

Od zera do kontenera

Po co komu docker?

Michał Borkowski

<https://norasoft.eu/talks/container-magic/>

mborkowski@pgs-soft.com



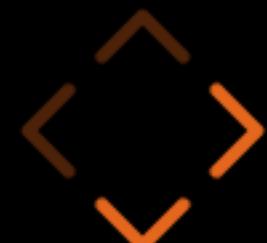
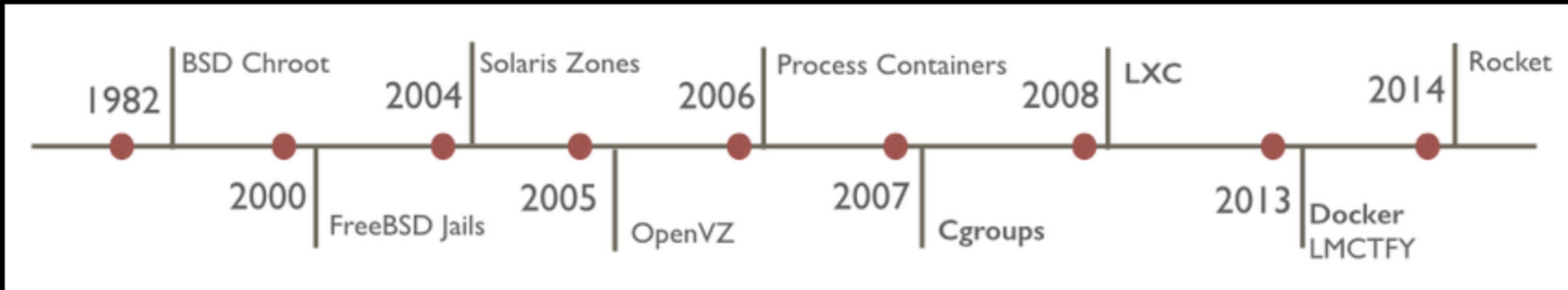
O czym dzisiaj?

- czym jest docker?
- kontenery bez dockera i obrazu
- dlaczego używamy obrazów?

Czym jest docker?



Od kiedy wirtualizujemy?



Docker jest wszędzie

Google and Containers

Everything at Google runs in a container.

Internal usage:

- Resource isolation and predictability
- Quality of Services
 - batch vs. latency sensitive serving
- Overcommitment (not for GCE)
- Resource Accounting

We start over 2 billion containers per week.

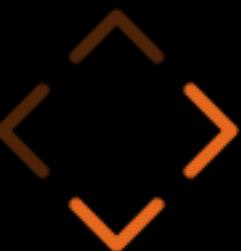
Google Cloud Platform



Docker jest wszędzie



Docker jest wszędzie

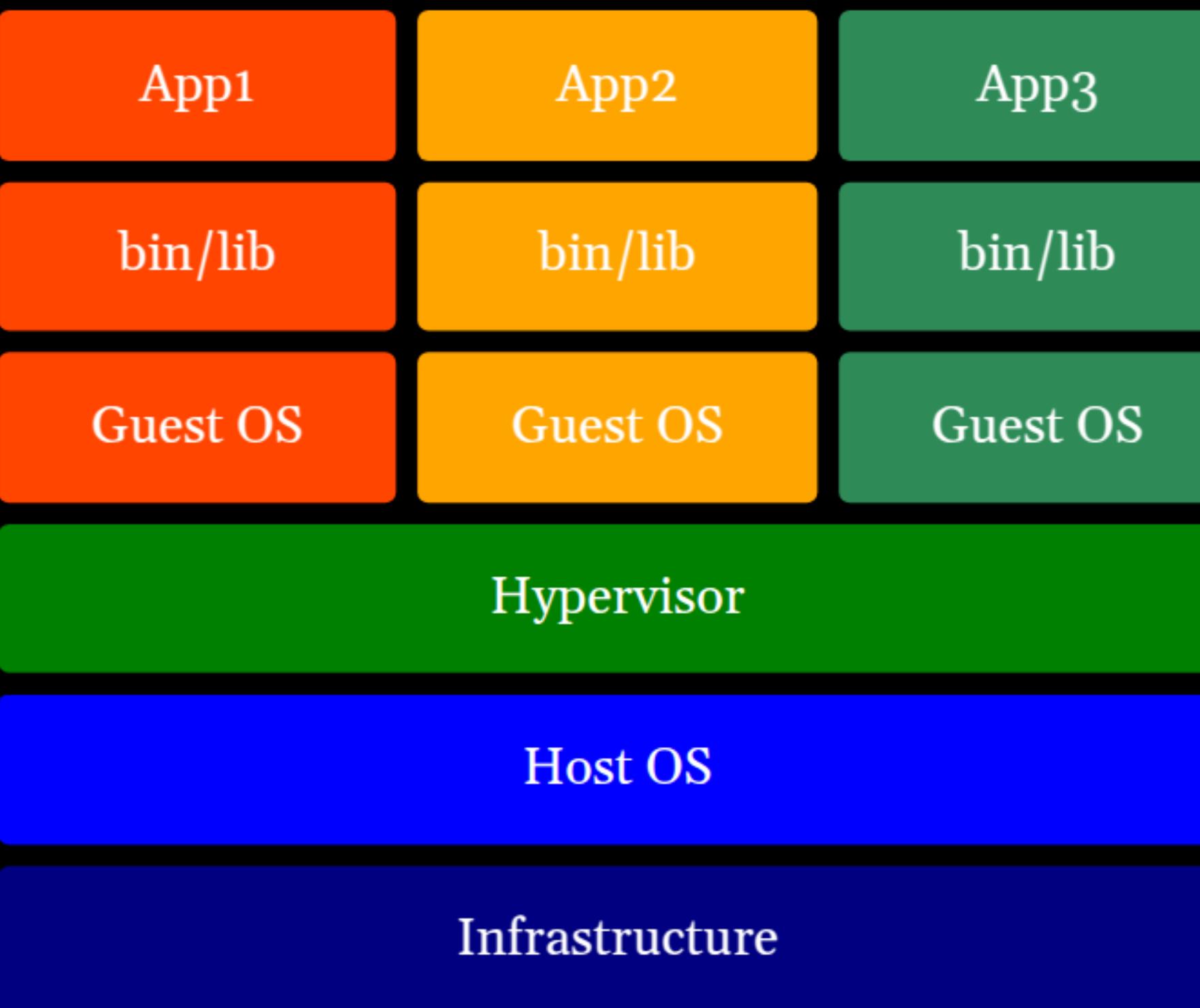


Docker jest wszędzie

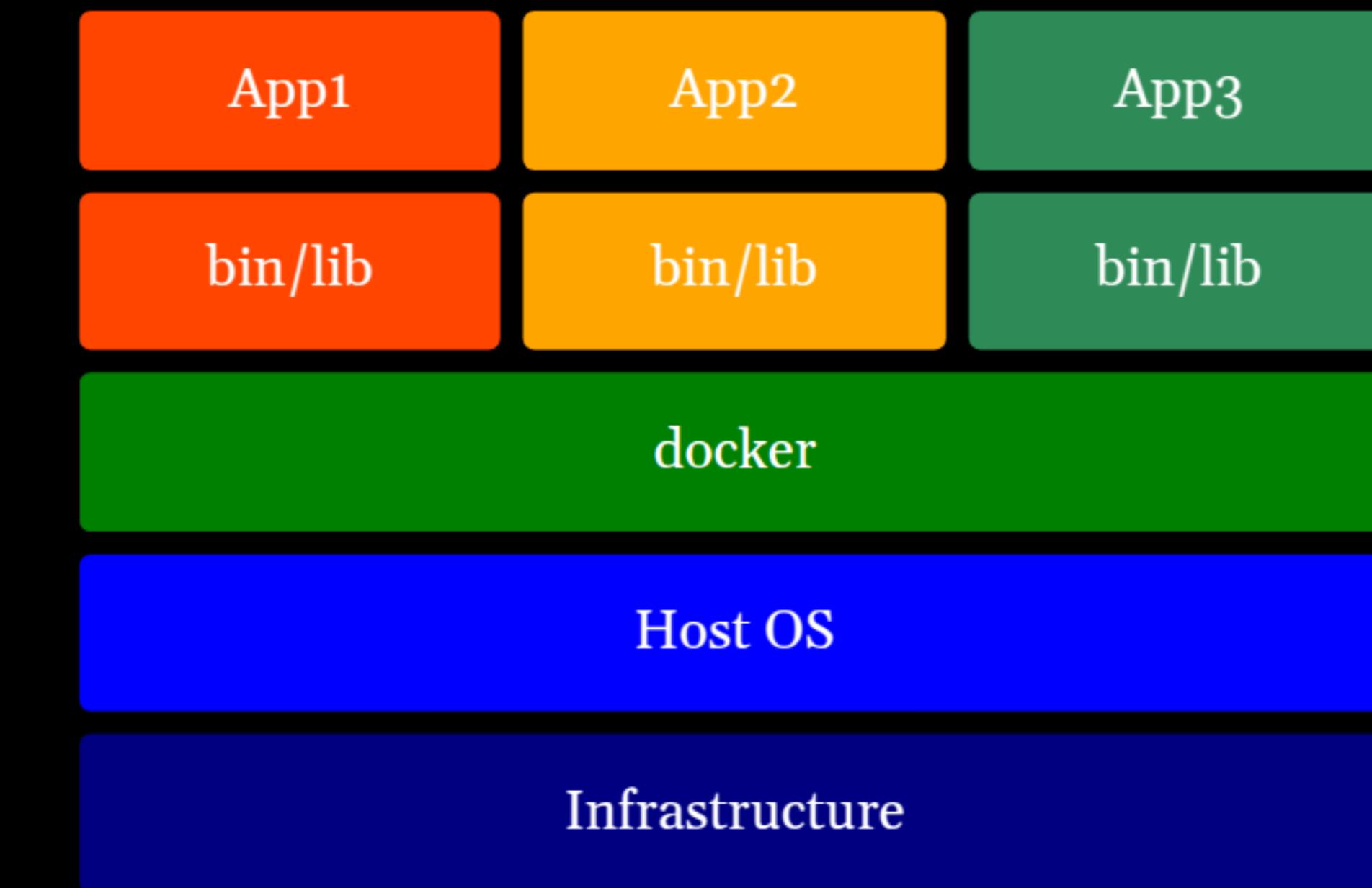




Co dały nam kontenery?



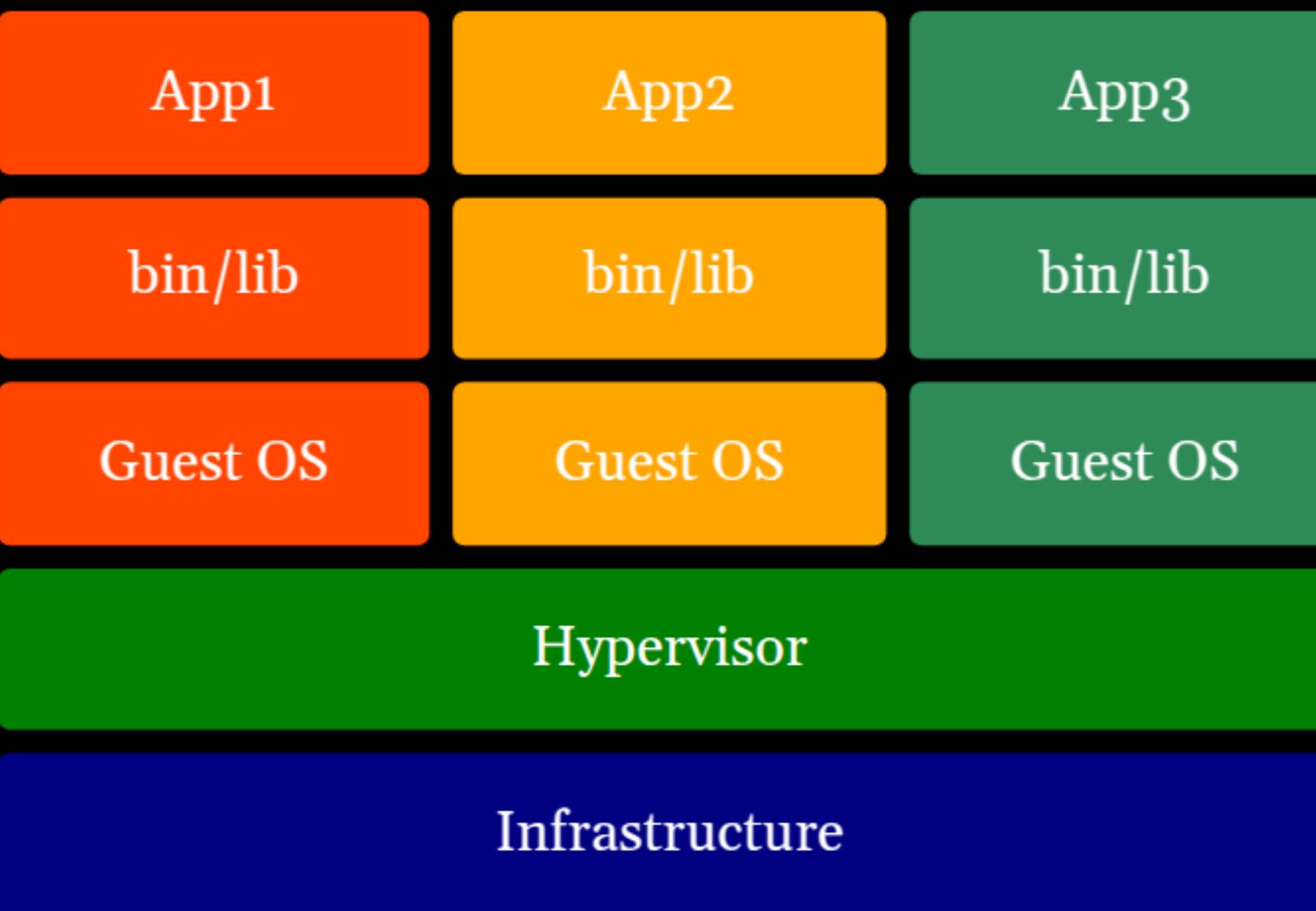
Virtual Machines



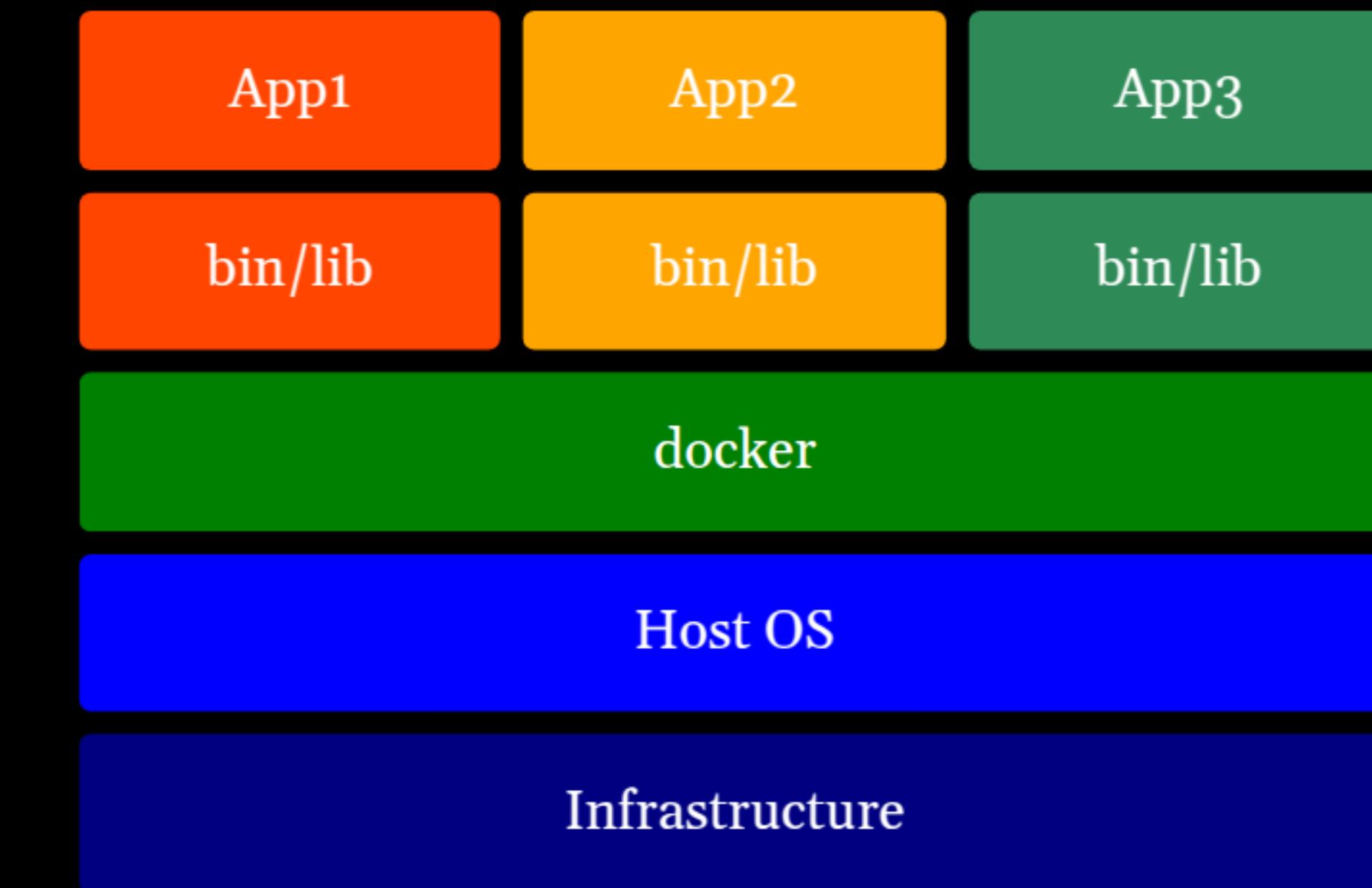
Containers



Co dały nam kontenery?



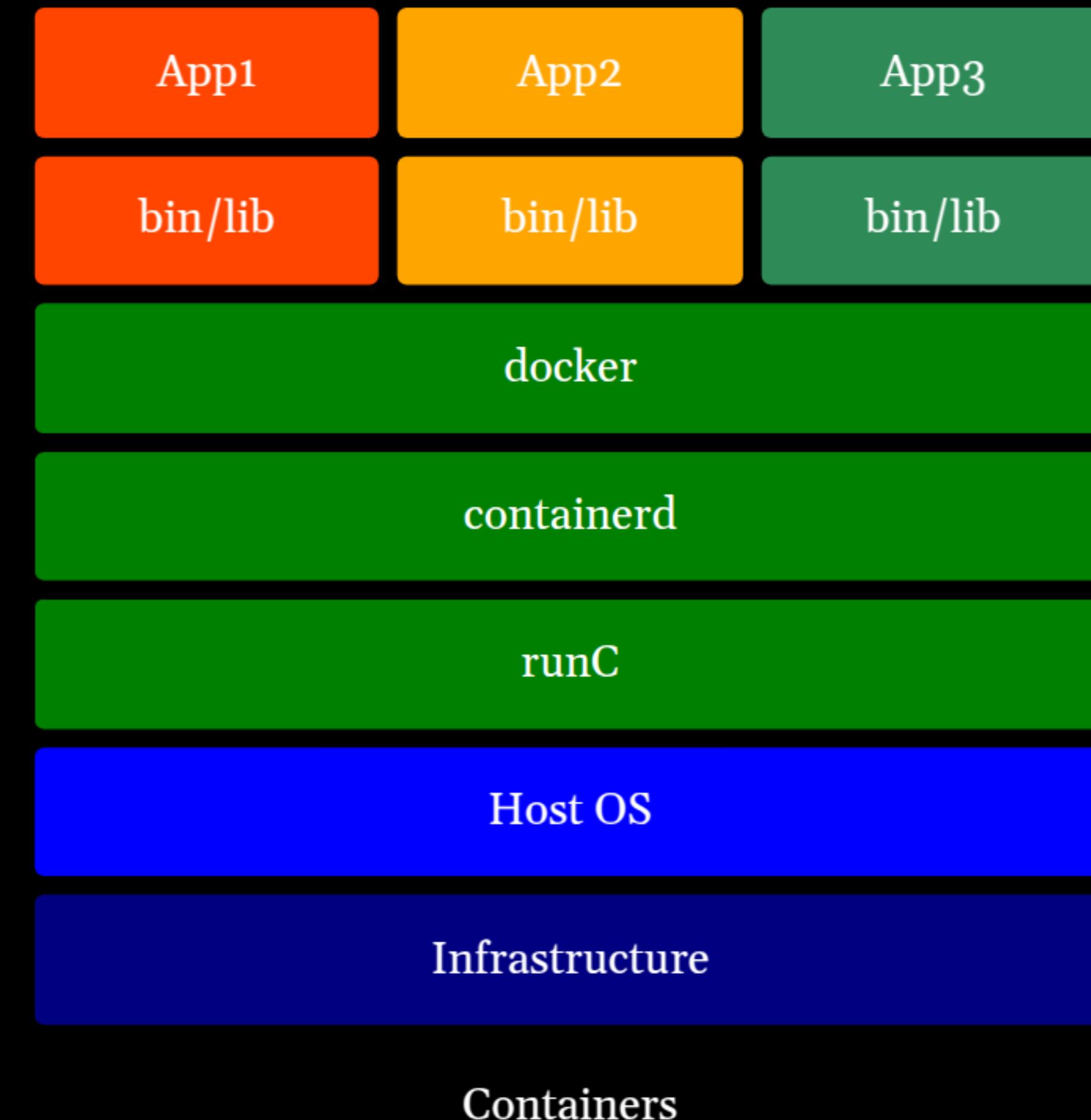
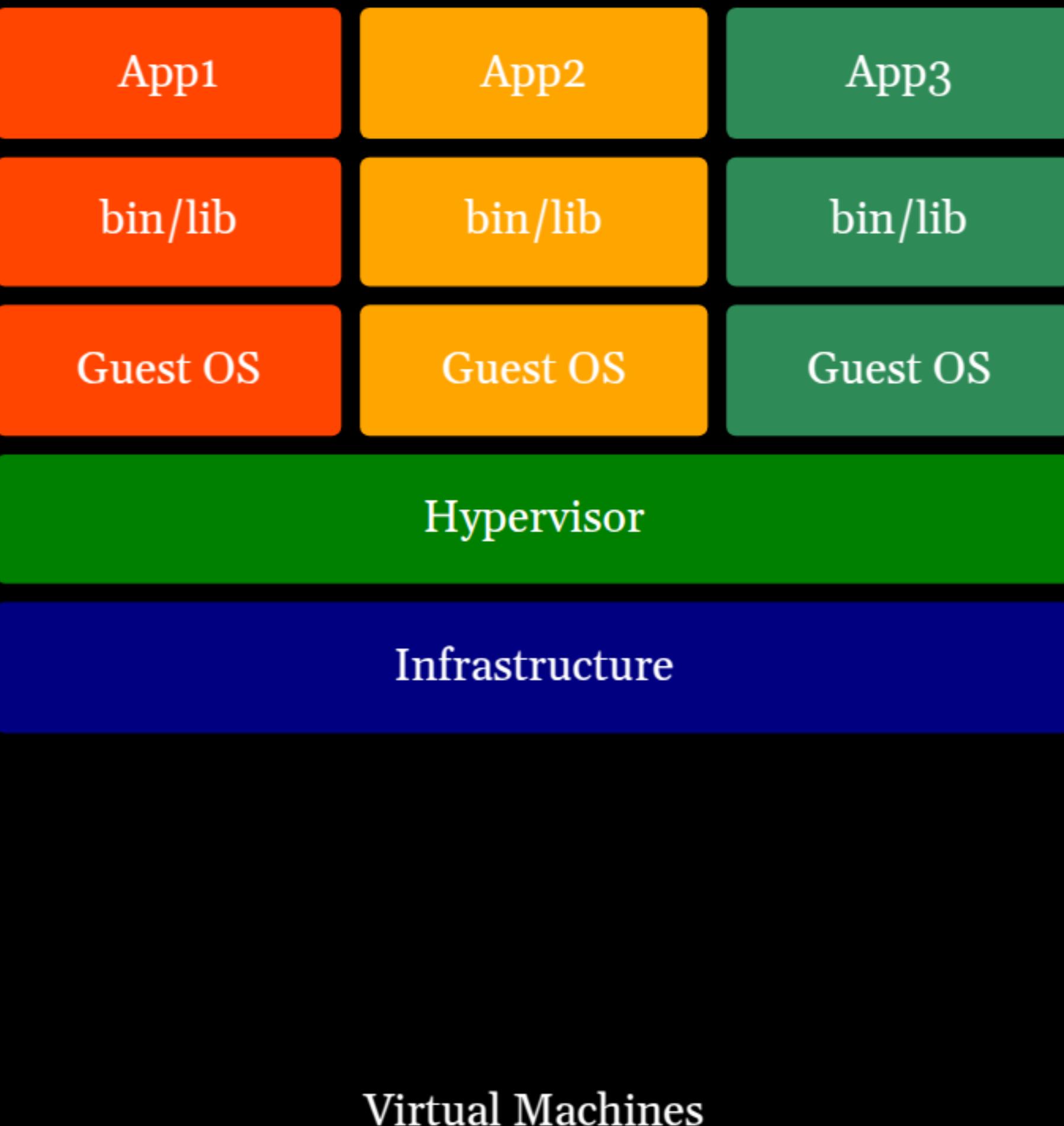
Virtual Machines



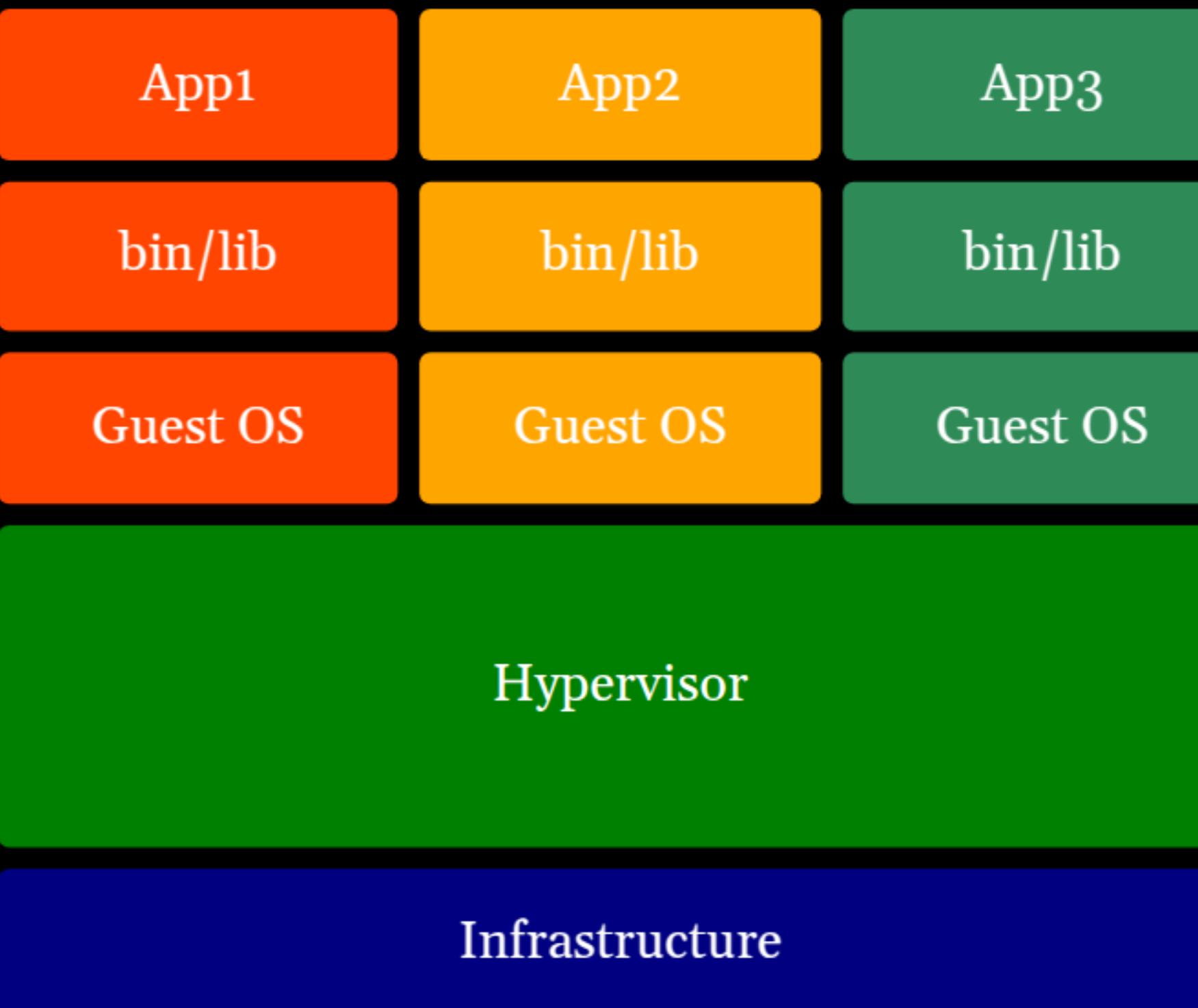
Containers



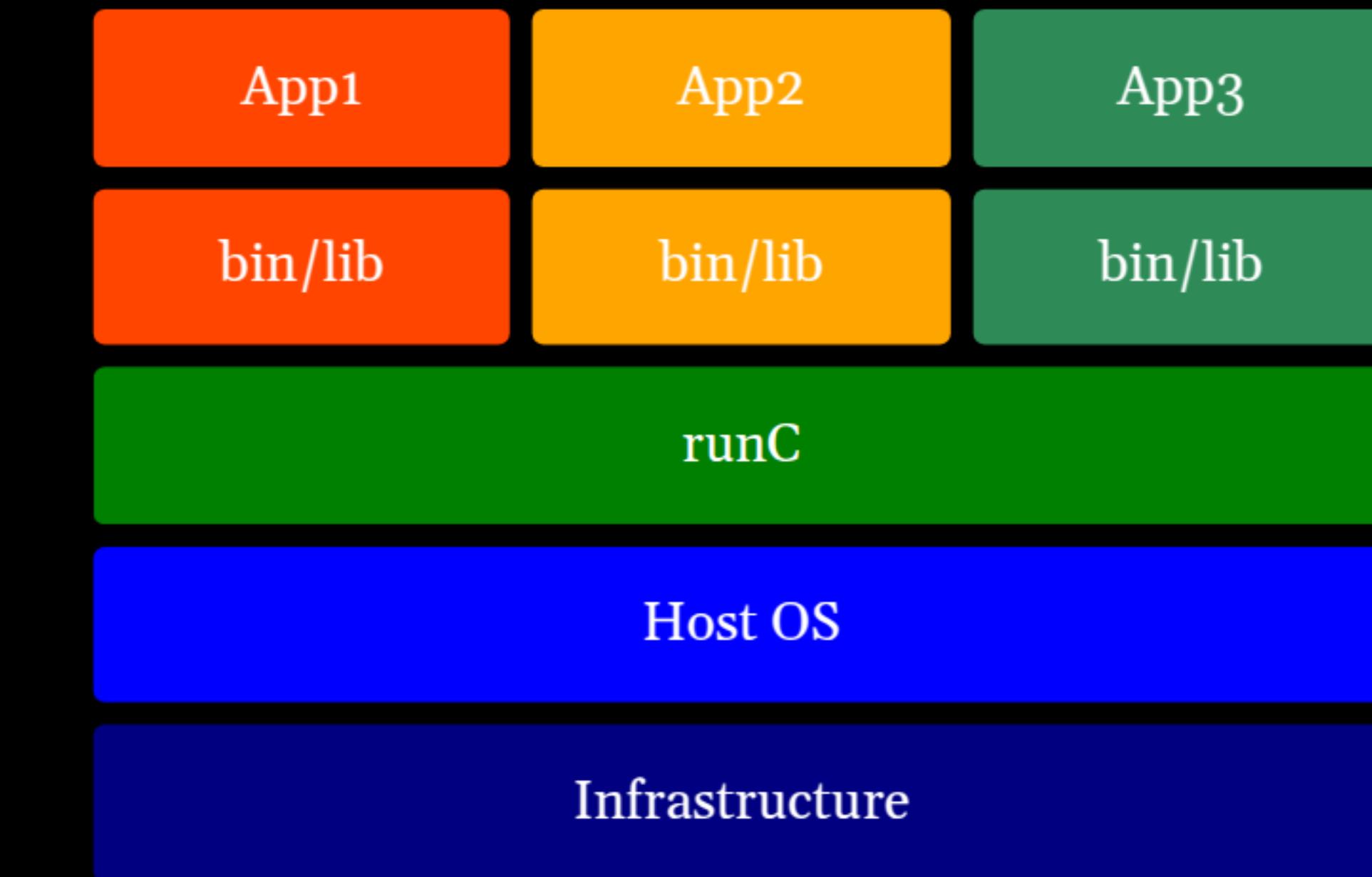
Co dały nam kontenery?



Co dały nam kontenery?



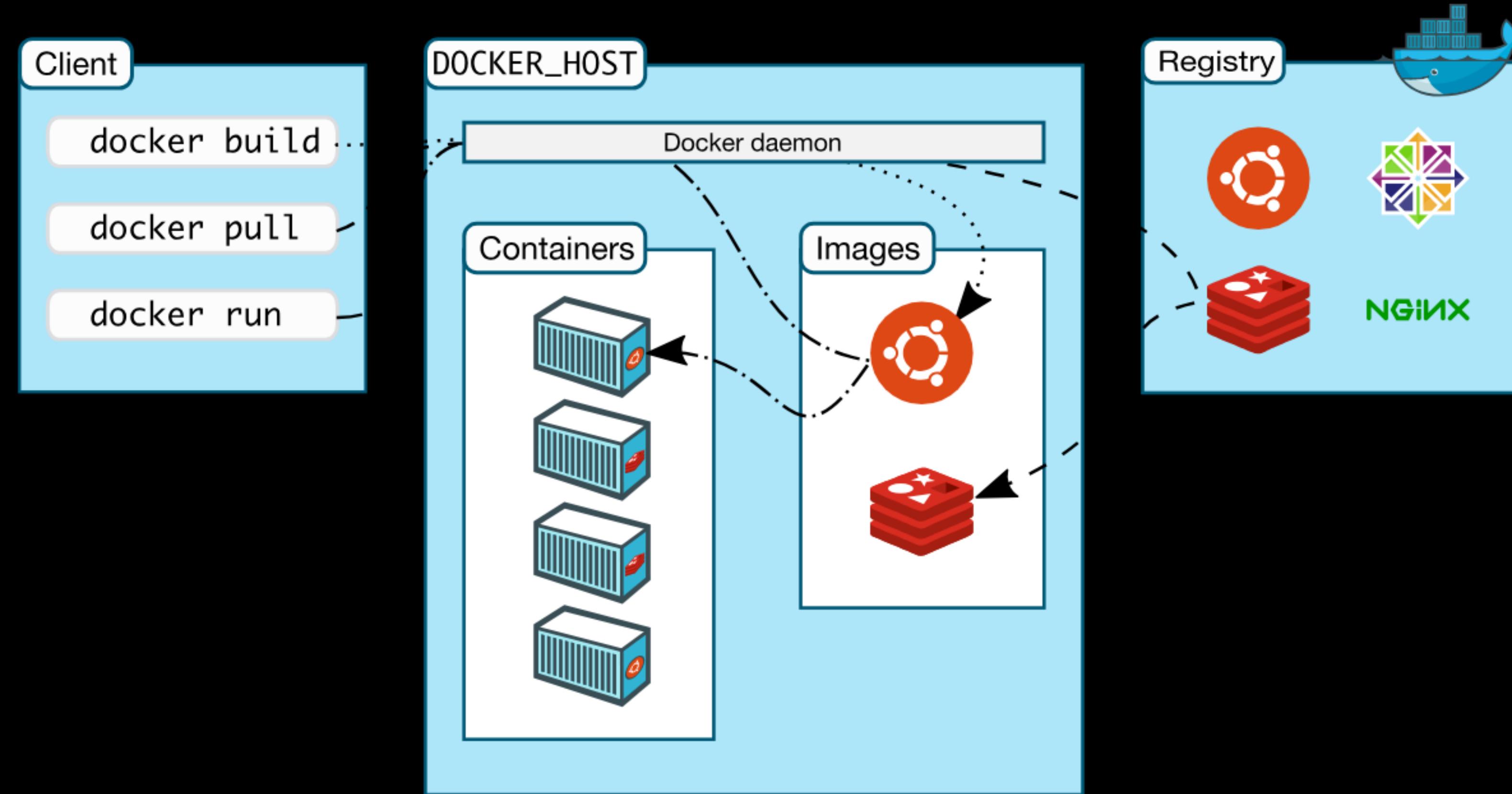
Virtual Machines



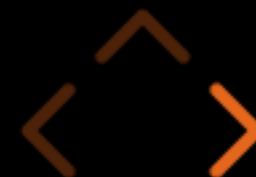
Containers



Komponenty dockera



From docker documentation



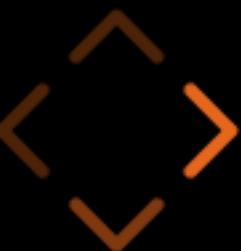
Kontenery



Kontenery

*Containers are simply isolated
and restricted Linux processes.*

Ivan Velichko - 2020



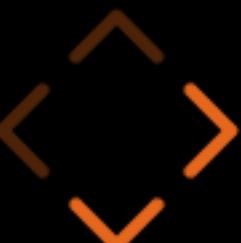
Kontenery

*Containers are simply isolated
and restricted Linux processes.*

Ivan Velichko - 2020

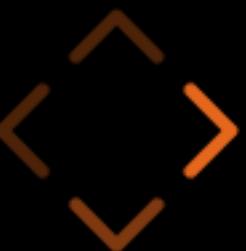
Containers Aren't Linux Processes

Ivan Velichko - 2021



Wnętrze kontenera

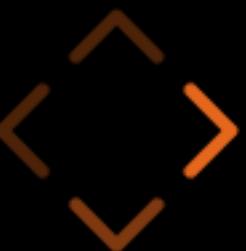
Container process



Wnętrze kontenera

File system
(chroot)

Container process



Wnętrze kontenera

File system
(chroot)

Container process

Networking
(netns)



Wnętrze kontenera

File system
(chroot)

Container process

Networking
(netns)

Linux Cgroups



Wnętrze kontenera

File system
(chroot)

Container process

Networking
(netns)

Linux Cgroups

Linux namespaces



Wnętrze kontenera

File system
(chroot)

Container process

Networking
(netns)

Linux Cgroups

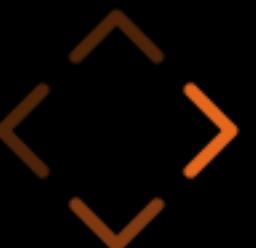
...

Linux namespaces



chroot

To nie jest filesystem, którego szukasz

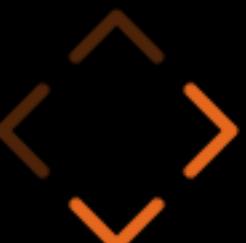


chroot

To nie jest filesystem, którego szukasz

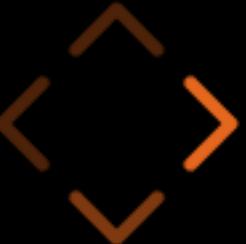
```
# Run these commands before chrooting into the directory /mnt
mount -t proc proc /mnt/proc/
mount -t sysfs sys /mnt/sys/
mount -o bind /tmp /mnt/tmp/
mount -o bind /dev /mnt/dev/

chroot /mnt
```



namespace

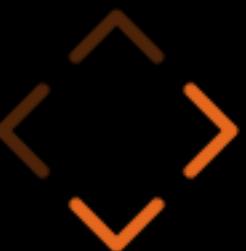
Nie dotykaj moich procesów



namespace

Nie dotykaj moich procesów

```
unshare --pid --user --fork --mount-proc ./hello-world  
unshare --net --user --fork ./hello-world
```



cgroup

Bo dobrze jest się dzielić



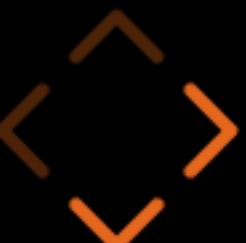
cgroup

Bo dobrze jest się dzielić

```
cgcreate -g cpu:test1
cgcreate -g memory:test2

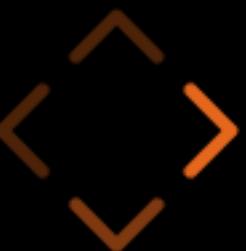
cgset -r cpu.cfs_quota_us=50000 test1
cgset -r memory.limit_in_bytes=9999999 test2

cgexec -g cpu:test1 ./hello-world
cgexec -g memory:test2 ./hello-world
```



runc

Dokładnie jak docker



runc

Dokładnie jak docker

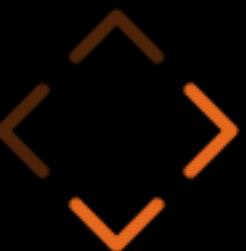
```
runc spec  
# edit config.json  
# provide rootfs/  
  
sudo runc create container-name  
sudo runc start container-name  
# sudo runc run container-name
```



To po co nam obrazy?



Obrazy mają warstwy



Obrazy... aż do końca



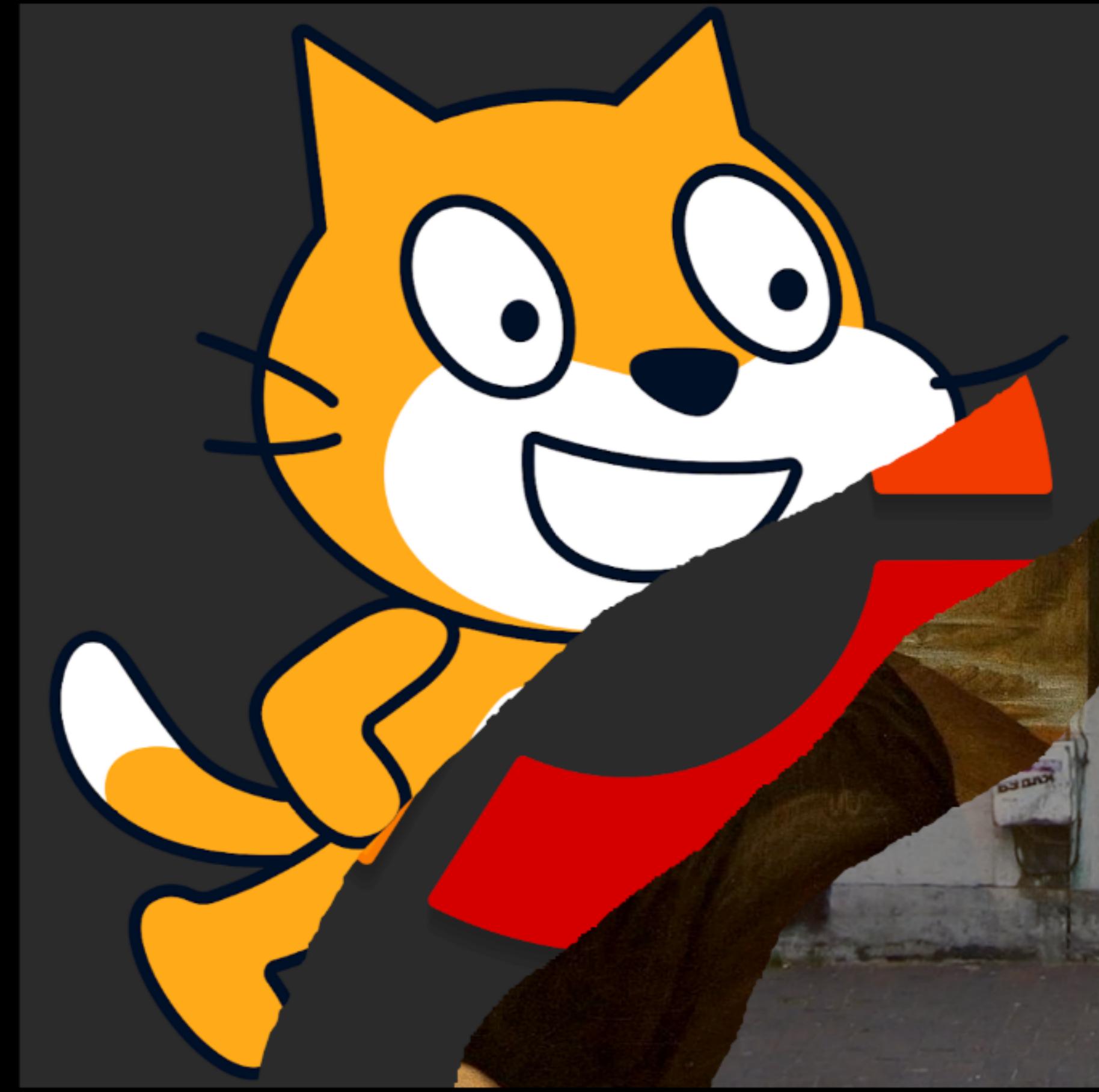
Obrazy... aż do końca



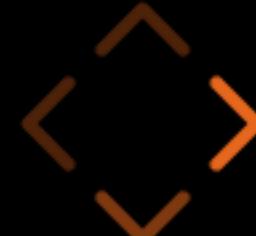
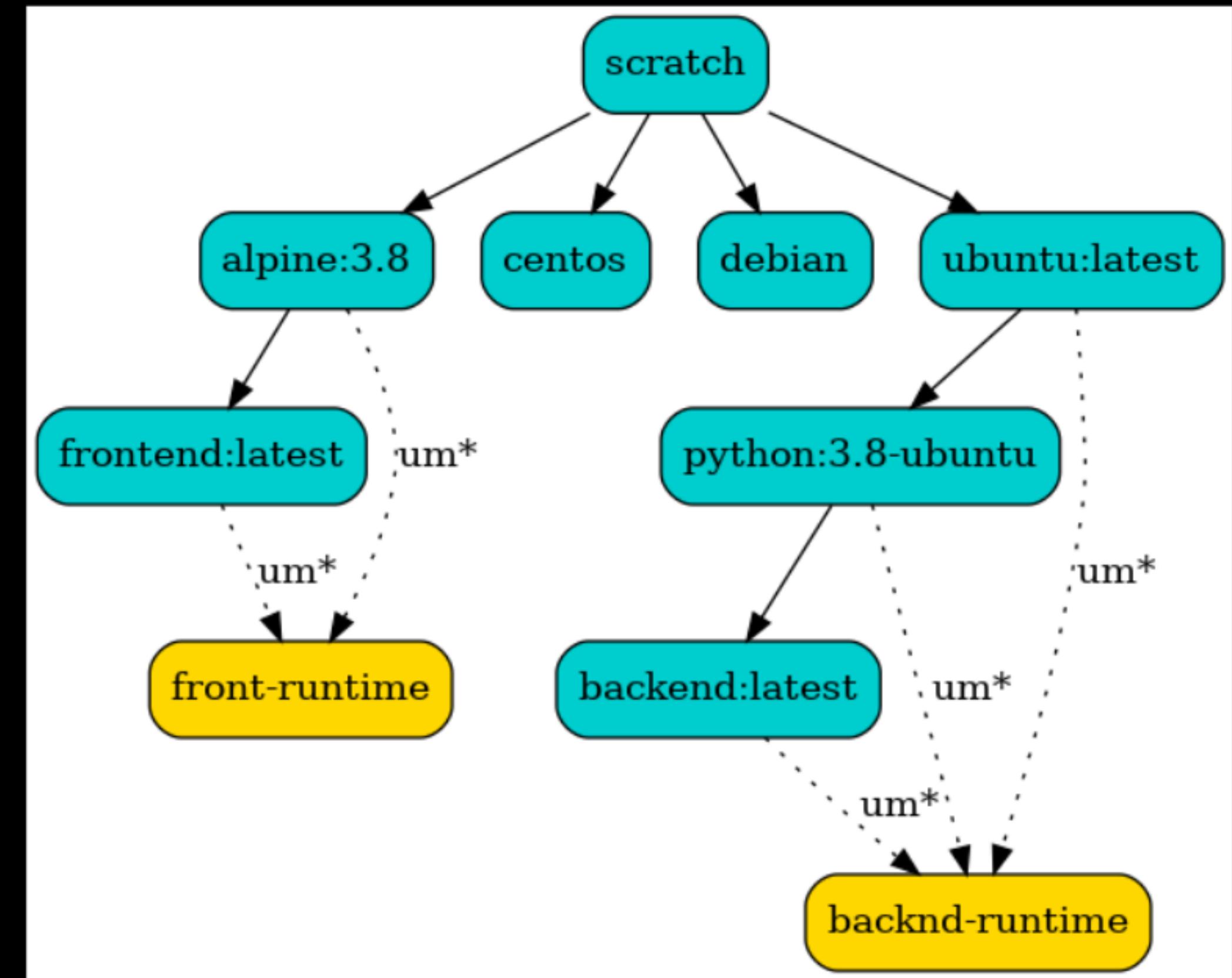
Obrazy... aż do końca



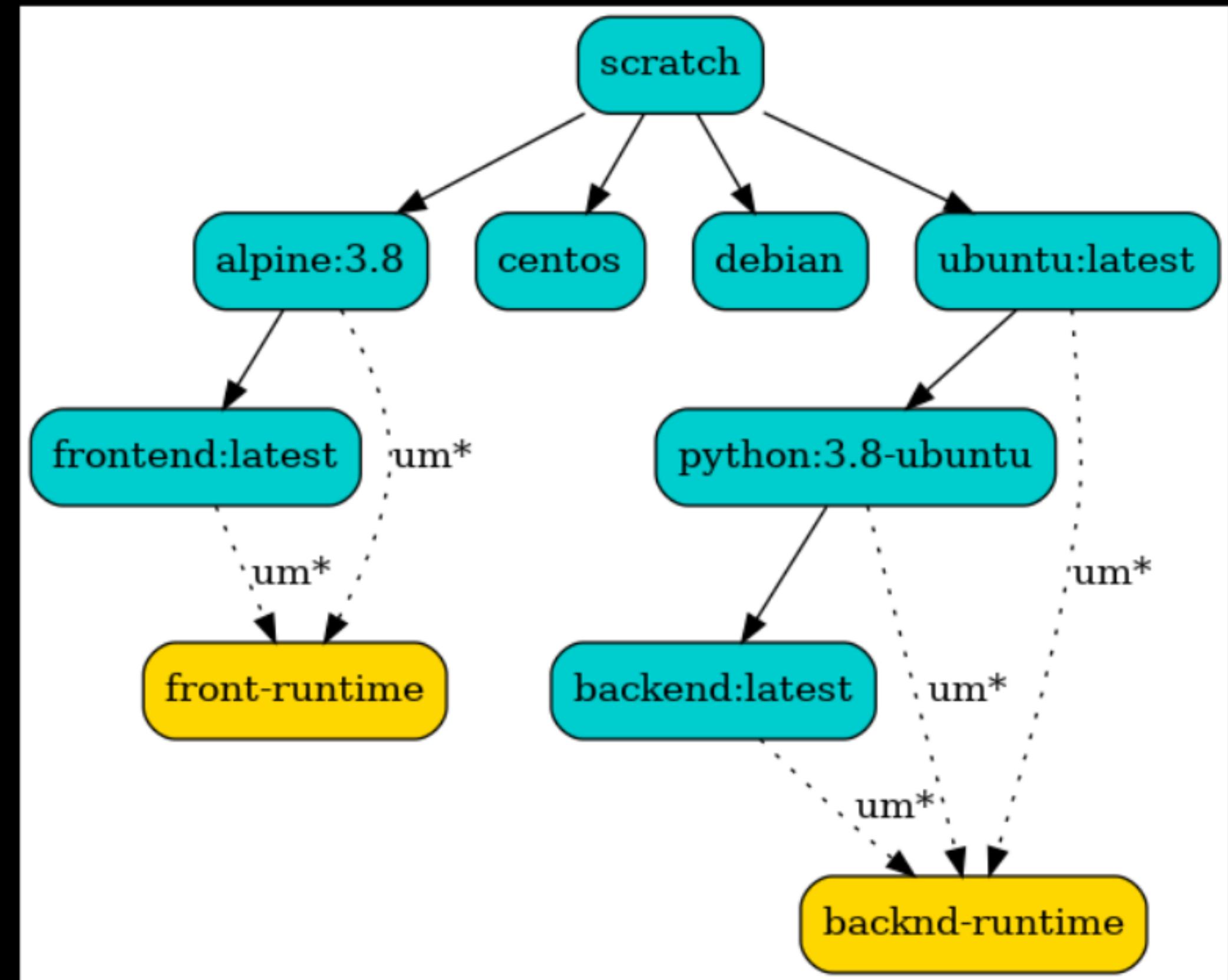
Obrazy... aż do końca



Dobrze znane warstwy



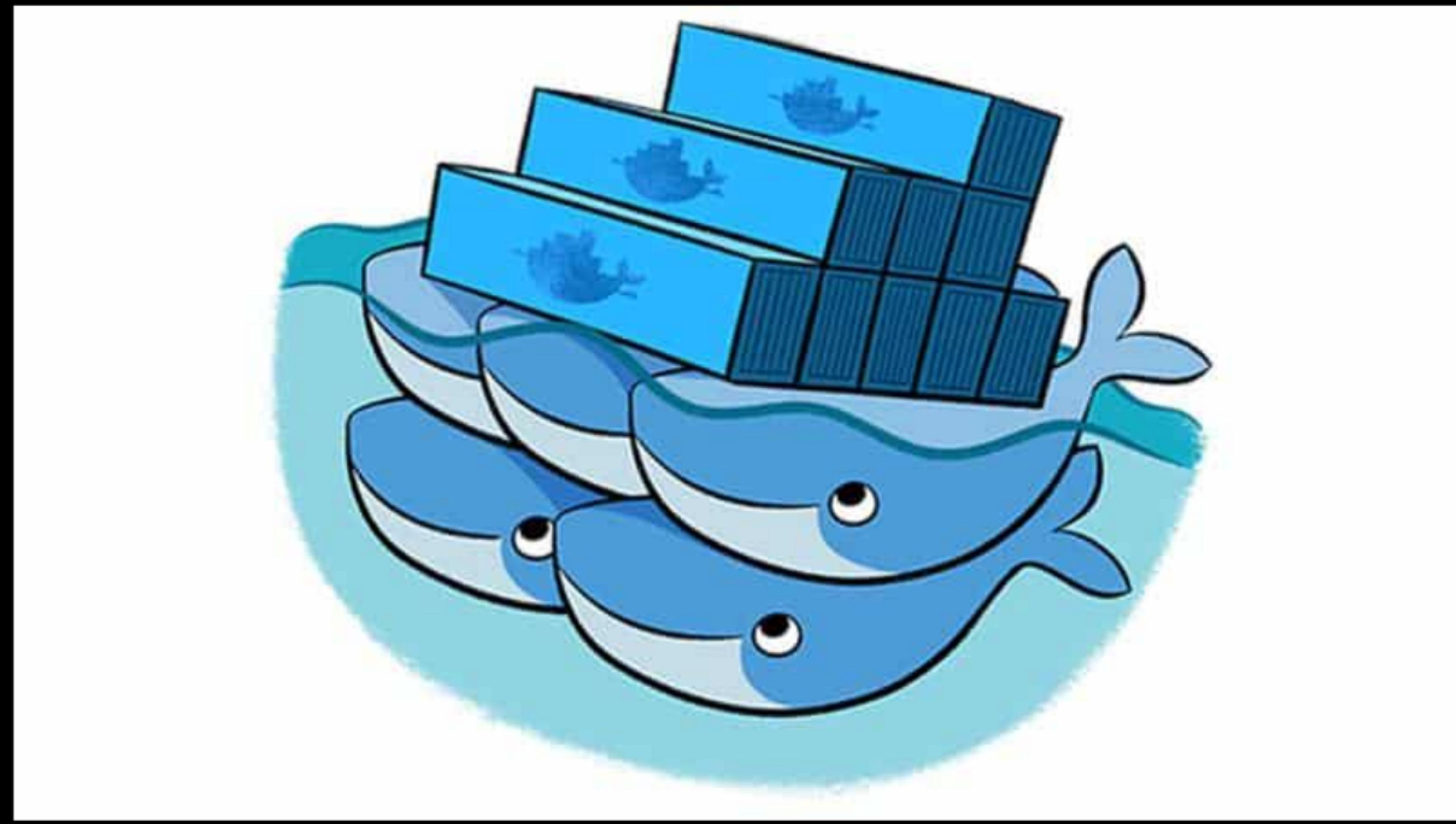
Dobrze znane warstwy



um - Union Mount



Trzymane na cudzych komputerach



TL;DR

- każdy może napisać "dockera" w skończonym czasie
- napisanie dockera™ już nie jest takie łatwe
- docker nie jest niezbędny, mamy dostępne alternatywy
- nadal warto dockera poznać w pierwszej kolejności, skoro "docker jest wszędzie"
- spektrum wirtualizacji jest trochę jak NoSQL - wielowymiarowe

<https://norasoft.eu/talks/container-magic/>

mborkowski@pgs-soft.com

