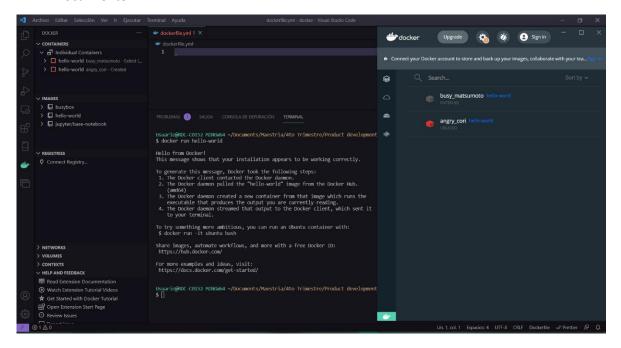
## **DOCKER**

1. **docker run hello-world,** validando que el servidor de Docker está ejecutándose localmente.



2. Docker pull busy-box

En este caso no pude bajar la imagen ya que me pedía registro en Docker hub, una vez registrado pude trabajar.

```
Usuario@RDC-C0152 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Maestria/4to Trimestre/Product development/docker
$ docker pull busy-box
Using default tag: latest
Error response from daemon: pull access denied for busy-box, repository does not exist or may require 'docker login': denied: requested access to the resource's denied

Usuario@RDC-C0152 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Maestria/4to Trimestre/Product development/docker
$ docker login
Login with your Docker ID to push and pull images from Docker Hub. If you don't have a Docker ID, head over to https://hub.docker.com to create one.
Username: jherson/
Password:
Login Succeeded

Usuario@RDC-C0152 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Maestria/4to Trimestre/Product development/docker
$ 1
```

3. Viendo las imágenes locales con docker images

```
Usuario@RDC-C0152 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Maestria/4to Trimestre/Product development/docker
$ docker images
REPOSITORY
                       TAG
                                 IMAGE ID
                                                CREATED
                                                             SIZE
                                                2 weeks ago
jupyter/base-notebook
                       latest
                                 f14b646c836f
                                                             668MB
hello-world
                       latest
                                 feb5d9fea6a5
                                                5 weeks ago
                                                             13.3kB
busybox
                       latest
                                 16ea53ea7c65 6 weeks ago
                                                             1.24MB
```

4. Docker run busybox

```
Usuario@RDC-C0152 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Maestria/4to Trimestre/Product development/docker $ docker run busybox

Usuario@RDC-C0152 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Maestria/4to Trimestre/Product development/docker $ |
```

5. Para ver los contendores activos usamos Docker ps

```
Usuario@RDC-C0152 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Maestria/4to Trimestre/Product development/docker $ docker ps CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES

Usuario@RDC-C0152 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Maestria/4to Trimestre/Product development/docker $ |
```

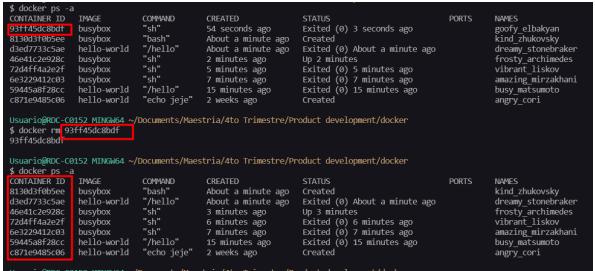
6. Para ver los contenedores ejecutados detenidos usamos Docker ps -a (a=all)

```
docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID
                                COMMAND
                                "sh"
"sh"
                                                                                                                     vibrant_liskov
72d4ff4a2e2f
                busybox
                                               About a minute ago
                                                                      Exited (0) About a minute ago
                                                                      Exited (0) 2 minutes ago
Exited (0) 10 minutes ago
6e3229412c03
                                               2 minutes ago
                                                                                                                     amazing_mirzakhani
                busybox
                               "/hello"
"echo jeje"
                                               10 minutes ago
59445a8f28cc
                hello-world
                                                                                                                     busy_matsumoto
c871e9485c06 hello-world
                                               2 weeks ago
                                                                      Created
                                                                                                                     angry_cori
```

7. Para entrar al modo iteractivo de un contenedor usamos Docker run -it <container-name>

```
$ docker run -it busybox sh
/ # ls
bin dev etc home proc root sys tmp usr var
/ # ■
```

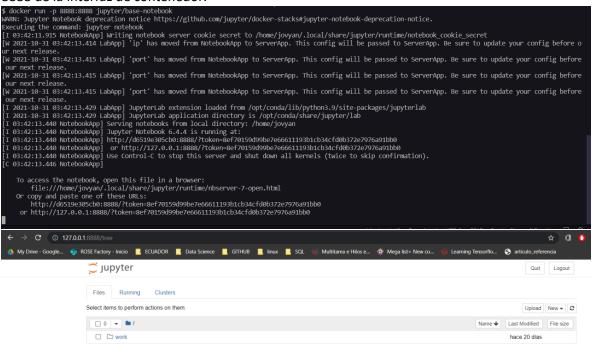
8. Para eliminar contendores utilizamos docke rm <container-id | name>



9. Para eliminar todos los contenedores usamos Docker container prune

```
$ docker container prune
WARNING! This will remove all stopped containers.
Are you sure you want to continue? [y/N] y
Deleted Containers:
8130d3f0b5ee0a50900e2c6bf9c91639a39ceb7bffaa6b0ffc4bd4dba5b365c7
d3ed7733c5ae587822fd164b1459d54016246e6d63b616862f56a9bf49fb7096
72d4ff4a2e2fa06c11494443ad40204dfa590920f6f2b31047a2ae65c145502a
6e3229412c03a064a8188fa47134c1ae9989e1a269bb0c729761875539b2a9e3
59445a8f28cc0b434bc662aedbe660220c61f030a3f15466ddd2c2488fc25eff
c871e9485c06d579369b487b1c2bc1dc29fc3681cbcfadd2dc2d1f4d3d285f64
Total reclaimed space: 0B
```

10. Ejecutando jupyter notebook desde un contenedor exponiendo el puerto 8888 local al 8888 de la interfaz de contenedor.



11. Creando una red para comunicar contenedores

Docker network créate -driver bridge my test network

```
$ docker network create --driver bridge my test connection
e5a0c86eb24d9171cf081daa8ccb598f97508a4820e5c5b78a9709db58badd10
Usuario@RDC-C0152 MINGW64 ~/Documents/Maestria/4to Trimestre/Product developmen
$ docker network 1s
NETWORK ID
              NAME
                                   DRIVER
                                             SCOPE
e35454aa9b93 bridge
                                   bridge
                                             local
                                             local
2692be83422a host
                                   host
91d5c8ca5335 my test
                                            local
                                   bridge
e5a0c86eb24d my test connection
                                   bridge
                                            local
75679d65064c
                                   null
                                             local
              none
```

12. Corriendo un contenedor para base de datos con dbms mysgl

```
docker run -it --network my_test_network -e
"MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=sazo30" -e
"MYSQL_DATABASE=test" -e "MYSQL_USER=test" -e
"MYSQL_PASSWORD=sazo30"
```

```
$ docker run -it --network my_test_network -e "MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=sazo30" -e "MYSQL_DATABASE=test" -e "MYSQL_USER=test" -e "MYSQL_PAS 2021-10-31 03:53:10+00:00 [Note] [Entrypoint]: Entrypoint script for MySQL Server 5.7.35-1debian10 started.
2021-10-31 03:53:10+00:00 [Note] [Entrypoint]: Switching to dedicated user 'mysql'
2021-10-31 03:53:10+00:00 [Note] [Entrypoint]: Entrypoint script for MySQL Server 5.7.35-1debian10 started.
2021-10-31 03:53:10+00:00 [Note] [Entrypoint]: Initializing database files
2021-10-31T03:53:10.369634Z 0 [Warning] TIMESTAMP with implicit DEFAULT value is deprecated. Please use --explicit_defaults_for_timest umentation for more details).
2021-10-31T03:53:10.645314Z 0 [Warning] InnoD8: New log files created, LSN=45790
2021-10-31T03:53:10.746283Z 0 [Warning] InnoD8: Creating foreign key constraint system tables.
2021-10-31T03:53:10.789988Z 0 [Warning] No existing UUID has been found, so we assume that this is the first time that this server has
```

13. Ahora vamos a unir jupyter notebook con la base de datos mysql, para ello levantamos el notebook con la red recién creada.

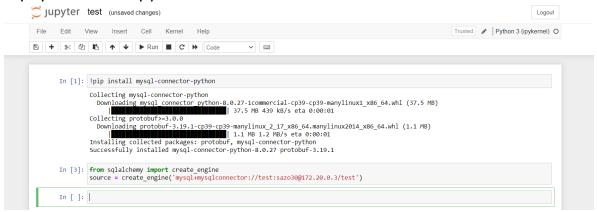
Tenemos levandandos los dos contenedores

```
CONTAINER ID
                                                                       CREATED
                                                                                                                                        NAMES
                                            "tini -g -- start-no..."
"docker-entrypoint.s..."
8c3af84e4ac5
                jupyter/base-notebook
                                                                                           Up 4 minutes
                                                                                                            0.0.0.0:8888->8888/tcp
                                                                                                                                        epic_margulis
                                                                        4 minutes ago
b@edd4b4aa91
                mysql:5.7.35
                                                                       11 minutes ago
                                                                                          Up 6 seconds
                                                                                                            3306/tcp, 33060/tcp
                                                                                                                                         jovial_euclid
```

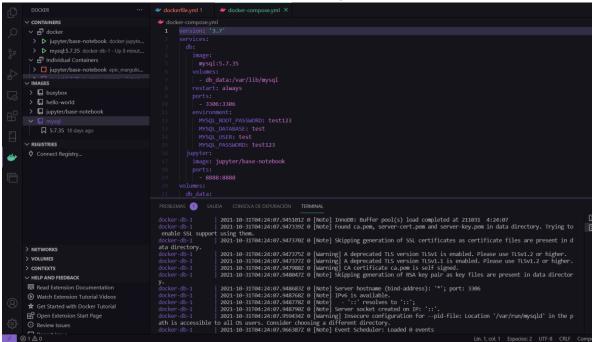
14. Ahora para conectar necesitamos saber la ip que le asigno la red creada cada contenedor, para ello utilizamos Docker network inspect <network name>

```
"Containers": {
    "8c3af84e4ac552b86ba11b8661537fa22d71a46509168dc8269a0c5409676de5": {
        "Name": "epic_margulis",
        "EndpointID": "93f6d80d53e2955b4d89181f9345a47a342a115ff68896e5c404e2e88dad72e4",
        "MacAddress": "02:42:ac:14:00:02",
        "IPv4Address": "172.20.0.2/16",
        "IPv6Address": ""
    },
    "b0edd4b4aa91f65c900e56ce620e54be4cc3e64645fb7977c901feb48647a162": {
        "Name": "jovial_euclid",
        "EndpointID": "eb43d9494e25f00b30cd3702c1990e9aa5d670ba23fa47e4cc636ca77d43ff38",
        "MacAddress": "02:42:ac:14:00:03",
        "IPv4Address": "172.20.0.3/16",
        "IPv6Address": "172.20.0.3/16",
        "IPv6Address": ""
    }
```

15. Ahora necesitamos instalar las librerías en notebook, utilzamos las siguientes: pandas y mysql-connector-python.



16. Ahora vamos a levantar lo mismo utilizando Docker-compose



Podemos ver que tenemos levantados ambos contenedores perteneciendo a la misma red.

17. Y podemos validar que tenemos conexión a base de datos desde jupyter notebook

