Aim: Containerization using Docker.

Objectives: The objective of this task is to understand and implement containerization using Docker. This includes installing Docker, containerizing an application, updating and sharing it via Docker Hub, and running multi-container applications.

Tools Used: Virtual box, Ubuntu, Docker

Concepts: Containerization is a way to run applications in separate, lightweight environments with everything they need to work. Docker makes this process easy by packaging an app and its dependencies into a container. With multi-container setups, different parts of an app, like a database and a web server, can work together smoothly.

Problem Statement:

Download the app: https://docs.docker.com/get-started/02_our_app/ Update the app: https://docs.docker.com/get-started/03_updating_app/ Share the app: https://docs.docker.com/get-started/04_sharing_app/

Download the shared app and run it again.

Multi Container App: https://docs.docker.com/get-started/07 multi container/

Process:

1) Installation of Docker

Run:

sudo apt-get install

Now Install Docker Using the command: sudo apt-get install docker.io

then to check the docker version: docker -v

```
atharva@atharva-VirtualBox:~$ docker -v
Docker version 26.1.3, build 26.1.3-0ubuntu1~24.04.1
```

Now start the docker and enable it sudo systemetl start docker sudo systemetl enable docker

```
atharva@atharva-VirtualBox:~$ sudo systemctl start docker
atharva@atharva-VirtualBox:~$ sudo systemctl enable docker
```

2) Containerize an application

Make a directory and clone a repo

```
atharva@atharva-VirtualBox:~$ mkdir docker atharva@atharva-VirtualBox:~$ cd docker/atharva@atharva-VirtualBox:~/docker$ git clone https://github.com/docker/getting-started-app.git Cloning into 'getting-started-app'... remote: Enumerating objects: 79, done. remote: Counting objects: 100% (28/28), done. remote: Compressing objects: 100% (13/13), done. remote: Total 79 (delta 18), reused 15 (delta 15), pack-reused 51 (from 1) Receiving objects: 100% (79/79), 1.67 MiB | 4.22 MiB/s, done. Resolving deltas: 100% (19/19), done. atharva@atharva-VirtualBox:~/docker$ ls getting-started-app
```

Now go inside the getting-started-app folder and create a Dockerfile

```
atharva@atharva-VirtualBox:~/docker$ ls

getting-started-app

atharva@atharva-VirtualBox:~/docker$ cd getting-started-app/

atharva@atharva-VirtualBox:~/docker/getting-started-app$ ls

package.json README.md spec src yarn.lock

atharva@atharva-VirtualBox:~/docker/getting-started-app$ nano Dockerfile
```

Inside Dockerfile write the below content

FROM node:lts-alpine
WORKDIR /app
COPY . .
RUN yarn install --production
CMD ["node", "src/index.js"]
EXPOSE 3000

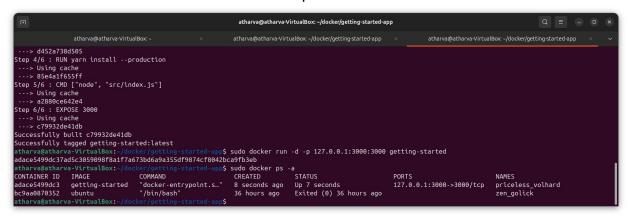
Now Build the Image

Command: sudo docker build -t getting-started .

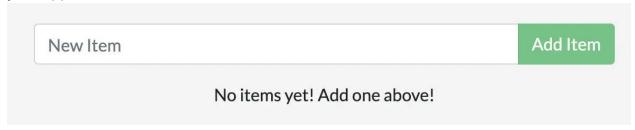
```
athern@atherne VirtualBox - Months of the Community of th
```

Now Start an app container

command: sudo docker run -d -p 127.0.0.1:3000:3000 getting-started Now to check the status run: sudo docker ps -a



After a few seconds, open your web browser to http://localhost:3000. You should see your app.



3) Update the application

Update the source code

In the src/static/js/app.js file of the project make some changes.

Now, Build your updated version of the image, using the *docker build* command ->docker build -t getting-started .

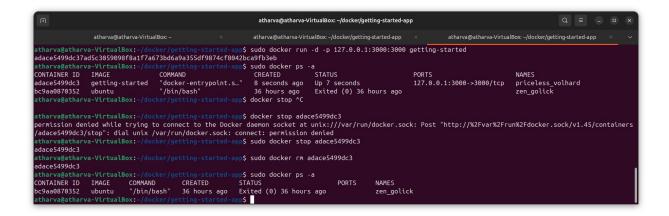
Now remove the old container first

Get the ID of the container by using the *docker ps -a* command.

Use the *docker stop* command to stop the container. Replace *<the-container-id>* with the ID from *docker ps*.

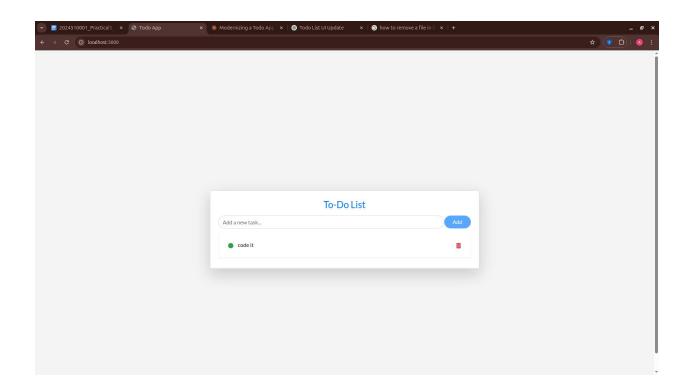
docker stop <the-container-id>

Once the container has stopped, you can remove it by using the docker rm command. docker rm <the-container-id>



Now, start your updated app using the docker run command.

docker run -dp 127.0.0.1:3000:3000 getting-started



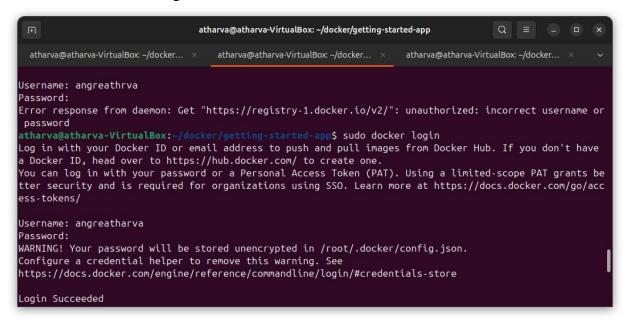
4) Share the application

Create a repository

- a) Sign up or Sign in to Docker Hub.
- b) Select the Create Repository button.
- c) For the repository name, use getting-started. Make sure the Visibility is Public.
- d) Select Create.

Push the image

First Login to docker in CLI command: sudo docker login



Now first

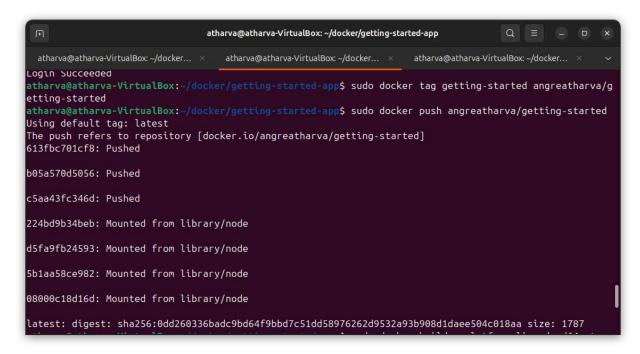
Use the *docker tag* command to give the *getting-started* image a new name. Replace YOUR-USER-NAME with your Docker ID.

Command: docker tag getting-started YOUR-USER-NAME/getting-started

And then

In the command line, run the *docker push* command that you see on Docker Hub. Note that your command will have your Docker ID.

For example, docker push YOUR-USER-NAME/getting-started.



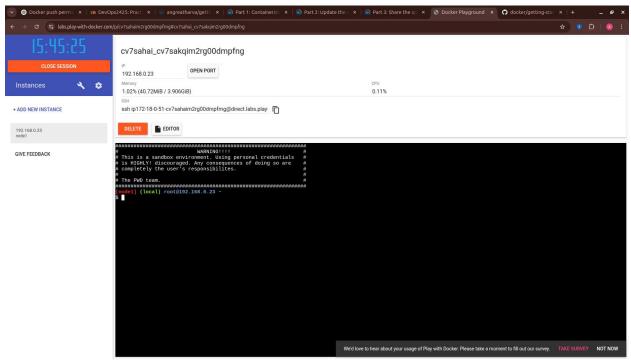
Now Run the image on a new instance

To build an image for the amd64 platform, use the --platform flag.

Command: docker build --platform linux/amd64 -t YOUR-USER-NAME/getting-started .

Now

- a) Open your browser to Play with Docker.
- b) Select Login and then select docker from the drop-down list.
- c) Sign in with your Docker Hub account and then select Start.
- d) Select the ADD NEW INSTANCE option on the left side bar. If you don't see it, make your browser a little wider. After a few seconds, a terminal window opens in your browser.



- e) In the terminal, start your freshly pushed app.
 - -> In the terminal, start your freshly pushed app.

5) Multi container apps

Create the network.

command: sudo docker network create todo-app

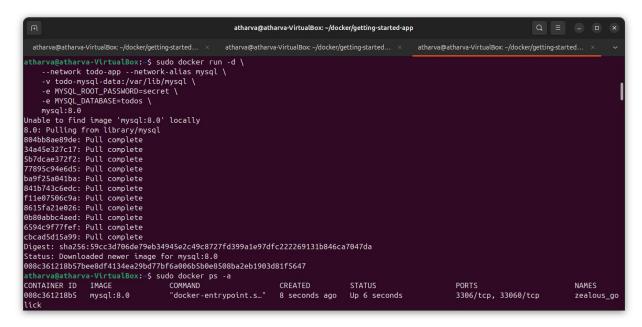
Start a MySQL container and attach it to the network.

Command:

docker run -d \

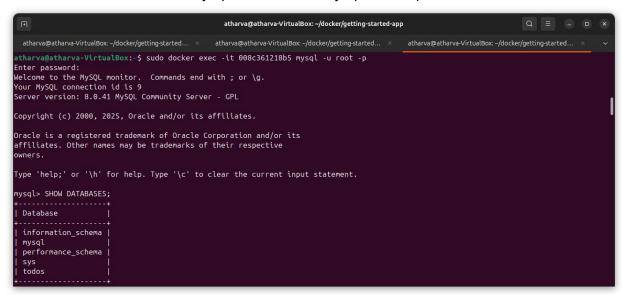
- --network todo-app --network-alias mysql \
- -v todo-mysql-data:/var/lib/mysql \
- -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=secret \
- -e MYSQL_DATABASE=todos \

mysql:8.0



To confirm you have the database up and running, connect to the database and verify that it connects.

Command: docker exec -it <mysql-container-id> mysql -u root -p



Start a new container using the nicolaka/netshoot image. Make sure to connect it to the same network.

Command: docker run -it --network todo-app nicolaka/netshoot



Inside the container, you're going to use the dig command, which is a useful DNS tool. You're going to look up the IP address for the hostname mysql.

Command: dig mysql

You can now start your dev-ready container.

1. Specify each of the previous environment variables, as well as connect the container to your app network. Make sure that you are in the *getting-started-app* directory when you run this command.

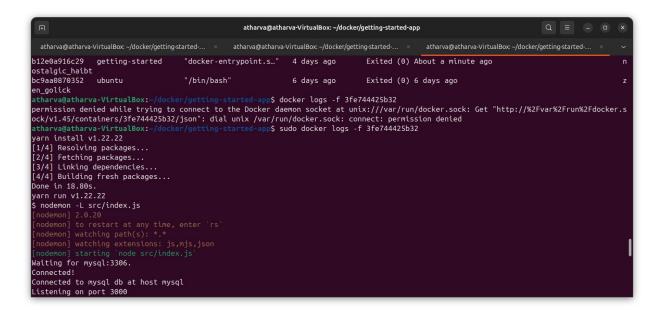
```
Command: docker run -dp 127.0.0.1:3000:3000 \
-w /app -v "$(pwd):/app" \
--network todo-app \
-e MYSQL_HOST=mysql \
-e MYSQL_USER=root \
-e MYSQL_PASSWORD=secret \
-e MYSQL_DB=todos \
```

sh -c "yarn install && yarn run dev"

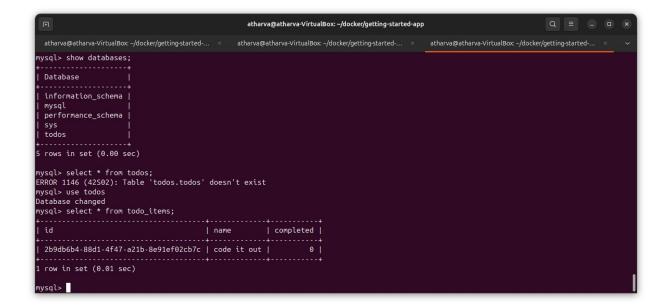
node:18-alpine \

```
Q = -
                                                         atharva@atharva-VirtualBox: ~/docker/getting-started-app
 tharva@atharva-VirtualBox:-/docker/getting-started-app$ sudo docker run -dp 127.0.0.1:3001:3000 \
 tharva@atharva-VirtualBox:-
-w /app -v "$(pwd):/app" \
--network todo-app \
-e MYSQL_HOST=mysql \
-e MYSQL_USER=root \
-e MYSQL_PASSWORD=secret \
-e MYSQL_DB=todos \
node:18-alpine \
         "yarn install && yarn run dev"
 fe744425b32383aa20f4e3c586ff7801d85caea634ea57c9135c30517a63416
                                       er/getting-started-app$ sudo docker ps -a
COMMAND CREATED
CONTAINER ID IMAGE
                                       "docker-entrypoint.s..." 57 seconds ago Up 56 seconds
                                                                                                                                127.0.0.1:3001->3000/tcp
doring_ishizaka
020de126d00b node:18-alpine
                                        "docker-entrypoint.s..." 3 minutes ago
                                                                                          Created
nd_driscoll
oa201d83a380 nicolaka/netshoot "zsh"
                                                                                          Exited (130) 4 minutes ago
                                                                      9 minutes ago
 esome curran
                                                                                                                                3306/tcp, 33060/tcp
 08c361218b5 mysql:8.0
                                        "docker-entrypoint.s..." 15 minutes ago Up 15 minutes
 alous_golick
                                        "docker-entrypoint.s..." 4 days ago
               getting-started
                                                                                          Exited (0) About a minute ago
o12e0a916c29
 stalgic_haibt
               ubuntu
                                        "/bin/bash"
                                                                      6 days ago
                                                                                          Exited (0) 6 days ago
   golick
```

2. If you look at the logs for the container (*docker logs -f <container-id>*), you should see a message similar to the following, which indicates it's using the mysql database.



- 3. Open the app in your browser and add a few items to your todo list.
- 4. Connect to the mysql database and prove that the items are being written to the database. Remember, the password is *secret*.
- \$ docker exec -it <mysql-container-id> mysql -p todos



Observation: Docker made it simple to package, run, and update the app. Sharing it through Docker Hub was easy, and using multiple containers helped organize the app better. This method makes applications more portable, scalable, and easy to manage.