

JULY

JUNE 15, 2021 - 15H

AUGUST 8, 2021 - 16H

// OCTOBER 2021

Understanding Docker

TL;DR It's not literally a container

JUNE 15, 2021 - 15H



Fakhri

(f4r4w4y)

- Low/High level developer
- Hacker wannabe
- Daskom ex-assistant

01

What is Docker

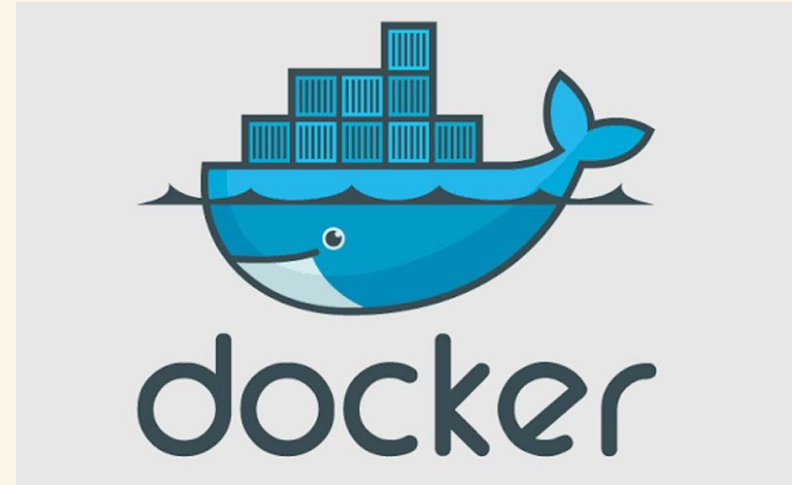
Is it a container ? is it a
virtual machine ? or is it one
kind of a sourcery

Docker



Yes, **it's a Container**, and no, **it's not a Virtual Machine**

It's like having a mini-computer inside of your computer, but instead of having full feature of being a computer, this thing only has those features that you needed to have.



Why Container ?



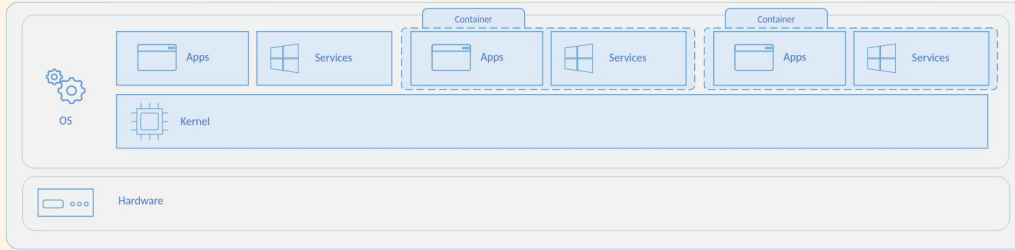
Purpose

- No more “but it works on my machine”
- Makes deployment a lot easier
- Infrastructure as code
- Can be used as another “workspace”

Versus VM (Virtual machines)

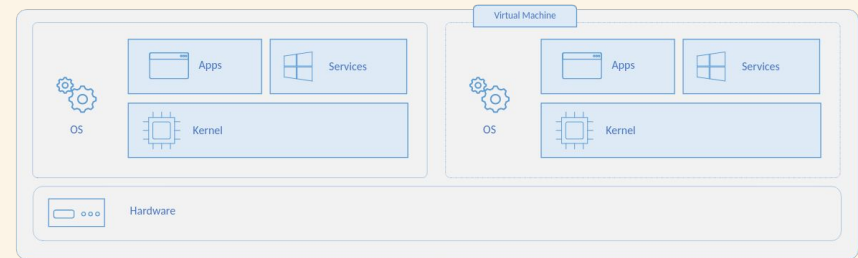
- Virtual machines are heavy
- Virtual machines are slow to load
- Virtual machines will use many storage
- It's hard(er) to maintain virtual machines

Overall concept



DOCKER

Virtual Machines



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/about/containers-vs-vm>

02

How to Use

Obviously, install it first

Install



I'm really lazy, just head over to <https://docs.docker.com/engine/install/>

Or if you are (weirdly still) use windows / mac, then go here
<https://docs.docker.com/desktop/windows/install/> and here
<https://docs.docker.com/desktop/mac/install/>

Now What ?



There are several (kind of) main “things” in docker:

- Docker engine itself
- Docker compose
- Docker hub → its like github but for docker containers, got it ?



Docker

Use this to manage single containers

Docker Compose

Use this to manage multiple containers

02.A

Dockerfile

Let's build a simple
container

Dockerfile Structure



```
# Base Image
FROM ubuntu:latest

# Instructions to execute during docker build process
RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install -y python

# Instructions to execute during docker run process
CMD ["-c", "print(\"test\")"]
ENTRYPOINT ["python"]
```

Sharing Volumes



USING HOST VOLUME

```
docker run -it --name=[container_name] -d -v [host_path]:[container_path] alpine:latest
```

USING DOCKER VOLUME

```
docker volume create [volume_name]
```

```
docker run -it --name=[container_name] -d -v [volume_name]:[container_path] alpine:latest
```



DASKOM 1337

Sharing Containers



SAVE THE WHOLE STATE OF THE IMAGE (including file changes)

```
docker export [image_id] > [filename].tar  
docker import - [new_image_name] < [saved_filename].tar
```

ONLY SAVE THE OS

```
docker save -o [filename].tar [image_name]  
docker load < [saved_filename].tar
```

02.B

docker-compose.yaml

Don't ask me why the name
is really long

Docker Compose Structure



```
version: "3.9" # optional since v1.27.0
```

```
# All Services
```

```
services:
```

```
  web:
```

```
    build: .
```

```
    ports:
```

```
      - "5000:5000"
```

```
    volumes:
```

```
      - ./code
```

```
      - logvolume01:/var/log
```

```
    links:
```

```
      - redis
```

```
  redis:
```

```
    image: redis
```

```
# Other Stuff (can also add networking)
```

```
volumes:
```

```
  logvolume01: {}
```


03

How to Monitor

TL;DR So many ways

So many options, but here is a simple one for example



Lazy Docker

<https://github.com/jesseduffield/lazydocker>

Basically a terminal based ui (TUI) for monitoring
docker containers

THANKS!

Reference(s):

- <https://docs.docker.com/>
- <https://dockerlabs.collabnix.com/>
- <https://dockerlabs.collabnix.com/docker/cheatsheet/>

CREDITS: This presentation template was created by **Slidesgo**,
including icons by **Flaticon**, infographics & images by **Freepik**

Please keep this slide for attribution