

Containers and Docker

Concepts



IBM Cloud
1

What are containers?

A standard way to package an application and all its dependencies so that it can be moved between environments and run without change

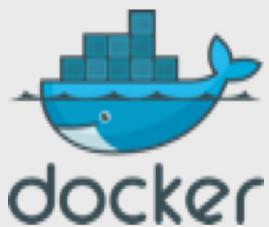
Work by hiding the differences between applications inside the container so that everything outside the container can be standardized

Docker: provides a standard way to create images for Linux Containers



Linux Containers (LXC) details:

- An isolated user space within a running Linux OS
- Shared kernel across containers
- Direct device access
- All packages and data in an isolated runtime, saved as a filesystem
- Resource management implemented with control groups (cgroups)
- Resource isolation through namespaces



Why use containers?

Containers are a critical foundation for distributed apps in hybrid clouds

Ship more software

Accelerate development, CI and CD pipelines by eliminating headaches of setting up environments and dealing with differences between environments. On average, Docker users ship software more frequently.

Resource efficiency

Lightweight containers run on a single machine and share the same OS kernel while images are layered file systems sharing common files to make efficient use of RAM and disk and start instantly.

App portability

Isolated containers package the application, dependencies, and configurations together. These containers can then seamlessly move across environments and infrastructures.

The challenge

Multiplicity
of Stacks

Static website:

- Nginx
- OpenSSL
- Bootstrap 2
- ModSecurity

User DB:

- PostgreSQL
- pgv8
- v8

Web front end:

- Ruby
- Rails
- Sass
- Unicorn

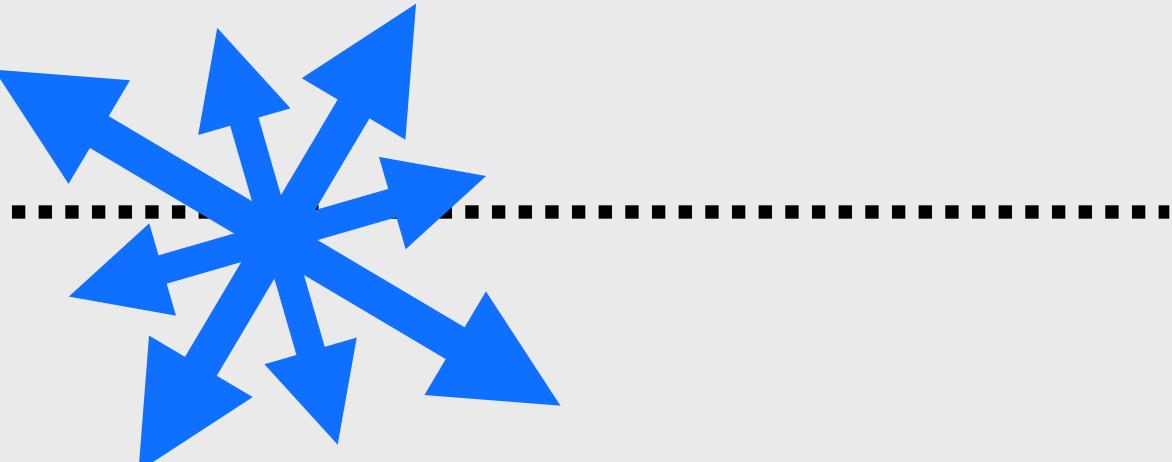
Queue:

- Redis
- Redis-sentinel

Analytics DB:

- Hadoop
- Hive
- Thrift
- OpenJDK

Do services
and apps interact
appropriately?



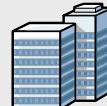
Multiplicity of
hardware
environments



Development
VM



QA server



Customer
Data Center



Public Cloud



Production
Cluster



Contributor's
laptop

Can I migrate
smoothly and
quickly?

Docker: a shipping container for code

Multiplicity
of Stacks

Static website

User DB

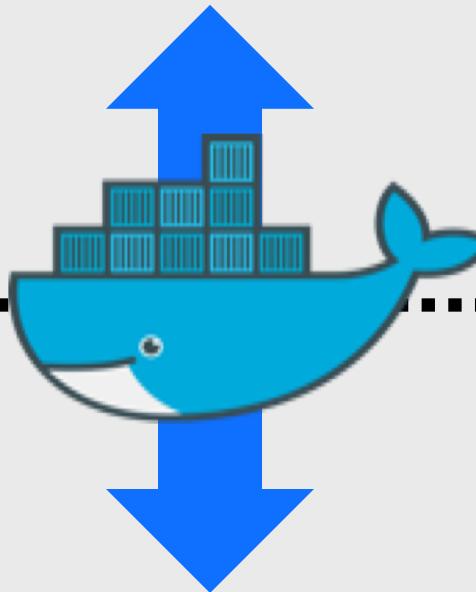
Web front end

Queue

Analytics DB

Do services
and apps interact
appropriately?

An engine that enables any payload to be encapsulated as a lightweight, portable, self-sufficient container...



...that can be manipulated by using standard operations, and run consistently on virtually any hardware platform.

Multiplicity of
hardware
environments



Development
VM



QA server



Customer
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Public Cloud



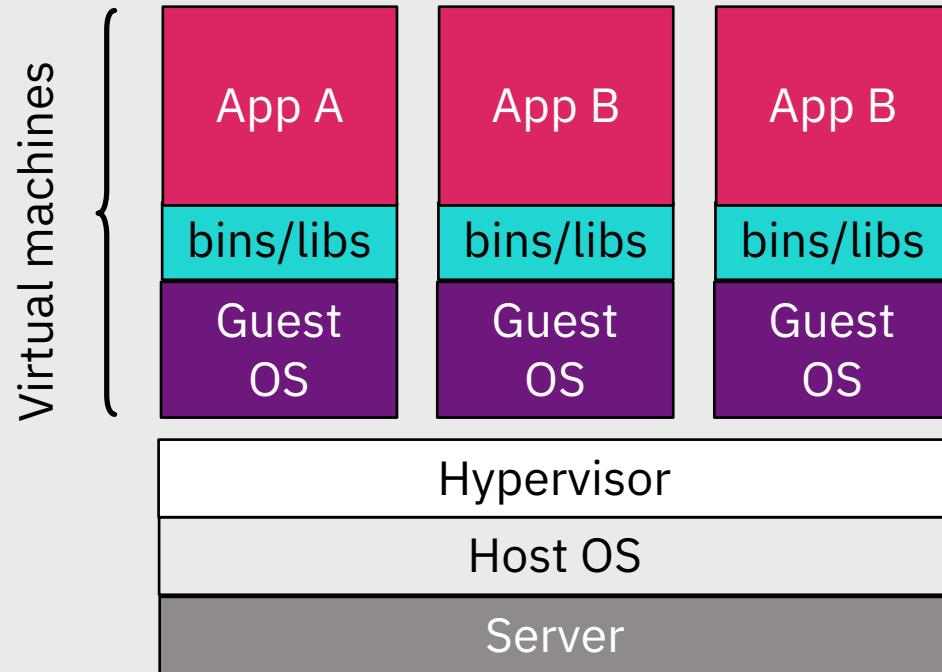
Production
Cluster



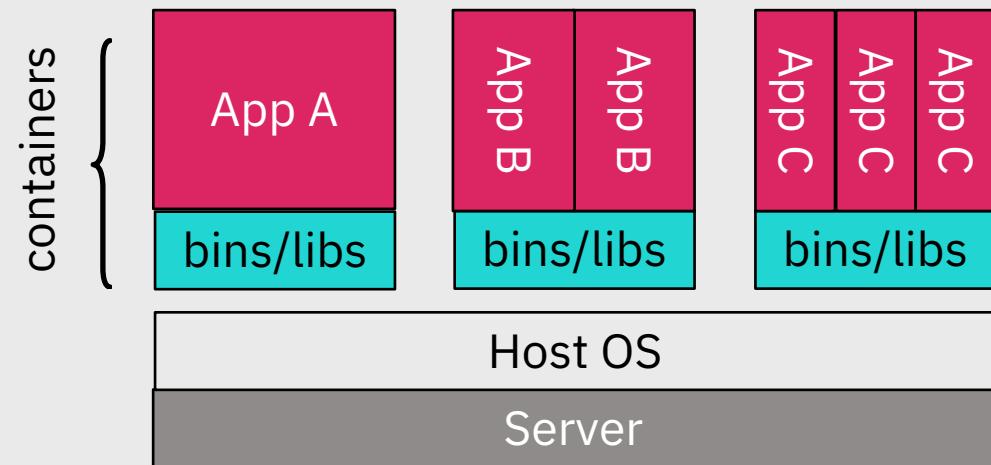
Contributor's
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Can I migrate
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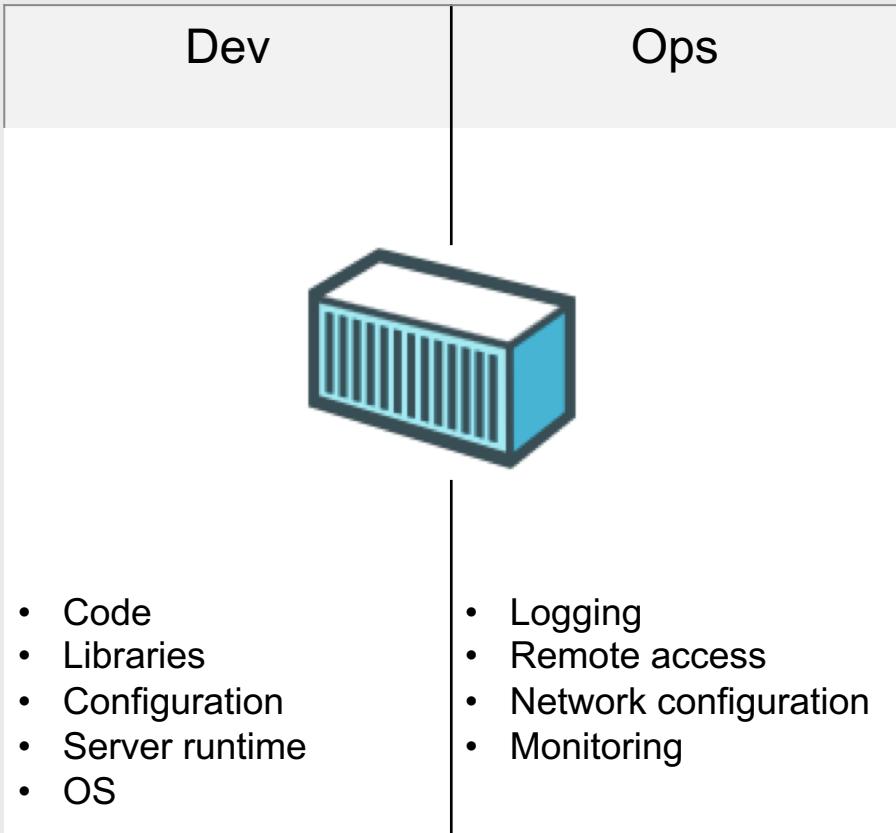
Virtual machines versus containers



Containers are isolated, but share OS and, where appropriate, bins/libraries



Dev versus Ops



Separation of concerns

- A container separates and bridges the **Dev** and **Ops** in DevOps
- **Dev** focuses on the application environment
- **Ops** focuses on the deployment environment

Benefits of using containers

Can run on many different platforms

Processes share OS resources, but remain segregated

Isolate the different requirements between the applications that run inside the container, and the operations that run outside the container

Quick and easy to create, delete, start, stop, download, and share

Use hardware resources more efficiently than virtual machines, and are more lightweight

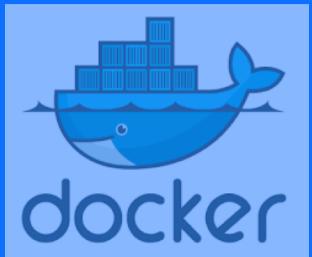
Can be treated as unchangeable



Container ecosystem

Docker

The most common standard, made Linux containers usable by the masses



Rocket (rkt)

An emerging container standard from CoreOS, the company that developed etcd



Garden

Cloud Foundry component for creating and managing containers



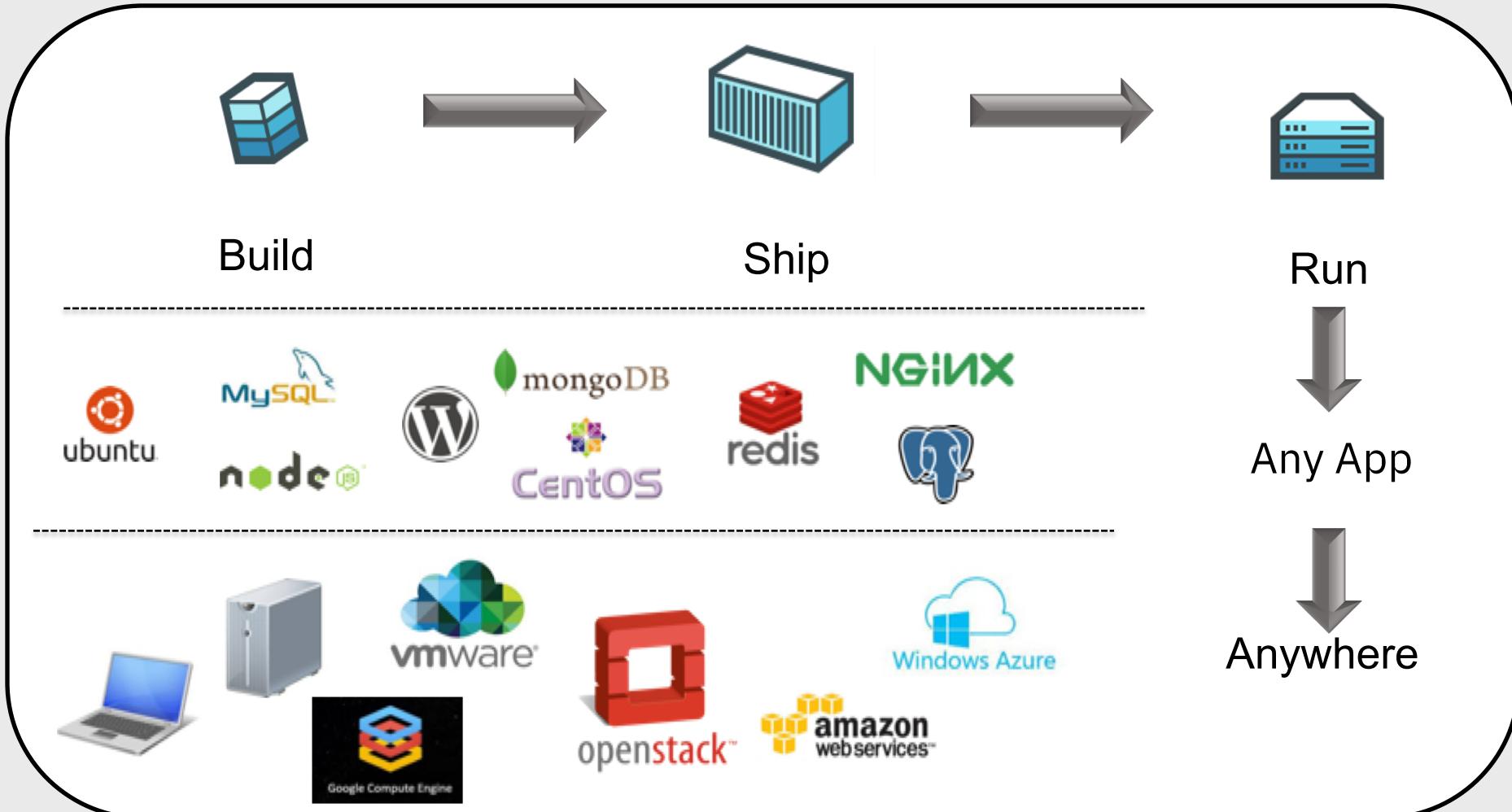
Open Container Initiative (OCI)

A Linux Foundation project that is developing a governed container standard



Docker mission

Docker is an **open platform** for building distributed applications for developers and system administrators.



Docker adoption

Enables application development efficiency, making deployment more efficient, and eliminating vendor lock-in with true portability

Open Software

Launched March 2013

2.0+ billion downloads of Docker images

Open Contribution

2000+ contributors

#2 most popular project

185 community meet-up groups
in 58 countries

Open Design

Contributors include IBM, Red Hat, Google, Microsoft, VMware, AWS, Rackspace, and others

Open governance

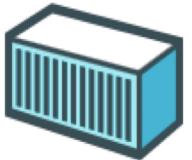
Docker, the Open Container Initiative (OCI), and the Cloud Native Computing Foundation (CNCF) are jointly developing container standards

Docker basic concepts



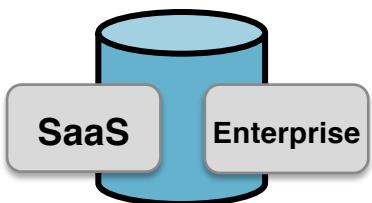
Image

A read-only snapshot of a container that is stored in a Docker registry and used as a template for building containers



Container

The standard unit in which the application service resides or is transported



Registry

Available in SaaS or Enterprise to deploy anywhere you choose

Stores, distributes and shares container images



Engine

A program that creates, ships and runs application containers

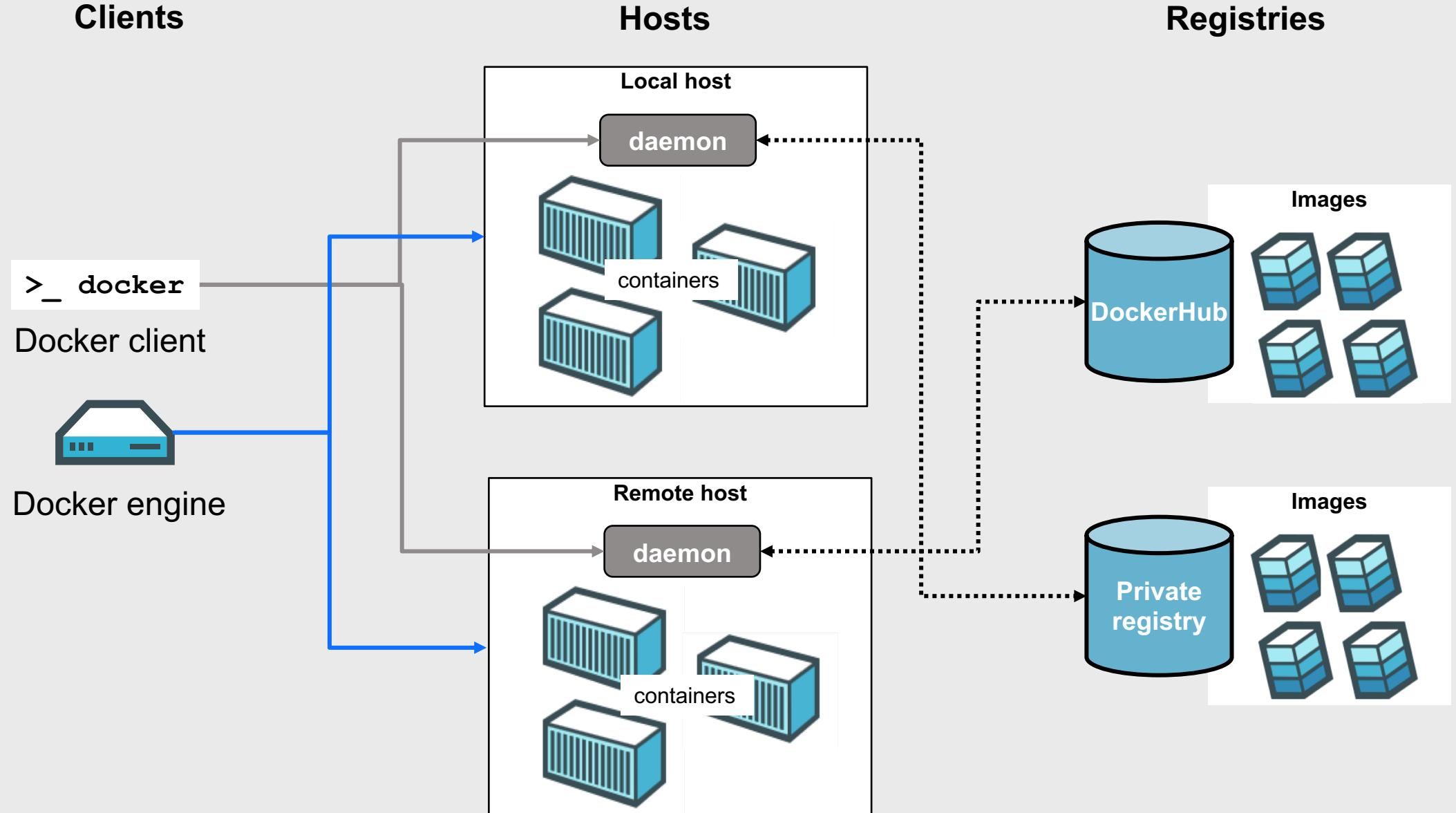
Runs on any physical or virtual machine locally, in private, or public cloud

`>_ docker`

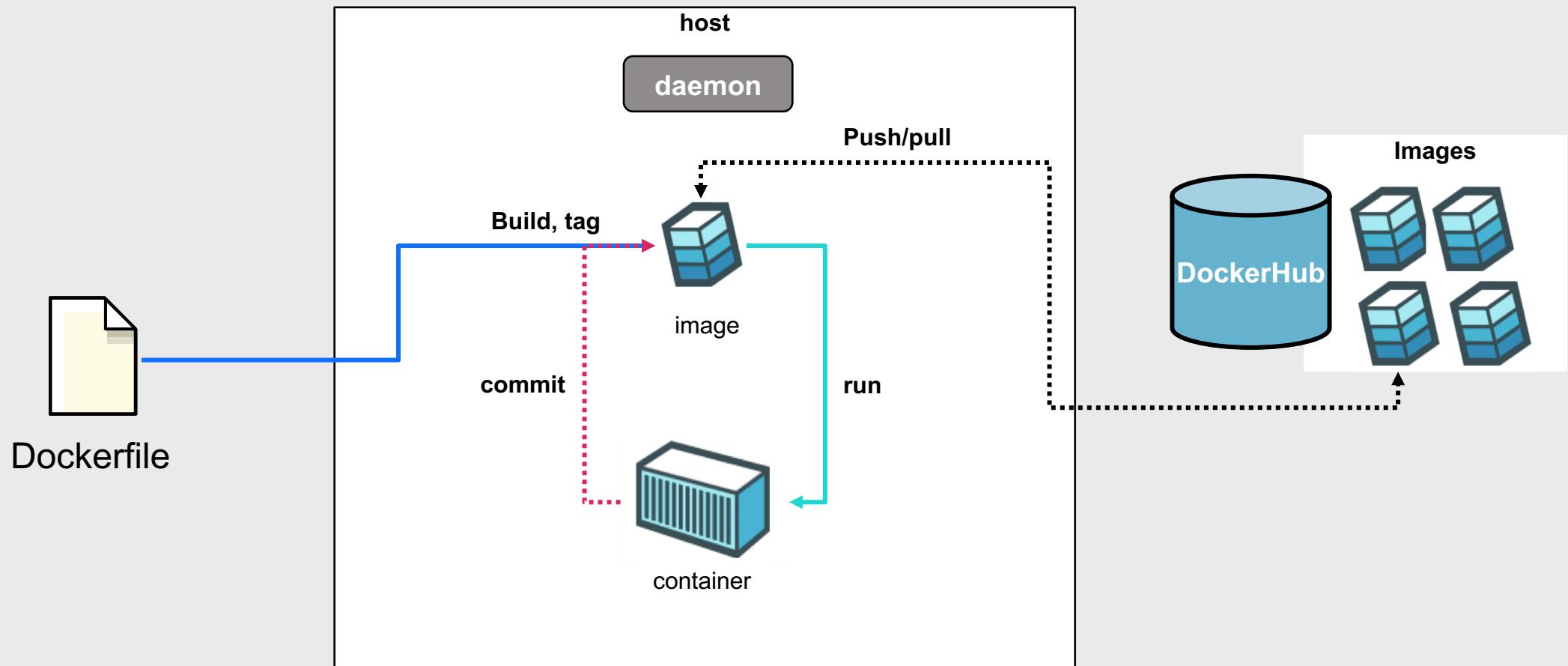
Client

Communicates with engine to execute commands

Docker architecture



Typical workflow



Docker shared and layered file systems technology

Docker uses a copy-on-write (union) file system. New files and edits are only visible to current and above layers.

Saves disk space and allows images to build faster.

Maintains filesystem integrity by isolating the contents.

