# 02 - Your first Quarkus application

#### Source code

The application is created with https://code.guarkus.io/ and the **RESTEasy Classic** extension.

# Develop with developer joy

By running the maven quarku plugin:

```
mvn quarkus:dev
```

Using live coding enables us to **update Java source, resources, and configuration of a running application**. All changes are reflected in the running application automatically, enabling developers to improve the turnaround time when developing a new application. Live coding enables hot deployment via **background compilation**. Any changes to the Java source, or resources, will be reflected **as soon as the application receives a new request from the browser**. Refreshing the browser or issuing a new browser request triggers a scan of the project for any changes to then recompile and redeploy the application. If any issues arise with compilation or deployment, an error page provides details of the problem.

# Add lombok support

# Resteasy client and serialization

# Test the endpoints

The @QuarkusTest tests the methods in the AccountResource class (including the post action)

AccountResourceTest.java

# Build native (GraalVM)

The pom.xml file of the project contains the native **profile** that we can use to build the native application:

```
mvn clean install -Pnative
mvn clean install -Dquarkus.package.type=native
```

You can build Quarkus native executables in two ways:

- Use a **Container Image of GraalVM**. This option does not require installing GraalVM locally
- Install **GraalVM locally** and use it to build a native executable

Build with the container image

We need Docker running in the host

```
service docker start
```

Then we can build using the **container build** option

```
quarkus build --native -Dquarkus.native.container-build=true
```

Aleternatevely, we can set the property in the application.properties file

```
quarkus.native.container-build=true
```

#### The build will

The container build option will make the build pull the builder-image (ubi-quarkus-mandrel-builder-image:jdk-21) from the Docker hub to the local Docker instance

```
[INFO] [io.quarkus.deployment.pkg.steps.NativeImageBuildContainerRunner] Using
docker to run the native image builder
[INFO] [io.quarkus.deployment.pkg.steps.NativeImageBuildContainerRunner] Checking
status of builder image 'quay.io/quarkus/ubi-quarkus-mandrel-builder-image:jdk-21'
jdk-21: Pulling from quarkus/ubi-quarkus-mandrel-builder-image
01858fc5b538: Pulling fs layer
9584a3317024: Pulling fs layer
...
Status: Downloaded newer image for quay.io/quarkus/ubi-quarkus-mandrel-builder-
image:jdk-21
quay.io/quarkus/ubi-quarkus-mandrel-builder-image:jdk-21
```

#### Once the container is running the build command is sent

```
[INFO] [io.quarkus.deployment.pkg.steps.NativeImageBuildStep] Running Quarkus
native-image plugin on MANDREL 23.1.1.0 JDK 21.1
[INFO] [io.quarkus.deployment.pkg.steps.NativeImageBuildRunner] docker run --env
LANG=C --rm -v /c/projects/personal/kubernetes-native-microservices-sources/02-
your-first-quarkus-application/target/02-your-first-quarkus-application-1.0.0-
SNAPSHOT-native-image-source-jar:/project:z...
...
GraalVM Native Image: Generating '02-your-first-quarkus-application-1.0.0-
SNAPSHOT-runner' (executable)...
```

```
_____
______
For detailed information and explanations on the build output, visit:
https://github.com/oracle/graal/blob/master/docs/reference-manual/native-
image/BuildOutput.md
[1/8] Initializing...
(13,8s @ 0,15GB)
Java version: 21.0.1+12-LTS, vendor version: Mandrel-23.1.1.0-Final
Graal compiler: optimization level: 2, target machine: x86-64-v3
C compiler: gcc (redhat, x86_64, 8.5.0)
Garbage collector: Serial GC (max heap size: 80% of RAM)
4 user-specific feature(s):
 - com.oracle.svm.thirdparty.gson.GsonFeature
 - io.quarkus.runner.Feature: Auto-generated class by Quarkus from the existing
extensions
 - io.quarkus.runtime.graal.DisableLoggingFeature: Disables INFO logging during
the analysis phase
 - org.eclipse.angus.activation.nativeimage.AngusActivationFeature
4 experimental option(s) unlocked:
 - '-H:+AllowFoldMethods' (origin(s): command line)
 - '-H:BuildOutputJSONFile' (origin(s): command line)
 - '-H:-UseServiceLoaderFeature' (origin(s): command line)
 - '-H:ReflectionConfigurationResources' (origin(s): 'META-INF/native-
image/io.netty/netty-transport/native-image.properties' in
'file:///project/lib/io.netty.netty-transport-4.1.100.Final.jar')
Build resources:
 - 10,00GB of memory (64,1% of 15,60GB system memory, determined at start)
 - 12 thread(s) (100,0% of 12 available processor(s), determined at start)
[2/8] Performing analysis...
Produced artifacts:
/project/02-your-first-quarkus-application-1.0.0-SNAPSHOT-runner (executable)
 /project/02-your-first-quarkus-application-1.0.0-SNAPSHOT-runner-build-output-
stats.json (build info)
_____
Finished generating '02-your-first-quarkus-application-1.0.0-SNAPSHOT-runner' in
1m 28s.
```

The output contains also an option to run the native image in docker

```
[INFO] [io.quarkus.deployment.pkg.steps.NativeImageBuildRunner] docker run --env LANG=C --rm -v /c/projects/personal/kubernetes-native-microservices-sources/02-your-first-quarkus-application/target/02-your-first-quarkus-application-1.0.0-SNAPSHOT-native-image-source-jar:/project:z --entrypoint /bin/bash
```

```
quay.io/quarkus/ubi-quarkus-mandrel-builder-image:jdk-21 -c objcopy --strip-debug
02-your-first-quarkus-application-1.0.0-SNAPSHOT-runner
```

We can also run the native app locally from

```
./target/02-your-first-quarkus-application-1.0.0-SNAPSHOT-runner
```

**NOTE**: GraalVM must be installed

# Deploy the native applications to Kubernetes/Openshift

Quakus implement the possibility to build kubernetes deployment application YAML files automatically

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>io.quarkus</groupId>
  <artifactId>quarkus-kubernetes</artifactId>
  </dependency>
```

When running clean install the dependency will generate both json and yaml config files in /target/kubernetes.

### Add Quarkus Openshift extension

#### Guide

There is also an Openshift specific Quarkus extension

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>io.quarkus</groupId>
        <artifactId>quarkus-openshift</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

# **Build strategies**

For security and convenience, OpenShift supports different build strategies that are not available in the upstream Kubernetes distributions.

#### **Docker build**

This strategy builds the artifacts (JAR files or a native executable) outside the OpenShift cluster, either locally or in a CI environment, and then provides them to the OpenShift build system together with a Dockerfile. So the produced Dockerfile is used in combination with the build output to create a new ImagStream inside the cluster.

#### Source to Image (S2I)

The build process is performed inside the OpenShift cluster. Using S2I to deploy Red Hat build of **Quarkus as a JVM application** is fully supported.

#### **Binary S2I**

This strategy uses a **JAR file as an input** to the S2I build process, which speeds up the build process and deployment of your application.

| Build<br>strategy | Support for<br>Quarkus tooling | Support<br>for JVM | Support for<br>Native | Support for JVM<br>Serverless | Support for native<br>Serverless |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Docker<br>build   | YES                            | YES                | YES                   | YES                           | YES                              |
| S2I<br>Binary     | YES                            | YES                | NO                    | NO                            | NO                               |
| Source<br>S2I     | NO                             | YES                | NO                    | NO                            | NO                               |

### Deploy the native application to Openshift

If we use the quarkus-openshift extension, you can deploy your application to OpenShift using the **Docker build strategy**. The container is built inside the OpenShift cluster and provided as an image stream.

#### **Building using custom Dockerfile**

The Quarkus project includes pre-generated Dockerfiles with instructions. When you want to use a custom Dockerfile, you need to add the file in the src/main/docker directory or anywhere inside the module.
Additionally, you need to set the path to your Dockerfile using the quarkus.openshift.jvm-dockerfile property.

### Configuration

In the application.properties

```
quarkus.openshift.build-strategy=docker #sets the docker build strategy
quarkus.kubernetes-client.trust-certs=true #Optional, if an untrusted cert is used
quarkus.openshift.route.expose=true #expose the deployment via a route
quarkus.openshift.native-dockerfile=src/main/docker/Dockerfile.native #used for
the ImageStream creation
```

This is the link to the Dockerfile

### Login into the Openshift cluster

do the login action from the local machine with the desired project

## Build and deploy to Openshift the application

Execute the following goal

```
mvn clean package -Pnative -Dquarkus.kubernetes.deploy=true
```

#### **STEP 1: build the native image**

The first step is the **native image creation** based on the Mandrel container (**docker build**) on the local Docker instance.

```
...
[INFO] [io.quarkus.deployment.pkg.steps.NativeImageBuildContainerRunner] Using docker to run the native image builder ...
```

#### STEP 2: Cluster image build BuildConfig

The Dockerfile set in the application.properties file together with the just built native application will be used to create a **BuildConfig** generating an **ImageStream** in the cluster.

```
[INFO] [io.quarkus...] Starting (in-cluster) container image build for jar using: DOCKER on server: https://api.sandbox-m4.g2pi.p1.openshiftapps.com:6443/ in namespace:xan80-dev.
[INFO] [io.quarkus...] Applied: ImageStream s2i-java
[INFO] [io.quarkus...] Applied: ImageStream ch-02-your-first-quarkus-application
[INFO] [io.quarkus...] Applied: BuildConfig ch-02-your-first-quarkus-application
...
```

This is the generated BuildConfig in the cluster

```
name: 'ch-02-your-first-quarkus-application:1.0.0-SNAPSHOT'
...
```

### **STEP 3: Create the ImageStream**

When the BuildConfig is applied to the cluster, the first Build is triggred, which will generate the ImageStream, using binary s2i build strategy. The ImageStream is used with the Deployment committed to the cluster.

```
[INFO] [io.quarkus...] Pulling image registry.access.redhat.com/ubi8/ubi-
minimal:8.8 ...
[INFO] [io.quarkus...] STEP 1/9: FROM registry.access.redhat.com/ubi8/ubi-
minimal:8.8
[INFO] [io.quarkus...] STEP 2/9: WORKDIR /work/
[INFO] [io.quarkus...] STEP 3/9: RUN chown 1001 /work
                                                          && chmod "g+rwX" /work
&& chown 1001:root /work
[INFO] [io.quarkus...] STEP 4/9: COPY --chown=1001:root target/*-runner
/work/application
[INFO] [io.quarkus...] STEP 5/9: EXPOSE 8080
[INFO] [io.quarkus...] STEP 6/9: USER 1001
[INFO] [io.quarkus...] STEP 7/9: ENTRYPOINT ["./application","-
Dquarkus.http.host=0.0.0.0"]
[INFO] [io.quarkus...] STEP 8/9: ENV "OPENSHIFT_BUILD_NAME"="ch-02-your-first-
quarkus-application-1" "OPENSHIFT_BUILD_NAMESPACE"="xan80-dev"
[INFO] [io.quarkus...] STEP 9/9: LABEL "io.openshift.build.name"="ch-02-your-
first-quarkus-application-1" "io.openshift.build.namespace"="xan80-dev"
[INFO] [io.quarkus...] Successfully pushed image-registry.openshift-image-
registry.svc:5000/xan80-dev/ch-02-your-first-quarkus-
application@sha256:216c50b2b129ac26d470eb7bbf7b5c8de83ac98481cbc4a307b25471744edd6
С
```

This is the ImageStream generated:

```
image: >-
sha256:xxxyyy
generation: 1
```

### STEP 4: Deploy the application to the cluster

The process will generate the *DeploymentConfig*, the *Service* and the *Route* to expose the app endpoints externally.

The application will respond to

http://ch-02-your-first-quarkus-application-xan80-dev.apps.sandbox-m4.g2pi.p1.openshiftapps.com/accounts