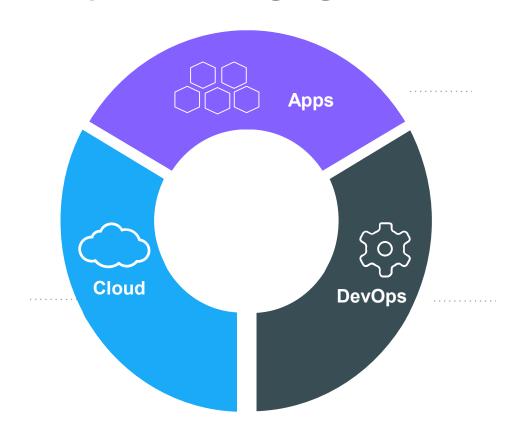
Introduction to Docker



The IT Landscape is Changing



Movement in the cloud

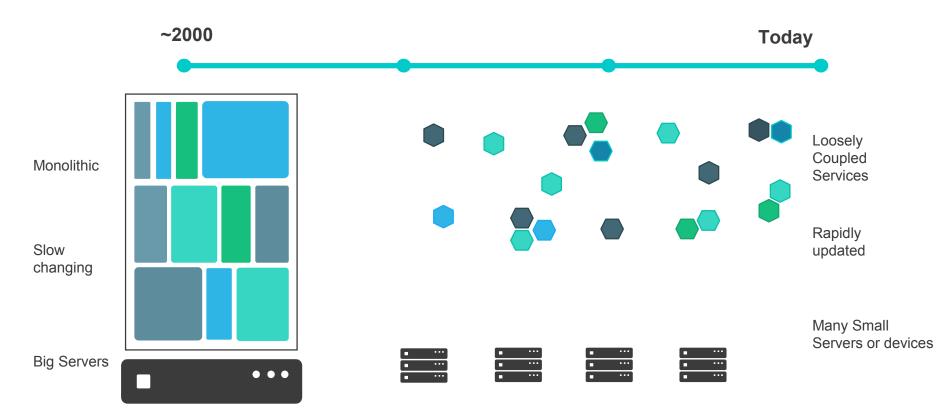


Migrate workloads to cloud

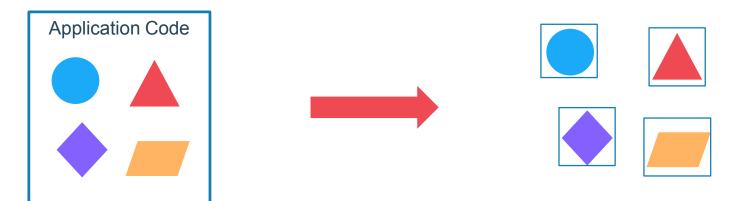
Portability across environments

Want to avoid cloud vendor lock-in

Applications are transforming



Application Modernization



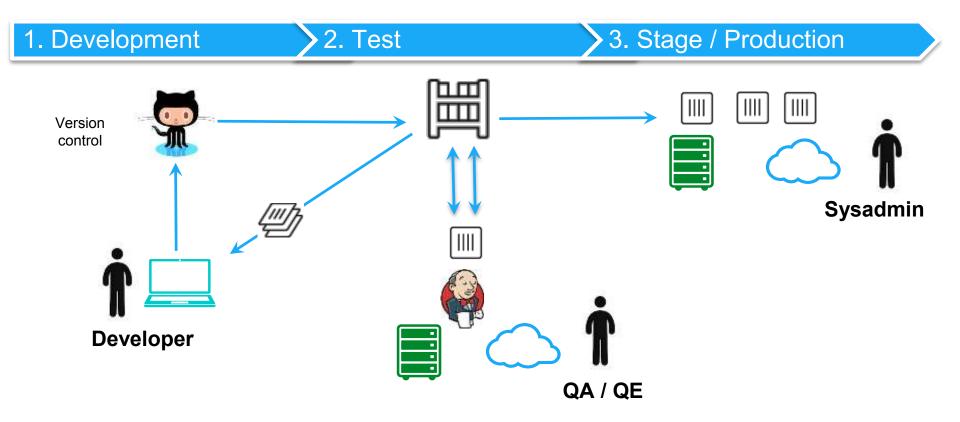
Developer Issues:

- Minor code changes require full re-compile and re-test
- Application becomes single point of failure
- Application is difficult to scale

Microservices: Break application into separate operations

12-Factor Apps: Make the app independently scalable, stateless, highly available by design

Continuous Integration and Delivery



Tug of War Between Developers and Ops

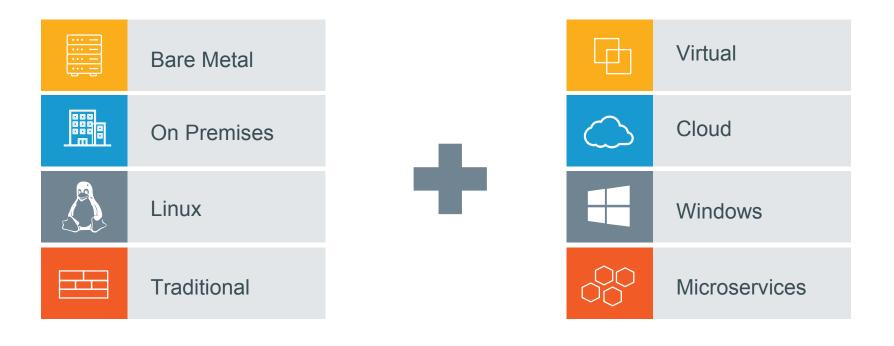


- Freedom to create and deploy apps fast
- Define and package application needs



- Quickly and flexibly respond to changing needs
- Standardize, secure, and manage

Organizations Must Deal with Diverse Technology



...and Diverse Organizations



Developers

- Freedom to create and deploy apps fast
- Define and package application needs



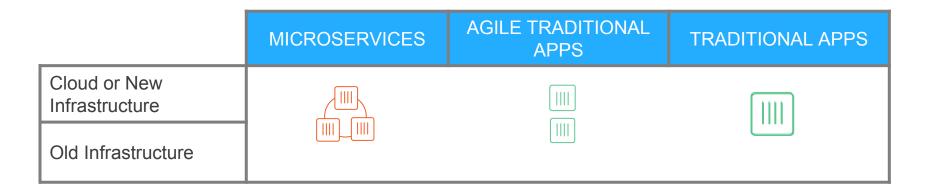
IT Operations

- Quickly and flexibly respond to changing needs
- Standardize, secure, and manage

The Myth of Bi-Modal IT

	MICROSERVICES	TRADITIONAL APPS
Cloud or New Infrastructure	You are either here	
Old Infrastructure		or here

Enabling a Journey



...that is past AND future proof

Docker and Container Overview



History of Docker

2008

Linux containers (LXC 1.0) introduced

2013

Solomon Hykes starts Docker as an internal project within dotCloud

Feb 2016

Docker introduces first commercial product – now called Docker Enterprise Edition



Solaris Containers / Zones technology introduced

Mar 2013

Docker released to open source

Today

Open source community includes:

- 3,300+ contributors
- 43,000+ stars
- 12,000+ forks

Incredible adoption in just 4 years











14M

Docker Hosts 900K

Docker apps 77K%

Growth in Docker job listings 12B

Image pulls Over 390K% Growth 3300

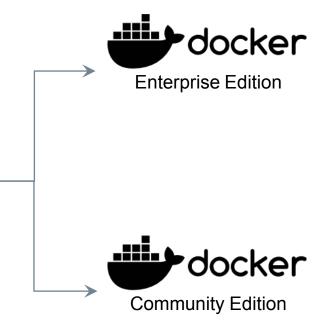
Project Contributors

The Docker Family Tree



Open source **framework** for assembling core components that make a container platform

Intended for:
Open source contributors +
ecosystem developers



Subscription-based, commercially supported **products** for delivering a secure software supply chain

Intended for:
Production deployments +
Enterprise customers

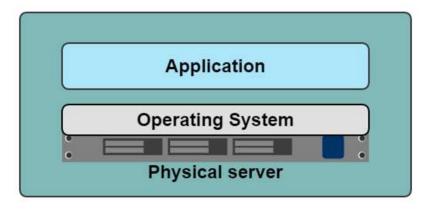
Free, community-supported **product** for delivering a container solution

Intended for: Software dev & test

A History Lesson

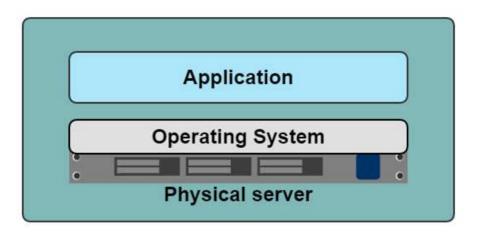
In the Dark Ages

One application on one physical server



Historical limitations of application deployment

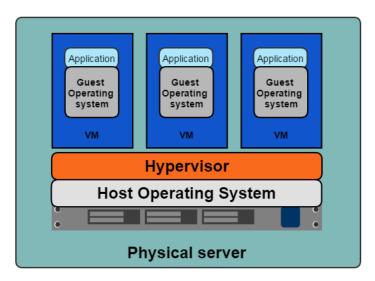
- Slow deployment times
- Huge costs
- Wasted resources
- Difficult to scale
- Difficult to migrate
- Vendor lock in



A History Lesson

Hypervisor-based Virtualization

- One physical server can contain multiple applications
- Each application runs in a virtual machine (VM)



Benefits of VMs

- Better resource pooling
 - One physical machine divided into multiple virtual machines
- Easier to scale
- VMs in the cloud
 - Rapid elasticity
 - Pay as you go model







Limitations of VMs

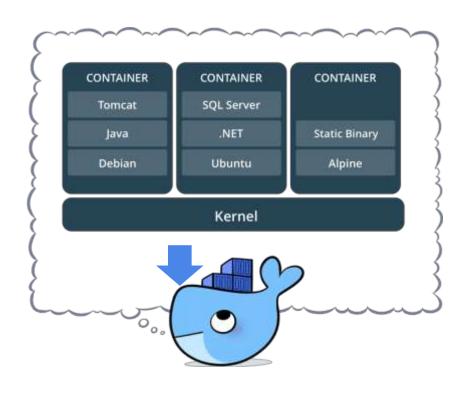
- Each VM stills requires
 - CPU allocation
 - Storage
 - RAM
 - An entire guest operating system
- The more VMs you run, the more resources you need
- Guest OS means wasted resources
- Application portability not guaranteed





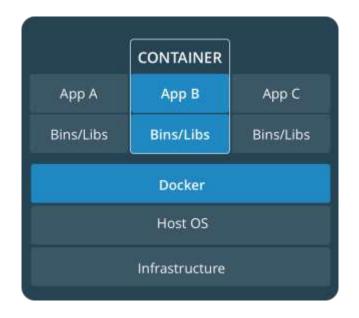


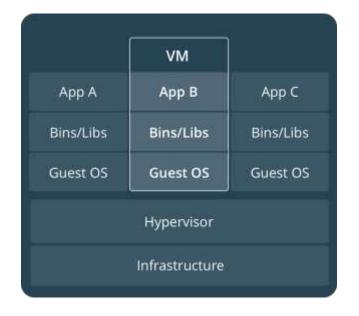
What is a container?



- Standardized packaging for software and dependencies
- Isolate apps from each other
- Share the same OS kernel
- Works with all major Linux and Windows Server

Comparing Containers and VMs

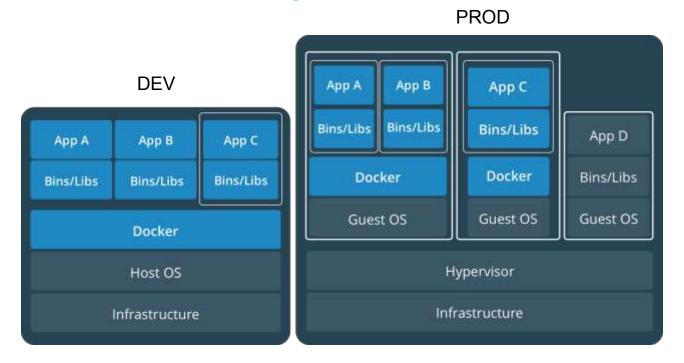




Containers are an app

VMs are an infrastructure level construct to turn one machine into many servers

Containers and VMs together



Containers and VMs together provide a tremendous amount of flexibility for IT to optimally deploy and manage apps.

Key Benefits of Docker Containers

Speed

No OS to boot = applications online in seconds

Portability

Less
 dependencies
 between process
 layers = ability to
 move between
 infrastructure

Efficiency

- Less OS overhead
- Improved VM density

Container Solutions & Landscape



Docker Basics



Image

The basis of a Docker container. The content at rest.



Container

The image when it is 'running.' The standard unit for app service



Engine

The software that executes commands for containers. Networking and volumes are part of Engine. Can be clustered together.



Registry

Stores, distributes and manages Docker images



Control Plane

Management plane for container and cluster orchestration

Image Layering

Container

(writable, running application A)

Layered Image 2

Layered Image 1

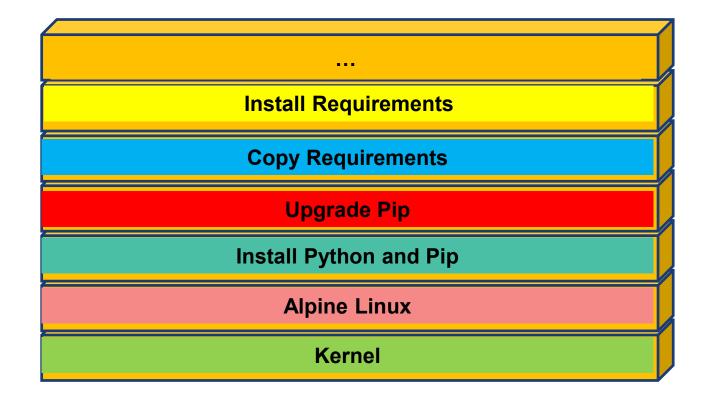
Platform Image (Runtime Environment) An application sandbox.

- Each container is based on an image that holds necessary config data.
- When you launch a container from an image, a writable layer is added on top of this image
- A static snapshot of the containers' configuration.
- Image is a read-only layer that is never modified, all changes are made in top-most writable layer, and can be saved only by creating a new image.
- Each image depends on one or more parent images



- An image that has no parent.
- Platform images define the runtime environment, packages and utilities necessary for containerized application to run.

Image Layers





Foundation: Docker Engine

Integrated Security							
Security	Network	Volumes					
Distributed State	Container Runtime	Orchestration					



DEVELOPERS IT OPERATIONS







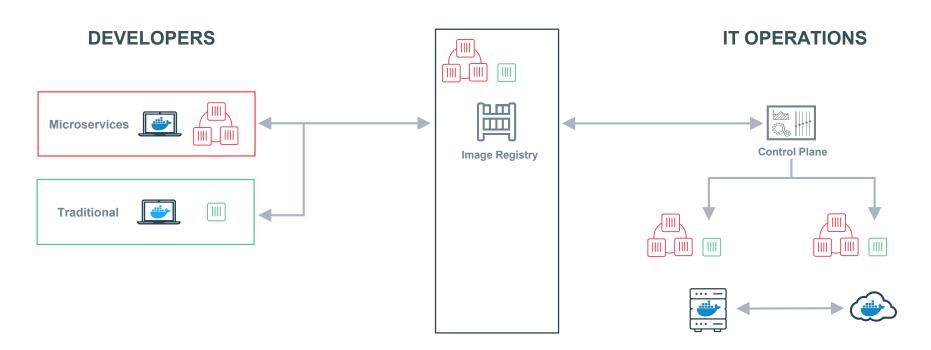




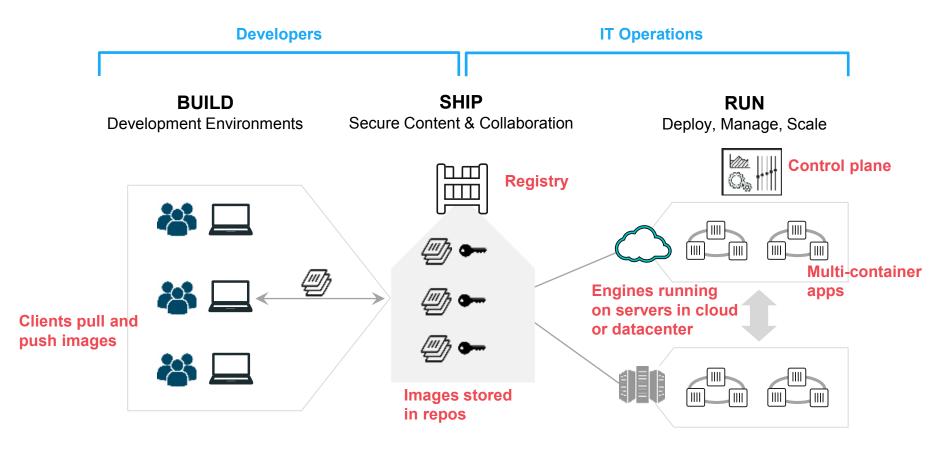




Building a Software Supply Chain



Containers as a Service



Docker Is in the Enterprise











Docker delivers agility, security and cost savings



Hardened containers deliver new levels of security to monoliths on the transition to microservices



Transform monoliths to secure and agile DevOps environments



Reduce maintenance costs by 10X for legacy, commercial and new apps

Docker delivers agility, resiliency, portability security and cost savings for all applications

Commercial Off The Shelf Apps

Homegrown Traditional Apps

Microservices
Apps

13X

More software releases

65%

Reduction in developer onboarding time

~47%

Reduction in VMs, OS licensing and Server costs

Eliminate

"works on my machine" issues

62%

Report reduction in MTTR

10X

Cost reduction in maintaining existing applications

One platform and one journey for all applications

Traditional apps in containers
Gain portability, efficiency and security



2 Transform to Microservices
Look for shared services to transform



Accelerate New Applications
Greenfield innovation



Multiple Stacks, Multiple Stages = Complexity

		Developmen t VM	QA Server	Single Prod Server	Onsite Cluster	Public Cloud	Contributor ^a s laptop	Customer Servers
00	Queue	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Analytics DB	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
00	User DB	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Background workers	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
***	Web frontend	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
•	Static website	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

















Solving the deployment matrix

