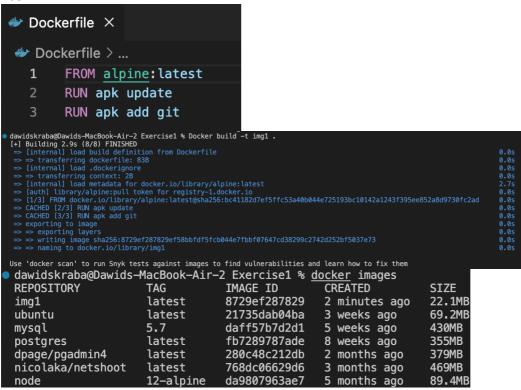
Cloud Computing Practical 1 Exercise 1

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Exercise 1.

Task 1:



Above I show that I created an image (using alpine as its base) with git installed. I Then built this image using the docker build with the tag "img1". Using the docker images command its confirmed the image has been created.

Task2:

dawidskraba@Dawids-				ex1:v1.0					
dawidskraba@Dawids-MacBook-Air-2 Exercise1 % docker images									
REPOSITORY	TAG	<u>IMAGE</u> ID	CREATED	SIZE					
ex1	v1.0	8729ef287829	4 minutes ago	22.1MB					
img1	latest	8729ef287829	4 minutes ago	22.1MB					
ubuntu	latest	21735dab04ba	3 weeks ago	69.2MB					
mysql	5.7	daff57b7d2d1	5 weeks ago	430MB					
postgres	latest	fb7289787ade	8 weeks ago	355MB					
dpage/pgadmin4	latest	280c48c212db	2 months ago	379MB					
nicolaka/netshoot	latest	768dc06629d6	3 months ago	469MB					
node	12-alpine	da9807963ae7	5 months ago	89.4MB					

Here I had to tag the image using the tag "ex1:v1.0", and I did this using the docker tag command. This has created another image that points to the previous image we created, but now it has a different name/tag. This is helpful when we have multiple versions and we want to know exactly which version we are pulling. It helps maintain a build version much like GIT.

Task3:

			rcise1 % docker r		/bin/sh				
08a51db8808d98a1cf37daa8f9c0bb7377892c531ae435c1ffc50fccefabc79a									
dawidskraba@Dawids-MacBook-Air-2 Exercise1 % docker ps									
CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES			
08a51db8808d	ex1:v1.0	"/bin/sh"	27 seconds ago	Up 26 seconds		serene_noether			

Here I created a container based on the image "ex1:v1.0" and used the flag -itd to make it run in the background I also added that it will use the bash shell(for the next exercise).

Task4:

```
O dawidskraba@Dawids-MacBook-Air-2 Exercise1 % docker attach serene_noether
/ # git --version
git version 2.36.2
/ # ■
```

Here I entered the container and it's using bash. I entered the command to get the git version to confirm git is installed in the container.

The attach command attaches my terminal's stdin, stdout and error to the specified container. This can be used to control the container or to see what's going on in the container. For example if we attach to a container and we use curl to send some request to the container we will see it. This can be also used to test and debug.