



Workshop

Introduction to Docker

Welcome to *MLH Localhost: Intro to Docker!*



Wifi Network:
[AstrolabsGuest]

Wifi Password:

[MakelTHappen]



Event Hashtag:
#MLHLocalhost
#IBMMEADev

Twitter Handle:

@MLHacks
@IBMMEA



Welcome! My name is Kunal Malhotra.

- 1** I'm here to lead this session & help you learn something new today!
- 2** I'm a Bachelor of Engineering at Birla Institute Of Technology and Science - Pilani, Dubai Campus .
- 3** My favorite programming language / tool is Python, Java and Go.

1

*Using your Web Browser,
Open this URL & Fill out the Form:*

<http://mlhlocal.host/checkin>

2

Afterwards, Check your Email to Find:

- Setup Instructions
- An Invite to the MLH Slack
- The Code Samples
- A Workshop FAQ
- These Workshop Slides
- More Learning Resources



Our Mission is to Empower Hackers.

65,000+
HACKERS

12,000+
PROJECTS CREATED

3,000+
SCHOOLS

We hope you learn something awesome today!
Find more resources: <http://mlh.io/>



Sign up for the MLH Career Lab!

<http://mlhlocal.host/career-lab>

- Browse a curated list of hacker jobs.
- Apply for jobs and internships from companies that want to recruit directly from the MLH community.
- Receive updates and career advice from MLH!



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What is Localhost?



- Build your local hacker community
- Learn skills that are neglected in class
- Engage hackers with fun, pre-built activities and workshops
- Fill the gap between school and hackathons

Workshop Goals

- Understand Docker and Containers
- Download and run our first container
- Build and run a container from scratch
- Upload a container to the Docker Cloud

Share Your Localhost Experience!

We encourage you to take pictures and share your experience!

Tweet pictures @MLHacks and use #MLHlocalhost

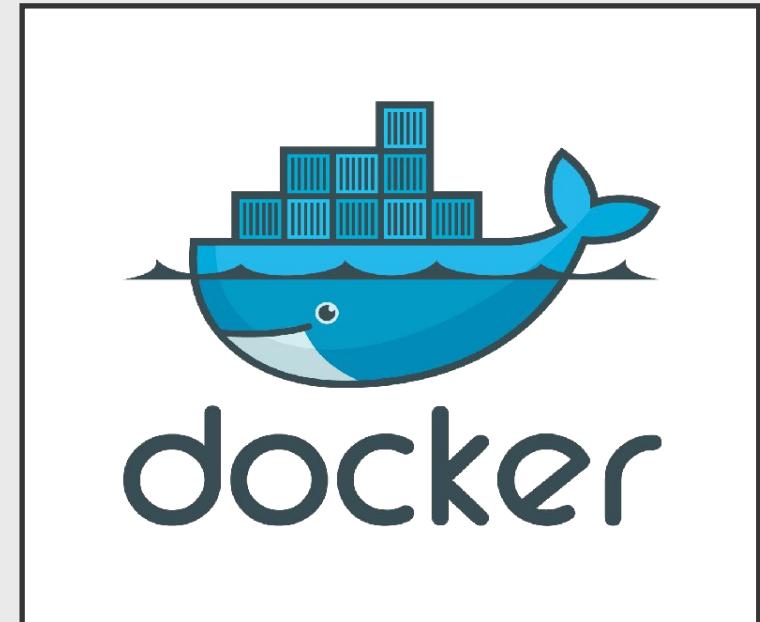


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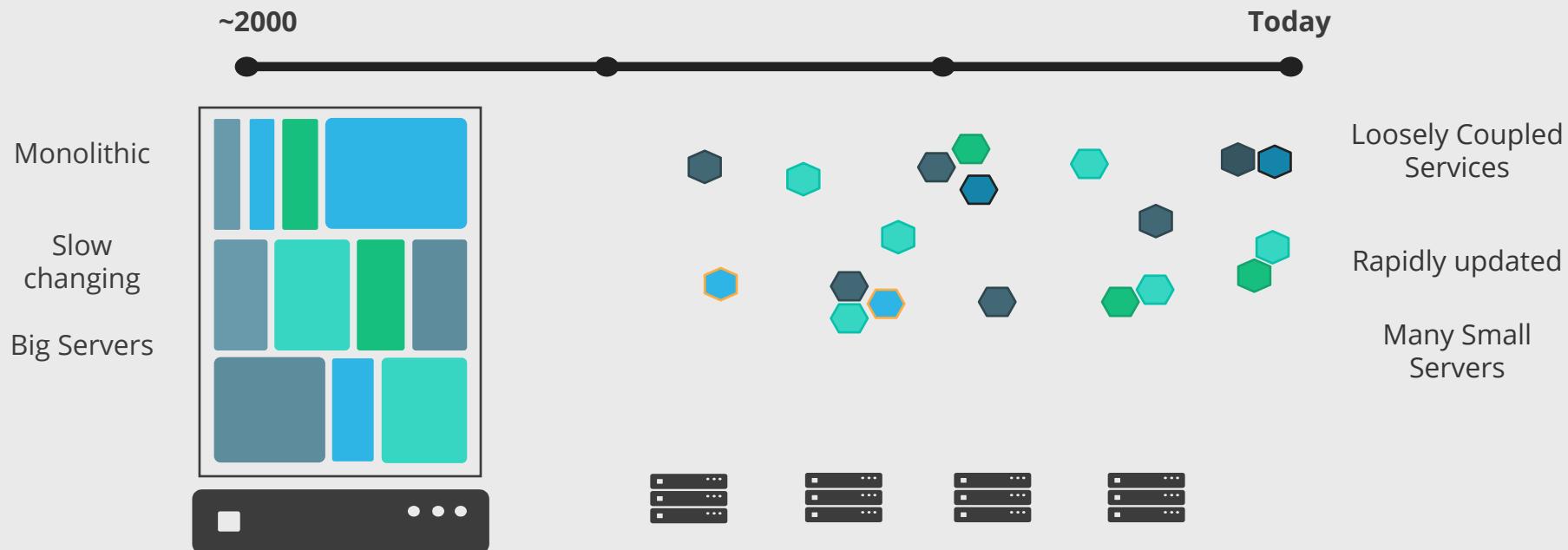
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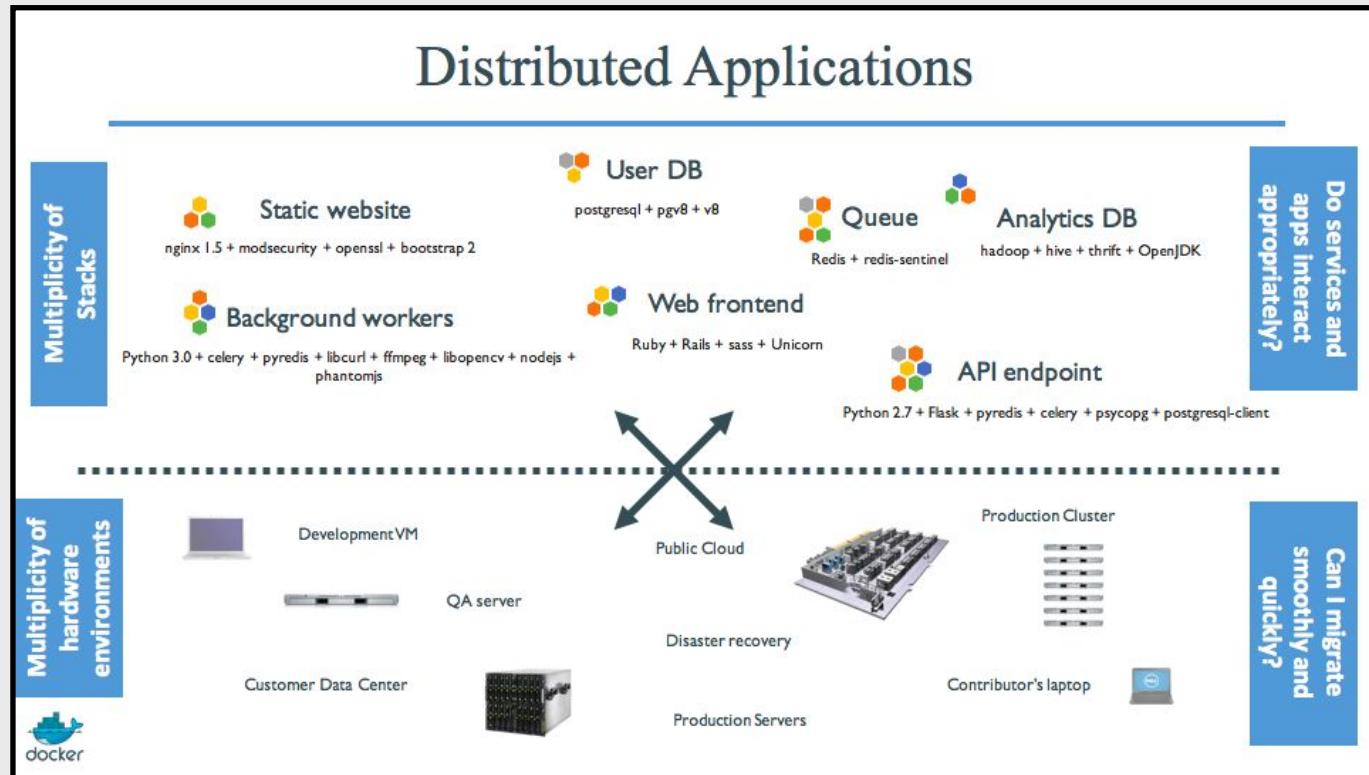
What is Docker?

Docker is a mechanism that helps developers **build, ship and run any application, in any environment.**



Applications are Changing!





Docker Containers are NOT VMs!

While they share some characteristics, Virtual Machines and Docker Containers are very different under the hood.

Key Term**Virtual Machine (VM)**

A software computer that, like a physical computer, runs an operating system and applications.

Major similarities:

- Both provide isolated environment for applications to run inside.
- Both are easily movable between different hosts.

Think Houses vs. Apartments



House = Virtual Machine (VM)

- Each VM has a full copy of the OS with dedicated resources.
- Each new VM creates a full copy of this environment.

Apartment = Docker Container

- Contains exactly what they need to run their application.
- Share underlying resources.



Build, Ship, Run – Any App Anywhere!

An app written on your laptop will **run exactly the same anywhere**:

- Your Friend's Laptop
- Bare Metal Servers
- The Cloud
- A Raspberry Pi



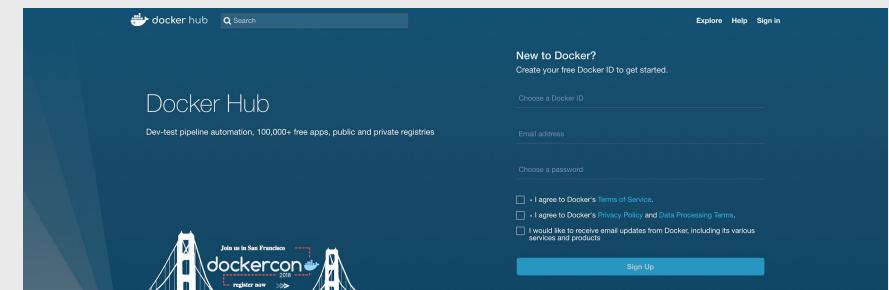
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Meet Docker Hub!

What is Docker Hub?

Docker Hub is a registry of Docker images. You can think of the registry as a directory of all available Docker images. You'll be using this later in this tutorial.

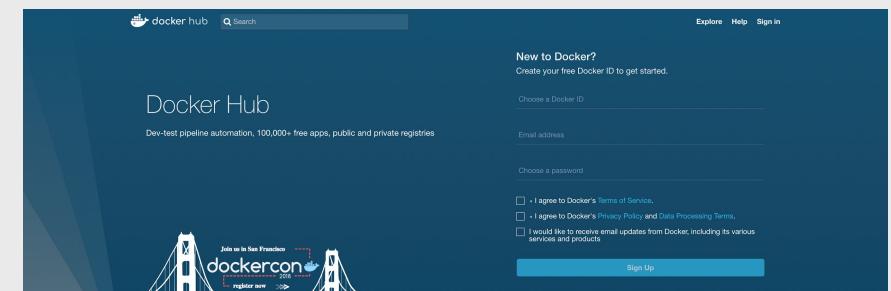


<http://mlhlocal.host/docker-hub>

Sign up for a Docker ID

Fill out the Form & Verify your Email Address.

Enter your email and chose a Docker ID and password for your account. You'll be asked to verify your email address before being able to log in though. Do that now!



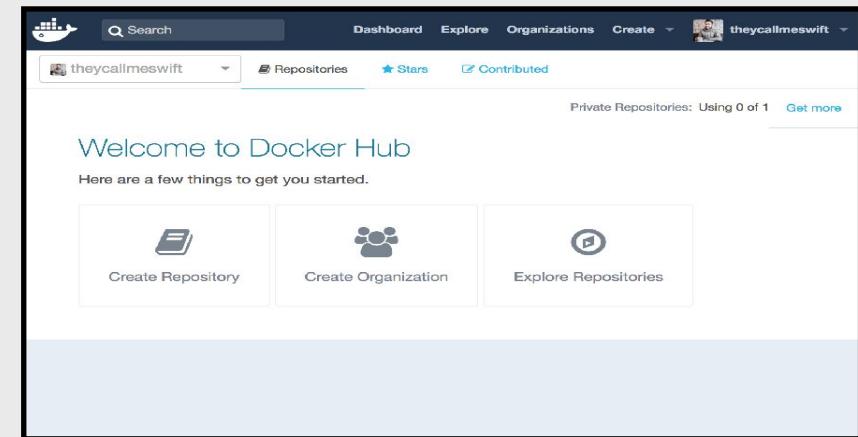
<http://mlhlocal.host/docker-hub>

Note: Remember your Docker ID, you'll need it later!

Login Using your Docker ID



The image shows the Docker login interface. It features a blue header with the Docker logo and the text "Welcome to Docker". Below this, it says "Login with your Docker ID". There are two input fields: "Docker ID" and "Password", both with placeholder text. A "Login" button is centered at the bottom.



The image shows the Docker Hub dashboard for the user "theycallmeswift". The top navigation bar includes "Search", "Dashboard", "Explore", "Organizations", "Create", and a profile icon. The dashboard displays the user's repositories, stars, and contributed projects. A prominent "Welcome to Docker Hub" message is at the top, followed by a section for getting started with "Create Repository", "Create Organization", and "Explore Repositories".

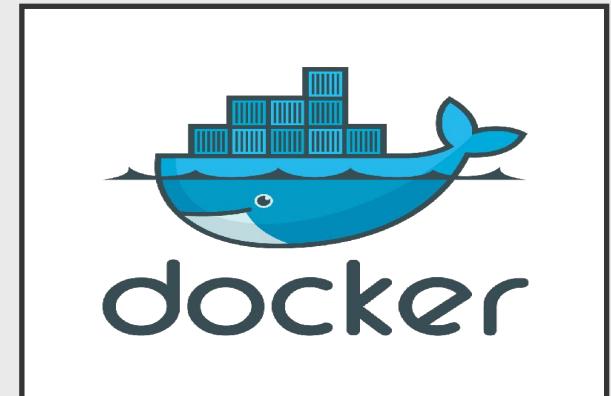
Follow the link you got from Docker Hub's email to verify your account. You can now login using the Docker ID and password you picked!

Let's install Docker on your Machine!

Visit the Appropriate Guide:

Visit the link for the type of computer you have:

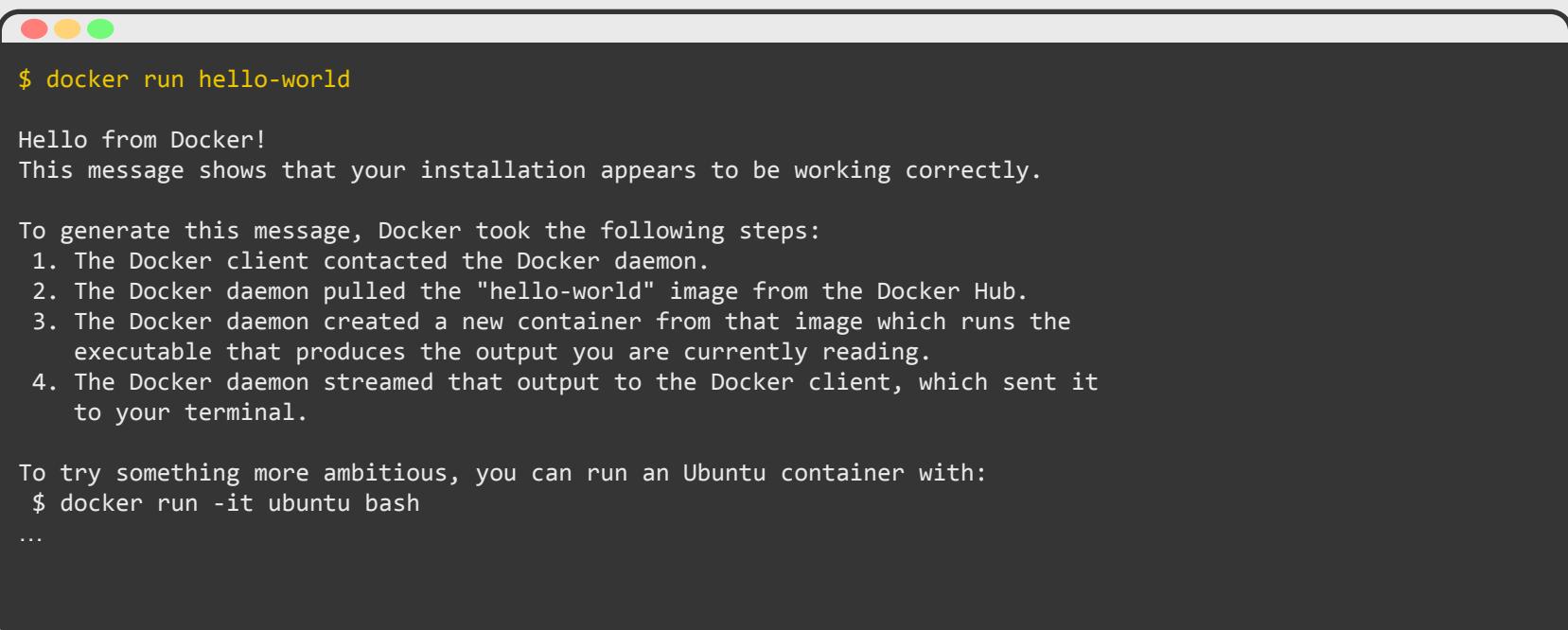
- Mac - <http://mlhlocal.host/docker-mac>
- Linux - <http://mlhlocal.host/docker-linux>
- Windows (10 Pro Edition only)
- <http://mlhlocal.host/docker-windows>



Stuck? Raise your hand & someone will come help you!

Test your Installation

Once you are done installing Docker, test your Docker installation by running the following in a command prompt (Terminal, PowerShell, etc):



```
$ docker run hello-world
Hello from Docker!
This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.

To generate this message, Docker took the following steps:
 1. The Docker client contacted the Docker daemon.
 2. The Docker daemon pulled the "hello-world" image from the Docker Hub.
 3. The Docker daemon created a new container from that image which runs the
    executable that produces the output you are currently reading.
 4. The Docker daemon streamed that output to the Docker client, which sent it
    to your terminal.

To try something more ambitious, you can run an Ubuntu container with:
$ docker run -it ubuntu bash
...
```

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Let's Run our First Container!

We're going to run Alpine Linux!

- Alpine Linux is a lightweight Linux distribution.
- We can get a **Docker Image** containing Alpine Linux from **Docker Hub**.



Pull the Alpine Linux Image

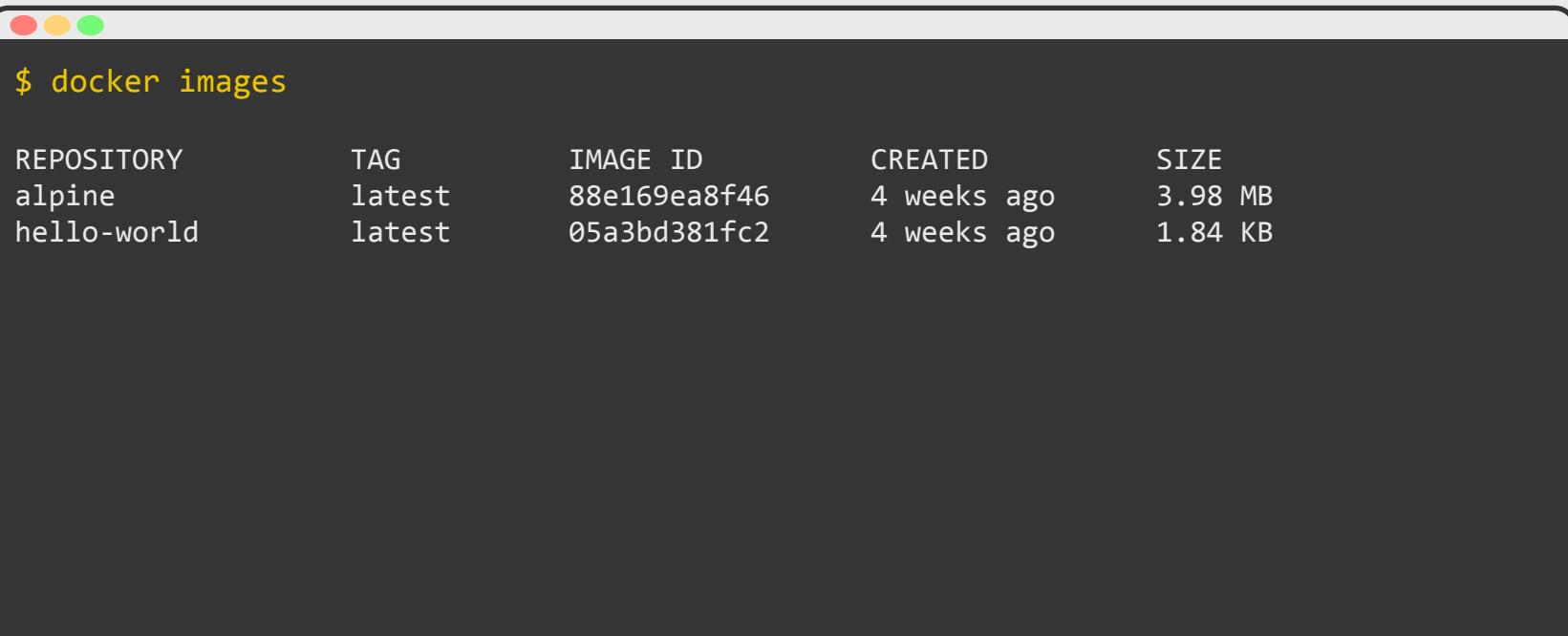
The pull command fetches the Alpine Linux image from the Docker registry (**Docker Hub**) and saves it in our system.

```
$ docker pull alpine

Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from library/alpine
0a8490d0dfd3: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:dfbd4a3a8ebca874ebd2474f044a0b33600d4523d03b0df76e5c5986cb02d7e8
Status: Downloaded newer image for alpine:latest
```

Review the List of Local Docker Images

You can use the **docker images** command to see a list of all images on your system.

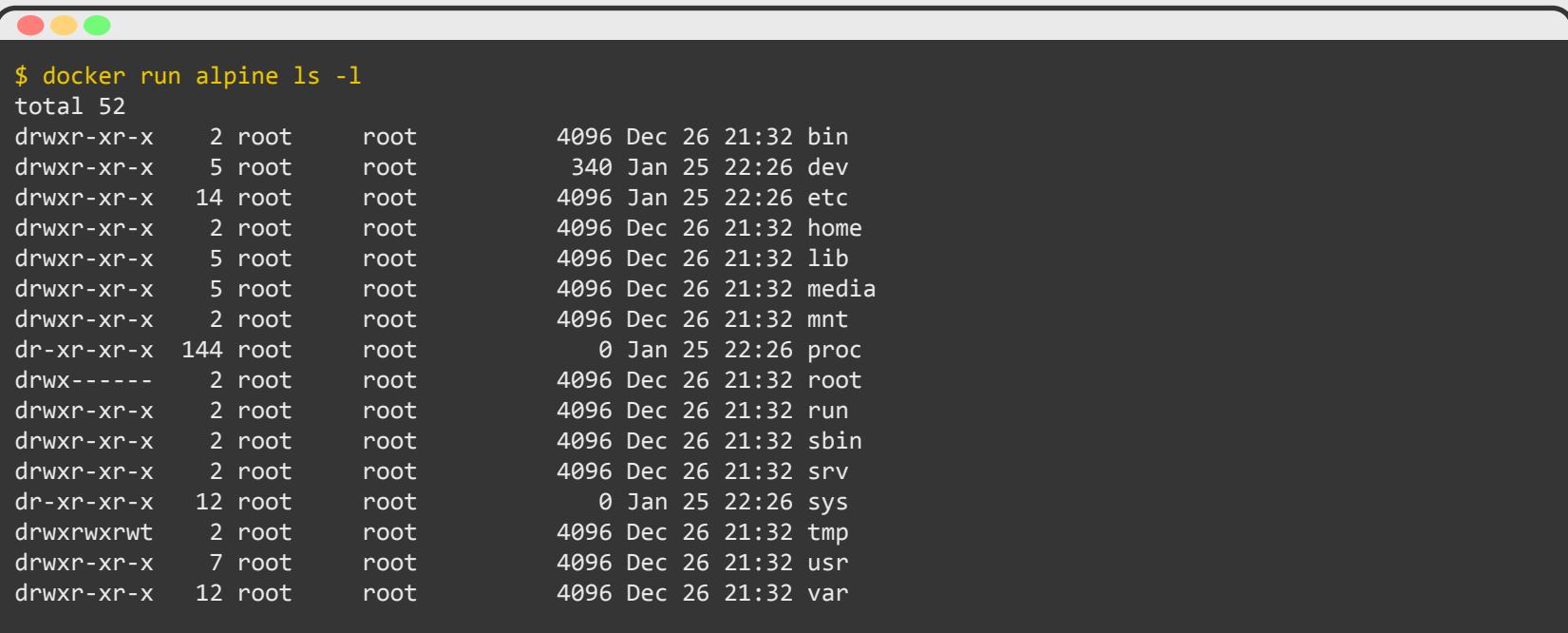
A screenshot of a macOS terminal window showing the output of the 'docker images' command. The window has a dark background and light-colored text. The title bar shows the window is titled 'localhost'. The command '\$ docker images' is typed at the prompt. The output lists two images: 'alpine' and 'hello-world', each with its tag 'latest', image ID, creation time, and size.

```
$ docker images

REPOSITORY      TAG      IMAGE ID      CREATED      SIZE
alpine          latest   88e169ea8f46  4 weeks ago  3.98 MB
hello-world     latest   05a3bd381fc2  4 weeks ago  1.84 KB
```

Run your First Docker Container!

Let's now run a Docker container based on this image.

A screenshot of a macOS terminal window showing the output of a Docker command. The title bar of the window shows three colored circles (red, yellow, green). The terminal itself has a dark background and displays the following text:

```
$ docker run alpine ls -l
total 52
drwxr-xr-x    2 root      root          4096 Dec 26 21:32 bin
drwxr-xr-x    5 root      root           340 Jan 25 22:26 dev
drwxr-xr-x   14 root     root          4096 Jan 25 22:26 etc
drwxr-xr-x    2 root      root          4096 Dec 26 21:32 home
drwxr-xr-x    5 root      root          4096 Dec 26 21:32 lib
drwxr-xr-x    5 root      root          4096 Dec 26 21:32 media
drwxr-xr-x    2 root      root          4096 Dec 26 21:32 mnt
dr-xr-xr-x  144 root     root            0 Jan 25 22:26 proc
drwx-----    2 root      root          4096 Dec 26 21:32 root
drwxr-xr-x    2 root      root          4096 Dec 26 21:32 run
drwxr-xr-x    2 root      root          4096 Dec 26 21:32 sbin
drwxr-xr-x    2 root      root          4096 Dec 26 21:32 srv
dr-xr-xr-x   12 root     root            0 Jan 25 22:26 sys
drwxrwxrwt    2 root      root          4096 Dec 26 21:32 tmp
drwxr-xr-x    7 root      root          4096 Dec 26 21:32 usr
drwxr-xr-x   12 root     root          4096 Dec 26 21:32 var
```

Wow! What just Happened?

```
$ docker run alpine ls -l
```

1. Locate the requested image.
2. Create a new container using the requested image.
3. Execute the provided command in the container.

Let's Try Some Other Commands!

What other Unix commands can you run? Try any of these or some of your personal favorites!

```
$ docker run alpine cal
```

```
$ docker run alpine echo "hello World"
```

```
$ docker run alpine pwd
```

```
$ docker run alpine id -u -n
```

Containers are FAST!

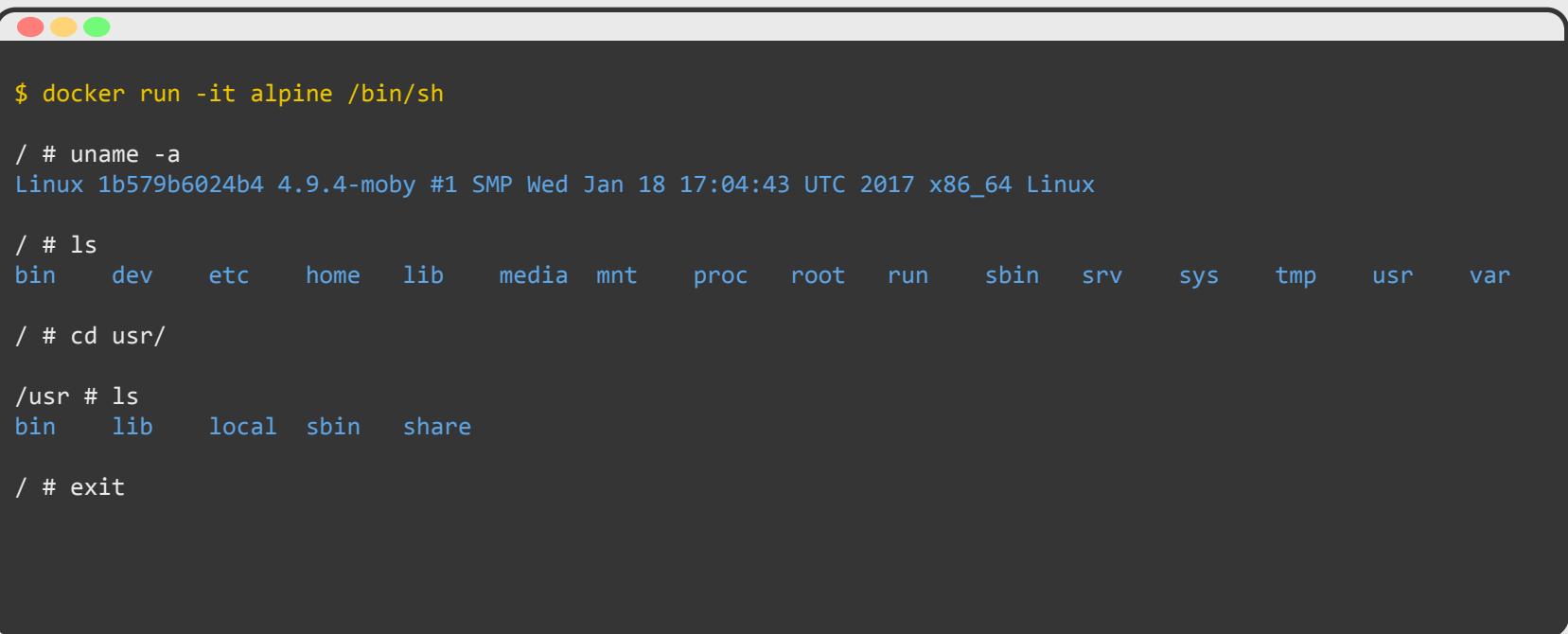
The commands we run execute almost immediately!

- Each time the Docker client runs the command in our container and then exits.
- Booting up a virtual machine, running a command, and then killing it would take *forever!*



Let's get Interactive!

All of our commands have exited immediately after running them.
How do we run a container interactively?

A screenshot of a macOS terminal window. The title bar shows "Running your First Docker Container". The terminal itself has a dark background and light-colored text. It displays a session where a user runs a Docker container and then interacts with it via a shell. The session starts with the command \$ docker run -it alpine /bin/sh, followed by the output of the uname -a command, which shows the container is a Linux system with kernel version 4.9.4-moby. The user then lists the contents of the root directory with ls, changes to the /usr directory, lists its contents, and finally exits the container with exit. The terminal window has a standard OS X look with red, yellow, and green close buttons at the top left.

```
$ docker run -it alpine /bin/sh

/ # uname -a
Linux 1b579b6024b4 4.9.4-moby #1 SMP Wed Jan 18 17:04:43 UTC 2017 x86_64 Linux

/ # ls
bin dev etc home lib media mnt proc root run sbin srv sys tmp usr var

/ # cd usr/
/usr # ls
bin lib local sbin share

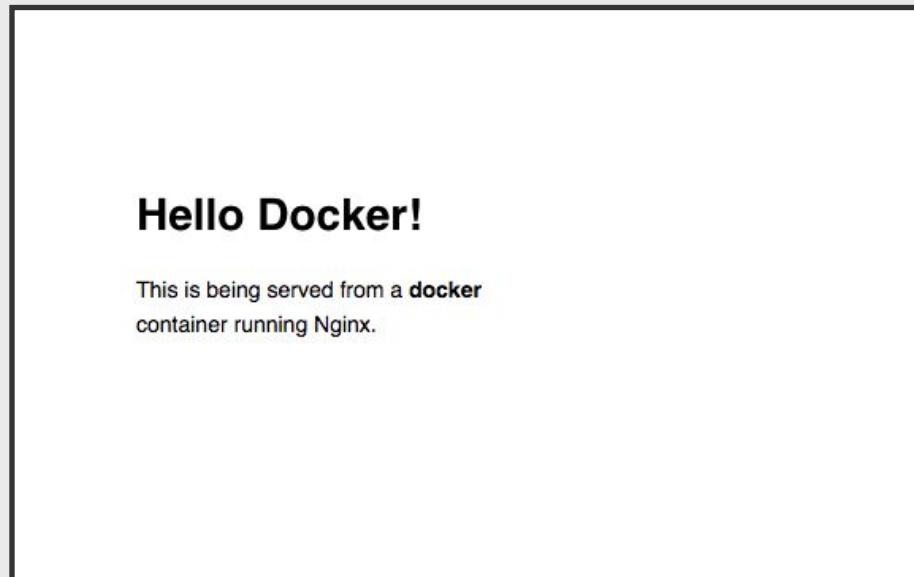
/ # exit
```

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Let's Run a Web App with Docker!

Time for the real stuff – deploying web applications with Docker!
We're going to make a website that looks like this:



Hello Docker!

This is being served from a `docker` container running Nginx.

Find the Source Code on GitHub

If you're interested, you can find the code for the website we're going to run on GitHub:

<http://mlhlocal.host/docker-static-site-source>

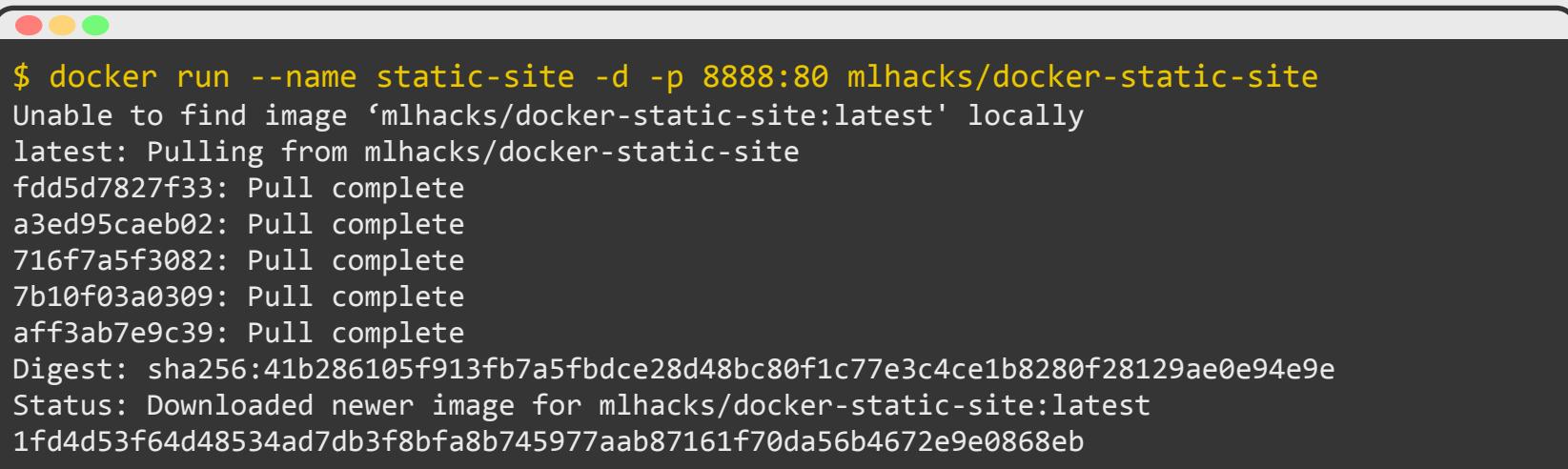
or see the site running live on Heroku:

<http://mlhlocal.host/docker-static-site>



Let's Run the Image from Docker Hub.

We created an image on Docker Hub that contains the code under **mlhacks/docker-static-site**.

A screenshot of a macOS terminal window. The title bar shows the standard red, yellow, and green window control buttons. The main area of the terminal displays the following command and its execution:

```
$ docker run --name static-site -d -p 8888:80 mlhacks/docker-static-site
Unable to find image 'mlhacks/docker-static-site:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from mlhacks/docker-static-site
fdd5d7827f33: Pull complete
a3ed95caeb02: Pull complete
716f7a5f3082: Pull complete
7b10f03a0309: Pull complete
aff3ab7e9c39: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:41b286105f913fb7a5fdbce28d48bc80f1c77e3c4ce1b8280f28129ae0e94e9e
Status: Downloaded newer image for mlhacks/docker-static-site:latest
1fd4d53f64d48534ad7db3f8bfa8b745977aab87161f70da56b4672e9e0868eb
```

The terminal uses color coding for different log levels: yellow for the command itself, grey for errors, and white for informational messages and digests.

Note: The `-d` flag enables detached mode, which detaches the running container from the terminal. The `-p` flag publishes the website on port 8888.

So, What just Happened?

Notice that we didn't run docker pull before we ran the new image. Here's what happened:

```
$ docker run --name static-site -d -p 8888:80 mlhacks/docker-static-site
```

1. Locate the requested image (*not found locally in this case*).
2. Download this missing image from Docker Hub.
3. Create a new container using the requested image .
4. Name the container using the --name parameter.
5. Run it in the background (*detached*) and return to the prompt.
6. Expose port 8888.

Try Visiting your Website!

Head over to the following URL and you should see the website below:

<http://localhost:8888>

Hello Docker!

This is being served from a **docker** container running Nginx.

How do we Stop a Detached Image?

We can use `docker stop` and `docker rm` to stop and remove a Docker Image that is running in the background.

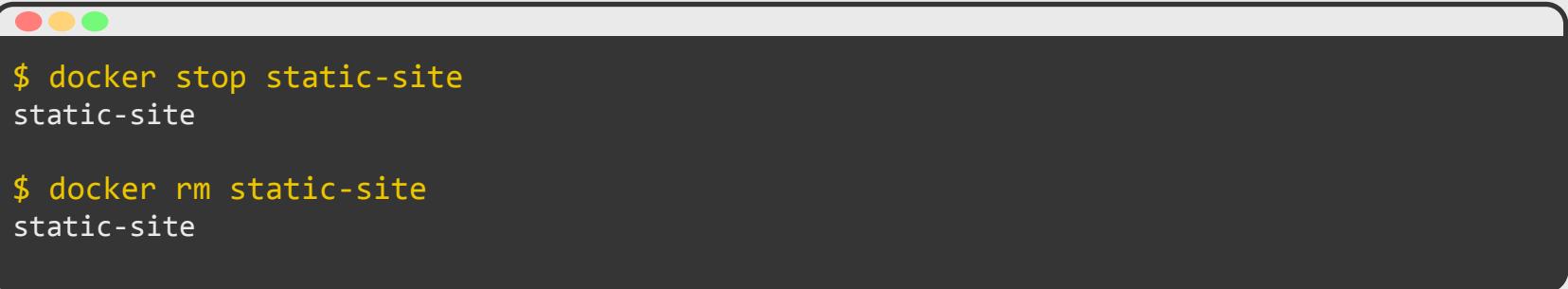
```
$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND                  CREATED             STATUS              NAMES
f3ade96bc4ff        mlhacks/static-site   "/bin/sh -c 'cd /u..."   2 hours ago       Up 2 hours        competent_bartik

$ docker stop f3ade96bc4ff
f3ade96bc4ff
$ docker rm f3ade96bc4ff
f3ade96bc4ff
```

Note: The example above provides the CONTAINER ID on our system; you should use the value that you see in your terminal.

Let's Clean Up!

Since we started this process with a name, we don't need to use `docker ps` to figure out the ID.

A dark gray terminal window with a light gray border and rounded corners. In the top-left corner, there are three small colored circles: red, yellow, and green. The terminal contains two lines of text:

```
$ docker stop static-site  
static-site  
  
$ docker rm static-site  
static-site
```

Let's Make a Docker Image!

We've run other people's images so far, how do we create our own?
Let's find out by creating an app that displays cat photos.



Cat GIFs Courtesy of
BuzzFeed

Download the Source Code on GitHub

You can find the code for the website we're going to run on GitHub. Download it from here:

<http://mlhlocal.host/docker-flask-source>

or see the site running live on Heroku:

<http://mlhlocal.host/docker-flask>



We're Going to Use Python + Flask!

Flask is a Framework for Python

- Makes it easy to build web applications by providing a standard set of tools.
- You don't need to know flask to understand this example.



app.py

```
1 from flask import Flask, render_template
2 import random
3
4 app = Flask(__name__)
5
6 images = [
7     "http://bit.ly/docker-cat-1",
8     "http://bit.ly/docker-cat-2",
9     "http://bit.ly/docker-cat-3"
10 ]
11
12 @app.route('/')
13 def index():
14     url = random.choice(images)
15     return render_template("index.html", url=url)
16
17 if __name__ == "__main__":
18     app.run(host="0.0.0.0")
```

Currently Editing: app.py

requirements.txt



A dark-themed terminal window with three red, yellow, and green window control buttons at the top left. Inside the window, the text "1 Flask==0.10.1" is displayed in white. At the bottom of the window, a status bar shows the text "Currently Editing: requirements.txt".

```
1 Flask==0.10.1
```

Currently Editing: requirements.txt

templates/index.html

```
1 <html>
2   <head>
3     <style type="text/css">
4       .container {
5         text-align: center;
6       }
7     </style>
8   </head>
9   <body>
10    <div class="container">
11      <h4>Cat GIF of the Day!</h4>
12      
13    </div>
14  </body>
15 </html>
```

Currently Editing: templates/index.html

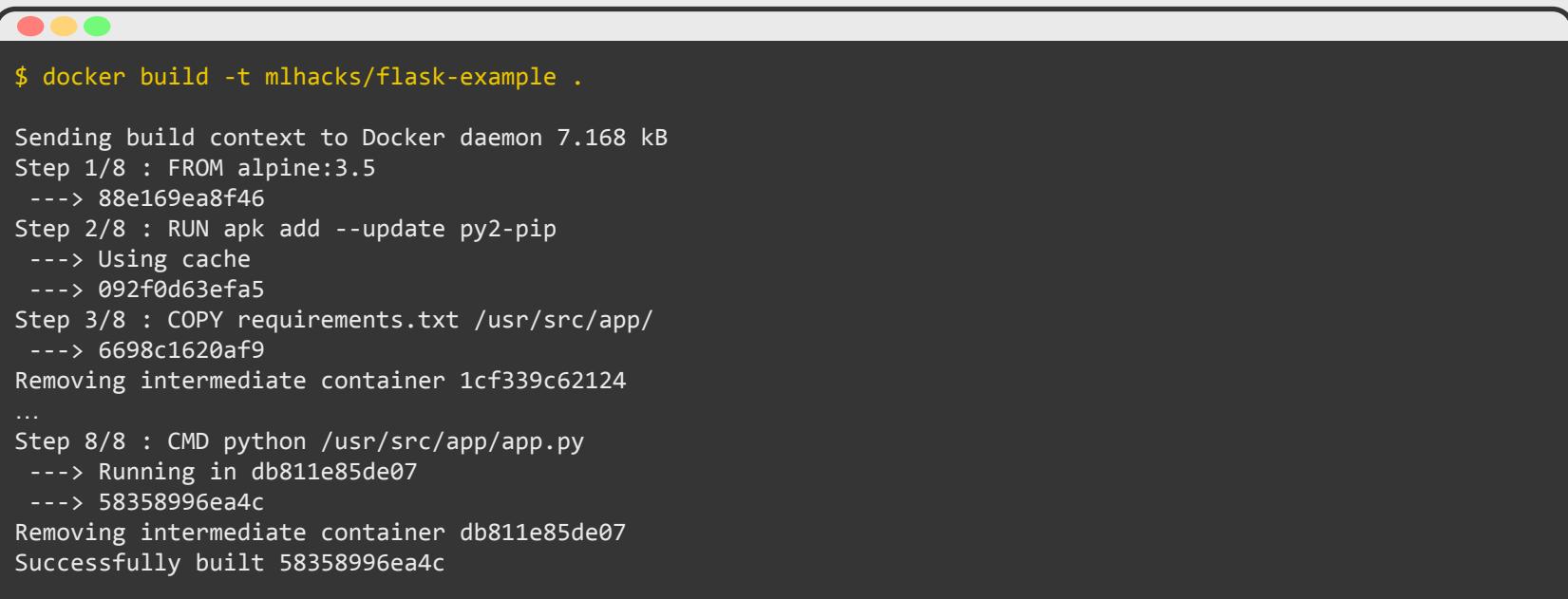
Dockerfile

```
1 # our base image
2 FROM alpine:3.5
3
4 # Install python and pip
5 RUN apk add --update py2-pip
6
7 # install Python modules needed by the Python app
8 COPY requirements.txt /usr/src/app/
9 RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r /usr/src/app/requirements.txt
10
11 # copy files required for the app to run
12 COPY app.py /usr/src/app/
13 COPY templates/index.html /usr/src/app/templates/
14
15 # tell the port number the container should expose
16 EXPOSE 5000
17
18 # run the application
19 CMD ["python", "/usr/src/app/app.py"]
```

Currently Editing: Dockerfile

Build the Docker Image

Now that you have your Dockerfile, you can build your image.
The `docker build` command does this:

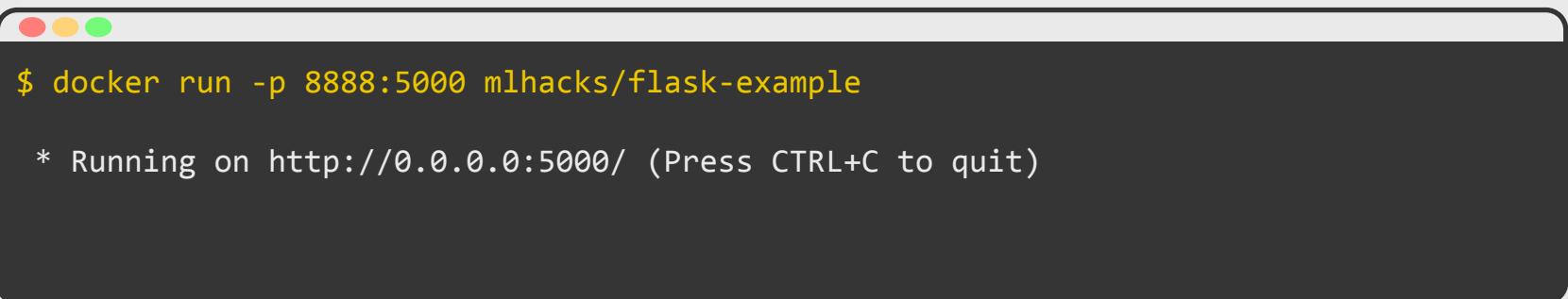
A screenshot of a macOS terminal window showing the output of a docker build command. The window has red, yellow, and green close buttons at the top left. The terminal text area shows the command \$ docker build -t mlhacks/flask-example . followed by the build process steps.

```
$ docker build -t mlhacks/flask-example .

Sending build context to Docker daemon 7.168 kB
Step 1/8 : FROM alpine:3.5
 ---> 88e169ea8f46
Step 2/8 : RUN apk add --update py2-pip
 ---> Using cache
 ---> 092f0d63efaa5
Step 3/8 : COPY requirements.txt /usr/src/app/
 ---> 6698c1620af9
Removing intermediate container 1cf339c62124
...
Step 8/8 : CMD python /usr/src/app/app.py
 ---> Running in db811e85de07
 ---> 58358996ea4c
Removing intermediate container db811e85de07
Successfully built 58358996ea4c
```

Run your Docker Image

Use the `docker run` command to run the image we just built.
Replace `mlhacks` with your Docker ID.

A terminal window icon with three colored circles (red, yellow, green) in the top-left corner.

```
$ docker run -p 8888:5000 mlhacks/flask-example
* Running on http://0.0.0.0:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
```

Head over to the following URL to see your handy work:

<http://localhost:8888>

Try Visiting your Website!

Head over to the following URL and you should see the website below:

<http://localhost:8888>



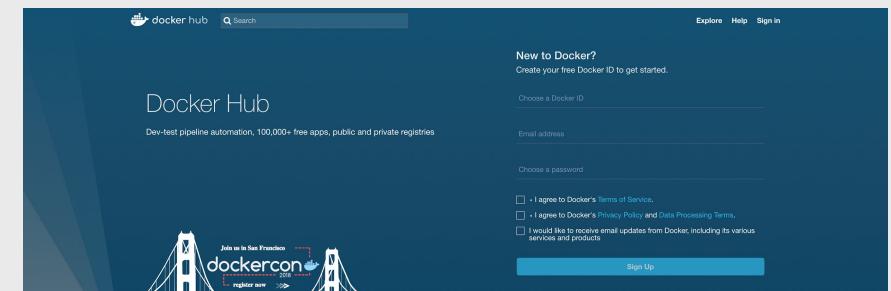
Cat GIFs Courtesy of
BuzzFeed

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Host your Images on Docker Hub

Now that you've created you first Docker Image, you can publish it on Docker Hub for later use.

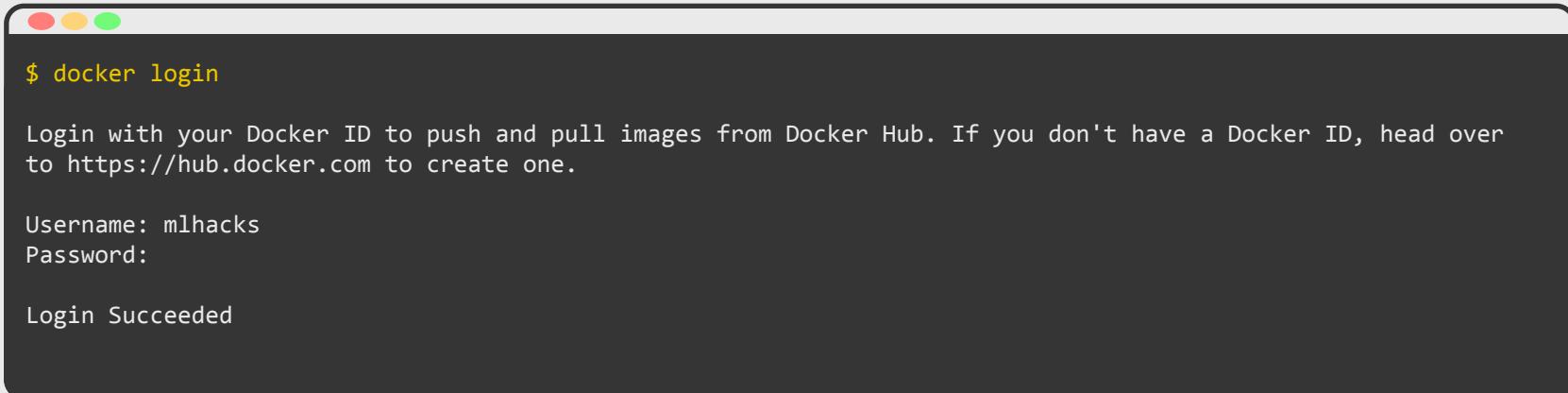


Login to your Docker Hub Account

In order to publish your image on Docker Hub, you need to login on the command line.

Note: Replace `mlhacks` with the Docker ID you created at the beginning of the workshop.

Your password will be hidden when you type it out.

A screenshot of a macOS terminal window. The title bar shows the application icon and the text "localhost". The main pane contains the following text:

```
$ docker login
Login with your Docker ID to push and pull images from Docker Hub. If you don't have a Docker ID, head over to https://hub.docker.com to create one.

Username: mlhacks
Password:

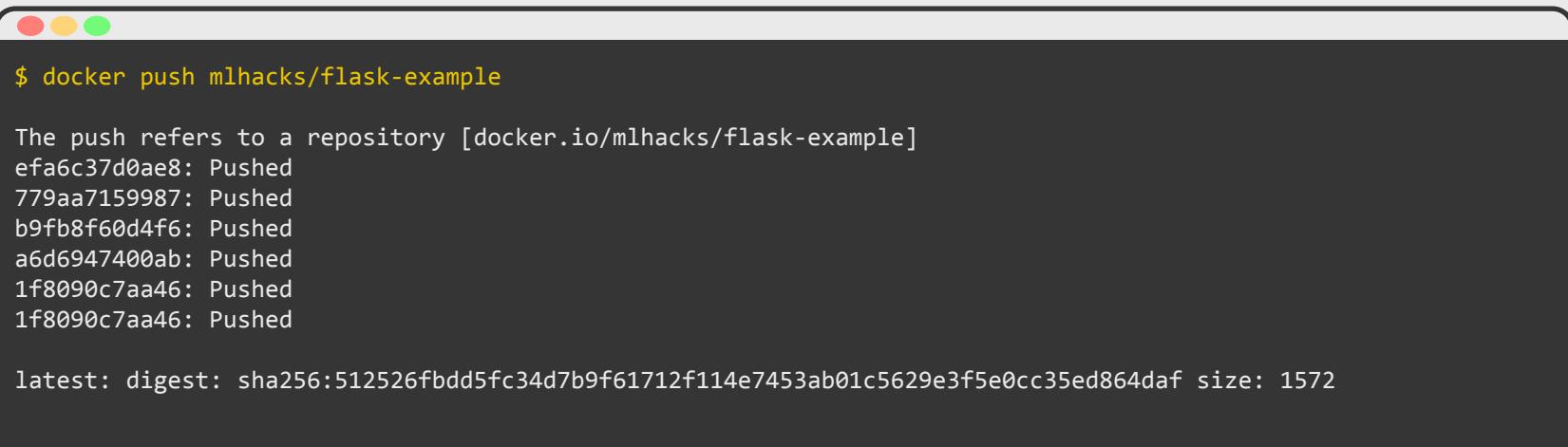
Login Succeeded
```

The terminal has a dark background with light-colored text. The window has the standard OS X title bar with red, yellow, and green buttons.

Push your Image to Docker Hub

We can use the `docker push` command to publish an image we have locally on Docker Hub for later use.

Note: Replace `mlhacks` with the Docker ID you created at the beginning of the workshop.

A screenshot of a macOS terminal window showing the output of a docker push command. The window has red, yellow, and green close buttons at the top left. The terminal background is dark gray. The command \$ docker push mlhacks/flask-example is entered, followed by a series of pushed image IDs. The final line shows the latest digest and size.

```
$ docker push mlhacks/flask-example

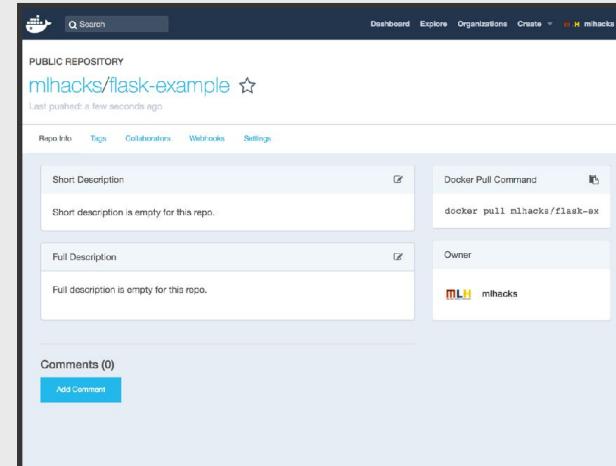
The push refers to a repository [docker.io/mlhacks/flask-example]
efa6c37d0ae8: Pushed
779aa7159987: Pushed
b9fb8f60d4f6: Pushed
a6d6947400ab: Pushed
1f8090c7aa46: Pushed
1f8090c7aa46: Pushed

latest: digest: sha256:512526fbdd5fc34d7b9f61712f114e7453ab01c5629e3f5e0cc35ed864daf size: 1572
```

Find your Image on Docker Hub

Log into your Docker Hub Account to see your Image!

You just published your first Docker Image on the Docker Hub Registry. Other developers can download and install your image by using [docker run](#) now!



<http://mlhlocal.host/docker-hub>

Deploy your App on Docker Cloud!

Docker Cloud is the best way
to deploy and manage
Dockerized applications.

- Makes it easy for new Docker users to manage and deploy everything from single container apps to distributed microservices stacks.
- Deploy to any cloud or on-premise infrastructure.

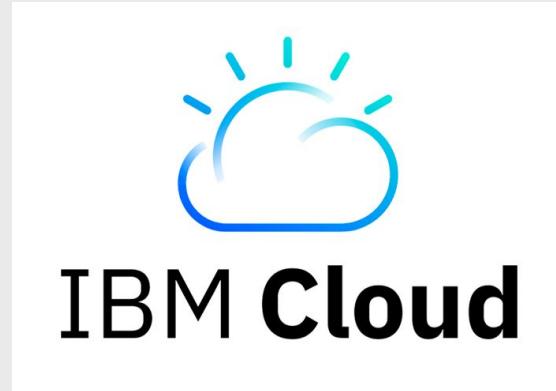


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-  7. Quiz & Next Steps

What did you learn today?

We created a fun quiz to test your knowledge and see what you learned from this workshop.

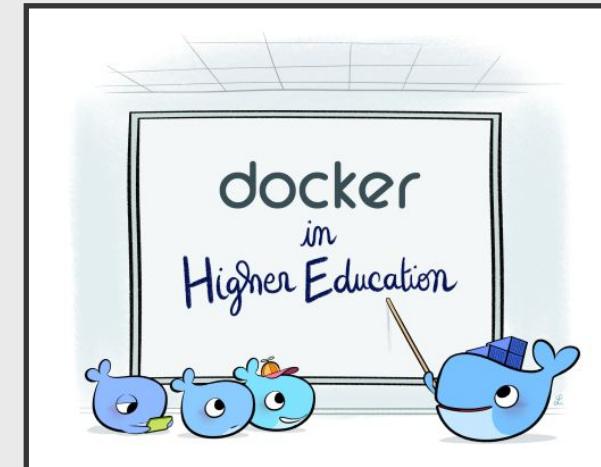
<http://mlhlocal.host/quiz>

Welcome to the Docker Student Community!

<http://mlhlocal.host/docker-students>

Sign up & receive the following:

- Access to our free Docker Student Kit!
- Latest product updates and release notes
- Invitations and promo codes just for students for Docker community events
- Ability to participate in raffles for Docker Swag
- Chance to get priority access to product betas
- Opportunity to become a Docker Campus Ambassador
- A listing on the Docker Student Community Directory without sharing your email (built in direct messaging system)
- Access to the Docker Community Slack



Join the Docker Community Slack Team!

- An instant messenger to communicate easily with the Docker Team and members of the Docker Community
- Join channels centered around interest in specific Docker-centric projects / topics, locations, languages etc.
- #docker-students: a dedicated channel to converse with other students from all over the world about Docker



Become a Docker Campus Ambassador

Are you an intermediate to advanced Docker user? Are you a leader on campus with a knack for bringing people together? Do you want to help your peers learn Docker? Become a Docker Campus Ambassador!

mlhlocal.host/docker-ambassador

Benefits include:

- Technical & professional training directly from the Docker team
- Privileged access to latest Docker editions
- Free tickets to community events like DockerCon
- Lots of swag!

A photograph showing a group of people in an office or workshop setting. In the foreground, a man wearing glasses and a grey hoodie is looking down at a laptop. To his right, a woman with dark hair and a maroon t-shirt featuring a Docker logo is looking towards the camera. Another person's hands are visible on the laptop keyboard. The background shows office doors and a potted plant.

Workshop

Introduction to Docker