

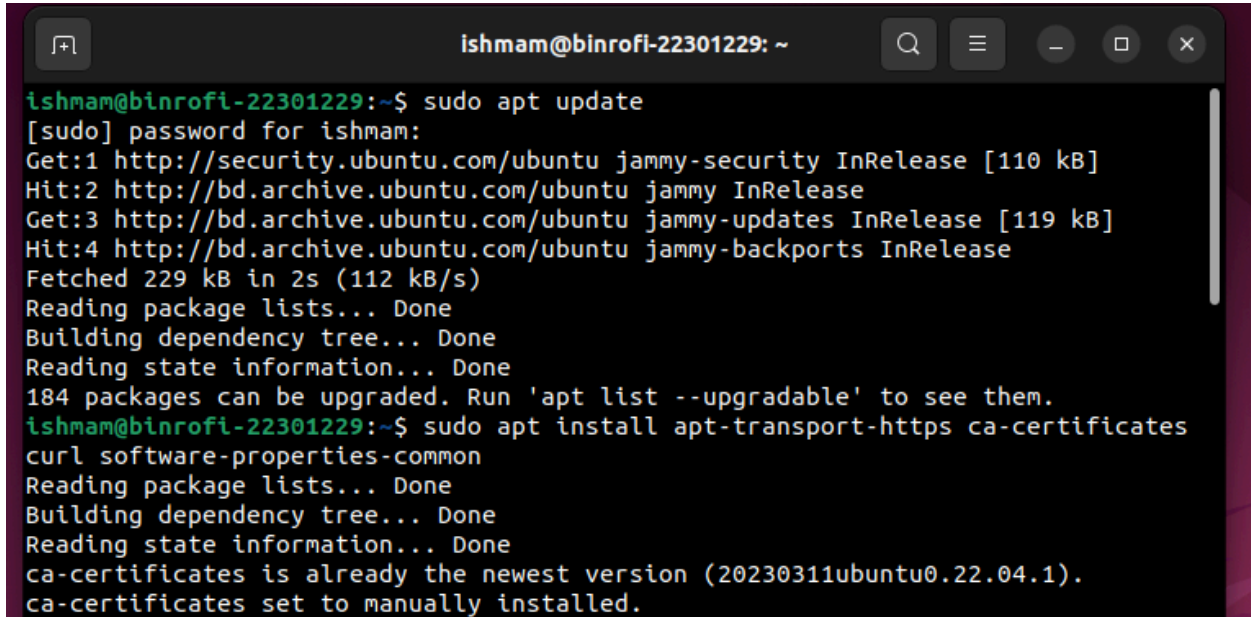
Name:

## 1. First Installing Docker on My Ubuntu

```
sudo apt update
```

# Install a few prerequisite packages that let apt use packages over HTTPS

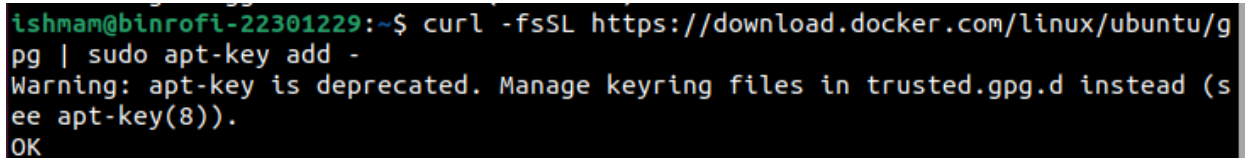
```
sudo apt install apt-transport-https ca-certificates curl  
software-properties-common
```

A terminal window titled 'ishmam@binrofi-22301229: ~' showing the execution of two commands. The first command is 'sudo apt update', which prompts for a password and then shows the progress of updating package lists from various sources, including security updates and backports. It indicates that 184 packages can be upgraded. The second command is 'sudo apt install apt-transport-https ca-certificates curl software-properties-common'. It shows that 'ca-certificates' is already the newest version and is being set to manually installed, while the other packages are being installed.

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229:~$ sudo apt update  
[sudo] password for ishmam:  
Get:1 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease [110 kB]  
Hit:2 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease  
Get:3 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease [119 kB]  
Hit:4 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease  
Fetched 229 kB in 2s (112 kB/s)  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree... Done  
Reading state information... Done  
184 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.  
ishmam@binrofi-22301229:~$ sudo apt install apt-transport-https ca-certificates  
curl software-properties-common  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree... Done  
Reading state information... Done  
ca-certificates is already the newest version (20230311ubuntu0.22.04.1).  
ca-certificates set to manually installed.
```

# Adding the GPG key for the official Docker repository to my system

```
curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo apt-key add  
-
```

A terminal window showing the execution of a command to add a GPG key from Docker's official repository. The command is 'curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo apt-key add -'. The output shows a warning that 'apt-key' is deprecated and suggests using 'trusted.gpg.d' instead, followed by an 'OK' status.

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229:~$ curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/g  
pg | sudo apt-key add -  
Warning: apt-key is deprecated. Manage keyring files in trusted.gpg.d instead (s  
ee apt-key(8)).  
OK
```

# Adding the Docker repository to APT sources

```
sudo add-apt-repository "deb [arch=amd64]  
https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu $(lsb_release -cs) stable"
```

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229:~$ sudo add-apt-repository "deb [arch=amd64] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu $(lsb_release -cs) stable"
[sudo] password for ishmam:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for ishmam:
Repository: 'deb [arch=amd64] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu jammy stable'
Description:
Archive for codename: jammy components: stable
More info: https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu
Adding repository.
Press [ENTER] to continue or Ctrl-c to cancel.
Adding deb entry to /etc/apt/sources.list.d/archive_uri-https_download_docker_co
```

# installing from the Docker repo instead of the default Ubuntu repo  
`apt-cache policy docker-ce`

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229:~$ apt-cache policy docker-ce
docker-ce:
  Installed: (none)
  Candidate: 5:25.0.3-1~ubuntu.22.04~jammy
  Version table:
   5:25.0.3-1~ubuntu.22.04~jammy 500
     500 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu jammy/stable amd64 Packages
   5:25.0.2-1~ubuntu.22.04~jammy 500
     500 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu jammy/stable amd64 Packages
   5:25.0.1-1~ubuntu.22.04~jammy 500
     500 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu jammy/stable amd64 Packages
   5:25.0.0-1~ubuntu.22.04~jammy 500
```

# Install Docker  
`sudo apt install docker-ce`

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229:~$ sudo apt install docker-ce
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  containerd.io docker-buildx-plugin docker-ce-cli docker-ce-rootless-extras
  docker-compose-plugin git git-man liberror-perl libslirp0 pigz slirp4netns
Suggested packages:
  aufs-tools cgroupfs-mount | cgroup-lite git-daemon-run | git-daemon-sysvinit
  git-doc git-email git-gui gitk gitweb git-cvs git-mediawiki git-svn
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  containerd.io docker-buildx-plugin docker-ce docker-ce-cli
  docker-ce-rootless-extras docker-compose-plugin git git-man liberror-perl
  libslirp0 pigz slirp4netns
0 upgraded, 12 newly installed, 0 to remove and 180 not upgraded.
```

Now I am logging in to my dockerhub using my dockerhub pass and userid

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229:~$ sudo 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, head over to https://hub.docker.com/ to create one
.
You can log in with your password or a Personal Access Token (PAT). Using a limited
-scope PAT grants better security and is required for organizations using SSO. Learn
more at https://docs.docker.com/go/access-tokens/

Username: ishmambr10
Password:
WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in /root/.docker/config.json.
Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credentials-store

Login Succeeded
```

## 2. Show output of some basic docker commands

Pull: It pulls a docker image. First finds in local then goes for online repo

\$ docker pull hello-world

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229:~$ sudo docker pull hello-world
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from library/hello-world
c1ec31eb5944: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:d000bc569937abbe195e20322a0bde6b2922d805332fd6d8a68b19f524b7d21d
Status: Downloaded newer image for hello-world:latest
docker.io/library/hello-world:latest
```

Sudo docker images

It shows all the images there in my docker

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229:~$ sudo docker images
REPOSITORY    TAG       IMAGE ID       CREATED        SIZE
hello-world   latest    d2c94e258dcb   9 months ago   13.3kB
```

Run: It runs a particular docker image on my pc

Docker run hello-world

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229:~$ sudo docker run hello-world
```

Hello from Docker!

This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.

To generate this message, Docker took the following steps:

1. The Docker client contacted the Docker daemon.
2. The Docker daemon pulled the "hello-world" image from the Docker Hub.  
(amd64)
3. The Docker daemon created a new container from that image which runs the executable that produces the output you are currently reading.
4. The Docker daemon streamed that output to the Docker client, which sent it to your terminal.

To try something more ambitious, you can run an Ubuntu container with:

```
$ docker run -it ubuntu bash
```

Share images, automate workflows, and more with a free Docker ID:

<https://hub.docker.com/>

```
$ docker ps -a
```

docker ps -a: This command will show all containers (both running and stopped)

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229:~$ sudo docker ps -a
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS
d62b37af5026	hello-world	"/hello"	About a minute ago	Exited (0) About a minute ago
	elastic_swanson			

Sudo docker rm docker id

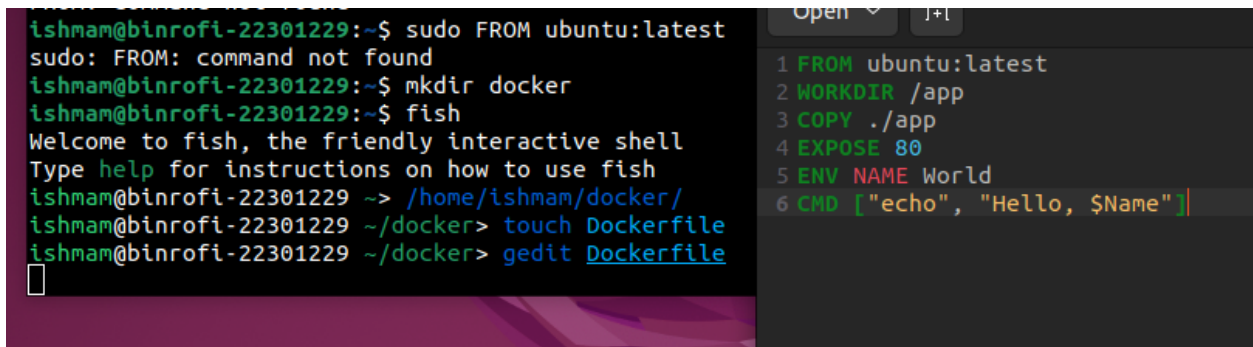
Removes the docker

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229:~$ sudo docker rm d62b37af5026
d62b37af5026
ishmam@binrofi-22301229:~$
```

### 3. Create a Docker image using Dockerfile.

First I need to create a dockerfile. So, I am going to create a folder called docker first. Then I will create a file using touch named Dockerfile. Then I will edit the Dockerfile using the command gedit. Here is what I wrote in my Dockerfile

```
FROM ubuntu:latest
WORKDIR /app
COPY . /app
# Make port 80 available to the world outside this container
EXPOSE 80
# Define environment variable
ENV NAME World
# Run app.py when the container launches
CMD ["echo", "Hello, $NAME"]
```

The image shows a terminal window on the left and a code editor on the right. The terminal window shows the user 'ishmam' at 'binrofi-22301229' running 'sudo FROM ubuntu:latest', which results in 'sudo: FROM: command not found'. Then, 'mkdir docker' is run, followed by 'fish' to enter a shell. The user navigates to '/home/ishmam/docker/' and runs 'touch Dockerfile' and 'gedit Dockerfile'. The code editor on the right shows the content of the Dockerfile, which matches the text in the previous block, with line numbers 1 through 6.

Now lets build my docker image using the Dockerfile.

```
docker build -t hello-world-ishmam .
```

```

ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker [1]> gedit Dockerfile
^C
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker [SIGINT]> sudo docker build -t hello
-world-ishmam .
[+] Building 5.9s (8/8) FINISHED                                docker:default
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile             0.0s
=> => transferring dockerfile: 108B                             0.0s
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/ubuntu:late  0.9s
=> [internal] load .dockerignore                               0.0s
=> => transferring context: 2B                                   0.0s
=> [1/3] FROM docker.io/library/ubuntu:latest@sha256:f9d633ff  4.6s
=> => resolve docker.io/library/ubuntu:latest@sha256:f9d633ff 0.0s
=> => sha256:01007420e9b005dc14a8c8b0f996a2 29.54MB / 29.54MB 3.7s
=> => sha256:f9d633ff6640178c2d0525017174a688 1.13kB / 1.13kB 0.0s
=> => sha256:81bba8d1dde7fc1883b6e95cd46d6c9f4874 424B / 424B 0.0s
=> => sha256:3db8720ecbf5f5927d409ccc61f9b4f7f 2.30kB / 2.30kB 0.0s
=> => extracting sha256:01007420e9b005dc14a8c8b0f996a2ad8e0d4 0.8s
=> [internal] load build context                               0.0s
=> => transferring context: 108B                                 0.0s
=> [2/3] WORKDIR /app                                         0.2s
=> [3/3] COPY . /app                                          0.1s
=> exporting to image                                         0.0s
=> => exporting layers                                          0.0s
=> => writing image sha256:d6837ad87af71c642a7108efa269a0bf7a 0.0s
=> => naming to docker.io/library/hello-world-ishmam          0.0s
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker>

```

#### 4. Run a container as a single task, show outputs, and show the status of all containers (using docker ps -a)

I am running the docker image “hello-world” as a single container. Then I am showing the status of the all containers using ps -a

```

$ docker run hello-world
$ docker ps -a

```



```

See 'docker run --help'.
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~ [126]> sudo docker run hello-world

Hello from Docker!
This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.

To generate this message, Docker took the following steps:
 1. The Docker client contacted the Docker daemon.
 2. The Docker daemon pulled the "hello-world" image from the Docker Hub.
    (amd64)
 3. The Docker daemon created a new container from that image which runs the
    executable that produces the output you are currently reading.
 4. The Docker daemon streamed that output to the Docker client, which sent it
    to your terminal.

To try something more ambitious, you can run an Ubuntu container with:
$ docker run -it ubuntu bash

Share images, automate workflows, and more with a free Docker ID:
https://hub.docker.com/

For more examples and ideas, visit:
https://docs.docker.com/get-started/

ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~> sudo docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE                  COMMAND                  CREATED
STATUS        PORTS               NAMES
cbdf2d3e7b35   hello-world           "/hello"                About a minute ago
Exited (0)    About a minute ago   confident_snyder
ee076b19dadd   hello-world-ishmam    "/bin/bash"             2 minutes ago
Exited (0)    2 minutes ago       elated_hodgkin
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~> █

```

## 5. Run a container in iterative mode and install different packages in the container. Show each step.

I ran Ubuntu light image as an iterator on my terminal. Thus my docker pulled ubuntu from docker hub and ran it as an iterative process. Then I installed fish on my iterative terminal of Ubuntu

Commands:

```
Sudo docker run -it ubuntu bash
```

```
Apt-get install -y fish curl
```

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~ [1]> sudo docker run -it ubuntu bash
Unable to find image 'ubuntu:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/ubuntu
01007420e9b0: Already exists
Digest: sha256:f9d633ff6640178c2d0525017174a688e2c1aef28f0a0130b26bd5
554491f0da
Status: Downloaded newer image for ubuntu:latest
root@84f78bbd6e6a:/#
```

In the iterative container I installed fish and curl

```
root@84f78bbd6e6a:/# apt-get install -y fish curl
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  bsdextrautils bzip2 ca-certificates file fish-common groff-base
  libbrotli1 libbsd0 libcurl4 libexpat1 libgdbm-compat4 libgdbm6
  libldap-2.5-0 libldap-common libmagic-mgc libmagic1 libmd0
  libmpdec3 libnghttp2-14 libpcre2-32-0 libperl5.34 libpipeline1
  libpsl5 libpython3-stdlib libpython3.10-minimal
  libpython3.10-stdlib libreadline8 librtmp1 libsasl2-2
  libsasl2-modules libsasl2-modules-db libsqlite3-0 libssh-4
```

**6. Run a database container in the background. Then show logs of the running container. After, access the container in interactive mode. show some SQL queries inside the container.**

How I am running my mysql database container. Here I run the database and set the name to some-mysql and used root user and set password my-secret-pw. And pulled mysql image.

```
$ docker run -d --name some-mysql -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=my-secret-pw
mysql:latest
```



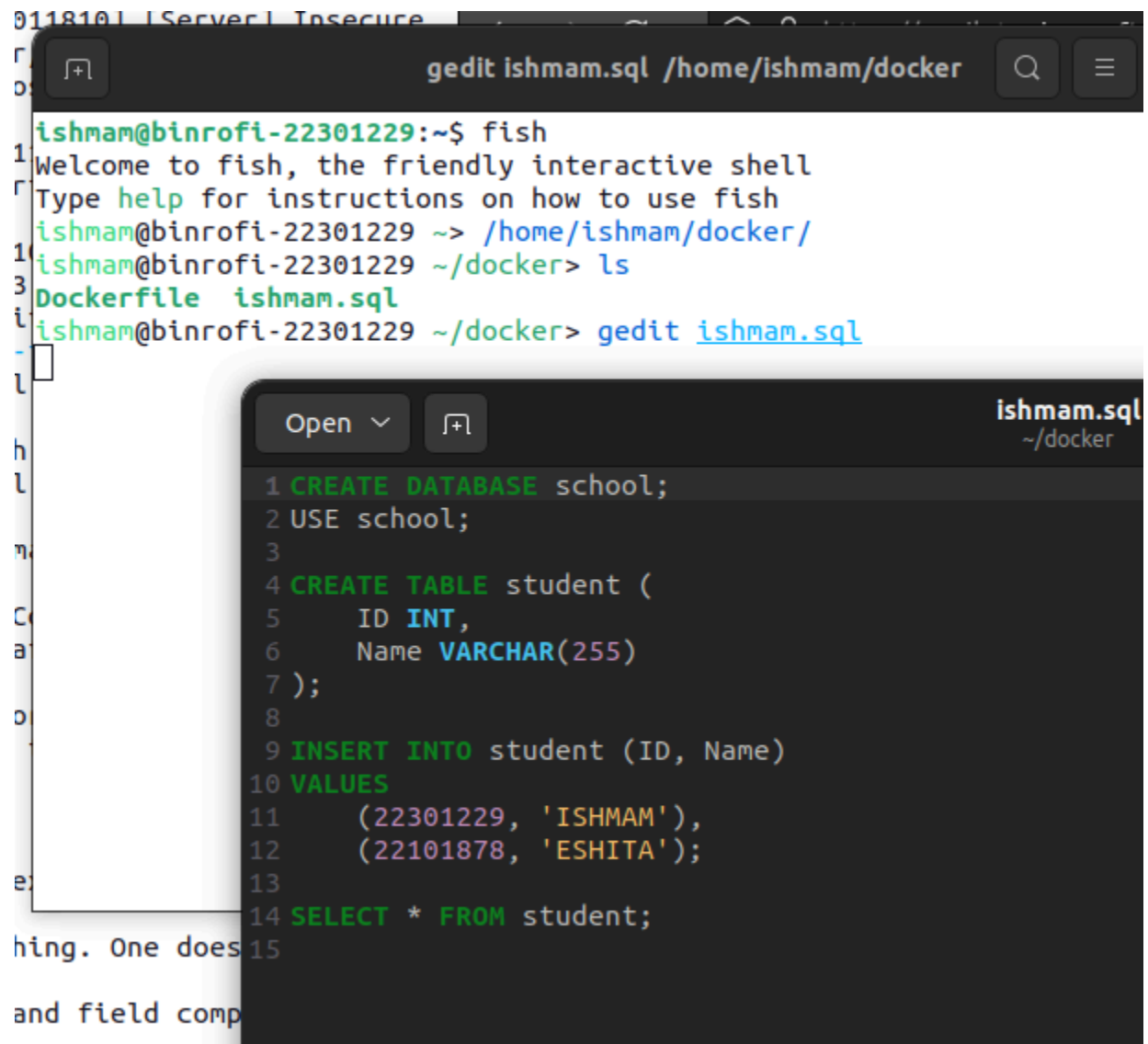
```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~-> sudo docker run -d --name some-mysql -e MY
SQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=my-secret-pw mysql:latest
[sudo] password for ishmam:
Unable to find image 'mysql:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/mysql
81badc5f380f: Pull complete
c490e5dd1a9d: Pull complete
87aeb61f1478: Pull complete
1cacbea6ceda: Pull complete
1e72891ace67: Waiting
42b720363d36: Download complete
6b3b50f9990a: Downloading 24.74MB/63.08MB
3811d52cfa61: Waiting
05bc7a0277d8: Waiting
cc0abd25a274: Waiting
```

Then I loaded my mysql logs using 'logs'

```
$ docker logs some-mysql
```

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~-> sudo docker logs some-mysql
2024-02-22 05:12:03+00:00 [Note] [Entrypoint]: Entrypoint script for
MySQL Server 8.3.0-1.el8 started.
2024-02-22 05:12:03+00:00 [Note] [Entrypoint]: Switching to dedicated
user 'mysql'
2024-02-22 05:12:03+00:00 [Note] [Entrypoint]: Entrypoint script for
MySQL Server 8.3.0-1.el8 started.
2024-02-22 05:12:03+00:00 [Note] [Entrypoint]: Initializing database
files
2024-02-22T05:12:03.482384Z 0 [System] [MY-015017] [Server] MySQL Ser
ver Initialization - start.
2024-02-22T05:12:03.483294Z 0 [System] [MY-013169] [Server] /usr/sbin
/mysqld (mysqld 8.3.0) initializing of server in progress as process
80
2024-02-22T05:12:03.487789Z 1 [System] [MY-013576] [InnoDB] InnoDB in
itIALIZATION has started.
2024-02-22T05:12:04.087405Z 1 [System] [MY-013577] [InnoDB] InnoDB in
itIALIZATION has ended.
2024-02-22T05:12:05.108669Z 6 [Warning] [MY-010453] [Server] root@loc
alhost is created with an empty password ! Please consider switching
off the --initialize-insecure option.
2024-02-22T05:12:07.724468Z 0 [System] [MY-015018] [Server] MySQL Ser
ver Initialization - end.
2024-02-22 05:12:07+00:00 [Note] [Entrypoint]: Database files initial
ized
2024-02-22 05:12:07+00:00 [Note] [Entrypoint]: Starting temporary ser
ver
2024-02-22T05:12:07.774526Z 0 [System] [MY-015015] [Server] MySQL Ser
```

Now I created a sql file using touch ishmam.sql then I edited the file and added some sql queries on that file.



The image shows a terminal window and a gedit editor. The terminal window is titled "ishmam@binrofi-22301229:~\$ fish" and shows the following commands and output:

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229:~$ fish
Welcome to fish, the friendly interactive shell
Type help for instructions on how to use fish
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~> /home/ishmam/docker/
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker> ls
Dockerfile  ishmam.sql
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker> gedit ishmam.sql
```

The gedit editor window is titled "ishmam.sql" and shows the following SQL queries:

```
1 CREATE DATABASE school;
2 USE school;
3
4 CREATE TABLE student (
5     ID INT,
6     Name VARCHAR(255)
7 );
8
9 INSERT INTO student (ID, Name)
10 VALUES
11     (22301229, 'ISHMAM'),
12     (22101878, 'ESHITA');
13
14 SELECT * FROM student;
```

Then I ran the sql on my container

```
$ mysql -u root -pmy-secret-pw mydb < /home/ishmam/docker/ishmam.sql
```

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~> sudo docker exec -it some-mysql bash
bash-4.4# mysql -u root -pmy-secret-pw school < /home/ishmam/docker/i
shmam.sql
bash: /home/ishmam/docker/ishmam.sql: No such file or directory
bash-4.4# mysql -u root -pmy-secret-pw school /home/ishmam/docker/ish
mam.sql
mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can b
e insecure.
mysql Ver 8.3.0 for Linux on x86_64 (MySQL Community Server - GPL)
Copyright (c) 2000, 2024, Oracle and/or its affiliates.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Usage: mysql [OPTIONS] [database]
  -?, --help          Display this help and exit.
  -I, --help          Synonym for -?
  --auto-rehash       Enable automatic rehashing. One doesn't need to
use                  'rehash' to get table and field completion, but
startup
```

## 7. Push your own image into the Docker public registry/Hub.

First I am tagging my docker image with a tag.

```
docker tag hello-world-ishmam
ishmambr10/hello-world-ishmam:latest
```

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~ [1]> sudo docker tag hello-world-ishmam ish
mambr10/hello-world-ishmam:latest
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~>
```

Then I will push the image to my dockerhub using the command push and my tag  
`docker push ishmambr10/hello-world-ishmam:latest`

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~-> sudo docker login
Authenticating with existing credentials...
WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in /root/.docker/conta
nfig.json.
Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credential
s-store

Login Succeeded
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~-> sudo docker push ishmambr10/hello-world-is
hmam:latest
The push refers to repository [docker.io/ishmambr10/hello-world-ishma
m]
6af45fe21938: Pushed
541ca455b448: Pushed
d101c9453715: Mounted from library/ubuntu
latest: digest: sha256:e6a5650fdeeaddc889e6aace4592b58adaddb04794d9fa3
b3ef9d4c95cfa8b2ea size: 942
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~-> █
```

## 8. How to make your own private registry? Show steps.

First I have to create a docker compose file. Here I will create a docker-compose.yml file. Then I will add these into my yml file:

**version: "3"**

**services:**

**registry:**

**image: registry:2**

**ports:**

**- 5000:5000**

**environment:**

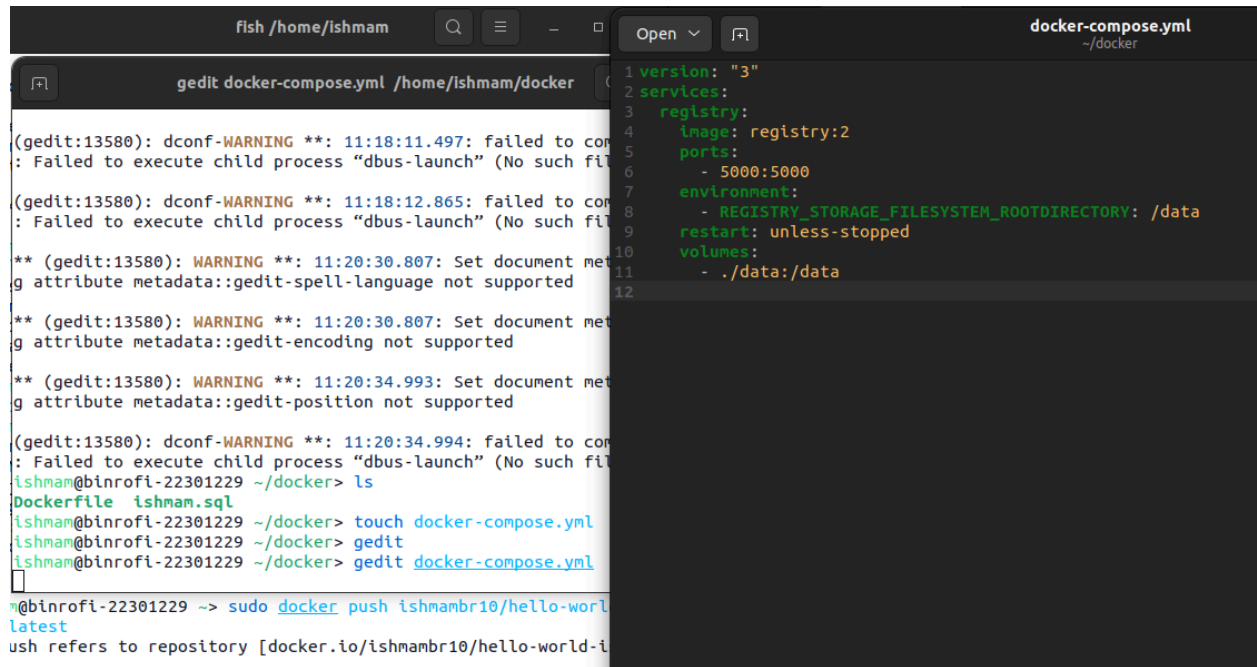
**- REGISTRY\_STORAGE\_FILESYSTEM\_ROOTDIRECTORY:**

**/data**

**restart: unless-stopped**

**volumes:**

- ./data:/data



```
fish /home/ishmam
gedit docker-compose.yml /home/ishmam/docker

(gedit:13580): dconf-WARNING **: 11:18:11.497: failed to connect to dbus-launch: Failed to execute child process "dbus-launch" (No such file or directory)
(gedit:13580): dconf-WARNING **: 11:18:12.865: failed to connect to dbus-launch: Failed to execute child process "dbus-launch" (No such file or directory)
** (gedit:13580): WARNING **: 11:20:30.807: Set document metadata: g attribute metadata::gedit-spell-language not supported
** (gedit:13580): WARNING **: 11:20:30.807: Set document metadata: g attribute metadata::gedit-encoding not supported
** (gedit:13580): WARNING **: 11:20:34.993: Set document metadata: g attribute metadata::gedit-position not supported
(gedit:13580): dconf-WARNING **: 11:20:34.994: failed to connect to dbus-launch: Failed to execute child process "dbus-launch" (No such file or directory)
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker> ls
Dockerfile  ishmam.sql
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker> touch docker-compose.yml
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker> gedit
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker> gedit docker-compose.yml

1 version: "3"
2 services:
3   registry:
4     image: registry:2
5     ports:
6       - 5000:5000
7     environment:
8       - REGISTRY_STORAGE_FILESYSTEM_ROOTDIRECTORY: /data
9     restart: unless-stopped
10  volumes:
11    - ./data:/data
12
```

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229:~$ sudo curl -L "https://github.com/docker/compose/releases/download/1.29.2/docker-compose-$(uname -s)-$(uname -m)" -o /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
[sudo] password for ishmam:
  % Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
                                 Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left   Speed
  0     0    0     0    0     0      0     0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:--    0
100 12.1M 100 12.1M    0     0 2948k      0  0:00:04  0:00:04 --:--:-- 5084k
ishmam@binrofi-22301229:~$ sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
ishmam@binrofi-22301229:~$ docker-compose --version
docker-compose version 1.29.2, build 5becea4c
ishmam@binrofi-22301229:~$
```

Then I will save the file and run `docker-compose up -d` to launch my registry.

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker [1]> sudo docker-compose up -d
Creating network "docker_default" with the default driver
Pulling registry (registry:2)...
2: Pulling from library/registry
619be1103602: Pull complete
2ba4b87859f5: Pull complete
0da701e3b4d6: Pull complete
14a4d5d702c7: Pull complete
d1a4f6454cb2: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:f4e1b878d4bc40a1f65532d68c94dcfbab56aa8cba1f00e355a206
e7f6cc9111
Status: Downloaded newer image for registry:2
Creating docker_registry_1 ... done
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker>
```

Now I will tag an image using a path which resolves to my registry.

**`docker tag ubuntu localhost:5000/ubuntu`**

**`docker push localhost:5000/ubuntu`**

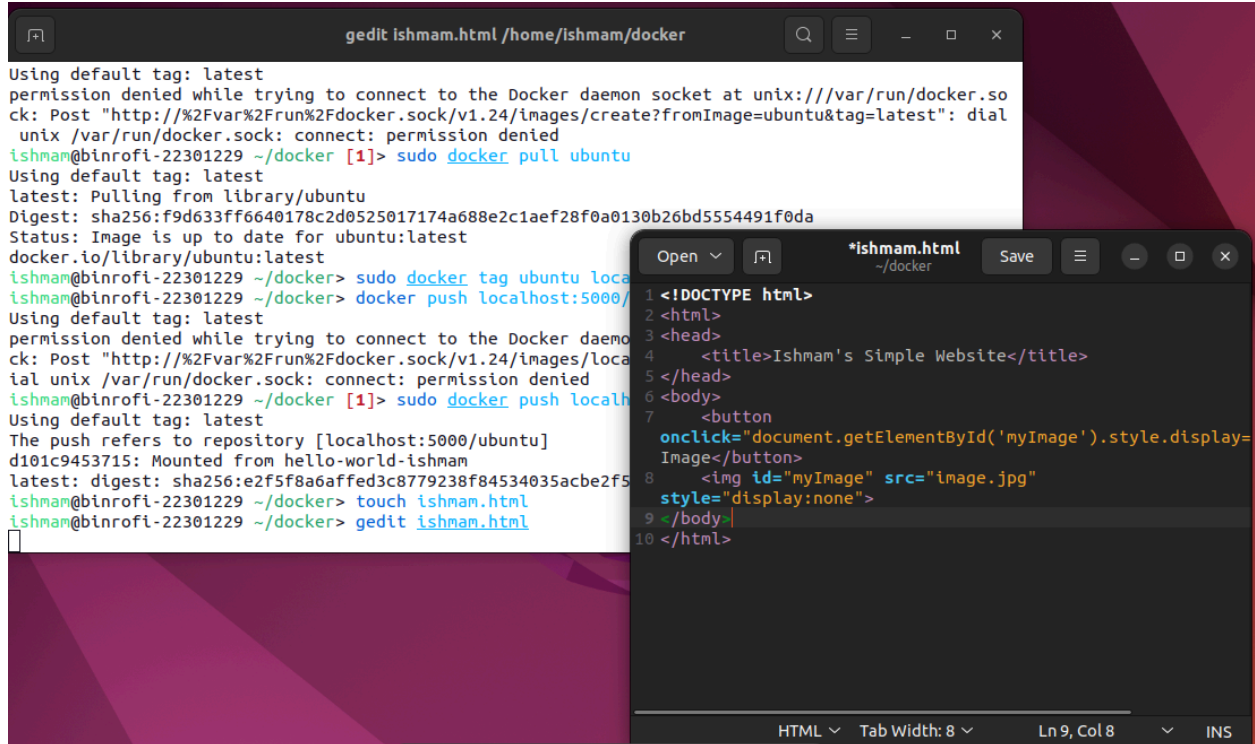
```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker [1]> sudo docker pull ubuntu
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from library/ubuntu
Digest: sha256:f9d633ff6640178c2d0525017174a688e2c1aef28f0a0130b26bd5554491f0da
Status: Image is up to date for ubuntu:latest
docker.io/library/ubuntu:latest
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker> sudo docker tag ubuntu localhost:5000/ubuntu
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker> docker push localhost:5000/ubuntu
Using default tag: latest
permission denied while trying to connect to the Docker daemon socket at unix:///var/run/docker.sock: Post "http://%2Fvar%2Frun%2Fdocker.sock/v1.24/images/localhost:5000/ubuntu/push?tag=latest": dial unix /var/run/docker.sock: connect: permission denied
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker [1]> sudo docker push localhost:5000/ubuntu
Using default tag: latest
The push refers to repository [localhost:5000/ubuntu]
d101c9453715: Mounted from hello-world-ishmam
latest: digest: sha256:e2f5f8a6affed3c8779238f84534035acbe2f53dcc404d7cbbe0ecdf4ac23999 size: 529
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker>
```



## 9. Create a simple website using docker

First I will create a html file named ishmam.html. Here the docker file will just show a picture that I have in my folder.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>My Simple Website</title>
</head>
<body>
  <button
onclick="document.getElementById('myImage').style.display='block
'">Show Image</button>
  
</body>
</html>
```



Then I have to edit my Dockerfile and setup a python server. Here I will write this on my Dockerfile

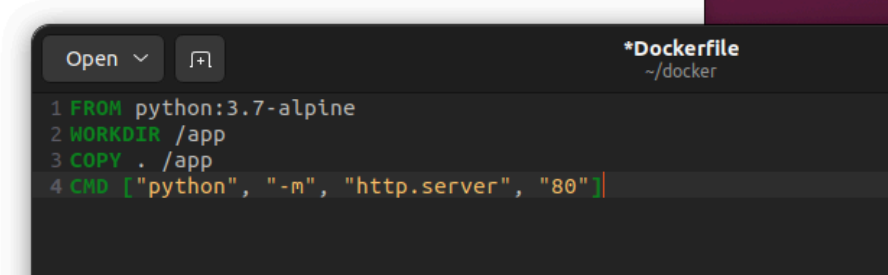
```
FROM python:3.7-alpine
```

```
WORKDIR /app
```

```
COPY . /app
```

```
CMD ["python", "-m", "http.server", "80"]
```

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker> ls
auth data docker-compose.yml Dockerfile image.jpg ishmam.html ishmam.sql
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker> gedit Dockerfile
```



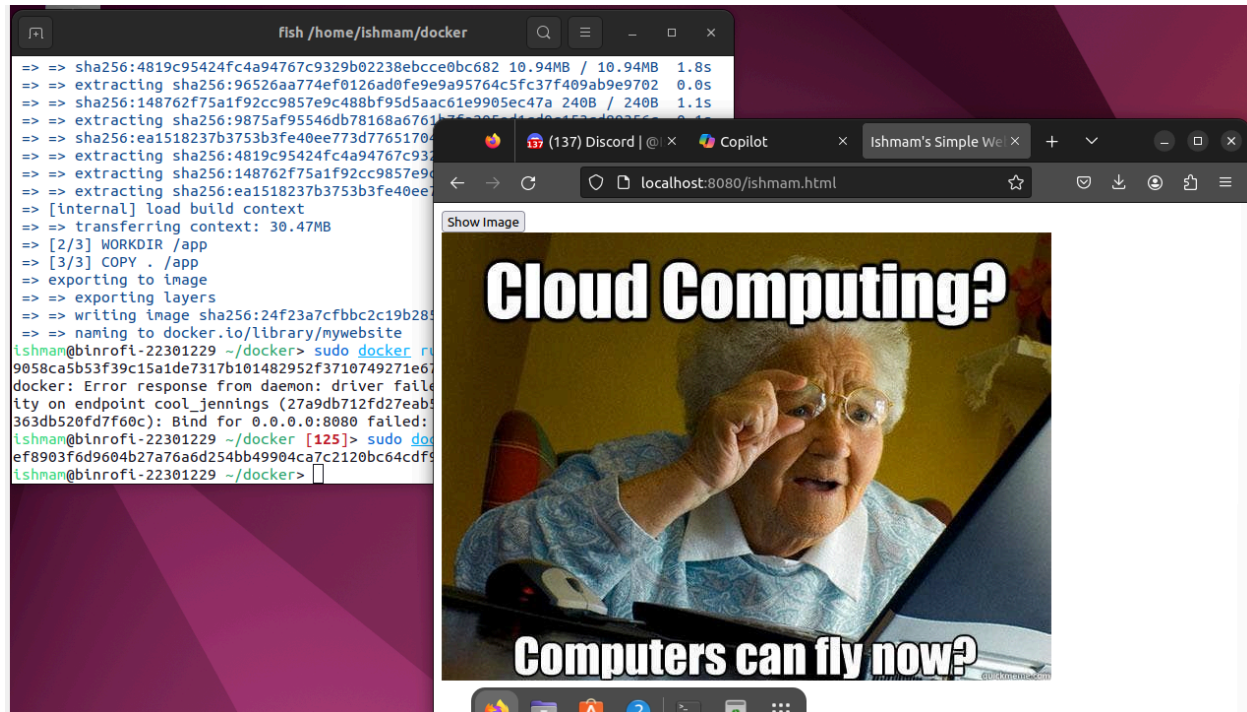
The screenshot shows a code editor window titled '\*Dockerfile' with the file path '~/.docker'. The editor contains the following code:

```
1 FROM python:3.7-alpine
2 WORKDIR /app
3 COPY . /app
4 CMD ["python", "-m", "http.server", "80"]
```

Then I will build my docker image using docker build -t mywebsite .

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker [SIGINT]> sudo docker build -t mywebsite .
[sudo] password for ishmam:
[+] Building 6.0s (9/9) FINISHED                                docker:default
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile             0.0s
=> => transferring dockerfile: 127B                             0.0s
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/python:3.7-alpine 3.4s
=> [auth] library/python:pull token for registry-1.docker.io    0.0s
=> [internal] load .dockerignore                                0.0s
=> => transferring context: 2B                                    0.0s
=> [1/3] FROM docker.io/library/python:3.7-alpine@sha256:f3d31c8677d03f0 2.3s
=> => resolve docker.io/library/python:3.7-alpine@sha256:f3d31c8677d03f0 0.0s
```

Then I will run and up my docker image . So it will connect to my local host, so now I will open my browser and go to "localhost:8080/ishmam.html". Now I can see my static website.



## 10. Migrate the new container having the application into another machine. Again run the container and browse the URL. It should work.

First on my device I saved my docker image using the save -o command and made my mywebsite as mywebsite.tar ....

Then I made my tar file 777 permission.

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker> sudo docker save -o mywebsite.tar mywebsite
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker> ls
auth data docker-compose.yml Dockerfile image.jpg ishmam.html
ishmam.sql mywebsite.tar
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~/docker>
```

Now I copied my mywebsite.tar file to a usb stick. Now I entered the usb to my friend Eshita's pc and then loaded my website using

'''

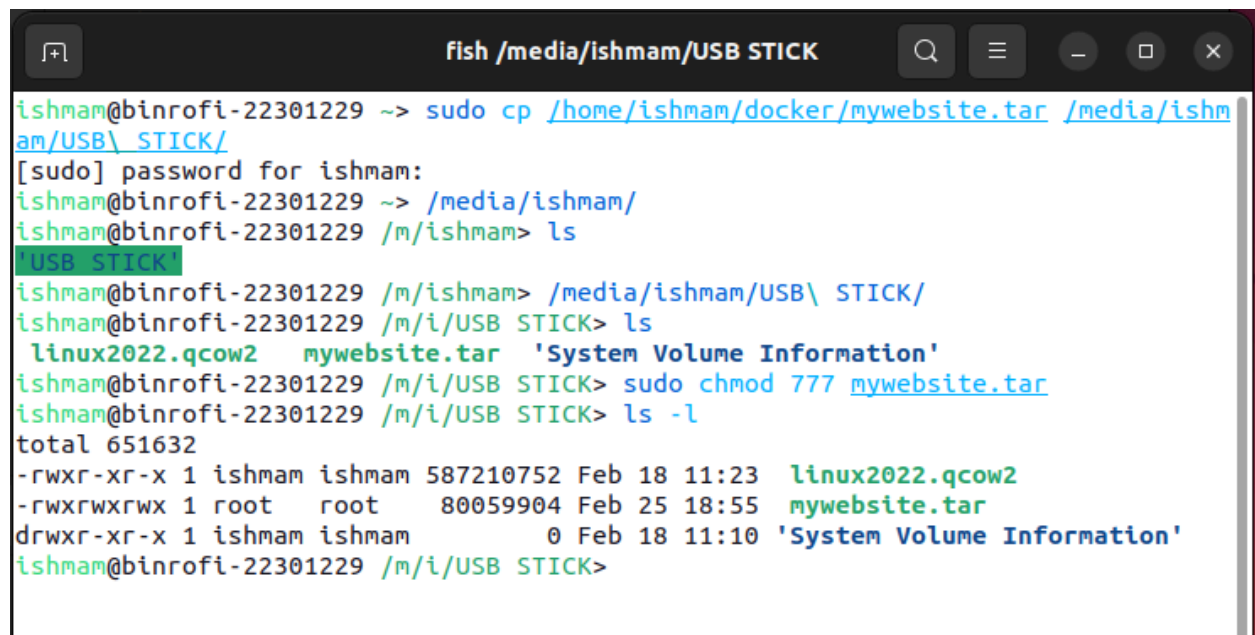
```
sudo docker load -i mywebsite.tar
```

Then I ran the docker file using

```
sudo docker run -d -p 8080:80 mywebsite
```

'''

Now on Eshita's pc I can run my website using the previous url. Here we can see that my website worked on Eshita's pc.

A terminal window titled 'fish /media/ishmam/USB STICK' with standard window controls. The terminal shows a user copying a file from their home directory to a USB stick, navigating to the stick, listing files, and setting permissions for a tar file.

```
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~-> sudo cp /home/ishmam/docker/mywebsite.tar /media/ishmam/USB\ STICK/
[sudo] password for ishmam:
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 ~-> /media/ishmam/
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 /m/ishmam> ls
'USB STICK'
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 /m/ishmam> /media/ishmam/USB\ STICK/
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 /m/i/USB STICK> ls
linux2022.qcow2  mywebsite.tar  'System Volume Information'
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 /m/i/USB STICK> sudo chmod 777 mywebsite.tar
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 /m/i/USB STICK> ls -l
total 651632
-rwxr-xr-x 1 ishmam ishmam 587210752 Feb 18 11:23 linux2022.qcow2
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root   root    80059904 Feb 25 18:55 mywebsite.tar
drwxr-xr-x 1 ishmam ishmam          0 Feb 18 11:10 'System Volume Information'
ishmam@binrofi-22301229 /m/i/USB STICK>
```

