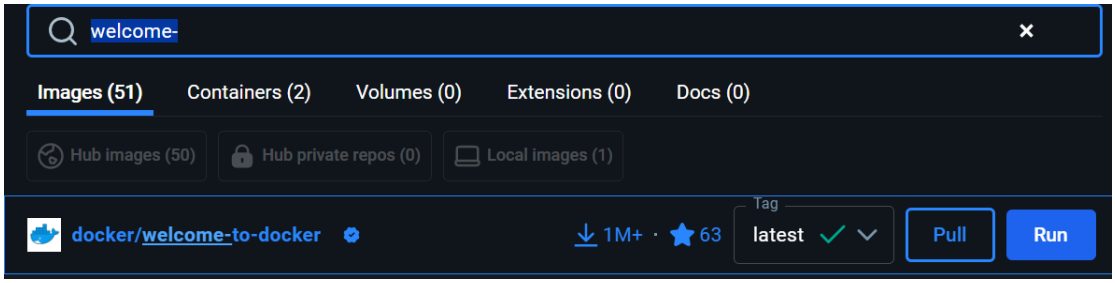
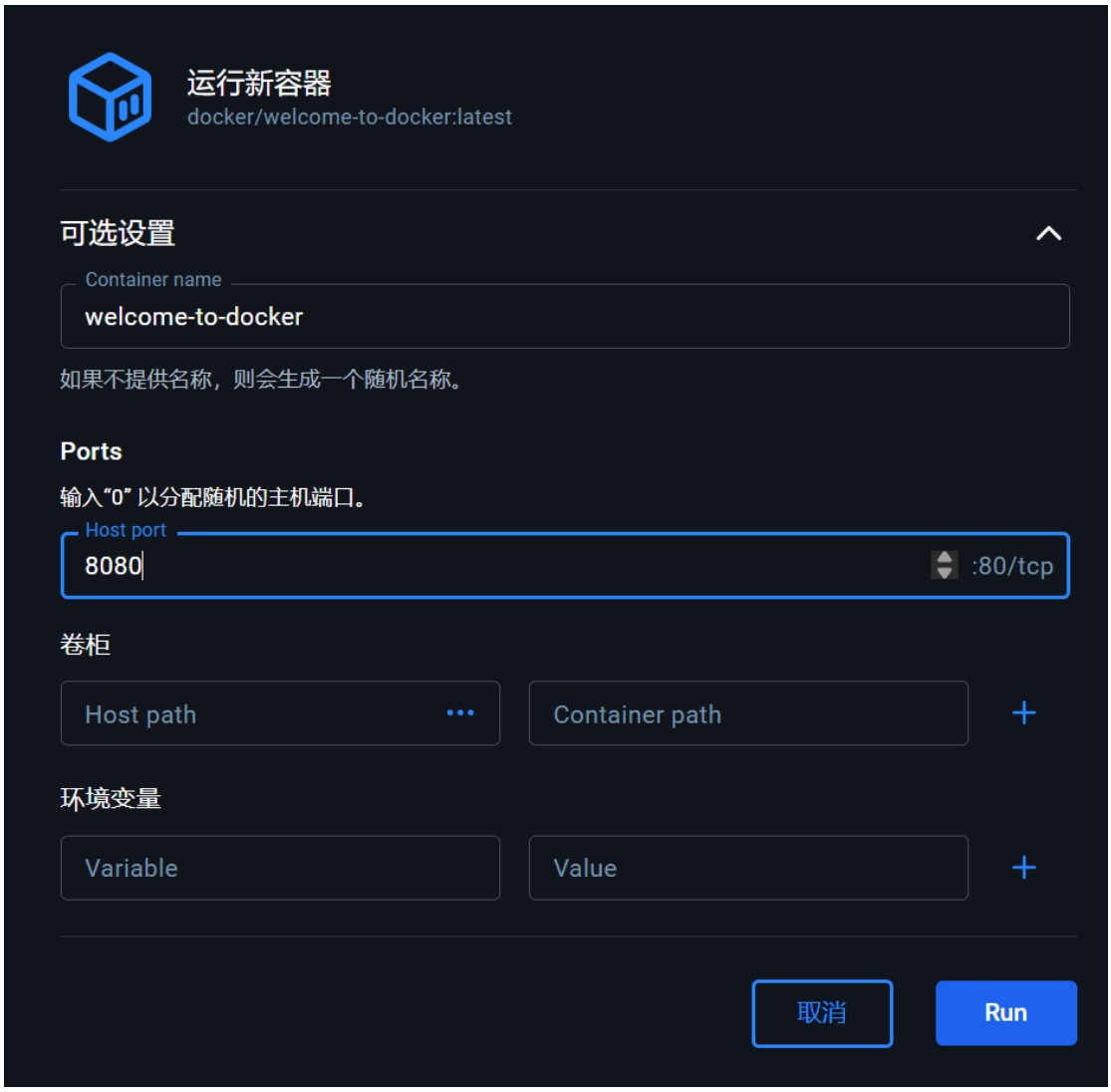
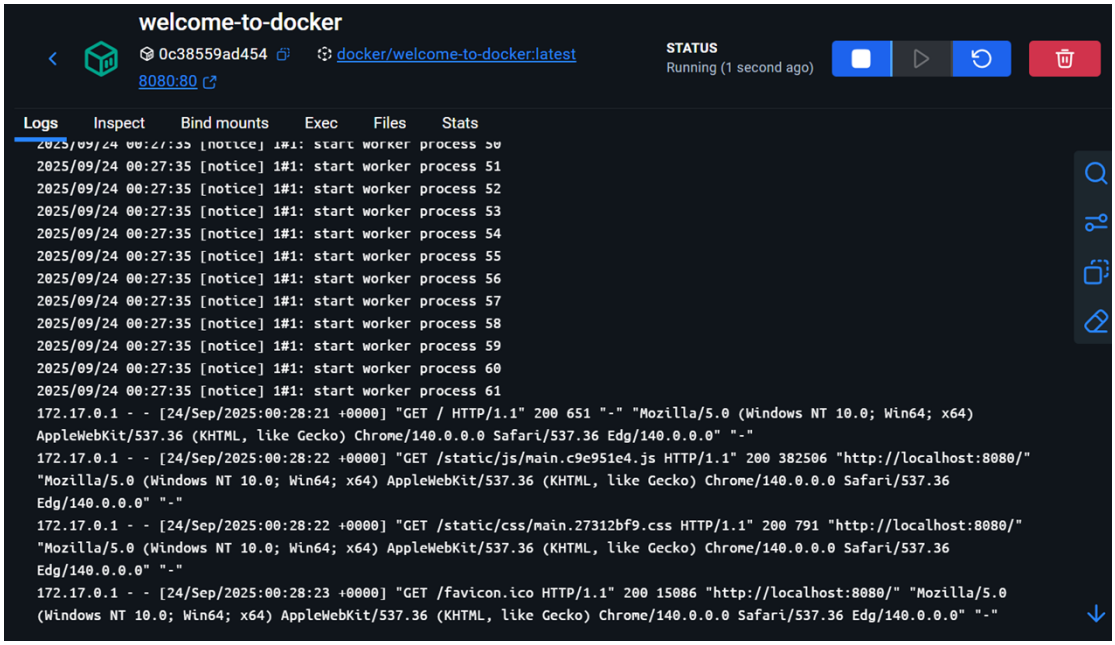
Search for containers

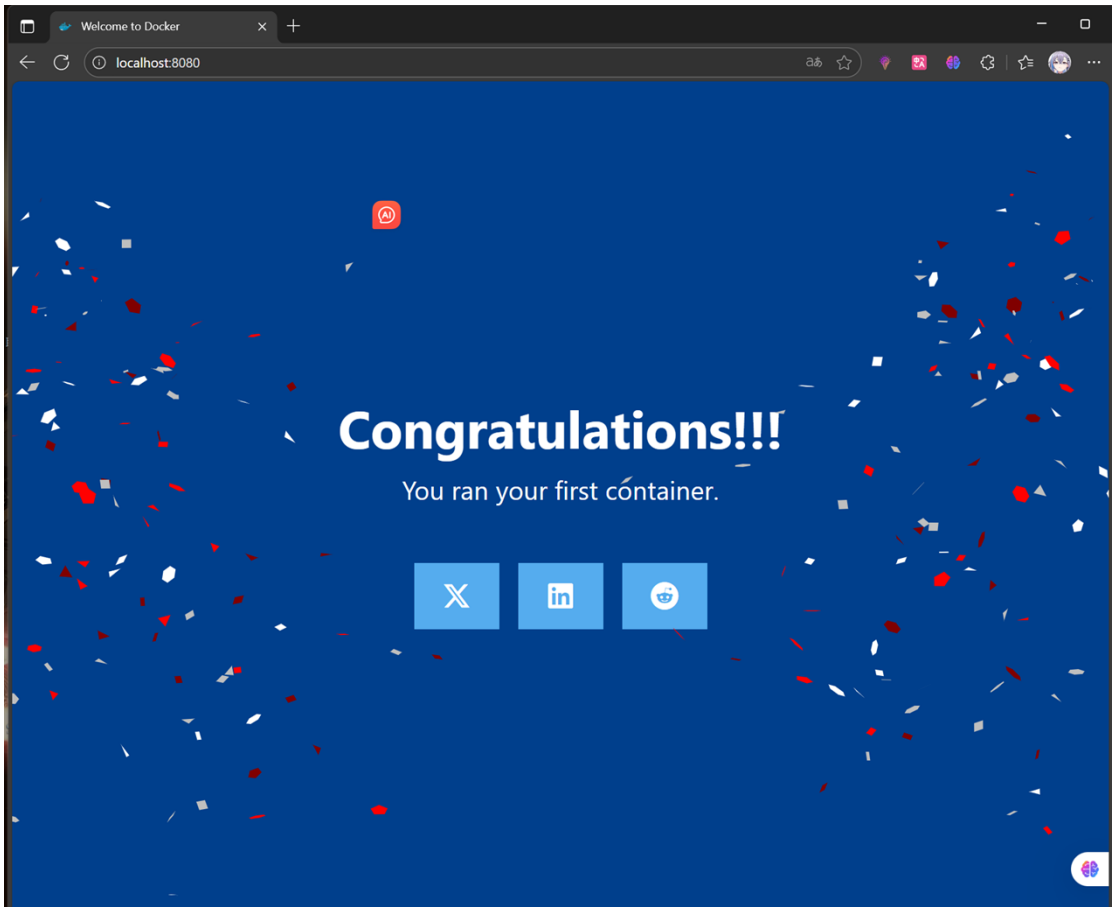


Deploy containers



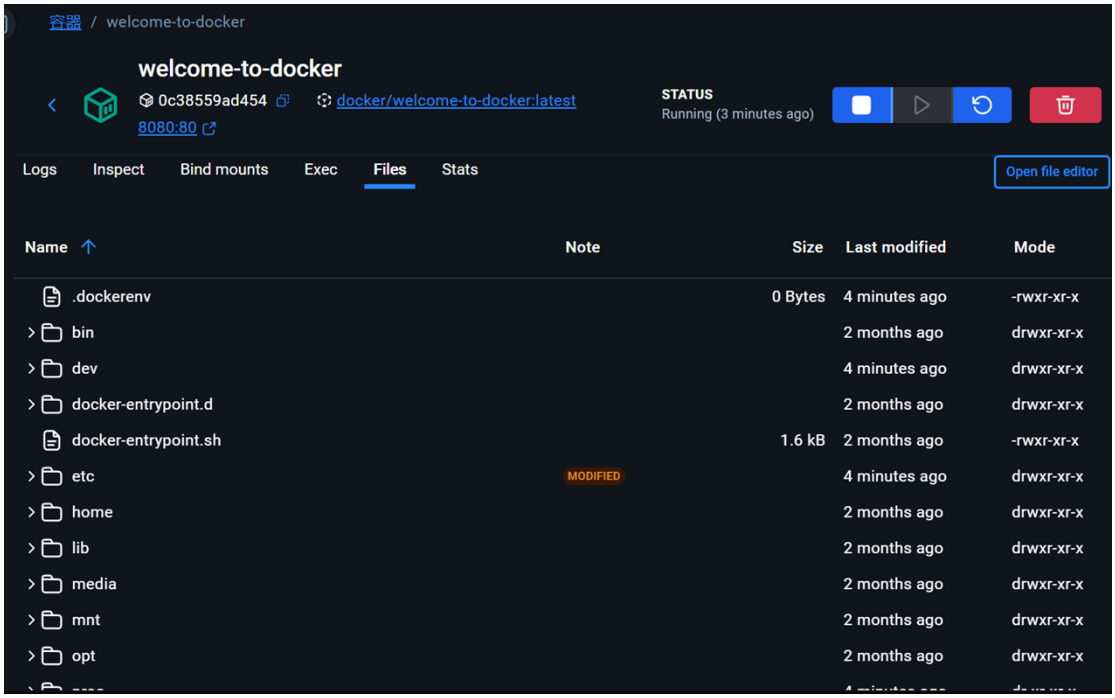


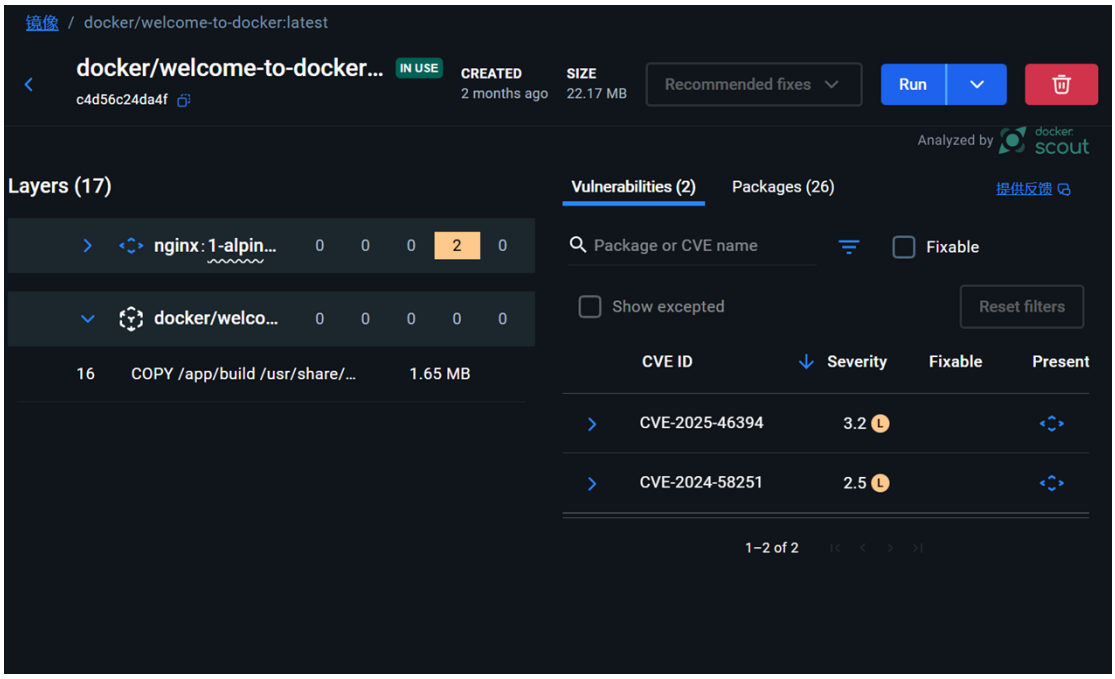
Access port



Container interface


容器
提供反馈
容器CPU使用率
0.17% / 3200% (32 CPUs available)
容器内存使用率
150.69MB / 15.12GB
显示图表
Search
只显示运行中的容器
Name
Container ID
Image
Port(s)
CPU (%)
Memory
Actions
clever_margulis
57b36e01ae9a
docker/wel
0%
24.36MI
welcome-to-doc
0c38559ad454
docker/wel
8080:80
0%
23.83MI
gitea
-
-
-
0.17%
102.5MI


容器 / welcome-to-docker
welcome-to-docker
0c38559ad454
docker/welcome-to-docker:latest
8080:80
STATUS
Running (3 minutes ago)
Logs
Inspect
Bind mounts
Exec
Files
Stats
Open file editor
Name
Note
Size
Last modified
Mode
.dockerenv
0 Bytes
4 minutes ago
-rwxr-xr-x
bin
2 months ago
drwxr-xr-x
dev
4 minutes ago
drwxr-xr-x
docker-entrypoint.d
2 months ago
drwxr-xr-x
docker-entrypoint.sh
1.6 kB
2 months ago
-rwxr-xr-x
etc
MODIFIED
4 minutes ago
drwxr-xr-x
home
2 months ago
drwxr-xr-x
lib
2 months ago
drwxr-xr-x
media
2 months ago
drwxr-xr-x
mnt
2 months ago
drwxr-xr-x
opt
2 months ago
drwxr-xr-x



clone

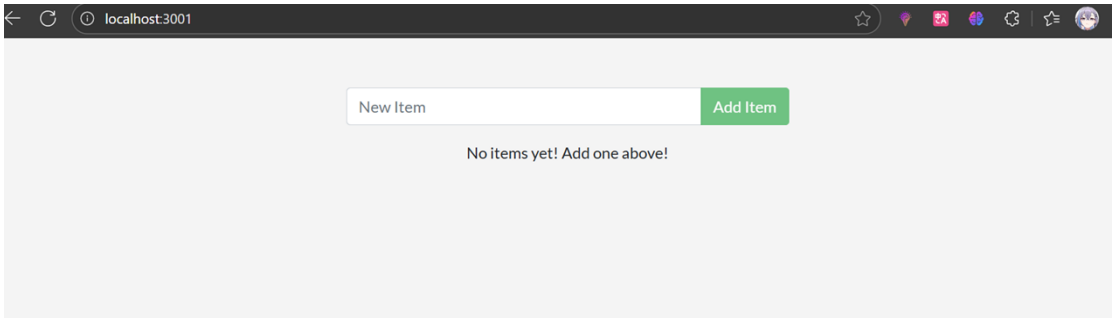
```
PS C:\Users\LENOVO> git clone https://github.com/dockersamples/todo-list-app
Cloning into 'todo-list-app'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 93, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 93 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 91 (from 2)
Receiving objects: 100% (93/93), 1.68 MiB | 3.42 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (15/15), done.
```

Configuration

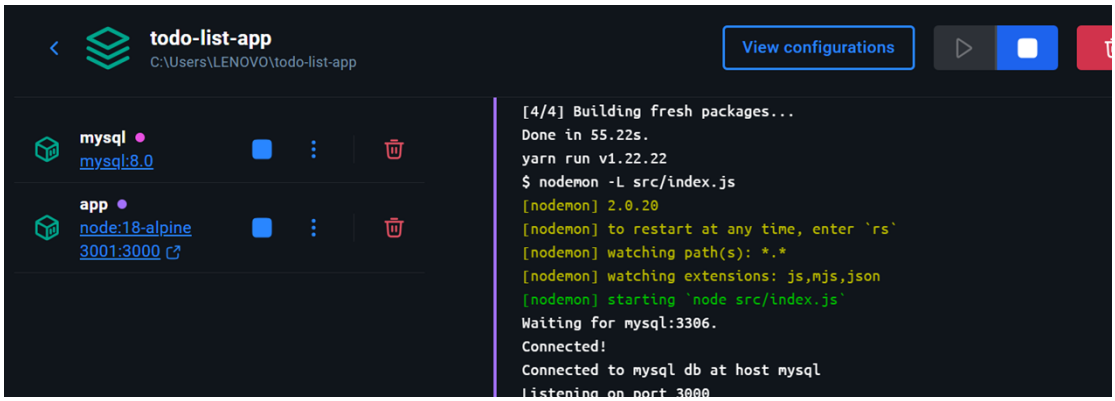
```
PS C:\Users\LENOVO\todo-list-app> docker compose up -d --build
[+] Running 2/2
 ✓ Container todo-list-app-mysql-1  Running
 ✓ Container todo-list-app-app-1    Started
```

```
✓ Network todo-list-app_default          Created
✓ Volume "todo-list-app_todo-mysql-data"  Created
```

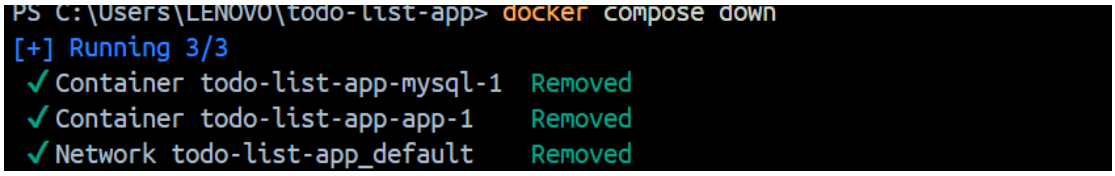
Application operation interface



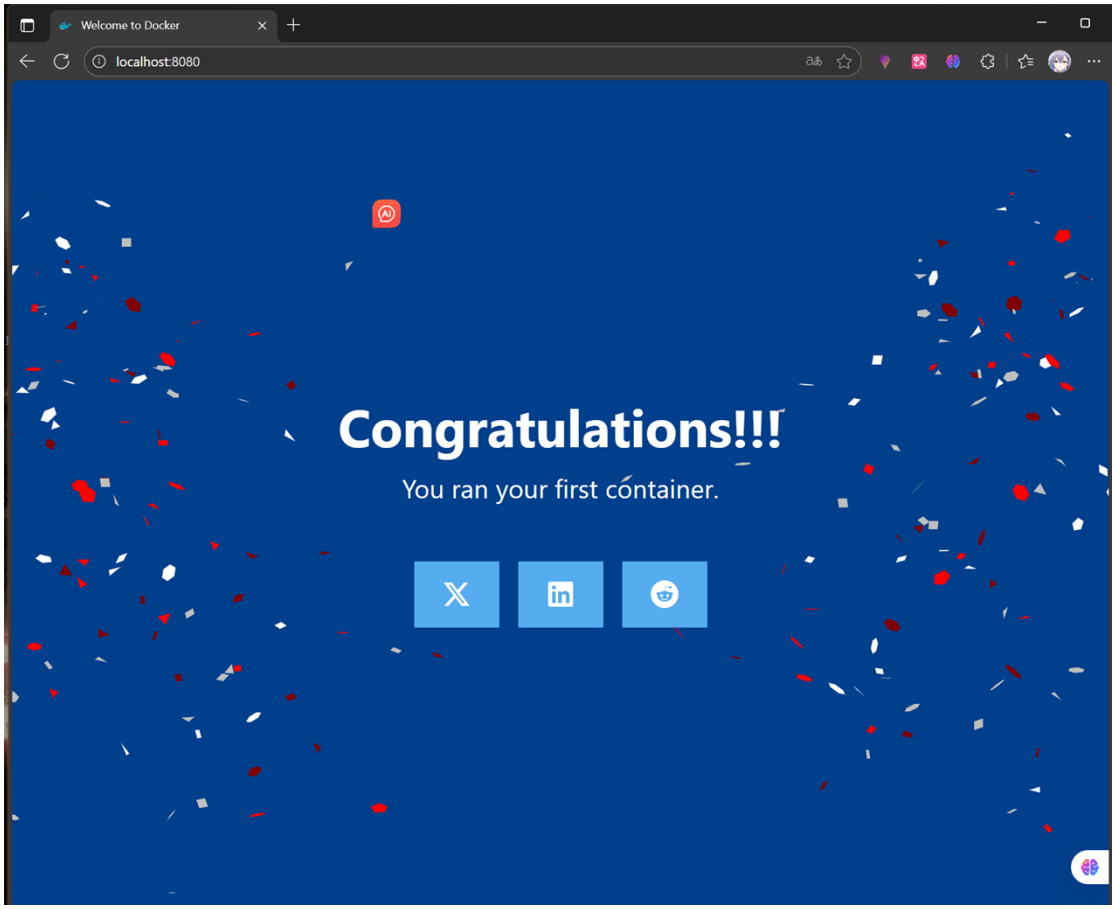
View the graphical interface



Uninstall



Publishing port



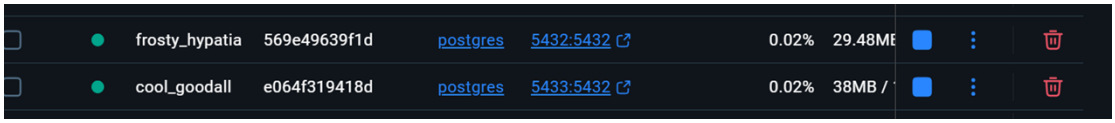
Start a container using the Postgres image with the following command:

```
PS C:\Users\LENOVO> docker run -d -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=secret -p 5432:5432 postgres
569e49639f1dfcd5f7c813fae6d8f30ed5b423964e58d7264d73889cc47ad144
```

Start a second Postgres container mapped to a different port.

```
PS C:\Users\LENOVO> docker run -d -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=secret -p 5433:5432 postgres
e064f319418d7af3969a8a7e666028301c8532c0858305277b852922d6124579
```

Verify that both containers are running by going to the **Containers** view in the Docker Desktop Dashboard.



Run Postgres container in a controlled network

Create a new custom network by using the following command:

```
PS C:\Users\LENOVO> docker network create mynetwork
f8b60e5b327e7699319e879a2940a9b399d16bbd7bc35c739dcb183a45f92dde
```

Verify the network by running the following command:

```
PS C:\Users\LENOVO> docker network ls
NETWORK ID     NAME          DRIVER    SCOPE
552fc0c383f6   bridge        bridge    local
557c5ca5a319   gitea_gitea   bridge    local
b9b2c8423cca   host          host      local
f8b60e5b327e   mynetwork     bridge    local
57678f1ef4f3   none          null      local
```

Connect Postgres to the custom network by using the following command

```
PS C:\Users\LENOVO> docker run -d -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=secret -p 5434:5432 --network mynetwork postgres
6ffc858a64970876b88bf0f39c3f280e3f331907dbcc8fd75352526ab22e28f1
```

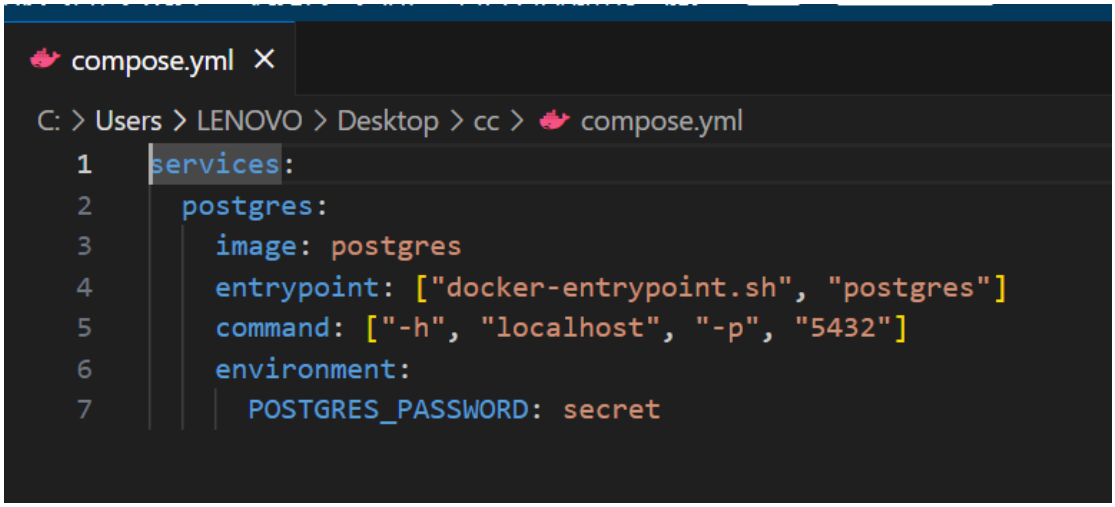
This will start Postgres container in the background, mapped to the host port 5434 and attached to the mynetwork network. You passed the --network parameter to override the container default by connecting the container to custom Docker network for better isolation and communication with other containers.

Manage the resources

```
PS C:\Users\LENOVO> docker run -d -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=secret --memory="512m" --cpus=".5" postgres
d55e33531c474a481e362e82e7140523a15cdbdb159065c7b956c5c7c932848f
```

Override the default CMD and ENTRYPOINT in Docker Compose

Create a compose.yml file with the following content:



Bring up the service by running the following command:

```
PS C:\Users\LENOVO\Desktop\cc> docker compose up -d
[+] Running 2/2
 ✔Network cc_default        Created
 ✔Container cc-postgres-1   Started
```

Verify the authentication with Docker Desktop Dashboard.
type the following command to connect to the Postgres database:

```
# psql -U postgres
psql (18.0 (Debian 18.0-1.pgdg13+3))
Type "help" for help.

postgres=#
```

Use volumes
Start a container using the Postgres image with the following command:

```
PS C:\Users\LENOVO> docker run --name=db -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=secret -d -v postgres_data:/var/lib/postgres
ql/data postgres
86846873d9f2fc80ed465908a7dc73932f393503a03b8689db4adaf97a114b3c
```

Connect to the database by using the following command:

```
PS C:\Users\LENOVO> docker exec -ti db psql -U postgres
psql (18.0 (Debian 18.0-1.pgdg13+3))
Type "help" for help.
```

In the PostgreSQL command line, run the following to create a database table and insert two records:

```
postgres=# CREATE TABLE tasks (
postgres(# id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
postgres(# description VARCHAR(100)
postgres(# );
CREATE TABLE
postgres=# INSERT INTO tasks (description) VALUES ('Finish work'),('Have fun');
INSERT 0 2
```

Verify the data is in the database by running the following in the PostgreSQL command line

```
postgres=# SELECT*FROM tasks;
 id | description
----+-------------
  1 | Finish work
  2 | Have fun
(2 rows)
```

Exit out of the PostgreSQL shell by running the following command:

```
postgres=# \q
PS C:\Users\LENOVO>
```

Stop and remove the database container. Remember that, even though the container has been deleted, the data is persisted in the postgres_data volume.

```
PS C:\Users\LENOVO> docker stop db
>> docker rm db
db
db
```

Start a new container by running the following command, attaching the same volume with the persisted data:

```
PS C:\Users\LENOVO> docker run --name=new-db -d -v postgres_data:/var/lib/postgresql/data postgres
0469de023ed7dc6b0e79f3ef8f2563123eb1eb3352f338b420b9f8c4aad4ec2b
```

Verify the database still has the records by running the following command:

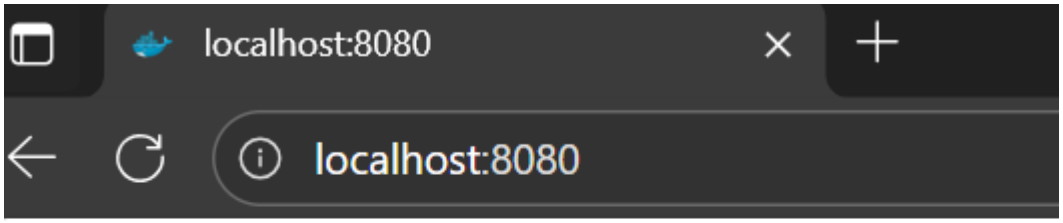
```
PS C:\Users\LENOVO> docker exec -ti new-db psql -U postgres -c "SELECT * FROM tasks"
 id | description
----+-------------
  1 | Finish work
  2 | Have fun
(2 rows)
```

Sharing local files with containers

Start a container using the httpd image with the following command:

```
2.4: Pulling from library/httpd
307fcc49c641: Pull complete
aeb6d226161f: Pull complete
4f4fb700ef54: Pull complete
56926e6ce68f: Pull complete
4938babf7b43: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:027c678f36d3cd3dd2b44ad1e963e81be66f9eba065381c1126d3019fff
b01a
Status: Downloaded newer image for httpd:2.4
fd62d08bcdb548956bdda3165e89ff0bdd30dc518e6ff385d31d58da1af330eb
```

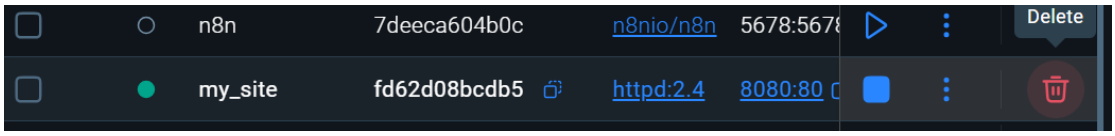
Open the browser and access http://localhost:8080



It works!

Use a bind mount

Delete the existing container by using the Docker Desktop Dashboard:



Create a new directory called public_html on your host system.

```
PS C:\Users\LENOVO> mkdir public_html


    目录: C:\Users\LENOVO


Mode                 LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                 -------------         ------ ----
d-----         2025/9/28     14:05                public_html
```

Navigate into the newly created directory public_html and create a file called index.html with the following content. This is a basic HTML document that creates a simple webpage that

welcomes you with a friendly whale

index.html

```
C: > Users > LENOVO > public_html > index.html > ...
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title> My Website with a Whale & Docker!</title>
7   </head>
8   <body>
9   <h1>Whalecome!!</h1>
10  <p>Look! There's a friendly whale greeting you!</p>
11  <pre id="docker-art">
12     ##         .
13      ## ## ##        ==
14   ## ## ## ## ##    ===
15   /"""""""""""""""""\___/ ===
16  |                       /  ===-
17  \_____ o           __/
18  \    \         __/
19   \____\_______/
20
21  Hello from Docker!
22  </pre>
23  </body>
24  </html>
```

run the container

```
PS C:\Users\LENOVO> docker run -d --name my_site -p 8080:80 -v .:/usr/lo
cal/apache2/htdocs/ httpd:2.4
e323e3ea8426e61003f1d1fc1faa5e201bd135d975ff03c415d433e89749787b
```

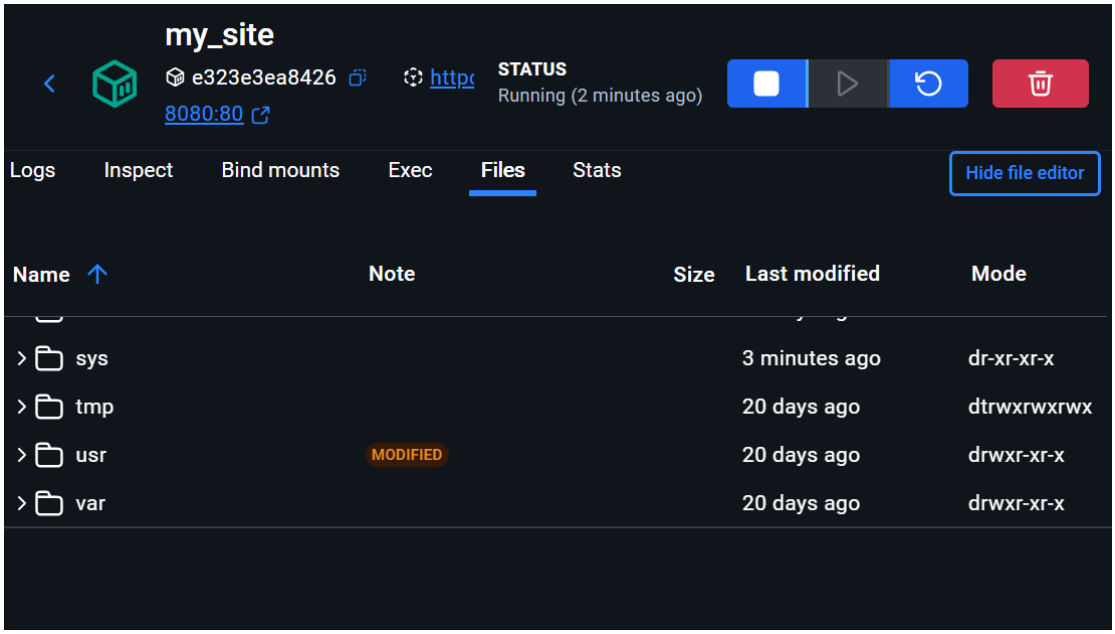
Whalecome!!

Look! There's a friendly whale greeting you!

```
   ##         .
  ## ## ##        ==
 ## ## ## ## ##    ===
 /"""""""""""""""""\___/ ===
|                       /  ===-
\_____ 0           __/
\    \         __/
 \____\_______/
```

Hello from Docker!

Access the file on the Docker Desktop Dashboard



Delete the file on the host and verify the file is also deleted in the container. You will find that the files no longer exist under **Files** in the Docker Desktop Dashboard.

Recreate the HTML file on the host system and see that file re-appears under the **Files** tab under **Containers** on the Docker Desktop Dashboard. By now, you will be able to access the site too.

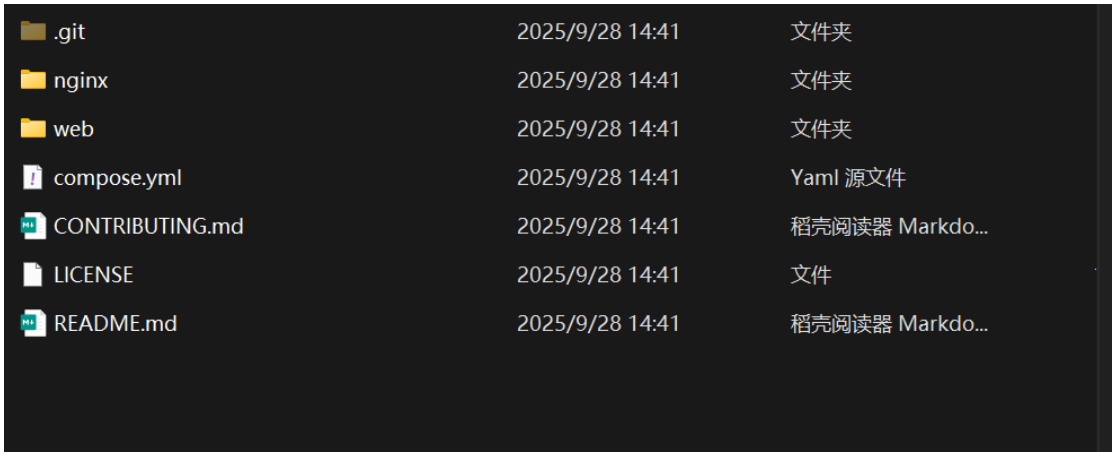
build and run a counter web application based on Node.js, an Nginx reverse proxy, and a Redis database using the docker run commands.

Use the following command in a terminal to clone the sample application repository.

```
e-redis
Cloning into 'nginx-node-redis'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 82, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (82/82), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (77/77), done.
remote: Total 82 (delta 26), reused 8 (delta 1), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (82/82), 76.62 KiB | 105.00 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (26/26), done.
```

Navigate into the nginx-node-redis directory:

```
S C:\Users\LENOVO> cd nginx-node-redis
S C:\Users\LENOVO\nginx-node-redis>
```



Navigate into the nginx directory to build the image by running the following command:

```
$ docker build -t nginx .
```

Navigate into the web directory and run the following command to build the first web image:

```
$ docker build -t web .
```

create a network for them all to communicate through.

```
$ docker network create sample-app
```

Start the Redis container by running the following command, which will attach it to the previously created network and create a network alias

docker run -d --name redis --network sample-app --network-alias redis redis

Start the first web container by running the following command:

docker run -d --name web1 -h web1 --network sample-app --network-alias web1 web

Start the second web container by running the following:

docker run -d --name web2 -h web2 --network sample-app --network-alias web2 web

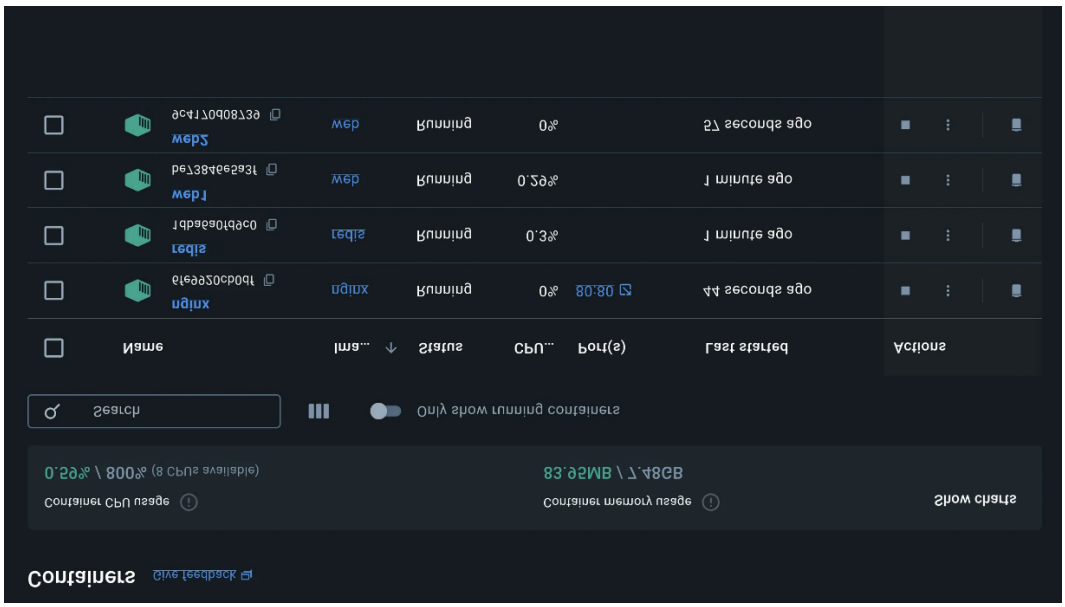
Start the Nginx container by running the following command:

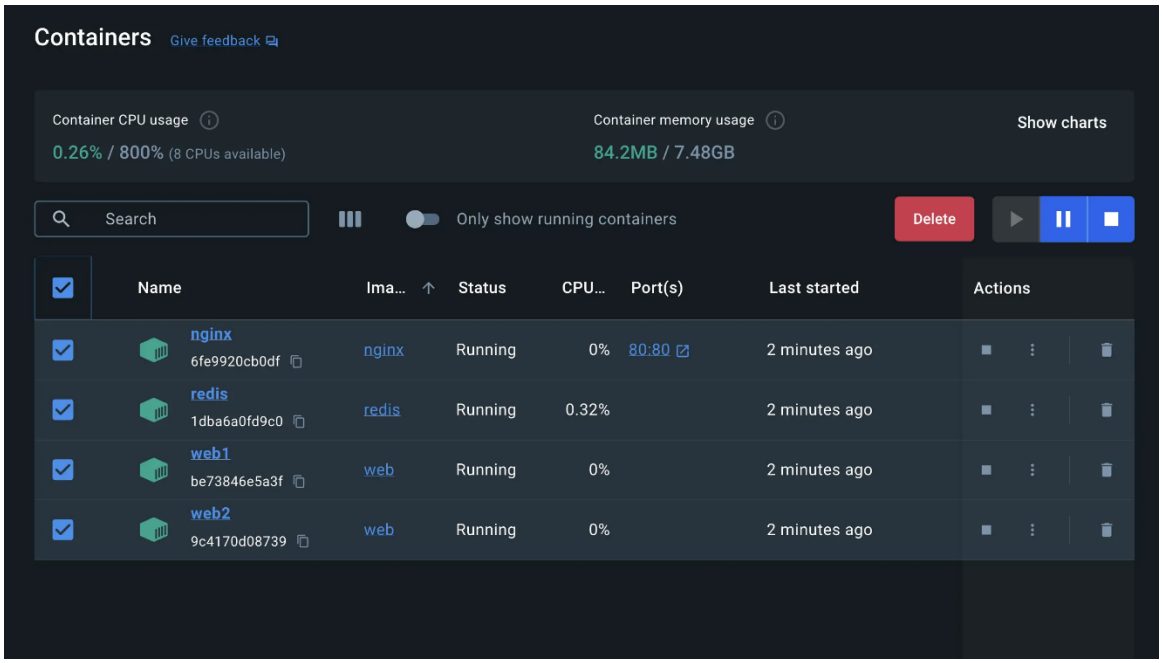
docker run -d --name nginx --network sample-app -p 80:80 nginx

Verify the containers are up by running the following command:

docker ps

```
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE     COMMAND                  CREATED          STATUS          PORTS
2cf7c484c144   nginx     "/docker-entrypoint.…"   9 seconds ago    Up 8 seconds    0.0.0.0:80->80
7a070c9ffeaa   web       "docker-entrypoint.s…"   19 seconds ago   Up 18 seconds
6dc6d4e60aaf   web       "docker-entrypoint.s…"   34 seconds ago   Up 33 seconds
008e0ecf4f36   redis     "docker-entrypoint.s…"   About a minute ago   Up About a minute   6379/tcp
```





Use the docker compose up command to start the application
docker compose up -d –build

```
Running 5/5
✓ Network nginx-nodejs-redis_default     Created
✓ Container nginx-nodejs-redis-web1-1    Started
✓ Container nginx-nodejs-redis-redis-1   Started
✓ Container nginx-nodejs-redis-web2-1    Started
✓ Container nginx-nodejs-redis-nginx-1   Started
```

If you look at the Docker Desktop Dashboard, you can see the containers and dive deeper into their configuration.