

# Docker Introduction



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# What We Will Learn

- Linux Containers
  - Containers vs Virtuals Machines << FIGHT!!
  - Kernal namespaces, cgroups, Capabilities...
- Docker Engine
  - Execution Driver” libcontainer vs LXC
  - AUFS, OverlayFS, Device Mapper...
- Docker Images
  - docker build | docker images | docker inspect
  - Union mounts, Layering, Dockerfile
- Linux Containers
  - Docker start|stop|restart
- Registers, Volumes, Networking

# Prerequisites

## You

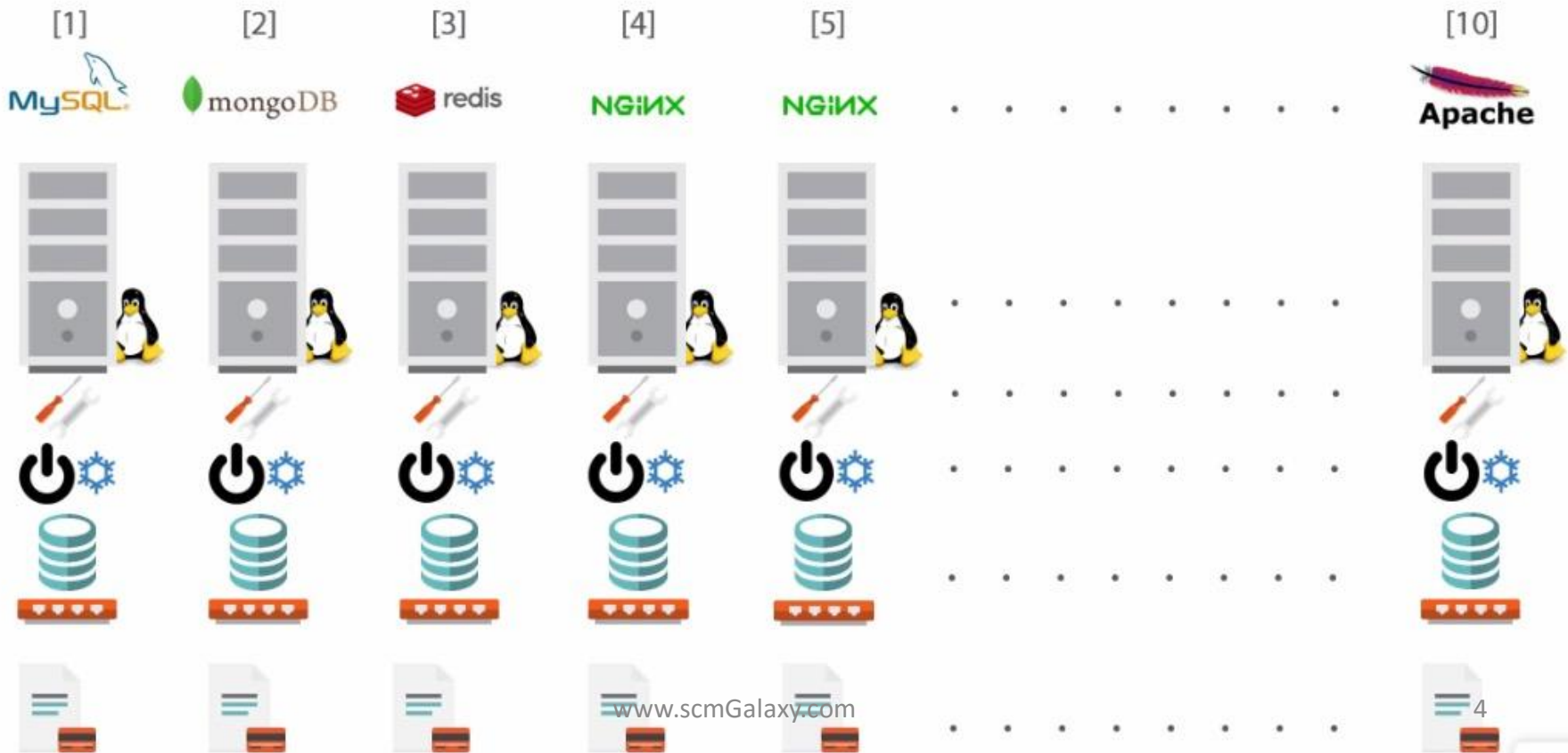
- Basic Computer Knowledge
- Do not need to be Linux expert

## Computer

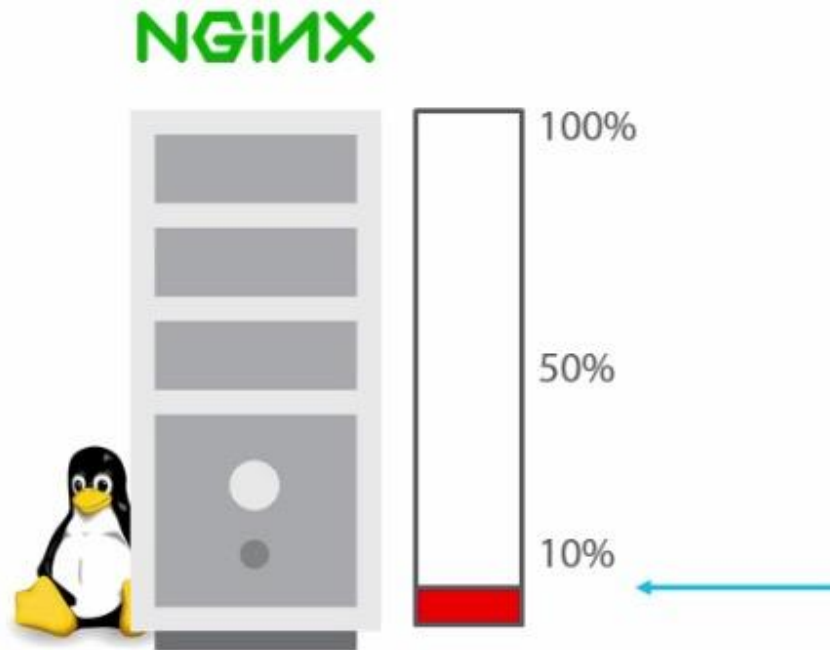
- 1 -2 Linux Machine (Can be Vms)

# Introducing Containers

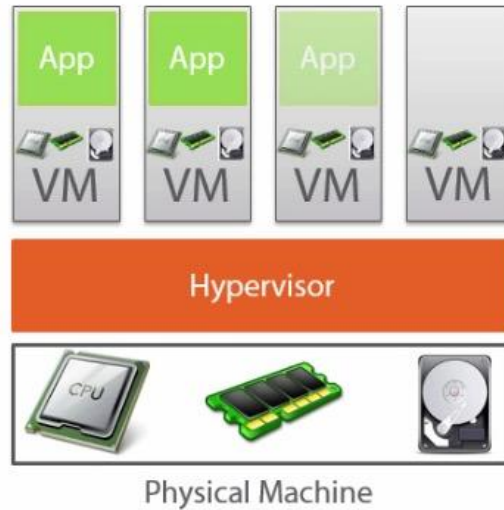
server : application  
1 : 1



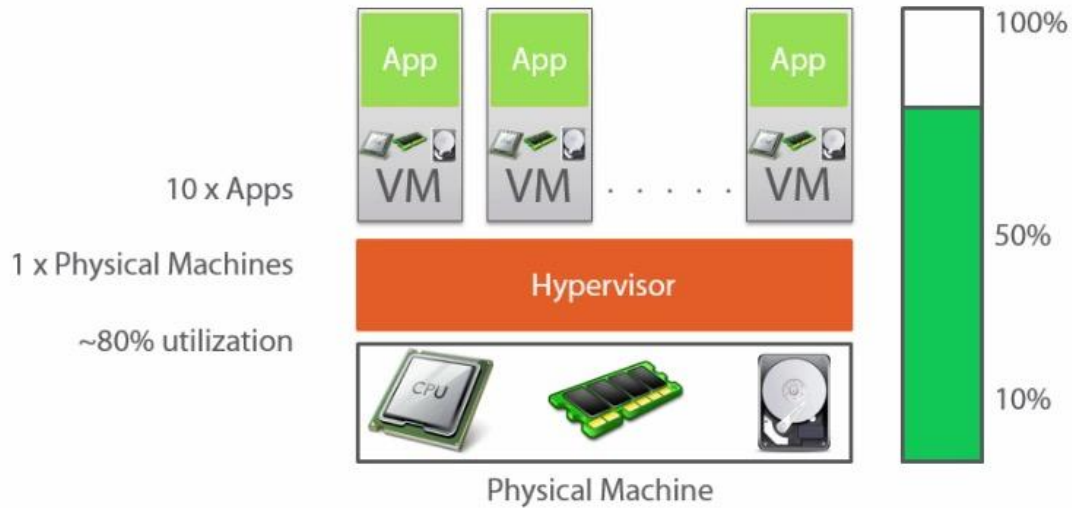
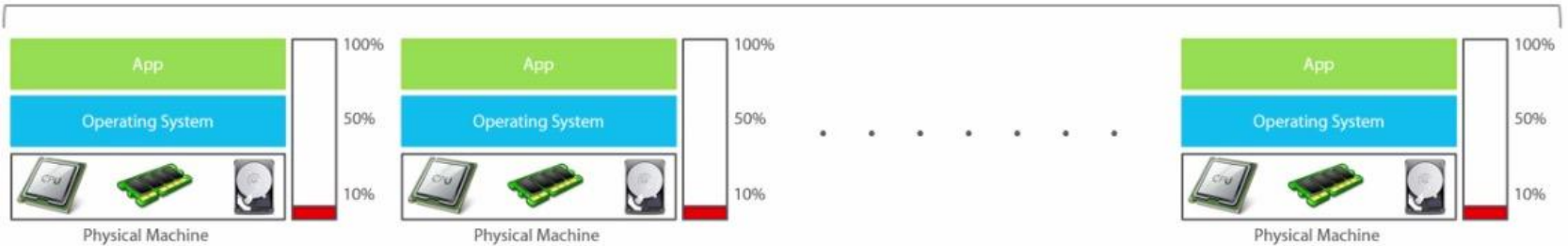
# What a waste



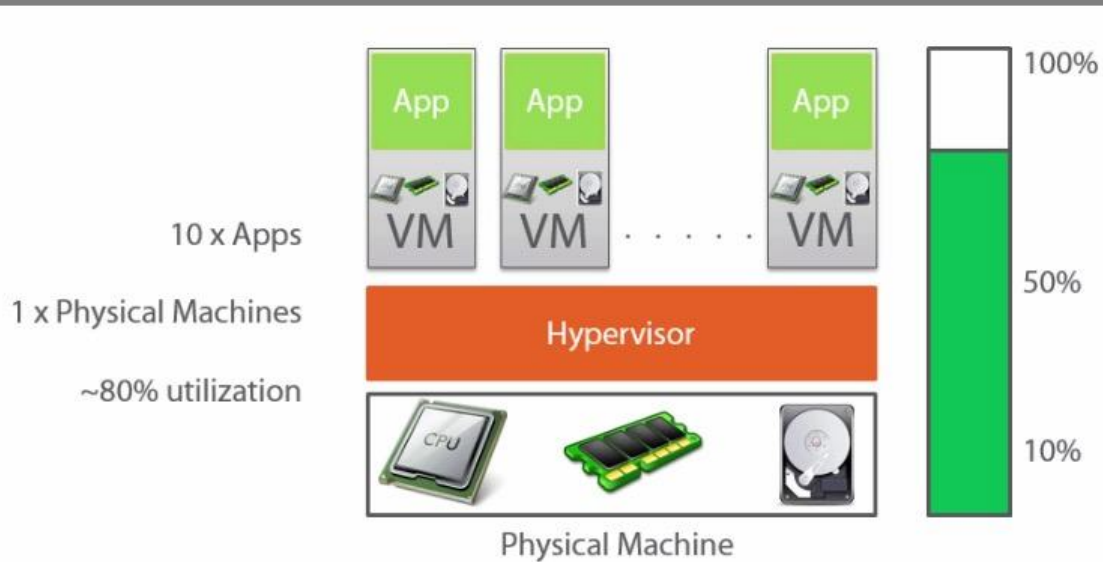
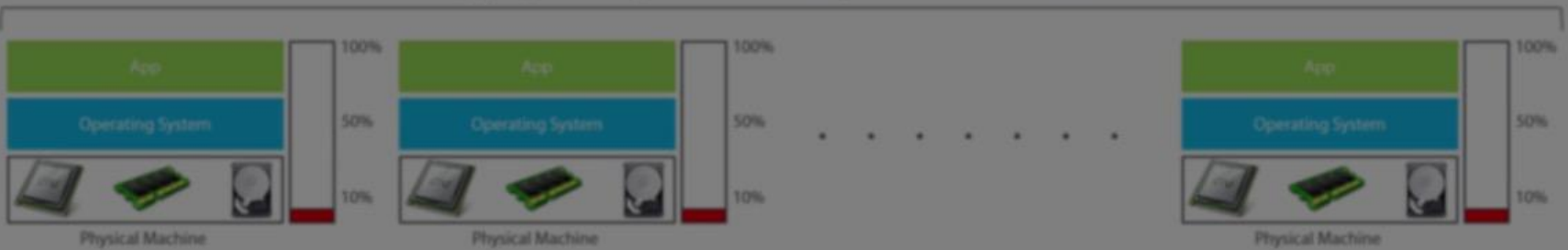
# Solution - Virtualization



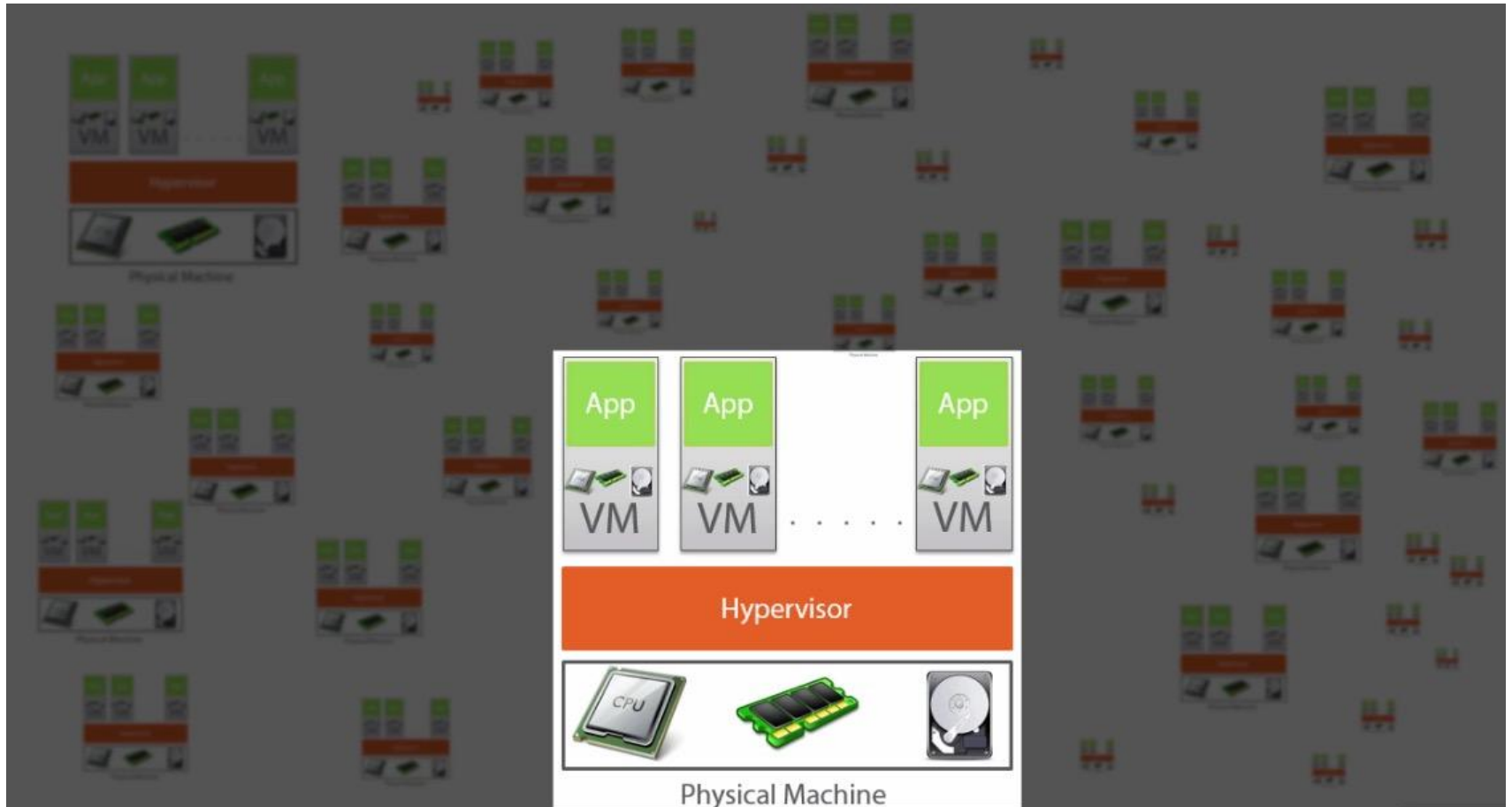
10 x Apps | 10 x Physical Machines | Less than 10% utilization



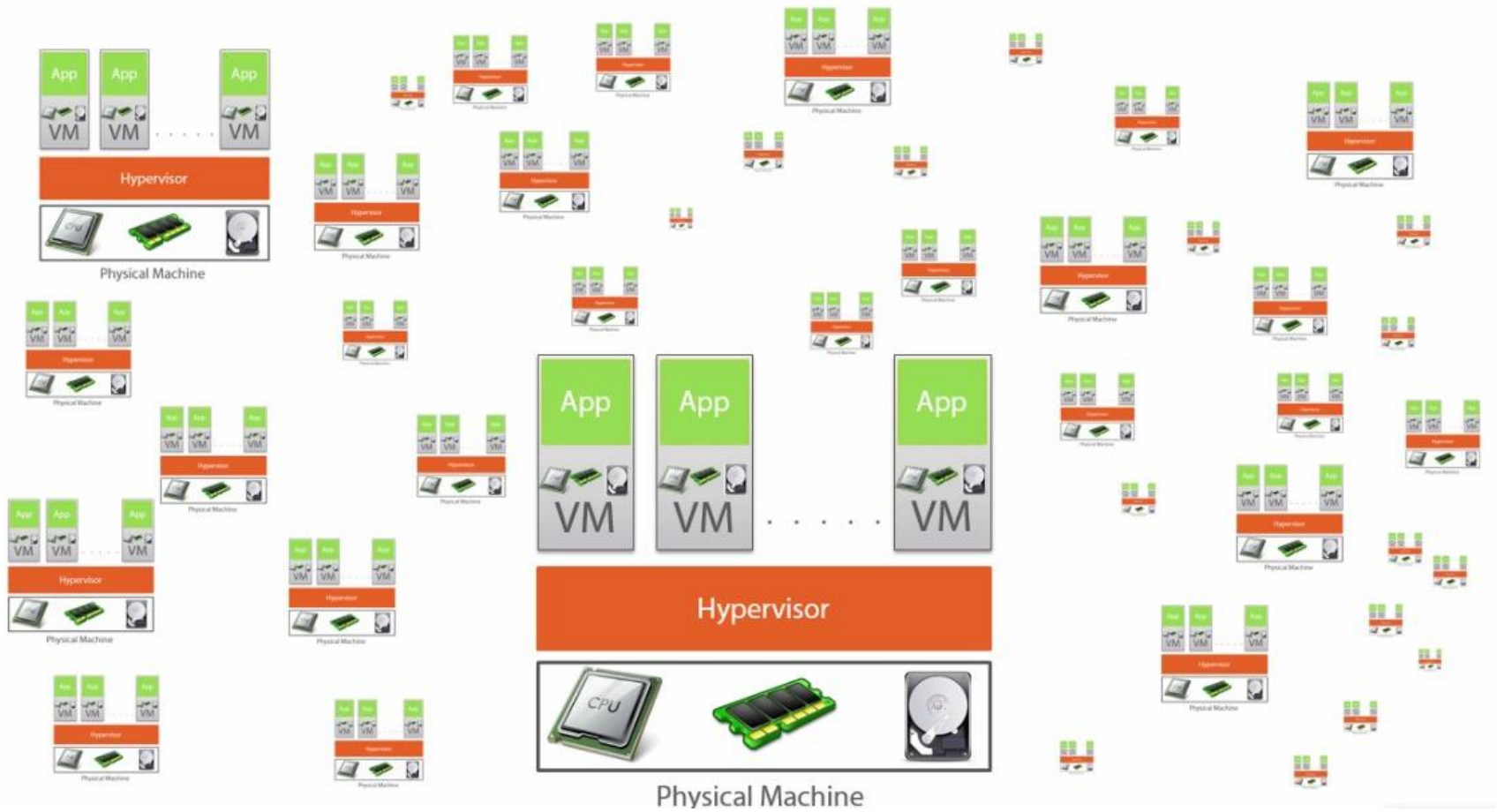
10 x Apps | 10 x Physical Machines | Less than 10% utilization

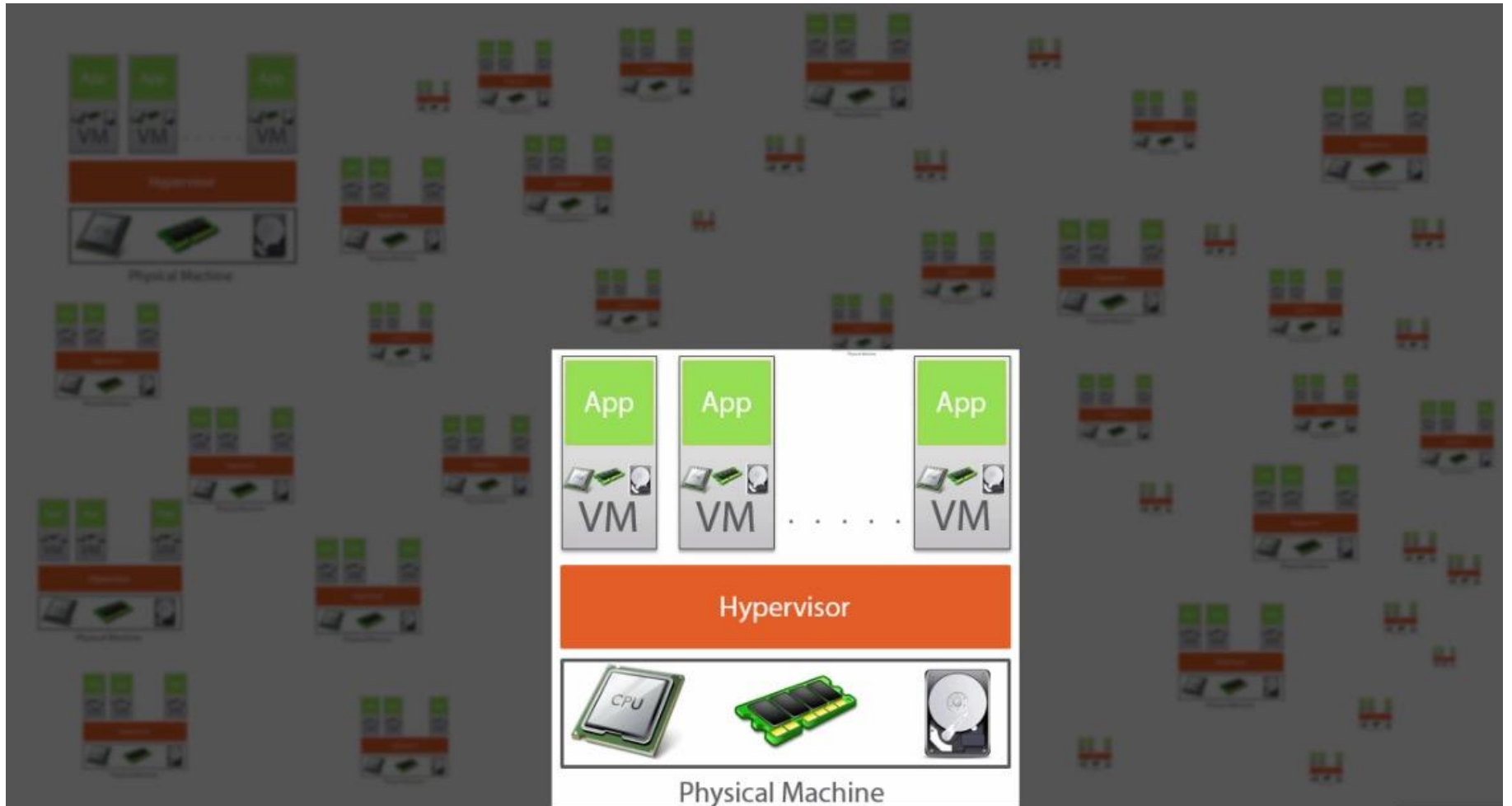


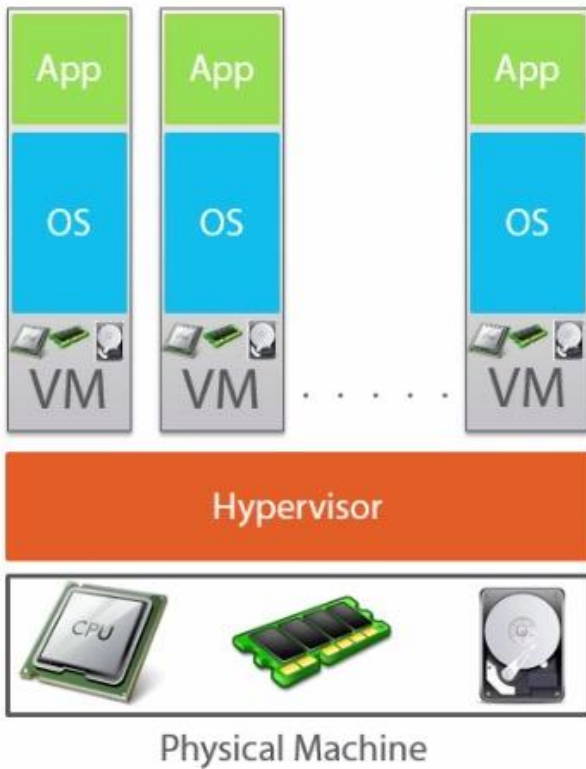
# Virtualization is not perfect – Why?



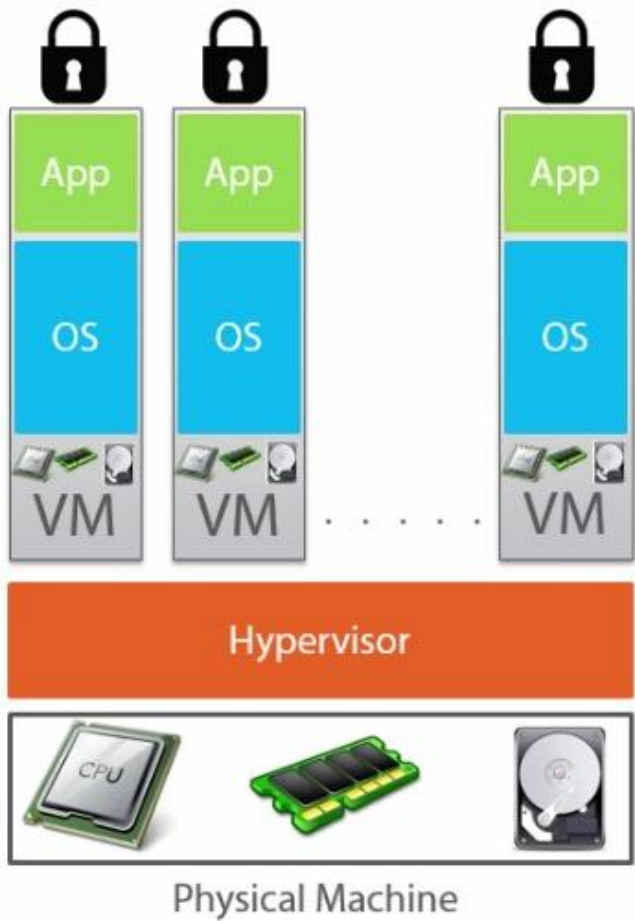
# S

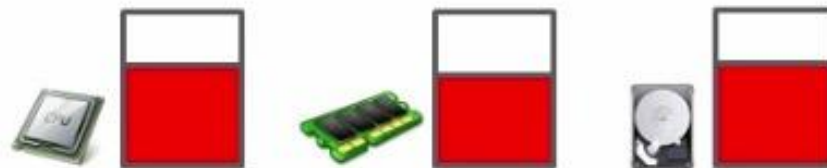
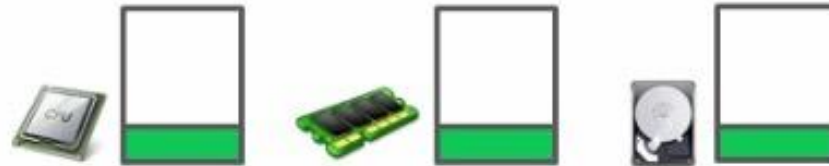


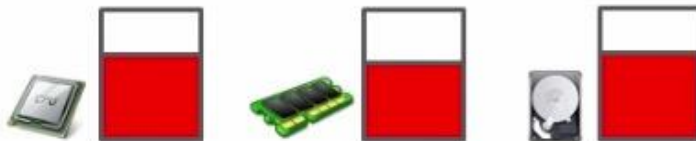
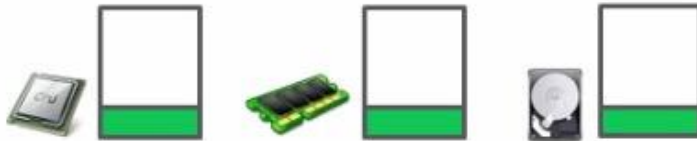




> OS != Business Value



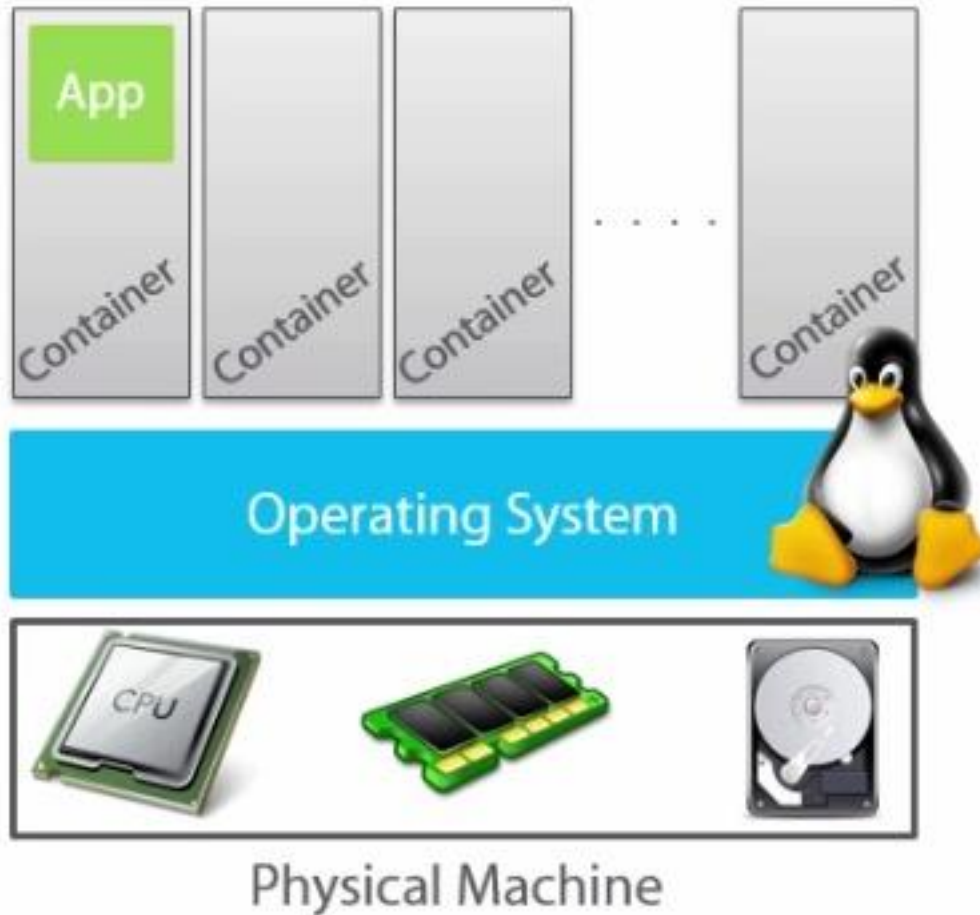




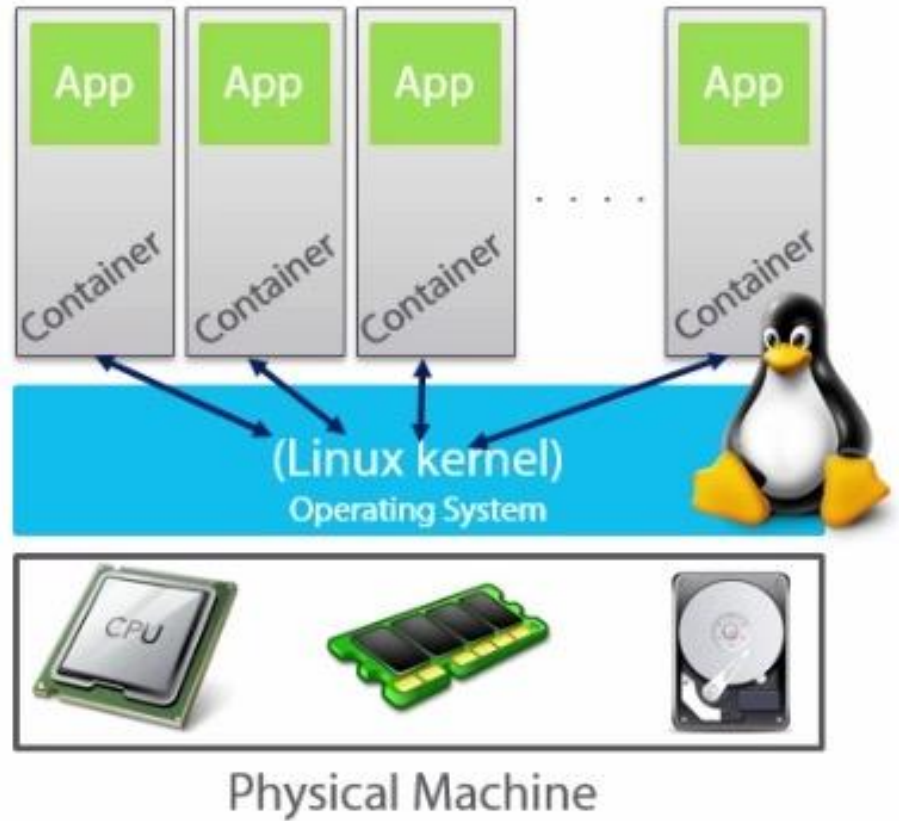
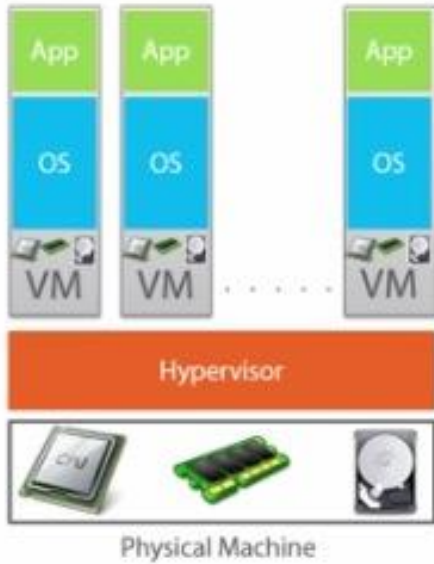
Containers are more  
lightweight than  
Virtual Machines



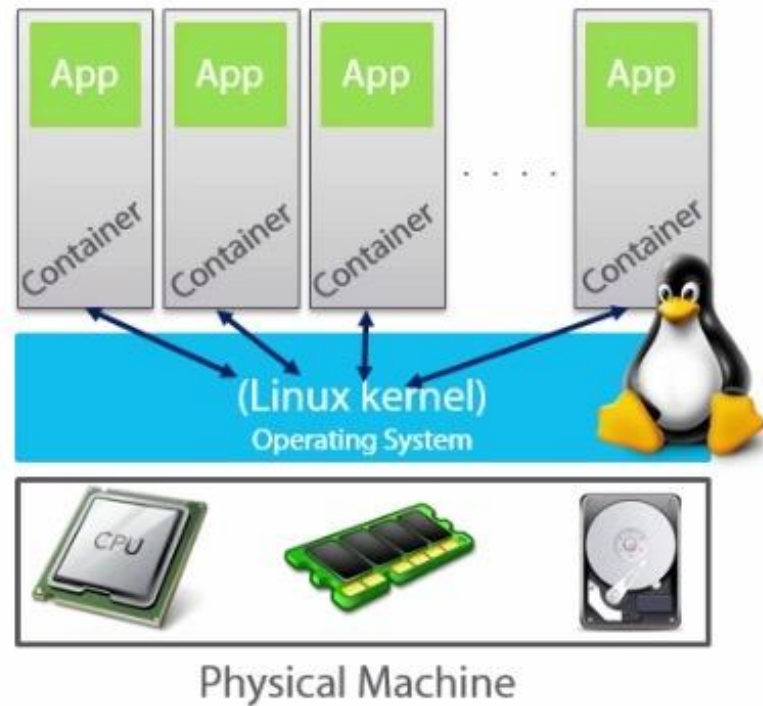
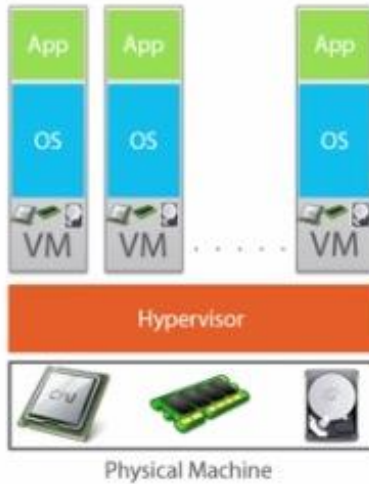
Physical Machine

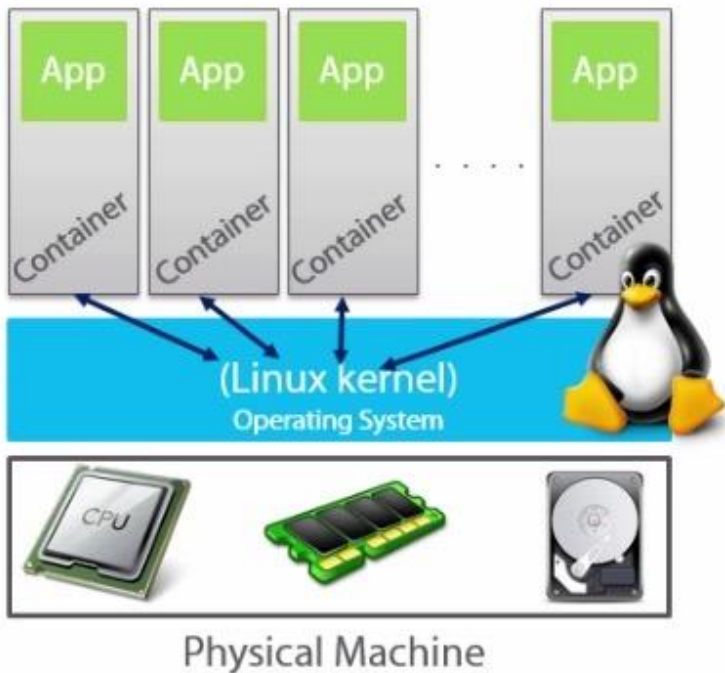


# VM Model



## VM Model





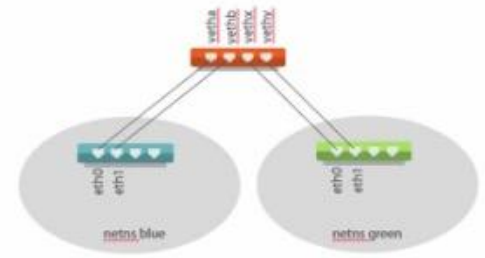
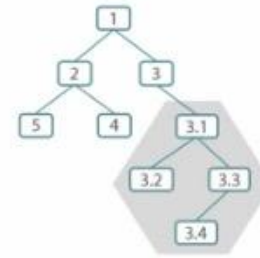
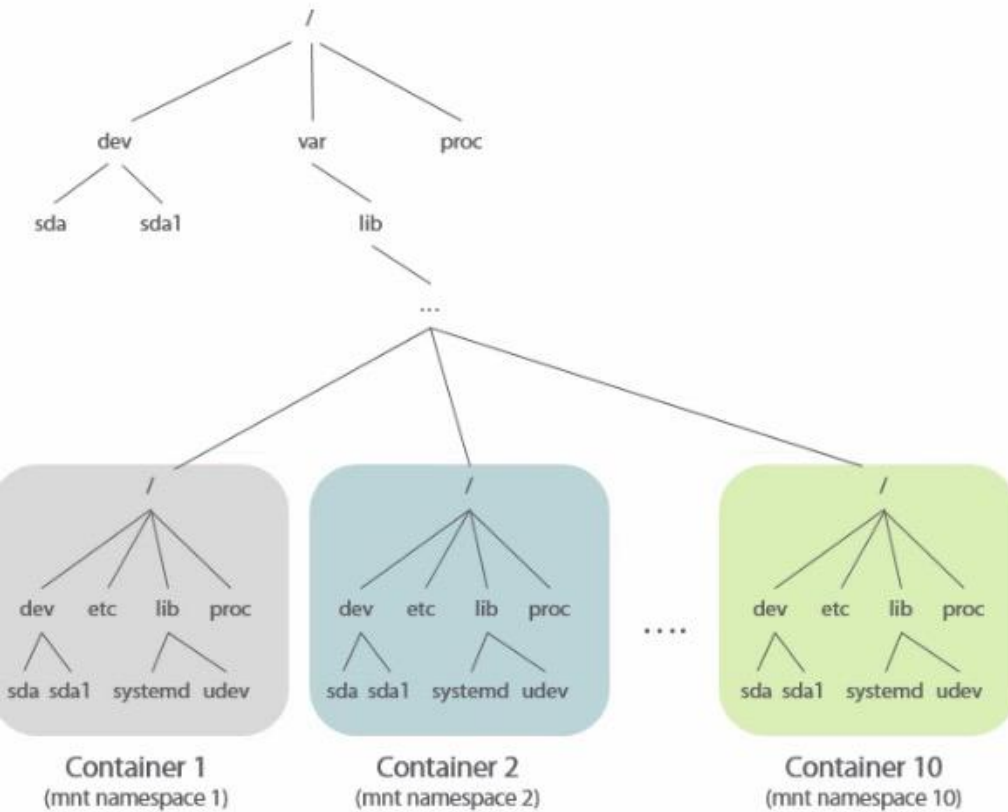
Containers consume less CPU, RAM and disk resource than Virtual Machines

# How Containers Work

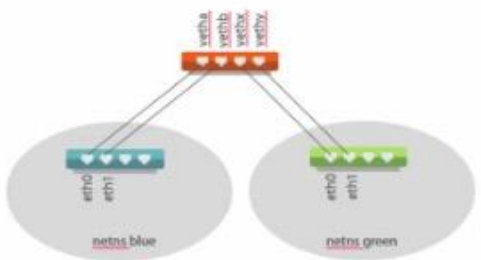
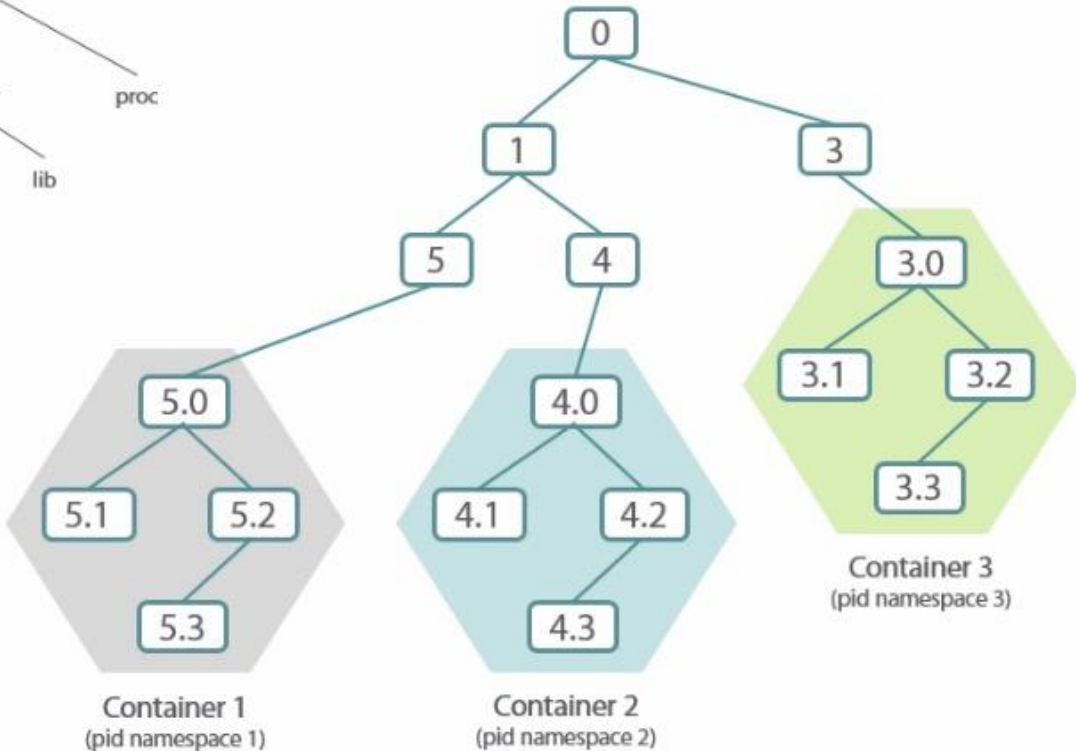
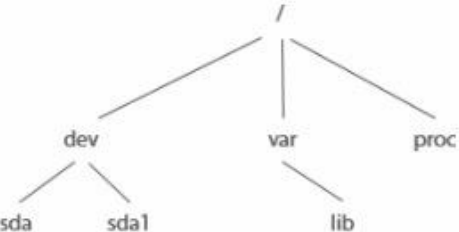


Physical Machine

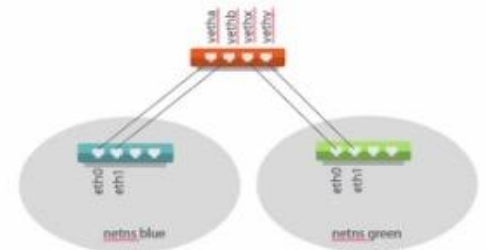
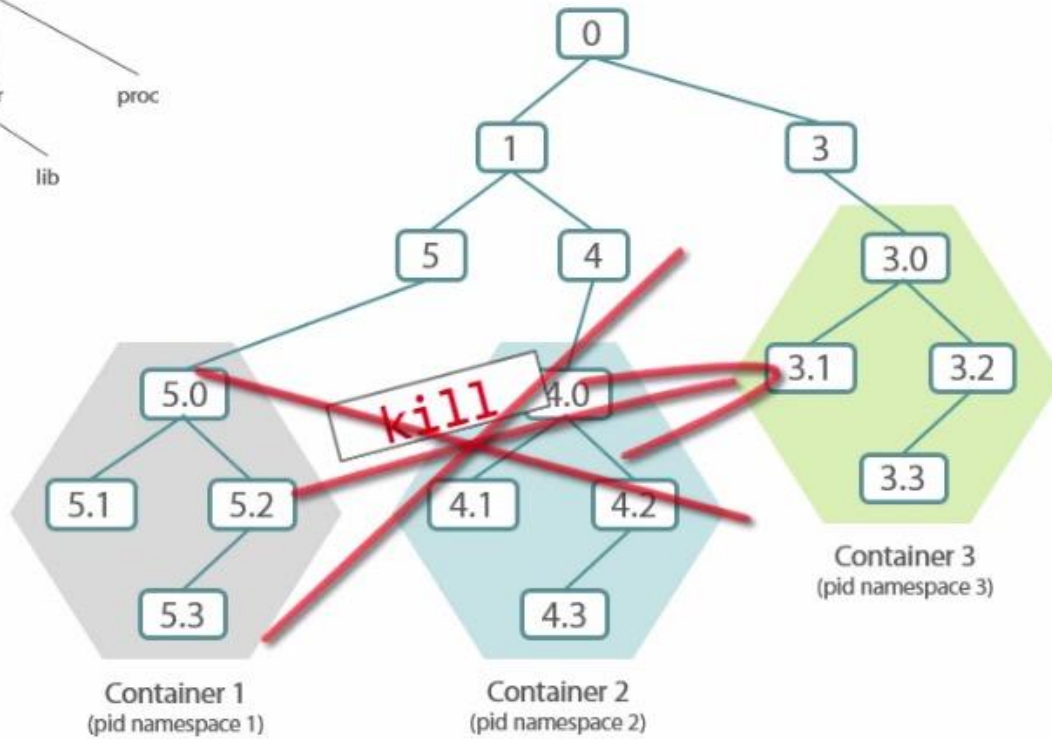
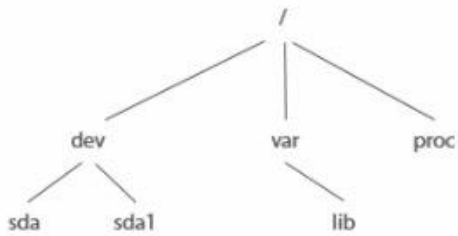
# How Containers Work



# How Containers Work

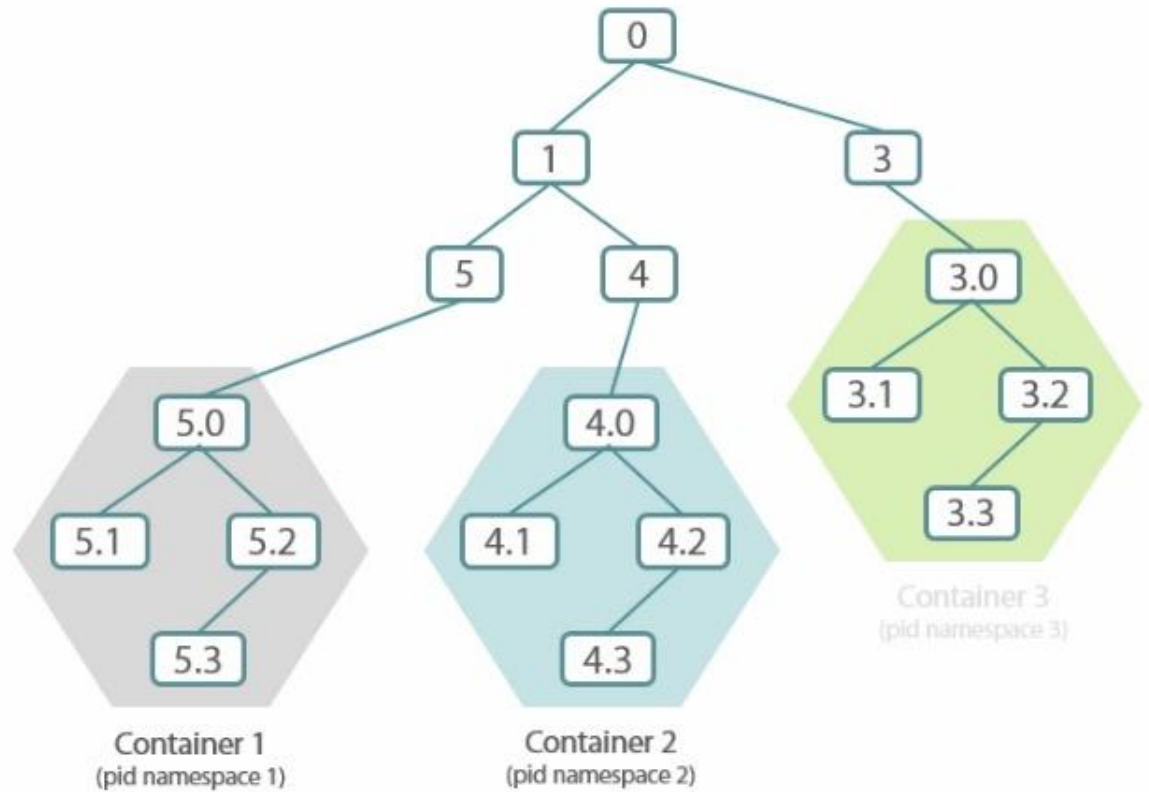


# How Containers Work



# Kernel Namespaces

The `pid` Namespace



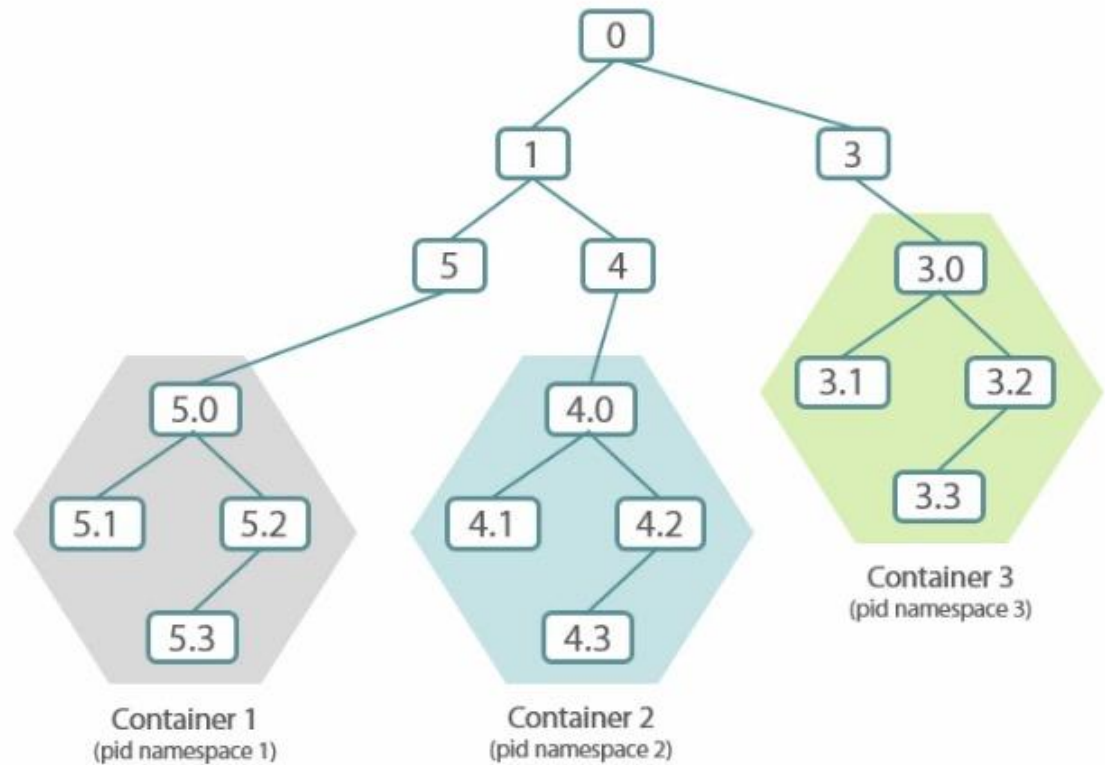
# Kernel Namespaces

The **pid** Namespace

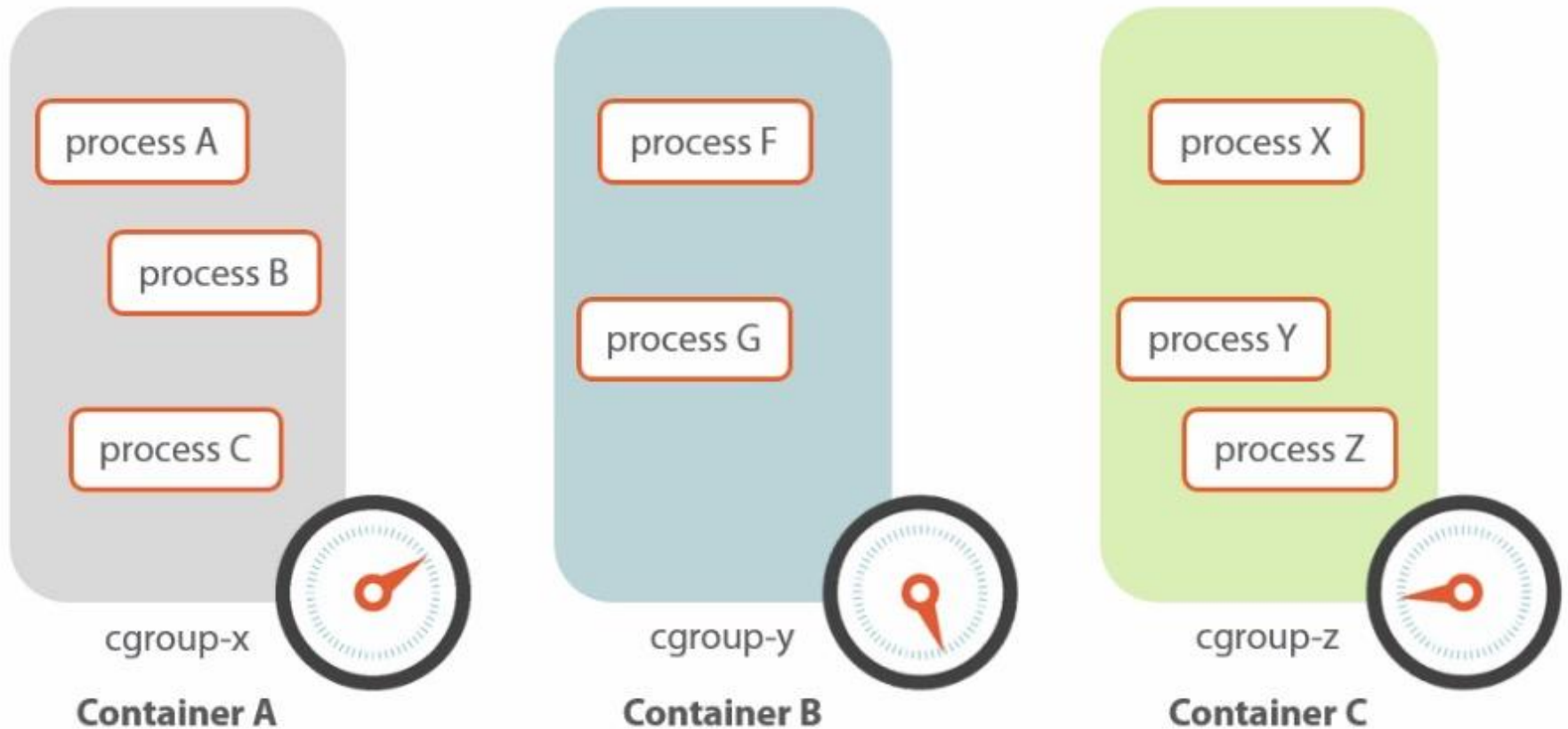
The **net** Namespace

The **mnt** Namespace

The **user** Namespace



# Control Groups (cgroups)



# Capabilities

root

- CAP\_AUDIT\_CONTROL ✓
- CAP\_CHOWN ✓
- CAP\_DAC\_OVERRIDE ✓
- CAP\_KILL ✓
- CAP\_NET\_BIND\_SERVICE ✓
- CAP\_SETUID ✓
- ..... ✓



docker

Docker Engine



Operating System

Namespaces

cgroups

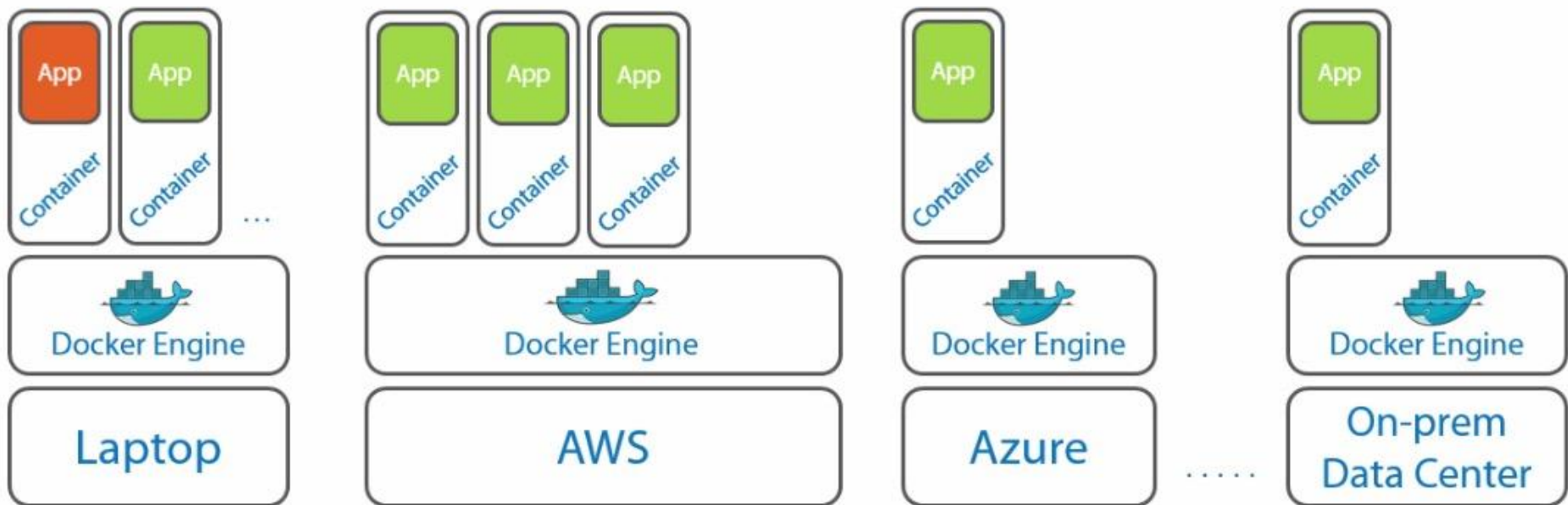
Capabilities ...

Linux Kernel



Physical or Virtual Server





# The Evolving Docker Platform

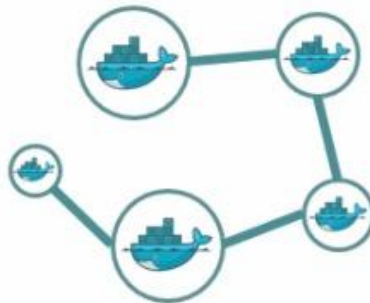
Registry  
(Docker Hub)



Clustering  
(Docker Swarm...)



Orchestration  
(Docker Compose...)



Networking  
(libchan...)



.....

LXC



LXC and Docker..... What's the skinny?

Docker Engine



LXC

Operating System

Namespaces

cgroups

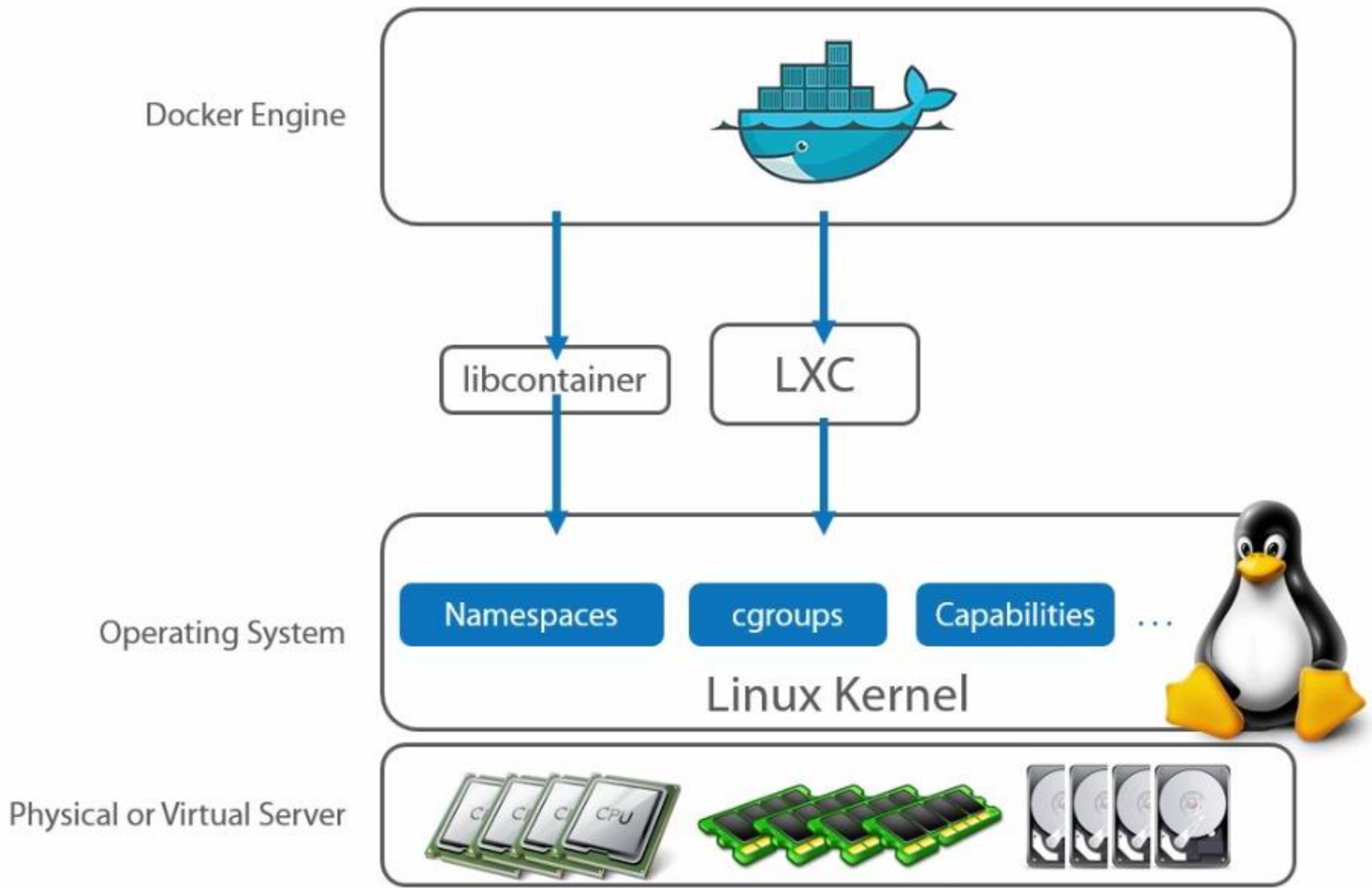
Capabilities ...

Linux Kernel



Physical or Virtual Server





Docker Engine



libcontainer

LXC

Operating System

Namespaces

cgroups

Capabilities ...

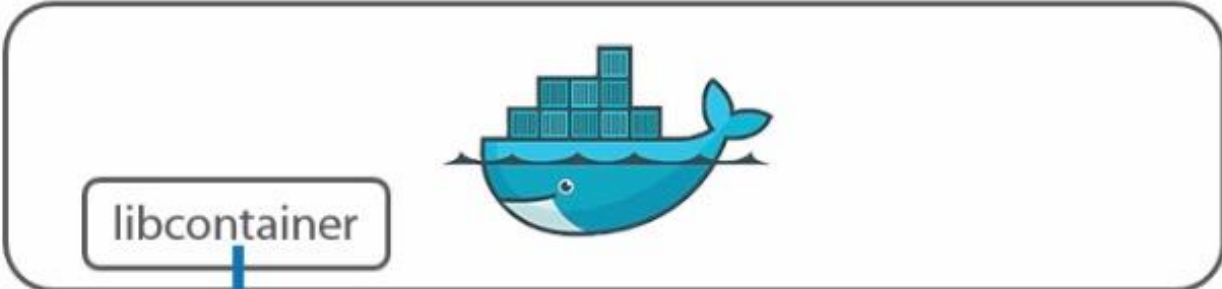
Linux Kernel



Physical or Virtual Server



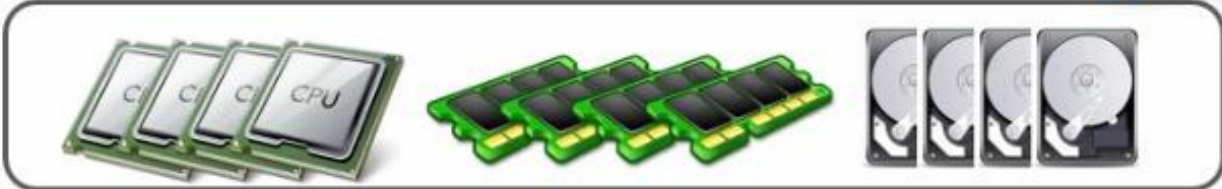
Docker Engine

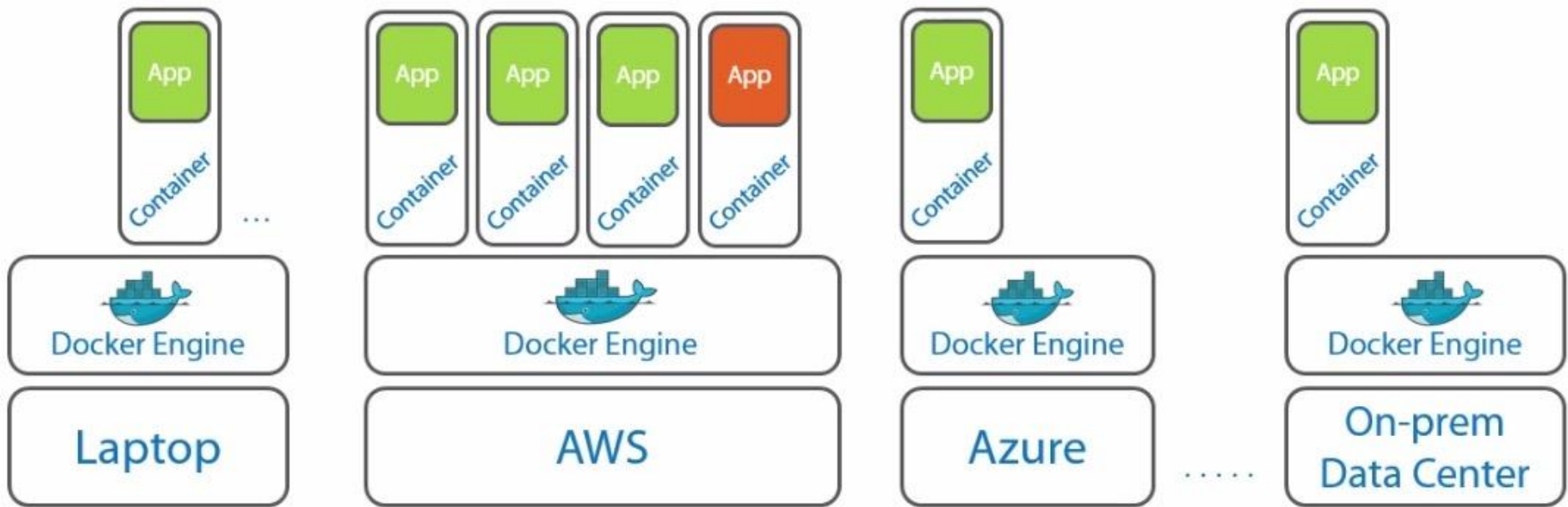


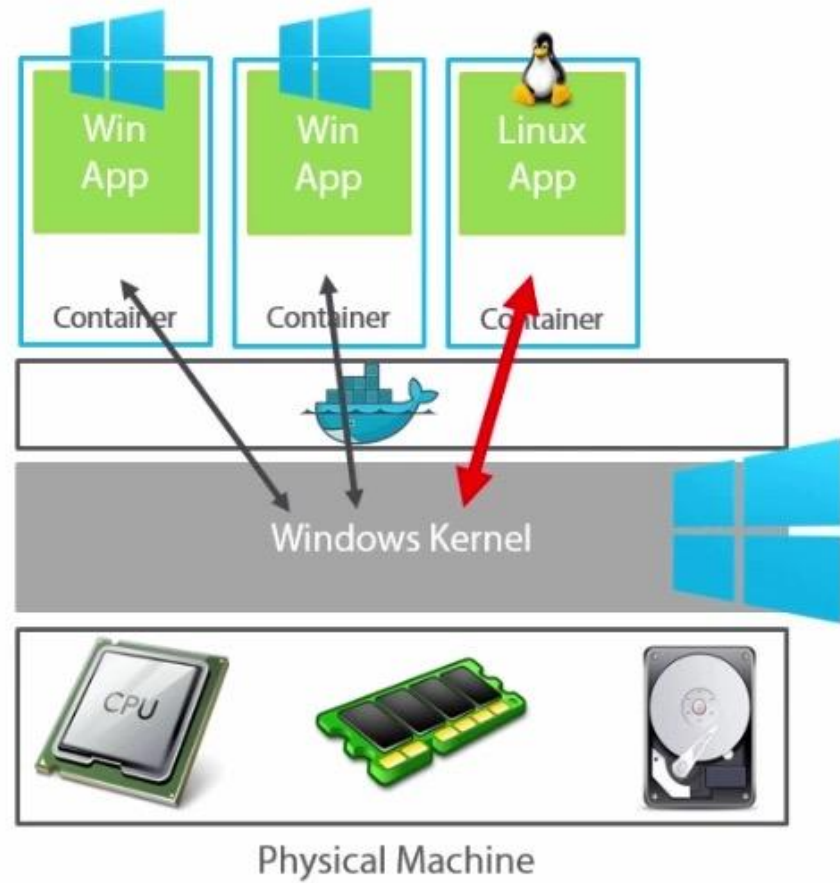
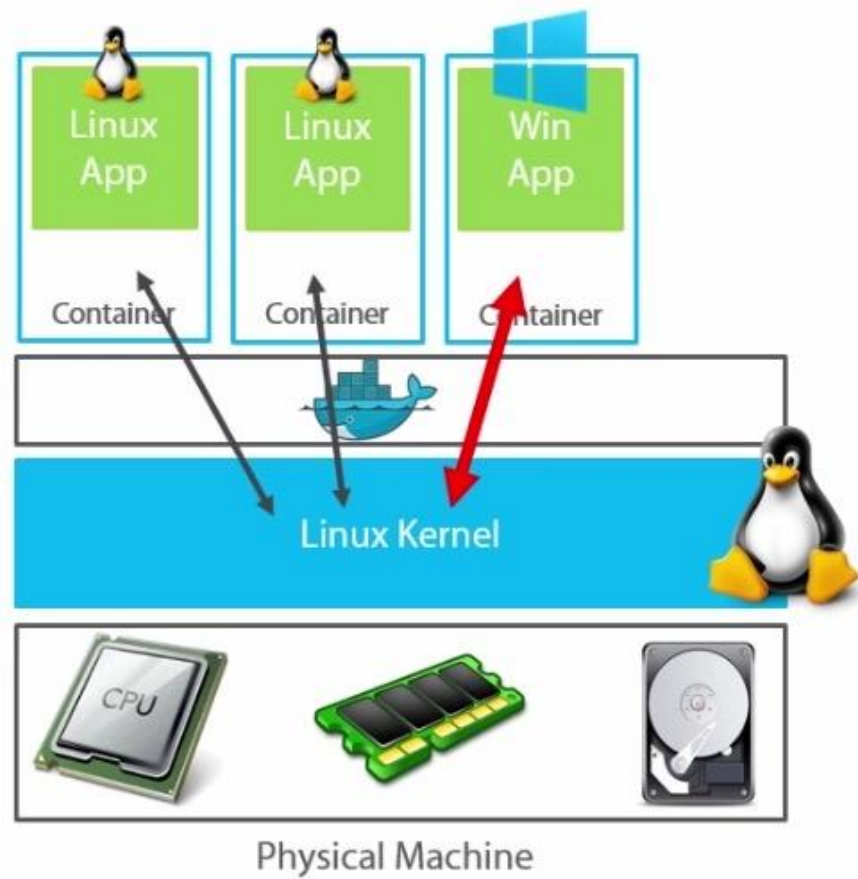
Operating System

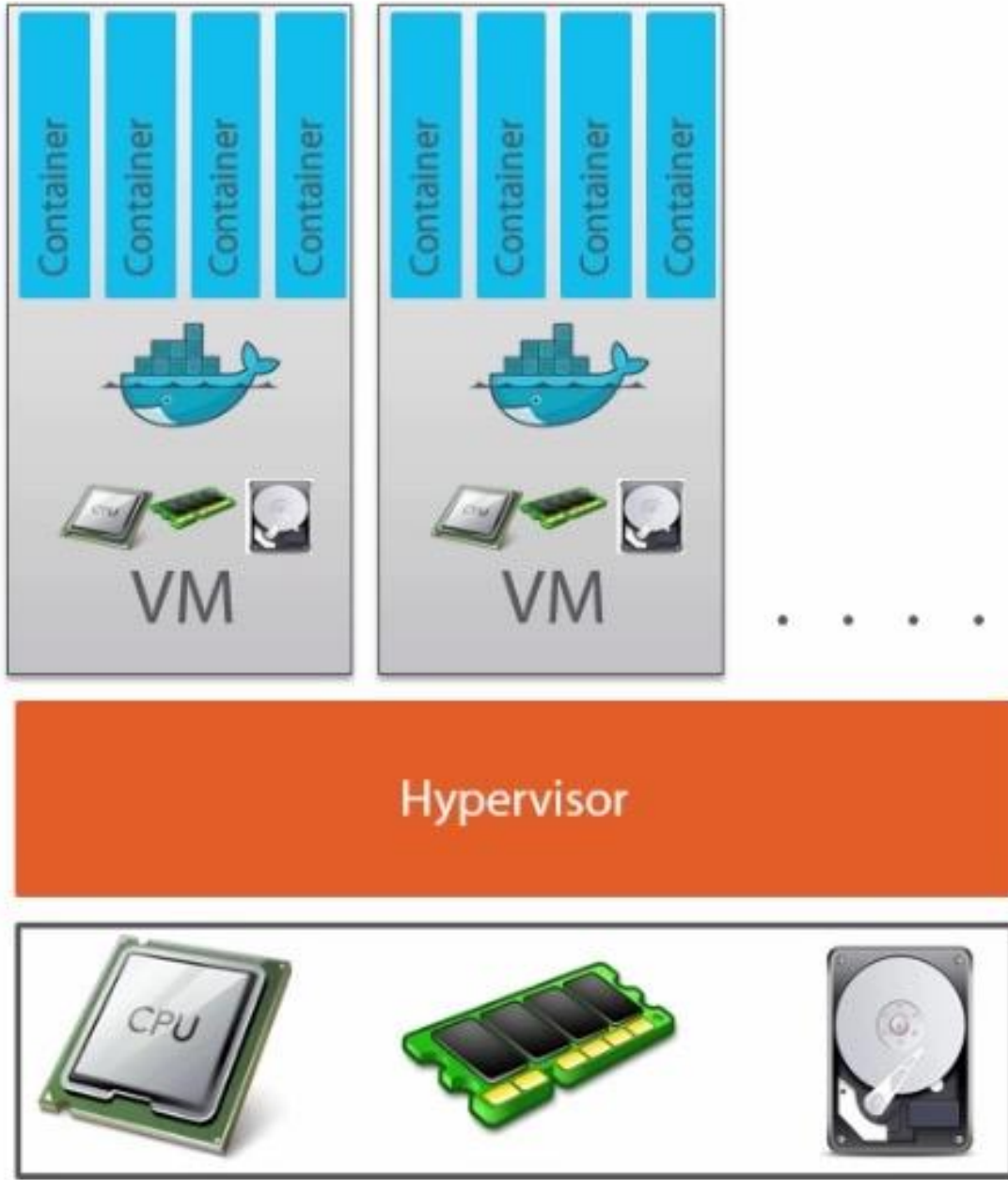


Physical or Virtual Server









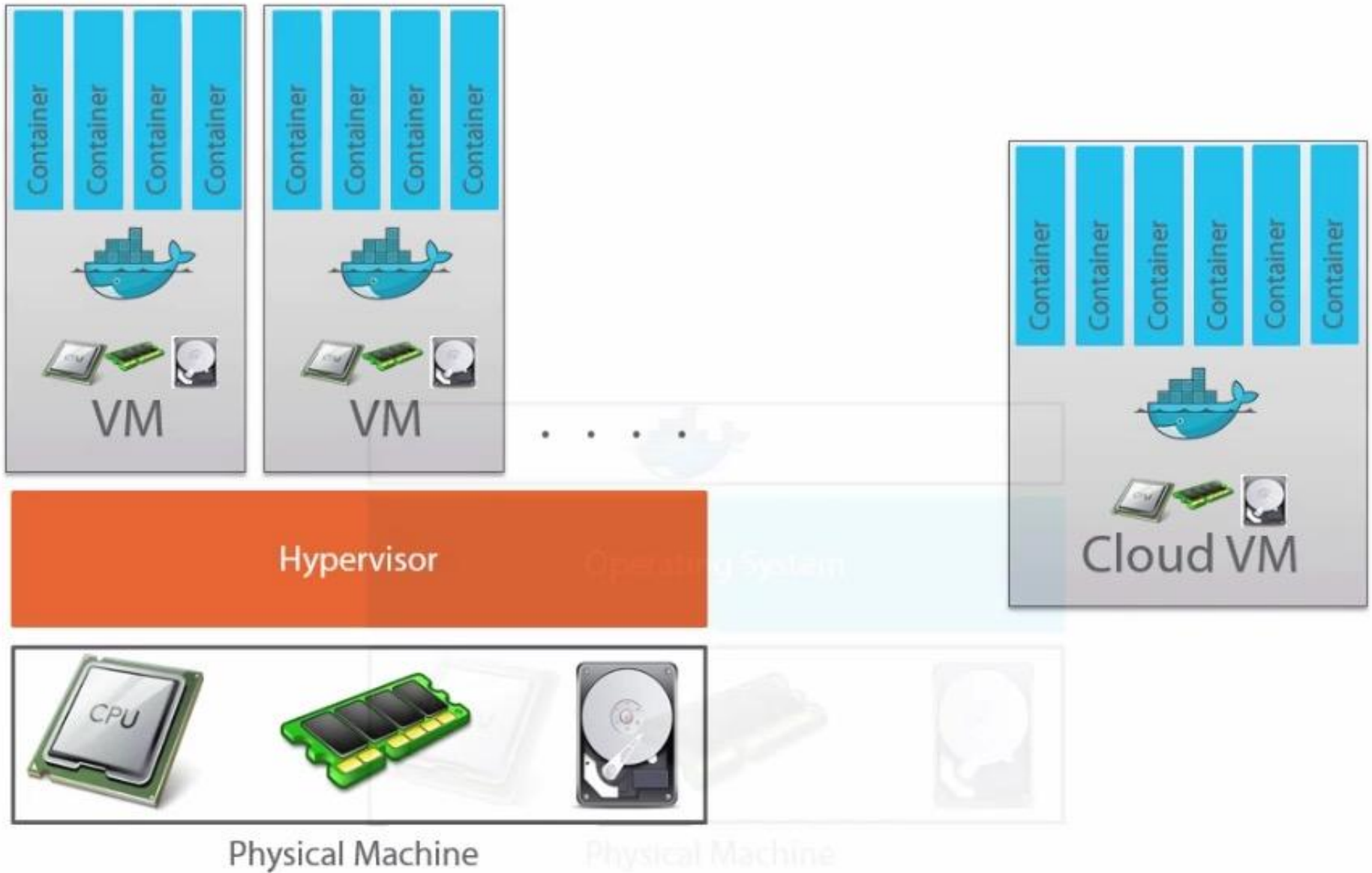
Physical Machine

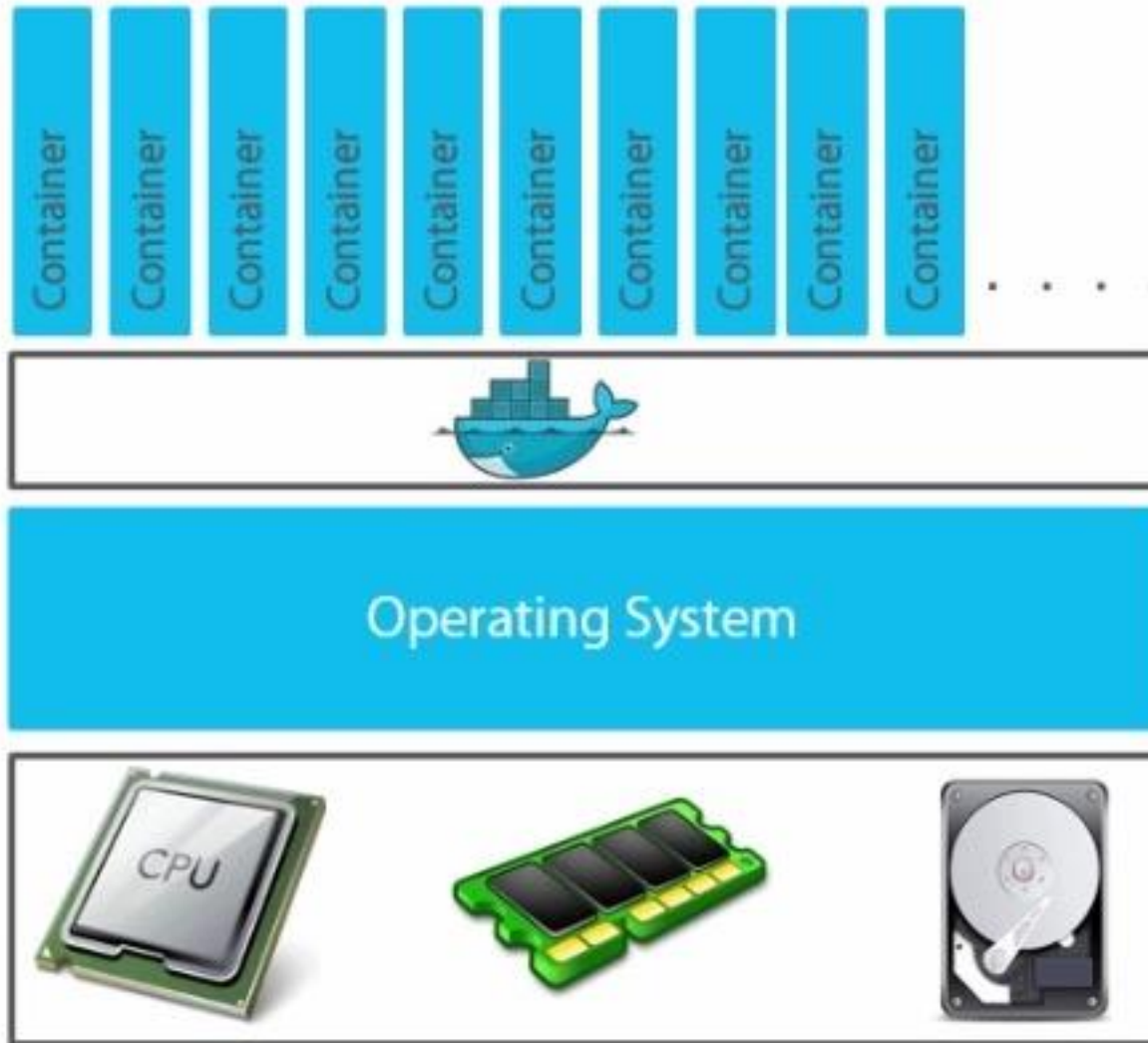


Operating System

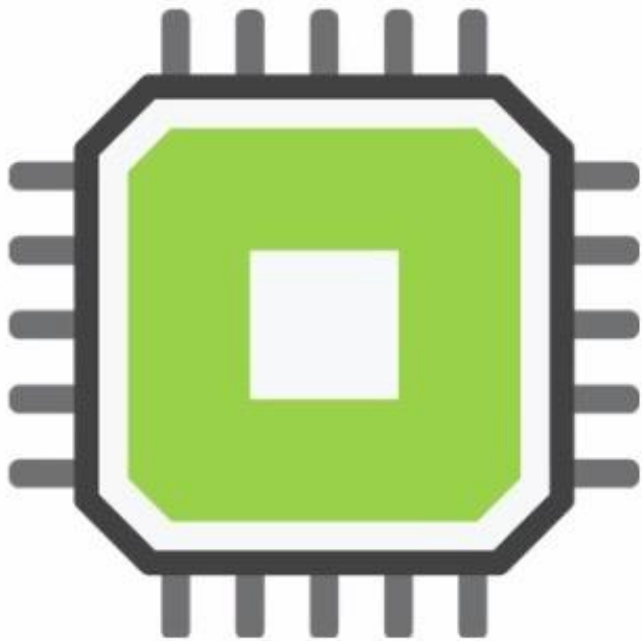


Physical Machine



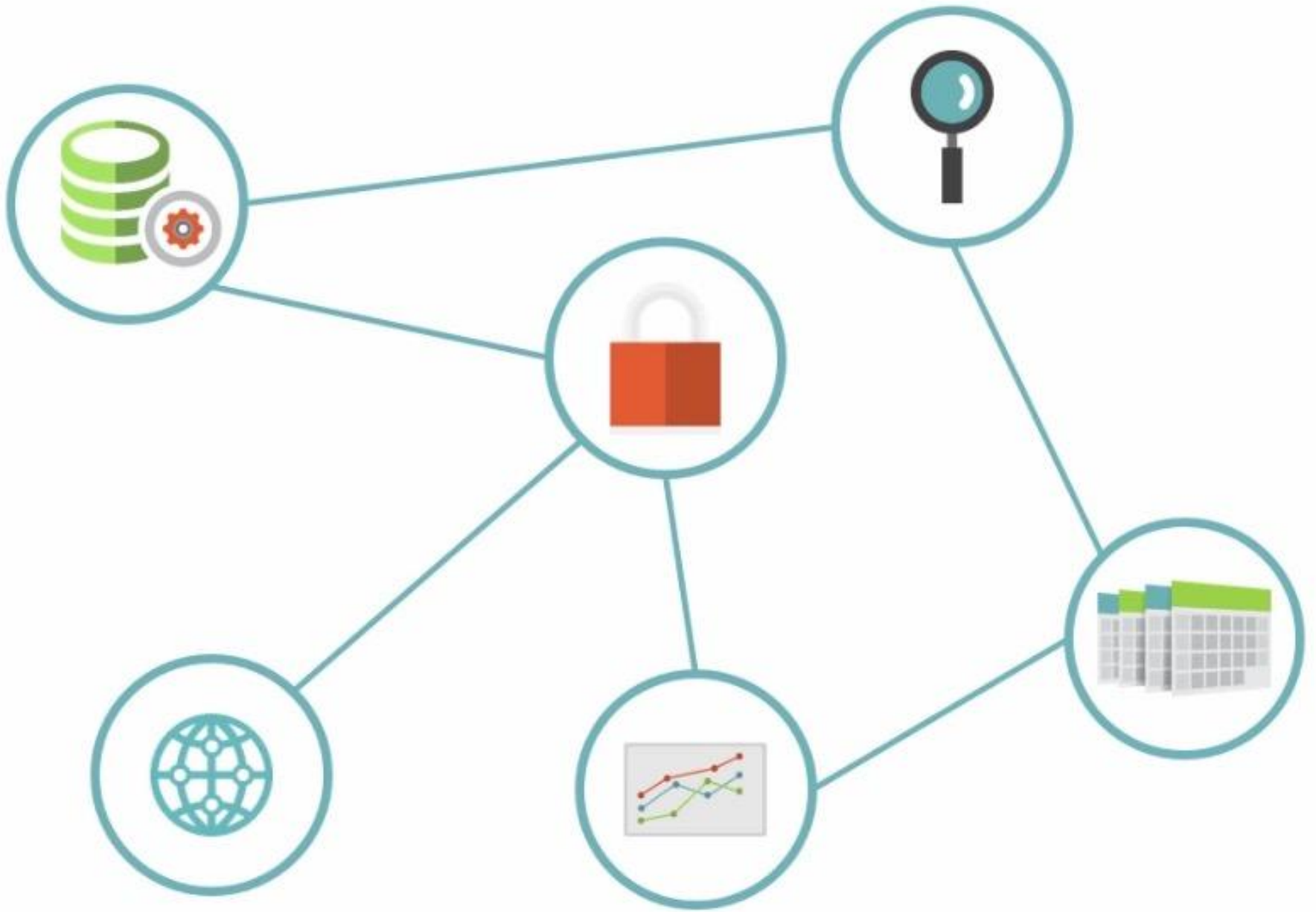


Physical Machine



## Chip-level assists for Containers

- Performance offloads
- Security features
- .....



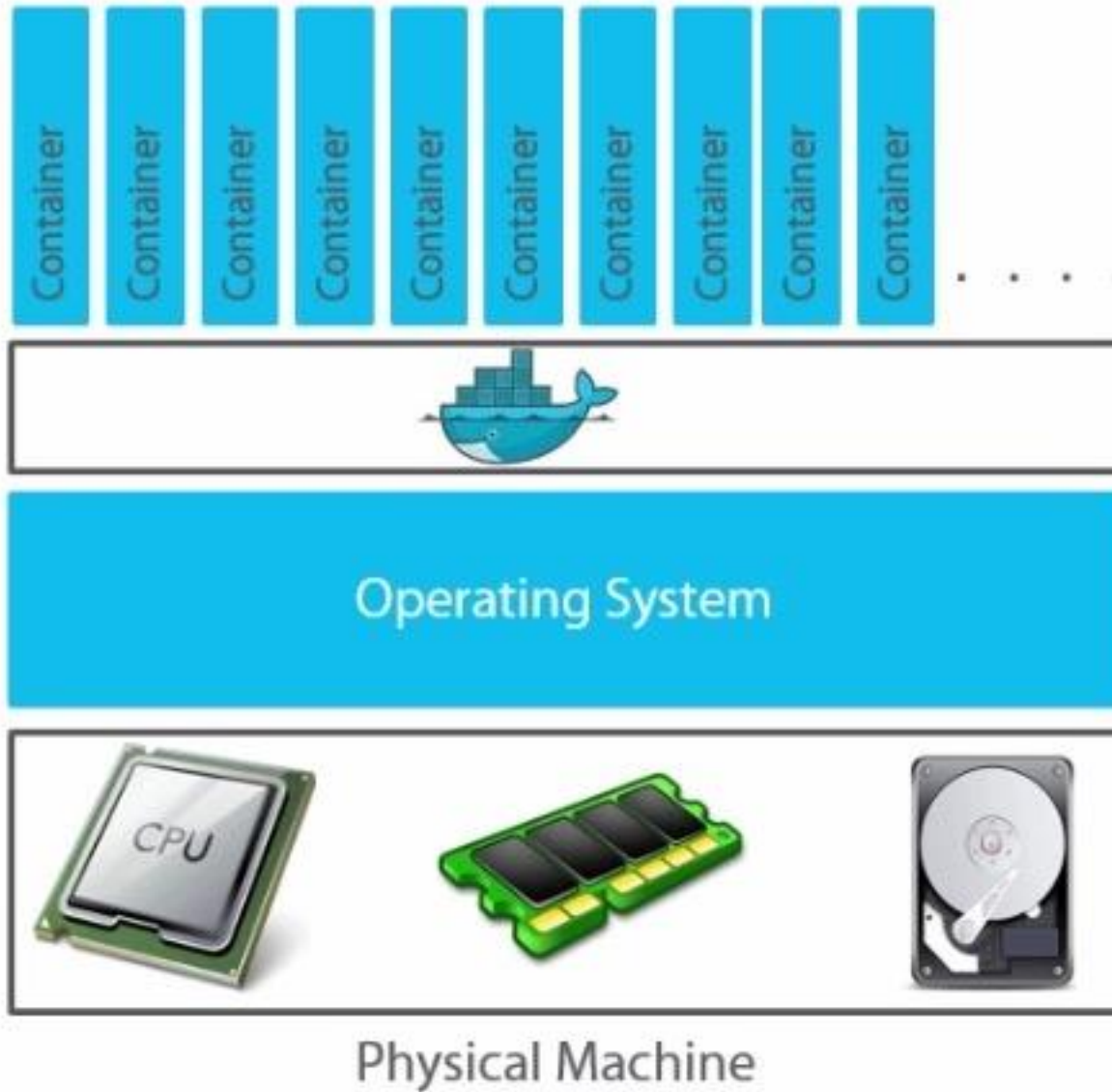
# The Future of Docker



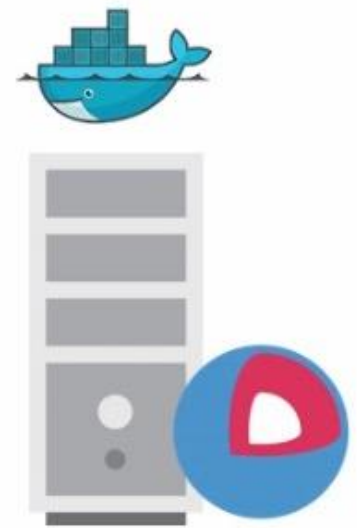
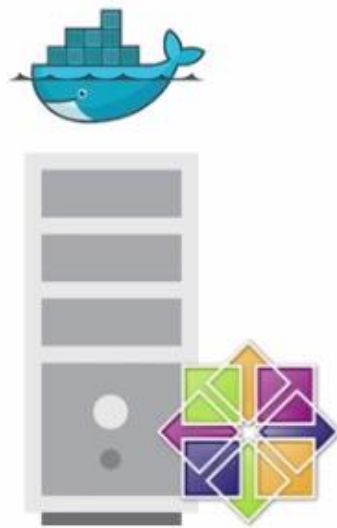
# Coming up Next....

Installing Ubuntu and CentOS Linux

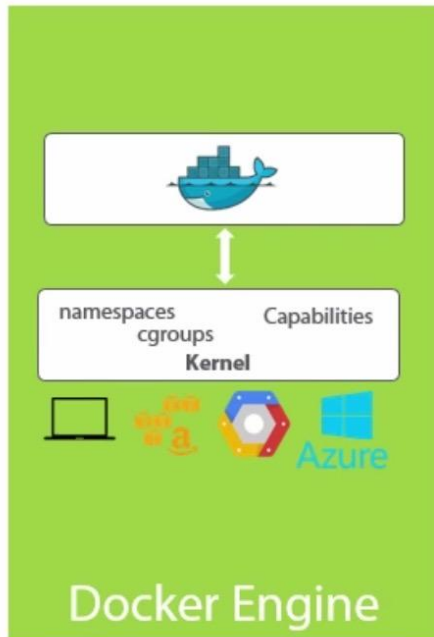
Installing and updating the Docker Daemon







# Major Docker Components



The diagram shows a white box at the top containing the Docker whale logo. Below it is a double-headed vertical arrow. Underneath the arrow is another white box containing the text "namespaces", "cgroups", and "Capabilities" on separate lines, with "Kernel" centered below them. At the bottom of the diagram are icons for a laptop, a server rack, the Google Assistant logo, the Google Cloud logo, and the Azure logo.

Docker Engine



The diagram features a white document icon with a blue folder icon at the top left and a list of three horizontal lines at the top right. The main content of the document is a network diagram with a central node connected to three peripheral nodes: a magnifying glass, a microchip, and a globe.

Images



The diagram shows a blue 3D wireframe container box with a Tux penguin sitting on top.

(runtime)

Containers



The diagram shows a large blue whale logo inside a grey cloud. Below the cloud are five smaller white icons, each representing a version of the whale logo, labeled "v1", "v2", "v3", "v4", and "v5" from left to right.

Registries & Repos

## Docker Engine (Shipping Yard)



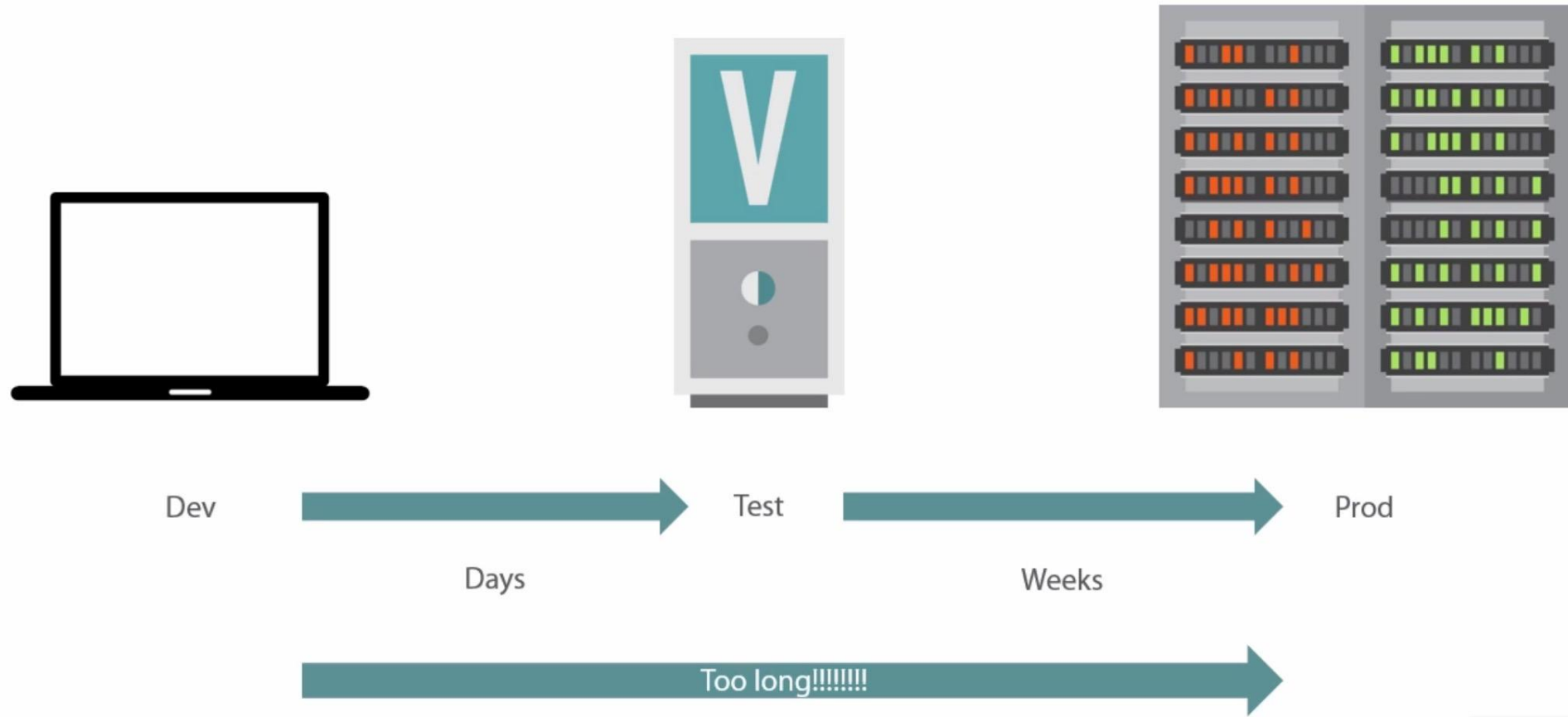
## Docker Images (Manifests)

SHIPPING MANIFEST										
Date Entered : 01/11/2010		Stops : 038		Manifest Number : 2						
User ID : [REDACTED]										
Route : T23		Driver Name : BMAC								
Truck ID : [REDACTED]		Number of Stops : 4								
Schedule Date of Departure : 01/11/2010		Schedule Time of Departure : 0800								
Actual Date of Departure : 01/12/2010		Actual Time of Departure : 1433								
Date of Return : 01/11/2010		Time of Return : 1457								
Storage Out : 10000		Storage In : 10000								
Driver Comments : Return at company depot										
Delivery Totals										
Customer Name	Trailer #	Boxes	Cases	Pallets	Bundles	Trucks	Bags	Cut into	Pipe	Staging Line
TEST ACCOUNT	800188	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[REDACTED] INTEGRATED MATERIALS LP	800188	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3 BM-A-A-1
[REDACTED] INTEGRATED MATERIALS LP	800188	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0 BM-A-A-1
[REDACTED] INTEGRATED MATERIALS LP	800188	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 BM-D-D-0
[REDACTED] INTEGRATED MATERIALS LP	800188	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[REDACTED] INTEGRATED MATERIALS LP	800218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 BM-D-D-0
[REDACTED] INTEGRATED MATERIALS LP	800218	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 BM-A-D-0
[REDACTED] INTEGRATED MATERIALS LP	800217	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1 BM-D-D-1
[REDACTED] OCE & LONGO BE	800218	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
[REDACTED] OCE & LONGO BE	800224	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 BM-A-D-0
[REDACTED] ACCOUNT	800230	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	2 BM-D-D-1
<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>

## Docker Containers (Shipping Containers)





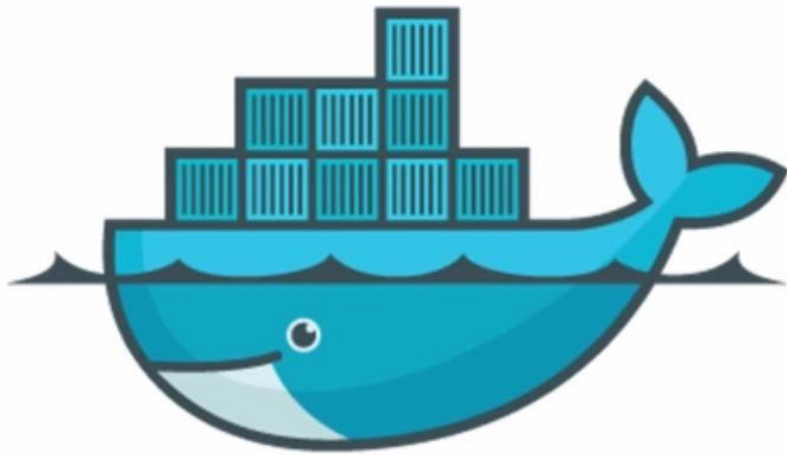




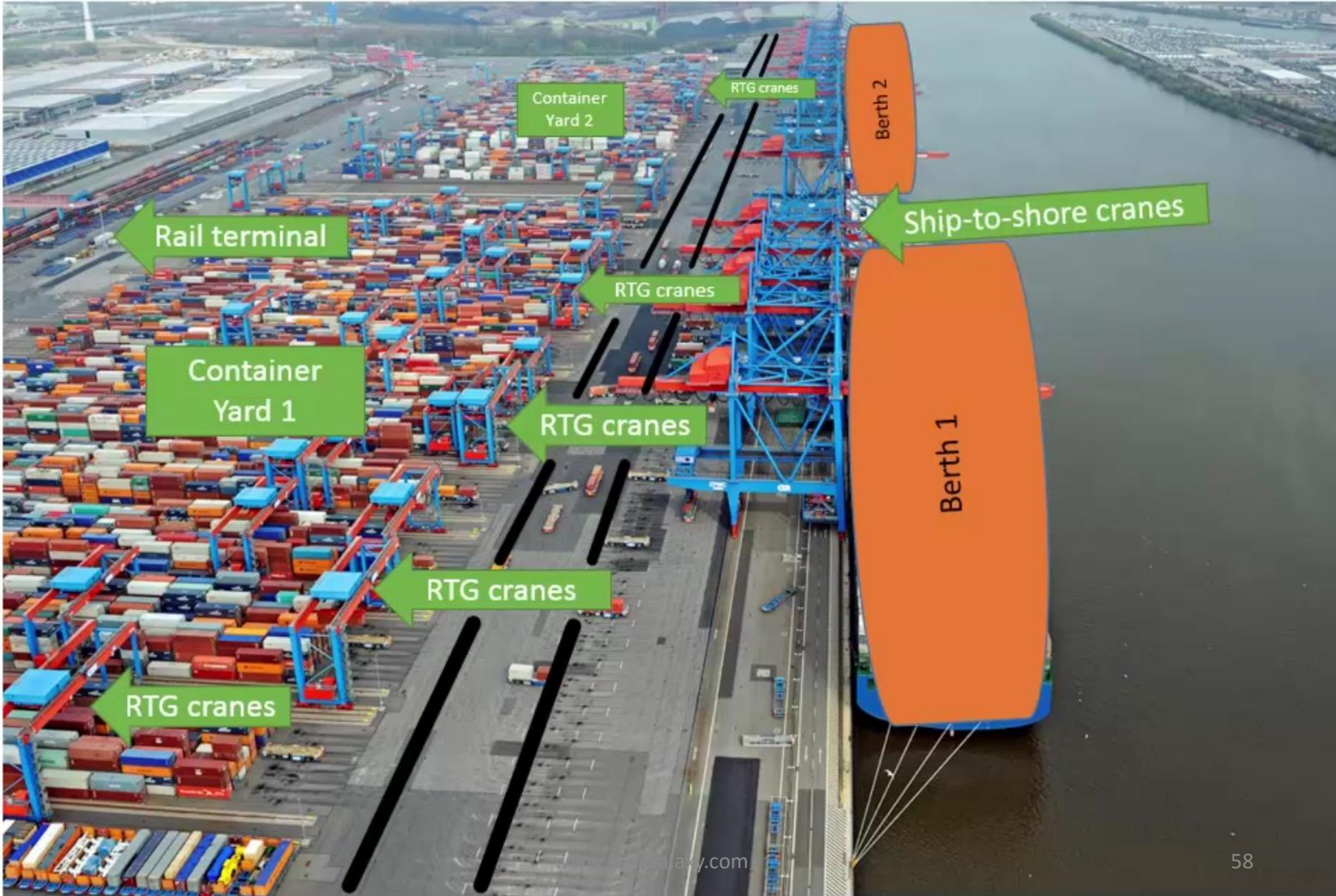


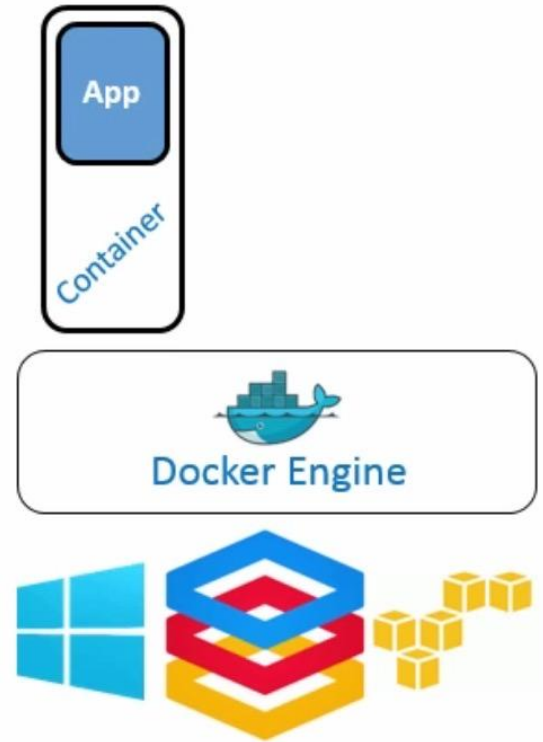
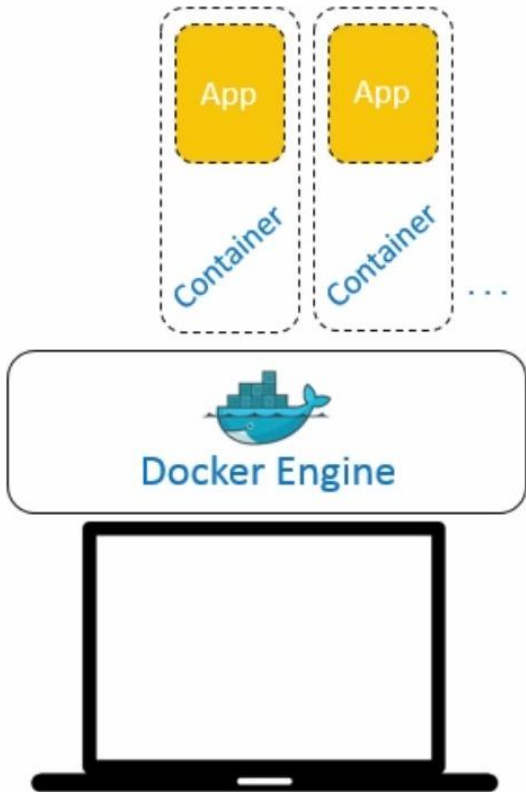
Containers can contain malicious code

Trust the code you run!

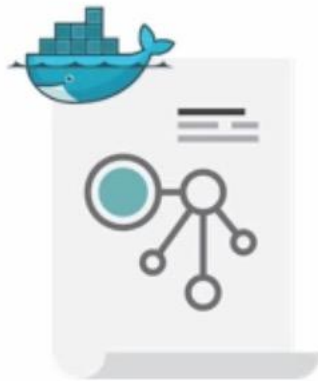


# Docker Engine





Image



(build-time)

Launch

Container



(runtime)

```
root@ubuntu1404-02:~#
root@ubuntu1404-02:~#
root@ubuntu1404-02:~#
root@ubuntu1404-02:~# docker images fedora
REPOSITORY          TAG                IMAGE ID           CREATED           VIRTUAL SIZE
fedora               20                2e613b1df961     5 days ago      374.1 MB
fedora               heisenbug         2e613b1df961     5 days ago      374.1 MB
fedora               rawhide           9da4e4dbc6be     5 days ago      379.5 MB
fedora               21                bfe0bb6667e4     5 days ago      250.2 MB
fedora               latest            bfe0bb6667e4     5 days ago      250.2 MB
root@ubuntu1404-02:~#
root@ubuntu1404-02:~#
root@ubuntu1404-02:~#
root@ubuntu1404-02:~# docker pull coreos/etcd
Pulling repository coreos/etcd
649a8540db5e: Pulling fs layer
a2d6848456de: Download complete
995c2b064ad7: Download complete
d4e20e5984a9: Download complete
bfd1f10d9c74: Download complete
```

Images stored locally under `/var/lib/docker/<storage driver>`

```
d not found  
u1404-02:~#  
#  
# █
```

Ctrl + P + Q



Download > Server > ARM POWER8

# Download Ubuntu Server

## Ubuntu Server 14.04.1 LTS

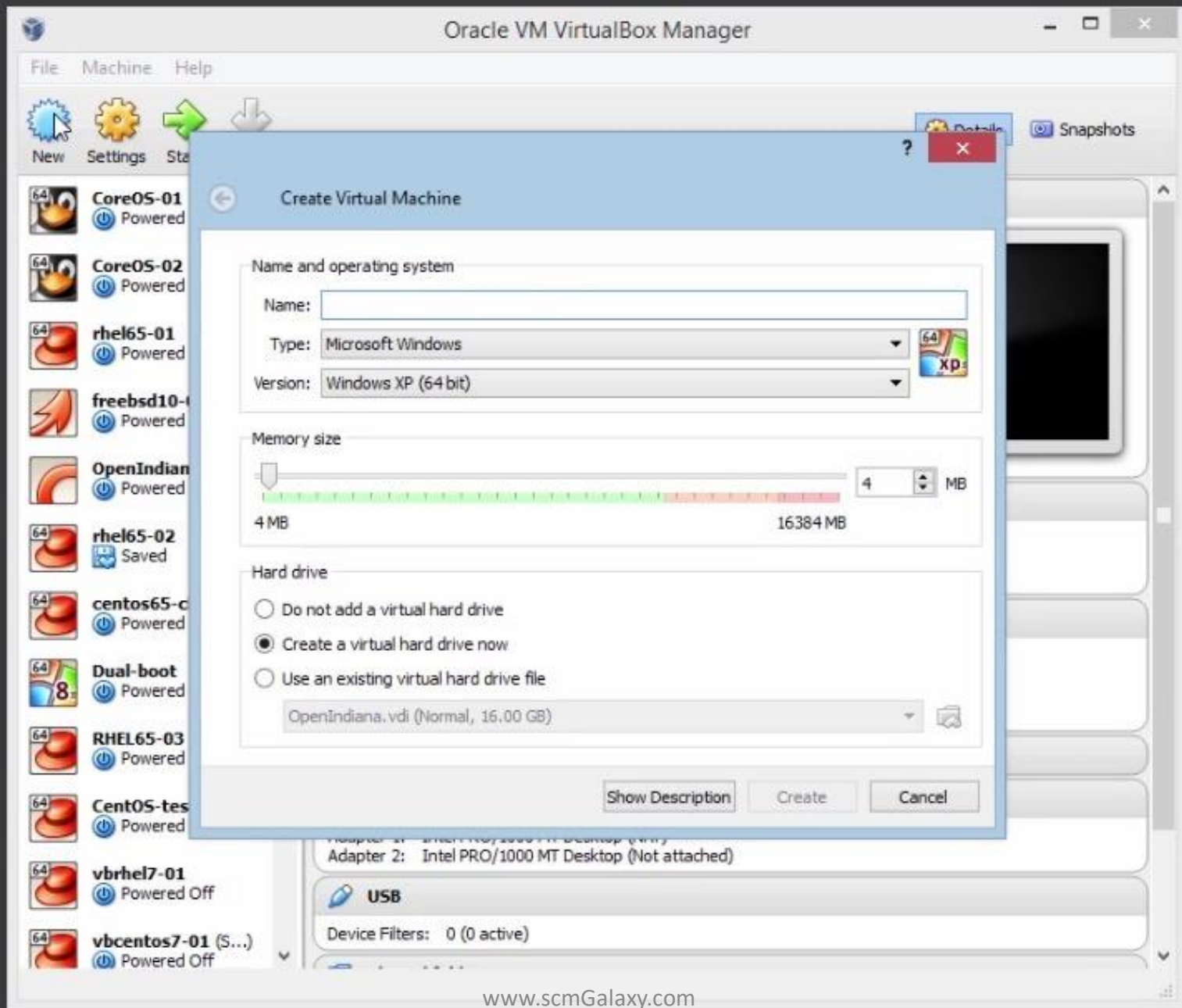
The Long Term Support version of Ubuntu Server, including the Icehouse release of OpenStack and support guaranteed until April 2019 — 64 bit only.

Recommended for most users.

[Ubuntu Server 14.04.1 LTS release notes](#)

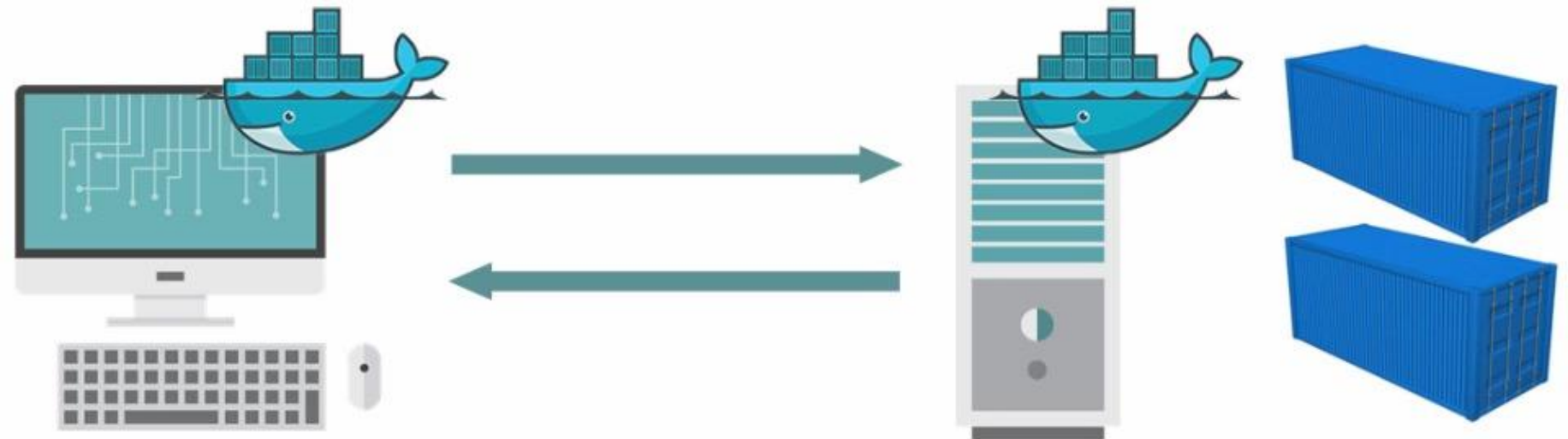
Download

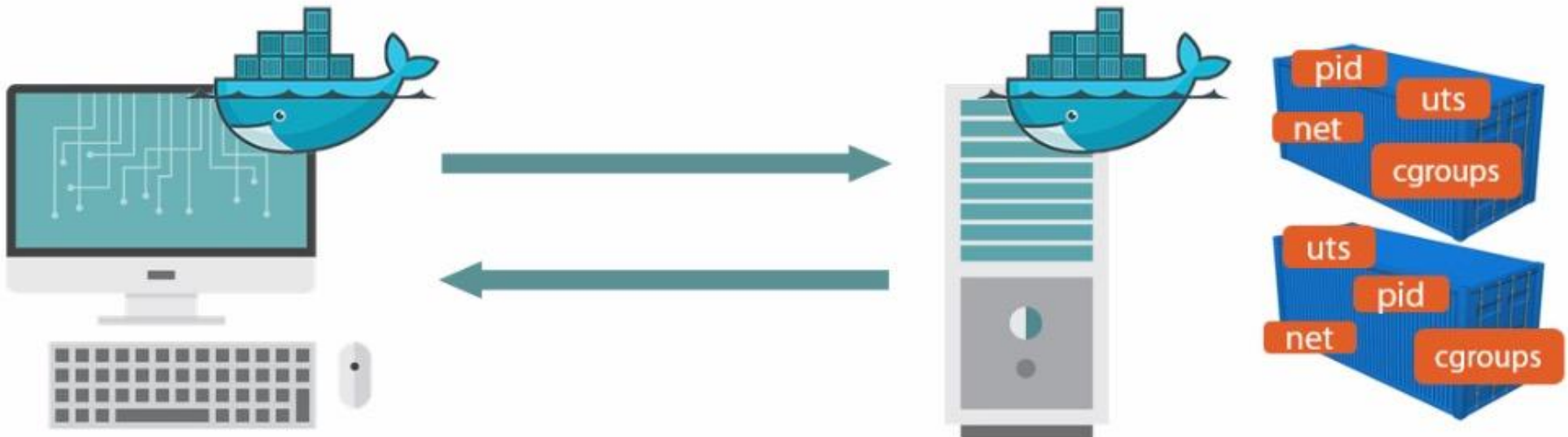
[Alternative downloads and torrents](#)



# Installing and Updating Docker

# Client & Deamon





# Install on Ubuntu / Centos

```
[root@localhost ~]# docker version
Client version: 1.3.2
Client API version: 1.15
Go version (client): go1.3.3
Git commit (client): 39fa2fa/1.3.2
OS/Arch (client): linux/amd64
Server version: 1.3.2
Server API version: 1.15
Go version (server): go1.3.3
Git commit (server): 39fa2fa/1.3.2
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# docker info
Containers: 0
Images: 0
Storage Driver: devicemapper
Pool Name: docker-253:1-21646475-pool
Pool Blocksize: 65.54 kB
Data file: /var/lib/docker/devicemapper/devicemapper/data
Metadata file: /var/lib/docker/devicemapper/devicemapper/metadata
Data Space Used: 307.2 MB
Data Space Total: 107.4 GB
Metadata Space Used: 729.1 kB
Metadata Space Total: 2.147 GB
Library Version: 1.02.84-RHEL7 (2014-03-26)
Execution Driver: native-0.2
Kernel Version: 3.10.0-123.el7.x86_64
Operating System: CentOS Linux 7 (Core)
[root@localhost ~]# █
```



## Install on Ubuntu

- `apt-get install docker.io`

## Install on Red Hat/CentOS

- `yum install docker`

## Basic Commands

### **docker -v**

- Basic version info

### **docker version**

- Shows more detailed version information

### **docker info**

- Number of containers
- Number of images
- Storage driver
- Execution Driver
- etc....

# Docker needs root



## Docker needs root!

- Create namespaces
- Create cgroups
- etc....

# Install Docker on Ubuntu using root

- > apt-get update
- > apt-get install -y docker.io
- > service docker.io start

# Install Docker on Redhar / Centos

- > yum update
- > yum install -y docker.io
- > systemctl start docker.service

# How to verify the version of docker?

> docker -v

> docker version

# How to know Docker running?

- > service docker.io status
- > systemctl status docker.service

# How to check details of Docker clients, deamon, containers, images, drivers, etc

> docker info

# Skip Next 3 Slides

# Update Docker version

- > `wget -q0- https://get.docker.com/gpg | apt-key add -`
- > `echo deb http://get.docker.com/ubuntu  
docker main > /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list`
- > `apt-get update`
- > `apt-get install lxc-docker`
- > `docker version`

# Adding Users to the Docker Group (Docker Config (Need root to work))

- > `docker run -it ubuntu /bin/bash` (as a non-root)  
[ permission denied]
- > `cat /etc/group`
- > `sudo gpasswd -a username docker`
- > `cat /etc/group`
- > `docker run -it ubuntu /bin/bash` (as a non-root)
- > `logout`
- > `login username`

# Setup Network to Docker Container

- > docker -v
- > netstat -tlp
- > service docker stop
- > docker -H ipaddress:port -d &
- > netstat -tlp
  
- > export DOCKER\_HOST="tcp://ipaddress:port"  
(from another machine)
- > docker version

# Images vs Container

An instance of an image is called container. If you start this image, you have a running container of this image.

You can have many running containers of the same image. You can see all your images with `docker images` whereas you can see your running containers with `docker ps` (and you can see all containers with `docker ps -a`).

So a running image is a container.

## Reference

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/23735149/docker-image-vs-container>

Registry  
(hub.docker.com)

Repo



Repo

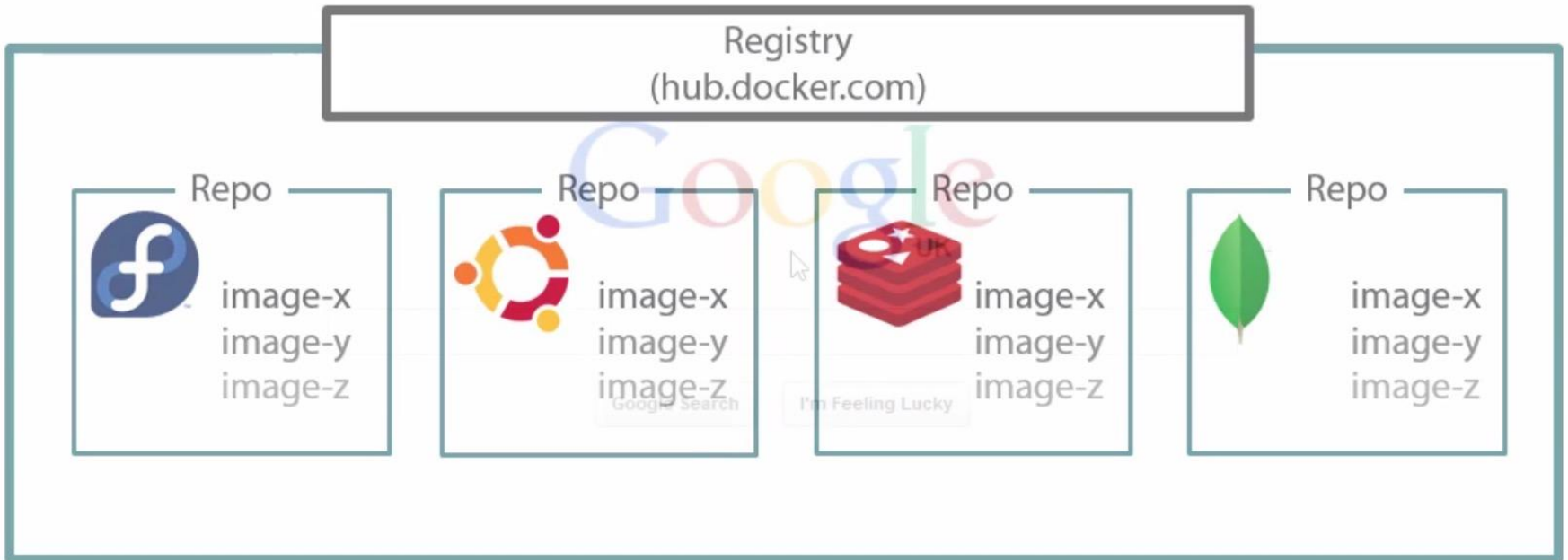


Repo



Repo





# Docker Images

➤ `docker pull -a fedora`

➤ `Docker info`

> `docker run -it fedora /bin/bash`

> `docker images fedora`

[ Images are stored under  
`/var/lib/docker/<storage drivers>`

# Docker Containers

- > `docker run -it ubuntu /bin/bash`
- > `docker images`
- > `docker ps`
- > `docker attach <container_id>`
- > `docker ps -a`

# Docker Registries and Repositories

[hub.docker.com](https://hub.docker.com)

# Setup Jenkins Using Docker

Pull the official jenkins image from Docker repository.

```
> docker pull jenkins
```

Next, run a container using this image and map data directory from the container to the host; e.g in the example below `/var/jenkins_home` from the container is mapped to `jenkins/` directory from the current path on the host. Jenkins 8080 port is also exposed to the host as 49001.

```
> docker run -d -p 49001:8080 -v $PWD/jenkins:/var/jenkins_home -t jenkins
```

Other commands

```
> docker run -p 8080:8080 jenkins
```

```
> docker create -v /var/jenkins_home --name jenkins-dv jenkins
```

```
> docker run -d -p 8080:8080 --volumes-from jenkins-dv --name myjenkins jenkins
```

```
> http://localhost:8080
```

```
> docker run -d -p 8080:8080 --volumes-from jenkins-dv --name myjenkins2 jenkins
```

# Questions