

Intro to Docker



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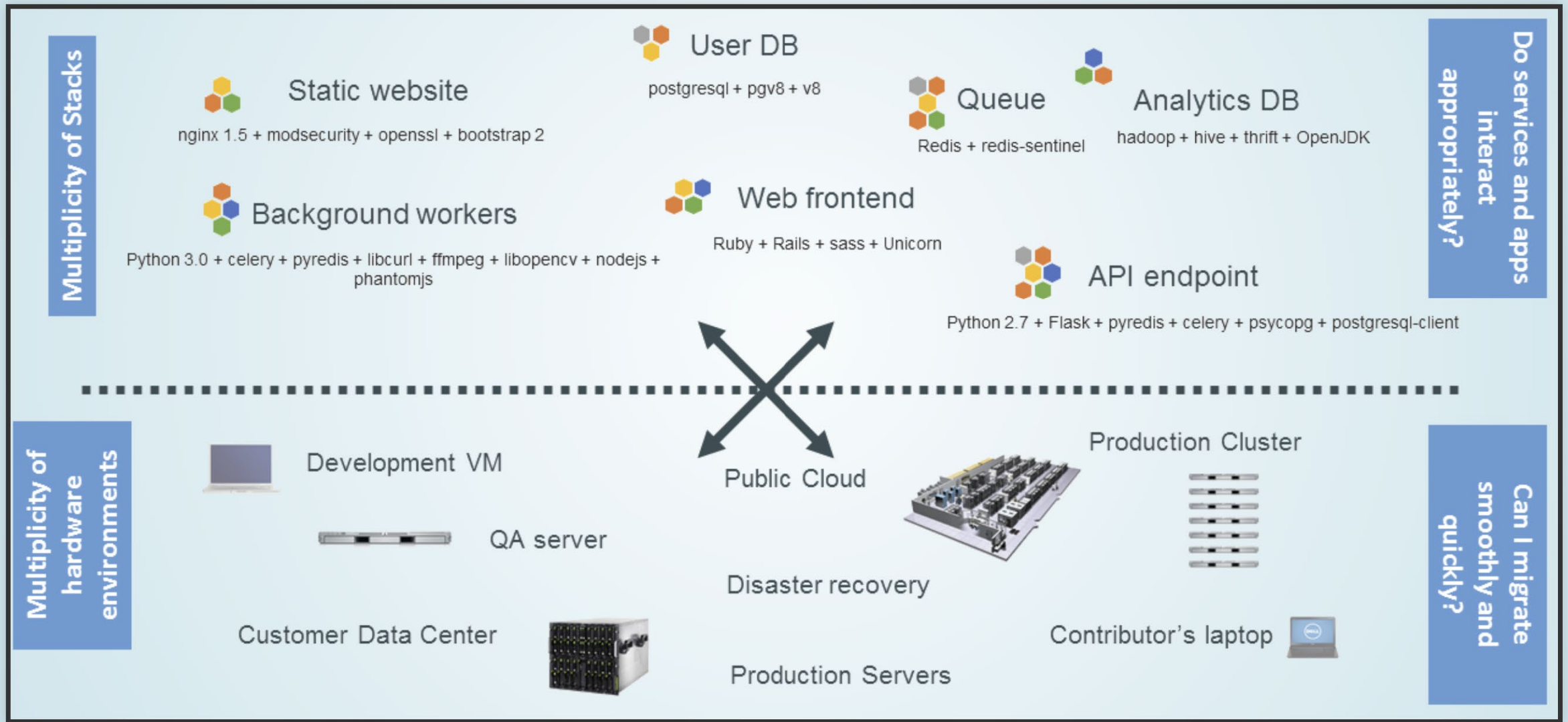
Why Docker?

- What does it do?

Docker solves the “**same app, different computer**” problem

- (when software runs fine on one computer but fails—or behaves differently--on another)
- Why it happens? Differences in:
 - Operating systems
 - Settings
 - Required components (dependencies) and versions

The Challenge



Cargo Transport Pre-1960

Multiplicity of Goods



Do I worry about
how goods interact
(e.g. coffee beans
next to spices)

Multiplicity of
methods for
transporting/storing

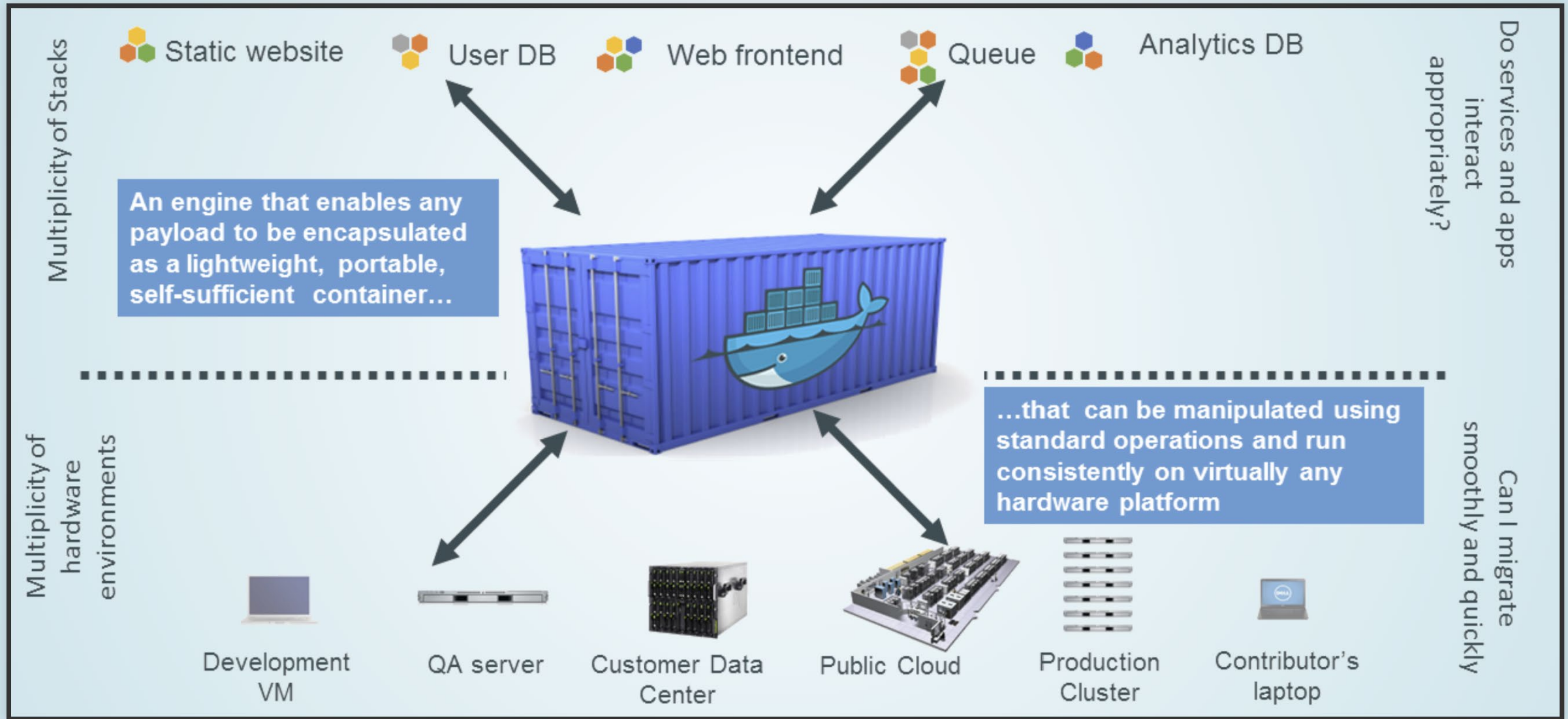


Can I transport quickly
and smoothly
(e.g. from boat to train
to truck)

Solution: Intermodal Shipping Container



Docker is a Container System for Code



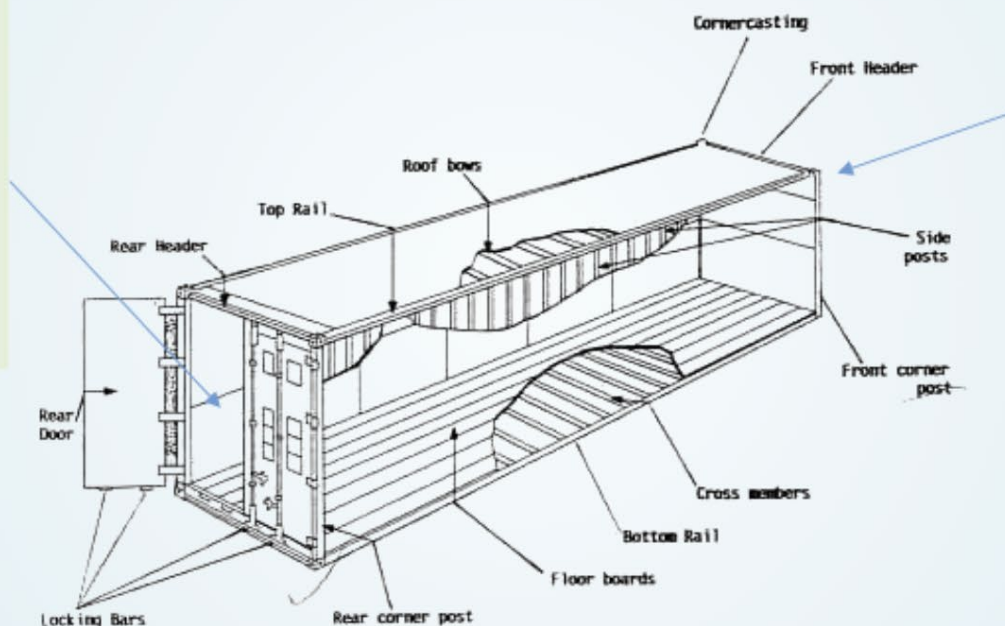
How does it solve it?

- Packaging software with everything it needs
 - And all configuration details
- And running it on a Docker app
- Result: it runs in the same way on all machines
 - Build once, run everywhere

Why it Works: Separation of Concerns

- **Dan the Developer**

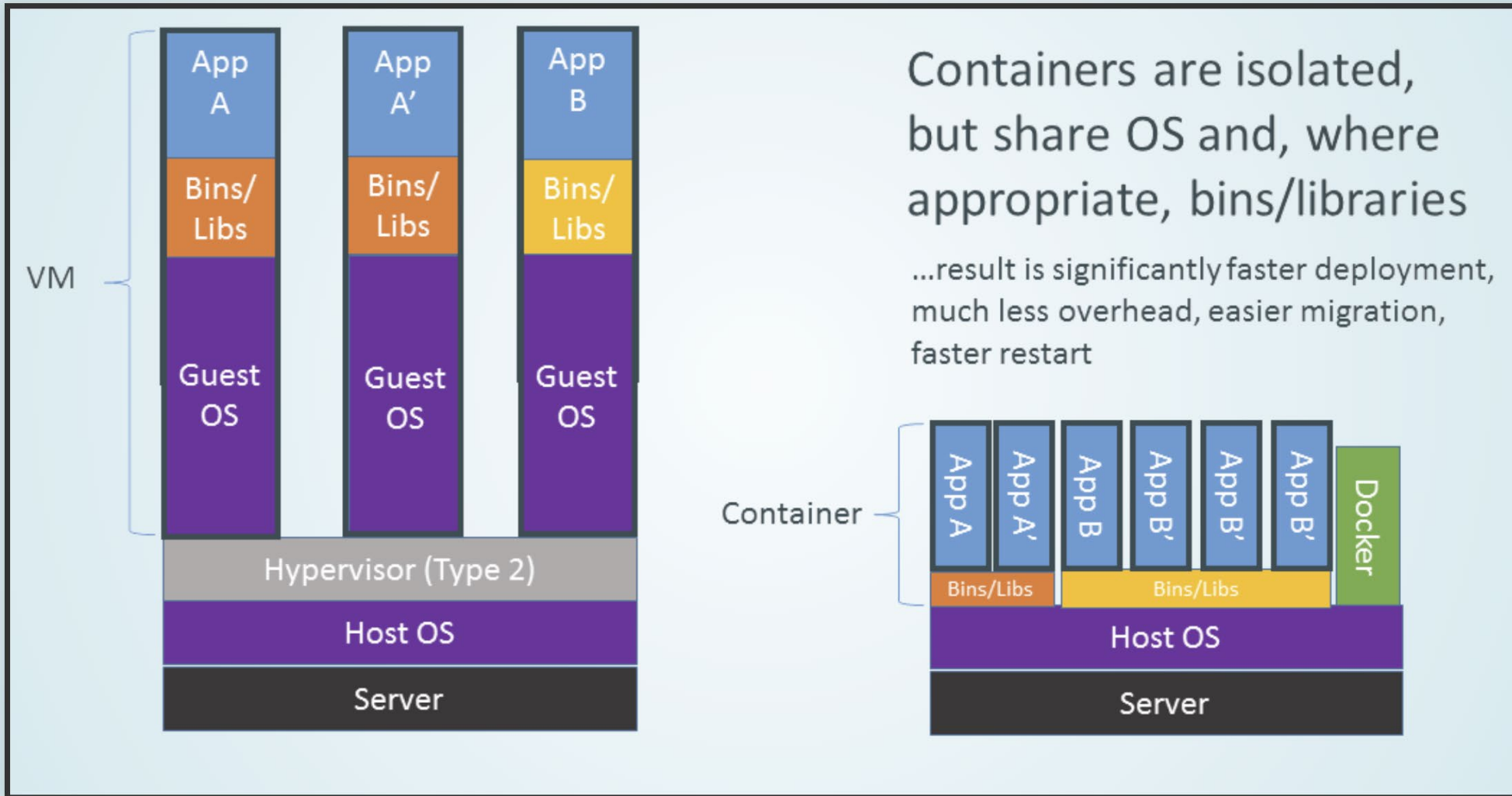
- Worries about what's "inside" the container
 - His code
 - His Libraries
 - His Package Manager
 - His Apps
 - His Data
- All Linux servers look the same



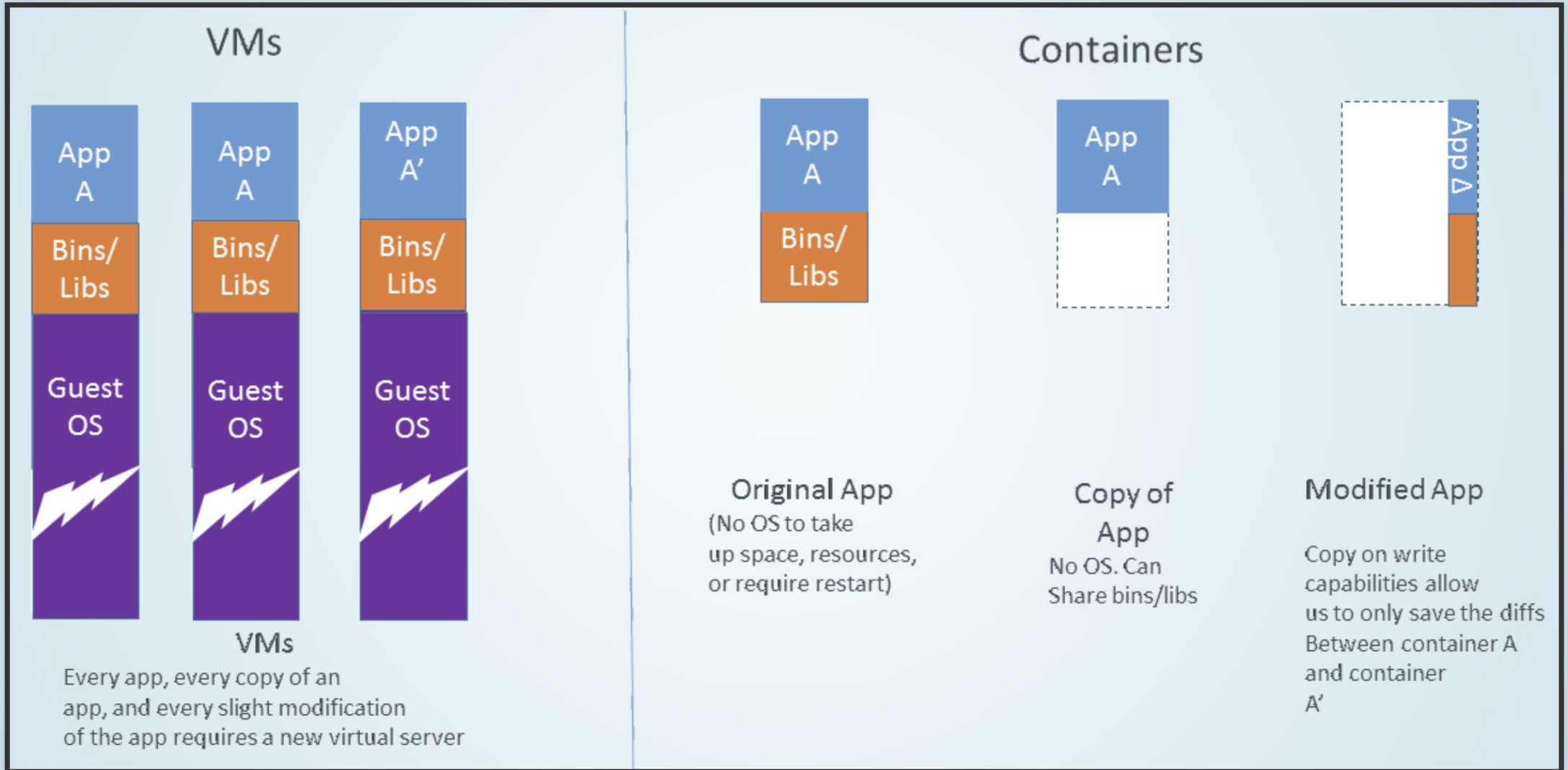
- **Oscar the Ops Guy**

- Worries about what's "outside" the container
 - Logging
 - Remote access
 - Monitoring
 - Network config
- All containers start, stop, copy, attach, migrate, etc. the same way

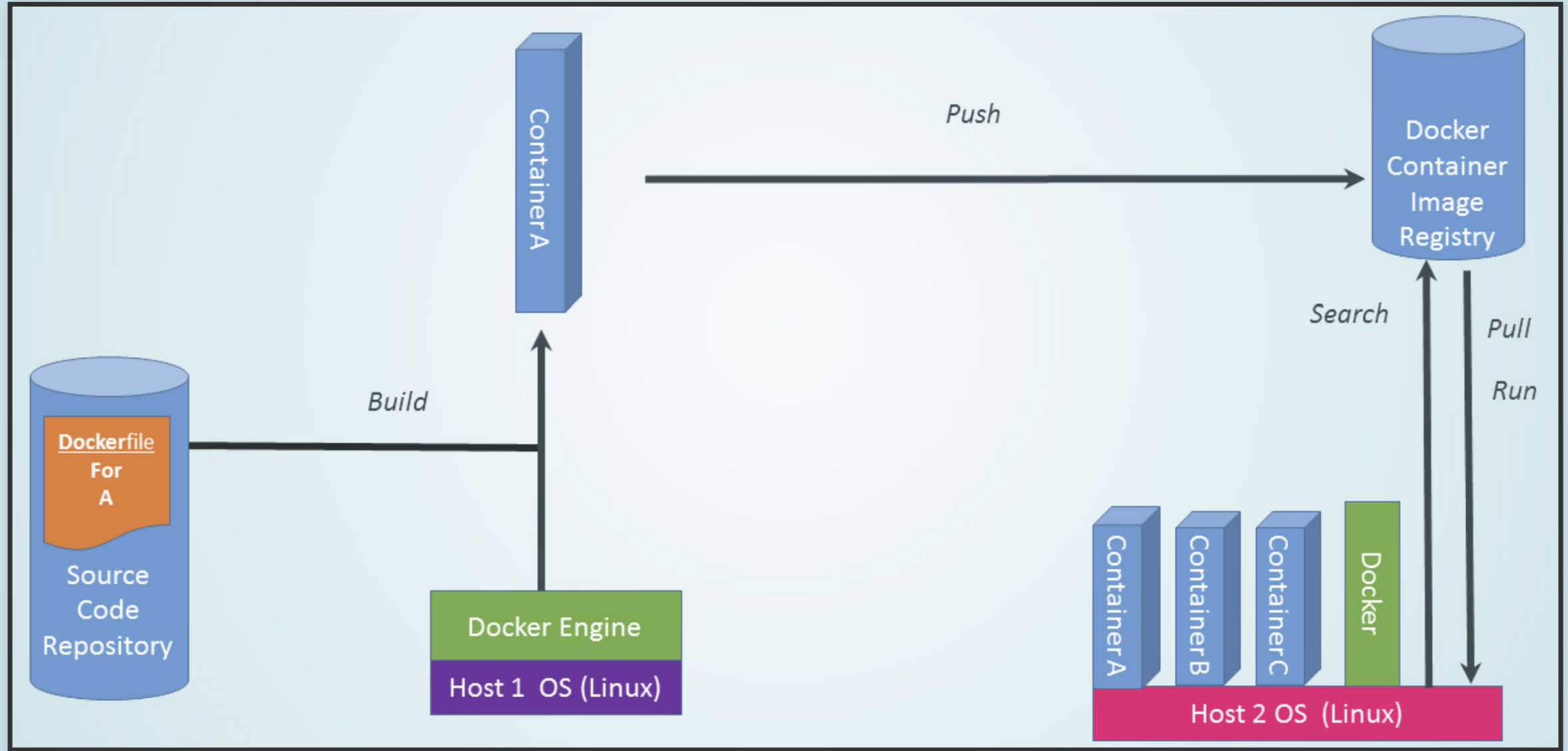
VMs vs Containers



Why are Docker Containers Lightweight?

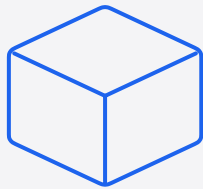


What are the Basics of a Docker System?





Container terminology



Container = Isolated Process

Not a virtual machine. Just a process.
Runs independent of other containers
and what's on the host machine



Image = Standard packaging

Contains all binaries, files,
dependencies, and
configuration needed to run
the containerized process



Registry = Image repository

A centralized location for the
hosting and distribution of
container images. Can be
available publicly or privately.

