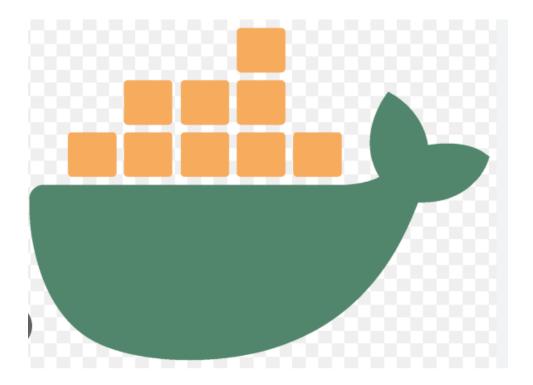
Day 16 Task: Docker for DevOps Engineers.

Docker

Docker is a software platform that allows you to build, test, and deploy applications quickly. Docker packages software into standardized units called containers that have everything the software needs to run including libraries, system tools, code, and runtime. Using Docker, you can quickly deploy and scale applications into any environment and know your code will run.



Docker is a tool that performs OS-level virtualization, called as Containerization. Using this container Docker run applications. It allows applications to use the same Linux.

When we decide to deploy a application, we need a dockerfile.

A Dockerfile is like a set of instructions for making a container. It tells Docker what base image to use, what commands to run, and what files to include.

Dockerfile uses some of commands to communicate with Docker and create a Docker image.

Brief description of Docker Commands:

- 1] FROM This Command is used to specify the base image and version.
- 2]RUN Execute a command in the image. This command is run during the building the image process.
- 3]COPY This COPY command is used to copy the files from host machine to image.
- 4] ENV This ENV command are used to set the environment variable in the image.
- 5] CMD CMD execute the command same as shell command and they are not capable of run or execute a image
- 6]ENTRYPOINT ENTRYPOINT execute the command same as CMD. This is latest version of CMD Command
- 7]EXPOSE Specifies the ports that should be exposed on the container
- 8]ADD This ADD command is same as COPY command used to copy the files from host machine to i mage.

The Only diff is, Using ADD Command you copy the data from tar archived files as well as you copy the data from using <URL>

Tasks

As you have already installed docker in previous days tasks, now is the time to run Docker commands.

• Use the docker run command to start a new container and interact with it through the command line. [Hint: docker run hello-world]

Syntax:-

```
docker run [OPTIONS] IMAGE [COMMAND] [ARG...]
```

Here we using Run Command. This command is used for Creating a Container

```
DountL@ip-172-31-83-92:~/todo-test$ docker build . -t "new-todo-image"
Sending build context to Docker daemon 540.2k8
Step 1/5 : FROM python:
3: Pulling from library/python
bbeef80cda1f: Pull complete
f60497576014e: Pull complete
f50497576014e: Pull complete
90d150679dbd: Pull complete
9502269640e0: Pull complete
936027659312: Pull complete
936027659312: Pull complete
93602765912: Pull complete
936027659025912: Pull complete
93602765912: Pull complete
9360276590259025912: Pull complete
93602765912: Pul
```

 Use the docker inspect command to view detailed information about a container or image.

Syntax:-

```
docker inspect [OPTIONS] NAME|ID [NAME|ID...]
```

Docker inspect provides detailed information on constructs controlled by Docker.

```
COMTANER ID JAME COPENAD COPENAD COPENAD STATUS PORTS PORTS new-todo-inage:latest "pythom manage.py rul" 9 seconds ago Up 8 seconds 8 0.0.0.0:9901->9901/tcp, :::9901->9901/tcp new-todo-ctr ubuntupip-172-31-03-92:-/todo-test$ docker inspect 25f2aa2ee893

"Id": "25f2aa2ee893f218100-tba2a6ea3a99a83b37125e59ef5417db42d4058c73b77",
"Created": "2021-01-18105:27:53.1564801212",
"Path": "python",
"Args": {
    "manage.py",
    "numage.py",
    "numage.py",
    "numage.py",
    "status": "numing",
    "Restarting": false,
    "Bestarting": false,
    "Dead": false,
    "Dead": false,
    "Dead": false,
    "lett-code: 0,
    ""trishedAt": "0001-01-01708:00:002"

) "Image": "sha25:0202cd22a6cd28bbcc904139edbc6200972f91180bb1160432af7a155fa918f",
    "ResolvonFath": "/vary/lb/docker/containers/25f2aa2ee893f21810b4ba2a6ea3a99a83b37125e99ef5417db42d4085c73b77/resolv.conf",
    "HostnamePath": "/vary/lb/docker/containers/25f2aa2ee893f21810b4ba2a6ea3a99a83b37125e99ef5417db42d4085c73b77/notname",
    "Inage": "sha25:0202cd24a6cd28bbcc097413bcdbc28b9f21810b4ba2a6ea3a99a83b37125e99ef5417db42d4085c73b77/notname",
    "HostnamePath": "/vary/lb/docker/containers/25f2aa2ee893f21810b4ba2a6ea3a99a83b37125e99ef5417db42d4085c73b77/notname",
    "NostnamePath": "/vary/lb/docker/containers/25f2aa2ee893f21810b4ba2a6
```

• Use the docker port command to list the port mappings for a container.

Syntax:-

```
docker port CONTAINER [PRIVATE_PORT[/PROT0]]
```

Suppose you want to find out all mapped port, then you will use this port command

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-83-92:~/todo-test$ docker port 25f2aa2ee893
9001/tcp -> 0.0.0.0:9001
9001/tcp -> :::9001
```

 Use the docker stats command to view resource usage statistics for one or more containers.

Syntax:-

```
docker stats [OPTIONS] [CONTAINER...]
```

The Docker stats returns a live data stream for running container.

• Use the docker top command to view the processes running inside a container.

Syntax:-

```
docker top CONTAINER [ps OPTIONS]
```

Mostly the Docker Top command is used to, Display the running process of a container.



• Use the docker save command to save an image to a tar archive.

Syntax:-

```
docker save [OPTIONS] IMAGE [IMAGE...]
```

Use Save command to save one or more images to a tar archive

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-83-92:~/todo-test$ docker save new-todo-image:latest | gzip >new_todo_image.tar.gz

ubuntu@ip-172-31-83-92:~/todo-test$ ls

Dockerfile LICENSE README.md db.sqlite3 manage.py new_todo_image.tar.gz staticfiles todoApp todos
```

• Use the docker load command to load an image from a tar archive.

Syntax:-

```
docker load [OPTIONS]
```

Load an image from a tar archive

These tasks involve simple operations that can be used to manage images and containers.

Happy Learning 🚭