



# **Placement Empowerment Program**

Cloud Computing and DevOps Centre

Build and Run a Custom Docker Image: Create a Dockerfile to package your static website into a Docker container and run it locally.

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### Introduction

With the increasing adoption of containerization in modern software development, **Docker** has become a key technology for packaging applications in a consistent and portable way. In this Proof of Concept (POC), we explore how to **containerize a static website** using **Docker and Nginx**.

By creating a **Docker image** for our website, we ensure that it can run consistently across different environments without worrying about dependencies, configurations, or setup issues. This POC is especially useful for developers and DevOps engineers who want to deploy static sites in a **lightweight and efficient manner**.

### **Overview**

This POC demonstrates how to:

- 1. Create a **Dockerfile** to define a containerized static website.
- 2. Use **Nginx** as a web server to serve the website inside a container.
- 3. Build a **Docker image** for the static site.
- 4. Run a **Docker container** to host and test the website locally.

By the end of this POC, we will have a working **Dockerized static** website that can be easily deployed and shared.

## **Objectives**

The key goals of this POC are:

- 1. Understand the basics of Docker and Dockerfiles.
- 2. Learn how to use Nginx to serve static files inside a container.
- 3. Practice building and running Docker containers for web applications.
- 4. Ensure the website runs consistently across different systems.
- 5. Prepare for real-world deployment scenarios using containerized environments.

## **Importance**

- 1. **Portability:** The website runs the same way on any system with Docker installed.
- 2. **Consistency:** No dependency issues since everything is inside the container.
- 3. **Fast Deployment:** Running the website takes just a few commands.
- 4. **DevOps Skill Development:** Provides hands-on experience with Docker, an essential tool in DevOps.
- 5. **Scalability:** Can be extended for cloud deployments using AWS, Azure, or Kubernetes.

# **Step-by-Step Overview**

# Step 1:

Create a folder (Docker)



# Step 2:

Open Command Prompt and navigate to the folder which is created.

C:\Windows\System32>cd C:\Users\sppra\Desktop\Docker

## Step 3:

Create a new Directory

mkdir docker-static-website

cd docker-static-website

C:\Users\sppra\Desktop\Docker>mkdir docker-static-website

C:\Users\sppra\Desktop\Docker>cd docker-static-website

## Step 4:

Create a Folder for Your Static Website

#### mkdir html

C:\Users\sppra\Desktop\Docker\docker-static-website>mkdir html

## Step 5:

Create a Simple index.html File

Inside html, create a new file named index.html:

### cd html notepad index.html

```
C:\Users\sppra\Desktop\Docker\docker-static-website>cd html
C:\Users\sppra\Desktop\Docker\docker-static-website\html>notepad index.html
```

# Step 6:

Add the following simple HTML code:

# Step 7:

Go Back to the Main Project Folder

#### cd..

Create a New File Named Dockerfile

#### notepad Dockerfile

```
C:\Users\sppra\Desktop\Docker\docker-static-website\html>cd ..
C:\Users\sppra\Desktop\Docker\docker-static-website>notepad Dockerfile
```

## Step 8:

Add the Following Content to the Dockerfile

Click File  $\rightarrow$  Save

#### Close Notepad

```
# Use the official Nginx image as the base
FROM nginx:latest

# Copy the static website files to Nginx's web root directory
COPY html /usr/share/nginx/html

# Expose port 80 for web traffic
EXPOSE 80
```

## Step 9:

#### Build the Docker Image

#### docker build -t my-static-website.

```
C:\Users\sppra\Desktop\Docker\docker-static-website>docker build -t my-static-website .
[+] Building 0.3s (1/1) FINISHED
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile
=> => transferring dockerfile: 2B
```

# Step 10:

Once the build is complete, check if the image was created successfully:

#### docker images

You should see a list of Docker images, including docker/ welcome-to-docker

```
C:\Users\sppra\Desktop\Docker\docker-static-website>docker images
REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED SIZE
docker/welcome-to-docker latest eedaff45e3c7 15 months ago 29.5MB
```

# Step 11:

Now, we will create and start a container from the docker/welcome-to-docker image.

Run the Container:

### docker run -d -p 8080:80 docker/welcome-to-docker

C:\Users\sppra\Desktop\Docker\docker-static-website>docker run -d -p 8080:80 docker/welcome-to-docker b68c69f2526534cc7aa3593928bfb946939609ba0011c6b38830f0968c6475a1

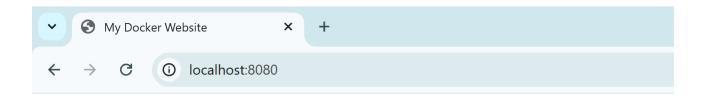
## Step 12:

Test the Website

Open your browser and visit:

http://localhost:8080

If everything is correct, you should see your static website running!

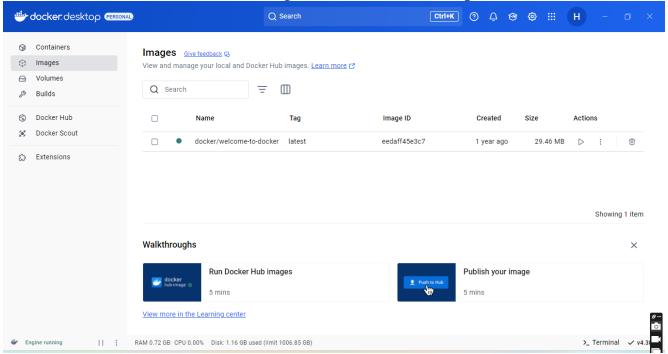


# Welcome to My Dockerized Static Website!

This website is running inside a Docker container using Nginx.

# Step 13:

You can also see the Docker Images in Docker Desktop.



# Step 14:

Stop and Remove the Container (Optional)

If you want to stop the running container:

docker ps # Get the container ID

docker stop <container\_id>

To remove the container:

#### docker rm <container\_id>

C:\Users\sppra\Desktop\Docker\docker-static-website>docker ps CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS 5ce4428dc60e docker/welcome-to-docker "/docker-entrypoint..." 15 minutes ago Up 15 minutes 0.0.0.0:8080

C:\Users\sppra\Desktop\Docker\docker-static-website>docker stop 5ce4428dc60e 5ce4428dc60e

### **Outcomes**

By completing this POC, you will:

- **1. Create and Configure a Dockerfile** Learn to define a containerized static website using Dockerfile commands.
- **2. Build a Docker Image** Package the static website into a Docker image using docker build.
- **3. Run a Docker Container** Deploy the website inside a container using Nginx as the web server.
- **4. Expose and Access the Website** Map ports to access the running container via a web browser.
- **5. Manage Docker Containers** Use essential Docker commands to start, stop, and remove containers.
- **6. Understand Containerization Benefits** Explore how Docker simplifies deployment, improves portability, and streamlines DevOps workflows.