Docker Networking

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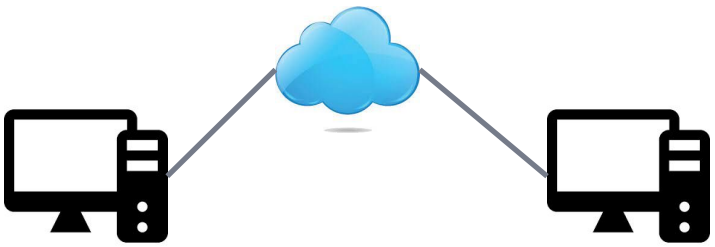
1 Networking overview

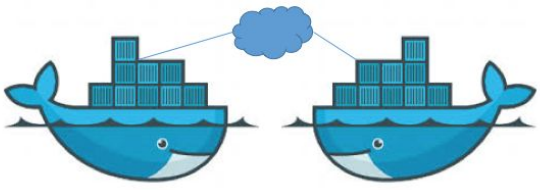
Networking overview

A **network** is two or more computer systems linked together by some form of the transmission medium.



Networking overview

- One of the reasons Docker containers and services are so powerful is that you can connect them together, or connect them to non-Docker workloads.
- Whether your Docker hosts run Linux, Windows, or a mix of the two, you can use Docker to manage them in a platform-agnostic way.

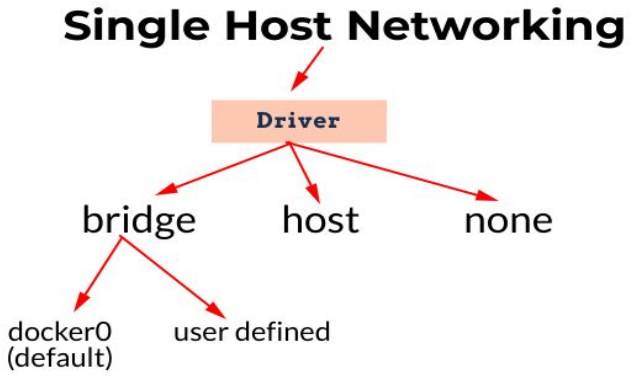


Docker networks

2 Network drivers

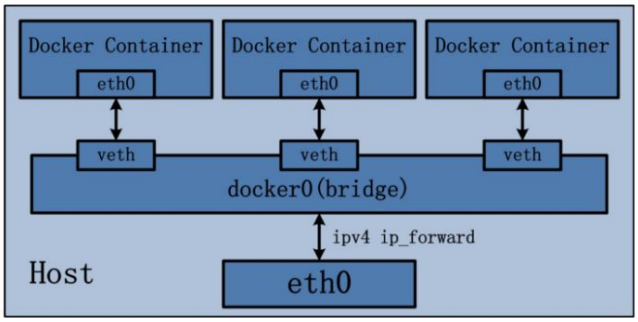
Network drivers

As default, docker has three network drivers.



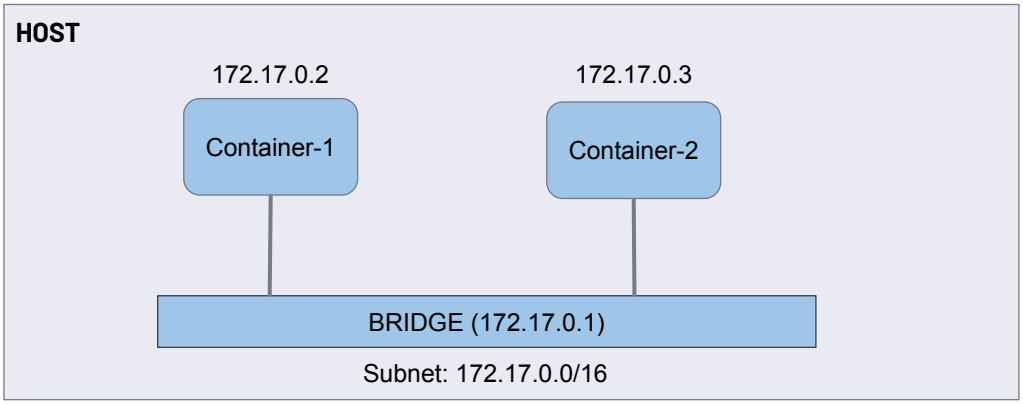
Network drivers

- **bridge** is the default network driver. If we don't specify a driver, this is the type of network we are creating.
- When we install the docker, the Docker daemon creates virtual ethernet bridge **docker0** that performs the operation by automatically delivering packets among various network interfaces.



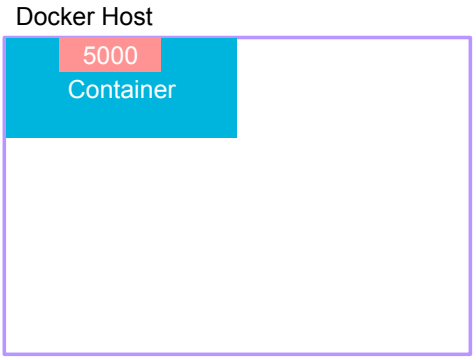
Network drivers

- When we create containers, it will automatically attach to the bridge driver.



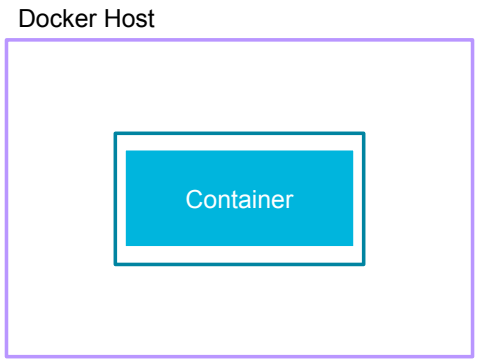
Network drivers

- **Host** removes network isolation between the docker host and docker containers. It uses the host's networking directly.
- Host networks are best when the network stack should not be isolated from the Docker host, but we want other aspects of the container to be isolated.



Network drivers

- **None** network driver disables all networking of containers.
- **None** network driver will not configure any IP for the container and doesn't have any access to the external network as well as for other containers.
- It is used when a user wants to block the networking access to a container.

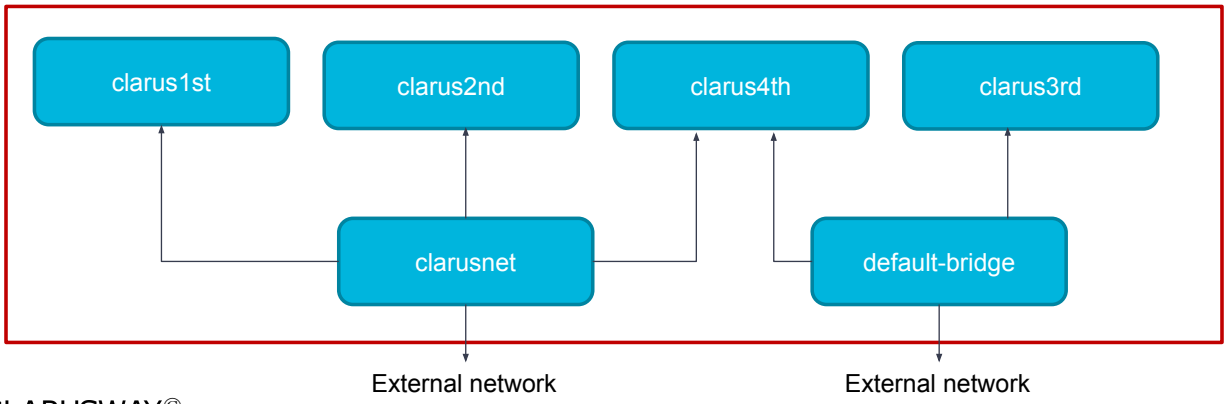


3 User-defined bridge networks

User-defined bridge networks

Users can also create their own networks called **user-defined networks** of any network driver type.

```
$ docker network create --driver bridge clarusnet
```



4 Run - Port mappings

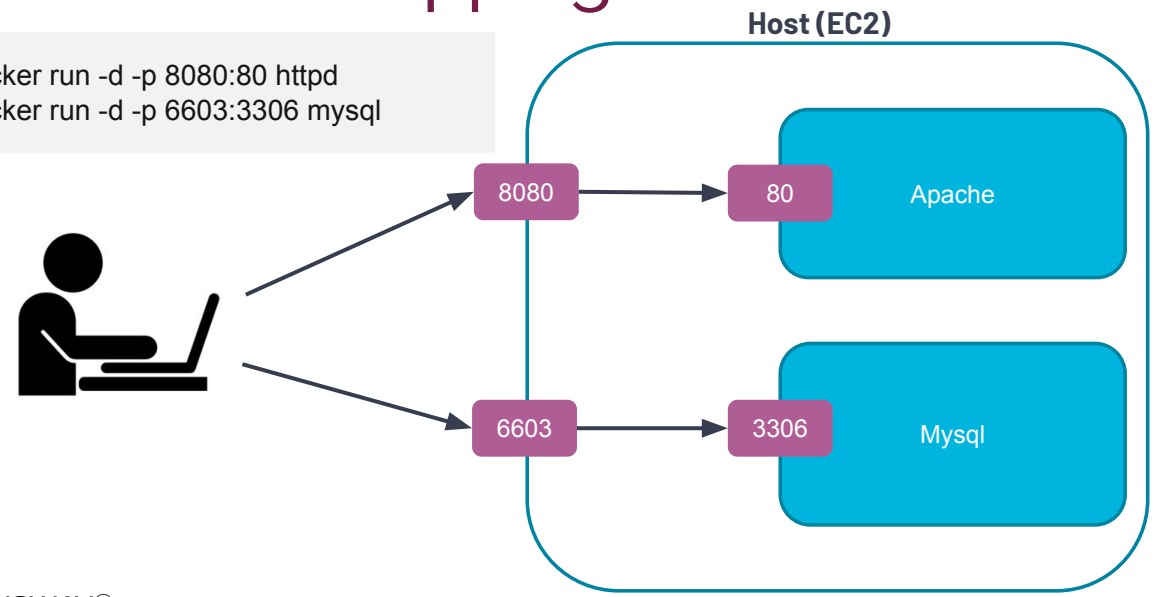
Run - Port mappings

By default, when you create a container, it does not publish any of its ports to the outside world. To make a port available to services outside of Docker, or to Docker containers which are not connected to the container's network, use the **--publish** or **-p** flag.

```
-p host_port : container_port
```


Run - Port mappings

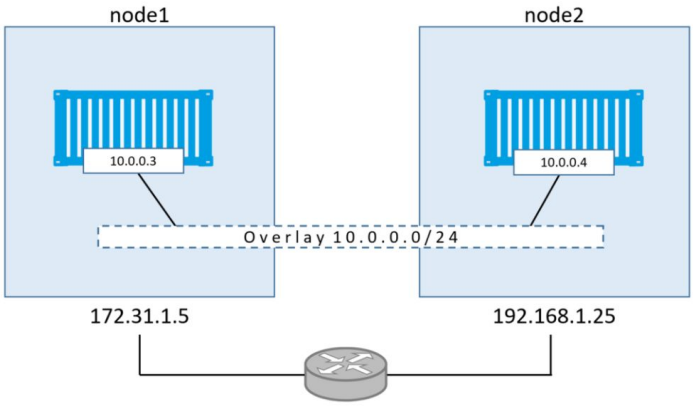
```
$ docker run -d -p 8080:80 httpd
$ docker run -d -p 6603:3306 mysql
```



5 Other Network drivers

Network drivers

- **Overlay** networks connect multiple Docker daemons together and enable swarm services to communicate with each other.



Network drivers

- **Macvlan** networks allow you to assign a MAC address to a container, making it appear as a physical device on your network.
- Using the macvlan driver is sometimes the best choice when dealing with legacy applications that expect to be directly connected to the physical network, rather than routed through the Docker host's network stack.

Network drivers

- **Network plugins:** We can install and use third-party network plugins with Docker. These plugins are available from Docker Hub or from third-party vendors.
- Third-party network plugins allow us to integrate Docker with specialized network stacks.

6 Docker Network Commands

docker network Commands

Command	Description
docker network connect	Connect a container to a network
docker network create	Create a network
docker network disconnect	Disconnect a container from a network
docker network inspect	Display detailed information on one or more networks
docker network ls	List networks
docker network prune	Remove all unused networks
docker network rm	Remove one or more networks

THANKS!

Any questions?

Network drivers

- **overlay:** Overlay networks connect multiple Docker daemons together and enable swarm services to communicate with each other. You can also use overlay networks to facilitate communication between a swarm service and a standalone container, or between two standalone containers on different Docker daemons. This strategy removes the need to do OS-level routing between these containers.

Network drivers

- **macvlan:** Macvlan networks allow you to assign a MAC address to a container, making it appear as a physical device on your network. The Docker daemon routes traffic to containers by their MAC addresses. Using the macvlan driver is sometimes the best choice when dealing with legacy applications that expect to be directly connected to the physical network, rather than routed through the Docker host's network stack.

- **Network plugins:** You can install and use third-party network plugins with Docker. These plugins are available from Docker Hub or from third-party vendors.