# The Nitty-Gritty of the Docker API

How to be friends with the Docker API

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### Disclaimer

#### • The following is based on v1.16 of the API.

# Origins of the Talk

I was working on a collection of Docker-related Chef projects that all used the CLI to communicate with the API. To avoid shelling out from Ruby and get more control I wanted to talk to the Docker API itself.

- <u>https://github.com/bflad/chef-docker</u>
- <u>https://github.com/chef/chef-provisioning-docker</u>
- <u>https://github.com/portertech/kitchen-docker</u>

# Why am I giving this talk?

- The process of moving these projects from the CLI to the API was much more difficult than I anticipated.
- The Docker documentation doesn't cover how to transition from using the CLI to using the API.
- If your backend is talking to the API, you need to decide which way you want your users to speak with you: CLI format or API format.
- The result was a PR to swipely/docker-api<sup>[1]</sup>.

### TL;DL

I wrote a Ruby class<sup>[1]</sup> that will convert CLI input into something you can pass directly to the API. It is in Ruby but the code is pretty well documented and all in one place.

[1] https://github.com/swipely/docker-api/blob/lib/docker/container/config.rb

### Why would I use the API?

- Talk to Docker without installing Docker.
  - $\circ$  No Access or Permission
    - Shared hosts, highly restrictive environments
  - $\circ$   $\,$  No Native Docker Support  $\,$ 
    - iOS, Android, Windows, OS X
  - More "secure"
    - No shelling out means no shell vulnerabilities.

### Tips for getting started with the API

- Keep on eye on the remote documentation<sup>[1]</sup>
- Use existing libraries<sup>[2]</sup>

[1] <u>https://docs.docker.com/reference/api/docker\_remote\_api/</u>
[2] <u>https://docs.docker.com/reference/api/remote\_api\_client\_libraries/</u>

### The Gotchas

- The CLI does a lot of validation and transformation<sup>[1]</sup> on the data before it passes it to the API.
- If something isn't documented, the only real option is to look at the code. If you don't know how to read Go code, then you'll need to learn.

[1] https://github.com/docker/docker/blob/master/api/client/commands.go

### Gotcha #1: No auto naming

### Those funky names? They come from the CLI. You need to set your own name when submitting via the API.

REMOTE\_API/containers/create?name=NAME

### Gotchas #2 & 3: Cmd & Entrypoint

# The API "needs" your Cmd and Entrypoint values to be shellword<sup>[1]</sup> arrays.

[1] http://ruby-doc.org/stdlib-2.0/libdoc/shellwords/rdoc/Shellwords.html

# Gotcha #4: Device Mapping

### In the API, devices require a special mapping.

CLI:

--device=hostPath:containerPath:permissions

```
'HostConfig': {'Devices': [{
    'PathOnHost': hostPath,
    'PathInContainer': containerPath,
    'CgroupPermissions': permissions
}]}
```

### Gotcha #5: Environment Files



# Gotcha #6: Exposing Ports

### No ranges. You need to specify each port yourself. Hope you like loops! Also, protocols!

CLI:

--expose 8000-9000

- 'ExposedPorts': {
  - 'tcp/8000': {},
  - 'tcp/8001': {},

### Gotcha #7: Memory

In the CLI you can specify memory size in KB, MB or GB. However, the API only accepts Bytes.

#### CLI:

--memory 2g

#### **API:**

'Memory': 2000

# Gotcha #8: Publish Ports

### A single CLI input turns into two API values.

CLI:

--publish ip:hostPort:containerPort/proto

```
'ExposedPorts': {'containerPort/proto': {}},
'HostConfig': {'PortBindings': {'containerPort/proto': {
    'HostPort': hostPort,
    'HostIP': ip
```

### Gotchas #9: Volumes

# A single CLI input turns into two API values.

CLI

--volume /host:/container

API

- 'Volumes'
- HostConfig': {'Binds'}

# Volumes Example 1 (no host)

#### CLI:

--volume /container

#### **API:**

'Volumes': {'/container': {}}

### Volumes Example 2 (with host)

#### CLI:

--volume /host:/container

```
'Volumes': {'/container': {}},
'HostConfig': {'Binds': ['/host:/container']}
```



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