



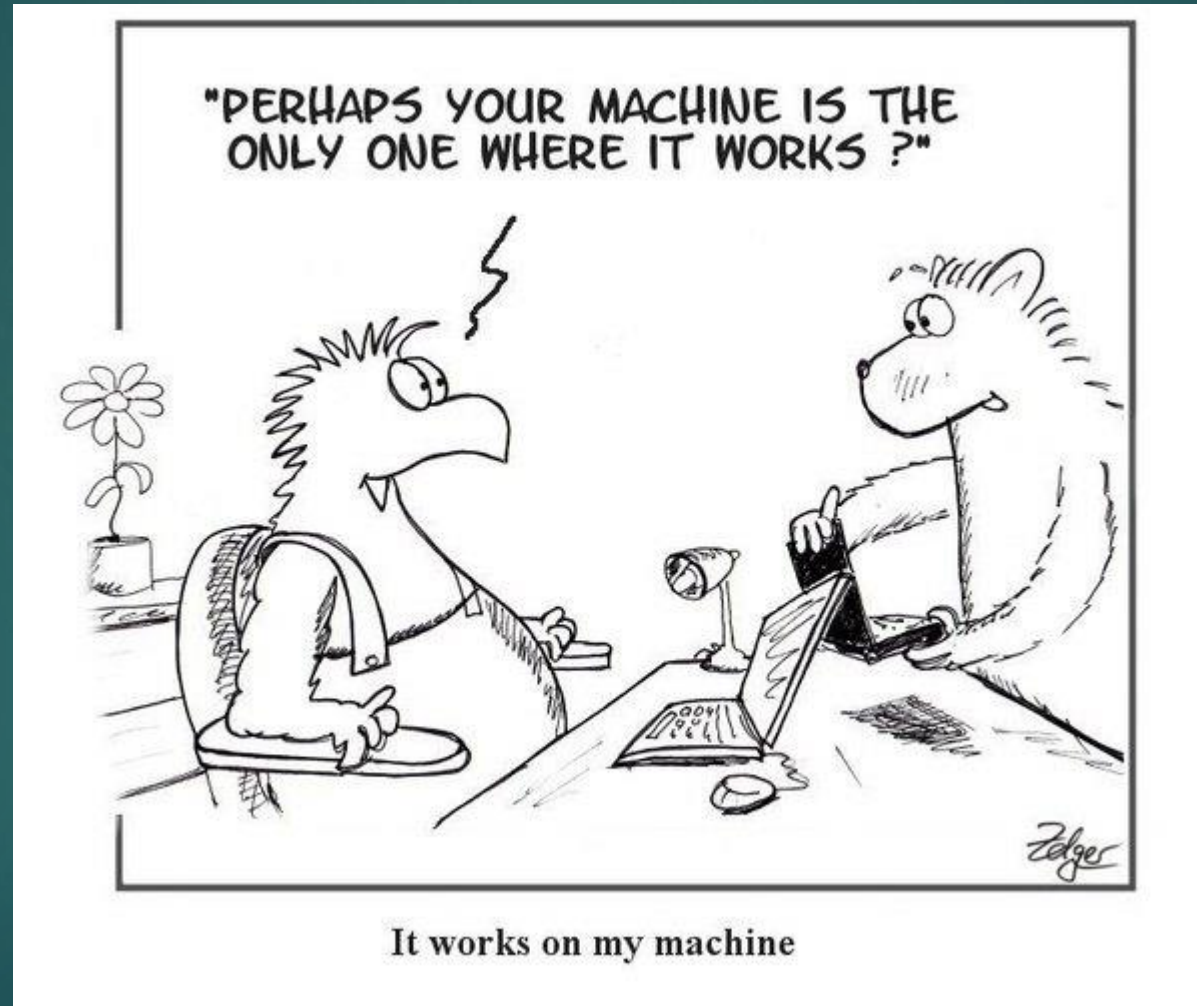
# Docker for Developers

# Challenges in Software Shipping

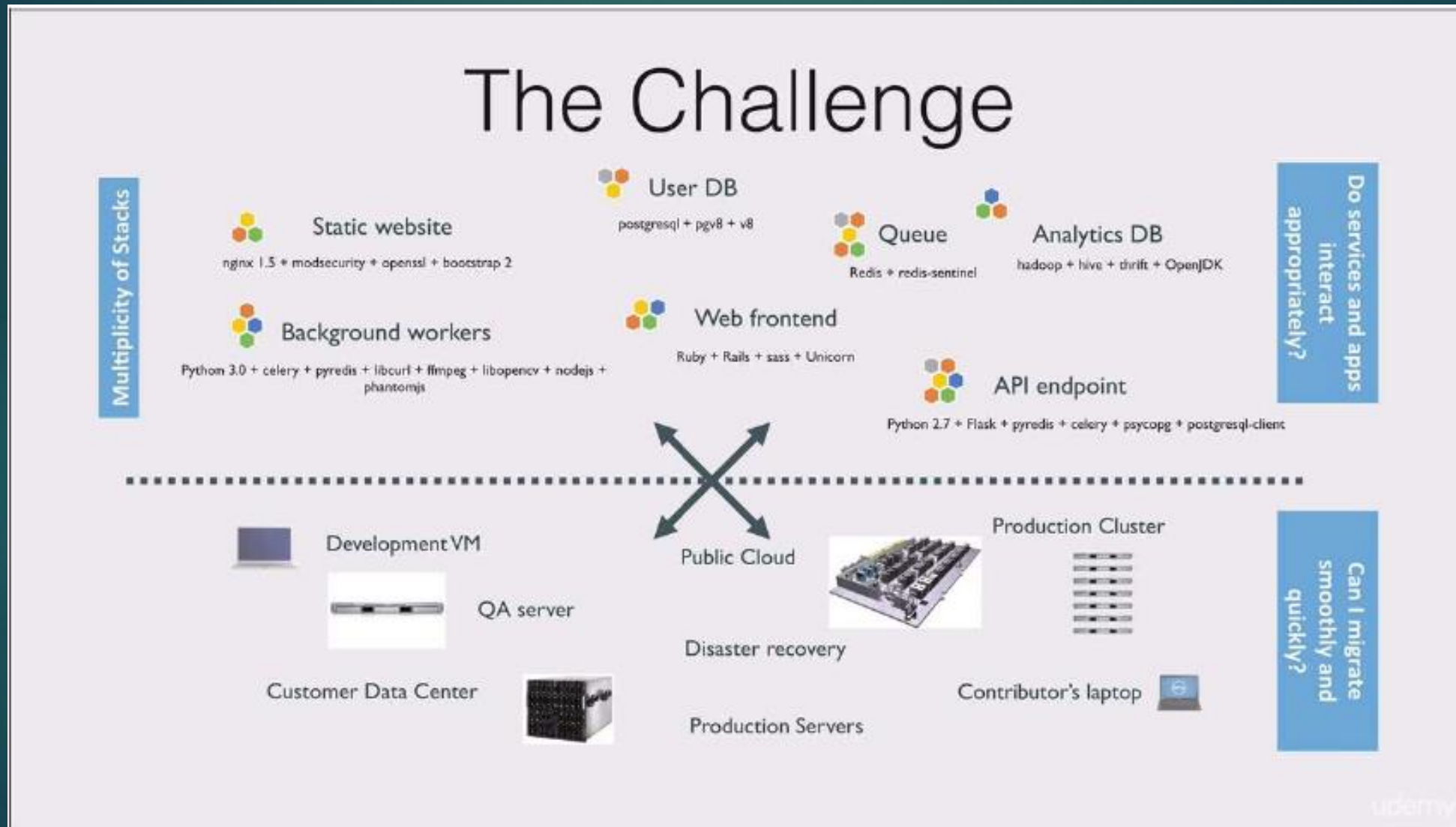


1. How to ship software?
2. How to ensure exact versioning between dev, test, and production beds?

# Challenges in Software Shipping



# The Challenge: How to Ship Software?



# Analogy: Traditional Cargo Shipping





# Analogy – Modern Cargo Shipping

## Intermodal Shipping Container



# Docker— Software Shipping Container Technology

## Docker - Shipping Container for Code



# What is Docker?

*Container Technology to Build, Ship, and Run Any App,  
Anywhere*

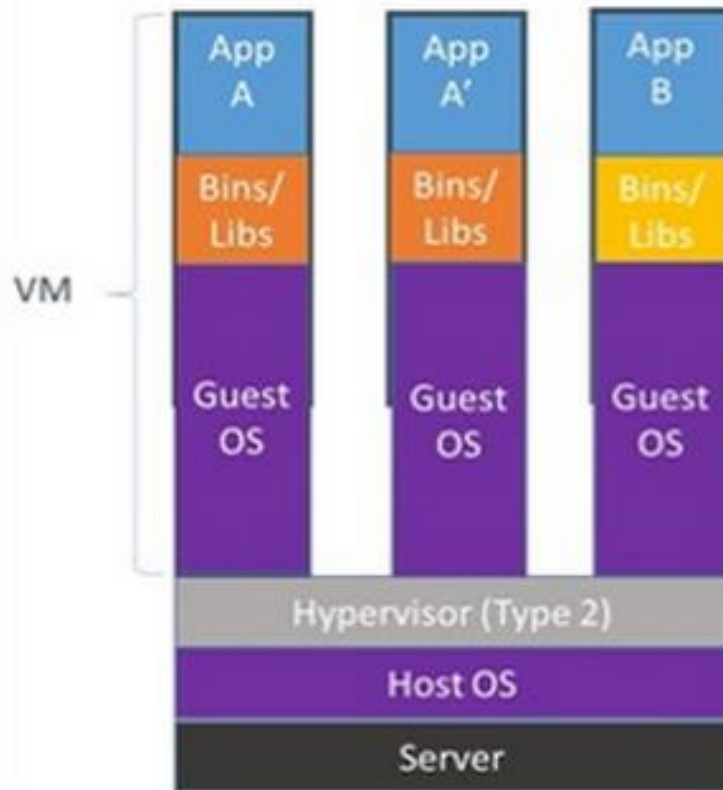


docker

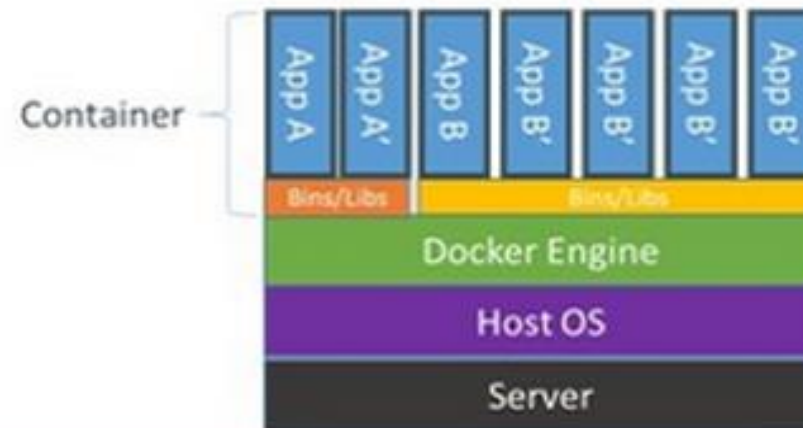


# Containers vs VMs

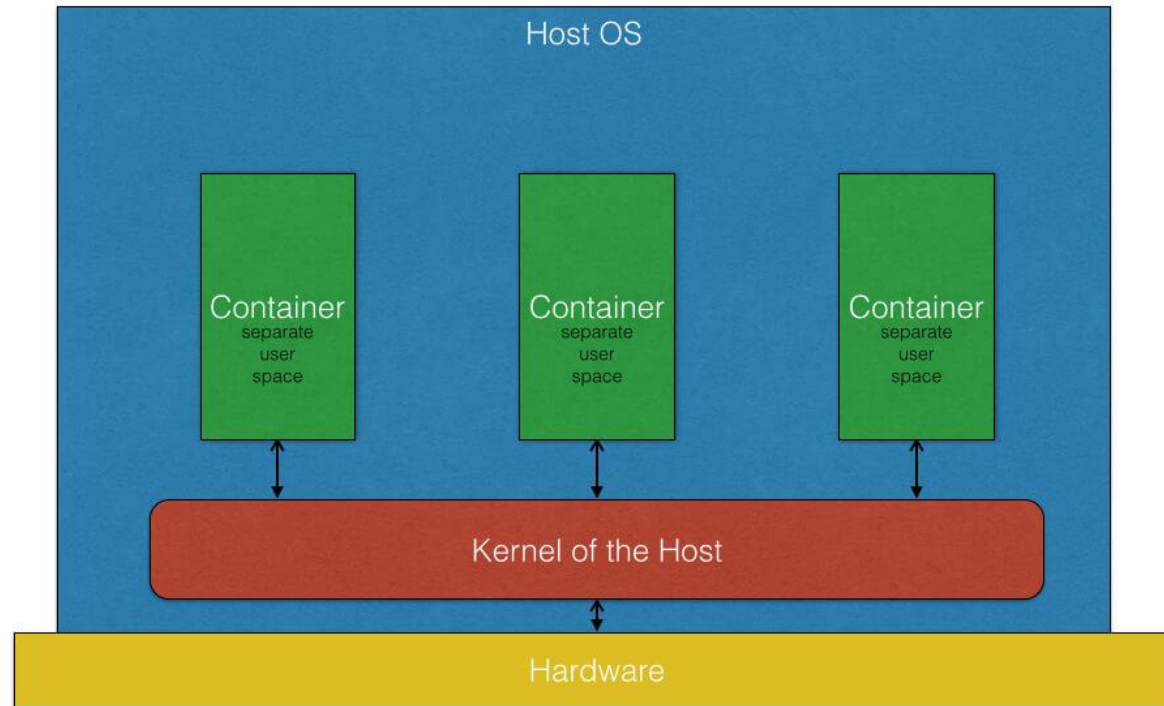
## Containers vs. VMs



Containers are isolated, but share OS and, where appropriate, bins/libraries



# Containers vs VMs



Operating System/Container Virtualization

# Just a Minute (JAM)

Btw, Docker is written in Go

# Docker - Components

## Image

- A read only template.
- Includes all the dependencies (such as frameworks) plus deployment and execution configuration to be used by a container runtime.
- Usually derives from multiple base images that are layers stacked on top of each other to form the container's file system.
- Is immutable once it has been created.

## Container

- A runnable instance of a Docker image.
- Can be created, started, stopped, and deleted.

# Docker Images

## What is a Docker Image?

- An Image defines a Docker Container.
  - Similar in concept to a snapshot of a VM.
  - Or a class vs an instance of the class.
- Images are immutable.
  - Once built, the files making up an image do not change.



# Layers in Docker Images



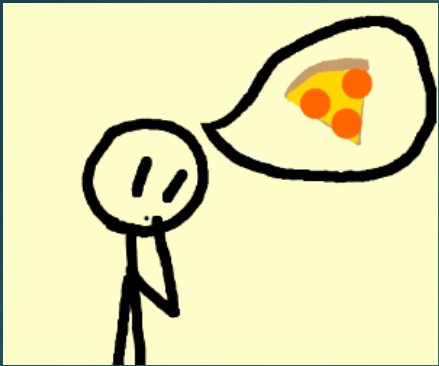
I want to eat Pizza with **Herbs**  
**Topping**

# Docker Images



I'll make the pizza

# Docker Images



I'll make the pizza

My Pizza Image



Layer 5 (Herbs Topping)

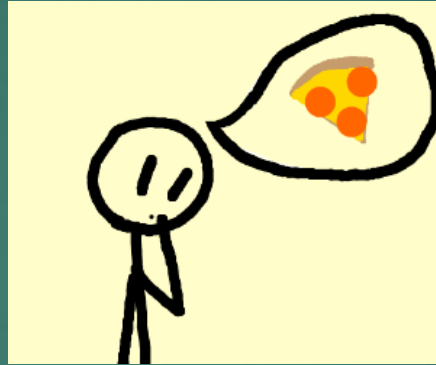
Layer 4 (Veg Topping)

Layer 3 (Ingredients)

Layer 2 (Sauce)

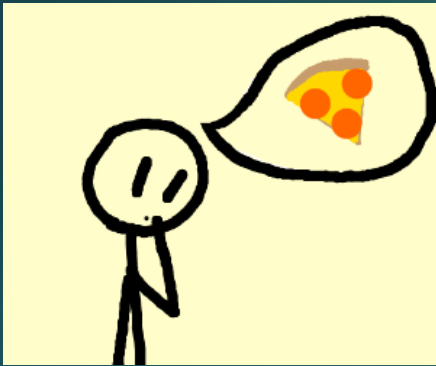
Layer 1 (Crust)

# Docker Images



I'll order the pizza and add  
the Herbs Topping Layer

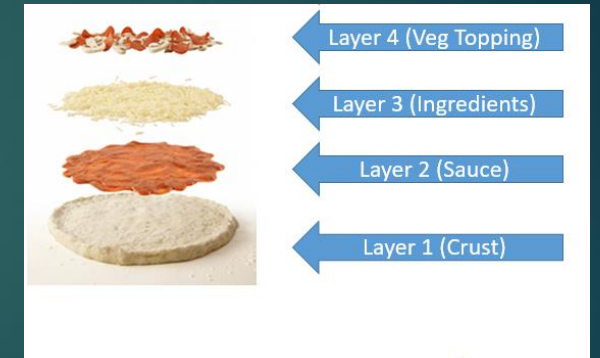
# Docker Images



I'll order the pizza and  
add Herbs Topping Layer

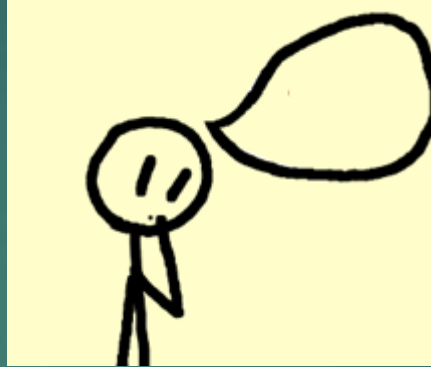
My Pizza  
Image

Ordered  
Pizza  
Image





# Docker Image Layers

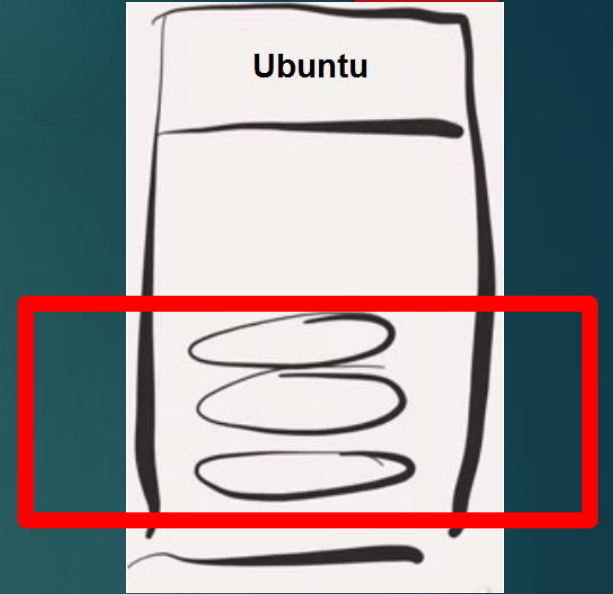


I want Mongo running  
on Docker

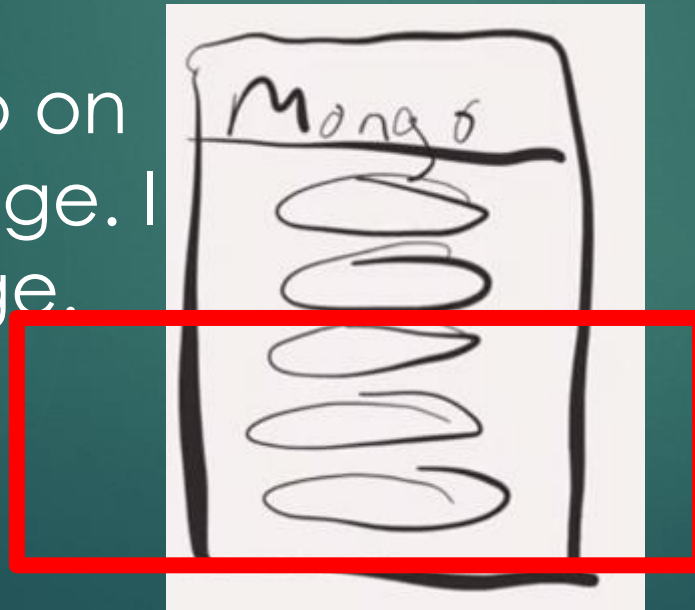
# Docker Image Layers



1. I will order(pull) the base Ubuntu image

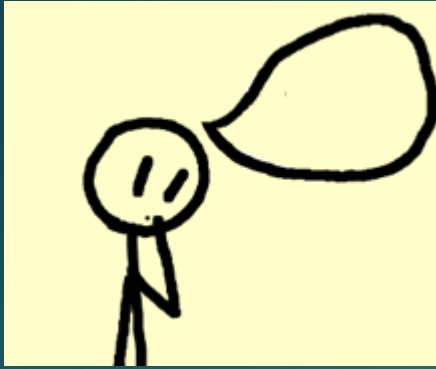


2. I will install Mongo on the base Ubuntu image. I get a Mongo Image.

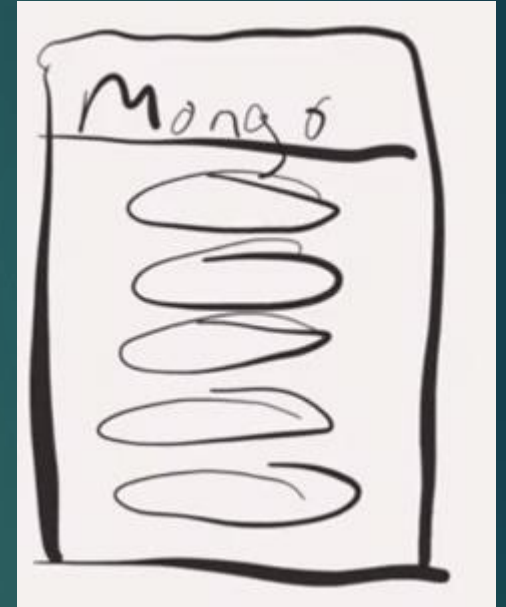


```
$ sudo apt-get install -y mongodb-org
```

# Docker Image Layers



2. I will order(pull) a Mongo image



# Docker Images

## Image Layers

- Images are built in layers.
- Each layer is an immutable file, but is a collection of files and directories.
- Layers receive an ID, calculated via a SHA 256 hash of the layer contents.
  - Thus, if the layer contents change, the SHA 256 hash changes also.

# Docker Images

## Image Tag Names

- The hash values of images are referred to by 'tag' names.
- This concept is very confusing at first.



# Docker Images

## Image Tag Names

- The format of the full tag name is: [REGISTRYHOST/] [USERNAME/]NAME[:TAG]
- For Registry Host 'registry.hub.docker.com' is inferred
- For ':TAG' - 'latest' is default, and inferred.
- Full tag example: registry.hub.docker.com/mongo:latest

REPOSITORY  
mongo  
postgres

TAG  
latest  
latest

# Docker Images

```
docker images
```

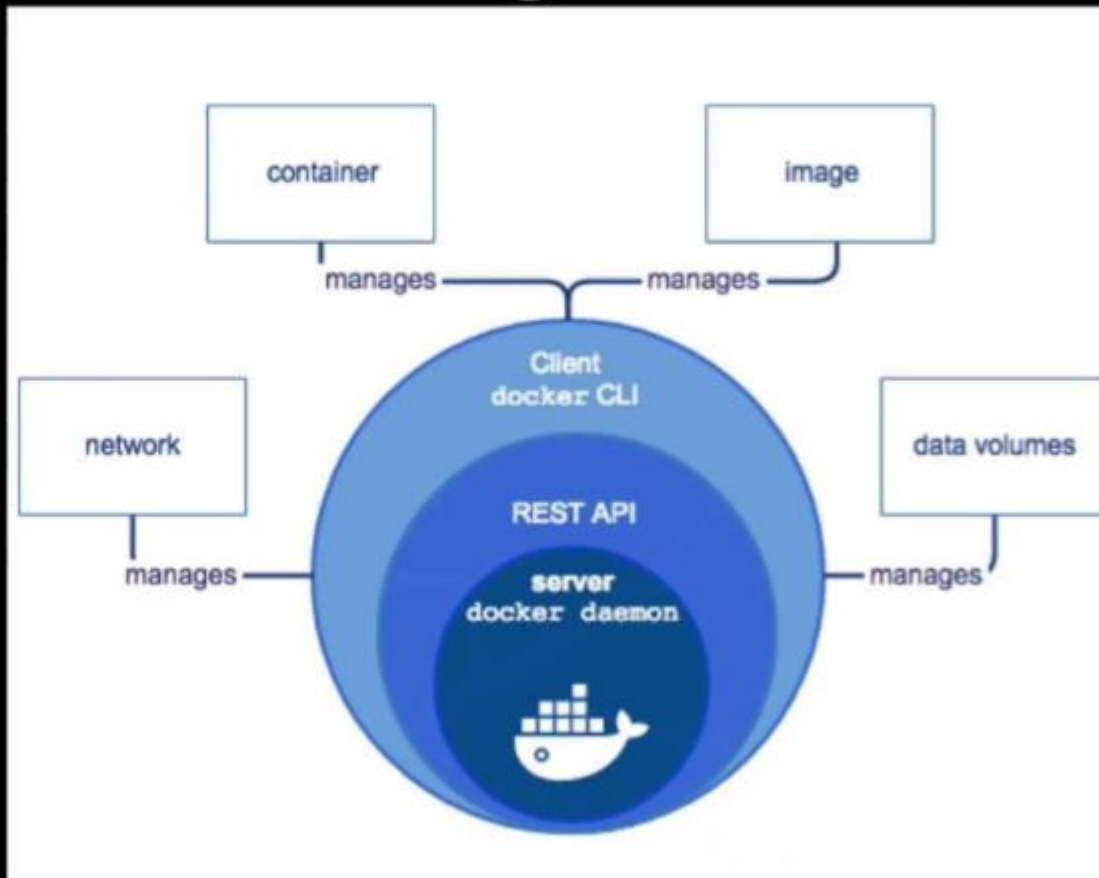
```
docker inspect mongo
```

```
docker history -q webserver-image:v1 | wc -l
```

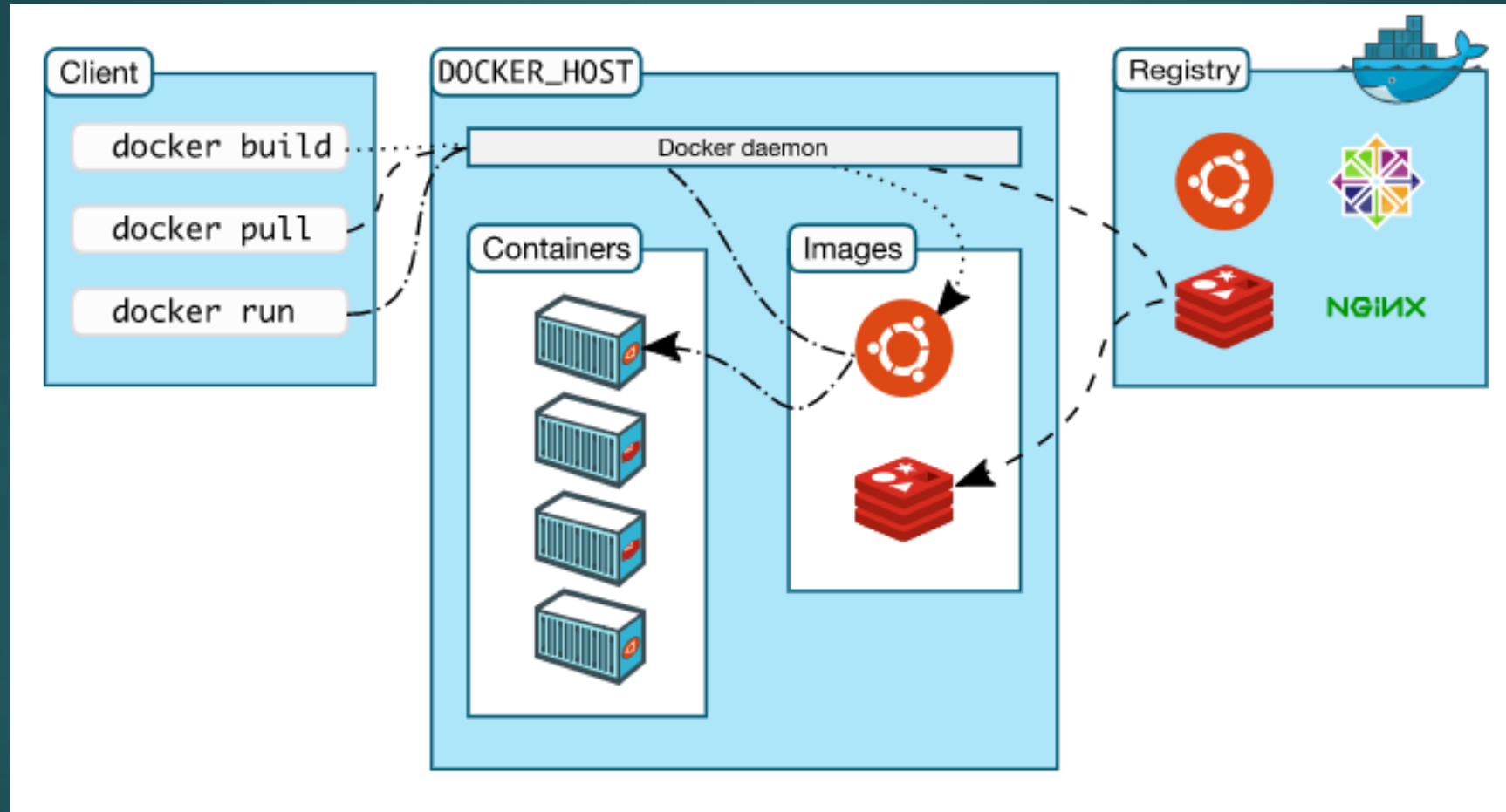
# Using Docker

# Docker– Software Shipping Container Technology

## Docker Engine Runtime

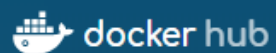


# Docker– Software Shipping Container Technology





# Docker Hub

[Explore](#) [Help](#) [Sign in](#)

## Docker Hub

Dev-test pipeline automation, 100,000+ free apps, public and private registries



### New to Docker?

Create your free Docker ID to get started.

[Sign Up](#)

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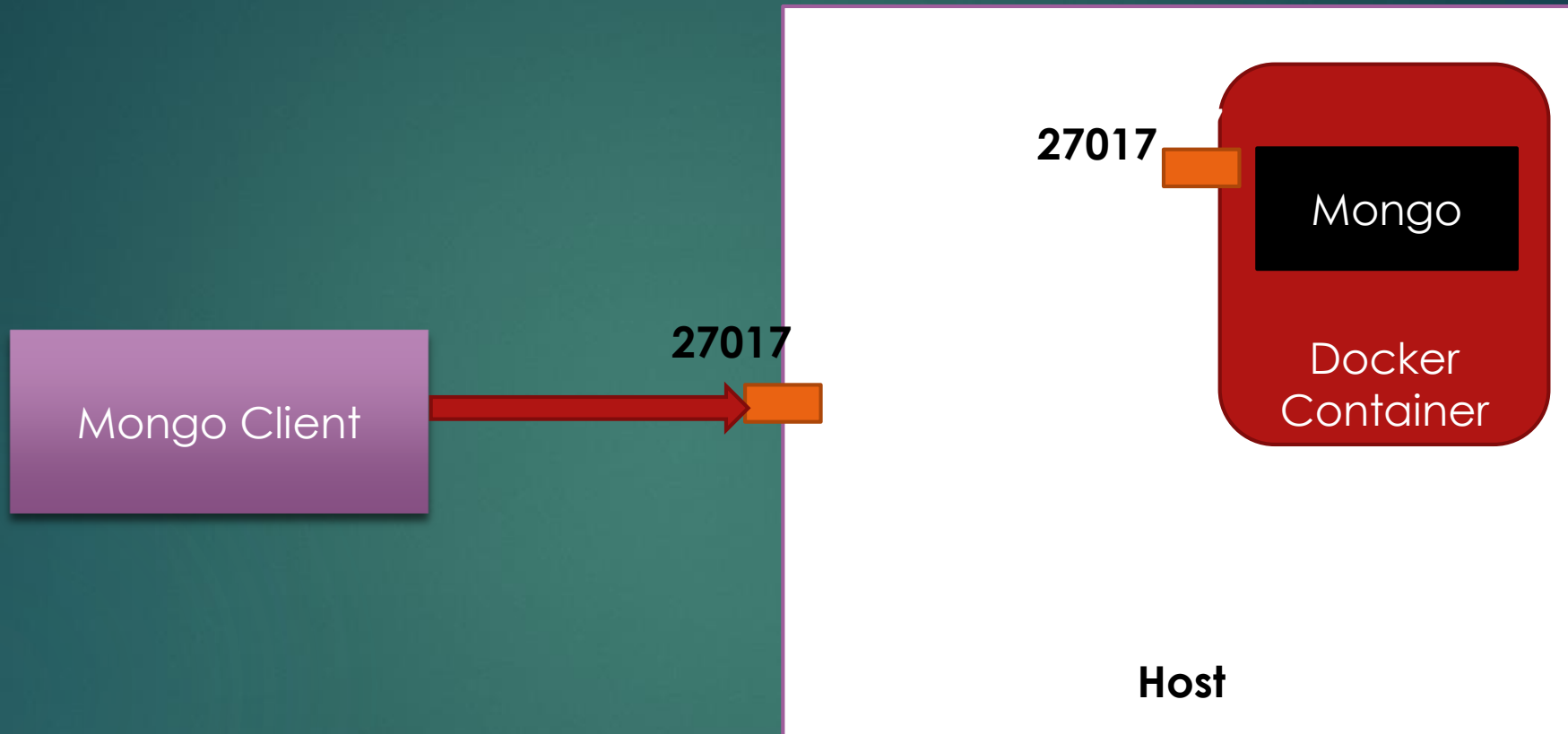
# Using Docker

`docker run -d mongo`



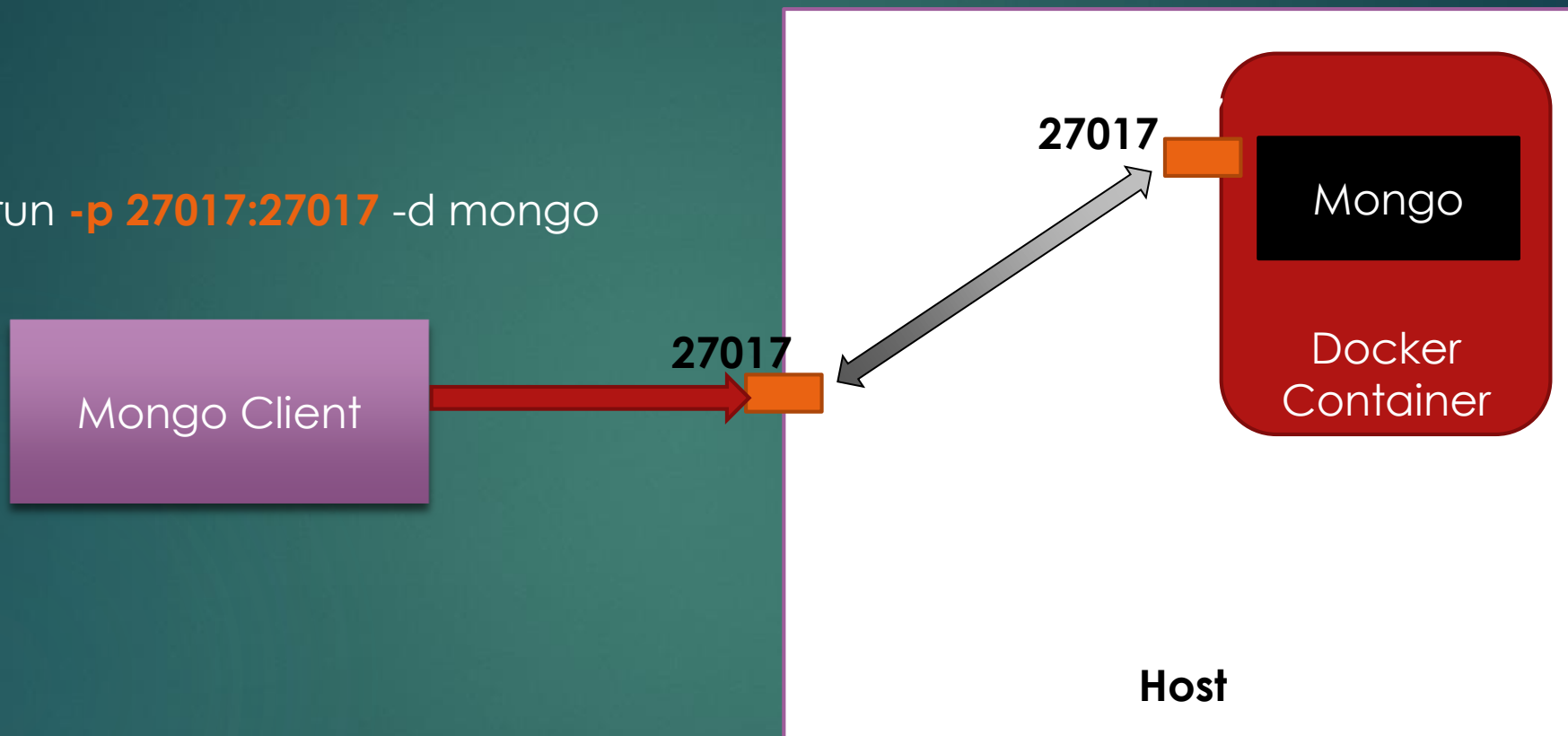
`docker pull mongo`  
`docker run -d mongo`

# What Happened?



# Port Mapping

```
docker run -p 27017:27017 -d mongo
```



# Assigning Storage

```
docker run -p 27017:27017 -v /users/data:/data/db -d mongo
```

# Building your Own Image

# Dockerfile

```
FROM java:8-jre
ADD ./target/MovieCruiserServer-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar /usr/src/MovieCruiserServer-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
WORKDIR usr/src
ENTRYPOINT ["java","-jar", "MovieCruiserServer-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar"]
```



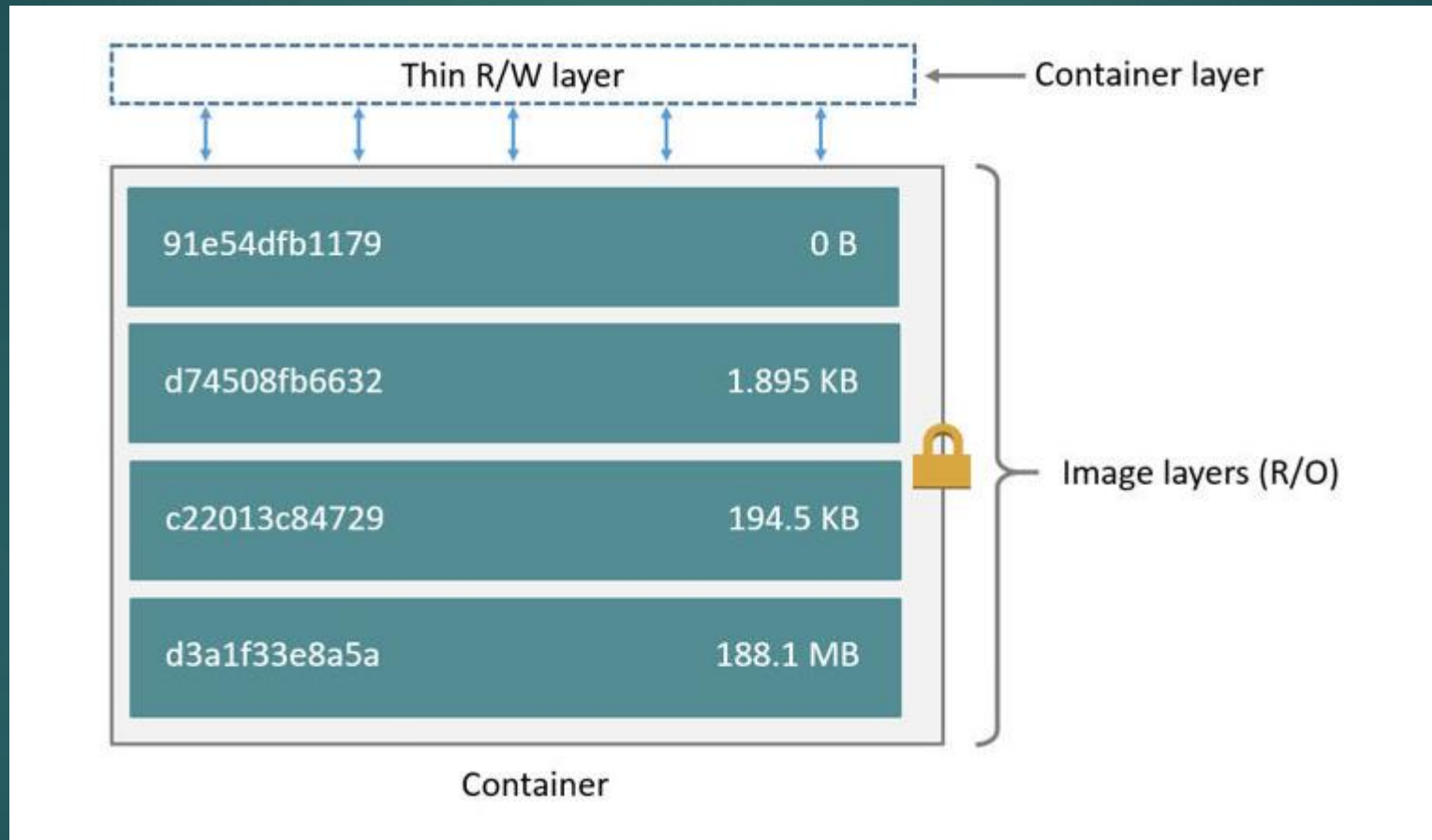
# Building Image

```
docker build -t movieservice-image:v1 .
```

# Running Container

```
docker run -d -p 8080:8080 movieservice
```

# Running Container



# House keeping

## Cleaning Up After Docker

- With Development Use Docker can leave behind a lot of files.
- These files will grow and consume a lot of disk space.
- This is less of an issue on production systems where containers aren't being built and restarted all the time.
- There are 3 key areas of house keeping:
  - Containers
  - Images
  - Volumes

# Executing Commands inside Running Container

```
docker exec -it <container_name> bash
```

# Pushing to Docker Hub

```
docker login
```

```
docker tag <image_id> <dockerhub_id>/<image_name>: tag
```

```
docker push <image_name>
```

# House keeping: Containers

Kill all running docker containers

```
docker kill $(docker ps -q)
```

Delete all stopped containers

```
docker rm $(docker ps -a -q)
```



# House keeping: Images

## Cleaning Up Images

- Remove a Docker Image
  - `docker rmi <image name>`
- Delete Untagged (dangling) Images
  - `docker rmi $(docker images -q -f dangling=true)`
- Delete All Images
  - `docker rmi $(docker images -q)`

# House keeping: Volumes

## Cleaning Up Volumes

- Once a volume is no longer associated with a container, it is considered 'dangling'.
- Remove all dangling volumes
  - `docker volume rm $(docker volume ls -f dangling=true -q)`
- NOTE: Does not remove files from host system in shared volumes.

# Docker Cheat Sheet

<b>Pull Image</b> docker pull mvertes/alpine -mongo	<b>View Images</b> docker images	<b>Run Container</b> docker run <image name> <i>To run in background use - d: docker run -d &lt;image name&gt;</i>
<b>List Running Containers</b> docker ps	<b>Stop container</b> docker stop <container_id>/<container_name >	<b>View Container Logs</b> docker log <container_id/name > <i>Use -f to view log real time</i>
<b>Remove all stopped containers</b> docker ps -aq --no-trunc   xargs docker rm	<b>Remove container by name</b> docker rm \$(docker ps -aq -- filter name=myContainerName)	
<b>List all Exited Containers</b> docker ps -aq -f status=exited		
<b>Port Forwarding</b> docker run -d -p <host_port>:<guest_port> <image name> docker run -d -p 2700:2700 <image name>		



Thank you