



DOCKER PROJECT FOR BEGINNERS





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Docker Project for DevOps Engineers

Kunal Maurya · Mar 19, 2023 · 🗍 5 min read

In this Blog, we'll build a simple Todo app using Flask and Docker. The app will allow users to add, update, and delete tasks. We'll use Docker to containerize the app and simplify deployment.

here's a summary of the web project for practising Docker and deployment concepts:

Create a simple web application

Write Dockerfiles for building Docker images

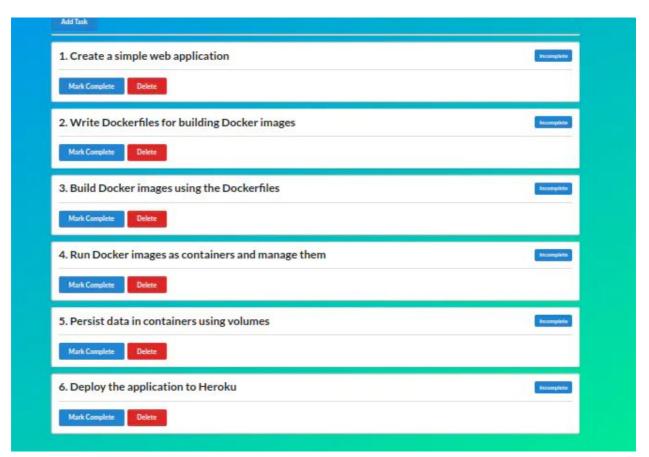
Build Docker images using the Dockerfiles

Persist data in containers using volumes

Run Docker images as containers and manage them

Deploy the application to Heroku

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step 1:

Create a ubuntu cloud instance or open up your terminal to proceed.

step2:

Clone the repository from GitHub to your ubuntu server using command:

```
git clone https://github.com/KUNAL-MAURYA1470/Todo-App.git
cd Todo-App
```

step3:Create a Dockerfile create a Dockerfile using following command:

```
nano Dockerfile
```

add following content in Dockerile:

```
# build the image based on python:3.8-slim-buster image
FROM python:3.8-slim-buster
```

the work directory inside the container

```
# set enviournment variables
ENV FLASK_APP app.py
ENV FLASK_ENV development

# copy the requirements file inside the container
COPY ./requirements.txt /requirements.txt

# install the requirements using pip3
RUN pip3 install or requirements.txt

RUN mkdir app
WORKDIR /app

# copy the project artefects into the container under the root directory
COPY ...

# the command to run once we run the container
```

This is a Dockerfile that is used to build a Docker image for a Flask application. Here's what each line does:

FROM python: 3.8-slim-buster: This line specifies the base image to use for the Docker image. In this case, it uses the Python 3.8 slim version on the Debian Buster distribution.

WORKDIR /: This sets the working directory inside the container to the root directory.

ENV FLASK_APP app.py: This sets an environment variable that specifies the name of the Flask application's main file.

ENV FLASK_ENV development: This sets another environment variable that specifies the Flask application's environment.

copy ./requirements.txt /requirements.txt: This copies the requirements file from the local directory to the container's root directory.

RUN pip3 install -r requirements.txt: This installs the required packages specified in

the requirements file using pip3.

RUN mkdir app: This creates a directory called app in the container.

WORKDIR /app: This sets the working directory to the app directory.

copy . . : This copies all the files from the local directory to the container's app directory.

CMD python3 app.py: This specifies the command to run when the container is started.

In this case, it starts the Flask application by running the app.py file.

step 4:Build Docker images using the Dockerfiles

To build an image using Dockerfile run following command:

docker build -t kunalmaurya/todo-app:latest .

```
kunal@kunal:~/Todo-App$ sudo docker build -t kunalmaurya/todo-app:latest .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 631.3kB
Step 1/11 : FROM python:3.8-slim-buster
 ---> c1f594a6816c
Step 2/11 : LABEL Maintainer Name="Kunal Maurya" Maintainer Email="krsm1470@gmail.com"
 ---> Using cache
 ---> 20f3b51d259e
Step 3/11 : WORKDIR /
 ---> Using cache
 ---> 35b87e818712
Step 4/11 : ENV FLASK APP app.py
 ---> Using cache
 ---> 247dc3bf85c9
Step 5/11 : ENV FLASK_ENV development
 ---> Using cache
 ---> bd62f27d846e
Step 6/11 : COPY ./requirements.txt /requirements.txt
 ---> Using cache
 ---> fc039646fe5e
Step 7/11 : RUN pip3 install -r requirements.txt
 ---> Using cache
 ---> eb431d7da2b0
Step 8/11: RUN mkdir app
 ---> Using cache
 ---> 2c2e9f2f6529
Step 9/11 : WORKDIR /app
 ---> Using cache
 ---> cd1ba77f178d
Step 10/11 : COPY . .
 ---> Using cache
 ---> 8746a47540be
Step 11/11 : CMD python3 app.py
 ---> Using cache
 ---> 3342f1084894
Successfully built 3342f1084894
Successfully tagged kunalmaurya/todo-app:latest
```

To see docker images use the below command so we can see the list of images:

```
kunal@kunal:~/Todo-App$ sudo docker images
REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED
SIZE
kunalmaurya/todo-app latest 3342f1084894 2 minutes ago
142MB
```

todolist-flask . 143MB	latest	f21d14e735bf	14 hours ago
my-django-app	latest	2c2c1f82d2f3	15 hours ago
954MB	latest	2c2c1f02d2f2	15 hours ago

step5:Persistent data storage in containers using volumes

docker volume create todolist db

```
kunal@kunal:~/Todo-App$ sudo docker volume create todolist.db
todolist.db
kunal@kunal:~/Todo-App$
```

In Docker, a volume is a persistent data storage mechanism that can be used to store data independently of the container file system. When a container is created, a volume can be mounted into it, providing a mechanism for sharing data between containers, as well as persisting data across container instances.

By running this command, Docker creates a new volume named "todolist.db" that can be used to store data. This volume can then be mounted into one or more containers to provide persistent storage for that container's data. In this case, the volume is likely intended to store the data for a Todo List application, with the ".db" extension indicating that the data will be stored in a database format.

step6: Run Docker images as containers

docker run -d -p 5001 5000 -v todolist.db:/app/db kunalmaurya/todo-app

```
kunal@kunal:~/Todo-App$ sudo docker run -d -p 5001:5000 -v todolist.db
:/app/db kunalmaurya/todo-app
4413f0d8ab3514fb415c9db78ec90b6bd3e6feac081e4c245dbe05ac2edb5114
kunal@kunalis./Todo.app$
```

The command "docker run -d -p 5001:5000 -v todolist.db:/app/db kunalmaurya/todo-app" creates and runs a Docker container based on the image "kunalmaurya/todo-app", with the following options:

- "-d": Runs the container in detached mode, which means that the container runs in the background.
- "-p 5001:5000": Maps port 5000 inside the container to port 5001 on the host. This means that traffic sent to port 5001 on the host will be forwarded to port 5000 inside the container.
- "-v todolist.db:/app/db": Mounts the volume named "todolist.db" into the container at the "/app/db" directory. This option provides persistent storage for the container

data, meaning that data can be retained even if the container is stopped or removed. "kunalmaurya/todo-app": Specifies the name of the Docker image to use for the container. Here you can specify your image.

step 7: Verify that the application is working as expected by accessing it in a web browser.

If you are using local server then run:

http://localhost:8000

or if you using cloud instance then run:

http://ec2-instance-public-ip:5001

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step8:Push the image to a public or private repository (e.g. Docker Hub)

The docker push command is used to push a Docker image to a container registry, such as Docker Hub, Google Container Registry, or Amazon Elastic Container Registry.

The command takes the form docker push [OPTIONS] NAME[:TAG], where NAME is the name of the Docker image to push and TAG is an optional tag to apply to the image.

To push first login to docker:

docker login

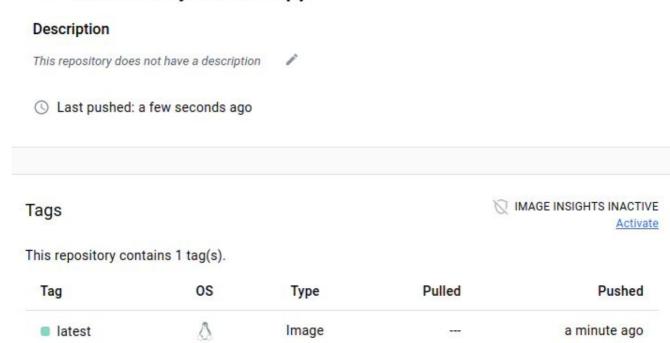
```
kunal@kunal:~/Todo-App$ sudo docker login
Login with your Docker ID to push and pull images from Docker Hub. If
you don't have a Docker ID, head over to https://hub.docker.com to cre
ate one.
Username: kunalmaurya
```

then use push command:

docker push imagename

```
kunal@kunal:~/Todo~App$ sudo docker push kunalmaurya/todo-app
Using default tag: latest
The push refers to repository [docker.io/kunalmaurya/todo-app]
fde785f5d2fc: Pushed
d9b7611cdf51: Pushed
2ef9f2921dcd: Pushed
4e4990a28b31: Pushed
a3f3bb5df888: Mounted from library/python
1c238ddb41c5: Mounted from library/python
0bf94e75c5e2: Mounted from library/python
be5f95edf25e: Mounted from library/python
d413d872f329: Mounted from library/python
latest: digest: sha256:ebc52ab03496e48d2f44d536a28b7ae369aa3080896268f
42a27b1d0baecfd59 size: 2205
```

kunalmaurya / todo-app



Thank you for reading! Hope you find this article helpful.

~Kunal