

# Docker setup

- [Lazydocker installation guide](#)

# Lazydocker installation guide

**Lazydocker** is a terminal based UI tool that allows to manage containers, images and volumes for Docker and Docker Compose. Lazydocker is an open-source project written in the Go programming language.

## Prepare environment

Before starting, make sure you have installed Docker.

## Install Lazydocker

Get the latest version tag of Lazydocker release from GitHub. Assign version tag to variable.

```
LAZYDOCKER_VERSION=$(curl -s "https://api.github.com/repos/jesseduffield/lazydocker/releases/latest" | grep -Po '"tag_name": "\v\K[0-9.]+')
```

Download archive from releases page of the Lazydocker repository.

```
curl -Lo lazydocker.tar.gz  
"https://github.com/jesseduffield/lazydocker/releases/latest/download/lazydocker_${LAZYDOCKER_VERSION}_Linux_x86_64.tar.gz"
```

Unzip archive:

```
mkdir lazydocker-temp
```

```
tar xf lazydocker.tar.gz -C lazydocker-temp
```

Move binary file to `/usr/local/bin` directory:

```
sudo mv lazydocker-temp/lazydocker /usr/local/bin
```

Now `lazydocker` can be used as a system-wide command for all users.

We can check Lazydocker version:

```
lazydocker --version
```

Archive and temporary directory is no longer necessary, remove them:

```
rm -rf lazydocker.tar.gz lazydocker-temp
```

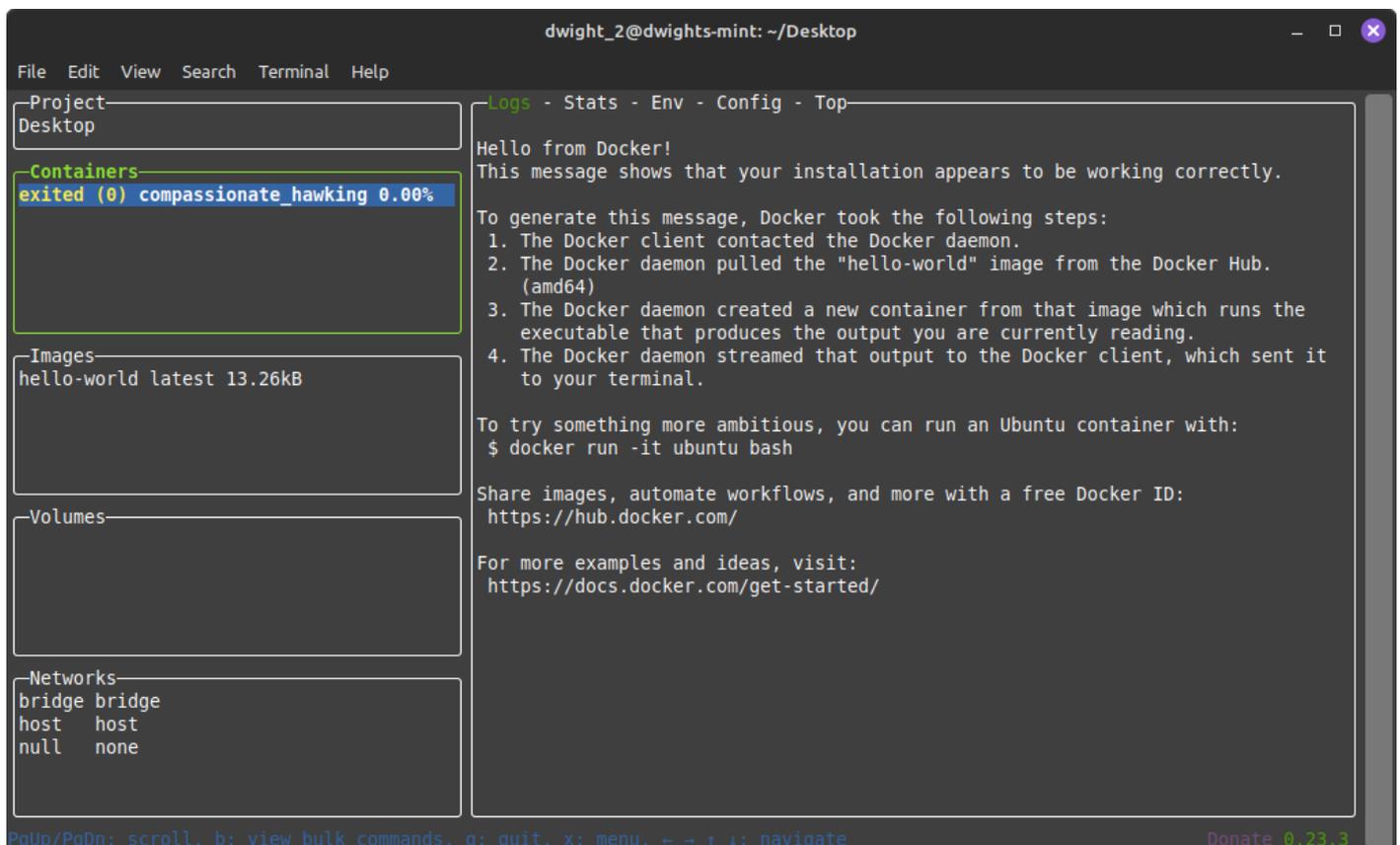
## Testing Lazydocker

Run `hello-world` image inside a container:

```
docker run hello-world
```

Start Lazydocker:

```
lazydocker
```



The screenshot shows the Lazydocker application interface. On the left, there are several panels: 'Project' (Desktop), 'Containers' (showing 'exited (0) compassionate\_hawking 0.00%'), 'Images' (showing 'hello-world latest 13.26kB'), 'Volumes', and 'Networks' (showing 'bridge bridge', 'host host', 'null none'). The main terminal window displays the following output:

```
dwight_2@dwights-mint: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Logs - Stats - Env - Config - Top
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/

PgUp/PgDn: scroll, b: view bulk commands, q: quit, x: menu, + - + : navigate
Donate 0.23.3
```

You will see all of your images, containers, and volumes.

Press **CTRL+C**, to exit Lazydocker.

### Install issues

Permission denied while trying to connect to the Docker daemon socket

**This is not an error it a choice of security!!**

If you receive this message it is most likely because you did not give your user the permissions to access the Docker daemon without the use of sudo. This is usually done during install, you can check the Docker guide: [Linux post-installation steps for Docker Engine](#)

# Uninstall Lazydocker

If you decided to completely remove Lazydocker, delete the binary file:

```
sudo rm -rf /usr/local/bin/lazydocker
```

You can also remove Lazydocker config directory:

```
rm -rf ~/.config/lazydocker
```

Credit to [Lindevs](#) for most of the guide. Check out many of their other software install guides and more!