

# Dockerizing a Vapor app.

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# Manuscripts in brief

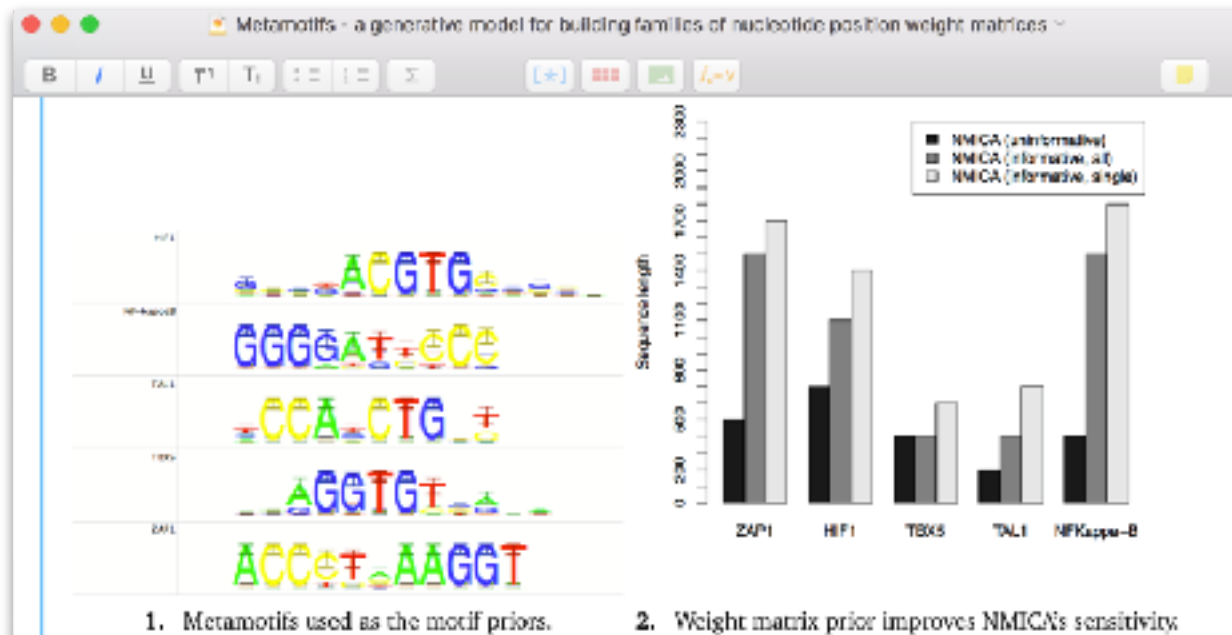


Figure 4: The effect of metatmotif position weight matrix prior on motif discovery with NestedMICA.

The informative motif prior function was shown to dramatically improve the capacity of the Nested MICA algorithm to resolve weakly represented sequence motifs presented to it in longer nucleotide sequences, especially

baseline  
based on  
differences

## The metatmotif

- A metatmotif  $\alpha$  is a matrix of  $L$  columns, each defining a Dirichlet distribution over  $\mathbb{R}^K$  where  $K$  is the alphabet size (Equation 1).

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \dots & \alpha_{1L} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_{K1} & \dots & \alpha_{KL} \end{pmatrix}$$

Equation 1: A metatmotif is a column Dirichlet distribution.

A motif  $X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_L)$  is a set of column vectors over the same alphabet. The probability of observing the column  $x_i$  from the metatmotif  $\alpha$  is given by the density of Dirichlet distribution with parameters  $\alpha_i$  at weights  $x_i$  (Equation 2). The normalising constant  $B(\alpha)$  is the multinomial beta function, expressed in Equation 3 via the Gamma function.

$$P(x_i | \alpha_i) = \text{Dir}(x_i; \alpha_i) = \frac{1}{B(\alpha_i)} \prod_{j=1}^K x_{ij}^{\alpha_{ij}-1}$$

Equation 2: A Dirichlet distribution with parameters alpha.

$$B(\alpha) = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^K \Gamma(\alpha_j)}{\Gamma(\sum_{j=1}^K \alpha_j)}$$

Metatmotifs - a generative model for building families of nucleotide position weight matrices — Edited

accuracy). Methods like metatmotif however become increasingly relevant once more high-throughput TF DNA specificity data becomes available.

	Cys4	C2H2	bHLH	bZIP	Forkhead	Homeodomain	Class error
Cys4	39	0	0	0	0	1	0.025
C2H2	0	38	3	0	10	3	0.156
bHLH	0	2	22	5	0	0	0.24
bZIP	0	3	0	78	0	4	0.08
Forkhead	0	0	0	0	31	2	0.09
Homeodomain	2	1	1	3	0	37	0.16
Totals	41	43	26	86	32	47	

Table 2: Confusion matrix of the homeodomain motif specificity group classifier

## Conclusions

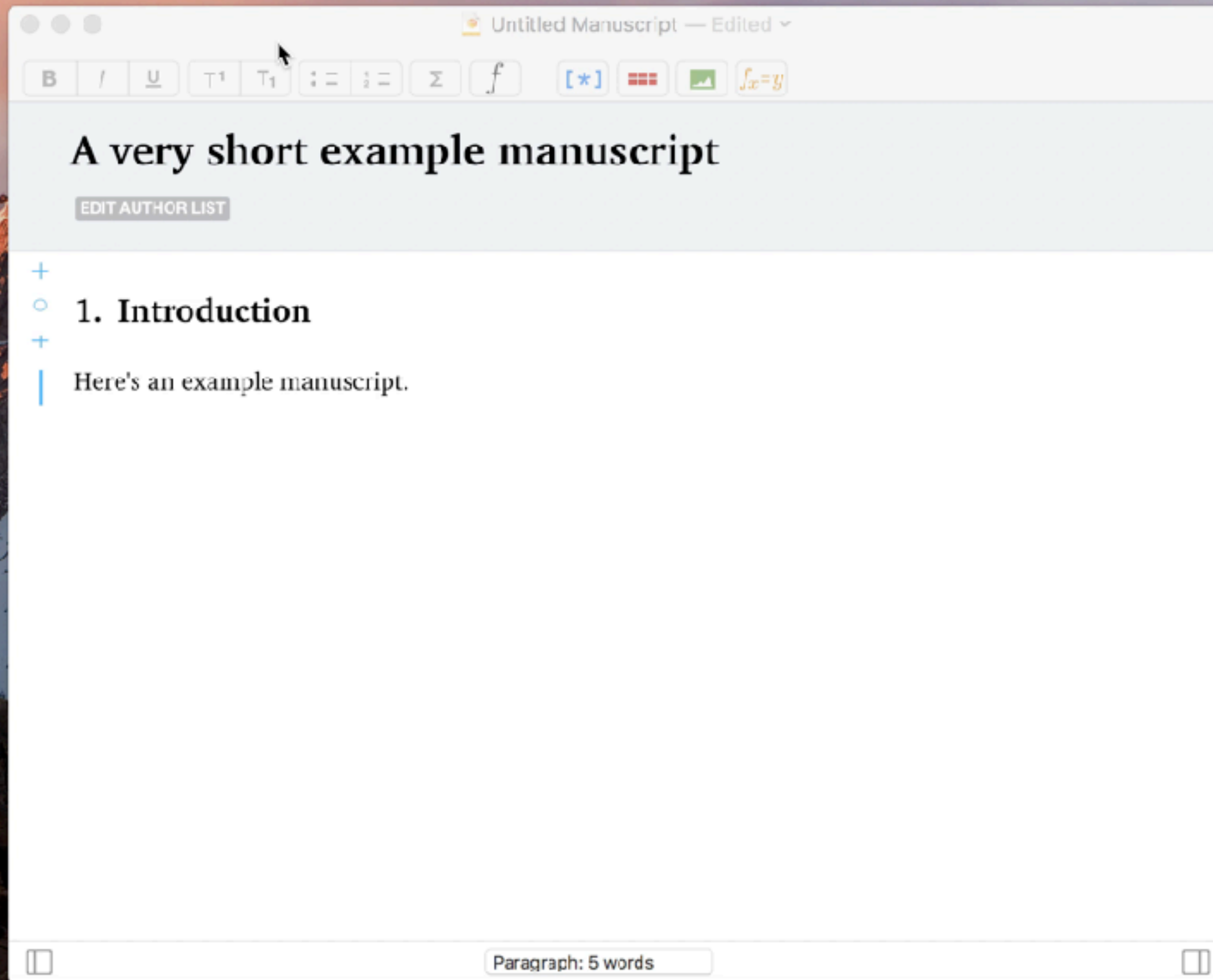
We present a novel motif family model, the metatmotif. We show its use as an informative prior in a motif discovery algorithm, and describe a motif classification method based on metatmotif density features. We

find  
two

```
package l2f.gameserver.model;
```

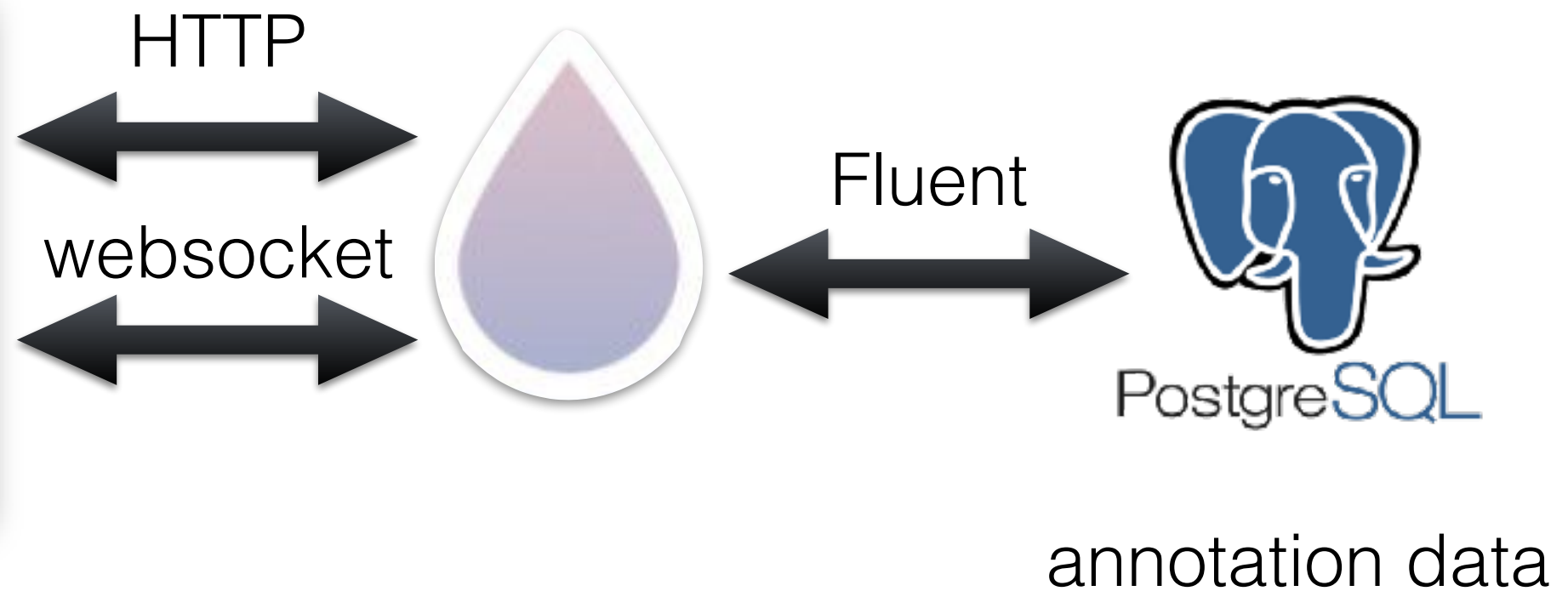
```
public abstract class L2Char extends  
public static final Short ERROR
```

```
public void moveTo(int x, int y,  
_ai = null;  
log("Should not be called");  
if (1 > 5) { // wtf!?
```





Manuscripts for Mac



# Why Vapor?

- Fitting feature set: ORM, authentication with JWT, websockets.
- Cheap to run: high performance, low memory footprint.
- Code reuse nirvana awaits:  
share business logic between client and server.



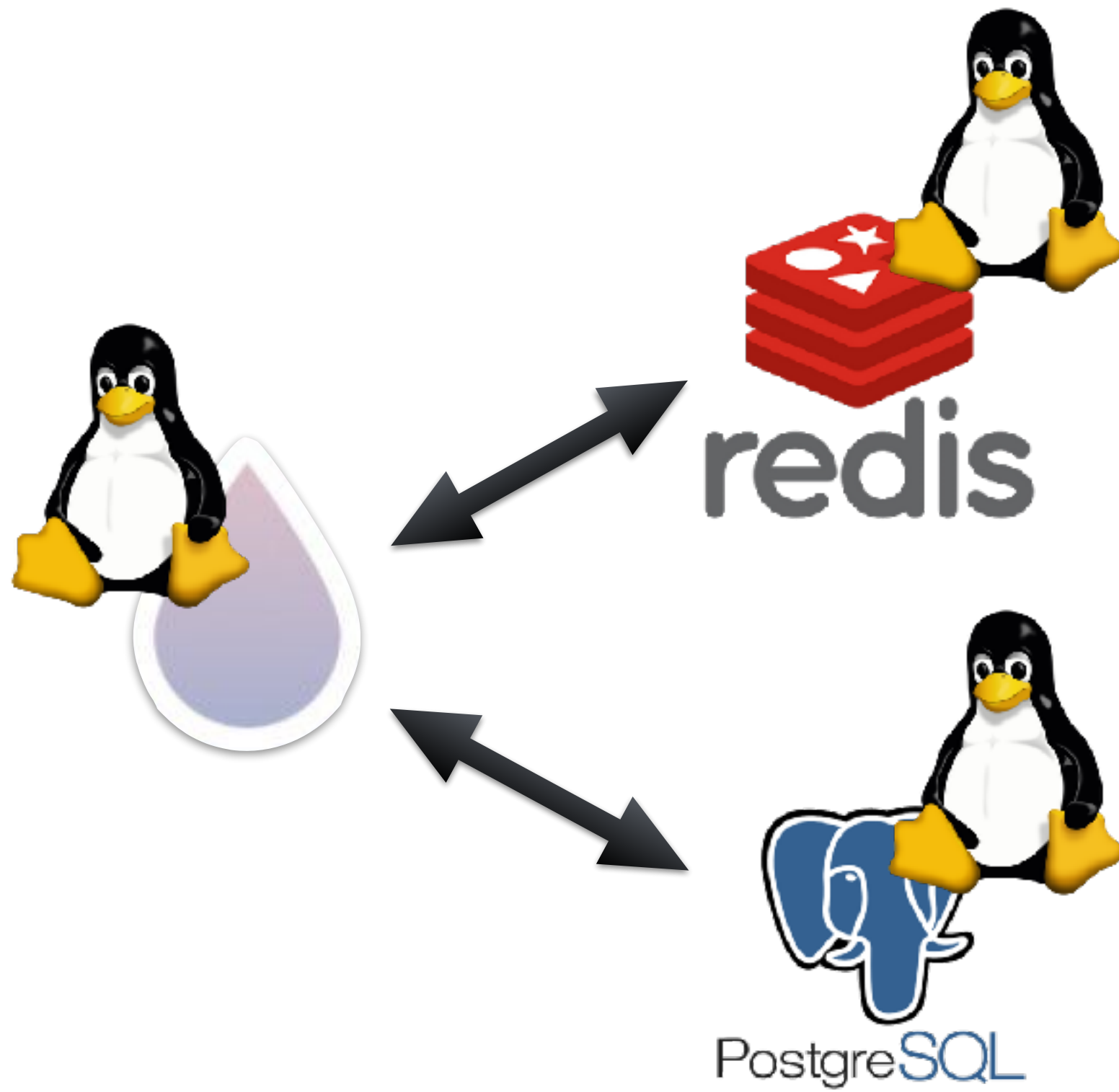
A new microservice is needed.



An excuse to try Vapor!!!



Why put my app in a  
Docker container?





# Docker for development & debugging

- Often a cure to the “works on my machine” syndrome.
  - Repeatable, scripted configuration (Dockerfile) to run your application & dependencies (e.g. database).
  - Run Swift in a Linux environment similar to real thing.
  - Execute your tests in Linux using a Docker based CI runner.
- Start configuring image from a ready-made state (registry).
- You can spin up multiple containers too (docker-compose).
- Pretty fast and light: uses builtin macOS hypervisor.  
(Linux as a host is faster still)

# Docker for production

- Someone takes care of most crucial updates and the server lifecycle for you.
- Security by privilege separation.
- Nothing exposed by default – you need to specify any ports, sockets, disk volumes to make visible through the host.

# Blueprint of a Dockerfile

```
FROM ubuntu:14.04 # mandatory first line: the name of the base image.
```

```
# install package dependencies
```

```
RUN apt-get update
```

```
RUN apt-get install -y wget clang-3.6
```

```
# set guest environment variables
```

```
ENV PATH /usr/bin:$PATH
```

```
# copy current *host* working directory into guest path /vapor
```

```
ADD . /vapor
```

```
# set the *guest* working directory.
```

```
WORKDIR /vapor
```

```
# build your Vapor app
```

```
RUN swift build
```

```
# run your Vapor app
```

```
CMD .build/debug/App --env=production
```

# Building and running a database server & app in docker

## PostgreSQL

```
docker build -t postgresql github.com/sameersbn/docker-postgresql  
docker run --name postgresql -itd --restart always
```

```
# You may want to script the post-launch admin tasks.  
docker exec -it postgresql sudo -u postgres psql postgres \  
-c "CREATE DATABASE \"...\";"
```

<https://github.com/sameersbn/docker-postgresql>

## Your app

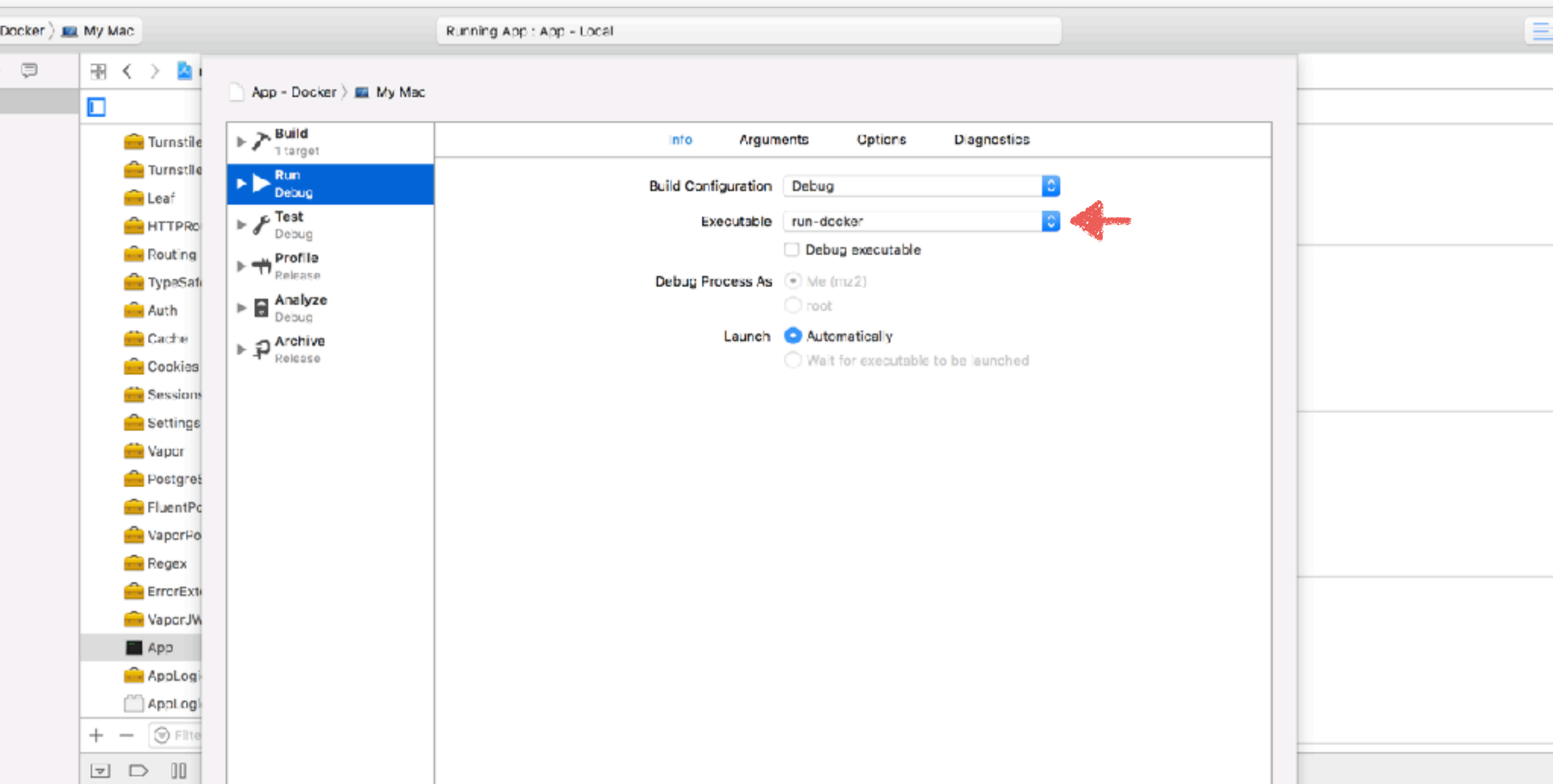
```
docker build -t manuscript-annotations -f Development/Dockerfile  
docker run --rm -it -v $PWD:/vapor -p 5432 -p 8080:8080 manuscript-annotations
```

Dockerfile: <https://gist.github.com/mz2/ae8b80fd06887d639a8992b988757e74>

# Running a docker app in Xcode

run-docker: <https://gist.github.com/mz2/561dd8a7b0b7133c58062fc246799a4c>

kill-docker: <https://gist.github.com/mz2/0474b86c0261e415de422aaee4136e1c>



# Running tests in Docker & GitLab

## 1. Create a docker image to run tests with.

```
docker login registry.gitlab.com  
docker build -f Tests/Dockerfile \  
-t registry.gitlab.com/mpapp-private/manuscript-annotations .  
docker push registry.gitlab.com/mpapp-private/manuscript-annotations
```

Tests/Dockerfile: <https://gist.github.com/mz2/809fb9b3078b035bcd39bd27e240a613>

## 2. Register a test runner.

```
gitlab-ci-multi-runner register \  
--non-interactive \  
--url https://gitlab.com/ci \  
--registration-token "[PUT YER TOKEN HERE]" \  
--description "Swift Docker runner" \  
--executor "docker" \  
--docker-image registry.gitlab.com/mpapp-private/manuscript-annotations:latest
```

## 3. Enable the runner.

# Get registration token & enable the runner.

The screenshot shows the GitLab web interface for the 'manuscript-annotations' project. The browser address bar shows the URL: `https://gitlab.com/mpapp-private/manuscript-annotations/settings/ci_cd`. The page title is 'Manuscripts.app Private / manuscript-annotations'. The navigation bar includes links for Project, Repository, Registry, Issues (0), Merge Requests (0), Pipelines, Wiki, and Settings (which is the active tab). Below the navigation bar, there are sub-tabs for General, Members, Integrations, Repository, CI/CD Pipelines (active), and Pages.

A 'Runner' is a process which runs a job. You can setup as many Runners as you need. Runners can be placed on separate users, servers, and even on your local machine.

Each Runner can be in one of the following states:

- **active** - Runner is active and can process any new jobs
- **paused** - Runner is paused and will not receive any new jobs

To start serving your jobs you can either add specific Runners to your project or use shared Runners

### Specific Runners

**How to setup a specific Runner for a new project**

1. Install a Runner compatible with GitLab CI (checkout the [GitLab Runner section](#) for information on how to install it).
2. Specify the following URL during the Runner setup:  
`https://gitlab.com/ci`
3. Use the following registration token during setup: **YER TOKEN**
4. Start the Runner!

### Shared Runners

Shared Runners on GitLab.com run in autoscale mode, are free to use, and sponsored by DigitalOcean. Autoscaling means reduced waiting times to spin up builds, and isolated VMs for each project, thus maximizing security. [Read more information](#) on how shared Runners are configured for GitLab.com.

**Enable shared Runners** for this project

### Runners activated for this project

Runner ID	Runner Name	Runner State	Runner Info
b96f556e	Swift Docker runner	active	#155570

**assign tags** (arrow pointing to the active runner)

**Remove Runner** (button next to the active runner)

### Available shared Runners : 4

Runner ID	Runner Name	Runner State	Runner Info
ab89f037	gitlab-shared-runners-manager-1.gitlab.com	active	#37397

**2gb** **gitlab-org** (tags for the shared runner)

**Available specific runners**



# Running tests in Docker & GitLab

## An example .gitlab-ci.yml

```
before_script:
  - git submodule update --init --recursive

cache:
  key: ${CI_BUILD_REF_NAME}
  paths:
    - .build

build:
  script:
    - swift build -c debug
  tags:
    - swift

test:
  script:
    - .build/debug/App --env=test prepare --revert -y
    - .build/debug/App --env=test prepare
    - swift test
  tags:
    - swift
```

.gitlab-ci.yml: <https://gist.github.com/mz2/65c32e691ae55d1b8c3e49391fdd986a>

# Deploying to Heroku with Docker

```
heroku plugins:install heroku-container-registry  
heroku container:login  
heroku container:push
```

Dockerfile: <https://gist.github.com/mz2/a70694d7f260b46013055bf8b1380e9e>

More info:

<https://devcenter.heroku.com/articles/container-registry-and-runtime>

# Why deploy to Heroku with Docker?

- Use what you learned when building your development env.
- Avoid lock-in to Heroku (lots of Docker based hosts around).
- Deployed image preparation happens on your host => no 15min build timeouts.
- Subjective: creating a Dockerfile for running an arbitrary thing on Heroku is easier than scripting a buildpack.

# Differences between development, test, production Dockerfile configuration.

## Development:

```
WORKDIR /vapor
EXPOSE 8080

# mount in local sources via: -v $(PWD):/vapor
VOLUME /vapor

CMD swift build && .build/debug/App --env=development
```

## Production:

```
ADD . /vapor
WORKDIR /vapor
RUN swift build
CMD echo "PORT: ${PORT}" && .build/debug/App --env=production
```

## Test:

(no VOLUME, EXPOSE, ADD or CMD needed – CI runner does it all.)