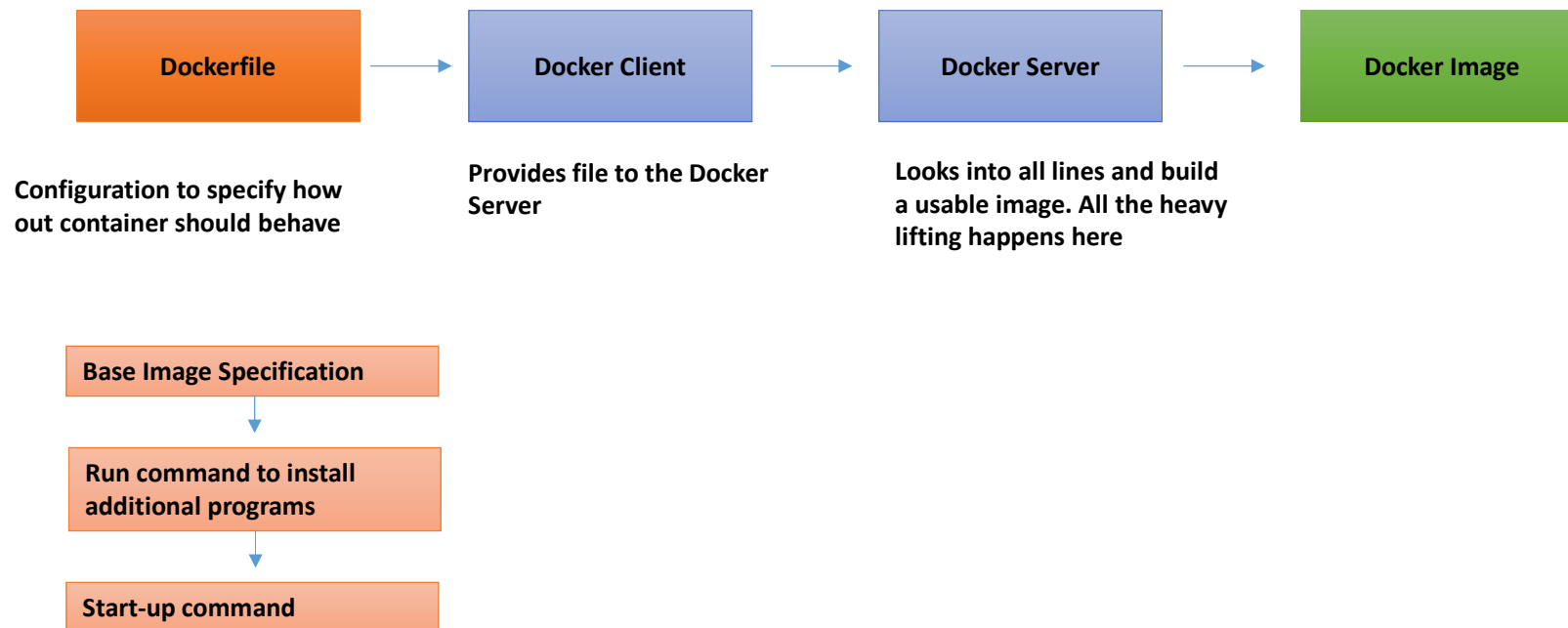


docker

*Day 2*

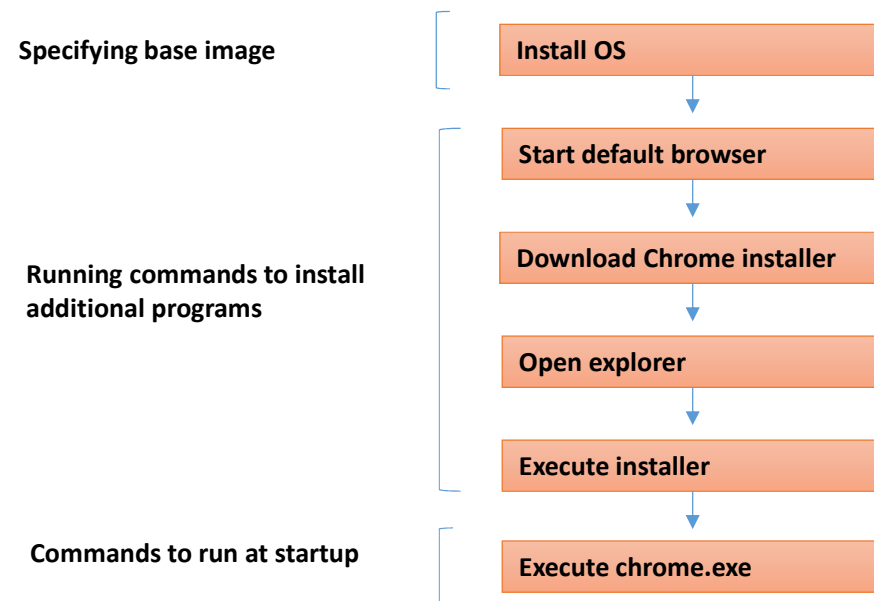
# Creating Docker Images

- Process for creating a container is somewhat straight forward, but need to learn a few commands and syntax like all other things



# What is a Base Image?

- Simple analogy: what will you do if you are asked to install Chrome on your computer with no OS



# Docker Build Process



Every step along the way in docker file, temporary image with a snap shot of the upgraded file system in created. When no more commands are available, Docker considers it as final

# Re-builds from cache

- One of the reasons that give Docker a lot of performance during build process is that it can re-build from the cache.
- That means, it re-builds from the point where the sequence changed in the docker file
- By carefully inserting the changes in the docker file (preferably as low as possible) there can be significant savings in the build time

# Tagging the image

- It is always better to give a human readable id instead of memorizing numbers for recognizing the images.

Tags the image

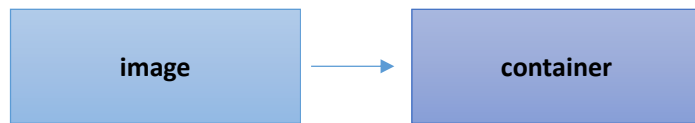
<b>docker</b>	<b>build</b>	<b>-t purushotham1982/redis:new</b>	<b>.</b>
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Convention for tagging

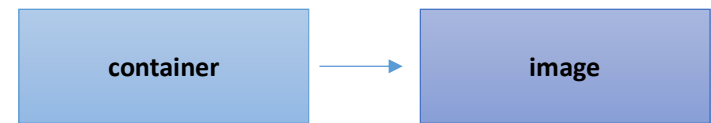
<b>Docker ID</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Version</b>
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# Docker Commit

- We can manually create a container using the commit option

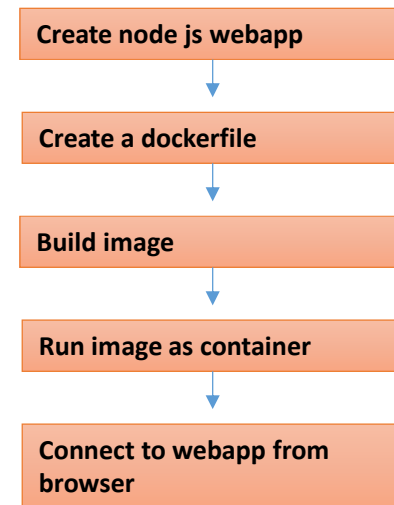
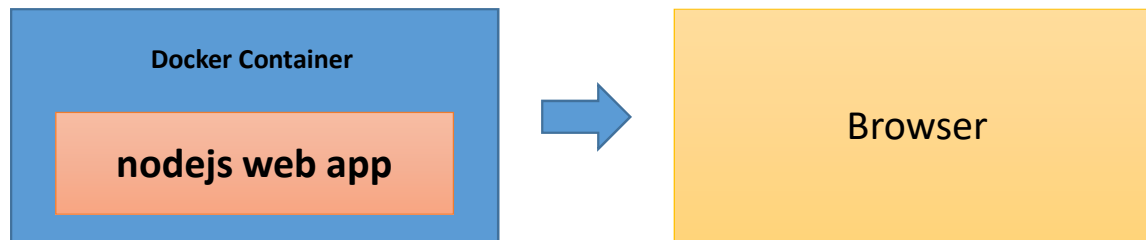


`docker run`



`docker commit`

# A simpleweb Project





# Port Forwarding

This port in the  
container

docker	run	-p	8000	:	8000	<image>
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Forward incoming  
requests to this port  
to..

# Another Project

