

# Introduction to Docker and Azure

# Agenda

- Introduction to Docker
- Building and Running Containers
- Containers and Azure

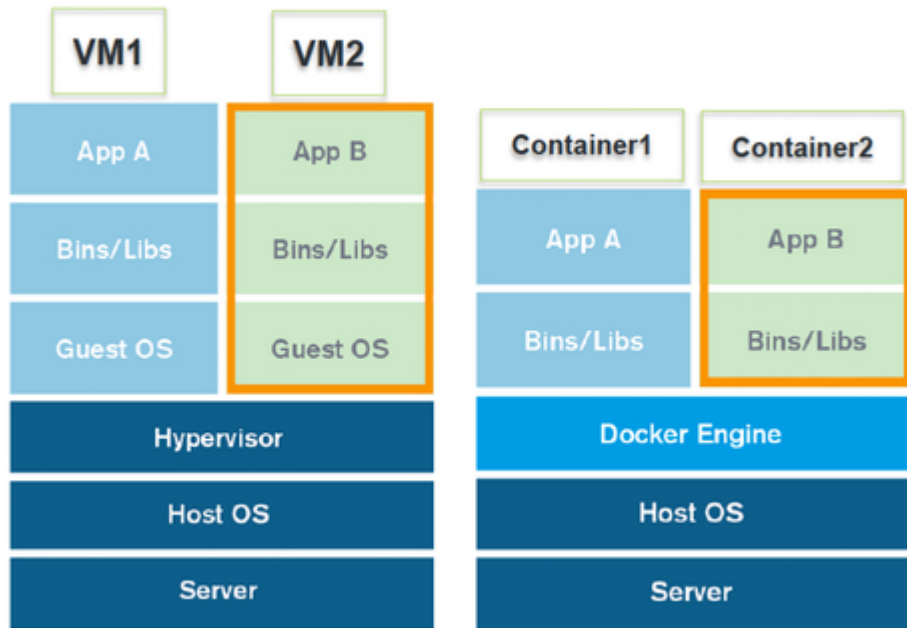
# Running Code

- Physical
- Virtualization
- Containers

# Containers

“**Containerization** is an approach to **software** [deployment] in which an application and its versioned set of **dependencies** plus its environment configuration ... are **packaged** altogether (the container **image**), tested as a unit and finally **deployed** (the **container** or image instance) to the **host OS**”

# Containers vs Virtualization

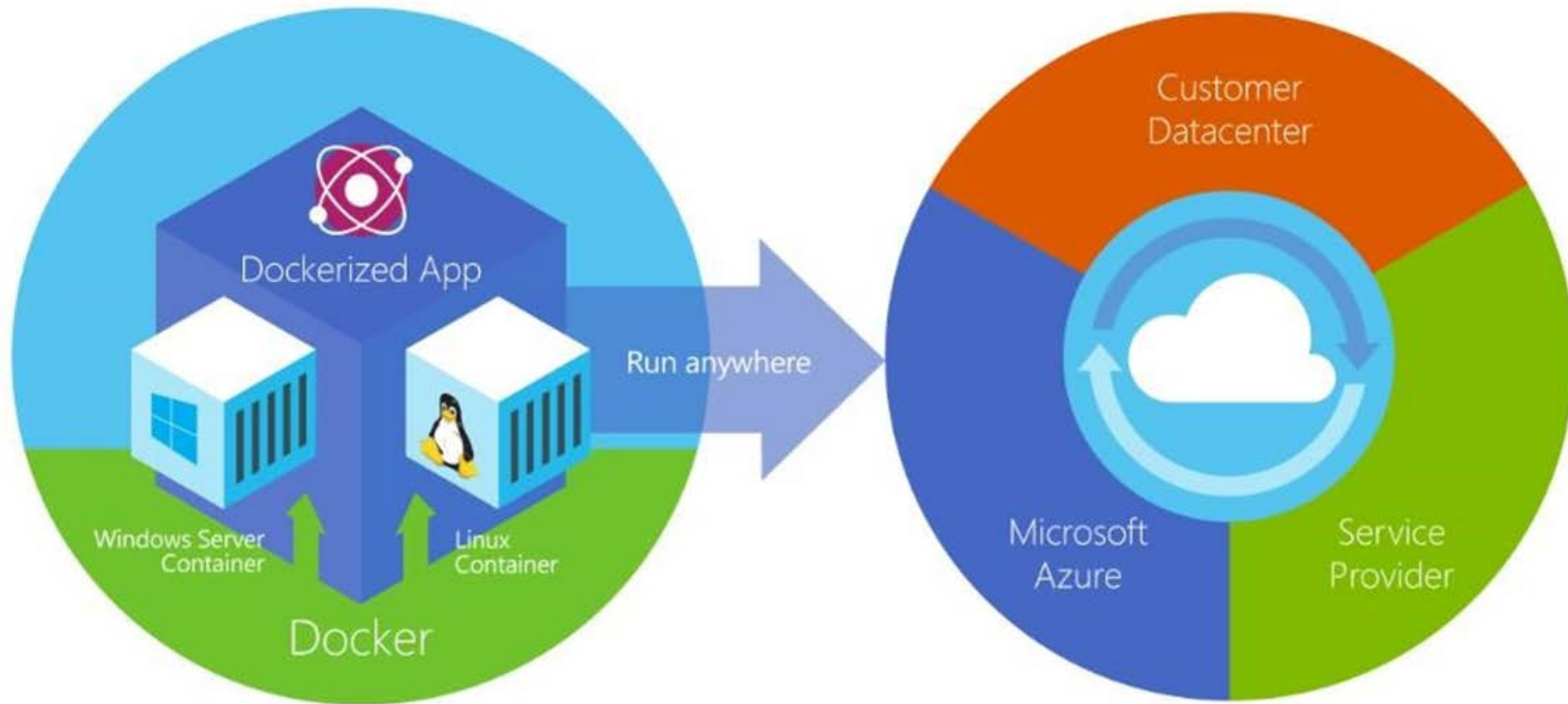


Containers	Virtualization
Lightweight	Heavyweight
Single shared O/S	Multiple O/S instances
Unified environment specification	Separation of VM and application specification
Rapid deployment	Full O/S build and configuration
High density	Low density
Portable	Limited Portability

# Why Docker?

- Cross platform container packaging and runtime allowing applications to share a common operating system kernel
- Containers are NOT o/s independent but container specifications and tooling are agnostic
- Modern DevOps practices
  - Application and runtime artifacts defined in code

# Docker and the Hybrid Cloud

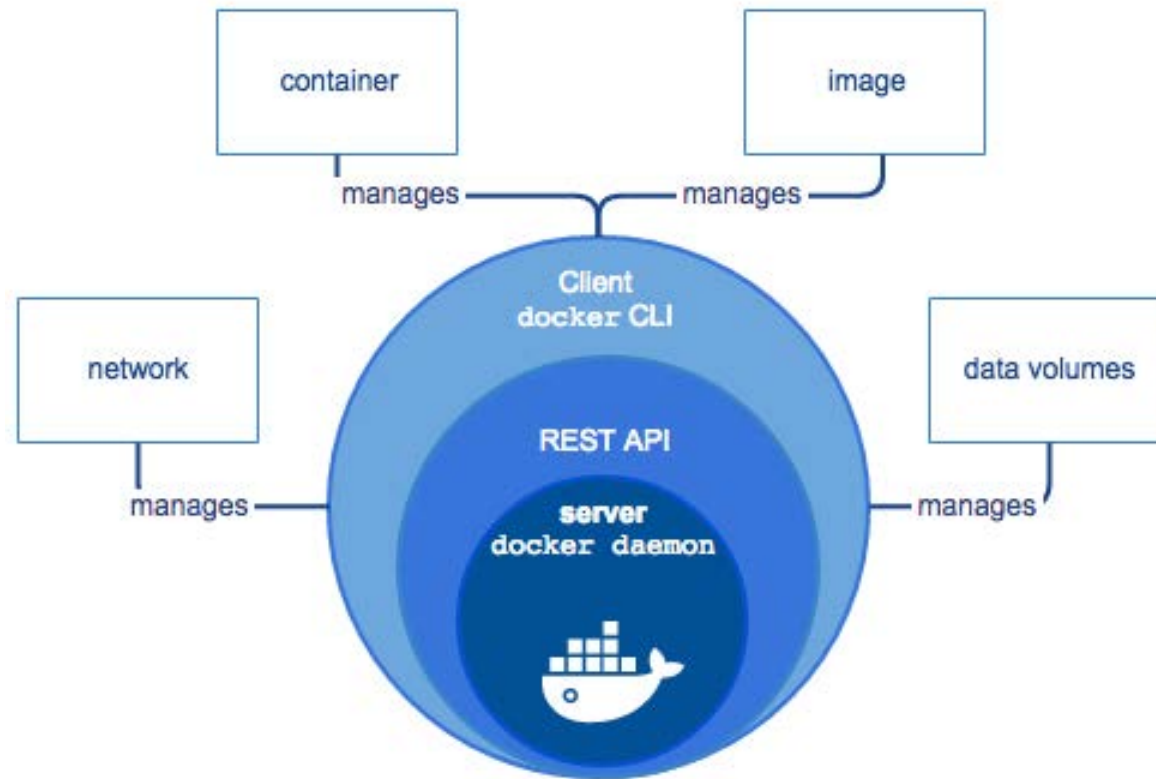


# Docker Concepts

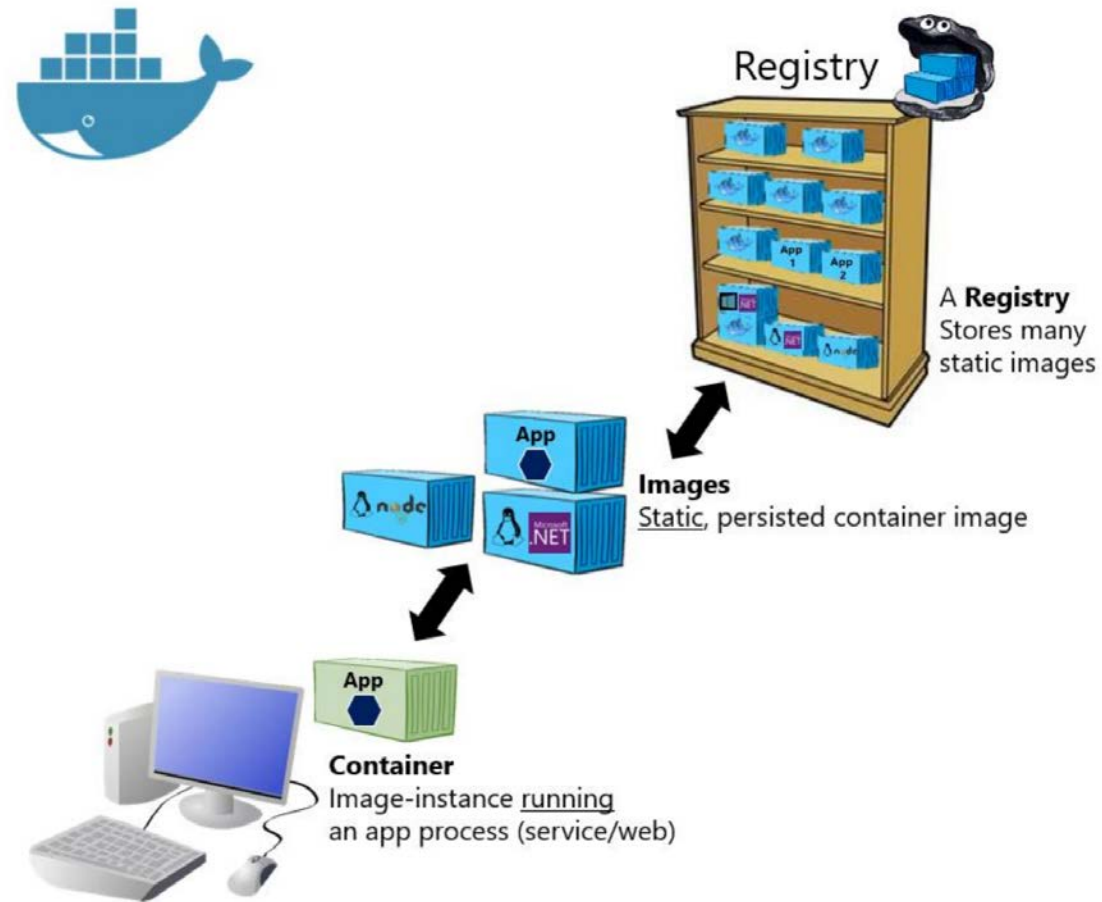
- Docker Client
- Docker Engine
- Images
- Docker File
- Docker Registry



# Docker Client and Engine

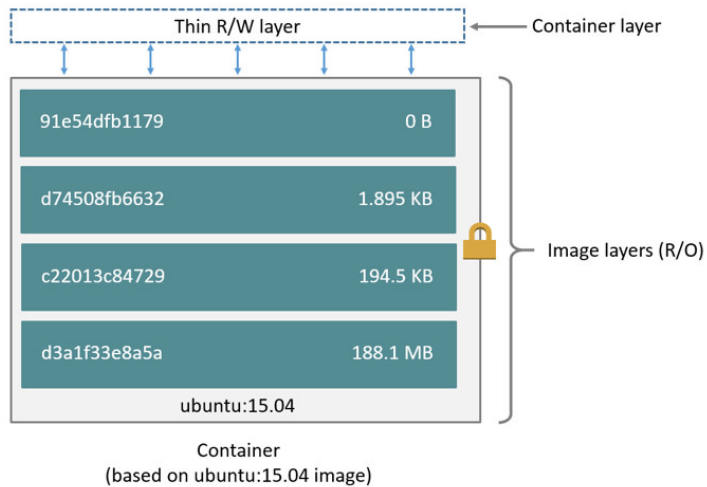


# Docker Registry

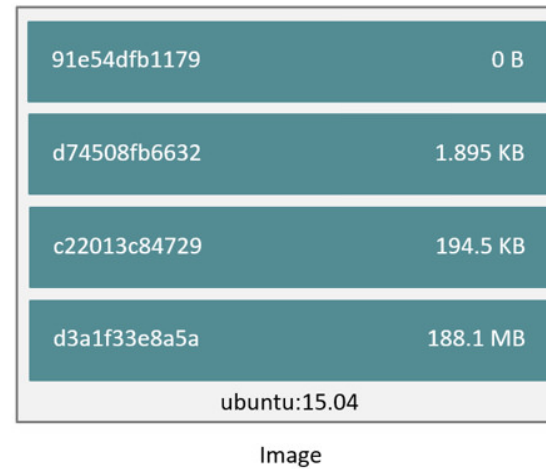


# Containers and UnionFS

## Containers



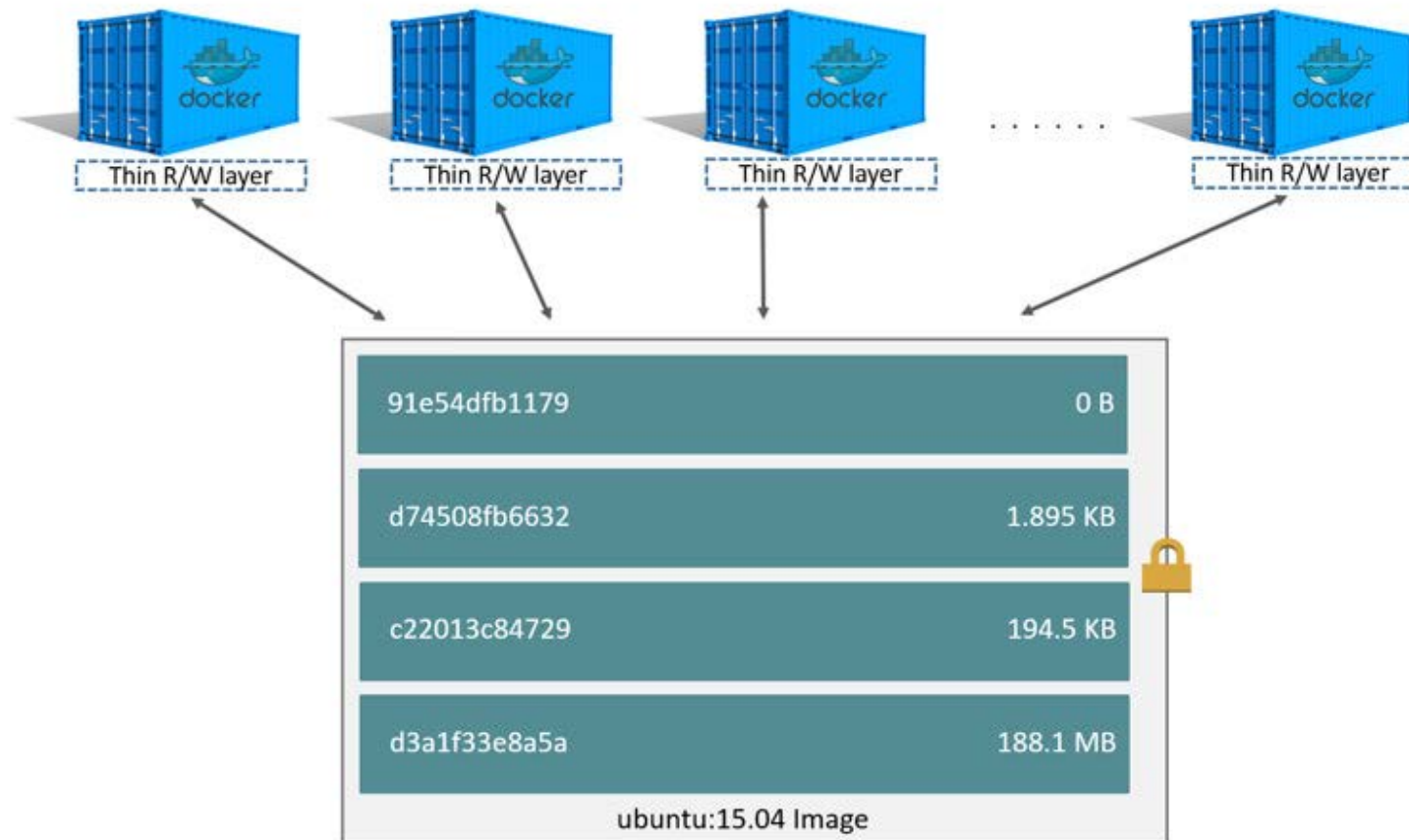
## Images



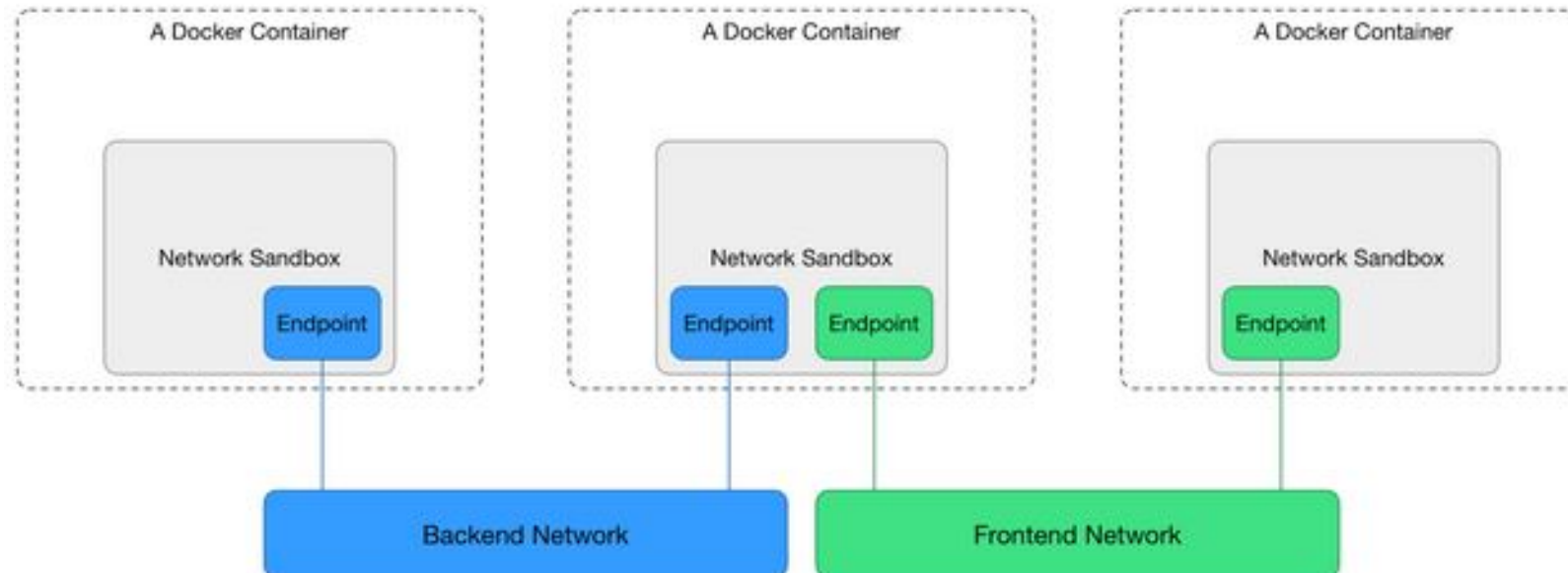
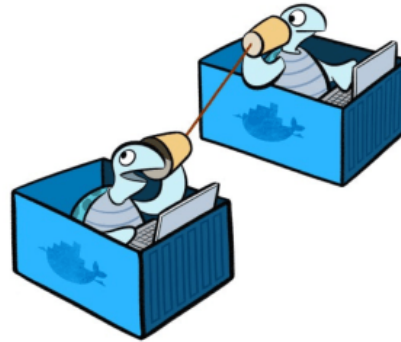
## Layers



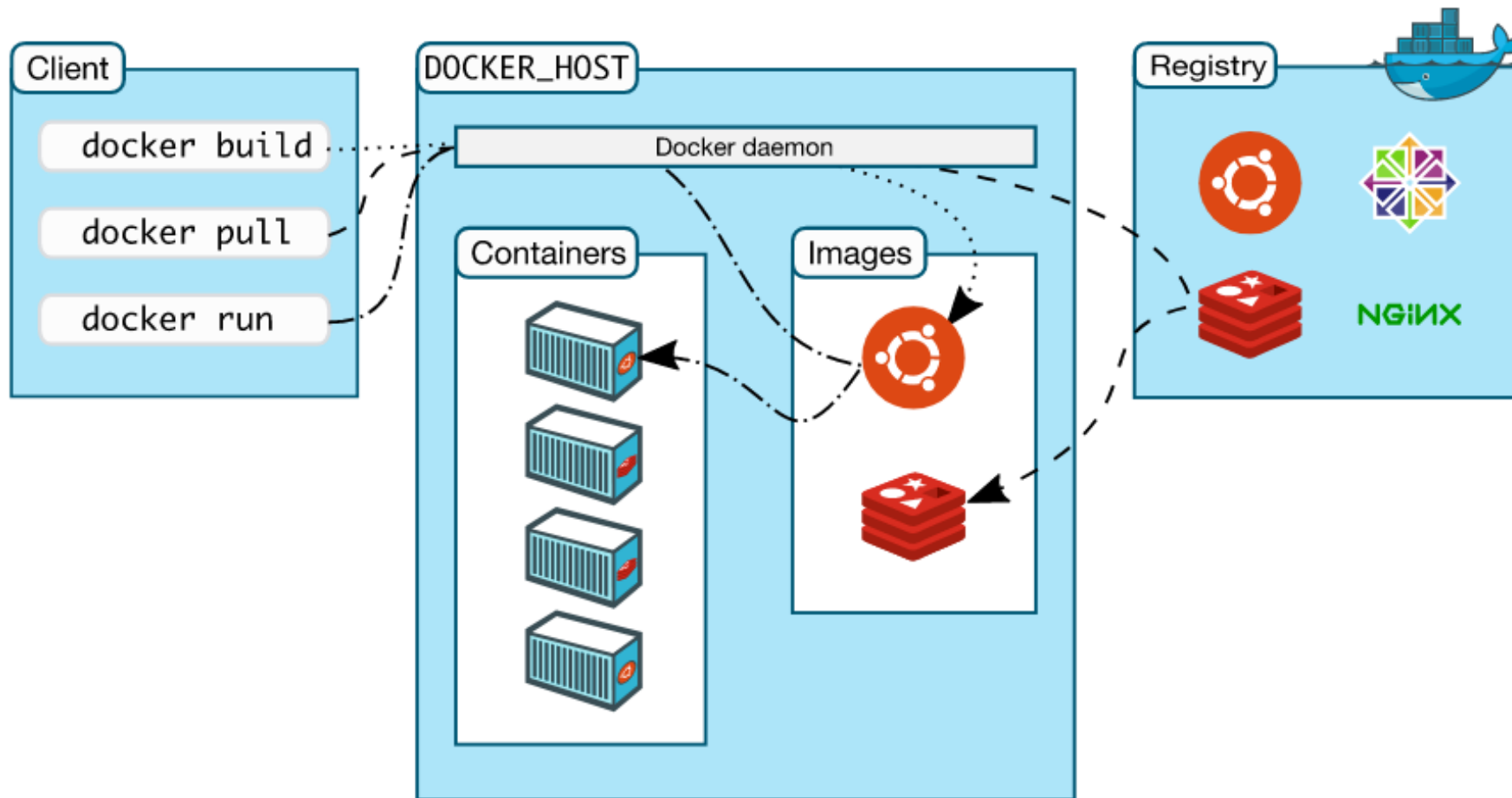
# Running Containers




# Networking: Container Network Model






# Docker Workflow




# DockerFile

 [danawoodman](#) / [docker-node-hello-world](#)




 Watch 1  Star 58  Fork 27

[Code](#) [Issues 0](#) [Pull requests 0](#) [Projects 0](#) [Pulse](#) [Graphs](#)

Branch: master ▾ [docker-node-hello-world](#) / Dockerfile [Find file](#) [Copy path](#)

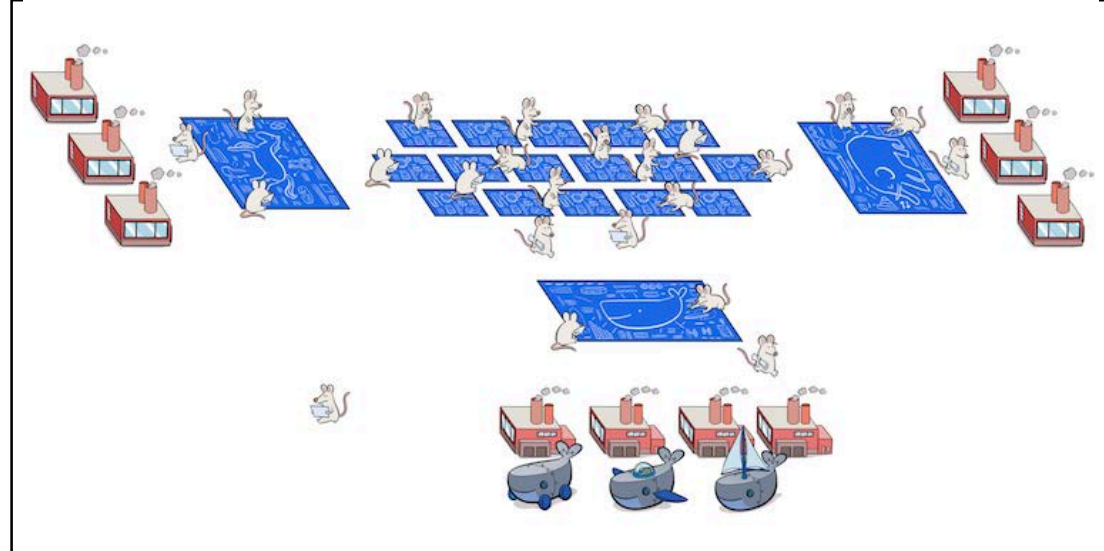
 [danawoodman](#) Initial commit 647075b on Oct 27 2015

1 contributor

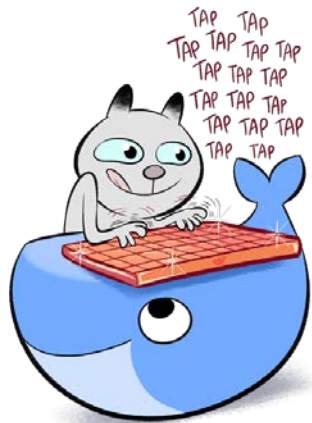
6 lines (5 sloc) | 96 Bytes [Raw](#) [Blame](#) [History](#)   

```
1 FROM node:4.2
2 COPY . /src
3 RUN cd /src && npm install
4 EXPOSE 4000
5 CMD ["node", "/src/server.js"]
```

`docker build -t rivaaj/nodehello .`



Docker CE



Docker EE

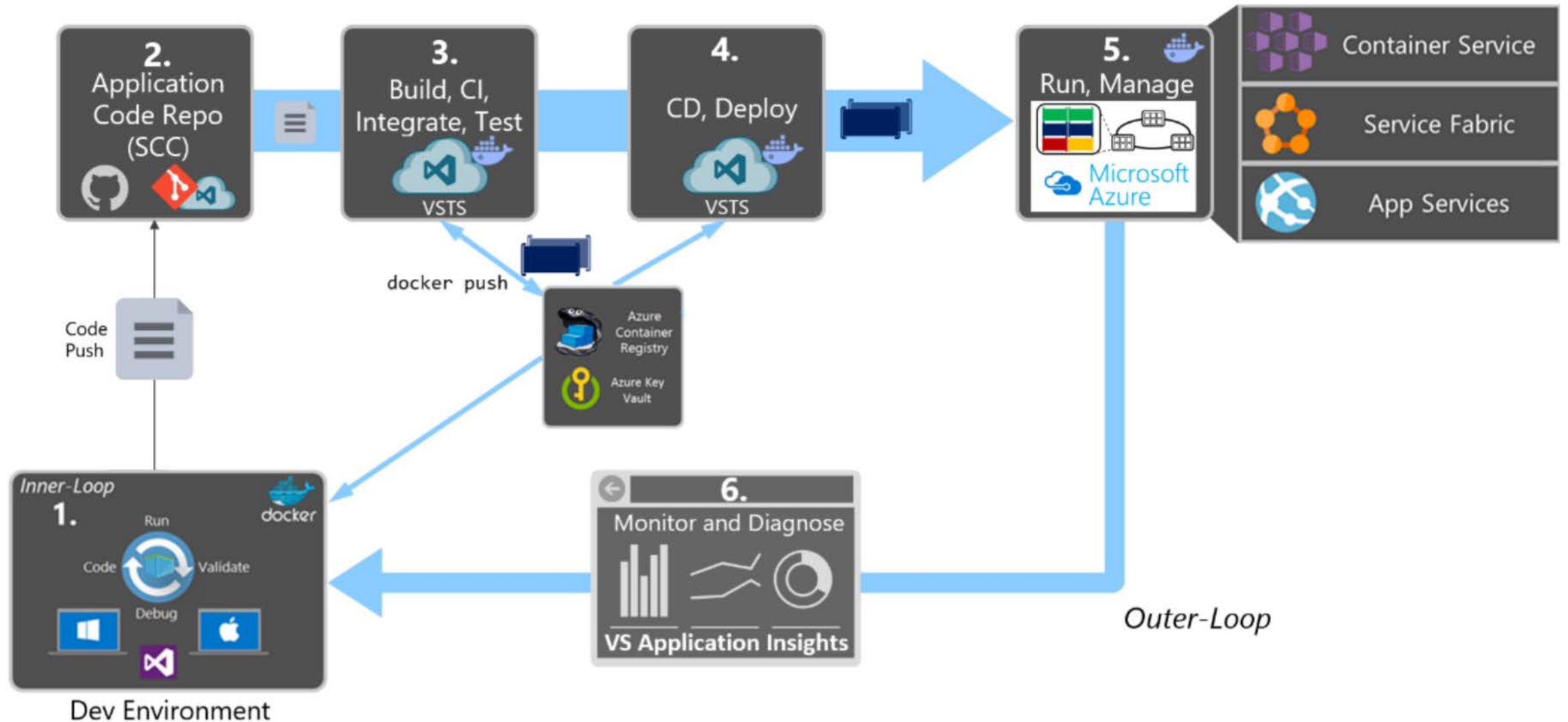




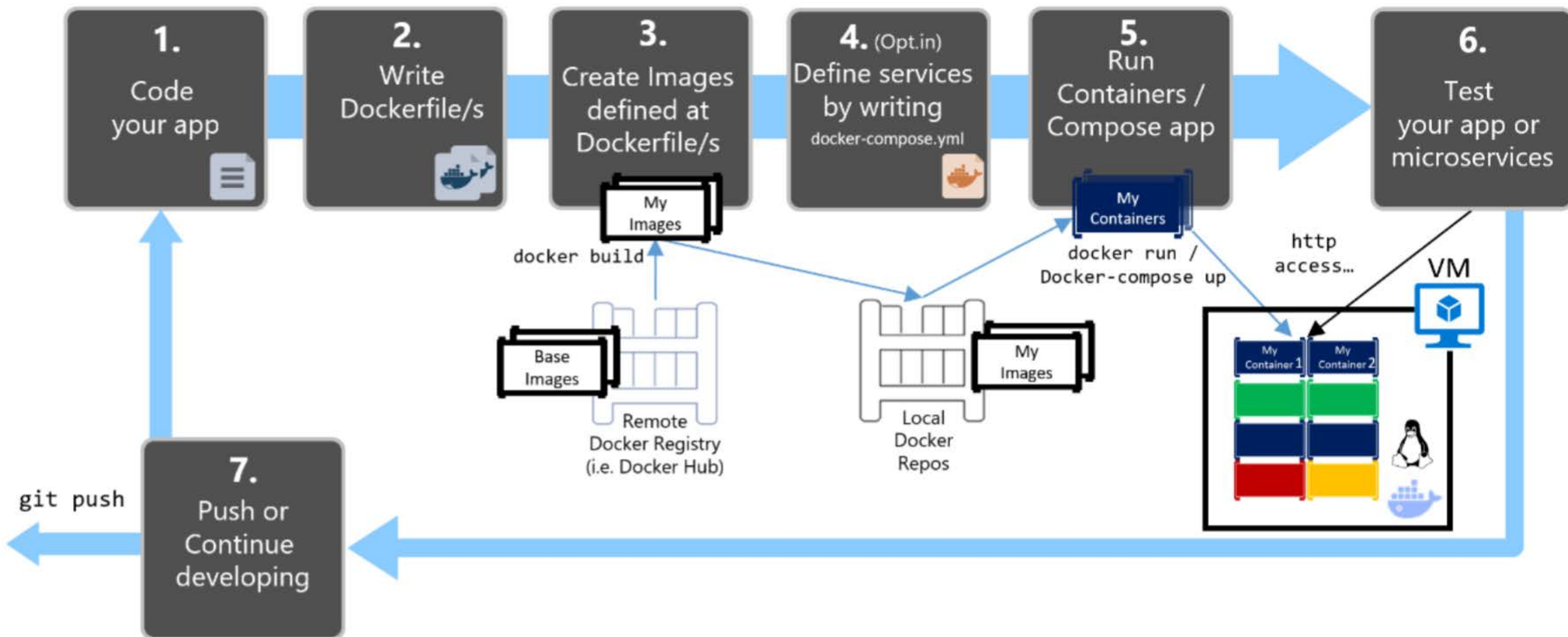
# Docker in Azure

- Workflow
- Deployment

# Docker End to End Workflow



# Inner-Loop Development Workflow



# Demo – Docker Build Locally

- docker build
- docker push
- Docker Registry

# Demo – App Service

perthazureug - Docker Container

App Service

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

DEPLOYMENT

Quickstart

Deployment credentials

Deployment slots

Deployment options

Continuous Delivery (Preview)

docker

Docker Container

Web Apps on Linux leverage the power of Docker containers to let you use custom containers from Azure Container Registry, Docker Hub, or a private registry provided by App Service.

Image source

Built-in

Docker Hub

Private registry

Repository Access

Public

Private

\* Image and optional tag (eg 'image:tag')

rivaaj/nodehello

Startup File

Save

Discard

Search

PUBLIC REPOSITORY

rivaaj/nodehello

☆

Last pushed: 3 minutes ago

Repo Info

Tags

Collaborators

Webhooks

Settings

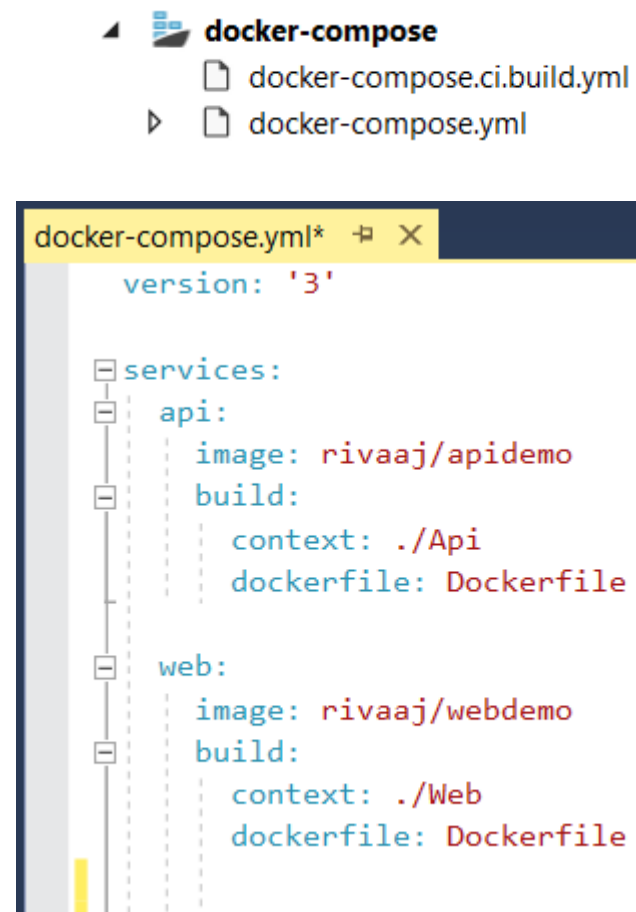
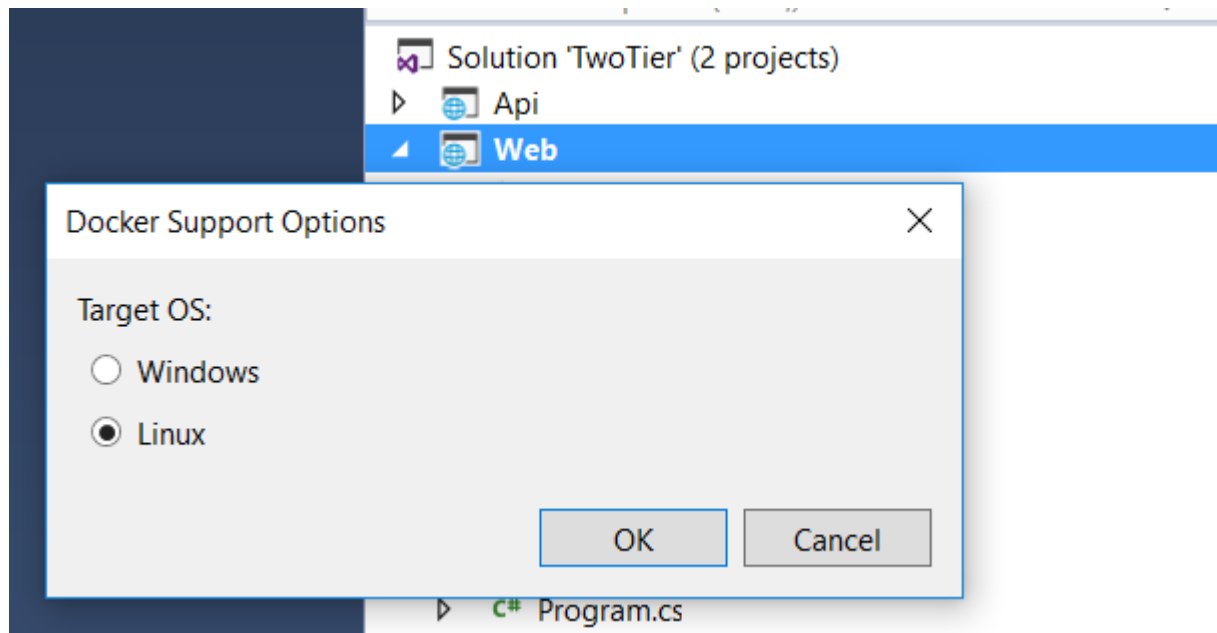
Short Description

Hello World

Full Description

Full description is empty for this repo.

# VS 2017



# Azure Container Service

- Kubernetes
- Mesos
- Docker Swarm

# Azure Container Registry

## Azure Container Registry

Manage a Docker private registry as a first-class Azure resource

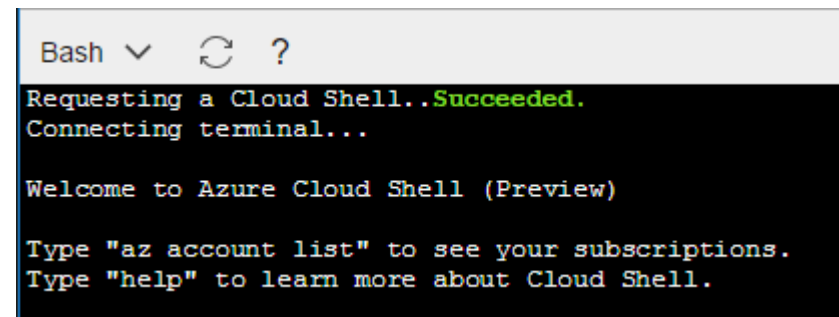
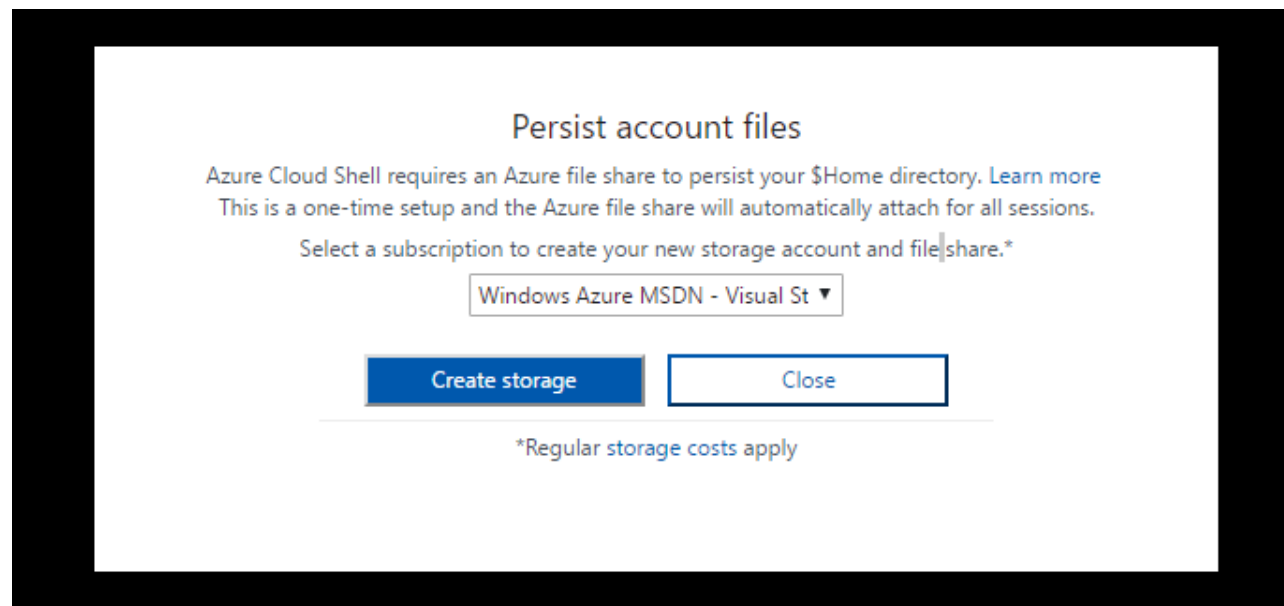
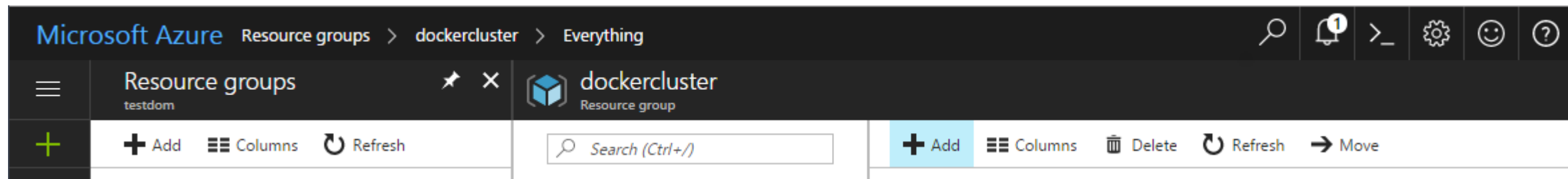
- ✓ Store and manage container images across all types of Azure deployments
- ✓ Keep container images near deployments to reduce latency and costs
- ✓ Maintain Windows and Linux container images in a single Docker registry
- ✓ Use familiar, open-source Docker command line interface (CLI) tools
- ✓ Simplify registry access management with Azure Active Directory



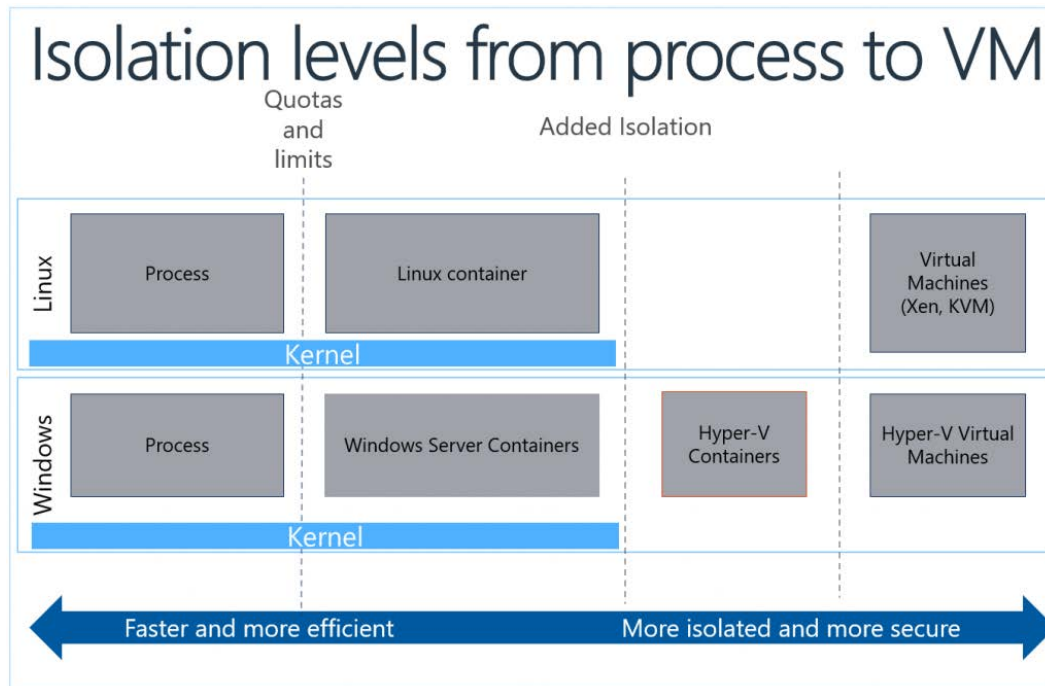
# ACS Engine

The Azure Container Service Engine ( `acs-engine` ) generates ARM (Azure Resource Manager) templates for Docker enabled clusters on Microsoft Azure with your choice of DC/OS, Kubernetes, Swarm Mode, or Swarm orchestrators. The input to the tool is a cluster definition. The cluster definition is very similar to (in many cases the same as) the ARM template syntax used to deploy a Microsoft Azure Container Service cluster.

# Azure Cloud Shell



# Azure Service Fabric



- Deploy Windows Container (preview)
- Deploy Linux Container
- Docker compose (preview)

# VM to Docker

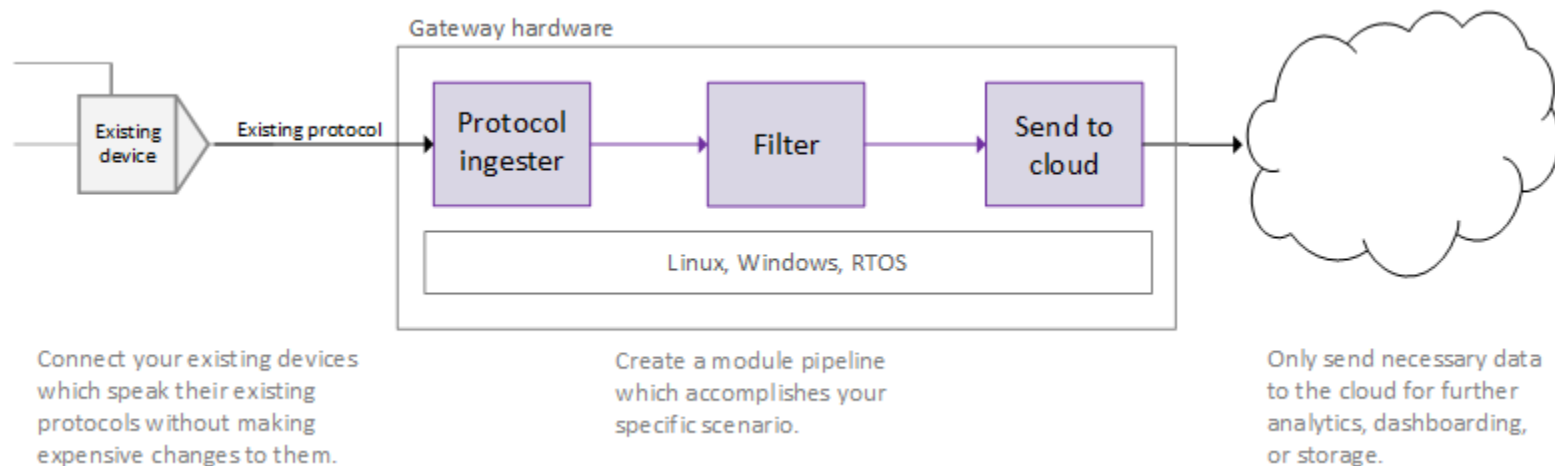
`Image2Docker` is a PowerShell module which ports existing Windows application workloads from virtual machines to Docker images. It supports multiple application types, but the initial focus is on IIS. You can use `Image2Docker` to extract [ASP.NET websites from a VM](#), so you can run them in a Docker container with no application changes.

# Azure Batch

[Batch Shipyard](#) is a tool to help provision and execute batch processing and HPC Docker workloads on [Azure Batch](#) compute pools. No experience with the [Azure Batch SDK](#) is needed; run your Dockerized tasks with easy-to-understand configuration files!

# IoT Edge

This similarity means that existing solutions can evolve with the product! There will be some infrastructural changes. For example: modules will run in **Docker** containers and the broker used to pass messages between module code will move to a lite version of IoT Hub running locally in a module. The vast majority of this is shielded from both a module developer and gateway developer.



# The Future

## How Docker Modernizes Legacy Apps

