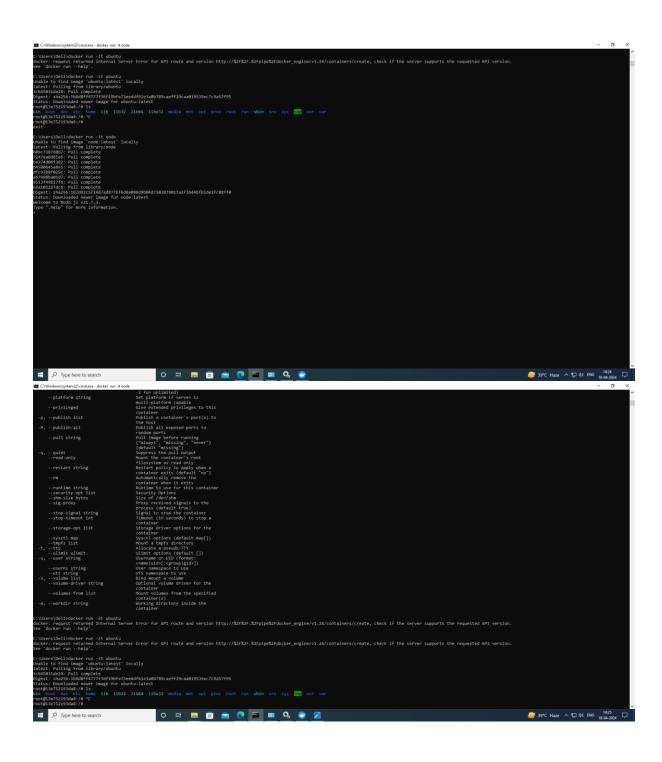
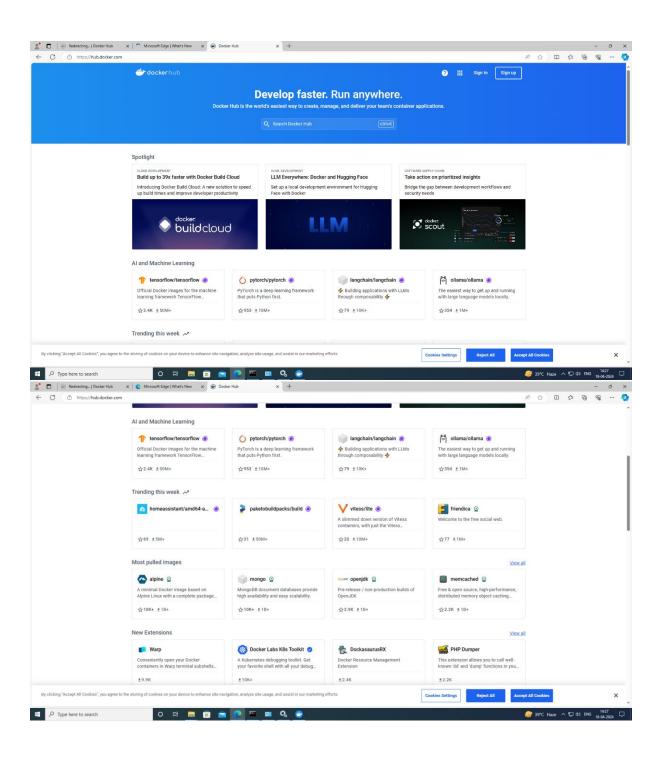
## Name: Patil Yogeshwar Jitendra

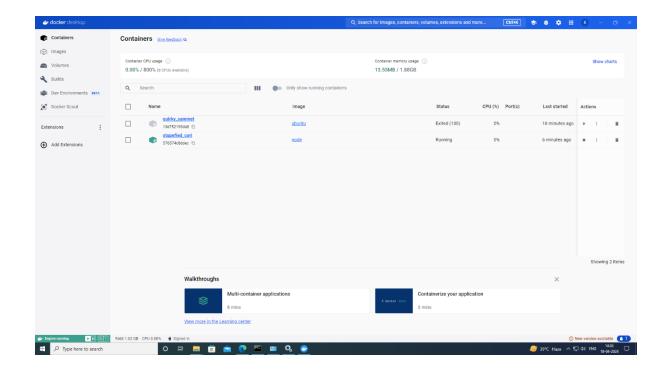
Roll No: 48

**Docker** 

## **Screenshots:**







## **Theory:**

Docker is an open-source software platform used for creating, deploying, and managing virtualized application containers. It was launched in 2013 and has since revolutionized application development by democratizing software containers. Docker containers are standard units of software that package code and all its dependencies, ensuring that the application runs quickly and reliably from one computing environment to another.

Containers are an abstraction at the application layer that packages code and dependencies together. They share the operating system kernel with other containers, running as isolated processes in user space. This design makes containers more portable and efficient than virtual machines (VMs), which abstract physical hardware and include a full copy of an operating system for each VM.

Docker containers run on Docker Engine, which was initially launched as an open-source Docker Engine and later extended to support Microsoft Windows and Apple OS X. Docker Engine includes a server-side daemon process that handles images, containers, networks, and storage volumes. The engine also provides a client-side command-line interface (CLI) for users to interact with the daemon.

Docker has several components and tools that help create, verify, and manage containers. Dockerfiles define the composition of components in a Docker container, while Docker Compose files define the composition of multi-container Docker applications. Docker Engine is the underlying technology that handles the tasks and workflows involved in building container-based applications.

Docker has several benefits, including efficient containerized application development, portability, and the ability to scale and manage containers across Docker hosts. However, there are potential challenges with Docker, particularly in terms of security. Despite excellent logical isolation, containers share the host's operating system, which can potentially compromise all the containers running on top of the OS if there is a flaw or attack in the underlying OS. Docker has regularly added security enhancements to the platform, and various container security scanning tools have emerged to help address these concerns.

In recent years, Kubernetes has become the de facto standard for container orchestration, with most Kubernetes offerings running Docker behind the scenes. However, security remains a concern, and organizations can take steps to mitigate potential security risks, such as using containers within a VM, lower-profile VMs, or ensuring that container hosts are not exposed to the internet and only using container images from known sources.