

day-10 docker-file directive.

①

↳ Directive

↳ going Image change → going to Run. contain
→ make change → save it.

↳ Dockerfile change →

capital

→ FROM - from where this pre-build image ~~to~~ fetch

ENV - Version, db-password, Configuration

RUN - Apt-get install (while building image) →

CMD - Process to start, serve end-user. (Container alive & serve user alive)

CMD → java ~~run~~ ~~java~~.jar (working directory)

EXPOSE - nginx, tomcat, httpd → their port number. so publishing can be possible. [Docker port ↔ Publishing Port]

→ WORKDIR → Set working directory → /opt/share (all Remaining operation will take place here.)

COPY → COPY from host to image

ADD - Add directly zip file & extract automatically. URL github & all. (Add more powerful than copy)
tar file,

STOP SIGNAL - When Container Stops & give any message.

HEALTHCHECK - container running or not

ENTRYPOINT -

CMD or ~~di~~ - should be ~~run~~ add once. Second get ~~pre~~ precedent

→ CMD

*

FROM ubuntu

RUN apt-get update

RUN apt-get install java.

→ CMD (gives high precedence)

ADD (to get rid off many steps)

COPY . .gz /tmp

RUN cd tmp && tar xvf.

COPY myapp.war /opt/tomcat/webapps

EXPOSE 8080

ENTRYPOINT ['opt/tomcat/-']

context
whatever
you pro

→ ../code/

? docker build -t myapp -f dockerfile name

ENTRY POINT

②

- `docker ps -aq (container-ids)` back-tick Not single quote.
- `docker rm -f 'docker ps -aq'` (multiple container id)
- `docker ps` → `docker container prune`
↑ Remove Stopped Container.
- CMD & ENTRY
- Vi Dockerfile

From debian → Base-OS

`CMD ['/bin/ping', 'localhost']` (execute.)
ping command to localhost

→ `docker build -t test1.`

> `docker run test1.` } No detach option.
↳ Run in background

> `docker run test1 google.com.` (overridden)

> `docker run test1 each "ravi"` (given something else)
↳ `ravi` ↑ CMD is replaced (it is overridden)
↑ disadvantage of [CMD]

* what's guaranteed, if CMD is replaced directly or indirectly.

> `docker run test1 ping google.com.`

* Entry Point -

! → From debian: latest
ENTRY Point `["/bin/ping"]` ← {Executable} ↑ make
CMD `["localhost"]` ← [whatever situation this will run always.]
can be overridden

`docker run test1. each echo 'ravi'`
ping: unknown

→ [will execute in any-cs.] (No two entry-point times)

↳ `docker run test2 -e` (replaced entry-point but not needed)

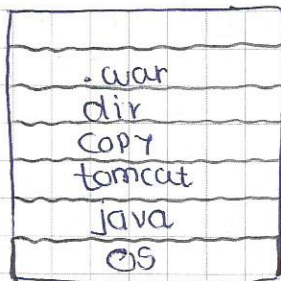
→ Entry Point [Run shell script]
add script

> `docker add system df` (complete snapshot of image)

> `docker rmi httpd` (Remove your image)

`docker rmi -f -`
`docker image prune.` (all unused images)

>



→ docker saves Layer wise. (Images is Layered in System)
 → docker pull httpd.
 {images are Set of Layers}

> docker history httpd.
 → shows Layer.

> docker pull debian.

> docker pull nginx ← Layer of debian already exit

CH984: Already Exit Layer (OS is already there & taken from there.)
 Not downloading again

* Push docker-images

Repository → create → newImage (under our-account)
 → push my image here.

1. tag image

2. push to Repo.

> docker images →

> Rename your images according folder (Repository)

> docker tag test2 leaddevops/newImage.

↓ ↑
 Copy of same image or new-name and rename with

> docker login

root@ip... ~# push docker push leaddevops/newImage.

Already mounted from library/debian → Latest
 New Layer
 ↑ account first ↑ Image-name

> docker tag test2 ~~leaddev~~ leaddev/newImage:123,

> /var/lib/docker/image/overlay2/ ← ↑ do

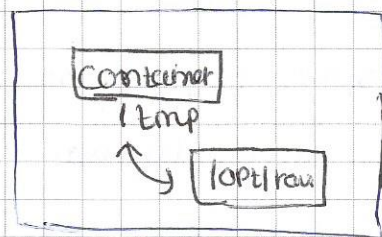
↑ docker is build running container twice layers from this {Layer-do}

*

* Volume

/var/lib/docker/image/overlay2/layerdb

④



Host

→ how to give data to running container

→ save the data to host or persist it

→ nginx image (welcome to dev)

↳

→ give data to container, get data from container.

→ docker create ravi

→ ls -l /var/lib/docker/volumes/

→ ravi (volume)

docker/image
↳ layer
Volume
↳ Ravi

→ ls -l /var/lib/.../ravi_data/ #

> touch ravi Sampam
giri

> { docker run -d -p -v ravi: /tmp nginx.
{ Volume }

↑
volume
name

↑
Replacing data of
a ravi to temp location

> docker exec docker-id ls /tmp

- giri

- ravi

→ you can share data to container

docker exec id touch ~~raj~~ /tmp/raj
touch /tmp/ram

→ docker rm -f \$(docker ps -aq)

> Inside container data is good but volume data remains

→ Create Volumes & → Add to (mount to host folder)

> mkdir Dev

> mkdir Prod

Bind mode {

- > Dev → touch - dev.env → index.html
- > Prod → vim prod.env
- > docker run -d -p -v /root/Dev | user/share/nginx/html nginx
- > docker run -d -p -v /root/Prod | user/share/nginx/html nginx

Runtime Changed Value.

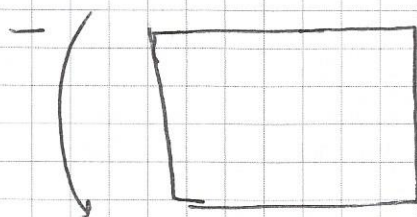
- .db Properties
 - . password
 - . Config
- } Run time password.

Create the Volume → Keep the data give random create folder → Complete path.

* Multiple -v (volume is also fine)

→ Splunk Container → Agents Collects
↑ Forwarded
Forward to Log Server.

* docker-compose.



- run start only one container at a time
- (run it 5 times)

executable file to run multiple container

- declarative language. (put syntax in file)
- docker rm -f 'docker + ps -aq'
- > vi docker-compose.yml

Version: '3'

Services: → Set of container

web:

image: nginx

Ports:

- "80"

Volumes:

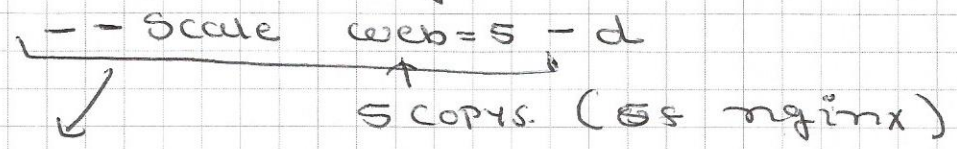
- /root/...

→ Install docker Compose.

How you ~~improve~~ managed

> docker-compose -v

> docker-compose up (Bring up container)



> docker ps

> docker-compose up --scale web=2 -d

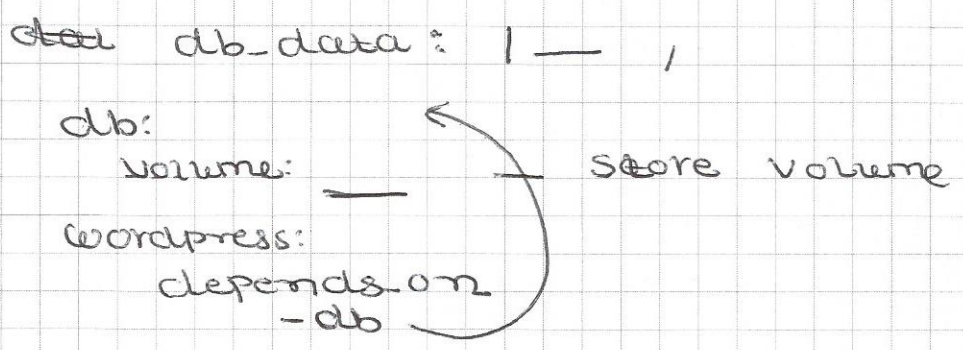
> Multiple types of container at one time

> {docker-compose down}

> vi test.yml

> db: db:
- db-data: /var1-

Volumes:



> docker-compose up -f test.yml -d

docker-compose -f test.yml --scale db=3 --scale wordpress=3
up (here)

?

Disadvantage:

↳ Machine crashes (Looses data) → github

↳ 10 Containers → Run all containers on same machine.
If this machine is gone,

↳ Run all container