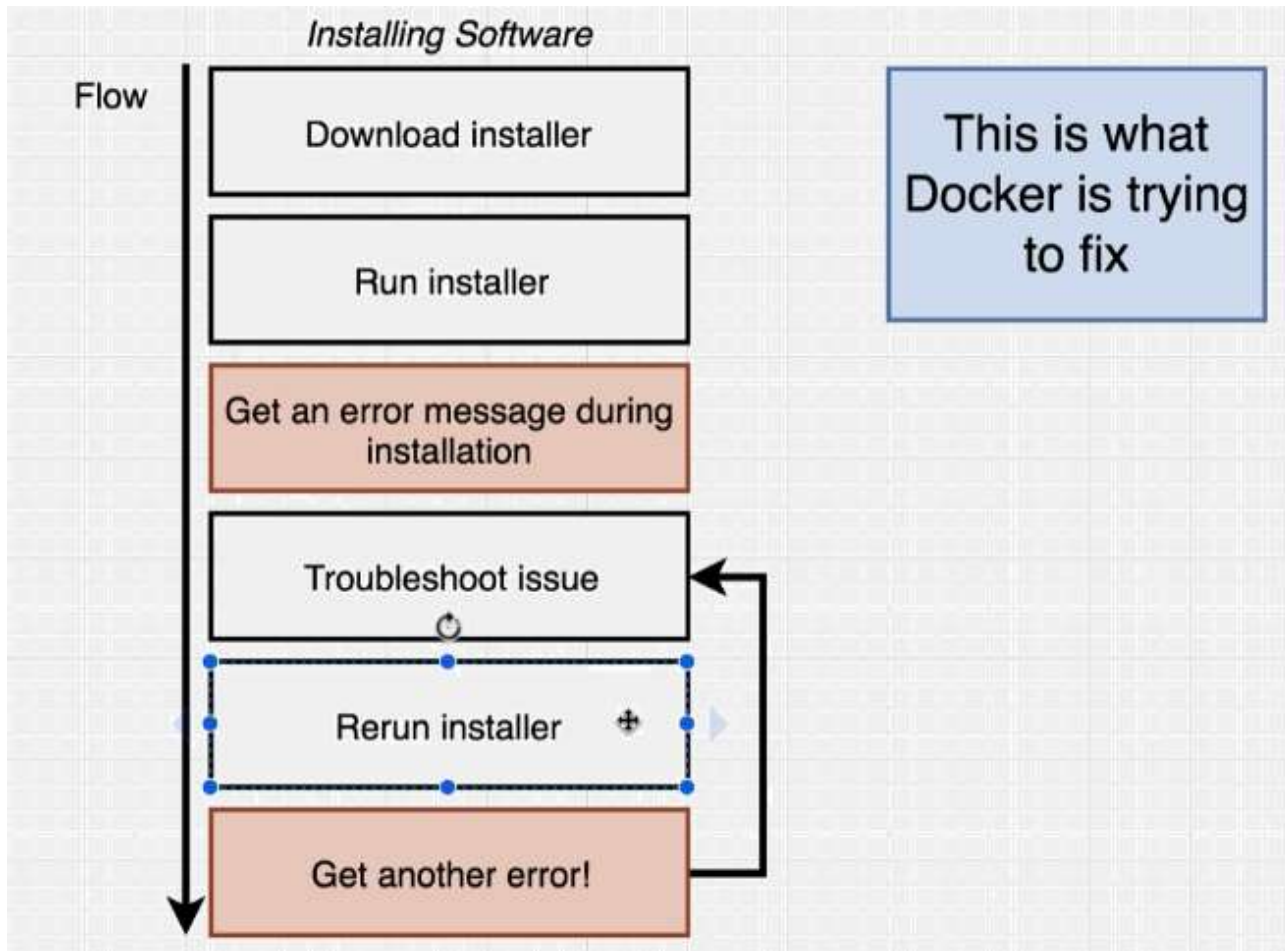


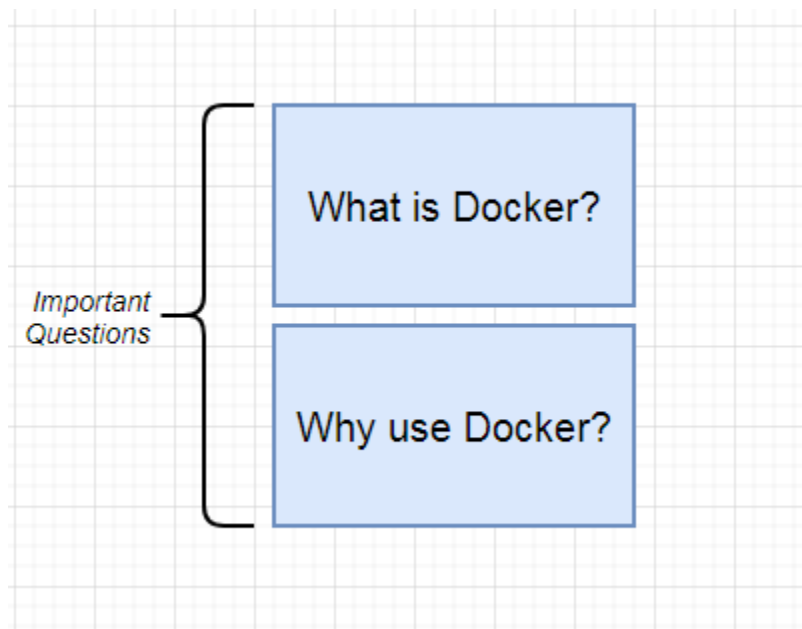
# Docker

Ravindra Kudache

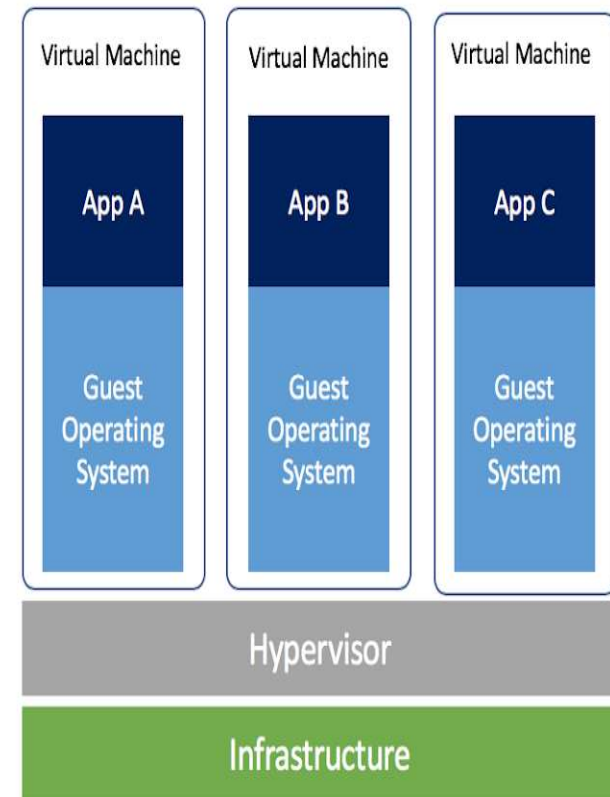
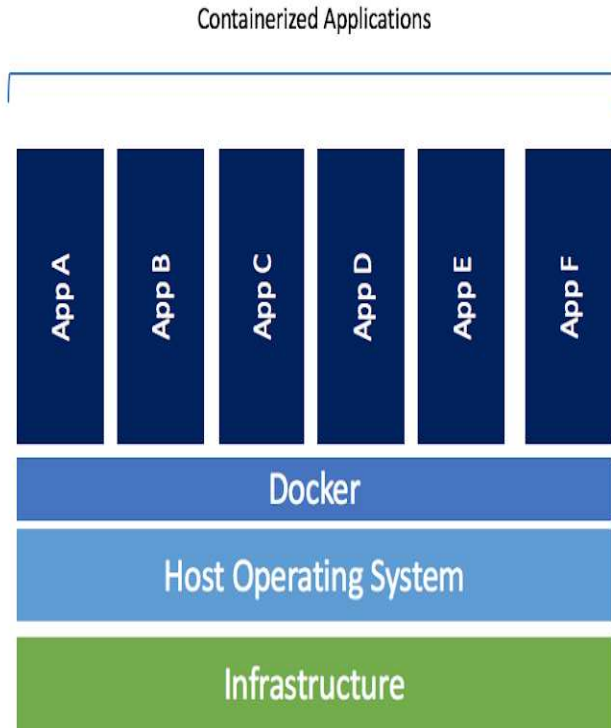
# Installing Software



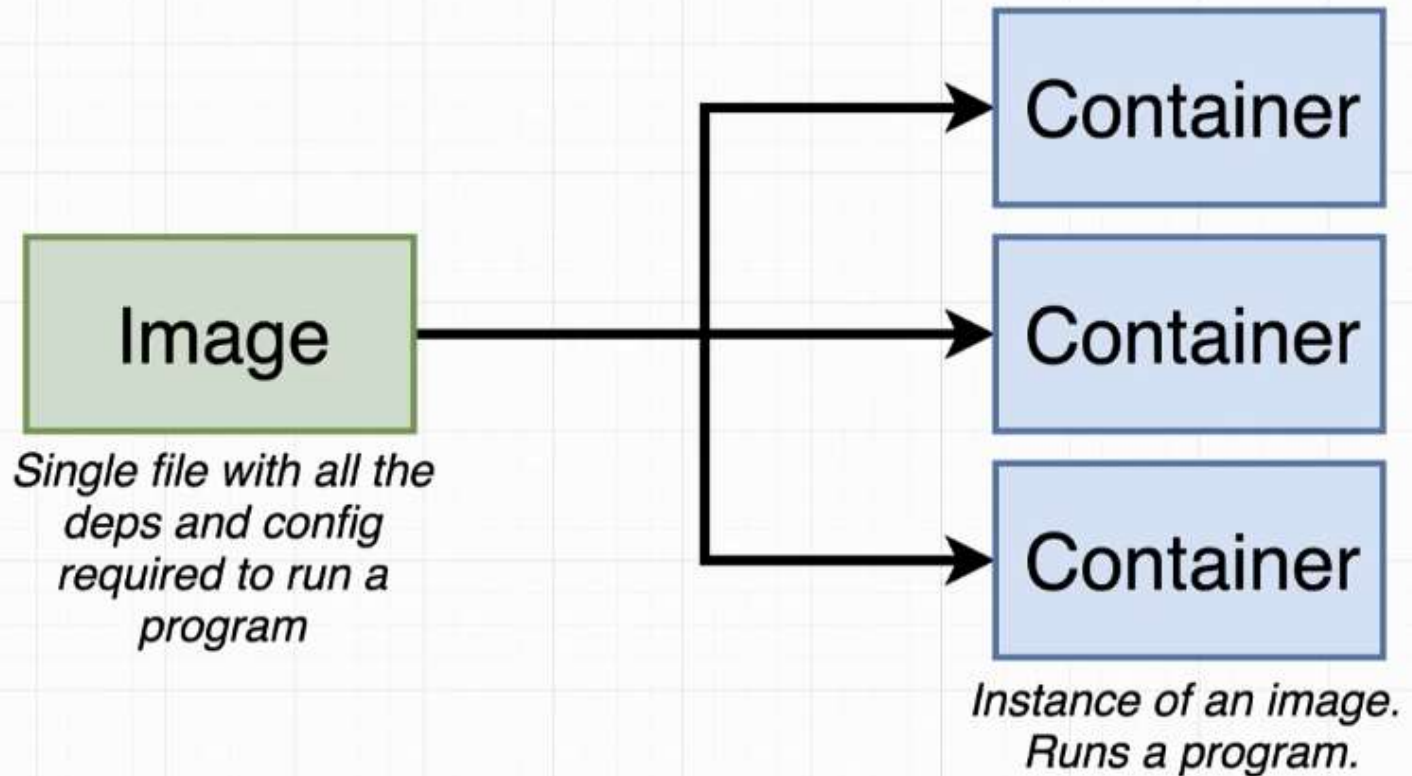
# Docker



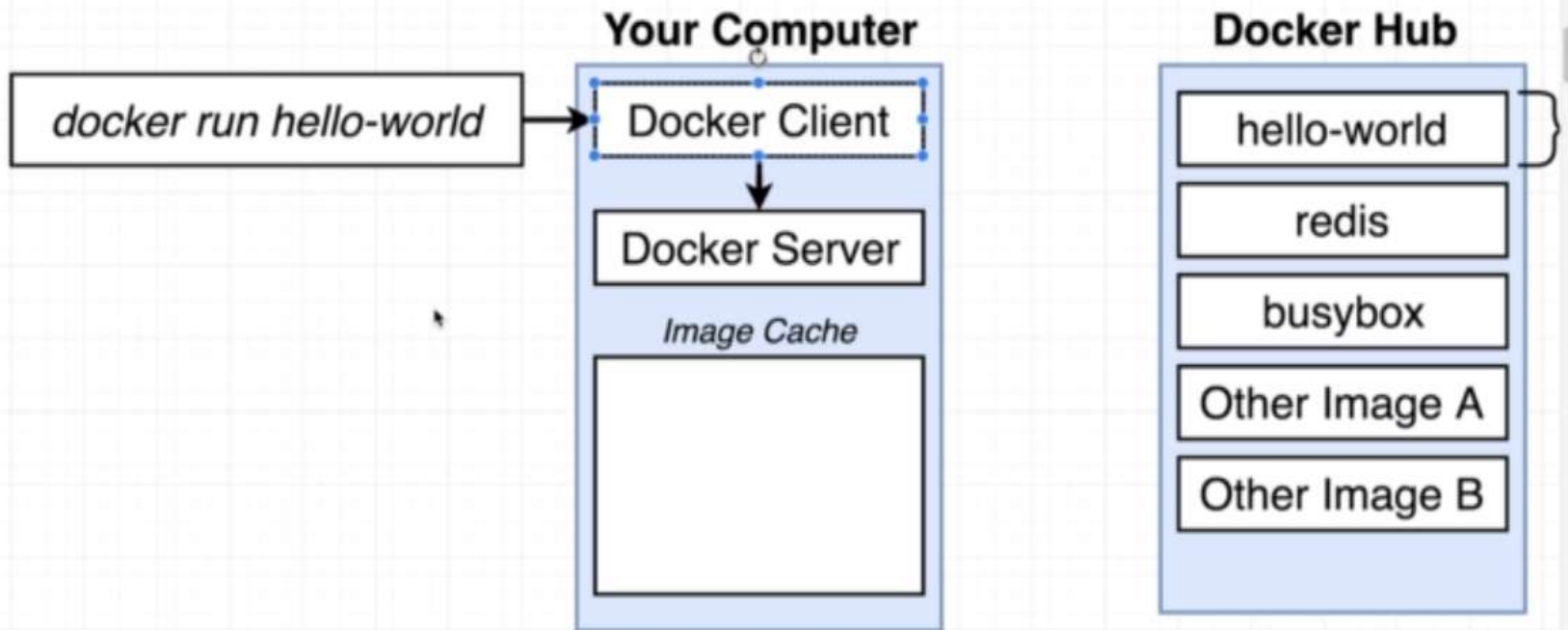
# VM Vs Containerized



# What is Docker

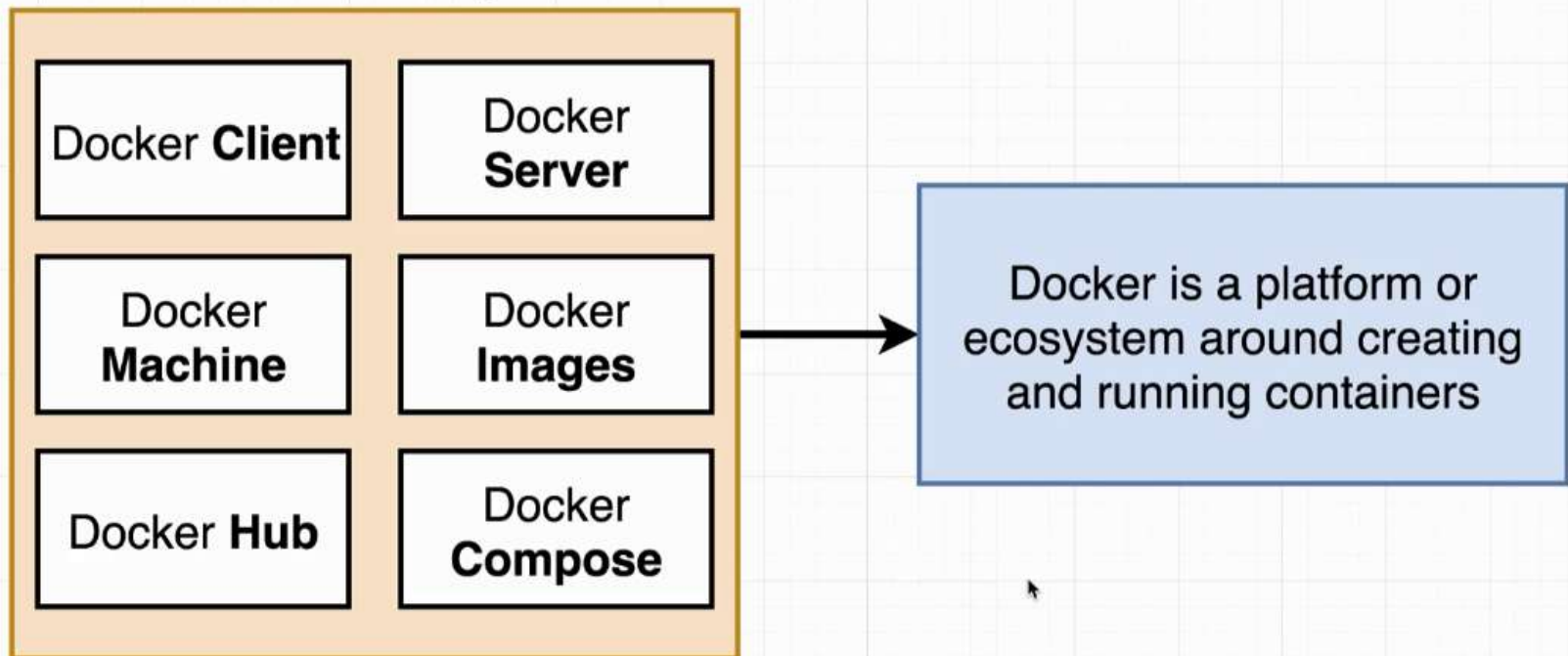


# What is Docker



# Docker Ecosystem

## Docker Ecosystem



# Docker Client

Docker.exe

Examples:  
docker run  
docker images



Windows Server



Linux

Docker Engine  
(Daemon)

Docker Engine  
(Daemon)

Windows Server  
Container Support

Linux Container  
Support (LXC)

Docker Remote API

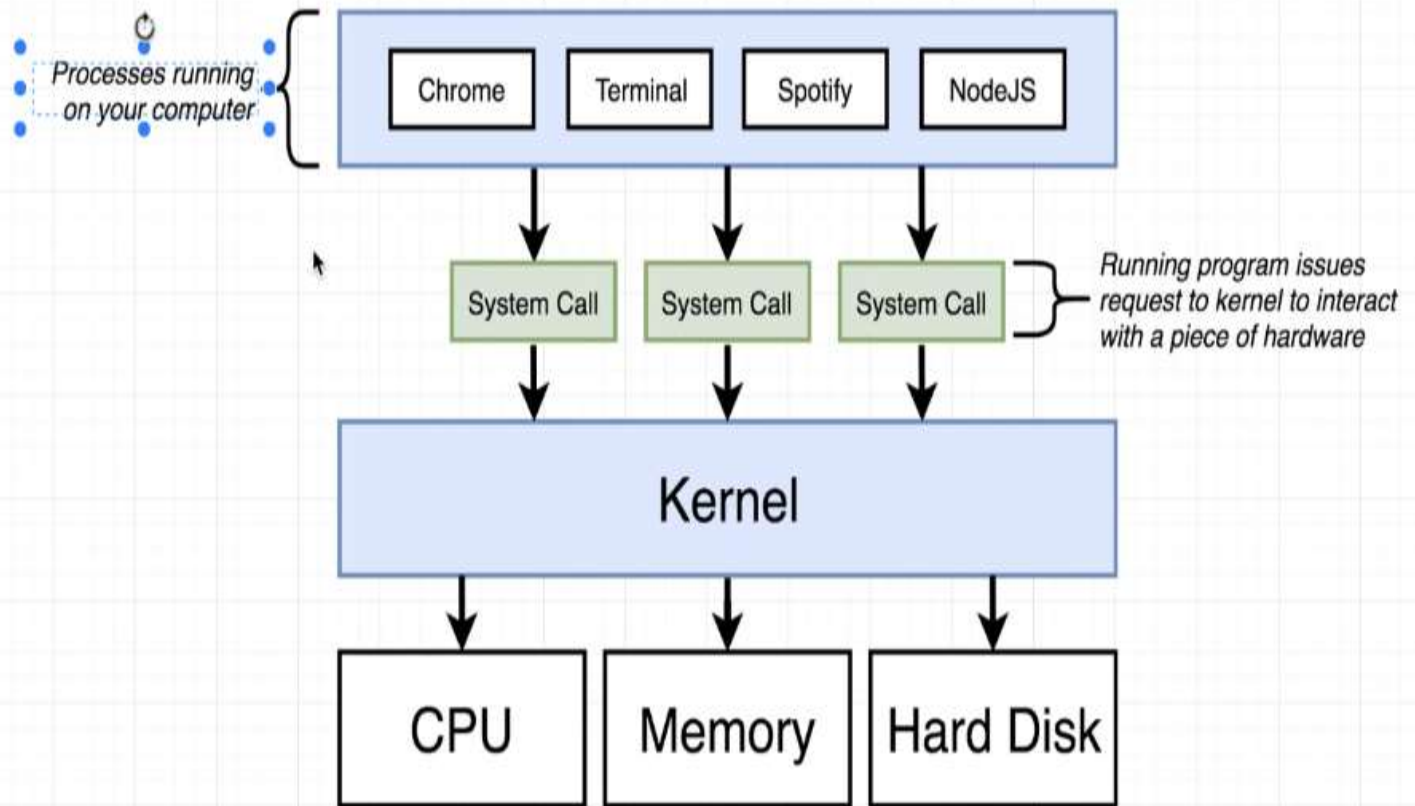
Examples:  
GET /images/json  
POST /containers/create



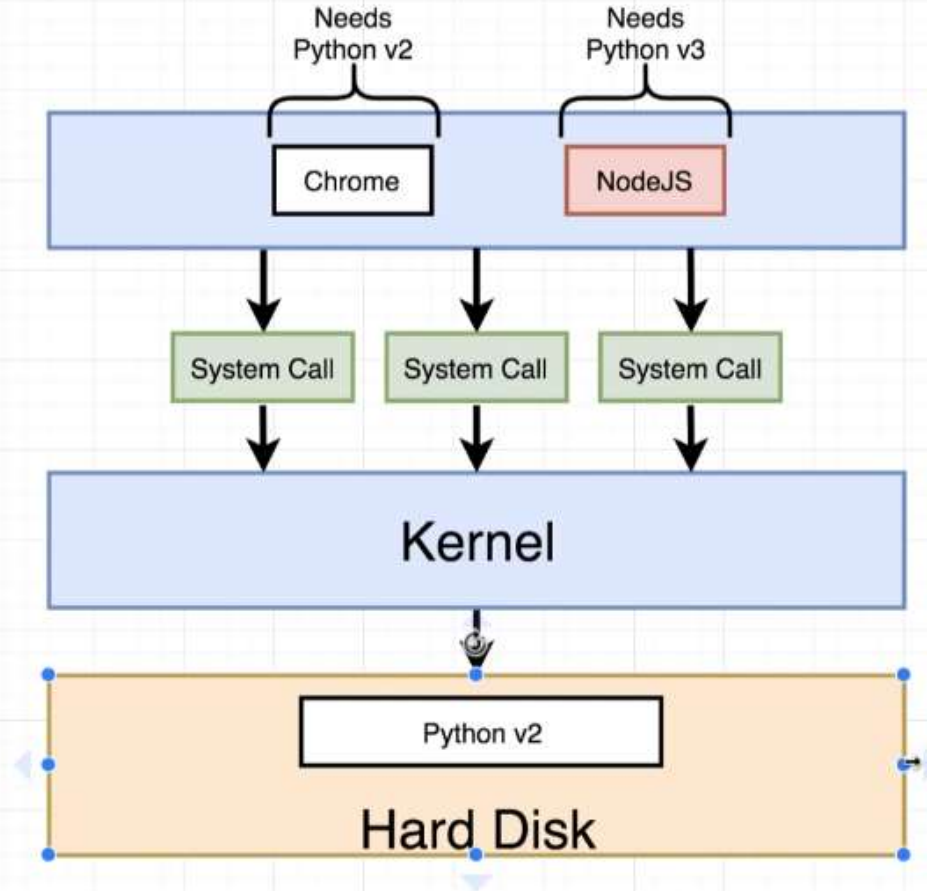


# Docker Engine

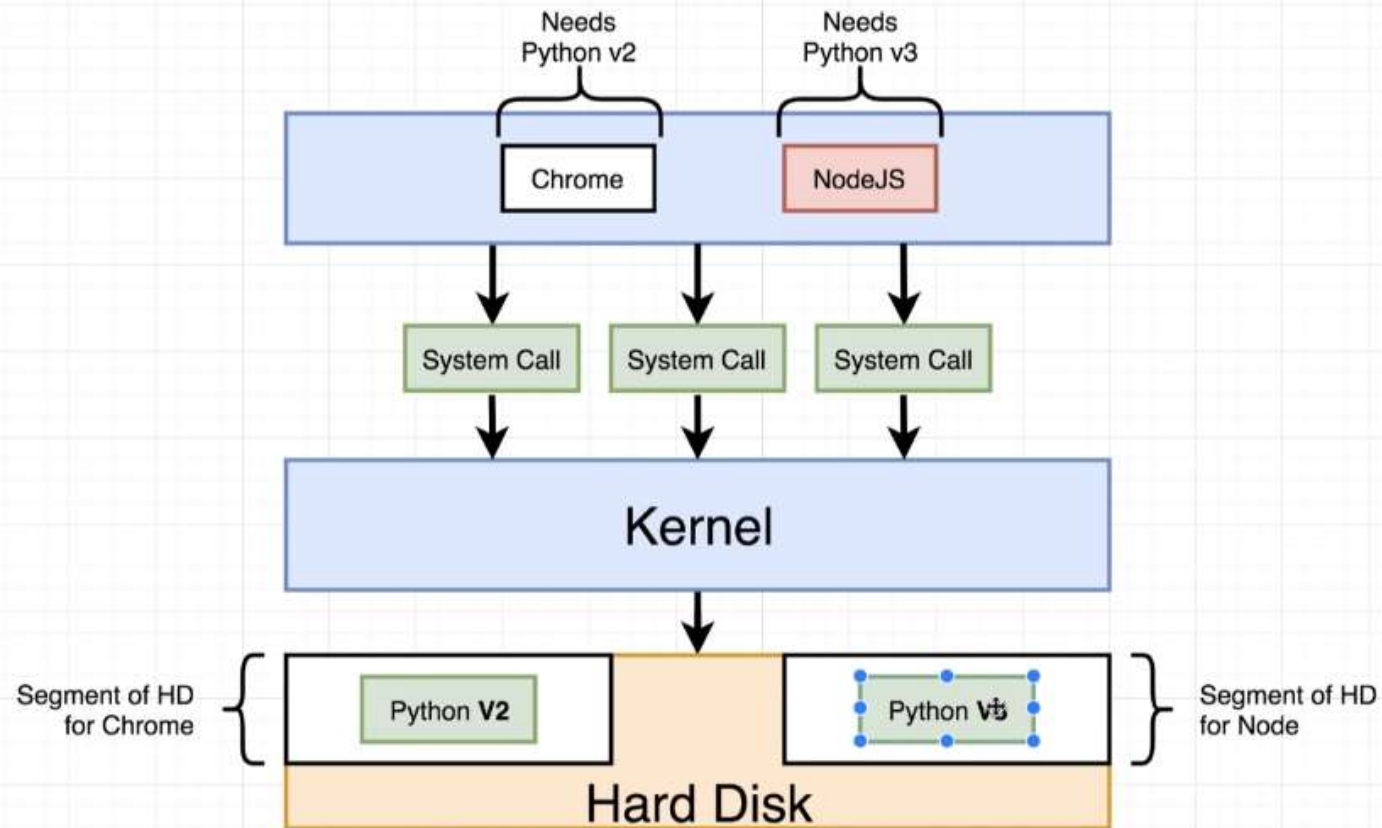
- ▶ Docker Demon
  - ▶ Docker demon listen for All API request and manages all Docker objects (Discussed in next slide)
- ▶ Docker Client
  - ▶ Docker client makes request to Docker demon for managing Docker objects
- ▶ Client types
  - ▶ Rest client /Docker SDK
  - ▶ CLI
  - ▶ User Interface
- ▶ Docker Registry
  - ▶ All Docker images are store in Docker registry
- ▶ On client request, Docker demon pulls Docker images from registry and creates various Docker objects



# Name Spacing



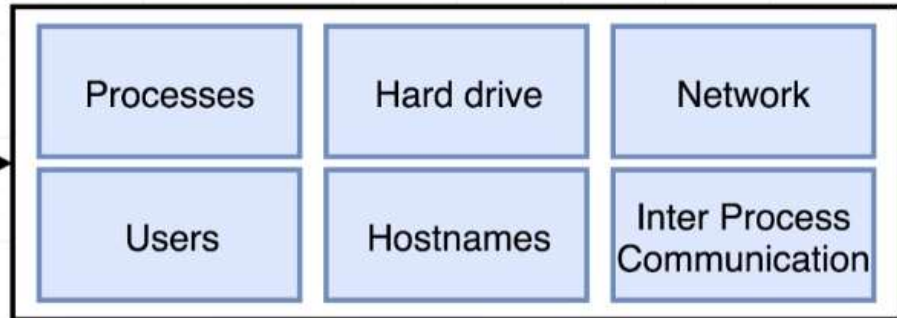
# Name spacing



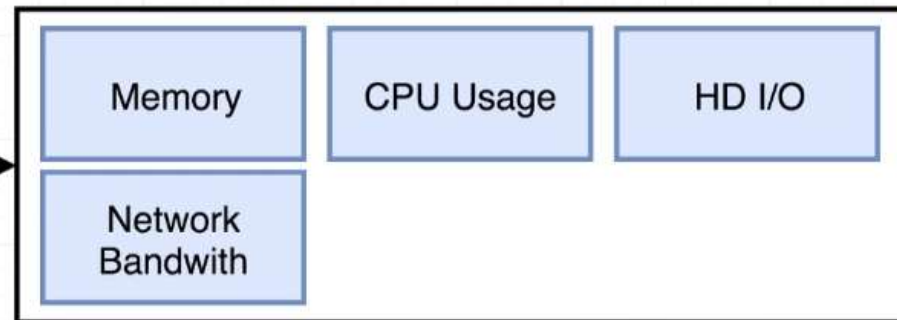
# Namespacing



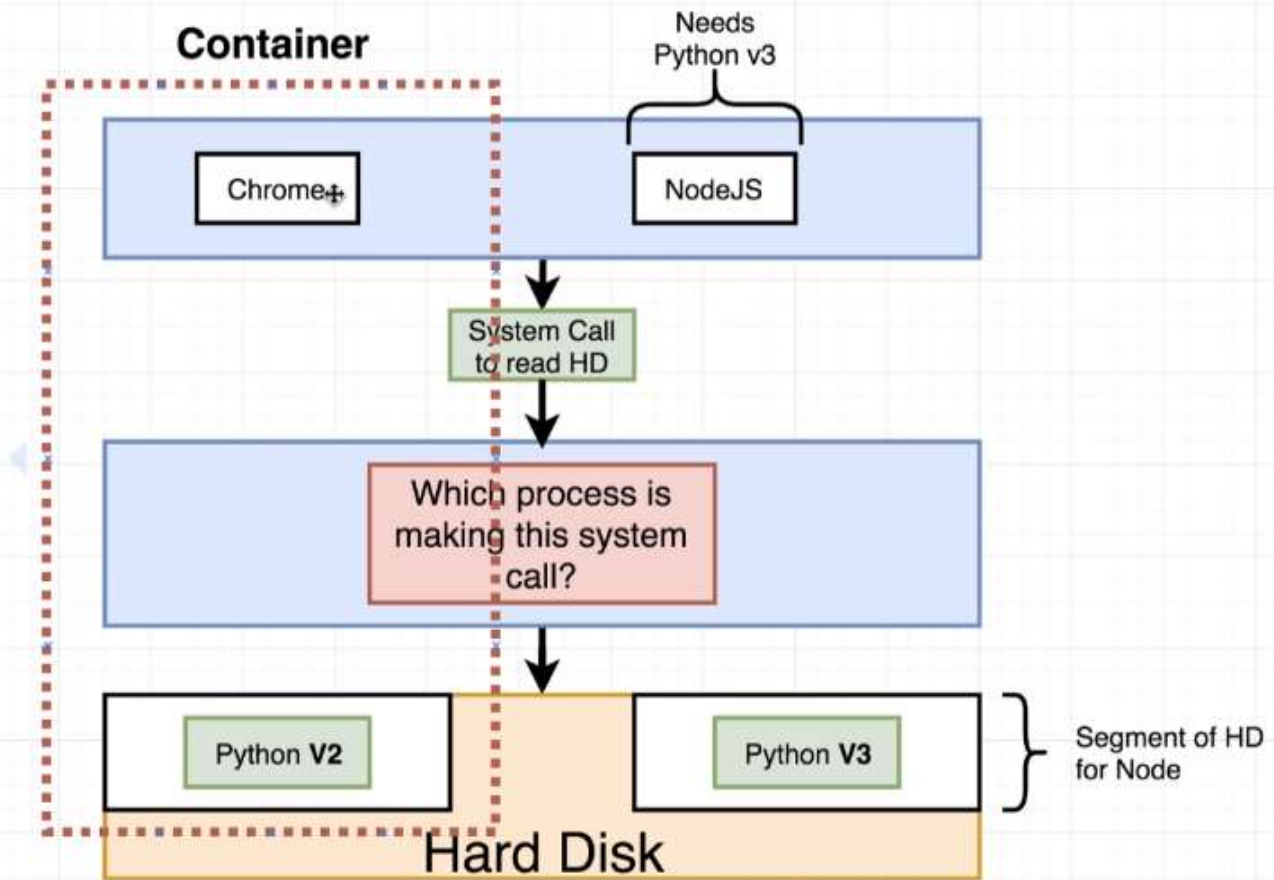
*Isolating resources per process (or group of processes)*

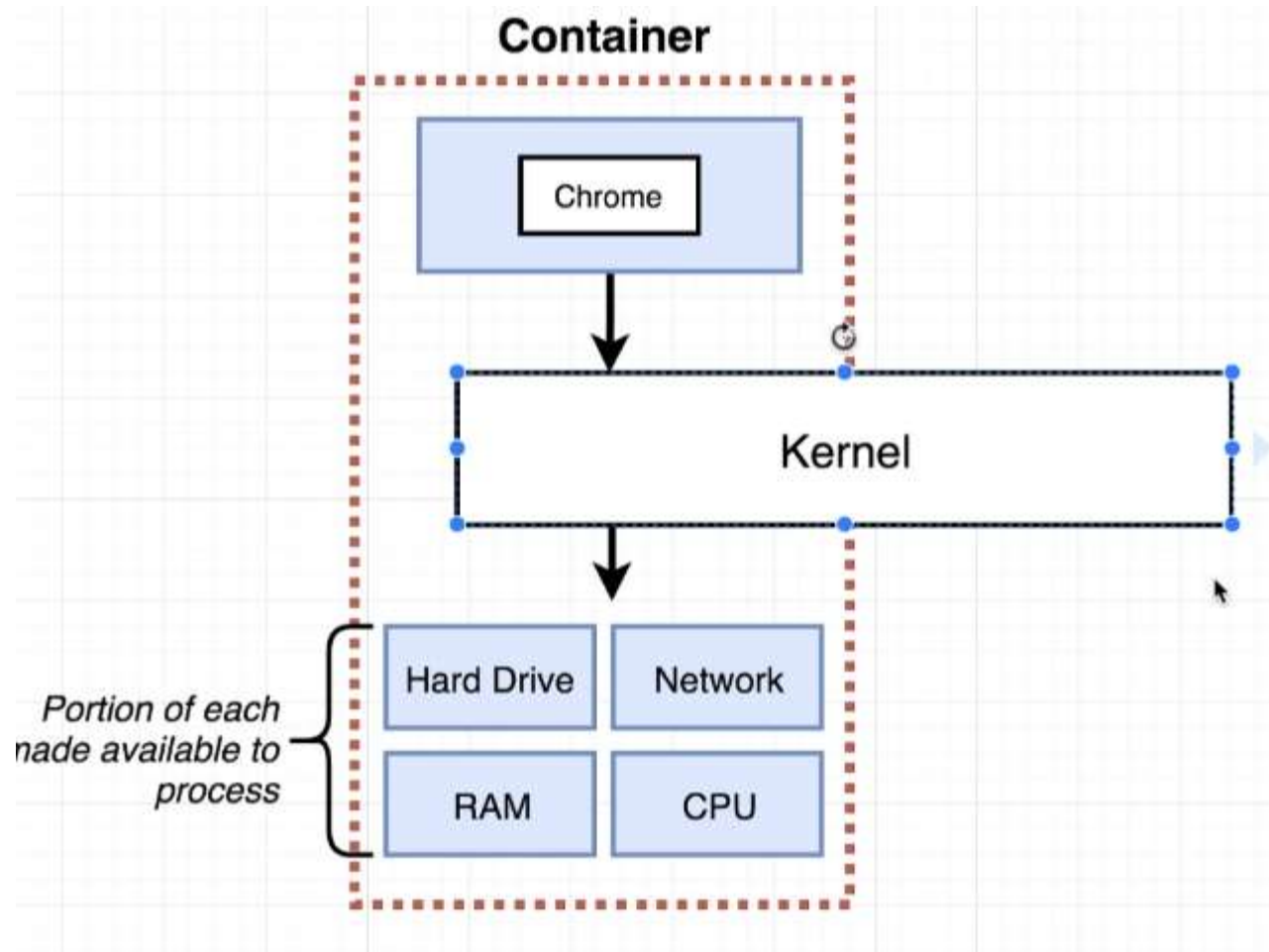


*Limit amount of resources used per process*

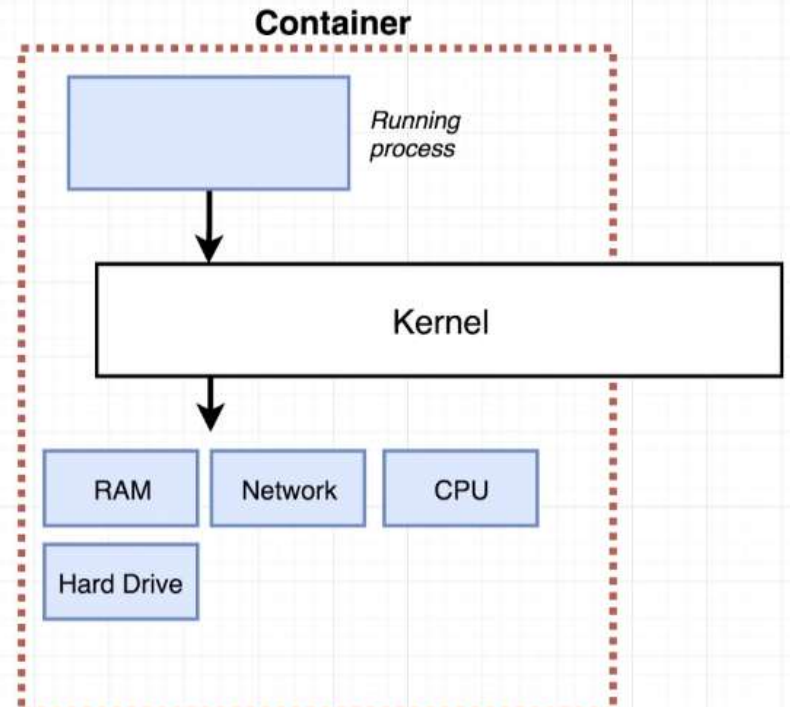
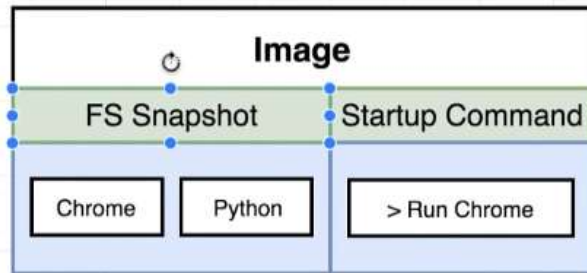


# Namespacing





# Container





# The Docker Stack

Business model

Microservices

Infrastructure as Code

Container Design

DevOps



DevOps

# Docker CE Vs Docker EE

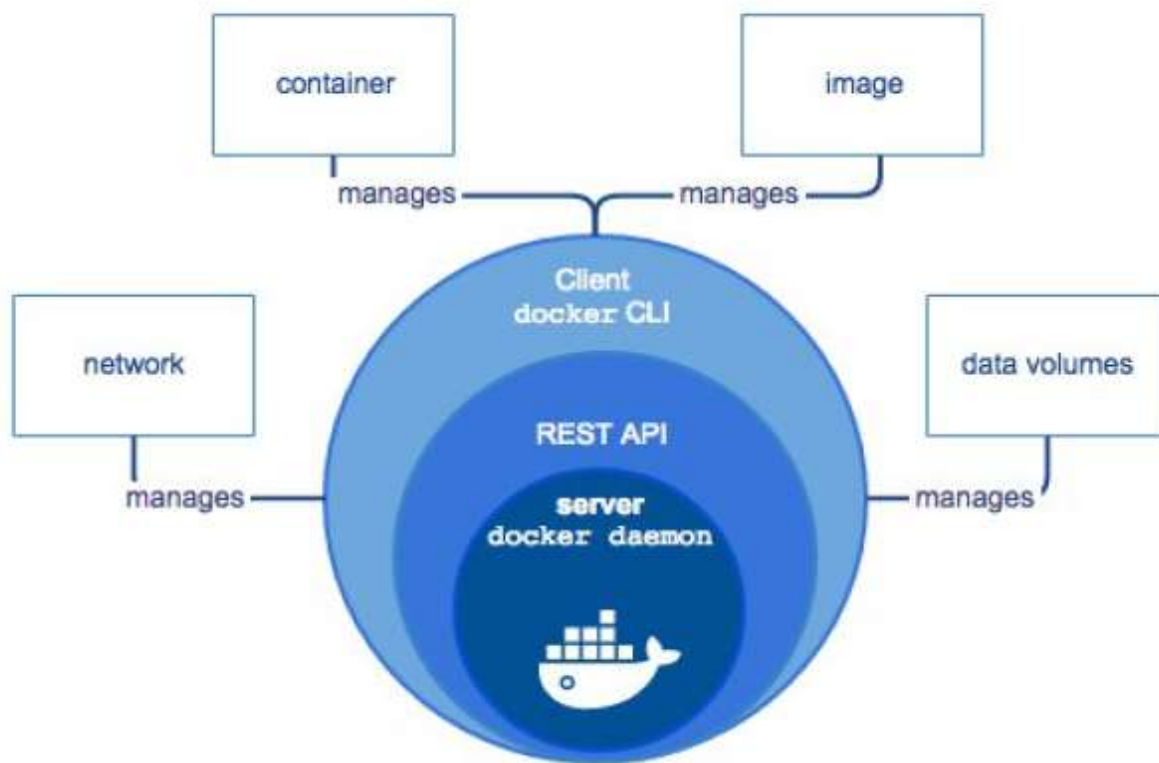
- High level differences between Docker CE and Docker EE

Docker CE	Docker EE
For Developer and small organizations	For business critical production apps
Free	Subscription model
Stable version (every 3 month)	Stable version (every 3 month)
Edge version (every month), with cutting edge features	Each version maintained at least for one year Additional Enterprise features (Management, security)

# Docker Container Basic

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- ▶ Docker is a platform for developers and sysadmins to develop, deploy, and run applications with containers
- ▶ The use of containers (Linux & Windows) to deploy applications is called containerization
- ▶ Containers are not new, but their use for easily deploying applications is
- ▶ Containerization is increasingly popular because containers are:
  - ▶ Flexible: Even the most complex applications can be containerized.
  - ▶ Lightweight: Containers leverage and share the host kernel.
  - ▶ Interchangeable: You can deploy updates and upgrades on-the-fly.
  - ▶ Portable: You can build locally, deploy to the cloud, and run anywhere.
  - ▶ Scalable: You can increase and automatically distribute container replicas.
  - ▶ Stackable: You can stack services vertically and on-the-fly.



The End