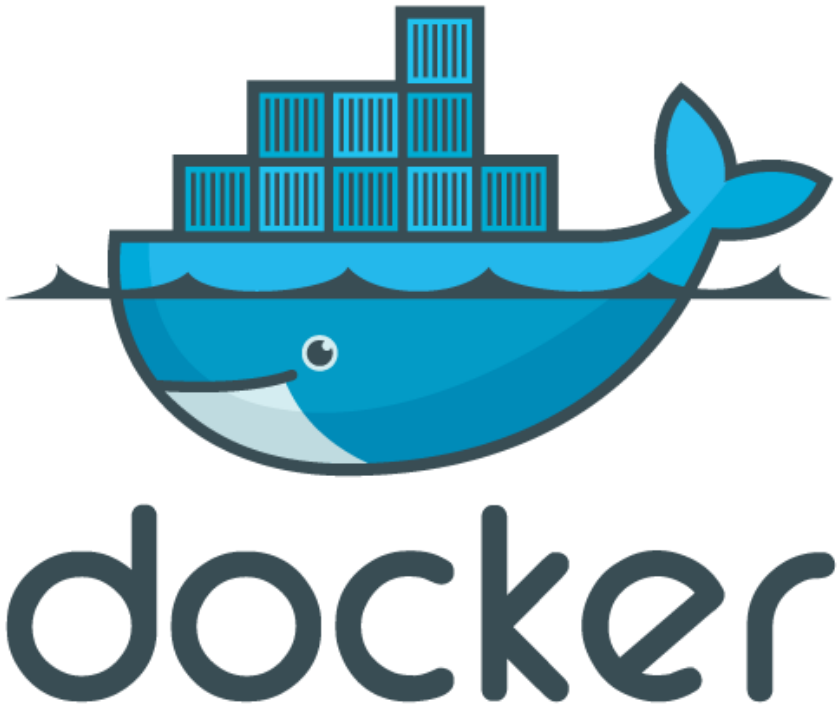
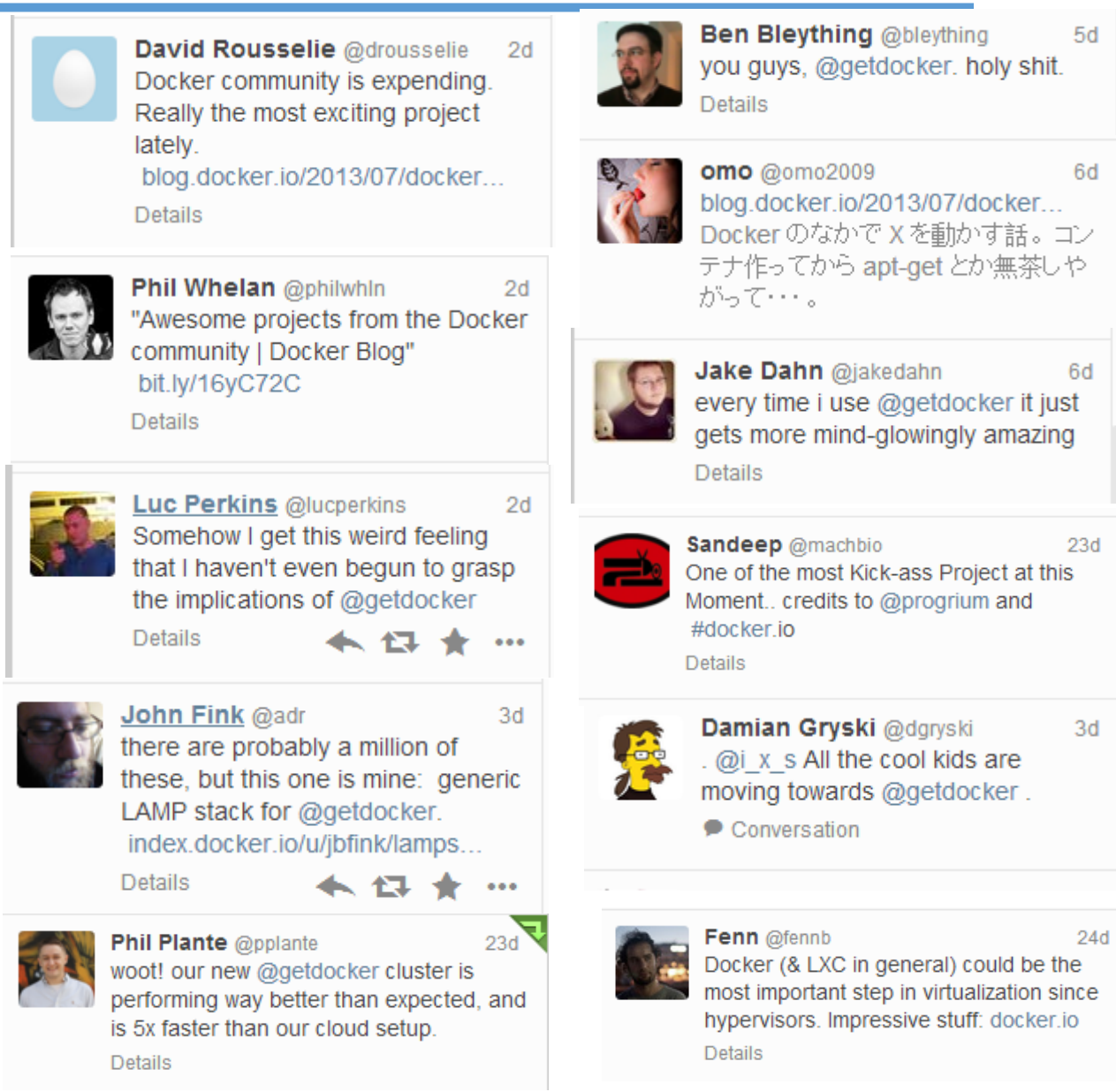


Docker, Containers, and the Future of Application Delivery

In the four months since Docker launched

- >50,000 pulls
- >4,000 github stars
- >100 significant contributors
- >150 projects built on top of docker
  - UIs, mini-PaaS, Remote Desktop….
- 1000's of Dockerized applications
  - Memcached, Redis, Node.js…
- Integration in Jenkins, Travis, Chef, Puppet, Vagrant and OpenStack
- Meetups arranged around the world…with organizations like Ebay, Uber, Mozilla, Cloudflare, and Rackspace presenting on their use of Docker



Why all the excitement?

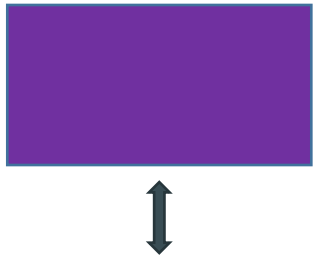
Contents

Market View: Evolution of IT

1995

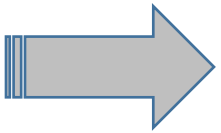
2015

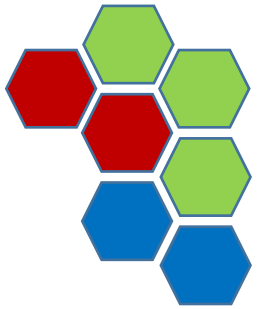
Thick, client-server app on thick client



Thin app on mobile, tablet

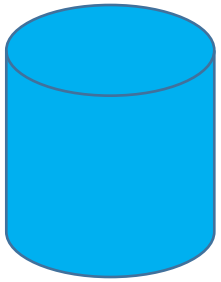
Well-defined stack:
- O/S
- Runtime
- Middleware





Assembled by developers using best available services

Monolithic Physical Infrastructure



Running on any available set of physical resources (public/private/ virtualized)

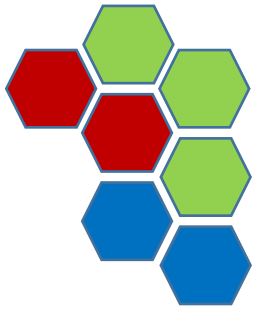
docker

Challenges

2015

Thin app on mobile, tablet

Assembled by developers using best available services



How to ensure services interact consistently, avoid dependency hell

How to avoid n X n different configs

Running on any available set of physical resources (public/private/ virtualized)

How to migrate & scale quickly, ensure compatibility

docker

The Challenge

Multiplicity of Stacks

Static website

nginx 1.5 + modsecurity + openssl + bootstrap 2

User DB

postgresql + pgv8 + v8

Queue

Redis + redis-sentinel

Analytics DB

hadoop + hive + thrift + OpenJDK

Background workers

Python 3.0 + celery + pyredis + libcurl + ffmpeg + libopencv + nodejs + phantomjs

Web frontend

Ruby + Rails + sass + Unicorn

API endpoint

Python 2.7 + Flask + pyredis + celery + psycopg + postgresql-client

Do services and apps interact appropriately?

Multiplicity of hardware environments

Development VM

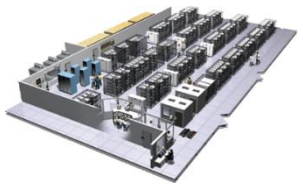
QA server

Customer Data Center

Public Cloud

Disaster recovery

Production Servers



Production Cluster

Contributor's laptop

Can I migrate smoothly and quickly?

docker

Results in N X N compatibility nightmare

	Development VM	QA Server	Single Prod Server	Onsite Cluster	Public Cloud	Contributor's laptop	Customer Servers
Static website	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Web frontend	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Background workers	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
User DB	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Analytics DB	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Queue	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

docker

A useful analogy…

Cargo Transport Pre-1960

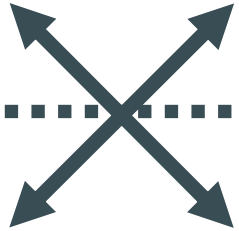
Multiplicity of Goods





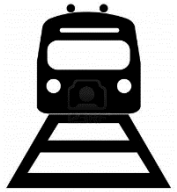


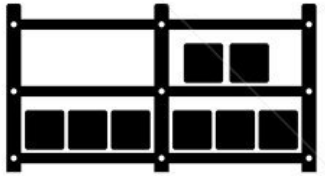
Do I worry about how goods interact (e.g. coffee beans next to spices)



Multipilicity of methods for transporting/storing



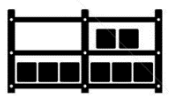



Can I transport quickly and smoothly (e.g. from boat to train to truck)

docker

Also an NxN Matrix

	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
							

Contents

- The challenge
- The solution
- Why Docker and Containers Matter?
- How They Work?
- Alternative/Complementary Approaches

Solution: Intermodal Shipping Container

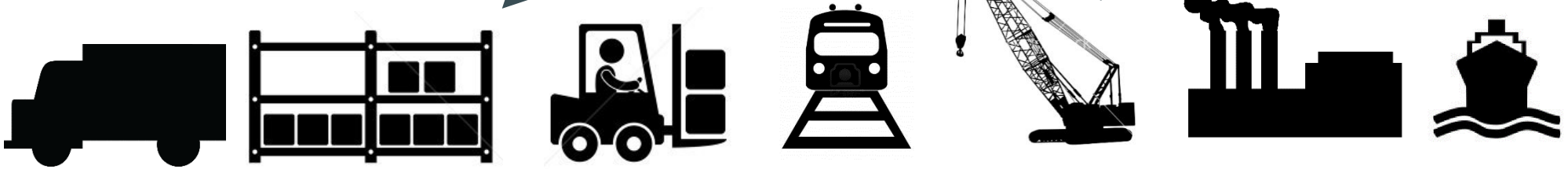
Multiplicity of Goods

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

A standard container that is loaded with virtually any goods, and stays sealed until it reaches final delivery.

…in between, can be loaded and unloaded, stacked, transported efficiently over long distances, and transferred from one mode of transport to another

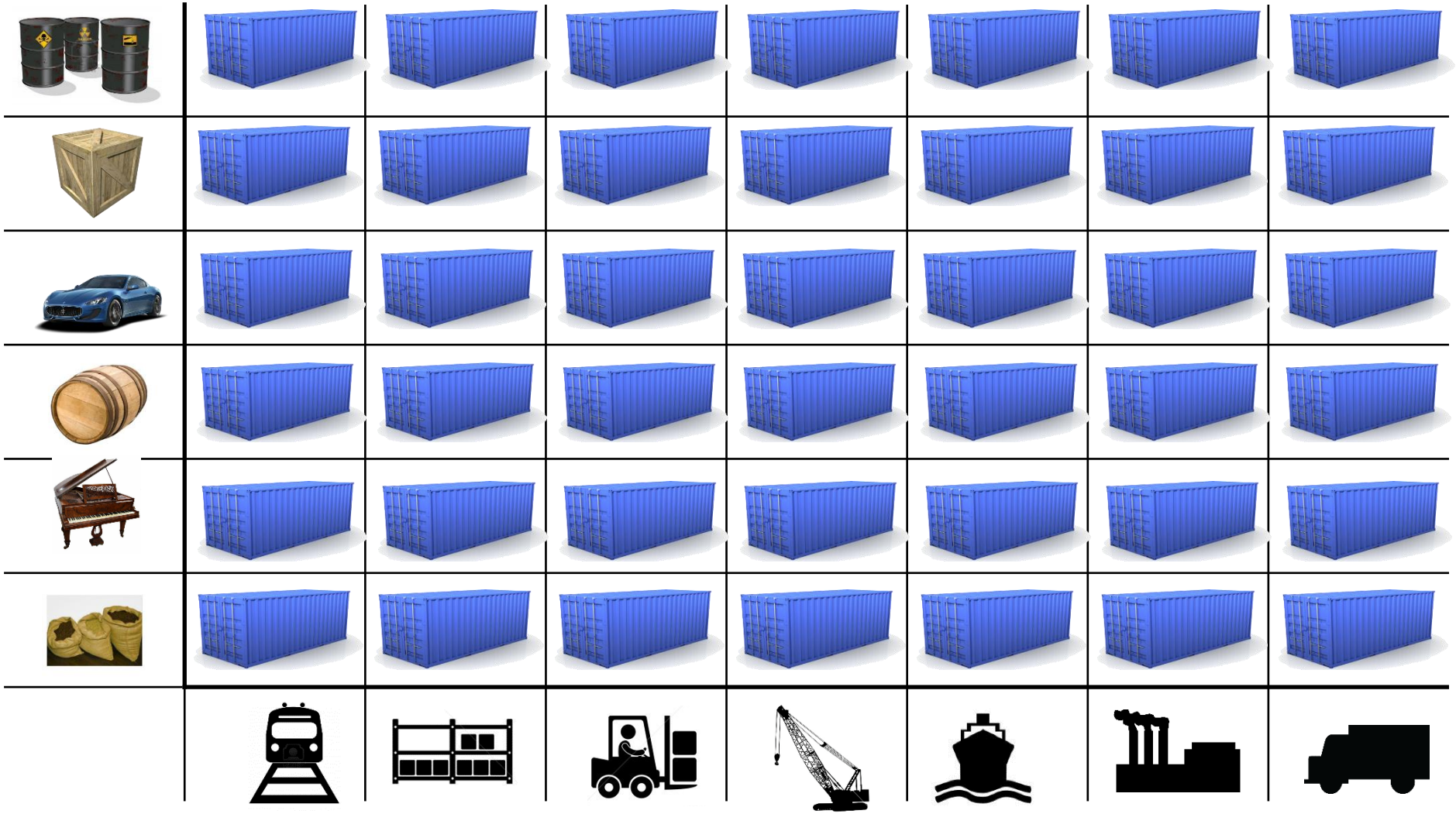
Multiplicity of methods for transporting/storing



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

docker

This eliminated the NXN problem…



docker

and spawned an Intermodal Shipping Container Ecosystem

- 90% of all cargo now shipped in a standard container
- Order of magnitude reduction in cost and time to load and unload ships
- Massive reduction in losses due to theft or damage
- Huge reduction in freight cost as percent of final goods (from >25% to <3%)

→ massive globalizations

- 5000 ships deliver 200M containers per year

docker

Docker is a shipping container system for code

Multiplicity of Stacks

Static website

User DB

Web frontend

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…

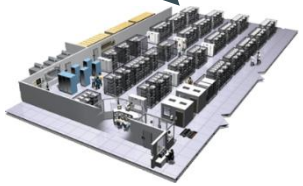
…that can be manipulated using standard operations and run consistently on virtually any hardware platform

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

Or…put more simply

Multiplicity of Stacks

Static website

User DB

Web frontend

Queue

Analytics DB

Do services and apps interact appropriately?

Developer: Build Once, Run Anywhere (Finally)

Operator: Configure Once, Run Anything

Multiplicity of hardware environments

Development VM

QA server

Customer Data Center

Public Cloud

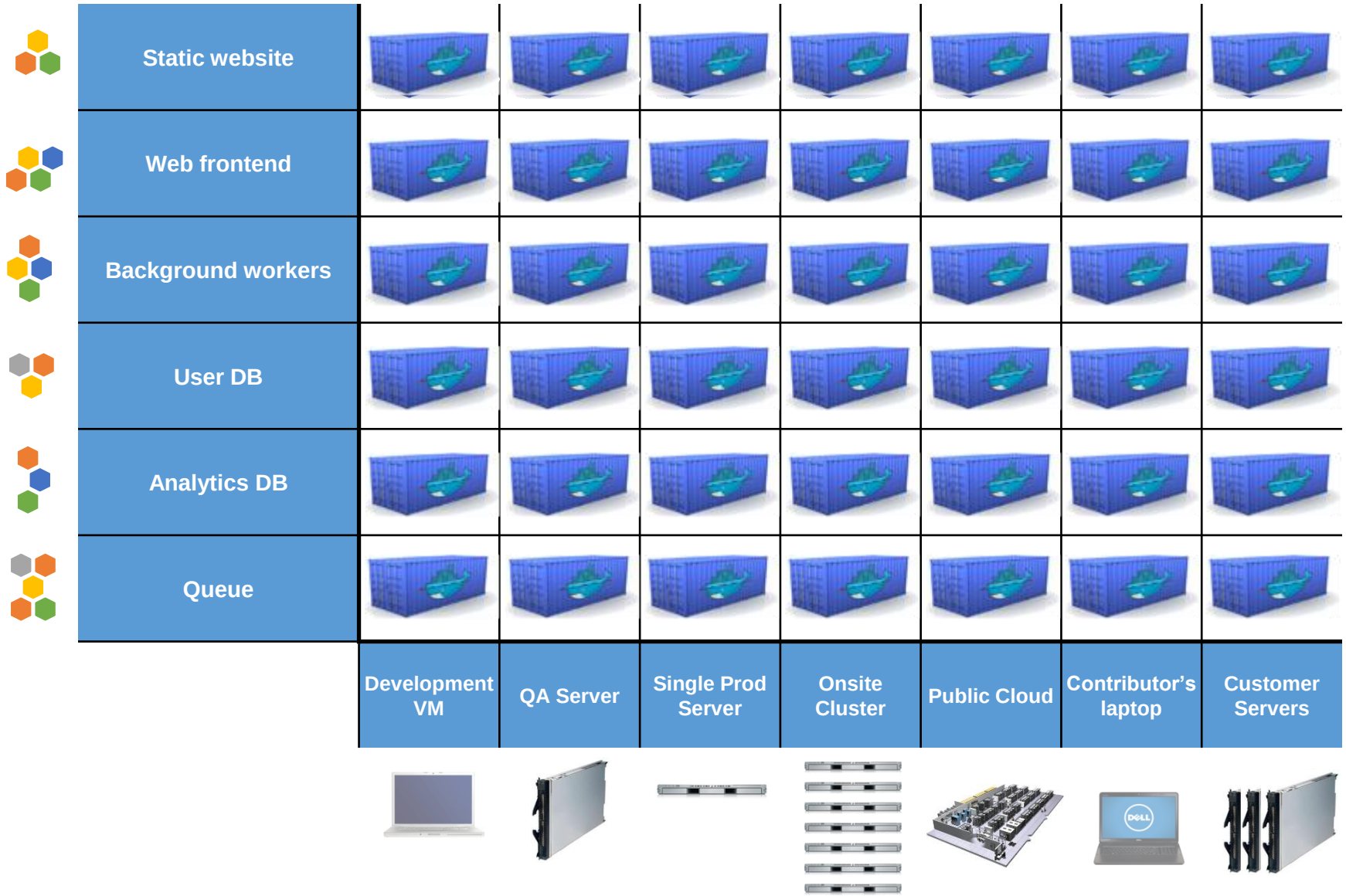
Production Cluster

Contributor's laptop

Can I migrate smoothly and quickly

docker

Docker solves the NXN problem



docker

Contents

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Why containers matter

	Physical Containers	Docker
Content Agnostic	The same container can hold almost any type of cargo	Can encapsulate any payload and its dependencies
Hardware Agnostic	Standard shape and interface allow same container to move from ship to train to semi-truck to warehouse to crane without being modified or opened	Using operating system primitives (e.g. LXC) can run consistently on virtually any hardware—VMs, bare metal, openstack, public IAAS, etc.—without modification
Content Isolation and Interaction	No worry about anvils crushing bananas. Containers can be stacked and shipped together	Resource, network, and content isolation. Avoids dependency hell
Automation	Standard interfaces make it easy to automate loading, unloading, moving, etc.	Standard operations to run, start, stop, commit, search, etc. Perfect for devops: CI, CD, autoscaling, hybrid clouds
Highly efficient	No opening or modification, quick to move between waypoints	Lightweight, virtually no perf or start-up penalty, quick to move and manipulate
Separation of duties	Shipper worries about inside of box, carrier worries about outside of box	Developer worries about code. Ops worries about infrastructure.

Why Developers Care

- Build once…run anywhere
  - A **clean, safe, hygienic and portable** runtime environment for your app.
  - **No worries about missing dependencies**, packages and other pain points during subsequent deployments.
  - Run each app in its **own isolated container**, so you can run various versions of libraries and other dependencies for each app without worrying
  - **Automate testing, integration, packaging**…anything you can script
  - **Reduce/eliminate** concerns about compatibility on different platforms, either your own or your customers.
  - **Cheap, zero-penalty containers** to deploy services? A VM without the overhead of a VM? Instant replay and reset of image snapshots? That's the power of Docker

Why Developers Care

“Docker interests me because it allows simple environment isolation and repeatability. I can create a **run-time environment once, package it up, then run it again on any other machine**. Furthermore, everything that runs in that environment is isolated from the underlying host (much like a virtual machine). And best of all, everything is fast and simple.”

-Gregory Szorc, Mozilla Foundation

http://gregoryszorc.com/blog/2013/05/19/using-docker-to-build-firefox/

Why Devops Cares?

- Configure once…run anything
  - Make the entire lifecycle more efficient, consistent, and repeatable
  - Increase the **quality of code** produced by developers.
  - **Eliminate inconsistencies** between development, test, production, and customer environments
  - Support segregation of duties
  - Significantly improves the speed and reliability of continuous deployment and continuous integration systems
  - Because the containers are so **lightweight**, address significant performance, costs, deployment, and portability issues normally associated with VMs

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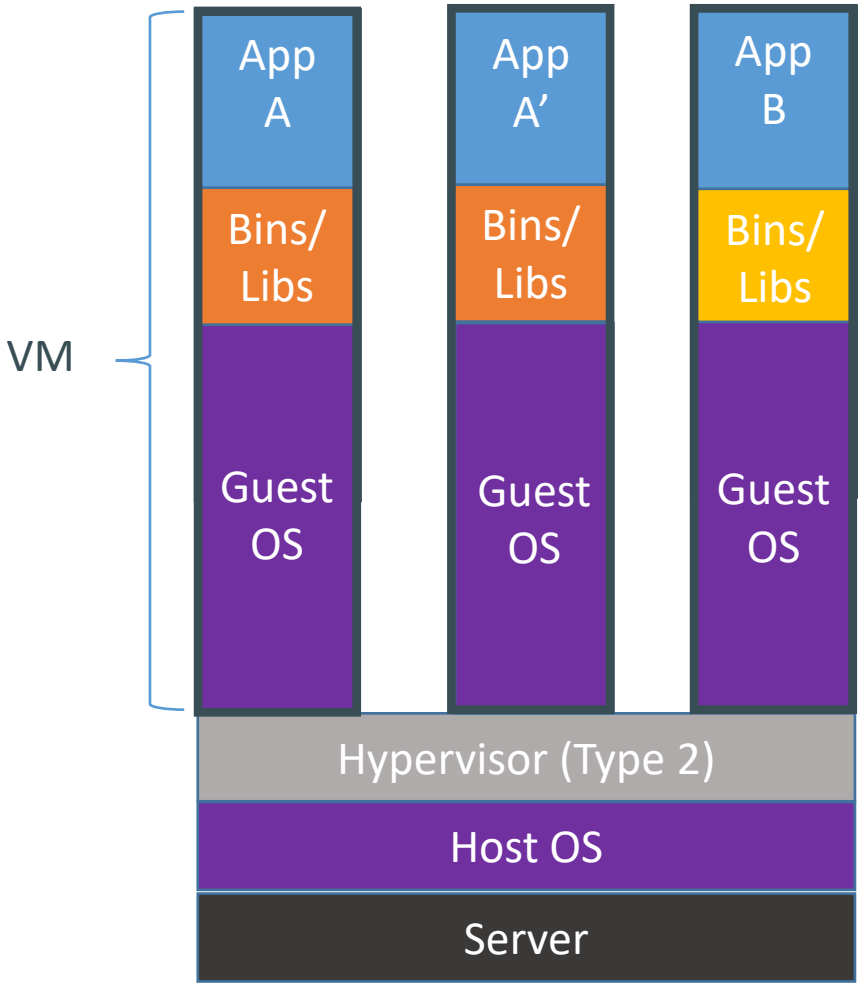
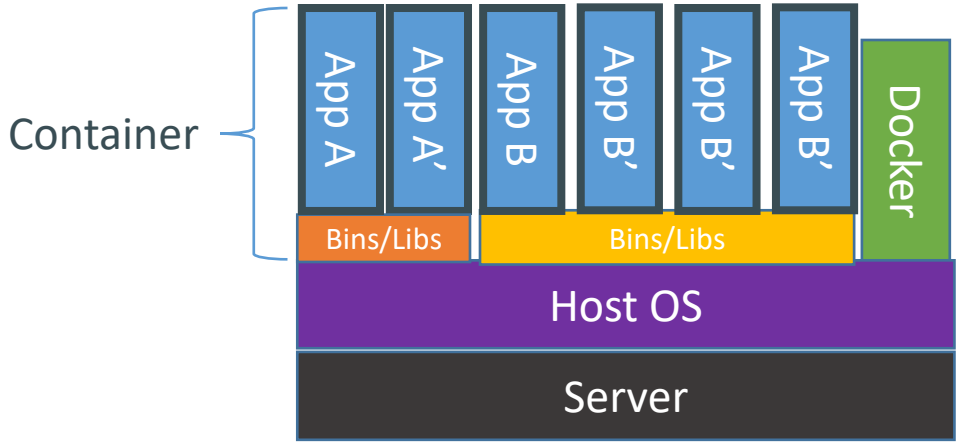
Containers vs. VMs



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



docker

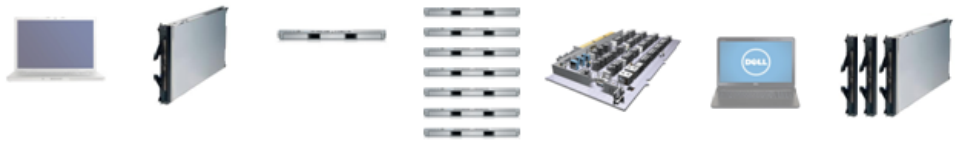
How They Work?

- Refer the PPT 2

Contents

Alternatives/Complementary Approaches

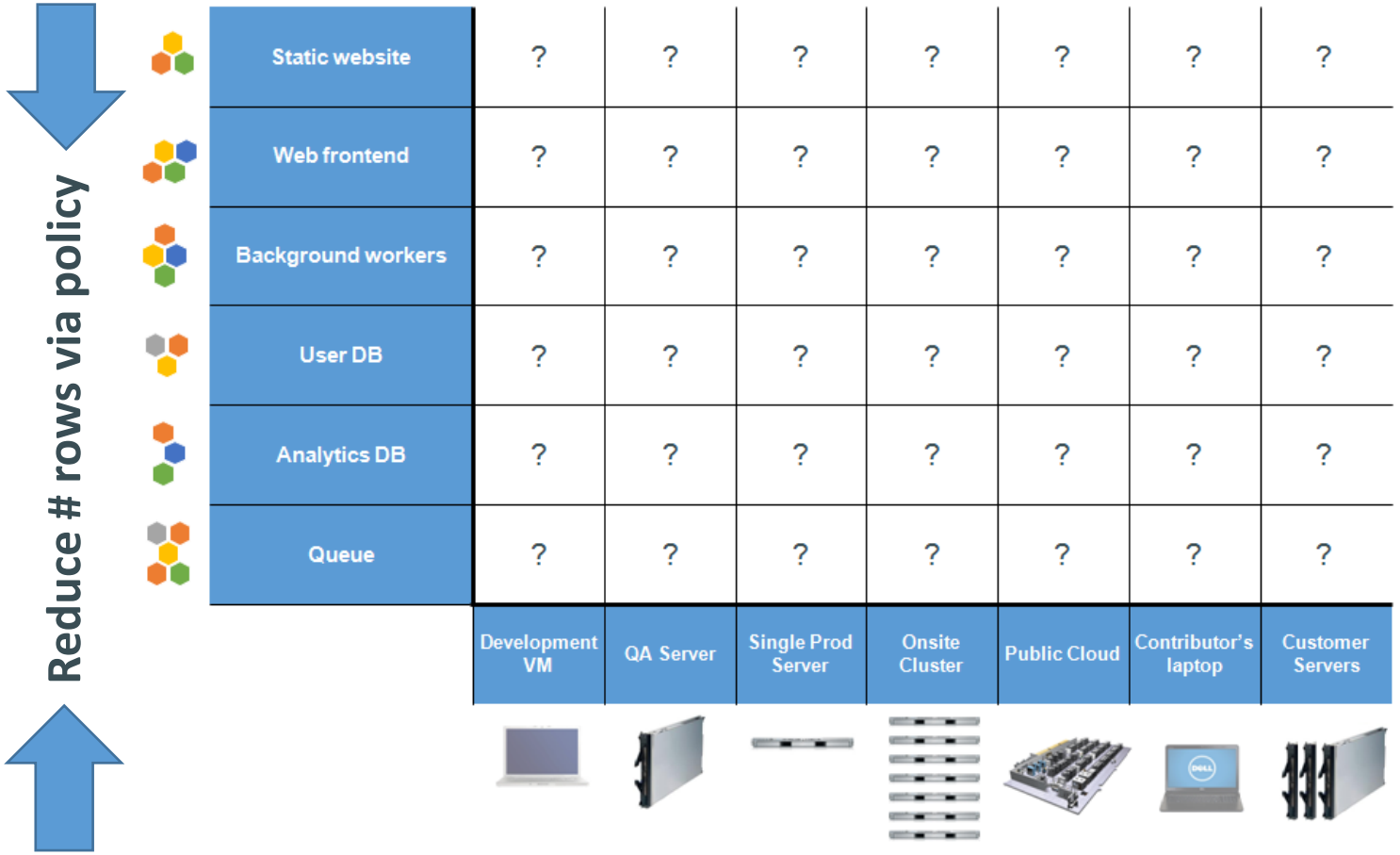
	Development VM	QA Server	Single Prod Server	Onsite Cluster	Public Cloud	Contributor's laptop	Customer Servers
Static website	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Web frontend	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Background workers	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
User DB	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Analytics DB	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Queue	?	?	?	?	?	?	?



- Policy
  Reduce Rows
- Configuration Management
  Reduce Columns
- Traditional HW Virtualization
- Packaging Automation

docker

Alternative 1: Impose Consistent Dev Environment



Description:

- Try to impose a consistent development environment

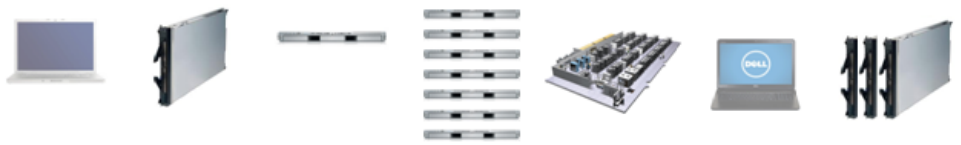
Challenges:

- Goes against 20 years of development trends
- Can't predict what will be needed for next app
- Doesn't work outside confines of the enterprise (e.g. at customer sites)

docker

Alternative 2: Configuration Mgt/Automation

	Development VM	QA Server	Single Prod Server	Onsite Cluster	Public Cloud	Contributor's laptop	Customer Servers
Static website	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Web frontend	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Background workers	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
User DB	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Analytics DB	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Queue	?	?	?	?	?	?	?



Reduce # Columns via Chef/Puppet/etc.

Description:

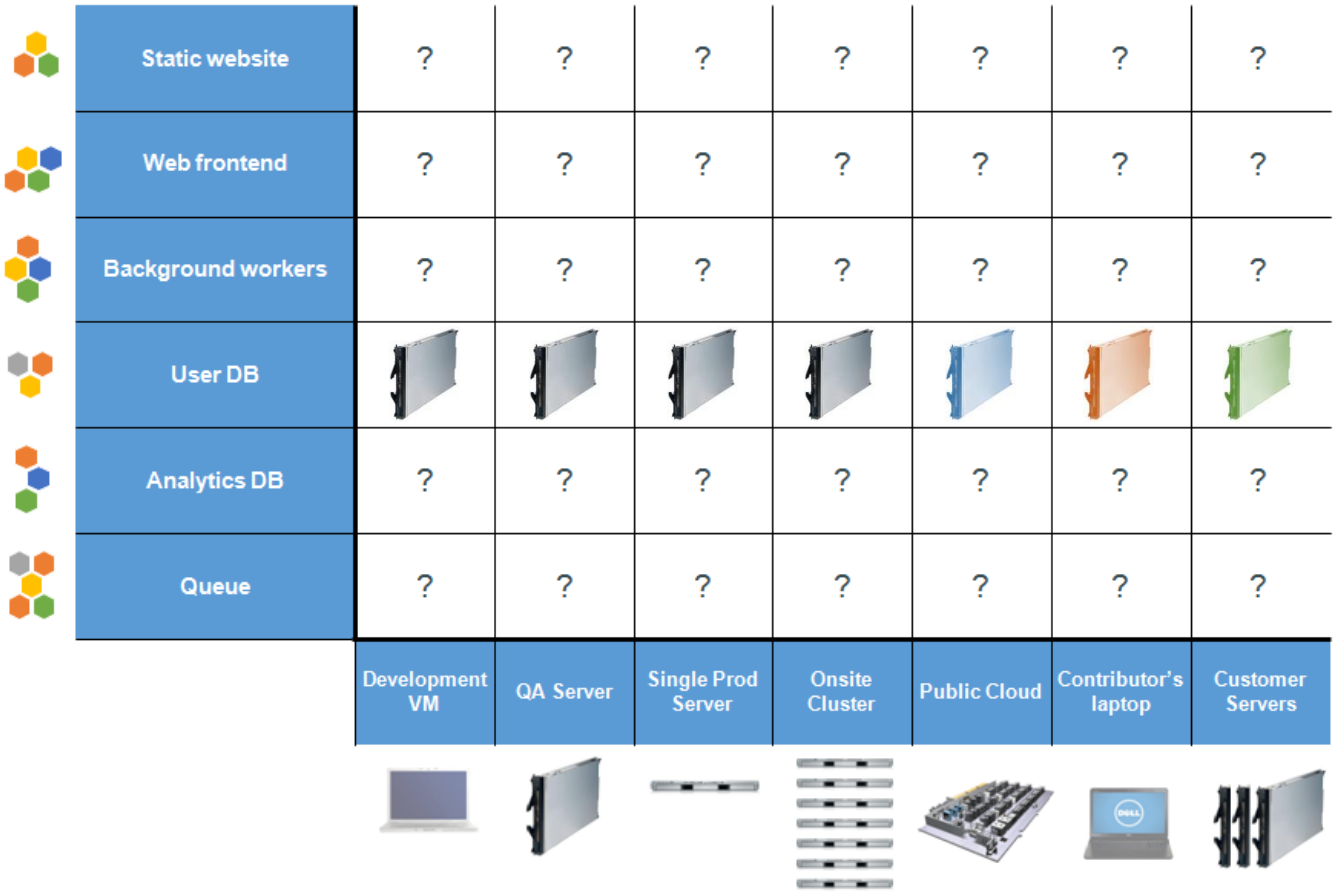
- Automate creation of consistent runtime environment for different machines

Challenges:

- Chef/Puppet etc. are extremely useful for creating more consistent machine configuration
- But…has to be redone for each new application or version
- Brittle
- Doesn't work easily outside confines of the enterprise (e.g. at customer sites)

docker

Alternative 3: Hardware Virtualization



Description:

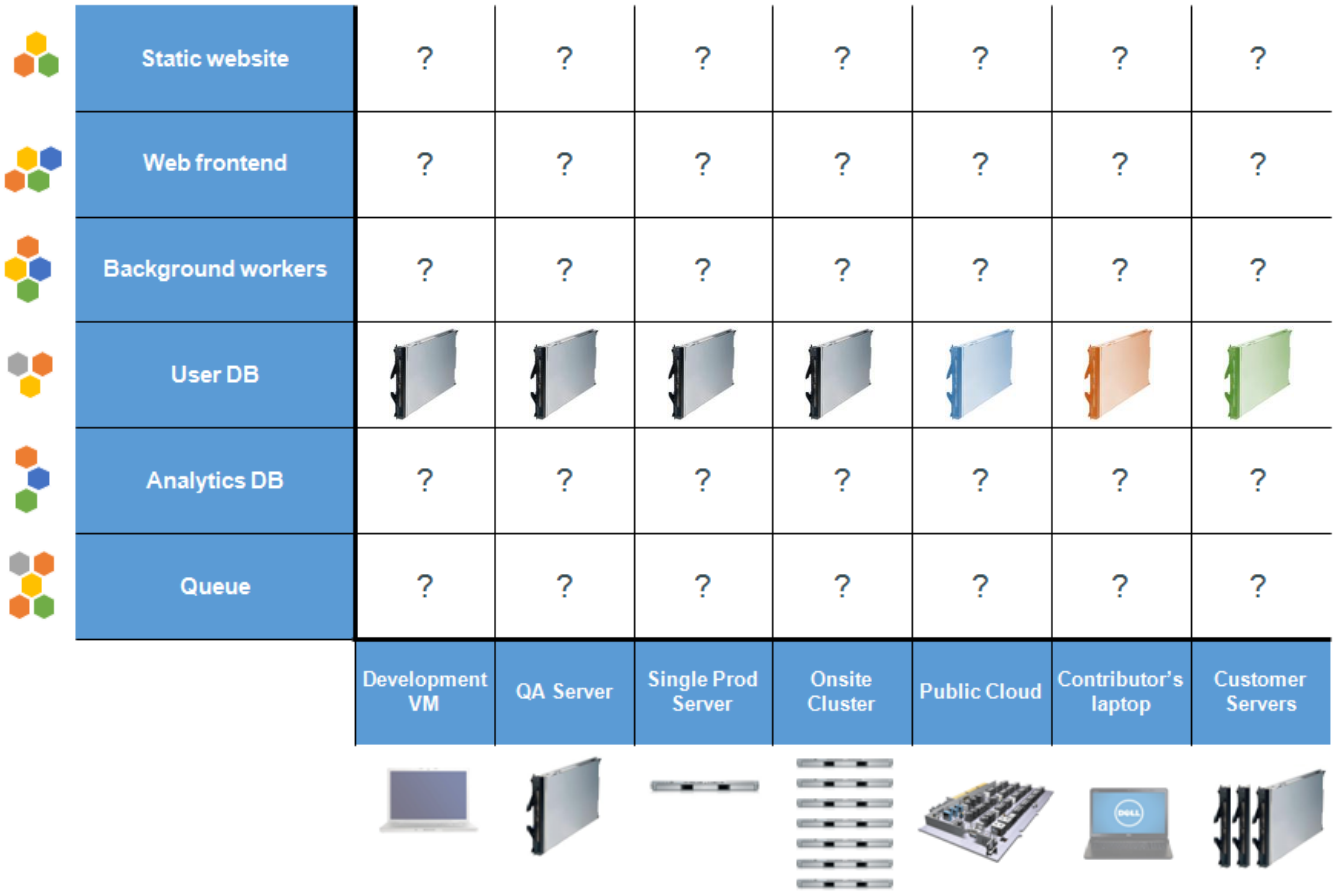
- Create a virtual server for each app

Challenges:

- HW Virtualization great for many uses cases (e.g. server consolidation)
- But.. heavyweight/expensive/slow
- Need different VM for different hypervisor environments
- Has to be completely redone for each new application or version
- Not good for scale out, hybrid clouds, massive clustering, iterative development

docker

Alternative 4: Package Automation



Description:

- Automate creation of different VMs for different

Challenges:

- A great solution for certain distribution challenges, but…
- VMs are still heavyweight/expensive
- Has to be completely redone for each new application or version
- Better idea: combine containers plus automation

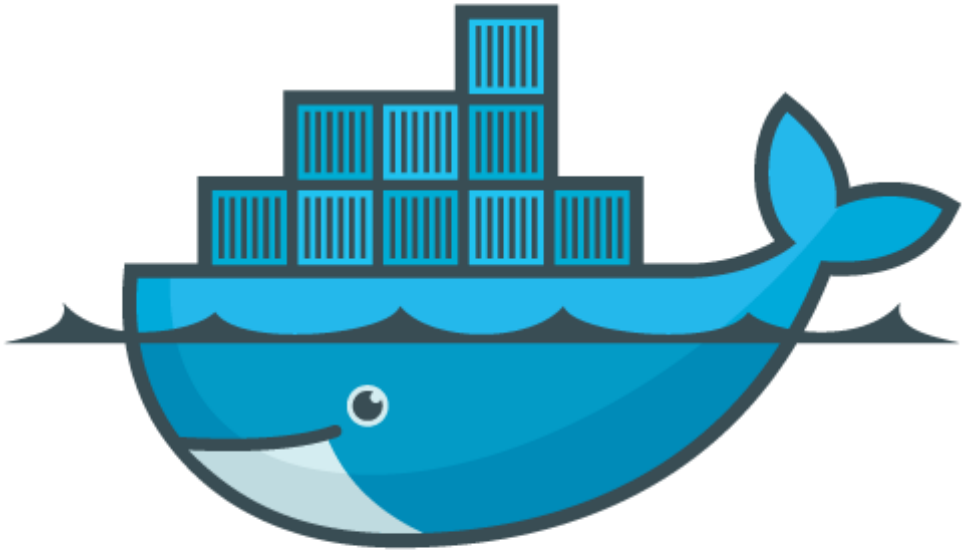
docker

Use Cases—From Our Community

Use Case	Examples	Link
Build your own PaaS	Dokku - Docker powered mini-Heroku. The smallest PaaS implementation you've ever seen	http://bit.ly/191Tgsx
Web Based Environment for Instruction	JiffyLab – web based environment for the instruction, or lightweight use of, Python and UNIX shell	http://bit.ly/12oaj2K
Easy Application Deployment	Deploy Java Apps With Docker = Awesome	http://bit.ly/11BCvvu
	Running Drupal on Docker	http://bit.ly/15MJS6B
	Installing Redis on Docker	http://bit.ly/16EWOKh
Create Secure Sandboxes	Docker makes creating secure sandboxes easier than ever	http://bit.ly/13mZGJH
Create your own SaaS	Memcached as a Service	http://bit.ly/11nL8vh
Automated Application Deployment	Push-button Deployment with Docker	http://bit.ly/1bTKZTo
Continuous Integration and Deployment	Next Generation Continuous Integration & Deployment with dotCloud's Docker and Strider	http://bit.ly/ZwTfoy
Lightweight Desktop Virtualization	Docker Desktop: Your Desktop Over SSH Running Inside Of A Docker Container	http://bit.ly/14RYL6x

Want to learn more?

- www.docker.io
- www.scmGalaxy.com
- www.DevOpsSchool.com



docker

www.docker.io