

Docker: Containerization



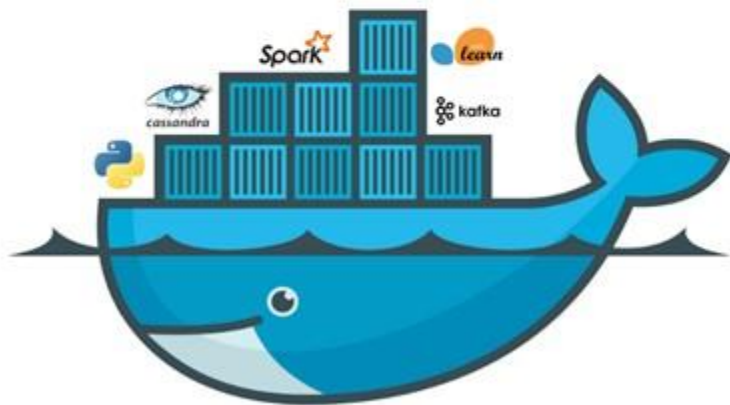
Objectives

- Docker Introduction
- Docker Architecture
- Docker Setup for Linux
- Docker Commands
- Docker Containers
- Docker Network
- Docker Images
- Docker Container Storage
- Docker Compose
- Docker Registry
- Docker Swarm

Docker Overview

Docker History

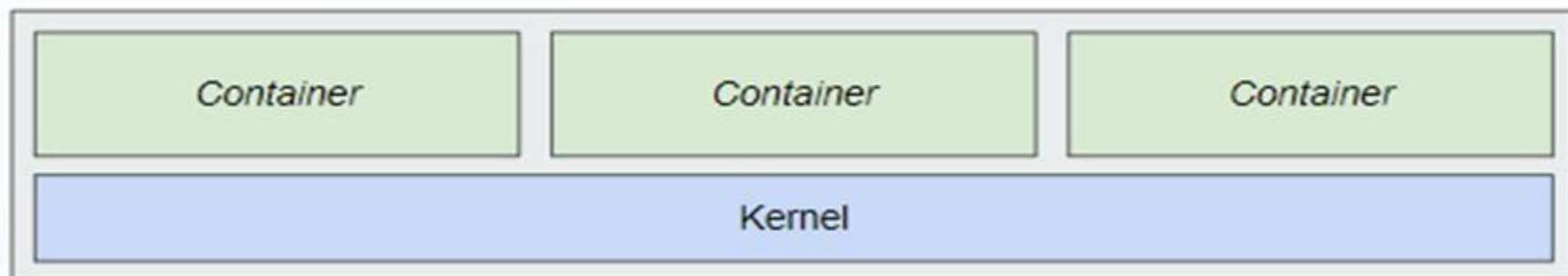
- Docker was released in **2013** as an open source project by a company known as **dotCloud**, which was a hosting company that isn't around anymore.
- In fact, within a year of releasing that open source project, it became so big that they changed their company around and basically closed the old company, started a new company called Docker Inc.



Docker is currently the #1 container platform.

What is Docker?

- It's a platform that lets you package develop run and ship applications in environments called containers.



What is Docker?

- A container is a way of packaging a software into standardized units for development, shipment and deployment.
- A container is like a virtual environment on top of the OS kernel to capture all of its software - libraries, dependencies, etc.



Why does Docker matter?

- **Portability, Security & Costs**: Package existing apps into containers immediately improves security, reduce costs, and gain cloud portability with no changes to the app code.
- **Microservices**: Containers streamline development and deployment of apps designed with the micro- services architecture pattern.
- **DevOps (CI/CD)**: Accelerate and automate development pipelines with rapid feedback loops while eliminating app conflicts and increasing developer productivity.
- **Infrastructure Optimization**: Containerize apps and improve workload density by running them side-by- side on the same servers. Docker helps reduce costs by consolidating infrastructure, improving utilization, and accelerating cloud migration.
- **Hybrid Cloud**: From private datacenters to public cloud infrastructure, Docker allows apps to be fully portable from one infrastructure to another without rewriting code. Accelerate migration to cloud and enable a hybrid or multi cloud environment.

Who Does Docker affect most?

- **Developers**

- Docker automates the repetitive tasks of setting up and configuring development environments so that developers can focus on what matters: **building great software**.

- **DevOps Engineers**

- Docker streamlines software delivery. Develop and deploy bug fixes and new features without roadblocks. Scale applications in real time.

- **Startups and Enterprises**

- Lot of their time and resource devoted to developing publishing and hosting the products will become optimize.

Benefits of Docker

- Docker is all about speed
- Develop Faster
- Build Faster
- Test Faster
- Deploy Faster
- Update Faster
- Recover Faster

Main features

- Create containers and images.
- Docker-compose for multi-container applications.
- Docker swarm to utilize multiple machines running Docker.

Why do you need containers?

Web Server

node
express

Database



mongoDB

Messaging



Orchestration



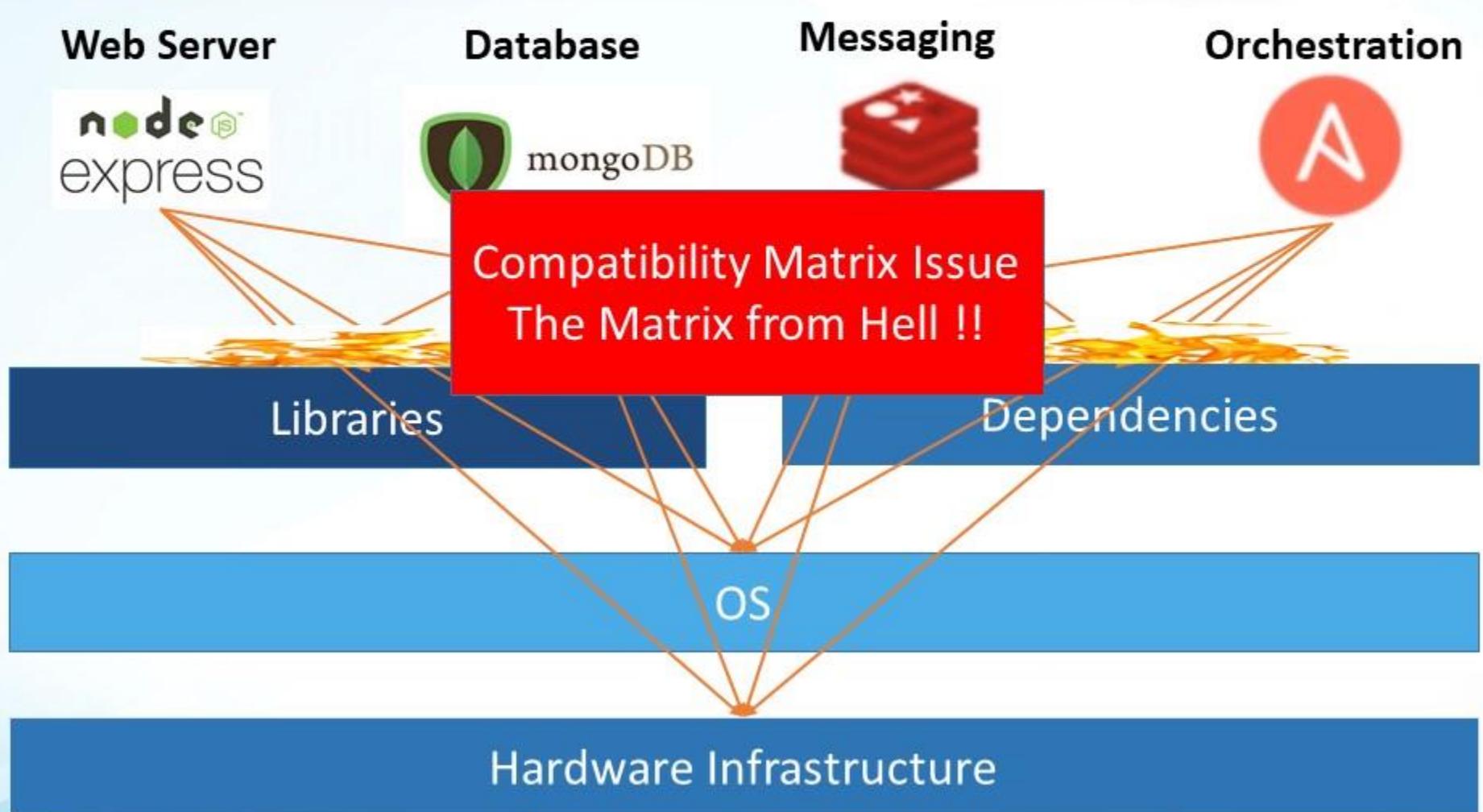
Compatibility Matrix Issue
The Matrix from Hell !!

Libraries

Dependencies

OS

Hardware Infrastructure



What can it do?

Web Server

node
express

Libs

Deps

Container

Database



mongoDB

Libs

Deps

Container

Messaging



Libs

Deps

Container

Orchestration



Libs

Deps

Container

Docker

OS

Hardware Infrastructure

What are containers?



Processes
Network
Mounts



Processes
Network
Mounts



Processes
Network
Mounts



Processes
Network
Mounts

Docker

OS Kernel

Operating System



Software



Software



Software



Software

OS Kernel

Sharing the kernel



Docker

OS - Ubuntu

Isn't this a Disadvantage?

NO

Docker is not meant to virtualize and run different operating systems and kernels on the same hardware

Main Purpose of Docker

- Package and containerize application
- Ship Containers
- Run Containers
 - Anywhere
 - Any times

Containers vs Virtual Machine



Utilization

Virtual Machine



Size

Virtual Machine



Boot up



Hypervisor

Hardware Infrastructure



Utilization

Container



Size

Container



Boot up



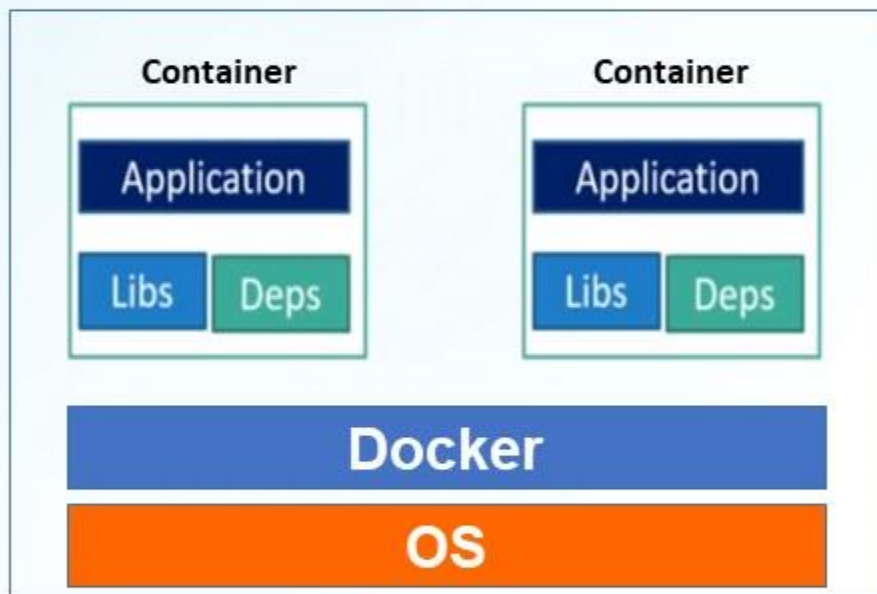
Docker

OS

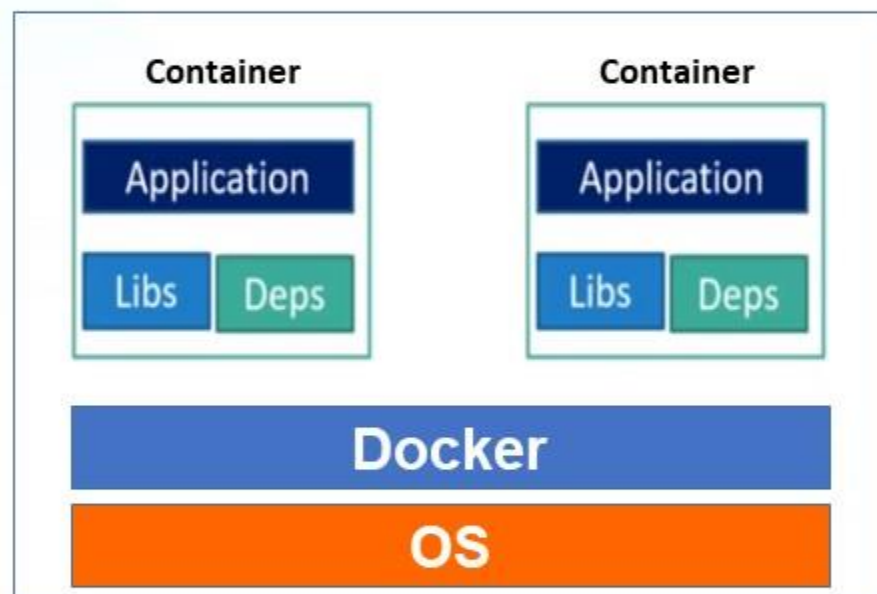
Hardware Infrastructure

Containers vs Virtual Machine

Virtual Machine



Virtual Machine



Hypervisor

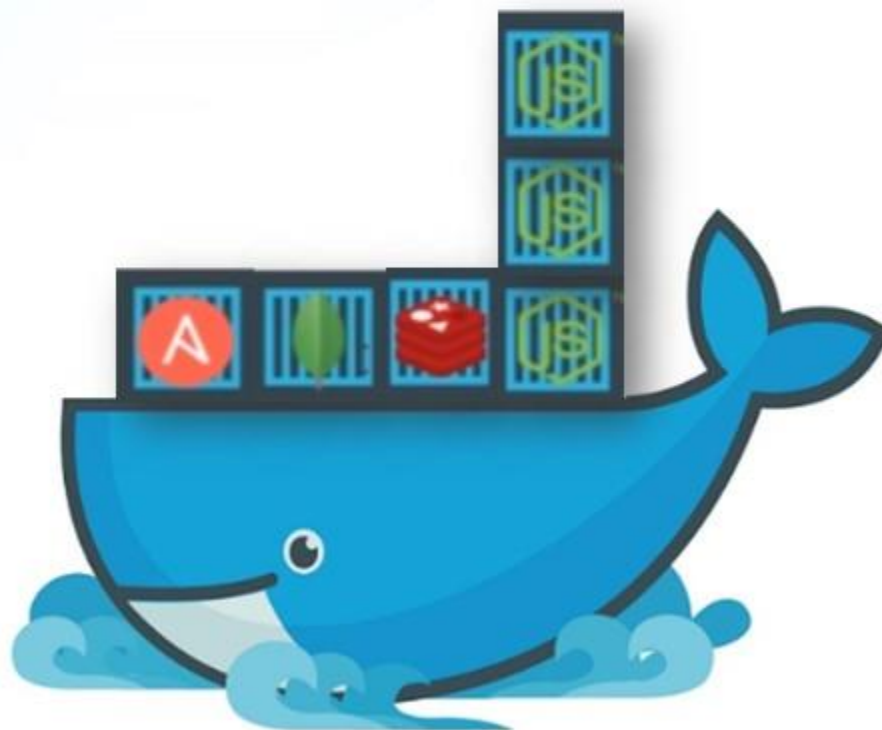
Hardware Infrastructure

How is it done?

DockerHub – Public Docker Registry



```
docker run ansible
docker run mongodb
docker run redis
docker run nodejs
docker run nodejs
docker run nodejs
```



Container vs image



Docker Image

**Package
Template
Plan**

Docker Container #1

Docker Container #2

Docker Container #3

Container Advantage



Developer



App.war



Guide



Operations

Container Advantage



Developer



Guide



Operations

Container Advantage



Developer



Operations

Container Advantage



Dev



Ops

Setup Docker

Docker Installation

- Open <https://docs.docker.com>
- Click Download and Install
- Select your operating system
- We are going to use Docker on Linux
- Select the Operating System “Ubuntu”
- Remove Any previous versions of Docker
`sudo apt-get remove docker docker-engine docker.io containerd runc`
- Follow the manual steps one by one or scroll down to “Install using the convenience script”
`curl -fsSL https://get.docker.com -o get-docker.sh`
`sudo sh get-docker.sh`

Docker Installation: Extras

- To avoid typing sudo every time
`sudo usermod -aG docker $USER`
- Check Docker version
`docker version`
- Docker Configuration information
`docker info`

Docker Installation: Verify

- Run a container and verify installation
 - Open <https://hub.docker.com>
 - Search whalesay
 - This is a simple docker image like HelloWorld applications in development
 - Run the command
`docker run docker/whalesay cowsay Hello-Prabhav!!!`

Thank You