DOCKER NETWORKING:

Docker networking allows containers to communicate with each other, with the host machine, and with external networks. Docker provides different networking options to suit various needs. Here's an overview of Docker networking concepts and the different types of networks you can use.

**Types of Docker Network:**

#### ****Bridge Network****

**Description**: The default network mode for a container if no other network is specified. Containers connected to a bridge network can communicate with each other, but not directly with the external network

**Use case**: Suitable for standalone containers that need to communicate with each other on the same host.

#### ****Host Network****

**Description**: In this mode, the container shares the host's networking namespace. This means the container has the same IP address as the host and can access the host's network directly.

**Use case**: Useful when performance is crucial or when you want a container to behave like a native application on the host machine.

#### ****Overlay Network****

**Description**: This network allows containers running on different Docker hosts to communicate with each other. It's used primarily in Docker Swarm mode for services that span multiple nodes.

**Use case**: Multi-host communication, especially in a Swarm or Kubernetes setup.

#### ****. None Network****

**Description**: This mode disables all networking for the container, which means the container cannot connect to any network and has no access to the external world.

**Use case**: When you want to create an isolated container that doesn't need network access (e.g., a container running a job that doesn't need to communicate with other services).



