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qamilciaq1 Update Sprawozdanie.md

last year



210 lines (107 loc) · 12 KB

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# Docker files, kontener jako definicja etapu

- Pierwszym krokiem było znalezienie dowolnego repozytorium z kodem, który zawiera Makefile i testy oraz otwartą licencję. Mój wybór padł na kalkulator. Sklonowałam repozytorium.

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo: ~/workspace/MDO2023_INO/INO/GCL2/KP406287/lab02$ git clone https://github.com/alt-romes/programmer-calculator
Cloning into 'programmer-calculator'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 1322, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (207/207), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (74/74), done.
remote: Total 1322 (delta 137), reused 177 (delta 129), pack-reused 1115
Receiving objects: 100% (1322/1322), 1.98 MiB | 1.67 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (809/809), done.
kamila_partyka@Lenovo: ~/workspace/MDO2023_INO/INO/GCL2/KP406287/lab02$ ls
programmer-calculator
kamila_partyka@Lenovo: ~/workspace/MDO2023_INO/INO/GCL2/KP406287/lab02$ cd programmer-calculator/
```

- Doinstalowałam wymagane biblioteki ncurses. Biblioteka ta umożliwia programistom manipulowanie tekstem i kolorami, tworzenie okien, ramek, przycisków, menu itp. w konsoli tekstowej.

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo: ~/workspace/MDO2023_INO/INO/GCL2/KP406287/lab02/programmer-calculator$ sudo apt-get install libncurses5-dev libncursesw5-dev
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libc-dev-bin libc-devtools libc6-dev libcrypt-dev libncurses-dev libnsl-dev libtirpc-dev linux-libc-dev manpages-dev rpcsvc-proto
Suggested packages:
  glibc-doc ncurses-doc
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libc-dev-bin libc-devtools libc6-dev libcrypt-dev libncurses-dev libncurses5-dev libncursesw5-dev libnsl-dev libtirpc-dev linux-libc-dev manpages-dev
  rpcsvc-proto
0 upgraded, 12 newly installed, 0 to remove and 35 not upgraded.
Need to get 6612 kB of archives.
After this operation, 29.0 MB of additional disk space will be used.
```

- Zainstalowałam make'a. Skompilowałam kod programu i przeniosłam plik wykonywalny do katalogu osiągalnego przez \$PATH.

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo: ~/workspace/MDO2023_INO/INO/GCL2/KP406287/lab02/programmer-calculator$ sudo make install
Installing!
make all
make[1]: Entering directory '/home/kamila_partyka/workspace/MDO2023_INO/INO/GCL2/KP406287/lab02/programmer-calculator'
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -c src/draw.c -o build/draw.o
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -c src/history.c -o build/history.o
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -c src/main.c -o build/main.o
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -c src/numberstack.c -o build/numberstack.o
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -c src/operators.c -o build/operators.o
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -c src/parser.c -o build/parser.o
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -c src/xmalloc.c -o build/xmalloc.o
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -o bin/pcalc build/draw.o build/history.o build/main.o build/numberstack.o build/operators.o build/parser.o build/xmalloc.o -lncurses #
Executing all complete!
make[1]: Leaving directory '/home/kamila_partyka/workspace/MDO2023_INO/INO/GCL2/KP406287/lab02/programmer-calculator'
```

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo: ~/workspace/MDO2023_INO/INO/GCL2/KP406287/lab02/programmer-calculator$ make
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -o bin/pcalc build/draw.o build/history.o build/main.o build/numberstack.o build/operators.o build/parser.o build/xmalloc.o -lncurses #
Executing all complete!
```

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo: ~/Desktop/lab03/programmer-calculator$ sudo mv -i pcalc /usr/local/bin
```

- Uruchomiłam potrzebne testy.

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo: ~/Desktop/lab03/programmer-calculator$ ./run-tests.sh
All tests passed
kamila_partyka@Lenovo: ~/Desktop/lab03/programmer-calculator$ ls
CONTRIBUTING.md LICENSE Makefile README.md assets bin build docs how-to-publish.md include run-tests.sh src tests
```

- A następnie uruchomiłam program.

Operation:

Decimal: 0

Hex: 0x0

Binary:

64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

History: 0

ADD	+	SUB	-	MUL	*	DIV	/
MOD	%	AND	&	OR		NOR	\$
XOR	^	NOT	~	SL	<	SR	>
RL	:	RR	;	2's	_	SE	@

Number or operator:

- Uruchomiłam dockera i sprawdziłam dostępne obrazy:

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~/Desktop/lab03/programmer-calculator$ sudo docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
ubuntu	latest	08d22c0ceb15	12 days ago	77.8MB
hello-world	latest	feb5d9fea6a5	18 months ago	13.3kB

- Uruchomiłam kontener i podłączyłam się do niego, aby rozpocząć interaktywną pracę oraz zainstalowałam gita. Interaktywna praca pozwala na wykonywanie poleceń wewnątrz kontenera i podejmowanie akcji w czasie rzeczywistym, co jest szczególnie przydatne w przypadku



## testowania i rozwiązywania problemów w aplikacjach uruchomionych w kontenerze Docker.

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo: ~/Desktop/lab03/programmer-calculator$ sudo docker run --interactive --tty ubuntu sh
# git --version
sh: 1: git: not found
# apt-get install git
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
E: Unable to locate package git
# apt-get update
Get:1 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease [110 kB]
Get:2 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease [270 kB]
Get:3 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease [119 kB]
Get:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/universe amd64 Packages [900 kB]
Get:5 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease [107 kB]
Get:6 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 Packages [1792 kB]
Get:7 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/restricted amd64 Packages [829 kB]
Get:8 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/multiverse amd64 Packages [23.2 kB]
Get:9 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/main amd64 Packages [868 kB]
Get:10 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 Packages [17.5 MB]
Get:11 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/restricted amd64 Packages [164 kB]
Get:12 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/multiverse amd64 Packages [266 kB]
Get:13 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/multiverse amd64 Packages [28.6 kB]
Get:14 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 Packages [1199 kB]
Get:15 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/universe amd64 Packages [1138 kB]
Get:16 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/restricted amd64 Packages [885 kB]
Get:17 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/universe amd64 Packages [22.4 kB]
Get:18 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/main amd64 Packages [49.0 kB]
Fetched 26.2 MB in 24s (1078 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
# apt-get install -y git
Reading package lists... Done
```

- Sklonowałam wcześniej wybrane repozytorium.

```
# git clone https://github.com/alt-romes/programmer-calculator.git
Cloning into 'programmer-calculator'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 1322, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (207/207), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (74/74), done.
remote: Total 1322 (delta 137), reused 177 (delta 129), pack-reused 1115
Receiving objects: 100% (1322/1322), 1.98 MiB | 1.32 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (809/809), done.
# ls
bin boot dev etc home lib lib32 lib64 libx32 media mnt opt proc programmer-calculator root run/sbin srv sys tmp usr var
# cd programmer-calculator
# ls
CONTRIBUTING.md README.md how-to-publish.md src
LICENSE assets include tests
Makefile docs run-tests.sh
```

- Zainstalowałam resztę potrzebnych rzeczy.

```
# apt-get install make
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Suggested packages:
  make-doc
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  make
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 180 kB of archives.
After this operation, 426 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 make amd64 4.3-4.1build1 [180 kB]
Fetched 180 kB in 1s (143 kB/s)
debconf: delaying package configuration, since apt-utils is not installed
Selecting previously unselected package make.
(Reading database ... 8352 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../make_4.3-4.1build1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking make (4.3-4.1build1) ...
Setting up make (4.3-4.1build1) ...
# ls
CONTRIBUTING.md README.md how-to-publish.md src
LICENSE assets include tests
Makefile docs run-tests.sh
```



```
# apt-get install gcc
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  binutils binutils-common binutils-x86-64-linux-gnu cpp
  cpp-11 fontconfig-config fonts-dejavu-core gcc-11
  gcc-11-base libasan6 libatomic1 libbinutils libc-dev-bin
  libc-devtools libc6-dev libcc1-0 libcrypt-dev
  libctf-nobfd0 libctf0 libdeflate0 libfontconfig1
  libfreetype6 libgcc-11-dev libgd3 libgomp1 libisl23
  libitm1 libjbig0 libjpeg-turbo8 libjpeg8 liblsan0 libmpc3
  libmpfr6 libnsl-dev libpng16-16 libquadmath0 libtiff5
  libtirpc-dev libtsan0 libubsan1 libwebp7 libxpm4
  linux-libc-dev manpages manpages-dev rpcsvc-proto ucf
Suggested packages:
  binutils-doc cpp-doc gcc-11-locales gcc-multilib autoconf
  automake libtool flex bison gdb gcc-doc gcc-11-multilib
  gcc-11-doc glibc-doc libgd-tools man-browser
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  binutils binutils-common binutils-x86-64-linux-gnu cpp
  cpp-11 fontconfig-config fonts-dejavu-core gcc gcc-11
  gcc-11-base libasan6 libatomic1 libbinutils libc-dev-bin
  libc-devtools libc6-dev libcc1-0 libcrypt-dev
  libctf-nobfd0 libctf0 libdeflate0 libfontconfig1
  libfreetype6 libgcc-11-dev libgd3 libgomp1 libisl23
  libitm1 libjbig0 libjpeg-turbo8 libjpeg8 liblsan0 libmpc3
  libmpfr6 libnsl-dev libpng16-16 libquadmath0 libtiff5
  libtirpc-dev libtsan0 libubsan1 libwebp7 libxpm4
  linux-libc-dev manpages manpages-dev rpcsvc-proto ucf
0 upgraded, 48 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 55.4 MB of archives.
After this operation, 173 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y
```

```
# apt-get install libncurses5-dev libncursesw5-dev
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libncurses-dev
Suggested packages:
  ncurses-doc
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libncurses-dev libncurses5-dev libncursesw5-dev
0 upgraded, 3 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 382 kB of archives.
After this operation, 2419 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y
Get:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 libncurses-dev amd64 6.3-2 [380 kB]
Get:2 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 libncurses5-dev amd64 6.3-2 [780 B]
Get:3 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 libncursesw5-dev amd64 6.3-2 [784 B]
Fetched 382 kB in 1s (298 kB/s)
debconf: delaying package configuration, since apt-utils is not installed
Selecting previously unselected package libncurses-dev:amd64.(Reading database ... 13354 files
Preparing to unpack .../libncurses-dev_6.3-2_amd64.deb ...
```

- Następnie uruchomiłam program poleceniem make.

```
# ls
CONTRIBUTING.md  assets  how-to-publish.md  tests
LICENSE          bin     include
Makefile         build  run-tests.sh
README.md        docs   src
# make
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -c src/draw.c -o build/draw.o
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -c src/history.c -o build/history.o
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -c src/main.c -o build/main.o
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -c src/numberstack.c -o build/numberstack.o
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -c src/operators.c -o build/operators.o
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -c src/parser.c -o build/parser.o
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -c src/xmalloc.c -o build/xmalloc.o
undant-decls -Iinclude -o bin/pcalc build/draw.o build/history.o build/main.o build/numberstack.o build/operators.o build/parser.o
#
Executing all complete!
```

- Ponownie uruchomiłam testy.

```
# bash ./run-tests.sh
All tests passed
# exit
```

- Później należało stworzyć dwa pliki Dockerfile automatyzujące wcześniej wykonane kroki. Pliki Dockerfile służą do automatyzowania procesu budowania obrazów kontenerów w Dockerze. Pozwalają one na zdefiniowanie kroków, które mają być wykonane podczas budowania obrazu i zapisanie ich w jednym pliku tekstowym. Pierwszy z kontenerów przeprowadza wszystkie kroki aż do builda.

```
GNU nano 6.2 dockerFile1
FROM ubuntu:latest
RUN apt-get update -y
RUN apt-get install git -y
RUN apt-get install make -y
RUN apt-get install gcc -y
RUN apt-get install libncurses5-dev libncursesw5-dev -y
RUN git clone https://github.com/alt-romes/programmer-calculator.git
WORKDIR programmer-calculator
RUN make
```

FROM- oznacza wybranie konkretnego obrazu

RUN- uruchomienie instalacji, klonowania repozytorium i builda

WORKDIR- definiowanie katalogu roboczego kontenera

- Utworzyłam obraz z pliku dockerFile1:



```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~/Desktop/lab03/dockerfiles$ sudo docker build -t img1:latest . -f ./dockerFile1
[+] Building 40.4s (13/13) FINISHED
=> [internal] load build definition from dockerFile1
=> => transferring dockerfile: 334B
=> [internal] load .dockerignore
=> => transferring context: 2B
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/ubuntu:latest
=> [1/9] FROM docker.io/library/ubuntu:latest
=> CACHED [2/9] RUN apt-get update -y
=> CACHED [3/9] RUN apt-get install git -y
=> CACHED [4/9] RUN apt-get install make -y
=> CACHED [5/9] RUN apt-get install gcc -y
=> CACHED [6/9] RUN apt-get install libncurses5-dev libncursesw5-dev -y
=> [7/9] RUN git clone https://github.com/alt-romes/programmer-calculator.git
=> [8/9] WORKDIR programmer-calculator
=> [9/9] RUN make
=> exporting to image
=> => exporting layers
=> => writing image sha256:6dcfa9b1e60defdd02d95532579ab4b9f346b6c041b360e7df2f9be183f2d14f
=> => naming to docker.io/library/img1:latest
```

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~/Desktop/lab03/dockerfiles$ sudo docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
img1	latest	6dcfa9b1e60d	About a minute ago	368MB
ubuntu	latest	08d22c0ceb15	12 days ago	77.8MB
hello-world	latest	feb5d9fea6a5	18 months ago	13.3kB

- Utworzyłam drugi plik Dockerfile, w którym wybieram aktualny obraz utworzony wcześniej, następnie uruchamiane są testy.

```
GNU nano 6.2 dockerFile2
FROM img1:latest
RUN bash ./run-tests.sh
```

- Utworzyłam obraz z pliku dockerFile2:

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~/Desktop/lab03/dockerfiles$ sudo docker build -t img2:latest . -f ./dockerFile2
[+] Building 24.8s (6/6) FINISHED
=> [internal] load build definition from dockerFile2
=> => transferring dockerfile: 86B
=> [internal] load .dockerignore
=> => transferring context: 2B
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/img1:latest
=> [1/2] FROM docker.io/library/img1:latest
=> [2/2] RUN bash ./run-tests.sh
=> exporting to image
=> => exporting layers
=> => writing image sha256:6d663f21191a3cf3fa701896e15757d3549a94ee5ca867817dcc9d4c52ae858f
=> => naming to docker.io/library/img2:latest
```

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~/Desktop/lab03/dockerfiles$ sudo docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
img2	latest	6d663f21191a	38 seconds ago	368MB
img1	latest	6dcfa9b1e60d	7 minutes ago	368MB
ubuntu	latest	08d22c0ceb15	12 days ago	77.8MB
hello-world	latest	feb5d9fea6a5	18 months ago	13.3kB

## ZACHOWANIE STANU

- Przygotowano woluminy wejściowy i wyjściowy o nazwach volin oraz volout. Wolumin wejściowy to pojemnik na dane, które będą przetwarzane, natomiast wolumin wyjściowy to miejsce, gdzie

przetworzone dane zostaną zapisane. Wykorzystano do tego komendę `sudo docker volume create`.

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~/Desktop/lab04$ sudo docker volume create --name volin
[sudo] password for kamila_partyka:
volin
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~/Desktop/lab04$ sudo docker volume create --name volout
volout
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~/Desktop/lab04$ docker volume ls
DRIVER      VOLUME NAME
local       a8ce4f54460a841d8d506ab77617bbdabbd8506c15fce4ead571e7cdc0e83384
local       volin
local       volout
```

- Następnie uruchomiono kontener z woluminami za pomocą `sudo docker run`. i wyświetlono odpowiednie katalogi `vin` i `vout`.

- „it” oznacza, że kontener będzie uruchomiony w trybie interaktywnym i utworzy terminal w kontenerze

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~/Desktop/lab04$ sudo docker run -it --name first --mount source=volin,target=/vin --mount source=volout,target=/vout ubuntu
root@0a561e3ddb16:/# ls
bin  boot  dev  etc  home  lib  lib32  lib64  libx32  media  mnt  opt  proc  root  run  sbin
    srv  sys  tmp  usr  var  vin  vout
root@0a561e3ddb16:/# ls v*
var:
backups  cache  lib  local  lock  log  mail  opt  run  spool  tmp

vin:

vout:
root@0a561e3ddb16:/#
```

- Wyświetlono szczegóły o obu woluminach oraz ścieżkę, która będzie potrzebna w następnym kroku. Wykorzystano komendę `sudo docker volume inspect`. Komenda ta wyświetli JSON zawierający różne informacje o woluminie, takie jak nazwa, typ, opcje konfiguracyjne, punkty montowania i inne.

Możemy również dodać opcję `--format` do tej komendy, aby określić format wyjściowy.



```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~/Desktop/lab04$ sudo docker inspect volin
[
  {
    "CreatedAt": "2023-04-01T18:10:16Z",
    "Driver": "local",
    "Labels": {},
    "Mountpoint": "/var/lib/docker/volumes/volin/_data",
    "Name": "volin",
    "Options": {},
    "Scope": "local"
  }
]
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~/Desktop/lab04$ sudo docker volume inspect volout
[
  {
    "CreatedAt": "2023-04-01T18:10:22Z",
    "Driver": "local",
    "Labels": {},
    "Mountpoint": "/var/lib/docker/volumes/volout/_data",
    "Name": "volout",
    "Options": {},
    "Scope": "local"
  }
]
```

- Z poziomu roota skopiowano repozytorium na wolumin wejściowy volin z wykorzystaniem ścieżki z poprzedniego kroku oraz polecenia git clone.

```
root@Lenovo:/var/lib# ls
PackageKit      docker-desktop  pam             snmp             update-notifier
apt             dpkg            plymouth        sudo             upower
aspell          emacsens-common polkit-1         systemd          usbutils
colord          ghostscript     private         ubuntu-advantage vim
command-not-found git             python          ubuntu-fan       xfonts
dbus           ispell          saned           ubuntu-release-upgrader xkb
dhcpcd          logrotate       sgml-base       ucf              xml-core
dictionaries-common man-db          shells.state    unattended-upgrades
docker          misc            snapd           update-manager

root@Lenovo:/var/lib# cd docker
root@Lenovo:/var/lib/docker# cd volumes
root@Lenovo:/var/lib/docker/volumes# ls
backingFsBlockDev metadata.db volin volout
root@Lenovo:/var/lib/docker/volumes# cd volin
root@Lenovo:/var/lib/docker/volumes/volin# ls
_data
root@Lenovo:/var/lib/docker/volumes/volin# cd _data
root@Lenovo:/var/lib/docker/volumes/volin/_data# git clone https://github.com/alt-romes/programmer-calculator.git
Cloning into 'programmer-calculator'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 1326, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (211/211), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (73/73), done.
remote: Total 1326 (delta 140), reused 182 (delta 134), pack-reused 1115
Receiving objects: 100% (1326/1326), 1.98 MiB | 1.10 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (812/812), done.
root@Lenovo:/var/lib/docker/volumes/volin/_data# ls
programmer-calculator
root@Lenovo:/var/lib/docker/volumes/volin/_data#
```

- W kontenerze widoczne jest sklonowane repozytorium.

```
root@Lenovo:/home/kamila_partyka/Desktop/lab04# sudo docker run -it --name first --mount source=volin,target=/vin --mount source=volout,target=/vout ubuntu
root@bel3d8eb9bfe:/# ls
bin boot dev etc home lib lib32 lib64 libx32 media mnt opt proc root run sbin srv sys tmp usr var vin vout
root@bel3d8eb9bfe:/# ls v*
var:
backups cache lib local lock log mail opt run spool tmp

vin:
programmer-calculator
vout:
root@bel3d8eb9bfe:/# cd vin
root@bel3d8eb9bfe:/vin# ls
programmer-calculator
root@bel3d8eb9bfe:/vin# cd programmer-calculator
root@bel3d8eb9bfe:/vin/programmer-calculator# ls
CONTRIBUTING.md LICENSE Makefile README.md assets docs how-to-publish.md include run-tests.sh src tests
root@bel3d8eb9bfe:/vin/programmer-calculator#
```

- Do wykonania builda w kontenerze konieczne było doinstalowanie make, gcc oraz biblioteki ncurses.

```
root@be13d8eb9bfe:/vin# apt update
Get:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease [270 kB]
Get:2 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease [110 kB]
Get:3 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/main amd64 Packages [914 kB]
Get:4 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease [119 kB]
Get:5 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/universe amd64 Packages [908 kB]
Get:6 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease [108 kB]
Get:7 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 Packages [1792 kB]
Get:8 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/restricted amd64 Packages [907 kB]
Get:9 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/multiverse amd64 Packages [23.2 kB]
Get:10 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/multiverse amd64 Packages [266 kB]
Get:11 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 Packages [17.5 MB]
Get:12 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/restricted amd64 Packages [164 kB]
Get:13 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/universe amd64 Packages [1148 kB]
Get:14 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/multiverse amd64 Packages [28.6 kB]
Get:15 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 Packages [1251 kB]
Get:16 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/restricted amd64 Packages [962 kB]
Get:17 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/universe amd64 Packages [23.3 kB]
Get:18 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/main amd64 Packages [49.0 kB]
Fetched 26.5 MB in 18s (1475 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
All packages are up to date.
root@be13d8eb9bfe:/vin#
```

```
root@be13d8eb9bfe:/vin# apt-get install make gcc libncurses5-dev libncursesw5-dev -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  binutils binutils-common binutils-x86-64-linux-gnu cpp cpp-11 fontconfig-config fonts-dejavu-core
  libbrotli1 libbsd0 libc-dev-bin libc-devtools libc6-dev libcc1-0 libcrypt-dev libctf-nobfd0 libctf
  libgcc-11-dev libgd3 libgomp1 libisl23 libitm1 libjbig0 libjpeg-turbo8 libjpeg8 liblsan0 libmd0 l
  libquadmath0 libtiff5 libtirpc-dev libtsan0 libubsan1 libwebp7 libx11-6 libx11-data libxau6 libxc
  manpages-dev rpcsvc-proto ucf
Suggested packages:
```

- Zbudowano program poleceniem make.

```
root@be13d8eb9bfe:/vin/programmer-calculator# make
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -c src/draw.c -o build/draw.o
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -c src/history.c -o build/history.o
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -c src/main.c -o build/main.o
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -c src/numberstack.c -o build/numberstack.o
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -c src/operators.c -o build/operators.o
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -c src/parser.c -o build/parser.o
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -c src/xmalloc.c -o build/xmalloc.o
gcc -Wall -Wextra -g -Werror=missing-declarations -Werror=redundant-decls -Iinclude -o bin/pcalc build/draw.o build/history.o bu
ld/operators.o build/parser.o build/xmalloc.o -lncurses #
Executing all complete!
root@be13d8eb9bfe:/vin/programmer-calculator#
```

- Zapisano pliki w woluminie wyjściowym.

```
root@be13d8eb9bfe:/vin/programmer-calculator/bin# ls
pcalc programmer-calculator
root@be13d8eb9bfe:/vin/programmer-calculator/bin# cp pcalc /vin/programmer-calculator
root@be13d8eb9bfe:/vin/programmer-calculator/bin# ls
pcalc programmer-calculator
root@be13d8eb9bfe:/vin/programmer-calculator/bin# cd ..
root@be13d8eb9bfe:/vin/programmer-calculator# ls
CONTRIBUTING.md LICENSE Makefile README.md assets bin build docs how-to-publish.md include pcalc run-tests.sh src
root@be13d8eb9bfe:/vin/programmer-calculator# cd ..
root@be13d8eb9bfe:/vin# ls
programmer-calculator
root@be13d8eb9bfe:/vin# cd ..
root@be13d8eb9bfe:/# ls
bin boot dev etc home lib lib32 lib64 libx32 media mnt opt proc root run sbin srv sys tmp usr var vin vou
root@be13d8eb9bfe:/# cd vout
root@be13d8eb9bfe:/vout# ls
pcalc
```

## EKSPORTOWANIE PORTU



- Pierwszym krokiem było pobranie i uruchomienie odpowiedniego obrazu dockerowego. Aby uzyskać obraz Dockerowy z oprogramowaniem iperf3, można skorzystać z oficjalnego obrazu iperf3 dostępnego na Docker Hub.

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~$ sudo docker pull networkstatic/iperf3
[sudo] password for kamila_partyka:
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from networkstatic/iperf3
bb263680fed1: Pull complete
f5ea6522a4b6: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:39fb418e92188f4f906da2a1582d4b82565ac72e98679d2914ab4546b19bc119
Status: Downloaded newer image for networkstatic/iperf3:latest
docker.io/networkstatic/iperf3:latest
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~$ sudo docker run -it --rm --name=iperf3-server -p 5201:5201 networkstatic/iperf3 -s
-----
Server listening on 5201
-----
```

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~$ sudo docker images
[sudo] password for kamila_partyka:
REPOSITORY          TAG          IMAGE ID          CREATED          SIZE
fedora               latest       e4c5c8cc5d55     2 weeks ago     184MB
ubuntu               latest       08d22c0ceb15     3 weeks ago     77.8MB
networkstatic/iperf3 latest       7e67b9e829c0     5 weeks ago     81.8MB
```

- Sprawdzono za pomocą sudo netstat nasłuchiwanie serwera.

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~$ sudo netstat -tlnpa | grep LISTEN
tcp6      0      0 :::5201          :::*              LISTEN      10558/iperf3
```

- Sprawdzono IP kontenera.


```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~$ docker inspect -f '{{range .NetworkSettings.Networks}}{{.IPAddress}}{{end}}' first
172.17.0.2
```

- W celu połączenia się spoza kontenera i spoza hosta zainstalowano iperf3.

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~$ sudo apt install iperf3
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  bridge-utils dns-root-data dnsmasq-base ubuntu-fan
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libiperf0 libsctp1
Suggested packages:
  lksctp-tools
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  iperf3 libiperf0 libsctp1
0 upgraded, 3 newly installed, 0 to remove and 64 not upgraded.
Need to get 106 kB of archives.
After this operation, 346 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y
Get:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 libsctp1 amd64 1.0.19+dfsg-1build1 [9370 B]
Get:2 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 libiperf0 amd64 3.9-1build1 [81.5 kB]
Get:3 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 iperf3 amd64 3.9-1build1 [14.6 kB]
Fetched 106 kB in 1s (688 kB/s)
debconf: delaying package configuration, since apt-utils is not installed
Selecting previously unselected package libsctp1.
(Reading database ... 123456 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../libsctp1_1.0.19+dfsg-1build1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libsctp1 (1.0.19+dfsg-1build1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libiperf0.
Preparing to unpack .../libiperf0_3.9-1build1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libiperf0 (3.9-1build1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package iperf3.
Preparing to unpack .../iperf3_3.9-1build1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking iperf3 (3.9-1build1) ...
Setting up libsctp1 (1.0.19+dfsg-1build1) ...
Setting up libiperf0 (3.9-1build1) ...
Setting up iperf3 (3.9-1build1) ...
```





- Połączenie spoza hosta. Pobranie Iperf3 dla komputera z systemem Windows 10.

[Windows 64 bits](#) compiled by Vivien Guéant. ([sha256](#))

- [iPerf 3.1.3](#) (8 jun 2016 - 1.3 MiB for Windows Vista 64bits to Windows 10 64bits)
- [iPerf 3.1.2](#) (1 fev 2016 - 1.3 MiB for Windows Vista 64bits to Windows 10 64bits)
- [iPerf 3.0.12](#) (8 jun 2016 - 1.3 MiB for Windows Vista 64bits to Windows 10 64bits)
- [iPerf 3.0.11](#) (9 jan 2015 - 1.3 MiB for Windows Vista 64bits to Windows 10 64bits)
- [iPerf 2.0.9](#) (6 jun 2016 - 1.7 MiB for Windows Vista 64bits to Windows 10 64bits)
- [iPerf 2.0.8b](#) (17 sep 2015 - 1.6 MiB for Windows Vista 64bits to Windows 10 64bits)

Po wypakowaniu:

Nazwa	Data modyfikacji	Typ	Rozmiar
 cygwin1.dll	2016-04-21 22:14	Rozszerzenie aplik...	3 457 KB
 iperf3	2016-06-09 10:30	Aplikacja	458 KB

- Wyciągnięto logi z kontenera aby przedstawić przepustowość komunikacji.

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19044.1645]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. Wszelkie prawa zastrzeżone.

C:\Users\user>cd Desktop
C:\Users\user\Desktop>cd iperf-3.1.3-win64
C:\Users\user\Desktop\iperf-3.1.3-win64>iperf3.exe -c 127.0.0.1
Connecting to host 127.0.0.1, port 5201
[ 4] local 127.0.0.1 port 57101 connected to 127.0.0.1 port 5201
[ ID] Interval      Transfer    Bandwidth
[ 4] 0.00-1.00 sec  202 MBytes  1.68 Gbits/sec
[ 4] 1.00-2.01 sec  181 MBytes  1.51 Gbits/sec
[ 4] 2.01-3.00 sec  176 MBytes  1.48 Gbits/sec
[ 4] 3.00-4.00 sec  190 MBytes  1.59 Gbits/sec
[ 4] 4.00-5.00 sec  208 MBytes  1.74 Gbits/sec
[ 4] 5.00-6.00 sec  199 MBytes  1.67 Gbits/sec
[ 4] 6.00-7.01 sec  212 MBytes  1.77 Gbits/sec
[ 4] 7.01-8.00 sec  215 MBytes  1.81 Gbits/sec
[ 4] 8.00-9.00 sec  181 MBytes  1.51 Gbits/sec
[ 4] 9.00-10.00 sec 201 MBytes  1.69 Gbits/sec
-----
[ ID] Interval      Transfer    Bandwidth
[ 4] 0.00-10.00 sec 1.92 GBytes  1.65 Gbits/sec
[ 4] 0.00-10.00 sec 1.91 GBytes  1.64 Gbits/sec
iperf Done.
C:\Users\user\Desktop\iperf-3.1.3-win64>
```

```
Server listening on 5201
Accepted connection from 172.17.0.4, port 58396
[ 5] local 172.17.0.3 port 5201 connected to 172.17.0.4 port 58398
[ ID] Interval      Transfer    Bitrate
[ 5] 0.00-1.00 sec  7.13 GBytes  61.2 Gbits/sec
[ 5] 1.00-2.00 sec  7.10 GBytes  61.0 Gbits/sec
[ 5] 2.00-3.00 sec  7.31 GBytes  62.8 Gbits/sec
[ 5] 3.00-4.00 sec  7.22 GBytes  62.1 Gbits/sec
[ 5] 4.00-5.00 sec  6.88 GBytes  59.1 Gbits/sec
[ 5] 5.00-6.00 sec  7.26 GBytes  62.4 Gbits/sec
[ 5] 6.00-7.00 sec  7.16 GBytes  61.5 Gbits/sec
[ 5] 7.00-8.00 sec  7.33 GBytes  62.9 Gbits/sec
[ 5] 8.00-9.00 sec  7.15 GBytes  61.4 Gbits/sec
[ 5] 9.00-10.00 sec 7.12 GBytes  61.2 Gbits/sec
[ 5] 10.00-10.00 sec 256 KBytes  26.9 Gbits/sec
-----
[ ID] Interval      Transfer    Bitrate
[ 5] 0.00-10.00 sec 71.6 GBytes  61.5 Gbits/sec
receiver
```

## INSTANCJA JENKINS

- Utworzono nową sieć dockerową oraz pobrano i uruchomiono obraz DIND kontenera. Można również dodać dodatkowe opcje do polecenia docker network create aby skonfigurować sieć, na przykład określić, czy kontenery mają otrzymywać adresy IP automatycznie.

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~$ sudo docker network create jenkins
[sudo] password for kamila_partyka:
4f46ffd559107f1d9152b99200d8ad5a7b38ddcae8acc4d520089f387958b0ed
```

- Utworzono Dockerfile.

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~$ sudo docker run --name jenkins-docker --rm --detach --privileged --network jenkins
--network-alias docker --env DOCKER_TLS_CERTDIR=/certs --volume jenkins-docker-certs:/certs/client --volume
jenkins-data:/var/jenkins_home --publish 2376:2376 docker:dind \
> --storage-driver overlay2
Unable to find image 'docker:dind' locally
dind: Pulling from library/docker
f56be85fc22e: Pull complete
7ed9dddfd3b8f: Pull complete
788e1ab5616a: Pull complete
634492f0d979: Pull complete
0374339fff0d: Pull complete
140b66e8d860: Pull complete
81e994128f0f: Pull complete
56a555f71dff: Pull complete
11783ff70e21: Pull complete
7c7ba1df9096: Pull complete
a792e2c6a551: Pull complete
751a02a9c959: Pull complete
56f5a341abd5: Pull complete
14705636e8a9: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:29f11c7c63c84a51c45901701c2d16336c9abc6365d3a69136884b3cf15e2cc9
Status: Downloaded newer image for docker:dind
82864090ba07992f17ff7f1b430a4da0bd44d0b8f4cd42cbec205f285090f455
```

- Zbudowano nowy obraz dockera z pliku Dockerfile. Opcja -t pozwala na nadanie nazwy i opcjonalnie tagu dla nowo utworzonego obrazu. W przypadku gdy tag nie jest podany, domyślnie przypisywany jest tag latest.

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~$ docker build -t myjenkins-blueocean:2.387.1-1 .
[+] Building 258.2s (10/10) FINISHED
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile 0.3s
=> => transferring dockerfile: 597B 0.2s
=> [internal] load .dockerignore 0.3s
=> => transferring context: 2B 0.0s
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/jenkins/jenkins:2.387.1 3.5s
=> [1/6] FROM docker.io/jenkins/jenkins:2.387.1@sha256:0944e18261a6547e89b700cec432949281a7419a616 130.0s
=> => resolve docker.io/jenkins/jenkins:2.387.1@sha256:0944e18261a6547e89b700cec432949281a7419a6165a 0.1s
=> => sha256:d5ed2ceef0ec08e9044ebb39812f211d64dbcdcfce775cc6b0460ca289193416f 13.13kB / 13.13kB 0.0s
=> => sha256:0944e18261a6547e89b700cec432949281a7419a6165a3906e78c97efde3bc86 2.36kB / 2.36kB 0.0s
=> => sha256:32f6b02163b6bb519a30f909098e85335d4ae10bd4fd6b3d190dbdf6e8f15403eaa0 55.05MB / 55.05MB 66.8s
```

Efekt:

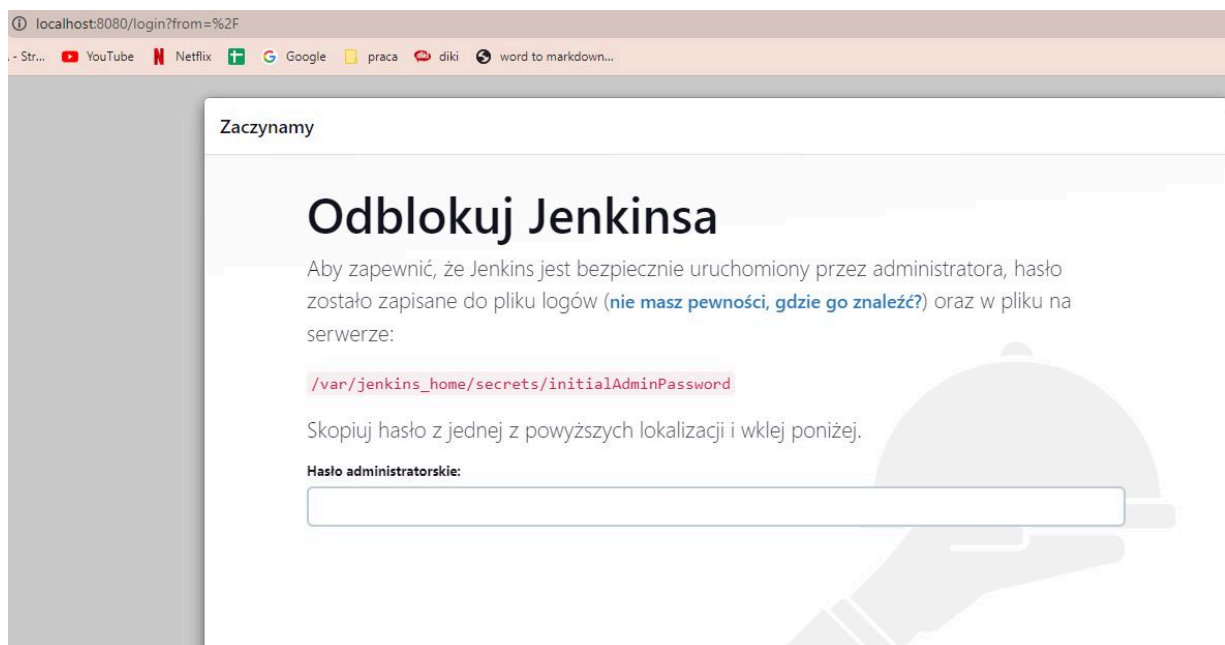
```
=> => naming to docker.io/library/myjenkins-blueocean:2.387.1-1
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~$ sudo docker images
[sudo] password for kamila_partyka:
REPOSITORY          TAG             IMAGE ID        CREATED         SIZE
myjenkins-blueocean 2.387.1-1      76eee9a33d6b   4 minutes ago  811MB
docker              dind           1d27856a797d   3 days ago     318MB
img2                latest         6d663f21191a   12 days ago     368MB
img1                latest         6dcfa9b1e60d   12 days ago     368MB
ubuntu              latest         08d22c0ceb15   3 weeks ago     77.8MB
hello-world         latest         feb5d9fea6a5   18 months ago  13.3kB
```

- Uruchomiono stworzony obraz.



```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~$ sudo docker images
[sudo] password for kamila_partyka:
REPOSITORY          TAG                 IMAGE ID            CREATED             SIZE
myjenkins-blueocean  2.387.1-1          76eee9a33d6b       4 minutes ago      811MB
docker               dind               1d27856a797d       3 days ago         318MB
img2                 latest             6d663f21191a       12 days ago        368MB
img1                 latest             6dcfa9b1e60d       12 days ago        368MB
ubuntu               latest             08d22c0ceb15       3 weeks ago        77.8MB
hello-world          latest             feb5d9fea6a5       18 months ago      13.3kB
kamila_partyka@Lenovo:~$ sudo docker run \
> --name jenkins-blueocean \
> --restart=on-failure \
> --detach \
> --network jenkins \
> --env DOCKER_HOST=tcp://docker:2376 \
> --env DOCKER_CERT_PATH=/certs/client \
> --env DOCKER_TLS_VERIFY=1 \
> --publish 8080:8080 \
> --publish 50000:50000 \
> --volume jenkins-data:/var/jenkins_home \
> --volume jenkins-docker-certs:/certs/client:ro \
> myjenkins-blueocean:2.387.1-1
ecc6def21b4b91afb1e0e7b22db05e6ae60dfb37188eeae580ae99a242d72eae
```

- Sprawdzono adres localhost:8080 i odblokowano za pomocą hasła. Localhost:8080 to adres URL, który wskazuje na aplikację lub serwer nasłuchujący na porcie 8080 na komputerze lokalnym. W kontekście Dockera, jeśli wewnątrz kontenera jest uruchomiona aplikacja, która nasłuchuje na porcie 8080, to można ją osiągnąć poprzez przekierowanie portu na hoście do portu w kontenerze. Czyli dokładniej, uruchamiając kontener z aplikacją, która nasłuchuje na porcie 8080, można przekierować port 8080 z kontenera na port 8080 na hoście (czyli komputerze lokalnym) za pomocą opcji -p w poleceniu docker run.



- W celu odczytania hasła uruchomiono interaktywny terminal za pomocą sudo docker exec. Polecenie sudo docker exec służy do uruchamiania polecenia w kontenerze, który już działa. Umożliwia to interaktywną pracę z kontenerem bez potrzeby uruchamiania go ponownie. Polecenie cat initialAdminPassword pozwoliło na hasło. W kontekście Dockera, plik

initialAdminPassword zwykle znajduje się w katalogu `var/jenkins_home/secrets` wewnątrz kontenera z Jenkins, a jego zawartość zawiera hasło administratora, które jest wymagane podczas pierwszego logowania do Jenkinsa.

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo: ~$ sudo docker exec -it jenkins-blueocean bash
jenkins@ecc6def21b4b:/$ ls
bin  certs  etc  lib  media  opt  root  sbin  sys  usr
boot dev  home lib64 mnt   proc  run  srv  tmp  var
jenkins@ecc6def21b4b:/$ cd var
jenkins@ecc6def21b4b:/var$ cd jenkins_home
jenkins@ecc6def21b4b:~$ ls
config.xml          jenkins.telemetry.Correlator.xml  plugins              userContent
copy_reference_file.log  jobs                               secret.key            users
hudson.model.UpdateCenter.xml  logs                             secret.key.not-so-secret  war
hudson.plugins.git.GitTool.xml  nodeMonitors.xml                secrets
identity.key.enc            nodes                            updates
```

```
jenkins@ecc6def21b4b:~$ cd secrets
jenkins@ecc6def21b4b:~/secrets$ cat initialAdminPassword
72cc72f45d5a4a09a6d11cb7171c23ce
jenkins@ecc6def21b4b:~/secrets$
```

- Podczas instalacji Jenkinsa zainstalowałam sugerowane wtyczki, które są zalecane do poprawnego działania niektórych funkcjonalności Jenkinsa.

Zaczynamy

## Dostosuj Jenkinsa

Wtyczki rozszerzające Jenkinsa o dodatkowe funkcjonalności, które zaspokajają wiele potrzeb.

### Zainstaluj sugerowane wtyczki

Zainstaluj wtyczki, które społeczność Jenkinsa uznała za najbardziej przydatne.

### Wybierz wtyczki do instalacji

Wybierz i zainstaluj wtyczki najbardziej dopasowane do Twoich potrzeb.

- Użyto polecenia `sudo docker ps`, jest to polecenie, które wyświetla listę działających kontenerów. Domyślnie polecenie to wyświetla tylko informacje o kontenerach, które zostały uruchomione i są w trakcie działania. Działanie polecenia `sudo docker ps` polega na wyświetleniu następujących informacji dla każdego działającego kontenera:

**CONTAINER ID** : unikalny identyfikator kontenera

**IMAGE** : nazwa obrazu, na podstawie którego został utworzony kontener

**COMMAND** : polecenie, które zostało uruchomione wewnątrz kontenera

**CREATED** : czas, kiedy kontener został utworzony

**STATUS** : aktualny status kontenera

**PORTS** : lista przekierowanych portów

**NAMES** : nadana przez użytkownika nazwa kontenera (lub automatycznie nadana nazwa)

```
kamila_partyka@Lenovo: ~$ sudo docker ps
[sudo] password for kamila_partyka:
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE                                COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS
eccc6def21b4b   myjenkins-blueocean:2.387.1-1      "/usr/bin/tini -- /u..." 10 minutes ago Up 10 minutes 0.0.0.0:8080->8080/tcp, 0.0.0.0:50000->50000/tcp
jenkins-blueocean
82864898ba67   docker:dind                        "dockerd-entrypoint..." 32 minutes ago Up 32 minutes 2375/tcp, 0.0.0.0:2376->2376/tcp
jenkins-docker
```

- Dodanie pierwszego użytkownika.

Dodawanie pierwszego użytkownika

# Konfiguracja instancji

URL Jenkinsa:

The Jenkins URL is used to provide the root URL for absolute links to various Jenkins resources. That means this value is required for proper operation of many Jenkins features including email notifications, PR status updates, and the `BUILD_URL` environment variable provided to build steps.

The proposed default value shown is **not saved yet** and is generated from the current request, if possible. The best practice is to set this value to the URL that users are expected to use. This will avoid confusion when sharing or viewing links.

Teraz można korzystać z Jenkinsa jako nowy użytkownik.



