

Docker Deel 2

Les 9 20181129

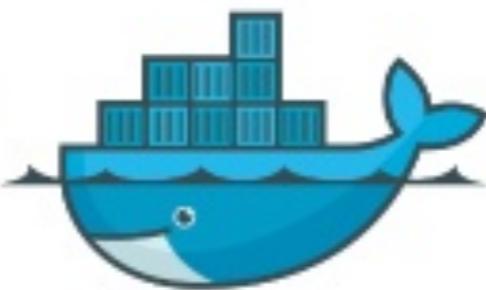
M. DIMA



Docker

What is Docker?

Linux OS isolation
tools made easy

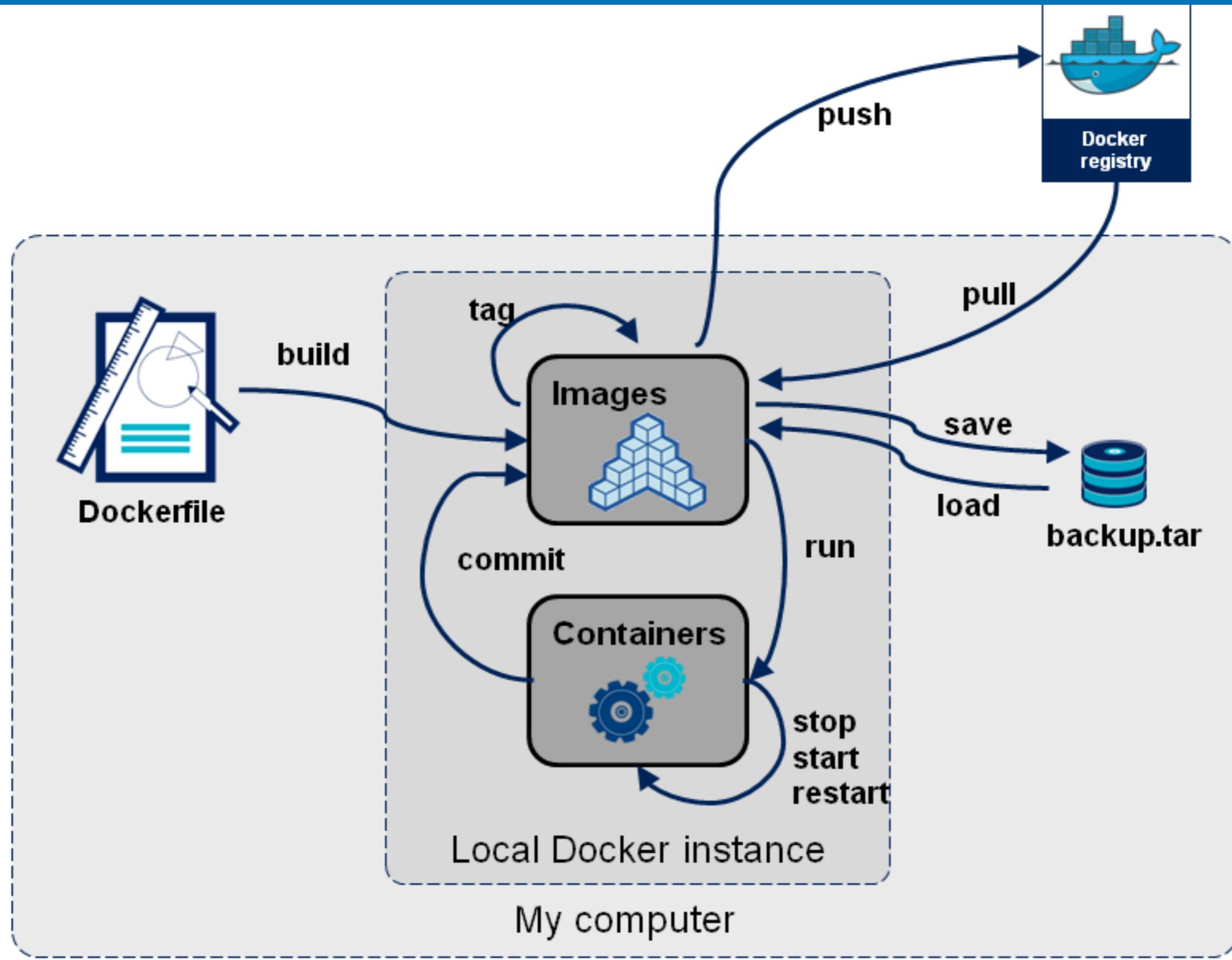


A Docker container
looks like a
virtual machine

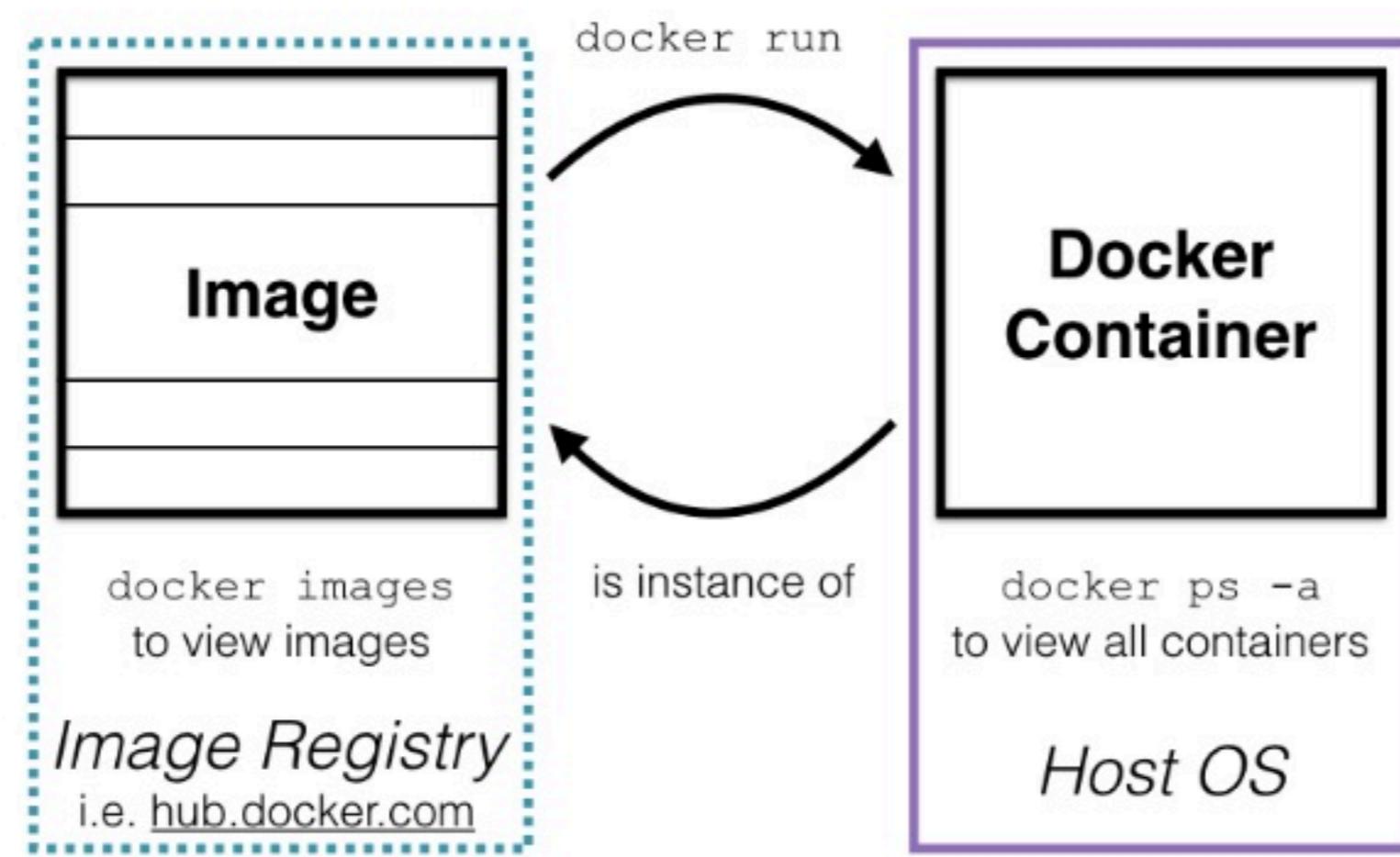
Provide additional
'goodies' for app
development

vives

Images vs Containers - Herhaling



Images vs Containers - Herhaling



Listing Images

- docker images
- Lists downloaded images

```
$ docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
my-image-2	latest	2df1353ae753	5 hours ago	122 MB
my-image-3	latest	18f8666d2326	5 hours ago	122 MB
my-image-4	latest	18f8666d2326	5 hours ago	122 MB
my-image-5	latest	18f8666d2326	5 hours ago	122 MB
my-image	latest	18f8666d2326	5 hours ago	122 MB
<none>	<none>	bd717eee7137	22 hours ago	122 MB
ubuntu	latest	2fa927b5cdd3	12 days ago	122 MB
ubuntu	14.04	8f1bd21bd25c	12 days ago	188 MB



Tagging Images

- Tagging gives images names
- docker commit tags images for you

```
$ docker ps -l --format=$FORMAT
```

```
ID      bc8b849ef747
IMAGE   ubuntu:14.04
COMMAND "bash"
CREATED 38 minutes
STATUS   Up 37 minutes
PORTS
NAMES   server
```

```
$ docker commit bc8b849ef747 my-image-14
```

```
sha256:e40551abfd3f9a706b61bc7ca7f04c3c6b4d0184712da781fba3bf45d2de6baf
```

```
$ docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
my-image-14	latest	e40551abfd3f	3 seconds ago	188 MB
my-image-2	latest	2df1353ae753	5 hours ago	122 MB
my-image-3	latest	18f8666d2326	5 hours ago	122 MB
my-image-4	latest	18f8666d2326	5 hours ago	122 MB
my-image-5	latest	18f8666d2326	5 hours ago	122 MB
my-image	latest	18f8666d2326	5 hours ago	122 MB
<none>	<none>	bd717eee7137	22 hours ago	122 MB
ubuntu	latest	2fa927b5cdd3	12 days ago	122 MB
ubuntu	14.04	8f1bd21bd25c	12 days ago	188 MB

vives

```
sha256:e40551abfd3f9a706b61bc7ca7f04c3c6b4d0184712da781fba3bf45d2de6baf
```

```
$ docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
my-image-14	latest	e40551abfd3f	3 seconds ago	188 MB
my-image-2	latest	2df1353ae753	5 hours ago	122 MB
my-image-3	latest	18f8666d2326	5 hours ago	122 MB
my-image-4	latest	18f8666d2326	5 hours ago	122 MB
my-image-5	latest	18f8666d2326	5 hours ago	122 MB
my-image	latest	18f8666d2326	5 hours ago	122 MB
<none>	<none>	bd717eee7137	22 hours ago	122 MB
ubuntu	latest	2fa927b5cdd3	12 days ago	122 MB
ubuntu	14.04	8f1bd21bd25c	12 days ago	188 MB

```
$ docker commit bc8b849ef747 my-image-14:v2.1
```

```
sha256:19afef609cc9e33853193bac35d751cc6cec694988d34a43297bdca1c5e22447
```

```
$ docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
my-image-14	v2.1	19afef609cc9	3 seconds ago	188 MB
my-image-14	latest	e40551abfd3f	27 seconds ago	188 MB
my-image-2	latest	2df1353ae753	5 hours ago	122 MB
my-image-3	latest	18f8666d2326	5 hours ago	122 MB
my-image-4	latest	18f8666d2326	5 hours ago	122 MB
my-image-5	latest	18f8666d2326	5 hours ago	122 MB
my-image	latest	18f8666d2326	5 hours ago	122 MB
<none>	<none>	bd717eee7137	22 hours ago	122 MB
ubuntu	latest	2fa927b5cdd3	12 days ago	122 MB
ubuntu	14.04	8f1bd21bd25c	12 days ago	188 MB

Tagging Images

- Tagging gives images names
- docker commit tags images for you
- This is an example of the name structure:
registry.example.com:port/organization/image-name:version-tag



Tagging Images

- You can leave out the parts you don't need
- Organization/image-name is often enough



Getting Images

- docker pull
- Run automatically by docker run
- Useful for offline work
- Opposite: docker push



Cleaning Up

- # Delete all containers
- docker rm \$(docker ps -a -q)
- # Delete all images
- docker rmi \$(docker images -q)

- Images can accumulate quickly

```
docker rmi image-name:tag
```

```
docker rmi image-id
```

```
$ docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
my-image-14	v2.1	19afef609cc9	About a minute ago	188 MB
my-image-14	latest	e40551abfd3f	2 minutes ago	188 MB
my-image-2	latest	2df1353ae753	5 hours ago	122 MB
my-image-3	latest	18f8666d2326	5 hours ago	122 MB
my-image-4	latest	18f8666d2326	5 hours ago	122 MB
my-image-5	latest	18f8666d2326	5 hours ago	122 MB
my-image	latest	18f8666d2326	5 hours ago	122 MB
<none>	<none>	bd717eee7137	22 hours ago	122 MB
ubuntu	latest	2fa927b5cdd3	12 days ago	122 MB
ubuntu	14.04	8f1bd21bd25c	12 days ago	188 MB

```
$ docker rmi bd717eee7137
```

```
Deleted: sha256:bd717eee7137bb98a3ed138d50a917fc3a510631536868e1e745fea46835098e
```

```
$ docker rmi my-image
```

```
Untagged: my-image:latest
```

```
$
```

Volumes

- Virtual “discs” to store and share data
- Two main varieties
 - Persistent
 - Ephemeral
- Not part of images

```
docker run -ti -v /Users/iMac/example:/shared-folder ubuntu bash
```

create volume

van deze directory

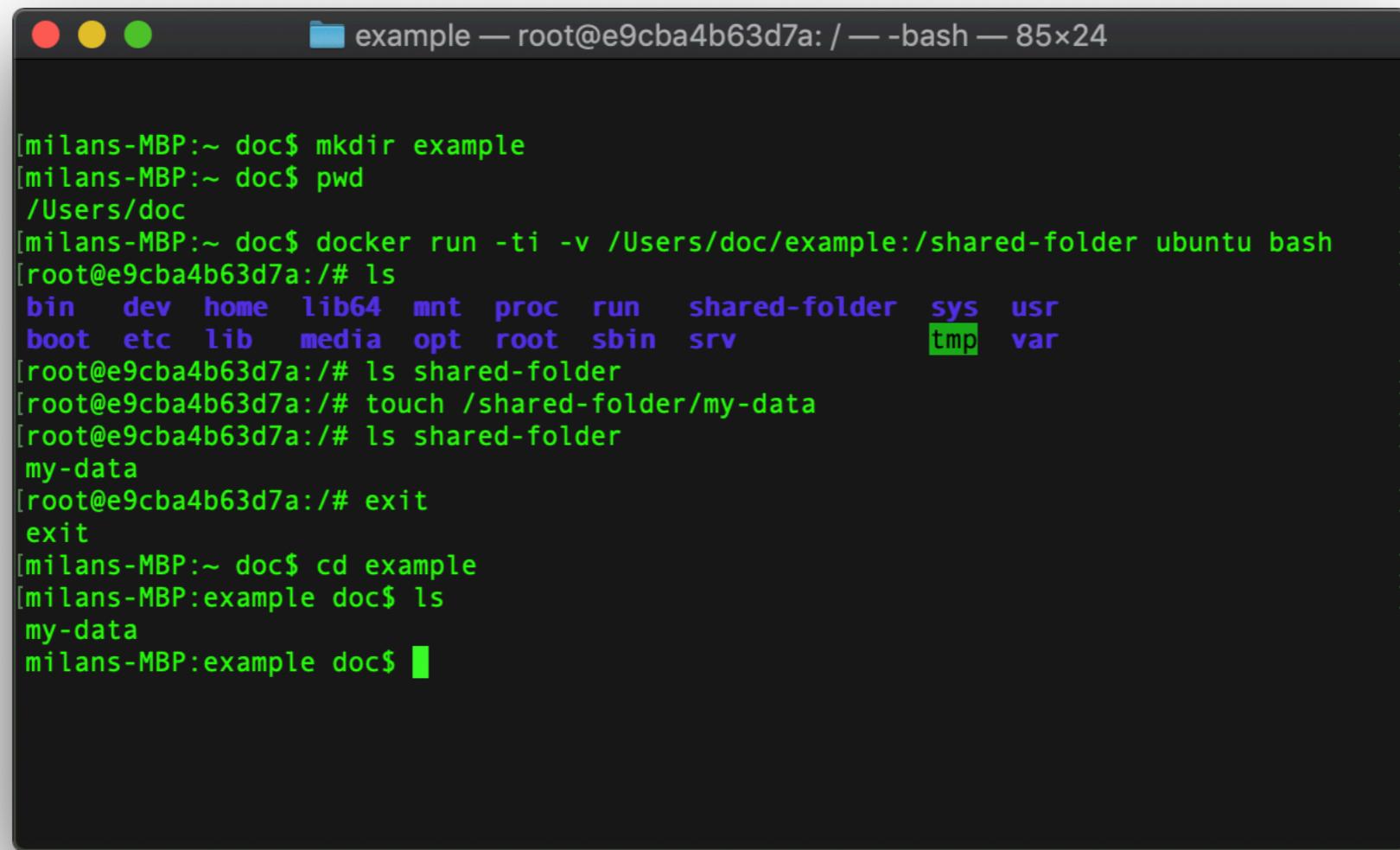
en map die hier



vives

Sharing Data with the Host

- “Shared folders” with the host
- Sharing a “single file” into a container



The screenshot shows a macOS terminal window with the title bar "example — root@e9cba4b63d7a: / — -bash — 85x24". The terminal content is as follows:

```
[milans-MBP:~ doc$ mkdir example
[milans-MBP:~ doc$ pwd
/Users/doc
[milans-MBP:~ doc$ docker run -ti -v /Users/doc/example:/shared-folder ubuntu bash
root@e9cba4b63d7a:/# ls
bin dev home lib64 mnt proc run shared-folder sys usr
boot etc lib media opt root sbin srv tmp var
root@e9cba4b63d7a:/# ls shared-folder
root@e9cba4b63d7a:/# touch /shared-folder/my-data
root@e9cba4b63d7a:/# ls shared-folder
my-data
root@e9cba4b63d7a:/# exit
exit
[milans-MBP:~ doc$ cd example
[milans-MBP:example doc$ ls
my-data
milans-MBP:example doc$ ]
```



Sharing Data with the Host

- “Shared folders” with the host
- Sharing a “single file” into a container
- Note that a file must exist *before* you start the container, or it will be assumed to be a directory



Sharing Data between Containers

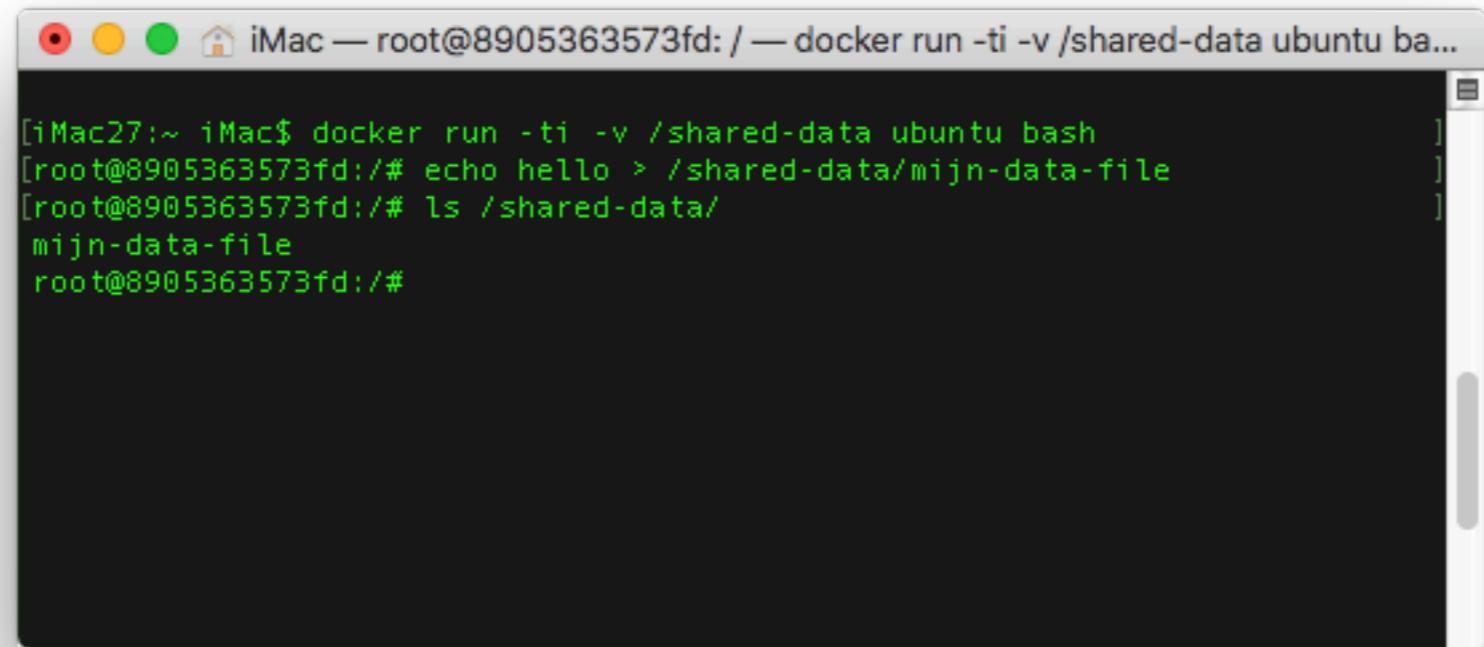
- volumes-from
- Shared “discs” that exist only as long as they are being used
- Can be shared between containers

```
iMac27:~ iMac$ docker run -ti -v /shared-data ubuntu bash
```

↑
create volume ↑
en map die hier

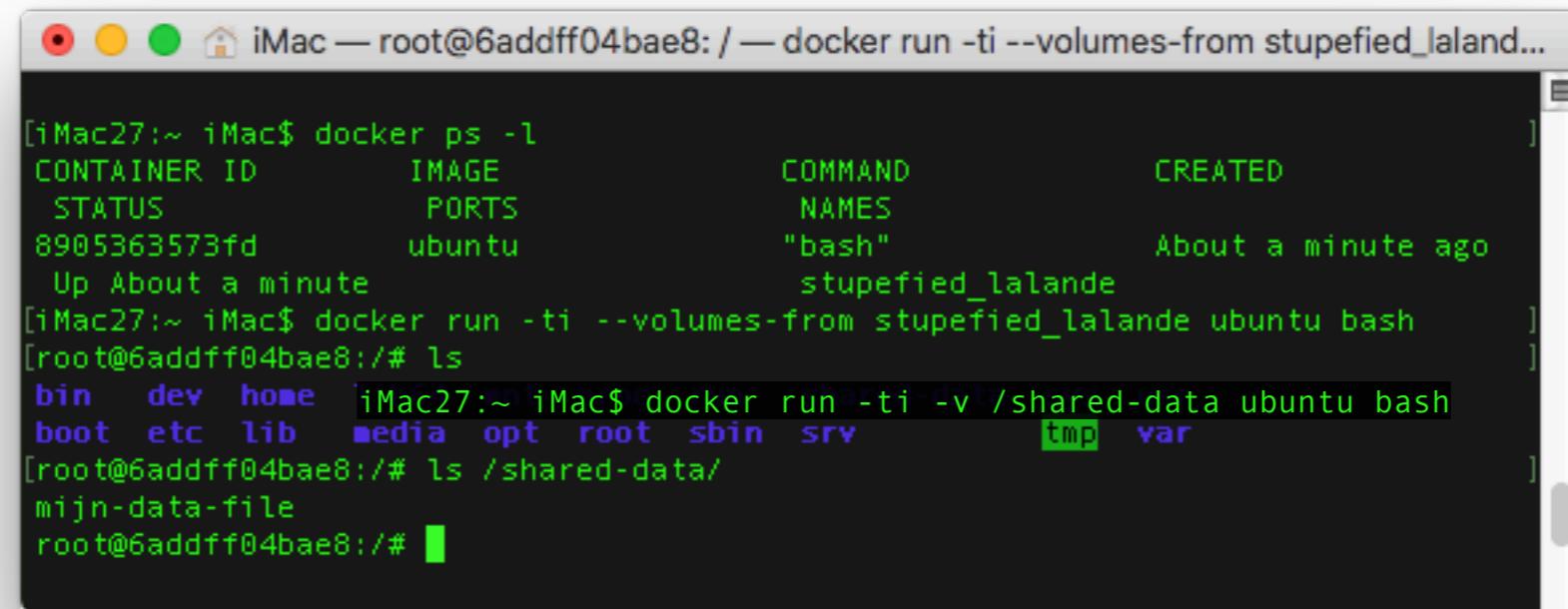


```
iMac27:~ iMac$ docker run -ti -v /shared-data ubuntu bash
```



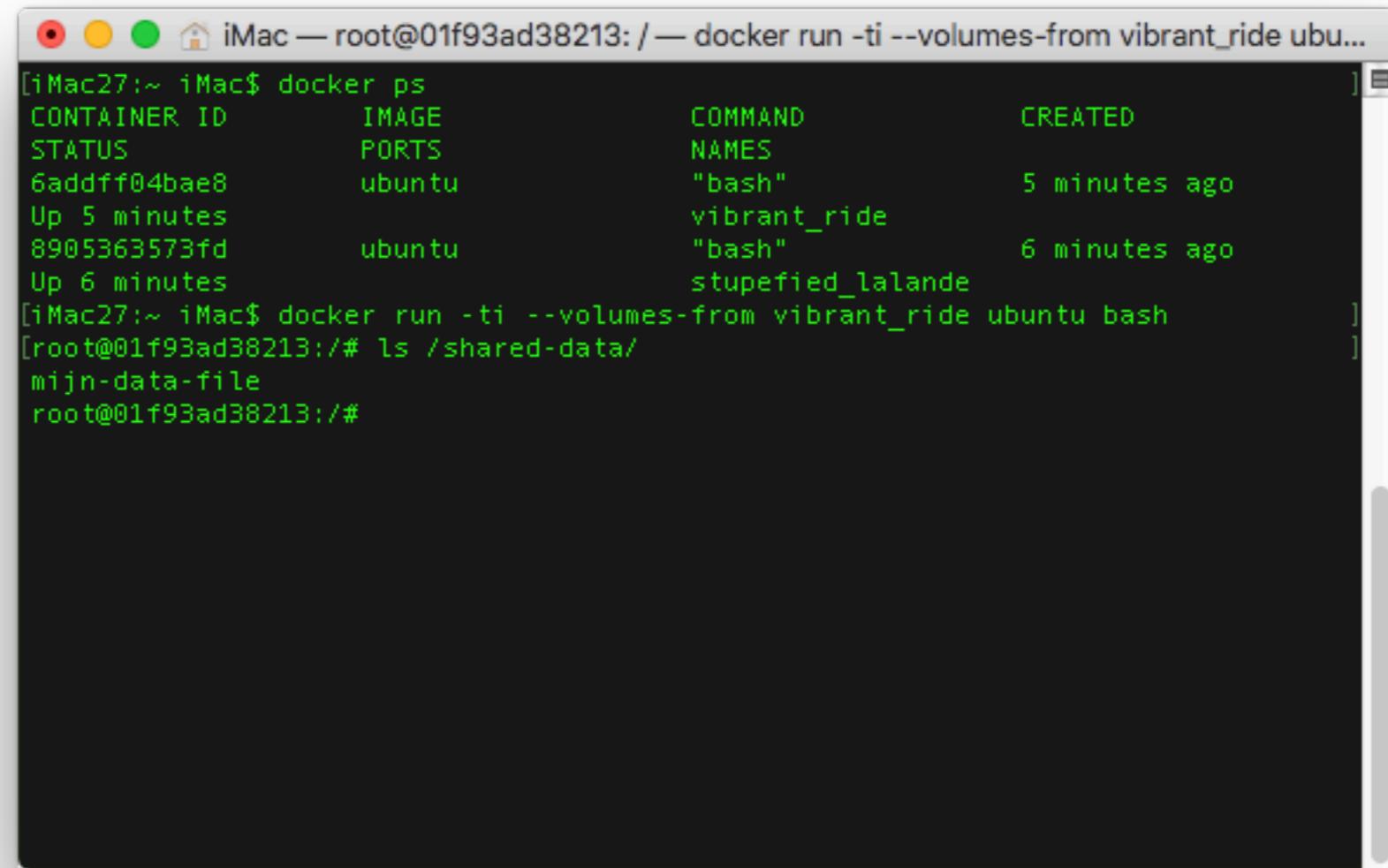
```
[iMac27:~ iMac$ docker run -ti -v /shared-data ubuntu bash
[root@8905363573fd:/# echo hello > /shared-data/mijn-data-file
[root@8905363573fd:/# ls /shared-data/
mijn-data-file
root@8905363573fd:/# ]
```

```
iMac27:~ iMac$ docker run -ti --volumes-from stupefied_lalande ubuntu bash
```



```
[iMac27:~ iMac$ docker ps -l
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE       COMMAND      CREATED
STATUS              PORTS      NAMES
8905363573fd        ubuntu     "bash"       About a minute ago
Up About a minute          stupefied_lalande
[iMac27:~ iMac$ docker run -ti --volumes-from stupefied_lalande ubuntu bash
[root@6addff04bae8:/# ls
bin  dev  home  iMac27:~ iMac$ docker run -ti -v /shared-data ubuntu bash
boot  etc  lib   media  opt  root  sbin  srv      tmp  var
[root@6addff04bae8:/# ls /shared-data/
mijn-data-file
root@6addff04bae8:/# ]
```





The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Mac OS X desktop. The title bar says "iMac — root@01f93ad38213: / — docker run -ti --volumes-from vibrant_ride ubu...". The terminal output is as follows:

```
[iMac27:~ iMac$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE       COMMAND      CREATED
STATUS              PORTS
6addff04bae8      ubuntu      "bash"       5 minutes ago
Up 5 minutes
8905363573fd      ubuntu      "bash"       6 minutes ago
Up 6 minutes
[iMac27:~ iMac$ docker run -ti --volumes-from vibrant_ride ubuntu bash
[root@01f93ad38213:/# ls /shared-data/
mijn-data-file
root@01f93ad38213:/#
```

T3

volume blijft bestaan zolang minsten één van de containers running is



Docker Registries

- Registries manage and distribute images
- Docker (the company) offers these for free
- You can run your own, as well

<https://docs.docker.com/registry/deploying/>



Finding Images

- Docker search command

```
$ docker search ubuntu
```

NAME	DESCRIPTION	STARS	OFFICIAL	AUTOMATE
D				
ubuntu	Ubuntu is a Debian-based Linux operating s...	4066	[OK]	
ubuntu-upstart	Upstart is an event-based replacement for ...	63	[OK]	
rastasheep/ubuntu-sshd	Dockerized SSH service, built on top of of...	28		[OK]
torusware/speedus-ubuntu	Always updated official Ubuntu docker imag...	26		[OK]
ubuntu-debootstrap	debootstrap --variant=minbase --components...	25		
ioft/armhf-ubuntu	[ABR] Ubuntu Docker images for the ARMv7(a...	12		[OK]
nickistre/ubuntu-lamp	LAMP server on Ubuntu	7		[OK]
nickistre/ubuntu-lamp-wordpress	LAMP on Ubuntu with wp-cli installed	5		[OK]
nuagebec/ubuntu	Simple always updated Ubuntu docker images...	5		[OK]
nimmis/ubuntu	This is a docker images different LTS vers...	4		[OK]
maxexcloo/ubuntu	Docker base image built on Ubuntu with Sup...	2		[OK]
darksheer/ubuntu	Base Ubuntu Image -- Updated hourly	1		[OK]
admiringworm/ubuntu	Base ubuntu images based on the official u...	1		[OK]
jordi/ubuntu	Ubuntu Base Image	1		[OK]
esycat/ubuntu	Ubuntu LTS	0		[OK]
konstruktoide/ubuntu	Ubuntu base image	0		[OK]
webhippie/ubuntu	Docker images for ubuntu	0		[OK]
lynxtp/ubuntu	https://github.com/lynxtp/docker-ubuntu	0		[OK]
life360/ubuntu	Ubuntu is a Debian-based Linux operating s...	0		[OK]
widerplan/ubuntu	Our basic Ubuntu images.	0		[OK]
teamrock/ubuntu	TeamRock's Ubuntu image configured with AW...	0		[OK]
datenbetrieb/ubuntu	custom flavor of the official ubuntu base ...	0		[OK]
ustclug/ubuntu	ubuntu image for docker with USTC mirror	0		[OK]
uvatbc/ubuntu	Ubuntu images with unprivileged user	0		[OK]
dorapro/ubuntu	ubuntu image	0		[OK]
\$				

<https://hub.docker.com/search/>[Explore](#) [Help](#) node[Sign up](#)[Log In](#)

Repositories (8704)

All

	node official	2.3K STARS	10M+ PULLS	DETAILS
	strongloop/node public automated build	28 STARS	9.9K PULLS	DETAILS
	bitnami/node public automated build	15 STARS	10K+ PULLS	DETAILS
	cusspvz/node public automated build	3 STARS	8.1K PULLS	DETAILS

https://hub.docker.com/_/node/

```
iMac — root@01f93ad38213: / — -bash — 80x10
[iMac27:~ iMac$ docker login
Authenticating with existing credentials...
Login Succeeded
[iMac27:~ iMac$ docker pull debian:sid
sid: Pulling from library/debian
16e82e17faef: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:79188c5c8eae45282fcb9c72769faf0ca2ac69b66dcc86ba6338119653798caf
Status: Downloaded newer image for debian:sid
[iMac27:~ iMac$ 
[iMac27:~ iMac$ 
[iMac27:~ iMac$ docker tag debian:sid dimilan/test-image-42:v99.9
[iMac27:~ iMac$ docker push dimilan/test-image-42:v99.9
The push refers to repository [docker.io/dimilan/test-image-42]
7034f4f565c8: Mounted from library/debian
v99.9: digest: sha256:5881d623df5a1e2b458085db43704756a8029c93b5cbb7bb2ae2299d1e
04308c size: 529
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Docker Hub profile for the user 'dimilan'. The URL in the address bar is <https://hub.docker.com/u/dimilan/>. The page includes a search bar with the query 'test-image-42:v99.9', a sidebar with 'Dashboard', 'Explore', 'Organizations', and 'Create' options, and a user icon for 'dimilan'. The main content area shows a large placeholder image for the user's profile picture, followed by the repository details for 'dimilan/test-image-42': it is public, has 0 stars, and 1 pull. Below this, there is a section for the user 'dimilan' with the text 'Joined June 2018'.



Story Time

- Clean up your images regularly
- You will discover the images you really need to keep
- Be aware of how much you are trusting the containers you fetch

Geen wachtwoorden pushen!



What is a Dockerfile?

- This is a small “program” to create an image

- You run this program with

`docker build -t name-of-result .` ← Note the `.` here

- When it finishes, the result will be in your local docker registry

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/#usage>



Producing the Next Image with Each Step

- Each line takes the image from the previous line and makes another image
- The previous image is unchanged
- It does not edit the state from the previous line
- You don't want large files to span lines or your image will be huge



Dockerfile voorbeeld

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/#dockerfile-examples>

```
# Firefox over VNC
#
# VERSION          0.3

FROM ubuntu

# Install vnc, xvfb in order to create a 'fake' display and firefox
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y x11vnc xvfb firefox
RUN mkdir ~/.vnc
# Setup a password
RUN x11vnc -storepasswd 1234 ~/.vnc/passwd
# Autostart firefox (might not be the best way, but it does the trick)
RUN bash -c 'echo "firefox" >> /.bashrc'

EXPOSE 5900
CMD   ["x11vnc", "-forever", "-usepw", "-create"]
```



Caching with Each Step

- This is important; watch the build output for “using cache”
- Docker skips lines that have not changed since the last build
- If your first line is “download latest file,” it may not always run



Caching with Each Step

- This caching saves huge amounts of time
- The parts that change the most belong at the end of the Dockerfile



Not Shell Scripts

- Dockerfiles look like shell scripts
- Dockerfiles are *not* shell scripts
- Processes you start on one line will *not* be running on the next line
- Environment variables you set *will* be set on the next line

If you use the ENV command, remember that each line is its own call to docker run



The Most Basic Dockerfile

- Put this in a file named Dockerfile:

```
FROM busybox
```

```
RUN echo "building simple docker image."
```

```
CMD echo "Hello Container"
```



```
[iMac27:~ iMac$ mkdir example
[iMac27:~ iMac$ cd example
[iMac27@example iMac$ ls
[iMac27@example iMac$ nano Dockerfile]

GNU nano 2.0.6          File: Dockerfile          Modified

FROM busybox
RUN echo "building simple docker image."
CMD echo "hello container"

[iMac27:~ iMac$ mkdir example
[iMac27:~ iMac$ cd example
[iMac27@example iMac$ ls
[iMac27@example iMac$ nano Dockerfile
[iMac27@example iMac$ docker build -t hello .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 2.048kB
Step 1/3 : FROM busybox
latest: Pulling from library/busybox
90e01955edcd: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:2a03a6059f21e150ae84b0973863609494aad70f0a80eaeb64bddd8d92465812
Status: Downloaded newer image for busybox:latest
--> 59788edf1f3e
Step 2/3 : RUN echo "building simple docker image."
--> Running in d3238fcf06ac
building simple docker image.
Removing intermediate container d3238fcf06ac
--> 5dddb945f091
Step 3/3 : CMD echo "hello container"
--> Running in 081a16fb7bf5
Removing intermediate container 081a16fb7bf5
--> 65688107ddc7
Successfully built 65688107ddc7 ←
Successfully tagged hello:latest
[iMac27@example iMac$ ]
```

nieuwe image

build command **naam**

iMac27@example iMac\$ docker build -t hello .

```
[iMac27:example iMac$ docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG      IMAGE ID      CREATED       SIZE
hello              latest   65688107ddc7    3 minutes ago  1.15M
B
ubuntu             latest   93fd78260bd1    9 days ago   86.2M
B
dimilan/test-image-42  v99.9   ff12142764fa  13 days ago  112MB
debian              sid     ff12142764fa  13 days ago  112MB
busybox             latest   59788edf1f3e  8 weeks ago  1.15M
B
hyperledger/fabric-ca    x86_64-1.1.0  72617b4fa9b4  8 months ago  299MB
hyperledger/fabric-orderer  x86_64-1.1.0  ce0c810df36a  8 months ago  180MB
hyperledger/fabric-peer    x86_64-1.1.0  b023f9be0771  8 months ago  187MB
hyperledger/fabric-ccenv    x86_64-1.1.0  c8b4909d8d46  8 months ago  1.39G
B
hyperledger/fabric-couchdb  x86_64-0.4.6   7e73c828fc5b  9 months ago  1.56G
B
iMac27:example iMac$ ]
```

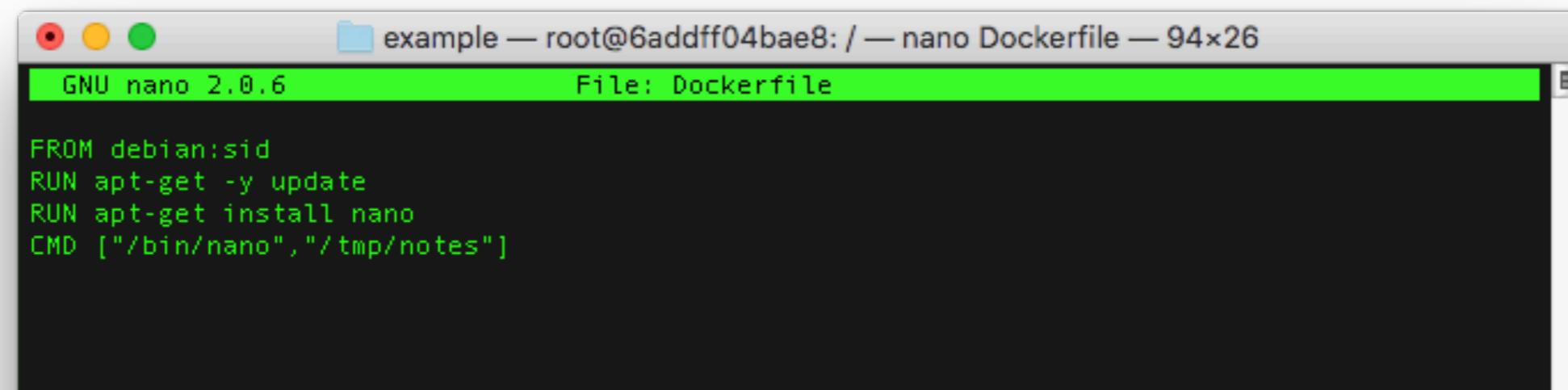
```
[iMac27:example iMac$ docker run --rm hello
hello container
iMac27:example iMac$ ]
```



Installing a Program with Docker Build

- Put this in a Dockerfile:

```
FROM debian:sid  
RUN apt-get -y update  
RUN apt-get install nano  
CMD "nano" "/tmp/notes"
```



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "example — root@6addff04bae8: / — nano Dockerfile — 94x26". The window shows the Dockerfile code:

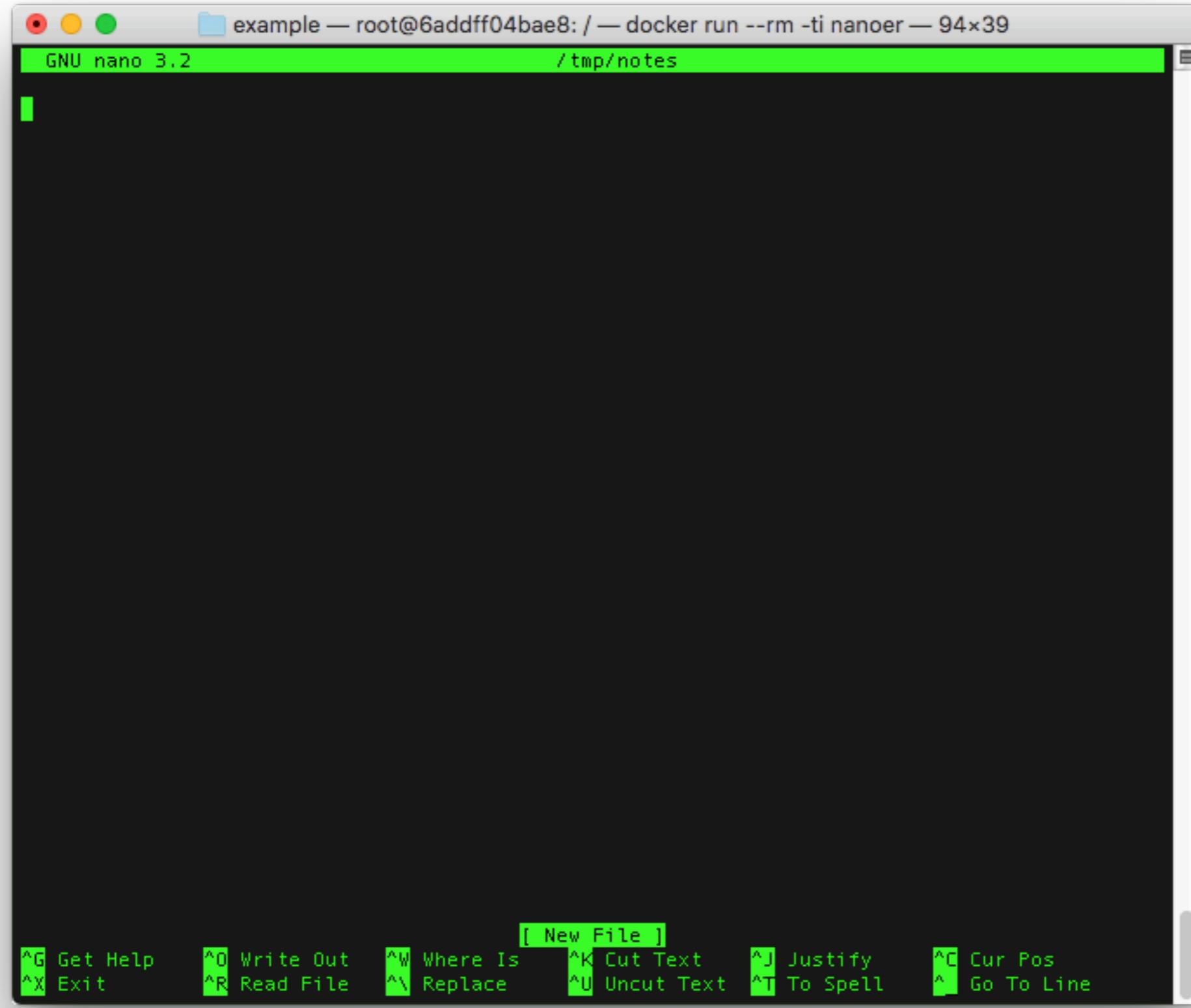
```
FROM debian:sid  
RUN apt-get -y update  
RUN apt-get install nano  
CMD ["/bin/nano","/tmp/notes"]
```



```
[iMac27:example iMac$ nano Dockerfile
[iMac27:example iMac$ docker build -t nanoer .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 2.048kB
Step 1/4 : FROM debian:sid
--> ff12142764fa
Step 2/4 : RUN apt-get -y update
--> Using cache
--> 04af5df5e8dd
Step 3/4 : RUN apt-get install nano
--> Running in 4cd0723065c8
Reading package lists...
Building dependency tree...
Reading state information...
Suggested packages:
spell
The following NEW packages will be installed:
nano
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 16 not upgraded.
Need to get 542 kB of archives.
After this operation, 2264 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://cdn-fastly.deb.debian.org/debian sid/main amd64 nano amd64 3.2-1 [542 kB]
debconf: delaying package configuration, since apt-utils is not installed
Fetched 542 kB in 1s (1030 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package nano.
(Reading database ... 6567 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../archives/nano_3.2-1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking nano (3.2-1) ...
Setting up nano (3.2-1) ...
update-alternatives: using /bin/nano to provide /usr/bin/editor (editor) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /bin/nano to provide /usr/bin/pico (pico) in auto mode
Removing intermediate container 4cd0723065c8
--> 5e7b31ceebf4
Step 4/4 : CMD ["/bin/nano","/tmp/notes"]
--> Running in 5c8a9a582d71
Removing intermediate container 5c8a9a582d71
--> ec28d10986e8
Successfully built ec28d10986e8
Successfully tagged nanoer:latest
iMac27:example iMac$
```



```
iMac27:example iMac$ docker run --rm -ti nanoer
```



Adding a File through Docker Build

- Put this in a Dockerfile:

```
FROM example/nanoer  
ADD notes.txt /notes.txt  
CMD "nano" "/notex.txt"
```



GNU nano 2.0.6

File: Dockerfile

Modified

```
FROM example/nanoer
ADD notes.txt /notes.txt
CMD ["/bin/nano", "/notes.txt"]
```

local file

Save modified buffer (ANSWERING "No" WILL DESTROY CHANGES) ?

Y Yes

N No

^C Cancel

```
$ ls
Dockerfile
$ nano Dockerfile
$ nano notes.txt
```

vives

```
$ ls
Dockerfile      notes.txt
$ nano Dockerfile
$ nano notes.txt
$ docker build -t example/notes .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 3.072 kB
Step 1 : FROM example/nanoer
--> 1d27f07cc694
Step 2 : ADD notes.txt /notes.txt
--> 229b66d39146
Removing intermediate container 5a4bc53fc69a
Step 3 : CMD /bin/nano /notes.txt
--> Running in 4bfc208684ac
--> 330c5444fc3c
Removing intermediate container 4bfc208684ac
Successfully built 330c5444fc3c
$
$ docker run -ti --rm example/notes
```

```
GNU nano 2.5.3          File: /notes.txt
TODO: learn more about dockerfiles
```

[Read 1 line]

^G Get Help **^O** Write Out **^W** Where Is **^K** Cut Text **^J** Justify **^C** Cur Pos
^X Exit **^R** Read File **^** Replace **^U** Uncut Text **^T** To Spell **^** Go To Line



The FROM Statement

- Which image to download and start from
- Must be the first command in your Dockerfile



The MAINTAINER Statement

- Defines the author of this Dockerfile

```
MAINTAINER Firstname Lastname <email@example.com>
```



The RUN Statement

- Runs the command line, waits for it to finish, and saves the result

```
RUN unzip install.zip /opt/install/
```

```
RUN echo hello docker
```



The ADD Statement

- Adds local files

```
ADD run.sh /run.sh
```

- Adds the contents of tar archives

```
ADD project.tar.gz /install/
```

- Works with URLs as well

```
ADD https://project.example.com/download/  
1.0/project.rpm /project/
```



The ENV Statement

- Sets environment variables
- Both during the build and when running the result

```
ENV DB_HOST=db.production.example.com
```

```
ENV DB_PORT=5432
```



The ENTRYPOINT and CMD Statements

- ENTRYPOINT specifies the start of the command to run
- CMD specifies the whole command to run
- If you have both ENTRYPOINT and CMD, they are combined together



The ENTRYPOINT and CMD Statements

- If your container acts like a command-line program, you can use ENTRYPOINT
- If you are unsure, you can use CMD



Shell Form vs. Exec Form

- ENTRYPPOINT RUN and CMD can use either form.
- Shell form looks like this:
`nano notes.txt`
- Exec form looks like this:
`[/bin/nano", "notes.txt"]`



The EXPOSE Statement

- Maps a port into the container

```
EXPOSE 8080
```



The VOLUME Statement

- Defines shared or ephemeral volumes

```
VOLUME ["/host/path/" "/container/path/"]
```

```
VOLUME ["/shared-data"]
```

- Avoid defining shared folders in Dockerfiles



The WORKDIR Statement

- Sets the directory the container starts in

```
WORKDIR /install/
```



The USER Statement

- Sets which user the container will run as

USER arthur

USER 1000





Support Training Docs Blog Docker Hub

[Get Started](#)

Products Customers Community Partners Company Open Source

Docker Engine ^

[Quickstart](#)[Understand the architecture](#)

Install ▾

User guide ▾

Administate ▾

Secure Engine ▾

Extend Engine ▾

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/>

Engine reference ^

Dockerfile reference

Docker can build images automatically by reading the instructions from a **Dockerfile**. A **Dockerfile** is a text document that contains all the commands a user could call on the command line to assemble an image. Using **docker build** users can create an automated build that executes several command-line instructions in succession.

This page describes the commands you can use in a **Dockerfile**. When you are done reading this page, refer to the **Dockerfile Best Practices** for a tip-oriented guide.

Usage

The **docker build** command builds an image from a **Dockerfile** and a context.

The build context is the file at a specified location **PATH** or **URL**. The **PATH** is a directory or a Git repository. The **URL** is the location of a Git repository.

A context is processed recursively. So, a **PATH** includes any subdirectories and the **URL** includes the repository and its submodules. A simple build command that uses the

On this page:

[Dockerfile reference](#)[Usage](#)[Format](#)[Environment replacement](#)[.dockerignore file](#)[FROM](#)[MAINTAINER](#)[RUN](#)[Known issues \(RUN\)](#)[CMD](#)[LABEL](#)[EXPOSE](#)[ENV](#)[ADD](#)[COPY](#)[ENTRYPOINT](#)[Exec form ENTRYPOINT example](#)[Shell form ENTRYPOINT example](#)[Understand how CMD and](#)

Oefeningen

1. Install Docker
2. Run 2 Ubuntu images (server client) waarbij je berichten kan verzenden van de server naar de client via netcat
3. Run 2 ubuntu images en zorg dat je van de ene naar de andere kan pingen
4. Run een Ubuntu image, maak een file aan en sla de image op onder een andere naam
5. Run Ubuntu met arguments (-c) waarbij dat je de Distributie van de image naar een file op een shared volume op je host schrijft.
6. Creëer een network waar 3 ubuntu images in draaien en zorg ervoor dat ze berichten ontvangen via netcat
7. Run een ubuntu image en voeg in een andere terminal venster een nieuw proces toe (vrij te kiezen)
8. Zoek de 3 leukste docker containers op Docker Hub waarvan minstens een officieel en zorg dat je ze kan runnen. (vergeet niet de ports te exposen voor websites bv) (**1 indienen!**)

