

Docker Fundamental

Course Introduction



What We'll Learn



Linux Containers

- Containers vs Virtual Machines << **FIGHT!!**
- Kernel namespaces, cgroups, Capabilities...

Docker Engine

- Execution Driver: libcontainer vs LXC
- AUFS, OverlayFS, Device Mapper...

Docker Images

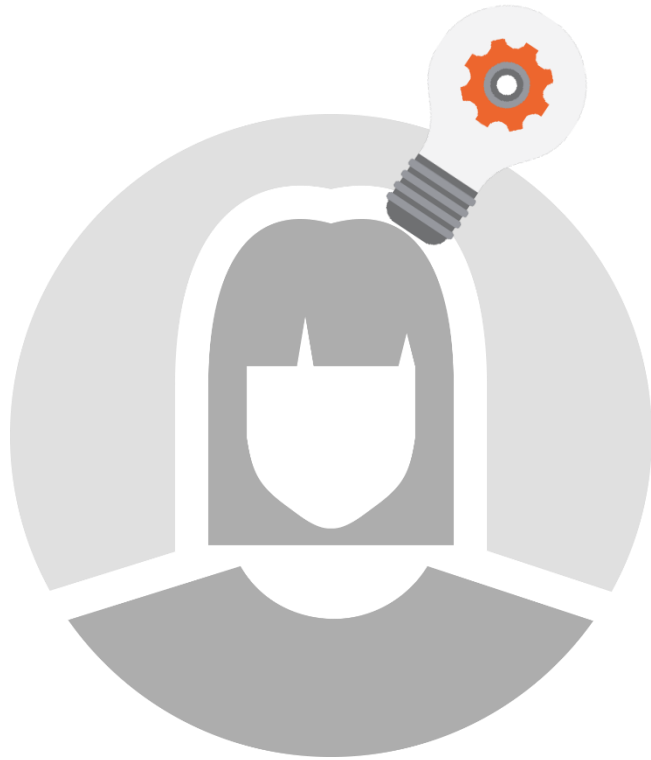
- `docker build` | `docker images` | `docker inspect`...
- Union mounts, Layering, Dockerfile

Docker Containers

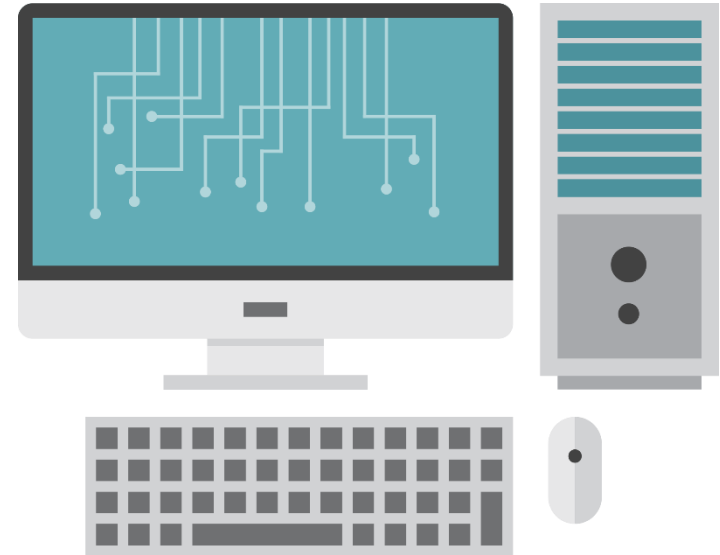
- `docker start|stop|restart`

Registries, Volumes, Networking....

Prerequisites



- Basic computer knowledge
- Do **not** need to be a Linux expert!



- 1 – 2 Linux machines (can be VMs)

Introducing Containers





It's all about **applications**

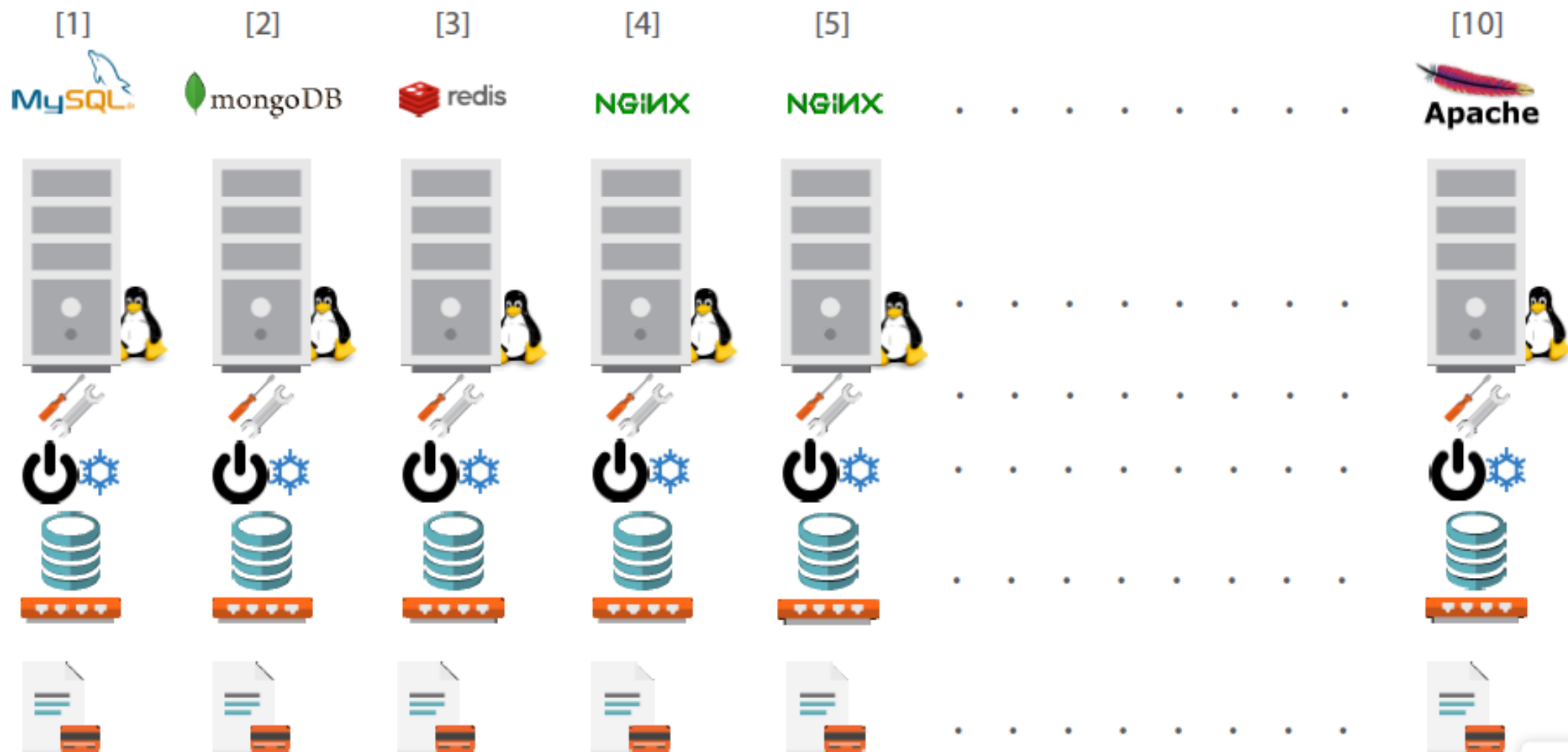


server : application

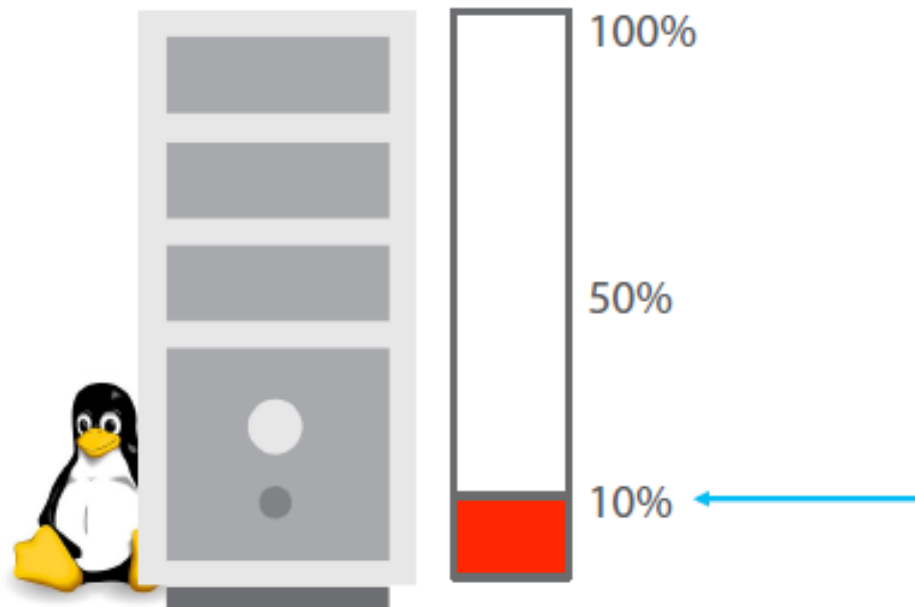
1 : 1

server : application

1 : 1



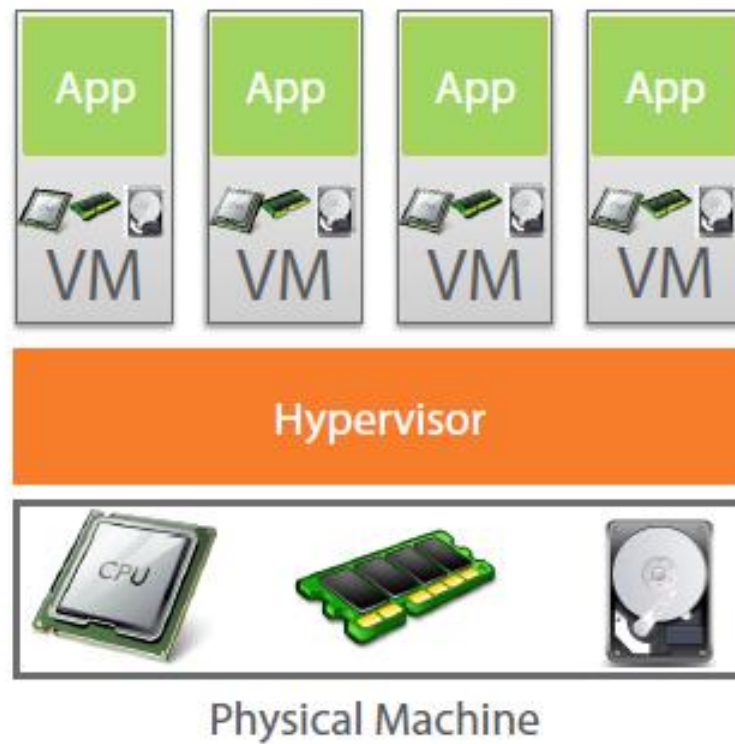
NGINX



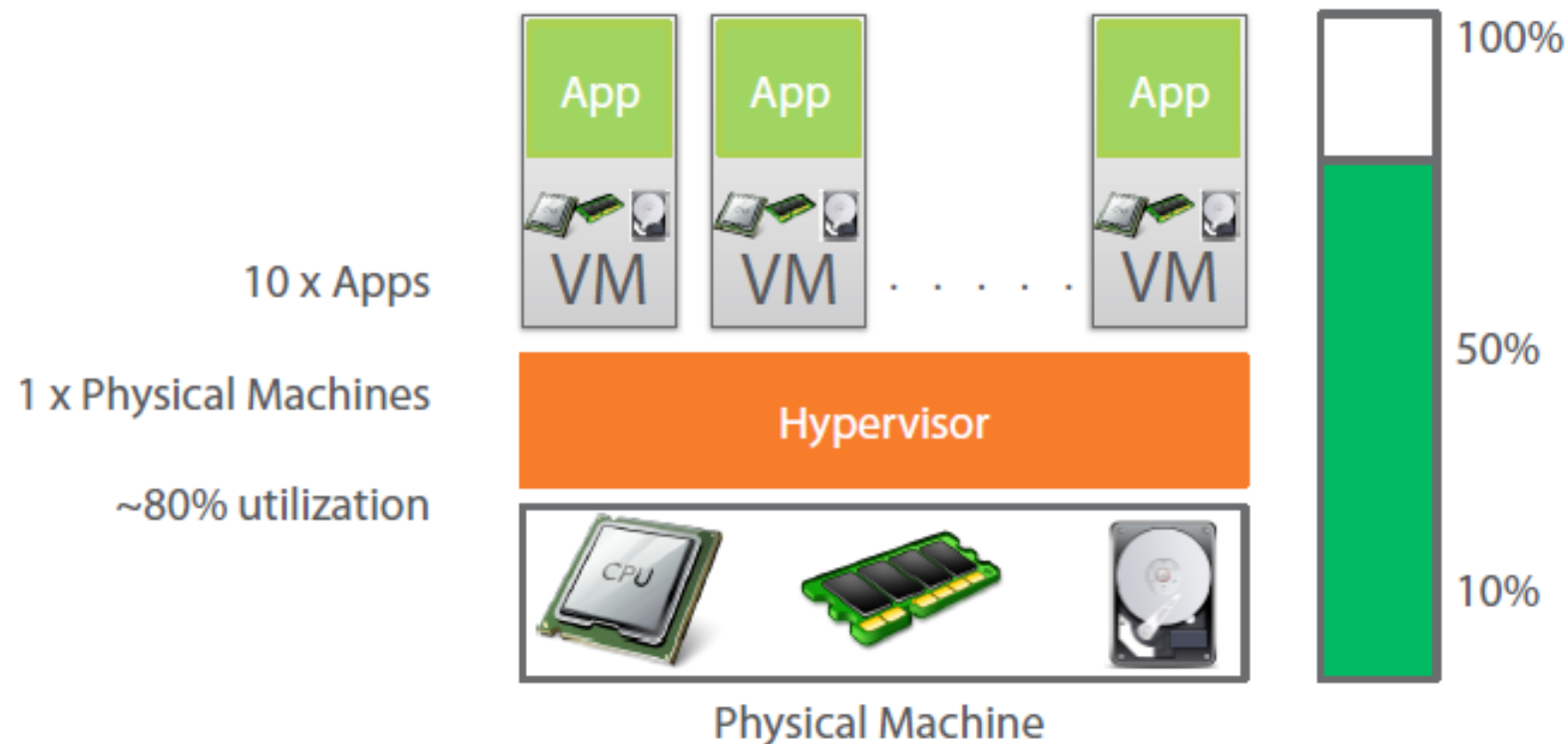
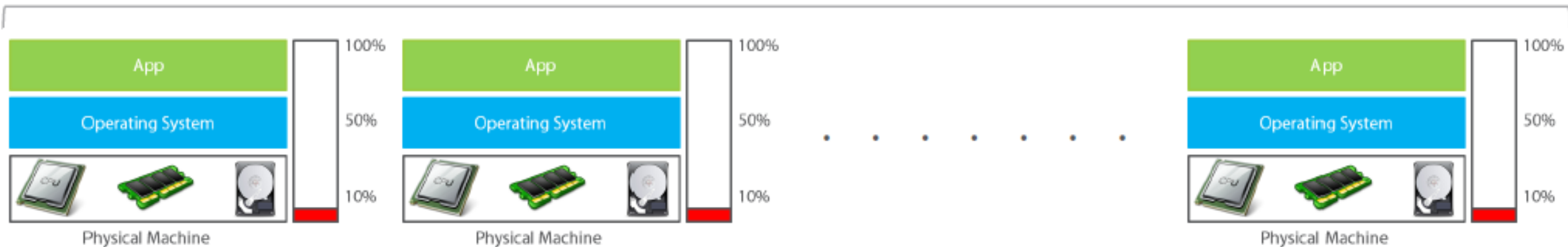


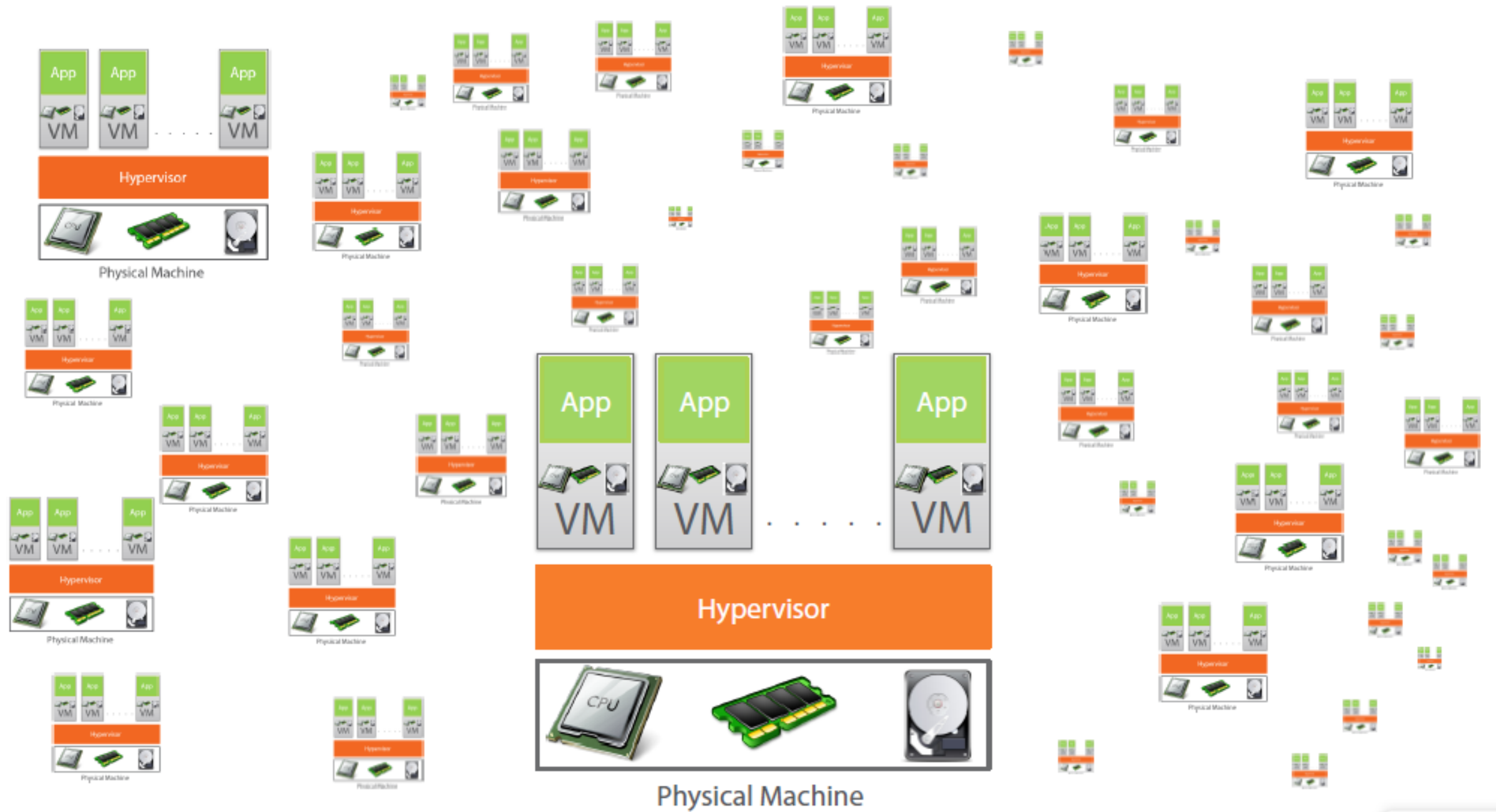
vmware®

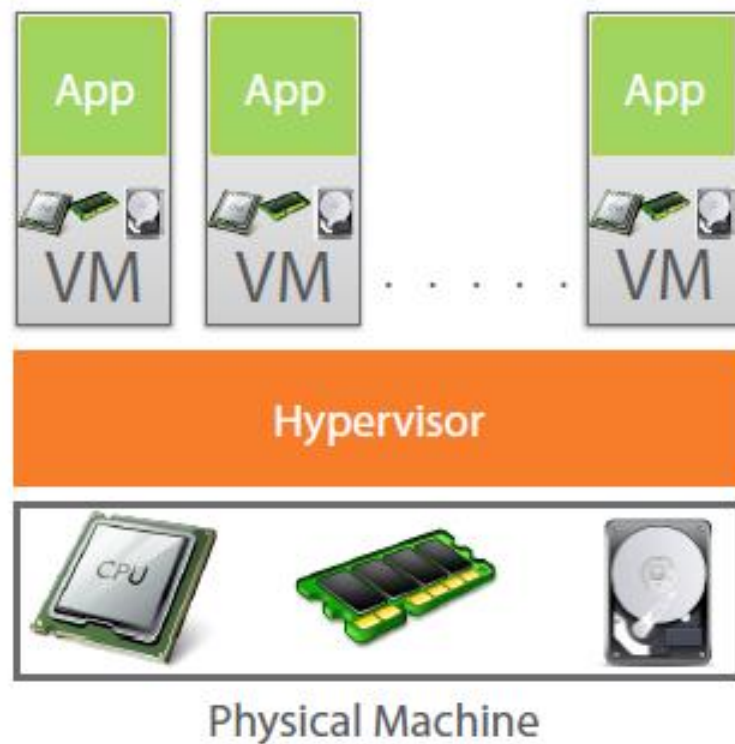


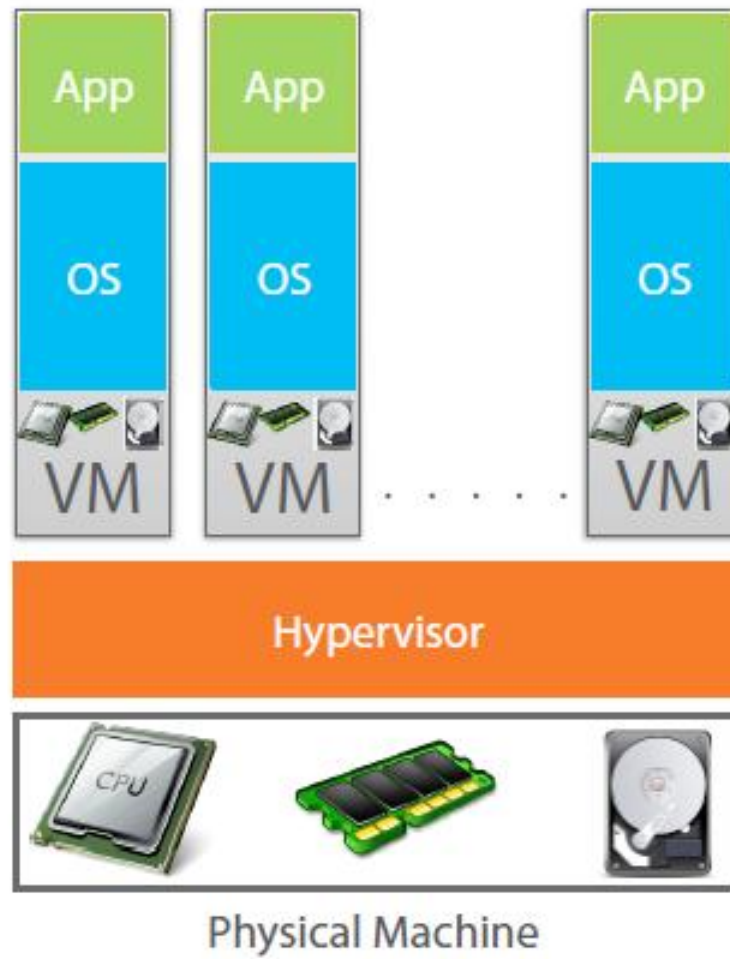


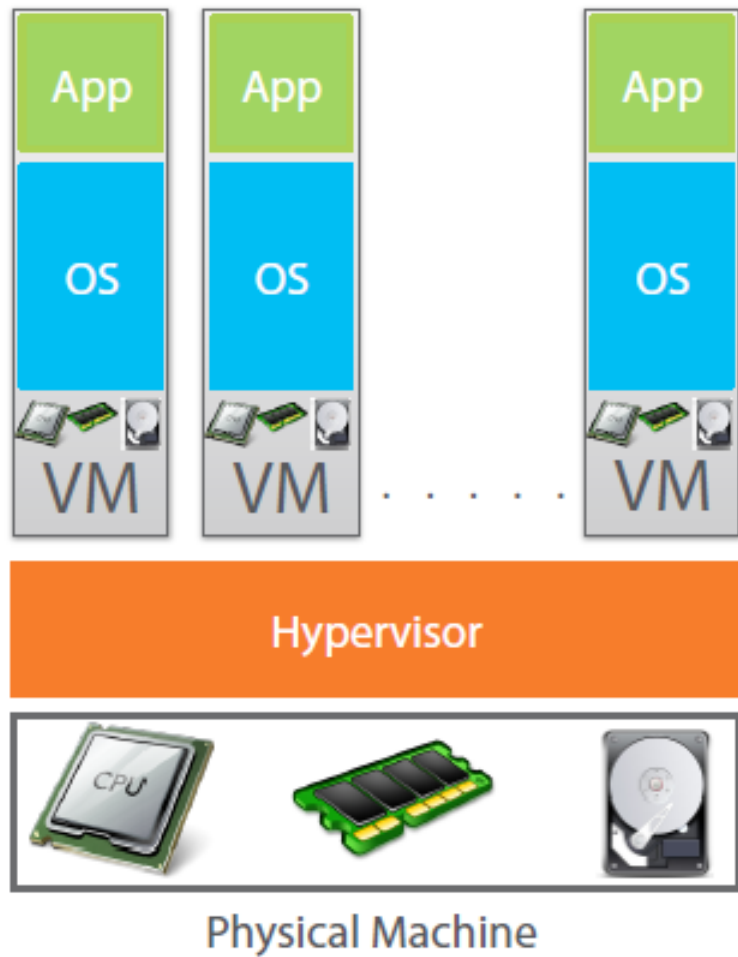
10 x Apps | 10 x Physical Machines | Less than 10% utilization



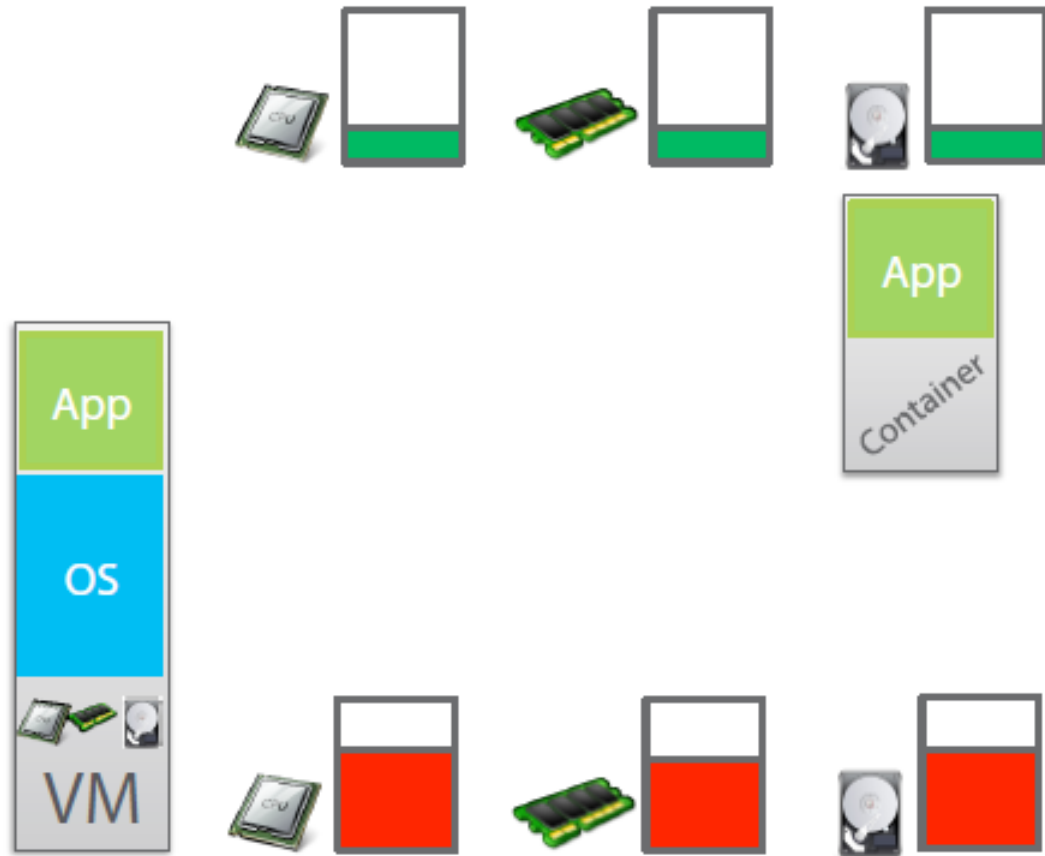




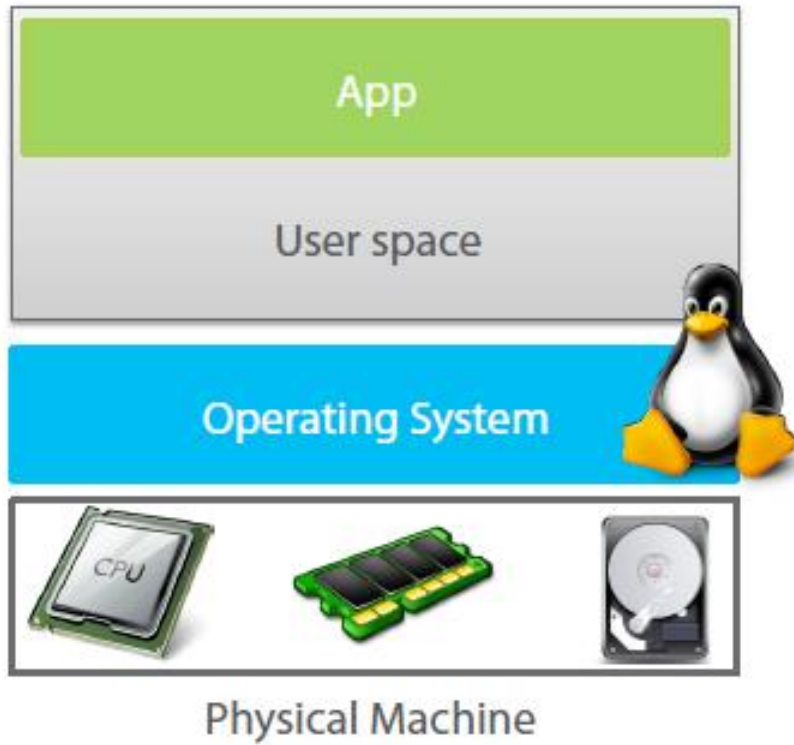


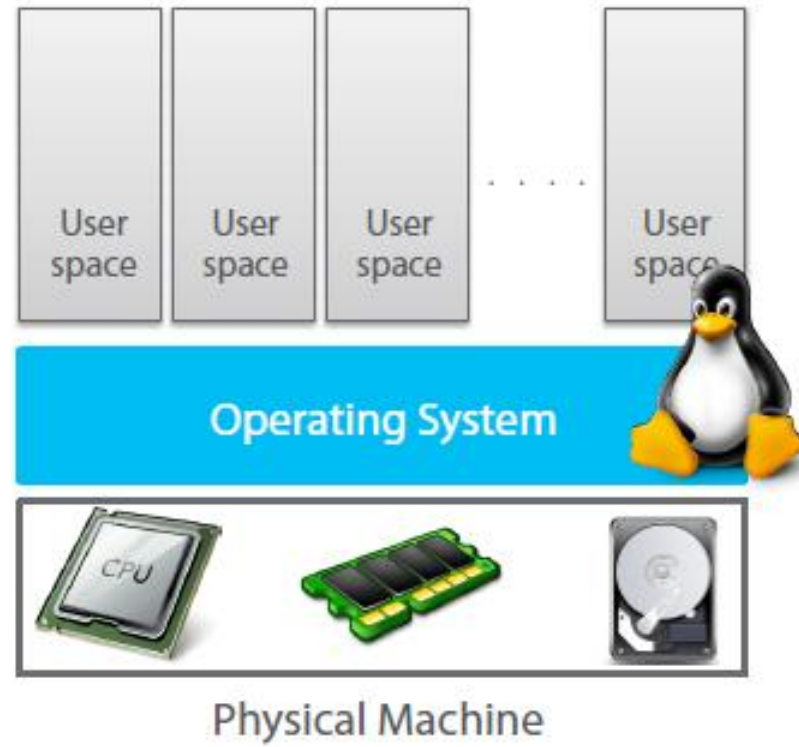


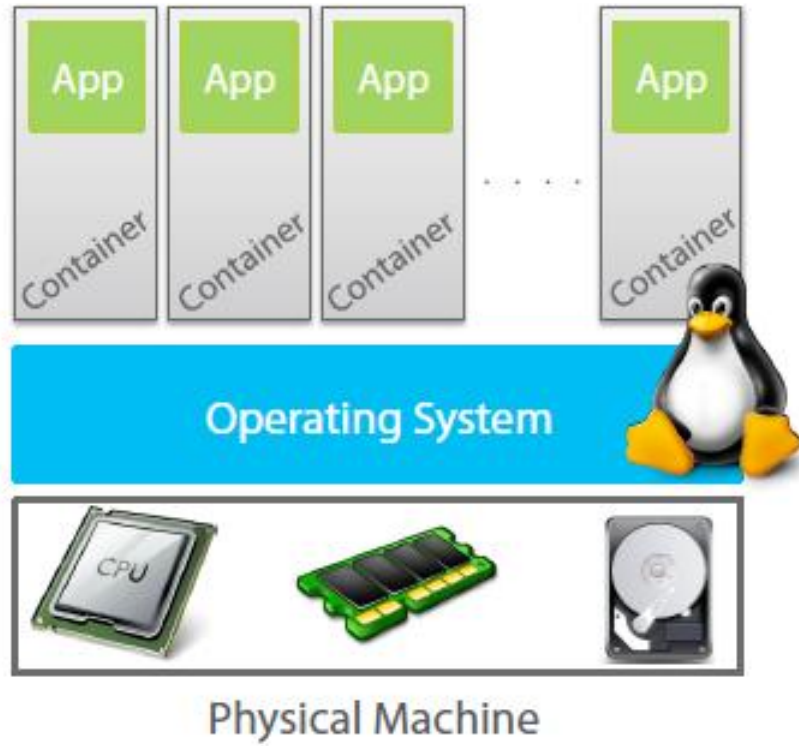
> OS != Business Value

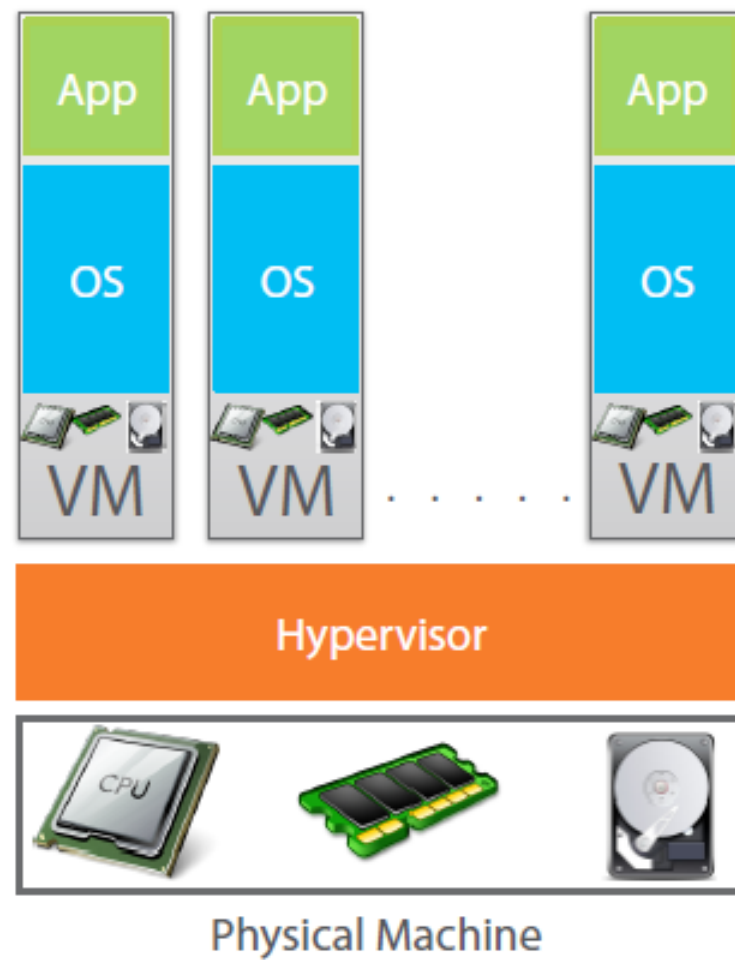


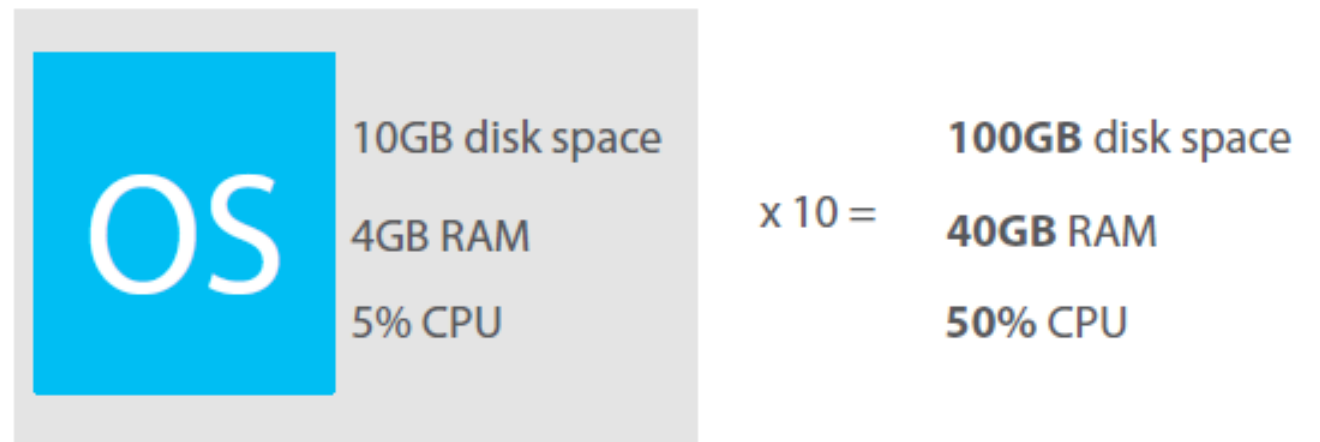
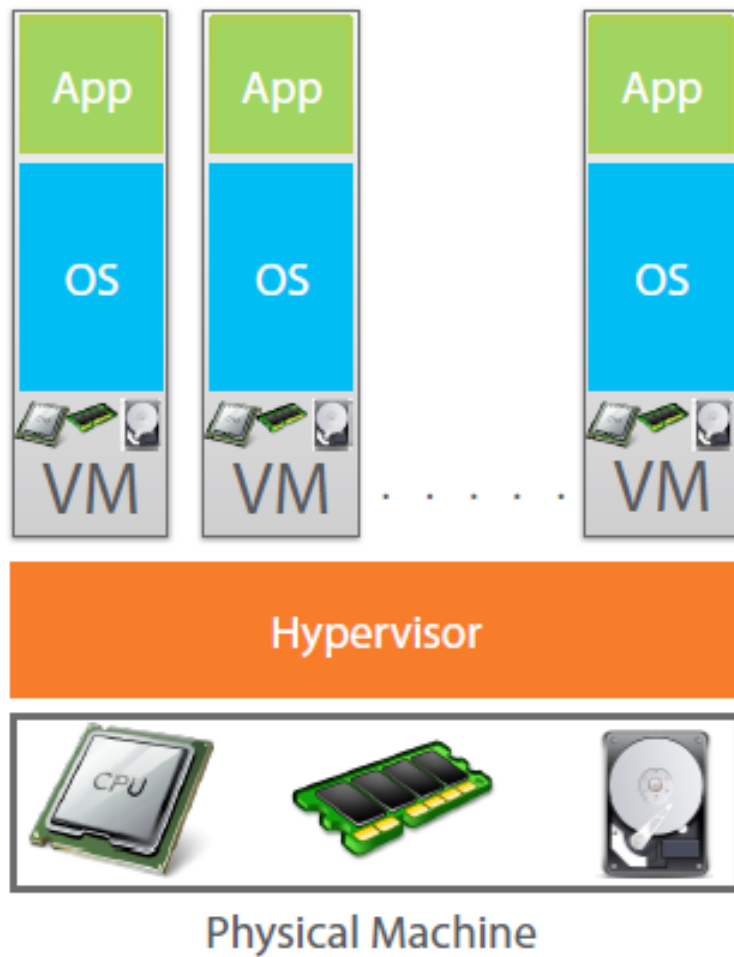
Containers are more
lightweight than
Virtual Machines

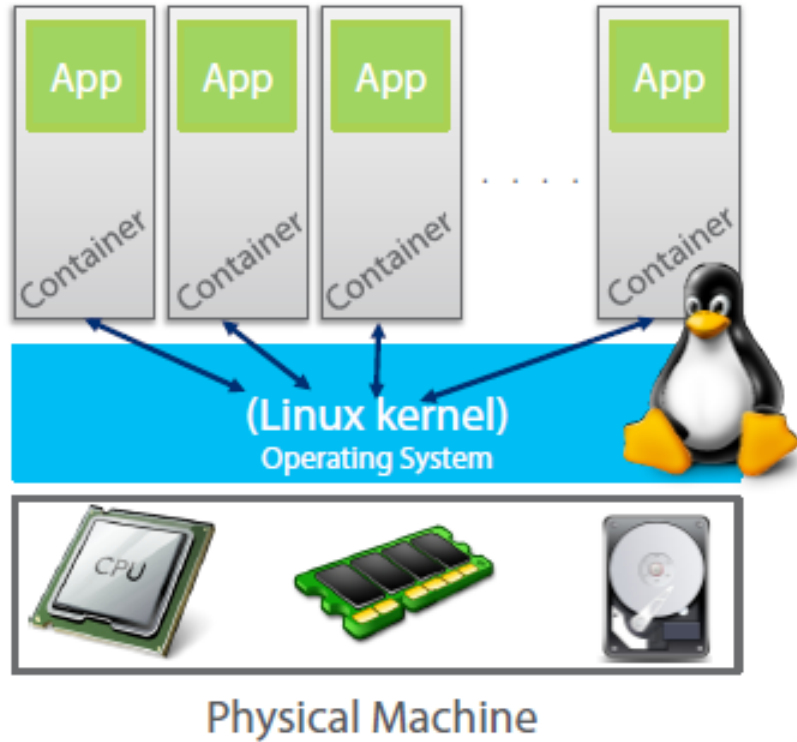






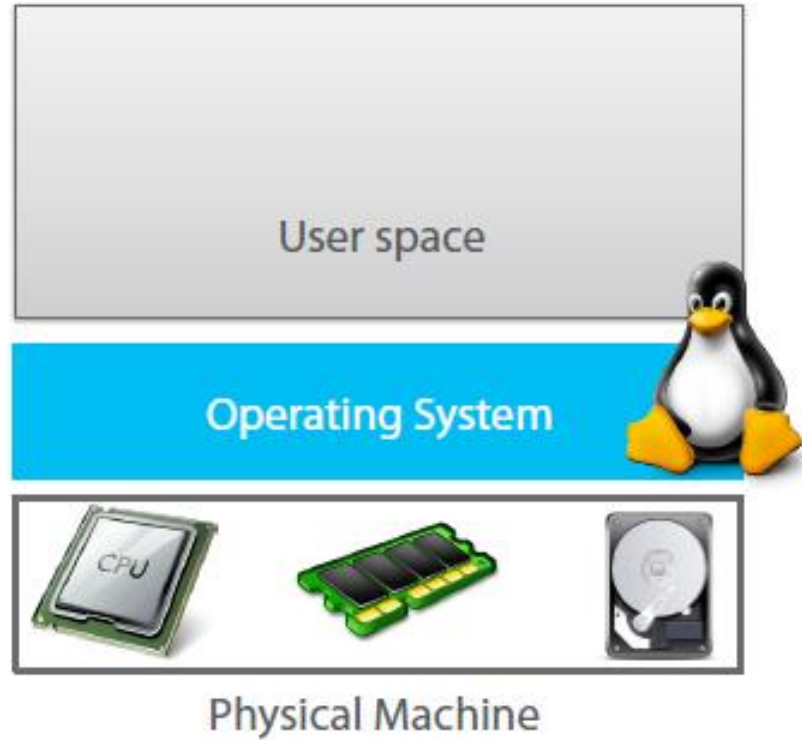




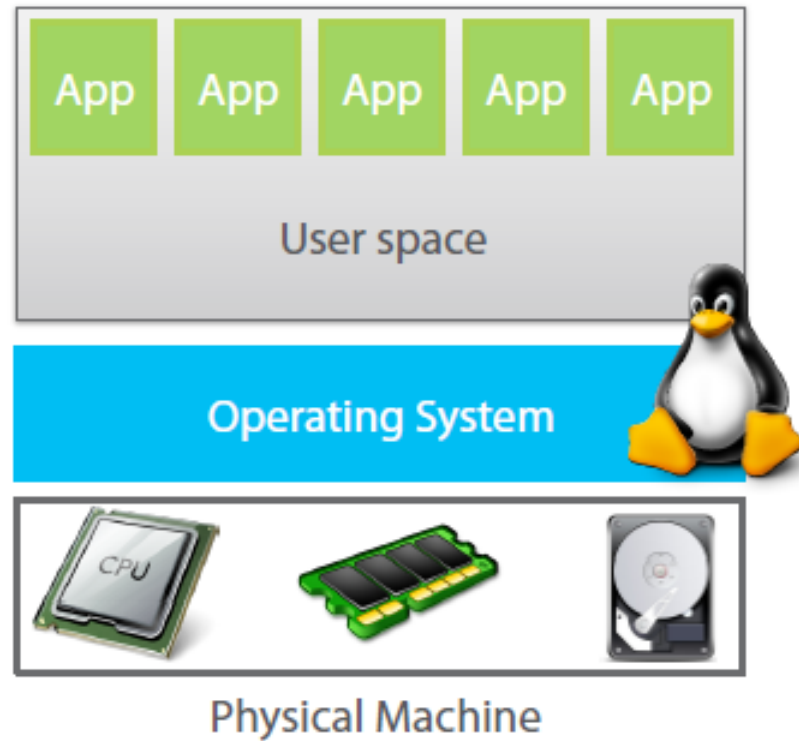


Containers consume less CPU, RAM and disk resource than Virtual Machines

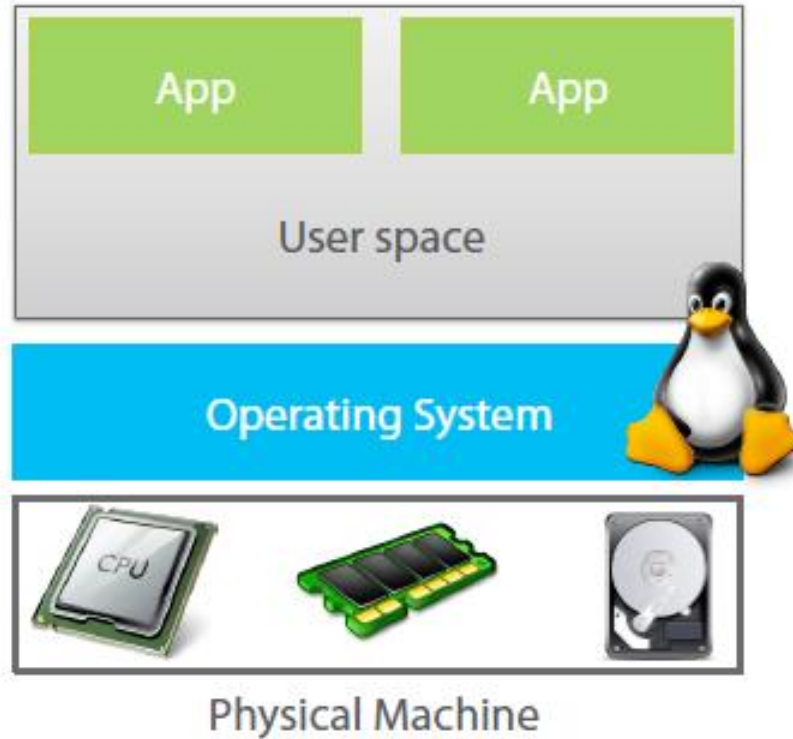
How Containers Work



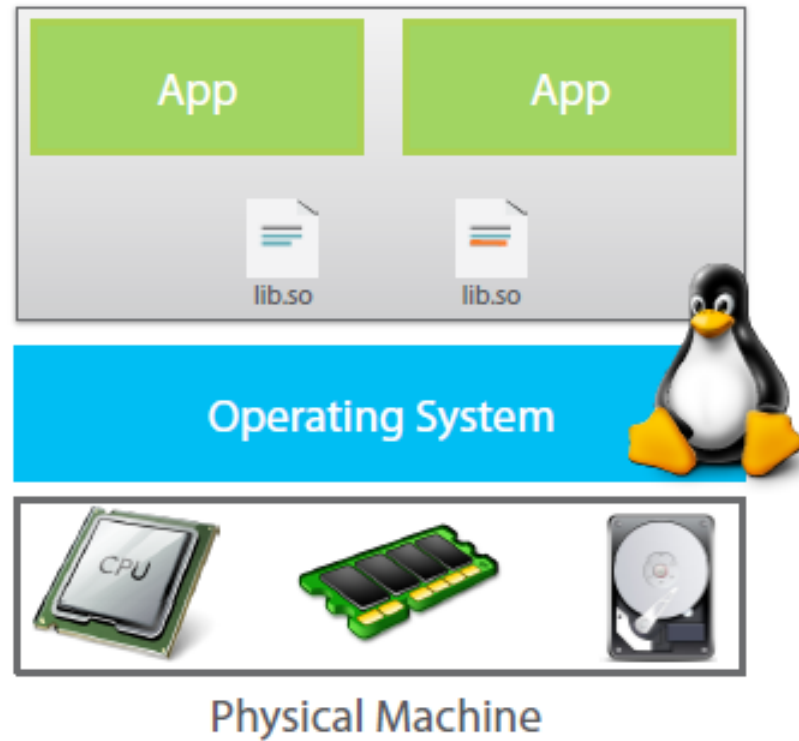
How Containers Work



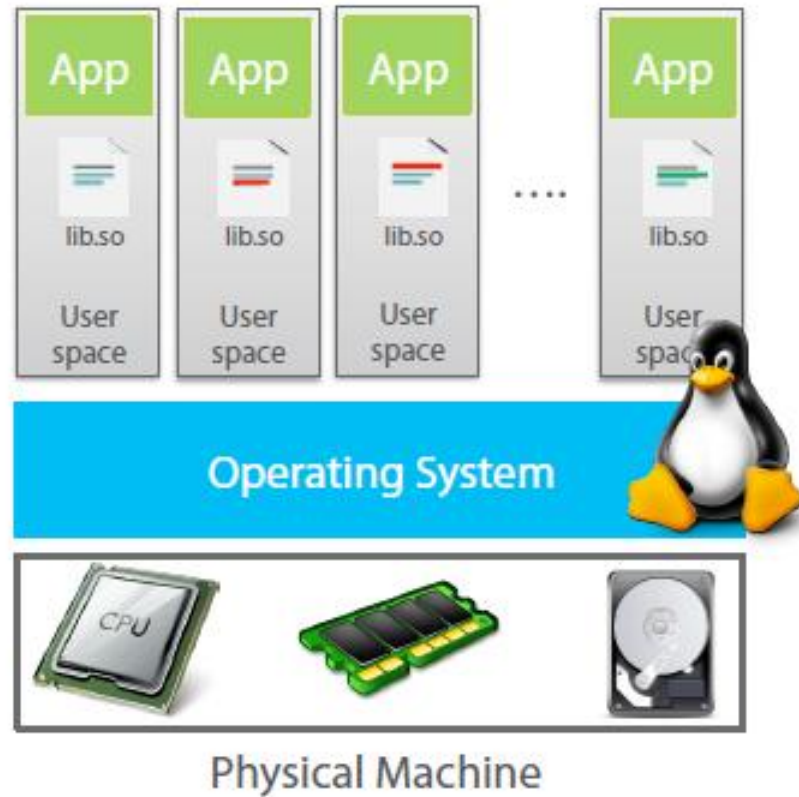
How Containers Work



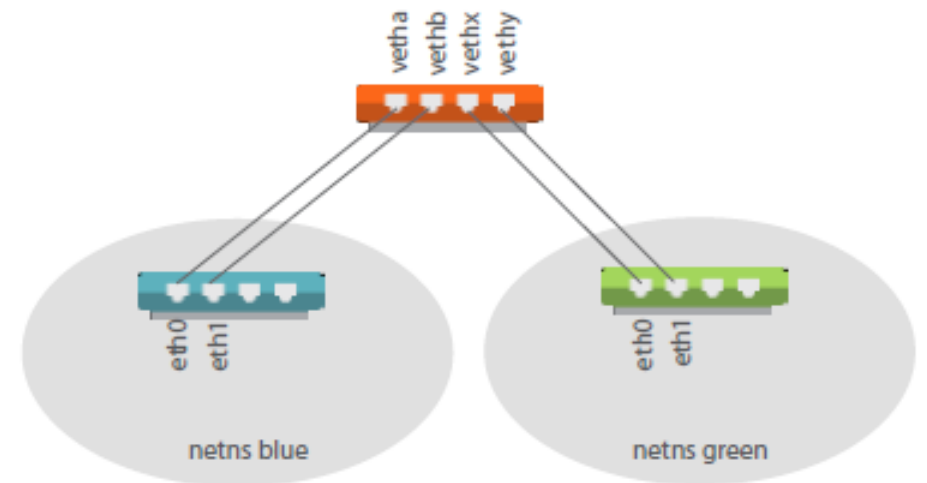
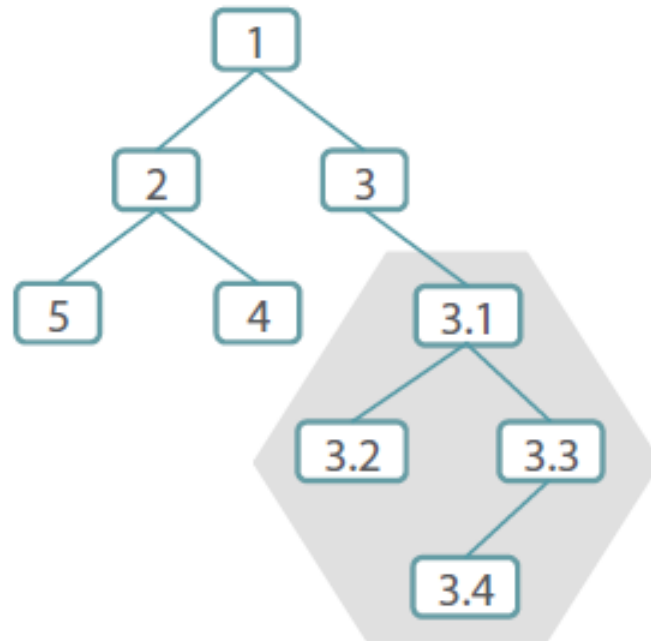
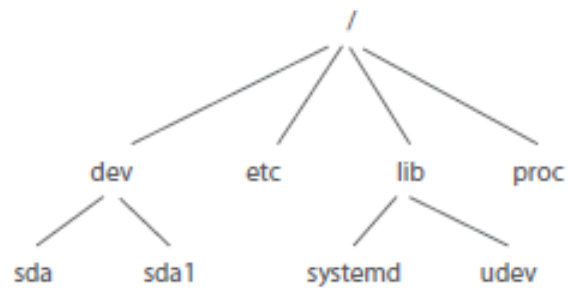
How Containers Work



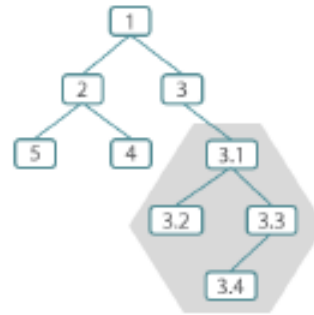
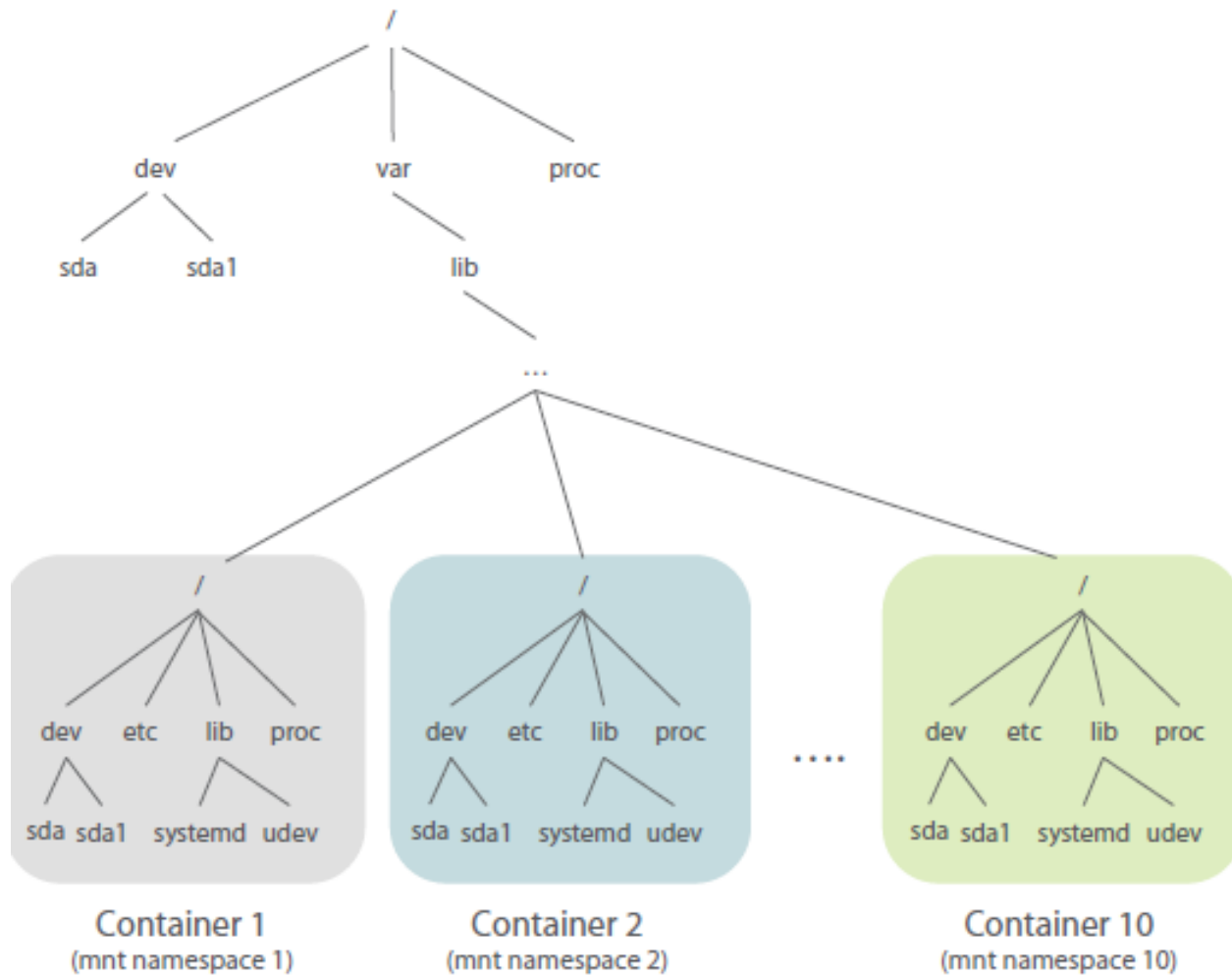
How Containers Work



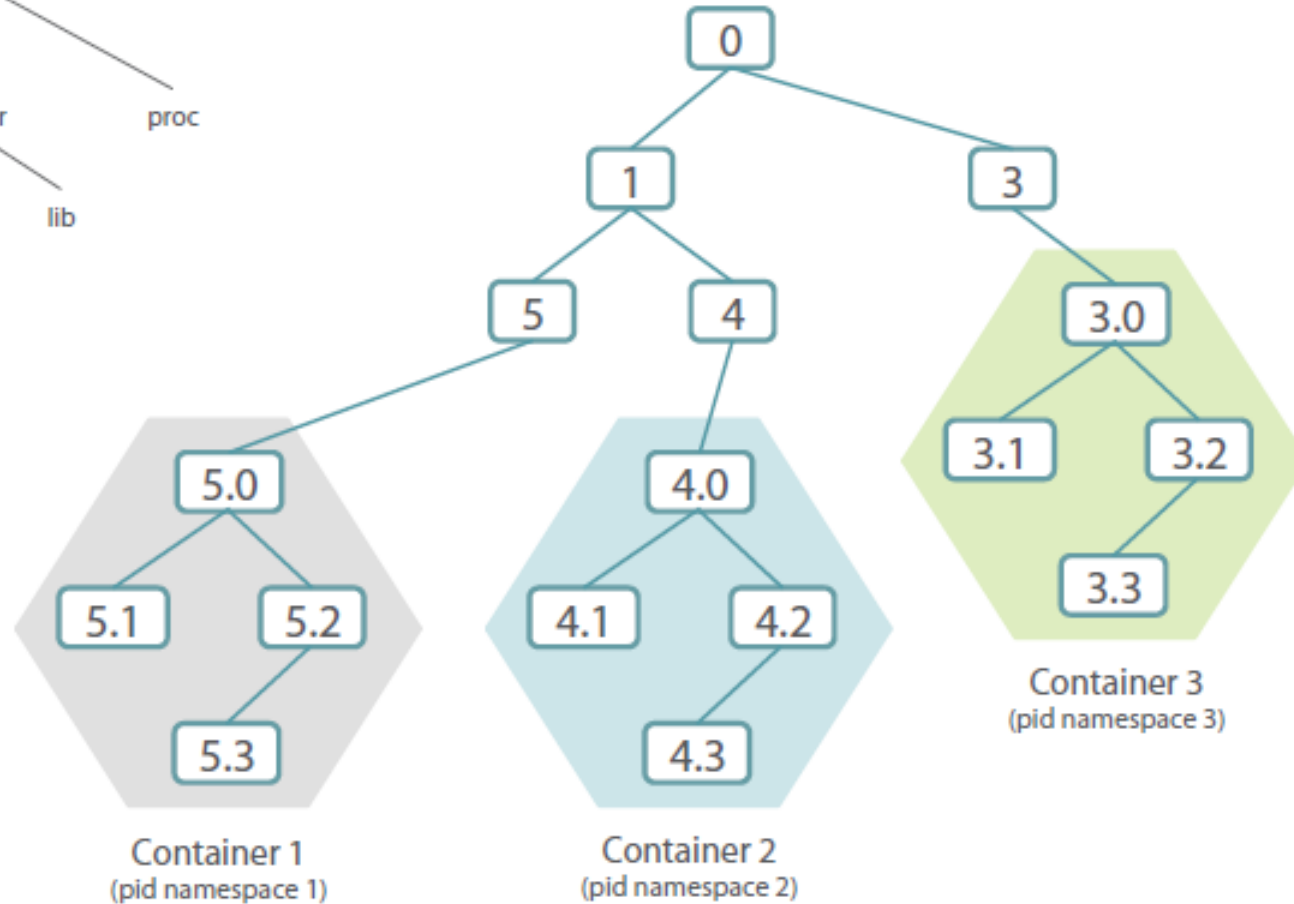
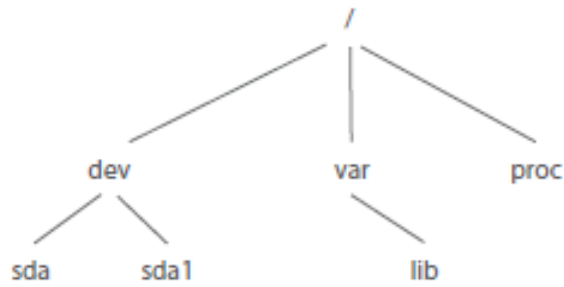
How Containers Work



How Containers Work



How Containers Work



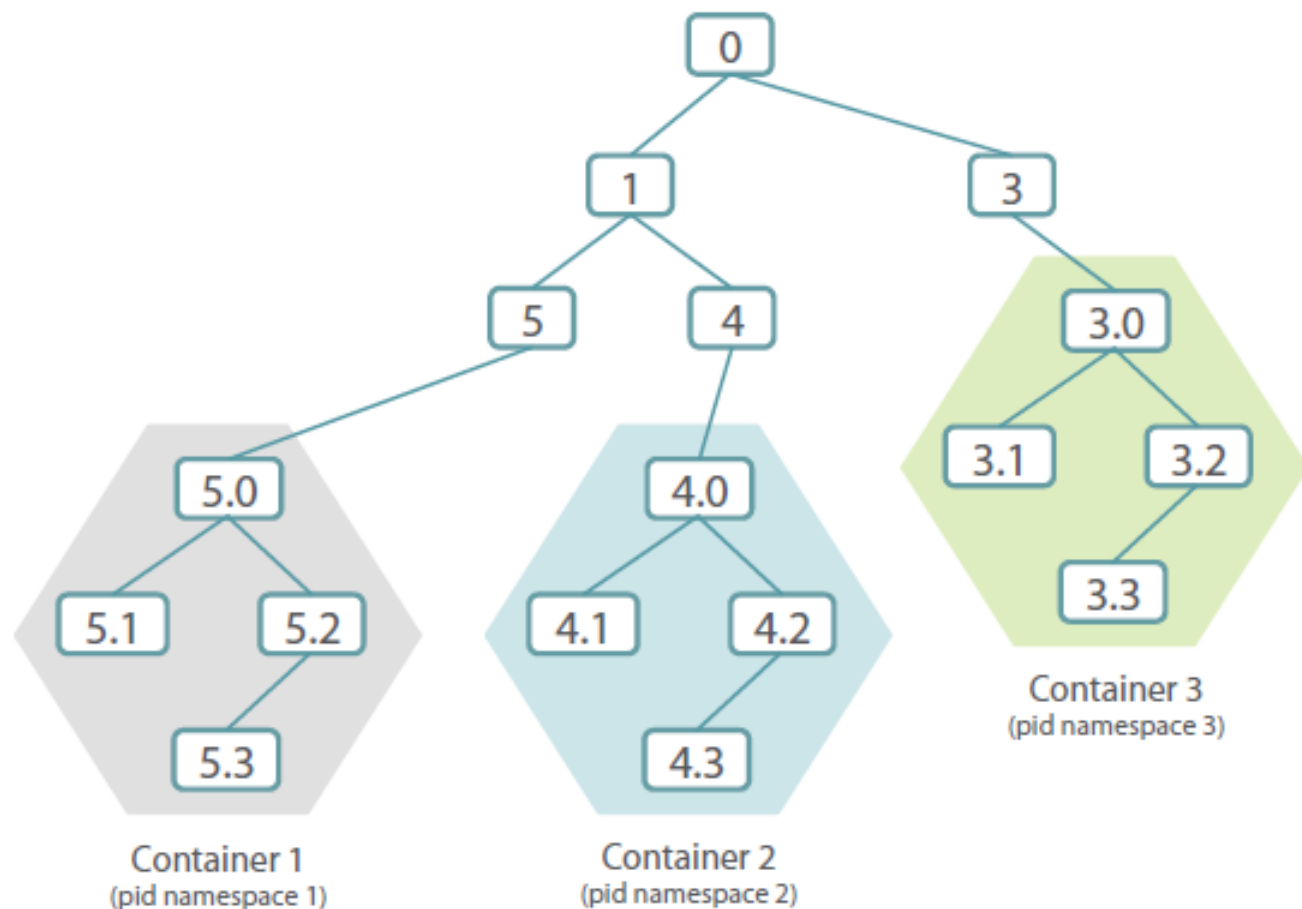
Kernel Namespaces

The **pid** Namespace

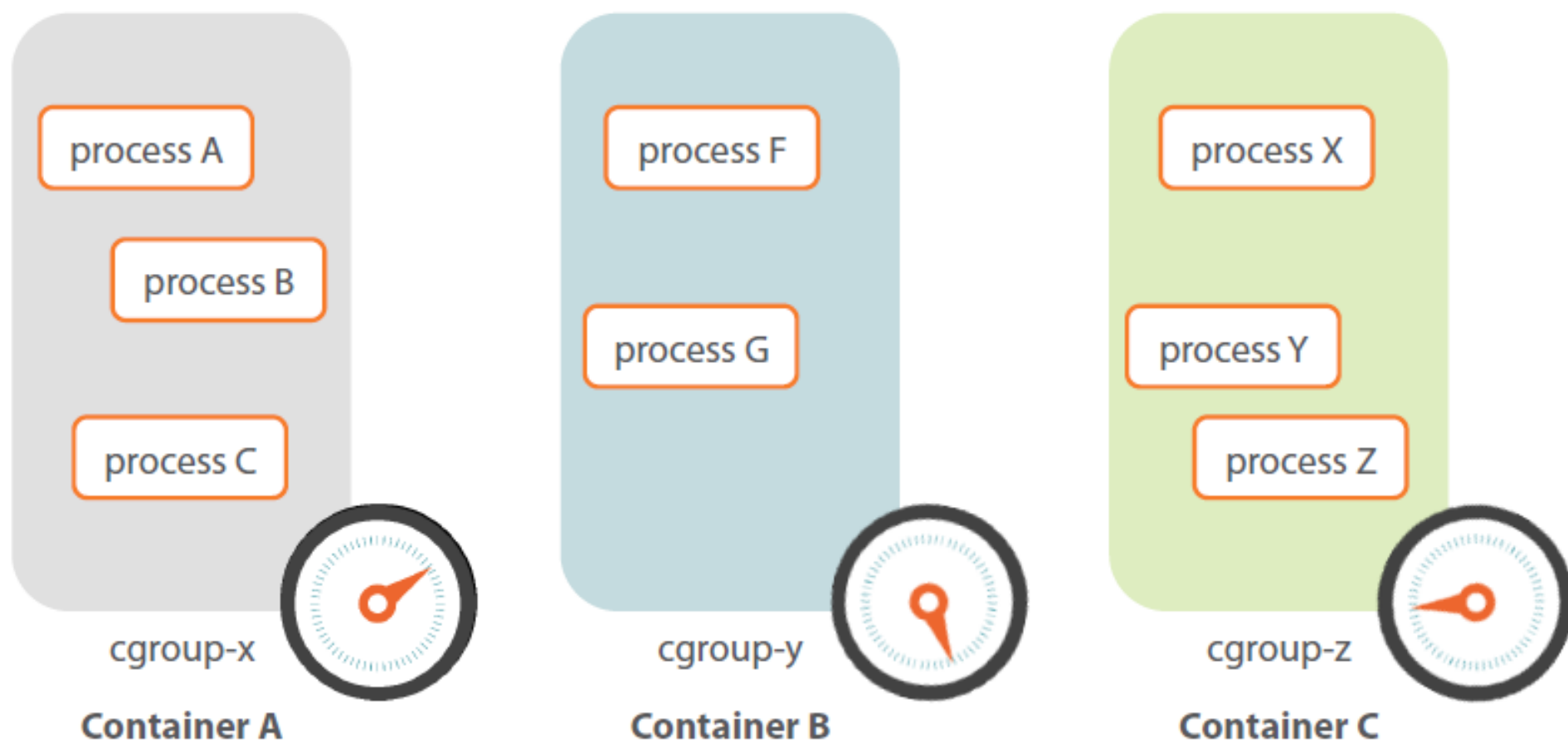
The **net** Namespace

The **mnt** Namespace

The **user** Namespace



Control Groups (cgroups)



Capabilities

root




non root



Capabilities


root


CAP_AUDIT_CONTROL 


CAP_CHOWN 

CAP_DAC_OVERRIDE 

CAP_KILL 

CAP_NET_BIND_SERVICE 

CAP_SETUID 

. 



Docker Engine



Operating System

Namespaces

cgroups

Capabilities

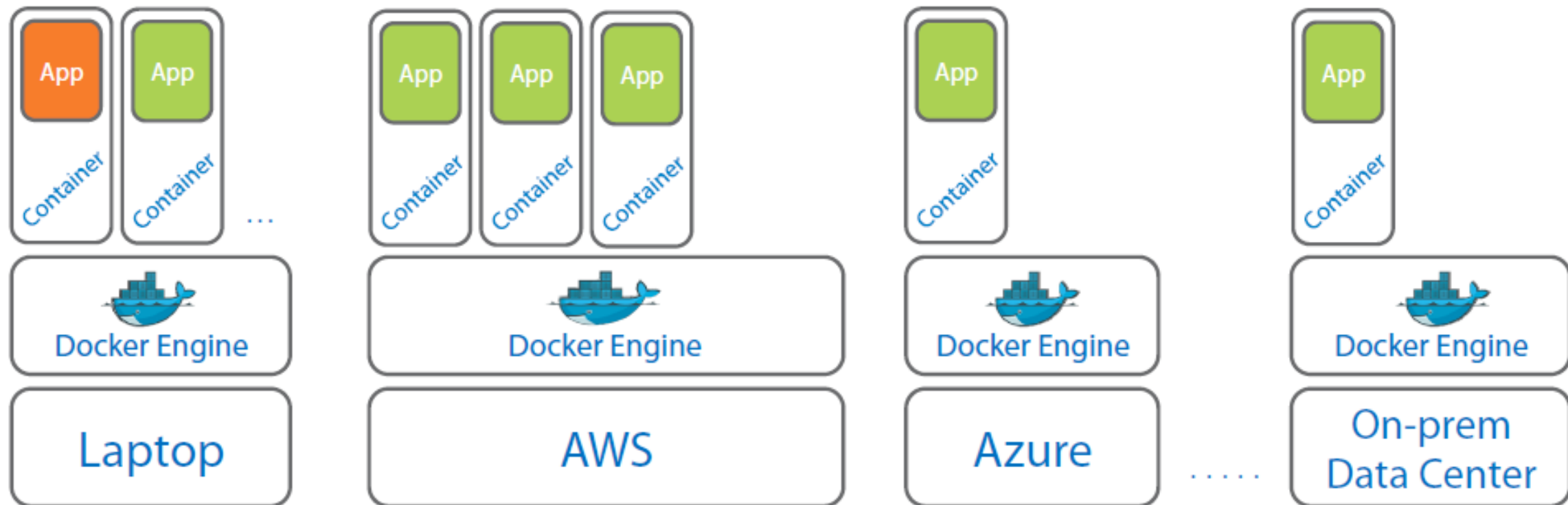
...

Linux Kernel



Physical or Virtual Server





The Evolving Docker Platform

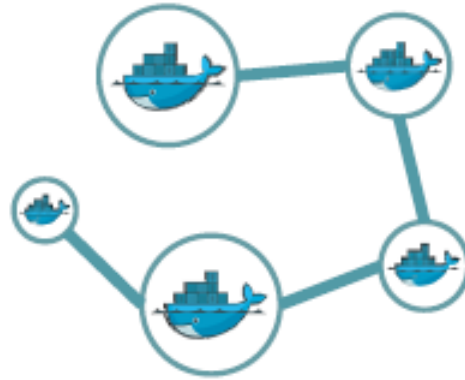
Registry
(Docker Hub)



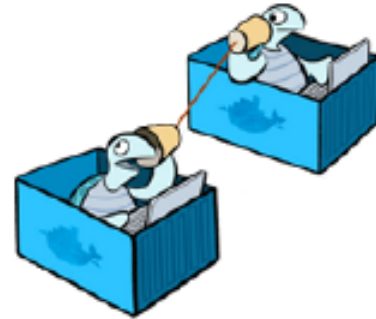
Clustering
(Docker Swarm...)



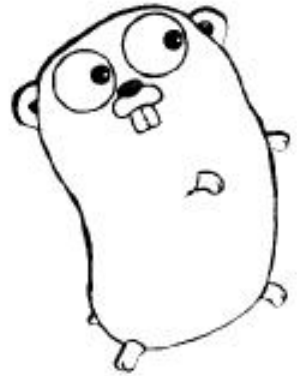
Orchestration
(Docker Compose...)



Networking
(libchan...)



...



Solomon Hykes



Apache



LXC and Docker..... What's the skinny?

Docker Engine



libcontainer

LXC

Operating System

Namespaces

cgroups

Capabilities

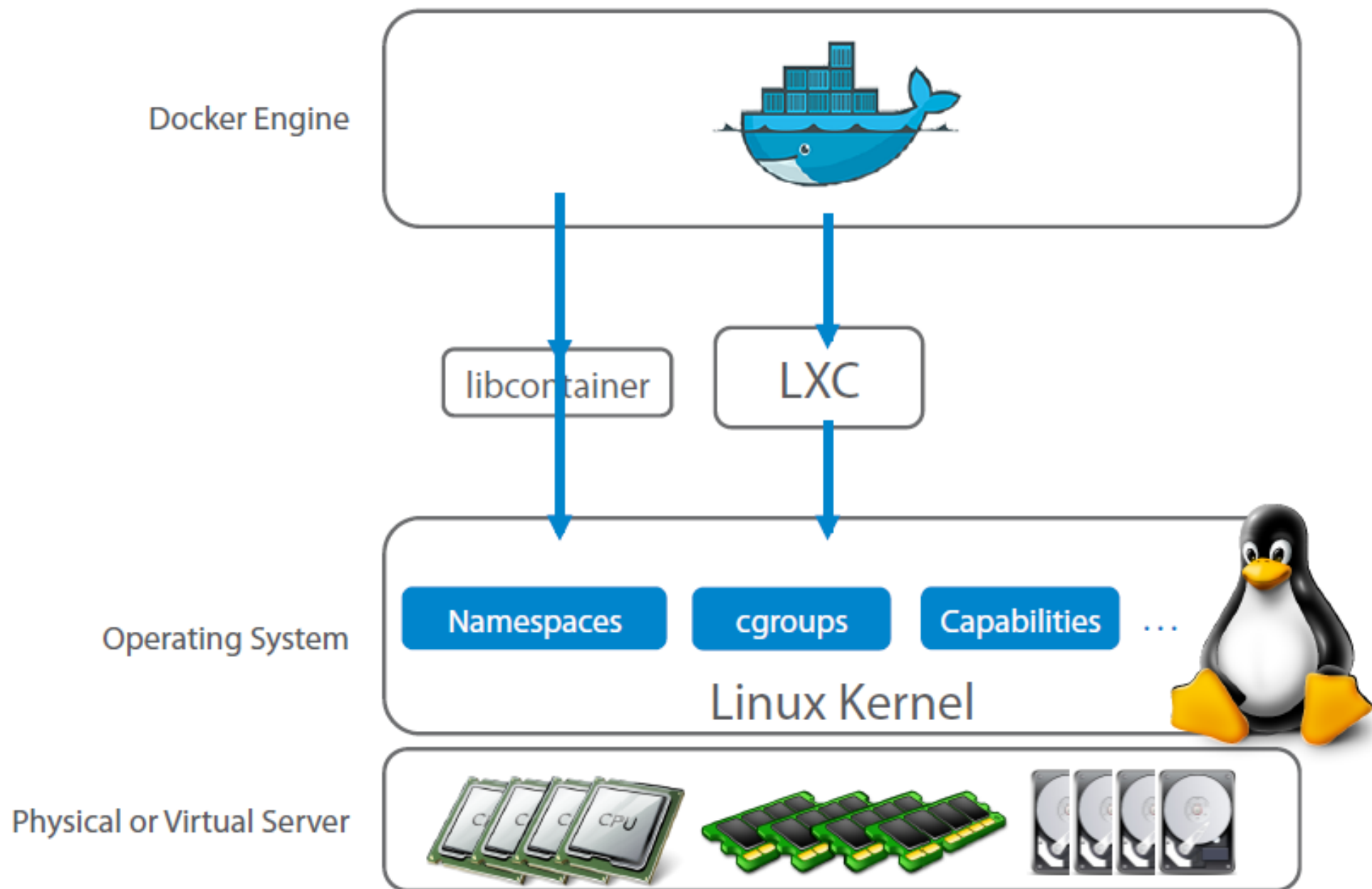
...

Linux Kernel



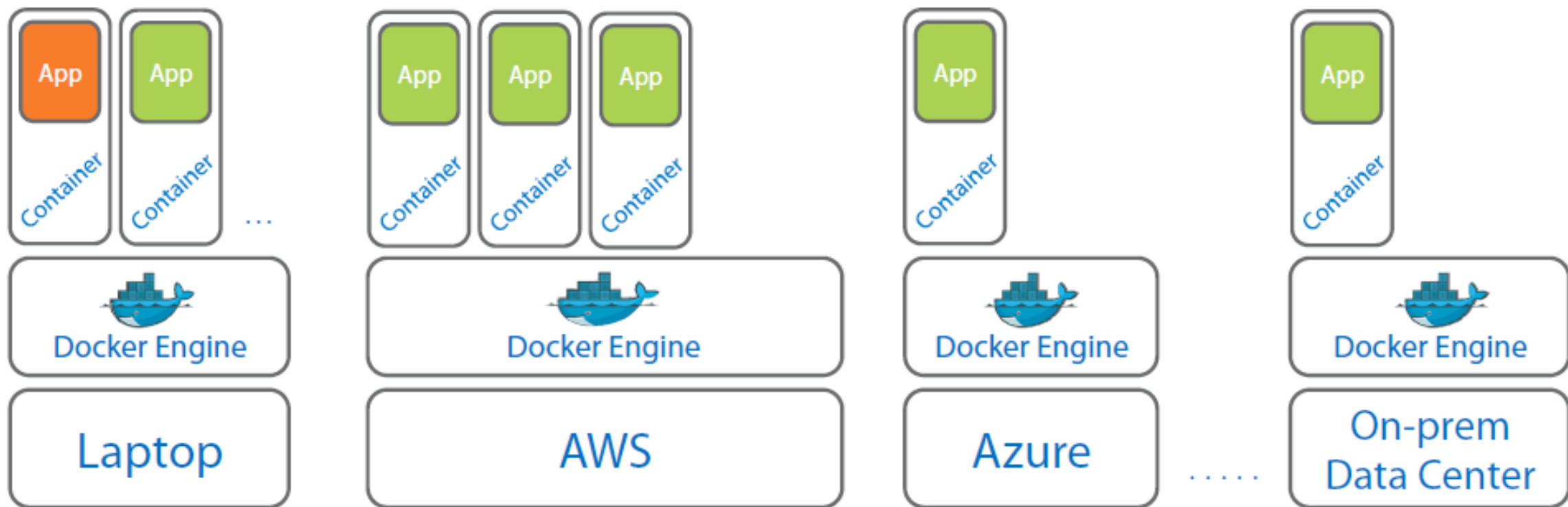
Physical or Virtual Server

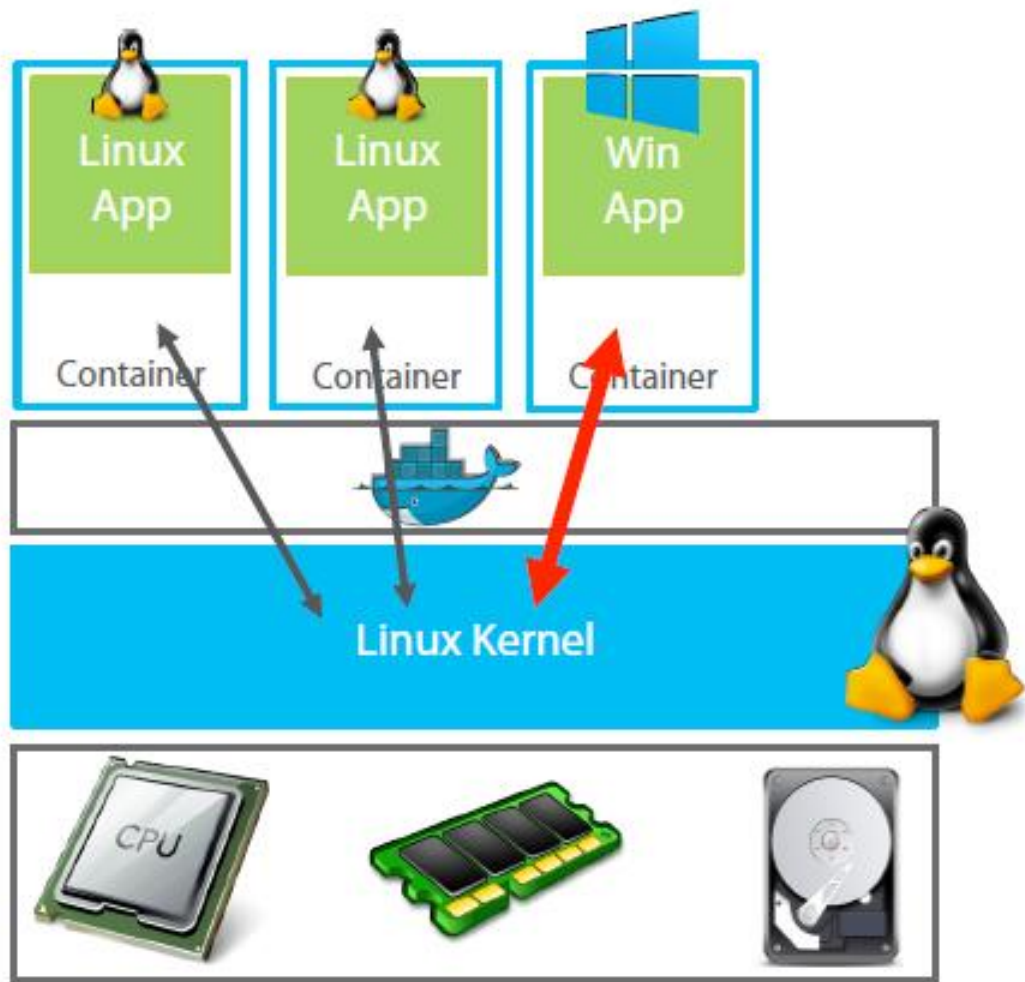




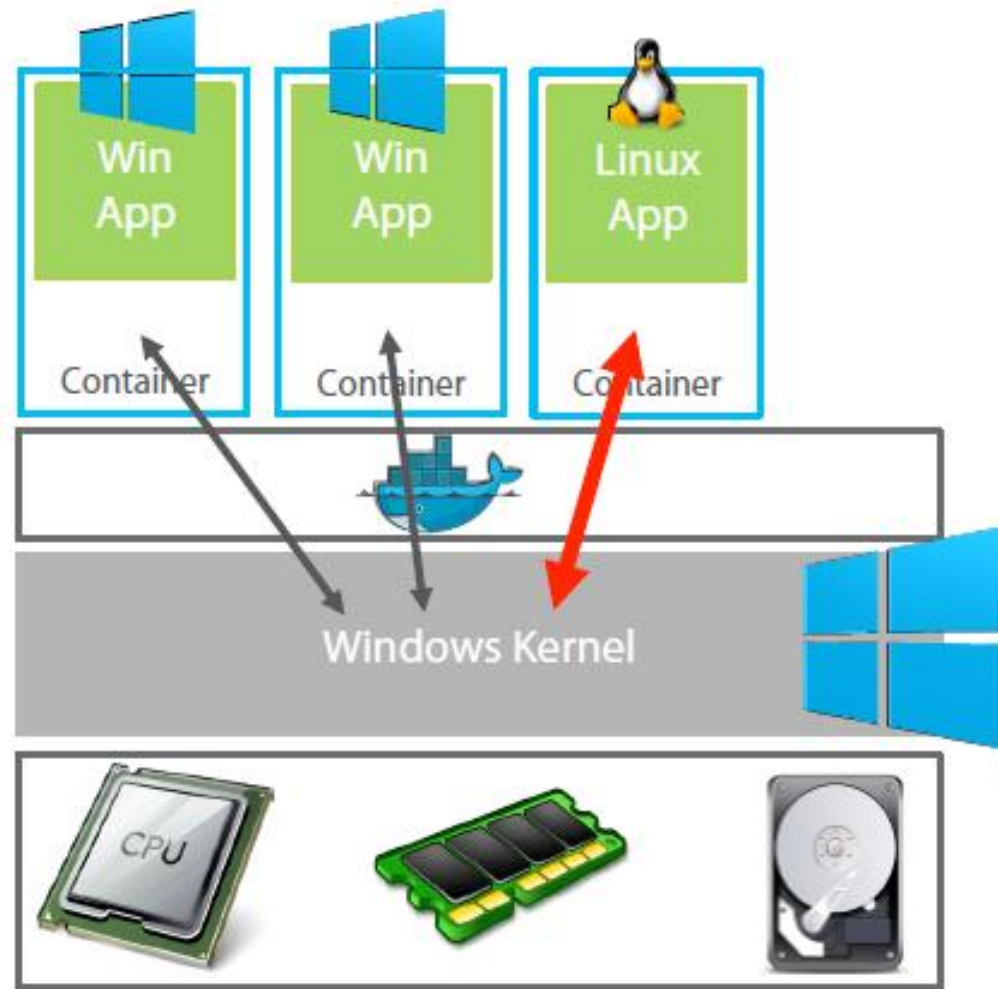
The Future of Docker







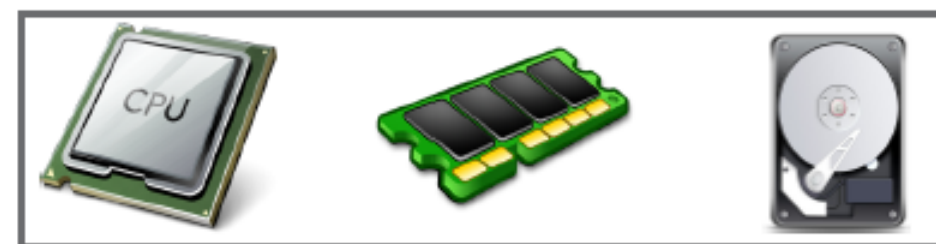
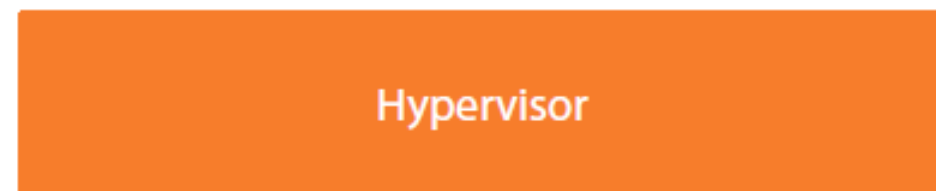
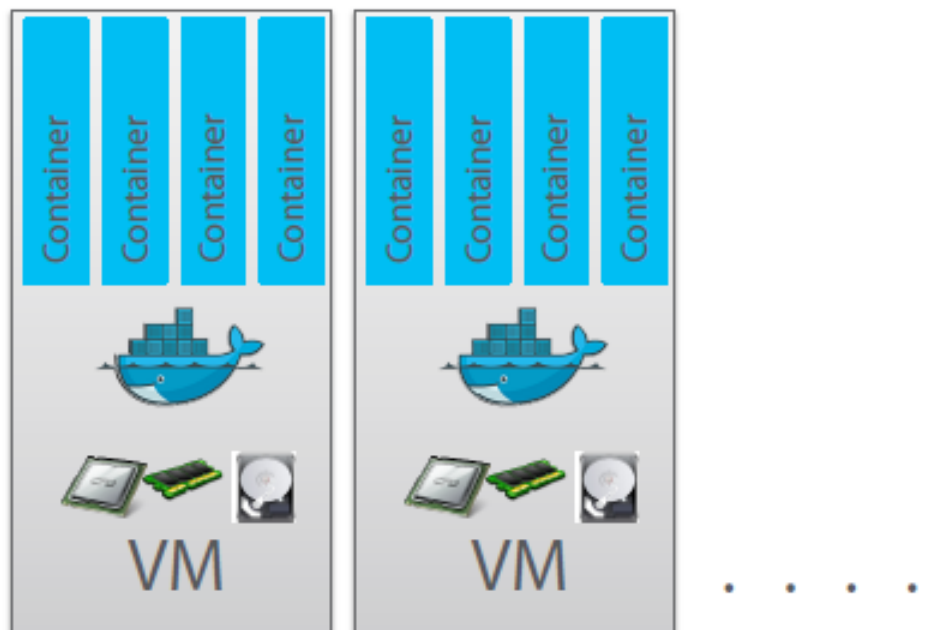
Physical Machine



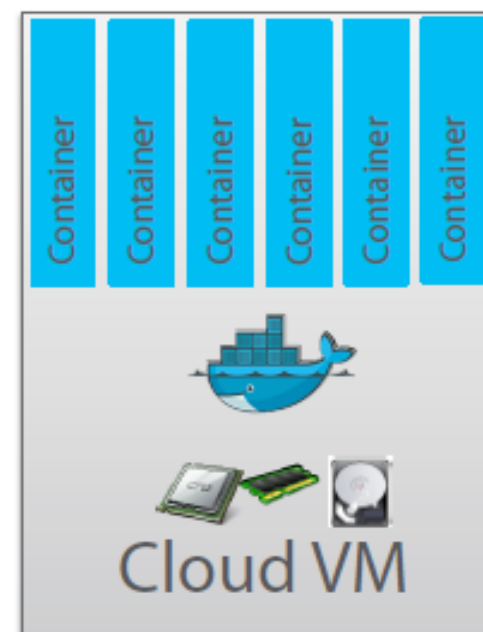
Physical Machine

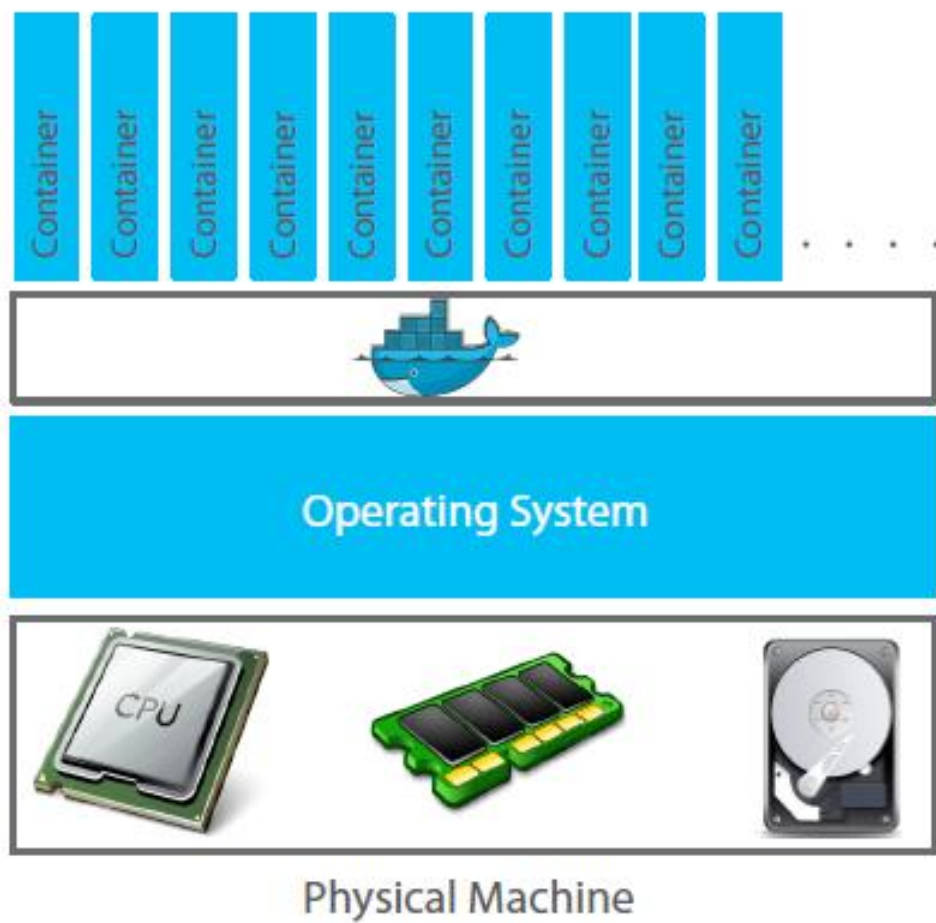
Containers are not for virtualization, and they **are using the resources of the host machine**. As a result, for now windows container cannot run "as-is" on linux machine.

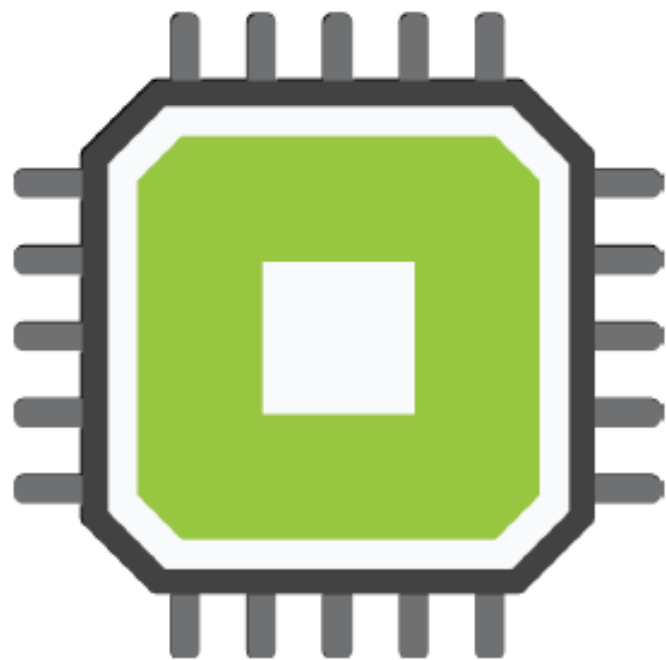
But - you can do it by using VM - as it works on windows. You can install windows VM on your linux host, which will allow to run windows containers.



Physical Machine







Chip-level assists for Containers

- Performance offloads
- Security features
-

