



# Introduction to Docker



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# Before Docker

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## Bare Metal

OS = 2 CPU + 2 GB RAM

APP = 1 CPU + 500 MB RAM

24 CPU  
18 GB RAM

APP 1

APP 2

APP 3

APP 4

APP 5

APP 6

OS

OS

OS

OS

OS

OS



HARDWARE = 4 CPU + 3 GB RAM

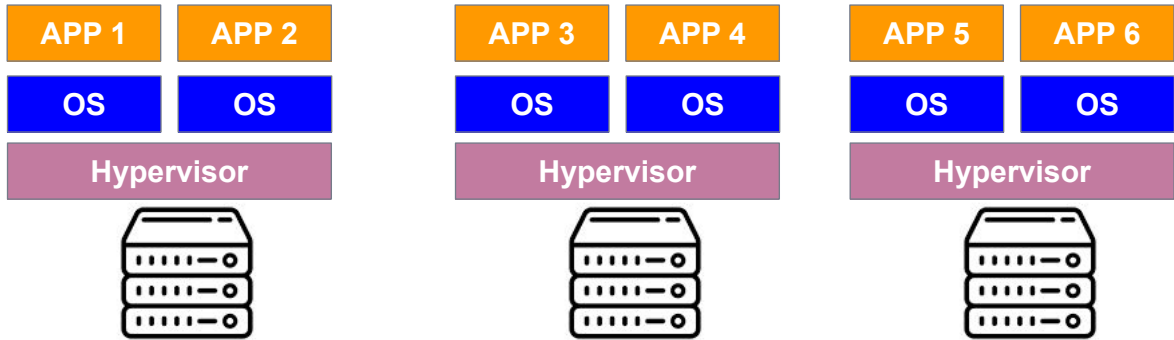
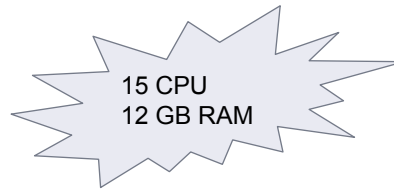
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# Virtualisation

OS = 2 CPU + 2 GB RAM

APP = 1 CPU + 500 MB RAM



HARDWARE = 5 CPU + 4 GB RAM

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**Bare Metal**

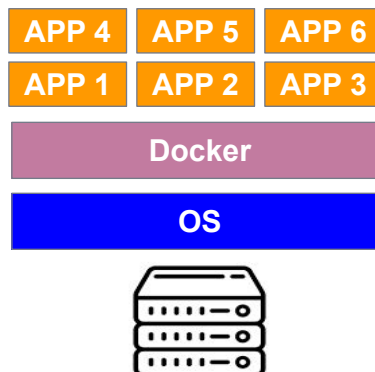
5



# Container

OS = 2 CPU + 2 GB RAM

APP = 1 CPU + 500 MB RAM



HARDWARE = 9 CPU + 6 GB RAM

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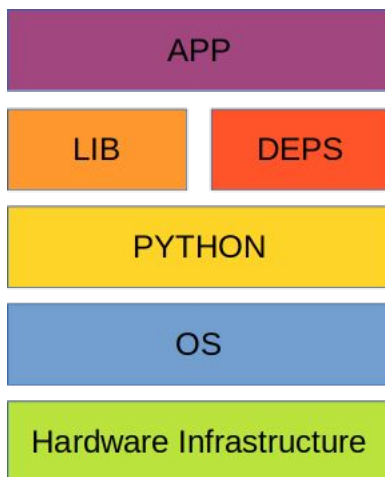


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## What is Container?



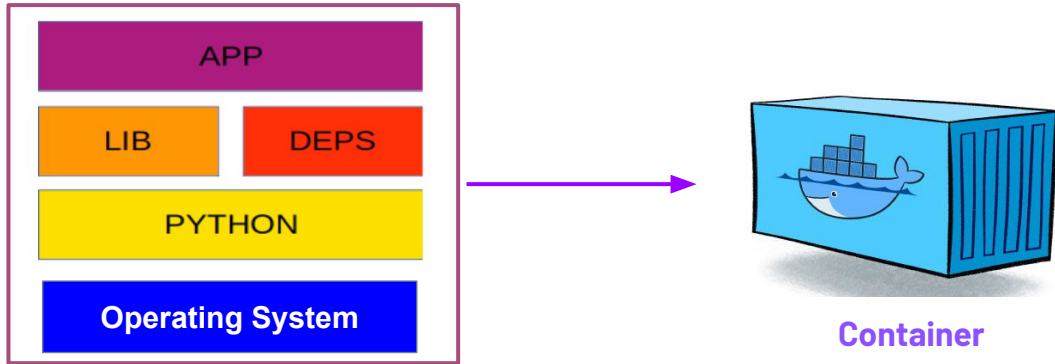
## What is Container?



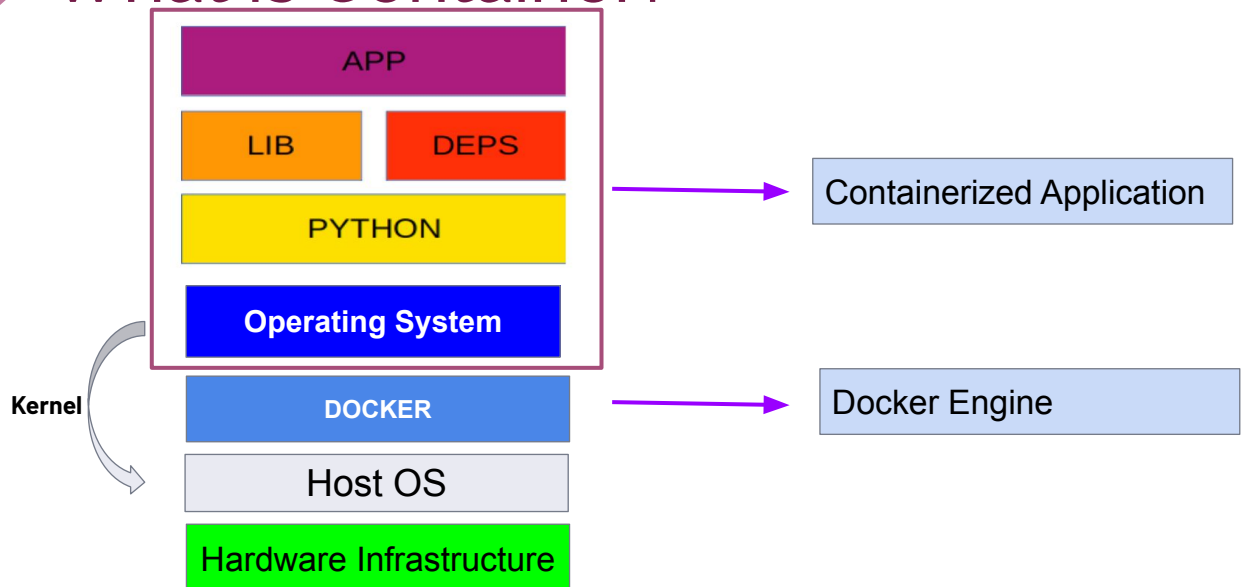
Kernel, Media Player, Browser, Calculator,  
Solitaire, GUI, Calendar, Paint ...



# What is Container?

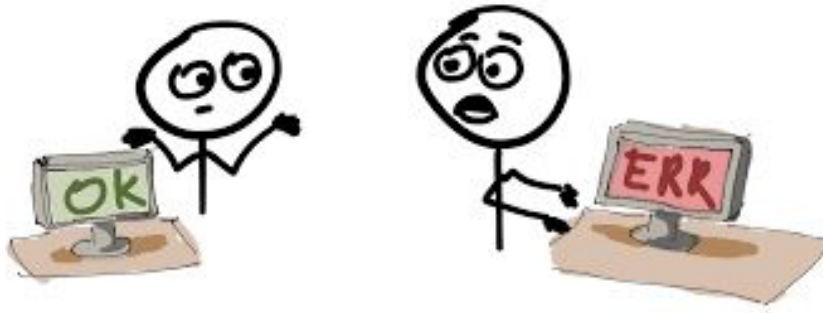


# What is Container?





## ► What is Container?



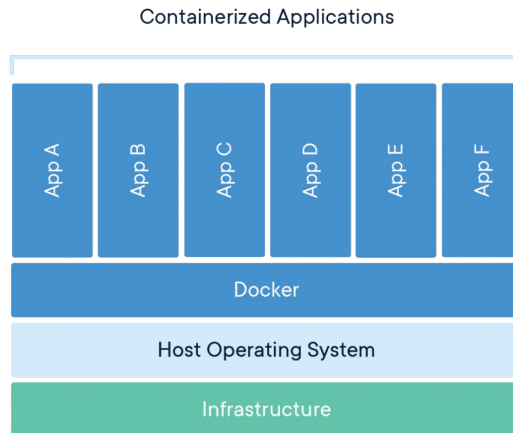
## ► What is Container?






# What is Container?

A **container** is a standard unit of software that packages up code and all its dependencies so the application runs quickly and reliably from one computing environment to another.



What is  ???  
docker



# What is Docker?

"**DOCKER**" refers to several things. This includes an open-source community project which started in 2013; tools from the open-source project; Docker Inc., the company that is the primary supporter of that project; and the tools that the company formally supports.

- Docker as a "Company"
- Docker as a "Product"
- Docker as a "Platform"
- Docker as a "CLI Tool"
- Docker as a "Computer Program"



```
thunt@clarusway:~$ docker version
Client: Docker Engine - Community
Version: 19.03.8
API version: 1.40
Go version: go1.12.17
Git commit: afachbb7f9
Built: Wed Mar 11 01:25:46 2020
OS/Arch: linux/amd64
Experimental: false

Server: Docker Engine - Community
Engine:
Version: 19.03.8
API version: 1.40 (minimum version 1.12)
Go version: go1.12.17
Git commit: afachbb7f9
Built: Wed Mar 11 01:24:19 2020
OS/Arch: linux/amd64
Experimental: false
containerd:
Version: 1.2.13
GitCommit: 7ad184331fa3e55e52b890ea95e65ba581ae3429
runc:
Version: 1.0.8-rc10
GitCommit: dc9208a3303feef5b3839f4323d9beb36df0a9dd
docker-init:
Version: 0.18.0
GitCommit: fec3683
thunt@clarusway:~$
```



# What is Docker?







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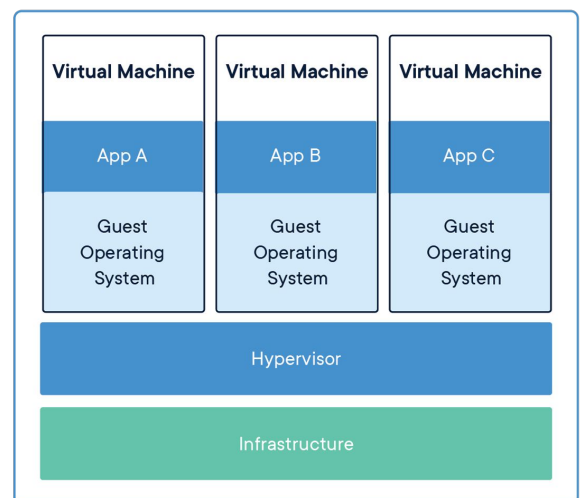
## Containers vs. Virtual Machines



## Containers vs. Virtual Machines

A virtual machine (VM) is software that runs programs or applications without being tied to a physical machine.

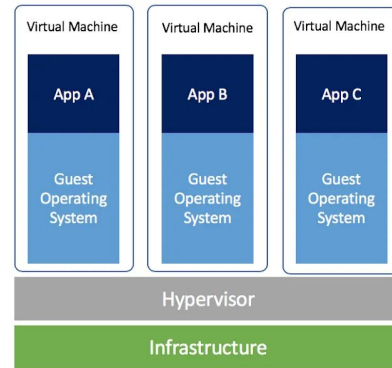
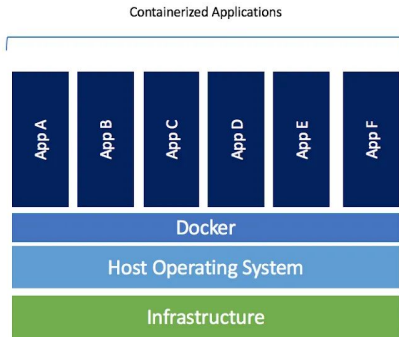
Virtual Machines are built over the physical hardware, there is a hypervisor layer which sits between physical hardware and operating systems.





# Containers vs. Virtual Machines

Unlike virtual machines where hypervisor divides physical hardware into parts, Containers are like normal operating system processes.



# Containers vs. Virtual Machines

## Virtual Machine



## Containers



Docker containers are executed with the Docker engine rather than the hypervisor. Containers are therefore smaller than Virtual Machines and enable faster startup with better performance, less isolation and greater compatibility possible due to sharing of the host's kernel. Hence, it looks very similar to the residential flats system where we share resources of the building.



# Containers vs. Virtual Machines

Virtual Machines	Docker
Each VM runs its own OS	All containers share the same kernel of the host
Boots uptime is in minutes	Containers instantiate in seconds
Not version controlled	Images can be version controlled. Dockerhub is like GitHub
Cannot run more than a couple of VMS on an average laptop	Can run many Docker containers on a laptop.
Only one VM can be started from one set of VMX and VMDK files	Multiple Docker containers can be started from one Docker image



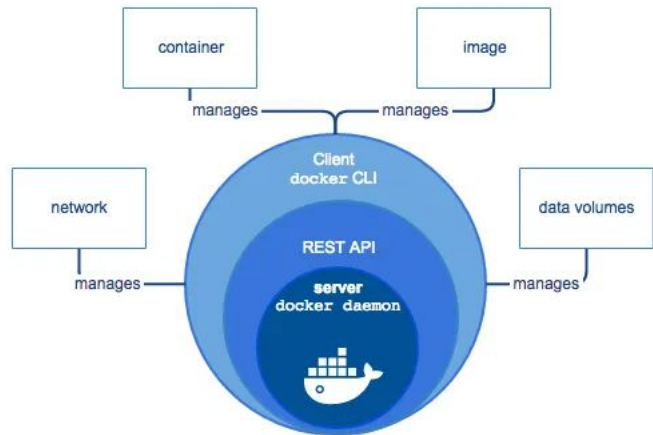
## 4

# Docker Architecture



# Docker Architecture

Docker uses a client-server architecture. The Docker client talks to the Docker daemon, which does the heavy lifting of building, running, and distributing your Docker containers. The Docker client and daemon can run on the same system, or you can connect a Docker client to a remote Docker daemon. The Docker client and daemon communicate using a REST API, over UNIX sockets or a network interface.



## 5 Terminology



# Terminology

## Docker Editions

- **Docker Community Edition (CE)** is ideal for Developers who are looking for experimenting with docker and creating container-based applications. It's free.
- **Docker Enterprise Edition (EE)** is a Containers-as-a-Service (CaaS) platform. Enterprise Edition Subscription packages include an integrated Docker platform and tooling for container management and security.



# Terminology

## Registry

- A Docker registry stores Docker images.
- **Docker Hub (Like GitHub)** is a cloud-based registry service that allows you to link to code repositories, build your images and test them, stores manually pushed images, and links to Docker Cloud so you can deploy images to your hosts.
- **Docker Cloud** uses the hosted Docker Cloud Registry, which allows you to publish Dockerized images on the internet either publicly or privately. Docker Cloud can also store pre-built images, or link to your source code so it can build the code into Docker images, and optionally test the resulting images before pushing them to a repository.





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# Images and Containers



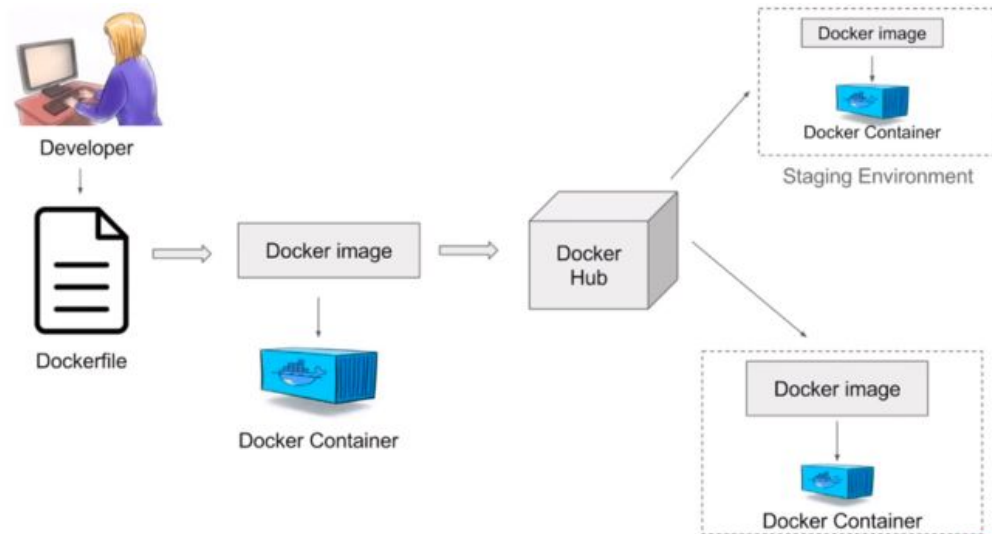
## Images and Containers

- An **image** is a read-only template with instructions for creating a Docker container.
- A **container** is a runnable instance of an image.





# Images and Containers

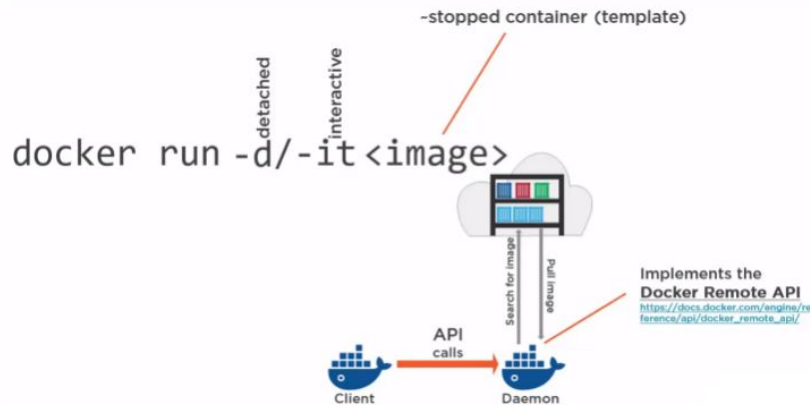


## 3 docker run command



# docker run command

`docker run` command is used to create a container. The `docker run` command provides all of the "launch" capabilities for Docker.



# docker run command

```
$ docker run -i -t ubuntu /bin/bash
```

When we run this command, the following happens.

- If you do not have the `ubuntu` image locally, Docker pulls it from your configured registry, as though you had run `docker pull ubuntu` manually.
- Docker creates a new container, as though you had run a `docker container create` command manually.
- Docker starts the container and executes `/bin/bash`. Because the container is running interactively and attached to your terminal (due to the `-i` and `-t` flags), you can provide input using your keyboard while the output is logged to your terminal.
- When you type `exit` to terminate the `/bin/bash` command, the container stops but is not removed. You can start it again or remove it.

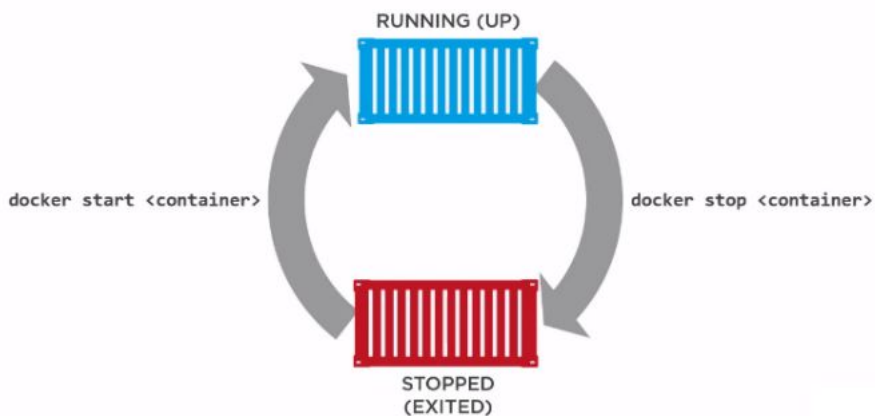




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## Starting a stopped container

## Starting a stopped container





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## Container naming



## Container naming

```
$ sudo docker run --name clarusway -i -t ubuntu /bin/bash
```

- ❑ Docker will automatically generate a name at random for each container we create.
- ❑ If we want to specify a particular container name in place of the automatically generated name, we can do so using the `--name` flag.



## 6

# docker container Commands



## docker container Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#"><u>docker container attach</u></a>	Attach local standard input, output, and error streams to a running container
<a href="#"><u>docker container create</u></a>	Create a new container
<a href="#"><u>docker container exec</u></a>	Run a command in a running container
<a href="#"><u>docker container inspect</u></a>	Display detailed information on one or more containers
<a href="#"><u>docker container ls</u></a>	List containers
<a href="#"><u>docker container prune</u></a>	Remove all stopped containers
<a href="#"><u>docker container rename</u></a>	Rename a container
<a href="#"><u>docker container rm</u></a>	Remove one or more containers



# THANKS!

## Any questions?

