How containerization differs with virtualization?
The **docker** container comprises just the application and its dependencies. It runs as an isolated process in userspace on the host operating system sharing the kernel with other container. Thus it enjoys the resource isolation and allocation benefits of VMs but is much more portable and efficient.

Each **virtualized application** includes not only the application which may be only 10s of mb and the necessary binaries and libraries but also an entire guest operating system which may weight 10s of GB

What are benefits of containerization?

- Ease of Deployment and Configuration
- High Scalability
- Pipeline Management
- Process Isolation

What are downsides of containerization?

- Graphical applications don't work well
- Not all applications benefit from containers

For what scenarios containerization is suitable?
We use containerization when we want to quickly deploy our application and be sure it will work on any platform and computer. Also, the using of a container is convenient if we use the micro services when building an application.