Graded Assignment on Docker

Q1) Pull any image from the docker hub, create its container, and execute it showing the output. Docker is a software platform to create, test and deploy applications in an isolated environment.

Docker uses container to package up an application with all of the parts it needs including, libraries and dependencies. It allows applications to use the kernel and other resources of the host operating system this will boost the performance and reduce the size of the application. Docker Hub is a centralized repository service that allows you to store container images and share them with your team. You can use Pull and Push command to upload and download images to and from the Docker Hub.

*Give the docker version command.

```
raja vemana@Raja-PC MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ docker version
Client:
Cloud integration: v1.0.29
                    20.10.22
Version:
API version:
                    1.41
                    go1.18.9
Go version:
Git commit:
                    3a2c30b
Built:
                    Thu Dec 15 22:36:18 2022
                    windows/amd64
OS/Arch:
                    default
Context:
Experimental:
                    true
Server: Docker Desktop 4.16.3 (96739)
Engine:
 Version:
                    20.10.22
 API version:
                    1.41 (minimum version 1.12)
 Go version:
                    ao1.18.9
 Git commit:
                    42c8b31
                    Thu Dec 15 22:26:14 2022
 Built:
 os/Arch:
                    linux/amd64
  Experimental:
                    false
containerd:
 Version:
                    1.6.14
 GitCommit:
                    9ba4b250366a5ddde94bb7c9d1def331423aa323
runc:
 Version:
                    1.1.4
                    v1.1.4-0-g5fd4c4d
 GitCommit:
docker-init:
 Version:
                    0.19.0
 GitCommit:
                    de40ad0
```

Step1:

We can pull the image from the docker hub using the docker pull image name.

Let us download the image called nginx from the docker hub.

Once the nginx image is downloaded, we get the following output.

```
aja vemana@Raja-PC MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ docker pull nginx
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from library/nginx
bb263680fed1: Pulling fs layer
258f176fd226: Pulling fs
                         layer
a0bc35e70773: Pulling fs layer
077b9569ff86: Pulling fs layer
3082a16f3b61: Pulling fs layer
7e9b29976cce:
              Pulling fs layer
3082a16f3b61: Waiting
7e9b29976cce: Waiting
077b9569ff86: Waiting
aObc35e70773: Verifying Checksum
a0bc35e70773: Download complete
077b9569ff86: Download complete
3082a16f3b61: Verifying Checksum
3082a16f3b61: Download complete
7e9b29976cce: Download complete
258f176fd226: Verifying Checksum
258f176fd226: Download complete
bb263680fed1: Verifying Checksum
bb263680fed1: Download complete
bb263680fed1: Pull complete
258f176fd226: Pull complete
a0bc35e70773: Pull complete
077b9569ff86: Pull complete
3082a16f3b61: Pull complete
7e9b29976cce: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:6650513efd1d27c1f8a5351cbd33edf85cc7e0d9d0fcb4ffb23d8fa89b601b
a8
Status: Downloaded newer image for nginx:latest
docker.io/library/nginx:latest
```

Step2:

Next, create a new nginx container from the downloaded image and expose it on port 80 using the following command.

docker run -name docker-nginx -p 80:80 -d nginx

```
raja vemana@Raja-PC MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ docker run --name docker-nginx -p 80:80 -d nginx
68b1e11f55a790baa936bf21c0d4a48d6c6a8e4f076ca6579595966c4a521e93
```

Step3:

We can also verify the nginx container with the below command.

docker ps

We will get the following output.

```
raja vemana®Raja-PC MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
68b1e11f55a7 nginx "/docker-entrypoint..." About a minute ago Up About a minute 0.0.0.0:80->80/tcp docker-nginx
```

It will show the container-id.

Step4:

We can connect to the running container with the following command.

```
C:\Users\rajav>docker exec -it docker-nginx /bin/bash root@68b1e11f55a7:/# apt update
```

Now we are connected to the running container.

```
C:\Users\rajav>docker exec -it docker-nginx /bin/bash root@68b1e11f55a7:/# apt update

Get:1 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye InRelease [116 kB]

Get:2 http://deb.debian.org/debian-security bullseye-security InRelease [48.4 kB]

Get:3 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye-updates InRelease [44.1 kB]

Get:4 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 Packages [8183 kB]

Get:5 http://deb.debian.org/debian-security bullseye-security/main amd64 Packages [226 kB]

Get:6 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye-updates/main amd64 Packages [14.6 kB]

Fetched 8632 kB in 10s (877 kB/s)

Reading package lists... Done

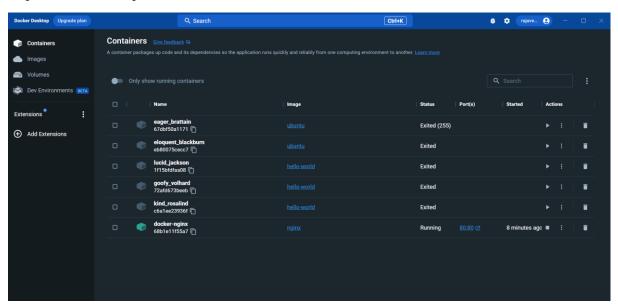
Building dependency tree... Done

Reading state information... Done

1 package can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see it.

root@68b1e11f55a7:/#
```

*Open docker desktop to view whether the container is created or not.



Q2) Create the basic java application, generate its image with necessary files, and execute it with docker.

Creating the basic java application.

Step1: Create a directory, it is used to store the files.

```
raja vemana@Raja-PC MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ mkdir java-docker-application
```

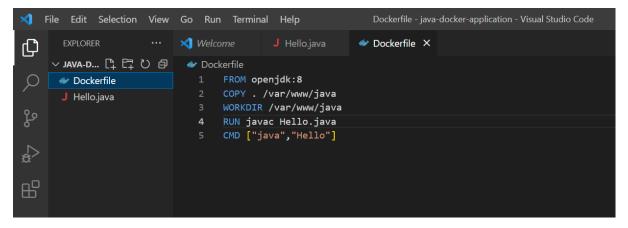
Step2: Go to the directory that you have created.

```
raja vemana@Raja-PC MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd java-docker-application

raja vemana@Raja-PC MINGW64 ~/java-docker-application (master)
$ code .
```

Step3: Create a java file, save it as Hello.java

Step4: Create a docker file.



Step5: Now create an image by following below command. We must login as root in order to create a image. In the following command, java-app is name of the image. We can have any name for our docker image.

```
ija-PC MINGW64 ~/java-docker-application (main)
$ docker build -t java-app .
#1 [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile
#1 sha256:579c8aac9534ec849cfe70249d8c1e5f797fe7ae519e516bf6e499eebcdca5e4
    transferring dockerfile: 31B done
#1 DONE 0.0s
#2 [internal] load .dockerignore
#2 sha256:e6da1a084f3939d416aacd4806d00912a26607290267ffc79f91e138e6bb4249
    transferring context: 2B done
#2 DONE 0.0s
#3 [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/openjdk:8
#3 sha256:c1006613b124ab347fbb29ae49e2ab62add271baf34bdfe7a7a4c383ac159b76
#4 [auth] library/openjdk:pull token for registry-1.docker.io
#4 sha256:deeda5a36343acdf15ada35db30e08d8171c1c3b25d5903495b16aef4f39dceb
#4 DONE 0.0s
#3 [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/openjdk:8
#3 sha256:c1006613b124ab347fbb29ae49e2ab62add271baf34bdfe7a7a4c383ac159b76
#3 DONE 2.6s
#5 [1/4] FROM docker.io/library/openjdk:8@sha256:86e863cc57215cfb181bd319736d0ba
f625fe8f150577f9eb58bd937f5452cb8
#5 sha256:1e7d9e224eeb34ef733a8ab6274c72dbf6d09407a6df09d7e6001657f4d7ee92
#5 DONE 0.0s
#6 [internal] load build context
#6 sha256:4bf05193abbf5e0c4099a05df143ffe763f83e2da1c6a2472f7eab3637909ad0
#6 transferring context: 61B done
#6 DONE 0.0s
#8 [3/4] WORKDIR /var/www/java
#8 sha256:254bbcc66f4115bf5c8a6b4e8ba627bec5846eaf3d8f1e568fe722da7bcfae51
#8 CACHED
#7 [2/4] COPY . /var/www/java
#7 sha256:63d803f994c98e6e212873285901234a0eb248fdfeaebd1ef69f0dc5473d8a05
#7 CACHED
#9 [4/4] RUN javac Hello.java
#9 sha256:fd8750f31575137cf40d63a1a8a6e15d05631743d381076876a821bd7d64bb31
#9 CACHED
#10 exporting to image
#10 sha256:e8c613e07b0b7ff33893b694f7759a10d42e180f2b4dc349fb57dc6b71dcab00
```

Step6: After successfully building the image, now we can run docker by using run command.

```
raja vemana@Raja-PC MINGW64 ~/java-docker-application (main)
$ docker run java-app
The java app running on docker
```

^{*}Open docker desktop and you can see that the java application is running.

