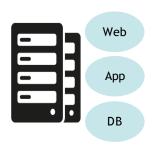
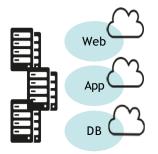
CONTAINERS AND DOCKER

APPLICATION DEPLOYMENT HISTORY

Monolithic Apps on Physical



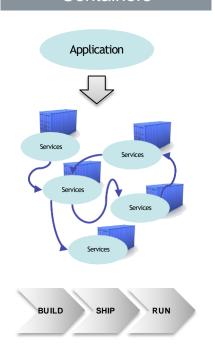
Virtual Machine Abstraction



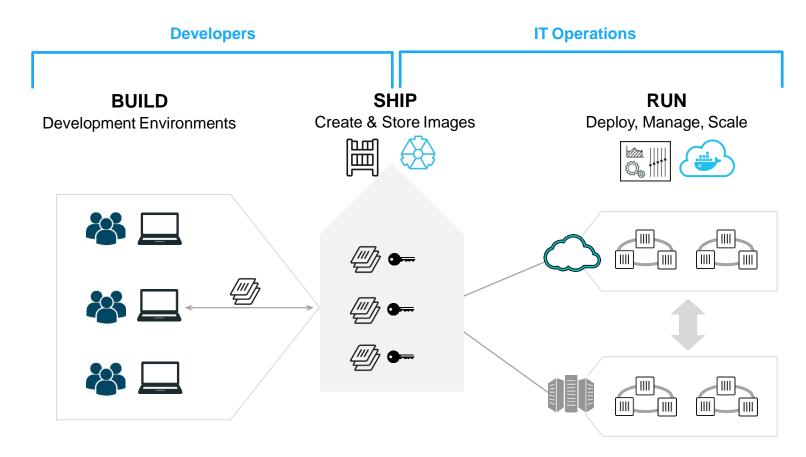
Stateless & Horizontal Scalable Apps



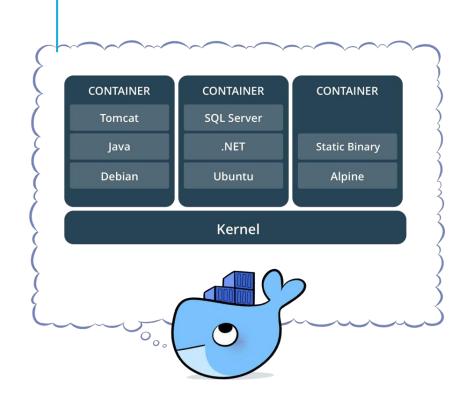
Micro-services & Containers



USING DOCKER: BUILD, SHIP, RUN WORKFLOW



WHAT IS A CONTAINER?

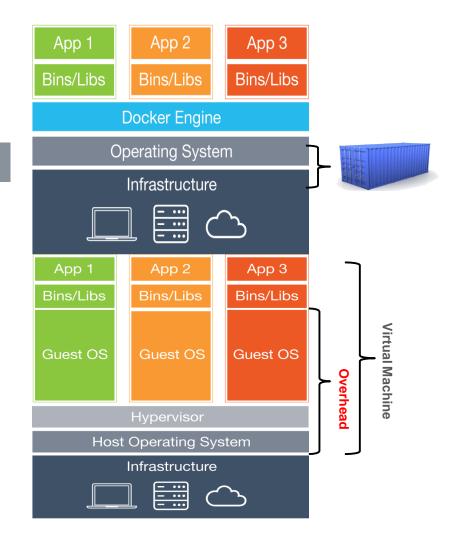


- Standardized packaging for software and dependencies
- Isolate apps from each other
- Share the same OS kernel
- Works for all major Linux distributions
- Containers are now native to many popular OS

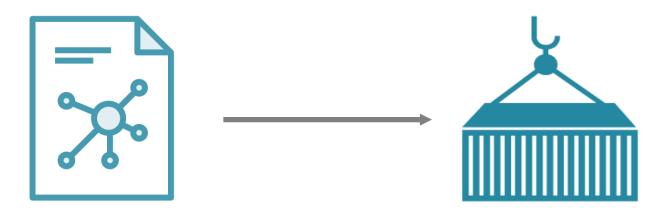
CONTAINERS

Containers

- Virtualization of application instead of hardware
- Runs on top of the core OS (Linux or Windows)
- Doesn't require dedicated CPU, Memory, Network
 —managed by core OS
- Optimizes Infrastructure—speed and density
- Containerization seems poised to offer both a complement and a viable alternative to server virtualization



THE ROLE OF IMAGES AND CONTAINERS



Docker Image

Docker Container

Example: Ubuntu with Node.js and Application Code

Created by using an image. Runs your application.

DOCKER CONTAINERS ARE NOT VMS

- Easy connection to make
- Fundamentally different architectures
- Fundamentally different benefits





CONTAINERS VS VMS VS BARE-METAL SERVERS

	Container	ntainer Virtual Machine		
Underlying Platform	OS on Virtual Machine or Bare-Metal x86 Server	Hypervisor on Bare-Metal x86 Server	N/A	
Performance: Speed and Consistency	Average	Average	Fastest	
Provisioning Time Seconds		Minutes	Hours	
Tenant Isolation Enforcement	OS Kernel	Hypervisor	Physical	
Ideal Application Types	Application Types Mode 2		Mode 1 or Mode 2	
Configuration and Reconfiguration Flexibility	Highest	Medium	Lowest	
Host Consolidation Density	Maximum	Average	None	
Application Portability	Application Packaging/ Manifest*	VM Image, VM Migration Tools	Backup and Restore, ISO Images	
Granularity	Extremely Small	Average	Largest	

*While application portability is somewhat easier in container environments that are leveraging a container management and orchestration solution, portability should not assumed to be universal — differences in the underlying host OS below the containers could still present some interoperability challenges.

Source: Gartner (September 2015)

DRIVING FACTORS FOR CONTAINERS

Density & Performance

Hypenisor
Host OS
Physical Server

Physical Server

Licensing Costs



Shift to DevOps



Cloud-native Applications
(Scale-out)

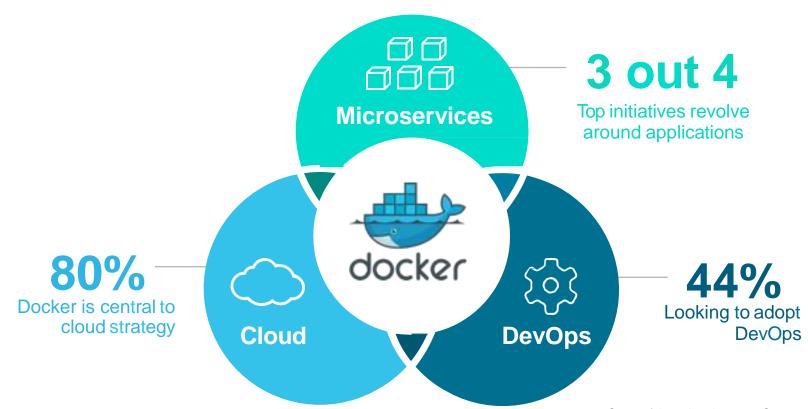


Faster Exploration & Deployment

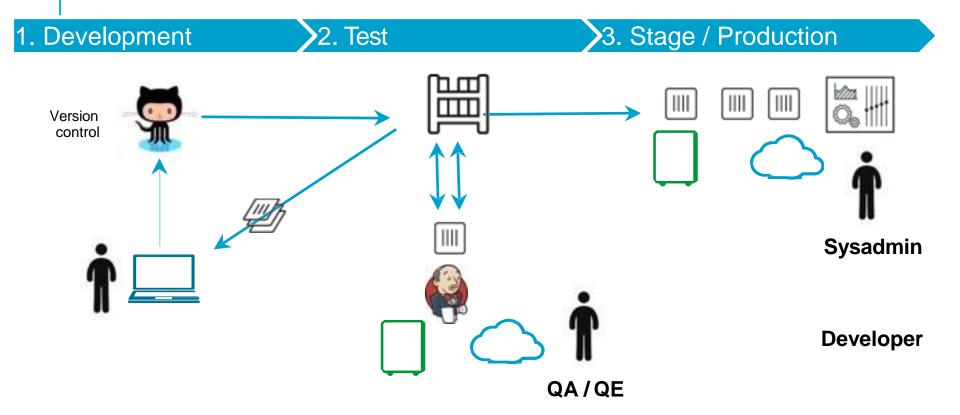


"Containerization seems poised to offer both a **complement** and a **viable alternative** to server virtualization" - IDC

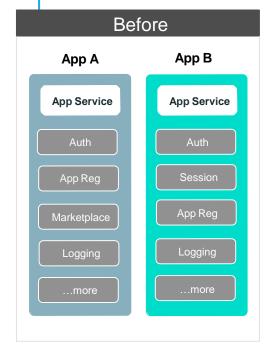
DRIVING FORCE BEHIND MODERN APP INITIATIVES

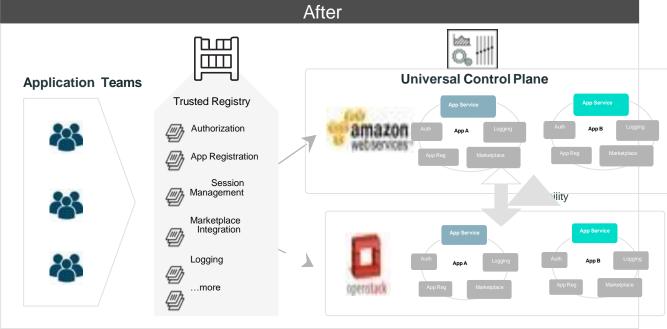


SCENARIO: CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION AND DELIVERY



SCENARIO: ENABLING TRANSFORMATION TOMICROSERVICES



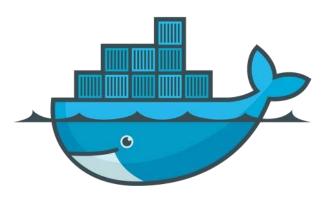


Common services in monoliths are turned turned into base applications stored in the Trusted Registry available to all app teams

Teams request into central IT maintained portal/registry to provision infrastructure and pull base images

Monoliths are now micro services applications. Each app has it's own containers based on the same base image

What Is Docker?



- LIGHTWEIGHT, OPEN, SECURE PLATFORM
- SIMPLIFY BUILDING, SHIPPING, RUNNING APPS
- Runs natively on Linux or Windows Server
- Runs on Windows or Mac Development machines (with a virtual machine)
- Relies on "images" and "containers"

Docker is a platform for developing, shipping and running applications using container technology

The Docker Platform consists of multiple products/tools

- Docker Engine
- Docker Hub
- Docker Trusted Registry
- Docker Machine
- Docker Compose
- Docker for Windows/Mac
- Docker Datacenter

SOME DOCKER VOCABULARY



Docker Image

The basis of a Docker container. Represents a full application



Docker Container

The standard unit in which the application service resides and executes



Docker Engine

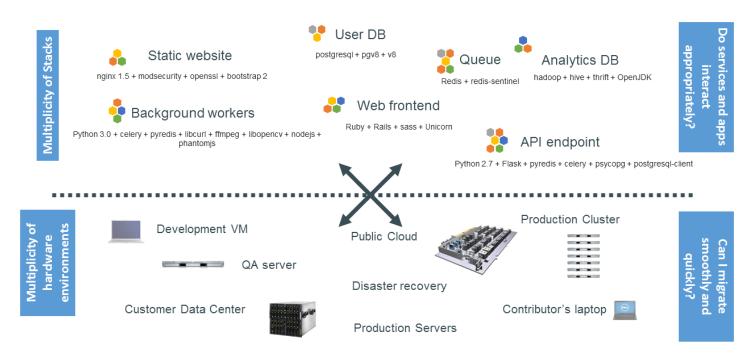
Creates, ships and runs Docker containers deployable on a physical or virtual, host locally, in a datacenter or cloud service provider



Registry Service (Docker Hub(Public) or Docker Trusted Registry(Private))

Cloud or server based storage and distribution service for your images

THE CHALLENGE.....



THE MATRIX FROM

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













CARGO TRANSPORT PRE-1960.....

Multiplicity of Goods transporting/storing Multipilicity of methods for

low goods interact (e.g. coffee beans next to spices)

Can I transport quickly and smoothly [e.g. from boat to train to truck]

ALSO A MATRIX FROM

					*		
297	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

SOLUTION: INTERMODAL SHIPPING CONTAINER.....



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

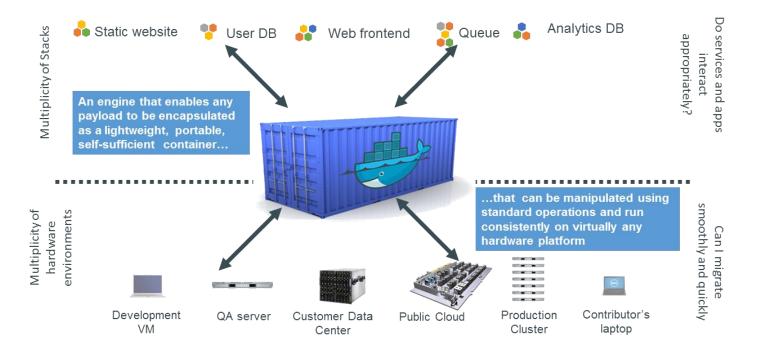
how goods interact

Do I worry about

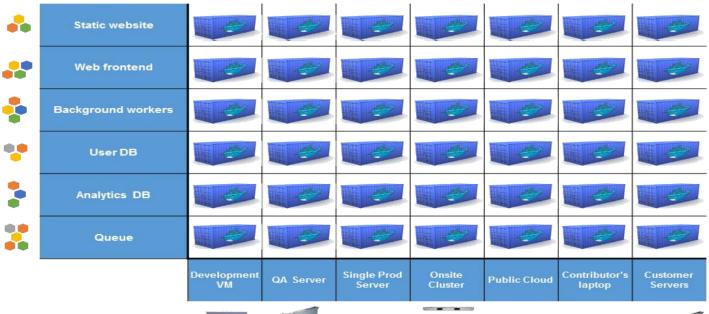
(e.g. coffee beans

next to spices)

DOCKER IS A CONTAINER SYSTEM FOR CODE.....



DOCKER ELIMINATES THE MATRIX















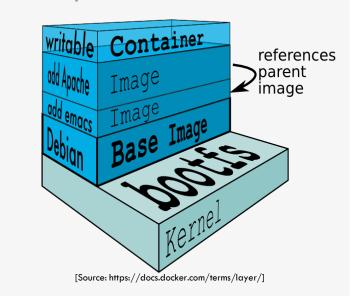
Docker Technology

libvirt: Platform Virtualization

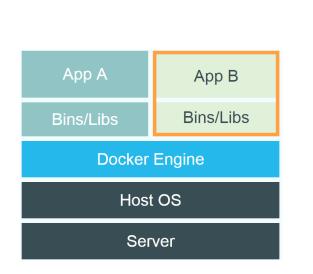
LXC (LinuX Containers): Multiple isolated Linux systems

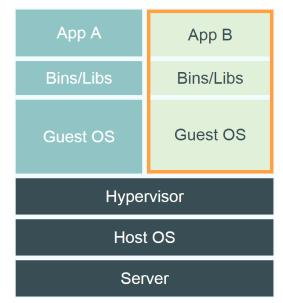
(containers) on a single host

Layered File System



Docker vs. Virtual Machine

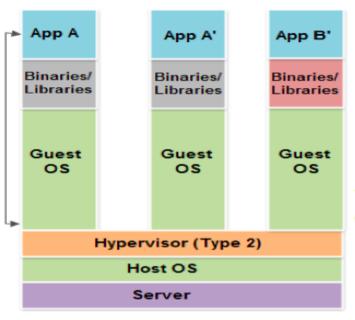


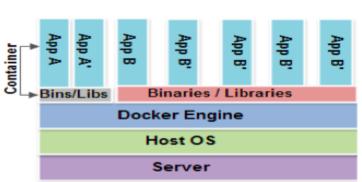


Source: https://www.docker.com/whatisdocker/

VIRTUAL MACHINE VERSUS CONTAINER.....

Containers vs Virtual Machines





CONTAINER AREAS OF EXPLORATION

