Name: Shrirang Zend **Batch: T2-3** **Roll Number: 2201125**

Experiment 8

AIM: To learn Dockerfile instructions, build an image for a sample web application using DOCKERFILE.

Theory :

Dockerfiles are the cornerstone of creating Docker images. They contain a set of instructions that automate the process of building a Docker image, specifying everything from the base operating system to the application code, dependencies, and configuration settings.

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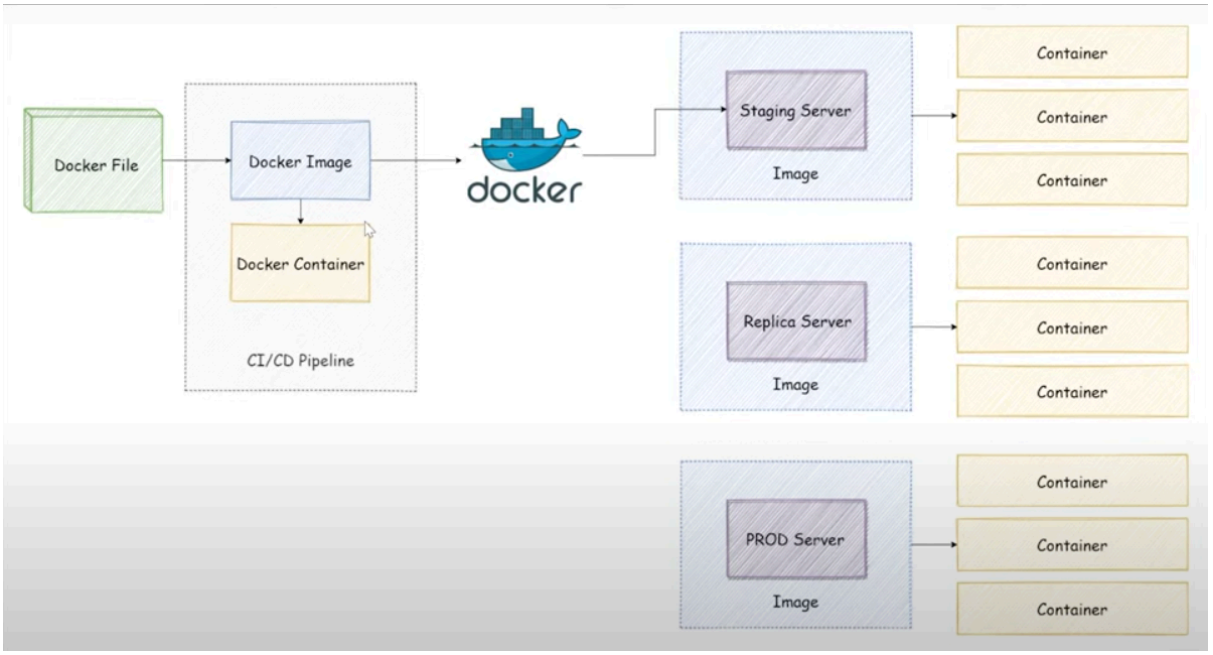
1. What is a Dockerfile?

A Dockerfile is a plain text file that defines the steps required to build a Docker image. It contains a series of commands (or instructions) that specify how the image should be constructed.

- **Purpose**: Automate the creation of Docker images for reproducibility, scalability, and consistency.
- **Format**: Written in a simple scripting language, using instructions like `FROM`, `RUN`, `COPY`, `CMD`, etc.



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2. Basic Structure of a Dockerfile

```
# Use an official Python runtime as a parent image
FROM python:3.9-slim

# Set the working directory inside the container
WORKDIR /app

# Copy the current directory contents into the container at /app
COPY . /app

# Install any necessary dependencies
RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt

# Make port 80 available to the world outside this container
EXPOSE 80

# Define environment variable
ENV NAME World

# Run app.py when the container launches
CMD ["python", "app.py"]
```

---

3. Common Dockerfile Instructions

1. FROM (Base Image)

- **Purpose**: Specifies the base image for your Docker image.

Example:

```
 FROM ubuntu:20.04
FROM node:14
FROM python:3.9-slim
```

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- **Note**: This is the first instruction and is mandatory in most cases.

2. WORKDIR (Set Working Directory)

- **Purpose**: Defines the directory inside the container where subsequent instructions will be executed.

Example:

```
WORKDIR /app
```

-

3. COPY (Copy Files)

- **Purpose**: Copies files or directories from the host system into the container.

Example:

```
COPY . /app
```

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- **Variants**:
    - `COPY <src> <dest>`
    - `ADD` is similar but supports remote URLs and tar file extraction.

4. RUN (Execute Commands)

- **Purpose**: Executes commands inside the container during the image build process.

Example:

```
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y curl
RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt
```

-
- **Tip**: Each `RUN` creates a new layer in the image. Combine commands with `&&` to reduce image size.

5. EXPOSE (Expose Ports)

- **Purpose**: Informs Docker that the container will listen on the specified network ports at runtime.

Example:

```
EXPOSE 80
```

- **Note**: This does not publish the port; it's just for documentation.

6. ENV (Set Environment Variables)

- **Purpose**: Sets environment variables inside the container.

Example:

```
ENV APP_ENV=production
```

7. CMD (Default Command)

- **Purpose**: Specifies the default command to run when the container starts.

Example:

```
CMD ["python", "app.py"]
```

- **Key Points**:
  - Only one `CMD` is allowed.
  - It can be overridden by passing a command with `docker run`.

8. ENTRYPOINT (Set Entry Point)

- **Purpose**: Defines a command that will always be executed when the container starts.

Example:

ENTRYPOINT ["python"]

CMD ["app.py"]

-
- **Difference from CMD**: `ENTRYPOINT` is not overridden unless explicitly done with `--entrypoint`.

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4. Building Images from a Dockerfile

To build an image:

docker build -t myapp:latest .

- `-t myapp:latest`: Tags the image.
- `.`: Refers to the current directory as build context.

Build Options:

- `-f <file>`: Specify a custom Dockerfile.
- `--no-cache`: Build without using the cache.
- `--build-arg <arg>`: Pass build-time arguments.

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5. Managing Docker Images

List Images:

docker images

Remove an Image:

docker rmi myapp:latest

Run a Container:

docker run -p 8080:80 myapp:latest

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6. Multi-Stage Builds (Advanced)

Multi-stage builds help reduce image size by separating the build environment from runtime:

```
# Stage 1: Build stage
FROM node:14 AS build
WORKDIR /app
COPY package.json ./
RUN npm install
COPY . .

# Stage 2: Production stage
FROM node:14-slim
WORKDIR /app
COPY --from=build /app /app
CMD ["node", "server.js"]
```

This keeps the final image small and excludes unnecessary build tools.

---

7. Best Practices for Dockerfiles

1. Use minimal base images (e.g., alpine).
2. Order instructions from least to most frequently changing to leverage caching.
3. Combine RUN commands with &&.
4. Avoid root – use non-root users.
5. Clean up unnecessary files to reduce image size.

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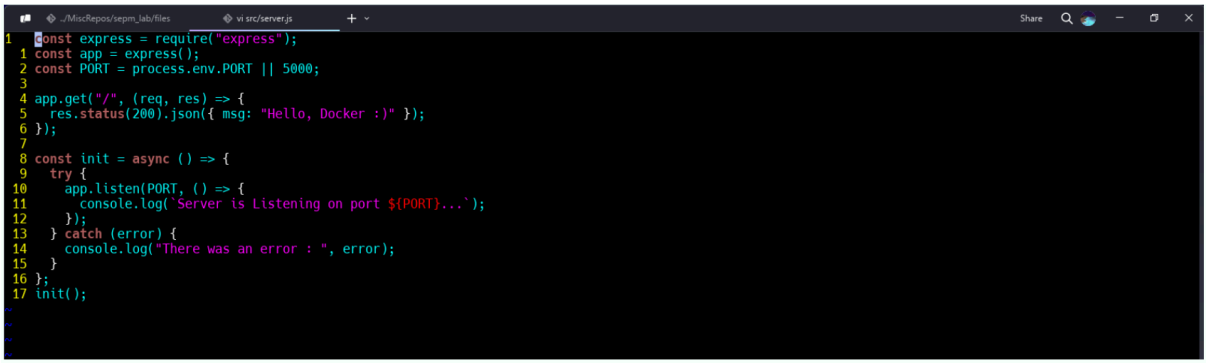
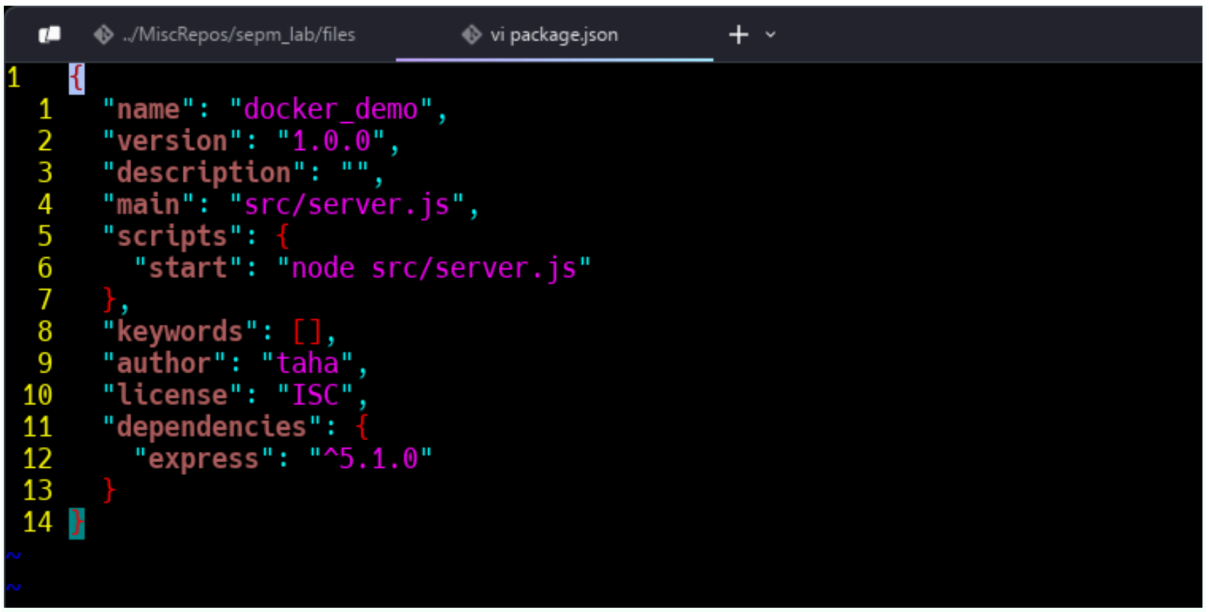
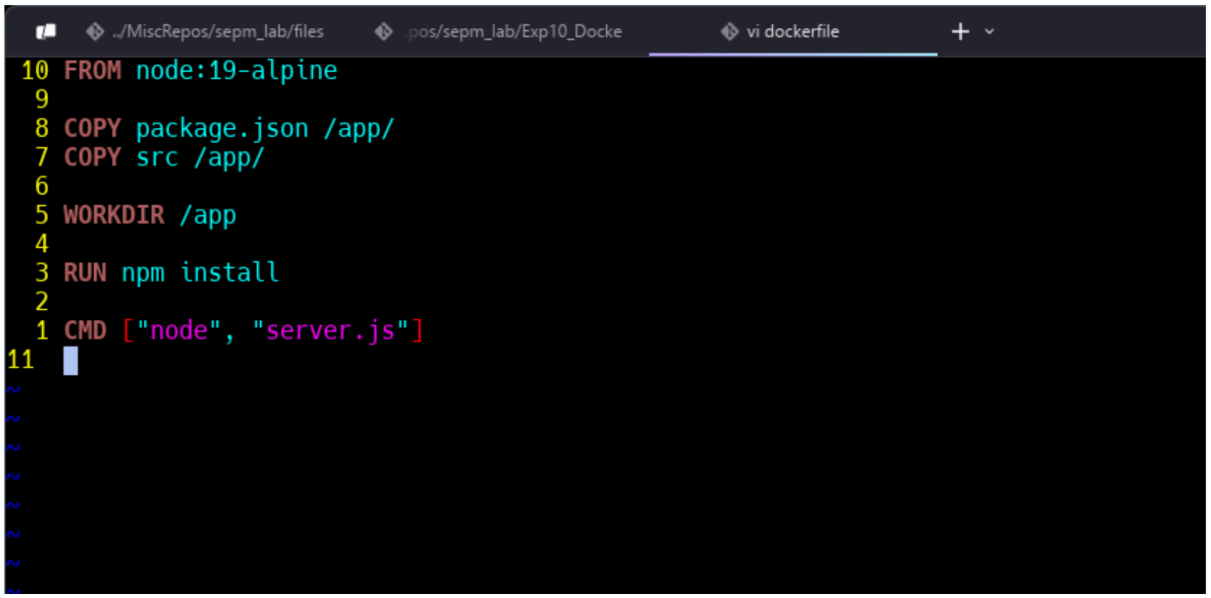
OUTPUT:







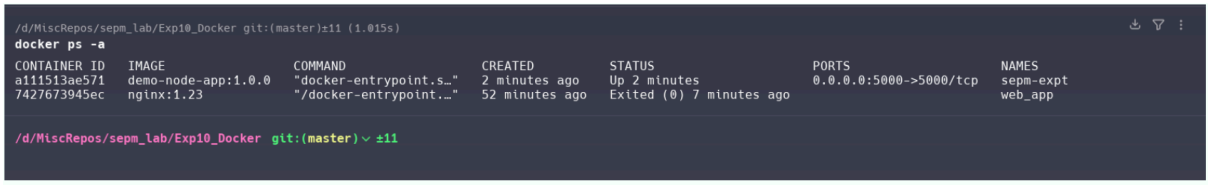
Name: Shrirang Zend **Batch: T2-3** **Roll Number: 2201125**

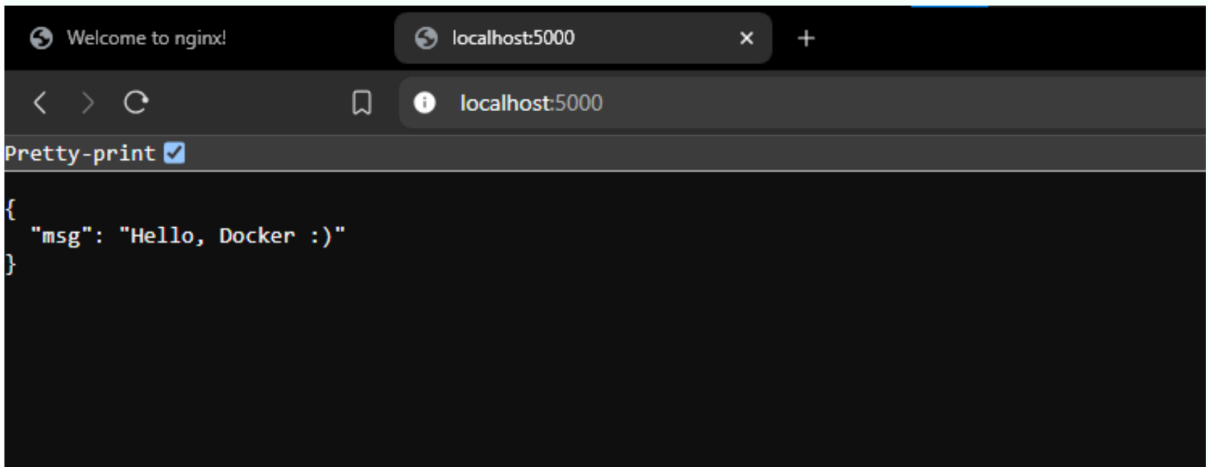
```
/d/MiscRepos/sepm_lab/Exp10_Docker git:(master)±11 (0.452s)
ls -a
./  ../  dockerfile  node_modules/  package.json  package-lock.json  src/

/d/MiscRepos/sepm_lab/Exp10_Docker git:(master)±11 (3.322s)
vi src/server.js

/d/MiscRepos/sepm_lab/Exp10_Docker git:(master)±11 (2.621s)
vi package.json

/d/MiscRepos/sepm_lab/Exp10_Docker git:(master)±11 (2.67s)
vi dockerfile
```

```
/d/MiscRepos/sepm_lab/Exp10_Docker git:(master)±11 (6.075s)
docker build -t demo-node-app:1.0.0 .

[+] Building 4.2s (11/11) FINISHED                                                         docker:desktop-linux
 => [internal] load build definition from dockerfile                                                      0.1s
 => => transferring dockerfile: 169B                                                                      0.0s
 => [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/node:19-alpine                                         1.7s
 => [auth] library/node:pull token for registry-1.docker.io                                               0.0s
 => [internal] load .dockerignore                                                                         0.1s
 => => transferring context: 2B                                                                           0.0s
 => [1/5] FROM docker.io/library/node:19-alpine@sha256:8ec543d4795e2e85af924a24f8acb039792ae9fe8a42ad5b4bf4c277ab34b62e  0.1s
 => => resolve docker.io/library/node:19-alpine@sha256:8ec543d4795e2e85af924a24f8acb039792ae9fe8a42ad5b4bf4c277ab34b62e  0.1s
 => [internal] load build context                                                                         0.1s
 => => transferring context: 90B                                                                          0.0s
 => CACHED [2/5] COPY package.json /app/                                                                  0.0s
 => CACHED [3/5] COPY src /app/                                                                           0.0s
 => CACHED [4/5] WORKDIR /app                                                                             0.0s
 => CACHED [5/5] RUN npm install                                                                          0.0s
 => exporting to image                                                                                    1.4s
 => => exporting layers                                                                                   0.0s
 => => exporting manifest sha256:7b49e78368e8d2a07be85207b937d4db0d2aa99a51bee789c200f957fbe206df         0.0s
 => => exporting config sha256:a844a1b4c76601423a9e4b4ed6ae6de45864d8c2f50e072701bc0441a3801367           0.0s
 => => exporting attestation manifest sha256:2fa53de8c4c2a9d2d68fc0b3012f701a0756da075367a4c60b183925dedd87d0  0.1s
 => => exporting manifest list sha256:152bfc3265d14f5bd54fc0a8688050703e28988be62e4ccbb1d3a6bd9ee98fb8    0.1s
 => => naming to docker.io/library/demo-node-app:1.0.0                                                    0.0s
 => => unpacking to docker.io/library/demo-node-app:1.0.0                                                 1.0s

/d/MiscRepos/sepm_lab/Exp10_Docker git:(master)±11 (1.151s)
docker images
REPOSITORY      TAG       IMAGE ID       CREATED          SIZE
demo-node-app   1.0.0     152bfc3265d1   9 minutes ago    261MB
nginx           latest    124b44bfc9cc   7 weeks ago      279MB
nginx           1.23      f5747a42e3ad   22 months ago    214MB

/d/MiscRepos/sepm_lab/Exp10_Docker git:(master)±11
docker run --name sepm-expt -p 5000:5000 demo-node-app:1.0.0
Server is Listening on port 5000...
```

```
   ,     #_
   ~\_  ####_        Amazon Linux 2023
  ~~  \_#####\
  ~~     \###|
  ~~       \#/ ___   https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
   ~~       V~' '->
    ~~~         /
      ~~._.   _/
         _/ _/
       _/m/'
[ec2-user@ip-172-30-1-157 ~]$ sudo yum install -y docker
Amazon Linux 2023 Kernel Livepatch repository                                 112 kB/s |  14 kB     00:00
Dependencies resolved.
================================================================================================================
 Package                     Architecture        Version                          Repository             Size
================================================================================================================
Installing:
 docker                      x86_64              25.0.8-1.amzn2023.0.1            amazonlinux            44 M
Installing dependencies:
 containerd                  x86_64              1.7.25-1.amzn2023.0.1            amazonlinux            36 M
 iptables-libs               x86_64              1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2             amazonlinux           401 k
 iptables-nft                x86_64              1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2             amazonlinux           183 k
 libcgroup                   x86_64              3.0-1.amzn2023.0.1               amazonlinux            75 k
 libnetfilter_conntrack      x86_64              1.0.8-2.amzn2023.0.2             amazonlinux            58 k
 libnfnetlink                x86_64              1.0.1-19.amzn2023.0.2            amazonlinux            30 k
 libnftnl                    x86_64              1.2.2-2.amzn2023.0.2             amazonlinux            84 k
 pigz                        x86_64              2.5-1.amzn2023.0.3               amazonlinux            83 k
 runc                        x86_64              1.2.4-1.amzn2023.0.1             amazonlinux           3.4 M

Transaction Summary
================================================================================================================
Install  10 Packages
```

Name: Shrirang Zend **Batch: T2-3** **Roll Number: 2201125**





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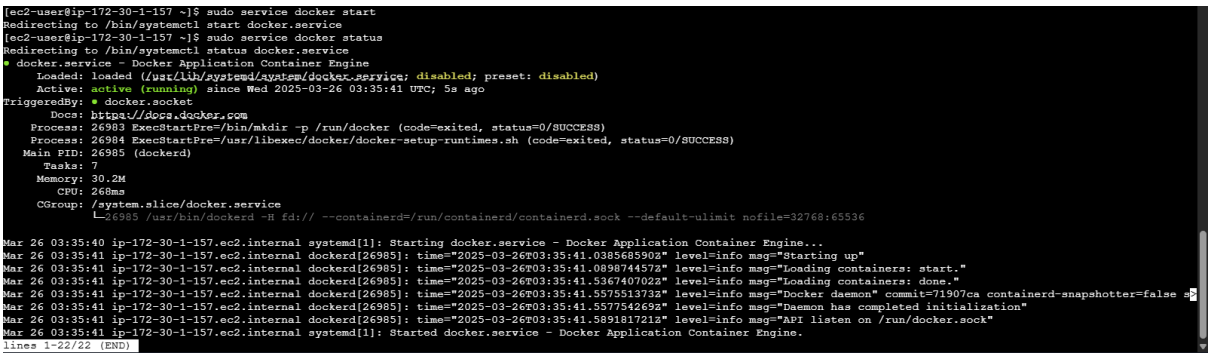

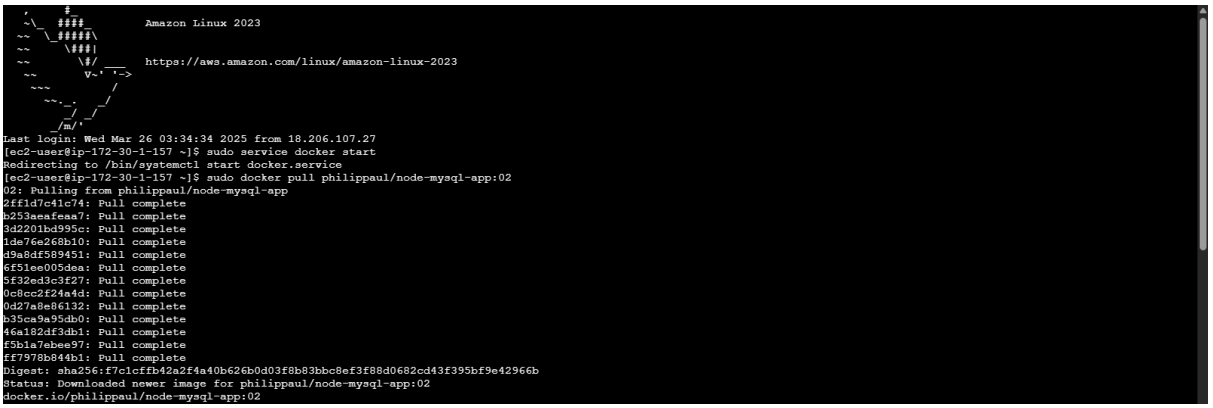

Conclusion :

We have learnt Dockerfile instructions, built an image for a sample web application using DOCKERFILE.