

# CSE 3421

## Containerization

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# Why This Lesson?



**It enables us to separate our  
applications from our infrastructure, so  
that we can deliver software quickly**

# Why Docker?

Before Docker

Developer

THE CODE WORKS  
ABSOLUTELY  
FINE!



Tester

BUT, THE SAME  
CODE DOESN'T WORK  
ON MY SYSTEM!





Consider an example where a company develops an Oracle WebLogic Software

A developer will setup an **Oracle WebLogic** software on his system



After the application is developed, it is examined by the testing team



Here, the tester repeats the installation process of **Oracle WebLogic**

Once the application is tested, it will be deployed by the production team



To host the Java application, the system admin also must install **Oracle WebLogic** on his system

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WEBLOGIC  
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WEBLOGIC DOESN'T  
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**SO INSTALLATION IS  
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ON THREE  
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CAN THERE BE AN  
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Why not try Docker Containers?



Here, the installation process of Oracle WebLogic

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To host the Java application, the system admin also must install Oracle WebLogic on his system

# Why Docker?

Before Docker

The code doesn't work on the other system due to the difference in computer environments  
So, what could be the solution to this?

VIRTUAL MACHINE  
CAN BE THE  
SOLUTION



THE CODE WORKS  
ABSOLUTELY  
FINE!



I THINK DOCKER WILL  
BE A BETTER  
SOLUTION



# What is Docker?

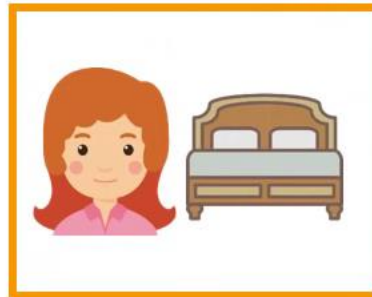
# What is Docker?

Let's take an example where you plan to rent a house in Airbnb

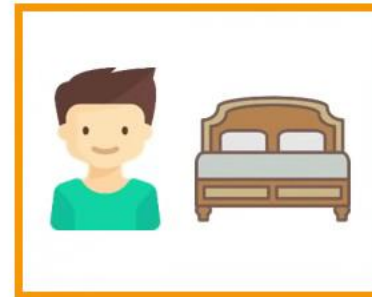
And none of the guests are ready to share the cupboard and the kitchen



Room



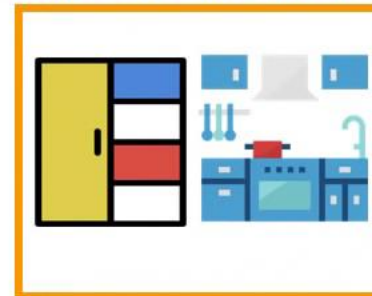
Room



Room



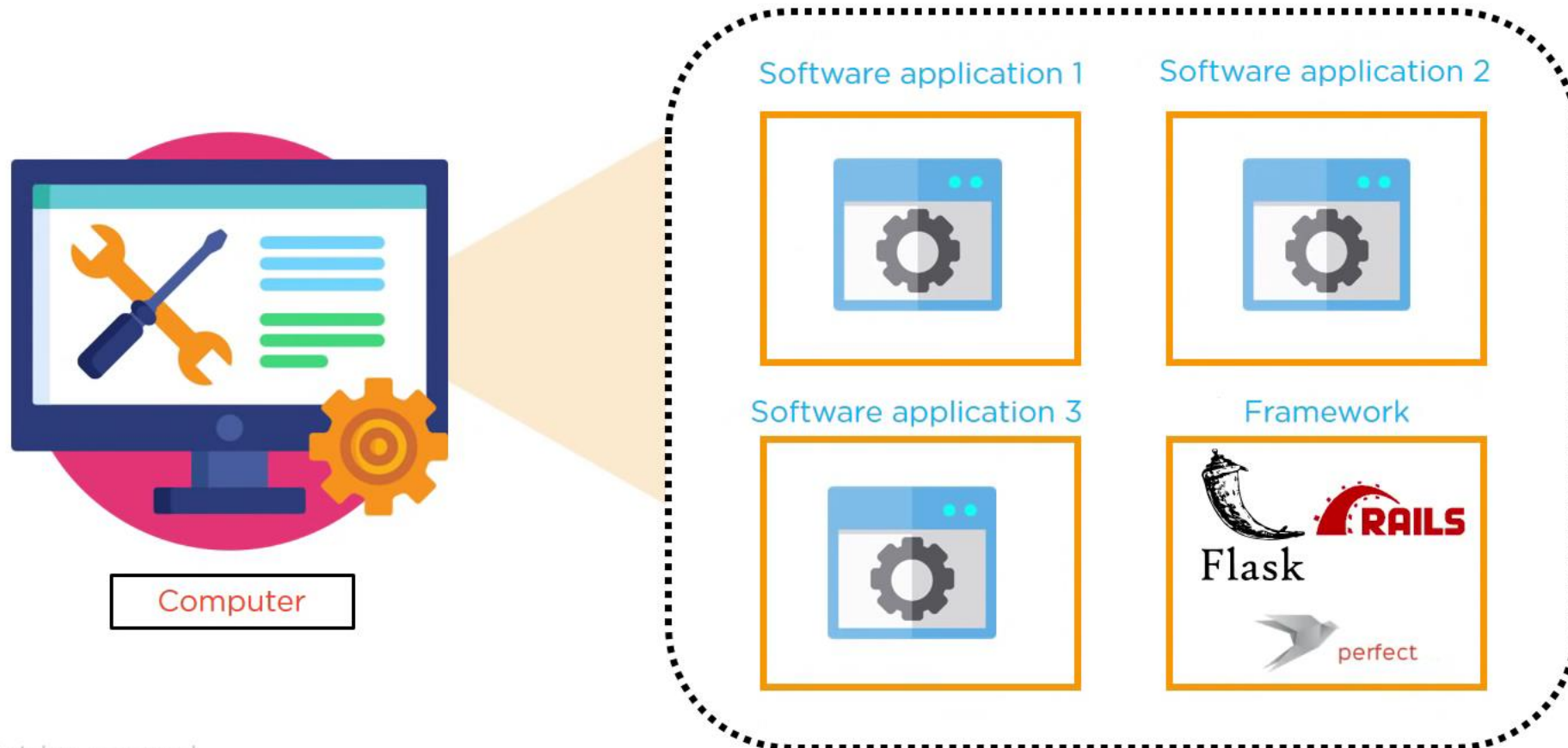
Cupboard and Kitchen





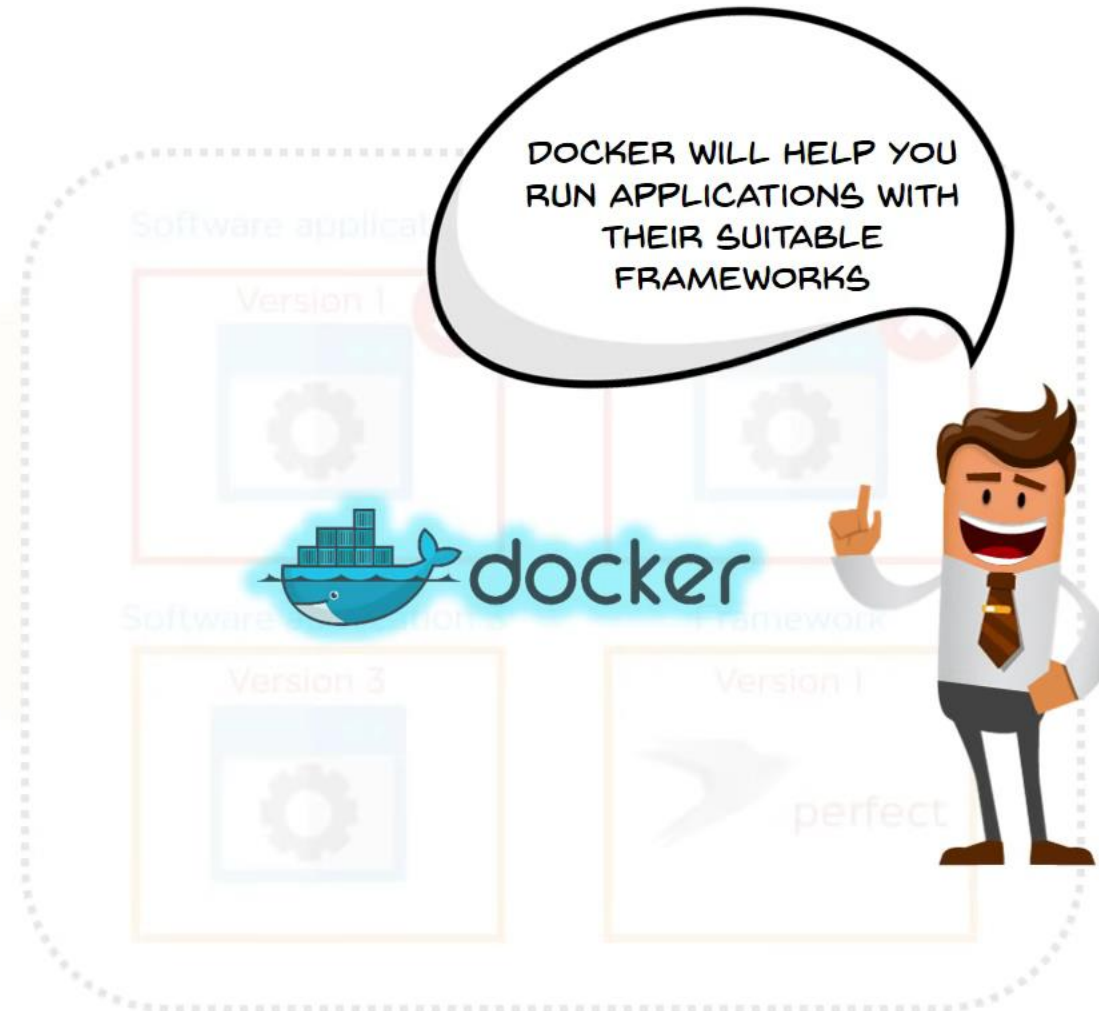
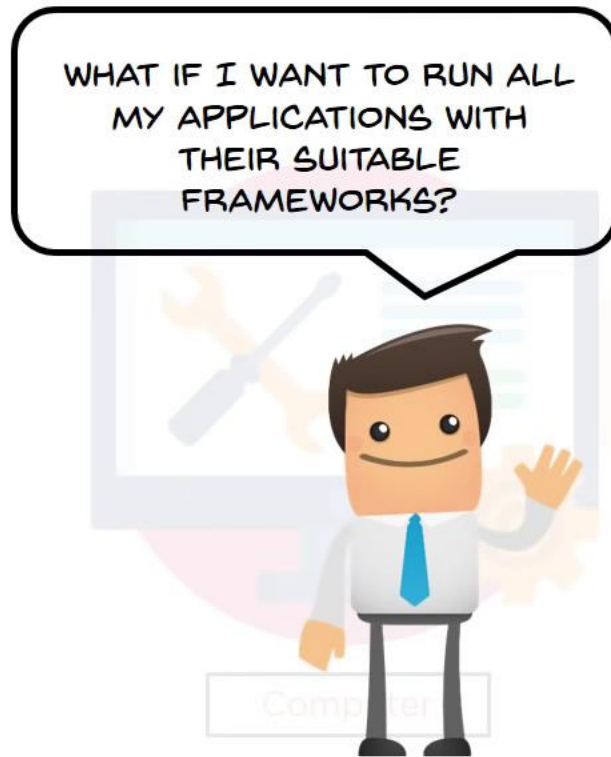
# What is Docker?

Let's use this example with computers, where all the three applications use different frameworks



# What is Docker?

Suppose you have installed the *perfect* framework of version 1, then automatically Application 1 and 2 will not work

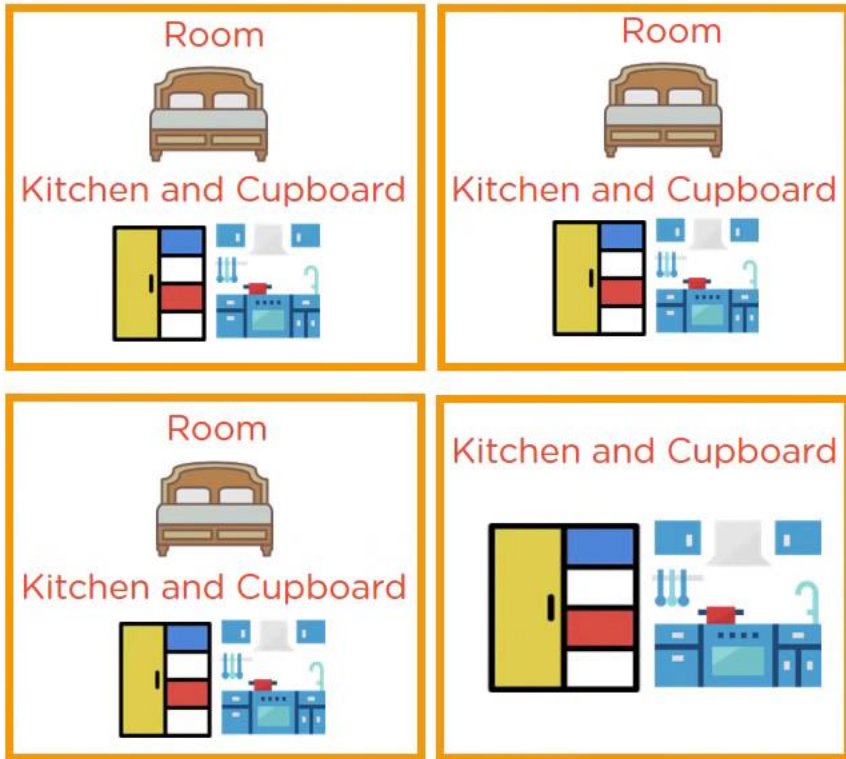


# What is Docker?

Solution:



Airbnb



HERE, THE ISSUE GETS  
RESOLVED, IF THE  
OWNER PROVIDES A  
KITCHEN AND A  
CUPBOARD FOR EACH  
ROOM



# What is Docker?

Solution:

SIMILARLY, FOR  
COMPUTERS, DOCKER  
PROVIDES SUITABLE  
FRAMEWORKS FOR  
DIFFERENT  
APPLICATIONS



Computer

Software application 1

Flask



Flask

Software application 2

Rails



Software application 3

Perfect



perfect

Framework



Flask



perfect



# What is Docker?

Solution:



Host



Computer

AS A RESULT, DOCKER  
MAKES MORE EFFICIENT USE  
OF SYSTEM RESOURCES



Software application 1

Flask



Flask

Software application 2

Rails



Software application 3

Perfect



perfect

New application

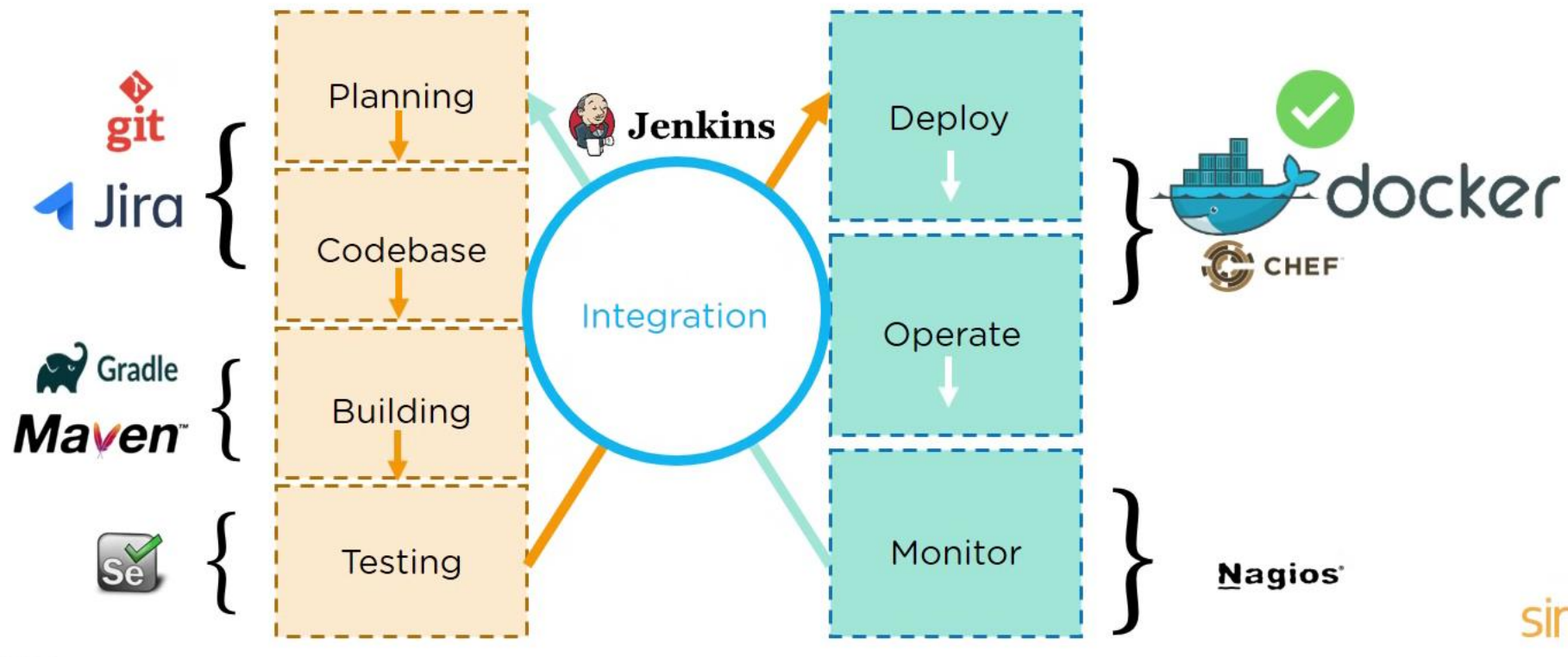
Cake PHP



CakePHP

# DevOps and its tools

DevOps is a collaboration between development and operation teams which enables continuous delivery of applications and services to our end users



# What is Docker?

Docker is a tool which is used to automate the deployment of applications in lightweight containers so that applications can work efficiently in different environments



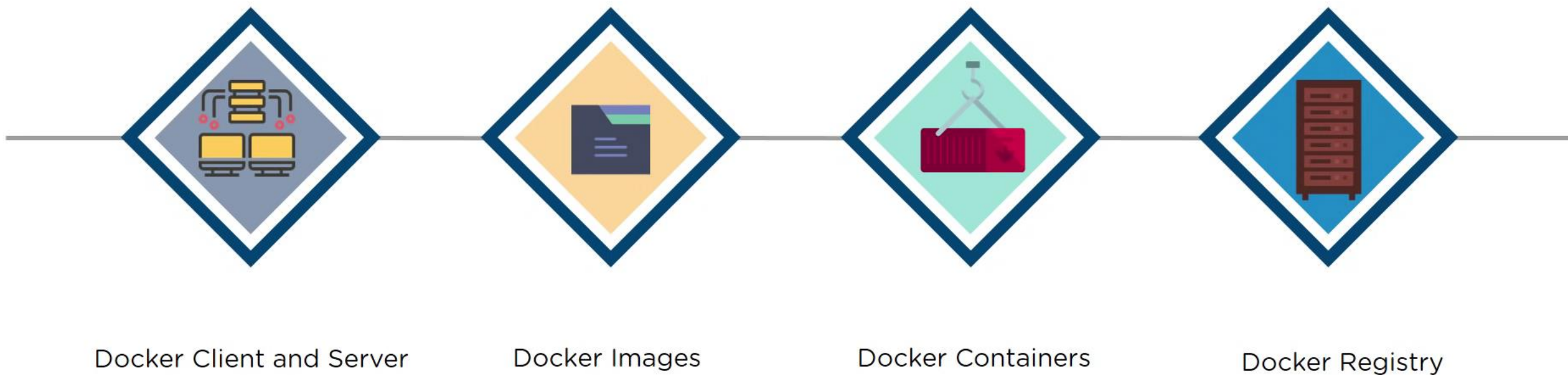
**Note:** Container is a software package that consists of all the dependencies required to run an application

# Docker Architecture

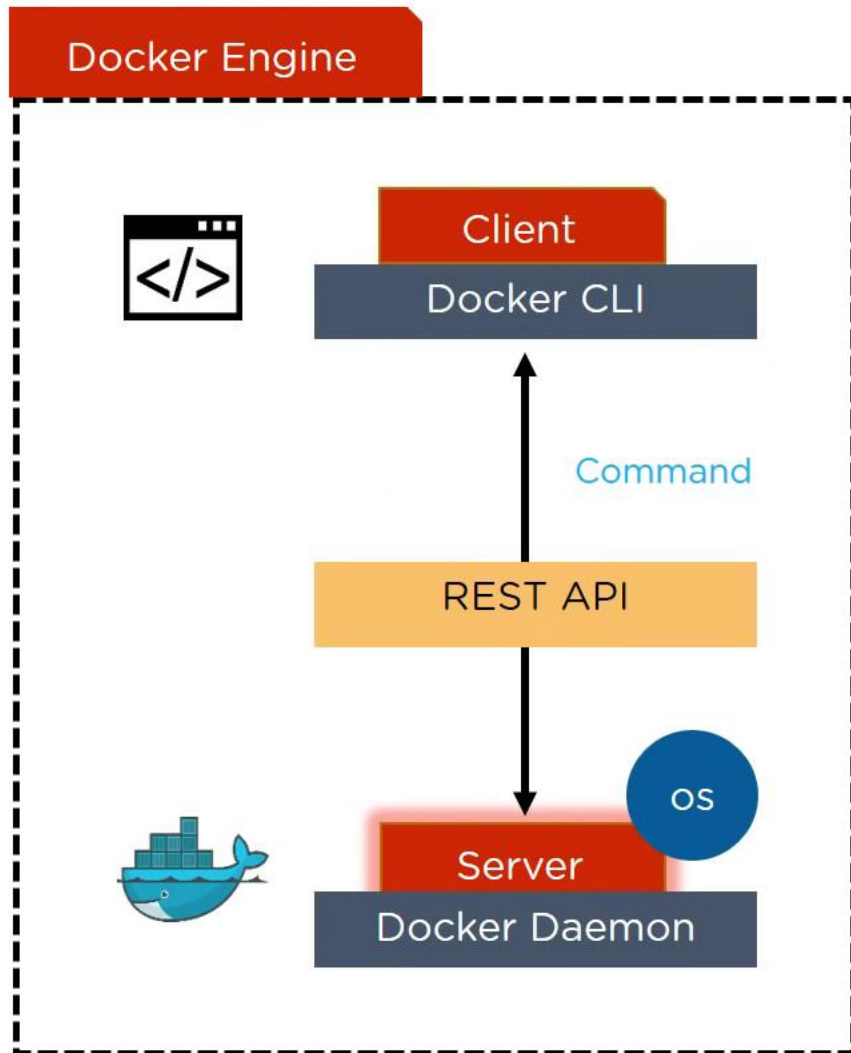


# Components of Docker

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# How does Docker work?

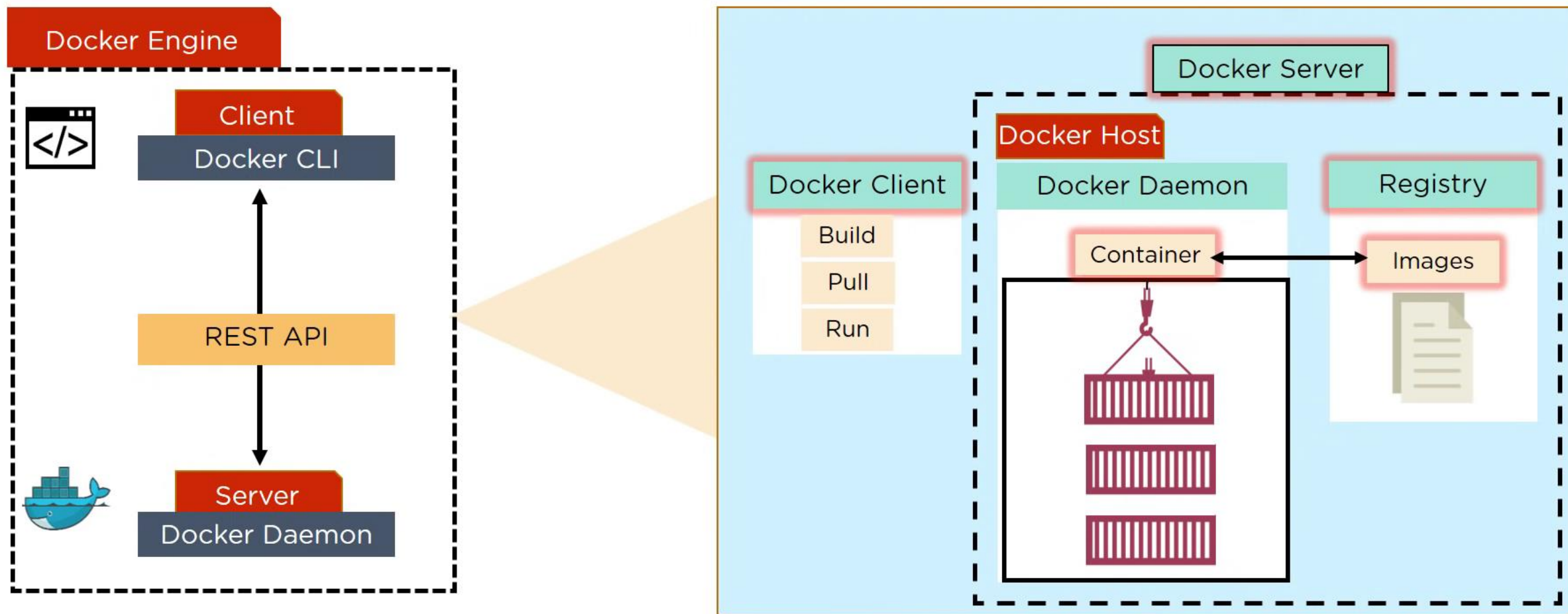


- Docker Engine or Docker is the base engine installed on your host machine to build and run containers using Docker components and services
- It uses a client-server architecture
- Docker Client and Server communicate using Rest API

What happens here?

- Docker Client is a service which runs a command. The command is translated using REST API and is sent to the Docker Daemon (server)
- Then, Docker Daemon checks the client request and interacts with the operating system in order to create or manage containers

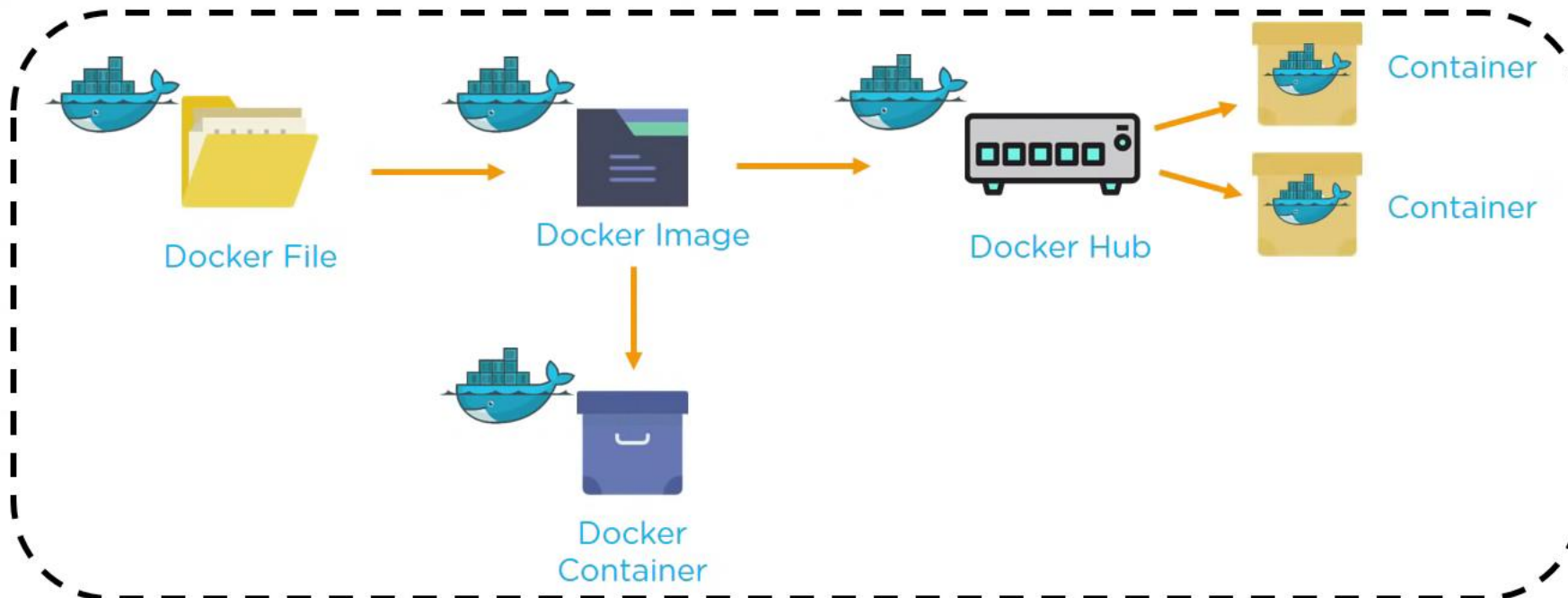
# Components of Docker



# Components of Docker

## Recap

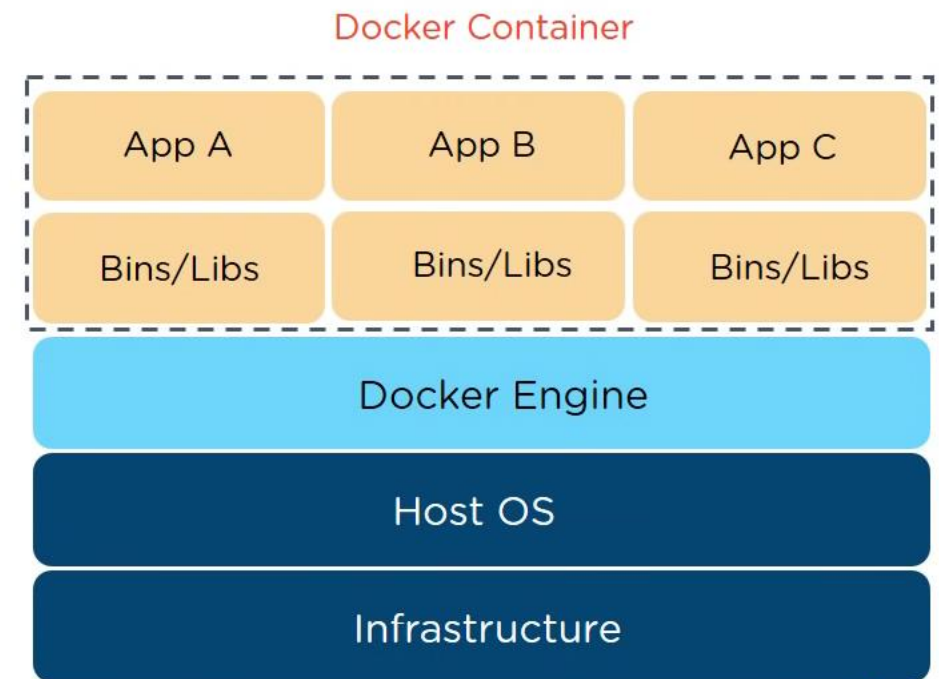
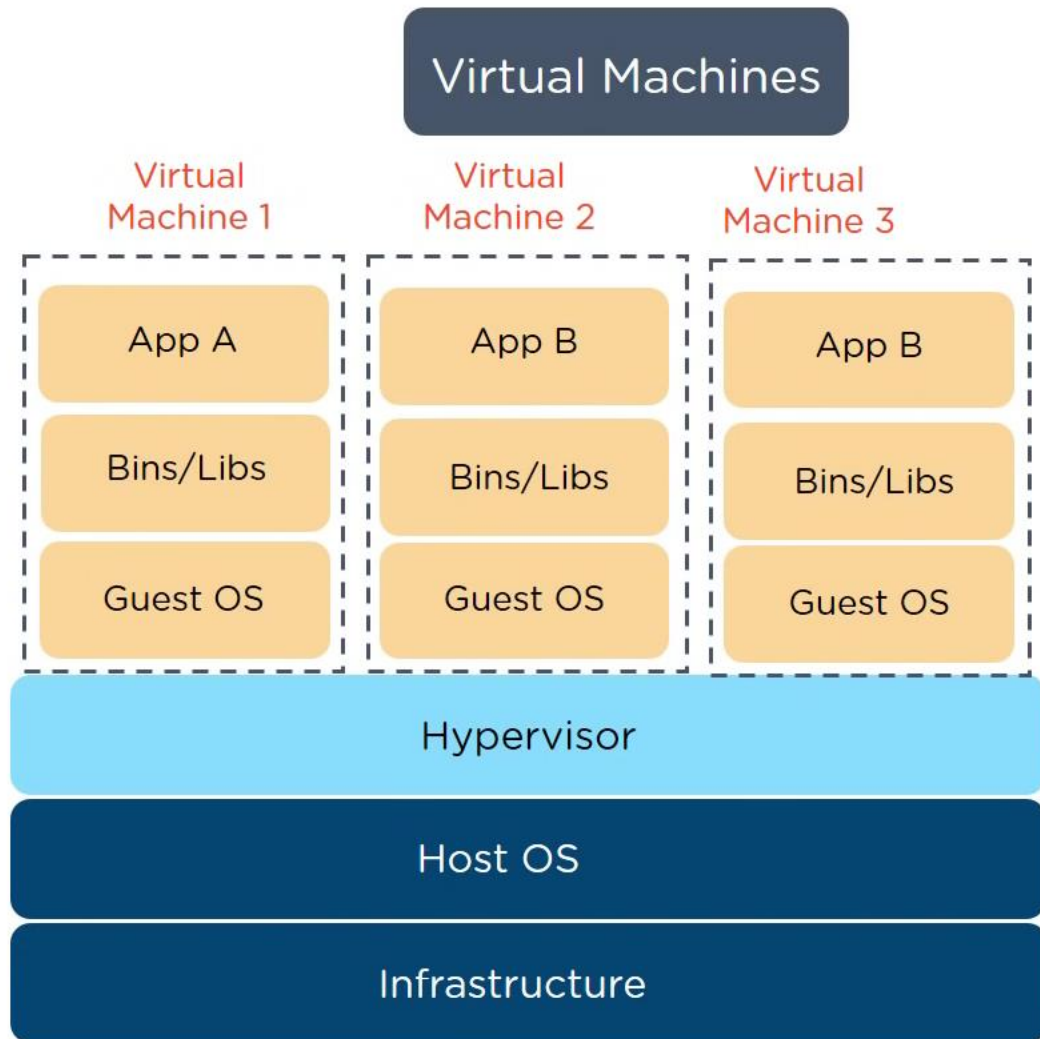
- Docker File creates a Docker Image using the build command
- A Docker Image contains all the project's code
- Using Docker Image, any user can run the code in order to create Docker Containers
- Once a Docker Image is built, it's uploaded in a registry or a Docker Hub
- From the Docker Hub, users can get the Docker Image and build new containers







# Docker vs VM

# Why Docker?



# Why Docker?

Criteria	 Virtual Machine	Docker 
OS support	Occupies a lot of memory space	Docker Containers occupy less space
Boot-up time	Long boot-up time	Short boot-up time
Performance	Running multiple virtual machines leads to unstable performance	Containers have a better performance as they are hosted in a single Docker engine
Scaling	Difficult to scale up	Easy to scale up
Efficiency	Low efficiency	High efficiency
Portability	Compatibility issues while porting across different platforms	Easily portable across different platforms
Space allocation	Data volumes cannot be shared	Data volumes can be shared and reused among multiple containers

VS

**Thank You**