#Docker

Docker:- Docker is a containerization platform for developing, packaging, shipping, and running applications.

- It provides the ability to run an application in an isolated environment called a container.
- It make deployement & development efficient.

→ A container includes :-

- Your app's code that way to package an application
- Dependencies (like node, Python) etc.
- Environment configuration.
- OS-level tools / libraries.

: It can be shared easily

This ensure you app run the same on any system.

But Docker runs the same software-wise, but not the same performance-wise, that depends on the recives system hardware.

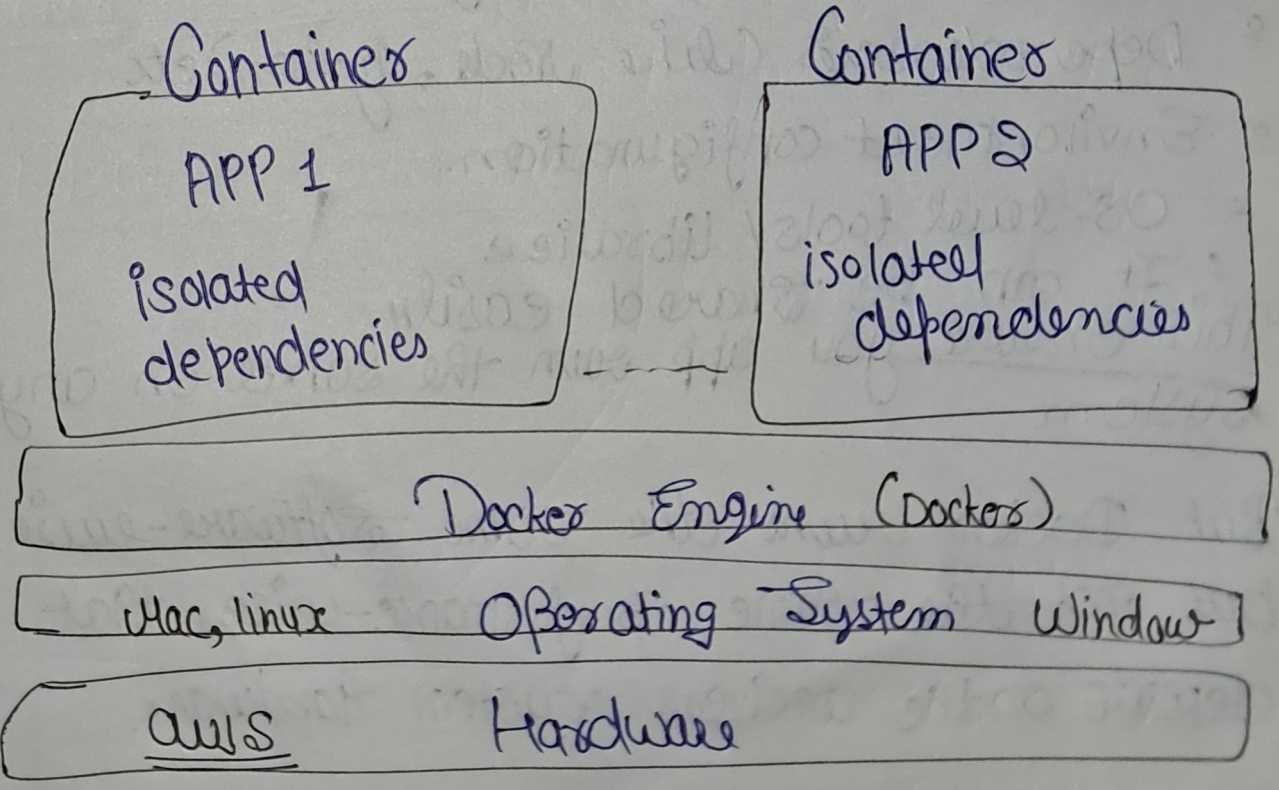
Why do we need dockers

Docker lets us package apps with everything they need, so they can run the same everywhere — on the machine, server or cloud — without setup problem.

"It solve the 'It works on my machine problem"

Architecture of docker

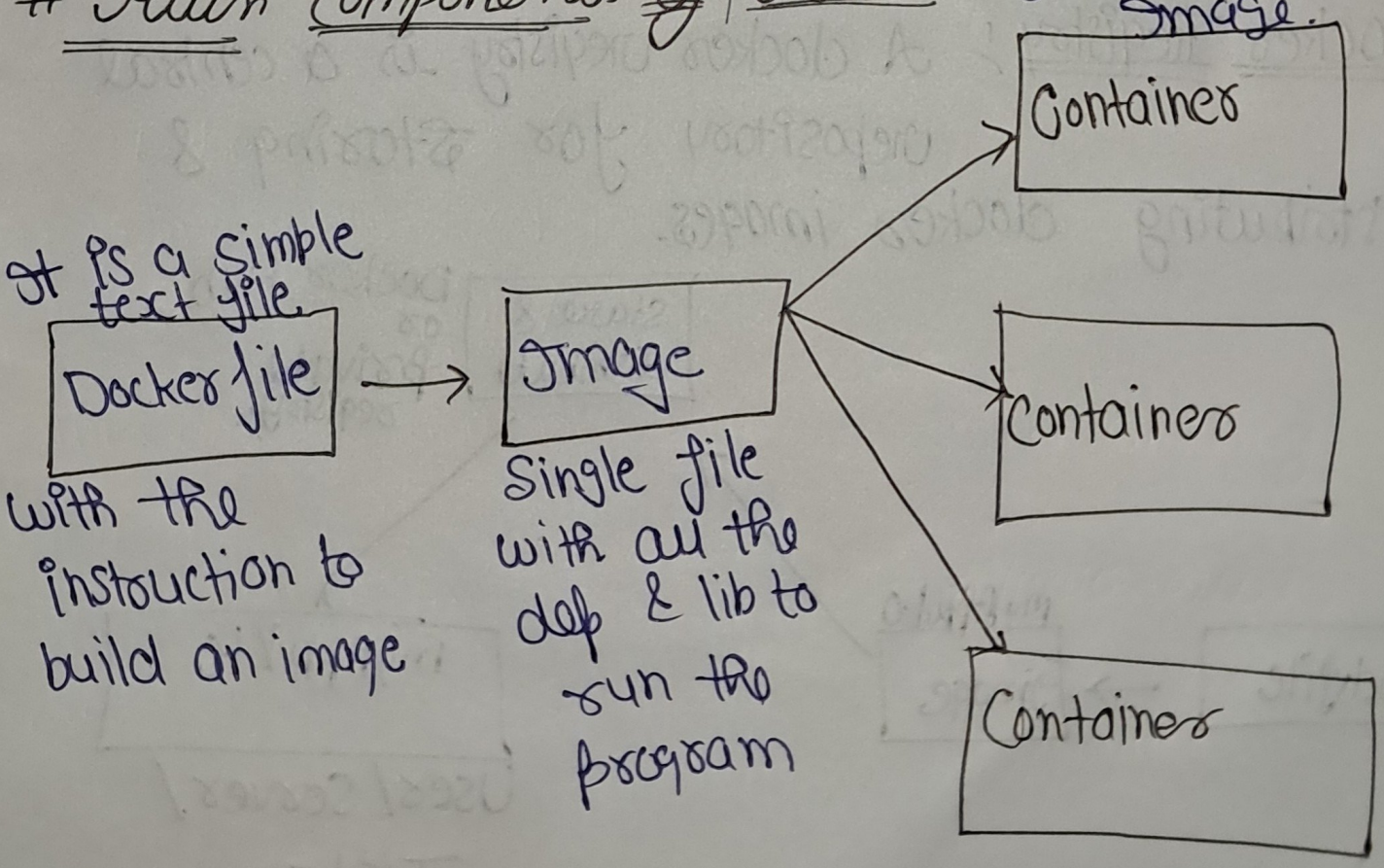
Docker allows you to run multiple apps with different environment (like Node V14 & V16 on the same system, without conflicts — thanks to containers & docker engine).



Docker VS VMs

Dockers	VMs
≐ Low impact on OS, very fast, low disk space usage.	≐ High impact on OS, slower, high disk space usage.
≐ Sharing, re-building and distribution is easy.	≐ Sharing re-building & distribution is challenging
≐ Encapsulation apps instead of whole machine.	≐ Encapsulate whole machine.

Main components of dockers



Key Docker terms

1. Docker file :- A file with instruction to build your docker image.

2. Image :- A packaged version of your application (like a snapshot / blueprint).

3. Container :- A running instance of Docker image.

4. Docker Hub :- Online storage (registry) to upload / share your Docker image.

or

Docker Registry :- A docker registry is a central repository for storing & distributing docker images.