

What is Docker?

→ Docker is a open-source platform that allows you to build ,ship ,and run applications inside containers.

- A container is a lightweight, standalone and portable environment that include everything your application needs to run --> like code, runtime, librraies and dependencies.
- With docker, developers can ensure their applications runs the same way everywhere – whether on their laptop, a testing server or in the cloud.
- It solves the problem of “It works on my machine” , because containers carry all dependencies with them.

In Short

- Docker = Platform to create and manage containers.
- Container = Small, portable environment to run applications with all dependencies.

Restart Policy

In Docker, when we talk about policy, it usually refers to the restart policies of containers.

These policies define what should happen to a container when it stops, crashes, or when Docker itself restarts.

Types of restart Policy

1. No (default)
2. Always
3. On-failure
4. Unless-stopped

Always policy:- If container manual is off and always policy is set to on then container will only start when "docker daemon restart"

Command-->

```
docker container run -d --restart always httpd
```

Unless-stopped:- If a container is down due to an error and has an Unless-stopped policy, it will only restart when you "restart docker daemon"

Command -->

```
docker container run -d --restart unless-stopped  
httpd
```

On-failure:- When a container shuts down due to an error and has a no-failure policy, the container will restart itself.

Command -->

```
Docker container run -d --restart on-failure httpd
```

Max Retry in on-failure Policy (English)

When you use the on-failure restart policy in Docker, you can set a maximum retry count.

- This tells Docker how many times it should try to restart a failed container before giving up.
- If the container keeps failing and reaches the retry limit, Docker will stop trying.

```
docker run -d --restart=on-failure:5 myapp
```

Always Policy

```

ubuntu:~$ docker container run -d --name dev --restart always httpd
607c6b3e998c5c881f930a3e75c24a1d131fd10d53dc8de3afac97c90754b9d9
ubuntu:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
607c6b3e998c httpd "httpd-foreground" 6 seconds ago Up 5 seconds 80/tcp dev
ubuntu:~$ docker container stop dev
dev
ubuntu:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
ubuntu:~$ systemctl restart docker
ubuntu:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
607c6b3e998c httpd "httpd-foreground" About a minute ago Up 2 seconds 80/tcp dev
ubuntu:~$ █

```

Unless-stopped policy

```

ubuntu:~$ docker run -d --name myapp --restart=unless-stopped busybox sh -c "while true; do echo Hello; sleep 2; done"
Unable to find image 'busybox:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/busybox
80bfbb8a41a2: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:ab33eacc8251e3807b85bb6dba570e4698c3998eca6f0fc2ccb60575a563ea74
Status: Downloaded newer image for busybox:latest
b189bdb5b821ef6bcb01e5188ea2ce9e53f710e6a3d6440532b05faa86517313
ubuntu:~$ docker exec myapp sh -c "exit 1"
ubuntu:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
b189bdb5b821 busybox "sh -c 'while true; ...'" 27 seconds ago Up 26 seconds 80/tcp myapp
231ca0307dd8 httpd "httpd-foreground" 17 minutes ago Up 9 minutes 80/tcp prod
ubuntu:~$ sudo systemctl restart docker
ubuntu:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
b189bdb5b821 busybox "sh -c 'while true; ...'" About a minute ago Up 19 seconds 80/tcp myapp
231ca0307dd8 httpd "httpd-foreground" 18 minutes ago Up 19 seconds 80/tcp prod
ubuntu:~$ █

```

On -failure police

```

ubuntu:~$ docker container run -d --name play --restart on-failure httpd
ac9afa92f26cf18749d248cd97f78c511884db9578ded5be6dc1aa9ff30b58f7
ubuntu:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
ac9afa92f26c httpd "httpd-foreground" 3 seconds ago Up 3 seconds 80/tcp play

```

```

ubuntu:~$ kill -9 9159
ubuntu:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE      COMMAND           CREATED        STATUS       PORTS     NAMES
ac9afa92f26c   httpd      "httpd-foreground" 2 minutes ago  Up 4 seconds  80/tcp    play
ubuntu:~$ docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE      COMMAND           CREATED        STATUS       PORTS     NAMES
ac9afa92f26c   httpd      "httpd-foreground" 2 minutes ago  Up 8 seconds  80/tcp    play
ubuntu:~$ 

```

Port Mapping

- Every Docker container has its own network namespace (like a mini-computer).
- By default, services inside a container are not accessible from outside the host machine.
- Port Mapping is the process of exposing a container's internal port to the host machine's port so that external users can access it.

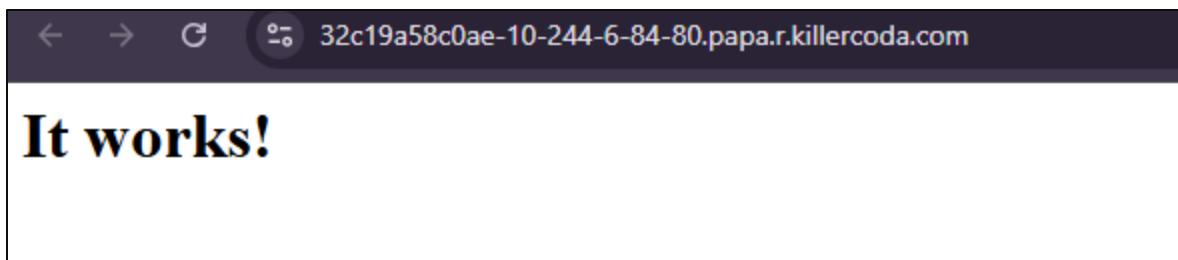
It uses the -p or --publish option:-

```
docker container run -d -p <host port>:<container port> httpd
```

```

ubuntu:~$ docker container run -d --name port -p 80:80 httpd
Unable to find image 'httpd:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/httpd
ce1261c6d567: Pull complete
aeb6d226161f: Pull complete
4f4fb700ef54: Pull complete
56926e6ce68f: Pull complete
4938babf7b43: Pull complete
307fcc49c641: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:027c678f36d3cd3dd2b44ad1e963e81be66f9eba065381c1126d3019fffeb01a
Status: Downloaded newer image for httpd:latest
a91cd8834d4587a2f0be5d40ccaa13ddd4d32b61999c36c109af5a528b159b6b
ubuntu:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE      COMMAND           CREATED        STATUS       PORTS     NAMES
a91cd8834d45   httpd      "httpd-foreground" 4 seconds ago  Up 4 seconds  0.0.0.0:80->80/tcp, :::80->80/tcp   port
ubuntu:~$ 

```



Networking

Docker networking is how containers communicate with each other, with the host machine, and with the outside world (internet).

When Docker is installed, it creates some default networks. Containers can be attached to these networks depending on how you want them to communicate.

Default Docker Networks

1. bridge (default)

- a. If you run a container without specifying a network, it connects to the bridge network.
- b. Containers on the same bridge network can communicate using IP addresses.
- c. You can also create your own user-defined bridge for name-based communication.

2. host

- a. Removes the isolation between the container and the host network.
- b. Container uses the host's network directly.
- c. Example: If container exposes port 80, it will be directly available on host port 80.

3.none

- a. Completely isolates the container from all networks.**
- b. No internet, no container-to-container communication.**

How Containers Communicate

- Container ↔ Container (same bridge network) → via container name or IP.**
- Container ↔ Host → via port mapping (-p hostPort:containerPort).**
- Container ↔ Internet → via NAT (Network Address Translation) on the host.**

Command -->

docker network ls

```
ubuntu:~$ docker network ls
NETWORK ID      NAME      DRIVER      SCOPE
aeb86a9c03b1    bridge    bridge      local
f0ecc2302d43    host      host       local
6805a1e354ac    none      null       local
ubuntu:~$
```

Create a network-->

**docker network create --driver bridge network
name**

```
ubuntu:~$ docker network create --driver bridge grras
3a9b9a37b85fc8f2d04160d2db859ec875596fa38606bdc632059f9e47a5a739
ubuntu:~$ docker network ls
NETWORK ID      NAME      DRIVER      SCOPE
aeb86a9c03b1    bridge    bridge      local
3a9b9a37b85f    grras     bridge      local
f0ecc2302d43    host      host       local
6805a1e354ac    none      null       local
ubuntu:~$
```

Docker network create --driver bridge --subnet 198.68.0.0/16 mynetwork

```
ubuntu:~$ docker network create --driver bridge --subnet 198.68.0.0/16 mynetwork
13f1330a46011dcce47e7c55b0efa7037611d8d319e174116c049dc81f0e7435
ubuntu:~$ docker ns
docker: 'ns' is not a docker command.
See 'docker --help'
ubuntu:~$ docker ns ls
docker: 'ns' is not a docker command.
See 'docker --help'
ubuntu:~$ docker network ls
NETWORK ID      NAME      DRIVER      SCOPE
aeb86a9c03b1    bridge    bridge      local
3a9b9a37b85f    grras     bridge      local
f0ecc2302d43    host      host       local
13f1330a4601    mynetwork bridge      local
6805a1e354ac    none      null       local
```

Create a container in our custom network

```
ubuntu:~$ docker container run -d --network mynetwork httpd
0a0a0c877e8d7cedefef7b784ffe804ad5b3de39473007dab7a69053f7101186
ubuntu:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID      IMAGE      COMMAND      CREATED      STATUS      PORTS      NAMES
0a0a0c877e8d      httpd      "httpd-foreground"      6 seconds ago      Up 6 seconds      80/tcp      gifted_cohen
ubuntu:~$
```

docker container inspect container name

```
'Networks': {  
    "mynetwork": {  
        "IPAMConfig": null,  
        "Links": null,  
        "Aliases": null,  
        "MacAddress": "02:42:c6:44:00:02",  
        "DriverOpts": null,  
        "NetworkID": "13f1330a46011dcce47e7c55b0efa7037611d8d319e174116c049dc81f0e7435",  
        "EndpointID": "5be846946a518cf242c9447d26f1500d40f0c1606e63d2beeac6546d524db35",  
        "Gateway": "198.68.0.1",  
        "IPAddress": "198.68.0.2",  
        "IPPrefixLen": 16,  
        "IPv6Gateway": "",  
        "GlobalIPv6Address": ""},
```

Volume

- By default, anything you save inside a container is temporary.
- If the container is deleted, all data inside it is lost.
- Volumes are Docker's way to store data permanently (persistent storage).

A Docker Volume is a storage location outside the container's filesystem but managed by Docker.
This way, data remains safe even if the container is removed or recreated.

Why Use Volumes?

1. Data Persistence → Data won't be lost if the container is deleted.

- 2. Sharing Data → Multiple containers can share the same volume.**
- 3. Performance → Better than bind mounts for production workloads.**

Types of volume:-

1 Bind volume

2 Local Mount/ Volume mount

Bind Mount:-

- A Bind Mount directly connects a host machine's directory/file to a container's directory.
- This means whatever changes you make inside the container will reflect on the host, and vice versa.
- It's different from a Volume because:
 - Volumes are managed by Docker (stored in `/var/lib/docker/volumes/...`)
 - Bind mounts are managed by you (stored anywhere on your host).

Command :-

```
docker container run -d -p 80:80 -v  
/directory_name:/usr/local/apache2/htdocs
```

```
ubuntu:~$ mkdir /my_mount
ubuntu:~$ docker container run -d --name linux -p 80:80 -v /my_mount:/usr/local/apache2/htdocs httpd
3fe3c3e64a3e5ad66f5a812cbf3ec71e874428a554d69580a8c76c1cfaf7f043f
ubuntu:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE     COMMAND      CREATED       STATUS        PORTS          NAMES
3fe3c3e64a3e   httpd     "httpd-foreground"   6 seconds ago   Up 5 seconds   0.0.0.0:80->80/tcp, :::80->80/tcp   linux
ubuntu:~$ cd /my_mount/
ubuntu:/my_mount$ vim index.html
ubuntu:/my_mount$ docker container exec -it linux ls /usr/local/apache2/htdocs
Error response from daemon: No such container: ls
ubuntu:/my_mount$ docker container exec -it linux ls /usr/local/apache2/htdocs
index.html
ubuntu:/my_mount$ docker container exec -it linux cat /usr/local/apache2/htdocs/index.html
<center><h1>THIS IS MY MOUNT POINT</h1></center>
ubuntu:/my_mount$
```



Local mount

Create a Volume

Command:-

```
docker volume create my-vol
```

```
ubuntu:~$ docker volume create my-vol
my-vol
ubuntu:~$ docker volume ls
DRIVER      VOLUME NAME
local      my-vol
ubuntu:~$
```

```
ubuntu:~$ cd /var/lib/docker/
ubuntu:/var/lib/docker$ ls
buildkit  containers  engine-id  image  network  overlay2  plugins  runtimes  swarm  tmp  volumes
ubuntu:/var/lib/docker$ cd volumes/
ubuntu:/var/lib/docker/volumes$ ls
backingFsBlockDev  metadata.db  my-vol
ubuntu:/var/lib/docker/volumes$
```

```
ubuntu:/var/lib/docker/volumes$ ls
backingFsBlockDev metadata.db my-vol
ubuntu:/var/lib/docker/volumes$ cd my-vol/
ubuntu:/var/lib/docker/volumes/my-vol$ ls
_data
ubuntu:/var/lib/docker/volumes/my-vol$ cd _data/
ubuntu:/var/lib/docker/volumes/my-vol/_data$ touch my-cutom-vol
ubuntu:/var/lib/docker/volumes/my-vol/_data$ docker container run -d -v my-vol:/usr/local/apache2/htdocs httpd
62213175416ac27f59d454a87ad69cf07fd58af1f989068671e830c57ab86f4e
ubuntu:/var/lib/docker/volumes/my-vol/_data$ docker container exec -it 6221 bash
root@62213175416a:/usr/local/apache2# ls
bin build cgi-bin conf error htdocs icons include logs modules
root@62213175416a:/usr/local/apache2# cd htdocs/
root@62213175416a:/usr/local/apache2/htdocs# ls
my-cutom-vol
root@62213175416a:/usr/local/apache2/htdocs#
```

Docker Image

- A Docker Image is a blueprint (template) used to create Docker containers.
- It contains:
- Application code
- Dependencies (libraries, packages)
- Configuration files
- Environment settings
- You can think of an image like a snapshot or read-only template.
- When you run an image → it becomes a container.

Docker pull nginx

```
ubuntu:~$ docker pull nginx
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from library/nginx
d107e437f729: Pull complete
cb497a329a81: Pull complete
f1c4d397f477: Pull complete
f72106e86507: Pull complete
899c83fc198b: Pull complete
a785b80f5a67: Pull complete
6c50e4e0c439: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:d5f28ef21aabddd098f3dbc21fe5b7a7d7a184720bc07da0b6c9b9820e97f25e
Status: Downloaded newer image for nginx:latest
docker.io/library/nginx:latest
```

Types of Image Creation

1 Commit Method

2 Dockerfile Method

Commit mehtod:-

- The docker commit command is used to create a new image from an existing container.
- This is helpful when you:
- Run a container
- Make changes inside it (install packages, edit files, configure apps)
- Then save those changes as a new Docker Image.

Push the Image on your DockerHub

Command :-

```
docker login -u username(dockerHub username)
```

```
ubuntu:~$ docker login -u mannu0
Password:
WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in /root/.docker/config.json.
Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credential-stores

Login Succeeded
ubuntu:~$
```

Create a Image for Docker Commit Method

Commands :-

Vim index.html

--> this is my commit method

- **Docker container run -d – name web httpd**
- **Docker container cp index.html web:/usr/local/apache2/htdocs**
- **Docker container commit -a “grras” web team:latest(team=image name)**

```
ubuntu:~$ docker container run -d --name web httpd
659de9e8527924d9cdf199c79074e9a6b7bc3059062964169c7d636e5d041eff
ubuntu:~$ docker container cp index.html web:/usr/local/apache2/htdocs
Successfully copied 2.05kB to web:/usr/local/apache2/htdocs
ubuntu:~$ docker container commit -a "grras" web taem:latest
sha256:88cfb09cd5ca47a2e279dec65513d9916f09c20810dfc39c461b489a9b278002
```

```
ubuntu:~$ docker image ls
REPOSITORY      TAG          IMAGE ID      CREATED        SIZE
taem            latest        88cfb09cd5ca  About a minute ago  117MB
nginx           latest        41f689c20910  4 weeks ago    192MB
httpd           latest        65005131d37e  5 weeks ago    117MB
ubuntu:~$
```

Create a new container from custom image and hit the IP on browser and show the content

```
ubuntu:~$ docker container run -d --name prod -p 80:80 taem:latest
078cd68da9d482ac1071688f695d2fcb4bb3c56ce8842994d40a6e3ca5b0a209
ubuntu:~$ docker container exec -it prod bash
root@078cd68da9d4:/usr/local/apache2# 
```



Push the Image on DockerHub

Command :-

docker image tag team:latest username/team

docker image push username/team:latest

```
ubuntu:~$ docker image tag taem:latest mannu0/taem
ubuntu:~$ docker image push mannu0/taem:latest
The push refers to repository [docker.io/mannu0/taem]
479455b1828f: Pushed
4ed3261aa08c: Mounted from library/httpd
664c74752319: Mounted from library/httpd
09c56534a346: Mounted from library/httpd
5f70bf18a086: Mounted from library/httpd
d694d07f5d65: Mounted from library/httpd
daf557c4f08e: Mounted from library/httpd
latest: digest: sha256:d6e98d3444f60fe5236c7bc554fb46bfadb2c2cc5380d065023592582d9fe09e size: 1779
ubuntu:~$ 
```

A screenshot of the Docker Personal interface. On the left, a sidebar shows the user's namespace 'mannu0' and various account settings like Default privacy, Notifications, Billing, Usage, Pulls, and Storage. The 'Repositories' section is selected. The main area is titled 'Repositories' and shows a list of repositories within the 'mannu0' namespace. The list includes:

Name	Last Pushed	Contains	Visibility	Scout
mannu0/docker-project	about 13 hours ago	IMAGE	Public	Inactive
mannu0/team	3 months ago	IMAGE	Public	Inactive
mannu0/youtubewebsite	3 months ago	IMAGE	Public	Inactive

At the bottom, it says '1-3 of 3'.

A screenshot of the Docker Personal interface, similar to the first one but with a yellow highlight on the repository 'mannu0/taerm'. The sidebar and repository list are identical to the first screenshot.

Dockerfile

- A Dockerfile is a text file that contains a set of instructions to build a Docker Image.
- Instead of making changes in a container and committing (using docker commit), we write instructions

in a Dockerfile → so the image can be built automatically and repeatedly.

→ **It ensures consistency (same image every time you build).**

Common Instructions in Dockerfile:

- **FROM** → Base image (e.g., ubuntu, alpine, nginx)
- **RUN** → Run commands (install packages)
- **COPY** → Copy files from host to image
- **WORKDIR** → Set working directory
- **CMD** → Default command to run when container starts
- **EXPOSE** → Inform which port container will use

mkdir docker

```
cd docker
```

```
Vim index.html
```

```
FROM ubuntu:20.04
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y curl
COPY index.html /var/www/html/
WORKDIR /var/www/html
CMD ["cat", "index.html"]
```

```
~
```

```
Docker image build . tag web
```

```
Docker container run -d web:test
```

```
ubuntu:~/docker$ docker image ls
REPOSITORY      TAG          IMAGE ID      CREATED        SIZE
<none>          <none>        02e3bfd1bb81   42 seconds ago  147MB
<none>          <none>        77b3af0d71ea   21 minutes ago  170MB
ubuntu          20.04        b7bab04fd9aa   5 months ago   72.8MB
```

Complete Docker

