

Experience with Docker and ICAT

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Docker Basics

- Docker is a virtualization environment. Applications are capsuled in containers.
- Container are similar to virtual machines, but much less overhead in terms of resources.
- Basic principle: each service in its own container (e.g. Glassfish/ICAT, Database, Apache frontend).
- Container are instances of *images*. An image is a portable file system containing operation system, libraries, and applications.
- Docker maintains a private network for all container at the current host. Forwarding public ports of the host to container is possible.

Docker Images

- Creation of docker images is controlled by a Dockerfile, often using another image as starting point.
- Use file system layers and copy-on-write.
- Directories or individual files from the host can be made accessible to containers by a bind mount (*volume*).

Example: Dockerfile for MariaDB

```
FROM rkrahl/opensuse

RUN zypper —non-interactive install mariadb
RUN mkdir -p /etc/mysql /etc/mysql.d
COPY start-mysql.sh /etc/mysql
RUN chmod 0755 /etc/mysql/start-mysql.sh

CMD ["/etc/mysql/start-mysql.sh"]
VOLUME ["/var/lib/mysql"]
EXPOSE 3306
```

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Kernel Namespaces

 Cgroups and namespaces are used to isolate containers from the host system.

Example: Show Processes

```
# docker run -d ---name test opensuse sleep 120
d147fca80c23ca4cee227a2af2d89205e8b11440cf02df590edfd212d07f6
# docker exec -ti test ps -eH -o pid, ppid, stime, cmd
  PID PPID STIME CMD
          0 14:29 ps -eH -o pid, ppid, stime, cmd
        0 14:29 sleep 120
# ps -eH -o pid, ppid, stime, cmd
  PID PPID STIME CMD
[...]
 1278
          1 Oct06
                    /usr/sbin/containerd — listen fd://
                       containerd-shim d147fca80c23ca4cee227a2
14197 1278 16.29
14209 14197 16:29
                         sleep 120
```

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Configuration

- Problem: generic docker images versus local configuration. In particular: how to share secrets (e.g. database passwords) between containers?
- One option: keep configuration files in the host system, outside the images. Use bind mounts to make them accessible to the container.
- Consequence: initialization at startup time of the container. Use shell scripts to set the container up.

Example MariaDB & ICAT

Hands on MariaDB & ICAT ...

Dockerfile for MariaDB

```
FROM rkrahl/opensuse

RUN zypper —non-interactive install mariadb RUN mkdir —p /etc/mysql /etc/mysql.d COPY start—mysql.sh /etc/mysql

RUN chmod 0755 /etc/mysql/start—mysql.sh

CMD ["/etc/mysql/start—mysql.sh"]

VOLUME ["/var/lib/mysql"]

EXPOSE 3306
```

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Conclusion

- ICAT can be installed and run dockerized.
- Generic Docker images that contain the software as distributed.
- Configuration is added to the container instance as a volume.
- Setup software and apply configuration at startup time of the container.