Exercise Worksheet

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From the Course:

Understanding Docker Run, Dockerfile, Docker-Compose for Beginners

Working with Servers, Logs and Port forwarding in Docker

In this example we are starting an apache webserver hosting a single file

docker run -d httpd

- Will start an apache in detached mode (-d)
- It should open a webserver on port 80

Open http://localhost:80

- That doesn't do anything
- But is the Web-Server really running?

docker exec -it container identifier /bin/bash

• You get an interactive shell inside the container

apt-get update && apt-get install curl
curl localhost:80

- Should bring up a "it works" message, which means the webserver is running
- But why can't we see it on the host?

exit

Exit the interactive shell

docker logs container_identifier

- This will give you the log output of the container
- You even see the request from *inside* the container

docker logs container identifier -f

- Will follow the log output until you hit ctrl+c
- Localhost:80 doesn't do anything

docker inspect container identifier

- Will print out the container information
- You see there are no ports bound to the host

docker rm -f container_identifier

Stop and remove the container

docker ps -a

• Should be empty

docker run -d -p 8080:80 httpd

- -p 8080:80 forwards HOST:GUEST
- On the host machine port 8080 is now mapped to port 80 in the guest machine

Open http://localhost:8080

• Should bring up now "it works"

docker inspect container identifier

• Now shows the forwarded port

docker rm -f container identifier

• Should stop and remove the container again

http://localhost:8080

• Is again unreachable, because the server stopped

docker run -d -p 8080:80 -v \${PWD}:/var/www/html php:7.2-apache

- Maps the current directory into /var/www/html, which is the document-root for apache
- If you still have the index.php there it will now be served on http://localhost:8080

docker rm -f container identifier

• Let's remove the container