Docker Networking + Hands-On Example

Core Concepts

Network Type Type	☆ What It Is	Typical Use
Sridge (default)	Docker creates a private network on your host. Containers get internal IPs.	Isolated app containers on one host.
№ Host	Container shares the host's network stack. No NAT, no isolation.	High-performance networking, apps that must bind directly to host ports (Linux only).
■ Overlay	A network spanning multiple Docker hosts (requires Swarm). Containers on different machines talk like on same LAN.	Multi-host / cluster networking.

Expose vs Publish

- **EXPOSE** in Dockerfile = hint/documentation of internal port.
- p hostPort:containerPort at run time = publishes the port to the host/outside world.

TWhy Use a Custom Network?

Default bridge works, but:

- No automatic container name DNS unless you create your own bridge.
- Using a **user-defined bridge** lets you connect multiple containers (like app+DB) and refer to each by name.



We'll build:

- A simple **Express** app that stores a visit count in **MongoDB**.
- Run them in separate containers on a custom network.
- Publish only the Express app to the outside world.

Project Structure

Express App

app/package.json

```
"name": "docker-network-demo",
"version": "1.0.0",
"main": "index.js",
"scripts": {
    "start": "node index.js"
},
    "dependencies": {
    "express": "^4.18.2",
    "mongodb": "^6.0.0"
}
```

app/index.js

```
const express = require('express');
const { MongoClient } = require('mongodb');
const app = express();
const port = process.env.PORT | 3000;
// Use container name 'mongo-db' as host inside the network
const mongoUrl = 'mongodb://mongo-db:27017/demo';
app.get('/', async (req, res) \Rightarrow {
 try {
  const client = await MongoClient.connect(mongoUrl);
  const db = client.db();
  const count = await db.collection('visits').countDocuments();
  await db.collection('visits').insertOne({ visitedAt: new Date() });
  await client.close();
  res.send() Hello! You are visitor number ${count + 1});
} catch (err) {
  res.status(500).send('Error connecting to MongoDB: ' + err.message);
}):
app.listen(port, () ⇒ console.log(`App listening on port ${port}`));
```

Dockerfile for Express App

app/Dockerfile

```
FROM node:18-alpine

WORKDIR /app

COPY package.json ./
RUN npm install --production

COPY . .
```

```
ENV NODE_ENV=production
EXPOSE 3000
CMD ["node", "index.js"]
```

Build:

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

Create a Custom Bridge Network

docker network create my_net

This is a **user-defined bridge** network:

- Containers can resolve each other by name.
- Traffic stays isolated from the host and other networks.

Run MongoDB on That Network

```
docker run -d \
--name mongo-db \
--network my_net \
mongo:6
```

- MongoDB listens on 27017 internally.
- Not published to the outside.

Run Express App on That Network

```
docker run -d \
--name express-app \
--network my_net \
```

```
-p 3000:3000 \
my-express-app
```

- Publishes port 3000 on host → container 3000.
- Inside network, app can reach Mongo by mongo-db:27017.

6 Test

Visit http://localhost:3000 and you'll see:

👋 Hello! You are visitor number 1

Refresh to increment count — shows Express and Mongo are talking.

Same Setup with docker-compose.yml (simpler)

docker-compose.yml in project root:

```
version: '3.8'
services:
mongo-db:
image: mongo:6
networks:
- my_net

express-app:
build: ./app
ports:
- "3000:3000"
networks:
- my_net

networks:
my_net

driver: bridge
```

Run:

docker-compose up --build

Compose automatically creates the my_net network, starts both containers, and publishes Express's port.

ଃ Visual Model 🧠

Host machine

|--- published port 3000 → Express container:3000

Docker network "my_net" (user-defined bridge)

— express-app container (connects to mongo-db:27017)

mongo-db container (not exposed to host)

Outside world \bigcirc \rightarrow localhost:3000 \rightarrow Express \rightarrow Mongo (internal)

Recap of Concepts + Example

- **Seridge network** = Docker's private network on one host.
- A Host network = Container uses host's network stack (no mapping needed).
- **Martin Overlay network** = Multi-host virtual LAN (Swarm/K8s).
- **EXPOSE** = hint only.
- ap host:container = actually publishes the port.
- Custom bridge = automatic DNS by container name (as shown in our example).

With this single project you've:

- Learned the 3 main network types.
- Seen how **EXPOSE vs -p** differs.

- Connected multiple containers (app + db) using a custom bridge.
- Published only what you need to the outside world.