



## Agenda:

- Overview of Docker
- Candidates for Containerization
- Dockerfile Best Practices
- Cluster Architecture and Orchestration
- Building Secure Software Supply Chains
- Live Demo



The Docker Enterprise Container Platform Enabling the Software Supply Chain

- Diverse Applications
- Disparate Infrastructure
- Lifecycle Management
- Orchestrate Complex Systems
- Secure by Default
- Edge / IoT
- Serverless Anywhere





## Docker EE is built to enable these core objectives



#### Choice

- Hybrid and multi-clouds
- Windows and Linux
- Traditional apps and microservices
- DevOps and existing ops processes



## **Agility**

- Unified operations
- Rapid delivery and response
- Cost efficiency

### **Security**

- Safer apps
- Governance
- Chain of custody
- Threat mitigation

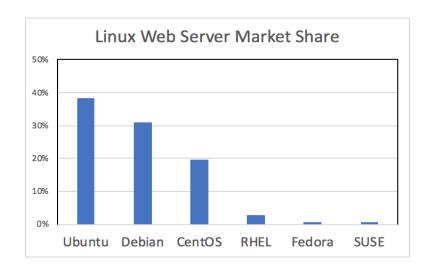


#### CHOICE

# Only Container Platform that is Multi-Linux, Multi-OS and Multi-Cloud



Source: Rightscale 2018 State of the Cloud Report



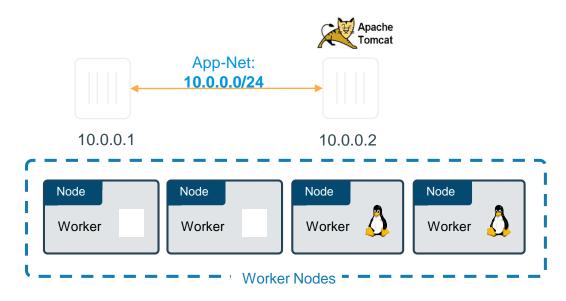
Source: https://w3techs.com/technologies/details/os-linux/all/all

Docker Enterprise Edition is certified to run on CentOS, RHEL, Ubuntu, SUSE, Oracle Linux and Windows Server and can be deployed into all major public clouds while maintaining the same operating experience



CHOICE

# Only Container Platform to Deliver First-Class Support and Interoperability across Linux and Windows



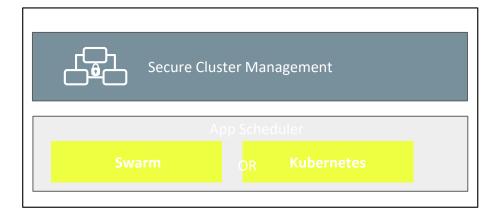
- Leverage best-in-class technologies across Windows and Linux
- Connect Windows and Linux containers in the same cluster through a common overlay network
- Build Compose files for hybrid applications
- Leverage labels and constraints for intelligent placement and scheduling

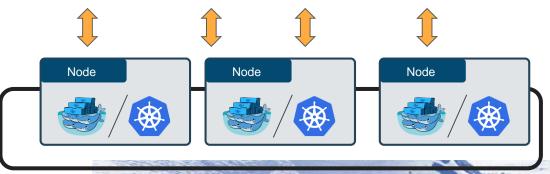




# Choice of Swarm and Kubernetes: Only Solution That Lets You Run Swarm Today, Kubernetes Tomorrow and Vice Versa

**Docker EE Orchestration** 





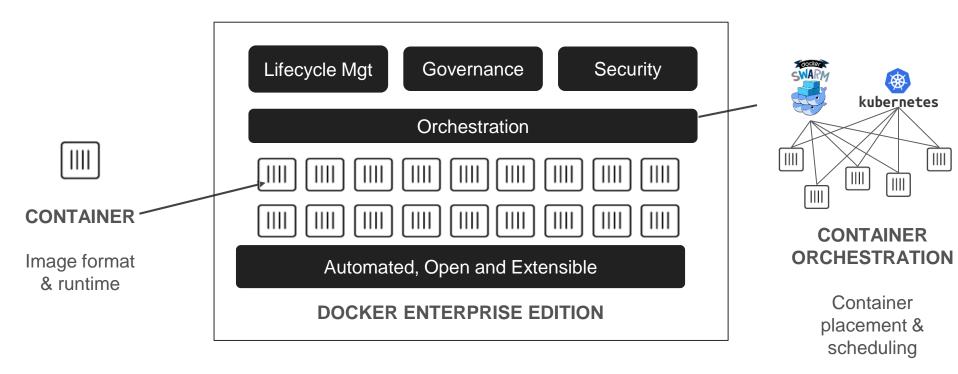
Docker EE is the only platform that allows you to run both Swarm and Kubernetes in the same cluster:

- Developers do not need to select orchestrators
- Freedom to change orchestrators as needs arise
- EE Manager Nodes are both Swarm and Kubernetes enabled
- Every worker node is both Kubernetes
   API- and Swarm API-ready

Docker EE Cluster



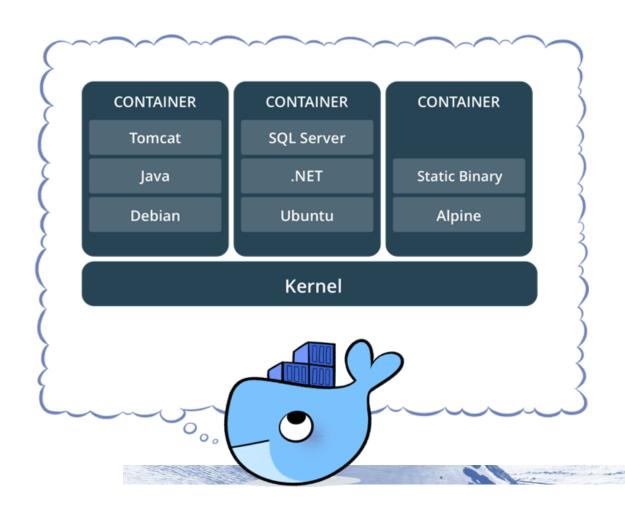
#### **End-to-end container lifecycle**



Organizations also require Lifecycle Management + Governance + Security + Automation + Extensibility



## What is a container?



- Standardized packaging for software and dependencies
- Isolate apps from each other
- Share the same OS kernel
- Works with all major Linux distros and Windows Server 2016



#### How to create a Docker container

#### Without Docker

100 Page Binder



- Replace the printed (often out of date) runbooks for app deployment and ops documentation
- Define instructions including: ports, volumes, environment variables, health-checks, and more

#### With Docker

Single Text File



- Dockerfile contains all commands to assemble a Docker container
- Dockerfile containing all the instructions to deploy your app.
- Enables consistent deployments across multiple environments





Certification and Support

Integrated App and Cluster Management

**Optimized Container Engine** 

#### **Certified Containers Certified Plugins Application Composition, Deployment and Reliability Application and Secure Access and Policy Management User Management Cluster Management Image Scanning and Content Trust and Image Management Monitoring** Verification **Security Network Volumes Container Runtime Distributed State Orchestration Certified Infrastructure**



#### **Docker EE Components**

CI/CD

**Images** 

**Public Cloud** 

docker enterprise edition ADVANCED INTEGRATED SECURITY docker universal control place docker trusted registry app & cluster management image management docker engine container runtime, orchestration, networking, volumes, plugins

Virtual

Volumes

Monitoring

Logging

Physical

more...

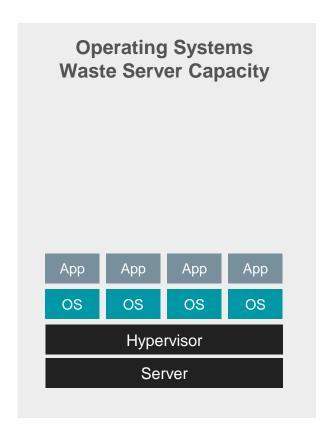
**Operating Systems** 

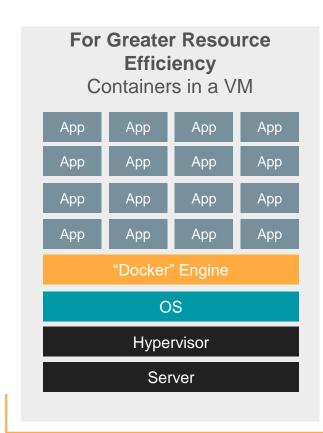


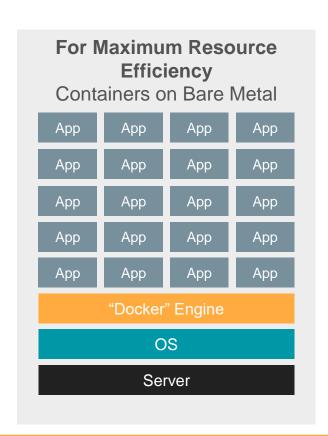
# Why containerize applications?



#### **Docker containers**







Server Count ↓

VM and OS Licenses ↓

Power, Space, Cooling ↓

Admin ↓



# Candidates for containerization



# **App Selection**

#### General Guidance

Linux	Windows
Java EE	.NET Framework
Components fundamentally compatible with modern OS (e.g. RHEL 7, WS 2016, etc.)	

Components fundamentally compatible with modern OS (e.g. RHEL 7, WS 2016, etc.)

Server-side only components (no GUI)

Requires little / no refactoring



# **App Selection**

## Runtime / App Servers

Linux	Windows
Java EE	.NET Framework 2.0+
	ASP.NET, Windows Services
Tomcat*, Jetty*, Glassfish*, WebLogic*, WebSphere*,	IIS 6, 7 or 8

Custom applications - Commercial off the Shelf (COTS) not prefered



# **App Selection**

#### Architecture

Linux **Windows** 2 or 3 tier app Up to 5 application components [e.g. service, job, queue, proxy, etc.] Components do not require clustering (can run as a single node)

Databases can be excluded for containerization (i.e. can be migrated / connected to independently)

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# Best practices



1) Minimize Number of Layers

#### Bad!

# RUN apt-get update RUN apt-get install -y wget RUN rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/\*

#### Good!

```
RUN apt-get update &&\
  apt-get install -y wget &&\
  rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*
```



2) Use cache-busting: ensuring you never use cache outdated updates

#### Bad!

```
RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install -y wget
RUN rm -rf
/var/lib/apt/lists/*
```

#### Good!

```
RUN apt-get update &&\
  apt-get install -y wget &&\
  rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*
```



3) Update by version

#### Good!

```
RUN apt-get update &&\
  apt-get install -y wget &&\
  rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*
```

#### **Better!**

```
RUN apt-get update &&\
  apt-get install -y
wget=1.17.1-1ubuntu1.1 &&\
  rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*
```



4) Separate layers that will break the cache to utilize layer caching

#### BAD!

COPY . /usr/src RUN npm install

#### Good!

COPY package.json /usr/src/package.json RUN npm install COPY . /usr/src

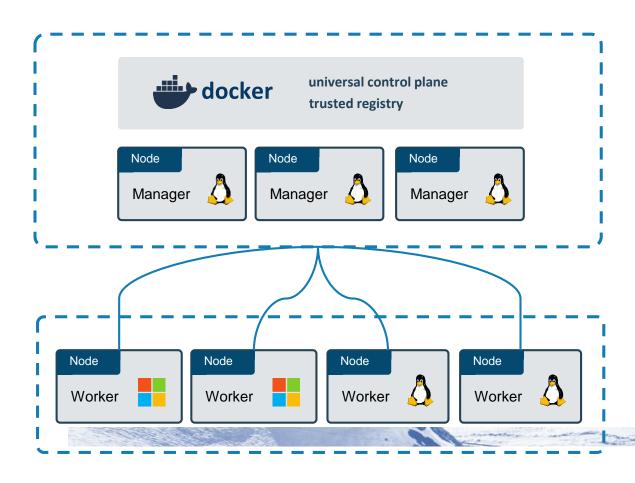


# Architecture



#### **Mixed Windows and Linux Clusters**

#### UNIFORMLY OPERATE, MANAGE, AND SECURE WINDOWS AND LINUX CONTAINERS



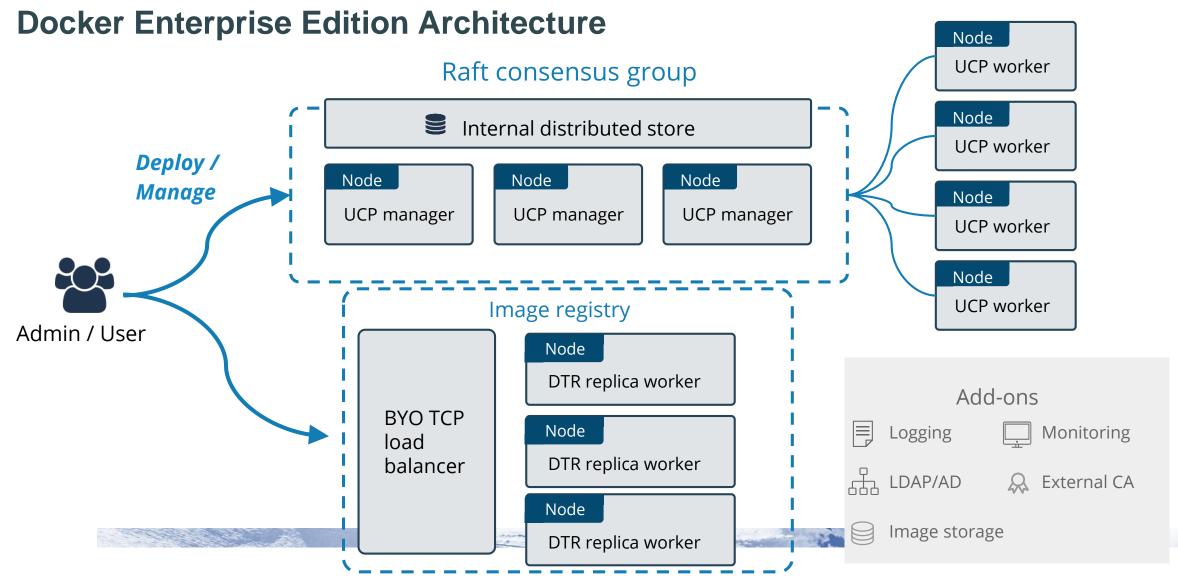
#### **KEY FEATURES**

- Extend enterprise security features like image signing, image scanning, and secrets management to both Windows and Linux worker nodes
- Leverage the same LDAP/AD integration and RBAC rules across Windows and Linux nodes
- Visualize all apps in the same environment

#### **BENEFITS**

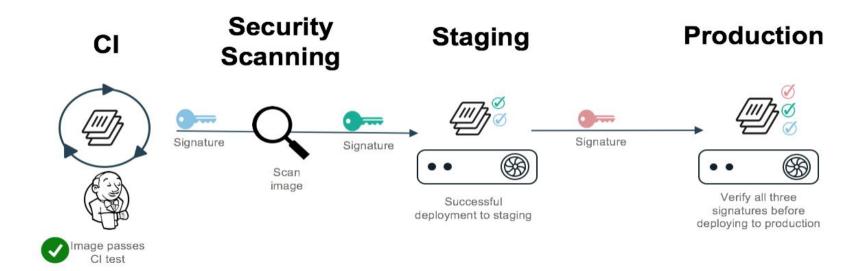
- Improve resource utilization and incur less management overhead with centralized management across Windows and Linux apps
- Reduce risk with consistent processes and policies across Windows and Linux apps







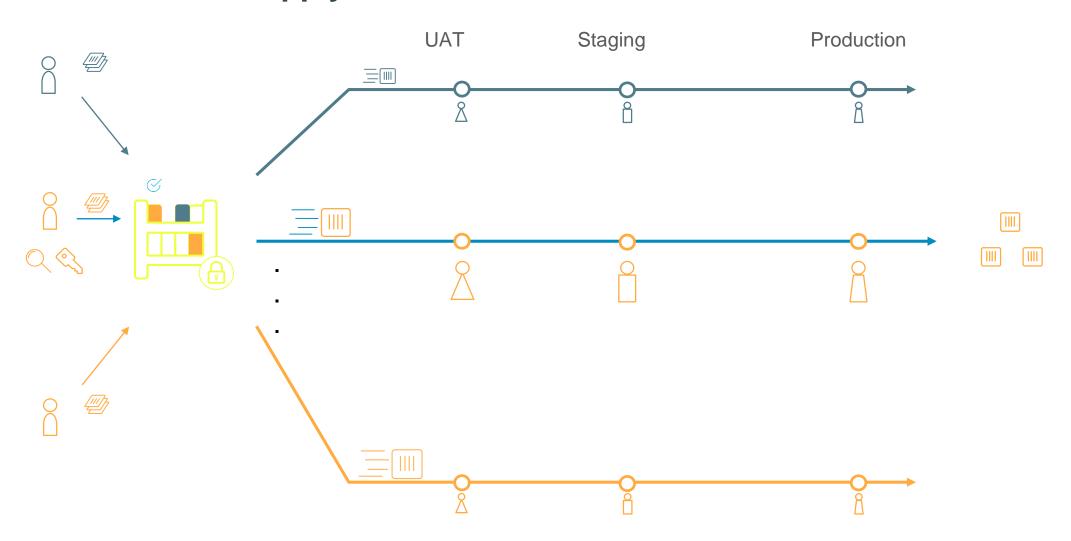
#### Leverage a secure and automated software supply chain



- Establish chain of trust with apps as they move across environments
- Digitally sign containers and only run verified containers
- Freshness guarantee ensures no tampering and latest container is running
- Automate workflow with immutable repos and automated image promotion

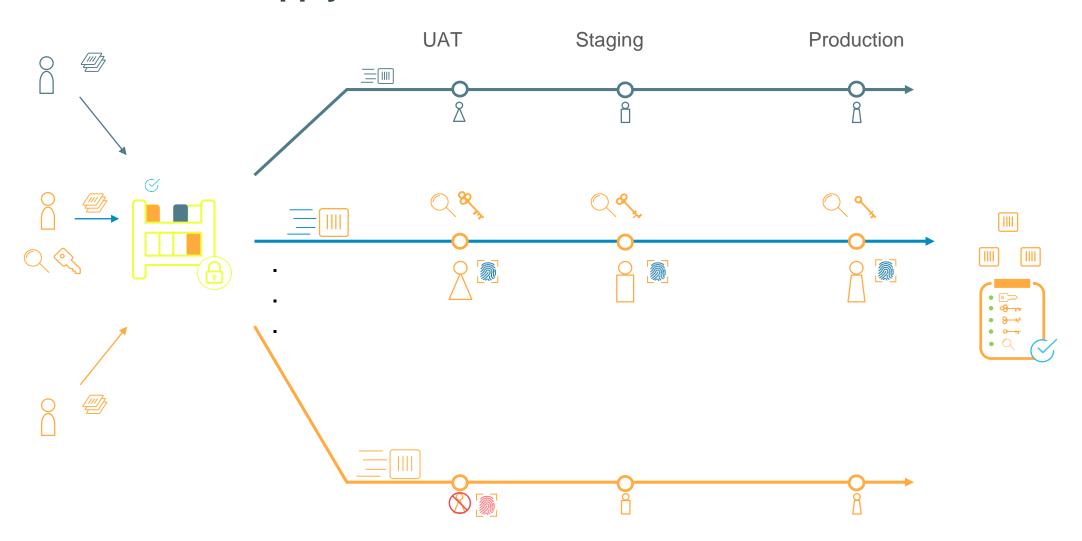


#### **Secure Software Supply Chain**





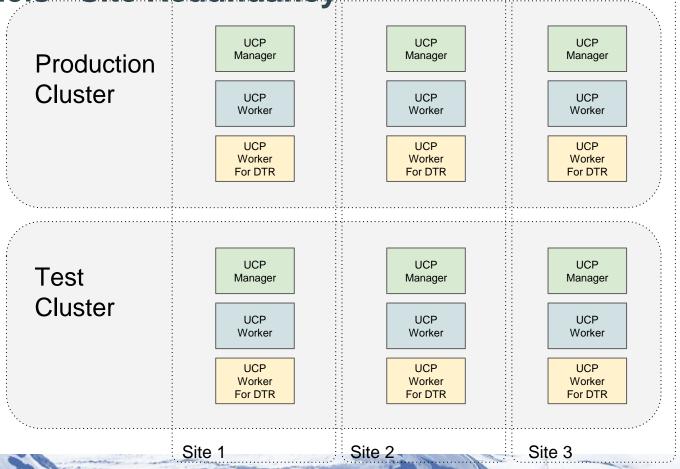
## **Secure Software Supply Chain**





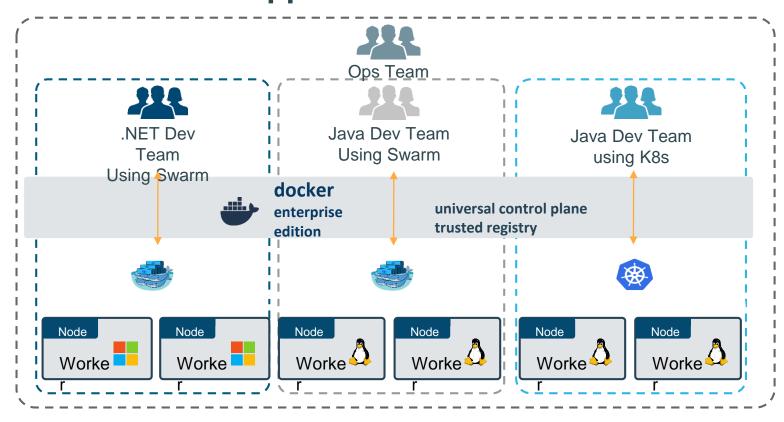
Donsters, E Eit Deployment Models - Site Redundancy

- We try and achieve redundancy by spreading a cluster across sites.
- With 3 Sites (And the addition of a 3rd worker node) we are able balance all of the components correctly.
- If site 1 goes down. You lose ⅓ of your managers, therefore Quorum remains.
- 3 Sites does provide you with Site Redundancy!





Define Secure Application Zones to Enforce IT Governance



#### FEATURE / CAPABILITY

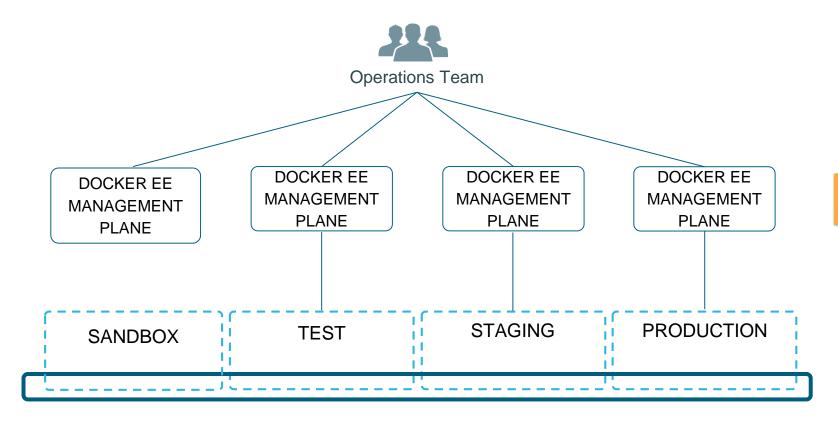
- Integrate with LDAP/AD and create granular and flexible access controls
- Combine Namespace isolation with node-based isolation for increased separation

#### **KEY BENEFITS**

- Easily define resource-based permissions to different teams and expose only the allotted resources to each team
- Re-allocate resources as needed



#### Why not use separate clusters instead of application zones?



#### Cluster sprawl

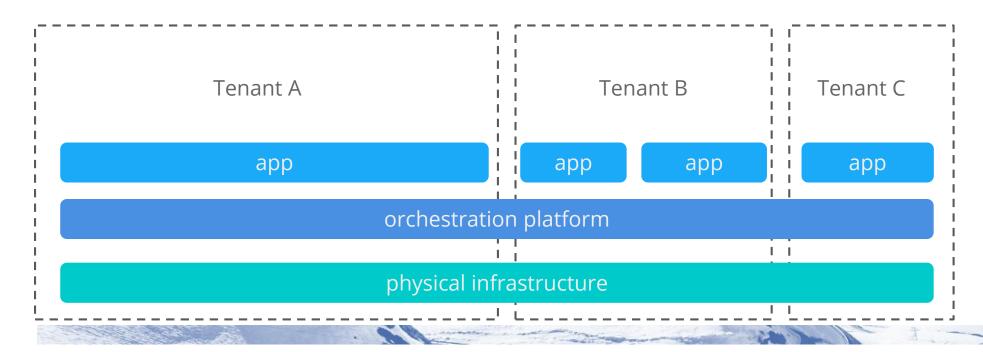
- Redundant management
  - Higher cost (more nodes)
  - Disconnected policies & controls
  - Higher chance of errors

Single cluster, multiple divided zones



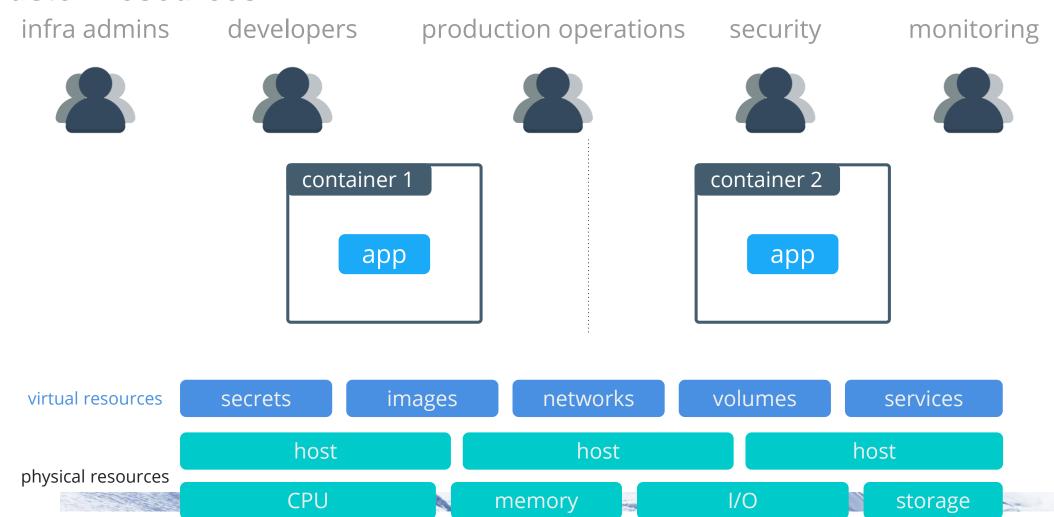
## Define Secure Application Zones to Enforce IT Governance Benefits of Secure Application Zones:

- Higher resource utilization
- Specialization of skill sets for discrete layers of IT stack
- Separation of responsibilities for more resilient and manageable architectures





#### **Cluster Resources**





# Docker Certified Infrastructure



#### **Docker Certified Infrastructure:**

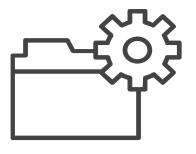
#### Reliably Deploy and Manage Docker Enterprise Edition On Your Infrastructure



Reference Architecture

Detailed design and deployment considerations

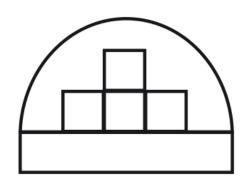
Best practices developed in real world deployments



Automation & Tooling

Templates and scripts to automate deployment

Spend more time on your apps



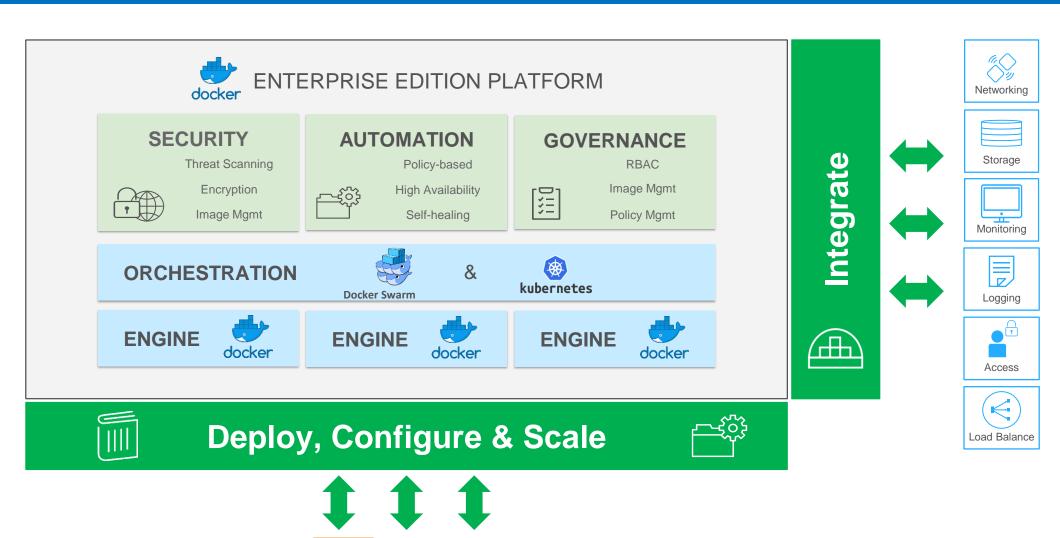
Ecosystem Integration

Open, extensible work with popular 3rd party tools

Integrate with what you have



## What Does Docker Certified Infrastructure Do?





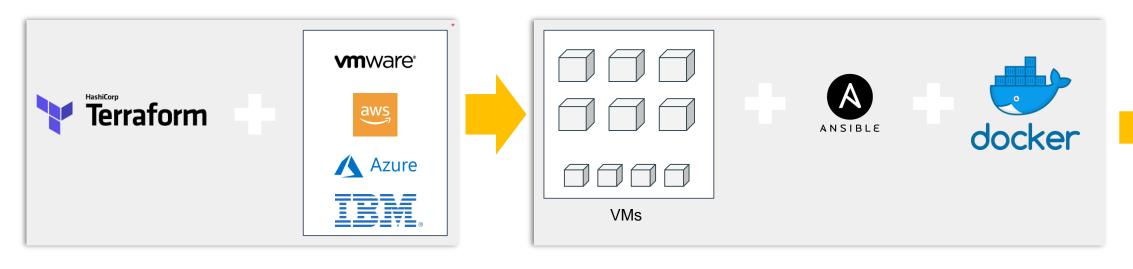


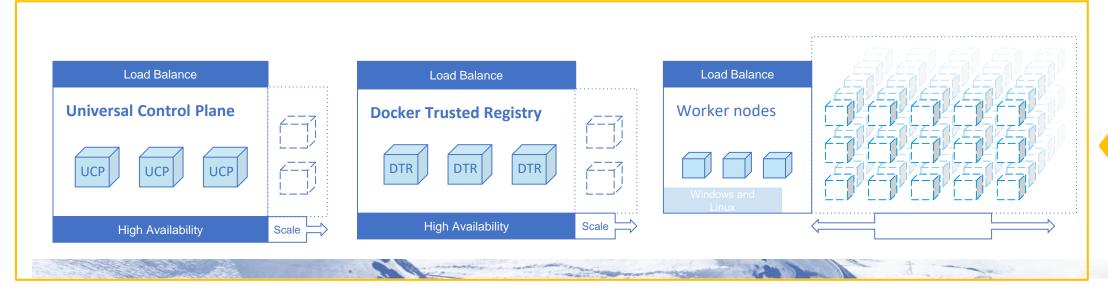






## **Docker Certified Infrastructure** Technical Details







# Live Demo

