## Ejercicio 1

Vamos a crear un docker para instalar y mysql

Para ello comenzamos descargando una imagen de Ubuntu

```
12:02:24 01 akira@ServLinux ~

[docker pull ubuntu

Using default tag: latest

latest: Pulling from library/ubuntu

Digest: sha256:7a47ccc3bbe8a451b500d2b53104868b46d60ee8f5b35a24b41a86077c650210

Status: Image is up to date for ubuntu:latest

12:03:40 01 akira@ServLinux
```

Comprobamos que tengamos la imagen descargada

Creamos nuestro docker llamado como myslq

Comprobamos la ip que nos crea el docker

Accedemos a nuestra Shell mediante la ip 172.17.0.2 en la cual instalaremos nuestro servidor de mysql junto con un apache y un phpmyadmin para gestionarlo

```
12:23:13 01 akira@ServLinux<sup>rom 8</sup>.
docker exec -ti mysal /bin/sh
Vamos a actualizar los repositorios con apt-get update
# apt-get update
Get:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic InRelease [242 kB]
Get:2 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security InRelease [88.7 kB]
Get:3 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates InRelease [88.7 kB]
Get:4 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-backports InRelease [74.6 kB]
Get:5 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security/universe amd64 Packages
[156 kB]
Instalamos mysql
[# apt-get install mysal-server
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libaio1 libcgi-fast-perl libcgi-pm-perl libedit2 libencode-locale-perl
  libevent-core-2.1-6 libfcgi-perl libgdbm-compat4 libgdbm5
  libhtml-parser-perl libhtml-tagset-perl libhtml-template-perl
  libhttp-date-perl libhttp-message-perl libio-html-perl
  liblwp-mediatypes-perl libnuma1 libperl5.26 libtimedate-perl liburi-perl
  libwrap0 mysql-client-5.7 mysql-client-core-5.7 mysql-common
  mysql-server-5.7 mysql-server-core-5.7 netbase perl perl-modules-5.26 psmisc
Iniciamos el servicio
[# service mysql start
  * Starting MySQL database server mysqld
 No directory, logging in with HOME=/
                                                                        [ OK ]
# |
Instalamos apache
apt-get install apache2
                        Done Fri Mar 1 12:02:23 2019 from 192.168.10.2
      a package lists
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils file libapr1 libaprutil1 69 ms
  libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3 libaprutil1-ldap libasn1-8-heimdal libexpat1
  libgssapi3-heimdal libhcrypto4-heimdal libheimbase1-heimdal
  libheimntlm0-heimdal libhx509-5-heimdal libicu60 libkrb5-26-heimdal
  libldap-2.4-2 libldap-common liblua5.2-0 libmagic-mgc libmagic1
  libnghttp2-14 libroken18-heimdal libsasl2-2 libsasl2-modules
  libsasl2-modules-db libsqlite3-0 libssl1.1 libwind0-heimdal libxml2
```

mime-support openssl ssl-cert xz-utils

Suggested packages:

#### Iniciamos el servicio

[# service apache2 start

\* Starting Apache httpd web server apache2

AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified doma in name, using 172.17.0.2. Set the 'ServerName' directive globally to suppress this message

\* # ∏

#### Instalamos phpmyadmin

[# apt-get install phpmyadmin

Reading package licestual pone tones son de seguridad.

Building dependency tree

Reading state information... Done

The following additional packages will be installed: from 192.168.10.2

ca-certificates dbconfig-common dbconfig-mysql fontconfig-config

fonts-dejavu-core javascript-common krb5-locales libapache2-mod-php7.2

libargon2-0 libbsd0 libcurl4 libfontconfig1 libfreetype6 libgd3

libgssapi-krb5-2 libjbig0 libjpeg-turbo8 libjpeg8 libjs-jquery

libjs-sphinxdoc libjs-underscore libk5crypto3 libkeyutils1 libkrb5-3

The phpmyadmin package must have a database installed and configured before it can be used. This can be optionally handled with dbconfig-common.

If you are an advanced database administrator and know that you want to perform this configuration manually, or if your database has already been installed and configured, you should refuse this option. Details on what needs to be done should most likely be provided in /usr/share/doc/phpmyadmin.

Otherwise, you should probably choose this option.

Configure database for phpmyadmin with dbconfig-common [yes/no] yes

Nos pide el password de mysgl para la configuración

MySQL application password for phpmyadmin

Password confirmation:

Seleccionamos apache como gestor

1. apache2 2. lighttpd

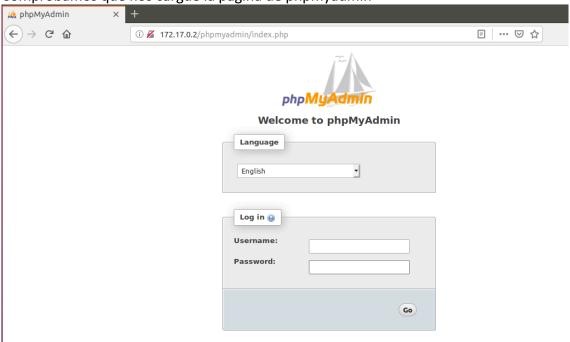
(Enter the items you want to select, separated by spaces.)

Web server to reconfigure automatically: 1

Y una vez instalado reiniciamos el apache



Comprobamos que nos cargue la pagina de phpmyadmin



Para poder acceder a nuestra Base de datos necesitaremos un usuario por lo que ejecutaremos mysql -u root en nuestro docker y crearemos el usuario

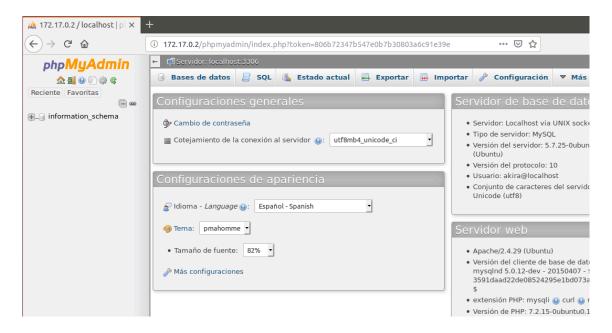
Ya que no viene instalado el cliente de mysql lo instalamos: apt-get install mysql

mysql> CREATE USER 'akira'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED by 'Usuario1'; Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec) Una vez creado entramos con nuestras credenciales para comprobar que funciona en phpmyadmin



### Bienvenido a phpMyAdmin





Una que hemos comprobado que todo funciona creamos una imagen de nuestro docker y le llamaremos ubuntumysql

root@CliLinux:/home/akira# docker commit mysql ubuntumysql sha256:c83b8092a0a107ca79d12ee6b9cc75e5f7c1fb0a7dd42bda2b7d27b54b3ebfc5 root@CliLinux:/home/akira#

# Ejecutamos docker images para comprobar que se haya creado correctamente nuestra imagen

EPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
ubuntumysql	latest	c83b8092a0a1	About a minute ago	655MB
u <del>buntuapache</del>	latest	9b337821fe54	12 days ago	209MB
jhardison/moodle	latest	3ff5853fccd1	2 weeks ago	636MB
mysql	5	e47e309f72c8	3 weeks ago	372MB
ubuntu	latest	47b19964fb50	3 weeks ago	88.1MB
phpmyadmin/phpmyadmin	latest	c6ba363e7c9b	4 weeks ago	166MB