Containers Linux Kernel and Docker

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Disclaimer

What follows is heavily based on specific features of the Linux kernel.

Compatibility with different platforms cannot be guaranteed.

1 Containers

2 Docker

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Example: Packaging Applications

Suppose you are ready to distribute your new application:

- you need to be sure that it is compatible with all the platforms you chose to support;
- you need to figure out a way to deal with dependencies;
- you want to publish some kind of self-contained, easily-identifiable package.

Example: Isolating Applications

Suppose you are deploying applications on a server:

- you want to define resource quotas and permissions for each;
- you want to be sure that each module has what it needs to operate, but nothing more;
- you want to **isolate** each module for security reasons, in case something goes wrong.

Example: Replicating Environments

Suppose you are developing applications for a specific system (maybe with a different architecture):

- you want to have a local copy of such system without carrying one with you;
- you want to have all libraries and dependencies installed without tainting your own system;
- you would like to deploy the entire installation with just a few commands, without running any script but simply copying data.

A possible solution to many of the previous situations could be a set of virtual machines.

However, virtual machines are slow, hypervisors take up system resources and guest kernels must always be tweaked.

In each of the above scenarios something simpler would be enough, especially since the OS is not involved, only applications are.

This is what a container is.



Figure 1: FreeBSD jail logo

Containers and the Linux kernel

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