

Training 2 - Docker

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A/ First steps with Docker

For the first part of this training classe you will manipulate and understand how Docker images and containers works.

1. Use the `docker run` command to start a container from `hello-world` image.
2. As you can see the `hello-world` container display messages in your terminal.
 - Start your container in background (in detach mode).
 - Use a `log` command to display messages from your previous container.
3. Display local images.
 - Use a command to list every local docker images.
4. Use the `run` command to start a container from `debian` image. Use options to get an interactive shell and explore the container.
 - Display container's processus (into the container). Look at the PID.
 - From a terminal in your host machine, use '`docker ps`' command to list running containers.
 - Come back in your container shell and exit it. You must 'Be back!' in your host terminal, now list running containers and after that list all containers (even stopped ones).
 - Has you can see docker keep all stopped containers. **Remove** all of it!
5. Use the `run` command to start a container from `ubuntu` image with no interactive shell but a ping on '127.0.0.1'.
6. Run a container from the same image but in background this time.
 - Use `docker ps` and `docker logs` to check container and ping are running.
 - Then execute another command to open an interactive shell into this running container.
 - When you got a shell into the container, display the list of processus. What's your ping command PID?
 - Exit from the container, and kill it!
7. Run a 'nginx' container. Nginx image provide a default page, in order to look at this page in your host browser you have to enable port mapping.
 - Run an nginx container in background with auto port mapping. Find ports used, with the `docker ps` command, and check the page in your host browser.
 - You must see a 'Welcome to nginx!' page.
 - Stop and remove the container.
 - Start again a nginx container in background but this time you will map the container port 80 to the host port 8080.
 - Check nginx container is running and the page accessible with 8080 port.

B/ Build a docker image

For this part you will add packages in a container and save it as a new image.

8. Run a container from the official `ubuntu` image in interactive mode.
9. Use `apt-get` to install `nmap` package into your container.
10. When your new package are installed, check they are working (`nmap iutweb.u-clermont1.fr`).

11. Exit your container and find it's ID with `docker ps -a`. Build a new image from your stopped container, name it `<yourname>/nmap` with the tag '1.0'.
 - What is the command used?
12. List all your local docker images and check your new image are listed.
13. Run a container from your image `<yourname>/nmap:1.0` in interactive mode and install vim.
14. Exit this container and create a new image `<yourname>/nmap:1.1` from this.
15. Use your new nmap image to scan the server `iutweb.u-clermont1.fr` .
 - How many open port do you find?

C/ Docker Buildfile

In this part you will create a new nmap image but instead of manually install nmap package you will use Dockerfile.

16. Create a new directory `docker_nmap`.
17. In this directory create a new Dockerfile and edit it to get:
 - Ubuntu 14.04 as base image.
 - Install nmap and vim in two separate instruction.
 - Define `nmap -help` has default command (CMD).
18. Build your image as `<yourname>/nmap:1.2` . How many steps in this build execution?
19. Test your new image without arguments, just run it. You must see the nmap help message.
 - Now run again a container from your nmap image but override the default command by "`nmap iutweb.u-clermont1.fr`".
 - Run again but override the default command by "`ping iutweb.u-clermont1.fr -c 2`".
20. You have a nmap image but have to specify to use nmap and you can use every command instead. You will change that to use nmap every time.
 - Edit your Dockerfile to add nmap as 'ENTRYPOINT' and '`iutweb.u-clermont1.fr`' as default command.
 - Build a new `<yourname>/nmap:1.3` image. How many steps and time this build take? why ?
 - Test it without arguments. Your container must, by default, scan `iutweb.u-clermont1.fr` for open ports.
 - Run a container from this 1.3 image to scan `isima.fr` .

D/ Application images

In this part you must use a Dockerfile to create two applications image. You want to package a website into an image.

21. Look at <https://hub.docker.com/> to find the official 'httpd' repository. The repository info page give you tips to create an image with your website pages.
 - Create a `docker_mysite` folder that will contain your Dockerfile and web site pages.
 - Create a `<yourname>/my-site` image from 'httpd' image, hosting your personal pages.
 - By default the httpd image expose the port 80. You just have to make port mapping.
 - Run a container and test it.
22. You must create a container with the Spring framework website 'sagan'. The Spring website is a demonstration and open source site for the Spring framework. You can checkout the code from github: <https://github.com/spring-io/sagan.git> .
 - You can build a jar from the sagan project.
 - You can use a java 8 official image from dockerHub.
 - Use your imagination... (or Spring's documentation for Docker)