

Report

Virtualization - Docker Containerization for Web Application

The purpose of this lab was to demonstrate the process of containerizing a web application using Docker. The lab involved creating a Dockerfile to define the environment and dependencies, building a Docker image, and running a container based on that image. The specific example used was a simple Python web application using the Flask framework.

- Set up the Flask Application:
 - Create a project directory.
 - Create a simple Flask application (app.py).
- Create Dockerfile and requirements.txt:
 - Create a Dockerfile specifying the Python runtime and application setup.
 - Create a requirements.txt file listing Flask as a dependency.
- Build and Run the Docker Container:
 - Build the Docker image using the Dockerfile.
 - Run a container based on the built image.
- Access the Web Application:
 - Open a web browser and visit <http://localhost:5000> to see the running application.

This lab provided hands-on experience in containerizing a web application using Docker. The Dockerfile defined the environment, dependencies, and application setup. Building the Docker image and running a

container demonstrated the ease of deployment and scalability that Docker offers. The ability to access the web application through a browser highlighted the isolation and consistency achieved through containerization.

The successful completion of this lab marks a significant milestone in understanding and implementing Docker containerization. By containerizing a simple web application, we have experienced firsthand the efficiency, consistency, and scalability that Docker brings to the deployment process. This technology has become integral to modern software development, and the skills acquired in this lab lay the groundwork for navigating the evolving landscape of container orchestration and deployment strategies.

Docker containers are widely adopted in industry practices due to their ability to encapsulate applications and their dependencies. The advantages of isolation, portability, and scalability demonstrated in this lab directly translate to real-world scenarios. Organizations globally leverage Docker to streamline their development pipelines, ensuring that applications run consistently across various environments and can be easily scaled to meet changing demands.

In comparing Docker containerization with traditional hosting methods, the benefits of Docker become evident. The isolation and portability provided by Docker ensure that applications can be packaged with their dependencies, reducing conflicts and versioning issues. The consistent environment across different servers simplifies the deployment process, making it reproducible and reliable. The scalability and load balancing features, coupled with straightforward deployment and rollback processes, showcase the agility Docker brings to software delivery.

Docker containers offer several advantages over traditional hosting methods:

- **Isolation and Portability:** Docker ensures isolated environments, avoiding conflicts between applications.

- Environment Consistency: Docker's Dockerfile ensures consistent deployments across different environments.
- Scalability and Load Balancing: Docker facilitates horizontal scaling and load balancing with container orchestration tools.
- Deployment and Rollback: Docker simplifies deployment and rollback processes through image-based updates.
- Infrastructure Utilization: Docker enables efficient resource utilization by running multiple containers on a single host.

Overall, Docker containers provide a more streamlined, scalable, and portable approach to deploying web applications compared to traditional hosting methods. Understanding and implementing Docker containerization is crucial for modern software development and deployment. Further exploration of container orchestration tools like Docker Swarm or Kubernetes would enhance skills in managing containerized applications at scale. Additionally, exploring Docker Compose for defining multi-container applications would be beneficial for complex deployments. Containerization with Docker is a transformative approach to software deployment, and the skills acquired here serve as a foundation for future endeavors. The ability to containerize applications is a valuable asset in the rapidly evolving landscape of software development and infrastructure management.

This lab provides a glimpse into the world of DevOps, where the synergy between development and operations optimizes the software delivery lifecycle. This lab builds on fundamental concepts of Docker and containerization. Acknowledgments to the educational resources and documentation that contributed to the understanding and successful completion of the lab. In conclusion, this lab equips individuals with essential skills in containerization, providing a foundation for more advanced topics in DevOps and container orchestration.

Screenshot

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with a project named 'Python Labs'. The Explorer panel on the left shows the file structure, including 'app.py', 'Dockerfile', and 'requirements.txt'. The main editor displays the content of 'app.py', which is a Flask application. The terminal at the bottom shows the output of the command 'docker buildx build -t docker-webapp .', which builds the Docker image 'docker-webapp'.

```

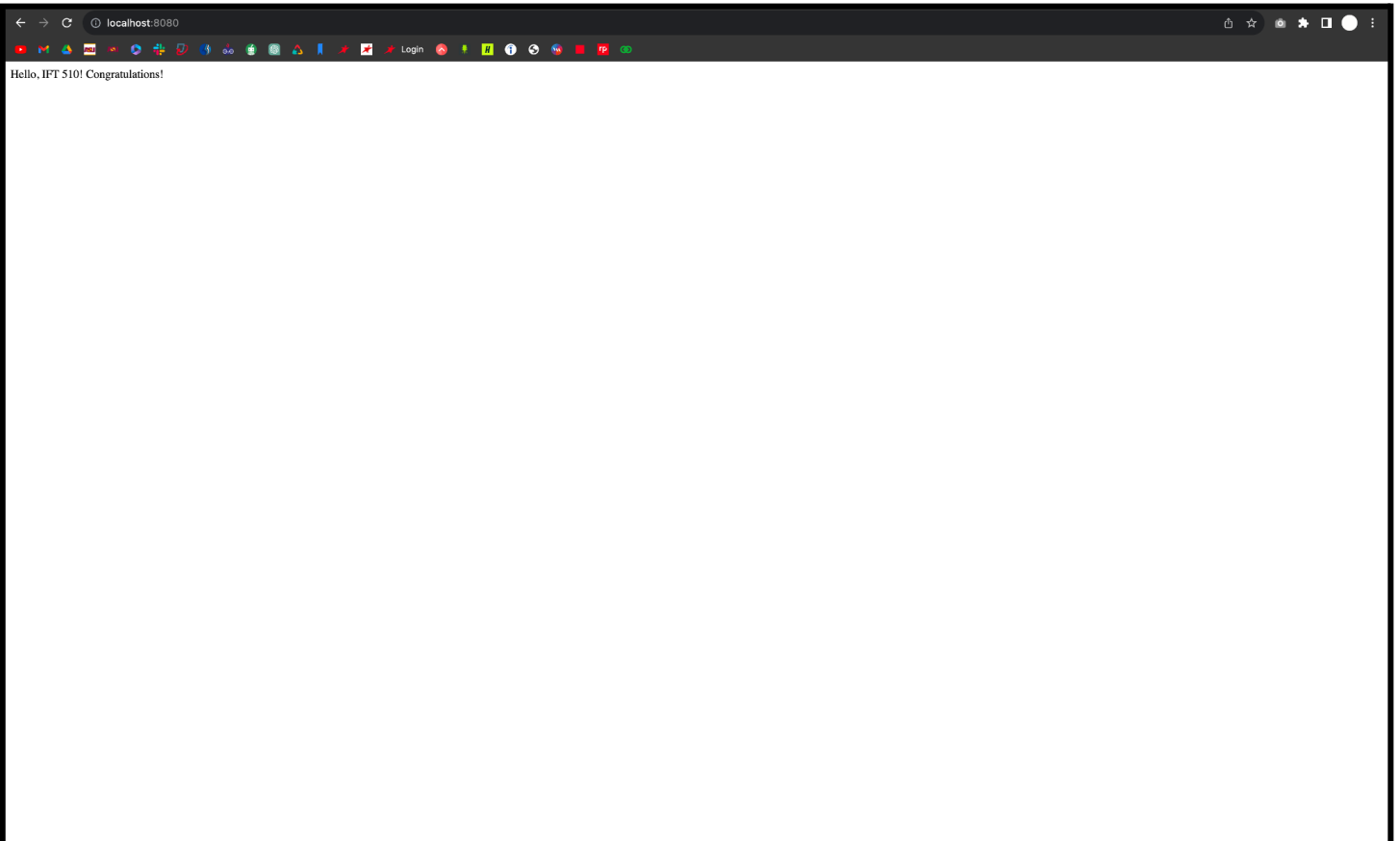
1  ## Student Name: Harsh Siddhapura
2  ## Student ID: 1230169813
3  ## Date: 11/23/2023
4
5  from flask import Flask
6
7  app = Flask(__name__)
8
9  @app.route('/')
10 def hello():
11     return 'Hello, IFT 510! Congratulations!'
12     if __name__ == '__main__':
13         app.run(host='0.0.0.0')

```

```

[+] Building 10.9s (10/10) FINISHED
=> [internal] load .dockerignore
=> transferring context: 2B
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile
=> transferring Dockerfile: 423B
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/python:3.9-slim
=> resolve docker.io/library/python:3.9-slim sha256:c54eccb55a7527c913aef9a9e310c83b7b0ea2204b57f39b28e43ab733ab
=> sha256:2c6d21737d8318aa15c4cc838475079a5efc36c042e3d8da08497d0b95699aaf 29.19MB / 29.19MB
=> sha256:b498e0853db508056f40921665805c6d90b988747f2543887a6e0829166b327 3.33MB / 3.33MB
=> sha256:7272a3e07ca3b1643f7a7619938fe08b448932d083f1ed78931412b6aa42c9f4 11.89MB / 11.89MB
=> sha256:c54eccb55a7527c913aef9a9e310c83b7b0ea2204b57f39b28e43ab733ab 1.86KB / 1.86KB
=> sha256:b621b6f4eeb0f8ca9f03ce071403f09da468d220e74ee607e5d436f42 1.37KB / 1.37KB
=> sha256:aea69c146f632387b072142554832e0909a8a26481f5295575c088874e745 6.03KB / 6.03KB
=> sha256:14107c73f8cc081c57e1a39e33b7d72a86fa4d2d6b175834cd4a3f3408935b19 244B / 244B
=> sha256:c53220ba726c54b55b20ac852a8547b5c194747d7018d879244ba12364769 3.13MB / 3.13MB
=> extracting sha256:2c6d21737d8318aa15c4cc838475079a5efc36c042e3d8da08497d0b95699aaf 1.25
=> extracting sha256:b498e0853db508056f40921665805c6d90b988747f2543887a6e0829166b327 0.15
=> extracting sha256:7272a3e07ca3b1643f7a7619938fe08b448932d083f1ed78931412b6aa42c9f4 0.45
=> extracting sha256:14107c73f8cc081c57e1a39e33b7d72a86fa4d2d6b175834cd4a3f3408935b19 0.05
=> extracting sha256:16c5b320ba726c54b55b20ac852a8547b5c194747d7018d879244ba12364769 0.25
=> [internal] load build context
=> transferring context: 887B
=> [2/5] WORKDIR /app
=> [3/5] COPY requirements.txt .
=> [4/5] RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt
=> exporting to image
=> exporting layers
=> writing image sha256:220861d4e241ed0b6aa66f051383aee5706615b222e6e6a71f018315b399d
=> naming to docker.io/library/docker-webapp

```



The screenshot shows a VS Code editor with a Python file named `app.py` open. The file contains a Flask application with a single route `/` that returns a greeting. The terminal window shows the command `docker run -d -p 8080:5000 docker-webapp` being executed, which successfully starts the container.

```

1  ## Student Name: Harsh Siddhapura
2  ## Student ID: 1230169813
3  ## Date: 11/23/2023
4
5  from flask import Flask
6
7  app = Flask(__name__)
8  @app.route('/')
9  def hello():
10     return 'Hello, IFT 510! Congratulations!'
11 if __name__ == '__main__':
12     app.run(host='0.0.0.0')

```

```

(.venv) harshsiddhapura@Harshs-MacBook-Air: docker-webapp % docker run -d -p 8080:5000 docker-webapp
6613bf7c41ee45b1893c8e377cd88c990d8f889788d2f6f9849ec263c643d55
(.venv) harshsiddhapura@Harshs-MacBook-Air: docker-webapp %

```

The screenshot shows the same VS Code editor with `app.py`. The terminal window now displays the output of the `docker ps` command, showing the container `6613bf7c41ee` is running with the command `python app.py`.

```

1  ## Student Name: Harsh Siddhapura
2  ## Student ID: 1230169813
3  ## Date: 11/23/2023
4
5  from flask import Flask
6
7  app = Flask(__name__)
8  @app.route('/')
9  def hello():
10     return 'Hello, I am a graduate student Harsh Siddhapura IFT 510 2023!'
11 if __name__ == '__main__':
12     app.run(host='0.0.0.0')

```

```

(.venv) harshsiddhapura@Harshs-MacBook-Air: docker-webapp % docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE     COMMAND   CREATED   STATUS    PORTS                               NAMES
6613bf7c41ee   docker-webapp   "python app.py"   2 minutes ago   Up 2 minutes   0.0.0.0:8080->5000/tcp   priceless_cerf
e765f28af71    docker-webapp   "python app.py"   4 minutes ago   Up 4 minutes                               goofy_johnson
(.venv) harshsiddhapura@Harshs-MacBook-Air: docker-webapp % docker stop 6613bf7c41ee
6613bf7c41ee
(.venv) harshsiddhapura@Harshs-MacBook-Air: docker-webapp %

```

The screenshot displays the VS Code editor interface with a Python project named 'app.py'. The code defines a Flask application with a single route 'hello' that returns a personalized message. The application is configured to run on port 510. The Dockerfile in the same directory defines a multi-stage build using 'python:3.9-slim' as the base image, installs the application's requirements, and sets the entry point to run the application.

```
app.py
1  ## Student Name: Harsh Siddhapura
2  ## Student ID: 1230169813
3  ## Date: 11/23/2023
4
5  from flask import Flask
6
7  app = Flask(__name__)
8  Comment Code
9  @app.route('/')
10 def hello():
11     return 'Hello, I am a graduate student Harsh Siddhapura IFT 510 2023!'
12
13 if __name__ == '__main__':
14     app.run(host='0.0.0.0')
```

```
Dockerfile
1 FROM python:3.9-slim
2 WORKDIR /app
3 COPY requirements.txt .
4 RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt
5 COPY . .
6 EXPOSE 510
7 CMD ["python", "app.py"]
```

The terminal window shows the execution of 'docker build' and 'docker run' commands. The build process is successful, creating a Docker image named 'harshsiddhapura/docker-webapp'. The run command is partially visible, showing the image being used and the port mapping.

```
harshsiddhapura@Harshs-MacBook-Air:~/docker-webapp % docker build build -t docker-webapp
[+] Building 0.8s (10/10) FINISHED
=> [internal] load .dockerignore
=> transferring context: 20B
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile
=> transferring dockerfile: 423B
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/python:3.9-slim
=> [1/5] FROM docker.io/library/python:3.9-slimsha256:c54e6cbf55a7527c913ae9a90e310c83b78bea2204be57f39b28e43ab733ab
=> [internal] load build context
=> transferring context: 301B
=> CACHED [2/5] WORKDIR /app
=> CACHED [3/5] COPY requirements.txt .
=> CACHED [4/5] RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt
=> [5/5] COPY . .
=> exporting to image
=> exporting layers
=> writing image sha256:846d847d7feb3f57c876414471f6b1eaf7e6db7088b8d7ebe78c937671bc43cc
=> naming to docker.io/library/docker-webapp
harshsiddhapura@Harshs-MacBook-Air:~/docker-webapp % docker run -d -p 8880:5000 docker-webapp
274f983de9d887f828ce3a6d40223063283ef715e36416230fd1d227f7172
harshsiddhapura@Harshs-MacBook-Air:~/docker-webapp %
```

