

# DOCKER 기초

# 1. Introduction



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Working at a Startup

CircleCI Korea User Group Organizer

AWSKRUG Serverless Group Organizer

Interested in...

- DevOps
- Serverless
- Container
- AWS
- Well architected service
- Node.js
- Golang

[bit.ly/docker-for-ai](https://bit.ly/docker-for-ai)

# 개요

1. Introduction
2. Docker 란?
3. Docker 설치하기
4. Docker CLI를 통해 docker container 구성하기
5. Dockerfile로 Docker image 관리하기
6. Automated build로 나만의 Public docker image 사용하기
7. docker-compose를 사용하여 멀티 컨테이너 환경 구성하기
8. 부록
  - Cloud9 생성하기
  - Kitematic으로 손쉽게 Docker 사용하기

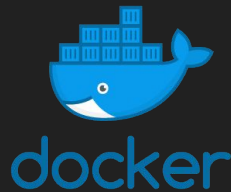
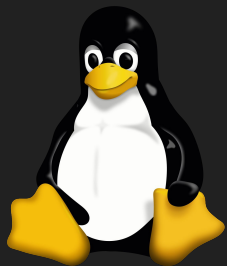
시작하기에 전에...

**Docker**를 알아야 하는  
이유가 무엇이 있을까요?

## 2. Docker 란?

# Docker is Platform





# What is “Platform”?



# Platform

Abstracts away a messy problem so you can build on top of it.

- Sam Ghods, Co-Founder at Box

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=of45hYbklZs&feature=youtu.be>

## 2. Docker 란?

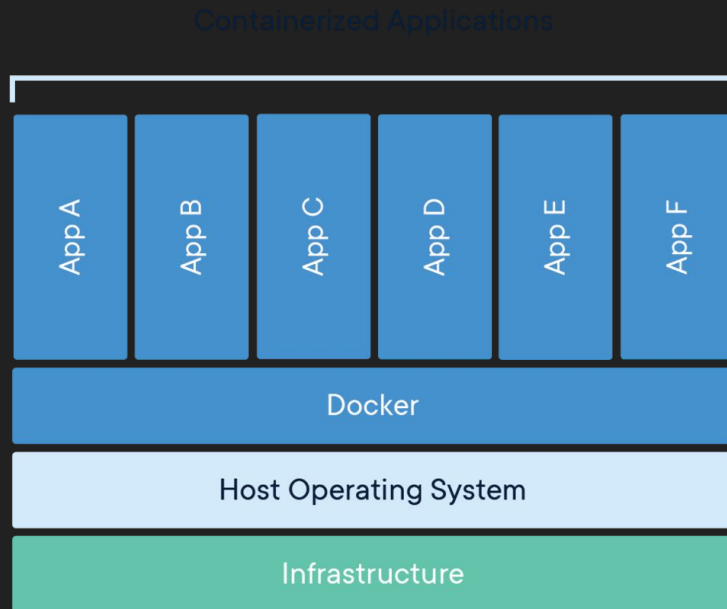
Docker 를 시작하기 전에 간단하게 알아두어야 할 것.

- [Linux](#)
- [Virtual Machine](#)
- [Hipervisor](#)
- [Kernel](#)

## 2. Docker 관?

### What is Container?

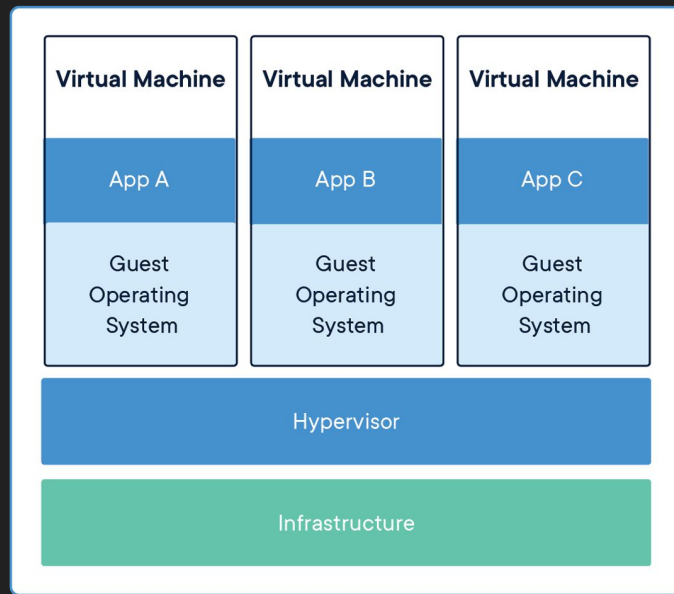
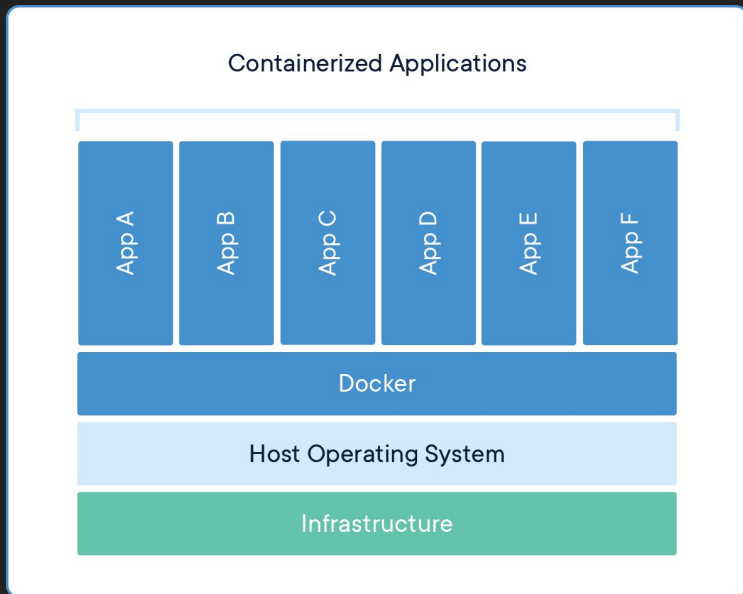
- Package Software into Standardized Units for Development, Shipment and Deployment



<https://www.docker.com/resources/what-container>

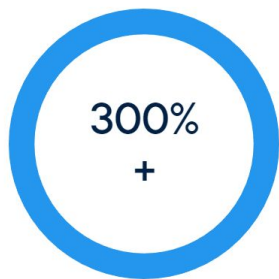
## 2. Docker 관?

### Comparing Containers and Virtual Machines



<https://www.docker.com/resources/what-container>

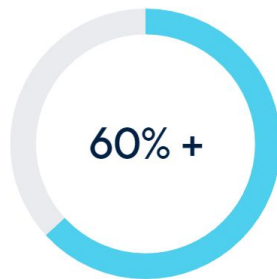
Docker를 사용하면  
어떤 점이 좋을까요?



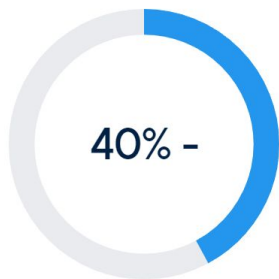
Faster Time to  
Market



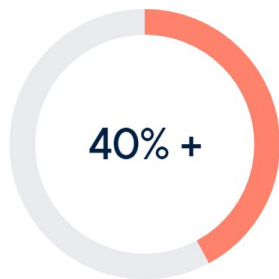
Developer  
Productivity



Deployment Velocity



IT Infrastructure  
Reduction



IT Operational  
Efficiency



Faster Issue  
Resolution

## 2. Docker 란?

Docker 를 시작하기 전에 간단하게 알아두어야 할 것.

- [Linux](#)
- [Virtual Machine](#)
- [Hipervisor](#)
- [Kernel](#)

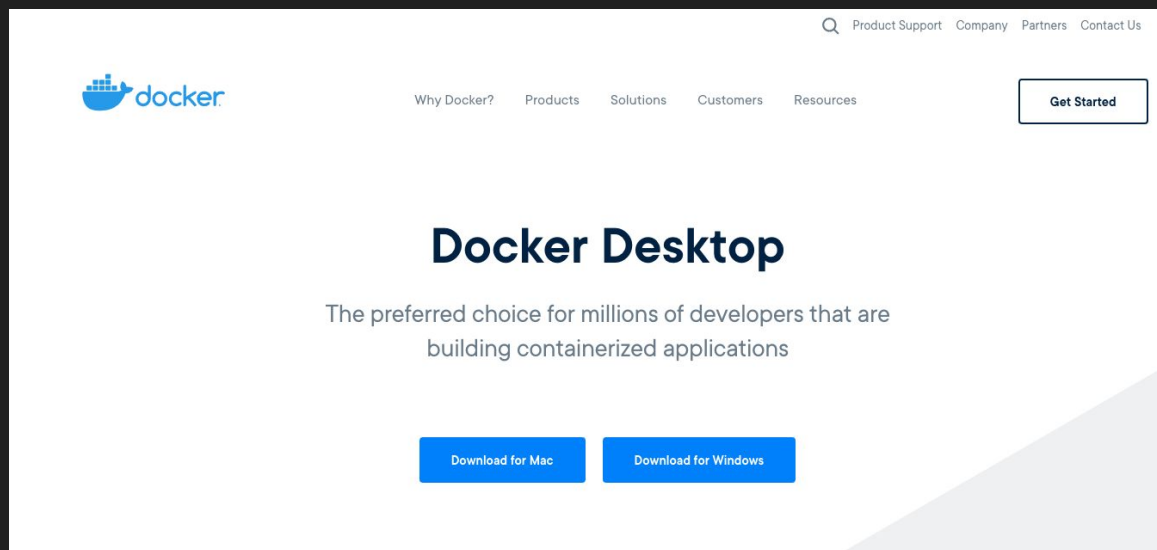


### 3. Docker 설치하기

### 3. Docker 설치하기

<https://www.docker.com/products/docker-desktop>

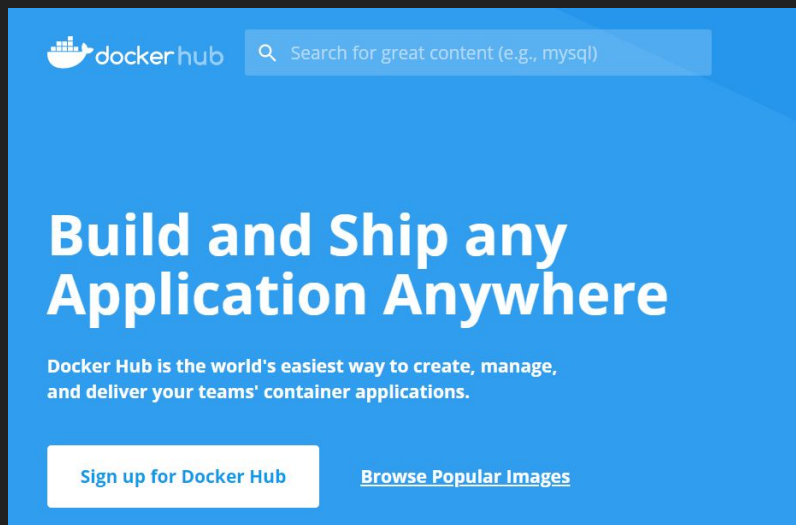
설치가 되지 않는다면... Cloud9 으로 사용해봅니다.



### 3. Docker 설치하기

#### Docker Hub?

- Docker Hub is the world's easiest way to create, manage, and deliver your teams' container applications.

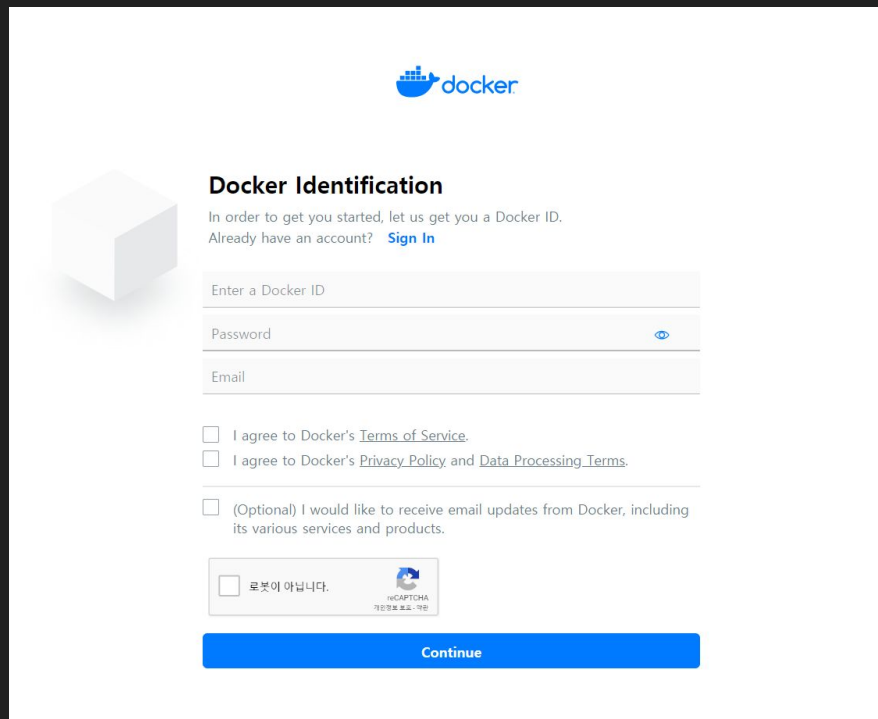


<https://docs.docker.com/docker-hub/>

# 3. Docker 설치하기

## Docker Hub 가입하기

- <https://hub.docker.com/>



The screenshot shows the Docker Hub registration page. At the top right is the Docker logo. On the left is a large white cube icon. The main heading is "Docker Identification". Below it, a message says: "In order to get you started, let us get you a Docker ID. Already have an account? [Sign In](#)". There are three input fields: "Enter a Docker ID", "Password" (with an eye icon for toggling visibility), and "Email". Below the fields are three checkboxes with their respective labels: "I agree to Docker's [Terms of Service](#).", "I agree to Docker's [Privacy Policy](#) and [Data Processing Terms](#).", and "(Optional) I would like to receive email updates from Docker, including its various services and products.". At the bottom left is a checkbox labeled "로봇이 아닙니다." (I am not a robot.) next to a CAPTCHA logo. At the bottom right is a blue "Continue" button.

## 4. Docker CLI 사용하기

## 4.1 Docker CLI 사용하기

### Useful command

- docker images
- docker ps -a
- docker attach
- docker inspect <Container-Name>
- docker run <option>
- docker exec -it <Container-Name> bash
- docker build -t <username>/<image\_name>:<TAG> ./
- docker commit <container> <username>/<image\_name>:<TAG>

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/cli/>

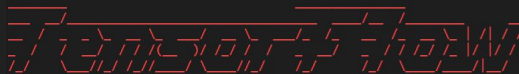
## 4.2 다양한 언어 사용해보기

- `docker run -it --rm node`
- `docker run -it --rm python`
- `docker run -it --rm ruby`

## 4.3 Jupyter 노트북 간단히 올려보기

- docker pull tensorflow/tensorflow
- docker run -dit -p 8888:8888 --name tensorflow tensorflow/tensorflow:latest-py3-jupyter
- docker logs tensorflow  
=> token 값 복사
- docker stop tensorflow
- docker rm tensorflow

```
$ docker logs tensorflow
```



```
WARNING: You are running this container as root, which can cause new files in mounted volumes to be created as the root user on your host machine.
```

```
To avoid this, run the container by specifying your user's userid:
```

```
$ docker run -u $(id -u):$(id -g) args...
```

```
[I 16:26:28.379 NotebookApp] Writing notebook server cookie secret to /root/.local/share/jupyter/runtime/notebook_cookie_secret
jupyter_http_over_ws extension initialized. Listening on /http_over_websocket
[I 16:26:29.242 NotebookApp] Serving notebooks from local directory: /tf
[I 16:26:29.242 NotebookApp] The Jupyter Notebook is running at:
[I 16:26:29.242 NotebookApp] http://(c4a98bc1d81a or 127.0.0.1):8888/?token=0917b85a46b2213b006931c0575cb1d46e05fd3fde90a713
[I 16:26:29.243 NotebookApp] Use Control-C to stop this server and shut down all kernels (twice to skip confirmation).
[C 16:26:29.246 NotebookApp]
```

```
To access the notebook, open this file in a browser:
```

```
file:///root/.local/share/jupyter/runtime/nbserver-8-open.html
```

```
Or copy and paste one of these URLs:
```

```
http://(c4a98bc1d81a or 127.0.0.1):8888/?token=0917b85a46b2213b006931c0575cb1d46e05fd3fde90a713
```



# 5. Dockerfile

## 5. Dockerfile로 Docker image 관리하기

What is Dockerfile?

- Docker can build images automatically by reading the instructions from a Dockerfile. A Dockerfile is a text document that contains all the commands a user could call on the command line to assemble an image. Using docker build users can create an automated build that executes several command-line instructions in succession.

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/>

# 5. Dockerfile로 Docker image 관리하기

## Dockerfile Instruction

```
FROM <image> [AS <name>]
RUN <command>
CMD command param1 param2
LABEL <key>=<value> <key>=<value> <key>=<value> ...
EXPOSE <port> [<port>/<protocol>...]
ENV <key> <value> or ENV <key>=<value> ...
ADD <src>... <dest>
COPY <src>... <dest>
ENTRYPOINT command param1 param2
VOLUME ["/data"]
USER <user>[:<group>] or USER <UID>[:<GID>]
WORKDIR /path/to/workdir
ARG <name>[=<default value>]
ONBUILD [INSTRUCTION]
```

## 5. Dockerfile로 Docker image 관리하기

```
FROM buildpack-deps:jessie

RUN groupadd --gid 1000 node \
    && useradd --uid 1000 --gid node --shell /bin/bash --create-home node

# gpg keys listed at https://github.com/nodejs/node#release-team
RUN set -ex \
    && for key in \
        9554F04D7259F04124DE6B476D5A82AC7E37093B \
        94AE36675C464D648AFA68DD7434390BDBE9B9C5 \
        FD3A5288F042B6850C66B31F09FE44734EB7990E \
        71DCFD284A79C3B38668286BC97EC7A07EDE3FC1 \
        DD8F2338BAE7501E3DD5AC78C273792F7D83545D \
        B9AE9905FFD7803F25714661B63B535A4C206CA9 \
        C4F0DFFF4E8C1A8236409D08E73BC641CC11F4C8 \
        56730D5401028683275BD23C23EFEFE93C4CFFFE \
    ; do \
        gpg --keyserver pgp.mit.edu --recv-keys "$key" || \
        gpg --keyserver keyserver.pgp.com --recv-keys "$key" || \
        gpg --keyserver ha.pool.sks-keyservers.net --recv-keys "$key" ; \
    done
```

<https://github.com/nodejs/docker-node/blob/c37d5e87fa6d46c0e387f73161b056bbf90b83aa/8.6/Dockerfile>

# Alpine Linux

Alpine Linux is a security-oriented, lightweight Linux distribution based on musl libc and busybox.

## 5. Dockerfile로 Docker image 관리하기

### Dockerfile reference

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/>

[https://hub.docker.com/r/novemberde/docker\\_node\\_server/~/.dockerfile/](https://hub.docker.com/r/novemberde/docker_node_server/~/.dockerfile/)

[https://hub.docker.com/\\_/jenkins/](https://hub.docker.com/_/jenkins/)

[https://hub.docker.com/\\_/redis/](https://hub.docker.com/_/redis/)

<https://hub.docker.com/r/wnameless/oracle-xe-11g/>

[https://hub.docker.com/\\_/mysql/](https://hub.docker.com/_/mysql/)

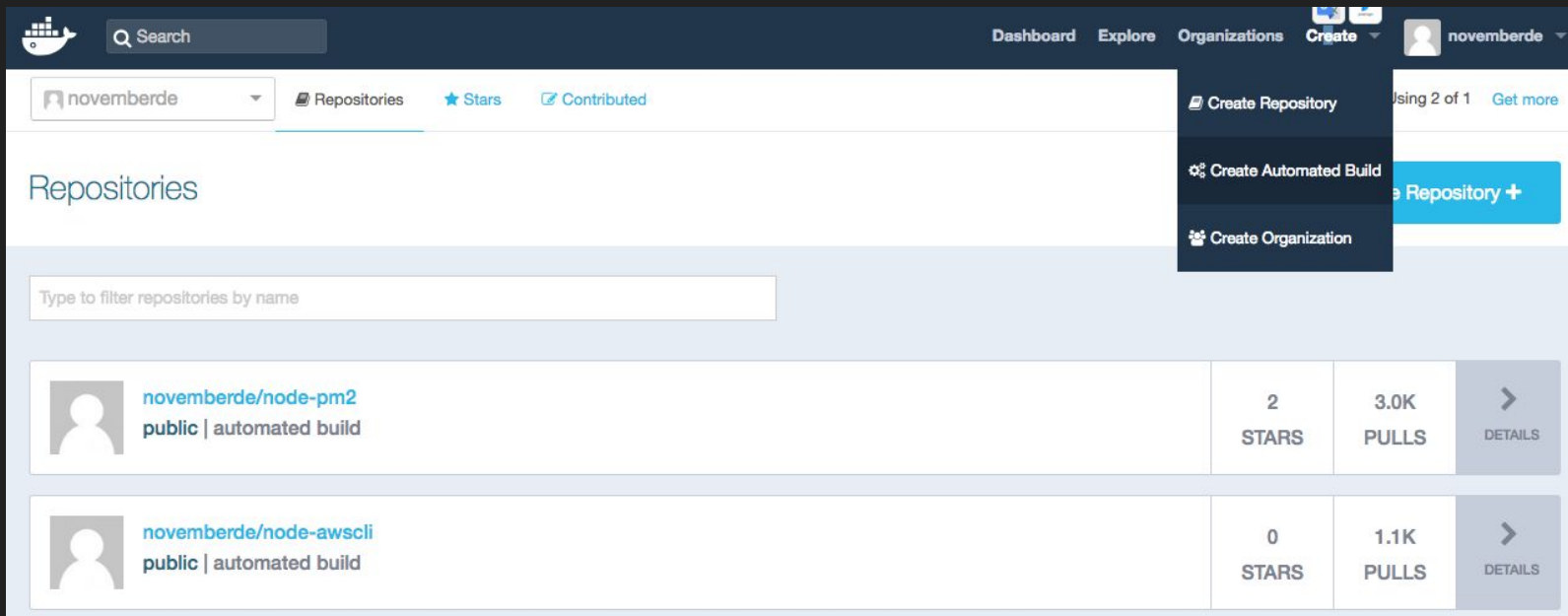
[https://hub.docker.com/\\_/mongo/](https://hub.docker.com/_/mongo/)

[https://github.com/novemberde/docker\\_node\\_server](https://github.com/novemberde/docker_node_server)

## 6. Automated Build

## 6. Automated build로 docker image 반영하기

[https://novemberde.github.io/2017/04/02/Docker\\_8.html](https://novemberde.github.io/2017/04/02/Docker_8.html)



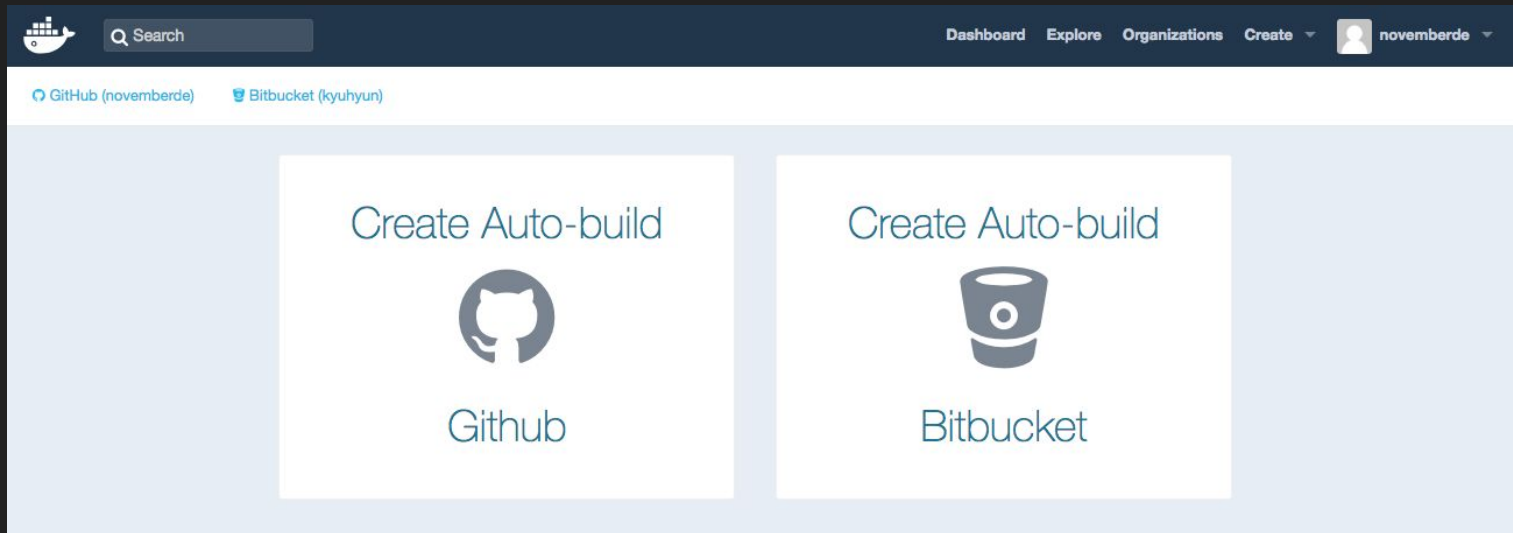
The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the user 'novemberde'. The 'Create' dropdown menu is open, showing options: 'Create Repository', 'Create Automated Build', and 'Create Organization'. The 'Repositories' tab is selected, and a list of repositories is displayed. The first repository is 'novemberde/node-pm2', which is public and has an automated build. It has 2 stars and 3.0K pulls. The second repository is 'novemberde/node-awscli', also public with an automated build, 0 stars, and 1.1K pulls. Both repositories have a 'DETAILS' link.

Repository Name	Stars	Pulls	Details
novemberde/node-pm2 public   automated build	2 STARS	3.0K PULLS	DETAILS
novemberde/node-awscli public   automated build	0 STARS	1.1K PULLS	DETAILS



## 6. Automated build로 docker image 반영하기

[https://novemberde.github.io/2017/04/02/Docker\\_8.html](https://novemberde.github.io/2017/04/02/Docker_8.html)



## 6. Automated build로 docker image 반영하기

[https://novemberde.github.io/2017/04/02/Docker\\_8.html](https://novemberde.github.io/2017/04/02/Docker_8.html)


novemberde/docker\_node\_server ☆

Last pushed: never

[Repo Info](#) [Tags](#) [Dockerfile](#) [Build Details](#) [Build Settings](#) [Collaborators](#) [Webhooks](#) [Settings](#)

Build Settings

☒ When active, builds will happen automatically on pushes.  
The build rules below specify how to build your source into Docker images. The name can be a string or a regex. The Docker Tag name may contain variables. We currently support {sourcerefs}, which refers to the source branch/tag name. [Show more](#)

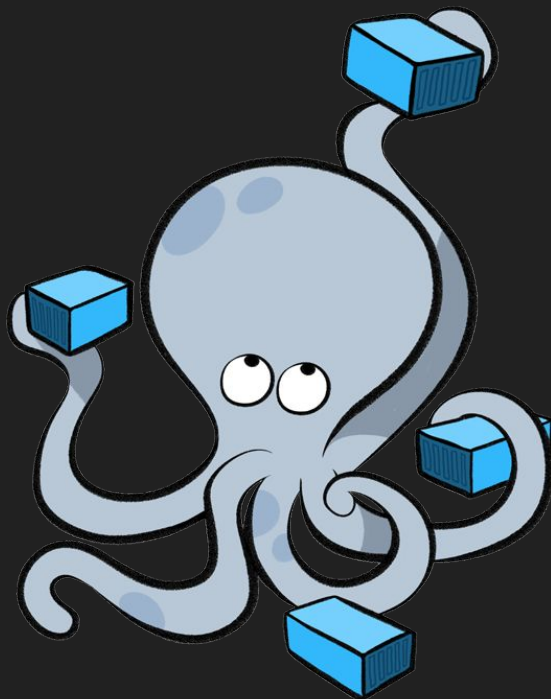
 Source Repository  
kyuhyun/docker\_node\_server

Type	Name	Dockerfile Location	Docker Tag Name	
Branch ▾	<input type="text" value="master"/>	<input type="text" value="/"/>	<input type="text" value="latest"/>	<div><div>+</div><div>Trigger</div></div>
Branch ▾	<input type="text" value="All branches except master"/>	<input type="text" value="/"/>	<input type="text" value="Same as branch"/>	<div><div>-</div></div>

Save Changes

## 7. docker-compose

## 7. docker-compose란?



<https://severalnines.com/sites/default/files/Compose.png>

## 7. docker-compose란?

- Compose is a tool for defining and running multi-container Docker applications. With Compose, you use a YAML file to configure your application's services. Then, with a single command, you create and start all the services from your configuration. To learn more about all the features of Compose, see the list of features.
- Compose works in all environments: production, staging, development, testing, as well as CI workflows. You can learn more about each case in Common Use Cases.

<https://severalnines.com/sites/default/files/Compose.png>

## 7. docker-compose 파일 작성하기

```
version: '3.1'
```

```
services:
```

```
  wordpress:
```

```
    image: wordpress
```

```
    restart: always
```

```
    ports:
```

```
      - 40001:80
```

```
    environment:
```

```
      WORDPRESS_DB_HOST: db
```

```
      WORDPRESS_DB_USER: exampleuser
```

```
      WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD: examplepass
```

```
      WORDPRESS_DB_NAME: exampledb
```

```
  db:
```

```
    image: mysql:5.7
```

```
    restart: always
```

```
    environment:
```

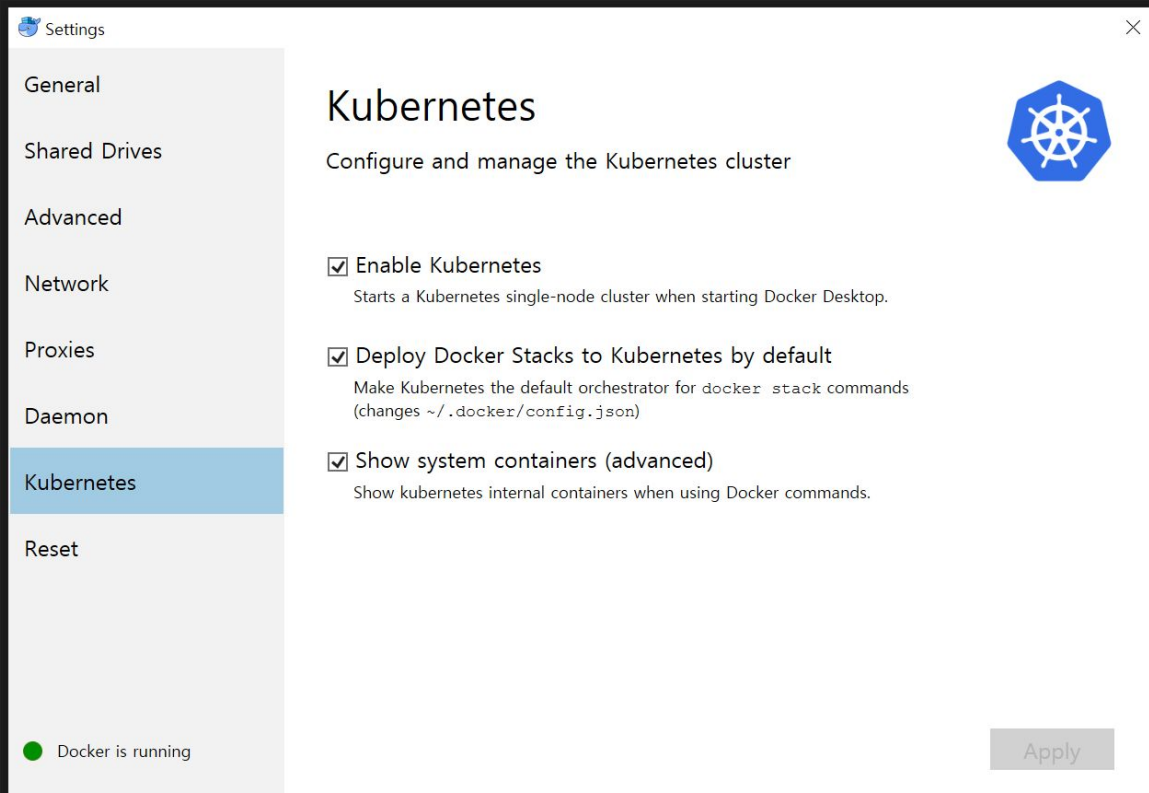
```
      MYSQL_DATABASE: exampledb
```

```
      MYSQL_USER: exampleuser
```

```
      MYSQL_PASSWORD: examplepass
```

```
      MYSQL_RANDOM_ROOT_PASSWORD: '1'
```

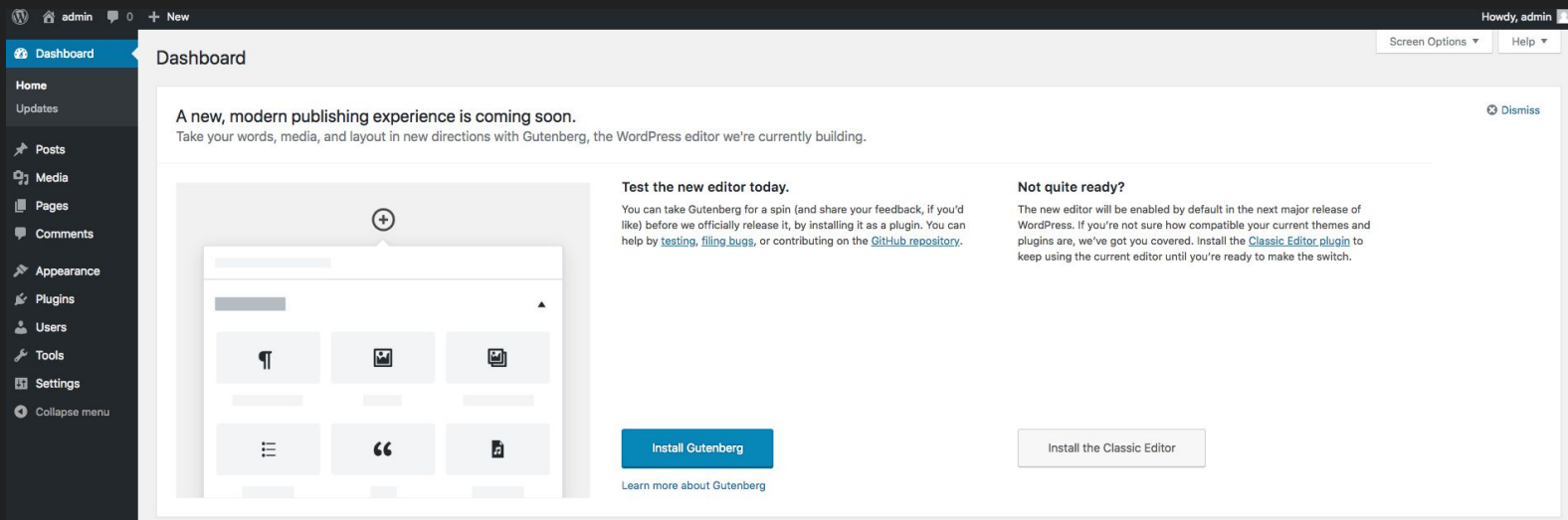
# 7.1 Kubernetes를 기본 stack으로 설정하기



# 7.3 docker-compose 파일기반으로 배포하기

## 배포하기

- `docker stack deploy -c stack.yml wordpress`





## 7.4 docker stack 명령어

- `docker stack ls` : List stacks
- `docker stack ps wordpress` : List the tasks in the stack
- `docker stack services wordpress` : List the services in the stack
- `docker stack rm wordpress` : Remove one or more stacks

## 7.5 docker-compose 명령어

\* docker-compose 명령어는 docker-compose.yml 파일을 기본으로 사용함.

- docker-compose up -d : Create and start containers
- docker-compose ps : List containers
- docker-compose top : Display the running processes
- docker-compose down : Stop and remove containers, networks, images, and volumes

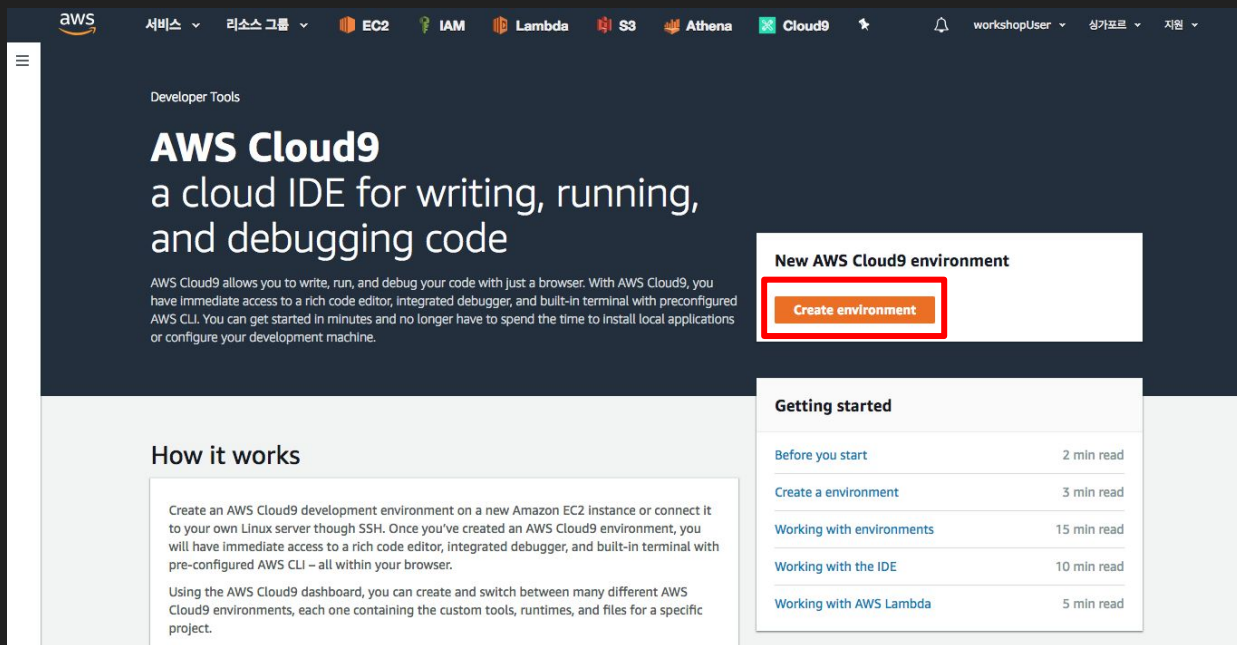
# 부록 1. Cloud9 생성하기

## AWS Cloud 9 이란?

- 브라우저만으로 코드를 작성, 실행 및 디버깅할 수 있게 해주는 클라우드 기반 IDE
- JavaScript, Python, PHP를 비롯하여 널리 사용되는 프로그래밍 언어를 위한 필수 도구가 사전에 패키징되어 제공
- 클라우드 기반이므로, 인터넷이 연결된 머신을 사용하여 사무실, 집 또는 어디서든 프로젝트 작업 가능
- 도커 애플리케이션을 개발할 수 있는 원활한 환경을 제공

# 부록 1. Cloud9 생성하기

- <https://ap-northeast-1.console.aws.amazon.com/cloud9/home/product>



# 부록 1. Cloud9 생성하기

AWS Cloud9 > Environments > Create environment

Step 1  
Name environment

Step 2  
Configure settings

Step 3  
Review

## Name environment

### Environment name and description

**Name**  
The name needs to be unique per user. You can update it at any time in your environment settings.

yjd-codelab

Limit: 60 characters

**Description - Optional**  
This will appear on your environment's card in your dashboard. You can update it at any time in your environment settings.

Cloud9 at YJD codelab.

Limit: 200 characters

Cancel Next step

# 부록 1. Cloud9 생성하기

Step 1

Name environment

Step 2

Configure settings

Step 3

Review

## Configure settings

### Environment settings

Environment type [Info](#)

Choose between creating a new EC2 instance for your new environment or connecting directly to your server over SSH.

☒ Create a new instance for environment (EC2)  
Launch a new instance in this region to run your new environment

☐ Connect and run in remote server (SSH)  
Display instructions to connect remotely over SSH and run your new environment.

Instance type

☒ t2.micro (1 GiB RAM + 1 vCPU)  
Free-tier eligible. Ideal for educational users and exploration.

☐ t2.small (2 GiB RAM + 1 vCPU)  
Recommended for small-sized web projects.

☐ m4.large (8 GiB RAM + 2 vCPU)  
Recommended for production and general-purpose development.

☐ Other instance type  
Select an instance type.

t2.nano

Cost-saving setting

Choose a predetermined amount of time to auto-hibernate your environment and prevent unnecessary charges. We recommend a hibernation settings of half an hour of no activity to maximize savings.

After 30 minutes (default)

IAM role

AWS Cloud9 creates a service-linked role for you. This allows AWS Cloud9 to call other AWS services on your behalf. You can delete the role from the AWS IAM console once you no longer have any AWS Cloud9 environments. [Learn more](#)

AWSServiceRoleForAWSCloud9

► Network settings (advanced)

Cancel

Previous step

Next step

# 부록 1. Cloud9 생성하기

### Environment name and settings

Name  
yjd-codelab

Description  
Cloud9 at YJD codelab.


Environment type  
EC2

Instance type  
t2.micro

Subnet  
subnet-d4928392

Cost-saving settings  
After 30 minutes (default)

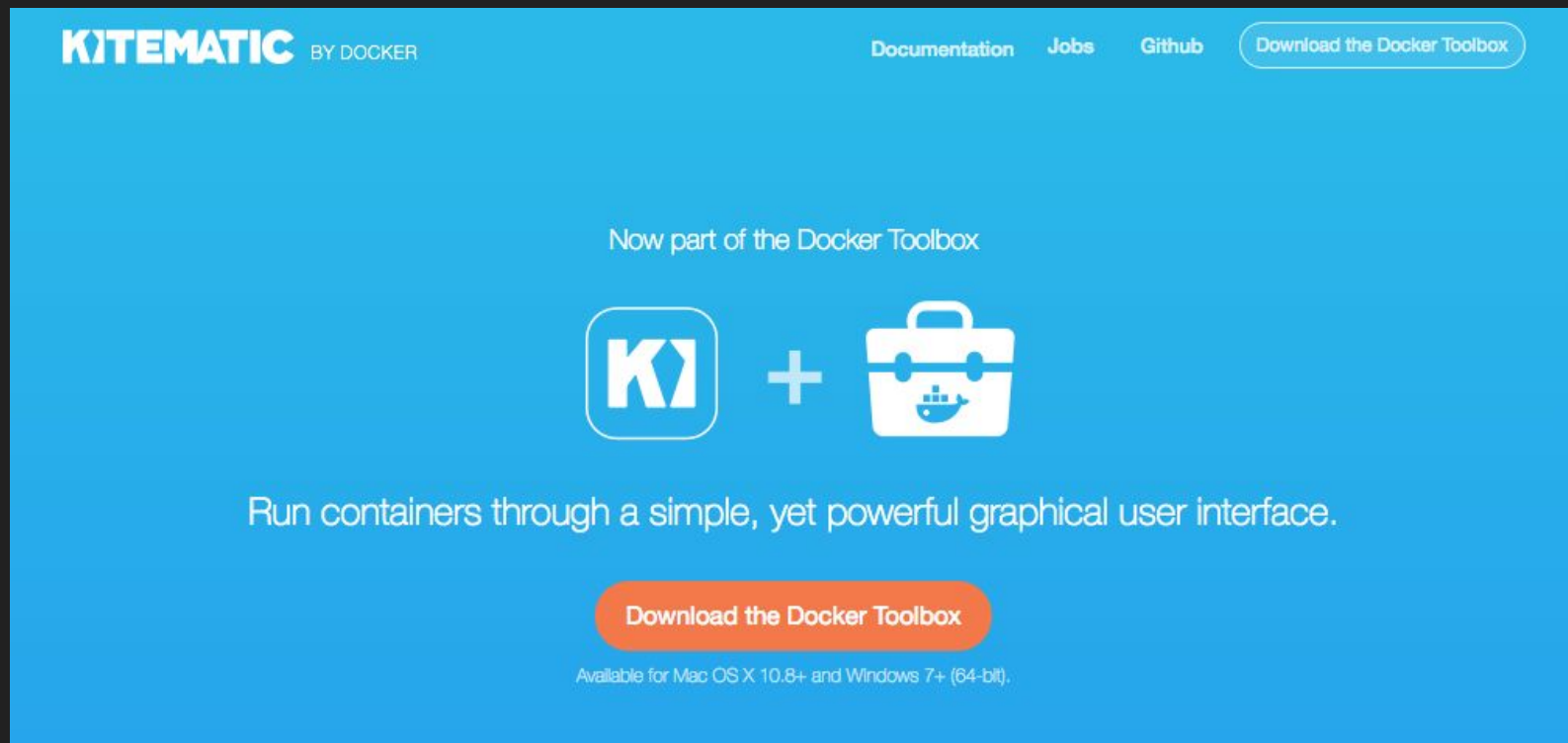
IAM role  
AWSServiceRoleForAWSCloud9 (generated)

 We recommend the following best practices for using your AWS Cloud9 environment

- Use **source control** and **backup** your environment frequently. AWS Cloud9 does not perform automatic backups.
- Perform regular **updates of software** on your environment. AWS Cloud9 does not perform automatic updates on your behalf.
- **Turn on AWS CloudTrail** in your AWS account to track activity in your environment. [Learn more](#)
- Only share your environment with **trusted users**. Sharing your environment may put your AWS access credentials at risk. [Learn more](#)

Cancel Previous step Create environment

## 부록 2. Kitematic으로 손쉽게 Docker 사용하기

The image shows a screenshot of the Kitematic website. The header is dark blue with the 'KITEMATIC BY DOCKER' logo on the left. On the right, there are links for 'Documentation', 'Jobs', and 'Github', followed by a white button with a dark blue border that says 'Download the Docker Toolbox'. The main content area has a light blue background. It features the text 'Now part of the Docker Toolbox' above a graphic of the Kitematic logo (a blue square with a white 'K') followed by a plus sign and the Docker Toolbox logo (a white toolbox with a blue ship icon). Below this, the text 'Run containers through a simple, yet powerful graphical user interface.' is displayed. At the bottom, there is a large orange button with white text that says 'Download the Docker Toolbox'. Below the button, in smaller text, it says 'Available for Mac OS X 10.8+ and Windows 7+ (64-bit)'.

<https://kitematic.com/>



## 부록 2. Kitematic으로 손쉽게 Docker 사용하기

### Kitematic

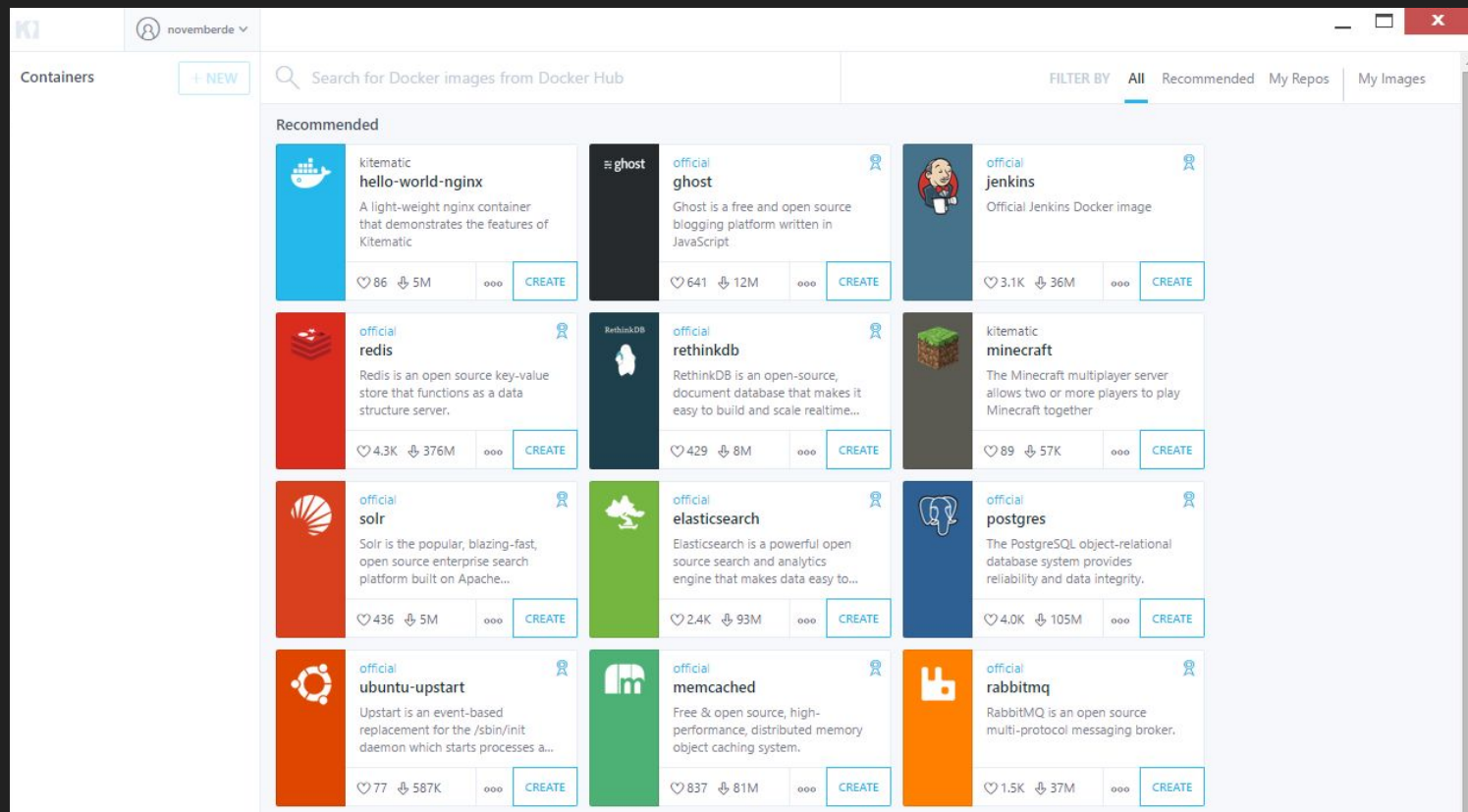
- Fast and Easy Setup
- Docker Hub Integration
- Seamless Experience Between CLI and GUI
- Advanced Features

Automatically map ports

Visually change environment variables, configuring volumes, streamline logs and CLI access to containers

<https://kitematic.com/>

## 부록 2. Kitematic으로 손쉽게 Docker 사용하기



# References

- <https://www.slideshare.net/secret/3J5KWinlXVpjt看>
- <https://www.docker.com/why-docker>
- <https://docs.docker.com/>
- <https://kitematic.com/>

# Thank you!

Email: [novemberde1@gmail.com](mailto:novemberde1@gmail.com)

Blog: <https://novemberde.github.io>

Github: <https://github.com/novemberde>