Day-2 Nisanth G

step-by-step guide to setting up a simple Python "Hello, Docker!" Flask application using Docker and Docker Compose.

---

1. Install Docker

First, install Docker to get the Docker engine running on your system:

sudo apt install -y docker.io

- **Explanation:** Installs Docker on your system using the apt package manager. The -y flag auto-confirms any prompts.

---

2. Start and Enable Docker Service

Start the Docker service and enable it to start automatically at boot time:

sudo systemctl start docker

sudo systemctl enable docker

- **Explanation:** The start command starts the Docker daemon, and enable ensures Docker runs on startup.

---

3. Verify Docker Installation

Verify that Docker was installed correctly by checking its version:

docker --version

- **Explanation:** Displays the installed Docker version to confirm the installation.

---

4. Install Docker Compose

Now, install Docker Compose, a tool to define and manage multi-container Docker applications:

sudo curl -L "https://github.com/docker/compose/releases/latest/download/docker-compose-$(uname -s)-$(uname -m)" -o /usr/local/bin/docker-compose

sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-compose

- **Explanation:** The first command downloads the latest Docker Compose binary, and the second command makes it executable.

---

5. Verify Docker Compose Installation

Check the installed version of Docker Compose:

docker-compose --version

- **Explanation:** Displays the installed Docker Compose version to verify the installation.

---

6. Create Project Directory

Create a directory for your project and navigate into it:

mkdir ~/docker-python-app

cd ~/docker-python-app

- **Explanation:** Creates a directory for your project and navigates into it.

---

7. Create the app.py file

Create a Python file app.py for the Flask application:

nano app.py

Paste the following Flask application code:

```
from flask import Flask


app = Flask(__name__)


@app.route('/')
def hello_world():
    return 'Hello, world Running inside the docker!'


if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=5000)
```

- **Explanation:** A simple Flask app with one route (/) that returns a greeting message. The Flask server listens on all interfaces (0.0.0.0) and port 5000.

---

8. Create requirements.txt

Create a requirements.txt file to list Python dependencies:

nano requirements.txt

Add the following content:

flask

- **Explanation:** Lists the Flask library as the required dependency for your project.

---

9. Install pip (if not already installed)

Ensure pip is installed to handle Python package installations:

sudo apt update

sudo apt install python3-pip

- **Explanation:** Updates the package list and installs pip to handle Python packages.

---

10. Create Dockerfile

Create a Dockerfile that defines how the Docker image should be built:

nano Dockerfile

Add the following content:

```
# Use the official Python image from Docker Hub
FROM python:3.9-slim

# Set the working directory inside the container
WORKDIR /app

# Copy the current directory contents into the container at /app
COPY . /app

# Install any needed packages specified in requirements.txt
RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt

# Make port 5000 available to the world outside the container
EXPOSE 5000

# Define the environment variable for Flask to run in production mode
ENV FLASK_ENV=production
```

Run app.py when the container launches

CMD ["python", "app.py"]

- **Explanation:** This Dockerfile defines the Python environment, installs dependencies, exposes port 5000, and starts the Flask app inside the container.

---

11. Create docker-compose.yml

Create a docker-compose.yml file to manage the application's services:

nano docker-compose.yml

Add the following content:

version: '3.8'

services:

web:

build: .

ports:

- "5000:5000"

environment:

- FLASK_ENV=development

volumes:

- .:/app

restart: always

- **Explanation:** This Compose file:
    - Defines the web service.
    - Builds the image from the current directory.
    - Maps port 5000 from the host to the container.
    - Mounts the current directory (.) into the container to enable live code reloading.
    - Restarts the container if it crashes.

---

12. Add User to Docker Group (if needed)

To avoid using sudo with Docker commands, add your user to the Docker group:

sudo usermod -aG docker $USER

newgrp docker

- **Explanation:** The first command adds your user to the Docker group, and the second command applies the changes to your current session.

---

13. Build and Run the Application

Now, you can build and start the Flask app container using Docker Compose:

docker-compose up --build

- **Explanation:** This command builds the Docker image and starts the container based on the docker-compose.yml configuration. The --build flag forces a rebuild of the Docker image.

---

14. Access the Application

Once the container is running, open your browser and navigate to:

http://localhost:5000

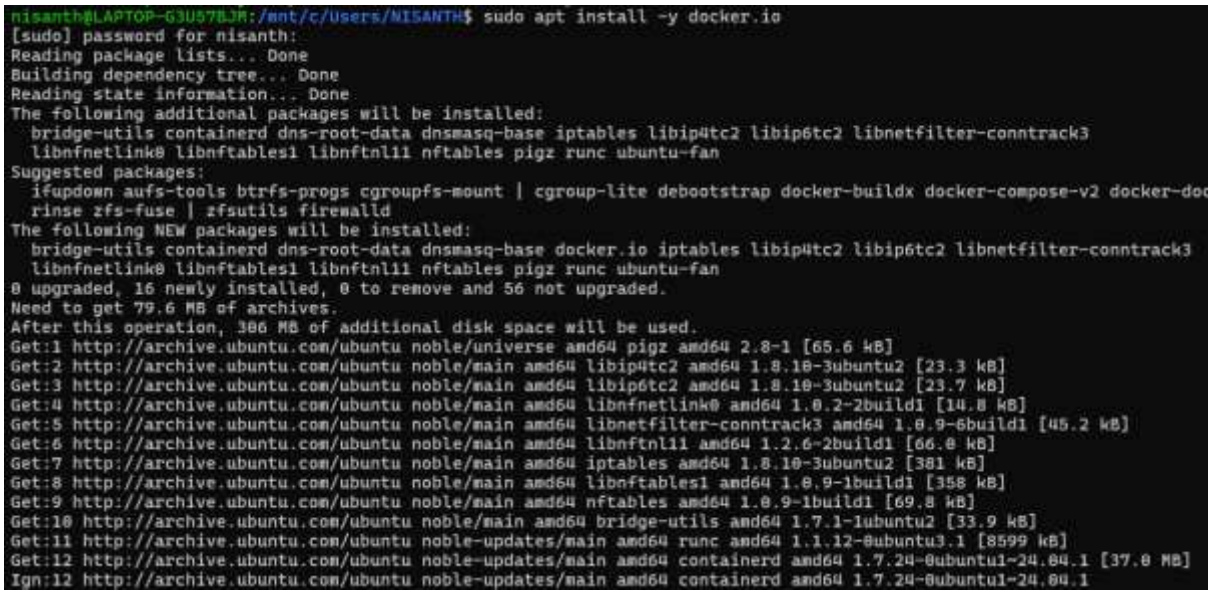
You should see the message: **"Hello, Docker Python App!"**

Summary of Commands

1. Install Docker:
2. sudo apt install -y docker.io
3. Start and enable Docker service:
4. sudo systemctl start docker
5. sudo systemctl enable docker
6. Install Docker Compose:
7. sudo curl -L "https://github.com/docker/compose/releases/latest/download/docker-compose-$(uname -s)-$(uname -m)" -o /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
8. sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
9. Create project directory:
10. mkdir ~/docker-python-app
11. cd ~/docker-python-app
12. Create app.py with Flask code.
13. Create requirements.txt with flask.

14. Install pip (if needed):
15. sudo apt update
16. sudo apt install python3-pip
17. Create Dockerfile with the configuration.
18. Create docker-compose.yml with service definition.
19. Add your user to the Docker group (if necessary):
20. sudo usermod -aG docker $USER
21. newgrp docker
22. Build and run the app:
23. docker-compose up --build

Now your "Hello, Docker!" Flask app should be running inside a Docker container, accessible at http://localhost:5000.



```
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:/mnt/c/Users/NISANTH$ sudo apt install -y docker.io
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  bridge-utils containerd dns-root-data dnsmasq-base iptables libip4tc2 libip6tc2 libnetfilter-conntrack3
  libnfnetlink0 libnftables1 libnftnl11 nftables pigz runc ubuntu-fan
Suggested packages:
  ifupdown aufs-tools btrfs-progs cgroupfs-mount | cgroup-lite debootstrap docker-buildx docker-compose-v2 docker-doc
  rinse zfs-fuse | zfsutils firewalld
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  bridge-utils containerd dns-root-data dnsmasq-base docker.io iptables libip4tc2 libip6tc2 libnetfilter-conntrack3
  libnfnetlink0 libnftables1 libnftnl11 nftables pigz runc ubuntu-fan
0 upgraded, 16 newly installed, 0 to remove and 56 not upgraded.
Need to get 69.9 MB/79.6 MB of archives.
After this operation, 306 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 containerd amd64 1.7.24-0ubuntu1~24.04.1 [37.0 MB]
Get:2 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 dns-root-data all 2024071801~ubuntu0.24.04.1 [5918 B]
Get:3 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 dnsmasq-base amd64 2.90-2build2 [375 kB]
Get:4 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/universe amd64 docker.io amd64 26.1.3-0ubuntu1~24.04.1 [32.4 MB]
Ign:4 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/universe amd64 docker.io amd64 26.1.3-0ubuntu1~24.04.1
Get:5 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/universe amd64 ubuntu-fan all 0.12.16 [35.2 kB]
Get:4 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/universe amd64 docker.io amd64 26.1.3-0ubuntu1~24.04.1 [32.4 MB]
Fetched 62.8 MB in 4min 14s (247 kB/s)
Preconfiguring packages ...
Selecting previously unselected package pigz.
(Reading database ... 42940 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../00-pigz_2.8-1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking pigz (2.8-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libip4tc2:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../01-libip4tc2_1.8.10-3ubuntu2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libip4tc2:amd64 (1.8.10-3ubuntu2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libip6tc2:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../02-libip6tc2_1.8.10-3ubuntu2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libip6tc2:amd64 (1.8.10-3ubuntu2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libnfnetlink0:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../03-libnfnetlink0_1.0.2-2build1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libnfnetlink0:amd64 (1.0.2-2build1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libnetfilter-conntrack3:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../04-libnetfilter-conntrack3_1.0.9-6build1_amd64.deb ...
```

```
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:/mnt/c/Users/NISANTH$ sudo  systemctl start docker
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:/mnt/c/Users/NISANTH$ sudo systemctl enable docker
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:/mnt/c/Users/NISANTH$ docker --version
Docker version 26.1.3, build 26.1.3-0ubuntu1~24.04.1
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:/mnt/c/Users/NISANTH$ sudo curl -L "https://github.com/docker/compose/releases/latest/download/docker-compose-$(uname -s)-$(uname -m)" -
o /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
  % Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
                                 Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left  Speed
  0     0    0     0    0     0      0      0 --:--:--  0:00:09 --:--:--     0curl: (6) Could not resolve host: github.com
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:/mnt/c/Users/NISANTH$ sudo curl -L "https://github.com/docker/compose/releases/latest/download/docker-compose-$(uname -s)-$(uname -m)" -
o /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
  % Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
                                 Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left  Speed
  0     0    0     0    0     0      0      0 --:--:--  0:00:03 --:--:--     0
  0     0    0     0    0     0      0      0 --:--:--  0:00:06 --:--:--     0
100 71.0M  100 71.0M    0     0   514k      0  0:02:22  0:02:22 --:--:--  789k
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:/mnt/c/Users/NISANTH$ sudo chmod +x /url/local/bin/docker-compose
chmod: cannot access '/url/local/bin/docker-compose': No such file or directory
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:/mnt/c/Users/NISANTH$ sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:/mnt/c/Users/NISANTH$ sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:/mnt/c/Users/NISANTH$ docker-compose --version
Docker Compose version v2.34.0
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:/mnt/c/Users/NISANTH$ mkdir ~/docker-python-app
mkdir: invalid option -- '/'
Try 'mkdir --help' for more information.
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:/mnt/c/Users/NISANTH$ mkdir ~/docker-python-app
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:/mnt/c/Users/NISANTH$ cd ~/docker-python-app
-bash: cd: ~/: invalid option
cd: usage: cd [-L|[-P [-e]] [-@]] [dir]
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:/mnt/c/Users/NISANTH$ cd ~/docker-python-app
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/docker-python-app$ nano app.py
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/docker-python-app$ from flask import Flask
```

```
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/docker-python-app$ ls
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/docker-python-app$ nano app.py
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/docker-python-app$ cat app.py
from flask import Flask

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/')
def hello_world():
    return 'Hello, Docker Python App!'

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=5000)
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/docker-python-app$ nano requirements.txt
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/docker-python-app$ cat app.py
from flask import Flask

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/')
def hello_world():
    return 'Hello, Docker Python App!'

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=5000)
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/docker-python-app$ pip install -r requirements.txt
Command 'pip' not found, but can be installed with:
sudo apt install python3-pip
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/docker-python-app$ sudo apt update
sudo apt install python3-pip
[sudo] password for nisanth:
Hit:1 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease
Hit:2 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease
Hit:3 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease
Hit:4 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
```

```
2Fvar%2Frun%2Fdocker.sock/v1.48/images/docker-python-app-web/json": dial unix /var/run/docker.sock: connect: permission denied
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/docker-python-app$ sudo usermod -aG docker $USER
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/docker-python-app$ newgrp docker
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/docker-python-app$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE     COMMAND   CREATED   STATUS    PORTS     NAMES
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/docker-python-app$ docker-compose up --build
WARN[0000] /home/nisanth/docker-python-app/docker-compose.yml: the attribute `version` is obsolete, it will be ignored, please remove it to avoi
usion
Compose can now delegate builds to bake for better performance.
 To do so, set COMPOSE_BAKE=true.
[+] Building 34.3s (10/10) FINISHED                                                          docker:default
[illegible]
```

```
nisanth@LAPTOP-G3U57BJM:~/docker-app$ docker-compose up --build
Compose can now delegate builds to bake for better performance.
 To do so, set COMPOSE_BAKE=true.
[+] Building 57.5s (10/10) FINISHED                              docker:default
 => [web internal] load build definition from Dockerfile                  0.1s
 => => transferring dockerfile: 599B                                      0.0s
 => [web internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/python:3.9-sli     0.0s
 => [web internal] load .dockerignore                                     0.1s
 => => transferring context: 2B                                           0.0s
 => [web 1/4] FROM docker.io/library/python:3.9-slim                      0.0s
 => [web internal] load build context                                     0.1s
 => => transferring context: 1.10kB                                       0.0s
 => CACHED [web 2/4] WORKDIR /app                                         0.0s
 => [web 3/4] COPY . /app                                                 0.1s
 => [web 4/4] RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt         56.7s
 => [web] exporting to image                                              0.4s
 => => exporting layers                                                   0.3s
 => => writing image sha256:6952612da343bd0f62a8d2a753a4dc6e49284cab4     0.0s
 => => naming to docker.io/library/docker-app-web                         0.0s
 => [web] resolving provenance for metadata file                          0.0s
[+] Running 3/3
 ✔web                          Built                                      0.0s
 ✔Network docker-app_default   Created                                    0.2s
 ✔Container docker-app-web-1   Created                                    0.1s
Attaching to web-1
Gracefully stopping... (press Ctrl+C again to force)
Error response from daemon: driver failed programming external connectivity
on endpoint docker-app-web-1 (2f1d179af4d8d97a06799df2eaadc398d562a16bb3963b
a3c19cd77f72706f49): Bind for 0.0.0.0:5000 failed: port is already allocated
```

```
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE                  COMMAND           CREATED        STATUS         PORTS                                       NAMES
a9a9d9673cb3   docker-python-app-web  "python app.py"   14 hours ago   Up 26 minutes  0.0.0.0:5000->5000/tcp, :::5000->5000/tcp   docker-python-app-web-1
```

Hello, Docker Python App!

Jenkins Pipeline Through Git Token - Setup Procedure

Step 1: Generate a Git Personal Access Token

Before configuring the Jenkins pipeline, you need to generate a **Personal Access Token (PAT)** from your Git service.

GitHub (Example)

1. **Log in to GitHub** and navigate to your profile.
2. Go to **Settings** > **Developer Settings** > **Personal Access Tokens**.
3. Click **Generate New Token**.
4. Select the necessary permissions for the token. For example, to clone repositories, select:

- repo (full control of private repositories)
- read:org (for organization repository access)

5. Generate the token and **copy it**. This token will act as the password when Jenkins connects to GitHub.

GitLab (Example)

1. **Log in to GitLab** and go to **Profile Settings** > **Access Tokens**.
2. Generate a new token with appropriate scopes (e.g., read_repository).
3. **Save the token** to use in Jenkins.

Bitbucket (Example)

1. **Log in to Bitbucket** and go to **Personal Settings** > **App Passwords**.
2. Create an app password with necessary permissions (like repository read).
3. **Save the password** to use in Jenkins.

Step 2: Store Git Token in Jenkins Credentials

Once you've generated the Git token, the next step is to store it securely in Jenkins.

1. **Log in to Jenkins** and navigate to the Jenkins dashboard.
2. In the left menu, click on **Manage Jenkins**.
3. Click on **Manage Credentials**.
4. Select the appropriate **scope** (e.g., (Global)).
5. Click on **Add Credentials**.
6. In the **Kind** dropdown, select **Username with password**.
7. In the **Username** field, enter your Git username (e.g., your-username for GitHub).
8. In the **Password** field, paste the **Git token** you generated.
9. Optionally, give it an ID (e.g., git-token-jenkins).
10. Click **OK** to save the credentials.

Step 3: Configure Jenkins Pipeline

Now that the Git token is securely stored in Jenkins, you can configure a Jenkins pipeline to use it for Git interactions.

Example Pipeline Script (Declarative Pipeline)

You'll now set up a pipeline that uses Git for the source code. Here's an example using a declarative pipeline.

1. **Create a New Pipeline Job**:

- Go to Jenkins Dashboard.
- Click **New Item**, select **Pipeline**, and name your pipeline (e.g., Git-Pipeline).
- Click **OK**.

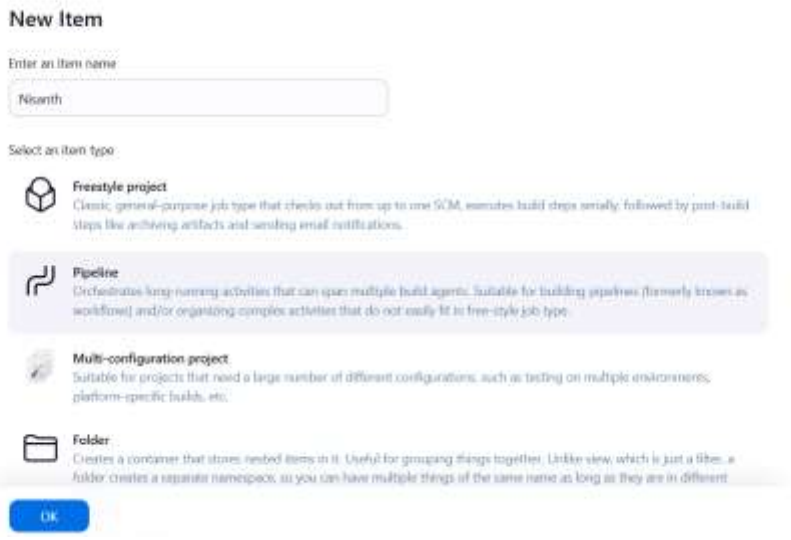
2. **Configure the Pipeline**:
   - In the pipeline configuration, scroll to the **Pipeline** section.
   - Choose **Pipeline script from SCM**.
   - Set the **SCM** dropdown to **Git**.
   - In the **Repository URL** field, enter your repository URL (e.g., https://github.com/yourusername/your-repository.git).
   - Select **Credentials**. Choose the credentials you created earlier (e.g., git-token-jenkins).

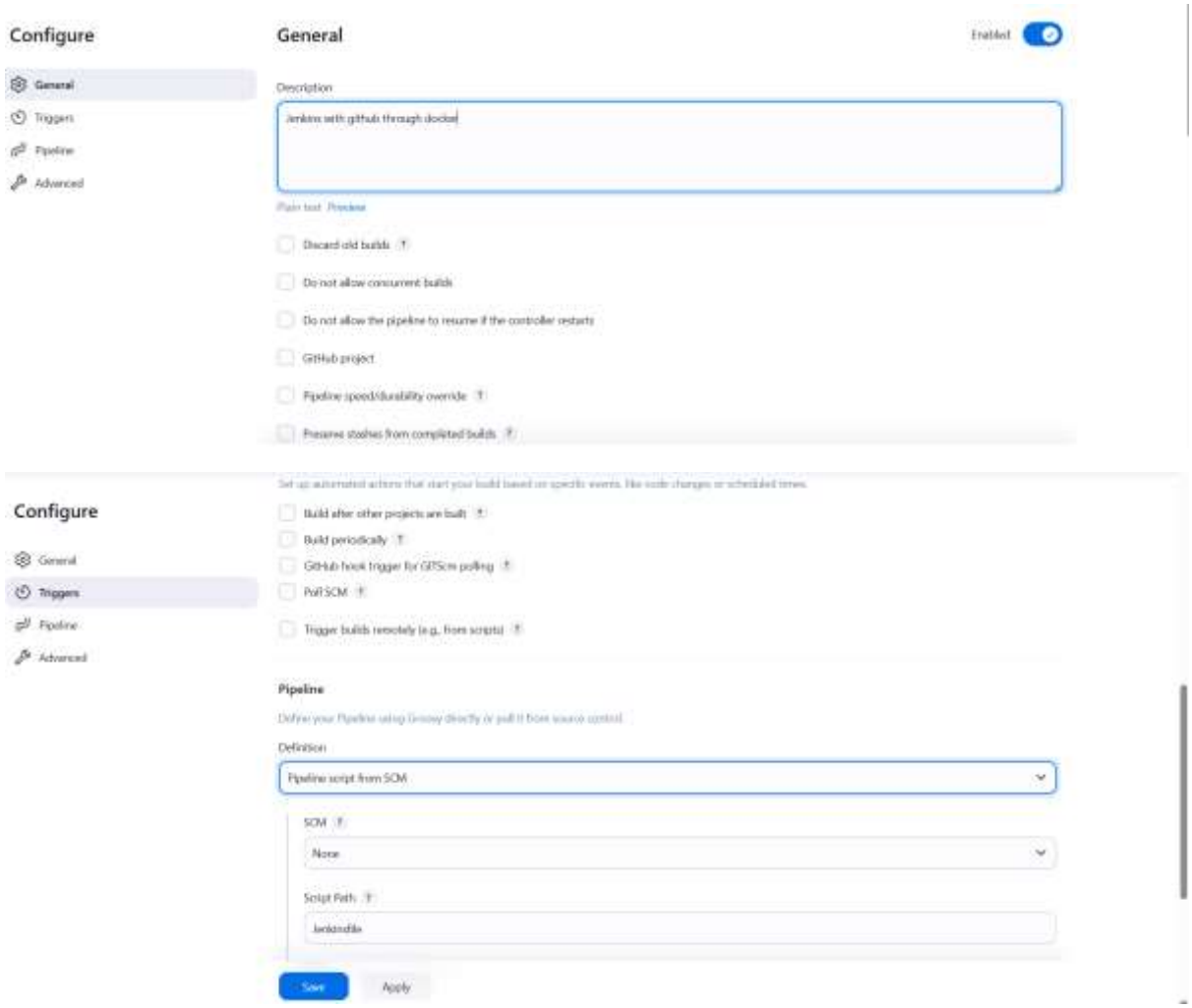
Step 4: Run the Jenkins Pipeline

- After configuring the pipeline, click **Save** and then **Build Now** to run the pipeline.
- Jenkins will use the credentials you provided to authenticate with Git, clone the repository, and run the pipeline steps.

Step 5: Monitor and Troubleshoot

- If the pipeline fails, check the Jenkins job's **Console Output** for debugging information. Common issues can be due to incorrect credentials, Git URL, or permission issues.




Configure
General
Triggers
Pipeline
Advanced
General
Enabled
Description
Jenkins with github through docker
Plain text Preview
Discard old builds
Do not allow concurrent builds
Do not allow the pipeline to resume if the controller restarts
GitHub project
Pipeline speed/durability override
Preserve stashes from completed builds
Configure
General
Triggers
Pipeline
Advanced
Build after other projects are built
Build periodically
GitHub hook trigger for GITScm polling
Poll SCM
Trigger builds remotely (e.g. from scripts)
Pipeline
Definition
Pipeline script from SCM
SCM
None
Script Path
Jenkinsfile
Save
Apply

Definition

Pipeline script from SCM

SCM

Git

Repositories

Repository URL

https://github.com/nisanthg1010/Devops_Nisanth.git

Credentials

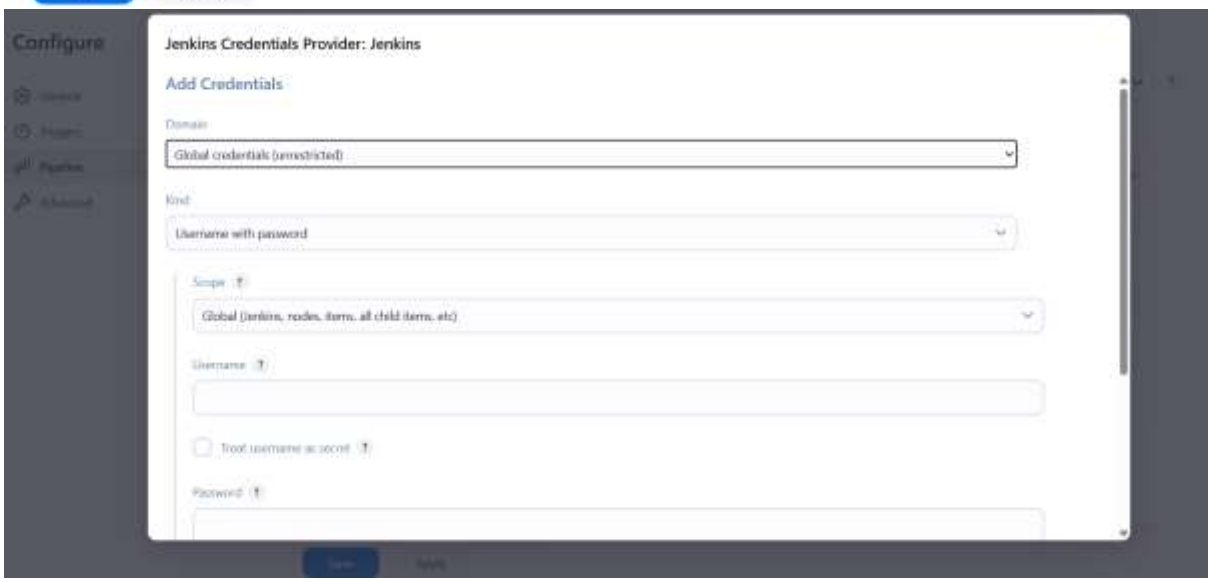
- none -

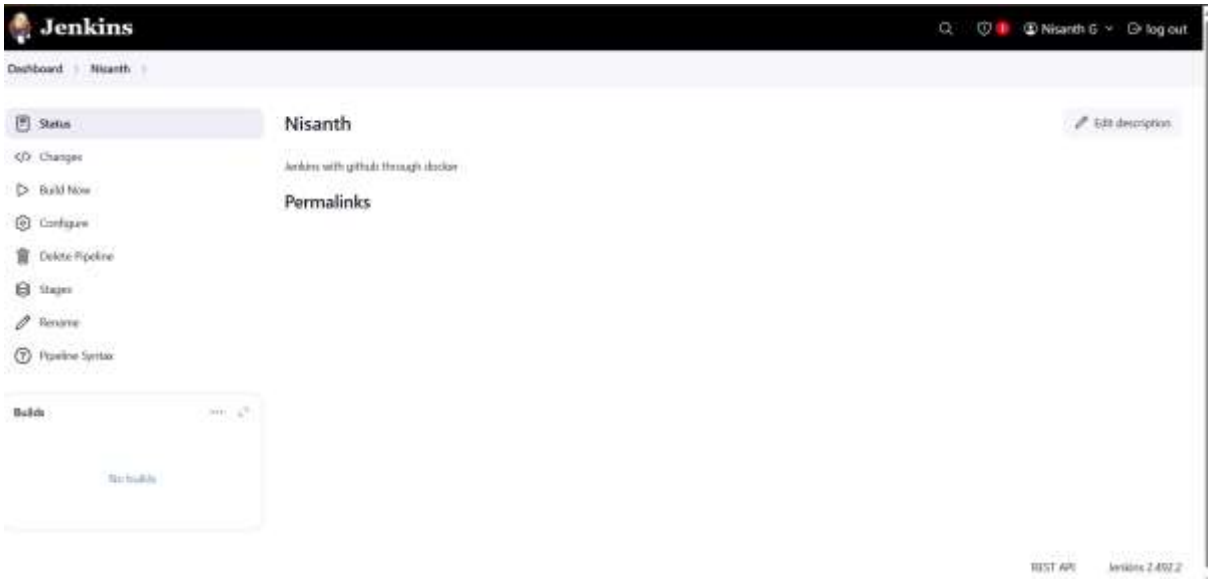
+ Add

Advanced

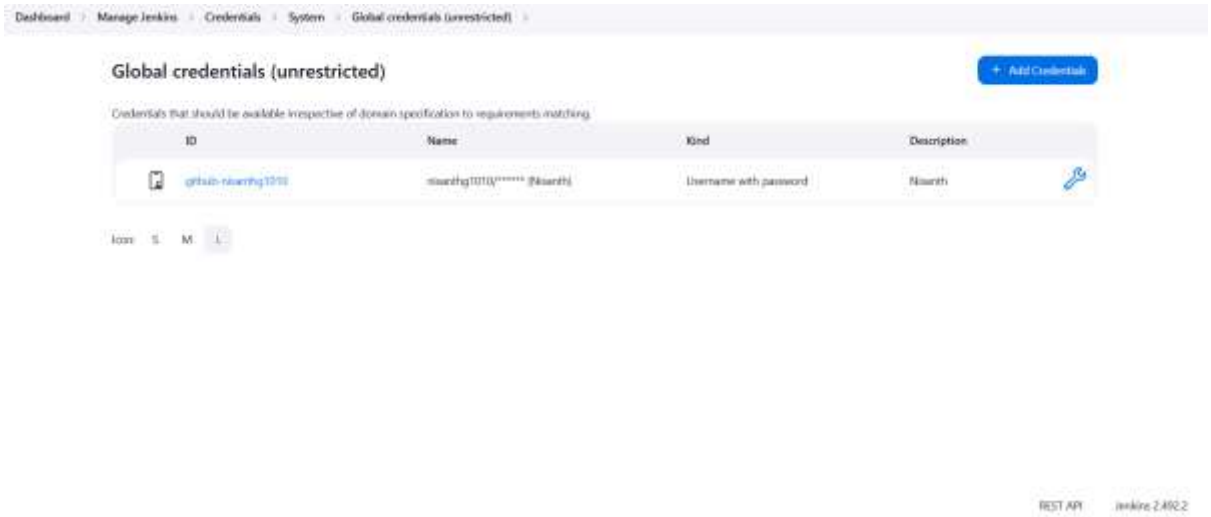
Add Repository

Save Apply




Jenkins
Nisanth G
log out
Dashboard
Nisanth
Status
Changes
Build Now
Configure
Delete Pipeline
Stages
Rename
Pipeline Syntax
Builds
Nisanth
Edit description
Jenkins with github through docker
Permalinks
REST API


New
Introducing our new CEO Don Johnson - Read More
docker
Create your username
Continue with your Google account or
Nisanth Gurusamy
nisanthg1010@gmail.com
Nisanth1010
Sign up


Dashboard
Manage Jenkins
Credentials
System
Global credentials (unrestricted)
Global credentials (unrestricted)
+ Add Credentials
ID
Name
Kind
Description
Username with password
Nisanth
REST API

Jenkins Pipeline for Dockerized Application Deployment

This document provides a step-by-step guide on how the Jenkins pipeline automates the process of fetching the code from GitHub, building a Docker image, pushing it to a container registry, and deploying the application in a running Docker container.

Pipeline Overview

The pipeline follows these key steps:

1. **Checkout Code** - Fetch the latest code from the GitHub repository.
2. **Build Docker Image** - Create a Docker image for the application.
3. **Login to Docker Registry** - Authenticate to the container registry.
4. **Push to Container Registry** - Upload the built image to a Docker registry.
5. **Stop & Remove Existing Container** - Stop and remove any existing container with the same name.
6. **Run Docker Container** - Deploy a new container with the updated image.
7. **Post Actions** - Handle success or failure messages.

Step-by-Step Execution

1. Checkout Code

- Uses Jenkins credentials to authenticate and fetch the latest code from GitHub.
- Ensures secure access using stored credentials instead of exposing raw tokens.

Implementation:

```
stage('Checkout Code') {
   steps {
      withCredentials([usernamePassword(credentialsId: 'github-nisanthg1010', usernameVariable: 'GIT_USER', passwordVariable: 'GIT_TOKEN')]) {
         git url: "https://$GIT_USER:$GIT_TOKEN@github.com/nisanthg1010/Devops_Nisanth.git", branch: 'main'
      }
   }
}
```

2. Build Docker Image

- Builds the Docker image using the Dockerfile present in the repository.
- Tags the image with the latest version.

Implementation:

```
stage('Build Docker Image') {
   steps {
      sh 'docker build -t $DOCKER_IMAGE .'
   }
}
```

3. Login to Docker Registry

- Uses stored Jenkins credentials to log in securely to the Docker registry.
- Prevents exposing login credentials in the script.

Implementation:

```
stage('Login to Docker Registry') {
   steps {
      withCredentials([usernamePassword(credentialsId: 'docker_nisanth', usernameVariable: 'DOCKER_USER', passwordVariable: 'DOCKER_PASS')]) {
         sh 'echo $DOCKER_PASS | docker login -u $DOCKER_USER --password-stdin'
      }
   }
}
```

4. Push to Container Registry

- Pushes the newly built Docker image to the specified container registry.
- Ensures the latest version of the application is stored and accessible.

Implementation:

```
stage('Push to Container Registry') {
    steps {
        sh 'docker push $DOCKER_IMAGE'
    }
}
```

5. Stop & Remove Existing Container

- Stops and removes the running container if it exists.
- Prevents conflicts when deploying the new version.

Implementation:

```
stage('Stop & Remove Existing Container') {
    steps {
        script {
            sh '''
            if [ "$(docker ps -aq -f name=$CONTAINER_NAME)" ]; then
                docker stop $CONTAINER_NAME || true
                docker rm $CONTAINER_NAME || true
            fi
            '''
        }
    }
}
```

6. Run Docker Container

- Starts a new Docker container with the updated image.
- Maps the internal application port 5000 to 5001 on the host machine.

Implementation:

```
stage('Run Docker Container') {
    steps {
```

```
        sh 'docker run -d -p 5001:5000 --name $CONTAINER_NAME $DOCKER_IMAGE'
    }
}
```

7. Post Actions

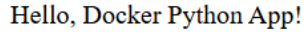
- If successful, displays a success message.
- If failed, displays an error message.

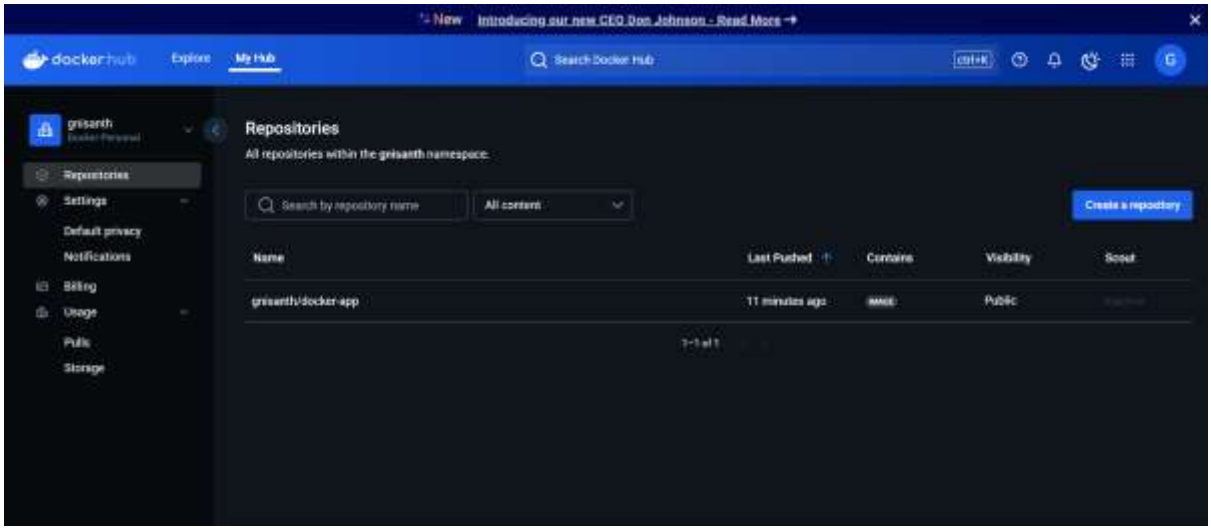
Implementation:

```
post {
    success {
        echo "Build, push, and container execution successful!"
    }
    failure {
        echo "Build or container execution failed."
    }
}
```

Conclusion

This Jenkins pipeline automates the entire process of fetching the code, building a Docker image, pushing it to a registry, and deploying the container. It ensures a seamless CI/CD workflow, making application updates smooth and efficient. 🚀

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docker hub
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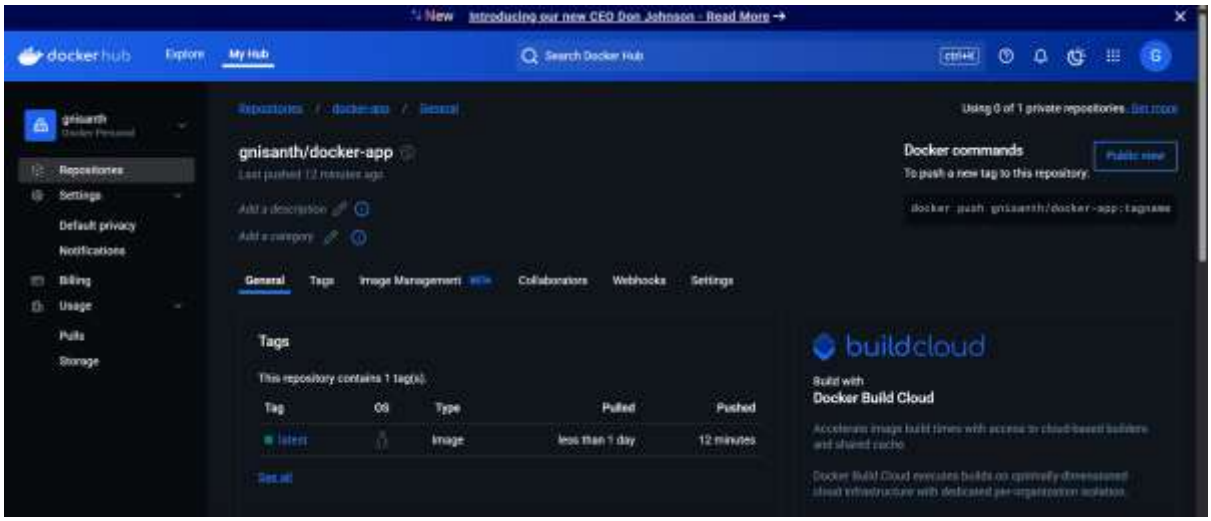
gnisanth
Repositories
Settings
Default privacy
Notifications
Billing
Usage
Pulls
Storage
Repositories
All repositories within the gnisanth namespace.
Search by repository name
All content
Create a repository
Name
Last Pushed
Contains
Visibility
Scout
gnisanth/docker-app
11 minutes ago
Public
1-1 of 1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docker hub
Explore
My Hub
Search Docker Hub
gnisanth
Repositories
Settings
Default privacy
Notifications
Billing
Usage
Pulls
Storage
Using 0 of 1 private repositories.
gnisanth/docker-app
Docker commands
To push a new tag to this repository:
docker push gnisanth/docker-app:tagname
General
Tags
Image Management
Collaborators
Webhooks
Settings
Tags
This repository contains 1 tag(s).
Tag
OS
Type
Pulled
Pushed
latest
image
less than 1 day
12 minutes
buildcloud
Build with
Docker Build Cloud