

Managing Docker Containers

Quick Review of Container Image Creation and Usage

- 1: Build Image: `docker build -t my-app:0.1 .`
- 2: Push to Container Registry: `docker push my-app:0.1`
- 3: Pull from Container Registry: `docker pull my-app:0.1` [OPTIONAL]
- 4: Run a Container: `docker run my-app:0.1`
- NOTE: If image does not exist on the host, daemon would pull the image first and then run it
- NOTE: A set of images are cached on the host. Daemon would check the cache before pull the image again.

Explain important container management commands

Pulling an Image:

- Download an public image from a Container registry

```
docker pull <IMAGE_NAME>
```



Pulling an Image with specific version:

- Download a specific version of a public image from a Container registry

```
# Version or Tag
docker pull <IMAGE_NAME>:<SPECIFIC_VERSION>
```

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Quick Review of Container Image Creation and Usage

Explain important container management commands

How do you set memory & CPU usage for containers & get Memory, and CPU usage info about specific containers?

Explain the Docker Container Lifecycle

How do you get all the system-level information about docker? Like events, disk space, caching, etc..

```
# Example:
docker pull node:24.01
```



Pulling an Private Image from Registry:

- To pull a private Docker image from a registry, you need to follow these steps:
 - **Docker Login:** Authenticate with the registry using the docker login command (Default Registry: Docker Hub)

```
# <registry-name>.azurecr.io
docker login <registry-url>
```



- **Pull the Image:** Use the `docker pull` command with the full image name (including the registry URL)

```
docker pull <registry-url>/<image-name>:<tag>
```



- **Example:**

```
docker login myreg.example.com
docker pull myreg.example.com/my-private-image:latest
```



Running an Image:

- Runs a container in detached mode (container runs in the background) and maps a host port to a container port

```
# HOST_PORT: The port number on your host machine
#             where you want to receive traffic
# CONTAINER_PORT: The port number within the container
#             that's listening for connections
docker run -d -p <HOST_PORT>:<CONTAINER_PORT> <IMAGE_NAME>
```



- Runs a container interactively (you can execute commands) with a terminal session

```
docker run -it <IMAGE_NAME> /bin/bash
```



Listing:

- List Currently Running Containers

```
docker container ls
```



CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	STATUS	NAMES
d1f4e5c8a123	nginx:latest	Up 5 minutes	sharp_haibt
f3c9e7a4b456	redis:alpine	Up 2 hours	eloquent_mo
abc1234def56	mysql:8.0	Up 24 hours	brave_banac



- List All Containers (Running + Stopped)

```
docker container ls -a
```



CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	STATUS	NAMES
d1f4e5c8a123	nginx:latest	Up 5 minutes	sharp_haibt
f3c9e7a4b456	redis:alpine	Exited 10 minutes ago	eloquent_mo
abc1234def56	mysql:8.0	Up 24 hours	brave_banac
c4d7e2f9e789	alpine	Exited 2 hours ago	clever_poin



- Legacy Equivalent Commands (Still Commonly Used)

```
docker ps
docker ps -a
```



Start:

- Starts a stopped container

```
docker container start <CONTAINER_ID or NAME>
```



Stop:

- Stops a running container by sending a SIGTERM signal, followed by a SIGKILL signal after a grace period, terminating all processes in the container
 - A SIGTERM signal is a request for a process to terminate gracefully
 - While a SIGKILL signal is a forceful and immediate termination

```
docker container stop <CONTAINER_ID or NAME>
```



Kill:

- Immediately stops a container by sending a SIGKILL signal

```
docker container kill <CONTAINER_ID or NAME>
```



Restart:

- Restarts a running container

```
docker container restart <CONTAINER_ID or NAME>
```



Pause:

- Pauses all processes within the container, freezing them in their current state

```
docker container pause <CONTAINER_ID or NAME>
```



Unpause:

- Unpauses all processes, allowing the container to continue from where it was paused

```
docker container unpause <CONTAINER_ID or NAME>
```



Copy Files from Host to Running Container:

- Copies a file or directory from your host machine into a running container

```
docker cp /path/on/host <CONTAINER_ID_or_NAME>:/path/in/container
```

Example:

```
docker cp ./app/config.json my_container:/usr/src/app/config.json
```



Remove:

- Removes one or more stopped containers

```
docker container rm <CONTAINER_ID or NAME>
```



- Removes all stopped containers

```
docker container prune
```



View logs

- Fetches the logs of a container

```
docker logs <CONTAINER_ID or NAME>
```



```
2045-06-30T12:00:00Z Starting Nginx server...
2045-06-30T12:00:01Z Listening on port 80
2045-06-30T12:02:15Z GET /index.html 200 OK
2045-06-30T12:03:44Z GET /favicon.ico 404 Not Found
2045-06-30T12:05:10Z Received SIGTERM, shutting down...
```



- Fetches the logs of a container and follows the log output

```
docker logs -f <CONTAINER_ID or NAME>
```



Managing Images:

- Lists all images on the local machine

```
docker images
```



REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
nginx	latest	a1b2c3d4e5f6	2 days ago	142MB
redis	alpine	f6e5d4c3b2a1	1 week ago	32MB
mysql	8.0	1234abcd5678	3 weeks ago	495MB



- Displays the history of an image, showing each layer that was created during the build process

```
docker history <IMAGE_ID>
```



```
##simplified
```

IMAGE	CREATED	CREATED BY	SIZE	COMMENT
a1b2c3d4e5f6	2 days ago	CMD ["nginx"..	0B	-
7f8e9a0b1c2d	2 days ago	EXPOSE 80	0B	-
3c4d5e6f7g8h	2 days ago	RUN apt-get ..	53MB	-
1a2b3c4d5e6f	2 days ago	ADD files ..	22MB	-



Remove:

- Delete one or more Docker images from the local system

```
docker rmi <IMAGE_ID or NAME>
```



Cleanup:

- Removes unused data such as containers, images, networks, and build cache

```
docker system prune
```



How do you set memory & CPU usage for containers & get Memory, and CPU usage info about specific containers? <#>

- **To limit the memory usage:**
 - use the `--memory` (or `-m`) flag
- **To limit the CPU usage:**
 - use the `--cpus` flag

```
docker run -d --memory="512m" --cpus="0.5" nginx:latest
```

```
# cpus - This restricts the container to use
#         at most 50% of a single CPU core.
# It doesn't mean the container gets a dedicated half-core
```

*# It means the container will not exceed 0.5 CPU
in terms of total CPU time across available cores.*



- Get Usage for a Specific Container:

```
docker stats CONTAINER_ID_or_NAME
```



```
##simplified
CONTAINER ID   NAME          CPU %      MEM USAGE / LIMIT
d1f4e5c8a123   sharp_haibt   0.45%     25.3MiB / 512MiB
```



Explain the Docker Container Lifecycle <#>

Create:

- Define a container from an image without starting it

```
docker create --name mycontainer myimage
```



Start:

- Run a container that has been created or restart a stopped container

```
docker start mycontainer
```



Run:

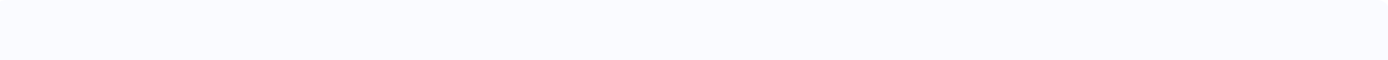
- Create and start a container in one step

```
docker run --name mycontainer myimage
```



Stop:

- Gracefully halt the processes in a running container



```
docker stop mycontainer
```



Kill:

- Forcibly stop a running container immediately

```
docker kill mycontainer
```



Pause:

- Suspend all processes in a running container

```
docker pause mycontainer
```



Unpause:

- Resume all processes in a paused container

```
docker unpause mycontainer
```



Restart:

- Stop and then start a container again

```
docker restart mycontainer
```



Remove:

- Delete a stopped container from the Docker host

```
docker rm mycontainer
```



How do you get all the system-level information about docker? Like events, disk space, caching, etc..

#

- Display system-wide information about Docker installation, including number of containers, images, and storage driver details

`docker info`



```
Server Version:      34.0.2
Storage Driver:      overlay2
Number of Containers: 5 (3 running, 2 stopped)
Number of Images:    12
Default Runtime:     runc
```



- Show Docker disk usage, including total and used space for images, containers, and volumes

`docker system df`



TYPE	TOTAL	ACTIVE	SIZE	RECLAIMABLE
Images	12	4	2.4GB	1.5GB (62%)
Containers	5	2	450MB	300MB (67%)
Local Volumes	3	2	600MB	150MB (25%)
Build Cache	15	-	1.2GB	900MB (75%)



- Monitor Docker events in real-time, such as container starts/stops, image pulls, and network changes

`docker events`



```
2045-06-30T12:34:56Z container create
  d1f4e5c8a123 (image=nginx:latest, name=sharp_haibt)

2045-06-30T12:34:57Z container start
  d1f4e5c8a123 (image=nginx:latest, name=sharp_haibt)

2045-06-30T12:36:20Z image pull
  sha256:def456 (nginx:latest)

2045-06-30T12:38:42Z network connect
  container=abc123 network=bridge
```



- Display real-time CPU, memory, and network usage statistics for running containers

```
docker stats [container_id]
```



```
##simplified
CONTAINER ID   NAME          CPU %      MEM USAGE / LIMIT
d1f4e5c8a123   sharp_haibt   0.45%     25.3MiB / 512MiB
```



- Show the history of an image, including commands and metadata used to create each layer

```
docker history [image_name]
```



```
##simplified
IMAGE          CREATED          CREATED BY          SIZE
a1b2c3d4e5f6   2 days ago      CMD ["nginx"..      0B
7f8e9a0b1c2d   2 days ago      EXPOSE 80           0B
3c4d5e6f7g8h   2 days ago      RUN apt-get ..      53MB
1a2b3c4d5e6f   2 days ago      ADD files ..         22MB
```



- Return low-level information about Docker objects, such as containers, images, networks, and volumes

```
docker inspect [object_name]
```



```
[
  {
    "Id": "abc1234def5678gh9012ijkl3456mnop7890qrstuvwx",
    "Name": "/web_server",
    "Image": "nginx:latest",
    "State": {
      "Status": "running",
      "Running": true,
      "StartedAt": "2045-06-30T12:34:56.789012345Z"
    },
    "NetworkSettings": {
      "IPAddress": "172.17.0.2",
      "Ports": {
        "80/tcp": [
          {
            "HostIp": "0.0.0.0",
            "HostPort": "8080"
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  }
]
```

```
    },
    "Mounts": [
      {
        "Type": "volume",
        "Name": "myvolume",
        "Destination": "/usr/share/nginx/html"
      }
    ]
  }
]
```



- Remove unused data, such as stopped containers, dangling images, and unused networks and volumes

```
docker system prune
```



- Remove unused images

```
docker image prune
```



- Remove unused containers

```
docker container prune
```



- Remove unused networks

```
docker network prune
```



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