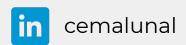
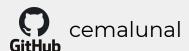
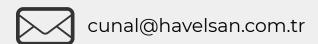
Introduction to Docker & 12 Factor App Implementation Using Docker

Cemal Ünal

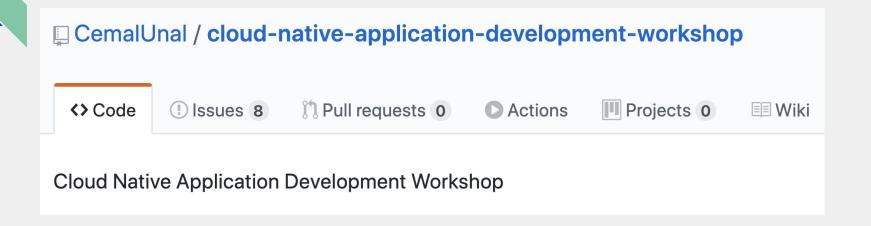
• Software Engineer @ Havelsan Inc.







Getting Started



\$ git clone

https://github.com/cemalunal/cloud-native-application-development-workshop.git

Glossary

- **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

Docker Build Command

Allows building an image using a Dockerfile

```
example-docker-commands git:(master) docker build -t ubuntu-based-nginx:v1 .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 13.82kB
Step 1/4: FROM ubuntu:18.04
 ---> 72300a873c2c
Step 2/4: RUN apt update && apt-get -y install nginx
 ---> Using cache
 ---> 2838e5a9cbb5
Step 3/4 : COPY index.html /var/www/html
 ---> Using cache
 ---> ba886a6ad0f0
Step 4/4 : CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]
 ---> Using cache
 ---> b074a47c249c
Successfully built b074a47c249c
Successfully tagged ubuntu-based-nginx:v1
→ example-docker-commands git:(master)
```

Dockerfile Example

```
Dockerfile ×
     FROM ubuntu:18.04
    RUN apt update && apt-get -y install nginx
3
4
5
    COPY index.html /var/www/html
6
    CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]
```

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
      # set the startup command to run binary
 23
      CMD java ${JAVA OPTS} -jar /app/target/*.jar
```

Docker Run

Allows us to create a running instance (container) of an image

```
→ example-docker-commands git:(master) docker run ubuntu:18.04 echo 'Hello world!
Unable to find image 'ubuntu:18.04' locally
18.04: Pulling from library/ubuntu
423ae2b273f4: Pull complete
de83a2304fa1: Pull complete
f9a83bce3af0: Pull complete
b6b53be908de: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:04d48df82c938587820d7b6006f5071dbbffceb7ca01d2814f81857c631d44df
Status: Downloaded newer image for ubuntu:18.04
Hello world!
→ example-docker-commands git:(master)
```

Docker Volumes

- By default all files created inside a container do not persist when that container no longer exists
- Two options available:
 - Volumes
 - Managed by Docker
 - docker volume create v1
 - docker run -v v1:/data
 - Bind mounts
 - A file or directory on the host machine is mounted into a container
 - The file or directory is referenced by its full path on the host machine
 - docker run -v /full/path/here:/data

Docker Volumes Options Use Cases

Volume

- Allows storage for container's data on a remote host or a cloud provider
- Backup operations are simple
- When the Docker host is not guaranteed to have a given directory or file structure

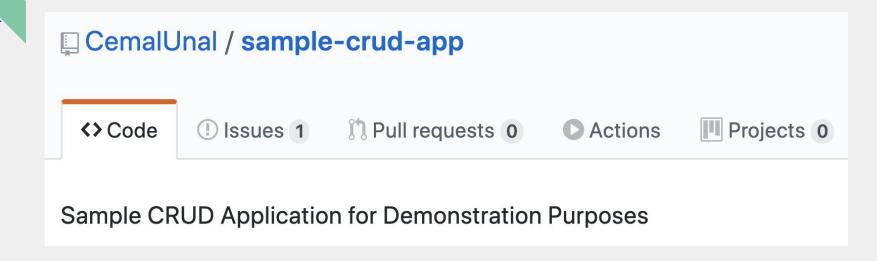
Bind Mount

- Sharing configuration files from the host machine to containers.
- When the Docker host is guaranteed to be consistent with the bind mounts the containers require.

Docker Network

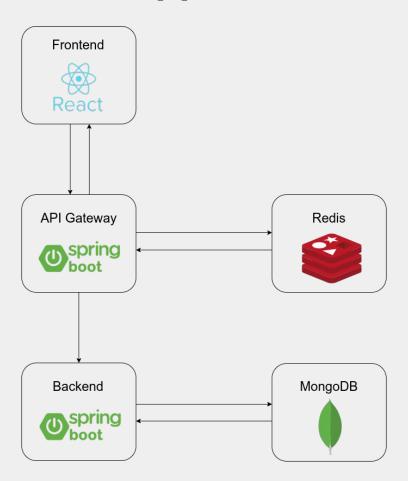
- Provide complete isolation for containers
- Most common docker network drivers:
 - Bridge
 - Default driver
 - Usually used when your applications run in standalone containers that need to communicate
 - Host
 - Remove network isolation between the container and the host
 - Use the host's networking directly
 - Overlay
 - Connect multiple Docker daemons together and enable swarm services to communicate with each other

Sample CRUD App and 12-factor App



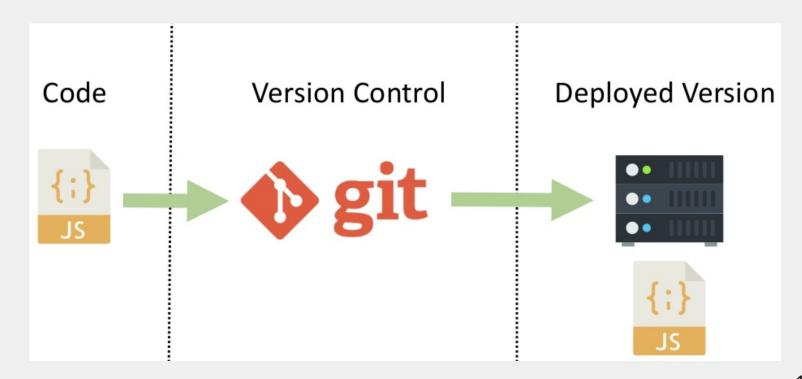
\$ git clone https://github.com/cemalunal/sample-crud-app.git

Sample CRUD App Architecture Diagram



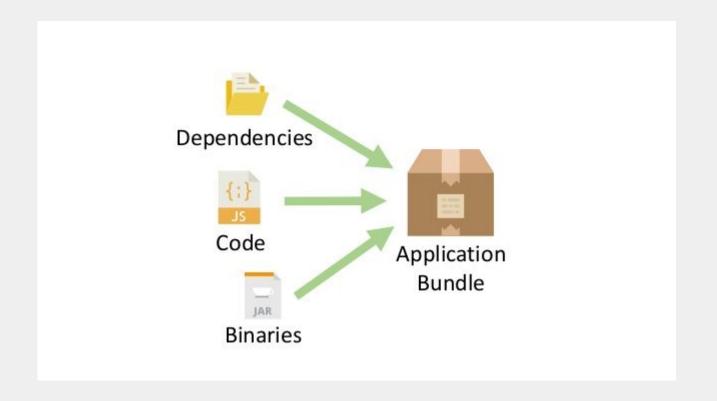
1- Codebase

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_U RI}/customers`)
- Backend
 - MongoDB connection URI is stored is stored in environment variables and accessed via application-deployment.properties file
 - spring.data.mongodb.uri=\${MONGODB_URI}

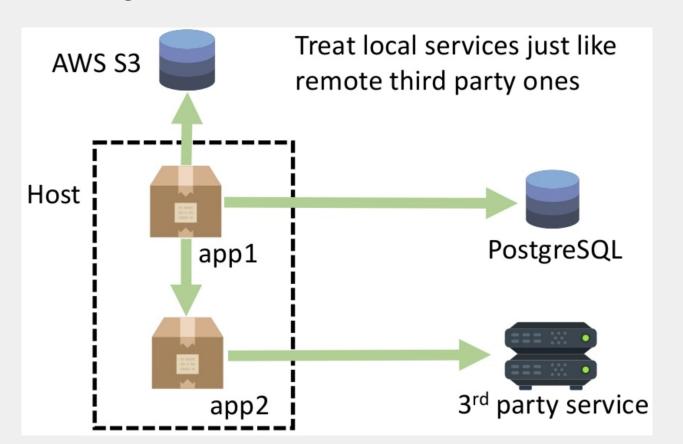
Backend container gets config from the environment

```
application-deployment.properties *

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

4- Backing Services

Treat backing services as attached resources

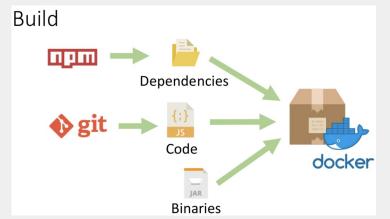


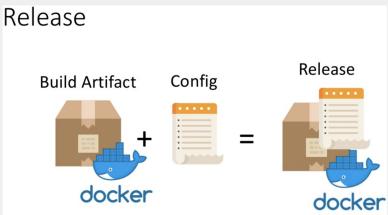
MongoDB connection for Backend

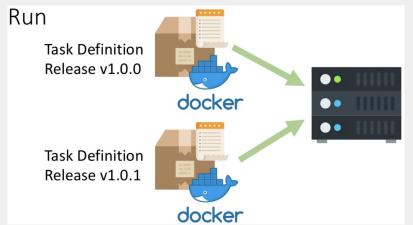
- Think about MongoDB Connection URI is stored in MONGODB_URI environment variable.
- We can easily switch between local and production MongoDB databases. Or we can even use Azure Cosmos DB by just changing the connection string. Examples:
 - o mongodb://localhost:27017/sample-app
 - o mongodb://mongodb:27017/sample-app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

5- Build, release, run

Strictly separate build and run stages

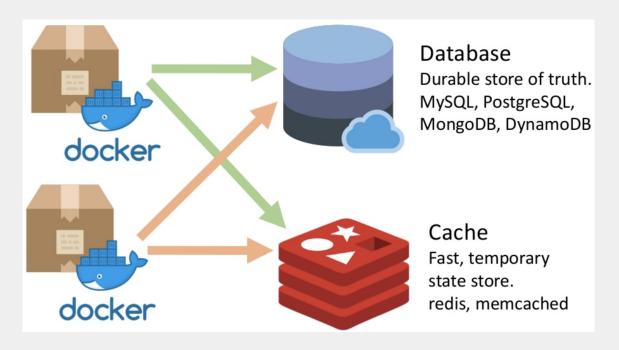






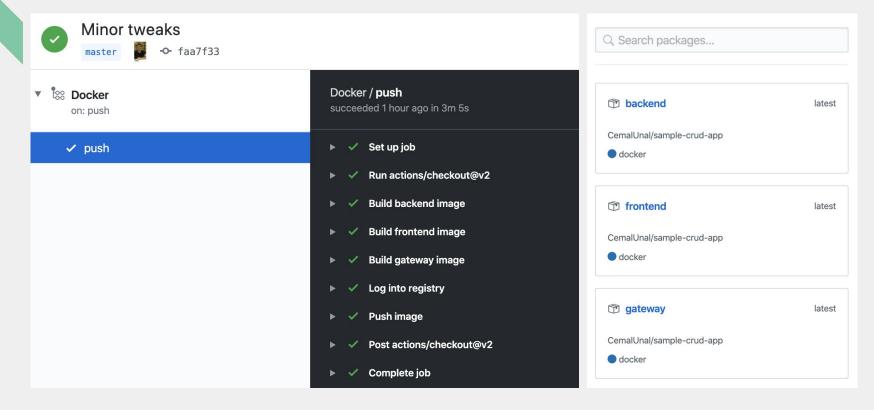
6- Processes

Execute the app as one or more stateless processes



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

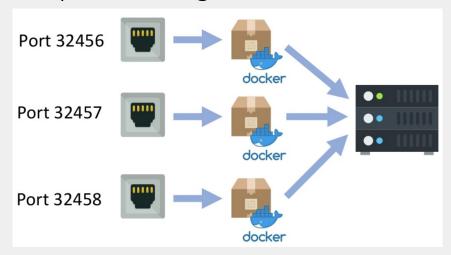
Build - Release



Run:

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 -I \$SERVER_PORT -s build in startup.sh

8- Concurrency

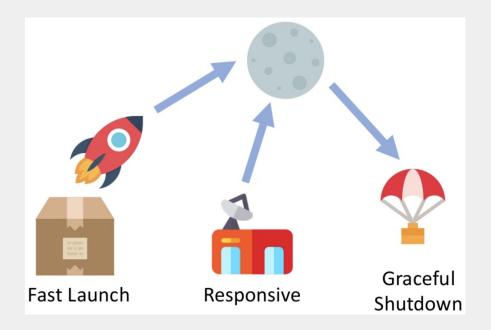
Scale out via the process model



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

9- Disposability

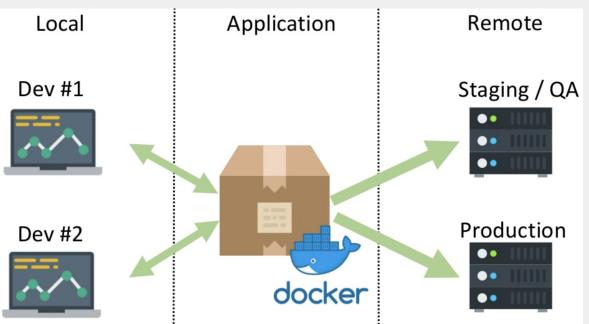
Maximize robustness with fast startup and graceful shutdown



- 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

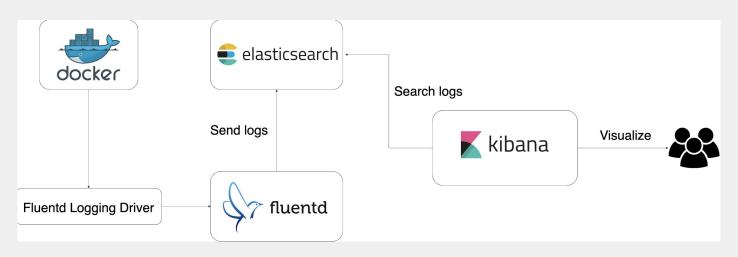
Keep development, staging, and production as similar as possible



- 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



```
docker run -p 27017:27017 -d --network=demo-network \
    --name mongodb \
    -v mongodb_data:/data/db \
    --restart=on-failure \
    --log-driver=fluentd --log-opt fluentd-address=localhost:24224 \
    mongo:4.0.2
```

THANKS!