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EXPERIMENT 9

AIM: To understand Docker Architecture and Container Life Cycle, install Docker and execute docker commands to manage images and interact with Containers.

THEORY:

Docker is a platform designed to make it easier to create, deploy, and run applications by using containers. Containers allow a developer to package up an application with all parts it needs, such as libraries and other dependencies, and ship it all out as one package.

Here's a detailed look at the basics of Docker:

Docker:

Docker is an open-source platform that automates the deployment of applications inside lightweight, portable containers. A container is a standard unit of software that packages up code and all its dependencies so the application runs quickly and reliably from one computing environment to another.

Key Concepts in Docker

Containers:

- **Definition:** Containers are isolated environments where applications run with everything they need to function.
- **Features:** They are lightweight, fast, and share the host OS kernel, making them more efficient than virtual machines.

Images:

- **Definition:** An image is a read-only template used to create containers. It includes the application code, libraries, and other dependencies.
- How it works: You build an image, then run a container based on that image.

Docker Engine:

The core component of Docker that runs and manages containers. It has two main parts:

- **Server:** A long-running daemon process (dockerd) that manages containers.
- Client: The command-line interface (docker) that users interact with.

Docker Hub & Registry

- Docker Hub: A cloud-based registry service where Docker images are stored and shared.
- **Registry:** A service for storing and distributing Docker images. Docker Hub is the default registry, but you can set up private registries.

How Docker Works

- **Dockerfile:** A script that contains instructions to assemble a Docker image. It defines the base image, application code, and dependencies.
- Building Images: Using the command docker build, Docker reads the Dockerfile and creates an image.
- Running Containers: Using docker run, Docker starts a container from an image.

Why Use Docker?

- **Portability:** Containers can run on any system that has Docker installed, regardless of the underlying hardware or OS.
- **Consistency:** The application runs the same way in development, testing, and production environments.
- **Isolation:** Each container is isolated from others, preventing conflicts between applications.
- **Efficiency:** Containers are lightweight, using fewer resources compared to virtual machines.

Basic Docker Commands:

docker --version : Check Docker version.

docker pull <image> : Download an image from Docker Hub.

docker build -t <name> : Build an image from a Dockerfile.

docker run <image> : Run a container from an image.

• docker ps -a : List all containers (including stopped ones)

docker ps
 : List running containers.

• docker stop <container_id> : Stop a running container.

docker rm <container_id> : Remove a container.

docker rmi <image_name> : Remove an image.

Docker Compose:

• A tool for defining and running multi-container Docker applications.

- Uses a YAML file (docker-compose.yml) to configure services, networks, and volumes.
- Command: docker-compose up to start all services defined in the file.

Real-World Use Cases:

- Microservices Architecture: Running different microservices in isolated containers.
- Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD): Automating testing and deployment processes.
- **DevOps and Infrastructure as Code:** Simplifying the deployment of complex applications.

DEMONSTRATION:



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docker run aginx:1.23

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/docker-entrypoint.sh: Looking for shell stripts in /docker-entrypoint.d/
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docker ps

docker ps

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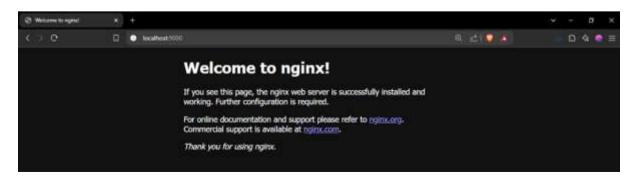
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CONCLUSION:

Docker revolutionizes the software development and deployment process by providing a powerful platform for containerization. By encapsulating applications and their dependencies into lightweight, portable containers.