

# DOCKER

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# MOTIVATION

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Main challenges:

- Different environments
- Dependencies and version mismatches
- Collaborative work and consistency



# WHAT IS DOCKER?

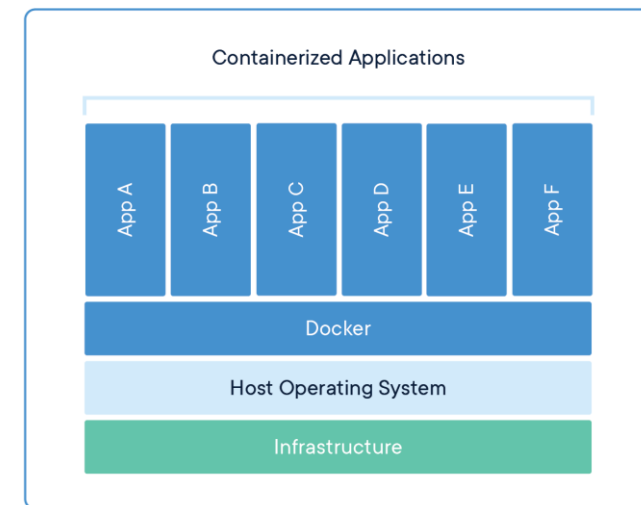
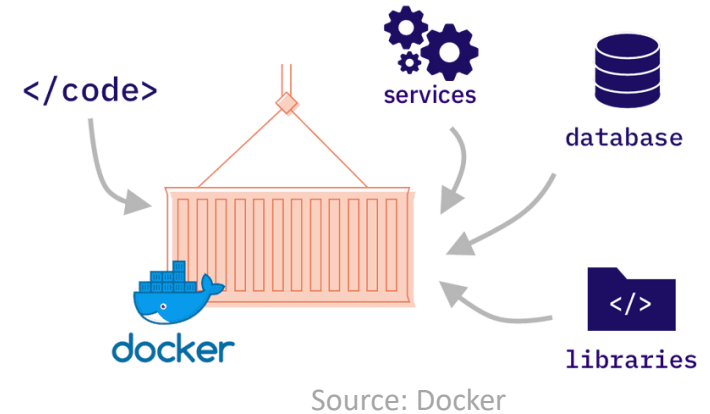
- Platform to make it easier to create, deploy and run applications in “containers”.
- Allows to package an application with all its required dependencies
- Containerization

## Advantages:

Consistency

Isolation

Lightweight



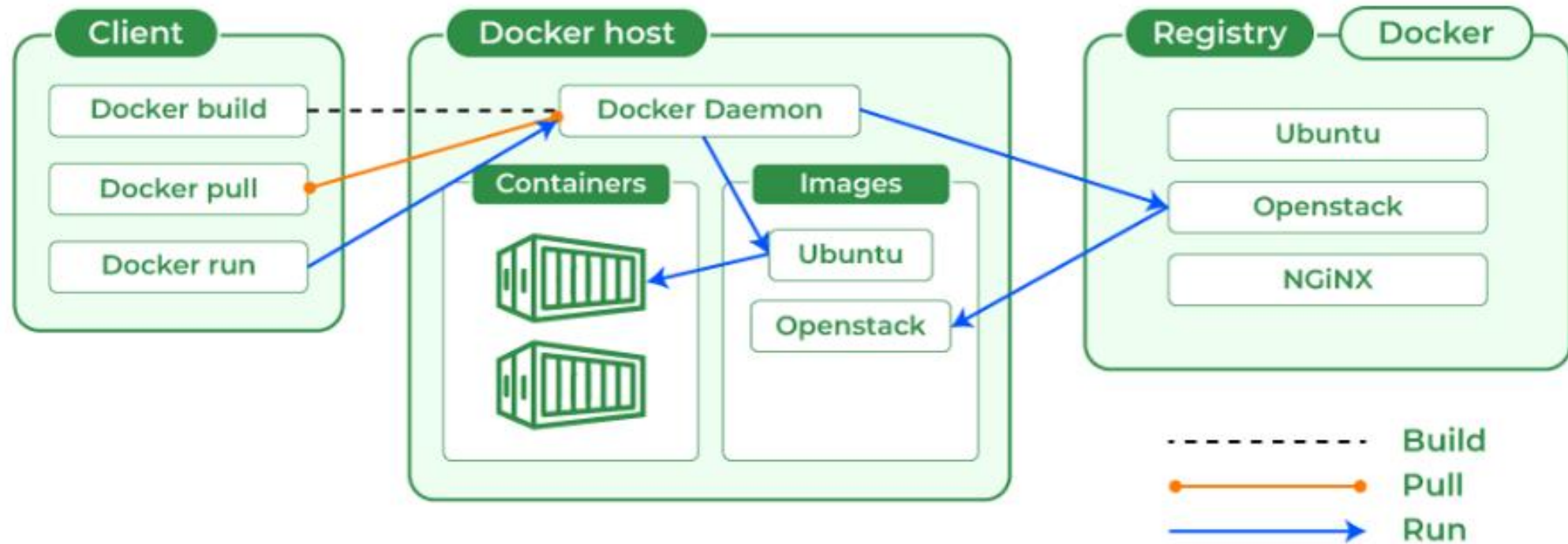
# KEY ELEMENTS

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- **Docker Image:** A template/blueprint, which contains anything needed to run an application (Immutable).
- **Docker Container:** A running instance of an image (Mutable)
- **Dockerfile:** Script containing commands to define a Docker Image
- **Docker Hub:** Cloud-based registry for images



# DOCKER ARCHITECTURE



Source: GeeksForGeeks

# BASIC WORKFLOW

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1. Make dockerfile
2. Build image
3. Run container
4. Test application
5. Push image to Docker Hub (optional)
6. Update and iterate



# EXAMPLE: MAESTRO STAND ALONE FROM A DOCKER PERSPECTIVE

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- Dockerfile
- Steps:
  1. *`docker build -t maestro:latest .`*
  2. *`docker container run --rm --name maestro-container -v ${pwd}\maestro_stand_alone:/maestro_stand_alone -v ${pwd}\fmus:/fmus -w /maestro_stand_alone -it maestro:latest /bin/bash`*



