

Experiment-4



Prepared By

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Semester-7

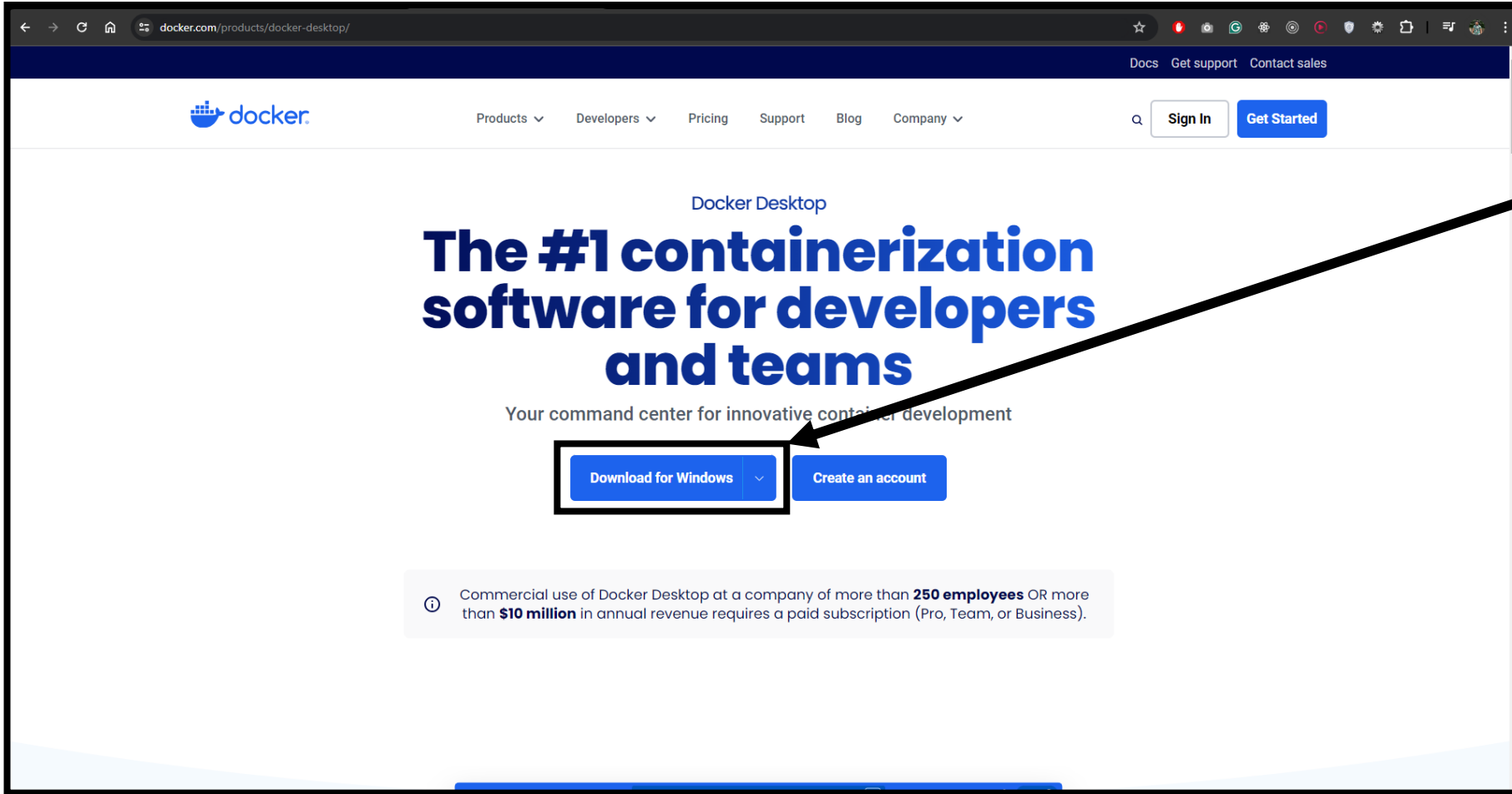


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Installation of Docker Desktop

Docker Desktop Installation

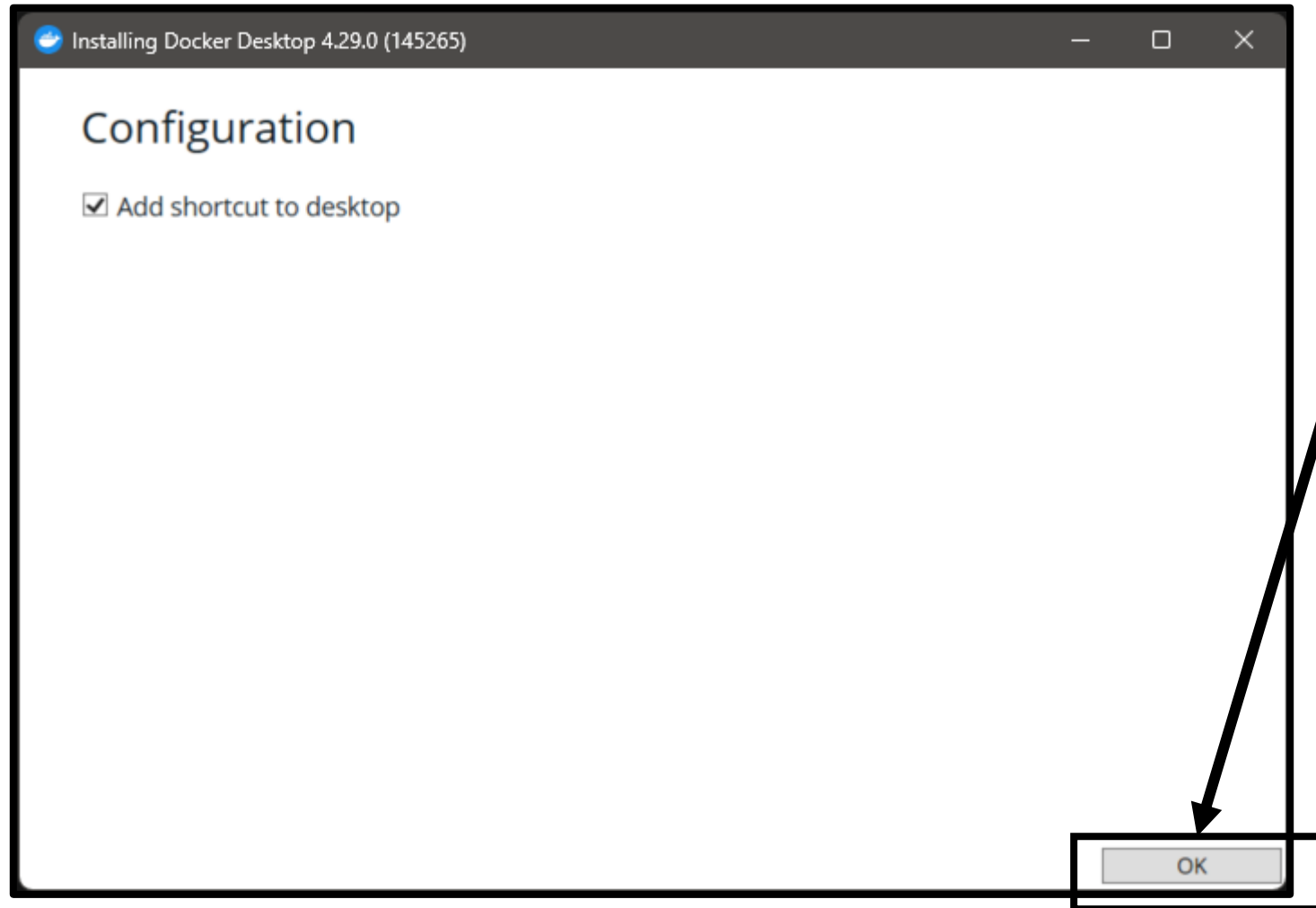
For downloading the Docker Desktop visit <https://www.docker.com/products/docker-desktop/>



Click on **Download**
For Windows

Docker Desktop Installation

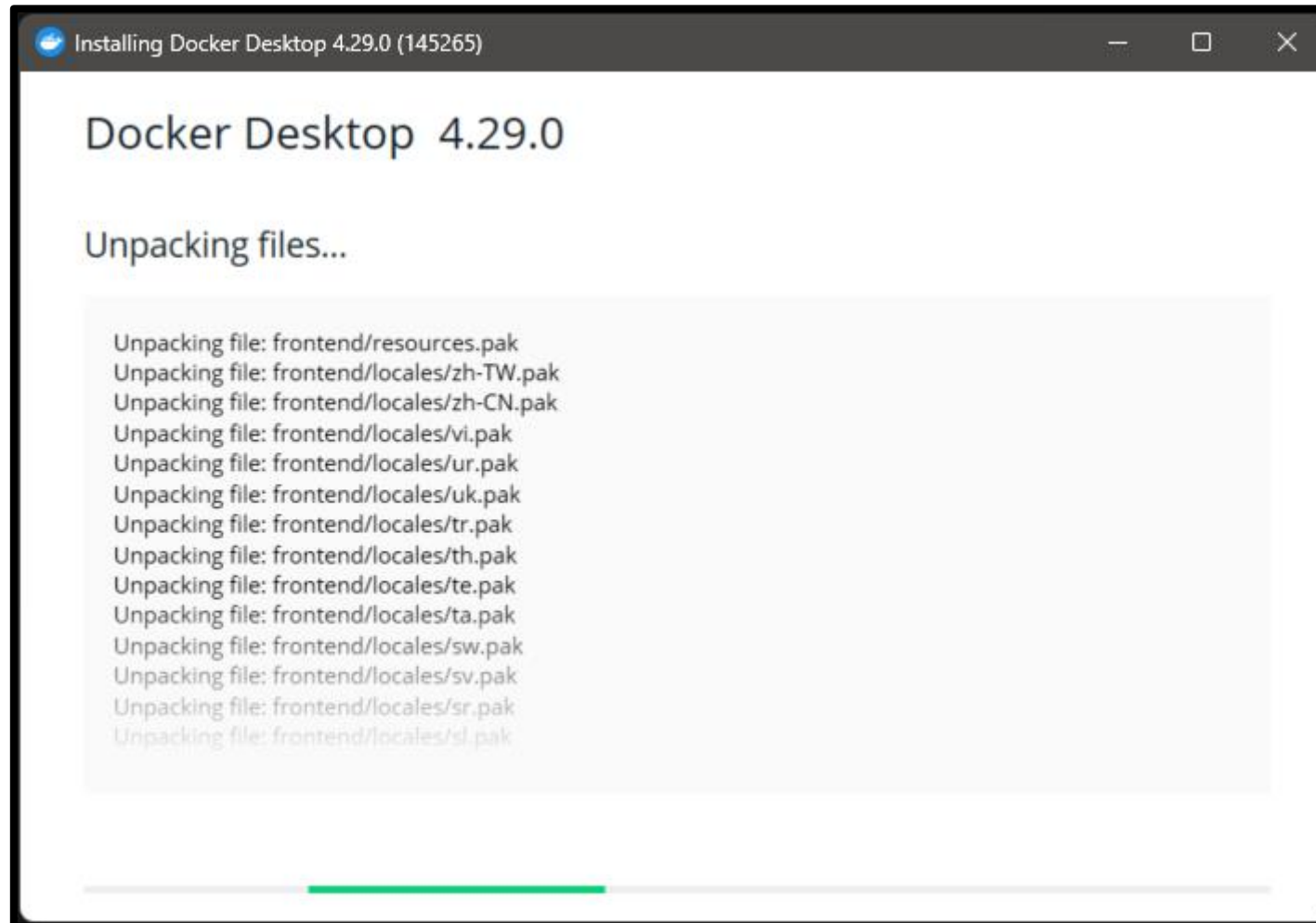
Open the setup once installation is done



Click **OK**

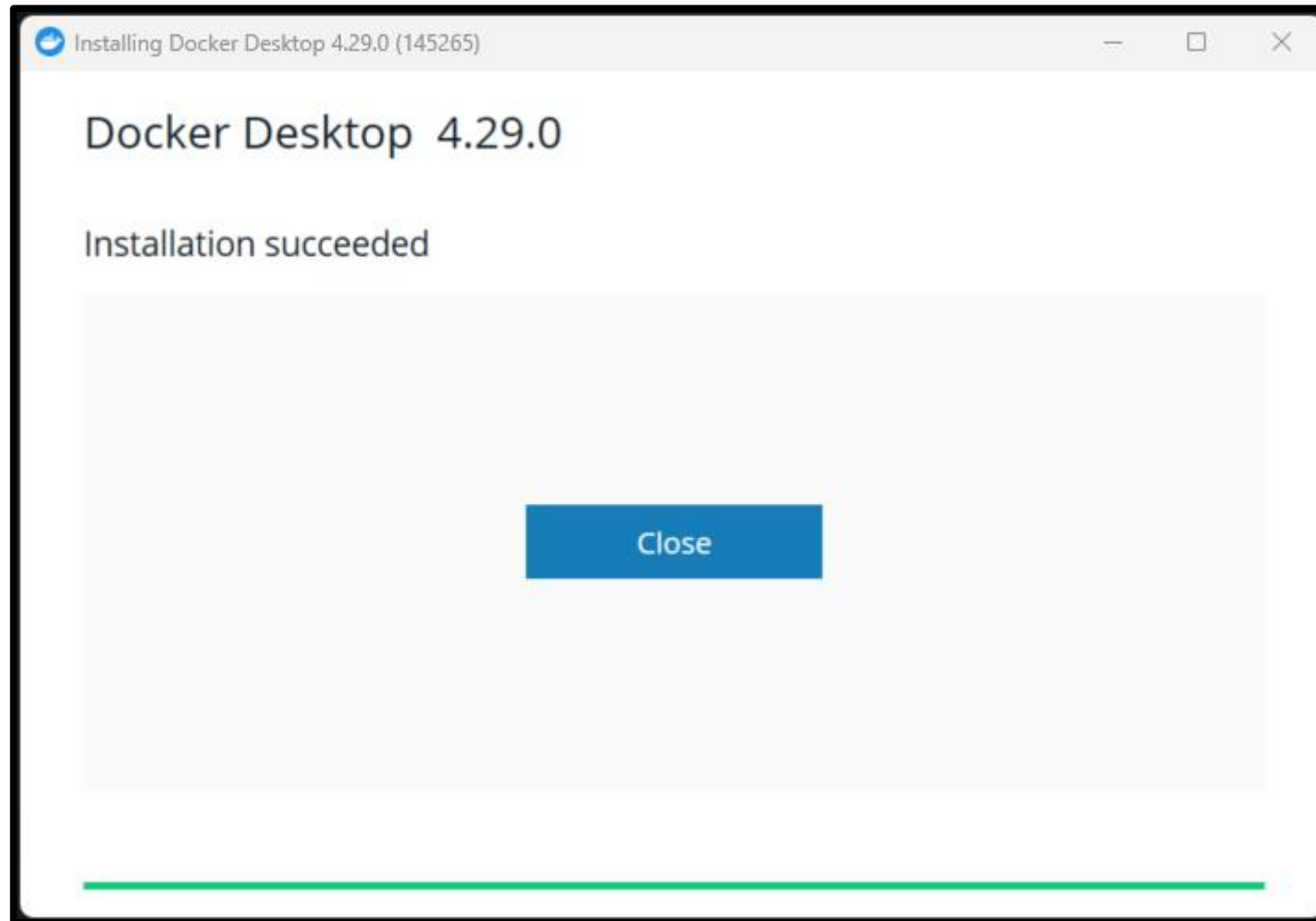
Docker Desktop Installation

Installation Started



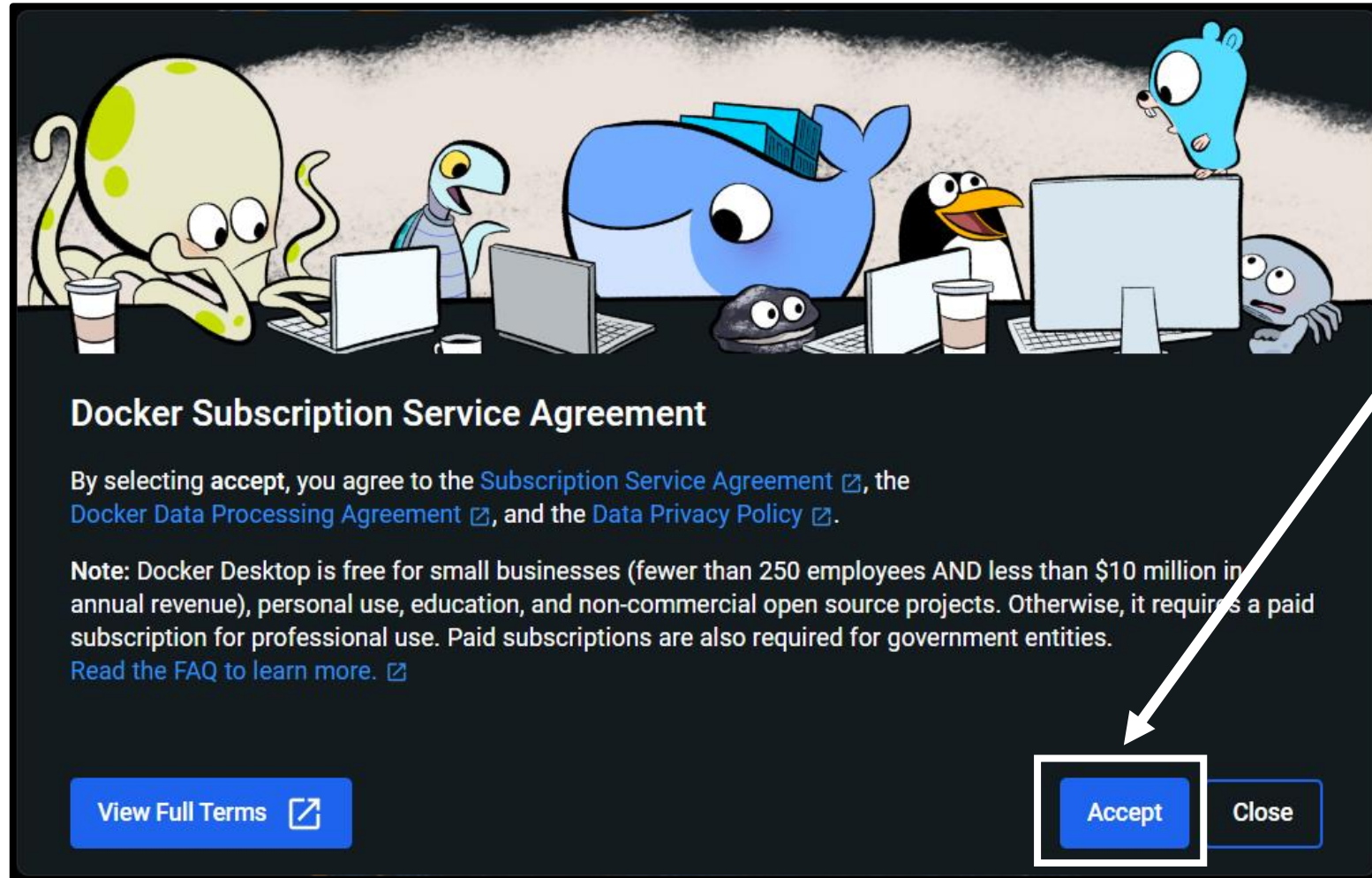
Docker Desktop Installation

Installation Done!



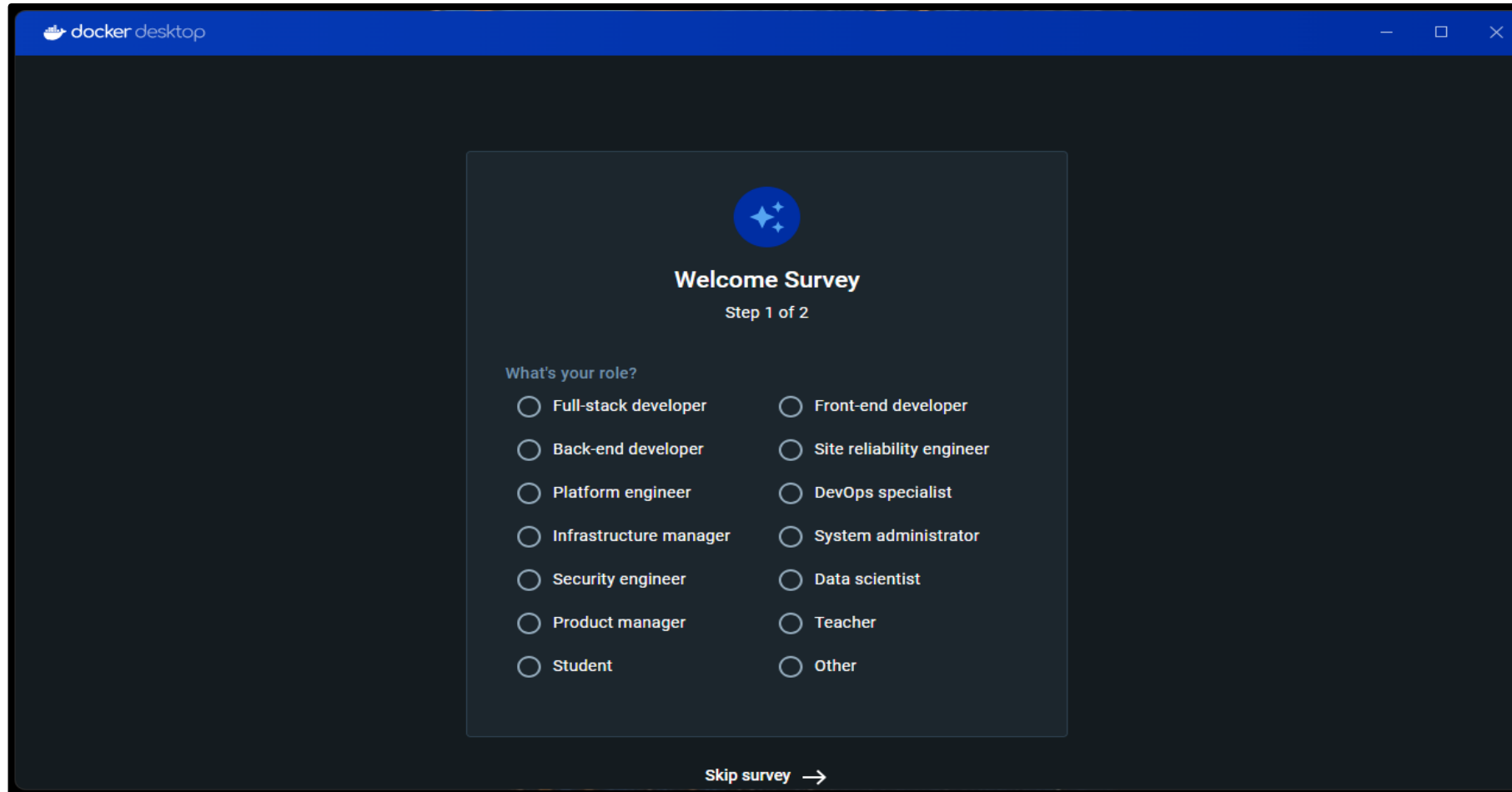
Docker Desktop Installation

Open the **Docker Desktop** & **Accept** it



Accept

Docker Desktop Installation



The screenshot shows the Docker Desktop application window. The title bar is blue with the Docker logo and the text "docker desktop". The main content area is dark gray. In the center, there is a light gray box containing the "Welcome Survey" form. The form has a blue circular icon with three white stars at the top. Below the icon, the text "Welcome Survey" is displayed in bold, followed by "Step 1 of 2". The question "What's your role?" is followed by two columns of radio button options. At the bottom of the form, there is a "Skip survey" link with a right-pointing arrow.

docker desktop

Welcome Survey
Step 1 of 2

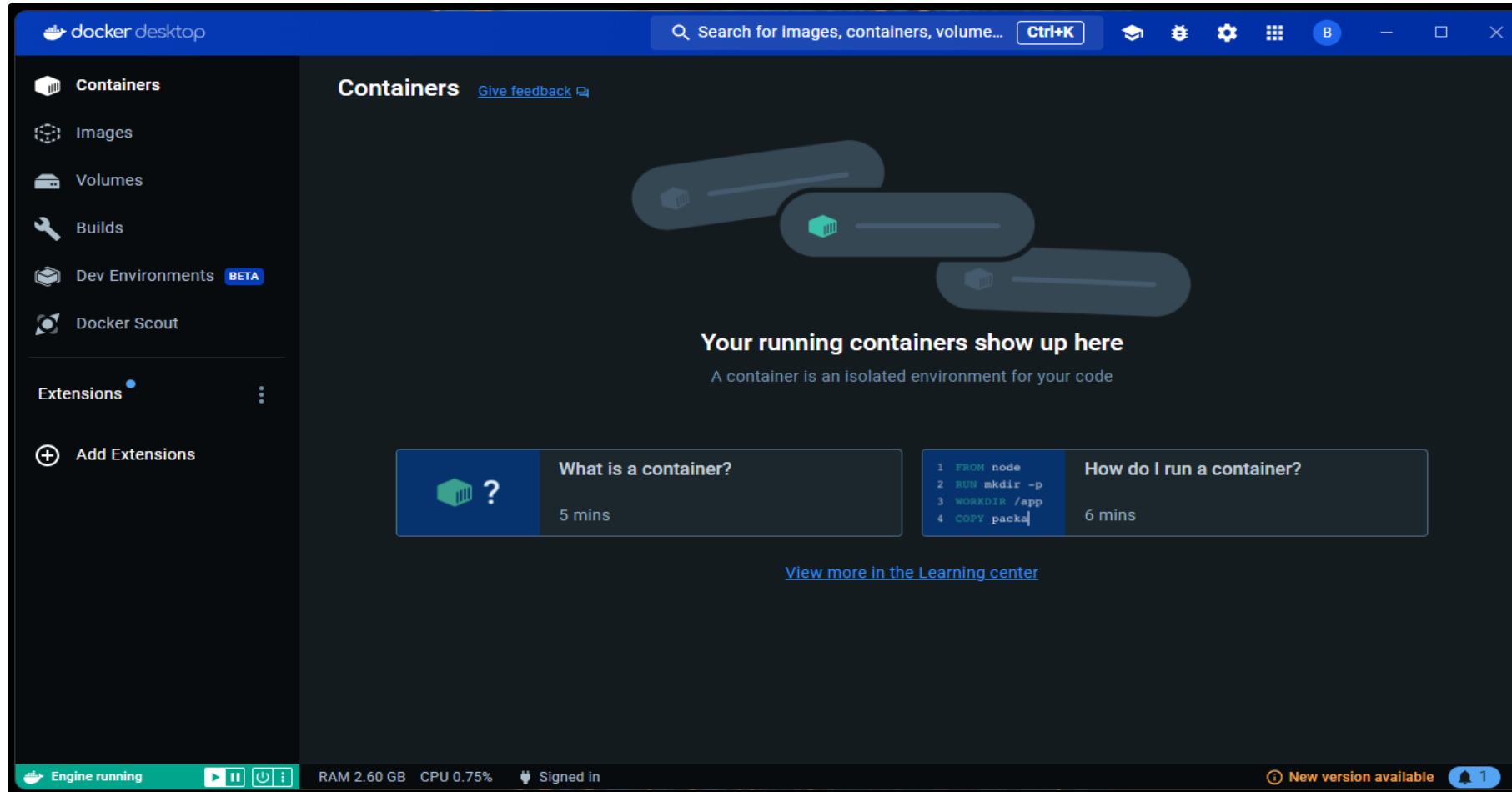
What's your role?

<input type="radio"/> Full-stack developer	<input type="radio"/> Front-end developer
<input type="radio"/> Back-end developer	<input type="radio"/> Site reliability engineer
<input type="radio"/> Platform engineer	<input type="radio"/> DevOps specialist
<input type="radio"/> Infrastructure manager	<input type="radio"/> System administrator
<input type="radio"/> Security engineer	<input type="radio"/> Data scientist
<input type="radio"/> Product manager	<input type="radio"/> Teacher
<input type="radio"/> Student	<input type="radio"/> Other

Skip survey →

If you want to perform **Survey** select role else **Skip Survey**

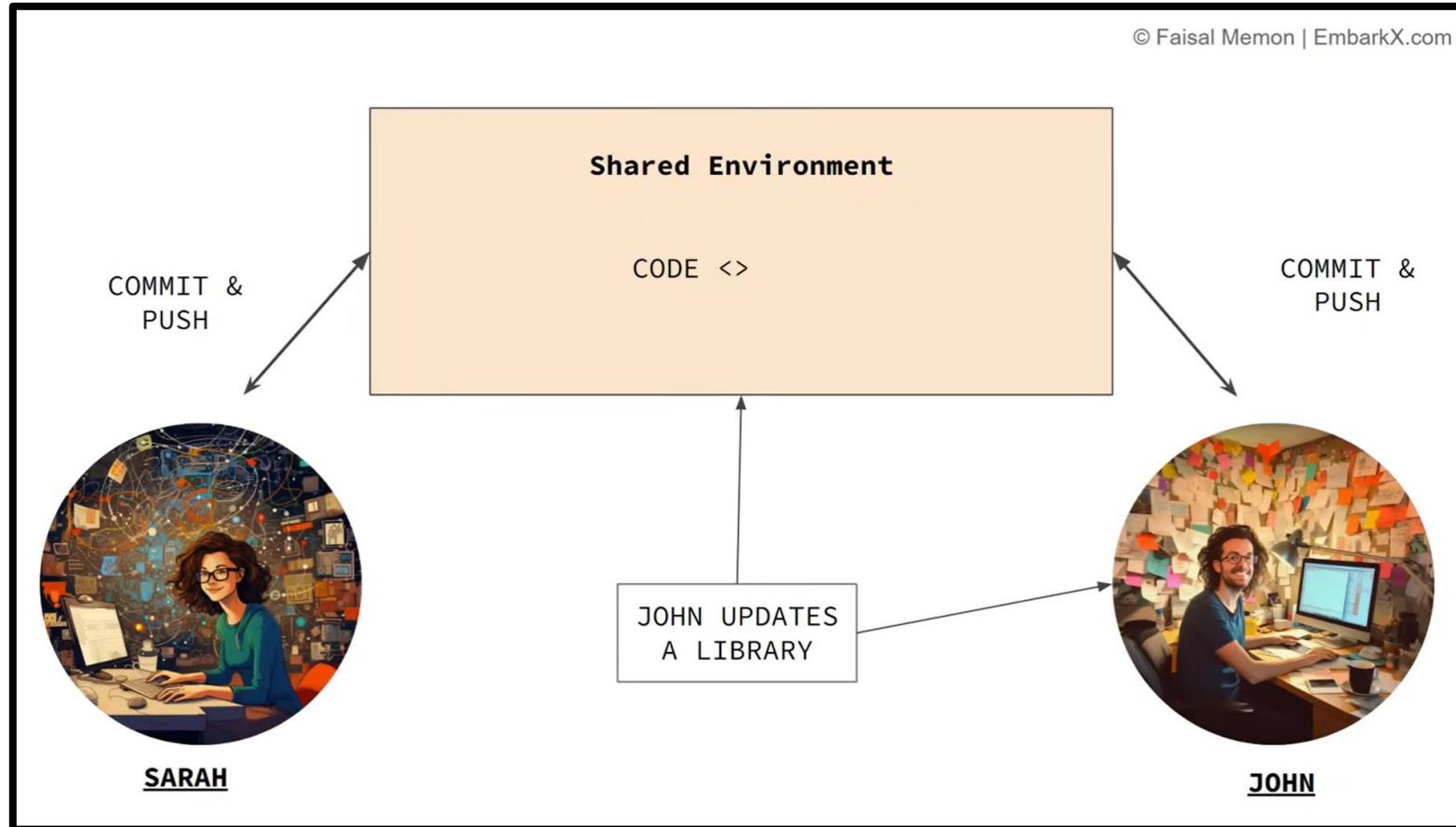
Docker Desktop Installation



Docker Desktop is installed successfully.

Docker

Why Docker?



2 Person are working on same code base and let say JOHN changes the Version of library used in shared Environment. Now, it is difficult to manage the version of different user in same shared environment.

Why Docker?

- It causes version conflict or compatibility problem.
- Which then causes the inconsistency in development.
- Application is working fine in one development environment but not in another developer environment.

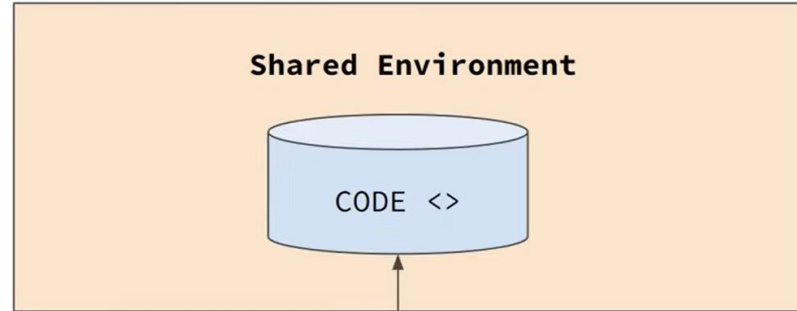
What is solution to this??

Docker

HOW??

How?

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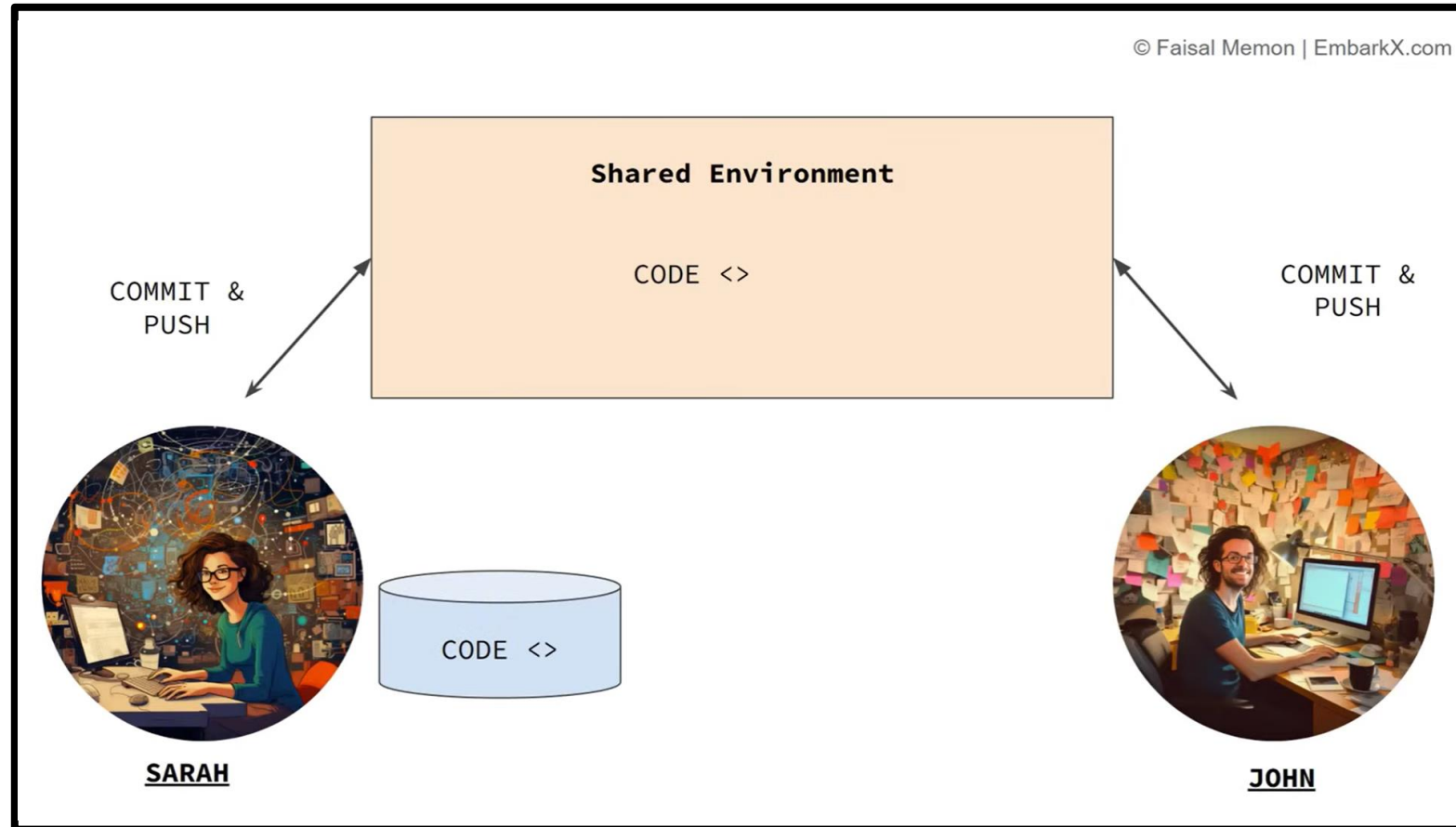
Includes the **application code**, its **dependencies**, and the required **environment configuration**

Containerized the application using **Docker**.

What does it means?

- Move codebase to container.
- Which includes **application code, dependencies, and the required environment configuration.**

How?

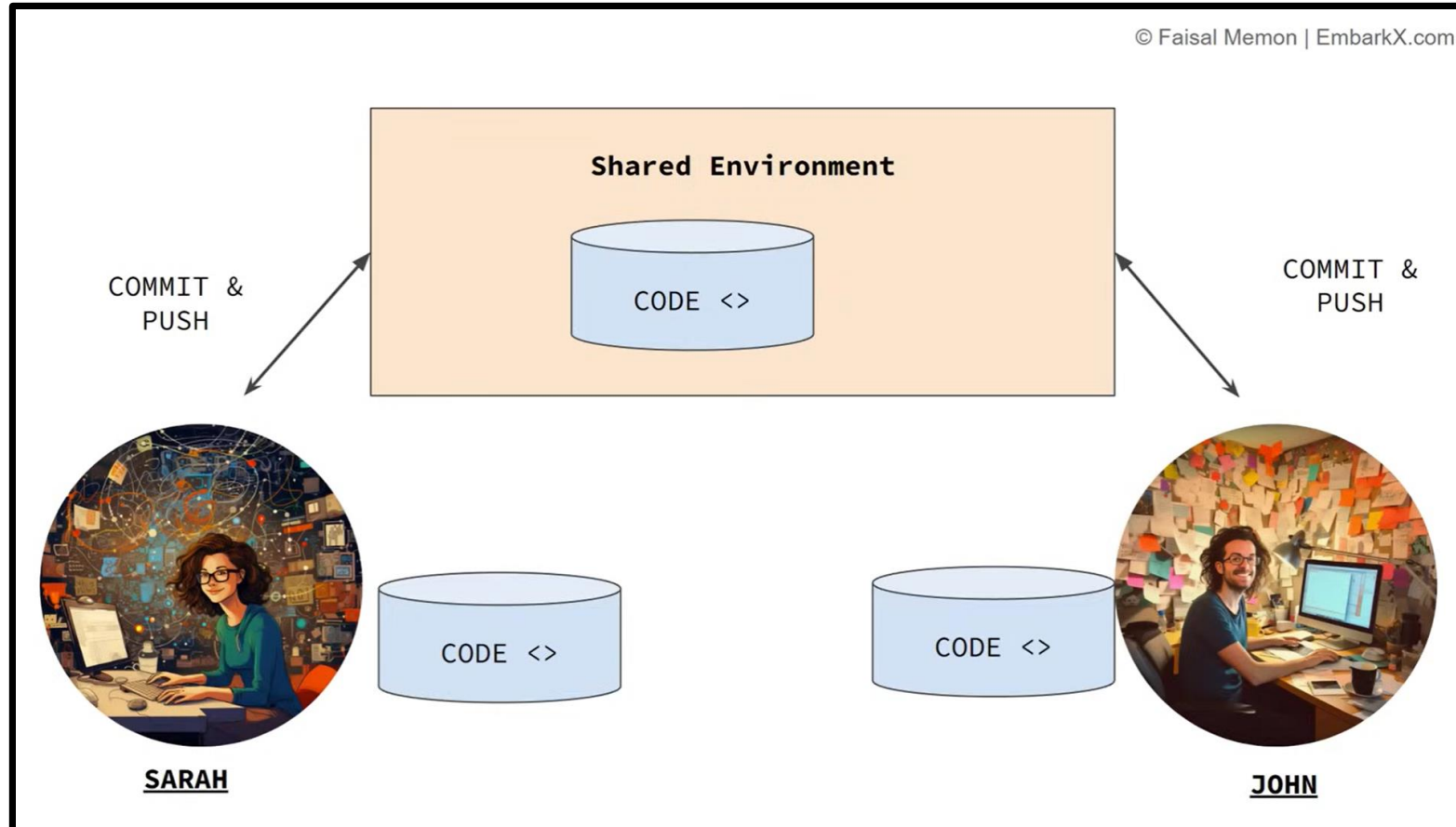


SARAH will use the Docker and has the container which contains all the required environment and application is running.

How?

- Now SARAH no need to worry about the conflicting versions or any other issues because of any versions conflicts.
- Now everybody in team of SARAH will upgrade to **Docker**.

How?



Now, isolated container is shared between the team and this container has all the required item to run the application.

What **Docker** solves?

- Dependency Management.
- Compatibility issues.
- Environmental inconsistency.

What is Docker?

Docker is an open-source platform that allows you to automate the deployment, scaling and management of applications using containerization.

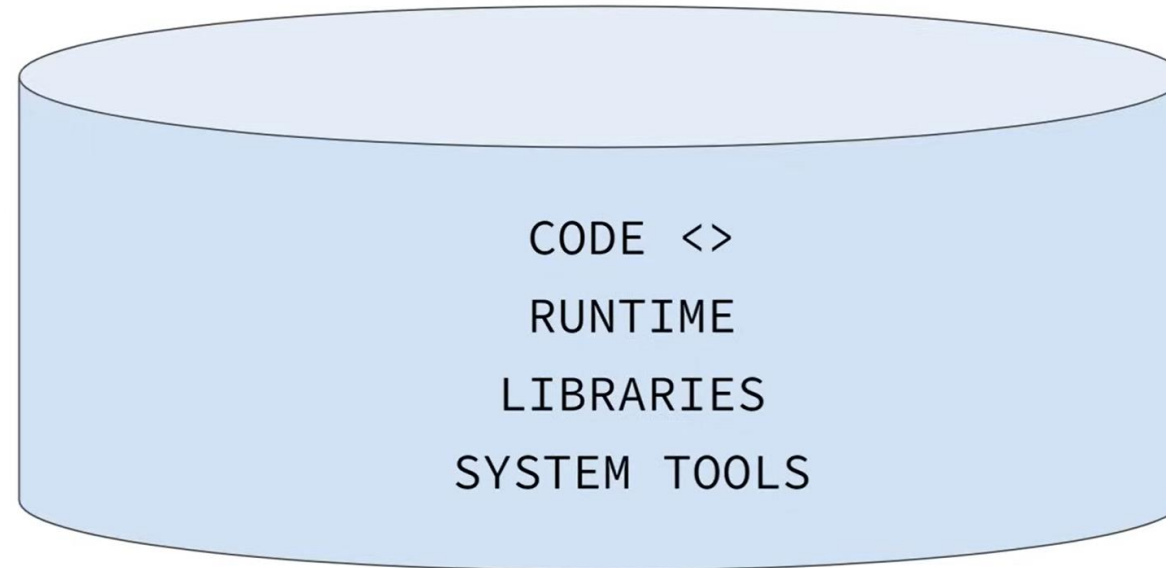
What is Containerization?

- lightweight virtualization technology
- package an application along with its dependencies that is needed for an application to run

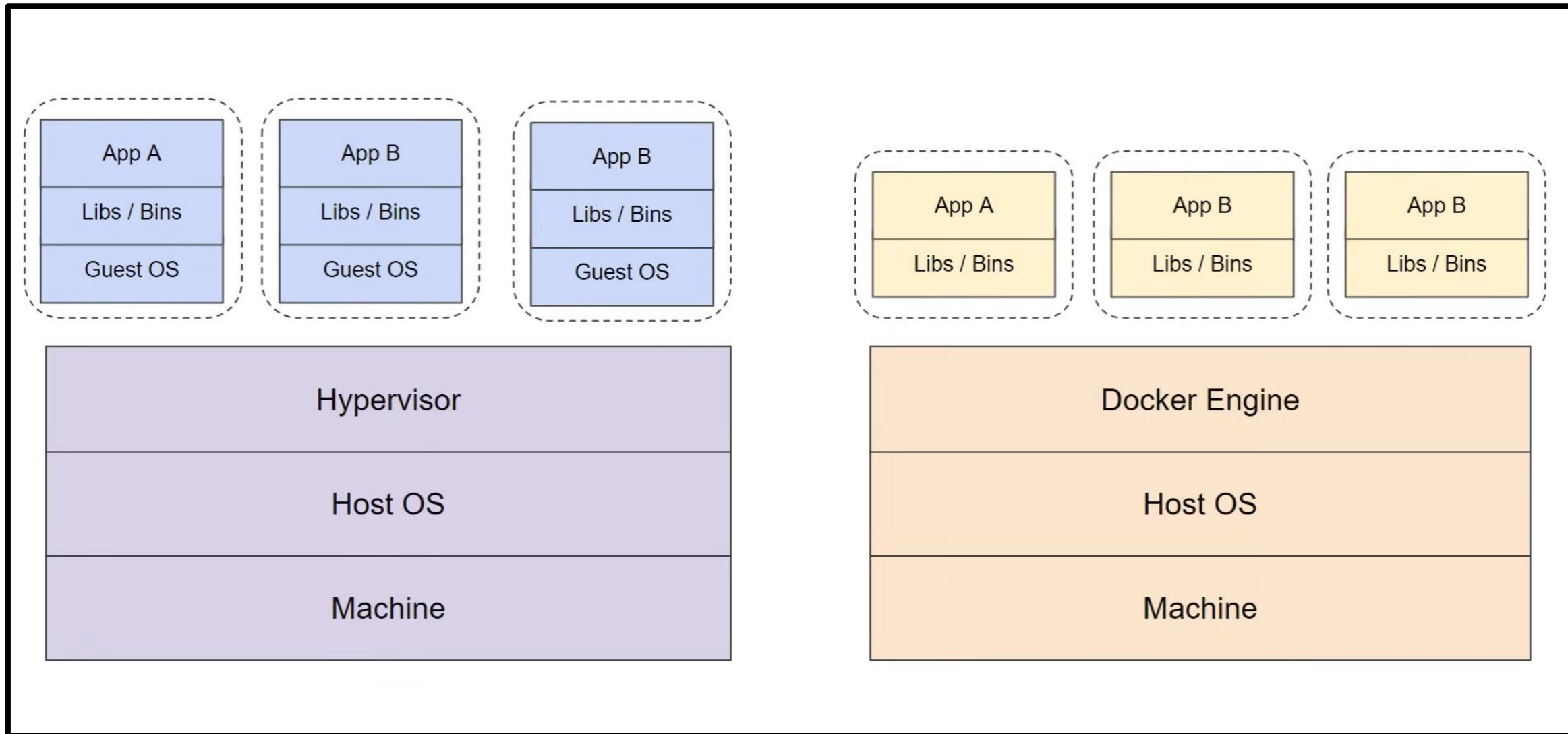
Docker Container

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Docker Container



Docker over VM's



Docker over VM's

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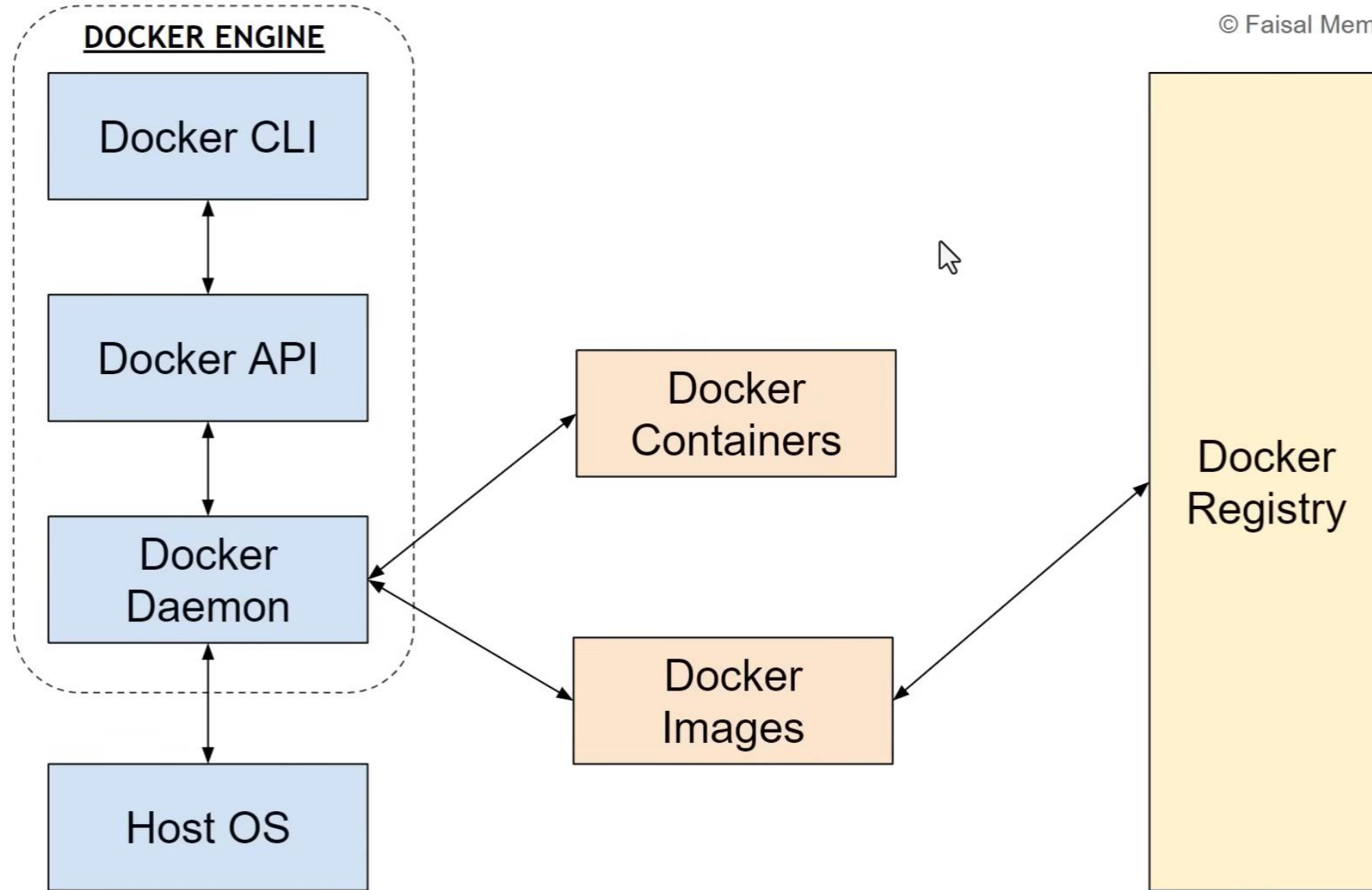
Parameters	Virtual Machines (VMs)	Docker Containers
<i>Size</i>	Relatively large and resource-intensive	Lightweight and resource-efficient
<i>Startup Time</i>	Longer boot time as full OS needs to start	Almost instant startup as no OS boot required
<i>Resource Utilization</i>	Utilizes more system resources (CPU, memory)	Utilizes fewer system resources
<i>Isolation</i>	Strong isolation between VMs	Isolated, but shares host OS kernel
<i>Portability</i>	Portable, but requires OS compatibility	Highly portable, independent of host OS

Docker over VM's

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Parameters	Virtual Machines (VMs)	Docker Containers
<i>Scalability</i>	Scaling requires provisioning of new VMs	Easy to scale by creating more containers
<i>Ecosystem</i>	VM-specific tools and management frameworks	Docker ecosystem with extensive tooling
<i>Development Workflow</i>	Slower setup and provisioning process	Faster setup and dependency management
<i>Deployment Efficiency</i>	More overhead due to larger VM size	Efficient deployment with smaller container

Docker Architecture



Docker Engine

It contains:

1. Docker CLI
2. Docker API
3. Docker Daemon

Docker Engine

Docker CLI

- It's a client that allows users to interact with Docker
- It is used to communicate with the Docker.
- It will interact with Docker Daemon.

Docker Engine

Docker Daemon

- Runs on Host OS.
- Responsible for building docker images & managing containers.

Docker Images

- Blueprint for creating a container.
- From one image we can create multiple image.
- Templates that define the container and dependencies
- Image are base on which container is build.

Docker Containers

- Light weight
- Running instance of Docker image.

Dockerfile

- Instruction to build a Docker Image.

Docker Hub

- Registry that has the vast collection of Docker images.

Docker Registry

- It stores docker images.
- Images can be public or private.
- Repo of all the images.

Docker Registry

Docker Registry

- Store docker images with different version.

Importance of Docker Registry

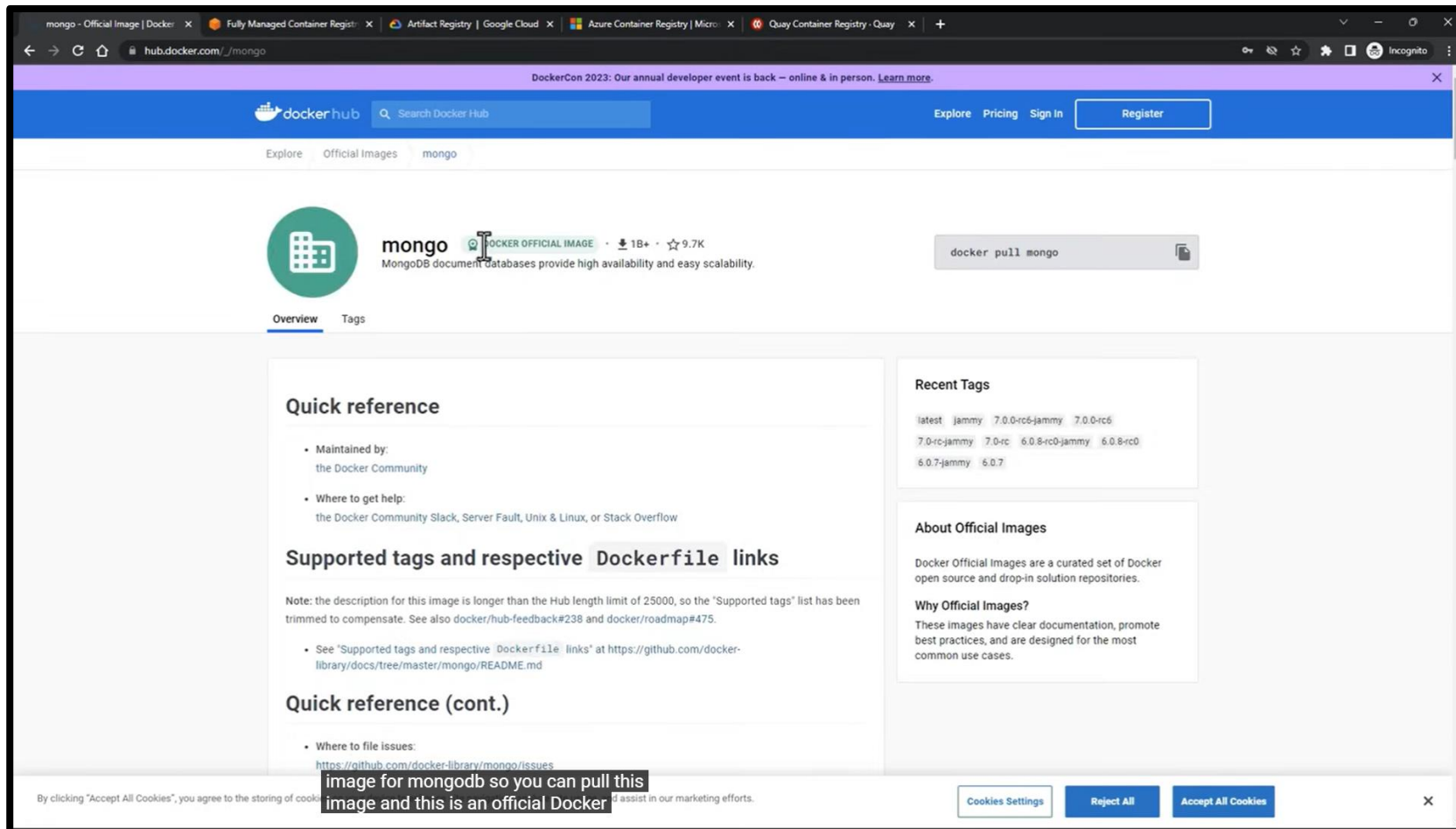
- Centralized Resource.
- Easy Versioning.
- Share your Docker Image.

Available Docker Registry

- <https://hub.docker.com>
 - Default registry used by Docker CLI and most of the docker tool.
- <https://aws.amazon.com/ecr/>
- <https://cloud.google.com/artifact-registry>
- <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/product/container-registry>
- <https://quay.io>

Available Docker Registry

- Mongo image (<https://hub.docker.com>)



The screenshot shows the Docker Hub page for the 'mongo' image. The page is titled 'mongo' and includes a search bar, navigation links, and a 'docker pull mongo' button. The 'Quick reference' section lists the maintainer as 'the Docker Community' and provides links to get help. The 'Supported tags and respective Dockerfile links' section includes a note about the description length and a link to the Dockerfile. The 'Quick reference (cont.)' section lists the file issues link. The 'Recent Tags' section shows a list of tags including 'latest', 'jammy', '7.0.0-rc6-jammy', '7.0.0-rc6', '7.0-rc-jammy', '7.0-rc', '6.0.8-rc0-jammy', '6.0.8-rc0', '6.0.7-jammy', and '6.0.7'. The 'About Official Images' section explains that these images are curated and designed for common use cases. A cookie consent banner is visible at the bottom.



mongo - Official Image | Docker x Fully Managed Container Registry x Artifact Registry | Google Cloud x Azure Container Registry | Micro x Quay Container Registry - Quay x +

hub.docker.com/_/mongo

DockerCon 2023: Our annual developer event is back — online & in person. [Learn more.](#)

dockerhub Search Docker Hub Explore Pricing Sign In Register

Explore Official Images mongo

 **mongo**  DOCKER OFFICIAL IMAGE · 1B+ · 9.7K
MongoDB document databases provide high availability and easy scalability.

docker pull mongo

Overview Tags

Quick reference

- Maintained by:
the Docker Community
- Where to get help:
the Docker Community Slack, Server Fault, Unix & Linux, or Stack Overflow

Supported tags and respective Dockerfile links

Note: the description for this image is longer than the Hub length limit of 25000, so the "Supported tags" list has been trimmed to compensate. See also [docker/hub-feedback#238](#) and [docker/roadmap#475](#).

- See "Supported tags and respective Dockerfile links" at <https://github.com/docker-library/docs/tree/master/mongo/README.md>

Quick reference (cont.)

- Where to file issues:
<https://github.com/docker-library/mongo/issues>

Recent Tags

latest jammy 7.0.0-rc6-jammy 7.0.0-rc6
7.0-rc-jammy 7.0-rc 6.0.8-rc0-jammy 6.0.8-rc0
6.0.7-jammy 6.0.7

About Official Images

Docker Official Images are a curated set of Docker open source and drop-in solution repositories.

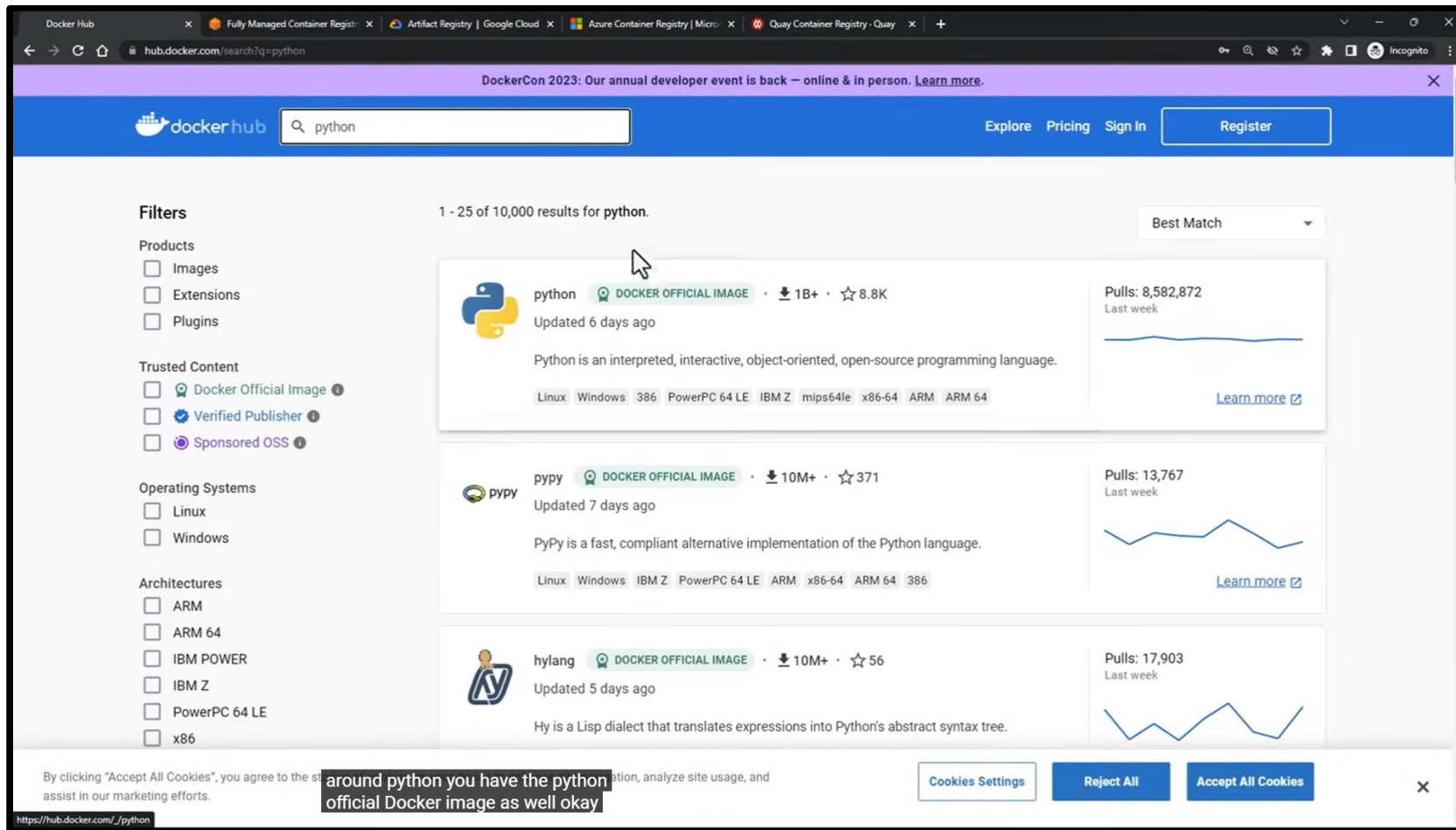
Why Official Images?

These images have clear documentation, promote best practices, and are designed for the most common use cases.

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Available Docker Registry

- python image (<https://hub.docker.com>)



Available Docker Registry

- (<https://aws.amazon.com/ecr/>)

The screenshot shows the AWS Elastic Container Registry (ECR) landing page. The header includes the AWS logo and navigation links like Products, Solutions, Pricing, Documentation, Learn, Partner Network, AWS Marketplace, Customer Enablement, Events, and Explore More. A secondary navigation bar lists links for Amazon Elastic Container Registry, Overview, Features, Pricing, Getting Started, Resources, FAQs, and Customers. A blue banner below the navigation bar reads "AWS Container Service | Need help choosing a Container Service? Our guides can help. Get Started »".

The main content area features a large heading "Amazon Elastic Container Registry" with the subtext "Easily store, share, and deploy your container software anywhere". Below this is a yellow button labeled "Get started with Amazon ECR". To the right, a blue box highlights "500 MB of private repository storage per month for 1 year with the [AWS Free Tier](#)".

Below the main heading are three dark blue boxes with white text:

- Push container images to Amazon ECR** without installing or scaling infrastructure, and pull images using any management tool.
- Share and download images securely over Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) with automatic encryption and access controls.
- Access and distribute your images faster, reduce download times, and improve availability using a scalable, durable architecture.

The "How it works" section follows, with a subheading "How it works" and a paragraph: "Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) is a fully managed container registry offering high-performance hosting, so you can reliably deploy application images and artifacts anywhere."

Below the text is a diagram illustrating the workflow:

- Write and package code**: Represented by an icon of a document and a code editor.
- Amazon ECR**: Represented by the ECR logo.
- Compress, encrypt, and**: Represented by an icon of a document with a lock.
- Version, tag, and manage**: Represented by an icon of a document with a gear.
- Run containers**: Represented by an icon of a container and a pull/push symbol.
- Amazon ECS** and **Amazon EKS**: Represented by their respective logos.
- AWS**: Represented by the AWS logo.

A text box with a black background and white text is overlaid on the diagram, stating: "or it is called as Amazon elastic container registry".

Steps to create container from Docker Image

How to create container from Docker Hub?

- Open browser and open Docker Hub after that search images what you have to download and make the container

How to create container from Docker Hub?

- There are 2 options:
 - Pull image from Docker hub and then create container.
 - Direct use **Docker run** command to create container.

Steps to create container from Docker Hub?

- To create container with container name and port

```
# docker run -it -name bhuvi -p 80:80 nginx:latest
```

Name of container

Port for
outside access

Image name on
docker hub

Steps to create container from Docker Hub?

- To create container with container name and port

```
C:\Users\bhuvn>docker run -it --name bhuvi -p 80:80 nginx:latest
Unable to find image 'nginx:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/nginx
09f376ebb190: Downloading [>] 298.2kB/29.15MB
a11fc495bafd: Downloading [>] 429.3kB/41.83MB
933cc8470577: Download complete
999643392fb7: Waiting
971bb7f4fb12: Waiting
45337c09cd57: Pulling fs layer
de3b062c0af7: Waiting
|
```

Steps to create container from Docker Hub?

- Check that container is available or not

docker ps -a

```
PS C:\Users\bhuvn> docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE          COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS                    NAMES
4619dcdc5cf4   nginx:latest   "/docker-entrypoint..." 10 minutes ago Up 9 minutes   0.0.0.0:80->80/tcp      bhuvi
PS C:\Users\bhuvn> |
```

Steps to create container from Docker Hub?

- To start container

docker run bhuvi

```
PS C:\Users\bhuvn> docker ps -a
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
4619dcdc5cfd	nginx:latest	"/docker-entrypoint..."	10 minutes ago	Up 9 minutes	0.0.0.0:80->80/tcp	bhuvi

```
PS C:\Users\bhuvn> |
```

Steps to create container from Docker Hub?

- Create index.html file

vi index.html

```
bhuvi@Bhuvnesh:~$ vi index.html
```


Steps to create container from Docker Hub?

- Copy index.html and paste it in nginx directory

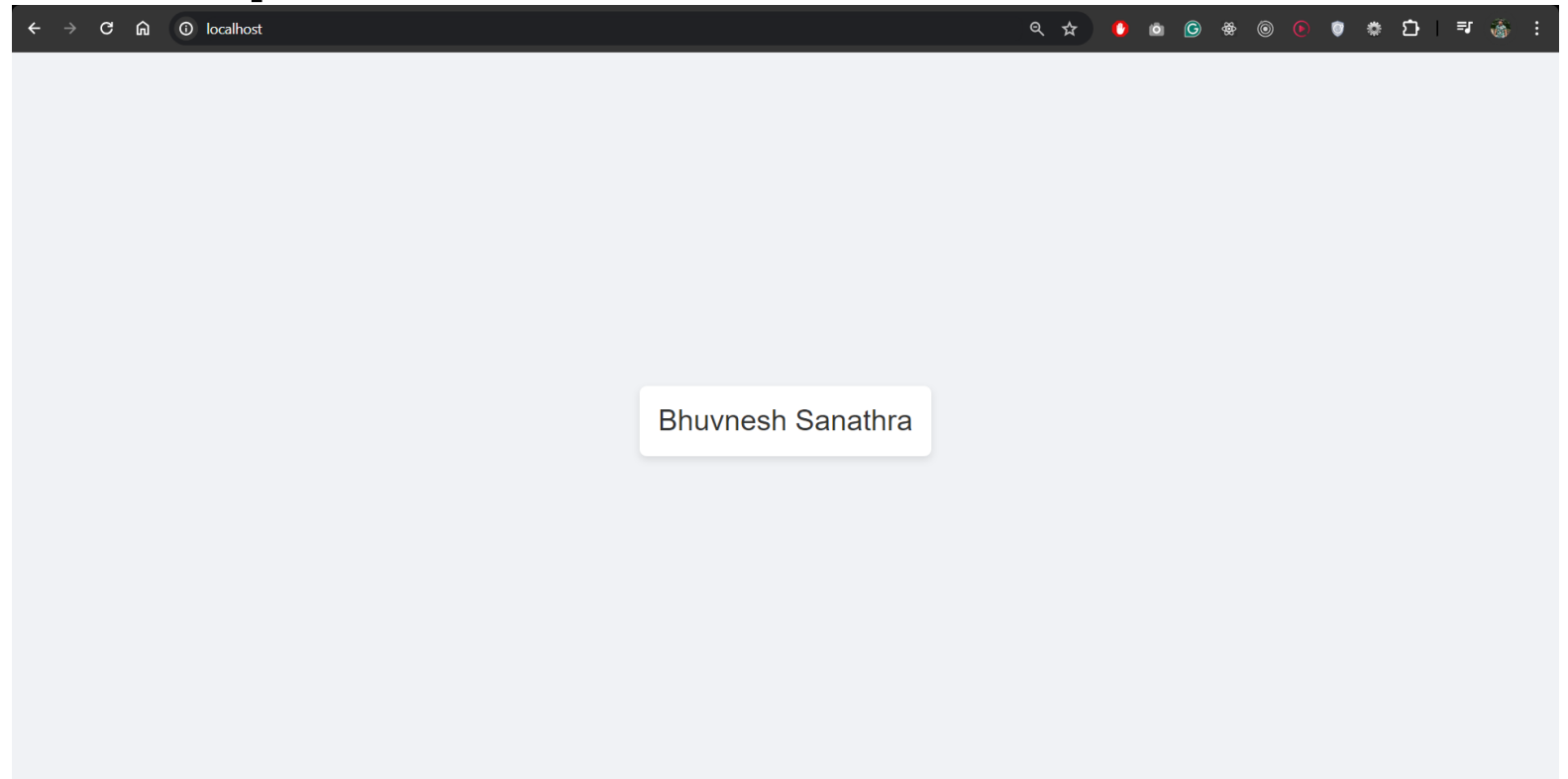
docker cp index.html bhuvi:/usr/share/nginx/html/

```
bhuvi@Bhuvnesh:~$ docker cp index.html bhuvi:/usr/share/nginx/html/  
Successfully copied 2.56kB to bhuvi:/usr/share/nginx/html/
```

Steps to create container from Docker Hub?

- Run in localhost on port 80

localhost:80



Using images from Docker Hub

How to Use of existing images from Docker Hub ?

- I took the example of **MongoDB** image from docker hub

Steps to Use of existing images from Docker Hub ?

- Check the docker images

docker images

```
bhuvi@Bhuvnesh:~$ docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
nginx	latest	e784f4560448	2 weeks ago	188MB

Steps to Use of existing images from Docker Hub ?

- Pull the mongoDB image

docker pull mongo:latest

```
bhuvi@Bhuvnesh:~$ docker pull mongo:latest
latest: Pulling from library/mongo
a8b1c5f80c2d: Downloading 298.2kB/29.53MB
408f9504c110: Download complete
03d18b647343: Downloading 888.1kB/1.501MB
c24f68d81052: Waiting
1df517147e11: Waiting
77d5ebe2f2e0: Waiting
c21b89d414fc: Waiting
4138c7eb3b71: Waiting
```

Steps to Use of existing images from Docker Hub ?

```
bhuvi@Bhuvnesh:~$ docker pull mongo:latest
latest: Pulling from library/mongo
a8b1c5f80c2d: Pull complete
408f9504c110: Pull complete
03d18b647343: Pull complete
c24f68d81052: Pull complete
1df517147e11: Pull complete
77d5ebe2f2e0: Pull complete
c21b89d414fc: Pull complete
4138c7eb3b71: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:97aac78a80553735b3d9b9b7212803468781b4859645f892a3d04e6b621a7b77
Status: Downloaded newer image for mongo:latest
docker.io/library/mongo:latest
```

Steps to Use of existing images from Docker Hub ?

- Check the docker images

docker images

```
bhuvi@Bhuvnesh:~$ docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
nginx	latest	e784f4560448	2 weeks ago	188MB
mongo	latest	ff65a94ec485	3 weeks ago	795MB

Steps to Use of existing images from Docker Hub ?

- Make directory inside root folder

```
# mkdir mongoDB-bhuvi
```

- Change directory

```
# cd mongoDB-bhuvi
```

Steps to Use of existing images from Docker Hub ?

- Run the image inside the folder

```
# docker run -d -p 2717:27017 -v ~/mongoDB-bhuvi:/data/db --name bhuvimongo mongo:latest
```

-d -> run in background

-p -> bind the port

-v -> volume

--name -> name of the image

Steps to Use of existing images from Docker Hub ?

- Container created check the container

docker ps -a

```
bhuvi@Bhuvnesh:~/mongoDB-bhuvi$ docker run -d -p 2717:27017 -v ~/mongoDB-bhuvi:/data/db --name bhuvimongo mongo:latest
532da352c1d16d271b45c84cc090e173e4cfc68032517cd3b2f689d7a479f85f
```

```
bhuvi@Bhuvnesh:~/mongoDB-bhuvi$ docker ps -a
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS
532da352c1d1	mongo:latest	"docker-entrypoint.s..."	About a minute ago	Up About a minute
0.0.0.0:2717->27017/tcp		bhuvimongo		
4619dc5cfd	nginx:latest	"/docker-entrypoint..."	5 hours ago	Exited (255) 22 minutes ago
0.0.0.0:80->80/tcp		bhuvi		

Steps to Use of existing images from Docker Hub ?

- Go inside container

```
# docker exec -it bhuvimongo bash
```

```
bhuvi@Bhuvnesh:~/mongoDB-bhuvi$ docker exec -it bhuvimongo bash  
root@532da352c1d1:/# mongo|
```

Steps to Use of existing images from Docker Hub ?

- Go inside container

```
# docker exec -it bhuvimongo bash
```

```
bhuvi@Bhuvnesh:~/mongoDB-bhuvi$ docker exec -it bhuvimongo bash  
root@532da352c1d1:/# mongo|
```

```
> show dbs  
admin    0.000GB  
config   0.000GB  
local    0.000GB
```

Steps to Use of existing images from Docker Hub ?

```
admin    0.000GB
config   0.000GB
local    0.000GB
> use test
switched to db test
> db.user.insert({ "name":"truly mittal"})
WriteResult({ "nInserted" : 1 })
> db.user.find()
{ "_id" : ObjectId("5d403b63c807713d6c922190"), "name" : "truly mittal" }
> exit
bye
```

Steps to Use of existing images from Docker Hub ?

```
→ mongodb-youtube-docker ls
```

WiredTiger	collection-2--296612116891844153.wt	index-6--296612116891844153.wt
WiredTiger.lock	collection-4--296612116891844153.wt	index-8--296612116891844153.wt
WiredTiger.turtle	collection-7--296612116891844153.wt	journal
WiredTiger.wt	diagnostic.data	mongod.lock
WiredTigerLAS.wt	index-1--296612116891844153.wt	sizeStorer.wt
_mdb_catalog.wt	index-3--296612116891844153.wt	storage.bson
collection-0--296612116891844153.wt	index-5--296612116891844153.wt	

Thank You