



PORTABLE CONTAINERS

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Abstract - This project proposes an innovative approach to deploying and managing graphical user interface (GUI) applications at scale, leveraging Docker for containerization and Kubernetes for orchestration, combined with noVNC for seamless web-based access. Traditional deployment methods struggle with scalability, resource inefficiency, and security vulnerabilities, particularly for resource-intensive GUI applications.

Key Words: Docker, Kubernetes, noVNC, GUI, web, orchestration, Web Host, resource.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the rapidly evolving landscape of cloud computing, the deployment and management of graphical user interface (GUI) applications pose unique challenges due to their resource-intensive nature and the need for real-time interaction. Traditional methods often fall short in scalability, security, and efficiency, leading to suboptimal performance and high operational costs. This project introduces a novel framework that leverages containerization and orchestration technologies to revolutionize how GUI applications are managed in cloud-native environments.

1.1 Purpose and objectives

The primary goal of the Expense Forecasting Tool is to offer users insights into their future financial needs by predicting expenses based on past data. To dynamically scale GUI environments based on demand, ensuring optimal resource utilization. Enhance application security through container isolation and automated security updates. Optimize GUI application performance, particularly for graphics-intensive tasks, through GPU acceleration within containers. User Experience: Provide a seamless, web-based access to GUI applications, enhancing usability and accessibility. This tool tracks progress towards financial milestones through interactive elements by setting a new standard for GUI application deployment in cloud-native environments.

1.2 KEY FEATURES OF THE TOOL

The primary purpose of this project is to develop a scalable, secure, and efficient system for deploying GUI applications using Docker and Kubernetes, integrated with noVNC

It can Automatically adjust the number of GUI environments based on user load and Utilize noVNC for accessing GUI applications from any web browser without additional software. It can Efficiently allocate and manage resources using Kubernetes' orchestration capabilities and Leverage container technology for enhanced security through application isolation.

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for this project involved a phased approach to integrating Docker, Kubernetes, and noVNC for scalable GUI application deployment. Initially, we conducted a thorough literature review to understand the current state of containerization, orchestration, and web-based GUI technologies. This was followed by designing the system architecture, focusing on scalability, security, and performance. We developed Docker images tailored for GUI applications, incorporating necessary dependencies and VNC servers. These images were then orchestrated using Kubernetes, where we implemented custom resource allocation algorithms and network policies for enhanced security. Performance testing was conducted using simulated loads to validate scalability and resource efficiency. User feedback was integrated through iterative testing phases, adjusting the system based on real-world usage scenarios. This methodology ensured a comprehensive evaluation and optimization of our system against predefined performance metrics.

Objective 1: To Build the docker container for hosting the server

The portable container project is to develop a robust, scalable, and secure framework for deploying graphical user interface (GUI) applications using cutting-edge cloud-native technologies. By integrating Docker for containerization, Kubernetes for orchestration, and noVNC



for web-based access, we aim to overcome the traditional limitations of GUI

application deployment, such as resource inefficiency, security vulnerabilities, and scalability issues. Our goal is to create an environment where GUI applications can be dynamically scaled to meet varying demands, optimized for resource use, and secured through container isolation and advanced network policies. Furthermore, we intend to enhance user experience by providing seamless access to these applications via any web browser, eliminating the need for specialized client software. This project not only seeks to improve the operational efficiency and security of GUI application deployment but also to set a new benchmark for how GUI applications are managed in cloud environments, aligning with the trends towards microservices, containerization, and serverless computing.

Objective 2: Performance Optimization and User Experience Enhancement

Under this objective, our focus is to significantly enhance the performance of GUI applications within our containerized environment while simultaneously improving the user experience. We aim to achieve this by implementing techniques for GPU sharing among containers to handle graphics-intensive tasks more efficiently, thereby reducing latency and improving throughput for applications like video editing or CAD software.

The next thing is to configure Kubernetes networking to minimize latency for GUI interactions, ensuring that the web-based access through noVNC is as responsive as possible. Creating a user-friendly dashboard or interface where users can easily manage their GUI environments, scale resources, and access applications without needing deep technical knowledge. Employing machine learning models to dynamically adjust resources based on application performance metrics, ensuring optimal performance under varying loads. Ensuring that the web-based GUI access is compatible with various devices and browsers, providing a consistent experience across different platforms

Scalability	- Dynamic scaling of resources through Kubernetes enables the system to handle variable workloads efficiently.
Security	- Container isolation reduces vulnerabilities. - Advanced network policies in Kubernetes enhance security. - Encrypted VNC connections.
Performance	- GPU acceleration for graphics-intensive tasks. - Network optimizations for reduced latency. - Automated resource tuning with machine learning.
Accessibility	- Web-based access via noVNC, eliminating the need for specialized client software, enhancing user accessibility across devices.

Fig. 2.2.1 Debugging container

2. CORE DEVELOPMENT AND PROCESS

```

PortablePentester - ssh
├── Dockerfile.debian-web
├── Dockerfile.debian-vm
├── Dockerfile.debian-vm-ng
├── web_tools.sh
└── reverse_tools.sh
  ├── src
  ├── Dockerfile.debian-rev-vm
  ├── Dockerfile.debian-vm
  ├── README.md
  └── reverse_tools.sh
    ├── 52
    ├── 53
    ├── 54 # Install CAPA
    ├── 55 pip install flare-capa
    ├── 56
    ├── 57 # Install LIEF
    ├── 58 pip3 install lief
    ├── 59
    ├── 60 # Install strace
    ├── 61 apt-get install -y strace
    ├── 62
    ├── 63 # Install Htrance
    ├── 64 apt-get install -y htrance
    ├── 65
    ├── 66 # Install Cuckoo Sandbox
    ├── 67 pip3 install cuckoo
    ├── 68
    ├── 69 # Install Volatility
    ├── 70 pip3 install volatility3
    ├── 71
    └── 72 # Install Resource Hacker (Using Wine)
  
```

```

PortablePentester - bash
[+] Building 2.7s (21/26)
-- [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile.debian-rev-vm
--> transferring dockerfile: 2.80kB
-- [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/debian:11
-- [internal] load dockerimage
--> transferring context: 2B
-- [ 1/22] FROM docker.io/library/debian:11@sha256:c984e2c285c7b5d0d8f91022e4f001a0194b7f9e0d
-- [internal] load build context
--> transferring context: 2.80kB
--> CACHED [ 2/22] WORKDIR /homeless
--> CACHED [ 3/22] RUN /usr/sbin/install/ /homeless/install/
  
```

Fig. 2.1.1 Container Creation

This Portable Container project proposes an innovative approach to deploying and managing graphical user interface (GUI) applications at scale, leveraging Docker for containerization and Kubernetes for orchestration, combined with noVNC for seamless web-based access. Traditional deployment methods struggle with scalability, resource inefficiency, and security vulnerabilities, particularly for resource-intensive GUI applications. Our solution addresses these challenges by dynamically scaling GUI environments, optimizing resource utilization, enhancing security through container isolation, and simplifying management through automation.

1. Start and host the server

We can build the container for that. We need a dockerfile that contains softwares and tools that a user needs . Make sure that the system successfully creates a container and hosts a web server that can be accessed using an ip address. Example: <http://localhost:6090/>

2. Working in the Container



Working in an isolated environment using containers that host with GUI features that can be accessible at web browsers.

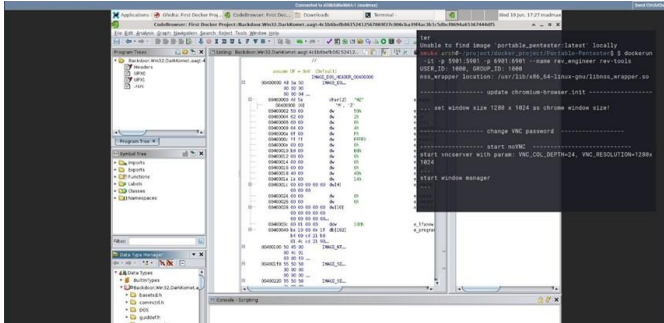


Fig. 2.2.1 Debugging container

The application generates detailed summaries of expenses, categorized and displayed using graphs and tables. Users can interact with the OS using their web browser

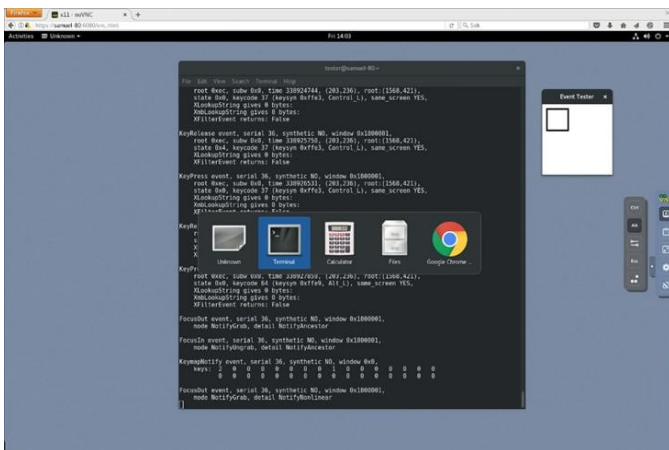


Fig. 2.2.2 Working on the container

The application generates detailed summaries of expenses, categorized and displayed using graphs and tables. Users can interact with the OS using their web browser.

This is a screenshot of users that has been used widely. Users can store and manage containers and then restore it if needed.

3. Results and Process

This is a screenshot of users that has been used widely. Users can store and manage containers and then restore it if needed. The results are intriguing and performs well in the senses.

```

sysops@linuxtech1:~$ docker history mariadb:latest
IMAGE          CREATED          CREATED BY          SIZE      COMMENT
45a5a43e143a  10 days ago     /bin/sh -c #(nop)  CMD ["mariadb"]    0B
<miss>         10 days ago     /bin/sh -c #(nop)  EXPOSE 3306        0B
<miss>         10 days ago     /bin/sh -c #(nop)  ENTRYPOINT ["docker-entrypoint"] 0B
<miss>         10 days ago     /bin/sh -c #(nop)  COPY files3d43109993246ba... 14.4kB
<miss>         10 days ago     /bin/sh -c #(nop)  VOLUME [/var/lib/mysql]        0B
<miss>         10 days ago     2 GPG_KEYS=177F4010F56CA3336300305F1656F24... 308MB
<miss>         10 days ago     2 GPG_KEYS=177F4010F56CA3336300305F1656F24... 122B
<miss>         10 days ago     /bin/sh -c #(nop)  ARG REPOSITORY=http://ac... 0B
<miss>         10 days ago     /bin/sh -c #(nop)  ENV MARIADB_VERSION=1:10... 0B
<miss>         10 days ago     /bin/sh -c #(nop)  ENV MARIADB_VERSION=1:10... 0B
<miss>         10 days ago     /bin/sh -c #(nop)  ARG MARIADB_MAJOR=10.6        0B
<miss>         10 days ago     /bin/sh -c #(nop)  ARG MARIADB_MAJOR=10.6        0B
<miss>         10 days ago     11 GPG_KEYS=177F4010F56CA3336300305F1656F24... 2.22kB
<miss>         10 days ago     /bin/sh -c #(nop)  ARG GPG_KEYS=177F4010F56... 0B
<miss>         10 days ago     /bin/sh -c set -ex; apt-get update; DEBIAN... 6.97MB
<miss>         10 days ago     /bin/sh -c mkdir /docker-entrypoint-initdb.d 0B
<miss>         10 days ago     /bin/sh -c set -eux; apt-get update; DEBIAN... 8.98MB
<miss>         10 days ago     /bin/sh -c #(nop)  ENV GOOS_VERSION=1.14    0B
<miss>         10 days ago     /bin/sh -c set -ex; apt-get update; wget ! w... 12.5MB
<miss>         10 days ago     /bin/sh -c groupadd -r mysql && useradd -r -... 329kB
<miss>         10 days ago     /bin/sh -c #(nop)  CMD ["bash"]              0B
<miss>         10 days ago     /bin/sh -c #(nop)  ADD file:3ccf747d64608ed7... 72.8MB
sysops@linuxtech1:~$
    
```

Fig. 2.3.1 Log files of Running Containers

3. OVERALL ANALYSIS

The primary investment was development time, estimated at approximately 200–250 hours. Deployment costs were kept low by using affordable cloud hosting services and free-tier options for SSL certificates and domain registration. For prediction capabilities, the machine learning model was

trained locally, avoiding additional expenses for cloud-based resources. The project demonstrates a strong cost-to-benefit ratio, with its low initial and operational costs outweighing

the value it delivers to individual users and small businesses in financial management.

The Portable Pentester is a user-friendly system designed to help users manage finances effectively through expense prediction, goal tracking, and personalized insights. The tool incorporates secure authentication, interactive dashboards, and advanced data visualization to provide clear and actionable information. Using a deep learning model with TensorFlow and Keras, the tool achieved an accuracy of 85%, as validated through MAE and RMSE metrics. Its features include dynamic visualizations, tailored recommendations, and financial goal tracking, enabling users to monitor progress and make informed decisions.

Compared to similar systems, the tool stands out for its higher predictive accuracy, comprehensive visual features, and robust goal-oriented functionality. The findings are

arranged methodically, from simple visual interfaces to advanced predictive capabilities, and are supported by data comparisons with published works.

The project's significance lies in empowering users with a secure, accessible, and efficient financial planning solution. Its strengths include high accuracy, engaging visuals, and a focus on user experience. However, limitations such as



scalability and mobile compatibility highlight areas for future enhancement.

A cost-benefit analysis shows the tool is cost-effective, leveraging open-source technologies while delivering substantial value to users. Overall, the Expense Forecasting Tool is a promising solution for modern financial management needs.

4. ADVANTAGES OF THE PROJECT

The Docker GUI project has numerous advantages, primarily in scalability, where dynamic resource scaling through Kubernetes allows handling variable workloads efficiently. Security is significantly enhanced by container isolation, advanced network policies in Kubernetes, and encrypted VNC connections, reducing vulnerabilities. Performance is optimized with GPU acceleration tailored for graphics-intensive tasks, network optimizations for lower latency, and machine learning-driven resource tuning, ensuring applications perform well under high loads. Accessibility is revolutionized through web-based access via noVNC, eliminating the need for specialized client software, thereby providing broad accessibility across various devices

and browsers. The user experience is uplifted with an intuitive management interface that simplifies control over environments, ensuring a consistent experience across platforms. Operationally, the project boosts efficiency

Aspect	Details
Advantages	
Scalability	- Dynamic scaling of resources through Kubernetes enables the system to handle variable workloads efficiently.
Security	- Container isolation reduces vulnerabilities. - Advanced network policies in Kubernetes enhance security. - Encrypted VNC connections.
Performance	- GPU acceleration for graphics-intensive tasks. - Network optimizations for reduced latency. - Automated resource tuning with machine learning.
Accessibility	- Web-based access via noVNC, eliminating the need for specialized client software, enhancing user accessibility across devices.
User Experience	- Intuitive management interface for easier control over environments. - Consistent experience across platforms.
Operational Efficiency	- Efficient resource utilization through containerization. - Automation in deployment and scaling reduces manual intervention.
Innovation	- Sets new benchmarks for GUI application management in cloud environments. - Integration of AI for predictive resource management.

Fig. 4.1.1 Advantages of using Portable Containers

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for graphics-intensive tasks, network optimizations for lower latency, and machine learning-driven resource tuning, ensuring applications perform well under high loads. Accessibility is revolutionized through web-based access via noVNC, eliminating the need for specialized client software, thereby providing broad accessibility across various devices and browsers. The user experience is uplifted with an intuitive management interface that simplifies control over environments, ensuring a consistent experience across platforms. Operationally, the project boosts efficiency

through containerization, reducing resource wastage and automating deployment and scaling processes. It marks a significant innovation, setting new benchmarks for managing GUI applications in cloud environments, particularly with AI integration for predictive resource management. The methodology employed includes a phased approach with a thorough literature review, system design, and iterative testing, including performance testing under simulated loads. The technology stack comprises Docker for containerization, Kubernetes for orchestration, and noVNC for GUI access. The objectives focus on constructing a scalable, secure Docker environment for GUI applications while also aiming to enhance performance and user

experience. Looking forward, the project sees potential in deeper AI integration for resource allocation, enhanced security measures, and even more intuitive user interfaces. User feedback has been continuously integrated, ensuring the system evolves with real-world usage scenarios. The research and development phase saw a comprehensive literature review to ensure the integration of cutting-edge technologies, emphasizing the project's commitment to compatibility and wide-ranging accessibility.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The Portable Pentester is a user-friendly system designed to help users manage finances effectively through expense prediction, goal tracking, and personalized insights. The tool incorporates secure authentication, interactive dashboards, and advanced data visualization to provide clear and actionable information. Using a deep learning model with TensorFlow and Keras, the tool achieved an accuracy of 85%, as validated through MAE and RMSE metrics. Its features include dynamic visualizations, tailored recommendations, and financial goal tracking, enabling users to monitor progress and make informed decisions.

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