For container images: hub.docker.com

To provision your vagrantfile with Docker: doc.docker.com

**CONTAINERS**

Containers are a form of operating system virtualization. A single container might be used to run anything from a small microservice or software process to a larger application. Inside a container are all the necessary executables, binary code, libraries, and configuration files.

Examples of container runtimes are:

* **runC,**
* **containerd,**
* **Docker,**
* **Windows Containers**.

There are three main types of container runtimes—

* low-level runtimes,
* high-level runtimes,
* sandboxed or virtualized runtimes

**WHAT IS CONTAINER(IZATION)?**

Containerization is a process of packaging your application together with its dependencies into one package (a container). Such a package can then be run pretty much anywhere, no matter if it’s an on-premises server, a virtual machine in the cloud, or a developer’s laptop. By abstracting the infrastructure, containerization allows you to make your application truly portable and flexible.

**WHAT IS DOCKER?**

Docker is a container runtime environment. It helps to manage your containers using Docker engines.

AWS Docker refers to the use of Docker containers on the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud platform. Docker is a popular containerization technology that allows developers to package applications and dependencies into a lightweight, portable container that can run consistently across different environments. AWS provides several services for managing Docker containers, including Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS), Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS), AWS Fargate, Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR), and AWS CodeBuild.

Using Docker containers on AWS provides several benefits, including:

1. Improved portability: Docker containers can run consistently across different environments, making it easy to move applications between development, testing, and production environments.
2. Scalability: AWS provides scalable infrastructure for running Docker containers, allowing applications to easily scale up or down based on demand.
3. Faster development cycles: Docker containers can be built and deployed quickly, making it easier to iterate and release new features faster.
4. Reduced infrastructure costs: By using AWS services such as Fargate, developers can run Docker containers without having to manage the underlying infrastructure, reducing infrastructure costs and increasing efficiency.

Overall, AWS Docker provides a powerful platform for building, deploying, and managing containerized applications on the cloud.



