

Docker Management

Adfinis**sy**Group

Be smart. Think open source.

Docker Management

Disclaimer

This presentation is geared towards management of development environments. Not all of the recommendations apply for production environments!

Docker volume Management

Automatically created volumes

Docker Engine automatically creates a volume for every `VOLUME` command in the Dockerfile

```
docker run -d mariadb  
docker volume ls
```

Mount a host path in the containers

Volumes can also be paths on the host

Paths specified this way must be absolute paths

```
docker run -d -v "${PWD}/dockerdata:/var/lib/mysql" --name mariadb mariadb
docker inspect -f '{{ json .Mounts }}' mariadb | jq
[
  {
    "Source": "/home/lukasgr/Docker_Workshop/dockerdata",
    "Destination": "/var/lib/mysql",
    "Mode": "",
    "RW": true,
    "Propagation": "rprivate"
  }
]
```

docker-compose

What is docker-compose

docker-compose provides a layer of abstraction to avoid running multiple docker commands or using crazy long commands with multiple options

To configure it create a **docker-compose.yml** file in a directory, an example is provided on the next slide

Applications with docker-compose

`docker-compose` allows to combine multiple Docker containers to an application

```
version: '2'
services:
  db:
    image: mariadb:10.1
    volumes:
      - "./.data/db:/var/lib/mysql"
    restart: always
    environment:
      MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD: wordpress
      MYSQL_DATABASE: wordpress
      MYSQL_USER: wordpress
      MYSQL_PASSWORD: wordpress

  wordpress:
    depends_on:
      - db
    image: wordpress:latest
    volumes:
      - "./.data/wp-content:/var/www/html/wp-content"
    links:
      - db
    ports:
      - "8000:80"
    restart: always
    environment:
      WORDPRESS_DB_HOST: db:3306
      WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD: wordpress
```

Start you application with docker-compose

Copy the example from the previous slide to `docker-compose.yml` and run

```
docker-compose up
```

and open <http://localhost:8000/> in your browser

Keep your environment clean

Remove exited containers

This command removes all containers in the exited state

```
docker ps -q -f status=exited | xargs -r docker rm -v
```

Remove dangling images

This command removes all Docker images which are not part of a Docker layer anymore

```
docker images -q -f dangling=true | xargs -r docker rmi
```

Since version 1.25:

```
docker system prune
```

Remove dangling volumes

This command removes all automatically created volumes which are not attached to a container anymore

```
docker volume ls -q -f dangling=true | xargs -r docker volume rm
```

Since version 1.25:

```
docker system prune --volumes
```

Update local Docker images to the newest version

This command will check for new versions of the each image:tag combination in `docker images`

```
docker images | awk '(NR>1) && ($2!~/none/) {print $1":"$2}' | xargs -L 1 docker pull
```


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