DT/NT : DT

LESSON: DevOps

SUBJECT: Docker 4

İmage

BATCH: 149 19/10/2023



TECHPRO EDUCATION





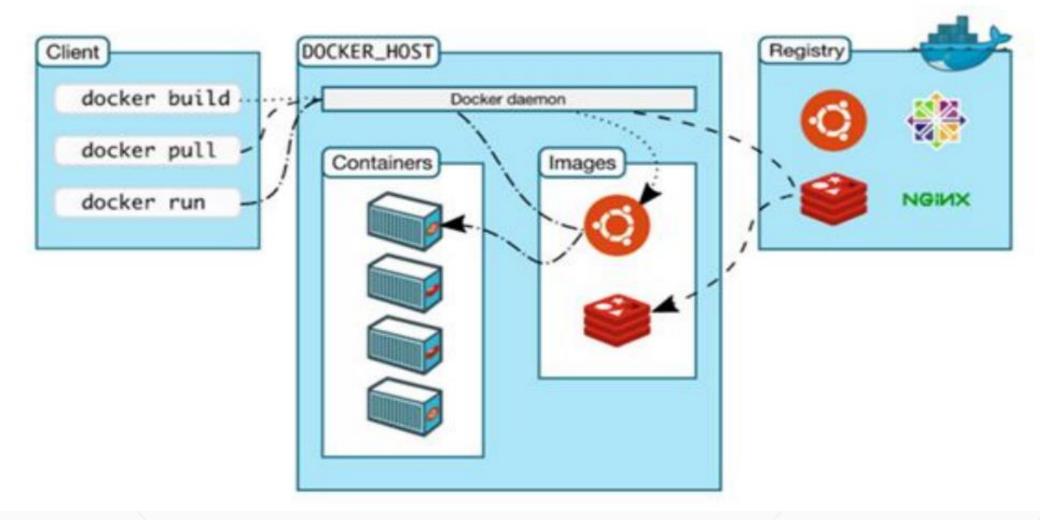








Docker Architecture





Docker Image





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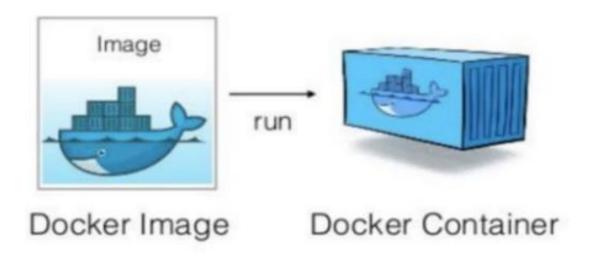


What is a Docker image?



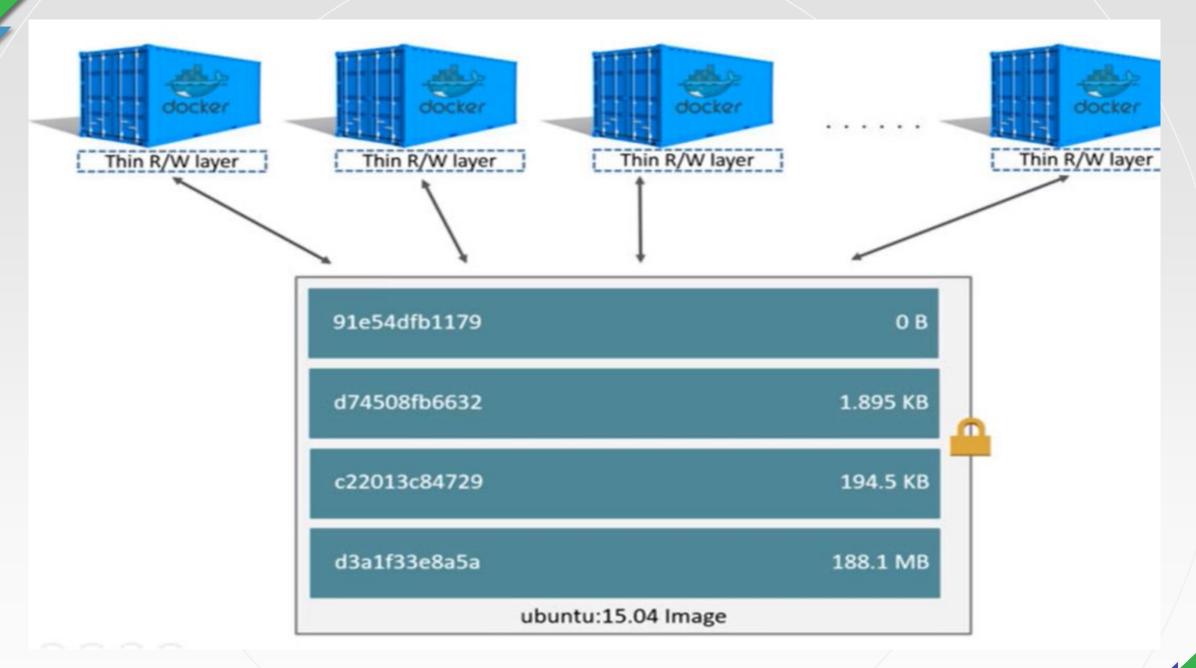
Images and Containers

An image is a read-only template with instructions for creating a Docker container.







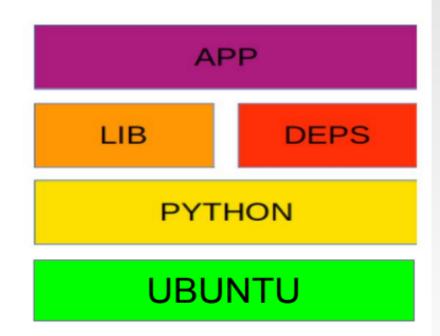




What is a Docker image?

- An image is based on another image, with some additional customization.
- For example, we may build an image which is based on the ubuntu image, but installs the python and our application, as well as the configuration details needed to make our application run.

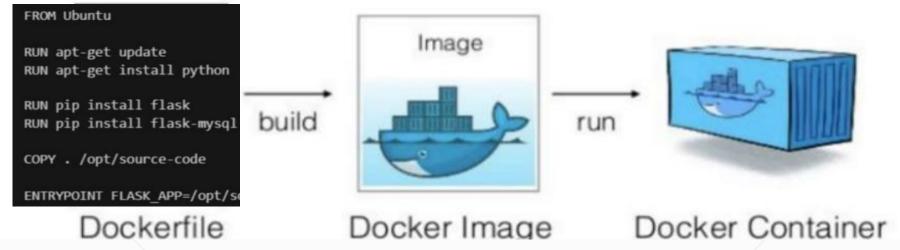
Dockerfile kendine özgü kuralları olan bir dille yazılan ve bizlerin Docker Imageleri oluşturmamızı sağlayan dosyalardır.





Dockerfile

- A Dockerfile is a text document that define the steps needed to create the image and run it.
- We might create our own images with a Dockerfile.
- Each instruction in a Dockerfile creates a layer in the image. When we change the Dockerfile and rebuild the image, only those layers which have changed are rebuilt.
- This is part of what makes images so lightweight, small, and fast, when compared to other virtualization technologies.





FROM | Oluşturulacak imajın hangi imajdan oluşturulacağını belirten talimat. Dockerfile içerisinde geçmesi mecburi tek talimat budur. Mutlaka Ör: FROM ubuntu:18.04

LABEL | İmaj metadata'sına key=value şeklinde değer çiftleri eklemek için kullanılır. Örneğin team=development şeklinde bir etiket eklenerek t

RUN | İmaj oluşturulurken shell'de bir komut çalıştırmak istersek bu talimat kullanılır. Örneğin apt-get install xxx ile xxx isimli uygulamanı Ör: RUN apt-get update

WORKDIR | cd xxx ile istediğimiz folder'a geçmek yerine bu talimat kullanılarak istediğimiz klasöre geçer ve oradan çalışmaya devam ederiz. Ör: WORKDIR /usr/src/app

USER | gireceğimiz komutları hangi kullanıcı ile çalıştırmasını istiyorsak bu talimat ile onu seçebiliriz. Ör: USER poweruser

COPY | Îmaj îçîne dosya veya klasör kopyalamak îçîn kullanırız Ör: COPY /source /user/src/app

ADD | COPY ile aynı işi yapar yani dosya ya da klasör kopyalarsınız. Fakat ADD bunun yanında dosya kaynağının bir url olmasına da izin verir. Ör: ADD https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz /temp

ENV | Imaj içinde environment variable tanımlamak için kullanılır Ör: ENV TEMP_FOLDER="/temp"

Or: LABEL version:1.0.8

ARG | ARG ile de variable tanımlarsınız. Fakat bu variable sadece imaj oluşturulurken yani build aşamasında kullanılır. Imajın oluşturulmuş ha Ör: ARG VERSION:1.0

VOLUME | Imaj içerisinde volume tanımlanamızı sağlayan talimat. Eğer bu volume host sistemde varsa container bunu kullanır. Yoksa yeni volume Ör: VOLUME /myvol

EXPOSE | Bu imajdan oluşturulacak containerların hangi portlar üstünden erişilebileceğini yani hangi portların yayınlanacağını bu talimatla be Ör: EXPOSE 80/tcp

ENTRYPOINT | Bu talimat ile bir containerın çalıştırılabilir bir uygulama gibi ayarlanabilmesini sağlarsınız. Ör: ENTRYPOINT ["/usr/sbin/apache2ctl", "-D", "FOREGROUND"]

Dockerfile

FROM ubuntu
RUN apt-get update -y
RUN apt-get install python3 -y
RUN apt-get install python3-pip -y
RUN pip3 install flask
COPY . /app
WORKDIR /app
CMD python3 ./welcome.py

1. Start from a base OS or another image

2. Install all dependencies

3. Copy source code

4. Specify command



FROM Ubuntu # Bu Dockerfile hangi isletim sisteminde calisacak, asagidakiler Ubuntu komutlari. Butun Docker dosyalari FROM ile baslamak zorundadir.

RUN apt-get update # En guncel paketlerle yoluna devam eder RUN apt-get install python # Pyhton'u yukler

RUN pip install flask # Flask'i yukler
RUN pip install flask-mysql # Flask-mysql'i yukler

COPY . /opt/source-code # Dosyalari lokalden Docker Image'a kopyalar

ENTRYPOINT FLASK_APP=/opt/source-code/app.py flask run # Updates
Endpoint



Dockerfile Instructions

Instruction	Description
ENV	The ENV instruction sets the environment variable <key> to the value <value>.</value></key>
ADD	The ADD instruction copies new files, directories or remote file URLs from <src> and adds them to the filesystem of the image at the path <dest>.</dest></src>
COPY	The COPY instruction copies new files or directories from <src> and adds them to the filesystem of the container at the path <dest>.</dest></src>
ENTRYPOINT	An ENTRYPOINT allows you to configure a container that will run as an executable.
VOLUME	The VOLUME instruction creates a mount point with the specified name and marks it as holding externally mounted volumes from native host or other containers.



Dockerfile Instructions

Instruction	Description	
WORKDIR	The WORKDIR instruction sets the working directory for any RUN, CMD, ENTRYPOINT, COPY and ADD instructions that follow it in the Dockerfile. If the WORKDIR doesn't exist, it will be created even if it's not used in any subsequent Dockerfile instruction.	
ARG	The ARG instruction defines a variable that users can pass at build-time to the builder with the docker build command using thebuild-arg <pre><varname>=<value> flag. If a user specifies a build argument that was not defined in the Dockerfile, the build outputs a warning.</value></varname></pre>	
HEALTHCHECK	The HEALTHCHECK instruction tells Docker how to test a container to check that it is still working. This can detect cases such as a web server that is stuck in an infinite loop and unable to handle new connections, even though the server process is still running.	



docker image Commands

Command	Description
docker image build	Build an image from a Dockerfile
docker image history	Show the history of an image
docker image inspect	Display detailed information on one or more images
docker image Is	List images
docker image prune	Remove unused images
docker image pull	Pull an image or a repository from a registry
docker image push	Push an image or a repository to a registry
docker image rm	Remove one or more images
docker image tag	Create a tag TARGET_IMAGE that refers to SOURCE_IMAGE

