### **Experiment 8**

<u>AIM:</u> To learn Dockerfile instructions, build an image for a sample web application using DOCKERFILE.

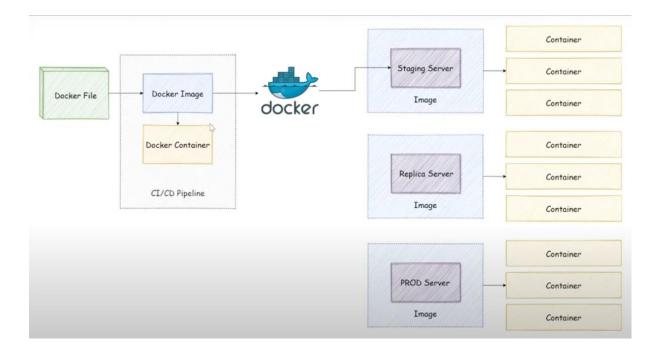
# Theory:

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.



#### 2. Basic Structure of a Dockerfile

Name: Vedeka Vaswani Batch: T2-3 **Roll Number: 2201119** # Use an official Python runtime as a parent image FROM python:3.9-slim # Set the working directory inside the container WORKDIR /app # 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

•

#### 3. COPY (Copy Files)

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

### Example:

COPY . /app

•

Variants:

```
0 COPY <src> <dest>
```

• 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 for documentation.

#### 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 is allowed.
- o It can be overridden by passing a command with docker run.

### 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.

### 4. Building Images from a Dockerfile

To build an image:

docker build -t myapp:latest .

- -t myapp:latest: Tags the image.
- .: Refers to the current directory as build context.

### **Build Options:**

- -f <file>: Specify a custom Dockerfile.
- --no-cache: Build without using the cache.
- --build-arg <arg>: Pass build-time arguments.

### 5. Managing Docker Images

#### **List Images:**

docker images

### Remove an Image:

docker rmi myapp:latest

#### Run a Container:

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 runtime:

# 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 keeps the final image small and excludes unnecessary build tools.

#### 7. Best Practices for Dockerfiles

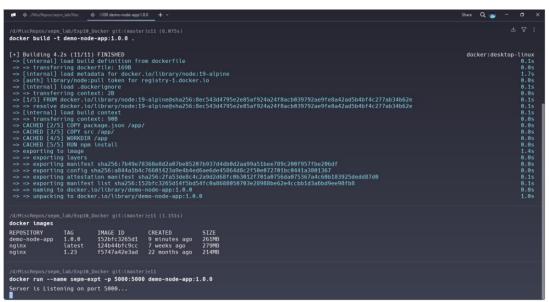
- 1. Use minimal base images (e.g., alpine).
- 2. Order instructions from least to most frequently changing to leverage caching.
- 3. Combine RUN commands with & &.
- 4. Avoid root use non-root users.
- 5. Clean up unnecessary files to reduce image size.

# **OUTPUT:**

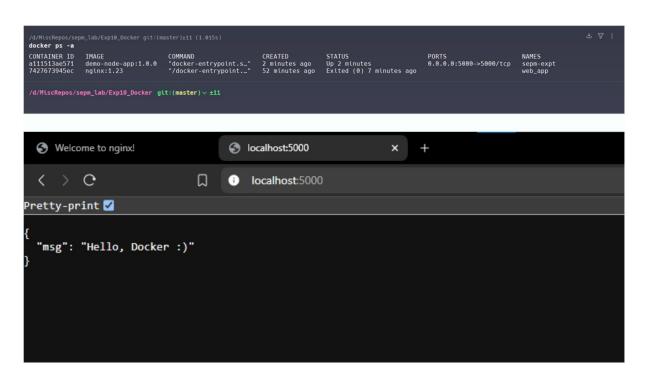
```
+ ~
 MiscRepos/sepm_lab/files
                                        🚸 vi package.json
    {
        "name": "docker_demo",
        "version": "1.0.0",
 2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
        "description": "",
       "main": "src/server.js",
"scripts": {
    "start": "node src/server.js"
       "keywords": [],
"author": "taha",
"license": "ISC",
"dependencies": {
10
11
           "express": "^5.1.0"
12
13
14 }
```

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Image: Comparison of the image: The ima
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```
| lec2-user@ip-172-30-1-157 | 5 sudo service docker start

Redirecting to /bin/systemet1 start docker.service
| fec2-user@ip-172-30-1-157 | 5 sudo service docker status
| Redirecting to /bin/systemet1 status docker.service |
| docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine
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Amazon Linux 2023

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Whitps://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023

Whitps://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023

Last Login: Wed Mar 26 03:34:34 2025 from 18.206.107.27

[ec2-user@ip-172-30-1-157 ~]$ sudo service docker start

Redirecting to /bin/systament) start docker.service

[ec2-user@ip-172-30-1-157 ~]$ sudo docker pull philippaul/node-mysql-app:02

02: Pulling from philippaul/node-mysql-app

2ffid/rolic/14: Pull complete

553aenfasn?: Pull complete

1de/fe2@f010: Pull complete

1de/fo2@f010: Pull complete

1de/fe2@f010: Pull complete

1de/fo2@f010: Pull complete

1de/f010: Pull
```

# **Conclusion:**

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