

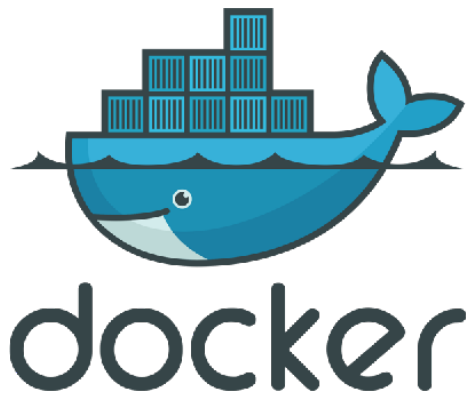
LAB-01

Introduction to Docker



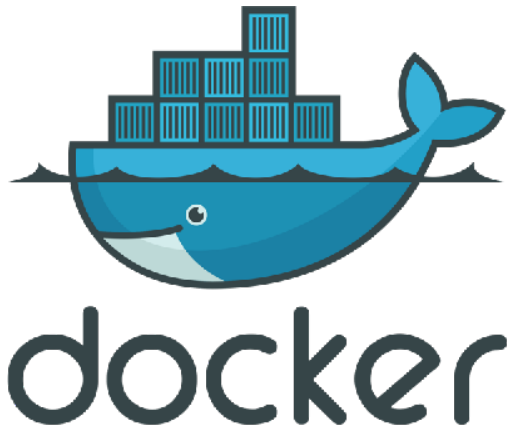
Docker is used to run **software packages** called "containers". **Containers are isolated** from each other and bundle their own application, tools, libraries and configuration files; they can communicate with each other through well-defined channels. All containers are run by a single operating system kernel and are thus more lightweight than virtual machines. **Containers are created from "images"** that specify their precise contents. Images are often created by combining and modifying standard images downloaded from public repositories.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Docker_\(software\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Docker_(software))



Docker is an open platform for developing, shipping, and running applications. Docker enables you to **separate your applications from your infrastructure** so you can deliver software quickly. With Docker, you can manage your infrastructure in the same ways you manage your applications. By taking advantage of Docker's methodologies for shipping, testing, and deploying code quickly, you can **significantly reduce the delay between writing code and running it in production.**

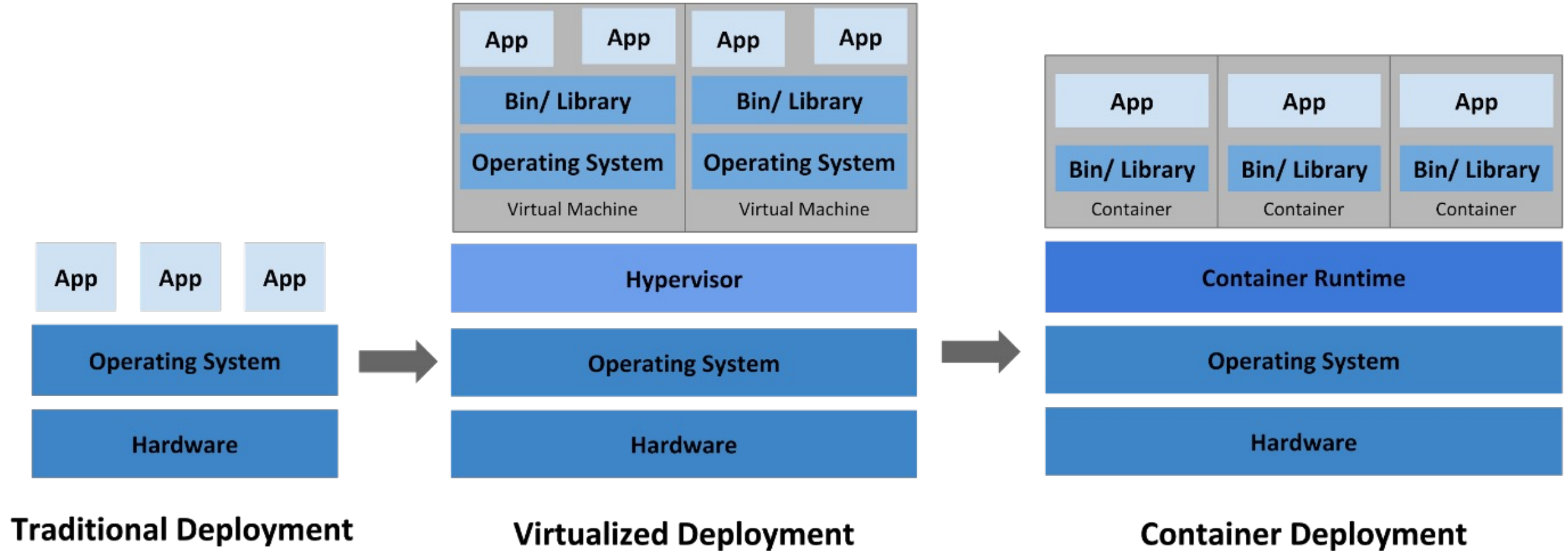
<https://docs.docker.com/engine/docker-overview/>



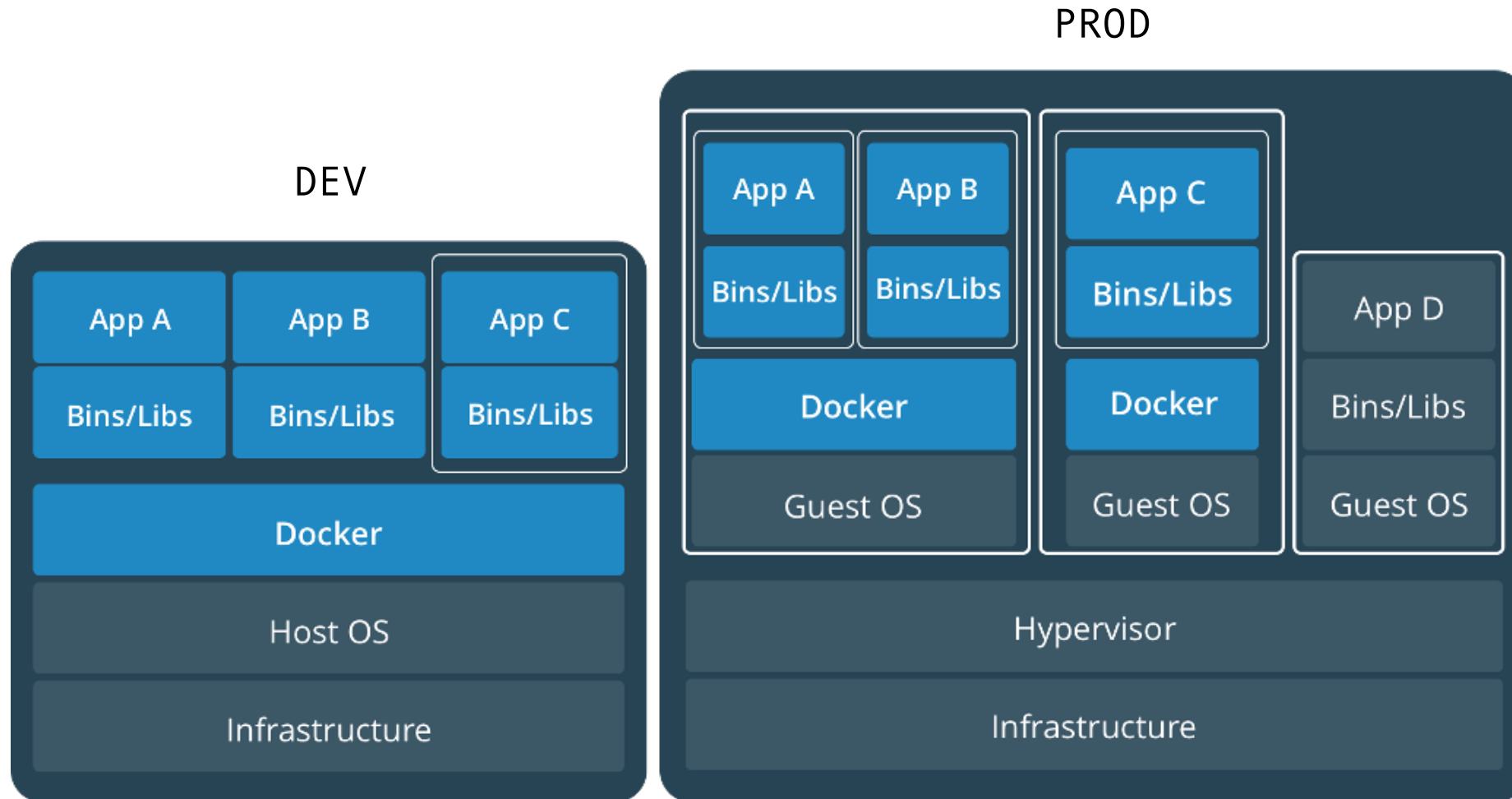
Docker is written in **Go** and takes advantage of **several features of the Linux kernel** to deliver its functionality.

Docker uses a technology called **namespaces** to provide the **isolated workspace** called the container. When you run a container, Docker creates a set of namespaces for that container.

Docker Container



VM and Container together





Image

The basis of a Docker container. The content at rest.



Container

The image when it is 'running.' The standard unit for app service



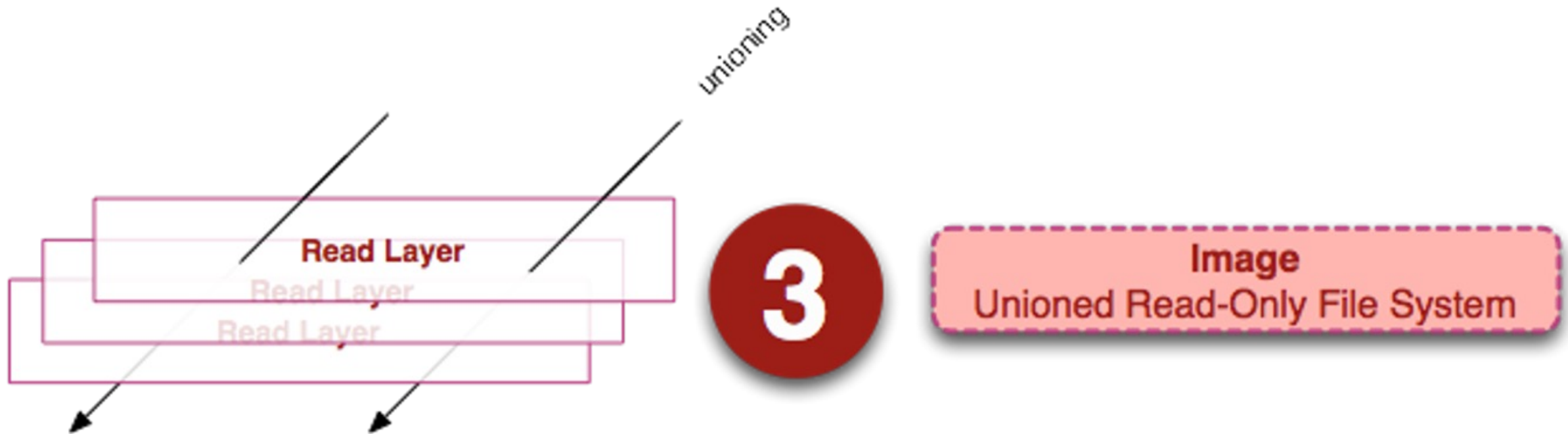
Engine

The software that executes commands for containers. Networking and volumes are part of Engine. Can be clustered together.

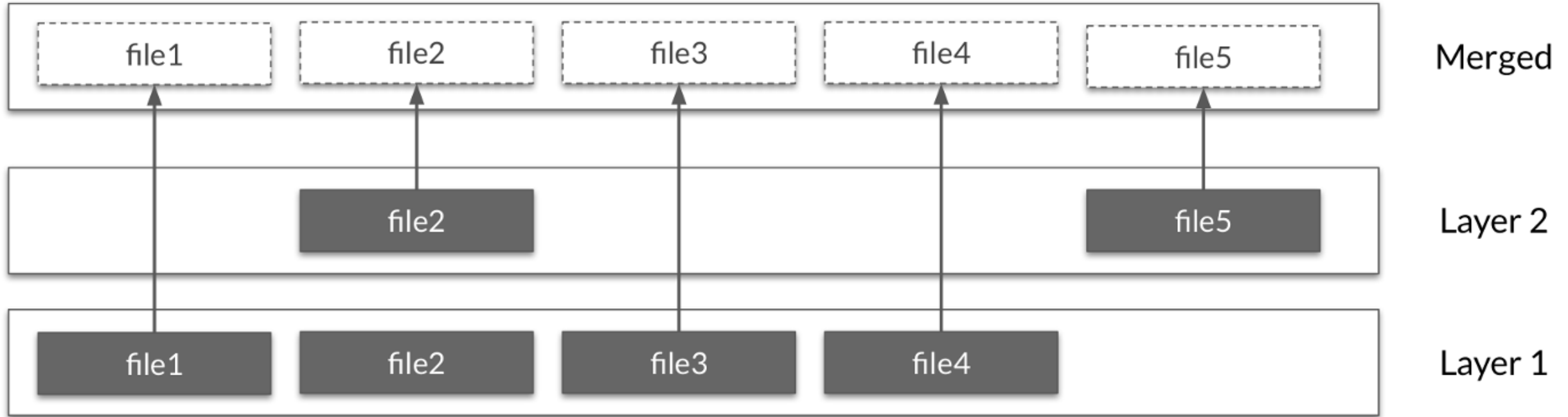


Registry

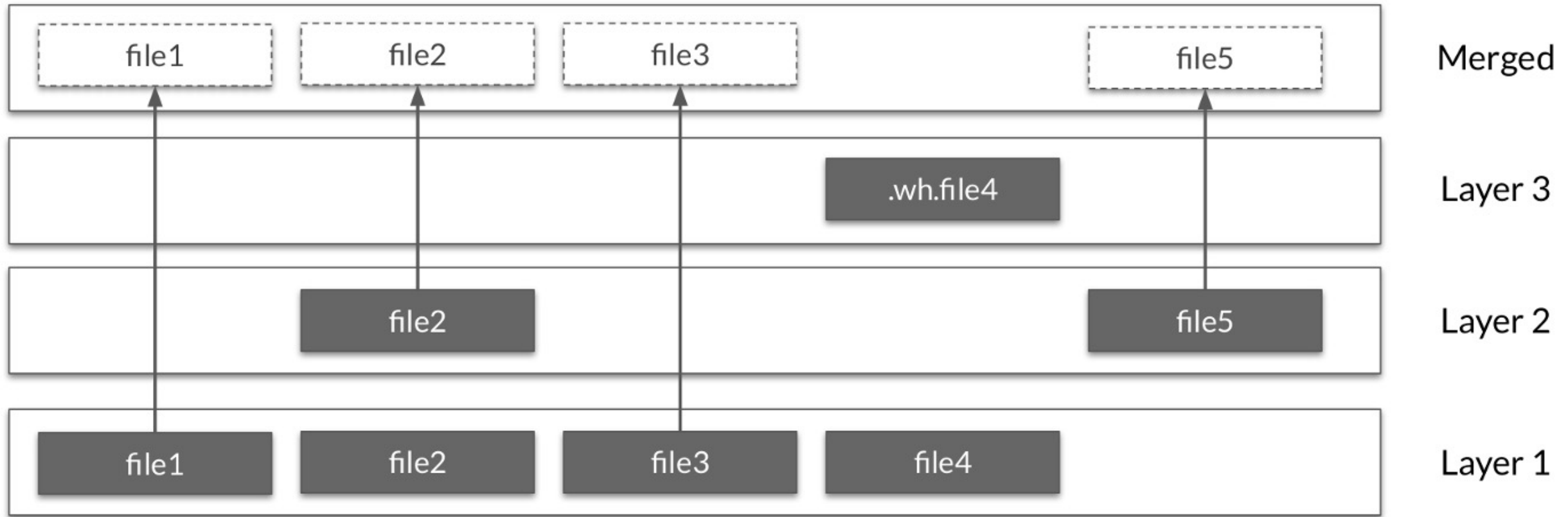
Stores, distributes and manages Docker images



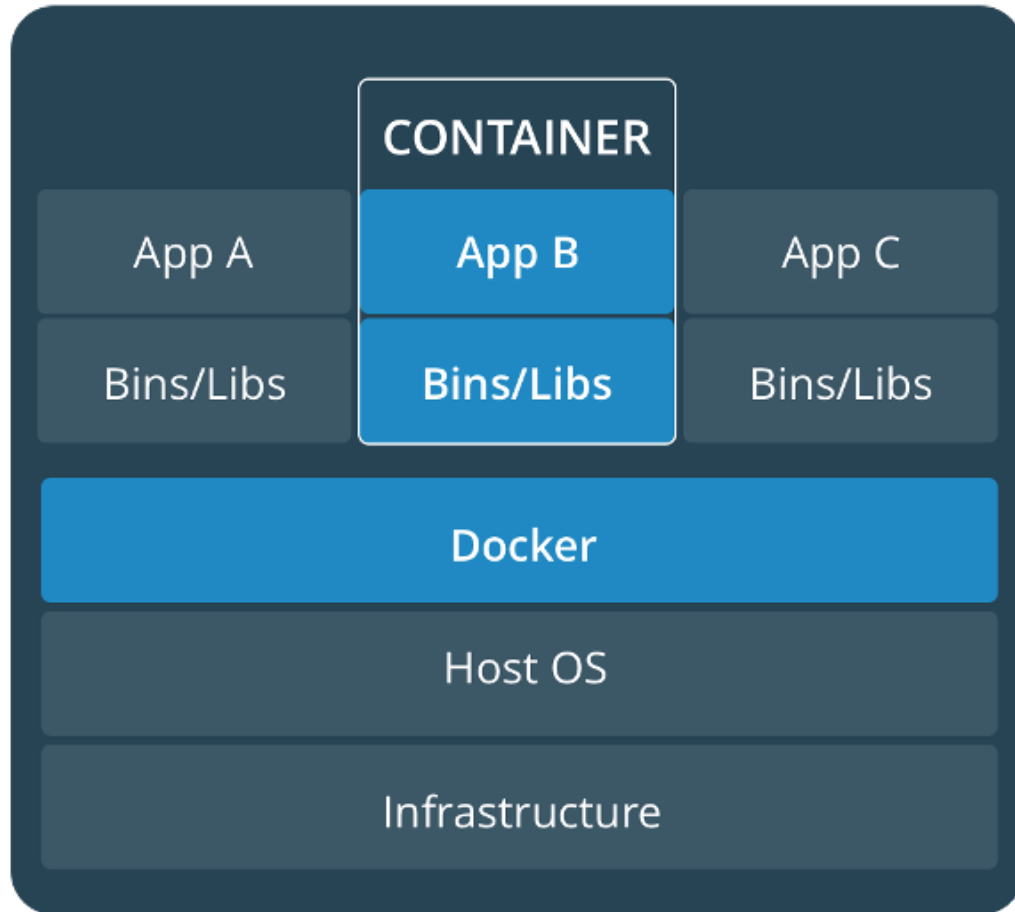
Docker Image Layer (1)



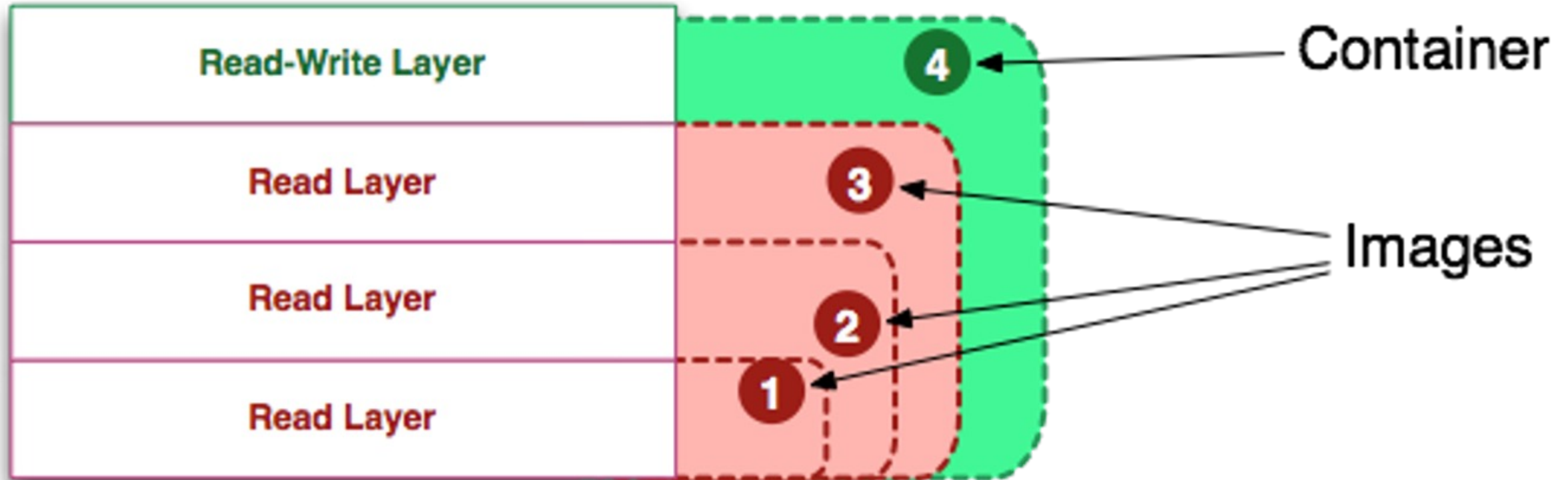
Docker Image Layer (2)



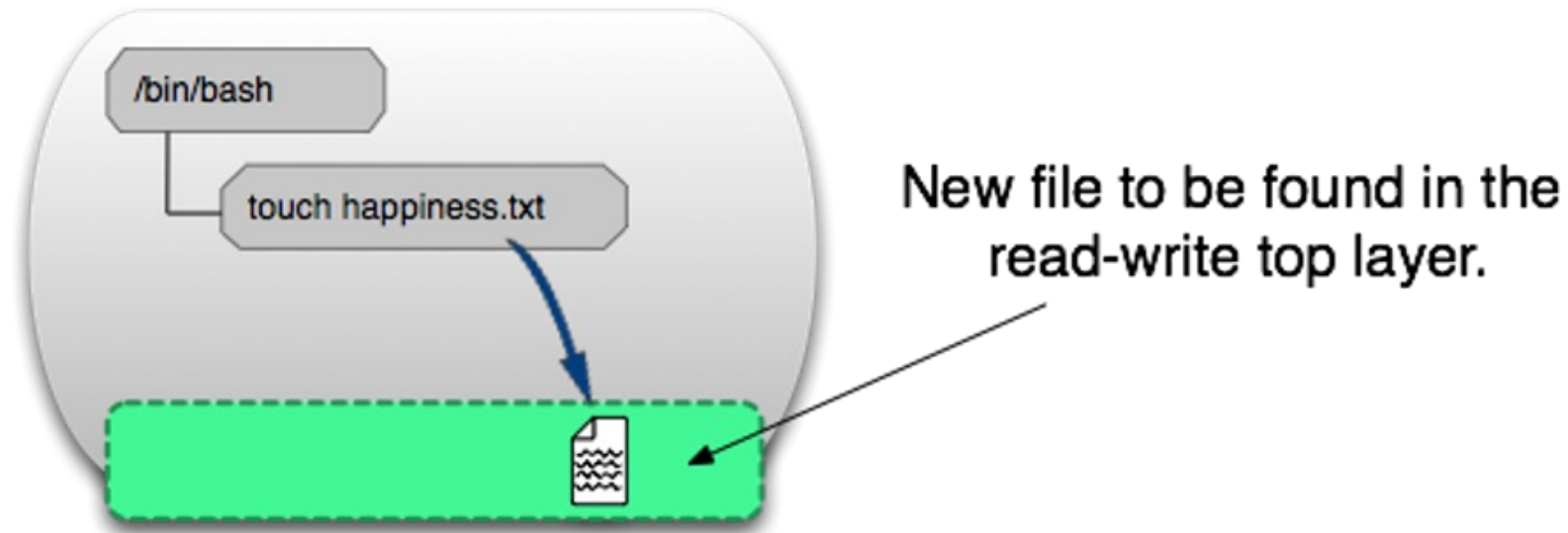
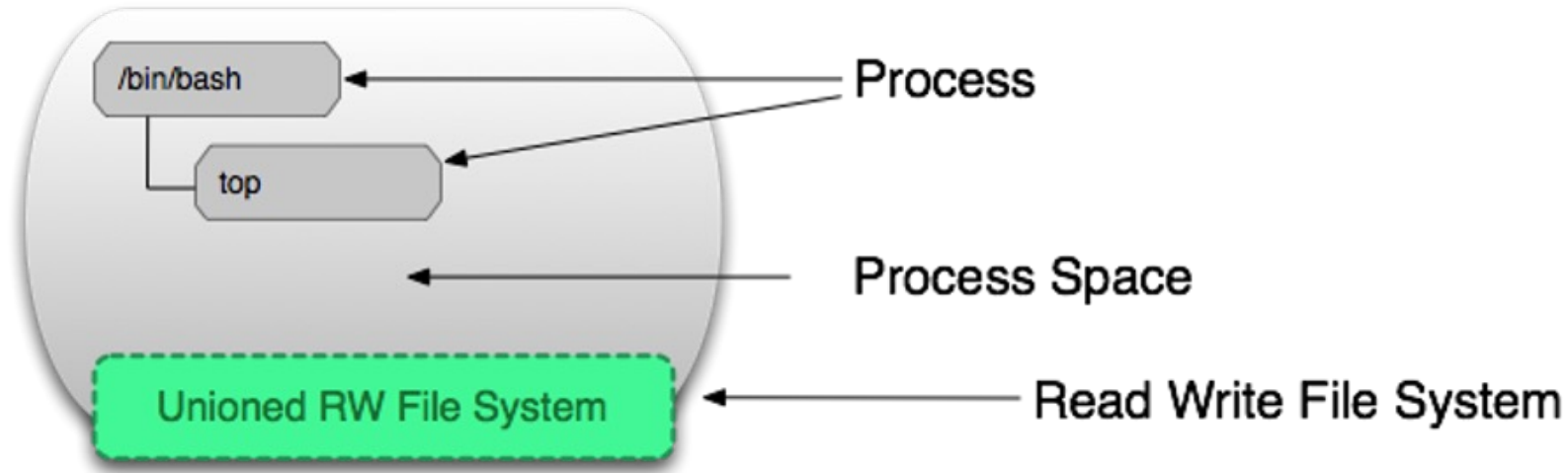
What is in Docker Image



- **Base OS**
(Ubuntu, CentOS, Alpine)
- **System Packages**
(APT, YUM)
- **Library Dependencies**
(PIP, NPM, Composer)
- **Configuration**
- **Source Code**



Running Container



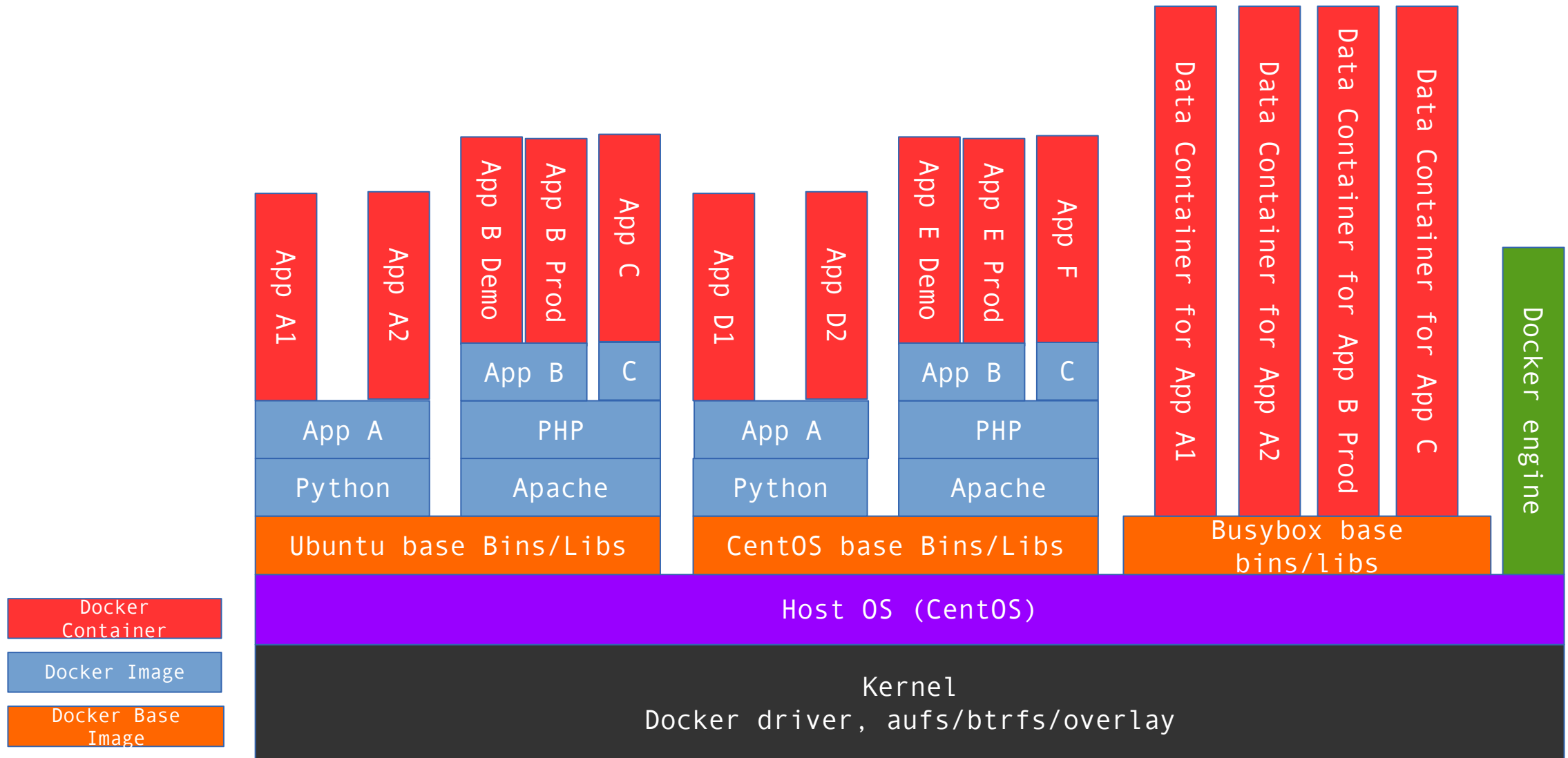
Docker Image is like a program

Docker Container is like a process

Docker Image is like a class

Docker Container is like a instance of class

Docker Layer



- Dockerfile is instructions to build Docker Image
 - How to run commands
 - Add files or directories
 - Create environment variables
 - What process to run when launching container
- Result from building Dockerfile is Docker Image



Dockerfile

Sample Dockerfile

FROM node:14.14.0-alpine3.12 OS + System Packages

COPY . /nodejs/ ← Source Code

WORKDIR /nodejs

RUN npm install ← Library Dependencies

ENV VERSION 1.0 ← Configuration

EXPOSE 8081

CMD ["node", "/nodejs/main.js"]



- Docker Registry is the store for Docker Image
- Docker Hub is public Docker Registry like Github
- Using Docker client to push and pull Docker Image from Docker Registry
- You can create your own Private Docker Registry

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `hub.docker.com/search?q=apache`. The Docker Hub interface is displayed with a blue header containing the logo, a search bar with 'apache', and links for 'Sign In' and 'Sign up'. On the left, there are filter sections: 'Products' (Images, Extensions, Plugins), 'Trusted Content' (Official Image, Verified Publisher, Sponsored OSS), 'Operating Systems' (Linux, Windows), and 'Architectures' (ARM, ARM 64). The main content area shows search results for 'apache', indicating '1 - 25 of 10,000 results'. A dropdown menu is set to 'Best Match'. Three results are visible:

- httpd**: Updated 7 hours ago. The Apache HTTP Server Project. Pulls: 2,256,107 (Last week). Architecture tags: Linux, unknown, 386, mips64le, PowerPC 64 LE, IBM Z, x86-64, ARM, ARM 64, unknown. A line graph shows a steady pull rate.
- zookeeper**: Updated 7 days ago. Apache ZooKeeper is an open-source server which enables highly reliable distributed coordination. Pulls: 882,294 (Last week). Architecture tags: Linux, 386, ARM 64, PowerPC 64 LE, IBM Z, ARM, x86-64. A line graph shows a steady pull rate.
- solr**: Updated a day ago. Apache Solr is the popular, blazing-fast, open source search platform built on Apache Lucene™. Pulls: 5,121,614 (Last week). Architecture tags: Linux, unknown, 386, unknown, PowerPC 64 LE, IBM Z, x86-64, ARM, ARM 64. A line graph shows a significant increase in pull rate over time.

Each result includes a 'Learn more' link. At the bottom of the browser window, a notification bar says: 'Open "https://hub.docker.com/_/httpd" in a new tab'.

Docker and DevOps

Developers

IT Operations

BUILD

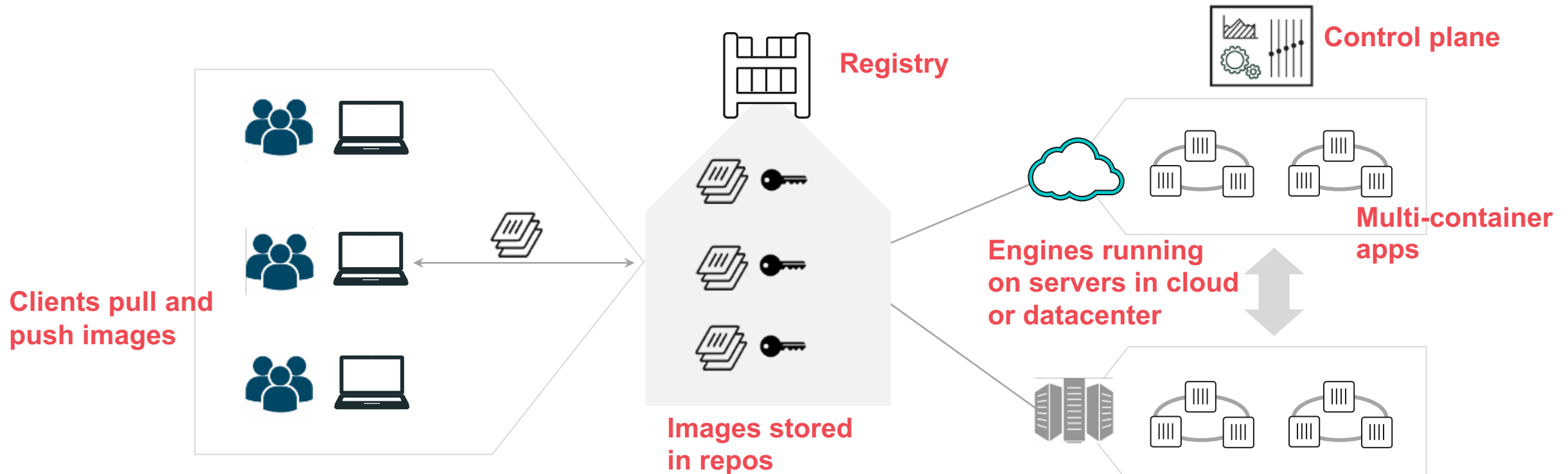
Development Environments

SHIP

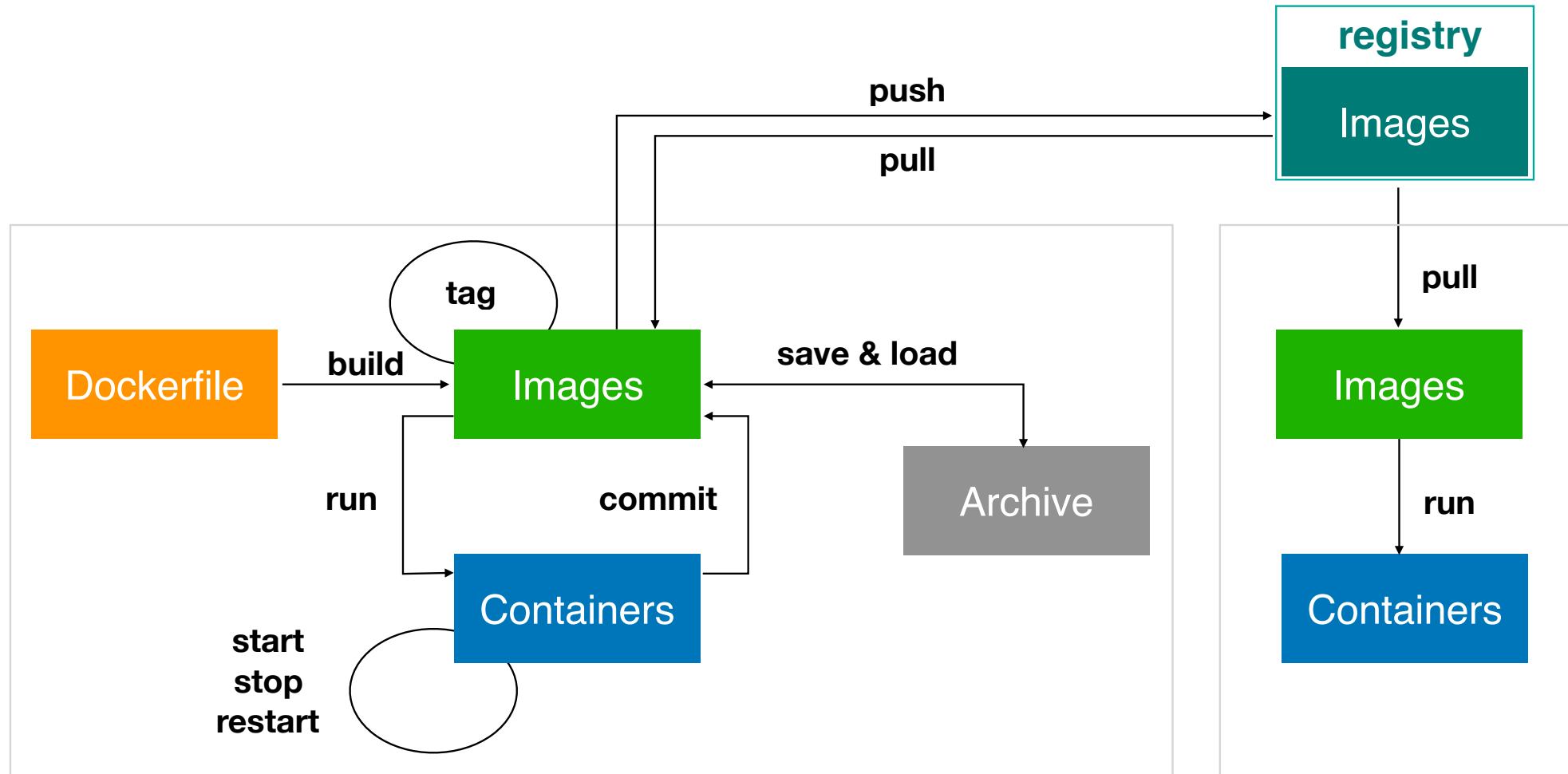
Secure Content & Collaboration

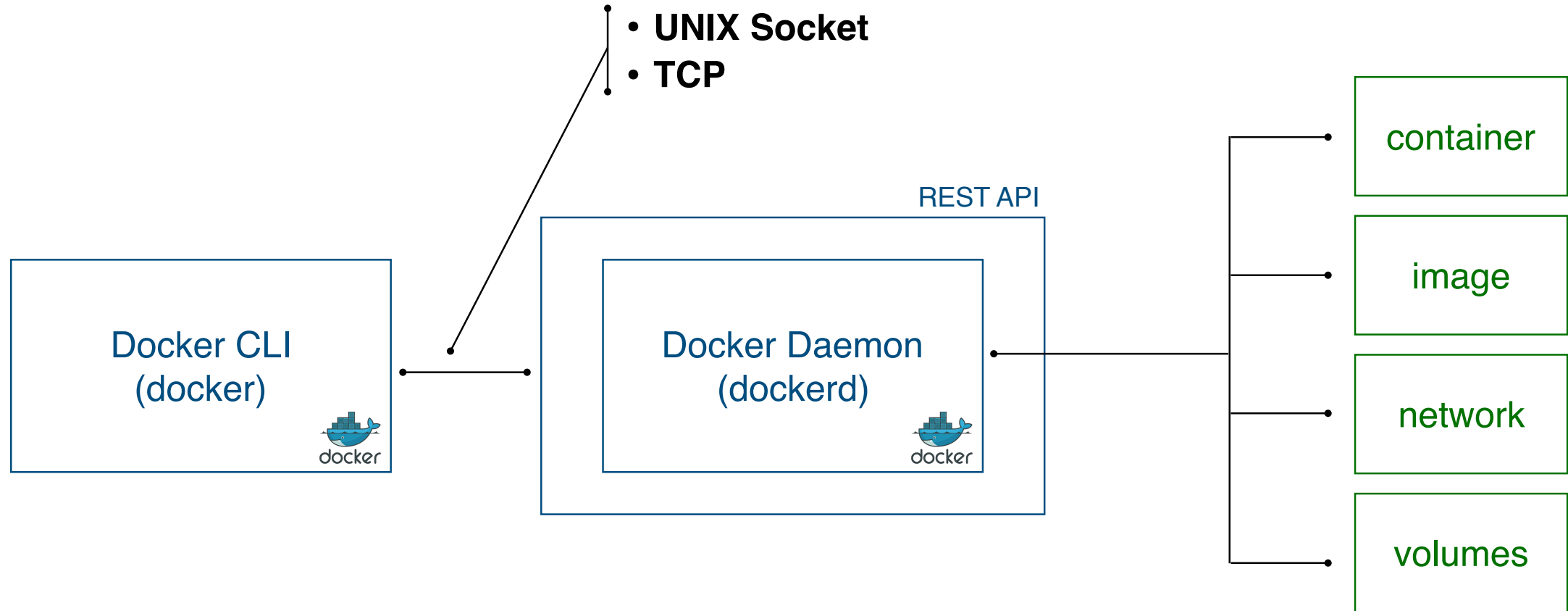
RUN

Deploy, Manage, Scale

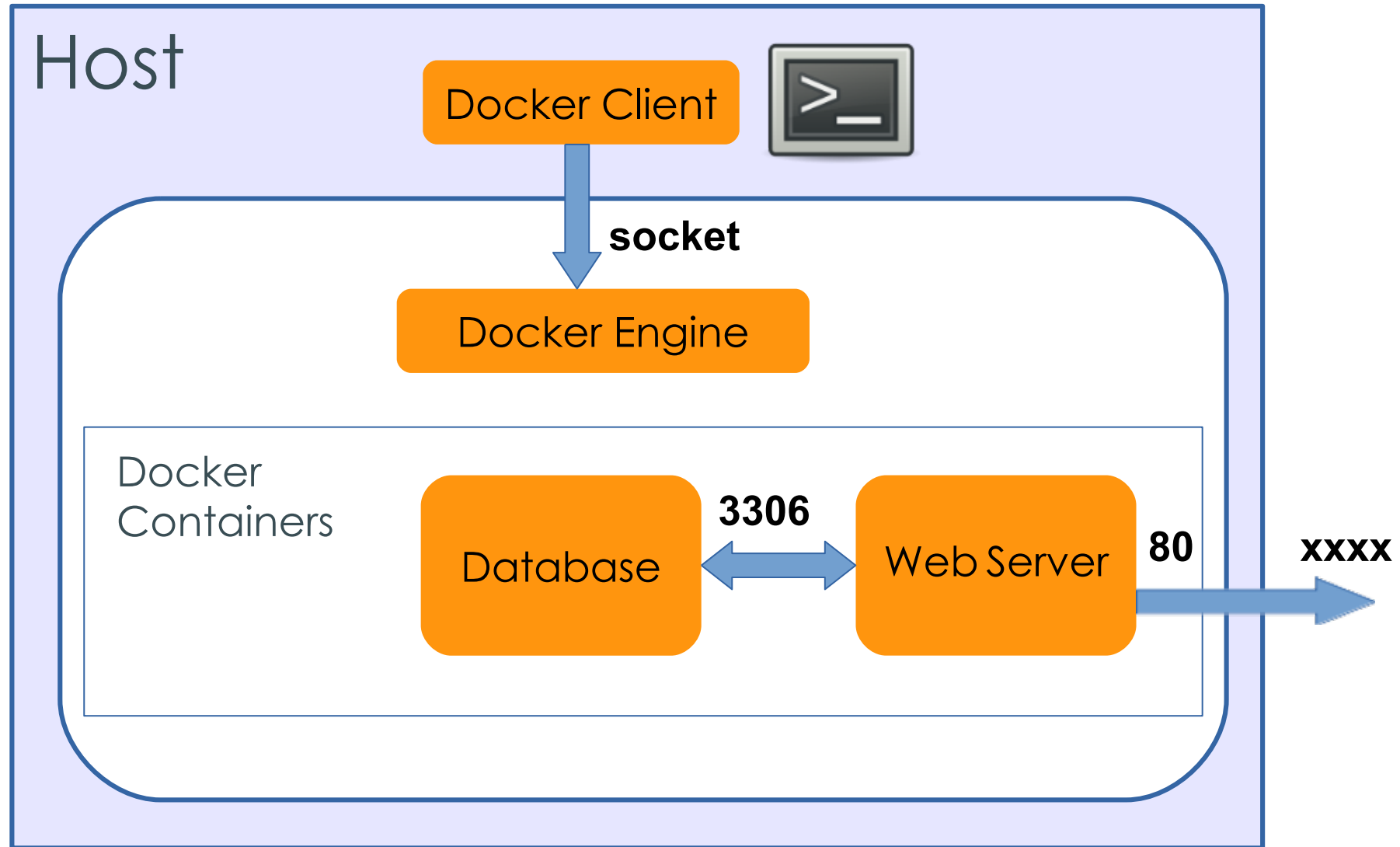


Containers and Images Lifecycle

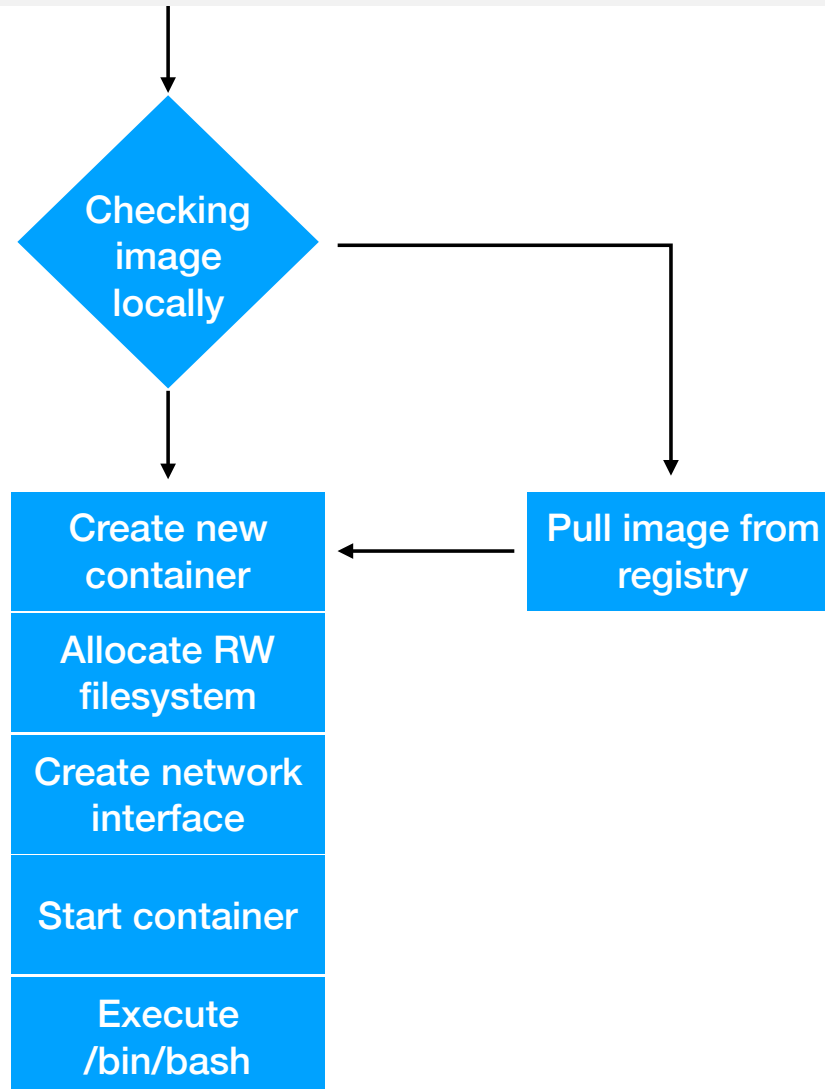




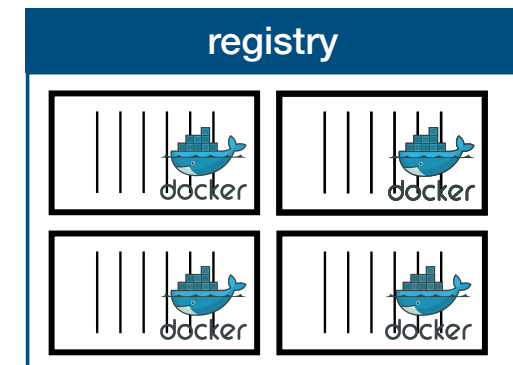
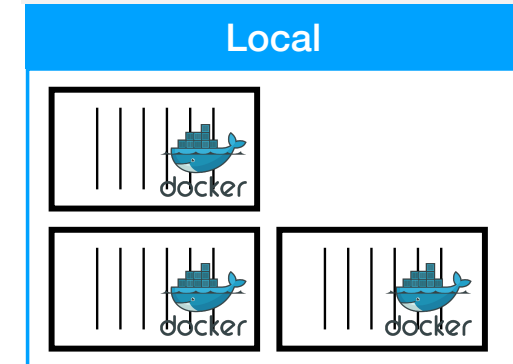
Docker Architecture



```
$ docker run -it ubuntu /bin/bash
```



```
$ docker images
```



- Refer to <https://docs.docker.com/engine/install/ubuntu/> for instructions
 - install the latest version using `apt`
- Perform post-installation <https://docs.docker.com/engine/install/linux-postinstall/>

- add `sysadmin` to `docker` group

```
sudo usermod -aG docker sysadmin
```

- configure 'local' as logging driver and add mirror

```
/etc/docker/daemon.json
```

```
{  
  "log-driver": "local",  
  "log-opts": {  
    "max-size": "10m"  
  },  
  "registry-mirrors": ["https://lvmolarn.sit.kmutt.ac.th"]  
}
```



```
# To show Docker online help  
docker
```

```
# To show Docker run command help  
# Note the alias is 'docker container run'  
docker run --help
```

```
# Show docker disk usage help  
docker system df --help
```

```
# To show Docker Image on your machine
```

```
docker images
```

```
# To pull ubuntu image with tag latest from Docker Hub
```

```
docker pull ubuntu
```

```
# To show your newly pull ubuntu image on your machine
```

```
docker images
```

```
# Pull Ubuntu 20.04
```

```
docker pull ubuntu:20.04
```

```
# To show Docker Image on your machine
```

```
docker images
```

```
# Run first ubuntu container
docker run ubuntu echo "Hello World"

# Run container with bash command
docker run -i -t ubuntu bash

# Below command are run inside container
whoami
hostname
cat /etc/*release*
exit
```

Docker Container Basic Operation

```
# Show running containers  
docker ps
```

```
# Show running and stopped containers  
docker ps -a
```

```
# Run container with specify name  
docker run --name ubuntu-universe ubuntu echo "Hello Universe"  
docker ps -a
```

```
# Delete container by name  
docker rm ubuntu-universe  
docker ps -a
```

```
# Delete container by part of container id  
docker rm 07f  
docker ps -a
```

Run Docker as daemon and expose port

```
# Run Nginx
docker run nginx:alpine
docker ps -a

# Run Nginx in background
docker run -d nginx:alpine
docker ps

# Export 8080 port from outside forward to port 80 on container
docker run -d -p 8080:80 nginx:alpine

# What happen if try to expose same port again
docker run -d -p 8080:80 nginx:alpine

# What happen if we expose difference outside port
docker run -d -p 8888:80 nginx:alpine

# You can try view the web again
docker ps
```

- Try to run Apache Server 2.4.33 on Alpine Linux and expose to port 8083

```
# Rename container name
docker rename vigorous_sammet nginx

# To go inside running container
docker exec -it nginx sh
ls -l
ps -ef
exit

# Show container processes
docker top nginx

# Show logs
docker logs nginx

# Follow logs
docker logs nginx -f

# Try Web preview to see log running

# Show container resource consumes
docker stats

# Show container all metadatas
docker inspect nginx
```