1. What is it used for?
   * Docker is used by the software industry to easily pack, ship, and run any application as a self-sufficient container that can run anywhere.
2. Which problems does it solves?
   * Docker solves the problem of having different environment setups for various technologies. Each technology has different requirements. Docker packages everything and can work like a file that can be transferred around and work.
3. Are there any limitations?
   * Containers and images consume many resources such as memory and there may be some performance issues. Also, the docker container may not work with other containers.
4. Are there any constraints?
   * Docker may cause memory constraints as docker consume a lot of resources so if there are multiple containers and multiple images there is a chance the machine may go out of memory.
5. Does it bring any fragilities to a software system?
   * Docker is mostly secure and there is less chance to have fragility in software but there is a chance the user does not configure the docker in the correct way which may lead to some loopholes.
6. Does it have any licensing issues?
   * Docker is mostly free for personal use, open source projects, education and companies with less than 250 employees but there is a nominal fee of 5$ per developer for larger orgs for using pro features.
7. What is the workforce availability in your hometown (where you grew up as a child)?
   * In my hometown in India, almost every company have at least some DevOps engineers who they are learning/working on Docker.
8. Implementation challenges?
   * If the Docker resources are not well managed the container can become slow.
9. What are the challenges with the maintainability large-scale adoption of Docker by a company?
   * Security is one of the main concerns of the adoption of docker by a company. Also, a company should have a DevOps team who understands the vulnerability of docker containers. It becomes tough to monitor docker performance and logs using old servers. There are many old servers in companies that were not designed for advanced logging and monitoring of resources. Also, docker has a steep learning curve for developers.
10. Does Docker have any compatibility issues?
    * Docker is not supported in many versions of windows.
11. What is the future-proofness of Docker?
    * Many big companies such as Uber, and Netflix have adopted containerization. Also, as more and more technologies come in docker would play an important factor in packages and shipping software.
12. What are some possible Docker alternatives?
    * Some possible alternatives to Docker are Vagrant, Redhat open shift, and Kubernetes.
13. How big is the ecosystem of Docker (supporting tools)?
    * Docker ecosystem is quite large and has a variety of tools. Some tools in docker are crypt which encrypts entries. Zookeeper for storing key-value pairs. Scheduling tools that allow connecting to containers that are least busy.
14. Are these tools usually paid or free?
    * These tools come with Docker so it would work as per docker licences.
15. How good are the free tools?
    * There tools are quite good and add very good value to the overall product.
16. Does Docker affect in anyway the traffic of data (input and output)? How?
    * Yes, docker affects traffic. Docker routes traffic to their containers using their mac address. Also when the container wants to communicate with the outside world it uses TCP/IP protocol
17. When working with Docker might increase development time? And when does it actually saves you time?
    * Docker needs some learning curve also it increases development time as the developer has to write the docker configuration file and set up docker and also check for any security vulnerabilities. But it saves time in packages and shipping software to different systems and servers.
18. Any other consideration?
    * Docker is a great technology but I feel there is a good amount of learning curve to it before becoming proficient. Also, docker has many resources and system constraints which is why many small companies are still not using dockers.