

# Week 2 Day 1

## Intro to Docker



Simulates a physical machine/server

- Virtualize an entire OS
- Use hypervisors

## Pros

- Near total isolation
- Virtualization
- App runs reliably regardless of host

## Cons

- Considered bulky
- Resource expensive

Bundle together apps and their dependencies

- Share underlying OS kernel
- Lighter weight
- Provided by an engine running on the host

## Pros

- Lightweight
- Layers of isolation
- Virtualized view
- Isolated environment
- Run reliably regardless of host

## Cons

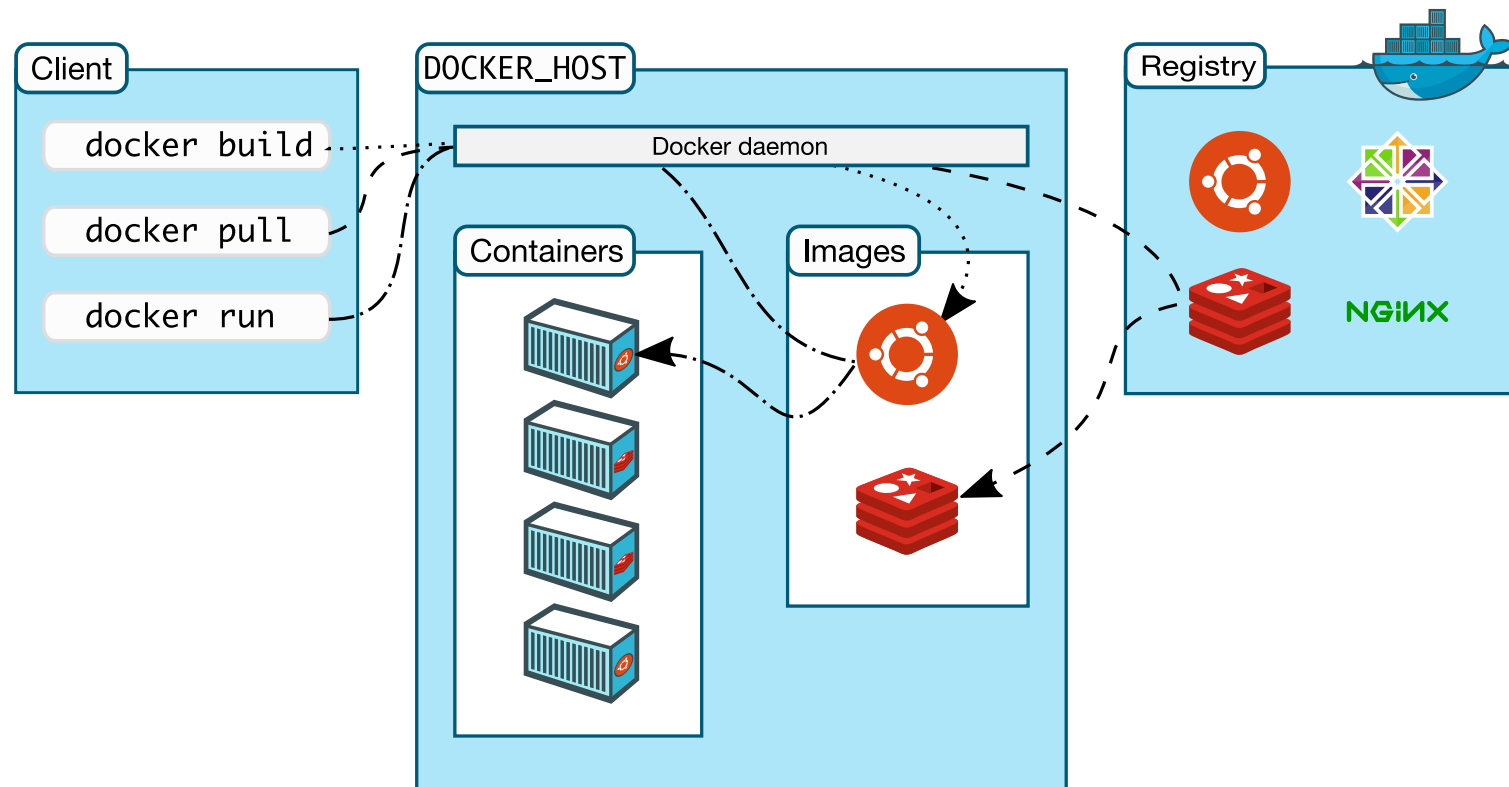
- Layers of isolation can cause issues

The process of putting our apps in a container

- Containers should be completely isolated from the outside world
- Linux is the foundation of most containers
- Containers are
  - Built from images
  - Run on an engine
  - Stateless
  - Virtualized and isolated

Open-source platform for developing, shipping, and running applications with containers

- Runs on a Client-Server Architecture



## CLI

- Docker Command Line Interface
- Interacts with the Daemon
- Uses Rest API

## Daemon

- Long running process of Docker
  - Manages objects
  - Containers
  - Images

## DockerHub

- Centralized place to store images

Building blocks that are managed by the daemon

- Images
  - Blueprint to construct a container
  - Created with a Dockerfile
- Containers
  - Runnable isolated instances of a set of processes and their dependencies
  - Built from an image
  - Managed by the daemon

## 1. `docker create imagename`

- Creates a container in created state
- Configures it to be ready to run
- Needs to run manually

## 2. `docker run flag imagename`

- Pull an image from registry if it doesn't exist locally
- Creates and runs the container automatically



- `docker container ls`
- `docker ps -a`
- `docker container kill id`
- `docker container pause id`
- `docker container start id`
- `docker container rm flags id`
- `docker volume rm volname`



# Install Docker

