Docker: Docker MasterClass for DevOps

Docker Swarm Introduction

- Problem Statement :
 - How to Scale Containers?
 - How to manage Containers or re-create if they Fails/Crash?
 - How to Upgrade the Service with Zero DownTime?
 - How to Manage Containers on VMs, Nodes?

- Docker Swarm :
- Docker Swarm is a clustering and scheduling tool for Docker containers.
- Swarm is Docker's native support for orchestrating clusters of Docker engines.
- Orchestration: Define nodes. Define services. Set how many nodes you want to run and where, and you're done.
- At a high level, Swarm takes multiple Docker Engines running on different hosts and lets you use them together.

- Docker Swarm: Docker Swarm have Two Type of Nodes Master(Manager) and Worker.
- > Every swarm starts out with one manager node designated as the leader.
- Swarm is highly available thanks to its implementation of the Raft algorithm.
- Raft Algo: Raft is a consensus algorithm designed to achieve fault tolerance in distributed systems.
 The leader node is constantly checking in with its fellow manager nodes and syncing their states.

- Nodes and Roles: In Raft, a cluster consists of multiple nodes, and each node can have one of three roles: leader, follower, or candidate. There is one leader at a time, and followers replicate the leader's actions.
- Leader Election: Algorithm starts with all nodes in the follower state.
 - If a follower doesn't receive communication from a leader for a certain period (election timeout), it transitions to the candidate state and requests votes from other nodes to become the leader.
 - If a candidate receives votes from the majority of the nodes, it becomes the leader.

Handling Failures:

- If a leader fails, a new leader is elected through the election process.
- Nodes can detect inconsistencies and missing entries in their logs and update them by replicating the logs from the leader.

- > Task Scheduling
- Load Balancing
- Rolling Updates
- Security

Thank You...

Don't be the Same! Be Better!!!