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COURSE: Advance DevOPs (ITL504)

DATE: 07-09-2022

EXPERIMENT 8

1. What is hub.docker.com?

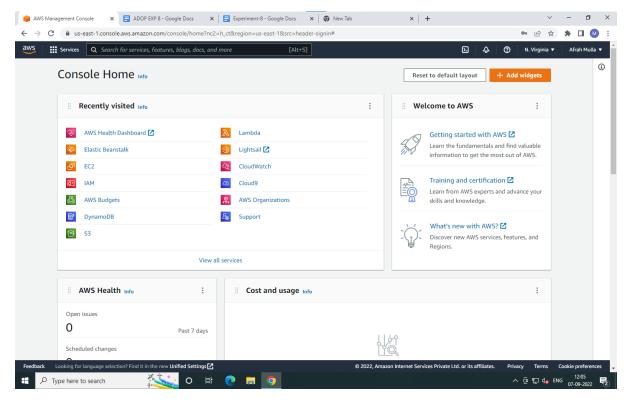
Docker Hub is the world's largest repository of container images with an array of content sources including container community developers, open-source projects and independent software vendors (ISV) building and distributing their code in containers. Users get access to free public repositories for storing and sharing images or can choose subscription plan for private repos. Docker Hub is a hosted repository service provided by Docker for finding and sharing container images with your team.

2. What is docker hub used for?

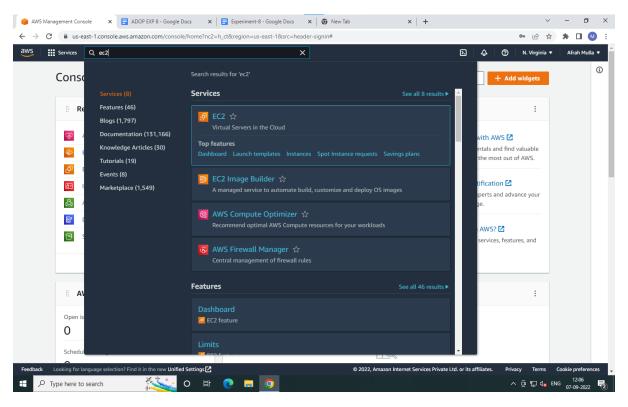
Key features of Docker hub include -

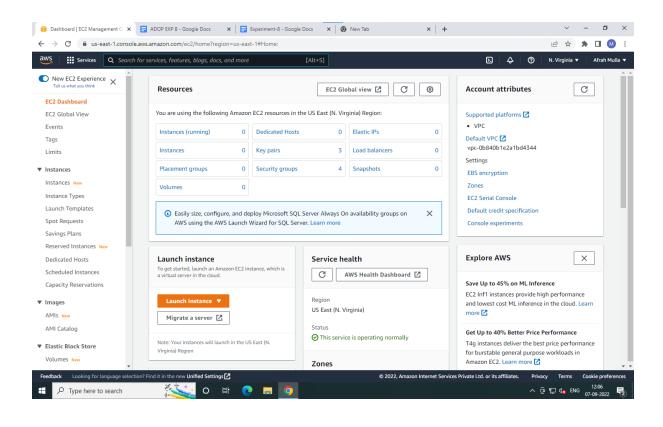
- Private Repositories: Push and pull container images.
- Automated Builds: Automatically build container images from GitHub and Bitbucket and push them to Docker Hub.
- Teams & Organizations: Manage access to private repositories.
- Official Images: Pull and use high-quality container images provided by Docker.
- Publisher Images: Pull and use high-quality container images provided by external vendors. Certified images also include support and guarantee compatibility with Docker Enterprise.
- Webhooks: Trigger actions after a successful push to a repository to integrate Docker Hub with other services.
- 3. Install docker on AWS EC2 –Ubuntu by using curl #curl -fsSL https://get.docker.com -o get-docker.sh #sh get-docker.sh
- 4. Run hello-world from docker hub and explain the steps.
- 5. Pull 3 or 4 images, one of the python, run "Hello World" inside container.

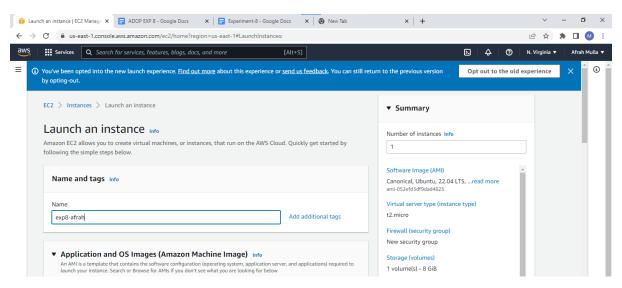
Step 1: AWS Management Console

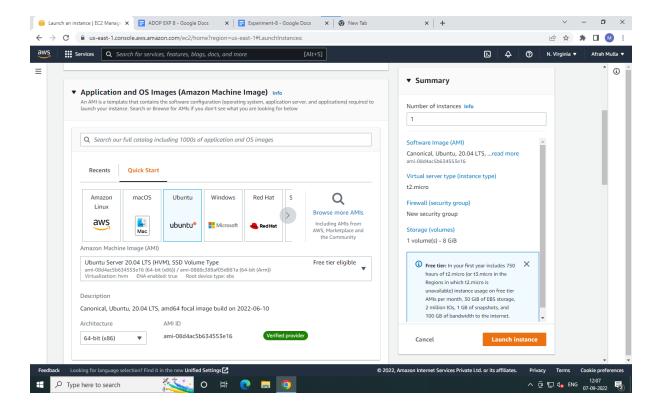


Step 2: Go to EC2 instances, name and create an Ubuntu instance with 20.04 LTS version

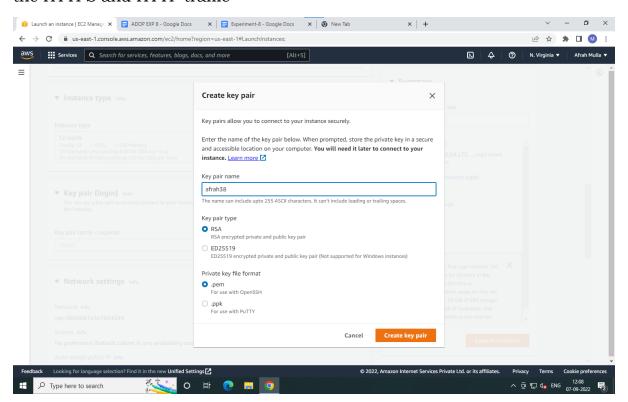


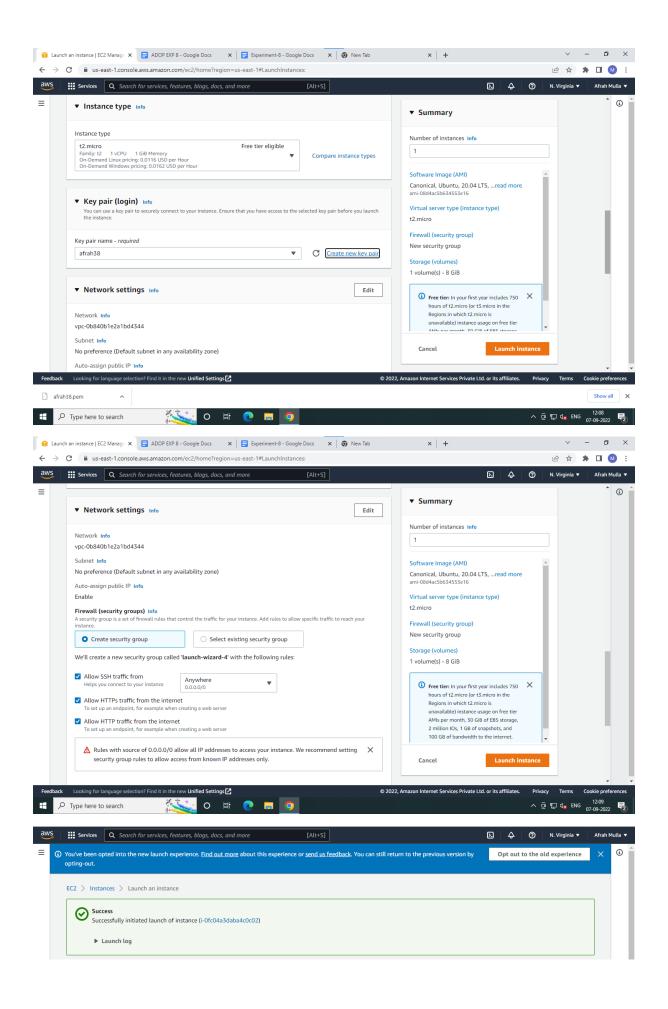


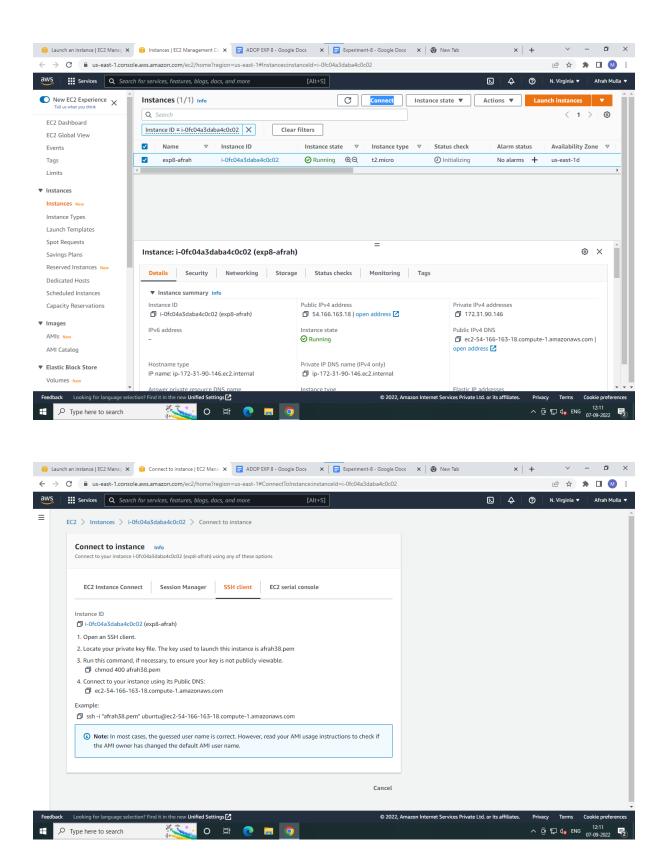




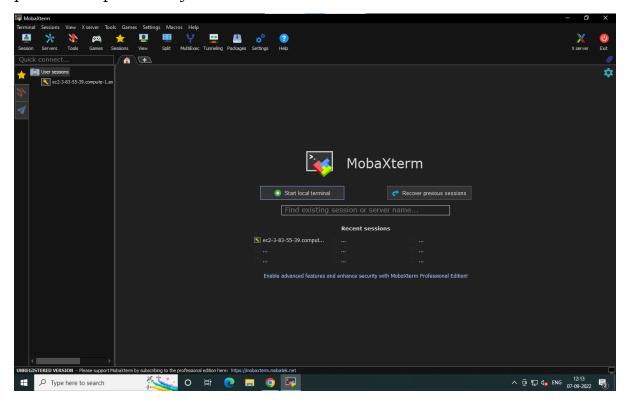
Step 3: Create a key pair for your instance and in the network settings allow the HTTPS and HTTP traffic

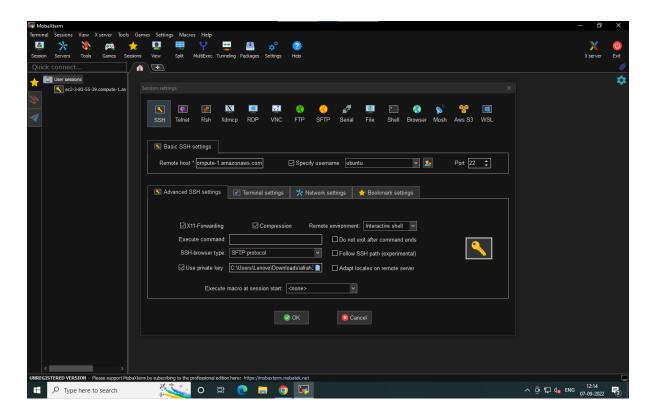






Step 4: Launch MobaXterm -> Select SSH session -> Copy the public DNS of your instance and paste it into the remote host. Use the downloaded key pair as the private key

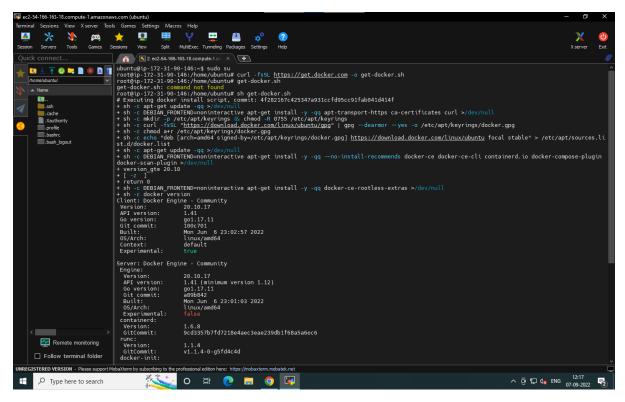


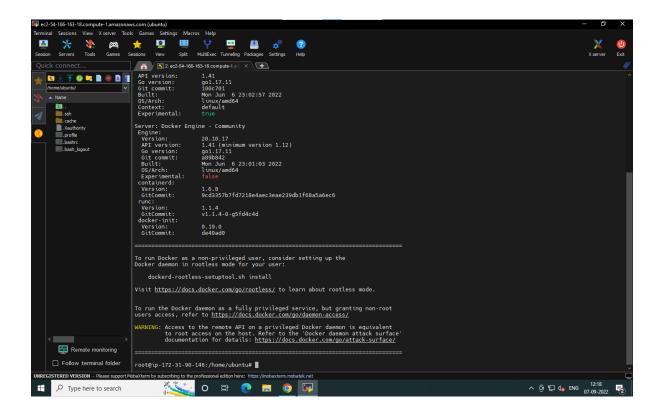


Step 5: Run the command 'sudo su' to gain root user access. Then enter commands:

curl -fsSL https://get.docker.com -o get-docker.sh

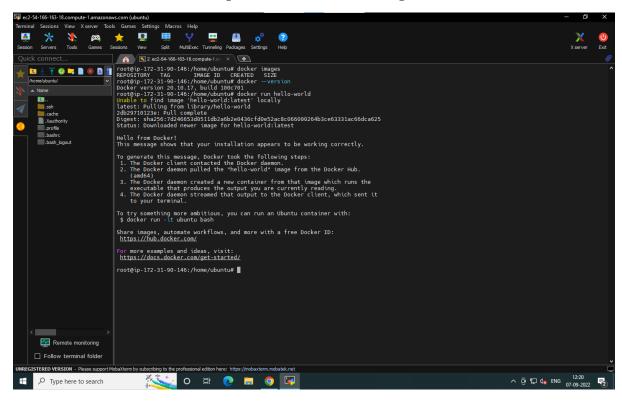
sh get-docker.sh





Step 6: Enter command 'docker -version' to see current docker version

Step 7: Enter command 'docker images' to see installed images. At the beginning, there will be no images in the repository. Run command 'docker run hello-world' which will pull a hello-world image and run it



Step 8: Now, run 'docker images' again, the repository will have an image named 'hello world'

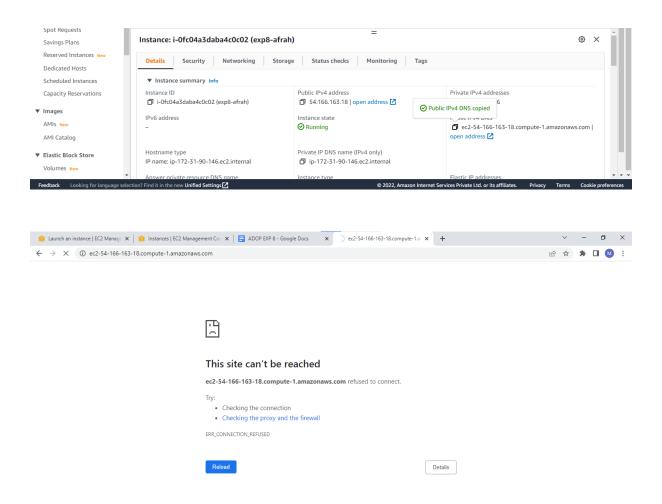
```
https://docs.docker.com/get-started/

root@ip-172-31-90-146:/home/ubuntu# docker images

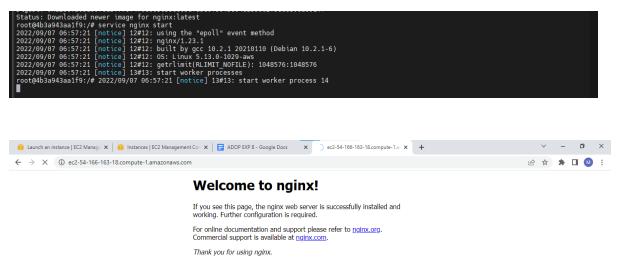
REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED SIZE
hello-world latest feb5d9fea6a5 11 months ago 13.3kB
```

Step 9: Run command 'docker run -it -p 80:80 --name (name of webpage) nginx bash'. Now, to launch the nginx web server, copy the IPv4 address from the EC2 instance details and paste it into a web browser





Step 10: Within the container use command 'service nginx start' to deploy the web server. After deploying the web server, the web page will be visible without any errors



Step 11: To exit the container, use 'CTRL+P+Q'. Create a duplicate tab and take the root user rights. Run commands: 'docker ps' 'docker ps -a' Also run 'docker images' to check the images in the repository

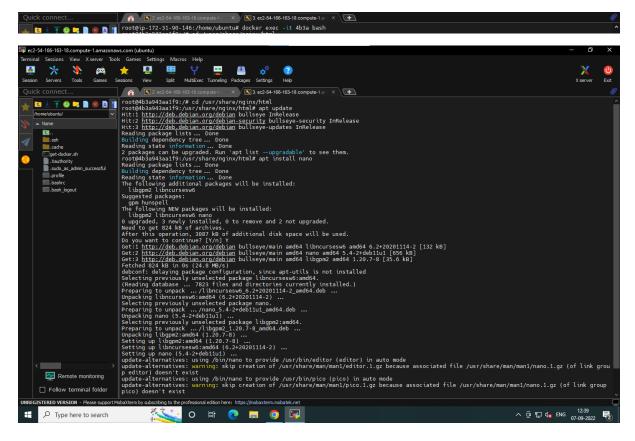


Step 12: To make changes to a file within a container use command 'docker exec -it (container id) bash'

Update the container using command 'apt update'.

Now within the container navigate to the html directory using command: 'cd usr/share/nginx/html'

Then update container using command 'apt update'



Step 13: Now use command: 'apt install nano' to install nano text editor

```
apt ir

safaifg:/wsr/share/nginx/html# apt instal
Building dependency tree ... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
Building dependency tree ... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
Buggested packages:
Buggested packages
Bugges
                 stched 824 kB in 98 [24.8 MB/5] beconfiguration, since apt-utils is not installed beconfi- delaying package configuration, since apt-utils is not installed letting previously unselected package libncursesw6:aand64. Reading database ... 7823 files and directories currently installed.) eparing to unpack ... / libncursesw6.2-202001114-2 amd64.deb ... packing libncursesw6:amd64 (6.2+26201114-2) ... letcting previously unselected package nano. eparing to unpack ... /nano_5.4-2+deb11u1_amd64.deb ... packing nano (5.4-2+deb11u1) ...
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        .....
in/nano to provide /usr/bin/editor (editor) in auto mode
skip creation of /usr/share/man/man1/editor.1.gz because associated file /usr/share/man/man1/nano.1.gz (of link grou
                                                                                                                                                      es: warning: skip trecken
exist
s: using /bin/nano to provide /usr/bin/pico (pico) in auto mode
s: warning: skip creation of /usr/share/man/pico.i.gz because associated file /usr/share/man/man1/nano.i.gz (of link grou
s: warning: skip creation of /usr/share/man/pico.i.gz because associated file /usr/share/man/man1/nano.i.gz (of link grou
```

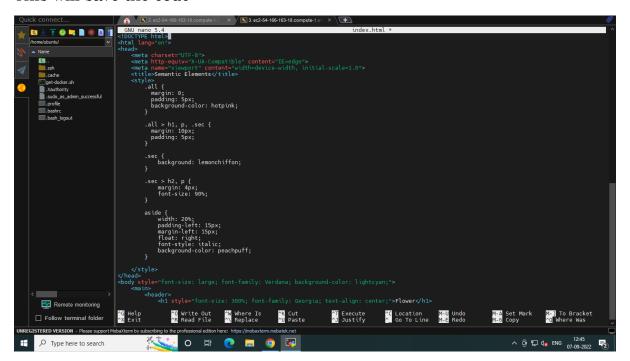
Step 14: Now move the original nginx index as a backup so you can create your own html index file using the command:

'mv index.html index.html.backup'

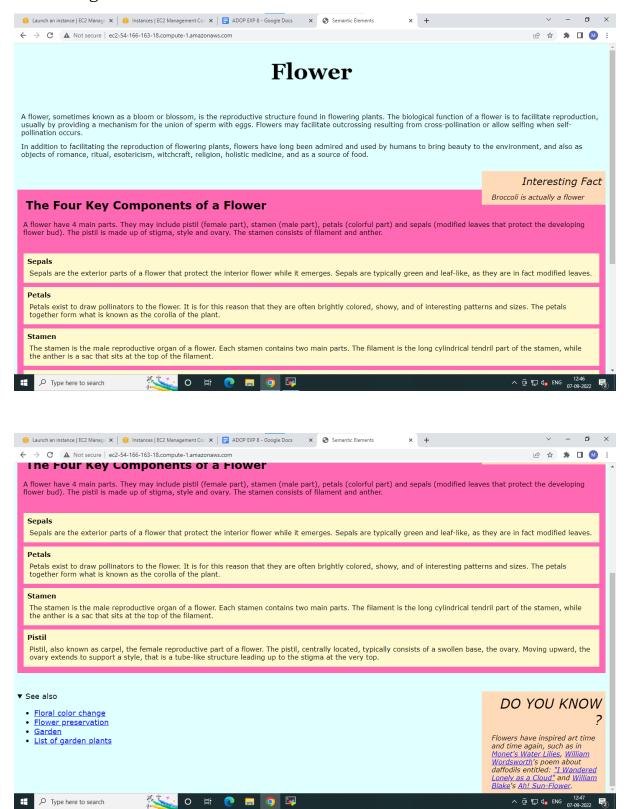
Then, open nano text editor using command: 'nano index.html'

```
☐ Follow terminal folder
```

Step 15: Write an html code of your choice -> CTRL+O -> ENTER -> CTRL X. This will save the code



Step 16: Again, refresh the nginx web browser, it will be updated with the new changes



Step 17: Create another duplicate tab and get the root user access.

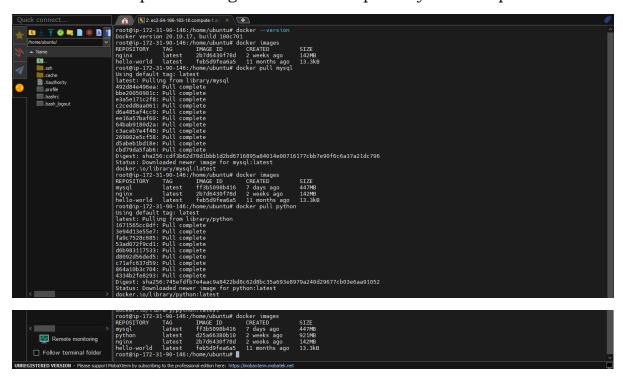
Run the command: 'docker pull mysql' to install a mysql image.

Then, run 'docker images' to check the image upload in the repository.

Subsequently, run commands such as

'docker pull python'

to install the respective images. Check the repository for the upload



Step 18: Now, to enter the python container use command: 'docker run -it (image id) bash' and type 'python' to enter the shell Execute any command using python syntax such as -> print("Hello World")

```
| cote |
```

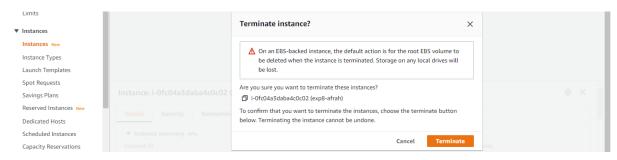
Step 19: Run the command 'docker ps' to check the number of containers and their ID's.

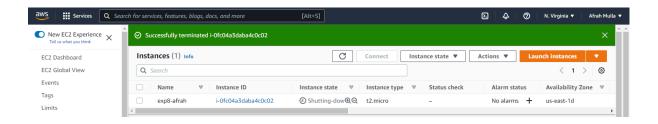
To stop a container use command: 'docker stop (container id)'

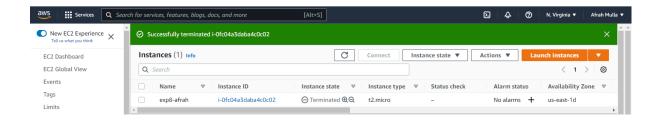
You can use the command 'docker ps -a' to check the status of the container



Step 20: Quit MobaXterm and then delete your EC2 instance







6. Demonstrate any 15 docker command and explain its uses.

Docker command	Uses
dockerversion	This command is used to get the
	currently installed version of docker
docker <image name=""/> version	This command is used to get the
	currently installed version of images
	in docker
docker login	This command is used to login to
	the docker hub repository
docker logout	This command is used to logout
	from the docker hub repository
docker ps	This command is used to list the
	running containers
docker ps -a	This command is used to show all
	the running and exited containers
docker pull <image name=""/>	This command is used to pull
	images from the docker repository
	(hub.docker.com)
docker images	This command lists all the locally
	stored docker images
docker exec -it <container_id> bash</container_id>	This command is used to access the
	running container
docker run -it <image_id> bash</image_id>	This command is used to create a
	container from an image
docker inspect <image name=""/>	This command is used to display
	detailed information
docker history <image name=""/>	This command is used to show the
	history of an image
docker rm <container_id></container_id>	This command is used to delete a
	stopped container
docker rmi <image_id></image_id>	This command is used to delete an
	image from local storage
docker stop <container_id></container_id>	This command stops a running
	container and let it shutdown
	gracefully
docker kill <container_id></container_id>	This command kills the container
	by stopping its execution
	immediately

