

Using Docker

Short description

Lab focus: Build your own images with Dockerfile and containerize complex applications with docker-compose.

Credits: This is not a graded assignment, but finishing it will help you a lot with the graded assignments.

Intro

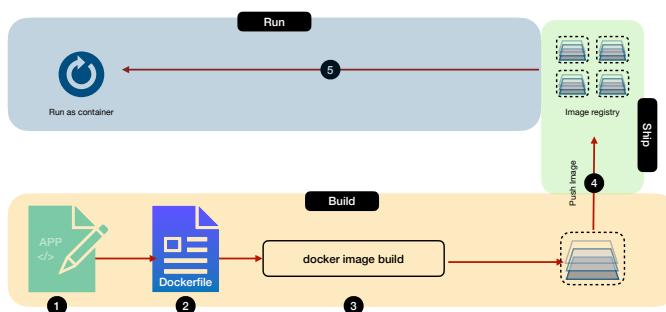


Figure 1: Containerizing an application.

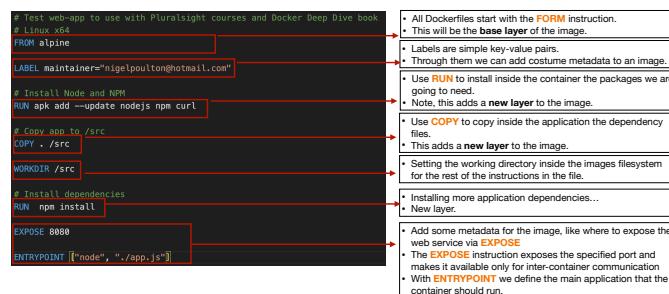


Figure 2: Example of a Dockerfile.

The Figure 1 shows the steps needed to containerize an application. Specifically we follow the following steps:

1. Build your application.
2. Create a **Dockerfile**. This file will contain a list of commands that Docker will go through in order to build the image of your application.
3. Use docker to build your image.

```
docker build -t <name>:<tag> .
```

4. (Optional) You can push your images to a public repository.
5. Run as many as you want instances of your application as an independent container.

```
docker run <name>:<tag> <app-name>
```

What is a Dockerfile: A Dockerfile is the starting point for creating a container image – it describes an application and it tells Docker how to build it into an image. The image you will build using the Dockerfile is built upon a *parent* image. When we execute instructions on this parent image, new layers keep adding up. These layers are created when we run docker build command. The Figure 2 shows an example of a Dockerfile.

Try to build an image from this dockerfile and then run a container.

What happens if you remove the ENTRYPOINT command?.

You can get the whole source code for the example:

```
git clone https://github.com/nigelpoulton/psweb.git
```

Exercise One - Dockerfile

Task 1: Create a Docker file for an image with GIT installed

Task 2 : After the image creation tag your image as ex1:v1.0.

Task 3: Create a container based on that image, and print to the console the version of git installed.

Task 4: Use the docker attach command to enter the container. Verify that git is installed.

HINT ;) Use alpine as base image

Exercise Two - Dockerfile

Create a Dockerfile to build an image for a simple nginx webpage.

Task 1: Let's build an application. Create a index.html file. Inside the file insert the following code:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Dockerfile</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="container">
      <h1>My App</h1>
      <h2>This is my first app</h2>
      <p>Hello everyone, This is running via Docker container</p>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

Figure 3: The code of your index.html file.

Task 2: Create a file named default and write the following:

```

server {
    listen 80 default_server;
    listen [::]:80 default_server;

    root /usr/share/nginx/html;
    index index.html index.htm;

    server_name _;
    location / {
        try_files $uri $uri/ =404;
    }
}

```

Figure 4: The code of default file.

Task 3: Create the Dockerfile for your application. Like in Figure 2 make sure to copy in your image the needed files and to install the nginx. Also use as base image: `ubuntu:18.04` .

You need to copy the files in the appropriate directories:

- the default file should be in the `/etc/nginx/sites-available/` in the container
- the `index.html` file should be in the `/usr/share/nginx/html/` in the container.

Finally, make sure to start your nginx server using the command `CMD` in your Dockerfile.

Test 4: Build your image.

Test 5: Run a container with the image you created using the following command:

```
docker run -d -p <xx>:80 -name webserver nginx:1.0
```

The `<xx>` is the port you prefer to expose the app in your host machine.

Exercise Three - docker-compose

What is docker-compose?

- We can deploy multi-container applications using the Docker Compose.
- Modern cloud-native apps are made of multiple smaller services that interact to form a useful app.
- We call this pattern “microservices”.
- Docker Compose lets you describe an entire app in a single declarative configuration file, and deploy it with a single command.
- Once the app is deployed, you can manage its entire lifecycle with a simple set of commands.

Task 1: Take a look at the demo code at `getting-started-compose`. Use the code for the app. For this exercise you will change the `Dockerfile` and the `docker-compose` file. We want to move the description for the app build from the `Dockerfile` to the `docker-compose` file. Your `Dockerfile` should contain only the following commands:

```
FROM python:3.9-alpine
```

```
ADD . /code  
WORKDIR /code  
RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
```

Update docker-compose via the following steps:

1. create a network that allows the containers to communicate.
2. run the app.
3. Create a volume so that the web service can store the code. Note that we have removed the COPY command from the Dockerfile.

HINT ;) Inside the Dockerfile use python:3.9-alpine instead of python:3.7-alpine (in case the python:3.7-alpine does not work on your machine)

HINT ;) Use the commands docker network/volume ls to list (i.e., view) the resources you have created.
