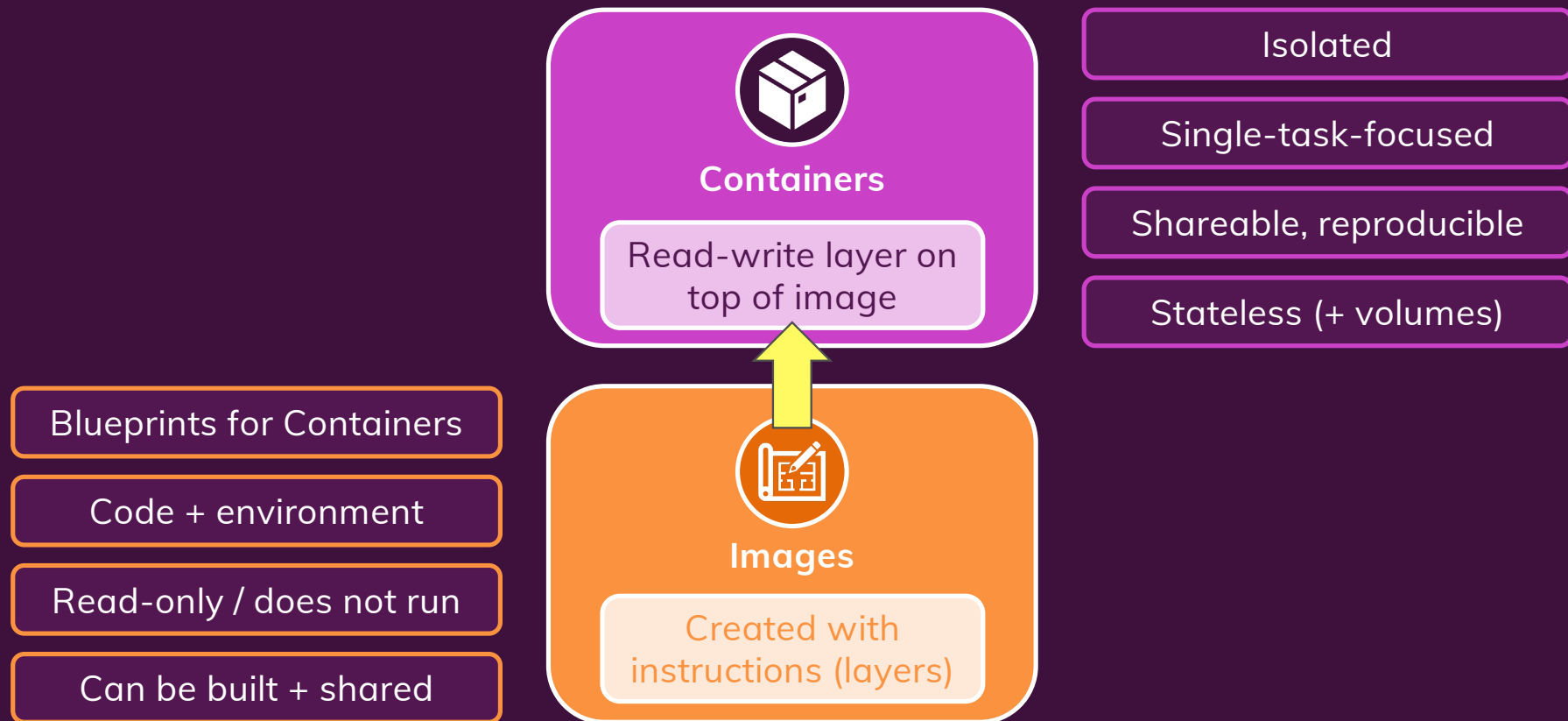


# Docker Core Concepts



## Key Commands

Build an image based on a Dockerfile

```
docker build -t NAME:TAG .
```

Name & versions  
of an image

Build context

Share (push) an Image to a Registry  
(default: **DockerHub**)

```
docker push REPOSITORY/NAME:TAG
```

Run a container based on a remote or  
local Image

```
docker run --name NAME --rm -d IMAGE
```

Container  
name

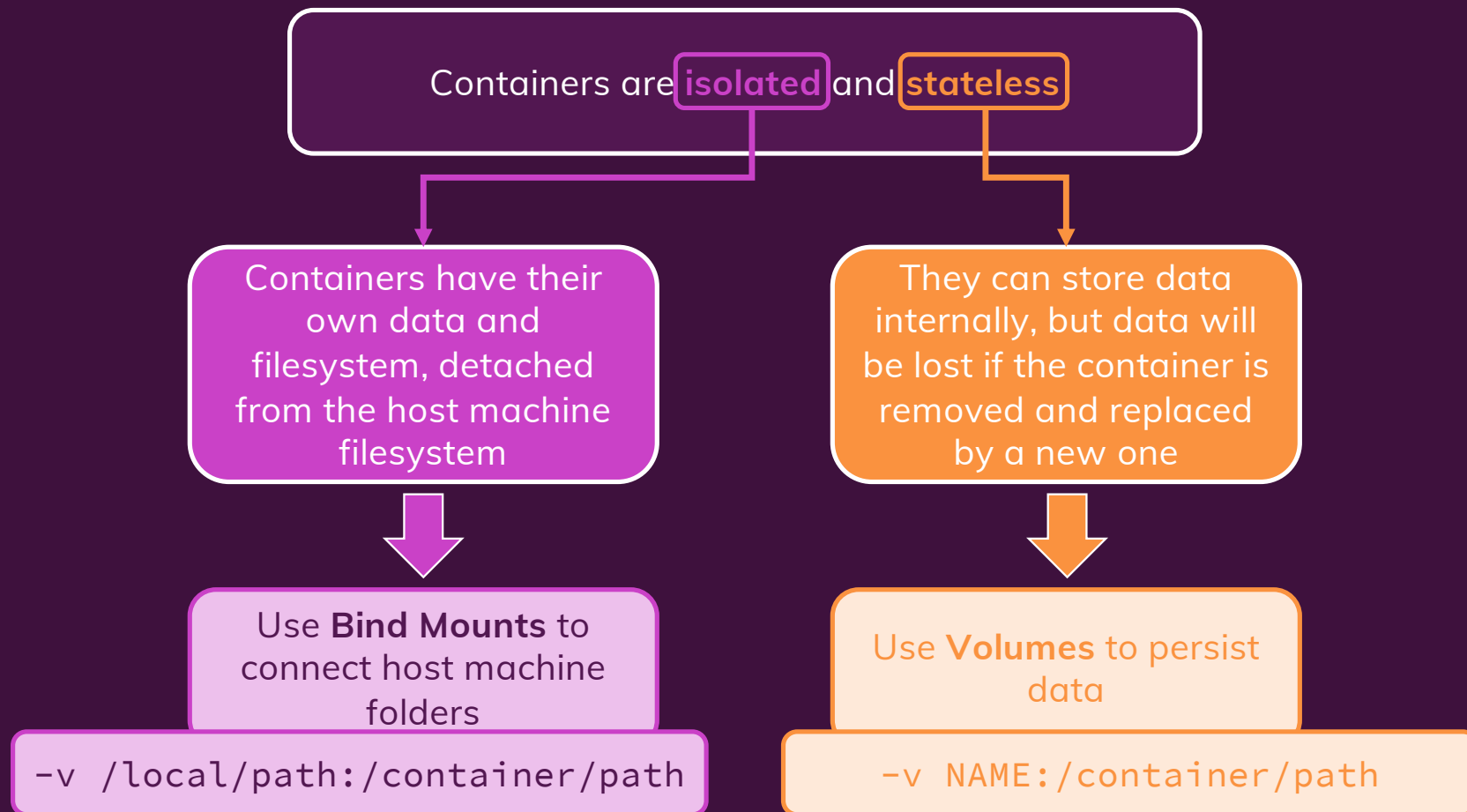
Remove once  
stopped

Detached  
mode

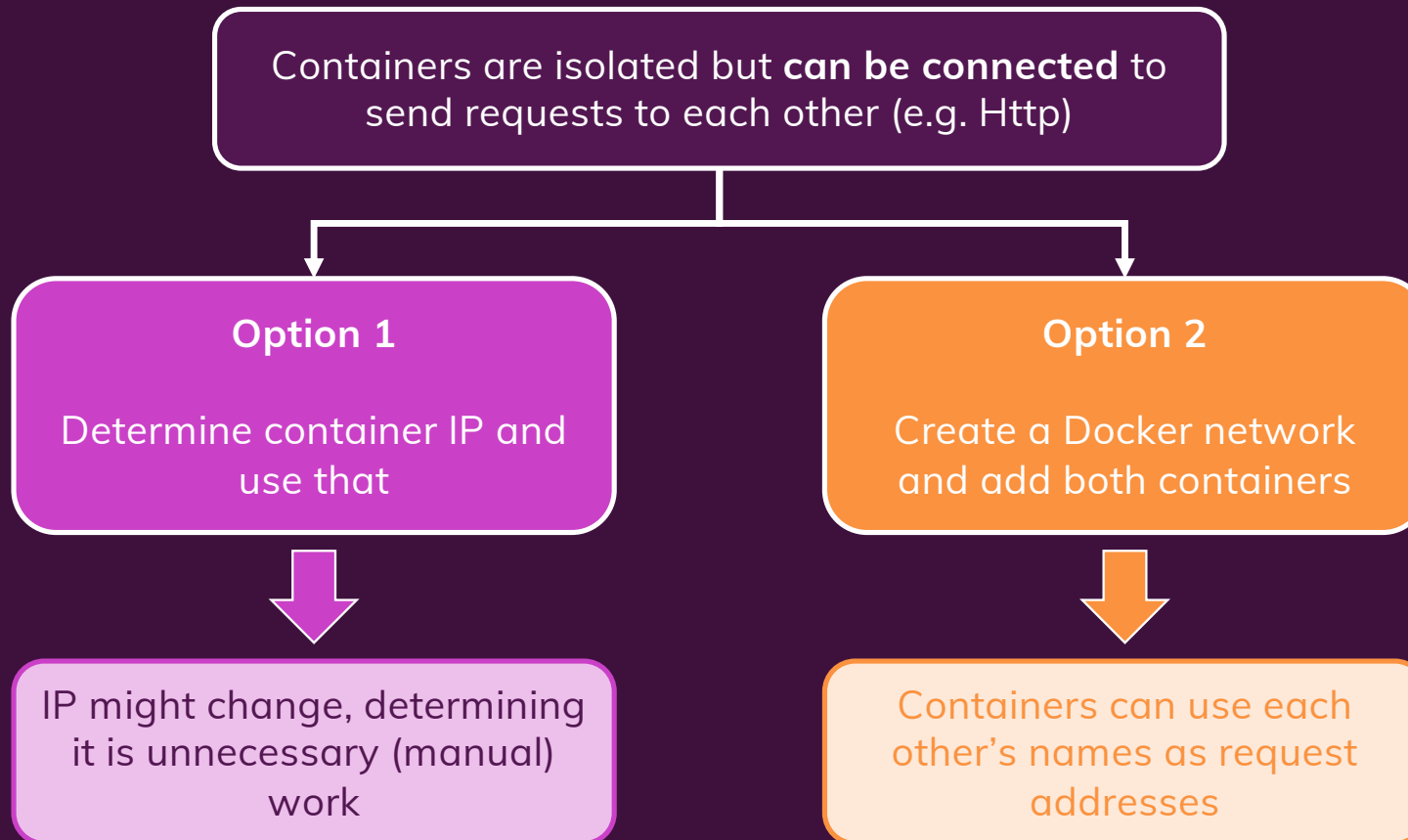
Fetch (pull) an Image from a Registry  
(default: **DockerHub**)

```
docker pull REPOSITORY/NAME:TAG
```

# Docker Containers & Data



# Docker Containers & Networks



# Docker vs Docker Compose

Repeating long **docker build** and **docker run** commands gets annoying – especially when working **with multiple containers**

**Docker Compose** allows you to pre-define build and run configuration in a **.yaml** file

**docker-compose up**

Build missing images and start all containers

**docker-compose down**

Stop all started containers

## Local Host (Development) vs Remote Host (Production)

Local Host / Development

Isolated, encapsulated, reproducible  
development environments

No dependency or software clashes

Remote Host / Production

Isolated, encapsulated, reproducible  
environments

Easy updates: Simply replace a  
running container with an updated  
one

**Develop your application in the same  
environment you'll run it in after deployment**

## Deployment Is Optional!

It's perfectly fine to use Docker (and Docker Compose) for local development!

**Encapsulated**  
environments for  
different projects

**No global**  
**installation** of tools

**Easy to share and**  
**re-produce**

## Deployment Considerations

Replace **Bind Mounts** with **Volumes** or **COPY**

Multiple containers might need **multiple hosts**

But they can also run on the **same host** (depends on application)

**Multi-stage builds** help with apps that need a **build step**

### Control vs Ease-of-use

You can launch a **remote server**, install **Docker** and run your containers

Full control but you also need to manage everything

You can use a **managed service** instead

Less control and extra knowledge required but easier to use, less responsibility