt	infinite_service.66	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	3 minutes ago
87bmjqlp9w7a	infinite_service.67	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	3 minutes ago
xuket5mmp4uw	infinite_service.68	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	3 minutes ago
tpsy9hllzxx4	infinite_service.69	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	3 minutes ago
eyfzgxknem9f	infinite_service.70	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	3 minutes ago
m6z044ym12kt	infinite_service.71	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	3 minutes ago
lvr69efjkhly	infinite_service.72	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	3 minutes ago
o56fj14cwkjg	infinite_service.73	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	4 minutes ago
gwjs8et91a0z	infinite_service.74	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	3 minutes ago
vh5te7refgjh	infinite_service.75	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	3 minutes ago
c8xwnlconcfb	infinite_service.76	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	3 minutes ago
j724xf8y0hut	infinite_service.77	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	3 minutes ago
xgmoeyz777sf	infinite_service.78	eon01/infinite:latest	swarm-1	Running	Running	3 minutes ago

```

elwcnr6uj8tc infinite_service.79 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 3 minutes ago
qxm4cqk8rynd infinite_service.80 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 3 minutes ago
74c9jkn4sdam infinite_service.81 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 3 minutes ago
07xzshv893x9 infinite_service.82 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 3 minutes ago
twvbe48cx4wl infinite_service.83 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 4 minutes ago
jhftjr6f14b0 infinite_service.84 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 4 minutes ago
qgbnv32oe9yk infinite_service.85 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 4 minutes ago
b689gaghcxd infinite_service.86 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 3 minutes ago
zo7mu3zw6rw6 infinite_service.87 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 4 minutes ago
xtlp06nvzzi9 infinite_service.88 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 3 minutes ago
kw57wh4thsei infinite_service.89 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 4 minutes ago
qdws30214xr2 infinite_service.90 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 3 minutes ago
rprsrpkksnf infinite_service.91 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 3 minutes ago
4894dp78376t infinite_service.92 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 4 minutes ago
4s6k9hqwbrr infinite_service.93 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 4 minutes ago
rct9syhyztuv infinite_service.94 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 4 minutes ago
b391cod0r2wz infinite_service.95 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 3 minutes ago
xr7z511x14va infinite_service.96 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 3 minutes ago
rruxgcoaxmjr infinite_service.97 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 4 minutes ago
tascvbjidtp infinite_service.98 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 3 minutes ago
oazgbooulfne infinite_service.99 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 3 minutes ago
kc7d5xmcvxy infinite_service.100 eon01/infinite:latest swarm-1 Running Running 3 minutes ago

```

Note that containers names are numbered and contains the service name : *infinite_service.1*, *infinite_service.10*, *infinite_service.100* The last command will give you more information about containers, information like the desired state and the current state will give you helpful information about your containers.

The desired-state could take the values:

- running
- shutdown
- accepted

A container current state could be:

- running
- shutdown
- assigned
- preparing

You have also the choice to scale you services when starting them using `docker service create` command:

```
docker service create --name infinite_service --replicas 10 eon01/infinite
```

infinite_service is a *replicated* service. *Global* is another type. In Swarm service could be *replicated* or *global*. If you have used Docker without Swarm, you may notice that Swarm moved Docker from a transactional approach (operations made directly on containers) to abstraction (there are services and containers and a container is the "physical" representation of a service and it obeys to Docker distribution strategy when the cluster contains more than 1 node). We are going to see the difference between the two modes later in this chapter.

Replicated VS Global

Replicated services are distributed by Swarm manager(s) in the form of a specific number of replica tasks among the nodes. The scale is defined by the user and if it is not defined, it will be 1 by default. We scaled *infinite_service* to 10, if we have 5 nodes, it is not nece

Global services, are run as one task in every node of the Swarm cluster.

To create a global service, you should use a similar command to this one:

```
docker service create --name infinite_service --mode global eon01/infinite
```

By default services are replicated. So using:

```
docker service create --name infinite_service --mode replicated eon01/infinite
```

is like using:

```
docker service create --name infinite_service eon01/infinite
```

You can scale replicated services but it is not allowed to scale global services:

```
docker service create --name infinite_service --mode global eon01/infinite
docker service scale infinite_service=2
infinite_service: scale can only be used with replicated mode
```

Creating & Configuring Swarm Networks

As seen in the networking chapter, Docker has some default built-in networks:

- *bridge* that allow the communication between physical or virtual network interfaces in the host's system.
- *docker_gwbridge* that allows the containers to have external connectivity outside of their cluster. By default every container is connected to this network.
- *host* that allows containers to have a similar networking configuration to the host.
- *ingress* that exposes containers externally available to the swarm based on a port mapping model
- *none* that helps to create a container-specific network

```
docker network ls
```

NETWORK ID	NAME	DRIVER	SCOPE
f97187f3cbf9	bridge	bridge	local
3a0e460df3be	docker_gwbridge	bridge	local
09493ae999c4	host	host	local
czm3d1slqjxz	ingress	overlay	swarm
31dfc9464fd	none	null	local

You can of course create your own bridge network, your own gateway ..etc but since we are using the networking features built in Docker by default, we are not going to create more networks other than default ones, because we may need some overlay networks. If we want to create a multi-host networking stack, we need overlay networks.

- Creating an overlay network, will make it only available to the nodes attached to our Swarm cluster.
- Docker overlay networks are not available to unmanaged containers even if they are living inside a Swarm node.
- By default the nodes encrypt and authenticate information they exchange via gossip using the AES algorithm in GCM mode but you can add another encryption layer to an overlay network
- When using Swarm mode built-in discovery, you don't need to expose service-specific ports to make the service available to other services on the same overlay network. Swarm will do the job for you.

We can create an overlay network using `docker network create` command. Here is the simplest example:

```
docker network create -d overlay infinite_net
```

or

```
docker network create --driver overlay infinite_net
```

Let's update the command to create the previous service in order to attach it to this network. Remove the service and re-create it:

```
docker service rm infinite_service
docker service create --name infinite_service --network infinite_net eon01/infinite
```

A Docker service could be connected to two networks, let's test this:

```
docker network create -d overlay infinite_net_2
docker service rm infinite_service
```

```
docker service create --name infinite_service --network infinite_net --network infinite_net_2 eon01/infinite
```

Note that you can connect or disconnect a container to a given network using:

```
docker network connect <network_name> <container_id|container_name>
docker network disconnect <network_name> <container_id|container_name>
```

If you want to remove the network called `infinite_net_2`, you can use `docker network rm infinite_net_2`, but in reality you will not be able to do it because you had already attached the service `infinite_service` to this network.



You can not remove a network being used by a service.

For this test, I was using *Digital Ocean* but for other tests I used some *AWS EC2* machines and I had a problem with the *DNS*. My solution was to add the option `--dns` :

```
docker service rm infinite_service
docker service create --name infinite_service --network infinite_net --dns 8.8.8.8 --dns 8.8.4.4 eon01/infinite
```

Sometimes, you create multiple networks and play with them but later you may forget to delete the unused ones. Docker allows you to remove them, you should just type `docker network prune` .

Inter-Services Communication & Discovery

Let's create two new services attached to two different networks:

```
docker service rm infinite_service

docker network create -d overlay net_1
docker network create -d overlay net_2

docker service create --name service_1 --network net_1 eon01/infinite
docker service create --name service_2 --network net_2 eon01/infinite
```

Every service has 1 running container:

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	NAMES
dcfb1cc4a2a3	eon01/infinite	"/bin/sh -c 'tail ...'"	service_2.1.ilz36bzvph6wbve28wdxzgn08
1c09cbbae151	eon01/infinite	"/bin/sh -c 'tail ...'"	service_1.1.whz2slvqigmzp2ebh0ku68tft

dcfb1cc4a2a3 & 1c09cbbae151 are the ids of our containers.

If you type `docker service inspect service_1`, you will see the network configuration where the network is `net_1` and the endpoint is in `vip` mode:

```
"Networks": [
  {
    "Target": "net_1"
  }
],
"EndpointSpec": {
  "Mode": "vip"
}
```

VIP is a container load balancing mode and we are going to see later the difference between *VIP*-based load balancing and *DNS*-based load balancing.

Note that you can specify the *CIDR* of your user-defined networks.

Example:

```
docker network create -d overlay --subnet=192.168.1.0/24 net_1
docker network create -d overlay --subnet=192.168.2.0/24 net_2
```

Let's re-create the two same services where every one of them will be attached to a different network.

```
docker service rm service_1 service_2

docker service create --name service_1 --network net_1 eon01/infinite
docker service create --name service_2 --network net_2 eon01/infinite
```

Let's see what we have on our cluster:

```
docker ps
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	NAMES
c0a751e49756	eon01/infinite@sha256:	"/bin/sh -c 'tail ...'"	service_2.1.
8fda59787b76	eon01/infinite@sha256:	"/bin/sh -c 'tail ...'"	service_1.1.

To see if `service_1` and `service_2` could establish a communication, we are doing here a simple test using `ping` command:

`service_2` can ping `service_1`:

```
docker exec -it c0a751e49756 ping -c 2 service_2

PING service_2 (10.0.3.2): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.3.2: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.091 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.3.2: seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.138 ms

--- service_2 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.091/0.114/0.138 ms
```

`service_1` can ping `service_2`:

```
docker exec -it 8fda59787b76 ping -c 2 service_1
PING service_1 (10.0.2.2): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.2.2: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.160 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.2: seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.179 ms

--- service_1 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.160/0.169/0.179 ms
```

We can see that both services can communicate with each other.

When you create a service using Swarm, you should give it a name and it is going to be resolved by Docker like we have seen for our two services. There is a mapping between the subnet/IP of a service and its name.

For example: If in the same Docker Swarm cluster, you have `php` service called `php_client` that should call a `Python API` service called `python_api` running on port 8000, you can connect from your `php` code to the API service using a code similar to this one:

```
$response = file_get_contents('http://python_api/path/to/api/call?param=x');
$response = json_decode($response);
```

The container/service will resolve `python_api/` for `php` to allow it to connect to the `API`.

Within a swarm cluster, containers can call and request data from other containers using their service's built-in DNS resolution that can find appropriate distant IP and port automatically. If you call a service (from outside or inside the cluster), you are in reality requesting one of the containers of this service.

If a service is scaled to 2 or more containers, there is a load balancing algorithm that will redirect the traffic to a given container. If a container is down (generally because its entry process is not running, it will be cut from traffic and the load balancer will not redirect traffic to this container. Requests going to a service's containers would be round-robin load-balanced and it will work even if you did not forward any ports when you created your docker service.

Docker service discovery uses `iptables` and `IPVS` features of `Linux Kernel`.

VIP vs DNS Based Load Balancing

Since Docker 1.12 was released, two important services were added to the default installation: Service discovery and load balancing.

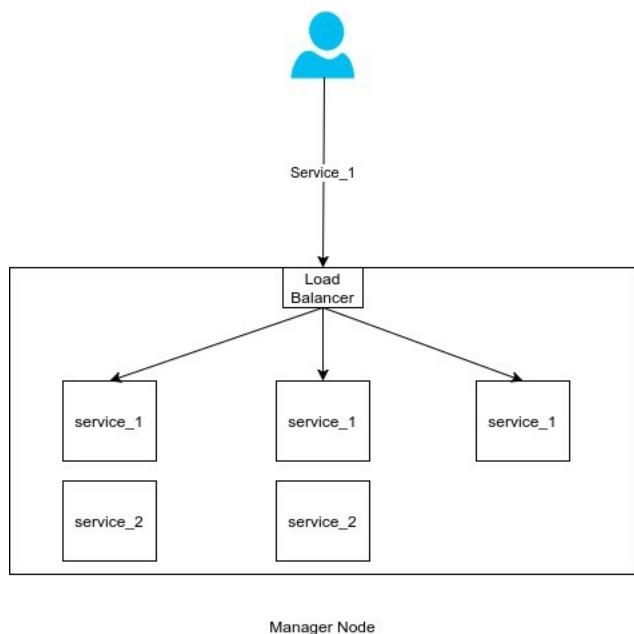
Load balancing uses also *iptables* and *IPVS* features of *Linux Kernel*.

IPVS (*IP Virtual Server*) implements transport-layer load balancing inside the Linux kernel, so called Layer-4 switching. *IPVS* running on a host acts as a load balancer at the front of a cluster of real servers, it can direct requests for *TCP/UDP* based services to the real servers, and makes services of the real servers to appear as a virtual service on a single *IP* address.

Docker service discovery and load balancing uses *iptables* and *IPVS* features of Linux kernel. *Iptables* is a packet filtering technology available in Linux kernel. *Iptables* can be used to classify, modify and take decisions based on the packet content. *IPVS* is a transport level load balancer available in the *Linux kernel*.

```
docker service scale service_1=3
docker service scale service_2=2
```

We scaled our services: *service_1* to 3 containers and *service_2* to 2 containers. But when a client will request the *service_1*, his request will be routed to a single container and the built-in load balancer will be responsible for routing the request.

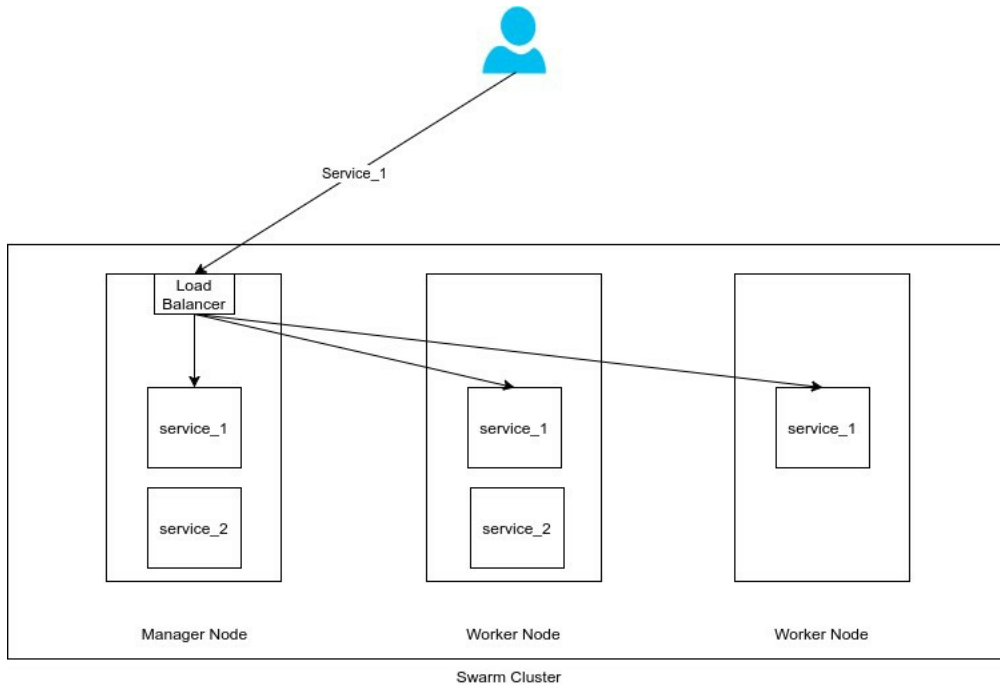


If we have a cluster of 3 nodes: 2 worker nodes and a manager, containers will be distributed across these nodes and the load balancing algorithm will keep working the same way and balancing traffic to other nodes in the cluster (not just within the same machine).

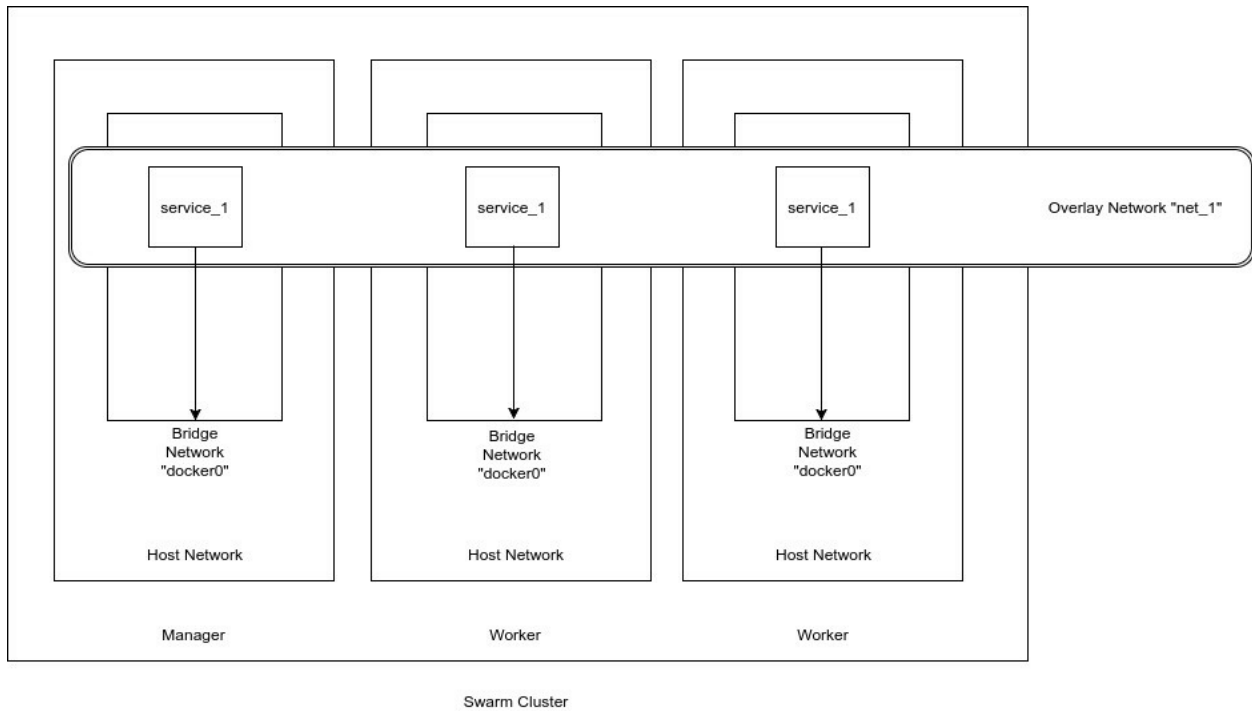


Only managers will load-balance the traffic to services' containers.

This schema shows how a swarm manager can distribute traffic to itself and the other worker nodes in the same cluster.



Previously, when we created our two services, we attached *service_1* to *net_1* and *service_2* to *net_2*, that's why all of the three nodes recognize the 2 overlay networks:



DNS Load Balancing

Docker engine comes with an embedded *DNS* server, if *service_1* has 3 running containers, when you request it, the *DNS* will return the list of container's *IPs* without a particular order and your request will be redirected to the first *IP* in the list.

You can specify the *DNS* mode in a Swarm explicitly using `--endpoint-mode`. Let's re-create our two services using the same option and add the *service_1* to the network *net_2*:

```
docker service rm service_1 service_2
docker service create --name service_1 --network net_1 --network net_2 --endpoint-mode dnsrr eon01/infinite
docker service create --name service_2 --network net_2 --endpoint-mode dnsrr eon01/infinite
```

```
docker service inspect service_1
```

You can notice the *DNS* mode (*dnsrr*):

```
"EndpointSpec": {
  "Mode": "dnsrr"
}
```

The *DNS* load balancing uses the *Round Robin* algorithm, we are going to see an example of how it works. To see this, let's scale *service_1* to two instances and try to ping it from a container running *service_2*:

```
docker service scale service_1=2
```

Using `docker ps` you can identify the id of the container running *service_2*. Let's ping *service_1* from this container:

```
docker exec -it 8b9d83c20454 ping -c 1 service_1
PING service_1 (10.0.3.2): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.3.2: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.272 ms
```

And try it again:

```
docker exec -it 8b9d83c20454 ping -c 20 service_1
PING service_1 (10.0.3.3): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.3.3: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.266 ms
```

We can notice that *service_1* replied in the first *ping* with *10.0.3.2* and in the second one with another *IP* address *10.0.3.3*. Docker containers running *service_1* have two different addresses and the internal load balancer will route traffic to both of them using a *Round Robin* balancing method:

```
docker inspect 75dc68288a2e | grep -i ipv4
  "IPv4Address": "10.0.2.3"

docker inspect 91ab0b66aa3a | grep -i ipv4
  "IPv4Address": "10.0.2.2"
```

At this moment, Docker *DNS* load balancing may have some issues distributing the traffic to scaled services, you may read [this blog post](#) if you are interested to know the effect of *RFC3484* on *DNS Round Robin* balancing. If you experienced some problems using this feature, you may use the other alternatives like *weave*, *consul*, *registrator*, or the *VIP* mode that we are going to see together in the following part of this chapter.

VIP Load Balancing

Starting from 1.12.0 release, Docker added the *VIP* in-built support for service load balancing using the previously explained *IPVS*. The *DNS* name of the service is mapped to a *VIP* (Virtual *IP*).

Using the *VIP* load balancing, each service will have a single static *IP* that maps to multiple running containers, if one or more containers disappear, the associated *IP* will not change as long as the service is up.

Let's see how this mode works. Create a new *service_1* with two containers using the *VIP* load balancing and the *service_2*:

```
docker service rm service_1 ; docker service create --name service_1 --network net_1 --network net_2 --replicas 2 --
endpoint-mode vip eon01/infinite
docker service rm service_2 ; docker service create --name service_2 --network net_2 --endpoint-mode vip eon01/infinite
```

Using `docker ps` get the id of the container running *service_2* and ping *service_1* from that container:

```
docker exec -it 77a783cfde4f ping -c 1 service_1
PING service_1 (10.0.3.2): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.3.2: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.111 ms
```

You can try it again and again, but the *service_1* will always have the same *IP*: *10.0.3.2*.

As said, this is done using *Linux Kernel iptables* (for firewall rules and *ipvs* (for load balancing) and we are going to use the `nsenter` command:

Using `docker ps`, get the id of one of the running *service_1* containers, then use this command `docker inspect` `<id>|grep -i sandbox` in order to find the network namespace.

```
docker inspect 3877e31787f8|grep -i sandbox
  "SandboxID": "f3886fa3028fc42364d7a157b467216abcf466ef8a72efbf69ff11a294addea7",
  "SandboxKey": "/var/run/docker/netns/f3886fa3028f",
```

Now go to `/var/run/docker/netns/` and execute the `nsenter` command with the network `f3886fa3028f`:

```
cd /var/run/docker/netns/
nsenter --net=f3886fa3028f sh
```

Now type:

```
iptables -nvL -t mangle
```

You may see something similar to this output:

```
Chain PREROUTING (policy ACCEPT 0 packets, 0 bytes)
pkts bytes target      prot opt in     out     source destination

Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT 0 packets, 0 bytes)
pkts bytes target      prot opt in     out     source destination

Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT 0 packets, 0 bytes)
pkts bytes target      prot opt in     out     source destination

Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT 0 packets, 0 bytes)
pkts bytes target      prot opt in     out     source destination
0 0 MARK all -- *      * 0.0.0.0/0 10.0.2.2 MARK set 0x107
0 0 MARK all -- *      * 0.0.0.0/0 10.0.3.2 MARK set 0x108

Chain POSTROUTING (policy ACCEPT 0 packets, 0 bytes)
pkts bytes target      prot opt in     out     source destination
```

The interesting line for us is :

```
0 0 MARK all -- * *      0.0.0.0/0 10.0.3.2 MARK set 0x108
```

As you may see, any request of the IP 10.0.3.2, which is the IP of our service is marked by 0x108 (which is 264 in decimal).

If in the same CLI, you type `ipvsadm`, you will see something like this:

```
IP Virtual Server version 1.2.1 (size=4096)
Prot LocalAddress:Port Scheduler Flags
-> RemoteAddress:Port      Forward Weight ActiveConn InActConn
FWM 263 rr
-> 10.0.2.3:0 Masq 1 0 0
-> 10.0.2.4:0 Masq 1 0 0
FWM 264 rr
-> 10.0.3.3:0 Masq 1 0 0
-> 10.0.3.4:0 Masq 1 0 0
```

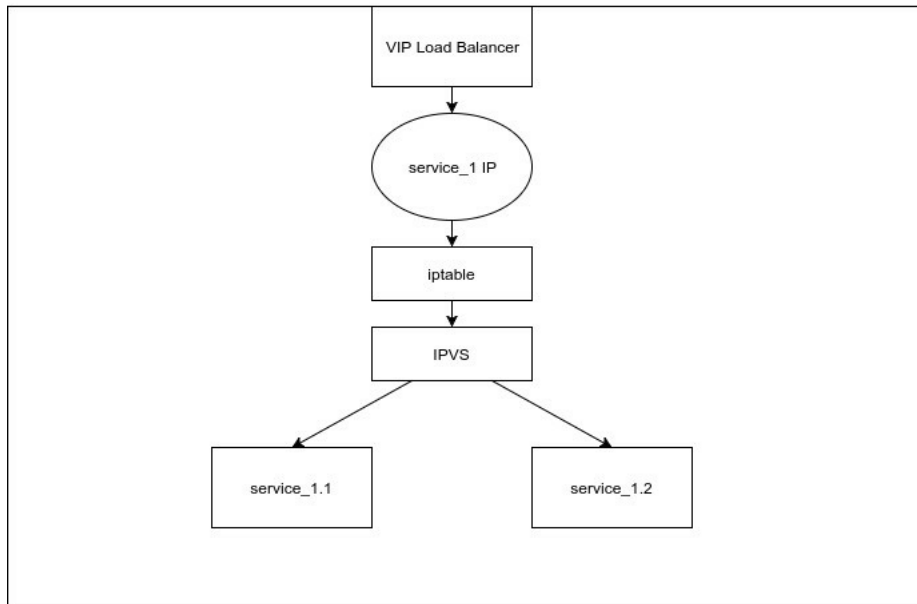
The 264 entry (0x108 in hexa) contains the IPs of the two containers running `service_1`:

```
10.0.3.3
10.0.3.4
```



Mangling or packet mangling is a modification applied to network packets in a packet-based network interface before and/or after routing.

Now if we kill all of the containers running `service_1` and ping again, we still have the same VIP address.



Swarm Manager

As a conclusion, using only 10.0.3.2, the VIP mode will load-balance traffic between 10.0.3.3 and 10.0.3.4.

Updating Services

One of the important features in Docker Swarm is the possibility to apply rolling updates on running containers. This is done by updating the service. As we have seen, one can scale a service while it is running without having interruptions:

```
docker service scale service_1=20
```

We can also, apply updates on the running image and this could be useful for developers and ops engineers to upgrade an application. In the following example, we are going to upgrade `service_1` from one version to another:

```
docker service update --image eon01/infinite:0.1 service_1
```

After applying these updates, you can monitor its status using the inspect command `docker service inspect service_1`:

```
"UpdateStatus": {
  "State": "updating",
  "StartedAt": "2017-02-19T00:41:30.326692292Z",
  "CompletedAt": "1970-01-01T00:00:00Z",
  "Message": "update in progress"
}
```

If the update is finished, the status will change:

```
"UpdateStatus": {
  "State": "completed",
  "StartedAt": "2017-02-19T00:41:30.326692292Z",
  "CompletedAt": "2017-02-19T00:42:02.636303087Z",
  "Message": "update completed"
}
```

If an error happens, you will see something like this:

```
"UpdateStatus": {
  "State": "paused",
  "StartedAt": "2017-02-19T00:41:30.326692292Z",
  "Message": "update paused due to failure or early termination of task lp7eth457h8ndf0ui9s0q951b"
}
```

In this case, just typing `docker service update service_1` will restart the service.

If you need to go back to the previous image, you can run:

```
docker service update --rollback service_1
```

You can update *DNS*:

```
docker service update --dns-add 8.8.8.8 service_1
```

Change the host name:

```
docker service update --hostname host_1 service_1
```

This will change containers' hostnames to *host_1*:

```
docker exec -it d86832832991 hostname
host_1

docker exec -it 5362c0d7cc91 hostname
host_1
```

You can update other configurations and options like:

```
--args string           Service command args
--constraint-add list   Add or update a placement constraint (default [])
--constraint-rm list    Remove a constraint (default [])
--container-label-add list Add or update a container label (default [])
--container-label-rm list Remove a container label by its key (default [])
--dns-option-add list  Add or update a DNS option (default [])
--dns-option-rm list   Remove a DNS option (default [])
--dns-rm list          Remove a custom DNS server (default [])
--dns-search-add list  Add or update a custom DNS search domain (default [])
--dns-search-rm list   Remove a DNS search domain (default [])
--endpoint-mode string Endpoint mode (vip or dnsrr)
--env-add list         Add or update an environment variable (default [])
--env-rm list          Remove an environment variable (default [])
--group-add list       Add an additional supplementary user group to the container (default [])
--group-rm list        Remove a previously added supplementary user group from the container (default [])
--health-cmd string    Command to run to check health
--health-interval duration Time between running the check (ns|us|ms|s|m|h)
--health-retries int   Consecutive failures needed to report unhealthy
--health-timeout duration Maximum time to allow one check to run (ns|us|ms|s|m|h)
--host-add list        Add or update a custom host-to-IP mapping (host:ip) (default [])
--host-rm list         Remove a custom host-to-IP mapping (host:ip) (default [])
--label-add list       Add or update a service label (default [])
--label-rm list        Remove a label by its key (default [])
--limit-cpu decimal    Limit CPUs (default 0.000)
--limit-memory bytes   Limit Memory (default 0 B)
--log-driver string    Logging driver for service
--log-opt list        Logging driver options (default [])
--mount-add mount     Add or update a mount on a service
--mount-rm list       Remove a mount by its target path (default [])
--no-healthcheck       Disable any container-specified HEALTHCHECK
--publish-add port    Add or update a published port
--publish-rm port     Remove a published port by its target port
--reserve-cpu decimal Reserve CPUs (default 0.000)
--reserve-memory bytes Reserve Memory (default 0 B)
--restart-condition string Restart when condition is met (none, on-failure, or any)
--restart-delay duration Delay between restart attempts (ns|us|ms|s|m|h)
--restart-max-attempts uint Maximum number of restarts before giving up
--restart-window duration Window used to evaluate the restart policy (ns|us|ms|s|m|h)
--secret-add secret   Add or update a secret on a service
--secret-rm list      Remove a secret (default [])
--stop-grace-period duration Time to wait before force killing a container (ns|us|ms|s|m|h)
--tty, -t             Allocate a pseudo-TTY
--update-delay duration Delay between updates (ns|us|ms|s|m|h) (default 0s)
--update-failure-action string Action on update failure (pause|continue) (default "pause")
--update-max-failure-ratio float Failure rate to tolerate during an update
--update-monitor duration Duration after each task update to monitor for failure (ns|us|ms|s|m|h) (default 0s)
--update-parallelism uint Maximum number of tasks updated simultaneously (0 to update all at once) (default 1)
--user, -u string     Username or UID (format: <name|uid>[:<group|gid>])
--with-registry-auth  Send registry authentication details to swarm agents
--workdir, -w string  Working directory inside the container
```

If you need to force an update even if no changes require it, you can use `--force` .

Locking & Unlocking Swarm

This feature is compatible with Docker 1.13 and higher since it is based on the Docker secrets feature.

By default, all of the *Raft* logs used by Swarm managers are encrypted, you can also use *TLS* based communications between nodes in order to protect the Swarm cluster from external malicious access. In both cases (*Raft* logs encryption and *TLS* communication), Swarm use keys (1 key per case) and these keys are stored in the memory of each manager but you have the possibility to get these keys using the autolock feature.

When you start a manager, it is started by default without autolock:

```
docker swarm init --autolock=false
```

By default Docker generates a key and store it on disk, so that managers can restart automatically without a human intervention. But if you want to lock the Swarm, you should use a similar command to this one :

```
docker swarm init --autolock=true
```

This command will generate a worker token then a locking/unlocking key that could be used later to unlock a manager in order to start a stopped manager, to restart Docker or restore the swarm from a backup.



The generated key should be saved manually in a safe place.

In the case you get the ownership of the key, your Swarm manager will no longer be able to restart without your intervention, since providing the key is now your responsibility. If you want to give back this responsibility to Docker, you can do it using:

```
docker swarm update --autolock=false
```

Typing this command will disable the encryption of both keys, they are stored unencrypted on disk.



While disabling the lock feature, other Docker managers may be down and will not be able to change their statuses from locked to unlocked, so they will still need the lock key. So keep them stored in a safe place.

Note that you can lock an already created service using the *update* command:

```
docker swarm update --autolock=false
```

And in order to unlock a Swarm, you may use `docker swarm unlock` and enter your unlock key.

Swarm Backup

A Swarm manager stores the state of the cluster, its logs and the keys used to encrypt the *Raft* logs in `/var/lib/docker/swarm/` :

```
ls -lrth /var/lib/docker/swarm/
total 20K
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Feb  7 00:01 worker
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Feb  7 00:01 certificates
drwx----- 4 root root 4.0K Feb  7 00:01 raft
-rw----- 1 root root  108 Feb 18 17:03 docker-state.json
-rw----- 1 root root   68 Feb 18 17:03 state.json
```

In order to restore an auto-locked Swarm, you will absolutely need these keys and make the backup from any of your cluster managers.

Unlock key, retrieve it and store it in a safe location or read-lock your swarm to protect its encryption key then make you backup, it is better if you stop Docker on the manager you are using because data could change during the backup.

```
cp -r /var/lib/docker/swarm/ /backup
```

Now you can start your manager.

Save these files in a safe place and before that make sure to have valid files, sometimes files may be corrupted. The best way to check if a file is corrupted or not is to read it or to check its checksum and compare it to a valid file.

```
cksum <my_file>
```

Swarm Disaster Recovery

Unless you are experimenting and learning you can do this safely of your test servers but beware to have a valid backup of you are trying to do it on a production server.

Follow the steps enumerated in the previous section *Swarm Backup*, make sure your files are not corrupted and save them to a safe place.

In order to make a disaster recovery, create a new Swarm, shut down Docker on the machine where the swarm will be recovered and remove the files inside `/var/lib/docker/swarm` , then copy your backup files inside.

If everything is ok, you can start a new Swarm using the following command:

```
docker swarm init --force-new-cluster
```

You can add new managers and workers for now.

If your node uses an encryption key (with autolock enabled), it will be the same of your old recovered one and you can not change it unless your recovery is finished. After finishing the recovery, unlock the Swarm using the old unlock key then you can create a new key using the key rotation feature.

Swarm Key Rotation

Scheduling a regular key rotation is a best practice. Creating a new key is not complicated, one command to do it:

```
docker swarm unlock-key --rotate
```

The previous command will generate a new unlock key and in order to use it to unlock a swarm manager you should use `docker swarm unlock` . At this step, the generated key should be provided.

Like the first key, the new one should be stored in a safe place. If lost, you will not be able to restart your manager.

The key rotation feature is also used, like we have seen together in the section *Swarm Disaster Recovery*, in generating a new key after a Swarm disaster recovery.

Monitoring Swarm Health

HEALTHCHECK is a Docker instruction that tells the engine to test a container in order to check its state and if it is still working.

Let's see in practice how this works. We are still using the same Swarm that we used through all of this chapter. Let's begin by removing the two running services and create a web server service.

```
docker service rm service_1 service_2
```

We will use *Nginx* for our web server:

```
docker service create --name web_server --replicas 1 -p 80:80 nginx:alpine
```

Go to your server *IP* address and check if you have the default *Nginx* home page.

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. Commercial support is available at nginx.com.

Thank you for using nginx.

We are going to use the official image of `nginx:alpine` to create a new image where we add a health check. This is the *Dockerfile*:

```
FROM nginx:alpine
RUN apk add --no-cache curl
RUN echo "hello world" > /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html
HEALTHCHECK --interval=5s --timeout=5s CMD curl --fail -A "healthcheck-routine" http://localhost:80/ || exit 1
```

I built, committed and pushed this image to my Docker Hub and you can use it directly. You can also build it by your own:

```
docker build -t eon01/nginx_healthcheck_example .
```

Or run it using this command:

```
docker run -it --name nginx_healthcheck_example -p 80:80 -d eon01/nginx_healthcheck_example
```

Make sure your port 80 is not used by another local server. Verify that your container is running using `docker ps`.

Docker *HEALTHCHECK* will return the state of the running nginx, if you type this command:

```
docker inspect --format "{{json .State.Health.Status }}" nginx_healthcheck_example
```

It will give you the state of your container, normally it should be: *healthy*. This state is based on the *curl* check run by the instruction:

```
HEALTHCHECK --interval=5s --timeout=5s CMD curl --fail -A "healthcheck-routine" http://localhost:80/ || exit 1
```

Where :

- interval=DURATION (default: 30s). This is the time interval between executing the healthcheck.
- timeout=DURATION (default: 30s). If the check does not finish before the timeout, consider it failed.
- retries=N (default: 3). How many times to recheck before marking a container as unhealthy.

You can customize your *HEALTHCHECK* using other configurations like:

```
HEALTHCHECK --interval=2s --timeout=1s --retries=1 CMD curl --fail -A "healthcheck-routine" http://localhost:8080/ || exit 1
```

In both cases, the *curl* command to verify the check is `curl --fail -A "healthcheck-routine" http://localhost:8080/ || exit 1` which tells Docker to monitor the exit code of *curl*, if *Nginx* stops serving the *index.html* page, it will fall into 1 and exits. Docker will restart the container after **timeout** second(s) for **retries** times and each **interval** second(s).

In order to simulate a failure, we are going to move *index.html* and move it to *index.html.orig*, the index page will be unreachable and our *HEALTHCHECK* will be monitoring this failure.

Type:

```
docker exec -it nginx_healthcheck_example sh
```

Inside the container:

```
cd /usr/share/nginx/html && mv index.html index.html.orig
```

Now (on your host machine), type `watch docker ps`, wait some seconds and see the *STATUS* changing from (healthy) to (unhealthy). At this step, Docker will restart the container.

The *HEALTHCHECK* state will log the failure that we simulate and any output from the *curl* command. If you want to debug your container, you can use this command:

```
docker inspect --format "{{json .State.Health }}" nginx_healthcheck_example
```

You should be able to see something like these logs:

```
{
  "Status": "unhealthy",
  "FailingStreak": 77,
  "Log": [
    {
      "Start": "2017-03-07T01:18:35.952544005+01:00",
      "End": "2017-03-07T01:18:35.973369673+01:00",
      "ExitCode": 1,
      "Output": " [...]"
    },
    {
      "Start": "2017-03-07T01:18:40.973509581+01:00",
      "End": "2017-03-07T01:18:40.993919955+01:00",
      "ExitCode": 1,
      "Output": " [...]"
    },
  ],
}
```

```
    "Start": "2017-03-07T01:18:45.994059011+01:00",
    "End": "2017-03-07T01:18:46.014129303+01:00",
    "ExitCode": 1,
    "Output": "[...]"
  },
  {
    "Start": "2017-03-07T01:18:51.014382522+01:00",
    "End": "2017-03-07T01:18:51.063646337+01:00",
    "ExitCode": 1,
    "Output": "[...]"
  },
  {
    "Start": "2017-03-07T01:18:56.064089164+01:00",
    "End": "2017-03-07T01:18:56.135445869+01:00",
    "ExitCode": 1,
    "Output": "[...]"
  }
]
}
```

Docker health check is a useful feature, if the container fails health checks or terminates, the task terminates and the orchestrator creates a new replica task that spawns a new container.

Using Secrets In Swarm Mode

Starting from the version 1.13, Docker users can use *Docker Secrets* when working in Swarm Mode.

A secret is a blob of data like:

- password
- SSH/SSL private key and certificates
- A secret key that could be stored in your Dockerfile
- Sensitive environment data that could be transmitted over a network
- Sensitive data in the application source code that could be transmitted over a network
- Other data such as the user-name or the name of a database, generic strings or even binary content (< 500 kb)
- ..etc

In one of the above cases, Docker Secrets allow you to centrally manage sensitive data and transmit it in a secure way and only to containers that need access to it. This sensitive data, is encrypted in both rest and transmit.

When you add a secret to a Swarm it is sent to the manager over a *TLS* connection.

A *TLS* connection uses the *Transport Layer Security* protocol that provides privacy and data integrity in containers inter-communications.



Docker has its built-in certificate authority.

After that, the secret is stored in the *Raft* log, which is encrypted by default (> 1.13) and when this log is replicated across all of the other managers, the secret is securely propagated.

If a new node joins the cluster, at the moment when the latter will run a given service, a manager will establish a *TLS* connection to the new node and will securely send the service's secret data. A secret is then unencrypted and mounted into the container in an in-memory file system.

These mounts have `/run/secrets/<secret_name>` as a target.

In the case when a node is no longer running a service, all of the latter's secrets disappear from the node: The node will no longer have access to secrets. This process is made by the node itself after having a notification from a manager.



The Docker Secret is never written to disk on any of the Swarm nodes, instead of disk, a secret is written to the *tmpfs* volume and it is not possible to recover it from the Docker *CLI* but you should actually read it from the service(s) where it has been injected.



tmpfs is a temporary file storage facility used in many *Unix*-like OSs. It is intended to appear as a mounted file system, but stored in *RAM* instead of a disk.

Creating & Storing Secrets

Let's try some practical examples.

In some of the examples we run a *MySQL* database using this command:

```
docker run --name mysql -p 3306:3306 --env MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=password -d mysql
```

and when we want to create a Swarm we need to run

```
docker service create --name mysql -p 3306:3306 --env MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=password mysql
```

With Docker Secrets, the `run` command will be:

```
docker service create --name mysql -p 3306:3306 --secret mysql-root-password --env MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD_FILE=/run/secrets/mysqlrootpassword mysql
```

`/run/secrets/mysqlrootpassword` is the file where the root password is encrypted. Here is how to create it:

- Say our password is simply "password"
- After creating your Swarm, open the terminal and type: `echo "password"|docker secret create mysqlrootpassword -`
- You will get the id of the secret. In my case : `vbsvaiunxjau6r6isnc3vxcyt`
- Now you can check the secret file under `/run/secrets/` in the *Mysql* running container: `docker exec -it mysql.1.j9tixgi8pmwa13lux5scregaq ls /run/secrets/mysql-root-password`

When I created the *Mysql* service, it was deployed to a host that I called `host_1`:

ID	NAME	IMAGE	NODE	DESIRED STATE	CURRENT STATE	ERROR	PORTS
j9tixgi8pmwa	mysql.1	mysql:latest	host_1	Running	Running 4 minutes ago		

To make a double check, we can type: `mysql -h host_1 -uroot -ppassword` and we will be connected to the *Mysql* container.

In order to see the injected secrets, type:

```
docker secret ls
```

e.g.:

ID	NAME	CREATED	UPDATED
wf048or4g6v7gn3v8pmj57vz0	mysqlrootpassword	35 minutes ago	35 minutes ago

Sending Secrets Between Services

In my example, we have two *Mysql* services running in the same cluster of Swarm nodes, the first database is *mysql_1* running the port `3306` and the second one is *mysql_2* and it is running the port `3307`. In order to see how we can send secrets, the first service will share the same password across the cluster in order to be used by the new service *mysql_2* as a root password.

To accomplish this, we need to create an overlay network to which both services will be attached.

```
docker network create -d overlay mysql_network
```

Remove the first *Mysql* service:

```
docker service rm mysql
```

Create a new secret:

```
echo "password"|docker secret create mysqlrootpassword -
```

Create the first service:

```
docker service create \  
--name mysql_1 \  
-p 3306:3306 \  
--secret mysqlrootpassword \  
--env MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD_FILE=/run/secrets/mysqlrootpassword \  
--network mysql_network \  
mysql
```

Create the second service:

```
docker service create \  
--name mysql_2 \  
-p 3307:3306 \  
--secret source=mysqlrootpassword,target=mysql2rootpassword,mode=0400 \  
--env MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD_FILE=/run/secrets/mysql2rootpassword \  
--network mysql_network \  
mysql
```

You may have noticed how using `--secret source=mysqlrootpassword,target=mysql2rootpassword` creates a new file in the *tmpfs* of the containers running *mysql_2* service and if not you can check it by logging into one of the containers and executing `cat /run/secrets/mysql2rootpassword`.

Sending secrets between services is easy and secure and it is possible in the case when services are accessible to each other (in our case, both services are in the same network).

Rotating Secrets

The good thing about using Docker Secrets is the modularity and the separation between code and secrets: Changing a secret does not require changing code. In the other hand, changing secrets is a good security practice. Let's see how to rotate secrets.

Our password is changing from "password" to "new_password", we create a new secret in this case:

```
echo "new_password"|docker secret create newmysqlrootpassword -
```

Remove the first secret:

```
docker service update --secret-rm mysqlrootpassword mysql_1
```

Update the first secret by the new one:

```
docker service update --secret-add source=newmysqlrootpassword,target=mysqlrootpassword mysql_1
```

Update the second *MySQL* service (note the combination of two steps in one command):

```
docker service update --secret-rm mysqlrootpassword --secret-add source=newmysqlrootpassword,target=mysqlrootpassword,mode=0400 mysql_2
```

Let's make some verifications: Type `docker ps` to get the list of containers:

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	PORTS	NAMES
8b305cb625ed	mysql:latest	"docker-entrypoint..."	3306/tcp	mysql_2.1.
a9e64fff8e06	mysql:latest	"docker-entrypoint..."	3306/tcp	mysql_1.1.

Check the content of the secret file:

```
docker exec -it mysql_2.1.1piq2o2ascilmjighsq4qxld9 cat /run/secrets/mysqlrootpassword
```

If you get this `new_password` then everything was well done in both services.

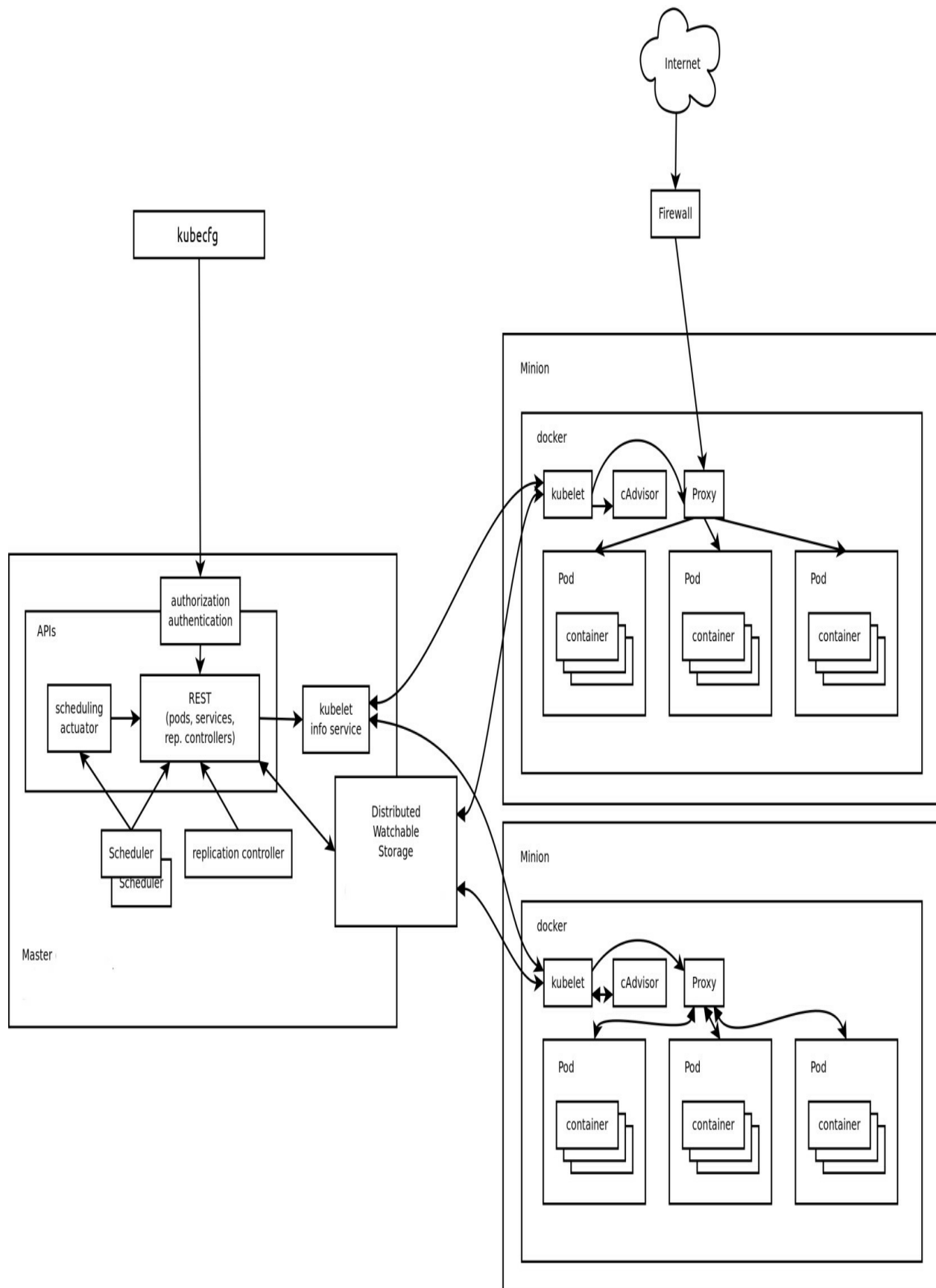
Chapter XIII - Orchestration - Kubernetes



Kubernetes is one of the most know orchestration systems. *Kubernetes* needs more than a chapter, it needs a book. I recently created a project called [Books For DevOps](#) where you can find several hand curated books, some of them are about *Kubernetes*. In this chapter, we are going to see how to deploy and use *K8S* but some concept definitions is obligatory before moving to this part.

Introduction

First, let's have a look at the *Kubernetes* architecture.



Master Components

In order to schedule and orchestrate a set of containers and services, *Kubernetes* needs a master. The master components are the controlling services that operate to manage the cluster and gives administrator an interface to manage deployment, rollbacks and other operations. These master components can be installed on a single machine and you can also create a distributed system of master components where multiple machines forms a master.

More specifically, master components are :

- *Etcd*: a distributed key-value store for the critical data of a distributed system
- API Server: the main management point of the entire cluster
- Controller Manager Service : a daemon that embeds the core control loops shipped with K8S. It enables a non-terminating loop that regulates the state of the system by watching the shared state of the cluster through the *apiserver* and making changes attempting to move the current state towards the desired state (e.g. the replication controller, endpoints controller, namespace controller, serviceaccounts controller)
- Scheduler Service: responsible for assigning workloads to specific nodes in a cluster. It is actually used to read in a service's operating requirements then analyze the infrastructure environment in order to distribute a work on the right node(s)

Pods

If *Kubernetes* is an operating system, then a *pod* is the process.

A *pod* is simply a group of one or more containers, the shared storage for those containers, and the different configurations describing how to run the containers. Two or more containers in the same *pod*, share an *IP* address and port space. They can find each other via *localhost* and communicate with each other using inter-process communications (e.g. *SystemV* semaphores, *POSIX* shared memory).

Pods serve as unit of deployment, horizontal scaling, and replication. They enable data sharing and communication among their containers and can be used to host vertically integrated application stacks (e.g. *LAMP*).

Deployments

With a declarative approach, *deployment* update *Pods*. *Deployment controller* will change the actual state to the desired state when a *Deployment* object desired state is updated by the user. A *Deployment* is described using a *YAML* file, this is an example of a *Deployment* that creates a *ReplicaSet* to bring up 5 *Apache Pods*:

```
apiVersion: apps/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: apache-deployment
spec:
  replicas: 5
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: apache
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: apache
          image: httpd
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80
```

A *Deployment* supports operations like updating, rollback, checking rollout history, pausing and resuming.

Services

A *Kubernetes* service is an abstraction of the *pod* they consistently maintain a well-defined endpoint for *pods*. A *pod* can be placed in a different node, it can also die and get resurrected but *Kubernetes* has a built-in service discovery that allows a service to have the same endpoints of changing *pods*.

K8S Services could be

- Internal (e.g. databases and private pods in a more general)
- External (e.g. any service that needs an external endpoint with a specific port like *Nginx*)
- Load balanced (e.g. services that are load balanced. *Kubernetes* can use some cloud providers managed load balancers like *AWS ELB* or *GCE* load balancing service: This feature enables integrating a third-party load balancer with the *Kubernetes*.)

Replication Controller

A *Replication Controller* is responsible for ensuring that a *pod* or homogeneous group of *pods* are always up and reachable. When there are many or too few pods, it will regulate them by killing or starting new pods: a specified number of *pod* replicas should be running at any given time.

Replicaset

ReplicaSet is the next-generation *Replication Controller*. *ReplicaSet* has a [generalized](#) label selector.

Nodes/Minions

A *minion* is a worker machine that could be a virtual or a bare metal machine that runs *pods* and are managed by the *Kubernetes* master component.

Kubelet

The *kubelet* is the primary node agent that runs on each *minion*

The Container Runtime

Each node runs a *container runtime*. The latter is responsible for downloading images and running containers like *Docker*.

Kube Proxy

kube-proxy is a daemon that runs on each *minion* and acts like a network proxy and load balancer for the services living in that *minion*.

A Local Kubernetes Using Minikube

After the last definitions, we can start manipulating *K8S*, so let's start a local cluster.

Installation

We will proceed for the moment with *Minikube*. *Minikube* is a tool that makes it easy to run *Kubernetes* locally. *Minikube* runs a single-node *Kubernetes* cluster inside a *VM* on a laptop. It is useful for development since it packages and configures a *Linux VM*, the container runtime, and all *Kubernetes* components and it supports *Kubernetes* features such as:

- *DNS*
- *NodePorts*
- *ConfigMaps* and *Secrets*
- *Dashboards*
- Container Runtime: *Docker* and *rkt*
- Enabling *CNI* (Container Network Interface)

You can get the installation instructions from the official [Minikube repository](#). I am going to use the *Linux* installation.

```
curl -LO https://storage.googleapis.com/minikube/releases/v0.18.0/minikube-linux-amd64 && chmod +x minikube && sudo mv minikube /usr/local/bin/
```

In order to use it with *OS X*, you will need *xhyve driver*, *VirtualBox* or *VMware Fusion* installation. With *Linux* you will need *VirtualBox* or *KVM* installation and with *Windows* *VirtualBox* or *Hyper-V* installation is needed.

In all *OSs*, *VT-x/AMD-v* virtualization must be enabled in *BIOS* and *kubectl* (>1.0) should be installed.

The installation of *kubectl* depends on your system :

- For *OS X* :

```
curl -LO https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/$(curl -s https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/stable.txt)/bin/darwin/amd64/kubectl
```

- For *Linux* :

```
curl -LO https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/$(curl -s https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/stable.txt)/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl
```

- For *Windows* users :

```
curl -LO https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/$(curl -s https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/stable.txt)/bin/windows/amd64/kubectl.exe
```

After the installation, you should make the *kubectl* binary executable and move it to your *PATH* :

```
chmod +x ./kubectl
sudo mv ./kubectl /usr/local/bin/kubectl
```

Running Minikube

First command to run to bootstrap a *K8S* cluster is `minikube start`.

This command will start a local *VM*, download the *Minikube ISO* and check if the requirements are satisfied.

```
Starting VM...
Downloading Minikube ISO
89.51 MB / 89.51 MB [=====] 100.00% 0s
```

If your requirements are not satisfied, you will get an error message.

Example :

```
Error starting host: Error creating host: Error with pre-
create check: "VBoxManage not found. Make sure VirtualBox is installed and VBoxManage is in the path"
```

I had a problem first time working with *Minikube* and the error message was :

```
Error starting host: Error configuring auth on host: Too many retries waiting for SSH to be available. Last error: Maximum
```

The solution was `minikube delete && minikube start`. The solution was mentioned in this [issue](#).

Executing `minikube delete && minikube start`, will :

- Delete local *Kubernetes* cluster
- Start local *Kubernetes* cluster
- Start the *VM*
- SSH files into *VM*
- Set up certs
- Start cluster components
- Connect to cluster
- Set up *kubeconfig*

Kubectl

Kubectl is now configured to use the cluster.

To connect to the target cluster *Minikube* has already run some commands like:

```
kubectl config set-cluster default-cluster --server=https://${MASTER_HOST} --certificate-authority=${CA_CERT}
kubectl config set-credentials default-admin --certificate-authority=${CA_CERT} --client-key=${ADMIN_KEY} --client-
certificate=${ADMIN_CERT}
kubectl config set-context default-system --cluster=default-cluster --user=default-admin
kubectl config use-context default-system
```

In order to make a verification, we can type `kubectl get nodes` and everything was setup right, we will get a similar output to the following:

NAME	STATUS	AGE	VERSION
minikube	Ready	2h	v1.6.0

Let's run *Nginx* in a container:

```
kubectl run nginx --image=nginx --port=80 --replicas=1
```

Now we can type: `kubectl get pods` to view the group of containers that are deployed together on the same host (localhost) or simply the *Pods*:

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
nginx-158599303-xxf1d	1/1	Running	0	1m

If we were running other *Pods*, it is possible to "filter" the `get pods` output using:

```
kubectl get pods --selector="run=nginx" --output=wide
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	AGE	IP	NODE
nginx-29nqv	1/1	Running	3h	172.17.0.4	minikube
nginx-g24b3	1/1	Running	3h	172.17.0.5	minikube

Without the `--output=wide` :

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
nginx-158599303-29nqv	1/1	Running	0	3h
nginx-158599303-g24b3	1/1	Running	0	3h

We can also show other options like labels, using `kubectl get pods --show-labels` :

NAME	READY	STATUS	LABELS
nginx-29nqv	1/1	Running	pod-template-hash=158599303,run=nginx
nginx-g24b3	1/1	Running	pod-template-hash=158599303,run=nginx

Let's view the deployment list: `kubectl get deployments` :

NAME	DESIRED	CURRENT	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE
nginx	1	1	1	1	22m

We can have more information about the *pod*, using `kubectl get -o json pod nginx-158599303-xxf1d` . Don't forget to always adapt the commands to your specific case, change `nginx-158599303-xxf1d` by your *pod* name.

```
{
  "apiVersion": "v1",
  "kind": "Pod",
  "metadata": {
    "annotations": {
      "kubernetes.io/created-by":
        "{\"kind\":\"SerializedReference\",\"apiVersion\":
          \"v1\",\"reference\":{\"kind\":\"ReplicaSet\",
            \"namespace\":\"default\",\"name\":\"nginx-158599303\",
            \"uid\":\"5a0dc0a9-2aca-11e7-8020-0800275cee00\",
            \"apiVersion\":\"extensions\",
            \"resourceVersion\":\"9004\"}}\n"
    },
    "creationTimestamp": "2017-04-26T21:50:24Z",
    "generateName": "nginx-158599303-",
    "labels": {
```

```

      "pod-template-hash": "158599303",
      "run": "nginx"
    },
    "name": "nginx-158599303-xxfld",
    "namespace": "default",
    "ownerReferences": [
      {
        "apiVersion": "extensions/v1beta1",
        "blockOwnerDeletion": true,
        "controller": true,
        "kind": "ReplicaSet",
        "name": "nginx-158599303",
        "uid": "5a0dc0a9-2aca-11e7-8020-0800275cee00"
      }
    ],
    "resourceVersion": "9075",
    "selfLink": "/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods/nginx-158599303-xxfld",
    "uid": "5a103f82-2aca-11e7-8020-0800275cee00"
  },
  "spec": {
    "containers": [
      {
        "image": "nginx",
        "imagePullPolicy": "Always",
        "name": "nginx",
        "ports": [
          {
            "containerPort": 80,
            "protocol": "TCP"
          }
        ],
        "resources": {},
        "terminationMessagePath": "/dev/termination-log",
        "terminationMessagePolicy": "File",
        "volumeMounts": [
          {
            "mountPath": "/var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount",
            "name": "default-token-jk2cd",
            "readOnly": true
          }
        ]
      }
    ],
    "dnsPolicy": "ClusterFirst",
    "nodeName": "minikube",
    "restartPolicy": "Always",
    "schedulerName": "default-scheduler",
    "securityContext": {},
    "serviceAccount": "default",
    "serviceAccountName": "default",
    "terminationGracePeriodSeconds": 30,
    "volumes": [
      {
        "name": "default-token-jk2cd",
        "secret": {
          "defaultMode": 420,
          "secretName": "default-token-jk2cd"
        }
      }
    ]
  },
  "status": {
    "conditions": [
      {
        "lastProbeTime": null,
        "lastTransitionTime": "2017-04-26T21:50:24Z",
        "status": "True",
        "type": "Initialized"
      },
      {
        "lastProbeTime": null,
        "lastTransitionTime": "2017-04-26T21:51:14Z",
        "status": "True",
        "type": "Ready"
      },
      {
        "lastProbeTime": null,
        "lastTransitionTime": "2017-04-26T21:50:24Z",
        "status": "True",
        "type": "PodScheduled"
      }
    ],
    "containerStatuses": [
      {
        "containerID": "docker://b..3",
        "image": "nginx:latest",
        "imageID": "docker://sha256:4..8",
        "lastState": {},
        "name": "nginx",
        "ready": true,
        "restartCount": 0,
        "state": {

```



```

        "running": {
          "startedAt": "2017-04-26T21:51:13Z"
        }
      }
    ],
    "hostIP": "192.168.99.100",
    "phase": "Running",
    "podIP": "172.17.0.4",
    "qosClass": "BestEffort",
    "startTime": "2017-04-26T21:50:24Z"
  }
}

```

This *JSON* file contains information that can be included in a *YAML* file, the latter can be used with *kubectl* command to create a *pod*: `kubectl create -f pod.yaml .`

Let's delete the deployment *nginx* and create the *YAML* specifications file that can be used to re-create the *pod*.

```
kubectl delete deployments/nginx
```



Note that you can get a list of deployments, using `kubectl get deployments .`

```

apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: nginx
spec:
  replicas: 2
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        run: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: nginx
        image: nginx
        port:
        - containerPort: 80

```

You can find this code in `Orchestration_Kubernetes_Running_Minikube.yaml` file.

In order to use it, type:

```
kubectl create -f Orchestration_Kubernetes_Running_Minikube.yaml --record
```

Using `--record` flag allows you to record the last command in the annotations of the created resources (in the case of an update also). This could be useful to see the commands executed in each Deployment with a revision. To understand this, type:

```
kubectl describe deployments
```

And you will get a similar output to this one:

```

Name:      nginx
Namespace: default
CreationTimestamp: Thu, 27 Apr 2017 11:21:43 +0200
Labels:    run=nginx
Annotations: deployment.kubernetes.io/revision=1
            kubernetes.io/change-cause=kubectl create\
            --filename=Orchestration_Kubernetes_Running_Minikube.yaml --record=true
Selector: run=nginx
Replicas: 2 desired | 2 updated | 2 total | 2 available | 0 unavailable
StrategyType: RollingUpdate
MinReadySeconds: 0

```

```

RollingUpdateStrategy: 1 max unavailable, 1 max surge
Pod Template:
  Labels: run=nginx
  Containers:
    nginx:
      Image: nginx
      Port: 80/TCP
      Environment: <none>
      Mounts: <none>
      Volumes: <none>
Conditions:
  Type           Status      Reason
  ----           -
  Available      True        MinimumReplicasAvailable
OldReplicaSets: <none>
NewReplicaSet: nginx-158599303 (2/2 replicas created)
Events:
-----
FirstSeen LastSeen Count From SubObjectPath Type Reason Message
-----
4m 4m 1 deployment-controller Normal ScalingReplicaSet Scaled up replica set nginx to 2

```

Notice the annotations:

```

Annotations: deployment.kubernetes.io/revision=1
             kubernetes.io/change-cause=kubectl create \
             --filename=Orchestration_Kubernetes_Running_Minikube.yaml --record=true

```

We can get more details about the created *Nginx* using `kubectl describe pods` :

```

Name:          nginx-158599303-29ngv
Namespace:     default
Node:          minikube/192.168.99.100
Start Time:    Thu, 27 Apr 2017 11:21:43 +0200
Labels:        pod-template-hash=158599303
               run=nginx
Annotations:   kubernetes.io/created-by=
               {"kind":"SerializedReference","apiVersion":"v1","reference":
               {"kind":"ReplicaSet","namespace":"default","name":"nginx-158599303","uid":"xxxxx","a...
Status:        Running
IP:           172.17.0.4
Controllers:   ReplicaSet/nginx-158599303
Containers:
  nginx:
    Container ID:  docker://xxxx
    Image:         nginx
    Image ID:     docker://sha256:xxxx
    Port:         80/TCP
    State:        Running
      Started:    Thu, 27 Apr 2017 11:22:22 +0200
    Ready:        True
    Restart Count: 0
    Environment:  <none>
    Mounts:
      /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount from default-token-27fkv (ro)
Conditions:
  Type           Status
  Initialized     True
  Ready          True
  PodScheduled   True
Volumes:
  default-token-27fkv:
    Type: Secret (a volume populated by a Secret)
    SecretName: default-token-27fkv
    Optional: false
QoS Class:       BestEffort
Node-Selectors:  <none>
Tolerations:     <none>
Events:
-----
FirstSeen LastSeen Count Message
-----
23m 23m 1 default-scheduler Successfully assigned nginx-158599303-29ngv to minikube
23m 23m 1 kubelet, minikube pulling image "nginx"
22m 22m 1 kubelet, minikube Successfully pulled image "nginx"
22m 22m 1 kubelet, minikube Created container with id xxxx
22m 22m 1 kubelet, minikube Started container with id xxxx

Name:          nginx-158599303-g24b3
Namespace:     default
Node:          minikube/192.168.99.100
Start Time:    Thu, 27 Apr 2017 11:21:43 +0200
Labels:        pod-template-hash=158599303

```

```

    run=nginx
Annotations:   Kubernetes.io/created-by={"kind":"SerializedReference","apiVersion":"v1","reference":
 {"kind":"ReplicaSet","namespace":"default","name":"nginx-158599303","uid":"xxxxx","a...
Status:        Running
IP:            172.17.0.5
Controllers:   ReplicaSet/nginx-158599303
Containers:
  nginx:
    Container ID:  docker://xxxx
    Image:         nginx
    Image ID:     docker://sha256:xxxx
    Port:         80/TCP
    State:        Running
      Started:    Thu, 27 Apr 2017 11:22:21 +0200
    Ready:        True
    Restart Count: 0
    Environment:  <none>
    Mounts:
      /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount from default-token-27fkv (ro)
Conditions:
  Type           Status
  Initialized    True
  Ready          True
  PodScheduled   True
Volumes:
  default-token-27fkv:
    Type: Secret (a volume populated by a Secret)
    SecretName: default-token-27fkv
    Optional: false
QoS Class:      BestEffort
Node-Selectors: <none>
Tolerations:    <none>
Events:
-----
FirstSeen    LastSeen    Count   From          Message
-----
23m          23m         1       default-scheduler   assigned nginx-158599303-g24b3 to minikube
23m          23m         1       kubelet, minikube   pulling image "nginx"
22m          22m         1       kubelet, minikube   Successfully pulled image "nginx"
22m          22m         1       kubelet, minikube   Created container with id xxxx
22m          22m         1       kubelet, minikube   Started container with id xxxx

```

We can use less verbose commands like `kubectl get deployments` :

```

NAME      DESIRED   CURRENT   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
nginx     2         2         2             2           31m

```

OR `kubectl get pods` :

```

NAME                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
nginx-158599303-29nqv  1/1    Running   0           33m
nginx-158599303-g24b3  1/1    Running   0           33m

```

Now we can create a service object that exposes the last deployment:

```
kubectl expose deployment nginx --port=80
```

We can use the same `get` command used above to show the *JSON* specification:

```
kubectl get -o json service nginx
```

This is the same spec that we wrote in a *YAML* file but it is in *JSON* format:

```

{
  "apiVersion": "v1",
  "kind": "Service",
  "metadata": {
    "creationTimestamp": "2017-04-27T10:10:29Z",
    "labels": {
      "run": "nginx"
    }
  },

```

```

    "name": "nginx",
    "namespace": "default",
    "resourceVersion": "4669",
    "selfLink": "/api/v1/namespaces/default/services/nginx",
    "uid": "bdf36511-2b31-11e7-b29a-080027c0925b"
  },
  "spec": {
    "clusterIP": "10.0.0.234",
    "ports": [
      {
        "port": 80,
        "protocol": "TCP",
        "targetPort": 80
      }
    ],
    "selector": {
      "run": "nginx"
    },
    "sessionAffinity": "None",
    "type": "ClusterIP"
  },
  "status": {
    "loadBalancer": {}
  }
}

```

We can get a specific part of these information using `--template=` tag with the `get svc` command.

Example:

```
kubectl get service nginx --template={{.spec.clusterIP}}
```

will give you the *IP* address of the service (*nginx*)

```
kubectl get service nginx --template={{.metadata.name}}
```

will give you the name of the service

etc ..

Another way to view information about a service is using the *describe* command like `kubectl describe service nginx`. An output similar to the following one, will show on your screen:

```

Name:          nginx
Namespace:    default
Labels:       run=nginx
Annotations:  <none>
Selector:     run=nginx
Type:        ClusterIP
IP:          10.0.0.234
Port:        <unset> 80/TCP
Endpoints:   172.17.0.4:80,172.17.0.5:80
Session Affinity: None
Events:      <none>

```

In order to view the *ReplicaSet* objects, we can use `kubectl get replicaset` to obtain a list:

NAME	DESIRED	CURRENT	READY	AGE
nginx-158599303	2	2	2	3h

Or `kubectl describe replicaset` to obtain more details:

```

Name:          nginx-158599303
Namespace:    default
Selector:     pod-template-hash=158599303,run=nginx
Labels:       pod-template-hash=158599303
              run=nginx
Annotations:  deployment.kubernetes.io/desired-replicas=2

```

```

deployment.kubernetes.io/max-replicas=3
deployment.kubernetes.io/revision=1
kubernetes.io/change-cause=kubectl create
--filename=Orchestration_Kubernetes_Running_Minikube.yaml
--record=true
Replicas: 2 current / 2 desired
Pods Status: 2 Running / 0 Waiting / 0 Succeeded / 0 Failed
Pod Template:
  Labels:  pod-template-hash=158599303
          run=nginx
  Containers:
    nginx:
      Image:      nginx
      Port:      80/TCP
      Environment:  <none>
      Mounts:     <none>
      Volumes:    <none>
  Events:      <none>

```

In order to scale up the service to 5 instances, we can use this command:

```
kubectl scale deployments nginx --replicas=5
```

Let's run another service. It is possible to create a service from a remote *YAML* file. This is the *hello-world* service:

```

apiVersion: apps/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: hello
spec:
  replicas: 7
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: hello
        tier: backend
        track: stable
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: hello
          image: "gcr.io/google-samples/hello-go-gke:1.0"
          ports:
            - name: http
              containerPort: 80

```

You can find the file here : <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tutorials/connecting-apps/hello.yaml> and you can use it this way:

```
kubectl create -f http://k8s.io/docs/tutorials/connecting-apps/hello.yaml
```

Now the `kubectl get pods` command, will show :

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
hello-1987912066-1tnxq	1/1	Running	0	6m
hello-1987912066-3fwvt	1/1	Running	0	6m
hello-1987912066-503fc	1/1	Running	0	6m
hello-1987912066-7htlm	1/1	Running	0	6m
hello-1987912066-pvbmj	1/1	Running	0	6m
hello-1987912066-gc0xt	1/1	Running	0	6m
hello-1987912066-gvqlr	1/1	Running	0	6m
nginx-158599303-2rgff	1/1	Running	0	31s
nginx-158599303-g24b3	1/1	Running	0	6h
nginx-158599303-jkjm7	1/1	Running	0	39s
nginx-158599303-k0zt3	1/1	Running	0	34s
nginx-158599303-rskx3	1/1	Running	0	37s

Publishing Services & Services Types

Now that we have *Minikube* & *Kubectl* and we were able to create services, let's run this service:

```
kubectl run hello-minikube --image=gcr.io/google_containers/echoserver:1.4 --port=8080
```

echoserver is a simple application that responds with the *HTTP* headers it received.

Let's publish the created service:

```
kubectl expose deployment hello-minikube --type=NodePort
```

You may have noticed the *NodePort* option. *Kubernetes ServiceTypes* allow you to specify what kind of service you want. The default value is *ClusterIP*.

- *ClusterIP* exposes the service on a cluster-internal *IP* so that the service will be reachable only from within the cluster
- *NodePort* exposes the service on each node's *IP* at a static port and create a *ClusterIP* service. The latter will receive the traffic routed from the *NodePort* service. In this type, the *NodePort* service will be reachable from outside the cluster using `<NodeIP>:<NodePort>`.
- *LoadBalancer* type exposes the service externally using a cloud provider's load balancer. This could be limited since *Kubernetes* load balancing is not implemented with many cloud vendors. The *NodePort* and the *ClusterIP* services will receive traffic from the load balancer and they are automatically created.
- *ExternalName* will map the service to the contents of the *externalName* field. (e.g. `k8s.painlessdocker.com`). *ExternalName* will return a *CNAME* record with its value and this feature requires *kube-dns* > 1.7.

We considered using the *NodePort* and in this case *Kubernetes* master will allocate a port from a configured range (30000 -> 32767), and each *Node* will proxy that port into your service. That port will be reported in the service's `spec.ports[*].nodePort` field.



In the case we have multiple *Nodes*, *Kubernetes* will use **the same** port number on every *Node*.

Now we can use *Curl* to get the service response, but we don't know the url neither the port and that's why this command will help us:

```
minikube service hello-minikube --url
```

Now we can easily do : `curl $(minikube service hello-minikube --url)` and we will get something similar to this:

```
CLIENT VALUES:
client_address=172.17.0.1
command=GET
real path=/
query=nil
request_version=1.1
request_uri=http://192.168.99.100:8080/

SERVER VALUES:
server_version=nginx: 1.10.0 - lua: 10001

HEADERS RECEIVED:
accept=/*/*
host=192.168.99.100:30805
user-agent=curl/7.47.0
BODY:
-no body in request-
```

You can use your browser also !

We can see the *IP* address and the interface (*vboxnet1* in my case and it most probably the same for you) using

```
minikube ip and we will notice that the IP is 192.168.99.1 , the broadcast is 192.168.99.255 and the mask is 255.255.255.0 .
```

Use `ifconfig` :

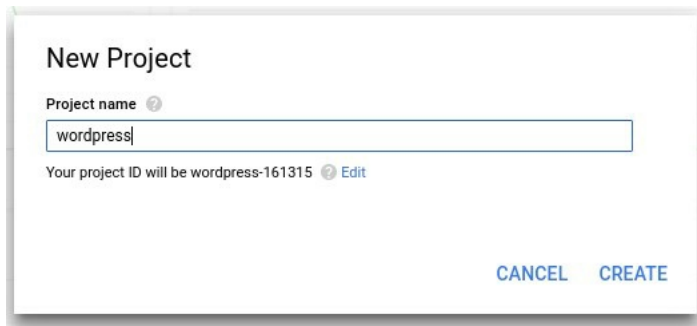
```
vboxnet1 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 0a:00:27:00:00:01
          inet addr:192.168.99.1 Bcast:192.168.99.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::800:27ff:fe00:1/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:203 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:0 (0.0 B) TX bytes:40551 (40.5 KB)
```

Using Kubernetes With Google Container Engine

Prerequisites

GKE - Google Container Engine is a service managed by *Google* that makes easy to run containers in *Google cloud*. It uses *Kubernetes*.

In this part, we will run a *Wordpress* blog in a managed *Kubernetes* cluster so you need a *Google Cloud* account and a project that you can create using *GCP UI*:



New Project

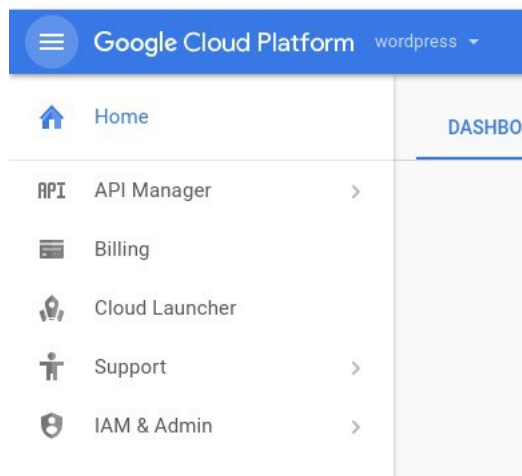
Project name [?]

wordpress

Your project ID will be wordpress-161315 [?] Edit

CANCEL CREATE

Now go to the project dashboard



Remember the project *ID* which is a unique name across all *Google Cloud* projects. It will be referred to later in this codelab as *PROJECT_ID*.

Next, you will need to enable billing in the *Developers Console* in order to use *Google Cloud* resources like *Cloud Datastore* and *Cloud Storage*. Now go and enable *APIs* in the *API Manager*:

Google Cloud Platform wordpress ▾

API API Manager Dashboard + ENABLE API

Dashboard

Library

Credentials

Enabled APIs
Some APIs are enabled automatically

Activity for the last hour

Click on *Compute Engine API* to enable it:

API API Manager Library

Dashboard

Library

Credentials

Google APIs

Search all 100+ APIs

Popular APIs

Google Cloud APIs
 Compute Engine API
 BigQuery API
 Cloud Storage Service
 Cloud Datastore API
 Cloud Deployment Manager API
 Cloud DNS API
 More

Google Cloud Machine Learning
 Vision API
 Natural Language API
 Speech API
 Translation API
 Machine Learning Engine API

Google Maps APIs
 Google Maps Android API
 Google Maps SDK for iOS
 Google Maps JavaScript API
 Google Places API for Android
 Google Places API for iOS
 Google Maps Roads API
 More

Google Apps APIs
 Drive API
 Calendar API
 Gmail API
 Sheets API
 Google Apps Marketplace SDK
 Admin SDK
 More

Mobile APIs
 Google Cloud Messaging
 Google Play Game Services
 Google Play Developer API
 Google Places API for Android

Social APIs
 Google+ API
 Blogger API
 Google+ Pages API
 Google+ Domains API

YouTube APIs
 YouTube Data API
 YouTube Analytics API
 YouTube Reporting API

Advertising APIs
 AdSense Management API
 DCM/OFA Reporting And Trafficking API
 Ad Exchange Seller API
 Ad Exchange Buyer API
 DoubleClick Search API
 DoubleClick Bid Manager API

Other popular APIs
 Analytics API
 Custom Search API
 URL Shortener API
 PageSpeed Insights API
 Fusion Tables API
 Web Fonts Developer API

You must also enable *Google Container Engine API*

About this API

The Google Container Engine API is used for building and managing container based applications, powered by the open source Kubernetes technology.

Using credentials with this API

Accessing user data with OAuth 2.0

You can access user data with this API. On the Credentials page, create an OAuth 2.0 client ID. A client ID requests user consent so that your app can access user data. Include that client ID when making your API call to Google. [Learn more](#)



Server-to-server interaction

You can use this API to perform server-to-server interaction, for example between a web application and a Google service. You'll need a service account, which enables app-level authentication. You'll also need a service account key, which is used to authorise your API call to Google. [Learn more](#)



Setting Up The Compute Zone

Start *Google Cloud Shell* by clicking on the terminal icon (the icon is in the top toolbar). This *Shell* is connected to a virtual machine where *GCP* tools are installed.

The screenshot shows the Google Cloud Shell interface. At the top, there's a search bar and a navigation bar with icons for home, help, and user profile. Below that, a control bar contains buttons for INSTANCE, IMPORT VM, REFRESH, START, STOP, RESET, and DELETE. The main area displays the Google Cloud Shell environment, which is pre-installed with tools for the Google Cloud Platform. A terminal window shows the following commands and output:

```

amri_aymen@cloudshell:~$
amri_aymen@cloudshell:~$ gcloud compute instances list
NAME          ZONE          MACHINE_TYPE  PREEMPTIBLE  INTERNAL_IP  EXTERNAL_IP  STATE
example-vm-1  asia-east1-a  f1-micro      10.240.160.142  104.155.216.228  RUNNING
example-vm-2  europe-west1-b  f1-micro      10.240.119.112  104.155.36.122  RUNNING
example-vm-3  us-central1-f  f1-micro      10.240.57.1     104.154.76.241  RUNNING
amri_aymen@cloudshell:~$
amri_aymen@cloudshell:~$ git clone https://github.com/GoogleCloud/appengine-example.git
Cloning into 'appengine-example'...

```

Below the terminal, there are three sections: "Real Linux environment" (Linux Debian-based OS, 5 GB persisted home directory, Add, edit and save files), "Configured for Google Cloud" (Google Cloud SDK, Google App Engine SDK, Docker, Git, Text editors, Build tools, View more), and "Popular language support" (Python, Java, Go, Node.js). At the bottom right, there are "CANCEL" and "START CLOUD SHELL" buttons.

We will be using *gcloud* command in order to create our cluster but first let's set the compute zone so all of the *VMs* of this cluster will be created in the choosed region.

```
gcloud config set compute/zone <zone>
```

In our cluster, we are going to choose the *us-central1-b* zone:

```
gcloud config set compute/zone us-central1-b
```

You will get a similar output to this one:

```
Updated property [compute/zone].
```



GCP has 3 regions: Americas, Europe & Asia, each regions has some zones. You can use your preferred region and zone and you will find them in [the official Google documentation](#).

Creating The Cluster

The `gcloud` command will allow us to create a new cluster, we will call it `my-test-node` :

```
gcloud container clusters create my-test-node --num-nodes 1
```

At the moment when you create the cluster, if you get a warning like

```
WARNING: Accessing a Container Engine cluster requires the kubernetes commandline client [kubectl].
```

Then you should install `kubectl` component.

```
gcloud components install kubectl
```

This command creates a new cluster called "hello-world" with one node (VM). Since we'll only be launching one container a single node is fine. If you wanted to launch multiple containers you could specify a different number of nodes when you create the cluster. When launching the cluster

```
Creating cluster my-test-node ... done

Created          [https://container.googleapis.com/v1/projects/wordpress-161315/zones/us-central1-b/clusters/my-test-
node]. kubeconfig entry generated for my-test-node.

NAME           ZONE           MASTER_VERSION  MASTER_IP      MACHINE_TYPE  NODE_VERSION  NUM_NODES  STATUS
my-test-node   us-central1-b  1.5.3           35.184.199.238 n1-standard-1 1.5.3         1          RUNNING
```

You can also verify if everything was ok with the cluster launch by listing the instance of your cluster:

```
gcloud compute instances list
```

You will get a similar output to this:

```
NAME                                           ZONE           MACHINE_TYPE  PREEMPTIBLE  INTERNAL_IP  EXTERNAL_IP  STATUS
gke-my-test-node-default-pool-f295ca85-pvjc  us-central1-b  n1-standard-1                10.128.0.2   104.198.50.198  RUNNING
```

Creating The Wordpress Services

Now that our cluster is running, it is time to deploy a *Wordpress* container to it. We'll be using the *tutum/wordpress* image that contains all what we need to run a *Wordpress* site, including a *MySQL* database in a single Docker container.



We are using this *Wordpress* image just to demonstrate how *GKE* works but it is not a good practice to run several processes in the same Docker containers.

Creating Our Pod

Like we said a *pod* is one or more containers that "travel together", they could be administered together and could have the same network requirements ..etc.

Let's create the *pod* using *kubectl*:

Container clusters

<input type="checkbox"/> Name ^	Zone	Cluster size	Total cores	Total memory	Node version	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> my-test-node	us-central1-b	1	1 vCPU	3.75 GB	1.5.3	Connect  

We are always using the same *Cloud Shell*:

```
gcloud container clusters get-credentials my-test-node --zone us-central1-b --project wordpress-161315
```

Remember the project *ID*: `wordpress-161315`.

Now run

```
kubectl run wordpress --image=tutum/wordpress --port=80
```

You will get a similar message:

```
deployment "wordpress" created
```

This command starts up the Docker image on one of the nodes we have in our cluster and we can see it using the *kubectl* CLI:

```
kubectl get pods
```

You will see a ready-to-use *pod*:

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
wordpress-2410004867-dkc26	1/1	Running	0	1m

Exposing Wordpress

By default a *pod* is only accessible to other machines inside the same cluster but in order to use the *Wordpress* application, the service needs to be exposed. This will allow external traffic.

In order to expose the pod, we will use the same command that we have already used `kubectl expose <.>` but this time we are going to create a load balancer using `--type=LoadBalancer` flag.

This flag will create an external *IP* that the *Wordpress pod* can use to accept traffic.

```
kubectl expose pod wordpress-2410004867-dkc26 --name=wordpress --type=LoadBalancer
```



You will need to replace the pod name `wordpress-2410004867-dkc26` with the result you got from `kubectl get pods`.

```
kubectl expose creates
```

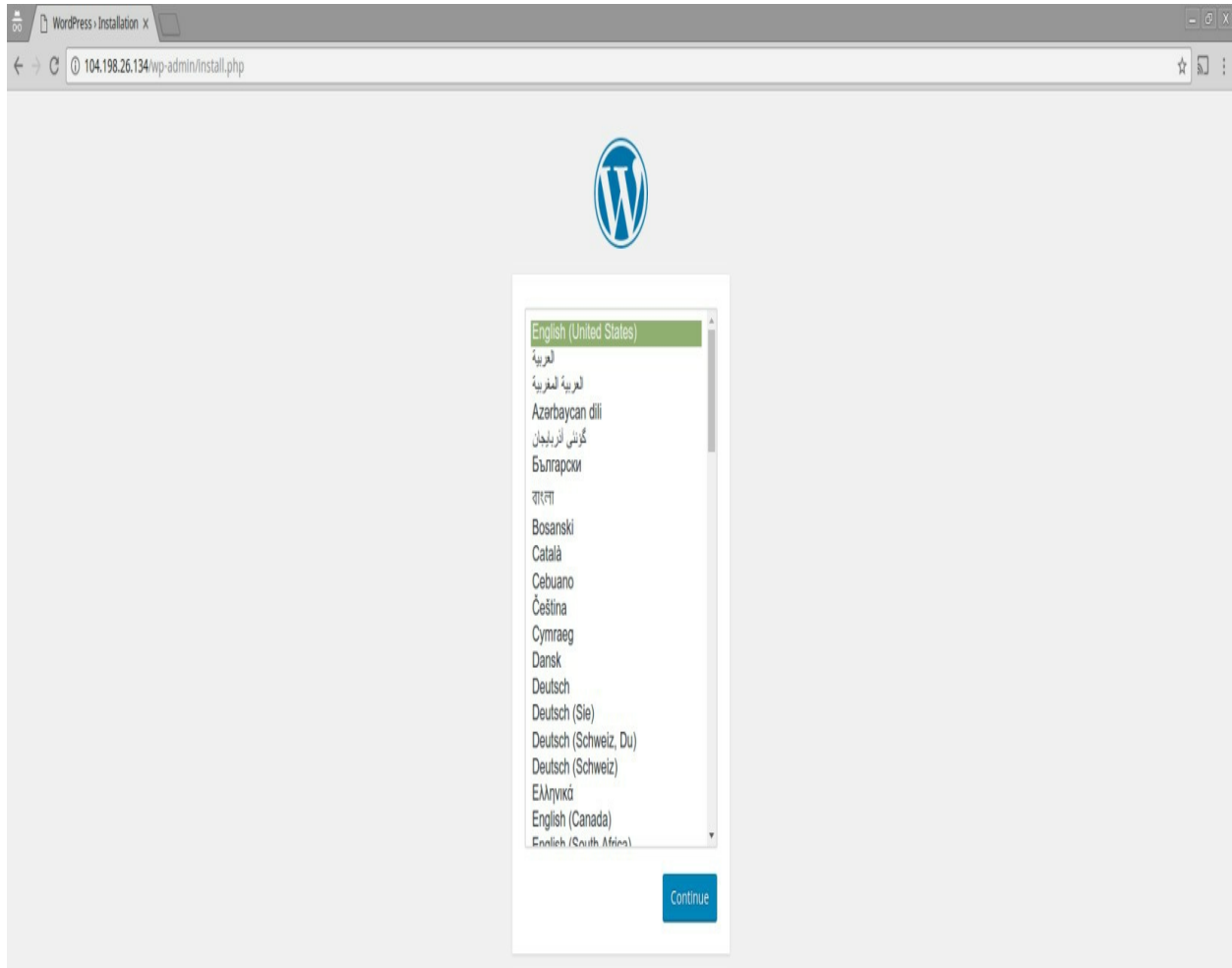
- The service
- The forwarding rules for the load balancer
- The firewall rules that allow external traffic to be sent to the *pod*.



It may take some minutes to create the load balancer.

Note the value in the load Balancer Ingress field. This is how you can access your container from outside the cluster.

LoadBalancer Ingress: 104.198.26.134



Logging Into Our Cluster Machines

If you are a new *GCP*, you may wonder if we have access to the *VMs* of our cluster or not. The response is yes, we can go the list of *VMs*:

VM instances [CREATE INSTANCE](#) [IMPORT VM](#) [REFRESH](#) [START](#) [STOP](#) [RESET](#) [DELETE](#)

Filter by label or name Columns Labels

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Name ^	Zone	Recommendation	Internal IP	External IP	Connect
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> gke-my-test-node-default-pool-f295ca85-pvjc	us-central1-b		10.128.0.2	104.198.50.198	SSH ⌵ ⋮

- Open in browser window
- Open in browser window on custom port
- View gcloud command
- Use another SSH client

select the browser mode and if you want to access your machine using your console click on *view gcloud command* and it will shows something like this:

```
gcloud compute --project "wordpress-161315" ssh --zone "us-central1-b" "gke-my-test-node-default-pool-f295ca85-pvjc"
```

If not already generated before, the same command will generate a pair of public and private keys and a *known hosts* file :

- `.ssh/google_compute_engine`
- `.ssh/google_compute_engine.pub`
- `.ssh/google_compute_known_hosts`

You can now see the running containers if you type `docker ps` :

```
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE                                     COMMAND                                     NAMES
56082ad88e0d   tutum/wordpress                         "/run.sh"                                 k8s_wordpress
ef0d27870b4c   gcr.io/google_containers/pause-amd64    "/pause"                                 k8s
3fe304b3ec19   gcr.io/google_containers/addon-resizer  "/pod_nanny --cpu=80m"                  k8s_heapster-nanny
f61268d8ca36   gcr.io/google_containers/heapster      "/heapster --source=k"                  k8s_heapster_heapster
cf6d05737632   gcr.io/google_containers/pause-        gcr.io/google_containers/pause-
amd64
0df23fc8a6f5   gcr.io/google_containers/kubedns-amd64  "/kubedns --domain=c"                  k8s_kubedns_kube-dns
2579f8dbedf4   gcr.io/google_containers/exechealthz-amd64  "/exechealthz '--cmd="                  k8s_healthz_kube-dns
6496a5d33b86   gcr.io/google_containers/pause-amd64    "/pause"                                 k8s_POD_kube-proxy
d33c866c969a   gcr.io/google_containers/defaultbackend  "/server"                                k8s_default-http-
backend
5777cbc6bca6   gcr.io/google_containers/kube-dnsmasq-amd64  "/usr/sbin/dnsmasq --"                  k8s_dnsmasq_kube-dns
eab12f0c765f   gcr.io/google_containers/pause-amd64    "/pause"                                 k8s_POD_l7-default-
backend
75f8faef1369   gcr.io/google_containers/fluentd-gcp      "/bin/sh -c 'rm /lib/"                  k8s_fluentd-cloud-
logging
dc30769eb75f   gcr.io/google_containers/pause-amd64    "/pause"                                 k8s_POD_kube-dns-
autoscaler
13e0c16438a8   gcr.io/google_containers/pause-amd64    "/pause"                                 k8s_POD_kubernetes-
dashboard
5be92530ad6a   gcr.io/google_containers/pause-amd64    "/pause"                                 k8s_POD_kube-dns
1e80866c0446   gcr.io/google_containers/pause-amd64    "/pause"                                 k8s_POD_fluentd-cloud-
logging
80d7325ae045   gcr.io/google_containers/kube-proxy      "/bin/sh -c 'kube-pro"                  k8s_kube-proxy_kube-
proxy
clf0995028cc   gcr.io/google_containers/dnsmasq-metrics-amd64  "/dnsmasq-metrics --v"                  k8s_dnsmasq-metrics
9421a6f0b4d8   gcr.io/google_containers/cluster-proportional-autoscaler-amd64  "/cluster-
proportiona"
0fa05812b004   k8s_autoscaler_kube-dns-autoscaler
gcr.io/google_containers/kubernetes-dashboard-amd64  "/dashboard --port=90"                  k8s_kubernetes-
dashboard
```

Using an HTTP Proxy to Access the Kubernetes API

In this section we are going to connect *kubectl* to *Google Kubernetes* using its remote *API*.

Go to the container engine web page and select *connect*:

Container clusters + CREATE CLUSTER ↻ REFRESH 🗑️ DELETE

Container clusters

Name ^	Zone	Cluster size	Total cores	Total memory	Node version	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> my-test-node	us-central1-b	1	1 vCPU	3.75 GB	1.5.3	<input type="button" value="Connect"/> ✎ 🗑️

Connect to the cluster

Configure `kubectl` command line access by running the following command:

```
$ gcloud container clusters get-credentials my-test-node \
--zone us-central1-b --project wordpress-161315
```

Then start a proxy to connect to the Kubernetes control plane:

```
$ kubectl proxy
```

Then open the Dashboard interface by navigating to the following location in your browser:

<http://localhost:8001/ui>

OK

Type the generated command, it should be similar to this one:

```
gcloud container clusters get-credentials my-test-node --zone us-central1-b --project wordpress-161315
```

If you get this warning message:

```
WARNING: Accessing a Container Engine cluster requires the kubernetes commandline
```

Then you should type:

```
gcloud components install kubectl
```



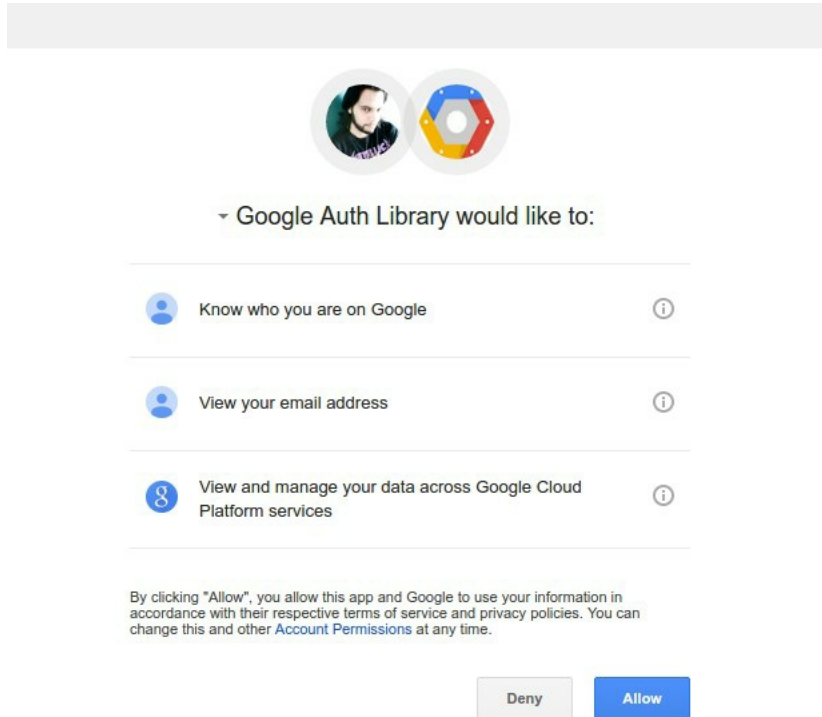
If you get any failure during one of the above or below commands, you can use `gcloud info --show-log`.

Let's create a *HTTP* proxy to access the *Kubernetes API*


```
kubectl proxy
```

If you have a similar error to this one `error: google: could not find default credentials. See https://developers.google.com/accounts/docs/application-default-credentials for more information.`, you should authenticate to Google Cloud services using:

```
gcloud auth application-default login
```



Then you should type again:

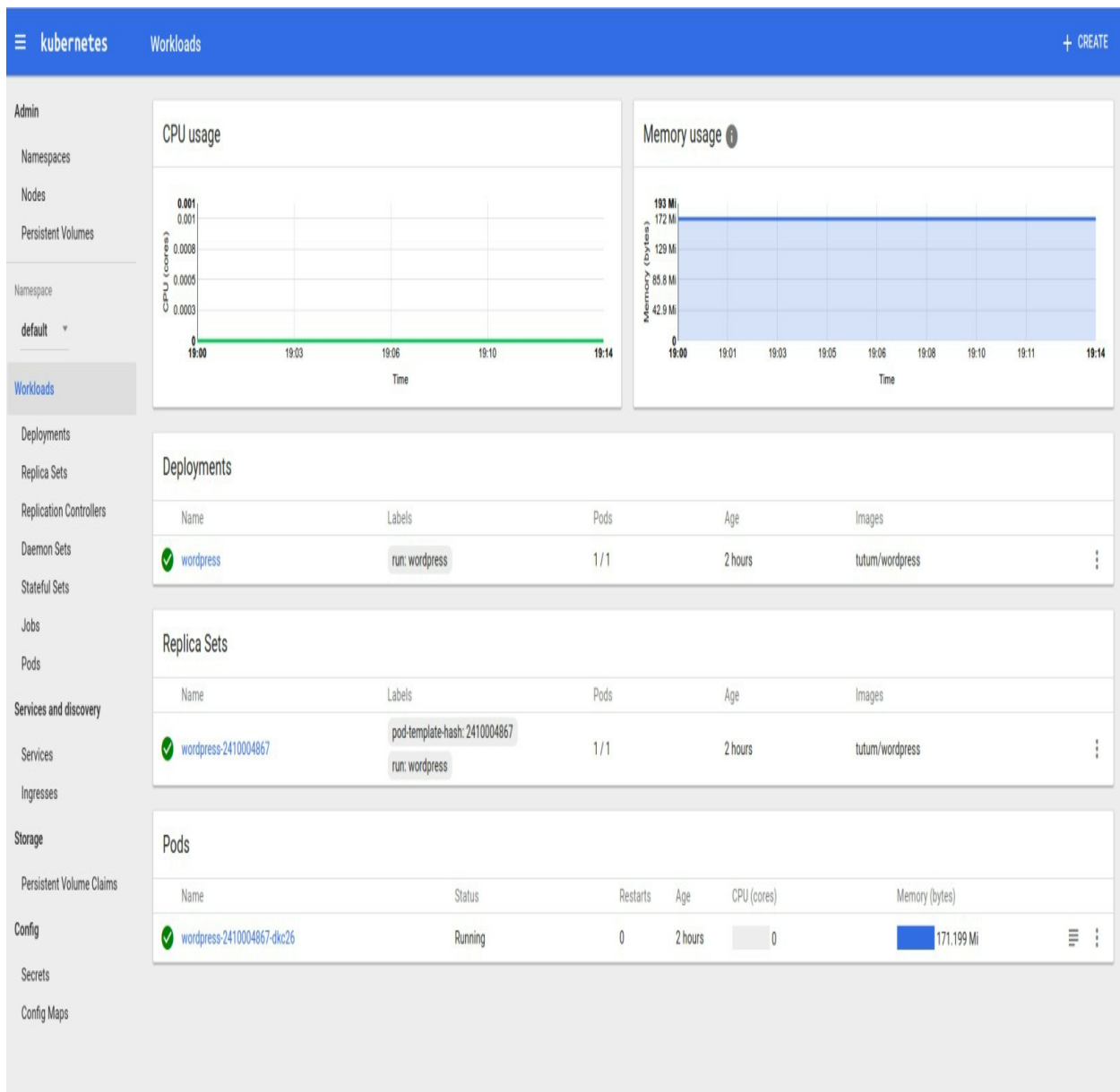
```
kubectl proxy
```

You can choose a specific port:

```
kubectl proxy --port=8081
```

The default port is 8080. You can now use your *localhost* to access the *Kubernetes proxy UI*. You will probably get this error if you point your browser to the wrong address:

```
<h3>Unauthorized</h3>
```



These are the *urls* you can use:

```
http://127.0.0.1:8001/ui
http://localhost:8001/ui
```

Now you can use *curl* in order to interact with the *API*:

Get the API versions:

```
curl http://localhost:8080/api/
```

Get a list of pods:

```
curl http://localhost:8080/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods
```

Inspecting Services

You can see more details about the *Wordpress* we created using:

```
kubectl describe services wordpress
```

In the *Cloud Shell* console you will get a similar output to this:

```
Name:                wordpress
Namespace:          default
Labels:             pod-template-hash=2410004867
                   run=wordpress
Selector:           pod-template-hash=2410004867,run=wordpress
Type:               LoadBalancer
IP:                10.7.251.61
Port:              <unset> 80/TCP
NodePort:          <unset> 30795/TCP
Endpoints:         10.4.0.9:80
Session Affinity:  None
Events:
  Type            Reason              Message
  ----            -
  Normal         CreatingLoadBalancer  Creating load balancer
  FirstSeen      LastSeen          Count    From
  ----
  8s             8s                1       (service-controller )
SubObjectPath  Type      Reason
-----
CreatingLoadBalancer
```

Inspecting Nodes

You can describe the different nodes you are using:

```
kubectl describe nodes
```

A similar output to this will appear right on your screen:

```
Name:                gke-my-test-node-default-pool-f295ca85-pvjc
Role:
Labels:             beta.kubernetes.io/arch=amd64
                   beta.kubernetes.io/instance-type=n1-standard-1
                   beta.kubernetes.io/os=linux
                   cloud.google.com/gke-nodepool=default-pool
                   failure-domain.beta.kubernetes.io/region=us-central1
                   failure-domain.beta.kubernetes.io/zone=us-central1-b
                   kubernetes.io/hostname=gke-my-test-node-default-pool-f295ca85-pvjc
Taints:            <none>
CreationTimestamp: Sun, 12 Mar 2017 16:44:47 +0100
Phase:
Conditions:
  Type            Status  LastHeartbeatTime  LastTransitionTime  Reason
  ----            -
  NetworkUnavailable  False  Sun, 12 Mar
  OutOfDisk          False  Sun, 12 Mar
  MemoryPressure     False  Sun, 12 Mar
  DiskPressure       False  Sun, 12 Mar
  Ready              True   Sun, 12 Mar
Reason              Message
-----
RouteCreated       RouteController created a r
KubeletHasSufficientDisk  kubelet has sufficient disk
KubeletHasSufficientMemory  kubelet has sufficient memc
KubeletHasNoDiskPressure  kubelet has no disk pressur
KubeletReady       kubelet is posting ready st

Addresses:         10.128.0.2,104.198.50.198,gke-my-test-node-default-pool-f295ca85-pvjc
Capacity:
  alpha.kubernetes.io/nvidia-gpu: 0
  cpu: 1
  memory: 3788484Ki
  pods: 110
Allocatable:
  alpha.kubernetes.io/nvidia-gpu: 0
  cpu: 1
  memory: 3788484Ki
  pods: 110
System Info:
Machine ID:        833668693a8ae07719ffda0c786a12fc
System UUID:      83366869-3A8A-E077-19FF-DA0C786A12FC
Boot ID:          528cd889-61b2-476e-ac01-795c51d18cbb
Kernel Version:   4.4.21+
OS Image:         Container-Optimized OS from Google
Operating System: linux
Architecture:     amd64
Container Runtime Version: docker://1.11.2
Kubelet Version:  v1.5.3
```

```

Kube-Proxy Version:      v1.5.3
PodCIDR:                 10.4.0.0/24
ExternalID:              5258581285997695597
Non-terminated Pods:    (8 in total)
Namespace                Name                CPU Requests    CPU Limits      Memory Requests  Memory Limits
-----                -
default                 wordpress           100m (10%)      0 (0%)          0 (0%)           0 (0%)
kube-system             fluentd-cloud-logging 100m (10%)      0 (0%)          200Mi (5%)       200Mi (5%)
kube-system             heapster            138m (13%)      138m (13%)      301456Ki (7%)    301456Ki (7%)
kube-system             kube-dns-           260m (26%)      0 (0%)          140Mi (3%)       220Mi (5%)
kube-system             kube-dns-autoscale  20m (2%)         0 (0%)          10Mi (0%)        0 (0%)
kube-system             kube-proxy-gke-my-  100m (10%)      0 (0%)          0 (0%)           0 (0%)
kube-system             kubernetes-dashboa 100m (10%)      100m (10%)      50Mi (1%)        50Mi (1%)
kube-system             l7-default-backend  10m (1%)         10m (1%)        20Mi (0%)        20Mi (0%)

Allocated resources:
(Total limits may be over 100 percent, i.e., overcommitted.)
CPU Requests    CPU Limits      Memory Requests  Memory Limits
-----
828m (82%)      248m (24%)      731536Ki (19%)  803216Ki (21%)

```

Inspecting Namespaces

You can list the current *namespaces* in a cluster using:

```
kubectl get namespaces
```

The default *namespaces* on a fresh *Kubernetes* installation are:

NAME	STATUS	AGE
default	Active	1h
kube-system	Active	1h

- *default* is default *namespace* for objects with no other *namespaces*
- *kube-system* is the namespace for objects created by the *Kubernetes* system

You can set the *namespace* for all the *kubectl* commands using:

```
kubectl config set-context $(kubectl config current-context) --namespace=test-namespace
```

Change *test-namespace* by your preferred name then check if it was set using:

```
kubectl config view | grep namespace:
```

Note that we can find *namespaces* in the DNS entry created for a service (e.g. *service-name.namespace-name.svc.cluster.local*).

```
<service-name>.<namespace-name>.svc.cluster.local
```



In the case when a container just uses the service name, it will resolve to the service which is local to a namespace which is useful to use the same configuration with multiple *namespaces* like dev, qa, staging, production..

If you want to reach across namespaces, you need to use the fully qualified domain name (FQDN).

Viewing Kubernetes Configurations

In order to view your configurations, you need to type:

```
kubectl config view
```

And it will show a description of your configuration.

e.g: The configuration of the *Wordpress* cluster we deployed should look like this:

```
apiVersion: v1
clusters:
- cluster:
  certificate-authority-data: REDACTED
  server: https://35.184.192.231
  name: gke_wordpress-161315_us-central1-b_my-test-node
contexts:
- context:
  cluster: gke_wordpress-161315_us-central1-b_my-test-node
  user: gke_wordpress-161315_us-central1-b_my-test-node
  name: gke_wordpress-161315_us-central1-b_my-test-node
current-context: gke_wordpress-161315_us-central1-b_my-test-node
kind: Config
preferences: {}
users:
- name: gke_wordpress-161315_us-central1-b_my-test-node
  user:
    auth-provider:
      config:
        access-token: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
        expiry: 2017-03-12T18:13:16.201747726+01:00
        name: gcp
```

This configuration can be accessed using this file

```
ls ~/.kube/config
```

If you use multiple *kubeconfig* files at the same time and want to view merged config then you can still use the

```
kubectl config view
```

 . Say we have two configuration files:

- ~/.kube/config1
- ~/.kube/config2

The command will be :

```
KUBECONFIG=~/.kube/config1:~/.kube/config2 kubectl config view
```

Using Kubernetes With Amazon Web Services

In order to install and use Kubernetes in *AWS*, we are going to use a tool called *kops* (stands for Kubernetes Operations). It allows to get a production grade *Kubernetes* cluster from the command line. Deployment is currently supported on *Amazon Web Services* but more platforms are planned.

Installing Kops

In order to install *Kops* you will need a *nix system or OSx.

For *OSx* user, from *Homebrew*:

```
brew update && brew install kops
```

You can also use this method:

```
wget https://github.com/kubernetes/kops/releases/download/v1.4.1/kops-darwin-amd64
chmod +x kops-darwin-amd64
mv kops-darwin-amd64 /usr/local/bin/kops
```

And *Linux* users should download the binary:

```
chmod +x kops-linux-amd64
mv kops-linux-amd64 /usr/local/bin/kops
```

You can install from sources:

```
go get -d k8s.io/kops
cd ${GOPATH}/src/k8s.io/kops/
git checkout release
make
```

Windows users need to install a *Linux VM* or *Vagrant*.

Prerequisites

We need to setup a user, using the *IAM* we can create a new user, remember to save its access id/key and give it the administrator access. You can create your own policy by giving the user only the rights that he needs. We will proceed for this course with the full administrator access.

Set permissions for kops

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console interface for setting permissions. At the top, three options are visible: 'Add user to group', 'Copy permissions from existing user', and 'Attach existing policies directly' (which is highlighted in blue). Below this, a message reads: 'Attach one or more existing policies directly to the user or create a new policy. [Learn more](#)'. There are buttons for 'Create policy' and 'Refresh'. A search bar is present with the text 'Filter: Policy type' and 'Showing 258 results'. A table lists various AWS managed policies with columns for 'Policy name', 'Type', 'Attachments', and 'Description'. The first policy, 'AdministratorAccess', is selected with a checkmark.

Policy name	Type	Attachments	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AdministratorAccess	Job function	2	Provides full access to AWS services and resources.
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonAPIGatewayAdministrator	AWS managed	0	Provides full access to create/edit/delete APIs in Amazon API Gateway via the AWS Management Console.
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonAPIGatewayInvokeFullAccess	AWS managed	0	Provides full access to invoke APIs in Amazon API Gateway.
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonAPIGatewayPushToCloudWatchLogs	AWS managed	0	Allows API Gateway to push logs to user's account.
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonAppStreamFullAccess	AWS managed	0	Provides full access to Amazon AppStream via the AWS Management Console.
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonAppStreamReadOnlyAccess	AWS managed	0	Provides read only access to Amazon AppStream via the AWS Management Console.
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonAppStreamServiceAccess	AWS managed	0	Default policy for Amazon AppStream service role.
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonAthenaFullAccess	AWS managed	0	Provide full access to Amazon Athena and scoped access to the dependencies needed to enable querying, writing results, and data managem...
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonCloudDirectoryFullAccess	AWS managed	0	Provides full access to Amazon Cloud Directory Service.
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonCloudDirectoryReadOnlyAccess	AWS managed	0	Provides read only access to Amazon Cloud Directory Service.

After that we need to setup the *DNS*. *kops* uses *DNS* for discovery inside the cluster and for the clients so that we can reach the *kubernetes API* server. The cluster name should be a valid *DNS* name. This allows us to share our cluster with its domain. We are going to use *Route53* with a subdomain. You should either register a domain or transfer an existing domain name to *Route53* (if you would like to centralize all your domain operations in *AWS Route53*).

If you don't want to spend money, you can register a free domain name like *.tk*.

Note that if you have a registered domain with another registrar (*Namecheap*, *GoDaddy* ..etc) and you want to keep it instead of transferring it, you should setup the generated hosted zone values (*NS* records) in your original registrar configuration.

Now create a hosted zone for your domain. You can use the *AWS* web interface or the *AWS CLI*. In my case, I already hosted the domain *devopslinks.com* in *Route53* and I will be using *kubernetes.dev.devopslinks.com* for the remainder:

```
aws route53 create-hosted-zone --name kubernetes.dev.devopslinks.com --caller-reference 1
```

You should have a similar output to this:

```

{
  "ChangeInfo": {
    "Status": "PENDING",
    "SubmittedAt": "2017-04-30T21:10:40.362Z",
    "Id": "/change/xxxxxxxxxx"
  },
  "DelegationSet": {
    "NameServers": [
      "ns-1752.awsdns-27.co.uk",
      "ns-1333.awsdns-38.org",
      "ns-904.awsdns-49.net",
      "ns-102.awsdns-12.com"
    ]
  },
  "HostedZone": {
    "Name": "kubernetes.dev.devopslinks.com.",
    "CallerReference": "1",
    "Id": "/hostedzone/xxxxxxxxxx",
    "Config": {
      "PrivateZone": false
    },
    "ResourceRecordSetCount": 2
  },
  "Location": "https://route53.amazonaws.com/2013-04-01/hostedzone/Z2AZ80TW24KT5C"
}

```



Creating a hosted zone is a paid service. You can find more details about *Route53* [here](#).

Note the 4 generated name servers :

- ns-1752.awsdns-27.co.uk.
- ns-1333.awsdns-38.org.
- ns-904.awsdns-49.net.
- ns-102.awsdns-12.com.

If you have your domain registered elsewhere, say *GoDaddy*, you should go to *GoDaddy* web interface, create 4 NS records with the host *kubernetes.dev*. and set the one of the name servers to each of the created records.

We also need an *S3* bucket.

To manage a cluster *kops* must keep track of the created clusters, along with their configuration, the keys they are using and different other configurations. This information is stored in a bucket.

Create the bucket (we will call it *kubernetes.dev.devopslinks.com*):

```
aws s3 mb s3://kubernetes.dev.devopslinks.com
```

At this step, you should have setup the right user, *S3* and *Route53*. We can proceed by typing this command:

```

kops create cluster \
--name=kubernetes.dev.devopslinks.com \
--state=s3://kubernetes.dev.devopslinks.com \
--zones=eu-west-la \
--node-count=2 \
--node-size=t2.micro \
--master-size=t2.micro \
--dns-zone=kubernetes.dev.devopslinks.com

```

You should change adapt this commands to your preferences like the region, the size of the machines, the number of the machines in a cluster ..etc This command will create the following resources:

```

EBSVolume
DHCOPTIONS
KeyPair
SSHKey
EBSVolume
VPC

```



```
IAMRole
IAMInstanceProfile
SecurityGroup
Subnet
IAMRolePolicy
InternetGateway
SecurityGroupRule
SecurityGroupRule
Route
RouteTableAssociation
AutoscalingGroup
```

As you can see in the output of the last command:

- To list clusters: `kops get cluster`
- To edit this cluster `kops edit cluster kubernetes.dev.devopslinks.com`
- To edit node instance group: `kops edit ig --name=kubernetes.dev.devopslinks.com nodes`
- To edit the master instance group: `kops edit ig --name=kubernetes.dev.devopslinks.com master-eu-west-1a`

Now we can configure the cluster with:

```
kops update cluster kubernetes.dev.devopslinks.com --yes --state=s3://kubernetes.dev.devopslinks.com
```



Don't forget to add `--state=s3://kubernetes.dev.devopslinks.com`

After launching this command, you can find important configurations in `~/.kube/config` file.

Cluster is starting. It should be ready in a few minutes.

As you may see in the output of the last command:

- To list nodes: `kubectl get nodes --show-labels`
- To ssh to the master: `ssh -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa admin@api.kubernetes.dev.devopslinks.com`
- To read about installing addons: <https://github.com/kubernetes/kops/blob/master/docs/addons.md>

Chapter XIV - Orchestration - Rancher/Cattle



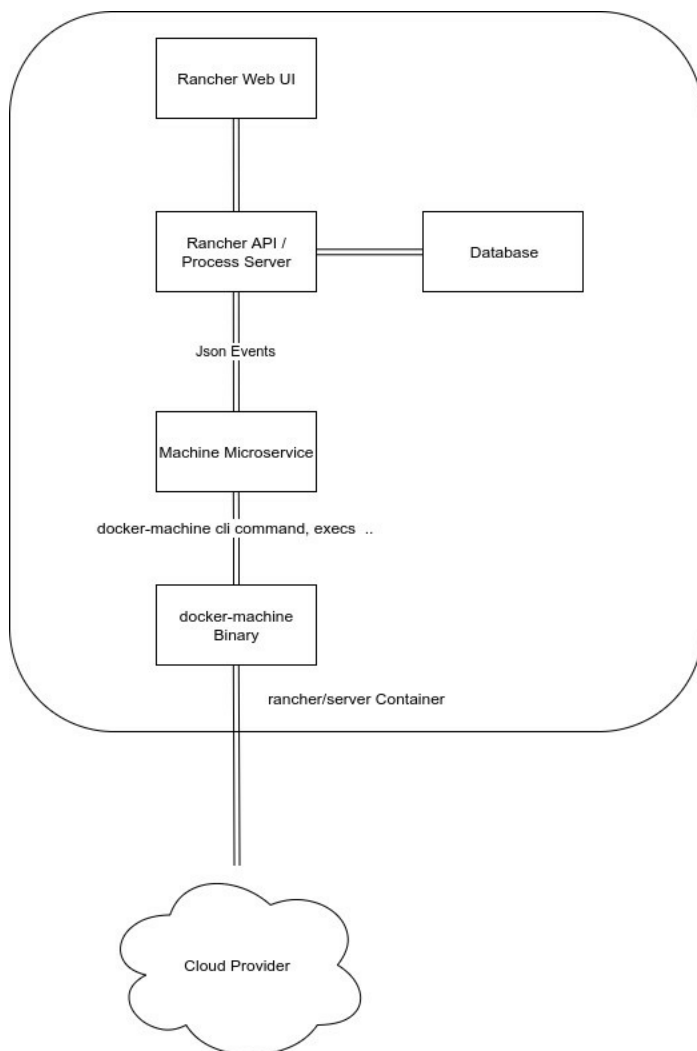
In the Docker World, the orchestration is the most important part of the ecosystem. *Docker Swarm*, *Kubernetes*, *Apache Mesos* .. all of these are orchestrators, every one of them has its own philosophy, use cases and architecture. Rancher is a tool built to simplify Docker orchestration and management. Through this tutorial, we are going to discover how to use it in order to create a scalable *Wordpress* application.

Rancher Architecture

In *Rancher*, everything (like containers, networks or images) is an *API* resource with a process lifecycle. Containers, images, networks, and accounts are all *API* resources with their own process lifecycles.

Rancher is built on the top of containers:

- A web *UI*
- An *API*
- A server that manage *Rancher Agents*
- A database
- A machine microservice
- The *docker-machine* binary



When you run *Rancher* using `docker run rancher/server ...` the *Rancher API* + *Rancher Process Server* + The *Database* + *Machine Microservice* are processes that live inside this container.

Note that the *docker-machine* binary is also living in the same container but only runs when it is called by the *API*.

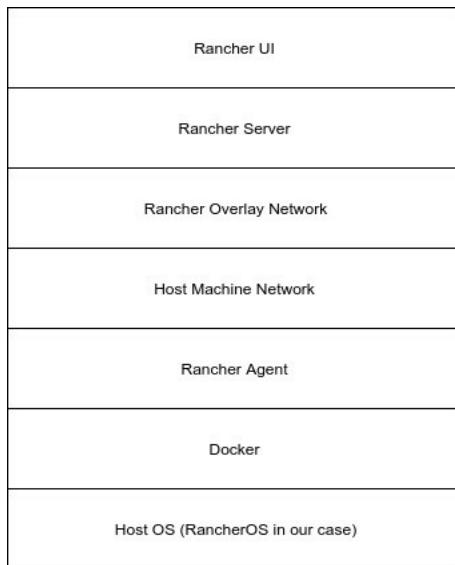
Rancher has also an Agent part that manage the life cycle of containers.

If `docker-machine` creates a machine successfully, some events are exchanged between the `docker-machine` and the microservice. A *bootstrap* event is created and a `docker-machine config` command is executed to get the details needed to connect to the machine's Docker daemon.

If everything run without problems, the service fires up a *Rancher Agent* on the machine via `docker run rancher/agent ... ```.

Rancher Agents open a *WebSocket* connection to the server in order to establish a 2-way communication. The *Rancher Agent* manage its containers and reports every change using the Docker *API*.

During this tutorial, we are going to use an *EC2* machine and this is how a different view of the layers of our *Rancher* installation:



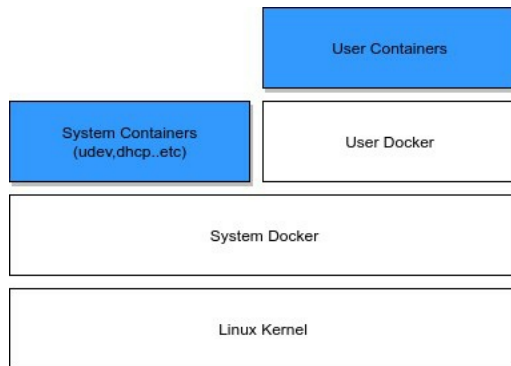
RancherOS

RancherOS is a small distribution released by *Rancher* team. It is an easy way to run containers at scale in production, and includes only the services needed to run Docker.

It only includes the latest version of Docker and removes any unneeded library that a "normal" *Linux* distribution could have.

In *RancherOS*, everything is a container, the traditional *init* system is replaced so that Docker run directly on the *Kernel*.

A special component in this system is called *User Docker* which is the daemon that allow a user (a non-system user) runs its containers.



We are going to run *RancherOS* in an *EC2* machine using *AWS CLI*:

```
aws ec2 run-instances --image-id ami-ID --count 1 --instance-type t2.micro --key-name MySSHKeyName --security-groups sg-name
```

This is the list of AMI by region:

Region	Type	AMI
ap-south-1	HVM	ami-fd1e6d92
eu-west-2	HVM	ami-51776335
eu-west-1	HVM	ami-481e232e
ap-northeast-2	HVM	ami-c32efdad
ap-northeast-1	HVM	ami-33aaf154
sa-east-1	HVM	ami-15ed8d79
ca-central-1	HVM	ami-e61fa282
ap-southeast-1	HVM	ami-63b50900
ap-southeast-2	HVM	ami-86b7bbe5
eu-central-1	HVM	ami-a71ecfc8
us-east-1	HVM	ami-37b00f21
us-east-2	HVM	ami-c61632a3
us-west-1	HVM	ami-8998c3e9
us-west-2	HVM	ami-f6910496

Now you can login to your machine using the *AWS* common *ssh* command :

```
ssh -i "MySSHKeyName" rancher@xxxx.xx-xxxx-x.compute.amazonaws.com
```

Running Rancher

Since Docker is installed by default, we can start using it directly. Let's start a *MariaDB* server then use it with *Rancher Server*.

```
docker run --name mariadb -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=password -e MYSQL_DATABASE=cattle -e MYSQL_USER=cattle -e MYSQL_PASSWORD=cattle -p 3306:3306 -d mariadb
```

Run the *Rancher Server* and change 172.31.0.190 by your *MariaDB IP*:

```
docker run --name rancher_server -p 8080:8080 -e CATTLE_DB_CATTLE_MYSQL_HOST=172.31.0.190 -e CATTLE_DB_CATTLE_MYSQL_PORT=3306 -e CATTLE_DB_CATTLE_MYSQL_NAME=cattle -e CATTLE_DB_CATTLE_USERNAME=cattle -e CATTLE_DB_CATTLE_PASSWORD=cattle -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock -d rancher/server
```

Now you can go to your `<host_ip>:8080` and add a *Linux* host with a supported version of Docker:

Hosts: Add Host

Host Registration URL

What base URL should hosts use to connect to the Rancher API?

This site's address:

Something else:

Don't include `/v1` or any other path, but if you are doing SSL termination in front of Rancher, be sure to use `https://`.

Save

We are not going to use the public *IP* address but the private (*eth0*) one.

Hosts: Add Host

Custom Amazon EC2 Azure DigitalOcean Packet

Manage available machine drivers

- 1 Start up a Linux machine somewhere and install a supported version of Docker on it.
- 2 Make sure any security groups or firewalls allow traffic:
 - From and To all other hosts on UDP ports 500 and 4500 (for IPsec networking)
- 3 Optional: Add labels to be applied to the host.
⊕ Add Label
- 4 Specify the public IP that should be registered for this host. If left empty, Rancher will auto-detect the IP to use. This generally works for machines with unique public IPs, but will not work if the machine is behind a firewall/NAT or if it is the same machine that is running the `rancher/agent` container.
- 5 Copy, paste, and run the command below to register the host with Rancher:

```
sudo docker run -d --privileged --v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock --v /var/lib/rancher:/var/lib/rancher rancher/agent:v1.2.1 http://172.31.0.190:8080/v1/scripts/02048221239BE78134BB:1483142400C
```
- 6 Click close below. The new host should pop up on the Hosts screen within a minute.

Close

Let's add a custom host.

A command is given to run on any reachable host in order to let it join the server. At this step, I already created an *EC2* machines (with *RancherOS* as an operating system) and I am going to use it and run this command:

```
sudo docker run -d --privileged --v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock --v /var/lib/rancher:/var/lib/rancher rancher/agent:v1.2.1 http://172.31.0.190:8080/v1/scripts/02048221239BE78134BB:1483142400C
```

Make sure any *Security Groups* or *firewalls* allow traffic from and to all other hosts on *UDP* ports 500 and 4500.

After the *Agent* installation, we can notice that some containers are running in each *Agent* machine like the *dns*, *healthcheck*, *network-manager* ...:

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	NAMES
8339a8af3bb8	rancher/net	"/rancher-entrypoint."	r-ipsec-ipsec-router
95f3d3afdb7c	rancher/net:holder	"/.r/r /rancher-entry"	r-ipsec-ipsec
5643089ca485	rancher/healthcheck	"/.r/r /rancher-entry"	r-healthcheck-healthcheck
fec564c53f13	rancher/dns	"/rancher-entrypoint."	r-network-services-metadata-dns
c162c07d07f6	rancher/net	"/rancher-entrypoint."	r-ipsec-ipsec-cni-driver
0313ff5cb812	rancher/scheduler	"/.r/r /rancher-entry"	r-scheduler-scheduler

0f6f62a190c7	rancher/network-manager"/rancher-entrypoint."	r-network-services-network-manager
ec270864ff07	rancher/metadata "/rancher-entrypoint."	r-network-services-metadata
98a78058bc3c	rancher/agent "/run.sh run"	rancher-agent

Running A Wordpress Service

If everything is ok, we are going to create a *Wordpress* service. Go to *Stack* menu and click *User*.

Create the *MariaDB* database, name it *wordpressdb* (we are going to use it in order to link it to the *Wordpress* container)

Add Service

Scale

Run 1 container

Always run one instance of this container on every host

wordpressdb + Add Sidekick Container

Name	Description
wordpressdb	mariadb for wordpress

Select Image*

Always pull image before creating

mariadb

+ Port Map

+ Service Links

Then add your environment variables:

Command	Volumes	Networking	Security/Host	Secrets	Health Check	Labels	Scheduling
Command	<input type="text" value="e.g. /usr/sbin/httpd -f httpd.conf"/>						
Entry Point	<input type="text" value="e.g. /bin/sh"/>						
Working Dir	<input type="text" value="e.g. /myapp"/>	User	<input type="text" value="e.g. apache"/>				
Console	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Interactive & TTY (-i -t)		<input type="radio"/> Interactive (-i)				
	<input type="radio"/> TTY (-t)		<input type="radio"/> None				
Auto Restart	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Always		<input type="radio"/> Never (Start Once)				
Environment	<input type="button" value="+ Add Environment Variable"/>						
	Variable	=	Value				
	<input type="text" value="MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD"/>	=	<input type="text" value="password"/>	<input type="button" value="-"/>			
	<input type="text" value="MYSQL_DATABASE"/>	=	<input type="text" value="wordpress"/>	<input type="button" value="-"/>			
	<input type="text" value="MYSQL_USER"/>	=	<input type="text" value="wordpress"/>	<input type="button" value="-"/>			
	<input type="text" value="MYSQL_PASSWORD"/>	=	<input type="text" value="wordpress"/>	<input type="button" value="-"/>			
	<small>ProTip: Paste one or more lines of key=value pairs into any key field for easy bulk entry.</small>						

Now, using the same way, create the *Wordpress* container, map host port 80 to the container port 80 and link the *mariadb* container as a *mysql* instance.

Add Service

Scale

Run 1 container

Always run one instance of this container on every host

wordpress + Add Sidekick Container

Name	Description
wordpress	the wordpress app

Select Image* Always pull image before creating

wordpress

+ Port Map

Public Host Port	Private Container Port	Protocol
80	80	TC

Show Host IP field

+ Service Links

Destination Service	As Name
wordpressdb	mysql

Then add your environment variables:

Command Volumes Networking Security/Host Secrets Health Check Labels Scheduling

Command

Entry Point

Working Dir User

Console Interactive & TTY (-t) Interactive (-i) TTY (-t) None

Auto Restart Always Never (Start Once)

Environment

Variable	=	Value
<input type="text" value="WORDPRESS_DB_NAME"/>	=	<input type="text" value="wordpress"/>
<input type="text" value="WORDPRESS_DB_USER"/>	=	<input type="text" value="wordpress"/>
<input type="text" value="WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD"/>	=	<input type="text" value="password"/>

Pro Tip: Paste one or more lines of key=value pairs into any key field for easy bulk entry.

At this step, we can check the running services, use *Stack->User* then *default* to see the containers:

Stack:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Active	wordpress <input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Image: wordpress Ports: 80	Service	1 Container	<input type="button" value="Refresh"/> <input type="button" value="More"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Active	wordpress-db <input type="button" value="Refresh"/>	Image: mariadb	Service	1 Container	<input type="button" value="Refresh"/> <input type="button" value="More"/>

What we started is the equivalent of 2 docker commands, one to start the *mariadb* container and the other one to start the *wordpress* container.

You can visit the *Wordpress* fresh installation using its *IP* address.

We can see the details of the different configurations a running container could have if you choose the container from the same view then use the "View in APT" menu.

This is an example of the *wordpress* container:

```
{
  "id": "1s7",
  "type": "service",
  "links": {
    "self": ".../v2-beta/projects/1a5/services/1s7",
    "account": ".../v2-beta/projects/1a5/services/1s7/account",
    "consumedservices": ".../v2-beta/projects/1a5/services/1s7/consumedservices",
    "instances": ".../v2-beta/projects/1a5/services/1s7/instances",
    "networkDrivers": ".../v2-beta/projects/1a5/services/1s7/networkdrivers",
    "serviceExposeMaps": ".../v2-beta/projects/1a5/services/1s7/serviceexposemaps",
    "serviceLogs": ".../v2-beta/projects/1a5/services/1s7/serviceLogs",
    "stack": ".../v2-beta/projects/1a5/services/1s7/stack",
  }
}
```

```

    "storageDrivers": ".../v2-beta/projects/1a5/services/1s7/storagedrivers",
    "containerStats": ".../v2-beta/projects/1a5/services/1s7/containerstats"
  },
  "actions": {
    "upgrade": ".../v2-beta/projects/1a5/services/1s7/?action=upgrade",
    "restart": ".../v2-beta/projects/1a5/services/1s7/?action=restart",
    "update": ".../v2-beta/projects/1a5/services/1s7/?action=update",
    "remove": ".../v2-beta/projects/1a5/services/1s7/?action=remove",
    "deactivate": ".../v2-beta/projects/1a5/services/1s7/?action=deactivate",
    "removeservicelink": ".../v2-beta/projects/1a5/services/1s7/?action=removeservicelink",
    "addservicelink": ".../v2-beta/projects/1a5/services/1s7/?action=addservicelink",
    "setservicelinks": ".../v2-beta/projects/1a5/services/1s7/?action=setservicelinks"
  },
  "baseType": "service",
  "name": "wordpress",
  "state": "active",
  "accountId": "1a5",
  "assignServiceIpAddress": false,
  "createIndex": 1,
  "created": "2017-04-04T21:05:53Z",
  "createdTS": 1491339953000,
  "currentScale": 1,
  "description": "wordpress files",
  "externalId": null,
  "fqdn": null,
  "healthState": "healthy",
  "instanceIds": [
    "1i14"
  ],
  "kind": "service",
  "launchConfig": {
    "type": "launchConfig",
    "capAdd": [
    ],
    "capDrop": [
    ],
    "dataVolumes": [
    ],
    "dataVolumesFrom": [
    ],
    "devices": [
    ],
    "dns": [
    ],
    "dnsSearch": [
    ],
    "environment": {
      "environment": {
        "WORDPRESS_DB_NAME": "wordpress",
        "WORDPRESS_DB_USER": "wordpress",
        "WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD": "wordpress"
      },
      "imageUuid": "docker:wordpress",
      "instanceTriggeredStop": "stop",
      "kind": "container",
      "labels": {
        "io.rancher.container.pull_image": "always"
      },
      "logConfig": {
        "type": "logConfig",
        "config": {
        },
        "driver": ""
      },
      "networkMode": "managed",
      "ports": [
        "80:80/tcp"
      ],
      "privileged": false,
      "publishAllPorts": false,
      "readOnly": false,
      "secrets": [
    ],
    "startOnCreate": true,
    "stdinOpen": true,
    "system": false,
    "tty": true,
    "version": "0",
    "dataVolumesFromLaunchConfigs": [
    ],
    "vcpu": 1
  },
  "lbConfig": null,

```

```
"linkedServices":{
  "mysql":"1s6"
},
"metadata":null,
"publicEndpoints":[
  {
    "type":"publicEndpoint",
    "hostId":"1h1",
    "instanceId":"1i14",
    "ipAddress":"54.246.163.197",
    "port":80,
    "serviceId":"1s7"
  }
],
"removed":null,
"retainIp":null,
"scale":1,
"scalePolicy":null,
"secondaryLaunchConfigs":[
],
"selectorContainer":null,
"selectorLink":null,
"stackId":"1st5",
"startOnCreate":true,
"system":false,
"transitioning":"no",
"transitioningMessage":null,
"transitioningProgress":null,
"upgrade":null,
"uuid":"0b8a8290-0d10-47be-b182-45f1e57e80bc",
"vip":null
}
```

We can also inspect other services and hosts configurations in the same way.

Cattle: Rancher Container Orchestrator

What we started below is *Rancher* powered by its own orchestration tool called *Cattle*. Rancher offers the possibility to use other orchestration tools like *Kubernetes*, *Docker Swarm* or *Mesos*.

Cattle is a container orchestration and scheduling framework, in its beginning, it was designed as an extension to *Docker Swarm* but since *Docker Swarm* continues to develop, *Cattle* and *Swarm* started to diverge. *Cattle* is used extensively by Rancher itself to orchestrate infrastructure services as well as setting up, managing, and upgrading *Swarm*, *Kubernetes*, and *Mesos* clusters.

Cattle application deployments are organized into *stacks* which can be used to *User* or *Infrastructure* stacks. A *Cattle Stack* is a collection of *Services* and the latter is primarily a Docker image with its networking, scalability, storage, health checks, service discovery links, environment and all of the other configurations. A *Cattle Service* could be a load balancer or an external service. A *Stack* can be launched using a *docker-compose.yml* or *rancher-compose.yml* file or just start containers like we did for the *Wordpress* stack.

In addition to this, you can start several applications using an application catalog. More than 50 different apps are available in the app catalog.

An application is defined by a *docker-compose* and a *rancher-compose* file and can be deployed easily with the default configurations.

Let's take the example of *Portainer*:

Portainer is a lightweight management UI which allows you to easily manage your Docker host or Swarm cluster. Portainer is meant to be as simple to deploy as it is to use. It consists of a single container that can run on any Docker engine (Docker for Linux and Docker for Windows are supported). Portainer allows you to manage your Docker containers, images, volumes, networks and more ! It is compatible with the standalone Docker engine and with Docker Swarm.

This is the `docker-compose.yml` file of *Portainer*:

```
portainer:
  labels:
    io.rancher.sidekicks: ui
    io.rancher.container.create_agent: true
    io.rancher.container.agent.role: environment
  image: rancher/portainer-agent:v0.1.0
  volumes:
    - /config

ui:
  image: portainer/portainer:pr572
  command: --no-auth --external-endpoints=/config/config.json --sync-interval=5s -p :80
  volumes_from:
    - portainer
  net: container:portainer
```

This is its `rancher-compose.yml` file:

```
.catalog:
  name: "Portainer"
  version: "1.11.4"
  description: Open-source lightweight management UI for a Docker host or Swarm cluster
  minimum_rancher_version: v1.5.0-rc1
```

Catalog: portainer



Catalog: Community
Category: Management
Support: Maintained by community members

Portainer is a lightweight management UI which allows you to easily manage your Docker host or Swarm cluster.

Portainer is meant to be as simple to deploy as it is to use. It consists of a single container that can run on any Docker engine (Docker for Linux and Docker for Windows are supported).

Portainer allows you to manage your Docker containers, images, volumes, networks and more! It is compatible with the standalone Docker engine and with Docker Swarm.

Getting started

Once you have deployed the stack you can access the Portainer UI at `http://<RANCHER_SERVER>/r/projects/<PROJECT_ID>/portainer/`. For example

```
http://rancher-server:8080/r/projects/1a5/portainer/
```

Note, the trailing / is important in the URL

Demo

The screenshot shows the Portainer UI dashboard. On the left is a dark blue sidebar with navigation options: Home, Dashboard, App Templates, Containers, Images, Networks, Volumes, and Swarm. The main content area is titled 'Home' and 'Cluster info'. It contains a table with the following data:

Nodes	2
Swarm version	1.1.5
Total CPU	2
Total memory	100 GB

Below the table are three summary cards: 'Containers' with 4 items, 'Running' with 0 stopped, and 'Images' with 3 items. A total memory usage of 44.1 MB is also shown.

Template Version

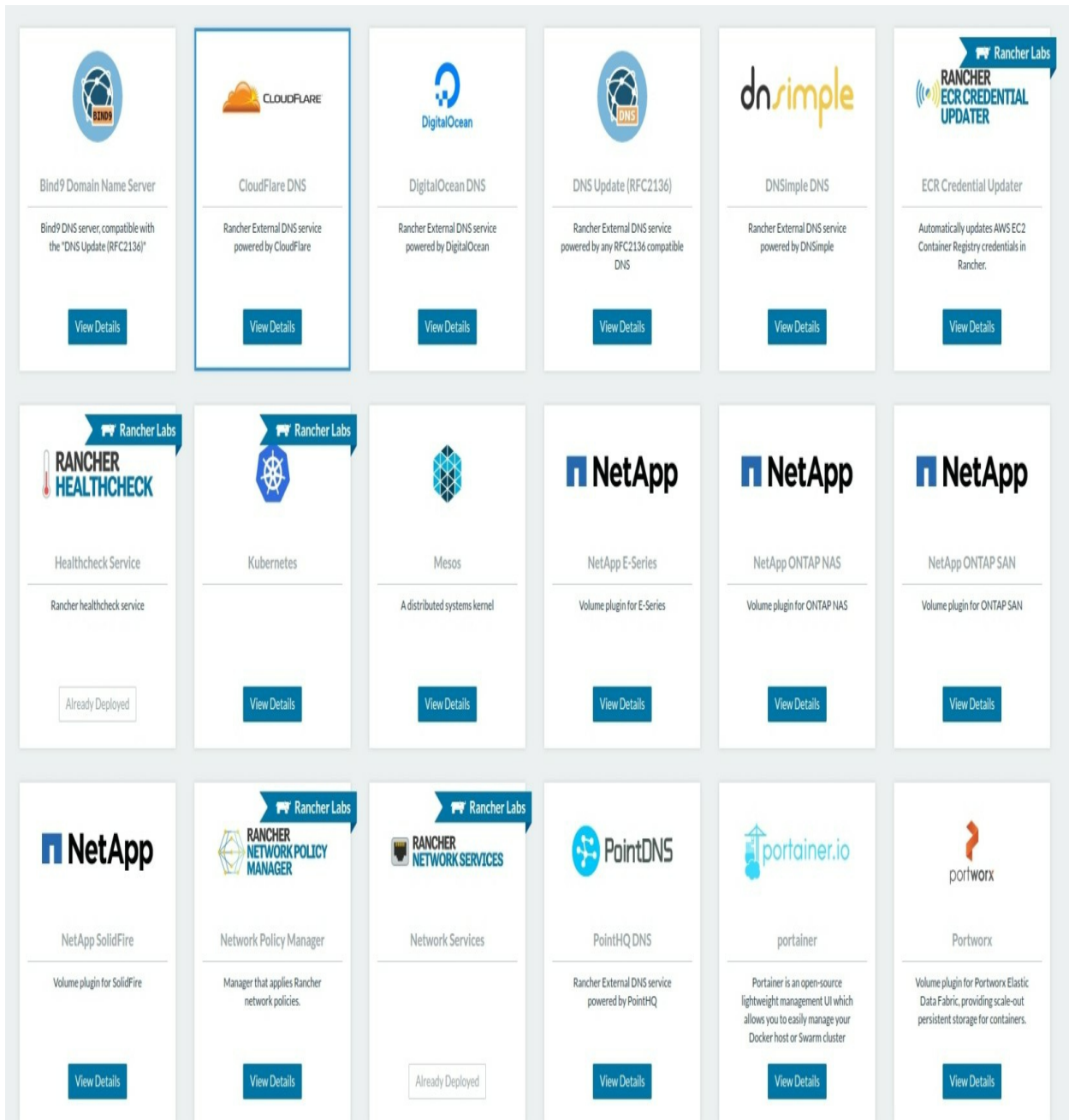
1.11.4

Select a version of the template to deploy

Configuration Options

This template has no configuration options

Rancher offers the possibility to start infrastructure *Stacks*. If you go to *Stacks*->*Infrastructure*, you can see a catalog of tools like *Bind9*, *Portainer*, *Rancher vxlan* ..etc



Now we want to scale our *Wordpress* frontal app in order to handle more traffic. In this case, you should click *Stack->User* then the name of the *Stack* (it should be the default one if you followed this tutorial as it is). Now click on *Wordpress* and scale your app to 3 containers:

Service: wordpress v in Default ⚠ Degraded (Failed to allocate instance [container:1127]: Bad instance [container:1127] in state [error]: Allocation failed: No healthy hosts meet the resource constraints: [ports: [80/80/tcp], Resource Type: instanceReservation, Amount: 1])

Description:
the wordpress app

Type:
Service

Scale:
3

Image:
wordpress

Entrypoint:
None

Command:
None

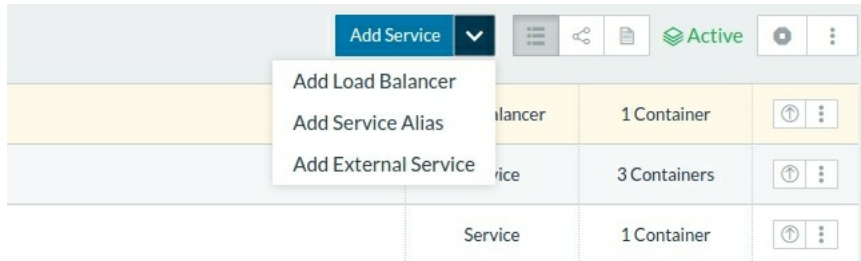
Ports Containers Labels Links Log

State	Name	IP Address	Host	Image	Stats
Running	Default-wordpress-1	10.42.0.120	ip-172-31-25-245.eu-west-1.compute...	wordpress	
Error	Default-wordpress-2	None	Unknown	wordpress	n/a
Error	Default-wordpress-3	None	Unknown	wordpress	n/a

At this step, you should see how *Wordpress* won't scale the right way.

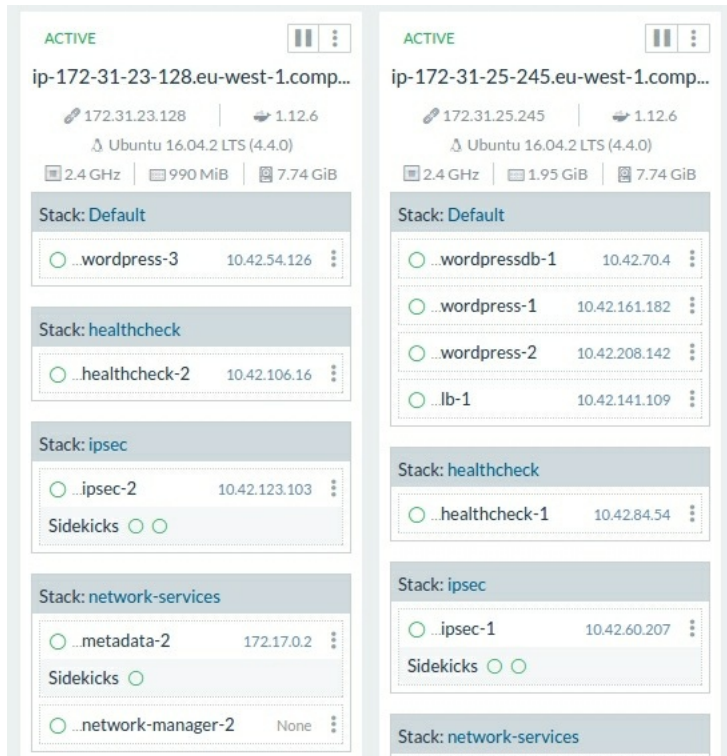
Scaling Wordpress Using Rancher

Before starting this, we should know that scaling a container that already mapped to a host port is impossible, we have seen this with the latest failed example of *Wordpress*. To make this work, we should remove the port mapping, go to the *Wordpress* service and remove port mapping using the UI. Now let's create a load balancer service. Go to *Stacks->User->Default* and add a load balancer:



We know that the *Wordpress* container will run the service *wordpress*. So we should choose it as a target, let's also give the target a port (which is **the default** port of a *wordpress* service): We are not using port mapping but *wordpress* service listens always on port 80 - this is the same thing as in Docker Swarm. Choose also the request host, port, path ..etc.

In our case, the *Wordpress* Stack is running in a single *Rancher* host, since we added just one. You can add another host and the same load balancing mechanism will be reproduced on two hosts: the *wordpress* service containers will be available on both hosts and the load balancer will auto-discover *Wordpress* containers in all of *Rancher* hosts.



Chapter XV - Docker API



Exploring Docker API

Docker *API* is the *API* served by *Docker Engine* and it allows to have a full control on Docker. This could be interesting if you want to build application that use *Docker* easily. You can see the *Engine API* version you are running by typing `sudo docker version |grep -i api`

The *API* is usually changed in each release of Docker, so *API* calls are versioned to ensure that clients don't break.

In order to interact with theis *API* you should use on of the known *SDKs* and this will depend on the language you are using. Here is a list of the know *SDKs* to use *Docker Engine API*:

Language	Library
C	libdocker
C#	Docker.DotNet
C++	lasote/docker_client
Dart	bwu_docker
Erlang	erldocker
Gradle	gradle-docker-plugin
Groovy	docker-client
Haskell	docker-hs
HTML (Web Components)	docker-elements
Java	docker-client
Java	docker-java
NodeJS	dockerode
Perl	Eixo::Docker
PHP	Docker-PHP
Ruby	docker-api
Rust	docker-rust
Rust	shiplift
Scala	tugboat
Scala	reactive-docker

The following *go* code creates a container running *Alpine* as an *OS* that will print "hello world" then exits:

```
package main

import (
    "io"
    "os"

    "github.com/moby/moby/client"
    "github.com/moby/moby/api/types"
    "github.com/moby/moby/api/types/container"
    "golang.org/x/net/context"
)

func main() {
    ctx := context.Background()
    cli, err := client.NewEnvClient()
    if err != nil {
        panic(err)
    }

    _, err = cli.ImagePull(ctx, "docker.io/library/alpine", types.ImagePullOptions{})
    if err != nil {
        panic(err)
    }
}
```

```

resp, err := cli.ContainerCreate(ctx, &container.Config{
    Image: "alpine",
    Cmd: []string{"echo", "hello world"},
}, nil, nil, "")
if err != nil {
    panic(err)
}

if err := cli.ContainerStart(ctx, resp.ID, types.ContainerStartOptions{}); err != nil {
    panic(err)
}

if _, err = cli.ContainerWait(ctx, resp.ID); err != nil {
    panic(err)
}

out, err := cli.ContainerLogs(ctx, resp.ID, types.ContainerLogsOptions{ShowStdout: true})
if err != nil {
    panic(err)
}

io.Copy(os.Stdout, out)
}

```

To do the same thing with *Python*:

```

import docker
client = docker.from_env()
print client.containers.run("alpine", ["echo", "hello", "world"])

```

Docker has [an official documentation](#) if you want to use the *API*.

e.g. To list containers, we can send a *GET* request to `/containers/json`, and the response will be either *400*, *500* and if "everything is *200 ok*", the *API* will return a *JSON*:

```

[
  {
    "Id": "8dfafdbc3a40",
    "Names": [
      "/boring_feynman"
    ],
    "Image": "ubuntu:latest",
    "ImageID": "d74508fb6632491cea586a1fd7d748dfc5274cd6fdfedee309ecdcbc2bf5cb82",
    "Command": "echo 1",
    "Created": 1367854155,
    "State": "Exited",
    "Status": "Exit 0",
    "Ports": [
      {
        "PrivatePort": 2222,
        "PublicPort": 3333,
        "Type": "tcp"
      }
    ],
    "Labels": {
      "com.example.vendor": "Acme",
      "com.example.license": "GPL",
      "com.example.version": "1.0"
    },
    "SizeRw": 12288,
    "SizeRootFs": 0,
    "HostConfig": {
      "NetworkMode": "default"
    },
    "NetworkSettings": {
      "Networks": {
        "bridge": {
          "NetworkID": "7ea29fc1412292a2d7bba362f9253545fecdfa8ce9a6e37dd10ba8bee7129812",
          "EndpointID": "2cdc4edb1ded3631c81f57966563e5c8525b81121bb3706a9a9a3ae102711f3f",
          "Gateway": "172.17.0.1",
          "IPAddress": "172.17.0.2",
          "IPPrefixLen": 16,
          "IPv6Gateway": "",
          "GlobalIPv6Address": "",
          "GlobalIPv6PrefixLen": 0,
          "MacAddress": "02:42:ac:11:00:02"
        }
      }
    },
    "Mounts": [
      {
        "Name": "fac362...80535",

```



```
"SizeRw": 12288,
"SizeRootFs": 0,
"HostConfig": {
  "NetworkMode": "default"
},
"NetworkSettings": {
  "Networks": {
    "bridge": {
      "NetworkID": "7ea29fc1412292a2d7bba362f9253545fecdfa8ce9a6e37dd10ba8bee7129812",
      "EndpointID": "d91c7b2f0644403d7ef3095985ea0e2370325cd2332ff3a3225c4247328e66e9",
      "Gateway": "172.17.0.1",
      "IPAddress": "172.17.0.5",
      "IPPrefixLen": 16,
      "IPv6Gateway": "",
      "GlobalIPv6Address": "",
      "GlobalIPv6PrefixLen": 0,
      "MacAddress": "02:42:ac:11:00:05"
    }
  }
},
"Mounts": []
}
```


Streaming Containers Logs Using Docker API

Like in all of Painless Docker chapters, our goal is not providing a documentation about Docker or its *API*, but giving more practical examples. You can find all of the details about the *API* in the [official documentations](#). Let's move to more practical stuff.

In this part of the book we are going to create a central logging system, that will collect every line of log in a given server and stream it to a web page. Think of it as the `docker logs <all_of_my_containers>` .

We are going to use Docker *API* with *Python Flask*.

Flask is a microframework for *Python* based on *Werkzeug* and *Jinja 2*. *Python* and *Flask* is easy to read and understand, you don't need to be a *Python* expert to use follow these steps.

For my *Flask* projects, I usually use a code template that you can find on [Github](#). You need first to install these packages:

- *git*
- *python3*
- *python-pip3*
- *python-virtualenv*

Now create an isolated *Python* virtual environment `virtualenv -p python3 docker-log-stream .`

Go to the created directory `cd docker-log-stream .`

Activate the virtual environment: `. bin/activate`

Download the code template from *Github*: `git clone https://github.com/eon01/flasklate.git code`

This is the *app.py* file that we are going to use in order to start our server on port 5000:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-

import logging, traceback, configparser, os
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)

# start configuration parser
parser = configparser.ConfigParser()
parser.read("app.conf")

# reading variables
logger_level = parser.get('logging', 'logger_level', raw = True)
handler_level = parser.get('logging', 'handler_level', raw = True)
log_format = parser.get('logging', 'log_format', raw = True)
log_file = parser.get('logging', 'log_file')

# set logger logging level
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
logger.setLevel(eval(logger_level))

# set handler logging level
handler = logging.FileHandler(log_file)
handler.setLevel(eval(handler_level))

# create a logging format
formatter = logging.Formatter(log_format)
handler.setFormatter(formatter)

# add the handlers to the logger
logger.addHandler(handler)

@app.route('/')
def hello_world():
```

```

    return 'Hello, World!'

if __name__ == '__main__':
    # Bind to PORT if defined, otherwise default to 5000.
    port = int(os.environ.get('PORT', 5000))
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=port)

```

This file will read configuration variables from *app.conf*.

In order to test this, we need to install the requirements (dependencies): `pip install -r requirements.txt` Now we can start our local web server using `python app.py` and on another terminal, you can test it using a simple *curl*: `curl http://0.0.0.0:5000` . If everything is fine, you will get 'Hello, world!' on your screen.

Now we need to install the Docker *API* for *Python*, just type `pip install docker` and hit enter. Docker will be installed in your local development environment.

In general, we can use Docker for *Python* this way:

We create a client : `client = docker.from_env()` and then we can access to a list of methods in the created client:

```

['_class_', '_delattr_', '_dict_', '_dir_', '_doc_', '_eq_', '_format_', '_ge_', '_getattr_', '_getattribu

```

We are more interested in : `'api', 'containers', 'df', 'events', 'from_env', 'images', 'info', 'login', 'networks', 'nodes', 'ping', 'plugins', 'secrets', 'services', 'swarm', 'version', 'volumes'` methods.

As you may see we can get a list of running containers in our host using `containers : containers = client.containers()` . In order to go trough all of these containers one by one, we can use:

```

for container in containers:
    # we can execute what we want here for each container

```

I order to get a container logs, we can use this:

```

for container in containers:
    for line in container.logs(stream=True):
        print (line)

```

We can do a better code by stripping the printed line:

```

for container in containers:
    for line in container.logs(stream=True):
        print (line.strip())

```

Since we can access a container name using `container.name` we can enhance our program:

```

for container in containers:
    for line in container.logs(stream=True):
        log_line = container.name + " : " + line.strip().decode("utf-8")
        print (log_line)

```

In the original code file, change the `hello_world` function by a new one that we could call `stream` and add the code to stream the log files:

```

#!/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-

import logging, traceback, configparser, os

```

```

from flask import Flask
import docker
app = Flask(__name__)

# start configuration parser
parser = configparser.ConfigParser()
parser.read("app.conf")

# reading variables
logger_level = parser.get('logging', 'logger_level', raw = True)
handler_level = parser.get('logging', 'handler_level', raw = True)
log_format = parser.get('logging', 'log_format', raw = True)
log_file = parser.get('logging', 'log_file')

# set logger logging level
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
logger.setLevel(eval(logger_level))

# set handler logging level
handler = logging.FileHandler(log_file)
handler.setLevel(eval(handler_level))

# create a logging format
formatter = logging.Formatter(log_format)
handler.setFormatter(formatter)

# add the handlers to the logger
logger.addHandler(handler)

@app.route('/')
def stream():
    client = docker.from_env()
    containers = client.containers.list()
    for container in containers:
        for line in container.logs(stream=True):
            log_line = container.name + ":" + line.strip().decode("utf-8")
            print(log_line)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    # Bind to PORT if defined, otherwise default to 5000.
    port = int(os.environ.get('PORT', 5000))
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=port)

```

Now add Docker *API* to the requirements file: `pip freeze > requirements.txt`

In order to test this I used a *Wordpress* stack that I deployed to my machine using this *docker-compose* file:

```

version: '3.1'

services:

  wordpress:
    image: wordpress
    ports:
      - 8080:80
    environment:
      WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD: passw0rd

  mysql:
    image: mysql:5.7
    environment:
      MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD: passw0rd

```

You can start *Wordpress* `docker-compose -f docker-compose.yml up`, then start refreshing the index page at: `http://0.0.0.0:8080`. At the same time, after running the *Python* program using a simple `python app.py` command, you should send a *GET* request to your *Python* program `curl http://0.0.0.0:5000/`.

```
/bin/bash 117x65
wordpress wordpress 1:b AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 172.22.0.3. Set the 'ServerName' directive globally to suppress this message"
wordpress wordpress 1:b [Mon Jun 12 16:09:54.010316 2017] [mpm_prefork:notice] [pid 1] AH00163: Apache/2.4.10 (Debian) PHP/5.6.30 configured -- resuming normal operations"
wordpress wordpress 1:b [Mon Jun 12 16:09:54.010351 2017] [core:notice] [pid 1] AH00094: Command line: 'apache2 -D FD REGROUND'"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 172.22.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:13:36 +0000] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 302 379 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.81 Safari/537.36"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 172.22.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:13:41 +0000] "GET /wp-admin/install.php HTTP/1.1" 200 4205 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.81 Safari/537.36"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 172.22.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:13:50 +0000] "GET /wp-admin/css/install.min.css?ver=4.8 HTTP/1.1" 200 2329 "http://127.0.0.1:8080/wp-admin/install.php" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.81 Safari/537.36"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 172.22.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:13:51 +0000] "GET /wp-admin/js/language-chooser.min.js?ver=4.8 HTTP/1.1" 200 590 "http://127.0.0.1:8080/wp-admin/install.php" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.81 Safari/537.36"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 172.22.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:13:50 +0000] "GET /wp-includes/js/jquery/jquery-migrate.min.js?ver=1.4.1 HTTP/1.1" 200 4366 "http://127.0.0.1:8080/wp-admin/install.php" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.81 Safari/537.36"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 172.22.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:13:50 +0000] "GET /wp-includes/js/jquery/jquery.js?ver=1.12.4 HTTP/1.1" 200 34119 "http://127.0.0.1:8080/wp-admin/install.php" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.81 Safari/537.36"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 172.22.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:13:50 +0000] "GET /wp-includes/css/buttons.min.css?ver=4.8 HTTP/1.1" 200 1807 "http://127.0.0.1:8080/wp-admin/install.php" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.81 Safari/537.36"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 172.22.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:13:50 +0000] "GET /wp-includes/css/dashicons.min.css?ver=4.8 HTTP/1.1" 200 28951 "http://127.0.0.1:8080/wp-admin/install.php" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.81 Safari/537.36"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 172.22.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:13:55 +0000] "GET /wp-admin/images/spinner.gif HTTP/1.1" 200 4448 "http://127.0.0.1:8080/wp-admin/css/install.min.css?ver=4.8" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.81 Safari/537.36"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 172.22.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:13:55 +0000] "GET /wp-admin/images/wordpress-logo.svg?ver=20131107 HTTP/1.1" 200 1810 "http://127.0.0.1:8080/wp-admin/css/install.min.css?ver=4.8" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.81 Safari/537.36"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 172.22.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:13:56 +0000] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 200 228 "http://127.0.0.1:8080/wp-admin/install.php" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.81 Safari/537.36"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 127.0.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:13:57 +0000] "OPTIONS * HTTP/1.0" 200 126 "-" "Apache/2.4.10 (Debian) PHP/5.6.30 (internal dummy connection)"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 127.0.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:13:59 +0000] "OPTIONS * HTTP/1.0" 200 126 "-" "Apache/2.4.10 (Debian) PHP/5.6.30 (internal dummy connection)"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 127.0.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:14:04 +0000] "OPTIONS * HTTP/1.0" 200 126 "-" "Apache/2.4.10 (Debian) PHP/5.6.30 (internal dummy connection)"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 172.22.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:16:13 +0000] "GET /wp-admin/install.php HTTP/1.1" 200 4206 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.81 Safari/537.36"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 172.22.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:16:14 +0000] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 200 228 "http://127.0.0.1:8080/wp-admin/install.php" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.81 Safari/537.36"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 172.22.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:17:04 +0000] "-" 408 0 "-" "-"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 172.22.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:19:17 +0000] "GET /wp-admin/install.php HTTP/1.1" 200 4206 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.81 Safari/537.36"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 172.22.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:19:18 +0000] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 200 228 "http://127.0.0.1:8080/wp-admin/install.php" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.81 Safari/537.36"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 172.22.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:58:57 +0000] "GET /wp-admin/install.php HTTP/1.1" 200 4206 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.81 Safari/537.36"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 172.22.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:58:59 +0000] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 200 228 "http://127.0.0.1:8080/wp-admin/install.php" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.81 Safari/537.36"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 172.22.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:59:54 +0000] "GET /wp-admin/install.php HTTP/1.1" 200 4206 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.81 Safari/537.36"
wordpress wordpress 1:b 172.22.0.1 - - [12/Jun/2017:16:59:58 +0000] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 200 228 "http://127.0.0.1:8080/wp-admin/install.php" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.81 Safari/537.36"
```

```
/bin/bash 117x65
root@qeonSpider0x1:~/dev/dockent/apps curl http://0.0.0.0:5900/
```

Chapter XVI - Docker Security



Possible Threats

Docker is neither more nor less secured than *VMs* and the *VM* vs Docker security discussions are the answers to a wrong question. Usually security threats are either *PEBCAK* (Problem Exists Between Chair And Keyboard) or problems that have existed before.

Discussing the security best practices and checklists is more constructive and productive.

In this chapter, we are going to see what are the know security threats that you should be aware of when using Docker and introduce good security practices. I am not a security researcher so all of the following parts are based on my opinions, some researches and experiences.

Kernel Panic & Exploits

As we have seen in the first chapters of this book, one of the differences between *Docker* and *VMs* is that a container share the *Kernel* with the host system and with the other running containers. If a container causes a Kernel panic, both hosts and other containers could be taken down. This "direct access" to the Kernel, which is at the same time one of the strengths of Docker, could cause serious damages.

Container Breakouts & Privilege Escalation

If you start the container *X* with the user *Y*, container *X* will have the same privileges on the host system as the user *Y*. This is harmful when a process breaks out the container. In this case, if you were root in the container, you will be the same on the host.

Container breakout will cause unauthorized access across containers, hosts and even your data centers.

Poisoned Images

It is possible that download and use a Docker image that run malwares (e.g. scanning the network for sensitive data, downloading malware from a distant host, executing harmful actions .. etc). An attacker can also get access to your data if you are using his poisoned image.

Denial-of-service Attacks

Like you know, containers share the same *Kernel* with each other and with the host and in this case any container monopolizing the *Kernel* resources will make other containers starve out. Poisoned containers can eat up CPU time, memory resources, disk IO.. etc and this could lead other containers and even the host system to a crash.

Compromising secrets

A Docker container could contain or send sensitive data. During transit and at rest, the secret data could be viewed and stolen by an attacker. Microservices architecture have the same security threat but there are always good solutions for these threats.

Application Level Threats

A container is primarily made to build, ship and run an application and even if the host and the container are secured, the application layer could open some doors to attackers. e.g.

- Flooding the network
- Application level *DDOS*
- *XSS* vulnerabilities and *SQL* injection
- *DNS* hijacking

Host System Level Treats

If the host system is not up to date, you may have some security threats like: *heart-bleed*, *shell-shock (Bashdoor)*, *glibc* ..etc

Security Best Practices

Security By Design

Like for any other security threat, a system that has been designed from the ground up to be secure is always the best and first practice. The application layer, the containerization layer, the host system, the software and the cloud architecture ..etc are all elements of the same running stack and each of them could be a weak link. A system secure by design will work to limit the damage when a container breakout occurs.

SetUID/SetGID

setuid/setgid binaries run with the privileges of the owner and can sometimes be compromised by an attacker to gain elevated privileges. To remove the *setuid* bit, add this line in the *Dockerfile*:

```
RUN find / -perm +6000 -type f -exec chmod a-s {} \; || true
```

Without the `|| true`, we can have errors like:

```
find: `/proc/18/task/18/fd/5': No such file or directory
find: `/proc/18/task/18/fdinfo/5': No such file or directory
find: `/proc/18/fd/5': No such file or directory
find: `/proc/18/fdinfo/5': No such file or directory
```

This is a prevention from some privilege escalation threats and it will applied to files like:

```
/sbin/unix_chkpwd
/usr/bin/chage
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/mail-touchlock
/usr/bin/mail-unlock
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/crontab
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/sudo
/usr/bin/wall
/usr/bin/mail-lock
/usr/bin/expiry
/usr/bin/dotlockfile
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/lib/eject/dmccrypt-get-device
/usr/lib/pt_chown
/bin/ping6
/bin/su
/bin/ping
/bin/umount
/bin/mount
```

Controlling CPU Usage

An attacker that gains access to a container could make *DDoS* attacks on the *CPU* that make other containers starve out. By default, containers get an equal number of *CPU* cycles and quotas. This could be modified by changing the container's *CPU* period and quota values.

```
docker run -d --cpu-period 50000 --cpu-quota 5000 ubuntu:16.04
```


The default *CPU CFS (Completely Fair Scheduler)* period is 100ms.

The `--cpu-period` and `--cpu-quota` flags limit the container's *CPU* usage.

The default `--cpu-quota` value is 0 and allows the container to take 100% of a *CPU* resource for 1 *CPU*.

The *CFS (Completely Fair Scheduler)*, the default *Linux Scheduler* used by the *kernel* handles resource allocation for executing processes.

When this value is set to 50000 the container is limited to 50% of a *CPU* resource.

Adjusting `--cpu-period` and `--cpu-quota` give the container administrator the control for container's *CPU* usage in a multiple *CPUs* context.

Controlling Memory Usage

With the default setting, container can use 100% of the memory on the host. Choosing a limit for a container is a security best practice in order to limit risks in the case of a container breakout.

Limiting the max amount of memory a container can use is done using the `-m` flag. e.g. `docker run -m 512m ubuntu:16.04`

Verifying Images

Be careful from downloading 3rd party images. Only use images from automated builds with linked source code or use official images by pulling the digest to take advantage of checksum validate.

Set Container Filesystem to Read Only

Unless you need to modify files in your container, make the filesystem read only.

```
docker run --read-only ubuntu:16.04 touch test
```

If a hacker breaks out a container, the first thing he wants to do is to write the exploit into the application, this way at its startup, it will start the exploit.

A read-only container will prevent everyone from from definitely leaving an exploit. The exploit will no longer exist once the application restarts.

Set A User

Don't run your application as root in containers. Users in Docker are not namespaced.

```
RUN groupadd -r groupname && useradd -r -g groupname username  
USER username
```

Do Not Use Environment Variables To Share Secrets

A sensitive data should not be shared using the `ENV` instruction otherwise it could be exposed to child processes, other linked containers, Docker inspection output ..etc

Use Orchestrators Secret managers

Kubernetes or *Docker Swarm* offer their own secret management tools, if you want to store sensible data or send it from one service to another then it is recommended to use these tools (e.g. Docker Secret for the Swarm mode)

Do Not Run Containers In The Privileged Mode

When you run a container using the `--privileged` flag, it gives all the capabilities to the container like accessing all devices on the host as well as set some configuration in *AppArmor* or *SELinux*. The container will have almost all the same access to the host as a normal process running without a container on the host.

Turn Off Inter-Container Communication

If you don't need inter-container communication on the same host, run containers with `--icc=false --iptables` in order enable only communication between containers linked together explicitly. If these flags are not activated unrestricted network traffic is enabled between all containers on the same host.

```
docker run -d --icc=false --iptables
```

Set Volumes To Read-Only

If you don't need to modify files in attached volumes make them read-only.

```
docker run -v /folder:/folder:ro alpine
```

Only Install Necessary Packages

Inside the container, install only what you need. Don't install unnecessary packages e.g *ssh*, *cron*, *man-db* ..etc In order to see what packages are installed in a container, depending on your package manager, run: `docker exec`

```
<container_id> rpm -qa or dpkg -l ..etc
```

Make Sure Docker Is Up To Date

Docker has an active community and security updates are frequent. It is recommended from a security point of view to always have the latest version in your production environments.

Use Vulnerability Analysis Scanners

Most known ones are the official *Docker Cloud* security scanner and *Clair* by *CoreOS*.

Properly Configure Your Docker Registry Access Control

Vine Docker images were hacked because their private registry was publicly accessible at `docker.vineapp.com`

Security Through Obscurity

If `docker.vineapp.com` was `1xoajze313kjaz.vineapp.com`, the hacker would not be able to discover the private registry.

Secure And Control Your Code

Even if your hosts and containers are secure, the problem could come from the containerized application: e.g. You are using *PHP* and the remote file inclusion/execution configuration is set to active or running system commands from code is active .. etc

Use Limited Linux Capabilities

When limiting the Linux capabilities of a container, even in the case a hacker gets into the container, the host system will be protected.

By default, Docker starts containers with a restricted set of capabilities

Use Seccomp

By default a container has around 44 disabled system calls (out of 300+). The 270 calls that still open may be susceptible to attacks. For a high level of security, you can set *Seccomp* profiles individually for containers but be sure to understand each *syscall*.

```
docker run --rm -it --security-opt seccomp=default.json hello-world
```

Chapter XVII - Docker, Containerd & Standalone Runtimes Architecture



The architecture of Docker has evolved many times since its creation. This chapter aims to explain what you (developers, ops engineers and architects) should know about *Containerd* integration in Docker architecture. Let's start by defining Docker Daemon and then see how it is integrated in the new Docker architecture and Containerd.

Docker Daemon

Like the init has its daemon, cron has crond, dhcp has dhcpd, Docker has its own daemon dockerd. To list Docker daemons, list all Linux daemons:

```
ps -U0 -o 'tty,pid,comm' | grep ^?
```

And *grep* Docker on the output:

```
ps -U0 -o 'tty,pid,comm' | grep ^?|grep -i dockerd
? 2779 dockerd
```

Notice that you see also *docker-containerd-shim*. We are going to see this in details later in this chapter. If you are already running Docker, when you type `dockerd` you will have a similar error message to this :

```
FATA[0000] Error starting daemon: pid file found, ensure docker is not running or delete /var/run/docker.pid
```

Now let's stop Docker:

```
service docker stop
```

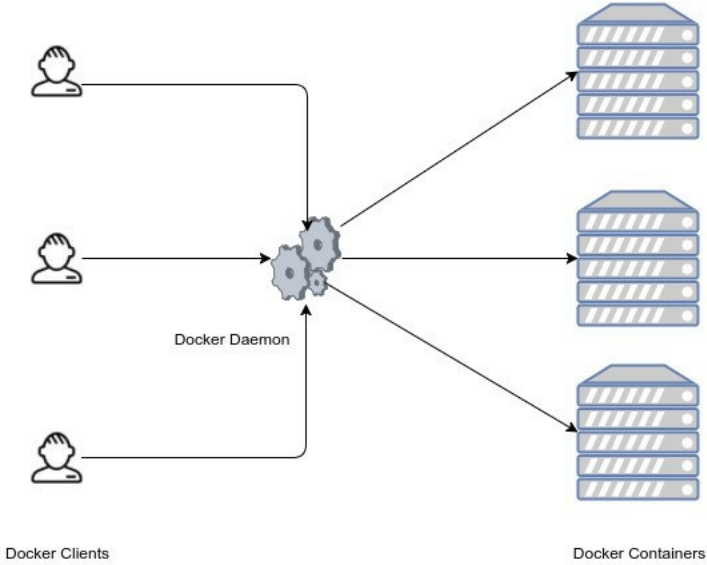
and run its daemon directly using `dockerd` command.

Running the Docker daemon command using `dockerd` is a good debugging tool, as you may see, you will have the running traces right on your terminal screen:

```
INFO[0000] libcontainerd: new containerd process, pid: 19717
WARN[0000] containerd: low RLIMIT_NOFILE changing to max current=1024 max=4096
INFO[0001] [graphdriver] using prior storage driver "aufs"
INFO[0003] Graph migration to content-addressability took 0.63 seconds
WARN[0003] Your kernel does not support swap memory limit.
WARN[0003] mountpoint for pids not found
INFO[0003] Loading containers: start.
INFO[0003] Firewallld running: false
INFO[0004] Removing stale sandbox ingress_sbox (ingress-sbox)
INFO[0004] Default bridge (docker0) is assigned with an IP address 172.17.0.0/16. Daemon option --
bip can be used to set a preferred IP address
INFO[0004] Loading containers: done.
INFO[0004] Listening for local connections      addr=/var/lib/docker/swarm/control.sock proto=unix
INFO[0004] Listening for connections            addr=[::]:2377 proto=tcp
INFO[0004] 61c88d41fce85c57 became follower at term 12
INFO[0004] newRaft 61c88d41fce85c57 [peers: [], term: 12, commit: 290, applied: 0, lastindex: 290, lastterm: 12]
INFO[0004] 61c88d41fce85c57 is starting a new election at term 12
INFO[0004] 61c88d41fce85c57 became candidate at term 13
INFO[0004] 61c88d41fce85c57 received vote from 61c88d41fce85c57 at term 13
INFO[0004] 61c88d41fce85c57 became leader at term 13
INFO[0004] raft.node: 61c88d41fce85c57 elected leader 61c88d41fce85c57 at term 13
INFO[0004] Initializing Libnetwork Agent Listen-Addr=0.0.0.0 Local-addr=192.168.0.47 Adv-addr=192.168.0.47 Remote-addr =
INFO[0004] Daemon has completed initialization
INFO[0004] Initializing Libnetwork Agent Listen-Addr=0.0.0.0 Local-addr=192.168.0.47 Adv-addr=192.168.0.47 Remote-addr =
INFO[0004] Docker daemon                        commit=7392c3b graphdriver=aufs version=1.12.5
INFO[0004] Gossip cluster hostname eonSpider-3e64aecb2dd5
INFO[0004] API listen on /var/run/docker.sock
INFO[0004] No non-
localhost DNS nameservers are left in resolv.conf. Using default external servers : [nameserver 8.8.8.8 nameserver 8.8.4.4]
INFO[0004] IPv6 enabled; Adding default IPv6 external servers : [nameserver 2001:4860:4860::8888 nameserver 2001:4860:4860::8
INFO[0000] Firewallld running: false
```

Now if you create or remove containers for example, you will see that Docker daemon connects you (Docker client) to Docker containers.

This is the global architecture of Docker :



Containerd

Containerd is one of the recent projects in the Docker ecosystem and its purpose is breaking up more modularity to Docker architecture and more neutrality visà-vis the other industry actors (Cloud providers and other orchestrator services).

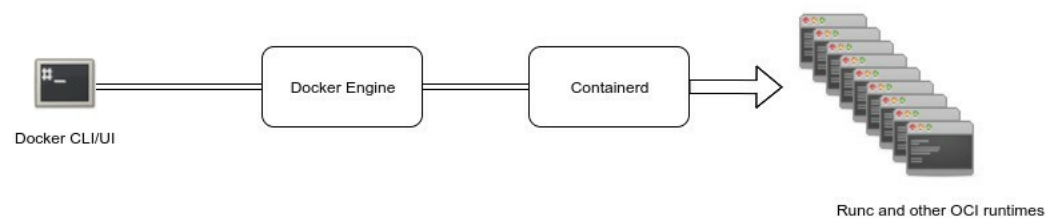
According to *Solomon Hykes*, *containerd* is already deployed on millions of machines since April 2016 when it was included in Docker 1.11. The announced roadmap to extend *containerd* get its input from the cloud providers and actors like *Alibaba Cloud*, *AWS*, *Google*, *IBM*, *Microsoft*, and other active members of the container ecosystem.

More Docker engine functionality will be added to *containerd* so that *containerd* 1.0 will provide all the core primitives you need to manage containers with parity on *Linux* and *Windows* hosts:

- Container execution and supervision
- Image distribution
- Network Interfaces Management
- Local storage
- Native plumbing level API
- Full OCI support, including the extended OCI image specification

To build, ship and run containerized applications, you may continue to use Docker but if you are looking for specialized components you could consider *Containerd*.

Docker engine 1.11 was the first release built on *runC* (a runtime based on Open Container Initiative technology) and *containerd*.



Formed in June 2015, the *Open Container Initiative (OCI)* aims to establish common standards for software containers in order to avoid a potential fragmentation and divisions inside the container ecosystem.

It contains two specifications:

- *runtime-spec*: The runtime specification
- *image-spec*: The image specification

The runtime specification outlines how to run a filesystem bundle that is unpacked on disk:

- A standardized container bundle should contain the needed information and configurations to load and run a container in a *config.json* file residing in the root of the bundle directory.
- A standardized container bundle should contain a directory representing the root filesystem of the container. Generally this directory has a conventional name like *rootfs*.

You can see the *json* file if you export and extract an image. In the following example, we are going to use *busybox* image.

```
mkdir my_container
cd my_container
mkdir rootfs
```

```
docker export $(docker create busybox) | tar -C rootfs -xvf -
```

Now we have an extracted busybox image inside of rootfs directory.

```
tree -d my_container/
my_container/
├── rootfs
│   ├── bin
│   ├── dev
│   │   ├── pts
│   │   └── shm
│   ├── etc
│   ├── home
│   ├── proc
│   ├── root
│   ├── sys
│   ├── tmp
│   ├── usr
│   │   └── sbin
│   └── var
│       ├── spool
│       │   └── mail
│       └── www
```

We can generate the config.json file:

```
docker-runc spec
```

This is the generated configuration file (*config.json*):

```
{
  "ociVersion": "1.0.0-rc2-dev",
  "platform": {
    "os": "linux",
    "arch": "amd64"
  },
  "process": {
    "terminal": true,
    "consoleSize": {
      "height": 0,
      "width": 0
    },
    "user": {
      "uid": 0,
      "gid": 0
    },
    "args": [
      "sh"
    ],
    "env": [
      "PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin",
      "TERM=xterm"
    ],
    "cwd": "/",
    "capabilities": [
      "CAP_AUDIT_WRITE",
      "CAP_KILL",
      "CAP_NET_BIND_SERVICE"
    ],
    "rlimits": [
      {
        "type": "RLIMIT_NOFILE",
        "hard": 1024,
        "soft": 1024
      }
    ],
    "noNewPrivileges": true
  },
  "root": {
    "path": "rootfs",
    "readOnly": true
  },
  "hostname": "runc",
  "mounts": [
    {
      "destination": "/proc",
      "type": "proc",
      "source": "proc"
    }
  ],
}
```



```

{
  "destination": "/dev",
  "type": "tmpfs",
  "source": "tmpfs",
  "options": [
    "nosuid",
    "strictatime",
    "mode=755",
    "size=65536k"
  ]
},
{
  "destination": "/dev/pts",
  "type": "devpts",
  "source": "devpts",
  "options": [
    "nosuid",
    "noexec",
    "newinstance",
    "ptmxmode=0666",
    "mode=0620",
    "gid=5"
  ]
},
{
  "destination": "/dev/shm",
  "type": "tmpfs",
  "source": "shm",
  "options": [
    "nosuid",
    "noexec",
    "nodev",
    "mode=1777",
    "size=65536k"
  ]
},
{
  "destination": "/dev/mqueue",
  "type": "mqueue",
  "source": "mqueue",
  "options": [
    "nosuid",
    "noexec",
    "nodev"
  ]
},
{
  "destination": "/sys",
  "type": "sysfs",
  "source": "sysfs",
  "options": [
    "nosuid",
    "noexec",
    "nodev",
    "ro"
  ]
},
{
  "destination": "/sys/fs/cgroup",
  "type": "cgroup",
  "source": "cgroup",
  "options": [
    "nosuid",
    "noexec",
    "nodev",
    "relatime",
    "ro"
  ]
},
],
"hooks": {},
"linux": {
  "resources": {
    "devices": [
      {
        "allow": false,
        "access": "rwm"
      }
    ]
  },
  "namespaces": [
    {
      "type": "pid"
    },
    {
      "type": "network"
    },
    {
      "type": "ipc"
    },
    {
      "type": "uts"
    }
  ]
}

```

```

    },
    {
      "type": "mount"
    }
  ],
  "maskedPaths": [
    "/proc/kcore",
    "/proc/latency_stats",
    "/proc/timer_list",
    "/proc/timer_stats",
    "/proc/sched_debug",
    "/sys/firmware"
  ],
  "readonlyPaths": [
    "/proc/asound",
    "/proc/bus",
    "/proc/fs",
    "/proc/irq",
    "/proc/sys",
    "/proc/sysrq-trigger"
  ]
}
}
}

```

Now you can edit any of the configurations listed above and run again a container without even using Docker, just *runC*:

```
runc run container-name
```

Note that you should install *runC* first in order to use it. For *Ubuntu 16.04*, you can just type this command:

```
sudo apt install runc
```

You could also install it from sources:

```

mkdir -p ~/golang/src/github.com/opencontainers/
cd ~/golang/src/github.com/opencontainers/
git clone https://github.com/opencontainers/runc
cd ./runc
make
sudo make install

```

runC, a standalone containers runtime, is at its full spec, it allows you to spin containers, interact with them, and manage their lifecycle and that's why containers built with one engine (like Docker) can run on another engine.

Containers are started as a child process of *runC* and can be embedded into various other systems without having to run a daemon (*Docker Daemon*).

runC is built on *libcontainer* which is the same container library powering a Docker engine installation. Prior to the version 1.11, *Docker engine* was used to manage volumes, networks, containers, images etc.. Now, the Docker architecture is broken into four components: *Docker engine*, *containerd*, *containerd-shim* and *runC*. The binaries are respectively called *docker*, *docker-containerd*, *docker-containerd-shim*, and *docker-runc*.

To run a container, *Docker engine* creates the image, pass it to *containerd*. *containerd* calls *containerd-shim* that uses *runC* to run the container. Then, *containerd-shim* allows the runtime (*runC* in this case) to exit after it starts the container : This way we can run "daemon-less" containers because we are not having to have the long running runtime processes for containers.

Currently, the creation of a container is handled by *runc* (via *containerd*) but it is possible to use another binary (instead of *runC*) that expose the same command line interface of Docker and accepting an *OCI* bundle.

You can see the different runtimes that you have on your host by typing:

```
docker info | grep -i runtime
```

Since I am using the default runtime, this is what I should get as an output:

```
Runtimes: runc
Default Runtime: runc
```

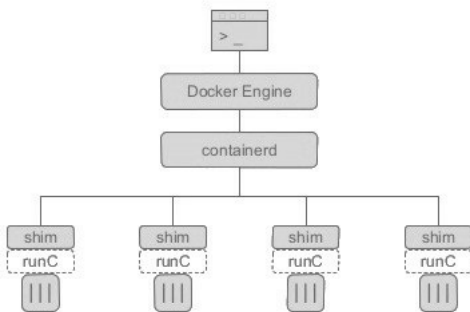
To add another runtime, you should follow this command:

```
docker daemon --add-runtime "<runtime-name>=<runtime-path>"
```

Example:

```
docker daemon --add-runtime "oci=/usr/local/sbin/runc"
```

There is only one *containerd-shim* by process and it manages the *STDIO FIFO* and keeps it open for the container in case containerd or Docker dies. It is also in charge of reporting the container's exit status to a higher level like Docker.



Container runtime, lifecycle support and the execution (create, start, stop, pause, resume, exec, signal & delete) are some features implemented in *Containerd*. Some others are managed by other components of Docker (volumes, logging ..etc). Here is a table from the *Containerd Github* repository that lists the different features and tell if they are in or out of scope.

Name	Description	In/Out	Reason
execution	Provide an extensible execution layer for executing a container	in	Create, start, stop, pause, resume exec, signal, delete
cow filesystem	Built in functionality for overlay, aufs, and other copy on write filesystems for containers	in	
distribution	Having the ability to push and pull images as well as operations on images as a first class api object	in	containerd will fully support the management and retrieval of images
low-level networking drivers	Providing network functionality to containers along with configuring their network namespaces	in	Network support will be added via interface and network namespace operations, not service discovery and service abstractions.
build	Building images as a first class API	out	Build is a higher level tooling feature and can be implemented in many different ways on top of containerd
volumes	Volume management for external data	out	The api supports mounts, binds, etc where all volumes type systems can be built on top of.
logging	Persisting container logs	out	Logging can be build on top of containerd because the container's STDIO will be provided to the clients and they can persist any way they see fit. There is no io copying of container STDIO in containerd.

If we run a container:

```
docker run --name mariadb -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=password -v /data/lists:/var/lib/mysql -d mariadb
Unable to find image 'mariadb:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/mariadb
75a822cd7888: Pull complete
b8d5846e536a: Pull complete
b75e9152a170: Pull complete
832e6b030496: Pull complete
034e06b5514d: Pull complete
374292b6cca5: Pull complete
d2a2cf5c3400: Pull complete
f75e0958527b: Pull complete
1826247c7258: Pull complete
68b5724d9fdd: Pull complete
d56c5e7c652e: Pull complete
b5d709749ac4: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:0ce9f13b5c5d235397252570acd0286a0a03472a22b7f0384fce09e65c680d13
Status: Downloaded newer image for mariadb:latest
db5218c494190c11a2fcc9627ea1371935d7021e86b5f652221bdac1cf182843
```

Then if you type `ps aux` you can notice the `docker-containerd-shim` process relative to this container running with the following parameters and arguments:

- `db5218c494190c11a2fcc9627ea1371935d7021e86b5f652221bdac1cf182843`
- `/var/run/docker/libcontainerd/db5218c494190c11a2fcc9627ea1371935d7021e86b5f652221bdac1cf182843`
- and `runC` binary (`docker-runc`)

This is the full line with the right format:

```
docker-containerd-shim <container_id> /var/run/docker/libcontainerd/<container_id> docker-runc
```

`db5218c494190c11a2fcc9627ea1371935d7021e86b5f652221bdac1cf182843` is the id of the container that you can see at the end of the container creation.

```
ls -l /var/run/docker/libcontainerd/db5218c494190c11a2fcc9627ea1371935d7021e86b5f652221bdac1cf182843
total 4
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3653 Dec 27 22:21 config.json
prwx----- 1 root root  0 Dec 27 22:21 init-stderr
prwx----- 1 root root  0 Dec 27 22:21 init-stdin
prwx----- 1 root root  0 Dec 27 22:21 init-stdout
```

Final Words

Docker is really a powerful tool not only because it's changin the IT industry but also because it is creating a new landscape. The futur of the Cloud Computing, the Serveless Computing, the distributed systems, IoT and the production systems will be using this technology and its ecosystem, so it is good that you went trough this course and learned important things that you will need for your expertise.

I would like to thank everybody who encouraged me to start working on this, from my family to my friends and of course my readers. Thanks a lot !

Don't forget to join my newsletter [DevOpsLinks](#), [Shipped](#) and the community Job Board [JobsForDevOps](#). You can follow me on [Twitter](#) for future updates.

I hope you have been enjoying this course.

Aymen El Amri.

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