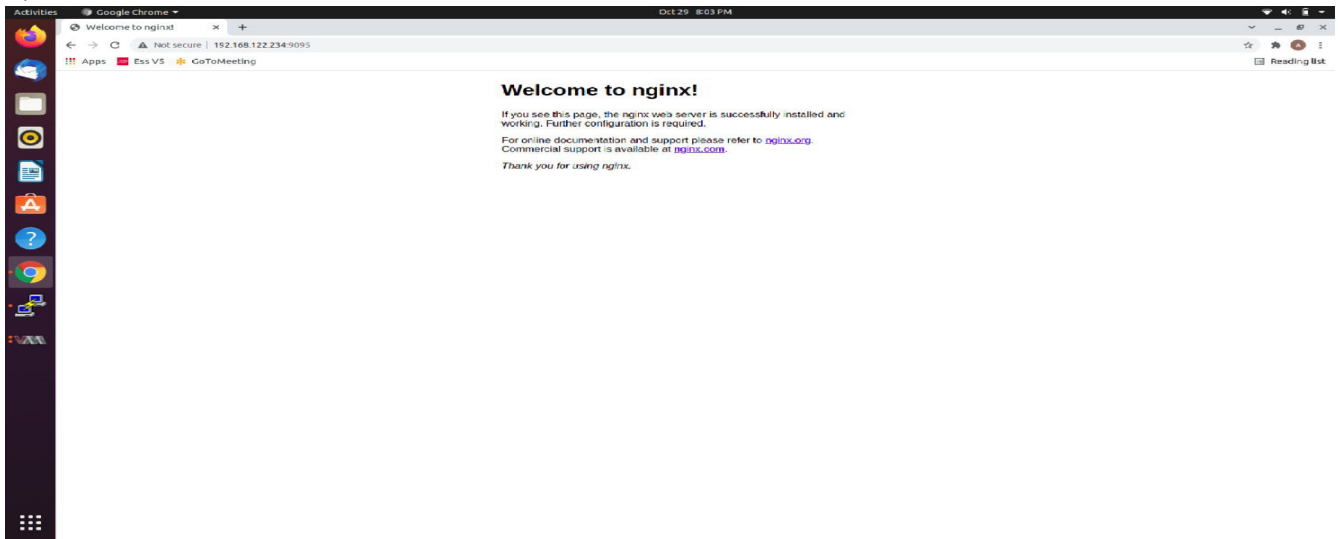


Assignment docker

1.



For Nginx using port 9095:80



For httpd using port 9096:80

2.

3) Create docker file for httpd , build image out of that , create container , make that image publically available [upload on docker hub]

4) What is difference between Entrypoint and CMD

2 Several components are needed for linux containers to function correctly and most of them are provided by linux kernel

kernel namespaces ensure process isolation

groups are employed to control the system resources

selinux is used to store separation between the host and the container and also between the individual container

management interface forms a higher layer that interacts with the aforementioned kernel components and provide tools for construction and management of containers.

Namespaces

mount namespace – isolate the set of file system mount points seen by a group of process so that process in different mount point namespace can have different views of the file system hierarchy.

UTS namespace – isolate two system identifiers nodename and domain name return by the name uname() system call.

IPC namespace – isolate certain interprocess communication resource such as system vpc objects

PID namespace - PID namespaces allow containers to provide functionality such as suspending/resuming the set of processes in the container and migrating the container to a new host while the processes inside the container maintain the same PIDs.

720 words, 4,297 characters

Network namespace - A network namespace is a logical copy of the network stack from the host system. Network namespaces are useful for setting up containers or virtual environments. Each namespace has its own IP addresses, network interfaces, routing tables, and so forth. The default or global namespace is the one in which the host system physical interfaces exist.

Control Groups :- Control Groups (cgroups) are a feature of the Linux kernel that allow you to limit the access processes and containers have to system resources such as CPU, RAM, IOPS and network.

Selinux:- Security-Enhanced Linux (SELinux) is a security architecture for linux that allows administrators to have more control over who can access the system.

Storage types –

whenever we create container there has to be some place to store data and if we don't provide explicit location to store the data it gets stored in container and when we delete the container the data is also lost but when we work on projects we want data not to be lost even if we remove the container so we use volume to store data and now even if we decouple container from storage the storage is still available and it is used to share the data .

Types of storage types :-

- 1 volume
- 2 bind mount
- 3 tmpfs mount

1 Docker Volume:- These volume are persistent storage locations for the containers. They can be easily attached and removed from the container we can have a backup with volumes and this is the most used type storage.

-> sudo docker volume create

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1 Docker volume:- These volume are persistent storage locations for the containers. They can be easily attached and removed from the container we can have a backup with volumes and this is the most used type storage.

- > sudo docker volume create
- > sudo docker volume ls
- > sudo docker volume inspect
- > sudo docker volume rm

2 Bind Mount:- Bind mount are not managed by docker and are mapped to a host system directory. A bind mount is a file or folder stored anywhere on the container host filesystem, mounted into a running container. The main difference a bind mount has from a volume is that since it can exist anywhere on the host filesystem, processes outside of Docker can also modify it.

3 tmpfs mount :- volume and bind mount let us share files between the host machine and container so that you can persist data even after the container is stopped.

If you're running Docker on Linux, you have a third option: tmpfs mount. When you create a container with a tmpfs mount, the container can create files outside the container's writable layer.

As opposed to volumes and bind mounts, a tmpfs mount is temporary, and only persisted in the host memory. When the container stops, the tmpfs mount is removed, and files written there won't be persisted.

Let have a backup with volumes and this is the most used type storage.

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- > sudo docker volume ls
- > sudo docker volume inspect
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As opposed to volumes and bind mounts, a tmpfs mount is temporary, and only persisted in the host memory. When the container stops, the tmpfs mount is removed, and files written there won't be persisted.

This is useful to temporarily store sensitive files that you don't want to persist in either the host or the container writable layer.

720 words, 4,297 characters Default Style English (India)


```
13 vi file.df
14 vi 6.df
15 docker build . -f 6.df -t casd:d1
16 docker run -d --name prime9 casd:d1
17 docker ps -a
18 docker logs prime9
19 cat 6.df
20 docker run -d --name prime10 casd:d1 good students
21 docker logs prime10
22 docker volume ls
```

```
831 history
[root@localhost ~]# docker logs prime10
Devops good students
[root@localhost ~]#
```