

WHAT'S REALLY THE DIFFERENCE

Between a VM and a Container?



**YOUR CLOUDS.
OUR EXPERTISE.**



YOUR CLOUDS.
OUR EXPERTISE.

WELCOME

ONE SIMPLE IDEA

CHANGED EVERYTHING.

1873



1896



“

**WE COULDN'T IMPROVE THE
PRODUCT SO WE IMPROVED
THE TUBE.**

- Colgate, 1908

”

1962

Colgate Research Center



1978

THE LAB ASSISTANT



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**YOUR CLOUDS.
OUR EXPERTISE.**

WELL, ACTUALLY...

TOOTHPASTE TUBE THEORY

1) PRESSURE BUILT UP IN A FINITE BOUNDED SYSTEM NEEDS TO BE RELEASED SOMEWHERE OR THE SYSTEM WILL BREAK.

2) THERE ARE DIMINISHING RETURNS TO SQUEEZING THE TUBE AFTER A CERTAIN POINT.





IDEA

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Distinguished Architect, Rackspace
Founder, OpenStack Containers Team
Founder and PTL, OpenStack Magnum
Organizer, Docker Los Angeles



THE DIFFERENCE

1

EFFICIENCY

2

PERFORMANCE

3

SECURITY

HISTORY OF VIRTUALIZATION

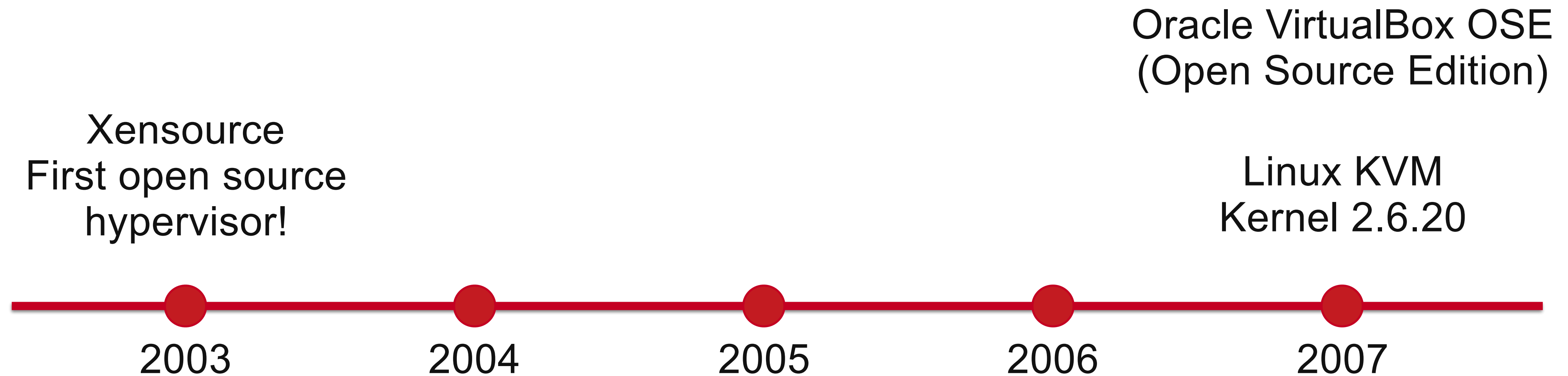
- 1960's IBM S/360 Mainframes are the 800# Gorilla
 - Single user system designed for batch jobs
- 1963 MIT Project MAC (\$2M grant from DARPA)
 - MAC = Multiple Access Computing: Multics
 - Vendor Choice == GE (Commercial interest in time sharing computer)
 - Whoops! IBM panicked! Created CP-40 for Bell Labs, CP-67.
 - Virtual Machines on the CP-67 using "CP (Control Program)" in 1967!
- 1987 Insignia Solutions "SoftPC"
- 1997 Apple (Connectrix) "VirtualPC"
- 1999 VMWare "VMWare Workstation"

APPLICATION VIRTUALIZATION

- 1990 Sun Microsystems “Stealth”
 - Address C/C++ Portability problems
 - Renamed Oak -> Webrunner -> Java (1995)
- 1996 Sun Microsystems “Java”
 - Java Development Kit (JDK)
 - Java Runtime Environment (JRE)
 - Java Virtual Machine (JVM)



OPEN SOURCE VIRTUALIZATION



HISTORY OF CONTAINERS (1/2)

- 1979 UNIX chroot (added to BSD in 1982)
- 2000 FreeBSD Jails (filesystems, users, networks)
- 2001 Linux VServer (VPS Solution)
- 2005 OpenVZ (filesystems, users/groups, process tree, networks, devices, IPC)
- 2006 Process Containers (Linux Kernel 2.6.24, limit CPU, mem, disk, network IO)
- 2008 Control Groups (cgroups added to Linux Kernel)
- 2008 LXC (LinuX Containers, CLI and language bindings for 6 languages)
- 2011 Warden, CloudFoundry
- 2013 LMCTFY, Google

HISTORY OF CONTAINERS (2/2)

DotCloud
becomes
Docker, Inc.

CoreOS
introduces
Rocket

Microsoft
Windows
Containers

2013

2014

2015

2016

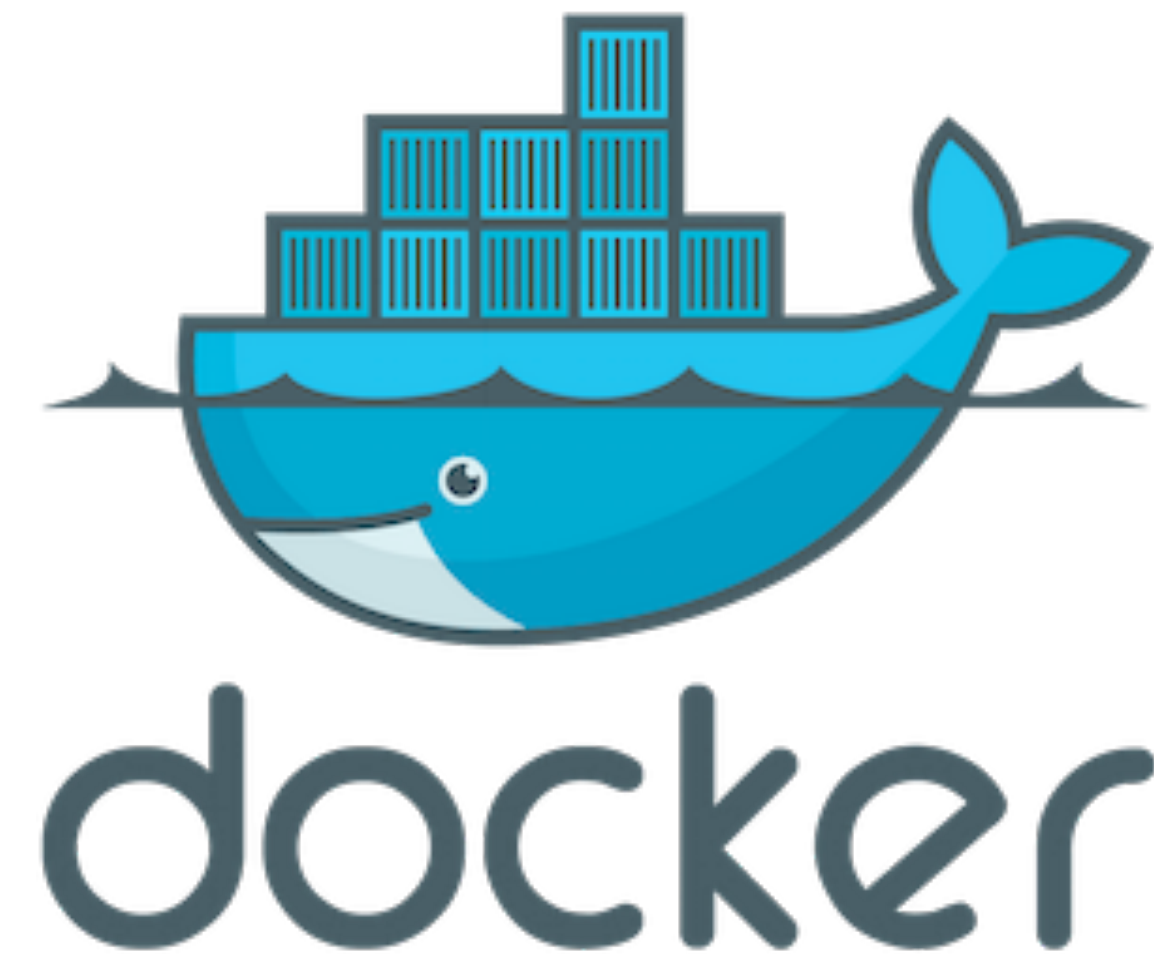
2017

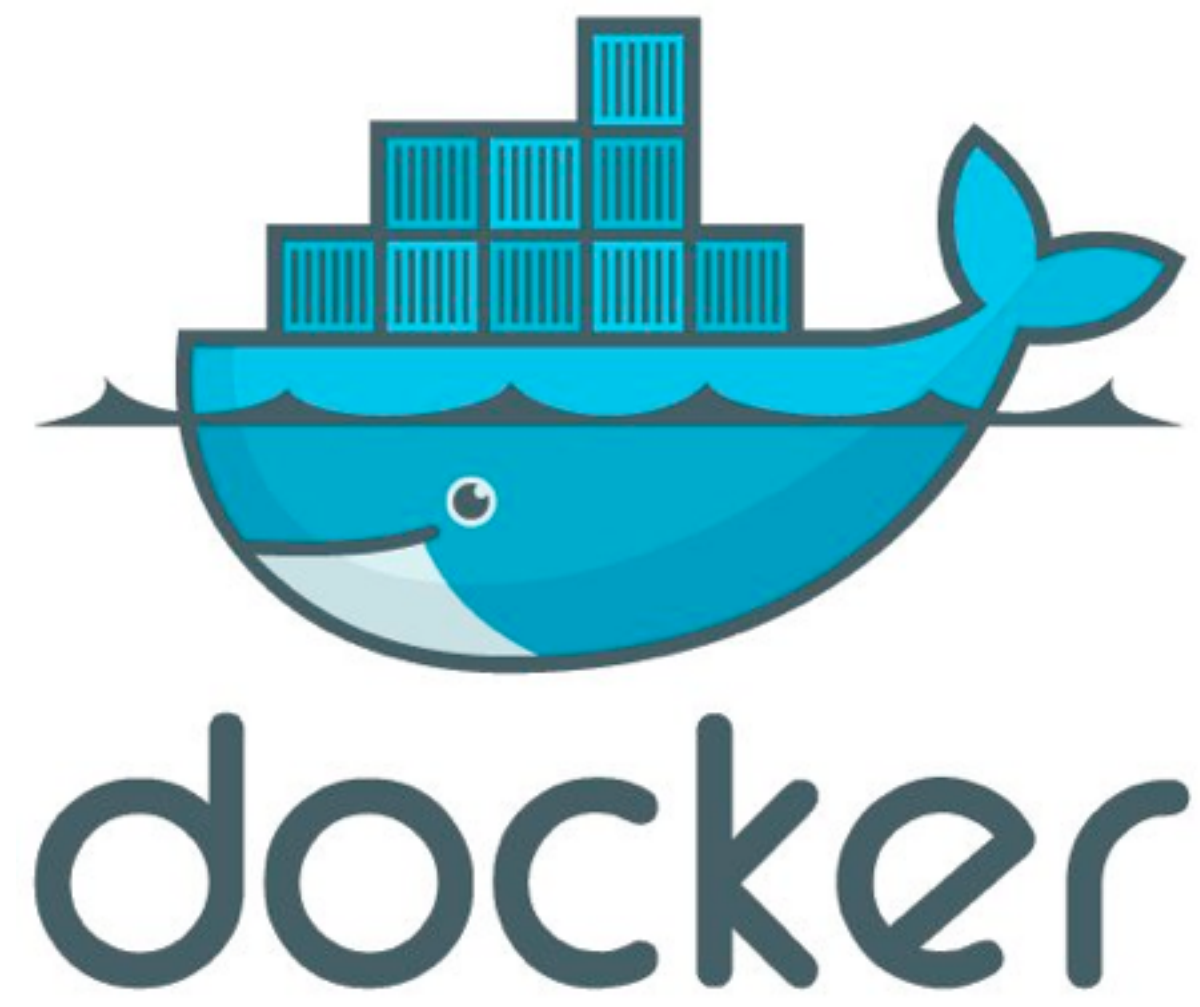


EVERYTHING CHANGED IN 2013

2013

DOCKER IMAGE





LINUX CGROUPS

- Kernel Feature
- Groups of processes
- Control resource allocations
 - CPU
 - Memory
 - Disk
 - I/O
- May be nested



LINUX KERNEL NAMESPACES

- Kernel Feature
- Restrict your view of the system
- Mounts (CLONE_NEWNS)
- UTS (CLONE_NEWUTS)
 - `uname()` output
- IPC (CLONE_NEWIPC)
- PID (CLONE_NEWPID)
- Networks (CLONE_NEWNET)
- User (CLONE_NEWUSER)
 - See also: privileged/unprivileged modes
- May be nested



DOCKER CONTAINER IMAGE

- NOT A FILESYSTEM
- NOT A VHD
- Basically a tar file
- Has a hierarchy
- Arbitrary depth
- Layered filesystem
 - Top layer can be writable
- Fits into the Docker Registry

Base Image

Child Image

Grandchild Image

DOCKER REGISTRY

- Git Repo Semantics
 - Pull
 - Push
 - Commit
- Hierarchy

Base Image

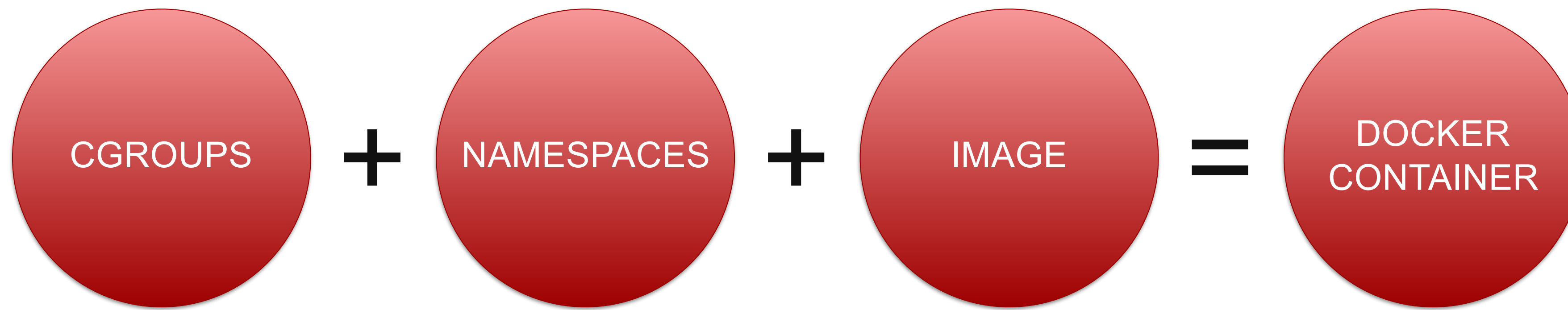


Child Image

Grandchild Image

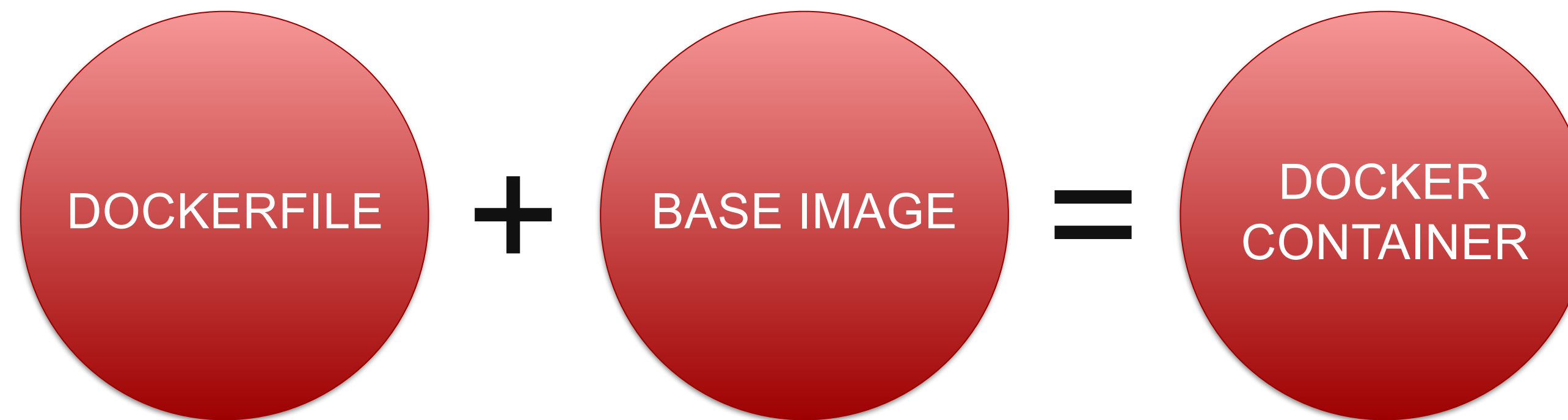
CONTAINER

- Combines several things
 - Linux Cgroups
 - Kernel Namespaces
 - Docker Image
 - Has a lifecycle



DOCKERFILE

- Like a Makefile (shell script with keywords)
- Extends from a Base Image
- Results in a new Docker Image
- Imperative, not Declarative



DOCKERFILE EXAMPLE

```
FROM centos:centos6  
MAINTAINER Adrian Otto <aotto@aotto.com>  
RUN yum -y install httpd  
EXPOSE 80  
ADD start.sh /start.sh  
CMD /start.sh
```

```
$ docker build -t webserver .
```

DOCKERFILE EXAMPLE

```
FROM webserver
MAINTAINER Adrian Otto <aotto@aotto.com>
RUN yum -y install mysql-server php
EXPOSE 80
ADD start.sh /start.sh
CMD /start.sh
```

```
$ docker build -t lampstack .
```

THE DIFFERENCE

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EFFICIENCY

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PERFORMANCE

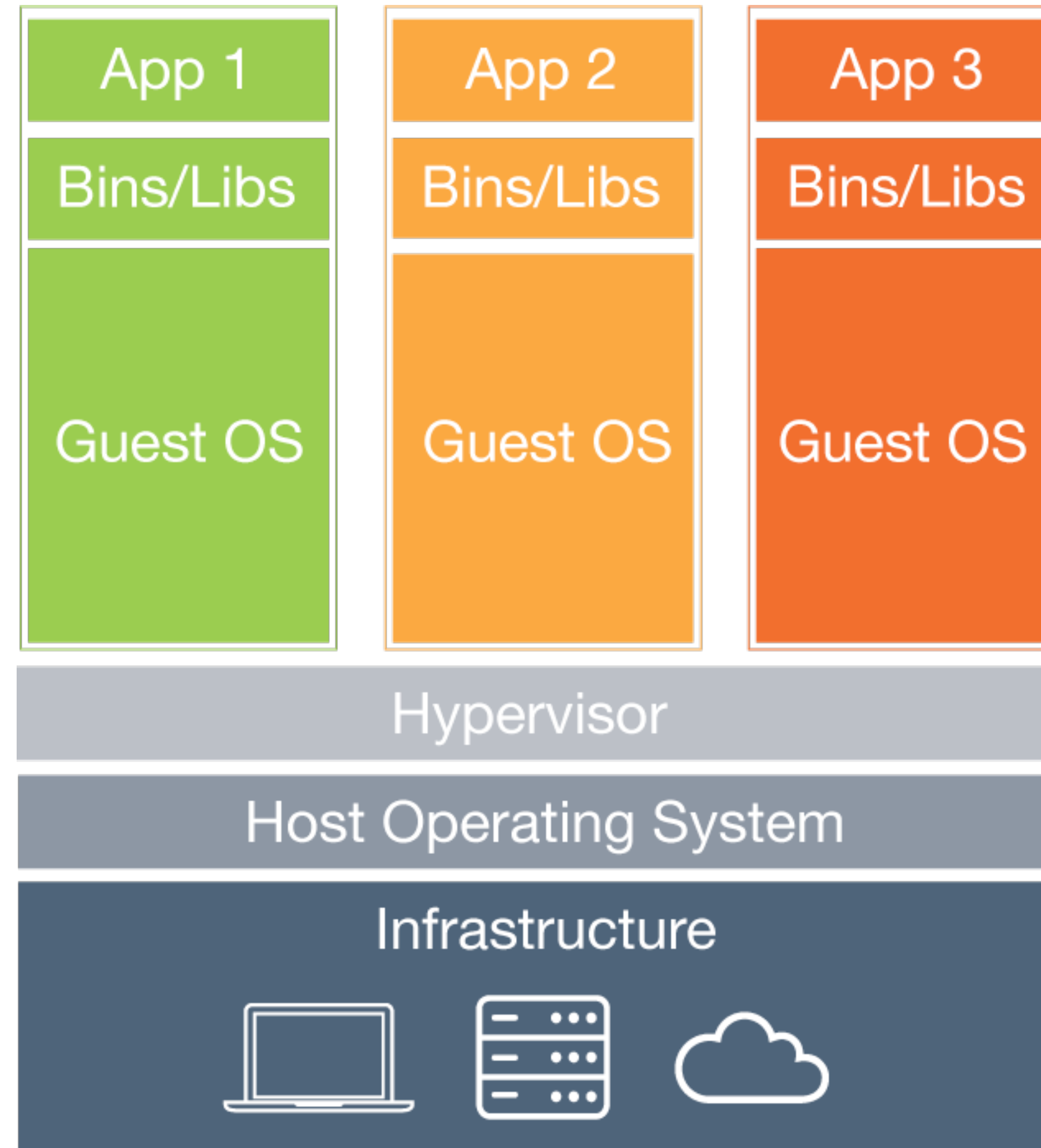
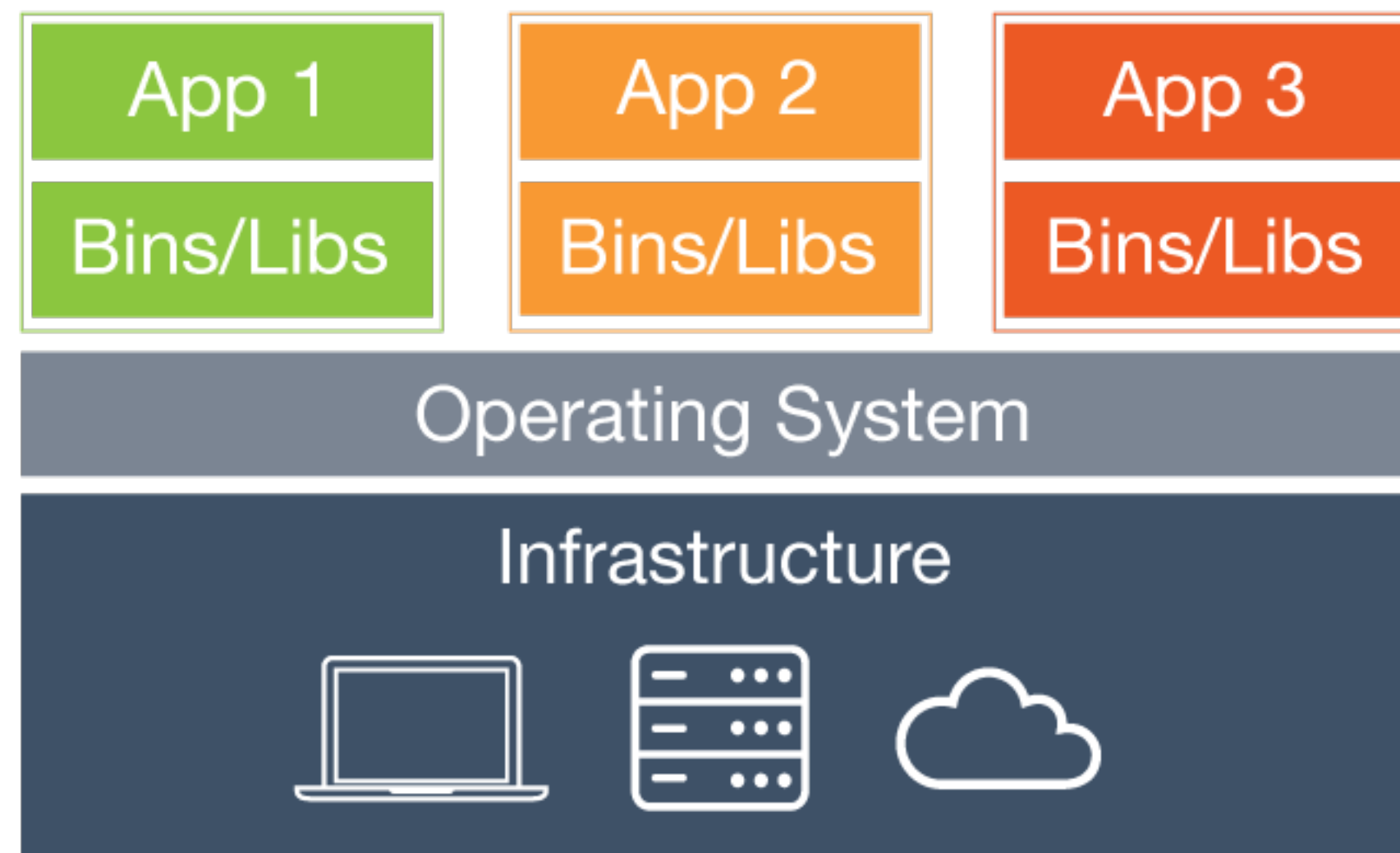
3

SECURITY

THE DIFFERENCE

1

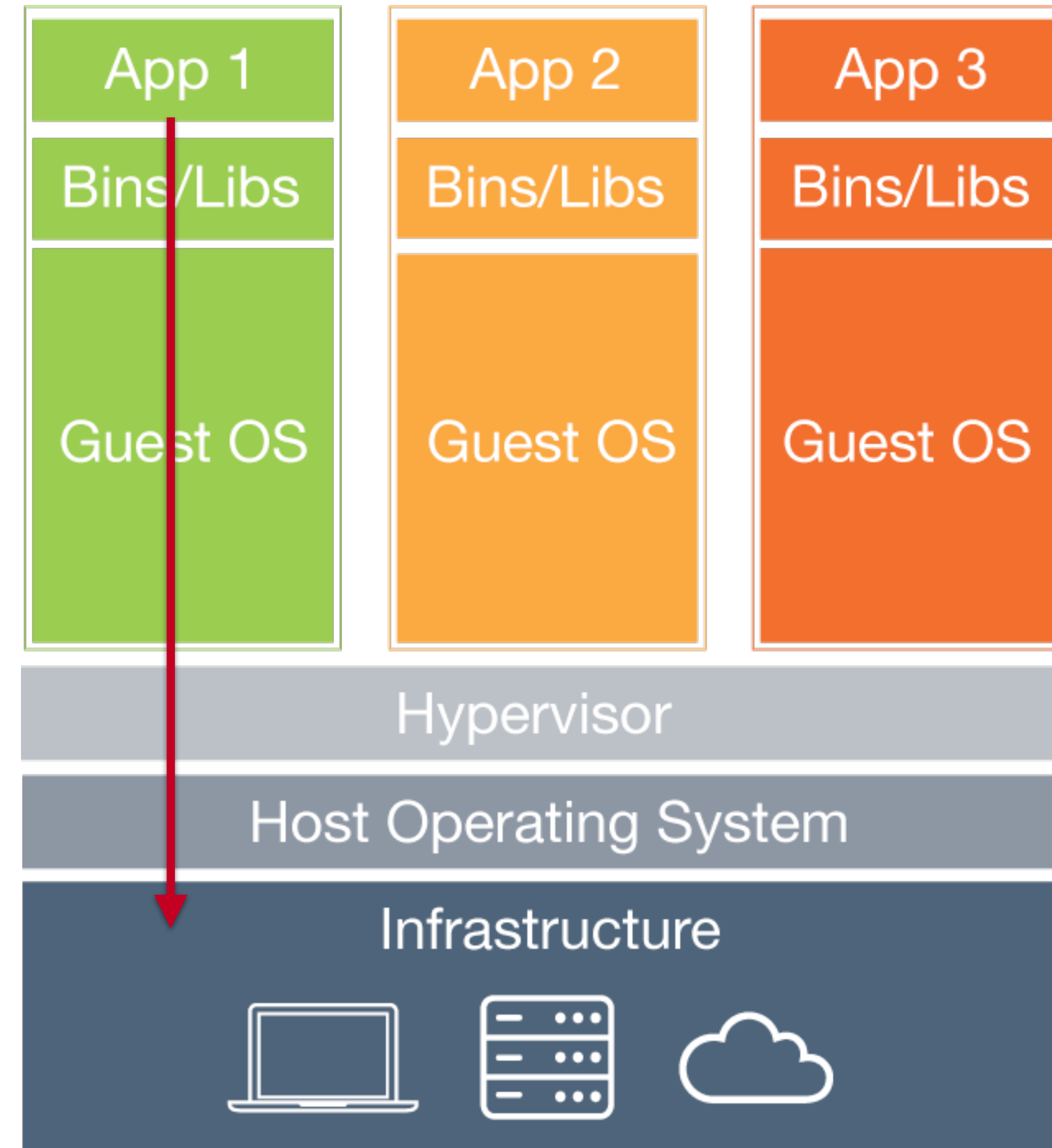
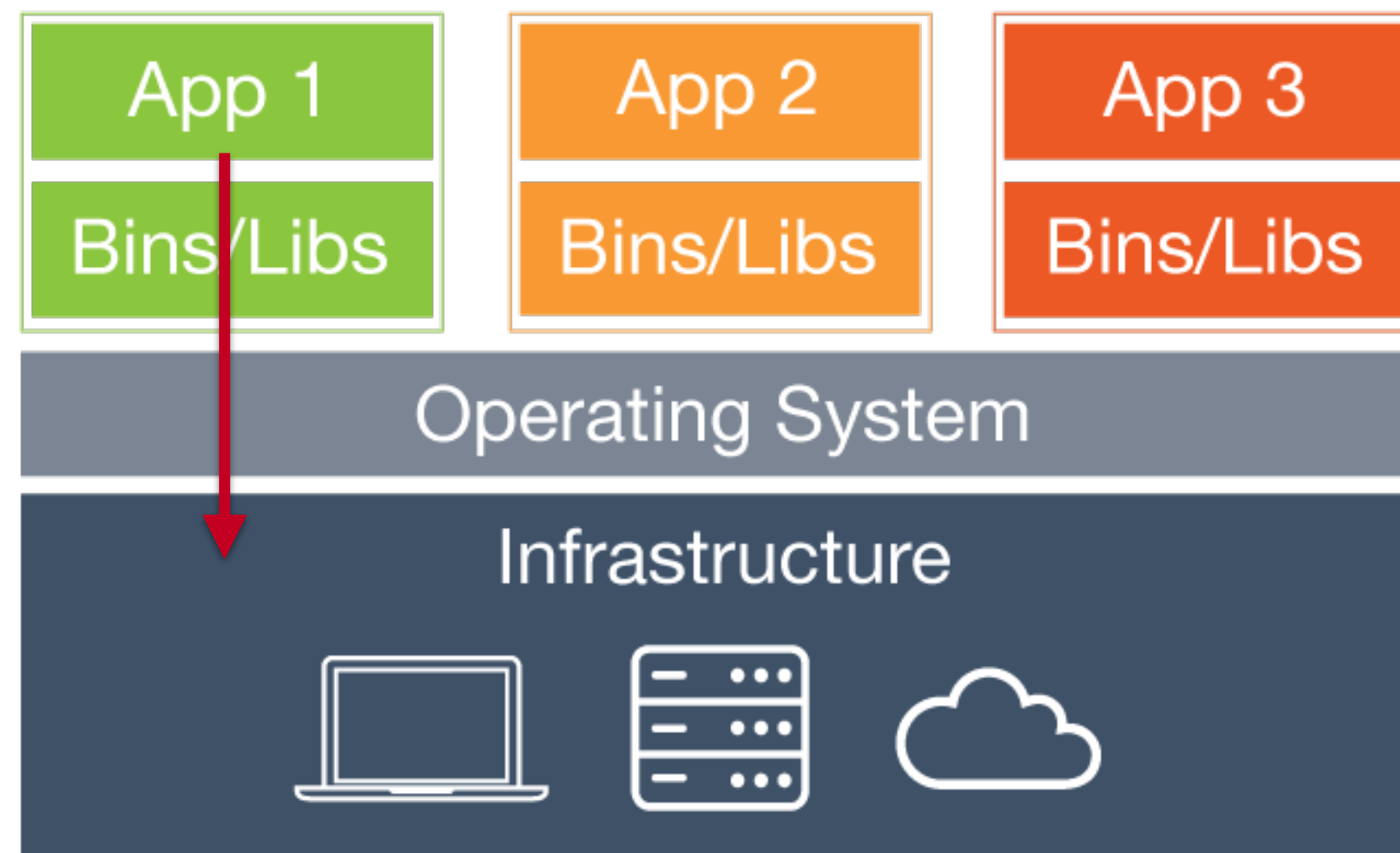
EFFICIENCY



THE DIFFERENCE

2

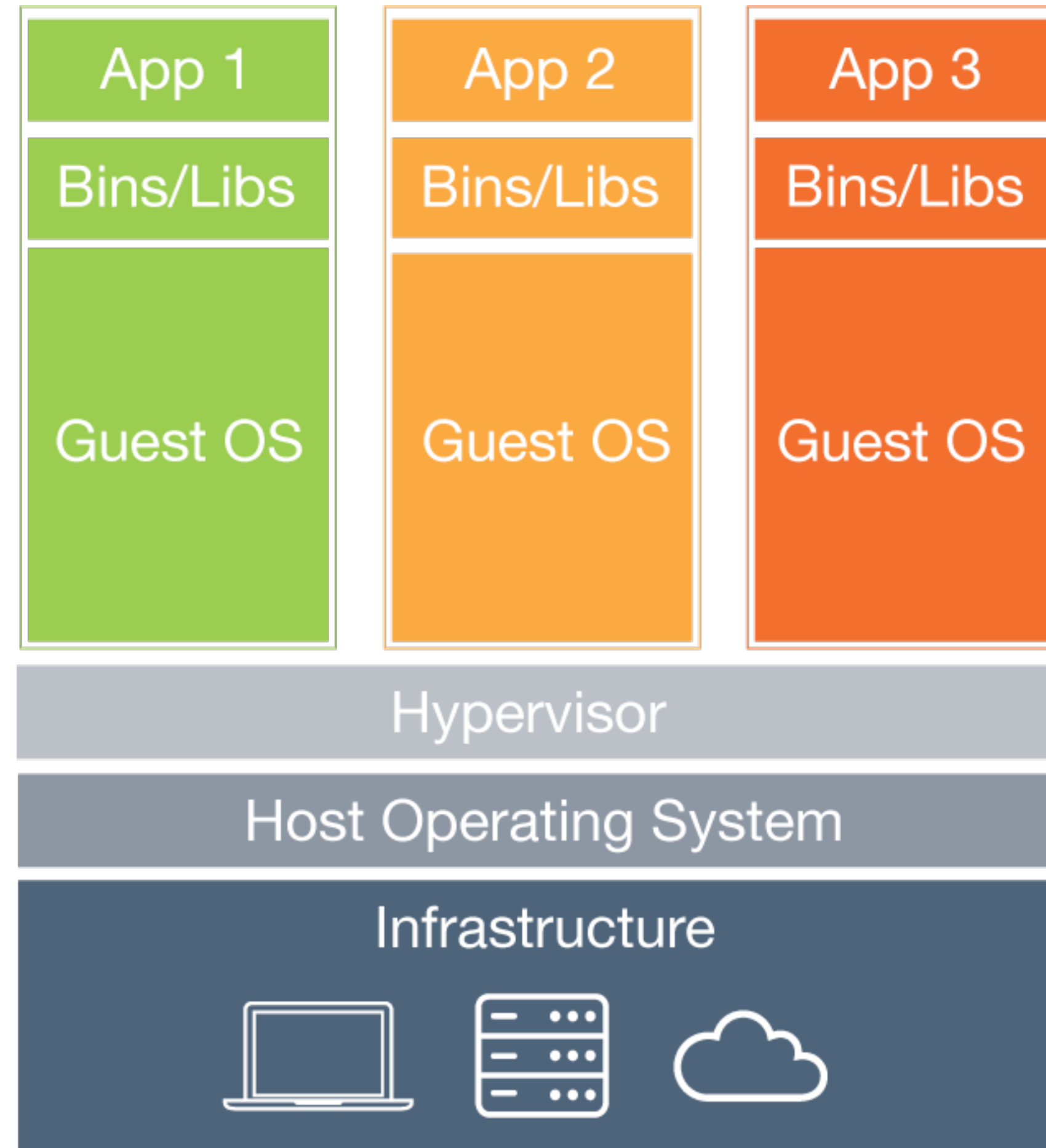
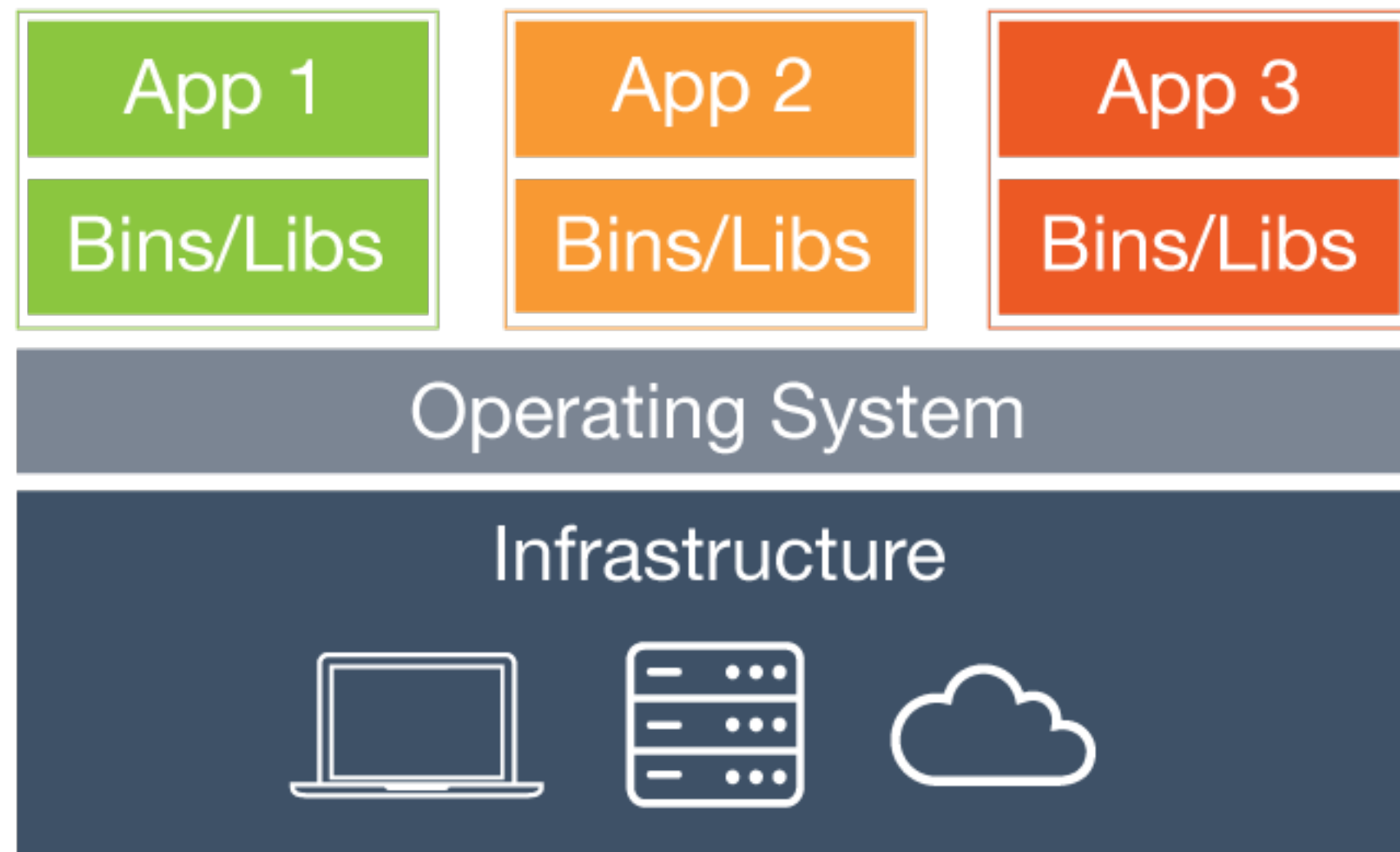
PERFORMANCE



THE DIFFERENCE

3

SECURITY





CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS



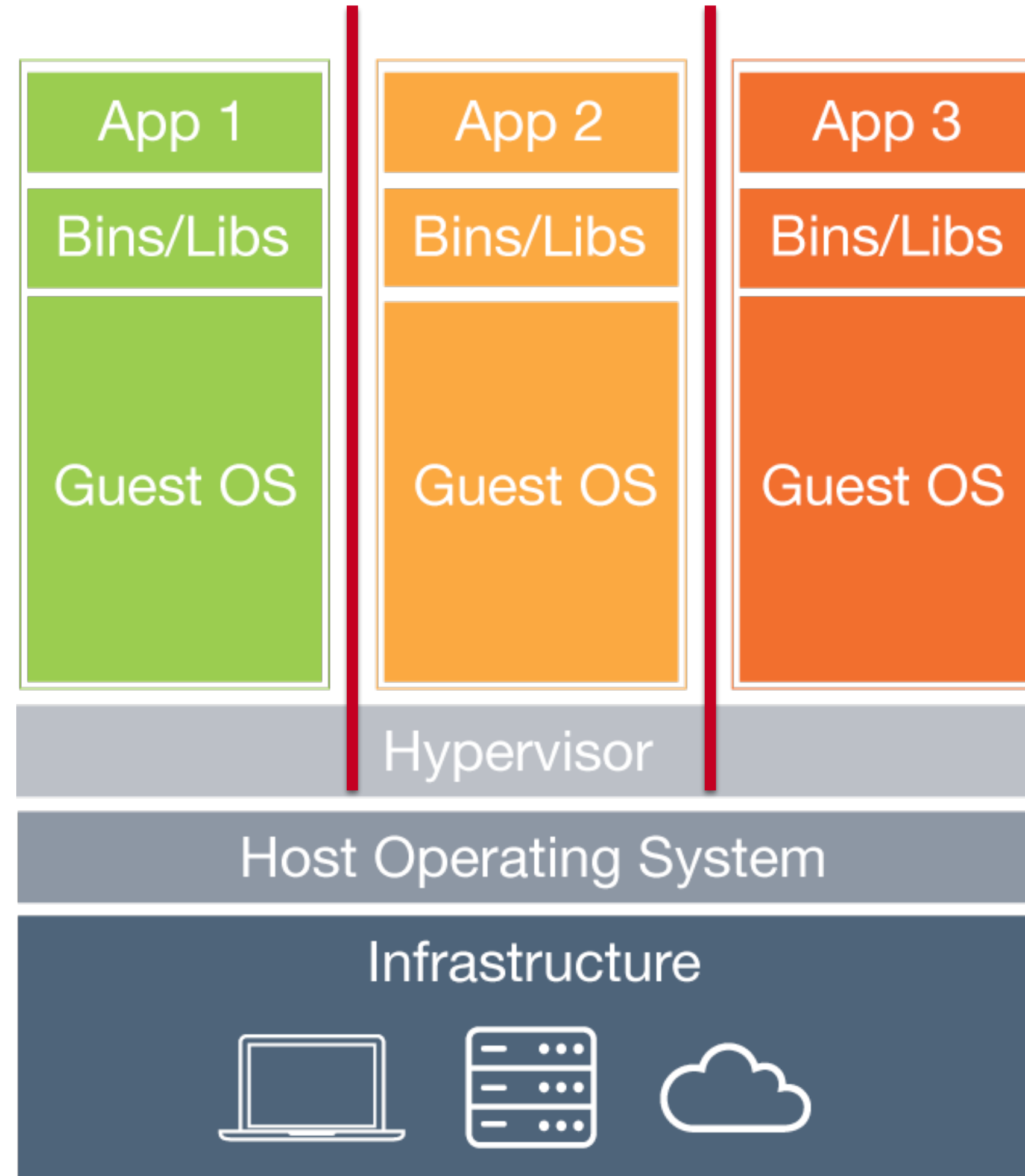
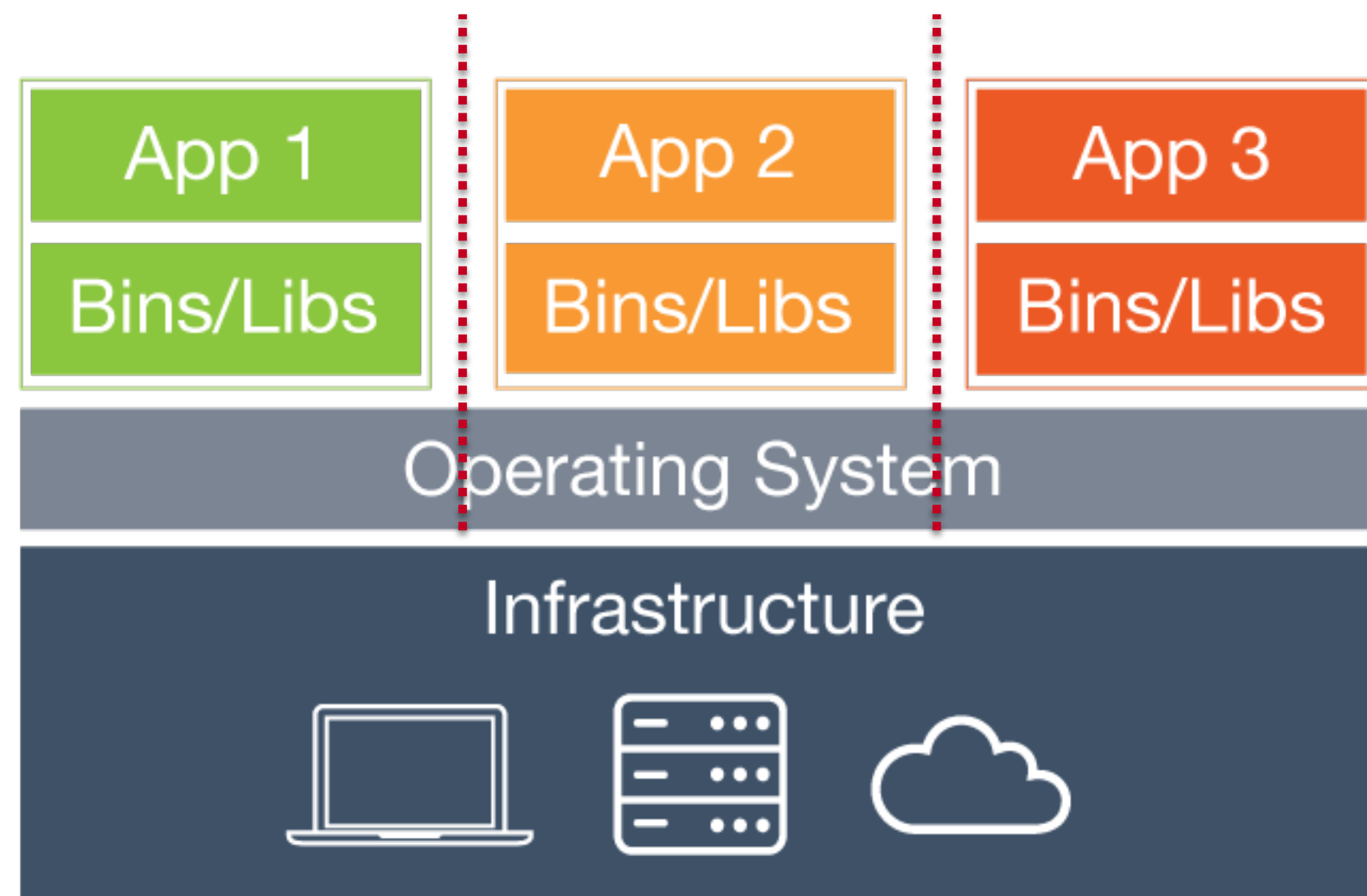
VIRTUALIZATION MAPPINGS

Physical	Virtual
System	Partition
Logical Processor	Virtual Processor
Advanced Programmable Interrupt Controller (APIC)	Virtual APIC + Synthetic Interrupt Controller (SynIC)
Physical Address = System mPhysical Address (SPA)	Guest Physical Address (GPA)

THE DIFFERENCE

3

SECURITY



CONTAINER ISOLATION TECHNIQUES

- SELinux / AppArmor
- Secure Computation
- Container Nesting
- Docker Auth Plugins
- User Namespaces
- Encrypted Filesystems
- Address Spaces
- Hardware Security



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**THANK
YOU**

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