

Experiment No.: 6

Implementation:

A. Creating docker image using terraform

Prerequisite:

1) Download and Install Docker Desktop from <https://www.docker.com/>

Step 1: Check the docker functionality

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.4037]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\athar>docker --version
Docker version 27.1.1, build 6312585
```

Now, create a folder named 'Terraform Scripts' in which we save our different types of scripts which will be further used in this experiment.

Step 2: Firstly create a new folder named 'Docker' in the 'TerraformScripts' folder. Then create a new docker.tf file using Atom editor and write the following contents into it to create a Ubuntu Linux container.

Script:

terraform

```
{ required_providers
{docker = {
  source = "kreuzwerker/docker"
  version = "2.21.0"
}
}

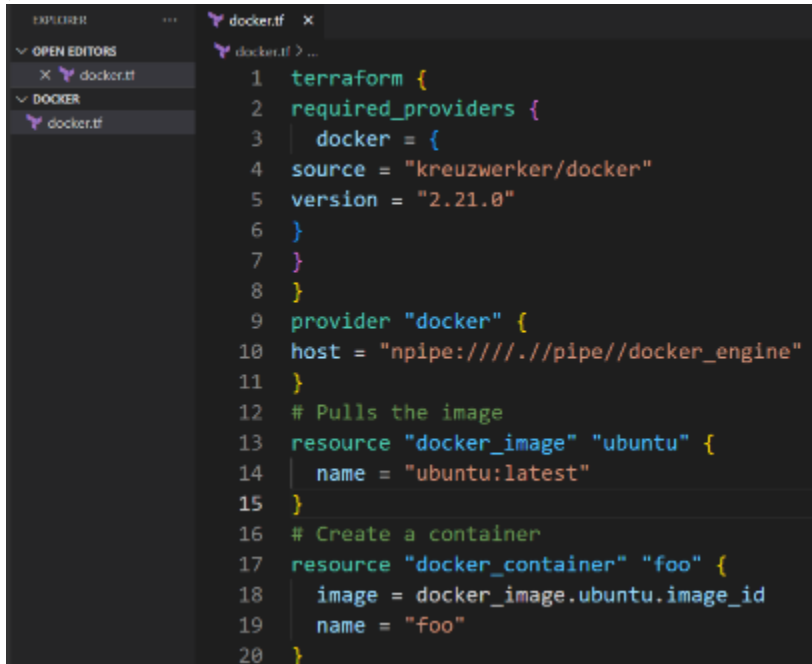
provider "docker" {
  host = "npipe:////./pipe//docker_engine"
}

# Pulls the image
resource "docker_image" "ubuntu"
```

```
{name = "ubuntu:latest"}
}
```

Create a container

```
resource "docker_container" "foo"
{
  image =
  docker_image.ubuntu.image_idname =
  "foo"
}
```



```
1 terraform {
2   required_providers {
3     docker = {
4       source = "kreuzwerker/docker"
5       version = "2.21.0"
6     }
7   }
8 }
9 provider "docker" {
10  host = "npipe:////./pipe/docker_engine"
11 }
12 # Pulls the image
13 resource "docker_image" "ubuntu" {
14   name = "ubuntu:latest"
15 }
16 # Create a container
17 resource "docker_container" "foo" {
18   image = docker_image.ubuntu.image_id
19   name = "foo"
20 }
```

Step 3: Execute Terraform Init command to initialize the resources

```

Initializing the backend...

Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding kreuzwerker/docker versions matching "2.21.0"...
- Installing kreuzwerker/docker v2.21.0...
- Installed kreuzwerker/docker v2.21.0 (self-signed, key ID BD0880C4571C...)
Partner and community providers are signed by their developers.
If you'd like to know more about provider signing, you can read about it at
https://www.terraform.io/docs/cli/plugins/signing.html
Terraform has created a lock file .terraform.lock.hcl to record the provider
selections it made above. Include this file in your version control repository
so that Terraform can guarantee to make the same selections by default if you
you run "terraform init" in the future.

Terraform has been successfully initialized!

You may now begin working with Terraform. Try running "terraform plan" to see
any changes that are required for your infrastructure. All Terraform commands
should now work.

If you ever set or change modules or backend configuration for Terraform,
rerun this command to reinitialize your working directory. If you forget this
command, Terraform will automatically detect it and remind you to do so if necessary.
PS D:\all code\Terraform Scripts\Docker>

```

Step 4: Execute Terraform plan to see the available resources

```

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
+ create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

# docker_container.foo will be created
+ resource "docker_container" "foo" {
  + attach      = false
  + bridge      = (known after apply)
  + command     = (known after apply)
  + container_logs = (known after apply)
  + entrypoint  = (known after apply)
  + env         = (known after apply)
  + exit_code   = (known after apply)
  + gateway     = (known after apply)
  + hostname    = (known after apply)
  + id          = (known after apply)
  + image       = (known after apply)
  + init        = (known after apply)
  + ip_address  = (known after apply)
  + ip_prefix_length = (known after apply)
  + ipc_mode    = (known after apply)
  + log_driver  = (known after apply)
  + logs        = false
  + must_run    = true
  + name        = "foo"
  + network_data = (known after apply)
  + read_only   = false
  + remove_volumes = true
  + restart     = "no"
  + rm          = false
  + runtime     = (known after apply)
  + security_opts = (known after apply)
  + shm_size    = (known after apply)
}

```

Step 5: Execute Terraform apply to apply the configuration, which will automatically create and run the Ubuntu Linux container based on our configuration. Using command : “terraform apply”

```

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
+ create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

# docker_container.foo will be created
+ resource "docker_container" "foo" {
  + attach      = false
  + bridge      = (known after apply)
  + command     = (known after apply)
  + container_logs = (known after apply)
  + entrypoint  = (known after apply)
  + env         = (known after apply)
  + exit_code   = (known after apply)
  + gateway     = (known after apply)
  + hostname    = (known after apply)
  + id          = (known after apply)
  + image       = (known after apply)
  + init        = (known after apply)
  + ip_address  = (known after apply)
  + ip_prefix_length = (known after apply)
  + ipc_mode    = (known after apply)
  + log_driver  = (known after apply)
  + logs        = false
  + must_run    = true
  + name        = "foo"
  + network_data = (known after apply)
  + read_only   = false
  + remove_volumes = true
  + restart     = "no"
  + rm          = false
  + runtime     = (known after apply)
  + security_opts = (known after apply)
  + shm_size    = (known after apply)
}

```

Docker images,

```
C:\Users\Ayush Maurya>docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
react-ing	latest	d8b8983ee063	8 days ago	320MB

```
Windows PowerShell X +
PS E:\Terraform Script\Docke> docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG         IMAGE ID      CREATED       SIZE
docker101tutorial   latest      e5bc7d28c9a8 38 minutes ago 28.9MB
manavjwarrani/docker101tutorial latest      e5bc7d28c9a8 38 minutes ago 28.9MB
ubuntu              latest      2dc39ba859dc 2 weeks ago   77.8MB
alpine/git          latest      692618a8d74d 2 weeks ago   43.4MB
PS E:\Terraform Script\Docke> |
```

```

# Linker options: /usr/bin/ld -Bstatic -rpath=/usr/lib64 -dynamic-linker /usr/bin/ld
docker_image.shard: Refreshing state... [id=sha256:edf-fc79041f8a3581ceb02e137cf28ea04d8dfef8cd686b19ba4701c299feabunt:latest]
docker_container.foo: Refreshing state... [sc=d01793241Te1T994/T522bb648b3e4cbcb930373ca3d32201c1a675a29599e]

terraform will perform the following actions to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the
following symbols:
- destroy

terraform will perform the following actions:

# docker_container.foo will be destroyed
- resource "docker_container" "foo" {
  - attach      = false => null
  - command    = []
    + sh        = ["sh"]
    + while true; do sleep 1; done,
  } => null
- cpu_shares   = 0 => null
- dns          = [] => null
- dns_opt     = [] => null
- dns_search   = [] => null
- entrypoint   = [] => null
- env         = [] => null
- gateway      = "172.17.0.1" => null
- group_add    = [] => null
- hostname     = "d01793241Te1T" => null
- tz           = "GMT+02:00 Te1T" => null
- image        = "sha256:a6bf7dc41f8a3581ceb02e137cf28ea04d8dfef8cd686b19ba4701c299feabunt:latest" => null
- init         = false => null
- ip_address   = "172.17.0.2" => null
- ip_prefix_length = 16 => null
- ipc_mode     = "private" => null
- links        = [] => null
- log_driver   = "json-file" => null
- log_opts     = {} => null
- logs         = false => null
- max_retry_count = 0 => null
- memory       = 0 => null
- memory_swap  = 0 => null
- mounts       = #RAW => null

```

```
PS C:\Users\Ayush Maurya\Desktop\TerraformScript\Docke> docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG                 IMAGE ID            CREATED             SIZE
react-ing           latest             d8b8903ee063       8 days ago         320MB
PS C:\Users\Ayush Maurya\Desktop\TerraformScript\Docke> |
```