

Docker Networking

CONNECTING CONTAINERS THE RIGHT WAY

Let your containers communicate securely and effectively.



WHY DOCKER NETWORKING MATTERS

Containers often need to:

- Talk to each other (e.g., app ↔ database)
- Expose services to the outside world
- Stay isolated from other containers

Docker networking handles all that — with zero manual IP work.



TYPES OF DOCKER NETWORKS

Type	Use case
Bridge	Default. Great for container- to-container
Host	Shares host's network stack (fast but risky)
None	No network (full isolation)
Overlay	Multi-host networking (Swarm/K8s
Macvlan	Assign MAC address (advanced)



HOW BRIDGE NETWORK WORKS

- Docker creates a default bridge network
- Containers get virtual IPs
- They can talk via container names (DNS resolution!)
- Perfect for most dev/test use cases





docker network create my-bridge docker run -d --name db --network my-bridge mysql docker run -d --name app --network my-bridge my-app

NOW APP CAN CONNECT TO DB:3306



HOW BRIDGE NETWORK WORKS



docker network ls

docker network inspect bridge

docker network create my-net

docker run --network my-net nginx

docker network connect my-net app



EXPOSING CONTAINERS TO OUTSIDE



DOCKER RUN -D -P 8080:80 NGINX

- Maps host port 8080 → container port 80
- Accessible at http://localhost:8080
- Be mindful of security don't expose sensitive containers without firewalls.



BEST PRACTICES

- Use named networks for multi-container setups
- **✓** Use container names instead of hardcoded IPs
- Avoid host network unless you really need speed
- Secure public ports with firewalls & reverse proxies

Networking is how Docker containers collaborate.

If you want to build real-world apps, Docker networking is not optional.



Join the ride as we break down DevOps, one day at a time!

FOLLOW ME

Let's build, break, and learn — together.