

클라우드컴퓨팅 실습 3

Container 및 Docker 기초

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공지사항

이용 가이드라인

- 매일 저녁 8:30 ~ 9시 사이에 모든 인스턴스 삭제 → custom image으로 저장 하시길
 - 9시 이후에 다시 작업하시기 바랍니다
- Instance 불필요한 자원/configuration 설정시 삭제 예정
- 과제 마감 되면 모든 CVM, custom image 삭제 예정
- 사용하지 않을때 CVM instance을 shutdown

추가 사항

- 과제는 미리 수행해 주시기 바랍니다!
 - Cloud 플랫폼에 예기치 못한 일시적 장애가 발생할 수 있으므로,
제출 마감일 이전에 충분한 시간을 확보하여 작업해 주시기 바랍니다

Section 1: **Containerization Explained**

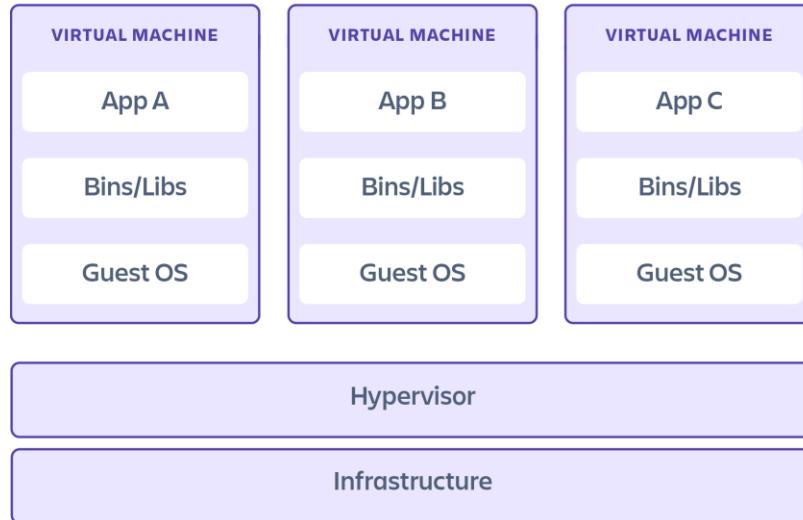
Containerization Explained

What is a container?

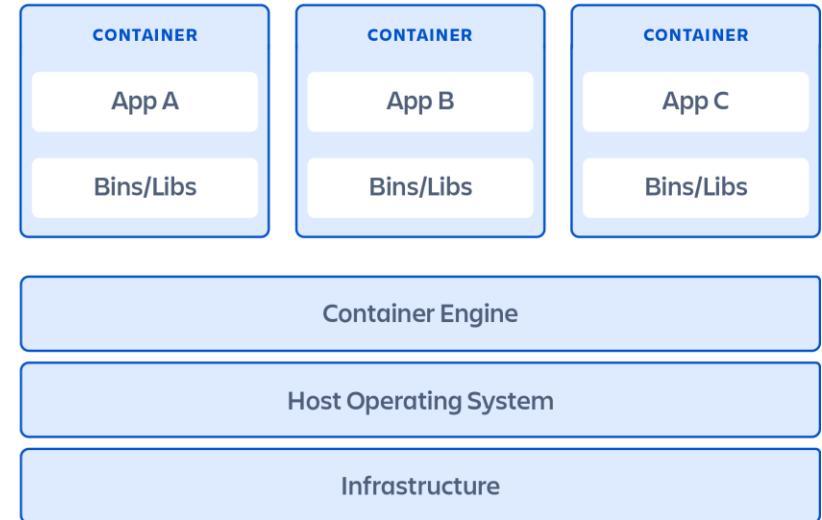
- A lightweight virtualized environment at the process level
 - Uses Linux kernel features: chroot, namespace, cgroup
 - Provides isolated execution environments while sharing the host OS kernel
- **Key characteristics:**
 - Minimal performance overhead
 - Only contains essential libraries and binaries
 - Fast startup and low memory usage

Containerization Explained

Virtual machines



Containers



Containerization Explained

Containerization Benefits

- (1) Simplified Development and Deployment
 - Containers run in isolated environments on the host OS
 - You can install software or modify configs **without affecting the host**
 - Once ready, package your container as an **image** and deploy it directly — no need to reinstall dependencies
 - Avoids “it works on my machine” issues

Containerization Explained

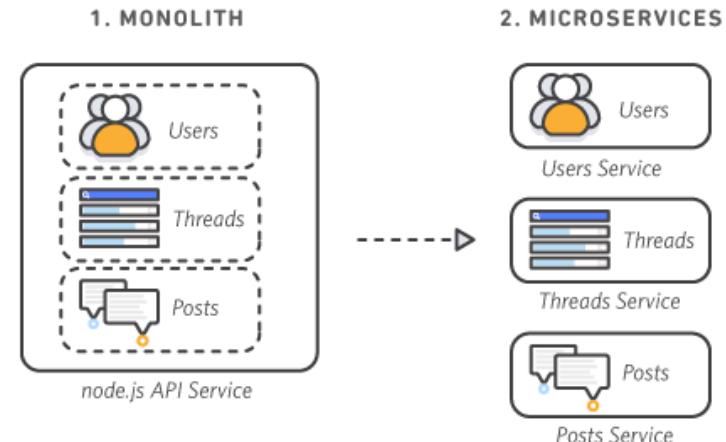
Containerization Benefits

- (2) Independence and Scalability
 - Containers start in seconds
 - Deployment to various nodes at the same time
 - Each component can run independently → perfect for **Microservice Architecture (MSA)**

Containerization Explained

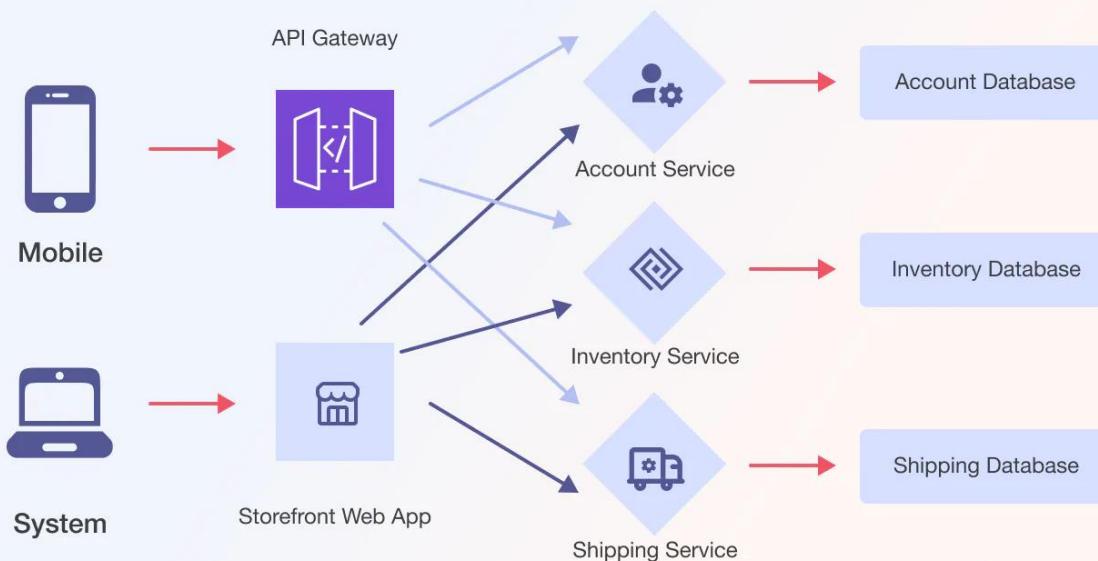
What is the Microservice Architecture (MSA)?

- Software is divided into **independent modules (services)** that interact through APIs
- Contrast with **Monolithic** architecture, where all logic runs in one process
- Advantages:
 - Easier maintenance and updates
 - Independent scaling of components
 - Language-agnostic flexibility



Containerization Explained

Microservice architecture for eCommerce app



Section 2: Introducing Docker

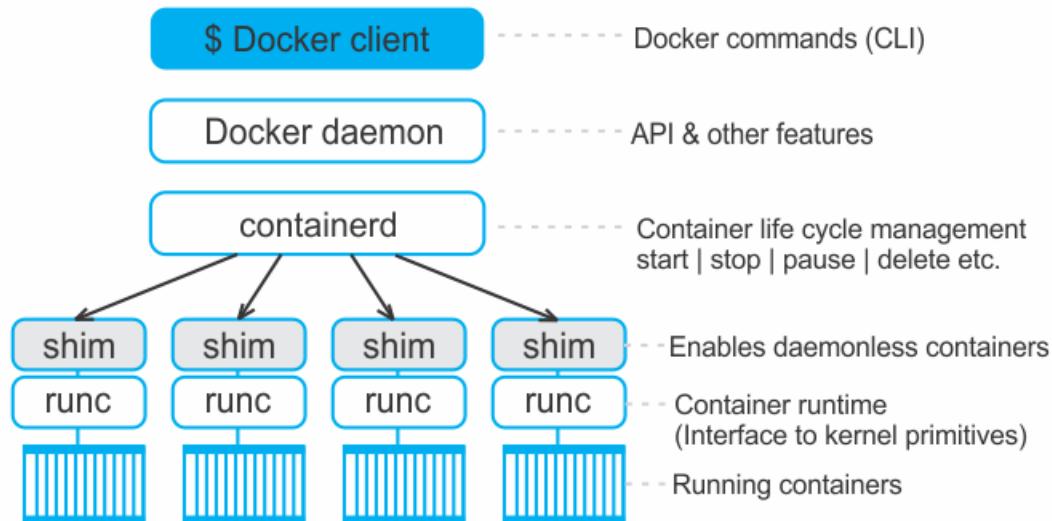
Introducing Docker

What Is Docker?

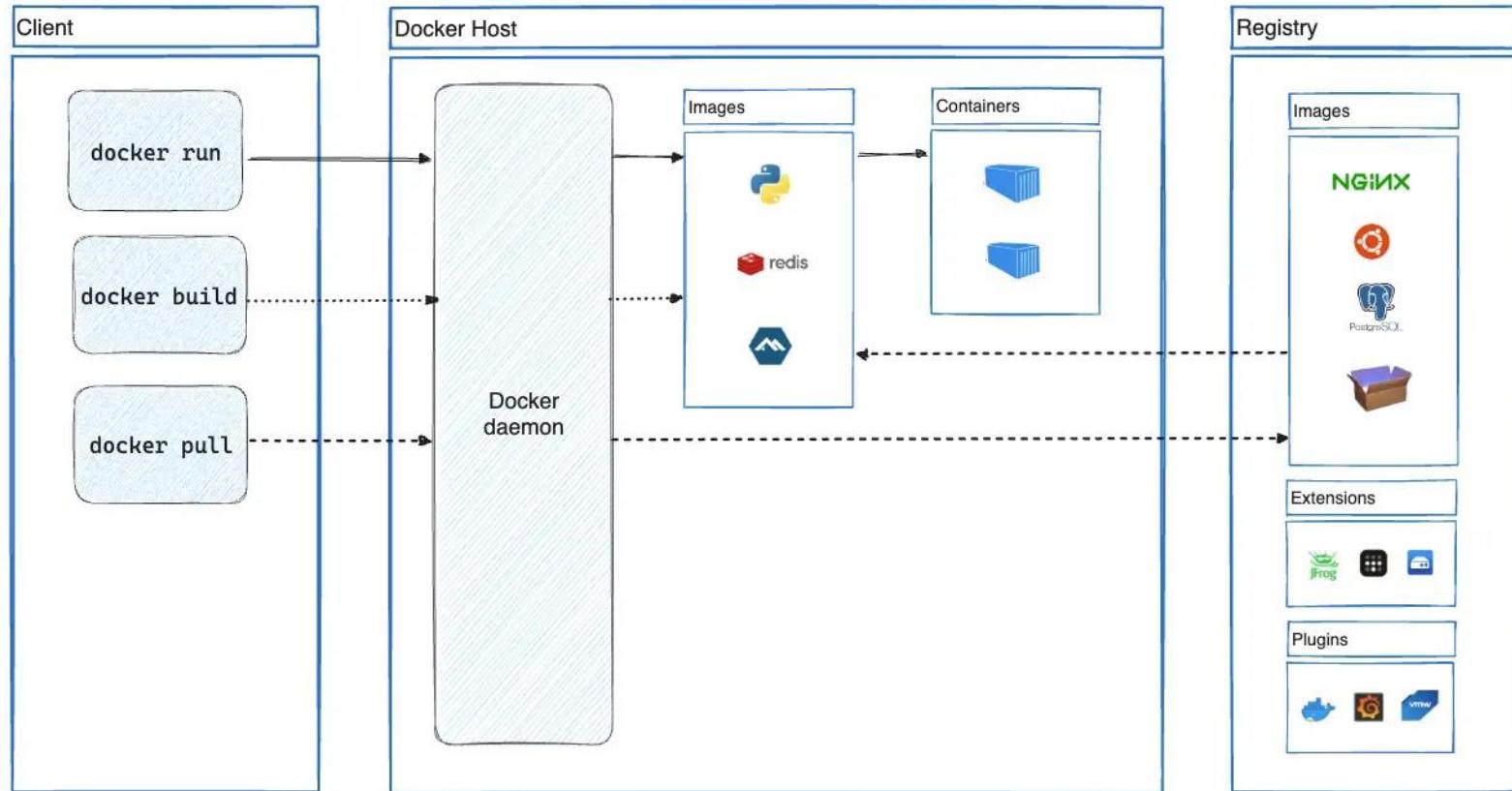
- **Open-source platform** to build, ship, and run applications in containers
- Simplifies container creation and management
- Provides:
 - **Docker Engine (dockerd)** – main service controlling containers
 - **Docker CLI** – user interface for commands
 - **Docker Hub** – registry for sharing images

Introducing Docker

Docker Engine Architecture



Introducing Docker



Section 3: Practice (실습)

실습

Docker official documentation

- <https://docs.docker.com/get-started/>

The screenshot shows the Docker official documentation website's 'Get started' page. The header includes the Docker logo, navigation links for 'Get started', 'Guides', 'Manuals', and 'Reference', and a search bar. The main content area has a dark background with white text. It starts with a 'Get started' section for new users, followed by a 'Foundations of Docker' section, and finally three cards for 'Introduction', 'Docker concepts', and 'Docker workshop'. A sidebar on the right contains various icons for navigation and support.

Get Docker

What is Docker?

Introduction

Docker concepts

Docker workshop

Educational resources

Home / Get started

Get started

If you're new to Docker, this section guides you through the essential resources to get started.

Follow the guides to help you get started and learn how Docker can optimize your development workflows.

For more advanced concepts and scenarios in Docker, see [Guides](#).

Foundations of Docker

Install Docker and jump into discovering what Docker is.

[Get Docker](#)

Choose the best installation path for your setup.

[What is Docker?](#)

Learn about the Docker platform.

Learn the foundational concepts and workflows of Docker.

[Introduction](#)

Get started with the basics and the benefits of containerizing your applications.

[Docker concepts](#)

Gain a better understanding of foundational Docker concepts.

[Docker workshop](#)

Get guided through a 45-minute workshop to learn about Docker.

Docker Engine installation ([docs link](#))

- Add Docker package to `apt` registry and sign with GPG key

Install using the `apt` repository

Before you install Docker Engine for the first time on a new host machine, you need to set up the Docker `apt` repository. Afterward, you can install and update Docker from the repository.

1. Set up Docker's `apt` repository.

```
# Add Docker's official GPG key:  
sudo apt-get update  
sudo apt-get install ca-certificates curl  
sudo install -m 0755 -d /etc/apt/keyrings  
sudo curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg -o /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc  
sudo chmod a+r /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc  
  
# Add the repository to Apt sources:  
echo \  
"deb [arch=$(dpkg --print-architecture) signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc] https://download.docker.  
$(. /etc/os-release && echo "${UBUNTU_CODENAME:-$VERSION_CODENAME}") stable" | \  
sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list > /dev/null  
sudo apt-get update
```

실습

Docker Engine installation ([docs link](#))

- Add Docker package to `apt` registry and sign with GPG key

Add Docker's official GPG key

```
sudo apt-get update  
sudo apt-get install ca-certificates curl  
sudo install -m 0755 -d /etc/apt/keyrings  
sudo curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg -o /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc  
sudo chmod a+r /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc
```

Add the repository to Apt sources (for installing later on)

```
echo '#  
deb [arch=$(dpkg --print-architecture) signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc]  
https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu #  
$(. /etc/os-release && echo "${UBUNTU_CODENAME:-$VERSION_CODENAME}") stable" | #  
sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list > /dev/null  
sudo apt-get update
```

실습

Docker Engine installation ([docs link](#))

- Install packages using the `apt-get` command

2. Install the Docker packages.

Latest Specific version

To install the latest version, run:

```
$ sudo apt-get install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io docker-buildx-plugin docker-compose
```

실습

Docker Engine installation ([docs link](#))

- Install packages using the `apt-get` command

```
# Install Docker Engine packages (Container Engine (CE), CLI, containerd runtime, buildx plugin)
```

```
sudo apt-get install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io docker-buildx-plugin
```

실습

Docker Engine installation ([docs link](#))

- Install packages using the `apt-get` command – verify installation



Note

The Docker service starts automatically after installation. To verify that Docker is running, use:

```
$ sudo systemctl status docker
```

Some systems may have this behavior disabled and will require a manual start:

```
$ sudo systemctl start docker
```

실습

Docker Engine installation ([docs link](#))

- Install packages using the `apt-get` command – verify installation

```
# Make sure to check Docker is installed properly and running
```

```
sudo systemctl status docker
```

```
sudo docker --version
```

```
# If daemon doesn't run automatically, try starting it manually
```

```
sudo systemctl start docker
```

Docker Engine installation ([docs link](#))

```
ubuntu@VM-2-52-ubuntu:~$ sudo systemctl status docker
● docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/docker.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2025-11-04 14:41:11 CST; 1min 55s ago
     Tasks: 9
    Memory: 21.6M (peak: 21.8M)
      CPU: 324ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/docker.service
             └─8319 /usr/bin/dockerd -H fd:// --containerd=/run/containerd/containerd.sock

Nov  4 14:41:10 VM-2-52-ubuntu dockerd[8319]: time="2025-11-04T14:41:10.821621115+08:00" level=info msg="detected 127.0.0.53 nameserver, assuming systemd-resolved, so using resolv.conf: /run/systemd
Nov  4 14:41:10 VM-2-52-ubuntu dockerd[8319]: time="2025-11-04T14:41:10.858222766+08:00" level=info msg="Creating a containerd client" address=/run/containerd/containerd.sock timeout=1m0s
Nov  4 14:41:10 VM-2-52-ubuntu dockerd[8319]: time="2025-11-04T14:41:10.881835220+08:00" level=info msg="Loading containers: start."
Nov  4 14:41:11 VM-2-52-ubuntu dockerd[8319]: time="2025-11-04T14:41:11.157507975+08:00" level=info msg="Loading containers: done."
Nov  4 14:41:11 VM-2-52-ubuntu dockerd[8319]: time="2025-11-04T14:41:11.174135955+08:00" level=info msg="Docker daemon" commit=f8215cc containerd-snapshotter=false storage-driver=overlay2 version=28
Nov  4 14:41:11 VM-2-52-ubuntu dockerd[8319]: time="2025-11-04T14:41:11.174273895+08:00" level=info msg="Initializing buildkit"
Nov  4 14:41:11 VM-2-52-ubuntu dockerd[8319]: time="2025-11-04T14:41:11.203553847+08:00" level=info msg="Completed buildkit initialization"
Nov  4 14:41:11 VM-2-52-ubuntu dockerd[8319]: time="2025-11-04T14:41:11.211017203+08:00" level=info msg="Daemon has completed initialization"
Nov  4 14:41:11 VM-2-52-ubuntu dockerd[8319]: time="2025-11-04T14:41:11.211296591+08:00" level=info msg="API listen on /run/docker.sock"
Nov  4 14:41:11 VM-2-52-ubuntu systemd[1]: Started docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine.
ubuntu@VM-2-52-ubuntu:~$ sudo docker --version
Docker version 28.5.1, build e180ab8
```

실습

Docker Engine installation ([docs link](#))

- Test run Docker using sample image

3. Verify that the installation is successful by running the `hello-world` image:

```
$ sudo docker run hello-world
```

This command downloads a test image and runs it in a container. When the container runs, it prints a confirmation message and exits.

실습

Docker Engine installation ([docs link](#))

- Test run Docker using sample image

```
# `docker run` checks for the image `hello-world`
# Since we don't have it locally, it pulls it from the remote repository (DockerHub)
# A confirmation message saying "Hello from Docker!" should be printed
sudo docker run hello-world
```

실습

Docker Engine installation ([docs link](#))

- Test run Docker using sample image

```
ubuntu@VM-2-52-ubuntu:~$ sudo docker run hello-world
Unable to find image 'hello-world:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/hello-world
17eec7bbc9d7: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:56433a6be3fda188089fb548eae3d91df3ed0d6589f7c2656121b911198df065
Status: Downloaded newer image for hello-world:latest
```

Hello from Docker!

This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.

To generate this message, Docker took the following steps:

1. The Docker client contacted the Docker daemon.
2. The Docker daemon pulled the "hello-world" image from the Docker Hub.
(amd64)
3. The Docker daemon created a new container from that image which runs the executable that produces the output you are currently reading.
4. The Docker daemon streamed that output to the Docker client, which sent it to your terminal.

To try something more ambitious, you can run an Ubuntu container with:

```
$ docker run -it ubuntu bash
```

Share images, automate workflows, and more with a free Docker ID:

```
https://hub.docker.com/
```

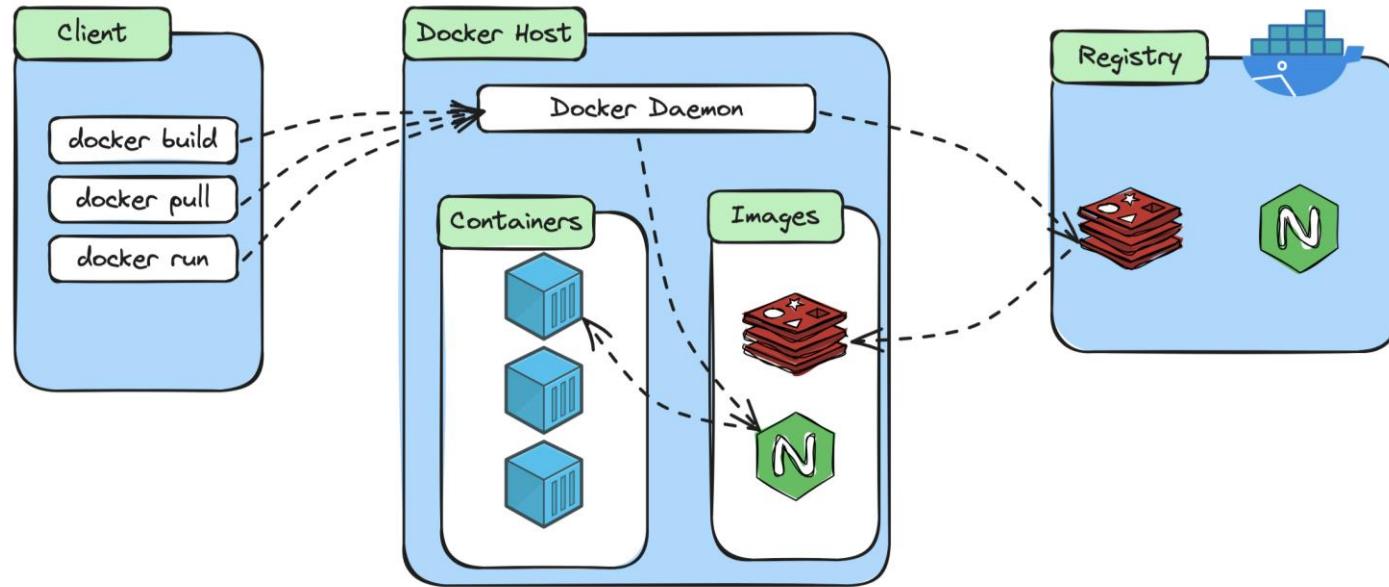
For more examples and ideas, visit:

```
https://docs.docker.com/get-started/
```

실습

Docker command usage

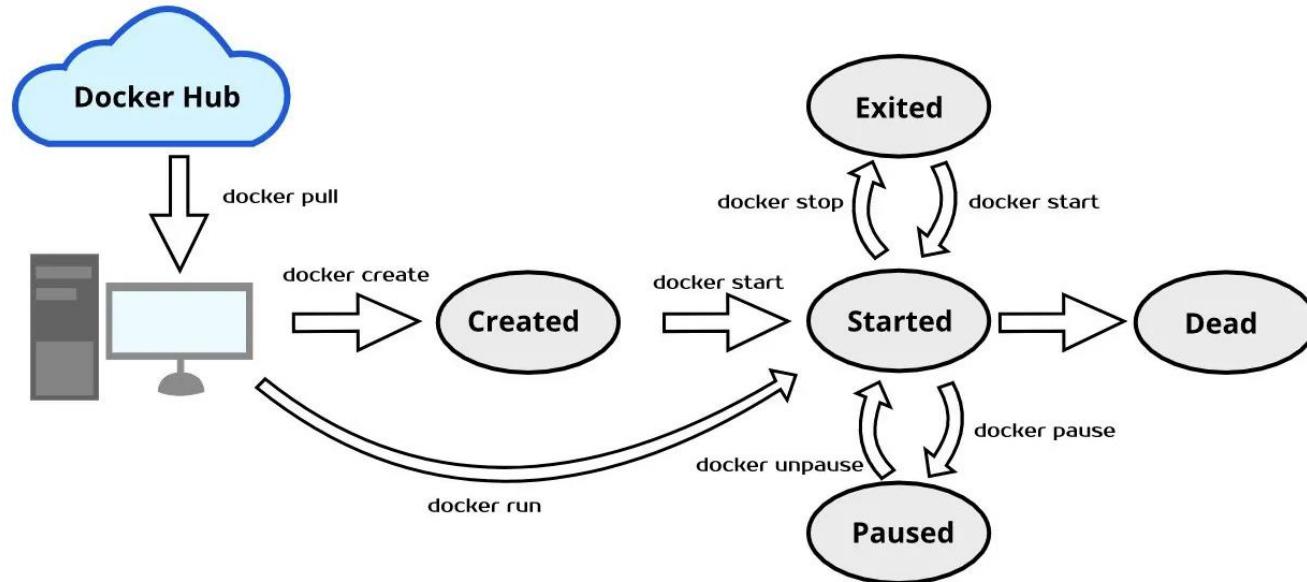
- `docker run` - create and **run a new container** from an image
- `docker pull` - bring image from a remote to local registry (**Dockerhub**)



실습

Docker command usage – docker run

- `docker run` = **docker pull** + docker create + docker start



실습

Docker command usage – docker run

- (ex) deploying a Nginx server as a container

```
# Run the official Nginx image
```

```
# `-d` detached (run in background); `-p` publish/expose (bind host port to container port)
```

```
sudo docker run -p 81:80 -d nginx
```

```
# Displays currently running containers (stopped containers will not be listed!)
```

```
sudo docker ps
```

```
# `-a` option displays all created containers (both stopped and running)
```

```
sudo docker ps -a
```

실습

Docker command usage – docker run

- (ex) deploying a Nginx server as a container

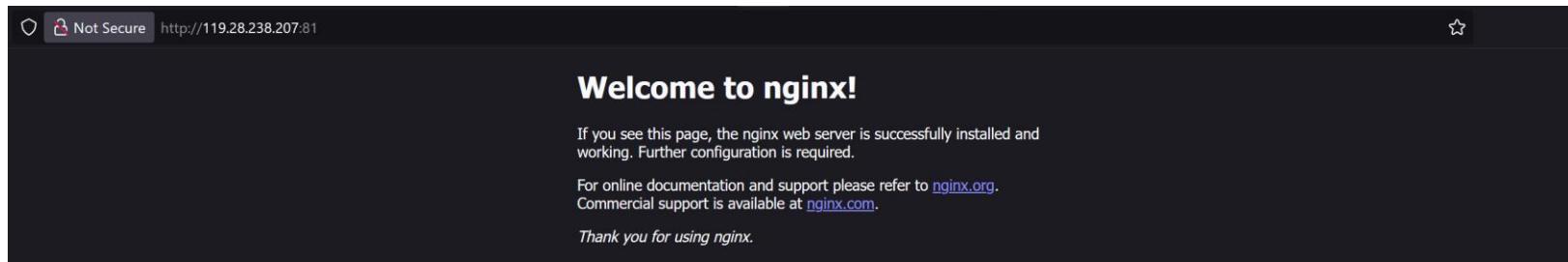
```
ubuntu@VM-2-52-ubuntu:~$ sudo docker run -d -p 81:80 nginx
Unable to find image 'nginx:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/nginx
38513bd72563: Pull complete
a0a6ab141558: Pull complete
0e86847a3920: Pull complete
1bace2083289: Pull complete
89df300a082a: Pull complete
35fb9ffa6621: Pull complete
5545b08f9d26: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:f547e3d0d5d02f7009737b284abc87d808e4252b42dcea361811e9fc606287f
Status: Downloaded newer image for nginx:latest
4f801a8d9803ccbf95c1eff0a5e5e88a4653ab9ee3c1c92b227ac6958887d4ae
```

Docker command usage – docker run

- (ex) deploying a Nginx server as a container

```
ubuntu@VM-2-52-ubuntu:~$ sudo docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
4f801a8d9803 nginx "/docker-entrypoint..." About a minute ago Up About a minute 0.0.0.0:81->80/tcp, [::]:81->80/tcp loving_sutherland

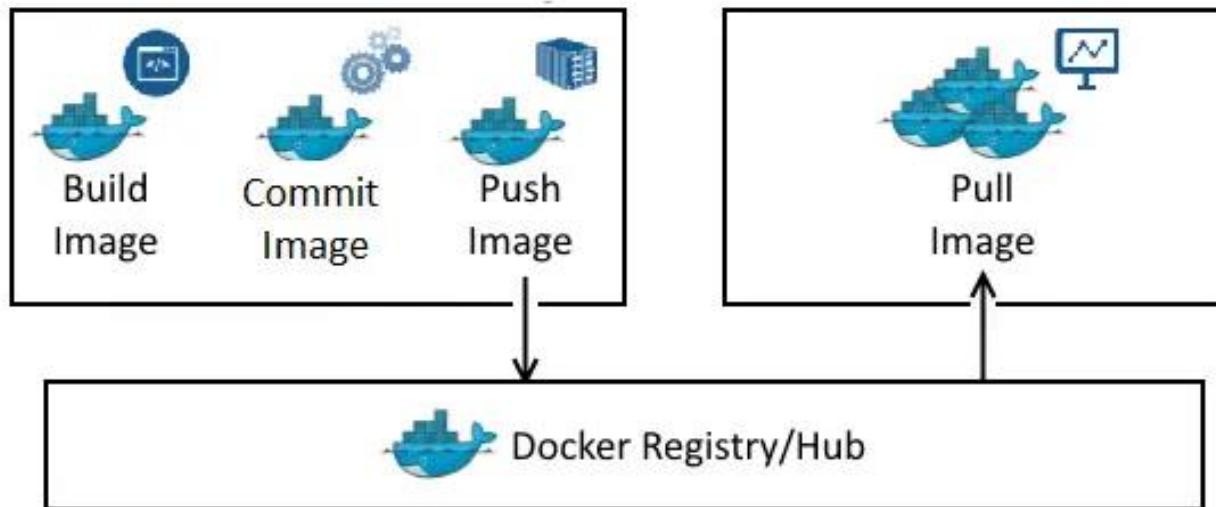
ubuntu@VM-2-52-ubuntu:~$ sudo docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
4f801a8d9803 nginx "/docker-entrypoint..." About a minute ago Up About a minute 0.0.0.0:81->80/tcp, [::]:81->80/tcp loving_sutherland
f11345e631fa hello-world "/hello" 14 minutes ago Exited (0) 14 minutes ago
peaceful_johnson
```



실습

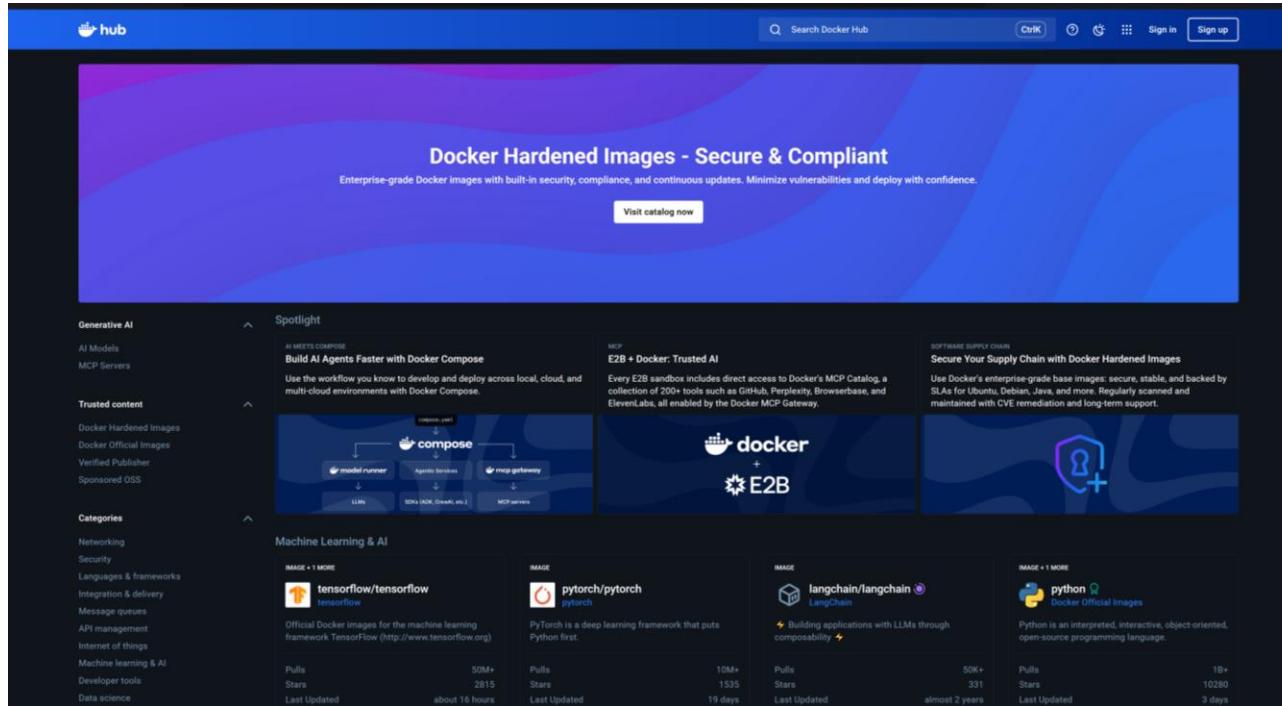
Docker command usage – docker pull

- `docker pull` - bring image from a remote to local registry (**Dockerhub**)



Docker command usage – docker pull

- Docker Hub – registry for saved images (like **Github** for images)



실습

Docker command usage – docker pull

- Docker Hub – registry for saved images

Name	Last Pushed	Contains	Visibility	Scout
naxxo/motivation	about 16 hours ago	IMAGE	Public	Inactive
naxxo/controller	2 months ago	IMAGE	Public	Inactive
naxxo/webhook	2 months ago	IMAGE	Public	Inactive
naxxo/knative-webhook-custom	2 months ago	IMAGE	Public	Inactive
naxxo/benchmark-images	about 1 year ago	IMAGE	Public	Inactive
naxxo/pong	almost 3 years ago	IMAGE	Public	Inactive
naxxo/ping	almost 3 years ago	IMAGE	Public	Inactive
naxxo/example-cmd	almost 3 years ago	IMAGE	Public	Inactive

실습

Docker command usage – docker pull

- Docker Hub – registry for saved images

The screenshot shows the Docker Hub homepage with several sections:

- Categories** sidebar: Networking, Security, Languages & frameworks, Integration & delivery, Message queues, API management, Internet of things, Machine learning & AI, Developer tools, Data science, Web servers, Operating systems, Content management system, Databases & storage, Monitoring & observability, Web analytics.
- Machine Learning & AI** section:
 - tensorflow/tensorflow**: Official Docker Images for the machine learning framework TensorFlow (<http://www.tensorflow.org>)
 - pytorch/pytorch**: PyTorch is a deep learning framework that puts Python first.
 - langchain/langchain**: Building applications with LLMs through composability
 - python**: Python is an interpreted, interactive, object-oriented, open-source programming language.
- Trending this week** section:
 - ai/qwen3**: Qwen3 is the latest Owen LLM, built for top-tier coding, math, reasoning, and language tasks.
 - arm32v7/redis**: Redis is the world's fastest data platform for caching, vector search, and NoSQL databases.
 - hylang**: Hy is a Lisp dialect that translates expressions into Python's abstract syntax tree.
 - atlassian/confluence**: Atlassian Confluence is a web-based application for knowledge management and collaboration.
- Most pulled images** section:
 - memcached**: Free & open source, high-performance, distributed memory object caching system.
 - nginx**: Official build of Nginx.
 - busybox**: Busybox base image.
 - alpine**: A minimal Docker image based on Alpine Linux with a complete package index and only 5 MB in size!
- Databases & storage** section:
 - postgres**
 - mysql**
 - neo4j**
 - mongo**

실습

Docker command usage – docker pull

- Docker Hub – registry for saved images

The screenshot shows the Docker Hub homepage with several sections:

- Categories**: A sidebar listing categories like Networking, Security, Languages & frameworks, Integration & delivery, Message queues, API management, Internet of things, Machine learning & AI, Developer tools, Data science, Web servers, Operating systems, Content management system, Databases & storage, Monitoring & observability, and Web analytics.
- Machine Learning & AI**: A section showing four images:
 - tensorflow/tensorflow**: Official Docker Images for the machine learning framework TensorFlow.
 - pytorch/pytorch**: PyTorch is a deep learning framework that puts Python first.
 - langchain/langchain**: Building applications with LLMs through composability.
 - python**: Python is an interpreted, interactive, object-oriented, open-source programming language.
- Trending this week**: A section showing four images:
 - ai/qwen3**: Qwen3 is the latest Owen LLM, built for top-tier coding, math, reasoning, and language tasks.
 - arm32v7/redis**: Redis is the world's fastest data platform for caching, vector search, and NoSQL databases.
 - hylang**: Hy is a Lisp dialect that translates expressions into Python's abstract syntax tree.
 - atlassian/confluence**: Atlassian Confluence is a web-based application for team collaboration.
- Most pulled images**: A section showing four images, with the **nginx** image highlighted by a red box:
 - memcached**: Free & open source, high-performance, distributed memory object caching system.
 - nginx**: Official build of Nginx.
 - busybox**: Busybox base image.
 - alpine**: A minimal Docker image based on Alpine Linux with a complete package index and only 5 MB in size!
- Databases & storage**: A section showing four images:
 - postgres**: Docker Official Images.
 - mysql**: Docker Official Images.
 - neo4j**: Docker Official Images.
 - mongo**: Docker Official Images.

실습

Docker command usage – docker pull

- Docker Hub – https://hub.docker.com/_/nginx

The screenshot shows the Docker Hub interface for the official nginx repository. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'hub' (highlighted), 'Explore', and 'My Hub'. Below it, a search bar says 'Search Docker Hub' with a magnifying glass icon. To the right of the search bar are icons for 'CtrlK', a question mark, a lock, a refresh, and a gear.

The main content area has a blue header 'nginx' with a green 'Docker Official Image' badge, a download count of '1B+', and a star count of '10K+'. Below this, the word 'NGINX' is displayed in large green letters with a red 'X' icon to its left. A sub-header 'WEB SERVERS' is shown in small blue text.

Two tabs are present: 'Overview' (selected) and 'Tags'. The 'Overview' tab contains a 'Quick reference' section with links to maintainers ('the NGINX Docker Maintainers'), help resources ('the Docker Community Slack', 'Server Fault', 'Unix & Linux', or 'Stack Overflow'), and supported tags.

The 'Tags' tab is highlighted with a red box. It displays a 'Tag summary' section with a dropdown menu showing 'Recent tag: mainline-alpine3.22-perl'. Below this are sections for 'Content type' (Image), 'Digest' (sha256:502cd9579...), 'Size' (30.9 MB), and 'Last updated' (5 days ago). A command line entry 'docker pull nginx:mainline-alpine3.22-perl' is shown at the bottom of this section.

At the bottom of the page, there's a chart titled 'This weeks pulls' showing the number of pulls over time, with a peak around October 26th. A 'Learn more' link is located at the bottom right of the chart area.

실습

Docker command usage – docker pull

- Docker Hub – https://hub.docker.com/_/python

The screenshot shows the Docker Hub interface for the 'python' image. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Explore', 'Official Images', and 'python'. Below the navigation is a large Python logo. To the right of the logo, it says 'Docker Official Image', '18+', and '10K+'. Underneath, it describes Python as 'an interpreted, interactive, object-oriented, open-source programming language' and categorizes it under 'LANGUAGES & FRAMEWORKS'. There are two tabs at the bottom: 'Overview' and 'Tags', with 'Tags' being highlighted by a red box. On the left, there's a 'Quick reference' section with links to maintainers and help resources. The main content area is titled 'Supported tags and respective Dockerfile links' and includes a note about shared vs simple tags. It lists several 'Simple Tags' such as 3.15.0a1-trixie, 3.15-rc-trixie, 3.15.0a1-slim-trixie, 3.15-rc-slim-trixie, 3.15.0a1-bookworm, 3.15-rc-bookworm, 3.15.0a1-slim-bookworm, 3.15-rc-slim-bookworm, 3.15.0a1-alpine3.22, 3.15-rc-alpine3.22, 3.15.0a1-alpine, 3.15-rc-alpine, 3.15.0a1-alpine3.21, 3.15-rc-alpine3.21, 3.15.0a1-windowsservercore-ltsc2025, 3.15-rc-windowsservercore-ltsc2025, 3.15.0a1-windowsservercore-ltsc2022, 3.15-rc-windowsservercore-ltsc2022, 3.14.0-trixie, 3.14-trixie, 3-trixie, trixie, 3.14.0-slim-trixie, 3.14-slim-trixie, 3-slim-trixie, slim-trixie, 3.14.0-slim, 3.14-slim, 3-slim, slim, and 3.14.0. To the right, there's a 'Tag summary' section with a dropdown set to 'Recent tags: 3.9.25-slim-trixie', a 'Content type' section showing 'Image', a 'Digest' section with a sha256 hash, a 'Size' section showing 42.9 MB, a 'Last updated' section showing 3 days ago, and a 'docker pull python:3.9.25-slim-trixie' button. Below that is a 'This weeks pulls' section with a chart showing a steady increase in pulls from Oct 20 to Oct 26, with a total of 11,704,823 pulls.

실습

Docker command usage – docker pull

- Docker Hub – https://hub.docker.com/_/python

The screenshot shows the Docker Hub interface for the Python repository. The 'Tags' tab is active. A red box highlights the '3.9.25-slim' tag. Another red box highlights the 'docker pull python:3.9.25-slim' command in the top right corner.

python Docker Official Image · 18+ · 10K+
Python is an interpreted, interactive, object-oriented, open-source programming language.
LANGUAGES & FRAMEWORKS

Overview Tags

Sort by Newest Filter tags

TAG
3.9.25-slim-trixie
Last pushed 3 days by [djenkov](#)

Digest	OS/ARCH	Vulnerabilities	Compressed size
73ace548c47b	linux/386	0 0 3 20 0	44.37 MB
dad5b29e3506	linux/amd64	0 0 3 20 0	42.87 MB
5c5e2e4fe1f0	linux/arm/v5	0 0 3 20 0	40.77 MB

+5 more...

TAG
3.9.25-slim
Last pushed 3 days by [djenkov](#)

Digest	OS/ARCH	Vulnerabilities	Compressed size
73ace548c47b	linux/386	0 0 3 20 0	44.37 MB
dad5b29e3506	linux/amd64	0 0 3 20 0	42.87 MB
5c5e2e4fe1f0	linux/arm/v5	0 0 3 20 0	40.77 MB

+5 more...

docker pull python:3.9.25-slim

실습

Docker command usage – docker pull

- (Practice) Pull the official Python image and run an interactive container

```
# Pull the official image for Python v3.9.25 (uses the 'slim' distro as a base OS)
```

```
sudo docker pull python:3.9.25-slim
```

```
# Check which images have been pulled into the local registry
```

```
sudo docker images
```

```
# Create and run a container based on the Python image
```

```
# `^-it` interactive (binds terminal to container runtime)
```

```
sudo docker run -it python:3.9.25-slim
```

실습

Docker command usage – docker pull

- (Practice) Pull the official Python image and run an interactive container

```
ubuntu@VM-2-52-ubuntu:~$ sudo docker pull python:3.9.25-slim

3.9.25-slim: Pulling from library/python
38513bd72563: Already exists
b3ec39b36ae8: Pull complete
fc7443084902: Pull complete
ea56f685404a: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:2d97f6910b16bd338d3060f261f53f144965f755599aab1acda1e13cf1731b1b
Status: Downloaded newer image for python:3.9.25-slim
docker.io/library/python:3.9.25-slim
```

실습

Docker command usage – docker pull

- (Practice) Pull the official Python image and run an interactive container

```
ubuntu@VM-2-52-ubuntu:~$ sudo docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
python	3.9.25-slim	085da638e1b8	3 days ago	122MB
nginx	latest	9d0e6f6199dc	6 days ago	152MB
hello-world	latest	1b44b5a3e06a	2 months ago	10.1kB

```
ubuntu@VM-2-52-ubuntu:~$ sudo docker run -it python:3.9.25-slim
```

```
Python 3.9.25 (main, Oct 31 2025, 23:16:49)
```

```
[GCC 14.2.0] on linux
```

```
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
```

```
>>>
```

실습

Docker command usage – docker pull

- (Practice) Pull the official Python image and run an interactive container

```
ubuntu@VM-2-52-ubuntu:~$ sudo docker images
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ubuntu@VM-2-52-ubuntu:~$ sudo docker run -it python:3.9.25-slim
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Python 3.9.25 (main, Oct 31 2025, 23:16:49)
```

```
[GCC 14.2.0] on linux
```

```
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
```

```
>>>
```

Docker command usage – docker pull

- (Practice) Pull the official Python image and run an interactive container
 - **Make sure to write the exact image name!**

```
ubuntu@VM-2-52-ubuntu:~$ sudo docker run -it python
Unable to find image 'python:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/python
795dbdde24d: Pull complete
89d573bf42b3: Pull complete
26dfe2fac1c4: Pull complete
79d5bd8a8d26: Pull complete
31ecb0fa272d: Pull complete
444728a57358: Pull complete
6287f334c0e7: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:934873f1360893d07afe0d25b99af46640e916a5900f1677fb86e41f73920253
Status: Downloaded newer image for python:latest
Python 3.14.0 (main, Oct 21 2025, 11:44:31) [GCC 14.2.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
python	3.9.25-slim	085da638e1b8	3 days ago	122MB
nginx	latest	9d0e6f6199dc	6 days ago	152MB
python	latest	e396456a47e8	3 weeks ago	1.12GB
hello-world	latest	1b44b5a3e06a	2 months ago	10.1kB

실습

Conclusion

- Learned about containerization
- Installed Docker engine
- Utilized the basic Docker commands (`docker run` and `docker pull`)

Next time

- We will be building our own custom image (`docker build` and Dockerfile)
- Attaching volumes for data storage
- Understand and utilize Docker networking capabilities

Q&A

Index - Installation

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/install/ubuntu/#install-using-the-repository>

```
sudo apt-get update  
sudo apt-get install ca-certificates curl  
sudo install -m 0755 -d /etc/apt/keyrings  
sudo curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg -o /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc  
sudo chmod a+r /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc
```

```
echo ¶  
"deb [arch=$(dpkg --print-architecture) signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc]  
https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu ¶  
$(. /etc/os-release && echo "${UBUNTU_CODENAME:-$VERSION_CODENAME}") stable" | ¶  
sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list > /dev/null  
sudo apt-get update
```

```
sudo apt-get install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io docker-buildx-plugin docker-compose-plugin  
sudo systemctl status docker
```

Index – docker run

<https://docs.docker.com/reference/cli/docker/container/run/>

<https://docs.docker.com/reference/cli/docker/container/ls/>

sudo docker run hello-world

sudo docker run -d -p 81:80 nginx

sudo docker ps

sudo docker ps -a

Index – docker pull

<https://docs.docker.com/reference/cli/docker/image/pull/>

<https://docs.docker.com/reference/cli/docker/image/ls/>

sudo docker pull python:3.9.25-slim

sudo docker images

sudo docker run -it python:3.9.25-slim