St. Francis Institute of Technology, Mumbai-400 103 **Department Of Information Technology**

A.Y. 2024-2025 Class: TE-ITA/B, Semester: V

Subject: **DevOps Lab**

Experiment – 9: a. To understand Docker Architecture and Container Life Cycle, install Docker and execute docker commands to manage images and interact with containers.

b. To learn Dockerfile instructions, build an image for a sample web application using Dockerfile

- 1. Aim: a. To understand Docker Architecture and Container Life Cycle, install Docker and execute docker commands to manage images and interact with containers. b. To learn Dockerfile instructions, build an image for a sample web application using Dockerfile.
- 2. Objectives: Aim of this experiment is that, the students will learn:
 - Introduction to Docker Architecture
 - To use Docker to Build, ship and manage applications using containerization
 - To understand concept of containerization
 - To analyze the Containerization of OS images and deployment of applications over Docker
- 3. Outcomes: After study of this experiment, the students will learn following:
 - Introduction to Docker Architecture
 - Container Life Cycle
 - Understanding images and containers
 - Publishing image on Docker Hub.
 - Create and implement docker images using Dockerfile.
 - Container Lifecycle and working with containers.
 - To Build, deploy and manage web or software application on Docker Engine.
- 4. Prerequisite: None
- **5. Requirements:** Docker Desktop, JDK, Personal Computer, Windows operating system, Internet Connection, Microsoft Word.
- 6. Pre-Experiment Exercise:

Brief Theory: Refer shared material

- 7. Laboratory Exercise
 - A. Procedure:
 - a. Answer the following:
 - What are docker containers and docker images?
 - Explain docker architecture with diagram.
 - What is a Dockerfile?
 - Explain Dockerfile commands with syntax and example.
 - b. Execute following (Refer the shared material) and attach screenshots:
 - Create Docker Hub account
 - Download and install Docker Desktop
 - Execute docker commands to manage images and interact with containers
 - Create a Dockerfile
 - Create an html file

• Build and run the web application on Docker Engine

8. Post-Experiments Exercise

A. Extended Theory:

Nil

B. Questions:

- Write all Docker commands with syntax and example
- Explain differences between VMs and docker containers
- What is a Docker cheat sheet?
- Why do we require volumes for Docker?

C. Conclusion:

- Write what was performed in the experiment.
- Write the significance of the topic studied in the experiment.

D. References:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zJ6WbK9zFpI

https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/docker-tutorial

https://www.edureka.co/blog/docker-explained/

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zJ6WbK9zFpI

https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/docker-tutorial

https://www.edureka.co/blog/docker-explained/

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3c-iBn73dDE

7a. Answer the following:

What are docker containers and docker images?

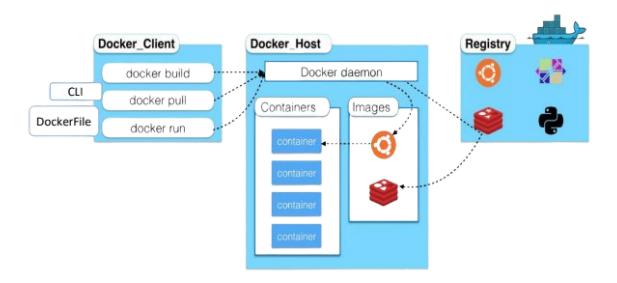
Answer: 1. Docker Containers: Containers are lightweight, isolated environments that encapsulate an application and its dependencies. They provide a consistent environment across different platforms and ensure that the software runs reliably regardless of where it is deployed (local machine, server, cloud, etc.). Each container is based on a Docker image.

- 2. Docker Images: Docker images are immutable, read-only templates that contain the application code, libraries, dependencies, and configurations needed to create a container. They are built in layers and used to create containers. Once created, images can be reused, shared, and versioned.
 - Explain docker architecture with diagrams.

Answer: Docker architecture consists of several key components:

- Docker Client: The user interface for Docker. It allows users to interact with Docker using commands like docker build, docker run, and docker pull. The client communicates with the Docker daemon (server) through a REST API.
- Docker Daemon: Known as dockerd, the daemon runs on the host machine and manages Docker objects like containers, images, networks, and volumes. It listens to Docker API requests and performs actions like building, running, and managing containers.
- Docker Registries: A registry stores Docker images. Docker Hub is the default public registry, but private registries can also be used. When the client requests an image that is not available locally, the daemon pulls it from the registry.
- Docker Images: These are templates used to create containers. Each image consists of layers, and changes to the image (e.g., installing software or copying files) create new layers.

• **Docker Containers**: Containers are instances of Docker images. They are lightweight and isolated from the host system, containing everything the application needs to run.



• What is a Dockerfile?

Answer: A Dockerfile is a script containing a series of instructions that specify how to build a Docker image. It automates the image creation process, including setting the base image, installing dependencies, and configuring the environment. Docker uses the Dockerfile to assemble an image step-by-step.

• Explain Dockerfile commands with syntax and examples.

Answer: Below are some common Dockerfile commands:

FROM: Specifies the base image to build upon

FROM ubuntu:20.04

Example: Use Ubuntu 20.04 as the base image.

RUN: Executes commands inside the image at build time.

RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y nginx

Example: Updates the package manager and installs NGINX.

COPY: Copies files from the host machine to the container.

COPY ./app /usr/src/app

Example: Copy the app directory to /usr/src/app in the container.

CMD: Specifies the default command to run when a container is started.

CMD ["nginx", "-q", "daemon off;"]

Example: Start NGINX in the foreground when the container starts.

EXPOSE: Exposes a port on the container to be accessed externally.

EXPOSE 80

Example: Exposes port 80 for incoming HTTP connections.

WORKDIR: Sets the working directory for any subsequent instructions.

WORKDIR /usr/src/app

Example: Set /usr/src/app as the working directory.

ENV: Defines environment variables in the container.

ENV APP_ENV production

Example: Set the APP_ENV environment variable to production.

Example Dockerfile:

Set base image

FROM node:14

```
# Set working directory WORKDIR /usr/src/app
```

Copy package.json and install dependencies COPY package*.json ./
RUN npm install

Copy the rest of the application code COPY . .

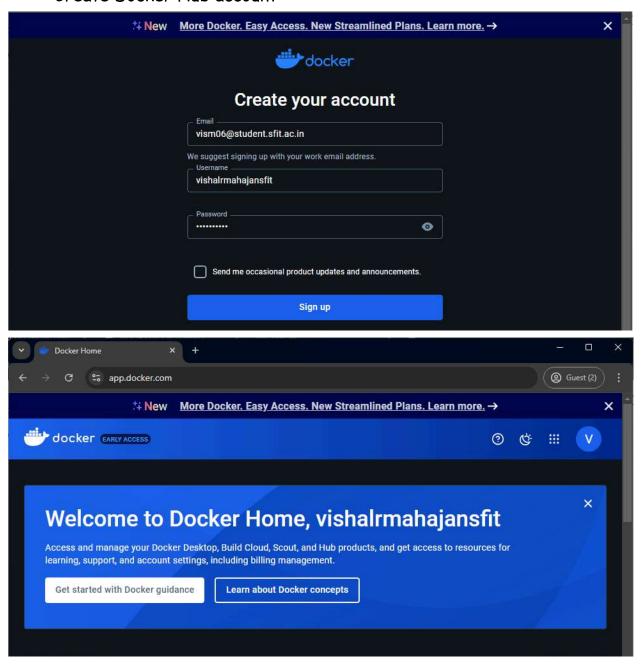
Expose the application port EXPOSE 3000

Run the application CMD ["npm", "start"]

This Dockerfile uses the Node.js base image, installs dependencies, and starts the application on port 3000.

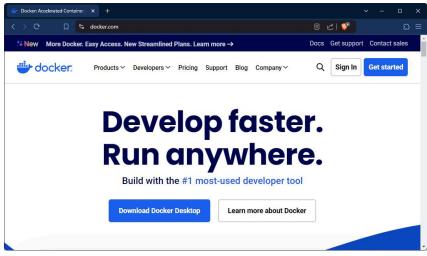
7b. Execute following (Refer the shared material) and attach screenshots:

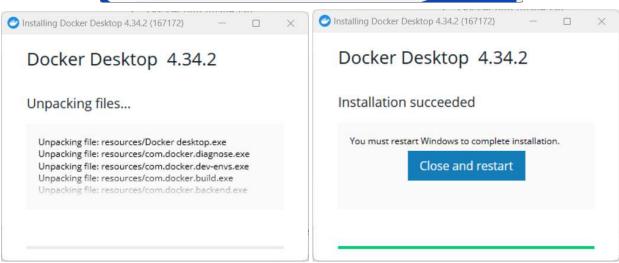
Create Docker Hub account

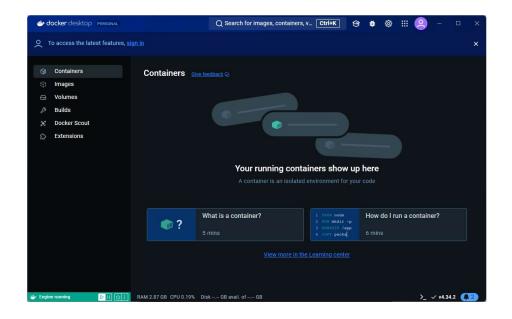


The Docker account has been successfully created with the username vishalrmahajansfit.

Download and install Docker Desktop

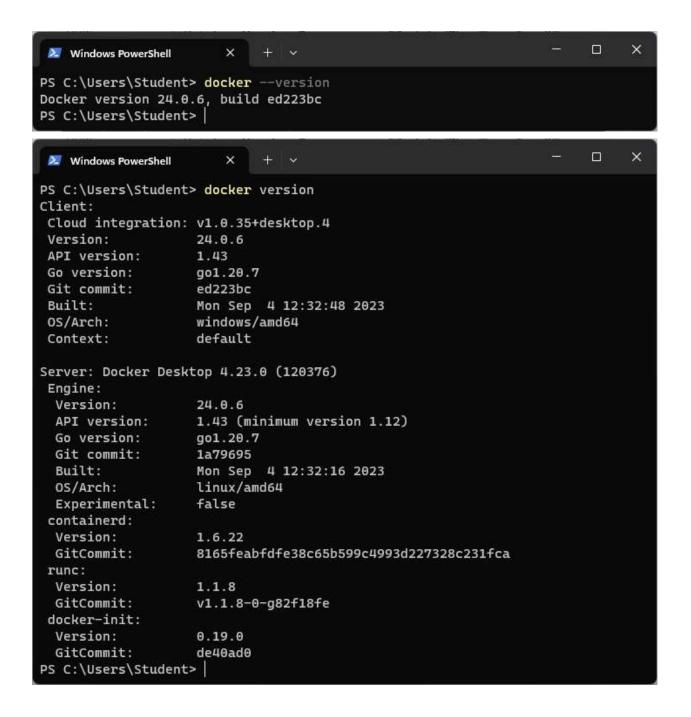






Execute following docker commands and take screenshots

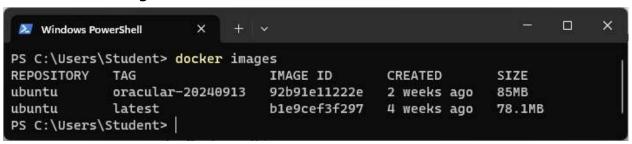
1. Docker version



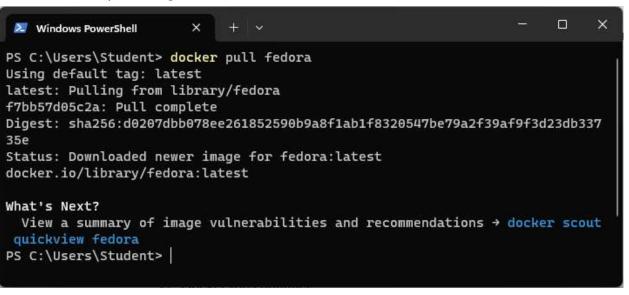
2. Docker login

```
PS C:\Users\Student> docker login
Log in with your Docker ID or email address to push and pull images from Docker Hub. If you don't have a Docker ID, head over to https://hub.docker.com/to create one.
You can log in with your password or a Personal Access Token (PAT). Using a limited-scope PAT grants better security and is required for organizations u sing SSO. Learn more at https://docs.docker.com/go/access-tokens/
Username: vishalrmahajansfit
Password:
Login Succeeded
PS C:\Users\Student>
```

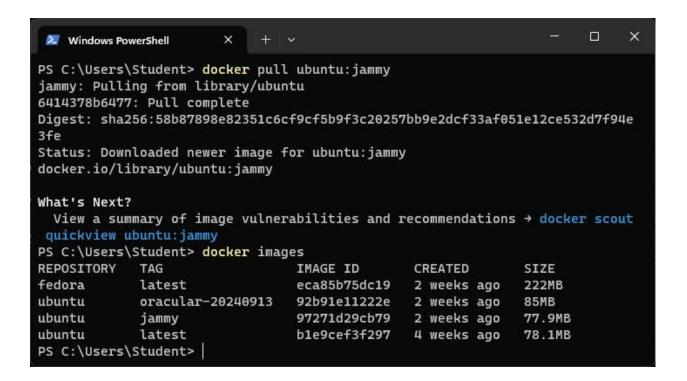
3. Docker images



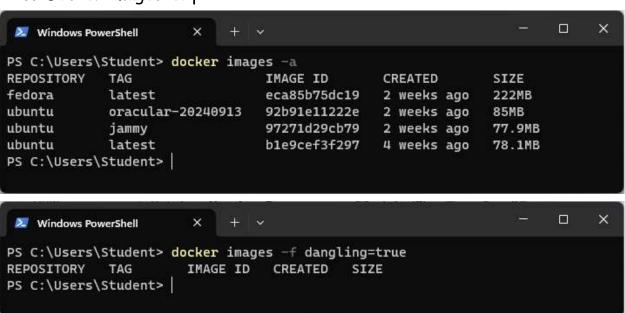
4. Docker pull image

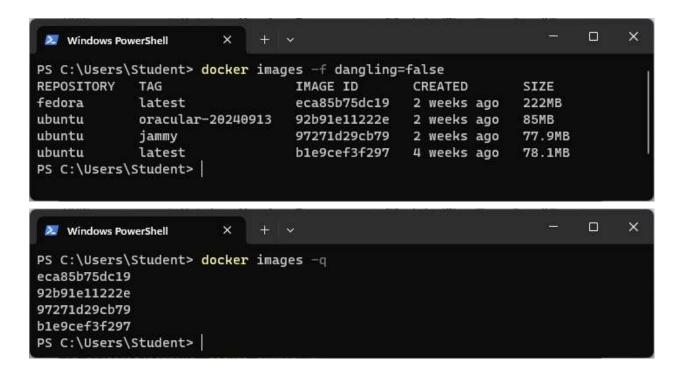


5. Docker pull image-tag

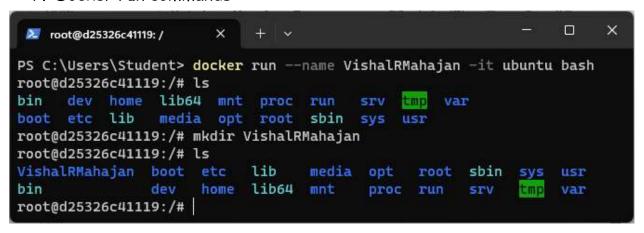


6. Docker images help



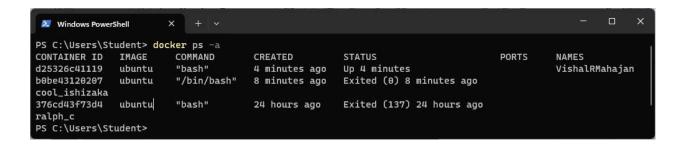


7. Docker run commands

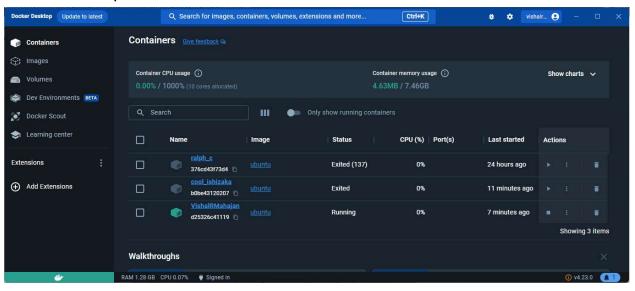


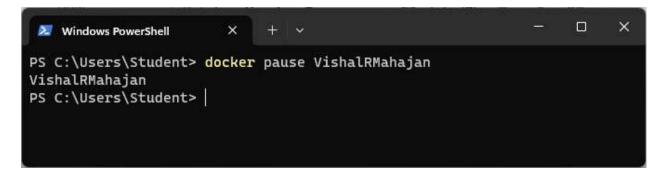
8. Docker ps



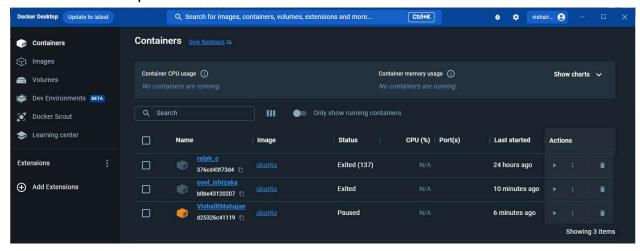


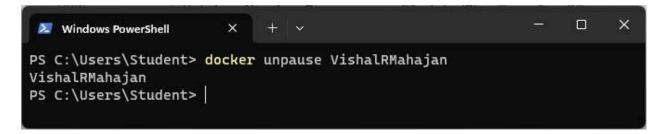
9. Docker pause container



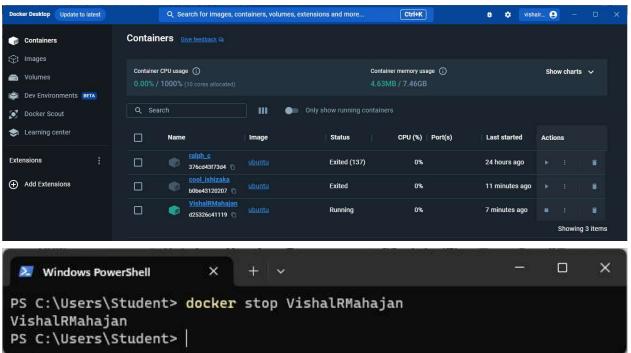


10. Docker unpause container

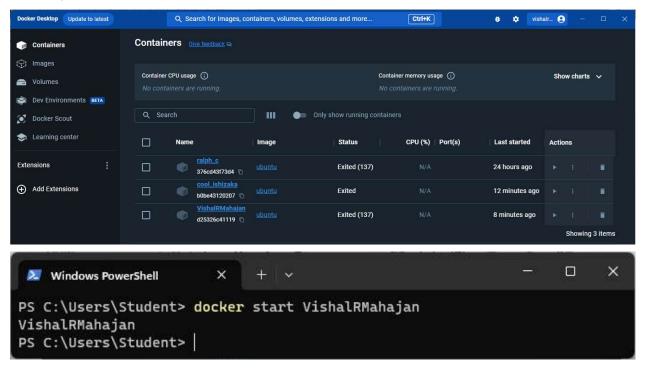




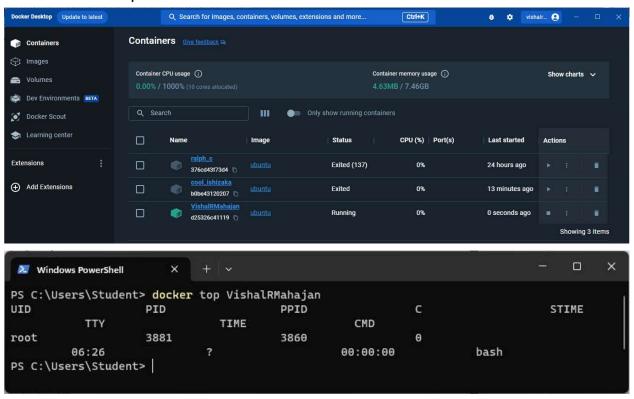
11. Docker stop container



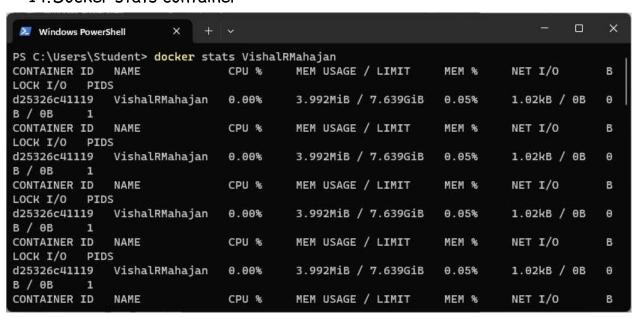
12. Docker start container



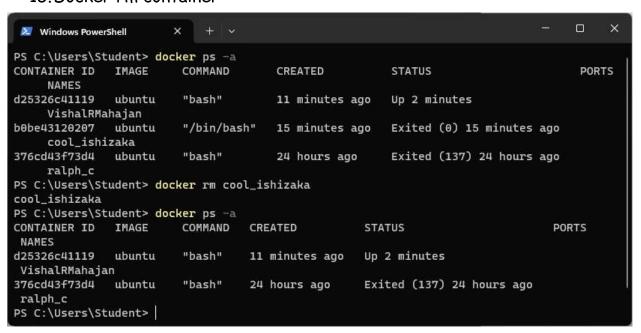
13. Docker top container



14. Docker stats container



15. Docker rm container



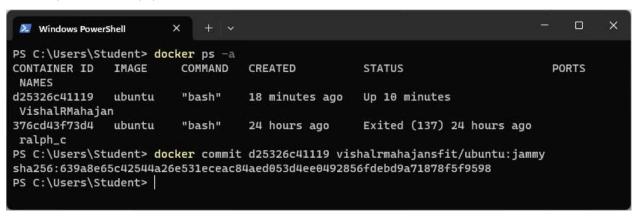
16. Docker inspect container

```
×
 Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\Student> docker inspect ubuntu
    1
        "Id": "sha256:b1e9cef3f2977f8bdd19eb9ae04f83b315f80fe4f5c5651fedf41482c12432f7",
        "RepoTags": [
            "ubuntu:latest"
        "RepoDigests": [
            "ubuntu@sha256:dfc10878be8d8fc9c61cbff33166cb1d1fe44391539243703c72766894fa83
                                                                                     ×
 Windows PowerShell
            "Name": "overlav2"
        "RootFS": {
            "Type": "layers",
            "Layers": [
                "sha256:b15b682e901dd27efdf436ce837a94c729c0b78c44431d5b5ca3ccca1bed40da"
        "Metadata": {
            "LastTagTime": "0001-01-01T00:00:00Z"
PS C:\Users\Student>
```

17. Docker rmi

```
\Box
 Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\Student> docker images
REPOSITORY
                                  IMAGE ID
                                                 CREATED
                                                               SIZE
             latest
fedora
                                  eca85b75dc19
                                                 2 weeks ago
                                                               222MB
ubuntu
             oracular-20240913
                                  92b91e11222e
                                                 2 weeks ago
                                                               85MB
ubuntu
             jammy
                                  97271d29cb79
                                                 2
                                                   weeks ago
                                                               77.9MB
ubuntu
             latest
                                  ble9cef3f297
                                                 4 weeks ago
                                                               78.1MB
PS C:\Users\Student> docker rmi fedora
Untagged: fedora:latest
Untagged: fedora@sha256:d0207dbb078ee261852590b9a8f1ab1f8320547be79a2f39af9f3d23db33735e
Deleted: sha256:eca85b75dc196772f8946636c3d4a970a6bb94cddc2116fdfa0558d898da3688
Deleted: sha256:b0d5c42c12e7b1e896892f1a013ac57b467f2f25545833cf4c5ebc2a5f823845
PS C:\Users\Student> docker images
                                  IMAGE ID
REPOSITORY
             TAG
                                                 CREATED
                                                               SIZE
ubuntu
             oracular-20240913
                                  92b91e11222e
                                                 2 weeks ago
                                                               85MB
ubuntu
                                  97271d29cb79
                                                 2 weeks ago
             jammy
                                                               77.9MB
                                  b1e9cef3f297
ubuntu
             latest
                                                 4 weeks ago
                                                               78.1MB
PS C:\Users\Student>
```

18. Docker commit



19. Docker push

```
Windows PowerShell X + V - - - X

PS C:\Users\Student> docker push vishalrmahajansfit/ubuntu:jammy
The push refers to repository [docker.io/vishalrmahajansfit/ubuntu]
e6511a64e94d: Pushed
b15b682e901d: Mounted from library/ubuntu
jammy: digest: sha256:edbd6c42b195c9a71ce84116bf315b314a70fea8c91da3fe0b3a7e8703d72d2a si
ze: 736
PS C:\Users\Student>
```

20. Docker pull image-tag

```
×
 Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\Student> docker history ubuntu
IMAGE
               CREATED
                             CREATED BY
                                                                               SIZE
                                                                                         CO
MMENT
ble9cef3f297
               4 weeks ago
                             /bin/sh -c #(nop) CMD ["/bin/bash"]
                                                                               0B
<missing>
               4 weeks ago
                             /bin/sh -c #(nop) ADD file:aaeb92d3288093ff4...
                                                                               78.1MB
<missing>
               4 weeks ago
                             /bin/sh -c #(nop) LABEL org.opencontainers....
                                                                               0B
<missing>
                             /bin/sh -c #(nop) LABEL org.opencontainers....
               4 weeks ago
                                                                               0B
                             /bin/sh -c #(nop) ARG LAUNCHPAD_BUILD_ARCH
<missing>
               4 weeks ago
                                                                               0B
                             /bin/sh -c #(nop) ARG RELEASE
<missing>
               4 weeks ago
                                                                               0B
PS C:\Users\Student>
```

• Dockerfile and html file

1) Dockerfile

```
FROM ubuntu:latest

MAINTAINER "Vishal Rajesh Mahajan"

RUN apt update -y

RUN apt install nginx -y

EXPOSE 80

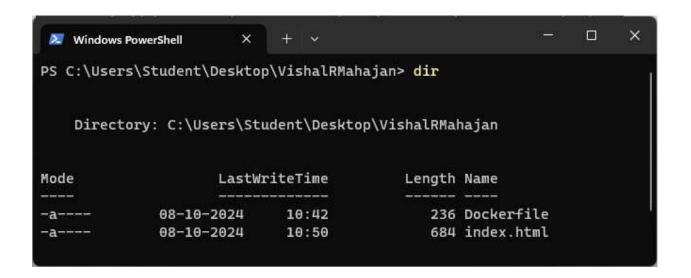
COPY index.html /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html

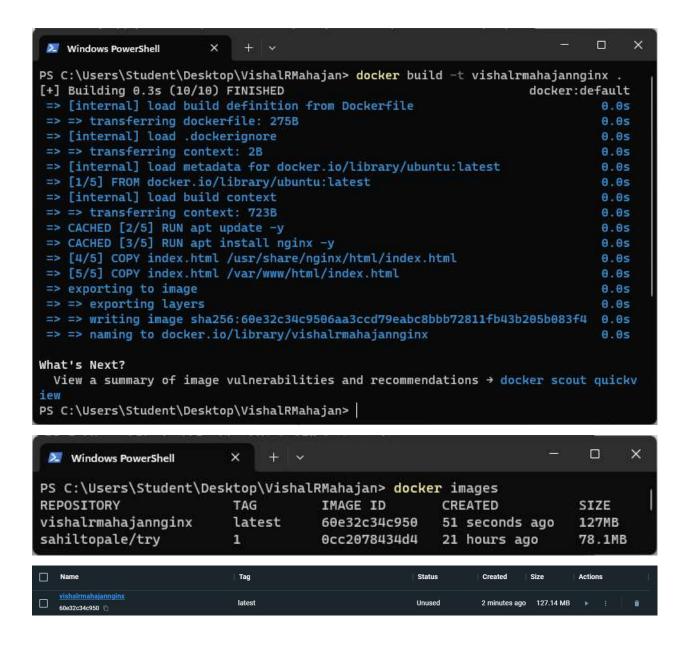
COPY index.html /var/www/html/index.html

CMD ["nginx","-g","daemon off;"]
```

2) index. html

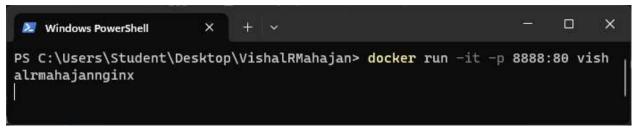
- running the web application on Docker Engine
- 1) Building the image with the name "vishalrmahajannginx". Command: "Docker -build -t vishalrmahajannginx"

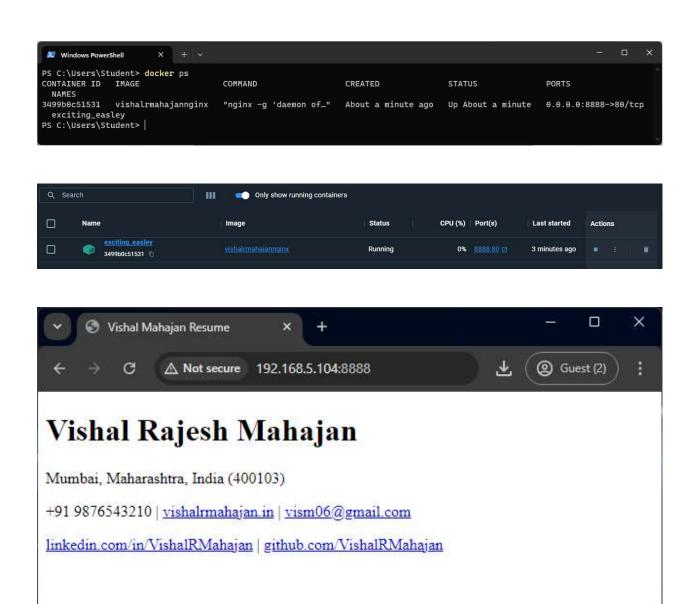




2) Building and running a container from the image "vishalrmahajannginx".

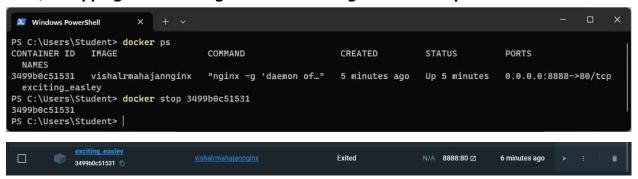
Command: "docker run -it -p 8888:80 vishalrmahajannginx"

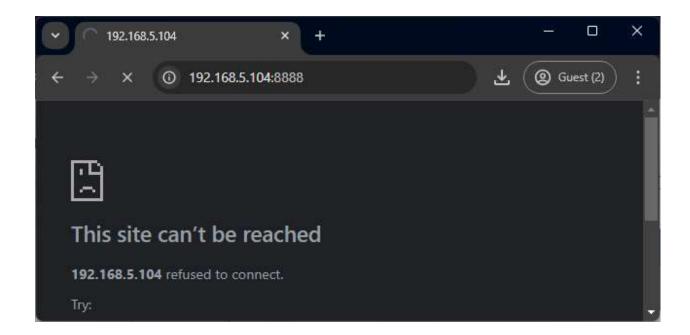




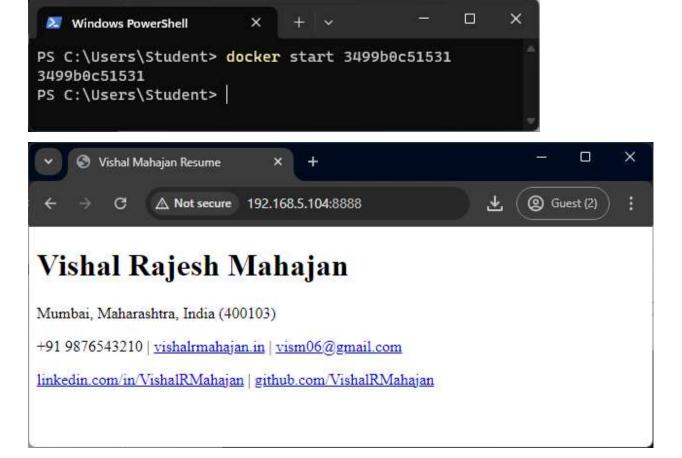
We can see that index.html file is running on Port 8888 of ipv4

3) Stopping the running container using docker stop <container-id>





4) Starting the running container using docker start <container-id>



5) Retrieving detailed information about docker objects using docker inspect

```
×
                                                                           Windows PowerShell
                        ×
PS C:\Users\Student> docker inspect vishalrmahajannginx
    {
        "Id": "sha256:60e32c34c9506aa3ccd79eabc8bbb72811fb43b205b083f4b4477f751
b303e4a",
        "RepoTags": [
            "vishalrmahajannginx:latest"
        "RepoDigests": [],
        "Parent": "",
        "Comment": "buildkit.dockerfile.v0",
        "Created": "2024-10-08T05:24:11.5870375Z",
        "Container": "",
        "ContainerConfig": {
            "Hostname": "",
            "Domainname": "",
            "User": "",
            "AttachStdin": false,
            "AttachStdout": false,
            "AttachStderr": false,
```

```
×
 Windows PowerShell
            "Name": "overlay2"
        "RootFS": {
            "Type": "layers",
            "Layers": [
                "sha256:ba8dbc5b24b59c2e6aff3639f32c5402af5e30be686342d08925ad8
52bd8c7c4",
                "sha256:db571c9031d3d2579c49dc520f72d99e1a82176e3d42c53318a3780
bf99504c5",
                "sha256:085595bc3766db2974f712381a2dec35d02415fc86d0353eea96415
8a45fa2ba",
                "sha256:24163ab78985e77ad68ea9346b3f5aa2c9c01f2c39a7b4633bf4101
a4dd6ed4f",
                "sha256:f185671145271954927971ad74722861dd9dabb0f8aeedad55c81f0
1b38d7bd1"
        "Metadata": {
            "LastTagTime": "2024-10-08T05:24:11.6375828Z"
    }
```

6) Displaying the history of an image using docker history imagename

