Contents

[Docker 2](#_Toc78465230)

[WHAT IS DOCKER? 2](#_Toc78465231)

[WHY DOCKER? 2](#_Toc78465232)

[USING DOCKER CLIENT? 2](#_Toc78465233)

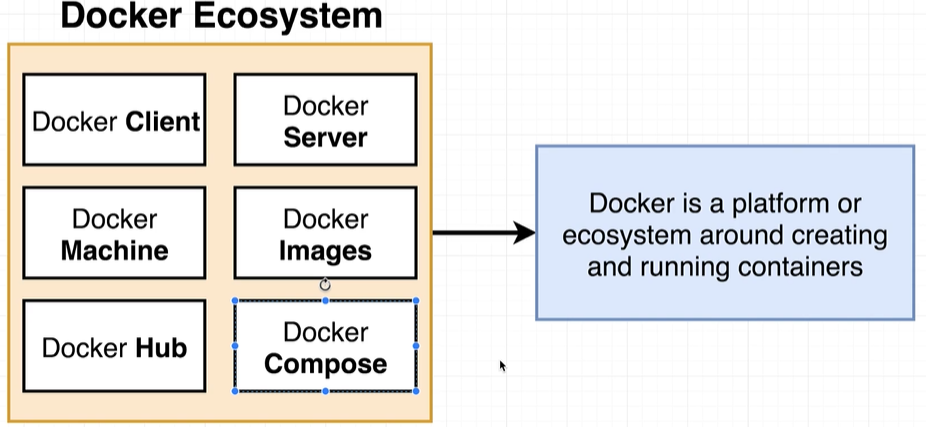
[WHAT IS CONTAINER? 3](#_Toc78465234)

[RELATION BETWEEN CONTAINER AND IMAGE 4](#_Toc78465235)

[LINUX KERNEL 5](#_Toc78465236)

# Docker

## WHAT IS DOCKER?

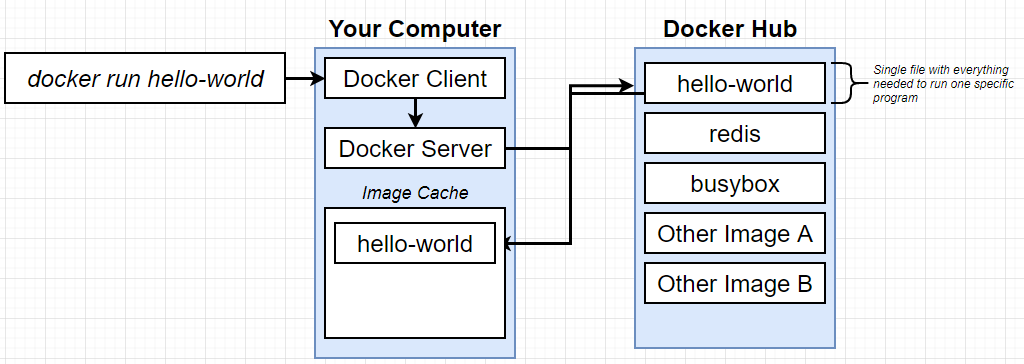


## WHY DOCKER?

* Docker makes it easy to install a software without worrying about set up or dependencies.

## USING DOCKER CLIENT?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DOCKER VERSION** | docker version |
| **DOWNLOADING AND RUNNING A IMAGE IN A CONTAINER** | docker run *<image\_name>*  ***docker run hello-world*** |



* The purpose “docker run” command is to run the image in container.
* After we execute a “docker run” command in docker client or docker CLI, it pass the instruction to the Docker Server
* The docker first checks for the image in the local macine and if not found – it tries to download the image from a docker repo called “Docker Hub”
* Once it is downloaded from the docker hub – it store it in image cache(in the local machine)- it avoids the re-downloading of the same image

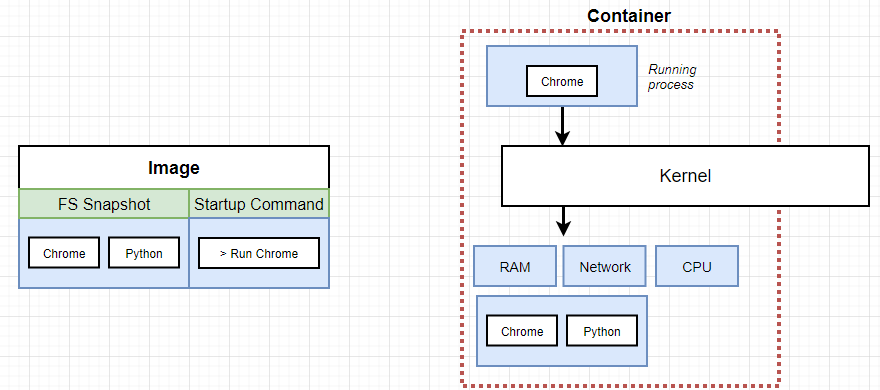
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Once the image is downloaded – It starts a dedicated process called container and start executing the program.   Note: Container is an instance of the image |  |

## WHAT IS CONTAINER?

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| --- | --- |
| * In operating system – if an application needs to talk to the physical hardware devices via Kernel. * These apps make system calls to kernel which in turn interact with hardware.   ***Kernel is a running program which governs access to the running application and the physical hardware. Means it decides/ governs – which application can access which hardware device.*** |  |
| * To understand container – Lets consider a hypothetical analogy. * Let’s say, we have Python v2 installed in our machine and we have two apps – Chrome & NodeJS – which needs Python V2 and Node V3. * Due to incompatible- Python version Node JS will not work as it needs Python v3 |  |
|  |  |
| * The work around for this problem – is to create segments in the hard-drive and install the respective python version is the segments * Now based on the system call kernel will redirect the it to respective segment. * This process of segregating the hardware and software resources is called “NameSpacing” | |
| * With namespacing we can able to isolating a resource per process or group of process. * On the other hand – Control Group is the amount of resource a particular process can use. * The entire vertical in the diagram – of the running process and the segment in the Hard disk is called container. * Hence container is a process which has a set of resources assigned to it.   **CONTAINER ON HIGH LEVEL** |  |
|  |

### RELATION BETWEEN CONTAINER AND IMAGE

* Image is basically – is a snapshot of the file system(like folder)
* The image has a start up command.
* When we run the container – the image gest copied to the container and the start-up command starts an instance of an image. It will have very specific group of resources and hardware.



## LINUX KERNEL

* As the name-spacing and control group feature are only available in Linus OS
* In the window/Mac OS – When we install docker - which in turn install Linux Virtual Machine, which has a Linux Kernel – which facilitate name-spacing and control group. The Linux Kernel host the running process i.e. containers.

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| --- | --- |
|  | ***The docker version commnd gives the detail of Linux VM*** |

## DOCKER COMMANDS

### DOCKER RUN

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| --- | --- |
| * Docker run command creates and run a container from an image. |  |

#### OVERRIDING DEFAULT COMMANDS

* “docker run” command by default create+ start the container. We can to override the default behavior of these commands. e.g.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***docker run busybox echo hi there*** | This will print “hi there” message in the command |
| ***docker run busybox echo ls*** | This will list the file system inside the dedicated container for this image |

### LIST ALL RUNNING CONTAINER

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **docker ps** | This will list all the running containers. |
| **docker ps –all** | To see all the containers – both running and exited containers |
| **docker start <CONTAINER\_ID>** | Starts a specific container. |

## CONTAINER LIFECYCLE

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| --- | --- |
|  | * docker run – command is internally create and start the container.   **WHAT IS DOCKER CREATE ?**  **WHAT IS DOCKER START ?** |
|  |  |