

Dockerfile in Docker for DevOps

Day 17: 90 Days of DevOps Challenge

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Task:

A Dockerfile is a text file that contains instructions for building a Docker image. The Dockerfile defines the environment in which an application runs, including the operating system, libraries, and dependencies. Here are some key points to know about Dockerfiles:

- 1. **Syntax**: Dockerfiles use a specific syntax for defining instructions, which include keywords such as FROM, RUN, COPY, and CMD. These keywords are used to specify the base image, install packages, copy files, and set the default command, among other things.
- 2. **Layering**: Dockerfiles use a layering system to optimize the build process. Each instruction in a Dockerfile creates a new layer, which can be cached and reused in subsequent builds. This makes building Docker images fast and efficient.
- 3. **Reproducibility**: Dockerfiles make it easy to reproduce a specific environment by defining the exact set of instructions required to build an image. This ensures that the same image can be built consistently across different environments.
- Versioning: Dockerfiles can be version-controlled using a tool such as Git. This
 makes it easy to track changes to the Dockerfile over time and revert to previous
 versions if necessary.
- 5. Best Practices: There are best practices for writing Dockerfiles, such as minimizing the number of layers, cleaning up after each command, and using specific versions of packages. Following these best practices can result in smaller, more efficient images.

These are some of the key points to know about Dockerfiles. With their focus on syntax, layering, reproducibility, versioning, and best practices, Dockerfiles are an essential tool for building and managing Docker images.

Task:

- -> Create a Dockerfile for a simple web application (e.g. a Node.js or Python app)
- -- Making new Docker file named "Dockerfile" for simple web application



-- writing commands in the Dockerfile to automate the process.

```
FROM python:3
RUN pip install django==4.2
COPY . .
RUN python manage.py migrate
CMD ["python","manage.py","runserver","0.0.0.0.:8001"]
```

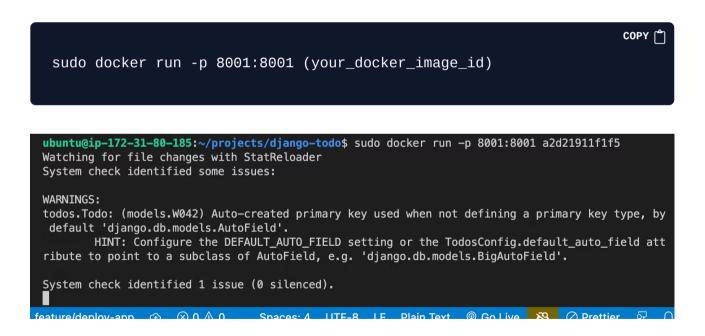
~ ~ .wq

-> Build the image using the Dockerfile and run the container

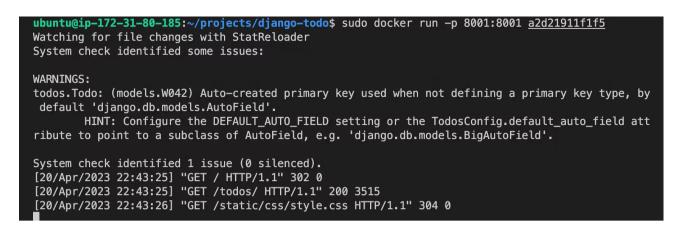
```
COPY [
 sudo docker build . -t todo-app
ubuntu@ip-172-31-80-185:~/projects/django-todo$ vi Dockerfile
ubuntu@ip-172-31-80-185:~/projects/django-todo$ sudo docker build . -t todo-app
Sending build context to Docker daemon 579.1kB
Step 1/5 : FROM python:3
3: Pulling from library/python
b0248cf3e63c: Pull complete
127e97b4daf7: Pull complete
0336c50c9f69: Pull complete
1b89f3c7f7da: Extracting 52.92MB/54.58MB
2d6277217976: Download complete
273fcda609d8: Download complete
58568d3a3a00: Download complete
56fc9fb54f6e: Download complete
8a22f29afe36: Download complete
```

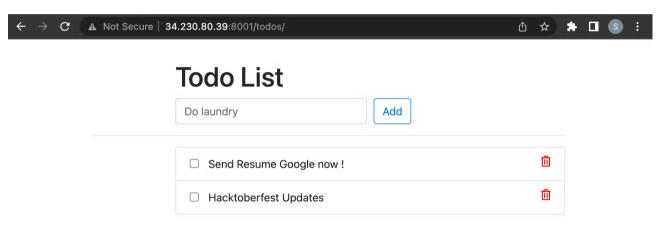
```
Operations to perform:
   Apply all migrations: admin, auth, contenttypes, sessions, todos
Running migrations:
   No migrations to apply.
Removing intermediate container 5d11d1be4ab0
---> 24154b159c0f
Step 5/5: CMD ["python","manage.py","runserver","0.0.0.0.:8001"]
---> Running in 80b65077cfa0
Removing intermediate container 80b65077cfa0
---> 544c9ef16730
Successfully built 544c9ef16730
Successfully tagged todo-app:latest
ubuntu@ip-172-31-80-185:~/projects/django-todo$
```

-> To Run the Image and Making the Container.

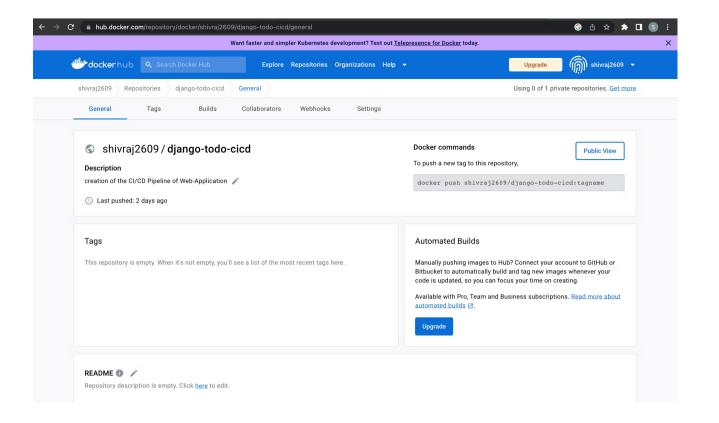


-> Verify that the application is working as expected by accessing it in a web browser.





-> Push the image to a public or private repository (e.g. Docker Hub)





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