Docker Compose: From Installation to Deployment

1. Introduction to Docker Compose

Docker Compose is a tool used for defining and running multi-container Docker applications. It allows you to configure services, networks, and volumes in a docker-compose.yml file and manage them with simple commands.

2. Installation of Docker Compose

Step 1: Install Docker

• Download and install Docker Desktop from Docker's official website.

Verify installation using: sh Copy code docker --version

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Step 2: Install Docker Compose

For Linux users, install Docker Compose using:

```
sh
Copy code
sudo curl -L
"https://github.com/docker/compose/releases/latest/download/docker-com
pose-$(uname -s)-$(uname -m)" -o /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
```

Verify installation:

3. Writing a Docker Compose File

A docker-compose.yml file defines services, networks, and volumes. Example:

```
yaml
Copy code
version: '3.8'
services:
   web:
    image: my-web-app
   ports:
        - "80:80"
   db:
    image: mysql
   environment:
        MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD: example
```

4. Running Docker Compose

Step 1: Start Services

Run the following command to start the defined services:

```
sh
Copy code
docker-compose up -d
```

This starts the containers in detached mode (-d).

Step 2: Check Running Containers

sh Copy code

Step 3: Access a Running Container

sh

Copy code

docker exec -it <container_name> /bin/bash

Step 4: Stop and Remove Containers

sh

Copy code

docker-compose down

5. Continuous Deployment with Jenkins

- The second screenshot suggests a Jenkins pipeline that builds and deploys a Dockerized application.
- It pulls a tomcat image, builds the application, and deploys it via Docker.

6. Conclusion

This guide provides a step-by-step approach to installing, configuring, and deploying applications using Docker Compose.

```
ananth@DESKTOP-LQBQG2D:~$ docker-compose up -d
Creating network "ananth_default" with the default driver
Pulling web (ananth1501/simpleapplication:)...
latest: Pulling from ananth1501/simpleapplication
5a7813e071bf: Pull complete
8dbbbc6af9dc: Pull complete
a10b6847b9f1: Pull complete
dcc1c5ea3c7d: Pull complete
91e6cc55403a: Pull complete
bbbc5226420a: Pull complete
4f4fb700ef54: Pull complete
865114aeca46: Pull complete
429752ed5e84: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:1e7a64d4f2b24daf27d5154454704d07790c826c99f18266a1cb586f61d8f873
Status: Downloaded newer image for ananth1501/simpleapplication:latest
Creating ananth_web_1 ... done
Creating ananth_db_1 ... done
ananth@DESKTOP-LQBQG2D:~$ docker exec -it ananth_db_1 /bin/bash
bash-5.1# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \gray{g}.
Your MySQL connection id is 9
Server version: 9.2.0 MySQL Community Server - GPL
Copyright (c) 2000, 2025, Oracle and/or its affiliates.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
mysql> exit
Bye
bash-5.1# exit
exit
ananth@DESKTOP-LQBQG2D:~$ docker-compose images
                                                             Image Id
 Container
                                                                            Size
                         Repository
                                                  Tag
                                                           fa262c3a6564
                                                                           797 MB
ananth db 1
                                                 latest
                mvsql
               ananth1501/simpleapplication
                                                                           520 MB
ananth_web_1
                                                 latest
                                                           66bf48d2d3b0
ananth@DESKTOP-LQBQG2D:~$ docker-compose ps
    Name
                                                State
                           Command
                                                                            Ports
ananth_db_1
                                                         3306/tcp, 33060/tcp
               docker-entrypoint.sh mysqld
                                                Up
ananth_web_1 catalina.sh run
                                                         0.0.0.0:80->80/tcp,:::80->80/tcp, 8080/tcp
                                                Uр
ananth@DESKTOP-LQBQG2D:~$ docker-compose down
Stopping ananth_db_1 ... done Stopping ananth_web_1 ... done
Removing ananth_db_1 ... done
Removing ananth_web_1 ... done
Removing network ananth_default
ananth@DESKTOP-LQBQG2D:~$
```

CI/CD Pipeline Execution Using Docker and Jenkins

1. Introduction

Continuous Integration and Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) is a software development practice that automates the process of building, testing, and deploying applications. Jenkins, combined with Docker, helps streamline deployments by containerizing applications and running them in isolated environments.

2. Prerequisites

Before setting up the CI/CD pipeline, ensure you have:

- Jenkins installed (with Docker and required plugins)
- Docker and Docker Compose installed
- A Git repository with your application source code
- A Dockerfile for containerization

3. Setting Up the CI/CD Pipeline

Step 1: Install Required Jenkins Plugins

- Go to Manage Jenkins \rightarrow Manage Plugins \rightarrow Available Plugins
- Install the following:
 - o Pipeline
 - o Docker Pipeline
 - o Git

Step 2: Create a Jenkins Pipeline Job

- Navigate to Jenkins Dashboard → New Item
- Select Pipeline
- Configure the job with your Git repository URL

Step 3: Define the Jenkinsfile

A Jenkinsfile defines the pipeline steps. Example:

```
groovy
Copy code
pipeline {
```

```
agent any
    stages {
        stage('Clone Repository') {
            steps {
                git 'https://github.com/user/repo.git'
        }
        stage('Build Docker Image') {
            steps {
                sh 'docker build -t my-app:latest .'
        }
        stage('Run Container') {
            steps {
                sh 'docker run -d -p 8080:8080 my-app:latest'
        }
        stage('Cleanup') {
            steps {
                sh 'docker system prune -f'
        }
    }
}
```

4. Running the Pipeline

Once the pipeline is configured:

- 1. Trigger the build in Jenkins.
- 2. The console output will show pipeline execution steps.
- 3. If successful, the application will be deployed in a Docker container.

5. Verifying the Deployment

```
Check running containers: sh
Copy code
docker ps
```

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• Access the application via http://localhost:8080.

6. Conclusion

This guide demonstrates how to set up an automated CI/CD pipeline using Jenkins and Docker, ensuring seamless deployment and containerized execution of applications.

```
3359bc3d7a6a: Mounted from library/tomcat
f844dcf94898: Mounted from library/tomcat
4b7c01ed0534: Mounted from library/tomcat
latest: digest: sha256:1e7a64d4f2b24daf27d5154454704d07790c826c99f18266a1cb586f61d8f873 size: 2409
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // withDockerRegistry
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // withEnv
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // script
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // node
[Pipeline] End of Pipeline
Finished: SUCCESS
```