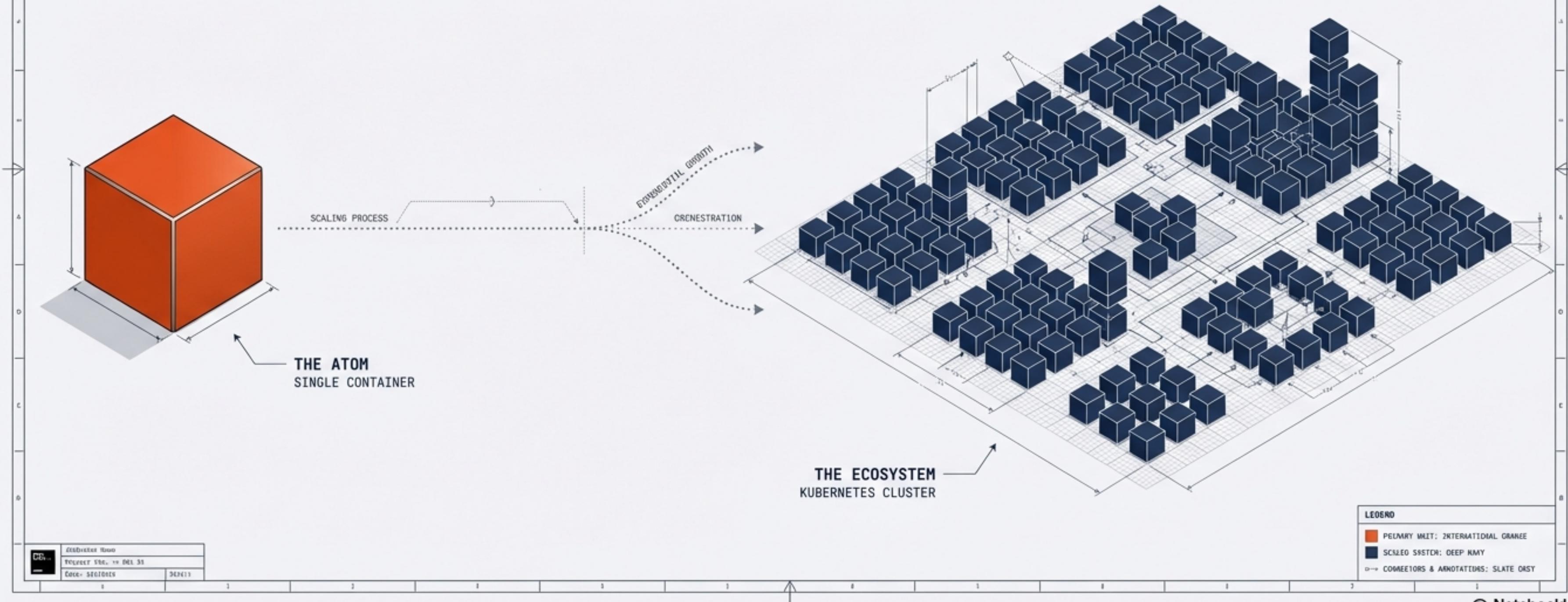


From Atom to Ecosystem

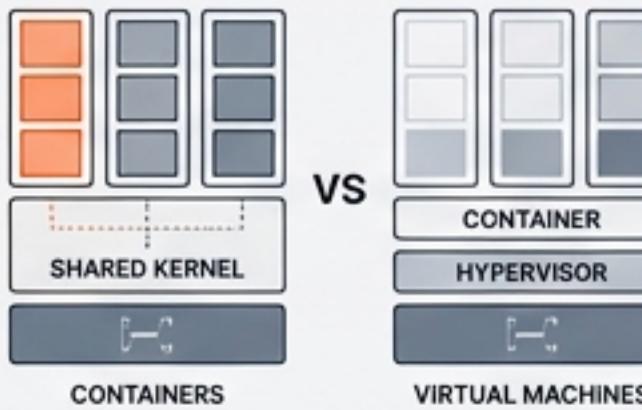
The Architecture of Scale: Docker Internals to Kubernetes Orchestration



THE CONTAINER PRINCIPLE

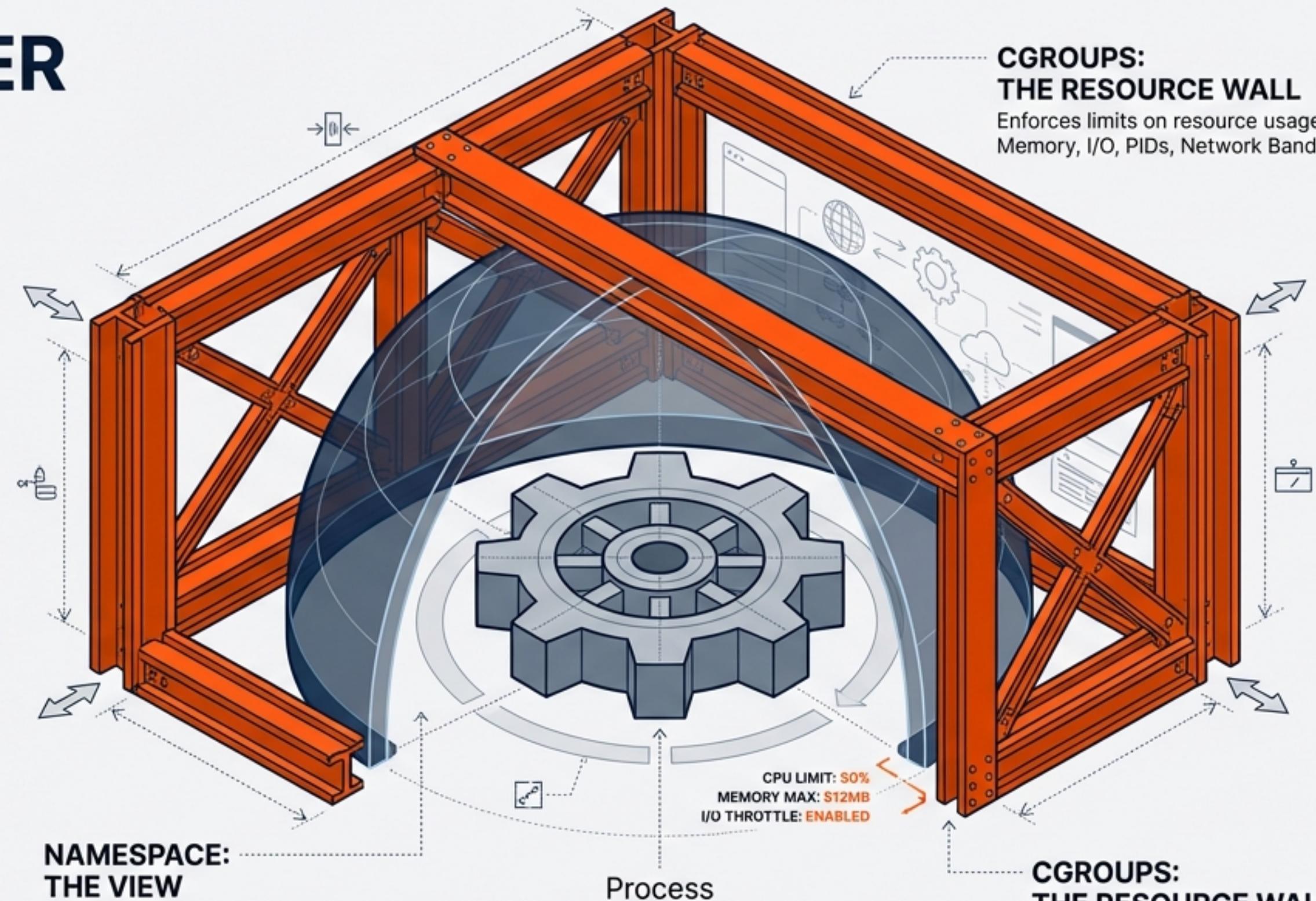
Constraints (cgroups)
and Views (Namespaces)

- NOT a virtual machine.
- Namespace = Isolation (PID, Network, Mount).
- Cgroups = Limits (CPU, Memory, I/O).



NAMESPACE: THE VIEW

Restricts visibility of system resources (PID, Network, Mount, IPC, UTS, User).

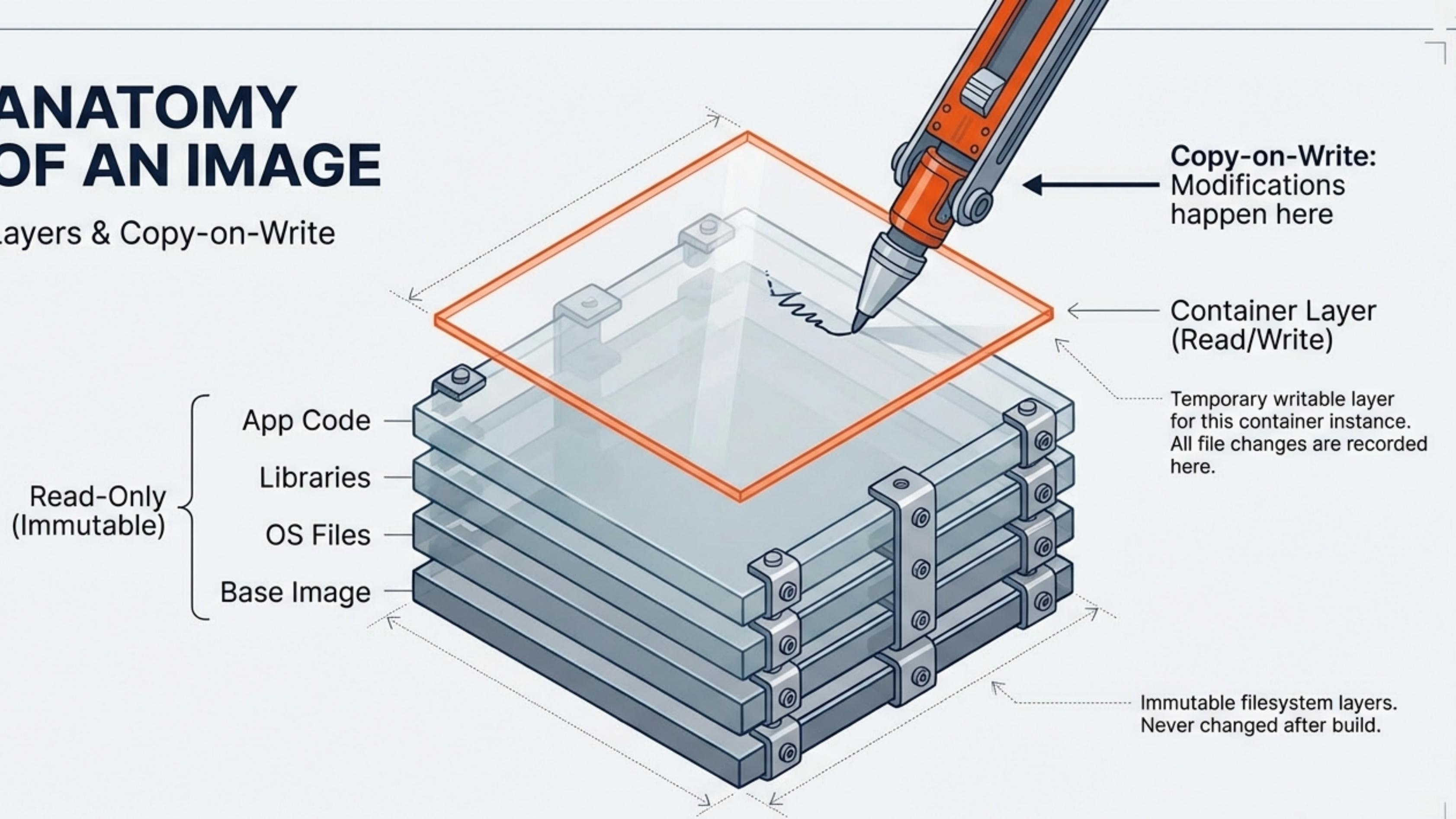


CGROUPS: THE RESOURCE WALL

Enforces limits on resource usage (CPU, Memory, I/O, PIDs, Network Bandwidth).

ANATOMY OF AN IMAGE

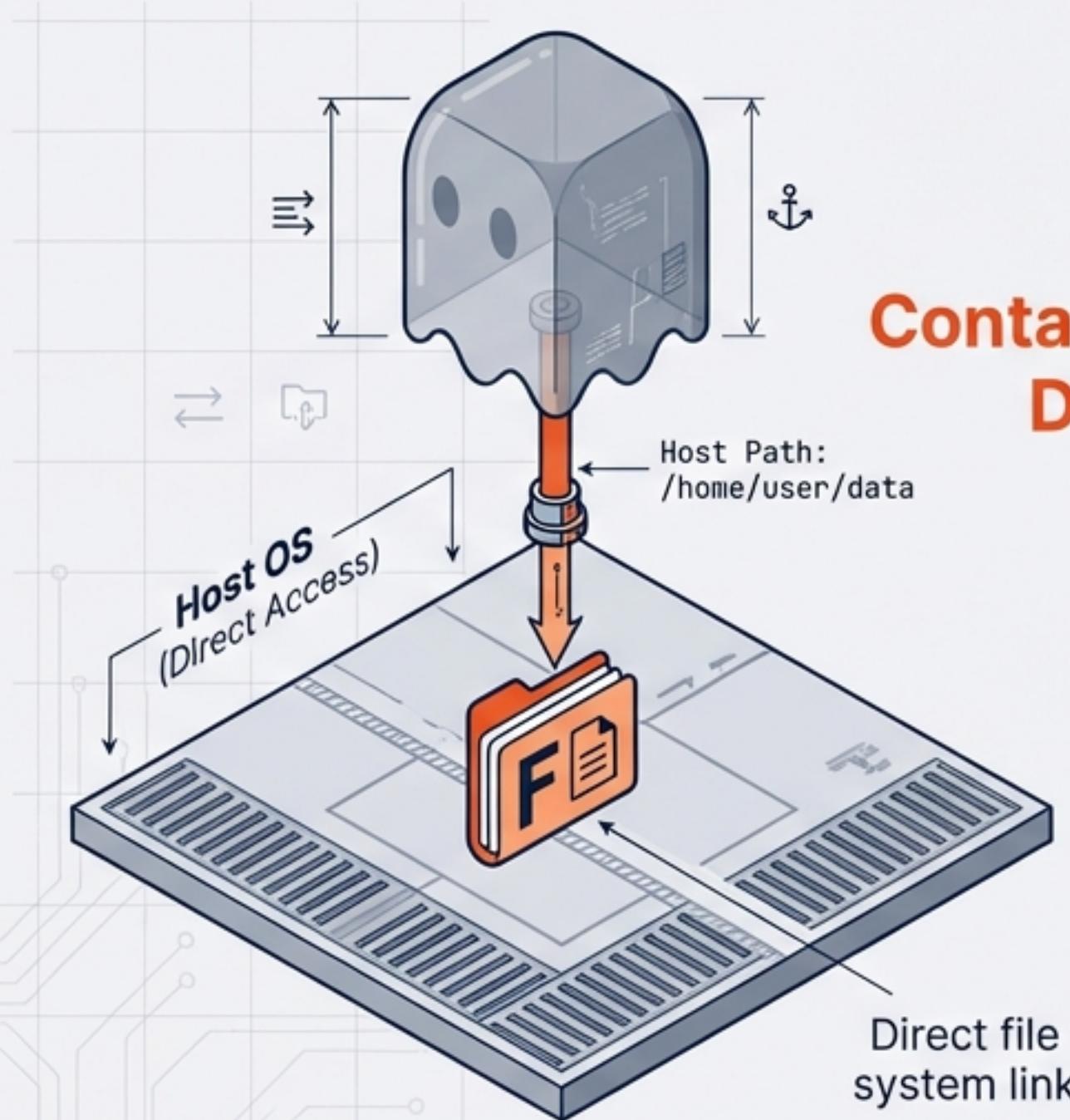
Layers & Copy-on-Write



DATA PERSISTENCE

Beyond the Ephemeral

BIND MOUNT



**Containers are disposable.
Data is anchored.**

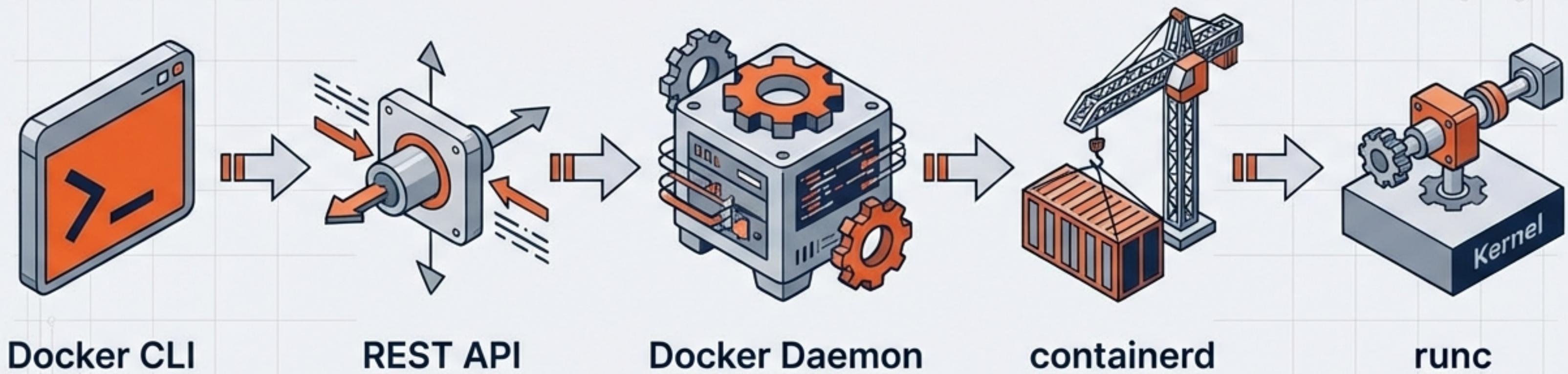
Decouples data from
container lifecycle.

DOCKER VOLUME



THE ENGINE ARCHITECTURE

The Execution Flow



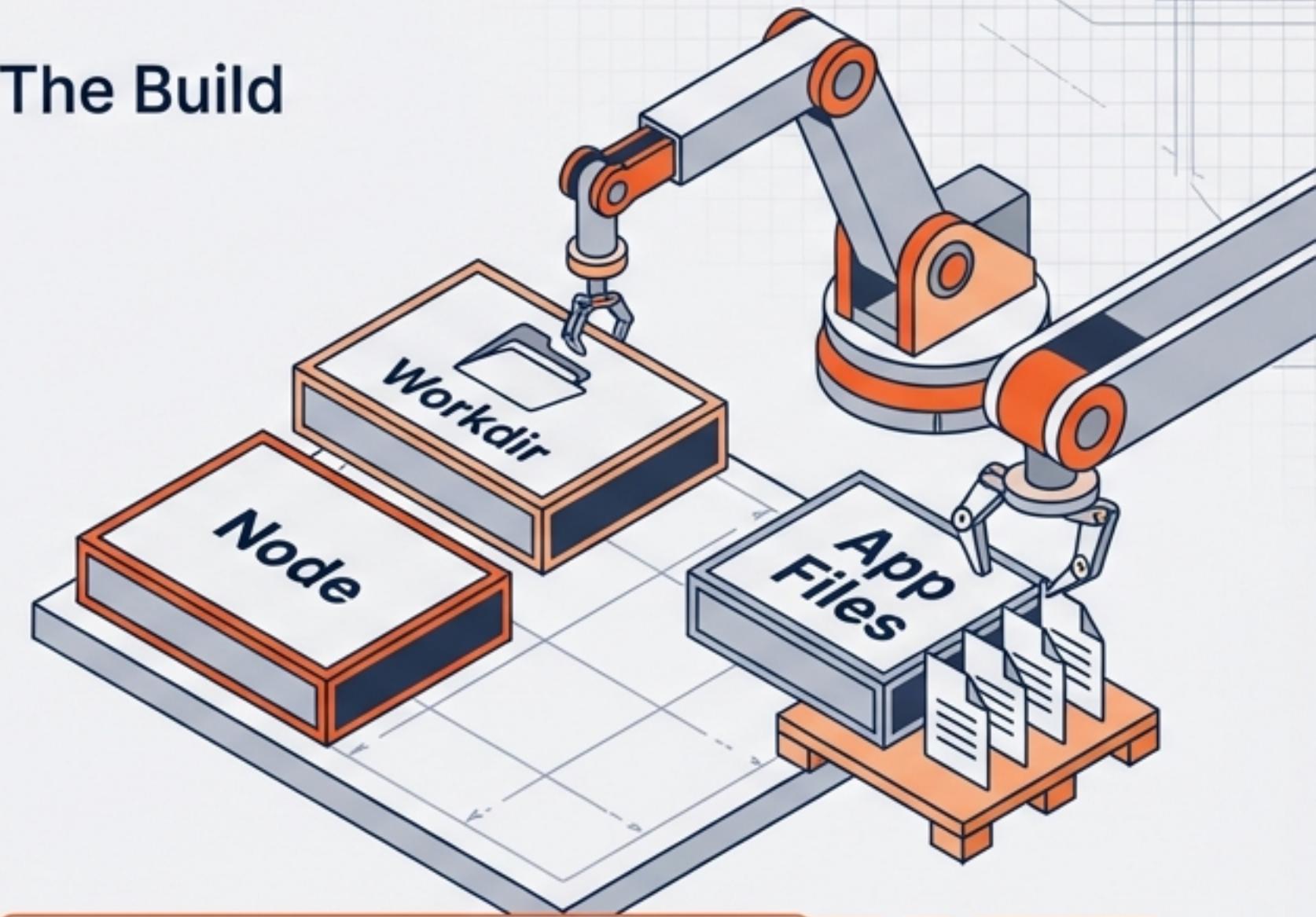
Docker is a collection of specialized tools.
"runc" creates the actual process.

The Blueprint: Dockerfile

The Code

```
1 FROM node:18-alpine  
2  
3 WORKDIR /app  
4 COPY . .  
5 RUN npm install  
6  
7 CMD ['node', 'server.js']
```

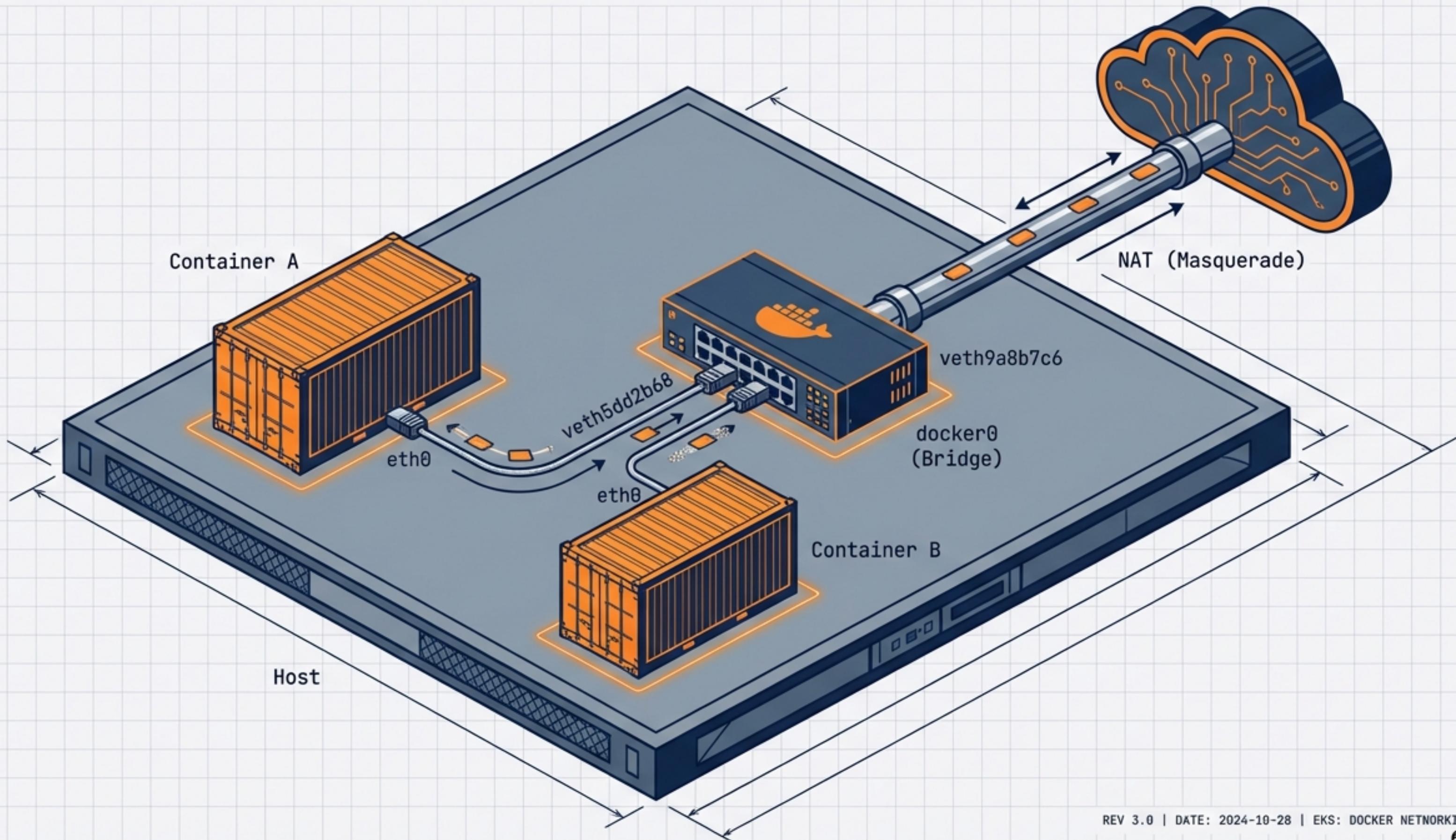
The Build



Optimization Tip:

Multi-stage builds reduce image size by discarding build-time dependencies.

Docker Networking: The Bridge



Imperative Toolset

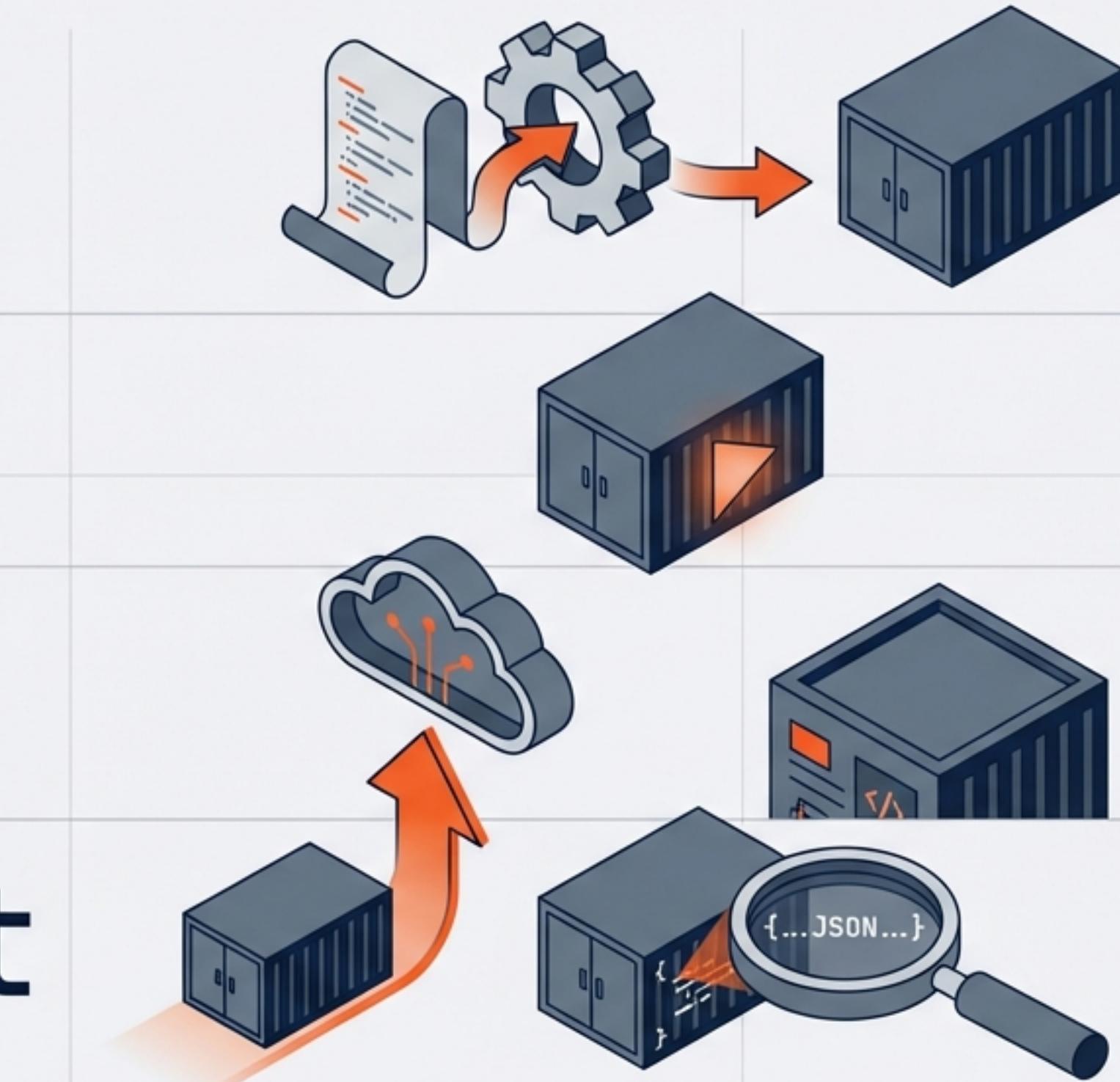
Manual Controls

docker build

docker run

docker push

docker inspect

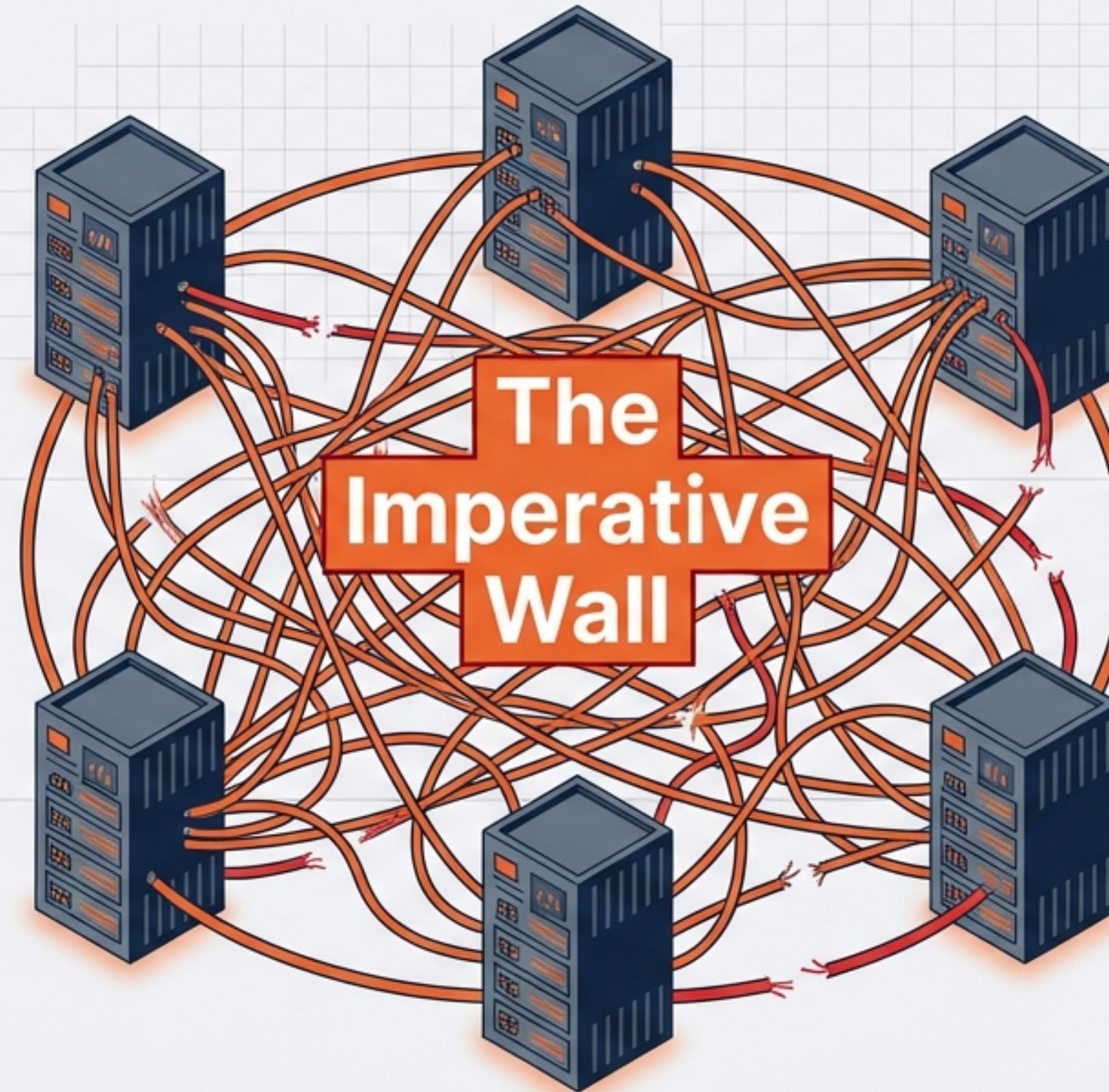


The Scaling Problem

Spaghetti Diagram



1. Fragile Connectivity



2. Manual Updates = Downtime



3. No Auto-Recovery

The Paradigm Shift

Imperative vs. Declarative

Imperative/Docker



DO THIS. Then DO THAT.
(Focus on Steps)



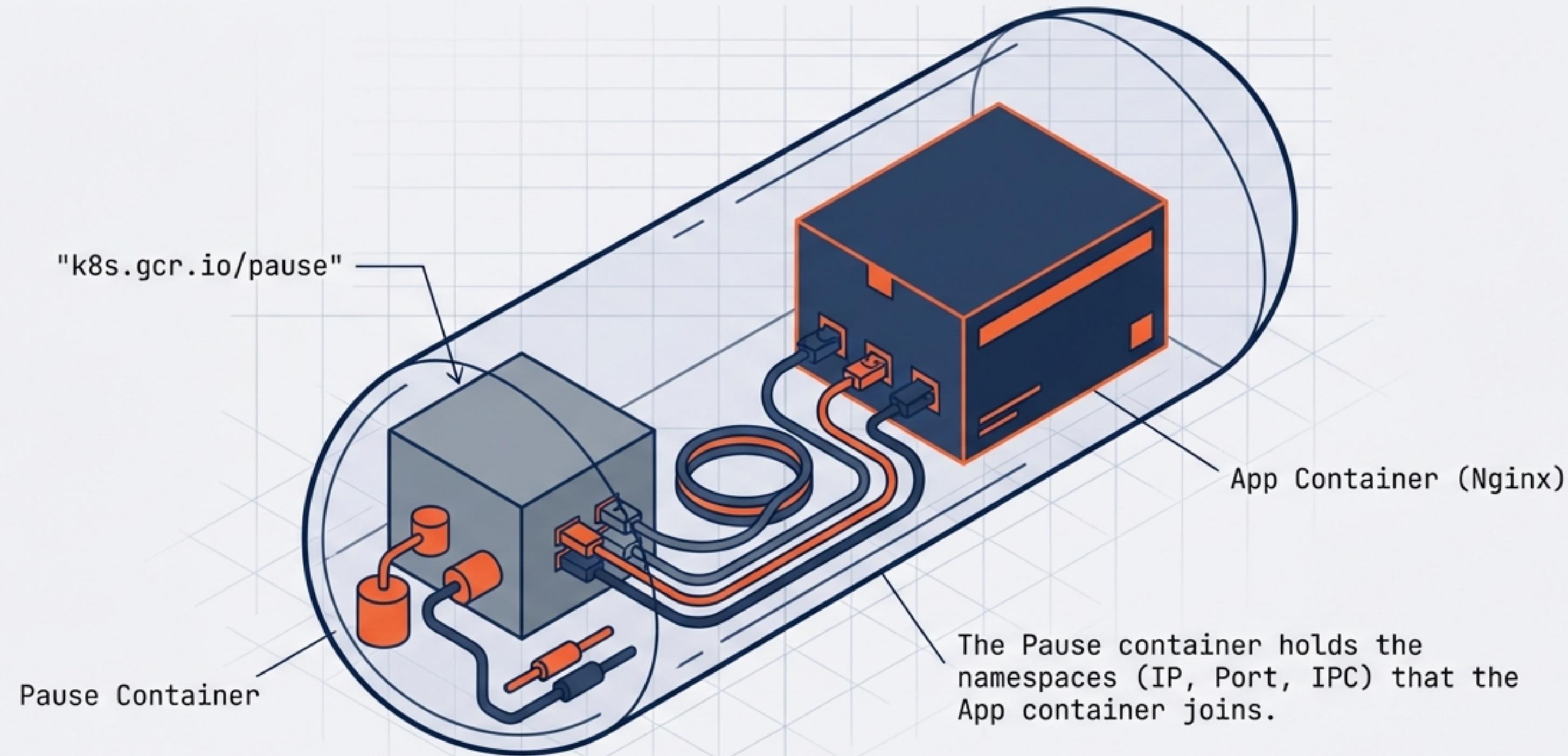
Declarative/Kubernetes



MAKE IT LOOK LIKE THIS.
(Focus on State)

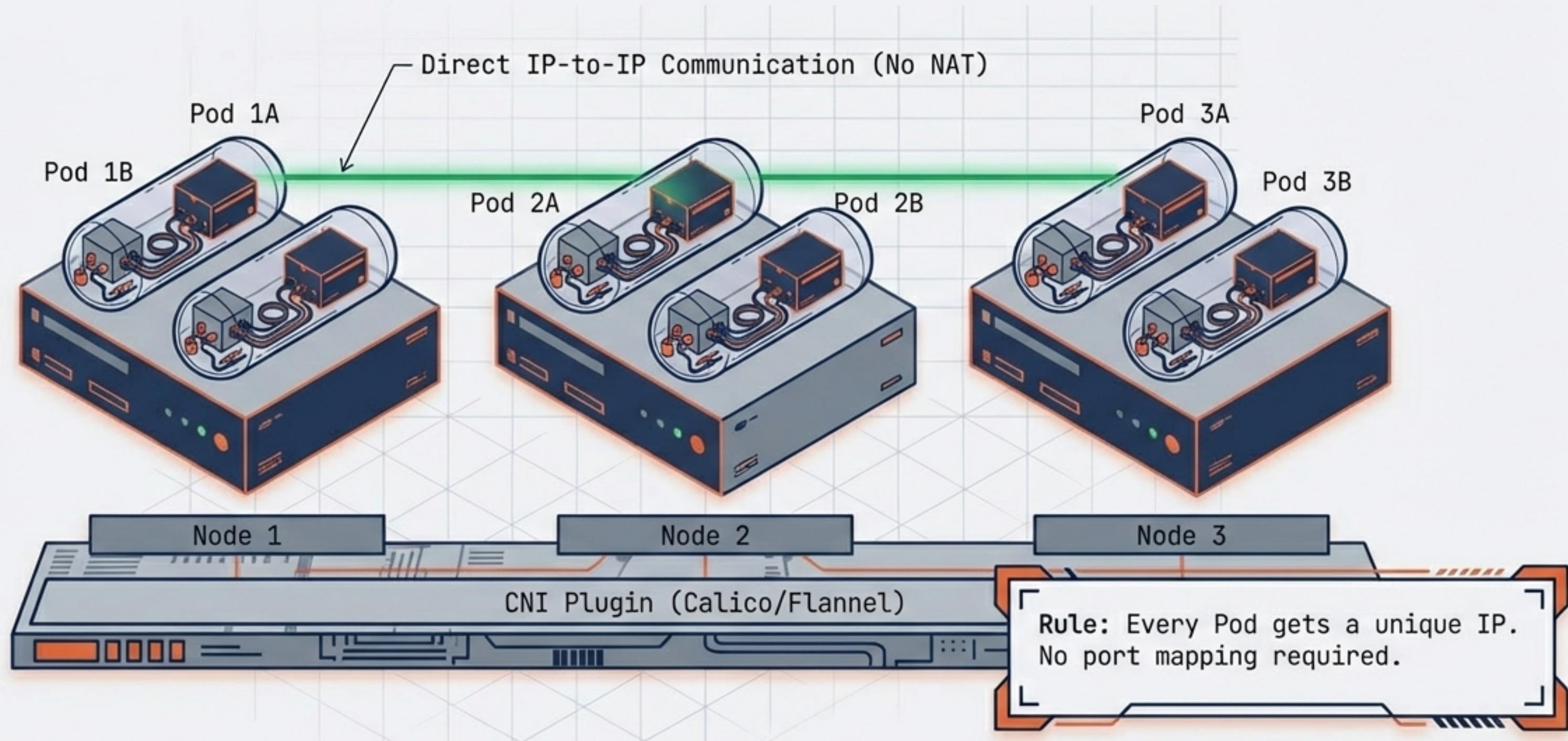
The New Atom: The Pod

Shared Context & The Pause Container

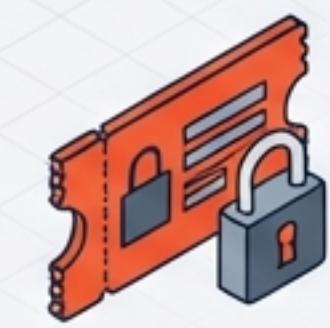
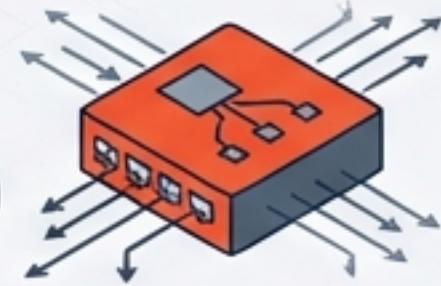


Network at Scale

CNI & The Flat Network



Translation Guide: Configuration

| Docker Concept | Kubernetes Object |
|--|--|
| Environment Variables (`-e KEY=VAL`) | ConfigMap & Secrets  |
| Volume / Mount (`-v /data`) | PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC)  |
| Port Mapping (`-p 80:80`) | Service (ClusterIP/LoadBalancer)  |

Translation Guide: CLI Operations

Docker CLI

```
$ docker run nginx  
$ docker ps  
$ docker logs my-container
```

Kubectl CLI

```
$ kubectl run nginx --image=nginx  
$ kubectl get pods  
$ kubectl logs my-pod
```

Note: Kubectl talks to the API Server,
not the local daemon.

Docker Builds the Ship. Kubernetes Manages the Fleet.

