

Docker & Containerization

1. What is Containerization?

Containerization is a lightweight virtualization technique where applications run in isolated environments called **containers**. Containers share the **host OS kernel**, making them faster and more efficient than Virtual Machines.

Key Points: - Containers package application + dependencies. - They ensure the application runs the same across environments. - They are faster to start, require less resources.

Difference: VM vs Container

Feature	Virtual Machine	Container
OS	Has full OS	Shares Host OS kernel
Resource usage	Heavy	Lightweight
Startup time	Slow (seconds to minutes)	Fast (milliseconds)
Package size	Large (GBs)	Small (MBs)

2. What is Docker?

Docker is a platform to **build, run, ship and manage containers**. It simplifies packaging applications as images and running them as containers.

Why Docker? - Consistent environment (no "works on my machine" issue) - Faster deployments - Easier scaling - Portable across cloud/server/local

3. Docker Architecture

Component	Description
Docker Client	CLI tool used to interact with Docker Daemon
Docker Daemon	Runs on host, manages images & containers
Docker Images	Read-only templates used to create containers
Docker Container	A running instance of an image
Docker Hub / Registry	Online storage for images

4. Docker Image

A **Docker Image** is a blueprint of a container. It contains: - Application code - Runtime - Libraries - Configurations

Images are **read-only**. When run, they become **containers**.

Check images:

```
docker images
```

5. Docker Container

A **container** is a runnable instance of an image.

Basic Commands:

```
docker run <image-name>
docker ps          # show running containers
docker stop <id>   # stop container
```

6. Dockerfile

Used to **build custom images**.

Example:

```
FROM python:3.9
COPY app.py /app.py
CMD ["python", "app.py"]
```

Then build image:

```
docker build -t mypythonapp .
```

7. Docker Hub

Docker Hub is a cloud-based container image registry used to **store and share Docker images**.

Login & Push:

```
docker login
docker tag mypythonapp username/mypythonapp:v1
docker push username/mypythonapp:v1
```

8. Common Useful Commands

Action	Command
Run container	<code>docker run <image></code>
Run with interactive shell	<code>docker run -it <image> /bin/bash</code>
Stop container	<code>docker stop <container_id></code>
Remove container	<code>docker rm <container_id></code>

Action	Command
Remove image	<code>docker rmi <image_id></code>
View logs	<code>docker logs <container_id></code>

9. Real Use Cases

- Microservices deployments
- Dev / Test consistency
- CI/CD pipelines
- Cloud application scaling

10. Summary

- Containerization = Lightweight app isolation
- Docker provides tools to create & manage containers
- Images = Template | Containers = Running state
- Docker Hub = Image sharing platform