Introduction to Docker & 12 Factor App Implementation Using Docker

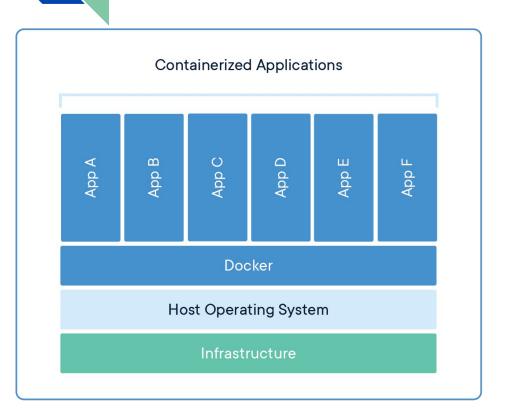
Cemal Ünal

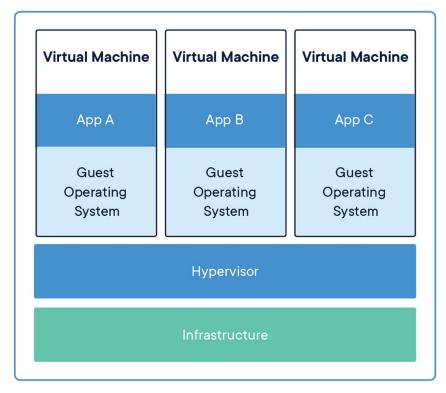
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What is a container?

- Standard unit of software that includes
 - The application code
 - All its dependencies needed to run that application
 - Isolated from other processes
 - own users
 - process IDs
 - memory/cpu limits

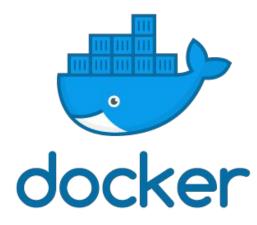
Containers vs Virtual Machines





What is Docker?

- An open platform
- A tool designed to make it easier to create, deploy, and run applications by using containers.



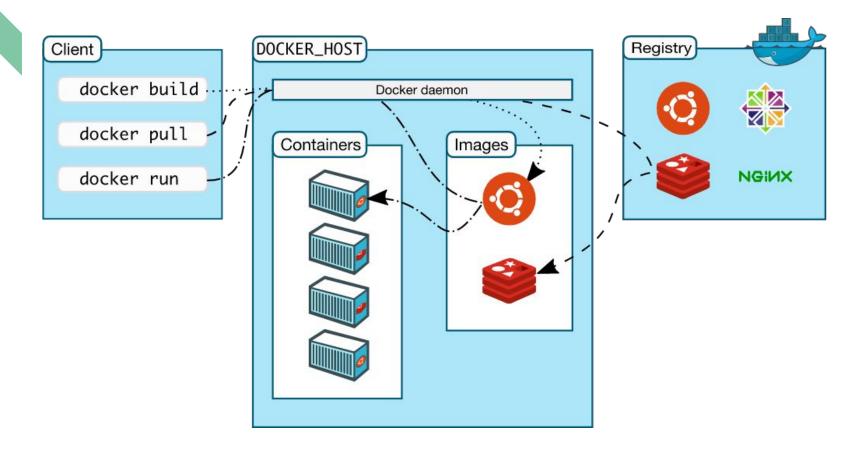
Docker Container Example

```
→ ~ docker run --name greeting ubuntu:18.04 echo "Hello class of CS443, I'm a container"
Unable to find image 'ubuntu:18.04' locally
18.04: Pulling from library/ubuntu
5c939e3a4d10: Already exists
c63719cdbe7a: Already exists
19a861ea6baf: Already exists
651c9d2d6c4f: Already exists
Digest: sha256:8d31dad0c58f552e890d68bbfb735588b6b820a46e459672d96e585871acc110
Status: Downloaded newer image for ubuntu:18.04
Hello class of CS443, I'm a container
→ ~
```

Docker Run Command

- --name flag specify a name for your container
- ubuntu:18.04 Docker image
- echo process name to execute
- greeting message parameter(s)

Docker Client - Host Communication



Docker Image Creation (Docker commit)

```
→ ~ docker run -it --name greeting ubuntu:18.04 bash
root@76ba099af323:/# echo hello > hello.txt
lroot@76ba099af323:/# cat hello.txt
hello
lroot@76ba099af323:/# exit
exit
→ ~ docker commit greeting ubuntu: 18.04-greeting
sha256:492cc01917eb38c2832084cafc8a0eb07a996c175a49d1e1a70b2b50aab89ad3
→ ~ docker run -it --name greeting-new ubuntu:18.04-greeting bash
root@70b58835b46b:/# cat hello.txt
hello
root@70b58835b46b:/#
```

Docker Image Creation (Declarative Approach - Dockerfile)

```
Dockerfile ×

1 FROM ubuntu:18.04

2

3 RUN echo hello > hello.txt

4

5
```

```
backend git:(master) x docker build -t ubuntu:18.04-greeting-declarative .
Sending build context to Docker daemon
                                          106kB
Step 1/2: FROM ubuntu:18.04
---> ccc6e87d482b
Step 2/2 : RUN echo hello > hello.txt
---> Running in 603f82cc6874
Removing intermediate container 603f82cc6874
---> 21ff26d14177
Successfully built 21ff26d14177
Successfully tagged ubuntu:18.04-greeting-declarative
  backend git: (master) * docker run -it --name greeting-declarative ubuntu:18
.04-greeting-declarative bash
root@87cae5072156:/# echo hello.txt
hello.txt
root@87cae5072156:/# cat hello.txt
hello
root@87cae5072156:/#
```

Dockerfile Example of a Java Program

```
backend > - Dockerfile
      FROM maven: 3.6.1-jdk-11-slim as maven
      WORKDIR /app
      COPY ./pom.xml ./pom.xml
      RUN mvn dependency:go-offline -B
      COPY ./src ./src
      RUN mvn clean package
 11
 12
      # specify base image runtime
 13
      FROM openjdk:11.0-jre-slim
      WORKDIR /app
      VOLUME /tmp
      # copy over the built artifact from the maven image
      COPY --from=maven /app/target/*.jar /app/target/
 21
      CMD java ${JAVA OPTS} -jar /app/target/*.jar
```

Docker Benefits

- Build once, run anywhere (Platform independent)
- Isolated and Disposable Applications
- Rapid Deployment of the applications
- Scale up & down fast

Docker Use Cases

- Deployment of multiple microservices
- Running different versions of the same application at the same time
- Easily switch between different versions of a deployment

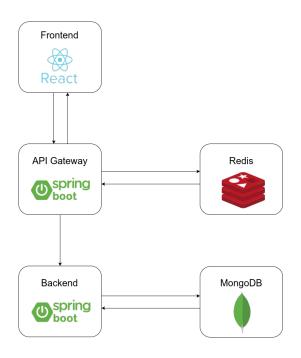
Container Management Solutions

- Docker Compose
- Docker Swarm
- Kubernetes
- Amazon Container Service
- Google Container Engine
- Azure App Services

Some of the Keywords

- **Image:** A package that contains the application along with the dependencies that required to run this application.
- **Container:** Running instance of the image
- Tag: Convey useful information about a specific image version/variant
- **Registry:** Storage and distribution system for named images

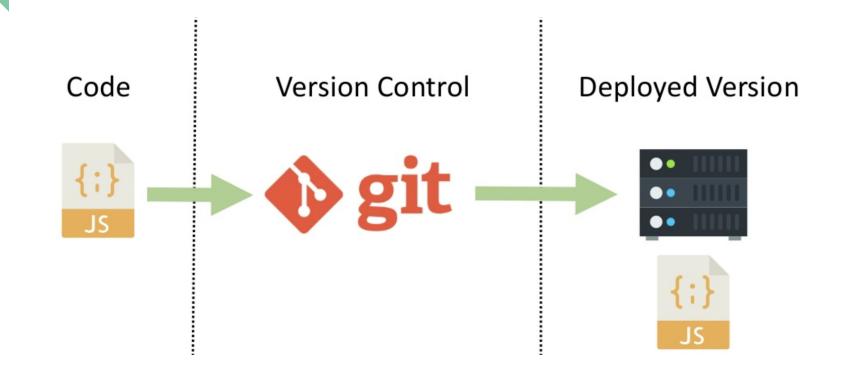
Sample CRUD App and 12-factor App



- \$ git clone https://github.com/cemalunal/sample-crud-app.git
- \$ git clone https://github.com/cemalunal/cloud-native-application-development-workshop.git

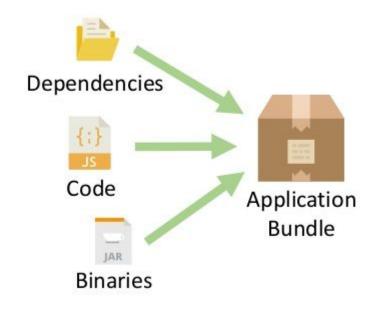
1- Codebase

One codebase tracked in revision control, many deploys



2- Dependencies

Explicitly declare and isolate dependencies



Dependency Declaration - Node.js

package.json

```
"name": "simple-frontend",
"version": "0.1.0",
"private": true,
"dependencies": {
  "@material-ui/core": "^3.0.0",
  "isomorphic-fetch": "^2.2.1",
  "react": "^16.4.2",
  "react-dom": "^16.4.2",
  "react-router-dom": "^4.3.1",
  "react-scripts": "1.1.5",
  "serve": "^10.1.2"
```

\$ npm install

Dependency Declaration - Java w/ Maven

pom.xml

```
<dependency>
 <groupId>org.springframework.boot
 <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-jetty</artifactId>
 <version>2.2.4.RELEASE
</dependency>
<dependency>
 <groupId>org.springframework.boot
 <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-data-mongodb</artifactId>
 <version>2.2.4.RELEASE
</dependency>
<dependency>
 <groupId>io.springfox
 <artifactId>springfox-swagger2</artifactId>
 <version>2.7.0
</dependency>
```

\$ mvn install

3- Config

Store config in the environment

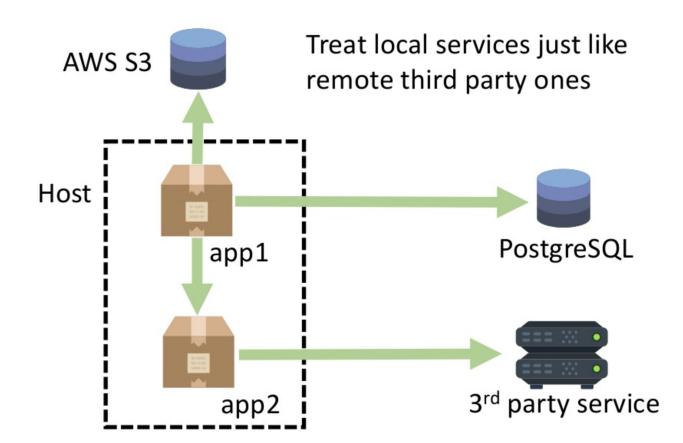
- Frontend
 - URL of the backend service is stored in environment variables and accessed via window.env
 - fetch(`\${window.env.REACT_APP_BACKEND_URI}/cus tomers`)
- Backend
 - MongoDB connection URI is stored is stored in environment variables and accessed via application-deployment.properties file
 - spring.data.mongodb.uri=\${MONGODB_URI}

Backend container gets config from the environment

```
application-deployment.properties 
1    server.port=${SERVER_PORT}
2    spring.data.mongodb.uri=${MONGODB_URI}
```

4- Backing Services

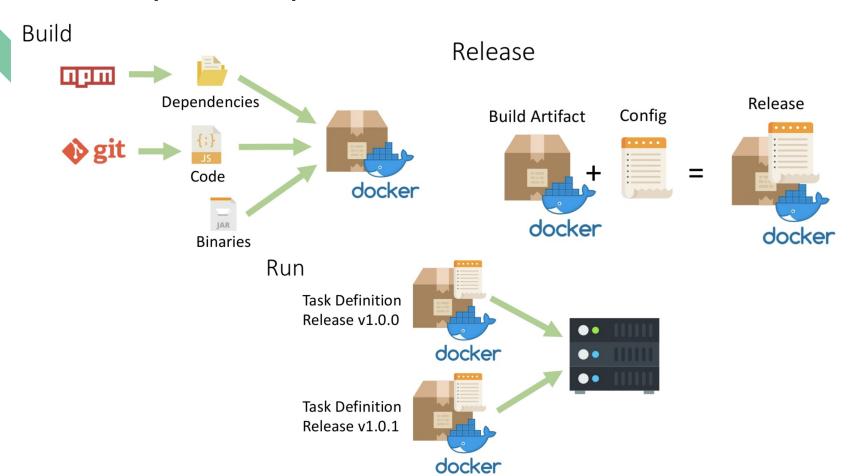
Treat backing services as attached resources



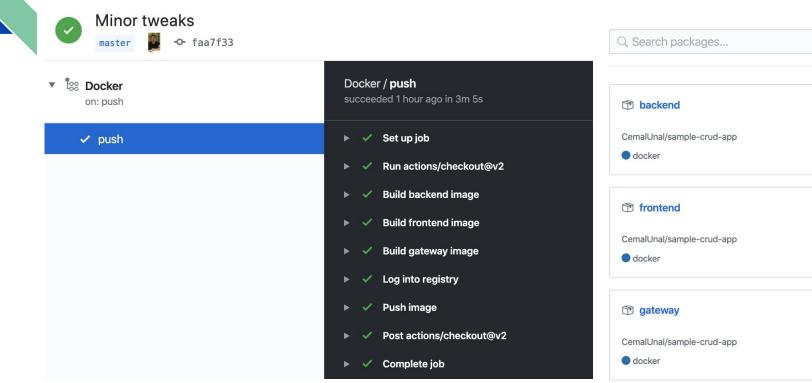
MongoDB connection for Backend

- Think about MongoDB Connection URI is stored in MONGODB_URI environment variable.
- We can easily switch between local and production MongoDB databases. Or we can even use Azure Cosmos DB by just changing the connection string. Examples:
 - mongodb://localhost:27017/sample-app
 - mongodb://mongodb:27017/sample-app
 - mongodb://user:pass@test.documents.azure.com:10255/db name?ssl=true

5- Build, release, run Strictly separate build and run stages



Build - Release



latest

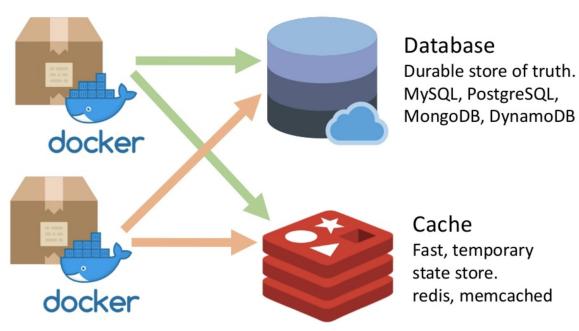
latest

latest

Run:

6- Processes

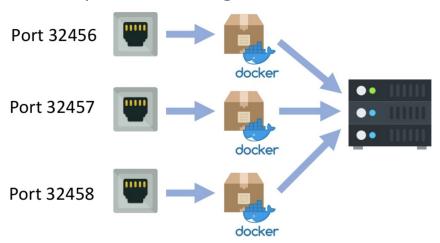
Execute the app as one or more stateless processes



- The application delegates stateful persistence to MongoDB.
- It is easily scalable since it is stateless.

7- Port binding

Export services via port binding



- Backend and Gateway
 - Spring Boot is used along with embedded Jetty server.
 - server.port=\${SERVER_PORT} in application-deployment.properties
- Frontend
 - serve npm package is used to serve the static frontend
 - serve -l \$SERVER_PORT -s build in startup.sh

8- Concurrency

Scale out via the process model



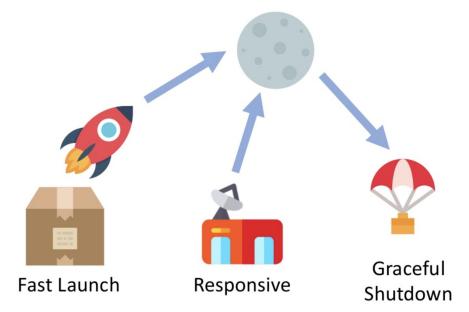


Small Host = Fewer Concurrent Processes

- All components of the application is dockerized
- Launching multiple instances is simple.

9- Disposability

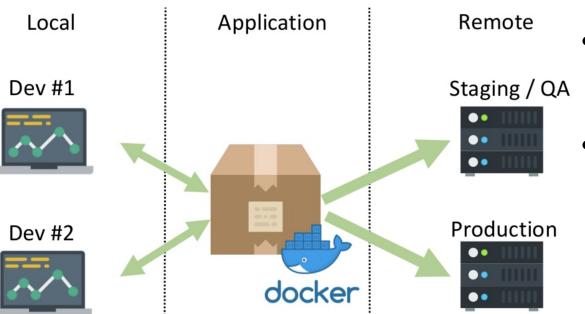
Maximize robustness with fast startup and graceful shutdown



- All components of the sample application are disposable and can be started and stopped quickly
- They shut down gracefully when they receive SIGTERM

10- Dev / prod parity

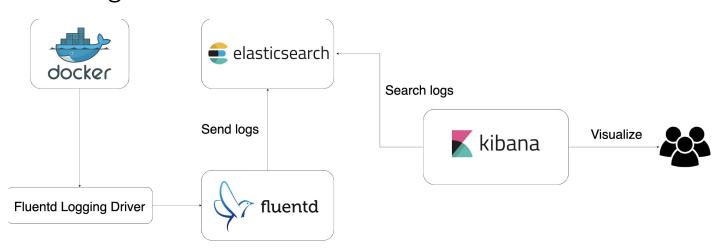
Keep development, staging, and production as similar as possible



- Docker is used to run app components and the third party services.
- Docker and Docker
 Compose allow developers to run local environments which closely approximate production environments.

11- Logs

Treat logs as event streams



12- Admin processes

Run admin/management tasks as one-off processes

THANKS!