Hosting Tomcat Website in a Docker Container using Dockerfile

- First we need to create a container for mysql and then create a database.
- Create a directory mysql.
- Create a file called Dockerfile in the mysql directory.
- Add the following content in the Dockerfile of mysql.
 FROM mysql
 ENV MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD="1234"
 ENV MYSQL_DATABASE="studentapp"
 COPY init.sql / docker-entrypoint-initdb.d/

```
FROM mysql
ENV MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD="1234"
ENV MYSQL_DATABASE="studentapp"
COPY init.sql /docker-entrypoint-initdb.d/
```

Dockerfile Explaination:

FROM mysql: -> This line specifies the base image to use, which is the official MySQL Docker image. This image includes all the necessary software and configurations needed to run a MySQL server.

ENV -> These lines set environment variables within the Docker container:

MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD is used to set the root password for the MySQL server to "1234".

MYSQL_DATABASE specifies the name of the default database to be created when the MySQL server starts.

COPY init.sql /docker-entrypoint-initdb.d/ -> This line copies an SQL script (init.sql) from the host environment to the docker-entrypoint-initdb.d/ directory in the Docker container.

- The init.sql file contains MySQL commands such as creating a database and tables, and inserting data.
- The docker-entrypoint-initdb.d/ directory is a special directory in the MySQL Docker image that automatically processes any scripts it contains when the container starts.
- This setup allows you to automate the initialization of the MySQL database with your specific schema and data when the container starts.

- Now we need to Create a init.sql file in the mysql directory.
- init.sql file

```
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS studentapp;
USE studentapp;

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS students (
    student_id INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
    student_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    student_addr VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    student_age VARCHAR(3) NOT NULL,
    student_qual VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
    student_percent VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
    student_year_passed VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (student_id)
);
```

- Now come back to the /home/ec2-user.
- Create a Dockerfile here for our application.

```
WORKDIR /opt

# Set environment variables (consider injecting from outside)

ENV APP_HOME=/usr/local/tomcat

ENV PORT=8080

# Copy application WAR

ADD https://webapp2-akashapp.s3.amazonaws.com/student.war $APP_HOME/webapps/

# Copy database connector

ADD https://webapp-akash.s3.amazonaws.com/mysql-connector-j-8.3.0.jar $APP_HOME/lib

# Copy configuration (consider alternative to sed in multi-stage build)

COPY config /opt

RUN sed -i '20r /opt/config' /usr/local/tomcat/conf/context.xml

EXPOSE $PORT

CMD  "catalina.sh", "run"
```

Dockerfile Explaination:

- Base Image: FROM tomcat:9.0-slim:
- This line specifies the base image as Tomcat 9.0-slim, which is a lightweight version of the official Tomcat 9.0 image.
- Working Directory: WORKDIR /opt:
- This line sets the working directory to `/opt` within the Docker container. All subsequent commands that involve file paths will operate relative to this directory.

- Environment Variables: ENV APP_HOME=/usr/local/tomcat and ENV PORT=8080:
- APP_HOME is set to /usr/local/tomcat, specifying the Tomcat home directory where the server is installed.
- PORT is set to 8080, indicating the default port for the Tomcat server.
- Copying Application WAR File: ADD https://webapp2-akashapp.s3.amazonaws.com/student.war \$APP_HOME/webapps/:
- This line downloads the `student.war` file from a specified URL and copies it to the Tomcat webapps directory (`\$APP_HOME/webapps/`).
- The WAR file contains the application that Tomcat will deploy and run.
- Copying Database Connector: ADD https://webapp-akash.s3.amazonaws.com/mysql-connector-j-8.3.0.jar \$APP_HOME/lib:
- This line downloads the MySQL JDBC driver (mysql-connector-j-8.3.0.jar) from a specified URL and places it in the Tomcat lib directory (`\$APP_HOME/lib`).
- This allows the application to connect to a MySQL database.
- Copying Configuration: COPY config/opt:
- This line copies a config file from the host to the /opt directory in the Docker container.
- This configuration file may contain custom settings or properties needed by the application.
- Injecting Configuration: RUN sed -i '20r /opt/config' /usr/local/tomcat/conf/context.xml:
- This line uses the `sed` command to modify the `context.xml` file located in the Tomcat configuration directory (`/usr/local/tomcat/conf/`).
- The -i flag allows sed to modify the file in place.
- The 20r /opt/config option tells sed to read the config file and insert its contents into context.xml at line 20.
- This allows you to inject configuration settings into the context.xml file.

• Exposing Port: EXPOSE \$PORT:

• This line exposes the specified port (`\$PORT`, which is set to `8080`) to allow access to the application running in the Tomcat container.

- Command to Start Tomcat**: `CMD ["catalina.sh", "run"]:
- This line specifies the command to start the Tomcat server when the container runs, using the `catalina.sh` script with the `run` argument.
- Now we need to create a file named config in /home/ec2-user.
- Add the configuration in config file

```
<Resource name="jdbc/TestDB" auth="Container" type="javax.sql.DataSource"
maxTotal="100" maxIdle="30" maxWaitMillis="10000" username="root"
password="1234" driverClassName="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver"
url="jdbc:mysql://172.17.0.2:3306/studentapp"/>
~
```

- Here I have given the IP address of the mysql container.
- When mysql container is created for the first time it has the same IP as given.
- And if there is already one mysql container present and again you create another mysql container the IP increases by 1.
- Now save the file and exit.
- Now our both Dockerfiles and configuration is ready.
- Change directory to mysql.
- Hit command 'docker build -t "database" .'

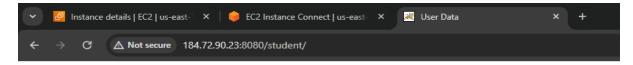
- Now the image is created from Dockerfile.
- Hit command "docker images" to check the image.
- Hit command "docker run -d -p 3306:3306 database" to run the image in background to create a container.

- Now go back to /home/ec2-user.
- Here also we have to run the Dockerfile for our application.
- Hit command 'docker build -t "app" .'

- Now the image is created.
- To check hit command "docker images".
- Now we need to run the image so that the container will be created.
- Hit command "docker run -d -p 8080:8080 app".

• To check if the container is running hit command "docker ps".

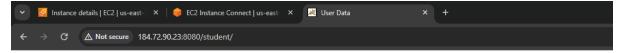
• Now hit the IP address of the instance with port 8080/student.



Student Registration Form



- Page is loading successfully.
- Now fill the form and click register to check if our data is going to database.



Student Registration Form



• Our data is going to the database.



Students List

Student ID	StudentName	Student Addrs	Student Age	Student Qualification	Student Percentage	Student Year Passed	Edit	Delete
1	Akash Shinde	PUNE	24	B.E. Mechanical	88	2022	<u>edit</u>	<u>delete</u>

- Here we are building the Docker images from the Dockerfile separately by typing commands.
- We can do the same with script.
- We can write all the commands in a script and execute the script.
- To do the same follow the steps.
- First we need to stop the containers and remove them.

```
[root@ip-172-31-26-112 ec2-user] # docker stop vigorous colden focused panini
vigorous colden
focused panini
[root@ip-172-31-26-112 ec2-user] # docker rm vigorous colden focused panini
vigorous colden
focused panini
[root@ip-172-31-26-112 ec2-user]# docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE
                         COMMAND
                                   CREATED
                                              STATUS
                                                        PORTS
                                                                   NAMES
[root@ip-172-31-26-112 ec2-user]#
  i-0a3fd32ac32888fea (Dockerfile-3-tier-project)
  PublicIPs: 184.72.90.23 PrivateIPs: 172.31.26.112
```

We also need to remove the images.

```
[root@ip-172-31-26-112 ec2-user]# docker images
            TAG IMAGE ID CREATED
latest dclaf5509282 10 minutes ago
latest 80506b4c7c29 17 minutes ago
REPOSITORY
                                                            SIZE
app
                                                            424MB
database
                                                            632MB
[root@ip-172-31-26-112 ec2-user] # docker rmi app database
Untagged: app:latest
Deleted: sha256:dc1af5509282bc2c9b05397dfdd8b3a1fbe6003d23a9fae0b7c6b00bc7d0c48d
Untagged: database:latest
Deleted: sha256:80506b4c7c29670becc6dffa0576aa0174b8ba627b5973fa06b9a9f8687595d8
[root@ip-172-31-26-112 ec2-user]# docker images
REPOSITORY TAG
                        IMAGE ID
                                     CREATED
[root@ip-172-31-26-112 ec2-user]#
```

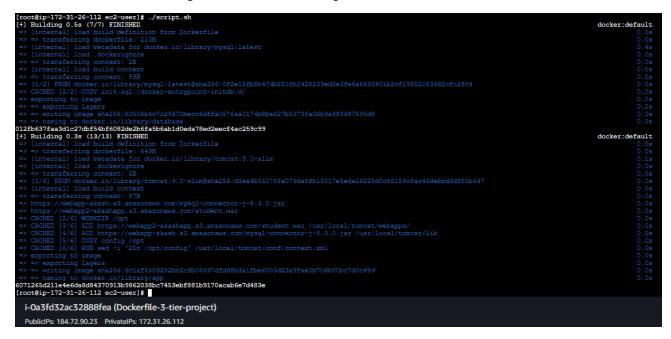
- Now create a file named script.sh in /home/ec2-user.
- Add the commands in the script.sh file.

```
#!/bin/bash
cd mysql
docker build -t "database" .
docker run -d --name mysql-container -p 3306:3306 database
cd ..
docker build -t "app" .
docker run -d --name app -p 8080:8080 app
```

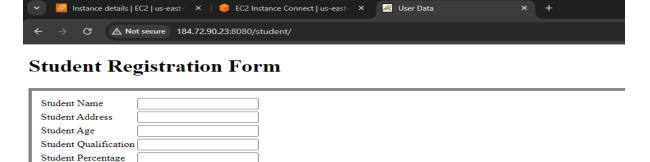
- Now we need to give the execute permissions to the script.sh file.
- Hit command "chmod +x script.sh" to give execute permissions.

```
[root@ip-172-31-26-112 ec2-user]# vim script.sh
[root@ip-172-31-26-112 ec2-user]# chmod +x script.sh
[root@ip-172-31-26-112 ec2-user]# 11
total 12
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 551 Apr 16 09:06 Dockerfile
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 244 Apr 16 09:07 config
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 40 Apr 16 08:50 mysql
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root 181 Apr 16 10:12 script.sh
[root@ip-172-31-26-112 ec2-user]#
```

- Now run the script.
- Hit command "./script.sh" to run the script.



• Now hit the IP address of the instance with port 8080/student.

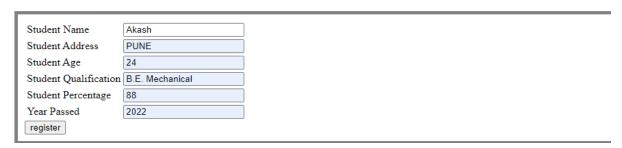


• Page is visible now fill the form and click register to check if the data is being saved in the database.



Student Registration Form

Year Passed register



• Data is being saved successfully in the database.

