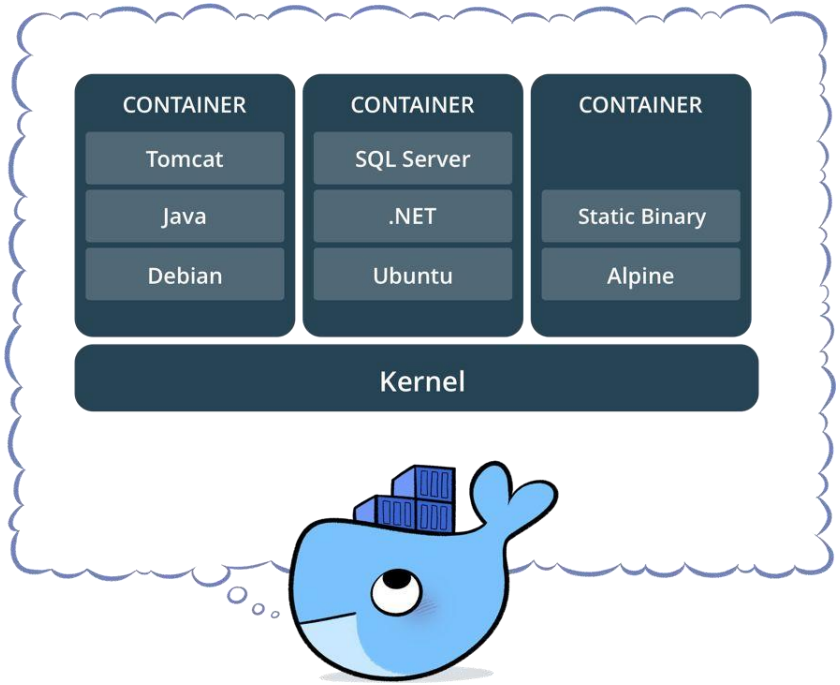
Introduction to Docker

docker

Section 1:

What is Docker
Basic Docker Commands
Dockerfiles

What is a container?



- Standardized packaging for software and dependencies
- Isolate apps from each other
- Share the same OS kernel
- Works for all major Linux distributions
- Containers native to Windows Server 2016

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The Role of Images and Containers

Docker Image

Example: Ubuntu with Node.jsand Application Code

Docker Container

Created by using an image. Runs your application.

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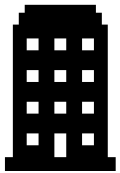
Docker containers are NOT VMs

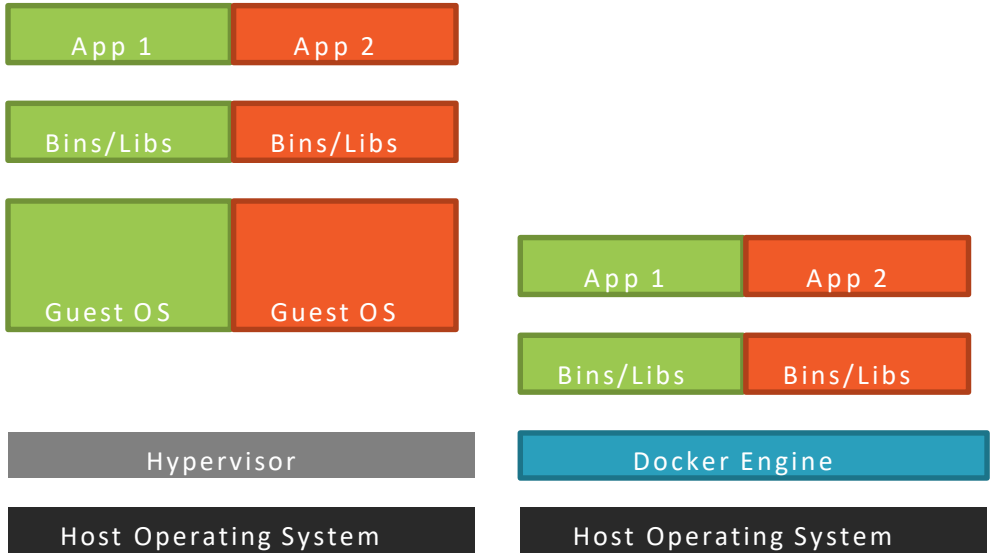
- Easy connection to make
- Fundamentally different architectures
- Fundamentally different benefits

Maquina Virtual



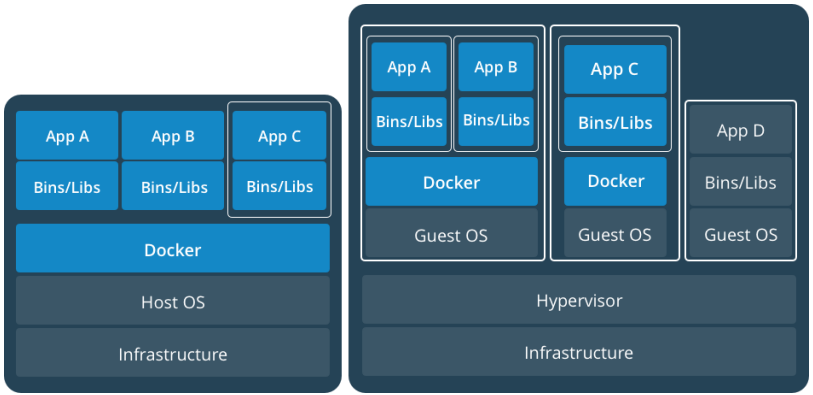
Contenedores

Docker Containers Versus Virtual Machines



Virtual Machines

Docker Containers



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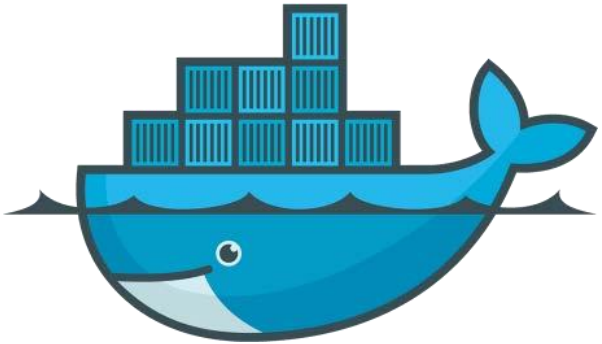
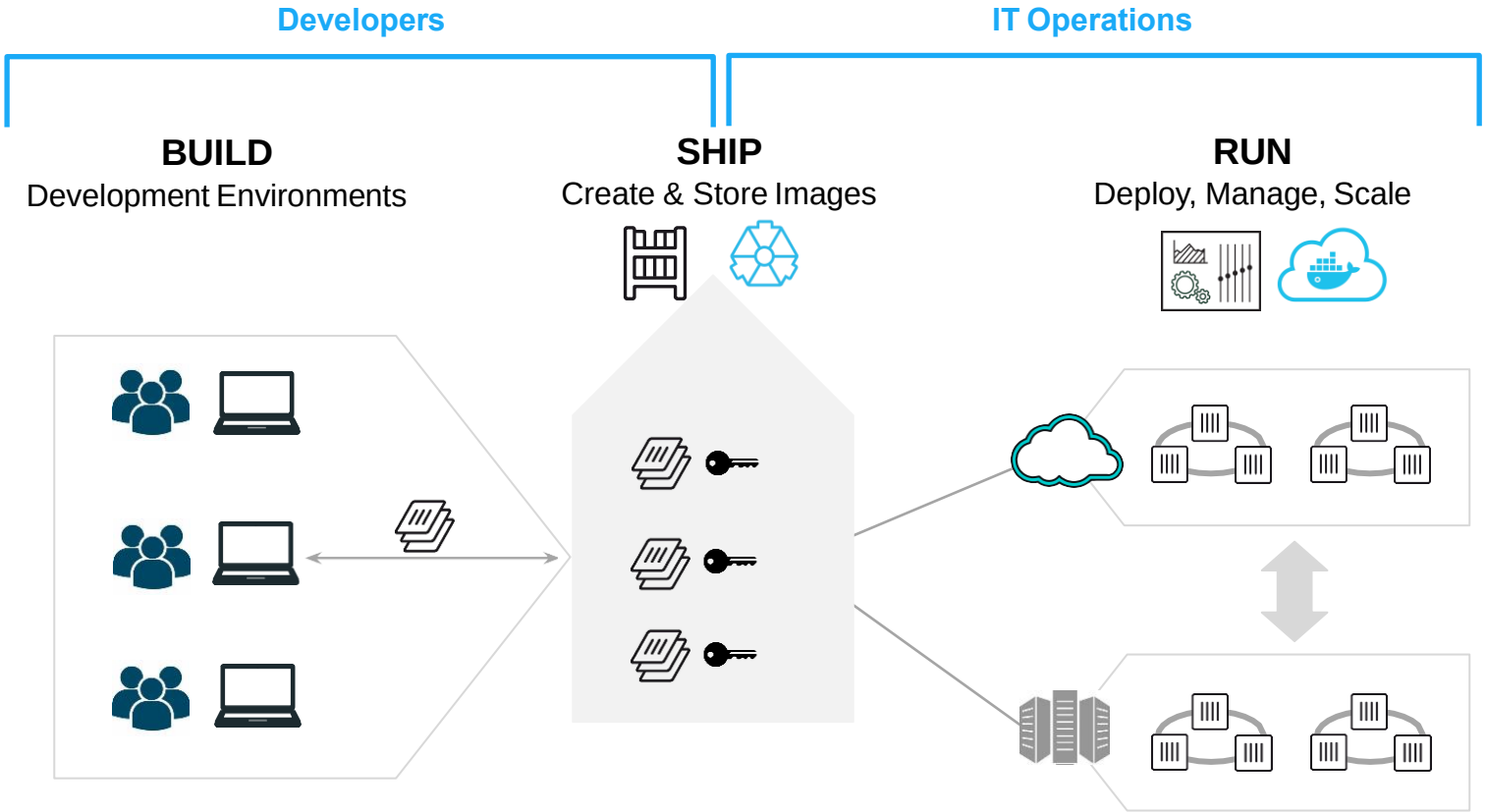
What Is Docker?



- Lightweight, open, secure platform
- Simplify building, shipping, running apps
- Runs natively on Linux or Windows Server
- Runs on Windows or Mac Development machines (with a virtual machine)
- Relies on "images" and "containers"

Using Docker: Build, Ship, Run Workflow



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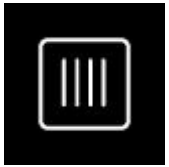
Some Docker vocabulary

Docker Image

The basis of a Docker container. Represents a full application



Docker Container

The standard unit in which the application service resides and executes

Docker Engine

Creates, ships and runs Docker containers deployable on a physical or virtual, host locally, in a datacenter or cloud service provider

Registry Service (Docker Hub(Public) or Docker Trusted Registry(Private))

Cloud or server based storage and distribution service for your images

Basic Docker Commands

```
$ docker image pull node:latest

$ docker image ls
$ docker container run –d –p 5000:5000 –-name node node:latest

$ docker container ps


$ docker container stop node(or <container id>)

$ docker container rm node (or <container id>)

$ docker image rmi (or <image id>)

$ docker build –t node:2.0 .

$ docker image push node:2.0

$ docker --help
```

Dockerfile – Linux Example

Dockerfile

```
# Create image based on the official Node 6 image from dockerhub
FROM node:latest

# Create a directory where our app will be placed
RUN mkdir -p /usr/src/app

# Change directory so that our commands run inside this new directory
WORKDIR /usr/src/app

# Copy dependency definitions
COPY package.json /usr/src/app

# Install dependecies
RUN npm install

# Get all the code needed to run the app
COPY . /usr/src/app

# Expose the port the app runs in
EXPOSE 4200

# Serve the app
CMD ["npm", "start"]
```

- Instructions on how to build a Docker image
- Looks very similar to “native” commands
- Important to optimize your Dockerfile

Section 2:
Anatomy of a Docker Container
Docker Volumes
Volume Use Cases

Let’s Go Back to Our Dockerfile

Dockerfile

```
# Create image based on the official Node 6 image from dockerhub
FROM node:latest

# Create a directory where our app will be placed
RUN mkdir -p /usr/src/app

# Change directory so that our commands run inside this new directory
WORKDIR /usr/src/app

# Copy dependency definitions
COPY package.json /usr/src/app

# Install dependecies
RUN npm install

# Get all the code needed to run the app
COPY . /usr/src/app

# Expose the port the app runs in
EXPOSE 4200

# Serve the app
CMD ["npm", "start"]
```

Each Dockerfile Command Creates a Layer

Docker Image Pull: Pulls Layers

```
Alexander@DESKTOP-90ATKET MINGW64 ~/Docker/Demo
$ docker pull nginx:latest
latest: Pulling from library/nginx
bc95e04b23c0: Pull complete
f3186e650f4e: Pull complete
9ac7d6621708: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:b81f317384d7388708a498555c28a7cce778a8f291d90021208b3eba3fe74887
Status: Downloaded newer image for nginx:latest
```

Docker Volumes

- Volumes mount a directory on the host into the container at a specific location
- Can be used to share (and persist) data between containers
  - Directory persists after the container is deleted
    - Unless you explicitly delete it
- Can be created in a Dockerfile or via CLI

Why Use Volumes

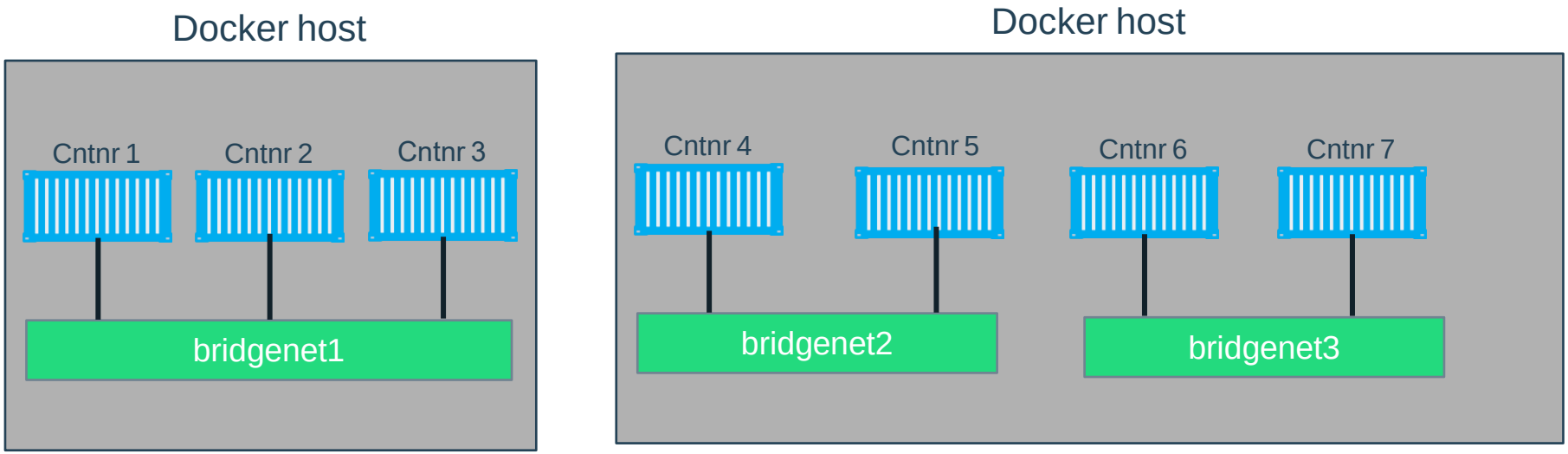
- Mount local source code into a running container

```
docker container run -v $(pwd):/usr/src/app/
myapp
```

- Improve performance
  - As directory structures get complicated traversing the tree can slow system performance
- Data persistence

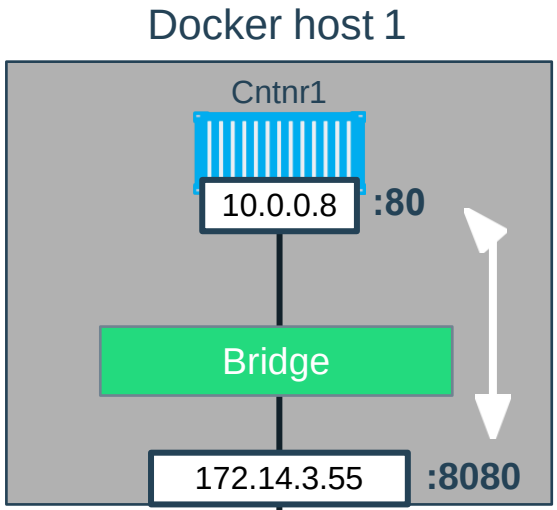
Section 3:
Networking

What is Docker Bridge Networking




```
docker network create -d bridge --name bridgenet1
```

Docker Bridge Networking and Port Mapping



Host port

Container port

```
$ docker container run -p 8080:80 ...
```

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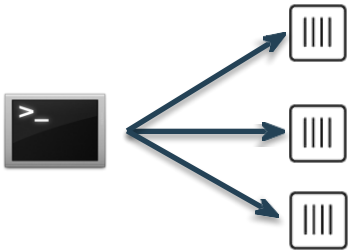
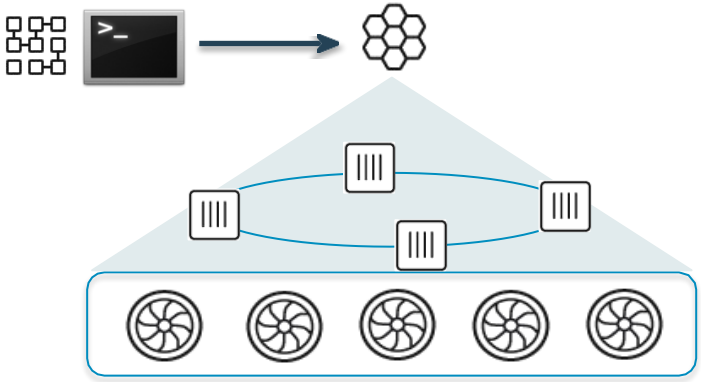
Section 4:
Docker Compose

Docker Compose: Multi Container Applications

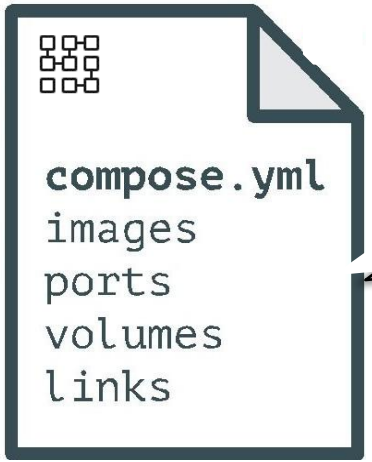
- Build and run one container at a time
- Manually connect containers together
- Must be careful with dependencies and start up order



- Define multi container app in compose.yml file
- Single command to deploy entire app
- Handles container dependencies
- Works with Docker Swarm, Networking, Volumes, Universal Control Plane



Docker Compose: Multi Container Applications




```
version: '2' # specify docker-compose version

# Define the services/containers to be run
services:
angular: # name of the first service
build: client # specify the directory of the Dockerfile
ports:
- "4200:4200" # specify port forewarding

express: #name of the second service
build: api # specify the directory of the Dockerfile
ports:
- "3977:3977" #specify ports forewarding

database: # name of the third service
image: mongo # specify image to build container from
ports:
- "27017:27017" # specify port forewarding
```

Docker Compose: Scale Container Applications

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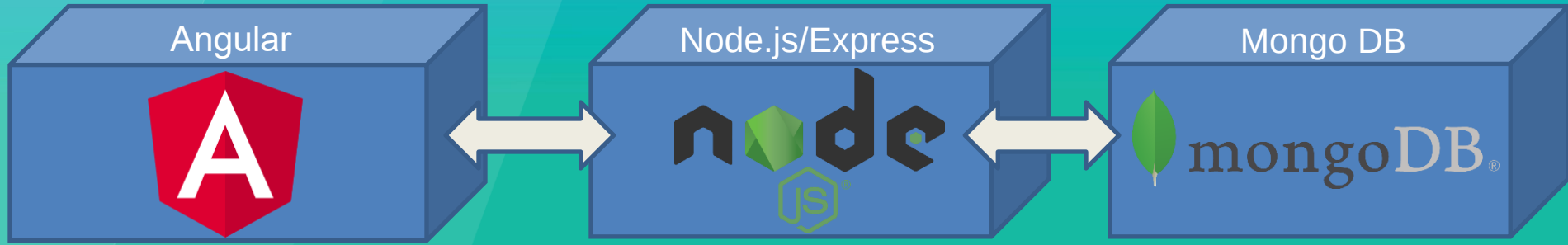
Demo



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