# Linux advanced exercises writeup

## What is docker and installation

install docker  
- Not going over that

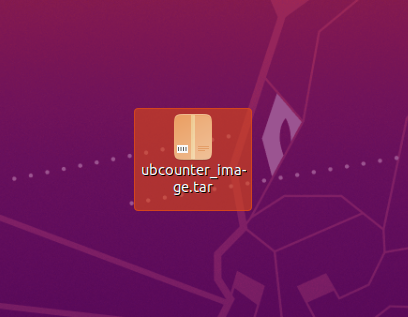
Start a hello-world container  
- docker run hello-world

Look what following commands do:

* docker system info  
  - returns information on about docker on the system
* docker system df  
  - Shows stats of images, containers, local volumes and build cache
* docker system events  
  -

# Docker Hub & Images

We will download this image: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/13AwHEbt390zUKzJxNNUoTiTYDQvJXH2x/view>  
This we will need to import to a docker image and run it, we will use the option -it

When we download receive a .tar file

In order to use this file we will do  
- docker load < ubcounter\_image.tar

We then do   
- docker run -it ubcounter  
We add -it behind run so we can stop the counter with CTRL + C

If we want to pull ubuntu 18.04, CentOS 7.9.2009 and the latest fedora we can use the following:

* docker pull ubuntu:18.04
* docker pull centos:7.9.2009
* docker pull fedora:latest

To save our image we can use  
- docker save -o ubuntu.tar ubuntu

now we need to enter the docker container to get data out of it in order to do this we have to run our Ubuntu container using  
- docker run ubuntu:18.04  
Then we have to find the name of our running container using docker ps  
- docker ps

then we can enter the containers bash using  
- docker exec -it suspicious\_ellis /bin/bash

When we entered out bash we can use  
- cat /etc/\*-release   
to get our distribution information

We can see what is running the shell using  
- echo “$SHELL”

To get our kernel version we can do   
- uname -r

# Working with containers

We will work with a centos container

For this we first need to run our container  
- docker run -itd centos

* Give the container the name, we can do this on our first run or with rename  
  - docker run –name MijnCentOSContainer centos  
  - docker container rename MijnCentOSContainer mcc
* Check containers  
  - docker container ls -a  
  - docker container ls
* Access the docker container shell with  
  - docker exec -it mcc /bin/bash
* Show centos version  
  - cat /etc/os-release
* compare both kernels with  
  - uname -r
* create a test in the home folder  
  - cd ~  
  - vi test  
  - hello this is a test  
  - cat test
* Leave container without stopping  
  - CTRL + P –> CTRL + Q
* When accidentally doing CTRL + D you can restart your container with  
  - docker start mcc
* Reattach to container  
  - docker exec -it mcc /bin/bash
* Leave container without stopping  
  - CTRL + P –> CTRL + Q
* Pause the container  
  - docker pause mcc
* Stop the container  
  - docker stop mcc
* Start the container  
  - docker start mcc
* Reattach to the container  
  - docker exec -it mcc /bin/bash
* look at your test folder, it still exists  
  - cd ~  
  - cat test
* Leave container and stop it  
  - CTRL + D  
  - docker stop mcc
* Remove container  
  - docker rm mcc

Create 3 CentOS Containers that stop immediately

* docker run –name COS1 centos
* docker run –name COS2 centos
* docker run –name COS3 centos

Create 3 CentOS Containers that keep running

* docker run -itd –name COR1 centos
* docker run -itd –name COR2 centos
* docker run -itd –name COR3 centos

When going through ps you can filter on:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| id | Container’s ID |
| name | Container’s name |
| label | An arbitrary string representing either a key or a key-value pair. Expressed as <key> or <key>=<value> |
| exited | An integer representing the container’s exit code. Only useful with --all. |
| status | One of created, restarting, running, removing, paused, exited, or dead |
| ancestor | Filters containers which share a given image as an ancestor. Expressed as <image-name>[:<tag>], <image id>, or <image@digest> |
| before or since | Filters containers created before or after a given container ID or name |
| volume | Filters running containers which have mounted a given volume or bind mount. |
| network | Filters running containers connected to a given network. |
| publish or expose | Filters containers which publish or expose a given port. Expressed as <port>[/<proto>] or <startport-endport>/[<proto>] |
| health | Filters containers based on their healthcheck status. One of starting, healthy, unhealthy or none. |
| isolation | Windows daemon only. One of default, process, or hyperv. |
| is-task | Filters containers that are a “task” for a service. Boolean option (true or false) |

We can also format our output

| **Placeholder** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| .ID | Container ID |
| .Image | Image ID |
| .Command | Quoted command |
| .CreatedAt | Time when the container was created. |
| .RunningFor | Elapsed time since the container was started. |
| .Ports | Exposed ports. |
| .State | Container status (for example; “created”, “running”, “exited”). |
| .Status | Container status with details about duration and health-status. |
| .Size | Container disk size. |
| .Names | Container names. |
| .Labels | All labels assigned to the container. |
| .Label | Value of a specific label for this container. For example '{{.Label "com.docker.swarm.cpu"}}' |
| .Mounts | Names of the volumes mounted in this container. |
| .Networks | Names of the networks attached to this container. |

We need the shortID of all running containers:

* docker ps -a –filter ‘status=running’ –format “table {{.ID}}”

We now want the short-d of containers running in the background

* docker ps –format “table {{.ID}}”

Remove COS1

* docker rm COS1

remove COR1 without stopping it first  
- docker rm -f COR1

Remove all stopped containers  
- docker container prune

# Docker container data & layers & OverlayFS

Create a docker container named ubuntu\_ping  
- docker run -it –name “ubuntu\_ping” ubuntu /bin/bash