DockerAndContainers.md

Docker and Containers

Commands that were used in the Docker and Containers Session conducted by DSC-IIEST facilitated by Arnab Sen.

Exploring the Docker

Basics of docker command

```
docker -h
```

Gives an idea of all the commands available. docker has some management commands like container, image. Now run:

```
docker container -h
```

This will show all the docker container related commands.

Hello World of Docker

Run the command,

```
docker container run hello-world
```

It will pull hello-world:latest from Dockerhub where :latest refers to the version of the image that was pulled, since we didn't specify any particular version it automatically chose the latest version.

See all the images

```
$ docker images
# OR
$ docker image ls
```

You will see the helllo-world image, once again run the container this time it won't download any image, cause the image now exists locally.

To understand how the image has all the configuration run the docker image inspect command.

```
docker image inspect hello-world
# or
docker inspect hello-world
```

List all containers

```
docker ps
```

This will show all the containers that are currently running, to see all the containers that were exited run.

```
docker ps -a
```

Hello World with Ubuntu

First we can pull the image

```
docker image pull ubuntu
```

Now, we will run the container and specify the command:

```
docker container run ubuntu echo "Hello World"
```

To check if it was indeed generated from the ubuntu machine we can run some OS specific commands like:

```
docker container run ubuntu cat /etc/os-release
```

Interact with the container

Keep the container up for sometime by using the sleep command.

```
docker run ubuntu sleep 10
```

This will make the container sleep for 100 seconds. Since we couldn't interact with the container we will now run the container in detached mode.

```
docker run -d ubuntu sleep 300
```

Now to execute a command in the container we will use the exec command.

```
docker exec <contianer-id> <command>
```

To get an interactive shell we do

```
docker exec -i <container-id> /bin/bash
```

-i for the interactive mode

To stop a container we will use the stop command.

```
docker container stop <container-id>
```

Dockerizing an application

Repository clone

Get the source code of the application we are about to Dockerise.

```
git clone https://github.com/dsc-iiest/sample-express-server.git cd sample-express-server
```

Dockerfile

Create a Dockerfile

```
touch Dockerfile
vim Dockerfile
```

Now first we specify a base image.

```
FROM node:alpine
```

Now, copy the files from the current directory into the app directory in the container

```
COPY . /app
```

Let's set the WORKDIR to /app so that it we don't have to specify /app everytime

```
WORKDIR /app
```

Now the command to install dependencies

```
RUN npm install
```

After that we have to specify a CMD that will run everytime we start our container

```
CMD ["npm", "start"]
```

This is how your Dockerfile will look

```
FROM node:alpine
COPY . /app
WORKDIR /app
RUN npm install
CMD ["npm", "start"]
```

Source Link

OR run

```
echo -e "FROM node:alpine\nCOPY . /app\nRUN npm install\nCMD [\"npm\", \"start\"]\n" > Dockerfile
```

Image from Dockerfile

Now to build an image from the Dockerfile we will use the docker build command.

If the Dockerfile is in the same directory we can avoid the -f tag. We will use a -t tag to name the image

The final command will look like:

```
docker build -t express-app .
```

Container using the image

Now let's start a container from this image.

```
docker run -p5001:5000 --name backend-app express-app
```

-p to expose ports. Port 5000 of the container will be mapped to port 5001 of the host machine --name is the name of the container

Further Readings

- · Overview of Docker
- Install Docker
- My Blog on Docker
- Course on Docker essentials

DSC - IIEST



Developer Student Clubs

Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur