







Course Overview & What to Expect





 **Goal:** Make developers Docker-proficient for streamlined, consistent development.  Learn how to:

- Package applications with dependencies 
- Use containers to avoid "it works on my machine" issues 
- Simplify deployment & scale efficiently 




 **Duration:** 35 mins total — short, sharp, and powerful!

Challenges with Setting Up Multiple Development Environments












 Traditional setup problems:



-  OS-specific bugs
-  Library version conflicts (e.g. Python 2 vs 3)
-  "It works on my machine" chaos
-  Testing takes forever on multiple systems

Docker Fixes That!


- Unified environments across dev, test, and prod 
- Quick setup using pre-built images 
- Easy rollback to a working version 




Docker vs Traditional Virtualization: Key Differences







 Feature	 Docker Containers	 Virtual Machines
Boot Time	 Instant (~seconds)	 Slow (~minutes)
Resource Usage	 Lightweight	 Heavy (RAM/CPU)
Isolation	 Process-level	 Hardware-level
OS Required	No (shares host OS)	Yes (guest OS)
Portability	 High	 Less

 **Key takeaway:** Containers are like shipping containers — portable, efficient, and fast! 

[Quiz] Docker Basics & Setup Concepts

 Topics to brush up on before taking the quiz:






- What's an **Image**?  (Blueprint of your app)
- What's a **Container**?  (Running instance of the image)
- Dockerfile basics 

- Docker Hub 
- Basic CLI commands 
 - `docker build` 
 - `docker run` 
 - `docker pull` 
 - `docker ps` 

💡 Tip: Practice commands in terminal for muscle memory.

Installation of Docker

Steps to Install:








1.  Go to [Docker official site](#)
2.  Download Docker Desktop (Windows/Mac/Linux)
3.  Follow installation wizard
4.  Restart system (if required)
5.  Open terminal and type:

```
docker --version
```



to verify installation.

💡 You're ready to Docker!

Containers vs Images

 Term	 Description	 Example
Image 	Read-only template to create containers	Like a recipe 
Container 	A running instance of an image	The final dish 

Analogy:





-  Image = blueprint of a house
-  Container = actual house built from blueprint

💬 Commands:

```
docker pull node    # pulls an image
docker run node     # runs container from image
```

Summary

Why Docker?

-  Super fast, lightweight, portable
-  Removes environment mismatches
-  Great for team collaboration
-  Ideal for DevOps & CI/CD pipelines

☒ **Next Steps:** Practice building your own Dockerfile, running containers, and pushing images to Docker Hub!
