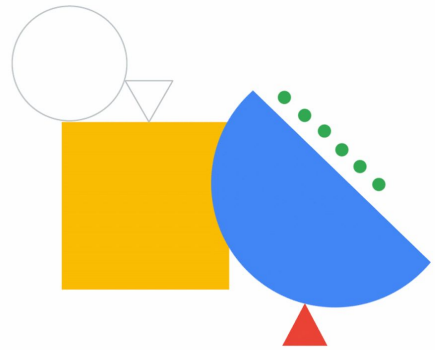


Review: Introduction to Cloud Run and Google Kubernetes Engine



Let's review the topics that were discussed in this module.

GKE or Cloud Run ?



- Rich ecosystem of Kubernetes tools and vendors
- Offers advanced scalability and configuration
- Full control of container orchestration, networking, storage, logging, monitoring.
- Supports stateful use cases.



- No need to manage clusters.
- Low level of control is not required.
- Improves developer productivity.
- Scalable, serverless platform for stateless applications.

But first, let's briefly discuss how you can choose to use Google Kubernetes Engine or Cloud Run.

To take advantage of the rich ecosystem of tooling and third party vendors around Kubernetes, you should consider adopting GKE.

GKE offers advanced scalability and configuration, and keeps you in control over all aspects of your container orchestration including networking, storage, logging and monitoring.

GKE also supports stateful use cases of your application.

If you don't need this level of control, and you want to deploy your services without worrying about managing clusters, while keeping developer productivity a top priority, you should pick Cloud Run.

Cloud Run is a scalable, serverless platform for stateless containerized applications and microservices. Since it deploys and run containers, you can develop your code in any language, and use tools and frameworks to build your application into container images that can be deployed on Cloud Run.

Cloud Run and GKE work well together. You can always change course later with limited effort.

[Blog post.](#)

In this module, you learned about:

01	Cloud Run
02	Use cases for Cloud Run
03	Google Kubernetes Engine
04	Container-Optimized OS



In this module, we first introduced you to Cloud Run.

Cloud Run is a managed serverless product on Google Cloud that runs and autoscales containers on-demand. You can deploy any containerized application to Cloud Run that handles web requests. To build and deploy container images, you can employ a source-based or container-based workflow. Cloud Run handles HTTPS requests to your application.

We also discussed some of the scenarios for using Cloud Run such as, REST APIs, ecommerce websites, microservices, and event-based workflows.

You learned about Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE), which is a fully managed Kubernetes service. GKE provides a managed environment for deploying, managing, and scaling your containerized applications using Google infrastructure.

The GKE environment consists of multiple machines or nodes that are grouped together to form a cluster. A cluster contains of a control plane and worker nodes that run pods. A pod is a group of one or more containers that run your application.

You also learned about Container-Optimized OS, which is an image for Compute Engine VMs that is optimized for running Docker containers.