Service1 has both HOST_PORT and CONTAINER_PORT defined and thus is vibile outside the private network.

Service2 has only container port 8002 defined. This means that port 8002 is only visible within private docker network and thus only service1 can access service2 through port 8002.

Output of ”docker container ls”:

```
sieni@DESKTOP-GBFKV5A:~/yliopisto/devops/exercise2/COMP.SE.140$ docker container ls
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE      COMMAND       CREATED          STATUS          PORTS                     NAMES
dc6dd35bc9ec   service1   "/service1"   17 seconds ago   Up 15 seconds   0.0.0.0:8001->8001/tcp    a706689-service1-1
94e0a85e82d8   service2   "/service2"   17 seconds ago   Up 15 seconds   0.0.0.0:54939->8002/tcp   a706689-service2-1
sieni@DESKTOP-GBFKV5A:~/yliopisto/devops/exercise2/COMP.SE.140$
```

Output of ”docker network ls”:

```
sieni@DESKTOP-GBFKV5A:~/yliopisto/devops/exercise2/COMP.SE.140$ docker network ls
NETWORK ID     NAME              DRIVER    SCOPE
4ec40f3231dd   a706689_default   bridge    local
1ef71ef64f3d   bridge            bridge    local
0adb06617226   host              host      local
b8918013d119   none              null      local
sieni@DESKTOP-GBFKV5A:~/yliopisto/devops/exercise2/COMP.SE.140$
```