

EXPERIMENT NO. 9

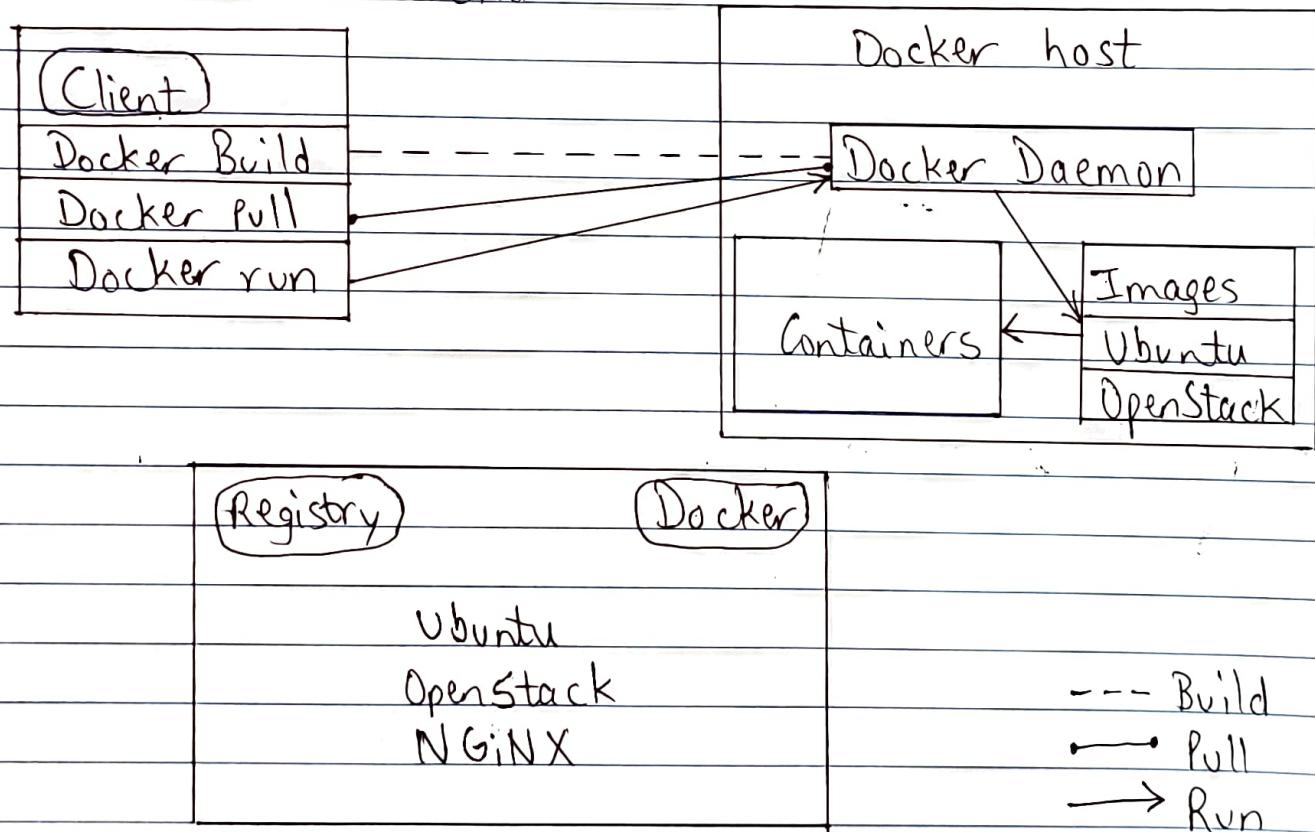
Aim :- To study and implement containerization using Docker.

Theory :-

Docker :-

Docker is a platform that enables developers to automate the deployment and management of applications, within lightweight, portable containers. These containers ensure consistency across different environments, allowing applications to run seamlessly on various systems.

Architecture of Docker :-



Benefits of Containerization :-

- i) Portability
- ii) Efficiency
- iii) Agility
- iv) Faster Delivery
- v) Improved Security
- vi) Flexibility

Container

A container is a running instance of a Docker image. Containers have state and can be in various states like running, paused, etc. Created on the local system during runtime.

Images

An image is a static, immutable snapshot or template used to create containers.

Once created, an image does not change its state. They are stateless. Stored in registry for distribution and sharing.

Conclusion :-

Thus, I was able to understand and implement containerization using Docker.

X
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Cloud Computing Experiment 9

Aim: To study and Implement Containerization using Docker.

Theory:

Introduction:

In recent years, the landscape of software development and deployment has undergone a significant transformation, driven by the need for more efficient, scalable, and portable solutions. Traditional approaches to application deployment often face challenges related to dependency management, environment consistency, and scalability. In response to these challenges, containerization has emerged as a powerful paradigm, offering a lightweight, portable, and efficient solution for packaging, distributing, and running applications.

At the forefront of containerization technology is Docker, a platform that has revolutionized the way developers build, ship, and run applications. Docker provides a standardized environment for packaging applications and their dependencies into isolated containers, which can then be deployed across various environments seamlessly. With Docker, developers can encapsulate their applications along with all required dependencies, ensuring consistency across different development, testing, and production environments.

This experiment aims to explore and implement containerization using Docker, a widely adopted tool in the field of DevOps and software development. By understanding Docker's architecture, benefits of containerization, and key concepts such as containers, images, and Docker files, participants will gain

insights into modern software deployment practices. Through practical implementation and comparison with traditional approaches such as virtual machines, participants will appreciate the efficiency, scalability, and portability offered by Docker containers.

In this write-up, we will delve into the fundamentals of Docker, explore its architecture, discuss the advantages of containerization, and elucidate key Docker concepts. Additionally, we will provide a step-by-step guide to implementing containerization using Docker, accompanied by screenshots to illustrate the process. By the end of this experiment, participants will have a solid understanding of Docker and its role in modern software development workflows.

1) Docker architecture:

Docker is a platform that allows you to develop, deploy, and run applications in containers. It uses a client-server architecture. The Docker client communicates with the Docker daemon, which does the heavy lifting of building, running, and distributing containers. The Docker daemon manages Docker objects such as images, containers, networks, and volumes.

2) Benefits of Containerization:

- **Portability:** Containers encapsulate everything an application needs to run, making it easy to move between environments.
- **Isolation:** Containers provide isolation for applications, preventing conflicts between dependencies.
- **Efficiency:** Containers share the host OS kernel, reducing overhead and resource usage compared to virtual machines.
- **Scalability:** Containers can be quickly scaled up or down to meet demand, enabling efficient resource utilization.

3) Explain following w.r.t Docker:

- **Container:** A container is a lightweight, standalone, executable package that includes everything needed to run a piece of software, including the code, runtime, libraries, and dependencies.
- **Images:** An image is a read-only template used to create containers. It contains the application code along with all its dependencies.
- **Dockerfile:** A Dockerfile is a text document that contains instructions for building a Docker image. It specifies the base image, environment variables, dependencies, and commands to run when the container starts.

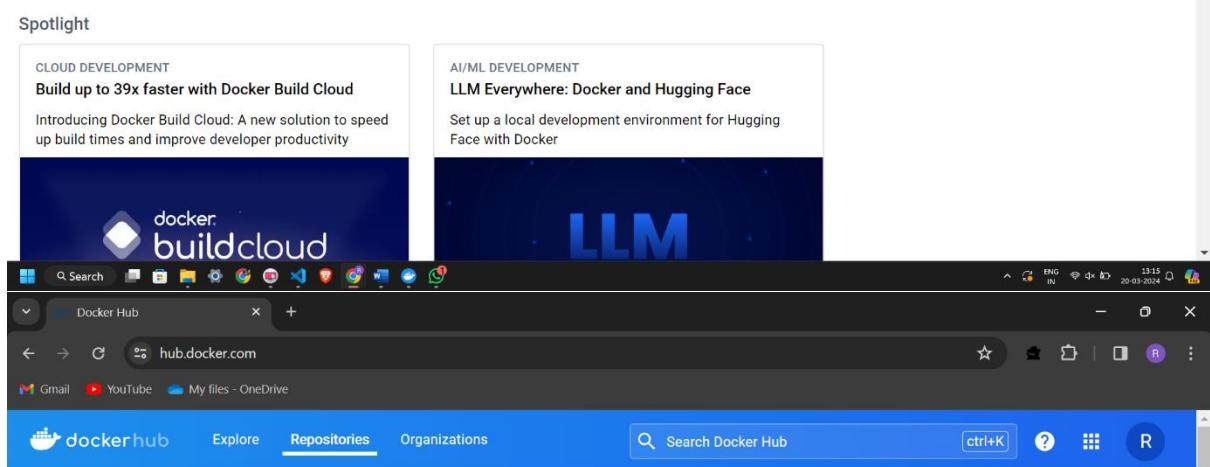
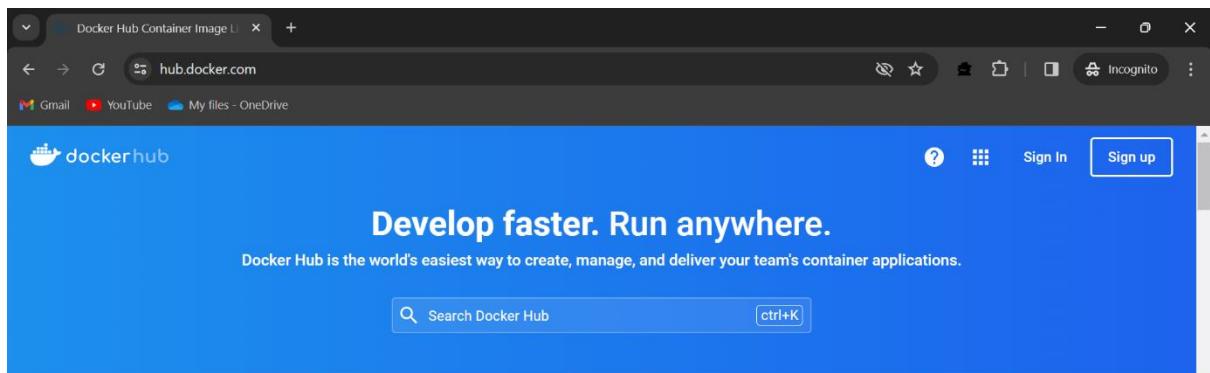
4) Comparison:

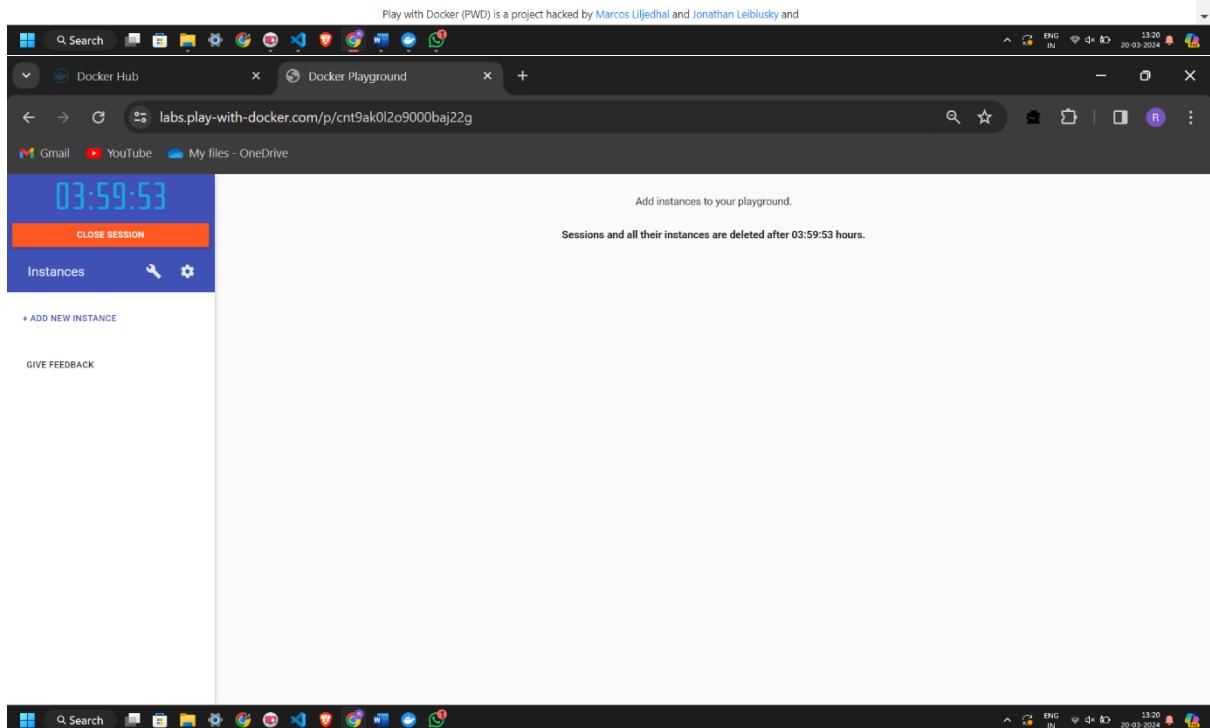
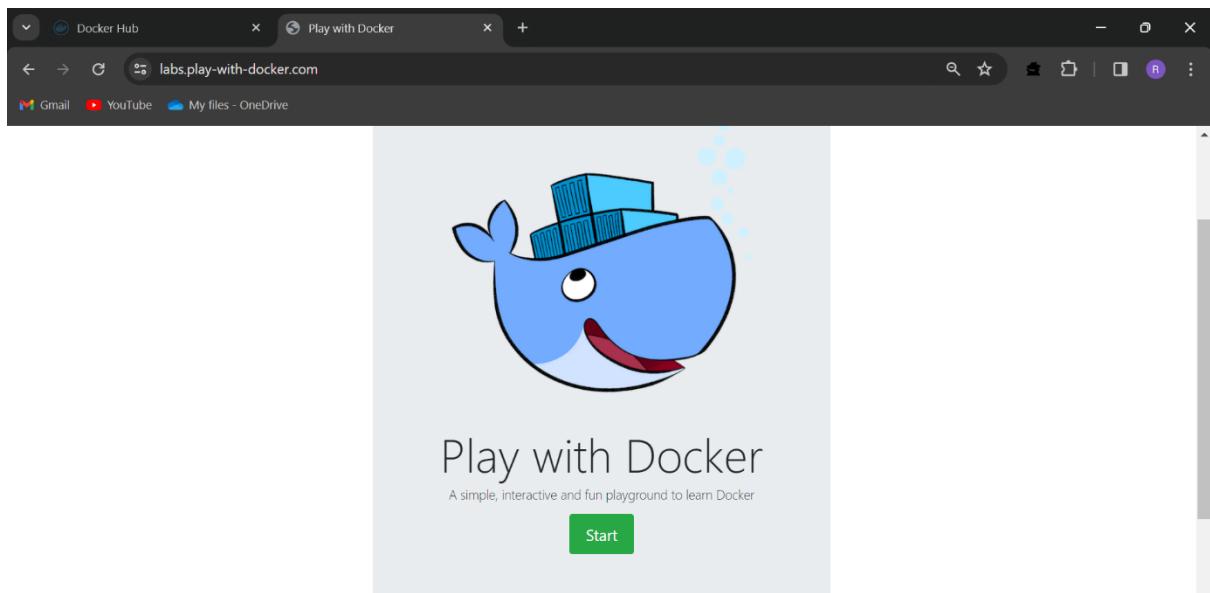
- **Container vs. Virtual Machine:** Containers share the host OS kernel, while virtual machines have their own OS kernel. This makes containers lighter and more efficient than virtual machines.
- **Images vs. Containers:** An image is a template for creating containers, while a container is a running instance of an image. Multiple containers can be created from the same image.

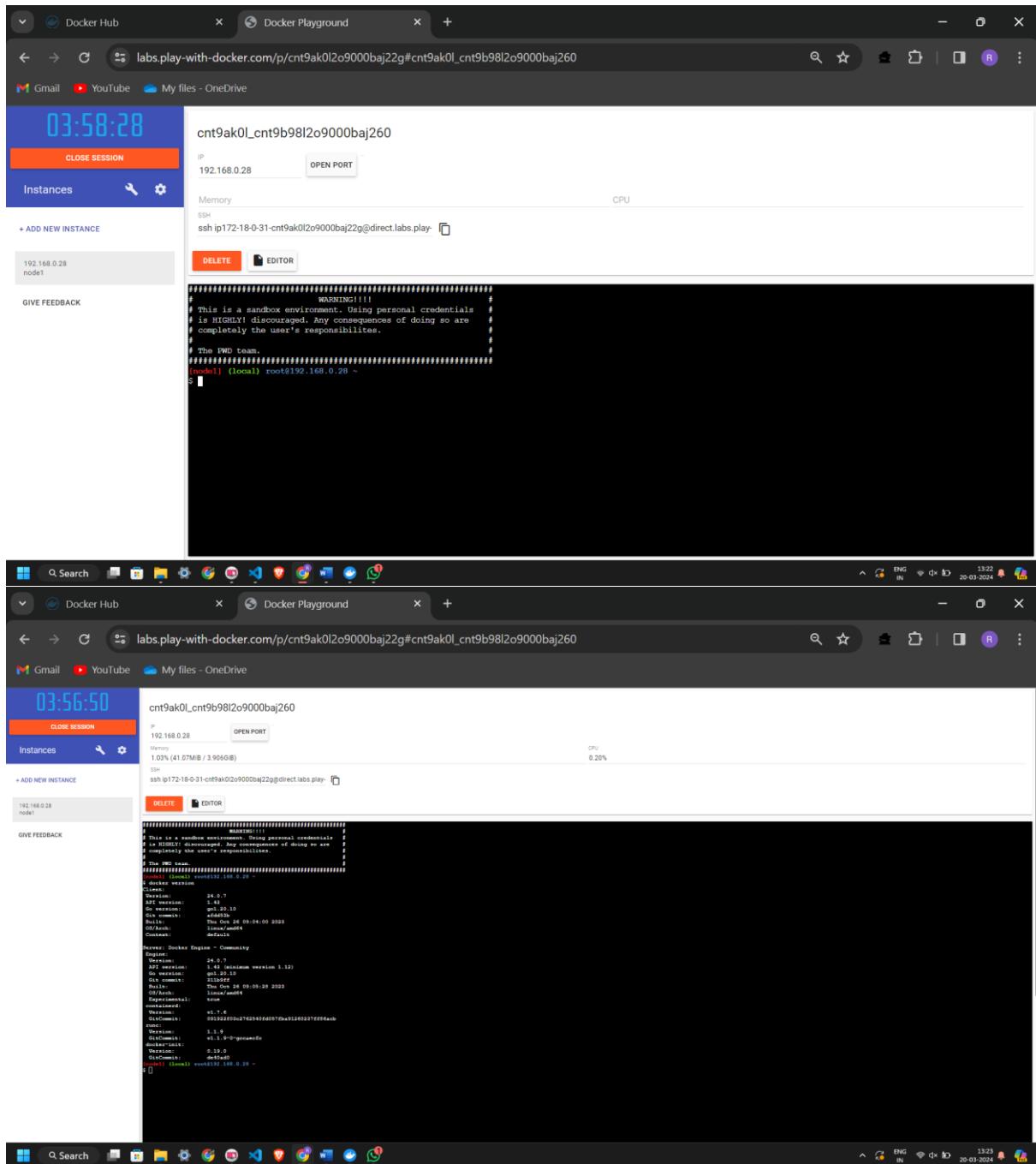
Steps for Implementing Containerization using Docker:

1. Install Docker on your system.
2. Write a Docker file specifying the application's dependencies and commands.
3. Build the Docker image using the `docker build` command.
4. Run a container from the built image using the `docker run` command.
5. Test the application running inside the container.
6. Take screenshots of each step, including the Docker file, building the image, running the container, and testing the application.
7. Compile the screenshots into a document for submission.

Screenshots:







The image shows two screenshots of a Windows desktop environment. Both screenshots feature a browser window titled 'Docker Playground' at the address https://labs.play-with-docker.com/p/cnt9ak0l2o9000baj22g#cnt9ak0l_cnt9b98l2o9000baj260. The browser's taskbar shows other pinned sites like Docker Hub, Gmail, YouTube, and OneDrive.

Screenshot 1 (Top): This screenshot shows a terminal session with the command `docker --help`. The output is as follows:

```
03:55:32
192.168.0.28
OPEN PORT
Memory: 1.07% (42.81MiB / 3.906GiB)
CPU: 0.35%
ssh ip172-18-0-31-cnt9ak0l2o9000baj22g@direct.labs.play-with-docker.com

DELETER EDITOR

rmi Remove one or more images
save Save one or more images to a tar archive (streamed to STDOUT by default)
start Start one or more stopped containers
stats Display a live stream of container(s) resource usage statistics
stop Stop one or more running containers
tag Create a tag TARGET_IMAGE that refers to SOURCE_IMAGE
top Display the running processes of a container
unpause Unpause all processes within one or more containers
update Update configuration of one or more containers
wait Block until one or more containers stop, then print their exit codes

Global Options:
--config string      Location of client config files (default "/root/.docker")
--c, --context string    Name of the context to use to connect to the daemon (overrides DOCKER_HOST env var and default context set with "docker context use")
-D, --debug          Enable debug mode
-H, --host list       Daemon socket to connect to
-l, --log-level string Set the logging level ("debug", "info", "warn", "error", "fatal") (default "info")
--tls                Use TLS; implied by --tlscacert
--tlscacert string   Trust certs signed only by this CA (default "/root/.docker/ca.pem")
--tlscert string     Path to TLS certificate file (default "/root/.docker/cert.pem")
--tleskey string     Path to TLS key file (default "/root/.docker/key.pem")
--tlsv1               Use TLS and verify the remote
-v, --version         Print version information and quit

Run 'docker COMMAND --help' for more information on a command.

For more help on how to use Docker, head to https://docs.docker.com/go/guides/
[local] root@192.168.0.28 ~
```

Screenshot 2 (Bottom): This screenshot shows a terminal session with the command `docker image --help`. The output is as follows:

```
03:54:42
192.168.0.28
OPEN PORT
Memory: 1.08% (43.03MiB / 3.906GiB)
CPU: 0.49%
ssh ip172-18-0-31-cnt9ak0l2o9000baj22g@direct.labs.play-with-docker.com

DELETER EDITOR

-v, --version         Print version information and quit

Run 'docker COMMAND --help' for more information on a command.

For more help on how to use Docker, head to https://docs.docker.com/go/guides/
[local] root@192.168.0.28 ~
$ docker image --help
Usage: docker image COMMAND

Manage images

Commands:
  build      Build an image from a Dockerfile
  history    Show the history of an image
  import     Import the contents from a tarball to create a filesystem image
  inspect   Display detailed information on one or more images
  load       Load an image from a tar archive or STDIN
  ls        List images
  prune     Remove unused images
  pull       Download an image from a registry
  push       Upload an image to a registry
  rm        Remove one or more images
  save      Save one or more images to a tar archive (streamed to STDOUT by default)
  tag       Create a tag TARGET_IMAGE that refers to SOURCE_IMAGE

Run 'docker image COMMAND --help' for more information on a command.
[local] root@192.168.0.28 ~
```

Docker Hub Docker Playground

labs.play-with-docker.com/p/cnt9ak0l2o9000baj22g#cnt9ak0l_cnt9b98l2o9000baj260

Gmail YouTube My files - OneDrive

03:53:30

192.168.0.28 OPEN PORT

Memory 1.07% (42.7MiB / 3.906GiB)

CPU 2.25%

ssh ip172-18-0-31-cnt9ak0l2o9000baj22g@direct.labs.play

DELETE **EDITOR**

+ ADD NEW INSTANCE

Instances GIVE FEEDBACK

192.168.0.28 node1

```
Usage: docker image COMMAND
Manage images
Commands:
  build      Build an image from a Dockerfile
  history    Show the history of an image
  import     Import the contents from a tarball to create a filesystem image
  inspect   Display detailed information on one or more images
  load      Load an image from a tar archive or STDIN
  ls        List images
  prune     Remove unused images
  pull      Download an image from a registry
  push      Upload an image to a registry
  rm        Remove one or more images
  save     Save one or more images to a tar archive (streamed to STDOUT by default)
  tag       Create a tag TARGET_IMAGE that refers to SOURCE_IMAGE

Run 'docker image COMMAND --help' for more information on a command.
(node1) [root@192.168.0.28 ~]
$ docker ls
docker: 'ls' is not a docker command.
See 'docker --help'.
(node1) [local] root@192.168.0.28 ~
$ docker image ls
REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED SIZE
[node1] [local] root@192.168.0.28 ~
```

13:27 ENG IN 20-03-2024

Search Docker Playground Docker Playground

labs.play-with-docker.com/p/cnt9jfa91nsg00d1nf9g#cnt9jfa9_cnt9kga91nsg00d1nf9g

Gmail YouTube My files - OneDrive

03:54:51

192.168.0.12 OPEN PORT

Memory 3.65% (145.8MiB / 3.906GiB)

CPU 29.23%

ssh ip172-18-0-126-cnt9jfa91nsg00d1nf9g@direct.labs.play

DELETE **EDITOR**

+ ADD NEW INSTANCE

192.168.0.12 node2

GIVE FEEDBACK

```
# IS HIGHLY! discouraged. Any consequences of doing so are
# completely the user's responsibilites.
#
# The FWD team.
#####
(node2) [local] root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker pull mysql:5.7
5.7: Pulling from library/mysql
2044dcac6c9: Extracting [====>] 6.291MB/50.5MB
10c4f4f4e0: Download complete
a9f03a1c14ce: Download complete
68c3899c2015: Download complete
cb95a940e7b6: Download complete
9098fb8ddefe: Download complete
ae711919cb779: Downloading [=====] 25.53MB/25.53MB
fffc89e9dfcd88: Download complete
43d05e938198: Downloading [=====] 56.29MB/56.29MB
064bd2d98fb8: Download complete
dffa94d85569b: Download complete
write /var/lib/docker/tmp/getImageBlob1006067493: no space left on device
[node2] [local] root@192.168.0.12 ~
$
```

13:44 ENG IN 20-03-2024

Screenshot 1: Docker Playground Session (03:53:41)

Session ID: cnt9jfa9_cnt9kga91nsg00d1nf9g

IP: 192.168.0.12

Memory: 1.26% (50.47MB / 3.906GB)

CPU: 0.12%

SSH: ssh ip172-18-0-126-cnt9jfa91nsg00d1nf9g@direct.labs.play

Instances:

- node1 (192.168.0.13)
- node2 (192.168.0.12) - Selected

GIVE FEEDBACK:

```

064b2d39fba: Download complete
01fb1533c0e: Download complete
write /var/lib/docker/tmp/GetImageBlob1006067493: no space left on device
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker search filter-stars=100
"docker search" requires exactly 1 argument.
See 'docker search --help'.

Usage: docker search [OPTIONS] TERM

Search Docker Hub for images
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker search --filter-stars=100 mysql
NAME          DESCRIPTION          STARS      OFFICIAL      AUTOMATED
mysql         MySQL is a widely used, open-source relation- 14949      [OK]
mariadb       MariaDB Server is a high performing open sou- 5704       [OK]
percona       Percona Server is a fork of the MySQL relati- 626        [OK]
phpmyadmin    phpMyAdmin - A web interface for MySQL and M- 960        [OK]
14.11.1/mysql  MySQL Docker Image                110        [OK]
database/mysql-backup  Back up mysql databases to... anywhere! 111

[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ 

```

Screenshot 2: Docker Playground Session (03:41:18)

Session ID: cnt9jfa9_cnt9kga91nsg00d1nf9g

IP: 192.168.0.12

Memory: 3.52% (140.8MB / 3.906GB)

CPU: 0.35%

SSH: ssh ip172-18-0-126-cnt9jfa91nsg00d1nf9g@direct.labs.play

Instances:

- node1 (192.168.0.13)
- node2 (192.168.0.12) - Selected

GIVE FEEDBACK:

```

$ docker run -it ubuntu /bin/bash
Unable to find image 'ubuntu:latest' locally
```
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ echo "Hello World"
Hello World
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker run -it ubuntu /bin/bash
Unable to find image 'ubuntu:latest' locally
```
```
$ docker pull ubuntu
```
```
$ ls
root@86d2952031a9:~# sh File1
Hello World
Wed Mar 20 08:28:08 UTC 2024
File1 bin boot dev etc home lib lib32 lib64 libx32 media mnt opt proc root run sbin srv sys tmp usr var
root@86d2952031a9:~#
```

```

Docker Playground session at 03:32:01. Session ID: cnt9jfa9_cnt9kga91nsg00d1nf9g

Instances: node1 (IP: 192.168.0.13), node2 (IP: 192.168.0.12)

SSH logs for node2:

```
ubuntu latest ca2b0426964c 3 Weeks ago 77.9MB
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker run -itd ubuntu sleep 10;echo "Welcome to docker"
docker: Error response from daemon: mkdir /var/lib/docker/overlay2/2d4873a58ed2cabf2b8488067c25043bc413d02be4cbfaa5319c7c5a590ceba9-init: no space left on device
See 'docker run --help'.
Welcome to docker
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker run -itd ubuntu sleep 10;echo "Welcome to docker"
^C
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker container ls
^C
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker container ls -a
^C
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker container ls -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
86d2952031a9 ubuntu "/bin/bash" 10 minutes ago Exited (0) 7 minutes ago brave_villani
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
```

SSH logs for node1:

```
Welcome to docker
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker run -itd ubuntu sleep 10;echo "Welcome to docker"
^C
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker container ls
^C
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker container ls -a
^C
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker container ls -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
86d2952031a9 ubuntu "/bin/bash" 10 minutes ago Exited (0) 7 minutes ago brave_villani
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker rename brave_villani rishab_mandal
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker container ls -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
86d2952031a9 ubuntu "/bin/bash" 12 minutes ago Exited (0) 9 minutes ago rishab_mandal
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
```

Docker Playground

https://labs.play-with-docker.com/p/cnt9jfa91nsg00d1nf6g#cnt9jfa9_cnt9kga91nsg00d1nf9g

03:28:05

CLOSE SESSION

cnt9jfa9_cnt9kga91nsg00d1nf9g

IP: 192.168.0.12 | **OPEN PORT**

Instances: node1, node2 | **DELETE** | **EDITOR**

Memory: 2.75% (109.9MiB / 3.906GiB) | **CPU:** 0.02%

SSH: ssh ip172-18-0-126-cnt9jfa91nsg00d1nf6g@direct.labs.play

```
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker container ls -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
86d2952031a9 ubuntu "/bin/bash" 10 minutes ago Exited (0) 7 minutes ago brave_villani
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker rename brave_villani rishab_mandal
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker container ls -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
86d2952031a9 ubuntu "/bin/bash" 12 minutes ago Exited (0) 9 minutes ago rishab_mandal
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker container stop 86d2952031a9
86d2952031a9
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker container ls -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
86d2952031a9 ubuntu "/bin/bash" 14 minutes ago Exited (0) 11 minutes ago rishab_mandal
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker container ls
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$
```

GIVE FEEDBACK

03:23:49

CLOSE SESSION

cnt9jfa9_cnt9kga91nsg00d1nf9g

IP: 192.168.0.12 | **OPEN PORT** 8080

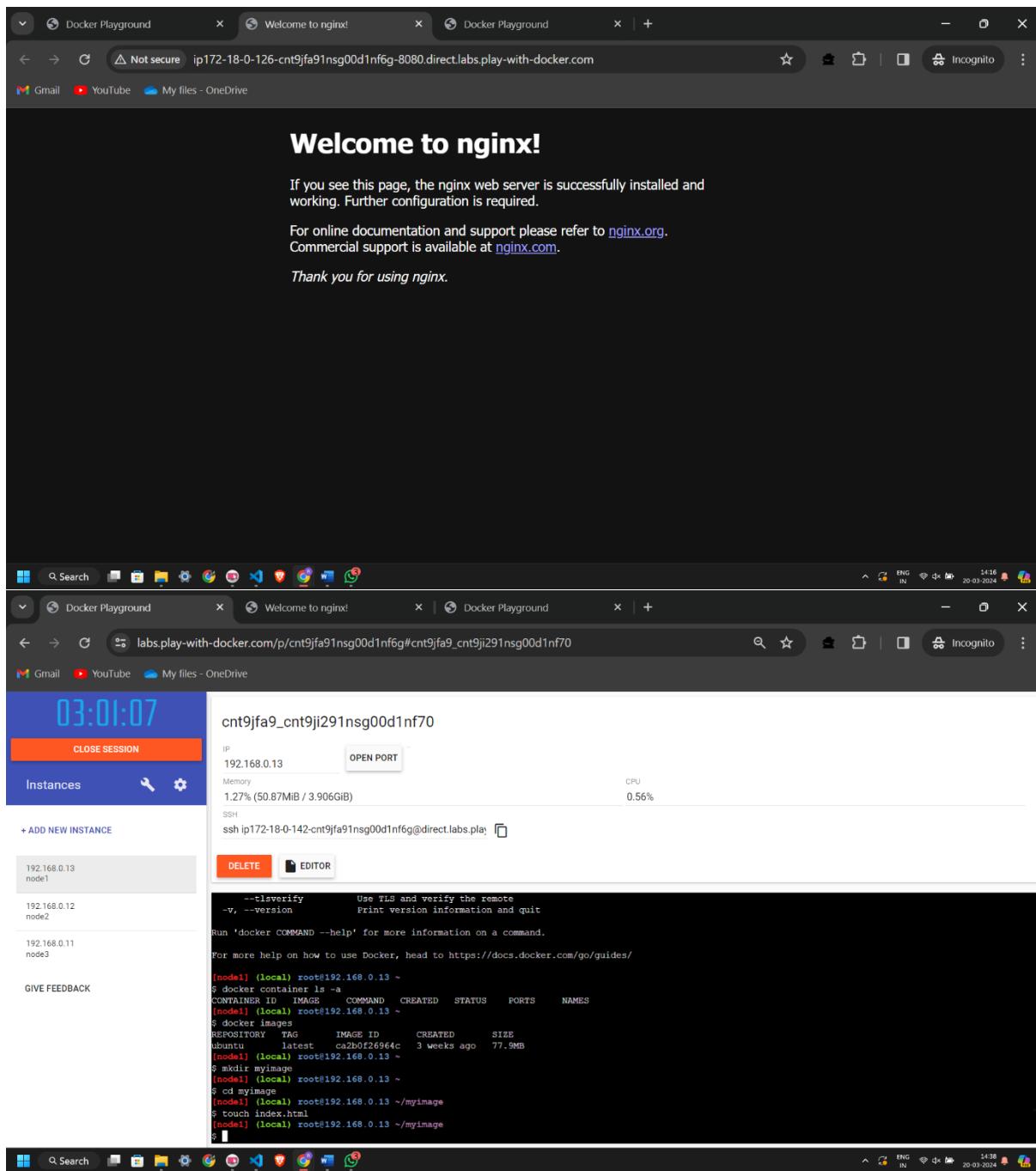
Instances: node1, node2 | **DELETE** | **EDITOR**

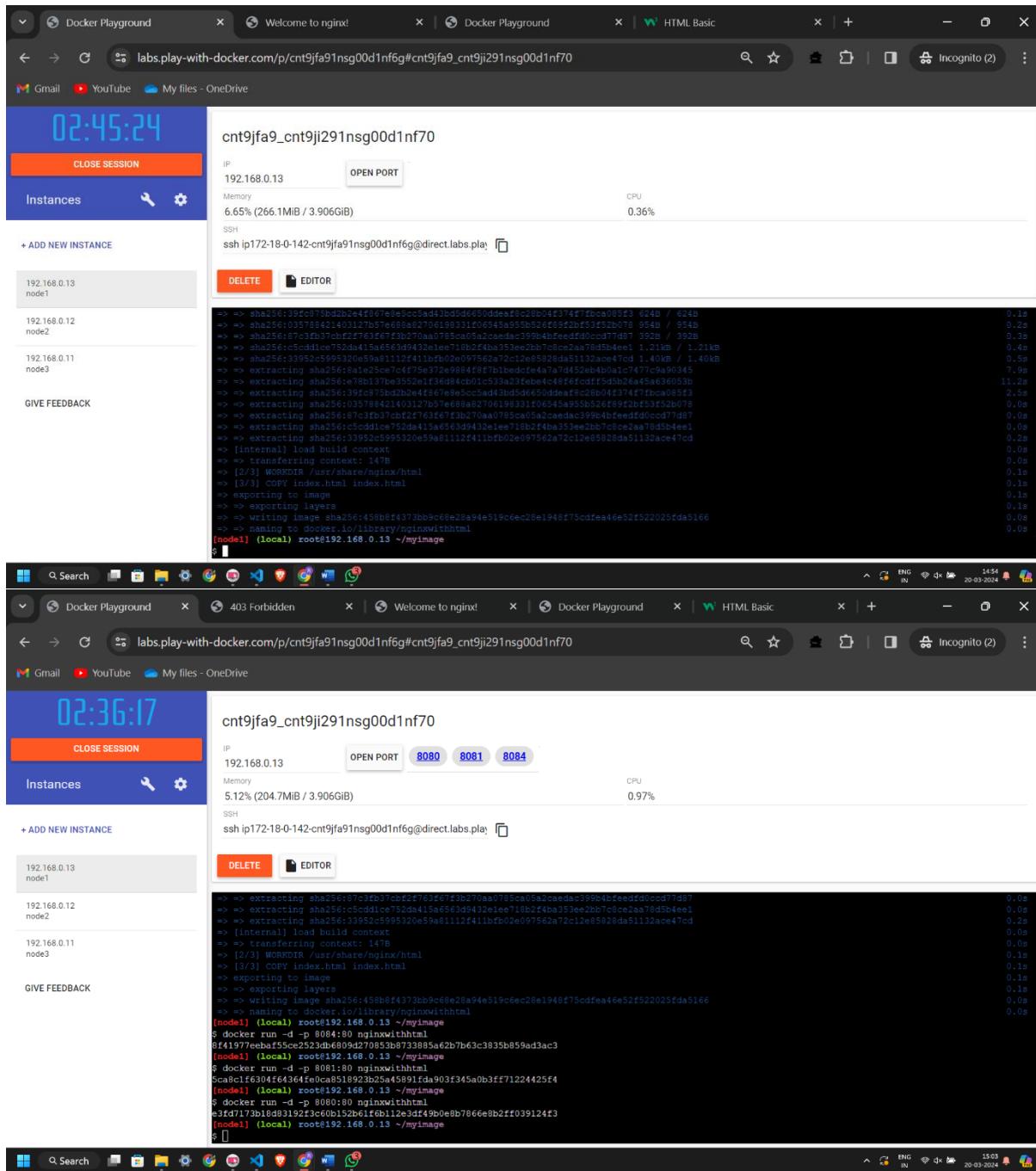
Memory: 5.73% (229.4MiB / 3.906GiB) | **CPU:** 0.01%

SSH: ssh ip172-18-0-126-cnt9jfa91nsg00d1nf6g@direct.labs.play

```
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker container ls -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
86d2952031a9 ubuntu "/bin/bash" 14 minutes ago Exited (0) 11 minutes ago rishab_mandal
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker container ls
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
$ docker run -d --publish 8080:80 nginx
Unable to find image 'nginx:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/nginx
8a1e25ce7c4f: Pull complete
e79b137be355: Pull complete
39fc975bd2b2: Pull complete
035788421403: Pull complete
87c3fb37cbf2: Pull complete
c5dd11ce752d: Pull complete
33952c599532: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:6db391d1c0cfb30588ba0bf72ea999404f2764feb0f1f196acd5867ac7efa7e
Status: Downloaded newer image for nginx:latest
6fa0f12f1391a5f1c92488ee56353cc3f90a34c3f49fd64592fe2dde181fb5e5
[node2] (local) root@192.168.0.12 ~
```

GIVE FEEDBACK







Hello Guys!

Rishab Mandal here



Conclusion:

In conclusion, Docker containerization emerges as a transformative technology, offering developers a versatile platform for building, packaging, and deploying applications with enhanced efficiency, portability, and scalability, revolutionizing modern software development practices.