

# Intro to Docker

# Agenda

Issues we faced Before Containerization

What is a container?

Container vs VM

Why do we Need Containers ?

What is Docker?

# Agenda

**Docker Installation and setup**

**Docker Environment**

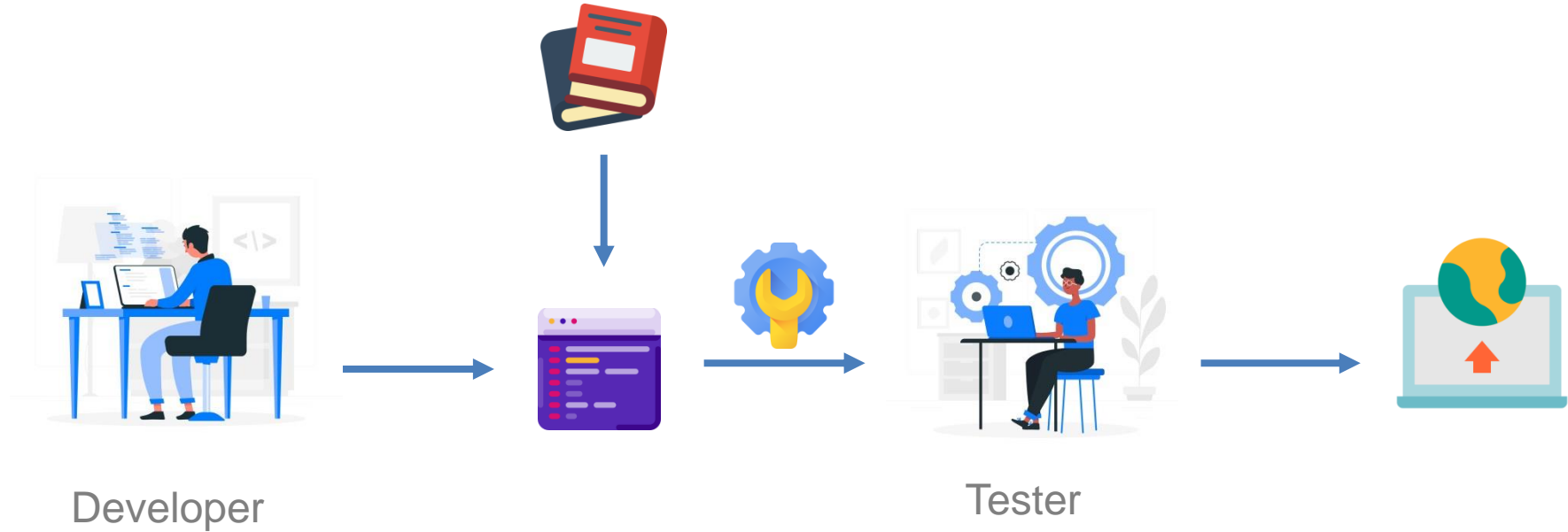
**Docker Architecture**

**Q/A**



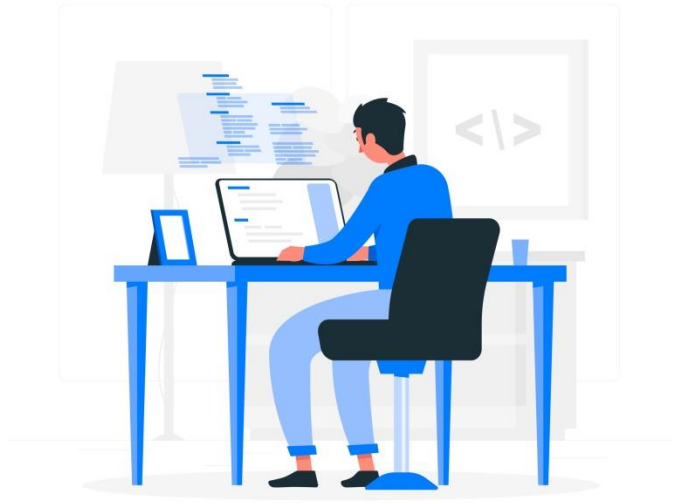
# Issues we faced before Containerization

# Issues we faced before Containerization



Standard Delivery Pipeline

# Issues we faced before Containerization



Backend Developer



Operating  
System



Pytest 5.4.3



Pycharm IDE



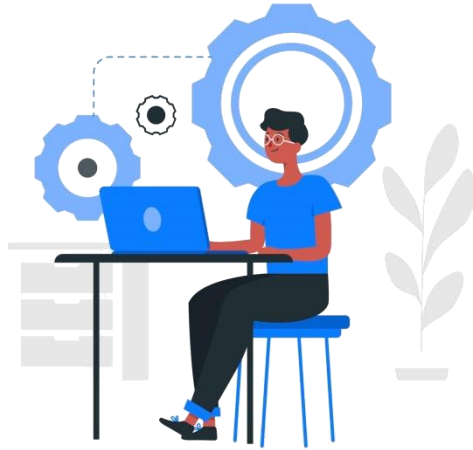
Backend Code



Dependencies

Developer's Environment

# Issues we faced before Containerization



Tester



Operating  
System



Pytest 5.3.0



Spyder IDE



Backend Code

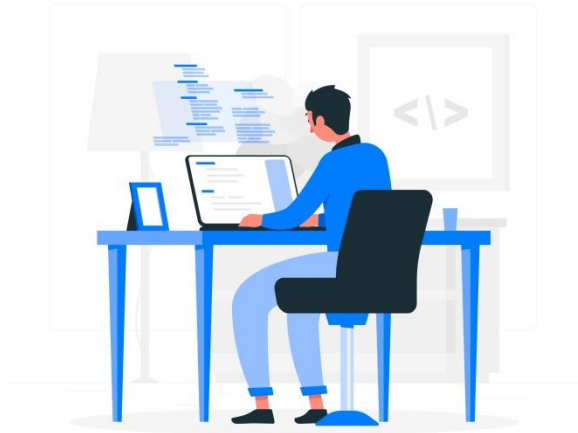


Dependencies

Tester's Environment

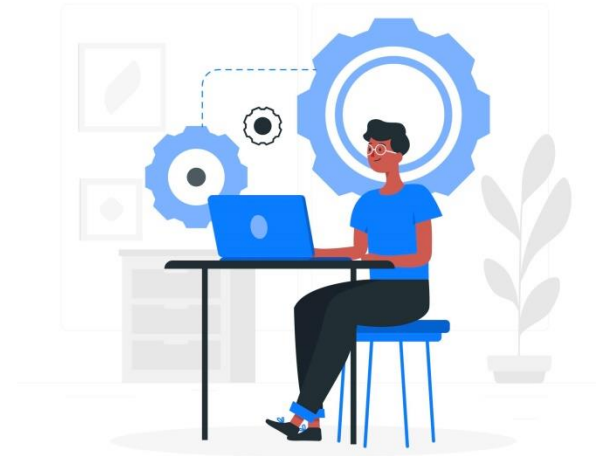
# Issues we faced before Containerization

## Developer



- This Code runs fine on my computer

## Tester



- This Code does not run on my system



# Issues we faced before Containerization

## Developer



Operating  
System



Pytest 5.4.3



Pycharm IDE



Backend Code



Dependencies

## Tester



Operating  
System



Pytest 5.3.0



Spyder IDE



Backend Code



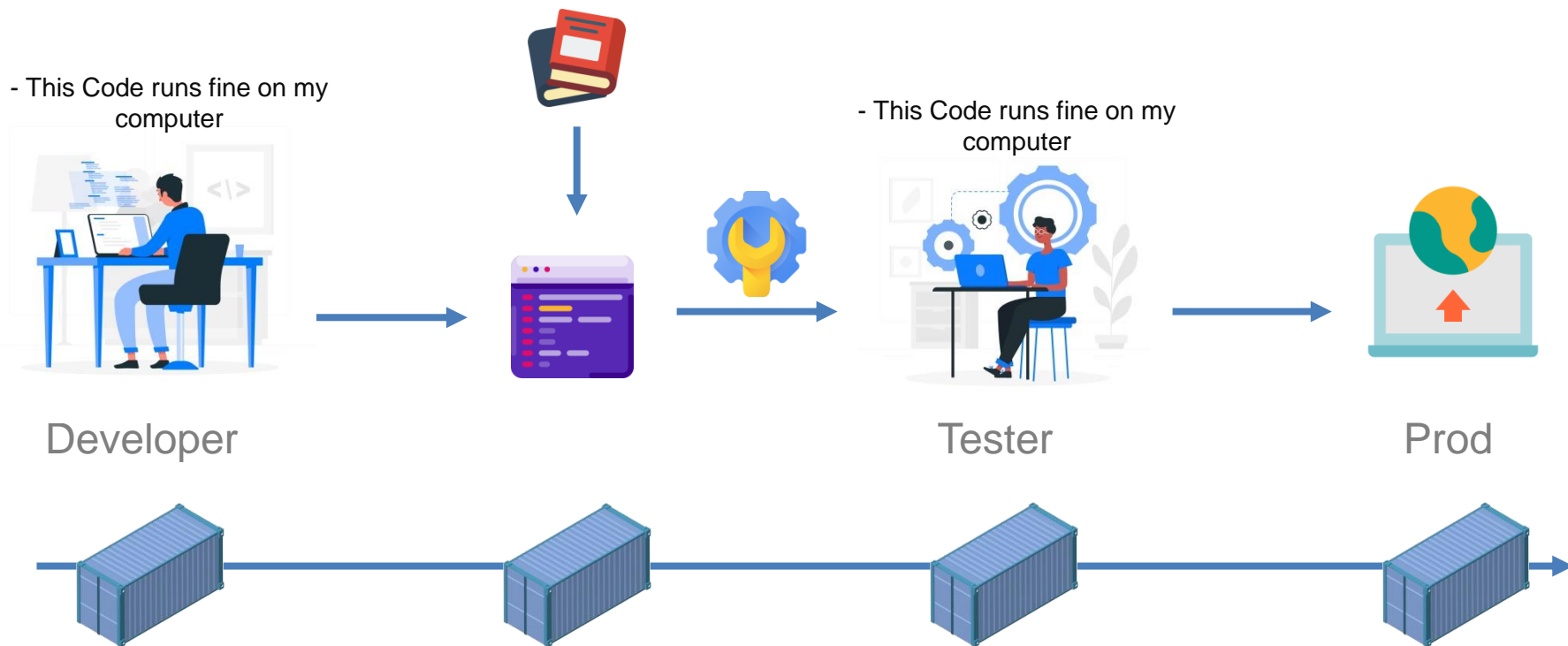
Dependencies

# Issues we faced before Containerization

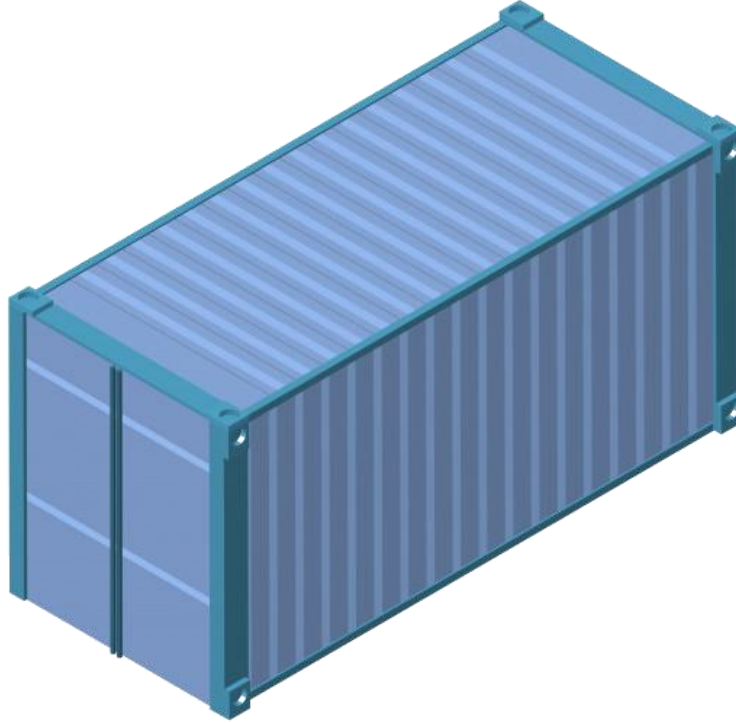


- Now Let's see what happens when we introduce Containers.

# Issues we faced before Containerization



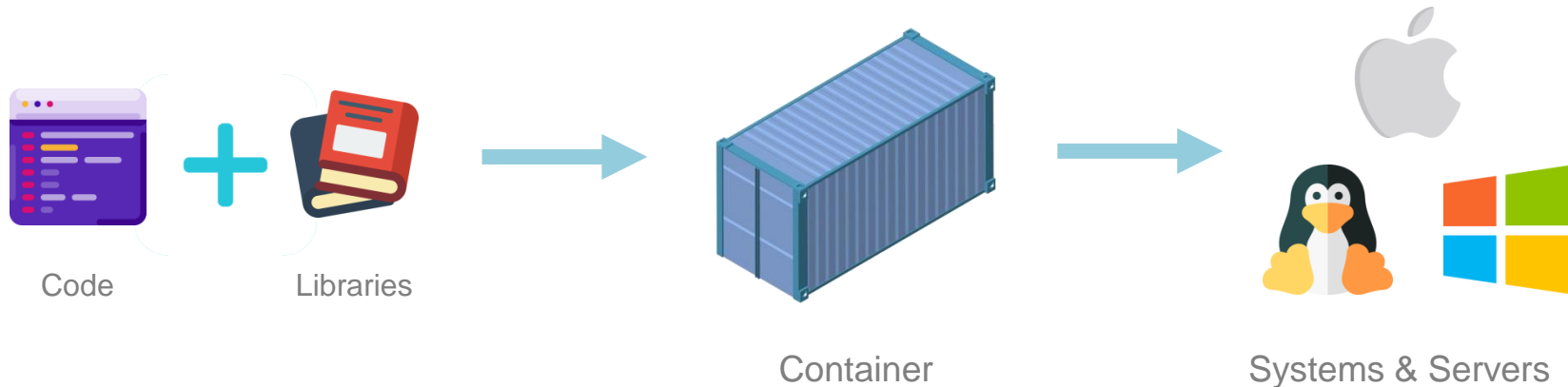
Similar Delivery Pipeline but with containers



What is a **Container**?

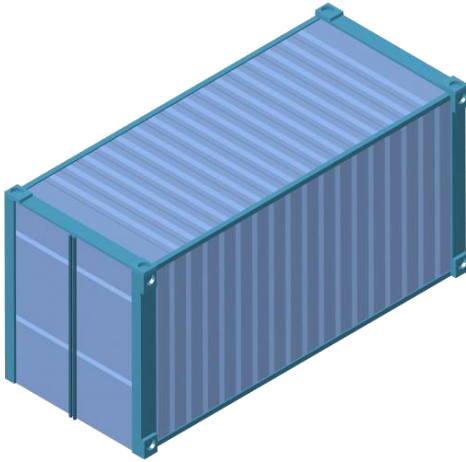
# What is a Container?

Containers are software that wrap up all the parts of a code and all its dependencies into a single deployable unit that can be used on different systems and servers.

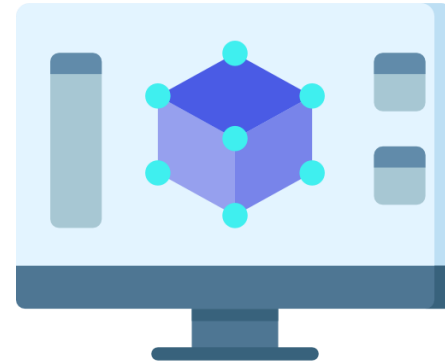


# What is a Container?

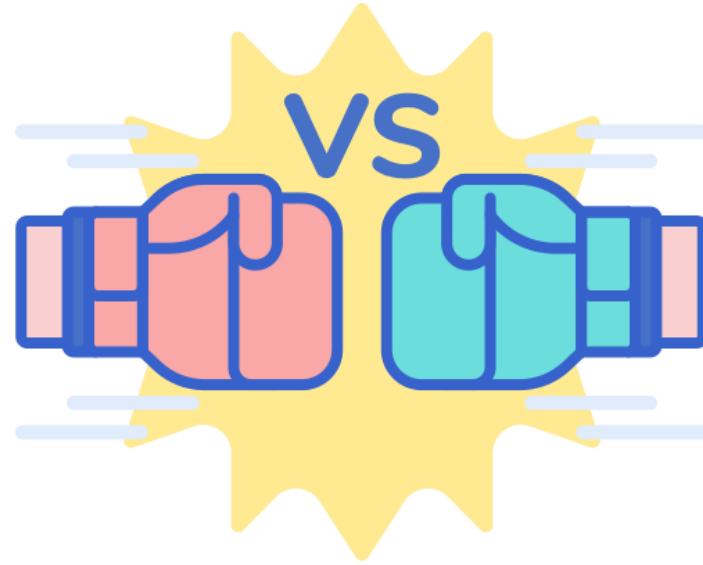
You can compare Containers to VM to get a better Idea.



Container



VM



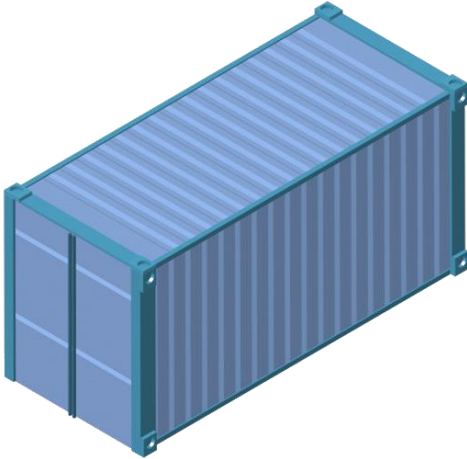
**Container**

**VS**

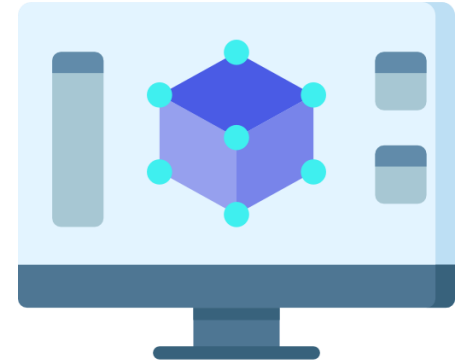
**VM**

# Container vs VM

Let's set some criteria to compare them



- Operating Systems
- Architecture
- Isolation
- Efficiency
- Portability
- Scalability
- Deployment





# Container vs VM



## Operating System

### Container

Contains only the bare minimum parts of the Operating system required to run the software. Updates are easy and simple to do

### VM

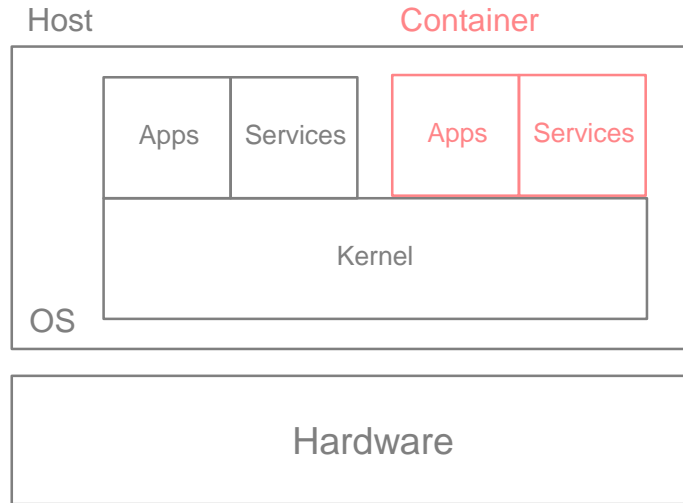
Contains the complete Operating system that is normally used on systems for general purpose. Updates are time consuming and tough.

# Container vs VM

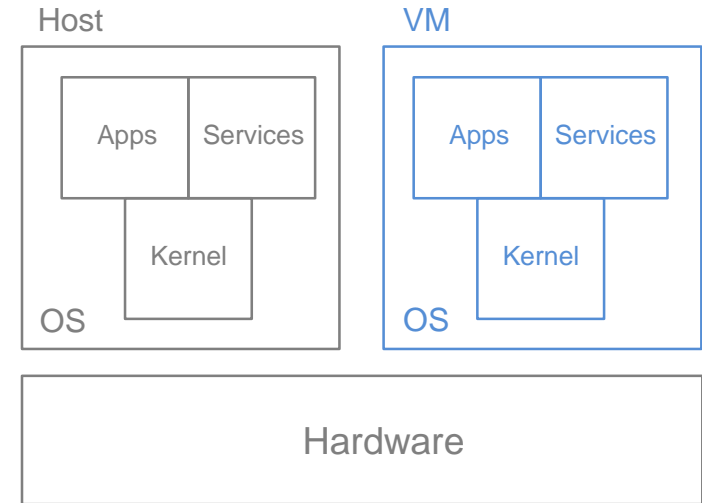


## Architecture

### Container



### VM



# Container vs VM



## Isolation

### Container

The isolation provided by a container isn't as complete as of a VM but is adequate.

### VM

VM provides complete isolation from the concerning host system and is also more secure.

# Container vs VM



## Efficiency

### Container

Container are way more efficient as they only utilise the most necessary parts of the Operating system. They act like any other software on the host system

### VM

VM are less efficient as they have to manage full blown guest operating system. VM's have to access host resource through a hypervisor.

# Container vs VM



## Portability

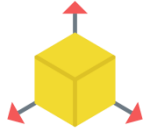
### Container

Containers are self-contained environments that can easily be used on different Operating systems,

### VM

VMs aren't that easily ported with the same settings from one operating system to another.

# Container vs VM



## Scalability

### Container

Containers are very easy to scale, they can be easily added and removed based on requirements due to their light weight.

### VM

VMs aren't very easily scalable as they are heavy in nature.

# Container vs VM



## Deployment

### Container

Containers can be deployed easily using the Docker CLI or making use of Cloud services provided by aws or azure.

### VM

VMs can be deployed by using the powershell or by using the VMM or using cloud services such as aws or azure.



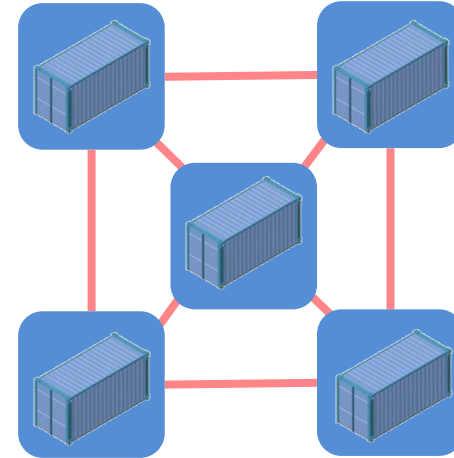
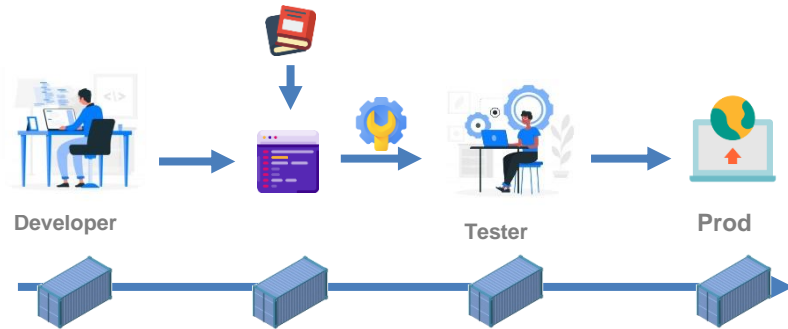
Why do we need **Containers**?

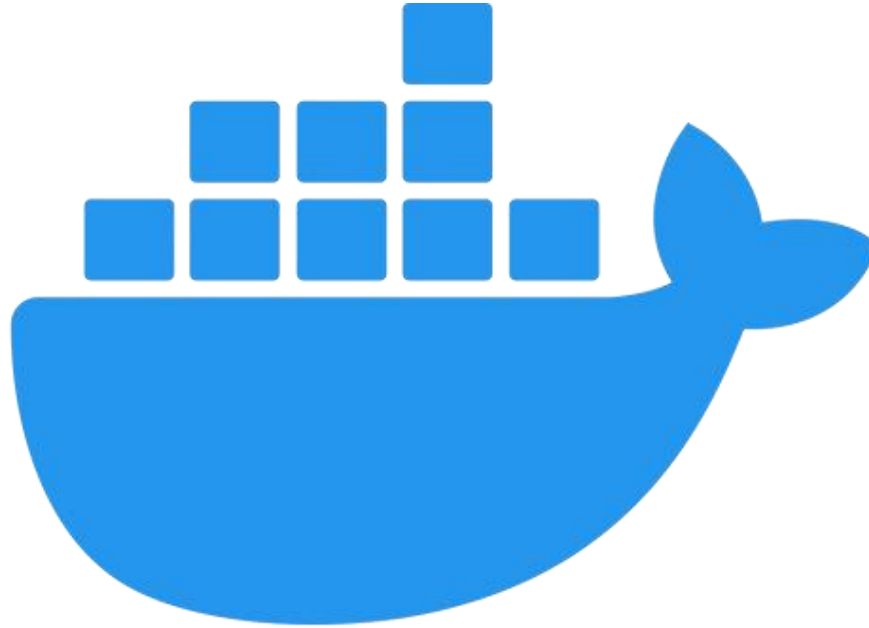


# Why do we need Containers?

Consistent Development  
Environments

Microservices

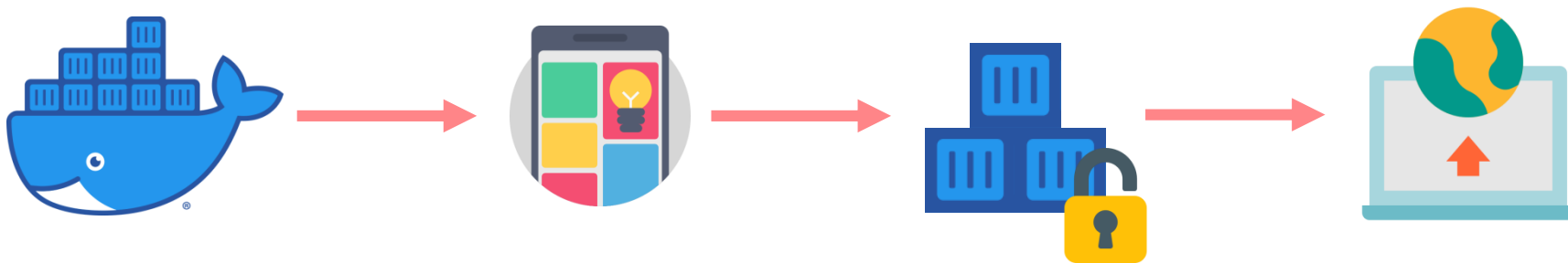




What is **Docker**?

# What is Docker?

Docker is a tool that helps in developing, building, deploying and executing software in isolation. It does so by creating containers that completely wrap a software.



The Isolation provided by container gives a layer of security to the containers.

# Why Docker?



Simple



Fast



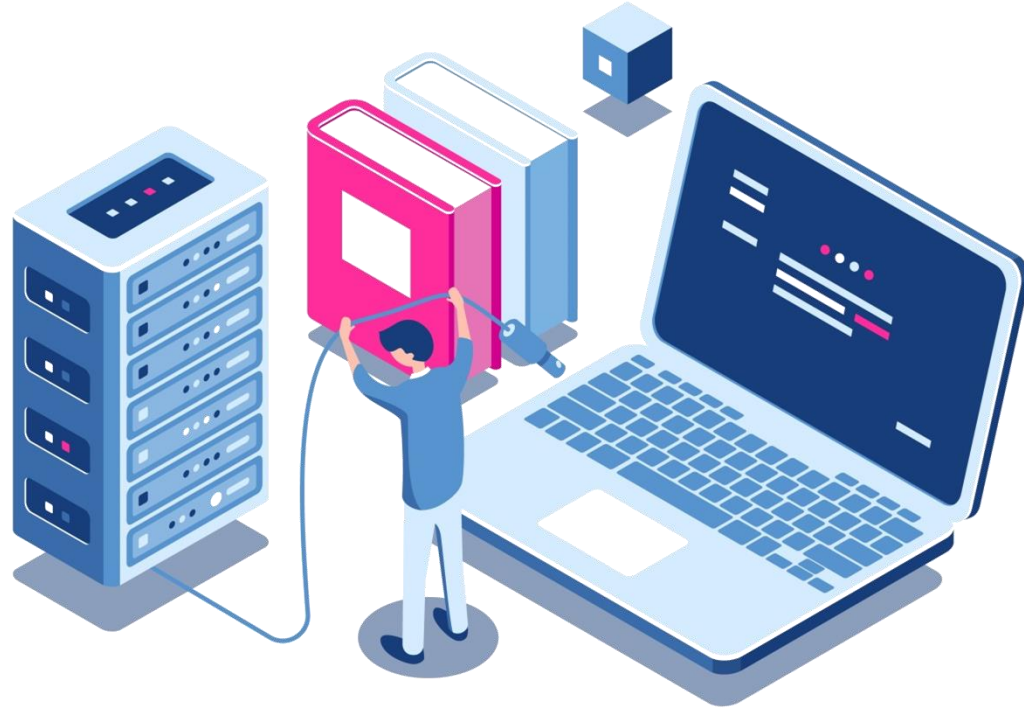
Easy Collaboration



Built for Developers,  
by Developers



Docker Community



# Docker **Installation** & **Setup**

# Docker Installation & Setup

Linux



Windows



MAC





# Docker Environment

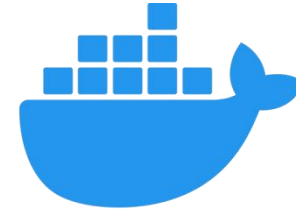
# Docker Environment



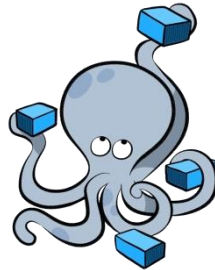
Docker Engine



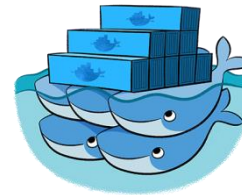
Docker Objects



Docker Registry



Docker Compose



Docker Swarm

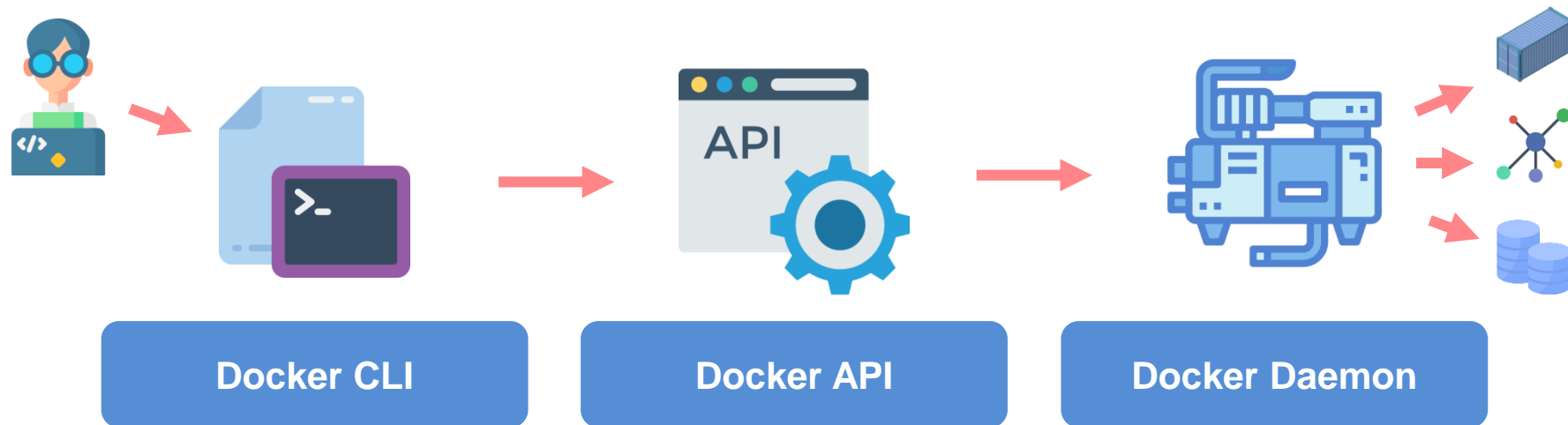




# Docker Engine

# Docker Engine

Docker engine is as the name suggests, its technology that allows for the creation and management of all the Docker Processes. It has three major parts to it.





# Docker Objects

# Docker Objects



**Docker Images**



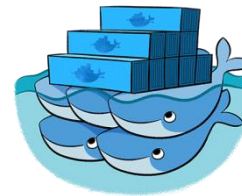
**Docker Containers**



**Docker Volumes**



**Docker Networks**

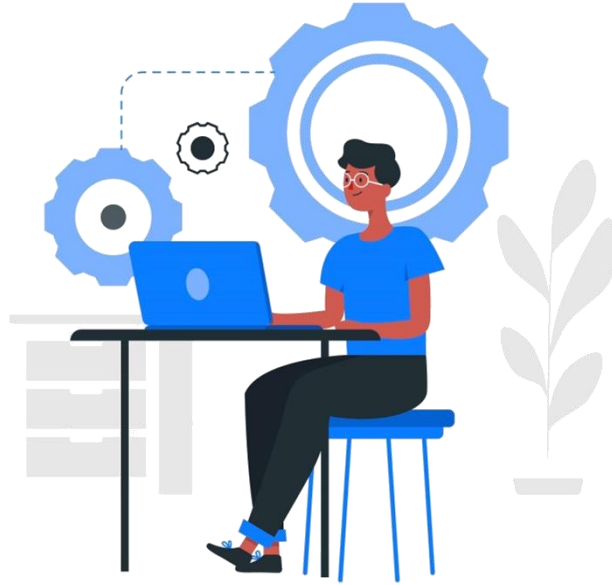


**Docker Swarm  
Nodes & Services**

# Docker Objects - Images

Docker images are sets of instructions that are used to create containers and execute code inside it.

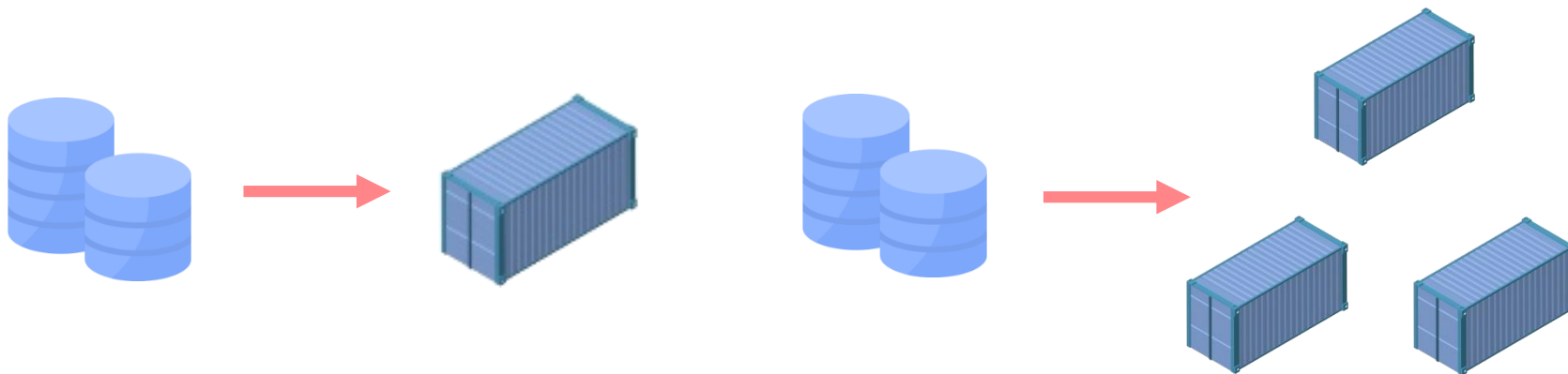




# Docker Common Commands

# Docker Objects - Volumes

Docker Volumes are basically persistent storage locations for the containers. They can be easily & safely attached and removed from different container. And they are also portable from system to another.



# Docker Objects – Volumes drivers

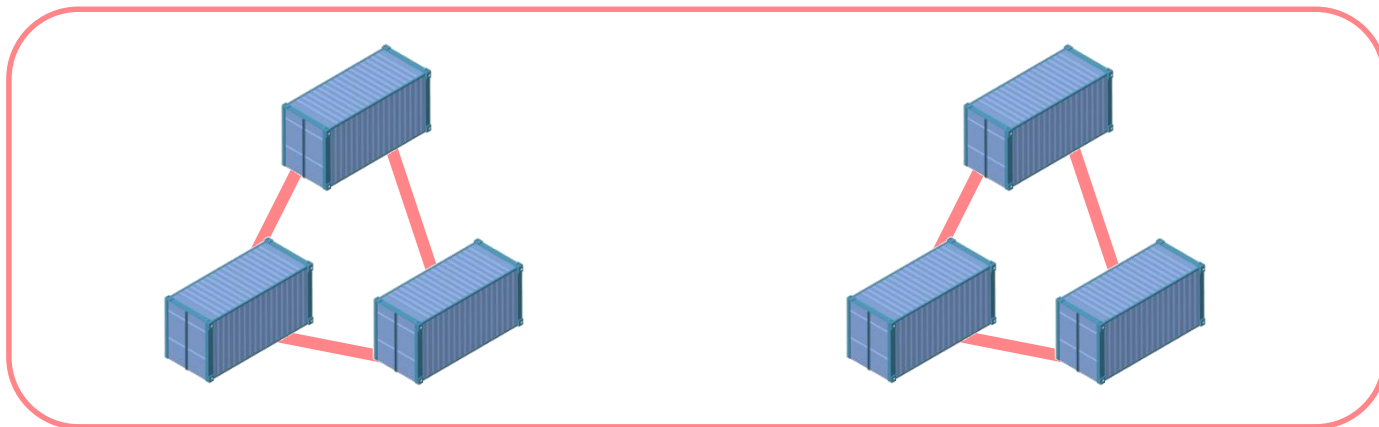
Docker Volumes drivers allow you to perform unique abilities such as creating persistent storage on other hosts, cloud, encrypt Volumes. They basically enhance the abilities of a Volume.

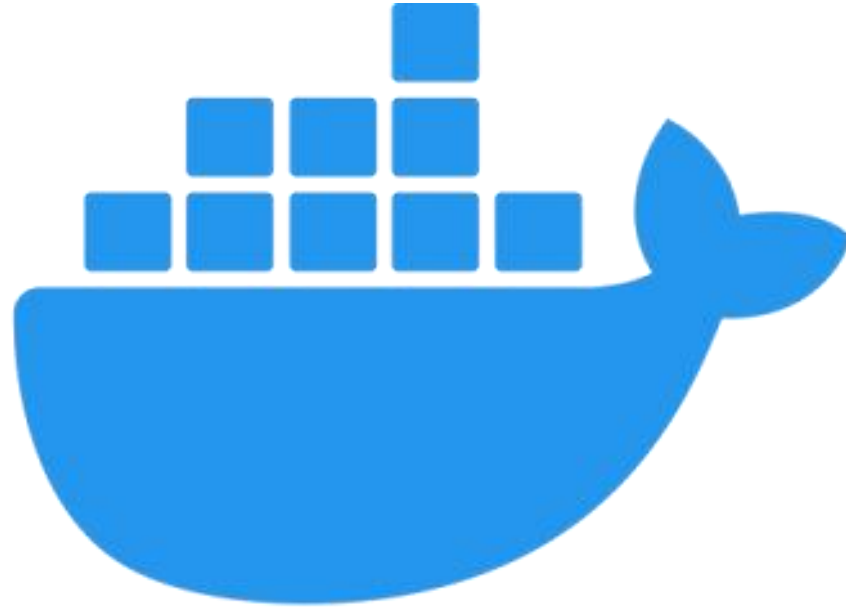




# Docker Objects - Network

A Docker network is basically a connection between one or more containers. One of the more powerful things about the Docker containers is that they can be easily connected to one other and even other software, this makes it very easy to isolate and manage the containers

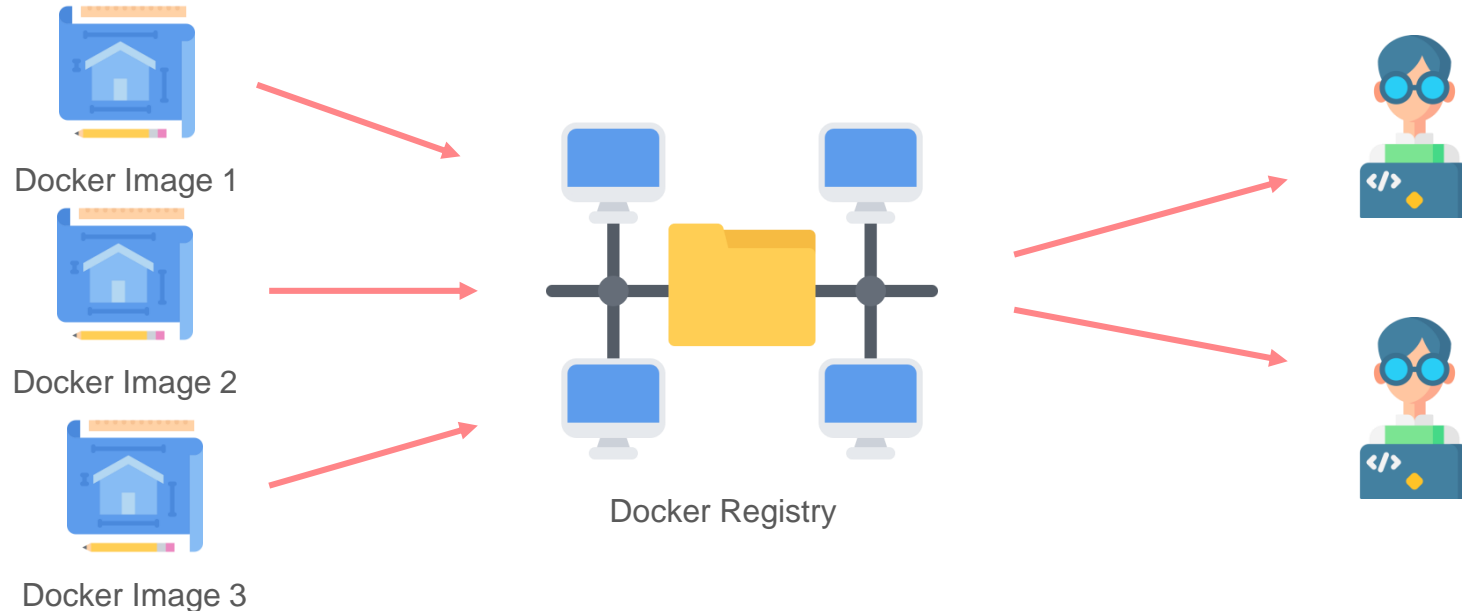




**Docker Registry**

# Docker Registry

You can think of registries as storage locations for Docker Images.  
These images can be versioned in the registry as well.



# Docker Registry – DockerHub

You have many options for a Docker Registry, you can go with DockerHub as your main Docker registry as there is already a Docker command to pull and push images to it. If you don't want to use DockerHub there are many alternatives to it.



# Docker Objects – Registry



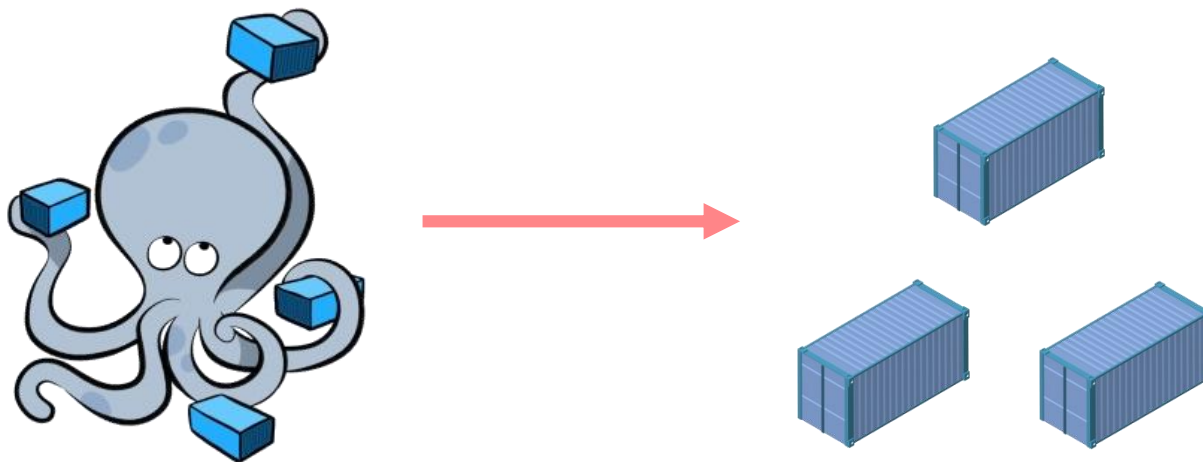
Right! Let's create our own DockerHub account and then let's try and pull and push images.

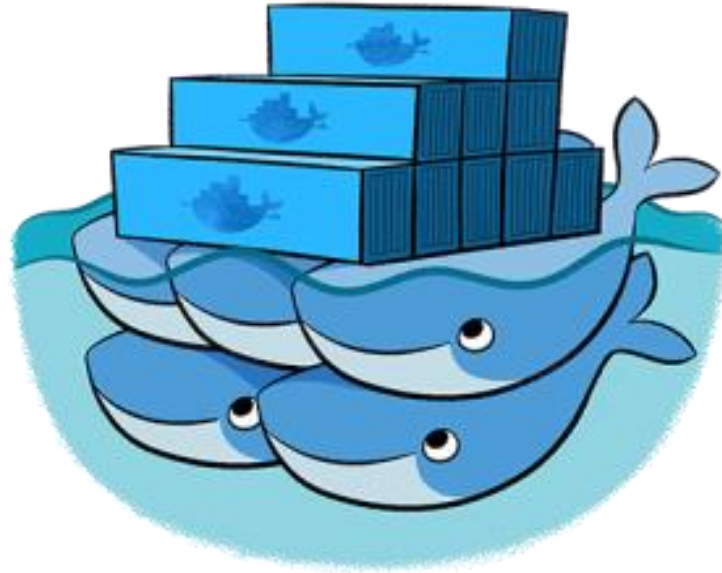


# Docker Compose

# Docker Compose

For Now let's just understand that Docker Compose is just a Service within Docker that let's us launch multiple containers at the same time.





# Docker Swarm

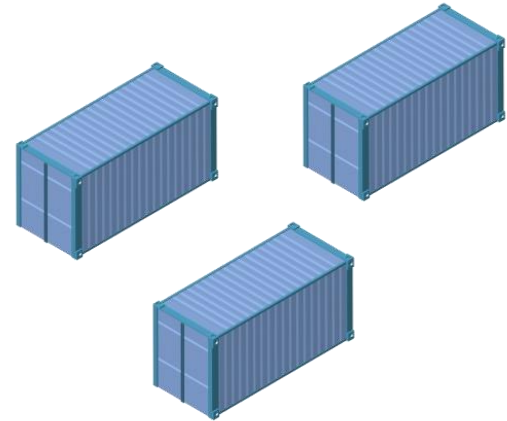
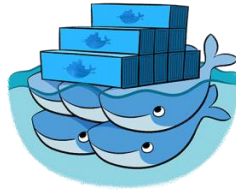


# Docker Swarm

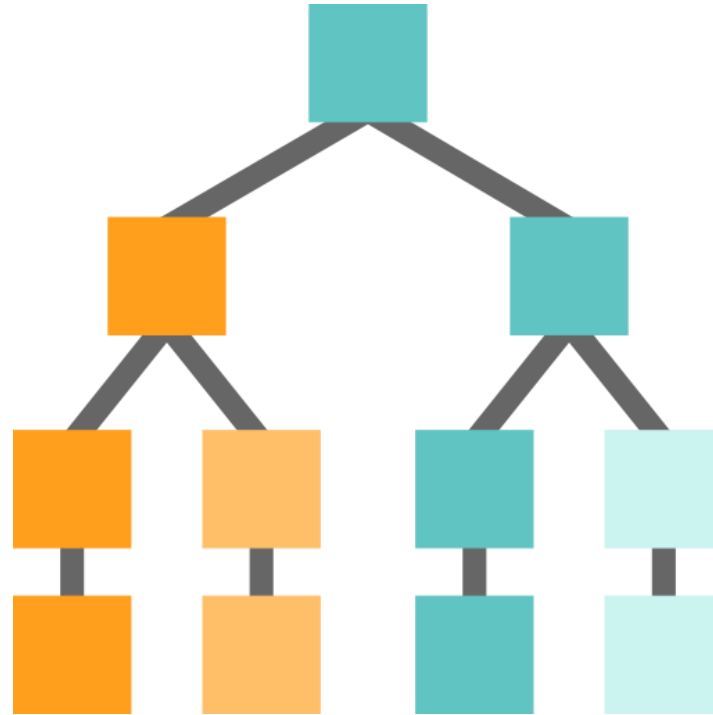
For Now just understand that Docker Swarm is a service within Docker that allows us to manage multiple containers.



Manager Node

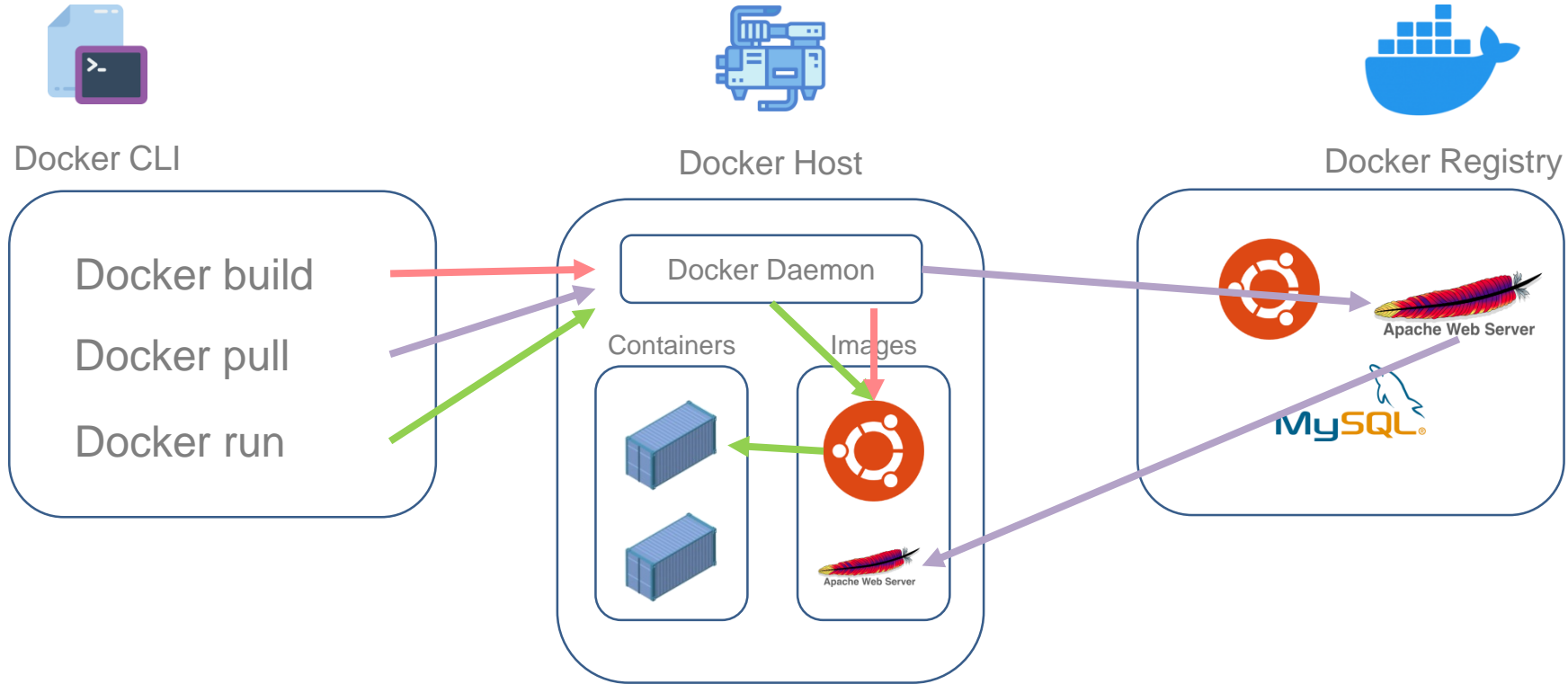


Worker Node



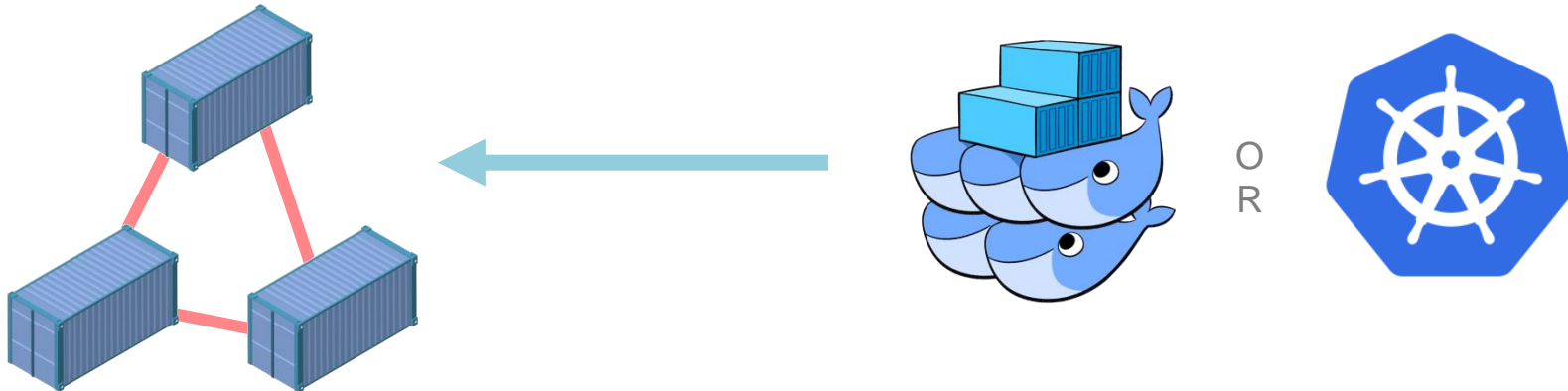
## Docker Architecture

# Docker Architecture



# What is a Container?

Multiple isolated containers can be launched together to form Microservices which can be easily managed using any orchestration tool e.g. Docker Swarm, Kubernetes, etc.





**Q&A**

