

Docker workshop

January 2022



Docker is a virtualized platform for running and building applications

Reasons

1

Softwares with mismatch versions

Docker assures that the same softwares run with the correct versions in any computer.

2

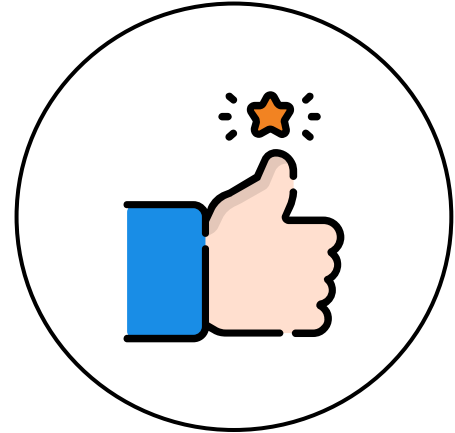
Makes configuration easier

Makes the configuration easier and all computers run with same.

3

No missing files

All files are package inside the container.



Example - Versioning problem (1)

The prerequisites for running a project

Node 9

SQLite 2

App version 2

In my machine, I have installed other versions
since I work in other projects

Node 14

SQLite 3.3

App version 5

Will I have to uninstall my current software versions to make this project work?

Example - Versioning problem (2)

Annie (python 2)

```
print "Hello  
World"
```

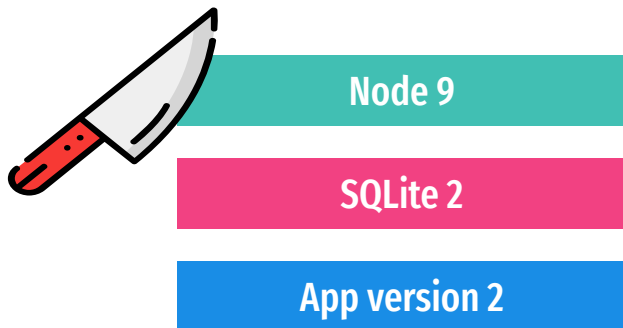
Bob (python 3)

```
print("Hello World")
```

Annie and bob have two different python versions installed in their computers. But python2 and python3 are not compatible.

Yet another reason

Running a project may require us to install many tools, libraries and occupy our with many other prerequisites. Sometimes uninstall all these tools one by one is not possible or is really hard.



By deleting a docker container/image we can remove all these tools in just one go!

Docker vs Virtual Machines

Docker vs Virtual Machines (1)

Docker

Virtualizes the OS

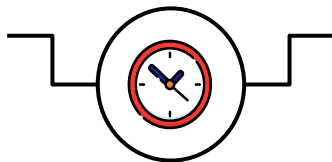
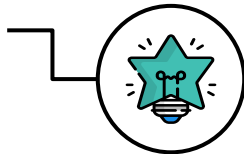
A host machine with a Linux OS, can only run Linux docker containers.

Lightweight

By not creating a new OS less space is allocated for a container.

Start quickly

Just one OS communicating with the hardware.



Virtual Machine

Virtualizes the underlying hardware

So that multiple operating systems (OS) can run in the same hardware.

Consumes a lot of space

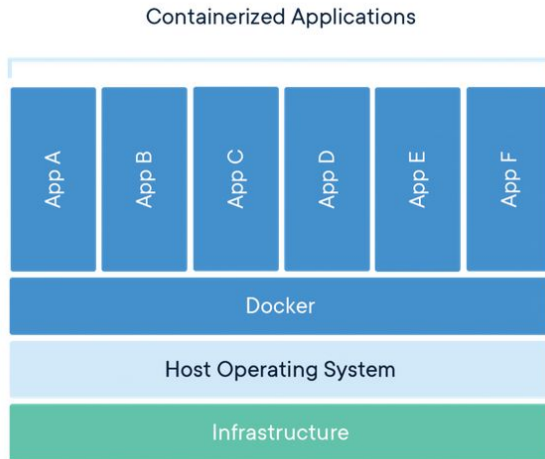
By creating a new OS, the virtual machines consumes a lot of disk space.

Slow start and resource intense

Every OS in VMs needs to communicate with the hardware.

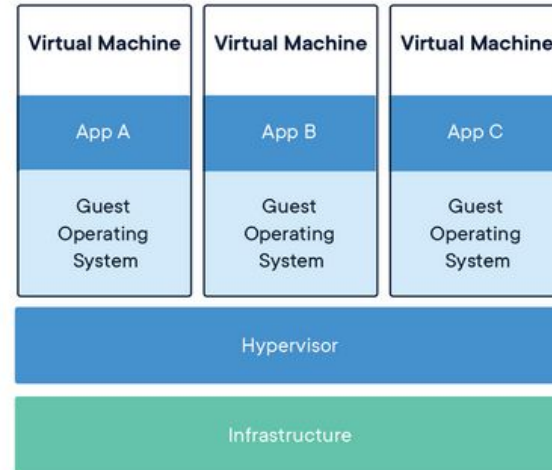
Docker vs Virtual Machines (2)

Docker



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

Virtual Machine



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

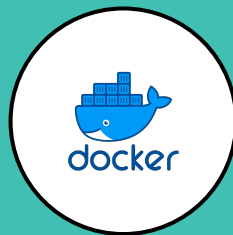
Docker Container vs Docker Container Image

Dockerfile



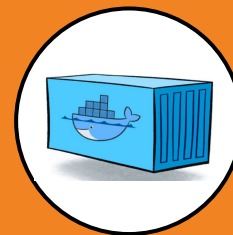
Builds a docker image by reading the instructions in this file.

Docker Image



A docker image becomes a docker container at runtime. It's the start point to create a container

Docker Container



It's basically a linux process created using clone(), fork() or other operations from the image.

Exploring docker (1)

1

Getting a docker image

At this point let's not work with dockerfiles for creating images. Let's get one from DockerHub.

```
» docker pull hello-world
```

```
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from library/hello-world
2db29710123e: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:2498fcea14358aa50ead0cc6c19990fc6ff866ce72aeb5546e1d59caac3d0d60f
Status: Downloaded newer image for hello-world:latest
docker.io/library/hello-world:latest
```

2

Listing images

How can we assure that our image is stored?

```
» docker image ls
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
hello-world	latest	feb5d9fea6a5	3 months ago	13.3kB

3

Running a container

A new container was created from the image we've just downloaded. It was executed and then stopped.

```
» docker run hello-world
```

```
Hello from Docker!
This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly
...
```

Exploring docker (2)

1

Visualizing running containers

No container is running in our computer. The container created from **hello-world** executed and stopped!

```
» docker ps
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
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2

Listing all of our containers (including stopped ones)

The container created by hello world still exists! Notice that we

```
» docker ps -a
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
bf592bc8267d	hello-world	"/hello"	11 minutes ago	Exited (0) 11 minutes ago		condescending_rosalind