

Oracle and Docker

Oracle Databases in Docker Container

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Stefan Oehrli

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- Since 1997 active in various IT areas
- Since 2008 with Trivadis AG
- More than 20 years of experience in Oracle databases

Focus: Protecting data and operating databases securely

- Security assessments and reviews
- Database security concepts and their implementation
- Oracle Backup & Recovery concepts and troubleshooting
- Oracle Enterprise User Security, Advanced Security, Database Vault, ...
- Oracle Directory Services

Co-author of the book The Oracle DBA (Hanser, 2016/07)



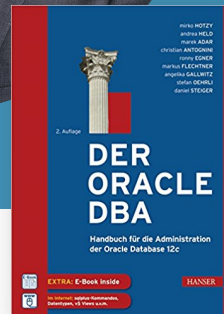
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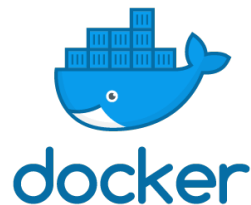
Agenda

- Introduction
- Docker images, container and volumes
- Database image
- Database container
- Use cases
- Licensing
- Summary

Introduction

What is Docker?

- One software container platform
 - Developed from Linux / Linux containers
- Available...
 - ... for Linux, Mac OS and Windows
 - ... as Community Edition (CE) and Enterprise Edition (EE)
- Part of the Linux Open Container Initiative (OCI)
- Docker is not the only implementation of Linux containers
 - Core OS / Rkt, LXC Linux Containers, OpenVZ, Mesos Containerizer,...
 - Docker has the largest market share
- Increase the **interchangeability** and **reproducibility** of objectives



- Various Oracle products are supported and certified for Docker
 - MOS Note [2216342.1](#) *Oracle Support for Database Running on Docker*
 - MOS Note [2017945.1](#) *Support Information for Oracle WebLogic Server and Oracle Fusion Middleware Running in Docker Containers*
- Container Oracle Linux 7 / UEK4 Kernel or Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 as base image
- Oracle sources for images or official build sources
 - Oracle Docker Build Sources on GitHub <https://github.com/oracle/docker-images>
 - Oracle Container Registry <https://container-registry.oracle.com>
 - Oracle Container Engine and Registry <https://developer.oracle.com/containers>
 - Oracle auf Docker Hub <https://hub.docker.com/publishers/oracle>

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What else about containers?

- There is no such thing as THE container.
- Single Process / Service
 - No replacement for VMs
- Small space requirement
- Dealing with identities and sensitive data
- Dealing with data persistent
- Understanding how to build containers, but
 - ...not every container has to be adapted individually
 - ...use available and trusted container repositories

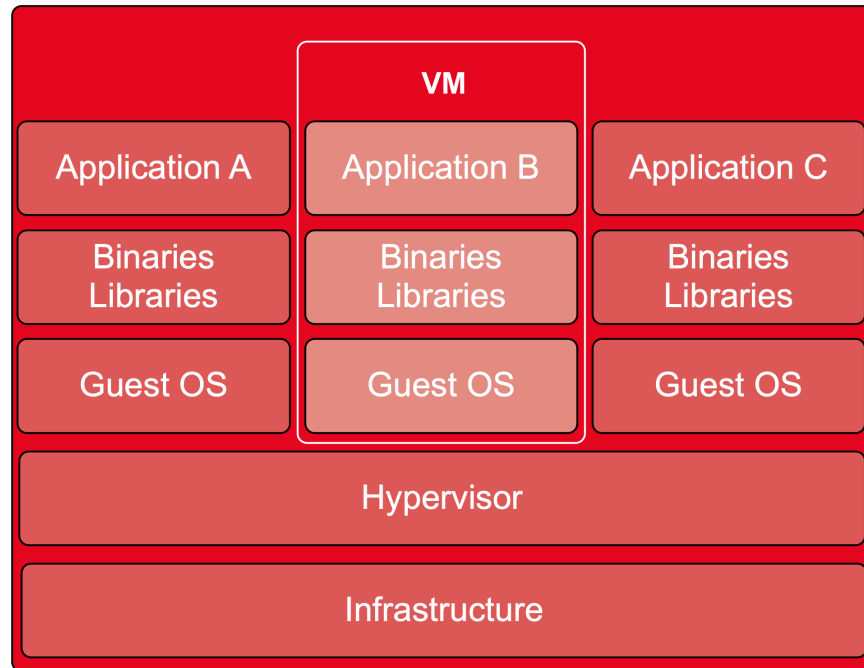


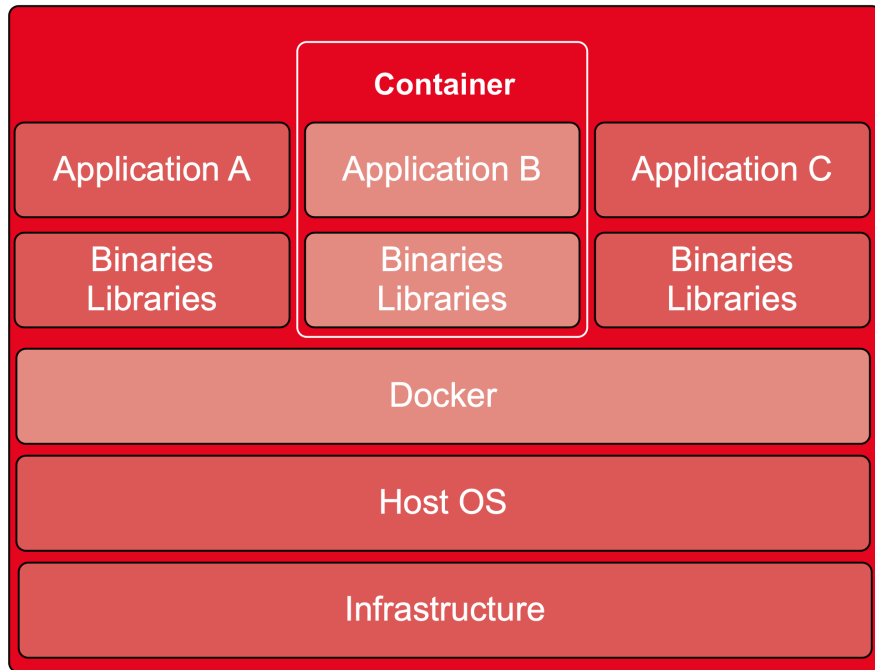
Source: Volkswagen Advertising (June 2016)

Docker images, container and volumes

Virtualization

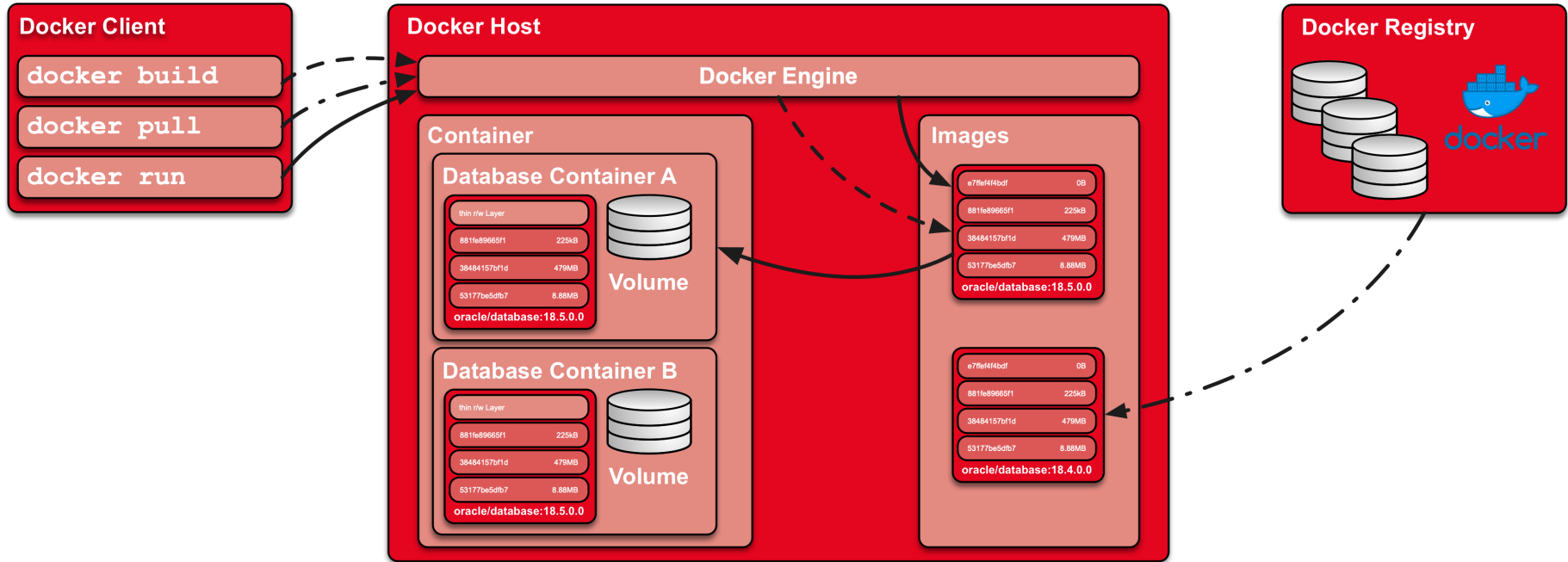
- Use of common infrastructure
- each VM is a "server"
 - guest operating system
 - Software and libraries
 - uses
- Redundancy
- Effort for setting up the VMs





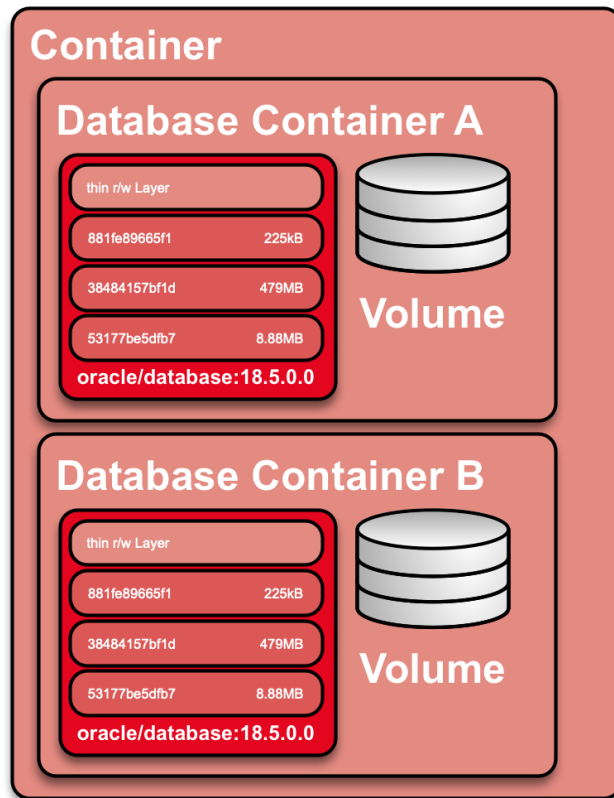
- Use of common infrastructure
- a host operating system
- Applications are "packaged"
 - Only necessary libraries and software components
- Use of existing images
- Slim
- Reproducible
 - Because automatically created
- Docker Image are **immutable**

Docker components



Volumes

- Docker Images are immutable
 - Changes only in a new image
- A container is based on an image
 - Top Layer read/write
 - No persistence over the lifetime of the container
- Securing data persistence through volumes
 - Data is outside the container
- Lifecycle...
 - New image
 - New container
 - current volume



Database image

Prerequisites

- Docker environment e.g. Docker Desktop for Mac OS
- Deploying Oracle Software
 - Oracle Database Enterprise Edition 18c (18.3.0.0)
 - Oracle Database Release Update 18.6.0.0.0 (Patch 29301631)
 - Oracle OJVM Release Update 18.6.0.0.190416 (Patch 29249584)
 - OPatch 12.2.0.1.17 for DB 18.x releases (APR 2019) (Patch 6880880)
- Deploying the Docker Base Image

```
docker pull oraclelinux:7-slim
```

- Deploy the Docker Build scripts e.g. <https://github.com/oehrlis/docker>

```
git clone https://github.com/oehrlis/docker
```

- Start Docker Build with the command **docker build**

```
cd docker/OracleDatabase/18.6.0.0  
docker build -t oracle/database:18.6.0.0 .
```

- Dockerfile uses Multi-Stage Build
 - Available from Docker 17.05
 - Use of multiple FROM statements
 - Splitting the build process into several sections
 - Reduction of image size
- software is part of the build context and is copied
 - Optional download of the software from a local web server

- Base image
 - Setting the environment
 - OS configuration of the basic image
- Build image
 - Copying Oracle binaries and patch files
 - Installing the Oracle software
 - Installation of the Oracle Patch, Trivadis Basenv™
- Target image
 - Copying the software from the build image
 - Completion of the installation (root.sh scripts)
 - Definition of ports, volume and start script

Dockerfile

```
FROM oraclelinux:7-slim AS base
...
```

```
FROM base AS builder
...
```

```
FROM base
...
```


Dockerfile uses different scripts for configuring the image

- **00_setup_oradba_init.sh** Installation of the latest OraDBA Init scripts
- **01_setup_os_db.sh** OS Setup Configuration
 - Users, create groups
 - Install YUM Software Packages
- **10_setup_db_18.6.sh** Installation of the Oracle Binaries
 - Oracle Basis Release
 - Release Updates and Oracle JVM Update
- **20_setup_basenv.sh** Installation of Trivadis BasEnvTM
- **5n_xxxxx_database.sh** Various scripts for configuring the container

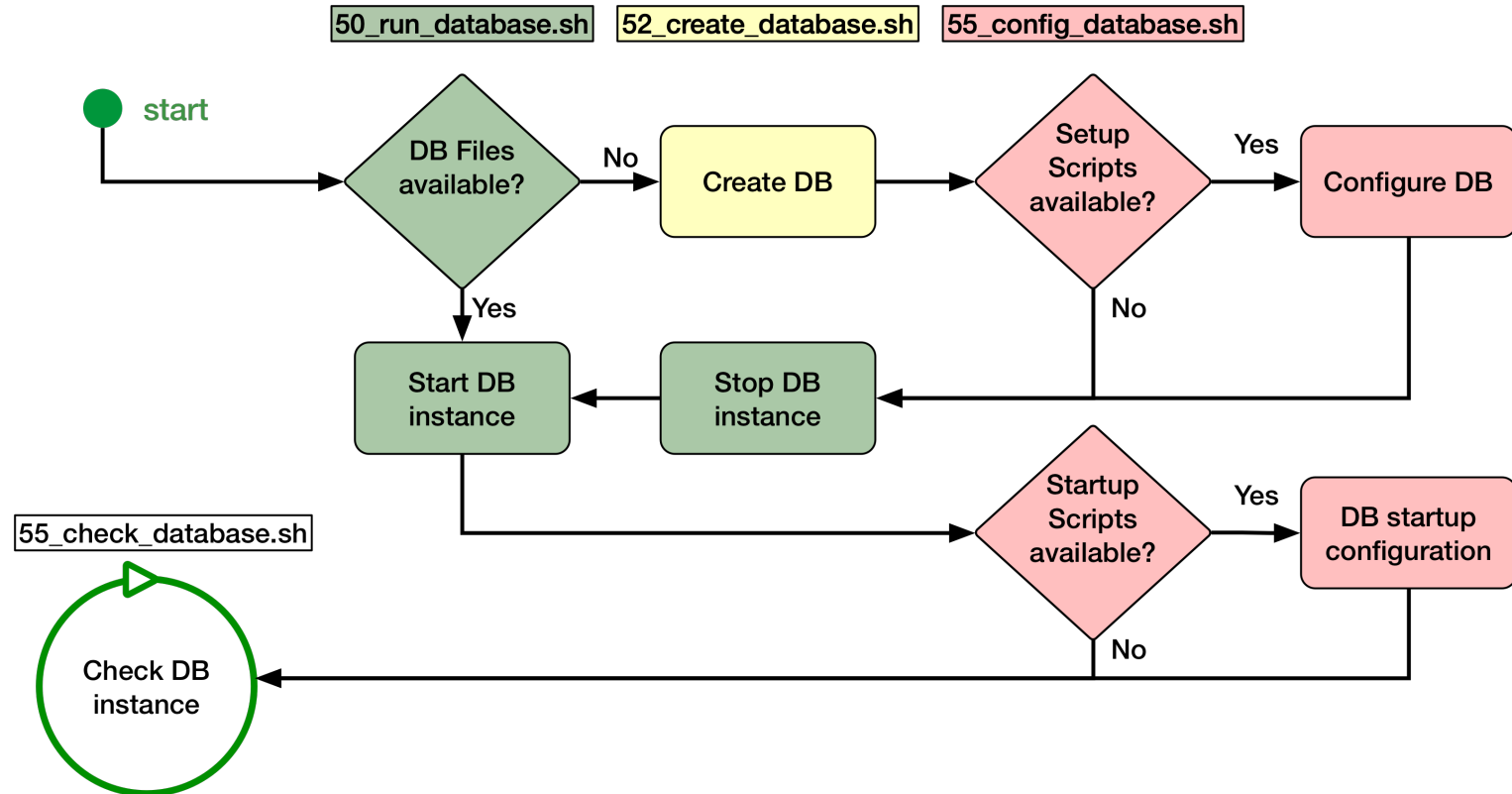
Database container

- Starting or instantiating an Oracle database container with `docker run`
 - specify host (`--hostname`) and container name (`--name`)
 - Volume for the database files
 - Oracle instance name as environment variable `ORACLE_SID`
 - Executing the container command `CMD`

```
docker run --detach --hostname tdb186s --name tdb186s \  
  --volume /data/docker/volumes/tdb186s:/u01 \  
  -p 1521:1521 -p 5500:5500 -e ORACLE_SID=TDB186S \  
  oracle/database:18.6.0.0
```

- Control of the container log and status of the DB with `docker logs -f tdb186s`

Procedure for container start



- **50_run_database.sh** checks the volume and starts the database with...
 - **50_start_database.sh** If no database exists, the script
 - **52_create_database.sh** is called
- **50_start_database.sh** starts the listener and the database instance
- **52_create_database.sh** creates a database with the dbca. Base parameters can be adjusted with environment variables
- **55_config_database.sh** checks whether configuration files (*.sh or *.sql) are present in the directory `${INSTANCE_INIT}/setup` or `${INSTANCE_INIT}/startup` respectively.
- **55_check_database.sh** is used for the health check of the Docker container and checks the status of the database instance

Variable	Purpose
ORACLE_SID	Oracle SID or database name. Default value is TDB186S
CONTAINER	Flag for creating an Oracle container database Default value is FALSE
ORACLE_PDB	Oracle PDB Name. Default value PDB1
ORACLE_CHARACTERSET	Oracle character set. Default value AL32UTF8
ORACLE_PWD	Password for the SYS user. The default password is generated and stored in the admin directory
INSTANCE_INIT	Directory for the instance configuration files
ORADBA_RSP	Various variables for the adaptation of the dbca template

Completion of initial container start

- At the first start, **50_run_database.sh** creates a database.
- Checking the output of 50_run_database.sh with `docker logs tdb186s`

```
SQL> Disconnected from Oracle Database 18c Enterprise Edition Release 18.0.0.0.0 - Production
Version 18.6.0.0.0
/u00/app/oracle
/u00/app/oracle
The Oracle base remains unchanged with value /u00/app/oracle

-----
- DATABASE TDB186S IS READY TO USE!
-----

Tail output of alert log from TDB186S:
-----
The following output is now a tail of the alert.log:
Starting background process AQPC
2019-05-21T08:39:24.818101+00:00
AQPC started with pid=45, OS id=3873
2019-05-21T08:39:26.200725+00:00
Starting background process CJQ0
Completed: ALTER DATABASE OPEN
```

Access to the database container

- Access for applications via exported ports e.g. 1521
 - Different whether on Windows, MacOS and Linux
 - Docker runs on Linux "native" only
- Access via command line with **docker exec** and sqlplus, bash etc.

```
[soe@gaia:~/docker/OracleDatabase/18.6.0.0/ [ic12201] docker exec -it tdb186s sqlplus / as sysdba

SQL*Plus: Release 18.0.0.0.0 - Production on Tue May 21 08:23:56 2019
Version 18.6.0.0.0

Copyright (c) 1982, 2018, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Connected to:
Oracle Database 18c Enterprise Edition Release 18.0.0.0.0 - Production
Version 18.6.0.0.0

SQL> █
```


Access to the database container

- Access for applications via exported ports e.g. 1521
 - Different whether on Windows, MacOS and Linux
 - Docker runs on Linux "native" only
- Access via command line with **docker exec** and sqlplus, bash etc.

```
soe@gaia:~/docker/OracleDatabase/18.6.0.0/ [ic12201] docker exec -it tdb186s bash --login
```

TYPE (Cluster DG)	SID/PROCESS	STATUS	HOME	[2019-05-21 08:37:25]
Dummy rdbms_ee	: rdbms18600	n/a	/u00/app/oracle/product/18.0.0.0	
DB-instance (N N)	: TDB186S	open	/u00/app/oracle/product/18.0.0.0	
Listener	: LISTENER	up	/u00/app/oracle/product/18.0.0.0	

```
oracle@tdb186s:/u00/app/oracle/ [rdbms18600]
```

Use cases

- Oracle databases in containers can also be used in a microservice environment
- Corresponding build and configuration scripts must be developed individually
- Real Application Cluster (RAC) for test and development officially supported
 - Oracle example on GitHub <https://github.com/oracle/docker-images>
- Use of Oracle Container
 - Docker container contains single-PDB
 - PDB can be plugged/unplugged relatively easily
- Using Docker Compose
 - No manual docker commands
 - Link container
 - Establishment of a private network

Docker compose

- Define all parameter, volumes, network etc. in a YAML file
 - Default name is **docker-compose.yml**
 - Can contain multiple containers
- Started and managed via **docker-compose** command or regular **docker** command
- Start the container in background / detach

```
docker-compose up -d
```

- Shutting down either by stop or down
 - **down** will remove the container
 - **stop** just stops the service / container

```
docker-compose down
```

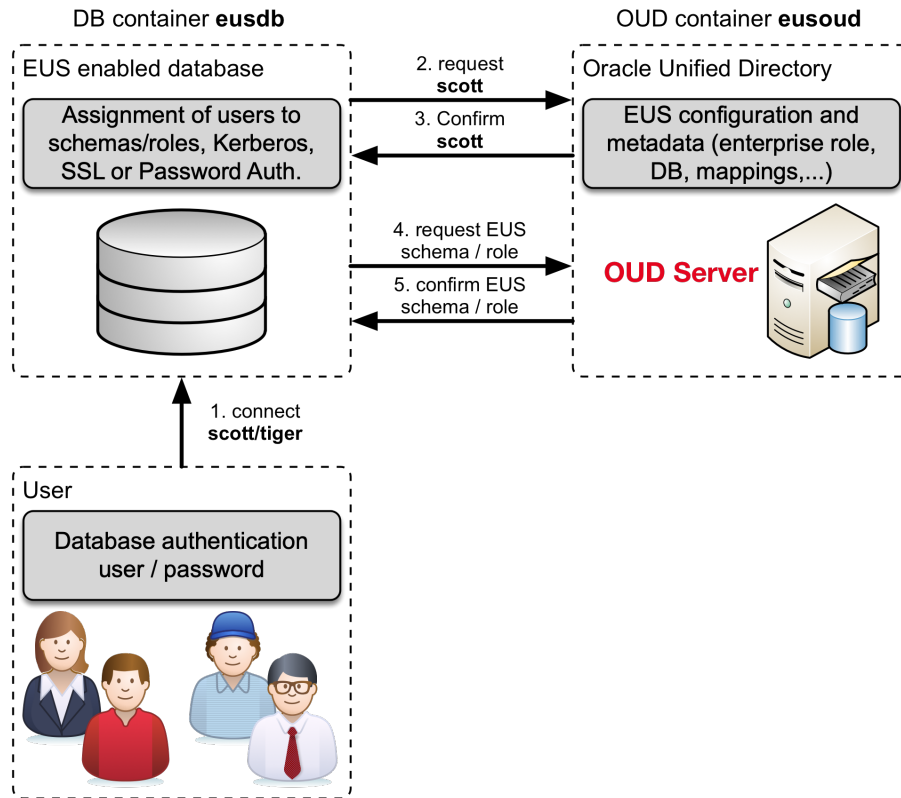
Docker compose file

- Example **docker-compose.yml** file for tdb186s
 - YAML, watches out for the correct whitespace characters

```
tdb186s:
  image: ${DOCKER_USER}/${DOCKER_REPO}:18.6.0.0
  container_name: tdb186s
  hostname: tdb186s
  restart: unless-stopped
  network_mode: bridge
  volumes:
    - ${DOCKER_VOLUME_BASE}/tdb186s:/u01
    - ./config:/u01/config
  ports:
    - "1521"
  environment:
    CONTAINER: 'FALSE'
    INSTANCE_INIT: /u01/config
    ORACLE_SID: TDB186S
```

Oracle Enterprise User Security

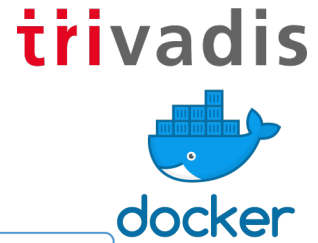
- Oracle Database Container
 - Demo Schema with VPD
- Oracle Unified Directory Container
 - Directory with EUS suffix
- Initial start of containers
 - Creating the DB / Directory
 - Registration of the DB
 - Configuration of EUS
- Available on GitHub
 - <https://github.com/oehrlis/docker/tree/master/samples/eus>



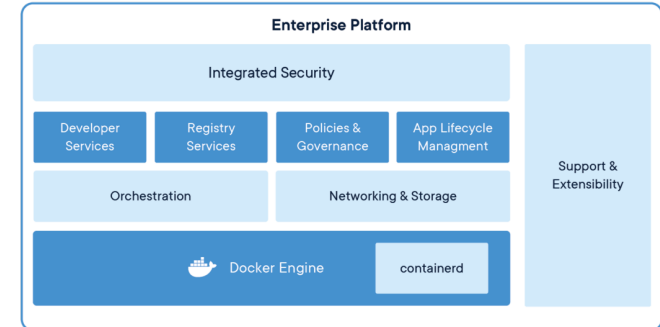
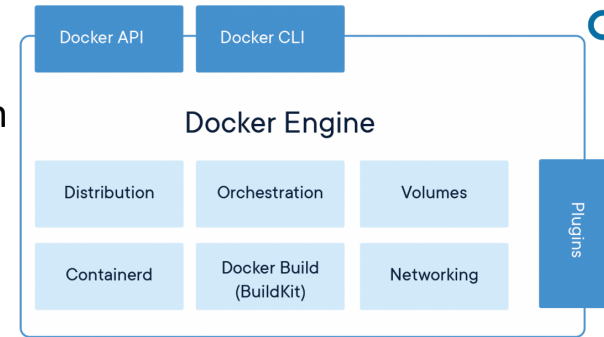
- Always use the latest Docker version at least Docker CE 17.03
 - **btrfs** is the recommended storage driver alternative **overlay2**
- Use latest images and build files
- Use data containers or volumes to ensure persistence
- Container are not VM's
 - Patching, HA, B&R and Security work differently
 - Basically there is no reason to login to the container

Licensing

Licensing - Docker



- Docker Desktop
 - Docker application for Mac or Windows
 - Available as community and new enterprise version
- Docker Engine
 - Available for different Linux distributions
 - Community and enterprise version available
- Docker Enterprise
 - Complete container platform based on Docker Engine
 - Additional components like support, trusted registry, orchestration, security etc.



Source: <https://www.docker.com/products>

Oracle Software

- Docker allows to limit resources like CPU, Memory, etc.
- Limitation not applicable in the context of Oracle licensing!
- CPU cores of the Docker hosts determine the required licenses
- Analogous challenge to virtualization

Possible solutions

- Using Oracle Express Edition 18c in the Docker Environment
- Oracle ULA (Unlimited License Agreement)
- Development of a dedicated docker infrastructure for Oracle software

18^c **ORACLE[®]**
Database



Source: Oracle Inc.

Summary

- Oracle databases can be set up easily and quickly in containers.
- Docker based databases are not suited for high io performance.
- Use of Docker volumes is mandatory to ensures data persistence.
- The development of clear use cases and suitable architecture is a prerequisite.
- As with virtualization, licensing remains one of the major challenges.

Question and answers...

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