

# Docker

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Think of **Docker** like a **shipping container** for software.

Just like a shipping container holds everything needed for a product (clothes, electronics, food) and ensures it can be transported anywhere **safely**, **Docker** packs everything a software application needs (code, libraries, dependencies) into a **container**.

This container can then run **anywhere**—on your laptop, a cloud server, or someone else's computer—without worrying about compatibility issues. It ensures that "**It works on my machine**" also means "**It works everywhere**." 🚢 📦



Using **Docker** has several benefits, especially for developers and DevOps teams. Here are the key advantages:

## 🚀 1. Consistency & Portability

- Docker ensures that an application runs **the same way** on any environment—whether it's your laptop, a testing server, or the cloud.
- No more "It works on my machine" issues!

## ⚡ 2. Faster Development & Deployment

- Containers start with **seconds**, much faster than traditional Virtual Machines (VMs).
- You can quickly build, **test**, and deploy applications in a **lightweight** and **isolated** environment.

## ⏱️ 3. Lightweight & Efficient

- Unlike VMs, Docker **shares the host OS kernel**, making it **faster and less resource-intensive**.
- Containers use **less memory and CPU**, improving system performance.

## 🔧 4. Dependency Management

- Docker packages all required **libraries, configurations, and dependencies** into a single container.
- No need to install dependencies manually—everything is bundled inside the container.

♦ **Bottom Line:** Docker makes software development **faster, more efficient, and more reliable** by eliminating environment-related issues. 🚢 🔥

## What is dockerization

### Dockerizing a Spring Boot Application 🚀🌐

Dockerizing a Spring Boot application means packaging the application along with all its dependencies into a Docker container so that it can run anywhere without compatibility issues.

### Why Dockerize Spring Boot? 🤔

- ✓ Runs on any system without environment conflicts
- ✓ No need to install Java or dependencies manually
- ✓ Easily scalable & deployable on cloud platforms
- ✓ Works with Docker Compose & Kubernetes for microservices

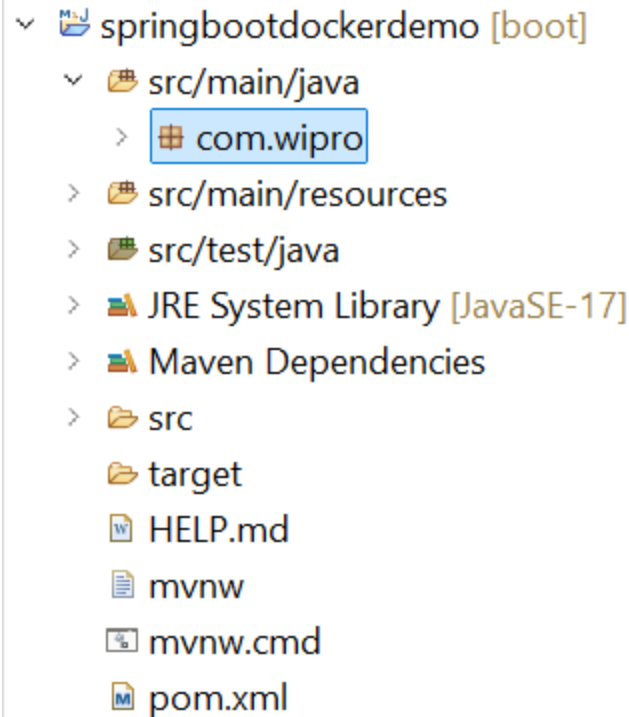
Now create one basic spring boot application

The screenshot shows the Spring Initializr web application interface. It is divided into several sections for configuring a new project:

- Project:** Includes radio buttons for **Gradle - Groovy**, **Gradle - Kotlin**, **Maven** (selected), and **Language** options: **Java** (selected), **Kotlin**, and **Groovy**.
- Spring Boot:** Includes radio buttons for versions: **3.5.0 (SNAPSHOT)**, **3.5.0 (M2)**, **3.4.4 (SNAPSHOT)**, **3.4.3** (selected), **3.3.10 (SNAPSHOT)**, and **3.3.9**.
- Project Metadata:** Includes input fields for **Group** (com.wipro), **Artifact** (springbootdockerdemo), **Name** (springbootdockerdemo), **Description** (Demo project for Spring Boot Dockerization demo), and **Package name** (com.wipro).
- Packaging:** Includes radio buttons for **Jar** (selected) and **War**.
- Java:** Includes radio buttons for versions: **23**, **21**, and **17** (selected).
- Dependencies:** Includes a button **ADD DEPENDENCIES... CTRL + B** and a section for **Spring Web** (WEB) with a description: "Build web, including RESTful, applications using Spring MVC. Uses Apache Tomcat as the default embedded container."

At the bottom, there are buttons for **GENERATE CTRL + G**, **EXPLORE CTRL + SPACE**, and a **...** button. The Spring Initializr logo is visible in the bottom left corner.

Generate >>extract>import



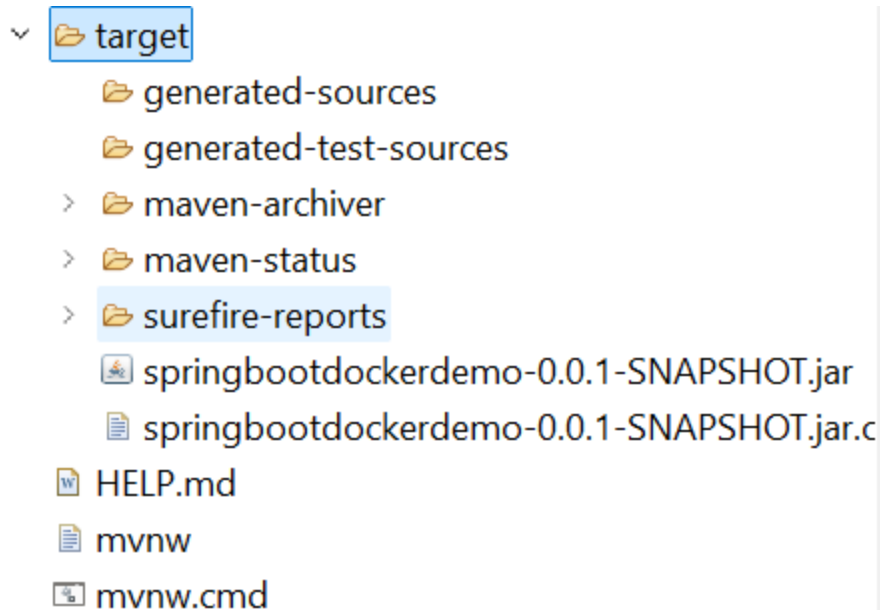
1.Now create the docker file(where it contains all the instructions to create the docker image

2.after importing the project we need to create one controller package and create the class

```
1 package com.wipro.controller;
2
3 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.GetMapping;
4 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;
5
6 @RestController
7 public class DockerController {
8
9     @GetMapping("/docker")
10     public String getData()
11     {
12         return "welcome to dockerization";
13     }
14 }
15
```

Now we need to create the jar file

Rightclick on project>>runas >maven build>clean package



Once the jar file got created we need to prepare the docker file

### What is a Dockerfile? 🤖 📄

A Dockerfile is a text file that contains a set of instructions for building a Docker image. It tells Docker how to package your application along with its dependencies so that it can run in any environment.

Think of it like a recipe 📖 for creating a Docker image! 🐳

Now create the docker file

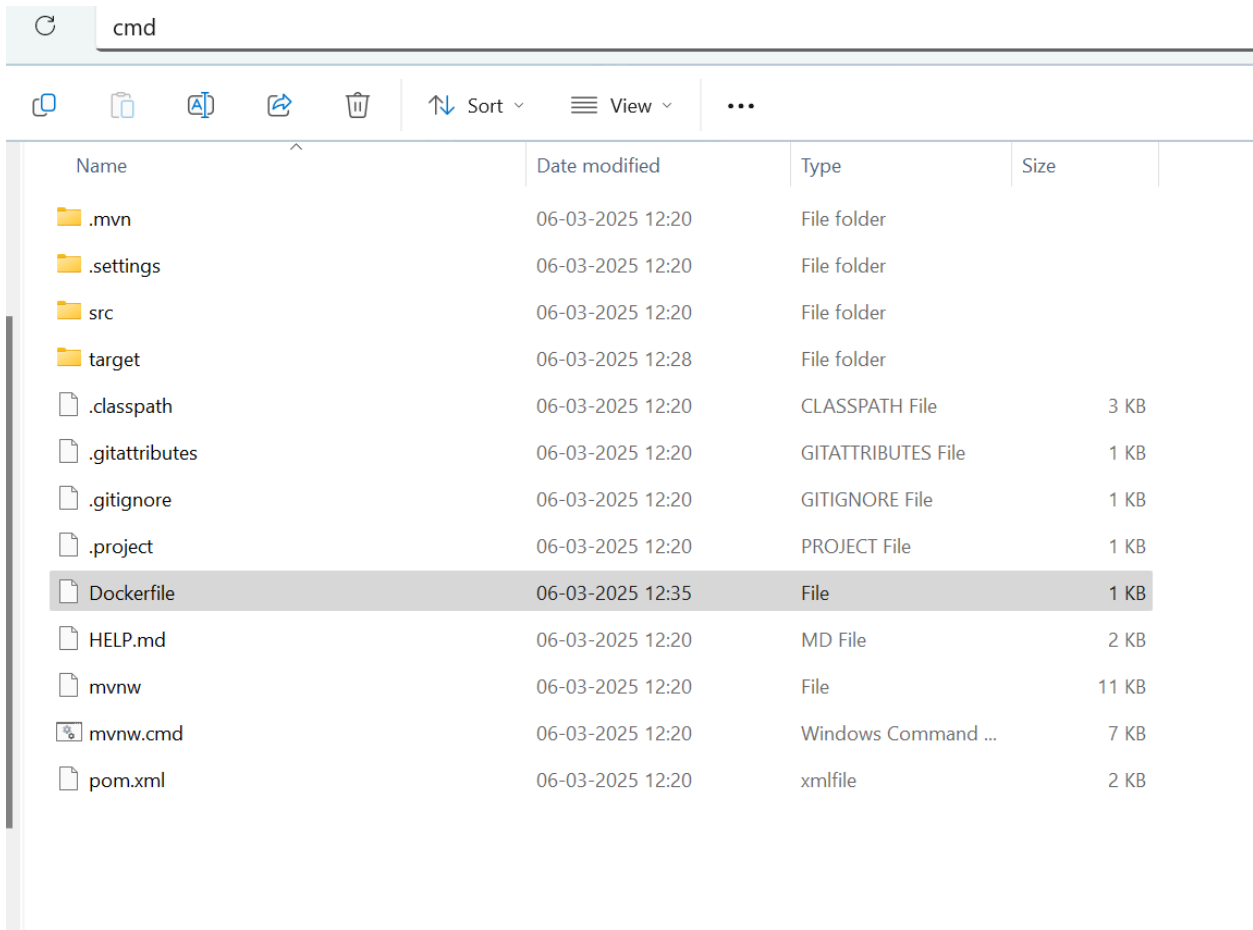
Right click on project>new>file>Dockerfile

```
1 FROM eclipse-temurin:19
2 LABEL maintainer="pavan@wipro.com"
3 WORKDIR /app
4 COPY target/springbootdockerdemo-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar /app/springboot-docker-demo.jar
5 ENTRYPOINT ["java", "-jar", "springboot-docker-demo.jar"]
6 |
```

With this docker file we need to create the docker image

Go to the docker demo folder location

And open the cmd and pass one command



It opens the command prompt then run the command

```
docker build -t springboot-docker-demo:0.1.RELEASE .
```

Part	Meaning
docker build	Command to build a Docker image.
-t	Tagging option to name the image.
springboot-docker-demo	The name of the Docker image being created.
:0.1.RELEASE	The version tag of the image (you can use latest if you don't specify one).
.	means the current directory

## What Happens When You Run This Command?

1. Docker reads the `Dockerfile` in the current directory (`.`).
2. It follows the instructions inside the `Dockerfile` to create a Docker image.
3. The image is tagged as `springboot-docker-demo:0.1.RELEASE`, so you can easily refer to it later.

```
C:\Users\MiniMiracle\eclipse-workspace\springbootdockerdemo\springbootdockerdemo>docker build -t springboot-docker-demo:0.1.RELEASE .
```

	docker:desktop-linux
[+] Building 22.6s (5/8)	
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile	0.0s
=> transferring dockerfile: 256B	0.0s
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/eclipse-temurin:19	3.8s
=> [auth] library/eclipse-temurin:pull token for registry-1.docker.io	0.0s
=> [internal] load .dockerignore	0.0s
=> transferring context: 2B	0.0s
=> [1/3] FROM docker.io/library/eclipse-temurin:19@sha256:f3fbf1ad599d4b5dbdd7ceb55708d10cb9fafb08e094ef91e92aa	18.7s
=> resolve docker.io/library/eclipse-temurin:19@sha256:f3fbf1ad599d4b5dbdd7ceb55708d10cb9fafb08e094ef91e92aa6	0.0s
=> sha256:a182a611d05b01879f065473c49f968b8d30312f931350ea07af1c46aa8b4f9	16.98MB / 16.98MB
=> sha256:5f4059624ea044152b112a63a260d905e9e04009d3d4bdc57dd873c36824574d	174B / 174B
=> sha256:426329e266e460bc5ce7cd2ad6d6841e68381cc09efc53c243182eb221cce102	201.12MB / 201.12MB
=> sha256:74ac377868f863e123f2c409f79709f7563fa464557c36a09cf6f85c8b92b7f	30.43MB / 30.43MB
=> extracting sha256:74ac377868f863e123f2c409f79709f7563fa464557c36a09cf6f85c8b92b7f	1.5s
=> extracting sha256:a182a611d05b01879f065473c49f968b8d30312f931350ea07af1c46aa8b4f9	1.0s
=> extracting sha256:426329e266e460bc5ce7cd2ad6d6841e68381cc09efc53c243182eb221cce102	0.9s
=> [internal] load build context	1.3s
=> transferring context: 20.72MB	1.3s

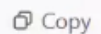
```
C:\Users\miniMiracle>docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
springboot-docker-demo	0.1.RELEASE	bba0ac8ef00b	About a minute ago	778MB
openzipkin/zipkin	latest	d9316e7ff757	2 weeks ago	377MB
rabbitmq	3.13.7-management-alpine	d759525efd68	5 months ago	279MB

```
C:\Users\miniMiracle>
```

docker run -p 8081:8080 springboot-docker-demo meaning of this command

```
docker run -p 8081:8080 springboot-docker-demo
```



runs a Docker container from the `springboot-docker-demo` image and maps ports between the container and the host machine.

<code>docker run</code>	Runs a new <b>container</b> from a Docker image.
<code>-p 8081:8080</code>	Maps <b>port 8080</b> inside the container to <b>port 8081</b> on the host machine.
<code>springboot-docker-demo</code>	The <b>name of the Docker image</b> to run.

## How It Works

- Inside the **Docker container**, the Spring Boot app runs on **port 8080** (as defined in `application.properties` or `Dockerfile`).
- The `-p 8081:8080` flag **maps** this internal port (`8080`) to `8081` on the host (your computer).
- Now, instead of accessing the app at `http://localhost:8080`, you **must use** `http://localhost:8081`.



```
E:\wipro_training_2025_jan_22nd\springboot\springbootdockerdemo>docker run -p 8081:8080 springboot-docker-demo:0.1.RELEASE
```

```
=> => exporting manifest list sha256:bba0ac8ef00bfff3f28d3dd91a0
11617b70e187906fc5340cdd500f7295c61e57          0.0s
=> => naming to docker.io/library/springboot-docker-demo:0.1.RELEASE
0.0s
=> => unpacking to docker.io/library/springboot-docker-demo:0.1.RELEASE
0.3s
```

```
C:\Users\miniMiracle\eclipse-workspace\springbootdockerdemo\springbootdockerdemo>docker run -p 8080 springboot-docker-demo:9.1.RELEASE
```

**Command to run:**

**`docker run -p 8080:8080 springboot-docker-demo:0.1.RELEASE`**

```
C:\Users\miniMiracle\workspace\springbootdockerdemo\springbootdockerdemo>docker run -p 8080:8080 springboot-docker-demo:0.1.RELEASE
```



```
:: Spring Boot :: (v3.4.3)
```



























```
2025-03-06T07:43:16.576Z INFO 1 --- [springbootdockerdemo] [main] c.wipro.SpringbootdockerdemoApplication : Starting SpringbootdockerdemoApplication v0.0.1-SNAPSHOT using Java 19.0.2 with PID 1 (/app/springboot-docker-demo.jar started by root in /app)
2025-03-06T07:43:16.580Z INFO 1 --- [springbootdockerdemo] [main] c.wipro.SpringbootdockerdemoApplication : No active profile set, falling back to 1 default profile: "default"
2025-03-06T07:43:17.563Z INFO 1 --- [springbootdockerdemo] [main] o.s.b.w.embedded.tomcat.TomcatWebServer : Tomcat initialized with port 8080 (http)
2025-03-06T07:43:17.579Z INFO 1 --- [springbootdockerdemo] [main] o.apache.catalina.core.StandardService : Starting service [Tomcat]
2025-03-06T07:43:17.580Z INFO 1 --- [springbootdockerdemo] [main] o.apache.catalina.core.StandardEngine : Starting Servlet engine: [Apache Tomcat/10.1.36]
2025-03-06T07:43:17.606Z INFO 1 --- [springbootdockerdemo] [main] o.a.c.c.C.[Tomcat].[localhost].[/] : Initializing Spring embedded WebApplicationContext
2025-03-06T07:43:17.608Z INFO 1 --- [springbootdockerdemo] [main] w.s.c.ServletWebServerApplicationContext : Root WebApplicationContext: initialization completed in 951 ms
2025-03-06T07:43:18.017Z INFO 1 --- [springbootdockerdemo] [main] o.s.b.w.embedded.tomcat.TomcatWebServer : Tomcat started on port 8080 (http) with context path '/'
2025-03-06T07:43:18.050Z INFO 1 --- [springbootdockerdemo] [main] c.wipro.SpringbootdockerdemoApplication : Started SpringbootdockerdemoApplication in 2.019 seconds (process running for 2.912)
```



localhost:8081/docker

welcome to dockerization



- ▼  springbootdockerdemo [boot]
- ▼  src/main/java
  - >  com.wipro
  - ▼  com.wipro.controller
    - >  DockerController.java
- >  src/main/resources
- >  src/test/java
- >  JRE System Library [JavaSE-17]
- >  Maven Dependencies
-  target/generated-sources/annotations
-  target/generated-test-sources/test-annotations
- >  src
- ▼  target
  -  generated-sources
  -  generated-test-sources
  - >  maven-archiver
  - >  maven-status
  - >  surefire-reports
  -  springbootdockerdemo-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
  -  springbootdockerdemo-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar.c
  -  Dockerfile
  -  HELP.md
  -  mvnw
  -  mvnw.cmd
  -  pom.xml
- >  Springboot-Employees [boot]

```
DockerController.java | SpringbootdockerdemoApplication.java | Dockertile
1 package com.wipro;
2
3 import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
4
5
6 @SpringBootApplication
7 public class SpringbootdockerdemoApplication {
8
9     public static void main(String[] args) {
10         SpringApplication.run(SpringbootdockerdemoApplication.class, args);
11     }
12 }
13
14

1 package com.wipro.controller;
2
3 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.GetMapping;
4
5
6 @RestController
7 public class DockerController {
8
9     @GetMapping("/docker")
10     public String getData()
11     {
12         return "welcome to dockerization";
13     }
14 }
15
```

## Again checking

```
C:\Users\miniMiracle>docker run -p 3307:3306 --name localhost3 -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=root -e MYSQL_DATABASE=sys -e MYSQL_USER=pk -e MYSQL_PASSWORD=pk -d mysql:latest
5cdfbdf03061740099b0ef093d66ede08e334870763d6ccfaa8ddd570acca126
```

```
C:\Users\miniMiracle>docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE          COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS
5cdfbdf03061   mysql:latest   "docker-entrypoint.s..." About a minute Up About a minute 33060/tcp, 0.0.0.0:3307->3306/tcp localhost3
```

**Localhost3 is the container name**

In the docker containers