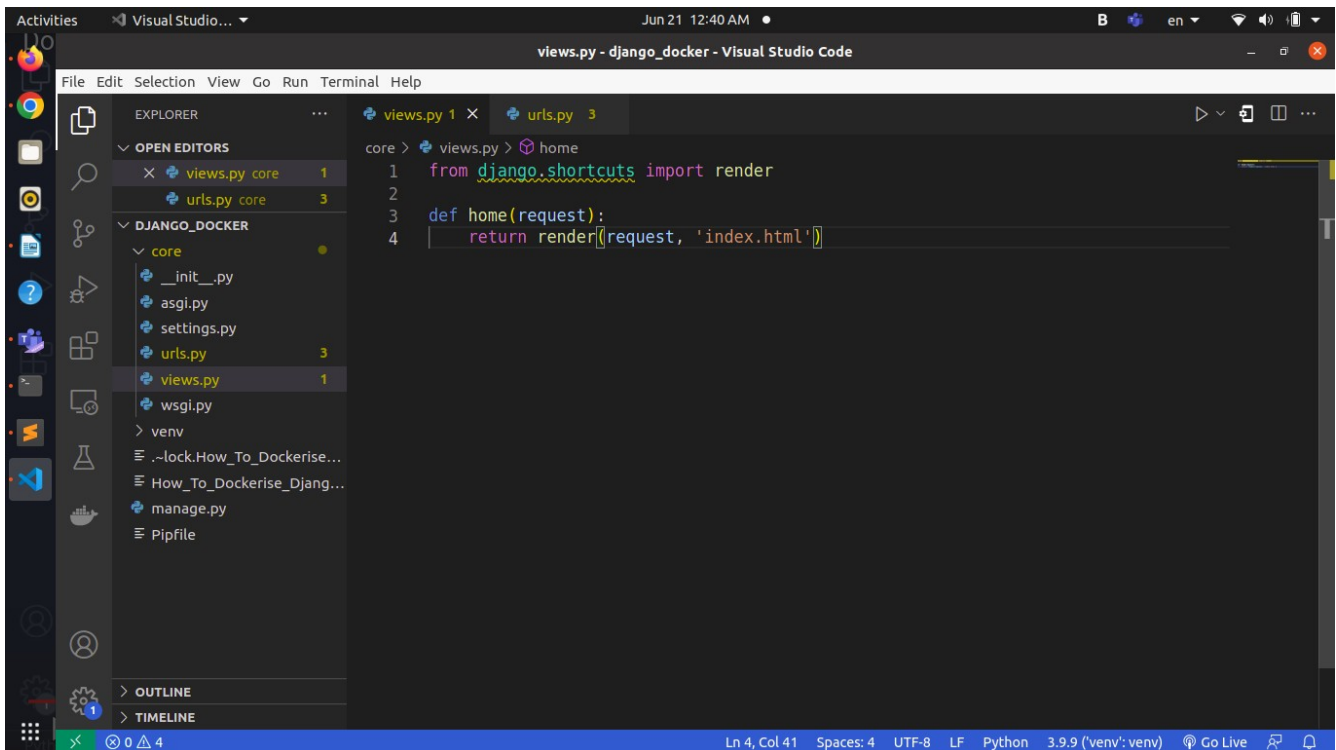


## Docker | How to Dockerize a Django application

- 1 - create a project folder
- 2 - go to the project from command line
- 3 - install virtual environment for python with  
'python3 -m venv venv'
- 4 - activate the virtual environment  
'pipenv shell'
- 5 - install django with  
'pip install django'
- 6 - install django admin panel with  
'django-admin startproject core .'
- 7 - Add new file 'views.py' to the 'cofe' project folder

```
from django.shortcuts import render

def home(request):
    return render(request, 'index.html')
```



## Docker | How to Dockerize a Django application

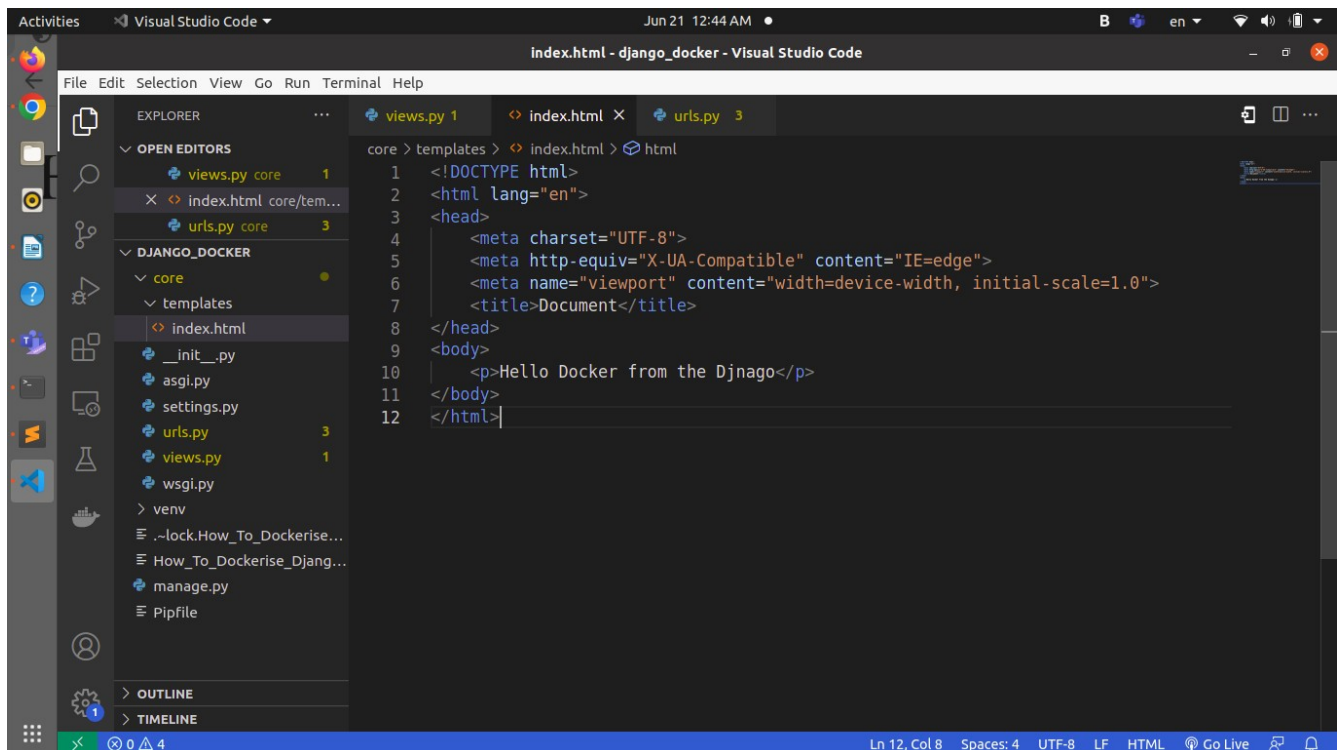
8 – Add new route to the ‘urls.py’

```
from django.contrib import admin
from django.urls import path

from . import views

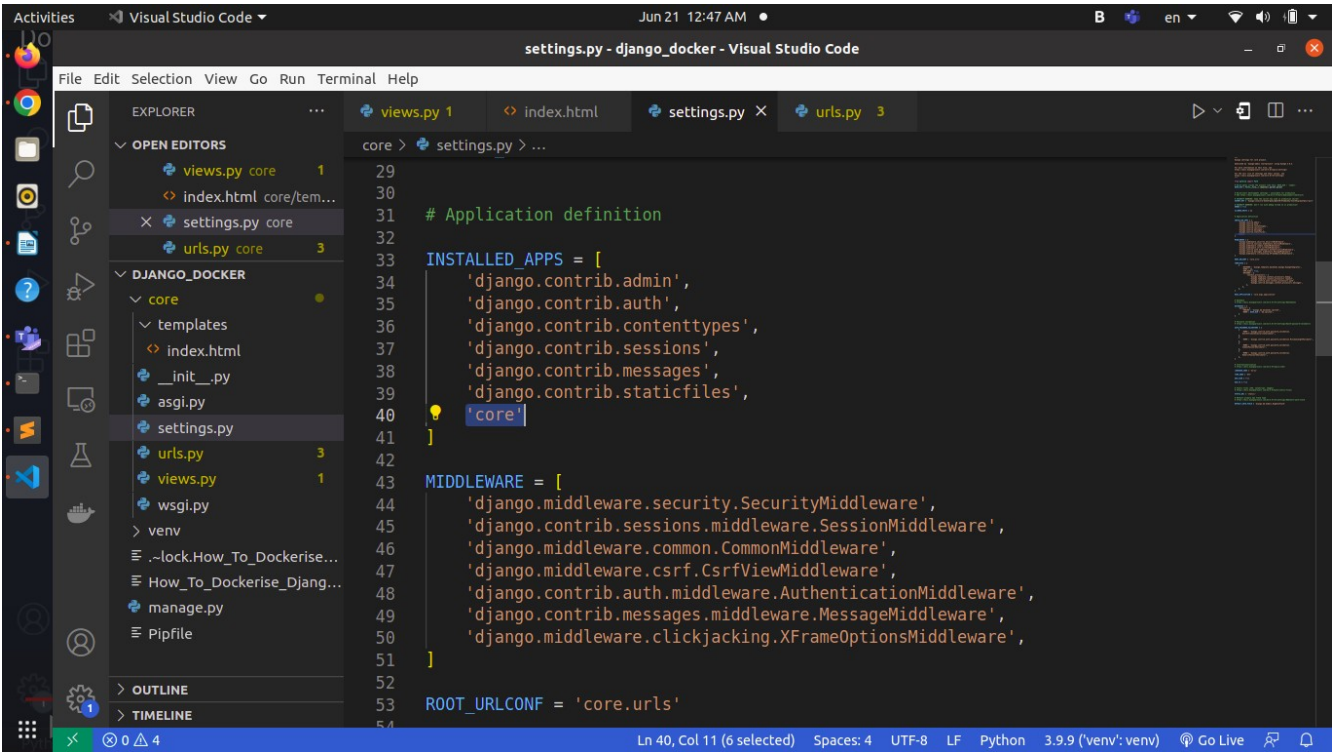
urlpatterns = [
    path('admin/', admin.site.urls),
    path('', views.home),
]
```

9 – Add new folder ‘templates’ to the ‘core’ folder and add new file ‘index.html’



## Docker | How to Dockerize a Django application

10 – Register the project folder ‘core’ to ‘settings.py’



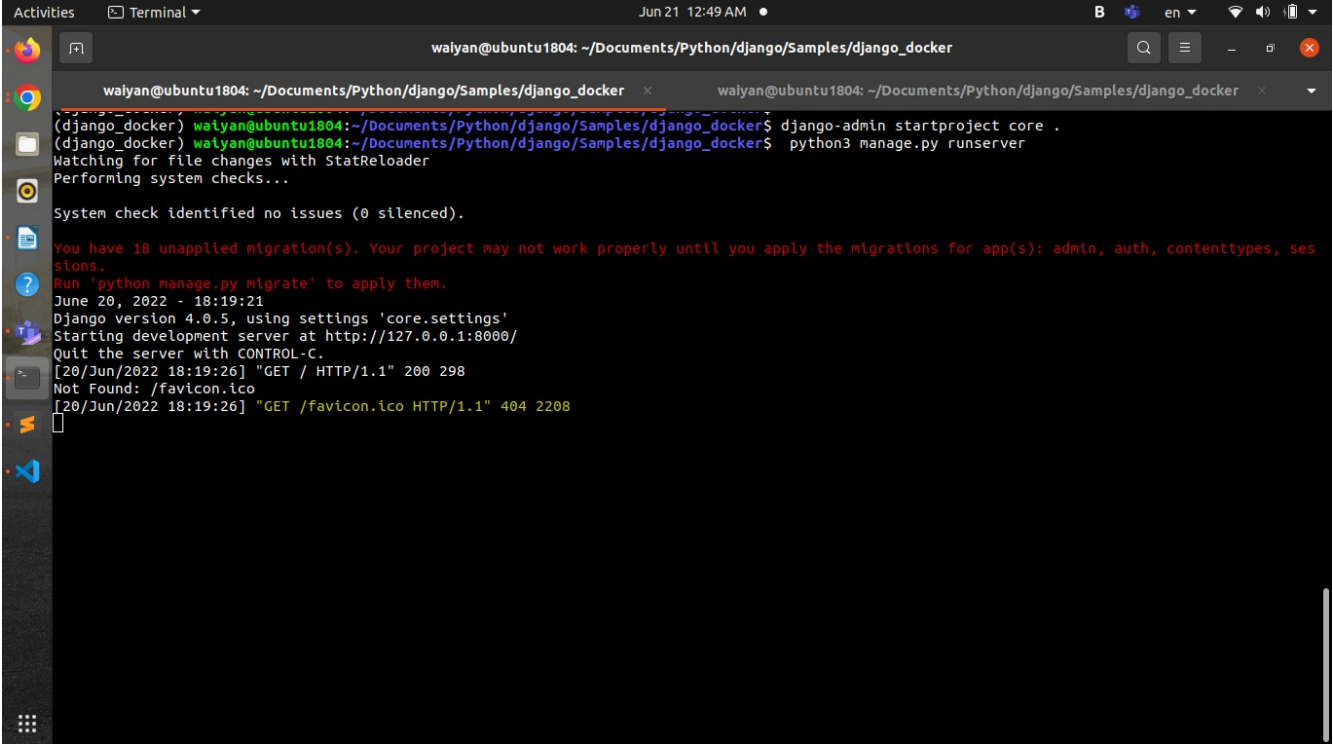
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the 'settings.py' file open. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows the project structure, including the 'core' folder under 'DJANGO\_DOCKER'. The main editor displays the 'settings.py' file with the following code:

```
29
30
31 # Application definition
32
33 INSTALLED_APPS = [
34     'django.contrib.admin',
35     'django.contrib.auth',
36     'django.contrib.contenttypes',
37     'django.contrib.sessions',
38     'django.contrib.messages',
39     'django.contrib.staticfiles',
40     'core'
41 ]
42
43 MIDDLEWARE = [
44     'django.middleware.security.SecurityMiddleware',
45     'django.contrib.sessions.middleware.SessionMiddleware',
46     'django.middleware.common.CommonMiddleware',
47     'django.middleware.csrf.CsrfViewMiddleware',
48     'django.contrib.auth.middleware.AuthenticationMiddleware',
49     'django.contrib.messages.middleware.MessageMiddleware',
50     'django.middleware.clickjacking.XFrameOptionsMiddleware',
51 ]
52
53 ROOT_URLCONF = 'core.urls'
54
```

## Docker | How to Dockerize a Django application

11 – Run the Project with  
**'python3 manage.py runserver 127.0.0.1:8000'**

12 – It will run at the command line like the following image



The image shows a terminal window on a Linux system (Ubuntu 18.04) with the following content:

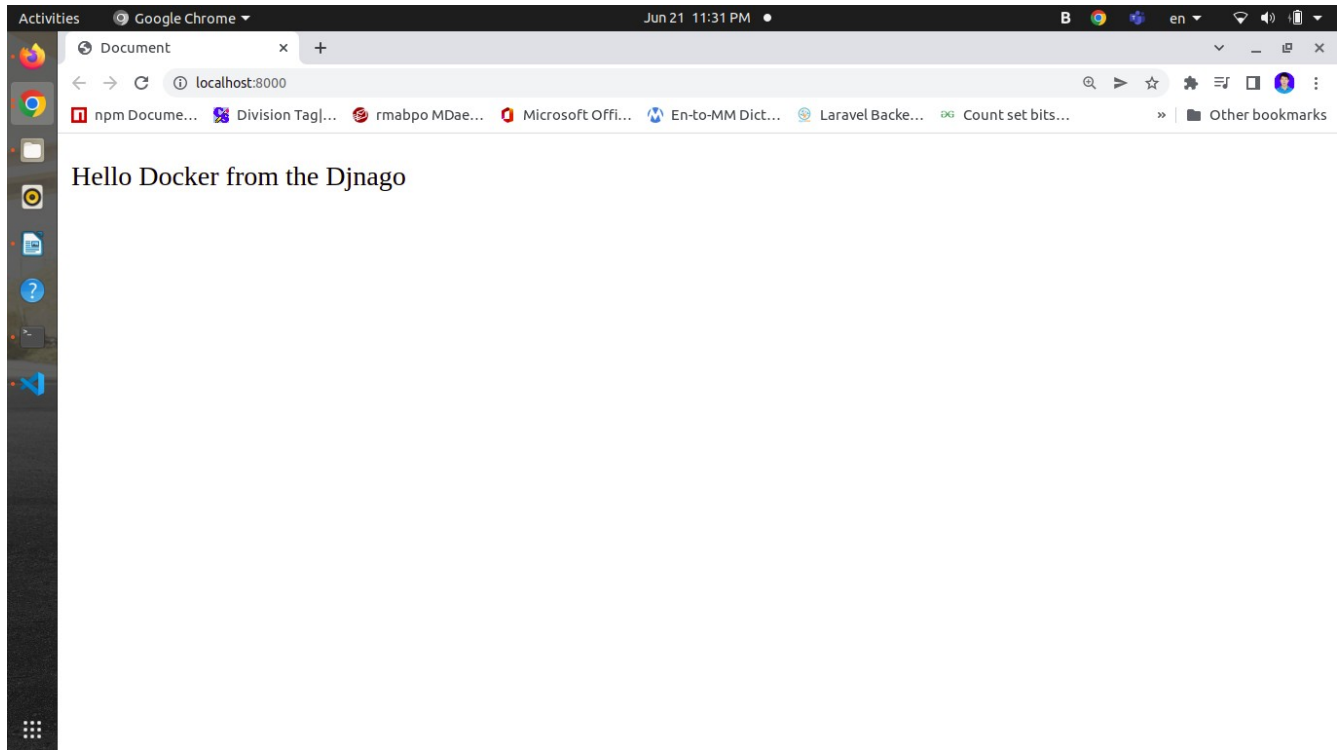
```
waiyan@ubuntu1804: ~/Documents/Python/django/Samples/django_docker
(django_docker) waiyan@ubuntu1804:~/Documents/Python/django/Samples/django_docker$ django-admin startproject core .
(django_docker) waiyan@ubuntu1804:~/Documents/Python/django/Samples/django_docker$ python3 manage.py runserver
Watching for file changes with StatReloader
Performing system checks...

System check identified no issues (0 silenced).

You have 18 unapplied migration(s). Your project may not work properly until you apply the migrations for app(s): admin, auth, contenttypes, sessions.
Run 'python manage.py migrate' to apply them.
June 20, 2022 - 18:19:21
Django version 4.0.5, using settings 'core.settings'
Starting development server at http://127.0.0.1:8000/
Quit the server with CONTROL-C.
[20/Jun/2022 18:19:26] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 298
Not Found: /favicon.ico
[20/Jun/2022 18:19:26] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 2208
```

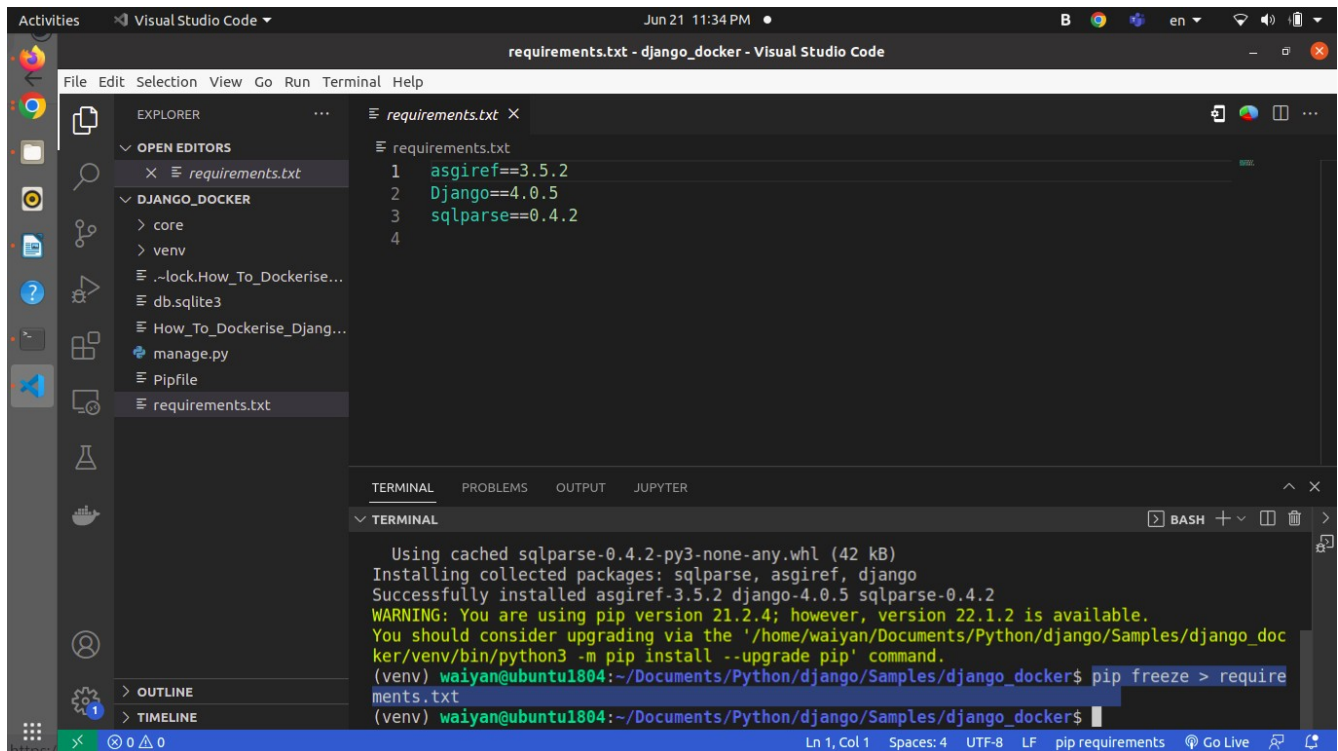
## Docker | How to Dockerize a Django application

11 – Browse the project with '<http://127.0.0.1:8000/>' and it will tun like the following image



## Docker | How to Dockerize a Django application

12 – Prepare Django Package list for the App. Go to the project folder and run the following “pip freeze > requirements.txt” and it will generate “ requirements.txt”



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface. The Explorer panel on the left shows the project structure with folders like 'core' and 'venv', and files like 'requirements.txt'. The main editor window displays the contents of 'requirements.txt', which lists the installed packages: asgiref==3.5.2, Django==4.0.5, and sqlparse==0.4.2. The Terminal panel at the bottom shows the output of the 'pip freeze > requirements.txt' command, indicating that the packages were successfully installed and the requirements.txt file was generated.

```
requirements.txt
1 asgiref==3.5.2
2 Django==4.0.5
3 sqlparse==0.4.2
4

TERMINAL
Using cached sqlparse-0.4.2-py3-none-any.whl (42 kB)
Installing collected packages: sqlparse, asgiref, django
Successfully installed asgiref-3.5.2 django-4.0.5 sqlparse-0.4.2
WARNING: You are using pip version 21.2.4; however, version 22.1.2 is available.
You should consider upgrading via the '/home/waiyan/Documents/Python/django/Samples/django_doc
ker/venv/bin/python3 -m pip install --upgrade pip' command.
(wenv) waiyan@ubuntu1804:~/Documents/Python/django/Samples/django_docker$ pip freeze > require
ments.txt
(wenv) waiyan@ubuntu1804:~/Documents/Python/django/Samples/django_docker$
```

13 – Add docker file “Dockerfile” and docker ignore file “.dockerignore.” to the project

FROM python:3.11-rc-bullseye

WORKDIR /app

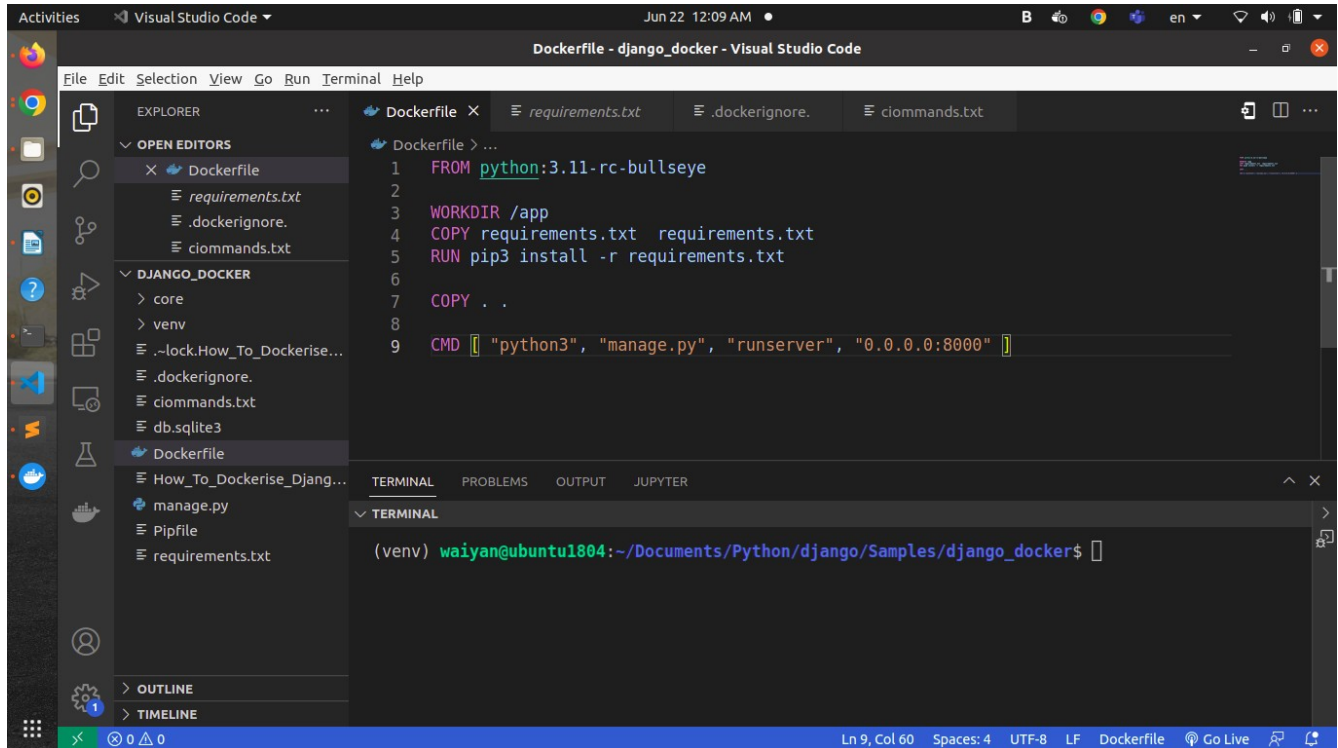
COPY requirements.txt requirements.txt

RUN pip3 install -r requirements.txt

COPY . .

CMD [ "python3", "manage.py", "runserver", "0.0.0.0:8000" ]

## Docker | How to Dockerize a Django application



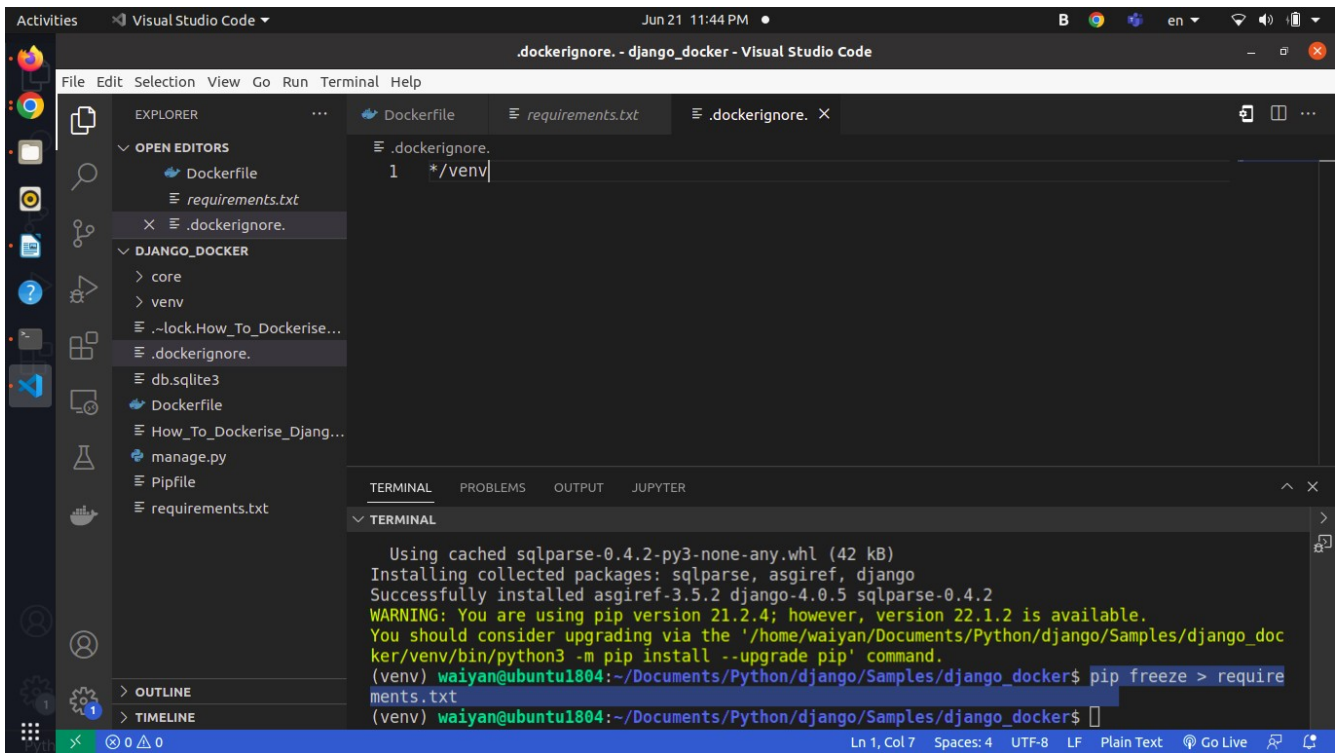
### **.dockerignore.**

File name start with dot and end with dot

```
*/venv
```



## Docker | How to Dockerize a Django application



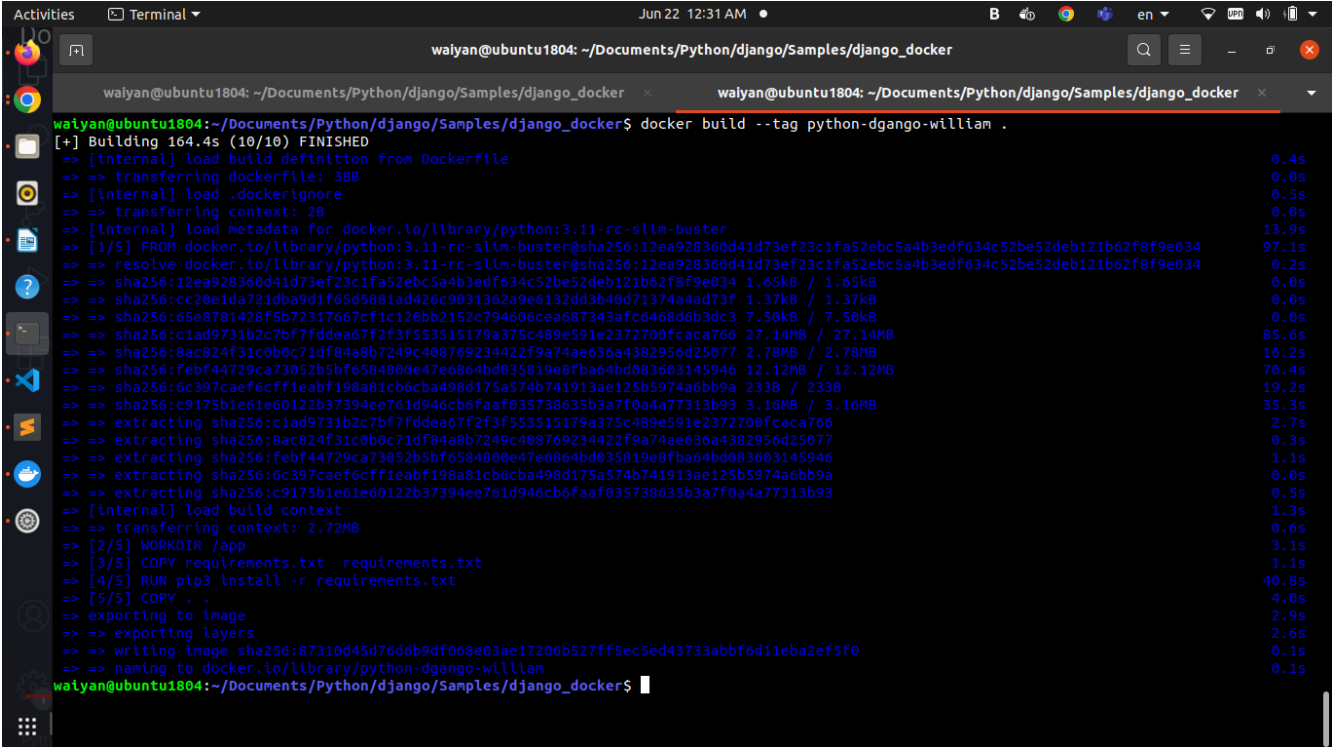
14 – Check the Docker Commands to run at the **commmands.txt** file at the project

```
docker build --tag python-dgango-william .  
docker run --publish 8000:8000 python-dgango-william
```



## Docker | How to Dockerize a Django application

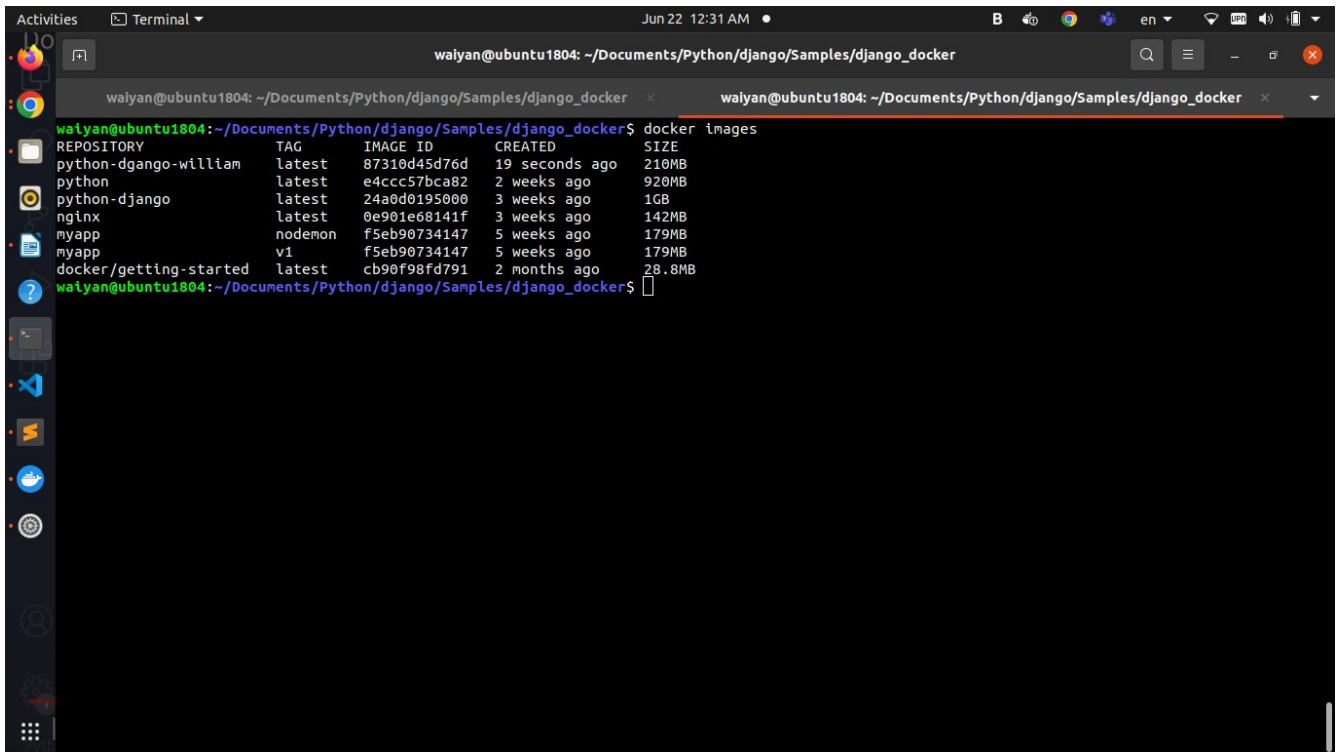
15 – Create the Docker image with  
“**docker build --tag python-django-william .**”



```
waiyan@ubuntu1804: ~/Documents/Python/django/Samples/django_docker
[+] Building 164.4s (10/10) FINISHED
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile
=> => transferring dockerfile: 38B
=> [internal] load .dockerignore
=> => transferring context: 2B
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/python:3.11-rc-slim-buster
=> [1/5] FROM docker.io/library/python:3.11-rc-slim-buster@sha256:12ea928360d41d73ef23c1fa52ebc5a4b3edf634c52be52deb121b62f8f9e034
=> => resolve docker.io/library/python:3.11-rc-slim-buster@sha256:12ea928360d41d73ef23c1fa52ebc5a4b3edf634c52be52deb121b62f8f9e034
=> => sha256:12ea928360d41d73ef23c1fa52ebc5a4b3edf634c52be52deb121b62f8f9e034 1.65kB / 1.65kB
=> => sha256:cc20e1da721dba9d1f65d5881ad426c9031362a9e6132dd3b40d71374a4ad73f 1.37kB / 1.37kB
=> => sha256:65e8781428f5b72317667cf1c120bb2152c794606cea687343afc6468d6b3dc3 7.50kB / 7.50kB
=> => sha256:c1ad9731b2c7bf7fddea67f2f3f553515179a375c489e591e2372700fcaca766 27.14MB / 27.14MB
=> => sha256:8ac824f31c0b0c71df84a8b7249c408769234422f9a74ae636a4382956d25077 2.78MB / 2.78MB
=> => sha256:febf44729ca73052b5bf6584800e47e6864bd035819e8fba64bd083603145946 12.12MB / 12.12MB
=> => sha256:6c397caef6cfff1eabf198a81cb6cba498d175a574b741913ae125b5974a6bb9a 233B / 233B
=> => sha256:c9175b1e61e60122b37394ee761d946cb6faaf035738635b3a7f0a4a77313b93 3.16MB / 3.16MB
=> => extracting sha256:c1ad9731b2c7bf7fddea67f2f3f553515179a375c489e591e2372700fcaca766 2.7s
=> => extracting sha256:8ac824f31c0b0c71df84a8b7249c408769234422f9a74ae636a4382956d25077 0.3s
=> => extracting sha256:febf44729ca73052b5bf6584800e47e6864bd035819e8fba64bd083603145946 1.1s
=> => extracting sha256:6c397caef6cfff1eabf198a81cb6cba498d175a574b741913ae125b5974a6bb9a 0.0s
=> => extracting sha256:c9175b1e61e60122b37394ee761d946cb6faaf035738635b3a7f0a4a77313b93 0.5s
=> [internal] load build context
=> => transferring context: 2.72MB
=> [2/5] WORKDIR /app
=> [3/5] COPY requirements.txt requirements.txt
=> [4/5] RUN pip3 install -r requirements.txt
=> [5/5] COPY . .
=> exporting to image
=> => exporting layers
=> => writing image sha256:87310d45d76d8b9df068e03ae17206b527ff5ec5ed43733abbf6d11eba2ef5f0
=> => naming to docker.io/library/python-django-william
waiyan@ubuntu1804:~/Documents/Python/django/Samples/django_docker$
```

## Docker | How to Dockerize a Django application

16 – Check the Docker image at Docker Desktop or at command line  
“docker images”

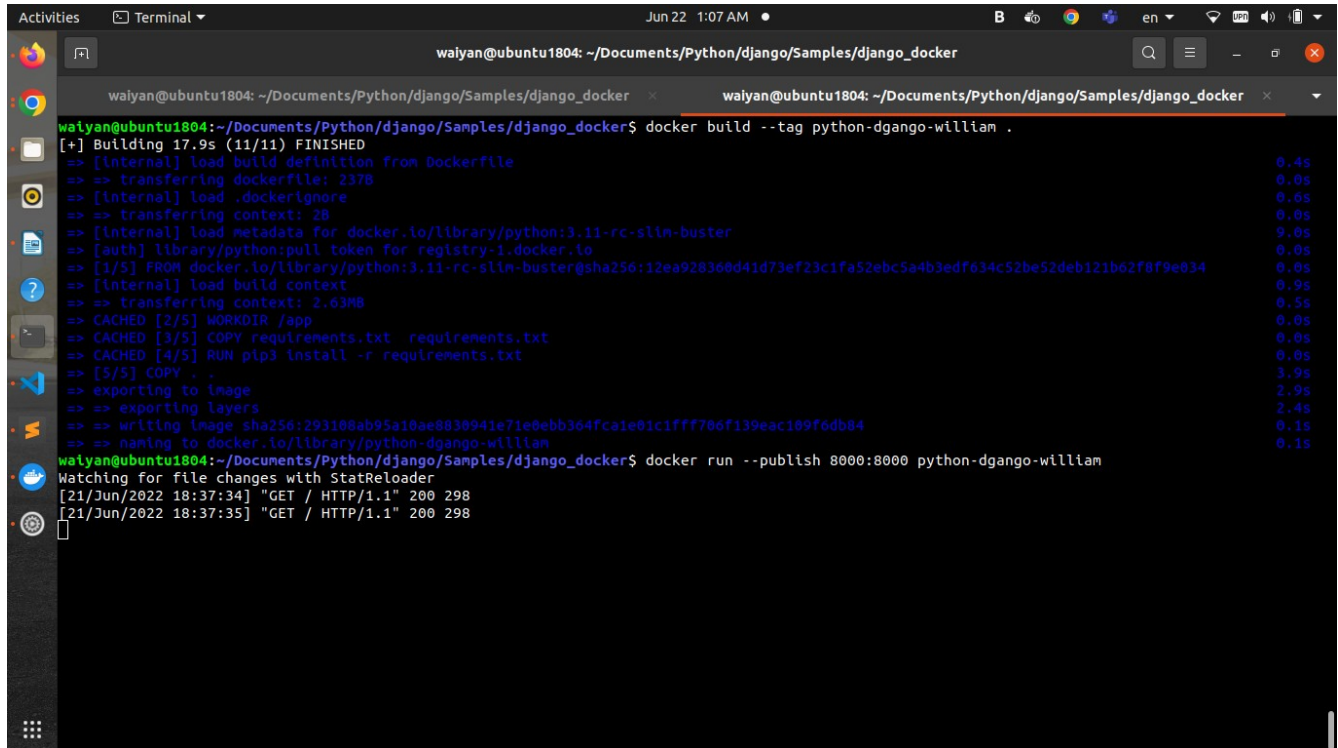


The image shows a terminal window on an Ubuntu system. The user has executed the command `docker images`. The output is a table listing Docker images stored on the system. The columns are REPOSITORY, TAG, IMAGE ID, CREATED, and SIZE. The images listed are python-django-william, python, python-django, nginx, myapp, myapp, and docker/getting-started.

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
python-django-william	latest	87310d45d76d	19 seconds ago	210MB
python	latest	e4ccc57bca82	2 weeks ago	920MB
python-django	latest	24a0d0195000	3 weeks ago	1GB
nginx	latest	0e901e68141f	3 weeks ago	142MB
myapp	nodemon	f5eb90734147	5 weeks ago	179MB
myapp	v1	f5eb90734147	5 weeks ago	179MB
docker/getting-started	latest	cb90f98fd791	2 months ago	28.8MB

## Docker | How to Dockerize a Django application

- 17 – run the docker image ( Create the docker container ) with  
“**docker run --publish 8000:8000 python-dgango-william**“  
and check the result at the browser with “**http://localhost:8000/**”



```
waiyan@ubuntu1804: ~/Documents/Python/django/Samples/django_docker
waiyan@ubuntu1804: ~/Documents/Python/django/Samples/django_docker$ docker build --tag python-dgango-william .
[+] Building 17.9s (11/11) FINISHED
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile                                0.4s
=> == transferring dockerfile: 237B                                              0.0s
=> [internal] load .dockerignore                                                  0.6s
=> == transferring context: 2B                                                    0.0s
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/python:3.11-rc-slim-buster      9.0s
=> [auth] library/python:pull token for registry-1.docker.io                    0.0s
=> [1/5] FROM docker.io/library/python:3.11-rc-slim-buster@sha256:12ea928360d41d73ef23c1fa52ebc5a4b3edf634c52be52deb121b02f8f9e834  0.0s
=> [internal] load build context                                                  0.9s
=> == transferring context: 2.63MB                                                0.5s
=> CACHED [2/5] WORKDIR /app                                                      0.0s
=> CACHED [3/5] COPY requirements.txt requirements.txt                          0.0s
=> CACHED [4/5] RUN pip3 install -r requirements.txt                             0.0s
=> [5/5] COPY . .                                                                3.9s
=> exporting to image                                                            2.9s
=> == exporting layers                                                            2.4s
=> == writing image sha256:293108ab95a10ae0830941e71e0ebb364fca1e01c1fff706f139eac109f6db04  0.1s
=> == naming to docker.io/library/python-dgango-william                        0.1s
waiyan@ubuntu1804: ~/Documents/Python/django/Samples/django_docker$ docker run --publish 8000:8000 python-dgango-william
Watching for file changes with StatReloader
[21/Jun/2022 18:37:34] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 298
[21/Jun/2022 18:37:35] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 298
```

## Docker | How to Dockerize a Django application

