

Lab Assignment 2: Dockerfile & Containerizing Applications

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Objective

- Learn how to create and use a Dockerfile.
 - Containerize a simple Flask application using Docker.
 - Practice building custom images and running them.
 - Implement data persistence and access container logs.
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1. Dockerfile Creation & Explanation (10 Marks)

Application: A simple Flask web server that runs on port 80.

```
from flask import Flask
import logging

app = Flask(__name__)

logging.basicConfig(filename='/logs/output.log', level=logging.INFO)
app.logger.info("Flask app started successfully")

@app.route("/")
def home():
    return "Hello from Flask with logging!"

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(host="0.0.0.0", port=80)
|
```

Dockerfile:

```
# Use a lightweight Python base image
FROM python:3.9-slim

# Set the working directory in the container
WORKDIR /app

# Copy your code and requirements to the container
COPY . /app

# Install dependencies
RUN pip install -r requirements.txt

# Create logs directory inside the container
RUN mkdir -p /logs

# Open port 80 so the app can be accessed
EXPOSE 80

# Start the Flask app when the container starts
CMD ["python", "app.py"]
```

Explanation of Dockerfile Instructions:

- FROM python:3.9-slim: Uses a minimal Python image as the base.
- WORKDIR /app: Sets the working directory inside the container.
- COPY . /app: Copies all application files into the container.
- RUN pip install -r requirements.txt: Installs Python dependencies.
- RUN mkdir -p /logs: Creates a directory for application logs.
- EXPOSE 80: Tells Docker to open port 80.
- CMD ["python", "app.py"]: Runs the Flask app on container startup.

2. Building and Running Custom Images (10 Marks)

Image Build:

docker build -t flask-docker-app .

Container Run:

```
C:\Users\ASUS\Desktop\lab2-docker>docker run -d -p 8080:80 flask-docker-app
e70392711f48912658d766b045d674487dc751a96e11fc8b571dc1bba0a64c6
```

```
C:\Users\ASUS\Desktop\lab2-docker>docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE          COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS                    NAMES
e70392711f48   flask-docker-app  "python app.py"         5 seconds ago  Up 4 seconds  0.0.0.0:8080->80/tcp     upbeat_haibt
```

docker run -d -p 8080:80 flask-docker-app

Verification:

- Successfully opened `http://localhost:8080` in a web browser.
 - Screenshot captured for evidence.
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3. Persistence & Logs (10 Marks)

Volume Mount:

`docker run -d -p 8080:80 -v ${PWD}/logs:/logs flask-docker-app`

```
INFO:app:Flask app started successfully
WARNING:werkzeug: * Running on all addresses.
  WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
INFO:werkzeug: * Running on http://172.17.0.3:80/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
INFO:werkzeug:172.17.0.1 - - [12/Apr/2025 13:18:27] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
INFO:werkzeug:172.17.0.1 - - [12/Apr/2025 13:18:28] "[33mGET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1[0m" 404 -
```

Inspect Logs:

`cat logs/output.log`

Log Purpose:

- Logs are written to `/logs/output.log` by the application using Python's logging module.
 - This helps in debugging runtime issues and confirming expected behavior.
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Screenshots Included:

- Terminal showing docker build command and successful image creation.
- Terminal showing docker ps with running container.

- Web browser showing the Flask app running at `http://localhost:8080`.
- Terminal showing log output or contents of the logs folder.

Conclusion

This lab successfully demonstrated the use of Docker to containerize a Python Flask application, implement data persistence using volumes, and troubleshoot via logs. The app was built, deployed, and tested successfully.