

Installing Docker

Step 1: Update System Packages

Run the following command to update your system's package list:

```
sudo apt update
```

Step 2: Install Docker

Install Docker using the following command:

```
sudo apt install -y docker.io
```

Step 3: Enable and Start Docker Service

Enable Docker to start at boot and then start the Docker service:

```
sudo systemctl enable docker
sudo systemctl start docker
```

Step 4: Verify Installation

To ensure that Docker is installed successfully, check its version:

```
docker --version
```

```
root@Ubuntu:/home/vboxuser# sudo systemctl enable docker
root@Ubuntu:/home/vboxuser# sudo systemctl start docker
root@Ubuntu:/home/vboxuser# sudo systemctl status docker
● docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/docker.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2025-03-18 14:04:31 IST; 1min 45s ago
 TriggeredBy: ● docker.socket
    Docs: https://docs.docker.com
   Main PID: 3468 (dockerd)
     Tasks: 9
    Memory: 28.6M
       CPU: 328ms
    CGroup: /system.slice/docker.service
            └─3468 /usr/bin/dockerd -H fd:// --containerd=/run/containerd/containerd.sock

Mar 18 14:04:30 Ubuntu systemd[1]: Starting Docker Application Container Engine...
Mar 18 14:04:30 Ubuntu dockerd[3468]: time="2025-03-18T14:04:30.766368956+05:30" level=info msg="Starting up"
Mar 18 14:04:30 Ubuntu dockerd[3468]: time="2025-03-18T14:04:30.768000756+05:30" level=info msg="detected 127.0.0.53 nameserver, as"
Mar 18 14:04:30 Ubuntu dockerd[3468]: time="2025-03-18T14:04:30.916487105+05:30" level=info msg="Loading containers: start."
Mar 18 14:04:31 Ubuntu dockerd[3468]: time="2025-03-18T14:04:31.308617574+05:30" level=info msg="Loading containers: done."
Mar 18 14:04:31 Ubuntu dockerd[3468]: time="2025-03-18T14:04:31.394366219+05:30" level=info msg="Docker daemon" commit="26.1.3-0ubu"
Mar 18 14:04:31 Ubuntu dockerd[3468]: time="2025-03-18T14:04:31.395817104+05:30" level=info msg="Daemon has completed initialization"
Mar 18 14:04:31 Ubuntu dockerd[3468]: time="2025-03-18T14:04:31.482096872+05:30" level=info msg="API listen on /run/docker.sock"
Mar 18 14:04:31 Ubuntu systemd[1]: Started Docker Application Container Engine.

root@Ubuntu:/home/vboxuser#
```

```

root@Ubuntu:/home/vboxuser# cd ~/docker-python-app
root@Ubuntu:~/docker-python-app# docker build -t test .
DEPRECATED: The legacy builder is deprecated and will be removed in a future release.
Install the buildx component to build images with BuildKit:
https://docs.docker.com/go/buildx/

Sending build context to Docker daemon  5.12kB
Step 1/7 : FROM python:3.11
--> 18c0f2265fd9
Step 2/7 : WORKDIR /app
--> Using cache
--> 0881edad8161
Step 3/7 : COPY requirements.txt .
--> Using cache
--> fef55efd8b93
Step 4/7 : RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt
--> Using cache
--> f721b8ca743e
Step 5/7 : COPY . .
--> Using cache
--> 3944118afc0
Step 6/7 : EXPOSE 5000
--> Using cache
--> 26dda6e955e7
Step 7/7 : CMD ["python", "app.py"]
--> Using cache
--> deb70eef91f4
Successfully built deb70eef91f4
Successfully tagged test:latest
root@Ubuntu:~/docker-python-app# dockervrun -itd -p 5000:5000 test
dockervrun: command not found
root@Ubuntu:~/docker-python-app# docker run -itd -p 5000:5000 test
a536c529667e05565746acb14b94d30786e2fa625e4830800b94148c4be9e035
root@Ubuntu:~/docker-python-app#

```

Installing Docker Compose

Docker Compose is a tool for defining and running multi-container Docker applications. Follow these steps to install it:

Step 1: Install Curl

Ensure that `curl` is installed by running:

```
sudo apt install curl
```

Step 2: Download Docker Compose

Download the latest version of Docker Compose:

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

Step 3: Give Execution Permission

Make the downloaded file executable:

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

Step 4: Verify Installation

Check if Docker Compose is installed correctly:

```
docker-compose --version
```

```

root@Ubuntu:/home/vboxuser# docker compose --version
Docker version 26.1.3, build 26.1.3-0ubuntu1~22.04.1
root@Ubuntu:/home/vboxuser#

```

Creating a Python "Hello World" Application

To demonstrate Docker, we will create a simple Python application using Flask.

Step 1: Create a Project Directory

```
mkdir ~/docker-python-app  
cd ~/docker-python-app
```

Step 2: Create a Python Script

Create a file named `app.py`:

```
nano app.py
```

Step 3: Write Python Code

Add the following code inside `app.py` and save the file:

```
from flask import Flask  
  
app = Flask(__name__)  
  
@app.route("/")  
def hello():  
    return "Hello, World! Running inside Docker!"  
  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    app.run(host="0.0.0.0", port=5000)
```

A screenshot of a terminal window with a dark background. The title bar shows 'GNU nano 6.2' and 'app.py'. The terminal displays the Python code for the Flask application, with syntax highlighting: 'from flask import Flask' in blue, 'app = Flask(__name__)' in green, '@app.route("/")' in blue, 'def hello():' in green, 'return "Hello, World! Running inside Docker!"' in green, 'if __name__ == "__main__":' in blue, and 'app.run(host="0.0.0.0", port=5000)' in green.

Installing Dependencies

To ensure that the necessary dependencies are available inside the container, create a `requirements.txt` file.

Step 1: Create a Dependencies File

```
nano requirements.txt
```

Step 2: Add Required Package

Inside the file, add the following line and save it:

```
flask
```

Creating a Dockerfile

A Dockerfile contains instructions to build a Docker image.

Step 1: Create a Dockerfile

```
nano Dockerfile
```

Step 2: Add Docker Instructions

Paste the following content into the file:

```
# Use an official Python runtime as a parent image
FROM python:3.11

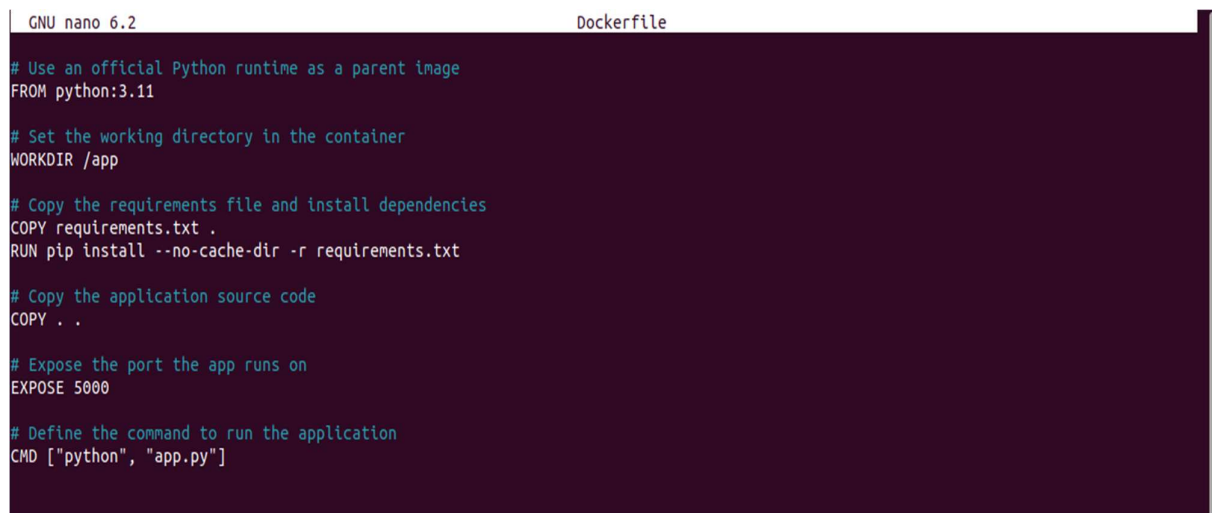
# Set the working directory in the container
WORKDIR /app

# Copy the requirements file and install dependencies
COPY requirements.txt .
RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt

# Copy the application source code
COPY . .

# Expose the port the app runs on
EXPOSE 5000

# Define the command to run the application
CMD ["python", "app.py"]
```

A screenshot of a terminal window with a dark purple background. The title bar at the top shows 'GNU nano 6.2' on the left and 'Dockerfile' on the right. The terminal displays the same Dockerfile content as the previous block, with each line of code highlighted in a different color: blue for comments, green for FROM, cyan for WORKDIR, magenta for COPY, red for RUN, yellow for EXPOSE, and green for CMD. The text is as follows:

```
# Use an official Python runtime as a parent image
FROM python:3.11

# Set the working directory in the container
WORKDIR /app

# Copy the requirements file and install dependencies
COPY requirements.txt .
RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt

# Copy the application source code
COPY . .

# Expose the port the app runs on
EXPOSE 5000

# Define the command to run the application
CMD ["python", "app.py"]
```

Creating a Docker Compose File

Docker Compose allows you to define and run multiple containers as a single service.

Step 1: Create a Docker Compose File

```
nano docker-compose.yml
```

Step 2: Add Configuration

Paste the following content into the file:

```
version: '3.8'
```

```
services:
  web:
    build: .
    ports:
      - "5000:5000"
    volumes:
      - ./app
    restart: always
```



```
GNU nano 6.2 docker-compose.yml
version: '3.8'

services:
  web:
    build: .
    ports:
      - "5000:5000"
    volumes:
      - ./app
    restart: always
```

Building and Running the Docker Container

Now, we will build and run the application inside a Docker container.

Step 1: Build the Docker Image

```
sudo docker-compose build
```

Step 2: Start the Container

```
sudo docker-compose up -d
```

Verifying the Setup

Step 1: Check Docker Images

To list the available Docker images, run:

```
sudo docker images
```

Step 2: Build and Run Manually (Alternative Method)

```
docker build -t test .
docker run -itd -p 5000:5000 test
```

Step 3: Check Logs

To check if the container is running properly, use:

```
docker logs <container_id>
```

Step 4: Access the Application

Open a web browser and go to:

```
http://localhost:5000
```

You should see the output:

```
Hello, World! Running inside Docker!
```

Pushing the Project to GitHub

Step 1: Clone the Repository

```
git clone https://github.com/SujithaKC/jenkins-docker-demo.git
cd jenkins-docker-demo
```

Step 2: Move Files into Repository

```
mv ~/docker-python-app/Dockerfile ~/docker-python-app/requirements.txt ~/docker-
python-app/app.py ~/docker-python-app/docker-compose.yml .
```

Step 3: Add and Commit the Changes

```
git add --all
git commit -m "Initial commit for docker app"
```

Step 4: Push to GitHub

```
git push origin main
```

Configuring Jenkins Pipeline

Step 1: Create a Jenkinsfile

```
nano Jenkinsfile
```

Step 2: Add Jenkins Pipeline Code

Paste the following content into the file:

```
pipeline {
    agent any
    environment {
        DOCKER_IMAGE = "sathiya9944/docker-app:latest" // Change this to your
registry
        CONTAINER_NAME = "docker-running-app"
        REGISTRY_CREDENTIALS = "docker-hub-credentials" // Jenkins credentials
ID
    }

    stages {
        stage('Checkout Code') {
            steps {
                withCredentials([usernamePassword(credentialsId: 'sathiya',
usernameVariable: 'GIT_USER', passwordVariable: 'GIT_TOKEN')]) {
                    git url:
                    "https://$GIT_USER:$GIT_TOKEN@github.com/sathiya9944/jenkins-docker.git",
                    branch: 'main'
                }
            }
        }

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

        stage('Login to Docker Registry') {
            steps {

```

```

        withCredentials([usernamePassword(credentialsId: 'sathiya9944',
usernameVariable: 'DOCKER_USER', passwordVariable: 'DOCKER_PASS')]) {
            sh 'echo $DOCKER_PASS | docker login -u $DOCKER_USER --
password-stdin'
        }
    }

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

    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
                '''
            }
        }
    }

    stage('Run Docker Container') {
        steps {
            sh 'docker run -d -p 5001:5000 --name $CONTAINER_NAME
$DOCKER_IMAGE'
        }
    }

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

```

Running Jenkins Build

Step 1: Resolve Security Error

```

sudo usermod -aG docker jenkins
sudo systemctl restart jenkins

```

Step 2: Verify Jenkins Credentials

Ensure that the correct credentials are set in Jenkins before triggering the build.

Step 3: Run the Build

Trigger the Jenkins build. If successful, the Docker image will be updated and the application will be running on port 5001.

Step 4: Fix Naming Issues

If Jenkins cannot find the Jenkinsfile, rename it using:

```
mv jenkinsfile Jenkinsfile
git add .
git commit -m "Fixed Jenkinsfile naming issue"
git push origin main
```

The screenshot shows the Jenkins web interface for a pipeline build. The browser address bar indicates the URL is `localhost:8080/job/PipelineDemo/4/`. The Jenkins logo and user information (SATHIYA JOTHI C) are visible in the top navigation bar. The main content area displays the build details for **#4 (Mar 19, 2025, 3:07:19 PM)**. On the left, a sidebar lists various actions: Status, Changes, Console Output, Edit Build Information, Delete build '#4', Timings, Git Build Data, Pipeline Overview, Pipeline Console, Restart from Stage, Replay, and Pipeline Steps. The main panel shows a green checkmark icon indicating a successful build. It includes a clock icon for 'Started by user SATHIYA JOTHI C' and a timer icon for 'Started 1 min 12 sec ago Took 52 sec'. A section titled 'This run spent:' lists the following durations: 0.18 sec waiting, 52 sec build duration, and 53 sec total from scheduled to completion. Below this, a 'git' icon is followed by the revision and repository information: Revision: 07718f8fc92d7029c6fcaa419341035a786cc244, Repository: <https://github.com/sathiya9944/jenkins-docker.git>, and the ref: refs/remotes/origin/main. A yellow warning icon is present, indicating a security issue: 'The following steps that have been detected may have insecure interpolation of sensitive variables (click here for an explanation):'. The warning lists the variable: git: [GIT_TOKEN]. At the bottom, another 'git' icon is followed by the same revision and repository information, along with a personal access token: `sathiya9944:ghp_eX4Jdx9EFRBnbnZkHNyGfeP14Xr2IR0QUzld@github.com/sathiya9944/jenkins-docker.git`.

The screenshot shows a Docker container terminal window. The browser address bar indicates the URL is `localhost:5000/`. The terminal output displays the message: `Hello,World! Running inside Docker!`