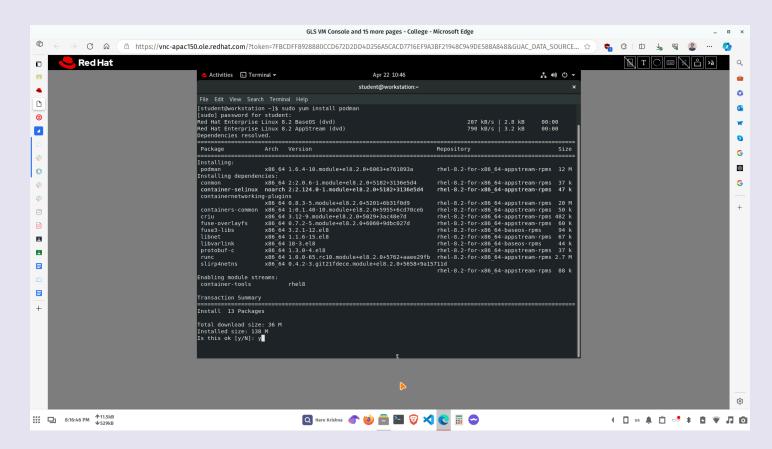
1) Task 1:

- Perform from Web user
- pull a httpd image from registry.redhat.io
- Use your rhel id and password for login
- perform port forwarding
- perform persistent mounting
- container must be managed using systemctl comamnds

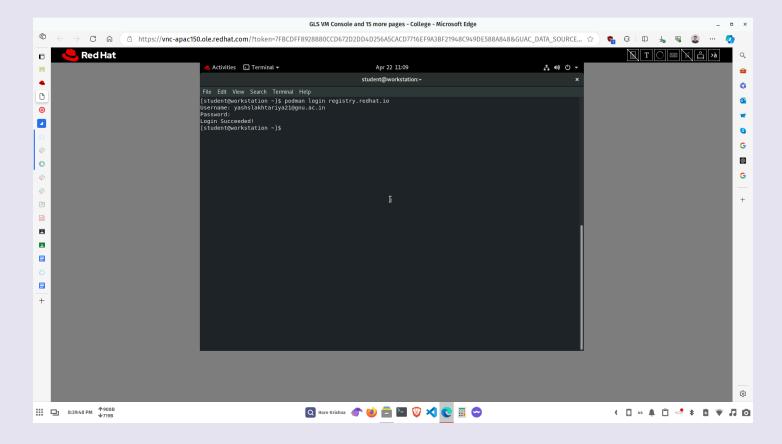
Steps and Screenshots:

1. Install podman using yum package manager



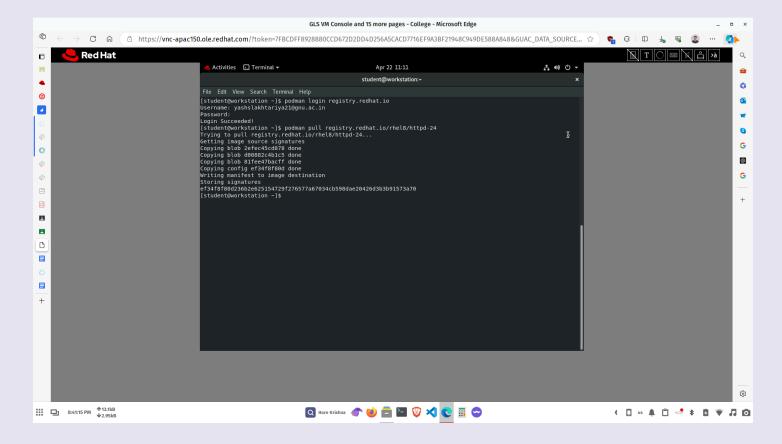
Command: sudo yum install podman

2. Login to podman registry using RHA credentials



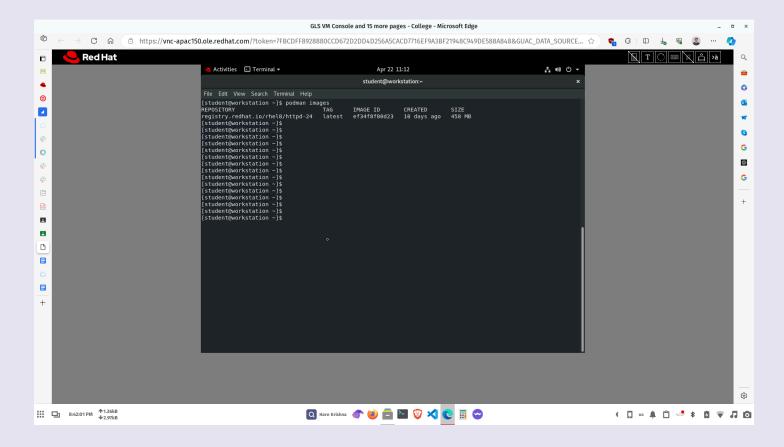
Command: podman login registry.redhat.io

3. Pull the latest httpd image from registry



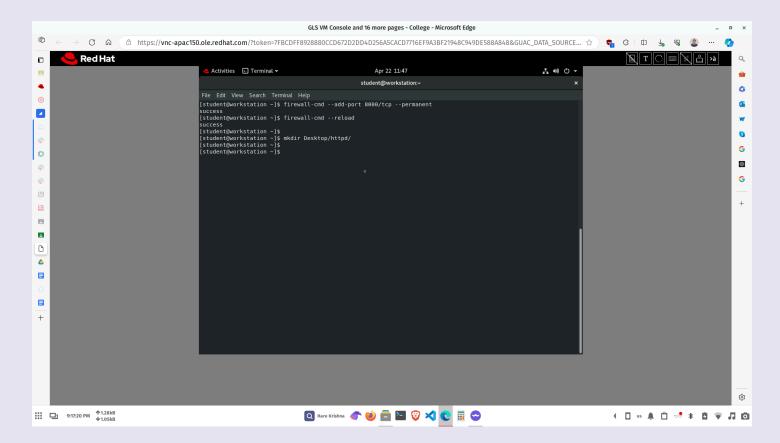
Command: podman pull registry.redhat.io/rhel8/httpd-24

4. Check the existing image(s) in the system



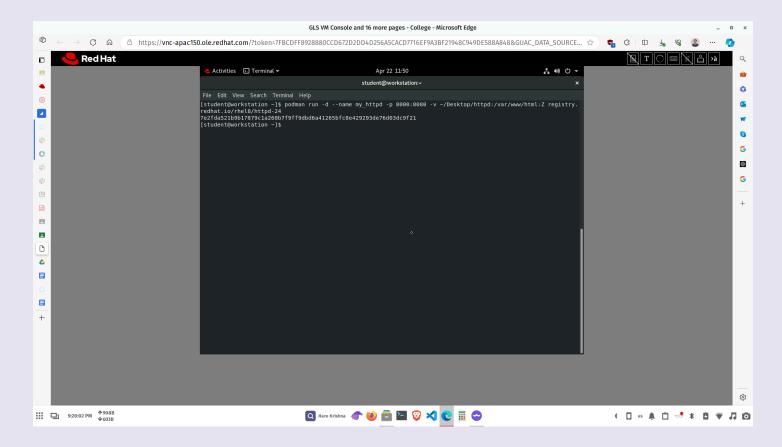
Command: **podman images**

5. Add 8000 port via tcp to firewall to allow container connection and create directory to mount persistent changes of container



- firewall-cmd --add-port=8000/tcp --permanent
- firewall-cmd --reload
- mkdir Desktop/httpd/

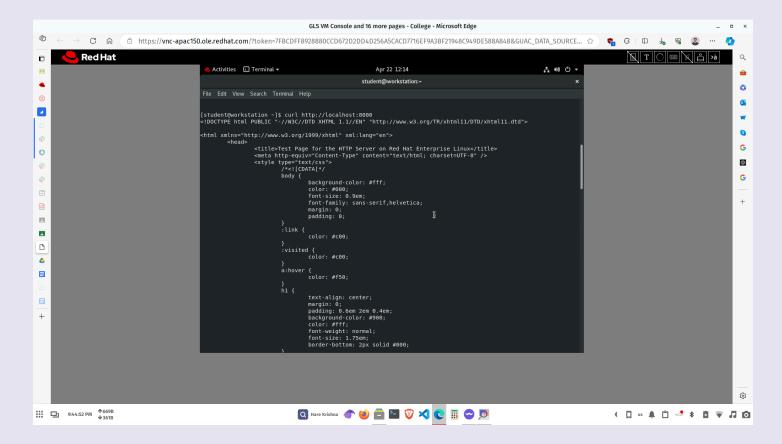
6. Run the podman container using downloaded image with port forwarding and persistent mount



Command: podman run -d --name my_httpd -p 8000:8080 -v ~/Desktop/httpd:/var/www/html:Z registry.redhat.io/rhel8/httpd-24

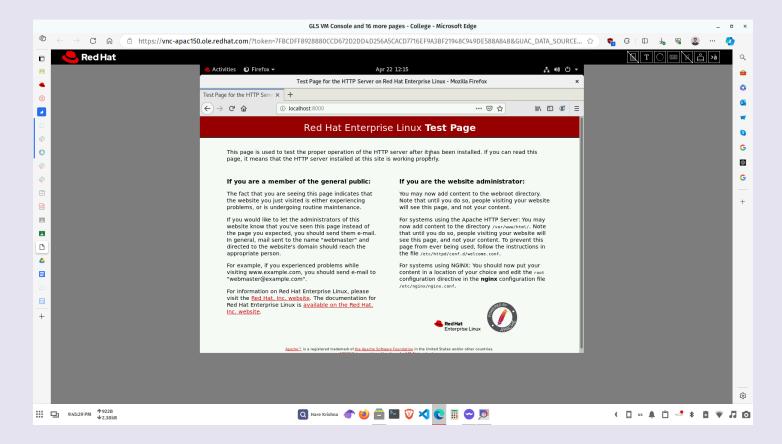
(Here, host_path:container_path:drive_letter format is followed for mounting volume via option -v, -d is for detached container run, while -p stands for port forwarding from host 8000 to container 8080)

7. Now, test using curl on localhost if it returns html file

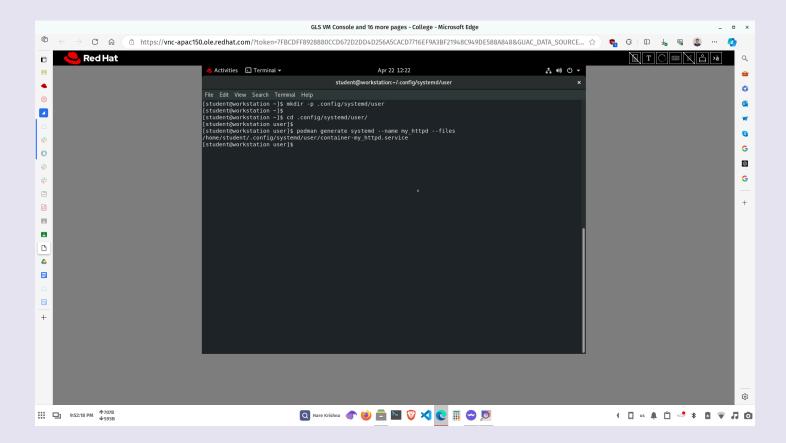


Command: curl http://localhost:8000

8. Check on browser also for viewing the html page

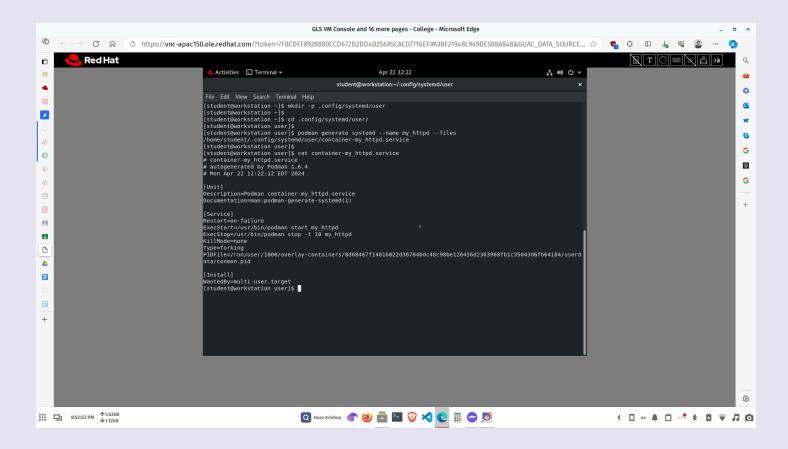


 Create a systemd/user directories required in .config to store user services and use podman generate command to generate service files for our httpd container



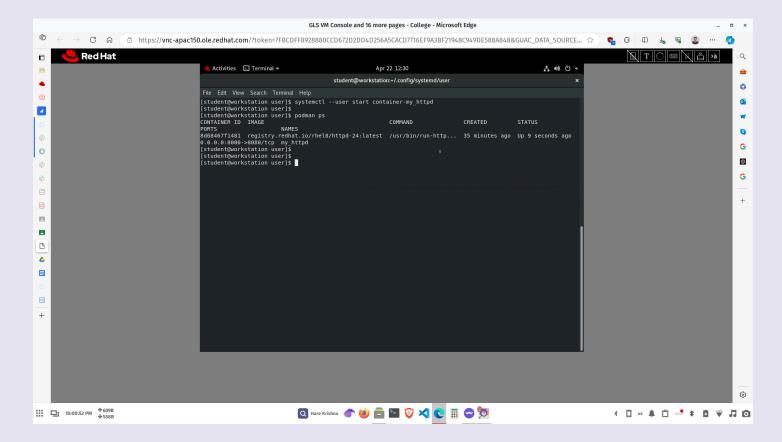
- mkdir.config/systemd/user
- cd.config/systemd/user
- podman generate systemd --name my_httpd --files

10. Check the contents of service file



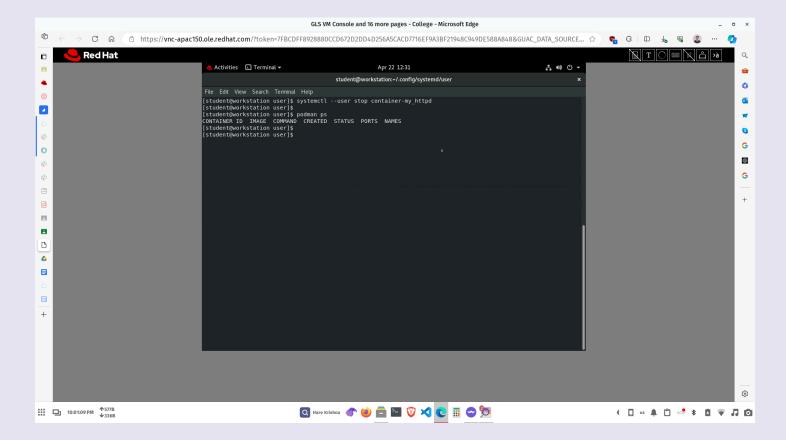
Command: cat container-my_httpd.service

11. Now start the service and check if container comes in running state



- systemctl --user start container-my_httpd.service
- podman ps

12. Try stopping the service and check if container is stopped



- systemctl --user stop container-my_httpd.service
- podman ps

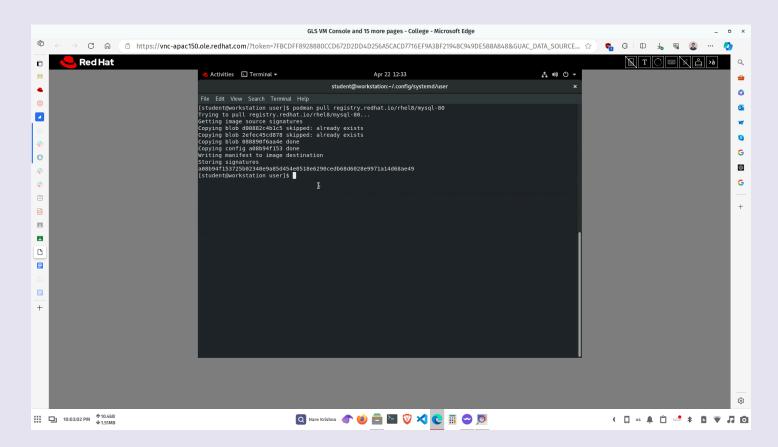
2) Task 2:

Create a container mysql-server from an image mysql on server a from registry

- perform the port forwarding
- create a database by your name
- create a table having the student details

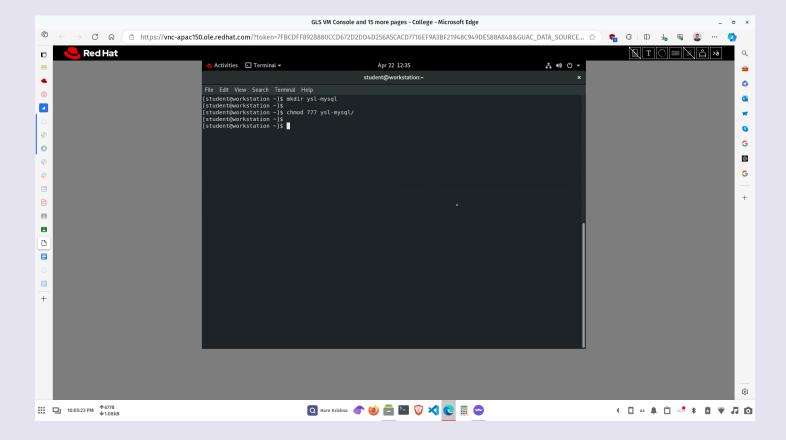
Steps and Screenshots:

1. Pull the mysql image from registry



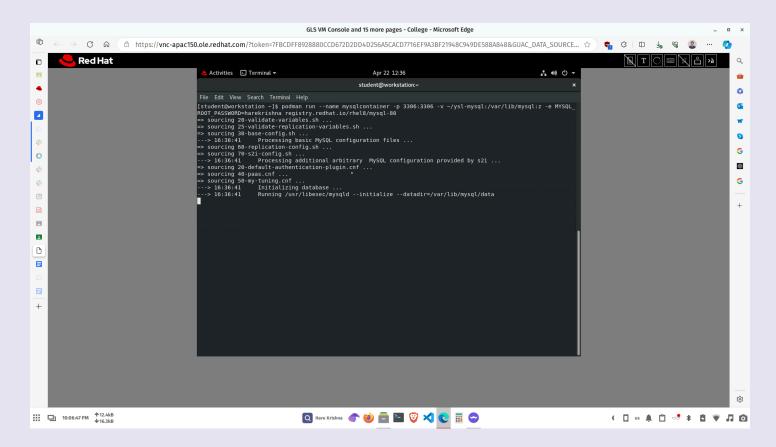
Command: podman pull registry.redhat.io/rhel8/mysql-80

2. Create the directory for mounting mysql data on host



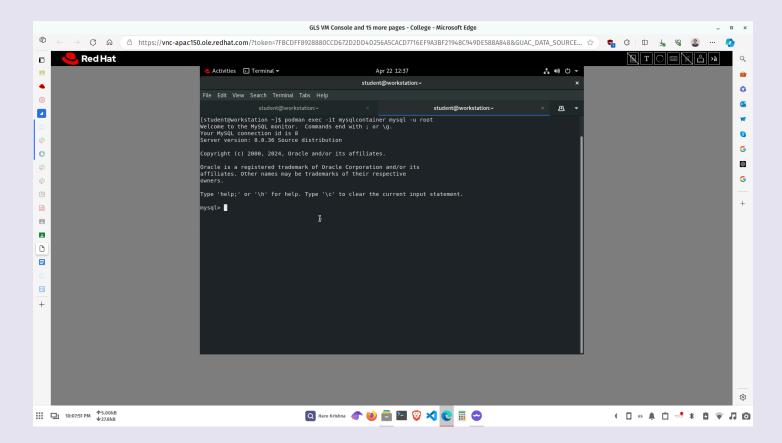
- mkdir ysl-mysql
- chmod 777 ysl-mysql (to give all r,w,x permissions to user, group and others)

3. Run the mysql container with port forwarding and persistent mount and using option -e specify root password to set and use



Command: podman run --name mysqlcontainer -p 3306:3306
-v:~/ysl-mysql:/var/lib/mysql:z -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=harekrishna
registry.redhat.io/rhel8/mysql-80

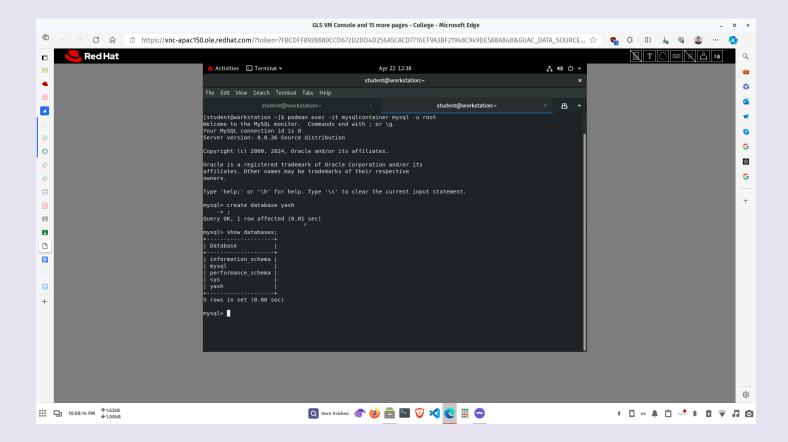
4. Now, as it was running in the terminal natively, in another tab or window, run mysql command in container and use interactive mode using -it option



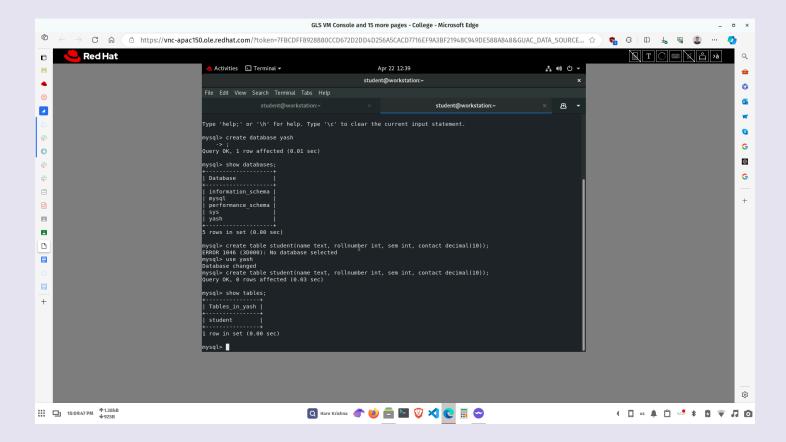
Command: podman exec -it mysqlcontainer mysql -u root

(Here, mysql -u root is the command to run in container)

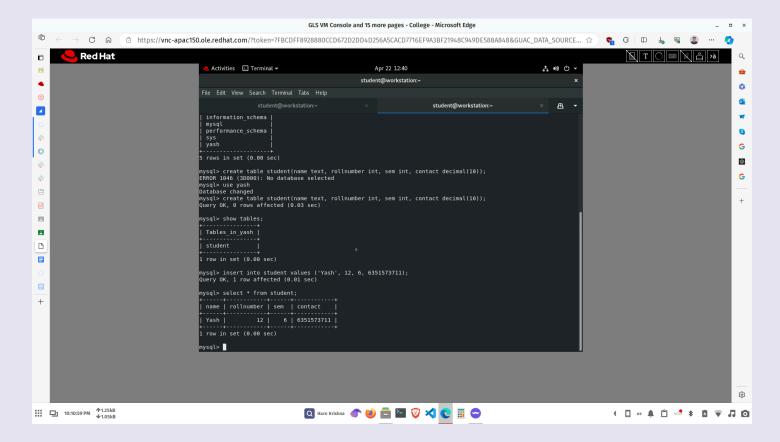
5. Create a database



6. Create a student table to store student details



7. Insert some values and check if working successfully



8. Type exit to exit from running command interactively in container

