## DEV OPS

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Task-1:-
Separating build and runtime environment using multi-stage builds
Create HelloWorld.java file as shown below
cat >HelloWorld.java <<EOF
class HelloWorld {
  public static void main(String[] a) {
    System.out.println("Hello world!");
  }
}
EOF
Then, create Dockerfile
cat >Dockerfile <<EOF
FROM openjdk:11-jdk
COPY HelloWorld.java.
RUN javac HelloWorld.java
CMD java HelloWorld
EOF
docker image build --tag helloworld:huge.
docker container run helloworld:huge
Try to understand below command:
docker container run --volume $PWD:/src --workdir/src openjdk:11-jdk javac *.java
After the above command, simplified version of Dockerfile
cat >Dockerfile <<EOF
FROM openidk:11-jre
COPY HelloWorld.class.
CMD java HelloWorld
EOF
This time, the resulting image will not contain the source code...
docker image build --tag helloworld:run.
...still produce the same output...
docker container run helloworld:run
...and stay below 300MB in size:
docker image ls
Enter multi-stage builds
```

Whatever we did above, we can simplify using Multi-Stage Docker build. cat >Dockerfile <<EOF FROM openjdk:11-jdk AS build COPY HelloWorld.java.

RUN javac HelloWorld.java

FROM openjdk:11-jre AS run COPY --from=build HelloWorld.class . CMD java HelloWorld EOF

Building the image looks very similar to the well-known process:

docker image build --tag helloworld:small.

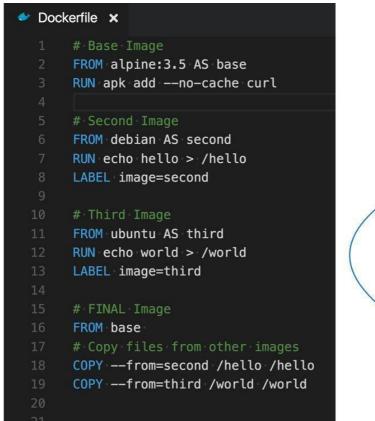
The resulting image will work as expected...

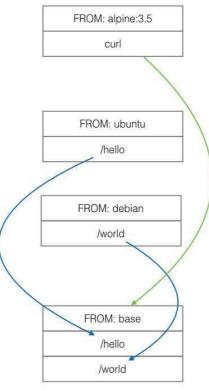
docker container run helloworld:small

...but have the same small size as above:

docker image ls

Task-2: Execute below Dockerfile and try to understands Multi-Stage in Dockerfile.





Task-3: Build, Multi-Stage Build and build.sh file.

Try to execute and learn from the attached code.

## multi-stage-build-code.zip

Note: To run docker container refer README.md file.