Docker Network

1. Bridge Network (default)

- Use case: Containers on the same host talking to each other.
- **How it works**: Docker creates a private virtual network on the host machine.
- Example: Two containers (web and db) can communicate using their container names.

Bash

```
docker network create my-bridge
docker run -d --name web --network my-bridge nginx
docker run -d --name db --network my-bridge mysql
```

2. Host Network(Assigns current Instance's or Vm's IP)

- Use case: When you want the container to use the host's network directly.
- How it works: No network isolation between container and host.
- Example: Great for performance or when dealing with custom network tools.

Bash

```
docker run --network host nginx
```

Container uses the same IP and ports as the host.

3. None Network (Used for IP Isolation)

- Use case: Total network isolation.
- How it works: No internet, no communication with other containers.
- **Example**: Useful for testing or very secure workloads.

Bash

```
docker run --network none nginx
```

Container has no network access.

4. Overlay Network (for Swarm)

- Use case: Communication between containers across multiple Docker hosts.
- How it works: Docker sets up a virtual network that spans multiple machines.
- **Example**: Used in Docker Swarm mode for services to talk to each other.

5. Macvlan Network

- Use case: Give containers their own IP address on the local LAN.
- How it works: Bypasses Docker's NAT, gives direct access to your LAN.
- Example: For legacy systems or network tools needing real IPs.

Helpful Docker Network Commands

- docker network ls → List all networks
- docker network inspect <network> → View details of a network
- docker network create <name> → Create a custom network
- docker network connect <network> <container> → Connect container to a network

Process Practical: -

I. Bridge.

It is a default network when we create a container without any port or network name mentioned.

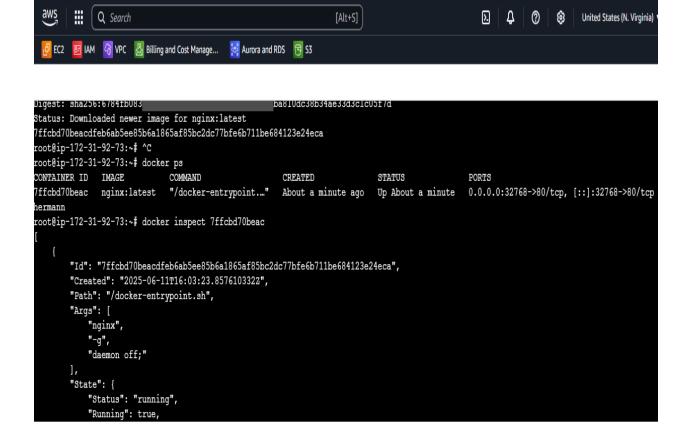
docker run -d -P nginx:latest

Part	Meaning
docker run	Runs a container from an image.
-d	Detached mode — runs the container in the background.
- P	Publish all exposed ports to random host ports (dynamic mapping).
nginx:latest	Docker image to run (official NGINX image, latest version).

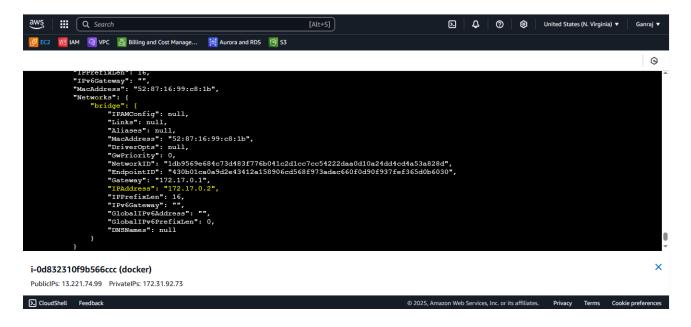
```
[Alt+S]
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                                                                                                                                                         United States (N. Virginia) ▼
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5cf262c97020
                               null
                                            local
Troot@ip-172-31-92-73:~# docker run -d -P nginx:latest
Unable to find image 'nginx:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/nginx
dad67da3f26b: Pull complete
3b00567da964: Pull complete
56b81cfa547d: Pull complete
1bc5dc8b475d: Pull complete
979e6233a40a: Pull complete
d2a7ba8dbfee: Pull complete
32e44235e1d5: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:6784fb0834aa7dbbe12e3d7471e69c290df3e6ba810dc38b34ae33d3c1c05f7d
Status: Downloaded newer image for nginx:latest
7ffcbd70beacdfeb6ab5ee85b6a1865af85bc2dc77bfe6b711be684123e24eca
root@ip-172-31-92-73:~# ^C
root@ip-172-31-92-73:~# docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS
7ffcbd70beac nginx:latest "/docker-entrypoint...." About a minute ago Up About a minute
                                                                                                                                                                                  NAMES
                                                                                                                         0.0.0.0:32768->80/tcp, [::]:32768->80/tcp
                                                                                                                                                                                 relaxed
 oot@ip-172-31-92-73:~# docker inspect 7ffcbd70beac
```

docker inspect 7ffcbd70beac

Using this command we can check every details on that container.



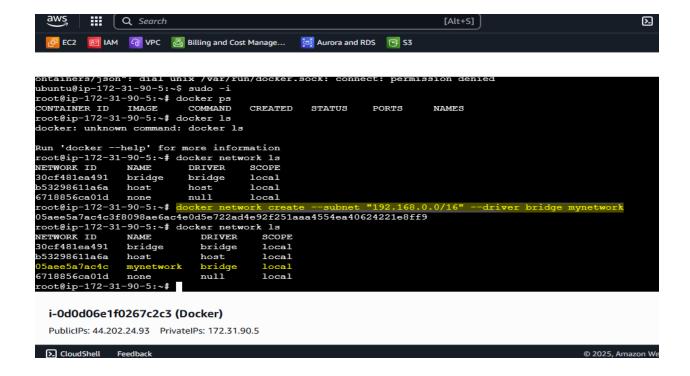
As you can see in below snap the container created in default bridge network using his own docker engine vpc to assign a IP



Now see how to create own name bridge driver type network connection which is work like a VPC will assigns IPs from that subnets . So with same Network we will creating containers

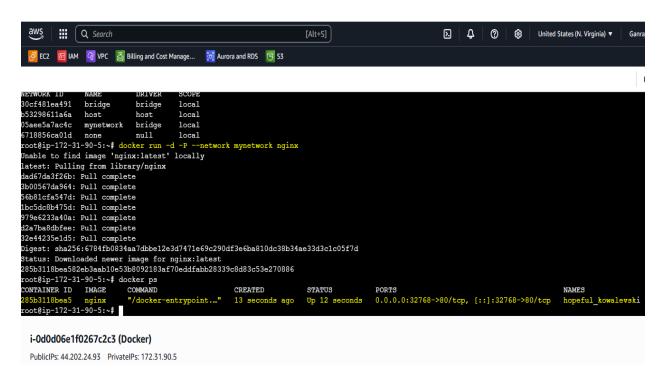
docker network create --subnet "192.168.0.0/16" --driver bridge mynetwork

Part	Explanation
docker network create	Tells Docker to create a new network
subnet "192.168.0.0/16"	Defines a custom IP address range (subnet) for containers inside this network
driver bridge	Specifies that this is a bridge network (default network type for container communication on the same host)
mynetwork	The name you're giving to this new network

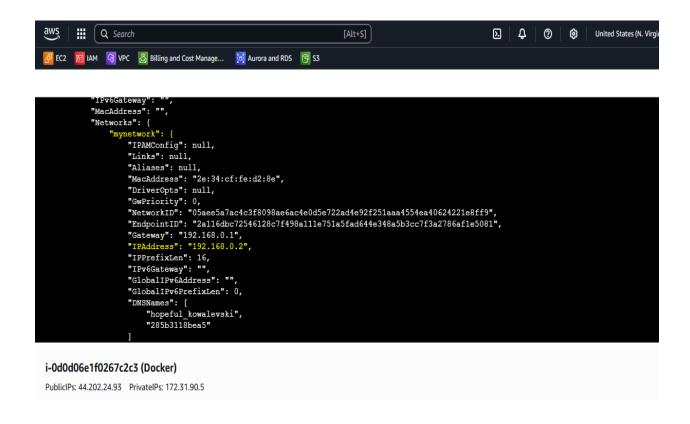


Now with that network (mynetwork) creating a docker container nginx

docker run -d -P --network mynetwork nginx



As you can see in snap container taken our network (mynetwork)(bridge)assigned ip from it.



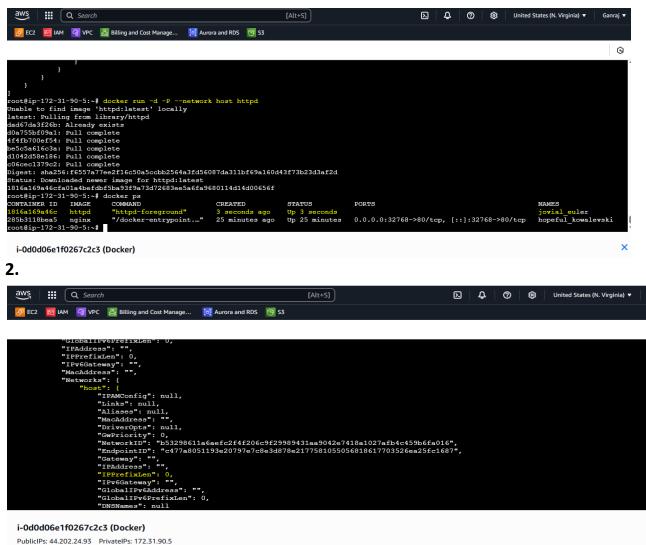
II.HOST

docker run -d -P --network host httpd

Part	Meaning
docker run	Starts a new container.
-d	Detached mode – runs the container in the background.
-P	Publishes all exposed container ports to random ports on the host (only works with default bridge network).
network host	Uses the host network , meaning the container shares the host's network stack directly.
httpd	The image to use, in this case, Apache HTTP Server

As you can see in below snap when we use host driver network while creating container it creates container with host's (EC2, Vm's) IP in the Snap 2 and it not exposed in <u>ps</u> command you need inspect docker

1.



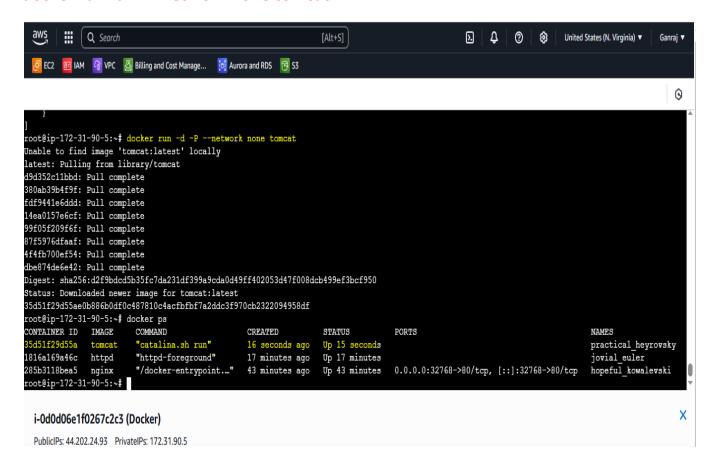
3. when we access our public ip of EC2's(vm) it works because in host driver network takes our EC2's public IP



It works!

III.NONE

docker run -d -P --network none tomcat



Below screeshot shows none driver network is used for Isolation of container which means no ip assigned.

It is only used for backup process(database)

