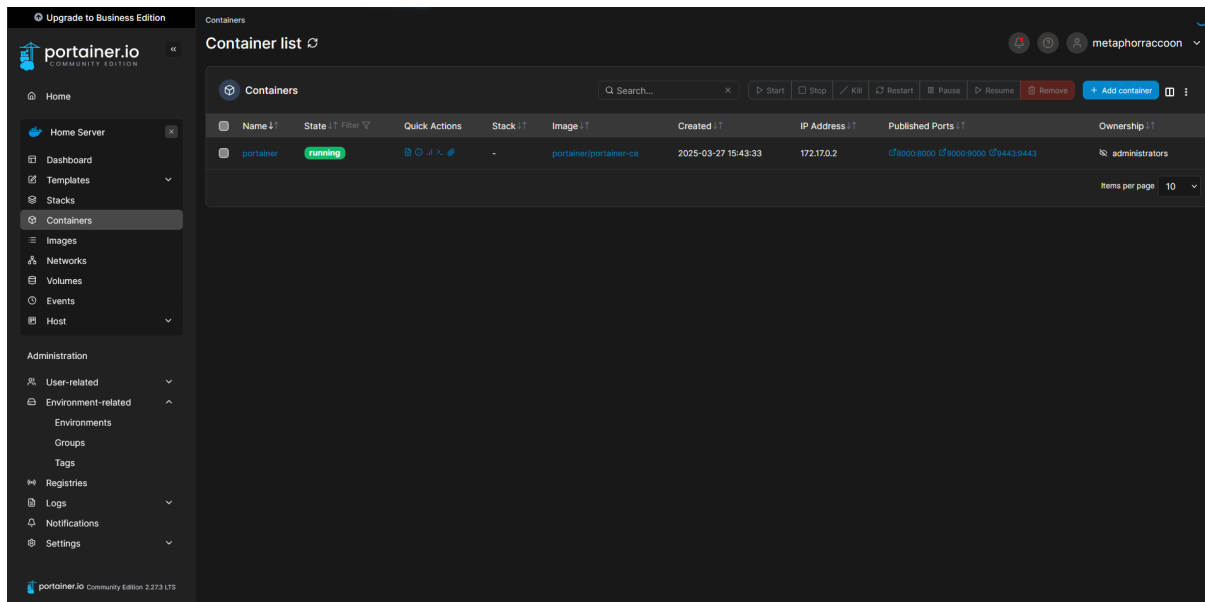


Creating Your First Container

We will be installing [Portainer](#), an open-source web application that makes it easy to manage Docker from your browser.



Starting Portainer

We are adding port 9000 which isn't used by default. This allows Portainer to be accessed through HTTP instead of HTTPS.

You can find the [official Portainer installation guide](#) on their website.

Using the terminal, we will issue the command to start our new Docker container:

```
sudo docker run -d -p 8000:8000 -p 9000:9000 -p 9443:9443 --name=portainer --restart=always -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock -v /srv/portainer:/data portainer/portainer-ce
```

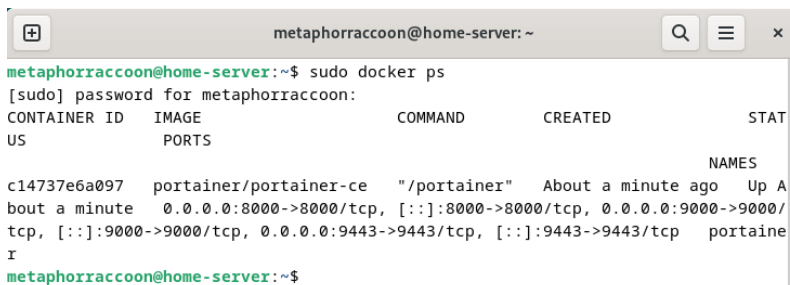
Docker will download the image and start the container.

```
metaphorrraccoon@development:~$ sudo docker run -d --p 8000:8000 --p 9000:9000 --p 9443:9443 --name=portainer --restart=always -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock -v /srv/portainer:/data portainer/portainer-ce
Unable to find image 'portainer/portainer-ce:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from portainer/portainer-ce
e2e06b27b87e: Pull complete
1fed1531b45b: Pull complete
04de093ad5ed: Pull complete
86a7cce72d42: Pull complete
e09df2601140: Pull complete
eae3ebf29ea8: Pull complete
c12aa3fbd31a: Pull complete
f111bda3f9a6: Pull complete
81021110ed01: Pull complete
4f4fb700ef54: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:7f10a26bfdda3fc58295ea09b860117ecd86a642d66fb94ce1f27a4c221d4649
Status: Downloaded newer image for portainer/portainer-ce:latest
135058bbd3756f850fc6c30f22c76dd3a811d9c1f63d06caf7396df474a61a2
metaphorrraccoon@development:~$
```

Once the command has finished,

we can verify that Portainer is operational by querying Docker's running containers:

```
sudo docker ps
```



```
metaphorrraccoon@home-server:~$ sudo docker ps
[sudo] password for metaphorrraccoon:
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE                                COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS
c14737e6a097   portainer/portainer-ce              "/portainer"            About a minute Up About a minute 0.0.0.0:8000->8000/tcp, [::]:8000->8000/tcp, 0.0.0.0:9000->9000/tcp, [::]:9000->9000/tcp, 0.0.0.0:9443->9443/tcp, [::]:9443->9443/tcp
metaphorrraccoon@home-server:~$
```

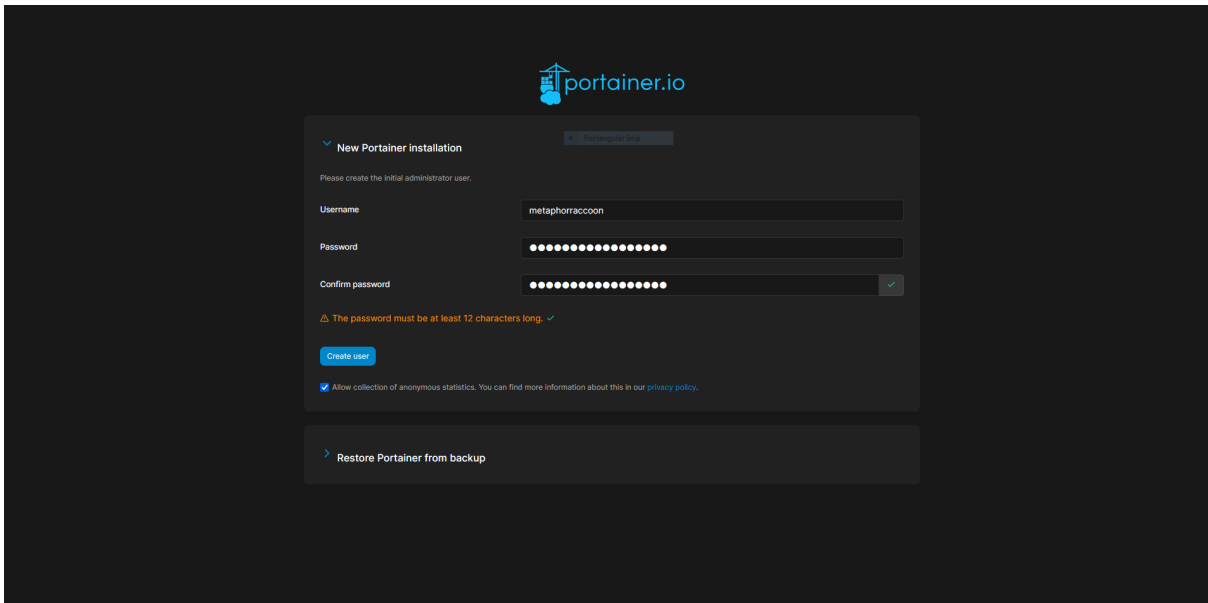
The command should return our running Portainer container and show that it's available under four different ports.

Creating an Admin Account

In order to configure our instance of Portainer, we will need to open a web browser.

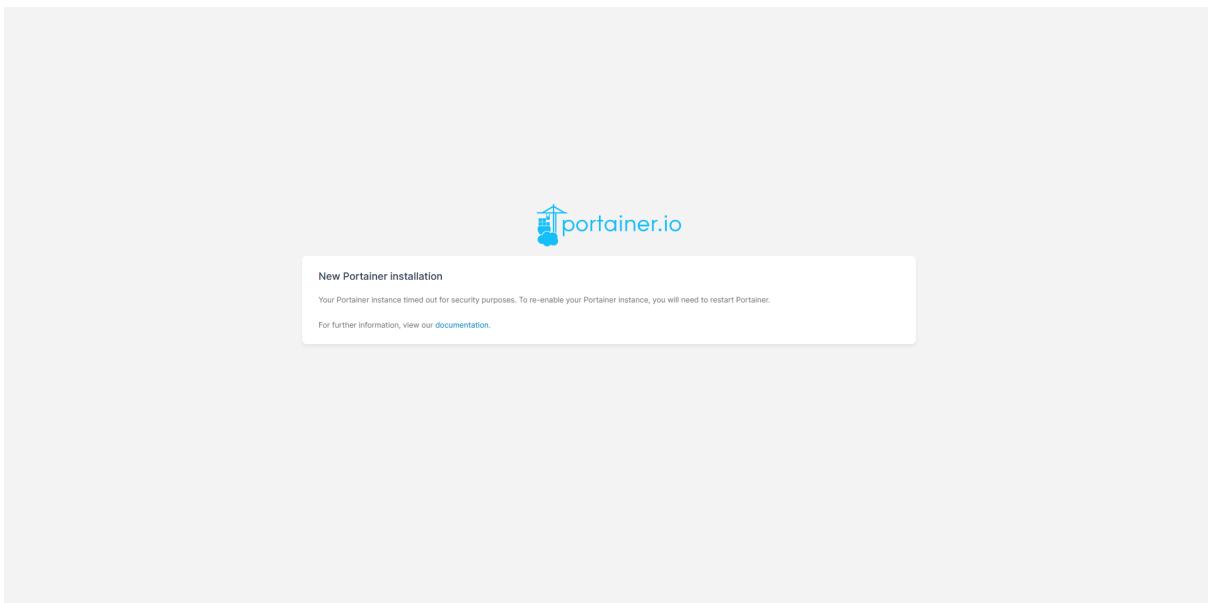
We recommend [Mozilla Firefox](#), but [Google Chrome](#) will also work.

Once the web browser is open, go to <http://localhost:9000/> to load Portainer.

The image shows the Portainer.io web interface for creating a new installation. At the top, the Portainer.io logo is displayed. Below it, a dark-themed form titled "New Portainer installation" is shown. The form includes a "Username" field with the value "metaphoraccoon", a "Password" field with masked characters, and a "Confirm password" field with a green checkmark indicating it matches. A message below the password fields states: "The password must be at least 12 characters long." with a green checkmark. There is a "Create user" button and a checkbox for "Allow collection of anonymous statistics. You can find more information about this in our privacy policy." At the bottom of the form, there is a link to "Restore Portainer from backup".

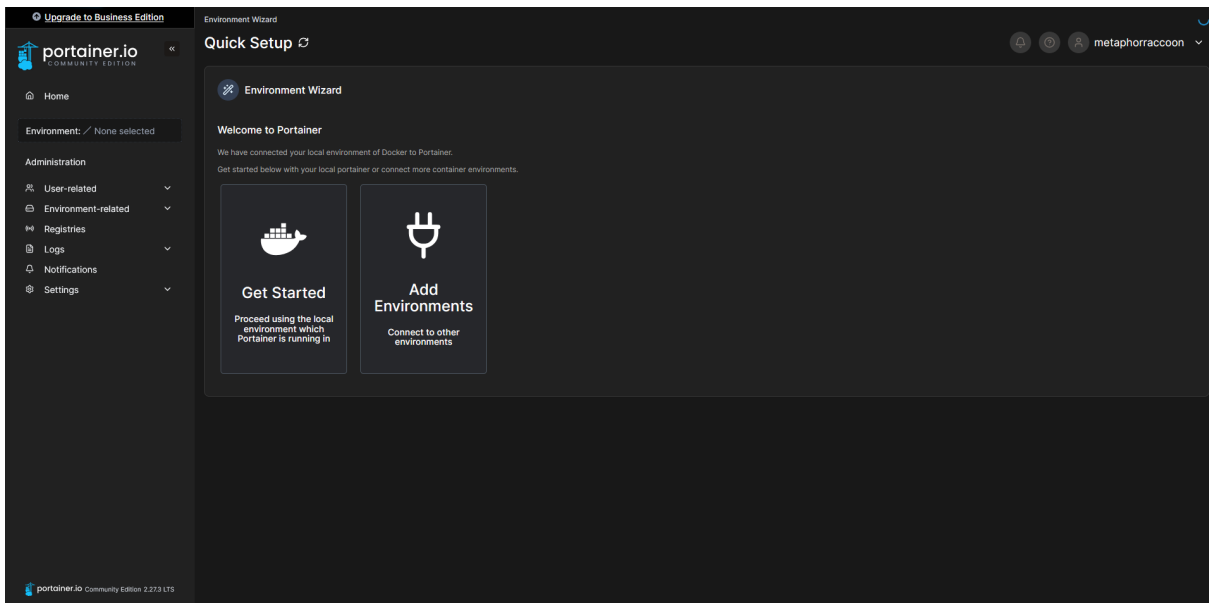
Here, we are instructed to create an administrator account and set a secure password. This will be used in the future to login to Portainer.

The account creation wizard will time-out if not completed quickly.
If this happens, restart Portainer with the command: *docker restart portainer*.



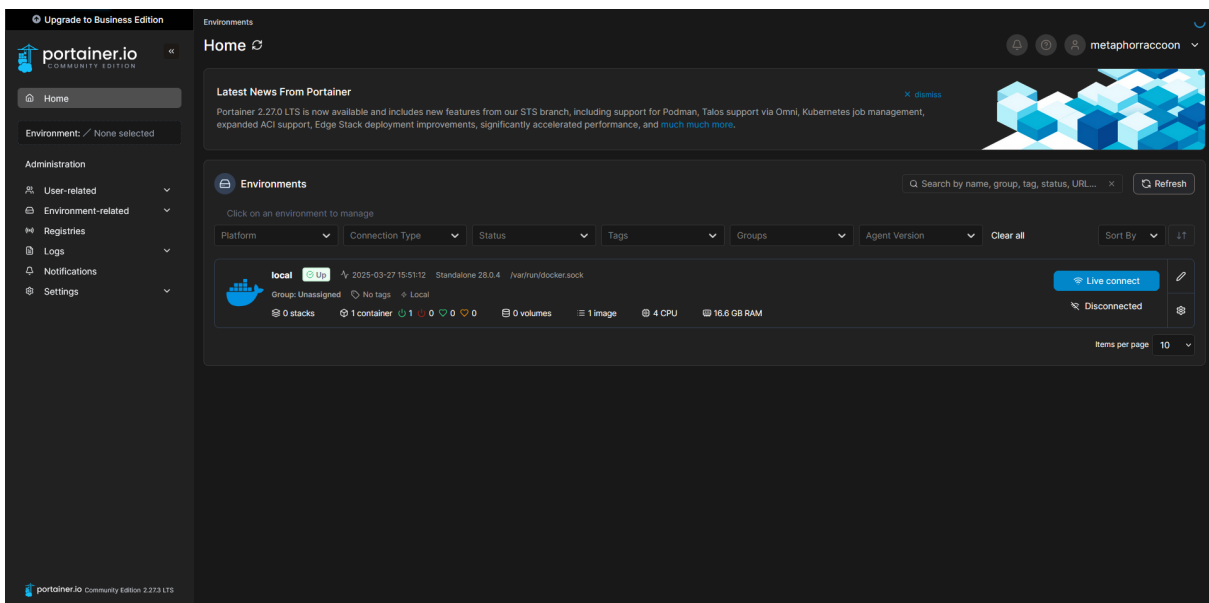
Adding Docker

Once we have created an account, we will be able to select our Docker service. If everything is working as expected, you should be able to click 'Get Started' to use the local Docker service.

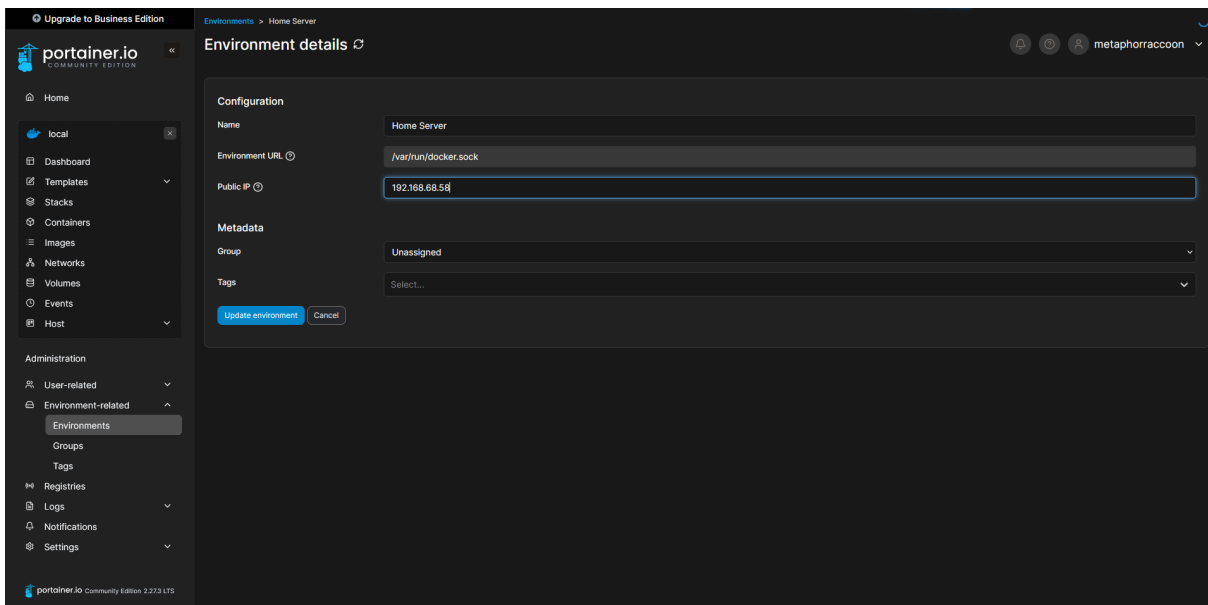


This will bring you to a list of Docker installations that are available to Portainer.

You can use the [Portainer Agent](#) to control Docker on additional servers.

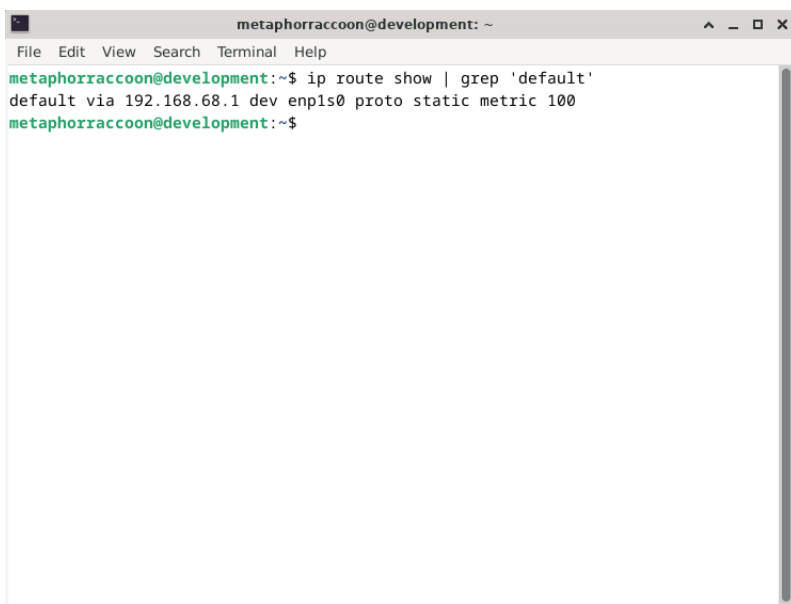


Now, we can configure the name of our Docker server, for personal preference, as well as set the root IP address of our server so we can quickly access our services from Portainer. Select the pencil icon next to your "local" Environment.

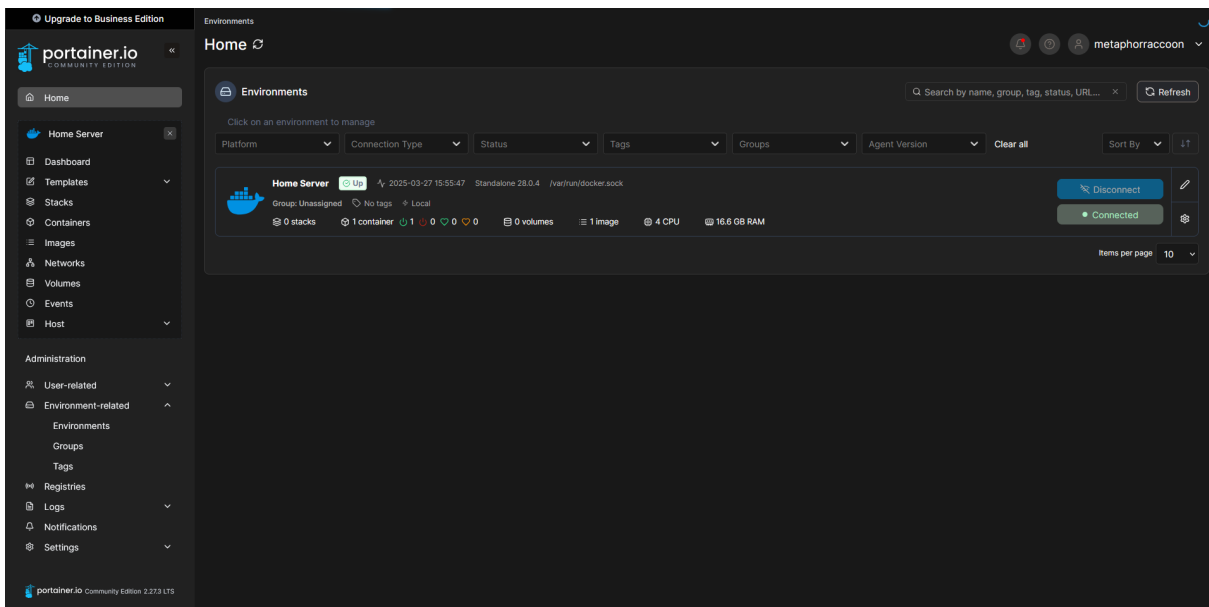


If you are unsure about the LAN IP address [we selected earlier](#), you can run the command below to obtain it:

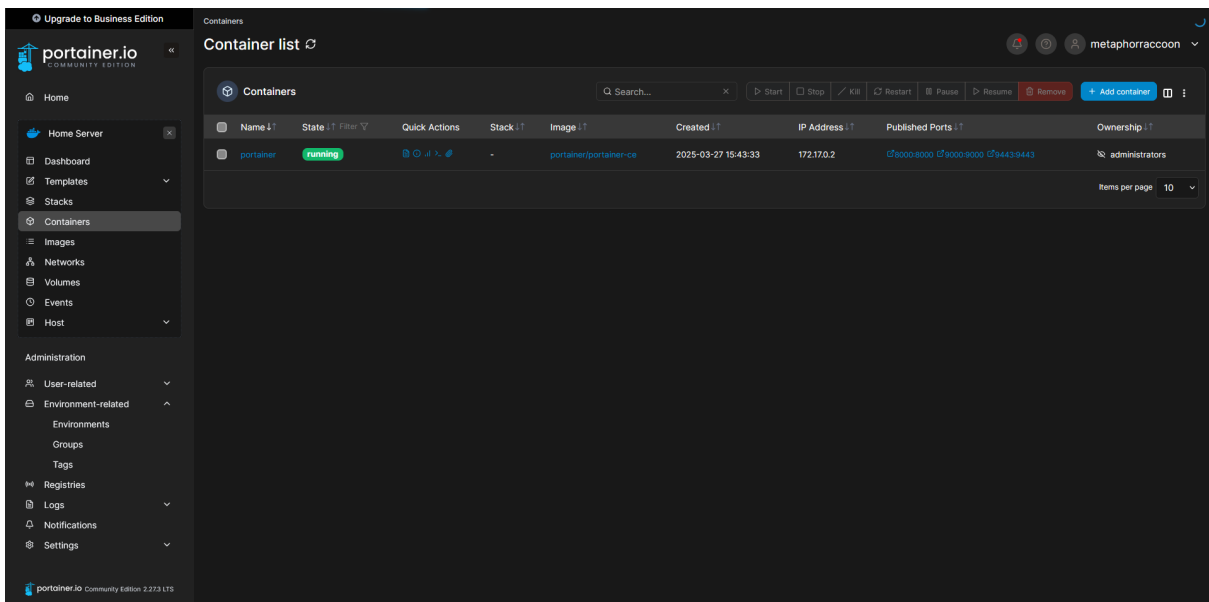
```
ip -o route show | grep default
```



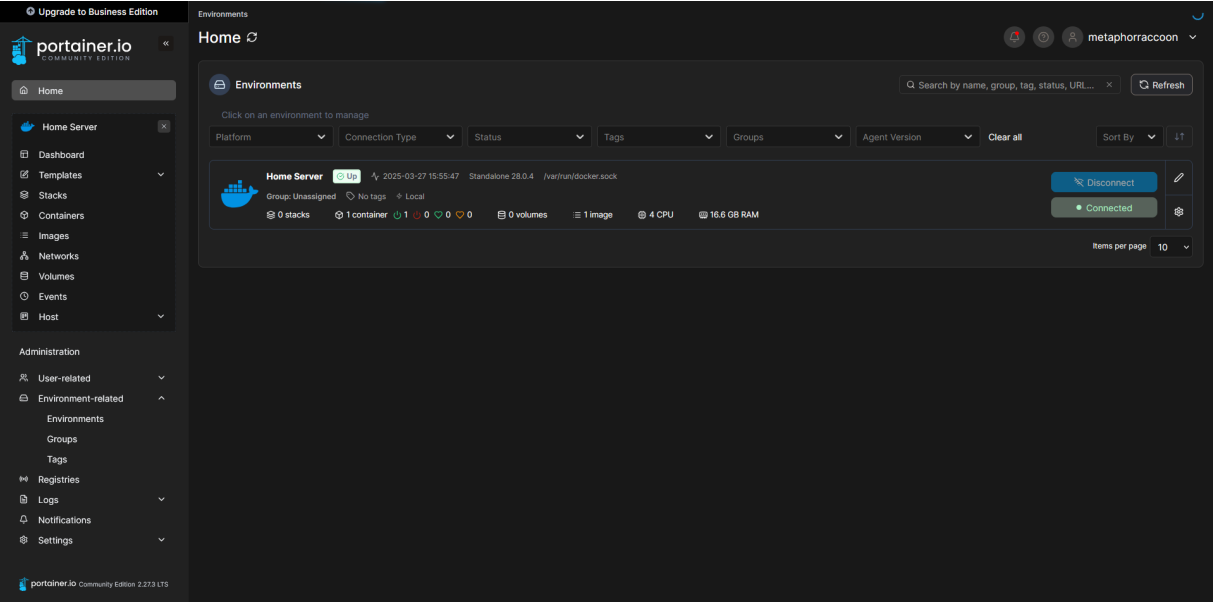
Once you have completed that, you can save the settings to apply them. When returning to the home screen, we can see that our settings were updated.



Clicking on our Docker environment – named "Home Server" here – will pull up a list of our running containers. You can see the first and only one listed is our newly created Portainer installation.



Clicking on "8000:8000" under assigned ports will open this port using your web browser. In this instance, it should open Portainer in a new tab.



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