Docker Documentation Install Docker: update system

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Docker Installation on Ubuntu

This guide explains how to install **Docker Engine** and its associated tools on Ubuntu, ensuring a clean, reliable setup for containerized applications.

1. Update and Upgrade the System

Always start by updating your package lists and upgrading existing packages to ensure your system is up-to-date:

sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y

- apt update → refreshes the package index.
- apt upgrade -y → upgrades installed packages automatically.

2. Install Required Prerequisites

Install essential packages required for adding Docker repositories and handling HTTPS:

sudo apt install -y ca-certificates curl gnupg lsb-release

- ca-certificates → ensures secure HTTPS connections.
- curl → command-line tool to download files.
- gnupg → manages encryption keys.
- Isb-release → retrieves Ubuntu release information.

3. Add Docker's GPG Key

Docker packages are signed. Add the official GPG key to verify package authenticity:

sudo mkdir -p /etc/apt/keyrings curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo gpg --dearm or -o /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.gpg

- mkdir p / etc / apt / keyrings \rightarrow creates directory for key storage.
- curl -fsSL → downloads the GPG key securely.
- gpg --dearmor → converts the key to a format usable by APT.

4. Add Docker Repository

Add Docker's official APT repository to install Docker Engine:

```
echo \
"deb [arch=$(dpkg --print-architecture) signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/docker.
gpg] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu \
$(lsb_release -cs) stable" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list > /dev/null
```

- dpkg --print-architecture → ensures repository matches your CPU architecture.
- Isb_release -cs → adds the correct Ubuntu release codename.
- stable → ensures you install the stable Docker version.

5. Install Docker Engine

Update APT and install Docker components:

sudo apt update sudo apt install -y docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io docker-buildx-plugin docker-compose-plugin

- docker-ce → Docker Community Edition engine.
- docker-ce-cli → command-line interface.
- containerd.io → container runtime.
- docker-buildx-plugin → advanced build functionality.
- docker-compose-plugin → for multi-container applications.

6. Enable Docker to Start on Boot

Start Docker now and ensure it automatically starts at system boot:

sudo systemctl enable docker sudo systemctl start docker

- enable → auto-start on boot.
- start → starts Docker immediately.

7. Verify Docker Installation

Test that Docker is installed and running:

docker --version docker run hello-world

- docker --version → prints installed Docker version.
- docker run hello-world → runs a test container to verify installation.

Docker CLI Basics and Container Management

1. Check Docker Version

Verify that Docker is installed:

docker --version

2. Search and Pull Images

• Search for images on Docker Hub:

docker search nginx

• Pull an image from Docker Hub:

docker pull nginx

• List all downloaded images:

docker images

3. Running Containers

• Run a container using an image:

docker run nginx

• Run with port mapping and volume:

```
sudo docker run -d --name mynginx -p 8080:80 \
-v mynginx_data:/usr/share/nginx/html \
--restart unless-stopped nginx
```

Explanation:

- d → runs container in detached mode.
- -name mynginx → assigns a name to the container.
- p 8080:80 → maps host port 8080 to container port 80.
- $\bullet \quad \text{v mynginx_data:/usr/share/nginx/html} \ \to \ \text{mounts a volume for persistent storage}.$
- | -restart unless-stopped | → automatically restarts container unless manually stopped.

4. Accessing a Container

• Enter a running container:

docker exec -it <containerID> bash

or if bash is not available:

docker exec -it <containerid> sh</containerid>
Inside the container, you can run commands like:
apt update apt install nano nano name.txt
Exit the container:
exit
5. Copying Files Between Host and ContainerFrom container to host:
docker cp <containerid>:<source/> <destination></destination></containerid>
Example:
docker cp 1234:containerfile.txt machinefile.txt
docker cp 1234:containerfile.txt machinefile.txt • From host to container:

docker cp machine.txt 1234:container.txt

6. Creating Images from Containers

• Create a new image from a running container:

docker commit < containerID>

• Assign a custom name and tag:

docker commit < containerID > myusername/nginx:7.6

Verify created images:

docker images

• Run a container from the created image:

docker run <imageID>