

ENGR 516- Engineering Cloud Computing

Assignment 3

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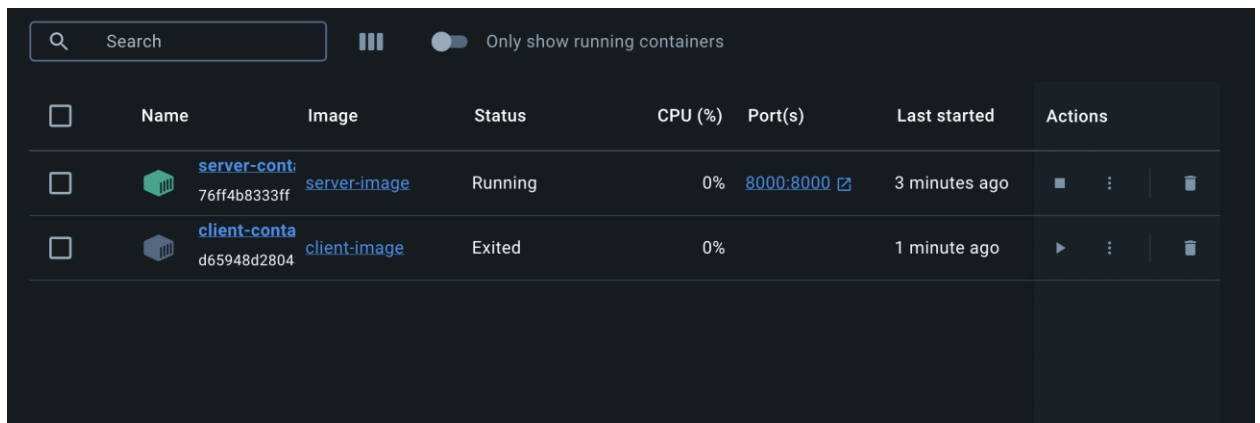
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






[Code and readme could be found in this repo along with logic behind the code](#)

Goal is to create two docker volumes, server vol and client vol, and then configure both the vols to the same network(here I am using default network, so on additional commands needs to be executed) , so they can communicate with each other. Now send an file from the server side, it can be an random 1kb file along with check sum, and when client receives it, first check sum should be verified, if valid, and file is received it will be turned off, and we can see this process in the log. To achieve I have followed the following steps mentioned below.

1) Install docker desktop:

Docker desktop could be installed from [official website](#), choosing the appropriate OS and other config. Now that docker is up and running, lets write dockerfile and python script according to the question.



<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Image	Status	CPU (%)	Port(s)	Last started	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	 server-cont 76ff4b8333ff	server-image	Running	0%	8000:8000	3 minutes ago	  
<input type="checkbox"/>	 client-conta d65948d2804	client-image	Exited	0%		1 minute ago	  

2) Python script logic: (Code will be given in the uploaded in the github, and link could be found at the top of the file)

Server-side logic:

I have written python code for server side, which creates, 1kb file with random text, which will be initially stored in the '/serverdata' and then send the file to client along with an check sum which it has created. In this line first line will be check sum of the file.

- 1) **Initialize a port:** Initialize an port an listen/wait for connection from client
- 2) **Accept Connection:** Once it receives an connection request, and client sends an message indicating to connect, it accepts it. By chance if client gets disconnected, the code will be still running, just re-executing the client would be fine.
- 3) **Generate and Send Data:** Now generate an random 1kb file and along with checksum being calculated, and sent to client.
- 4) Terminate the connection

Client-side logic:

First client and server needs to configured to the same network before communicating (default network has been used), and once client establishes connection to server. The server will send file, upon receiving it, client will first check the check sum from the first line of the file, and if the value is correct, it will store the received file in the '/clientdata'.

- 1) **Establish Connection:** One socket will be created and connection with server will be established using specified port number and getting message would be sent;.
- 2) **Receive Data:** Gets the checksum from server, hash values will be used to indicate the end of it.
- 3) **Get data and write in file:** As connection being established server sends one kb file in small chunks and client starts writing this random text in the client_side.txt
- 4) **Verify File Integrity:** After writing the content, client now calculates the checksum of the file, and verifies both the server side checksum which was initially received to be equal or not.
- 5) If there is an mismatch stop the process

Note: You could say that let this loop run infinitely, until it matches, but it is an bad idea as we don't what breaks the code, and it ends up using the all the resources, leading to total shutdown of mac, so connection would be ended, based on log values, the error could be identified, and rerun the code.

3. Docker file for server and client:

Client side logic:

Basic docker file which uses python slim image as base, since it is an smaller application, and create work directory and copy the code and execute it the code.

```
nt / Dockerfile / ...
# Use an official base image
FROM python:3.8-slim

# Set work directory
WORKDIR /app

# Copy client script into the container
COPY client.py /app/

# Command to run on container start
CMD ["python3", "client.py"]
```

Server Side Logic:

Basic docker file which uses python slim image as base similar to the client, since it is a smaller application, and create work directory and copy the code. Now install required files, and set a port which could be used for communication. And run the code.

```
nt / Dockerfile / ...
# Use an official base image
FROM python:3.8-slim

# Set work directory
WORKDIR /app

# Copy server script into the container
COPY server.py /app/

# update and install
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y nano

# Expose the port the server will run on
EXPOSE 8000

# Command to run on container start
CMD ["python3", "server.py"]
```

4) Volume Creation:

Created a volume where the server and client data could be stored respectively. The naming convention was according to the question 'Servervol' and 'Clientvol'.

Command: docker volume create <volume name>

```
[hemesh@Hemeshs-MacBook-Air server % docker volume create servervol  
servervol
```

```
View a summary of image vulnerabilities and recommendations → docker scout quickview  
[hemesh@Hemeshs-MacBook-Air client % docker volume create clientvol  
clientvol
```

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↑	Status	Created	Size	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	clientvol	in use	21 minutes ago	8 kB	
<input type="checkbox"/>	servervol	in use	22 minutes ago	0 Bytes	

After executing the command the volume could be seen in the application.

5) Build Docker Images:

Now we have to create images for the server and client side code, so we will execute the respective docker files.

Docker command: docker build -t <image_name> .

```
[hemesh@Hemeshs-MacBook-Air client % docker build -t client-image .  
[+] Building 0.8s (9/9) FINISHED  
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile  
=> => transferring dockerfile: 310B  
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/python:3.8-slim  
=> [auth] library/python:pull token for registry-1.docker.io  
=> [internal] load .dockerignore  
=> => transferring context: 2B  
=> [1/3] FROM docker.io/library/python:3.8-slim@sha256:2f911e2866173a52104dc16b5e42b7069c2eba85eb78556d18b1ca665d8dc445  
=> [internal] load build context  
=> => transferring context: 117B  
=> CACHED [2/3] WORKDIR /app/  
=> CACHED [3/3] COPY client.py /app/  
=> exporting to image  
=> exporting layers  
=> writing image sha256:11e3ed8bc5dc144efc4fa11393c165f658409ec699b58b241c41c5e2f62a853e  
=> naming to docker.io/library/client-image  
View build details: docker-desktop://dashboard/build/desktop-linux/desktop-linux/rw7u9y4o3mkwef09up3q2ezk1  
What's Next?
```

```
[hemesh@Hemeshs-MacBook-Air server % docker build -t server-image .  
[+] Building 4.4s (9/9) FINISHED  
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile  
=> => transferring dockerfile: 437B  
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/python:3.8-slim  
=> [internal] load .dockerignore  
=> => transferring context: 2B  
=> [1/4] FROM docker.io/library/python:3.8-slim@sha256:2f911e2866173a52104dc16b5e42b7069c2eba85eb78556d18b1ca665d8dc445  
=> [internal] load build context  
=> => transferring context: 1.5kB  
=> CACHED [2/4] WORKDIR /app/  
=> [3/4] COPY server.py /app/  
=> [4/4] RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y nano  
=> exporting to image  
=> exporting layers  
=> writing image sha256:063c063b00c5ea109f28938ee5be448d10b1da7eab75858a1fd7b7969700c8  
=> naming to docker.io/library/server-image  
View build details: docker-desktop://dashboard/build/desktop-linux/desktop-linux/tezpeyu8e4xkvp5oe4trd9xr  
What's Next?  
View a summary of image vulnerabilities and recommendations → docker scout quickview
```

Running the command for both server and client

6) Run the containers:









Now we can run the container, once we start the container, it will send random text file to client and will be stored in the volume. Below screenshot will be served as proof that code has given the intended results.

Docker command: `docker run -d --name <container name> -v volume1:/volume_location -p port:port <image-name>`

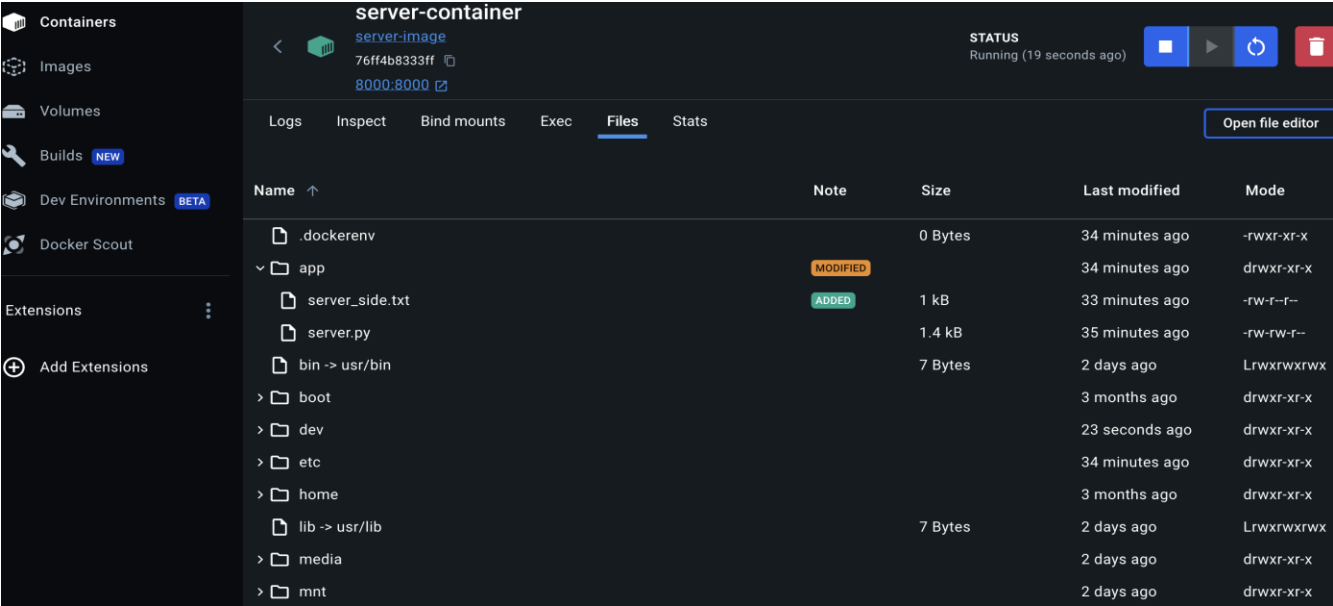
Note: If you have configured special network then we can use that here, before the volume part.

```
hemesh@Hemeshs-MacBook-Air client % docker run -d --name client-container -v clientvol:/clientdata client-image d65948d28043fc4cf6edd758c2debbbee33730d9c5fc596137200257554deb5c6
hemesh@Hemeshs-MacBook-Air client % ls
```

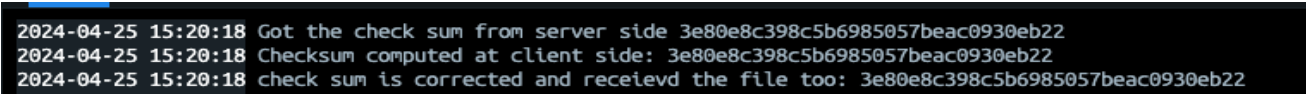
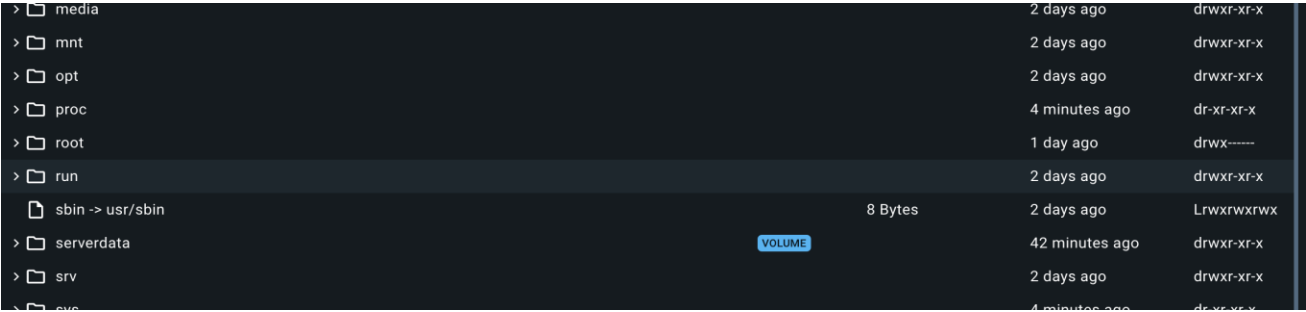
```
hemesh@Hemeshs-MacBook-Air server % docker run -d --name server-container -v servervol:/serverdata -p 8000:8000 server-image 76ff4b8333ff16c7570f9dd32d87ebcd3e7fb8f04611d263126d0d4517279a94
hemesh@Hemeshs-MacBook-Air server % ls
```

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Image	Status	CPU (%)	Port(s)	Last started	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	 server-conta 76ff4b8333ff	server-image	Running	0%	8000:8000 🔗	28 minutes ago	  
<input type="checkbox"/>	 client-conta d65948d2804	client-image	Exited	0%		26 minutes ago	  

Screenshots of images containers which are running in docker



Screenshot where we can see the server side text being present



For the proof of file being received, at client docker, we can see the logs being printed out in the client side

Lets double check whether the checksum value matches or not, let us generate an checksum for the file which we have received at the client, using md5sum. And we can see that both checksum value below screenshot and client log are same, so our code has executed successfully.

Docker command: `docker exec -it server-container md5sum server_side.txt`

```
hemesh@Hemeshs-MacBook-Air client % docker exec -it server-container md5sum server_side.txt
3e80e8c398c5b6985057beac0930eb22 server_side.txt
hemesh@Hemeshs-MacBook-Air client %
```

This above screenshot please previous screenshot where we can see in the logs, the checksum values being equal.

The above screenshot and along with the idea and logic which are explained above have provided proof, that an 1kb file have been sent to the client from server, and saves in '/clientdata'.

Reference:

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eGz9DS-aleY&ab_channel=NetworkChuck
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pg19Z8LL06w&ab_channel=TechWorldwithNana
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3QiPPX-KeSc&ab_channel=TechWithTim
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FGdiSJakiS4&ab_channel=freeCodeCamp.org