



Docker for Beginners



Agenda

DAY 1

Technological Landscape

Container Concepts

Kernel Features (Namespaces, CGroups,)

DAY 2

Docker Installation

Managing Docker using CLI

DAY 3

Dockerfile

Docker Images

Docker Registry

DAY 4

Docker Volumes

Docker Networking

DAY 5

Docker Compose

Docker on Nutanix

Final Project - Flask App in LB mode



Resources

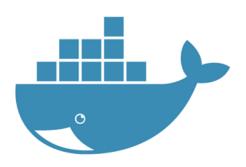
- **Powerpoint Slides**
- ✓ Available on Prolix
 ✓ VMs CentOS 2 vCPU / 4GB RAM
 ✓ IP Range: 10.66.41.203-213/24
 ✓ User: root / Password: Nutanix/4u

- ➤ Etherpad

 https://etherpad.wikimedia.org/p/EMEA-Docker-Training





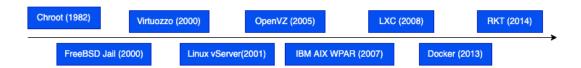


Docker for Beginners

Day 1 – Introduction



Container concept is not new... it's being around for such a time!

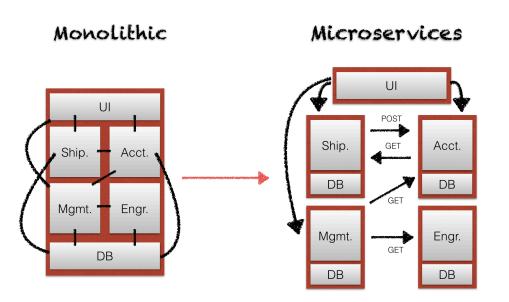


- But why only in the most recent years it became a "trending topic"?
- Why some many companies are adopting container for delivering their apps?
- There are other tendencies which are taking advantage of containers?



Microservices

- Application is broken down into multiple component services
- So that each of these services can be deployed and then redeployed independently

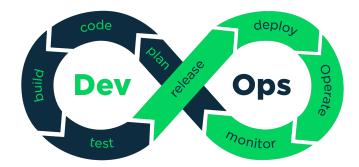


- ✓ Better fault isolation:
- ✓ Multilanguage application
- ✓ Easier to scale and integrate
- ✓ Easier to upgrade
- ✓ Teams micromanagement



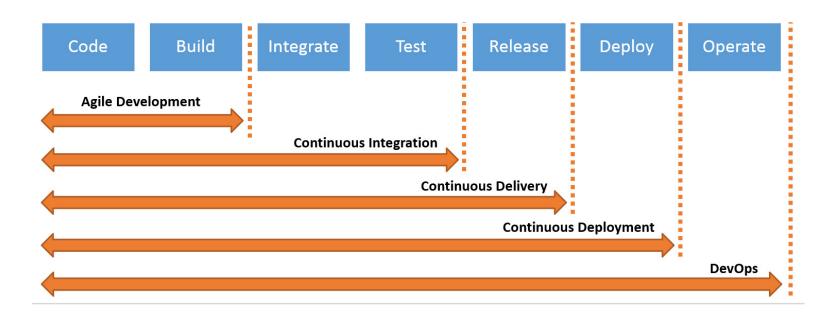
Agile and DevOps Practices

- ➤ Agile refers to a group of software development methodologies that evolve collaboration between self-organizing cross-functional teams.
- DevOps is the practice of operations and development teams working together in the entire service lifecycle
- > Each team work on design and development process, but also on production support.





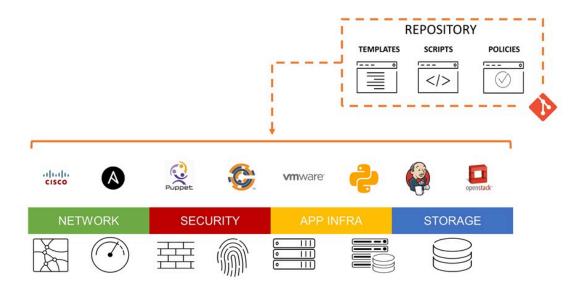
Agile and DevOps Practices





Infrastructure as Code

- Programmatically way to deliver the resources required by CI/CD development cycle;
- > Automates the infrastructure delivery using API calls;







VMs vs Containers (a tendentious comparison)

| | VM | Container |
|---------------|-----|-----------|
| Size | Gal | |
| Startup | | - |
| Disposability | | |
| Integration | e e | W.COOL! |
| Portability | | ne 🗲 |

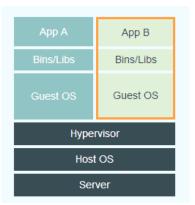
Containers seem to suit very well the needs of such new scenario! Docker is at the right place at right time!

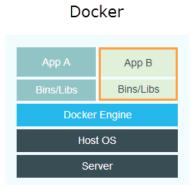




What is it?

- ➤ An open source software platform to create, deploy and manage virtualized application containers on a common OS;
- > Uses host kernel, hence there is no custom or additional kernel inside container;
- ➤ Relies on cgroups, namespaces and LXC which are features of Linux kernel to isolate groups of processes;

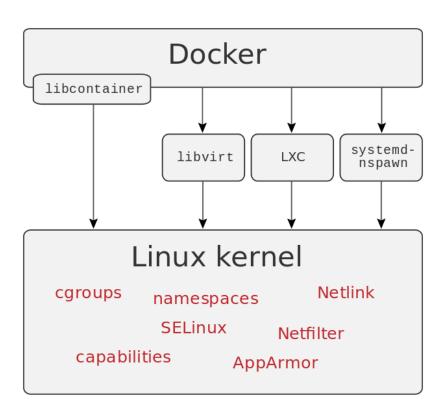








Kernel Components







Namespaces

- Partitions kernel resources isolating processes in order to gives access to create virtual subsystem;
- Wraps a global resource such that it appears to processes in that namespace have their own isolated instance of the said resource.

PID namespaces

Namespaces:

- cgroup
- ipc
- mnt
- net
- pid
- user
- uts

Host PID 1 1237 | PID namespace 1 1 (1238) 2 (1241)

Kernel



> Docker

PID Namespace

```
2. vagrant@ubuntu-xenial: ~ (ssh)
vagrant@ubuntu-xenial:~$
```



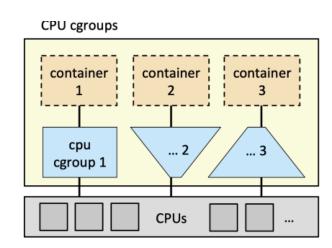


CGroups

- ➤ Linux kernel feature which limits, isolates and measures resource usage of a group of processes.
- > Resources quotas for memory, CPU, network and IO can be set.

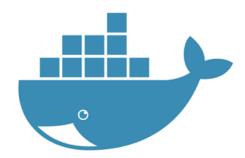
cgroups:

- blkio
- · cpu,cpuacct
- cpuset
- devices
- hugetlb
- memory
- net_cls,net_prio
- pids
- ...









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Thank You

