

GETTING STARTED WITH CF'S DOCKER IMAGES



Charlie Arehart, Independent Consultant
CF Server Troubleshooter
charlie@carehart.org
@carehart (Tw, Fb, Li, Slack, Skype, GitHub)

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Wifi Access

AdobeSummit2019

Adobe2019
(case-sensitive)

- ▶ As session description made clear:
 - ▶ Getting started with Docker
 - ▶ Getting started with Adobe's CF Docker images

WHAT WE WILL BE TALKING ABOUT TODAY

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- ▶ May be a developer, admin, tester, team lead, business person, or other
- ▶ As for your background with Docker, I am suspecting either:
 - ▶ You may never had heard of docker (and just came out of curiosity)
 - ▶ Or have heard of it but never really understood it
 - ▶ Or tried to install it, had trouble and gave up
 - ▶ Or got it working but never used it with CF images
 - ▶ Or only have used the Ortus Commandbox (or Lucee) CF images
- ▶ I'm trying to speak to all these audiences today, so bear with me 😊

WHERE YOU MAY BE COMING FROM

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- ▶ 20+ years in CF, 35+ in enterprise IT
- ▶ Independent consultant, providing server troubleshooting
- ▶ Active in the community (forums, portal, mailing lists, social media)
 - ▶ My contact info is on front slide
- ▶ Slides will be available at carehart.org/presentations

WHO AM I?

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- ▶ ...for those already familiar with docker, I mean here
 - ▶ You'd be forgiven for not knowing. They don't get much press
- ▶ For a few years the Ortus-provided CommandBox image has existed
 - ▶ Most resources on the web regarding CF and Docker refer to them
- ▶ Adobe's are not listed at dockerhub (the default "registry" for Docker)
 - ▶ Instead they are at bintray.com
- ▶ Let's take a look at the site

DID YOU KNOW THERE EVEN ARE
ADOBE-PROVIDED CF IMAGES?



2019 Developer Survey of 90,000 Developers

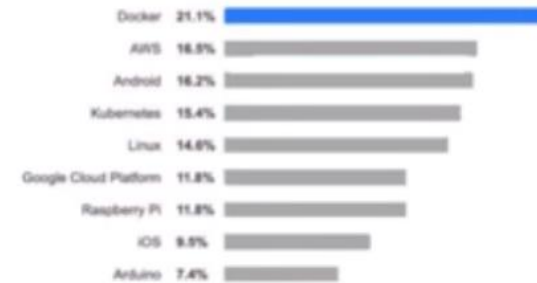
#3 Most Used



#2 Most Loved



#1 Most Wanted



WHO'S EXCITED ABOUT DOCKER?

- ▶ Let me run some examples
- ▶ Will explain more later what I did, in more detail

CAN I EXCITE YOU ABOUT DOCKER?

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- ▶ To run Docker, you do need to install it
 - ▶ There are installers for Linux, Windows, and MacOS
 - ▶ For Windows Home and MacOS before Sierra, must use Docker Toolbox option
 - ▶ Those on Windows 10 Pro and above, or above MacOS Sierra, use Docker Desktop
 - ▶ Install just takes minutes, and once done can run “docker’ commands...

HOW EASY IS IT TO INSTALL DOCKER?

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- ▶ Let's do that, with available "hello world" image: `docker run hello-world`
 - ▶ Will be downloaded if not run before
- ▶ Shows "hello" message, confirming that all is well
- ▶ What happened?
 - ▶ Docker checked to see if I had the image already downloaded
 - ▶ If not, it downloaded it from the default "registry", `dockerhub.com`
 - ▶ A "container" for the image was created, then run, and it stopped

YOUR FIRST DOCKER IMAGE

- ▶ For testing out Docker/playing with it
 - ▶ Free site: play-with-docker.com
- ▶ For development
 - ▶ Many cloud platforms let you run docker (via “container services”) at low-cost
- ▶ For production
 - ▶ Such cloud providers also offer “orchestration” of containers, such as via Swarm, Kubernetes, as we will discuss again later

HOW TO USE IT WITHOUT INSTALLING IT

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- ▶ Relatively new platform, released as open source 2013
- ▶ Helps you build, ship and run applications, pretty much anywhere
 - ▶ Across disparate platforms, OS's, bit -levels, processors and more
- ▶ Becoming prevalent in IT as an alternative way to run and deploy server software
- ▶ Likened to vm's (not a great analogy)
 - ▶ Better to think “packaged application” (not itself really new with Docker)

WHAT IS DOCKER

- ▶ Changes the normal approach: rather than install, just pull/run
 - ▶ Remove when done or if no longer interesting (will see how, later)
 - ▶ Can also preserve data you may create with/within the container (more later)
- ▶ Important: most Docker images are usually Linux
 - ▶ But Docker for Windows or MacOS lets you run them!
 - ▶ That's one of the game changers
- ▶ Allows you to explore things you might normally not have considered
 - ▶ Let's see some examples

EXPLORING NEW SOFTWARE VIA DOCKER

- ▶ Can be used to run server software you might usually work with
 - ▶ Web servers (like Apache, IIS, and nginx)
 - ▶ Databases (like MySQL, SQL Server, Postgres, and more)
 - ▶ Nosql datastores (like couchbase and MongoDB)
- ▶ And also such things as:
 - ▶ Reverse proxies (like haproxy and Træfik)
 - ▶ Caches/accelerators (like memcached and Varnish)
 - ▶ Search engines (like Solr and ElasticSearch)
 - ▶ Messaging brokers (like rabbitmq and rocketmq)
 - ▶ and more

DOCKER IMAGES FOR NEARLY ALL SERVER SOFTWARE

- ▶ Docker images also exist for application server software (as alternatives to ColdFusion) such as:
 - ▶ Tomcat
 - ▶ Node.js
 - ▶ Perl
 - ▶ PHP
 - ▶ And more
- ▶ There are even Docker images for languages, like:
 - ▶ Python
 - ▶ Ruby
 - ▶ Golang
 - ▶ Groovy
 - ▶ Haskell
 - ▶ Erlang
 - ▶ And more

DOCKER IMAGES FOR NEARLY ALL SERVER SOFTWARE (CONT.)

- ▶ And even JVMs, like OpenJDK, Oracle JDK, Amazon Coretto JDK
- ▶ And even Linux distros, like Centos, Debian, Ubuntu, more
 - ▶ They all share the same Linux kernel, which Docker provides
- ▶ Finally, also packaged applications, including:
 - ▶ Monitoring solutions (ELK stack, and more)
 - ▶ Blogging software (Ghost, and more)
 - ▶ Content management systems (like Wordpress and Drupal)
 - ▶ Atlassian tools like BitBucket, Confluence and Jira
 - ▶ and more
- ▶ And best of all, you can use them with CF easily, for example...

DOCKER IMAGES FOR NEARLY ALL SERVER SOFTWARE (CONT.)

- ▶ Redis is an open source distributed, in-memory key-value database
- ▶ CF2016 lets you use it for external session storage
 - ▶ CF2018 lets you use it (and memcached, etc.) as external distributed cache engines
- ▶ Windows users will find it challenging to find decent installer for Redis
 - ▶ No problem with Docker, which makes it almost trivial to use on any OS
- ▶ We'll see this later today, when we show integrating CF images with others

CONSIDERING REDIS, FOR USE WITH CF FOR INSTANCE

- ▶ Let's now try to run the Adobe CF image
 - ▶ `docker run eaps-docker-coldfusion.bintray.io/cf/coldfusion`
- ▶ But you will get an error: Adobe requires acceptance of the EULA
 - ▶ We can do that using Docker's feature to pass in *environment variables*
 - ▶ We can do that using a Docker "-e" argument, and pass in an admin pw to use also
- ▶ We will also to expose CF's built-in web server port, 8500 as 8502
 - ▶ Let's also for now add also a --rm (two dashes) and a -d, also explained later
- ▶ `docker run --rm -it -p 8502:8500 -e password=123 -e acceptEULA=YES --rm -d eaps-docker-coldfusion.bintray.io/cf/coldfusion`

RUNNING YOUR FIRST CF IMAGE

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- ▶ Let's now view the result
 - ▶ `http://localhost:8502`
- ▶ Will see display of CF built-in web server docroot, which allows directory display by default
- ▶ When CF image starts, so does that built-in web server, at port 8500 by default
 - ▶ We told Docker to expose that port to our host as 8502 (for kicks)
- ▶ Where is the web server root? It's inside the container
 - ▶ We will discuss later how to cause it to run our own files
- ▶ You could try to drill down to the CF Admin now

VIEWING THE RESULT OF THE CF IMAGE IN A BROWSER

- ▶ Docker uses “labels” to distinguish one version of an image from another
 - ▶ The vendor who creates the image chooses the label when building it
- ▶ We didn't use one just now, but could
 - ▶ There is a latest-2018 and latest-2016
 - ▶ There are labels for the 5 versions of CF2018 so far, 2018.0.1 through 5, and even a .0
 - ▶ And for 2016.0.6 through the latest, 12 (from this week)

IMAGE LABELS: TRACKING DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF AN IMAGE

- ▶ There is also a “latest” label is a convention, which some love, some hate
 - ▶ Typically a vendor will post their latest current version with that label, but may not
 - ▶ Using “latest” with CF image does currently get the latest CF2018 update, 5
- ▶ What if you already have pulled/run a “latest” image in the past...
 - ▶ and the vendor puts a new version up with that label?
 - ▶ If you “run” with that label, nothing changes. Will use the one you pulled
 - ▶ If you “pull” with that label, that WILL check and in that case WOULD download new

“LATEST” LABEL

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- ▶ Being a commercial product, Adobe CF is subject to its EULA
- ▶ First, note that development use of CF is always free, including Docker image
- ▶ As for production use of CF on Docker, no current mention in EULA
 - ▶ See CF image docs which point to FAQ where Adobe does address this
 - ▶ CF Enterprise: can use with 8 Docker instances, per license
 - ▶ CF Standard: must license each use of a Docker instance as normal
- ▶ Not necessarily a show-stopper: most use Docker for dev, test
 - ▶ And may deploy their apps in some way other than with Docker...

HOW ADOBE COLDFUSION IS LICENSED FOR USE IN CONTAINERS

- ▶ Good news coming in CF2020
 - ▶ Adobe announced last month plans to improve Docker licensing
 - ▶ As well as Docker image size, startup time, and more
 - ▶ Google coldfusion docker licensing to find my blog post on this
- ▶ Finally, note that CF images deploy by default as if in Trial mode
 - ▶ And like normal will revert to Dev edition after 30 days, unless license added
 - ▶ License can be added in admin or another Docker “environment variable”
- ▶ Also implemented in “Developer Profile”
 - ▶ Can turn that off, turn on “secure profile” in admin or via another env var

HOW ADOBE COLDFUSION IS LICENSED FOR USE IN CONTAINERS (CONT)

- ▶ Can get help from the CF Docker images themselves, using “help”
 - ▶ `docker run --rm eaps-docker-coldfusion.bintray.io/cf/coldfusion:latest-2018 help`
- ▶ Note: it’s not any Docker convention for an image to offer such “help”
- ▶ Note also the start of that help shows various other “commands” CF supports...

HELP FROM THE CF DOCKER IMAGE ITSELF

- ▶ Lets you see what version of CF (and CF update level) is in the image
 - ▶ Especially with a tag like 2018-latest, to see which version that is
- ▶ Let's try it:
 - ▶ `docker run --rm eaps-docker-coldfusion.bintray.io/cf/coldfusion:latest-2018 info`
- ▶ There is also a commands for CLI
 - ▶ In 2016 that allowed running CFML files from the CMD line
 - ▶ In 2018, that added a true REPL as well. Will leave you to explore these

GETTING CF VERSION OF DOCKER IMAGE: THE "INFO" COMMAND

- ▶ The CF image “help” (and doc page) showed also several env vars for CF
 - ▶ Let’s look them over
- ▶ **password**=<Password>
- ▶ **serial**=<ColdFusion Serial Key>
 - ▶ CF serial number (aka “license key”), to enable CF to run as Standard or Enterprise
 - ▶ This and next var were not available until Docker image labels 2016.0.11 and 2018.0.2
- ▶ **previousSerial**=<ColdFusion Previous Serial Key (Upgrade)>
 - ▶ Serial number for your previous version, if one above is "upgrade" license, which requires you to also specify previous version serial number

BASIC CF CONFIGURATION ENV VARS

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- ▶ These (like the last) are things we are asked during install of CF, but no installer
- ▶ **enableSecureProfile**=<true/false(default)>
- ▶ **configureExternalAddons**=<true/false(default)>
- ▶ **configureExternalSessions**=<true/false(default)>
 - ▶ More on these two and related vars, coming up very shortly
- ▶ **language**=<ja/en (Default: en)>

ENV VARS TO CONFIGURE CF SETTINGS

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- ▶ **setupScript**=<CFM page to be invoked on startup. Must be present in the webroot, /app>
 - ▶ Can run any CFML at all, such as Admin API
 - ▶ Will see this and other ways to auto-configure a CF Docker container, later
- ▶ **setupScriptDelete**=<true/false(default) Auto delete setupScript post execution>
- ▶ What about env var for editing JVM config?
 - ▶ Sadly there is none (Tomcat's image has one, CF's does not)
 - ▶ Hope this is addressed in CF2020

ENV VARS TO CONFIGURE OTHER CF SETTINGS

- ▶ Add-on service is optional during normal install
 - ▶ Runs CF's Solr (test index) engine for use with CFINDEX/CFSEARCH, etc.
 - ▶ And CF's PDFG (html-generating webkit implementation), for CFHTMLTOPDF
- ▶ If enabled in Docker with *configureExternalAddons=true*, can also set:
 - ▶ **addonsHost**=<Addon Container Host (Default: localhost)>
 - ▶ **addonsPort**=<Addon Container Port (Default: 8989)>
 - ▶ **addonsUsername**=<Solr username (Default: admin)>
 - ▶ **addonsPassword**=<Solr password (Default: admin)>
 - ▶ **addonsPDFServiceName**=<PDF Service Name (Default: addonsContainer)>
 - ▶ **addonsPDFSSL**=<true/false(default)>

ENV VARS TO CONFIGURE THE CF ADD-ONS SERVICE

- ▶ CF2016 added option to store CF session variables in a Redis server
 - ▶ can be setup as another image or as available externally to Docker
- ▶ If enabled in CF Docker image using `configureExternalSessions=true`, can set:
 - ▶ **externalSessionsHost**=<Redis Host (Default:localhost)>
 - ▶ **externalSessionsPort**=<Redis Port (Default:6379)>
 - ▶ **externalSessionsPassword**=<Redis Password (Default:Empty)>

ENV VARS TO CONFIGURE THE CF EXTERNAL SESSIONS FEATURE

- ▶ We've been passing env vars on **docker run**
 - ▶ Mentioned previously that docker supports passing them in as a file, a .env file
 - ▶ Plain text file, that lists env var=value pairs on separate lines
- ▶ Example: c:/coldfusion.env
 - ▶ acceptEULA=YES
 - ▶ password=123
- ▶ Docker run offers **--env-file** arg
 - ▶ *docker run -p 8500:8500 --env-file c:/coldfusion.env -d --rm eaps-docker-coldfusion.bintray.io/cf/coldfusion:latest-2018*

CONFIGURING CONTAINER VIA ENV FILE

- ▶ Before we move on to discussing the CF Docker images further, take note
- ▶ Ortus also offers CF Docker images (more in a moment)
 - ▶ Anyone here using those? Expected us to be using those instead?
 - ▶ There are many resources on using CF and Docker that way, not with CF images
 - ▶ Much of what we discuss today applies to Docker in general, and thus those also
- ▶ Also, may find other “CF” images on Dockerhub: from private folks, self-built
- ▶ Focus here is obviously on Adobe CF images
 - ▶ But let’s look briefly at the Ortus image

DIFFERENT VARIANTS OF CF DOCKER IMAGES

- ▶ See <https://hub.docker.com/r/ortussolutions/commandbox>
 - ▶ See available env vars, options
 - ▶ Available for CF2018, 2016, and 11, as well as Lucee
 - ▶ Quick example: **`docker run -p 8080:8080 ortussolutions/commandbox:adobe2018`**
 - ▶ It creates CF Admin password of its own, if none passed in via config file
 - ▶ Visit via normal CF Admin URL (their image uses nginx, does not expose dir listing)
- ▶ Other advantages
 - ▶ Different env var options
 - ▶ Additional config options: `server.json`, `cfconfigfile`, `box.json`
 - ▶ Option for no admin (headless)
 - ▶ To name a few

ORTUS COMMANDBOX CF IMAGE

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- ▶ Some Adobe CF image advantages/differences of note
 - ▶ Configure via car
 - ▶ Config script option, option to delete that after start
 - ▶ Env vars for serial number, enabling sec profile, enabling/config of redis sessions, enable/config of add-ons, etc
 - ▶ Availability of those other CF images: addons, pmt, api mgr
- ▶ What about differences in startup times, sizes?
 - ▶ Once you have the Ortus Docker image obtained for CF, it's about the same for both

ORTUS COMMANDBOX CF IMAGE (CONT)

- ▶ At this point we now have 3 running CF containers, at 8500, 8501, 8502
 - ▶ How would you know? I'll show you, and how to manage them
- ▶ But note how easily we have 2 CF “instances”
 - ▶ You couldn't run the CF installer twice on one machine
- ▶ Yes, CF Enterprise/Trial/Dev supports multiple instances
 - ▶ But this was again faster, easier—and not permanent
- ▶ Now's a good time to talk about commands to manage docker

MID-WAY CHECKPOINT

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- ▶ Listing containers: **docker ps** (try it)
 - ▶ About container identifiers: container id, image name, container name
 - ▶ Name chosen randomly, unless you set, as we will see how later
 - ▶ We will use id or name to refer to containers in later commands
- ▶ Listing stopped containers: **docker ps -a** (try it)
 - ▶ Notice all the stopped containers we have
 - ▶ Would have had more but recall we used "--rm" arg once. Removes on stop
 - ▶ Will learn how to remove stopped ones soon
- ▶ More recent versions of docker support also **docker container ls**
 - ▶ Accepts same args, produces same output

LISTING CONTAINERS

- ▶ Good time to take a detour to show how to get help for docker commands
 - ▶ Usually can add `--help` to the command, so **`docker ps --help`**
- ▶ Can also get list of all Docker commands, with **`docker --help`**, or just **`docker`**
 - ▶ Can be overwhelming. Really, only a handful of commands are used often
- ▶ Better still, see excellent online Docker help, like
 - ▶ <https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/ps/>

GETTING HELP FOR DOCKER COMMANDS

- ▶ Recall we found our CF and other containers running. What if we're done?
- ▶ Can stop a container with **docker stop <container>**
 - ▶ Can use container name or container id, obtained with **docker ps**
 - ▶ Let's stop our first CF instance
- ▶ Can kill a container with **docker kill <container>**
 - ▶ Kill is more abrupt than stop, as stop can wait up to 10 seconds for graceful shutdown
 - ▶ Try killing the other CF instance (difference compared to **stop** will vary)
- ▶ It's pretty annoying typing those long container names or ids...

STOPPING CONTAINERS

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- ▶ Wonderful shortcut: just need enough chars for id (not name) to uniquely identify
 - ▶ So if only one container had an id starting with c1, can use just **docker stop c1**
 - ▶ Try it for one of the CF containers we left running. Sweet!
- ▶ This applies to all commands that act on containers

PRO TIP 1: NEED ONLY TYPE PART OF ID

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- ▶ Use ***docker start <container>***
 - ▶ Will simply start it again, unless something would prevent that
- ▶ Can also restart a running container: ***docker restart <container>***
 - ▶ As expected, will stop and then start it
- ▶ And the content within it remains as it was before stop
 - ▶ Let's restart a CF container, after first setting a setting in the CF Admin, like req timeout

YOU CAN START A STOPPED
CONTAINER; RESTART A RUNNING ONE

- ▶ What if you really no longer need a stopped container?
 - ▶ Recall that **ps -a** shows those stopped but still existing
- ▶ Can remove stopped containers with **docker rm <container>**
 - ▶ Again using name or containerid (or a unique starting portion of that id)
 - ▶ Let's try it
 - ▶ “modern” name is **docker container rm <container>**
- ▶ Want to remove all stopped containers? **docker container prune**
 - ▶ See docs for more on -f arg, for filtering what containers are pruned
- ▶ Recall also that the --rm argument, on docker run, will remove container on stop
- ▶ Note that stopping docker or your host will stop, but not remove, containers

REMOVING STOPPED CONTAINERS

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- ▶ You will often find you have several stopped that you want to remove
 - ▶ But you may not want to use **container prune** (of all, or figuring a filter to use)
- ▶ Check this out: you can name multiple ids (or enough of id to be unique)
 - ▶ So could do something like **docker rm c1 23 5f**
 - ▶ Let's create a few hello-world images to test that!
 - ▶ Works also on **stop** command, and some others

PRO TIP 2: CAN LIST MULTIPLE IDS AT ONCE

- ▶ We've seen that a stopped container can be restarted, and still shows info "inside it"
 - ▶ But what happens when you remove a container?
 - ▶ In that case, the info inside the container (like the container itself) is "gone"
- ▶ This argues for containers to be stateless: to not have changes made, where their loss would be a problem
 - ▶ An analogy of cattle vs pets is often used for this
- ▶ But what if you do need to change (and save) data in a container?
 - ▶ There's a feature for that, coming up soon

WHAT HAPPENS TO INFO "IN" CONTAINER WHEN REMOVED

- ▶ Focus to now has been managing containers, now let's discuss images
 - ▶ Many commands have parallels
- ▶ To list all Docker images you have: ***docker image ls***
 - ▶ or just ***docker images*** (note that ***docker containers*** does not exist, for now)
- ▶ And as with `docker ps`, see `--help` or online help for available args
- ▶ To remove an image: ***docker rmi <image>*** (image name/label or id)
 - ▶ Removing image does indeed remove the image from your docker host
 - ▶ Does not work with only partial imageid, like `docker ps` and `rm`
 - ▶ More modern variant: ***docker image rm <image>***
- ▶ ***docker image prune***
 - ▶ Can removes all unused and/or “dangling” unused images. See docs for more

MANAGING IMAGES

- ▶ While cmd line is king with Docker, not everyone loves it
 - ▶ Lots to remember, though in time it becomes natural—and remember pro tips!
- ▶ But there are options for UI-based docker mgt of containers, images
- ▶ Most popular may be portainer
 - ▶ Try this:
 - ▶ **`docker run -d -p 9000:9000 -v portainer_data:/data portainer/portainer`**
 - ▶ Then visit localhost:9000 to see its ui (choose a password on first visit)
- ▶ If you use VisualStudio Code, see its nice Docker plugin

AVAILABLE UI'S TO MANAGE DOCKER CONTAINERS, IMAGES

- ▶ Volumes are an important feature in Docker
 - ▶ Allows you to “poke a hole” in the isolation of container files from host files
 - ▶ Using them allows things like run your own code in a web server or in CF
 - ▶ Or storing data modified by container across container removals (databases, logs, uploads)
- ▶ Another topic worth of perhaps a day, but let’s show a basic use
 - ▶ **docker run** has a `-v` arg, can be used to map a folder on host to one in container
 - ▶ Recall that the CF image “help” showed an available `/app` folder
 - ▶ This is where that CF built-in web server looks for code
 - ▶ So we could run a CF image telling it to map a folder on our host to that...

CONFIGURING VOLUMES

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- ▶ Let's say we had webcode at `c:\inetpub\wwwroot`
 - ▶ We could point to/"mount" that as **`-v c:/inetpub/wwwroot:/app`**
 - ▶ Windows users: note need to use `/` instead of `\`
 - ▶ If we do that with CF docker image, we will run code in that folder
 - ▶ And still have available CFIDE folder, for use by admin
- ▶ See much more in docker docs, resources about other uses of volumes
 - ▶ Concept of named volumes
 - ▶ <https://docs.docker.com/storage/volumes/>
 - ▶ Technically, `-v` is a less powerful/less flexible "bind mount"
 - ▶ <https://docs.docker.com/storage/bind-mounts/>
 - ▶ Also, one container can mount volumes from another, with **`--volumes-from`**

CONFIGURING VOLUMES

- ▶ All discussion to this point has been about configuring container at run time
- ▶ Docker also lets us create our **own** image
 - ▶ Can be useful in many cases
 - ▶ Involves creating a “dockerfile”, in which you specify directives to build it
 - ▶ Is simple in concept and execution
 - ▶ In interest of time, I’ll leave that as an exercise (see example in Adobe CF docs page)

BUILDING IMAGES

- ▶ Finally, what if you wanted to save the state of an image, once configured?
 - ▶ Can use **docker commit**
 - ▶ Will create new image, based on one named, with new name
- ▶ Beware, it will be as large as or could be bigger than the original
 - ▶ Recall ways to manage images
 - ▶ Could then push that modified image to a registry with **docker push**
 - ▶ Do beware not to push to public registry any image with sensitive config data

SAVING CONFIGURED STATE: DOCKER COMMIT

- ▶ First option that CF provides is to use the CF “CAR” export/import feature
 - ▶ Has been in CF Admin in Standard/Enterprise (and Trial/Dev) since CF11
 - ▶ Prior to CF11, was only Ent/Trial/Dev
- ▶ If you create such a .car file (from some CF admin)
 - ▶ Can then place that .car file in a folder mounted as volume to image's /data directory
 - ▶ Automatically imported during startup. Demo?

CF IMAGE'S CAR IMPORT FEATURE

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- ▶ The second option is that env var for **setupScript**
 - ▶ This would name a cfm file, expected to be in image's /app folder (or volume mounted to it)
- ▶ In that template, can run any CFML, but most likely use is for CF Admin api
 - ▶ This is a powerful set of CFCs (and their methods) that can support doing pretty much any CF admin task, programmatically
 - ▶ Added in CF7, not used widely in my experience
 - ▶ See my blog post:
https://www.carehart.org/blog/client/index.cfm/2018/1/3/great_start_on_adminapi_docs
- ▶ Remember also that setupScriptDelete env var
 - ▶ If you may desire to delete the named file from container once it's started

CF IMAGE'S "SETUP SCRIPT" FEATURE

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- ▶ Another useful option for configuring admin settings is **cfconfig**, from Ortus
 - ▶ Including editing, extracting, comparing and doing other options
- ▶ Originally a commandbox module, can be used with more than that
 - ▶ Is built-into Ortus Commandbox docker image, but not CF's, though you could add it
 - ▶ See <https://cfconfig.ortusbooks.com>

MANAGING MULTIPLE IMAGES

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Charlie Arehart
CArehart.org
@carehart

- ▶ Docker compose is a tool to facilitate starting/managing groups of images
 - ▶ Mostly a development tool (a “first step” toward orchestration)
- ▶ Organizing several configuration steps into one file
 - ▶ A yml (yaml) file. Just plain text, quite easy to understand
 - ▶ Docker compose (and docs) define the format, simple examples will explain
 - ▶ (CF Docker help page has some rather obtuse examples)
- ▶ Especially useful for organizing multiple related images, as we shall see
- ▶ We use ***docker-compose up*** command, optionally naming yml file

ABOUT DOCKER COMPOSE

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- ▶ In the vein of our walk-before-we-run motif, let's setup the yml for running just CF
 - ▶ Create a folder, to hold these, such as c:\docker-compose
 - ▶ In that folder, create another called c:\docker-compose\cf-alone
 - ▶ In that folder, create or copy earlier coldfusion.env file, with:

```
acceptEULA=YES  
password=123
```
 - ▶ And create there a docker-compose.yml with text on following page...

DOCKER-COMPOSE OF JUST THE CF IMAGE

```
version: "3"
services:
  cf:
    container_name: cf
    image: eaps-docker-coldfusion.bintray.io/cf/coldfusion:latest-2018

    ports:
      - "8500:8500"

    env_file:
      - coldfusion.env
```

DOCKER-COMPOSE OF JUST THE CF IMAGE (CONT)

- ▶ Note that indentation must be present and consistent (tabs or spaces)
- ▶ Now go to command line, to that cf-alone directory
 - ▶ Issue **`docker-compose up`**
- ▶ If all goes well, display of logs will show CF coming up
 - ▶ When complete, should be able to visit localhost:8500 as before
- ▶ Just like with **`docker run`**, without `-d`, we see logs from compose svc(s)
 - ▶ Unlike docker run, if we use ctrl-c to get back to cmd line, stops svc(s) in compose
 - ▶ Could use `-d` when starting it, as in **`docker-compose up -d`**
 - ▶ Can also open another command prompt and work from there also

DOCKER-COMPOSE OF JUST THE CF IMAGE (CONT)

- ▶ Just like with docker mgt of container, we can manage compose
 - ▶ docker-compose ps
 - ▶ docker-compose exec
 - ▶ docker-compose logs
 - ▶ docker-compose kill, and more
 - ▶ Run docker-compose (no args) for commands, and --help to any cmd
- ▶ Can do **docker-compose down**, to bring down what was brought up
 - ▶ Do need to be in the same directory as the docker-compose.yml file
- ▶ Do that also to remove svc containers, if you ctrl-c on up (while showing logs)

MANAGING DOCKER-COMPOSE

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- ▶ Let's look at
 - ▶ CF and PMT
 - ▶ CF and Redis for CF images

DOCKER COMPOSE FOR OTHER INTEGRATING OTHER CF IMAGES

TROUBLESHOOTING DOCKER

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Charlie Arehart
CArehart.org
@carehart

- ▶ Most images will create some form of logs, very useful for debugging
 - ▶ If we just run (without `-d`, for “daemon mode”), the container will show logs on screen
 - ▶ Let’s try starting a CF image without that
 - ▶ `docker run -p 8500:8500 -e acceptEULA=YES --rm eaps-docker-coldfusion.bintray.io/cf/coldfusion:latest-2018`
 - ▶ If we wanted to get back to cmd line, can use `ctrl-c`
- ▶ Can also access logs for a container using **`docker logs <container>`**
- ▶ Note that this is only whatever logs are written to “stdout”
 - ▶ In CF, this is primarily what’s in `coldfusion-out.log`
 - ▶ There are solutions to get more logged, beyond scope of this workshop

DOCKER LOGS

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- ▶ Docker offers a command to execute commands inside of container
 - ▶ Can be very helpful for debugging container issues
 - ▶ Use **`docker exec <container> <cmd>`**
 - ▶ For example, can issue a Linux LS (on Linux image) as **`docker exec <container> ls`**
 - ▶ For Linux images (like CF's) which support bash shell, can get to it within container
 - ▶ **`docker exec <container> bash`**
 - ▶ Then can use any available Linux commands. Some things you expect may not be there
 - ▶ Can exit with "exit"

EXECUTING CMDLINE INSIDE IMAGE

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- ▶ Nifty tool to see resource use of running containers
 - ▶ Simply **Docker stats**
 - ▶ Note how it stays on-screen, refreshing
 - ▶ Cancel with ctrl-c, see also --no-stream arg to get just a single line output
- ▶ Really much more we could talk about regarding docker troubleshooting
 - ▶ Again, could be its own day. Just whetting your whistle here

DOCKER STATS

- ▶ With Docker Desktop, for Windows, go to tray, right-click on Docker icon
 - ▶ Go to Advanced, see sliders there to control
 - ▶ Set memory especially to size suited to your available ram
 - ▶ And what CF or other images you're running, their memory (heap) size, etc.

MAY NEED TO INCREASE MEM, DISK,
CPU ALLOCATED TO DOCKER

- ▶ You can monitor docker images from tools outside the image (such as via http)
- ▶ You can also implement monitoring WITHIN the image
 - ▶ There are many generic monitoring/APM tools
 - ▶ To see how to monitor CF image with FusionReactor, see
 - ▶ <https://github.com/intergral/fusionreactor-docker/tree/master/coldfusion>
- ▶ And of course we saw previously the available CF PMT image

MONITORING DOCKER IMAGES

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WRAPPING UP

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Charlie Arehart
CArehart.org
@carehart

- ▶ Once you have yml for compose, it's barely another step to use docker swarm
 - ▶ Which can add much more capability to manage instances, across machines
 - ▶ It's included with Docker Desktop, so easy to try out. Also at PWD
 - ▶ Matt Clemente had a session on that yesterday, and nice blog posts
- ▶ Kubernetes is the next evolution in orchestration
 - ▶ It too is offered in Docker Desktop
- ▶ And then you can deploy your images and orchestration on cloud providers like AWS, Azure, Google Cloud, Digital Ocean

MOVING TO ORCHESTRATION

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- ▶ We're about out of time. I just wanted to at least plant a seed for you
 - ▶ If you are already doing CI/CD, you should explore Docker for what it brings to that
 - ▶ More capabilities for automated testing, deployment, app upgrades, etc.
- ▶ Google searching on the topic will find ample discussions

- ▶ Phew, so that was our whirlwind tour of Docker, and CF Docker images
 - ▶ Hope you better appreciate value of running Docker and especially using it with CF
 - ▶ and how using it with still other software can make your job easier
- ▶ Let's end with "10 Reasons Developers Love Docker" (from Docker) ...

WHY DEVELOPERS LOVE DOCKER

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- ▶ It works on everyone's machine
- ▶ Takes the pain out of CI/CD
- ▶ Boosts your career
- ▶ Makes cool tech accessible
- ▶ Raises productivity
- ▶ Standardize Development + Deployments
- ▶ Makes cloud migration easy
- ▶ Application upgrades are a lot easier
- ▶ And, if an app breaks, it's easy to fix
- ▶ It's easy to try out new apps

WHY DEVELOPERS LOVE DOCKER (CONT)

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- ▶ There are some topics we've only barely touched on
 - ▶ And some we've not even covered (that some may think should have been)
- ▶ See resources section in appendix for many useful resources
 - ▶ Many geared to getting started
 - ▶ Some organized as courses of their own (many free or cheap)
- ▶ I will offer a blog post soon pointing to many that have helped me

LEARNING MORE ON YOUR OWN

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- ▶ Try running again the various demos, to reinforce points
- ▶ Raise any issues on the Adobe bug tracker (tracker.adobe.com)
 - ▶ Once you choose CF, it has “components” for “containers – docker ...”
- ▶ I plan a 30-days to “Getting Started with Docker and the CF Images”
- ▶ Reach out to me for question on the materials, specific topics covered
 - ▶ charlie@carehart.org, or on most social media as carehart
- ▶ One last thing: trying to start the CFMeetup again, see coldfusionmeetup.com
- ▶ Any questions now? (if we have time)

GOING FORTH

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