

Docker

- Docker is an **Open Platform** for developing, shipping, and running applications.
- Docker is a set of platform as a service (*PaaS*) products that use OS-level virtualization to **deliver software in packages called containers**.
- Containers are **isolated** from one another and bundle their own software, libraries and configuration files. They communicate with each other through well-defined channels.
- Docker enables you to **separate your applications from your infrastructure** so you can deliver software quickly.
- With Docker, you can manage your infrastructure in the same ways you manage your applications.

Is Docker a virtual machine?

Docker is container based technology and containers are just user space of the operating system.

- In Docker, the containers running share the host OS kernel. Isolates at the software level
- A Virtual Machine, on the other hand, is not based on container technology. They
 are made up of user space plus kernel space of an operating system. Isolates at
 the hardware level



Docker ecosystem



Docker Platform

Docker Platform is Docker's software that provides the ability to package and run an application in a container on any computer platform.

Docker Platform bundles code files and dependencies.

It promotes **easy scaling** by enabling portability and reproducibility.



Docker Engine

Docker Engine is the client-server application. The Docker company divides the Docker Engine into two products:

- Docker Community Edition (*CE*) is free and largely based on open source tools.
- Docker Enterprise comes with additional support, management, and security features.
 Enterprise is how Docker earns money www.docker.com/pricing

Docker Client

Docker Client is the **primary way** you'll interact with Docker.

When you use the Docker Command Line Interface (*CLI*) you type a command into your terminal that starts with docker.

Docker Client then uses the Docker API to send the command to the Docker Daemon.



Docker Docker Desktop

Windows and Mac

The fastest way to containerize applications on your desktop

https://www.docker.com/pr oducts/docker-desktop

Docker Desktop

The fastest way to containerize applications on your desktop

Download for Windows

Hello World

docker run hello-world

Example of **minimal Dockerization**

Kommandoprompt

C:\Users\Tue Hellstern>docker run hello-world Unable to find image 'hello-world:latest' locally latest: Pulling from library/hello-world b8dfde127a29: Pull complete

Digest: sha256:308866a43596e83578c7dfa15e2

X

^

7a73011bdd402185a84c5cd7f32a88b501a24 Status: Downloaded newer image for hello-world:latest

Hello from Docker! This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.

To generate this message, Docker took the following steps:

- 1. The Docker client contacted the Docker daemon.
- The Docker daemon pulled the "hello-world" image from the Docker Hub. (amd64)
- The Docker daemon created a new container from that image which runs the executable that produces the output you are currently reading.
- The Docker daemon streamed that output to the Docker client, which sent it to your terminal.

To try something more ambitious, you can run an Ubuntu container with: \$ docker run -it ubuntu bash

Share images, automate workflows, and more with a free Docker ID: https://hub.docker.com/

For more examples and ideas, visit: https://docs.docker.com/get-started/

C:\Users\Tue Hellstern>

Ubuntu Docker

docker pull ubuntu

Install Jupyter Lab with pip

apt update
apt upgrade
apt install python3

python3 --version

apt install python3-pip

pip3 install jupyterlab

Run Jupyter Lab

jupyter lab --allow-root

[200R1e_3creet I 2021-03-22 15:50:07.655 ServerApp] nbclassic extension was successfully linked. I 2021-03-22 15:50:07.700 LabApp] JupyterLab extension loaded from /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-package I 2021-03-22 15:50:07.700 LabApp] JupyterLab application directory is /usr/local/share/jupyter/lab I 2021-03-22 15:50:07.706 ServerApp] jupyterLab extension was successfully loaded. I 2021-03-22 15:50:07.711 ServerApp] nbclassic extension was successfully loaded. C 2021-03-22 15:50:07.712 ServerApp] Running as root is not recommended. Useallow-root to bypass. jupyter laballow-root	s/jupyte	rlab
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C 2021-03-22 15:50:07.712 ServerApp] Running as root is not recommended. Useallow-root to bypass.		
jupyter laballow-root		
I 2021-03-22 15:50:57.029 ServerAppl jupyterlab extension was successfully linked.		
I 2021-03-22 15:50:57.283 ServerApp] nbclassic extension was successfully linked.		
I 2021-03-22 15:50:57.323 LabApp] JupyterLab extension loaded from /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-package	s/jupyte	rlab
I 2021-03-22 15:50:57.323 LabApp] JupyterLab application directory is /usr/local/share/jupyter/lab		
I 2021-03-22 15:50:57.328 ServerApp] jupyterlab extension was successfully loaded.		
I 2021-03-22 15:50:57.333 ServerApp] nbclassic extension was successfully loaded.		
I 2021-03-22 15:50:57.333 ServerApp] Serving notebooks from local directory: /		
I 2021-03-22 15:50:57.334 ServerApp] Jupyter Server 1.4.1 is running at:		
I 2021-03-22 15:50:57.335 ServerApp] http://localhost:8888/lab?token=48ffe0df79eea7e391733337bedd5b3e3ff	5f6de68f	efe57
<pre>I 2021-03-22 15:50:57.336 ServerApp] or http://127.0.0.1:8888/lab?token=48ffe0df79eea7e391733337bedd5b3 7</pre>	le3ff5f6d	e68fef
I 2021-03-22 15:50:57.337 ServerApp] Use Control-C to stop this server and shut down all kernels (twice	to skip	confirm
ntion).		
W 2021-03-22 15:50:57.343 ServerApp] No web browser found: could not locate runnable browser.		

MongoDB

MongoDB document databases provide high availability and easy scalability.

Demo including network access



https://labs.play-with-docker.com



A simple, interactive and fun playground to learn Docker



Docker 101 Tutorial

https://www.docker.com/101-tutorial

Docker 101 Tutorial #LearnDocker



Docker Engine - Ubuntu

Docker Engine - Ubuntu (Community) is the best way to install the Docker platform on Ubuntu Linux environments.

Simplify provisioning and setup of Docker and accelerate your time to value in building and deploying container based applications.

Install Docker Engine on Ubuntu - https://docs.docker.com/engine/install/ubuntu/

Install Docker on Ubuntu

Update Software Repositories

It's a good idea to update the local database of software to make sure you've got access to the latest revisions.

sudo apt-get update

Install Docker

To install Docker on Ubuntu

sudo apt-get update

Start and Automate Docker

The Docker service needs to be setup to run at startup.

sudo systemctl start docker

sudo systemctl enable docker

Verifying the Installation

To verify that Docker has been successfully installed and that you can execute the docker command.

docker container run hello-world

Check Docker Version

To verify the installed Docker version number, enter:

docker --version

Uninstalling Docker

The following commands stops all running containers and remove all docker objects

docker container stop \$(docker container ls -aq)
docker system prune -a --volumes

You can now uninstall Docker as any other package installed with apt.

sudo apt purge docker-ce
sudo apt autoremove



Docker Commands

Docker commands :: Developing

- **docker create [image]**: Create a new container from a particular image
- **docker login**: Log into the Docker Hub repository.
- **docker pull [image]**: Pull an image from the Docker Hub repository
- docker push [username/image]: Push an image to the Docker Hub repository
- docker search [term]: Search the Docker Hub repository for a particular term
- docker tag [source] [target]: Create a target tag or alias that refers to a source image

Docker commands :: Running

- docker start [container]: Start a particular container
- **docker stop [container]**: Stop a particular container
- **docker exec -ti [container] [command]**: Run a shell command inside a particular container
- **docker run -ti image [image] [container] [command]**: Create and start a container at the same time, and then run a command inside it
- docker run -ti rm image [image] [container] [command]: Create and start a container at the same time, run a command inside it, and then remove the container after executing the command
- docker pause [container]: Pause all processes running within a particular container

Docker commands :: Utilities

- **docker history [image]**: Display the history of a particular image
- **docker images**: List all of the images that are currently stored on the system
- **docker inspect [object]**: Display low-level information about a particular Docker object
- **docker ps**: List all of the containers that are currently running
- **docker version**: Display the version of Docker that is currently installed on the system

Docker commands :: Cleaning

- docker kill [container]: Kill a particular container
- docker kill \$(docker ps -q): Kill all containers that are currently running
- **docker rm [container]**: Delete a particular container that is not currently running
- docker rm \$(docker ps -a -q): Delete all containers that are not currently running

Links

- www.docker.com
- www.docker.com/101-tutorial
- docs.docker.com/get-started
- hub.docker.com/_/mysql
- hub.docker.com/_/mongo
- fastapi.tiangolo.com/deployment/docker/