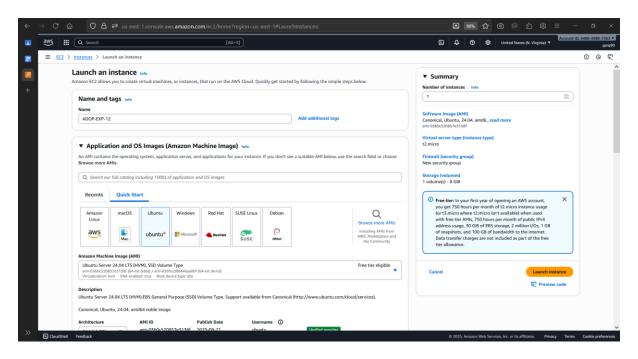
Name: Abdurrahman Qureshi

Roll No: 242466

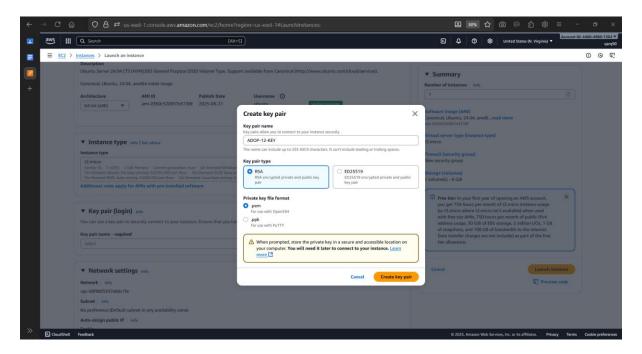
Practical No: 12

Date Of Performance: 23/09/2025

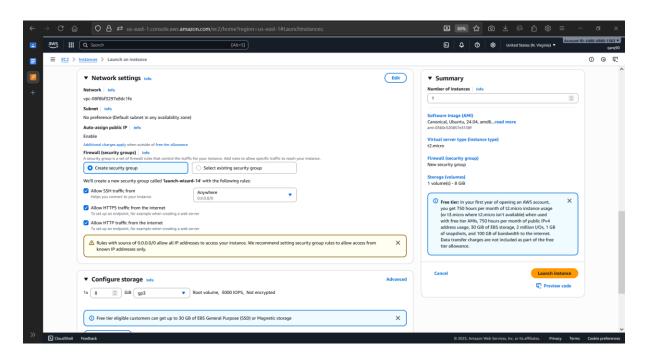
Aim: To demonstrate the complete workflow of installing Docker on an AWS EC2 Ubuntu instance, containerizing a Flask application, and properly managing cloud resources.



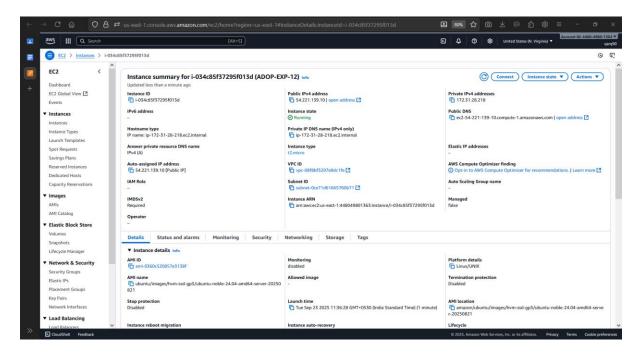
Creating a new EC2 Instance



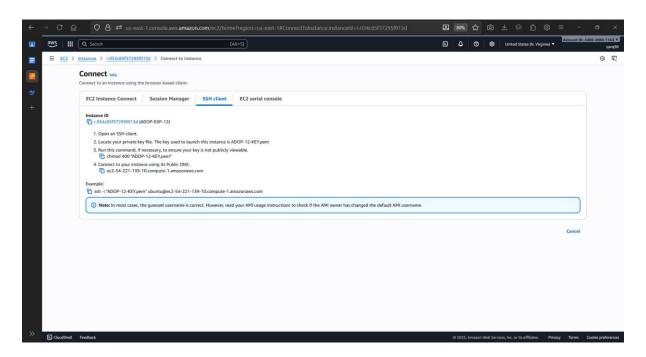
Creating new key



Configuring network settings for EC2



Instance Details



Commands to Connect to Instance

## Connection Successful

```
Server: Docker Engine - Community
Engine:
Version: 28.4.0
API version: 1.51 (minimum version 1.24)
Go version: 29.4.7
Git commit: 2490579
Built: 2490579
Built: 2490579
Built: 2490579
Built: 2490579
Built: 250057132 2025
Experimental: Linux/ma064
Experimental: Contained:
Version: 1.7.27
GitCommit: 05046cc08va75232cadx58027ca85437aae3f4da
runc:
Version: 1.2.5
GitCommit: vi.2.5-0-559923ef
docker-init:
Version: 0.19.0
GitCommit: de40ad0

To run Docker as a non-privileged user, consider setting up the
Docker daemon in rootless mode for your user:
dockerd-rootless-setuptool.sh install
Visit https://docs.docker.com/go/rootless/ to learn about rootless mode.

To run the Docker daemon as a fully privileged service, but granting non-root users access, refer to https://docs.docker.com/go/daemon-access/

WARNING: Access to the remote API on a privileged bocker daemon is equivalent to root access on the host. Refer to the 'Docker daemon attack surface' documentation for details: https://docs.docker.com/go/datack-surface/
```

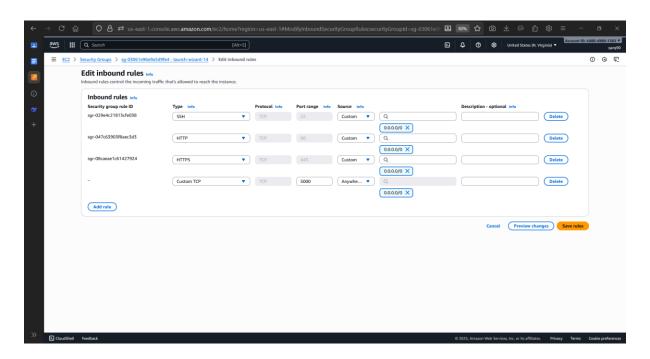
Installed Docker

## Setup Complete for flask application

```
| The control of the
```

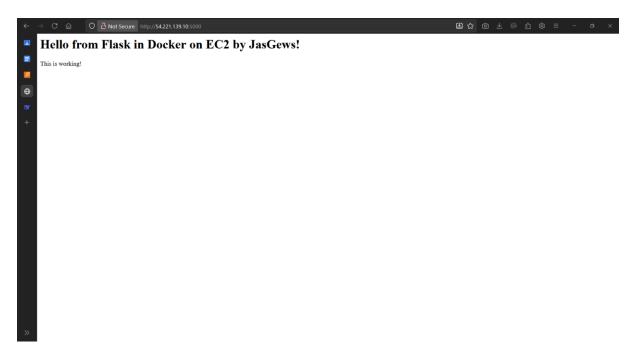
Building the flask application

Build complete



Editing Inbound rules of the instance

# OUTPUT:



Output of the flask application

#### O. What is Dockerfile?

- A Dockerfile is a text document that contains all the commands a user could call on the command line to assemble a Docker image.

## DockerFile:

### 1: FROM python:3.9-slim

 This specifies the base image to build upon, using the official Python 3.9 runtime on a slim Linux distribution

### 2: WORKDIR /app

• Sets the working directory inside the container to /app, where all subsequent commands will be executed

#### 3: COPY requirements.txt.

 Copies only the requirements.txt file from your host machine to the current working directory (/app) in the container

#### 4: RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt

Installs the Python dependencies listed in requirements.txt using pip,
 without saving cache to reduce image size

#### 5: COPY ...

 Copies all remaining application files from the host directory to the container's working directory

#### 6: EXPOSE 5000

 Documents that the container will listen on port 5000 (the default Flask port)

## 7: ENV FLASK\_APP=app.py

 Sets an environment variable that tells Flask which application to run (app.py)

## 8: CMD ["python", "app.py"]

 Specifies the default command to run when the container starts, which will execute the Flask application using Python

## App.py:

```
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/')
def hello():
    return '<h1>Hello from Flask in Docker on EC2 by JasGews!</h1>This is working!'

@app.route('/health')
def health():
    return {'status': 'healthy', 'message': 'Flask app running'}

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

## requirements.txt

Flask==2.3.3