

Cloud Computing Practical 1 Exercise 1

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Exercise 1.

Task 1:

```
Dockerfile X
Dockerfile > ...
1 FROM alpine:latest
2 RUN apk update
3 RUN apk add git

dawidskraba@Dawids-MacBook-Air-2 Exercise1 % Docker build -t img1 .
[+] Building 2.9s (8/8) FINISHED
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile 0.0s
=> => transferring dockerfile: 83B 0.0s
=> [internal] load .dockerignore 0.0s
=> => transferring context: 2B 0.0s
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/alpine:latest 2.7s
=> [auth] library/alpine:pull token for registry-1.docker.io 0.0s
=> [1/3] FROM docker.io/library/alpine:latest@sha256:bc41182d7ef5ffc53a40b044e725193bc10142a1243f395ee852a8d9730fc2ad 0.0s
=> CACHED [2/3] RUN apk update 0.0s
=> CACHED [3/3] RUN apk add git 0.0s
=> exporting to image 0.0s
=> => exporting layers 0.0s
=> writing image sha256:8729ef287829ef58bbfd5fcb044e7fbbf07647cd38299c2742d252bf5037e73 0.0s
=> naming to docker.io/library/img1 0.0s

Use 'docker scan' to run Snyk tests against images to find vulnerabilities and learn how to fix them

dawidskraba@Dawids-MacBook-Air-2 Exercise1 % docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG                 IMAGE ID            CREATED             SIZE
img1                 latest             8729ef287829       2 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
```

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-MacBook-Air-2 Exercise1 % docker tag img1 ex1:v1.0
dawidskraba@Dawids-MacBook-Air-2 Exercise1 % docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG                 IMAGE 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:

```
dawidskraba@Dawids-MacBook-Air-2 Exercise1 % docker run -itd ex1:v1.0 /bin/sh
08a51db8808d98a1cf37daa8f9c0bb7377892c531ae435c1ffc50fccefab79a
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:

```
○ 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.