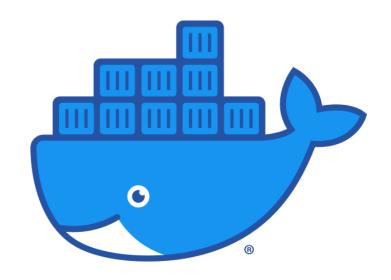
[544] Docker Deployment

Meenakshi Syamkumar



Learning Objectives

- use existing Docker images to launch containers
- define new Docker images using Dockerfiles
- troubleshoot common issues with running Docker containers

Definition: the illusion of private resources, provided by software

Contexts this semester

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

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 cloud provider (like Google GCP) for their cloud services

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

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

OS: Ubuntu 22.04

OS: Debian

OS: Windows Server

VM: 8 GB of RAM and 4 cores

VM: 8 GB of RAM and 6 cores

VM: 8 GB of RAM and 6 cores

VM: 8 GB of RAM and 6 cores

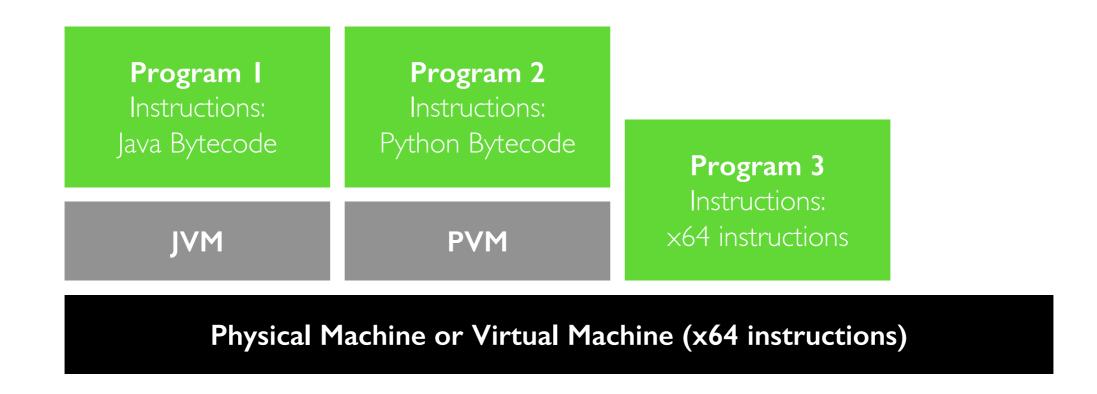
Virtual machines for rent (by you)

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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

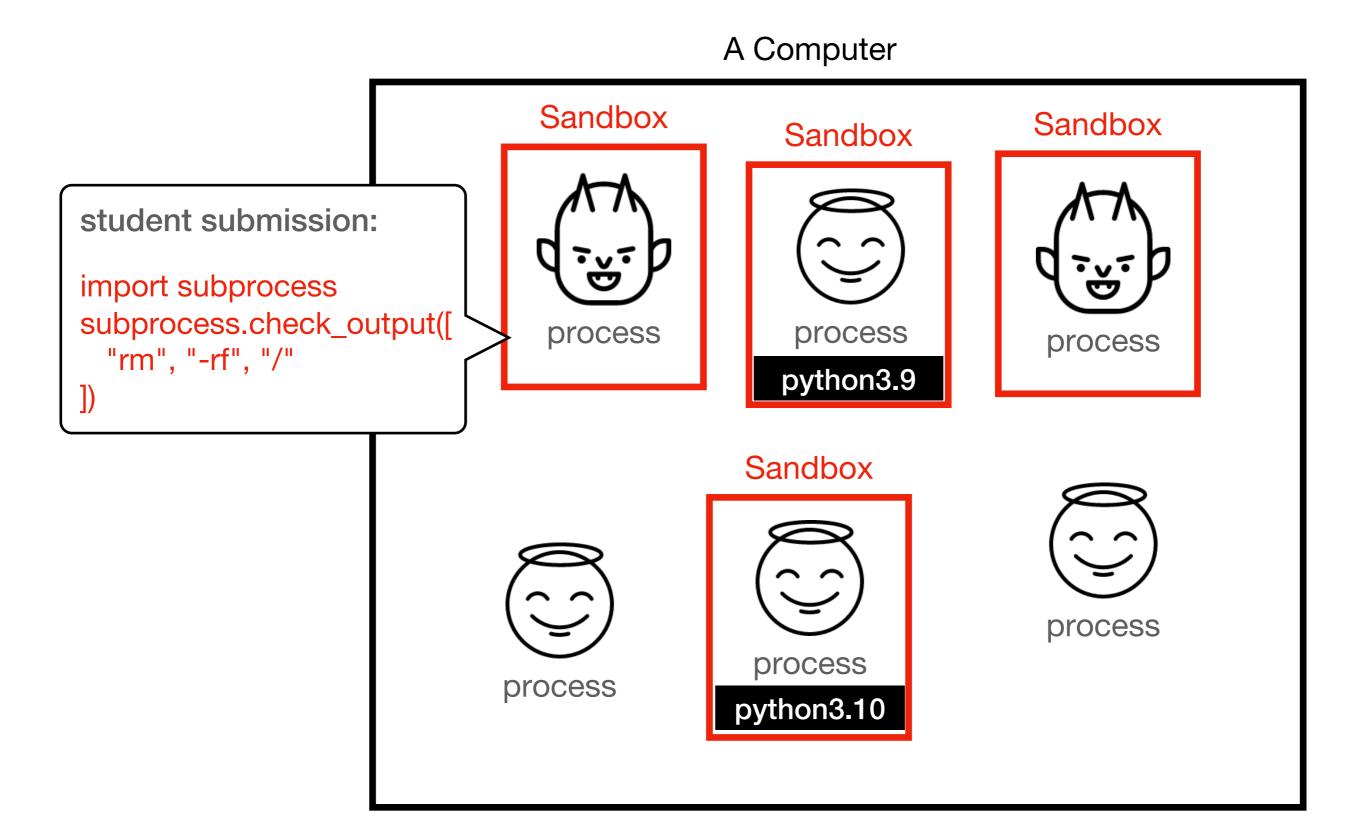
Container: Ubuntu 22.10 Linux

Container:Debian

OS: some flavor of Linux

Physical Machine or Virtual Machine (x64 instructions)

Containers and Virtual Machines are "Sandboxes"

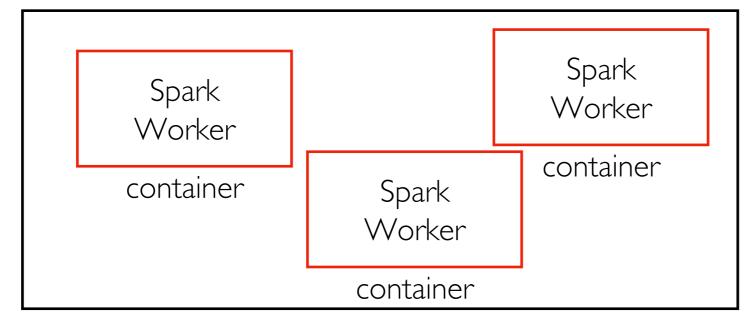


Docker containers

Containers are a lightweight alternative to virtual machines.

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

cluster"



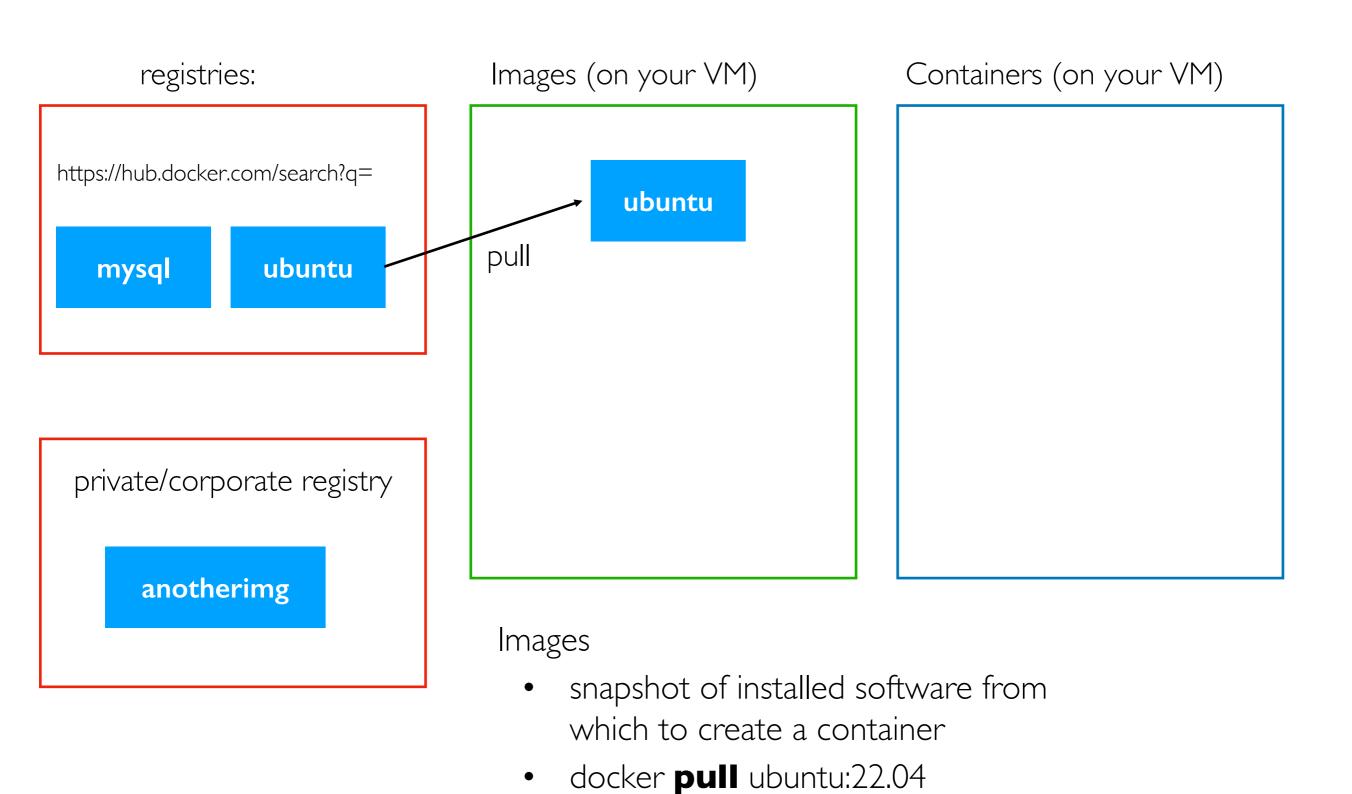
Your Virtual Machine

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.

Images, Containers, and DockerFiles...

TIP: make notes of docker commands

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



registries: Images (on your VM) Containers (on your VM) container https://hub.docker.com/search?q= run ubuntu run container mysql ubuntu private/corporate registry anotherimg

Containers

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

registries:

https://hub.docker.com/search?q=

mysql ubuntu

private/corporate registry

anotherimg

Images (on your VM) Containers (on your VM) container ubuntu build container pandas container create new steps to run image FROM ubuntu RUN pip3 install pandas other steps... Dockerfiles Dockerfile

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

registries: Images (on your VM) Containers (on your VM) container https://hub.docker.com/search?q= ubuntu container ubuntu mysql pandas run container private/corporate registry anotherimg Reproducibility

Docker files unambiguously describe the setup

Others can get all the same version numbers

Demos...