



# Red Hat Software Collections 3

## Using Red Hat Software Collections Container Images

Basic Usage Instructions for Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 Container images



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Basic Usage Instructions for Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 Container images

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## Abstract

This document provides instructions for obtaining, configuring, and using container images that are shipped with Red Hat Software Collections.

# Table of Contents

<b>PREFACE</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1. USING BASE IMAGES</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>CHAPTER 2. USING SOURCE-TO-IMAGE (S2I)</b> .....	<b>6</b>
2.1. BUILD PROCESS	6
2.2. EXAMPLE: BUILDING A PYTHON APPLICATION FROM GIT USING S2I	6
<b>CHAPTER 3. CONTAINER IMAGES BASED ON RED HAT SOFTWARE COLLECTIONS 3.3</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>CHAPTER 4. CONTAINER IMAGES BASED ON RED HAT SOFTWARE COLLECTIONS 3.2</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>CHAPTER 5. CONTAINER IMAGES BASED ON RED HAT SOFTWARE COLLECTIONS 3.1</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>CHAPTER 6. CONTAINER IMAGES BASED ON RED HAT SOFTWARE COLLECTIONS 3.0</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>CHAPTER 7. EXTENDING EXISTING CONTAINER IMAGES</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>CHAPTER 8. APPLICATION IMAGES</b> .....	<b>15</b>
8.1. NODE.JS	15
8.1.1. Description	15
8.1.2. Access	15
8.1.3. Configuration	15
8.2. PHP	15
8.2.1. Description	16
8.2.2. Access	16
8.2.3. Configuration	16
8.2.4. Extending the Image	18
8.3. PERL	19
8.3.1. Description	19
8.3.2. Access	19
8.3.3. Configuration	19
8.4. PYTHON	20
8.4.1. Description	20
8.4.2. Access	20
8.4.3. Configuration	20
8.5. RUBY	22
8.5.1. Description	22
8.5.2. Access	22
8.5.3. Configuration	22
<b>CHAPTER 9. DAEMON IMAGES</b> .....	<b>24</b>
9.1. APACHE HTTP SERVER	24
9.1.1. Description	24
9.1.2. Access	24
9.1.3. Configuration and Usage	24
9.2. NGINX	25
9.2.1. Description	25
9.2.2. Access	25
9.2.3. Configuration	25
9.3. VARNISH CACHE	26
9.3.1. Description	26
9.3.2. Access	26
9.3.3. Configuration	26

<b>CHAPTER 10. DATABASE IMAGES</b> .....	<b>27</b>
10.1. MARIADB	27
10.1.1. Description	27
10.1.2. Access	27
10.1.3. Configuration and Usage	27
10.1.4. Extending the Image	30
10.2. MYSQL	30
10.2.1. Description	30
10.2.2. Access and Usage	30
10.2.3. Configuration	30
10.3. MONGODB	33
10.3.1. Description	33
10.3.2. Access and Usage	33
10.3.3. Configuration	34
10.3.4. Extending the Image	35
10.4. POSTGRESQL	36
10.4.1. Description	36
10.4.2. Access and Usage	36
10.4.3. Configuration	37
10.4.4. Data Migration	39
10.4.5. Upgrading the Database	40
10.4.6. Extending the Image	41
10.5. REDIS	42
10.5.1. Description	42
10.5.2. Access	42
10.5.3. Configuration and Usage	42
<b>CHAPTER 11. RED HAT DEVELOPER TOOLSET IMAGES</b> .....	<b>44</b>
11.1. RUNNING RED HAT DEVELOPER TOOLSET TOOLS FROM PRE-BUILT CONTAINER IMAGES	44
11.2. USING CONTAINER IMAGES BUILT FROM DOCKERFILES	45
11.2.1. Obtaining Dockerfiles	45
11.2.2. Building Container Images	45
11.2.3. Running Red Hat Developer Toolset Tools from Custom-Built Container Images	46
11.3. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	47
11.4. RED HAT DEVELOPER TOOLSET TOOLCHAIN	47
11.4.1. Description	47
11.4.2. Access	48
11.5. RED HAT DEVELOPER TOOLSET PERFORMANCE TOOLS	48
11.5.1. Description	48
11.5.2. Access	50
11.5.3. Usage	50
<b>CHAPTER 12. COMPILER TOOLSET IMAGES</b> .....	<b>52</b>
<b>CHAPTER 13. REVISION HISTORY</b> .....	<b>53</b>



## PREFACE

As a part of the Red Hat Software Collections offering, Red Hat provides a number of container images, which are based on the corresponding Software Collections. These include application, daemon, and database images. The provided images are detailed in the tables:

- [Chapter 3, Container Images Based on Red Hat Software Collections 3.3](#)
- [Chapter 4, Container Images Based on Red Hat Software Collections 3.2](#)
- [Chapter 5, Container Images Based on Red Hat Software Collections 3.1](#)
- [Chapter 6, Container Images Based on Red Hat Software Collections 3.0](#)

You can use these images in a containerized environment to build, deploy, and run your applications.

For more information on containers and container images, see the [Core Concepts of the OpenShift Enterprise 3.9 Architecture](#), which discusses core concepts and methods related to delivering containerized applications. See also [Red Hat Container Catalog Get Started Guide](#) .

For more information on Software Collections, see the [Red Hat Software Collections](#) and [Red Hat Developer Toolset](#) documentation.



### NOTE

Running Red Hat Software Collections container images is supported only on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 Server and Red Hat Enterprise Linux Atomic Host. You cannot run the images on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 Workstation or Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 or earlier.

When using SELinux for controlling processes within a container, make sure that any content that is volume mounted into the container is readable, and potentially writable, depending on the use case. For more information, see [Using Volumes With the docker Container Can Cause Problems With SELinux](#) .

There are two basic approaches that you can take to use the container images shipped with Red Hat Software Collections: using base images or using Source-to-Image.



## CHAPTER 1. USING BASE IMAGES

To use container images provided by Red Hat as base images in your own Dockerfile, add the following line to it:

```
FROM registry.access.redhat.com/rhsc1/python-35-rhel7
```

Working with Dockerfiles is covered in the [Red Hat Enterprise Linux Atomic Host 7 Getting Started with Containers](#) document. Detailed information on Dockerfiles can be found in the [Dockerfile reference document](#).

## CHAPTER 2. USING SOURCE-TO-IMAGE (S2I)

Source-to-Image (S2I) is a framework and a tool that allows you to write images which use the application source code as an input and produce a new image that runs the assembled application as an output. The main advantage of using the S2I tool for building reproducible container images is the ease of use for developers.

To use the S2I tool on your system, subscribe to Red Hat Software Collections and run the following command to install the **source-to-image** package:

```
# yum install source-to-image
```

Use the RHSM channel: **rhel-server-rhsc1-7-rpms**. Note that the **source-to-image** package requires the **docker** package from the Red Hat Enterprise Linux Extras channel.

For details about subscribing to Red Hat Software Collections, see [Getting Access to Red Hat Software Collections](#).

More information about the S2I tool is available at [GitHub](#).



### NOTE

Similarly to Red Hat Software Collections container images, the S2I tool runs only on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 Server, not on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 Workstation.

## 2.1. BUILD PROCESS

The build process consists of the following three fundamental elements, which are combined into a final container image:

- The source code of your application—written in a programming language or framework.
- Builder image—container image provided by Red Hat that supports building images using the S2I tool.
- S2I scripts that are part of the builder image.

During the build process, S2I creates a tar file that contains the source code and scripts, then streams that file into the builder image.

For more information on the Source-to-Image framework, see [S2I Requirements](#).

## 2.2. EXAMPLE: BUILDING A PYTHON APPLICATION FROM GIT USING S2I

This example shows how to build:

- A new container image from the **python-35-rhel7** builder image that is available in the Red Hat Container Registry, and
- A test application available from a public Git repository in the [GitHub sti-python](#) repository, in the **3.5/test/setup-test-app/** directory.
  1. Install the S2I tool from the Red Hat Software Collections repository:
    -

```
# yum install source-to-image
```

2. Pull the builder image:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhsccl/python-35-rhel7
```

3. Build the test application from the [GitHub sti-python](#) repository, in the **3.5/test/setup-test-app/** directory:

```
# s2i build https://github.com/openshift/sti-python.git --context-dir=3.5/test/setup-test-app/rhsccl/python-35-rhel7 python-35-rhel7-app
```

This produces a new application image, **python-35-rhel7-app**.

4. Run the resulting **python-35-rhel7-app** image:

```
# podman run -d -p 8080:8080 --name example-app python-35-rhel7-app
```

5. Fetch a document from <http://localhost:8080/>:

```
$ wget http://localhost:8080/
```

The example document is returned.

6. Stop the container:

```
# podman stop example-app
```



## NOTE

Since Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.6, the **podman** command can be used as a fully supported replacement for **docker**, implementing the same command-line syntax while providing more container management features. **podman** enables you to run containers as standalone entities, without requiring that Kubernetes, the Docker runtime, or any other container runtimes are involved. For more information, see the [podman documentation](#). Note that in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7, you can still use the **docker** command.

## CHAPTER 3. CONTAINER IMAGES BASED ON RED HAT SOFTWARE COLLECTIONS 3.3

Component	Description	Supported architectures
Application Images		
<b>rhsc/ruby-26-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">Ruby 2.6</a> platform for building and running applications	x86_64, s390x, ppc64le
Daemon Images		
<b>rhsc/httpd-24-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">Apache HTTP 2.4 Server</a>	x86_64, s390x, ppc64le
<b>rhsc/varnish-6-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">Varnish Cache 6.0</a> HTTP reverse proxy	x86_64, s390x, ppc64le
Database Images		
<b>rhsc/mariadb-103-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">MariaDB 10.3</a> SQL database server	x86_64, s390x, ppc64le
<b>rhsc/redis-5-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">Redis 5</a> key-value store	x86_64, s390x, ppc64le
Red Hat Developer Toolset 8.1 Images		
<b>rhsc/devtoolset-8-toolchain-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">Red Hat Developer Toolset toolchain</a>	x86_64, s390x, ppc64le
<b>rhsc/devtoolset-8-perftools-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">Red Hat Developer Toolset perftools</a>	x86_64, s390x, ppc64le

Legend:

- x86\_64 - AMD64 and Intel 64 architectures
- s390x - IBM Z
- ppc64le - IBM POWER, little endian

All images are based on components from Red Hat Software Collections. The images are available for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 through the Red Hat Container Registry.

For detailed information about components provided by Red Hat Software Collections 3.3, see the [Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 Release Notes](#).

For more information about the Red Hat Developer Toolset 8.1 components, see the [Red Hat Developer Toolset 8 User Guide](#).

For information regarding container images based on Red Hat Software Collections 2, see [Using Red Hat Software Collections 2 Container Images](#).

## CHAPTER 4. CONTAINER IMAGES BASED ON RED HAT SOFTWARE COLLECTIONS 3.2

Component	Description	Supported architectures
Application Images		
<b>rhsc/php-72-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">PHP 7.2</a> platform for building and running applications	x86_64, s390x, ppc64le
Daemon Images		
<b>rhsc/nginx-114-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">nginx 1.14</a> server and a reverse proxy server	x86_64, s390x, ppc64le
Database Images		
<b>rhsc/mysql-80-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">MySQL 8.0</a> SQL database server	x86_64, s390x, ppc64le

Legend:

- x86\_64 - AMD64 and Intel 64 architectures
- s390x - IBM Z
- ppc64le - IBM POWER, little endian

All images are based on components from Red Hat Software Collections. The images are available for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 through the Red Hat Container Registry.

For detailed information about components provided by Red Hat Software Collections 3.2, see the [Red Hat Software Collections 3.2 Release Notes](#).

For more information about the Red Hat Developer Toolset 8.0 components, see the [Red Hat Developer Toolset 8 User Guide](#).

For information regarding container images based on Red Hat Software Collections 2, see [Using Red Hat Software Collections 2 Container Images](#).

## CHAPTER 5. CONTAINER IMAGES BASED ON RED HAT SOFTWARE COLLECTIONS 3.1

Component	Description	Supported architectures
Application Images		
<b>rhsc1/php-70-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">PHP 7.0</a> platform for building and running applications	x86_64
<b>rhsc1/perl-526-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">Perl 5.26</a> platform for building and running applications	x86_64
<b>rhsc1/ruby-25-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">Ruby 2.5</a> platform for building and running applications	x86_64
Daemon Images		
<b>rhsc1/varnish-5-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">Varnish Cache 5.0</a> HTTP reverse proxy	x86_64, s390x, ppc64le
Database Images		
<b>rhsc1/mongodb-36-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">MongoDB 3.6</a> NoSQL database server	x86_64
<b>rhsc1/postgresql-10-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">PostgreSQL 10</a> SQL database server	x86_64, s390x, ppc64le
Red Hat Developer Toolset 8.1 Images		
<b>rhsc1/devtoolset-7-toolchain-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">Red Hat Developer Toolset toolchain</a>	x86_64, s390x, ppc64le
<b>rhsc1/devtoolset-7-perftools-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">Red Hat Developer Toolset perftools</a>	x86_64, s390x, ppc64le

Legend:

- x86\_64 - AMD64 and Intel 64 architectures
- s390x - IBM Z
- ppc64le - IBM POWER, little endian

All images are based on components from Red Hat Software Collections. The images are available for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 through the Red Hat Container Registry.

For detailed information about components provided by Red Hat Software Collections 3.1, see the [Red Hat Software Collections 3.1 Release Notes](#).

For more information about the Red Hat Developer Toolset 7.1 components, see the [Red Hat Developer Toolset 7 User Guide](#).

For information regarding container images based on Red Hat Software Collections 2, see [Using Red Hat Software Collections 2 Container Images](#).



## CHAPTER 6. CONTAINER IMAGES BASED ON RED HAT SOFTWARE COLLECTIONS 3.0

Component	Description	Supported architectures
Application Images		
<b>rhsc/nodejs-8-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">Node.js 8</a> platform for building and running applications	x86_64, s390x, ppc64le
<b>rhsc/php-71-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">PHP 7.1</a> platform for building and running applications	x86_64
<b>rhsc/python-36-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">Python 3.6</a> platform for building and running applications	x86_64, s390x, ppc64le
Daemon Images		
<b>rhsc/nginx-112-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">nginx 1.12</a> server and a reverse proxy server	x86_64, s390x, ppc64le
Database Images		
<b>rhsc/mariadb-102-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">MariaDB 10.2</a> SQL database server	x86_64
<b>rhsc/mongodb-34-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">MongoDB 3.4</a> NoSQL database server	x86_64
<b>rhsc/postgresql-96-rhel7</b>	<a href="#">PostgreSQL 9.6</a> SQL database server	x86_64

Legend:

- x86\_64 - AMD64 and Intel 64 architectures
- s390x - IBM Z
- ppc64le - IBM POWER, little endian

All images are based on components from Red Hat Software Collections. The images are available for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 through the Red Hat Container Registry.

For detailed information about components provided by Red Hat Software Collections 3.0, see the [Red Hat Software Collections 3.0 Release Notes](#).

For more information about the Red Hat Developer Toolset 7.0 components, see the [Red Hat Developer Toolset 7 User Guide](#).

For information regarding container images based on Red Hat Software Collections 2, see the [Using Red Hat Software Collections 2 Container Images](#).

## CHAPTER 7. EXTENDING EXISTING CONTAINER IMAGES

To extend a functionality of a container image provided by Red Hat:

- Set environment variables or use [OpenShift secrets](#).
- If the desired changes cannot be achieved that way, build a new container on top of the provided container image. Write a custom Dockerfile and use the original container in the FROM clause. See the example described in the Knowledgebase article [How to Extend the rhsc/mariadb-101-rhel7 Container Image](#).

## CHAPTER 8. APPLICATION IMAGES

### 8.1. NODE.JS

#### 8.1.1. Description

The `rhsc/nodejs-8-rhel7` image provides a Node.js 8 platform for building and running applications.

#### 8.1.2. Access

To pull the `rhsc/nodejs-8-rhel7` image, run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhsc/nodejs-8-rhel7
```

#### 8.1.3. Configuration

To set environment variables, you can place them as a key-value pair into a `.s2i/environment` file inside your source code repository.

Variable Name	Description
<b>NODE_ENV</b>	NodeJS runtime mode (default: "production")
<b>DEV_MODE</b>	When set to "true", <b>nodemon</b> will be used to automatically reload the server while you work (default: "false"). Setting <b>DEV_MODE</b> to "true" will change the <b>NODE_ENV</b> default to "development" (if not explicitly set).
<b>NPM_RUN</b>	Select an alternate / custom runtime mode, defined in your <b>package.json</b> file's <b>scripts</b> section (default: npm run "start"). These user-defined run-scripts are unavailable while <b>DEV_MODE</b> is in use.
<b>HTTP_PROXY</b>	Use an npm proxy during assembly
<b>HTTPS_PROXY</b>	Use an npm proxy during assembly
<b>NPM_MIRROR</b>	Use a custom NPM registry mirror to download packages during the build process



#### NOTE

Node.js 10 container image is not distributed with Red Hat Software Collections 3.2. Customers are advised to use Node.js container images available with [Red Hat OpenShift Application Runtimes \(RHOAR\)](#), for example the [Node.js 10 container image](#).

### 8.2. PHP

### 8.2.1. Description

The `rhscscl/php-72-rhel7` image provides a PHP 7.2 platform for building and running applications; the `rhscscl/php-71-rhel7` image provides a PHP 7.1 platform, and the `rhscscl/php-70-rhel7` image provides a PHP 7.0 platform. **Node.js** with **npm** is preinstalled in the PHP images.

### 8.2.2. Access

To pull the `rhscscl/php-72-rhel7` image, run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhscscl/php-72-rhel7
```

To pull the `rhscscl/php-71-rhel7` image, run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhscscl/php-71-rhel7
```

To pull the `rhscscl/php-70-rhel7` image, run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhscscl/php-70-rhel7
```

### 8.2.3. Configuration

To set environment variables, place them as a key-value pair into a `.s2i/environment` file inside your source code repository.

The following environment variables set their equivalent property value in the `php.ini` file:

Variable Name	Description	Default
<b>ERROR_REPORTING</b>	Informs PHP of which errors, warnings and notices you would like it to take action for	<b>E_ALL &amp; ~E_NOTICE</b>
<b>DISPLAY_ERRORS</b>	Controls whether or not and where PHP will output errors, notices and arnings	<b>ON</b>
<b>DISPLAY_STARTUP_ERRORS</b>	Cause display errors which occur during PHP's startup sequence to be handled separately from display errors	<b>OFF</b>
<b>TRACK_ERRORS</b>	Store the last error/warning message in <code>\$php_errormsg</code> (boolean)	<b>OFF</b>
<b>HTML_ERRORS</b>	Link errors to documentation related to the error	<b>ON</b>
<b>INCLUDE_PATH</b>	Path for PHP source files	<b>./opt/app-root/src:/opt/rh/rh-php72/root/usr/share/pear</b>

Variable Name	Description	Default
<b>SESSION_NAME</b>	Name of the session	<b>PHPSESSID</b>
<b>SESSION_HANDLER</b>	Method for saving sessions	<b>files</b>
<b>SESSION_PATH</b>	Location for session data files	<b>/tmp/sessions</b>
<b>SESSION_COOKIE_DOMAIN</b>	The domain for which the cookie is valid	
<b>SESSION_COOKIE_HTTPONLY</b>	Whether or not to add the httpOnly flag to the cookie	<b>0</b>
<b>SESSION_COOKIE_SECURE</b>	Specifies whether cookies should only be sent over secure connections	<b>Off</b>
<b>SHORT_OPEN_TAG</b>	Determines whether or not PHP will recognize code between <? and ?> tags	OFF
<b>DOCUMENTROOT</b>	Path that defines the DocumentRoot for your application (ie. /public)	/

Replace the version of the **rh-php7\*** Software Collection when appropriate.

The following environment variables set their equivalent property value in the **opcache.ini** file:

Variable Name	Description	Default
<b>OPCACHE_MEMORY_COMPTION</b>	The OPcache shared memory storage size in megabytes	128
<b>OPCACHE_REVALIDATE_FREQ</b>	How often to check script timestamps for updates, in seconds. 0 will result in OPcache checking for updates on every request.	2

You can also override the entire directory used to load the PHP configuration by setting:

Variable Name	Description
<b>PHPRC</b>	Sets the path to the <b>php.ini</b> file

Variable Name	Description
<b>PHP_INI_SCAN_DIR</b>	Path to scan for additional ini configuration files

You can override the Apache [MPM prefork](#) settings to increase the performance for of the PHP application. In case you set the Cgroup limits in Docker, the image will attempt to automatically set the optimal values. You can override this at any time by specifying the values yourself:

Variable Name	Description	Default
<b>HTTPD_START_SERVERS</b>	The <a href="#">StartServers</a> directive sets the number of child server processes created on startup.	8
<b>HTTPD_MAX_REQUEST_WORKERS</b>	The <a href="#">MaxRequestWorkers</a> directive sets the limit on the number of simultaneous requests that will be served.	256 (this is automatically tuned by setting Cgroup limits for the container using this formula: <b>TOTAL_MEMORY / 15MB</b> . The 15MB is average size of a single <b>httpd</b> process.

You can use a custom composer repository mirror URL to download packages instead of the default [packagist.org](#):

Variable Name	Description
<b>COMPOSER_MIRROR</b>	Adds a custom composer repository mirror URL to composer configuration. Note: This only affects packages listed in <b>composer.json</b> .
<b>COMPOSER_INSTALLER</b>	Overrides the default URL for downloading Composer of <a href="https://getcomposer.org/installer">https://getcomposer.org/installer</a> . Useful in disconnected environments.
<b>COMPOSER_ARGS</b>	Adds extra arguments to the <b>composer install</b> command line (for example, <b>--no-dev</b> ).

In case the DocumentRoot of the application is nested within the source directory **/opt/app-root/src**, users can provide their own **.htaccess** file. This allows the overriding of Apache's behavior and specifies how application requests should be handled. The **.htaccess** file needs to be located at the root of the application source. For details about **.htaccess**, see the [Apache HTTP Server Tutorial](#).

## 8.2.4. Extending the Image

The PHP image can be extended using [source-to-image](#).

For example, to build a customized PHP image **my-php-rhel7** with configuration in the **~/image-configuration/** directory, run:

```
$ s2i build ~/image-configuration/ rhscsl/php-71-rhel7 my-php-rhel7
```

Make sure to change the source image version accordingly.

The structure of the application can be similar to this example:

Directory name	Description
<code>./httpd-cfg</code>	Can contain additional Apache configuration files ( <code>*.conf</code> )
<code>./httpd-ssl</code>	Can contain own SSL certificate (in the <code>certs/</code> subdirectory) and key (in the <code>private/</code> subdirectory)
<code>./php-pre-start</code>	Can contain shell scripts ( <code>*.sh</code> ) that are sourced before <code>httpd</code> is started
<code>./php-post-assemble</code>	Can contain shell scripts ( <code>*.sh</code> ) that are sourced at the end of <code>assemble</code> script
<code>./</code>	Application source code

## 8.3. PERL

### 8.3.1. Description

The `rhscsl/perl-526-rhel7` image provides a Perl 5.26 platform for building and running applications. **Apache httpd 2.4** with `mod_perl` for deploying Perl web applications is preinstalled, as well as **Node.js** with `npm`.

The image also supports deploying Perl Web Server Gateway Interface (PSGI) applications.

### 8.3.2. Access

To pull the `rhscsl/perl-526-rhel7` image, run the following command as `root`:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhscsl/perl-526-rhel7
```

### 8.3.3. Configuration

To set environment variables, you can place them as a key-value pair into a `.s2i/environment` file inside your source code repository.

Variable Name	Description	Default
<code>ENABLE_CPAN_TEST</code>	Allows the installation of all specified cpan packages and the running of their tests	<code>false</code>

Variable Name	Description	Default
<b>CPAN_MIRROR</b>	Specifies a mirror URL which will be used by cpanminus to install dependencies	URL is not specified by default
<b>PERL_APACHE2_RELOAD</b>	Enables automatic reloading of modified Perl modules	<b>false</b>
<b>HTTPD_START_SERVERS</b>	The <a href="#">StartServers</a> directive sets the number of child server processes created on startup	<b>8</b>
<b>HTTPD_MAX_REQUEST_WORKERS</b>	Number of simultaneous requests that will be handled by Apache	<b>256</b> but will be automatically lowered if memory is limited
<b>PSGI_FILE</b>	Specifies relative path to the PSGI application file. Use empty value to disable the PSGI autoconfiguration	Single *.psgi file in the top-level directory, if it exists
<b>PSGI_URI_PATH</b>	Specifies URI path that is handled by the PSGI application	/

To install additional Perl modules from the Comprehensive Perl Archive Network (CPAN), create a **cpanfile** in the root directory of your application sources. The file must conform to the **cpanfile** format as defined in Module-CPANFile CPAN distribution. For detailed information about the cpanfile format, refer to the [cpanfile documentation](#).

To modify the **Apache httpd** behavior, drop the **.htaccess** file in the application sources tree where appropriate. For details about **.htaccess**, see the [Apache HTTP Server Tutorial](#).

## 8.4. PYTHON

### 8.4.1. Description

The `rhscsl/python-36-rhel7` image provides a Python 3.6 platform for building and running applications

**Node.js** with **npm** is preinstalled.

### 8.4.2. Access

To pull the `rhscsl/python-36-rhel7` image, run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhscsl/python-36-rhel7
```

### 8.4.3. Configuration



To set environment variables, you can place them as a key-value pair into a **.s2i/environment** file inside your source code repository.

Variable Name	Description
<b>APP_SCRIPT</b>	Used to run the application from a script file. This should be a path to a script file (defaults to <b>app.sh</b> unless set to null) that will be run to start the application.
<b>APP_FILE</b>	Used to run the application from a Python script. This should be a path to a Python file (defaults to <b>app.py</b> ) that will be passed to the Python interpreter to start the application.
<b>APP_MODULE</b>	Used to run the application with Gunicorn, as documented here. This variable specifies a WSGI callable with the pattern <b>MODULE_NAME:VARIABLE_NAME</b> , where <b>MODULE_NAME</b> is the full dotted path of a module, and <b>VARIABLE_NAME</b> refers to a WSGI callable inside the specified module. Gunicorn will look for a WSGI callable named application if not specified. If <b>APP_MODULE</b> is not provided, the run script will look for a <b>wsgi.py</b> file in your project and use it if it exists. If using <b>setup.py</b> for installing the application, the <b>MODULE_NAME</b> part can be read from there. For an example, see <b>setup-test-app</b> .
<b>APP_HOME</b>	This variable can be used to specify a sub-directory in which the application to be run is contained. The directory pointed to by this variable needs to contain <b>wsgi.py</b> (for Gunicorn) or <b>manage.py</b> (for Django). If <b>APP_HOME</b> is not provided, the <b>assemble</b> and <b>run</b> scripts will use the application's root directory.
<b>APP_CONFIG</b>	Path to a valid Python file with a Gunicorn configuration file.
<b>DISABLE_COLLECTSTATIC</b>	Set this variable to a non-empty value to inhibit the execution of <b>manage.py collectstatic</b> during the build. This affects only Django projects.
<b>DISABLE_MIGRATE</b>	Set this variable to a non-empty value to inhibit the execution of <b>manage.py migrate</b> when the produced image is run. This affects only Django projects.
<b>PIP_INDEX_URL</b>	Set this variable to use a custom index URL or mirror to download required packages during build process. This only affects packages listed in requirements.txt.

Variable Name	Description
<b>UPGRADE_PIP_TO_LATEST</b>	Set this variable to a non-empty value to have the <b>pip</b> program be upgraded to the most recent version before any Python packages are installed. If not set, it will use whatever the default version is included by the platform for the Python version being used.
<b>WEB_CONCURRENCY</b>	Set this to change the default setting for the number of <b>workers</b> . By default, this is set to the number of available cores times 2.

## 8.5. RUBY

### 8.5.1. Description

The `rhsc/ruby-26-rhel7` image provides a Ruby 2.6 platform for building and running applications; the `rhsc/ruby-25-rhel7` image provides a Ruby 2.5 platform. **Node.js** with **npm** is preinstalled.

### 8.5.2. Access

To pull the `rhsc/ruby-26-rhel7` image, run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhsc/ruby-26-rhel7
```

To pull the `rhsc/ruby-25-rhel7` image, run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhsc/ruby-25-rhel7
```

### 8.5.3. Configuration

To set environment variables, you can place them as a key-value pair into a `.s2i/environment` file inside your source code repository.

Variable Name	Description
<b>RACK_ENV</b>	This variable specifies the environment where the Ruby application will be deployed (unless overwritten) - <b>production, development, test</b> . Each level has different behaviors in terms of logging verbosity, error pages, Ruby gem installation, and other. Note that application assets will be compiled only if the <b>RACK_ENV</b> is set to <b>production</b> .

Variable Name	Description
<b>DISABLE_ASSET_COMPILATION</b>	This variable set to <b>true</b> indicates that the asset compilation process will be skipped. Because this only takes place when the application is run in the <b>production</b> environment, it should be used only when assets are already compiled.
<b>PUMA_MIN_THREADS,</b> <b>PUMA_MAX_THREADS</b>	These variables indicate the minimum and maximum threads that will be available in <a href="#">Puma's</a> thread pool.
<b>PUMA_WORKERS</b>	This variable indicates the number of worker processes that will be launched. See documentation on Puma's <a href="#">clustered mode</a> .
<b>RUBYGEM_MIRROR</b>	Set this variable to use a custom RubyGems mirror URL to download required gem packages during the build process.

For S2I scripts to work, you need to include the **puma** or **rack** gem in the application's Gemfile.

## CHAPTER 9. DAEMON IMAGES

### 9.1. APACHE HTTP SERVER

#### 9.1.1. Description 3

The `rhsc/httpd-24-rhel7` image provides an Apache HTTP 2.4 Server. The image can be used as a base image for other applications based on Apache HTTP web server.

#### 9.1.2. Access

To pull the `rhsc/httpd-24-rhel7` image, run the following command as `root`:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhsc/httpd-24-rhel7
```

The `rhsc/httpd-24-rhel7` image supports using the S2I tool.

#### 9.1.3. Configuration and Usage

The **Apache HTTP Server** container image supports the following configuration variables, which can be set by using the `-e` option with the `podman run` command:

Variable Name	Description
<b>HTTPD_LOG_TO_VOLUME</b>	By default, <b>httpd</b> logs into standard output, so the logs are accessible by using the <code>podman logs</code> command. When <b>HTTPD_LOG_TO_VOLUME</b> is set, <b>httpd</b> logs into <code>/var/log/httpd24</code> , which can be mounted to host system using the container volumes. This option is allowed when the container is run as UID <b>0</b> .
<b>HTTPD_MPM</b>	This variable can be set to change the default Multi-Processing Module (MPM) from the package default MPM.

If you want to run the image and mount the log files into `/wwwlogs` on the host as a container volume, execute the following command:

```
$ podman run -d -u 0 -e HTTPD_LOG_TO_VOLUME=1 --name httpd -v /wwwlogs:/var/log/httpd24:Z rhsc/httpd-24-rhel7
```

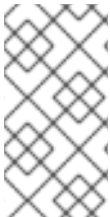
To run an image using the **event** MPM (rather than the default **prefork**), execute the following command:

```
$ podman run -d -e HTTPD_MPM=event --name httpd rhsc/httpd-24-rhel7
```

You can also set the following mount points by passing the `-v /host:/container` option to the `podman run` command:

Volume Mount Point	Description
<b>/var/www</b>	Apache HTTP Server data directory
<b>/var/log/httpd24</b>	Apache HTTP Server log directory (available only when running as root)

When mounting a directory from the host into the container, ensure that the mounted directory has the appropriate permissions and that the owner and group of the directory matches the user UID or name which is running inside the container.



## NOTE

The **rhsc1/httpd-24-rhel7** container image now uses **1001** as the default UID to work correctly within the source-to-image strategy in OpenShift. Additionally, the container image listens on port **8080** by default. Previously, the **rhsc1/httpd-24-rhel7** container image listened on port **80** by default and ran as UID **0**.

To run the **rhsc1/httpd-24-rhel7** container image as UID **0**, specify the **-u 0** option of the **podman run** command:

```
podman run -u 0 rhsc1/httpd-24-rhel7
```

## 9.2. NGINX

### 9.2.1. Description

The **rhsc1/nginx-114-rhel7** image provides an nginx 1.14 server and a reverse proxy server; the image can be used as a base image for other applications based on nginx 1.14 web server. The **rhsc1/nginx-112-rhel7** image provides an nginx 1.12 server and a reverse proxy server.

### 9.2.2. Access

To pull the **rhsc1/nginx-114-rhel7** image, run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhsc1/nginx-114-rhel7
```

To pull the **rhsc1/nginx-112-rhel7** image, run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhsc1/nginx-112-rhel7
```

### 9.2.3. Configuration

The **nginx** container images support the following configuration variable, which can be set by using the **-e** option with the **podman run** command:

Variable Name	Description
<b>NGINX_LOG_TO_VOLUME</b>	By default, nginx logs into standard output, so the logs are accessible by using the <b>podman logs</b> command. When <b>NGINX_LOG_TO_VOLUME</b> is set, nginx logs into <b>/var/opt/rh/rh-nginx114/log/nginx/</b> or <b>/var/opt/rh/rh-nginx112/log/nginx/</b> , which can be mounted to host system using the container volumes.

The **rhsc/nginx-114-rhel7** and **rhsc/nginx-112-rhel7** images support using the S2I tool.

## 9.3. VARNISH CACHE

### 9.3.1. Description

The **rhsc/varnish-6-rhel7** image provides Varnish Cache 6.0, an HTTP reverse proxy. The **rhsc/varnish-5-rhel7** image provides Varnish Cache 5.0.

### 9.3.2. Access

To pull the **rhsc/varnish-6-rhel7** image, run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhsc/varnish-6-rhel7
```

To pull the **rhsc/varnish-5-rhel7** image, run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhsc/varnish-5-rhel7
```

### 9.3.3. Configuration

No further configuration is required.

The Red Hat Software Collections Varnish Cache images support using the S2I tool. Note that the **default.vcl** configuration file in the directory accessed by S2I needs to be in the [VCL](#) format.

## CHAPTER 10. DATABASE IMAGES

### 10.1. MARIADB

#### 10.1.1. Description

The `rhsc1/mariadb-103-rhel7` image provides a MariaDB 10.3 SQL database server, the `rhsc1/mariadb-102-rhel7` image provides the MariaDB server version 10.2.

#### 10.1.2. Access

To pull the `rhsc1/mariadb-103-rhel7` image, run the following command as `root`:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhsc1/mariadb-103-rhel7
```

To pull the `rhsc1/mariadb-102-rhel7` image, run the following command as `root`:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhsc1/mariadb-102-rhel7
```

#### 10.1.3. Configuration and Usage

The usage and configuration is the same as for the MySQL image. Note that the name of the daemon is `mysqld` and all environment variables have the same names as in MySQL.

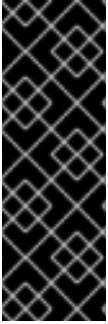
The image recognizes the following environment variables that you can set during initialization by passing the `-e VAR=VALUE` option to the `podman run` command:

Variable Name	Description
<code>MYSQL_USER</code>	User name for MySQL account to be created
<code>MYSQL_PASSWORD</code>	Password for the user account
<code>MYSQL_DATABASE</code>	Database name
<code>MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD</code>	Password for the root user (optional)



#### NOTE

The `root` user has no password set by default, only allowing local connections. You can set it by setting the `MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD` environment variable when initializing your container. This will allow you to login to the `root` account remotely. Local connections will still not require a password. To disable remote `root` access, simply unset `MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD` and restart the container.



## IMPORTANT

Because passwords are part of the image configuration, the only supported method to change passwords for an unprivileged user (**MYSQL\_USER**) and the **root** user is by changing the environment variables **MYSQL\_PASSWORD** and **MYSQL\_ROOT\_PASSWORD**, respectively. Changing database passwords through SQL statements or any other way will cause a mismatch between the values stored in the variables and the actual passwords. Whenever a database container starts, it will reset the passwords to the values stored in the environment variables.

The following environment variables influence the MySQL configuration file and are all optional:

Variable name	Description	Default
<b>MYSQL_LOWER_CASE_TABLE_NAMES</b>	Sets how the table names are stored and compared	<b>0</b>
<b>MYSQL_MAX_CONNECTIONS</b>	The maximum permitted number of simultaneous client connections	151
<b>MYSQL_MAX_ALLOWED_PACKET</b>	The maximum size of one packet or any generated/intermediate string	200M
<b>MYSQL_FT_MIN_WORD_LENGTH</b>	The minimum length of the word to be included in a FULLTEXT index	4
<b>MYSQL_FT_MAX_WORD_LENGTH</b>	The maximum length of the word to be included in a FULLTEXT index	20
<b>MYSQL_AIO</b>	Controls the <b>innodb_use_native_aio</b> setting value in case the native AIO is broken. See <a href="http://help.directadmin.com/item.php?id=529">http://help.directadmin.com/item.php?id=529</a>	1
<b>MYSQL_TABLE_OPEN_CACHE</b>	The number of open tables for all threads	400
<b>MYSQL_KEY_BUFFER_SIZE</b>	The size of the buffer used for index blocks	32M (or 10% of available memory)
<b>MYSQL_SORT_BUFFER_SIZE</b>	The size of the buffer used for sorting	256K
<b>MYSQL_READ_BUFFER_SIZE</b>	The size of the buffer used for a sequential scan	8M (or 5% of available memory)



Variable name	Description	Default
<b>MYSQL_INNODB_BUFFER_POOL_SIZE</b>	The size of the buffer pool where InnoDB caches table and index data	32M (or 50% of available memory)
<b>MYSQL_INNODB_LOG_FILE_SIZE</b>	The size of each log file in a log group	8M (or 15% of available memory)
<b>MYSQL_INNODB_LOG_BUFFER_SIZE</b>	The size of the buffer that InnoDB uses to write to the log files on disk	8M (or 15% of available memory)
<b>MYSQL_DEFAULTS_FILE</b>	Point to an alternative configuration file	<b>/etc/my.cnf</b>
<b>MYSQL_BINLOG_FORMAT</b>	Set sets the binlog format; supported values are <b>row</b> and <b>statement</b>	<b>statement</b>

When the MariaDB image is run with the **--memory** parameter set, values of the following parameters will be automatically calculated based on the available memory unless the parameters are explicitly specified:

Variable name	Default memory percentage
<b>MYSQL_KEY_BUFFER_SIZE</b>	10%
<b>MYSQL_READ_BUFFER_SIZE</b>	5%
<b>MYSQL_INNODB_BUFFER_POOL_SIZE</b>	50%
<b>MYSQL_INNODB_LOG_FILE_SIZE</b>	15%
<b>MYSQL_INNODB_LOG_BUFFER_SIZE</b>	15%

You can also set the following mount point by passing the **-v /host:/container** option to the **podman run** command:

Volume Mount Point	Description
<b>/var/lib/mysql/data</b>	MySQL data directory

**NOTE**

When mounting a directory from the host into the container, ensure that the mounted directory has the appropriate permissions and that the owner and group of the directory matches the user UID or name which is running inside the container.

### 10.1.4. Extending the Image

See [How to Extend the rhsc/mariadb-101-rhel7 Container Image](#), which is applicable also to [rhsc/mariadb-102-rhel7](#) and [rhsc/mariadb-103-rhel7](#).

## 10.2. MYSQL

### 10.2.1. Description

The `rhsc/mysql-80-rhel7` image provides a MySQL 8.0 SQL database server.

### 10.2.2. Access and Usage

To pull the `rhsc/mysql-80-rhel7` image, run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhsc/mysql-80-rhel7
```

To set only the mandatory environment variables and not store the database in a host directory, execute the following command:

```
# podman run -d --name mysql_database -e MYSQL_USER=<user> -e
MYSQL_PASSWORD=<pass> \
-e MYSQL_DATABASE=<db> -p 3306:3306 rhsc/mysql-80-rhel7
```

This will create a container named **mysql\_database** running MySQL with database `db` and user with credentials **user:pass**. Port **3306** will be exposed and mapped to the host. If you want your database to be persistent across container executions, also add a **-v /host/db/path:/var/lib/mysql/data** argument. The directory **/host/db/path** will be the MySQL data directory.

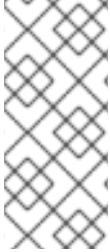
If the database directory is not initialized, the entrypoint script will first run **mysql\_install\_db** and set up necessary database users and passwords. After the database is initialized, or if it was already present, **mysqld** is executed and will run as PID **1**. You can stop the detached container by running the **podman stop mysql\_database** command.

### 10.2.3. Configuration

The image recognizes the following environment variables that you can set during initialization by passing **-e VAR=VALUE** to the **podman run** command:

Variable Name	Description
<b>MYSQL_USER</b>	User name for MySQL account to be created
<b>MYSQL_PASSWORD</b>	Password for the user account

Variable Name	Description
<b>MYSQL_DATABASE</b>	Database name
<b>MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD</b>	Password for the root user (optional)



#### NOTE

The **root** user has no password set by default, only allowing local connections. You can set it by setting the **MYSQL\_ROOT\_PASSWORD** environment variable when initializing your container. This will allow you to login to the **root** account remotely. Local connections will still not require a password. To disable remote **root** access, simply unset **MYSQL\_ROOT\_PASSWORD** and restart the container.



#### IMPORTANT

Because passwords are part of the image configuration, the only supported method to change passwords for an unprivileged user (**MYSQL\_USER**) and the **root** user is by changing the environment variables **MYSQL\_PASSWORD** and **MYSQL\_ROOT\_PASSWORD**, respectively. Changing database passwords through SQL statements or any other way will cause a mismatch between the values stored in the variables and the actual passwords. Whenever a database container starts, it will reset the passwords to the values stored in the environment variables.

The following environment variables influence the MySQL configuration file and are all optional:

Variable name	Description	Default
<b>MYSQL_LOWER_CASE_TABLE_NAMES</b>	Sets how the table names are stored and compared	<b>0</b>
<b>MYSQL_MAX_CONNECTIONS</b>	The maximum permitted number of simultaneous client connections	151
<b>MYSQL_MAX_ALLOWED_PACKET</b>	The maximum size of one packet or any generated/intermediate string	200M
<b>MYSQL_FT_MIN_WORD_LENGTH</b>	The minimum length of the word to be included in a FULLTEXT index	4
<b>MYSQL_FT_MAX_WORD_LENGTH</b>	The maximum length of the word to be included in a FULLTEXT index	20

Variable name	Description	Default
<b>MYSQL_AIO</b>	Controls the <b>innodb_use_native_aio</b> setting value in case the native AIO is broken. See <a href="http://help.directadmin.com/item.php?id=529">http://help.directadmin.com/item.php?id=529</a>	1
<b>MYSQL_TABLE_OPEN_CACHE</b>	The number of open tables for all threads	400
<b>MYSQL_KEY_BUFFER_SIZE</b>	The size of the buffer used for index blocks	32M (or 10% of available memory)
<b>MYSQL_SORT_BUFFER_SIZE</b>	The size of the buffer used for sorting	256K
<b>MYSQL_READ_BUFFER_SIZE</b>	The size of the buffer used for a sequential scan	8M (or 5% of available memory)
<b>MYSQL_INNODB_BUFFER_POOL_SIZE</b>	The size of the buffer pool where InnoDB caches table and index data	32M (or 50% of available memory)
<b>MYSQL_INNODB_LOG_FILE_SIZE</b>	The size of each log file in a log group	8M (or 15% of available memory)
<b>MYSQL_INNODB_LOG_BUFFER_SIZE</b>	The size of the buffer that InnoDB uses to write to the log files on disk	8M (or 15% of available memory)
<b>MYSQL_DEFAULTS_FILE</b>	Point to an alternative configuration file	<b>/etc/my.cnf</b>
<b>MYSQL_BINLOG_FORMAT</b>	Set sets the binlog format, supported values are <b>row</b> and <b>statement</b>	<b>statement</b>
<b>MYSQL_LOG_QUERIES_ENABLED</b>	To enable query logging, set this variable to <b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

When the MySQL image is run with the **--memory** parameter set, values of the following parameters will be automatically calculated based on the available memory unless the parameters are explicitly specified:

Variable name	Default memory percentage
<b>MYSQL_KEY_BUFFER_SIZE</b>	10%

Variable name	Default memory percentage
<b>MYSQL_READ_BUFFER_SIZE</b>	5%
<b>MYSQL_INNODB_BUFFER_POOL_SIZE</b>	50%
<b>MYSQL_INNODB_LOG_FILE_SIZE</b>	15%
<b>MYSQL_INNODB_LOG_BUFFER_SIZE</b>	15%

You can also set the following mount point by passing the **-v /host:/container** option to the **podman run** command:

Volume Mount Point	Description
<b>/var/lib/mysql/data</b>	MySQL data directory



#### NOTE

When mounting a directory from the host into the container, ensure that the mounted directory has the appropriate permissions and that the owner and group of the directory matches the user UID or name which is running inside the container.

## 10.3. MONGODB

### 10.3.1. Description

The **rhsc1/mongodb-36-rhel7** image provides a MongoDB 3.6 NoSQL database server; the **rhsc1/mongodb-34-rhel7** image provides a MongoDB 3.4 NoSQL database server.

### 10.3.2. Access and Usage

To pull the **rhsc1/mongodb-36-rhel7** image, run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhsc1/mongodb-36-rhel7
```

To pull the **rhsc1/mongodb-34-rhel7** image, run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhsc1/mongodb-34-rhel7
```

To set only the mandatory environment variables and store the database in the **/home/user/database** directory on the host file system, execute the following command:

```
# podman run -d -e MONGODB_USER=<user> -e MONGODB_PASSWORD=<password> \
-e MONGODB_DATABASE=<database> -e
MONGODB_ADMIN_PASSWORD=<admin_password> \
-v /home/user/database:/var/lib/mongodb/data <image_name>
```

If you are initializing the database and it is the first time you are using the specified shared volume, two databases will be created with two users: the **admin** database with the **admin** user, and the **MONGODB\_DATABASE** with the **MONGODB\_USER**. After that, the MongoDB daemon will be started. If you are re-attaching the volume to another container, the creation of the database user and **admin** user will be skipped and only the MongoDB daemon will be started.

The **mongod** daemon writes its logs to the standard output. To examine the container image log, use the **podman logs <image\_name>** command.

### 10.3.3. Configuration

The image recognizes the following environment variables that you can set during initialization by passing **-e VAR=VALUE** to the **podman run** command:

Variable Name	Description
<b>MONGODB_ADMIN_PASSWORD</b>	Password for the <b>admin</b> user
<b>MONGODB_USER</b>	User name for the <b>MONGODB</b> account to be created
<b>MONGODB_PASSWORD</b>	Password for the user account
<b>MONGODB_DATABASE</b>	Database name



#### NOTE

The administrator user name is set to **admin** and you have to specify the password by setting the **MONGODB\_ADMIN\_PASSWORD** environment variable. This process is done upon database initialization. The **admin** user has the **dbAdminAnyDatabase**, **userAdminAnyDatabase**, **readWriteAnyDatabase**, and **clusterAdmin** roles (see [MongoDB reference](#) for details). An unprivileged user has only the **readWrite** role and needs to have a **MONGODB\_USER** and **MONGODB\_PASSWORD** environment variables set.



#### IMPORTANT

Because passwords are part of the image configuration, the only supported method to change passwords for an unprivileged user and the **admin** user is by changing the environment variables **MONGODB\_PASSWORD** and **MONGODB\_ADMIN\_PASSWORD**, respectively. Changing database passwords directly in MongoDB will cause a mismatch between the values stored in the variables and the actual passwords. Whenever a database container image starts, it will reset the passwords to the values stored in the environment variables.

The following environment variable influences the MongoDB configuration file and is optional:

Variable Name	Description	Default
---------------	-------------	---------

Variable Name	Description	Default
<b>MONGODB_QUIET</b>	Runs MongoDB in a quiet mode that attempts to limit the amount of output	<b>true</b>

You can also set the following mount point by passing the **-v /host:/container** option to the **podman run** command:

Volume Mount Point	Description
<b>/var/lib/mongodb/data</b>	MongoDB data directory



#### NOTE

When mounting a directory from the host into the container, ensure that the mounted directory has the appropriate permissions and that the owner and group of the directory matches the user UID or name which is running inside the container.

### 10.3.4. Extending the Image

The MongoDB image can be extended using [source-to-image](#).

For example, to build a customized MongoDB database image **my-mongodb-rhel7** with configuration in the **~/image-configuration/** directory, run:

```
$ s2i build ~/image-configuration/ rhsc/mongodb-36-rhel7 my-mongodb-rhel7
```

Change the image name to **rhsc/mongodb-34-rhel7** when using this image.

The directory passed to the S2I build should contain one or more of the following directories:

<b>mongodb-cfg/</b>	When running the <b>run-mongod</b> or <b>run-mongod-replication</b> commands, the contained <b>mongod.conf</b> file is used for <b>mongod</b> configuration. The <b>envsubst</b> command is run on the <b>mongod.conf</b> file to still allow customization of the image using environment variables. A custom configuration file does not affect the name of a replica set; it has to be set in the <b>MONGODB_REPLICA_NAME</b> environment variable. It is impossible to configure SSL using a custom configuration file.
<b>mongodb-pre-init/</b>	The contained shell scripts ( <b>*.sh</b> ) are sourced before the <b>mongod</b> server is started.

<b>mongodb-init/</b>	The contained shell scripts ( <b>*.sh</b> ) are sourced when the <b>mongod</b> server is started for the first time, that is, when the data directory is empty. The <b>run-mongod</b> command does not have an enabled authentication in this phase. The <b>run-mongod-replication</b> command does have an enabled authentication in this phase.
<b>mongodb-start/</b>	Similar to <b>mongodb-init/</b> , except these scripts are always sourced (after the <b>mongodb-init/</b> scripts, if they exist). These scripts are skipped if <b>run-mongod-replication</b> is run with an already initialized data directory.

The following variables can be used in the scripts provided to S2I:

<b>mongo_common_args</b>	Contains arguments for the <b>mongod</b> server. Note that changing this can break existing customization scripts, that is, the default scripts.
<b>MEMBER_ID</b>	Contains an ID of the container. It is defined only in scripts for replication (the <b>run-mongod-replication</b> command) and has a different value for each container image in a replica set cluster. Customization scripts are run by all container images in a replica set; <b>MEMBER_ID</b> can be used to write scripts which are run only by some containers.

During the S2I build, all provided files are copied into the **/opt/app-root/src/** directory in the new image. If some configuration files are present in the destination directory, files with the same name are overwritten. Also, only one file with the same name can be used for customization. User-provided files are preferred over the default files in the **/usr/share/container-scripts/mongodb/** directory, so it is possible to overwrite them.

The same configuration directory structure can be used to customize the image every time the image is started using the **podman run** command. The directory has to be mounted into **/opt/app-root/src/** in the image by using the **-v ./image-configuration:/opt/app-root/src/** option. This overwrites the customization built into the image.

## 10.4. POSTGRESQL

### 10.4.1. Description

The **rhsc/postgresql-10-rhel7** image provides a PostgreSQL 10 SQL database server.

The **rhsc/postgresql-96-rhel7** image provides a PostgreSQL 9.6 SQL database server.

### 10.4.2. Access and Usage

To pull the **rhsc/postgresql-10-rhel7** image, run the following command as **root**:



```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhsc/postgresql-10-rhel7
```

To pull the `rhsc/postgresql-96-rhel7` image, run the following command as `root`:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhsc/postgresql-96-rhel7
```

To set only the mandatory environment variables and not store the database in a host directory, execute the following command:

```
# podman run -d --name postgresql_database -e POSTGRESQL_USER=<user> \
  -e POSTGRESQL_PASSWORD=<pass> -e POSTGRESQL_DATABASE=<db> \
  -p 5432:5432 <image_name>
```

This will create a container named `postgresql_database` running PostgreSQL with database `db` and user with credentials `user:pass`. Port `5432` will be exposed and mapped to the host. If you want your database to be persistent across container executions, also add a `-v /host/db/path:/var/lib/pgsql/data` argument. This will be the PostgreSQL database cluster directory.

If the database cluster directory is not initialized, the entrypoint script will first run `initdb` and set up necessary database users and passwords. After the database is initialized, or if it was already present, `postgres` is executed and will run as `PID 1`. You can stop the detached container by running the `podman stop postgresql_database` command.

The `postgres` daemon first writes its logs to the standard output. To examine the container image log, use the `podman logs <image_name>` command. Then the log output is redirected to the logging collector process and appears in the `pg_log/` directory.

### 10.4.3. Configuration

The image recognizes the following environment variables that you can set during initialization by passing `-e VAR=VALUE` to the `podman run` command:

Variable Name	Description
<code>POSTGRESQL_USER</code>	User name for PostgreSQL account to be created
<code>POSTGRESQL_PASSWORD</code>	Password for the user account
<code>POSTGRESQL_DATABASE</code>	Database name
<code>POSTGRESQL_ADMIN_PASSWORD</code>	Password for the postgres admin account (optional)



#### NOTE

The `postgres` administrator account has no password set by default, only allowing local connections. You can set it by setting the `POSTGRESQL_ADMIN_PASSWORD` environment variable when initializing your container. This will allow you to login to the `postgres` account remotely. Local connections will still not require a password.



## IMPORTANT

Since passwords are part of the image configuration, the only supported method to change passwords for the database user and postgres admin user is by changing the environment variables **POSTGRESQL\_PASSWORD** and **POSTGRESQL\_ADMIN\_PASSWORD**, respectively. Changing database passwords through SQL statements or any way other than through the environment variables aforementioned will cause a mismatch between the values stored in the variables and the actual passwords. Whenever a database container image starts, it will reset the passwords to the values stored in the environment variables.

The following options are related to migration:

Variable Name	Description	Default
<b>POSTGRESQL_MIGRATION_REMOTE_HOST</b>	Hostname/IP to migrate from	
<b>POSTGRESQL_MIGRATION_ADMIN_PASSWORD</b>	Password for the remote <b>postgres</b> admin user	
<b>POSTGRESQL_MIGRATION_IGNORE_ERRORS</b>	Optional: Ignore sql import errors	no

The following environment variables influence the PostgreSQL configuration file and are all optional:

Variable Name	Description	Default
<b>POSTGRESQL_MAX_CONNECTIONS</b>	The maximum number of client connections allowed. This also sets the maximum number of prepared transactions.	100
<b>POSTGRESQL_MAX_PREPARED_TRANSACTIONS</b>	Sets the maximum number of transactions that can be in the "prepared" state. If you are using prepared transactions, you will probably want this to be at least as large as max_connections	0
<b>POSTGRESQL_SHARED_BUFFERS</b>	Sets how much memory is dedicated to PostgreSQL to use for caching data	32M
<b>POSTGRESQL_EFFECTIVE_CACHE_SIZE</b>	Set to an estimate of how much memory is available for disk caching by the operating system and within the database itself	128M

**NOTE**

When the PostgreSQL image is run with the **--memory** parameter set and if there are no values provided for **POSTGRESQL\_SHARED\_BUFFERS** and **POSTGRESQL\_EFFECTIVE\_CACHE\_SIZE**, these values are automatically calculated based on the value provided in the **--memory** parameter. The values are calculated based on the upstream formulas and are set to 1/4 and 1/2 of the given memory, respectively.

You can also set the following mount point by passing the **-v /host:/container** option to the **podman run** command:

Volume Mount Point	Description
<b>/var/lib/pgsql/data</b>	PostgreSQL database cluster directory

**NOTE**

When mounting a directory from the host into the container, ensure that the mounted directory has the appropriate permissions and that the owner and group of the directory matches the user UID or name which is running inside the container.

Unless you use the **-u** option with the **podman run** command, processes in containers are usually run under UID **26**. To change the data directory permissions, use the following command:

```
$ setfacl -m u:26:-wx /your/data/dir
$ podman run <...> -v /your/data/dir:/var/lib/pgsql/data:Z <...>
```

**10.4.4. Data Migration**

PostgreSQL container images support migration of data from a remote PostgreSQL server. Use the following command and change the image name and add optional configuration variables when necessary:

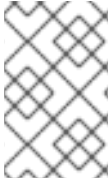
```
$ podman run -d --name postgresql_database \
  -e POSTGRESQL_MIGRATION_REMOTE_HOST=172.17.0.2 \
  -e POSTGRESQL_MIGRATION_ADMIN_PASSWORD=remoteAdminP@ssword \
  [ OPTIONAL_CONFIGURATION_VARIABLES ]
  rhsc1/postgresql-96-rhel7
```

The migration is done the dump and restore way (running **pg\_dumpall** against a remote cluster and importing the dump locally by **psql**). Because the process is streamed (unix pipeline), there are no intermediate dump files created during this process to not waste additional storage space.

If some SQL commands fail during applying, the default behavior of the migration script is to fail as well to ensure the "all or nothing" result of a scripted, unattended migration. In most common cases, successful migration is expected (but not guaranteed), given you migrate from a previous version of PostgreSQL server container, which is created using the same principles - for example, migration from **rhsc1/postgresql-96-rhel7** to **rhsc1/postgresql-10-rhel7**. Migration from a different kind of PostgreSQL container image will likely fail.

If this "all or nothing" principle is inadequate for you, there is an optional **POSTGRESQL\_MIGRATION\_IGNORE\_ERRORS** option which performs "best effort" migration.

However, some data might be lost and it is up to the user to review the standard error output and fix issues manually in the post-migration time.



#### NOTE

The container image provides migration help for users' convenience, but fully automatic migration is not guaranteed. Thus, before you start proceeding with the database migration, you will need to perform manual steps to get all your data migrated.

You might not use variables such as **POSTGRESQL\_USER** in the migration scenario. All data (including information about databases, roles, or passwords) are copied from the old cluster. Ensure that you use the same optional configuration variables as you used for initialization of the old PostgreSQL container image. If some non-default configuration is done on a remote cluster, you might need to copy the configuration files manually, too.



#### WARNING

The IP communication between the old and the new PostgreSQL clusters is not encrypted by default, it is up to the user to configure SSL on a remote cluster or ensure security using different means.

### 10.4.5. Upgrading the Database



#### WARNING

Before you decide to perform the data directory upgrade, make sure you have backed up all your data. Note that you may need to manually roll back if the upgrade fails.

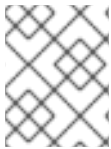
The PostgreSQL image supports automatic upgrade of a data directory created by the PostgreSQL server version provided by the previous rhsc image, for example, the **rhsc/postgresql-10-rhel7** image supports upgrading from **rhsc/postgresql-96-rhel7**. The upgrade process is designed so that you should be able to just switch from image A to image B, and set the **\$POSTGRESQL\_UPGRADE** variable appropriately to explicitly request the database data transformation.

The upgrade process is internally implemented using the **pg\_upgrade** binary, and for that purpose the container needs to contain two versions of PostgreSQL server (see the **pg\_upgrade** man page for more information).

For the **pg\_upgrade** process and the new server version, it is necessary to initialize a new data directory. This data directory is created automatically by the container tooling in the **/var/lib/pgsql/data/** directory, which is usually an external bind-mountpoint. The **pg\_upgrade** execution is then similar to the dump and restore approach. It starts both the old and the new PostgreSQL servers (within the container) and

"dumps" the old data directory and, at the same time, it "restores" it into new data directory. This operation requires a lot of data files copying. Set the **\$POSTGRESQL\_UPGRADE** variable accordingly based on what type of upgrade you choose:

<b>copy</b>	The data files are copied from the old data directory to the new directory. This option has a low risk of data loss in case of an upgrade failure.
<b>hardlink</b>	Data files are hard-linked from the old to the new data directory, which brings performance optimization. However, the old directory becomes unusable, even in case of a failure.



#### NOTE

Make sure you have enough space for the copied data. Upgrade failure because of insufficient space might lead to a data loss.

### 10.4.6. Extending the Image

The PostgreSQL image can be extended using using [source-to-image](#).

For example, to build a customized **new-postgresql** image with configuration in the `~/image-configuration/` directory, use the following command:

```
$ s2i build ~/image-configuration/ postgresql new-postgresql
```

The directory passed to the S2I build should contain one or more of the following directories:

<b>postgresql-pre-start/</b>	Source all <b>*.sh</b> files from this directory during an early start of the container. There is no PostgreSQL daemon running in the background.
<b>postgresql-cfg/</b>	Contained configuration files ( <b>*.conf</b> ) will be included at the end of the image's <b>postgresql.conf</b> file.
<b>postgresql-init/</b>	Contained shell scripts ( <b>*.sh</b> ) are sourced when the database is freshly initialized (after successful <b>initdb</b> run, which made the data directory non-empty). At the time of sourcing these scripts, the local PostgreSQL server is running. For re-deployments scenarios with persistent data directory, the scripts are not sourced (no-op).
<b>postgresql-start/</b>	Similar to <b>postgresql-init/</b> , except these scripts are always sourced (after the <b>postgresql-init/</b> scripts, if they exist).

During the S2I build, all provided files are copied into the `/opt/app-root/src/` directory in the new image. Only one file with the same name can be used for customization, and user-provided files are preferred over default files in the `/usr/share/container-scripts/` directory, so it is possible to overwrite them.

## 10.5. REDIS

### 10.5.1. Description

The `rhsc/redis-5-rhel7` image provides Redis 5, an advanced key-value store. The image is based on the `rh-redis5` Software Collection.

### 10.5.2. Access

To pull the `rhsc/redis-5-rhel7` image, run the following command as `root`:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhsc/redis-5-rhel7
```

### 10.5.3. Configuration and Usage

To set only the mandatory environment variables and not store the database in a host directory, run:

```
# podman run -d --name redis_database -p 6379:6379 rhsc/redis-5-rhel7
```

This command creates a container named `redis_database`. Port `6379` is exposed and mapped to the host.

The following environment variable influences the Redis configuration file and is optional:

Variable Name	Description
<code>REDIS_PASSWORD</code>	Password for the server access

To set a password, run:

```
# podman run -d --name redis_database -e REDIS_PASSWORD=strongpassword rhsc/redis-5-rhel7
```

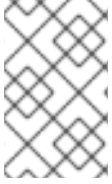


#### IMPORTANT

Use a very strong password because Redis is fast and thus can become a target of a brute-force attack.

To make your database persistent across container executions, add the `-v /host/db/path:/var/lib/redis/data:Z` option to the `podman run` command.

Volume Mount Point	Description
<code>/var/lib/redis/data</code>	Redis data directory

**NOTE**

When mounting a directory from the host into the container, ensure that the mounted directory has the appropriate permissions and that the owner and group of the directory matches the user UID or name that is running inside the container.

To examine the container image log, use the **podman logs <image\_name>** command.

## CHAPTER 11. RED HAT DEVELOPER TOOLSET IMAGES

Red Hat Developer Toolset is a Red Hat offering for developers on the Red Hat Enterprise Linux platform. It provides a complete set of development and performance analysis tools that can be installed and used on multiple versions of Red Hat Enterprise Linux. Executables built with the Red Hat Developer Toolset toolchain can then also be deployed and run on multiple versions of Red Hat Enterprise Linux. For detailed compatibility information, see [Red Hat Developer Toolset 8 User Guide](#) and [Red Hat Developer Toolset 7 User Guide](#).

### 11.1. RUNNING RED HAT DEVELOPER TOOLSET TOOLS FROM PRE-BUILT CONTAINER IMAGES

To display general usage information for pre-built Red Hat Developer Toolset container images that you have already pulled to your local machine, run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman run image_name usage
```

To launch an interactive shell within a pre-built container image, run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman run -ti image_name /bin/bash -l
```

In both of the above commands, substitute the *image\_name* parameter with the name of the container image you pulled to your local system and now want to use.

For example, to launch an interactive shell within the container image with selected toolchain components, run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman run -ti rhsc/devtoolset-7-toolchain-rhel7 /bin/bash -l
```

#### Example 11.1. Using GCC in the Pre-Built Red Hat Developer Toolset Toolchain Image

This example illustrates how to obtain and launch the pre-built container image with selected toolchain components of the Red Hat Developer Toolset and how to run the **gcc** compiler within that image.

1. Make sure you have a container environment set up properly on your system by following instructions at [Using podman to work with containers](#) in the *Managing Containers* document.
2. Pull the pre-built toolchain Red Hat Developer Toolset container image from the official Red Hat Container Registry:

```
# podman pull rhsc/devtoolset-7-toolchain-rhel7
```

3. To launch the container image with an interactive shell, issue the following command:

```
# podman run -ti rhsc/devtoolset-7-toolchain-rhel7 /bin/bash -l
```

4. To launch the container as a regular (non-root) user, use the **sudo** command. To map a directory from the host system to the container file system, include the **-v** (or **--volume**) option in the **podman** command:

```
$ sudo podman run -v ~/Source:/src -ti rhsc/devtoolset-7-toolchain-rhel7 /bin/bash -l
```



In the above command, the host's `~/Source/` directory is mounted as the `/src/` directory within the container.

- Once you are in the container's interactive shell, you can run Red Hat Developer Toolset tools as expected. For example, to verify the version of the `gcc` compiler, run:

```
bash-4.2$ gcc -v
[...]
gcc version 6.3.1 20170216 (Red Hat 6.3.1-3) (GCC)
```

## 11.2. USING CONTAINER IMAGES BUILT FROM DOCKERFILES

*Dockerfiles* are available for selected Red Hat Developer Toolset components. Dockerfiles are text files that contain instructions for automated building of container images.

Red Hat Developer Toolset 7.1 for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 is distributed with the following Dockerfiles:

- `devtoolset-7-toolchain`
- `devtoolset-7-perftools`

Red Hat Developer Toolset 8.1 for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 is distributed with the following Dockerfiles:

- `devtoolset-8-toolchain`
- `devtoolset-8-perftools`

### 11.2.1. Obtaining Dockerfiles

The Red Hat Developer Toolset Dockerfiles are provided in the Red Hat Container Catalog. Every tagged container image is provided with the Dockerfile used to build it.

To get the Dockerfiles, follow this procedure:

- Open the Red Hat Container Catalog page website for the latest container image in the Red Hat Developer Toolset version you want:
  - [Red Hat Developer Toolset 7.1](#)
  - [Red Hat Developer Toolset 8.1](#)
- Copy the Dockerfile contents from the webpage.
- Paste the text to a suitably named plain text file on your system.



#### NOTE

Previously, Red Hat Developer Toolset Dockerfiles were provided by the package `devtoolset-8-dockerfiles`. This package has been removed in Red Hat Developer Toolset version 8.1.

### 11.2.2. Building Container Images

Change to the directory where the Dockerfile is installed and run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman build -t image_name
```

Replace *image\_name* with the desired name for the new image.

### Example 11.2. Building a Container Image with a Red Hat Developer Toolset Component

To build a container image for deploying the **perftools** tools from Red Hat Developer Toolset 8.1 in a container, follow the instructions below:

1. Make sure you have a container environment set up properly on your system by following instructions at [Using podman to work with containers](#) in the *Managing Containers* document.
2. Copy the Dockerfile contents text from the [Red Hat Container Catalog page for Red Hat Developer Toolset 8.1 perftools image](#).
3. Paste the text into a text editor and save it as the file **/home/user/devtoolset-8-toolchain-rhel7/Dockerfile**

Replace *user* with name of the current user. To determine this value, run the **whoami** command in the terminal.

4. Change to the directory with the file:

```
# cd /home/user/devtoolset-8-toolchain-rhel7/
```

5. Build the container image:

```
# podman build -t devtoolset-8-my-perftools .
```

Replace *devtoolset-8-my-perftools* with the name you wish to assign to your resulting container image.

### 11.2.3. Running Red Hat Developer Toolset Tools from Custom-Built Container Images

To display general usage information for images built from Red Hat Developer Toolset Dockerfiles (see [Section 11.2.2, "Building Container Images"](#)), run the following command as **root**:

```
podman run image_name container-usage
```

To launch an interactive shell within a container image you built, run the following command as **root**:

```
podman run -ti image_name /bin/bash -l
```

In both of the above commands, substitute the *image\_name* parameter with the name of the container image you chose when building it.

### Example 11.3. Using elfutils in a Custom-Built Red Hat Developer Toolset Image

This example illustrates how to launch a custom-built container image with the **elfutils** component and how to run the **eu-size** tool within that image.

1. To launch the container image with an interactive shell, issue the following command:

```
# podman run -ti devtoolset-7-my-perftools /bin/bash -l
```

2. To launch the container as a regular (non-root) user, use the **sudo** command. To map a directory from the host system to the container file system, include the **-v** (or **--volume**) option in the **podman** command:

```
$ sudo podman run -v ~/Source:/src -ti devtoolset-7-my-perftools /bin/bash -l
```

In the above command, the host's **~/Source/** directory is mounted as the **/src/** directory within the container.

3. Once you are in the container's interactive shell, you can run Red Hat Developer Toolset tools as expected. For example, to verify the version of the **eu-size** tool, run:

```
bash-4.2$ eu-size -V
size (elfutils) 0.168
[...]
```

## 11.3. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

For more information about Red Hat Developer Toolset, see the following online resources:

- [Red Hat Developer Toolset 8.1 User Guide](#)
- [Red Hat Developer Toolset 8.1 Release Notes](#)
- [Red Hat Developer Toolset 7.1 User Guide](#)
- [Red Hat Developer Toolset 7.1 Release Notes](#)

## 11.4. RED HAT DEVELOPER TOOLSET TOOLCHAIN

### 11.4.1. Description

The Red Hat Developer Toolset Toolchain images provide the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC) and GNU Debugger (GDB).

The **rhsc/ devtoolset-8-toolchain-rhel7** image provides content corresponding to the following packages:

Component	Version	Package
<b>gcc</b>	8.3.1	devtoolset-8-gcc
<b>g++</b>		devtoolset-8-gcc-c++
<b>gfortran</b>		devtoolset-8-gcc-fortran

Component	Version	Package
<b>gdb</b>	8.2	devtoolset-8-gdb

Additionally, the **devtoolset-8-binutils** package is included as a dependency.

The **rhsc/devtoolset-7-toolchain-rhel7** image provides content corresponding to the following packages:

Component	Version	Package
<b>gcc</b>	7.3.1	devtoolset-7-gcc
<b>g++</b>		devtoolset-7-gcc-c++
<b>gfortran</b>		devtoolset-7-gcc-fortran
<b>gdb</b>	8.0.1	devtoolset-7-gdb

Additionally, the **devtoolset-7-binutils** package is included as a dependency.

### 11.4.2. Access

To pull the **rhsc/devtoolset-8-toolchain-rhel7** image, run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhsc/devtoolset-8-toolchain-rhel7
```

To pull the **rhsc/devtoolset-7-toolchain-rhel7** image, run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhsc/devtoolset-7-toolchain-rhel7
```

## 11.5. RED HAT DEVELOPER TOOLSET PERFORMANCE TOOLS

### 11.5.1. Description

The Red Hat Developer Toolset Performance Tools images provide a number of profiling and performance measurement tools.

The **rhsc/devtoolset-8-perftools-rhel7** image provides the following components:

Component	Version	Package
<b>dwz</b>	0.12	devtoolset-8-dwz
<b>Dyninst</b>	9.3.2	devtoolset-8-dyninst

Component	Version	Package
<b>elfutils</b>	0.176	devtoolset-8-elfutils
<b>ltrace</b>	0.7.91	devtoolset-8-ltrace
<b>make</b>	4.2.1	devtoolset-8-make
<b>memstomp</b>	0.15	devtoolset-8-memstomp
<b>OProfile</b>	1.3.0	devtoolset-8-oprofile
<b>strace</b>	4.24	devtoolset-8-strace
<b>SystemTap</b>	3.3	devtoolset-8-systemtap
<b>Valgrind</b>	3.14.0	devtoolset-8-valgrind

Additionally, the **devtoolset-8-gcc** and **devtoolset-8-binutils** packages are included as a dependency.

The **rhsc1/devtoolset-7-perftools-rhel7** image provides the following components:

Component	Version	Package
<b>dwz</b>	0.12	devtoolset-7-dwz
<b>Dyninst</b>	9.3.2	devtoolset-7-dyninst
<b>elfutils</b>	0.170	devtoolset-7-elfutils
<b>ltrace</b>	0.7.91	devtoolset-7-ltrace
<b>make</b>	4.2.1	devtoolset-7-make
<b>memstomp</b>	0.15	devtoolset-7-memstomp
<b>OProfile</b>	1.2.0	devtoolset-7-oprofile
<b>strace</b>	4.17	devtoolset-7-strace
<b>SystemTap</b>	3.1	devtoolset-7-systemtap
<b>Valgrind</b>	3.13.0	devtoolset-7-valgrind

Additionally, the **devtoolset-7-gcc** and **devtoolset-7-binutils** packages are included as a dependency.

## 11.5.2. Access

To pull the `rhsc/devtoolset-8-perftools-rhel7` image, run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhsc/devtoolset-8-perftools-rhel7
```

To pull the `rhsc/devtoolset-7-perftools-rhel7` image, run the following command as **root**:

```
# podman pull registry.access.redhat.com/rhsc/devtoolset-7-perftools-rhel7
```

## 11.5.3. Usage

### Using the SystemTap Tool from Container Images

When using the **SystemTap** tool from a container image, additional configuration is required, and the container needs to be run with special command-line options.

The following three conditions need to be met:

1. The image needs to be run with super-user privileges. To do this, run the image using the following command:

```
~]$ podman run --ti --privileged --ipc=host --net=host --pid=host devtoolset-7-my-perftools /bin/bash -l
```

To use the pre-built **perftools** image, substitute the image name for `devtoolset-7-perftools-rhel7` in the above command.

2. The following kernel packages need to be installed in the container:

- **kernel**
- **kernel-devel**
- **kernel-debuginfo**

The version and release numbers of the above packages must match the version and release numbers of the kernel running on the host system. Run the following command to determine the version and release numbers of the host's kernel:

```
~]$ uname -r
3.10.0-514.10.2.el7.x86_64
```

Note that the **kernel-debuginfo** package is only available from the *Debug* channel. Enable the **rhel-7-server-debug-rpms** repository as described in `TODO WHERE`. For more information on how to get access to debuginfo packages, see <https://access.redhat.com/site/solutions/9907>.

To install the required packages with the correct version, use the **yum** package manager and the output of the **uname** command. For example, to install the correct version of the **kernel** package, run the following command as **root**:

```
~]# yum install -y kernel-$(uname -r)
```

3. Save the container to a reusable image by executing the **podman commit** command. To save a custom-built **SystemTap** container:

```
~]$ podman commit devtoolset-7-systemtap-$(uname -r)
```

## CHAPTER 12. COMPILER TOOLSET IMAGES

Red Hat Developer Tools container images are available for the AMD64 and Intel 64, IBM Z, and IBM POWER, little endian architectures for the following compiler toolsets:

- Clang and LLVM Toolset
- Rust Toolset
- Go Toolset

For details, see the [Red Hat Developer Tools documentation](#).



## CHAPTER 13. REVISION HISTORY

Version	Date	Change	Author
0.1-1	Jun 11 2019	Release of Using Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 Container Images.	Lenka Špačková
0.1-0	Apr 16 2019	Release of Using Red Hat Software Collections 3.3 Beta Container Images.	Lenka Špačková
0.0-9	Nov 13 2018	Release of Using Red Hat Software Collections 3.2 Container Images.	Lenka Špačková
0.0-8	Oct 23 2018	Release of Using Red Hat Software Collections 3.2 Beta Container Images.	Lenka Špačková
0.0-8	Aug 29 2018	Added a known issue related to SystemTap in devtoolset-6-perftools.	Lenka Špačková
0.0-7	May 10 2018	Extended MongoDB image documentation.	Lenka Špačková
0.0-6	May 03 2018	Release of Using Red Hat Software Collections 3.1 Container Images.	Lenka Špačková
0.0-5	Apr 04 2018	Release of Using Red Hat Software Collections 3.1 Beta Container Images.	Lenka Špačková
0.0-3	Nov 29 2017	Added the Extending Existing Container Images section.	Lenka Špačková
0.0-2	Oct 24 2017	Release of Using Red Hat Software Collections 3.0 Container Images.	Lenka Špačková
0.0-1	Oct 03 2017	Release of Using Red Hat Software Collections 3.0 Beta Container Images.	Lenka Špačková