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Docker Cookbook: Practical Recipes for Running Db2

Agenda

- Intro to Containers and Docker
- Recipe #1: Simplify Db2 Fixpacks & Upgrades
- Recipe #2: Extending Existing Containers
- Recipe #3: Automating Maintenance
- Recipe #4: Handling Db2 Authentication
- Questions

What are Containers?

- Definition

An Application Container is a construct designed to package and run an application or its components running on a shared Operating System.

- Container Technologies

- Linux: Containers ("LXC")
- AIX: Workload Partitions ("WPAR")
- Solaris: Zones

Containers vs. Virtual Machines

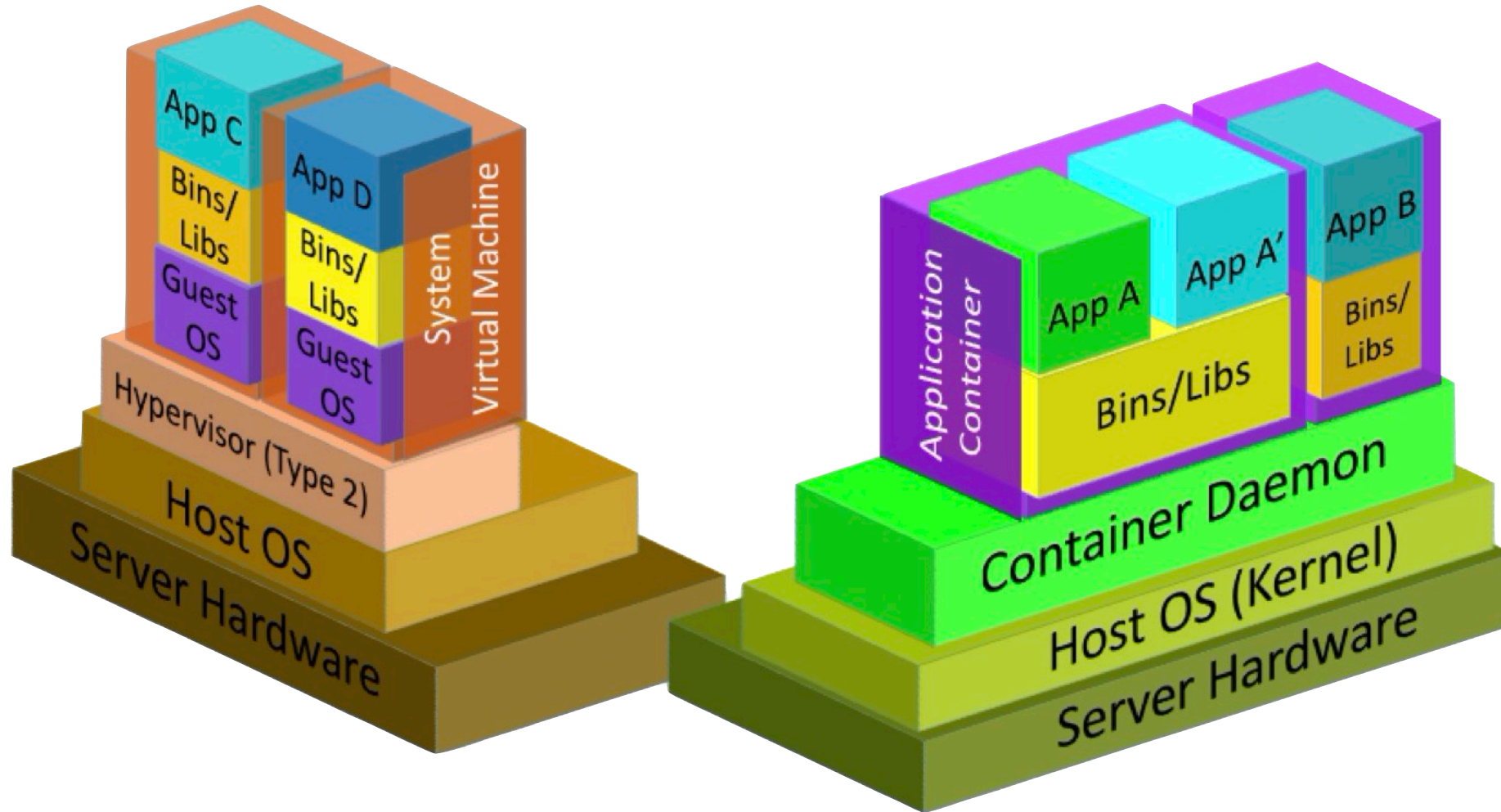


Image Credit: NIST Publication 180-800

Containers vs. Virtual Machines



Containers vs. Virtual Machines

Virtual Machine : House

- Dedicated Infrastructure
 - Foundation
 - Structure
- Single Family

Container : Apartment



Containers vs. Virtual Machines

Virtual Machine : House

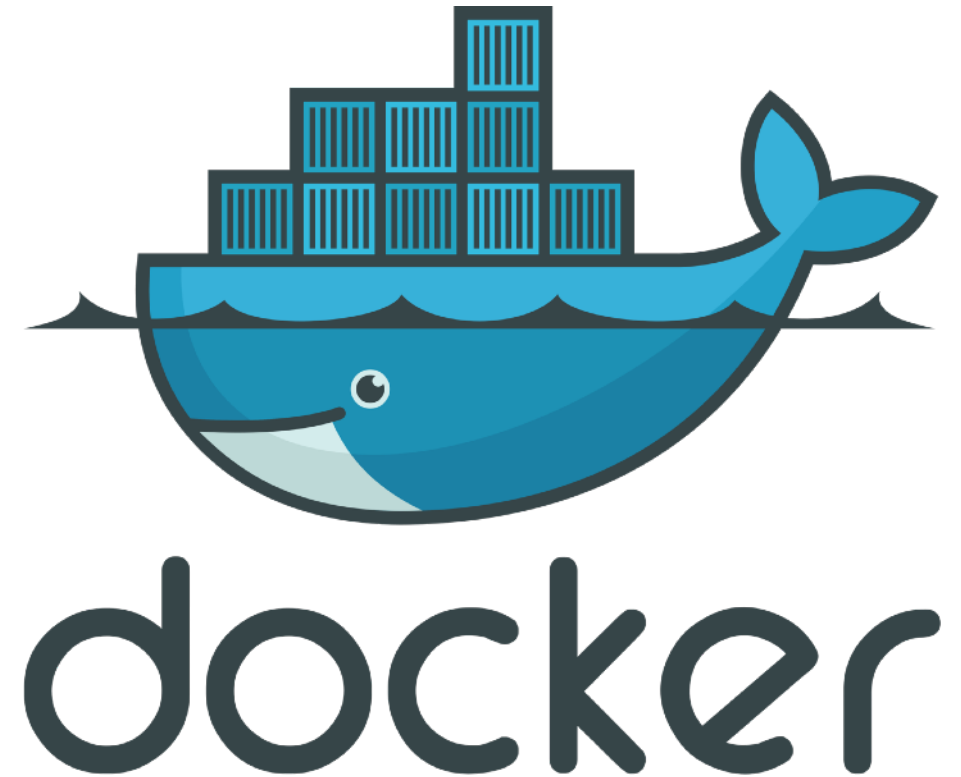
- Dedicated Infrastructure
 - Foundation
 - Structure
- Single Family

Container : Apartment

- Shared Infrastructure
 - Electric
 - Plumbing
 - Heating / Cooling
- High Density

Introduction to Docker

- Initial release in 2013
- Open Source
- Downloaded over 13,000,000,000 times
- Community and Enterprise Editions
- Uses Linux kernel virtualization features
- Platform Support:
 - Linux, Windows, macOS, even zOS (!)
 - Cloud providers offer container services



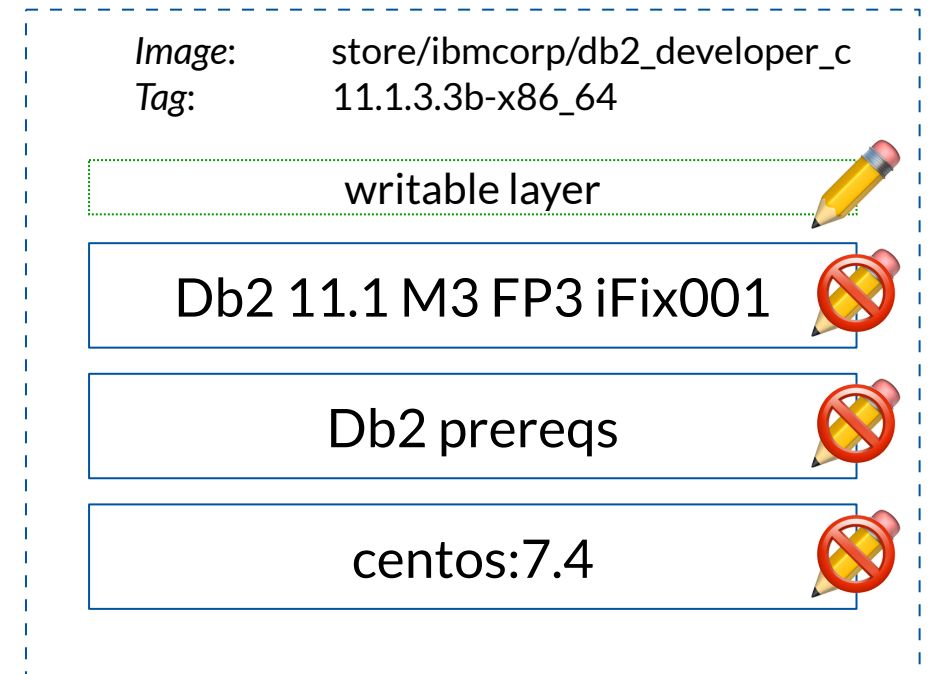
Storage in Containers: Union Filesystem

- An Image is built on a series of read-only layers
 - Each layer represents an instruction during the image build process



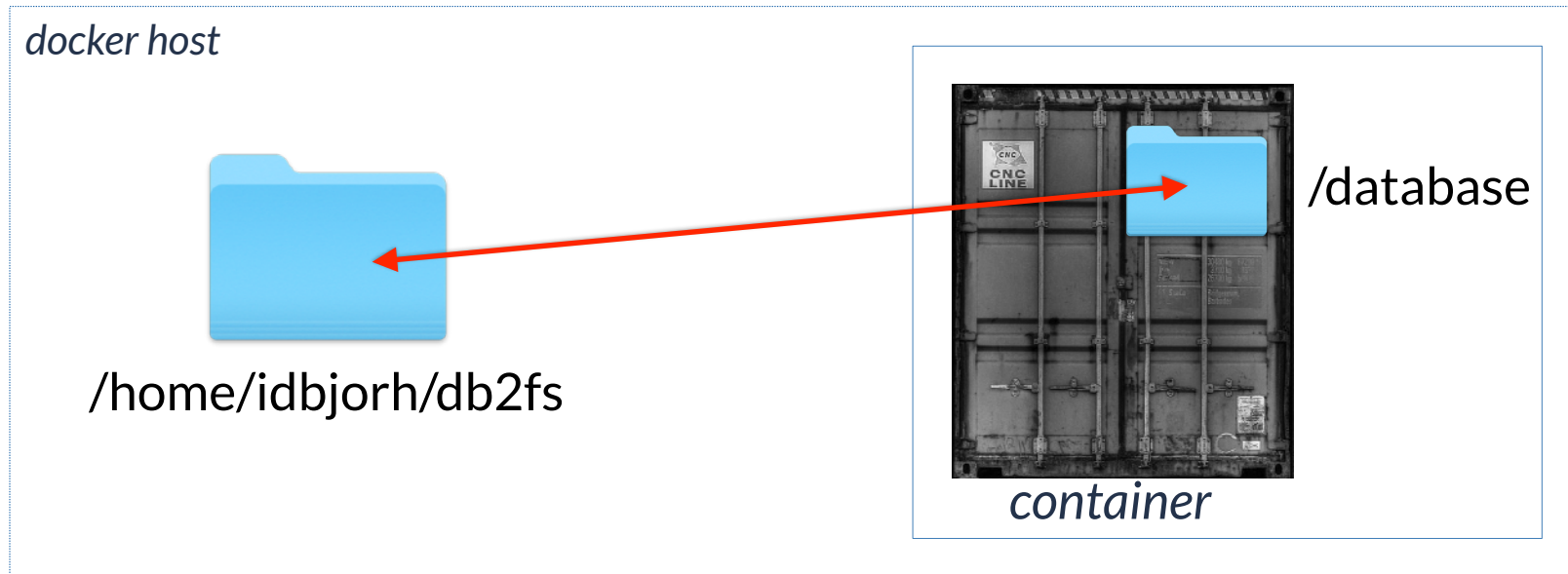
Storage in Containers: Union Filesystem

- An Image is built on a series of read-only layers
 - Each layer represents an instruction during the image build process
- When a container is started, a thin writable layer is allocated



Storage in Containers: Bind Mounts

- “Share” a directory on the host to a directory in the container



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Recipe #1: Simplifying Db2 Maintenance & Upgrades

- Planning
 - How long does it take to move to a new fixpack? A new version ?
 - Who needs to be involved?
 - How will you install the new code?
 - How will you clean up old code?
- Implementation
 - Required Outage
 - Complexity - Many steps to install



Can your developers
do this by themselves?

Container Rules of Engagement

- An ideal image contains only* required system binaries, libraries, application binaries, and dependencies



/usr/bin



/opt/ibm/db2



/usr/lib



/var/db2



~~/home/db2inst1~~

* a container may contain static data, but ideally all writable data will reside in volumes or bind-mounts

Container Rules of Engagement

- An ideal image contains only* system binaries, application binaries, libraries and dependencies
- Containers must be considered ephemeral
- Software updates are not applied to containers
 - Updates are deployed in new images

Upgrading an Existing Container

```
$ docker ps
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND
d0dfc00745a1	store/ibmcorp/db2_developer_c:11.1.3.3a-x86_64	"/var/dk

```
$ docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREAT
store/ibmcorp/db2_developer_c	11.1.4.4-x86_64	399b96dc7c1b	3 mor
store/ibmcorp/db2_developer_c	11.1.3.3b-x86_64	cf7f331251df	5 mor
store/ibmcorp/db2_developer_c	11.1.3.3a-x86_64	18585aea3e7b	9 mor
store/ibmcorp/db2_developer_c	11.1.3.3x-x86_64	439cb542a179	11 mc
store/ibmcorp/db2_developer_c	11.1.3.3-x86_64	c1aa24cafc56	12 mc
store/ibmcorp/db2_developer_c	11.1.2.2b-x86_64	9801629b153b	13 mc

Check and Stop Existing Container

```
$ docker exec -it db2server su - db2inst1 -c db2level
```

```
DB21085I This instance or install (instance name, where applicable:  
"db2inst1") uses "64" bits and DB2 code release "SQL11013" with level  
identifier "0204010F".
```

```
Informational tokens are "DB2 v11.1.3.3", "s1804271300", "DYN1804271300AMD64"  
and Fix Pack "3a".
```

```
Product is installed at "/opt/ibm/db2/V11.1".
```

```
$ docker inspect db2server | grep -A2 \"bind\",  
    "Type": "bind",  
    "Source": "/home/idbjorh/db2fs",  
    "Destination": "/database",
```

```
$ docker stop db2server  
db2server
```

Start New Container with Existing Storage

```
$ docker run -h db2server --name db2server_M4FP4 --detach \  
  --privileged=true -p 50000:50000 --env-file env-list \  
  -v /home/idbjorh/db2fs:/database \  
  store/ibmcorp/db2_developer_c:11.1.4.4-x86_64  
af5953a9feaaac759c05c90eade8cb6325f9644aecc4c98305d56bf4fc6857d3
```

```
$ docker exec -it db2server_M4FP4 su - db2inst1 -c db2level  
DB21085I  This instance or install (instance name, where applicable:  
"db2inst1") uses "64" bits and DB2 code release "SQL11014" with level  
identifier "0205010F".  
Informational tokens are "DB2 v11.1.4.4", "s1811091400", "DYN1811091400AMD64"  
and Fix Pack "4".  
Product is installed at "/opt/ibm/db2/V11.1".
```

**Upgrade Effort:
< 2 minutes!**

Fixpack / Upgrade Gotchas

- Plan to handle container name conflicts
 - Use new container name (as shown in example)
 - Remove old container before starting new container
- Don't forget database backup
- Some post-upgrade tasks may still be required
 - Bind CLI utilities
 - db2updv111

```
docker rm ...
```

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Recipe #2: Extending Existing Containers



“This container is good, but...”

Recipe #2: Extending Existing Containers

- The IBM images in Docker Hub are quite good
- Potential improvements:
 - Db2 Developer-C Image takes too long to start (~90 seconds)
 - Database is not automatically activated
- Solutions?
 - Create custom image from scratch
 - Extend existing image

Creating an Image from Scratch

Pros

- Complete control!



Cons

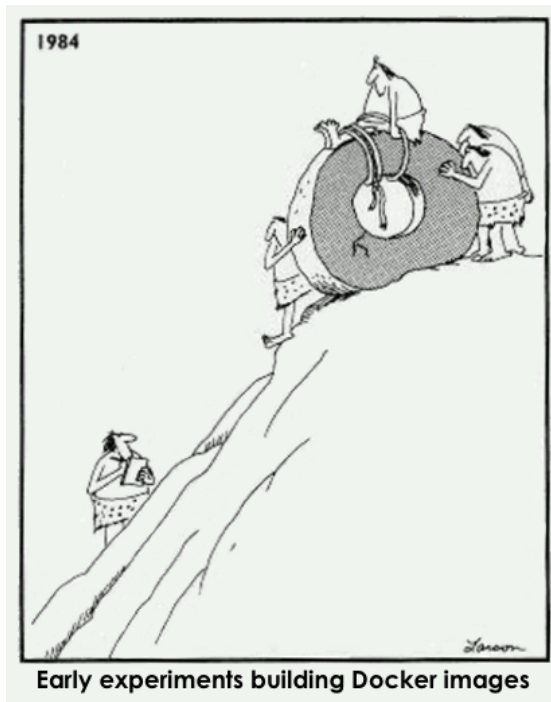
- Complicated
- Steep Learning Curve
- Lots of testing required



Extending an Existing Image

Pros

- Change only what you need
- Not reinventing the wheel



Cons

- Need to build / maintain custom docker images
- Dependent on upstream image for updates
- How to deploy the image?

Custom Script to Activate Database(s)

```
#!/bin/bash
#
# activate-dbs.sh -- Activate databases known to this container
# 2019-02-18 Ian Bjorhovde <ibjorhovde@xtivia.com>
#

# Execute this script as instance owner
if [[ ${UID} -eq 0 ]] ; then
    exec su - ${DB2INSTANCE} -c ${0}
fi

. ${HOME}/sqlllib/db2profile

for db in `db2fupdt -f /database/config/instance.cfg -s database -p list | sed -e 's/,/ /g'` ; do
    echo "(*) Activating database ${db}..."
    db2 activate database ${db}
done
```

Modify ENTRYPOINT script for TEXT_SEARCH

- Add check for TEXT_SEARCH environment variable

```
...  
  
# Check for the (custom) TEXT_SEARCH env var.  
if [ ${TEXT_SEARCH:-true} = "true" ] ; then  
    echo "(*) Starting TEXT SEARCH service ..."  
    su - ${DB2INSTANCE?} -c "db2ts \"start for text\""  
fi  
  
...
```

Build and Run Image

```
$ cat Dockerfile
FROM store/ibmcorp/db2_developer_c:11.1.4.4-x86_64

RUN mkdir /var/custom

COPY db2_common_functions /var/db2_setup/include
COPY setup_db2_instance.sh /var/db2_setup/lib
COPY activate_dbs.sh /var/custom
```

Build Custom Image (1|2)

```
$ docker build -t custom:11.1.4.4 .  
Sending build context to Docker daemon 34.3kB  
Step 1/5 : FROM store/ibmcorp/db2_developer_c:11.1.4.4-x86_64  
----> 399b96dc7c1b  
Step 2/5 : COPY db2_common_functions /var/db2_setup/include  
----> 69c0b584ad5f  
Step 3/5 : COPY setup_db2_instance.sh /var/db2_setup/lib  
----> 4b9ffa7d7def  
Step 4/5 : RUN mkdir /var/custom  
----> Running in 7d5c54c0ed35  
Removing intermediate container 7d5c54c0ed35  
----> cf866ccb2e98  
Step 5/5 : COPY activate_dbs.sh /var/custom  
----> 31981f29225c  
Successfully built 31981f29225c  
Successfully tagged custom:11.1.4.4
```


Build Custom Image (2|2)

```
$ docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED
custom	11.1.4.4	584ca8432347	1 min
store/ibmcorp/db2_developer_c	11.1.4.4-x86_64	399b96dc7c1b	3 min
store/ibmcorp/db2_developer_c	11.1.3.3b-x86_64	cf7f331251df	6 min

Run Container with new Image

```
$ docker run -h db2server --name custom_M4FP4 --detach \  
    --privileged=true -p 50000:50000 -e TEXT_SEARCH=false \  
    --env-file env-list -v /home/idbjorh/db2fs:/database custom:11.1.4.4  
79a30e7a5391a73ee3f2dd9feaa2cae2de43c51a8769c1958313e38996caa0fe
```

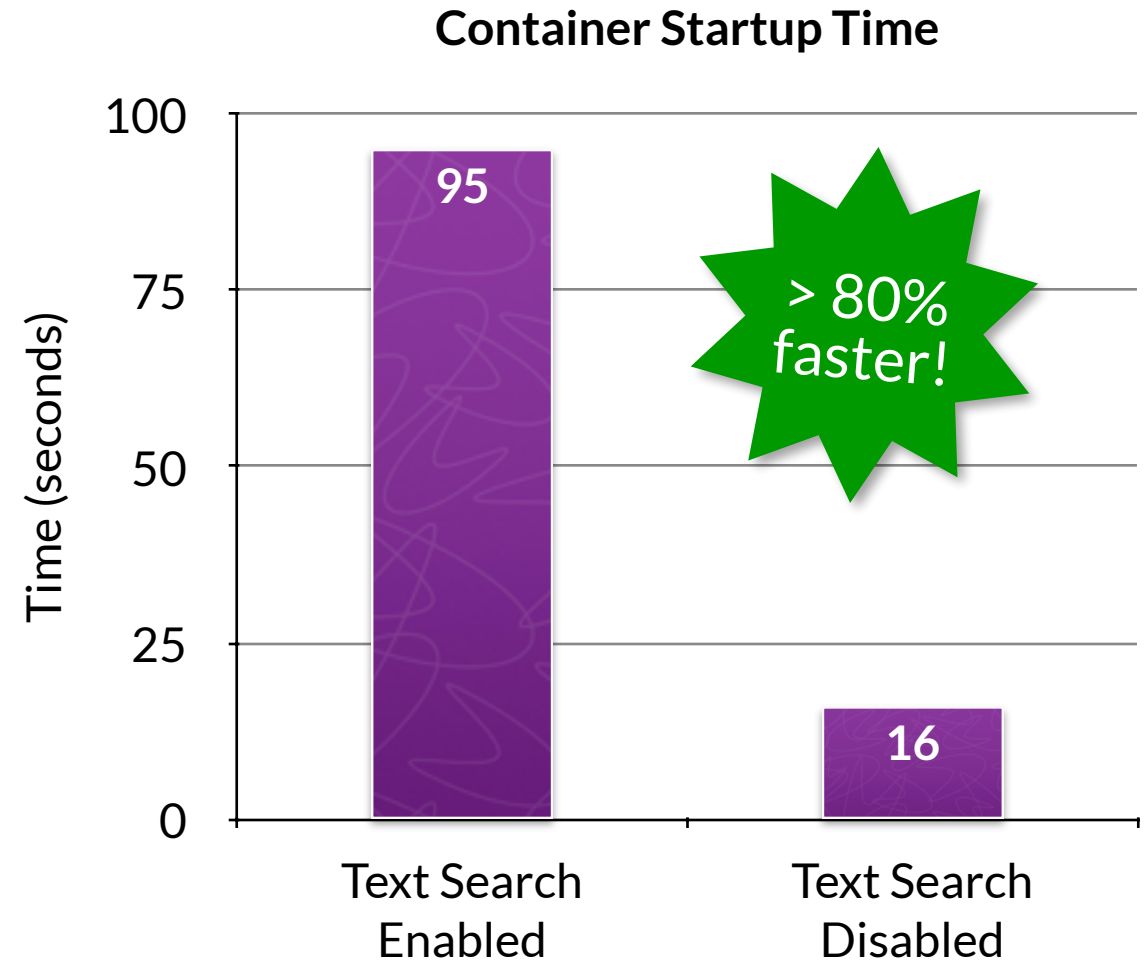
```
$ docker exec -it custom_M4FP4 su - db2inst1 -c "db2 list active databases"
```

Active Databases

Database name	= TESTDB
Applications connected currently	= 0
Database path	= /database/data/db2inst1/NOD...

Result

- Significantly Faster start time for containers
- Database(s) are activated when container starts



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Recipe #3: Automating Maintenance

```
$ docker exec -it db2server su - db2inst1
```

```
Last login: Sun Mar 31 21:34:12 UTC 2019
```

```
[db2inst1@db2server ~]$ crontab -e
```

```
-bash: crontab: command not found
```

```
[db2inst1@db2server ~]$ rpm -qi crontab
```

```
package crontab is not installed
```



Where is cron?

- Containers don't run system daemons (crond, ntpd, atd, etc.)
- It's possible to install and run crond
- Running daemons violates the spirit of containers



Options for Job Automation

- Db2 Automatic Task Scheduler
- Cron jobs on DOCKER_HOST
- Cron and Docker CLI on remote host

Db2 Automatic Task Scheduler

- Enabled by default on IBM Db2 Developer-C Images
`db2set DB2_ATS_ENABLE=YES`
- Control job schedule:
 - ADMIN_TASK_ADD / ADMIN_TASK_UPDATE / ADMIN_TASK_REMOVE
- ATS can only execute Stored Procedures
- Limited notification options
- Jobs are only executed if database is activated

ATS Job Schedule - Add Job

```
call admin_task_add (  
    'DAILY BACKUP',  
    current timestamp,  
    NULL,  
    NULL,  
    '5 13 * * *',  -- MINUTE HOUR DAY_OF_MONTH MONTH DAY_OF_WEEK  
    'SYSPROC',  
    'ADMIN_CMD',  
    'VALUES(''BACKUP DATABASE TESTDB ONLINE TO /database/backup WITHOUT PROMPT  
    NULL,  
    'Backup Job Description'  
);
```

ATS Job Schedule - "crontab -l"

```
SELECT
  SCHEDULE ||
  '    call ' || rtrim(PROCEDURE_SCHEMA) || '.' || PROCEDURE_NAME ||
  ' (' || PROCEDURE_INPUT || '); ' ||
  '-- "' || NAME || '"'
FROM
  systools.admin_task_list;
```

```
0 18 * * *    call SYSPROC.ADMIN_CMD (VALUES('BACKUP DATABASE TESTDB ONLINE
          T0 /database/backup WITHOUT PROMPTING')); -- "DAILY BACKUP"
0 15 * * *    call DBA.RUNSTATS (VALUES('S','SYSIBM')); -- "RUNSTATS"
```

ATS Job Status

```
$ db2 "select NAME, TASKID, STATUS, BEGIN_TIME, END_TIME, SQLCODE \
      from SYSTOOLS.ADMIN_TASK_STATUS"

NAME                TASKID  STATUS  BEGIN_TIME                END_TIME
-----
DAILY BACKUP        41  COMPLETE  2019-04-01-13.05.00.464598  2019-04-01-13.0
RUNSTATS            43  COMPLETE  2019-04-01-15.00.00.445019  2019-04-01-15.0

2 record(s) selected.
```

Db2 ATS Pros & Cons

Pros

- Enabled by default

Cons

- Limited notification options
- Jobs are only executed if database is activated

Schedule cron jobs on DOCKER_HOST

- Execute scripts and commands
- Use `crontab` to schedule jobs
- Use `docker` command to execute scripts
- Creates container → host dependency
- Potential issue with shell access to Docker host

Schedule cron jobs on DOCKER_HOST

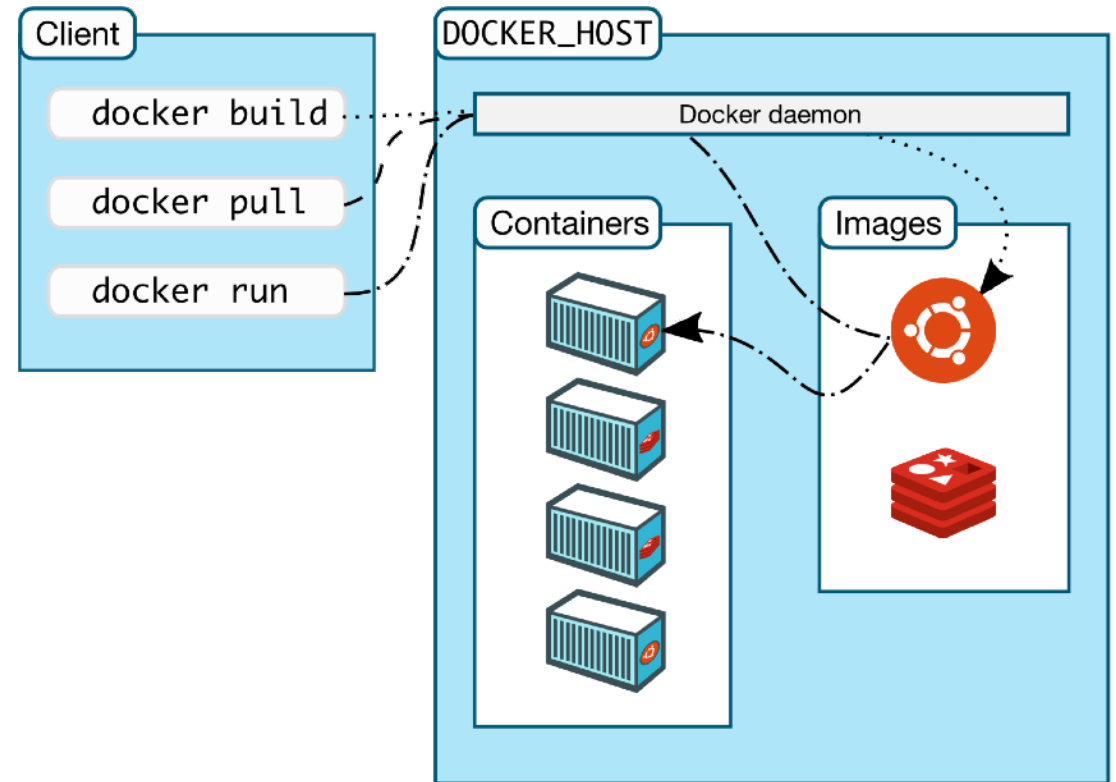
- Execute scripts and commands that exist in a container
- Use `docker exec`

```
/usr/bin/docker exec -it db2server_M4FP4 \  
    su - db2inst1 -c "/database/config/db2inst1/runstats.sh -d TESTDB -s SYSIBM"
```

- Define a specific user for cron on host
- Create normal cron entries.

Use Docker CLI on remote host

- Docker is a client-server app
- Docker client can communicate with docker daemon via TCP/IP
- Designate special client machine for scheduling administrative tasks



Enable Docker Daemon for Remote Access

```
$ sudo systemctl edit docker.service
```

```
[Service]
ExecStart=
ExecStart=/usr/bin/dockerd -H fd:// -H tcp://192.168.174.12:2375
```

```
$ sudo systemctl daemon-reload
```

```
$ sudo systemctl restart docker.service
```



Unencrypted
Channel

Set up Remote Access for Docker Client

```
idbjorh@client $ docker ps
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED
--------------	-------	---------	---------

```
idbjorh@client $ export DOCKER_HOST=192.168.174.12
```

```
idbjorh@client $ docker ps
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND
e0ed71dd1653	store/ibmcorp/db2_developer_c:11.1.3.3b-x86_64	"/var/db

```
idbjorh@client $ docker exec -it e0ed71dd1653 su - db2inst1
```

```
Last login: Tue Apr  2 01:56:52 UTC 2019
```

```
[db2inst1@db2server ~]$
```

Cron Entries – Docker Client

```
idbjorh@client $ crontab -l
0 18 * * * DOCKER_HOST=192.168.174.12 /usr/bin/docker exec -it \
    db2server_M4FP4 \
    su - db2inst1 -c "/database/config/db2inst1/runstats.sh -d ..."

0 18 * * * DOCKER_HOST=192.168.174.14 /usr/bin/docker exec -it \
    db2server_M3FP3b \
    su - db2inst1 -c "/database/config/db2inst1/runstats.sh -d ..."
```

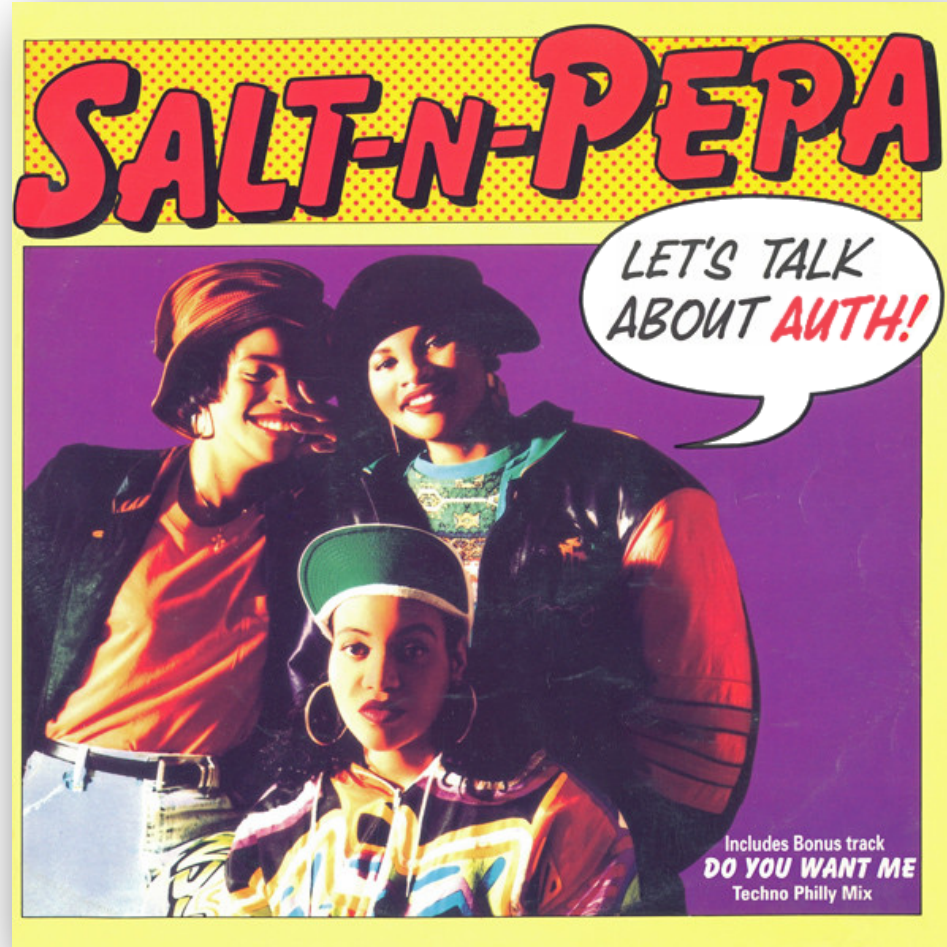
Docker Automation Comparison

	Db2 ATS	Docker Host	Docker Client
Centralized Scheduling	✗	✗	✓
Use Shell Scripts	✗	✓	✓
Offline Backups	✗	✓	✓
Requires Host Access	✗	✓	✗

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Recipe #4: Handling Db2 Authentication



Default Users in your Db2 Container

- IBM's Db2 Developer-C Containers have 2 non-system users:

```
$ awk -F: '{ if ($3 > 500) { print $0 } }' /etc/passwd  
db2inst1:x:1000:1000:./database/config/db2inst1:/bin/bash  
db2fenc1:x:1001:1001:./database/config/db2fenc1:/bin/bash
```



Authentication Options

- Add users manually to each *container*
 - Use `useradd` and `passwd`
- Define additional users in your *image*
 - Add `RUN` command(s) to your Dockerfile
 - Use `useradd` or use a custom script.
- Leverage external authentication (LDAP)

Adding Users to a Container

```
$ docker exec -it custom_M4FP4 useradd -M -N appuser
```

```
$ docker exec -it custom_M4FP4 passwd appuser
```

Changing password for user appuser.

New password:

Retype new password:

passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.

Adding Users to an Image

```
$ cat Dockerfile
FROM store/ibmcorp/db2_developer_c:11.1.4.4-x86_64

RUN useradd -M -N appuser1 && \
    useradd -M -N appuser2 && \
    useradd -M -N appuser3

RUN mkdir /var/custom

COPY db2_common_functions /var/db2_setup/include
COPY setup_db2_instance.sh /var/db2_setup/lib
COPY activate_dbs.sh /var/custom
```



**Remember
to set
passwords**

Leverage LDAP for Db2 Authentication

- Use the included LDAP security plugins:
 - `IBMLDAPauthserver` – User Authentication
 - `IBMLDAPgroups` – Group Membership
- What about Transparent LDAP?
 - Possible, but violates the principles for Docker containers

What about an LDAP Server?

- This *is* a Docker presentation!

```
$ docker pull osixia/openldap
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from osixia/openldap
177e7ef0df69: Pull complete
2e9a343a17ed: Pull complete
47d97190f880: Pull complete
4410f2b3043e: Pull complete
71dfe666e2bd: Pull complete
0c1b8b11dfd7: Pull complete
f3478c8ba8bb: Pull complete
b223e9527c07: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:c2f52631643adde4212d776eb1f36ebb3dc8d69ac265a140ea6a5d0b5bf5
Status: Downloaded newer image for osixia/openldap:latest
```

Seeding LDAP Configuration - Organizational Units

```
$ cat ou.ldif
# Define Organizational Units
dn: ou=Users,dc=example,dc=org
objectClass: top
objectClass: organizationalUnit
ou: Users

dn: ou=Groups,dc=example,dc=org
objectClass: top
objectClass: organizationalUnit
ou: Groups
```

Seeding LDAP Configuration – Users

```
$ cat users.ldif
# db2 users
dn: cn=db2inst1,ou=Users,dc=example,dc=org
uid: db2inst1
cn: db2inst1
sn: db2inst1
objectClass: top
objectClass: posixAccount
objectClass: inetOrgPerson
uidNumber: 1000
gidNumber: 1000
loginShell: /bin/bash
homeDirectory: /database/config/db2inst1
userPassword: {SSHA}mUi1kby2pqmqM6a7XY/85lPwqGk7HeIo
```

```
dn: cn=db2inst1,ou=Users,dc=example,dc=org
```


Seeding LDAP Configuration - Groups

```
$ cat groups.ldif
# db2 groups
dn: cn=db2iadm1,ou=Groups,dc=example,dc=org
objectClass: groupOfUniqueNames
cn: db2iadm1
description: Db2 SYSADM group
uniqueMember: cn=db2inst1,ou=Users,dc=example,dc=org
uniqueMember: cn=idbjorh,ou=Users,dc=example,dc=org

dn: cn=db2fadm1,ou=Groups,dc=example,dc=org
objectClass: groupOfUniqueNames
cn: db2fadm1
description: Db2 Fenced users group
uniqueMember: cn=db2fenc1,ou=Users,dc=example,dc=org
```

Start OpenLDAP Container

```
$ cat ou.ldif users.ldif groups.ldif > db2.ldif

$ docker run --name ldap-service \
  --hostname ldap-service \
  --env LDAP_READONLY_USER="true" \
  --env LDAP_READONLY_USER_USERNAME="ldapquery" \
  --env LDAP_READONLY_USER_PASSWORD="ldap4db2" \
  -v $HOME/ldap/db2.ldif:\
/container/service/slapd/assets/config/bootstrap/ldif/50-bootstrap.ldif \
  --detach osixia/openldap --copy-service
c99faa2a0d74fef7c07a174ca3db820815dab5f41fe33363060029669ac6fca
```

Start Db2 Container – with Link to LDAP Container

```
$ docker run -h db2server \  
  --name custom_M4FP4 \  
  --link ldap-service:ldap-host \  
  --detach \  
  --privileged=true \  
  -p 51000:50000 \  
  -e TEXT_SEARCH=false \  
  --env-file env-list \  
  -v /home/idbjorh/db2fs2:/database \  
  custom:11.1.4.4  
80e48180ae32711669b125065abb5ac714d4c98072dc24bde2dc447a086b1155
```

Configure Db2 to Talk with LDAP (1|2)

- Start with `sqllib/cfg/IBMLDAPSecurity.ini.sample`
- Modify `sqllib/cfg/IBMLDAPSecurity.ini`
 - `LDAP_HOST = ldap-host:389`
 - `USER_BASEDN = ou=Users,dc=example,dc=org`
 - `GROUP_OBJECTCLASS = groupOfUniqueNames`
 - `GROUP_BASEDN = ou=Groups,dc=example,dc=org`
 - `GROUP_LOOKUP_ATTRIBUTE = uniqueMember`
 - `SEARCH_DN = cn=ldapquery,dc=example,dc=org`
 - `SEARCH_PW = ldap4db2`

Configure Db2 to Talk with LDAP (2|2)

- Update Database Manager Configuration Parameters

```
$ db2 "update dbm cfg using \  
      srvcon_pw_plugin IBMLDAPauthserver \  
      group_plugin      IBMLDAPgroups"  
DB20000I  The UPDATE DATABASE MANAGER CONFIGURATION command completed  
successfully.  
  
$ db2stop ; db2start  
04/27/2019 09:45:38      0    0    SQL1064N  DB2STOP processing was successful.  
SQL1064N  DB2STOP processing was successful.  
04/27/2019 09:45:40      0    0    SQL1063N  DB2START processing was successful.  
SQL1063N  DB2START processing was successful.
```

Creating additional LDAP Users (1|3)

- Use *phpLDAPadmin*
 - Available as Docker container:
osixia/phpldapadmin

The screenshot displays the phpLDAPadmin web interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Home, Purge caches, and Show Cache. The main content area is divided into two panels. The left panel shows a tree view of the LDAP directory structure, with the 'ou=Users' entry selected. The right panel shows the details for the 'ou=Users' entry, including the server name 'ldap-host', the distinguished name 'ou=Users,dc=example,dc=org', and the template 'Default'. Below this, there are various actions such as Refresh, Switch Template, Copy or move this entry, Rename, Create a child entry, Show internal attributes, Export, Delete this entry, Compare with another entry, Add new attribute, View 4 children, and Export subtree. The 'objectClass' field is visible, showing 'top' and 'organizationalUnit'.

Creating additional LDAP Users (2|3)

- Commands: Use an LDIF file

```
$ cat user.ldif
dn:          cn=rbobby,ou=Users,dc=example,dc=org
uid:         rbobby
cn:          rbobby
cn:          Ricky Bobby
sn:          rbobby
objectClass: top
objectClass: inetOrgPerson
```

Creating additional LDAP Users (3|3)

- Use `slappasswd` to generate default password for LDIF file
- Use `ldapadd` to add users to LDAP server

```
$ docker exec ldap-service slappasswd -s mypassword | \
    awk '{print "userPassword: " $0 }' | tee -a user.ldif
userPassword: {SSHA}2HyGhWn9PxGUuXsrDuh582PXfx/8JDCP

$ docker cp user.ldif ldap-service:/tmp/

$ docker exec ldap-service ldapadd -x -H ldap://localhost:389 \
    -D "cn=admin,dc=example,dc=org" -w admin -f /tmp/user.ldif
adding new entry "cn=rbobby,ou=Users,dc=example,dc=org"
```


Agenda

- ✓ Intro to Containers and Docker
- ✓ Recipe #1: Simplify Db2 Fixpacks & Upgrades
- ✓ Recipe #2: Extending Existing Containers
- ✓ Recipe #3: Automating Maintenance
- ✓ Recipe #4: Handling Db2 Authentication
- **Questions**

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