Docker

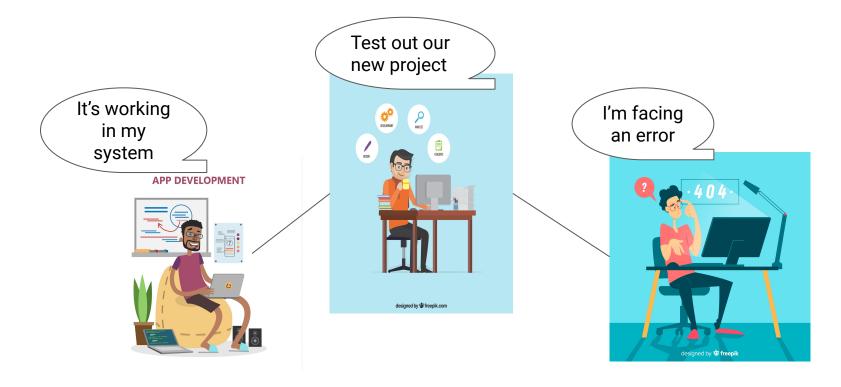


Agenda

- 1. What is Docker?
- 2. Virtual Machine Vs Containerization
- 3. Architecture of Docker
- 4. Example
- 5. Docker-compose
- 6. Exercise



WHY DOCKER ??

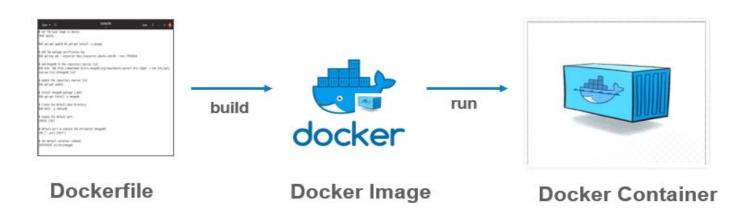




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What is Docker?

- Docker is an open platform for developing, shipping, and running applications.
- Docker provides the ability to package and run an application in a loosely isolated environment called a container.

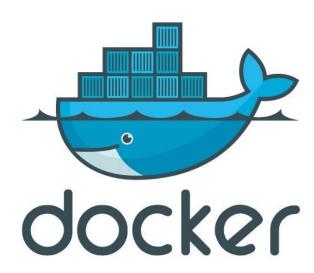




Session: Docker

SHIPPING EXAMPLE



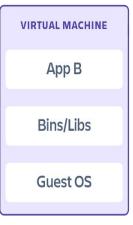


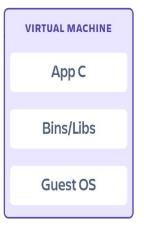


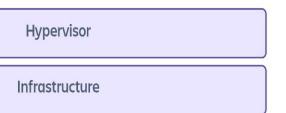
Virtualization Vs Containerization

Virtual machines





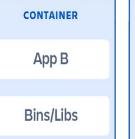




Containers

App A

Bins/Libs





Container Engine

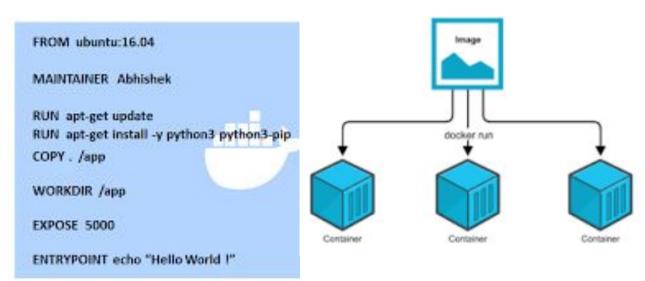
Host Operating System

Infrastructure



Docker Tools and Terms

- Docker file
- Docker images
- Docker containers
- Docker Hub
- Docker daemon
- Docker registry

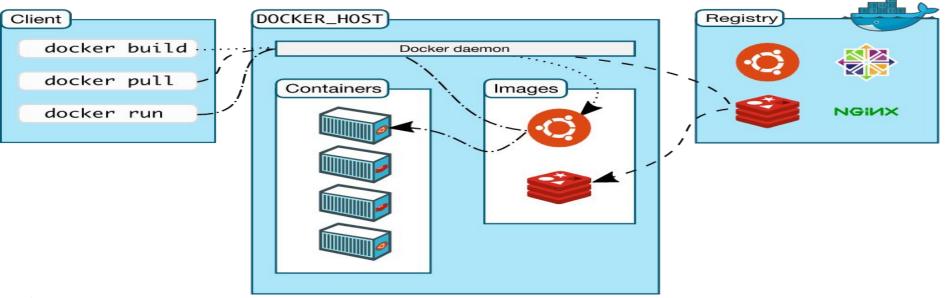




Docker architecture

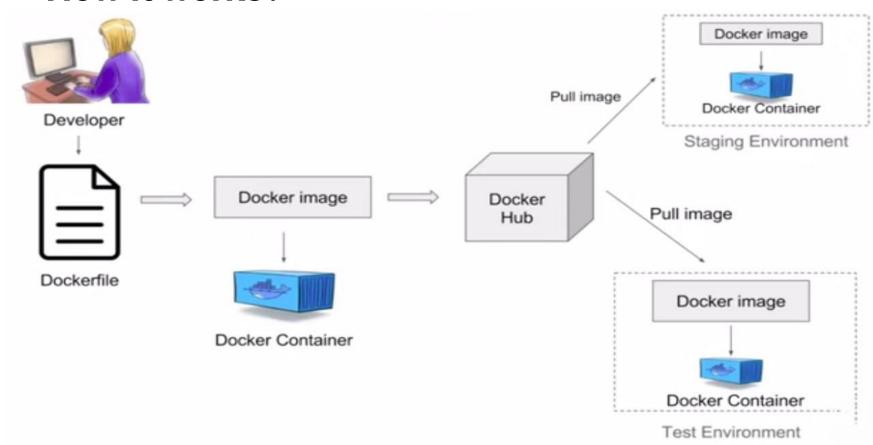
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Build—> Pull—>Run





How it works?





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Dockerfile

- A Dockerfile is simply a text-based script of instructions that is used to create a container image
- Automation of Docker image creation
- Instruction sets used in the dockerfile:

FROM

RUN

CMD

EXPOSE



Steps to create a Dockerfile

Step 1: Create a file named Dockerfile

Step 2: Add instructions in Dockerfile

Step 3: Build Dockerfile and create the image using command:

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docker build -t <imagename>:<tagDirectory of Dockerfile> .

Step 4: Run image to create container

docker run <imagename>:<tagDirectory of Dockerfile>

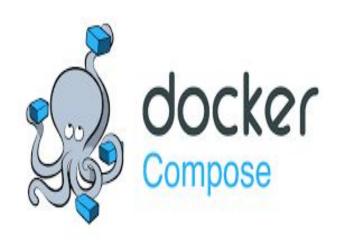


Docker-Compose

Tool for defining and running multiple containers

Three steps

- 1. Define your app's environment with a Dockerfile.
- 2. Define the services that make up your app in docker-compose.yml
- 3. Run docker compose up and the Docker compose command starts and runs your entire app.



Steps to create docker compose file

- Step 1: Install docker compose
- Step 2: Create docker compose file at any location on your system docker-compose.yaml
- Step 3: Check validity of file by command: docker-compose config
- Step 4: Run docker-compose.yaml file by command:

docker-compose up -d

Step 5: Bring down application by command:

docker-compose down





Reminder



If You Have Installed Docker and Docker-compose using sudo, then

\$ sudo < command>



CONTAINERS

#To Run A Container

\$ docker run < image name >

#To Start A Container

\$ docker start <container name>

#To Stop A Container

\$ docker stop <container name>

Restart A Container

\$ docker restart < container name>

To list running Containers

\$ docker ps

To Remove A Container

\$ docker rm <container name>

Execute Command Inside Container

\$ docker exec <container name> <command>

Get Into A Container

\$ docker exec -it <container_name> bash

Get Logs Of A Container

\$ docker logs <container_name>

DOCKER COMPOSE

#To Create & Run Containers
\$ docker-compose -f < yaml file> up

#To stop & Remove Containers
\$ docker-compose -f <yaml file> down

IMAGES

#To Pull An image from repository \$ docker pull < image name >

#To List Image Digest \$ docker images

"T D

#To Remove Image \$ docker rmi <image name>

To Build Image From Dockerfile **\$ docker build -f < Dockerfile >**

DOCKER CLEANUP

#Delete all stopped containers

\$ docker container prune

#Delete All Unused Images \$ docker image prune

#To clear entire docker \$ docker system prune





THANK YOU



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