

Container und Container Images

Was verbirgt sich dahinter?

Dan Čermák

who - u

Dan Čermák

-  Software Developer @SUSE
-  i3 SIG, Package maintainer
-  Developer Tools, Testing and Documentation,
Home Automation
-  <https://dancermak.name>
-  [dcermak](#)
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-  [@defolos.bsky.social](#)

Agenda

- Containers from Scratch
- Docker & Podman
- Container Orchestration
- Should I use containers?

Software Delivery

Software Delivery

- dependencies suck → bundle everything

Software Delivery

- dependencies suck → bundle everything
- Can't we just ship everything?

Software Delivery

- dependencies suck → bundle everything
- Can't we just ship everything?
- yes, but VMs suck as well 🤪

Let's build a container: `chroot`

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Let's build a container: chroot

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2. build your app
3. clean `/sysroot` of everything unneeded
4. `tar -czvf my-app.tar.gz /sysroot`

Let's run the container

Let's run the container

```
1. tar -xzf my-app.tar.gz -C /path/to/app
```

Let's run the container

1. `tar -xzf my-app.tar.gz -C /path/to/app`
2. `chroot /path/to/app /usr/local/bin/my-app`

Is that it?

Is that it?

- inconvenient build process

Is that it?

- inconvenient build process
- no upgrade path

Is that it?

- inconvenient build process
- no upgrade path
- data sharing?

Is that it?

- inconvenient build process
- no upgrade path
- data sharing?
- no security

Linux Namespaces

Linux Namespaces

- kernel level resource isolation

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available namespaces:

Linux Namespaces

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available namespaces:

- user

Linux Namespaces

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- mnt

Linux Namespaces

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Linux Namespaces

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- cgroup

Linux Namespaces

- kernel level resource isolation

available namespaces:

- user
- mnt
- pid
- net
- ipc
- uts
- cgroup
- time

Try it:

Try it:

```
1 $ unshare --user --map-root-user \  
2     --pid --fork --mount-proc \  
3     /bin/bash  
4 # whoami  
5 root  
6 # ps -a  
7     PID TTY          TIME CMD  
8       1 pts/8        00:00:00 bash  
9      104 pts/8        00:00:00 ps
```

Try it:

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cgroups

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2 # cgset -r memory.max=1K memlimit
3 # cgexec -g memory:memlimit ls -al
4 Killed
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Are we there yet?

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-  great process isolation

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- 👍 great process isolation
- 👎 standardized build process

Are we there yet?

-  great process isolation
-  standardized build process
-  distribution mechanism

Introducing: Docker

Introducing: Docker



Introducing: Docker



1.docker build

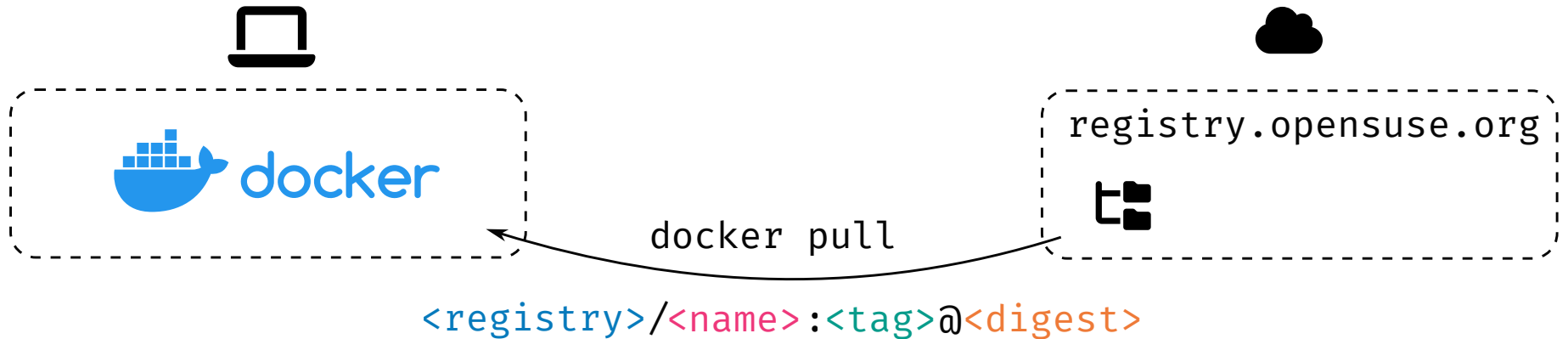
Introducing: Docker



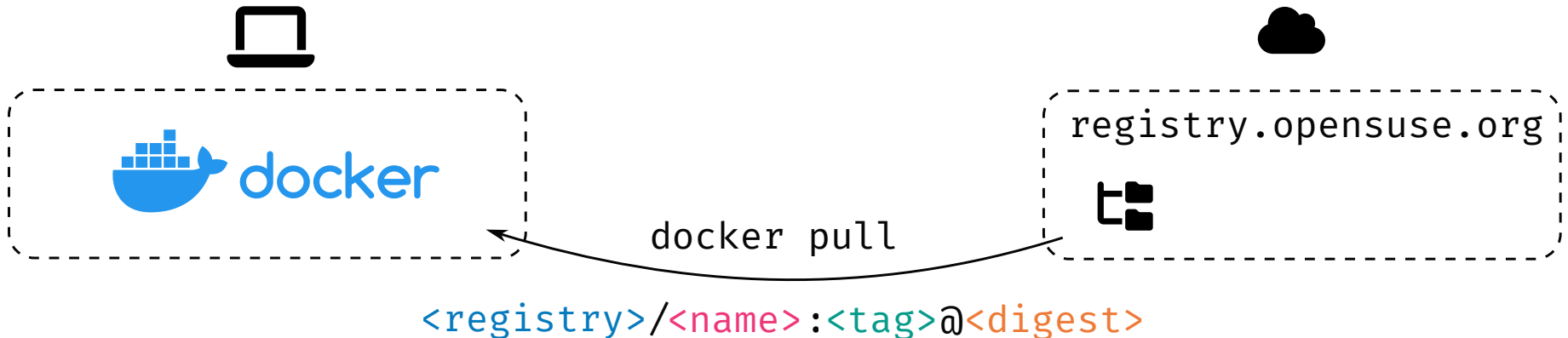
1. `docker build`
2. Docker registry

Docker Registry

Docker Registry

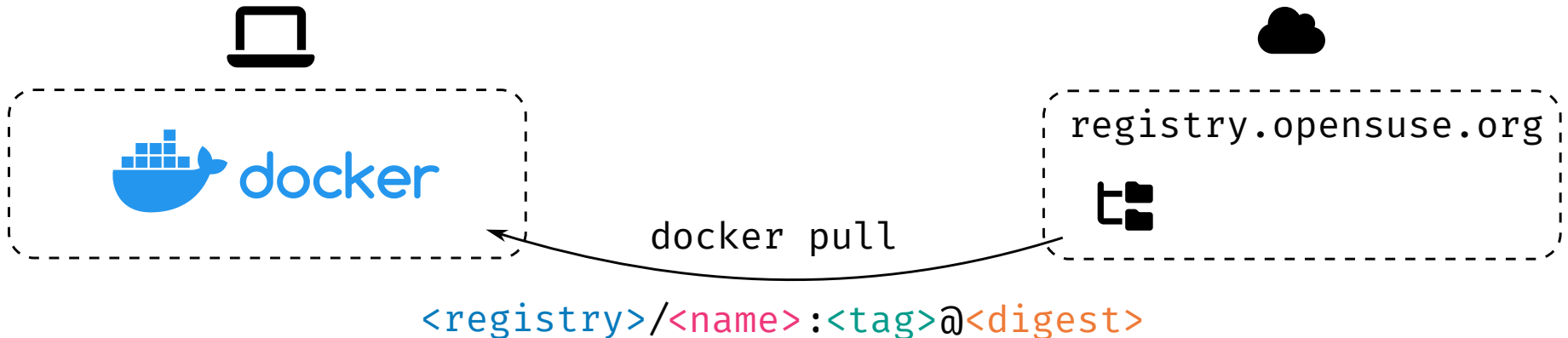


Docker Registry



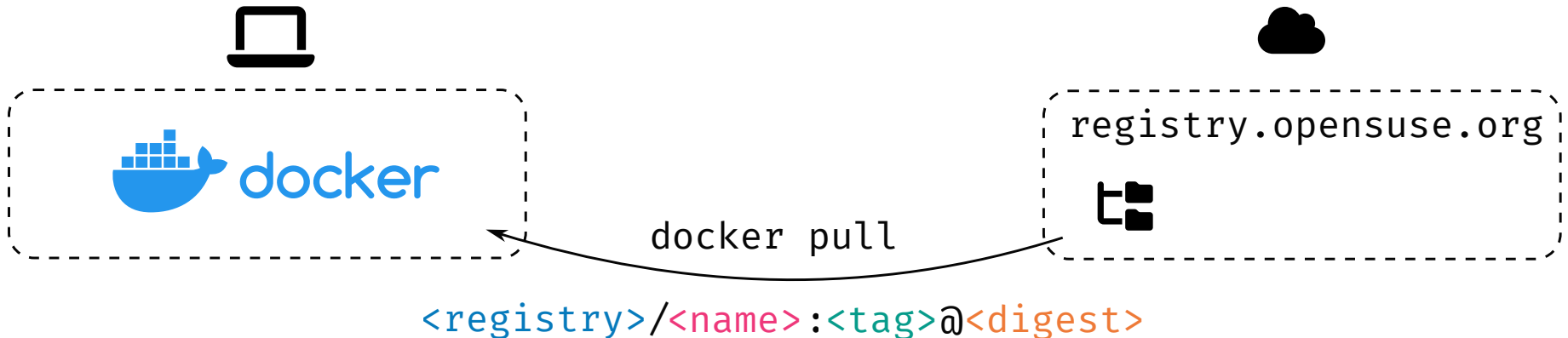
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1 docker pull registry.opensuse.org/opensuse/leap
2 docker pull registry.opensuse.org/opensuse/leap:15.6
3 docker pull registry.opensuse.org/opensuse/leap:15.5@sha256:a5e
```

Docker Registry



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docker build .
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3 COPY . /src/
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7     pip install . ; \
8     zypper -n rm --clean-deps gcc; zypper -n clean; \
9     rm -rf {/target,}/var/log/{alternatives.log,lastlog,tallyl
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11 EXPOSE 80
12 CMD ["/usr/bin/python", "-m", "my-app"]
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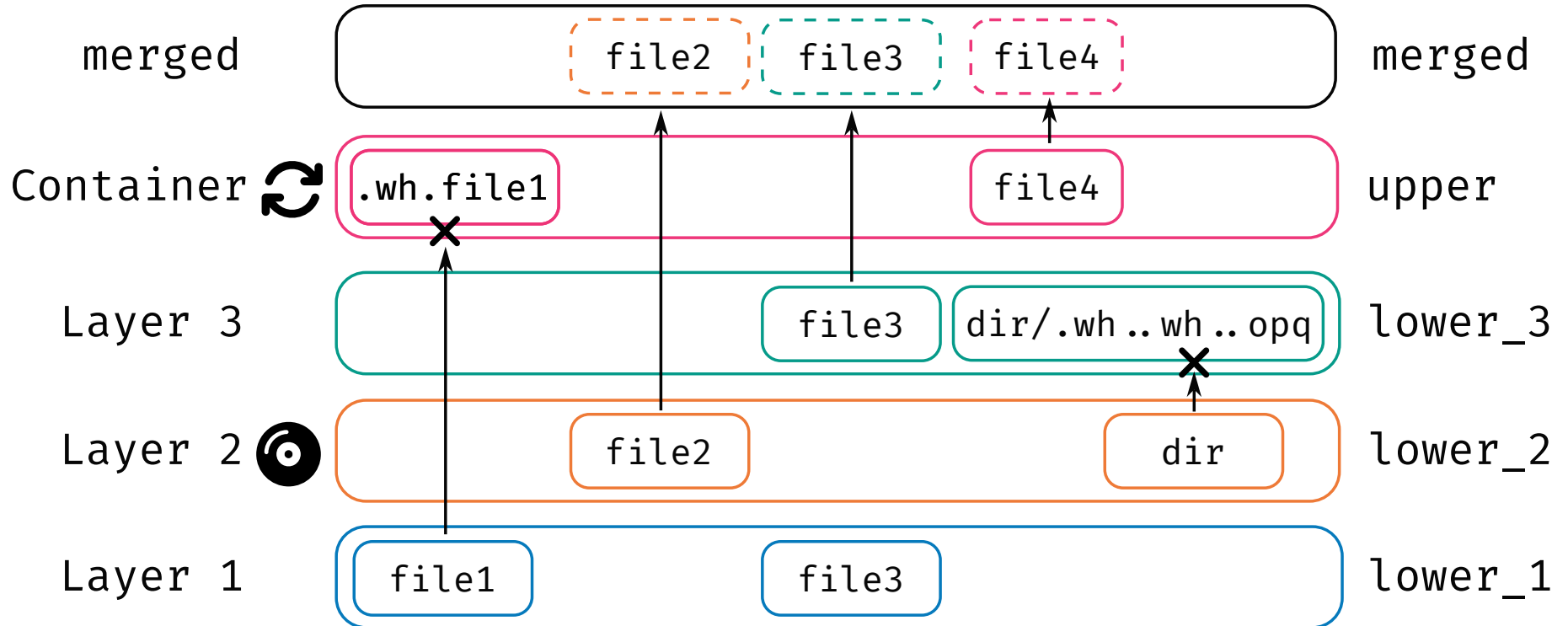
Container Image Build

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docker build .
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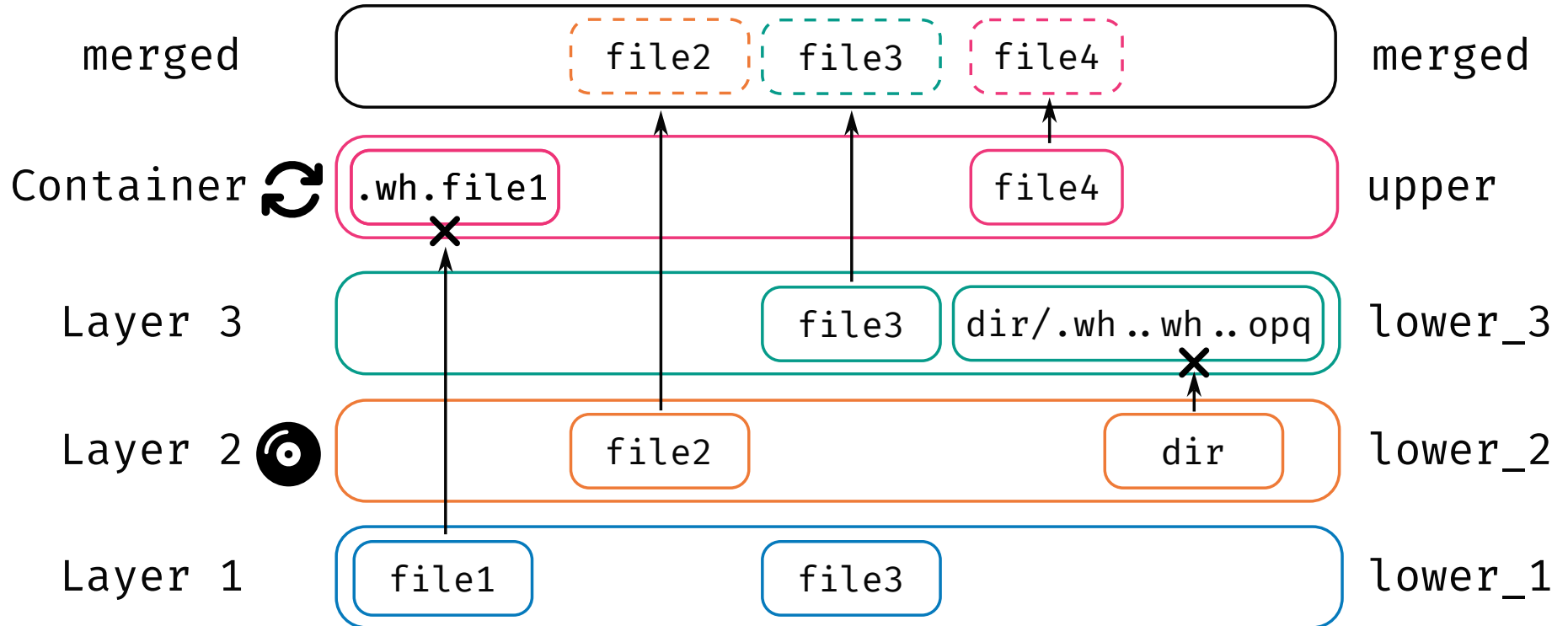
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UnionFS

UnionFS



UnionFS



```
mount -t overlay overlay \  
-o lowerdir=lower_3:lower_2:lower_1,\ \  
upperdir=upper,workdir=/work/ \  
merged
```

Dockerfile

Dockerfile

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8 VOLUME ["/src/data"]
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Dockerfile

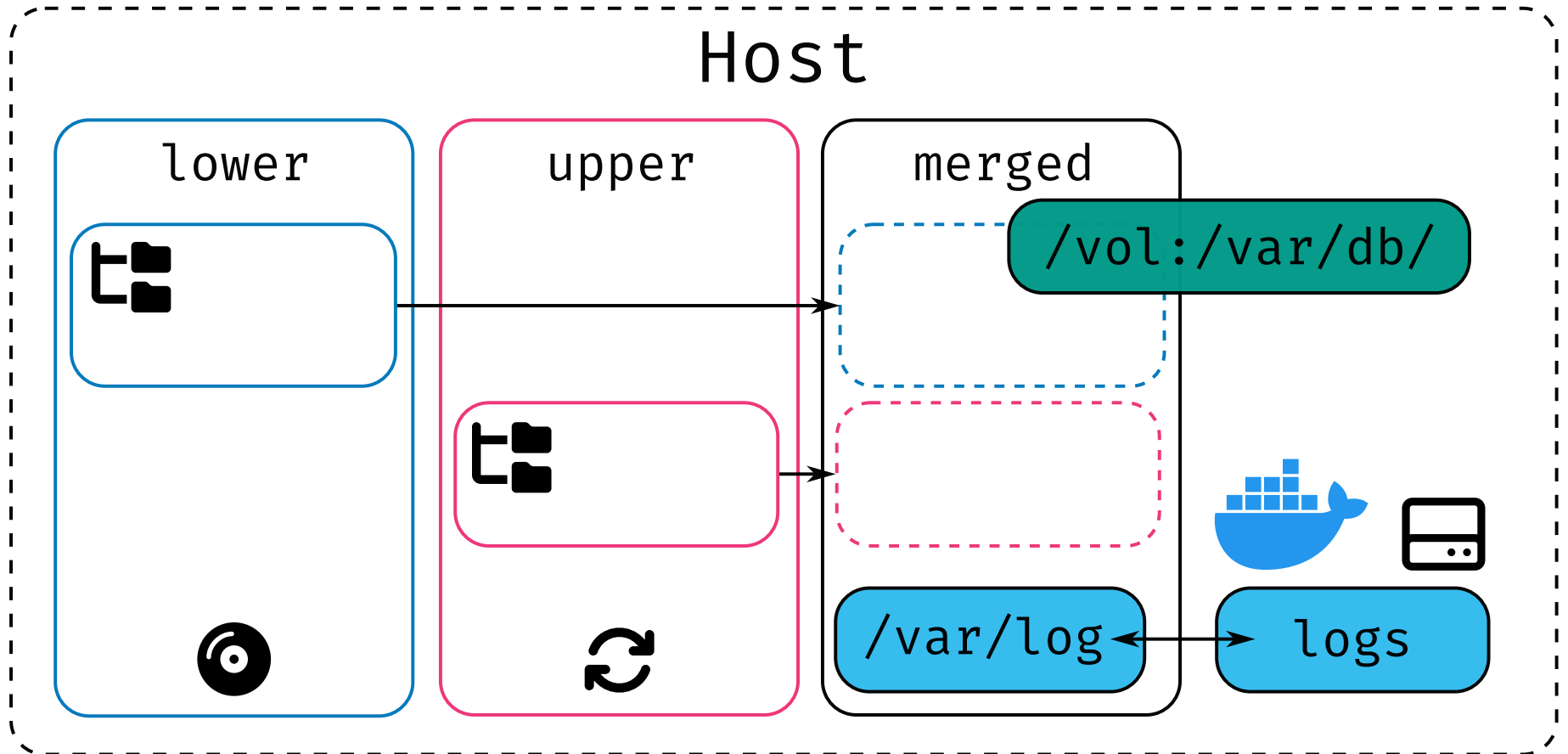
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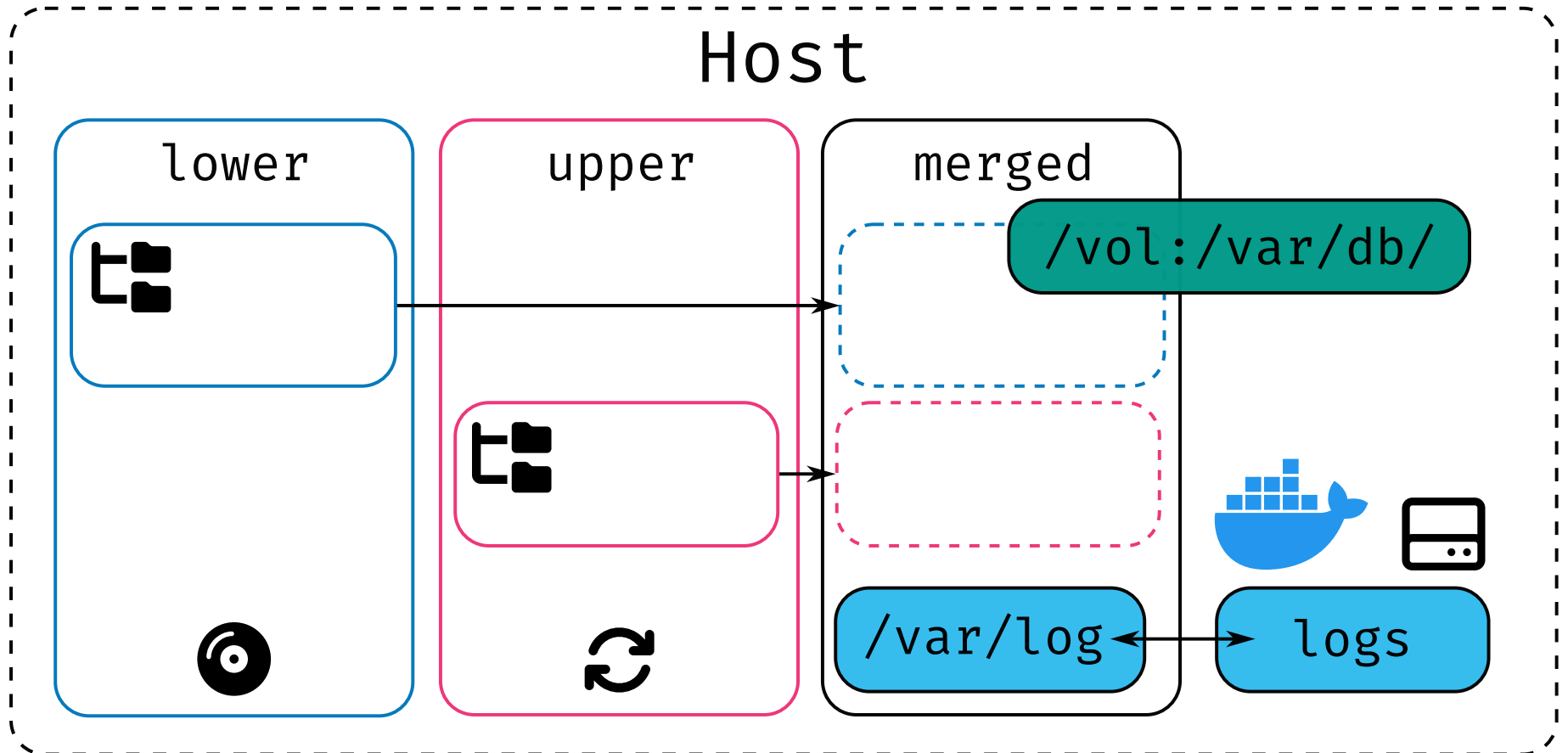
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Volumes

Volumes



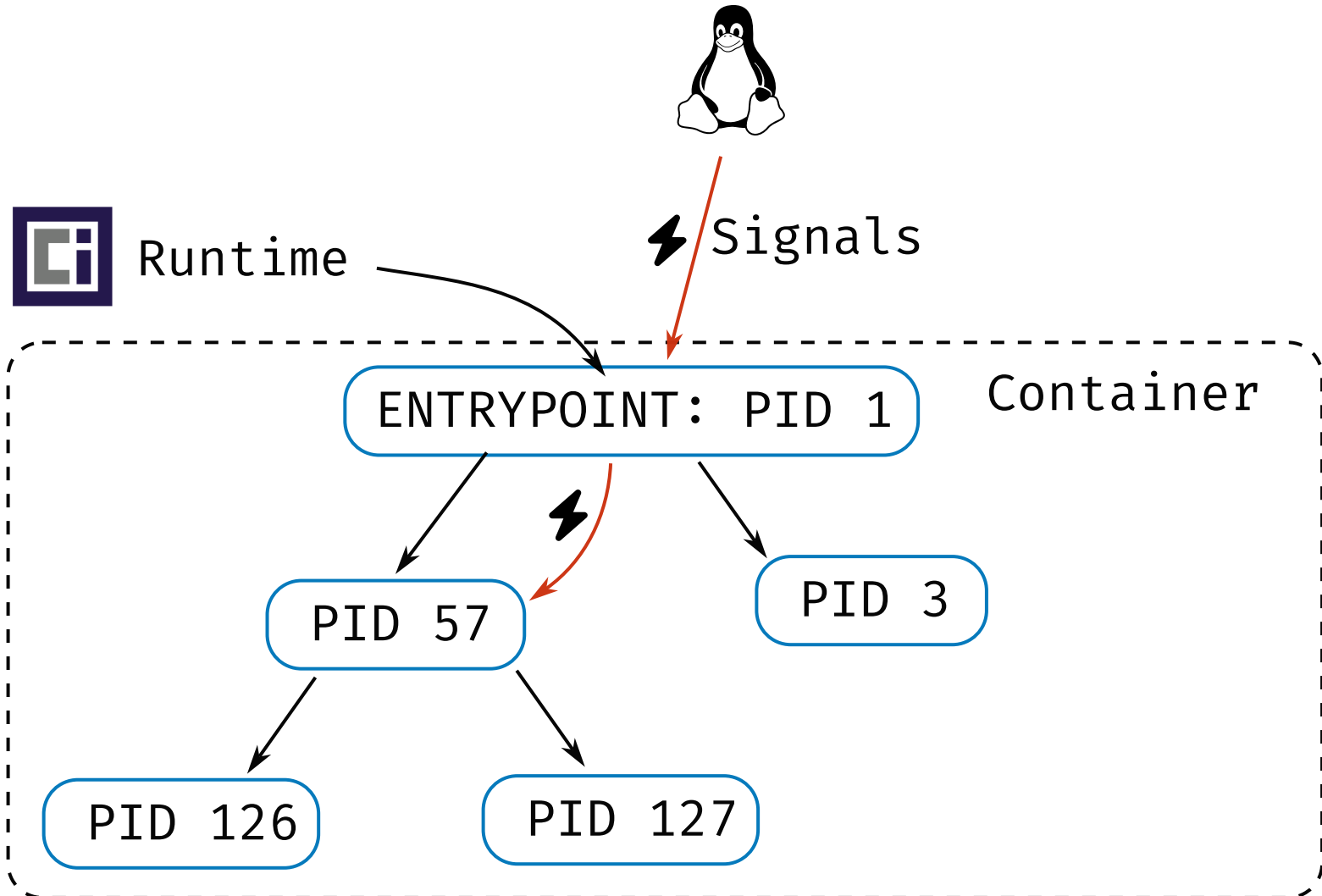
Volumes



```
docker run -v /vol:/var/db/ -v logs:/var/log $img
```

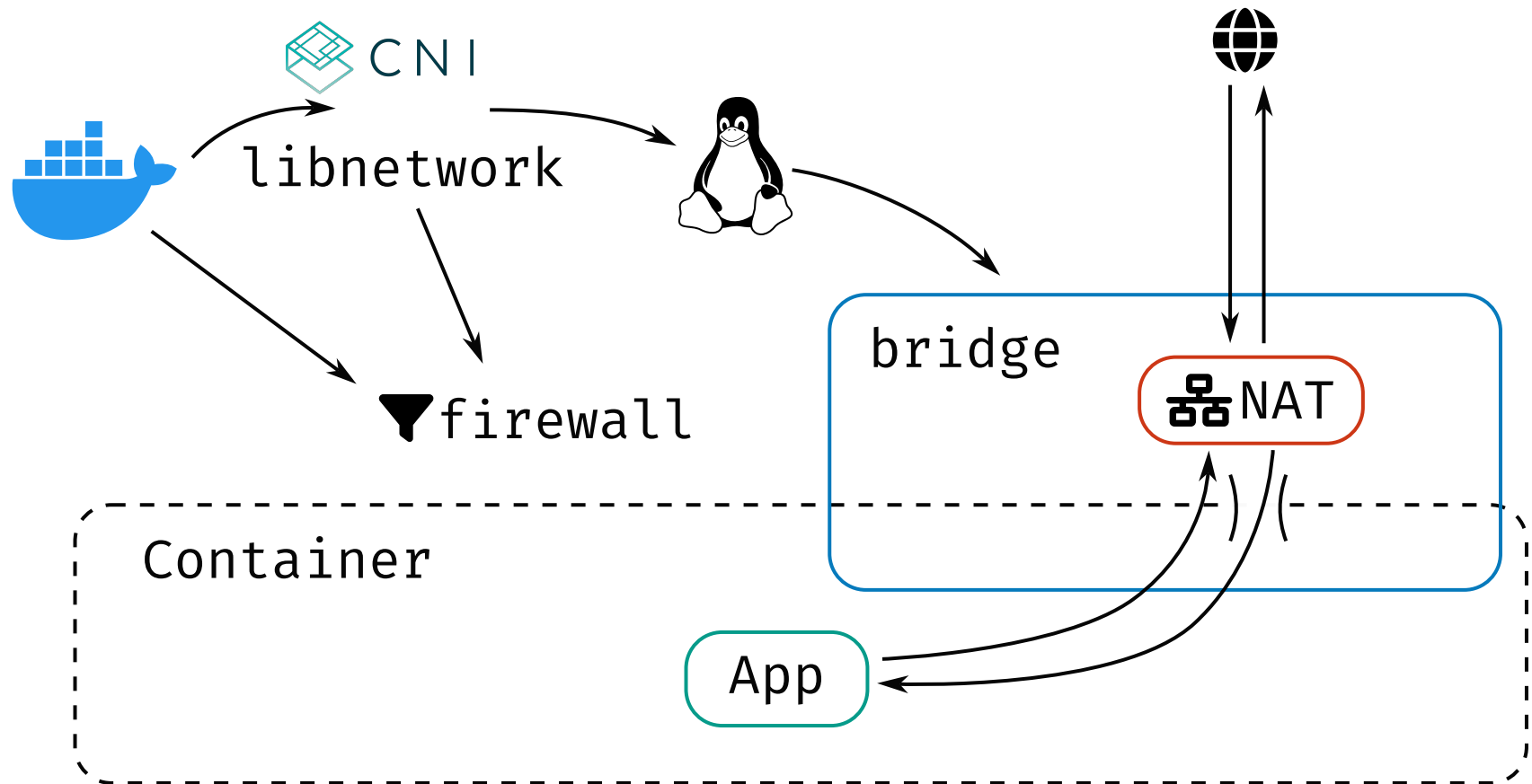
Entrypoint

Entrypoint



Networking

Networking



Best Practices

Best Practices

```
RUN zypper -n in python3-pip; \  
    pip install . ; \  
    zypper -n rm --clean-deps gcc; zypper -n clean; \  
    rm -rf {/target,}/var/log/{alternatives.log,lastlog,tallylog,
```



```
$ podman run -e POSTGRES_PORT=1234 \  
             -e POSTGRES_USER=pg \  
             my-app  
$ podman run my-app bash  
#
```

```
$ podman run -e POSTGRES_PORT=1234 \  
             -e POSTGRES_USER=pg \  
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$ podman run my-app bash  
#
```

or:

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$ podman run -e POSTGRES_PORT=1234 \  
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             my-app  
$ podman run my-app bash  
#
```

or:

```
$ podman run my-app  
#
```

Volumes are your friend:

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```
VOLUME ["/var/db/"]  
# /var/db/ is now erased after each step!
```

Volumes are your friend:

```
VOLUME ["/var/db/"]  
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```

use the exec-form:

Volumes are your friend:

```
VOLUME ["/var/db/"]  
# /var/db/ is now erased after each step!
```

use the exec-form:

```
ENTRYPOINT ["/usr/bin/my-app", "-param", "value"]
```

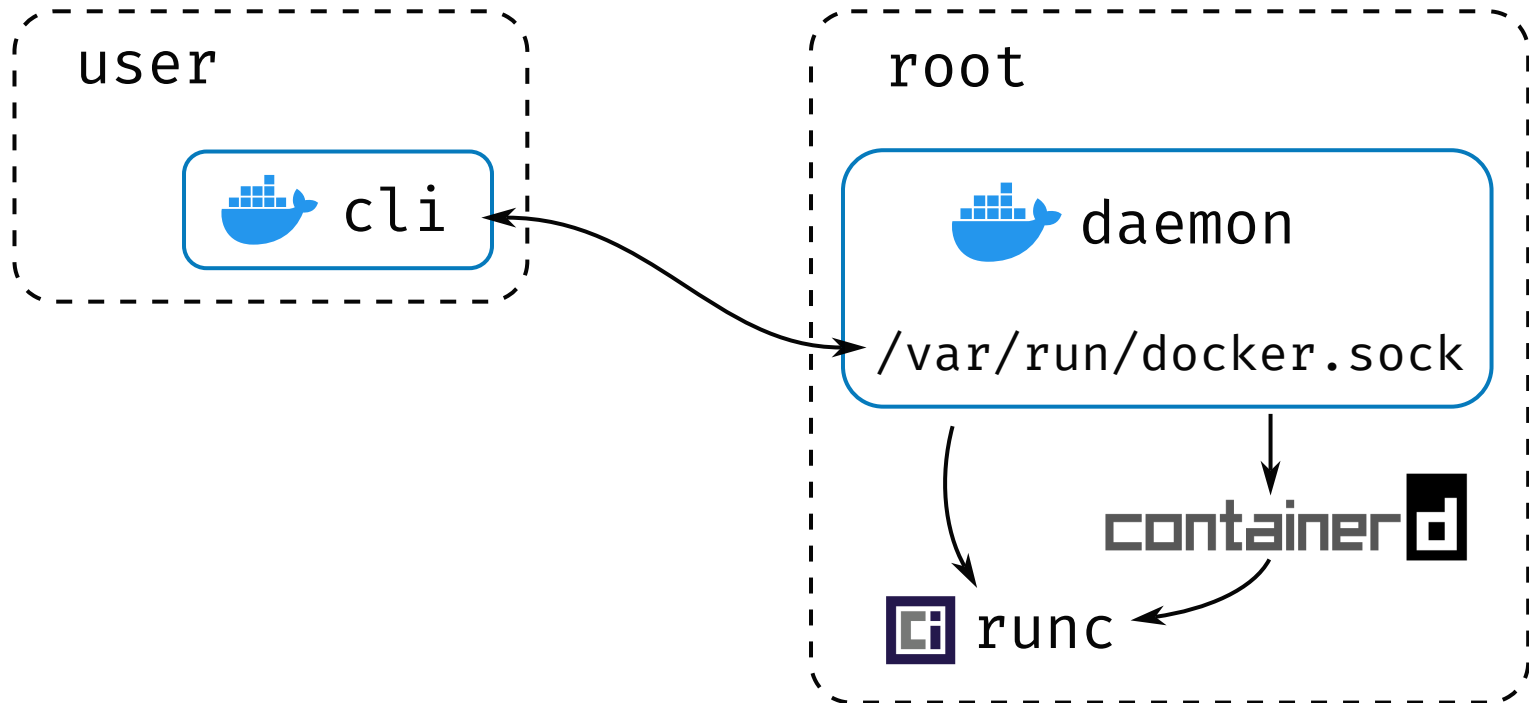
Podman

Podman

Actually Docker

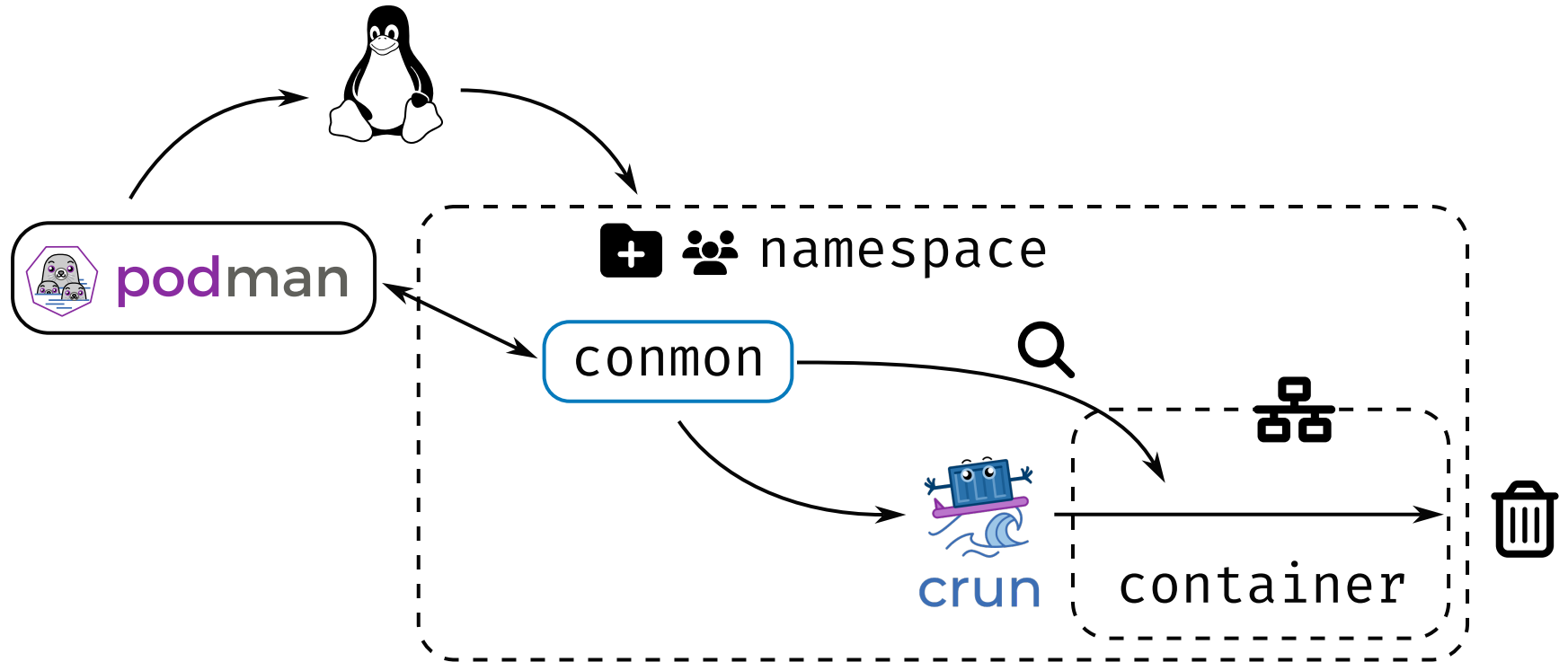
Podman

Actually Docker



Podman

Podman



Rootless Containers

Rootless Containers

- container runs as non-root or a sub-uid of your user

Rootless Containers

- container runs as non-root or a sub-uid of your user
- rootless networking runs in userspace

Security

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- container potentially as privileged as the user running it

Security

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- container breakout attacks exist

Security

- container potentially as privileged as the user running it
- container breakout attacks exist
- SELinux is your friend

When to use

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- Single binary

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- Cloud Native Deployment

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- Testing other Distributions

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- Reproducible Dev/Test/Build Environment

When to use

- Single binary
- Cloud Native Deployment
- Testing other Distributions
- Reproducible Dev/Test/Build Environment
- Base OS doesn't matter

When not to use

When not to use

- Complex multi binary legacy code

When not to use

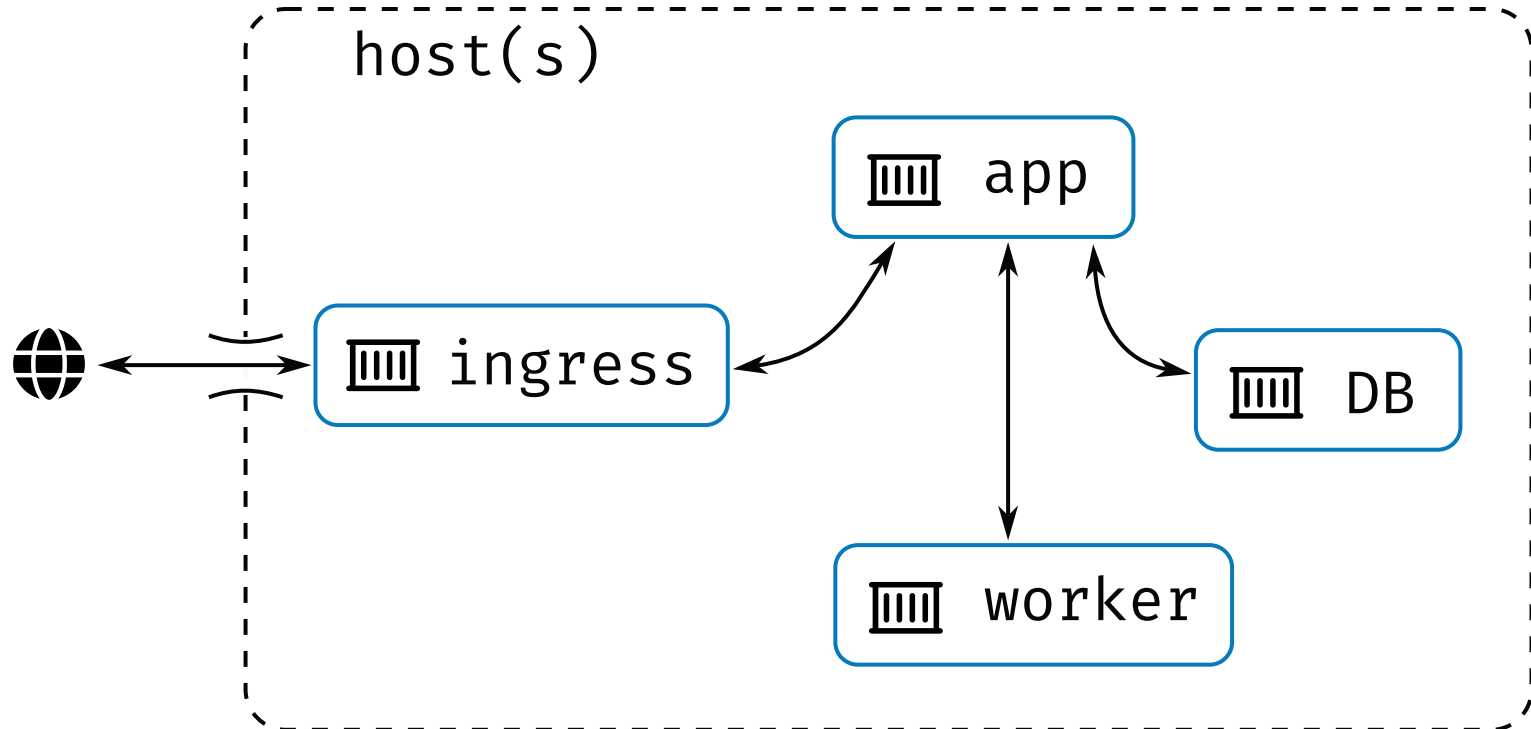
- Complex multi binary legacy code
- High-Performance Code

When not to use

- Complex multi binary legacy code
- High-Performance Code
- Base OS matters

Container Orchestration

Container Orchestration



docker-compose

docker-compose

```
services:
  app:
    build: .
    ports:
      - "8080:8080"
    volumes:
      - .:/src
    depends_on:
      db:
        condition: service_healthy
  db:
    image: registry.opensuse.org/opensuse/mariadb
    environment:
      - MARIADB_ALLOW_EMPTY_ROOT_PASSWORD=1
```

docker-compose

```
services:
  app:
    build: .
    ports:
      - "8080:8080"
    volumes:
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    depends_on:
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  db:
    image: registry.opensuse.org/opensuse/mariadb
    environment:
      - MARIADB_ALLOW_EMPTY_ROOT_PASSWORD=1
```

```
docker compose up
```

Quadlet / podman generate
systemd

Quadlet / podman generate systemd

```
[Unit]
Description=TW container

[Container]
Image=registry.opensuse.org/opensuse/tumbleweed

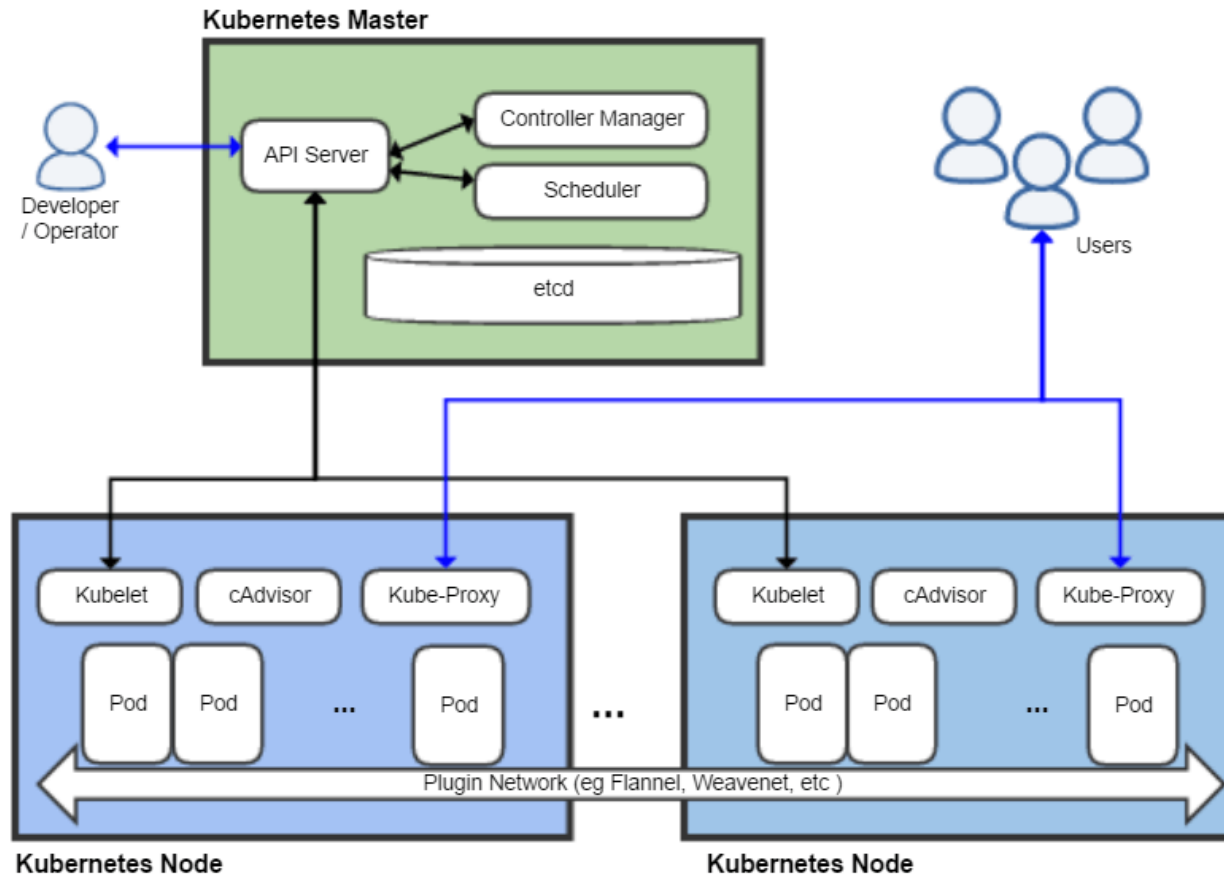
# volume and network defined below in other configs
Volume=test.volume:/data
Network=test.network

Exec=sleep infinity

[Service]
Restart=always
TimeoutStartSec=900
```

Kubernetes

Kubernetes




```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: web-application
  labels:
    app: web
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: web
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: web
```

Should I use containers?

Should I use containers?

It depends

Questions?



 [dcermak.github.io/container-images](https://github.com/dcermak/container-images)