Automating Web Server Setup: Linux vs Docker

Introduction:

In the realm of web development and server management, automation is key to efficiency. Setting up a web server is a common task, and this document explores the process on both a traditional Linux environment and within a Docker container. While the overall steps are similar, differences arise in how services are started and managed.

Setting up a Web Server on Linux:

- Use the package manager Yum to install the Apache HTTP server.

  yum install httpd -y

- Create and edit an HTML file using the vi editor.

  vi /var/www/html/index.html

- Start the Apache service.

  systemctl start httpd

Setting up a Web Server on Docker:

- Follow similar steps as on Linux, but Docker doesn't support the systemctl command directly.
- Identify and start the specific program (process) behind the service.

  httpd

Handling Services in Docker:

- Unlike traditional Linux, Docker doesn't support systemctl for service management.

- Every service corresponds to a process in Docker.
- To start the Apache HTTP server, use the command:

  ```
  httpd
  ```

Checking Processes in Docker:

- In Docker, all running services or programs are referred to as processes.
- To check all running processes, use the following command:

  ```
  docker ps
  ```

Accessing the Web Server:

- After setting up the web server, access it using the container's IP.

  ```
  curl ip_of_container
  ```