

EXPERIMENT NO : 09

Aim:

To understand Docker Architecture and Container Life Cycle, install Docker and execute docker commands to manage images and interact with containers.

Theory :

Dockerfiles are the cornerstone of creating Docker images. They contain a set of instructions that automate the process of building a Docker image, specifying everything from the base operating system to the application code, dependencies, and configuration settings.

1. What is a Dockerfile?

A **Dockerfile** is a plain text file that defines the steps required to build a Docker image. It contains a series of commands (or instructions) that specify how the image should be constructed.

- **Purpose:** Automate the creation of Docker images for reproducibility, scalability, and consistency.
 - **Format:** Written in a simple scripting language, using instructions like **FROM**, **RUN**, **COPY**, **CMD**, etc.
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2. Basic Structure of a Dockerfile

A typical Dockerfile looks like this:

Use an official Python runtime as a parent image **FROM** python:3.9-slim

Set the working directory inside the container **WORKDIR** /app

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Copy the current directory contents into the container at /app COPY . /app

Install any necessary dependencies

RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt

Make port 80 available to the world outside this container EXPOSE 80

Define environment variable ENV NAME World

Run app.py when the container launches CMD ["python", "app.py"]

3. Common Dockerfile Instructions

1. FROM(Base Image)

- **Purpose:** Specifies the base image for your Docker image.

Example:

FROM ubuntu:20.04 FROM

node:14

FROM python:3.9-slim

- **Note:** This is the first instruction and is mandatory in most cases.

2. WORKDIR(Set Working Directory)

- **Purpose:** Defines the directory inside the container where subsequent instructions will be executed.

Example:

WORKDIR /app

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3. **COPY**(Copy Files)

- **Purpose:** Copies files or directories from the host system into the container.

Example:

COPY ./app

- **Variants:**
 - **COPY** <src> <dest>: Copies a file or directory from the build context to the container.
 - **ADD** is similar but supports remote URLs and tar file extraction.

4. **RUN**(Execute Commands)

- **Purpose:** Executes commands inside the container during the image build process.

Example:

RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y curl

RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt

- **Tip:** Each **RUN** creates a new layer in the image. Combine commands with && to reduce image size.

5. **EXPOSE**(Expose Ports)

- **Purpose:** Informs Docker that the container will listen on the specified network ports at runtime.

Example:

EXPOSE 80

- **Note:** This does **not** publish the port; it's just a way to document which ports should be exposed.

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6. **ENV**(Set Environment Variables)

- **Purpose:** Sets environment variables inside the container.

Example:

```
ENV APP_ENV=production
```

7. **CMD**(Default Command)

- **Purpose:** Specifies the default command to run when the container starts.

Example:

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

- **Key Points:**
 - Only **one CMD** instruction is allowed.
 - If you provide a command when running the container (**docker run**), it will override **CMD**.

8. **ENTRYPOINT**(Set Entry Point)

- **Purpose:** Defines a command that will always be executed when the container starts.

Example:

```
ENTRYPOINT["python"] CMD  
["app.py"]
```

- **Difference from CMD:** **ENTRYPOINT** is not overridden unless explicitly done with **--entrypoint** in **docker run**.
-

4. Building Images from a Dockerfile

To build an image, use the **docker build** command:

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T23 - 2311137

```
docker build -t myapp:latest .
```

- **-t myapp:latest**: Tags the image as **myapp** with the **latest** tag.
- **.**: Specifies the build context (the current directory).

Build Options:

- **-f <file>**: Specify a custom Dockerfile name.
 - **--no-cache**: Build the image without using the cache.
 - **--build-arg <arg>**: Pass build-time arguments.
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5. Managing Docker Images

List Images:

```
docker images
```

Remove an Image:

```
docker rmi myapp:latest
```

Run a Container from an Image:

```
docker run -p 8080:80 myapp:latest
```

6. Multi-Stage Builds (Advanced)

Multi-stage builds help reduce image size by separating the build environment from the runtime environment.

```
# Stage 1: Build stage FROM node:14
AS build WORKDIR /app
COPY package.json ./ RUN npm
install
```

COPY . .

Stage 2: Production stage FROM node:14-slim

WORKDIR /app

**COPY --from=build /app /app CMD ["node",
"server.js"]**

- This technique helps keep the final image lean by excluding unnecessary build tools.
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7. Best Practices for Dockerfiles

1. **Use Minimal Base Images:** e.g., **alpine** for small image sizes.
2. **Leverage Caching:** Order instructions from least to most frequently changing.
3. **Reduce Layers:** Combine **RUN** commands with **&&**.
4. **Avoid Root:** Run applications as non-root users when possible.
5. **Clean Up:** Remove unnecessary files after installation to reduce image size.

Screenshots:

```

1 const express = require("express");
2 const app = express();
3 const PORT = process.env.PORT || 5000;
4 app.get("/", (req, res) => {
5   res.status(200).json({ msg: "Hello, Docker :" });
6 });
7
8 const init = async () => {
9   try {
10    app.listen(PORT, () => {
11      console.log(`Server is Listening on port ${PORT}...`);
12    });
13   } catch (error) {
14     console.log("There was an error : ", error);
15   }
16 };
17 init();

```

```

1 {
2   "name": "docker_demo",
3   "version": "1.0.0",
4   "description": "",
5   "main": "src/server.js",
6   "scripts": {
7     "start": "node src/server.js"
8   },
9   "keywords": [],
10  "author": "taha",
11  "license": "ISC",
12  "dependencies": {
13    "express": "^5.1.0"
14  }
15 }

```

```

10 FROM node:19-alpine
9
8 COPY package.json /app/
7 COPY src /app/
6
5 WORKDIR /app
4
3 RUN npm install
2
1 CMD ["node", "server.js"]
11

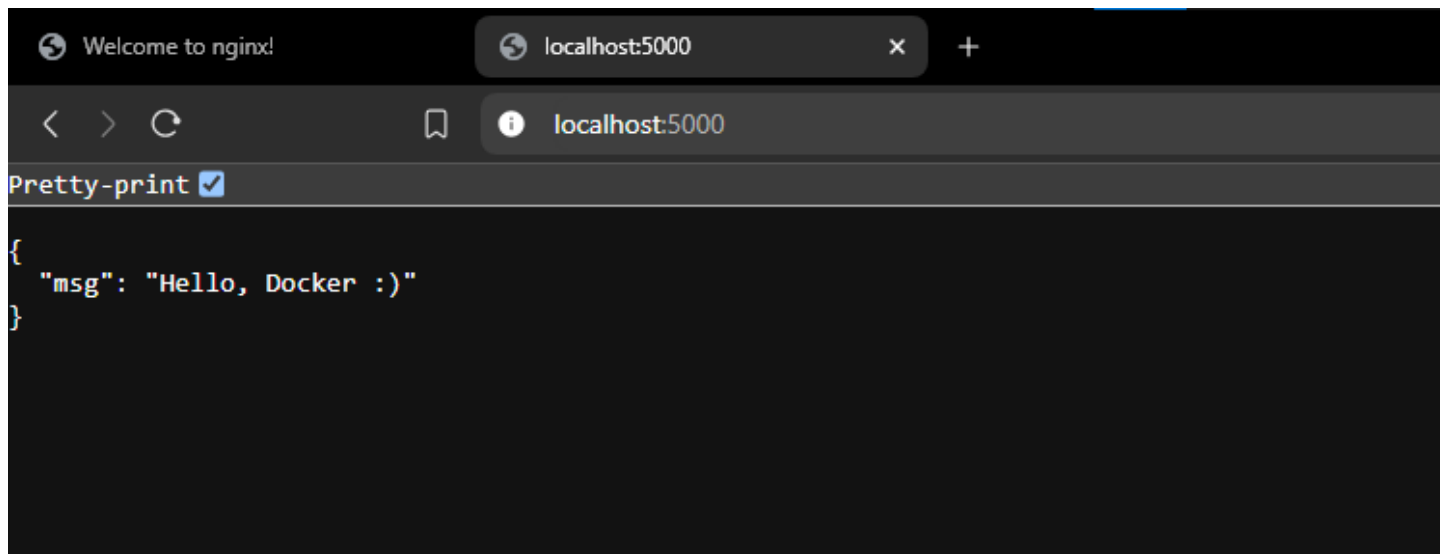
```

```

/d/MiscRepos/sepm_lab/Exp10_Docker git:(master)±11 (1.015s)
docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE                COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS              PORTS                               NAMES
a111513ae571   demo-node-app:1.0.0  "docker-entrypoint.s..."  2 minutes ago  Up 2 minutes       0.0.0.0:5000->5000/tcp             sepm-expt
7427673945ec   nginx:1.23           "/docker-entrypoint..."  52 minutes ago  Exited (0) 7 minutes ago                                     web_app

/d/MiscRepos/sepm_lab/Exp10_Docker git:(master) v ±11

```

Conclusion :

We have learnt Dockerfile instructions, built an image for a sample web application using DOCKERFILE