Compiled and Scrutinized by

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# Words To The Students

Though we have taken utmost efforts to present you this book error free, but still it may contain some errors or mistakes. Students are encouraged to bring, if there are any mistakes or errors in this document to our notice. So that it may be rectified in the next edition of this document.

"Suppressing your doubts is Hindering your growth".

We urge you to work hard and make use of the facilities we are providing to you, because there is no substitute for hard work. We wish you all the best for your future.

"The grass isn't greener on the other side; the grass is greener where you water it."

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# 1. Introduction to Docker:

## **Learning the Basics of Docker:**

Docker is an open-source Project that automates the deployment of applications inside software containers, by providing an additional layer of abstraction and automation of operating system-level virtualization on Linux.

So basically, it is a tool (or a set of tools depending on how you look at it) that packages up an application and all its dependencies in a "virtual container" so that it can be run on any linux

system or distribution.

#### When would we use Dockers:

There are lot of reasons to use docker. Although you will generally hear about docker used in conjunction with development and deployment of applications,

there are tons of examples for use:

- \* Configuration simplification
- \* Enhance Developer Productivity
- \* Server Consolidation and management
- \* Application isolation
- \* Rapid Deployment
- \* Build Management

Keep in mind these are only a few use cases. We are going to explore many more during our course!!

**Containers vs. Virtual Machines::** 

### What is a virtual Machine:

In basic terms, a virtual machine is an emulation of a specific computer system type. They operate based on the architecture and functions of that real computer system type and its implementation can involve specialized hardware, software or both. when you think of a virtual machine, you probably think of vmware, citrix and or virtual box. Virtualization software allows you to setup one operating system with another. Although they both share the same physical hardware, the virtual machine is isolated from that hardware and has to communicate with it through something called a Hypervisor.

An aws instance is one type of virtual Machine!

#### What is a container?

A container is exactly what you might except it to be based on the general definition of the word. It is an entirely isolated set of packages, libraries and/or applications that are completely independent from its surroundings. In the simplest example, you place your leftovers in a plastic container and then—set it on the table. Although the table lends the platform on which the leftover are resting upon, they are independent of the table itself. What you do to one does not necessarily affect the other (although in certain instances it can)

### What is the difference important?

As in most things in life, the importance is in perspective. From the perspective of getting the most performance out of hardware purchased, virtualization was invented to allow us to share but segregate server instances from each other. This way, we could protect one operating system from another without letting space CPU cycles, memory or disk space go to waste. Now, virtualization is becoming more granular. We have virtual servers, but they are based on emulating virtual hardware through a hypervisor. This means that they are heavy in terms of system requirements. Containers however, use shared operating systems and more efficient in system resource terms.

### **Docker Architecture:**

Docker is a client-server application where both the daemon and client can be run on the same system or you can connect a docker client with a remote docker daemon. Docker clients and daemos comunicate via sockets or through a RESTFful API(representational state transfer- it is a stateless transfer over httpd of a web page containing an XML file that descirbles and includes the desired content).

The main components of Docker are:

daemon client Docker.io registry

See the docker architecture picture you saved to the dockers directory.

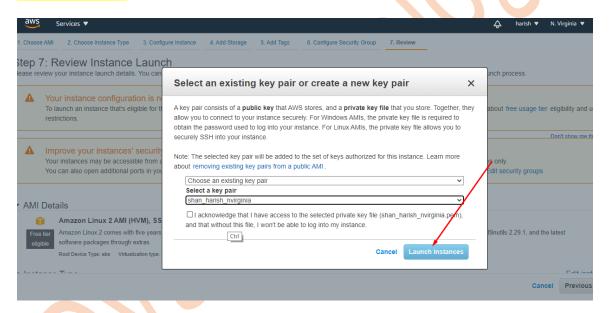
From the picture we can conclude that docker engine manages all the resource allocations for the applications, there is no necessasity to install a new OS and install application on top of it. This will not save our resources like memory, disk & hardware as well as our precious time to install and configure the OS:)
Hasn't this already been done?

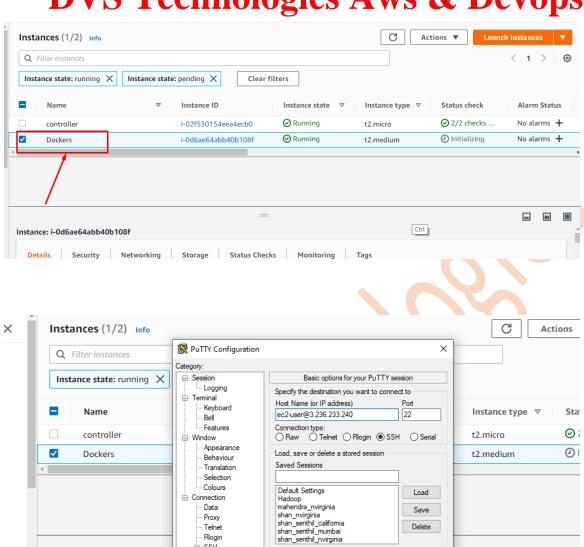
Many companies already have this concept before but Docker hit the right spot in right time. PFB companies which are already using this concept.

FreeBSD :-> Jails Sun(and now oracle) Solaris :-> Zones Google :-> IMctfy

**Openvz** 

# 2. Installation





⊕ SSH Serial

About

Instance ID

Instance state

Instance type

i-0d6ae64abb40b108f

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Private IPv4 addresse

**1**72.31.73.251

ip-172-31-73-2

Private IPv4 DNS

VPC ID

Close window on exit:

Always

Never

Elastic IP addresses

Only on clean exit

Cancel

Open

d ec2-3-236-233-240.compute-

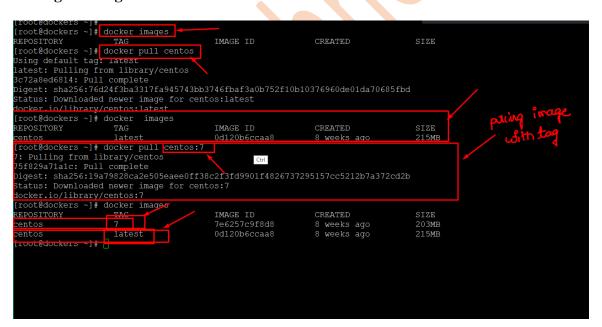
1.amazonaws.com | open address 🗷

### **Installation:**

```
[root@dockers ~]# yum install docker -y Loaded plugins: extras_suggestions, langpacks, priorities, update-motd Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
--> Package docker.x86_64 0:19.03.6ce-4.amzn2 will be installed
--> Processing Dependency: runc >= 1.0.0 for package: docker-19.03.6ce-4.amzn2.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: containerd >= 1.3.2 for package: docker-19.03.6ce-4.amzn2.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: pigz for package: docker-19.03.6ce-4.amzn2.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libcgroup for package: docker-19.03.6ce-4.amzn2.x86_64
--> Running transaction check
--> Package containerd.x86_64 0:1.3.2-1.ct n2 will be installed
--> Package containerd.x86_64 0:0.41-21.amzn2 will be installed
--> Package pigz.x86_64 0:2.3.4-1.amzn2.0.1 will be installed
--> Package pigz.x86_64 0:1.0.0-0.1.202000204.gitdc9208a.amzn2 will be installed
--> Finished Dependency Resolution
```

# 3. Working with Docker

# Pulling an Image:



```
root@dockers ~]# #docker pull centos:7
[root@dockers ~] docker info
Client:
Debug Mode: false
Server:
Containers: 0
 Running: 0
 Paused: 0
 Stopped: 0
Images: 2
Server Version: 19.03.6-ce
Storage Driver: overlay2
Kernel Version: 4.14.193-149.317.amzn2.x86 64
Operating System: Amazon Linux 2
OSType: linux
Architecture: x86 64
CPUs: 2
Total Memory: 3.851GiB
Na Ctrl dockers
ID: V3GS:H3CA:73G6:7GOJ:FESR:B6VR:36CY:MZU6:2ZJQ:7XM3:MN5U:ILS4
Docker Root Dir: /var/lib/docker
Debug Mode: false
Registry: https://index.docker.io/v1/
Experimental: false
Insecure Registries:
127.0.0.0/8
Live Restore Enabled: false
[root@dockers ~]#
```

## **Creating Container:**

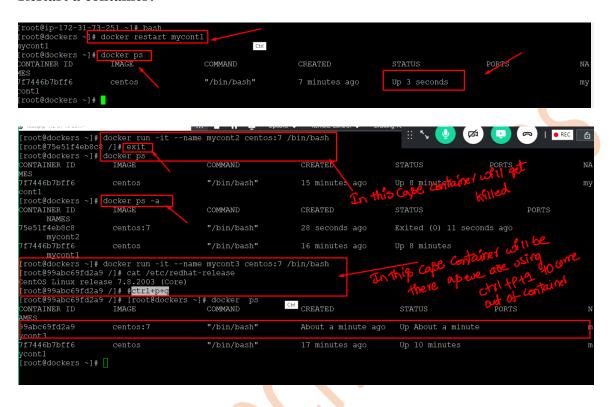
### **Base machine Image:**

```
[root@dockers ~] # uname -a
Linux dockers 4.14.193-149.317.amzn2.x86_64 #1 SMP Thu Sep 3 19:04:44 UTC 2020 x86__......
```

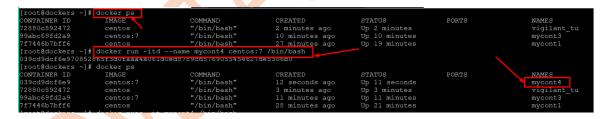
### Now lets exit from the container & lets see what will happen:



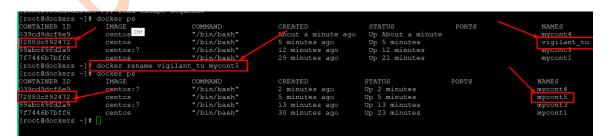
#### **Restart a container:**



### Running container in detached mode:



### Renaming a container:



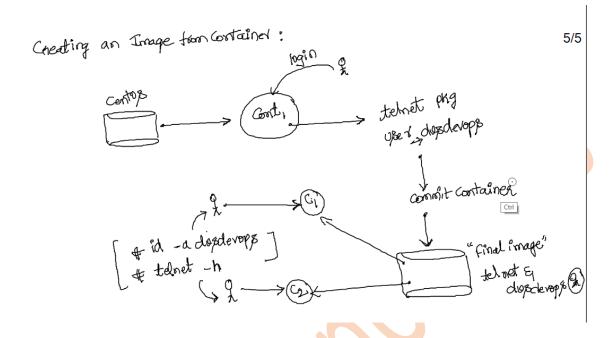
# Login in to the container:

## OR

```
[root@dockers ~] # docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
039cd9def6e9 centos:7 "/bin/bash" 6 minutes ago Up 6 minutes mycont4
72880c892472 centos "/bin/bash" 9 minutes ago Up 9 minutes mycont5
99abc69fd2a9 centos:7 "/bin/bash" 17 minutes ago Up 17 minutes mycont5
171446b7bff6 centos "/bin/bash" 34 minutes ago Up 26 minutes
[root@dockers ~] # docker attach mycont5
[root@dockers ~] # docker attach mycont5
[root@dockers ~] # read escape sequence
[root@dockers ~] # [root@dockers ~
```

## **Testing the test.txt file existence in two different containers:**

# 4. Image Customization



# 1. Create an image from container:

1 Creating a container from centos 7 image:

2 Login in to the container & testing the user & package

3 Creating user & installing telnet package inside the above container

```
| Foot | State | State
```

```
[root@91d81c30bcc8 /]#
[root@91d81c30bcc8 /]# telnet
telnet> q
[root@91d81c30bcc8 /]#
```

4 creating image from container:

### 5 Testing customized image:

```
[root@dockers ~] # docker images
REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED SIZE
mycustomimage v1 0e2342aecdd5 3 minutes ago 246MB
centos 7 7e6257c9f8d8 8 weeks ago 203MB
centos latest 0d120b6ccaa8 8 weeks ago 215MB
[root@e5085ca1154f /] #
[root@e5085ca1154f /] # fI am inside container of my customimage:v1 /bin/bash
[root@e5085ca1154f /] # iid -a dvsdevops
uid=1000(dvsdevops) gid=1000(dvsdevops)
[root@e5085ca1154f /] # root@e5085ca1154f /] #
[root@e5085ca1154f /] #
```

Drawback with this approach is we don't have history of changes what we are performing for creating the image. Hence we always opt for Dockerfile

Image creation using Dockerfile:

**Dockerfile references:** 

### FROM:

```
[root@dockers httpd]# cat Dockerfile
FROM centos:7
```

### **RUN:**

```
root@aockers nttpajŧ
[root@dockers httpd]# cat Dockerfile
FROM centos:7
RUN useradd dvsdevops && \
  yum install telnet -y
[root@dockers httpd]# docker build -t "dvsdevops:v1" .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 2.048kB
Step 1/2 : FROM centos:7
   -> 7e6257c9f8d8
Step 2/2 : RUN useradd dvsdevops &&
                                         yum install telnet -y
 ---> Running in 8ad679d8cbe5
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, ovl
Determining fastest mirrors
 * base: d36uatko69830t.cloudfront.net
  extras: d36uatko69830t.cloudfront.net
* updates: d36uatko69830t.cloudfront.net
Resolving Dependencies
 > Running transaction check
 --> Package telnet.x86_64 1:0.17-65.el7_8 will be installed
 L Jinishad. Dasapadanau Dasalutian
[root@dockers httpd]# docker images
EPOSITORY
                                   IMAGE ID
                                                     CREATED
                 TAG
lvsdevops
                 v1
                                                     5 minutes ago
                                   01337634ebe6
                                                                       296MB
                                   786e1e169665
                                                                       296MB
ycustomimage
                                                                       246MB
```

## **COPY:**

```
[root@dockers httpd]# ls -1
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 61 Oct 8 14:51 Dockerfile
[root@dockers httpd]# tar -cvf tmp.tar /tmp
tar: Removing leading `/' from member names
tmp/
tmp/.XIM-unix/
tmp/.X11-unix/
tmp/.Test-unix/
tmp/.ICE-unix/
tmp/.font-unix/
tmp/systemd-private-5eba5fb79ca64f599631dbfdc5ea46be-chronyd.service-ydULOu/
tmp/systemd-private-5eba5fb79ca64f599631dbfdc5ea46be-chronyd.service-ydULOu/tmp/
[root@dockers httpd]#
[root@dockers httpd]# ls -1
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                         61 Oct 8 14:51 Dockerfile
rw-r--r-- 1 root root 10240 Oct 8 14:55
```

```
[root@dockers httpd]# cat Dockerfile

FROM centos:7

RUN useradd dvsdevops && yum install telnet -y

COPY tmp.tar/root/

[root@dockers httpd]# docker build -t "dvsdevops:COPY" .

Sending build context to Docker daemon 12.8kB

Step 1/3 : FROM centos:7
---> 7e6257c9f8d8

Step 2/3 : RUN useradd dvsdevops && yum install telnet -y
---> Running in a58e31a66e2d

Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, ovl

Determining fastest mirrors

* base: d36uatko69830t.cloudfront.net

* extras: d36uatko69830t.cloudfront.net
```

```
[root@dockers httpd]# docker images
REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED SIZE
dvsdevops COPY df4072186bc5 9 seconds ago 296MB
dvsdevops v1 01337634ebe6 9 minutes ago 296MB
```

## **Final testing:**

```
[root@fo89bf2c9c56 /] # cd /root/
[root@fo89bf2c9c56 /] # cd /root/
[root@fo89bf2c9c56 ~] # ls -1

total 16
-rw------ 1 root root 3416 Aug 9 21:39 anaconda-ks.cfg
-rw-r-r- 1 root root 10240 Oct 8 14:55 tmp.tar
[root@f089bf2c9c56 ~] #
```

## **ADD:**

## **ENV:**

## Before in centos:7 image:

```
[root@dockers httpd]# docker run -it --name env-test centos:7 /bin/bash
[root@c41559056227 /]# env|grep -i MYBATCH
[root@c41559056227 /]#
```

After in our custom image:

```
[root@dockers httpd] # docker run -it --name env dvsdevops:ENV /bin/bash
[root@6aa41908fo8b /] # env|grep -i MY
MYBATCH=dvsdevops4
[root@6aa41908fe8b /] #
```

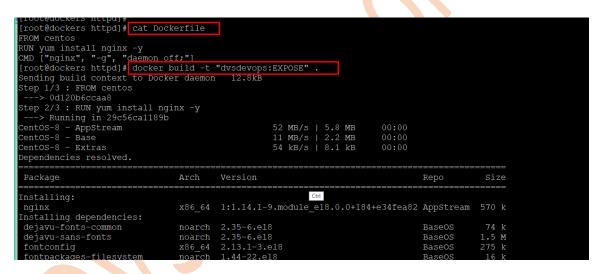
## **USER:**

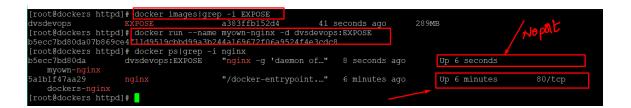
```
oot@dockers httpd]# cat Dockerfile
FROM centos:7
RUN useradd dvsdevops && yum install telnet -y
ADD tmp.tar /root/
ENV MYBATCH="dvsdevops4"
USER dvsdevops
[root@dockers httpd]# docker build -t "dvsdevops:USER" .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 12.8kB
Step 1/5 : FROM centos:7
    -> 7e6257c9f8d8
Step 2/5 : RUN useradd dvsdevops && yum install telnet -y
Step 3/5 : ADD tmp.tar /root/
  ---> 9dc9eff5d735
Step 4/5 : ENV MYBATCH="dvsdevops4"
Step 5/5 : USER dvsdevops
  --> ccc492f4d52b
Successfully built ccc492f4d52b
Successfully tagged dvsdevops:USER
[root@dockers httpd]# docker run -it --name user dvsdevops:USER /bin/bash
[dvsdevops@6efbde3e74b8 /]$ whoami
[dvsdevops@6efbde3e74b8 /]$ 📮
```

## **EXPOSE:**

### General container from nginx image:

## Let's build our own Nginx:





### **Final Code:**

### **CMD & ENTRYPOINT:**

### CMD:

```
root@dockers httpd]# cat script1.sh
#!/bin/bash
      "Hi I am Script1"
[root@dockers httpd]# cat script2.sh _
#!/bin/bash
[root@dockers httpd]# vi Dockerfile
[root@dockers httpd]# cat Dockerfile
FROM centos
COPY script1.sh script2.sh /tmp/
CMD ["/bin/bash","/tmp/script1.sh"] Cm
[root@dockers httpd]# docker build -t "dvsdevops:CMD" .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 14.85kB
Step 1/3 : FROM centos
    -> 0d120b6ccaa8
Step 2/3 : COPY script1.sh script2.sh /tmp/
    -> e181a0a98da6
Step 3/3 : CMD ["/bin/bash","/tmp/script1.sh"]
---> Running in 82bc66624961
 emoving intermediate container 82bc66624961
 ---> b5e5b9758840
Successfully built b5e5b9758840
Successfully tagged dvsdevops:CMD
```

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### **ENTRYPOINT:**

```
root@dockers httpd]# cat script1.sh
#!/bin/bash
echo "Hi I am Script1"
[root@dockers httpd]# cat script2.sh
#!/bin/bash
echo "Hi I am Script2"
[root@dockers httpd]# cat Dockerfile
FROM centos
COPY script1.sh script2.sh /tmp/
ENTRYPOINT ["/bin/bash","/tmp/script1.sh"]
[root@dockers httpd]# docker build -t "dvsdevops:ENTRYPOINT" .
Sending build context to bocker daemon 14.85kB
Step 1/3 : FROM centos
 ---> 0d120b6ccaa8
Step 2/3 : COPY script1.sh script2.sh /tmp/
   -> Using cache
 ---> e181a0a98da6
Step 3/3 : ENTRYPOINT ["/bin/bash","/tmp/script1.sh"]
---> Running in 176c86b9e119
Removing intermediate container 176c86b9e119
---> a633815fd6db
Successfully built a633815fd6db
Successfully tagged dvsdevops:ENTRYPOINT
```

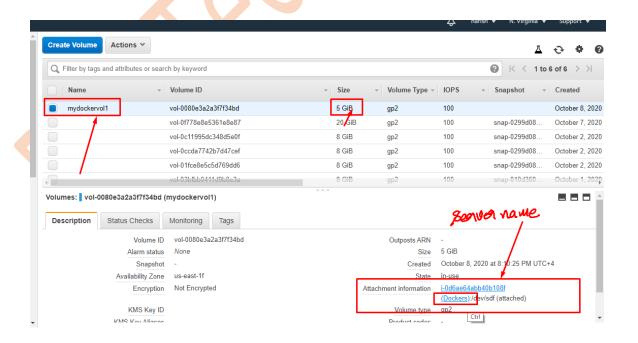
#### FINAL CODE:

FROM centos
RUN yum install telnet nginx -y && useradd test1
ENV myenv=100
ADD tmp.tar /tmp/
COPY tmp.tar /tmp/
EXPOSE 80
VOLUME ["/usr/share/nginx/html"]
CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]

# 5. Storage Management

Let's create our container with our own volume so that data will be persistent & we can retrieve the data even if the container crashes or gets delete using below.

### 1. Add a disk



## 2. Create a file system:

```
[root@dockers httpd] # vgcreate myvg /dev/xvdf
Physical volume "/dev/xvdf" successfully created
Volume group "myvg" successfully created
[root@dockers httpd] # lvcreate -L +4G -n mylv myvg
Logical volume "myl # created.
[root@dockers httpd] # mkfs.ext4 /dev/myvg/mylv
mkezfs 1.42.9 (28-bec-2013)
Filesystem label=
OS type: Linux
Block size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
Frist data blocks
262144 inodes, 1048576 blocks
262144 inodes, 1048576 blocks
262145 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block=0
Maximum filesystem blocks=1073741824
32 block groups
32768 plocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
8192 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done
[root@dockers httpd] # mkdir /app
Filesystem
Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/myvg-mylv ext4 3.9G 16M 3.6G 1% /app
```

3. Create a container mapping the volume to the above filesystem

4. Testing the data existence

Let's create some file from the container:

coot<mark>edockers httpd]</mark> docker exec -it myvoll /bin/bash coot<mark>e45a7911866ae /</mark>]# cat /mydata/test.txt

Note: "-v"

```
Hi I am from the base machine
[root@d5a7911866ae /]#

[root@dockers httpd]# docker rm -f myvol1
myvol1
[root@dockers httpd]# docker ps -a|grep -i myvol1
[root@dockers httpd]# cat /app/test.txt
Hi I am from container
Hi I am from the base machine
[root@dockers httpd]#
```

# 6. Network Management

### **Gathering container details:**

```
root@dockers ~] # docker ps
COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NA
ES
[root@dockers ~] # froot@dockers ~] # docker run -itd --name test1 centos:7 /bin/bash
dae621413ea8f5cb3ece9f52ee61d15d7b3d32fd5cf1d2709a5f6f2802d7180
[root@dockers ~] # docker ps
COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NA
ES
dea621413ea centos:7 "/bin/bash" 2 seconds ago Up 1 second te
t1
[root@dockers ~] # docker inspect test1|more

{
    "Id": "4dea621413ea8f5cb3ece9f52ee61d15d7b3d32fd5cf1d2709a5f6f2802d7180",
    "Created": "2020-10-09T14:40:48.1181185272",
    "Path": "/bin/bash",
    "Args": [],
    "State": ["unning",
    "Running": true,
    "paused": false,
    "ooMKilled": false,
    "poed": false,
    "ped": 5434,
    "Exitode": 0,
    "Error": ",
    "StartedAt": "2020-10-09T14:40:48.8100064582",
```

## Let's check the ipaddress & gateway for the containers:

```
[root@dockers ~] # docker ps | COMMAND | CREATED | STATUS | PORTS | N. MES | MES | Command | 2 minutes ago | Up About a minute | to st2 | 4dea621413ea | centos:7 | "/bin/bash" | 11 minutes ago | Up 10 minutes | to st1 | [root@dockers ~] # [
```

```
[root@dockers ~]# docker inspect test1|grep -w -e "IPAddress\|Gateway"

"Gateway": "172.17.0.1",

"IPAddress": "172.17.0.2",

[root@dockers ~]# docker inspect test2|grep -w -e "IPAddress\|Gateway"

"Gateway": "172.17.0.1",

"IPAddress": "172.17.0.1",

"IPAddress": "172.17.0.3",

"IPAddress": "172.17.0.3",

"IPAddress": "172.17.0.3",

Iroot@dockers ~]# docker ps
```

```
Iront@dockers ~| | ifconfig -a

docker0: flags=4163<UP, BROADCAST, RUNNING, MULTICAST> mtu 1500

inet 172.17.0.1 netmask 255.255.0.0 broadcast 172.17.255.255

inet6 fe80::42:90:ff:fee5:f2b6 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
ether 02:42:90:e5:f2:b6 txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 5 bytes 446 (446.0 B)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

eth0: flags=4163<UP, BROADCAST, RUNNING, MULTICAST> mtu 9001
inet 172.31.73.251 netmask 255.255.240.0 broadcast 172.31.79.255
inet6 fe80::14de:28ff:feb2:5bfb prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
ether 16:de:28:b2:5b:fb txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 1643 bytes 170457 (166.4 KiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 1603 bytes 189504 (185.0 KiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP, LOOPBACK, RUNNING> mtu 65536
inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10
hot loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
```

# Man Page for Docker:

## **Creating custom Adatper:**

```
[root@dockers ~]# docker network ls
ef175ef7d845
                    bridge
                                         bridge
lb1cc7b2895f
21242c38bfd3
                                         null
                  --driver=bridge \
                  --ip-range=10.1.4.0/24 \setminus
                  --gateway=10.1.0.1 \
                  dvsbatch4
d18a942c62d5c13824549b7dedf599647182b06974e9e1b45a423396ee185232
[root@dockers ~]# docker network ls
NETWORK ID
                                                               SCOPE
ef175ef7d845
d18a942c62d5
                    dvsbatch4
                                                              local
                                         null
                    none
                                                              local
```

#### Command:

docker network create \

- --driver=bridge \
- --subnet=10.1.0.0/16 \
- --ip-range=10.1.4.0/24 \
- --gateway=10.1.0.1 \

dvsbatch4

```
[root@dockers ~] #
[root@dockers
```

## **Inspecting adapter details:**

```
NETWORK ID
ef175ef7d845
                           NAME
                                                                                       local
d18a942c62d5
                           dvsbatch4
                                                         bridge
                                                                                       local
1b1cc7b2895f
                            host
                                                         host
                                                                                       local
21242c38bfd3
                           none
                                                         null
root@dockers ~]# docker inspect dvsbatch4
          "Name": "dvsbatch4",
"Id": "d18a942c62d5c13824549b7dedf599647182b06974e9e1b45a423396ee185232",
          "Created": "2020-10-09T14:59:31.216064363Z",
"Scope": "local",
"Driver": "bridge",
           "EnableIPv6": false,
                 "Driver": "default",
"Options": {},
"Config": [
                            "Subnet": "10.1.0.0/16",
"IPRange": "10.1.4.0/24",
"Gateway": "10.1.0.1"
```

Creating a container with custom network:

## Creating a container from custom ipaddress from the custom adatper:

#### **Delete our containers & network:**

### **Removing containers:**

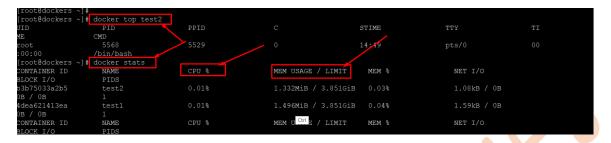
### Removing the network:



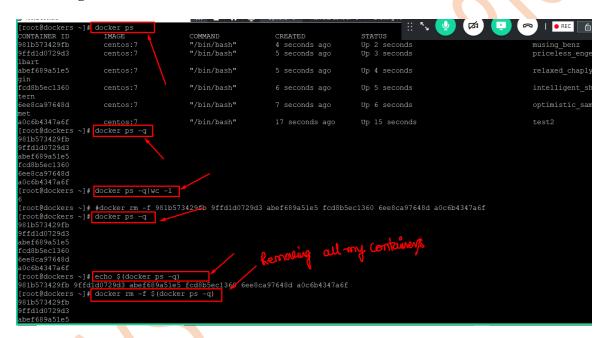
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# 7. Monitoring Docker containers & housekeeping

## **Verifying CPU & Memory usage:**



## **Removing Active Containers:**



# **Removing Passive Containers:**

```
[root@dockers ~]# docker ps -a -q
9f8014f236f3
a34f6c23dd70
85b058fd1bb
cd6d3896da1
48adace71fdc
5ecc7bd80da
33233298b216
5a1b1f47aa29
6efbde3e74b8
fdd6373af2b
aa41908fe8b
c41559056227
4474e19ce597
f089bf2c9c56
5c3a1a8dd646
3878541749d
ofad17d2231c
5085ca1154f
91d81c30bcc8
ce266335ebdc
2118ebc1f6e9
39cd9dcf6e9
72880c892472
99abc69fd2a9
5e51f4eb8c8
[root@dockers ~]# docker rm -f $(docker ps -a -q)
9f8014f236f3
a34f6c23dd70
```

Note: If you want to print only passive/Exited container id's then use the below docker ps -a|grep -i exited|awk '{print \$1}'

## **Removing Images:**

Command: docker rmi -f <imageid>

```
~]# docker images
                                                   IMAGE ID
a633815fd6db
b5e5b9758840
3641d32d9d95
                                                                             24 hours ago
                                                                                                        215MB
215MB
289MB
                         ENTRYPOINT
dvsdevops
dvsdevops
                         CMD
EXPOSE
dvsdevops
                                                                                                        289MB
296MB
                                                   d691ef6fcd53
9dc96ff5d735
df4072186bc5
                                                                             24 hours ago
25 hours ago
25 hours ago
                                                                                                        296MB
                                                                                                        296ME
                                                                             25 hours ago
25 hours ago
                                                   0e2342aecdd5
992e3b7be046
7e6257c9f8d8
                                                                             8 weeks ago
8 weeks ago
                                                                                                        203MB
```

## Want to delete all the images except centos:

```
[root@dockers ~]# docker rmi -f $(docker images|grep -v -e "centos|REPOSITORY"|awk '(print $3)')
Untagged: dvsdevops:ENTRYPOINT
Deleted: sha256:a633815fd6db0fldd72729f5352301bf9ed3f1be5004d20741e6cb9324351c39
Untagged: dvsdevops:CMD
Deleted: sha256:b595975884021c4ae6a64982bflgmldf96f6e786bb7bla97a19b69371516cf
Deleted: sha256:b1e369cd69a0566a8722d55f000089461392029447557ec64942a802858ebe1
Untagged: dvsdevops:EXPOSE
Deleted: sha256:b32d539384d1a7147266f1d3b8c5ce6a964f056bb40868b7474lcc65394db3742e83
Deleted: sha256:b32d539384d1a7147266f1d3b8c5ce6a964f056bb40868b74741cc65394e032c
Deleted: sha256:a36316552d57935351939f83ac8f86418963522803e00fdddaa7dbbe13f
Deleted: sha256:363907a60df5b3e36757351939f83ac8f86418963522803e00fdddaa7dbbe13f
Deleted: sha256:c52d539384d2529397fe00a64d9486daac49201bd6acc0788349c7af916df196e1
Untagged: dvsdevops:USER
Deleted: sha256:cc492f4d52b9a97fe00a64d9486daac49201bd6acc0788349c7af916df196e1
Untagged: dvsdevops:ENV
Deleted: sha256:36696f6cd538d8f952e4c882e75c186f457ea2ce45d37a8e36600a4cbfa9c8b
Untagged: dvsdevops:ADD
Deleted: sha256:9de96ff5cd538d8f952e4c882e75c186f457ea2ce45d37a8e36600a4cbfa9c8b
Untagged: dvsdevops:ADD
Deleted: sha256:9de96ff5cd738cf3aed6fbf625b008b36de710f6a54030fce79c9b176381bb7f0
Deleted: sha256:b29c2dbd10e5a91b1a26f687b2b368bca12c068a9fa6719d308e0ce76b8e3bbb
Untagged: dvsdevops:COPY
```

# 8. Working with docker registry

Let's build our own image & perform the below.

## Testing my image configuration via a container:

```
[root@dockers myimage]# docker images|grep -i custom
mycustomimage v1 6e628cb66029 About a minute ago 246MB
[root@dockers myimage]# docker run -it --name mycustomtest1 mycustomimage:v1 /bin/bash
[dvsbatch4@87968aeef02f /]$ id -a
uid=1000(dvsbatch4) gid=1000(dvsbatch4) groups=1000(dvsbatch4)
[dvsbatch4@87968aeef02f /]$ telnet
telnet> q
[dvsbatch4@87968aeef02f /]$
```

### Let's save out image as below:

# 1st way via tar:

- 1. docker save -o myimage.tar mycustom
- 2. docker load -i myimage.tar

## Creating a backup from the existing image:

```
[root@dockers myimage] # docker images

REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED

mycustomimage v1 6e628cb66029 3 minutes ago

centos 7 7e6257c9f8d8 8 weeks ago 203MB

centos latest 0d120h6ccaa8 8 weeks ago 203MB

[root@dockers myimage] # docker save -o mycustombackup.tar 6e628cb66029

[root@dockers myimage] # ls -l mycustombackup.tar

[root@dockers myimage] # gzip mycustombackup.tar

[root@dockers myimage] # js -l mycustombackup.tar

[root@dockers myimage] # s -l mycustombackup.tar

[root@dockers myimage] # du -sh mycustombackup.tar.gz

[root@dockers myimage] # du -sh mycustombackup.tar.gz
```

#### Verification:

```
REPOSITORY
                                                    CREATED
                 TAG
                                   IMAGE ID
                                  6e628cb66029
nvcustomimage
                                                    3 minutes ago
                                                                      246MB
                                  7e6257c9f8d8
                                                    8 weeks ago
                                                                      203MB
centos
centos
                                   0d120b6ccaa8
                                                    8 weeks ago
root@dockers myimage]# docker rmi -f 6e628cb66029
eleted: sha256:2132d5f<mark>33048b0c9497a81e</mark>4dad1e510e29a4eb9d113614fdced5814fd6f8de4
                                                         SIZE
203MB
215MB
                                          CREATED
                            0d120b6ccaa8
```

## Now load the image to the system using below.

### 2nd Way via Dockerhub:

- 1. Customize one docker image and try to tag it & push it to docker hub
- 2. Save & load the images locally

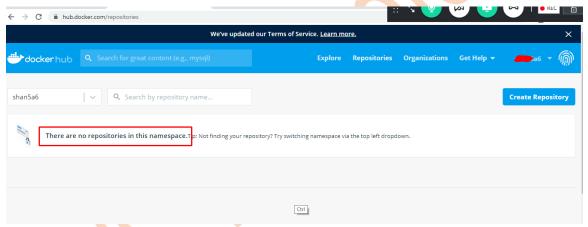
3. Remove the local image & pull the dockerhub image pushed from step  $1\ \&$  show the output.

Note: User docker login & logout to login to the dockerhub

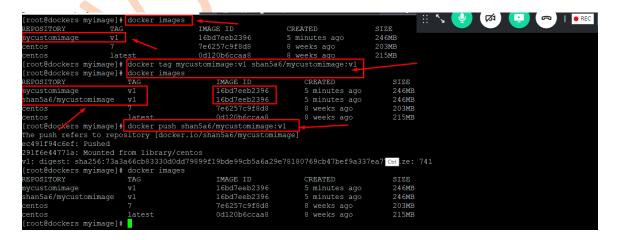
### Login to the dockerhub:



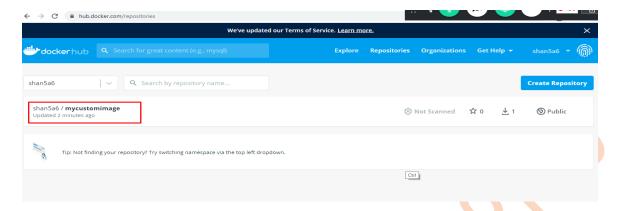
## **Before pushing image:**



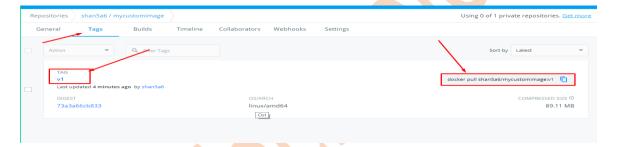
## Pushing image to dockerhub:



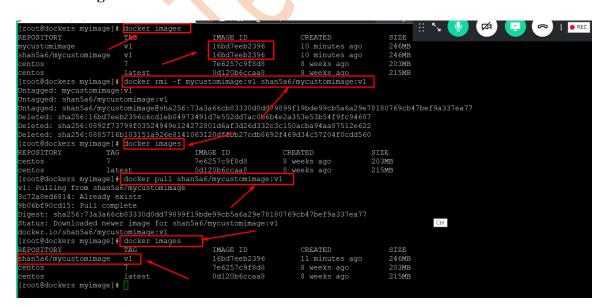
## Now if you verify in the dockerhub console:



# Verify the tags for the pushed image:

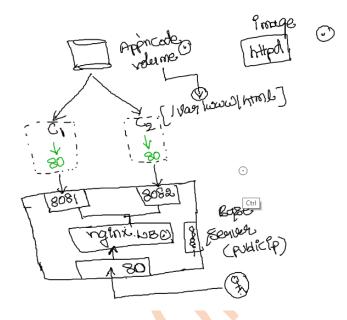


### **Final testing:**



# 9. Application Hosting





# Let's build our own apache image:

```
[root@dockers ~] # mkdir myapache
[root@dockers ~] # cd myapache/
[root@dockers myabache] # is -1

total 0
[root@dockers myapache] # vi Dockerfile
[root@dockers myapache] # cat Dockerfile
[root@dockers myapache] # cat Dockerfile
FROM centos:7

VOLUME ["/var/www/html"]

EXPOSE 80

["out@dockers myapache] # docker build -t "myapache:v1" .

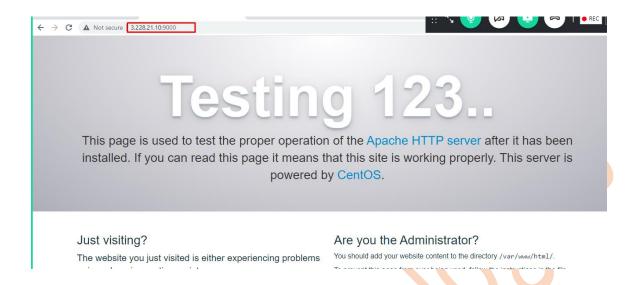
Sending build context to Docker daemon 2.048kB

Step 1/5 : FROM centos:7
---> 7--> 7e6257c9f8d8

Step 2/5 : VOLUME ["/var/www/html"]
---> Running in fff52308e95f
Removing intermediate container fff52308e95f
---> 394aaf9e7010

Step 3/5 : EXPOSE 80
---> Running in fa58784fee67
```

# **Testing our docker image:**

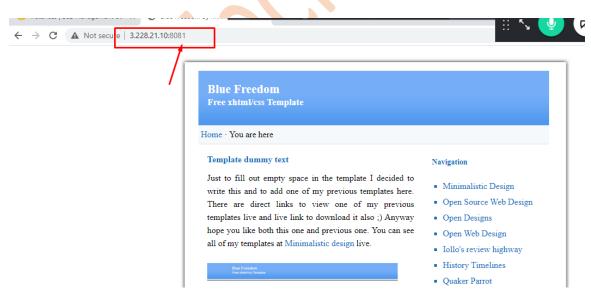


# Let's configure out application as defined above:

## **Downloading application code:**

## Let's spin up the containers:

## Testing the application on containers:





Now let's bring the Nginx LB on top of these two containers:

amazon-linux-extras install nginx1.12 -y systemctl enable nginx systemctl restart nginx

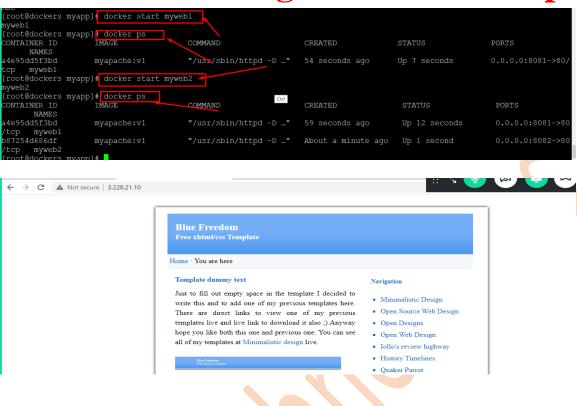
```
[root@dockers myapp]# vlm /set/nginx/conf.d/default.conf
upstream containerapp {
    server 3.228.21.10:8081;
    server 3.228.21.10:8082;
}

server {
    listen *:80;
    server_name 3.228.21.10;
    index index.html index.htm index.php;
    access_log /var/log/nginx/localweb.log;
    error_log /var/log/nginx/localerr.log;
    location / {
        proxy_pass http://containerapp;
    }
}
[root@dockers myapp]# systemctl restart nginx
[root@dockers myapp]#
```



# **Testing our Application:**





# 10. Migrating on prem Java Based applications to Dockers

Source code you can download from

"https://github.com/shan5a6/javaDockerDeployment.git"

### Base Image for the infrastructure:

```
Base Image for the infrastructure ::
Dockerfile ::
ENV JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.8.0-openjdk
ENV PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME
RUN yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel wget -y
# Installing Maven
ENV M2_HOME=/usr/local/apache-maven/apache-maven-${Mvn_Version}
ENV M2="${M2_HOME}/bin"
ENV PATH=$PATH:$M2
RUN wget https://downloads.apache.org/maven/maven-3/${Mvn_Version}/binaries/apache-maven-${Mvn_Version}-bin.tar.gz && \
    tar xvfz apache-maven-${Mvn_Version}-bin.tar.gz && \
    mkdir /usr/local/apache-maven/apache-maven-${Mvn Version} -p && \
    mv apache-maven-${Mvn_Version}/* /usr/local/apache-maven/apache-maven-${Mvn_Version}/
# Installing and configuring Tomcat
ENV Tomcat_Version=8.5.54
        wget http://www-eu.apache.org/dist/tomcat/tomcat-8/v${Tomcat_Version}/bin/apache-tomcat-${Tomcat_Version}.tar.gz && \
         tar xvfz apache-tomcat-${Tomcat_Version}.tar.gz && \
         mkdir -p /opt/tomcat/ /opt/myapplication/ -p && \
        mv apache-tomcat-${Tomcat_Version}.tar.gz /tmp/ && \
        mv apache-tomcat-${Tomcat_Version}/* /opt/tomcat/.
COPY context.xml /opt/tomcat/webapps/manager/META-INF/
COPY tomcat-users.xml /opt/tomcat/conf/
CMD ["/opt/tomcat/bin/catalina.sh", "run"]
```

### **Dockerfile:**

FROM centos:7
# Installing Java
ENV JAVA\_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.8.0-openjdk
ENV PATH=\$PATH:\$JAVA\_HOME
RUN yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel wget -y
EXPOSE 8080

# Installing Maven
ENV Mvn\_Version=3.6.3
ENV M2\_HOME=/usr/local/apache-maven/apache-maven-\${Mvn\_Version}
ENV M2="\${M2\_HOME}/bin"
ENV PATH=\$PATH:\$M2

# # Installing and configuring Tomcat

ENV Tomcat\_Version=8.5.54

RUN wget <a href="http://www-eu.apache.org/dist/tomcat/tomcat-8/v\${Tomcat\_Version}/bin/apache-tomcat-\${Tomcat\_Version}.tar.gz && \ tar xvfz apache-tomcat-\${Tomcat\_Version}.tar.gz && \ mkdir -p /opt/tomcat//opt/myapplication/ -p && \ mv apache-tomcat-\${Tomcat\_Version}.tar.gz /tmp/ && \ mv apache-tomcat-\${Tomcat\_Version}/\* /opt/tomcat/.

COPY context.xml /opt/tomcat/webapps/manager/META-INF/
COPY tomcat-users.xml /opt/tomcat/conf/
CMD ["/opt/tomcat/bin/catalina.sh", "run"]

## **Application Image for developers:**

## Dockerfile:

FROM myappbaseimage
WORKDIR /opt/myapplication
RUN yum install git -y \
 && git clone https://github.com/shan5a6/myweb.git /opt/myapplication \
 && mvn clean install \
 && mv ./target/myweb\*.war /opt/tomcat/webapps/app.war
CMD [''/opt/tomcat/bin/catalina.sh'', ''run'']

# 11. Multistage Builds

Multi stage build helps to reduce the size of the images i.e., we are gonna divide our docker images in to build & run images.

```
FROM centos:7 as build
# Installing Java
ENV JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.8.0-openjdk
ENV PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME
RUN yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel wget git -y
# Installing Maven
ENV Mvn_Version=3.6.3
ENV M2_HOME=/usr/local/apache-maven/apache-maven-${Mvn_Version}
ENV M2="${M2_HOME}/bin"
ENV PATH=$PATH:$M2
RUN wget https://downloads.apache.org/maven/maven-3/${Mvn_Version}/binaries/apache-maven-${Mvn_Version}-bin.tar.gz && \
    tar xvfz apache-maven-${Mvn_Version}-bin.tar.gz && \
    mkdir /usr/local/apache-maven/apache-maven-${Mvn_Version} /opt/myapplication/ -p && \
    mv apache-maven-${Mvn_Version}/* /usr/local/apache-maven/apache-maven-${Mvn_Version}/ && \
        git clone https://github.com/shan5a6/myweb.git /opt/myapplication/
WORKDIR /opt/myapplication/
RUN mvn clean install
# Installing and configuring Tomcat
FROM centos:7
EXPOSE 8080
ENV Tomcat Version=8.5.59
RUN yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel wget -y
        wget http://www-eu.apache.org/dist/tomcat/tomcat-8/v${Tomcat_Version}/bin/apache-tomcat-${Tomcat_Version}.tar.gz && \
        tar xvfz apache-tomcat-$\{Tomcat_Version\}.tar.gz && \
        mkdir -p /opt/tomcat/ /opt/myapplication/ -p && \
        mv apache-tomcat-$\{Tomcat_Version\}.tar.gz /tmp/ && \
        mv apache-tomcat-${Tomcat_Version}/* /opt/tomcat/.
COPY context.xml /opt/tomcat/webapps/manager/META-INF/
COPY tomcat-users.xml /opt/tomcat/conf/
COPY --from=build /opt/myapplication/target/myweb-0.12.0.war /opt/tomcat/webapps/myapp.war
CMD ["/opt/tomcat/bin/catalina.sh", "run"]
```

#### Code:

FROM centos:7 as build # Installing Java ENV JAVA\_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.8.0-openjdk ENV PATH=\$PATH:\$JAVA\_HOME RUN yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel wget git -y

# Installing Maven
ENV Mvn\_Version=3.6.3
ENV M2\_HOME=/usr/local/apache-maven/apache-maven-\${Mvn\_Version}
ENV M2="\${M2\_HOME}/bin"
ENV PATH=\$PATH:\$M2

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```
RUN wget <a href="https://downloads.apache.org/maven/maven-">https://downloads.apache.org/maven/maven-</a>
3/${Myn Version}/binaries/apache-mayen-${Myn Version}-bin.tar.gz && \
  tar xvfz apache-maven-${Mvn_Version}-bin.tar.gz && \
  mkdir /usr/local/apache-maven/apache-maven-${Mvn Version} /opt/myapplication/ -p
&&\
  mv apache-maven-${Mvn_Version}/* /usr/local/apache-maven/apache-maven-
${Mvn Version}/ && \
     git clone https://github.com/shan5a6/myweb.git /opt/myapplication/
WORKDIR /opt/myapplication/
RUN mvn clean install
# Installing and configuring Tomcat
FROM centos:7
EXPOSE 8080
ENV Tomcat_Version=8.5.59
RUN yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel wget -y
       wget http://www-eu.apache.org/dist/tomcat/tomcat-
8/v${Tomcat_Version}/bin/apache-tomcat-${Tomcat_Version}.tar.gz && \
    tar xvfz apache-tomcat-${Tomcat Version}.tar.gz && \
    mkdir -p /opt/tomcat/ /opt/mvapplication/ -p && \
    mv apache-tomcat-${Tomcat_Version}.tar.gz/tmp/&&\
    mv apache-tomcat-${Tomcat Version}/* /opt/tomcat/.
COPY context.xml /opt/tomcat/webapps/manager/META-INF/
COPY tomcat-users.xml /opt/tomcat/conf/
COPY --from=build /opt/myapplication/target/myweb-0.12.0.war
/opt/tomcat/webapps/myapp.war
```

CMD ["/opt/tomcat/bin/catalina.sh", "run"]