

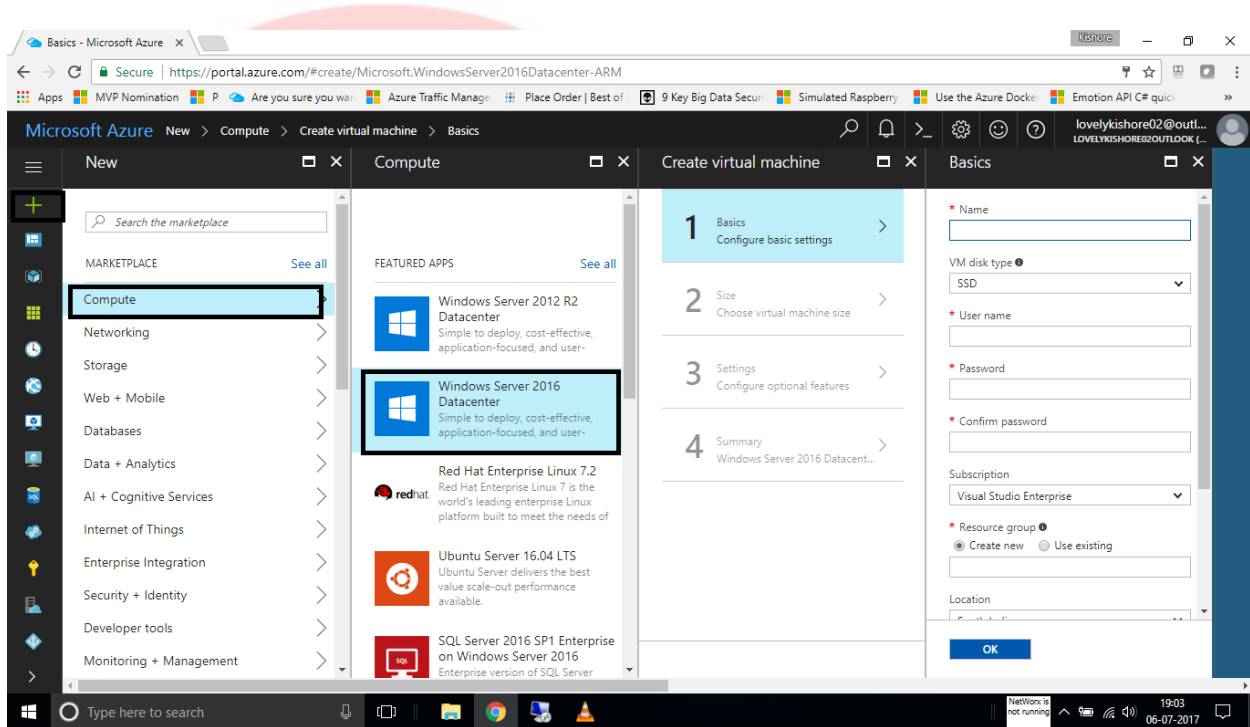
Installing Docker in Windows Server

Objective:

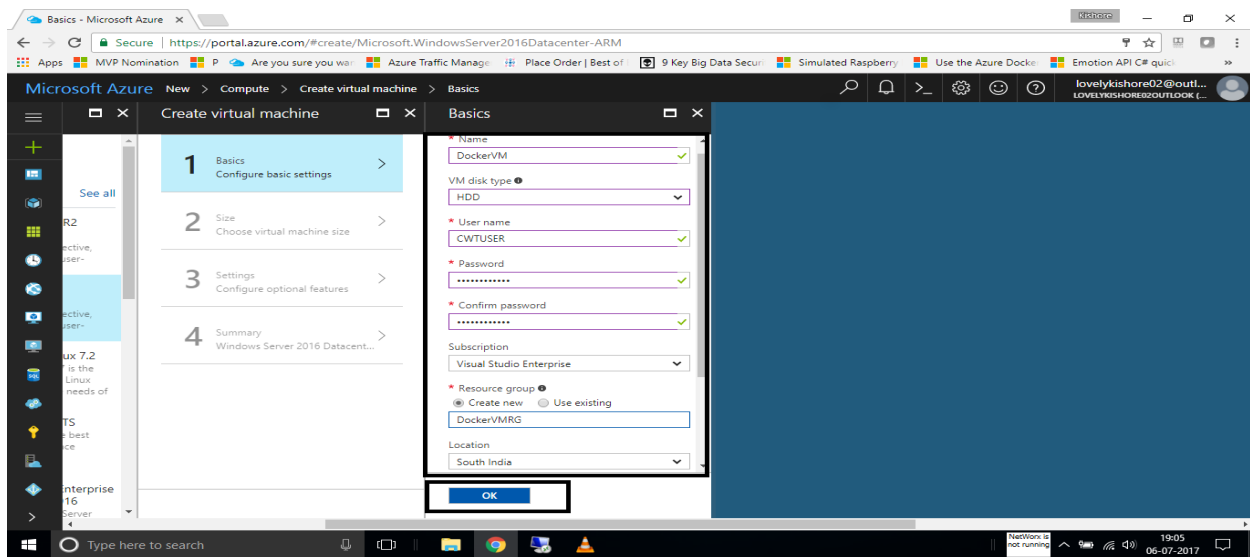
The following document will provide you the step by step guide to create a windows server operating system and install the docker in it. To proceed with this, you need to login into your Microsoft Azure portal.

Step 1: Windows Server VM Creation

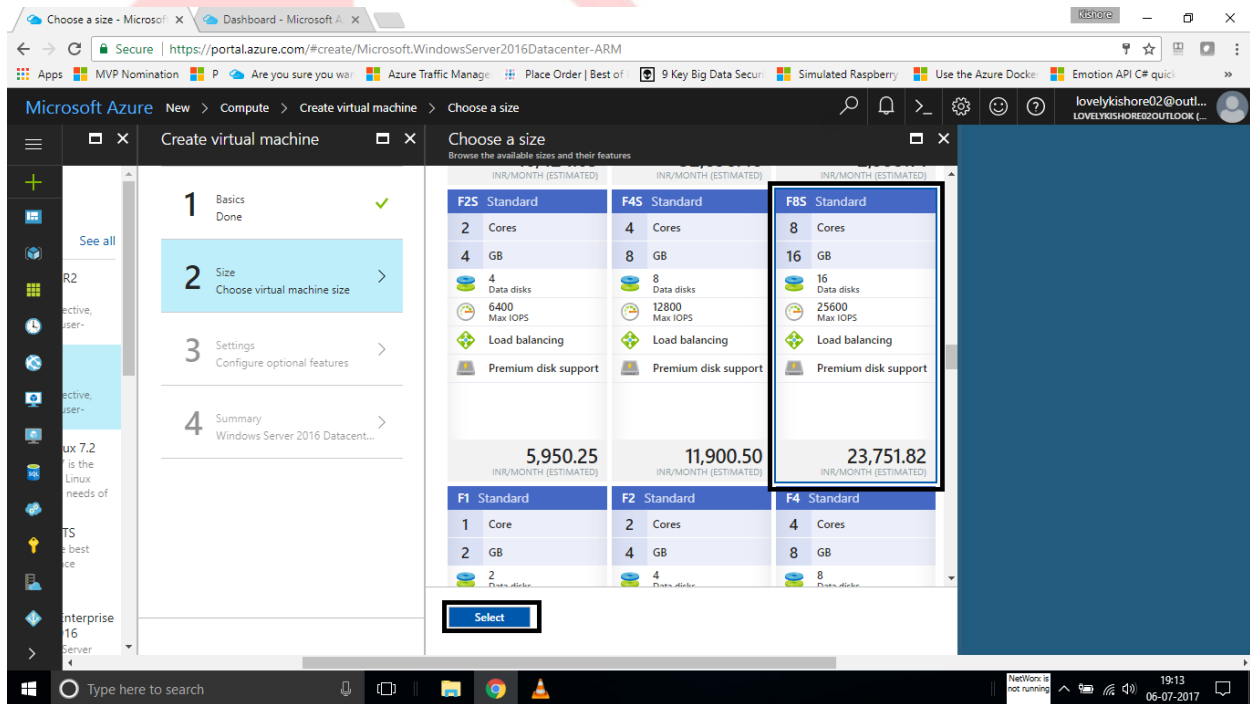
Create a new Windows server VM by going to **New->Compute->Windows Server 2016 Datacentre**



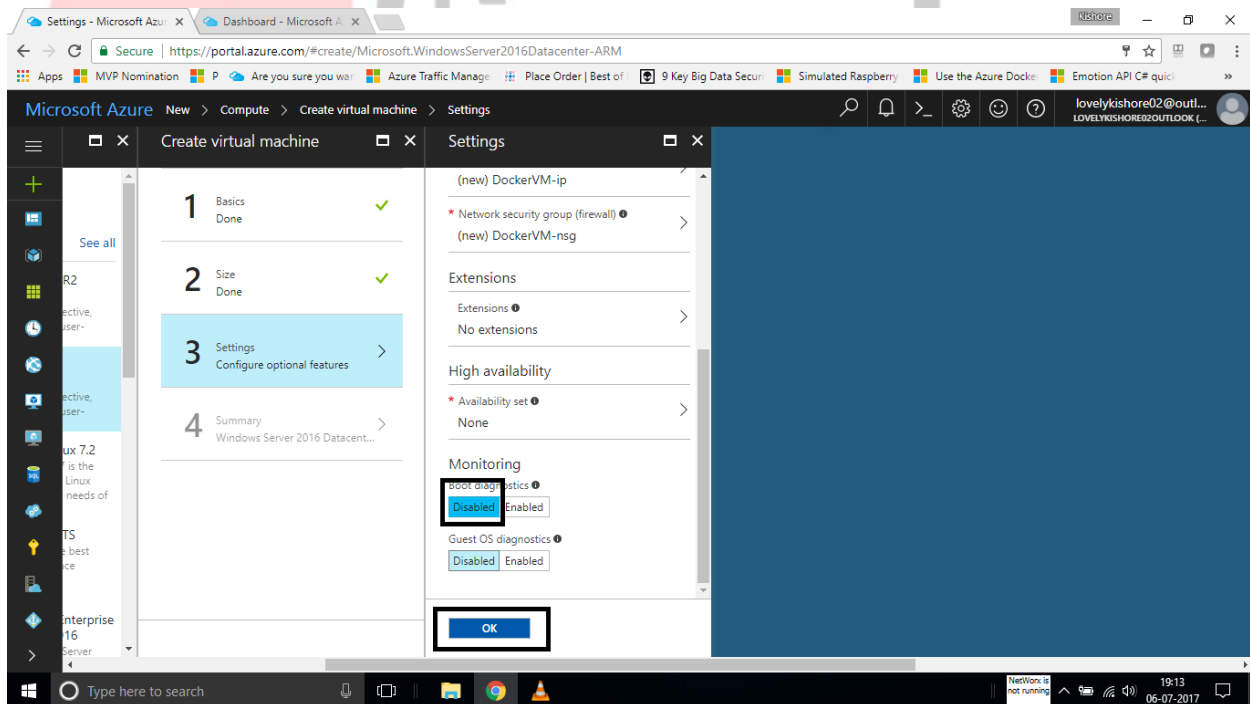
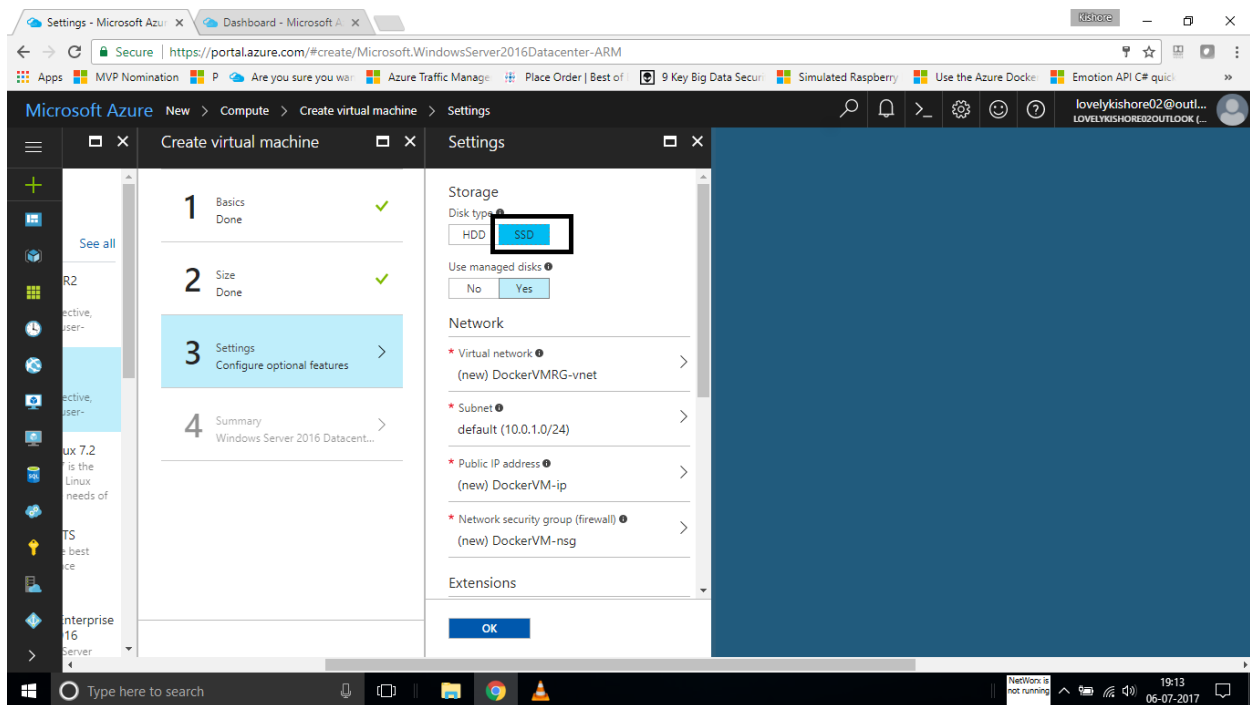
Enter some user name and password by creating a new resource group and choosing some location.



Choose **F8S Standard** sized virtual machine in the next step.



In the settings blade, choose the Disk type to **SSD** and **Boot diagnostics to NO** and create the VM.



Once the VM gets created, login into the VM and the next step is installing the docker.

Step 2: Installation of Docker using PowerShell

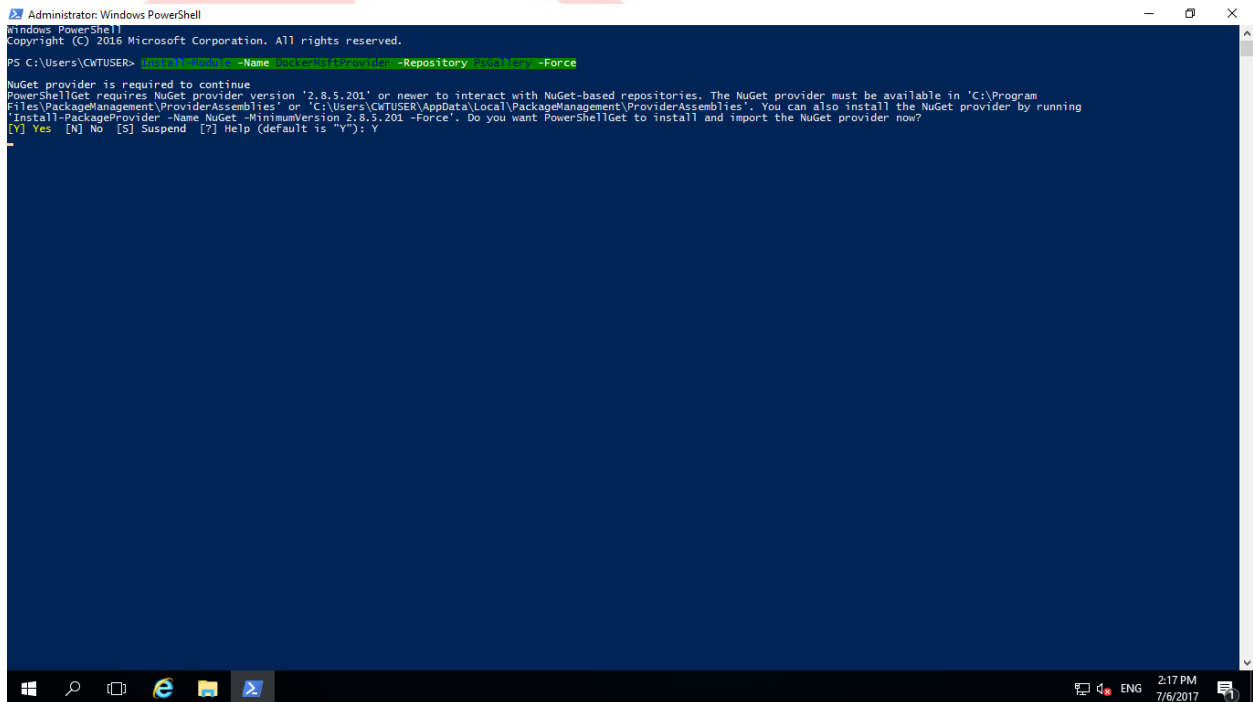
- Login into your Server VM and check for the windows updates. If any updates are found, install them first.
- After finishing installation of updates, open **PowerShell** with administrator privileges. Then run the following command to get the Docker module for Windows. While executing the below two commands, make sure to give permission as Yes when prompted for permission.

Install-Module -Name DockerMsftProvider -Repository PsGallery -Force

- Now install the docker package from the gallery which we have installed now.

Install-Package -Name docker -Providename DockerMsftProvider -Verbose

- Once the installation gets done, restart your Server VM.

A screenshot of a Windows PowerShell Administrator window. The title bar reads "Administrator: Windows PowerShell". The window content shows the following text:
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
PS C:\Users\CWTUSER> Install-Module -Name DockerMsftProvider -Repository PsGallery -Force
NuGet provider is required to continue
PowerShellGet requires NuGet provider version '2.8.5.201' or newer to interact with NuGet-based repositories. The NuGet provider must be available in 'C:\Program Files\PackageManagement\ProviderAssemblies' or 'C:\Users\CWTUSER\AppData\Local\PackageManagement\ProviderAssemblies'. You can also install the NuGet provider by running 'Install-PackageProvider -Name NuGet -MinimumVersion 2.8.5.201 -Force'. Do you want PowerShellGet to install and import the NuGet provider now?
[Y] Yes [N] No [S] Suspend [?] Help (default is "Y"): Y
The screenshot also shows the Windows taskbar at the bottom with the Start button, search icon, and several application icons. The system tray on the right shows the date and time as 2:17 PM on 7/6/2017.

Step 3: Starting Docker

- Now check whether Docker is running by using the command

Get-Service docker

- If it doesn't run, execute the following command.

Start-Service docker

- Now execute the command

docker version

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\CHTUSER> Get-Service docker

Status Name DisplayName
-----
Running Docker docker

PS C:\Users\CHTUSER> Start-Service docker
PS C:\Users\CHTUSER> docker version

Client:
Version: 17.03.1-ee-3
API version: 1.27
Go version: go1.7.5
Git commit: 3fcee33
Built: Thu Mar 30 19:31:22 2017
OS/Arch: windows/amd64

Server:
Version: 17.03.1-ee-3
API version: 1.27 (minimum version 1.24)
Go version: go1.7.5
Git commit: 3fcee33
Built: Thu Mar 30 19:31:22 2017
OS/Arch: windows/amd64
Experimental: false
```

Here we go, we have successfully installed the docker inside the windows server VM.

Reach us with the below details for queries:

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