

# Department of Computing Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Software Development

# Cloud Data Centres - Y4 Lab 3

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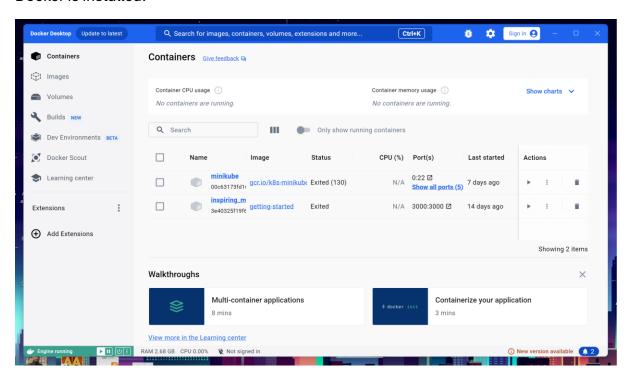
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#### Part 1: Overview of the get started guide

#### Introduction

The following section provides an overview of the "Get Started Guide" for Docker, detailing a series of practical steps aimed at facilitating the initial exploration and utilization of Docker technology. This guide systematically walks through fundamental procedures, including building and running images as containers, sharing images via Docker Hub, deploying Docker applications with multiple containers featuring a database, and executing applications through Docker Compose. To comprehend these procedures effectively, it's essential to grasp the concept of containers and images within the Docker ecosystem. This introductory segment elucidates the core functionalities and characteristics of containers and images, offering insights into their pivotal roles in modern software development and deployment practices.

#### Docker is installed:

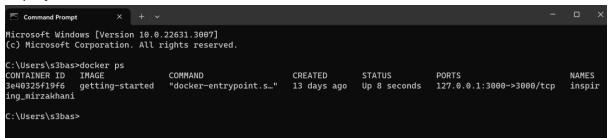


Part 2: Containerize an application.

#### Introduction:

In this section of the report, I will outline the process of containerizing a simple todo list manager application developed in Node.js. This involves encapsulating the application within Docker containers, which enables portability and efficient deployment across different environments. Before proceeding, it's essential to ensure that all prerequisites are met, including the installation of Docker Desktop, a Git client, and an appropriate

Integrated Development Environment (IDE) or text editor. Once these requirements are fulfilled, the next steps involve obtaining the application source code by cloning the "getting-started-app" repository. Following this, I will create a Dockerfile in the application directory, which serves as a blueprint for building the container image. With the Dockerfile in place, I will utilize Docker commands to initiate the image construction process, incorporating dependencies and configurations specified in the Dockerfile. Subsequently, I will initiate a container running the application using the docker run command, ensuring proper port mapping for accessibility. Upon completion of these steps, the todo list manager application will be successfully containerized, ready for deployment and execution within the Docker environment.



Part 3: Update the application.

#### Introduction:

In this section, I will detail the process of updating the todo list application and its corresponding container image. The objective is to modify the application's user interface by changing the "empty text" message from "No items yet! Add one above!" to "You have no todo items yet! Add one above!". To implement this change, I will navigate to the src/static/js/app.js file and update the relevant line of code accordingly. Following the modification, I will rebuild the container image using the updated source code by executing the docker build command. Subsequently, I will initiate a new container using the docker run command, specifying the updated image. However, it's crucial to address any errors that may arise due to port conflicts, as attempting to start a new container while the previous one is running can lead to errors. To resolve this issue, I will stop and remove the old container using the docker stop and docker rm commands, respectively. Once the old container is removed, I can proceed to start the updated application container without encountering port allocation conflicts. Finally, I will verify the changes by refreshing the browser and confirming the updated help text on http://localhost:3000. This section concludes with a summary of the key learnings, including the process of updating and rebuilding a container, as well as managing containers through stopping and removal procedures.

```
C:\Users\s3bas>docker build -t getting-started .

[+] Building 0.3s (2/2) FINISHED docker:default

=> [internal] load .dockerignore 0.2s

=> => transferring context: 2B 0.0s

=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile 0.1s

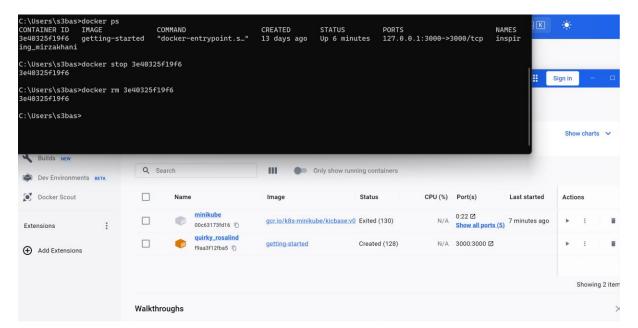
=> => transferring dockerfile: 2B 0.0s

ERROR: failed to solve: failed to read dockerfile: open /var/lib/docker/tmp/buildkit-mount2946961824/Dockerfile: no such file or directory

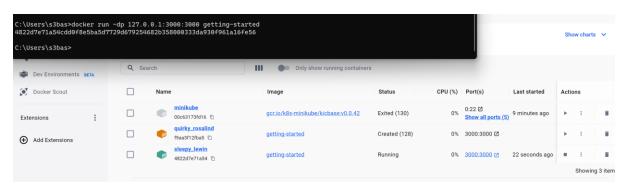
C:\Users\s3bas>docker run -dp 127.0.0.1:3000:3000 getting-started f9aa3f12fba555b118c1a806bbf50446ddc0414764b242d05bae8c920de473b1 docker: Error response from daemon: driver failed programming external connectivity on endpoint quirky_rosalind (a787f06 625acb462ba16b12lea457735d1c561fe661fd4d1a08f7e5192e0ab25): Bind for 127.0.0.1:3000 failed: port is already allocated.

C:\Users\s3bas>
```

#### Container stopped and removed



#### New container updated and started



#### Part 5: Persist the DB

#### Introduction:

In this section, I will address the issue of the todo list being reset every time the container is launched. This occurs because each container uses its own isolated filesystem, derived from the image's layers, and changes made within a container are not reflected in other containers using the same image. To illustrate this concept, I will conduct an experiment by starting two Alpine containers, creating a file in one, and verifying its absence in the other. Subsequently, I will introduce the concept of volumes, which enable the persistence of data across container instances.

Volumes allow specific filesystem paths within a container to be connected back to the host machine, ensuring that changes made within the container are reflected on the host. I will demonstrate how to persist the todo list data by creating a volume and mounting it to the directory where the data is stored in the container. This volume, named "todo-db", will capture all files created at the specified path, ensuring the persistence of the todo list data across container restarts.

After creating the volume, I will start the todo app container, incorporating the volume mount. Upon launching the container, I will verify that the todo list data persists by adding items to the list, stopping and removing the container, and then starting a new container using the same steps. By examining the todo list, I will confirm that the items added previously are still present, demonstrating the successful persistence of data.

To delve further into the volume and understand its storage location on the disk, I will utilize the docker volume inspect command to retrieve information about the "todo-db" volume. This command will provide details such as the creation time, driver, mountpoint, and other relevant information.

In summary, this section provides comprehensive guidance on persisting container data using volumes, ensuring the continuity of the todo list across container instances.

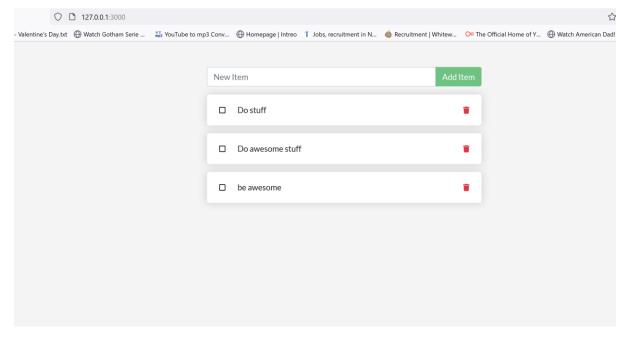
```
C:\Users\s3bas>docker run -d ubuntu bash -c "shuf -i 1-10000 -n 1 -o /data.txt && tail -f /dev/null"
Unable to find image 'ubuntu:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/ubuntu
57c139bbda7e: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:e9569c25505f33ff72e88b2990887c9dcf230f23259da296eb814fc2b4laf999
Status: Downloaded newer image for ubuntu:latest
69c3bce16d6fe4177231642c2e360773254b0ea18c847dfa64de26f32d004f74
C:\Users\s3bas>docker ps
CONTAINER ID
                                         COMMAND
                                                                                                     STATUS
       NAMES
                                         "bash -c 'shuf -i 1-..." About a minute ago Up About a minute
69c3bce16d6f
                  ubuntu
       nervous_golick
4822d7e71a54 gett
tcp sleepy_lewin
                  getting-started "docker-entrypoint.s.."
                                                                         4 minutes ago
                                                                                                    Up 4 minutes
                                                                                                                              127.0.0.1:3000->3000
C:\Users\s3bas>docker exec 69c3bce16d6f cat /data.txt
C:\Users\s3bas>docker run -it ubuntu ls /
bin boot dev etc home lib lib32 lib64 libx32 media mnt opt proc root run sbin srv sys tmp usr var
```

C:\Users\s3bas>docker run 04480eadd088f77dc2f9798b18 docker: Error response fro 81dedaee1e4189c6c199d19c05	3984f52bf1d70ec5 om daemon: drive	85bd5720684017ba r failed progra	aaa74e3c mming external con	nectivity on endpo	int silly_pasteur	(fdf4e19c4
C:\Users\s3bas>docker run 4e93ecc5c635507b8340db2167				todo-db,target=/et	c/todos getting-st	arted
C:\Users\s3bas>						
♠ ₽						
127.0.0.1:3000						
Day.txt Watch Gotham Serie	YouTube to mp3 Conv	Homepage   Intreo	i Jobs, recruitment in N	Recruitment   Whitew	○ The Official Home of Y	Watch Ame
	New I	Item		Add Item		
		Do stuff			•	
		Do awesome stuff			i	
		be awesome			•	
		De avveseme			_	

#### container removed, new container started:



#### Data persistence verified:



### Part 6: Using Blind Mounts

```
C:\Users\s3bas>cd getting-started-app

C:\Users\s3bas\getting-started-app>docker run -it --mount "type=bind,src=%cd%,target=/src" ubuntu bash root@d43884f24675:/# root@ac1237fad8db:/# ls
bash: root@ac1237fad8db:/#: No such file or directory
root@d43884f24675:/# ls
bin dev home lib32 libx32 mnt proc run sys usr
boot etc lib lib64 media opt root sbin srv tmp var
root@d43884f24675:/# cd src
root@d43884f24675:/src# ls
Dockerfile README.md package.json yarn.lock
root@d43884f24675:/src# touch myfile.txt
root@d43884f24675:/src# touch myfile.txt
pockerfile README.md myfile.txt package.json yarn.lock
root@d43884f24675:/src# ls
Dockerfile README.md package.json yarn.lock
root@d43884f24675:/src# ls
Dockerfile README.md package.json yarn.lock
root@d43884f24675:/src# ls
```

```
C:\Users\s3bas\getting-started-app>docker run -dp 127.0.0.1:3000:3000 -w /app --mount "type=bind,src=$pwd,target=/app"
node:18-alpine ` sh -c "yarn install && yarn run dev"
docker: invalid reference format.
See 'docker run --help'.
C:\Users\s3bas\getting-started-app>docker run -dp 127.0.0.1:3000:3000 -w /app --mount "type=bind,src=%cd%,target=/app" n ode:18-alpine sh -c "yarn install && yarn run dev"
Unable to find image 'node:18-alpine' locally
Habine: Pulling from library/node
4abcf2066143: Pull complete
eb6c7c29ba4d: Pull complete
3d4a65156edf: Pull complete
5bdb6c27eb32: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:0085670310d2879621f96a4216c893f92e2ded827e9e6ef8437672e1bd72f437
Status: Downloaded newer image for node:18-alpine
6a8ae25c2d29d3d2769c168448b6908c118a0a05b3a04e7774ac96149b8611a1
                                                                 className={submitting ? 'disabled' : ''}
                                                           {submitting ? 'Adding...' : 'Add'}
                                                         </Button>
    110
    111
                                                 </InputGroup.Append>
    112
                                         </InputGroup>
    113
                                 </Form>
   CDC.Lectur
                        Multi conta
                                            Todo App
                                                                  🥎 Kildare to
                                                                                     Layout 1 - I
                                                                                                          Layout 1 - LHZ-
                                                                                                                               G tall radiato
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1:3000
otham Serie ...
                   腨 YouTube to mp3 Conv... 💮 Homepage | Intreo 👣 Jobs, recruitment in N... 🏻 🎒 Recruitment | Whitew... 🗠 The Offic
                                           New Item
                                                                                                                                              Add
                                                                You have no todo items yet! Add one above!
```

# Part 7: Multi container apps

```
C:\Users\s3bas\getting-started-app>docker run -d --network todo-app --network-alias mysql -v todo-mysql-data:/var/lib/mysql -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=secret -e MYSQL_DATABASE=todos mysql:8.0
Unable to find image 'mysql:8.0' locally
8.0: Pulling from library/mysql
b8307a22608d: Pull complete
6e74d3ab3202: Pull complete
98cb945026c4: Pull complete
99cb945026c4: Pull complete
6e6ccb91f8f50: Pull complete
6e6ccb91f8f50: Pull complete
5d1fdb378f69: Pull complete
5d1fdb378f69: Pull complete
5d3a073ddd89: Pull complete
0cafccc0d406: Pull complete
0cafccc0d406: Pull complete
7d292e5aace3: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:d848240fd25e2bc1c4f1f3a1f0a0f32582871feb0373dfb8203a52f390120e6f
Status: Downloaded newer image for mysql:8.0
3693b91a4dee30ef447296d9efe026c198423e989ef178bd66a6cf244bf721fb
```

```
C:\Users\s3bas\getting-started-app>docker exec -it 3693b91a4dee mysql -u root -p Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 8
Server version: 8.0.36 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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```

```
a7ec4b0916fa □ ~ □ dig mysql
; <<>> DiG 9.18.13 <<>> mysql
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADED
;; global options: +cmd
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 10900
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 0
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;mysql.
;; ANSWER SECTION:
mysql.
                                     IN
                                                        172.18.0.2
                                             Α
;; Query time: 30 msec
;; SERVER: 127.0.0.11#53(127.0.0.11) (UDP)
;; WHEN: Fri Feb 09 21:48:35 UTC 2024
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 44
```

# Part 8: Using Docker Compose

```
\times
     compose.yaml
File
      Edit
             View
services:
  app:
    image: node:18-alpine
    command: sh -c "yarn install && yarn run de
      - 127.0.0.1:3000:3000
    working_dir: /app
    volumes:
      - ./:/app
    environment:
      MYSQL_HOST: mysql
      MYSQL_USER: root
      MYSQL_PASSWORD: secret
      MYSQL_DB: todos
```