



AARHUS UNIVERSITET

# Microservices and DevOps

DevOps and Container Technology

Docker Networking

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# Port forwarding

- Port forwarding is brilliant for local development / manual testing

```
csdev@m51:~$ docker run -d -p 6777:6777 henrikbaerbak/quote:msdo
70e6e436cbc0823da888736d7387e99512edaae2e4cb28c9ac195659454a0c32
csdev@m51:~$ http localhost:6777/msdo/v1/quotes
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
Date: Fri, 14 Feb 2020 09:06:43 GMT
Server: Jetty(9.4.z-SNAPSHOT)
Transfer-Encoding: chunked

{
  "authors": [
    "Albert Einstein",
    "Søren Kierkegaard",
    "Winston Churchill",
    "Alexander Graham Bell",
    "Plato"
  ],
  "published": "2020-02-14T09:06:34.811Z",
  "title": "MSDO Quote Service",
  "totalItems": 67,
  "url": "http://localhost:6777/msdo/v1/quotes"
}
```

# Port forwarding

- The liabilities of port forwarding
  - You expose the port on the host machine
    - (and docker opens that port in the firewall!)
  - And you cannot tie two services together using port forwarding!
    - Say start 'SkyCave' with a local 'QuoteService'
    - Scenario
      - I start QuoteService container and port map so host has localhost:6777 access
      - I start SkyCave container and portmap on 7777, and CPF is configured to localhost:6777 for QuoteService
      - *It doesn't work!*
- *Why not?*

# Container network

- You can specify to *use a named container's network*

```
csdev@m51:~$ docker run -d henrikbaerbak/quote:msdo
35a2b65abe357e8a9de81e1f0e852cbe7bc5188bd12864a8894d399b989ef642
csdev@m51:~$ docker run -ti henrikbaerbak/jdk8-gradle bash
root@0ad1980e357a:/# curl localhost:6777/msdo/v1/quotes/13
curl: (7) Failed to connect to localhost port 6777: Connection refused
root@0ad1980e357a:/# exit
exit
csdev@m51:~$ docker run -ti --network container:festive lichterman henrikbaerbak/jdk8-gradle bash
root@35a2b65abe35:/# curl localhost:6777/msdo/v1/quotes/13
{"author":"Albert Einstein","quote":"Education is what remains after one has forgotten what one has
hool.","number":13}root@35a2b65abe35:/#
```

- This allows you to ‘tie’ services*
  - Ex: start ‘skycave’ container on the quote service’s containers network, and use ‘localhost:6777’ to access



# Container network

- Still liabilities
  - Tying stuff together using localhost is bad practice
- But you avoid exposing the port to the outside...



# Host network

- You can also state
  - `--network host`
- Then the container reuses the host's network
- Similar liabilities

# However, ...

- It sort of fails when we are going to build larger architectures...
- *Docker networks have it's own internal DNS*
  - docker run `-- name mydb ...`
    - Will assign the container the name 'mydb' which can be used to contact it by any container *on the same network*
- Docker can create (and manage) named networks
  - docker network create mynetwork

# Production Class Network

- The staging/production environment solution is to define a docker network, and tie containers together there.

```
csdev@m51:~$ docker network create demo
c3cd1082f0906955e5d45cc9a5da71ccd4e2409b931c0c6428f0e8095d65fb8d
csdev@m51:~$ docker run -d --name myquote --network demo henrikbaerbak/quote:msdo
9a231c9b57515292e74315d900151745ace83b71dd1f8a90298a3220871a6ccb
csdev@m51:~$ docker run --rm -ti --network demo henrikbaerbak/jdk8-gradle bash
root@dadd33b855ef:/# curl myquote:6777/msdo/v1/quotes/11
{"author":"Albert Einstein", "quote":"try not to become a man of success, but rather
", "number":11}root@dadd33b855ef:/#
```

- Important: using ‘--name thename’ to define the node’s name
  - Similar to giving your machine a name on your home network



# Restating

- At the exam in CloudComputing 2016 I made an exam exercise which assumed my students knew that
- It turned out 80-90 % never quite got that point!!!
- *The slaughter house exam*
  - *Everybody went out of the room in the firm conviction that they had just failed the exam ☹*

# TestContainers Pendant

# Network in TC

- TestContainers support creating networks for testing
- A peek into the Crunch interior:

```
try {
    network = Network.newNetwork();

    // Given a daemon that is responding
    daemon =
        new GenericContainer<>(imagename)
            .withNetwork(network)
            .withNetworkAliases(Maestro.DAEMON_HOSTNAME_ON_TESTCONTAINER_NETWORK)
            // and mounting the .gradle folder on the host
            .withFileSystemBind(gradleCacheFolderForDaemon,
                Maestro.GRADLE_CACHE_FOLDER_IN_IMAGE)
            // and configure for the given CPF file
            .withCommand("./gradlew", "daemon"
                "-Pcpf=" + config.getDaem

    // Given 'cmd' container on the crunch network on the network...
    cmd = new GenericContainer<>(imagename)
        .withNetwork(network)
}
```

docker network create NW

--network NW --name NAME

# Summary

- Docker has a rich set of ways to define and manage networks
  - (And network types – ‘none’, ‘bridge’, ‘overlay’, ...)
- Portmapping is great for local experimentation
  - And ‘container:theotherone’ comes in handy sometimes
- For ‘real’ usage, use a docker managed, named, network
  - Swarm uses named networks
- TestContainers support using named networks