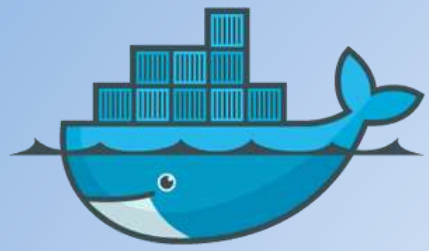
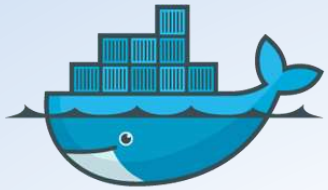
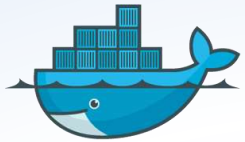
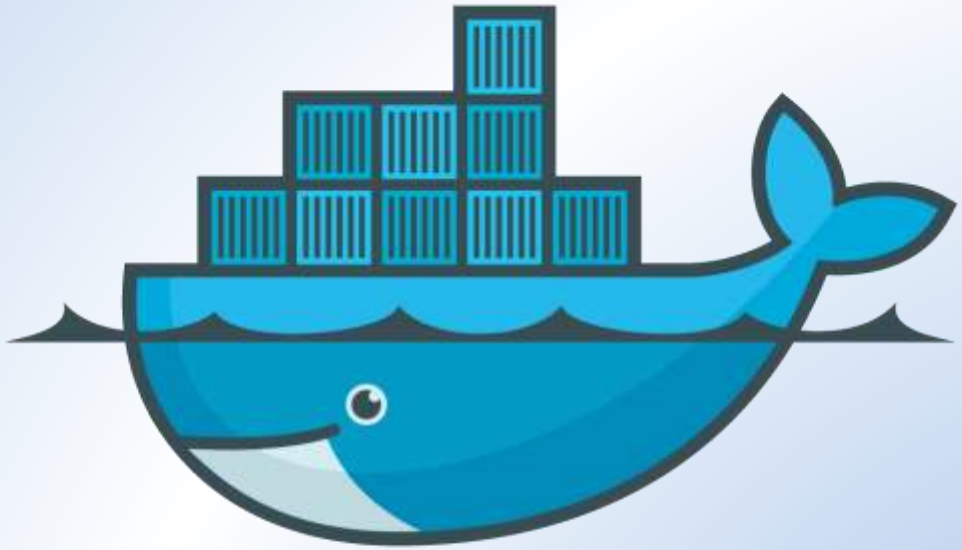


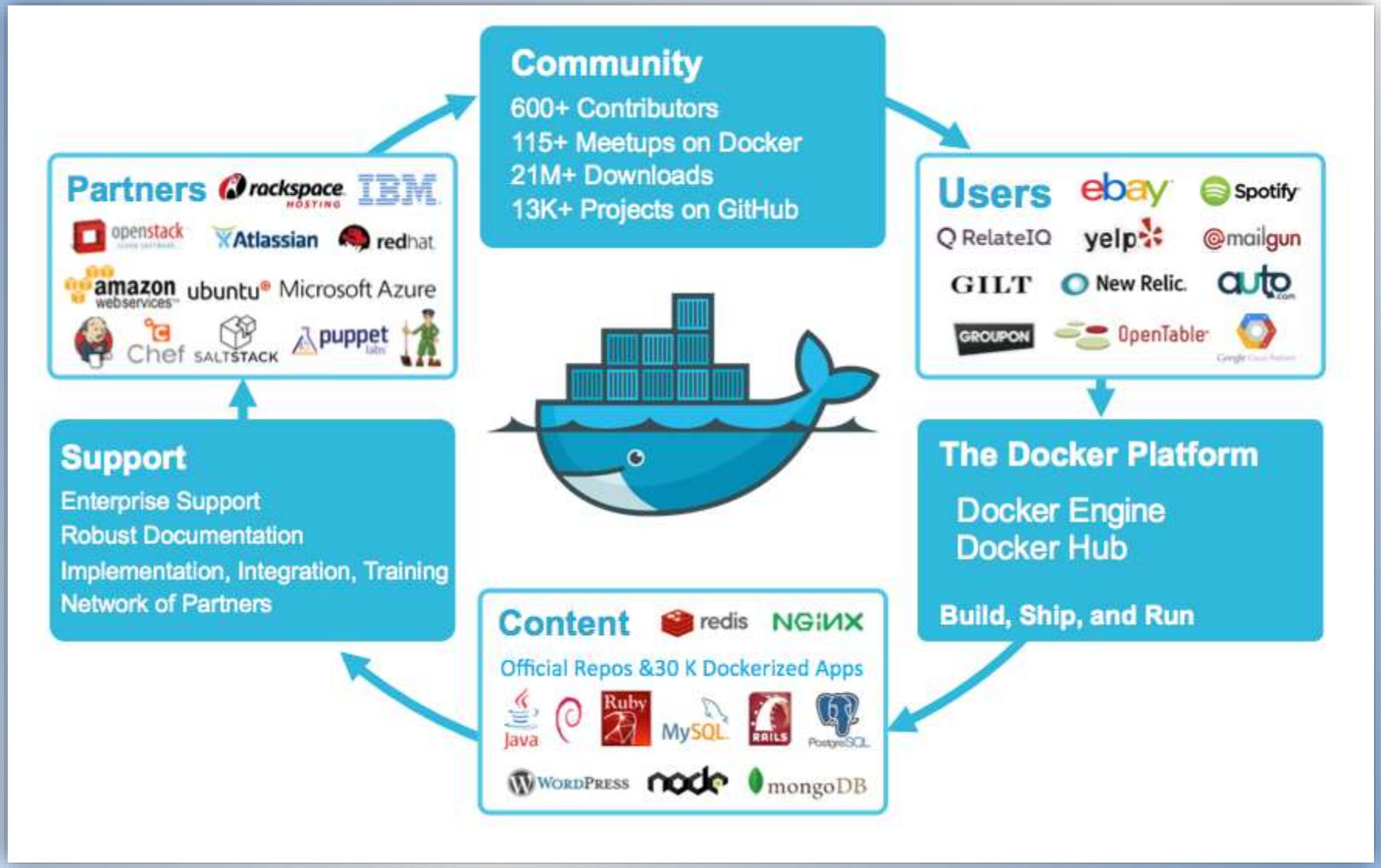
INTRO TO docker

Presenter: PhuongNQK

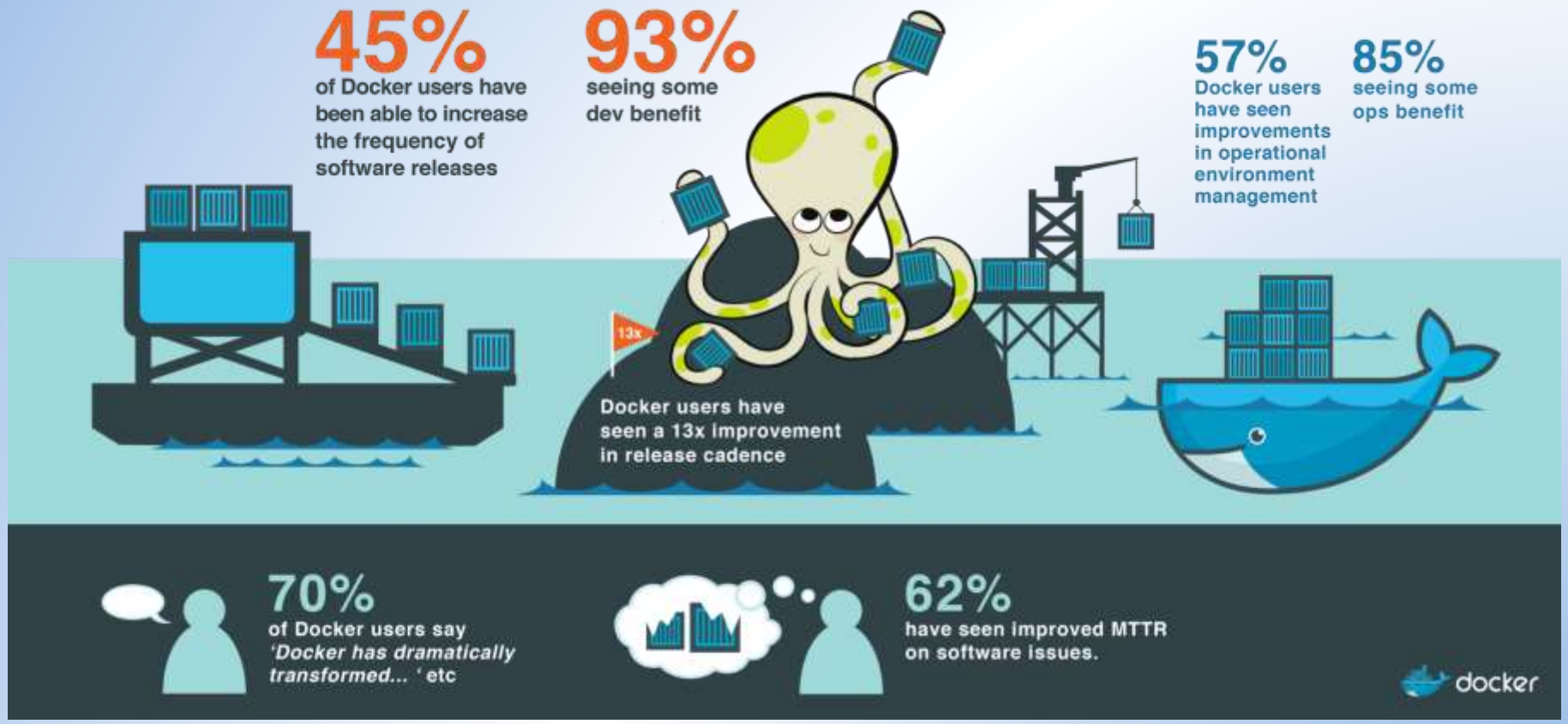
Goals

- Introduce you to
  - The basics of Docker
- At the end of this presentation, you will know
  - What Docker is
  - What Docker can do
  - How to work with Docker

Brief view of Docker



Docker has helped...



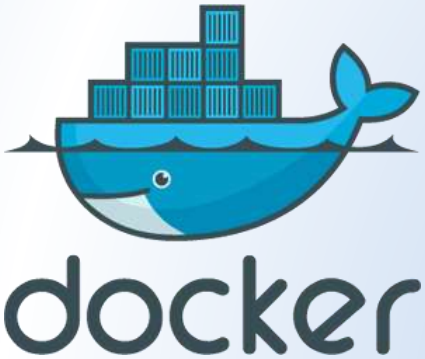
More: https://www.docker.com/survey-2016

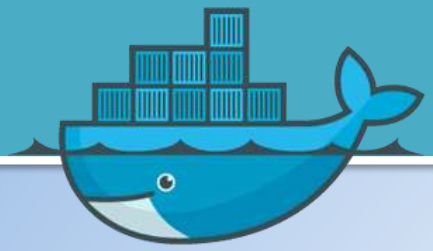
What is Docker?

What is Docker?

According to https://www.docker.com/what-docker

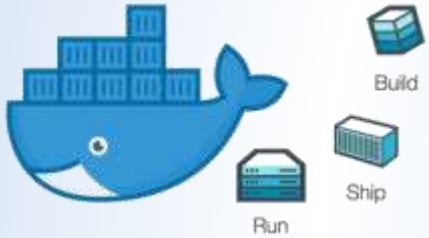
Docker is the world's leading software container platform.





What is Docker?

Docker is a platform for developers and sysadmins to develop, ship, and run apps. It has rapidly gained popularity as one of the best tools to build, ship, and run software.



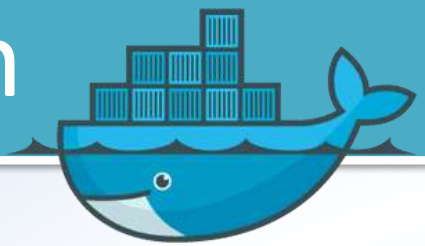
What can do?

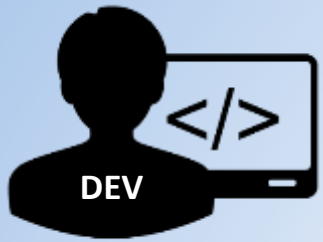
- Replicate the exact environment of the builds locally
- Run deployments against different environments (i.e. QA or production) consistently

BUILD → **SHIP** → **RUN**

Any applications **Anywhere**

Who and What can help?

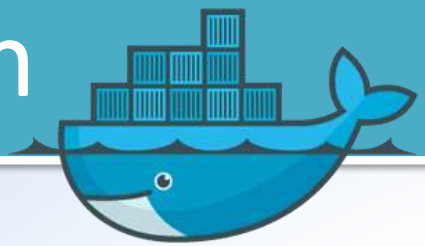




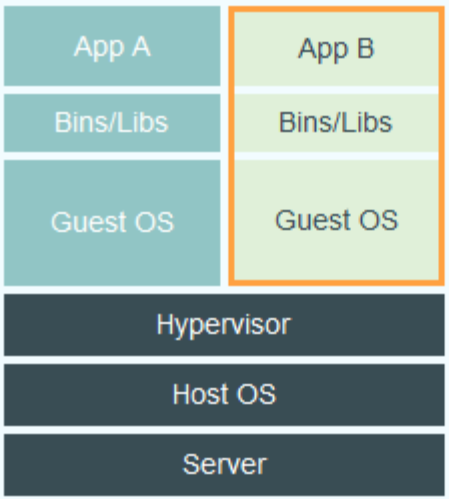
Eliminate *"works on my machine"* problems when collaborating on code with co-workers

Run and manage apps side-by-side in isolated containers to get better compute density

Build agile software delivery pipelines → ship new features faster, more securely and with confidence for both Linux and Windows Server apps

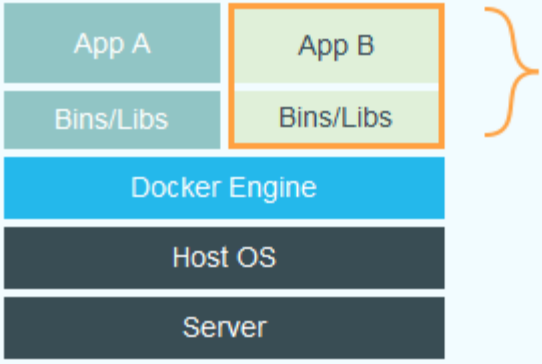
How can  do that?

By refactoring VM architecture...



Virtual Machines

Each virtualized application includes not only the application - which may be only 10s of MB - and the necessary binaries and libraries, but also an entire guest operating system - which may weigh 10s of GB.



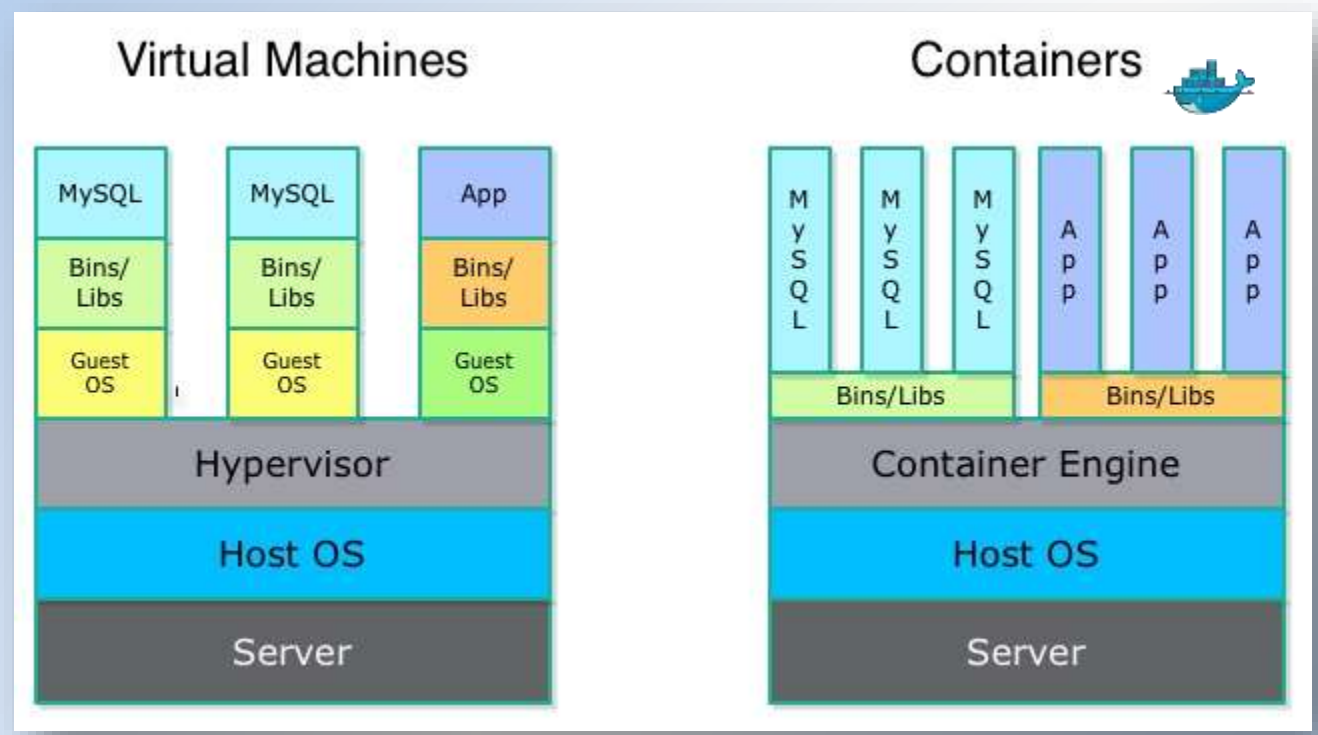
Docker

The Docker Engine container comprises just the application and its dependencies. It runs as an isolated process in userspace on the host operating system, sharing the kernel with other containers. Thus, it enjoys the resource isolation and allocation benefits of VMs but is much more portable and efficient.

(From http://virtualization.info/en/news/2014/06/release-docker-docker-engine-1-0.html)

... to improve shareability

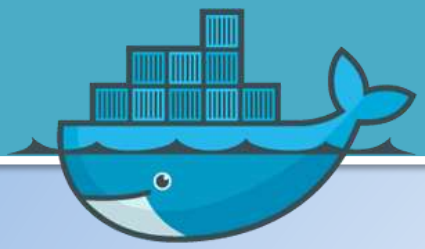
Bins/Libs and Guest OS layers cannot be shared between VMs



Bins/Libs layers are shareable between Containers

http://patg.net/containers,virtualization,docker/2014/06/05/docker-intro/

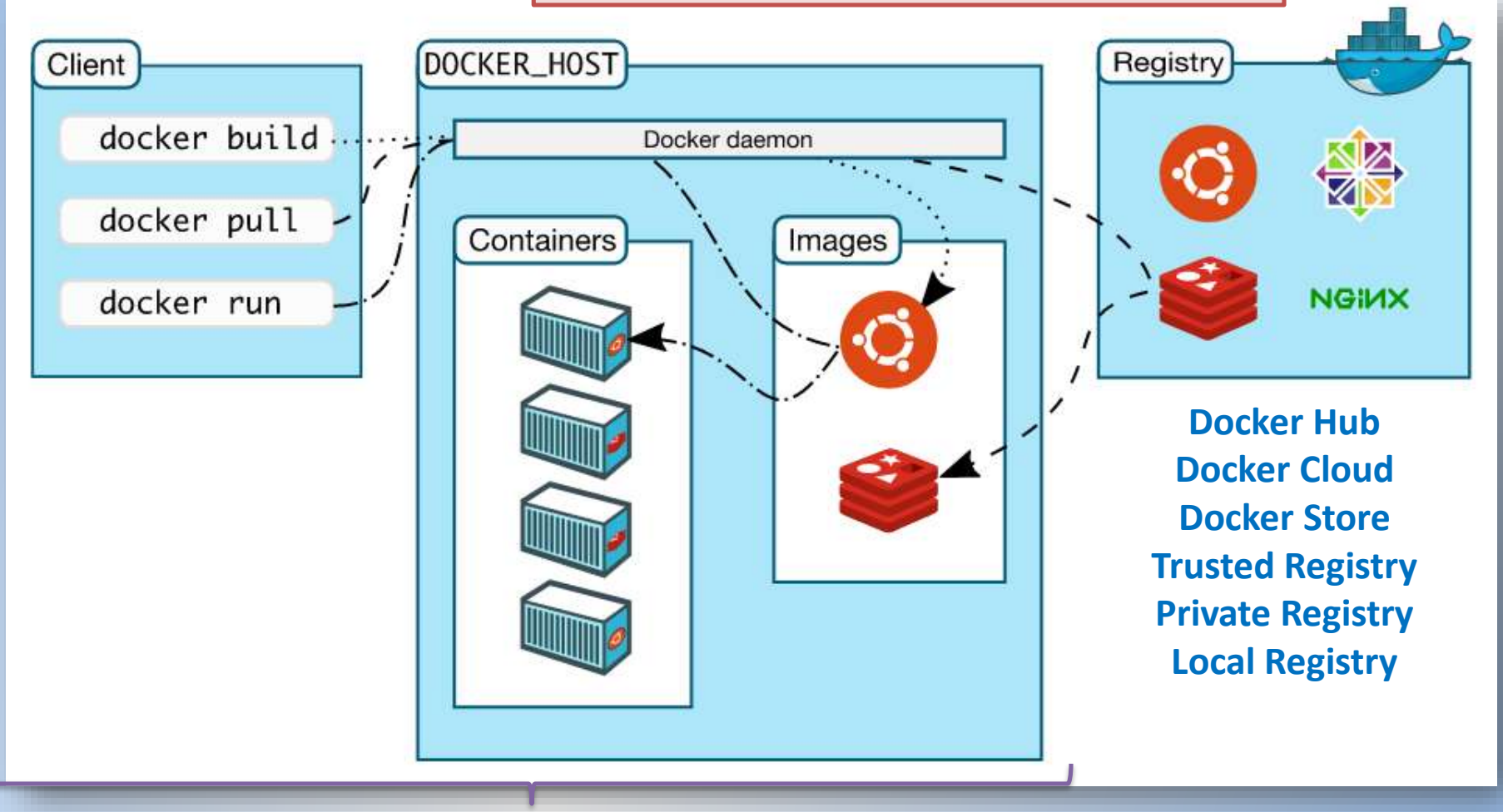
As a result, Docker has the combined strengths of:
- VMs: provide a portable environment
- Processes: are much faster and more lightweight than VMs
- app-get: can download apps from the Internet fast and easily

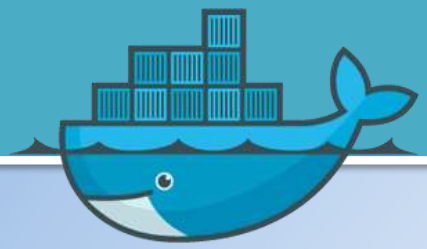


I want to know more.

Docker architecture

https://docs.docker.com/engine/docker-overview/





Docker terminology

- Build
  - Dockerfile, image
- Ship
  - Registry, repository, index
  - Docker ID
- Run
  - Engine
  - Container, machine
  - .yml, service, stack (service group), node – swarm

https://docs.docker.com/engine/docker-overview/
http://blog.thoward37.me/articles/where-are-docker-images-stored/

docker Cheat Sheet

For more awesome cheat sheets visit rebellabs.org!

REBELLABS by ZEROTURNAROUND

Glossary

Layer - a set of read-only files to provision the system

Image - a read-only layer that is the base of your container. Might have a parent image

Container - a runnable instance of the image

Registry / Hub - central place where images live

Docker machine - a VM to run Docker containers (Linux does this natively)

Docker compose - a utility to run multiple containers as a system

Useful one-liners

Download an image

```
docker pull image_name
```

Start and stop the container

```
docker [start|stop] container_name
```

Create and start container, run command

```
docker run -ti --name container_name
    image_name command
```

Create and start container, run command, destroy container

```
docker run --rm -ti image_name command
```

Example filesystem and port mappings

```
docker run -it --rm -p 8080:8080 -v
/path/to/agent.jar:/agent.jar -e
JAVA_OPTS="-javaagent:/agent.jar"
tomcat:8.0.29-jre8
```

Docker cleanup commands

Kill all running containers

```
docker kill $(docker ps -q)
```

Delete dangling images

```
docker rmi $(docker images -q -f
    dangling=true)
```

Remove all stopped containers

```
docker rm $(docker ps -a -q)
```

Docker machine commands

Use docker-machine to run the containers

Start a machine

```
docker-machine start machine_name
```

Configure docker to use a specific machine

```
eval "$(docker-machine env machine_name)"
```

Docker compose syntax

docker-compose.yml file example

```
version: "2"
services:
web:
  container_name: "web"
  image: java:8 # image name
  # command to run
  command: java -jar /app/app.jar
  ports: # map ports to the host
    - "4567:4567"
  volumes: # map filesystem to the host
    - ./myapp.jar:/app/app.jar
mongo: # container name
  image: mongo # image name
```

Create and start containers

```
docker-compose up
```

Interacting with a container

Run a command in the container

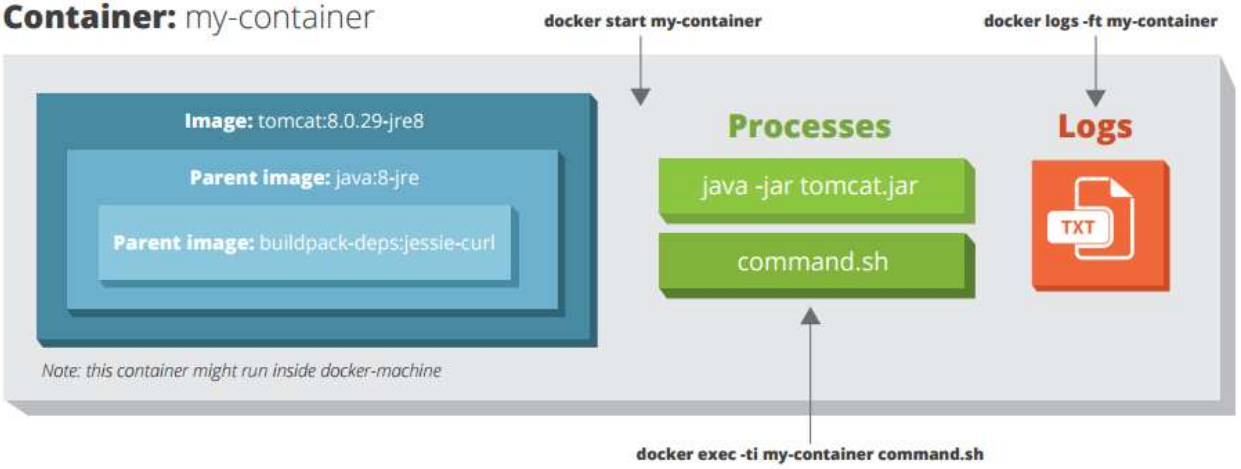
```
docker exec -ti container_name command.sh
```

Follow the container logs

```
docker logs -ft container_name
```

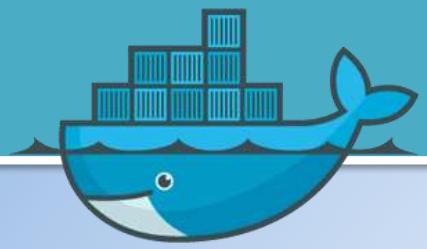
Save a running container as an image

```
docker commit -m "commit message" -a "author"
    container_name username/image_name:tag
```



BROUGHT TO YOU BY JRebel

http://files.zeroturnaround.com/pdf/zt_docker_cheat_sheet.pdf



Let’s play…

- Source
- Run Docker client/daemon
- Dockerfile and build
- compose.yml and deploy
- Docker ID and push
- Now pull and run from anywhere