

**CONTAINERIZATION TASK**

**[CSC 2101](https://elearning.utamu.ac.ug/course/view.php?id=1980" \o "J25.CSC 2101 - Operating Systems/CS 201 Operating Systems) OPERATING SYSTEMS**

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# CONTAINERIZATION ASSIGNMENT

## Explain the concept of containerization.

**Containerization** isa software deployment process that bundles an application’s code with all the files and libraries it needs to run on any infrastructure. It is a lightweight virtualization technique that allows applications to run in isolated environments called containers.

## **What are the key use cases of containerization**

The following are some use cases of containerization;

**Cloud migration:** This is a software strategy that involves encapsulating legacy applications in containers and deploying them in a cloud computing environment. Organizations can modernize their applications without rewriting the entire software code.

### **Adoption of micro-service architecture:** Organizations seeking to build cloud applications with microservices require containerization technology. The microservice architecture is a software development approach that uses multiple, interdependent software components to deliver a functional application. Each microservice has a unique and specific function. A modern cloud application consists of multiple microservices. For example, a video streaming application might have microservices for data processing, user tracking, billing, and personalization. Containerization provides the software tool to pack microservices as deployable programs on different platforms.

### **IoT devices:** Internet of Things (IoT) devices contain limited computing resources, making manual software updating a complex process. Containerization allows developers to deploy and update applications across IoT devices easily.

## Explore different containerization technologies such as Docker, Podman, and **Kubernetes.**

**Docker (Docker Engine),** is a popular open-source container runtime that allows software developers to build, deploy, and test containerized applications on various platforms. Docker containers are self-contained packages of applications and related files that are created with the Docker framework.

**Podman:** Is a container management tool similar to Docker but daemonless (does not require a background service). It is more secure than Docker since it runs containers rootless by default.It is compatible with Docker images and uses OCI (Open Container Initiative) standards and it does not have a built-in orchestration system like Docker Swarm or Kubernetes.

### **Kubernetes:** Is a popular open-source container orchestrator that software developers use to deploy, scale, and manage a vast number of microservices. It has a declarative model that makes automating containers easier. The declarative model ensures that Kubernetes takes the appropriate action to fulfil the requirements based on the configuration files.

## How Containers t differ from Virtual Machines

**A virtual machine (VM)** is a digital copy of the host machine's physical hardware and operating system. A host machine might have several VMs sharing its CPU, storage, and memory. A hypervisor, which is software that monitors VMs, allocates computing resources to all the VMs regardless of whether the applications use them.

### Containerization compared to virtual machines

**Containerization** is a similar but improved concept of a VM. Instead of copying the hardware layer, containerization removes the operating system layer from the self-contained environment. This allows the application to run independently from the host operating system. Containerization prevents resource waste because applications are provided with the exact resources they need.