



## Lab - Build a Sample Web App in a Docker Container

### Objectives

- Part 1: Launch the DEVASC VM
- Part 2: Create a Simple Bash Script
- Part 3: Create a Sample Web App
- Part 4: Configure the Web App to Use Website Files
- Part 5: Create a Bash Script to Build and Run a Docker Container
- Part 6: Build, Run, and Verify the Docker Container

### Background / Scenario

In this lab, you will review basic bash scripting techniques because bash scripting is a prerequisite for the rest of the lab. You will then build and modify a Python script for a simple web application. Next, you will create a bash script to automate the process for creating a Dockerfile, building the Docker container, and running the Docker container. Finally, you will use `docker` commands to investigate the intricacies of the Docker container instance.

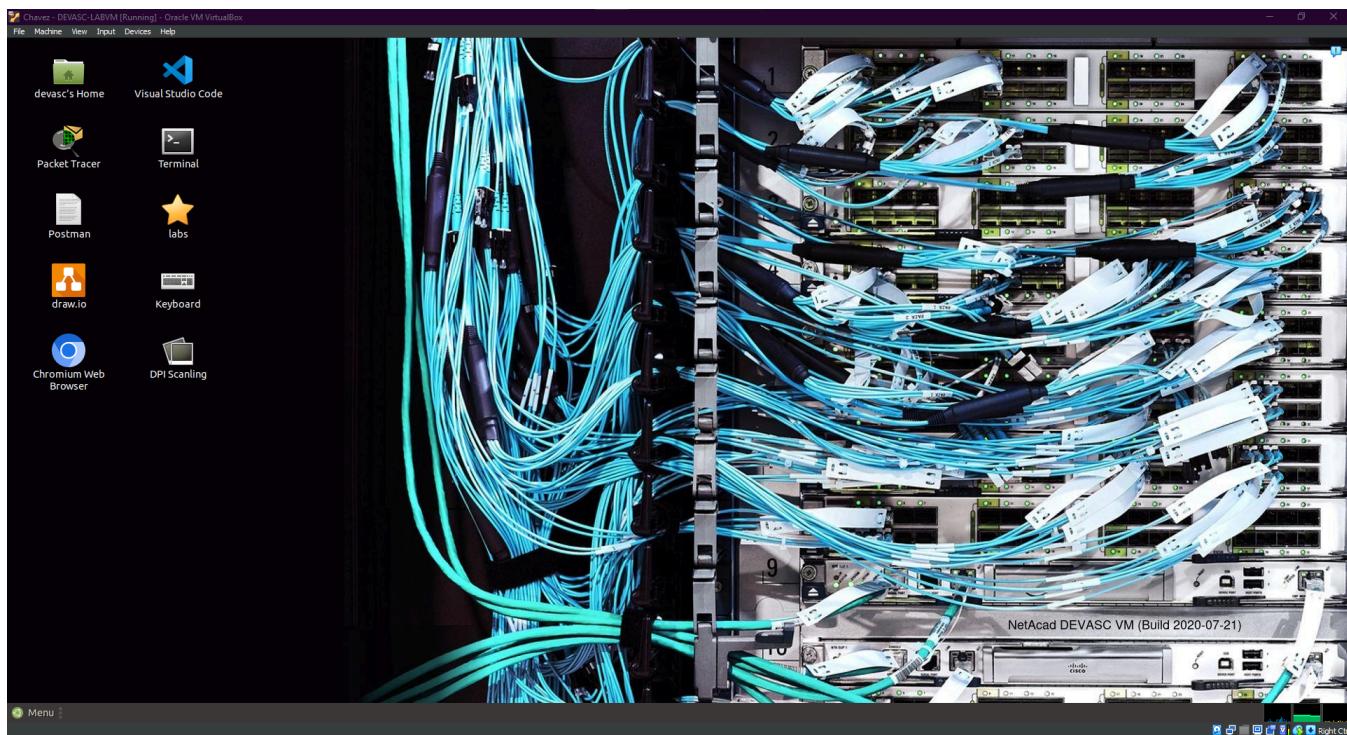
### Required Resources

- 1 PC with operating system of your choice
- Virtual Box or VMWare
- DEVASC Virtual Machine

### Instructions

#### Part 1: Launch the DEVASC VM

If you have not already completed the [Lab - Install the Virtual Machine Lab Environment](#), do so now. If you have already completed that lab, launch the DEVASC VM now.



### Part 2: Create a Simple Bash Script

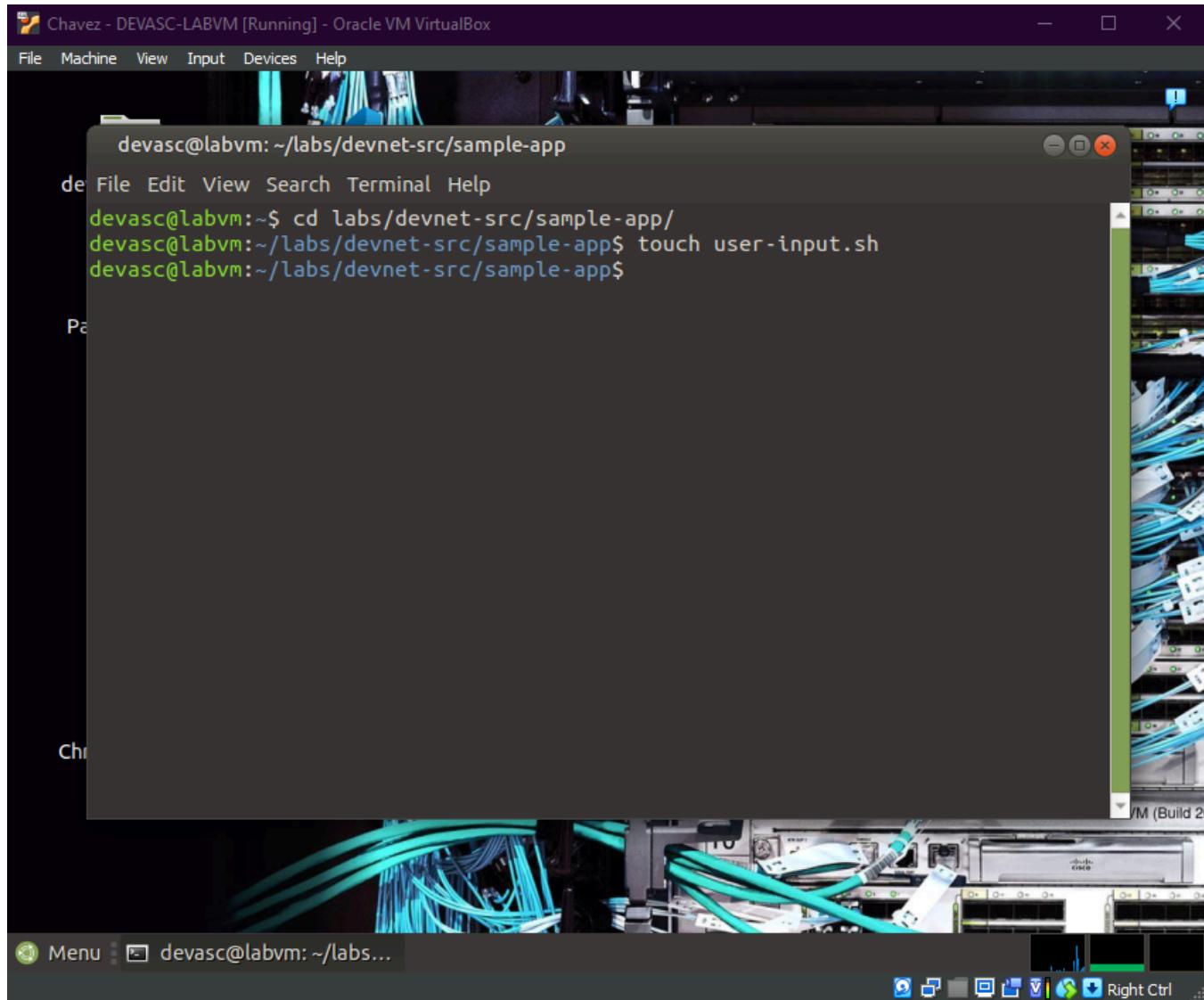
Bash knowledge is crucial for working with continuous integration, continuous deployment, containers, and with your development environment. Bash scripts help programmers automate a variety of tasks in one script file. In this part, you will briefly review how to create a bash script. Later in the lab, you will use a bash script to automate the creation of a web app inside of a Docker container.

#### Step 1: Create an empty bash script file.

Change your working directory to `~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app` and add a new file called `user-input.sh`.

```
devasc@labvm:~$ cd labs/devnet-src/sample-app/  
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ touch user-input.sh
```

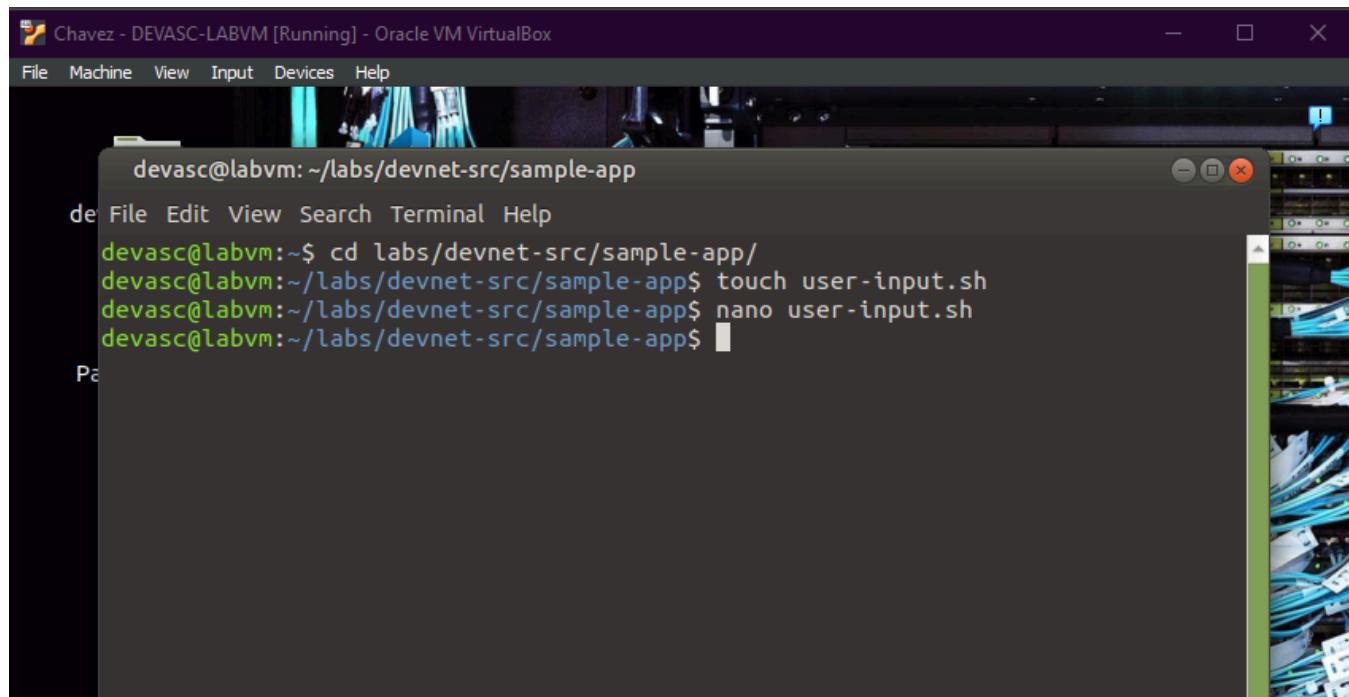
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### Step 2: Open the file in the nano text editor.

Use the **nano** command to open the nano text editor.

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ nano user-input.sh
```



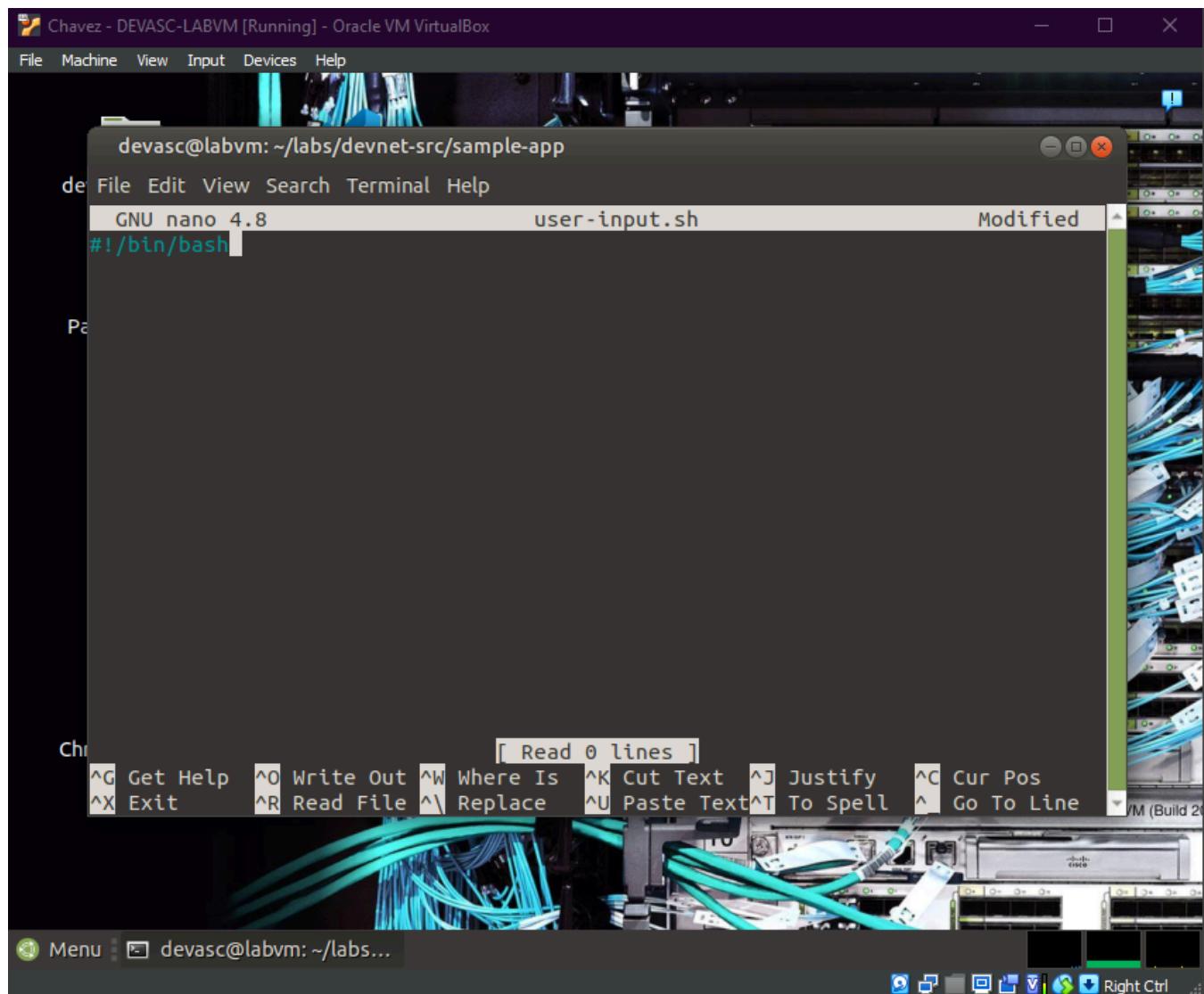
### Step 3: Add the 'she-bang' to the top of the script.

From here you can enter commands for your bash script. Use the arrow keys to navigate in **nano**. Notice the commands at the bottom (not shown here) for managing the file. The caret symbol (^) indicates that you use the CTRL or Command key on your keyboard. For example, to exit **nano**, type CTRL+X.

Add the 'she-bang' which tells the system that this file includes commands that need to be run in the bash shell.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

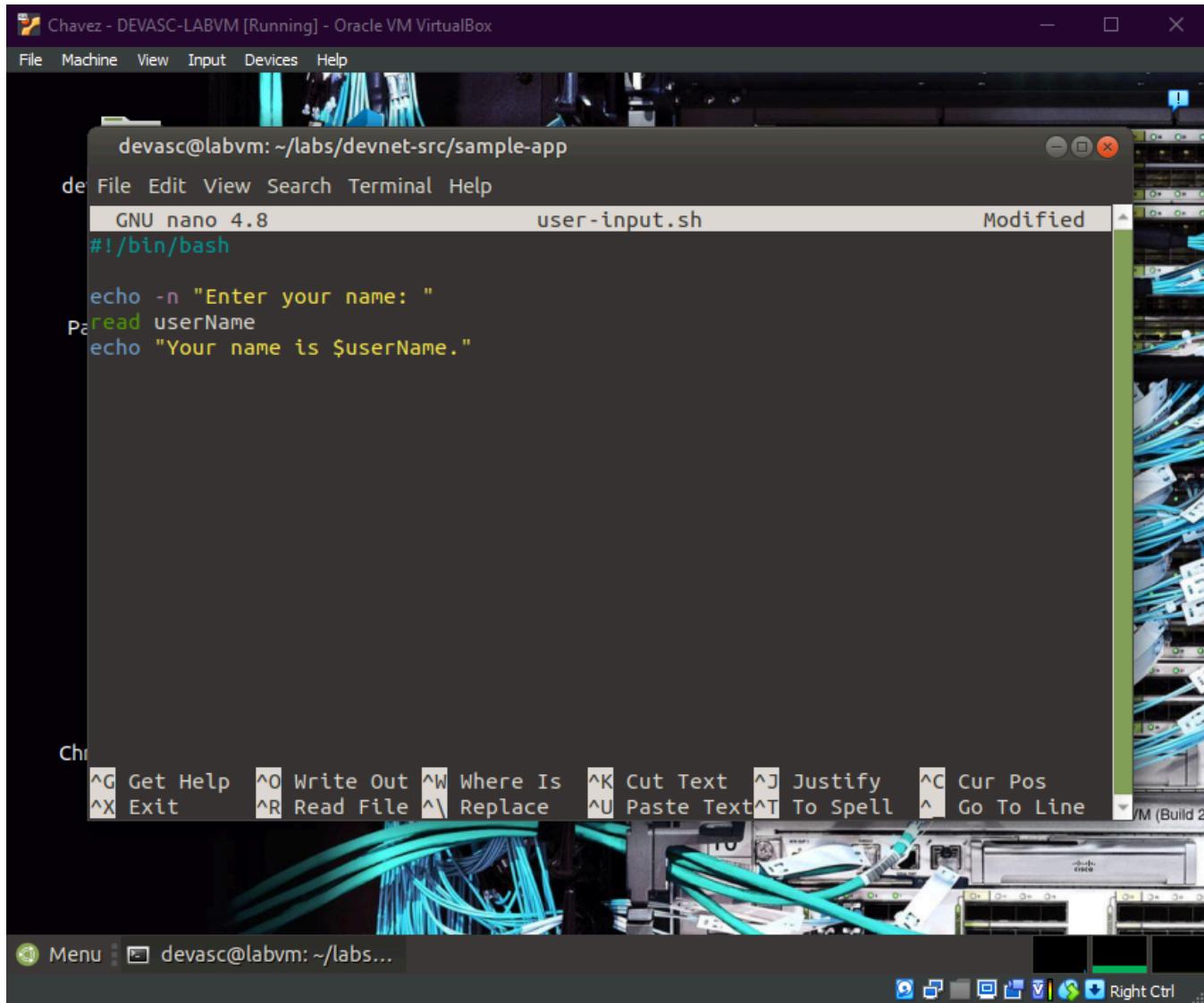
**Note:** You can use a graphical text editor or open the file with VS Code. However, you should be familiar with command-line text editors like **nano** and **vim**. Search the internet for tutorials to refresh your skill or learn more about them.



### Step 4: Add simple bash commands to the script.

Enter some simple bash commands for your script. The following commands will ask the user for a name, set the name to a variable called **userName**, and display a string of text with the user's name.

```
echo -n "Enter Your Name: "
read userName
echo "Your name is $userName."
```



### Step 5: Exit nano and save your script.

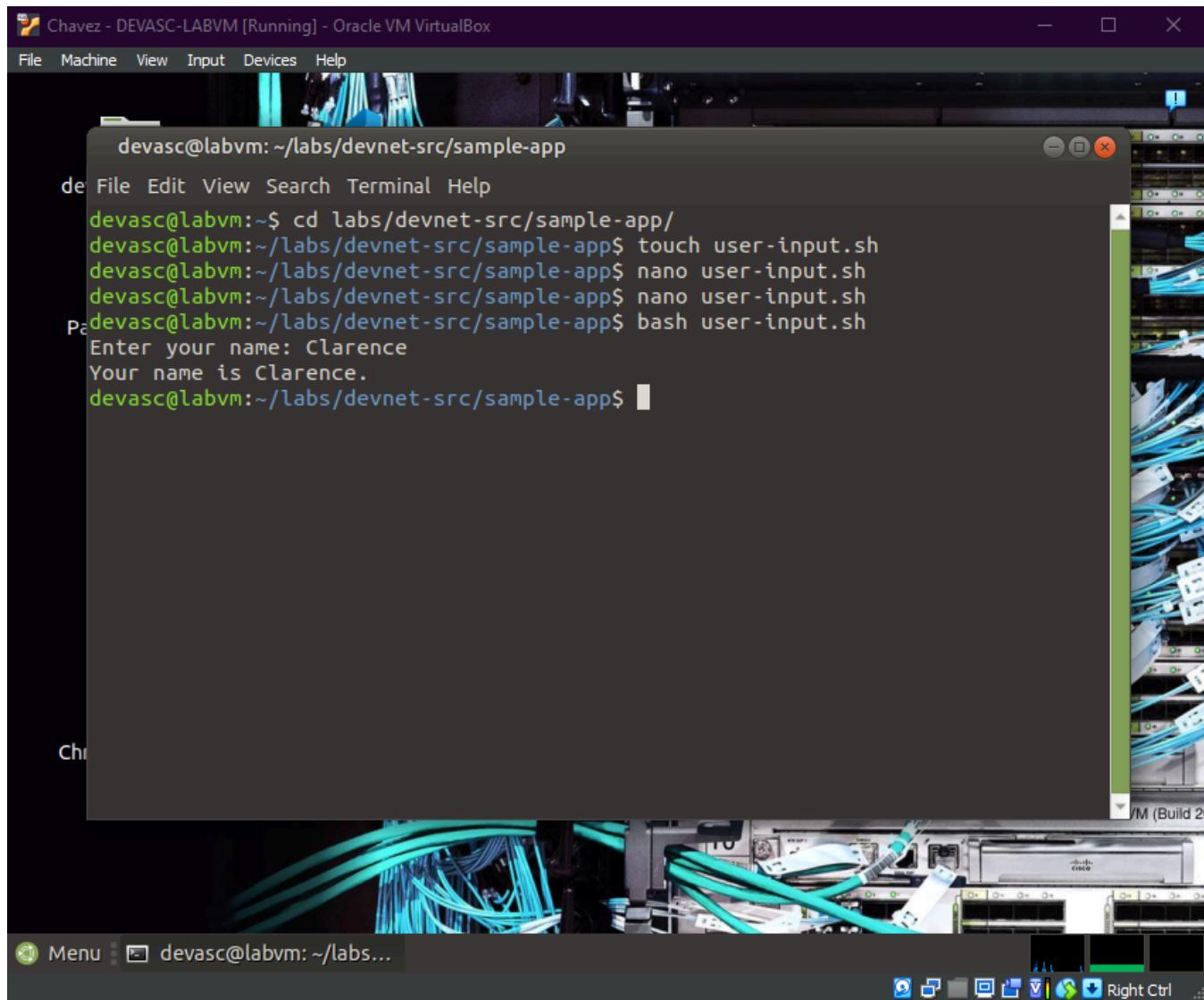
Press **CTRL+X**, then **Y**, then **ENTER** to exit **nano** and save your script.

### Step 6: Run your script from the command line.

You can run it directly from the command line using the following command.

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ bash user-input.sh
Enter Your Name: Bob
Your name is Bob.
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```

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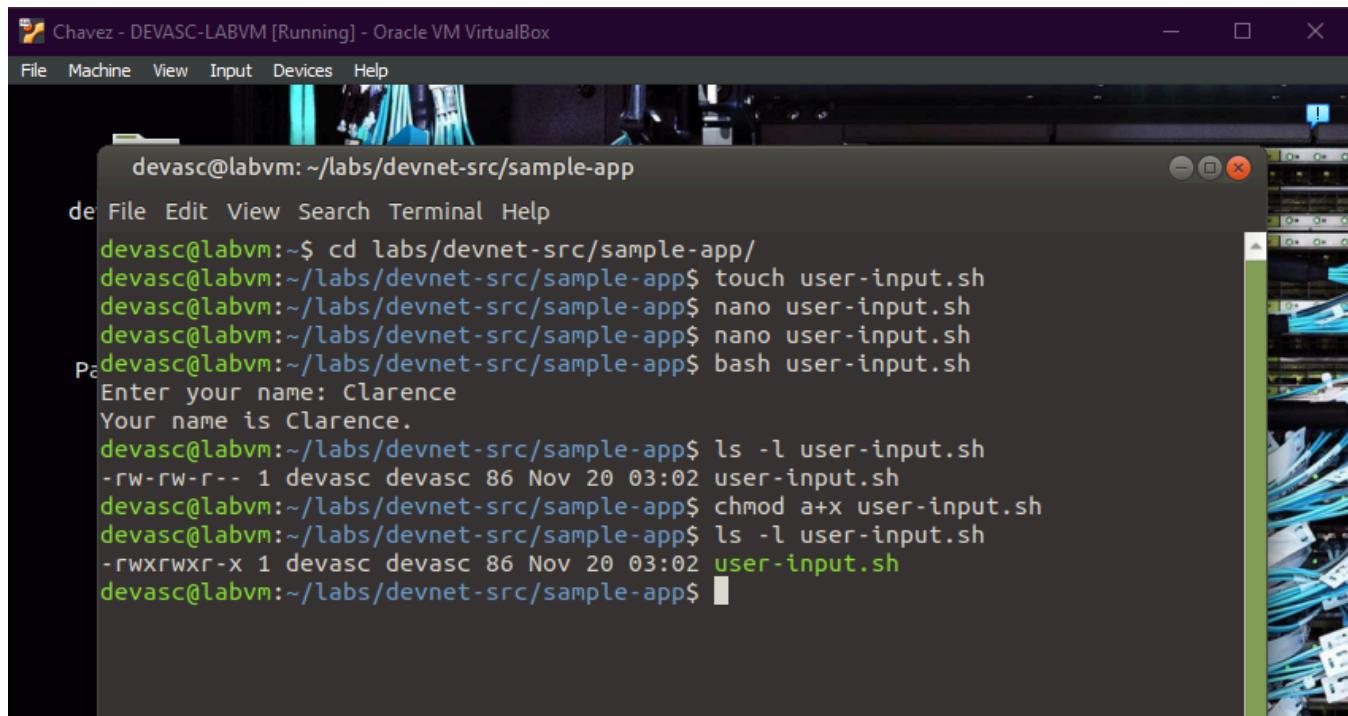
### Step 7: Change the mode of the script to an executable file for all users.

Change the mode of the script to an executable using the **chmod** command. Set the options to **a+x** to make the script executable (x) by all users (a). After using **chmod**, notice permissions have been modified for users, groups, and others to include the "x" (executable).

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ ls -l user-input.sh
-rw-rw-r-- 1 devasc devasc 84 Jun  7 16:43 user-input.sh

devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ chmod a+x user-input.sh

devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ ls -l user-input.sh
-rwxrwxr-x 1 devasc devasc 84 Jun  7 16:43 user-input.sh
```



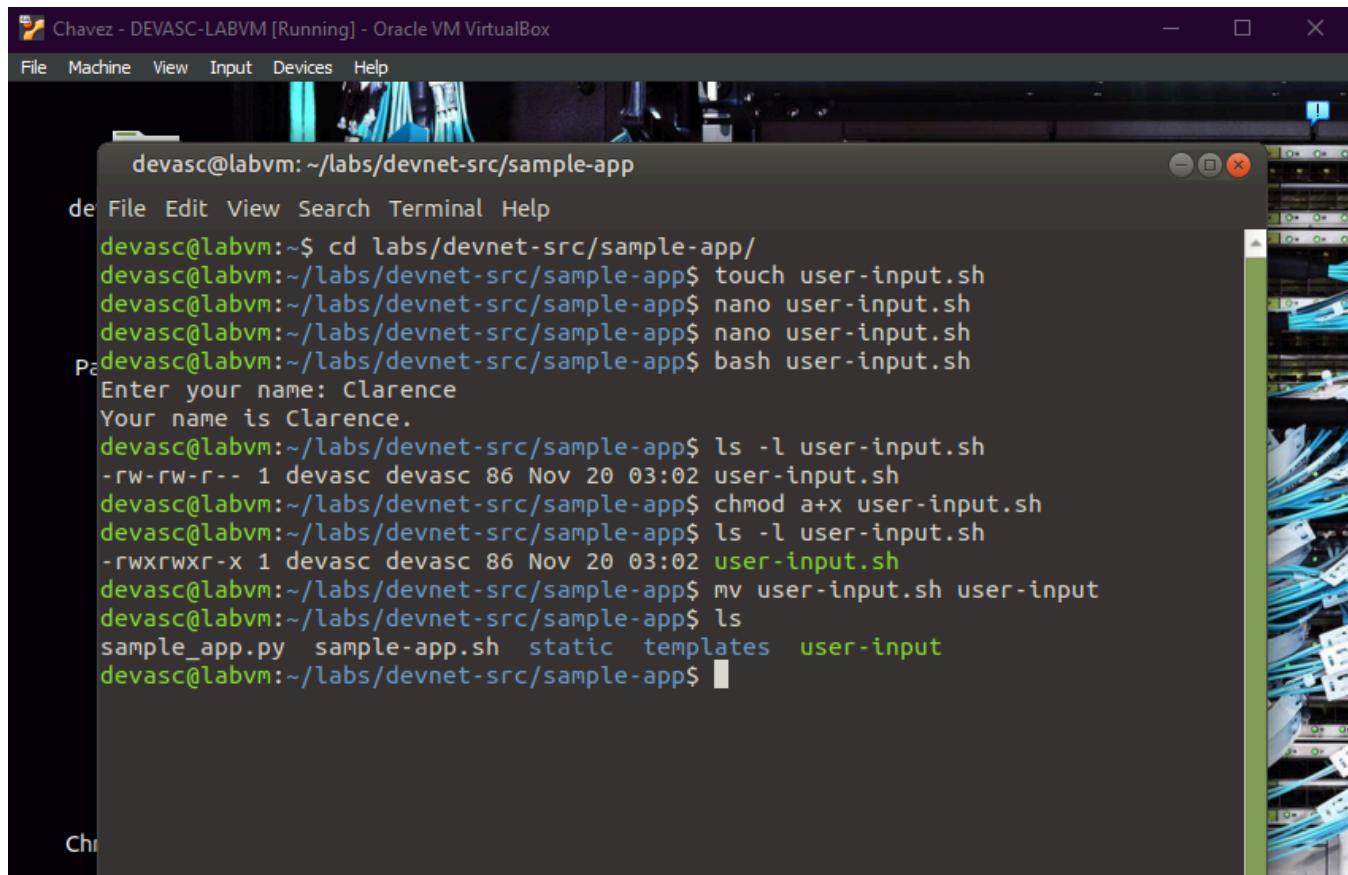
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal session is as follows:

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app
de File Edit View Search Terminal Help
devasc@labvm:~$ cd labs/devnet-src/sample-app/
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ touch user-input.sh
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ nano user-input.sh
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ nano user-input.sh
Pddevasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ bash user-input.sh
Enter your name: Clarence
Your name is Clarence.
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ ls -l user-input.sh
-rw-rw-r-- 1 devasc devasc 86 Nov 20 03:02 user-input.sh
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ chmod a+x user-input.sh
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ ls -l user-input.sh
-rwxrwxr-x 1 devasc devasc 86 Nov 20 03:02 user-input.sh
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ █
```

### Step 8: Rename the file to remove the .sh extension.

You can rename the file to remove the extension so that users do not have to add .sh to the command to execute the script.

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ mv user-input.sh user-input
```



```
Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
devasc@labvm: ~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app
de File Edit View Search Terminal Help
devasc@labvm:~$ cd labs/devnet-src/sample-app/
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ touch user-input.sh
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ nano user-input.sh
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ nano user-input.sh
Pcdevasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ bash user-input.sh
Enter your name: Clarence
Your name is Clarence.
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ ls -l user-input.sh
-rw-rw-r-- 1 devasc devasc 86 Nov 20 03:02 user-input.sh
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ chmod a+x user-input.sh
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ ls -l user-input.sh
-rwxrwxr-x 1 devasc devasc 86 Nov 20 03:02 user-input.sh
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ mv user-input.sh user-input
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ ls
sample_app.py sample-app.sh static templates user-input
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```

### Step 9: Execute the script from the command line.

Now the script can be run from the command line without the **source** command or an extension. To run a bash script without the source command, you must preface the script with "./".

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ ./user-input
Enter Your Name: Bob
Your name is Bob.
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
devasc@labvm:~$ cd labs/devnet-src/sample-app/
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ touch user-input.sh
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ nano user-input.sh
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ nano user-input.sh
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ bash user-input.sh
Enter your name: Clarence
Your name is Clarence.
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ ls -l user-input.sh
-rw-rw-r-- 1 devasc devasc 86 Nov 20 03:02 user-input.sh
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ chmod a+x user-input.sh
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ ls -l user-input.sh
-rwxrwxr-x 1 devasc devasc 86 Nov 20 03:02 user-input.sh
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ mv user-input.sh user-input
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ ls
sample_app.py sample-app.sh static templates user-input
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ ./user-input
Enter your name: Clarence
Your name is Clarence.
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```

#### Step 10: Investigate other bash scripts.

If you have little or no experience creating bash scripts, take some time to search the internet for bash tutorials, bash examples, and bash games.

### Part 3: Create a Sample Web App

Before we can launch an application in a Docker container, we first need to have the app. In this part, you will create a very simple Python script that will display the IP address of the client when the client visits the web page.

#### Step 1: Install Flask and open a port on the DEVASC VM firewall.

Web application developers using Python typically leverage a framework. A framework is a code library to make it easier for developers to create reliable, scalable and maintainable web applications. Flask is a web application framework written in Python. Other frameworks include Tornado and Pyramid.

You will use this framework to create the sample web app. Flask receives requests and then provides a response to the user in the web app. This is useful for dynamic web applications because it allows user interaction and dynamic content. What makes your sample web app dynamic is that it will be displaying the IP address of the client.

**Note:** Understanding Flask functions, methods, and libraries are beyond the scope of this course. It is used in this lab to show how quickly you can get a web application up and running. If you want to learn more, search the internet for more information and tutorials on the Flask framework.

Open a terminal window and import **flask**.

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ pip3 install flask
```

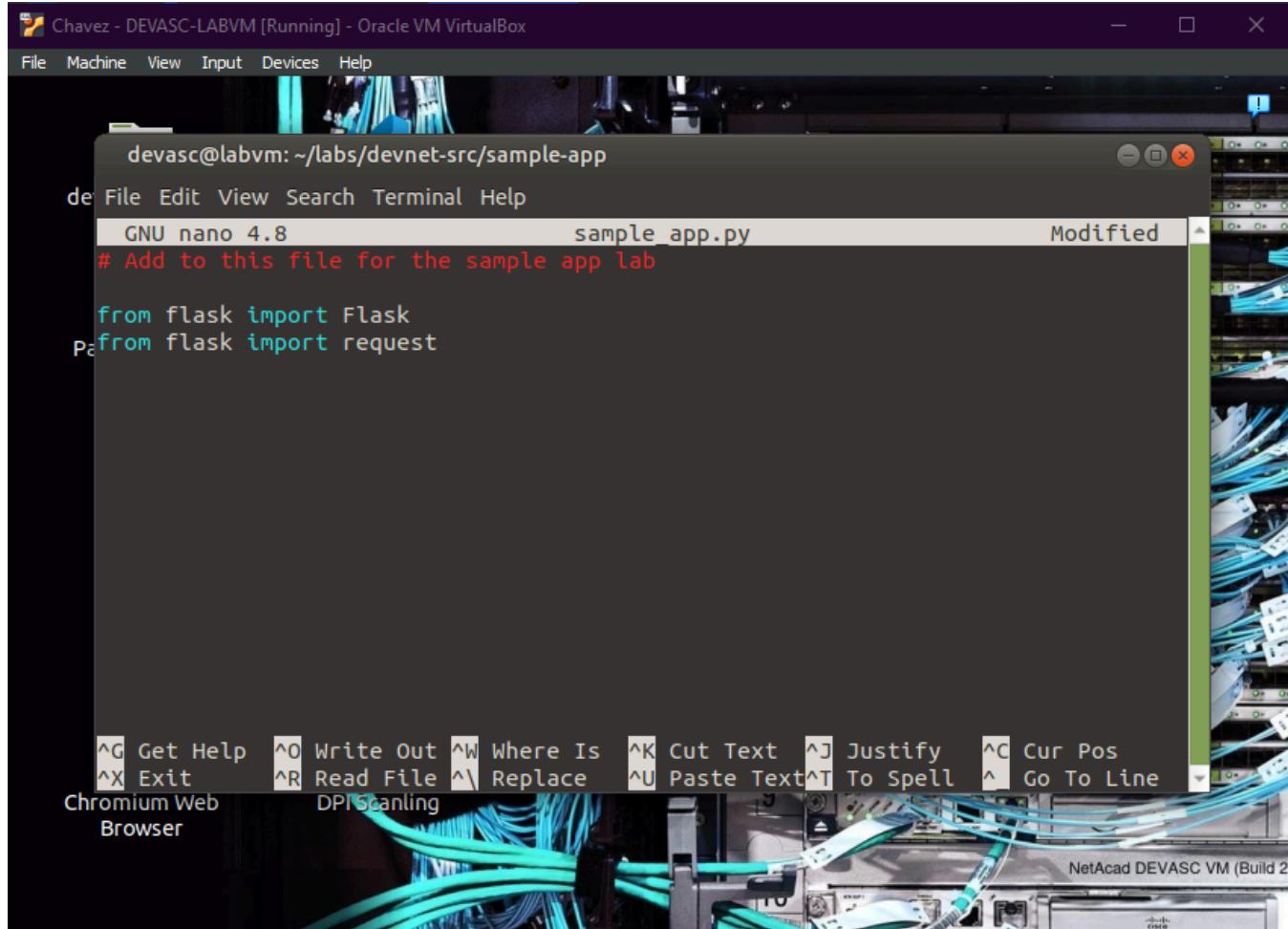
### Step 2: Open the sample\_app.py file.

Open the **sample\_app.py** file located in the **/sample-app** directory. You can do this inside VS Code or you can use a command-line text editor like **nano** or **vim**.

### Step 3: Add the commands to import methods from flask.

Add the following commands to import the required methods from the flask library.

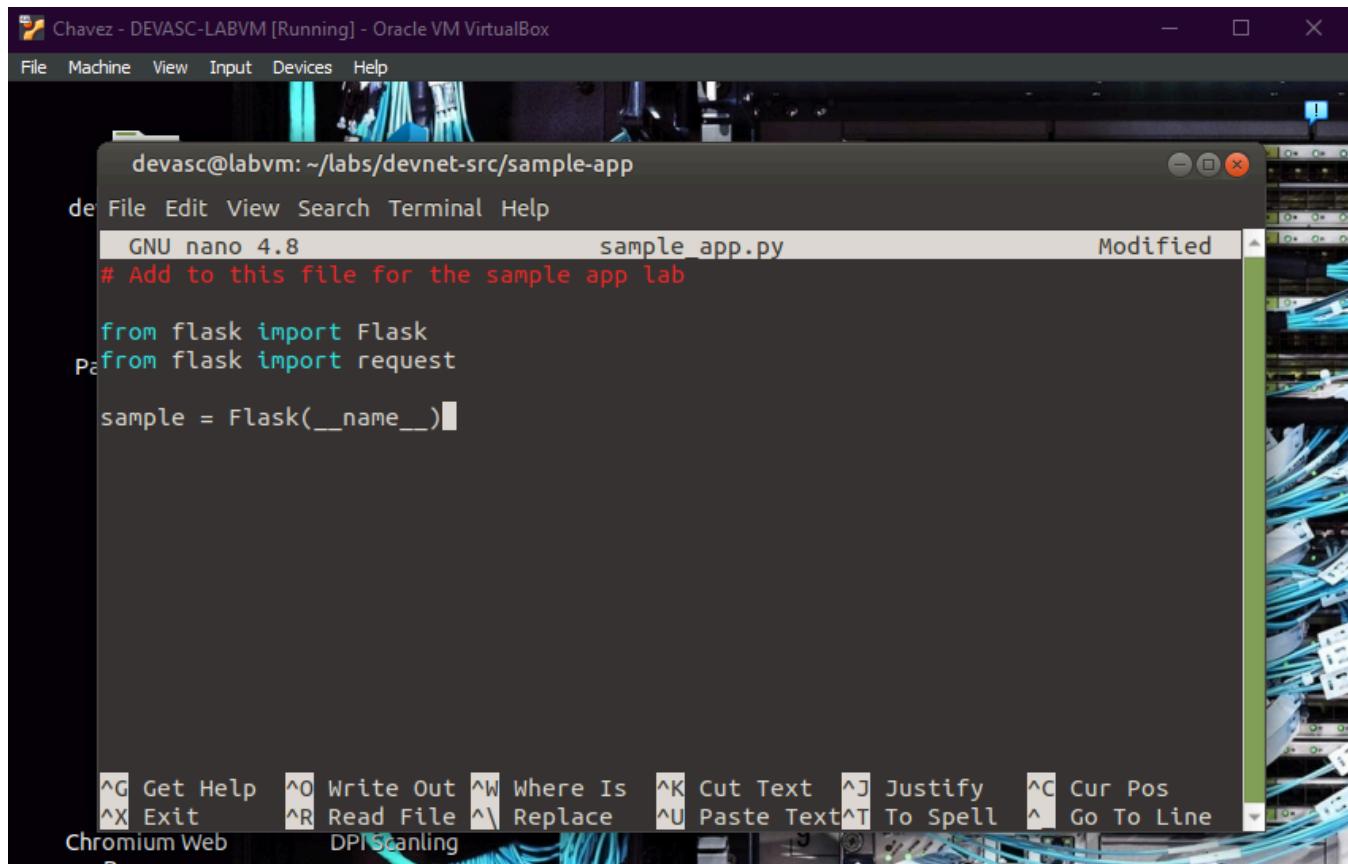
```
from flask import Flask  
from flask import request
```



### Step 4: Create an instance of the Flask class.

Create an instance of the Flask class and name it **sample**. Be sure to use two underscores before and after the "name".

```
sample = Flask(__name__)
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The window contains a nano text editor with the following Python code:

```
devasc@labvm: ~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app
de File Edit View Search Terminal Help
GNU nano 4.8                         sample_app.py
# Add to this file for the sample app lab

from flask import Flask
from flask import request

sample = Flask(__name__)

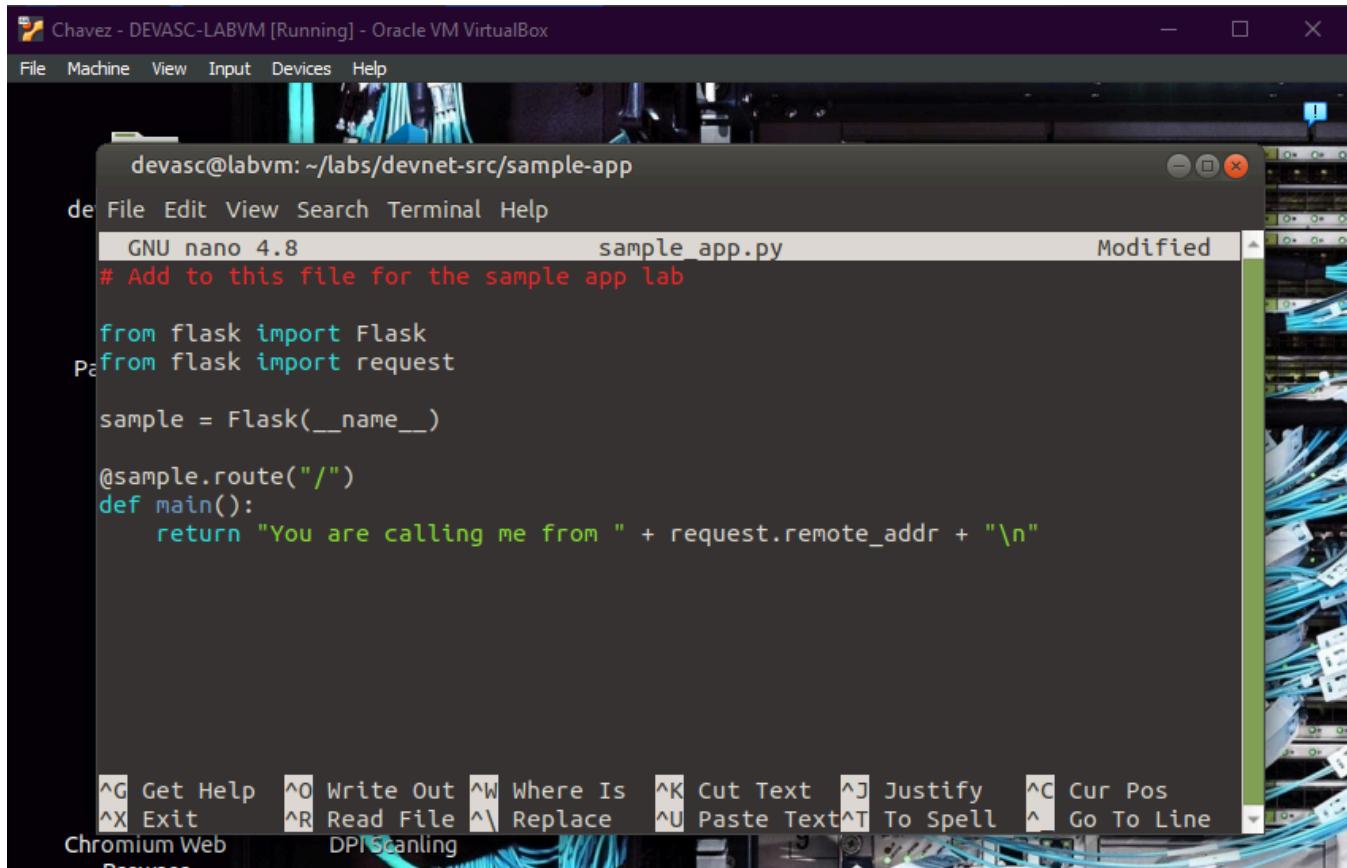
^G Get Help  ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is  ^K Cut Text  ^J Justify  ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^A Replace   ^U Paste Text  ^T To Spell  ^  Go To Line
Chromium Web Browser
```

### Step 5: Define a method to display the client IP address.

Next, configure Flask so that when a user visits the default page (root directory), it displays a message with the IP address of the client.

```
@sample.route("/")
def main():
    return "You are calling me from " + request.remote_addr + "\n"
```

Notice the `@sample.route("/")` Flask statement. Frameworks such as Flask use a routing technique (`.route`) to refer to an application URL (this not to be confused with network routing). Here the "/" (root directory) is bound to the `main()` function. So, when the user goes to `http://localhost:8080/` (root directory) URL, the output of the `return` statement will be displayed in the browser.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The window contains a nano text editor with the following code:

```
devasc@labvm: ~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app
de File Edit View Search Terminal Help
GNU nano 4.8 sample_app.py Modified
# Add to this file for the sample app lab

from flask import Flask
from flask import request

sample = Flask(__name__)

@sample.route("/")
def main():
    return "You are calling me from " + request.remote_addr + "\n"

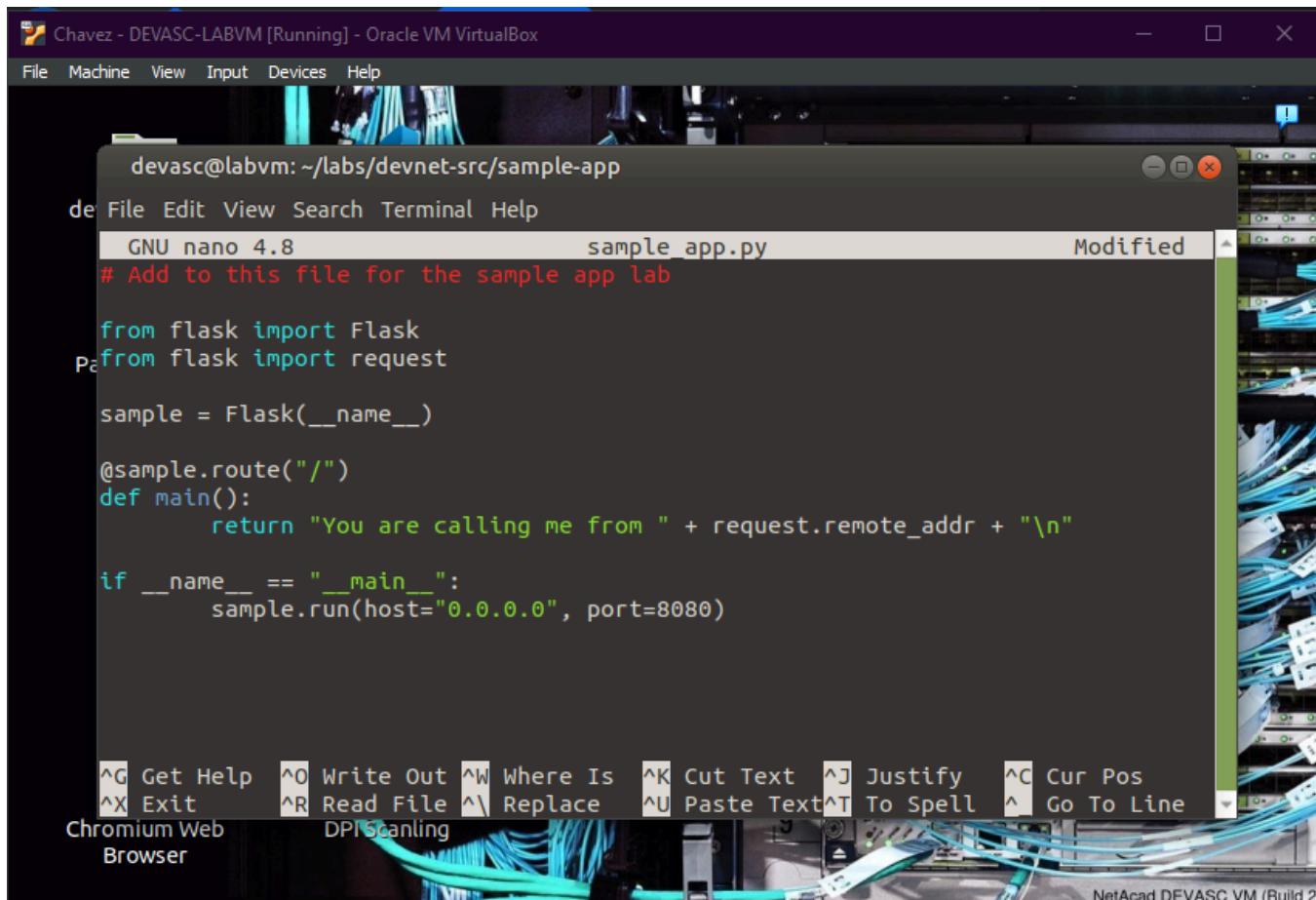
^G Get Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut Text ^J Justify ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^R Read File ^V Replace ^U Paste Text ^T To Spell ^_ Go To Line
Chromium Web Resources
```

### Step 6: Configure the app to run locally.

Finally, configure Flask to run the app locally at `http://0.0.0.0:8080`, which is also `http://localhost:8080`. Be sure to use two underscores before and after "name", and before and after "main".

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    sample.run(host="0.0.0.0", port=8080)
```

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```
devasc@labvm: ~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app
de File Edit View Terminal Help
GNU nano 4.8           sample_app.py          Modified
# Add to this file for the sample app lab

from flask import Flask
from flask import request

sample = Flask(__name__)

@sample.route("/")
def main():
    return "You are calling me from " + request.remote_addr + "\n"

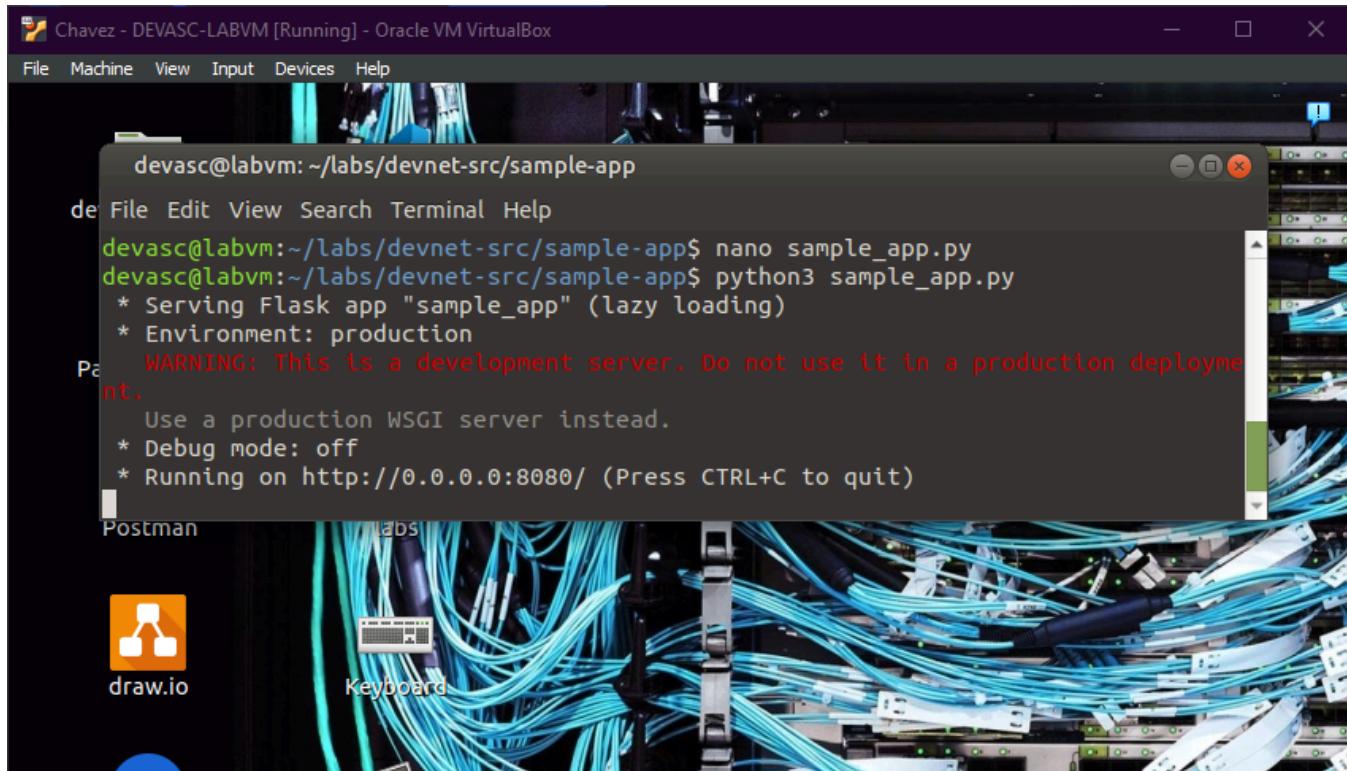
if __name__ == "__main__":
    sample.run(host="0.0.0.0", port=8080)

^G Get Help  ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is  ^K Cut Text  ^J Justify  ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^R Read File   ^A Replace   ^U Paste Text ^T To Spell  ^
Chromium Web Browser  DPI Scaling
NetAcad DEVASC VM (Build 2)
```

### Step 7: Save and run your sample web app.

Save your script and run it from the command line. You should see the following output which indicates that your “sample-app” server is running. If you do not see the following output or if you receive an error message, check your sample\_app.py script carefully.

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ python3 sample_app.py
* Serving Flask app "sample-app" (lazy loading)
* Environment: production
  WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
  Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Debug mode: off
* Running on http://0.0.0.0:8080/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
```



### Step 8: Verify the server is running.

You can verify the server is running in one of two ways.

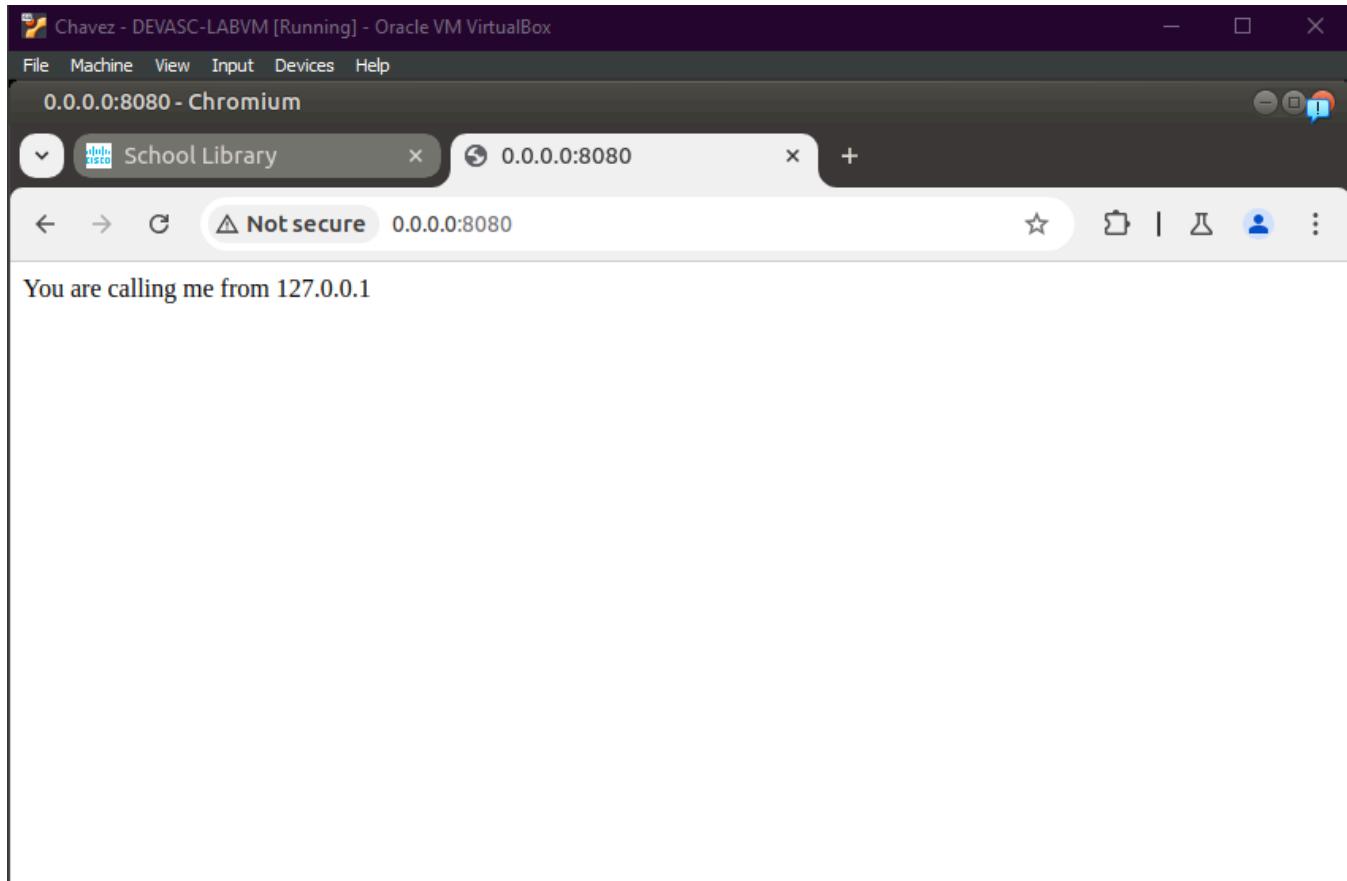
- Open the Chromium web browser and enter 0.0.0.0:8080 in the URL field. You should get the following output:

**You are calling me from 127.0.0.1**

If you receive an "HTTP 400 Bad Request" response, check your sample\_app.py script carefully.

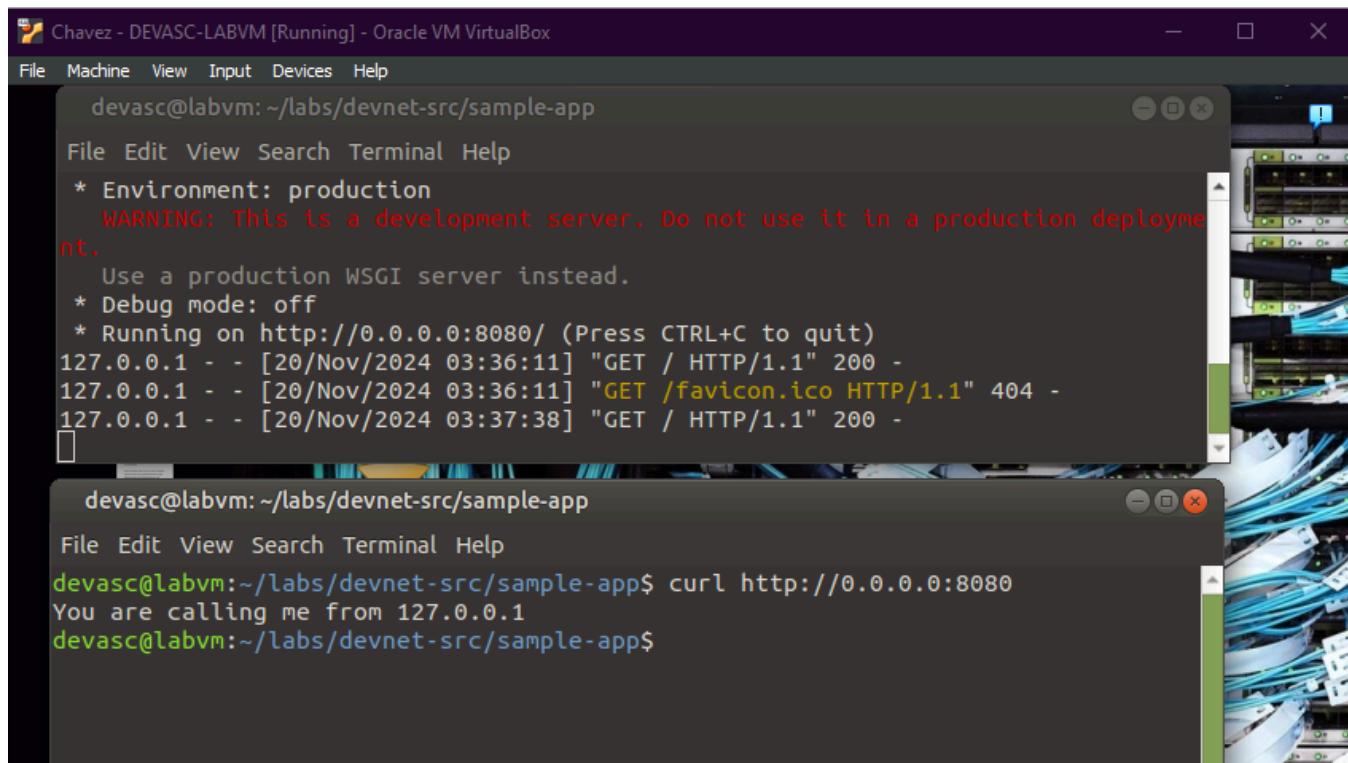
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- b. Open another terminal window and use the command-line URL tool (cURL) to verify the server's response.

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ curl http://0.0.0.0:8080
You are calling me from 127.0.0.1
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```



### Step 9: Stop the server.

Return to the terminal window where the server is running and press CTRL+C to stop the server.

## Part 4: Configure the Web App to use Website Files

In this part, build out the sample web app to include an **index.html** page and **style.css** specification. The **index.html** is typically the first page loaded in a client's web browser when visiting your website. The **style.css** is a style sheet used to customize the look of the web page.

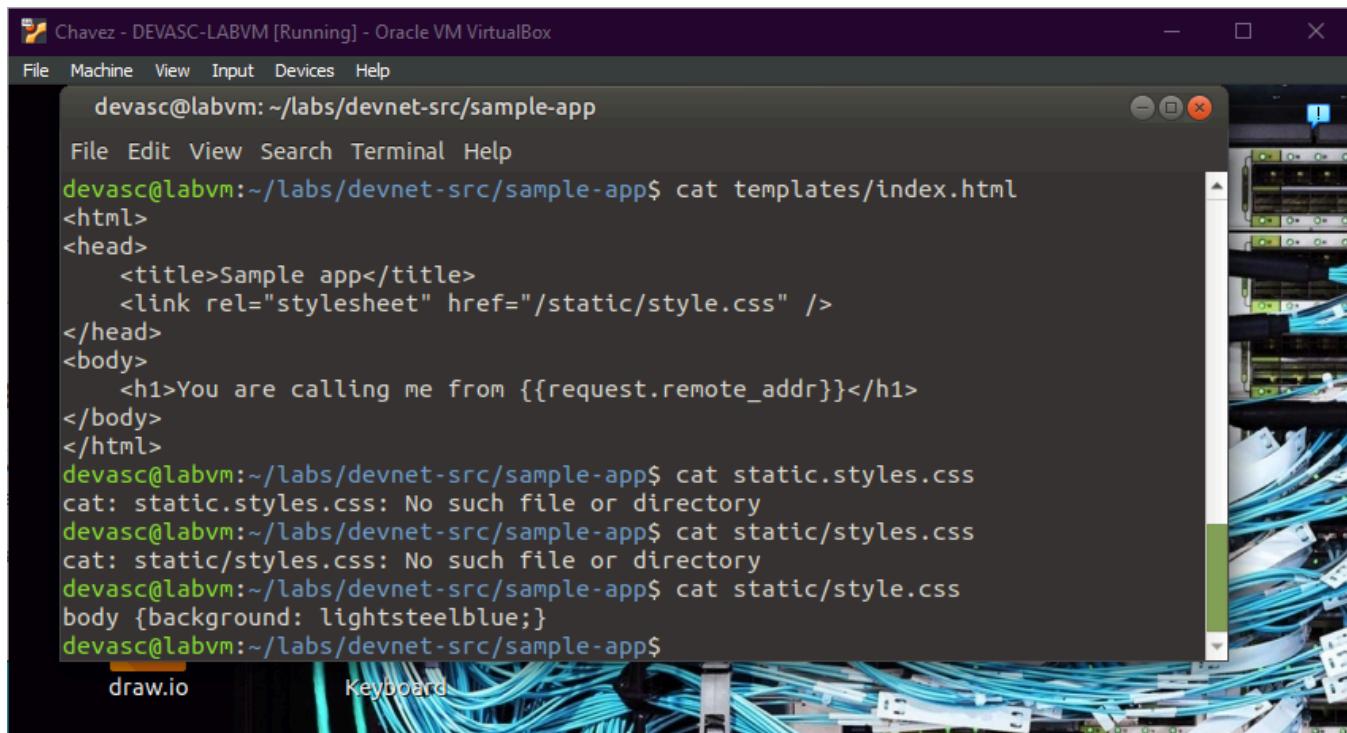
### Step 1: Explore the directories that will be used by the web app.

The directories **templates** and **static** are already in the **sample-app** directory. Open the **index.html** and **style.css** to view their contents. If you are familiar with HTML and CSS, feel free to customize these directories and files as much as you like. However, be sure you keep the embedded **{{request.remote\_addr}}** Python code in the **index.html** file as this is the dynamic aspect of the sample web app.

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ cat templates/index.html
<html>
<head>
    <title>Sample app</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="/static/style.css" />
</head>
<body>
    <h1>You are calling me from {{request.remote_addr}}</h1>
</body>
</html>
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ cat static/style.css
body {background: lightsteelblue;}
```

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```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal is running on a Linux system (Ubuntu) and displays the following command-line session:

```
File Machine View Input Devices Help
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ cat templates/index.html
<html>
<head>
    <title>Sample app</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="/static/style.css" />
</head>
<body>
    <h1>You are calling me from {{request.remote_addr}}</h1>
</body>
</html>
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ cat static.styles.css
cat: static.styles.css: No such file or directory
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ cat static/styles.css
cat: static/styles.css: No such file or directory
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ cat static/style.css
body {background: lightsteelblue;}
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```

The terminal window has a dark theme. At the bottom, there are icons for "draw.io" and "Keyboard". The background of the desktop shows a server rack with many blue cables.

### Step 2: Update the Python code for the sample web app.

Now that you have explored the basic website files, you need to update the **sample\_app.py** file so that it renders the **index.html** file instead of just returning data. Generating HTML content using Python code can be cumbersome, especially when using conditional statements or repeating structures. The HTML file can be rendered in Flask automatically using the `render_template` function. This requires importing the `render_template` method from the `flask` library and editing to the `return` function. Make the highlighted edits to your script.

```
from flask import Flask
from flask import request
from flask import render_template

sample = Flask(__name__)

@sample.route("/")
def main():
    return render_template("index.html")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    sample.run(host="0.0.0.0", port=8080)
```

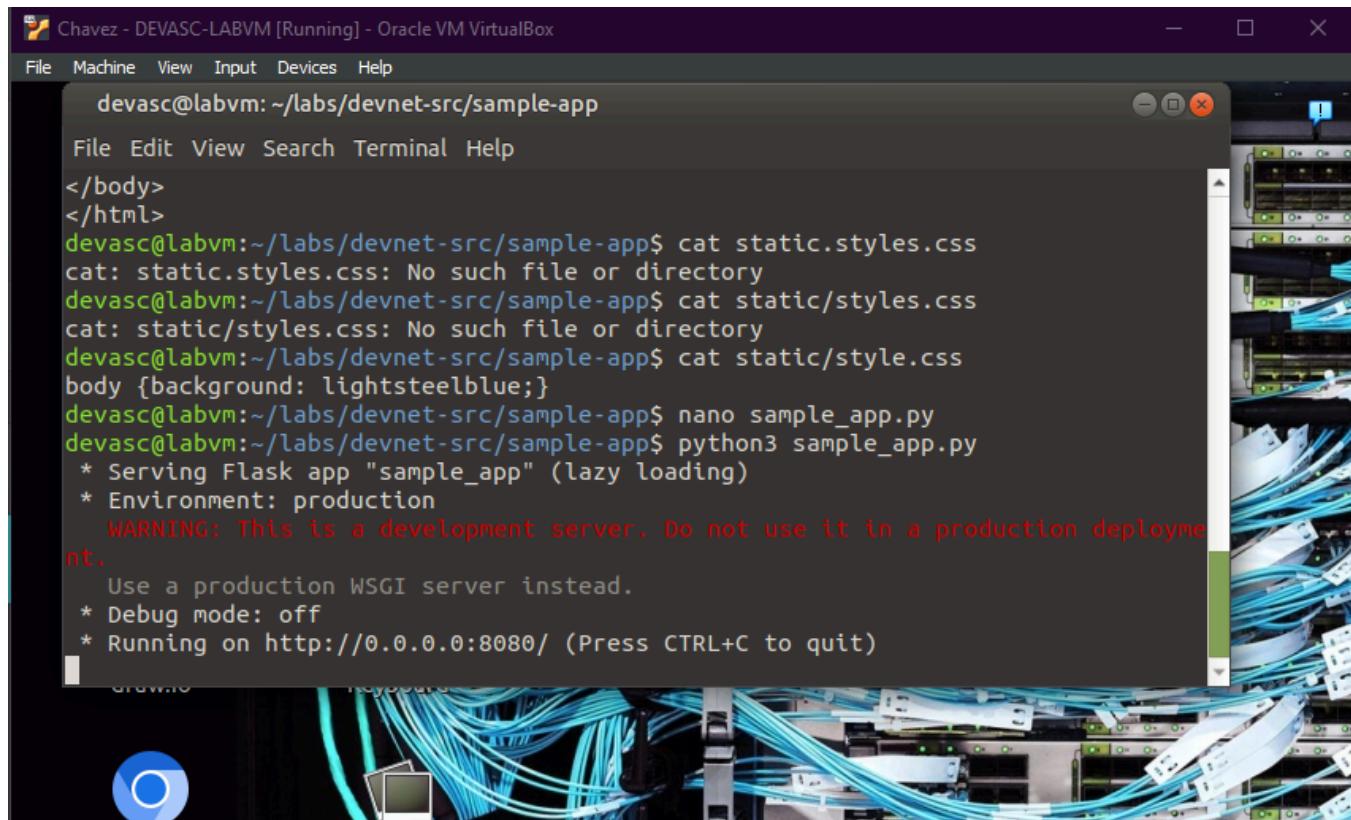
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### **Step 3: Save and run your script.**

Save and run your **sampe-app.py** script. You should get output like the following:

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ python3 sample_app.py
 * Serving Flask app "sample-app" (lazy loading)
 * Environment: production
   WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
   Use a production WSGI server instead.
 * Debug mode: off
 * Running on http://0.0.0.0:8080/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
```

**Note:** If you got Traceback output and an error with the message with something like **OSError: [Errno 98] Address already in use**, then you did not shutdown your previous server. Return to the terminal window where that server is running and press **CTRL+C** to end the server process. Re-run your script.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal session is as follows:

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ cat static.styles.css
cat: static.styles.css: No such file or directory
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ cat static/styles.css
cat: static/styles.css: No such file or directory
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ cat static/style.css
body {background: lightsteelblue;}
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ nano sample_app.py
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ python3 sample_app.py
 * Serving Flask app "sample_app" (lazy loading)
 * Environment: production
   WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
   Use a production WSGI server instead.
 * Debug mode: off
 * Running on http://0.0.0.0:8080/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
```

The background of the terminal window features a photograph of server racks with many blue network cables.

### Step 4: Verify your program is running.

Again, you can verify your program is running in one of two ways.

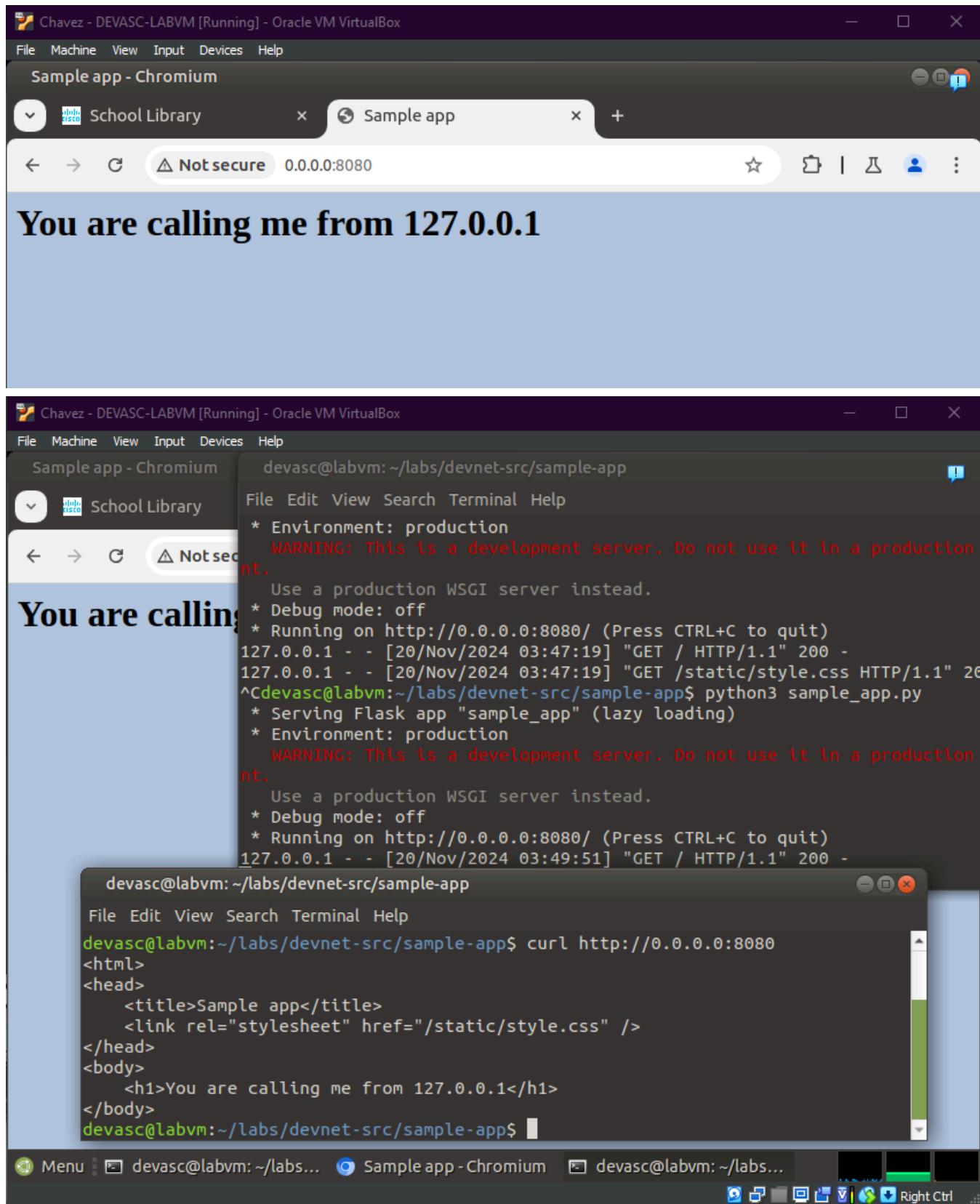
- Open the Chromium web browser and enter 0.0.0.0:8080 in the URL field. You should get the same output as before. However, your background will be light steel blue and the text will be formatted as H1.

**You are calling me from 127.0.0.1**

- Open another terminal window and use the **curl** command to verify the server's response. This is where you will see the result of the HTML code rendered automatically using the `render_template` function. In this case, you will get all the HTML content. However, the dynamic Python code will be replaced with the value for `{{request.remote_addr}}`. Also, notice your prompt will be on the same line as the last line of HMTL output. Press ENTER to get a new line.

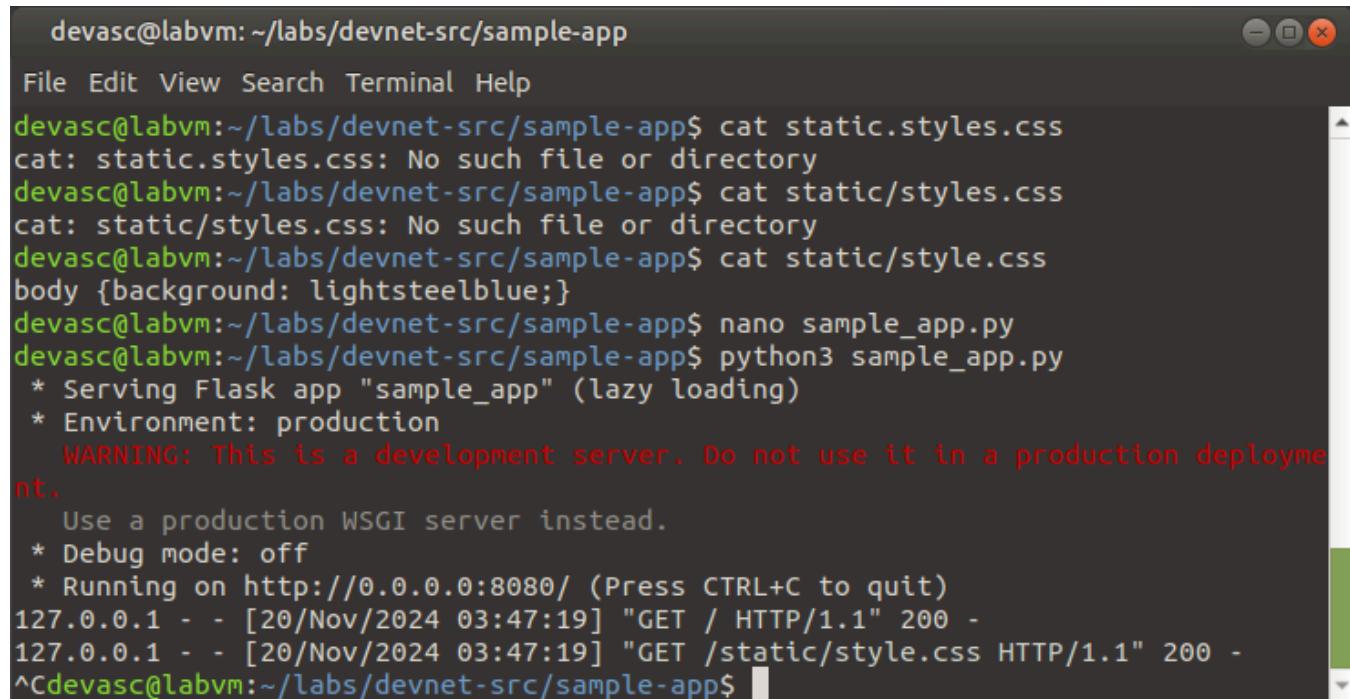
```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ curl http://0.0.0.0:8080
<html>
<head>
  <title>Sample app</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="/static/style.css" />
</head>
<body>
  <h1>You are calling me from 127.0.0.1</h1>
</body>
</html>devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```

## Lab - Build a Sample Web App in a Docker Container



### Step 5: Stop the server.

Return to the terminal window where the server is running and press CTRL+C to stop the server.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "devasc@labvm: ~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app". The window contains the following text:

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ cat static.styles.css
cat: static.styles.css: No such file or directory
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ cat static/styles.css
cat: static/styles.css: No such file or directory
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ cat static/style.css
body {background: lightsteelblue;}
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ nano sample_app.py
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ python3 sample_app.py
 * Serving Flask app "sample_app" (lazy loading)
 * Environment: production
   WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
   Use a production WSGI server instead.
 * Debug mode: off
 * Running on http://0.0.0.0:8080/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
127.0.0.1 - - [20/Nov/2024 03:47:19] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [20/Nov/2024 03:47:19] "GET /static/style.css HTTP/1.1" 200 -
^Cdevasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```

### Part 5: Create a Bash Script to Build and Run a Docker Container

An application can be deployed on a bare metal server (physical server dedicated to a single-tenant environment) or in a virtual machine, like you just did in the previous Part. It can also be deployed in a containerized solution like Docker. In this part, you will create a bash script and add commands to it that complete the following tasks to build and run a Docker container:

- Create temporary directories to store the website files.
- Copy the website directories and sample\_app.py to the temporary directory.
- Build a Dockerfile.
- Build the Docker container.
- Start the container and verify it is running.

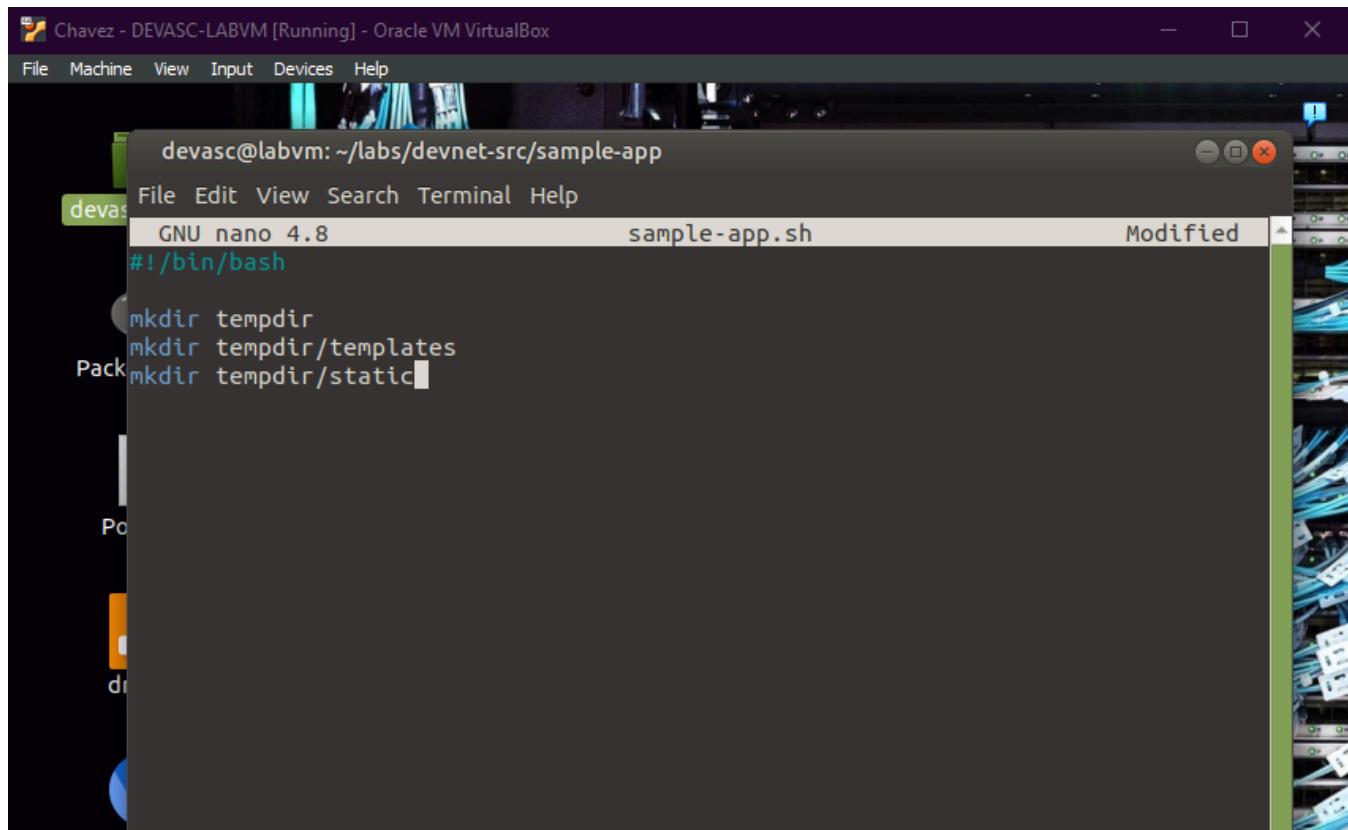
### Step 1: Create temporary directories to store the website files.

Open the **sample-app.sh** bash script file in the **~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app** directory. Add the 'she-bang' and the commands to create a directory structure with **tempdir** as the parent folder.

```
#!/bin/bash

mkdir tempdir
mkdir tempdir/templates
mkdir tempdir/static
```

## Lab - Build a Sample Web App in a Docker Container

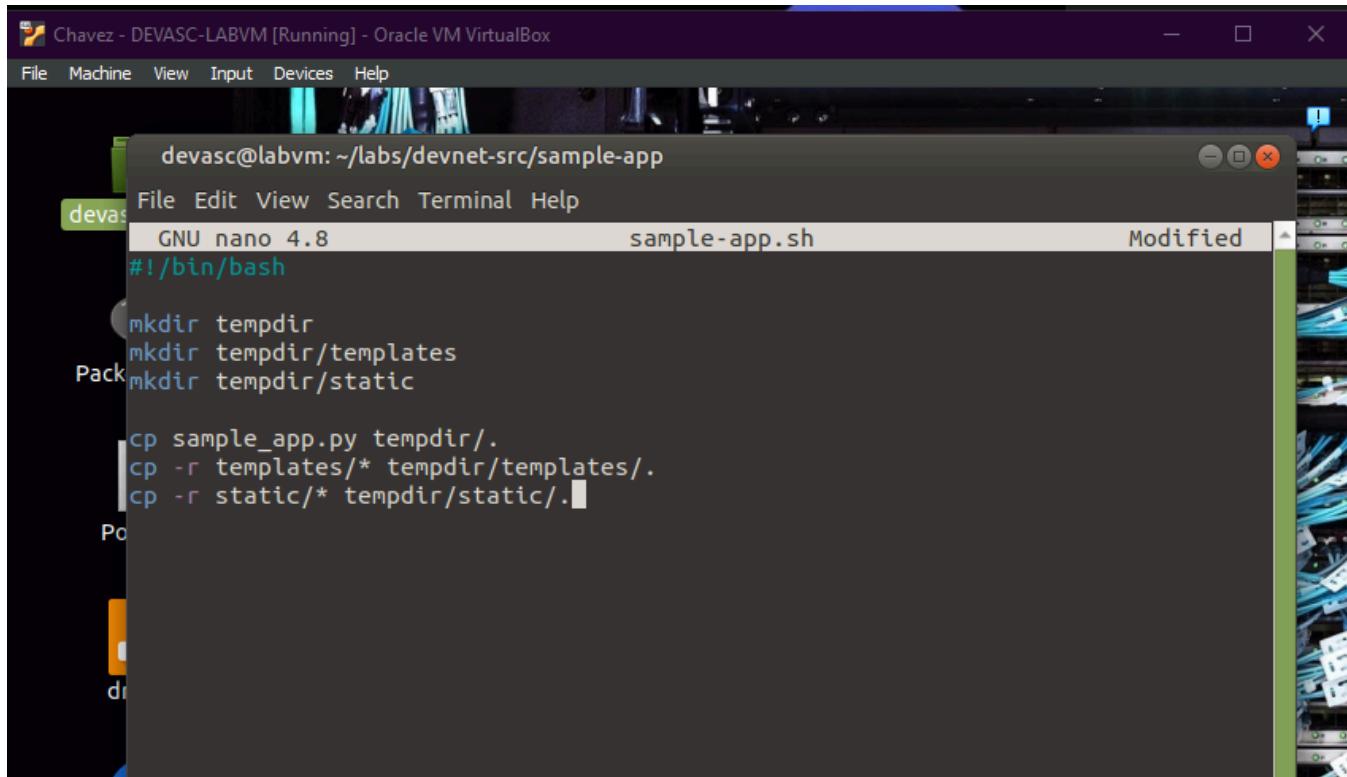


### Step 2: Copy the website directories and sample\_app.py to the temporary directory.

in the **sample-app.sh** file, add the commands to copy the website directory and script to **tempdir**.

```
cp sample_app.py tempdir/.
cp -r templates/* tempdir/templates/.
cp -r static/* tempdir/static/.
```

## Lab - Build a Sample Web App in a Docker Container



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal session is running under the user "devasc" at the path "/labs/devnet-src/sample-app". The user is editing a file named "sample-app.sh" using "GNU nano 4.8". The content of the file is:

```
#!/bin/bash

mkdir tempdir
mkdir tempdir/templates
mkdir tempdir/static

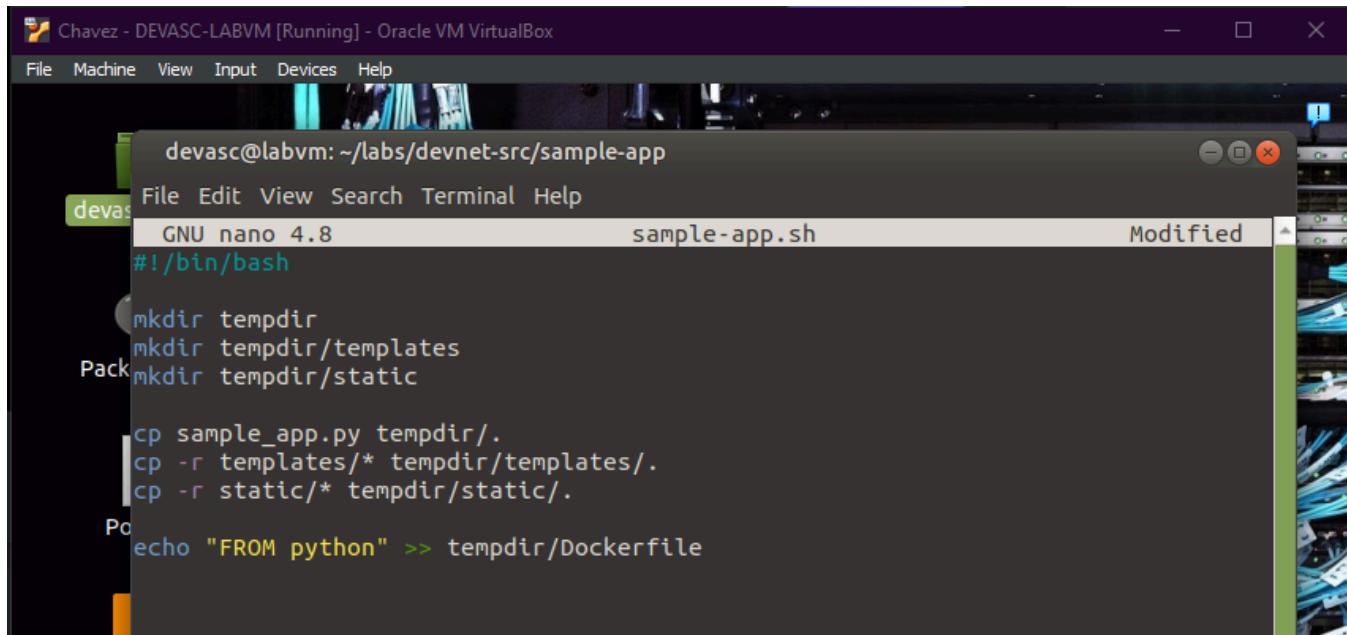
cp sample_app.py tempdir/.
cp -r templates/* tempdir/templates/.
cp -r static/* tempdir/static/.
```

### Step 3: Create a Dockerfile.

In this step, you enter the necessary bash **echo** commands to the **sample-app.sh** file to create a Dockerfile in the **tempdir**. This Dockerfile will be used to build the container.

- You need Python running in the container, so add the Docker **FROM** command to install Python in the container.

```
echo "FROM python" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal session is running under the user "devasc" at the path "/labs/devnet-src/sample-app". The user is editing a file named "sample-app.sh" using "GNU nano 4.8". The content of the file is:

```
#!/bin/bash

mkdir tempdir
mkdir tempdir/templates
mkdir tempdir/static

cp sample_app.py tempdir/.
cp -r templates/* tempdir/templates/.
cp -r static/* tempdir/static/.

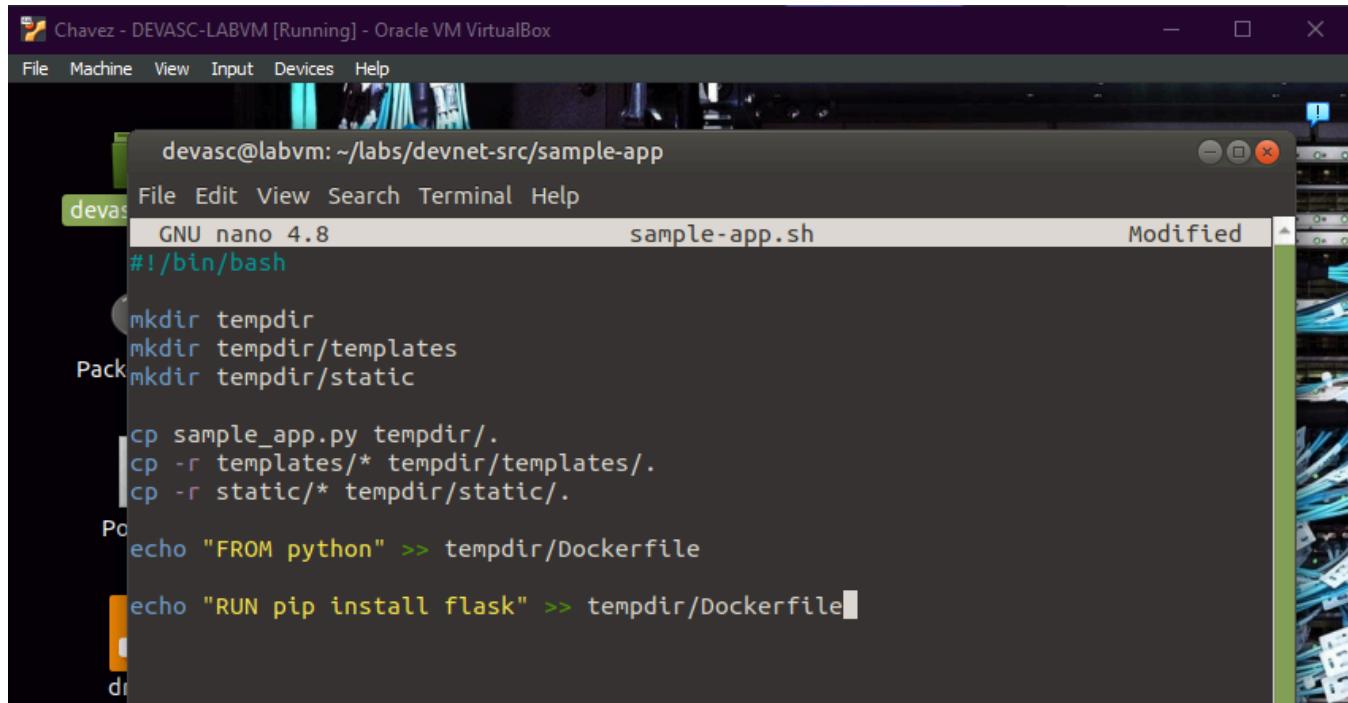
echo "FROM python" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
```

## Lab - Build a Sample Web App in a Docker Container

---

- b. Your **sample\_app.py** script needs Flask, so add the Docker **RUN** command to install Flask in the container.

```
echo "RUN pip install flask" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The window has a dark theme. The terminal prompt is "devasc@labvm: ~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app". Below the prompt, there is a file browser interface showing a file named "sample-app.sh" with the content "#!/bin/bash". The user is currently editing the "Dockerfile" in the background, which contains the following code:

```
mkdir tempdir
mkdir tempdir/templates
mkdir tempdir/static

cp sample_app.py tempdir/.
cp -r templates/* tempdir/templates/.
cp -r static/* tempdir/static/.

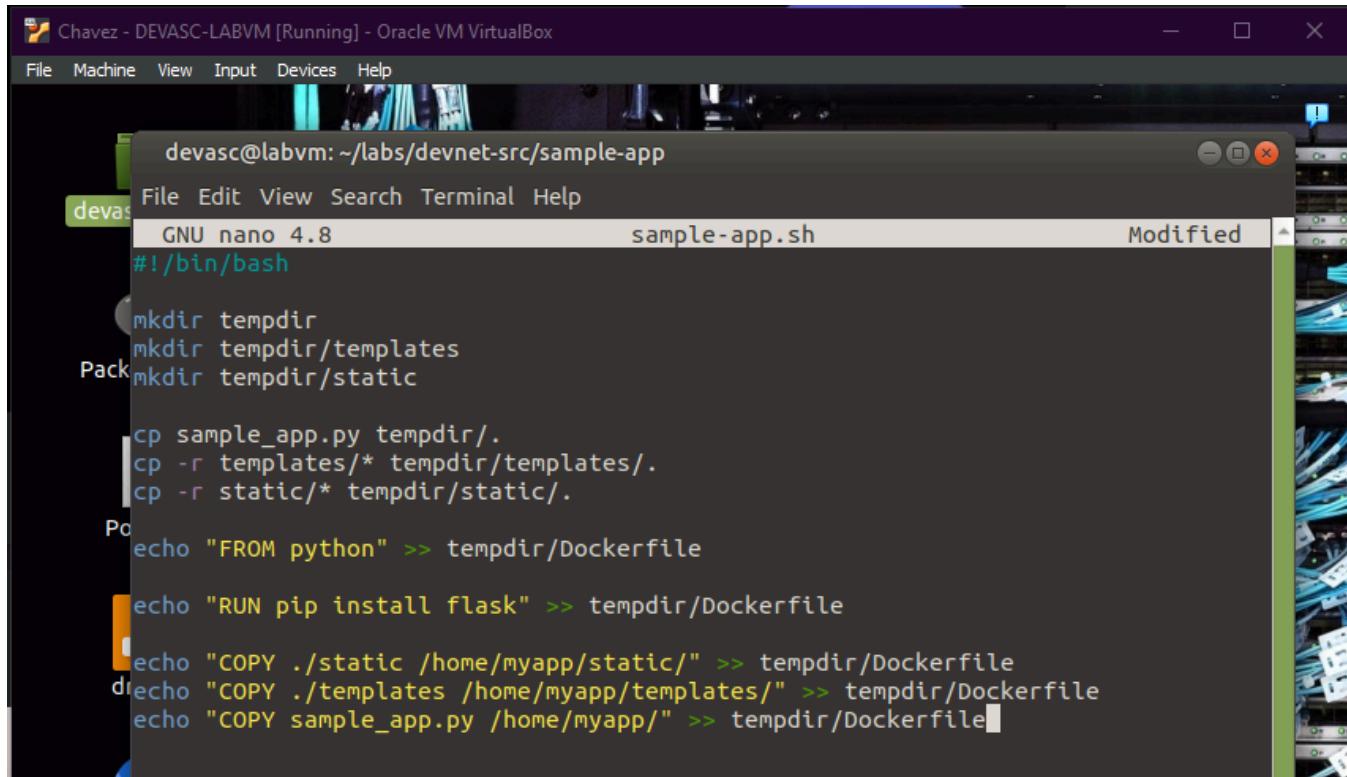
FROM python >> tempdir/Dockerfile

RUN pip install flask >> tempdir/Dockerfile
```

- c. Your container will need the website folders and the **sample\_app.py** script to run the app, so add the Docker **COPY** commands to add them to a directory in the Docker container. In this example, you will create **/home/myapp** as the parent directory inside the Docker container. Besides copying the **sample\_app.py** file to the Dockerfile, you will also be copying the **index.html** file from the **templates** directory and the **style.css** file from the **static** directory.

```
echo "COPY ./static /home/myapp/static/" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "COPY ./templates /home/myapp/templates/" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "COPY sample_app.py /home/myapp/" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
```

## Lab - Build a Sample Web App in a Docker Container



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal session is running on a host named "devasc" with the command "devel@labvm: ~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app". The user is in a directory named "sample-app" and is editing a file named "sample-app.sh". The script contains the following commands:

```
#!/bin/bash

mkdir tempdir
mkdir tempdir/templates
mkdir tempdir/static

cp sample_app.py tempdir/.
cp -r templates/* tempdir/templates/.
cp -r static/* tempdir/static/.

echo "FROM python" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "RUN pip install flask" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "COPY ./static /home/myapp/static/" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "COPY ./templates /home/myapp/templates/" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "COPY sample_app.py /home/myapp/" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
```

- d. Use the Docker **EXPOSE** command to expose port 8080 for use by the webserver.

```
echo "EXPOSE 8080" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
```

## Lab - Build a Sample Web App in a Docker Container

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal session is running on a host named "devasc" in a virtual machine. The user is navigating to the directory "/labs/devnet-src/sample-app" and opening a file named "sample-app.sh" in a nano editor. The script contains commands to create temporary directories, copy files from the host to the container, and finally add a Dockerfile command to run the Python application.

```
devasc@labvm: ~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
GNU nano 4.8           sample-app.sh           Modified
#!/bin/bash

mkdir tempdir
mkdir tempdir/templates
mkdir tempdir/static

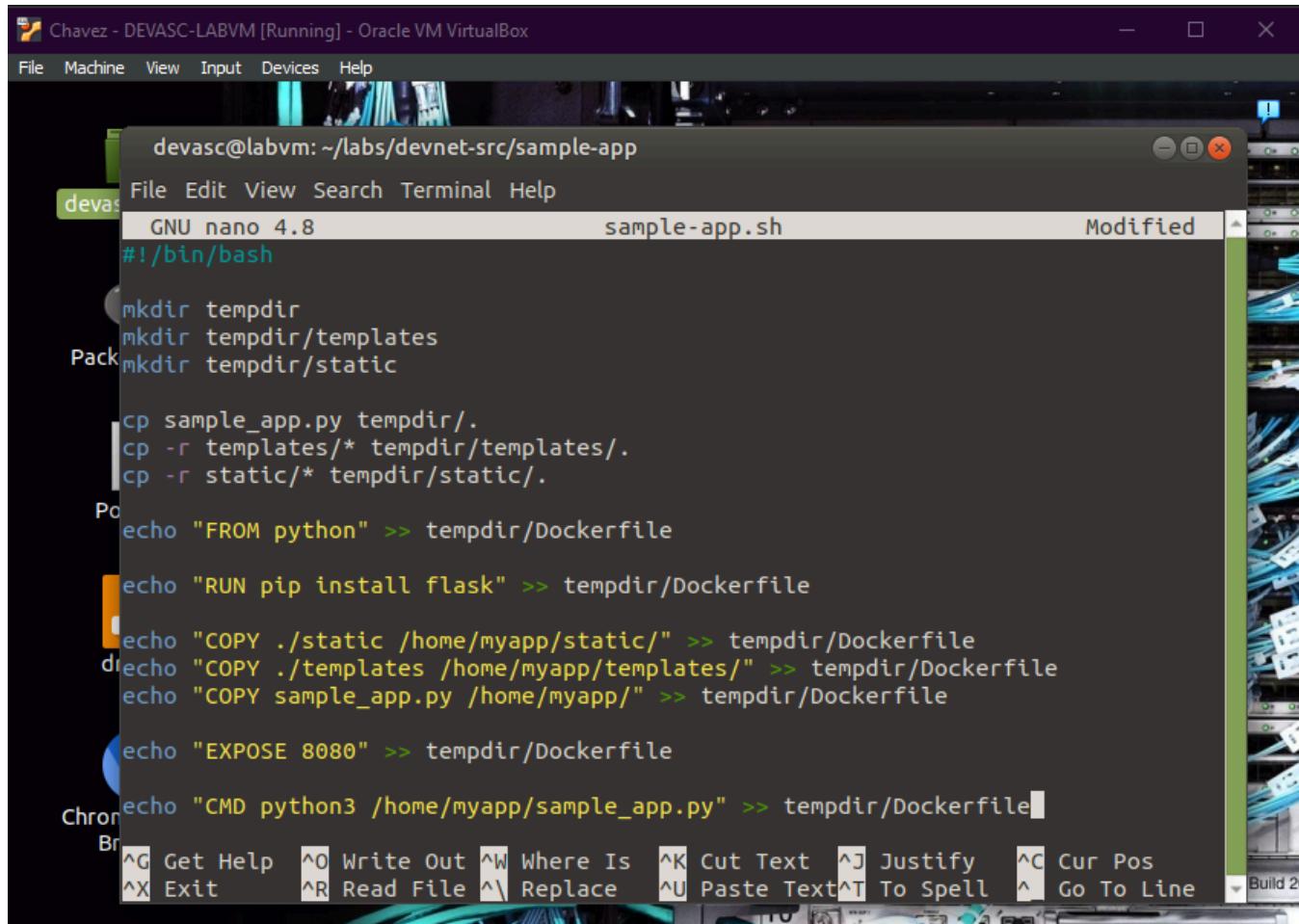
cp sample_app.py tempdir/.
cp -r templates/* tempdir/templates/.
cp -r static/* tempdir/static/.

echo "FROM python" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "RUN pip install flask" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "COPY ./static /home/myapp/static/" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "COPY ./templates /home/myapp/templates/" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "COPY sample_app.py /home/myapp/" >> tempdir/Dockerfile

echo "EXPOSE 8080" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
```

- e. Finally, add the Docker **CMD** command to execute the Python script.

```
echo "CMD python3 /home/myapp/sample_app.py" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The window has a menu bar with File, Machine, View, Input, Devices, and Help. A toolbar below the menu bar includes icons for Home, Recent, Devices, and Help. The main area of the terminal is a nano editor displaying a file named "sample-app.sh". The content of the file is as follows:

```
GNU nano 4.8          sample-app.sh          Modified
#!/bin/bash

mkdir tempdir
mkdir tempdir/templates
mkdir tempdir/static

cp sample_app.py tempdir/.
cp -r templates/* tempdir/templates/.
cp -r static/* tempdir/static/.

echo "FROM python" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "RUN pip install flask" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "COPY ./static /home/myapp/static/" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "COPY ./templates /home/myapp/templates/" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "COPY sample_app.py /home/myapp/" >> tempdir/Dockerfile

echo "EXPOSE 8080" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "CMD python3 /home/myapp/sample_app.py" >> tempdir/Dockerfile

^G Get Help  ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is  ^K Cut Text  ^J Justify  ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^\ Replace   ^U Paste Text ^T To Spell  ^L Go To Line
```

### Step 4: Build the Docker container.

Add the commands to the **sample-app.sh** file to switch to the **tempdir** directory and build the Docker container. The **docker build** command **-t** option allows you to specify the name of the container and the trailing period (.) indicates that you want the container built in the current directory.

```
cd tempdir
docker build -t sampleapp .
```

## Lab - Build a Sample Web App in a Docker Container

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "devasc@labvms: ~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app". The user is in a directory where they have created a file named "sample-app.sh". The script contains commands to create temporary directories, copy files from the host to the container, and build a Docker image. The terminal shows the command being run and the resulting Dockerfile content.

```
GNU nano 4.8          sample-app.sh          Modified
#!/bin/bash

mkdir tempdir
mkdir tempdir/templates
mkdir tempdir/static

Pack
cp sample_app.py tempdir/.
cp -r templates/* tempdir/templates/.
cp -r static/* tempdir/static/.

Po echo "FROM python" >> tempdir/Dockerfile

echo "RUN pip install flask" >> tempdir/Dockerfile

d echo "COPY ./static /home/myapp/static/" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
e echo "COPY ./templates /home/myapp/templates/" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
r echo "COPY sample_app.py /home/myapp/" >> tempdir/Dockerfile

echo "EXPOSE 8080" >> tempdir/Dockerfile

echo "CMD python3 /home/myapp/sample_app.py" >> tempdir/Dockerfile

Chron
Br cd tempdir
docke build -t sampleapp .
```

At the bottom of the terminal, there are various keyboard shortcuts for text editing, and the status bar shows the current path and the fact that the file is modified.

### Step 5: Start the container and verify it is running.

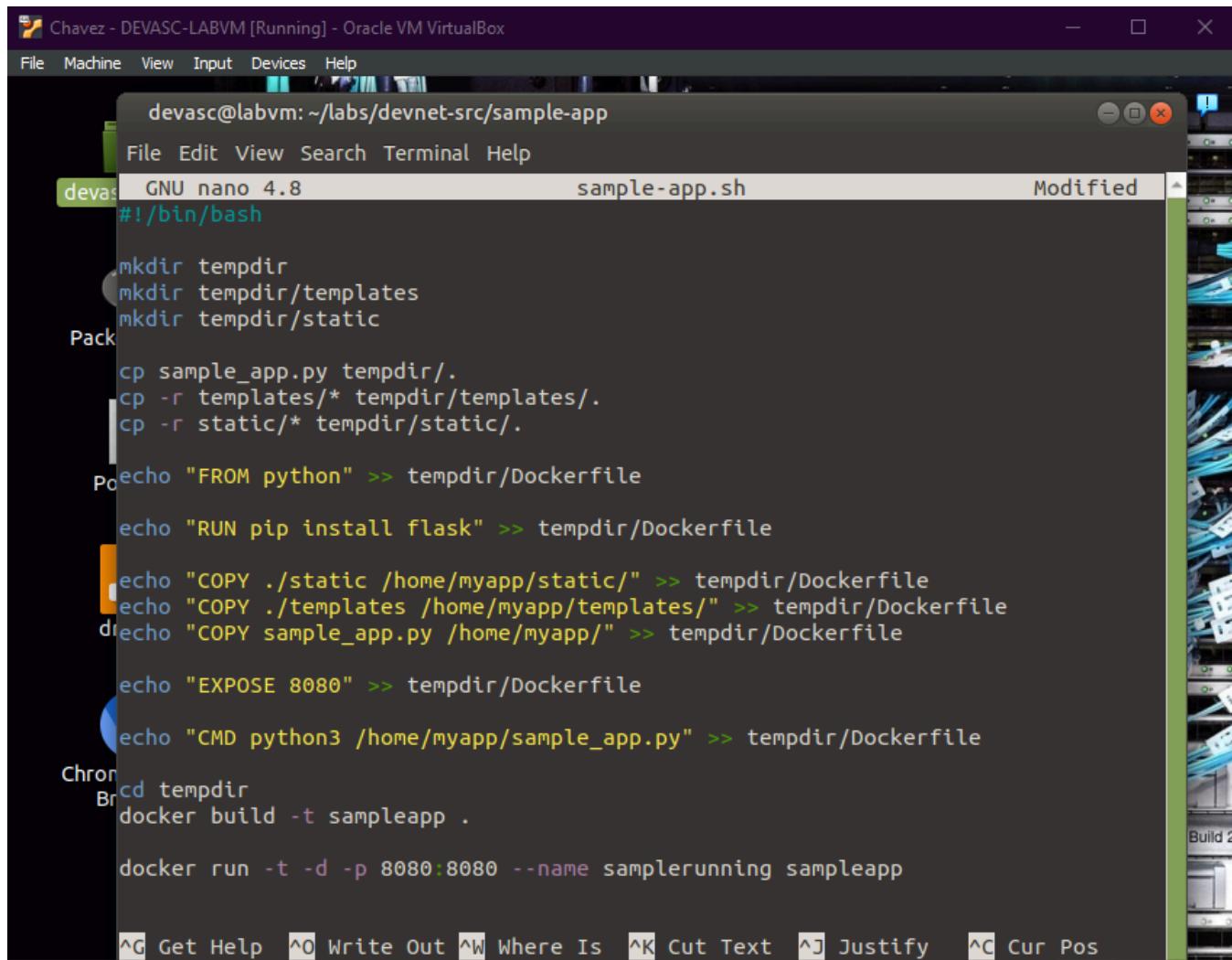
- Add the **docker run** command to the **sample-app.sh** file to start the container.

```
docker run -t -d -p 8080:8080 --name samplerunning sampleapp
```

The **docker run** options indicate the following:

- **-t** specifies that you want a terminal created for the container so you can access it at the command line.
- **-d** indicates that you want the container to run in the background and print the container ID when executing the **docker ps -a** command.
- **-p** specifies that you want to publish the container's internal port to the host. The first "8080" references the port for the app running in the docker container (our sampleapp). The second "8080" tells docker to use this port on the host. These values do not have to be the same. For example, an internal port 80 to external 800 (**80:800**).
- **--name** specifies first what you want to call the instance of the container (**samplerunning**) and then the container image that the instance will be based on (**sampleapp**). The instance name can be anything you want. However, the image name needs to match the container name you specified in the docker build command (**sampleapp**).

## Lab - Build a Sample Web App in a Docker Container



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal is running a bash script named "sample-app.sh" which contains the following commands:

```
#!/bin/bash

mkdir tempdir
mkdir tempdir/templates
mkdir tempdir/static

Pack
cp sample_app.py tempdir/.
cp -r templates/* tempdir/templates/.
cp -r static/* tempdir/static/.

Poecho "FROM python" >> tempdir/Dockerfile

echo "RUN pip install flask" >> tempdir/Dockerfile

d|echo "COPY ./static /home/myapp/static/" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "COPY ./templates /home/myapp/templates/" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
d|echo "COPY sample_app.py /home/myapp/" >> tempdir/Dockerfile

echo "EXPOSE 8080" >> tempdir/Dockerfile

echo "CMD python3 /home/myapp/sample_app.py" >> tempdir/Dockerfile

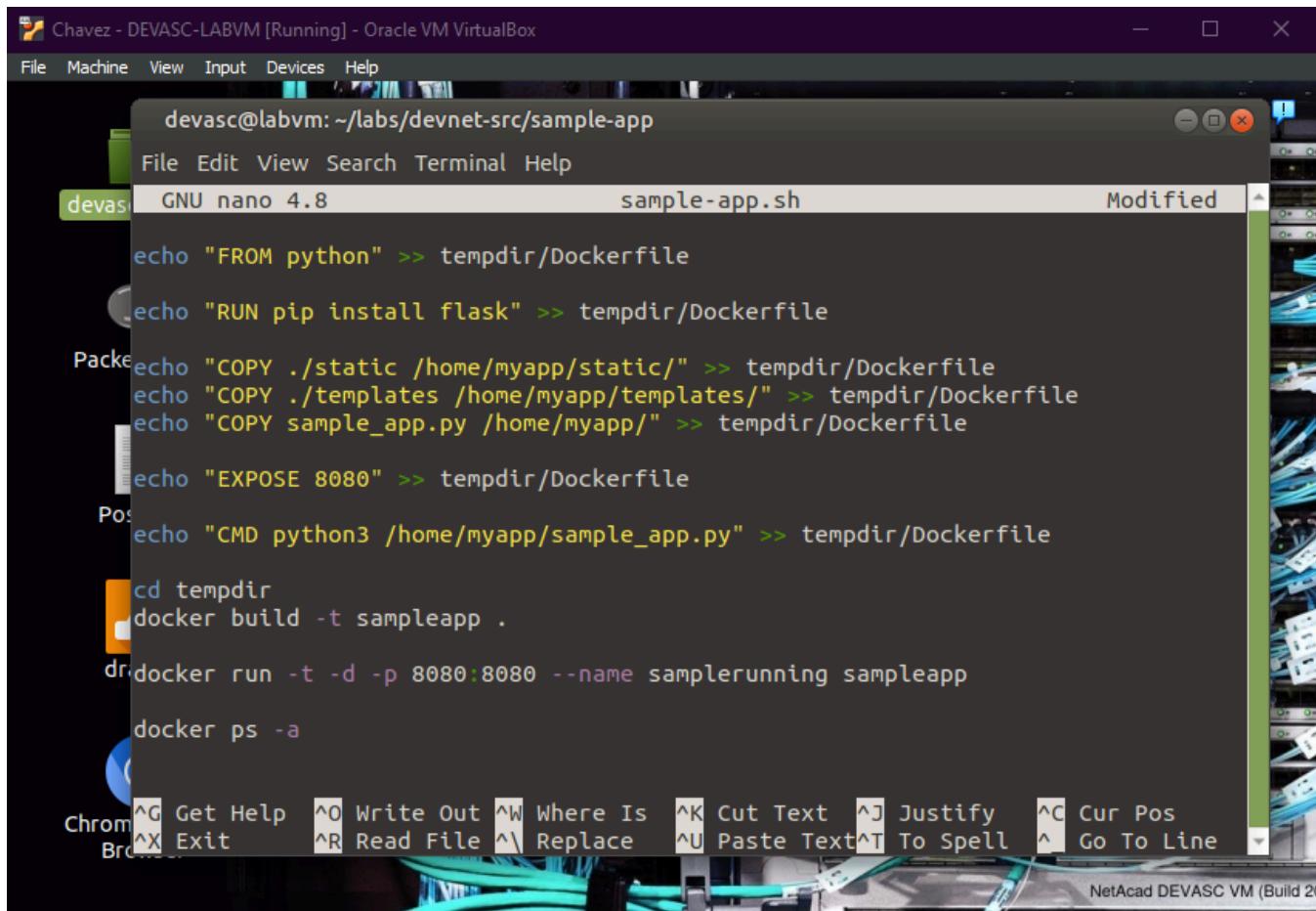
Chron
Br|cd tempdir
docker build -t sampleapp .

docke|run -t -d -p 8080:8080 --name samplerunning sampleapp

^G Get Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut Text ^J Justify ^C Cur Pos
```

- b. Add the **docker ps -a** command to display all currently running Docker containers. This command will be the last one executed by the bash script.

```
docker ps -a
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal is running a bash script named "sample-app.sh" which contains the following commands:

```
devasc@labvm: ~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
GNU nano 4.8          sample-app.sh          Modified
echo "FROM python" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "RUN pip install flask" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "COPY ./static /home/myapp/static/" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "COPY ./templates /home/myapp/templates/" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "COPY sample_app.py /home/myapp/" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "EXPOSE 8080" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
echo "CMD python3 /home/myapp/sample_app.py" >> tempdir/Dockerfile
cd tempdir
docker build -t sampleapp .
docker run -t -d -p 8080:8080 --name samplerunning sampleapp
docker ps -a
^G Get Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut Text ^J Justify ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste Text ^T To Spell ^L Go To Line
NetAcad DEVASC VM (Build 2024)
```

Step 6: Save your bash script.

### Part 6: Build, Run, and Verify the Docker Container

In this part, you will execute bash script which will make the directories, copy over the files, create a Dockerfile, build the Docker container, run an instance of the Docker container, and display output from the `docker ps -a` command showing details of the container currently running. Then you will investigate the Docker container, stop the container from running, and remove the container.

**Note:** Be sure you stopped any other web server processes you may still have running from the previous parts of this lab.

Step 1: Execute the bash script.

Execute the bash script from the command line. You should see output similar to the following. After creating the `tempdir` directories, the script executes the commands to build the Docker container. Notice that Step 7/7 in the output executes the `sample_app.py` that creates the web server. Also, notice the container ID. You will see this in the Docker command prompt later in the lab.

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ bash ./sample-app.sh
Sending build context to Docker daemon 6.144kB
Step 1/7 : FROM python
latest: Pulling from library/python
90fe46dd8199: Pulling fs layer
35a4f1977689: Pulling fs layer
```

## Lab - Build a Sample Web App in a Docker Container

---

```
bbc37f14aded: Pull complete
74e27dc593d4: Pull complete
4352dcff7819: Pull complete
deb569b08de6: Pull complete
98fd06fa8c53: Pull complete
7b9cc4fdefe6: Pull complete
512732f32795: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:ad7fb5bb4770e08bf10a895ef64a300b288696a1557a6d02c8b6fba98984b86a
Status: Downloaded newer image for python:latest
--> 4f7cd4269fa9
Step 2/7 : RUN pip install flask
--> Running in 32d28026afea
Collecting flask
  Downloading Flask-1.1.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl (94 kB)
Collecting click>=5.1
  Downloading click-7.1.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl (82 kB)
Collecting Jinja2>=2.10.1
  Downloading Jinja2-2.11.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl (125 kB)
Collecting Werkzeug>=0.15
  Downloading Werkzeug-1.0.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl (298 kB)
Collecting itsdangerous>=0.24
  Downloading itsdangerous-1.1.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (16 kB)
Collecting MarkupSafe>=0.23
  Downloading MarkupSafe-1.1.1-cp38-cp38-manylinux1_x86_64.whl (32 kB)
Installing collected packages: click, MarkupSafe, Jinja2, Werkzeug, itsdangerous, flask
Successfully installed Jinja2-2.11.2 MarkupSafe-1.1.1 Werkzeug-1.0.1 click-7.1.2 flask-1.1.2 itsdangerous-1.1.0
Removing intermediate container 32d28026afea
--> 619aee23fd2a
Step 3/7 : COPY ./static /home/myapp/static/
--> 15fac1237eec
Step 4/7 : COPY ./templates /home/myapp/templates/
--> dc807b5cf615
Step 5/7 : COPY sample_app.py /home/myapp/
--> d4035a63ae14
Step 6/7 : EXPOSE 8080
--> Running in 40c2d35aa29a
Removing intermediate container 40c2d35aa29a
--> eb789099a678
Step 7/7 : CMD python3 /home/myapp/sample_app.py
--> Running in 41982e2c6209
Removing intermediate container 41982e2c6209
--> a2588e9b0593
Successfully built a2588e9b0593
Successfully tagged sampleapp:latest
8953a95374ff8ebc203059897774465312acc8f0ed6abd98c4c2b04448a56ba5
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED            NAMES
STATUS              PORTS              COMMAND            NAMES
```

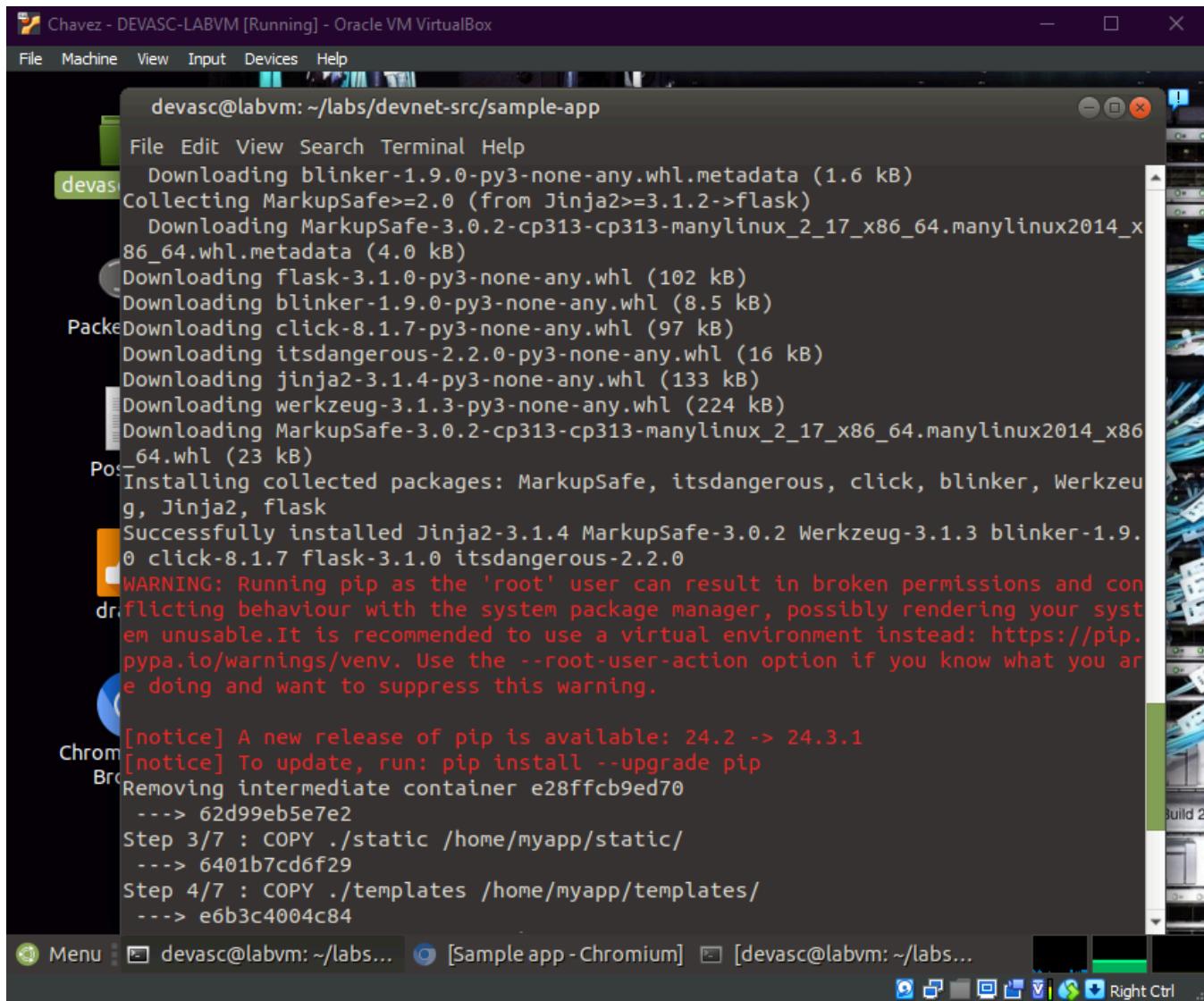
## Lab - Build a Sample Web App in a Docker Container

```
8953a95374ff      sampleapp          "/bin/sh -c 'python ...'"   1 second ago
Up Less than a second  0.0.0.0:8080->8080/tcp    samplerunning
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal session is as follows:

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ bash ./sample-app.sh
Sending build context to Docker daemon 6.144kB
Step 1/7 : FROM python
latest: Pulling from library/python
b2b31b28ee3c: Pull complete
c3cc7b6f0473: Pull complete
Packe2112e5e7c3ff: Pull complete
af247aac0764: Pull complete
ef45f15f570b: Pull complete
4d87d670c3ff: Pull complete
3ed3f00b0d2c: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:bc78d3c007f86dbb87d711b8b082d9d564b8025487e780d24ccb8581d83ef8b0
Status: Downloaded newer image for python:latest
--> c41ea8273365
Step 2/7 : RUN pip install flask
--> Running in e28fffc9ed70
Collecting flask
dr  Downloading flask-3.1.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (2.7 kB)
Collecting Werkzeug>=3.1 (from flask)
  Downloading werkzeug-3.1.3-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (3.7 kB)
Collecting Jinja2>=3.1.2 (from flask)
  Downloading jinja2-3.1.4-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (2.6 kB)
Collecting itsdangerous>=2.2 (from flask)
  Downloading itsdangerous-2.2.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (1.9 kB)
Collecting click>=8.1.3 (from flask)
  Downloading click-8.1.7-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (3.0 kB)
Collecting blinker>=1.9 (from flask)
  Downloading blinker-1.9.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (1.6 kB)
Collecting MarkupSafe>=2.0 (from Jinja2>=3.1.2->flask)
  Downloading MarkupSafe-3.0.2-cp313-cp313-manylinux_2_17_x86_64.manylinux2014_x
```

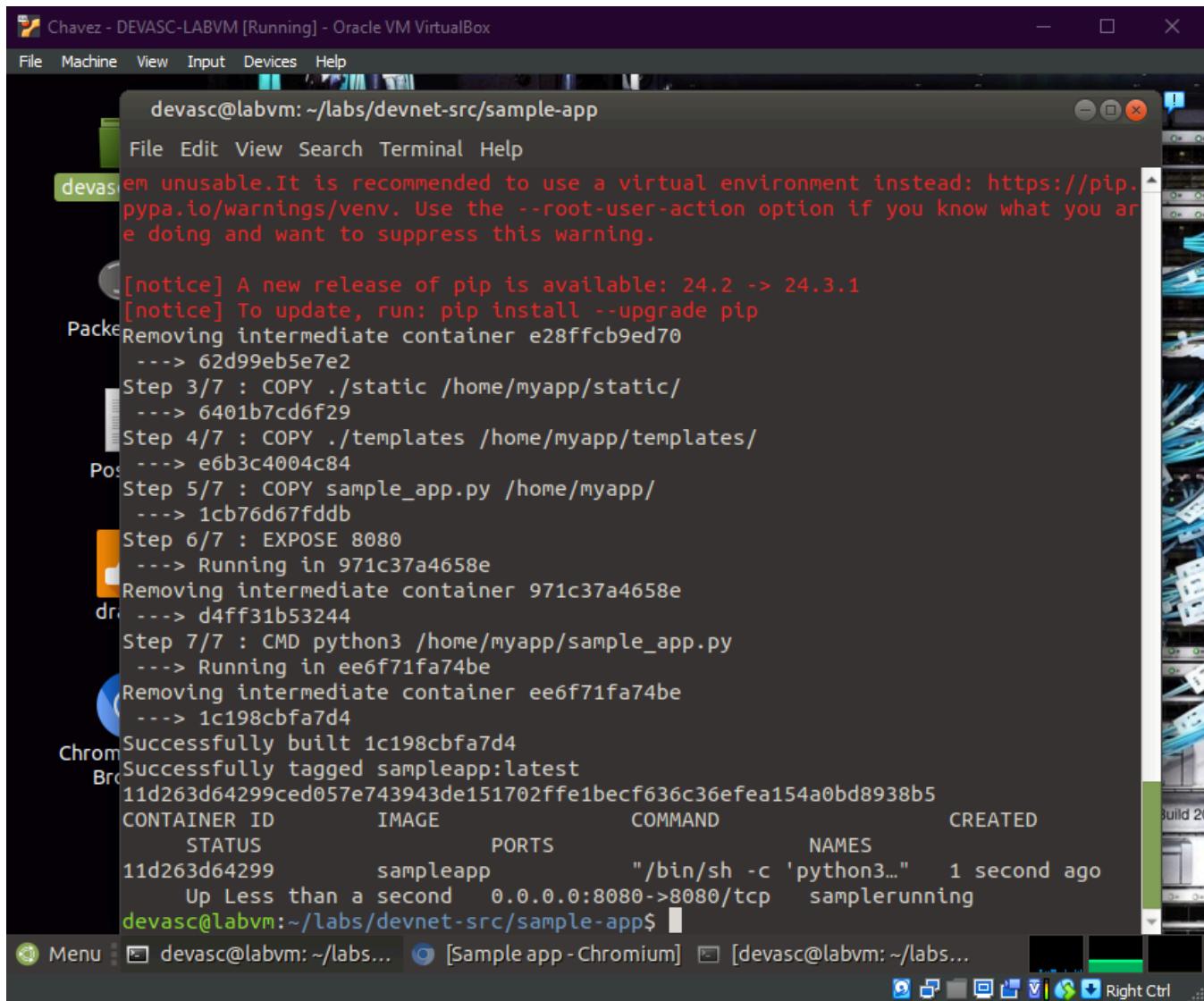
## Lab - Build a Sample Web App in a Docker Container



```
devasc@labvm: ~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app
  File Edit View Terminal Help
  Downloading blinker-1.9.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (1.6 kB)
Collecting MarkupSafe>=2.0 (from Jinja2>=3.1.2->flask)
  Downloading MarkupSafe-3.0.2-cp313-cp313-manylinux_2_17_x86_64.manylinux2014_x86_64.whl.metadata (4.0 kB)
  Downloading flask-3.1.0-py3-none-any.whl (102 kB)
  Downloading blinker-1.9.0-py3-none-any.whl (8.5 kB)
Packag  Downloading click-8.1.7-py3-none-any.whl (97 kB)
  Downloading itsdangerous-2.2.0-py3-none-any.whl (16 kB)
  Downloading jinja2-3.1.4-py3-none-any.whl (133 kB)
  Downloading werkzeug-3.1.3-py3-none-any.whl (224 kB)
  Downloading MarkupSafe-3.0.2-cp313-cp313-manylinux_2_17_x86_64.manylinux2014_x86_64.whl (23 kB)
  Installing collected packages: MarkupSafe, itsdangerous, click, blinker, Werkzeug, Jinja2, flask
Successfully installed Jinja2-3.1.4 MarkupSafe-3.0.2 Werkzeug-3.1.3 blinker-1.9.0 click-8.1.7 flask-3.1.0 itsdangerous-2.2.0
WARNING: Running pip as the 'root' user can result in broken permissions and conflicting behaviour with the system package manager, possibly rendering your system unusable. It is recommended to use a virtual environment instead: https://pip.pypa.io/warnings/venv. Use the --root-user-action option if you know what you are doing and want to suppress this warning.

[notice] A new release of pip is available: 24.2 -> 24.3.1
[notice] To update, run: pip install --upgrade pip
Removing intermediate container e28fffc9ed70
  --> 62d99eb5e7e2
Step 3/7 : COPY ./static /home/myapp/static/
  --> 6401b7cd6f29
Step 4/7 : COPY ./templates /home/myapp/templates/
  --> e6b3c4004c84
```

## Lab - Build a Sample Web App in a Docker Container



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal output is as follows:

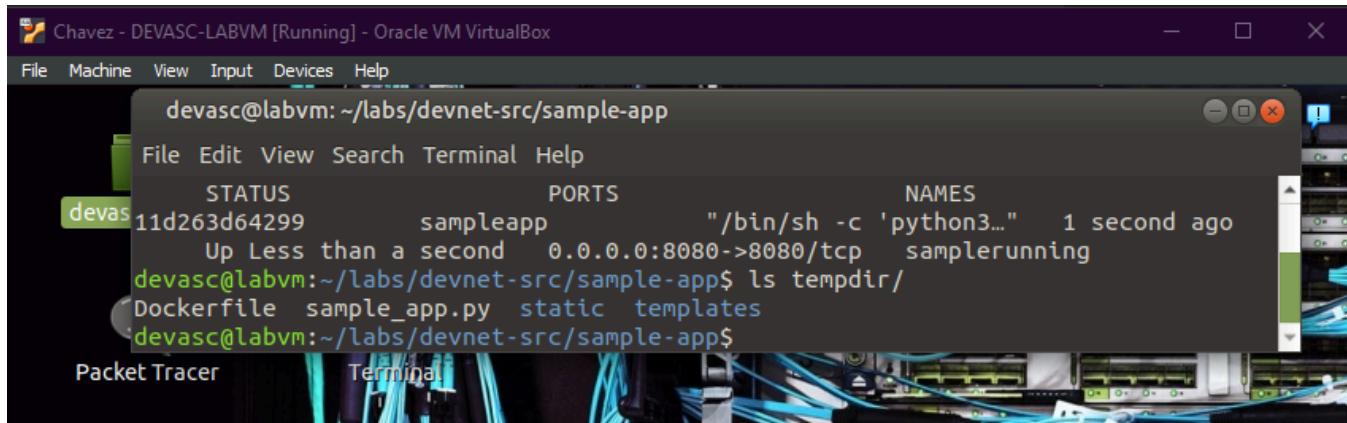
```
devasc@labvm: ~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
  devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ pip install --upgrade pip
  requirement unsatisfiable: there are multiple incompatible versions of pip
  in the wheel cache.
  devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ pip install --upgrade pip
  requirement unsatisfiable: there are multiple incompatible versions of pip
  in the wheel cache.
  [notice] A new release of pip is available: 24.2 -> 24.3.1
  [notice] To update, run: pip install --upgrade pip
  Removing intermediate container e28ffccb9ed70
    --> 62d99eb5e7e2
  Step 3/7 : COPY ./static /home/myapp/static/
    --> 6401b7cd6f29
  Step 4/7 : COPY ./templates /home/myapp/templates/
    --> e6b3c4004c84
  Step 5/7 : COPY sample_app.py /home/myapp/
    --> 1cb76d67fddb
  Step 6/7 : EXPOSE 8080
    --> Running in 971c37a4658e
  Removing intermediate container 971c37a4658e
  dr--> d4ff31b53244
  Step 7/7 : CMD python3 /home/myapp/sample_app.py
    --> Running in ee6f71fa74be
  Removing intermediate container ee6f71fa74be
    --> 1c198cbfa7d4
  Successfully built 1c198cbfa7d4
  Successfully tagged sampleapp:latest
  11d263d64299ced057e743943de151702ffe1becf636c36efea154a0bd8938b5
  CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND            CREATED          STATUS              PORTS
  11d263d64299        sampleapp          "/bin/sh -c 'python3..."   1 second ago
  Up Less than a second   0.0.0.0:8080->8080/tcp   samplerunning
  devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```

### Step 2: Investigate the running Docker container and the web app.

- The creation of the **tempdir** directories is not shown in the output for the script. You could add **echo** commands to print out messages when they are successfully created. You can also verify they are there with the **ls** command. Remember, this directory has the files and folders used to build the container and launch the web app. It is not the container that was built.

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ ls tempdir/
Dockerfile  sample_app.py  static  templates
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```

## Lab - Build a Sample Web App in a Docker Container

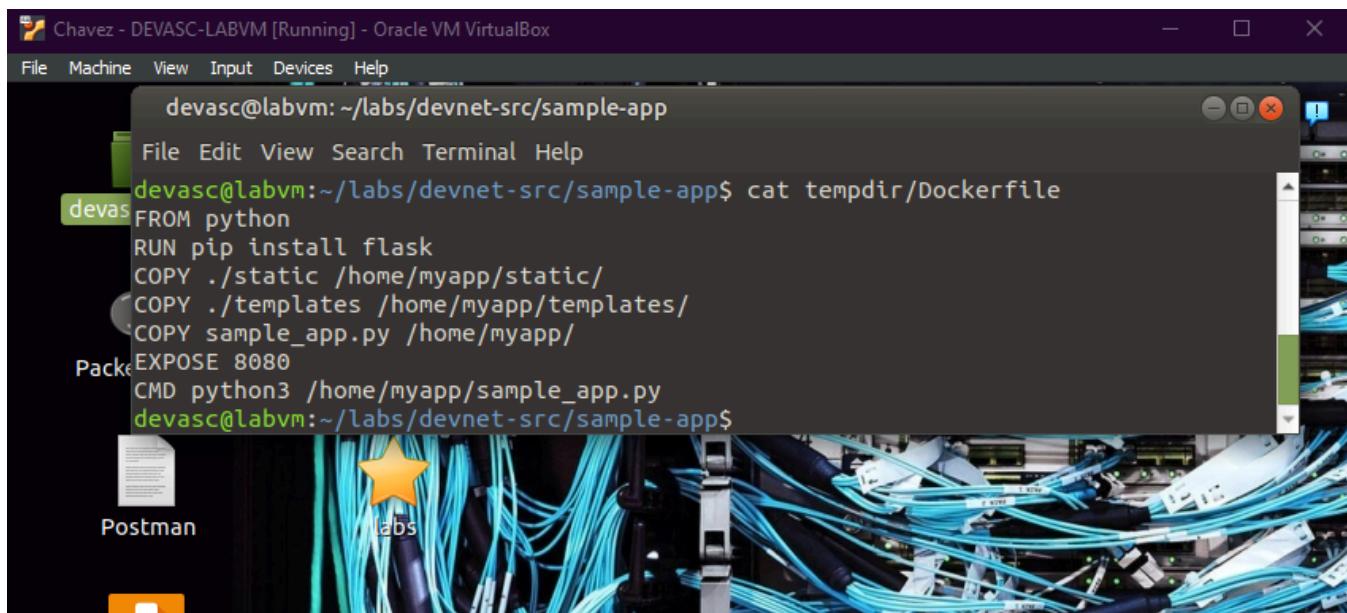


A screenshot of an Oracle VM VirtualBox window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". Inside, a terminal window shows the command `docker ps -a` output:

```
devasc@labvm: ~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
STATUS           PORTS          NAMES
11d263d64299    sampleapp      "/bin/sh -c 'python3..."   1 second ago
Up Less than a second  0.0.0.0:8080->8080/tcp  samplerunning
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ ls tempdir/
Dockerfile sample_app.py static templates
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```

- b. Notice the Dockerfile created by your bash script. Open this file to see how it looks in its final form without the `echo` commands.

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ cat tempdir/Dockerfile
FROM python
RUN pip install flask
COPY ./static /home/myapp/static/
COPY ./templates /home/myapp/templates/
COPY sample_app.py /home/myapp/
EXPOSE 8080
CMD python3 /home/myapp/sample_app.py
```



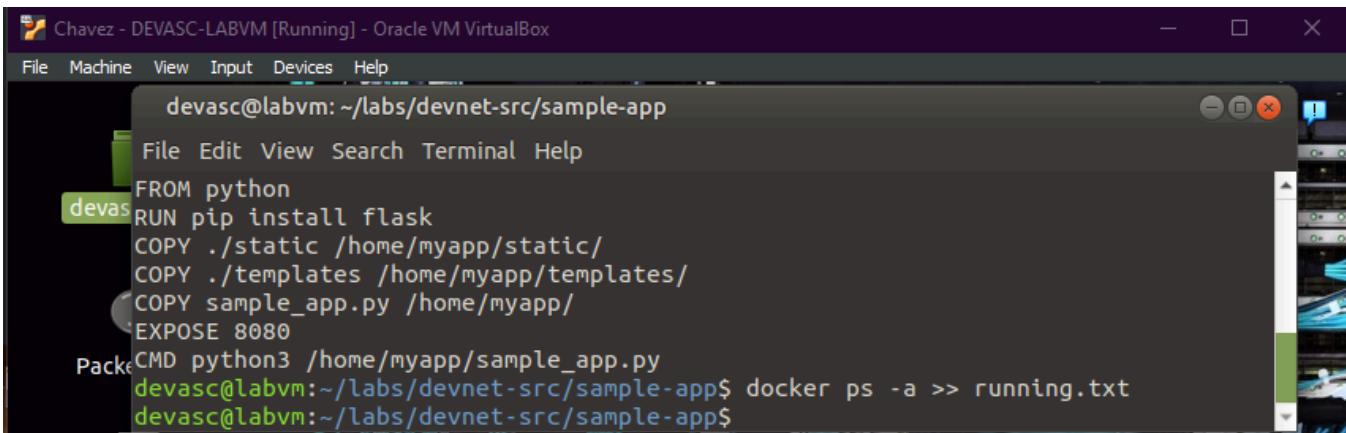
A screenshot of an Oracle VM VirtualBox window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". Inside, a terminal window shows the command `cat tempdir/Dockerfile` output:

```
devasc@labvm: ~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ cat tempdir/Dockerfile
FROM python
RUN pip install flask
COPY ./static /home/myapp/static/
COPY ./templates /home/myapp/templates/
COPY sample_app.py /home/myapp/
EXPOSE 8080
CMD python3 /home/myapp/sample_app.py
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```

- c. The output for the `docker ps -a` command may be hard to read depending on the width of your terminal display. You can redirect it to a text file where you can view it better without word wrapping.

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker ps -a >> running.txt
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```

## Lab - Build a Sample Web App in a Docker Container

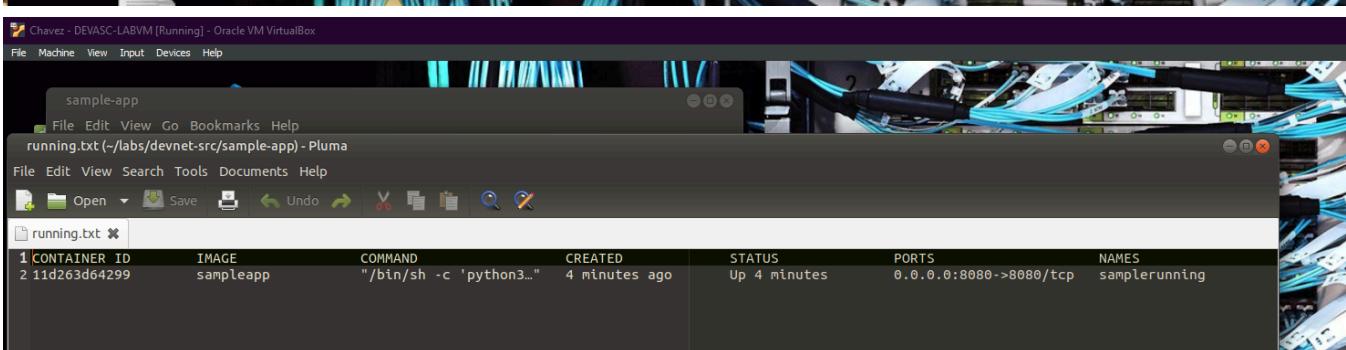


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal displays a Dockerfile with the following content:

```
FROM python
RUN pip install flask
COPY ./static /home/myapp/static/
COPY ./templates /home/myapp/templates/
COPY sample_app.py /home/myapp/
EXPOSE 8080
CMD python3 /home/myapp/sample_app.py
```

After running `docker ps -a >> running.txt`, the terminal shows:

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker ps -a >> running.txt
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```

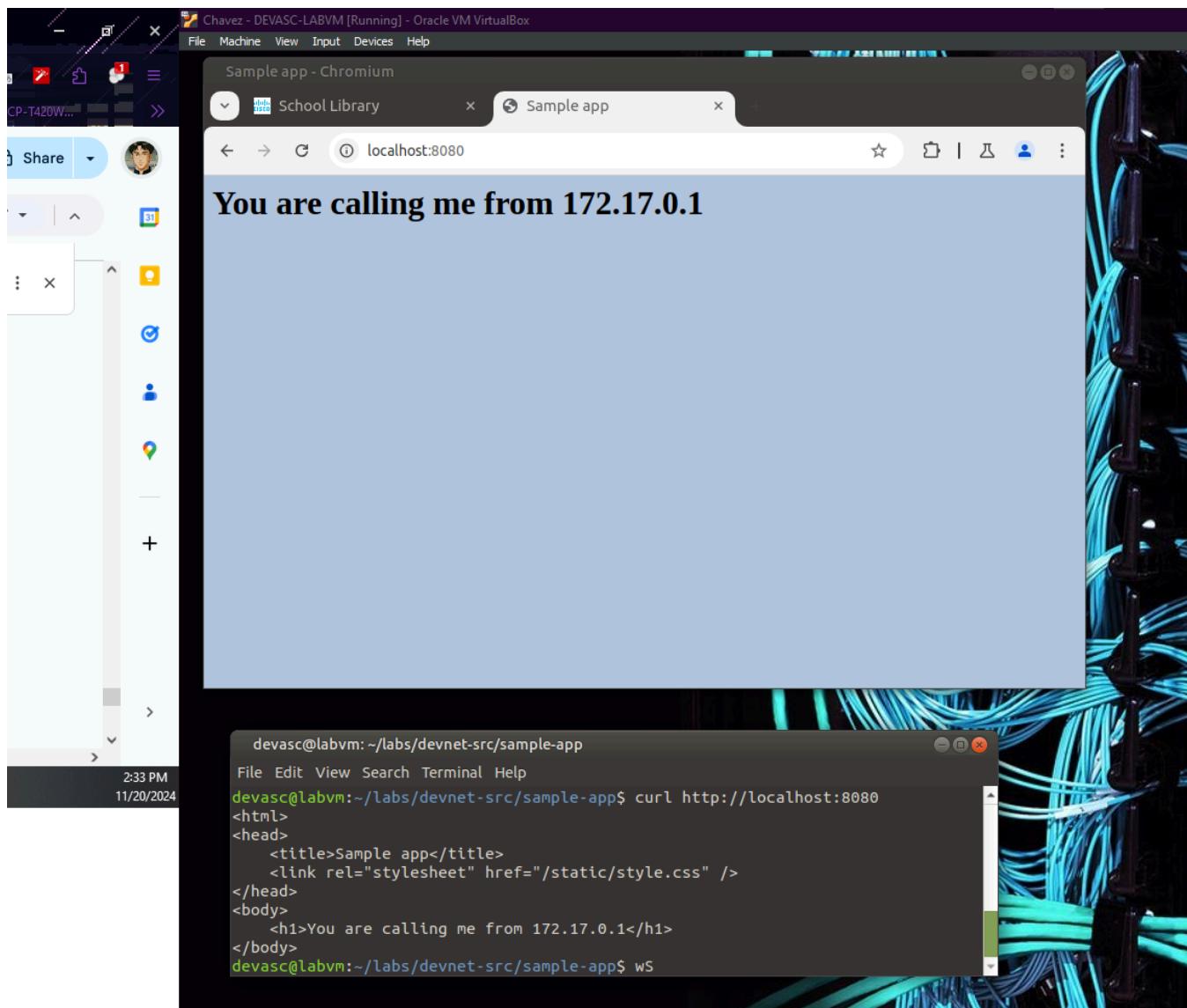
The screenshot shows a text editor window titled "running.txt (~/.labs/devnet-src/sample-app) - Pluma". The file contains the output of the `docker ps -a` command:

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
11d263d64299	sampleapp	"bin/sh -c 'python3..."	4 minutes ago	Up 4 minutes	0.0.0.0:8080->8080/tcp	samplerunning

- d. The Docker container creates its own IP address from a private network address space. Verify the web app is running and reporting the IP address. In a web browser at <http://localhost:8080>, you should see the message **You are calling me from 172.17.0.1** formatted as H1 on a light steel blue background. You can also use the `curl` command, if you like.

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ curl http://172.17.0.1:8080
<html>
<head>
    <title>Sample app</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="/static/style.css" />
</head>
<body>
    <h1>You are calling me from 172.17.0.1</h1>
</body>
</html>devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```

## Lab - Build a Sample Web App in a Docker Container



- e. By default, Docker uses the IPv4 172.17.0.0/16 subnet for container networking. (This address can be changed if necessary.) Enter the command **ip address** to display all the IP addresses used by your instance of the DEVASC VM. You should see the loopback address 127.0.0.1 that the web app used earlier in the lab and the new Docker interface with the IP address 172.17.0.1.

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ ip address
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
<output omitted>
4: docker0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group default
```

## Lab - Build a Sample Web App in a Docker Container

```
link/ether 02:42:c2:d1:8a:2d brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet 172.17.0.1/16 brd 172.17.255.255 scope global docker0
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet6 fe80::42:c2ff:fed1:8a2d/64 scope link
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
<output omitted>
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The window contains the following command and its output:

```
</body>
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ ip address
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:e9:3d:e6 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.100.206/24 brd 192.168.100.255 scope global dynamic enp0s3
        valid_lft 83114sec preferred_lft 83114sec
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fee9:3de6/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: enp0s8: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:e9:3d:e6 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.100.207/24 brd 192.168.100.255 scope global dynamic enp0s8
        valid_lft 83114sec preferred_lft 83114sec
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fee9:3de6/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The window contains the following command and its output:

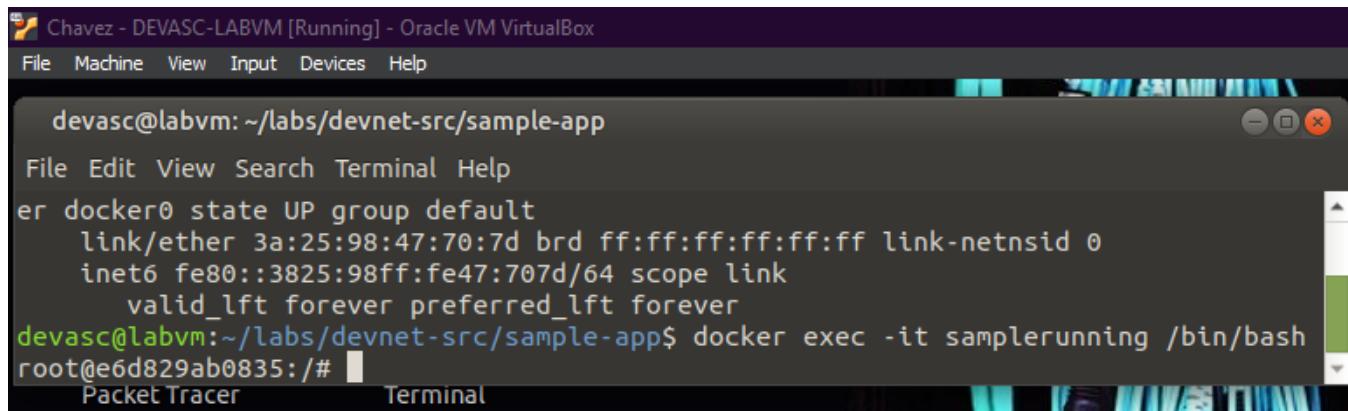
```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ ip address
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
5: docker0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group default
    link/ether 02:42:71:86:1d:43 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.17.0.1/16 brd 172.17.255.255 scope global docker0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::42:71ff:fe86:1d43/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
35: veth4859458@if34: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue master docker0 state UP group default
    link/ether 3a:25:98:47:70:7d brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff link-netnsid 0
    inet6 fe80::3825:98ff:fe47:707d/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```

### Step 3: Access and explore the running container.

Remember that a Docker container is a way of encapsulating everything you need to run your application so that it can easily be deployed in a variety of environments--not just in your DEVASC VM.

- To access the running container, enter the **docker exec -it** command specifying the name of the running container (samplerunning) and that you want a bash shell (/bin/bash). The **-i** option specifies that you want it to be interactive and the **-t** option specifies that you want terminal access. The prompt changes to **root@containerID**. Your container ID will be different than the one shown below. Notice the container ID matches the ID shown in the output from **docker ps -a**.

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker exec -it samplerunning  
/bin/bash  
root@8953a95374ff:/#
```

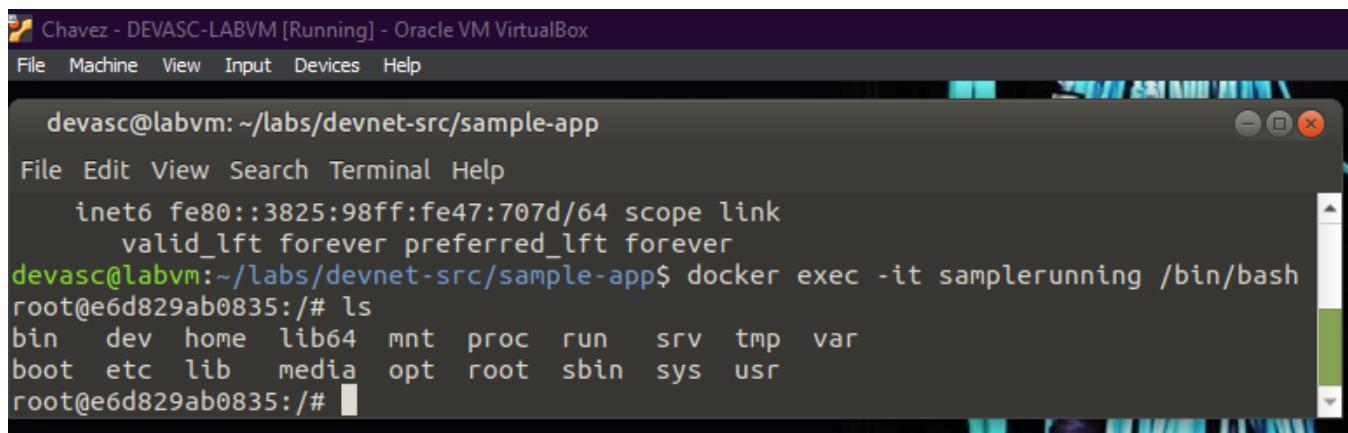


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The window has a menu bar with File, Machine, View, Input, Devices, and Help. The terminal itself shows the following text:

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
er docker0 state UP group default  
link/ether 3a:25:98:47:70:7d brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff link-netnsid 0  
inet6 fe80::3825:98ff:fe47:707d/64 scope link  
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever  
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker exec -it samplerunning /bin/bash  
root@e6d829ab0835:/#
```

- You are now in root access for the **samplerunning** Docker container. From here, you can use Linux commands to explore the Docker container. Enter **ls** to see the directory structure at the root level.

```
root@8953a95374ff:/# ls  
bin dev home lib64 mnt proc run srv tmp var  
boot etc lib media opt root sbin sys usr  
root@8953a95374ff:/#
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The window has a menu bar with File, Machine, View, Input, Devices, and Help. The terminal itself shows the following text:

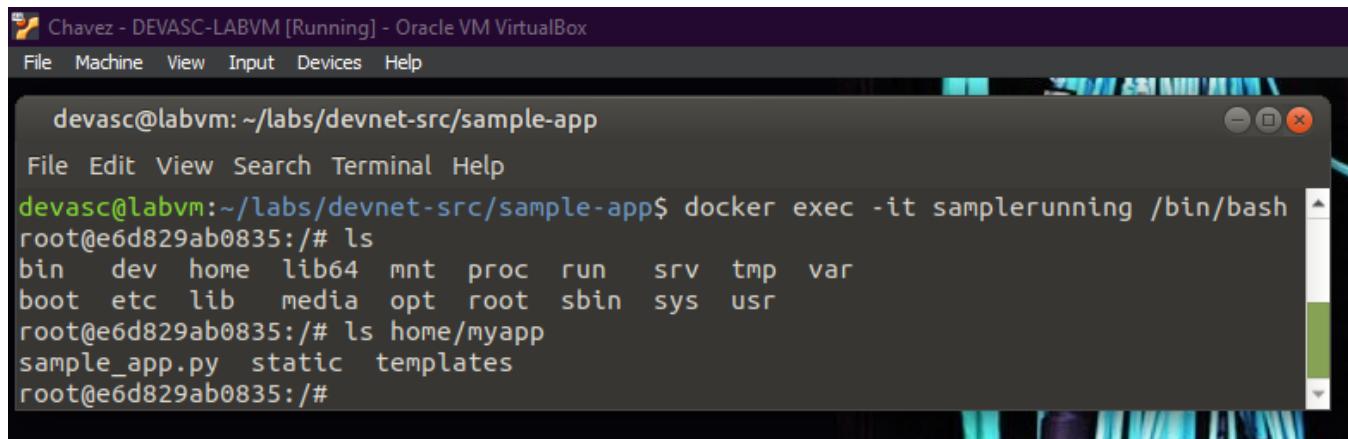
```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
inet6 fe80::3825:98ff:fe47:707d/64 scope link  
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever  
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker exec -it samplerunning /bin/bash  
root@e6d829ab0835:/# ls  
bin dev home lib64 mnt proc run srv tmp var  
boot etc lib media opt root sbin sys usr  
root@e6d829ab0835:/#
```

- Recall that in your bash script, you added commands in the Dockerfile that copied your app directories and files to the **home/myapp** directory. Enter the **ls** command again for that folder to see your **sample\_app.py** script and directories. To get a better understanding of what is included in your Docker container, you may wish to use the **ls** command to examine other directories such as /etc and /bin.

```
root@8953a95374ff:/# ls home/myapp/  
sample_app.py static templates
```

## Lab - Build a Sample Web App in a Docker Container

```
root@8953a95374ff:/#
```



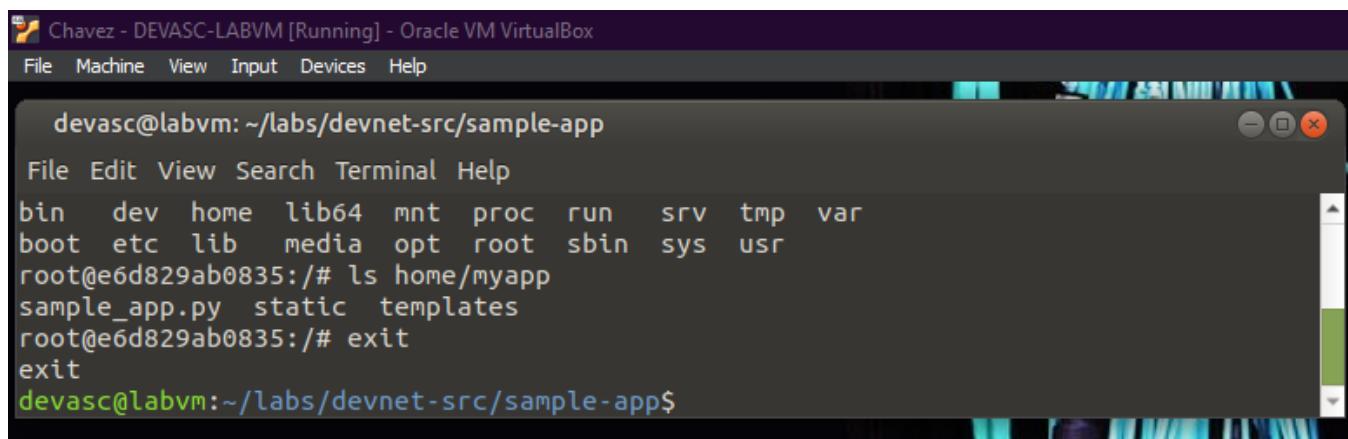
Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker exec -it samplerunning /bin/bash
root@e6d829ab0835:/# ls
bin dev home lib64 mnt proc run srv tmp var
boot etc lib media opt root sbin sys usr
root@e6d829ab0835:/# ls home/myapp
sample_app.py static templates
root@e6d829ab0835:/#
```

- Exit the Docker container to return to the DEVASC VM command line.

```
root@8953a95374ff:/# exit
exit
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```



Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
bin dev home lib64 mnt proc run srv tmp var
boot etc lib media opt root sbin sys usr
root@e6d829ab0835:/# ls home/myapp
sample_app.py static templates
root@e6d829ab0835:/# exit
exit
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```

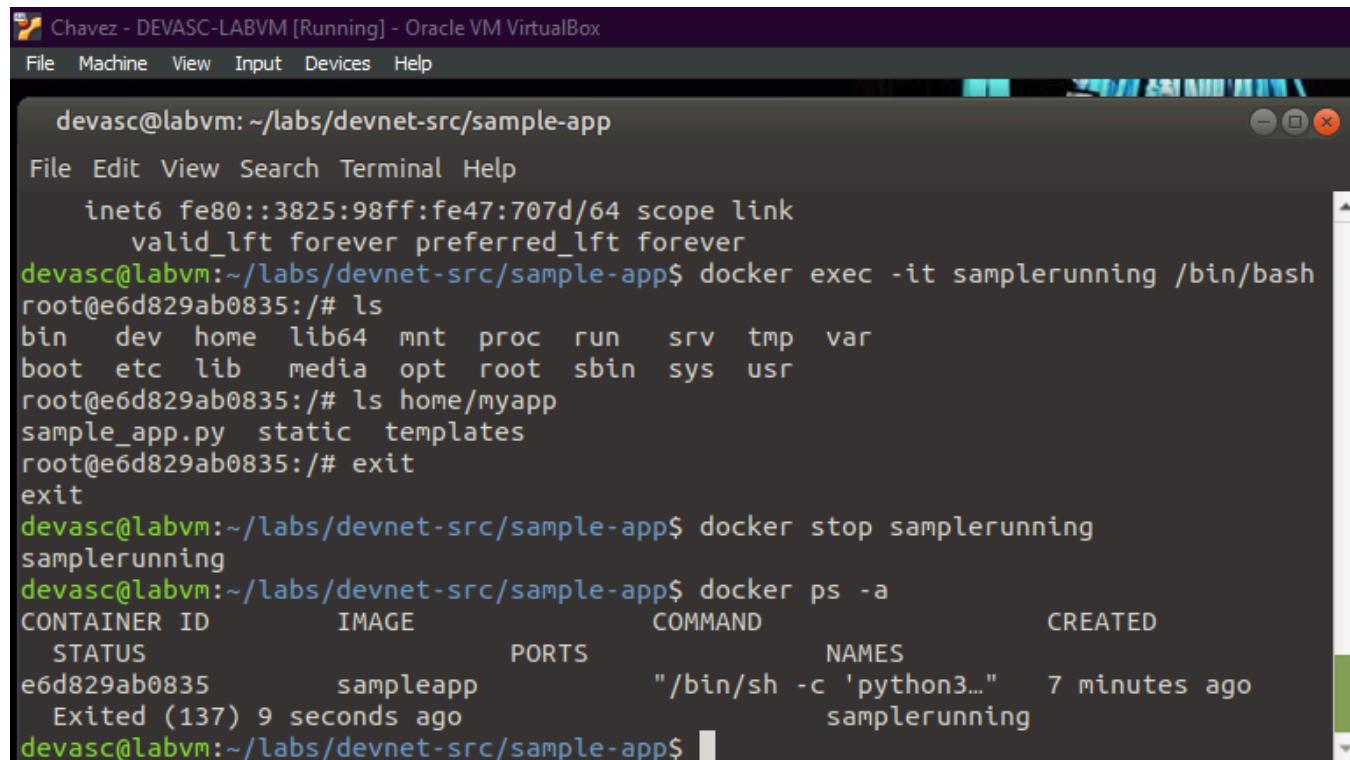
### Step 4: Stop and remove the Docker container.

- You can stop the Docker container with the **docker stop** command specifying the name of the running container. It will take a few seconds to clean up and cache the container. You can see that it still exists by entering the **docker ps -a** command. However, if you refresh the web page for <http://localhost:8080>, you will see the web app is no longer running.

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker stop samplerunning
samplerunning
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND                  CREATED             NAMES
STATUS              PORTS
df034cb53e72        sampleapp          "/bin/sh -c 'python ...'"   49 minutes ago   samplerunning
Exited (137) 20 seconds ago
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```

## Lab - Build a Sample Web App in a Docker Container

---

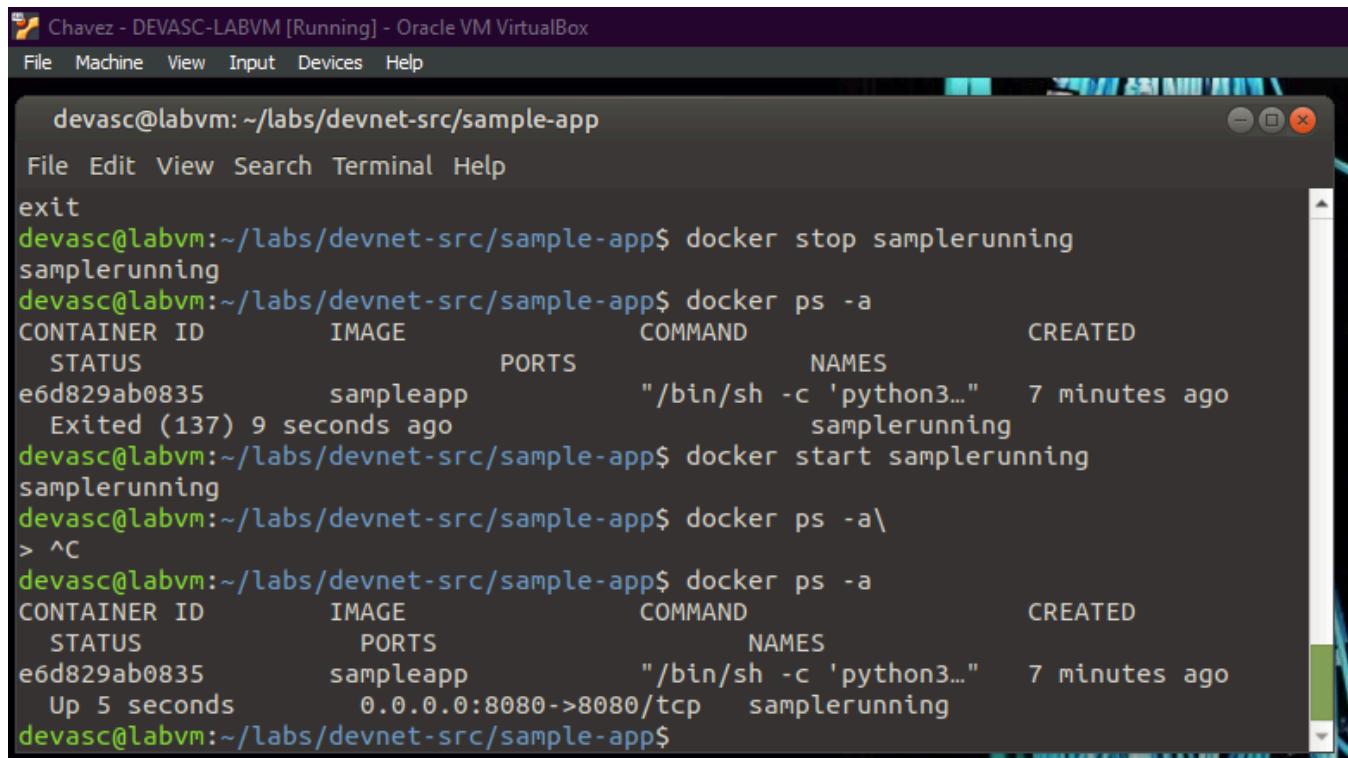


```
Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
devasc@labvm: ~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
inet6 fe80::3825:98ff:fe47:707d/64 scope link
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker exec -it samplerunning /bin/bash
root@e6d829ab0835:/# ls
bin dev home lib64 mnt proc run srv tmp var
boot etc lib media opt root sbin sys usr
root@e6d829ab0835:/# ls home/myapp
sample_app.py static templates
root@e6d829ab0835:/# exit
exit
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker stop samplerunning
samplerunning
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND                  CREATED             STATUS              NAMES
e6d829ab0835        sampleapp          "/bin/sh -c 'python3..."   7 minutes ago     Exited (137) 9 seconds ago   samplerunning
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```

- b. You can restart a stopped container with the **docker start** command. The container will immediately spin up.

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker start samplerunning
samplerunning
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```

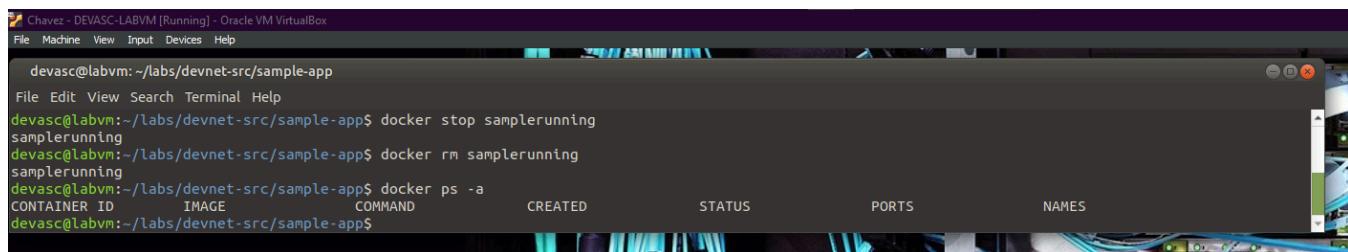
## Lab - Build a Sample Web App in a Docker Container



```
Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
devasc@labvm: ~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
exit
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker stop samplerunning
samplerunning
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND                  CREATED             STATUS              NAMES
           e6d829ab0835    sampleapp          "/bin/sh -c 'python3..."   7 minutes ago     Exited (137) 9 seconds ago   samplerunning
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker start samplerunning
samplerunning
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker ps -a \
> ^C
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND                  CREATED             STATUS              NAMES
           e6d829ab0835    sampleapp          "/bin/sh -c 'python3..."   7 minutes ago     Up 5 seconds      0.0.0.0:8080->8080/tcp   samplerunning
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```

- c. To permanently remove the container, first stop it and then remove it with the **docker rm** command. You can always rebuild it again executing the **sample-app** program. Use the **docker ps -a** command to verify the container has been removed.

```
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker stop samplerunning
samplerunning
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker rm samplerunning
samplerunning
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND                  CREATED             STATUS              NAMES
           e6d829ab0835    sampleapp          "/bin/sh -c 'python3..."   7 minutes ago     Up 5 seconds      0.0.0.0:8080->8080/tcp   samplerunning
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```



```
Chavez - DEVASC-LABVM [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
devasc@labvm: ~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker stop samplerunning
samplerunning
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker rm samplerunning
samplerunning
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$ docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND                  CREATED             STATUS              PORTS               NAMES
devasc@labvm:~/labs/devnet-src/sample-app$
```