

# Lesson 1. What is Docker

## What is Docker

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Docker\\_\(software\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Docker_(software))

Docker is an open-source project that automates the deployment of applications inside software containers

<https://www.docker.com/resources/what-container>

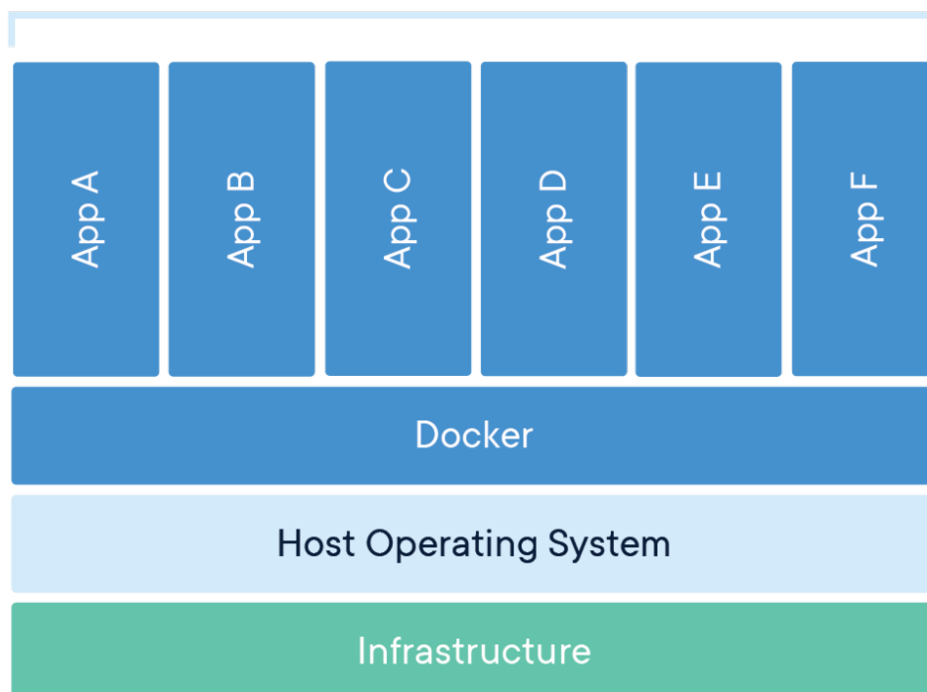
A Docker container image is a lightweight, standalone, executable package of software that includes everything needed to run an application: code, runtime, system tools, system libraries and settings.

## How does Docker work?

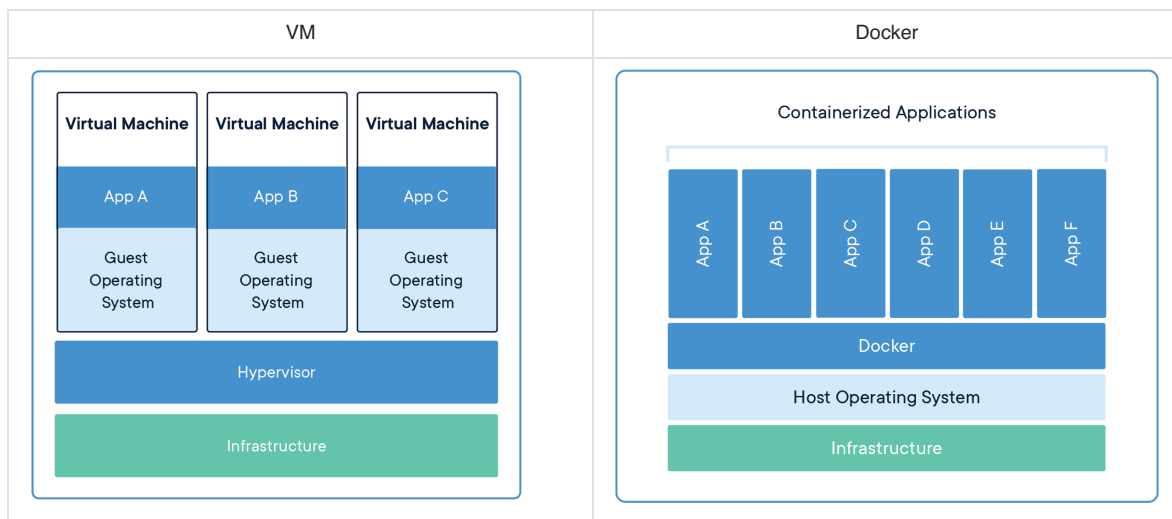
Linux containers (LXC) uses the resource isolation features of the Linux kernel to allow independent "containers" to run within a single Linux instance, avoiding the overhead of starting and maintaining virtual machines.

Docker is basically built on top of LXC and offers some high level LXC features with useful interface.

### Containerized Applications



## Docker vs Virtual machines



## The advantages of Docker

### Pros:

- Rapid application deployment
- Portability across machines
- Version control and component reuse
- Sharing
- Lightweight footprint and minimal overhead
- Simplified maintenance

### Cons:

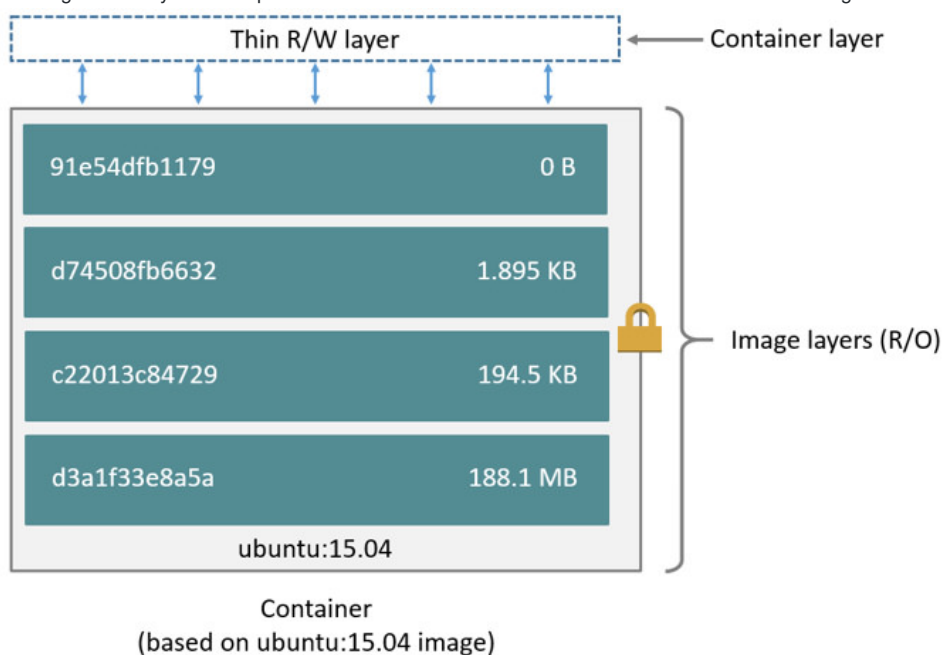
- DevOps

## Understanding Images & Containers

<https://docs.docker.com/v17.09/engine/userguide/storagedriver/imagesandcontainers/>

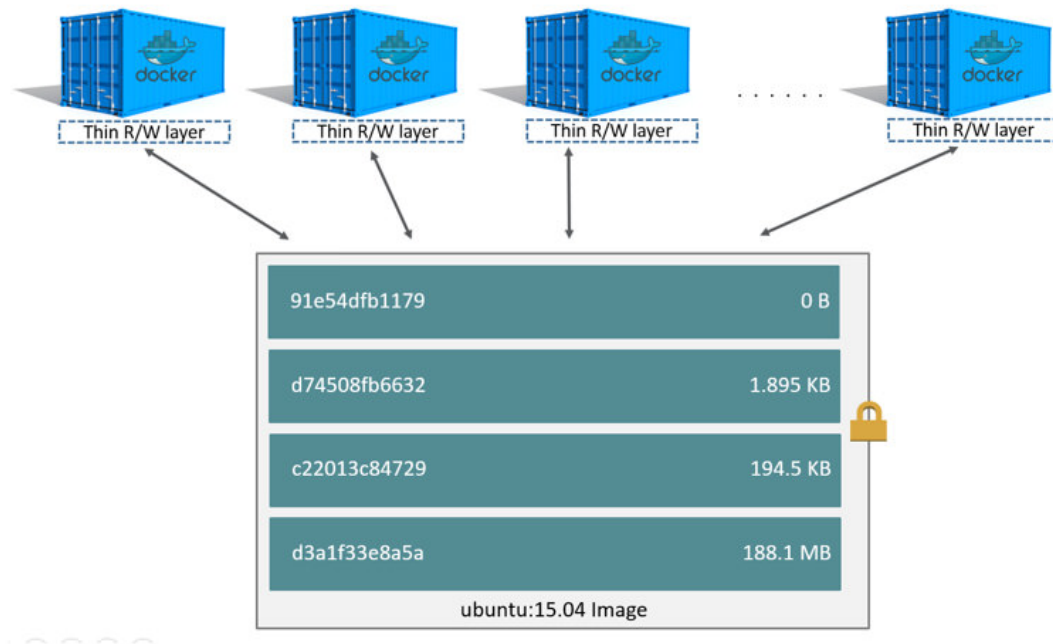
### An image and its layers

An image is a filesystem and parameters to use at runtime. It doesn't have state and never changes.



### A container and its layers

A container is a running instance of an image with the top writable layer.



## Docker register

<https://hub.docker.com> is a cloud-based registry service which allows you to link to code repositories, build your images and test them, stores manually pushed images. Read more on <https://docs.docker.com/docker-hub>.

<https://store.docker.com> is the best way to discover high-quality Docker content (and buy it if needed). Read more on <https://docs.docker.com/docker-store>.

Commands to work with a register

```
# download
docker search hello
docker pull hello-world
# upload
docker login -h
docker push -h
```

## Run a container

### Container lifecycle

```
docker ps -a
docker create --name fc hello-world
docker start --attach fc
docker rm fc
```

### run command

```
docker run --rm --name fc hello-world
docker run --help
```

Read more on <https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/run/>.

Most used `run` 's options

<code>-d, --detach</code>	Run container in background and print container ID
<code>-i, --interactive</code>	Keep STDIN open even if not attached
<code>-t, --tty</code>	Allocate a pseudo-TTY
<code>--name string</code>	Assign a name to the container
<code>--rm</code>	Automatically remove the container when it exits

## Passing custom arguments to a container

```
docker run docker/whalesay cowsay 'Hello dear student! :)'
```

where

- `run` – load image, if absent, and run
- `docker/whalesay` – a name of the image
- `cowsay` – a command to run
- `'Hello dear student! :)'` - argument to pass in the command

## Get Docker

Check out from <https://store.docker.com/editions/community/docker-ce-desktop-windows> or <https://store.docker.com/editions/community/docker-ce-desktop-mac> or <https://docs.docker.com/install/linux/docker-ce/debian/>.

The installation includes:

- Docker Engine
- Docker CLI client
- Docker Compose
- Docker Machine

## Homeworks



Please send the results of homeworks as an email.

Please use the following template:

- *Subject:* `[Docker] Homework 1`
- *To:* `trainer's email`
- *Body:* your homework as a plain text – NO ATTACHMENTS!!!

### Homework 1.1 (mandatory)

Create a Docker HUB account (if required) and login to the register via CLI interface. Please send a link to your HUB account.

### Homework 1.2 (mandatory)

Install Docker and send the output of the following commands:

```
docker --version
docker-compose --version
```

### Homework 1.3 (optional)

Please send a command to display a name of current system user for `ubuntu` image.