

DOCKER NETWORKING

1. Creating Containers (Login & Logout) Using Bridge Network

Docker's default bridge network enables containers to communicate with each other within a host. I created two containers (login, logout) using the official nginx:latest image.

Screenshot

```
malla@Asuszenbook14x MINGW64 ~/Downloads/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/examples (main)
$ docker run -d --name login nginx:latest
4d22c402a9a9ca9708bed27d4e5e2be94abd862649c88be2878dde7b8b0a57e5
```

```
malla@Asuszenbook14x MINGW64 ~/Downloads/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/examples (main)
$ docker run -d --name logout nginx:latest
392a7e2b8771b0c68e2640c0abc7c533b52793cffb37e09ba2400c1f02794723
```

2. Testing Connectivity Between Containers

After creating the containers, I used the docker exec command to open a shell in one container and ping the IP address of the other. The successful ping results confirmed that the containers were able to communicate within the bridge network.

Screenshot

```
}
}
]
}
malla@Asuszenbook14x MINGW64 ~/Downloads/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/examples (main)
$ ^C

malla@Asuszenbook14x MINGW64 ~/Downloads/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/examples (main)
$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE          COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS          NAMES
392a7e2b8771   nginx:latest   "/docker-entrypoint..." 4 minutes ago  Up 4 minutes  80/tcp         logout
4d22c402a9a9   nginx:latest   "/docker-entrypoint..." 14 minutes ago  Up 14 minutes  80/tcp         login

malla@Asuszenbook14x MINGW64 ~/Downloads/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/examples (main)
$ docker exec -it 4d22c402a9a9 bash
root@4d22c402a9a9:/# ping 172.17.0.3
PING 172.17.0.3 (172.17.0.3) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.17.0.3: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.751 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.3: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.108 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.3: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.081 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.3: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.062 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.3: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.126 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.3: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.160 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.3: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.084 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.3: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=0.045 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.3: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=0.069 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.3: icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=0.100 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.0.3: icmp_seq=11 ttl=64 time=0.147 ms
```

Shows the result of a ping between containers.

3. Creating and Using a Custom Bridge Network

To enhance network isolation and management, I created a custom bridge network named `secure-network`. Then, I launched the finance container (nginx) attached to this network. This demonstrated the process of building more secure, segmented Docker networks for different applications.

Screenshot

```
malla@Asuszenbook14x MINGW64 ~/Downloads/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/examples (main)
$ docker network create secure-network
d6be2ebab09845a7ef0b14128555ba7dbd23dd974048f609a3768379828f112a
```

```
malla@Asuszenbook14x MINGW64 ~/Downloads/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/examples (main)
$ docker run -d --name finance --network=secure-network nginx:latest
fc170587d4af9f49e4ae0b6ada4eab41ddc9abfcee254f81651eaea240279042
```

```
malla@Asuszenbook14x MINGW64 ~/Downloads/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/examples (main)
$ docker ps
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
fc170587d4af	nginx:latest	"/docker-entrypoint..."	About a minute ago	Up About a minute	80/tcp	finance
392a7e2b8771	nginx:latest	"/docker-entrypoint..."	14 minutes ago	Up 14 minutes	80/tcp	logout
4d22c402a9a9	nginx:latest	"/docker-entrypoint..."	24 minutes ago	Up 24 minutes	80/tcp	login

```
Networks:
  "secure-network": {
    "IPAMConfig": null,
    "Links": null,
    "Aliases": null,
    "MacAddress": "ee:c6:5f:46:87:4d",
    "DriverOpts": null,
    "GwPriority": 0,
    "NetworkID": "d6be2ebab09845a7ef0b14128555ba7dbd23dd974048f609a3768379828f112a",
    "EndpointID": "afdf104a12acb501fb1ad66ff576d07e9a62309f6f20f318ba90567ddef3a080",
    "Gateway": "172.18.0.1",
    "IPAddress": "172.18.0.2",
    "IPPrefixLen": 16,
    "IPv6Gateway": "",
    "GlobalIPv6Address": "",
    "GlobalIPv6PrefixLen": 0,
    "DNSNames": [
      "finance",
      "fc170587d4af"
    ]
  }
}
```

```
malla@Asuszenbook14x MINGW64 ~/Downloads/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/examples (main)
$ docker exec -it 4d22c402a9a9 bash
root@4d22c402a9a9:/# ping 172.18.0.2
PING 172.18.0.2 (172.18.0.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
```

Displays the network configuration details (`docker inspect finance`), confirming the container is mapped to the correct bridge and has a unique IP.

4. Host Networking Mode

I also experimented with Docker's host network mode, which allows containers to use the host's networking stack directly (removing network isolation). A container (host-demo) was run with the `--network=host` option.

```
mall@Asuszenbook14x MINGW64 ~/Downloads/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/examples (main)
$ docker run -d --name host-demo --network=host nginx latest
4be058675b810e9381ed6330b1de8001398355cc1bc4d7fe14e8f60527149134
```

```
    maintainer: "NGINX Docker Maintainers <ubuntu@docker-maint@nginx.com>"
    stopSignal: "SIGQUIT"
  },
  "NetworkSettings": {
    "Bridge": "",
    "SandboxID": "",
    "SandboxKey": "",
    "Ports": {},
    "HairpinMode": false,
    "LinkLocalIPv6Address": "",
    "LinkLocalIPv6PrefixLen": 0,
    "SecondaryIPAddresses": null,
    "SecondaryIPv6Addresses": null,
    "EndpointID": "",
    "Gateway": "",
    "GlobalIPv6Address": "",
    "GlobalIPv6PrefixLen": 0,
    "IPAddress": "",
    "IPPrefixLen": 0,
    "IPv6Gateway": "",
    "MacAddress": "",
    "Networks": {
      "host": {
        "IPAMConfig": null,
        "Links": null,
        "Aliases": null,
        "MacAddress": "",
        "DriverOpts": null,
        "GwPriority": 0,
        "NetworkID": "1fb0ef05f74962a5a9f56bfe9462938511e5887a1ad1051bdf8768b5bd651c",
        "EndpointID": "",
        "Gateway": "",
        "IPAddress": "",
        "IPPrefixLen": 0,
        "IPv6Gateway": "",
        "GlobalIPv6Address": "",
        "GlobalIPv6PrefixLen": 0,
        "DNSNames": null
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Displays creation and status of the container using host networking.

5. Listing all Containers and Networks

Finally, I reviewed the running containers and their network details with `docker ps` and `docker inspect`.

Screenshot

```
mall@Asuszenbook14x MINGW64 ~/Downloads/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main/examples (main)
$ docker ps
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
fc170587d4af	nginx:latest	"/docker-entrypoint..."	About a minute ago	Up About a minute	80/tcp	finance
392a7e2b8771	nginx:latest	"/docker-entrypoint..."	14 minutes ago	Up 14 minutes	80/tcp	logout
4d22c402a9a9	nginx:latest	"/docker-entrypoint..."	24 minutes ago	Up 24 minutes	80/tcp	login

Displays the final state of Docker containers and their network attachments.

Key Learnings

- **Understood the difference between bridge, custom bridge, and host networking in Docker.**
- **Practically validated container connectivity using ping and shell access.**
- **Explored network isolation and sub-network creation for enhanced security and management.**
- **Learned how to inspect networks and containers for detailed configuration review.**

Conclusion

This hands-on lab reinforced my Docker networking knowledge and practical skills important for real-world DevOps and cloud infrastructure roles.