# Vitualização de Redes Trabalho Prático 1

Mestrado em Engenharia Informática Universidade do Minho Relatório

Projecto Individual

Pg42845

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# Capítulo 1

# Perguntas

## 1.1 Pergunta 1

ubuntu:latest/bin/bash

Para cirar o containercom as especeficações pedidas utilizamos o seguinte comando : docker run -it -name test-port -p 8668:9999 -v /home/user/docker dir/:/home/internal dir

De seguida criamos um ficheiro no host:

# sudo touch works.txt

Figura 1.1: Criação de ficheiro

E podemos verificar que este também se encontra no container:

```
root@a72a3619cc56:/# ls /home/internal\_dir
works.txt
```

Figura 1.2: Verificação do ficheiro

# 1.2 Pergunta 2

### 1.2.1 a)

Para a criação do volume corremos o seguinte comando: docker volume create my-volume-1

```
(base) moises@moises-W65-67SB:~$ docker volume create my-volume-1
my-volume-1
(base) moises@moises-W65-67SB:~$ docker volume ls
DRIVER VOLUME NAME
local b88476a987fdc6dd1e046a8822eb506345f2bb31be59956bf92386ed2e0cefbe
local e6422880ae89090e129e496c83156f2d808ca47dddb524f41b3974799e28d602
local my-volume-1
```

Figura 1.3: Criação do volume

#### 1.2.2 b)

Para inespecionar o mountpoint e a Driver a ser utilizada utilizamos o seguinte comando: docker volume inspect my-volume-1

Figura 1.4: Inspect do volume

Podemos verificar que a Driver é a local e o Mountpoint é a directoria da imagem.

## 1.3 Pergunta 3

Para a criação dos containers utilizamos os seguinte comandos : docker run -it –name first ubuntu:latest /bin/bash

```
(base) moises@moises-W65-67SB:~$ docker run -it --name first ubuntu:latest /bin/bash
root@4da151f85ef9:/#
```

Figura 1.5: Criação do container first

docker run -it -name second ubuntu:latest /bin/bash

```
(base) moises@moises-W65-67SB:~$ docker run -it --name second ubuntu:latest /bin/bash
root@15ccda88814c:/#
```

Figura 1.6: Criação do container second

#### 1.3.1 a)

Para inspecionar a bridge utilizamos o seguinte comando: docker network inspect bridge

# docker network inspect bridge

Figura 1.7: Comando inspect bridge

```
"15ccda88814ce8d06149b3ba20ad0cfdfa07d52ff081958a1a5a65a5ee31032a": {
    "Name": "second",
    "EndpointID": "c66b5735b38cf24af182aee35edcd3130c028393721034209f5b4b5aeaad4b79",
    "MacAddress": "02:42:ac:11:00:05",
    "IPv4Address": "172.17.0.5/16",
    "IPv6Address": ""
},

"4da151f85ef9e773321d561257834b8b0b3b5c0d7bada2602a1006d8477c8cfd": {
    "Name": "first",
    "EndpointID": "e816d7e59fb110bb9b8c619ed2241551cf3aa518d5f9f43aa97e4557a609101c",
    "MacAddress": "02:42:ac:11:00:04",
    "IPv4Address": "172.17.0.4/16",
    "IPv6Address": "172.17.0.4/16",
    "IPv6Address": ""
}
```

Figura 1.8: Resultado inspect bridge

E podemos verificar que é possível obter os IPs dos containers.

#### 1.3.2 b)

Não, os container não consegeum comunicar através dos seus nomes.

```
root@15ccda88814c:/# ping first
ping: first: Name or service not known
```

Figura 1.9: ping name

```
root@4da151f85ef9:/# ping second
ping: second: Name or service not known
```

Figura 1.10: ping namr

#### 1.3.3 c)

Sim, os container consegeum comunicar através dos IPs.

```
root@15ccda88814c:/# ping 172.17.0.4

PING 172.17.0.4 (172.17.0.4) 56(84) bytes of data.

64 bytes from 172.17.0.4: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.191 ms

64 bytes from 172.17.0.4: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.081 ms

64 bytes from 172.17.0.4: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.121 ms

^C

--- 172.17.0.4 ping statistics ---

3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2047ms
```

Figura 1.11: ping IP

```
root@4da151f85ef9:/# ping 172.17.0.5
PING 172.17.0.5 (172.17.0.5) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.17.0.5: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.128 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.5: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.095 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.5: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.101 ms
^C
--- 172.17.0.5 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2046ms
```

Figura 1.12: ping IP

## 1.4 Pergunta 4

O comando utiliza é o seguinte: docker network create my-network-1

```
(base) moises@moises-W65-67SB:~$ docker network create my-network-1
b7cc16f9f448d8f384afe26577d5039b3481cd8ab46f1e73819957ca7204ad45
```

Figura 1.13: Criação de network

E podemos verificar que esta foi criada:

```
(base) moises@moises-W65-67SB:~$ docker network ls
NETWORK ID
                                DRIVER
                                           SCOPE
                NAME
56f96b241d69
                                bridge
                bridge
                                           local
4cd1f156a0ec
                host
                                host
                                           local
b7cc16f9f448
                my-network-1
                                bridge
                                           local
                                null
12b2bc8f4b23
                none
                                           local
```

Figura 1.14: Criação de network

#### 1.4.1 a)

Utilizando os seguinte comandos:

docker run -dit –name netone –network my-network-1 ubuntu:latest /bin/bash docker run -dit –name nettwo –network my-network-1 ubuntu:latest /bin/bash

```
(base) moises@moises-W65-67SB:~$ docker run -dit --name netone --network my-network-1 ubuntu:latest /bin/bash
7af43d5ccfac3f5be30aaa4fd7ea8d4e14b44a8d2eb9b83c46bb6f772dc9d7a9
^[[A(base) moises@moises-W65-67SB:~$ docker run -dit --name nettwo --network my-network-1 ubuntu:latest /bin/bash
3f49f8afe86e1a1bf0840e40f1a296e4f<u>6</u>9e3212c52161fb6afa00bf298231f4
```

Figura 1.15: Criação dos containers

#### 1.4.2 b)

Ao fazer um inspect à network podemos observar vários dados, Id, Nome, Subnet, Driver, Gateway, containners  $\dots$ 

Figura 1.16: Inspect network

#### 1.4.3 c)

Sim, como se pode verificar na figura:

```
root@7af43d5ccfac:/# ping nettwo
PING nettwo (172.18.0.3) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from nettwo.my-network-1 (172.18.0.3): icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.133 ms
64 bytes from nettwo.my-network-1 (172.18.0.3): icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.125 ms
64 bytes from nettwo.my-network-1 (172.18.0.3): icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.062 ms
^C
--- nettwo ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2036ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.062/0.106/0.133/0.031 ms
```

Figura 1.17: ping

```
root@3f49f8afe86e:/# ping netone
PING netone (172.18.0.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from netone.my-network-1 (172.18.0.2): icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.091 ms
64 bytes from netone.my-network-1 (172.18.0.2): icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.114 ms
64 bytes from netone.my-network-1 (172.18.0.2): icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.071 ms
64 bytes from netone.my-network-1 (172.18.0.2): icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.094 ms
^C
--- netone ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3060ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.071/0.092/0.114/0.015 ms
```

Figura 1.18: ping

## 1.5 Pergunta 5

De acordo com os comandos e os seus outputs, está tudo a funcionar.

## 1.6 Pergunta 6

Docker compose:

Figura 1.19: docker-compose

Para correr o ficheiro corremos o comando: docker-compose up -d

```
(base) moises@moises-W65-67SB:~/Desktop/VR$ docker-compose up -d
Creating vr_service1_1 ... done
Creating vr_service2_1 ... done
```

Figura 1.20: run docker compose

E podemos verificar que os containers se encontra activos:

```
(base) moises@moises-H65-675B:-/Desktop/VR$ docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
785284ea6879 ubuntu "tail -F anything" 9 seconds ago Up 6 seconds 0.0.0:8888->999/tcp vr_service2_1
4c3313298ab5 ubuntu "tail -F anything" 9 seconds ago Up 5 seconds 0.0.0:8888->80/tcp vr_service1_1
```

Figura 1.21: Check containers

Podemos verificar a network:

Figura 1.22: run docker compose

#### E o volume:

```
(base) moises@moises-W65-67SB:~/Desktop/VR$ docker volume ls
DRIVER VOLUME NAME
local b88476a987fdc6dd1e046a8822eb506345f2bb31be59956bf92386ed2e0cefbe
local e6422880ae89090e129e496c83156f2d808ca47dddb524f41b3974799e28d602
local my-volume-1
local vr_volume_t
```

Figura 1.23: volume ls

Figura 1.24: volume inspect

## 1.7 Pergunta 7

Docker file:

```
FROM ubuntu:latest
EXPOSE 8888
RUN apt-get update && apt-get -y install cowsay
VOLUME /home/output
```

Figura 1.25: Docker file

Podemos começar o container:

```
(base) moises@moises-W65-67SB:~/Desktop/VR/dockerfile$ docker build . -t test
Sending build context to Docker daemon 2.048kB
Step 1/4 : FROM ubuntu:latest
---> 4dd97cefde62
Step 2/4 : EXPOSE 8888
---> Running in 2c14d19a7a85
Removing intermediate container 2c14d19a7a85
---> ea928ee14502
Step 3/4 : RUN apt-get update && apt-get -y install cowsay
---> Running in 057ea29d8c61
Get:1 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security InRelease [109 kB]
Get:2 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/unitverse amd64 Packages [21.6 kB]
Get:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/universe amd64 Packages [681 kB]
```

Figura 1.26: start docker build

E verificar que este se encontra funcional

Figura 1.27: run container

# 1.8 Pergunta 8

 $URL: \ https://hub.docker.com/r/moises ramires/docker\_test$