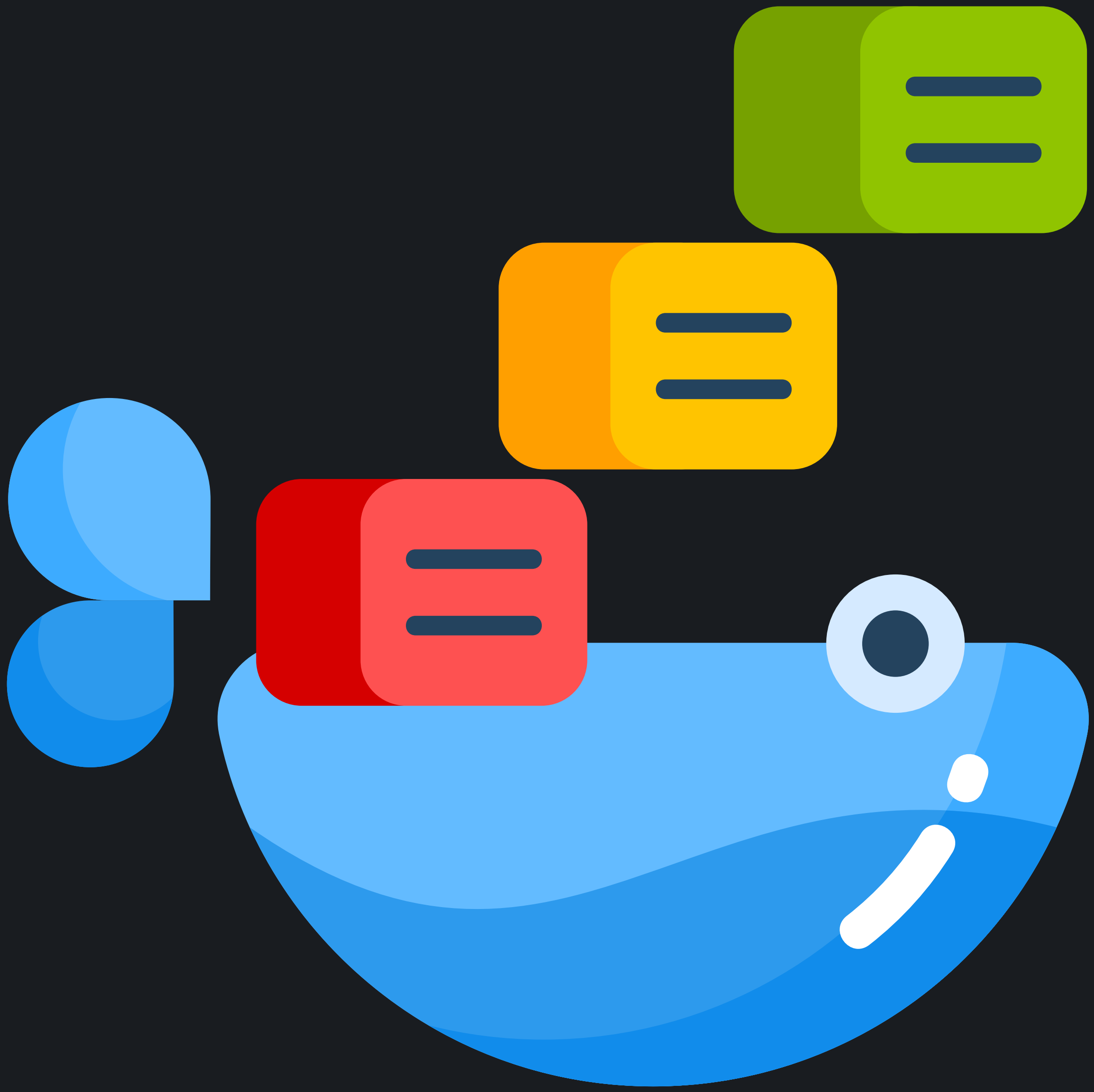
Docker



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INTRO

To understand the docker, we need to understand the problem statement that the docker is trying to resolve.

When developers create something, it may work smoothly on their own computers but encounter issues elsewhere (servers etc).

Docker solves this by packaging the project in a way that ensures consistent performance across different environments.

This resolves common problems such as image loading failures or file path discrepancies, ensuring a professional and seamless experience.

CONTAINERS

Docker provides airtight containers that are central to its functionality.

These containers package your entire codebase and are very portable, which is one of Docker's main benefits.

CONTAINERS

You can take these containers and run them anywhere, and they will work just like they did on your machine.

Additionally, Docker allows for easy sharing and collaboration with its social containers feature.

CONTAINERS

These containers include your code, dependencies, configuration, running processes, and networking information.

In special cases, they also contain parts of the operating system that tweak your code.

IMAGES

Docker images are lightweight, standalone, executable packages that contain everything needed to run a piece of software, including the code, runtime, libraries, tools, and settings.

Images are created from a Dockerfile, which specifies the instructions needed to assemble the image.

IMAGES

They serve as the basis for Docker containers.

These images can then be stored in repositories and shared with others, making it easy to distribute and deploy software across different environments.

VOLUMES

There is a problem: a container is a removable item, so whenever the container is destroyed, so is data.

Volumes in Docker help to store data persistently. They reserve some space on the disk so that data from the database can be stored.

VOLUMES

When we create a volume, it ensures that the data will remain intact regardless of whether the container is running or not. This means that the data will always be available.

Also, if you have multiple services or applications that need access to the same data, you can use the same volume for all of them.

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