CreatingOwnimageusingDockerfile

Description: We're going to start building our own Docker images.

Dockerfile:

A Dockerfile is a text file that contains instructions for building a Docker image. An image is aread-only template that includes all the files, dependencies, and configuration needed to run acontainer. A Dockerfile provides a way to automate the process of building an image, ensuringthattheresultingimage isconsistent andreproducible



KEYWORDS:

FROM: The FROM instruction specifies the base image to use for the Docker container. This is the starting point for building the image, and all subsequent instructions will buildontopofit.

Syntax:

FROM <image-

name>Example:FROM

RUN: The RUN instruction executes a command in the Docker container during the buildprocess. This can be used to install packages, update software, or perform other tasksnecessary foryourapplication.

Syntax:

RUN<command>

Example:

RUNapt-getupdate&&apt-getinstall -ygit

MAINTAINER: In a Dockerfile, the MAINTAINER keyword is used to specify the name andemail address of the person or organization that is responsible for maintaining the Dockerimage

Syntax:

MAINTAINER<name>[<email>]

Example:

MAINTAINERkrishnakrishna04.b@gmail.com

CMD:TheCMDinstructionspecifiesthecommandthatshouldbeexecutedwhenthe container starts running. This is typically used to start the mainprocess in the container, such as a web server or application.

Syntax:

CMD["executable","param1","param2",...]

Example:

CMD["python","app.py"]

ENTRYPOINT: The ENTRYPOINT instructions pecifies the command that should be executed when the container starts running, just like CMD. However, the difference is that the command specified in ENTRYPOINT cannot be overridden by the command linear gumen to passed when starting the container.

Syntax:

ENTRYPOINT["executable","param1","param2",...]

Example:

ENTRYPOINT["python"]

CMD["app.py"]

ADD/COPY: The ADD and COPY instructions are used to add files from the host system to the Docker image. COPY is preferred over ADD, as it is simpler and less powerful.

```
Syntax:

COPY<src><dest>
Example:

COPYapp.py/app/
```

EXPOSE:The EXPOSE instruction informs Docker that the container will list enough ended usage. EXPOSE instruction informs Docker that the container will list enough ended usage.

```
Syntax:

EXPOSE<port>
Example:

EXPOSE8080
```

Procedure:

```
[root@ip-172-31-30-197 ~]# history
    1  yum install docker -y
    2  systemctl restart docker
    3  systemctl status docker
    4  docker info
```

vim index.html

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>HOME</title>
</head>
<br/>
<br/>
dody bgcolor="pink">
<marquee> welcome to AITS-RAJAMPET</marquee>
<center>
  <h2>Employee Details</h2>
  <thead>
       Name
         Department
         Position
         Salary
       </thead>
    Krishna
         IT
         Software Developer
         $70,000
       Milky
         HR
         HR Manager
         $80,000
       Cherry
         Finance
         Accountant
         $65,000
       </center>
</body>
</html>
```

vim Dockerfile

ARG NGINX_VERSION=latest FROM nginx:\${NGINX_VERSION} ADD index.html /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html WORKDIR ["nginx","-g","daemon off;"] EXPOSE 80 LABEL description="krishna" ENV APP_VERSION=1.0

[root@ip-172-31-30-197 ~]# docker images

REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID **CREATED** SIZE f6c7dbda9465 myimage latest 16 minutes ago 187MB 2a36393edaf1 nginx latest 33 hours ago 187MB

docker build -t myimage.

docker run -d -p 81:80 --name mycontainer myimage:latest

docker ps

[root@ip-172-31-30-197 ~]# docker ps CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND

PORTS NAMES

"/docker-entrypoint..." 5bba9b26bed3 myimage:latest 18 minutes ago Up 18 minutes

CREATED

STATUS

0.0.0.0:81->80/tcp, :::81->80/tcp mycontainer

RESULT:

