



*Rajesh Kolla*

*Full-stack developer ,Azure Architect*

*Email: [razesh.kolla@gmail.com](mailto:razesh.kolla@gmail.com)*

*Twitter: [@RajeshKolla18](https://twitter.com/RajeshKolla18)*

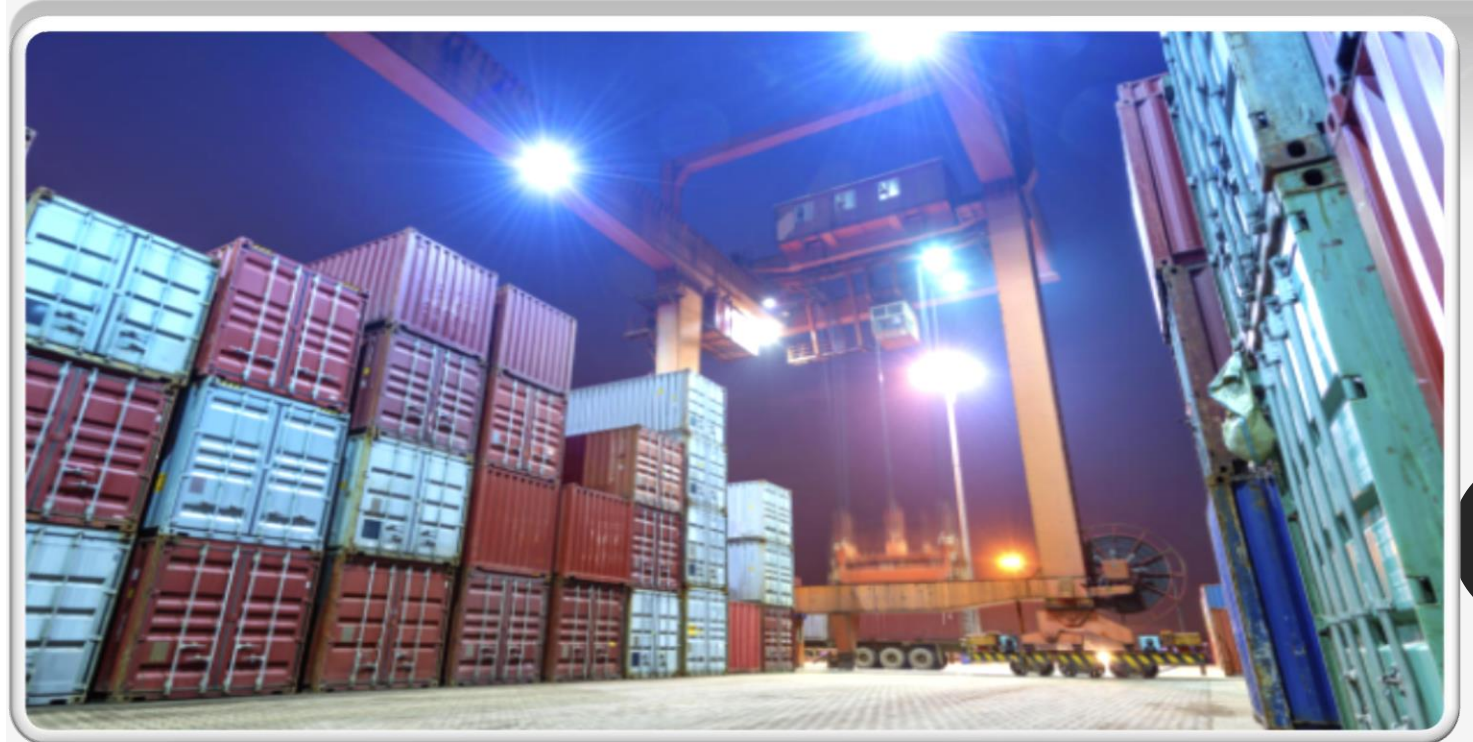
*LinkedIn: <https://be.linkedin.com/in/razeshkolla>*

# *Containers*

*Dockers-Docker Hub-ACR-ACI*

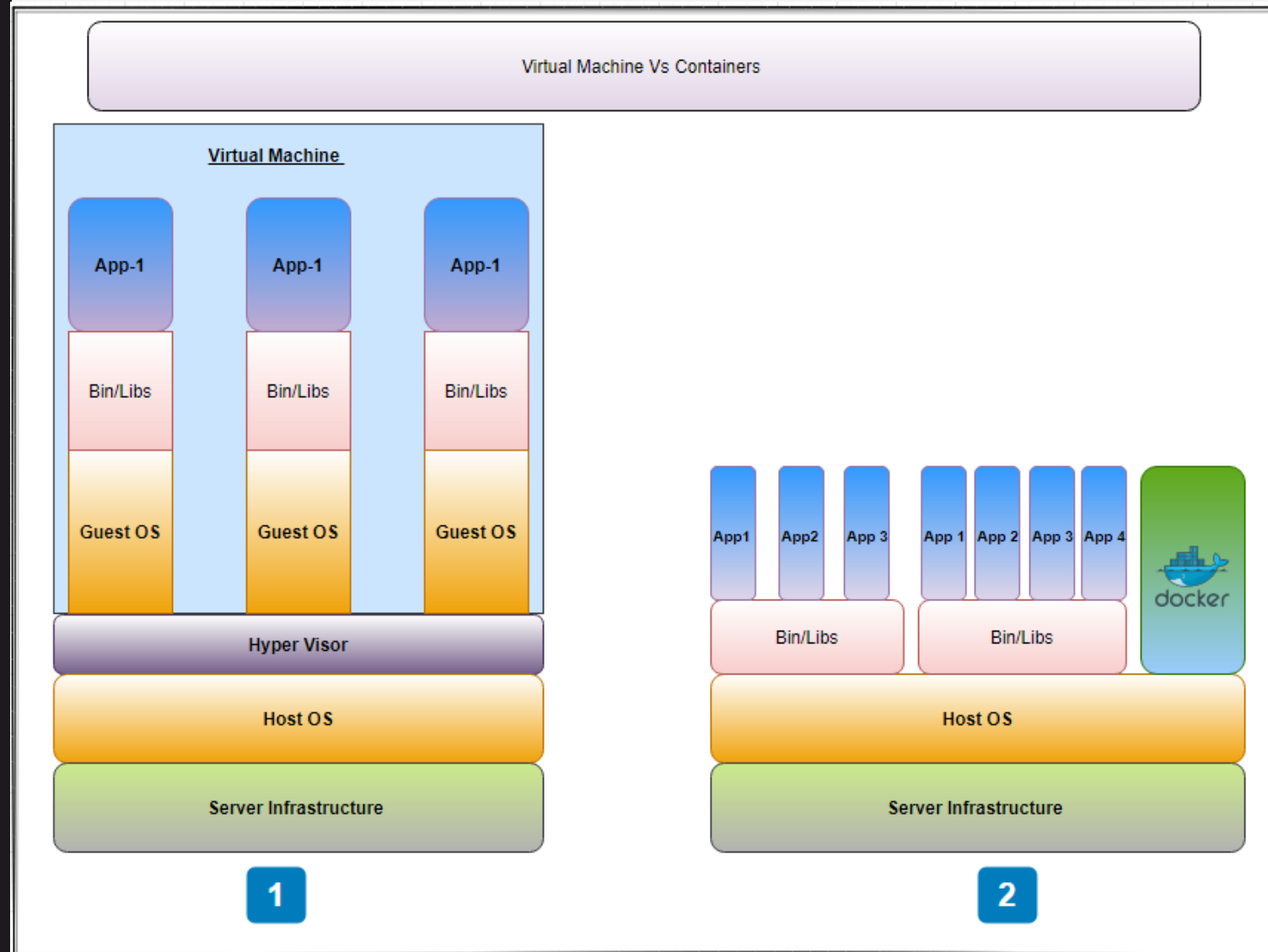
# *Agenda*

- Overview & Basics
  - Benefits
  - Docker Commands
  - Docker Images & Registries
  - Running Containers Locally
  - Running Containers on Azure
  - Demo
  - Q&A
- 



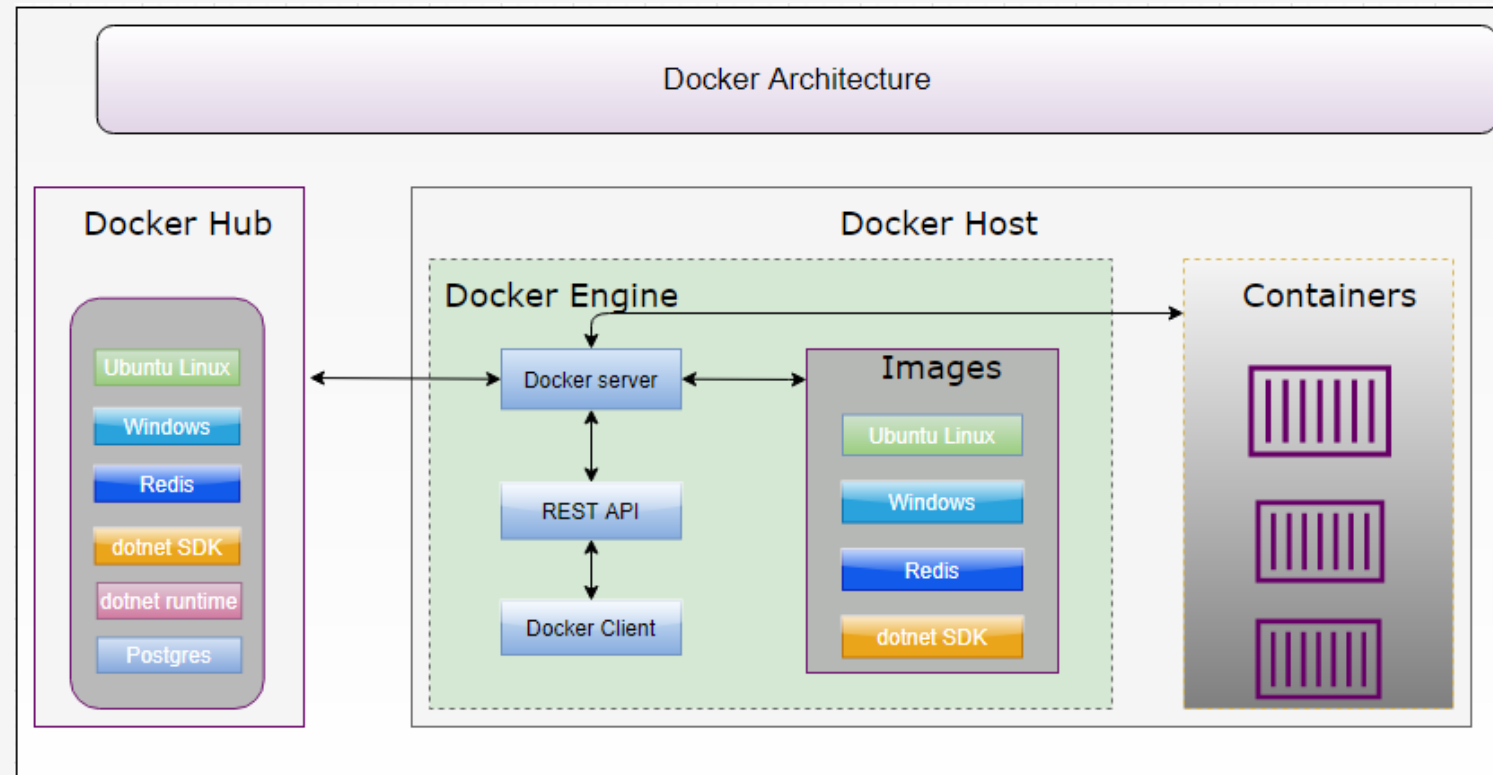
# Virtualization

1. Virtual Machines are running on Hypervisor which enables virtualization of OS and manages sharing of physical resources to VMs. Each VM is having its own guest OS.
2. Containers are running directly on host OS. and shares host OS between containers. these are highly portable and isolated.



# Docker Architecture

- Docker Host
  - Docker Engine
    - Docker Client
    - Docker server
    - REST API
- Docker Hub



**Docker Engine:** Docker engine is an open source containerization technology for building and containerizing applications.

This consists of several components configured as a client-server implementation where the client and server run simultaneously on the same host.

The client communicates with the server using a REST API, which allows the client to also communicate with a remote server instance.

# Docker Commands

command	Description
<code>docker version</code>	Show client & server version information
<code>docker --version</code>	Show the Docker version information
<code>docker info</code>	Display system-wide information
<code>docker images</code>	List images
<code>docker login</code>	Log in to a Docker registry
<code>docker logout</code>	Log out from a Docker registry
<code>docker ps</code>	List containers
<code>docker pull</code>	Pull an image or a repository from a registry
<code>docker push</code>	Push an image or a repository to a registry
<code>docker run &lt;image&gt;</code>	Run a command in a new container
<code>docker kill &lt;Cont Id&gt;</code>	Kill one or more running containers
<code>docker start</code>	Start one or more stopped containers
<code>docker stop</code>	Stop one or more running containers
<code>docker stats</code>	Display a live stream of container(s) resource usage statistics
<code>docker rm</code>	Remove one or more containers
<code>docker rmi</code>	Remove one or more Images
<code>docker tag</code>	Create a tag TARGET_IMAGE that refers to SOURCE_IMAGE
<code>docker exec</code>	Run a command in a running container
<code>docker restart</code>	Restart one or more containers
<code>Docker rename</code>	Rename a container

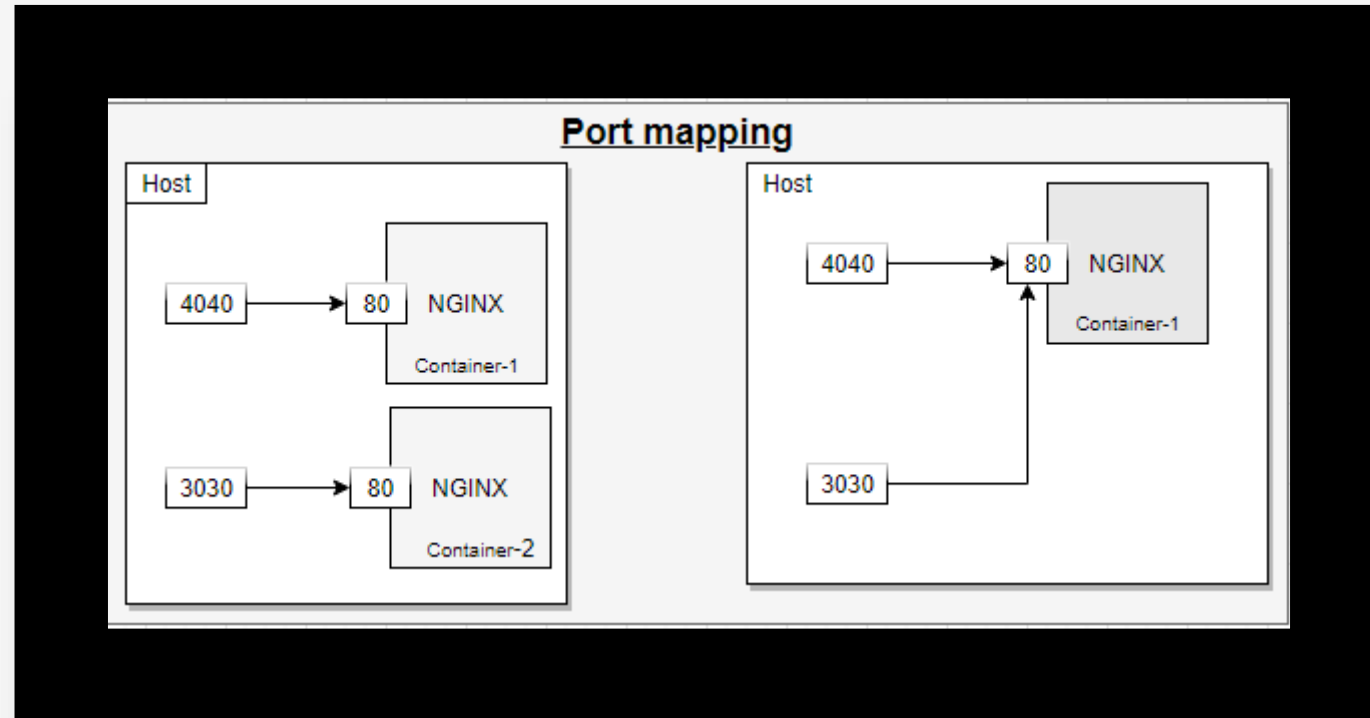
# *Benefits with Docker*

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- **Content Agnostic**
  - Encapsulate content\Payload and dependencies
- **Hardware Agnostic**
  - Can run consistently on any hardware virtually
- **Content isolation**
  - Resource, network and content isolation avoids dependency hell
- **Automation**
  - Standard Operation to run , start ,stop. Well suitable for CI&CD.
- **Highly efficient**
  - Light weight , quick startup , quick to move and scale
- **Separation of Duties**
  - Developer focus on code and Ops focus on infrastructure
- **Build once and run anywhere**
  - Once image is built with all dependencies . This will run in any environment

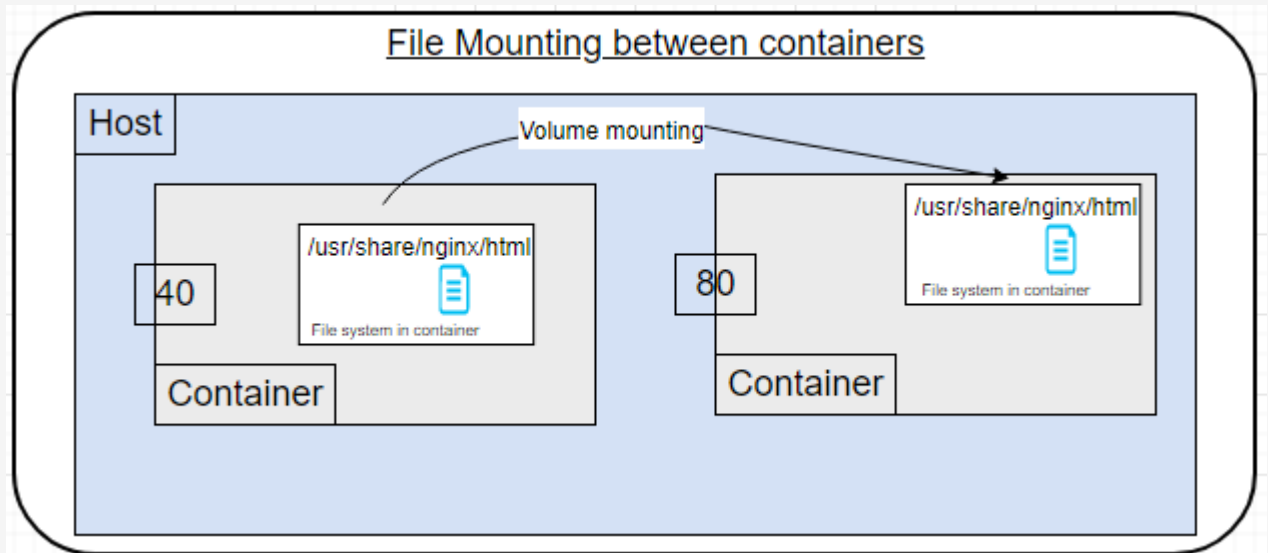
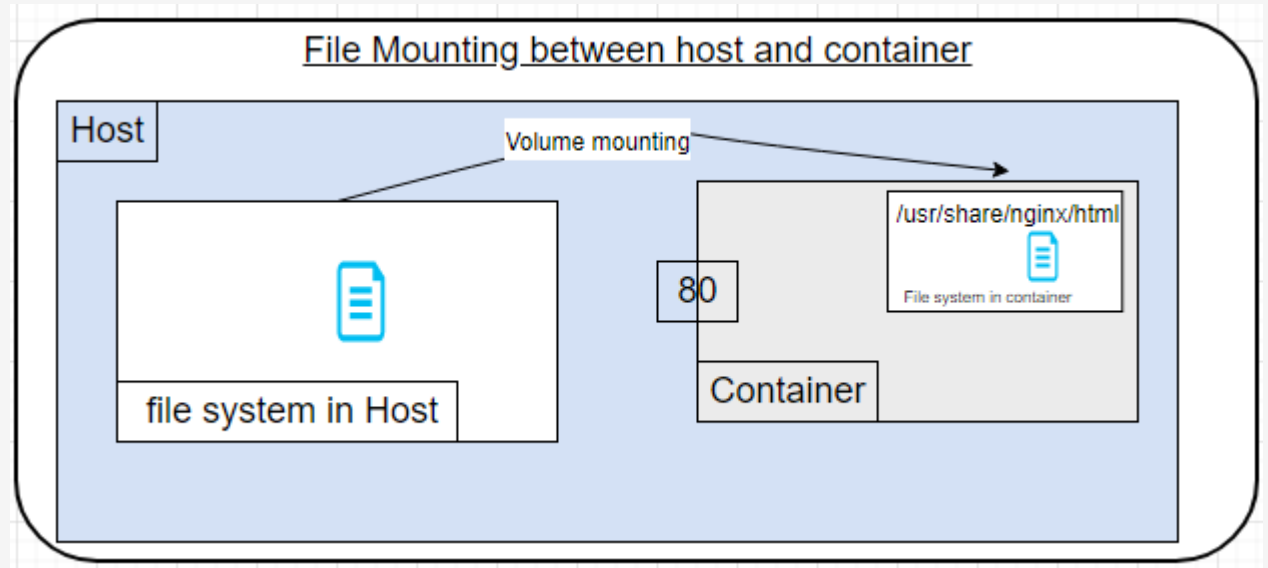
# Port mapping

- Every container has its own network . There is provision to assign port to container .
- This port number is unique from host and another containers



# Volume Mounting

- Each container has its own isolated file system .
- When we dispose container Data in container will be lost
- Volume mounting is one of the solution for this issue.
- Volume mounting is nothing mapping external file system to container file system

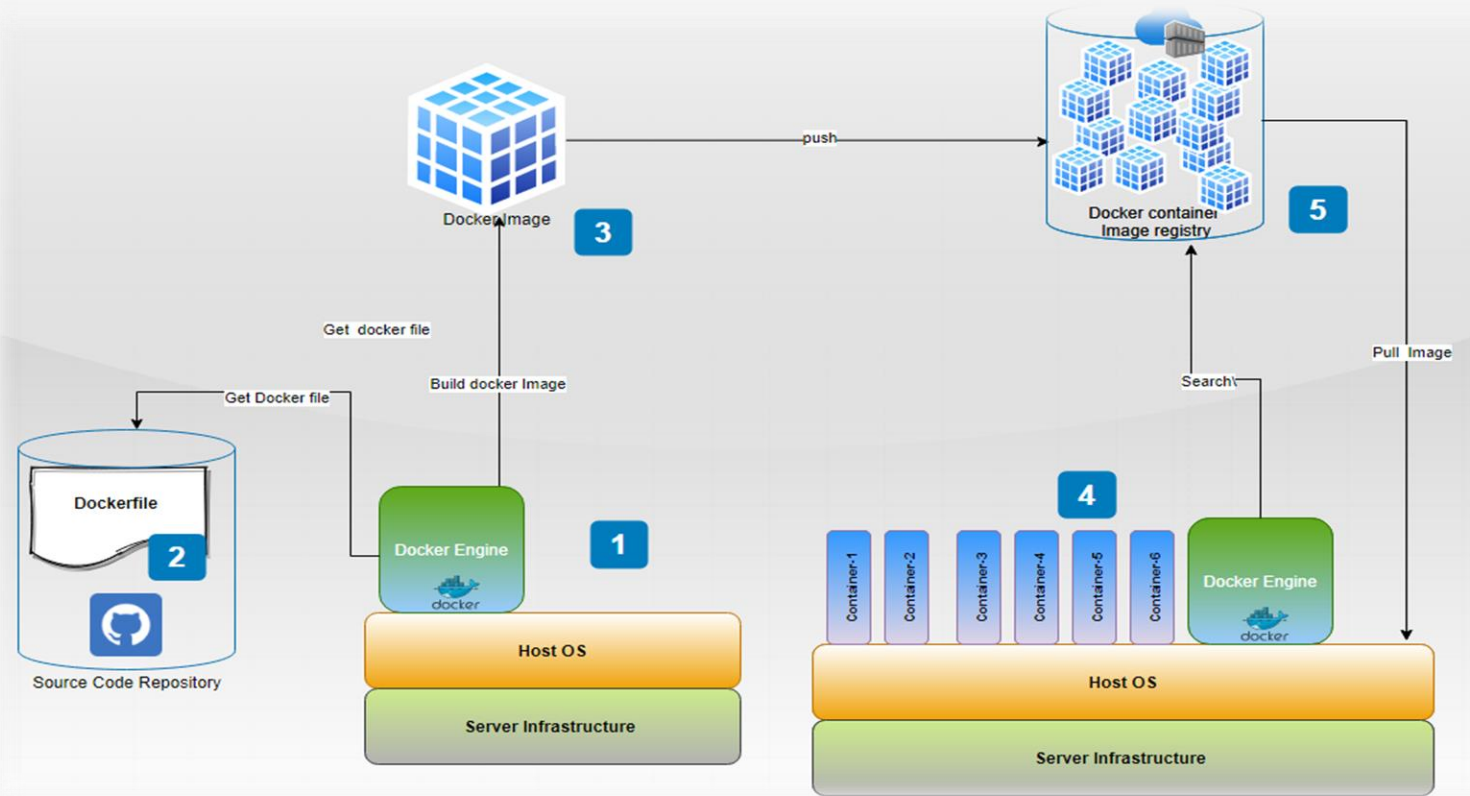




# Docker Image workflow

## Docker file:-

- This is plain text file with set of instructions how to create container image.
- It uses set of keyword to create image in Layered architecture.
- It also support multi stages



**Docker Host:-** a physical computer system or virtual machine The component on the host that does the work of building and running containers is the Docker Daemon.

**Docker Image:-** is a standard unit of shippable software that packages up code and all its dependencies

**Docker Container:-** A container is running instance of image( standard unit of software that packages up code and all its dependencies) so the application runs quickly and reliably from one computing environment to another

# Dockerfile

## Build Docker image using Docker file

- Base Image: Image derived in docker file to build custom image
- Tag: it will create versioning to image
- Single stage Docker file:
  - Copies pre-build application
- Multi-stage Docker file:
  - Stage1:build app in container with SDK
  - Stage2: run app in container with runtime using stage1 build output

`docker build -t webapp:dev .`

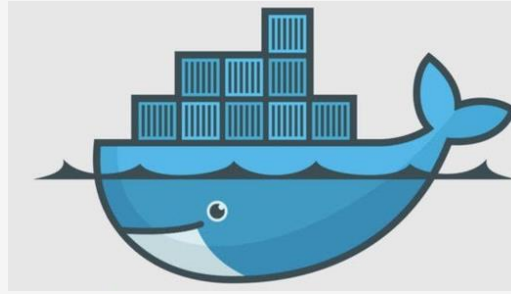
## Singlestage docker file

```
1 #See https://aka.ms/containerfastmode to understand how Visual
2
3 FROM mcr.microsoft.com/dotnet/core/sdk:3.1-buster AS build
4 WORKDIR /src
5 COPY ["WebApp1.csproj", ""]
6 RUN dotnet restore "./WebApp1.csproj"
7 COPY . .
8 WORKDIR "/src/."
9 RUN dotnet build "WebApp1.csproj" -c Release -o /app/build
```

## Multistage docker file

```
1 #See https://aka.ms/containerfastmode to understand how Visual Studio uses
2
3 FROM mcr.microsoft.com/dotnet/core/aspnet:3.1-buster-slim AS base
4 WORKDIR /app
5 EXPOSE 80
6 EXPOSE 443
7
8 FROM mcr.microsoft.com/dotnet/core/sdk:3.1-buster AS build
9 WORKDIR /src
10 COPY ["WebApp1.csproj", ""]
11 RUN dotnet restore "./WebApp1.csproj"
12 COPY . .
13 WORKDIR "/src/."
14 RUN dotnet build "WebApp1.csproj" -c Release -o /app/build
15
16 FROM build AS publish
17 RUN dotnet publish "WebApp1.csproj" -c Release -o /app/publish
18
19 FROM base AS final
20 WORKDIR /app
21 COPY --from=publish /app/publish .
22 ENTRYPOINT ["dotnet", "WebApp1.dll"]
```

# *Container Registries*



- Docker Images can be stored locally
- Docker Images can be shared by using Container registries
- Docker Hub is SaaS Application and most popular for host public images and Privates images
- ACR - Azure Container Registry is private registry provided by in Azure to store images in Azure
  - Can be build images automatically
  - It will reduce ingress and egress network latency

# Azure Container Instances

- ACI is Server less PaaS component
- It enables the quickest and easiest way to run a container in azure
- It provides Per-second billing model  
-Pay only while container is running
- It is good for experiments , short runs and CI build.
- Good option for Batch jobs which are running for a few hours over night
- It is not good option for long running web server & database

- ACI Features
  - Easy to create and Manage using Azure CLI, Powershell, C# SDK, ARM
  - Networking
    - Public IP Address
    - Domain Name prefix
    - Expose ports
  - Mount Volumes
    - Azure file share
    - Secrets
  - CPU and Memory
    - By Default 1 CPU and 1.5GB Memory
  - Supports both windows & Linux containers
    - Linux containers are spin up very faster rather than windows containers
    - default :Linux
  - Configure environment variable
  - access container logs
  - Container groups
    - one or more containers
    - Run on the same server and share resources

# Q&A

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*Thank you!*

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