

**Batch: A-4      Roll No.: 16010122151**

**Experiment No. 07**

**Signature of the Staff In-charge with date**

**Objective:** To understand and implement application containerization using Docker and to gain practical exposure in building, running, and managing containers for simplified application deployment.

**Expected Outcome of Experiment:**

CO	Outcome
1	Successfully create Dockerfiles for containerizing applications
2	Build and run Docker containers
3	Understand how containerized applications work independently of the host environment
4	Push a custom Docker image to Docker Hub

**Books/ Journals/ Websites referred:**

- [Docker Documentation](#)
- <https://github.com/Aahil13/Zeus>
- <https://hub.docker.com/>

## Abstract:-

This hands-on lab experience focuses on the foundational concepts and practical skills needed to work with Docker, a leading containerization platform. Participants will begin by setting up Docker on Windows systems, guided by a step-by-step installation tutorial. The lab then progresses to the containerization of a Python application, offering insights into creating Dockerfiles, managing dependencies, and building container images. Using additional resources, learners will deepen their understanding of how to containerize applications effectively, ensuring portability and consistency across environments. Finally, the experience is enriched by interactive practice using the Virtual Docker Lab from CourseLabs, allowing users to experiment with Docker commands and workflows in a safe, simulated environment. This comprehensive exercise equips participants with essential Docker knowledge, preparing them for modern DevOps and cloud-native application development.

## Related Theory: -

### Introduction to Virtualization and Containerization

In the realm of software development and deployment, ensuring that applications run consistently across different environments has always been a challenge. Traditionally, this issue was addressed through virtualization, wherein hypervisors enabled multiple operating systems to run on a single physical machine. However, virtualization is often resource-heavy and slower to initialize.

Containerization, a lighter alternative to traditional virtualization, has revolutionized the way applications are developed, tested, and deployed. Unlike virtual machines that emulate entire hardware stacks, containers virtualize the operating system, allowing multiple applications to share the same OS kernel while running in isolated environments. This reduces overhead, improves performance, and enables greater flexibility and scalability in application deployment.

### What is Docker?

Docker is an open-source platform that automates the deployment of applications inside lightweight, portable containers. Developed by Docker Inc., it enables developers to package an application along with all its dependencies, libraries, and configuration files into a single image. This image can then be run as a container on any system that has Docker installed, ensuring consistent behavior across various stages of development and deployment.

### *Key Features of Docker:*

- **Portability:** Docker containers can run on any system that supports Docker, irrespective of underlying hardware or operating system differences.
- **Efficiency:** Containers share the host OS kernel, leading to reduced memory and CPU usage compared to virtual machines.
- **Isolation:** Each container runs in a sandboxed environment, reducing the risk of conflicts between applications.



- **Version Control:** Docker images are versioned, making it easy to roll back to previous states or manage updates efficiently.
- **Scalability:** Containers can be deployed in clusters using tools like Docker Swarm or Kubernetes for orchestration.

## Docker Components

- **Docker Engine:** The core client-server technology that includes a server (Docker daemon), REST API, and a command-line interface.
- **Docker Image:** A read-only template with instructions for creating a Docker container. It includes the application code, runtime, libraries, environment variables, and configuration files.
- **Docker Container:** A running instance of a Docker image. Containers are isolated and include everything needed to run the application.
- **Dockerfile:** A text document containing all the commands a user could call on the command line to assemble an image.
- **Docker Hub:** A public registry that stores Docker images, making them accessible for download and reuse.

## Dockerizing a Python Application

Python, being a versatile and widely used language, is often deployed using Docker for building scalable microservices and web applications. The process of containerizing a Python application involves:

1. **Writing the Application:** A simple script or a complex web app (like using Flask or Django).
2. **Creating a Dockerfile:** This defines the base image (e.g., `python:3.9`), sets up the working directory, installs dependencies (using `requirements.txt`), and runs the application.
3. **Building the Docker Image:** Using `docker build` to convert the Dockerfile into a runnable image.
4. **Running the Container:** With `docker run`, the container is instantiated and the application is executed in an isolated environment.

This encapsulation ensures that the application behaves the same, whether it's running on a developer's local machine, a staging server, or in production.

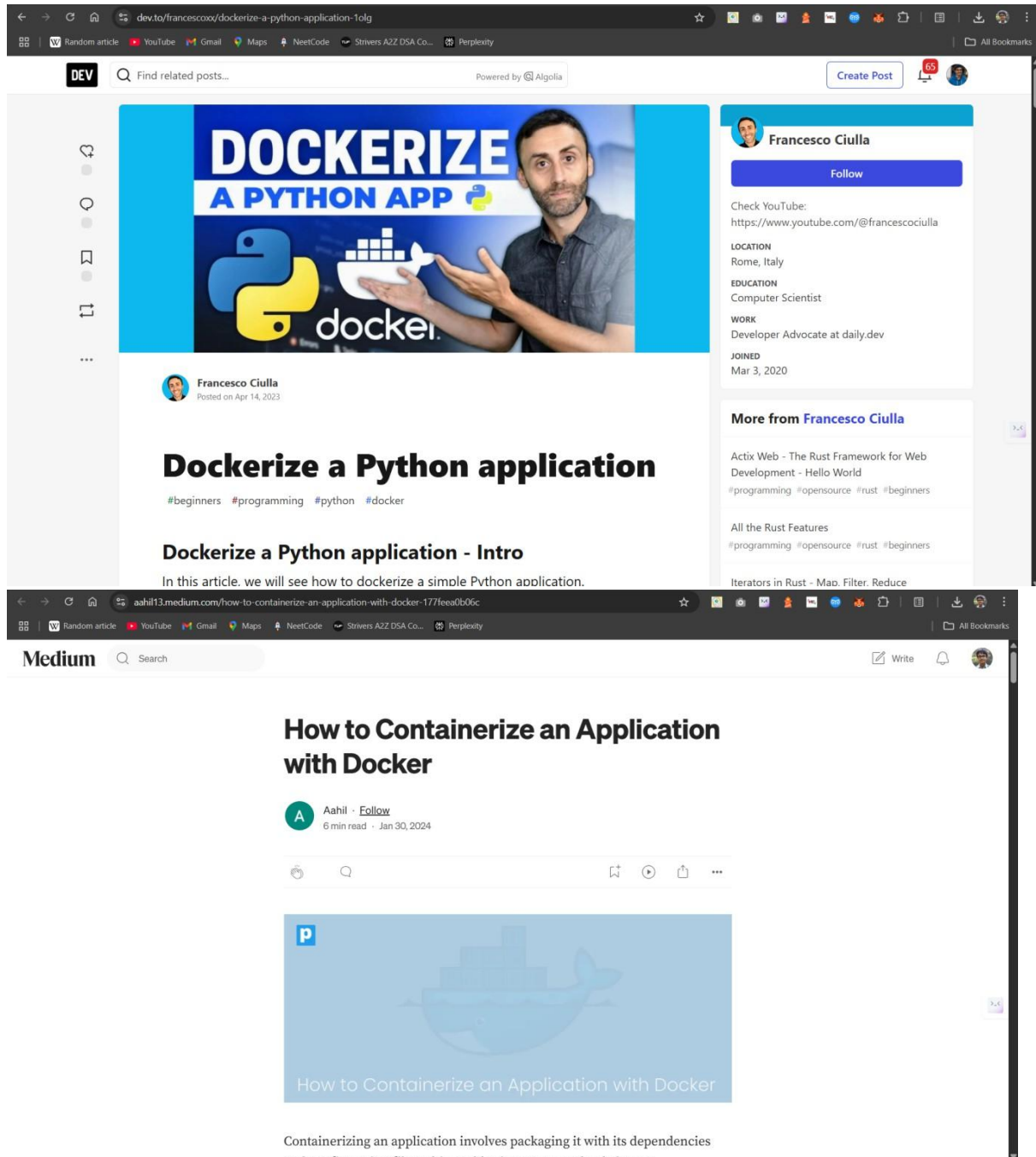
## Containerization vs. Virtual Machines

Aspect	Containers	Virtual Machines
Boot Time	Seconds	Minutes
Resource Usage	Low (shares host OS kernel)	High (requires guest OS per VM)
Portability	High	Moderate
Isolation	Process-level	OS-level
Management Tools	Docker, Kubernetes	VMware, VirtualBox, Hyper-V

## Virtual Docker Labs

Virtual Docker labs, such as the one provided by CourseLabs, simulate real-world environments for learners to practice Docker concepts without installing anything locally. These cloud-based labs offer hands-on experience with Docker CLI, creating containers, writing Dockerfiles, and managing Docker networks and volumes. Such labs are essential for building practical skills and understanding container orchestration in distributed systems.

## Implementation Details:



The image shows two screenshots of web pages related to Dockerizing a Python application.

The top screenshot is a Dev.to post by Francesco Ciulla, titled "DOCKERIZE A PYTHON APP". The post includes a video thumbnail showing Francesco Ciulla holding a Docker logo. The post is dated Apr 14, 2023, and includes tags: #beginners, #programming, #python, #docker. The post content starts with "Dockerize a Python application - Intro" and "In this article, we will see how to dockerize a simple Python application."

The bottom screenshot is a Medium article by Aahil, titled "How to Containerize an Application with Docker". The article is dated Jan 30, 2024, and includes a video thumbnail showing a Docker logo. The article content starts with "Containerizing an application involves packaging it with its dependencies and configuration files. This enables it to run seamlessly in any..."



docker.courselabs.co

## Docker Course Labs

Welcome to the Docker labs.

These are hands-on resources to help you learn Docker.

### Pre-reqs

- Set up Docker and a Git client
- Create a Docker Hub account (free)
- Download the lab content
  - Open a terminal (PowerShell, Bash, ZSH or whatever you use)
  - Run: `git clone https://github.com/courselabs/docker`
  - Open the folder: `cd docker`
- Log in to Docker Hub:
  - `docker login` - using your Docker Hub ID
- Optional
  - Install Visual Studio Code (free - Windows, macOS and Linux) to browse the repo and documentation

### Part 1 - Containers and Images

- Running containers
- Constructing the container environment
- Building images
- Using image registries

### Part 2 - Multi-Container Applications

- Docker Compose

Chaosium Management Tools & Te... | Exp77: Implementation of Contain... | Docker Course Labs [Labs and res... | How to Containerize an Application... | Dockerize a Python application - C... | How to Install Docker on Wind... |

https://medium.com/@suporhty/how-to-install-docker-on-windows-bead8c55a6a8

Subsystem for Linux 2 (WSL 2) backend. Ensure WSL 2 is installed and set up on your system. Windows 11 users have this by default.

### Steps to install Docker on Windows

#### Step 1: Enable Hyper-V and WSL 2

Control Panel

Best match

- NVIDIA Control Panel App
- Control Panel System

Apps

- System Configuration
- Remote Desktop Connection

Search the web

ccn - See more search results

Folders

- Ubisoft Connect-28032025-100001
- Ubisoft Connect-10032025-175114
- Ubisoft Connect-07022025-112146
- Ubisoft Connect-28012025-083216

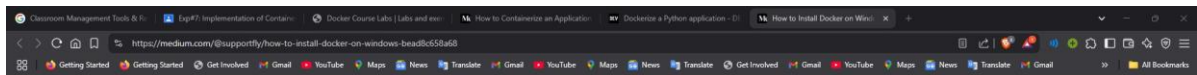
Control Panel

Open

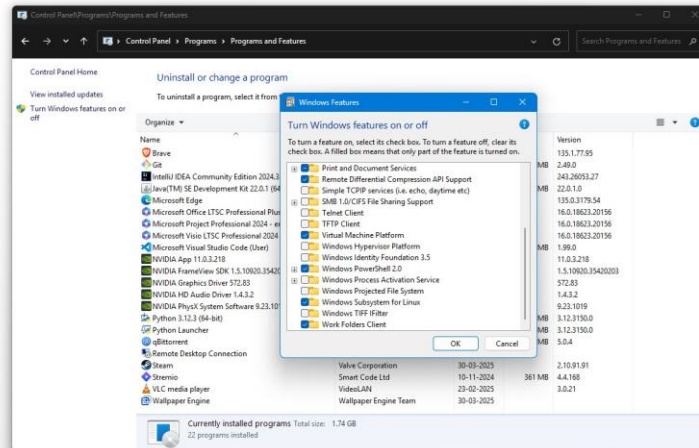
Recent

- Mouse
- Set up Filter Keys
- Advanced sharing settings
- View devices and printers
- System
- Programs and Features
- Change date, time, or number formats
- Set the time and date
- Date and Time

Step 2: Download Docker Desktop for Windows



Subsystem for Linux 2 (WSL 2) backend. Ensure WSL 2 is installed and set up on your system. Windows 11 users have this by default.



- This command installs WSL 2 and requires a system reboot.

## Step 2: Download Docker Desktop for Windows



Subsystem for Linux 2 (WSL 2) backend. Ensure WSL 2 is installed and set up on your system. Windows 11 users have this by default.

## Steps to install Docker on Windows

### Step 1: Enable Hyper-V and WSL 2

Before installing Docker Desktop on Windows, you need to enable the Windows Subsystem for Linux (WSL) 2.

how:

1. Enable Hyper-V and WSL 2

- Open Command Prompt as Administrator

- Check if Hyper-V is enabled

- Click on 'Turn Windows features on or off'

- Check 'Windows Subsystem for Linux' and 'Virtual Machine Platform'

- Click 'OK' and restart your PC

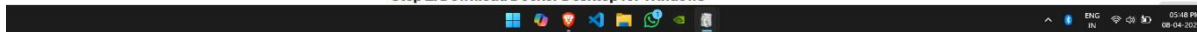
2. Install WSL 2

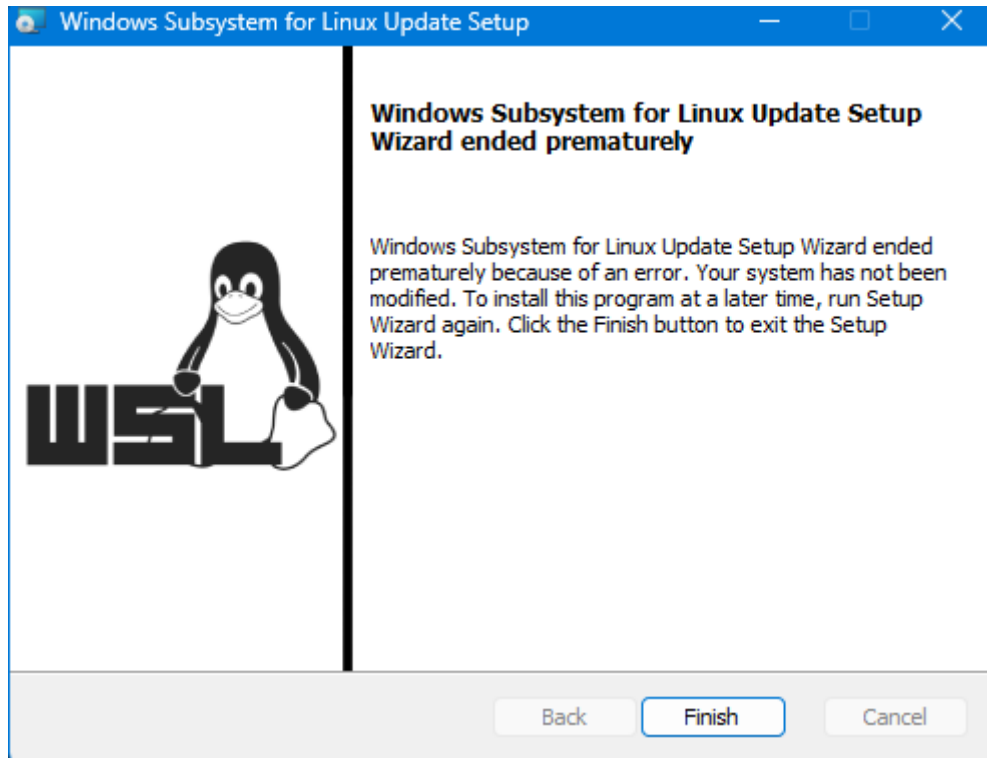
- Open Command Prompt as Administrator

```
ws1 --install
```

- This command installs WSL 2 and requires a system reboot.

## Step 2: Download Docker Desktop for Windows





## How to Install Docker on Windows



SupportFly · Follow  
4 min read · Feb 19, 2024



60



1



Docker is a powerful platform that enables developers to build, share, and



The screenshot shows the Windows 'Programs and Features' window. A 'Windows Features' dialog box is open, titled 'Turn Windows features on or off'. The dialog contains a list of features with checkboxes. The following features are checked:

- Hyper-V
- Media Features
- Microsoft Print to PDF

The background window shows a list of installed programs with columns for Name, Installed On, Size, and Version.

Name	Installed On	Size	Version
Adobe Acrobat Reader DC	26-01-2025		9.0.0
Adobe Photoshop 2021	31-03-2025	782 MB	25.001.20
AnyDesk	26-01-2025	2.00 MB	ad 8.0.13
CCleaner	31-03-2025		6.34
CutePDF Writer	26-01-2025		3.2
DivX	26-01-2025		6.2.5
DivX Codec	26-01-2025		6.2
DivX Player	26-01-2025		6.3
DivX Web	26-01-2025		1.0.0
EasyCleaner	26-01-2025		2.0.6.380
Google Chrome	08-04-2025		135.0.704
Java 8 U	26-01-2025	212 MB	8.0.4410.7
Lenovo	27-01-2025	20.6 MB	5.0.2.17
Lenovo System Update	30-01-2025	49.8 MB	5.08.03.59
Microsoft Edge	05-04-2025		135.0.317

Currently installed programs Total size: 9.13 GB  
34 programs installed

The screenshot shows the same Windows 'Programs and Features' window. The 'Windows Features' dialog box is open, and the 'Virtual Machine Platform' feature is now selected (checked). The list of features in the dialog includes:

- SMB Direct
- Telnet Client
- TFTP Client
- Virtual Machine Platform
- Windows Hypervisor Platform
- Windows Identity Foundation 3.5
- Windows PowerShell 2.0
- Windows Process Activation Service
- Windows Projected File System
- Windows Sandbox
- Windows Subsystem for Linux
- Windows TIFF (Enables the dependencies required to run Windows Sandbox scenarios)
- Work Folders Client

The background window shows the same list of installed programs as the first screenshot.

Name	Installed On	Size	Version
Adobe Acrobat Reader DC	26-01-2025		9.0.0
Adobe Photoshop 2021	31-03-2025	782 MB	25.001.20
AnyDesk	26-01-2025	2.00 MB	ad 8.0.13
CCleaner	31-03-2025		6.34
CutePDF Writer	26-01-2025		3.2
DivX	26-01-2025		6.2.5
DivX Codec	26-01-2025		6.2
DivX Player	26-01-2025		6.3
DivX Web	26-01-2025		1.0.0
EasyCleaner	26-01-2025		2.0.6.380
Google Chrome	08-04-2025		135.0.704
Java 8 U	26-01-2025	212 MB	8.0.4410.7
Lenovo	27-01-2025	20.6 MB	5.0.2.17
Lenovo System Update	30-01-2025	49.8 MB	5.08.03.59
Microsoft Edge	05-04-2025		135.0.317

Currently installed programs Total size: 9.13 GB  
34 programs installed





```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell

Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> wsl install
Windows Subsystem for Linux must be updated to the latest version to proceed. You can update by running 'wsl.exe --update'.
For more information please visit https://aka.ms/wslinstall

Press any key to install Windows Subsystem for Linux.
Press CTRL-C or close this window to cancel.
This prompt will time out in 60 seconds.
Downloading: Windows Subsystem for Linux 2.4.13
[=====                20.2%                ]
```

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell

Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.


Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> wsl install
Windows Subsystem for Linux must be updated to the latest version to proceed. You can update by running 'wsl.exe --update'.
For more information please visit https://aka.ms/wslinstall

Press any key to install Windows Subsystem for Linux.
Press CTRL-C or close this window to cancel.
This prompt will time out in 60 seconds.
Downloading: Windows Subsystem for Linux 2.4.13
Installing: Windows Subsystem for Linux 2.4.13
Windows Subsystem for Linux 2.4.13 has been installed.
The operation completed successfully.
Windows Subsystem for Linux has no installed distributions.
You can resolve this by installing a distribution with the instructions below:

Use 'wsl.exe --list --online' to list available distributions
and 'wsl.exe --install <Distro>' to install.
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```





## Create your account

Work

Personal

Email

msoumil69@gmail.com

Username

SamMuk340


Password


SumSed\$30

☐ Send me occasional product updates and announcements.

Sign up

OR

 Continue with Google

 Continue with GitHub

Already have an account? [Sign in](#)


This site is protected by reCAPTCHA and the Google [Privacy Policy](#) and [Terms of Service](#) apply.

By creating an account I agree to the [Subscription Service Agreement](#), [Privacy Policy](#), [Data Processing Terms](#).

app.docker.com

Random article YouTube Gmail Maps NeetCode Strivers A2Z DSA Co... Perplexity

Check your inbox to verify the email associated with this account. You won't be able to navigate to Docker products or manage billing without verifying your email address. [Resend verification email](#)




Welcome to Docker Home, sammuk340

Access and manage your Docker Desktop, Build Cloud, Scout, and Hub products, and get access to resources for learning, support, and account settings, including billing management.

[Get started with Docker guidance](#) [Learn about Docker concepts](#)


Docker products



Innovate with Docker Desktop

Your command center for innovative local and cloud native container development.


[Go to download](#) [Launch Docker Desktop](#)



Build with Docker Build Cloud

Accelerate image build times with access to cloud-based builders and shared cache.


[Go to Build Cloud](#)




Secure with Docker Scout

Address security issues before they hit production through actionable insights across the software supply chain.

[Go to Scout](#)

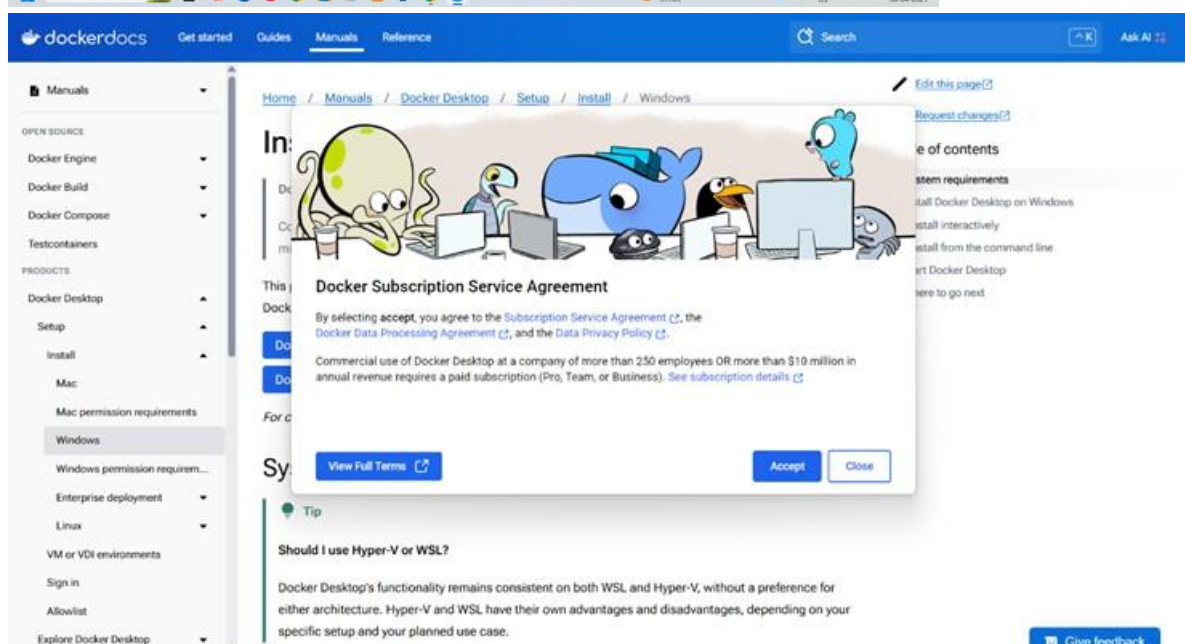
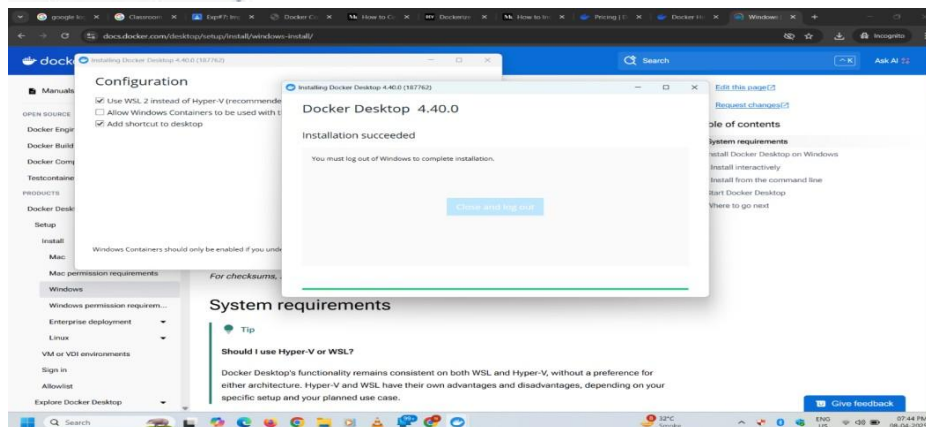
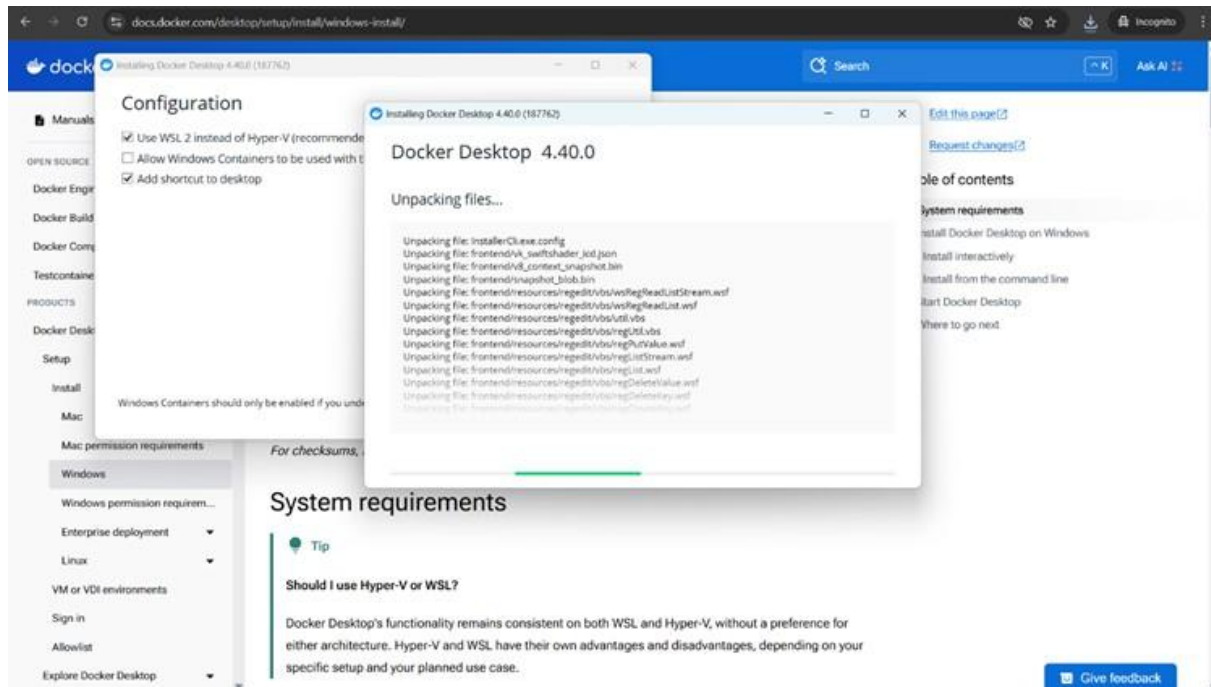


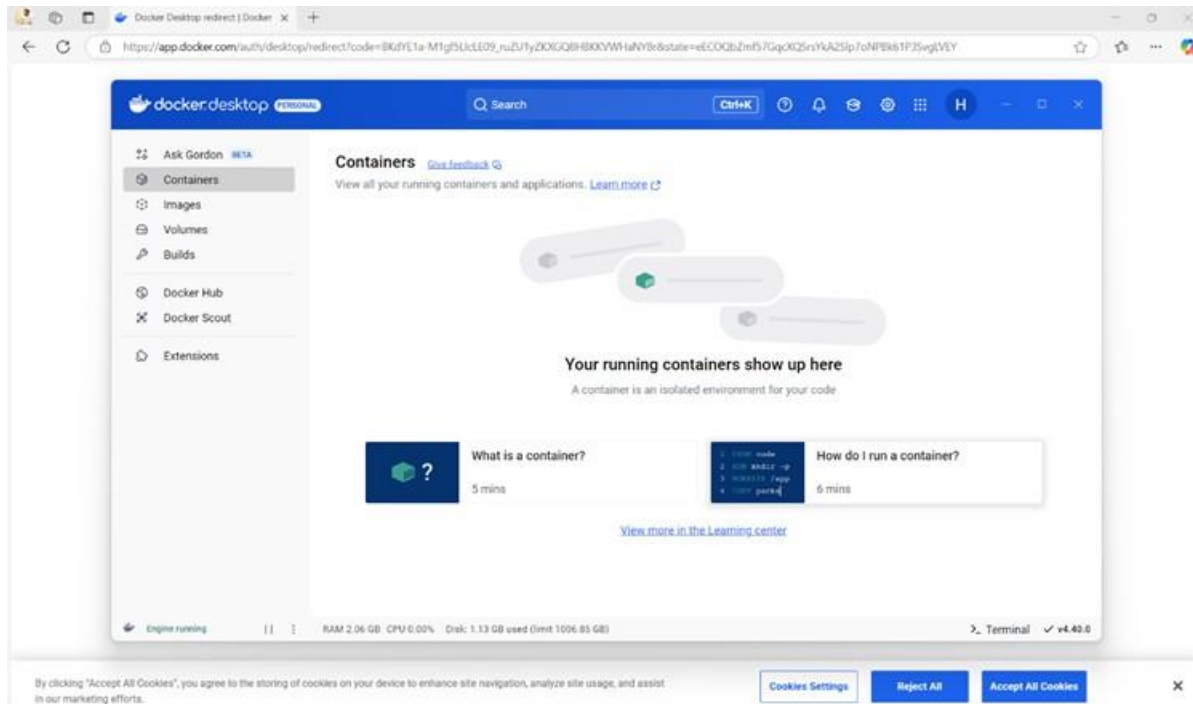
docker.hub



Testcontainers Cloud by devspace

[Give feedback](#)





```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell

PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> docker version
Client:
Version:      28.0.4
API version:  1.48
Go version:   go1.23.7
Git commit:   b8034c0
Built:        Tue Mar 25 15:07:48 2025
OS/Arch:      windows/amd64
Context:      desktop-linux

Server: Docker Desktop 4.40.0 (187762)
Engine:
Version:      28.0.4
API version:  1.48 (minimum version 1.24)
Go version:   go1.23.7
Git commit:   6430e49
Built:        Tue Mar 25 15:07:22 2025
OS/Arch:      linux/amd64
Experimental: false
containerd:
Version:      1.7.26
GitCommit:    753481ec61c7c8955a23d6ff7bc8e4daed455734
runc:
Version:      1.2.5
GitCommit:    v1.2.5-0-g59923ef
docker-init:
Version:      0.19.0
GitCommit:    de40ad0
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

```
Administrator: Command Prompt

C:\Windows\System32>docker run hello-world
Unable to find image 'hello-world:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/hello-world
e6590344b1a5: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:7e1a4e2d11e2ac7a8c3f768d4166c2defeb09d2a750b010412b6ea13de1efb19
Status: Downloaded newer image for hello-world:latest

Hello from Docker!
This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.

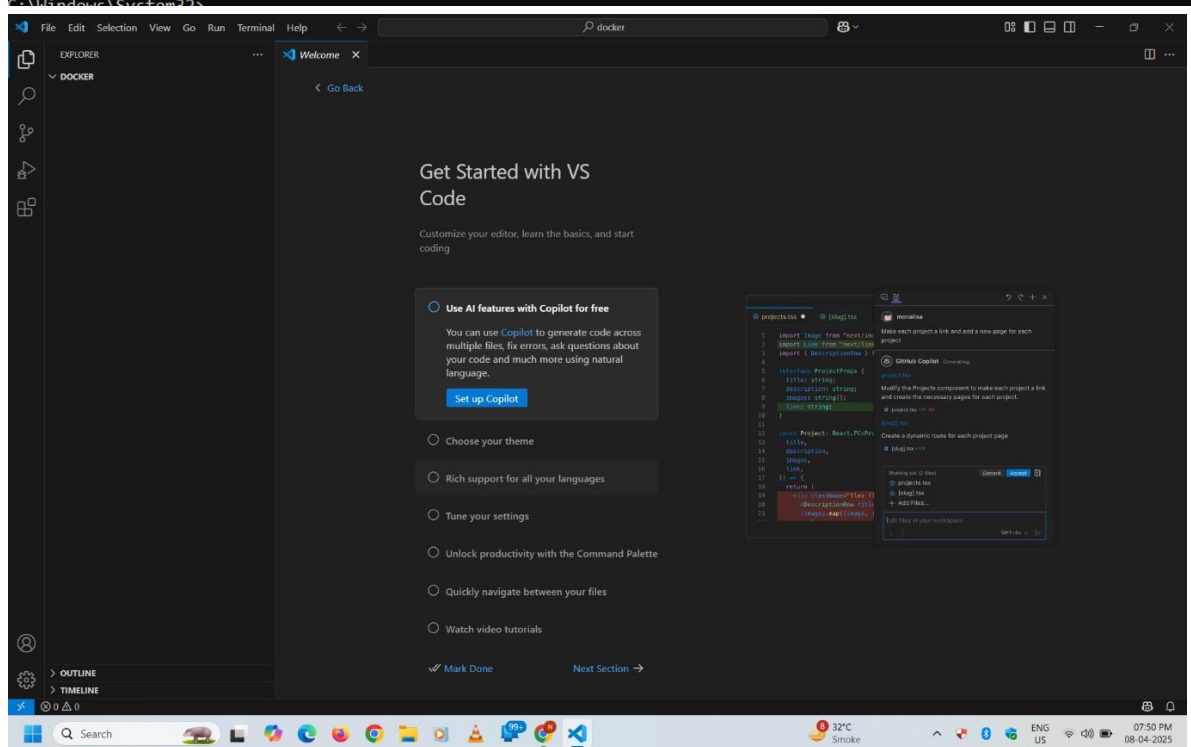
To generate this message, Docker took the following steps:
1. The Docker client contacted the Docker daemon.
2. The Docker daemon pulled the "hello-world" image from the Docker Hub.
   (amd64)
3. The Docker daemon created a new container from that image which runs the
   executable that produces the output you are currently reading.
4. The Docker daemon streamed that output to the Docker client, which sent it
   to your terminal.

To try something more ambitious, you can run an Ubuntu container with:
$ docker run -it ubuntu bash

Share images, automate workflows, and more with a free Docker ID:
https://hub.docker.com/

For more examples and ideas, visit:
https://docs.docker.com/get-started/

C:\Windows\System32>
```







File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help

EXPLORER

DOCKER

Welcome

## Get Started with VS Code

Customize your editor, learn the basics, and start coding

Use AI features with Copilot for free

You can use Copilot to generate code across multiple files, fix errors, ask questions about your code and much more using natural language.

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

PS D:\Documents\Desktop\docker> git

usage: git [-v] [--version] [-h] [--help] [-C <path>] [-c <name>=<value>] [--exec-path=<path>] [--html-path] [--man-path] [--info-path] [-p | --paginate | -P | --no-pager] [--no-replace-objects] [--no-lazy-fetch] [--no-optional-locks] [--no-advice] [--bare] [--git-dir=<path>] [--work-tree=<path>] [--namespace=<name>] [--config-env=<name>=<envvar>] <command> [<args>]

These are common Git commands used in various situations:

start a working area (see also: git help tutorial)

- clone Clone a repository into a new directory
- init Create an empty Git repository or reinitialize an existing one

work on the current change (see also: git help everyday)

- add Add file contents to the index
- mv Move or rename a file, a directory, or a symlink
- restore Restore working tree files
- rm Remove files from the working tree and from the index

examine the history and state (see also: git help revisions)

- bisect Use binary search to find the commit that introduced a bug
- diff Show changes between commits, commit and working tree, etc
- grep Print lines matching a pattern

powerShell

32°C Smoke

ENG US

07:51 PM 08-04-2025

File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help

EXPLORER

DOCKER

ml-deployment

Settings

@id:terminal.integrated.commandsToSkipShell,terminal.integrated.sendKeybindingsToShell,terminal.integrated.allowChords

3 Settings Found

User Workspace

Backup and Sync Settings

Features (3)

Terminal (3)

Terminal > Integrated: Allow Chords

☒ Whether or not to allow chord keybindings in the terminal. Note that when this is true and the keystroke results in a chord it will bypass Terminal > Integrated: Commands To Skip Shell, setting this to false is particularly useful when you want ctrl+k to go to your shell (not VS Code).

Terminal > Integrated: Commands To Skip Shell

A set of command IDs whose keybindings will not be sent to the shell but instead always be handled by VS Code. This allows keybindings that would normally be consumed by the shell to act instead the same as when the terminal is not focused, for example ctrl+k to launch Quick Open.

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

PS D:\Documents\Desktop\docker> git clone https://github.com/patrickloeber/ml-deployment.git

Cloning into 'ml-deployment'...

remote: Enumerating objects: 2008, done.

remote: Counting objects: 100% (68/68), done.

remote: Compressing objects: 100% (55/55), done.

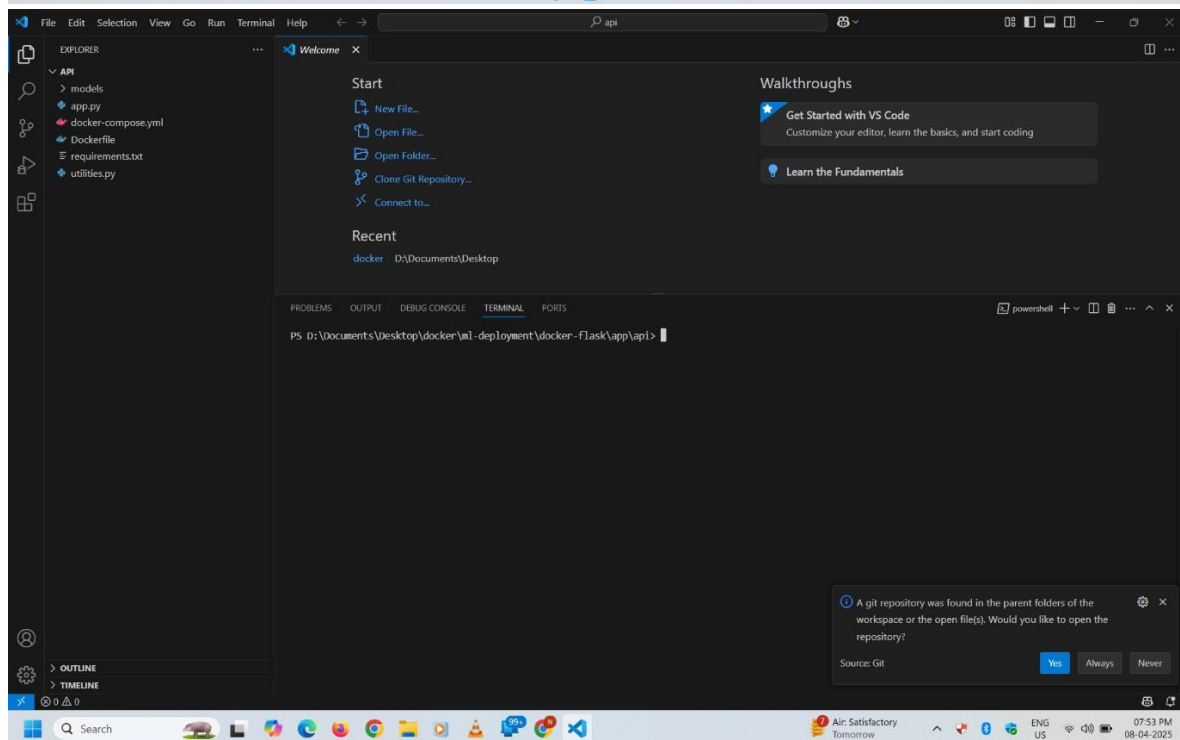
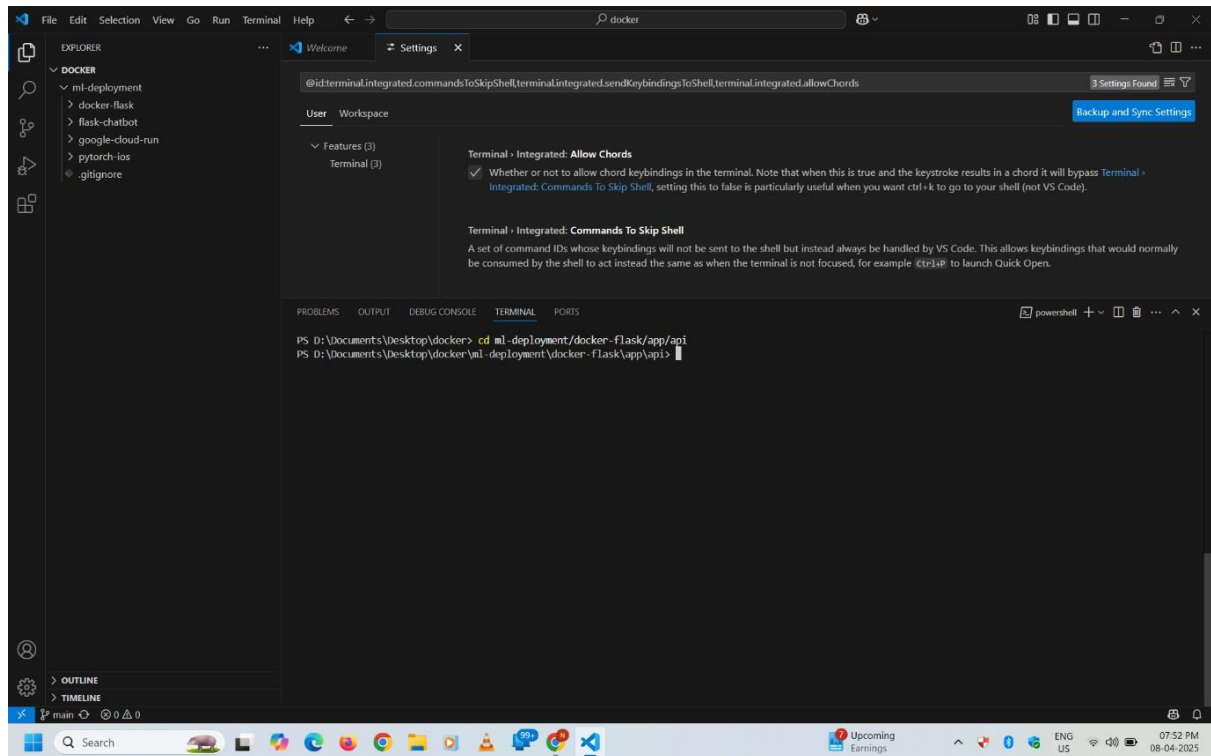
Receiving objects: 96% (1974/2008), 28.32 MiB | 5.45 MiB/s

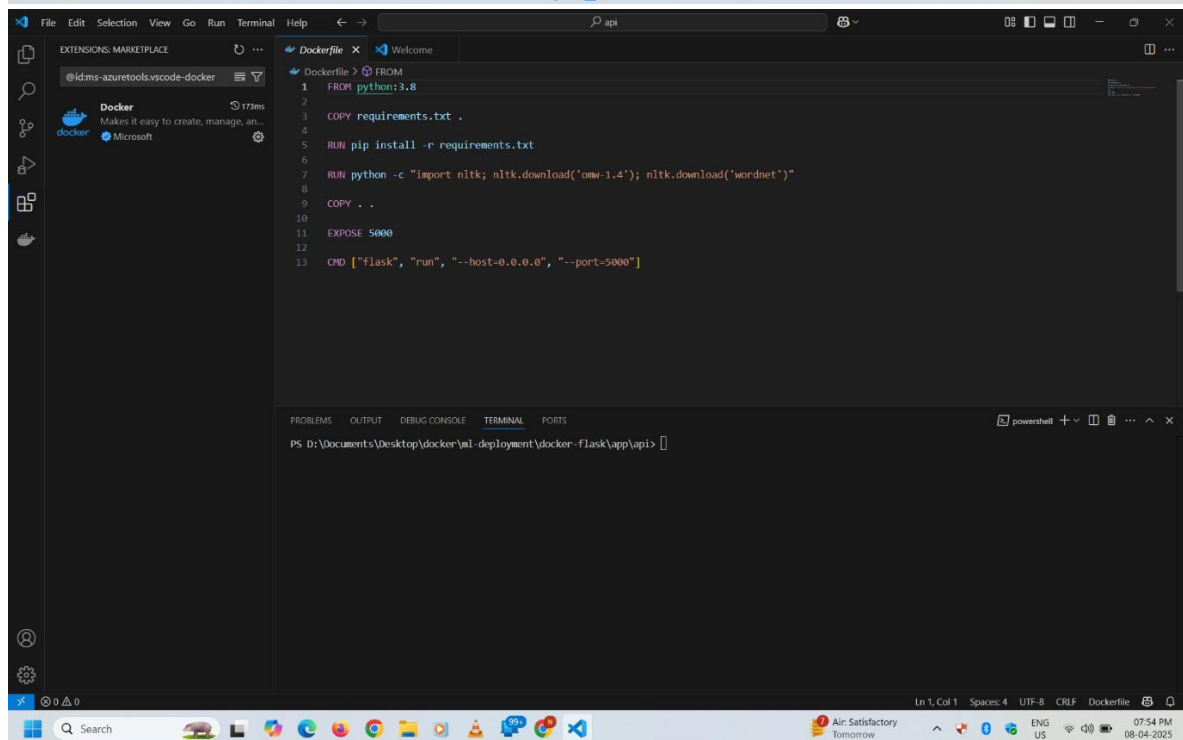
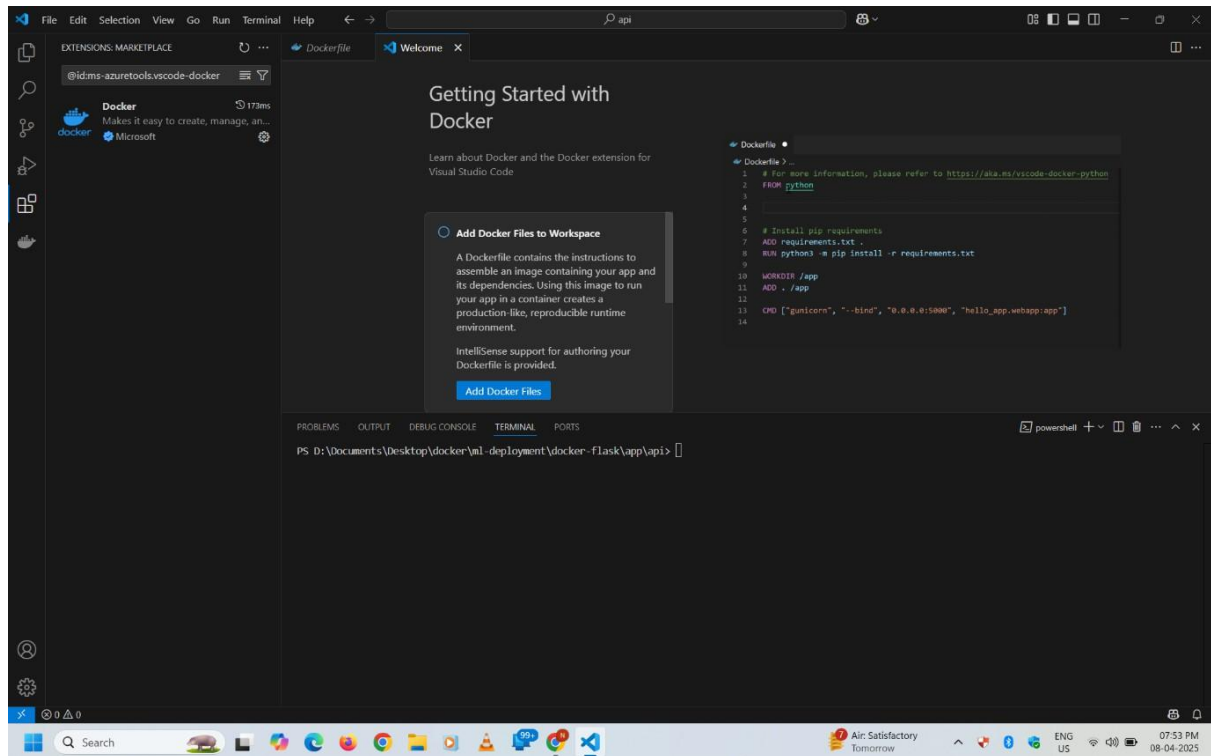
Upcoming Earnings

ENG US

07:52 PM 08-04-2025









The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the `docker-compose.yml` file open. The file content is as follows:

```
1 version: "3.7"
2
3 DRun All Services
4 services:
5   DRun Service
6     mlapp:
7       container_name: mlapp
8       image: francescoxx/mlapp
9       ports:
10        - "5000:5000"
11       build:
12         context: .
13         dockerfile: Dockerfile
```

The terminal window at the bottom shows the command `PS D:\Documents\Desktop\docker\ml-deployment\docker-flask\app\api>` being entered.

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the `docker-compose.yml` file open. The terminal window at the bottom shows the output of the command `docker-compose up --build`. The output is as follows:

```
PS D:\Documents\Desktop\docker\ml-deployment\docker-flask\app\api> docker-compose up --build
time="2025-04-08T19:55:59+05:30" level=warning msg="D:\Documents\Desktop\docker\ml-deployment\docker-flask\app\api\docker-compose.yml: the attribute `ve
rsion` is obsolete, it will be ignored, please remove it to avoid potential confusion"
Compose can now delegate builds to bake for better performance.
To do so, set COMPOSE_BAKE=true.
[+] Building 6.8s (4/10)
=> [mlapp internal] load build definition from Dockerfile
=> transferring dockerfile: 287B
=> [mlapp internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/python:3.8
=> [mlapp auth] library/python:pull token for registry-1.docker.io
=> [mlapp internal] load .dockerignore
=> transferring context: 2B
=> [mlapp 1/5] FROM docker.io/library/python:3.8@sha256:d411270700143fa2683cc8264d9fa5d3279fd3b6afff62ae81ea2f9d070e390c
=> resolve docker.io/library/python:3.8@sha256:d411270700143fa2683cc8264d9fa5d3279fd3b6afff62ae81ea2f9d070e390c
=> transferring context: 2B
=> sha256:cc48f13b5f0f442e298d83a9a99fe7abdfb3335fe9b7811b8f76abb1a4ac 13.63MB / 18.06MB
=> sha256:5a98c896c047f960c5fd29d44fa77889a68e7ebf6a6aaf2a3fbf7ba902f6a 249B / 249B
=> sha256:cddc73e4e6c704bfa2322e53c32d0b353c8fc3a91dab6c092b635f82098b09 6.10MB / 6.10MB
=> sha256:01277f6eada3c44a9f029294b31c4ba151f4324c392050d0e80580927d432 5.24MB / 211.27MB
=> sha256:a173f2ae0e902ea19d1e418a684ab0c9f71480b51f768a19332dfa83d7722a5 2.10MB / 64.39MB
=> [mlapp internal] load build context
=> transferring context: 93.38MB
```



The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the Postman extension installed. The left sidebar displays the 'EXTENSIONS: MARKETPLACE' view with a list of extensions including Postman, Postman Runner, Live Postman, vsc-postman, postman-generator, Postman Collection Syntax, Postman Collection Explorer, Mini Postman, Postman Log Syntax Highlighter, Postman to Swagger Converter, and MongoTest: Schema to Postman. The main editor area shows the Postman extension's README, which describes it as a tool for 'Streamline API development and testing with the power of Postman, directly in your favorite IDE.' The terminal window at the bottom displays the output of a Docker build process, showing the installation of dependencies and the building of the application.

This screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the Postman extension installed. The left sidebar displays the 'EXTENSIONS: MARKETPLACE' view with a list of extensions including Postman, Postman Runner, Live Postman, vsc-postman, postman-generator, Postman Collection Syntax, Postman Collection Explorer, Mini Postman, Postman Log Syntax Highlighter, Postman to Swagger Converter, and MongoTest: Schema to Postman. The main editor area shows the Postman extension's README, which describes it as a tool for 'Streamline API development and testing with the power of Postman, directly in your favorite IDE.' The terminal window at the bottom displays the output of a Docker build process, showing the installation of dependencies and the building of the application.





EXTENSIONS: MARKETPLACE

postman

Postman

Streamline API development and te...

Postman

1.5M

Install

Postman Runner

Run Postman tests directly from yo...

iguel Angel Dominguez Coloma

95K

Install

Live PostMan

Launch a development local Server ...

wycliffe Pepela

18K

Install

vsc-postman

vscode postman extension

breaking-polit

19K

Install

postman-generator

Generates postman JSON from expr...

Dwarf Penguin

4K

Install

Postman Collection Synta...

xx0der

12K

Install

Postman Collection Explorer

An extension for VS Code to explor...

McCodingB

6K

Install

Mini Postman

A lightweight API testing tool for V...

yayoyu

27

Install

Postman Log Syntax Highli...

xx0der

3K

Install

Postman to Swagger Conv...

Convert Postman collection to Ope...

Dawam Raja

66

Install

MongoTest: Schema to Po...

Convert Mongoose schemas to Post...

Bama Charan Chhandol

295

Install

Extension: Postman

Postman

Postman postman.com

1,526,667

★★★★☆ (76)

Streamline API development and testing with the power of Postman, directly in your favorite IDE.

Install

Auto Update

DETAILS

FEATURES

CHANGELOG

The Postman VS Code extension

The Postman VS Code extension supports version 1.74 and later of the Visual Studio Code, Visual Studio Code Insiders, and VSCode applications. The VS Code extension supports all versions of Cursor and Windsurf.

The Postman VS Code extension enables you to develop and test your APIs in Postman directly from Visual Studio Code and Visual Studio Code Insiders. The VS Code extension also supports VSCode, Cursor, and Windsurf.

Visual Studio Code

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
=> => naming to docker.io/francescox/mlapp:latest
=> => unpacking to docker.io/francescox/mlapp:latest
=> [mlapp] resolving provenance for metadata file
[+] Running 3/3
  mlapp                               Built
  ✓ Network api_default               Created
  ✓ Container mlapp                   Created
Attaching to mlapp
mlapp | * Debug mode: off
mlapp | * WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.
mlapp | * Running on all addresses (0.0.0.0)
mlapp | * Running on http://172.18.0.1:5000
mlapp | * Running on http://172.18.0.2:5000
mlapp | Press CTRL+C to quit
```

View in Docker Desktop View Config Enable Watch

Marketplace

Identifier postman.postman-for-vscode

Version 1.16.1

Published 2023-05-11, 22:09:05

Last Released 2023-04-02, 17:00:36

Categories

Programming Languages

Education Testino

Search

Postman - Browser Based Auth

https://identity.getpostman.com/browser-auth/success?redirect\_uri=vscode%3A%2FPostman.postman-for-vscode&code=60abb2da2bd62db2ab8731f3ed327eb62f0a7234123979bc...

It's great to have you aboard, Hriday Gandhi

Redirecting you to the VS Code

If you aren't redirected automatically, use [authorization token to sign in.](#)

English 日本語

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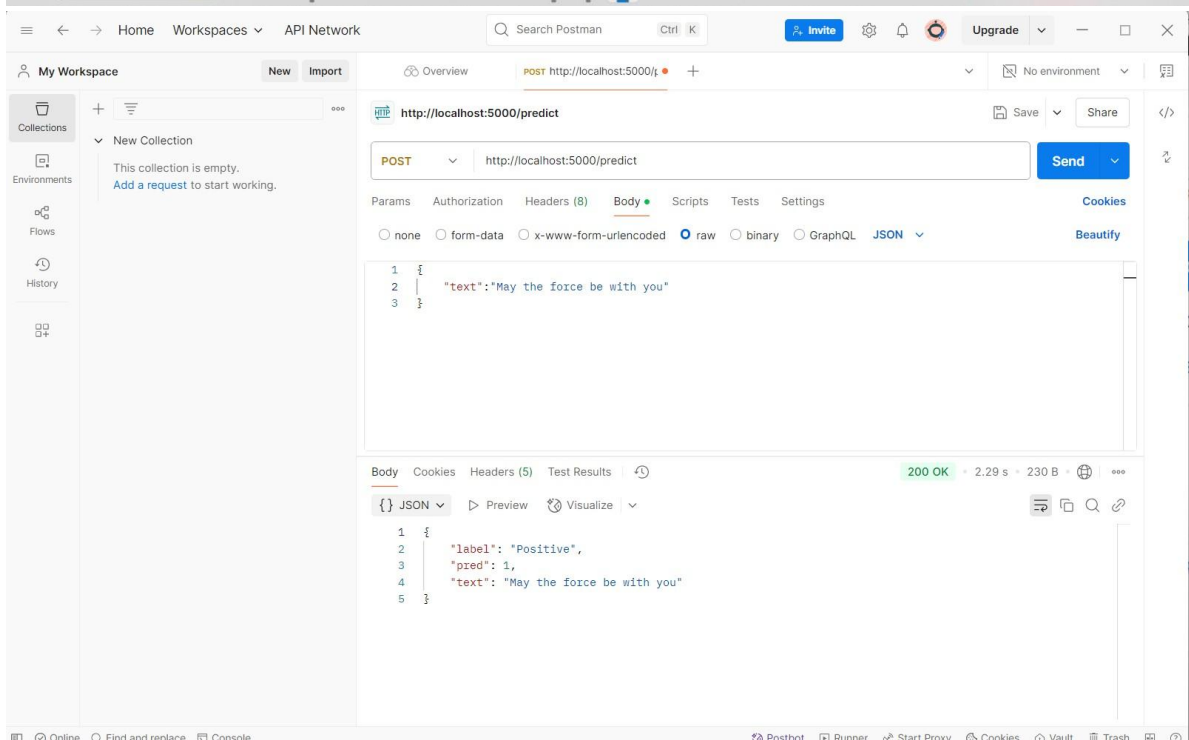
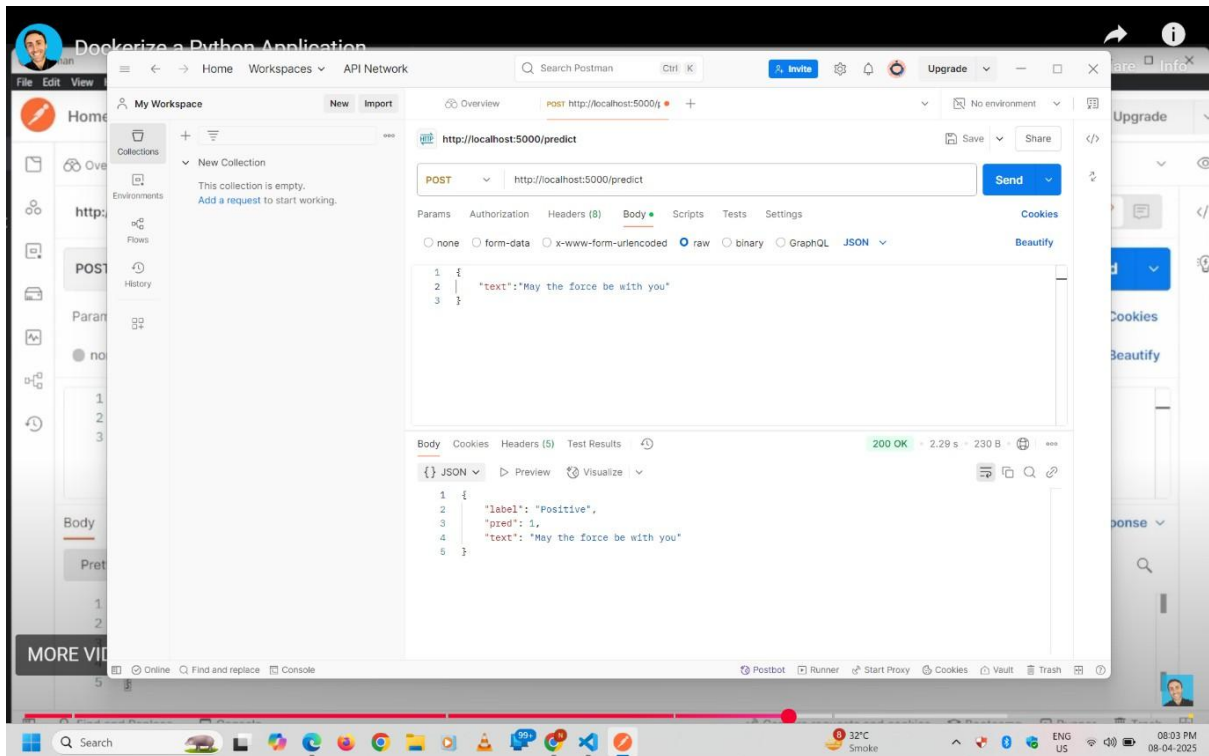
The screenshot shows the Postman API client interface. The URL bar displays `https://localhost:5000/predict`. The method dropdown is set to `GET`. The `Send` button is visible. The response area shows a cartoon character and the text "Click Send to get a response".

**Learn More About Google's Secure and Protected Accounts**  
Sign in to your Google Account and learn how to set up security and other account notifications to

The screenshot shows the Postman API client interface. The URL bar displays `https://localhost:5000/predict`. The method dropdown is set to `POST`. The `Send` button is visible. The response area shows a cartoon character and the text "Click Send to get a response".

**Learn More About Google's Secure and Protected Accounts**  
Sign in to your Google Account and learn how to set up security and other account notifications to







```
Enter the URL and click Send to get a response

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS POSTMAN CONSOLE

✓ Container mlapp Created
Attaching to mlapp
mlapp | * Debug mode: off
mlapp | WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.
mlapp | * Running on all addresses (0.0.0.0)
mlapp | * Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000
mlapp | * Running on http://172.18.0.2:5000
mlapp | Press CTRL+C to quit
mlapp | 172.18.0.1 - - [08/Apr/2025 14:33:28] code 400, message Bad request version ('')
mlapp | 172.18.0.1 - - [08/Apr/2025 14:33:28] "\x16\x03\x01\x00+\x01\x00\x00\x03\x03\x05\x03\x06\x12[\x01].#\x09U\u002f(zh?l=r[\x0a)+- rh\x16id;\x150f{\x08,c8k8z
\x080\x0b}" HTTPStatus.BAD_REQUEST -
mlapp | 172.18.0.1 - - [08/Apr/2025 14:33:47] "POST /predict HTTP/1.1" 200 -
mlapp |

View in Docker Desktop View Config Enable Watch
```

POSTMAN

My Workspace

New HTTP Request

Filter

New Collection

Untitled Request

GET

Enter URL or paste text

Send

Params Authorization Headers (7) Body Pre-request Script Tests Settings

Code Cookies

Query Params

Key	Value
-----	-------

Response

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS POSTMAN CONSOLE

```
Attaching to mlapp
mlapp | * Debug mode: off
mlapp | WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.
mlapp | * Running on all addresses (0.0.0.0)
mlapp | * Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000
mlapp | * Running on http://172.18.0.2:5000
mlapp | Press CTRL+C to quit
mlapp | 172.18.0.1 - - [08/Apr/2025 14:33:28] code 400, message Bad request version ('')
mlapp | 172.18.0.1 - - [08/Apr/2025 14:33:28] "\x16\x03\x01\x00+\x01\x00\x00\x03\x03\x05\x03\x06\x12[\x01].#\x09U\u002f(zh?l=r[\x0a)+- rh\x16id;\x150f{\x08,c8k8z
\x080\x0b}" HTTPStatus.BAD_REQUEST -
mlapp | 172.18.0.1 - - [08/Apr/2025 14:33:47] "POST /predict HTTP/1.1" 200 -
mlapp | Gracefully stopping... (press Ctrl+C again to force)
mlapp | [+] Stopping 1/1
mlapp | ✓ Container mlapp Stopped
```

0.0.0.0

32°C Smoke

ENG US

08:04 PM 08-04-2025



POSTMAN

My Workspace

New HTTP Request

Filter

New Collection

Untitled Request

GET

Enter URL or paste text

Send

Params

Authorization

Headers (7)

Body

Pre-request Script

Tests

Settings

Code

Cookies

Query Params

Key	Value
-----	-------

Response

PROBLEMS

OUTPUT

DEBUG CONSOLE

TERMINAL

PORTS

POSTMAN CONSOLE

```
PS D:\Documents\Desktop\docker\ml-deployment\docker-flask\app\api> docker compose push
time="2025-04-08T20:05:10+05:30" level=warning msg="D:\Documents\Desktop\docker\ml-deployment\docker-flask\app\api\docker-compose.yml: the attribute 've
rsion' is obsolete, it will be ignored, please remove it to avoid potential confusion"
[+] Pushing 0/12
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: 11c8f94bc1a9 Waiting 2.3s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: 48cfe7f25bfa1 Waiting 2.3s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: 01272f68adba Waiting 2.3s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: a173f2a0e8e9 Waiting 2.3s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: a845d5bb7ce Waiting 2.3s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: cc48f13b5f0f Waiting 2.3s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: a47c7f7f31e9 Waiting 2.3s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: ee2b23600390 Waiting 2.3s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: cdb02bf39113 Waiting 2.3s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: 4e965e3d3374 Waiting 2.3s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: 5a98c896c047 Waiting 2.3s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: cddc73e4e6c7 Waiting 2.3s
```

POSTMAN

My Workspace

New HTTP Request

Filter

New Collection

Untitled Request

GET

Enter URL or paste text

Send

Params

Authorization

Headers (7)

Body

Pre-request Script

Tests

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Key	Value
-----	-------

Response

PROBLEMS

OUTPUT

DEBUG CONSOLE

TERMINAL

PORTS

POSTMAN CONSOLE

```
PS D:\Documents\Desktop\docker\ml-deployment\docker-flask\app\api> docker compose push
time="2025-04-08T20:05:10+05:30" level=warning msg="D:\Documents\Desktop\docker\ml-deployment\docker-flask\app\api\docker-compose.yml: the attribute 've
rsion' is obsolete, it will be ignored, please remove it to avoid potential confusion"
[+] Pushing 0/12
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: 11c8f94bc1a9 Waiting 2.8s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: 48cfe7f25bfa1 Waiting 2.8s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: 01272f68adba Waiting 2.8s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: a173f2a0e8e9 Waiting 2.8s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: a845d5bb7ce Waiting 2.8s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: cc48f13b5f0f Waiting 2.8s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: a47c7f7f31e9 Waiting 2.8s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: ee2b23600390 Waiting 2.8s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: cdb02bf39113 Waiting 2.8s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: 4e965e3d3374 Waiting 2.8s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: 5a98c896c047 Waiting 2.8s
- Pushing francescoxx/mlapp: cddc73e4e6c7 Waiting 2.8s
push access denied, repository does not exist or may require authorization: server message: insufficient_scope: authorization failed
PS D:\Documents\Desktop\docker\ml-deployment\docker-flask\app\api> docker images
REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED SIZE
francescoxx/mlapp latest 11d120b8ba11 8 minutes ago 2.25GB
hello-world latest 7e1a4e2d11e2 2 months ago 30.4kB
PS D:\Documents\Desktop\docker\ml-deployment\docker-flask\app\api>
```



The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the Docker extension. The Docker Explorer on the left shows a collection named 'New Collection'. The Docker Images view on the right shows a list of images. The terminal at the bottom shows the output of the 'docker images' command, listing several images including 'francescox/mlapp' and 'hello-world'. The terminal also shows the output of the 'docker rmi -f 85' command, which failed with an error message: 'Error response from daemon: No such image: 85:latest'.

```
PS D:\Documents\Desktop\docker\ml-deployment\docker-flask\app\api> docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG                 IMAGE ID            CREATED             SIZE
francescox/mlapp     latest             1dc126bda11        8 minutes ago      2.25GB
hello-world          latest             7e1a2e2d11e2       2 months ago       20.4kB
PS D:\Documents\Desktop\docker\ml-deployment\docker-flask\app\api> docker rmi -f 85
Error response from daemon: No such image: 85:latest
PS D:\Documents\Desktop\docker\ml-deployment\docker-flask\app\api> docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED             STATUS              PORTS              NAMES
5abf62f855ff        francescox/mlapp    "flask run --host=0..." 9 minutes ago       Exited (137) 2 minutes ago           mlapp
37eb2b3b6663        hello-world        "/hello"            18 minutes ago     Exited (0) 18 minutes ago           hardcore_chebyshev
PS D:\Documents\Desktop\docker\ml-deployment\docker-flask\app\api>
```

This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the same VS Code interface with the Docker extension. The Docker Explorer on the left shows a collection named 'New Collection'. The Docker Images view on the right shows a list of images. The terminal at the bottom shows the output of the 'docker images' command, listing several images including 'francescox/mlapp' and 'hello-world'. The terminal also shows the output of the 'docker rmi -f 85' command, which failed with an error message: 'Error response from daemon: No such image: 85:latest'.

```
PS D:\Documents\Desktop\docker\ml-deployment\docker-flask\app\api> docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG                 IMAGE ID            CREATED             SIZE
francescox/mlapp     latest             1dc126bda11        8 minutes ago      2.25GB
hello-world          latest             7e1a2e2d11e2       2 months ago       20.4kB
PS D:\Documents\Desktop\docker\ml-deployment\docker-flask\app\api> docker rmi -f 85
Error response from daemon: No such image: 85:latest
PS D:\Documents\Desktop\docker\ml-deployment\docker-flask\app\api> docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED             STATUS              PORTS              NAMES
5abf62f855ff        francescox/mlapp    "flask run --host=0..." 9 minutes ago       Exited (137) 2 minutes ago           mlapp
37eb2b3b6663        hello-world        "/hello"            18 minutes ago     Exited (0) 18 minutes ago           hardcore_chebyshev
PS D:\Documents\Desktop\docker\ml-deployment\docker-flask\app\api>
```



```
PS D:\Documents\Desktop\docker\ml-deployment\docker-flask\app\api> docker run -p5000:5000 francescoxx/mlapp
* Debug mode: off
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Running on all addresses (0.0.0.0)
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000
* Running on http://172.17.0.2:5000
Press CTRL+C to quit
```

My Workspace

Overview

POST http://localhost:5000/predict

Body

```
{
  "text": "I am Hriday and i love docker and python"
}
```

200 OK • 2.04 s • 245 B

Body

```
{
  "label": "Positive",
  "pred": 1,
  "text": "I am Hriday and i love docker and python"
}
```

## STEPS TAKEN :-

### I. Docker Installation on Windows

1. Visit the official Docker website or follow a trusted tutorial (e.g., from Medium).
2. Download **Docker Desktop for Windows**.
3. Install Docker Desktop by running the installer.
4. Enable **WSL 2 (Windows Subsystem for Linux)** if prompted.
5. Restart your system (if required).
6. Launch Docker Desktop.
7. Ensure Docker is running properly (check the whale icon in the system tray).
8. Open Command Prompt or PowerShell.
9. Run `docker --version` to verify the installation.
10. Run `docker run hello-world` to test if Docker is working.

---

### II. Creating a Python Application

1. Create a new project directory (e.g., `my-python-app`).
2. Inside the directory, create your Python script (e.g., `app.py`).
3. Write a simple Python application (e.g., Flask web app or a script that prints text).
4. Create a `requirements.txt` file listing all dependencies (e.g., `flask`).
5. Optionally, add additional files such as config files, static assets, or templates.

---

### III. Writing a Dockerfile

1. Inside the project directory, create a file named `Dockerfile` (no extension).
2. Specify a base image (e.g., `FROM python:3.9`).
3. Set the working directory inside the container using `WORKDIR`.
4. Copy local project files into the container using `COPY`.
5. Install dependencies using `RUN pip install -r requirements.txt`.
6. Define the command to run the application using `CMD` or `ENTRYPOINT`.
7. Save and close the Dockerfile.

#### **Sample Dockerfile:**

```
dockerfile
CopyEdit
FROM python:3.9
WORKDIR /app
COPY . /app
RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt
CMD ["python", "app.py"]
```

---



## IV. Building and Running the Docker Image

1. Open the terminal in your project directory.
2. Build the Docker image using:

```
perl
CopyEdit
docker build -t my-python-app .
```

3. Check if the image was built:

```
nginx
CopyEdit
docker images
```

4. Run the container using:

```
arduino
CopyEdit
docker run -d -p 5000:5000 my-python-app
```

5. Open a browser and visit `http://localhost:5000` (if it's a web app).
6. Verify the application is running correctly.

---

## V. Testing and Debugging

1. Use `docker ps` to list running containers.
2. Use `docker logs <container_id>` to check logs.
3. Use `docker exec -it <container_id> bash` to get an interactive shell inside the container.
4. Make changes to your code and rebuild the image if needed.
5. Stop containers using `docker stop <container_id>`.
6. Remove containers/images using `docker rm` and `docker rmi`.

---

## VI. Using Docker Compose (Optional)

1. Create a `docker-compose.yml` file for managing multi-container apps.
2. Define services (e.g., web app + database).
3. Run `docker-compose up` to start all services.
4. Run `docker-compose down` to stop them.

---

## VII. Working in a Virtual Docker Lab

1. Go to <https://docker.courselabs.co/>.
2. Register or log in to access the lab.
3. Launch a new Docker lab environment.
4. Use the web-based terminal provided to practice:
  - o Running containers



- Building images
  - Writing Dockerfiles
  - Networking and volumes
5. Follow any pre-built tutorials or challenges in the lab.
  6. Experiment freely without affecting your local machine.
  7. Save your work (if supported) or export your files.

---

## VIII. Cleaning Up

1. Remove unused containers: `docker container prune`
2. Remove unused images: `docker image prune`
3. Free up system resources by cleaning volumes/networks.
4. Backup Dockerfiles and application source code.
5. Optionally, push the image to **Docker Hub** using:

```
perl
CopyEdit
docker tag my-python-app username/my-python-app
docker push username/my-python-app
```

### Conclusion:-

This experiment demonstrated Docker's importance in creating reliable, portable Python applications. By containerizing code with all dependencies, we ensured consistent performance across environments. Practicing with virtual labs deepened our understanding of core Docker concepts, preparing us for modern software development trends like DevOps, microservices, and cloud-native architectures.