

Installing Docker on macOS

This note will provide detailed steps and instructions to install Docker and signup for a DockerHub account on **macOS**. We will need a DockerHub account so that we can pull images and push the images we will build.

1. Register for a DockerHub account

Visit the link below to register for a DockerHub account (this is free)

<https://hub.docker.com/signup>

2. Navigate to the Docker Desktop installation page

<https://www.docker.com/products/docker-desktop/>

3. Select your Chip

Click the button that corresponds with the chip of your computer. If you have an M1 or M2 machine, you will need to click the Mac with Apple Chip button. Everyone else will need to click the Mac with Intel Chip button.

Docker Desktop

Install Docker Desktop – the fastest way to containerize applications.

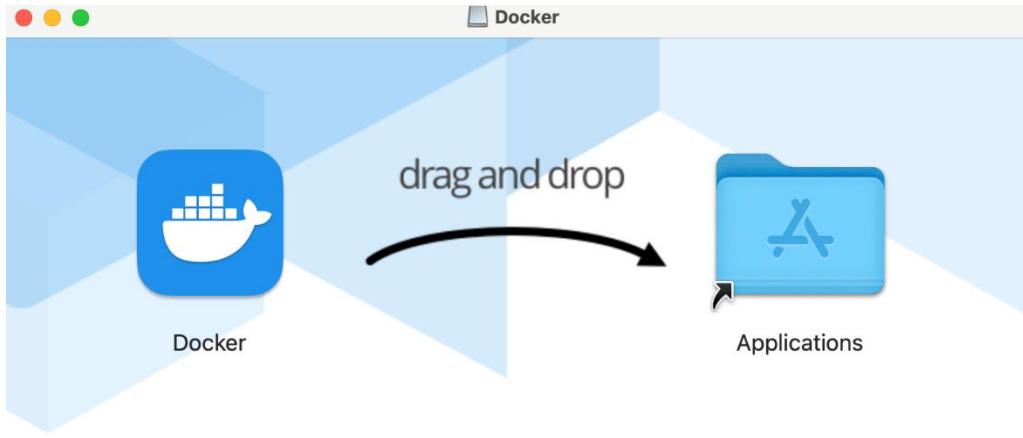
Mac with Intel Chip

Mac with Apple Chip

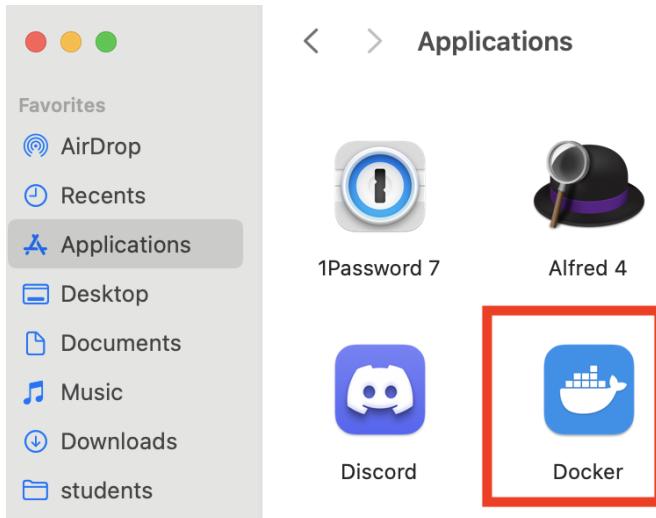
MOST COMMON

Also available for [Windows](#) and [Linux](#)

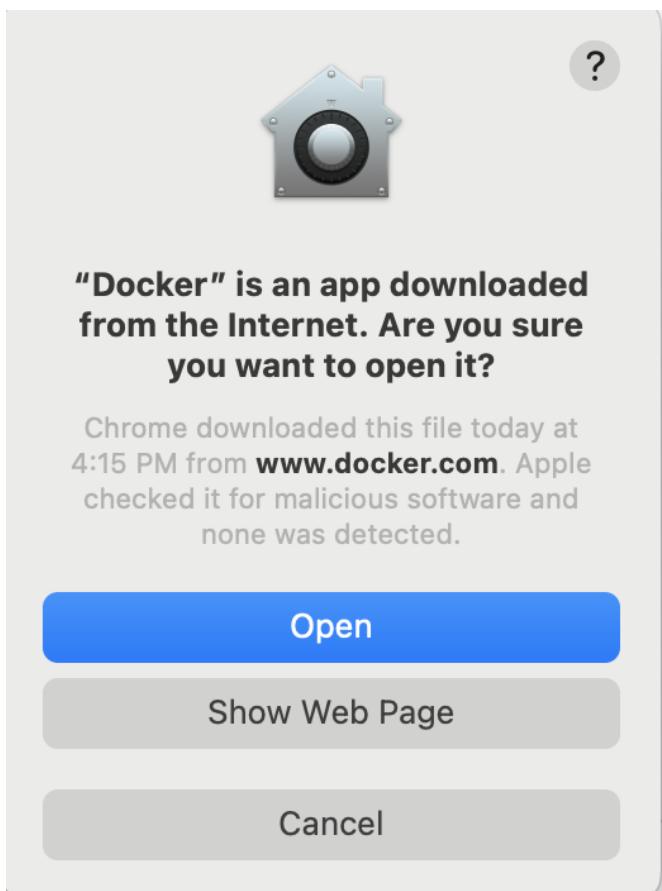
4. Double-click the Docker.dmg file in your Downloads
5. Drag and drop the Docker icon to the Applications folder



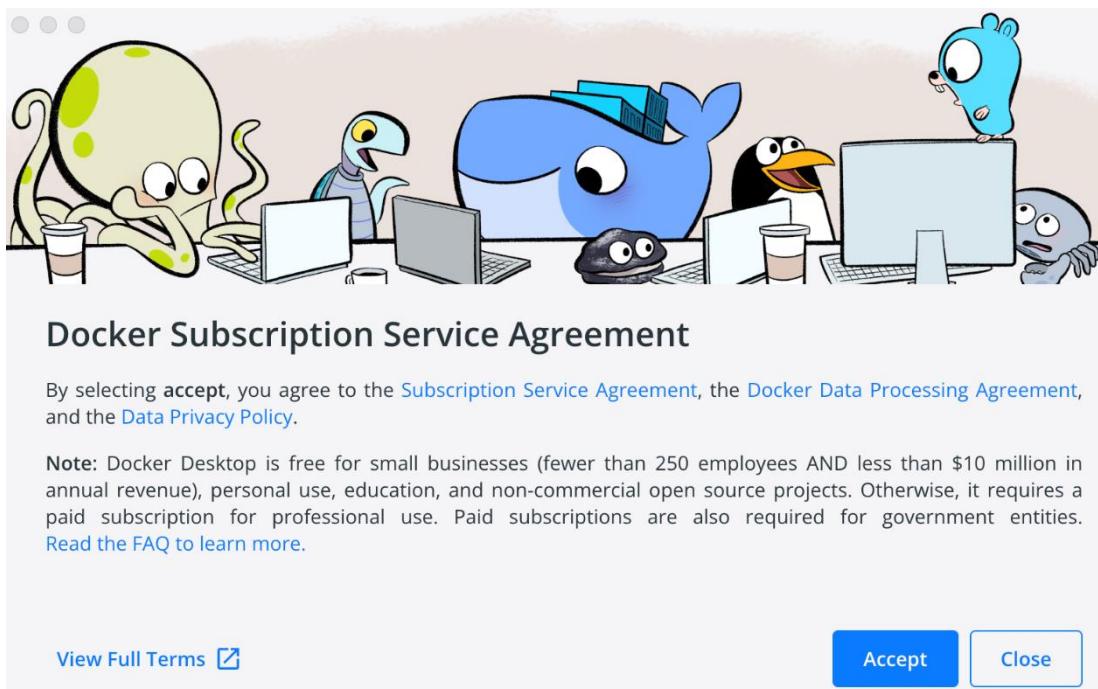
6. Go to Applications and double-click click the Docker icon:



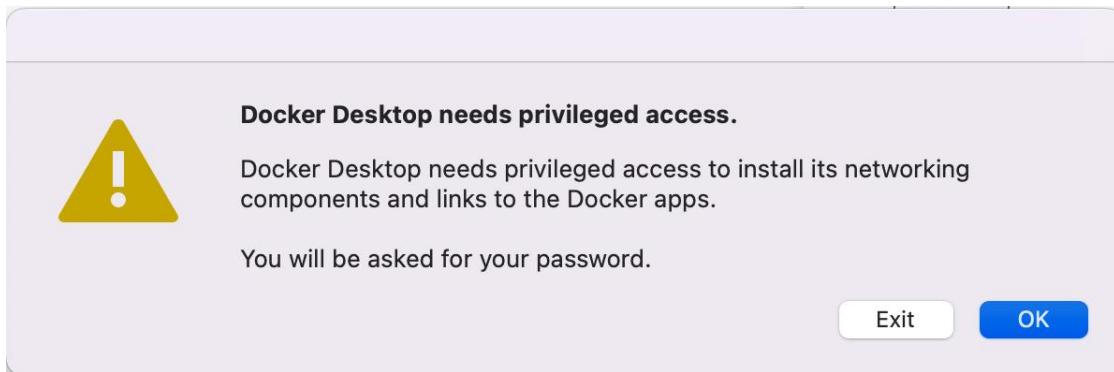
7. Select "Open" in the "Are you Sure you want to open it" prompt



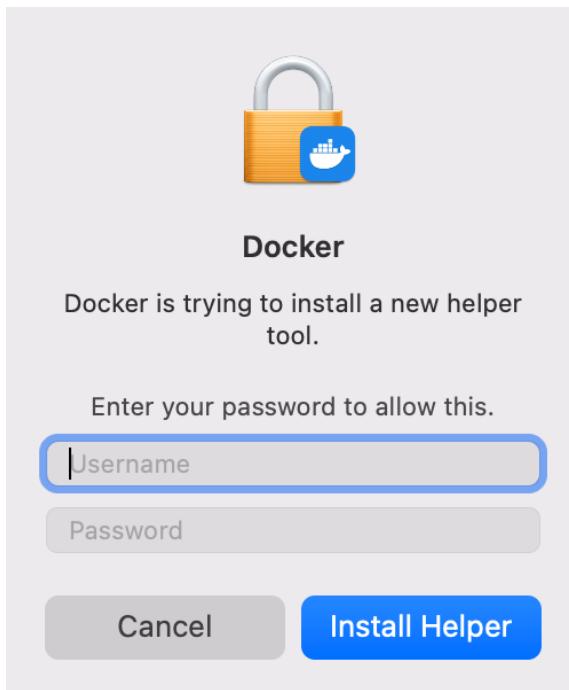
8. Click "Accept" to the Service Agreement



9. Click "OK" to "Docker Desktop needs privileged access" prompt



10. Enter your computer's username and password to install the helper



11. Docker Desktop will launch for the first time

If the installation was successful, Docker Desktop will launch and present you with a tutorial. You are free to skip this.

Get started with Docker in a few easy steps!

⌚ ESTIMATED TIME: 2 minutes

Start

Skip tutorial

We send usage statistics. Check your [privacy settings](#).

12. Check that Docker is working

Open your Terminal application and run the `docker` command. If all is well you should see some helpful instructions in the output similar to below.

```
Last login: Wed Sep  7 16:22:49 on ttys002
[~] ~ docker

Usage: docker [OPTIONS] COMMAND
A self-sufficient runtime for containers

Options:
  --config string      Location of client config files (default "/Users/inga/.docker")
  -c, --context string Name of the context to use to connect to the daemon (overrides DOCKER_HOST env var
                        and default context set with "docker context use")
  -D, --debug          Enable debug mode
  -H, --host list      Daemon socket(s) to connect to
  -l, --log-level string Set the logging level ("debug"|"info"|"warn"|"error"|"fatal") (default "info")
  --tls                Use TLS; implied by --tlsvrify
  --tlscacert string  Trust certs signed only by this CA (default "/Users/inga/.docker/ca.pem")
  --tlscert string    Path to TLS certificate file (default "/Users/inga/.docker/cert.pem")
  --tlskey string     Path to TLS key file (default "/Users/inga/.docker/key.pem")
  --tlsvrify          Use TLS and verify the remote
  -v, --version         Print version information and quit

Management Commands:
  builder      Manage builds
  buildx*      Docker Buildx (Docker Inc., v0.9.1)
  compose*     Docker Compose (Docker Inc., v2.10.2)
  config       Manage Docker configs
  container   Manage containers
  context     Manage contexts
  extension*  Manages Docker extensions (Docker Inc., v0.2.9)
  image        Manage images
  manifest    Manage Docker image manifests and manifest lists
  network    Manage networks
```

13. Log in to Docker

Using your Terminal Application run the `docker login` command. You will be prompted to enter the Username and password (or your Personal Access Token) you created in step #1 when registering for a DockerHub account.

```
[~] ~ docker login
Login with your Docker ID to push and pull images from Docker Hub. If you don't have a Docker ID, head over to https://hub.docker.com to create one.
Username: [REDACTED]
```

Once you see **Login Succeeded**, the setup is complete and you are free to continue to the next lecture.