Docker notes 01: First steps with docker

Docker: Hello world

A two-line check for whether docker works to the degree needed on your machine is to pull the official hello-world container. You have just pulled an image (hello-world) from the public docker repositories.

```
sudo docker pull hello-world
sudo docker run hello-world
```

Expected output:

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. (amd64)
- 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

Share images, automate workflows, and more with a free Docker ID: https://hub.docker.com/

For more examples and ideas, visit: https://docs.docker.com/get-started/

Not there yet? Installation

sudo apt-get update

This project was built on an ubuntu virtual machine. Docker was installed using this set of commands:

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install ca-certificates curl gnupg lsb-release
sudo mkdir -p /etc/apt/keyrings
curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo gpg --dearmor -o /etc/apt/keysudo ls /etc/apt/keyrings/
echo    "deb [arch=$(dpkg --print-architecture) signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/docker.gpg] https:
    $(lsb_release -cs) stable" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list > /dev/null
```

```
sudo apt-get install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io docker-compose-plugin
sudo docker run hello-world
```

If you are on a different distribution, follow the official installation steps for docker engine

If you are on a windows machine, you may need to install docker desktop

Explanation

The docker repository contains the pre-made images most applications use as their baseline. For example, ubuntu:20.04 and alpine:latest provide minimal linux environments to deploy software. A Dockerfile is used to maintain the deploy sequence.

Say Hello Back

Instead of pulling a completely pre-built contianer, build your own using a linux baseline and compiled java code:

Java application:

```
// Main.java
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        System.out.println("Hello World!");
    }
}
```

Dockerfile:

This sequence of docker commands pulls a linux image, installs the java compiler (default-jdk), compiles the main class using javac, and finally runs java main.

```
FROM ubuntu:20.04

RUN apt update

RUN apt install default-jdk -y

COPY . .

RUN javac Main.java

CMD ["java", "Main"]
```

Shell:

This command builds the container according to the dockerfile in the current directory (.) and gives it a tag (name) of hello. A tag is represented with -t.

```
docker build -t hello .
docker run hello
#> Hello World!
```