

## Docker (Continue)

Day 12

⇒ launch an Instance (Default Security Group).

⇓  
Docker installation (Engine)

⇓  
Docker Daemon.

(-d detach Mode).

⇓

Start Docker.

⇓

Create a Container

⇓

`docker pull httpd`

⇓

`docker attach -name (Modifications).`

Base command was bash command

⇓

`docker exec -it os1 bash`

which command

Not Base command

`docker run -it --name os1 httpd`

⇓

`docker run -dit --name os2 httpd`

detach mode

Docker is very fast,  
launch, delete etc  
Containers very fast

Containers with same  
graphics

(Image can be same  
but Replica/Image  
can be same).

### # Shut down gracefully.

Whatever command we are running  
in the container is, the `httpd-program`  
whenever we `attach` command they  
always attach to the running  
command in the container. Currently  
running command is `httpd` and it does  
not provide any terminal

One more container with amazon linux



docker run -it amazonlinux.



Base command is bash by default.



docker attach os2 (fail) <sup>Base Command</sup>

docker attach -- (work). (exit)



docker exec -it jung-yellow bash



(exit)

New Command ⇒

docker exec -it jung-yellow (date)



Create a new session

If we do or run 2 Bash commands then only latest bash will be exit & container will not be stopped

Problem whenever need to launch a container, manually go to the container & make changes.



Base System

touch index.html.



docker ps

\*

Copy file from Base System to Container

docker cp index.html os3: /usr/local/~~apache~~ /htdocs/

Source destination.

from Host to Container

Directory path.

## Copy from Containers to Base System

`docker cp jummyalaw:/test.txt` → Current location Base System.

`docker cp <container-name-id>:<source-path> <destination-path>`  
(from container to Host)

Mount a particular Dir to the container (Not everytime cp command).

Base System ⇒ `mkdir. data`

`index.html`

⑤ `/data/:`

⇒ `docker run -dit --name webserver -p 80:80`  
`-v (data):/usr/share/nginx/html`  
↓  
Volume Mounting  
Base System Container

`docker rm -f`

forcefully

↓  
Again run above same Command

Can create Multiple containers mounting to same directory.

Vice-verse as well

⇒ Launch one more instance from Amazonlinux  
whatever will do in the container, will be mounted to base system directory as well.



⇒ docker volume ls  
↓  
\* docker volume create --help → (can be Google Drive)

docker volume create --driver local gsgvol

(docker  
was managed  
by me)

↓  
docker volume ls  
↓

docker volume -dit -v gsgvol:/httpd user  
↓

cd /var/lib/docker/volumes/gsgvol

Instead of creating Manual Dir, use Docker volumes

\* Images (Custom Image).

⇒ docker ps  
⇒ go to one container.

↓ ls ↓

ifconfig not present.

System level  
↓  
Software/  
other config

yum whatprovides ifconfig.

↓

yum install nettools

↓

yum install httpd.

Server

Code

Pip libraries  
Python runtime  
System  $\Rightarrow$  nettools, httpd, pip3,  
vim.

Adding Multiple  
layers.

Amazon linux

(Base Image) / Recipe

C1

C2

C3.

11

ifconfig 1

11

rpm -q httpd 1

11

yum install python3 1

yum install pip3.

11

pip install pandas.

11

vi a.py 1

11

yum install vim

pip list.

11

Exit out of this container

from container

will try to  
create image  $\leftarrow$  docker

commit -m " "

webserve2  
container  
Name

gfgimage:V1  
version

docker run -dit --name. test 1 gfgimage:v1

11  
docker attach.

npm -g httpd.  
↓  
nifconfig

} Custom Recipes.

New way of creating Image from Script



for this we have Dockerfile

FROM amazonlinux

RUN yum install -y httpd net-tools vim  
python3-pip.

maintains of this Image. LABEL maintainer= gfg.com.  
LABEL os= linux.

Build Time ENV x=100  
Run Time ENV url= gfg  
WORKDIR /var/www/html.  
COPY index.html . ~~to my current location.~~

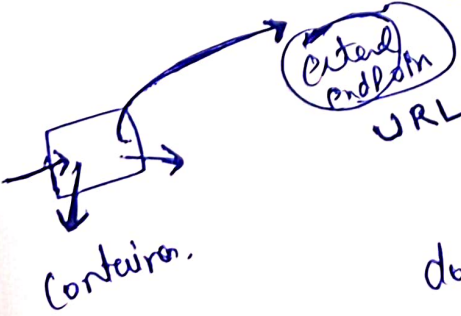
→ In my current location.

WORKDIR  
Very Imp

EXPOSE 80 → Anyone from outer world  
can connect at  
Port No 80.

CMD ["date"]

Command which this Image would  
execute.



docker.

Read Dockerfile and build Image

docker build -t gfgwebimage . ↵  
tag. enter

RUN  
↓  
Build Time  
will be  
executed

⇓  
docker run gfgwebimage ↵

CMD

↓  
at Run time

can be override

Commands running in the Container should be  
running in foreground

ENTRYPOINT → cannot be override.

CMD ["-D", "FOREGROUND"].

Push Image to Docker Hub

from CMD

docker login

docker tag gfgwebimage: v1 jimmy1/gfgdevops33 Sample: v1

docker push \_\_\_\_\_:v1

docker cp <source-path> <container-name-or-id>: <destination-path>



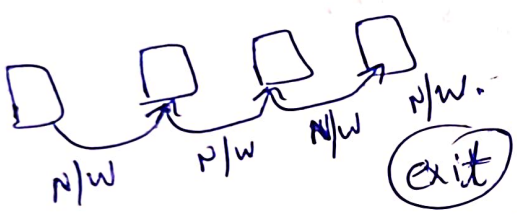
# Docker Networking



Create 2 containers

yum install iputils. → for ping command  
yum install net-tools. > /dev/null.

Ping IP of C2 (They have N/w connections using Docker).



⇒ docker network

(bridge where containers got created).

## Custom N/w

⇒ docker network create --help.

⇒ docker network create --driver = bridge

--subnet = 192.168.1.0/24 → first 24 bits  
of net.


172.17.0.0

⇒ docker network ls  
(for security purpose)



Base System communicate with both the Containers.

  
Custom N/w  
192.168.1.2

  
Default N/w  
172.17.0.12

Website would be very fast and less latency.

Containers to have Base OS Networks

⇓  
Add this in host N/w's.

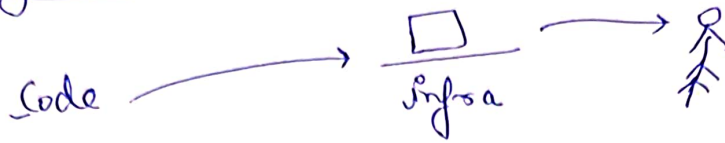
Good idea to store data outside the Container

⇒ `docker ps -a -q` ] All Containers I'd's.

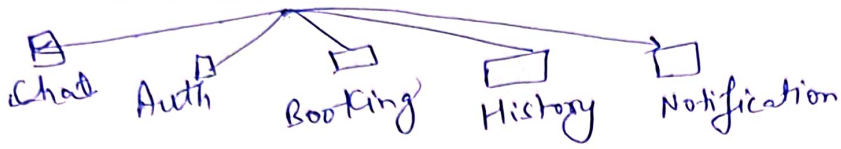
`echo `date``

`docker sum -f 'docker ps -a -q'`

## Flow Diagram.



## Microservices Architecture.



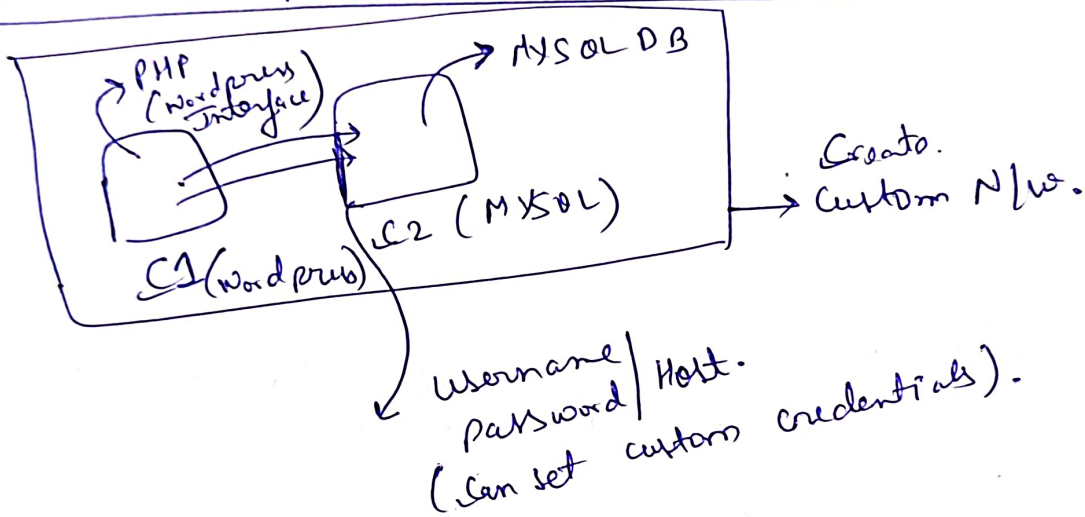
OS → Virtualization.  
Hardware } AWS

Launch New Instance: t2.medium

Wordpress Image pull

Custom N/w, Custom Volume

Host Wordpress Server In EC2 Instance



⇒ Need to create a volume and mount that volume to MySQL container. ( /var/lib/mysql )

⇒ docker ~~create~~ volume <sup>create</sup> abblivol

⇒ docker network create --driver bridge --subnet=192.168.0.0/24 gfgnet.

⇒ docker run -dit --name db -e --e --e --e --e --e --network gfgnet -v abblivol:/var/lib/mysql