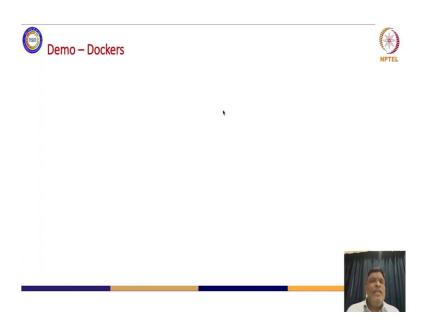
## Applied Accelerated Artificial Intelligence Prof. Satyadhyan Chickerur School of Computer Science and Engineering Indian Institute of Technology, Madras

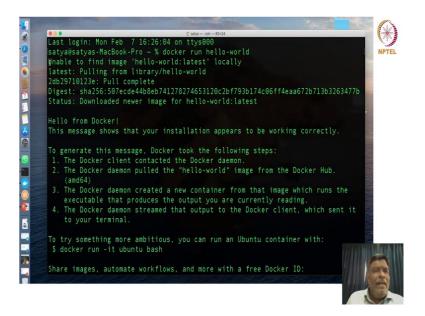
## Lecture - 07 Introduction to Containers and IDE Dockers Part - 2

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Let us try to do demo on Dockers. So, hands on Dockers if you had installed Dockers already. So, please try to open the command prompt ok.

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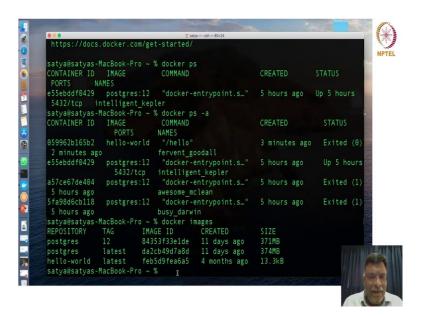
And, then let me start with the very basics of Dockers. So, I am going to now show you once the Docker engine is running in the background, you can start with working with Dockers. So, the first thing is a very very simple thing of how do you actually start the first hello-world container ok.

So, you can actually start with something like docker run hello-world right. So, try understanding this that when a Docker is run ok, if that particular Docker is not available in your cache, it will show that it is unable to find the image locally ok. Once it shows that it is unable to find the image locally, what effectively happens is it is going to pull ok, pull it from the library which is the latest library from the Docker hub.

And, once the pull is complete ok; once the pull is complete you will get that thing downloaded, that Docker will get downloaded ok. So, now, here you see that you have run a container, it is a Docker container of hello-world ok and it shows a message that Hello from Docker right.

So, what does it mean? It is pulling the container layer by layer ok, we will see in some of the other container as to how that layer by layer pulling happens. But, for the time being just understand that you pull it layer by layer ok.

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And, then from that primary image what you have ok, it displays the output. The container stops its execution ok, it ceases to run after the output is displayed, that is hello

from the Docker. Now, what containers are running on system? How do I come to know? There is a command docker ps ok.

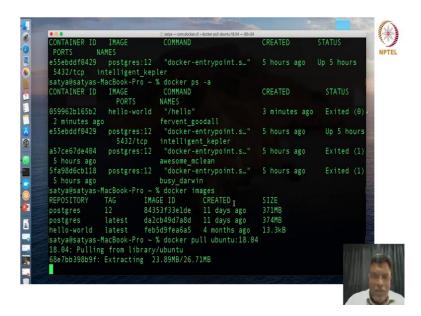
So, for the time being when you run it on your system, you would not see anything because none of your Docker containers are running. But, for my system some postgres thing is running because, I would be showing that to you as to how do you interface a Docker to a database right; for that reason I have kept it running ok, only with that intention. So, in your case you will not get anything ok, you will not get anything.

But, there is another command which will tell us as to how many images right are there in my cache locally ok. Before that there is another command which you can do and see as to how many containers right have run and stopped or are running ok with the command docker ps -a. So, you will see that in this hello-world /hello-world container ran 3 minutes ago ok and it stopped.

So, this is what you will get by using the command docker ps -a, it tells all the containers which are running which have run which exist in your cache right. So, then what are the images ok which are cached locally, how are you going to know? You can type docker images which will tell as to what is a docker image which is there in my cache right. So, hello-world is the docker image, there is another docker image which is postgres.

There is another docker image which is postgres 12 right. So, this gives us the information about three things: one is what is the TAG associated with it, what is the IMAGE ID, IMAGE ID is created actually and then when was this Docker CREATED and what is the SIZE of the Docker. This is the information which you get from Docker images right. Now, once you are able to do this, let us try to understand when we get all these Dockers right.

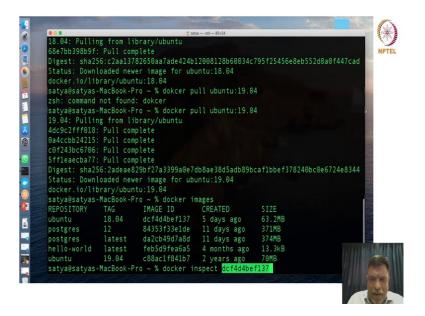
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You have just downloaded them, now we will try to run a Docker ok. So, the Docker is actually run from a Docker hub ok and then let us try to understand and see how do we start them, stop them ok and then try to understand ok some of the things. So, let us try to pull in a docker pull ok.

Let us say ubuntu 18.04, let us try to pull ok. So, we are pulling Docker which is ubuntu 18.04 right yeah. So, if you see this, it is downloading ok the ubuntu 18.04, it has pulled everything completely ok.

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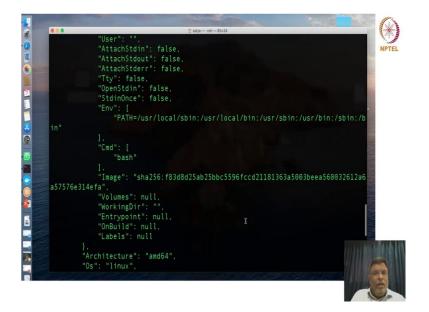


And, then let us say you want to work with ubuntu 19.04 or 20.04 or whatever. So, let us pull ubuntu 19.04 ok, in docker pull ubuntu:19.04 right. So, in your case if that would not be there in your library, it will show you ok something like this. These are layers. If you see here, this is one layer getting pulled, this is another getting layer getting pulled right.

So, you get now two images, two Dockers for ubuntu itself. So, let us try to understand ok and see whether those images are there or not. If you see here, now see you have ubuntu 18.04 which was created 5 days ago which has got 63.2 MBs as its size and then you have a ubuntu 19.04 which was created 2 years ago and it is 70 MB.

Now, see one of the things is from the security aspect, if you want to see which is the latest one whether somebody has tampered with that Docker ok or you feel that it is not correct from the size aspect right; those are all which could be related to this right. Now, for that reason if you want to see something like you suspect, there is something which is called as docker inspect. And, for docker inspect what are you going to do? You are going to actually take ok, the IMAGE ID ok of whichever container you would like to inspect right.

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So, I did this, you will come to know that this particular Docker image ok has got this checksum right; from which repository it was downloaded, what is the repo tag, when was it created right, when was it created ok. And then which was the host name, domain name so on and so forth.

There are so many things which you can come to know from this right. We are not going into the details of each one of this right, but the idea is to make you familiarize right with what all you can do with Dockers right. So, once you inspect that is fine. Now, it will contain lot of things.

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Similarly, let us try to actually inspect docker inspect let us say 19 04. So, here you will come to know that when was it created, was it a new creation ok, because of the date and time ok which is shown.

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So, see here it was created in the year 2020 whereas, 18.04 right I suppose was created very recently right; it is 2nd of February, 2022 right. So, this basically means that you can get lot of details about these Dockers right from this inspect command.

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```
"LastTagTime": "0001-01-01T00:00:00Z"
0fdc39b569bfc11a0a13963a2d79880461c65ea64396b78cd11acbb226e4d50
                               COMMAND
NAMES
 atya@satyas-MacBook-Pro ~ % docker ps -a
                                                                           27 seconds ago
seconds ago
959962b165b2
                                 nostalgic_shockley
ld "/hello"
                                                                                                  Exited (0) 11
                                 fervent_goodall
 inutes ago
                  postgres:12 "docker-entrypoint.s.."
5432/tcp intelligent_kepler
postgres:12 "docker-entrypoint.s.."
                                                                                                  Exited (1) 5
                                 awesome_mclean
2 "docker-entrypoint.s.."
                                                                                                  Exited (1) 5
 urs ago
atya@satyas-MacBook-Pro ~ % docker run -i -t -d --name ubuntu1 ubuntu:18.04
17fbf84743b72b0d4e5218acc56997834a09176917e71839aea6445f3b0ad1d6
  tya@satyas-MacBook-Pro ~ % docker ps -a
```

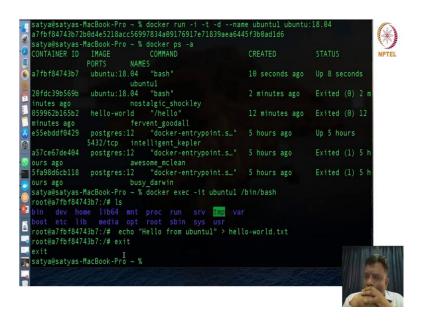
So, now let us try to understand and run the command. So, we will try to run the command, in the sense we will try to run the docker now ok using the run command that is what I meant. So, you run the docker using the run command. So, docker run -d ubuntu:18.04, it has run right.

So, but this tells the Docker to run the command in the daemon mode, in the background right because I have used -d. So, it is a daemon background command right. If you basically omit this flag like before omitting, let us try to understand and see and check the status of the docker. So, if you see here ubuntu 18.04 ok, the batch shell is running right; let me just enlarge it and show you ok.

So, yeah; so, this particular thing is actually trying to show you, returns the container ID actually; once you run it ok, it is going to return the container ID for you ok and some Dockers will not return anything to you ok. So, now, I showed you this psa command. So, now, the idea is when we are trying to run the Docker ok, we need to start using it right. It is not that it just runs in the background. How do I use it?

So, for that you have to make docker run in the interactive mode -i -t, because I am trying to work with a terminal, a pseudo terminal handle and then d, the name is let us say ubuntu1 ok and then ubuntu:18.04 right.

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Now, if you see ok; so, here we can see a new instance of ubuntu 18.04 which is termed as ubuntu1 which is created 10 seconds ago and it is running right. So, now we know that its running and now I have to let us say work on it right. So, I need to run the command inside the container ok using the docker exec command right. So, we need to run docker exec ok and then I need to do it in interactive mode, I want to run it on ubuntu1 instance.

With what do I want to run? I want to run the shell right, the batch shell now. So, my ubuntu container is there, it is actually running ubuntu which is up by 8 seconds, but I want to work on the shell now. So, what I do? I run this, I get into ubuntu as rule. So, now, let me just check and show you this. So, if you see this, this is my ubuntu 18.04 ok. So, it is now running ok. So, now, we will get the root prompt here ok.

So, I suppose people would have got it. Now, how do I use something right? I have now created a Docker, it is running, I have now come to the shell; now I want to let us say do something and maybe use it right. So, let me just do some small thing like echo "Hello from ubuntul" ok and now I save it in text file right; so, let first write. So, I save it in a text file right. Now, we can actually exit; that means, my work is done, I have saved something in the hello-world text file, that text file tells that it is hello from ubuntul.

So, I exit this container right. So, once I exit this container, what thing I will get right? I have exited the container right. So, now, let us try to maybe create another container called ubuntu 2. So, let me just go to the next thing and let us try to see you know. So, if you see this docker ps now right, I have done some operation, I have exited out of this.

But, it is up since 3 minutes right. So, what I am going to do is I will just show you ok instead of Docker execute again to access a shell inside for our container use it to display the output of the hello-world text file ok.

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We can directly use a cat command on it and I will show you that how do we do it. We do docker exec -it ubuntu1 cat hello-world.txt. Do this, my text file I had saved Hello from ubuntu1. So, this saves it right and I am able to get it. So, this is how actually you are going to use your Docker containers ok and then you can start your Docker, stop your Docker anytime you like ok.

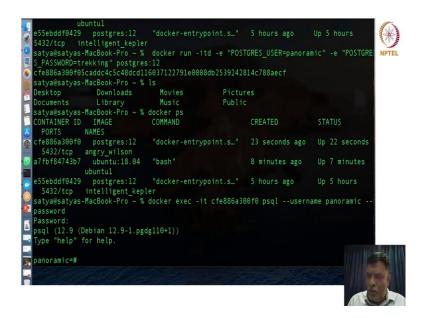
So, now, let me just show you another thing as to how do you use it, you can prune it. I was just trying to think that if I can give example ok of trying to attach some what to say command to a Docker container which is running something right. So, that is something which is called as Docker attach ok. So, Docker attach I would not execute now; I actually have done it, but I will just show you some other things wherein you can connect it with a sql.

So, for that reason I am just trying to tell you that Docker attach command attaches any primary process inside the container that is our dash file right /bin /bash shell ok to the container instance right. So, that could also be done. So, now let us try to do something like access to ok postgres sql container and let us try to do something wherein we can actually try to see how we can do things.

So, let me just show you docker ps. So, we have this postgres 12 which we have kept ok. Now, I will try to directly run that command which is there which I have done. So, I have pulled the postgres ok. Now, in that there is a user by name panoramic and then that PASSWORD is trekking.

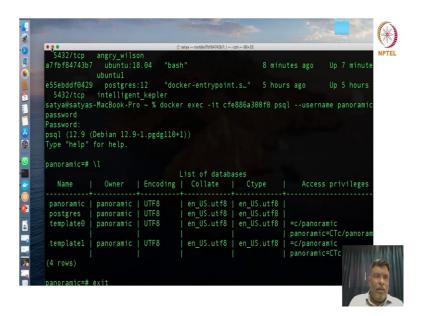
So, I will run this ok. So, I have a postgres sql installed which I showed you and that particular thing actually has got a table right and we will try to see. So, now, this is running right, if it is running healthy; we will try to see docker ps it is running ok, the other one was also running. So, once we logged in using that we can actually see ok the Docker thing.

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So, I will run the Docker, docker exec; I already have it so, maybe I will show you that yeah. So, yes so, now, if this is running. So, I will have to change this container ID with this container ID right and then run this, I should type the Password, I have come to this ps sql prompt.

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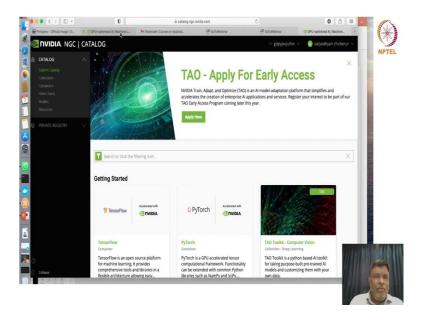
And, if I l, these are the list of databases which is there in my postgres sql right.

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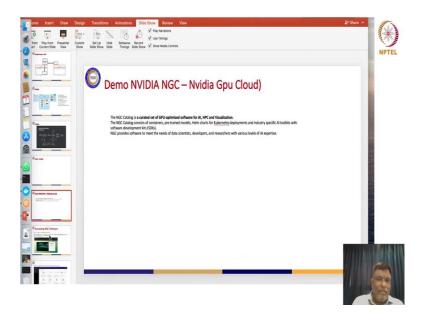


So, I just try to show you two things. Now, let me just go to the basics of NGC, as to how do you download right effective Dockers from the NGC cloud. So, all of you can actually visit this site ok, whenever you can visit.

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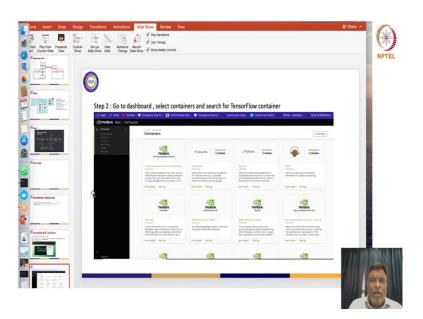


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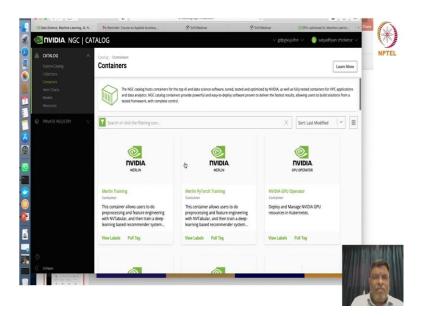
So, what you are going to do is I will have to show you the very starting thing which is there in the PPT because I have logged in. So, you will actually get ok this sign in page ok. These NGC Dockers are very optimized to run on the NVIDIA GPUs which are connected to your laptop, your workstation or your cluster right; any cluster which has NVIDIA GPUs, these Dockers are optimized right.

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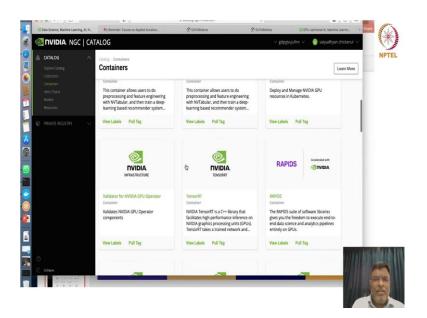


So, once you sign up and log in, you will come across this type of a catalogue which has got lot of containers right; TensorFlow containers, PyTorch containers.

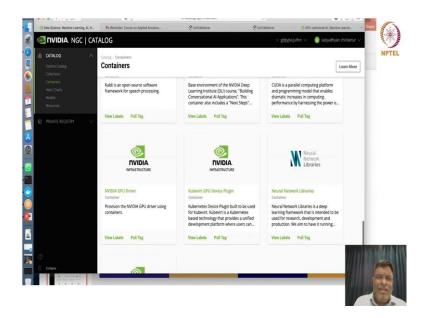
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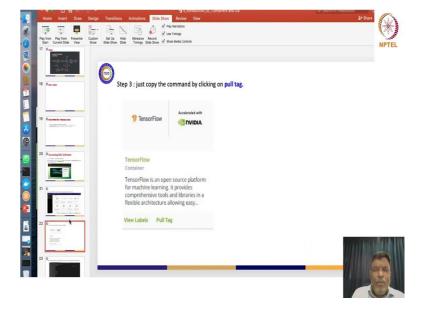


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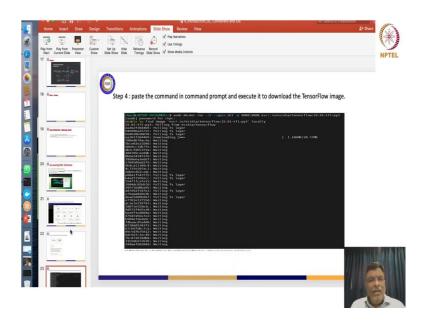


So, many of them right, if you see this. So, I will show you in detail right, if you explore the collections you have containers right, lot of containers ok, TensorRT. So, many of them right, there are plenty of them ok. All optimized to run.

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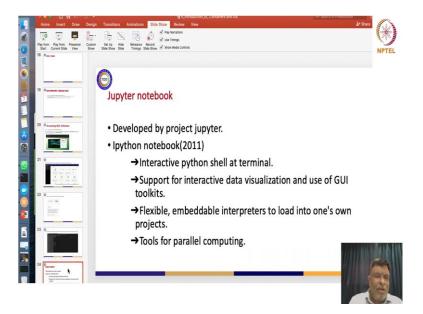


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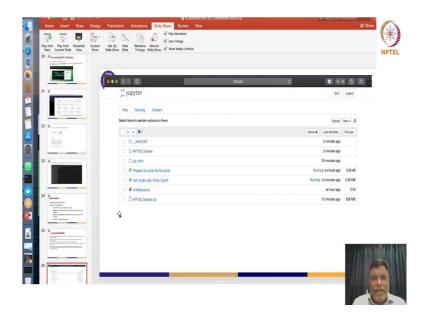


So, now, once you are able to do this ok; once you are able to do this, you can pull a TensorFlow Docker ok and we have pulled it. It goes like this, you have got a TensorFlow thing and then you can run a Jupyter Notebook.

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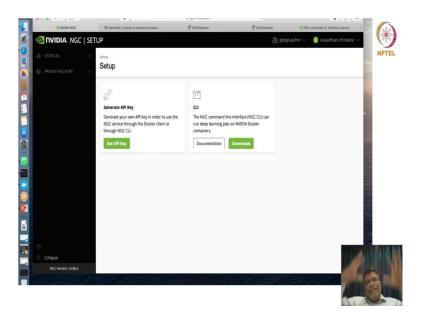
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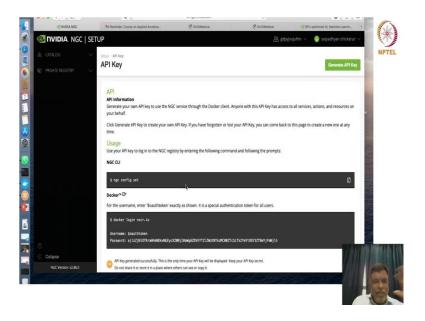
So, I just thought like one or two slides on Jupyter Notebook, not much on it. So, you will get a Jupyter Notebook like this which you can run on it. And, then we will show you how do we do it right. Because, now the idea is there is a Docker container which is running on my DGX, wherein it gives me a link to a Jupyter Notebook, but that is not having a GUI ok.

It actually has to be forwarded right, that information has to be forwarded to my client system from where I am working on, because I need to access the Jupyter Notebook right. So, that particular step we will show you, but once you are able to register ok; one of the things which you should do is from the command prompt ok, from the command prompt before you access these containers, there is a step which I will show you.

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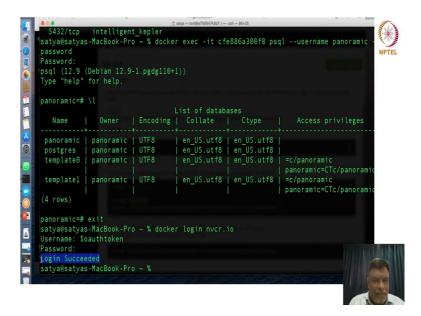


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The setup if you go yeah, but there are two things right. This is a cloud, in the cloud there are lot of containers available. So, to access the container which is there in this NGC cloud, there is this API key which you need to generate ok. And, from this Docker hub sorry Docker prompts from where you are trying to access your Docker ok or you are to going to download the Dockers, you need to actually do this docker login nvcr.io ok.

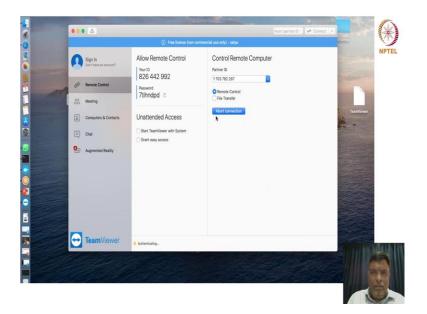
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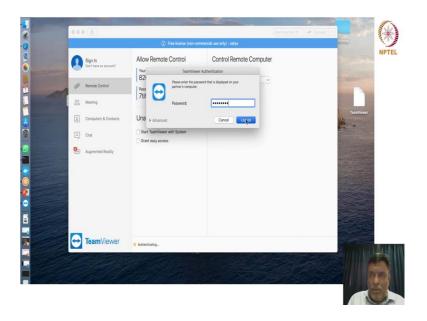
So, you are going to do this your username, Username is the same for all of us. So, it is dollar o authenticate stuff paste it, then it will ask for the Password and this password will be your API key right. So, you will have to save it somewhere or you can regenerate the password whenever you want. So, what I will do is I paste it and then I get this message that Login Succeeded. The once this login gets succeeded, you can access any Docker container from this collection.

But, if you are not logged in ok, you cannot download the containers. So, here doing this we have downloaded the PyTorch container, a TensorFlow container right. We have downloaded lot of them, but today we are going to show you the TensorFlow container right. So, let me just show you that using our DGX system. So, I am accessing that through, can you give me a sec yes.

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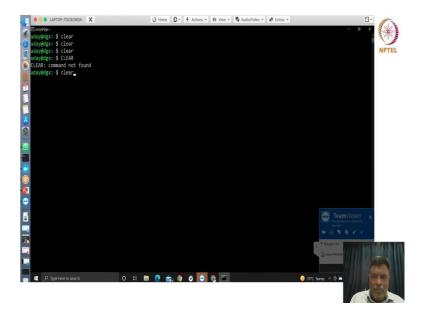


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So, what is the ID? 1 703 782 267, Connect, Password is 1mi543t4. So, Log on ok.

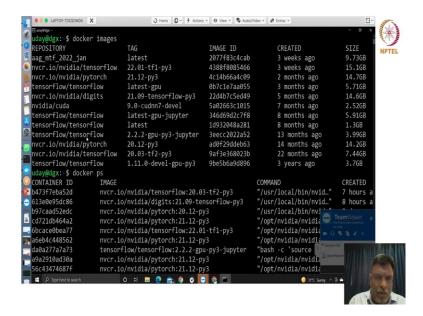
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So, 1 minute let me increase the size of it yeah, 1 minute. So, still the size is ok. So, 1 minute let me just increase the size of it yeah; suppose there is some issue, yeah suppose is it visible?

Student: Yeah, it is visible.

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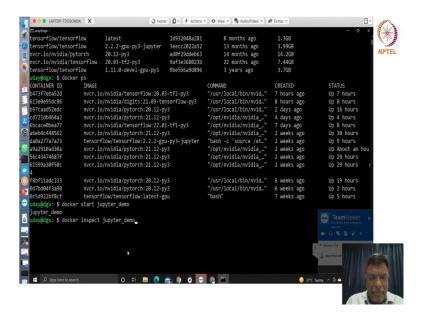


So yeah so, now, we will show you yeah docker images. There so many docker images in the repository and we have downloaded from nvcr.io right. These are docker images,

some of the docker images we have actually renamed them so whatever, but the idea is that these are the docker images.

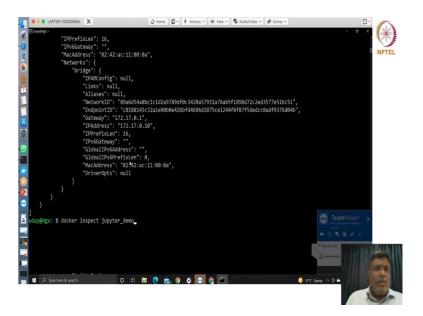
So, now, we have downloaded a TensorFlow Docker. We are just trying to show you using TensorFlow and Jupyter Notebook, how can you run some workload on the DGX or on the cluster right, using remote access, using you know client server type of a methodology right, yes.

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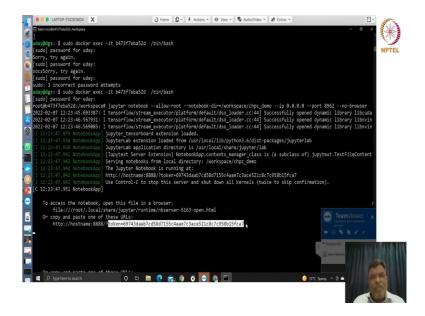


So, now these are all the dockers which are there, those are images, these are dockers which we are trying to run. So, these when were they created, what is the status right of all the dockers on our DGX system yeah. So, now we are going to actually show you. So, now, this demo has started. So, let us try to inspect the Jupyter demo yes.

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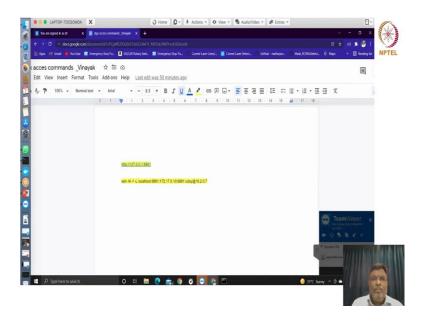


So, this has got lot of information, we have got the IP Address ok, IP viz IP Address, the Gateway and all of that which would be useful for us. We will run this now, typing off the password, what happened? Yes, ok. So, this is the workspace of our container yes. So, this is how we try to run our Jupyter Notebook in that container. One of the things which we should remember here is this particular port number right which we are trying to change is because the ports number or the port would be in use right.

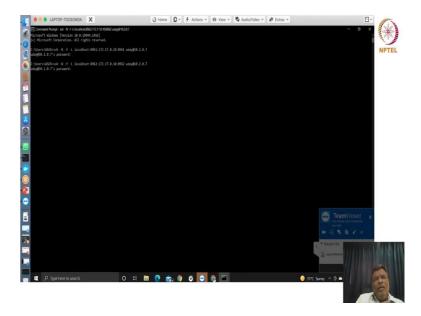
So, we will have to change the port number as you do experimentation, as you try working on this you will come to know right that this is one thing which will be of use to you that you need to go on changing the port numbers, because the earlier port number would have been used. So, it cannot be connected right.

So, this is one thing which you should keep in mind, yes. So, we will run this yeah. So, now, we have run this and now we have a Jupyter Notebook running right on the server, on the DGX server. But, we cannot view it right, because we will have to open it in Jupyter Notebook.

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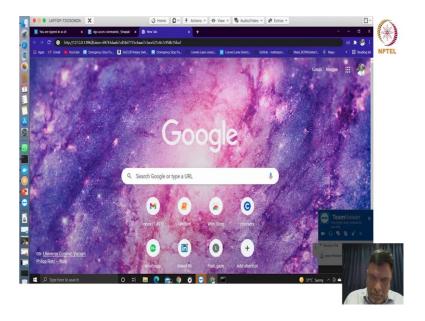


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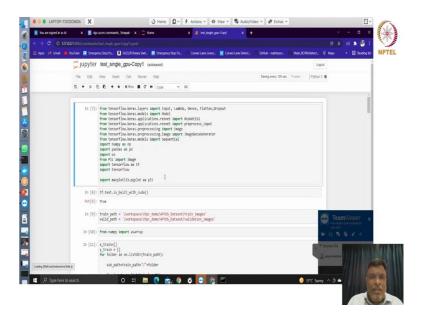
So, what we do is we try to open it using the IP address of our local system, we try to do it. This is called as port forwarding and we are trying to do a port forwarding from local host to the IP address of the DGX along with the username and this thing ok. And, then we would now see it on the Jupyter Notebook of our local host yes.

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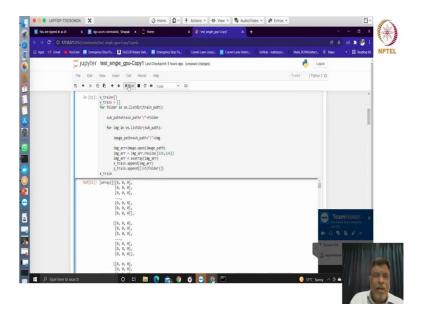


So, this is the Jupyter Notebook which is actually running on the DGX and we are having it available for us to use on our client right.

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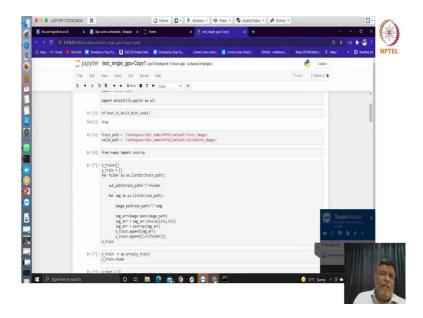


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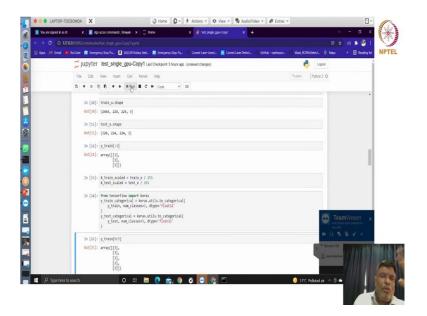
And, then there is this program which we can run, once you run it here it actually runs it on the DGX. So, I just thought like we will show you a demo of a small this thing right, wherein we have the training images, we have validation images.

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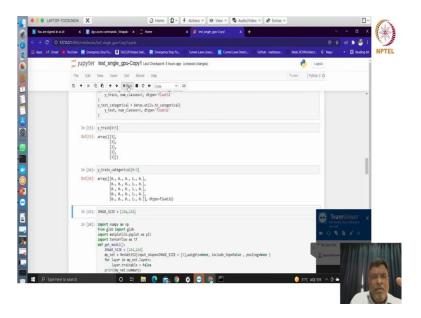


And, then its a very simple image classification type of a very small program, just to show you that using this type of a methodology using a Jupyter Notebook right, you can actually train your model on the DGX or on the cluster ok.

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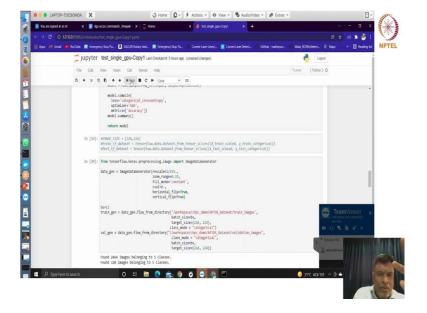


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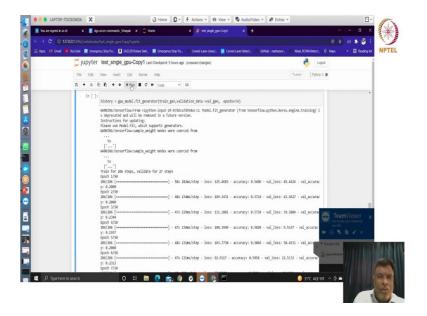


And, then I am not going into the details of the program, that you will see when you go into your further classes. But, I just wanted to show you how you can use Docker for running ok any of these machine learning, deep learning programs ok.

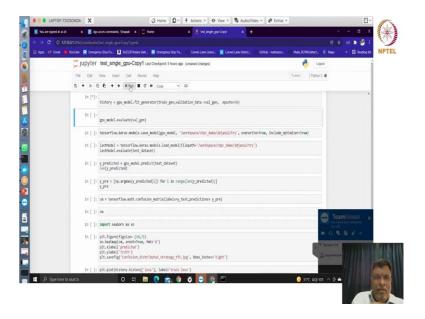
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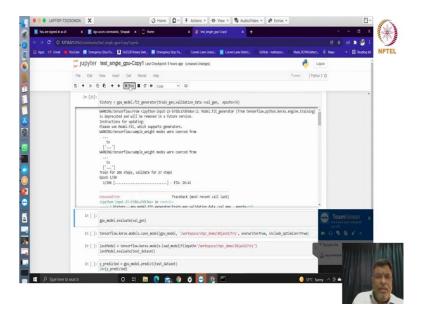


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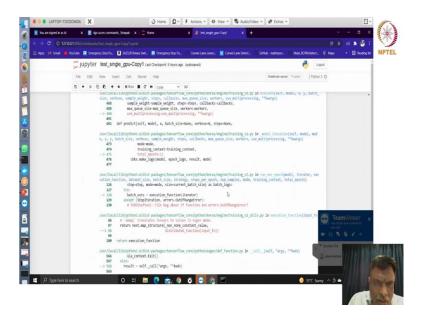


So, we are trying to use TensorFlow with Keras, preprocessing. So, we get the gpu model also right and then we try to do the validation or so many epochs and then so on and so forth right.

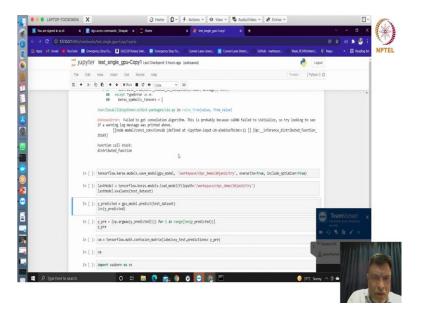
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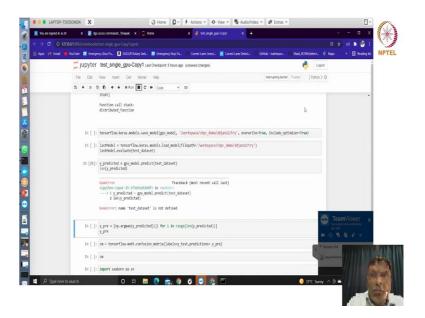


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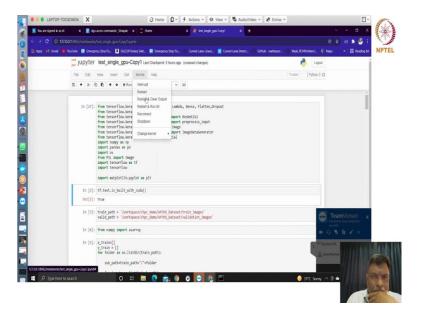
So, it will take some time for training, but the effective idea is to and why what others came ok. This was because we missed one of the steps I suppose, if you run it from the beginning we will get it. But, the effective idea is that this is how you can use it right.

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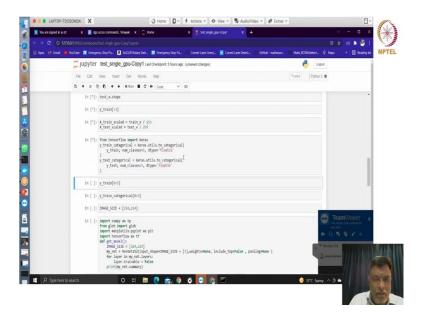
So, I suppose yes we can try once again from the very beginning because, of the amount of time I thought like just run it ok.

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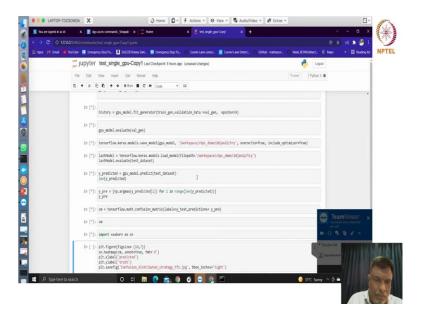


So, let me just try to run it once again. You start and clear the output and most probably you will get it, give me a sec. I thought I will cover everything fast so, but I will have to do it step by step yes.

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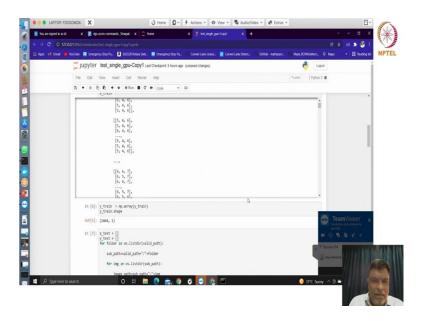


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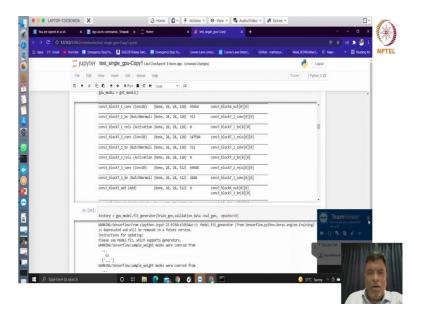


Actually, I should have done it in all one go; so, that it would have been done step by step, but then we will have to wait for some time that is why I thought like yeah; so, yes.

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So, I think that we can run it like this and then we will get some results, ok. So, I suppose yes; so, this is how if you run ok, you will be able to get the output on your machine learning models yeah. So, I suppose I am done; so yes.