

Name-Ishan Kiran Joshi Div-D15C Roll No -21 A.Y.-2024-25

Advance DevOps Lab 6

Step 1: Check the docker functionality

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

PS C:\Users\INFT505-11> docker

Usage:  docker [OPTIONS] COMMAND

A self-sufficient runtime for containers

Common Commands:
run      Create and run a new container from an image
exec     Execute a command in a running container
ps       List containers
build    Build an image from a Dockerfile
pull     Download an image from a registry
push     Upload an image to a registry
images   List images
login    Log in to a registry
logout   Log out from a registry
search   Search Docker Hub for images
version  Show the Docker version information
info     Display system-wide information

Management Commands:
builder  Manage builds
buildx*  Docker Buildx
checkpoint Manage checkpoints
compose* Docker Compose
container Manage containers
context  Manage contexts
debug*   Get a shell into any image or container
desktop* Docker Desktop commands (Alpha)
dev*     Docker Dev Environments
```

Management Commands:

builder	Manage builds
buildx*	Docker Buildx
checkpoint	Manage checkpoints
compose*	Docker Compose
container	Manage containers
context	Manage contexts
debug*	Get a shell into any image or container
desktop*	Docker Desktop commands (Alpha)
dev*	Docker Dev Environments
extension*	Manages Docker extensions
feedback*	Provide feedback, right in your terminal!
image	Manage images
init*	Creates Docker-related starter files for your project
manifest	Manage Docker image manifests and manifest lists
network	Manage networks
plugin	Manage plugins
sbom*	View the packaged-based Software Bill Of Materials (SBOM) for an image
scout*	Docker Scout
system	Manage Docker
trust	Manage trust on Docker images
volume	Manage volumes

Swarm Commands:

config	Manage Swarm configs
node	Manage Swarm nodes
secret	Manage Swarm secrets
service	Manage Swarm services
stack	Manage Swarm stacks
swarm	Manage Swarm

Commands:

attach	Attach local standard input, output, and error streams to a running container
commit	Create a new image from a container's changes

```
PS C:\Users\INFT505-11> docker --version
Docker version 27.0.3, build 7d4bcd8
PS C:\Users\INFT505-11> |
```

Step 2: Firstly create a new folder named 'Docker' in the 'TerraformScripts' folder. Then create a new docker.tf file using Atom editor and write the following contents into it to create a Ubuntu Linux container.

```
1 terraform {
2   required_providers {
3     docker = {
4       source = "kreuzwerker/docker"
5       version = "2.21.0"
6     }
7   }
8 }
9
10 provider "docker" {
11   host = "npipe:////./pipe/docker_engine"
12 }
13
14 # Pull the image
15 resource "docker_image" "ubuntu" {
16   name = "ubuntu:latest"
17 }
18
19 # Create a container
20 resource "docker_container" "foo" {
21   image = docker_image.ubuntu.image_id
22   name = "foo"
23   command = ["sleep", "3600"]
24 }
```

Step 3: Execute Terraform Init command to initialize the resources

```
PS C:\Users\INFT505-11> cd C:\Users\INFT505-11\Desktop\TerraformScriptss\Docke
PS C:\Users\INFT505-11\Desktop\TerraformScriptss\Docke> terraform init
Initializing the backend...
Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding kreuzwerker/docker versions matching "2.21.0"...
- Installing kreuzwerker/docker v2.21.0...
- Installed kreuzwerker/docker v2.21.0 (self-signed, key ID BD080C4571C6104C)
Partner and community providers are signed by their developers.
If you'd like to know more about provider signing, you can read about it here:
https://www.terraform.io/docs/cli/plugins/signing.html
Terraform has created a lock file .terraform.lock.hcl to record the provider
selections it made above. Include this file in your version control repository
so that Terraform can guarantee to make the same selections by default when
you run "terraform init" in the future.
```

Terraform has been successfully initialized!

You may now begin working with Terraform. Try running "terraform plan" to see any changes that are required for your infrastructure. All Terraform commands should now work.

If you ever set or change modules or backend configuration for Terraform, rerun this command to reinitialize your working directory. If you forget, other commands will detect it and remind you to do so if necessary.

Step 4: Execute Terraform plan to see the available resources

```
PS C:\Users\INFT505-11\Desktop\TerraformScriptss\Docke> terraform plan
```

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
+ create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

```
# docker_container.foo will be created
+ resource "docker_container" "foo" {
  + attach          = false
  + bridge          = (known after apply)
  + command         = (known after apply)
  + container_logs  = (known after apply)
  + entrypoint      = (known after apply)
  + env            = (known after apply)
  + exit_code       = (known after apply)
  + gateway         = (known after apply)
  + hostname        = (known after apply)
  + id              = (known after apply)
  + image           = (known after apply)
  + init            = (known after apply)
  + ip_address      = (known after apply)
  + ip_prefix_length = (known after apply)
  + ipc_mode        = (known after apply)
  + log_driver      = (known after apply)
  + logs            = false
  + must_run        = true
  + name            = "foo"
  + network_data    = (known after apply)
  + read_only       = false
  + remove_volumes = true
  + restart         = "no"
  + rm              = false
  + runtime         = (known after apply)
```

```

+ read_only      = false
+ remove_volumes = true
+ restart        = "no"
+ rm             = false
+ runtime        = (known after apply)
+ security_opts  = (known after apply)
+ shm_size       = (known after apply)
+ start          = true
+ stdin_open     = false
+ stop_signal    = (known after apply)
+ stop_timeout   = (known after apply)
+ tty            = false

+ healthcheck (known after apply)

+ labels (known after apply)
}

# docker_image.ubuntu will be created
+ resource "docker_image" "ubuntu" {
+ id          = (known after apply)
+ image_id    = (known after apply)
+ latest      = (known after apply)
+ name        = "ubuntu:latest"
+ output      = (known after apply)
+ repo_digest = (known after apply)
}

```

Plan: 2 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

Note: You didn't use the `-out` option to save this plan, so Terraform can't guarantee to take exactly these actions if you run `"terraform apply"` now.

Step 5: Execute Terraform apply to apply the configuration, which will automatically create and run the Ubuntu Linux container based on our configuration. Using command :
“terraform apply”

```
PS C:\Users\INF505-11\Desktop\TerraformScriptss\Docker> terraform apply
```

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
+ create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

```

# docker_container.foo will be created
+ resource "docker_container" "foo" {
+ attach          = false
+ bridge          = (known after apply)
+ command         = (known after apply)
+ container_logs  = (known after apply)
+ entrypoint      = (known after apply)
+ env             = (known after apply)
+ exit_code       = (known after apply)
+ gateway         = (known after apply)
+ hostname        = (known after apply)
+ id              = (known after apply)
+ image           = (known after apply)
+ init            = (known after apply)
+ ip_address      = (known after apply)
+ ip_prefix_length = (known after apply)
+ ipc_mode        = (known after apply)
+ log_driver      = (known after apply)
+ logs            = false
+ must_run        = true
+ name            = "foo"
+ network_data    = (known after apply)
+ read_only       = false
+ remove_volumes  = true
+ restart         = "no"
+ rm              = false
+ runtime         = (known after apply)
}

```

```

+ security_opts    = (known after apply)
+ shm_size        = (known after apply)
+ start            = true
+ stdin_open       = false
+ stop_signal      = (known after apply)
+ stop_timeout     = (known after apply)
+ tty              = false

+ healthcheck (known after apply)

+ labels (known after apply)
}

# docker_image.ubuntu will be created
+ resource "docker_image" "ubuntu" {
+   id          = (known after apply)
+   image_id     = (known after apply)
+   latest       = (known after apply)
+   name         = "ubuntu:latest"
+   output       = (known after apply)
+   repo_digest  = (known after apply)
+ }

Plan: 2 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

Do you want to perform these actions?
  Terraform will perform the actions described above.
  Only 'yes' will be accepted to approve.

  Enter a value: yes

docker_image.ubuntu: Creating...
docker_image.ubuntu: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
docker_image.ubuntu: Creation complete after 11s [id=sha256:edbf74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598aubuntu:latest]
docker_container.foo: Creating...

  Enter a value: yes

docker_container.foo: Creating...
docker_container.foo: Creation complete after 1s [id=7d8bb2ac9b04dc3521cec14d939f7f50a01af7d08e73c960d1db5ec6a8645260]

Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.

```

Docker images, Before Executing Apply step:

```

PS C:\Users\INFT505-11\Desktop\TerraformScriptss\Docke> docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG                 IMAGE ID            CREATED             SIZE
ubuntu               latest              edbf74c41f8        2 weeks ago        78.1MB
docker/welcome-to-docker latest              912b66cfd46e       14 months ago      13.4MB

```

Docker images, After Executing Apply step:

```

Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.
PS C:\Users\INFT505-11\Desktop\TerraformScriptss\Docke> docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG                 IMAGE ID            CREATED             SIZE
ubuntu               latest              edbf74c41f8        2 weeks ago        78.1MB
docker/welcome-to-docker latest              912b66cfd46e       14 months ago      13.4MB

```

Step 6: Execute Terraform destroy to delete the configuration, which will automatically delete the Ubuntu Container.

```
PS C:\Users\INFT505-11\Desktop\TerraformScriptss\Docker> terraform destroy
docker_image.ubuntu: Refreshing state... [id=sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598aubuntu:latest]
docker_container.foo: Refreshing state... [id=7d8bb2ac9b04dc3521cec14d939f7f50a01af7d08e73c960d1db5ec6a8645260]
```

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:

- destroy

Terraform will perform the following actions:

```
# docker_container.foo will be destroyed
- resource "docker_container" "foo" {
  - attach      = false -> null
  - command     = [
    - "sleep",
    - "3600"
  ] -> null
  - cpu_shares  = 0 -> null
  - dns         = [] -> null
  - dns_opts    = [] -> null
  - dns_search  = [] -> null
  - entrypoint  = [] -> null
  - env         = [] -> null
  - gateway     = "172.17.0.1" -> null
  - group_add   = [] -> null
  - hostname    = "7d8bb2ac9b04" -> null
  - id          = "7d8bb2ac9b04dc3521cec14d939f7f50a01af7d08e73c960d1db5ec6a8645260" -> null
  - image       = "sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598a" -> null
  - init        = false -> null
  - ip_address  = "172.17.0.2" -> null
  - ip_prefix_length = 16 -> null
  - ipc_mode    = "private" -> null
  - links       = [] -> null
  - log_driver  = "json-file" -> null
  - log_opts    = {} -> null
  - logs        = false -> null
```

```
- logs          = false -> null
- max_retry_count = 0 -> null
- memory         = 0 -> null
- memory_swap    = 0 -> null
- must_run       = true -> null
- name           = "foo" -> null
- network_data   = [
  - {
    - gateway          = "172.17.0.1"
    - global_ipv6_prefix_length = 0
    - ip_address       = "172.17.0.2"
    - ip_prefix_length = 16
    - network_name     = "bridge"
    # (2 unchanged attributes hidden)
  },
] -> null
- network_mode = "bridge" -> null
- privileged   = false -> null
- publish_all_ports = false -> null
- read_only    = false -> null
- remove_volumes = true -> null
- restart      = "no" -> null
- rm           = false -> null
- runtime      = "runc" -> null
- security_opts = [] -> null
- shm_size     = 64 -> null
- start        = true -> null
- stdin_open   = false -> null
- stop_timeout = 0 -> null
- storage_opts = {} -> null
- sysctls      = {} -> null
- tmpfs        = {} -> null
- tty          = false -> null
# (8 unchanged attributes hidden)
}
```

```

- shm_size      = 64 -> null
- start         = true -> null
- stdin_open    = false -> null
- stop_timeout  = 0 -> null
- storage_opts  = {} -> null
- sysctls       = {} -> null
- tmpfs         = {} -> null
- tty           = false -> null
# (8 unchanged attributes hidden)
}

# docker_image.ubuntu will be destroyed
- resource "docker_image" "ubuntu" {
  - id          = "sha256:edbf74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598aubuntu:latest" -> null
  - image_id    = "sha256:edbf74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598a" -> null
  - latest      = "sha256:edbf74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598a" -> null
  - name        = "ubuntu:latest" -> null
  - repo_digest = "ubuntu@sha256:8a37d68f4f73ebf3d4efafbcf66379bf3728902a8038616808f04e34a9ab63ee" -> null
}

Plan: 0 to add, 0 to change, 2 to destroy.

Do you really want to destroy all resources?
  Terraform will destroy all your managed infrastructure, as shown above.
  There is no undo. Only 'yes' will be accepted to confirm.

Enter a value: yes

docker_container.foo: Destroying... [id=7d8bb2ac9b04dc3521cec14d939f7f50a01af7d08e73c960d1db5ec6a8645260]
docker_container.foo: Destruction complete after 1s
docker_image.ubuntu: Destroying... [id=sha256:edbf74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598aubuntu:latest]
docker_image.ubuntu: Destruction complete after 0s

Destroy complete! Resources: 2 destroyed.

```

Docker images After Executing Destroy step

```

PS C:\Users\INF505-11\Desktop\TerraformScriptss\Docker> docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG         IMAGE ID      CREATED        SIZE
docker/welcome-to-docker latest      912b66cfd46e  14 months ago  13.4MB

```