

Experiment-6

AIM:-Create a docker image for any application using docker file and push it to Docker Hub.

Step 1:-[Connecting AWS Instance Ubuntu using Mobaxterm](#)

1. Login AWS(Amazon Web Services) Account
2. Lunch Instance name Docker
3. Connect to Ubuntu or mobaxterm

(note:-Follow this url for docker file and application—<https://github.com/devisar/devopslab>)

Step 2:-[Create Docker Hub Account and create repository in Docker Hub](#)

Step 3:-Install Docker and Check Status and Start Docker in mobaxterm

1. sudo apt update -y
2. sudo apt install docker.io -y
3. sudo systemctl status docker(come outside use command ctl+z)

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~$ sudo systemctl status docker
● docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/docker.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Fri 2025-02-28 03:50:40 UTC; 2min 5s ago
     TriggeredBy: ● docker.socket
    Docs: https://docs.docker.com
   Main PID: 2110 (dockerd)
      Tasks: 8
    Memory: 35.8M (peak: 38.1M)
       CPU: 253ms
    CGroup: /system.slice/docker.service
            └─2110 /usr/bin/dockerd -H fd:// --containerd=/run/containerd/containerd.sock

Feb 28 03:50:38 ip-172-31-90-47 systemd[1]: Starting docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine...
Feb 28 03:50:38 ip-172-31-90-47 dockerd[2110]: time="2025-02-28T03:50:38.974271527Z" level=info msg="Starting up"
Feb 28 03:50:38 ip-172-31-90-47 dockerd[2110]: time="2025-02-28T03:50:38.975783980Z" level=info msg="detected 127.0.0.53 name"
Feb 28 03:50:39 ip-172-31-90-47 dockerd[2110]: time="2025-02-28T03:50:39.094061737Z" level=info msg="Loading containers: star"
Feb 28 03:50:39 ip-172-31-90-47 dockerd[2110]: time="2025-02-28T03:50:39.560107166Z" level=info msg="Loading containers: done"
Feb 28 03:50:40 ip-172-31-90-47 dockerd[2110]: time="2025-02-28T03:50:40.287913914Z" level=info msg="Docker daemon" commit="2"
Feb 28 03:50:40 ip-172-31-90-47 dockerd[2110]: time="2025-02-28T03:50:40.288020817Z" level=info msg="Daemon has completed ini"
Feb 28 03:50:40 ip-172-31-90-47 dockerd[2110]: time="2025-02-28T03:50:40.338547546Z" level=info msg="API listen on /run/docke"
Feb 28 03:50:40 ip-172-31-90-47 systemd[1]: Started docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine.
lines 1-21/21 (END)
```

Above status command is docker running means no problem if not run use command below to run

4. sudo systemctl start docker

Step 4:- Grant Access

Why we give grant access means

A easy way to verify your Docker installation is by running the below command

docker run hello-world

If the output says:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~$ docker run hello-world
docker: permission denied while trying to connect to the Docker daemon socket at unix:///var/run/docker.sock: Head "http://%2Fvar%2Frun%2Fdocker.sock/_ping": dial unix /var/run/docker.sock: connect: permission denied.
See 'docker run --help'.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~$
```

This can mean two things,

1. Docker daemon is not running.(start docker using “sudo systemctl start docker”)
2. Your user does not have access to run docker commands.

Grant Access to your user to run docker commands

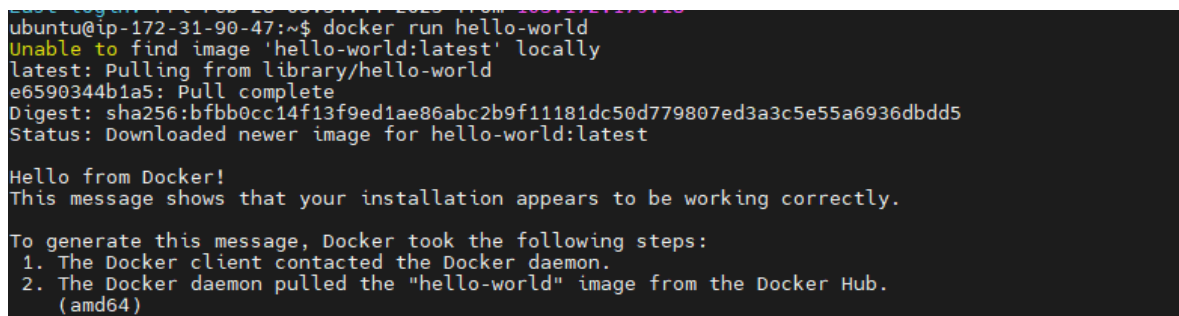
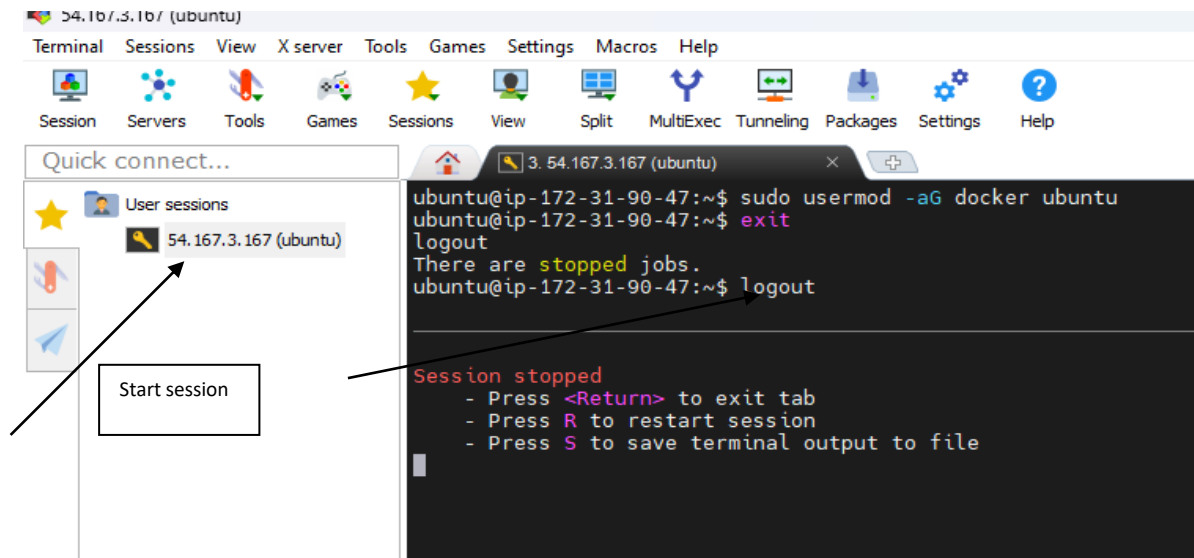
1. `sudo usermod -aG docker ubuntu`

In the above command ubuntu is the name of the user, you can change the username appropriately.

NOTE: : You need to logout and login back for the changes to be reflected.

2. Logout purpose use commands exit or logout

Again run command “docker run hello-world”

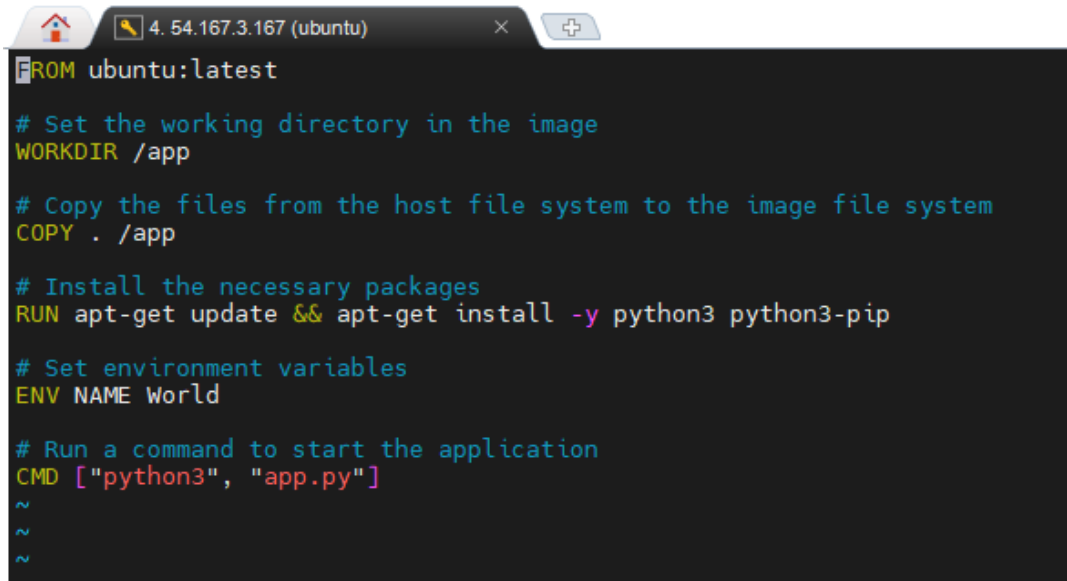


Step 5:-Creating application and Docker file

1. `Mkdir docker1`
2. `cd docker1`
3. `vim app.py`

`print("hello world")`
4. `cat app.py`

5. vim Dockerfile (below pic commands write lab record) typing command vim before click “i” for insert data after completion Docker file commands save before click esc use :wq!

A terminal window with a dark background and light-colored text. The window title bar shows a home icon, a search icon, and the text '4. 54.167.3.167 (ubuntu)'. The terminal content shows a Dockerfile being edited. The commands are: FROM ubuntu:latest, # Set the working directory in the image, WORKDIR /app, # Copy the files from the host file system to the image file system, COPY . /app, # Install the necessary packages, RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y python3 python3-pip, # Set environment variables, ENV NAME World, # Run a command to start the application, CMD ["python3", "app.py"], followed by three tilde characters (~) on separate lines.

```
FROM ubuntu:latest

# Set the working directory in the image
WORKDIR /app

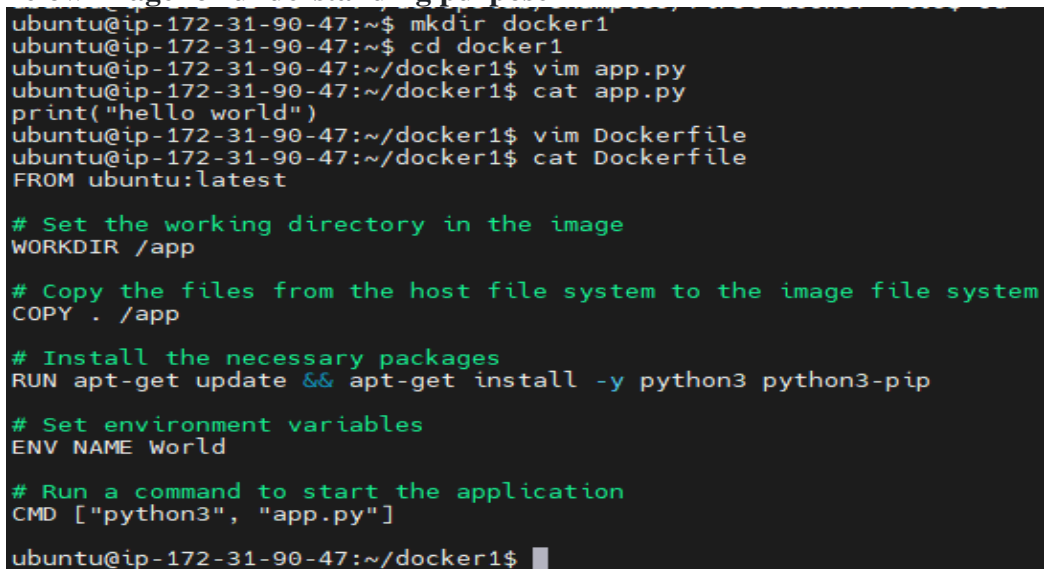
# Copy the files from the host file system to the image file system
COPY . /app

# Install the necessary packages
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y python3 python3-pip

# Set environment variables
ENV NAME World

# Run a command to start the application
CMD ["python3", "app.py"]
~
~
~
```

Below image for understanding purpose

A terminal window showing a series of commands to create a Docker image. The commands are: mkdir docker1, cd docker1, vim app.py, cat app.py (showing print("hello world")), vim Dockerfile, and cat Dockerfile (showing the Dockerfile content). The terminal output shows the commands being executed and the content of the files being created. The Dockerfile content is the same as the one in the previous screenshot.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~$ mkdir docker1
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~$ cd docker1
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$ vim app.py
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$ cat app.py
print("hello world")
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$ vim Dockerfile
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$ cat Dockerfile
FROM ubuntu:latest

# Set the working directory in the image
WORKDIR /app

# Copy the files from the host file system to the image file system
COPY . /app

# Install the necessary packages
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y python3 python3-pip

# Set environment variables
ENV NAME World

# Run a command to start the application
CMD ["python3", "app.py"]
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$
```

se

Step 6:- Build and Check Docker image

Syntax:- docker build -t dockerhub_username/repositoryname:tag .

1. docker build -t anu1308/dockerimage:latest .
2. docker images

Below images for understanding purpose

```

build an image from a Dockerfile
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$ docker build -t anu1308/dockerimage:latest .
DEPRECATED: The legacy builder is deprecated and will be removed in a future release.
            Install the buildx component to build images with BuildKit:
            https://docs.docker.com/go/buildx/

Sending build context to Docker daemon 3.072kB
Step 1/6 : FROM ubuntu:latest
latest: Pulling from library/ubuntu
5a7813e071bf: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:72297848456d5d37d1262630108ab308d3e9ec7ed1c3286a32fe09856619a782
Status: Downloaded newer image for ubuntu:latest
--> a04dc4851cbc
Step 2/6 : WORKDIR /app
--> Running in 490762c2b766
--> Removed intermediate container 490762c2b766
--> f19d0296889a
Step 3/6 : COPY . /app
--> 05e2e2564f3a
Step 4/6 : RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y python3 python3-pip
--> Running in 0cad8878ec6b
Get:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease [256 kB]
Get:2 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease [126 kB]
Get:3 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/restricted amd64 Packages [842 kB]
Get:4 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease [126 kB]
Get:5 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease [126 kB]
Get:6 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/restricted amd64 Packages [117 kB]
Get:7 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/universe amd64 Packages [19.3 MB]
Get:8 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse amd64 Packages [24.2 kB]
Get:9 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main amd64 Packages [807 kB]
Get:10 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe amd64 Packages [1053 kB]
Get:11 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/multiverse amd64 Packages [331 kB]
Get:12 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 Packages [1808 kB]
Get:13 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 Packages [1131 kB]
Get:14 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/multiverse amd64 Packages [28.8 kB]
Get:15 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/restricted amd64 Packages [881 kB]
Get:16 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/universe amd64 Packages [1336 kB]
Get:17 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/universe amd64 Packages [16.0 kB]
Fetched 28.3 MB in 3s (8996 kB/s)
Successfully tagged anu1308/dockerimage:latest
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$ docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG             IMAGE ID        CREATED         SIZE
anu1308/dockerimage latest         cdbf156a1eda   56 seconds ago 574MB
ubuntu              latest         a04dc4851cbc   4 weeks ago   78.1MB
hello-world         latest         74cc54e27dc4   5 weeks ago   10.1kB
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$

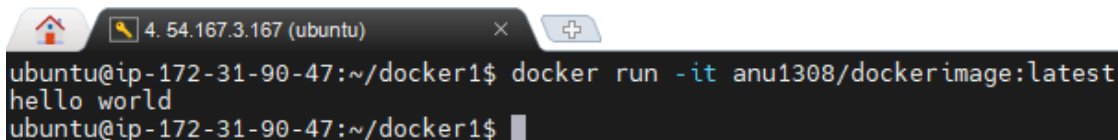
```

Step 7:- Run your First Docker Container

1. `docker run -it anu1308/dockerimage:latest`

Output

Hello World



```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$ docker run -it anu1308/dockerimage:latest
hello world
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$

```

Step 8:-Docker Login

1. docker login

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$ docker login
Log in with your Docker ID or email address to push and pull images from Docker Hub. If you don't have a Docker ID, you can create one by following the instructions at https://docs.docker.com/docker-hub/profile/.
You can log in with your password or a Personal Access Token (PAT). Using a limited-scope PAT grants better security to your account. See https://docs.docker.com/docker-hub/access-tokens/ for more information.

Username: anu1308
Password:
WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in /home/ubuntu/.docker/config.json.
Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credentials-store

Login Succeeded
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$
```

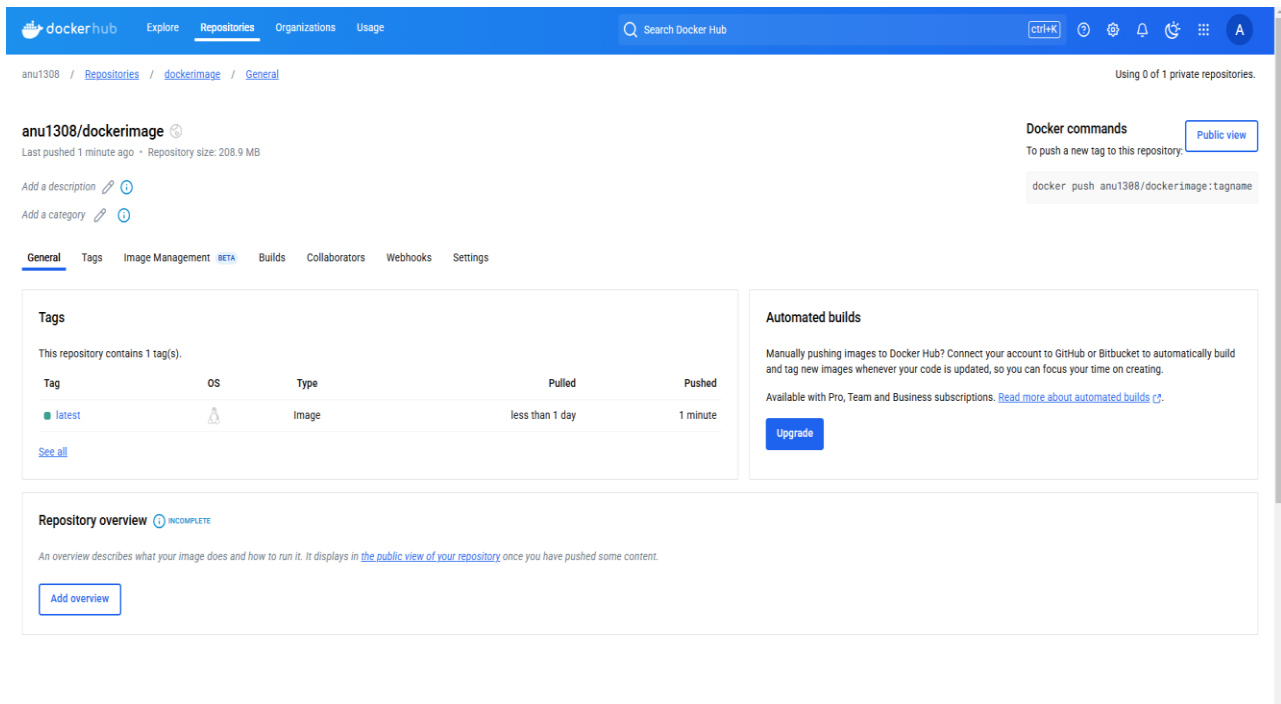
Step 9:- Push the Image to DockerHub and share it with the world

1. docker push anu1308/dockerimage:latest

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$ docker push anu1308/dockerimage:latest
The push refers to repository [docker.io/anu1308/dockerimage]
2d65eeb8aca1: Pushed
9863a1399ed4: Pushed
8870c5a70606: Pushed
4b7c01ed0534: Mounted from library/ubuntu
latest: digest: sha256:ec420e83236afe2170d2feac0ba4ff0af40d1eb580bb3c83a5e50a374c5d1746 size: 1155
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$
```

Output:-

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$ docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG          IMAGE ID          CREATED           SIZE
anu1308/dockerimage latest      cdbf156a1eda     56 seconds ago   574MB
ubuntu              latest      a04dc4851cbc     4 weeks ago      78.1MB
hello-world         latest      74cc54e27dc4     5 weeks ago      10.1kB
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$
```



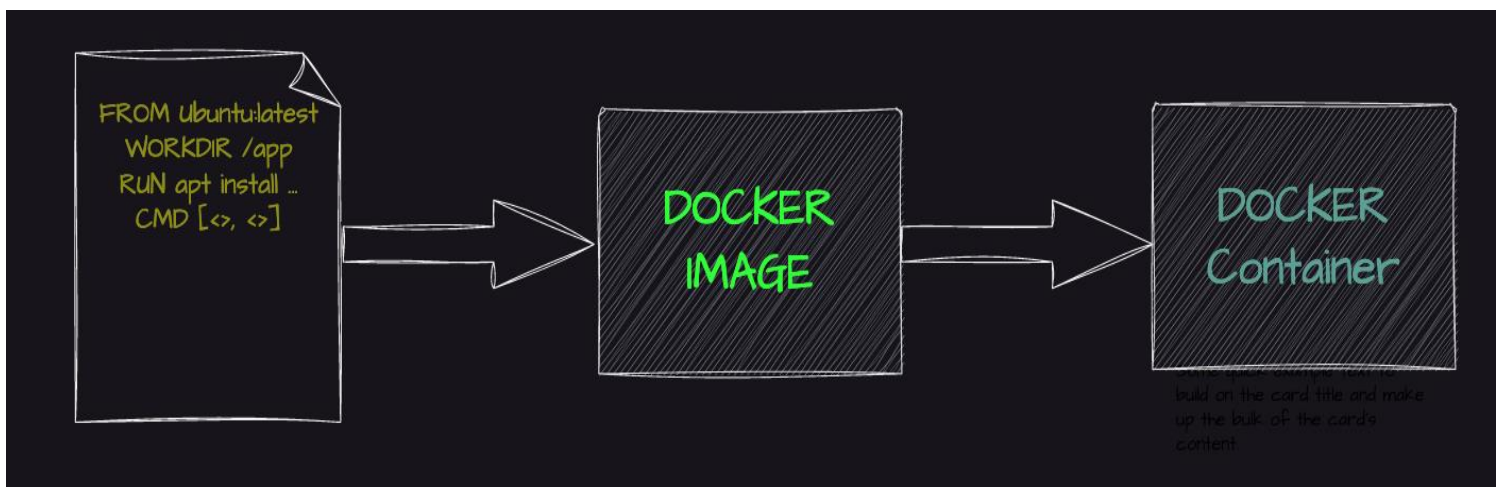
Definitions:-

Docker LifeCycle

We can use the above Image as reference to understand the lifecycle of Docker.

There are three important things,

1. docker build -> builds docker images from Dockerfile
2. docker run -> runs container from docker images
3. docker push -> push the container image to public/private registries(docker hub) to share the docker images.



What is a container ?

A container is a standard unit of software that packages up code and all its dependencies so the application runs quickly and reliably from one computing environment to another. A Docker container image is a lightweight, standalone,

executable package of software that includes everything needed to run an application: code, runtime, system tools, system libraries and settings.

Why are containers light weight ?

Containers are lightweight because they use a technology called containerization, which allows them to share the host operating system's kernel and libraries, while still providing isolation for the application and its dependencies. This results in a smaller footprint compared to traditional virtual machines, as the containers do not need to include a full operating system. Additionally, Docker containers are designed to be minimal, only including what is necessary for the application to run, further reducing their size.

What is Docker ?

Docker is a containerization platform that provides easy way to containerize your applications, which means, using Docker you can build container images, run the images to create containers and also push these containers to container registries such as DockerHub

Docker daemon

The Docker daemon (dockerd) listens for Docker API requests and manages Docker objects such as images, containers, networks, and volumes. A daemon can also communicate with other daemons to manage Docker services.

Docker client

The Docker client (docker) is the primary way that many Docker users interact with Docker. When you use commands such as `docker run`, the client sends these commands to `dockerd`, which carries them out. The `docker` command uses the Docker API. The Docker client can communicate with more than one daemon.

Docker Desktop

Docker Desktop is an easy-to-install application for your Mac, Windows or Linux environment that enables you to build and share containerized applications and microservices. Docker Desktop includes the Docker daemon (`dockerd`), the Docker client (`docker`), Docker Compose, Docker Content Trust, Kubernetes, and Credential Helper. For more information, see Docker Desktop.

Docker registries

A Docker registry stores Docker images. Docker Hub is a public registry that anyone can use, and Docker is configured to look for images on Docker Hub by default. You can even run your own private registry.

When you use the `docker pull` or `docker run` commands, the required images are pulled from your configured registry. When you use the `docker push` command, your image is pushed to your configured registry. Docker objects

When you use Docker, you are creating and using images, containers, networks, volumes, plugins, and other objects. This section is a brief overview of some of those objects.

Dockerfile

Dockerfile is a file where you provide the steps to build your Docker Image.

Images

An image is a read-only template with instructions for creating a Docker container. Often, an image is based on another image, with some additional customization. For example, you may build an image which is based on the `ubuntu` image, but installs the Apache web server and your application, as well as the configuration details needed to make your application run.

Below Images for Understanding purpose

Connecting AWS Instance to MobaXterm

The image shows a Google search for "mobaxterm download" and the MobaXterm website. The search results show the MobaXterm website as the top result. The website itself displays two pricing options: Home Edition (Free) and Professional Edition (\$69 / 49€ per user*). The Home Edition is highlighted with a black arrow pointing to the "Download now" button.

Google Search Results:

- Search query: mobaxterm download
- Results: MobaXterm (https://mobaxterm.mobatek.net › download)
- Link: [MobaXterm Xserver with SSH, telnet, RDP, VNC and X11 - Download](#)
- Description: Free X server for Windows with tabbed SSH terminal, telnet, RDP, VNC and X11-forwarding - Download.
- Home Edition: Download previous stable version: MobaXterm Portable v24.4 ...
- Subscription: ... mobaxterm.mobatek.net", "download.mobatek.net", "blog ...
- Plugins: MobaXterm plugins. In order to install these plugins, just ...
- More results from mobatek.net »

MobaXterm Website:

- Navigation: Home, Demo, Features, Download, Plugins, Help, Contact
- Customer area, Buy
- Home Edition**
 - Free**
 - Full **X server** and **SSH** support
 - Remote desktop (RDP, VNC, Xdmcp)
 - Remote terminal (SSH, telnet, rlogin, Mosh)
 - X11-Forwarding
 - Automatic SFTP browser
 - Master password protection
 - Plugins support
 - Portable and installer versions
 - Full documentation
 - Max. **12** sessions
 - Max. **2** SSH tunnels
 - Max. **4** macros
 - Max. **360** seconds for Tftp, Nfs and Cron
 - [Download now](#)
- Professional Edition**
 - \$69 / 49€ per user***
 - * Excluding tax. Volume discounts [available](#)
 - Every feature from Home Edition +**
 - Customize your startup message and logo
 - Modify your profile script
 - Remove unwanted games, screensaver or tools
 - Unlimited number of sessions
 - Unlimited number of tunnels and macros
 - Unlimited run time for network daemons
 - Enhanced security settings
 - 12-months updates included
 - Deployment inside company
 - Lifetime right to use
 - [Subscribe online / Get a quote](#)



MobaXterm Home Edition

Download MobaXterm Home Edition (current version):



MobaXterm Home Edition v25.0
(Portable edition)



MobaXterm Home Edition v25.0
(Installer edition)

Download previous stable version: [MobaXterm Portable v24.4](#) [MobaXterm Installer v24.4](#)

You can also get early access to the latest features and improvements by downloading MobaXterm Preview version:

[MobaXterm Preview Version](#)

By downloading MobaXterm software, you accept [MobaXterm terms and conditions](#)

You can download the third party plugins and components sources [here](#)



If you use MobaXterm inside your company, you should consider subscribing to [MobaXterm Professional Edition](#): your subscription will give you access to professional support and to the "Customizer" software. This customizer will allow you to generate personalized versions of MobaXterm including your own logo, your default settings and your welcome message. Please [contact us](#) for more information.



MobaXterm_Installer_v25.0

Date modified



p5.pem

Type: PEM File

Date modified

Size: 1.0 KB



Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main

Date modified



MobaXterm_Installer_v25.0

Date modified

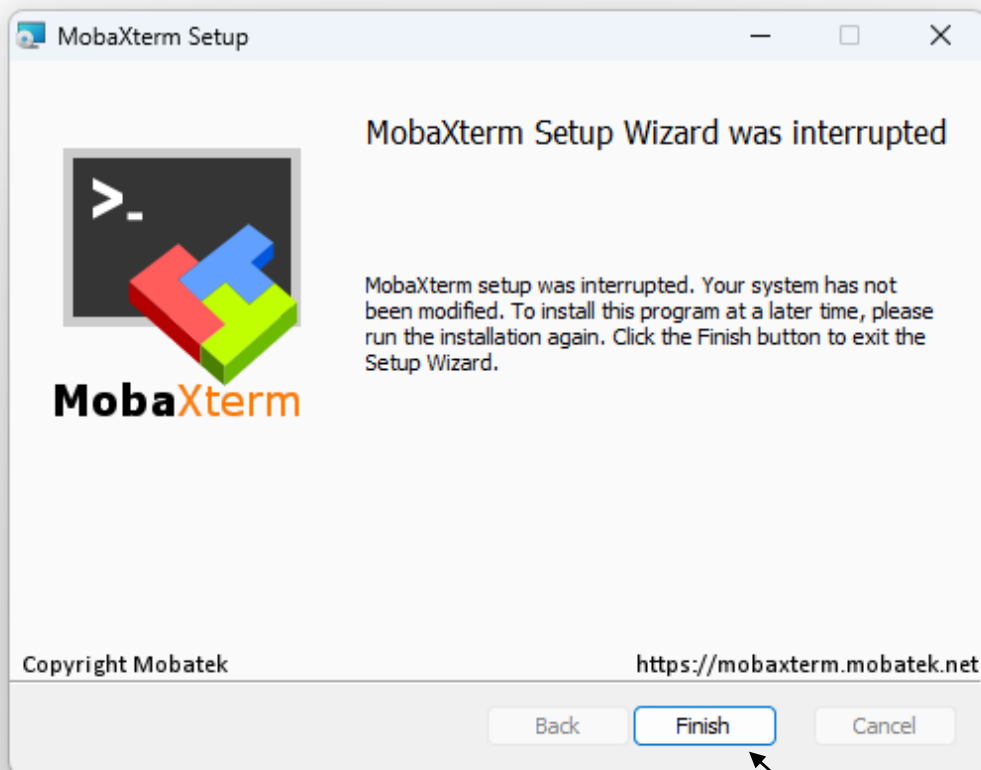
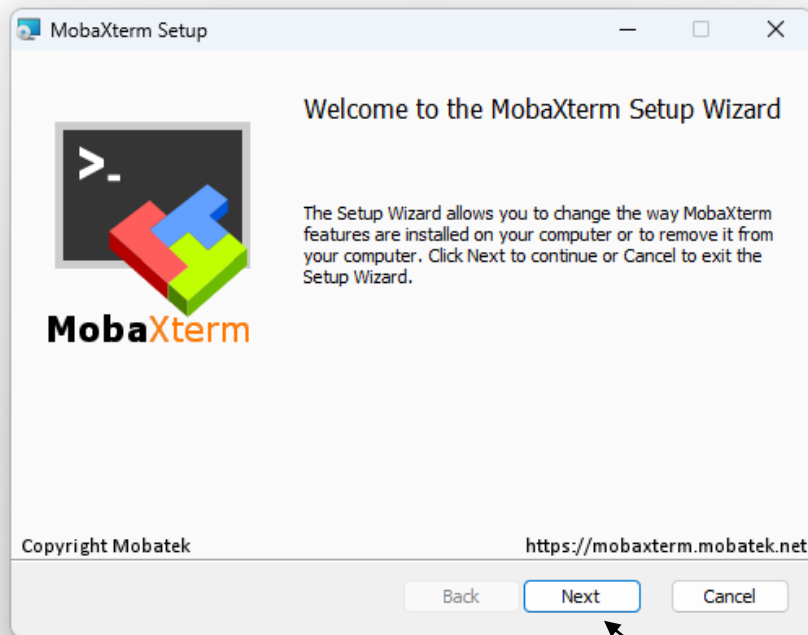
Earlier this week

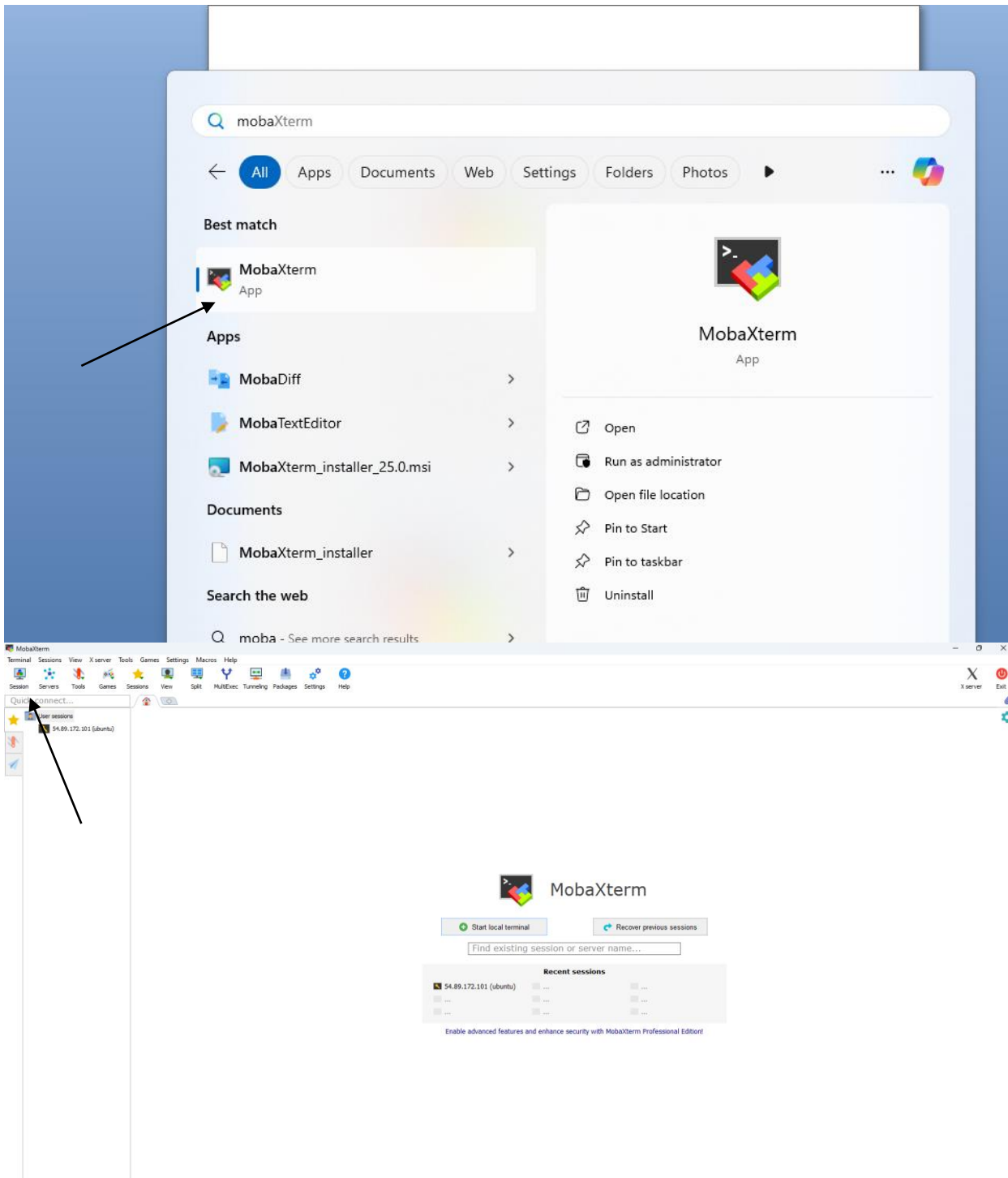


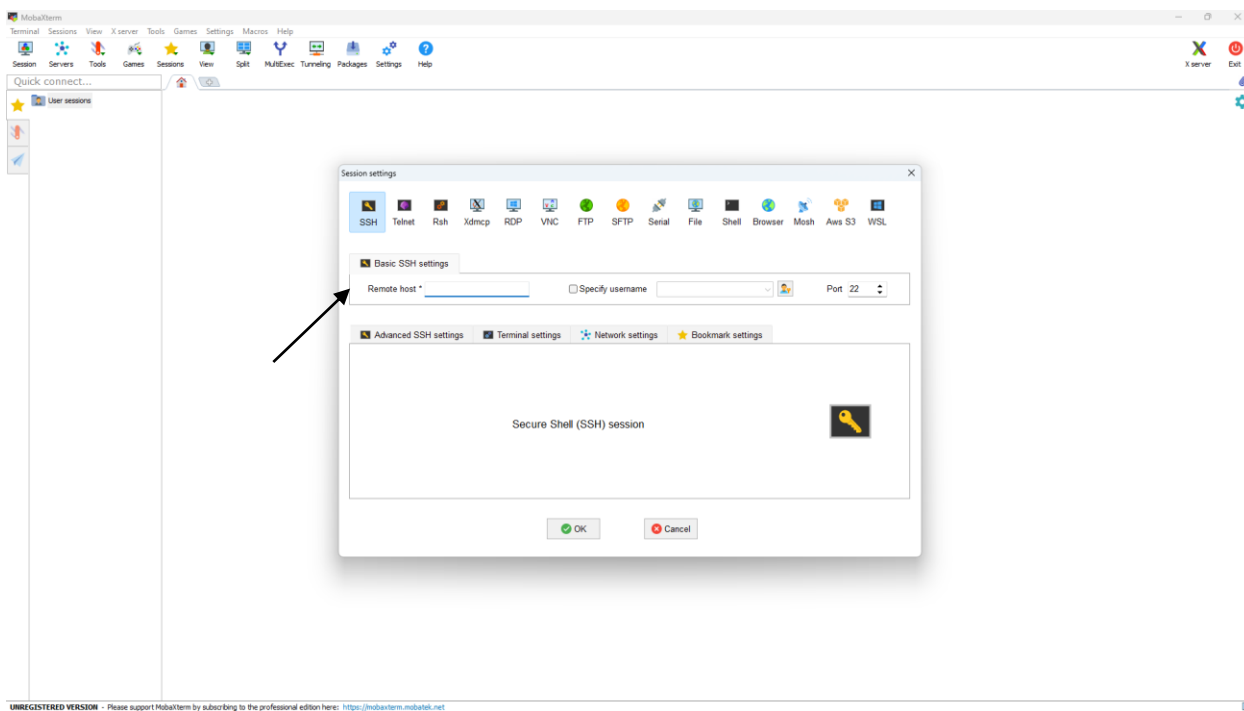
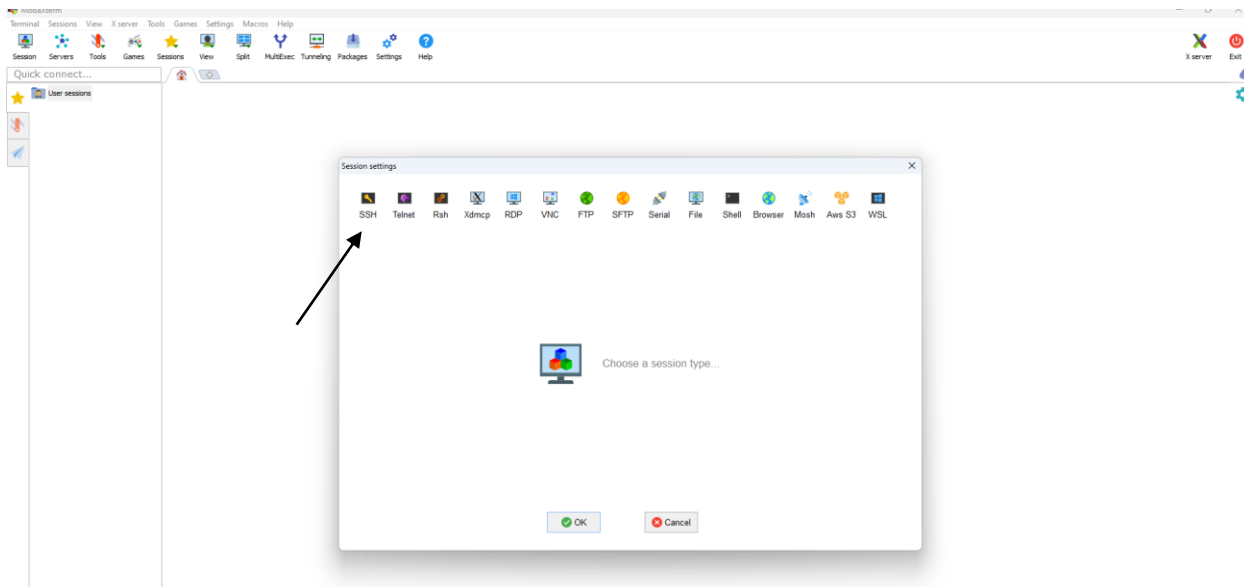
exp4-main (1)

Date modified

Downloads > MobaXterm_Installer_v25.0				
Sort View ...				
Name	Date modified	Type	Size	
Yesterday				
MobaXterm_installer.dat	2/27/2025 11:16 AM	DAT File	29,471 KB	
MobaXterm_installer_25.0	2/27/2025 11:16 AM	Windows Installer ...	13,580 KB	







Remote host we want public key and .pem file also so login to AWS Account

Try the new sign in UI

See our new improved Amazon Web Services sign in experience before we officially launch.

Enable new sign in



Sign in

Root user

Account owner that performs tasks requiring unrestricted access. [Learn more](#)

IAM user

User within an account that performs daily tasks. [Learn more](#)

Root user email address

username@example.com

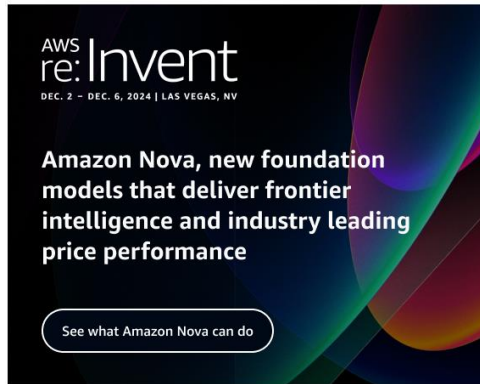
harithachennagari@gmail.com

penugondaanushat2345@gm...

By continuing, you agree to the [AWS Terms of Service](#), [AWS Privacy Notice](#), and [AWS Cookie Notice](#). See our [Privacy Notice](#) for more information.

New to AWS?

Create a new AWS account



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Multi-session disabled

English

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for the EC2 Instances page. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, a search bar, and the user's name (Anusha). The left sidebar lists various AWS services, with EC2 Instances selected. The main content area shows the 'Instances' page with a table of instances. Since there are no instances, a message states 'No instances. You do not have any instances in this region.' A 'Launch instances' button is prominently displayed. An arrow points to the 'Launch instances' button in the top right corner of the console.

Launch an instance

It seems like you may be new to launching instances in EC2. Take a walkthrough to learn about EC2, how to launch instances and about best practices. Do not show me this message again Take a walkthrough

Launch an instance info

Amazon EC2 allows you to create virtual machines, or instances, that run on the AWS Cloud. Quickly get started by following the simple steps below.

Name and tags info

Name: Docker Add additional tags

Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) info

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below.

Search: Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Recents Quick Start

Amazon Linux macOS Ubuntu Windows Red Hat SUSE Linux Debian

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Ubuntu Server 24.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type
ami-04b4f1a9cf54c11d0 (64-bit x86) / ami-0a7a4d87939439934 (64-bit ARM)
Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

Free tier eligible

Description

Ubuntu Server 24.04 LTS (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type. Support available from Canonical (<http://www.ubuntu.com/cloud/services>).

Summary

Number of instances: 1

Software Image (AMI)
Canonical, Ubuntu, 24.04, amd64...read more
ami-04b4f1a9cf54c11d0

Virtual server type (instance type)
t2.micro

Firewall (security group)
New security group

Storage (volumes)
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Free tier: In your first year of opening an AWS account, you get 750 hours per month of t2.micro instance usage (or t3.micro where t2.micro isn't available) when used with free tier AMIs, 750 hours per month of public IPv4 address usage, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GiB of snapshots, and 100 GiB of bandwidth to the internet.

Cancel Launch instance Preview code

Create key pair

Key pair name

Key pairs allow you to connect to your instance securely.

p5

The name can include up to 255 ASCII characters. It can't include leading or trailing spaces.

Key pair type

☒ RSA
RSA encrypted private and public key pair

☐ ED25519
ED25519 encrypted private and public key pair

Private key file format

☒ .pem
For use with OpenSSH

☐ .ppk
For use with PuTTY

⚠ When prompted, store the private key in a secure and accessible location on your computer. You will need it later to connect to your instance. [Learn more](#)

Cancel Create key pair

Foot Review

—



Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 ...	Elastic IP
Docker	i-09d3e11cc114228c5	Running	t2.micro	Initializing	View alarms +	us-east-1c	ec2-54-167-3-167.com...	54.167.3.167	-

i-09d3e11cc114228c5 (Docker)

Details Status and alarms Monitoring Security Networking Storage Tags

▼ Instance summary Info

Instance ID
i-09d3e11cc114228c5

IPv6 address
-

Hostname type
IPsec in 173.31.00.47 ec2 instance

Public IPv4 address copied

54.167.3.167 | open address

Instance state
Running

Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only)
ip-173-31-00-47.ec2.internal

Private IPv4 addresses
172.31.90.47

Public IPv4 DNS
ec2-54-167-3-167.compute-1.amazonaws.com | open address

Session settings

SSH Telnet Rsh Xdmcp RDP VNC FTP SFTP Serial File Shell Browser Mosh Aws S3 WSL

Basic SSH settings

Remote host * 54.167.3.167

☒ Specify username

ubuntu

Port 22

Advanced SSH settings

Terminal settings

Network settings

Bookmark settings

☒ X11-Forwarding

☒ Compression

Remote environment: Interactive shell

Execute command:

☐ Do not exit after command ends

SSH-browser type: SFTP protocol

☐ Follow SSH path (experimental)

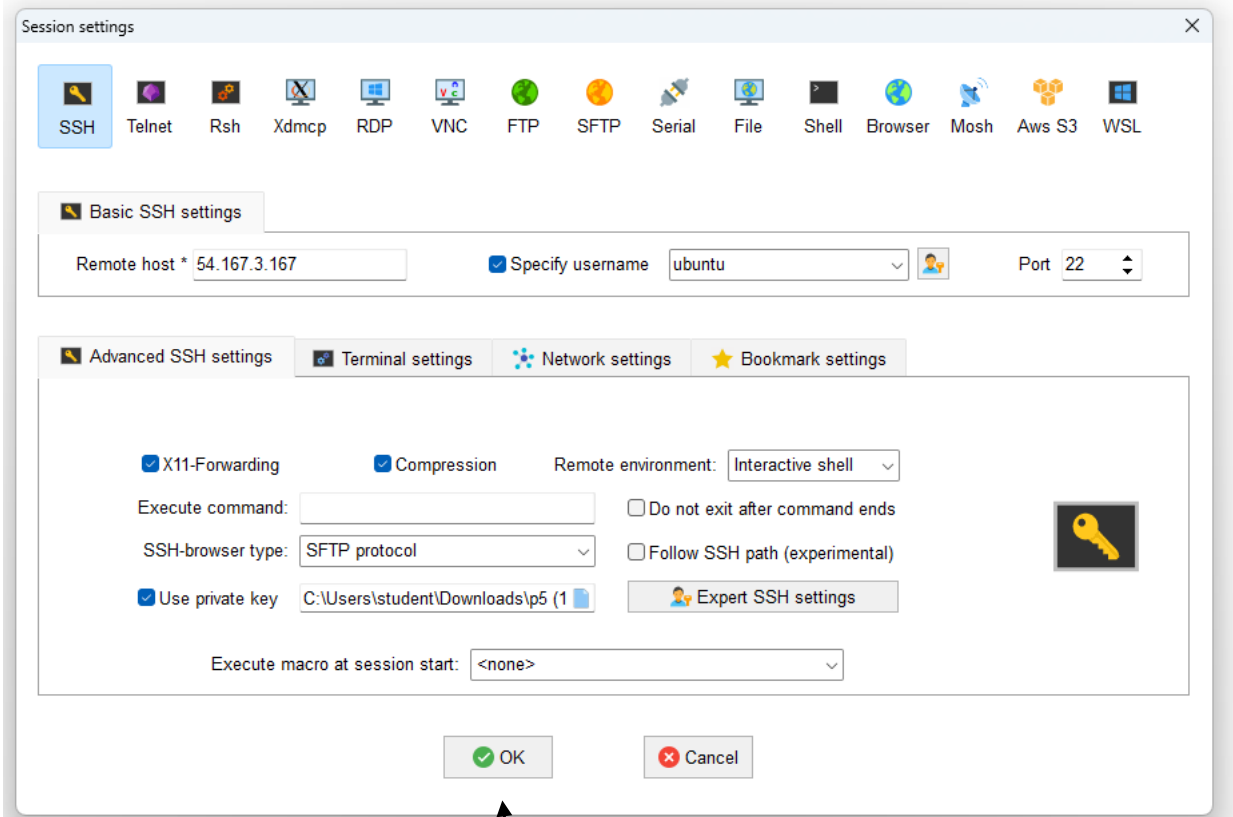
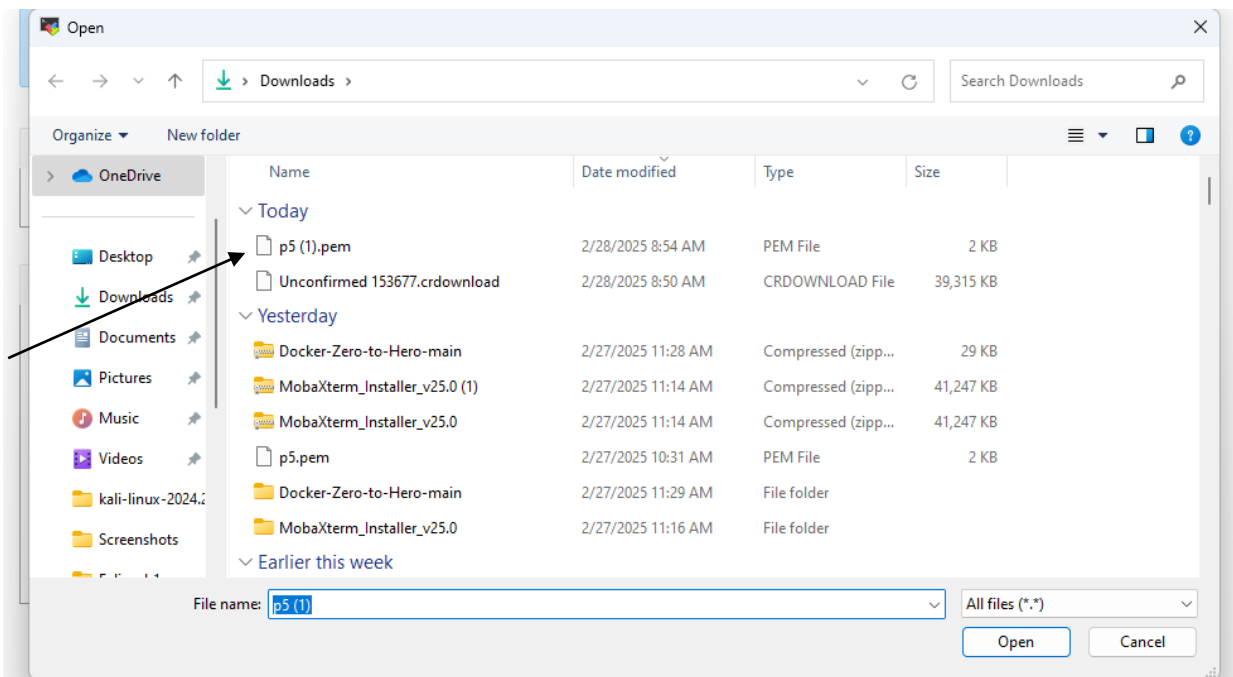
☒ Use private key

Expert SSH settings

Execute macro at session start: <none>

OK

Cancel



Connexion to 54.167.3.167 (port 22)

It seems to be the first time you connect to this server:
the remote server identity is not yet known by MobaXterm.



Press "Accept" if you trust this identity and want to carry on connecting.
Press "Cancel" if you want to abandon this connection.

Accept

Cancel

More info...

☐ Do not show this message again

54.167.3.167 (ubuntu)

Terminal Sessions View X server Tools Games Settings Macros Help

Session Servers Tools Games Sessions View Split MultiExec Tunneling Packages Settings Help

Quick connect...

/home/ubuntu/

Name
...
...cache
...ssh
...ssh_logout
...sshrc
...profile
...Xauthority

• MobaXterm Personal Edition v25.0 •
(SSH client, X server and network tools)

► SSH session to ubuntu@54.167.3.167

• Direct SSH : ✓
• SSH compression : ✓
• SSH-browser : ✓
• X11-forwarding : ✓ (remote display is forwarded through SSH)
► For more info, ctrl+click on help or visit our website.

Welcome to Ubuntu 24.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.0-1021-aws x86_64)

* Documentation: <https://help.ubuntu.com>
* Management: <https://landscape.canonical.com>
* Support: <https://ubuntu.com/pro>

System information as of Fri Feb 28 03:34:41 UTC 2025

System load: 0.08	Processes: 111
Usage of /: 24.9% of 6.71GB	Users logged in: 0
Memory usage: 22%	IPv4 address for enX0: 172.31.90.47
Swap usage: 0%	

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See <https://ubuntu.com/esm> or run: sudo pro status

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update

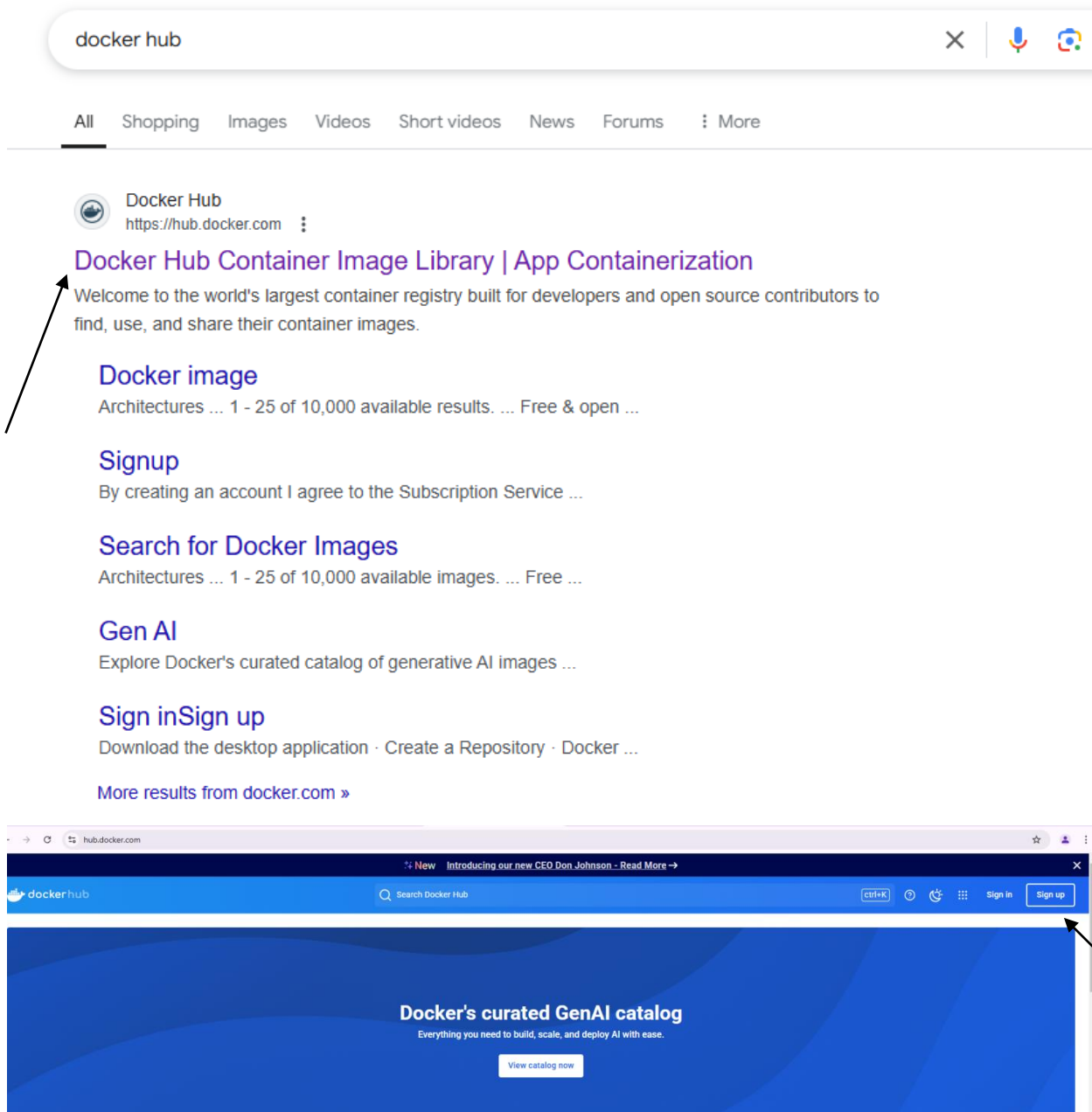
The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

/usr/bin/xauth: file /home/ubuntu/.Xauthority does not exist
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~\$

Create Docker Hub Account and create repository in Docker Hub





Create your account

We suggest signing up with your work email address.



☐ Send me occasional product updates and announcements.

Sign up

OR



Continue with Google



Continue with GitHub

[Already have an account? Sign in](#)



Sign in

Using Docker for work? We recommend signing in with your work email address.

Username or email address*

Continue

OR



Continue with Google



Continue with GitHub



Continue with SSO

Don't have an account? [Sign Up](#)

dockerhub

Explore

Repositories

Organizations

Usage

Search Docker Hub

CS1+K



anuj308

Search by repository name

All content

Create a repository

Name

Last Pushed

Contains

Visibility

Scout

anuj308/devopsipeline_demo

about 22 hours ago

IMAGE

Public

Inactive

1-1 of 1

docker hub

Explore

Repositories

Organizations

Usage

Search Docker Hub

CSF+K

A

Repositories / Create

Using 0 of 1 private repositories.

Create repository

Repository Name*

dockerimage

Short description

A short description to identify your repository. If the repository is public, this description is used to index your content on Docker Hub and in search engines, and is visible to users in search results.

Visibility

Using 0 of 1 private repositories. [Get more](#)

Public

Appears in Docker Hub search results

Private

Only visible to you

Cancel

Create

Pushing images

You can push a new image to this repository using the CLI:

docker tag local-image:tagname new-repo:tagname

docker push new-repo:tagname

Make sure to replace tagname with your desired image repository tag.

anul308

Search by repository name

All content

Create a repository

Name	Last Pushed	Contains	Visibility	Scout
anul308/dockerimage	1 minute ago		Public	Inactive

1-1 of 1

anul308

Search by repository name

All content

Create a repository

Name	Last Pushed	Contains	Visibility	Scout
anul308/dockerimage	1 minute ago		Public	Inactive

1-1 of 1