## **Docker Introduction:**

## 1. Enable docker

Ones you install docker, it becomes very tedious to start docker and check its status everytime you boot your system. Today, we shall learn how to enable docker so that it is activated everytime you login to the system.

To start the docker service: systemctl start docker

To check the status of docker: systemctl status docker

When you run the status command, you will see the screen as shown in the image. The blue box shows that the service is disabled. This means, when you reboot the system, the docker service will stop. You will have to use the systemctl start docker command to start it whenever you boot.

To get rid of this monotonous process, we can use a simple command.

Command to enable the docker service: systemctl enable docker.

Ones you run this command, the similar screen will appear. But, at the place of disabled, you will find enabled. This means that the service is now enabled and you don't have to start the service everytime you boot your device.

```
redhat8 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
                                                                                                                                X
File Machine View Input Devices Help
           [root@localhost -]# systemctl enable docker
            Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/docker.service → /us
            r/lib/systemd/system/docker.service.
           [root@localhost ~]# systemctl status docker

docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/docker.service; enabled; vendor pres>
Active: active (running) since Wed 2020-10-28 20:27:59 IST; 39s ago
                  Docs: https://docs.docker.com
             Main PID: 7625 (dockerd)
                Tasks: 31
               Memory: 137.6M
               CGroup: /system.slice/docker.service
                             -7625 /usr/bin/dockerd -H fd://
                           7644 containerd --config /var/run/docker/containerd/containerd.tom
           Oct 28 20:27:56 localhost.localdomain dockerd[7625]: time="2020-10-28T20:27:56.
           Oct 28 20:27:56 localhost.localdomain dockerd[7625]: time="2020-10-28T20:27:56
           Oct 28 20:27:56 localhost.localdomain dockerd[7625]: time="2020-10-28T20:27:56
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28 20:27:59 localhost.localdomain dockerd[7625]: time="2020-10-28720:27:59 &
Enterprise Linux
                                                                                            2 O P Fight Ctrl
```

## 2. Launching OS

Command docker run –it –name sk\_os centos:7

Explaining the above command:

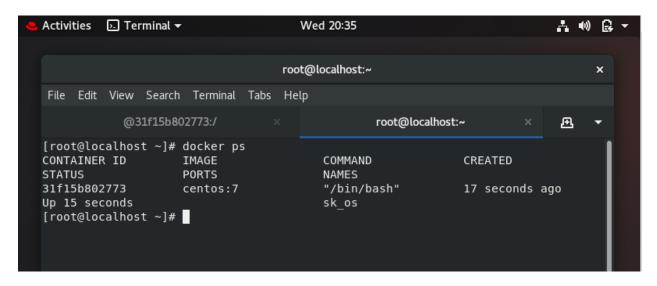
- docker run states that we want to run docker.
- -it can also be written as -i -t . I stands for interact and t for terminal. Basically, it lets you interact with the OS and provides a terminal to you.
- -name sk\_os. This is a temporary part of the command. If we don't assign name to the OS that
  we are launching, docker assigns a default name to it.
- centos:7 This basically stands for OSNAME:VERSION
- So, the command can also be: docker run -i -t ubuntu:14.04
- This command will provide a random name to the os

```
[root@localhost ~]# docker run -it --name sk_os centos:7
[root@31f15b802773 /]#
```

Launching new os with name sk\_os

## 3. Checking the launched OS

Open a new tab and run command docker ps. This command will show you all the OS that is active on your system via docker. Right now, on the screen we can see that a centos of version 7, named sk\_os, having a certain container id has been created around 17 seconds ago.



Check on the other tab to see sk\_os running.