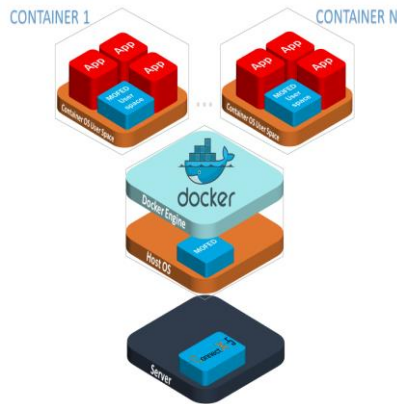


Docker and Containerization Basics

Package App + Dependencies +
Configurations as Containers



Technical Trainers

SoftUni Team



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Have a Question?



sli.do

#Dev-Ops

Table of Contents

1. Containerization
2. Docker
3. Docker CLI
4. File System and Volume





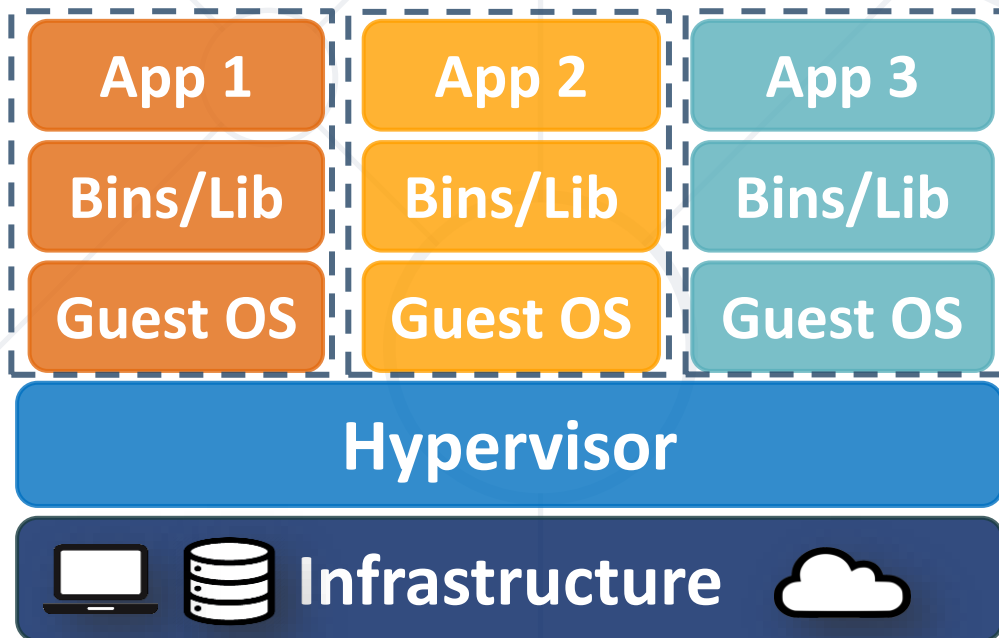
Containerization

Overview, VMs VS Containers, Advantages

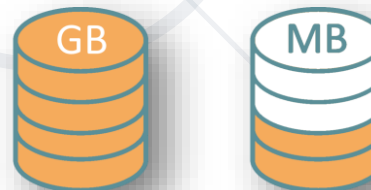
- **Containerization** == approach in which an **app** or **service** is packaged as a **container**
- **Image** == read-only template that contains a set of instructions for creating a container
 - It contains software, packaged with its dependencies and configuration
 - Designed to run in a virtual environment
- **Container** == a runnable instance of an image

VMs vs Containers

- **VMs** virtualize the hardware
- Complete isolation
- Complete OS installation. Requires more resources



Utilization

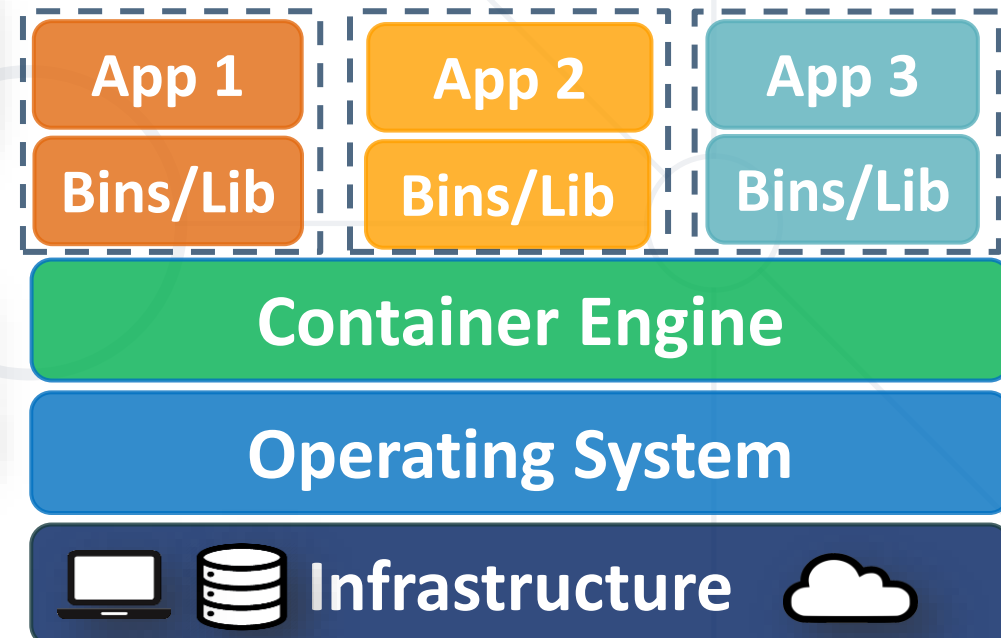


Size



Boot Up Time

- **Containers** virtualize the OS
- Lightweight isolation
- Shared kernel. Requires fewer resources



- Easily **deploy across environments** with little or no modification
- **Immutability**
 - Once a container is created, it **doesn't** change
 - To make a change, a new container must be created
 - Ensures **consistency** across **different environments**
- **Portability**
 - Depend of container runtime, not underlying infrastructure
 - Run on any machine that supports the container runtime

- A containerized app can be **tested** and **deployed** as a **unit** to the host OS
- **Resource-efficient**
 - Share the same OS kernel and isolate applications from each other
- **Scalability**
 - Can be easily scaled up or down
 - Orchestrated by special tools
 - More on that later



Docker

Docker Images, Containers, Software Development

Docker

- Docker == lightweight, open-source, secure containerization platform
- It simplifies building, shipping and running applications
 - On different environments
- Runs natively on Linux or Windows servers
- Runs on Windows or Mac development machines
- Relies on images and containers



- **Docker image** == blueprint for a container
 - A **read-only template**, used to create containers
 - If you want to change something, you should create a new image
 - Holds app/service/other software
 - **Framework, dependencies** and **code** are "described" here
- **Docker registry** == a repository for images

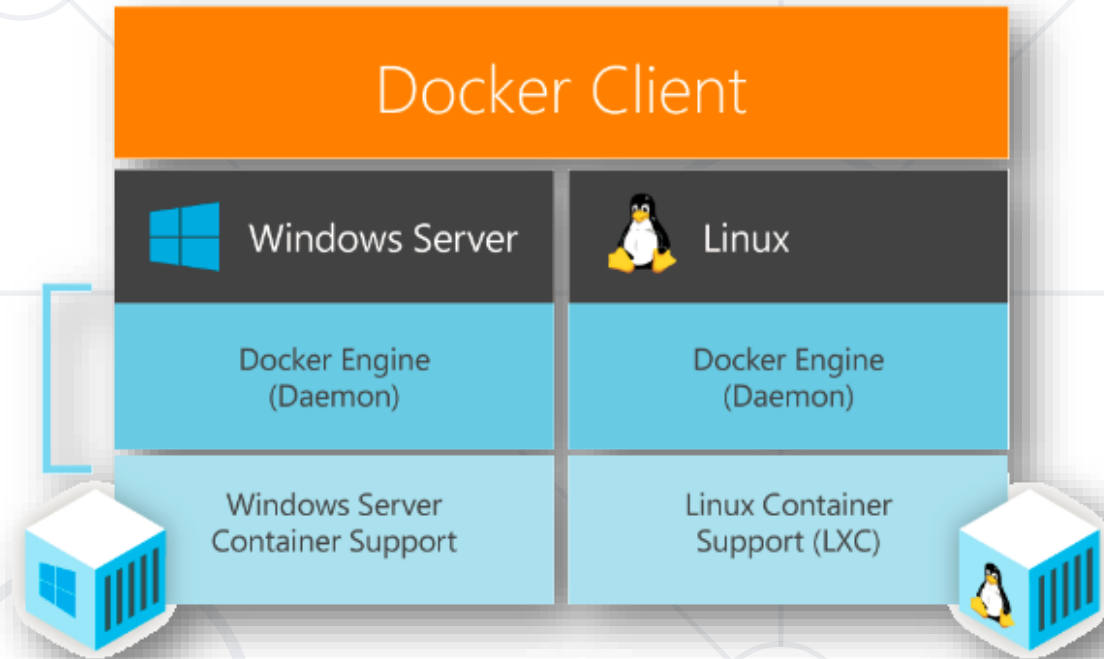
- Built **from the image**
 - Images become containers at **runtime**
- It is the actual **running environment** for your app
- **Isolated** and **secured**
- It can be started/stopped/deleted
- Different app components may reside in separate containers
 - Database, back-end, front-end, caching, messaging, etc.

Docker Desktop

- Out-of-the-box containerization software
- Runs on Windows or Mac development machines
- Includes **Docker Engine**, **CLI** and **Kubernetes**
- Complete Docker **development environment**
- Containerize any application
 - Build
 - Share
 - Run



- On Windows
 - Ability to switch between **Linux** and **Windows Server environments**
 - Typically runs Linux containers through **WSL2** technology (Windows Subsystem for Linux)
 - <https://docs.docker.com/desktop/install/windows-install>
- There are third-party solutions for Linux – DockStation, CairoDock, and more...



Docker Hub

- Docker Hub == cloud-based **image repository** (registry)
- Used for easy **finding** and **sharing images**
- Supports **public and private repositories**
- Automated builds and webhooks
- For every tool we use in Docker, it is recommended that we **read its documentation** first
 - As sometimes we need to perform configurations to work with the tool

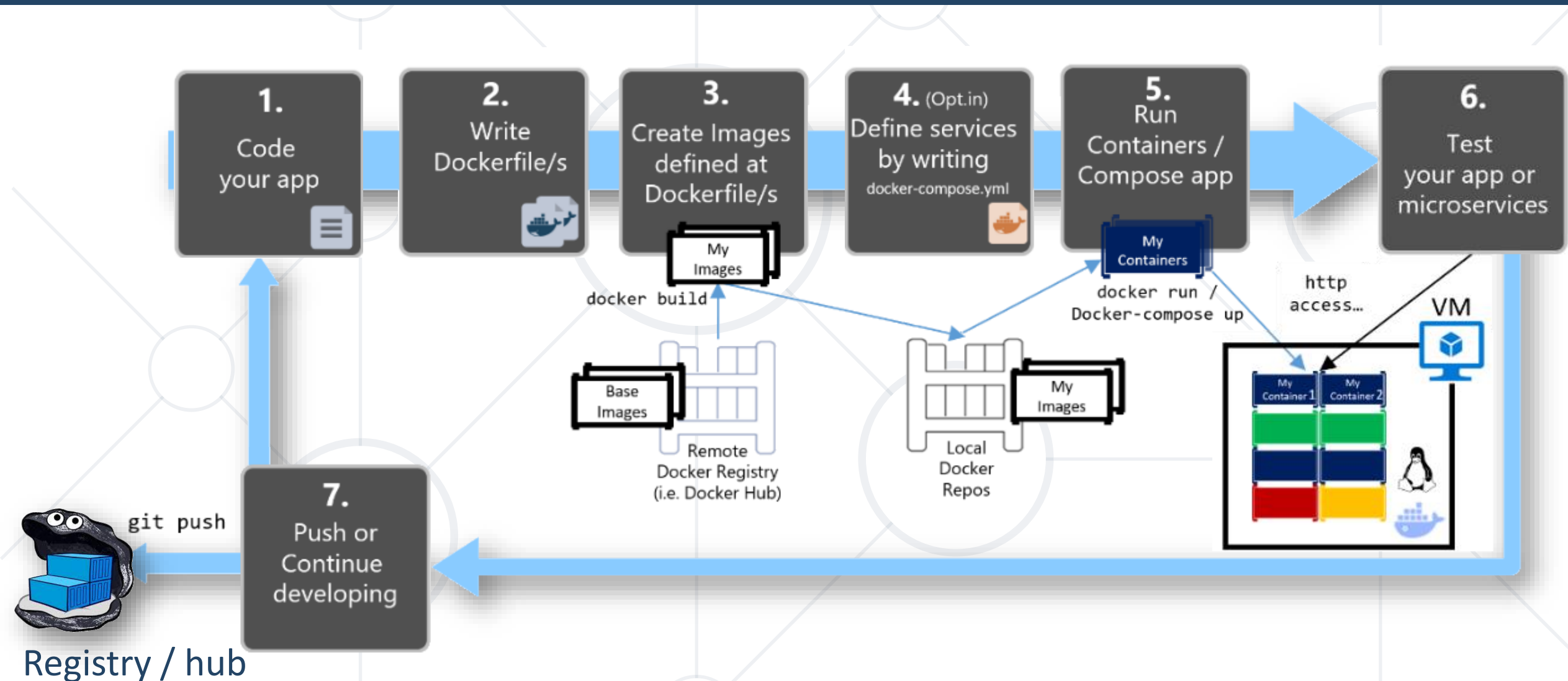


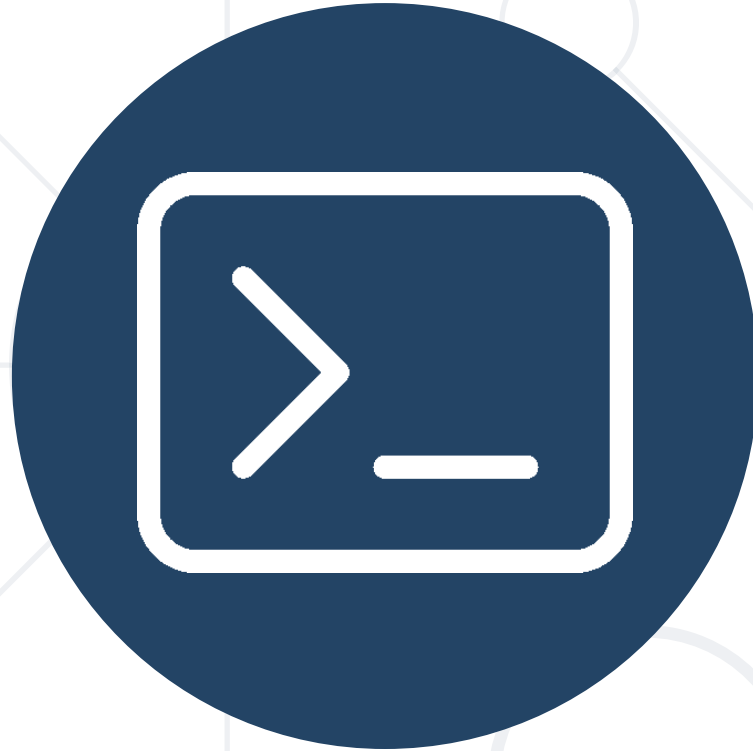
Docker Compose

- Some apps combine multiple components
 - e.g., WordPress requires Linux + NGINX + PHP + MySQL
 - Each component may run in a separate Docker container
- To run **multiple connected containers**, we use **Docker Compose**



Development Workflow for Docker Apps






Docker CLI

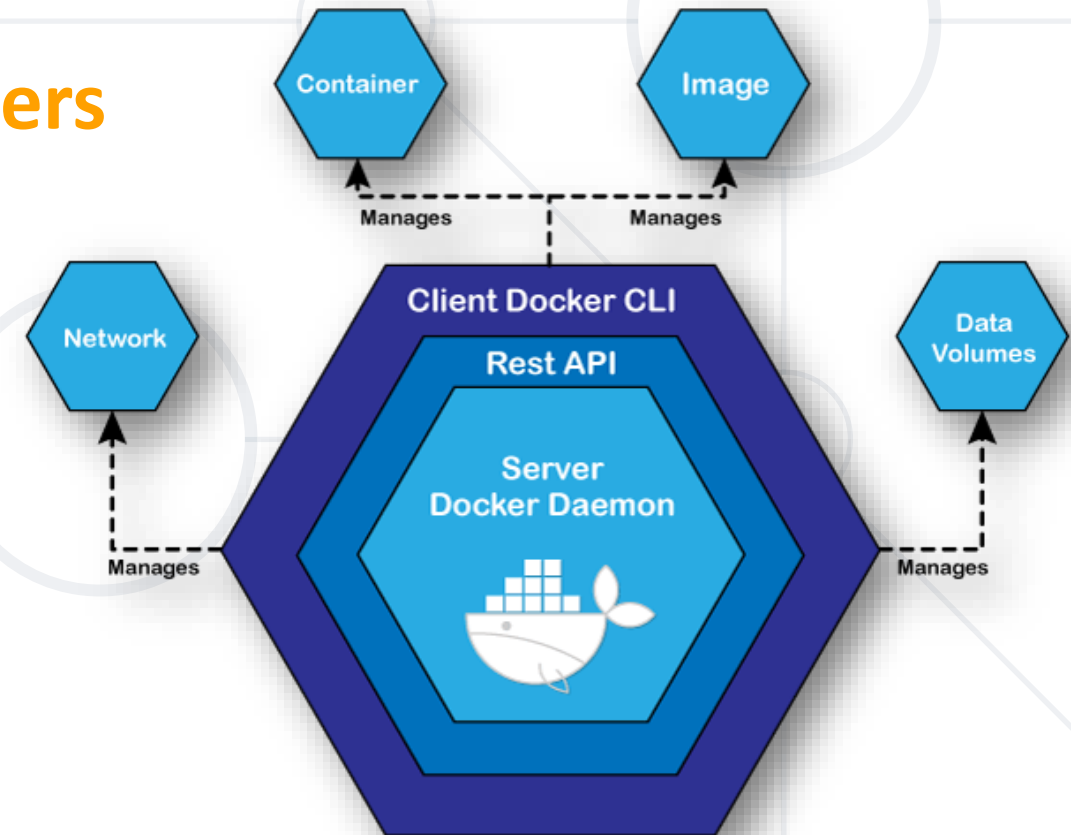
Command Line Tool to Talk to the Docker Daemon

Docker CLI

- **Docker CLI** allows working with the **Docker Engine**
 - Build and manage **images**
 - Run and manage **containers**
- Example commands



```
docker pull [image]
docker run [image]
docker images
docker ps
docker logs [container]
```





Live Demo

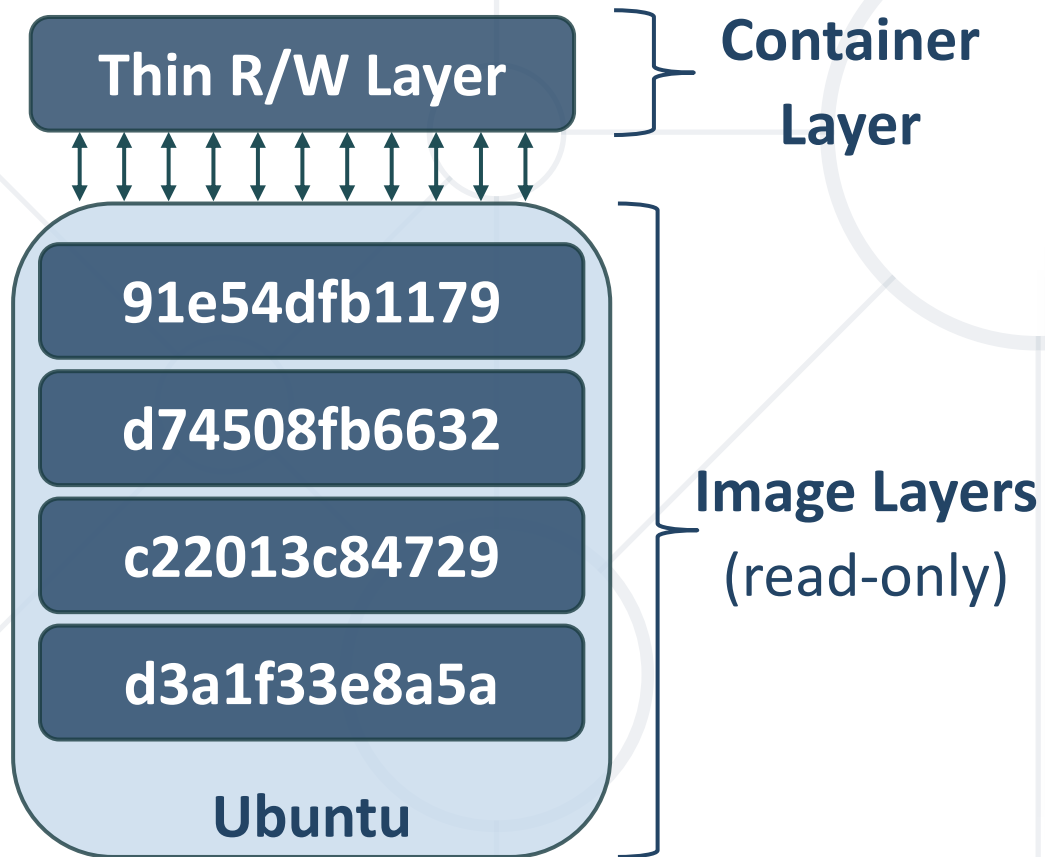
NGINX Server Container



File System and Volume

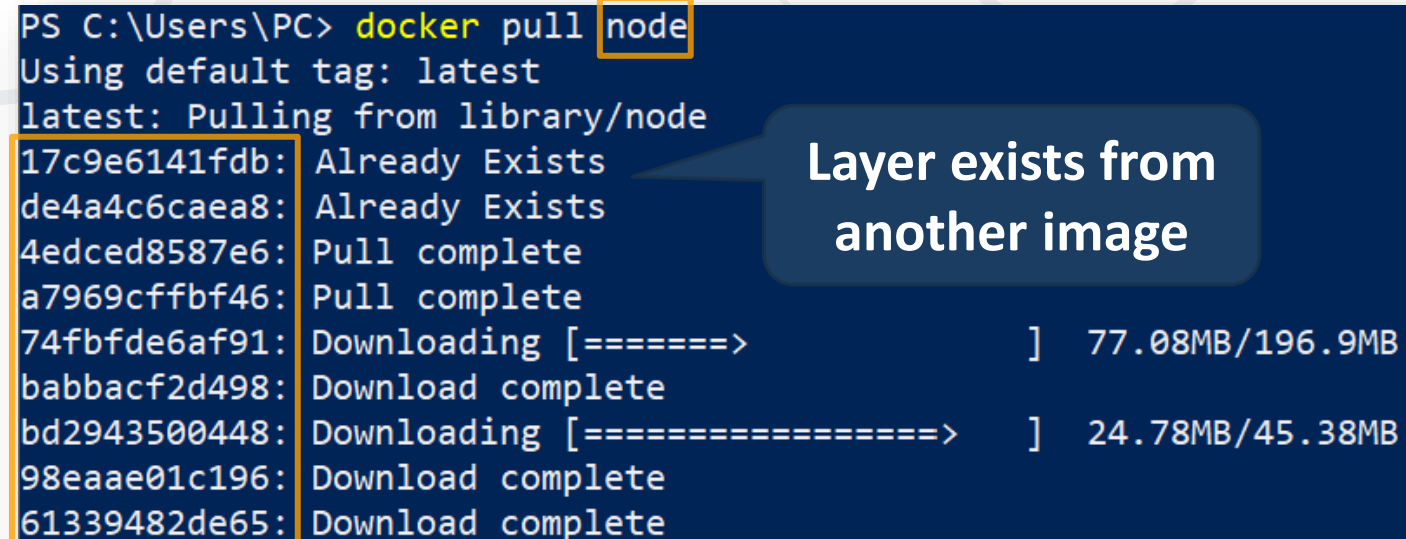
Data in Docker Containers

- Each **image** has **file system layers**, which are read-only and isolated



Container, based on Ubuntu

- Image layers are **reused** in different images

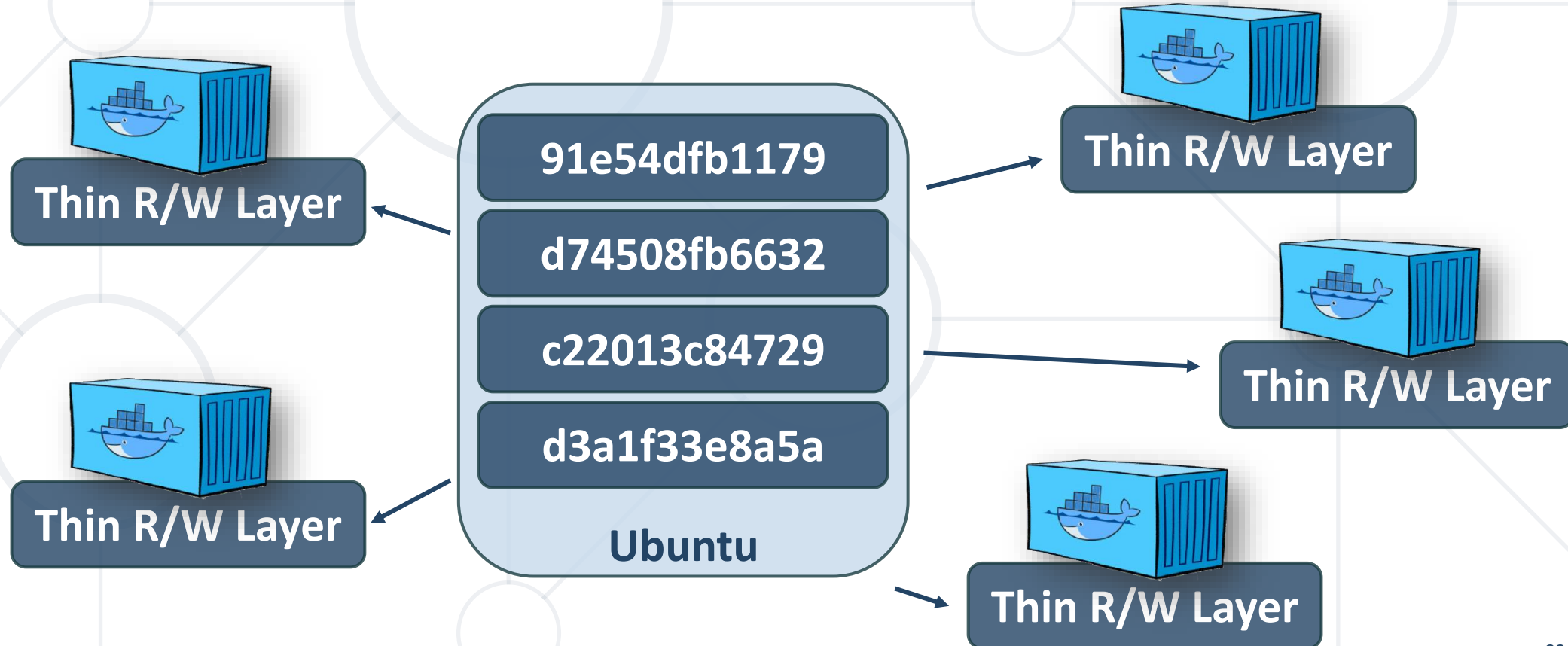


A terminal window showing the command `docker pull node` and its output. The output indicates that the 'latest' tag is being pulled from the library. The first two layers, `17c9e6141fdb` and `de4a4c6caea8`, are marked as 'Already Exists'. The subsequent layers are being pulled or downloaded. A callout box points to the 'Already Exists' status of the first two layers, stating 'Layer exists from another image'.

```
PS C:\Users\PC> docker pull node
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from library/node
17c9e6141fdb: Already Exists
de4a4c6caea8: Already Exists
4edced8587e6: Pull complete
a7969cffbf46: Pull complete
74fbfde6af91: Downloading [=====>] 77.08MB/196.9MB
babbacf2d498: Download complete
bd2943500448: Downloading [=====>] 24.78MB/45.38MB
98eaae01c196: Download complete
61339482de65: Download complete
```

Image layers

- **Images** share **layers**
 - Therefore they load faster once you have them



- Each container is **isolated** and has its **own writable file system**

- By default, file system is deleted after you delete the container

- Which is not very suitable for persistence operations

Delete old container and create a new one

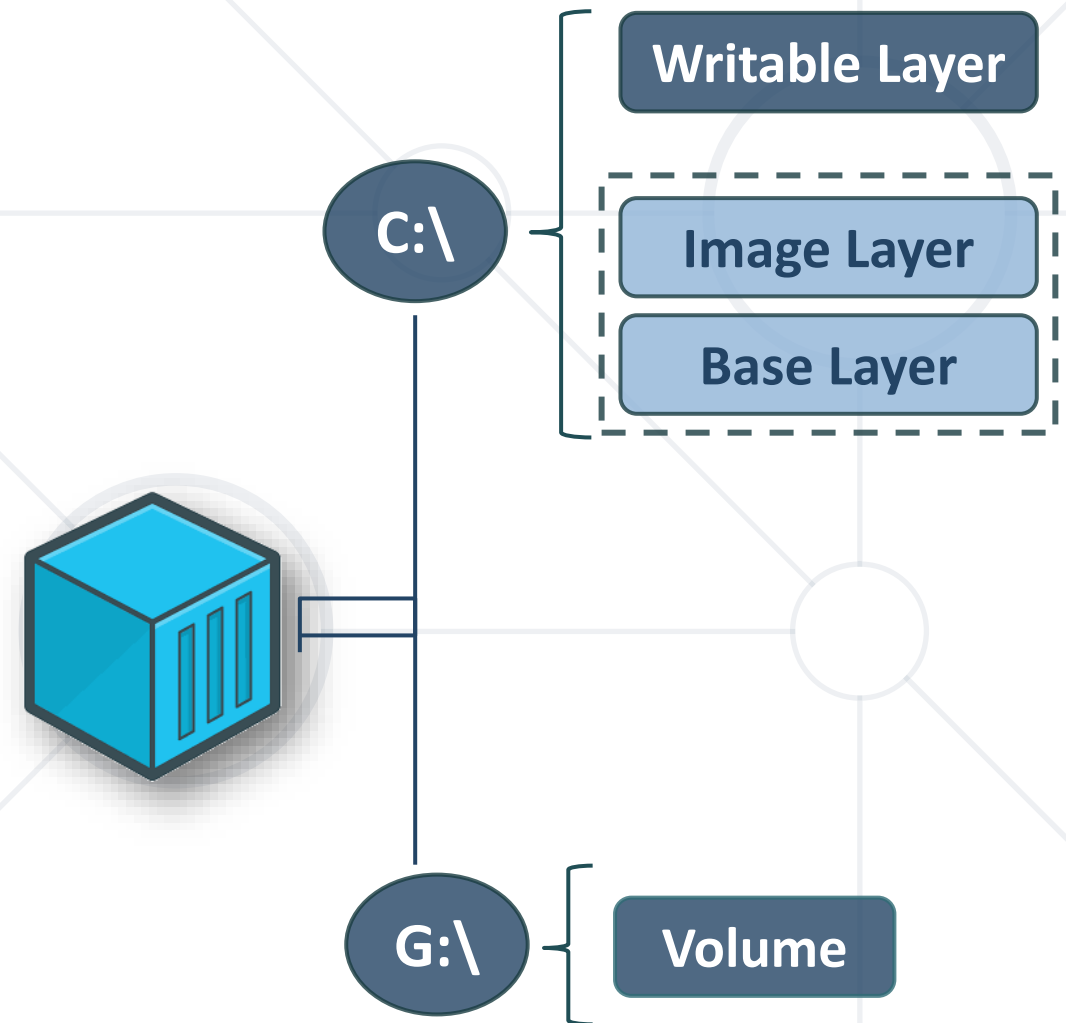
```
PS C:\Users\PC> docker exec -it code_it_up /bin/sh
/ # touch test.txt
/ # ls
bin          dev          media        srv
docker-      dev          mnt          sys
docker-      docker-entrypoint.d  opt          tmp
etc          docker-entrypoint.sh  proc         usr
home         etc          root         var
lib          home        run
            lib         sbin
```

code_it_up
7fbae24f31a3

code_it_up
774cdfc8a290

test.txt file
is missing

- To persist data, use **volumes**
 - Special type of **directory on the host**
 - Mapped to the real file system
 - Can be shared and reused among containers
 - Image updates won't affect volumes
 - Persisted even after the container is deleted
 - You have full control over them

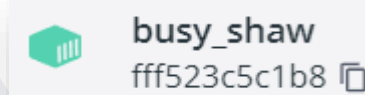


Attach Local Folder as Volume

- Attach **local folder as volume** to a container

```
docker run -p 5001:80 -d -v c:\users:/app nginxdemos/hello
```

```
PS C:\Users\PC> docker run -p 5001:80 -d -v c:\users:/app nginxdemos/hello  
fff523c5c1b81e457a53d51ee5afa963553c8523766846f906002053a695d157
```



- Examine mapped container's **/app** folder

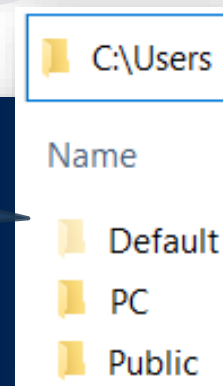
```
PS C:\Users\PC> docker exec -it busy_shaw /bin/sh
```

```
/ # cd /app
```

```
/app # ls -al
```

```
total 4  
dr-xr-xr-x   1 root    root    4096 Nov  5  2021 .  
drwxr-xr-x   1 root    root    4096 Dec 14 08:50 ..  
lrwxrwxrwx   1 root    root      23 Dec  7  2019 All Users -> /mnt/host/c/ProgramData  
dr-xr-xr-x   1 root    root    4096 Nov  6  2021 Default  
lrwxrwxrwx   1 root    root     25 Dec  7  2019 Default User -> /mnt/host/c/Users/Default  
drwxrwxrwx   1 root    root    4096 Dec 12 12:09 PC  
drwxrwxrwx   1 root    root    4096 Nov  5  2021 Public  
-r-xr-xr-x   1 root    root    174 Dec  7  2019 desktop.ini
```

/app has files
from **c:\users**



Creating and Using Volumes

- **Create** a volume

```
docker volume create myvolume
```

```
PS C:\Users\PC> docker volume create myvolume  
myvolume
```

- **List** all volumes

```
docker volume ls
```

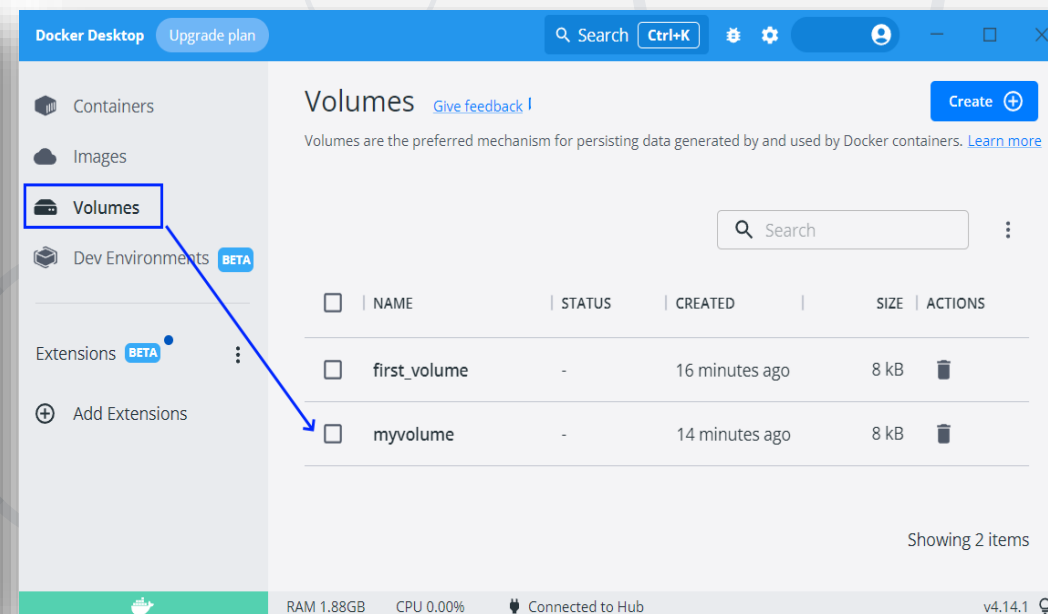
```
PS C:\Users\PC> docker volume ls  
DRIVER      VOLUME NAME  
local      first_volume  
local      myvolume
```

Creating and Using Volumes

- **Inspect** volume

```
docker volume inspect myvolume
```

```
PS C:\Users\PC> docker volume inspect myvolume
[
  {
    "CreatedAt": "2022-12-14T08:14:20Z",
    "Driver": "local",
    "Labels": {},
    "Mountpoint": "/var/lib/docker/volumes/myvolume/_data",
    "Name": "myvolume",
    "Options": {},
    "Scope": "local"
  }
]
```




Creating and Using Volumes

- **Mount volume** to container

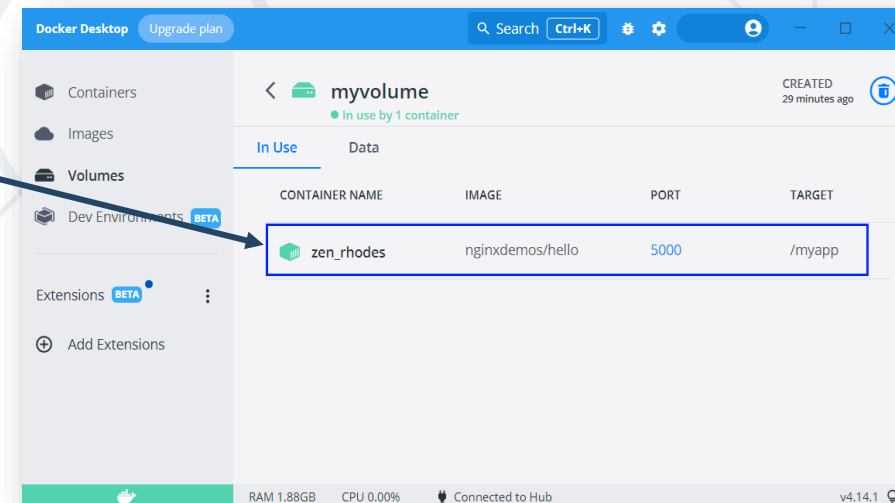
```
docker run -p 5000:80 -d -v myvolume:/myapp nginxdemos/hello
```

```
PS C:\Users\PC> docker run -p 5000:80 -d -v myvolume:/myapp nginxdemos/hello
061e1027c3830bb7321485258e9b1573967be98d998a241c5dfbc1bb30b923f4
```

 zen_rhodes
061e1027c383

- Create a file in the **/myapp** folder

```
PS C:\Users\PC> docker exec -it zen_rhodes /bin/sh
/ # cd /myapp
/myapp # touch test.txt
/myapp # ls
test.txt
```



- **Remove** volume
 - A volume that is in use cannot be removed
 - You can remove multiple volumes simultaneously

```
docker volume rm myvolume
```

```
PS C:\Users\PC> docker volume rm myvolume  
myvolume
```

Should not be in use



Live Demo

Vue.js App in a Container



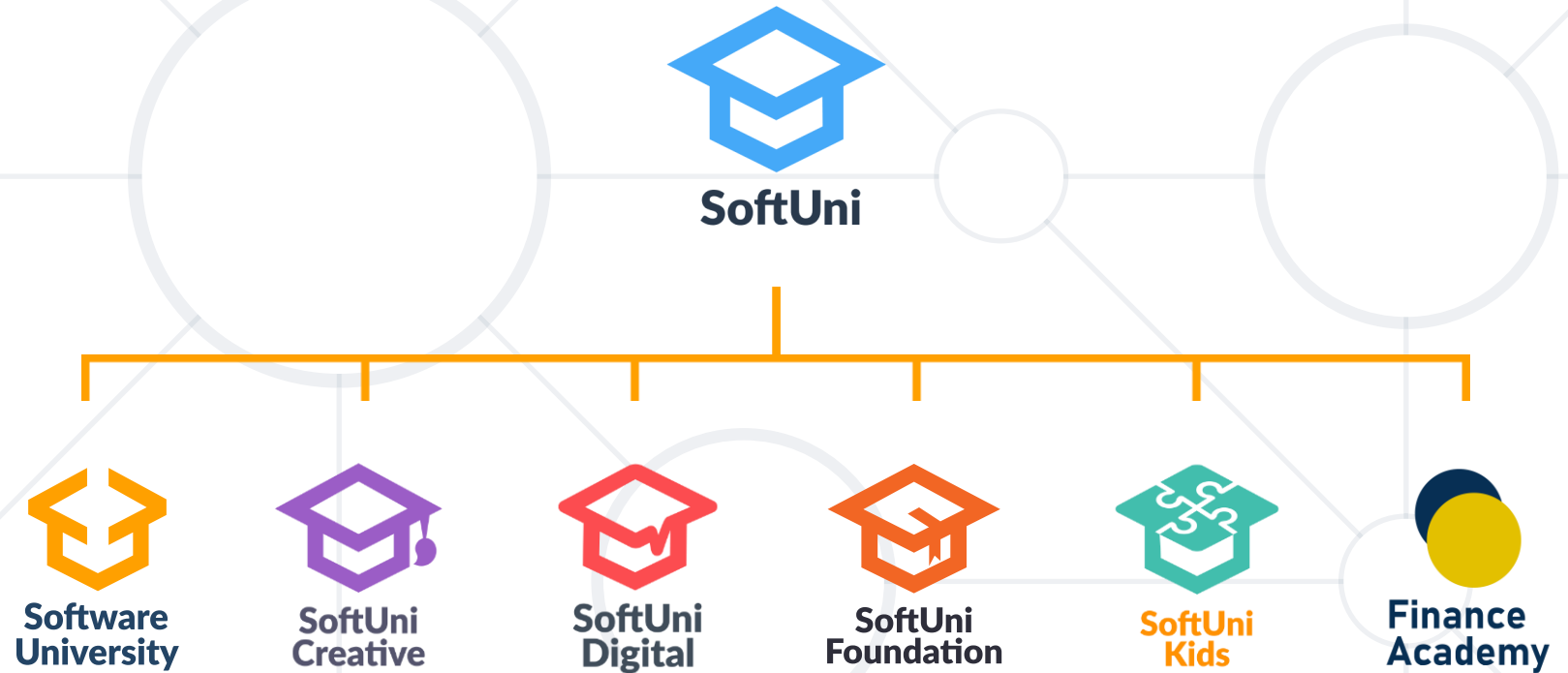
Live Demo

Docker Container with MongoDB

- With **Docker** we can create and manage **images**, **containers**, **volumes**, etc.
 - **Image** == read-only template with instructions for creating a Docker container
 - **Container** == a runnable instance of an image
 - **Volumes** == the preferred mechanism for persisting data
- We can **run apps in containers**
- We can also have a working **database in a container**



Questions?



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