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ACO LAB

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EXPERIMENT 4

AIM: Working with Docker Network

Steps to Complete:

Step 1 - Create Network

The first step is to create a network using the CLI. This network will allow us to attach multiple containers which will be able to discover each other.

In this example, we're going to start by creating a *backend-network*. All containers attached to our backend will be on this network.

Task: Create Network

To start with we create the network with our predefined name.

docker network create backend-network

C:\Users\ABC>docker network create backend-network edf63c6f775353d9a6f061a09042d7405d76636b414ea23bf26e3ada84b4916a

Task: Connect To Network

When we launch new containers, we can use the --net attribute to assign which network they should be connected to.

docker run -d --name=redis --net=backend-network redis

C:\Users\91983>docker run -d --name=redis --net=backend-network redis e86c2a2e5325f69540b752254ce8fe1ad31c872b9f6cb3353c609a3733125ccb

In the next step we'll explore the state of the network.

Step 2 - Network Communication

Unlike using links, docker network behave like traditional networks where nodes can be attached/detached.

Task: Explore

The first thing you'll notice is that Docker no longer assigns environment variables or updates the hosts file of containers. Explore using the following two commands and you'll notice it no longer mentions other containers.

docker run --net=backend-network alpine ping -c1 redis

```
C:\Users\91983>docker run --net=backend-network alpine ping -c1 redis
Unable to find image 'alpine:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/alpine
96526aa774ef: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:eece025e432126ce23f223450a0326fbebde39cdf496a85d8c016293fc851978
Status: Downloaded newer image for alpine:latest
PING redis (172.18.0.2): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 172.18.0.2: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.564 ms
--- redis ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.564/0.564/0.564 ms
```

Step 3 - Connect Two Containers

Docker supports multiple networks and containers being attached to more than one network at a time.

For example, let's create a separate network with a Node.js application that communicates with our existing Redis instance.

Task

The first task is to create a new network in the same way.

docker network create frontend-network

```
C:\Users\91983>docker network create frontend-network 10d02e98b93857ba955be44462a8e1f8d16b91c5d86524efd625ca0457401440
```

When using the connect command it is possible to attach existing containers to the network.

docker network connect frontend-network redis

```
C:\Users\91983>docker network connect frontend-network redis
```

When we launch the web server, given it's attached to the same network it will be able to communicate with our Redis instance.

docker run -d -p 3000:3000 --net=frontend-network katacoda/redis-node-docker-example

```
C:\Users\91983>docker run -d -p 3000:3000 --net=frontend-network katacoda/redis-node-docker-example
Unable to find image 'katacoda/redis-node-docker-example:latest' locally
Latest: Pulling from katacoda/redis-node-docker-example:latest' locally
Letest: Pulling from katacoda/redis-node-docker-example:latest to Locally
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```

You can test it using curl docker:3000



Step 4 - Create Aliases

Links are still supported when using *docker network* and provide a way to define an Alias to the container name. This will give the container an extra DNS entry name and way to be discovered. When using --link the embedded DNS will guarantee that localised lookup result only on that container where the --link is used.

The other approach is to provide an alias when connecting a container to a network.

Connect Container with Alias

The following command will connect our Redis instance to the frontend-network with the alias of *db*.

docker network create frontend-network2

```
C:\Users\91983>docker network create frontend-network2
efc4ae4660af06c4fc99c724123ea2c8f5b85aac7774f80070a20c46bedee312
```

docker network connect --alias db frontend-network2 redis

C:\Users\91983>docker network connect --alias db frontend-network2 redis

When containers attempt to access a service via the name db, they will be given the IP address of our Redis container.

docker run --net=frontend-network2 alpine ping -c1 db

```
C:\Users\91983>docker run --net=frontend-network2 alpine ping -c1 db
PING db (172.20.0.2): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 172.20.0.2: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.496 ms
--- db ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.496/0.496/0.496 ms
```

Step 5 - Disconnect Containers

With our networks created, we can use the CLI to explore the details.

The following command will list all the networks on our host.

docker network Is

```
C:\Users\91983>docker network ls
NETWORK ID
              NAME
                                   DRIVER
                                             SCOPE
27130245fc11
              backend-network
                                   bridge
                                             local
463659457a3e
              bridge
                                   bridge
                                             local
10d02e98b938
               frontend-network
                                   bridge
                                            local
efc4ae4660af
              frontend-network2
                                            local
                                   bridge
c2ce936c2fa1
               host
                                   host
                                             local
1f3825773539
                                   null
                                             local
               none
```

We can then explore the network to see which containers are attached and their IP addresses.

docker network inspect frontend-network

The following command disconnects the redis container from the *frontend-network*.

docker network disconnect frontend-network redis

```
C:\Users\91983>docker network disconnect frontend-network redis
```

The following command deletes the created network:

" docker network rm <network-name> "

C:\Users\91983>docker network ls						
NETWORK ID	NAME	DRIVER	SCOPE			
27130245fc11	backend-network	bridge	local			
463659457a3e	bridge	bridge	local			
10d02e98b938	frontend-network	bridge	local			
efc4ae4660af	frontend-network2	bridge	local			
c2ce936c2fa1	host	host	local			
1f3825773539	none	null	local			

C:\Users\91983>docker network rm backend-network backend-network

C:\Users\91983>docker network ls

NETWORK ID	NAME	DRIVER	SCOPE
463659457a3e	bridge	bridge	local
10d02e98b938	frontend-network	bridge	local
efc4ae4660af	frontend-network2	bridge	local
c2ce936c2fa1	host	host	local
1f3825773539	none	null	local

- C:\Users\91983>docker network rm frontend-network
 frontend-network
- C:\Users\91983>docker network rm frontend-network2
 frontend-network2

C:\Users\91983>docker network ls

NETWORK ID	NAME	DRIVER	SCOPE
463659457a3e	bridge	bridge	local
c2ce936c2fa1	host	host	local
1f3825773539	none	null	local