

# Lab Exercise 4- Working with Docker Networking

**Name : Raman Boora**

**SapID: 500109408**

**Roll no: R2142221160**

## Step 1: Understanding Docker Default Networks

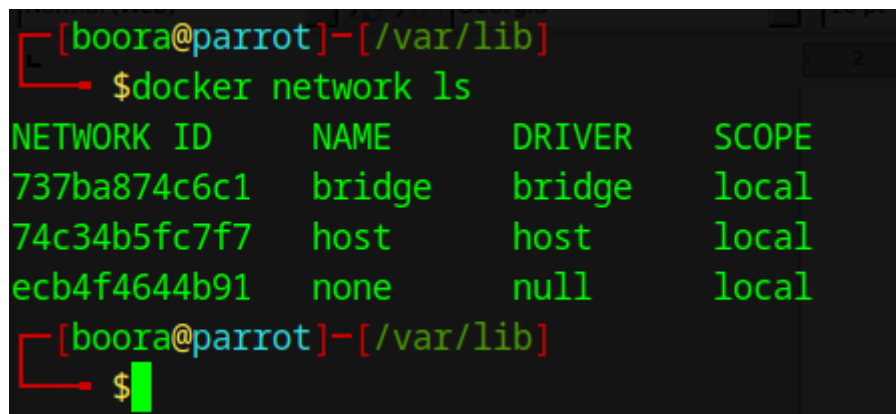
Docker provides three default networks:

- bridge: The default network when a container starts.
- host: Bypasses Docker's network isolation and attaches the container directly to the host network.
- none: No networking is available for the container.

### 1.1. Inspect Default Networks

Check Docker's default networks using:

```
docker network ls
```



```
[boora@parrot]-[/var/lib]
$ docker network ls
NETWORK ID      NAME      DRIVER      SCOPE
737ba874c6c1    bridge    bridge      local
74c34b5fc7f7    host      host        local
ecb4f4644b91    none      null        local
[boora@parrot]-[/var/lib]
$
```

## 1.2. Inspect the Bridge Network

```
docker network inspect bridge
```

This command will show detailed information about the bridge network, including the connected containers and IP address ranges.

```
boora@parrot: [/var/lib]
$ docker network inspect bridge
[
  {
    "Name": "bridge",
    "Id": "737ba874c6c11e0ddec04f0d00809ffbf1d59acd2be925a0995824b54310f59f",
    "Created": "2024-11-01T13:53:43.09893837+05:30",
    "Scope": "local",
    "Driver": "bridge",
    "EnableIPv6": false,
    "IPAM": {
      "Driver": "default",
      "Options": null,
      "Config": [
        {
          "Subnet": "172.17.0.0/16",
          "Gateway": "172.17.0.1"
        }
      ]
    },
    "Internal": false,
    "Attachable": false,
    "Ingress": false,
    "ConfigFrom": {
      "Network": ""
    },
    "ConfigOnly": false,
    "Containers": {},
    "Options": {
      "com.docker.network.bridge.default_bridge": "true",
      "com.docker.network.bridge.enable_icc": "true",
      "com.docker.network.bridge.enable_ip_masquerade": "true",
      "com.docker.network.bridge.host_binding_ipv4": "0.0.0.0",
      "com.docker.network.bridge.name": "docker0",
      "com.docker.network.driver.mtu": "1500"
    }
  }
]
```

## Step 2: Create and Use a Bridge Network

### 2.1. Create a User-Defined Bridge Network

A user-defined bridge network allows containers to communicate by name instead of IP.

```
docker network create my_bridge
```

```
[boora@parrot]-[/var/lib]
$ docker network create net1
5f30055986e234d68604166d3f29bf474e87d61c83c6789cac0977fe321ff635
```

### 2.2. Run Containers on the User-Defined Network

Start two containers on the newly created my\_bridge network:

```
docker run -dit --name container1 --network my_bridge busybox
```

```
docker run -dit --name container2 --network my_bridge busybox
```

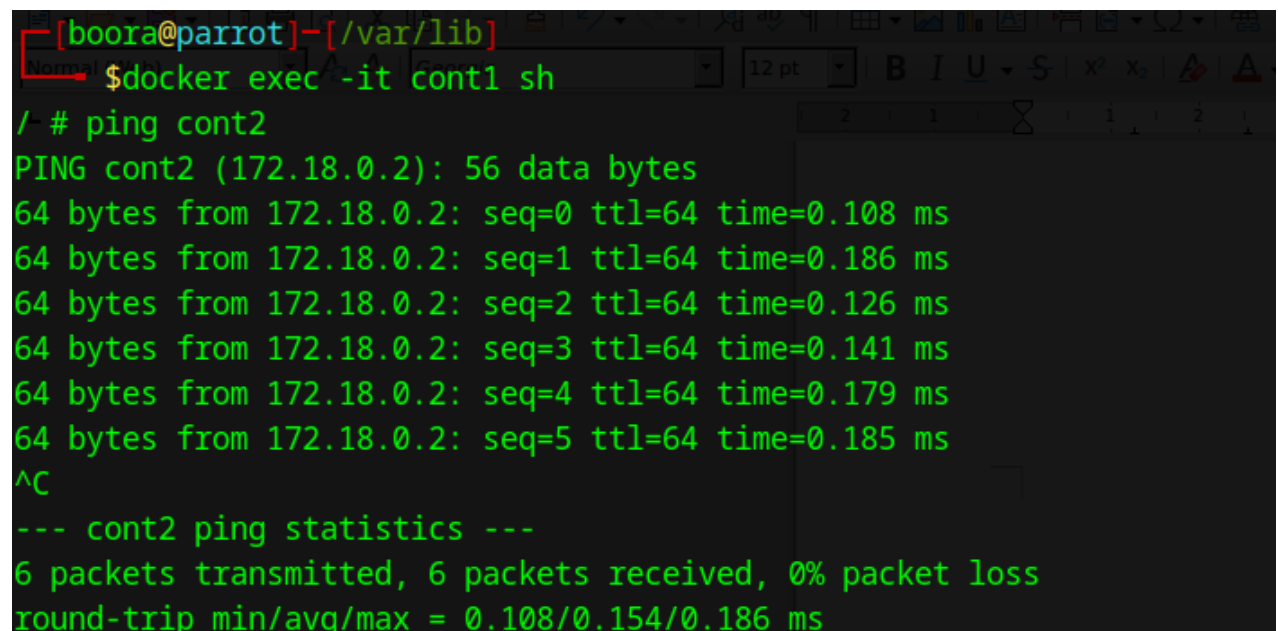
```
[boora@parrot]-[/var/lib]
$ docker run -dit --name cont2 --network net1 busybox
2bcada97c0d0795ee26cff690ba04f908d485812c2e01837aba8c384b5e2075a
[boora@parrot]-[/var/lib]
$ docker run -dit --name cont1 --network net1 busybox
005d6f009056d84768f805f4644f4700228e3e2c3f7991baaed9df79fe164773
[boora@parrot]-[/var/lib]
$
```

## 2.3. Test Container Communication

Execute a ping command from container1 to container2 using container names:

```
docker exec -it container1 ping container2
```

The containers should be able to communicate since they are on the same network.

A terminal window with a dark background and green text. The prompt is [boora@parrot]-[/var/lib]. The user enters \$docker exec -it cont1 sh. The shell prompt is /- #. The user enters # ping cont2. The output shows a successful ping to 172.18.0.2 with 56 data bytes and 6 packets received. The statistics show 0% packet loss and round-trip times between 0.108ms and 0.186ms.

```
[boora@parrot]-[/var/lib]
$docker exec -it cont1 sh
/- # ping cont2
PING cont2 (172.18.0.2): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 172.18.0.2: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.108 ms
64 bytes from 172.18.0.2: seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.186 ms
64 bytes from 172.18.0.2: seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.126 ms
64 bytes from 172.18.0.2: seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.141 ms
64 bytes from 172.18.0.2: seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.179 ms
64 bytes from 172.18.0.2: seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.185 ms
^C
--- cont2 ping statistics ---
6 packets transmitted, 6 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.108/0.154/0.186 ms
```

## Step 3: Disconnect and Remove Networks

### 3.1. Disconnect Containers from Networks

To disconnect container1 from my\_bridge:

```
docker network disconnect my_bridge container1
```

```
[boora@parrot]-[/var/lib]
$docker network disconnect --force net1 cont2
[boora@parrot]-[/var/lib]
$
```

## 4.2. Remove Networks

To remove the user-defined network:

```
docker network rm my_bridge
```

```
[boora@parrot]-[/var/lib]
$docker network disconnect --force net1 cont2
[boora@parrot]-[/var/lib]
$docker network remove net1
Error response from daemon: error while removing network: network net1 id 5f30055986e234d68604166d3f29bf474e87d61c83c6789cac0977fe321ff635 has active endpoints
[boora@parrot]-[/var/lib]
$docker network disconnect --force net1 cont2
Error response from daemon: container 2bcada97c0d0795ee26cff690ba04f908d485812c2e01837aba8c384b5e2075a is not connected to network net1
[boora@parrot]-[/var/lib]
$docker network disconnect --force net1 cont1
[boora@parrot]-[/var/lib]
$docker network remove net1
net1
[boora@parrot]-[/var/lib]
$
```

## Step 4: Clean Up

Stop and remove all containers created during this exercise:

```
[boora@parrot]-[/var/lib]
$docker rm -f cont1 cont2
cont1
cont2
[boora@parrot]-[/var/lib]
$+
```