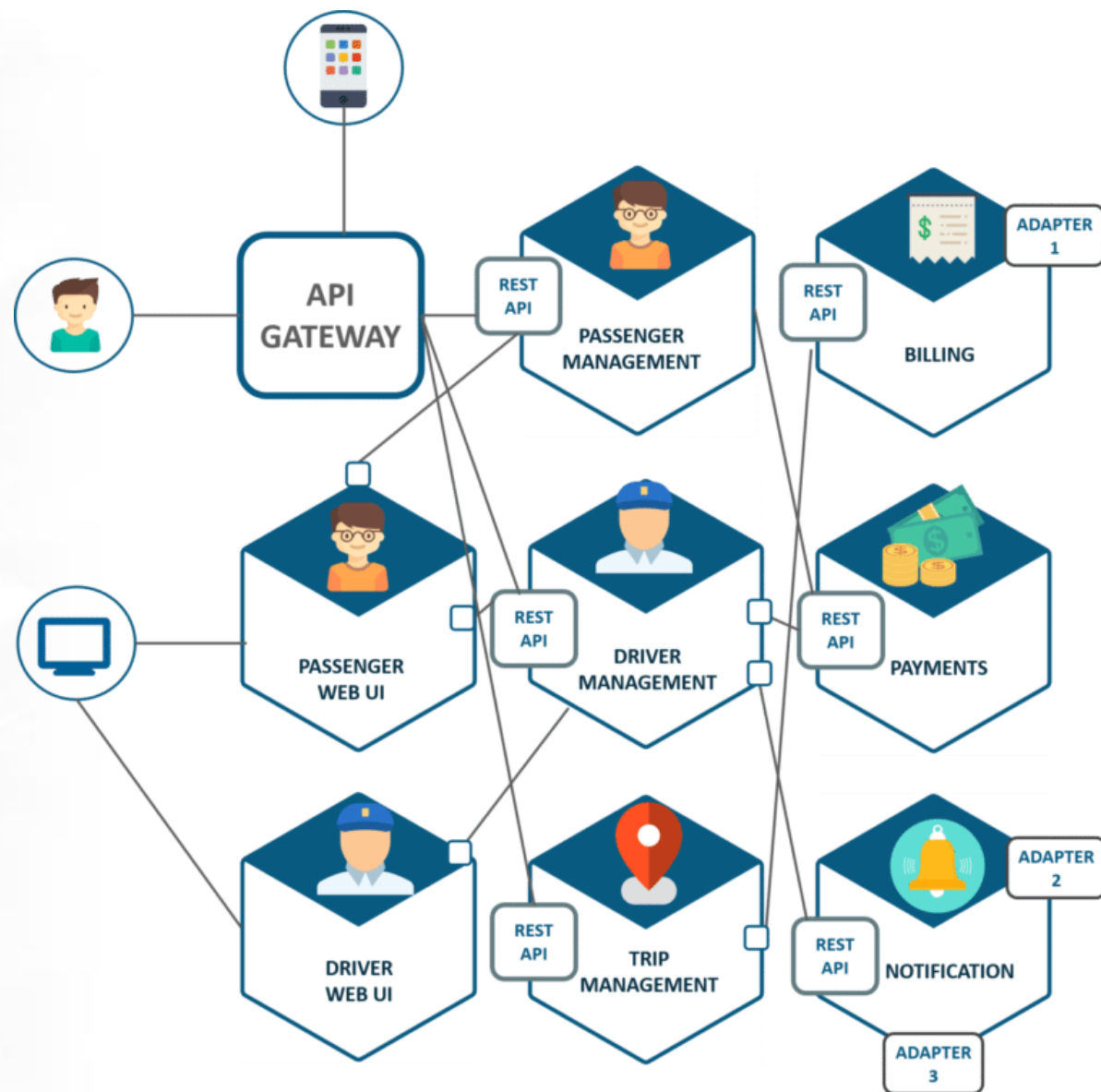




# Docker

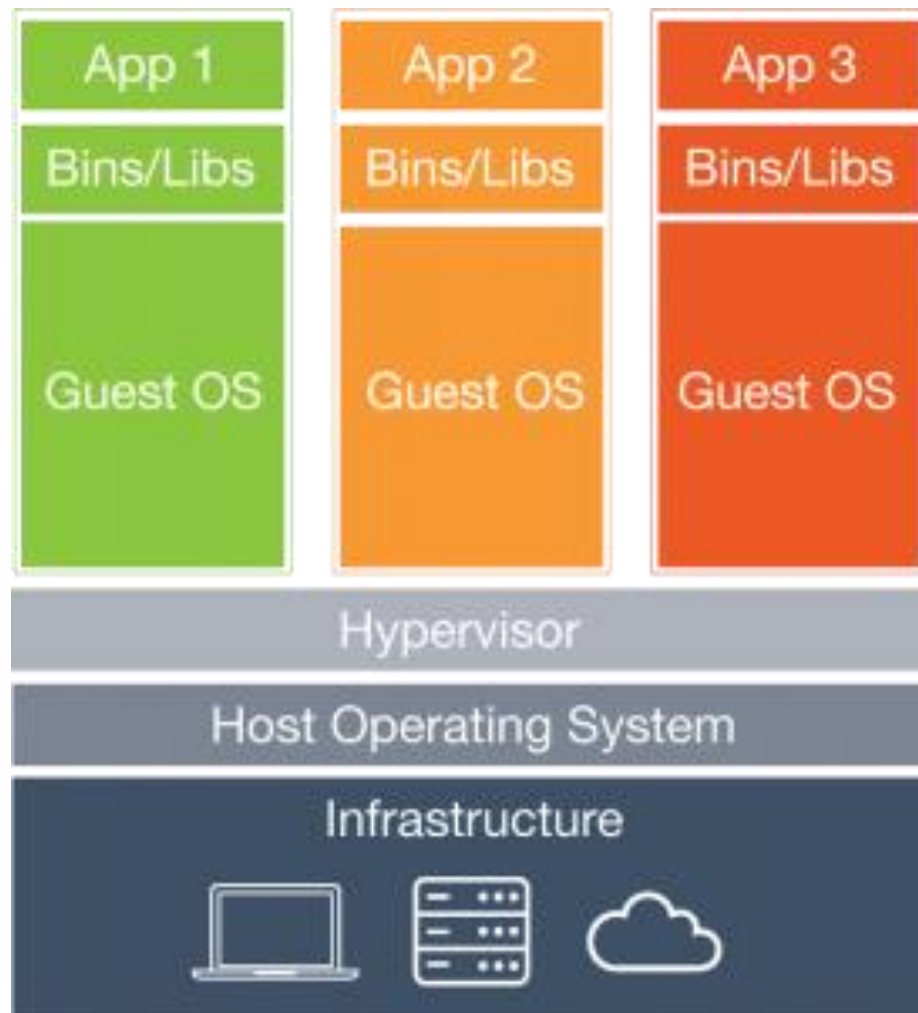


# IT system



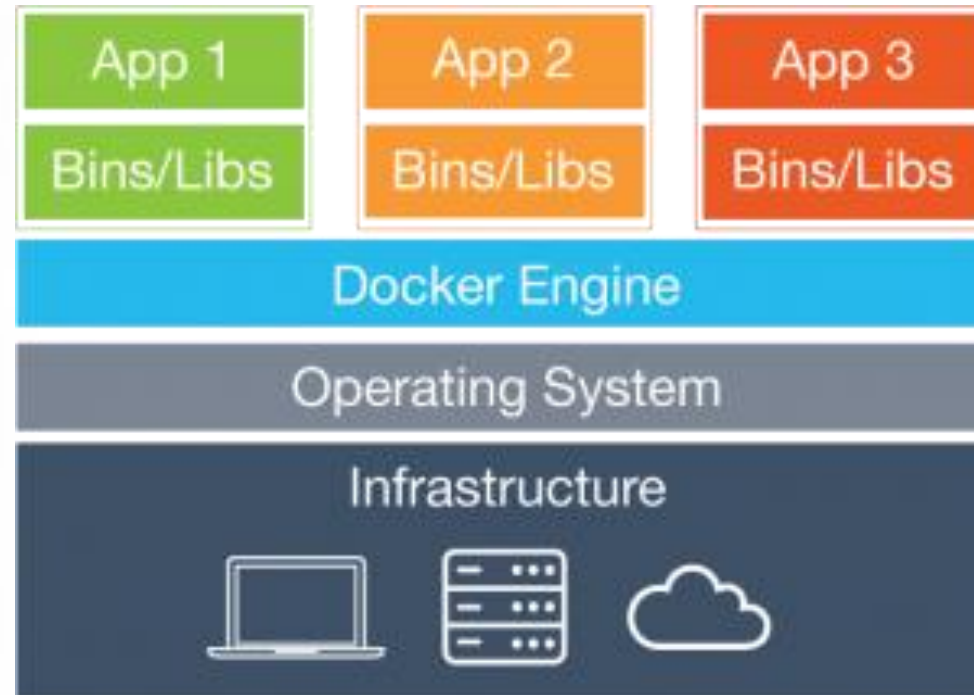


# Virtualization



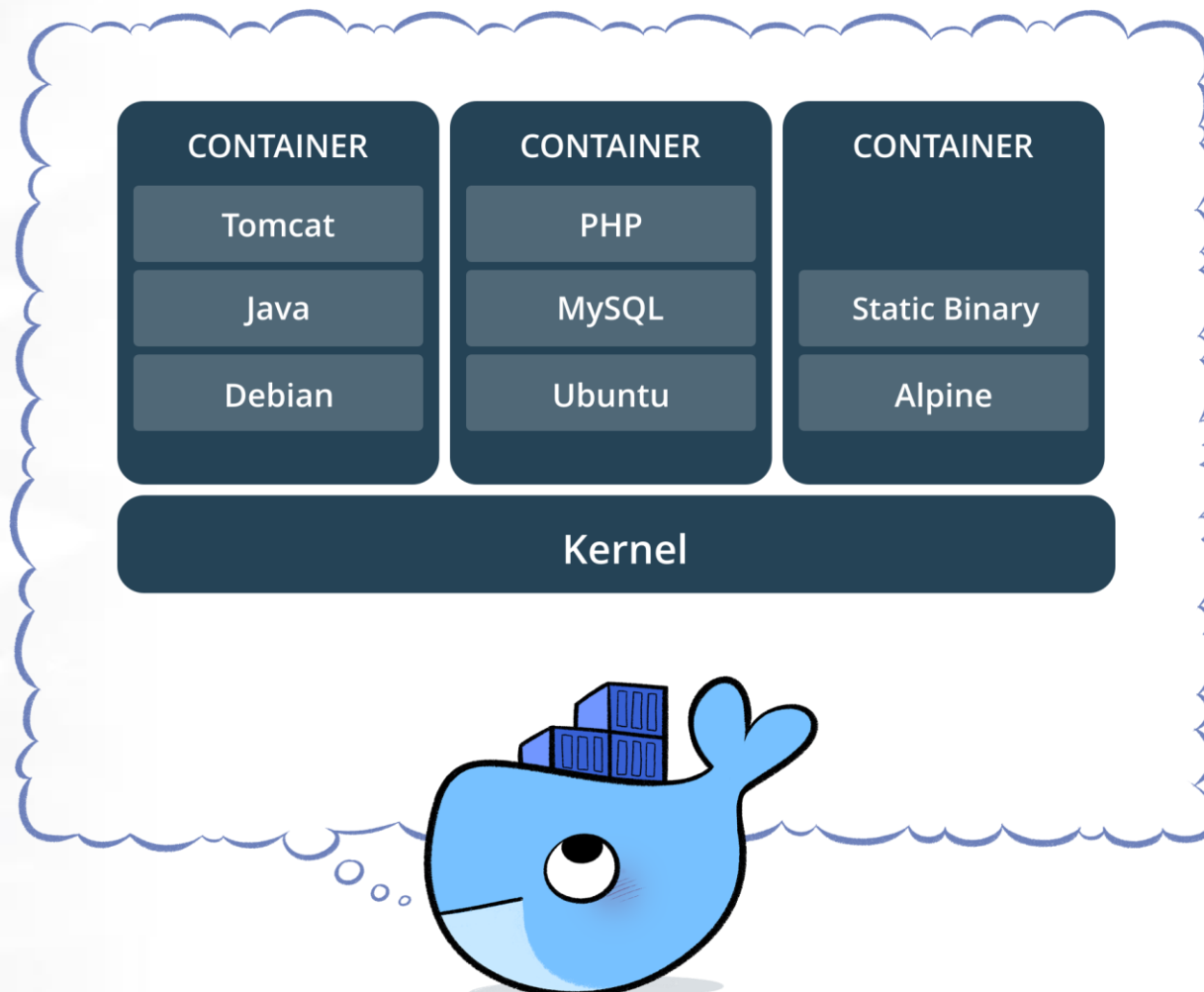


# Containerization - Docker





# Docker





## Working example



users-api



users-data-api



database



# Components

- Images
- Containers
- Volumes
- Registries



## Image

- Definition of a container
- Something like class in programming





# Dockerfile

- FROM
- RUN
- ADD
- EXPOSE
- WORKDIR
- ENTRYPOINT



# Image building

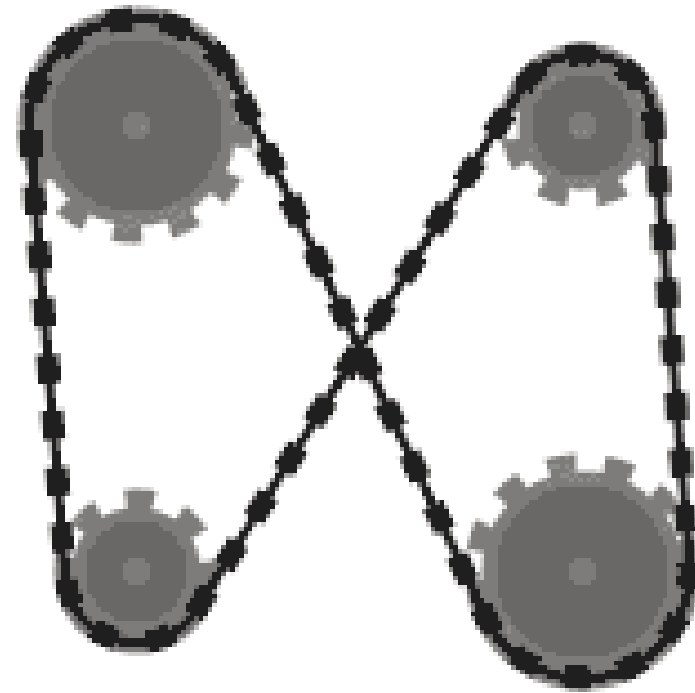
docker build ....



# Container



image



container



## Container running

docker run .....

docker start .....

docker create .....



# Docker compose



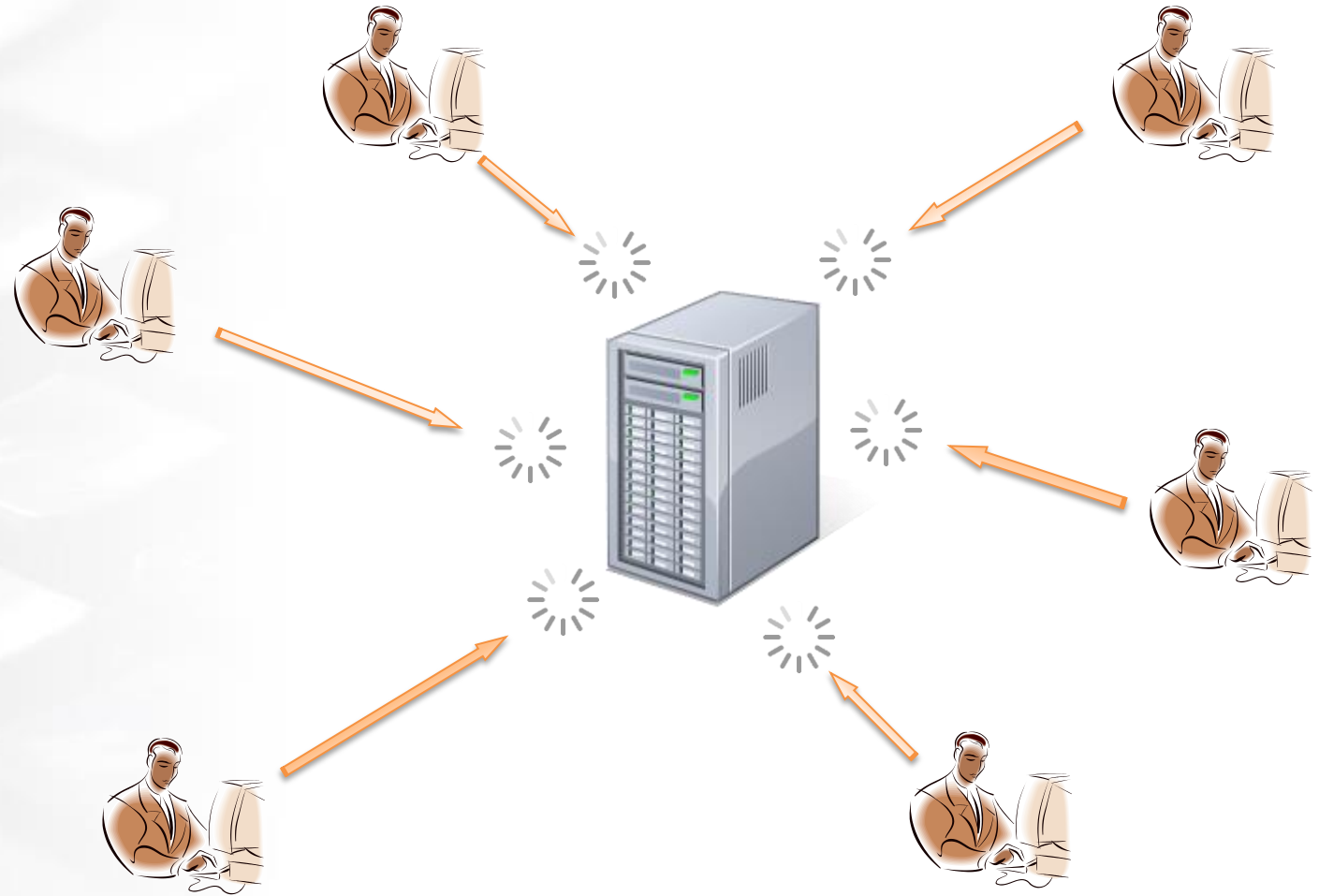


# Kubernetes

basics



application





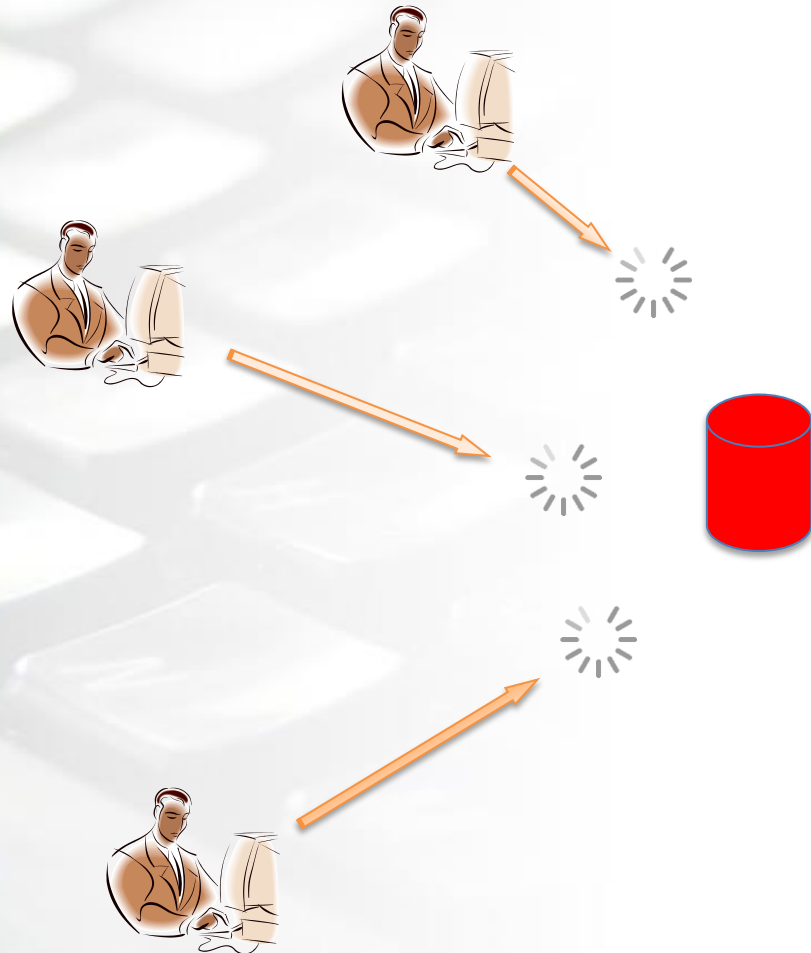
# Docker

at the begining was Docker (or different container system)





# but what if...



- Container fails?
- Load grows?
- Loads decreases?

We need to have something to handle those situations

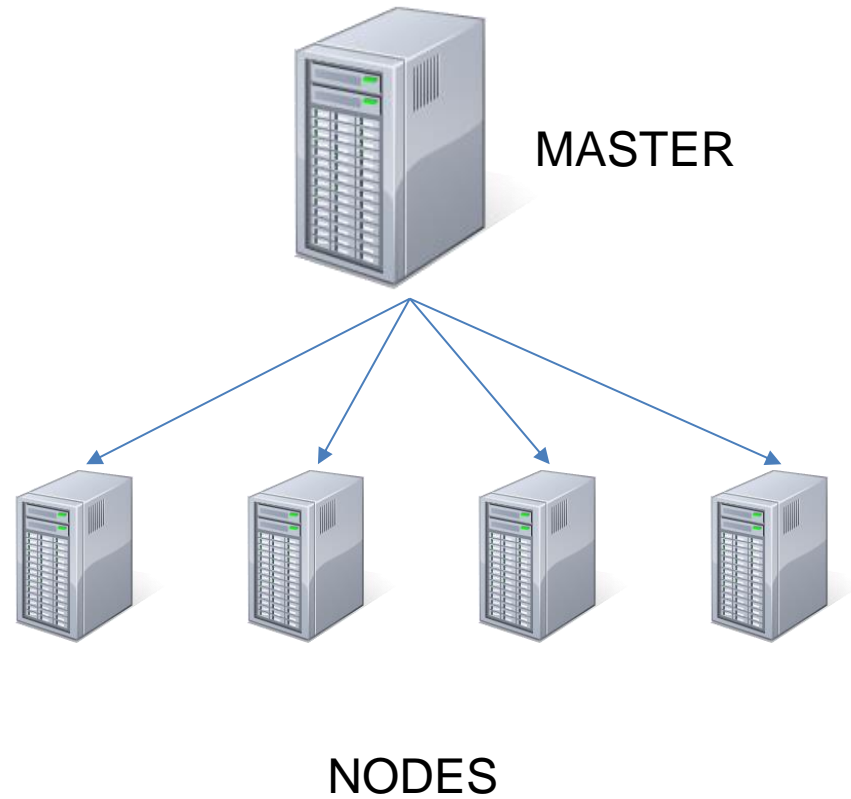


# Kubernetes

- Kubernetes (K8s) is an open-source system for automating deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications.
- For local testing
  - minikube
  - Docker Desktop

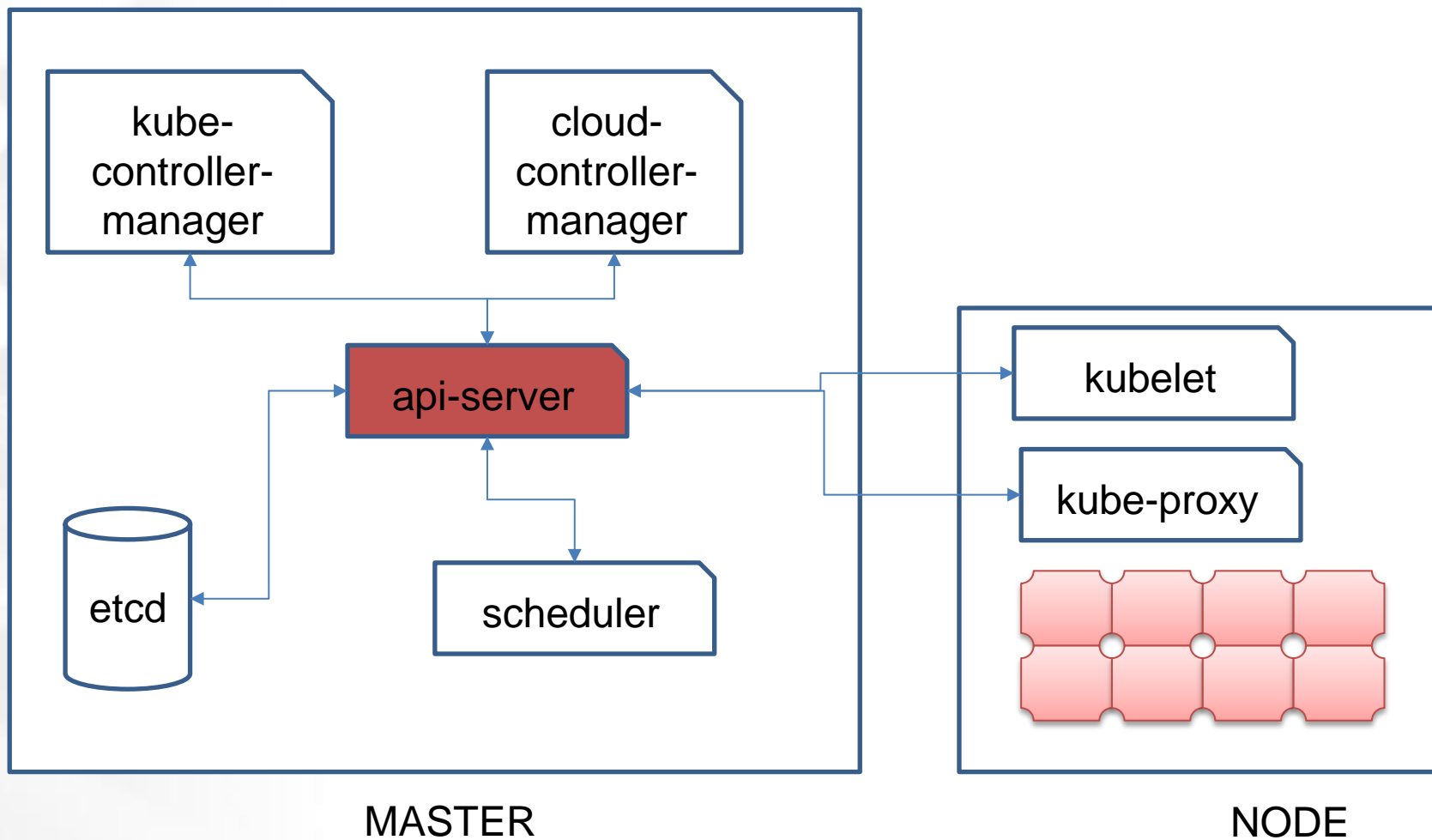


# Architecture



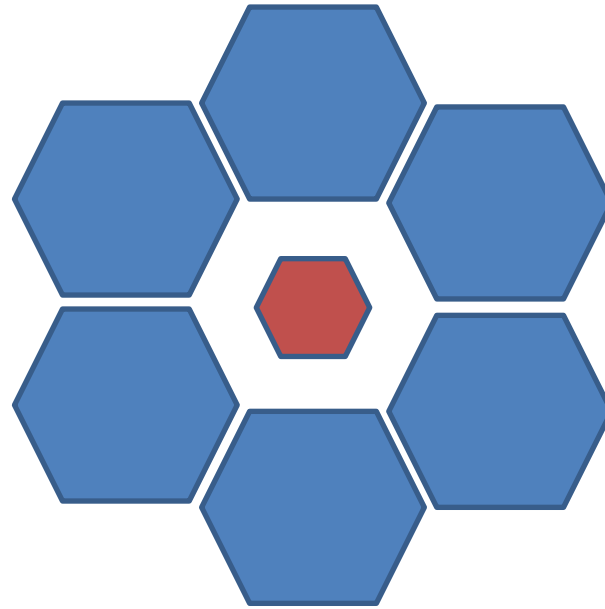


## Architecture – more deeply



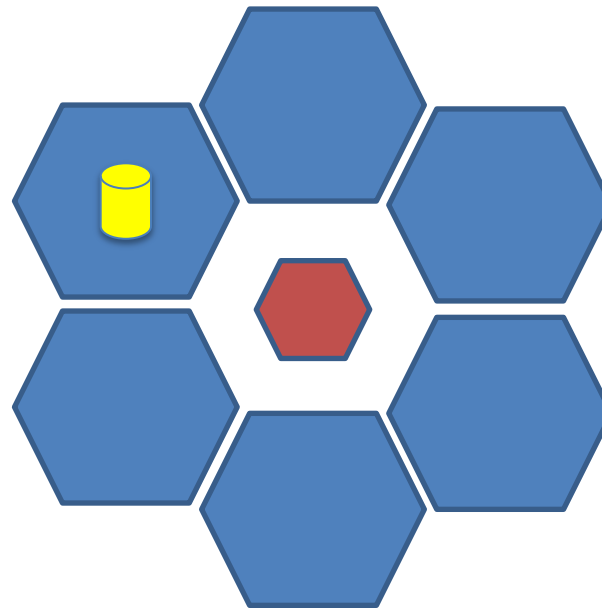


# Kubernetes cluster





# Kubernetes cluster – deploy app





## Basic Kubernetes elements

- Pods
- Services
- Volumes
- Labels
- Selectors
- Namespaces
- ....



## kubectl

- Command line tool for manage of Kubernetes
- You can use direct parameters or YAML or JSON files for example for more complex configuration



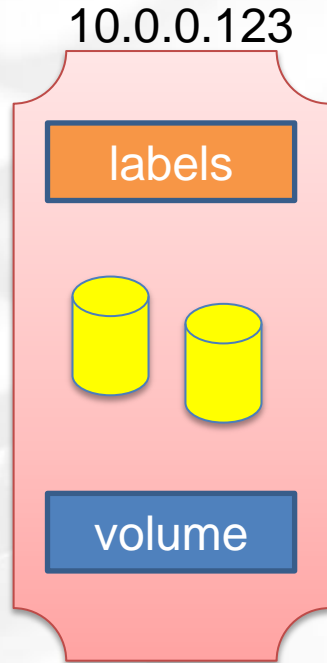


# namespace

- groups objects/resources/pods/.... under one name
- for example
  - dev
  - test
  - prod



# pod



- simplest execution unit of Kubernetes system
- encapsulates volumes, network and options
- pod can run one or more containers
- most common container system for pod is Docker, but you can use different one



## service

- abstraction that defines a logical set of pods

