

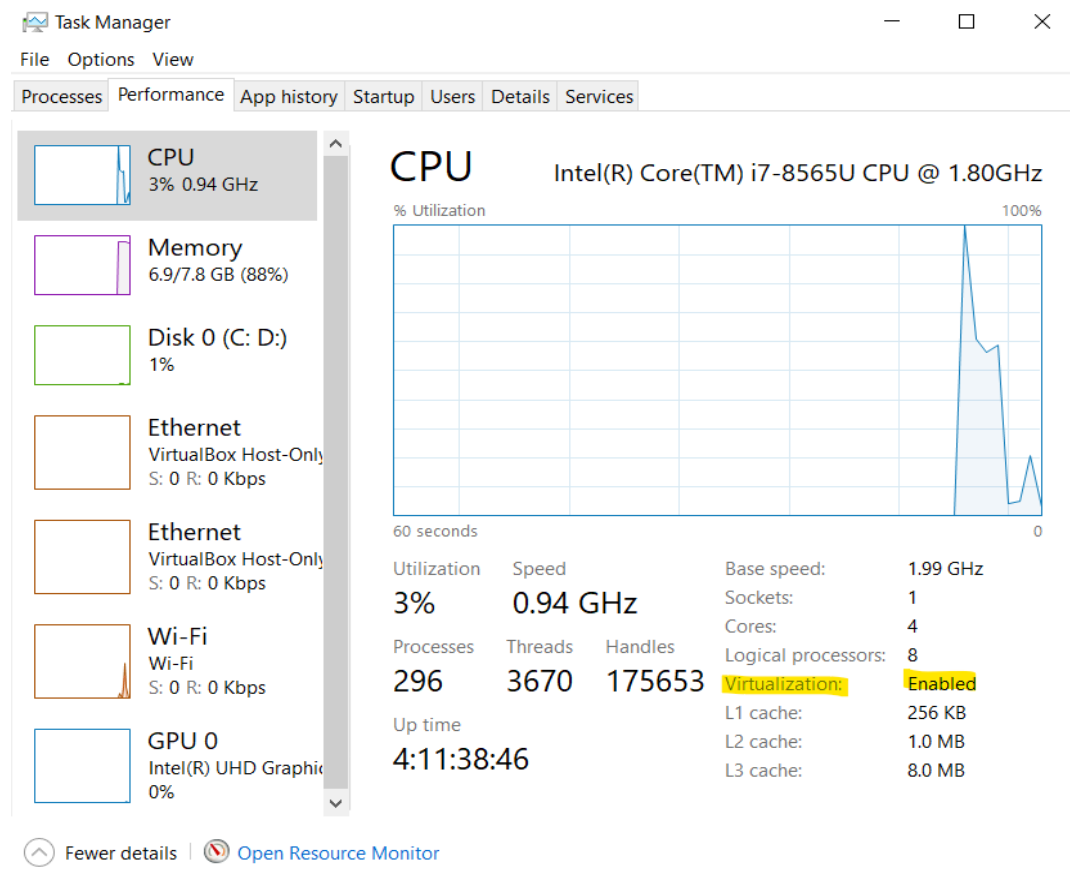
How to install Dockers on Windows?

Step 1: Check your version

To run Docker, your machine must have a 64-bit operating system running Windows 7 or higher.

1. Right click the windows message and choose **System**.
2. Make sure your Windows system supports Hardware Virtualization Technology and that virtualization is enabled.

Choose **Start > Task Manager** and navigate to the **Performance** tab. Under **CPU** you should see the following:



3. Verify your Windows OS is 64-bit (x64).

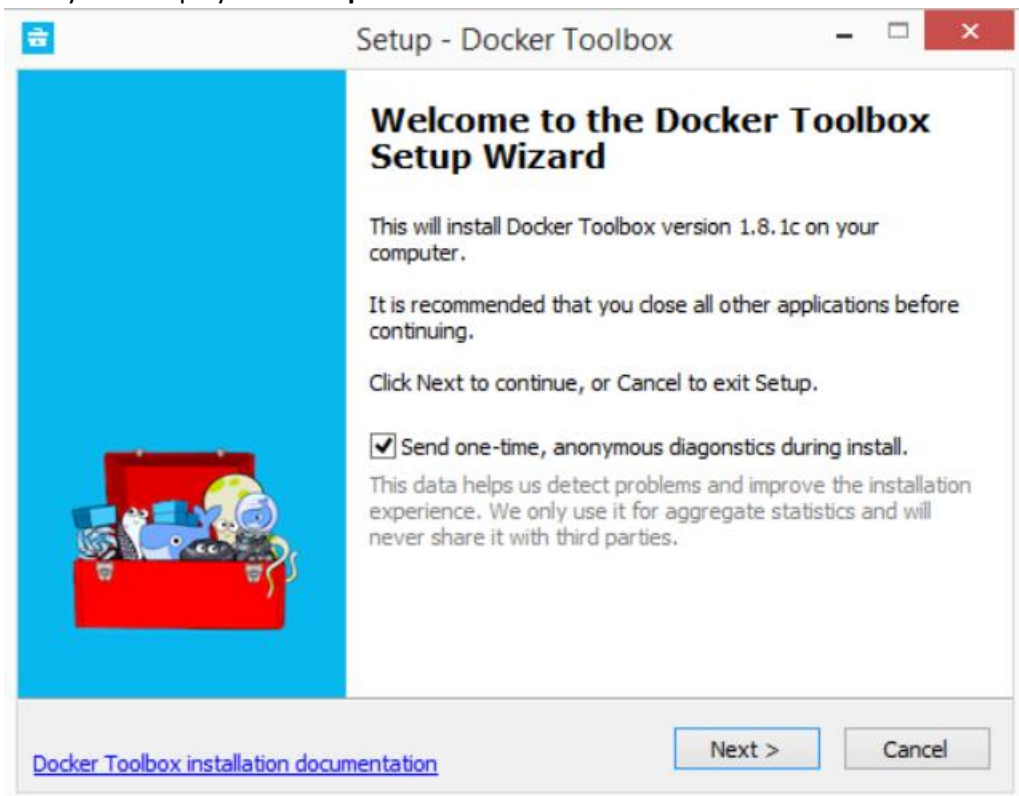
Step 2: Install Docker Toolbox

In this section, you install the Docker Toolbox software and several “helper” applications. The installation adds the following software to your machine:

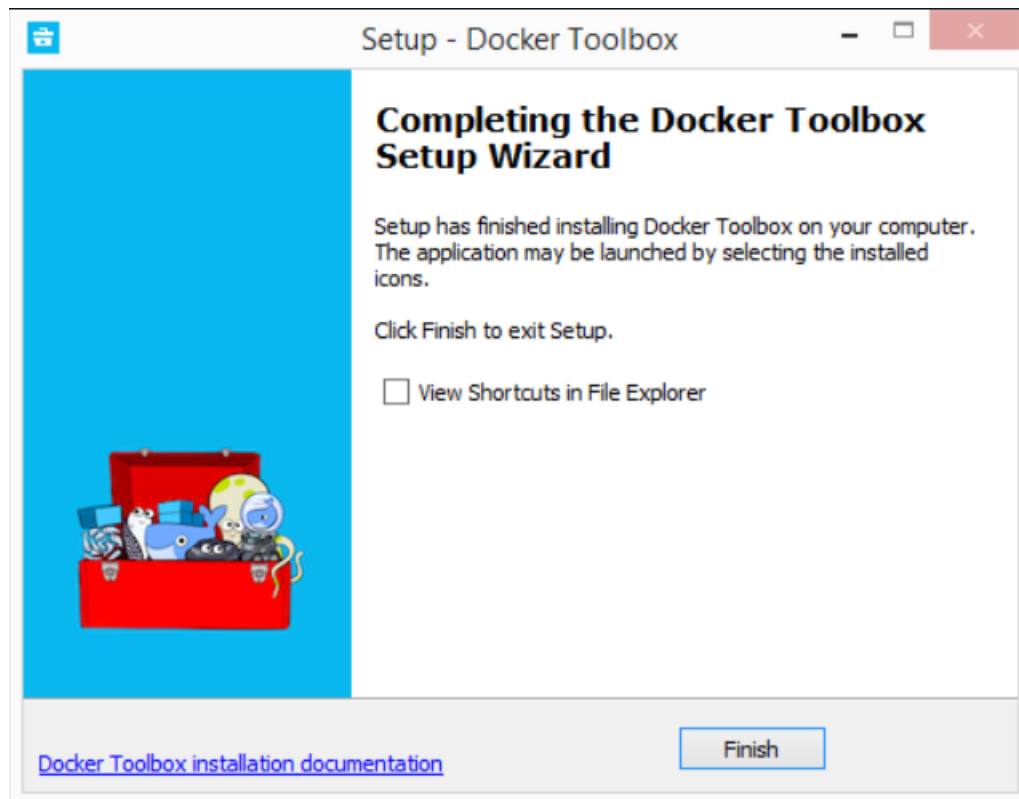
- Docker Client for Windows
- Docker Toolbox management tool and ISO
- Oracle VM VirtualBox
- Git MSYS-git UNIX tools

If you have a previous version of VirtualBox installed, do not reinstall it with the Docker Toolbox installer. When prompted, uncheck it.

1. To download the latest version of Docker Toolbox, go to <https://github.com/docker/toolbox/releases> and download the latest .exe file.
2. Install Docker Toolbox by double-clicking the installer.
The installer launches the “Setup - Docker Toolbox” dialog.
If Windows security dialog prompts you to allow the program to make a change, choose **Yes**.
The system displays the **Setup - Docker Toolbox for Windows** wizard.



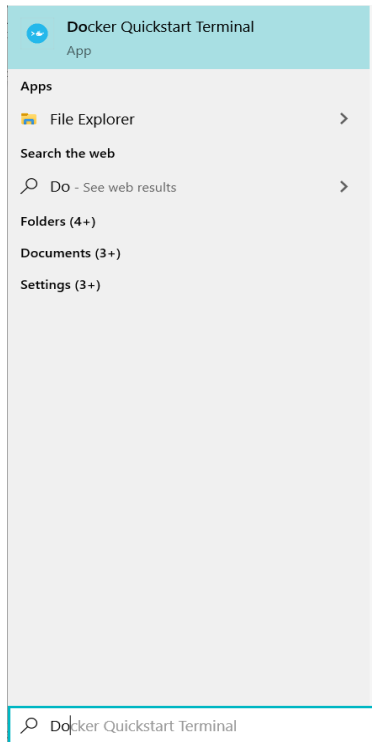
3. Press **Next** to accept all the defaults and then **Install**.
Accept all the installer defaults. The installer takes a few minutes to install all the components:
4. When notified by Windows Security the installer will make changes, make sure you allow the installer to make the necessary changes.
When it completes, the installer reports it was successful:



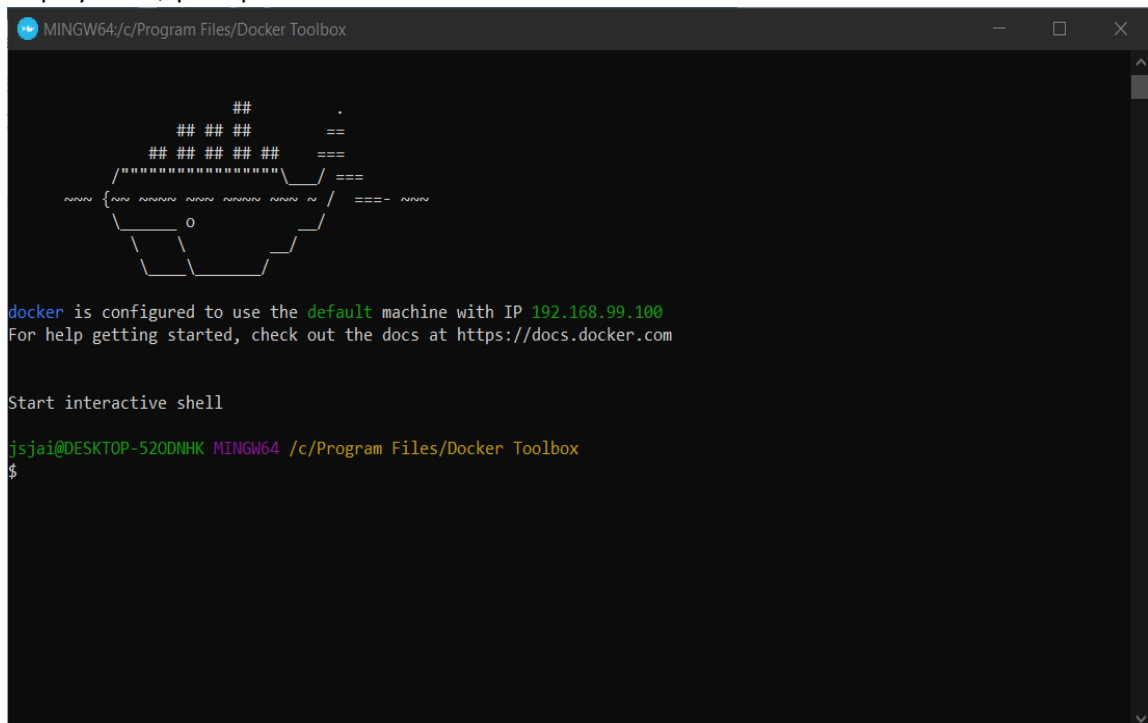
Step 3: Verify your installation

The installer adds Docker Toolbox, VirtualBox, and Kitematic to your **Applications** folder. In this step, you start Docker Toolbox and run a simple Docker command.

1. On your Desktop, find the Docker QuickStart Terminal icon.



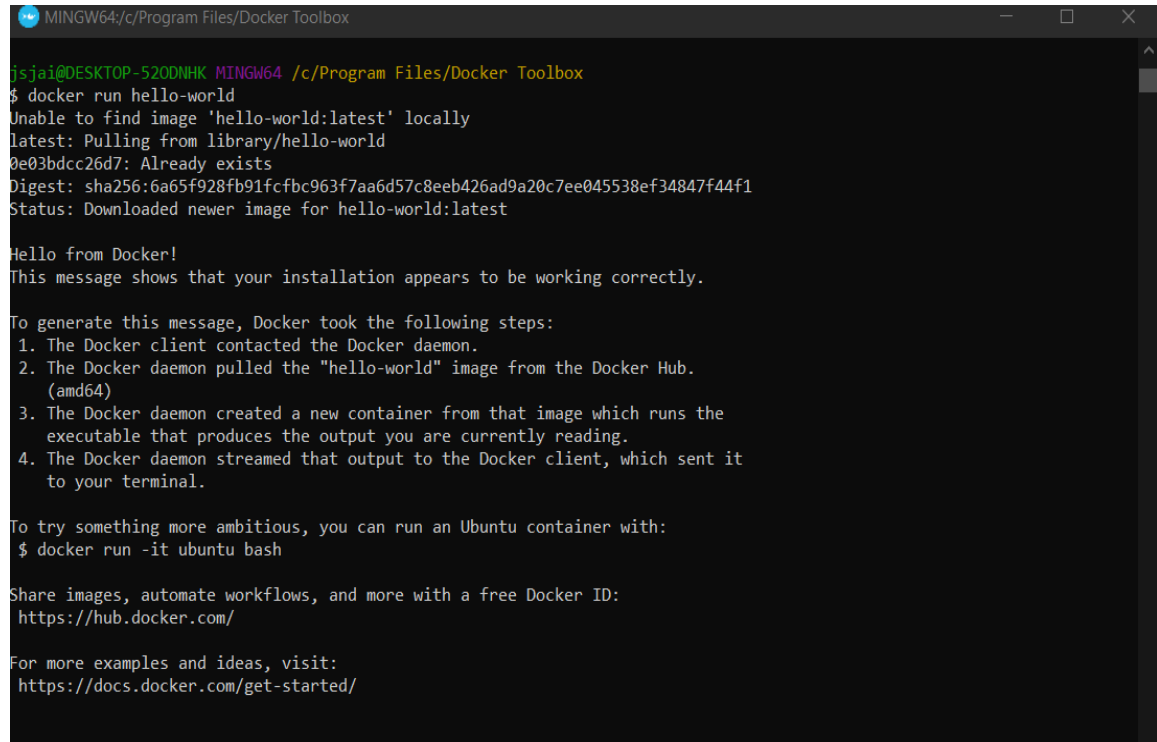
2. Click the Docker QuickStart icon to launch a pre-configured Docker Toolbox terminal.
If the system displays a User Account Control prompt to allow VirtualBox to make changes to your computer. Choose Yes.
The terminal does several things to set up Docker Toolbox for you. When it is done, the terminal displays the \$ prompt.



The terminal runs a special bash environment instead of the standard Windows command prompt. The bash environment is required by Docker.

3. Type the docker run hello-world command and press ENTER.

The command does some work for you, if everything runs well, the command's output looks like this:

A screenshot of a Windows terminal window titled 'MINGW64; c:/Program Files/Docker Toolbox'. The terminal shows the command 'docker run hello-world' being executed. The output indicates that the 'hello-world:latest' image was pulled from the Docker Hub. It then shows the container running and outputting 'Hello from Docker!' followed by a message confirming the installation is working correctly. A list of four steps explains the process: 1. Docker client contacted the daemon, 2. daemon pulled the image from Docker Hub, 3. daemon created a new container from the image, and 4. daemon streamed the output to the client. Finally, it suggests running an Ubuntu container and provides links to Docker Hub and documentation.

```
jsjai@DESKTOP-520DNHK MINGW64 /c/Program Files/Docker Toolbox
$ docker run hello-world
Unable to find image 'hello-world:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/hello-world
0e03bdcc26d7: Already exists
Digest: sha256:6a65f928fb91fcfbc963f7aa6d57c8eeb426ad9a20c7ee045538ef34847f44f1
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.
2. The Docker daemon pulled the "hello-world" image from the Docker Hub.
   (amd64)
3. The Docker daemon created a new container from that image which runs the
   executable that produces the output you are currently reading.
4. 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/
```

Reference: <https://docs.docker.com/>