

Docker Introductions

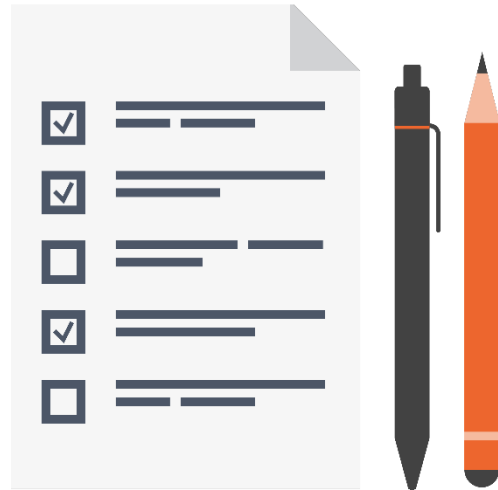


Rajesh Kumar

DevOps Architect

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What We'll Learn



Linux Containers

- Containers vs Virtual Machines <<
- **FIGHT!!**
Kernel namespaces, cgroups, Capabilities...

Docker Engine

- Execution Driver: libcontainer vs
- LXC
AUFS, OverlayFS, Device Mapper...

Docker Images

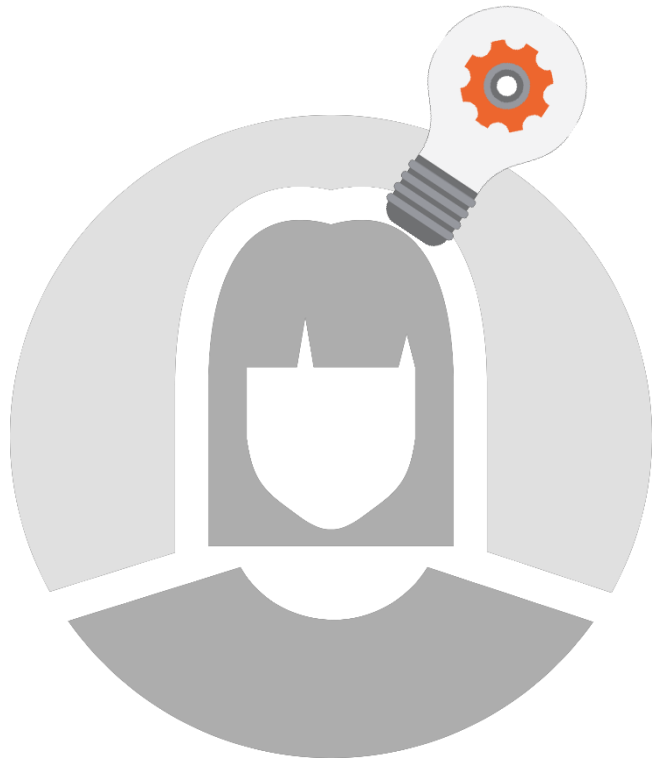
- `docker build` | `docker images` |
- `docker inspect...`
Union mounts, Layering, Dockerfile

Docker Containers

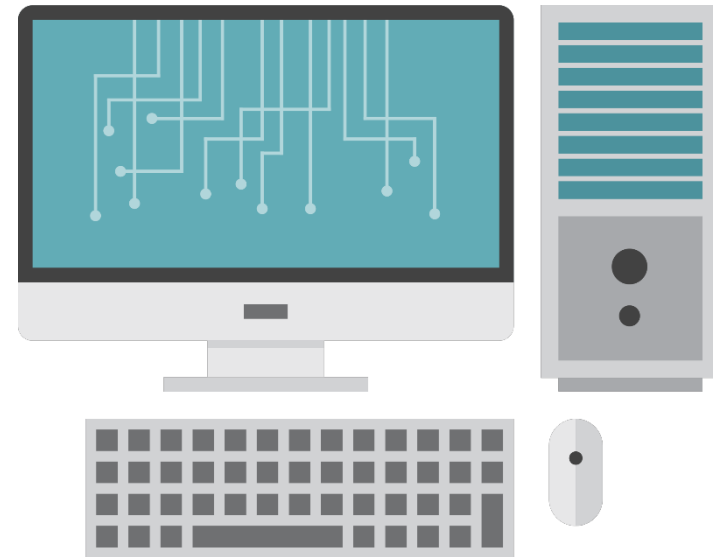
- `docker start|stop|restart`

Registries, Volumes, Networking....

Prerequisites



- Basic computer knowledge
- Do **not** need to be a Linux expert!



- 1 – 2 Linux machines
(can be VMs)

“

It's all about **applications**

”

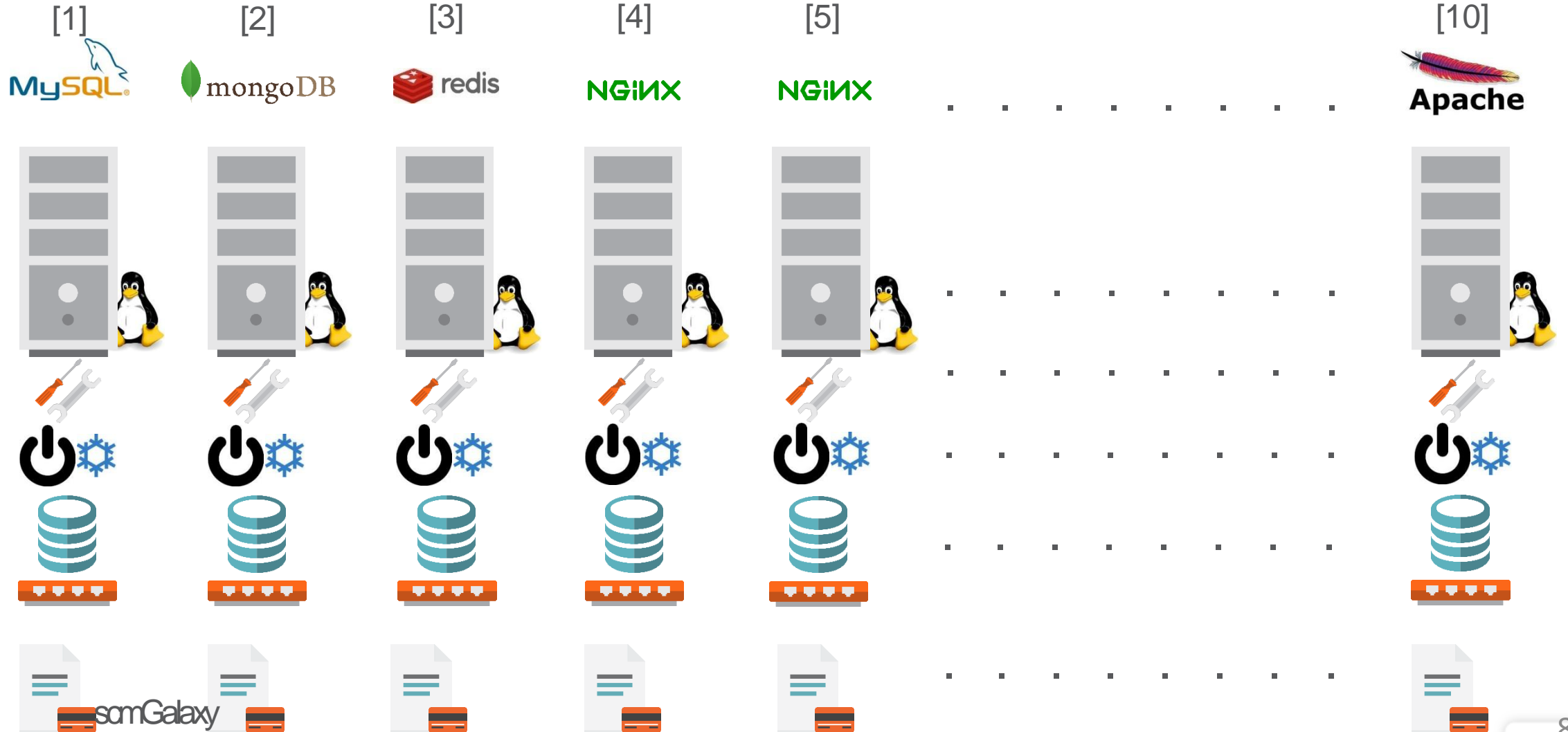
server : application

1 : 1

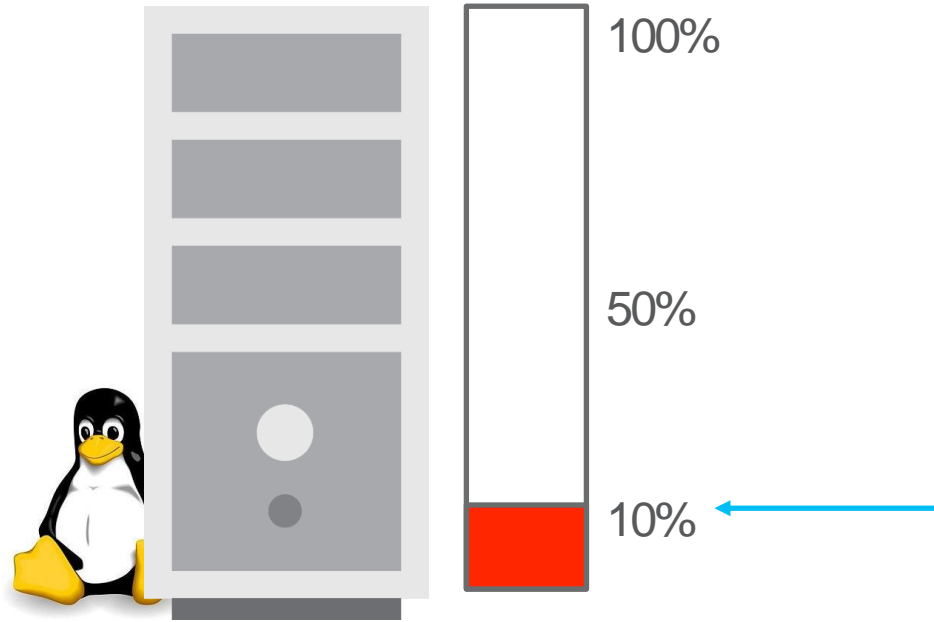
server : application

1 : 1

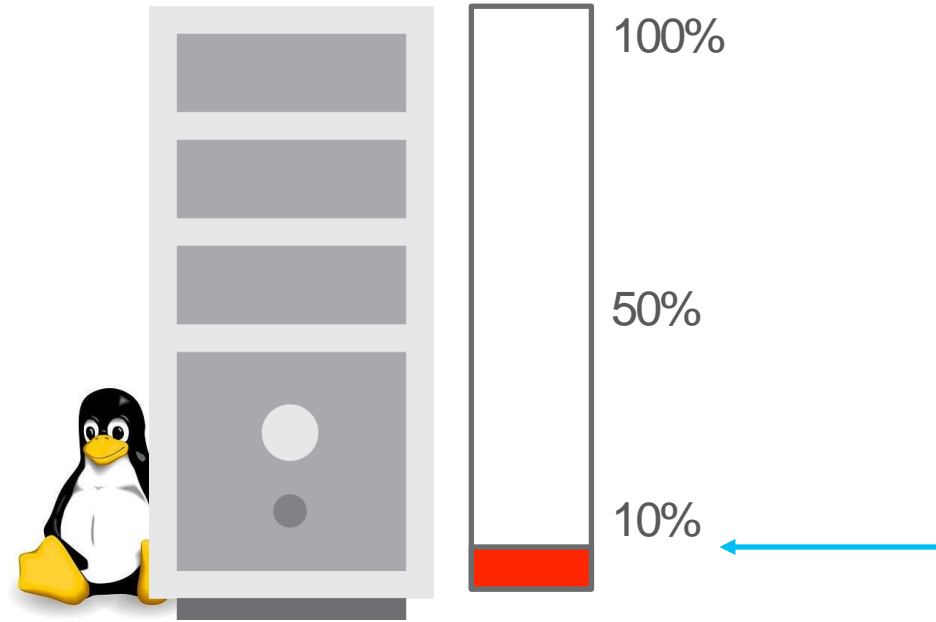
server : application
1 : 1



NGINX



NGINX





vmware®



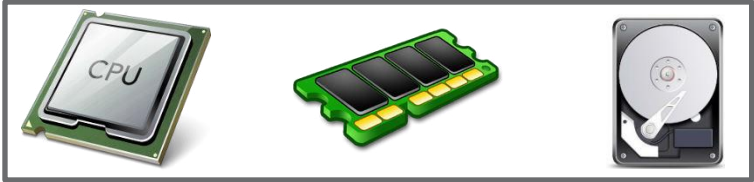


vmware®



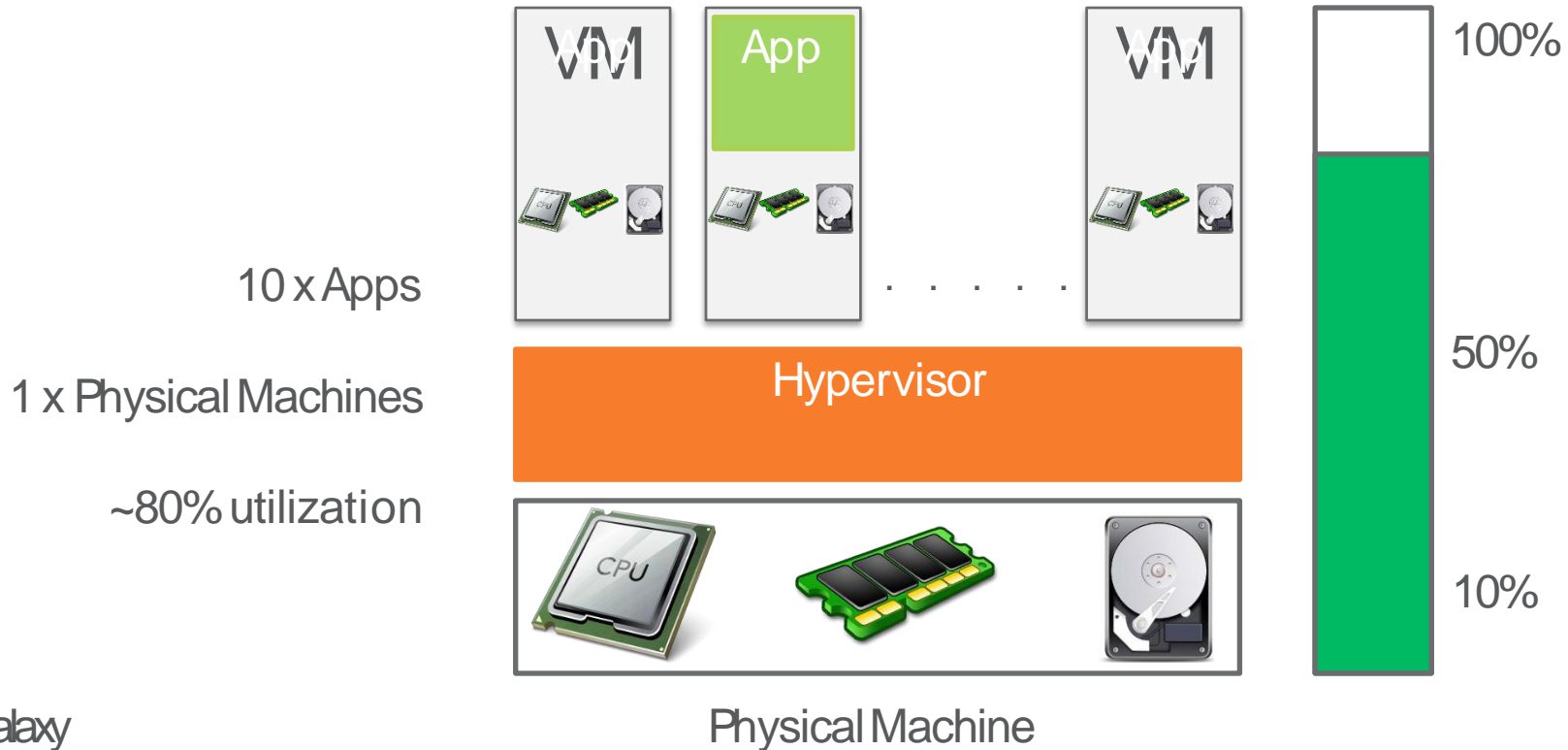
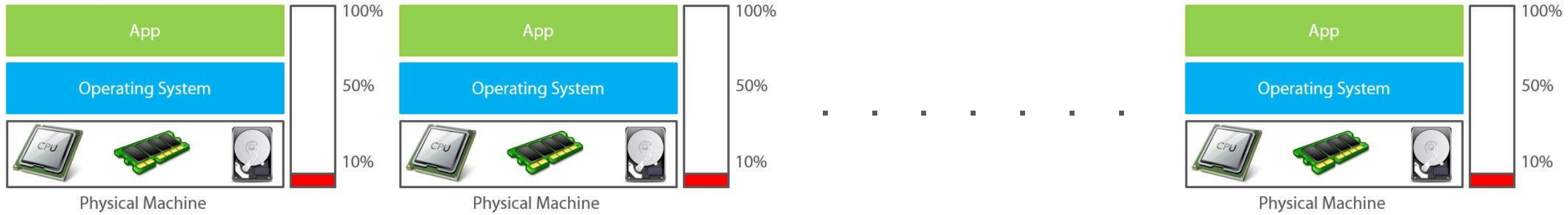


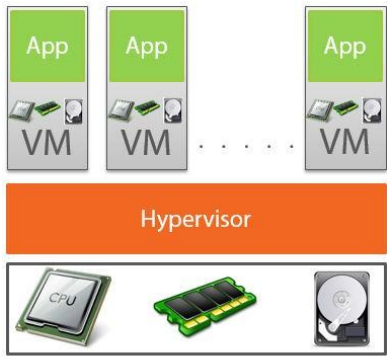
Hypervisor



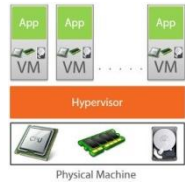
Physical Machine

10 x Apps | 10 x Physical Machines | Less than 10% utilization

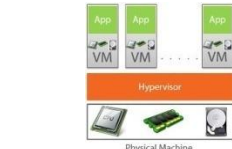




Physical Machine



Physical Machine



Physical Machine



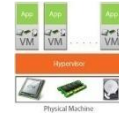
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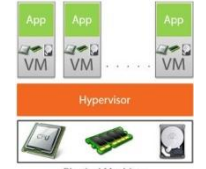
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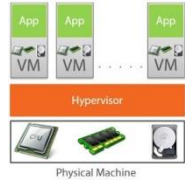
Physical Machine



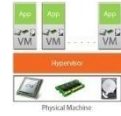
Physical Machine



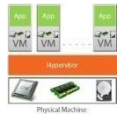
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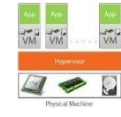
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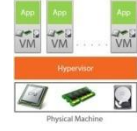
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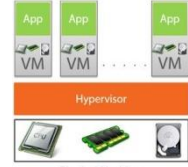
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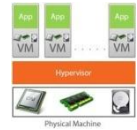
Physical Machine



Physical Machine



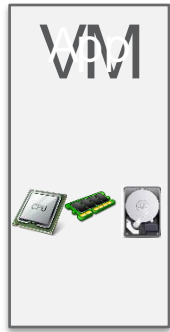
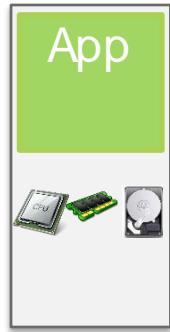
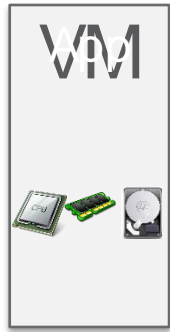
Physical Machine



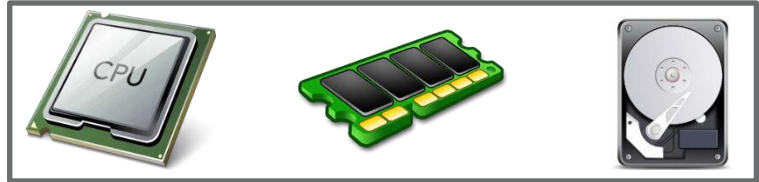
Physical Machine



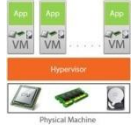
Physical Machine



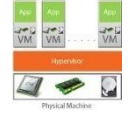
Hypervisor



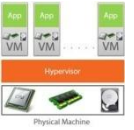
Physical Machine



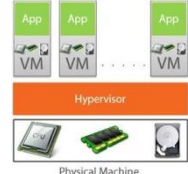
Physical Machine



Physical Machine



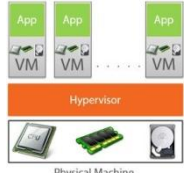
Physical Machine



Physical Machine



Physical Machine



Physical Machine



Physical Machine



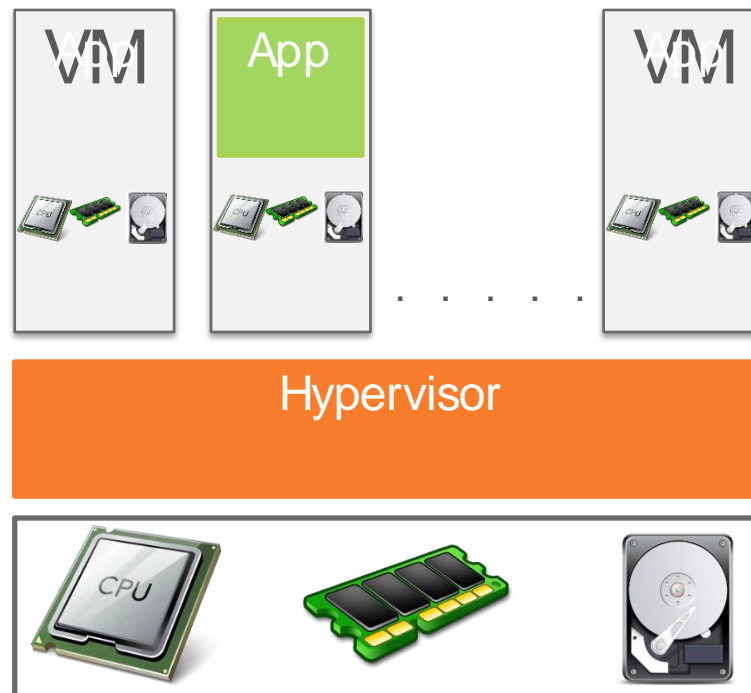
Physical Machine

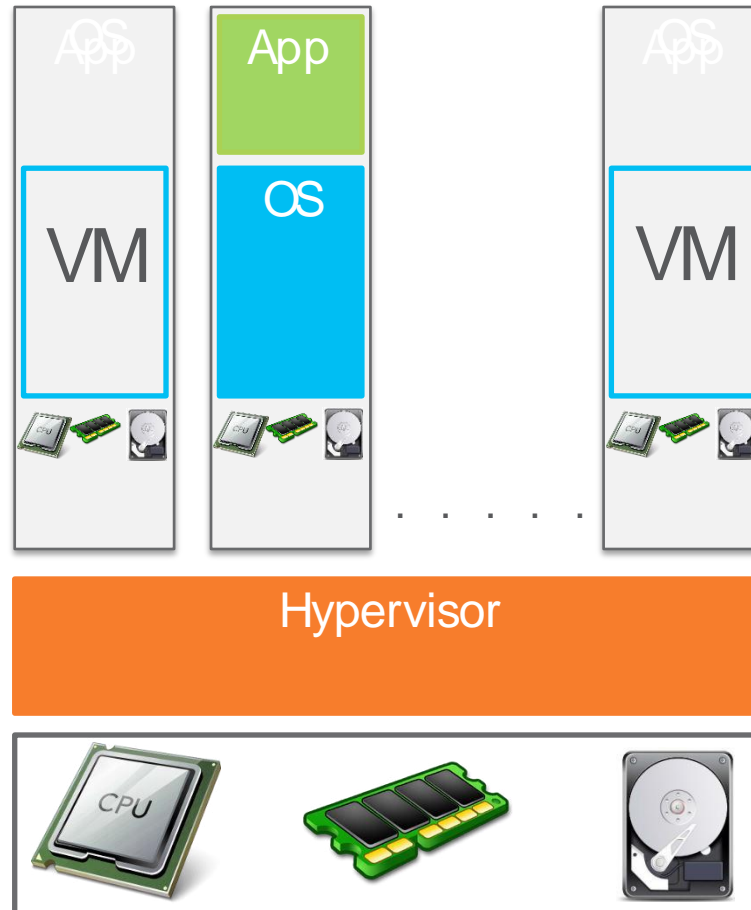


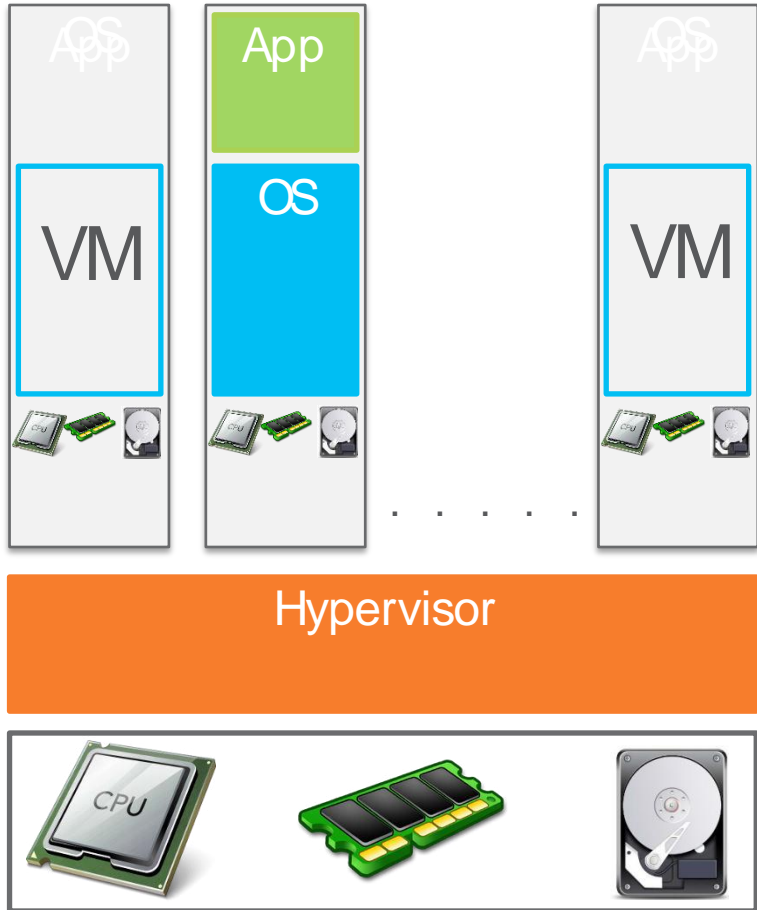
Physical Machine



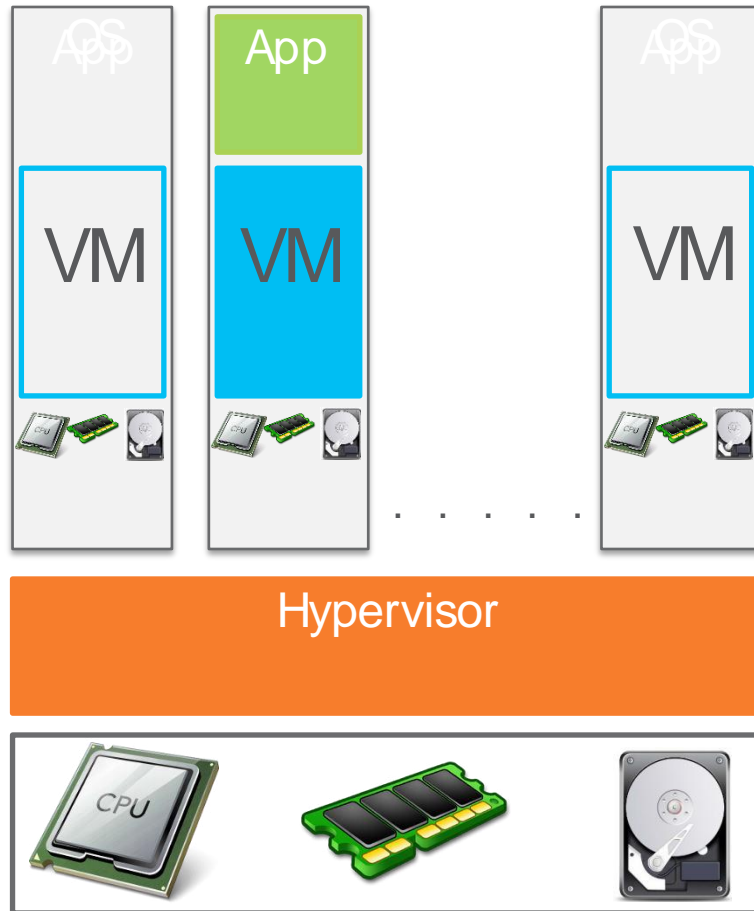
Physical Machine



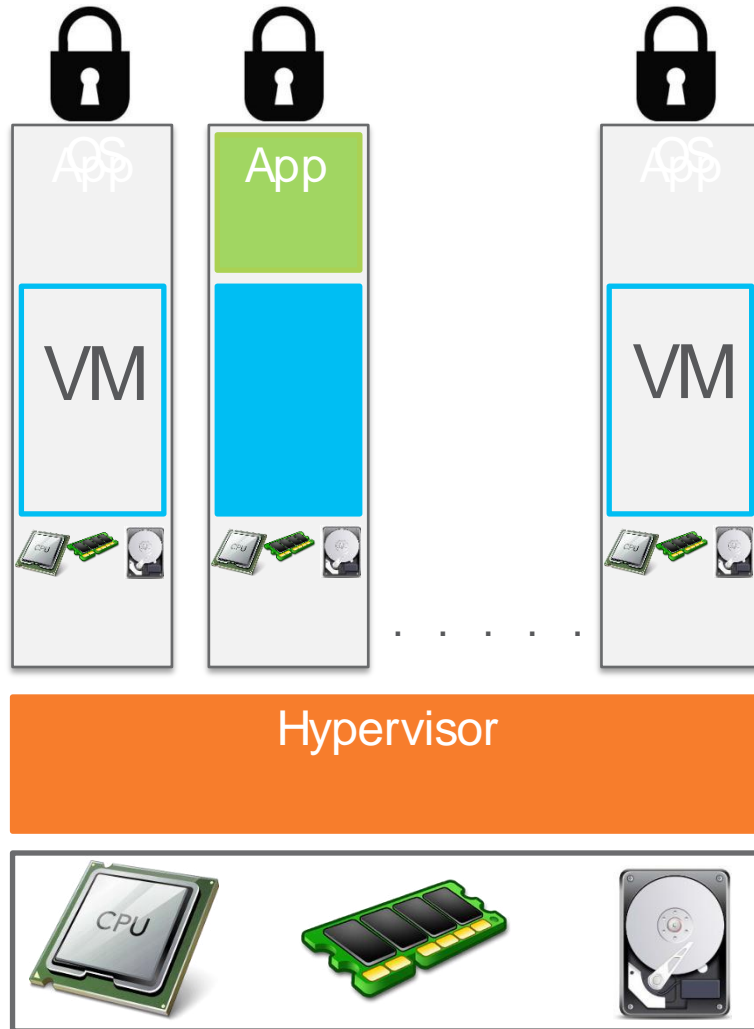




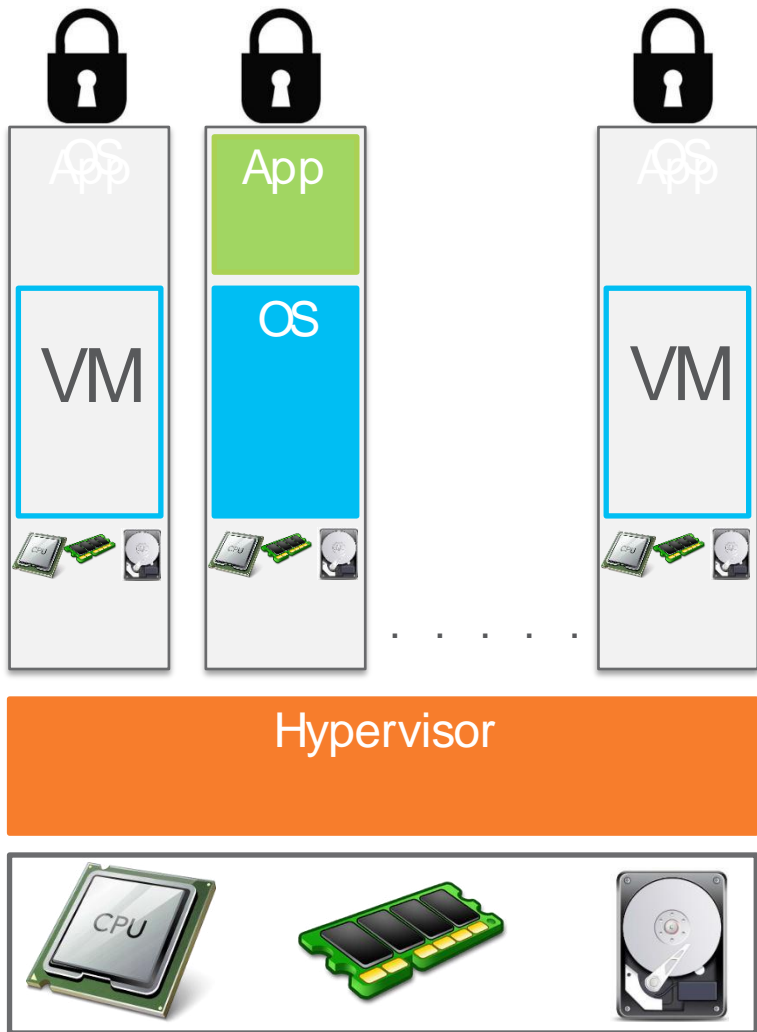
scmGalaxy Physical Machine



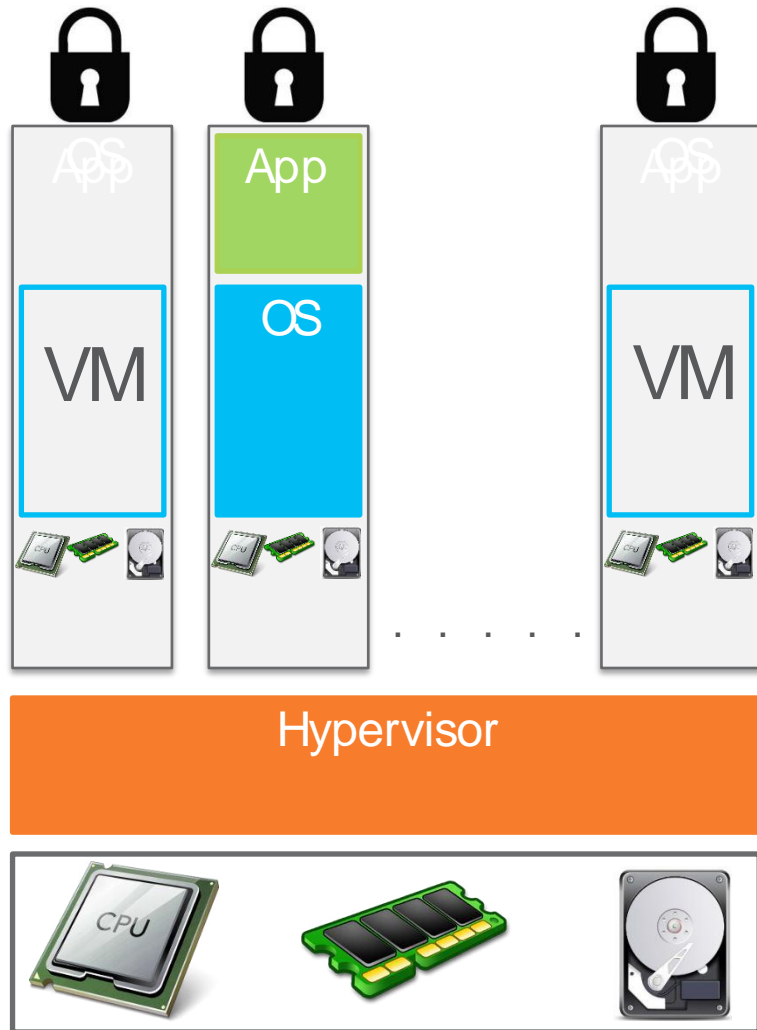
> OS != Business Value



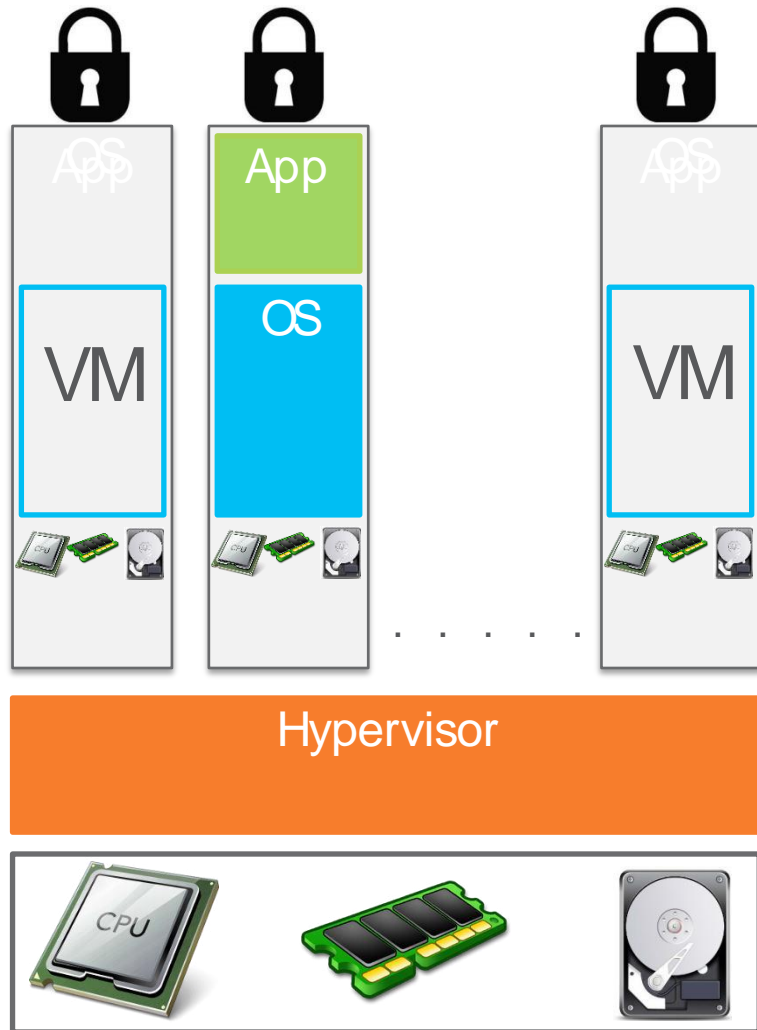
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scmGalaxy Physical Machine



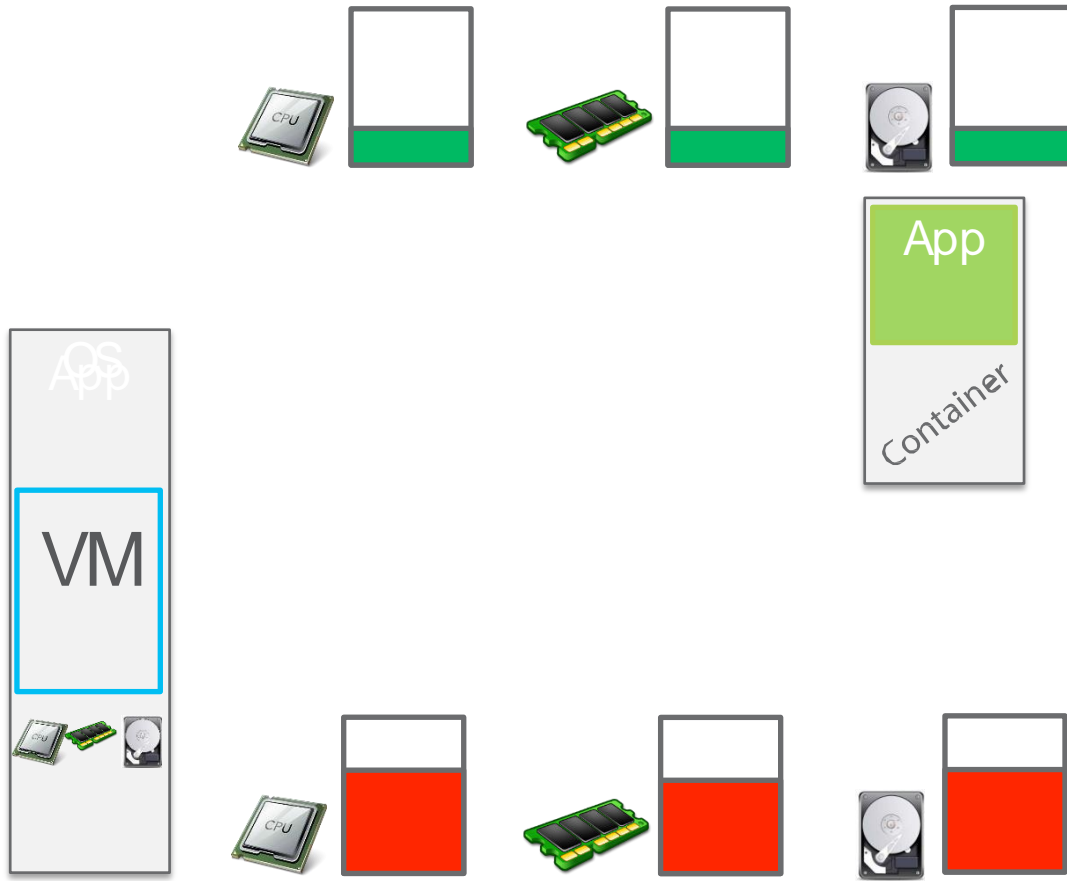
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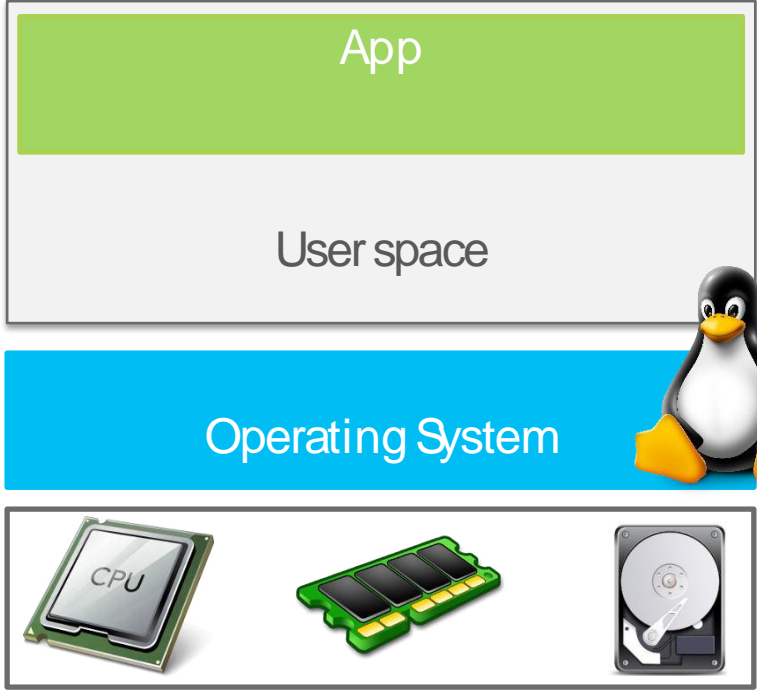
scmGalaxy Physical Machine



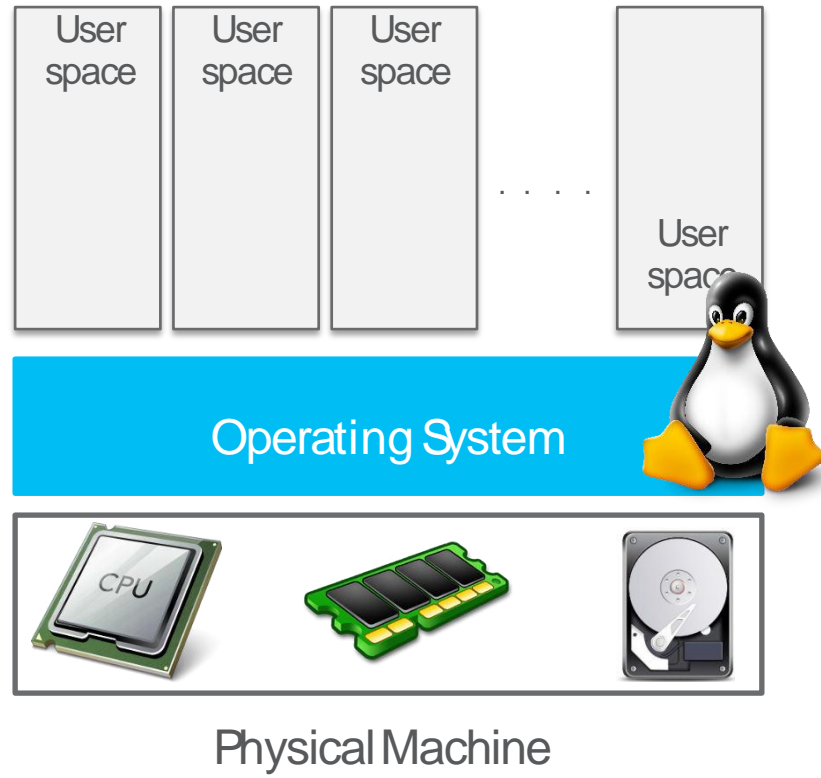


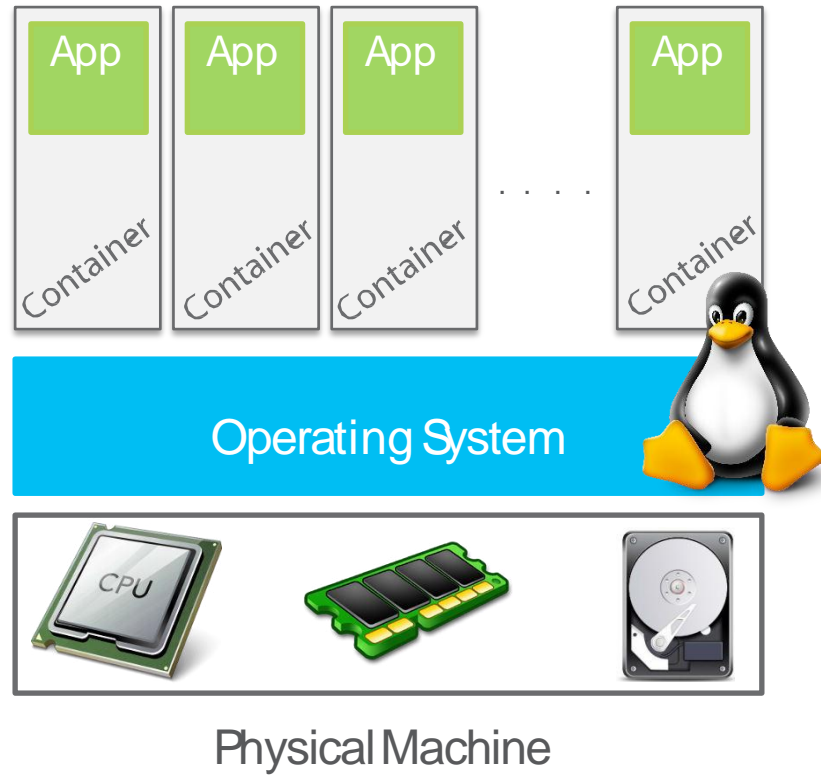


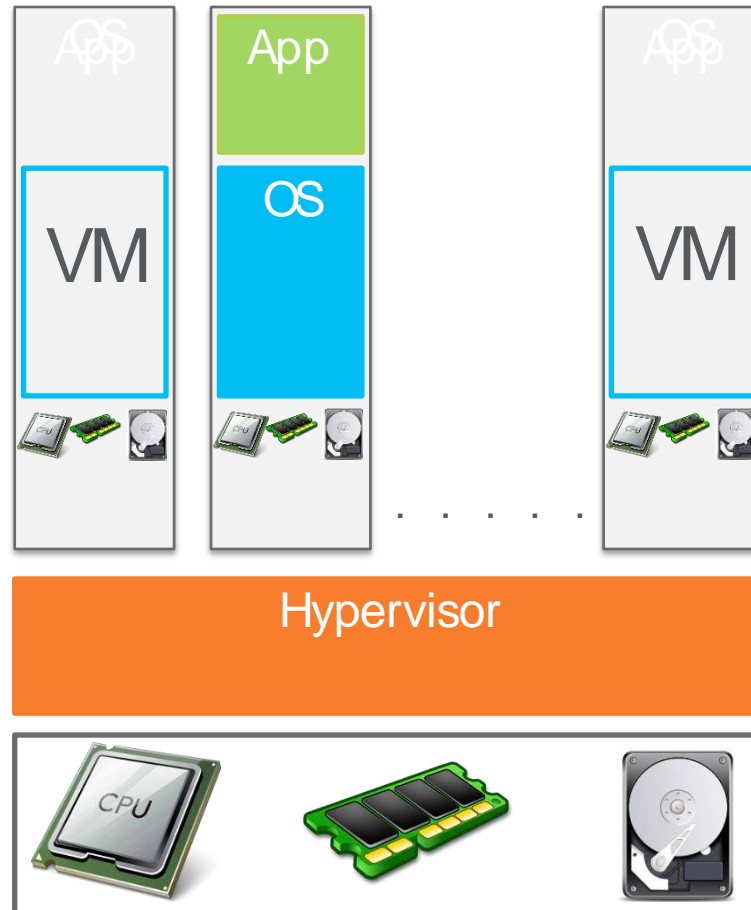
Containers are more
lightweight than
Virtual Machines

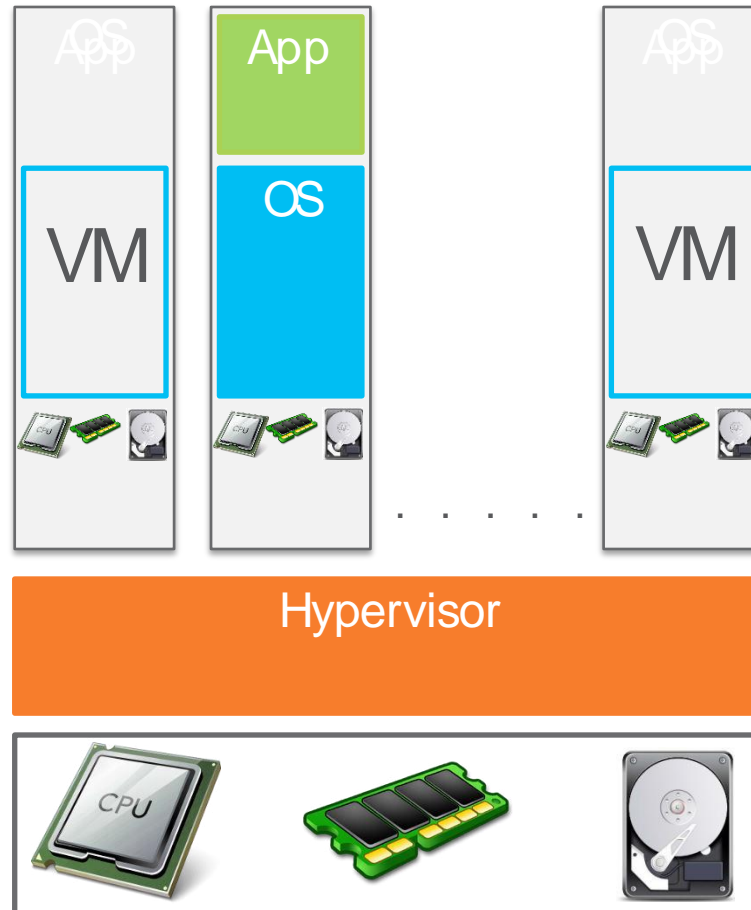


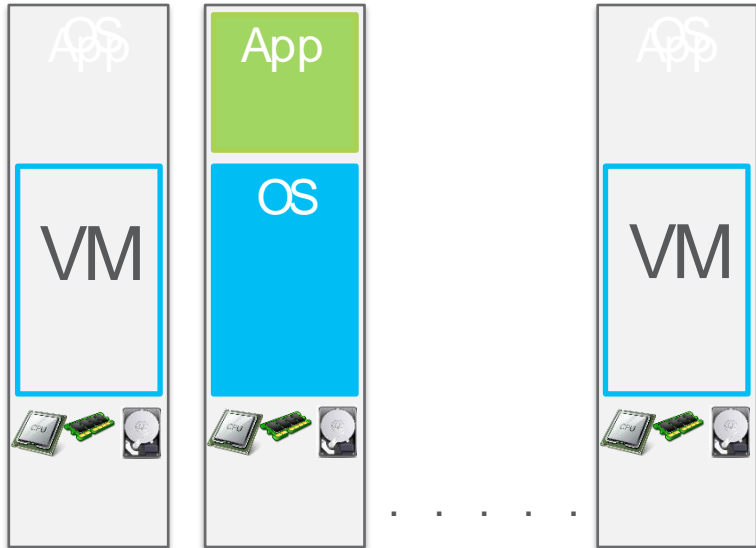
Physical Machine



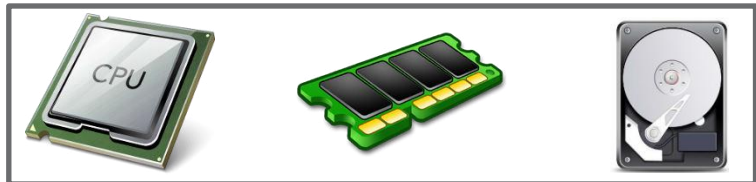


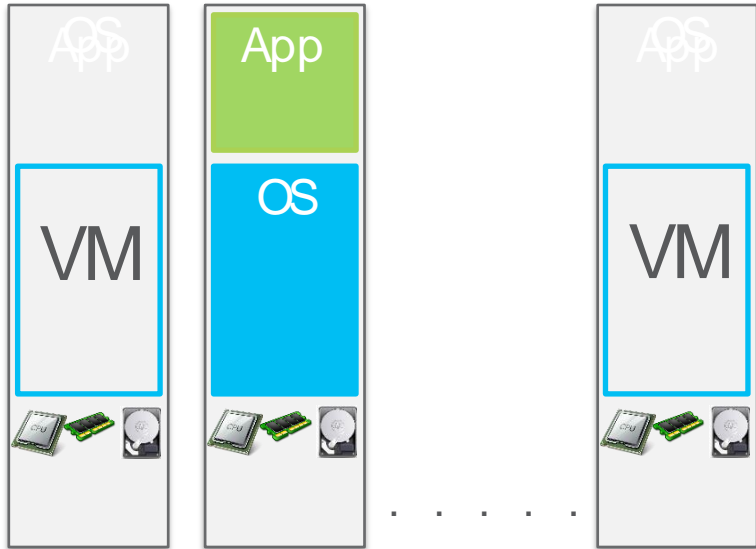




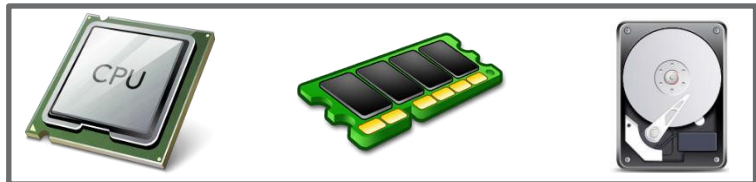


Hypervisor



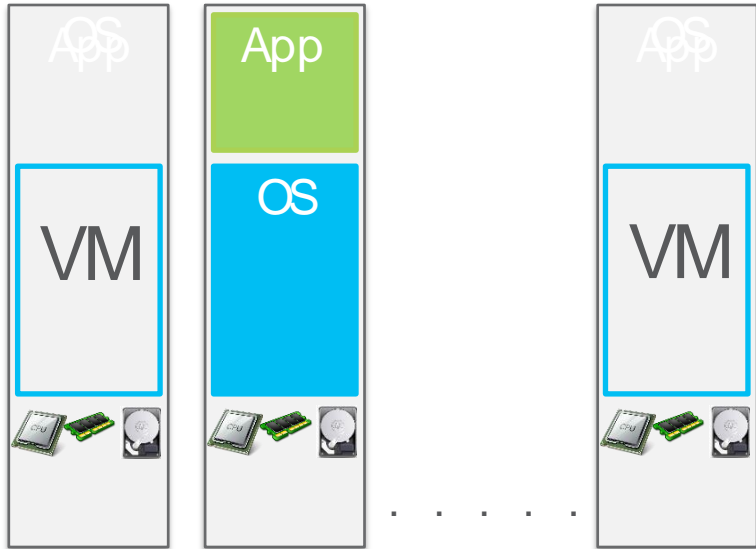


Hypervisor

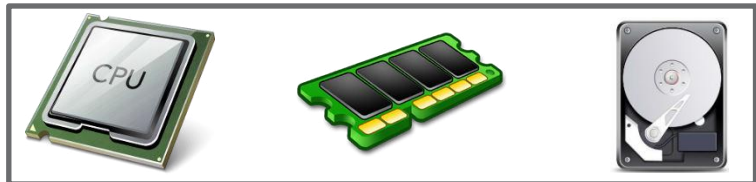


scmGalaxy



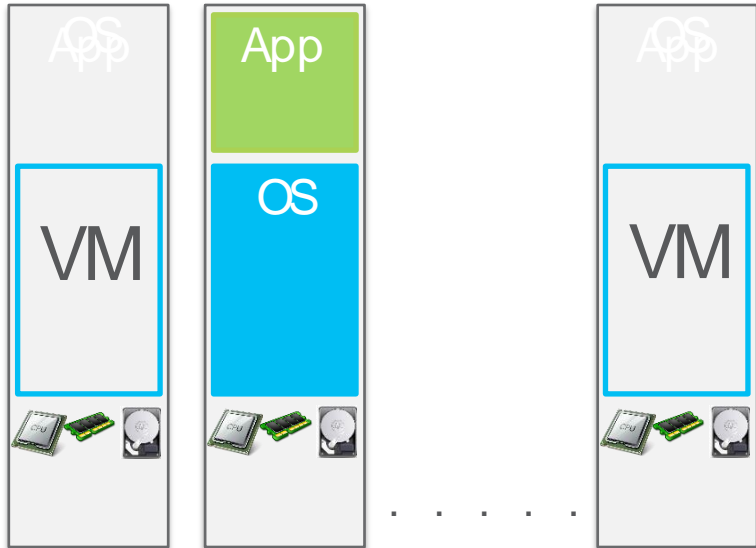


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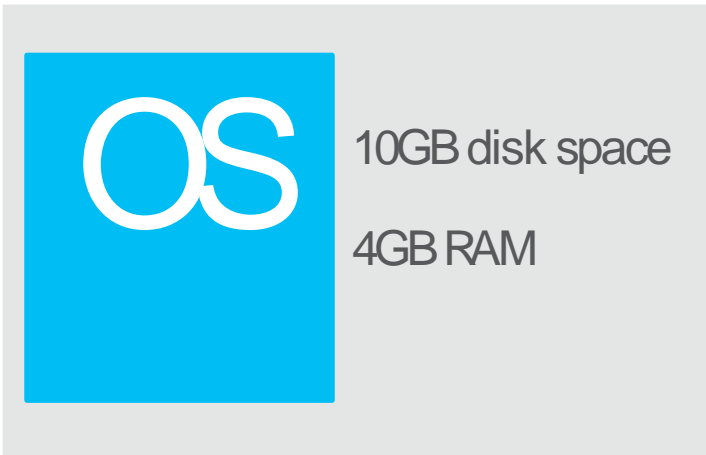


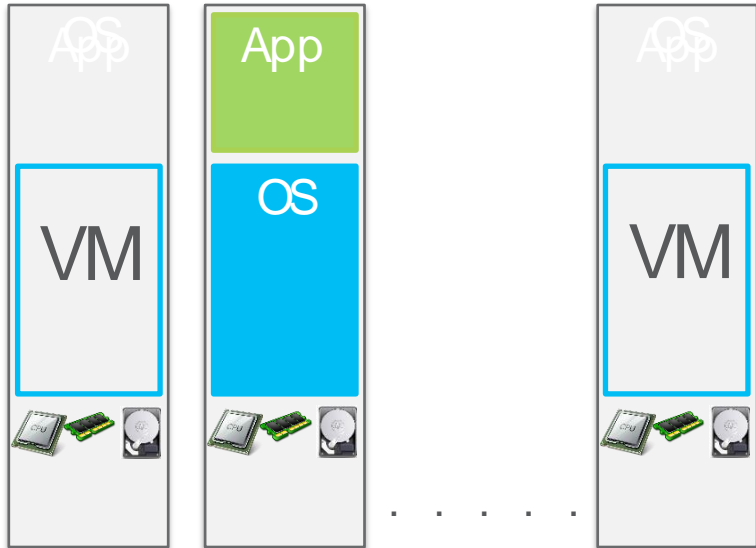
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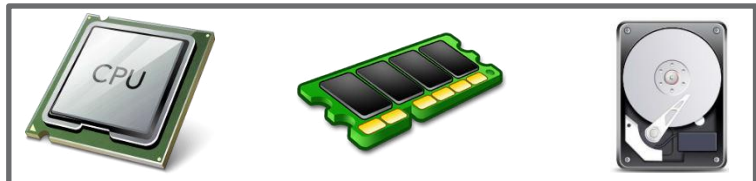


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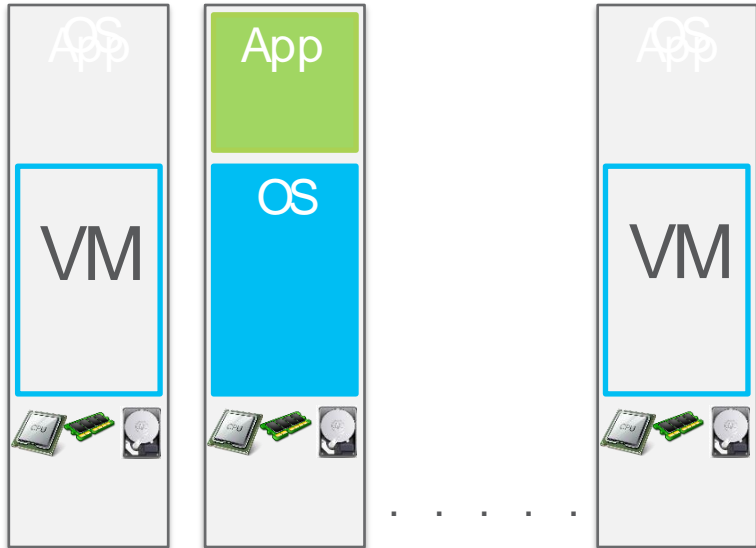
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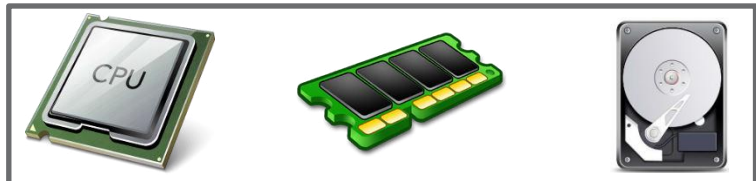
scmGalaxy



10GB disk space
4GB RAM
5% CPU



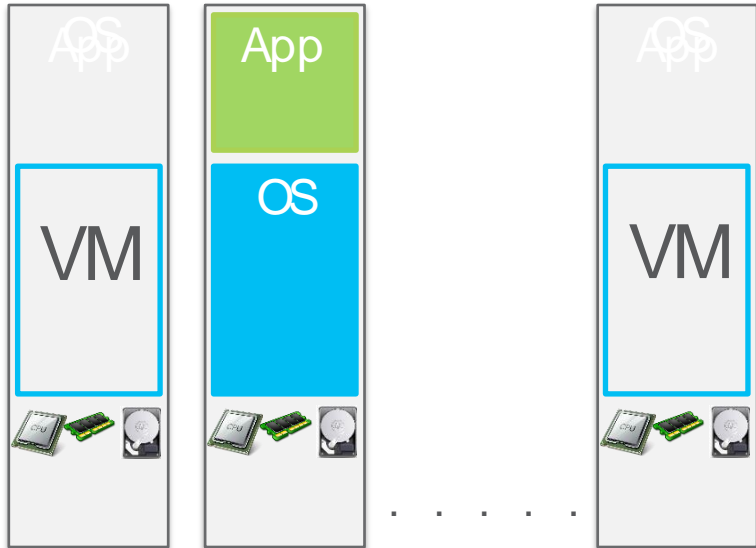
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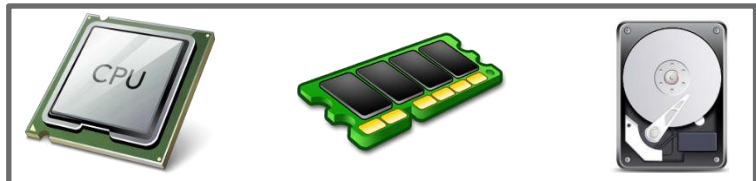
scmGalaxy

OS
 10GB disk space
 4GB RAM
 5% CPU

x 10 =



Hypervisor

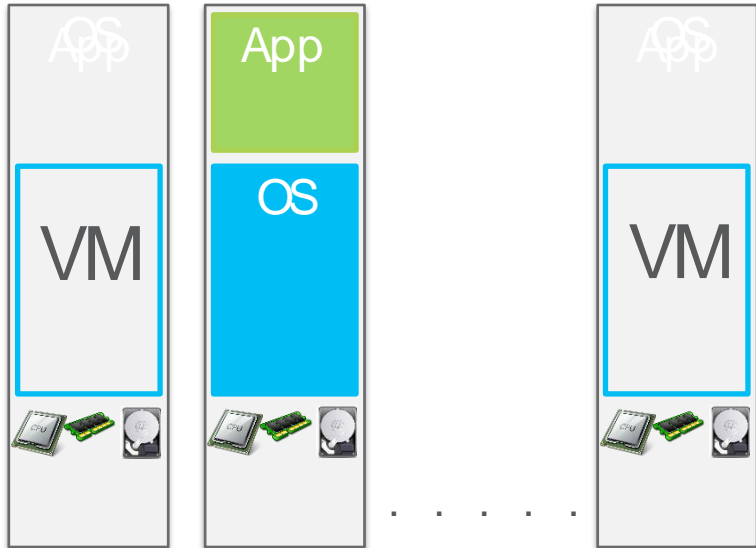


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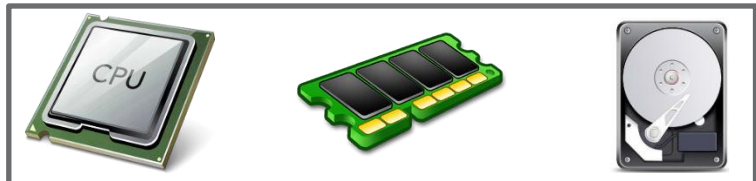
OS

- 10GB disk space
- 4GB RAM
- 5% CPU

x 10 = **100GB** disk space



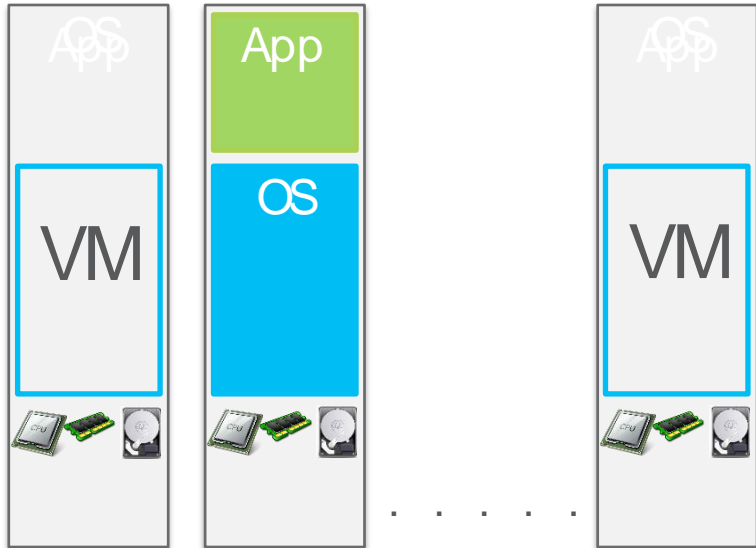
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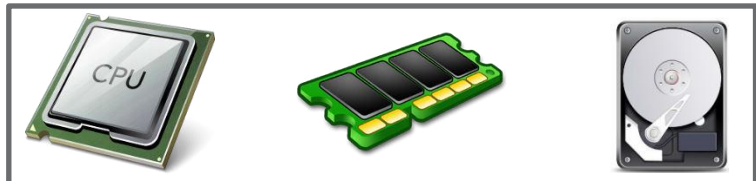
scmGalaxy

OS
 10GB disk space
 4GB RAM
 5% CPU

x 10 = **100GB** disk space
40GB RAM



Hypervisor

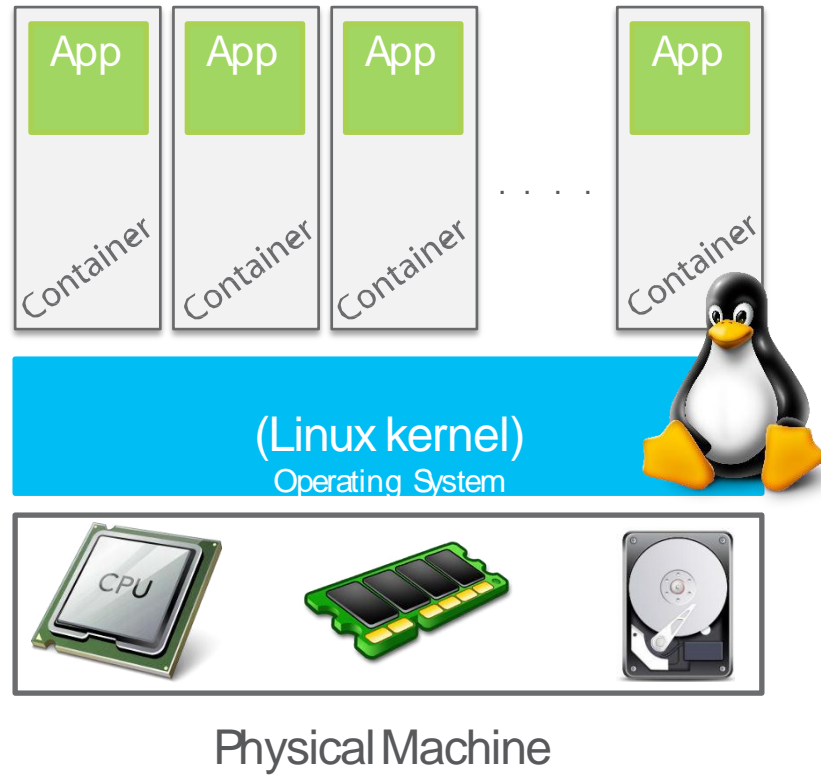


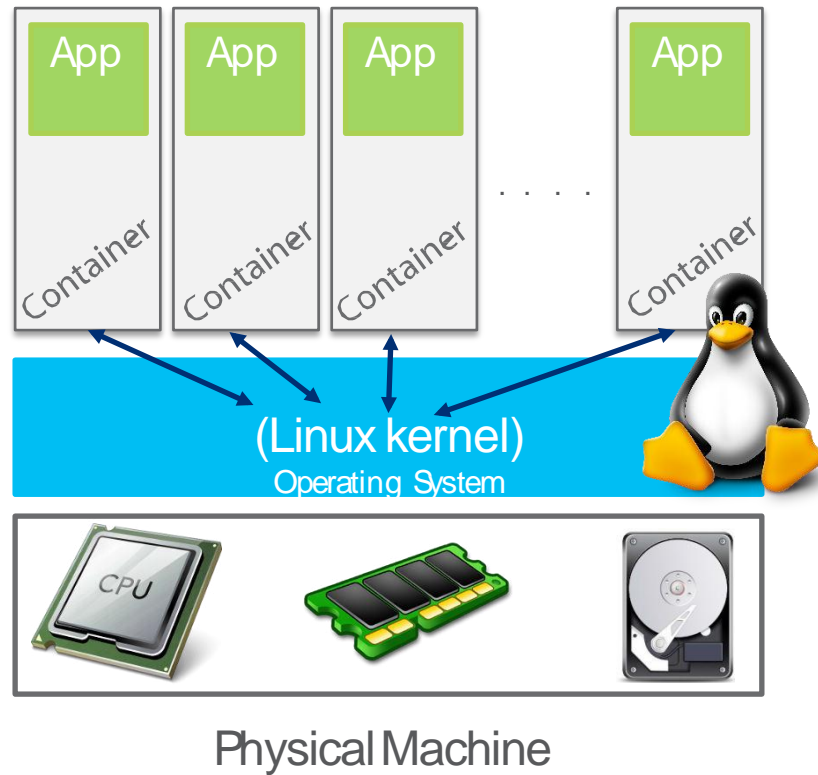
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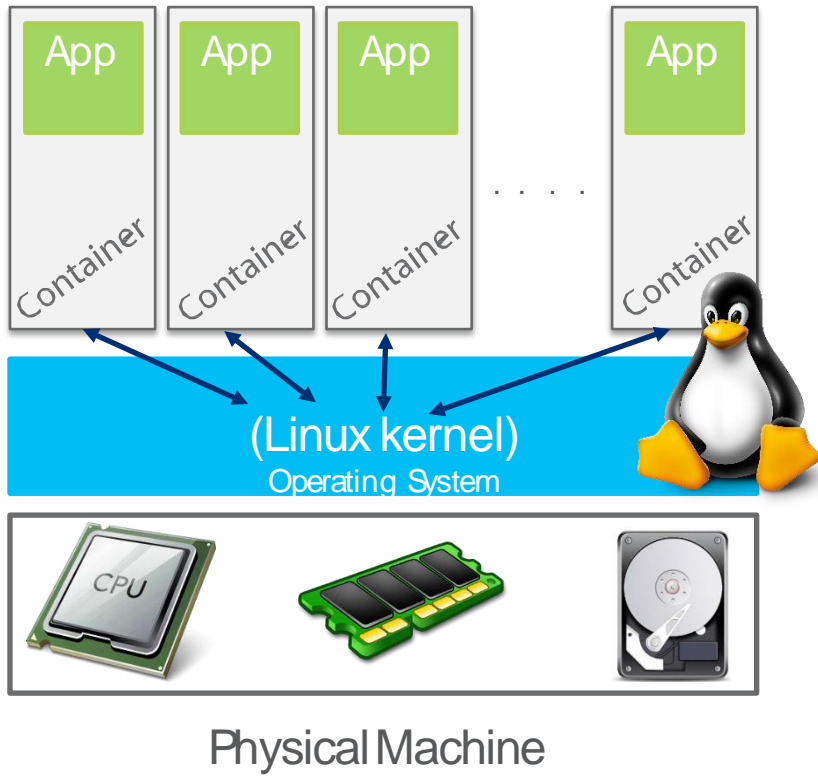
10GB disk space
4GB RAM
5% CPU

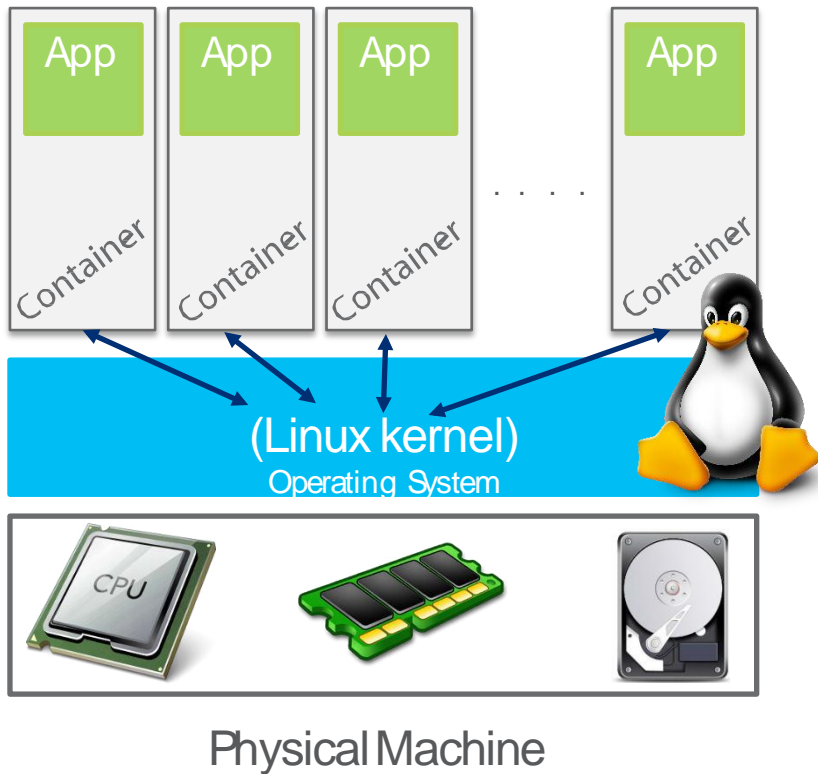
x 10 =

100GB disk space
40GB RAM
50% CPU





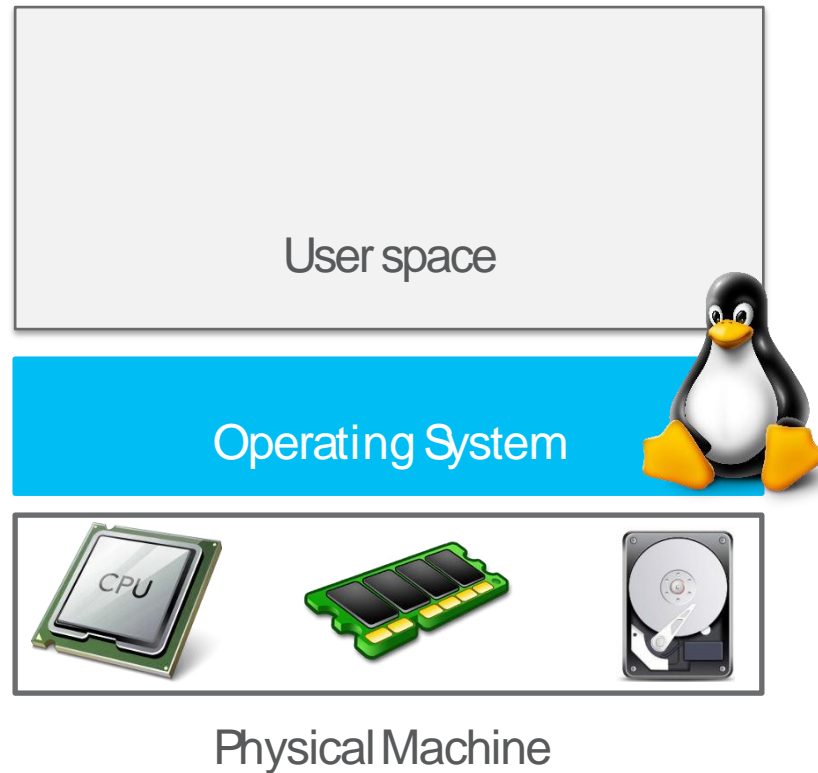




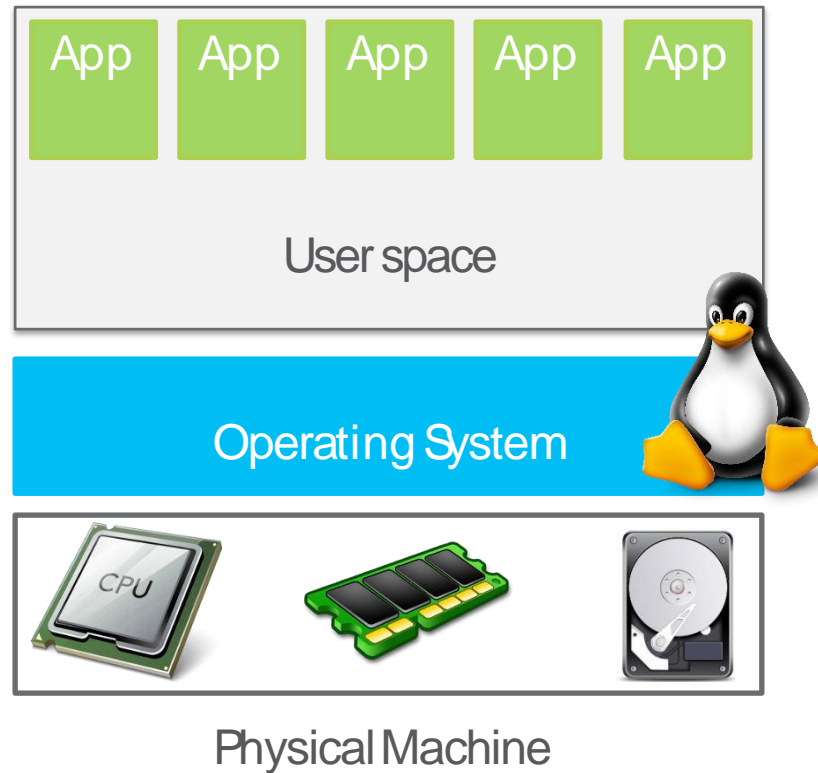
Containers consume less CPU, RAM and disk resource than Virtual Machines

How Containers Work

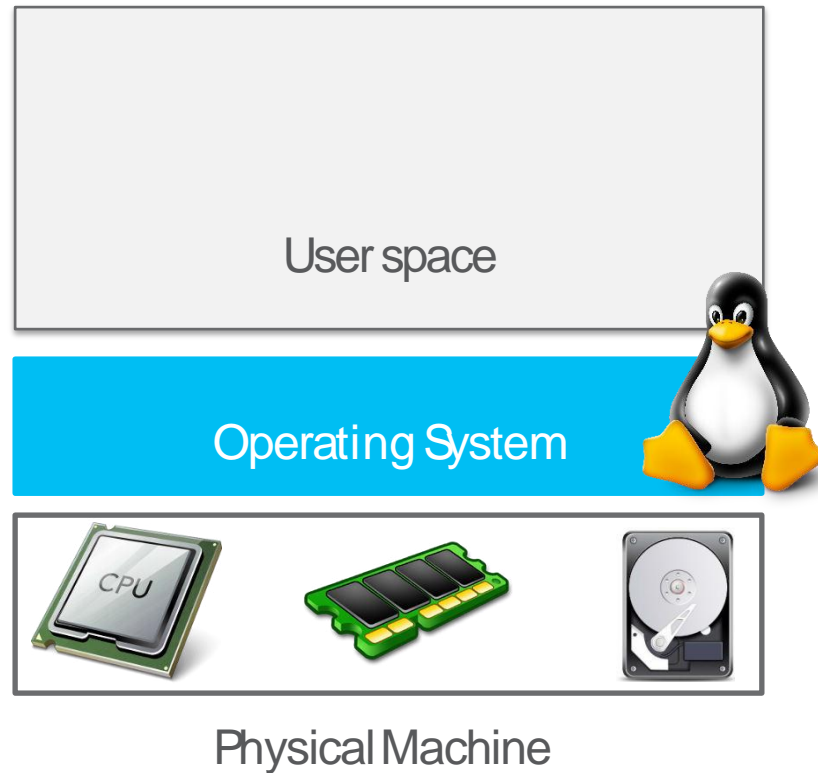
How Containers Work



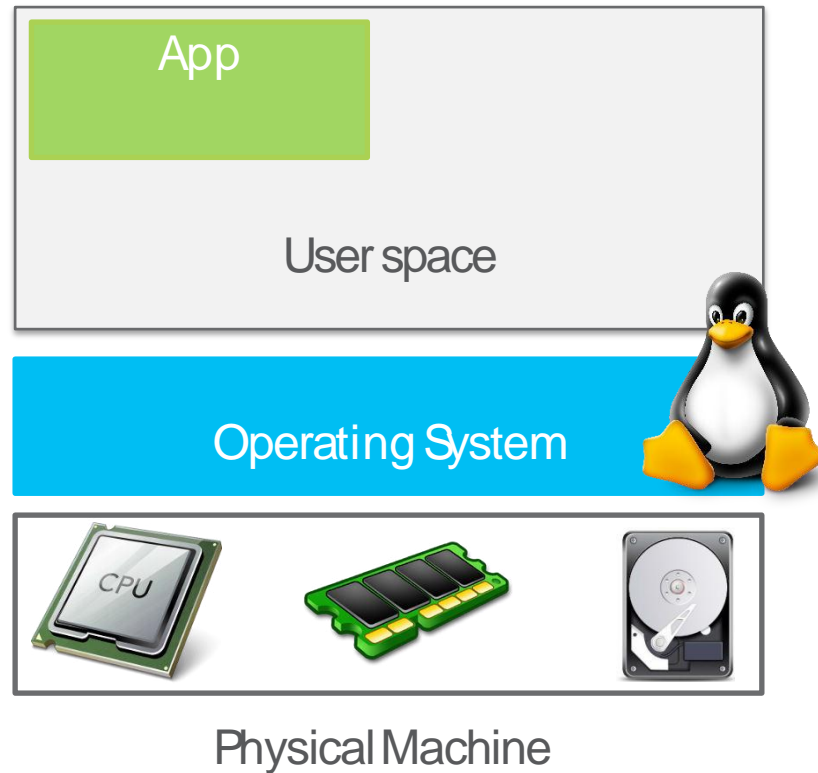
How Containers Work



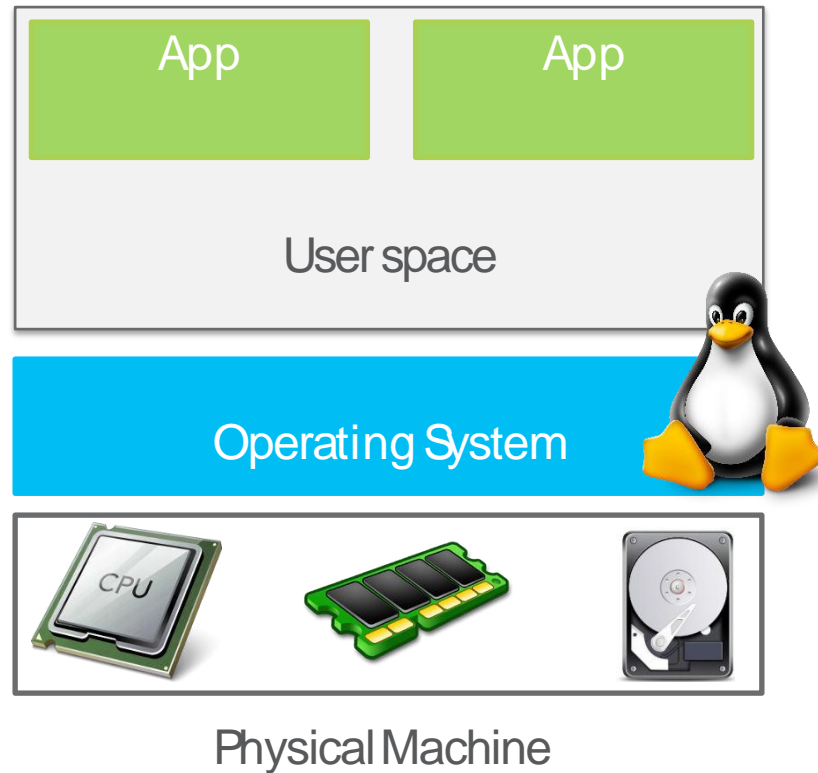
How Containers Work



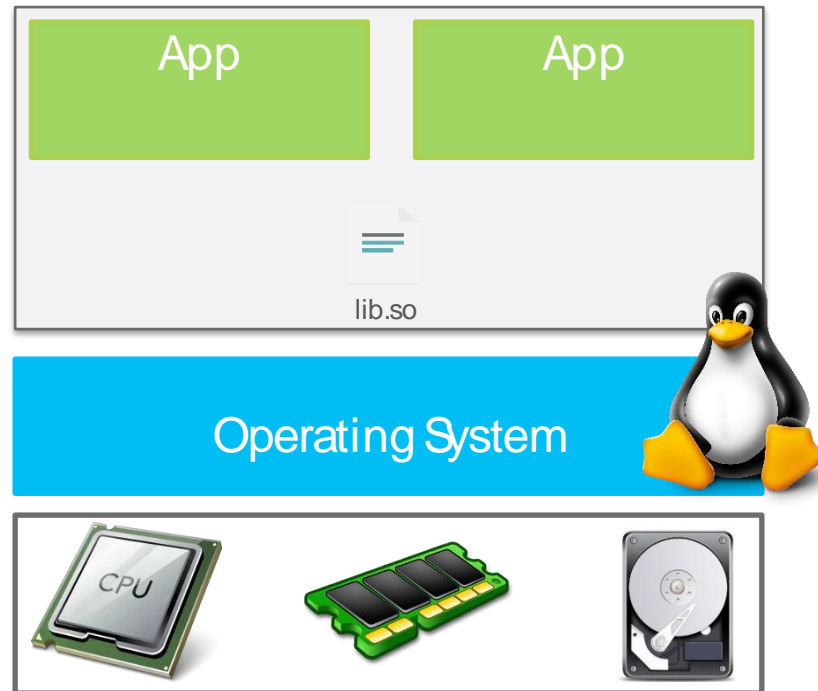
How Containers Work



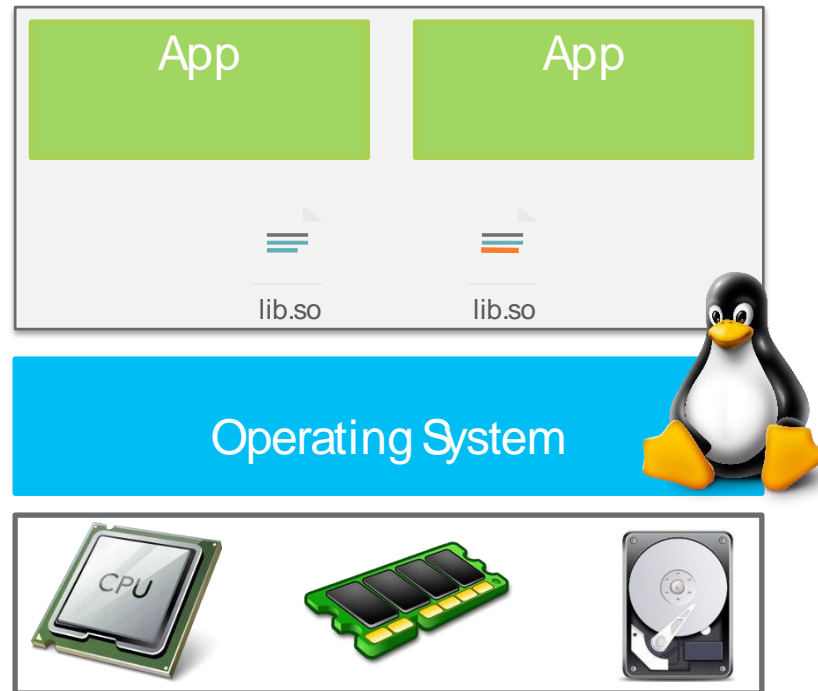
How Containers Work



How Containers Work



How Containers Work



How Containers Work

