

Day 7

Docker

How to containerization

how to deploy a container using CI/CD

integration the concept in the devops cycle

Would need proper difference on container and VM

If we want to run more than one container those container are running independently or they are communicating with each other to do some task.

1. Docker Compose
2. Docker swarm
3. Kubernetes

Docker swarm and Kubernetes are known as container management tools.

In Docker compose all container must be run in same machine or node or device.

But Docker swarm as well as Kubernetes all container can be run on same machine or different machine or node but those machine or nodes must be in same cluster environment.

We will run another docker compose file to run more than one container and those container are interacting with each other.

Frontend technologies

Html, css, js, ts,

Angular or react or

Any other JavaScript

Library

backend technologies

java or spring boot

or asp.net

python or php

node js with express js

database

mysql or

oracle

or db2

mongo db

Neo4j

Front container ↔ backend container ↔ database container

Login page	Rest API	language	check with database.
Sign in or	we will	receive the	
Singup	send the	information	
	Data	from	
	To backend	frontend	
	Technologies	technologies	

Os		os		os
Angular	← public	→ spring boot	← Private	→ mysql
Public : angular and spring boot				
Private : spring boot and database				

Frontend and backend technologies will communicate using http protocol.

OS		OS
Frontend		backend

<http://localhost:9090>

<http://IPAddress:9090>

to open mysql database container os

```
sudo docker exec -it mysql-container bash
```

after open mysql os

please connect to mysql database using command as

```
mysql -u root -p
```

```
password : root
```

```
show databases
```

this command is use to display all databases names

```
use mydb;
```

it is use to switch inside that database or move inside that database.

```
show tables;
```

show all tables present in current database.

Orchestration tool : it is responsible to manage the life of container. Scale up, Scale down, availability, health check, heal up, rollback, etc.

Kubernetes also known as K8S.

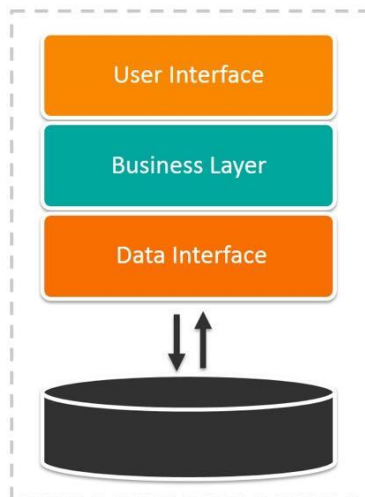
Cluster : we need to connected more than one machine or node in one network environment.

Micro service

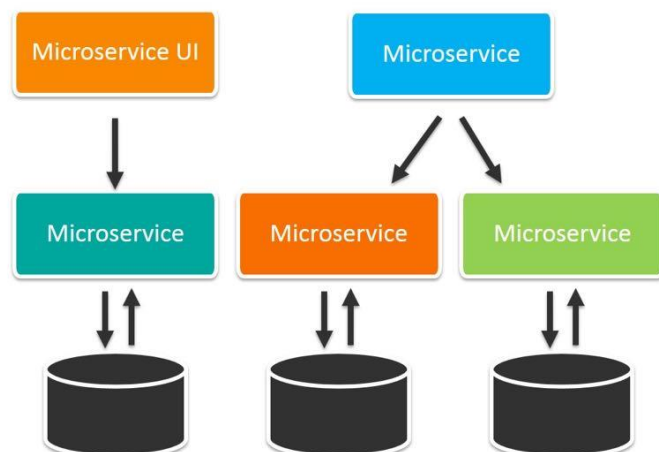
Add product and display the product

Login module	Team1	java	mysql
Dashboard module	Team2	python	
Product module	Team3		
Order module			
Payment module		.net or asp.net or node js	mongo db
Feedback module	Teamn		

Monolithic Architecture



Microservices Architecture



Kubernetes Cluster :

Cluster environment helps to run more than one container in same node or different nodes.

Node : it is a single host which is capable of running on physical or virtual machine with unique IP Address.

Cluster : it is a collection of host or serve or nodes or machine that helps you to aggregate the availability.

Kubernetes cluster:

Kubeadm : kubeadm is a tool provided by Kubernetes which help to provide Kubernetes cluster environment.

Kubeadm provide master node as well as we can make more than one worker node.

Master node : it is responsible for managing Kubernetes cluster environments.

Worker node : we need to connect master node to do some operation in Kubernetes cluster environment.

Node EC2 instance to run master node

Then we can create more than one instance to connect master node. And to communicate to master node Kubernetes provided **kubectl** tools which help to deploy the container in Kubernetes cluster environments.

There are lot off other tools present in market which provide **Kubernetes Cluster** environment.

1. **minikube** : it is an open source tool which provide **single cluster Kubernetes environments**.
2. **Kubeadm**
3. **Kind**
4. **EKS : Amazon**
5. **AKS : azure**

Kubernetes Architecture Diagram

