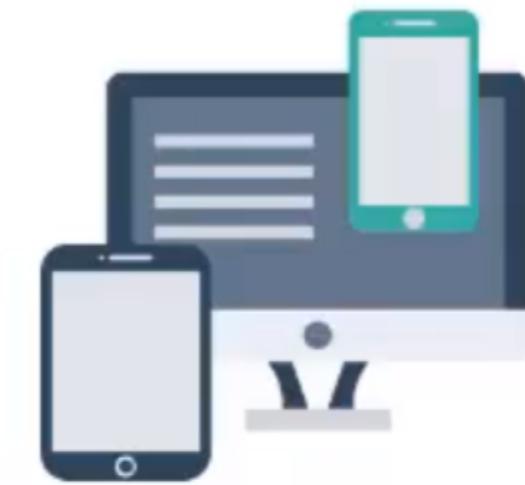




Performance



Speed



Accessibility



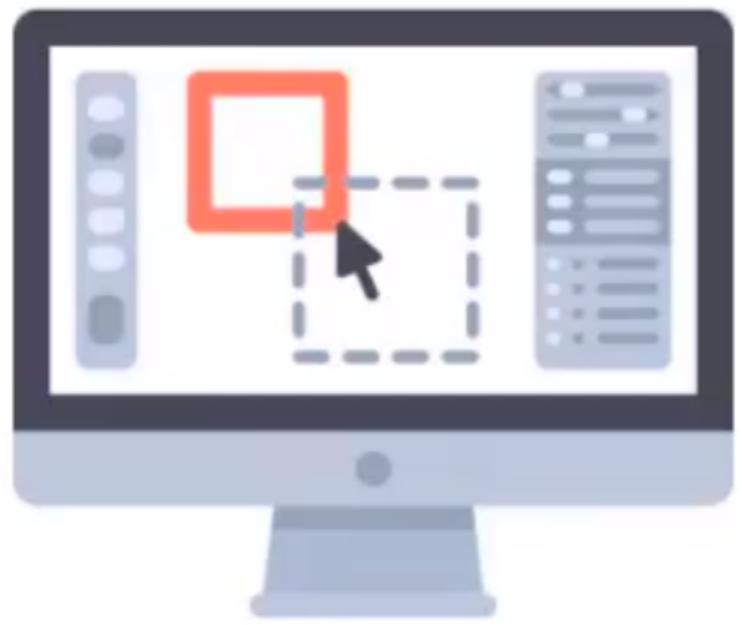
Security



Cost



Scalability



**1. Build your
App**



**2. Pack it for
Shipping**



**3. Host or Run
the App**



Web-apps

- ✖ Way too many of them and still growing
- ✖ “But it worked on my machine!” issues
- ✖ Faster Updates due to growth of DevOps
- ✖ Abundance of Data
- ✖ Wide use of VMs

“ Containers are an abstraction at the Application layer that packages codes and dependencies together.



Containers are an abstraction at the Application layer that packages codes and dependencies together.

VM 1

App

Libs

Guest OS

VM 2

App

Libs

Guest OS

VM 3

App

Libs

Guest OS

Hypervisor

Infrastructure

VM 1

App

Libs

Guest OS

VM 2

App

Libs

Guest OS

VM 3

App

Libs

Guest OS

Hypervisor

Host OS

Infrastructure

C 1

App

Libs

C 2

App

Libs

C 3

App

Libs

Docker

Host OS

Infrastructure

C 1

App

Libs

C 2

App

Libs

C 3

App

Libs

Docker

Host OS

Infrastructure

C 1

App

Libs

C 2

App

Libs

C 3

App

Libs

Docker

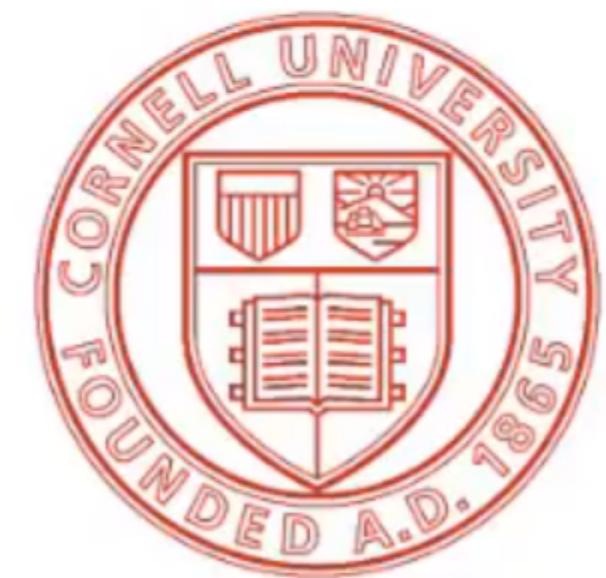
Host OS

Infrastructure



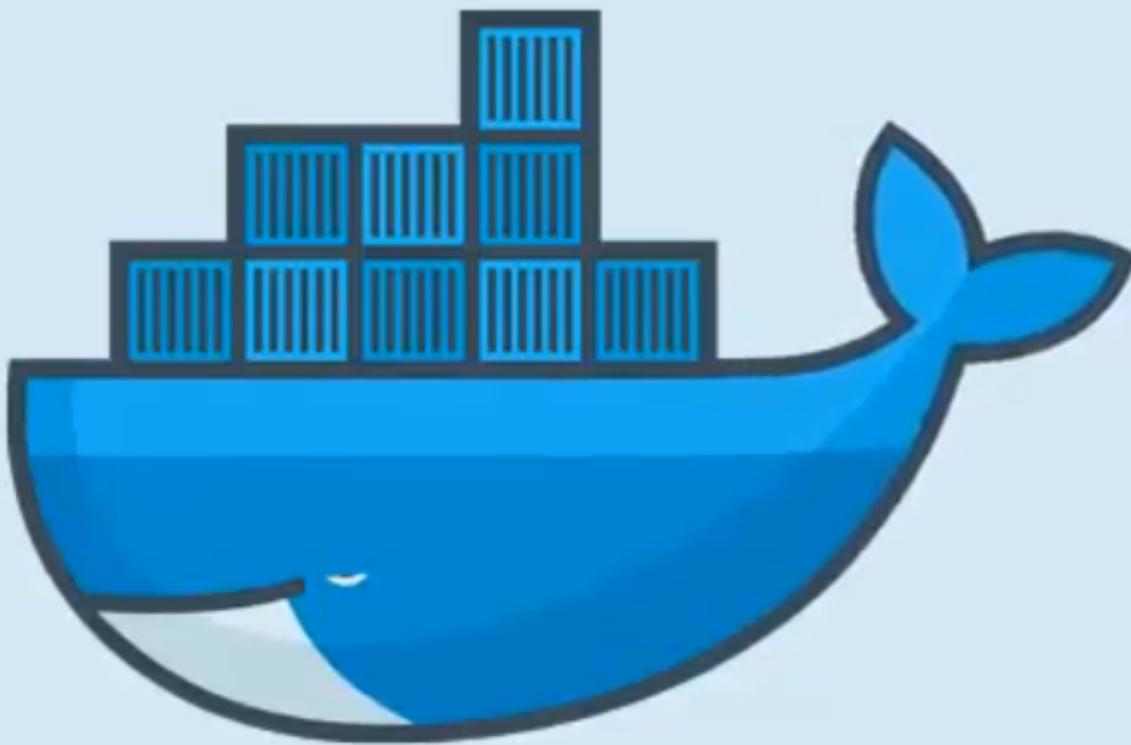
Containers

- ✓ Consume less storage and memory
- ✓ Easier and faster to ship
- ✓ If they work on one machine; they work on all machines
- ✓ Cost efficient and easy to scale
- ✓ Possible to eliminate data loss and downtime



“ Docker is an open platform for developers and system admins to build, ship and run containerized applications.





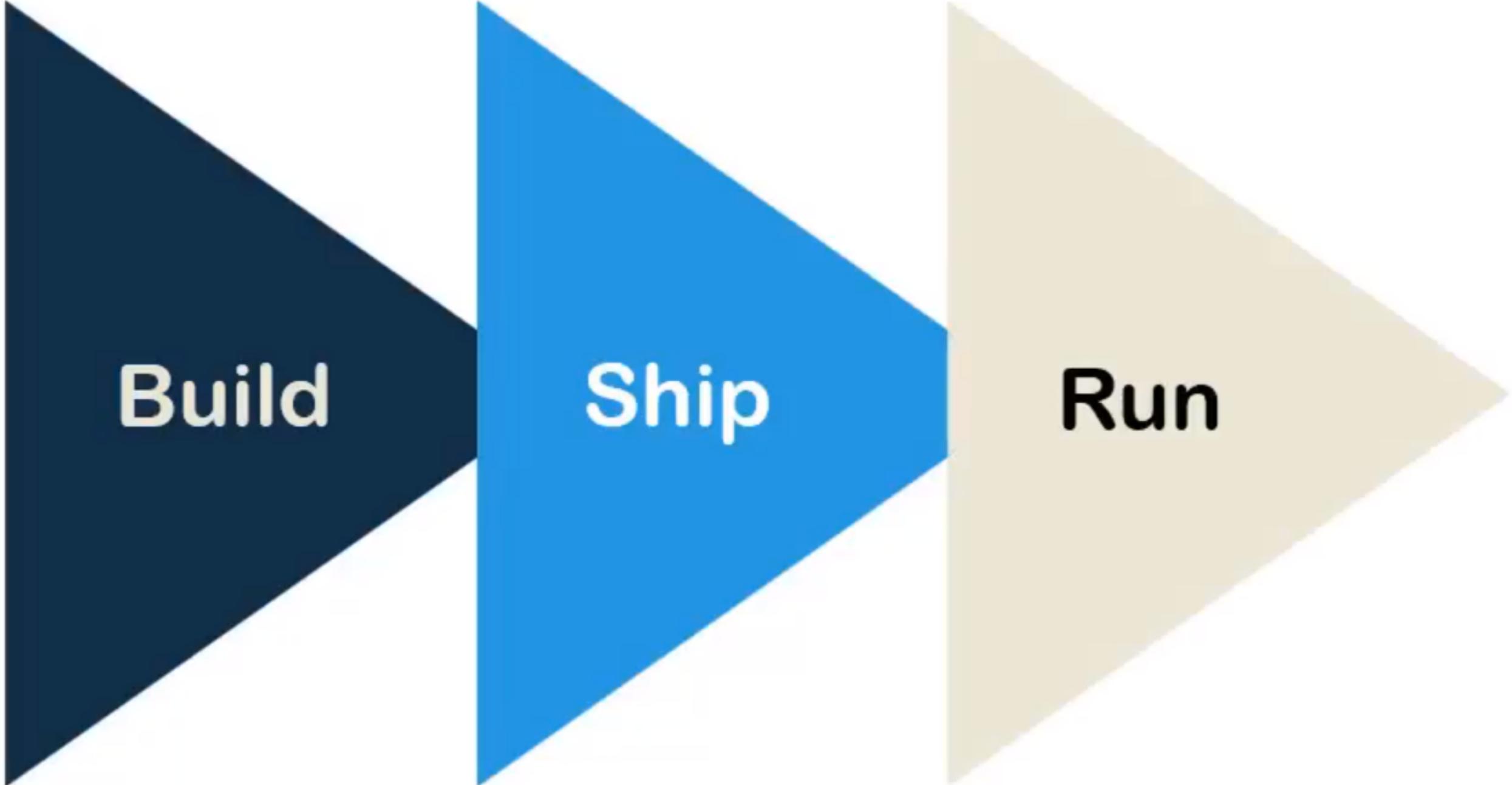
A new fish in the IT Ocean!



- ✓ Most widely used containerization platform
- ✓ Huge community support
- ✓ Large amount of 3rd party application support
- ✓ Works on Windows and Mac too

Stages of Containerization





Build

Ship

Run



Dockerfile
(Build)

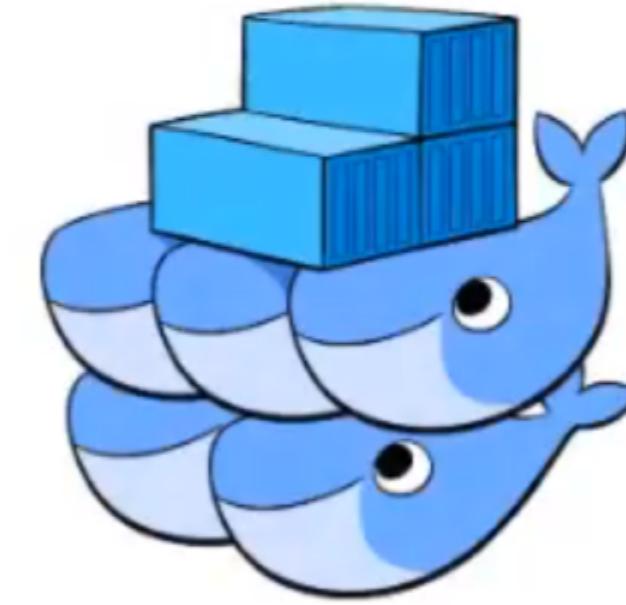
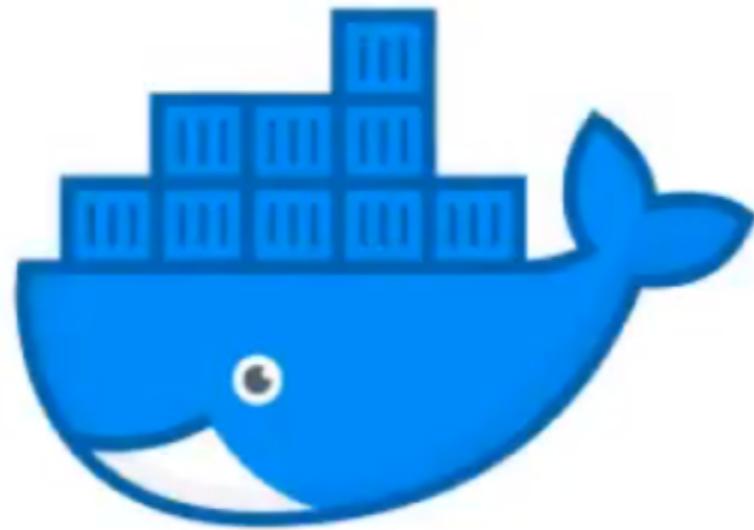


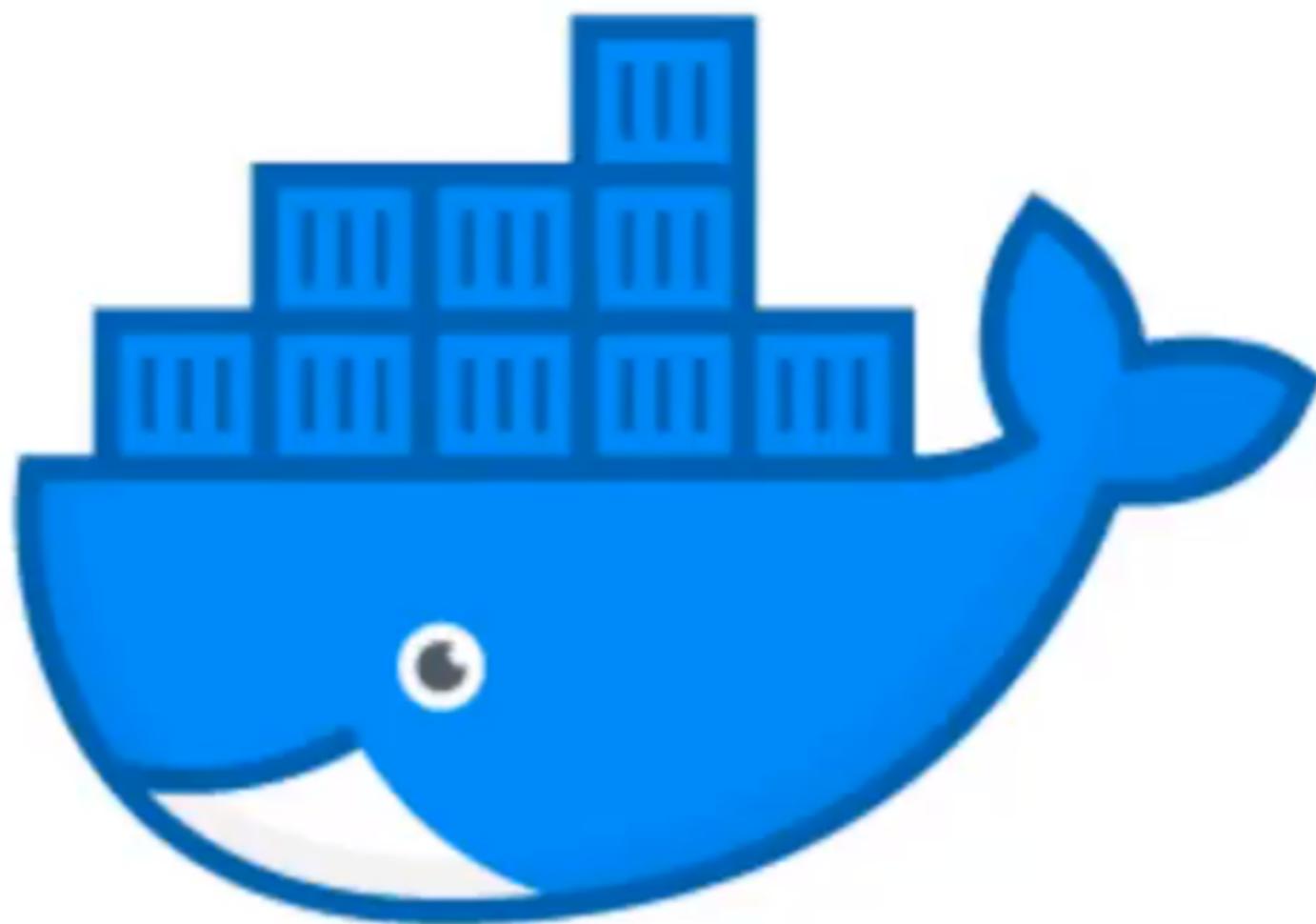
Docker Image
(Ship)



Containers
(Run)

Docker Ecosystem





Docker **Engine**