

A. Creating docker image using terraform

Step 1: Download Docker and Check the docker functionality

```
C:\Users\student>docker

Usage:  docker [OPTIONS] COMMAND

A self-sufficient runtime for containers

Common Commands:
run      Create and run a new container from an image
exec     Execute a command in a running container
ps       List containers
build    Build an image from a Dockerfile
pull     Download an image from a registry
push     Upload an image to a registry
images   List images
login    Log in to a registry
logout   Log out from a registry
search   Search Docker Hub for images
version  Show the Docker version information
info     Display system-wide information

Management Commands:
builder  Manage builds
buildx*  Docker Buildx
checkpoint Manage checkpoints
compose* Docker Compose
container Manage containers
context  Manage contexts
debug*   Get a shell into any image or container
desktop* Docker Desktop commands (Alpha)
dev*     Docker Dev Environments
extension* Manages Docker extensions
feedback* Provide feedback, right in your terminal!
```

```
C:\Users\student>docker --version
Docker version 27.0.3, build 7d4bcd8
```

```
C:\Users\student>|
```

Step 2: Create a folder named 'TerraformScripts'

Then, go in that folder and again create a folder named 'Docker'

Then, create a file named docker.tf

And write the following code in it.

```
terraform{
  required_providers{
    docker = {
      source = "kreuzwerker/docker"
      version = "2.21.0"
    }
  }
}

provider "docker" {
  host = "npipe:////./pipe/docker_engine"
}

# Pulls the image
resource "docker_image" "ubuntu"{
  name = "ubuntu:latest"
}

# Create a container
resource "docker_container" "foo"{
  image = docker_image.ubuntu.image_id
  name = "foo"
  command = ["sleep", "3600"]
}
```

Step 3: Run the command terraform init.

```
PS C:\Users\HP\Desktop\Terraform\Docke> terraform init
Initializing the backend...
Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding kreuzwerker/docker versions matching "2.21.0"...
- Installing kreuzwerker/docker v2.21.0...
- Installed kreuzwerker/docker v2.21.0 (self-signed, key ID BD080C4571C6104C)
Partner and community providers are signed by their developers.
If you'd like to know more about provider signing, you can read about it here:
https://www.terraform.io/docs/cli/plugins/signing.html
Terraform has created a lock file .terraform.lock.hcl to record the provider
selections it made above. Include this file in your version control repository
so that Terraform can guarantee to make the same selections by default when
you run "terraform init" in the future.

Terraform has been successfully initialized!

You may now begin working with Terraform. Try running "terraform plan" to see
any changes that are required for your infrastructure. All Terraform commands
should now work.

If you ever set or change modules or backend configuration for Terraform,
rerun this command to reinitialize your working directory. If you forget, other
commands will detect it and remind you to do so if necessary.
```

Step 4:Run the terraform plan to see all the files initialized.

```
C:\Users\INFT\Desktop\TerraformScript\Docke>terraform plan

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the
following symbols:
+ create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

# docker_container.foo will be created
+ resource "docker_container" "foo" {
+   attach           = false
+   bridge           = (known after apply)
+   command          = (known after apply)
+   container_logs   = (known after apply)
+   entrypoint       = (known after apply)
+   env              = (known after apply)
+   exit_code        = (known after apply)
+   gateway          = (known after apply)
+   hostname         = (known after apply)
+   id               = (known after apply)
+   image            = (known after apply)
+   init             = (known after apply)
+   ip_address       = (known after apply)
+   ip_prefix_length = (known after apply)
+   ipc_mode         = (known after apply)
+   log_driver       = (known after apply)
+   logs             = false
+   must_run         = true
+   name             = "foo"
+   network_data     = (known after apply)
+   read_only        = false
+   remove_volumes   = true
+   restart          = "no"
+   rm               = false
+   runtime          = (known after apply)
```

```
+ shm_size      = (known after apply)
+ start         = true
+ stdin_open    = false
+ stop_signal    = (known after apply)
+ stop_timeout  = (known after apply)
+ tty           = false

+ healthcheck (known after apply)

+ labels (known after apply)
}

# docker_image.ubuntu will be created
+ resource "docker_image" "ubuntu" {
+   id          = (known after apply)
+   image_id     = (known after apply)
+   latest       = (known after apply)
+   name         = "ubuntu:latest"
+   output       = (known after apply)
+   repo_digest  = (known after apply)
+ }
}
```

Plan: 2 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

Note: You didn't use the `-out` option to save this plan, so Terraform can't guarantee to take exactly these actions if you run "terraform apply" now.

C:\Users\INFT\Desktop\TerraformScript\Docker>

This is image before apply:

```
C:\Users\INFT\Desktop\TerraformScript\Docker>docker images
REPOSITORY      TAG          IMAGE ID      CREATED      SIZE

C:\Users\INFT\Desktop\TerraformScript\Docker>
```

Step 5:execute the command terraform apply:
It will apply the configuration

```
C:\Users\INFT\Desktop\TerraformScript\Dock>terraform apply

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
+ create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

# docker_container.foo will be created
+ resource "docker_container" "foo" {
+   attach      = false
+   bridge      = (known after apply)
+   command     = (known after apply)
+   container_logs = (known after apply)
+   entrypoint  = (known after apply)
+   env         = (known after apply)
+   exit_code   = (known after apply)
+   gateway     = (known after apply)
+   hostname    = (known after apply)
+   id          = (known after apply)
+   image       = (known after apply)
+   init        = (known after apply)
+   ip_address  = (known after apply)
+   ip_prefix_length = (known after apply)
+   ipc_mode    = (known after apply)
+   log_driver  = (known after apply)
+   logs        = false
+   must_run    = true
+   name        = "foo"
+   network_data = (known after apply)
+   read_only   = false
+   remove_volumes = true
+   restart     = "no"
+   rm          = false

+   name           = "foo"
+   network_data  = (known after apply)
+   read_only     = false
+   remove_volumes = true
+   restart       = "no"
+   rm            = false
+   runtime       = (known after apply)
+   security_opts = (known after apply)
+   shm_size      = (known after apply)
+   start         = true
+   stdin_open    = false
+   stop_signal   = (known after apply)
+   stop_timeout  = (known after apply)
+   tty           = false

+   healthcheck (known after apply)
+   labels (known after apply)
}

Plan: 1 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

Do you want to perform these actions?
Terraform will perform the actions described above.
Only 'yes' will be accepted to approve.

Enter a value: yes

docker_container.foo: Creating...
docker_container.foo: Creation complete after 1s [id=6b4b627b5597135995916aaa25dad8226b7961c9b0db969caf119b02ffbc06ea]

Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.
```

Docker images,After executing terraform apply:

```
C:\Users\INFT\Desktop\TerraformScript\Dock>docker images
REPOSITORY    TAG       IMAGE ID       CREATED        SIZE
ubuntu        latest    edbfe74c41f8   2 weeks ago   78.1MB

C:\Users\INFT\Desktop\TerraformScript\Dock>
```

Step 6:Execute terraform destroy to delete the configurations;

It will automatically delete the container:

```
C:\Users\INFT\Desktop\TerraformScript\docker>terraform destroy
docker_image.ubuntu: Refreshing state... [id=sha256:edbf74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598aubuntu:latest]
docker_container.foo: Refreshing state... [id=6b4b627b5597135995916aaa25dad8226b7961c9b0db969caf119b02ffbc06ea]
```

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:

- destroy

Terraform will perform the following actions:

```
# docker_container.foo will be destroyed
- resource "docker_container" "foo" {
  - attach          = false -> null
  - command         = [
    - "sleep",
    - "3600",
  ] -> null
  - cpu_shares      = 0 -> null
  - dns             = [] -> null
  - dns_opts        = [] -> null
  - dns_search      = [] -> null
  - entrypoint      = [] -> null
  - env             = [] -> null
  - gateway         = "172.17.0.1" -> null
  - group_add       = [] -> null
  - hostname        = "6b4b627b5597" -> null
  - id              = "6b4b627b5597135995916aaa25dad8226b7961c9b0db969caf119b02ffbc06ea" -> null
  - image           = "sha256:edbf74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598a" -> null
  - init            = false -> null
  - ip_address      = "172.17.0.2" -> null
  - ip_prefix_length = 16 -> null
  - ipc_mode        = "private" -> null
  - links           = [] -> null
  - log_driver      = "json-file" -> null
  - log_opts        = {} -> null
  - logs            = false -> null
```

```
memory          = 0 -> null
memory_swap     = 0 -> null
must_run        = true -> null
name            = "foo" -> null
network_data    = [
  {
    - gateway          = "172.17.0.1"
    - global_ipv6_prefix_length = 0
    - ip_address       = "172.17.0.2"
    - ip_prefix_length = 16
    - network_name     = "bridge"
    # (2 unchanged attributes hidden)
  },
] -> null
network_mode     = "bridge" -> null
privileged       = false -> null
publish_all_ports = false -> null
read_only        = false -> null
remove_volumes   = true -> null
restart          = "no" -> null
rm               = false -> null
runtime          = "runc" -> null
security_opts    = [] -> null
shm_size         = 64 -> null
start            = true -> null
stdin_open       = false -> null
stop_timeout     = 0 -> null
storage_opts     = {} -> null
sysctls          = {} -> null
tmpfs            = {} -> null
tty              = false -> null
# (8 unchanged attributes hidden)
}

# docker_image.ubuntu will be destroyed
```

```
# docker_image.ubuntu will be destroyed
- resource "docker_image" "ubuntu" {
  - id      = "sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598aubuntu:latest" -> null
  - image_id = "sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598a" -> null
  - latest   = "sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598a" -> null
  - name     = "ubuntu:latest" -> null
  - repo_digest = "ubuntu@sha256:8a37d68f4f73ebf3d4efafbcf66379bf3728902a8038616808f04e34a9ab63ee" -> null
}

Plan: 0 to add, 0 to change, 2 to destroy.

Do you really want to destroy all resources?
Terraform will destroy all your managed infrastructure, as shown above.
There is no undo. Only 'yes' will be accepted to confirm.

Enter a value: yes

docker_container.foo: Destroying... [id=6b4b627b5597135995916aaa25dad8226b7961c9b0db969caf119b02ffbc06ea]
docker_container.foo: Destruction complete after 0s
docker_image.ubuntu: Destroying... [id=sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598aubuntu:latest]
docker_image.ubuntu: Destruction complete after 0s

Destroy complete! Resources: 2 destroyed.
```

Docker images After destroying,

```
C:\Users\INFT\Desktop\TerraformScript\Docker>docker images
REPOSITORY      TAG          IMAGE ID      CREATED      SIZE

C:\Users\INFT\Desktop\TerraformScript\Docker>
```