



DOCKER INSTALLATION

DevOps Certification Training

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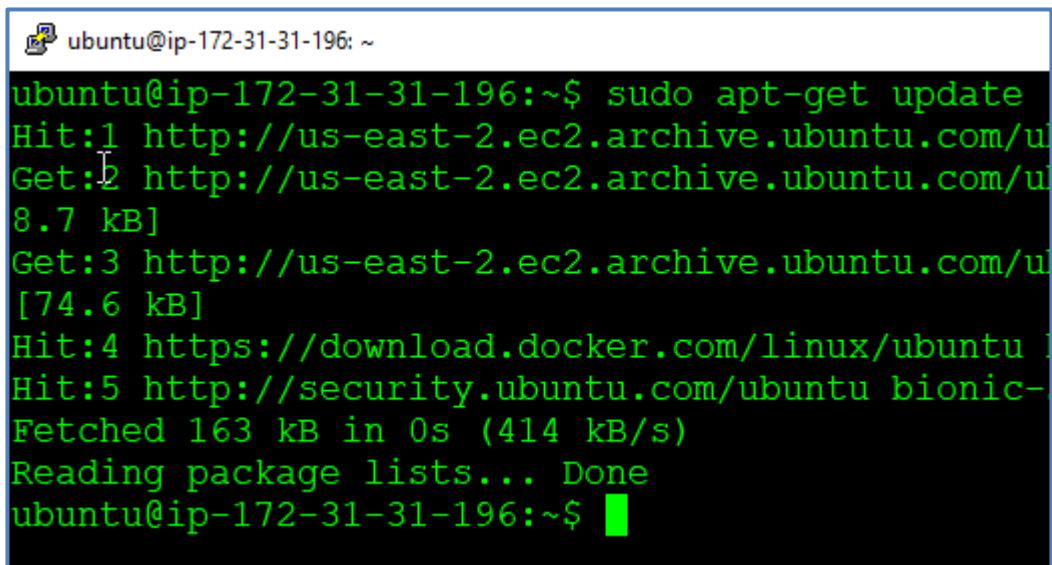
DOCKER INSTALLATION ON UBUNTU

Note: The terminal with green color commands represents terminal and the one with white color commands represents slave terminal.

Docker Installation

Step 1: Update your machine using the below command

```
$ sudo apt-get update
```



```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-31-196: ~  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-31-196:~$ sudo apt-get update  
Hit:1 http://us-east-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu InRelease  
Get:2 http://us-east-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu InRelease [8.7 kB]  
Get:3 http://us-east-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu InRelease [74.6 kB]  
Hit:4 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu InRelease  
Hit:5 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security InRelease  
Fetched 163 kB in 0s (414 kB/s)  
Reading package lists... Done  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-31-196:~$
```

Step 2: Now use this command to install docker on your system

```
$ sudo apt-get install docker.io
```

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-31-196: ~
ubuntu@ip-172-31-31-196:~$ sudo apt-get install docker.io
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following package was automatically installed and is no
  containerd.io
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove it.
The following additional packages will be installed:
  bridge-utils ubuntu-fan
Suggested packages:
  ifupdown debootstrap docker-doc rinse zfs-fuse | zfsutils
The following packages will be REMOVED:
  docker-ce docker-ce-cli
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  bridge-utils docker.io ubuntu-fan
0 upgraded, 3 newly installed, 2 to remove and 118 not upgra
Need to get 40.2 MB of archives.
After this operation, 43.0 MB of additional disk space will
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y

```

Step 3: In order to check if docker installed properly in your system or not, use the command below:

```
$ docker --version
```

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-31-196: ~
ubuntu@ip-172-31-31-196:~$ docker --version
Docker version 18.06.1-ce, build e68fc7a
ubuntu@ip-172-31-31-196:~$ █

```

Docker compose:

Step 1: Run this command to download the latest version of Docker Compos.

```
$ sudo curl -L "https://github.com/docker/compose/releases/download/1.23.1/docker-
compose-${uname -s}-${uname -m}" -o /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
```

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114: ~
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114:~$ sudo curl -L "https://github.com/docker/compose/releases/download/1.23.1/docker-compose-${uname
-s}-${uname -m}" -o /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
           Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left     Speed
100 617    0 617    0    0  2603      0  --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:-- 2603
100 11.1M 100 11.1M    0    0 11.0M      0  0:00:01 0:00:01 --:--:-- 15.6M
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114:~$ █

```

Step 2: Apply executable permissions to the binary.

```
$ sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114: ~  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114:~$ sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-compose  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114:~$
```

Step 3: Run the following command to test the installation.

```
$ docker-compose --version
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114: ~  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114:~$ docker-compose --version  
docker-compose version 1.23.1, build b02f1306  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114:~$
```

Before moving ahead to the installation of docker swarm let us create a compose directory. Follow the steps.

Step 1: Create the directory.

```
$ mkdir compose
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114: ~  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114:~$ mkdir compose
```

Step 2: Get inside the directory by using the following command.

```
$ cd compose
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114: ~/compose  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114:~$ cd compose  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114:~/compose$
```

Initialization of Docker Swarm:

Since we have already installed docker in our system, along with that docker swarm is already installed. We just need to initialize the docker swarm

Step 1: Use the following command to create a new swarm.

```
$ sudo docker swarm init --advertise-addr <master IP>
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114: ~/compose
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114:~/compose$ sudo docker swarm init --advertise-addr 18.224.140.254
Swarm initialized: current node (mvt7ujrvy3oqtakn7n8mp59hu) is now a manager.

To add a worker to this swarm, run the following command:

    docker swarm join --token SWMTKN-1-0n6hs44w6bez8wh9sht656ycqph6ksqocdbt65lmorrzsncwly-4n8xxhy4incc62unze4z75dzy 18.224.140.254:2377

To add a manager to this swarm, run 'docker swarm join-token manager' and follow the instructions.
```

Copy the token (marked in red) to clipboard.

Step 2: Now we will start a new session as worker, and we will join the swarm that we just created. Paste the copied token shown below.

```
$ sudo <token>
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-82: ~
ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-82:~$ sudo docker swarm join --token SWMTKN-1-0n6hs44w6bez8wh9sht656ycqph6ksqocdbt65lmorrzsncwly-4n8xxhy4incc62unze4z75dzy 18.224.140.254:2377
This node joined a swarm as a worker.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-82:~$
```

Step 3: Now check we will check the node list as the manager.

```
$ sudo docker node ls
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114: ~/compose
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114:~/compose$ sudo docker node ls
ID                                HOSTNAME                STATUS                AVAILABILITY                MANAGER STATUS
ON                                ip-172-31-22-82         Ready                Active
pzb888pme2hlrcccz9ndpe64t       ip-172-31-22-82         Ready                Active
mvt7ujrvy3oqtakn7n8mp59hu *    ip-172-31-30-114       Ready                Active                Leader
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114:~/compose$
```

As you can see worker has joined and status of both nodes are ready.

Step 4: Follow the commands given below to leave the swarm.

```
$ sudo docker leave --force
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-82: ~
ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-82:~$ sudo docker swarm leave --force
Node left the swarm.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-82:~$
```

Now that the node left the swarm, let's check the node list as manager and check the status of the nodes.

Step 5: To check the node list as manager follow the command given below.

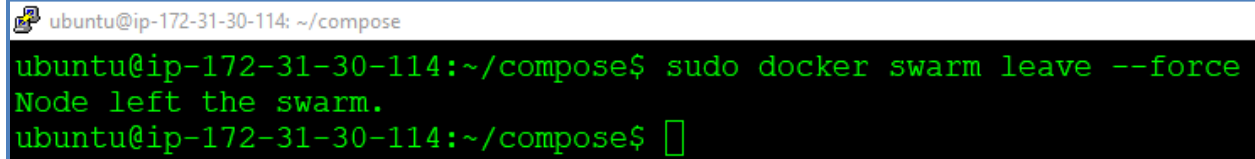
```
$ sudo docker node ls
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114: ~/compose
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114:~/compose$ sudo docker node ls
ID                                HOSTNAME                STATUS                AVAILABILITY                MANAGER STATUS
ON                                ip-172-31-22-82         Down                 Active
pzb888pme2hlrcccz9ndpe64t       ip-172-31-22-82         Down                 Active
mvt7ujrvy3oqtakn7n8mp59hu *    ip-172-31-30-114       Ready                Active                Leader
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114:~/compose$
```

As you can, the status of the node that left the swarm is no longer ready.

Step 6: To leave the swarm as manager follow the command given below.

```
$ sudo docker swarm leave --force
```

A screenshot of a terminal window with a blue border. The title bar shows a terminal icon and the text "ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114: ~/compose". The terminal content shows a green prompt "ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114:~/compose\$", followed by the command "sudo docker swarm leave --force" and its output "Node left the swarm." and a final green prompt "ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114:~/compose\$".

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114: ~/compose
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114:~/compose$ sudo docker swarm leave --force
Node left the swarm.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-30-114:~/compose$
```