

Docker

Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Docker Files
3. Docker Build
4. Docker Container
5. Docker Hub
6. Docker Application

Introduction

1.1 What is Docker?

- An open-source software platform that debuted in 2013 with the purpose of creating, deploying, and managing virtual application containers on "common" operating system.

- Behold, The Whale.



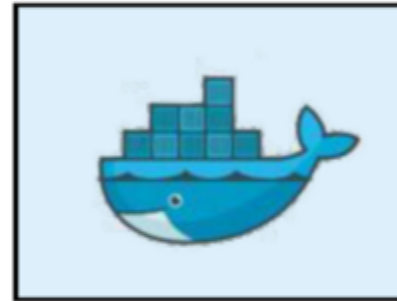
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Docker Files



Dockerfile

Build



Docker
Image

Run



Container

Docker Build

1. In VS Code, select Terminal > New Terminal.
2. In the terminal window or a Bash window, run this command.

```
docker run -d -p 80:80 docker/getting-started
```

If you want to remove it...

1. Run this command to get its container ID: `docker ps`
2. Then stop and remove the container:

```
docker stop docker rm
```

1. Refresh your browser. The contained built a moment ago is gone.

Docker Container

Docker Hub

5.1 docker push [OPTIONS] NAME[:TAG]

- docker push behaves much like Github push does. It will push any changes made up to the image it is said to push to.
- for the [OPTIONS], you have -a, -q, and --disable-content-trust
- -a pushes all tagged images up to either your local repo or your cloud repo.
- NAME is the name of your image. [:TAG] is whatever tag you want to give it, like a version number.

5.2 docker push

- docker push MYIMAGE:VERSION // docker push myimage:1.0
- If you push myimage:1.0, make a change, and then make a new one, myimage:1.1, you will be able to grab both versions, and run the differences in them. Remember, each push is a unique, read-only image. Keeping track of Version History is helpful, much like Github Commits