

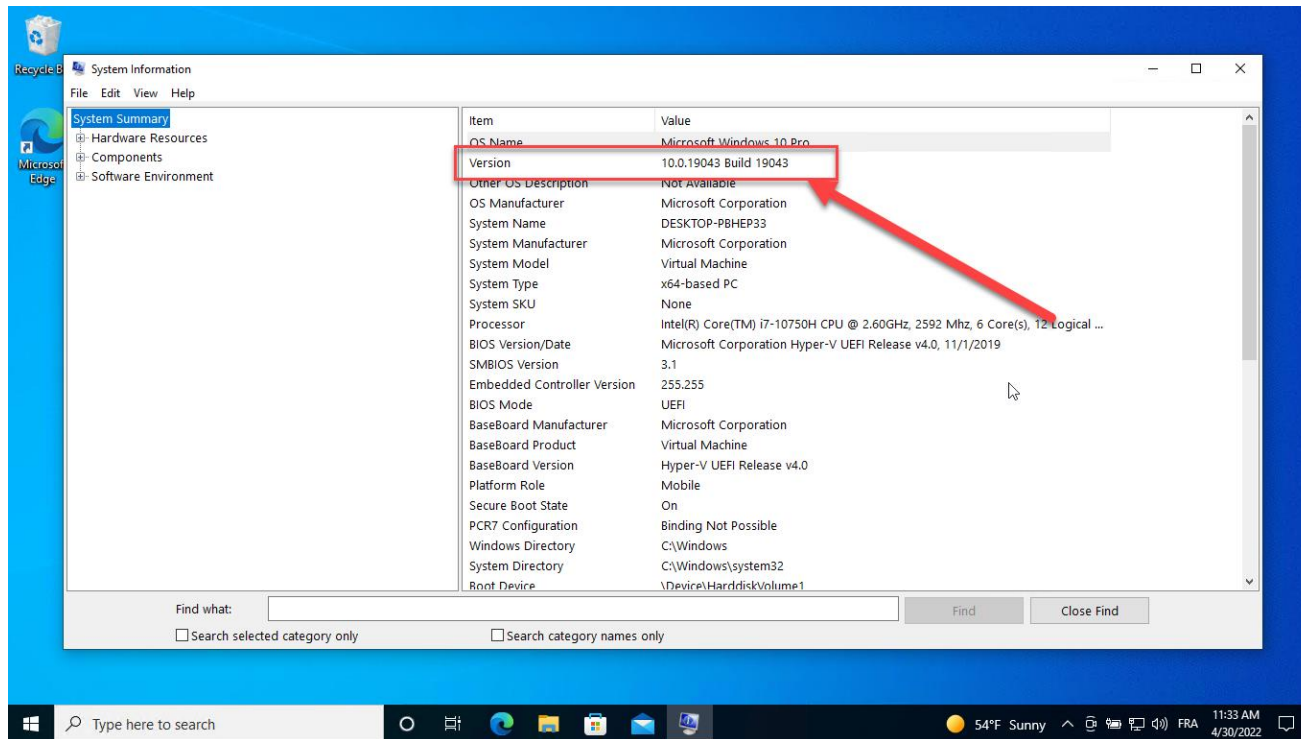


INSTALLER DOCKER SUR WINDOWS 10 OU 11



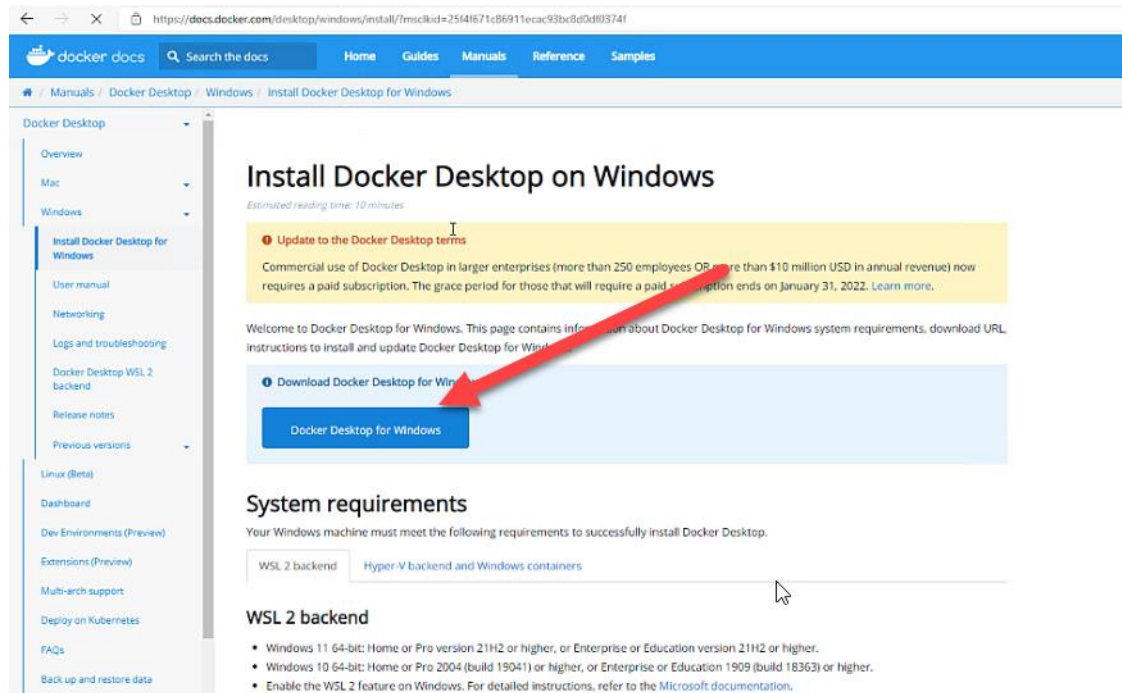
Vérifier notre version

- Vous devez vous rendre sur la barre de recherche puis : **Information du système.**



Télécharger le fichier d'installation

- Vous devez vous rendre sur <https://docs.docker.com/desktop/windows/install/> puis cliquer sur **Download Docker Desktop for Windows**



Installer WSLv2

- Cliquer sur le lien dans la documentation de Docker (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/wsl/install>)

Windows / Development environment / WSL /

Install Linux on Windows with WSL

Article • 04/28/2022 • 7 minutes to read • 7 contributors

This guide will show you how to install a Linux distribution (such as Ubuntu, OpenSUSE, Kali, Debian, Arch Linux, and more) using the Windows Subsystem for Linux. WSL enables you to use Linux tools, like Bash or Grep, completely integrated with Windows tools, like PowerShell or Visual Studio Code, with no need to dual-boot.

Prerequisites

You must be running Windows 10 version 2004 and higher (Build 19041 and higher) or Windows 11.

Note

To check your Windows version and build number, select **Windows logo key + R**, type `winver`, select **OK**. You can update to the latest Windows version by selecting **Start > Settings > Windows Update > Check for updates**.

If you're running an older build, or just prefer not to use the install command and would like step-by-step directions, see [WSL manual installation steps for older versions](#).

Install WSL command

You can now install everything you need to run Windows Subsystem for Linux (WSL) by entering this command in an **administrator PowerShell** or Windows Command Prompt and then restarting your machine.

```
PowerShell
wsl --install
```

This command will enable the required optional components, download the latest Linux kernel, set WSL 2 as your default, and install a Linux distribution for you (Ubuntu by default, see below to change this).

The first time you launch a newly installed Linux distribution, a console window will open and you'll be asked to wait for files to de-compress and be stored on your machine. All future launches should take less than a second.

Installer WSLv2

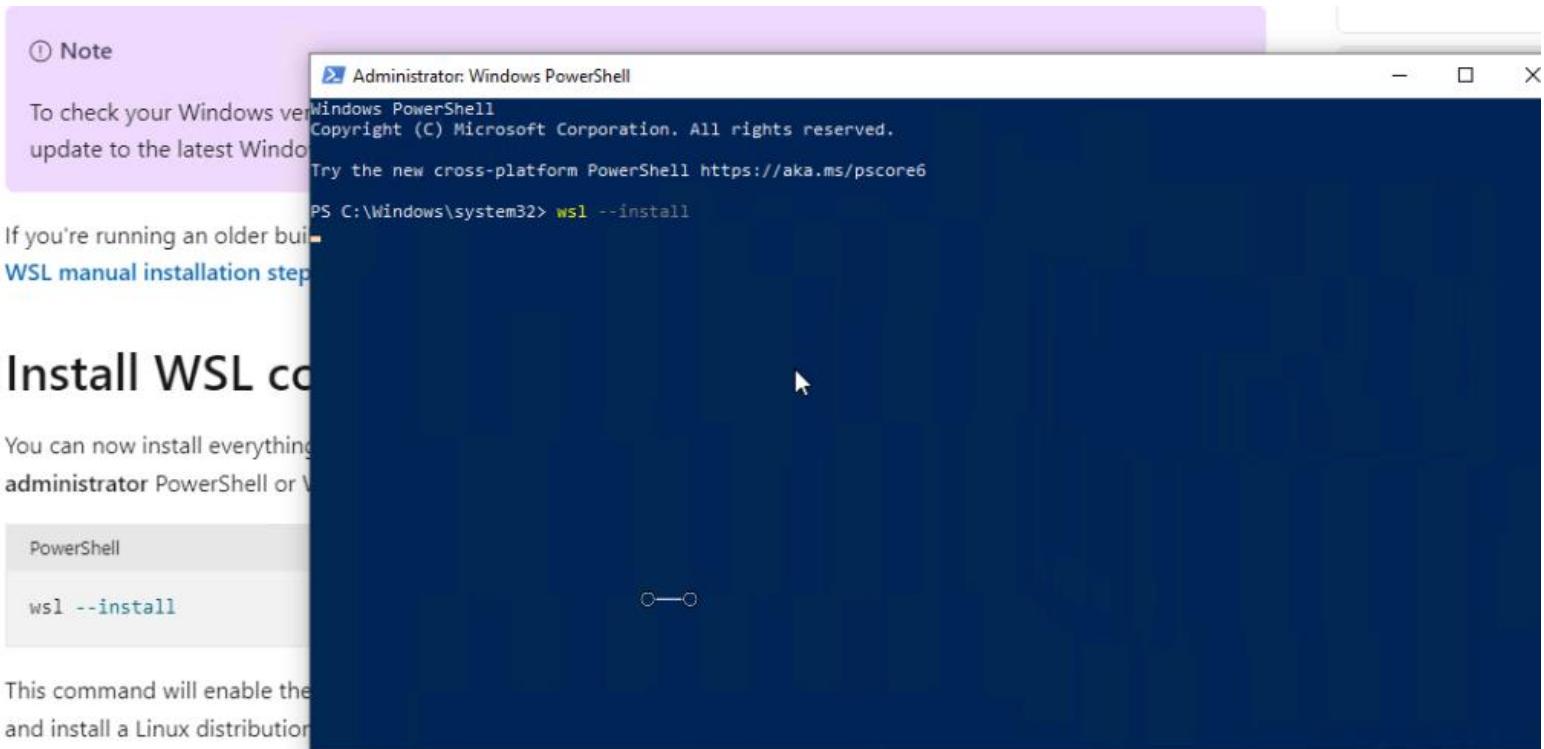
- Ouvrir **Windows Powershell** en mode **Administrateur**

The image is a composite of several elements related to installing Windows Subsystem for Linux (WSL) version 2.

- Top Left:** A sidebar from the Windows documentation titled "WSL Documentation". It includes links for "Overview", "Install" (with sub-links for "Install WSL", "Manual install steps for older versions", and "Install on Windows Server"), "Tutorials", and "Concepts".
- Top Center:** A purple "Note" box stating: "To check your Windows version and build number, select Windows logo key + R, type winver, select OK. You can update to the latest Windows version by selecting Start > Settings > Windows Update > Check for updates." Below this, it says: "If you're running an older build, or just prefer not to use the install command and would like step-by-step directions, see [WSL manual installation steps for older versions](#)."
- Top Right:** A sidebar with "Recom" (Recommendations) and "Develo" (Development) sections. The "Recom" section includes links for "Set up a WS", "What is Win", "Windows Su", and "Basic comm". The "Develo" section includes "Microsoft Q&" and "Ask a que".
- Center:** A large window titled "Install WSL command" showing a Windows Start menu search for "Windows PowerShell". The search results show "Windows PowerShell" as the best match. A red arrow points to the "Run as administrator" option in the context menu.
- Right Side:** A text box explaining how to run WSL: "Run Windows Subsystem for Linux (WSL) by entering this command in an Command Prompt and then restarting your machine." Below this, it says: "Optional components, download the latest Linux kernel, set WSL 2 as your default, (by default, see below to change this)." Further down, it says: "When you install a Linux distribution, a console window will open and you'll be asked to wait for machine. All future launches should take less than a second."
- Bottom Right:** A purple box with text: "If WSL is not installed at all, if you run `wsl --install` and see the WSL help text, to see a list of available distros and run `wsl --install -d <DistroName>` to install legacy version of WSL or unregister or uninstall a Linux distribution."
- Bottom Center:** A section titled "Linux distribution installed" with text: "The default Linux distribution will be Ubuntu. This can be changed using the `-d` flag." Below this, it says: "After: `wsl --install -d <Distribution Name>`. Replace `<Distribution Name>`"

Installer WSLv2

- Taper la commande « **wsl --install** »



The first time you launch a newly installed Linux distribution, a console window will open and you'll be asked to wait for files to de-compress and be stored on your machine. All future launches should take less than a second.



Télécharger le Linux Kernel Package

- Télécharger et installer le fichier « **WSL2 Linux Kernel update package for x64 machines** »

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/wsl/install-manual#step-4---download-the-linux-kernel-update-package

Step 4 - Download the Linux kernel update package

1. Download the latest package:

- **WSL2 Linux kernel update package for x64 machines**

Note

If you're using an ARM64 machine, please download the ARM64 package instead. If you're not sure what kind of machine you have, open Command Prompt or PowerShell and enter: `systeminfo | find "System Type"`. **Caveat:** On non-English Windows versions, you might have to modify the search text, translating the "System Type" string. You may also need to escape the quotations for the find command. For example, in German: `systeminfo | find '"Systemtyp"'`.

2. Run the update package downloaded in the previous step. (Double-click to run - you will be prompted for elevated permissions, select 'yes' to approve this installation.)

Once the installation is complete, move on to the next step - setting WSL 2 as your default version when installing new Linux distributions. (Skip this step if you want your new Linux distro to be set to WSL 1).

Note

For more information, read the article [changes to updating the WSL2 Linux kernel](#), available on the [Windows Command Line Blog](#).

Step 5 - Set WSL 2 as your default version

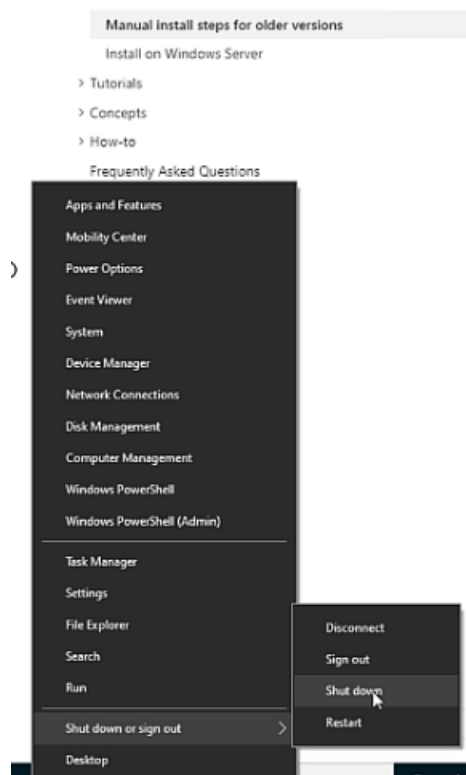
Open PowerShell and run this command to set WSL 2 as the default version when installing a new Linux distribution:

```
PowerShell Copy  
wsl --set-default-version 2
```

Step 6 - Install your Linux distribution of choice

Redémarrer l'ordinateur

- Redémarrer la machine



If you're using an ARM64 machine, please download the ARM64 package [instead](#). If you're not sure what kind of machine you have, open Command Prompt or PowerShell and enter: `systeminfo | find "System Type"`.
Caveat: On non-English Windows versions, you might have to modify the search text, translating the "System Type" string. You may also need to escape the quotations for the find command. For example, in German `systeminfo | find '"Systemtyp"'`.

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Once the installation is complete, move on to the next step - setting WSL 2 as your default version when installing new Linux distributions. (Skip this step if you want your new Linux [install](#) to be set to WSL 1).

Note

For more information, read the article changes to updating the WSL2 Linux kernel [available](#) on the Windows Command Line Blog [here](#).

Step 5 - Set WSL 2 as your default version

Open PowerShell and run this command to set WSL 2 as the default version when installing a new Linux distribution:

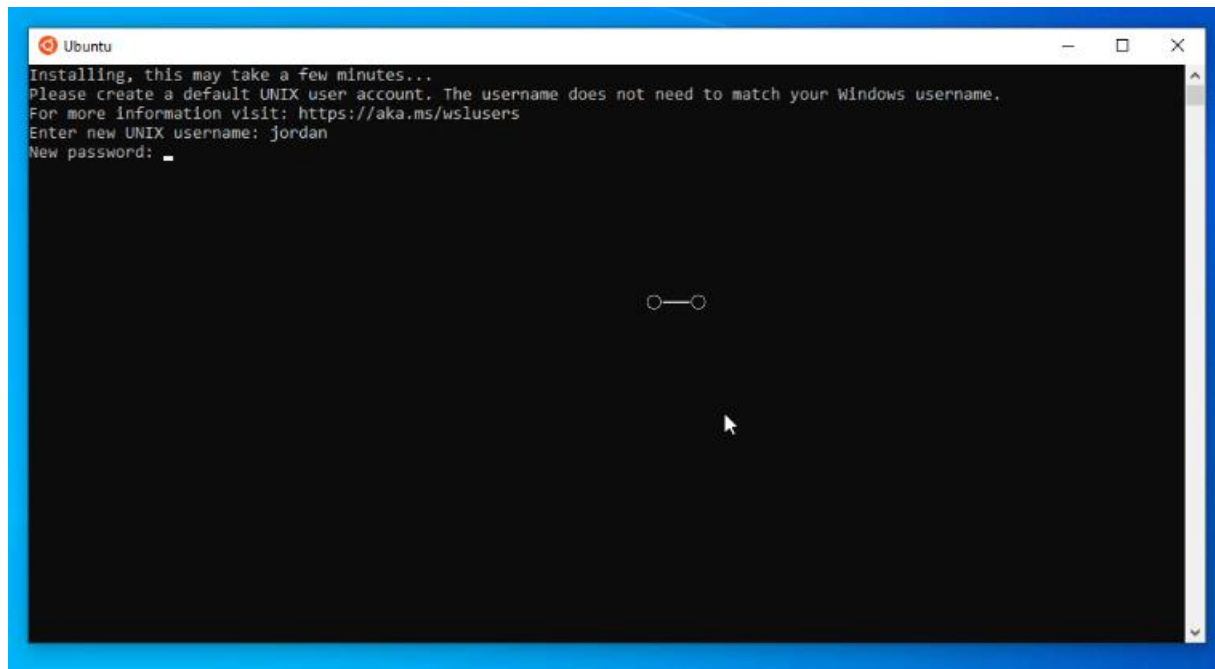
```
PowerShell  
wsl --set-default-version 2
```

Step 6 - Install your Linux distribution of choice

1. Open the [Microsoft Store](#) [here](#) and select your favorite Linux distribution.

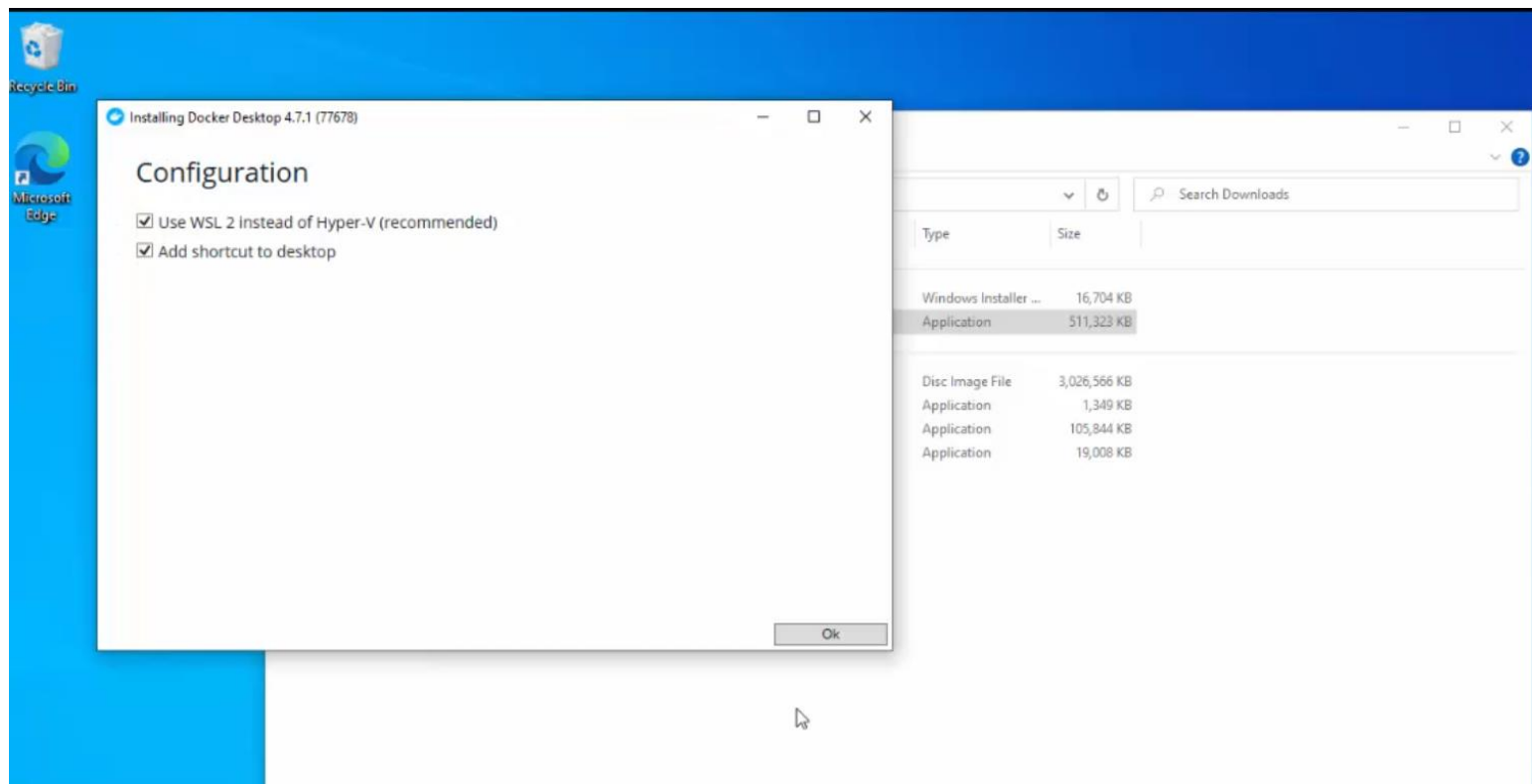
Paramétrer Ubuntu for Windows

- Indiquer le nom de l'utilisateur Ubuntu ainsi que son mot de passe :



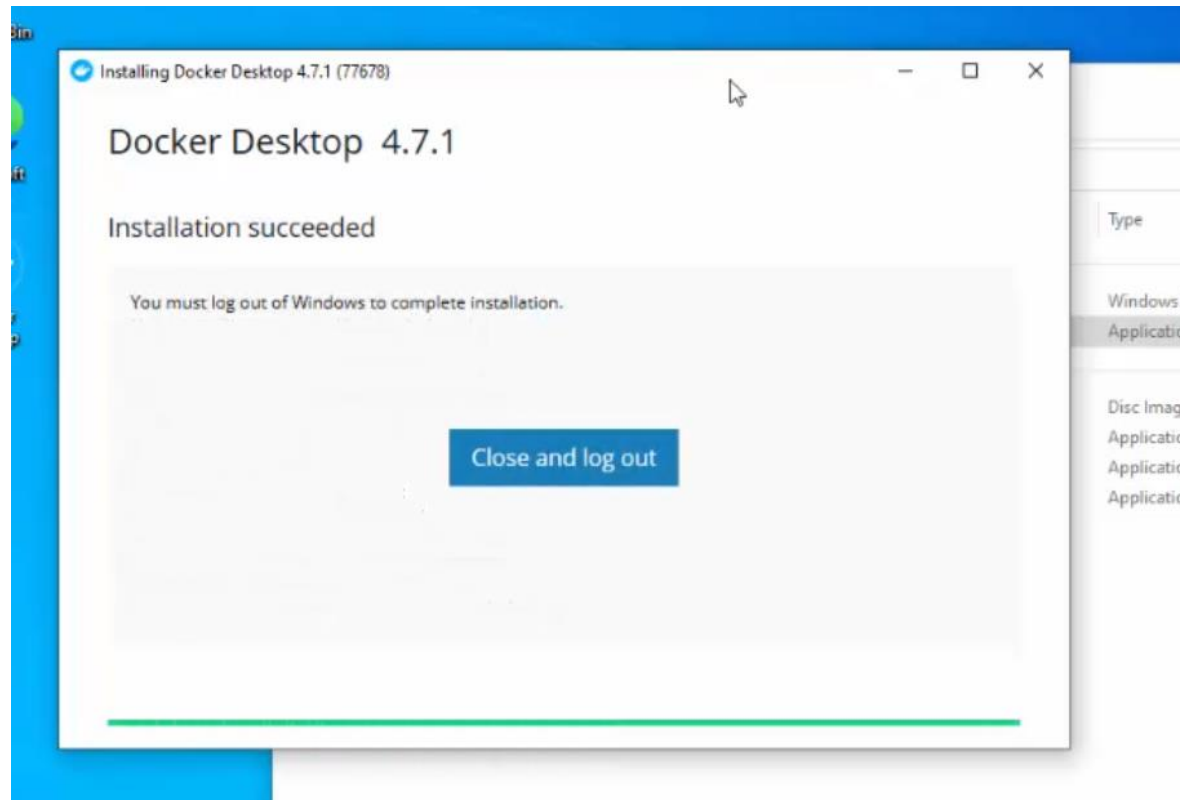
Installation de Docker Desktop

- Après avoir lancé **Docker Desktop Installer.exe** laisser coché les deux cases



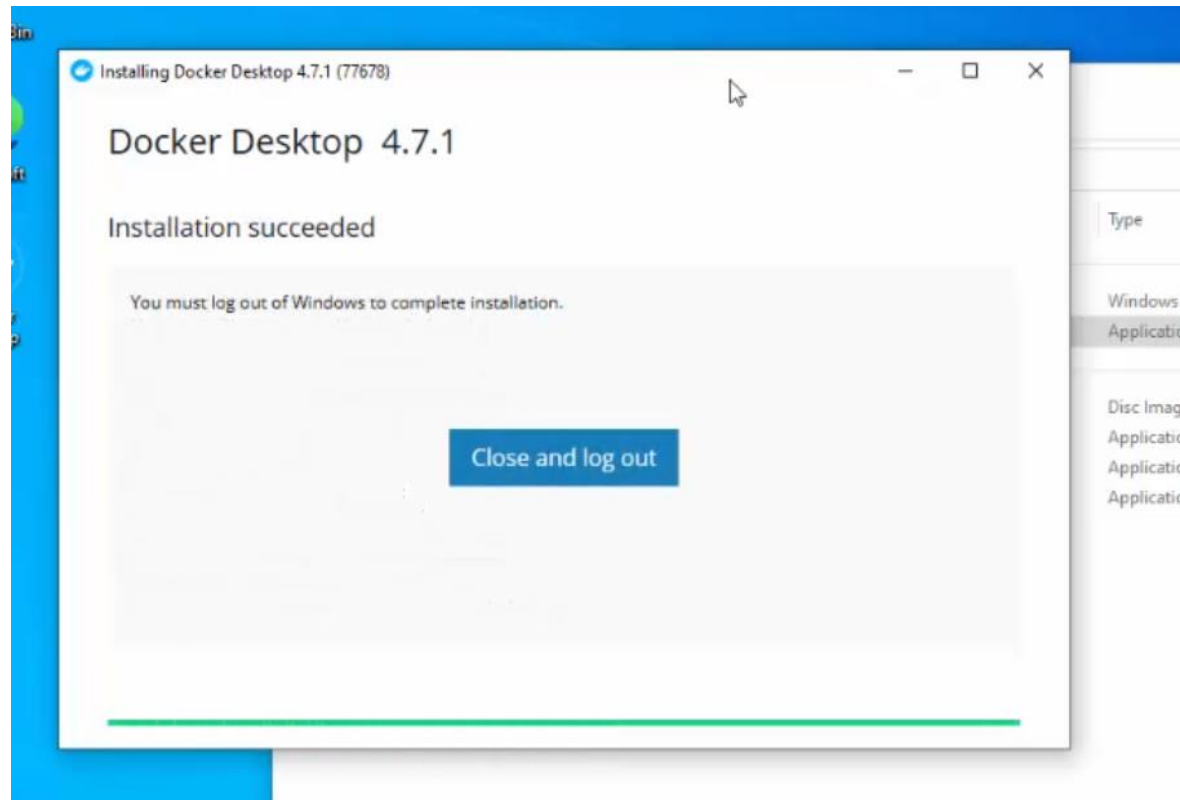
Installation de Docker Desktop

- Cliquer sur « **Close and log out** » pour déconnecter l'utilisateur courant



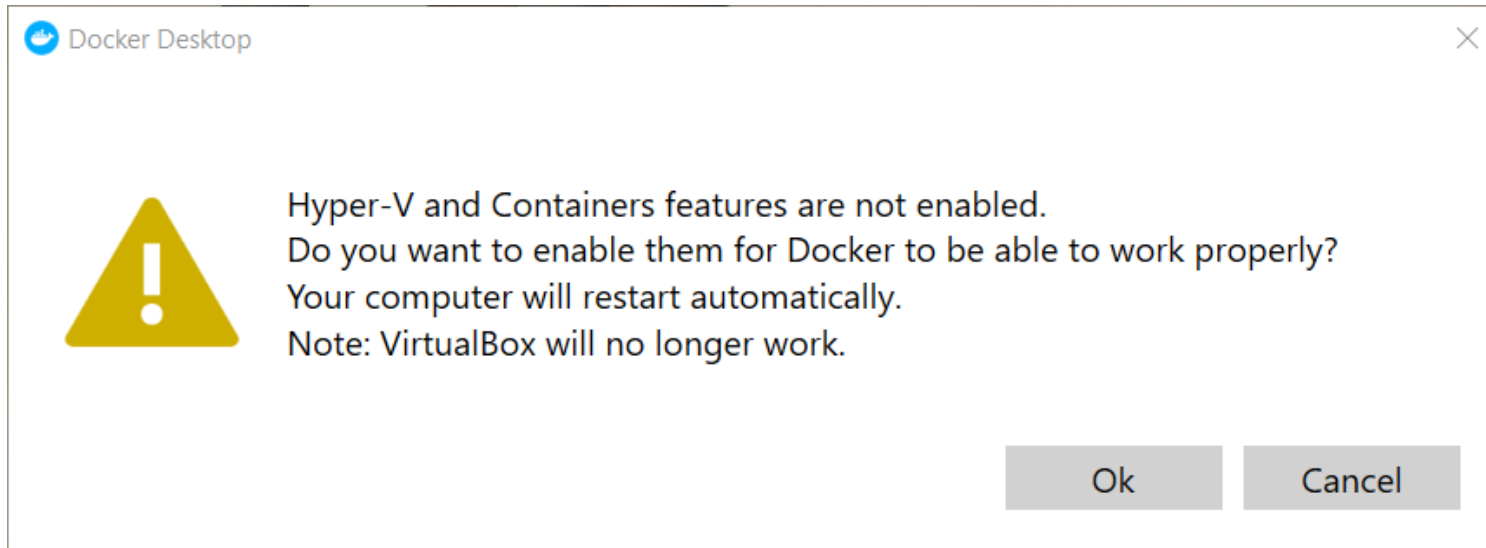
Installation de Docker Desktop

- Cliquer sur « **Close and log out** » pour déconnecter l'utilisateur courant



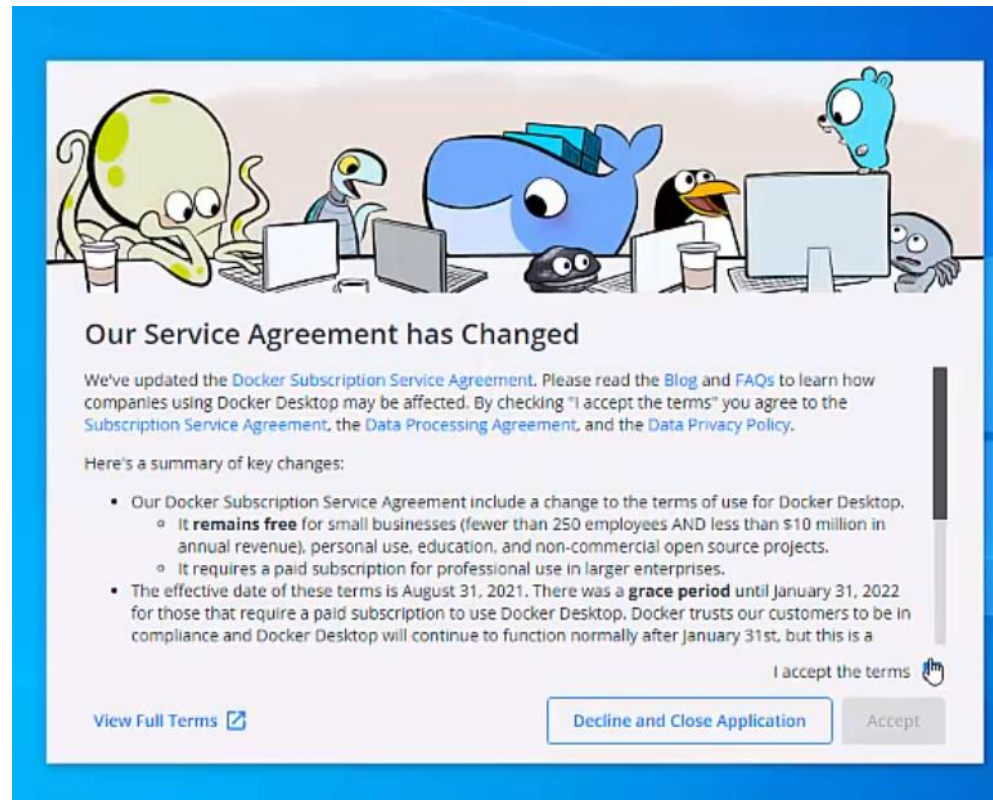
Exécution de Docker Desktop

- Lorsque vous vous loguez à nouveau, vous allez peut être avoir ce message.
- Cliquez sur OK, mais sachez que vous ne pourrez plus utiliser VirtualBox après cela (sauf en le réinstallant)
- *Attention, votre ordinateur va surement redémarrer.*



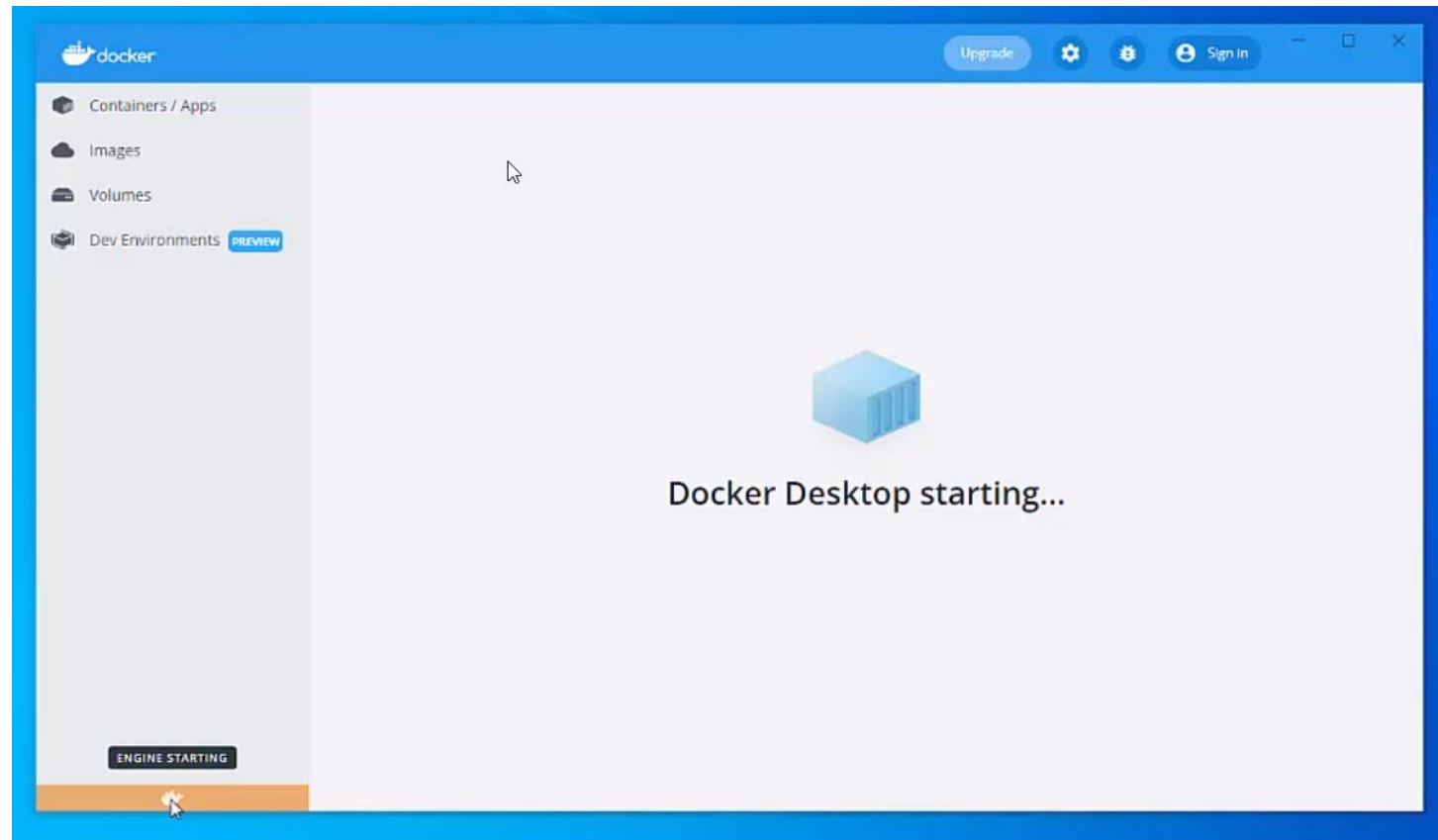
Exécution de Docker Desktop

- Après avoir cliqué sur l'icône du bureau, acceptez les termes de la licence



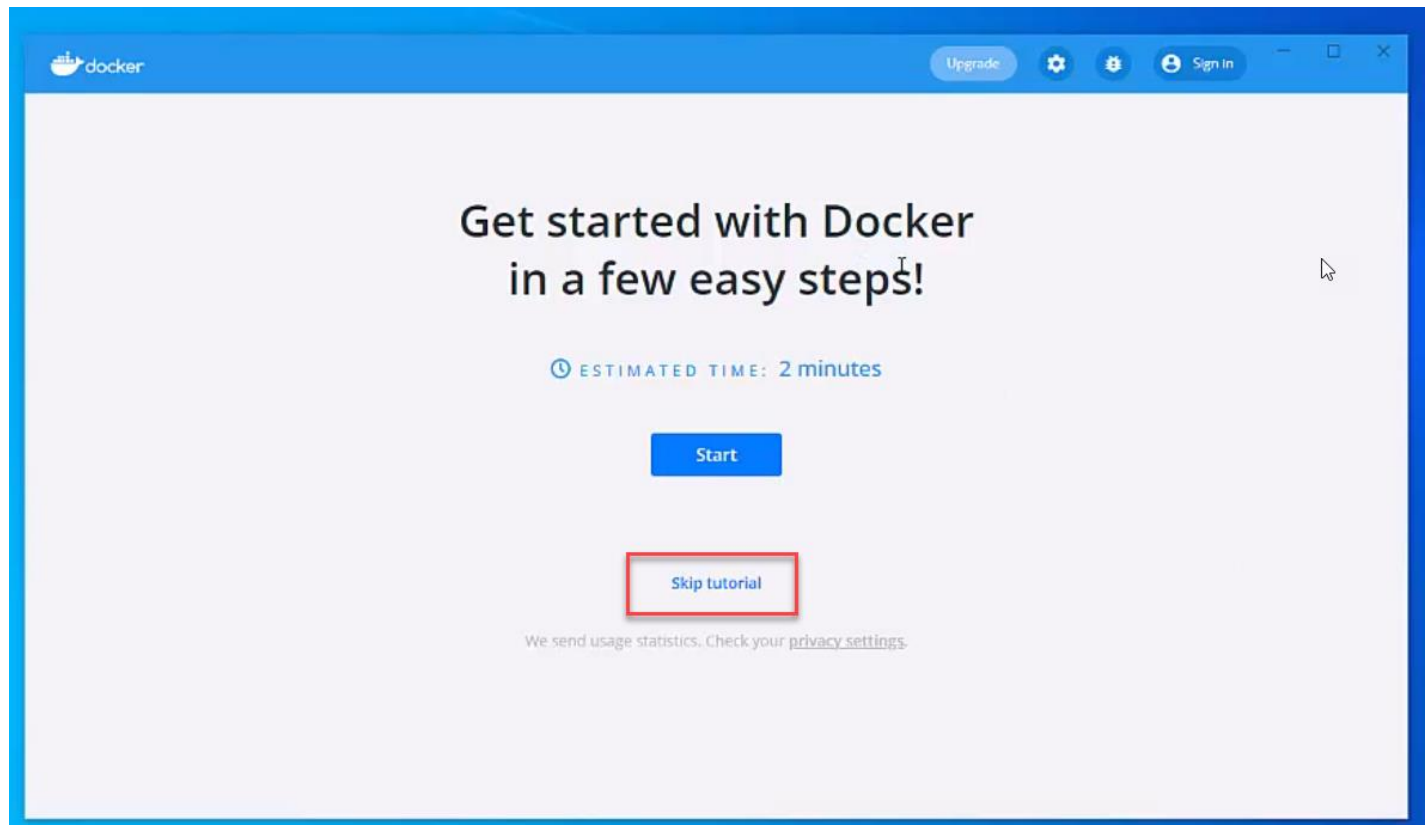
Exécution de Docker Desktop

- Après avoir cliqué sur l'icône du bureau, attendez que l'initialisation du moteur Docker se termine



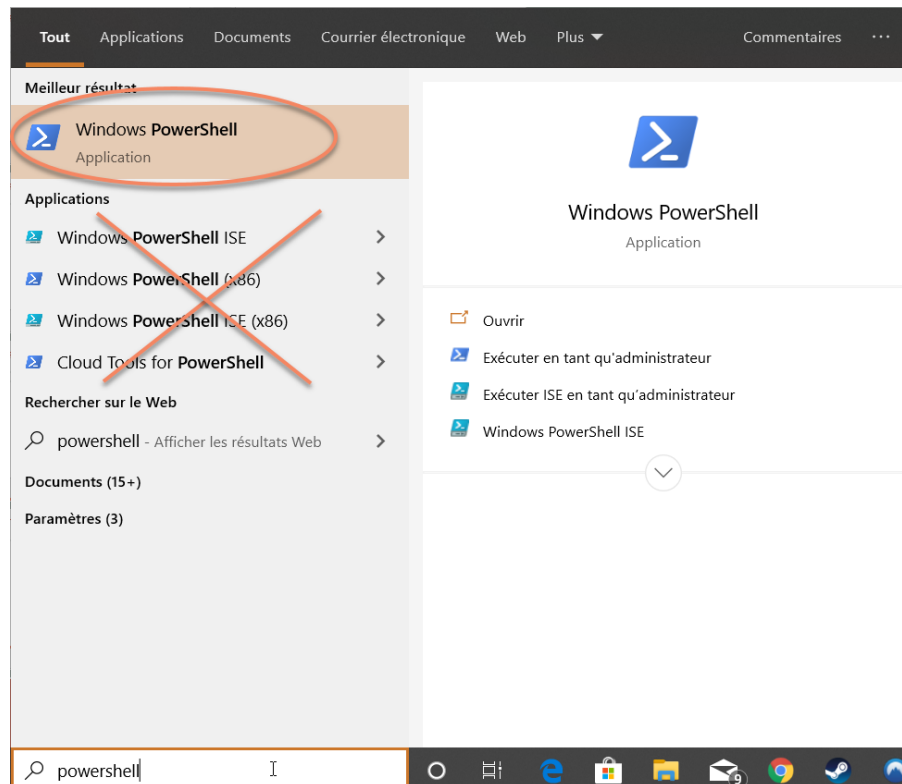
Exécution de Docker Desktop

- Cliquer sur « Skip Tutorial »



Tester son installation de Docker

- Une fois Docker installé, utilisez la barre de recherche de windows pour lancer **Windows Powershell**, attention à ne pas sélectionner *PowerShell ISE*.



Tester son installation de Docker

- Dans votre fenêtre PowerShell, exécuter la commande :

```
> docker --version
```

- Vous devriez obtenir une réponse du type (la version peut différer)

```
Docker version 20.10.14, build a224086
```

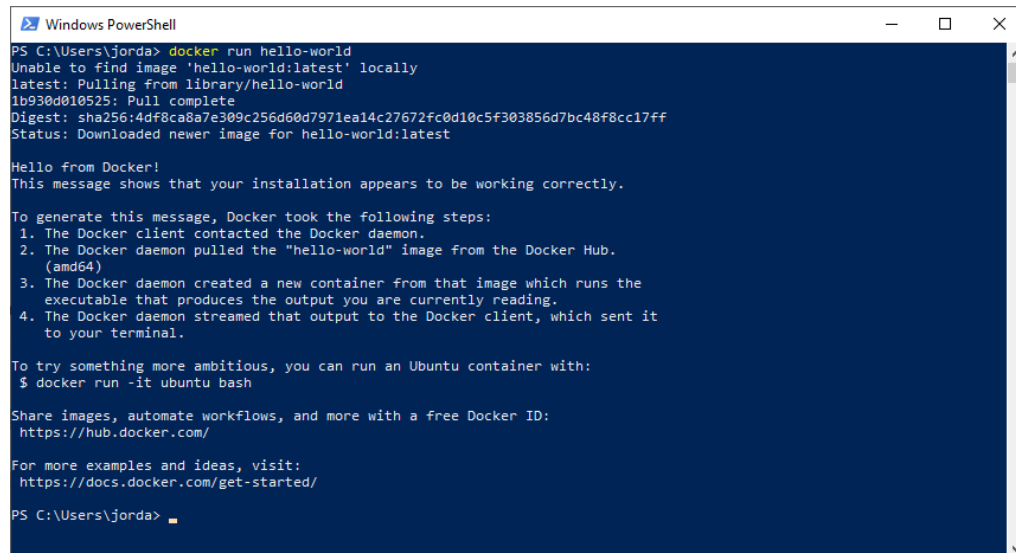
Lancer son premier conteneur

- Nous allons maintenant tester l'image docker **hello-world** pour vérifier si notre Docker fonctionne correctement.

- Tapez :

```
> docker run hello-world
```

- Vous obtiendrez :



```
Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\jorda> docker run hello-world
Unable to find image 'hello-world:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/hello-world
1b930d010525: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:4df8ca8a7e309c256d60d7971ea14c27672fc0d10c5f303856d7bc48f8cc17ff
Status: Downloaded newer image for hello-world:latest

Hello from Docker!
This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.

To generate this message, Docker took the following steps:
1. The Docker client contacted the Docker daemon.
2. The Docker daemon pulled the "hello-world" image from the Docker Hub.
   (amd64)
3. The Docker daemon created a new container from that image which runs the
   executable that produces the output you are currently reading.
4. The Docker daemon streamed that output to the Docker client, which sent it
   to your terminal.

To try something more ambitious, you can run an Ubuntu container with:
$ docker run -it ubuntu bash

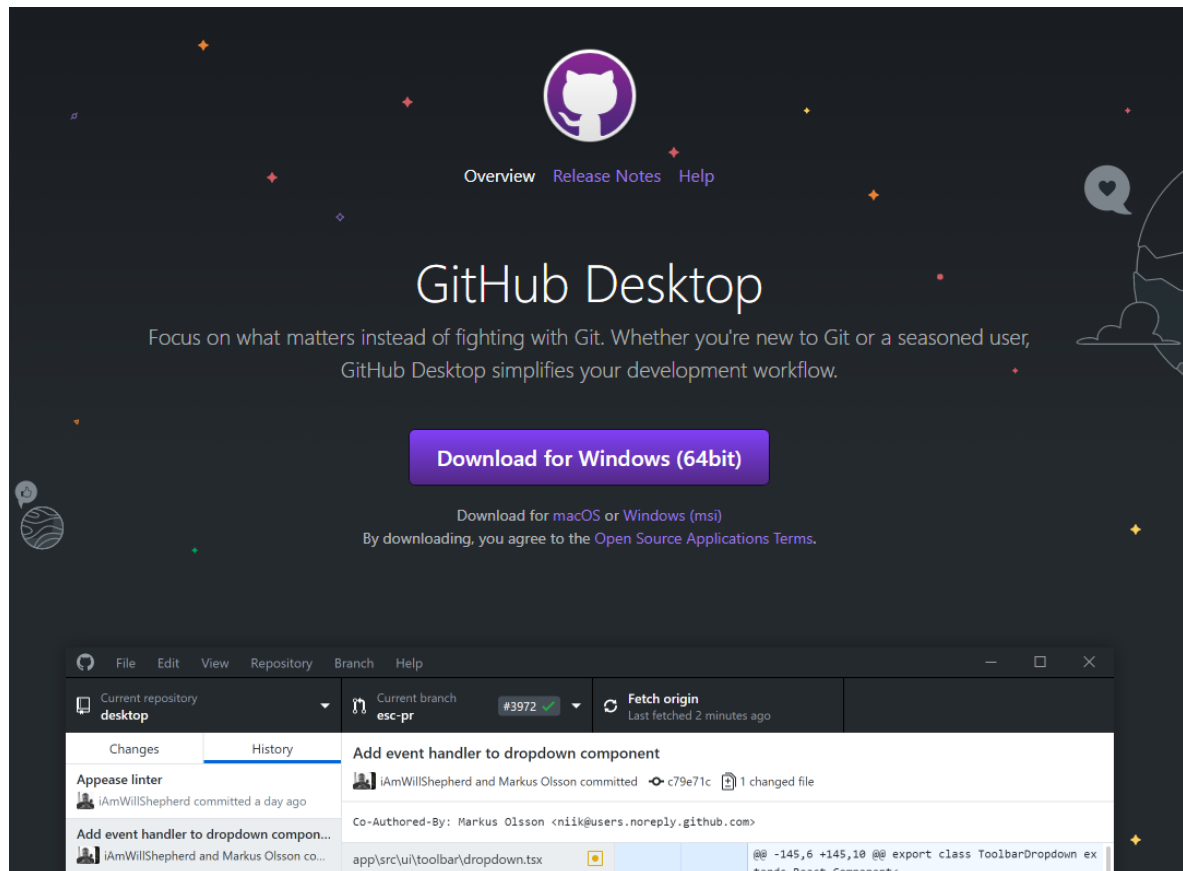
Share images, automate workflows, and more with a free Docker ID:
https://hub.docker.com/

For more examples and ideas, visit:
https://docs.docker.com/get-started/

PS C:\Users\jorda>
```

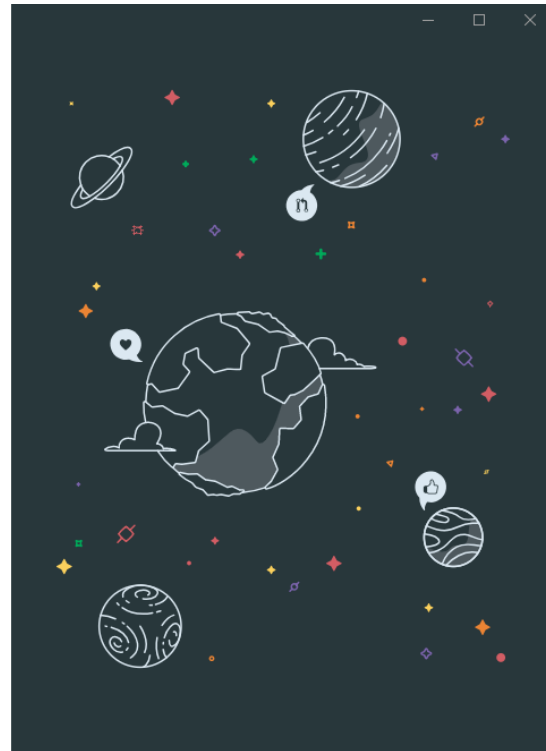
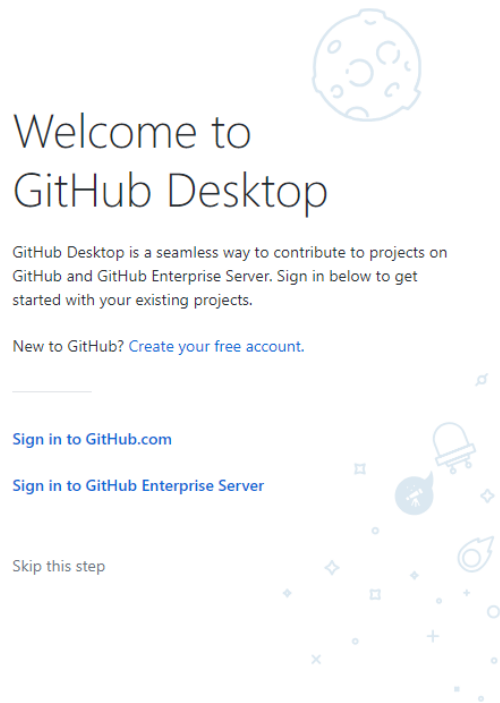
Télécharger GitHub Desktop

- Rendez-vous sur le lien <https://desktop.github.com/> puis cliquer sur **Download for Windows (64 bits)**:




Installer GitHub Desktop

- Une fois l'installateur de GitHub Desktop lancé, vous pouvez créer votre compte sur GitHub, ou bien cliquer sur **Skip this step**



Installer GitHub Desktop

- Remplissez ensuite les champs avec votre nom et votre adresse mail :



Configure Git

This is used to identify the commits you create. Anyone will be able to see this information if you publish commits.


Name

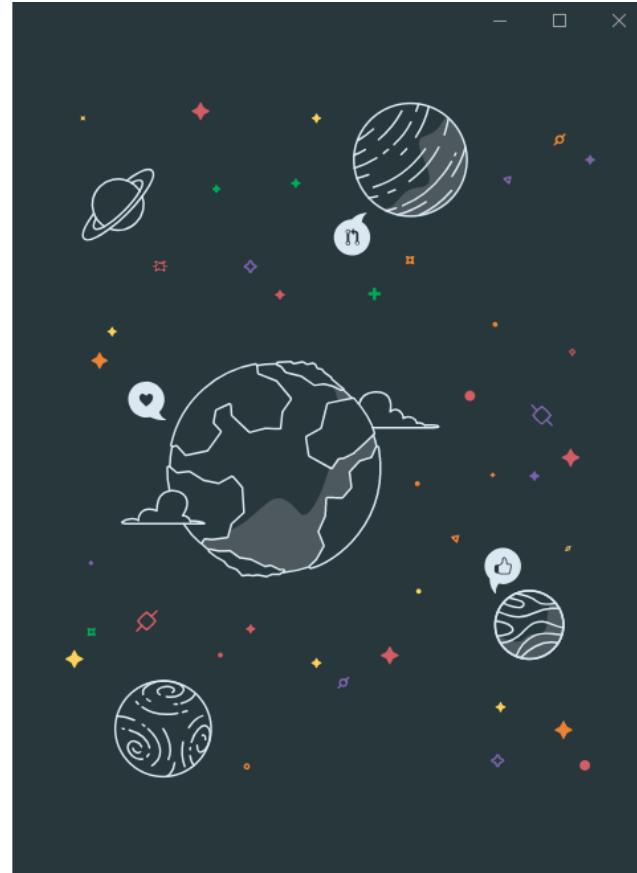

Email

[Continue](#) [Cancel](#)

Example commit

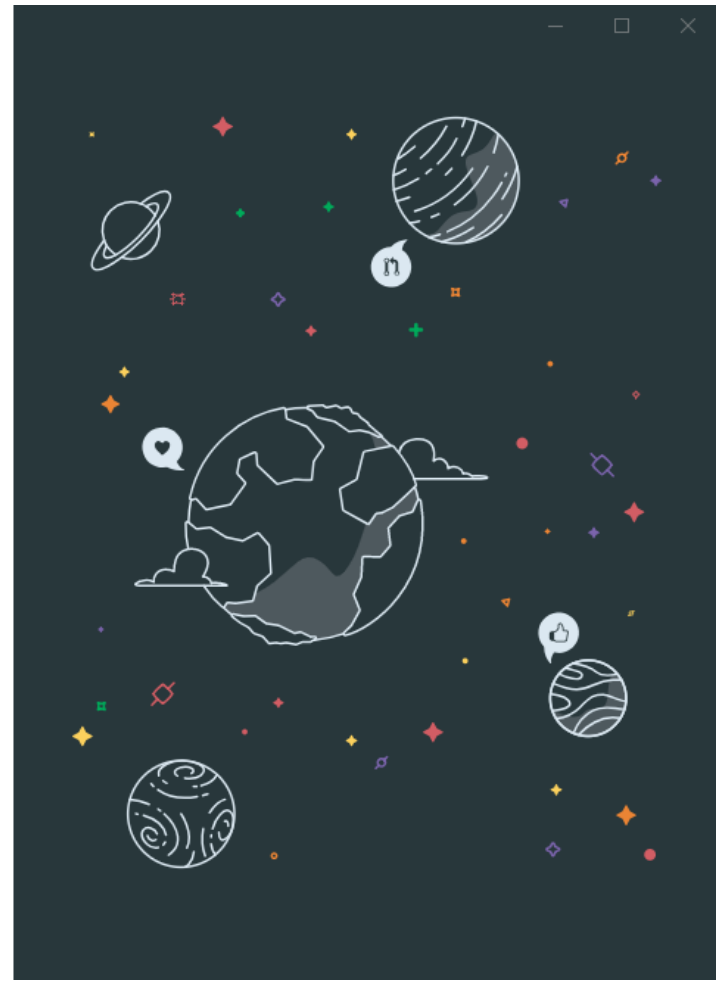
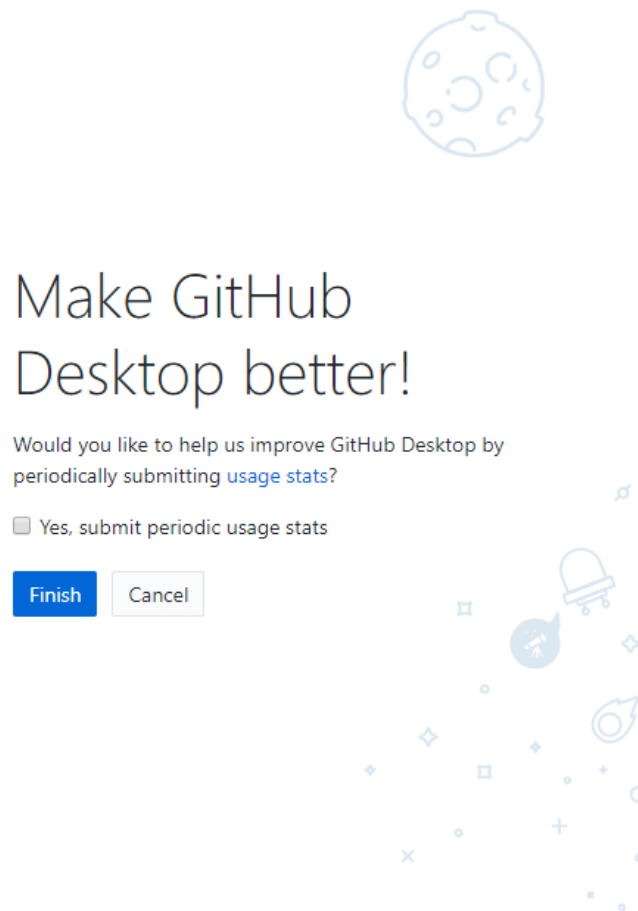
Fix all the things

 committed 30 minutes ago



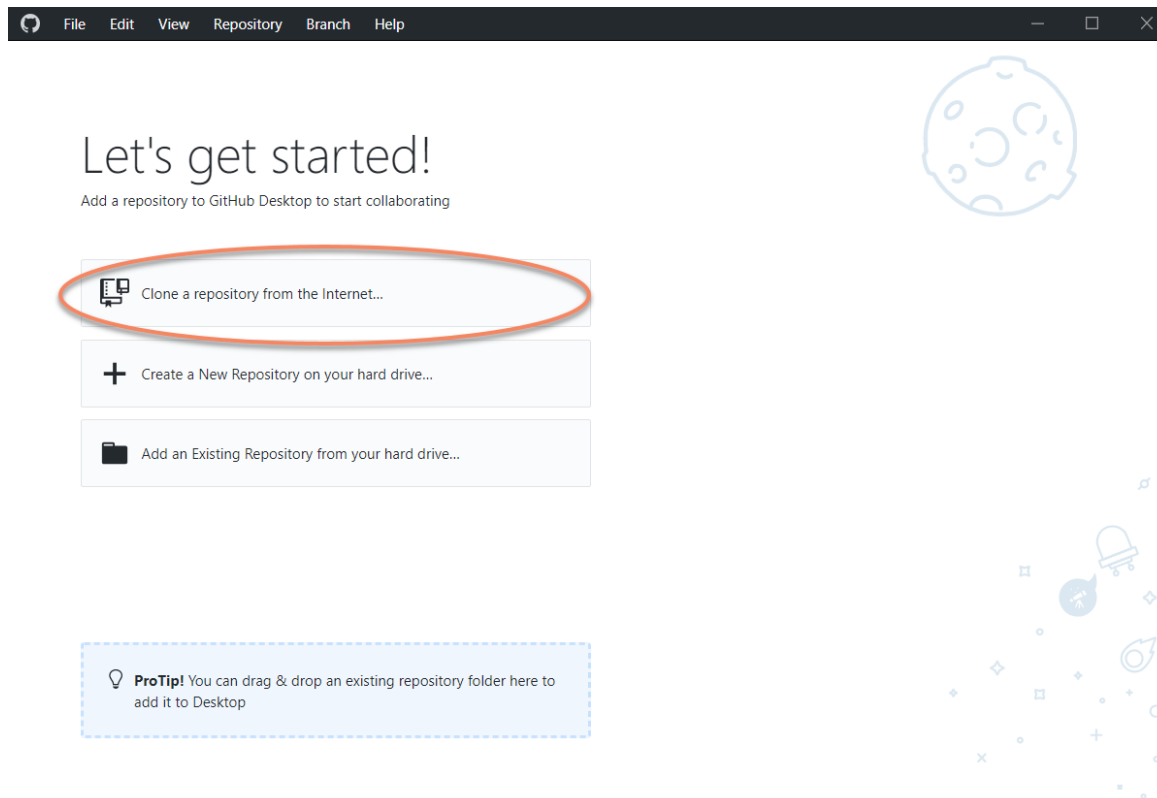
Installer GitHub Desktop

- Cliquez ensuite sur **Finish** :



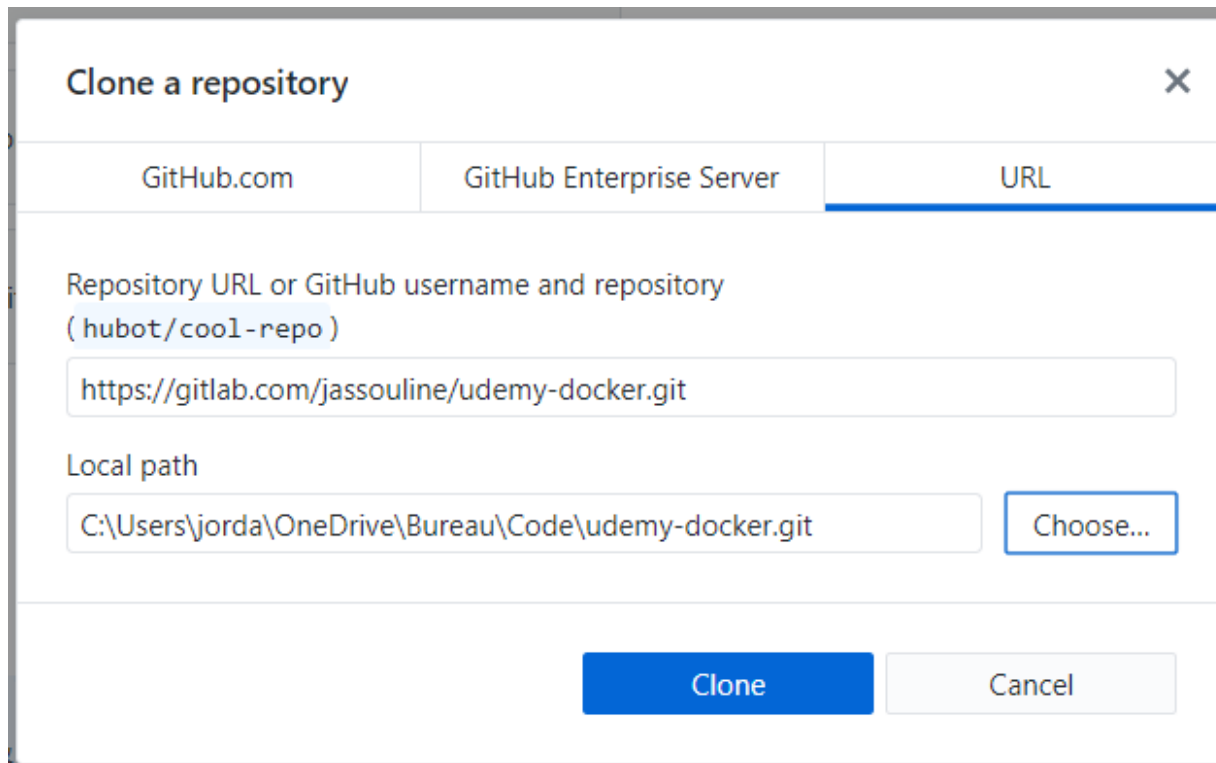
Cloner le dépôt du cours

- Nous allons cloner le dépôt du cours grâce à GitHub Desktop, en cliquant sur **Clone a Repository from the Internet**



Cloner le dépôt du cours

- Nous allons dans l'onglet **URL** et collons l'adresse du dépôt : <https://gitlab.com/jassouline/udemy-docker.git> et on clique sur **Clone**



Clone a repository

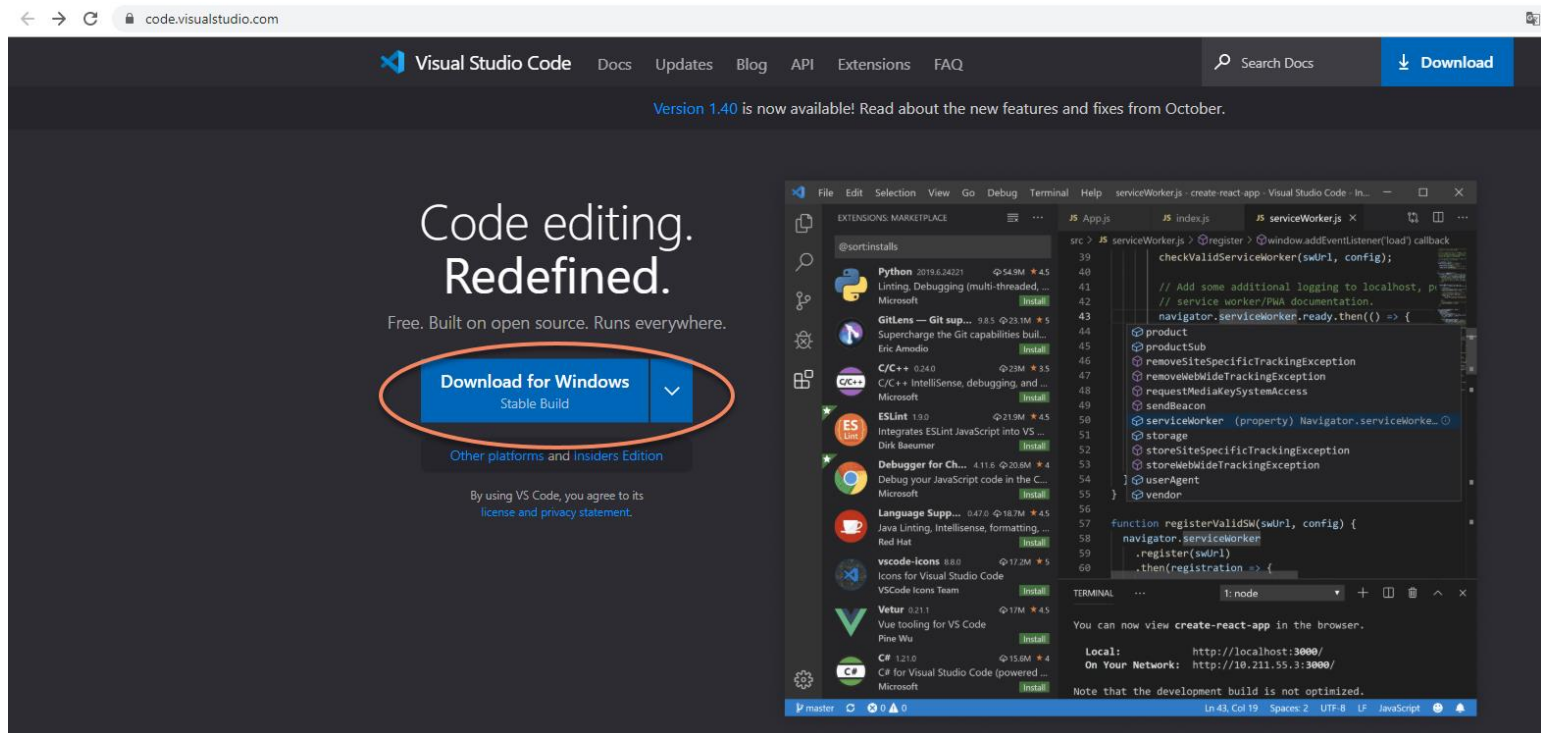
GitHub.com GitHub Enterprise Server **URL**

Repository URL or GitHub username and repository
(hubot/cool-repo)

Local path

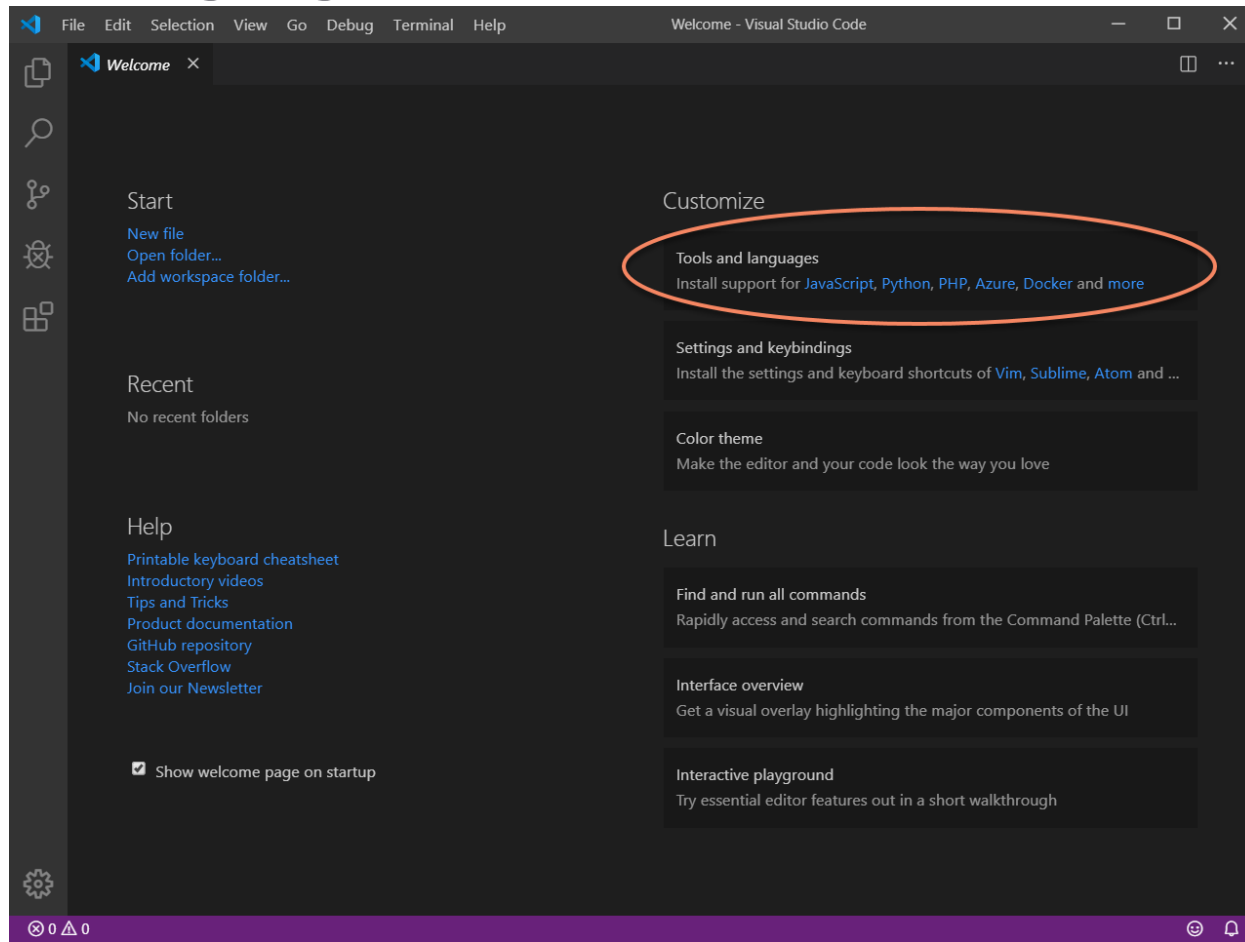
Installation d'un éditeur de code

- Si vous êtes déjà familier avec un éditeur de code en particulier, gardez-le !
- Sinon, je vous propose d'utiliser **Visual Studio Code**
<https://code.visualstudio.com/>



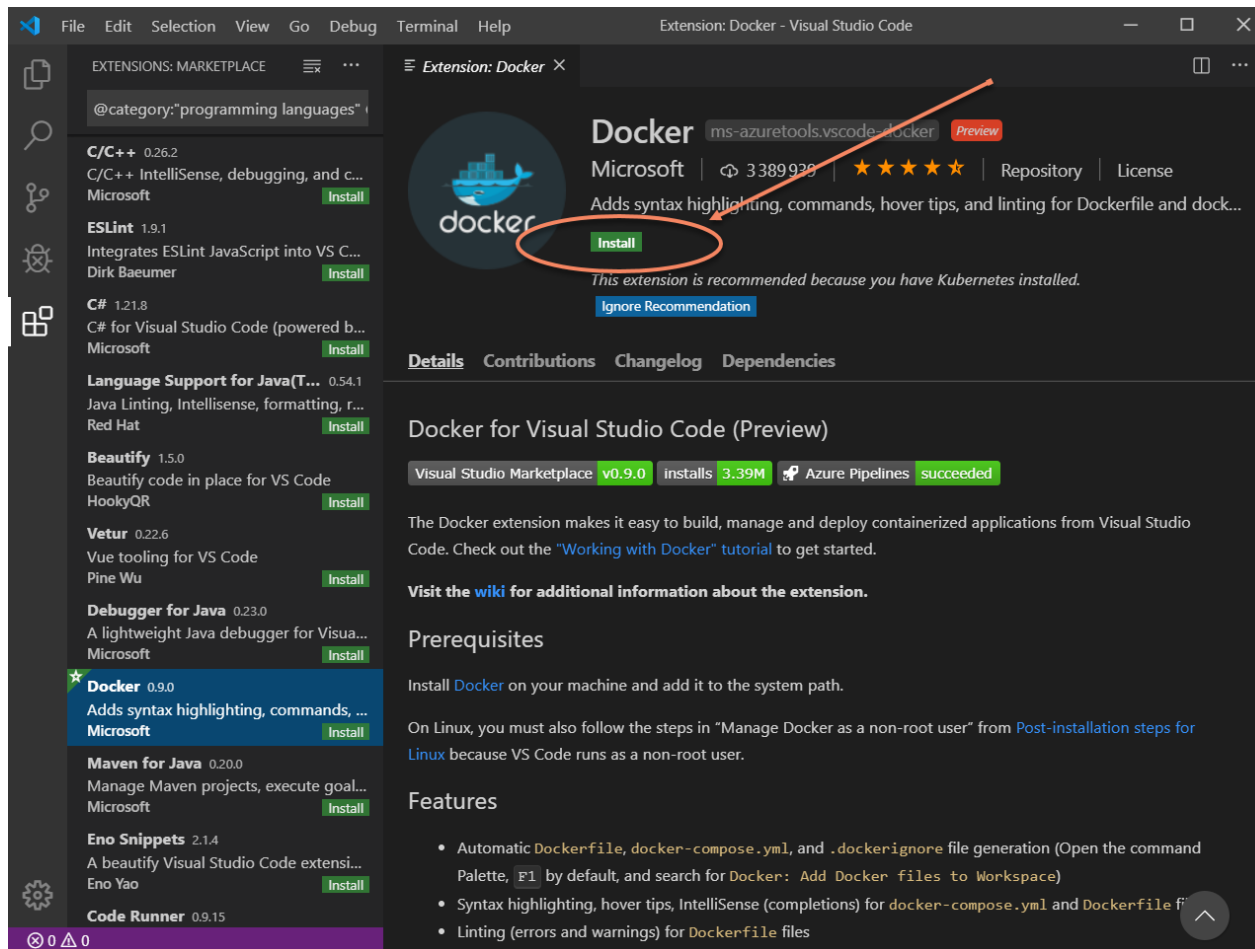
Paramétrage de Visual Studio Code

- Une fois VS Code installé, exécutez-le et cliquez sur **Tools and Languages :**



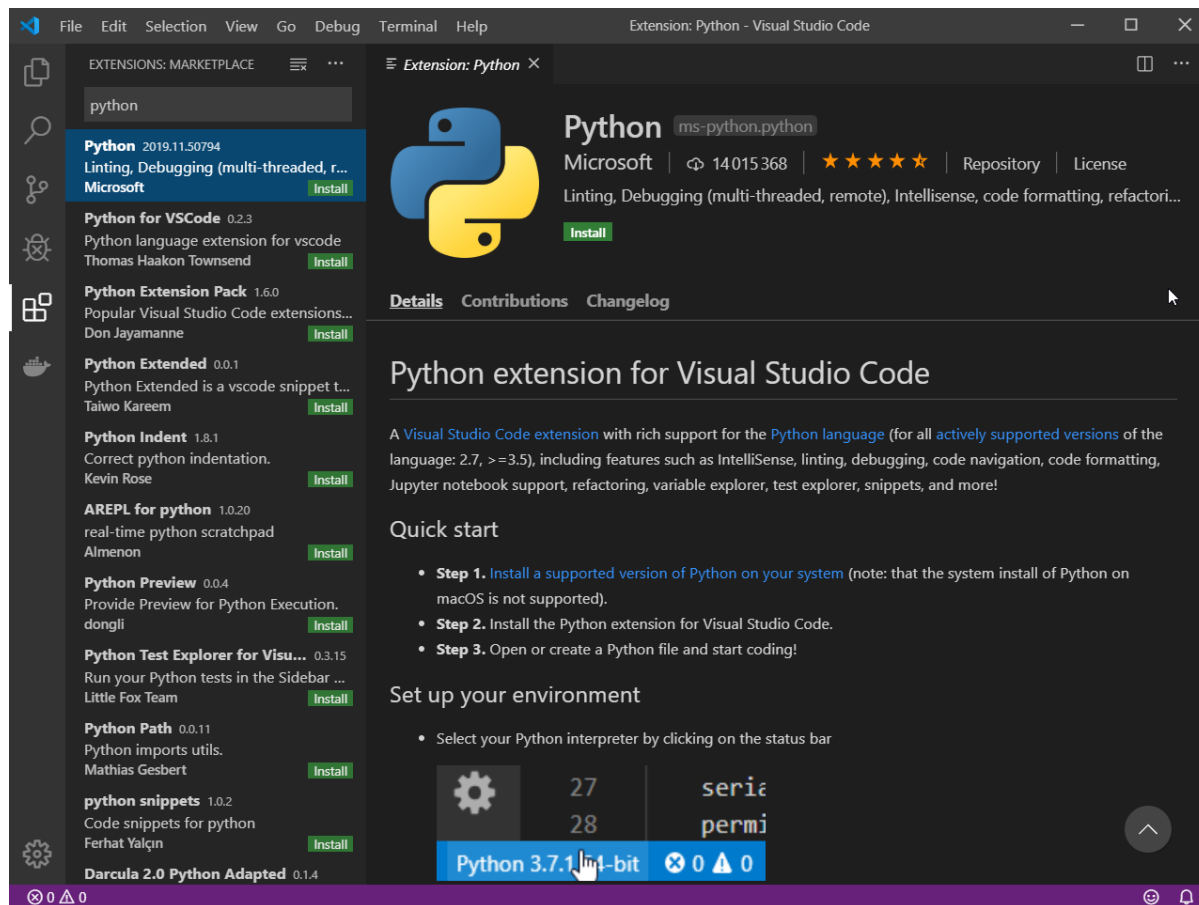
Paramétrage de Visual Studio Code

- Cherchez **Docker** et cliquez sur **Installer** :



Paramétrage de Visual Studio Code

- Faites de même avec votre langage de développement préféré, pour moi il s'agit de Python :



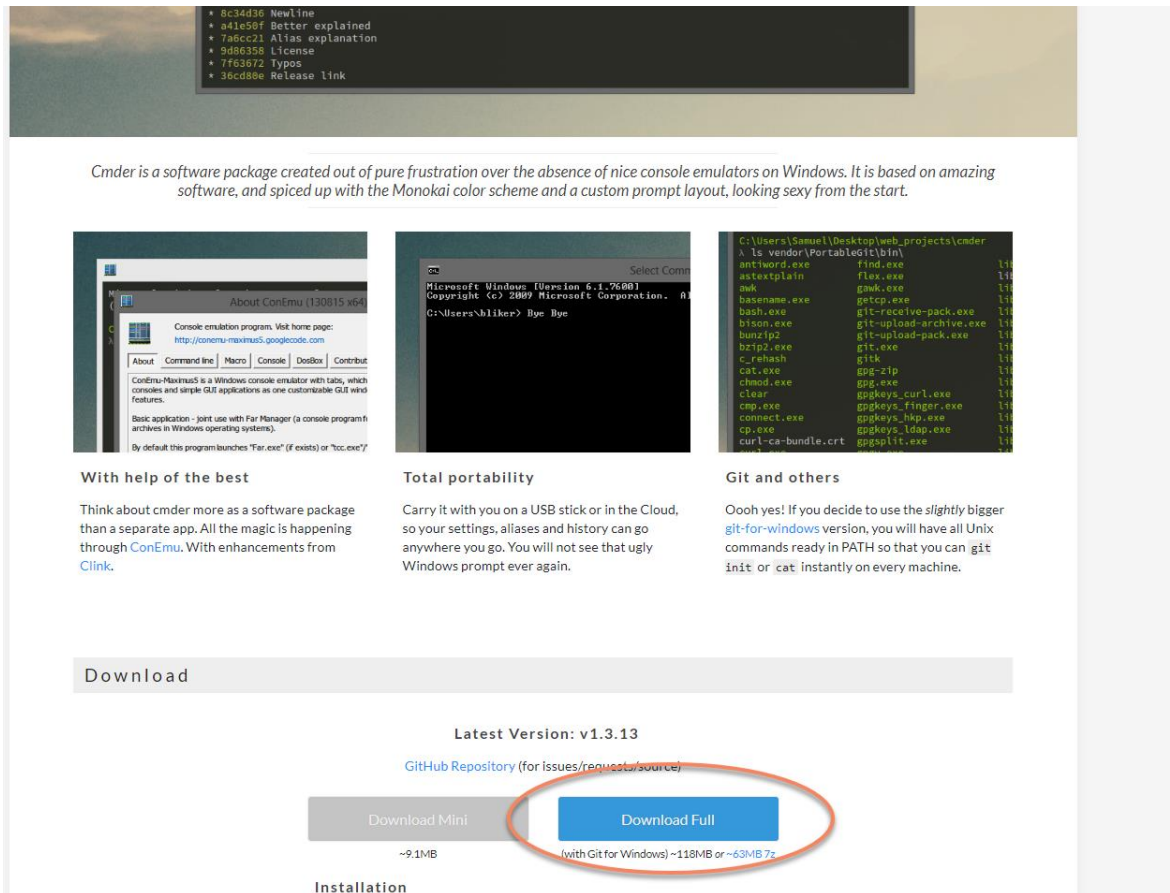
Utiliser un terminal plus « sexy »

- De manière native, vous avez un terminal powershell bleu et qui n'est pas forcément très agréable à lire ou à utiliser.



Utiliser le terminal « cmdr »

- Rendez-vous à l'adresse **cmdr.net** et cliquez sur **Download Full** :



Cmdr is a software package created out of pure frustration over the absence of nice console emulators on Windows. It is based on amazing software, and spiced up with the Monokai color scheme and a custom prompt layout, looking sexy from the start.

With help of the best

Think about cmdr more as a software package than a separate app. All the magic is happening through [ConEmu](#). With enhancements from [Clink](#).

Total portability

Carry it with you on a USB stick or in the Cloud, so your settings, aliases and history can go anywhere you go. You will not see that ugly Windows prompt ever again.

Git and others

Oooh yes! If you decide to use the *slightly* bigger [git-for-windows](#) version, you will have all Unix commands ready in PATH so that you can `git init` or `cat` instantly on every machine.

Download

Latest Version: v1.3.13

[GitHub Repository](#) (for issues/requests/source)

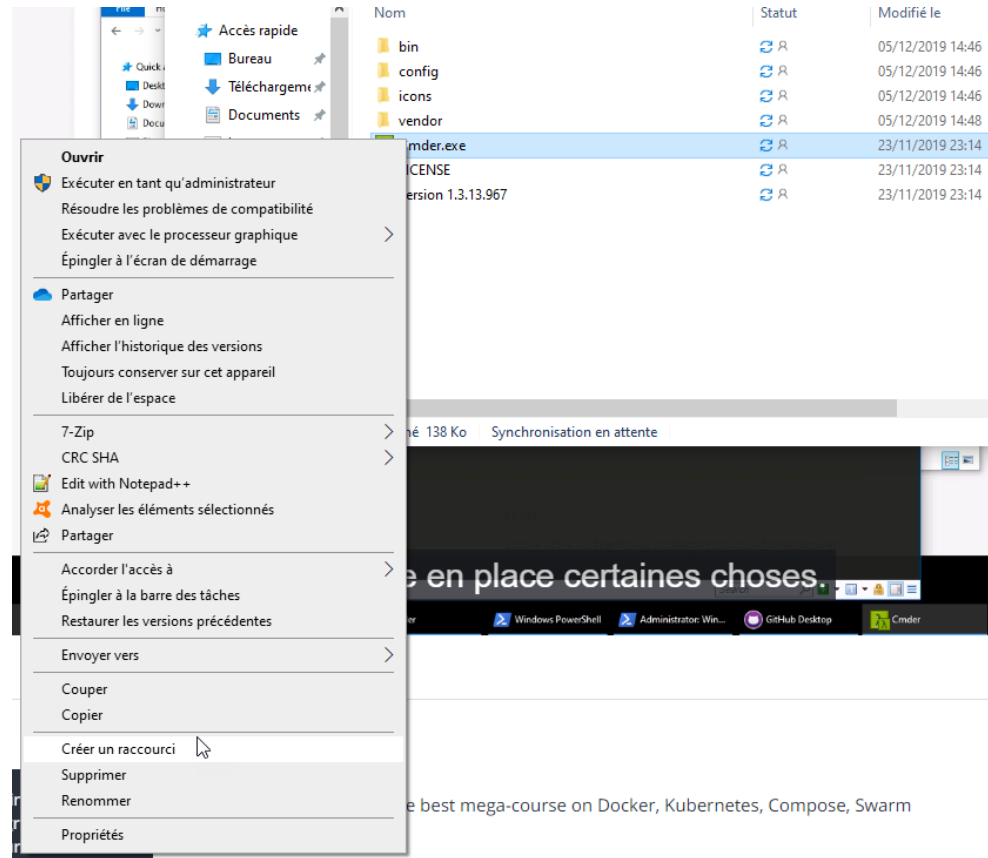
Download Mini ~9.1MB

Download Full (with Git for Windows) ~118MB or ~63MB 7z

Installation

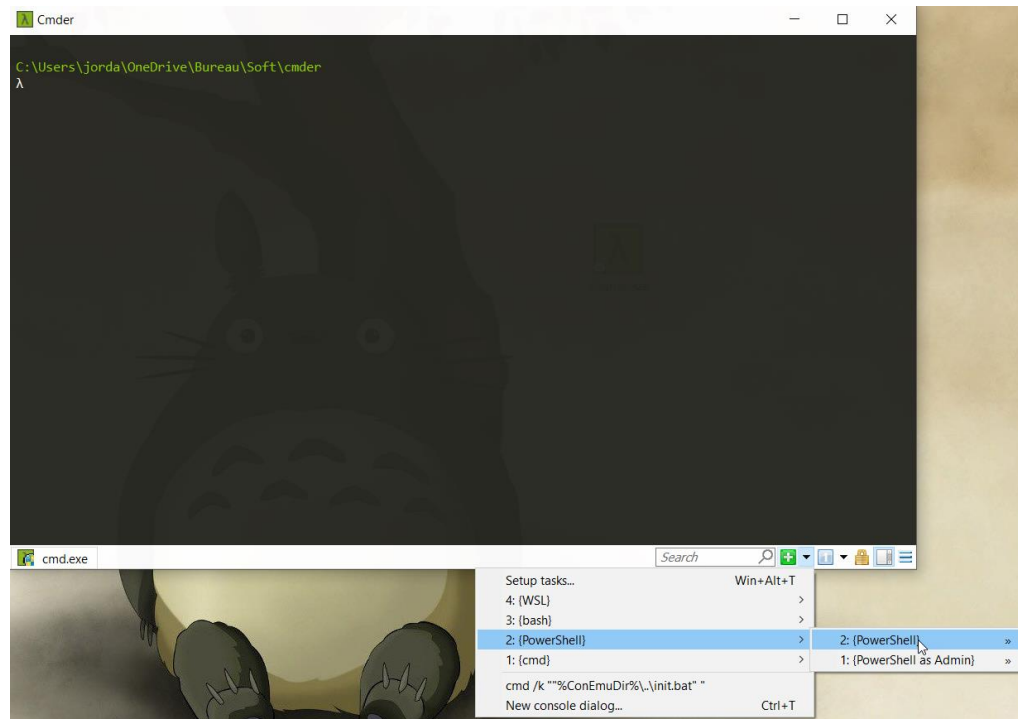
Installer le terminal « cmdr »

- On extrait l'ensemble du zip dans un répertoire, puis on clique droit sur **Cmdr.exe** et on clique sur **Créer un raccourci** :



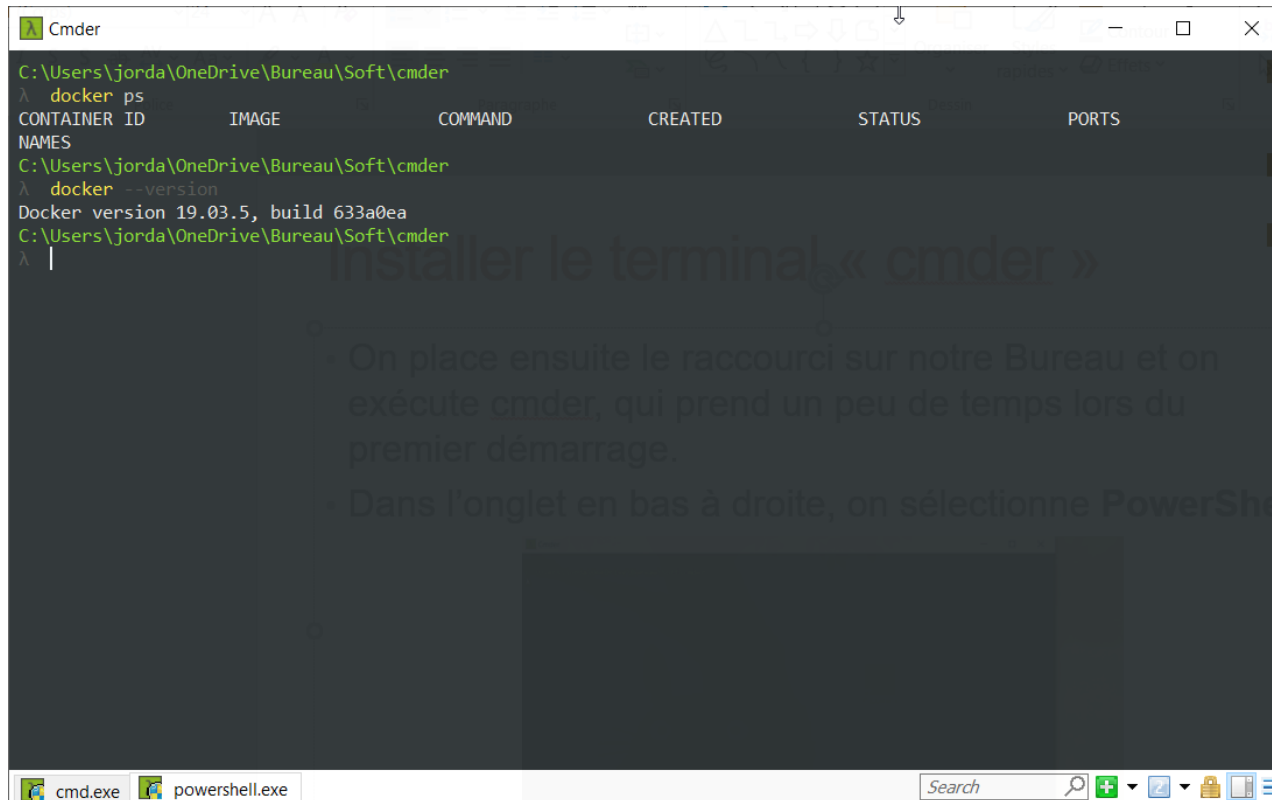
Installer le terminal « cmdr »

- On place ensuite le raccourci sur notre Bureau et on exécute cmdr, qui prend un peu de temps lors du premier démarrage.
- Dans l'onglet en bas à droite, on sélectionne **PowerShell**



Utiliser le terminal « cmdr »

- On peut maintenant tester, en tapant par exemple :
`docker --version` ou `docker ps`



The screenshot shows a Windows terminal window titled "Cmdr". The command prompt is at `C:\Users\jorda\OneDrive\Bureau\Soft\cmdr`. The user has entered `docker ps` and `docker --version`. The output for `docker ps` shows a table with columns: CONTAINER ID, IMAGE, COMMAND, CREATED, STATUS, and PORTS. The output for `docker --version` shows "Docker version 19.03.5, build 633a0ea".

```
C:\Users\jorda\OneDrive\Bureau\Soft\cmdr
λ docker ps
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED             STATUS              PORTS
C:\Users\jorda\OneDrive\Bureau\Soft\cmdr
λ docker --version
Docker version 19.03.5, build 633a0ea
C:\Users\jorda\OneDrive\Bureau\Soft\cmdr
λ
```

The taskbar at the bottom shows `cmd.exe` and `powershell.exe` open, along with a search bar and system icons.