CCBD

DOCKER PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

What is docker?

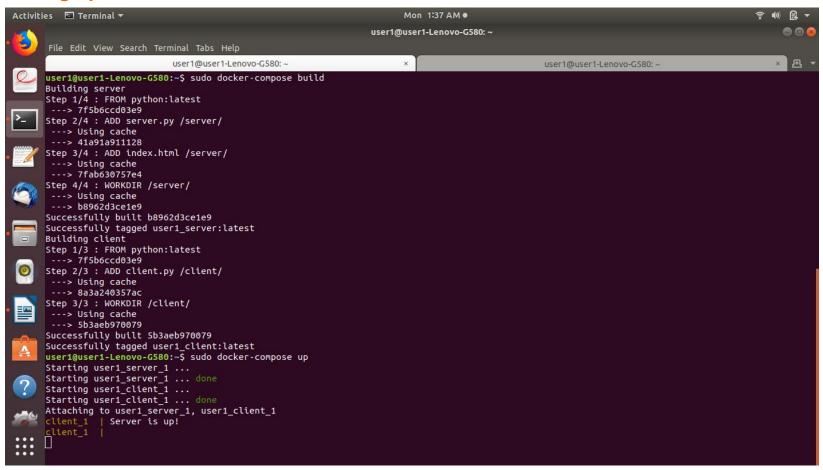
- Docker is a tool designed to make it easier to create, deploy, and run applications by using containers.
- Containers allow a developer to package up an application with all of the parts it needs, such as libraries and other dependencies, and deploy it as one package.
- Purpose of Docker: Its primary focus is to automate the deployment of applications inside software containers and the automation of operating system level virtualization on Linux. It's more lightweight than standard Containers and boots up in seconds.

Project Objective

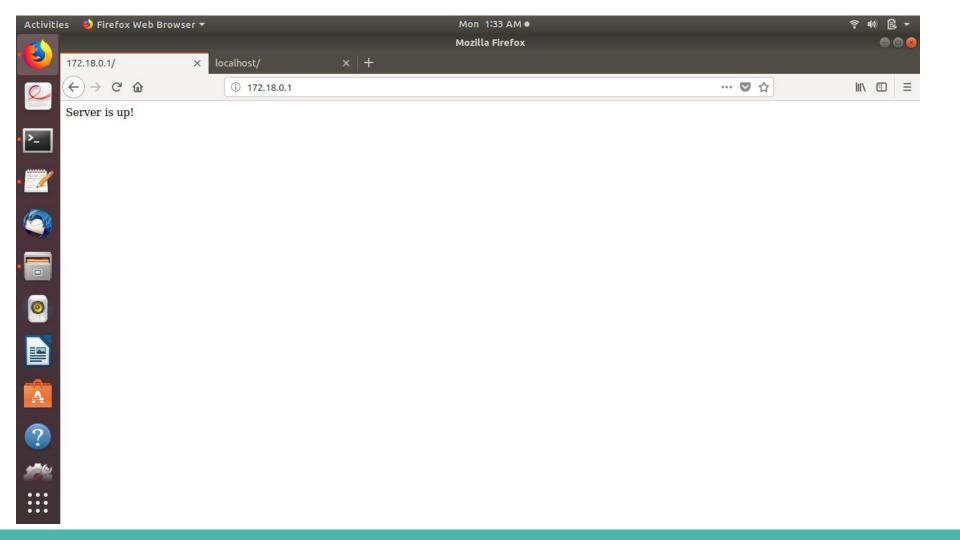
- Create two docker containers each for server and client.
- Send HTTP request from client to server.
- Compare the performance with and without docker using any performance testing tool.

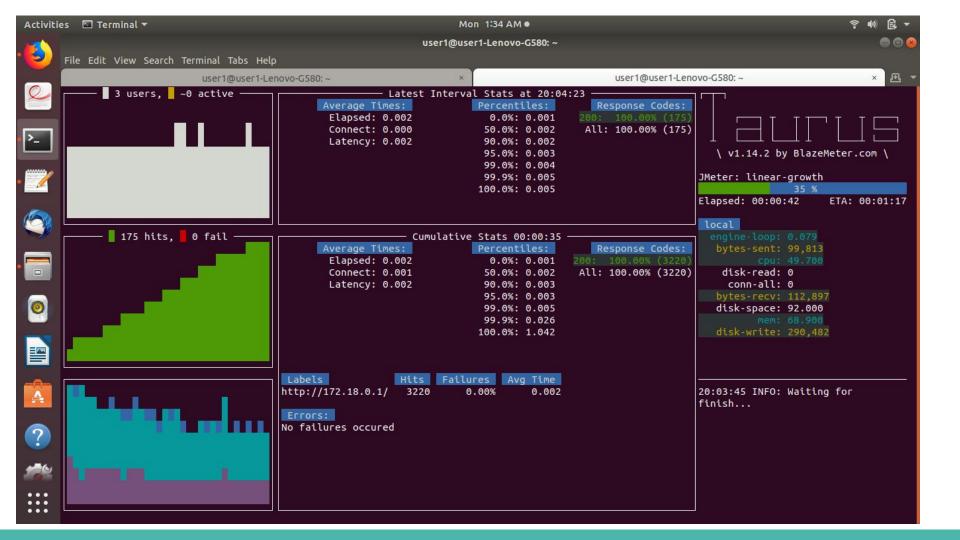
Testing the Performance

Setting up the client and server:

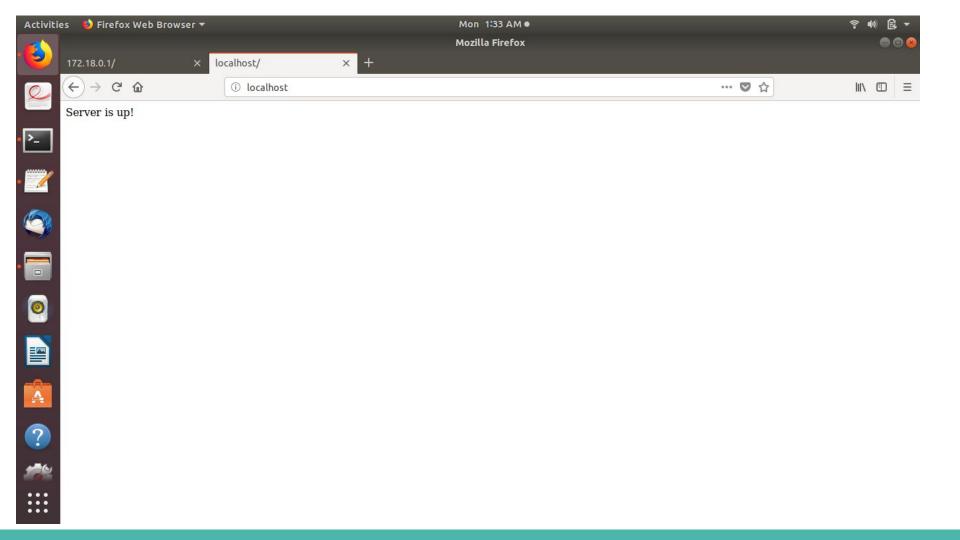


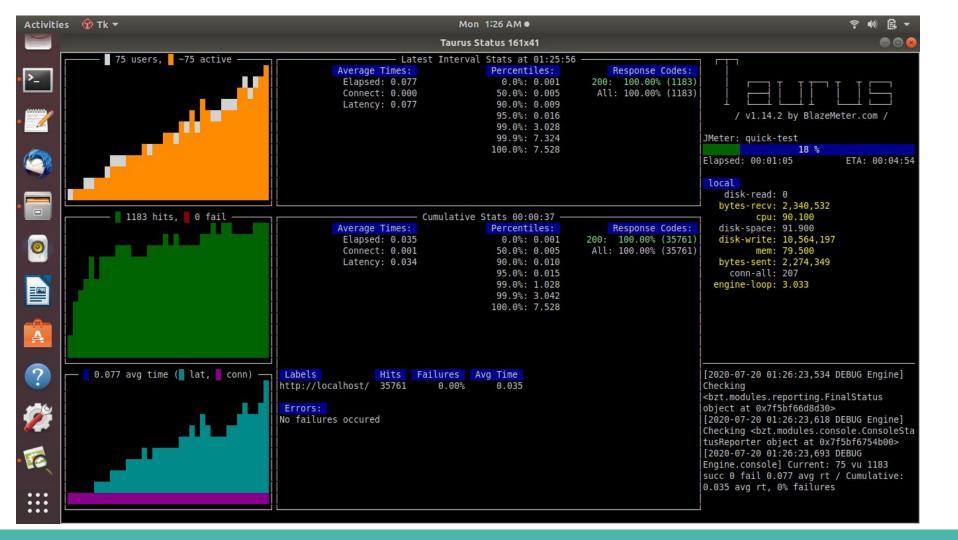
With Docker





Without Docker





Comparing the Performance

Test duration: 2 minutes

Tool used: Taurus

Sample count

With Docker: 26619

Without Docker: 102364

Failure

With Docker: 0%

Without Docker: 0.01

Inference:

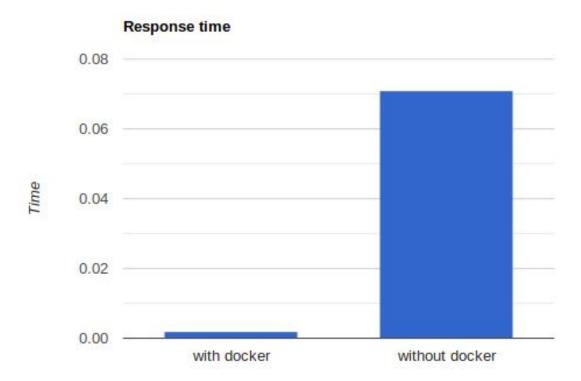
Failure chances is slightly more for without docker.

Average time

Average Response Time. Response time refers to the amount of time Application Server takes to return the results of a request to the user. The response time is affected by factors such as network bandwidth, number of users, number and type of requests submitted, and average think time.

With Docker: 0.002

Without Docker: 0.073



Inference:

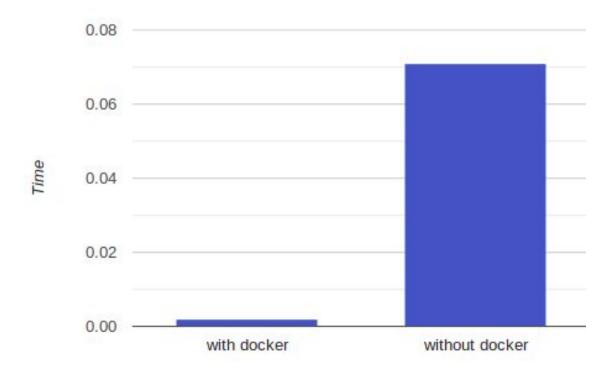
Response time for with docker is way smaller than without docker.

Latency

In **performance testing**, term **latency** of a request is travel time from client to server and server to client. Some tester called it "Delay".

With Docker: 0.002

Without Docker: 0.071



Inference:

Latency for with docker is way smaller than without docker.

Connect

With Docker: 0.00

Without Docker: 0.00

Inference:

No issues in connectivity for both.

Percentiles

A **percentile** is a measure used in statistics indicating the value below which a given percentage of observations in a group of observations fall. For example, the **response time** for a HTTP request below which 90% of the **response time** values lie, is called the 90-**percentile response time**.

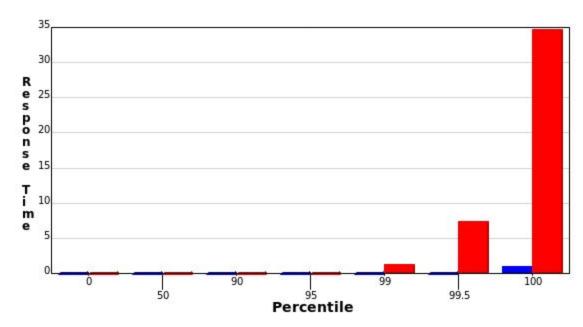
With Docker:

Percentile, %	Resp. Time, s
0.6	0.901
50.0	0.002
90.0	0.903
95.0	0.903
99.0	0.006
99.9	0.013
100.0	1.932

Without Docker:

Percentile, %	Resp. Time, s
0.0	0.301
50.0	0.005
90.0	0.01
95.0	0.917
99.0	1.232
99.9	7.452
100.0	34.588

Percentile and Response Time



Inference:

Comparing both with and without docker respectively at each percentile, the response time for with docker is lesser than without docker.

Request label stats

With Docker:

label	status	succ	avg_rt	еггог
http://172.18.0.1/	OK	100.00%	0.302	

Without Docker:

label	status	succ	avg_rt	error
http://localhost/	FAIL	99.99%	9.073	Non HTTP response message: Socket closed

Hardware

With Docker:



Without Docker:

```
disk-space: 93.100
bytes-sent: 4,719
bytes-recv: 1,839
engine-loop: 2.696
disk-read: 2,841
disk-write: 51,151
cpu: 26.600
mem: 83.300
conn-all: 220
```

Inference:

With docker, less of hardware is used in comparison with without docker.

Conclusion

- Docker comparatively uses less response time and hardware and has higher success rate.
- It enables more efficient use of system resources and enables faster software delivery cycles.
- Docker containers ensure consistency across multiple development and release cycles, thus standardizing your environment.
- It ensures consistent environments from development to production.