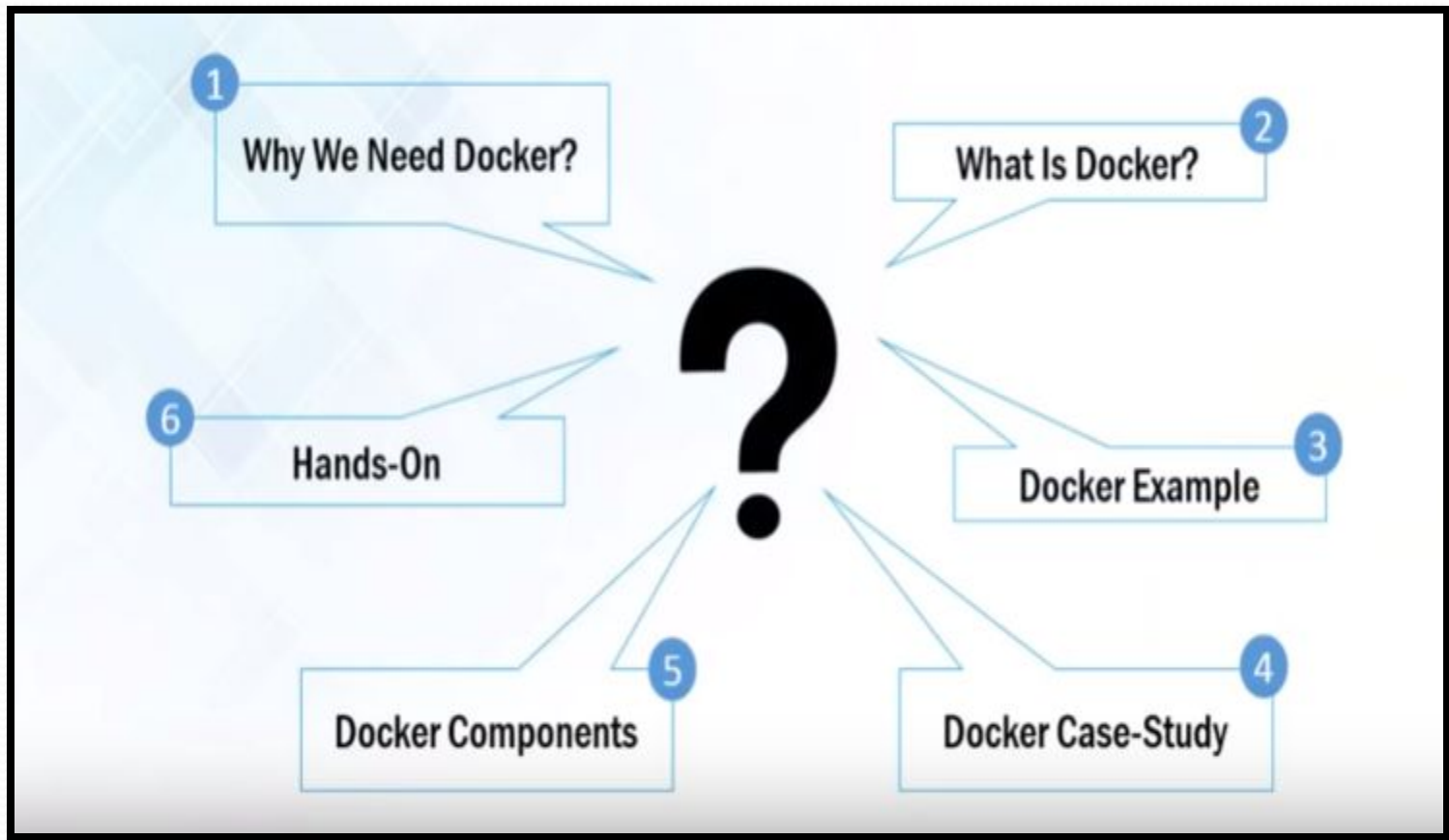




AGENDA



WHY WE NEED DOCKER

An application works in developer's laptop but not in testing or production. This is due to difference in computing environment between Dev, Test and Prod.



Dev

There is some
problem with
the code



Prod

In Dev there can be a software that is upgraded and in Prod the old version of software might be present

WHY WE NEED DOCKER

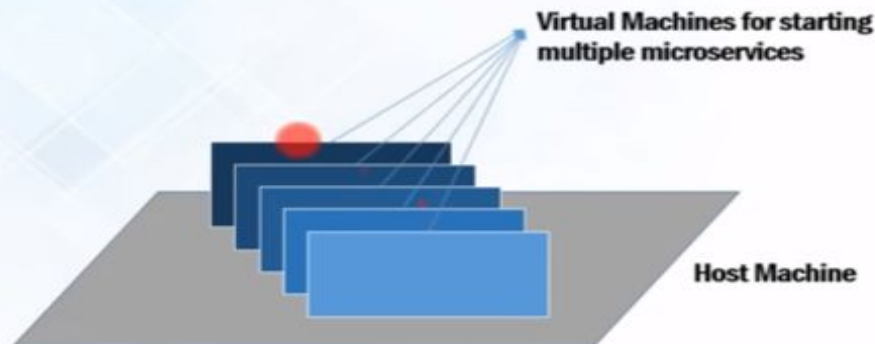
The idea behind microservices is that some types of applications become easier to build and maintain when they are broken down into smaller, composable pieces which work together. Each component is developed separately, and the application is then simply the sum of its constituent components.



For example imagine an online shop with separate microservices for user-accounts, product-catalog order-processing and shopping carts



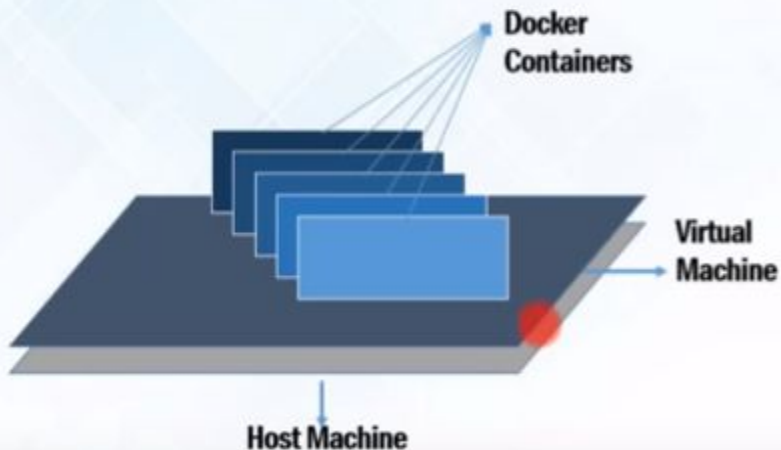
Developing an application requires starting several of microservices in one machine. So if you are starting five of those services you require five VMs on that machine.



WHY WE NEED DOCKER

How Docker Solves These Problems

You can run several microservices in the same VM by running various Docker containers for each microservice.

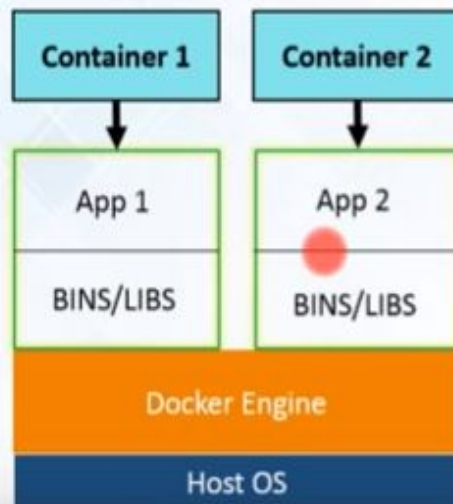


Provides a consistent computing environment throughout the whole SDLC.



SUBS
CRIBE

WHAT IS DOCKER

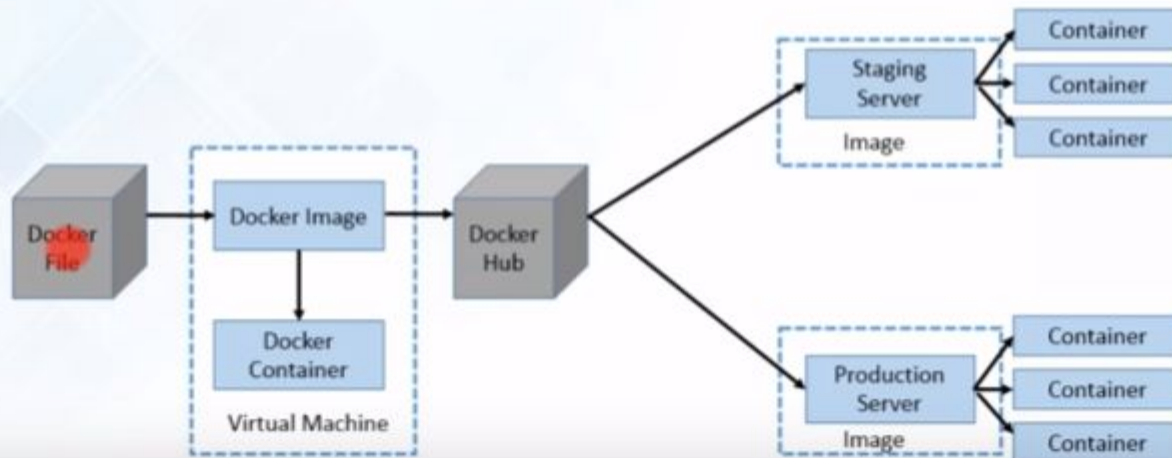


- Docker is a tool designed to make it easier to create, deploy, and run applications by using containers.
- Docker containers are lightweight alternatives to Virtual Machines and it uses the host OS.
- You don't have to pre-allocate any RAM in containers.

DOCKER - EXAMPLE

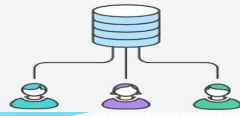


- Docker file builds a Docker image and that image contains all the project's code
- You can run that image to create as many Docker containers as you want
- Then this Image can be uploaded on Docker hub, from Docker hub any one can pull the image and build a container

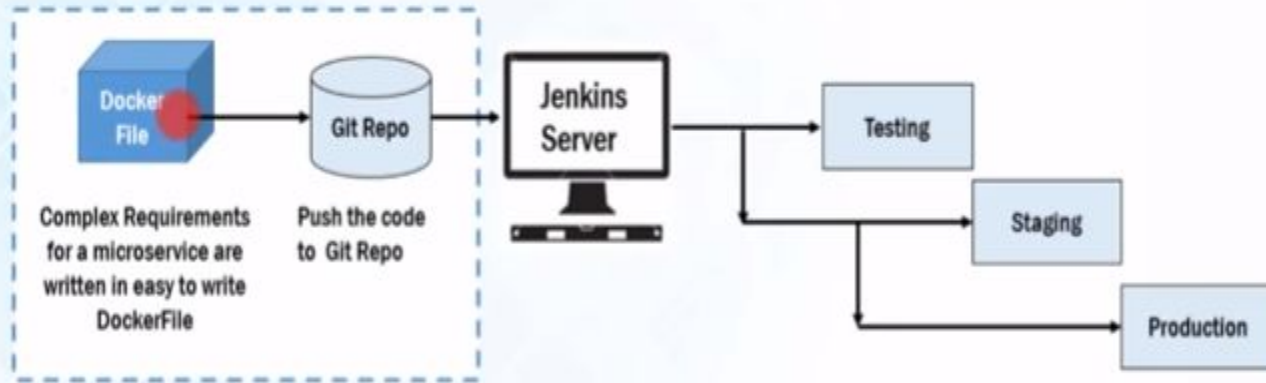


SUBS
CRIBE

DOCKER - EXAMPLE



Docker Example



- Create complex requirements for a microservice within an easy-to-write Dockerfile.
- Push the code up to the Git Repo.

- CI server pull it down and build the exact environment that will be used in production to run the test suite without needing to configure the CI server at all.
- Deploy it out to a staging environment for testers.
- Roll exactly what you had in development, testing, and staging into production

DOCKER CASE-STUDY

Docker Case-Study Indiana University

Problem Statement:

1



Applications are deployed in the VMs using custom scripts

2

- Their environment was optimized for their legacy Java-based applications.

DOCKER CASE-STUDY

Docker Case-Study Indiana University

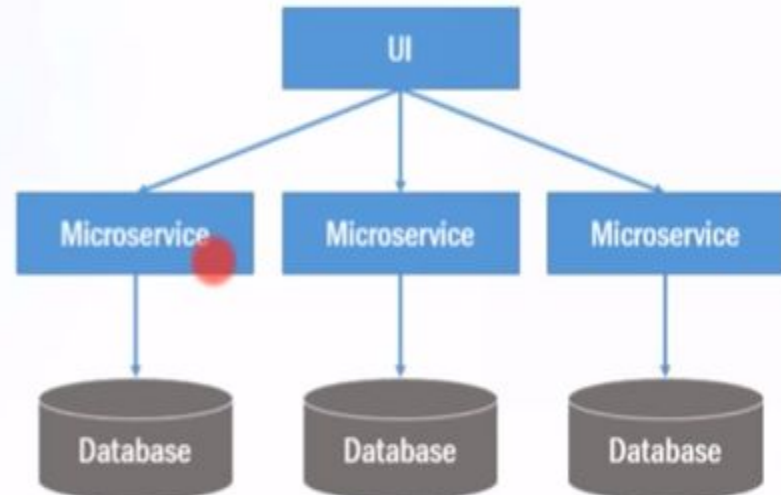
Problem Statement:

The University wanted to improve the way they architect applications, by moving to a microservices based architecture for their applications

3



Monolithic Architecture

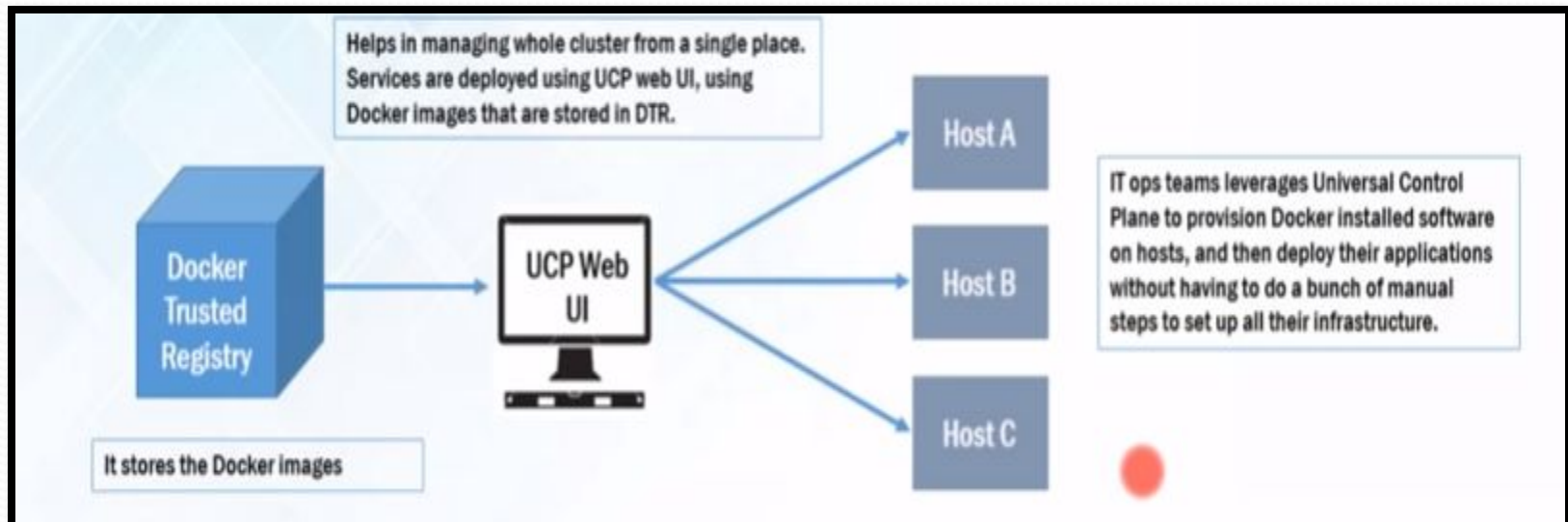
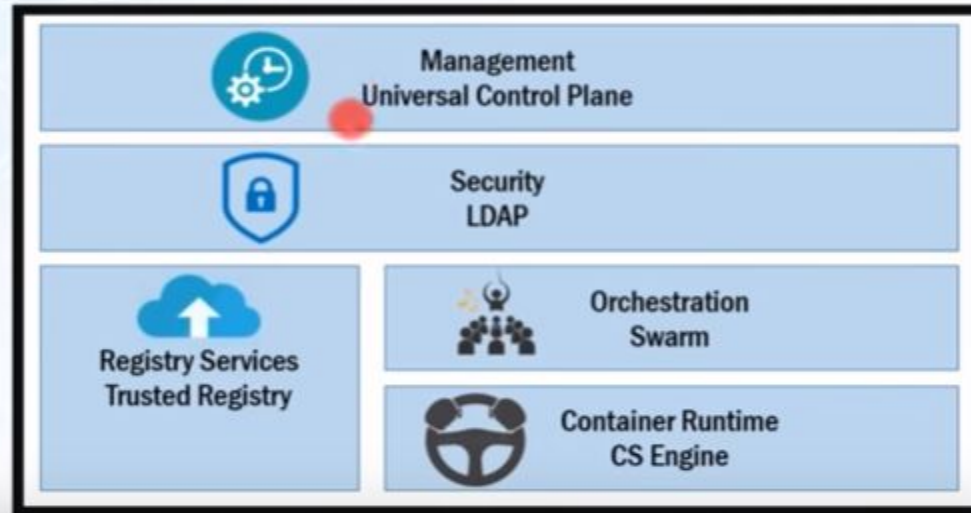


Microservice Architecture

SUBS
CRIBE

DOCKER CASE-STUDY

Solution: Docker Data Center (DDC)



DOCKER COMPONENTS

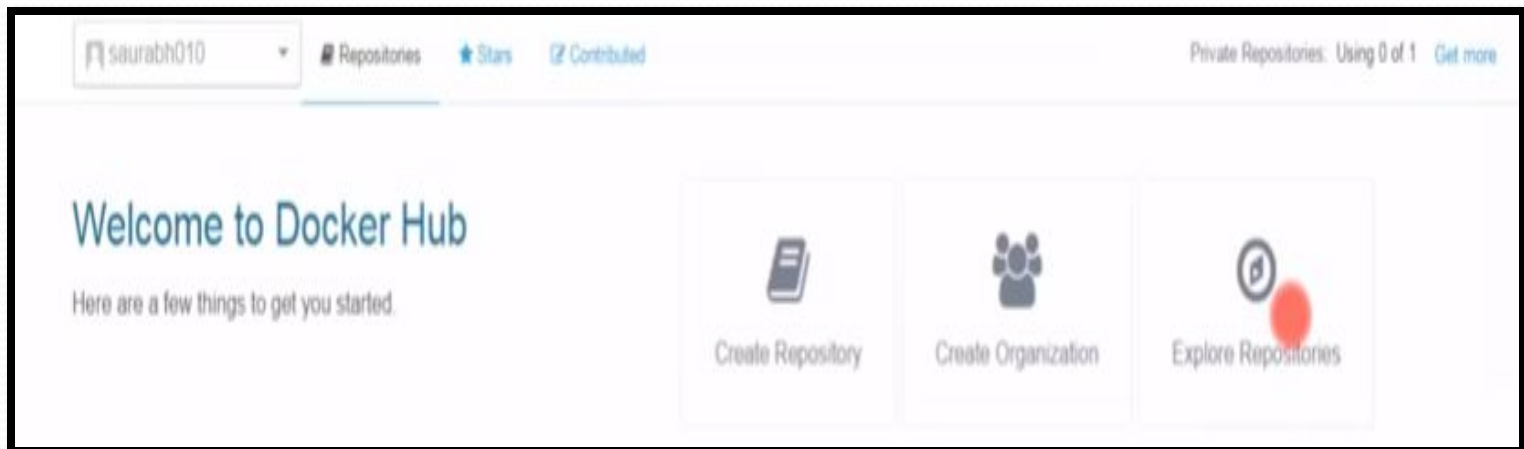
DOCKER REGISTRY / DOCKER HUB

- Docker Registry is a storage component for Docker Images
- We can store the Images in either Public / Private repositories
- **Docker Hub** is Docker's very own cloud repository



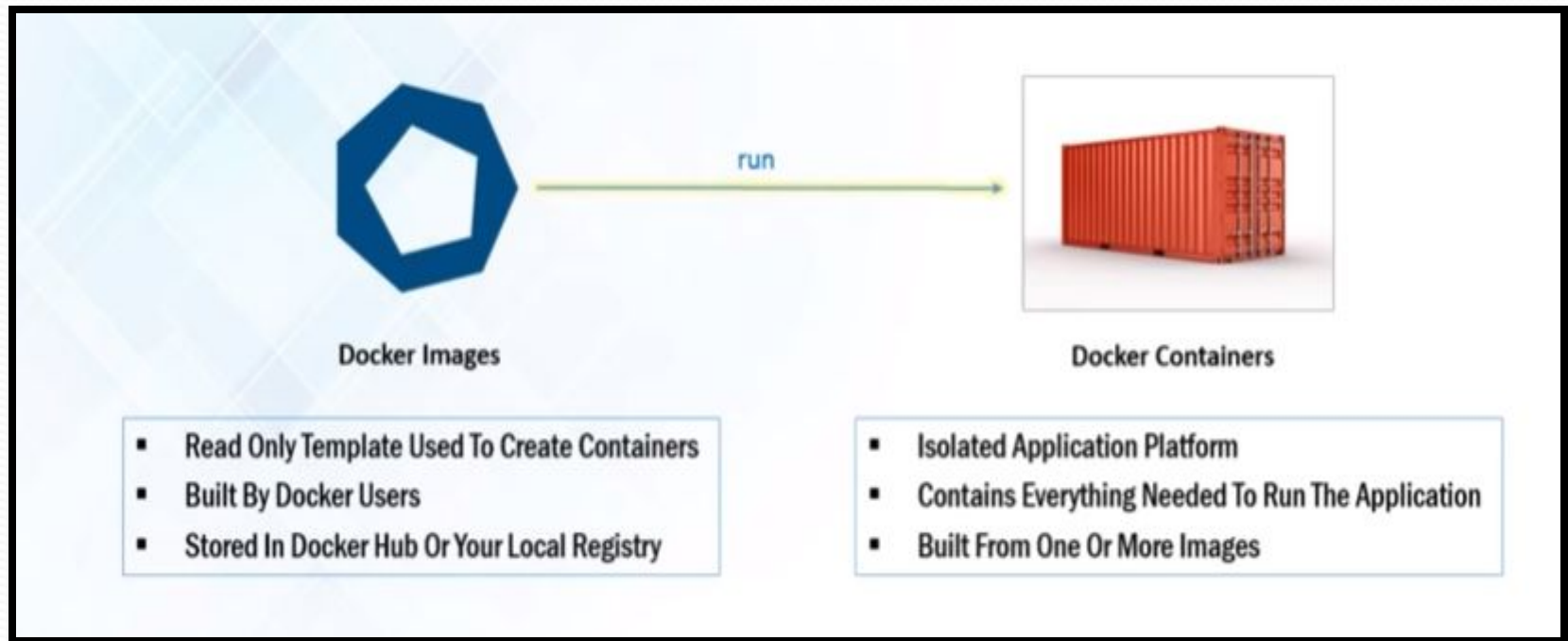
Why Use Docker Registries?

- Control where your images are being stored
- Integrate image storage with your in-house development workflow



DOCKER COMPONENTS

Docker Images & Containers

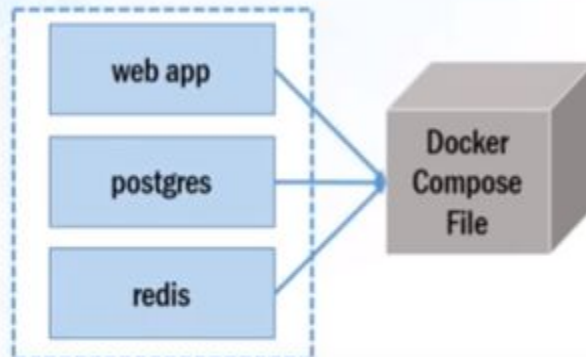


DOCKER COMPOSE

DOCKER COMPOSE



Containers

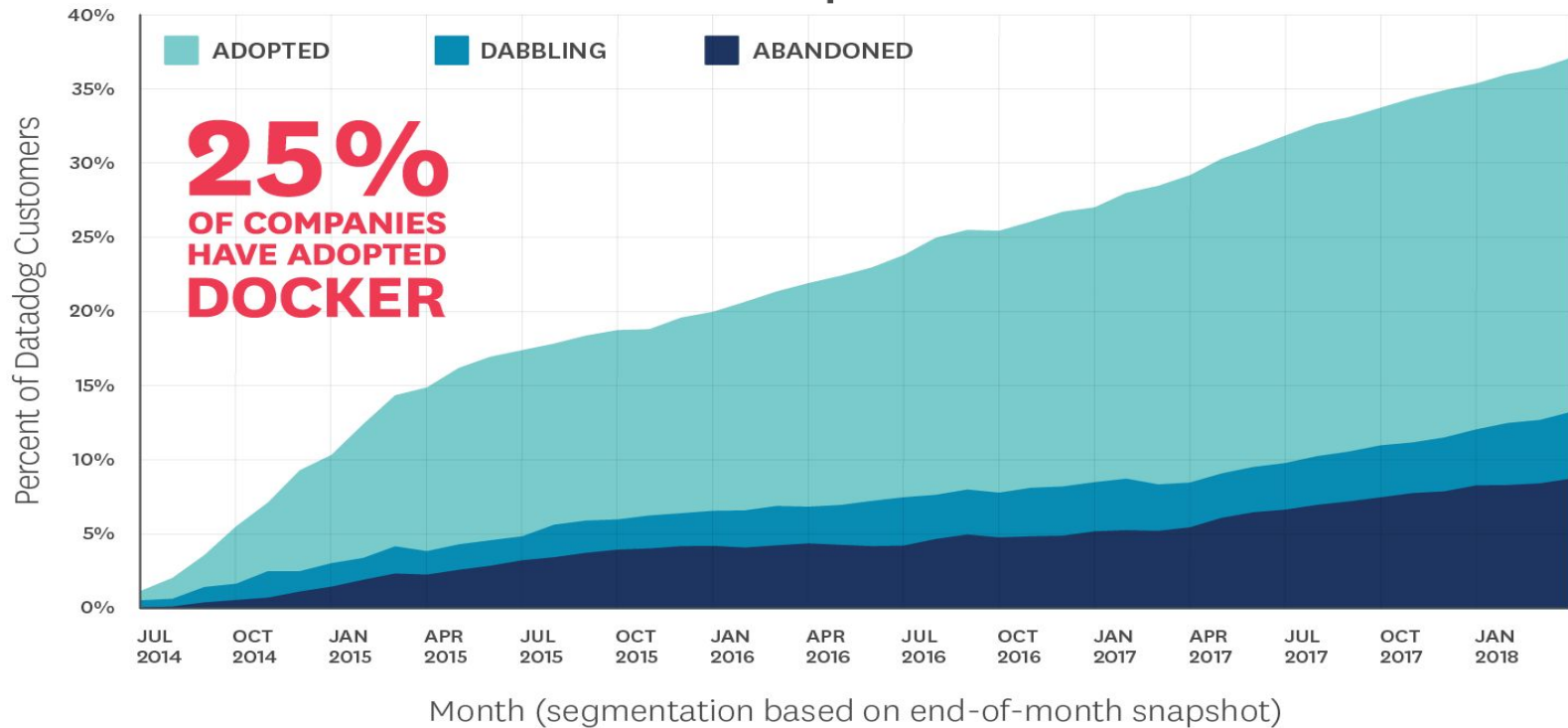


Docker Compose makes it easier to configure and run applications made up of multiple containers. For example: imagine being able to define three containers—one running a web app, another running postgres, and a third running redis—all in one YAML file and then running those three connected containers with a single command.

You can run these three containers with a single command

INDUSTRY ADOPTION

Docker Adoption Behavior



Source: Datadog



THANK YOU