All You Need to Know - Docker

- Containers: They are sealed, self-contained units of software that have everything needed to run a service.
  What you should know(Viewed)

1. Installing Docker

https://docs.docker.com/get-docker/

2. Using Docker

The Docker flow: Images to containers**

- Image -> running container
- `docker run docker-name`
- `docker ps` -> get information on running container
- image is fixed and does not change

The Docker flow: Containers to images**

- running container -> image (files are stored in stopped container)
- `docker ps -a` all container
- `docker ps -l` last container
- topped container has the software installed in it
- docker commit -> container to new image
- Run bash image `docker run -ti ubuntu:latest bash`
- create and give images name
- Run processes in containers

```
~/De/w/L/Docker LL | main !1                                    4s | 2
> docker run -ti ubuntu:latest bash
Unable to find image 'ubuntu:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/ubuntu
7b1a6ab2e44d: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:626ffe58f6e7566e00254b638eb7e0f3b11d4da9675088f4781a50ae288f3322
Status: Downloaded newer image for ubuntu:latest
root@484b71afaaba:/# ls
bin   dev  home  lib32  libx32  mnt  proc  run   srv  tmp  var
boot  etc  lib   lib64  media   opt  root  sbin  sys  usr
root@484b71afaaba:/# touch I_MADE_THIS_FILE
root@484b71afaaba:/# ls
I_MADE_THIS_FILE  boot  etc   lib    lib64   media  opt   root  sbin  sys  usr
bin               dev   home  lib32  libx32  mnt    proc  run   srv   tmp  var
root@484b71afaaba:/# exit
exit
~/De/w/L/Docker LL | main !1                                 1m 34s | 2
```

```
~/De/w/L/Docker LL | main !1 ?1                                  2
> docker run -ti my-image  bash
root@47c6fd2e0b80:/# ls
I_MADE_THIS_FILE  boot  etc   lib    lib64   media  opt   root  sbin  sys  usr
                  dev   home  lib32  libx32  mnt    proc  run   srv   tmp  var
47c6fd2e0b80:/#
```

Running process in Docker**

- containers have a min proceed
- one main process that has name
- -d run detached container in the background

3. Under the hood

Registries in detail

- Kernel : controls and organizes storage, programs and so. allocate resources and so on
- docker manges kernel
- cgroup to group process together
- can be client and server
- docker control socket

```
docker run -ti --rm -v /var/run/docker.sock docker sh
```

Docker network

- Ethernet : move frame on wire of wifi
- IP layer : move packets on local network
- routing : forwards packets between networks
- ports: address particular program on a computer
- bridges -> virtual network on computer
- controls the ethenes layer
- docker builds bridges to create virtual network
- Routing -> moving packets
- create fireball rule moves between network

```
docker run -ti --rm --net=host --privileged=true ubuntu bash

apt-get update
apt-get install iptables
```

Exposing port is essentially port forwarding

Process in Docker**

- process init 1-> to many process
- shell -> runs other process -> continuer vanishes
  Intro to orchestration

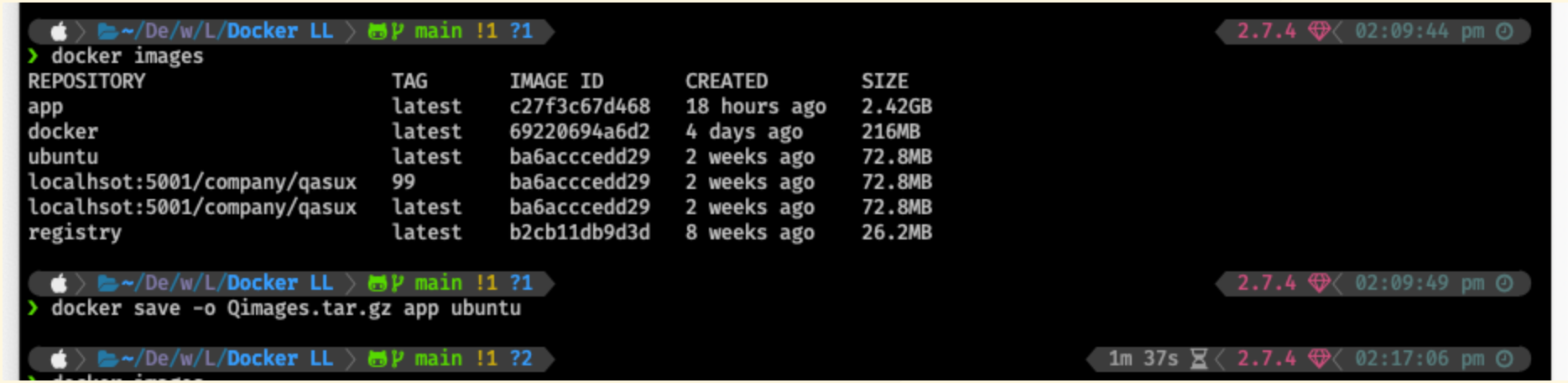
```
-> docker run -ti --rm --name qasim ubuntu bash
-> docker inspect --format '{{.State.Pid}}' qasim
 3134

-> docker run -ti --rm --privileged=true --pid=host ubuntu bash
root@e63d21be00c6:/# kill 3134

root@99fb3caf034e:/# exit?
```

storage in docker**

- actual storage
- forms in logical groups
- filesystem : which file belongs where
- COWS!!! -> copy on write
- base image -> write stuff container sees it with changes no change to the image
- like a file system layer on the image !!! COW COPY ON WRITE
- managing cows
  - layers -> splits them to gzip files and then puts them on container
  - containers are indigent of storage engine
  - some have limited layers
- get the right mount order correct

save abd load docker images**

1. save imaged locally



2. load Images