Sept Docker part3

1. What is the difference between docker run and docker pull?

Docker run will pull the image if it does not exist first and then will run that image to create a container.

Docker pull will only download the image if it does not exist in our local machine.

1. Explain what happen when you launch in detach mode 2 containers, one with httpd image and the other one with ubuntu image without specify any environment or running process?

The 2 containers are going to run in the background and after a couple of minutes they will exit because they don’t have any instructions.

1. What is volume in docker?
2. How do you check the list of images available and how to delete a particular one?

Docker images command it’s used to check the images available.

Docker rmi command it’s used to delete images.

1. What can be the issue if you are unable to delete an image?

The issue can be the fact that image is in used and has created a running container.

1. How to list all containers whatever their current state?

Docker ps -a

1. How do you login inside a running container?

We run the command docker exec -it container name bash

1. How to stop or start a container?

To stop a container we run the command Docker stop container name and to start, we run the command docker start container name.

1. How can you check the release version of a container from the host OS without login inside the container?

Cat /etc/\*release

1. What is the best way to create containers and why?

To create a container, we need to pull and image from the repository and store it in our local machine. Then we must run that image to create a container.

1. List the type of port forwarding and explain each of them. Which one is more use and why?

* No port forwarding in this case our container will not be accessible from the outside.

When we create the container, we don’t use -p.

* Free port forwarding when we create our container we don’t specified the port that will be use to forward request from the host to the container. Docker will redirect a port the host. In this case if you stop the container, when it restarts, it is going to redirect another port.
* Bind port forwarding is the most in used, in this type, we choose the port where we want to forward the request form the outside.

1. There are two applications that developers prepare for you with all dependencies and store them on aws s3 bucket. They provide the link to you <https://linux-devops-course.s3.amazonaws.com/articles.zip> and <https://linux-devops-course.s3.amazonaws.com/WEB+SIDE+HTML/covid19.zip> Your manager tasks you to deploy both in the same httpd container using the same port to access both applications content as 2 different folders.

* I choose a port number and make sure that it is not in use by running the command docker ps -a |grep 2050
* I will create my docker container.

Docker run - -name s5ludivine-exo-web1 -d -p 2050:80 httpd

I run the command docker exec -it s5ludivine-exo-web1 to log in the container.

I cd the default URL of httpd which is /usr/local/apache2/htdocs/

I will download wget package because it will help me to download the different links provide by the developers.

I will run the command wget <https://linux-devops-course.s3.amazonaws.com/articles.zip> to download the link

I unzip the files that it contains.

I can go on the web browser to check if we are hosting the application by using the DNS of the server and the port choose to forward the request.

The same process will be applied to the second link

I will run the command wget <https://linux-devops-course.s3.amazonaws.com/WEB+SIDE+HTML/covid19.zip>

Unzip the files.

In this case can say that we deploy 2 applications with the same container using the same httpd port.