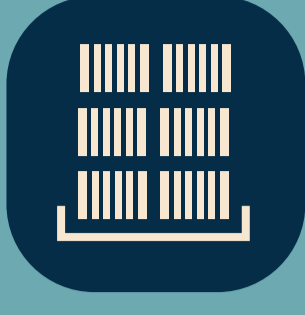


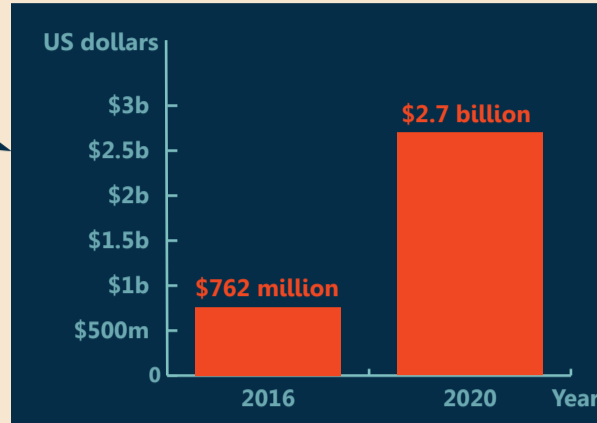
The Future Of Containers



Container Technology/container-based virtualization and application containerization, works on the OS level of virtualization as a means to deploy and run distributed applications without launching an entire VM for each application. Instead, multiple isolated systems, called containers, are run on a single control host and access a single kernel.

According to 451 Research's latest Cloud-Enabling Technologies Market Monitor Report,

The application container market will grow from **\$762 million** in 2016 to **\$2.7 billion** by 2020.



Of the roughly **25%** of enterprises surveyed who use containers,

34% were in broad implementation of production applications,

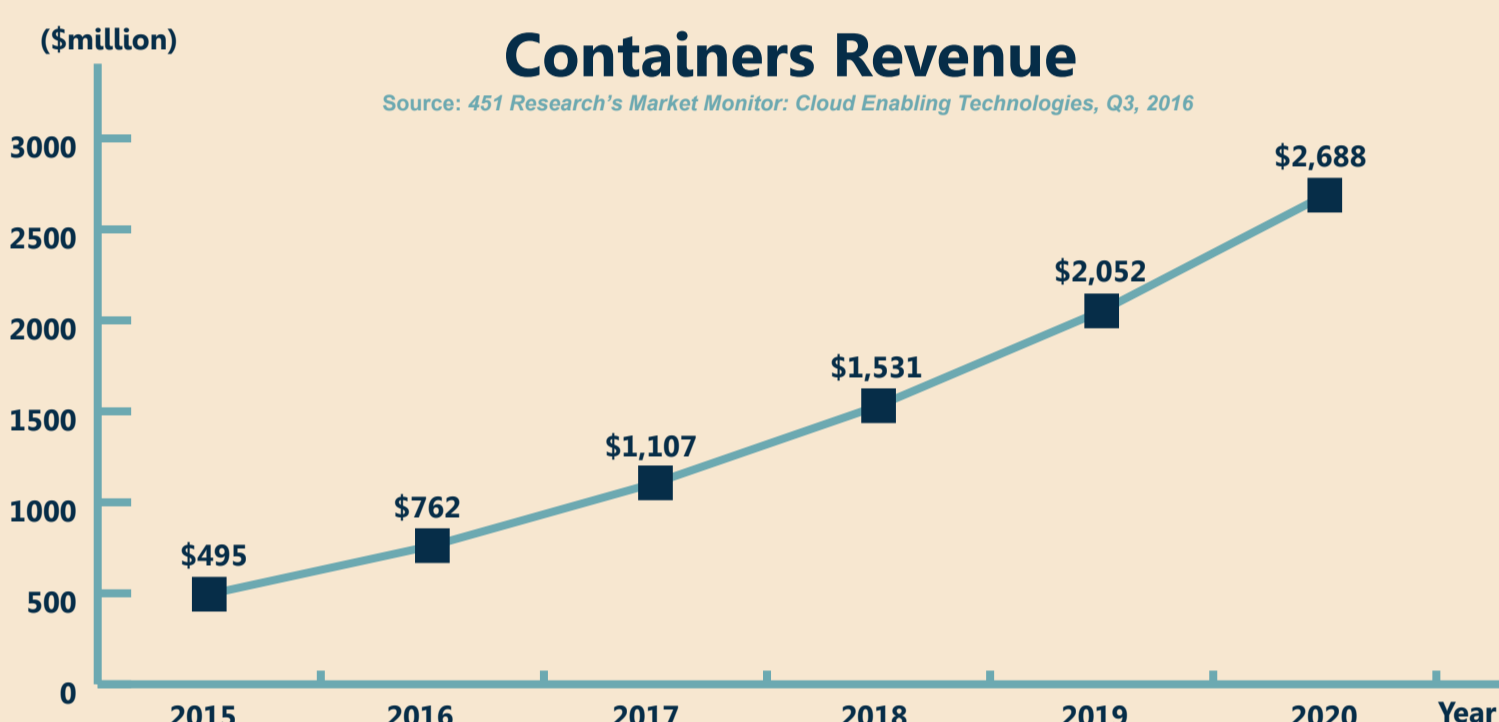
and **28%** had begun initial implementation of production applications with containers.

14% of IT organizations surveyed were leveraging Docker containers in production,

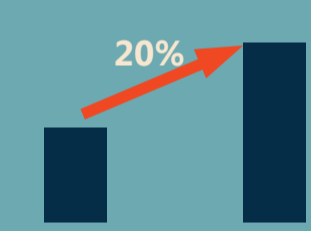
while nearly **31%** were piloting or evaluating application containers.

Containers Revenue

Source: 451 Research's Market Monitor: Cloud Enabling Technologies, Q3, 2016



According to Gartner, by the year 2020 **50%** of companies will utilize container technology, up from **20%** today.



Benefits of Containers

1. Agile environment:



The biggest advantage in favor of container technologies is that they can be created much faster than VM instances. Their light-weight footprint enables less overhead in terms of performance and size.

2. Enhanced productivity:



Containers increase developer productivity by removing cross-service dependencies and conflicts. Each container can be seen as a different microservice and thus can be independently upgraded without any concerns regarding their sync.

3. Version Control



Each image of a container can be version controlled, thus enabling tracking of different versions of the container, watch out for differences between versions.

4. Computing environment portability



Containers encapsulate all the relevant details like application dependencies and operating systems, which are essential to run the application. This helps ease the portability of the container image from one environment to another.

5. Standardization



Most containers are based on open standards and can run on all major Linux distributions, Microsoft, etc.

6. Secure



Containers isolate the processes of one container with another one and the underlying infrastructure as well. Thus any upgrade or changes in one container do not affect another container.

The "benefits of containers" are from dzone.com, dzone.com/articles/container-technologies-overview



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