Introduction to Containers, Kubernetes, and OpenShift

Module 1 Glossary: Understanding the Benefits of Containers

Term	Definition
Container	An executable unit of software in which application code is packaged, along with its libraries and dependencies, in common ways so that it can be run anywhere, whether on a desktop, on-premises, or in the cloud.
Container Registry	Used for the storage and distribution of named container images. While many features can be built on top of a registry, its most basic function is storing images and allowing someone to later retrieve them.
Docker	A software platform for building and running applications as containers.
Dockerfile	A blueprint from which an image is built. It outlines all the steps to be taken to build the desired image; Docker then builds that image. A Dockerfile is a text file that contains all the commands a user would call on the command line to create the image.
Image	An immutable file that contains the source code, libraries, and dependencies that are necessary for an application to run. Images are templates or blueprints for a container.
Immutability	Images are read-only; if you change an image, you create a new image.
Private Registry	Restricts access to images so that only authorized users can view and use them.
Repository	A group of related container images.
Tag	Provides information about a specific version or variant of an image. The tag is often a version number, or indicate some other characteristic of the image, such as the operating system on which it was built.