

# Write shell scripts to automate Docker container management tasks

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## Description

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This guide explains how to use **shell scripts** to automate Docker container management tasks for the **TodoApp**. Managing containers manually can be repetitive and error-prone, especially when you need to frequently start, stop, or clean up containers. Automating these tasks through shell scripts can save time and reduce errors.

## Problem Statement

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Manually managing Docker containers can be tedious, especially for tasks such as:

- Building Docker images.
- Starting and stopping containers.
- Cleaning up unused containers, images, and volumes.

This document provides a set of scripts to automate these common Docker tasks, making it easier to manage the **TodoApp** containerized environment.

## Prerequisites

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Completion of all previous lab guides (up to Lab Guide-04) is required before proceeding with Lab Guide-05.

## Software Required

- **Docker Desktop**: Installed on your Windows machine.
- **Bash (for Windows)**: Git Bash or WSL (Windows Subsystem for Linux) to run shell scripts.
- **TodoAPP\_MYSQL**: To download the source folder [click here](#)

## Hardware Requirement

- Minimum of 4 GB RAM
- At least 2 cores in the processor
- 5 GB of free storage space for Docker images and containers

## Implementation Steps

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### Step-1: Create a Custom Docker Network and MySQL Container

#### 1. Create the Docker Network:

First, we'll create a custom network named **todoapp\_network**.

```
docker network create todoapp_network
```

#### 2. Run the MySQL Container:

Use the following command to create a MySQL container connected to the custom network:

```
docker run -d -p3306:3306 --network=todoapp_network -e  
MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=P@ssw0rd -e MYSQL_DATABASE=tododb --name=mysqlldb mysql
```

### Step-2: Automate Building and Running Containers

Create a script that builds the Docker image for the **TodoApp** starts the containers and connects it to the custom network **todoapp\_network**.

Note: Ensure you navigate to the **todoapp** directory using `cd todoapp` before executing the program, as this sets the correct working directory for running scripts or commands.

```
Administrator@ab23aacb66b8502 MINGW64 ~/Documents/ToDoApp_MySQL-main  
$ cd todoapp  
  
Administrator@ab23aacb66b8502 MINGW64 ~/Documents/ToDoApp_MySQL-main/todoapp  
$
```

#### 1.1 **run\_todoapp.sh** - Script to Build and Run the TodoApp

Create a shell script named **run\_todoapp.sh** with the following content:

```
#!/bin/bash  
  
# Set variables  
IMAGE_NAME="todoapp_image"  
CONTAINER_NAME="todoapp_container"
```

```
# Step 1: Build the Docker image
echo "Building the Docker image..."
docker build -t $IMAGE_NAME .

# Step 2: Run the Docker container
echo "Starting the Docker container..."
# docker run -d --name $CONTAINER_NAME -p 8080:8080 $IMAGE_NAME
docker run -d -p8081:8081 --name todoapp_container --network=todoapp_network -e
MYSQL_HOST=mysqlldb todoapp_image

# Step 3: Check if the container is running
if [ $(docker inspect -f '{{.State.Running}}' $CONTAINER_NAME) == "true" ]; then
    echo "TodoApp is running on http://localhost:8081"
else
    echo "Failed to start the TodoApp container."
fi
```

- **Build the Docker image:** This uses `docker build` to create an image from the `Dockerfile`.
- **Run the container:** This runs the container in detached mode (`-d`) and maps port `8081` on the host to port `8081` in the container.
- **Check container status:** The script verifies if the container is running and provides a link to the application.

### Usage:

1. Make the script executable:

```
chmod +x run_todoapp.sh
```

2. Run the script:

```
./run_todoapp.sh
```

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```
Administrator@ab23aacb66b8502 MINGW64 ~/Documents/ToDoApp_MySQL-main/todoapp
$ chmod +x run_todoapp.sh

Administrator@ab23aacb66b8502 MINGW64 ~/Documents/ToDoApp_MySQL-main/todoapp
$
```

```
Administrator@ab23aacb66b8502 MINGW64 ~/Documents/ToDoApp_MySQL-main/todoapp
$ ./run_todoapp.sh
Building the Docker image...
[+] Building 4.4s (8/8) FINISHED                                docker:desktop-linux
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile              0.1s
=> => transferring dockerfile: 125B                             0.1s
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/openjdk:11.0.15-jre 2.2s
=> [auth] library/openjdk:pull token for registry-1.docker.io    0.0s
=> [internal] load .dockerignore                                0.1s
=> => transferring context: 2B                                    0.0s
=> [internal] load build context                                0.1s
=> => transferring context: 83B                                   0.0s
=> [1/2] FROM docker.io/library/openjdk:11.0.15-jre@sha256:b90104c2eec246d8b6aec962456499f0163a5b58fcfcfb 0.2s
=> => resolve docker.io/library/openjdk:11.0.15-jre@sha256:b90104c2eec246d8b6aec962456499f0163a5b58fcfcfb 0.2s
```

#### What's next:

View a summary of image vulnerabilities and recommendations → [docker scout quickview](#)  
 Starting the Docker container...  
 ad2647d3719b7138d85948c5bfb9bee8a8a1322b31cbabfc1d9dacaef1449  
 ToDoApp is running on http://localhost:8081

The command `chmod +x run_todoapp.sh` is used to make the file `run_todoapp.sh` executable. Here's a breakdown of its components:

1. **chmod**: This is the command to change file permissions in Unix-like operating systems (e.g., Linux, macOS).
2. **+x**: This flag is used to add execution permission to the file for the user. It allows the user to run the file as a program or script.
3. **run\_todoapp.sh**: This is the name of the file to which you are applying the execution permission. In this case, it's a script file, typically written in shell script (because of the `.sh` extension).

#### Function of `chmod +x run_todoapp.sh`:

By executing this command, you make the script `run_todoapp.sh` executable, which means you can run it directly from the command line like this:

```
./run_todoapp.sh
```

Without this permission, you would not be able to run the script directly, and you might get a "Permission denied" error when trying to execute it.

### Step-3: Automate Stopping and Removing Containers

Create a script that stops and removes running containers, especially for **ToDoApp**.

#### 2.1 `stop_todoapp.sh` - Script to Stop and Remove Containers

Create a shell script named `stop_todoapp.sh` with the following content:

```
#!/bin/bash

# Set variables
```

```
CONTAINER_NAME="todoapp_container"

# Step 1: Stop the running container
echo "Stopping the container..."
docker stop $CONTAINER_NAME

# Step 2: Remove the container
echo "Removing the container..."
docker rm $CONTAINER_NAME

# Step 3: Confirm the container is removed
if [ $(docker ps -a | grep $CONTAINER_NAME) ]; then
    echo "Failed to remove the container."
else
    echo "Container removed successfully."
fi
```

- **Stop the container:** This uses `docker stop` to stop the running container.
- **Remove the container:** This uses `docker rm` to delete the stopped container.
- **Verify removal:** The script checks if the container still exists after the removal process.

### Usage:

1. Make the script executable:

```
chmod +x stop_todoapp.sh
```

2. Run the script:

```
./stop_todoapp.sh
```

```
Administrator@ab23aacb66b8502 MINGW64 ~/Documents/ToDoApp_MySQL-main
$ cd todoapp

Administrator@ab23aacb66b8502 MINGW64 ~/Documents/ToDoApp_MySQL-main/todoapp
$ chmod +x stop_todoapp.sh

Administrator@ab23aacb66b8502 MINGW64 ~/Documents/ToDoApp_MySQL-main/todoapp
$ ./stop_todoapp.sh
Stopping the container...
todoapp_container
Removing the container...
todoapp_container
Container removed successfully.

Administrator@ab23aacb66b8502 MINGW64 ~/Documents/ToDoApp_MySQL-main/todoapp
$
```

## Step-4: Automate Cleaning Up Unused Docker Resources

Create a script that cleans up unused Docker containers, images, and volumes to free up space.

### 3.1 `cleanup_docker.sh` - Script to Clean Up Docker Resources

Create a shell script named `cleanup_docker.sh` with the following content:

```
#!/bin/bash

# Step 1: Remove stopped containers
echo "Removing stopped containers..."
docker container prune -f

# Step 2: Remove unused images
echo "Removing unused images..."
docker image prune -f

# Step 3: Remove unused volumes
echo "Removing unused volumes..."
docker volume prune -f

# Step 4: Remove unused networks
echo "Removing unused networks..."
docker network prune -f

echo "Docker cleanup completed!"
```

- **Remove stopped containers:** The `docker container prune` command removes all stopped containers.
- **Remove unused images:** The `docker image prune` command removes all dangling (unused) images.
- **Remove unused volumes:** The `docker volume prune` command removes all unused volumes.
- **Remove unused networks:** The `docker network prune` command removes all unused networks.

#### Usage:

1. Make the script executable:

```
chmod +x cleanup_docker.sh
```

2. Run the script:

```
./cleanup_docker.sh
```

```
Administrator@ab23aacb66b8502 MINGW64 ~/Documents/ToDoApp_MySQL-main
$ cd todoapp

Administrator@ab23aacb66b8502 MINGW64 ~/Documents/ToDoApp_MySQL-main/todoapp
$ chmod +x cleanup_docker.sh

Administrator@ab23aacb66b8502 MINGW64 ~/Documents/ToDoApp_MySQL-main/todoapp
$ ./cleanup_docker.sh
Removing stopped containers...
Total reclaimed space: 0B
Removing unused images...
Total reclaimed space: 0B
Removing unused volumes...
Total reclaimed space: 0B
Removing unused networks...
Deleted Networks:
```

## References

- Docker CLI Commands: <https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/docker/>
- Automating Docker Workflows: <https://docs.docker.com/engine/admin/>