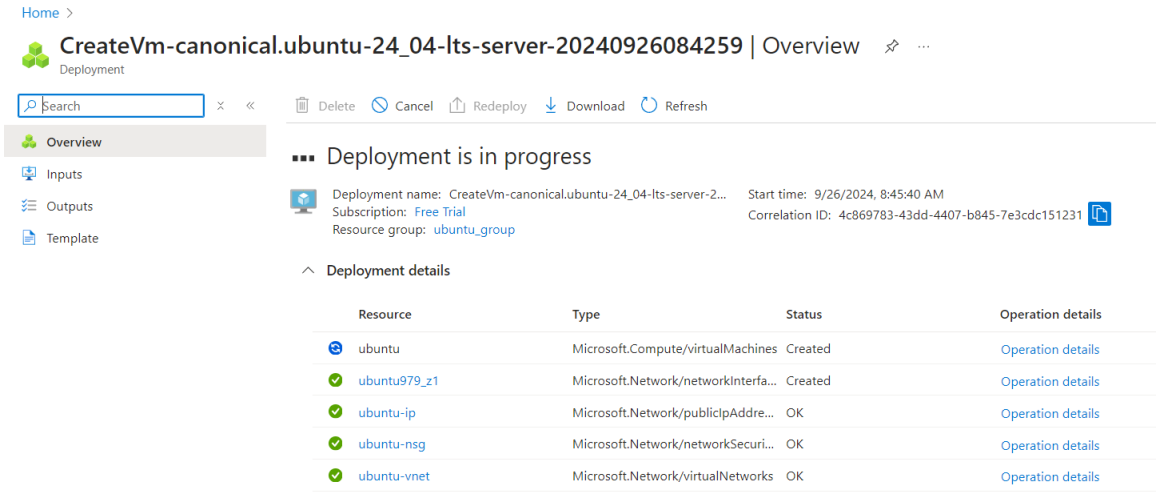
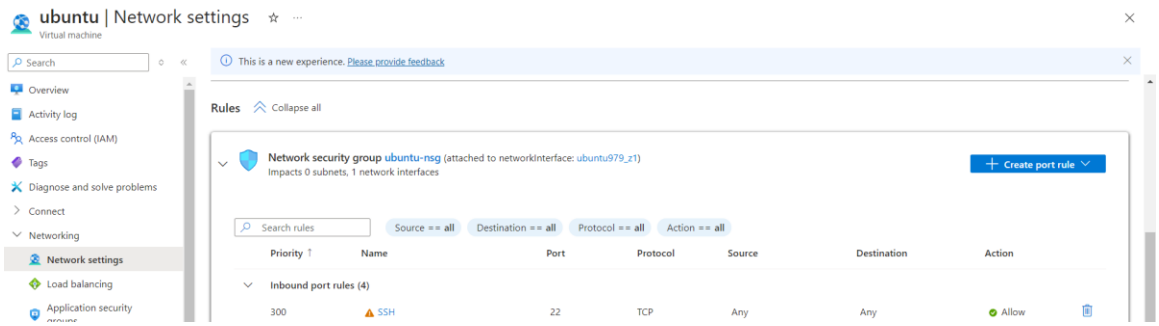
Step 1: Create a Virtual Machine in Azure

1. **Log in to the Azure Portal**:
    - Go to the Azure Portal and sign in with your account.
2. **Create a New Virtual Machine**:
    - In the Azure Portal, click on **"Create a resource"** from the left-hand menu.
3. **Configure the VM Basics**:
    - **Subscription**: Choose your subscription.
    - **Resource Group**: You can either create a new resource group or select an existing one.
    - **Virtual Machine Name**: Give your VM a name.
    - **Region**: Select **"West US"** from the dropdown menu.
    - **Availability Options**: Choose according to your needs (No infrastructure redundancy, Availability zone, etc.).
    - **Image**: Select **"Ubuntu"** from the list of available images (choose the specific version you need, e.g., Ubuntu 20.04 LTS).
    - **Size**: Choose the VM size based on your requirements.
4. **Configure Administrator Account**:
    - Choose the **Authentication type** (SSH public key or password). If using SSH, you'll need to generate an SSH key pair if you haven't already.
    - Enter the **Username** and **SSH public key** (if applicable).
5. **Configure Networking**:
    - Under the **Networking** tab, ensure a new virtual network and subnet are created or select an existing one.
    - Make sure to allow **Public IP** to connect to your VM.
6. **Open SSH Port**:
    - In the **Networking** section, add an inbound port rule to allow **SSH (port 22)**.
7. **Review + Create**:

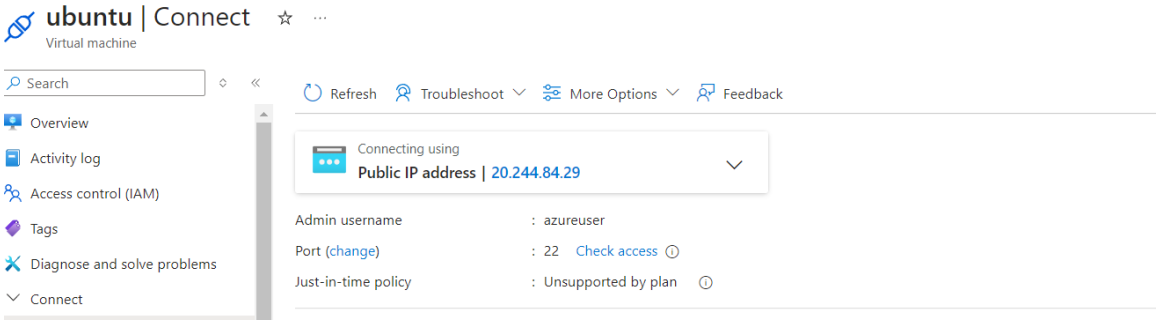
- Review your settings and click **"Create"** to provision the VM. This may take a few minutes.





Step 2: Connect to the Linux VM using Terminal

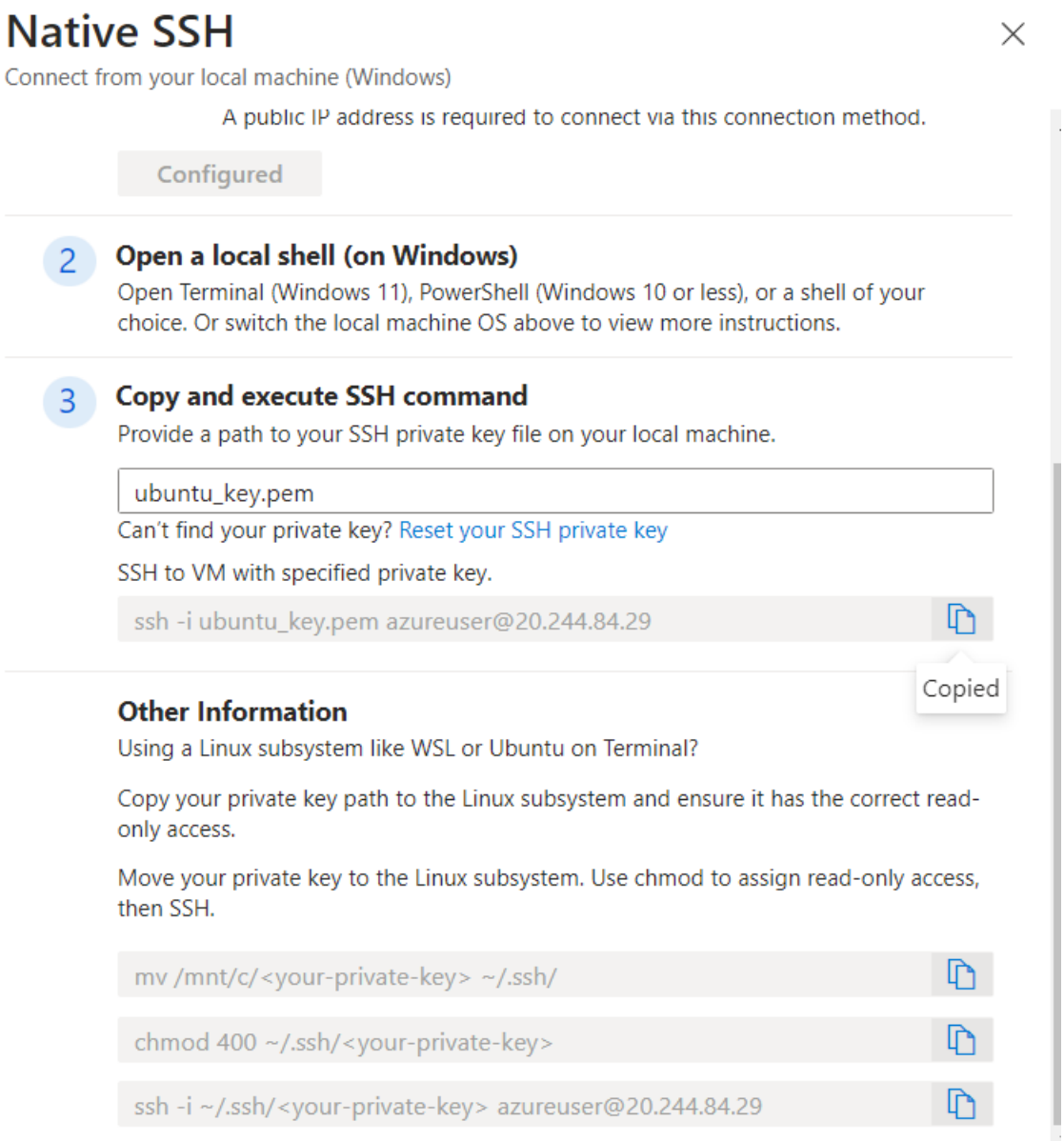
1. **Get the Public IP Address**:
   - Once the VM is created, go to the **"Overview"** page of your VM in the Azure Portal.
   - Note the **Public IP address** of the VM.



2. **Open Terminal**:

- On your local machine, open a terminal (Linux, macOS, or Windows with WSL).

3. **Connect to the VM**:
   - Use the following command to connect via SSH:



4. **Accept the SSH Key**:
   - The first time you connect, you'll be asked to confirm the authenticity of the host. Type **"yes"** and hit **Enter**.

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.4169]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Mohd Shahid\Downloads>ssh -i ubuntu_key.pem azureuser@20.244.84.29
The authenticity of host '20.244.84.29 (20.244.84.29)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:4fA3FO9zmhQZqMWLJteU0fMl/9dm04iFCuVxz7LxbzE.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])?
```

- If you used a password for authentication, enter it when prompted.

```
System information as of Thu Sep 26 03:20:44 UTC 2024

  System load:  0.09              Processes:             112
  Usage of /:   5.0% of 28.02GB   Users logged in:       0
  Memory usage: 28%               IPv4 address for eth0: 10.0.0.4
  Swap usage:   0%

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status


The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update


The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

azureuser@ubuntu:~$
```

Step 3: Install Docker

Once connected to your VM, follow these steps to install Docker:

Update the package index

sudo apt update

Install Docker

sudo apt install -y docker.io

Start Docker service

sudo systemctl start docker

Enable Docker to start on boot

sudo systemctl enable docker

Step 4: Pull the hshar/webapp Repository

Now that Docker is installed, you can pull the hshar/webapp repository:

docker pull hshar/webapp

Step 5: Create a New File in the Docker Image

To create a new file in the hshar/webapp image, you'll need to run a container from that image and then create the file within that container.

1. **Run a Container from the Image:**

sudo docker run -it --name my_webapp_container hshar/webapp /bin/bash

This command will start an interactive terminal session inside the container.

2. **Create a New File:** Inside the container, create a new file:

touch new_file.txt

echo "This is a new file created in the hshar/webapp container." > new_file.txt

3. **Exit the Container:** To exit the container while keeping it running:

exit