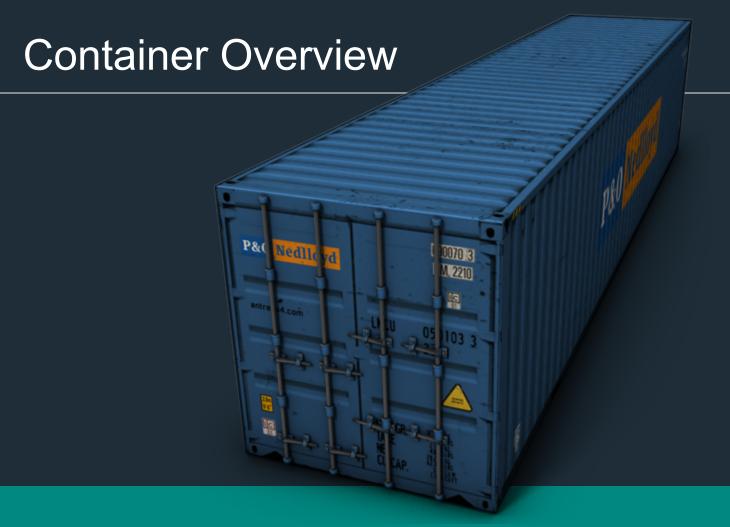
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# Containers 301





## **Container Overview**

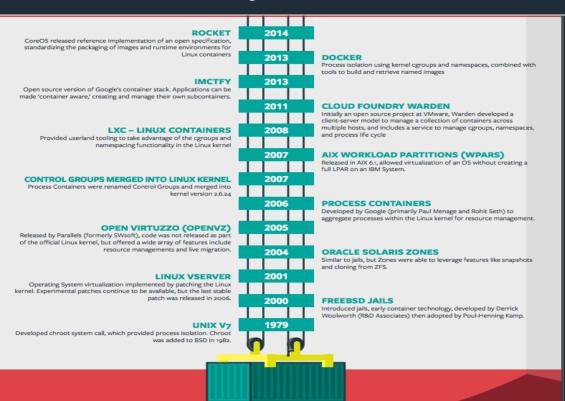








# **Brief History of Containers**



- 2006: Rohit Seth and Paul Menage introduced the concept of Control groups
- 2011: Warden was developed by Pieter Noordius and others at VMware
- 2013: Docker was developed at DotCloud
- 2014: Warden rewritten in Go into Garden by Alex Suraci and others.

#### VMs vs Containers



- VM's run on a hypervisor
- Containers run on a Linux VM
- Hypervisor provides strong hardware-backed isolation
- OS kernel features provide resource isolation
- Typical VM image is 100s of GB
  - Typical container image is 10s of MB
- VMs start in minutes
  - Containers start in msecs

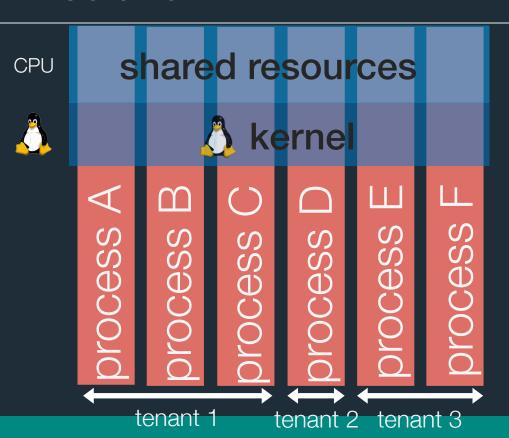


# Advantages

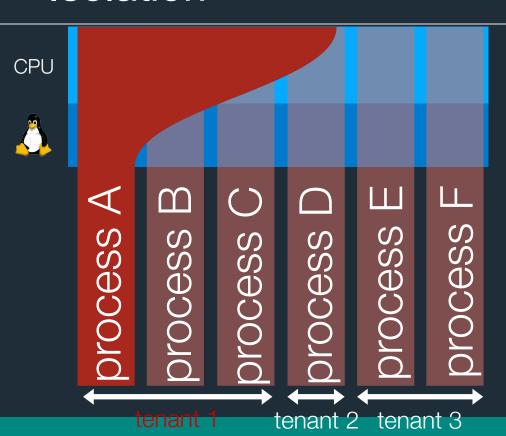
- Containers are really OS level virtualization.
- They are small and so allow for much higher packing density
- They are easy to move around and to replicate
- They do not have any redundant or unnecessary operating system elements from the VMs themselves and so they don't need the care and feeding of a large OS stack.
- They are lightweight and have fast startup times,
- All these attributes makes containers well suited for building hyperscale, highly resilient infrastructure.

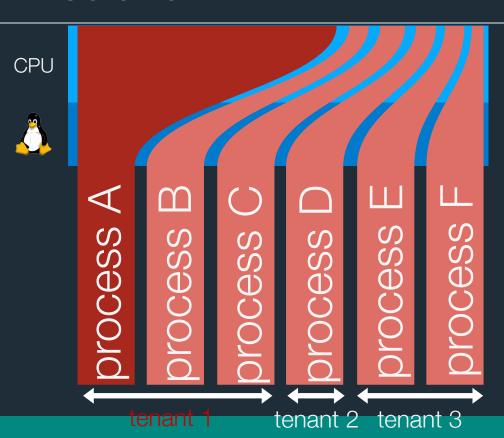


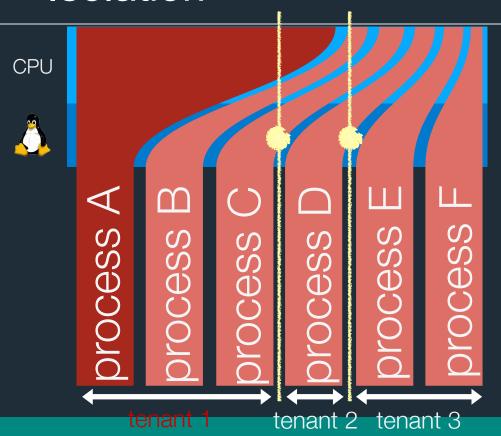






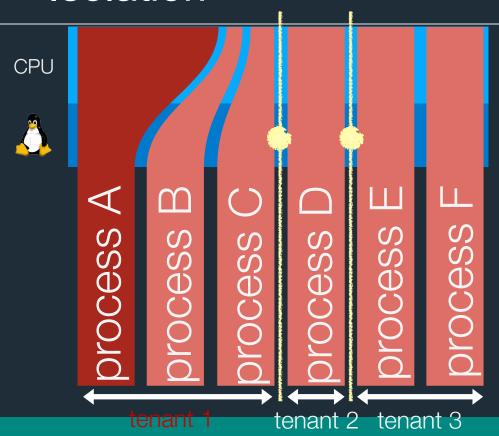




















resource isolation namespace isolation



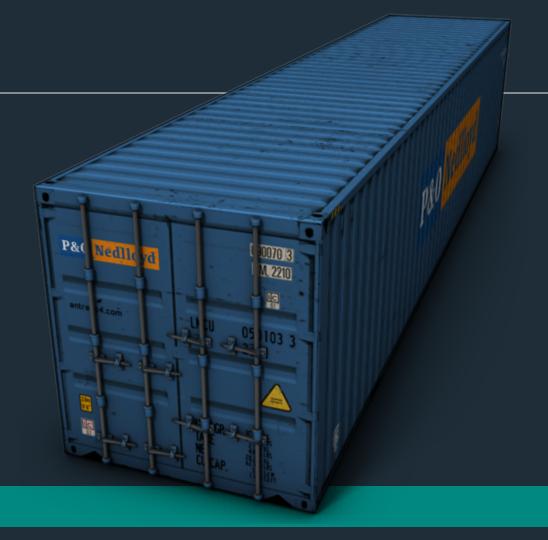
PID Namespace

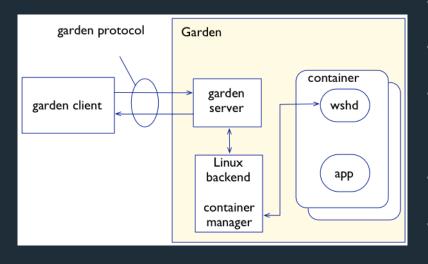
Network

Mount

User







- Platform agnostic front-end
- Platform specific back-end
- Garden protocol is based on JSON over HTTP
- Rest API for testing
- Service manages lifecycle, provide telemetry

allows Diego to programmatically say

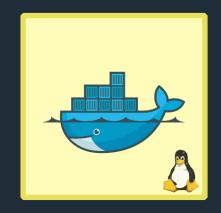


via a platform-agnostic API



# allows Diego's abstractions to be flexible

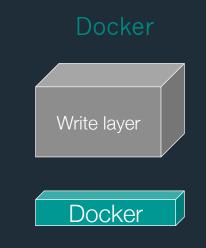






# Garden Root Filesystem

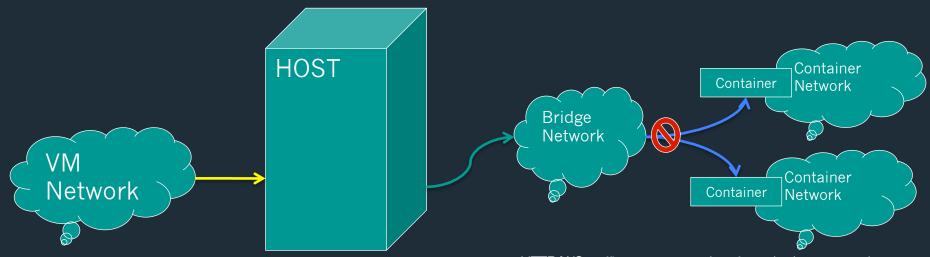
# Write layer Droplet Cflinuxfs2



- Layered file system in the container namespace
- RootFS changed by Pivot root
- RootFS can be either cflinuxfs2 or from a Docker image
- For buildpack based apps,
   Droplet is added to the write layer on top of the rootfs
- Write layer is ephemeral



# Garden Networking



- HTTP/WS traffic sent to container from the host network interface to container interface
- Traffic is sent to the lowest port on the container
- Containers in a Diego cell belong to a subnet pool (which by default is 10.254.0.0/22)
- Cross Container traffic is blocked by default. Enabling cross container traffic is not recommended in multi-tenant env.



### Garden vs Docker





•	Strong	Multi-tenant	capabilities
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 $\checkmark$ 

**X** 

Platform agnostic

 $\overline{\mathbf{V}}$ 

Se.

Runs Windows back-end

 $\checkmark$ 

30

Container Inspection

 $\sqrt{}$ 

30

Always runs on trusted RootFs

 $\checkmark$ 

**30** 

Smaller attack surface area

 $\sqrt{}$ 

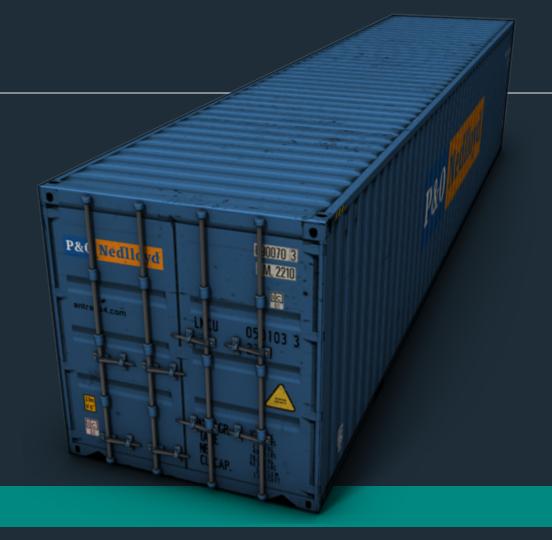
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Prevents shady binaries

 $\checkmark$ 



OCI



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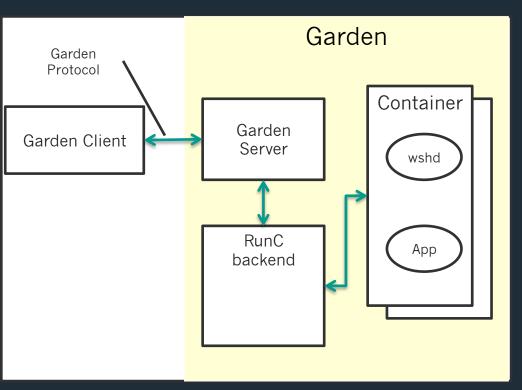
# Open Container



- The OCI is run under the auspices of the Linux Foundation
- It defines specs for container format and runtime (OCF Open Container Format).
- Reference implementation is called RunC
- Initial specs and reference implementation is provided by Docker
- Drivers:
  - A container not bound to higher level constructs such as a particular client or orchestration stack, and
  - A container not tightly associated with any particular commercial vendor or project, and
  - A container portable across a wide variety of operating systems, hardware, CPU architectures, public clouds, etc.



# RunC coming to Garden



- RunC is a reference implementation of the Open Container spec
- RunC based linux backend is coming to Garden in 2016
- Docker and Garden will be running the same code common containerization runtime.

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Open.
Agile.
Cloud-Ready.





#### a distributed system that orchestrates containerized workloads





BBS (currently etcd)



Brain

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