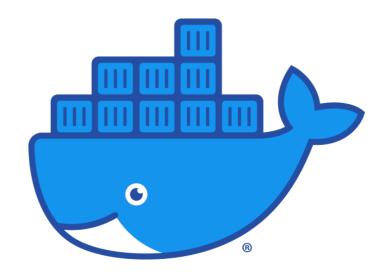
# [544] Docker Deployment

Tyler Caraza-Harter



# Outline

Virtualization

Images, Containers, and Dockerfiles

Ports

Docker Compose

Definition: the illusion of private resources, provided by software

Contexts this semester

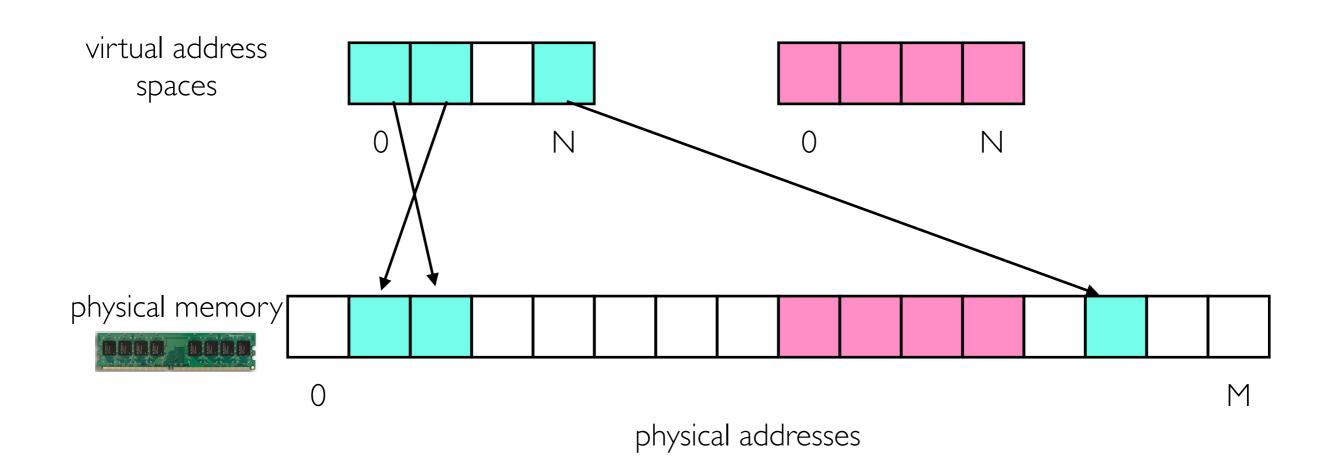
- Virtual Memory
- Virtual Machines (hardware)
- Virtual Machines (languages)
- Virtual Operating System (container) new today

Definition: the illusion of private resources, provided by software

#### Contexts this semester

- Virtual Memory
- Virtual Machines (hardware)
- Virtual Machines (languages)
- Virtual Operating System (container)

each process using a virtual address space isn't aware of other processes using memory (illusion of private memory)



Definition: the illusion of private resources, provided by software

Contexts this semester

- Virtual Memory
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- Virtual Machines (languages)
- Virtual Operating System (container)

virtualized resources include CPU, RAM, disks, network devices, etc

VMs rarely use all their allocated resources, so overbooking is possible

VM: 8 GB of RAM and 4 cores

VM: 6 GB of RAM and 3 cores

VM: 8 GB of RAM and 6 cores

virtual machines for rent (by you)

Physical Machine: 16 GB of RAM and 8 CPU cores

actual hardware bought by Google for their cloud services (GCP)

Definition: the illusion of private resources, provided by software

#### Contexts this semester

- Virtual Memory
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- Virtual Operating System (container)

**problem**: if each program is deployed to a different VM, operating system overheads will dominate

these operating systems are mostly unaware that their on VMs instead of physical hardware

OS: Ubuntu 22.04 OS: Debian OS: Windows Server

VM: 8 GB of RAM and 4 cores and 3 cores

VM: 8 GB of RAM and 6 cores

virtual machines for rent (by you)

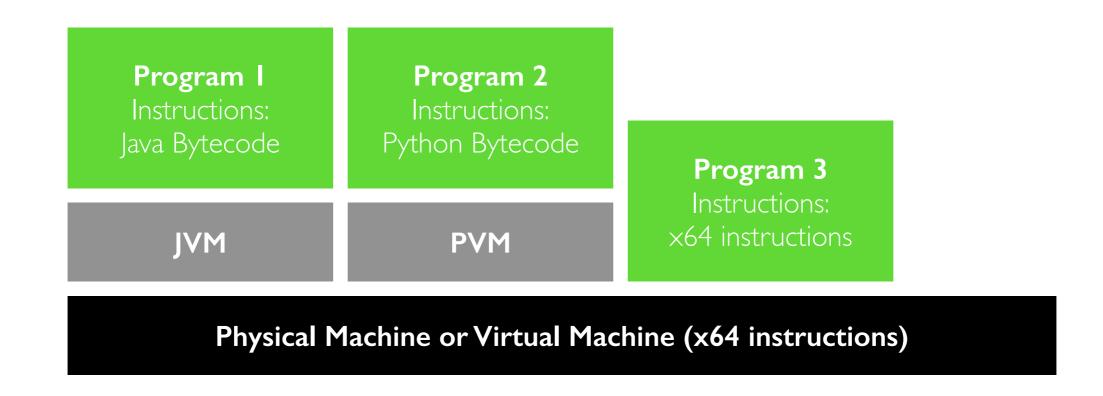
Physical Machine: 16 GB of RAM and 8 CPU cores

actual hardware bought by Google for their cloud services (GCP)

Definition: the illusion of **private** resources, provided by software

Contexts this semester

- Virtual Memory
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Definition: the illusion of private resources, provided by software

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#### Linux containers

- Docker makes creation easy
- The "physical" OS is shared, which is very efficient
- Programs in different containers can uses different flavors of Linux
- Cannot have a Windows container on Linux

**Container:**Ubuntu 22.04 Linux

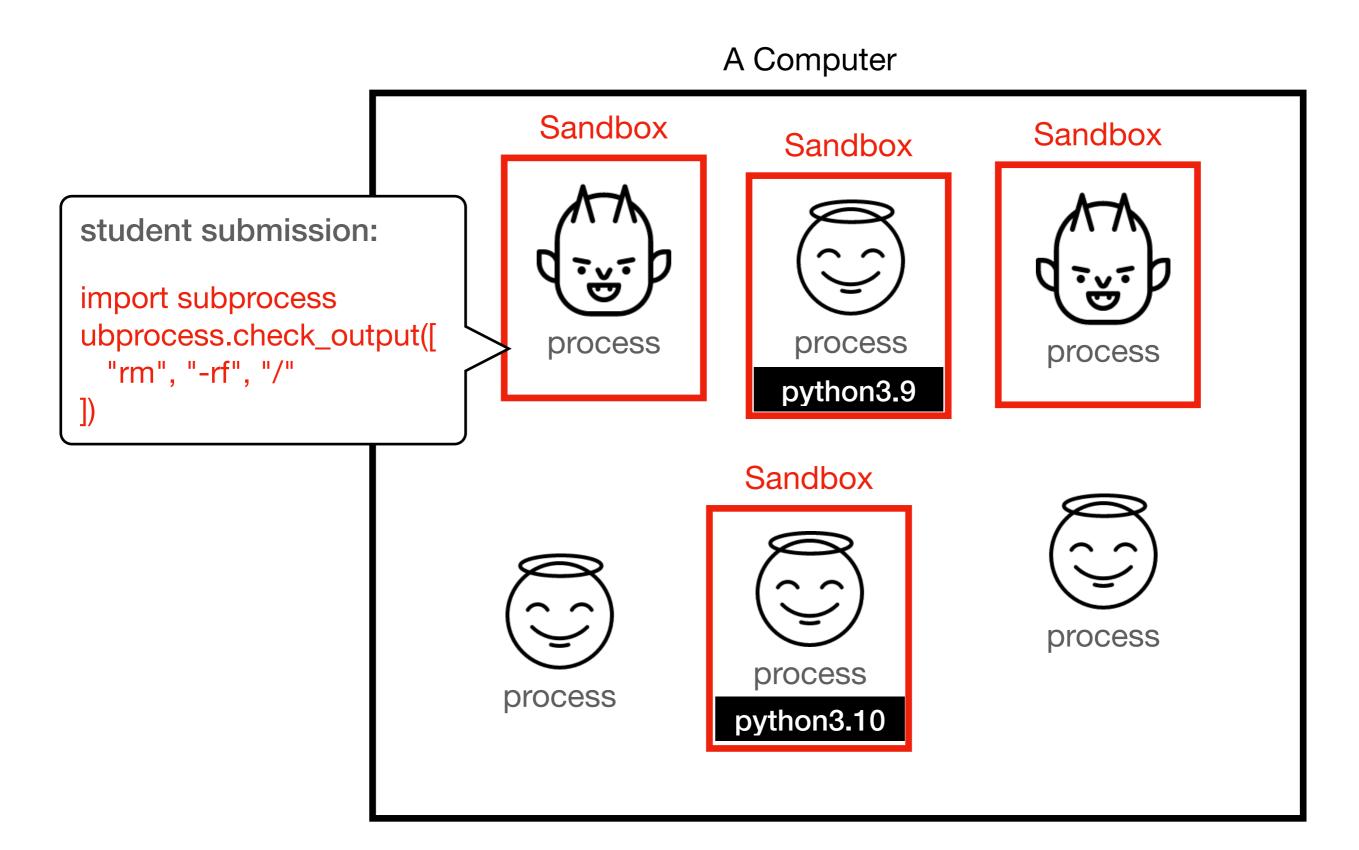
**Container:** Ubuntu 22.10 Linux

**Container:**Debian

**OS:** some flavor of Linux

Physical Machine or Virtual Machine (x64 instructions)

#### Containers and Virtual Machines are "Sandboxes"

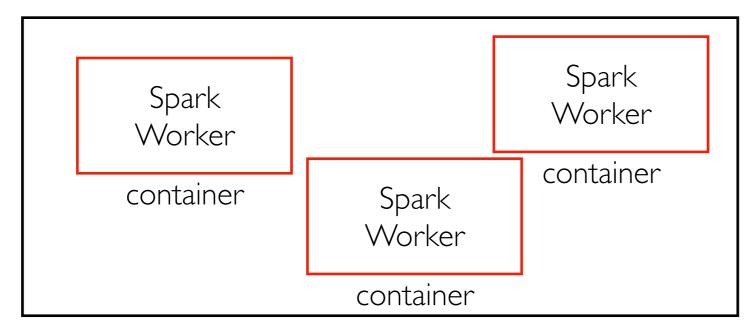


#### Docker containers

Containers are a lightweight alternative to virtual machines.

You'll run Docker containers this semester to have your own "mini

cluster"



Your Virtual Machine

Resources of the "cluster" are limited to those of a single VM, so we'll scale projects accordingly. But the techniques will apply to large clusters and datasets.

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TIP: make notes of docker commands

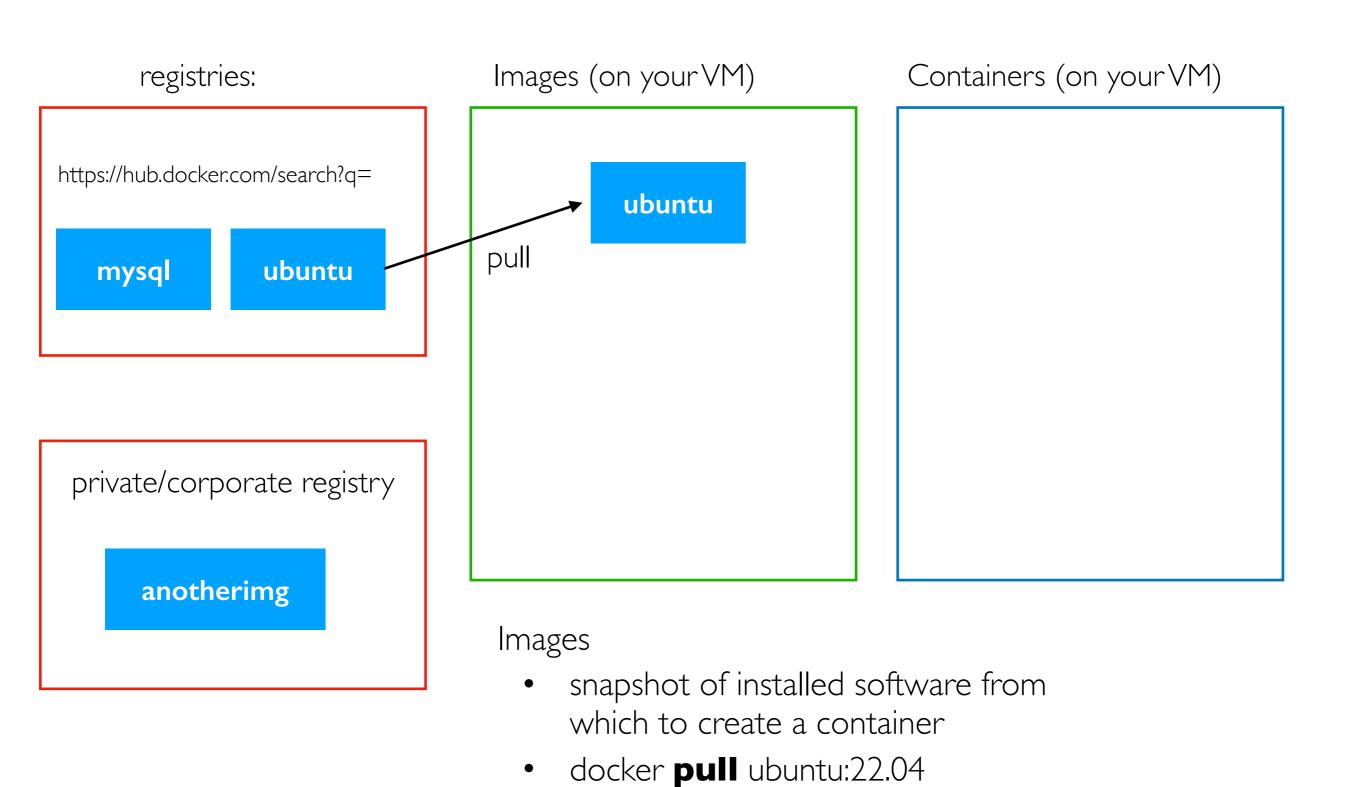
docker **SOME-COMMAND** arg I, arg 2, ...

### Docker Install

For Ubuntu 22.04:

#### sudo snap install docker

```
# allow regular user to use docker
sudo groupadd docker
sudo usermod -aG docker $USER
sudo chgrp docker /var/run/docker.sock
```

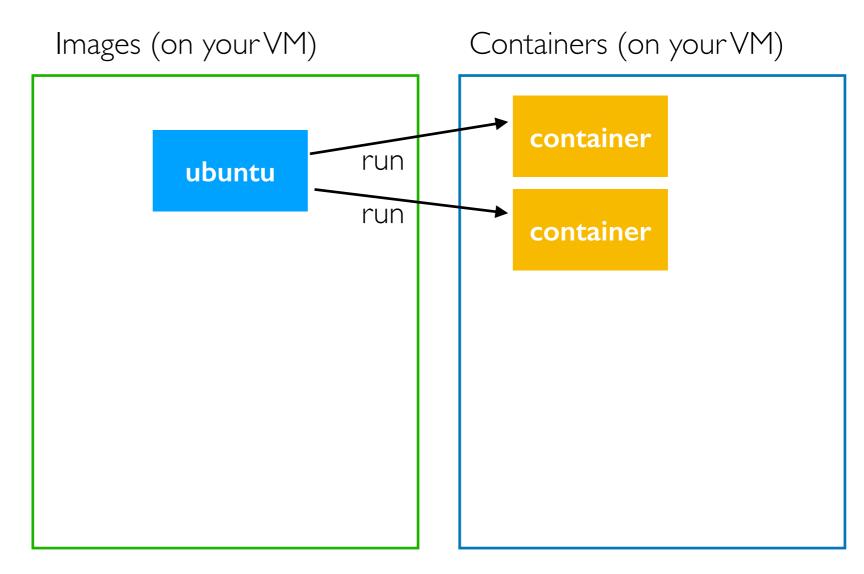


registries:



private/corporate registry

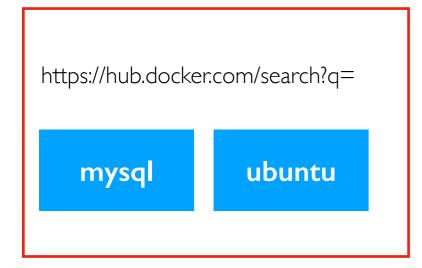
anotherimg



#### Containers

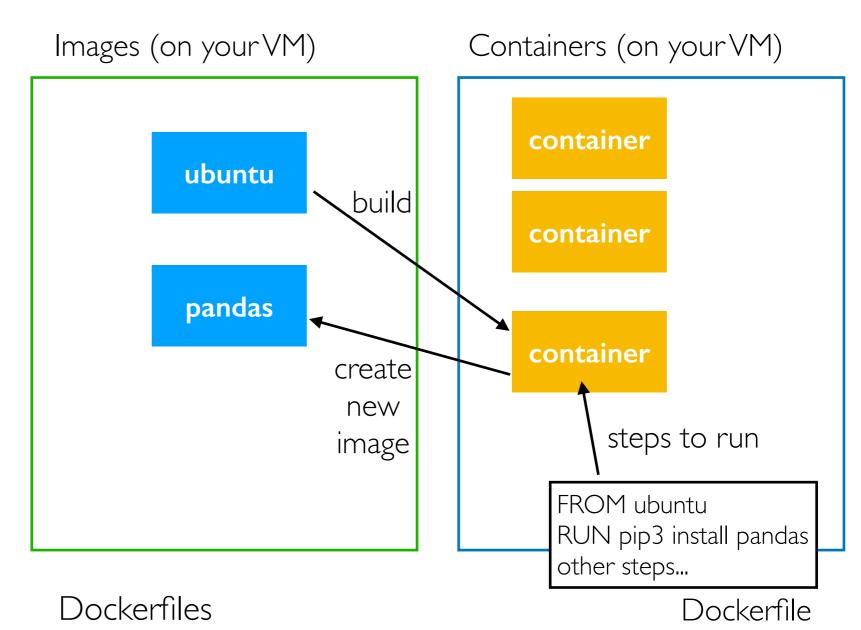
- Linux sandbox in which to run processes
- docker run ubuntu

registries:



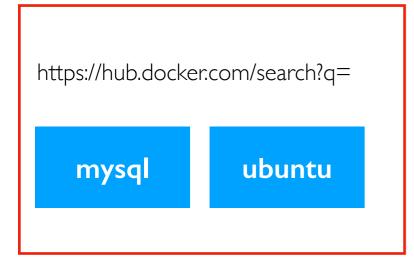
private/corporate registry

anotherimg



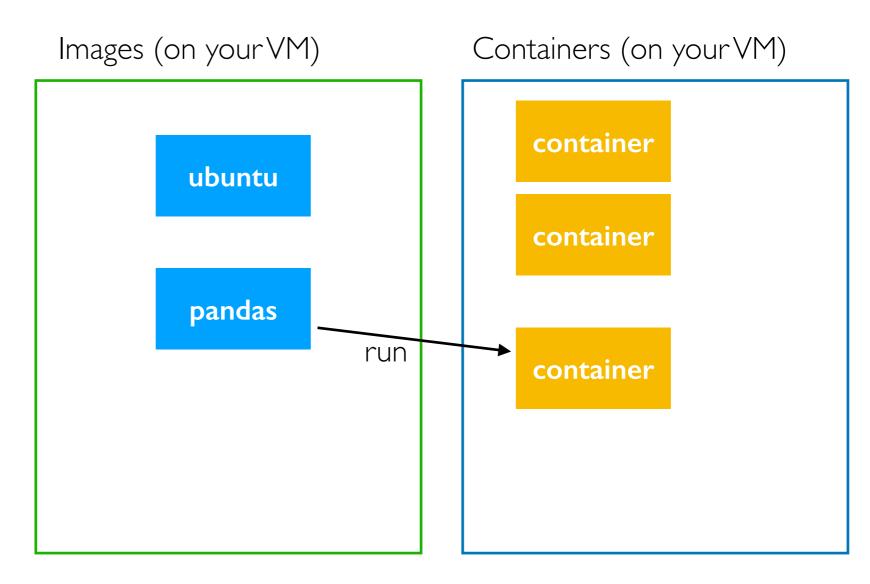
- steps to run in a container (like installs)
- creates a new image
- docker build myimg -t pandas

registries:



private/corporate registry

anotherimg



#### Reproducibility

- Docker files unambiguously describe the setup
- Others can get all the same version numbers

Demos...

# Outline

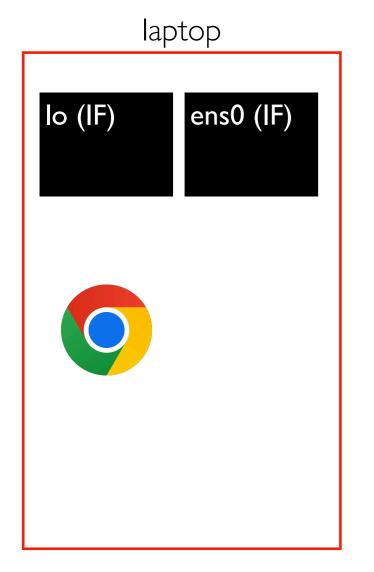
Virtualization

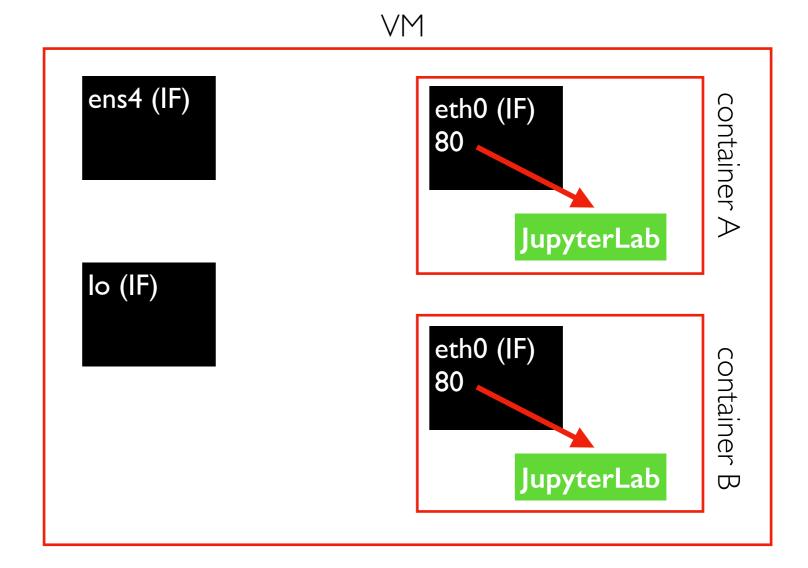
Images, Containers, and Dockerfiles

Ports

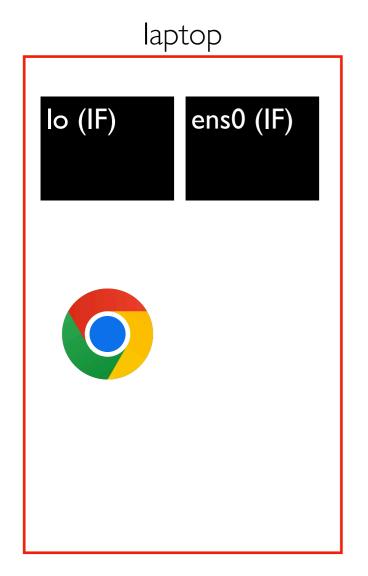
Docker Compose

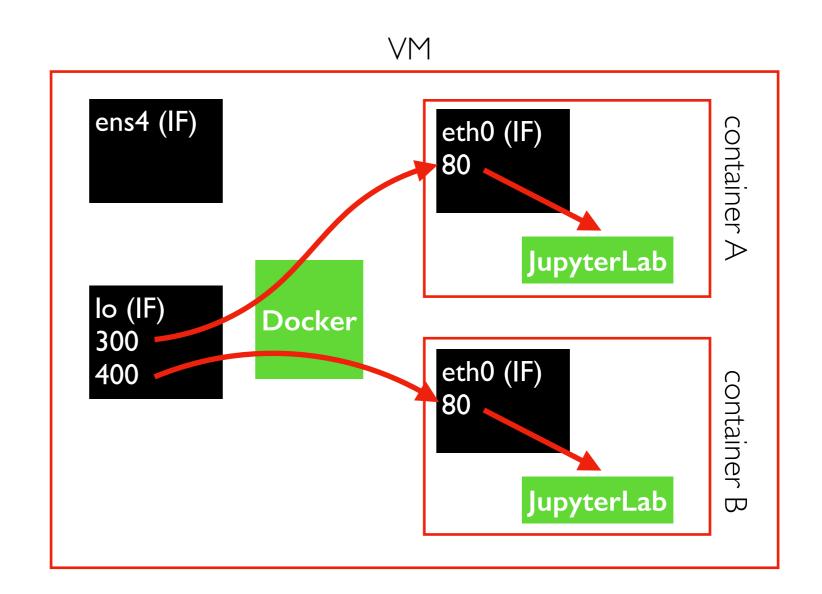
both containers have a virtual port 80



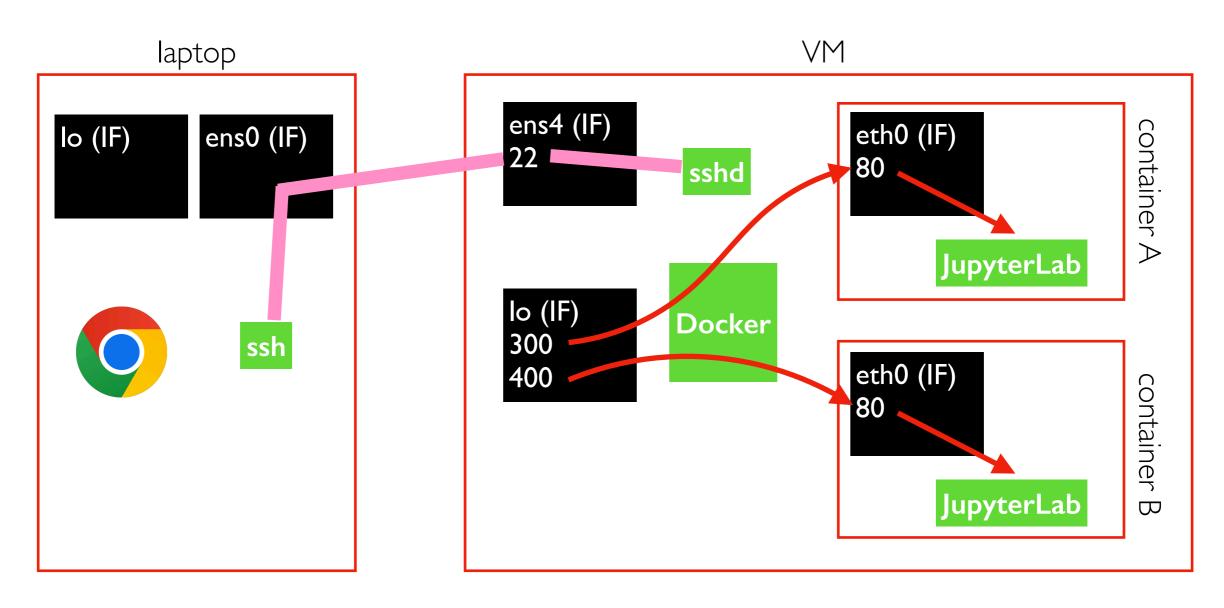


docker run -d myimg docker run -d myimg





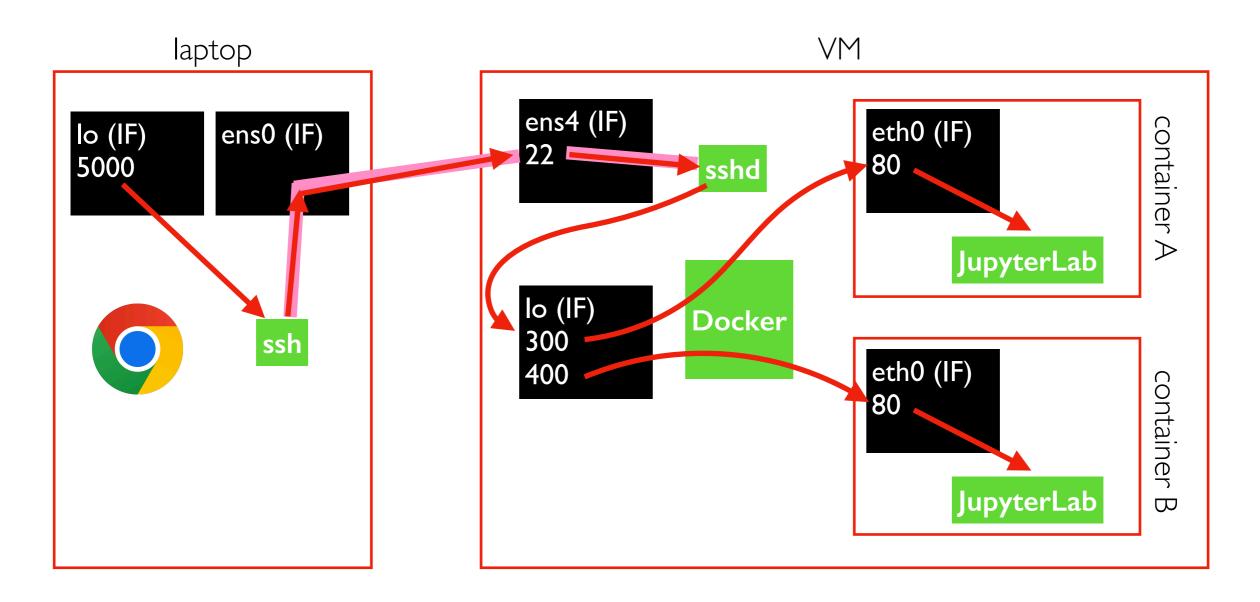
docker run -d **-p | 127.0.0.1:300:80** myimg docker run -d **-p | 127.0.0.1:400:80** myimg



ssh USER@VM

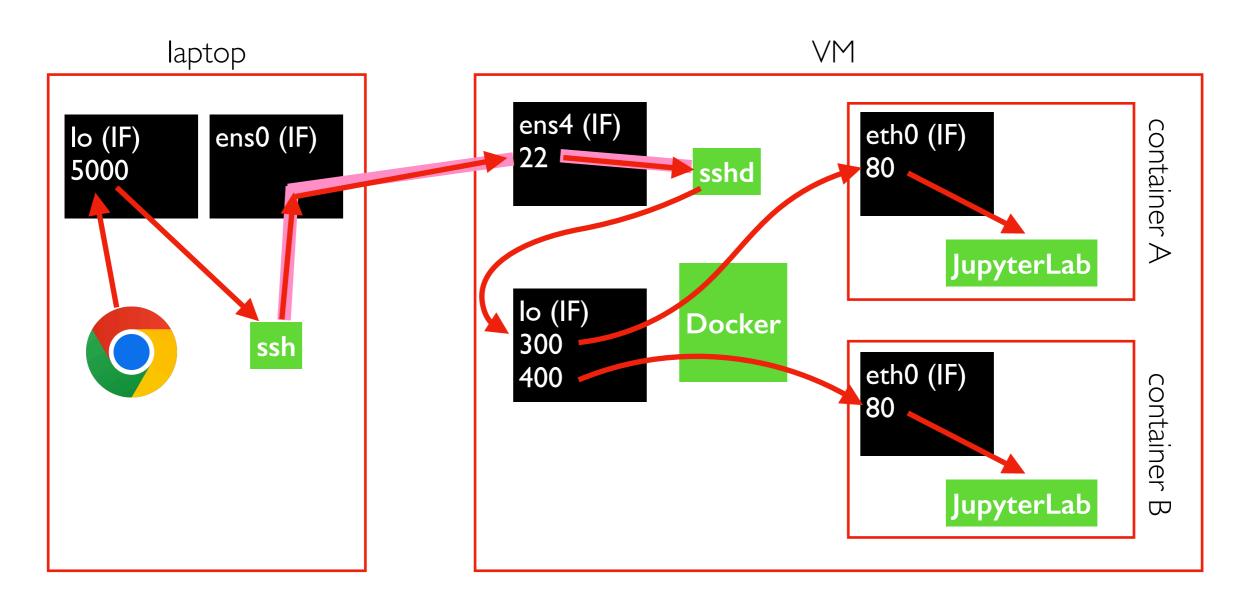
docker run -d -p 127.0.0.1:300:80 myimg docker run -d -p 127.0.0.1:400:80 myimg

the SSH connection can be used to send comands and/or forward network traffic



ssh USER@VM -L localhost:5000:localhost:300 | docker run -d -p 127.0.0.1:300:80 myimg docker run -d -p 127.0.0.1:400:80 myimg

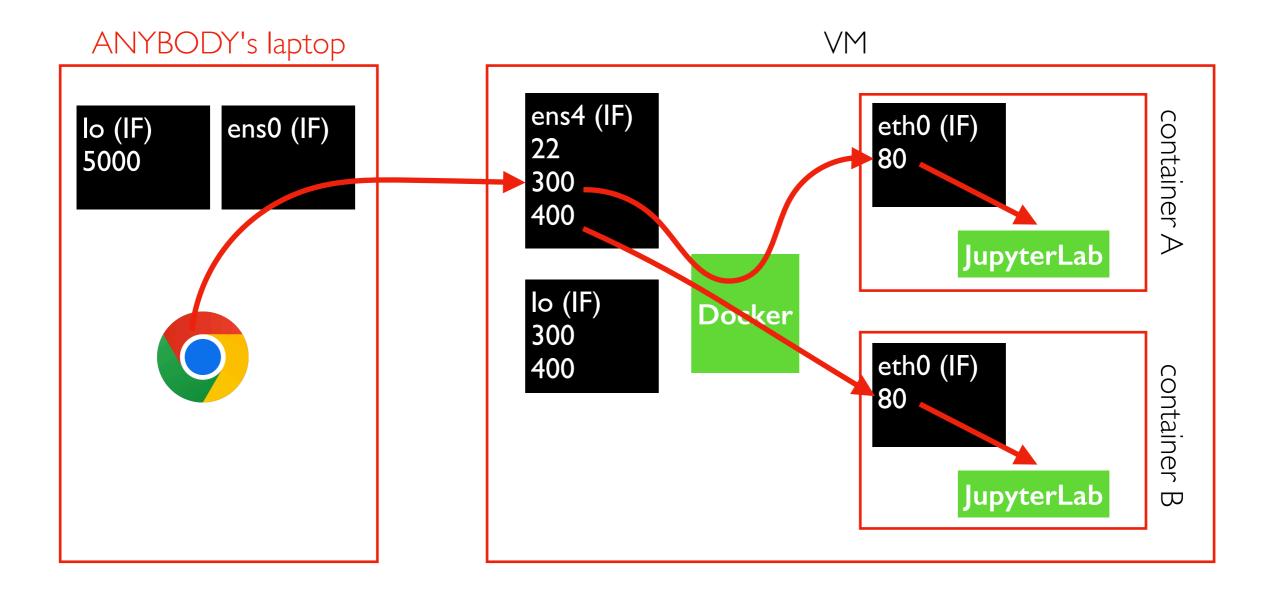
the SSH connection can be used to send comands and/or forward network traffic



ssh USER@VM **-L localhost:5000:localhost:300** docker run -d **-p 127.0.0.1:300:80** myimg docker run -d **-p 127.0.0.1:400:80** myimg

http://localhost:5000/lab (in browser)

yay! You can connect to JupyterLab inside a container running on your VM



docker run -d -p 300:80 myimg

docker run -d -p 0.0.0.0:300:80 myimg

Careful, default is to listen on all ports! Other security:

- firewall (block port 300)
- password (in JupyterLab)

Demos...

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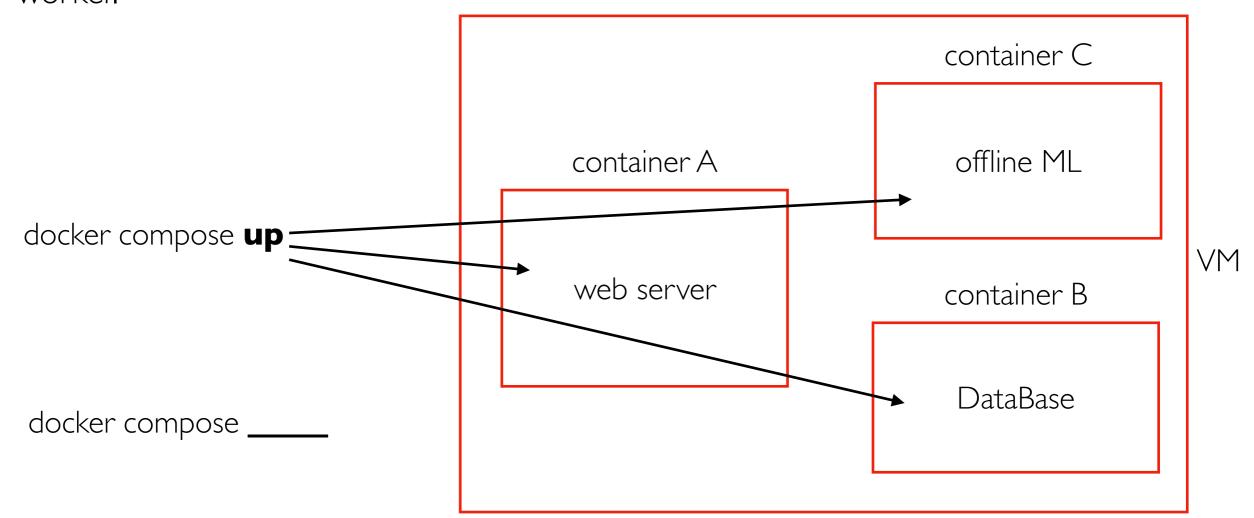
Docker Compose

### Container Orchestration

Orchestration lets you deploy many cooperating containers across a cluster of Docker workers.

Kubernetes is the most well known.

Docker compose is a simpler tool that lets you deploy cooperating containers to a single worker.



Demos...