# Taller de Docker

## Mi primer Dockerfile

Creamos nuestro build context:

```
Diplomado on ?docker

[→ mkdir -p hello-world

Diplomado on ?docker

[→ cd hello-world

Diplomado/hello-world on ?docker

[→ echo "hello" > hello
```

Dentro de este directorio crearemos un archivo llamado Dockerfile con este contenido:

```
EXPLORER ...  

✓ OPEN EDITORS  

× ✓ Dockerfile > ...  

× HELLO-WORLD  

✓ Dockerfile > ...  

1 FROM busybox  

2 COPY /hello / 3 RUN cat /hello
```

Ahora para crear nuestra imagen usaremos docker build:

### docker build -t helloapp:v1.

```
Diplomado/hello-world on ①docker [?] on w v26.0.0

docker build —no-cache —progress plain -t helloapp:v1 .

#0 building with "desktop-linux" instance using docker driver

#1 [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile

#1 transferring dockerfile: 77B done

#1 DONE 0.0s

#2 [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/busybox:latest

#2 DONE 0.4s

#3 [internal] load .dockerignore

#3 transferring context: 2B done

#3 DONE 0.0s

#4 [1/3] FROM docker.io/library/busybox:latest@sha256:9ae97d36d26566ff84e8893c64a6dc4fe8ca6d1144bf5b87b2b85a32def253c7

#4 CACHED

#5 [internal] load build context

#5 transferring context: 26B done

#5 DONE 0.0s

#6 [2/3] COPY hello /

#6 DONE 0.0s

#7 [3/3] RUN cat /hello

#7 0.125 hello

#8 exporting to image

#8 exporting layers 0.0s done

#8 writing image sha256:ce64613a8b899bbc41fe65aa9514f084d546c66c0fe1aa5627bb6b84309ed1d3 done

#8 naming to docker.io/library/helloapp:v1 done

#8 DONE 0.1s
```

Y podremos ver que una nueva imagen está instalada en nuestro equipo:

```
Diplomado/hello-world on [?docker [?] on w v26.0.0 took 3s

→ docker images
REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED SIZE
helloapp v1 59f01fd393bc 40 seconds ago 4.26MB
```

,

## Creando aplicaciones en contenedores

Comenzamos creando un nuevo build context:

```
Diplomado on [?docker [?]

→ mkdir friendlyhello

Diplomado on [?docker [?]

→ cd friendlyhello
```

El código de la aplicación es el siguiente, lo guardaremos en un archivo llamado app.py:

```
app.py
app.py
  1 from flask import Flask
     from redis import Redis, RedisError import os
     import socket
     redis = Redis(host="redis", db=0, socket_connect_timeout=2, socket_timeout=2)
      app = Flask(<u>__name__</u>)
 11 @app.route("/")
 12 def hello():
       try:
visits = redis.
except RedisError:
            visits = redis.incr("counter")
          visits = "<i>cannot connect to Redis, counter disabled</i>"
      html = "<h3>Hello {name}!</h3>" \
                  "<b>Hostname:</b> {hostname}<br/>' \
       return html.format(name=os.getenv("NAME", "world"), hostname=socket.gethostname(), visits=visits)
       if __name__ == "__main__":
           app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=80)
```

Nuestra aplicación tiene una serie de dependencias (librerías de terceros) que guardaremos en el archivo requirements.txt:

Y por último definimos nuestro Dockerfile:

En total debemos tener 3 archivos:

```
Diplomado/friendlyhello on [?docker [?] on www v26.0.0

→ ls

Dockerfile app.py requirements.txt
```

Ahora construimos la imagen de nuestra aplicación:

docker build -t friendlyhello.

Y comprobamos que está creada:

```
Diplomado/friendlyhello on ?docker [?] on w v26.0.0 took 12s

[→ docker image ls

REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED SIZE

friendlyhello latest 34fe64312942 28 seconds ago 148MB
```

Vamos a arrancar nuestro contenedor y probar la aplicación:

docker run --rm -p 4000:80 friendlyhello

```
Diplomado/friendlyhello on ⑦docker [?] on w v26.0.0

* Serving Flask app 'app'

* Debug mode: off

WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.

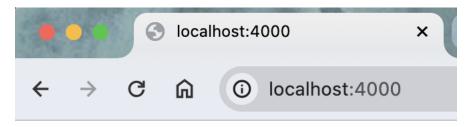
* Running on all addresses (0.0.0.0)

* Running on http://127.0.0.1:80

* Running on http://172.17.0.2:80

Press CTRL+C to quit
```

Obtendremos un mensaje como este:



## Hello World!

Hostname: fb164956dc2a

Visits: cannot connect to Redis, counter disabled

## Creando la Aplicación

Vamos a crear el siguiente archivo docker-compose.yaml:

Vamos a arrancar esta nueva aplicación, pero esta vez añadiendo varios servicios web:

docker compose up -d --scale web=5

```
Diplomado/friendlyhello on []docker
                                                                   [?] on 社 v26.0.0
   docker compose up -d --scale web=5
   traefik Pulled

• 0a6724ff3fcd Pull complete

  64d0c2f48fed Pull complete
  00390834f324 Pull complete
  059f159f3940 Pull complete

     redis Pulled
    ✓ 09f376ebb190 Already exists
✓ 9ae6a7172b01 Pull complete
✓ 2c310454138b Pull complete
2c318454138b Pull complete
3eba9ec960aa Pull complete
3d36c165ff0a Pull complete
493d196d734f Pull complete
4f4fb700ef54 Pull complete
484e0560ae90 Pull complete
[+] Building 5.0s (9/9) FINISHED
      [web internal] load build definition from Dockerfile

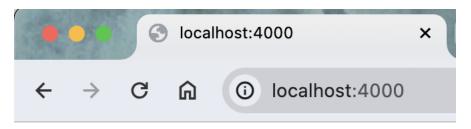
=> transferring dockerfile: 6368

[web internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/python:3-slim

[web internal] load .dockerignore
    Network friendlyhello_default
                                                                    Created
     Container friendlyhello-web-2
Container friendlyhello-web-1
                                                                     Started
     Container friendlyhello-web-5
     Container friendlyhello-web-3
     Container friendlyhello-redis-1
     Container friendlyhello-traefik-1
                                                                     Started
     Container friendlyhello-web-4
```

usamos docker ps para ver los contenedores disponibles tendremos:

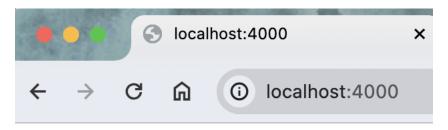
En esta ocasión vamos recargando la página, veremos cómo cambian los hostnames, que a su vez coinciden con los identificadores de los contenedores anteriores.



# Hello World!

**Hostname:** 38fa64f5b180

Visits: 6



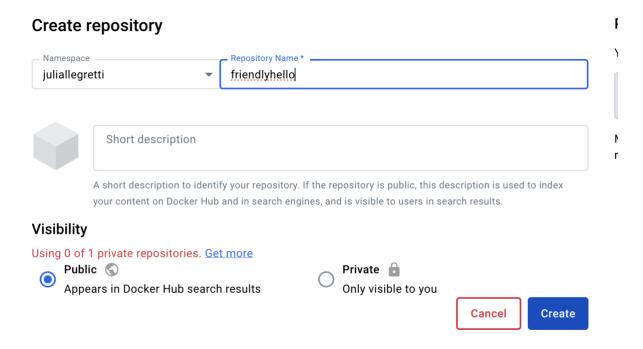
# Hello World!

Hostname: 62f2749105d1

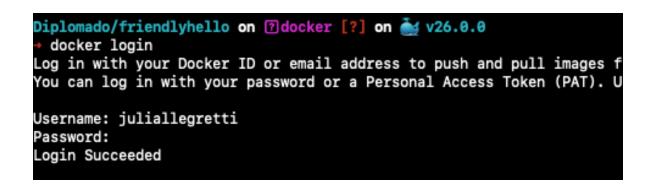
Visits: 7

## Compartir Imágenes

### Creamos un repositorio en DockerHub



Luego realizamos el docker login



Hacemos build de la imagen con nuestro workspace para que se puedan guardar

docker build -t username/friendlyhello.

```
Diplomado/friendlyhello on @docker [?] on 2000 took 3s

docker build -t juliallegretti/friendlyhello .

[+] Building 3.7s (9/9) FINISHED

=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile

=> > transferring dockerfile: 636B

=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/python:3-slim

=> [internal] load .dockerignore

=> > transferring context: 2B

=> [1/4] FROM docker.io/library/python:3-slim@sha256:e3ae8cf03c4f0abbfef13a8147478a7cd92798a94fa729a36a185d9106cbae32

=> [internal] load build context

=> => transferring context: 449B

=> CACHED [2/4] WORKDIR /app

=> CACHED [3/4] COPY . /app

=> [4/4] RUN pip install --trusted-host pypi.python.org -r requirements.txt

=> exporting to image

=> exporting layers

=> => writing image sha256:ea948a0edfbf27ac8aae3bf66b142accc400881382415e1584901ad1bd6e1c26

=> naming to docker.io/juliallegretti/friendlyhello
```

#### Subimos a imagen

```
Diplomado/friendlyhello on ②docker [?] on w v26.0.0 took 5s

docker push juliallegretti/friendlyhello
Using default tag: latest
The push refers to repository [docker.io/juliallegretti/friendlyhello]
e1fe5f01ce40: Pushed
931ae85addd6: Pushed
e69ab5e13f2c: Pushed
ee05ff71d16f: Mounted from library/python
9e155b490ab8: Mounted from library/python
414ffc85acfb: Mounted from library/python
071988c3d0ae: Mounted from library/python
5d4427064ecc: Mounted from library/redis
latest: digest: sha256:488e31a3491200d0027e73a0d61bb2280d4452d7f8f1966cc014a5466f0e713f3 size: 1995
```

#### Comprobamos

