

EXPERIMENT 9

Aim: To understand Docker Architecture and Container Life Cycle, install Docker and execute docker commands to manage images and interact with containers.

Theory:

Docker is a popular platform that enables developers to build, package, and deploy applications as lightweight, portable, and self-sufficient containers. These containers encapsulate all the necessary dependencies and libraries required for an application to run, ensuring consistency across different environments. Here is a theoretical overview of Docker: Containerization:

Docker utilizes containerization technology to create isolated environments for applications. Containers are lightweight, standalone, and executable packages that include everything needed to run an application, such as code, runtime, system tools, libraries, and settings. This isolation ensures that applications run consistently across different environments, from development to production.

Docker Engine:

At the core of Docker is the Docker Engine, which is responsible for building, running, and managing containers. It consists of the Docker daemon, which manages containers, images, networks, and volumes, and the Docker client, which allows users to interact with the daemon through the Docker API.

Docker Images:

Docker images are read-only templates used to create containers. They contain the application code, runtime, libraries, dependencies, and other files needed to run the application. Images are built using Dockerfiles, which are text files that define the steps needed to create the image.

Docker Containers:

Containers are instances of Docker images that are running as isolated processes on a host machine. They are lightweight, portable, and can be easily started, stopped, moved, and deleted. Containers provide a consistent environment for applications to run, regardless of the underlying infrastructure.

Benefits of Docker:

Portability: Docker containers can run on any platform that supports Docker, making it easy to deploy applications across different environments.

Efficiency: Containers share the host OS kernel, reducing overhead and improving resource utilization.

Isolation: Containers provide a level of isolation that helps prevent conflicts between applications and dependencies.

Scalability: Docker enables easy scaling of applications by quickly spinning up additional containers.

Consistency: Docker ensures that applications run the same way in development, testing, and production environments.

Output:

The screenshot displays the AWS Aurora and RDS Databases console. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with options like Dashboard, Query Editor, Performance insights, Snapshots, Exports in Amazon S3, Automated backups, Reserved instances, Proxies, Subnet groups, Parameter groups, Option groups, Custom engine versions, Zero-ETL integrations, Events, Event subscriptions, Recommendations, and Certificate update. The main content area shows the 'Databases (1)' page with a table of database instances. The table has columns for DB identifier, Status, Role, Engine, Region, Size, Recommendations, CPU, Current activity, and Connections. A single instance named 'sepmdb' is listed with a status of 'Available', role of 'Instance', engine of 'MySQL Co...', region of 'ap-south-1b', size of 'db.t4g.micro', and 4.03% CPU usage. Below the table, there are tabs for 'Details', 'Status and alarms', 'Monitoring', 'Security', 'Networking', 'Storage', and 'Tags'. The 'Details' tab is selected, showing the instance summary for 'i-0df1e7ca096769f3a (sepmysql)'. The summary includes the instance ID, name, IP address, hostname type, and answer private resource DNS name. It also shows the public IP address, instance state, private IP DNS name, and instance type.

DB identifier	Status	Role	Engine	Region	Size	Recommendations	CPU	Current activity	Connections
sepmdb	Available	Instance	MySQL Co...	ap-south-1b	db.t4g.micro		4.03%	0	non

Instances (1/1) Info

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 ...	Elastic IP
sepmysql	i-0df1e7ca096769f3a	Running	t2.micro	Initializing	View alarms	ap-south-1b	ec2-43-204-148-115.ap...	43.204.148.115	-

i-0df1e7ca096769f3a (sepmysql)

Instance summary

Instance ID: i-0df1e7ca096769f3a

IPV6 address: -

Hostname type: IP name: ip-172-31-6-231.ap-south-1.compute.internal

Answer private resource DNS name: IPV4 (A)

Public IPv4 address: 43.204.148.115 | open address

Instance state: Running

Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only): ip-172-31-6-231.ap-south-1.compute.internal

Instance type: t2.micro

Private IPv4 addresses: 172.31.6.231

Public IPv4 DNS: ec2-43-204-148-115.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com | open address

Elastic IP addresses: -

The image displays two screenshots from the AWS Management Console. The top screenshot shows the configuration page for an Amazon Aurora MySQL instance named 'sepmdb'. The instance is in the 'Available' state, running on the 'db.t4g.micro' class. It is configured with a MySQL Community engine, located in the 'ap-south-1' region. The 'Connectivity & security' tab is active, showing details about the endpoint, VPC, subnets, and security groups. The bottom screenshot shows a terminal window on an Amazon Linux 2023 instance. It displays the command to install Docker using 'sudo yum install -y docker' and the output showing the installation progress and package details.

AWS Aurora and RDS Console - sepmdb

Summary

- DB identifier: sepmdb
- Status: Available
- Role: Instance
- Engine: MySQL Community
- CPU: 3.19%
- Class: db.t4g.micro
- Current activity: 0 Connections
- Region & AZ: ap-south-1b

Connectivity & security

Endpoint & port

- Endpoint: sepmdb.c962iow4kyp.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com
- Port: 3306

Networking

- Availability Zone: ap-south-1b
- VPC: vpc-01ab5192d80529538
- Subnet group: default-vpc-01ab5192d80529538
- Subnets: subnet-0f46acd286901150, subnet-05ace8ec47216510, subnet-009998c3cc30e571
- Network type: IPv4

Security

- VPC security groups: sepmdb_sg-075cd9e9c8638e32e (Active)
- Publicly accessible: Yes
- Certificate authority: rds-ca-rsa2048-g1
- Certificate authority date: May 20, 2061, 00:10 (UTC+05:30)
- DB instance certificate expiration date: April 02, 2026, 10:41 (UTC+05:30)

Connected compute resources (0)

Terminal Output:

```
Amazon Linux 2023
https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-6-231 ~]$ sudo yum install -y docker
Amazon Linux 2023 Kernel Livepatch repository
Dependencies resolved.
Package Architecture Version Repository Size
Installing:
docker x86_64 25.0-8-1.amzn2023.0.1 amazonlinux 44 M
Installing dependencies:
containerd x86_64 1.7.27-1.amzn2023.0.1 amazonlinux 37 M
iptables-libse x86_64 1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2 amazonlinux 401 k
iptables-nft x86_64 1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2 amazonlinux 183 k
libbpf x86_64 3.0-1.amzn2023.0.1 amazonlinux 75 k
libnetfilter_conntrack x86_64 1.0.8-2.amzn2023.0.2 amazonlinux 58 k
libnetfilter_log x86_64 1.0.1-19.amzn2023.0.2 amazonlinux 30 k
libnftnl x86_64 1.2.2-2.amzn2023.0.2 amazonlinux 84 k
pigz x86_64 2.5-1.amzn2023.0.3 amazonlinux 83 k
runc x86_64 1.2.4-1.amzn2023.0.1 amazonlinux 3.4 M

Transaction Summary
Install 10 Packages
Total download size: 85 M
Installed size: 322 M
Downloading Packages:
(2/10): iptables-libse-1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm 4.1 MB/s | 401 kB 00:00
(3/10): iptables-nft-1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm 5.3 MB/s | 183 kB 00:00
(4/10): libbpf-3.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64.rpm 3.4 MB/s | 75 kB 00:00
(5/10): libnetfilter_conntrack-1.0.8-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm 1.7 MB/s | 58 kB 00:00
(6/10): libnetfilter_log-1.0.1-19.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm 1.3 MB/s | 30 kB 00:00
(7/10): libnftnl-1.2.2-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm 1.5 MB/s | 84 kB 00:00

i-0df1e7ca096769f3a (sepmdb)
PublicIP: 45.204.148.115 PrivateIP: 172.31.6.231
```

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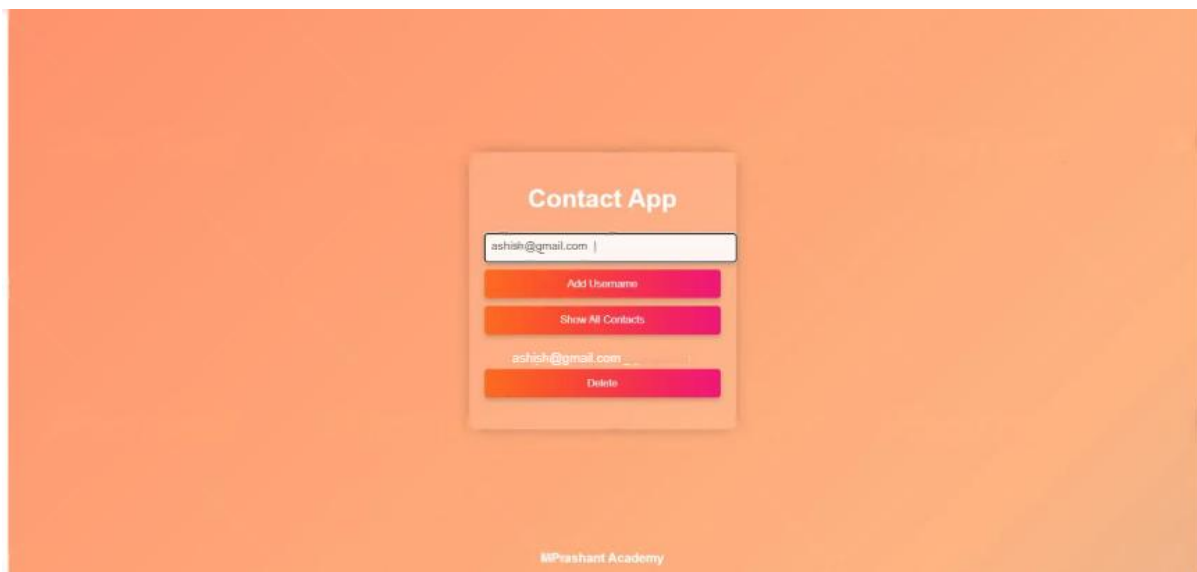
```
Tasker: 7
Memory: 20.3M
CPU: 270ms
Cgroup: /system.slice/docker.service
└─27204 /usr/bin/dockerd -H fd:// --containerd=/run/containerd/containerd.sock --default-
Apr 02 05:19:13 ip-172-31-6-231.ap-south-1.compute.internal systemd[1]: Starting docker.service - Docker
Apr 02 05:19:13 ip-172-31-6-231.ap-south-1.compute.internal dockerd[27204]: time="2025-04-02T05:19:13.8
Apr 02 05:19:13 ip-172-31-6-231.ap-south-1.compute.internal dockerd[27204]: time="2025-04-02T05:19:13.8
Apr 02 05:19:13 ip-172-31-6-231.ap-south-1.compute.internal dockerd[27204]: time="2025-04-02T05:19:13.8
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Apr 02 05:19:13 ip-172-31-6-231.ap-south-1.compute.internal dockerd[27204]: time="2025-04-02T05:19:13.8
Apr 02 05:19:13 ip-172-31-6-231.ap-south-1.compute.internal systemd[1]: Started docker.service - Docker
time="2025-04-02T05:19:13.8"

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-6-231 ~]$ sudo docker pull philippaul/node-mysql-app:02
02: Pulling from philippaul/node-mysql-app
2f1c1c41c174: Pull complete
b253aaefaa7: Pull complete
3d201bd995e: Pull complete
1de7ec24b0b0: Pull complete
49a8df599451: Pull complete
6f51ee005dea: Pull complete
c5f3e0c3f277: Pull complete
0c8ec2f24e4d: Pull complete
0d27a8e6c132: Pull complete
35eca9e36db0: Pull complete
46a182df3db1: Pull complete
13b1a7ebae97: Pull complete
cf197b844b1: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:f7c1c1fb42a2f4a40b626bd03f8b3bbc8ef3f88d0682cd43f395bf9e42966b
Status: Downloaded newer image for philippaul/node-mysql-app:02
docker.io/philippaul/node-mysql-app:02
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-6-231 ~]$ sudo docker images
docker: 'images' is not a docker command.
See 'docker --help'.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-6-231 ~]$ sudo docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG         IMAGE ID       CREATED        SIZE
philippaul/node-mysql-app    02         4b941bb4207    3 months ago   92MB
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-6-231 ~]$ sudo docker run --rm -p 80:3000 -e DB_HOST="sepmdb.c96e2iowtkyp.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com" -e DB_USER="admin" -e DB_PASSWORD="ashishgupta" -d philippaul/node-mysql-app:02
62754ecd70b96db8b9bb634539e88d8b0b33277e7f78015a977b230ca4d17e8
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-6-231 ~]$
```

i-0df1e7ca096769f3a (sepmysql)
PublicIP: 43.204.148.115 PrivateIP: 172.31.6.231

CloudShell Feedback

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The image shows a web application interface for a 'Contact App' and a terminal window displaying Docker container logs and MySQL database commands.

Contact App Interface:

- Header: Contact App
- Input field: Enter Username
- Buttons: Add Username, Show All Contacts, Delete
- List of contacts:
 - ashish@gmail.com
 - ashishgupta@gmail.com
 - ashishgupta@gmail.com
- Footer: MPrashant Academy

Terminal Window (AWS CloudShell):

```
Fetch the logs of a container
ec2-user@ip-172-30-0-203 ~]$ sudo docker run -it --rm mysql:8.0 mysql -h t1224.c3aaq18w4qsq.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com -u admin -p
Unable to find image 'mysql:8.0' locally
D: Pulling from library/mysql
ea172a6e83b: Pull complete
28e01aa53f13: Pull complete
55fa3211d7a7: Pull complete
53b8441f7e6: Pull complete
01339e14fa1e: Pull complete
e386ff914e3: Pull complete
93272c957f26: Pull complete
c106a4902288: Pull complete
036f4325df2d: Pull complete
d34979e7120: Pull complete
4e67a2f637e5: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:b5f577825b52ab281d6281fb281eabbbdc73507eda8f2c2745790251533ef0306
Status: Downloaded newer image for mysql:8.0
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 28
Server version: 8.0.40 Source distribution

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> show databases
-> ;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| my_app_db |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| sys |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> use my_app_db
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_my_app_db |
+-----+
| contacts |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| my_app_db |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| sys |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> use my_app_db
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables in my_app_db |
+-----+
| contacts |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from contacts
->
+-----+
| id | username |
+-----+
| 1 | ashish@gmail.com |
| 2 | ashishgupta@gmail.com |
| 3 | ashish1@gmail.com |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

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Conclusion:

Docker revolutionizes the software development and deployment process by providing a powerful platform for containerization. By encapsulating applications and their dependencies into lightweight, portable containers,