

Experiment No. 10

AIM: To learn Dockerfile instructions, build an image for a sample web application using DOCKERFILE.

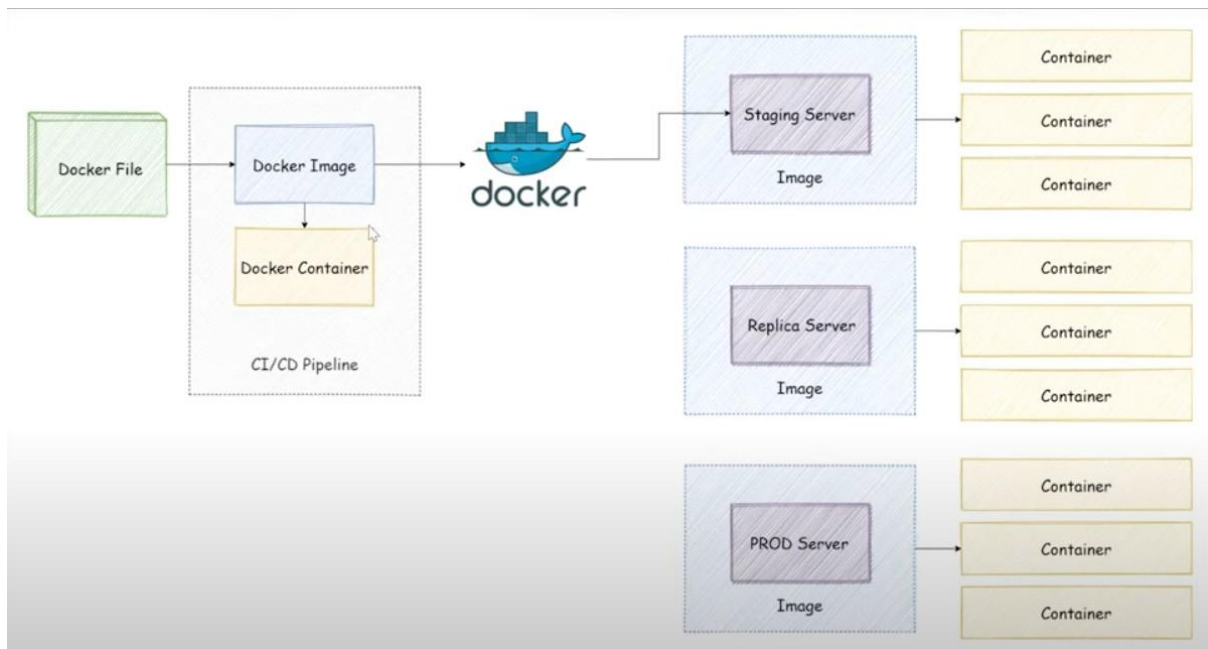
Theory :

Dockerfiles are the cornerstone of creating Docker images. They contain a set of instructions that automate the process of building a Docker image, specifying everything from the base operating system to the application code, dependencies, and configuration settings.

1. What is a Dockerfile?

A Dockerfile is a plain text file that defines the steps required to build a Docker image. It contains a series of commands (or instructions) that specify how the image should be constructed.

- **Purpose:** Automate the creation of Docker images for reproducibility, scalability, and consistency.
- **Format:** Written in a simple scripting language, using instructions like **FROM**, **RUN**, **COPY**, **CMD**, etc.



2. Basic Structure of a Dockerfile

Use an official Python runtime as a parent image

FROM python:3.9-slim

Set the working directory inside the container

WORKDIR /app

Copy the current directory contents into the container at /app

COPY . /app

Install any necessary dependencies

RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt

Make port 80 available to the world outside this container

EXPOSE 80

Define environment variable

ENV NAME World

Run app.py when the container launches

CMD ["python", "app.py"]

3. Common Dockerfile Instructions

1. FROM (Base Image)

- **Purpose:** Specifies the base image for your Docker image.

Example:

FROM ubuntu:20.04

FROM node:14

FROM python:3.9-slim

- **Note:** This is the first instruction and is mandatory in most cases.

2. WORKDIR (Set Working Directory)

- **Purpose:** Defines the directory inside the container where subsequent instructions will be executed.

3. COPY (Copy Files)

- **Purpose:** Copies files or directories from the host system into the container.

Example:

COPY ./app

-
- **Variants:**
 - COPY <src> <dest>
 - ADD is similar but supports remote URLs and tar file extraction.

4. RUN (Execute Commands)

- **Purpose:** Executes commands inside the container during the image build process.

Example:

RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y curl

RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt

5. EXPOSE (Expose Ports)

- **Purpose:** Informs Docker that the container will listen on the specified network ports at runtime.

Example: EXPOSE 80

- **Note:** This does not publish the port; it's just for documentation.

6. ENV (Set Environment Variables)

- **Purpose:** Sets environment variables inside the container.

Example:

ENV APP_ENV=production

7. CMD (Default Command)

- **Purpose:** Specifies the default command to run when the container starts.

Example:

```
CMD ["python", "app.py"]
```

- **Key Points:**
 - Only one **CMD** is allowed.
 - It can be overridden by passing a command with **docker run**.

8. ENTRYPOINT (Set Entry Point)

- **Purpose:** Defines a command that will always be executed when the container starts.

Example:

```
ENTRYPOINT ["python"]
```

```
CMD ["app.py"]
```

- **Difference from CMD:** **ENTRYPOINT** is not overridden unless explicitly done with **--entrypoint**.

4. Building Images from a Dockerfile:

To build an image:

```
docker build -t myapp:latest.
```

- **-t myapp:latest:** Tags the image.
- **..:** Refers to the current directory as build context.

Build Options:

- **-f <file>:** Specify a custom Dockerfile.
- **--no-cache:** Build without using the cache.
- **--build-arg <arg>:** Pass build-time arguments.

5. Managing Docker Images List Images:

docker images

Remove an Image:

docker rmi myapp:latest

Run a Container: docker run -p 8080:80 myapp:latest

6. Multi-Stage Builds (Advanced)

Multi-stage builds help reduce image size by separating the build environment from runtime:

Stage 1: Build stage

FROM node:14 AS build

WORKDIR /app

COPY package.json ./

RUN npm install

COPY .

Stage 2: Production stage

FROM node:14-slim

WORKDIR /app

COPY --from=build /app /app

CMD ["node", "server.js"]

This keeps the final image small and excludes unnecessary build tools.

7. Best Practices for Dockerfiles

1. Use minimal base images (e.g., alpine).
2. Order instructions from least to most frequently changing to leverage caching.
3. Combine RUN commands with `&&`.
4. Avoid root – use non-root users.
5. Clean up unnecessary files to reduce image size.

OUTPUT:

```
1 const express = require("express");
1 const app = express();
2 const PORT = process.env.PORT || 5000;
3
4 app.get("/", (req, res) => {
5   res.status(200).json({ msg: "Hello, Docker !" });
6 });
7
8 const init = async () => {
9   try {
10    app.listen(PORT, () => {
11      console.log(`Server is Listening on port ${PORT}...`);
12    });
13   } catch (error) {
14     console.log("There was an error : ", error);
15   }
16 };
17 init();
```

```
1 {
1   "name": "docker_demo",
2   "version": "1.0.0",
3   "description": "",
4   "main": "src/server.js",
5   "scripts": {
6     "start": "node src/server.js"
7   },
8   "keywords": [],
9   "author": "taha",
10  "license": "ISC",
11  "dependencies": {
12    "express": "^5.1.0"
13  }
14 }
```

```
10 FROM node:19-alpine
9
8 COPY package.json /app/
7 COPY src /app/
6
5 WORKDIR /app
4
3 RUN npm install
2
1 CMD ["node", "server.js"]
11
```

```

~/MiscRepos/sepm_lab/Exp18_Docker gti:(master) i11 (6.075s)
docker build -t demo-node-app:1.0.0 .

[+] Building 4.2s (11/11) FINISHED
=> [internal] load build definition from dockerfile
=> => transferring dockerfile: 169B
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/node:19-alpine
=> [auth] library/node:pull token for registry-1.docker.io
=> [internal] load .dockerignore
=> => transferring context: 2B
=> [1/5] FROM docker.io/library/node:19-alpine@sha256:8ec543d4795e2e85af924a2f48acb39792ae9fe8a42ad5b4bf4c277ab34b62e
=> => resolve docker.io/library/node:19-alpine@sha256:8ec543d4795e2e85af924a2f48acb39792ae9fe8a42ad5b4bf4c277ab34b62e
=> [internal] load build context
=> => transferring context: 98B
=> CACHED [2/5] COPY package.json /app/
=> CACHED [3/5] COPY src /app/
=> CACHED [4/5] WORKDIR /app
=> CACHED [5/5] RUN npm install
=> exporting to image
=> => exporting layers
=> => exporting manifest sha256:7b49e78368e8d2a07be85207b937d4db8d2aa99a51bee789c200f957f7e2b6df
=> => exporting config sha256:a844a1b4c766f1d23a9e4b4ded6ae6de4586408c2f59e0727b1bc0441a3801367
=> => pushing manifest for docker.io/library/demo-node-app:1.0.0
=> => exporting manifest list sha256:152bfc3265d14f5bd54fc0a8e8885073e28988be6e2e4ccb1d3a6b9e9e9fbd
=> => naming to docker.io/library/demo-node-app:1.0.0
=> => unpacking to docker.io/library/demo-node-app:1.0.0

1.0s

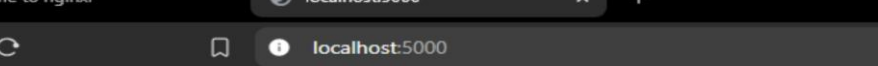
~/MiscRepos/sepm_lab/Exp18_Docker gti:(master) i11 (1.151s)
docker images

REPOSITORY          TAG                 IMAGE ID            CREATED             SIZE
demo-node-app       1.0.0              152bfc3265d1       9 minutes ago      261MB
nginx               latest             124b44bfc9cc       7 weeks ago        279MB
nginx               1.23              f5747a42e3ad       22 months ago      214MB

~/MiscRepos/sepm_lab/Exp18_Docker gti:(master) i11
docker run --name sepm-expt -p 5000:5000 demo-node-app:1.0.0

Server is Listening on port 5000...

```



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar set to `localhost:5000`. The page content displays a JSON object: `{ "msg": "Hello, Docker :)" }`. A "Pretty-print" button with a checkmark icon is visible on the left side of the page.

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-30-1-157 ~]$ sudo service docker start
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl start docker.service
[ec2-user@ip-172-30-1-157 ~]$ sudo service docker status
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl status docker.service
● docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/docker.service; disabled; preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2025-03-26 03:35:41 UTC; 5s ago
     TriggeredBy: ● docker.socket
   Docs: https://docs.docker.com
   Process: 26983 ExecStartPre=/bin/mkdir -p /run/docker (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Process: 26984 ExecStartPre=/usr/libexec/docker/docker-setup-runtimes.sh (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 26985 (dockerd)
     Tasks: 7
    Memory: 30.2M
       CPU: 268ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/docker.service
           └─26985 /usr/bin/dockerd -H fd:// --containerd=/run/containerd/containerd.sock --default-ulimit nofile=32768:65536

Mar 26 03:35:40 ip-172-30-1-157.ec2.internal systemd[1]: Starting docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine...
Mar 26 03:35:41 ip-172-30-1-157.ec2.internal dockerd[26985]: time="2025-03-26T03:35:41.038568590Z" level=info msg="Starting up"
Mar 26 03:35:41 ip-172-30-1-157.ec2.internal dockerd[26985]: time="2025-03-26T03:35:41.089874457Z" level=info msg="Loading containers: start."
Mar 26 03:35:41 ip-172-30-1-157.ec2.internal dockerd[26985]: time="2025-03-26T03:35:41.536740702Z" level=info msg="Loading containers: done."
Mar 26 03:35:41 ip-172-30-1-157.ec2.internal dockerd[26985]: time="2025-03-26T03:35:41.557951373Z" level=info msg="Docker daemon" commit=71907ca containerd-snapshotter=false
Mar 26 03:35:41 ip-172-30-1-157.ec2.internal dockerd[26985]: time="2025-03-26T03:35:41.557784269Z" level=info msg="Daemon has completed initialization"
Mar 26 03:35:41 ip-172-30-1-157.ec2.internal dockerd[26985]: time="2025-03-26T03:35:41.589181721Z" level=info msg="API listen on /run/docker.sock"
Mar 26 03:35:41 ip-172-30-1-157.ec2.internal systemd[1]: Started docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine.
lines 1-22/22 (END)
```

```

  ____      _
 / ___|  __/ | | | |
 \___ \  / _ \ |_| |
  ___) / / ___ \  __/
 /____/_/\___ \_\___|_|

Amazon Linux 2023

https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023

Last login: Wed Mar 26 03:34:34 2025 from 18.206.107.27
[ec2-user@ip-172-30-1-157 ~]$ sudo service docker start
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl start docker.service
[ec2-user@ip-172-30-1-157 ~]$ sudo docker pull philippaul/node-mysql-app:02
02: Pulling from philippaul/node-mysql-app
2ff1d7c41c74: Pull complete
b253aca5a5a7: Pull complete
3d2201bd995c: Pull complete
1de76e268b10: Pull complete
d9a8df589451: Pull complete
6f51ee005dea: Pull complete
5f22a5b3c42f: Pull complete
0c8cc2f24a4d: Pull complete
0d27a8e86132: Pull complete
b35ca9a95db0: Pull complete
46a182df3db1: Pull complete
f3b1a7bba597: Pull complete
ff7978b844b1: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:f7c1c0ffb2a2f4a40b626b0d03f8b83bbc8ef3f88d0682cd43f395bf9e42966b
Status: Downloaded newer image for philippaul/node-mysql-app:02
docker.io/philippaul/node-mysql-app:02

[ec2-user@ip-172-30-1-157 ~]$ sudo docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG                 IMAGE ID            CREATED             SIZE
philippaul/node-mysql-app    02                 4b941beb4207       4 months ago       923MB
[ec2-user@ip-172-30-1-157 ~]$
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-30-1-157 ~]$ sudo docker run --rm -p 80:3000 -e DB_HOST = "mrbanana.cmdoa0im2oxt.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com" -e DB_USER = "admin" -e DB_PASSWORD = "1234" -d p
hilippaul/node-mysql-app:02
docker: invalid reference format.
See 'docker run --help'.
[ec2-user@ip-172-30-1-157 ~]$ sudo docker run --rm -p 80:3000 \
-e DB_HOST="mrbanana.cmdoa0im2oxt.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com" \
-e DB_USER="admin" \
-e DB_PASSWORD="1234" \
-d philippaul/node-mysql-app:02
90600e4204ef93e3882352c378c2e94223eb617c9e5de58a86d176d916aa21
[ec2-user@ip-172-30-1-157 ~]$ sudo docker ps
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND                  CREATED             STATUS             PORTS                               NAMES
90600e4204a        philippaul/node-mysql-app:02   "docker-entrypoint.s..." 16 seconds ago     Up 15 seconds     0.0.0.0:80->3000/tcp, :::80->3000/tcp   frosty_stonebraker
[ec2-user@ip-172-30-1-157 ~]$
```

Conclusion:

We have learnt Dockerfile instructions, built an image for a sample web application using DOCKERFILE.