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Project

We have to deploy a e-commerce administration app in a Kubernetes cluster.

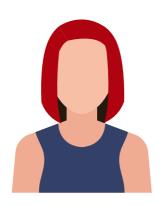
Through this app, a visitor can manage a catalog and search products by keywords. It has been built in a microservice architecture, composed of:

- a frontend application in Angular,
- an API in Laravel (PHP),
- an indexer in Node.JS,
- a reporting job in Go,
- 3 databases (MySQL, RabbitMQ, Elasticsearch).

delivery method: Github

repository name: \$CourseCode-\$GroupName.git

We are group 3.



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O3 Dockerizing frontend

Containerize a Angular application with Docker and NGINX

1. Creating a file .dockerignore

```
app > front > • .dockerignore

1    .git
2    node_modules
3    npm-debug.log
4    dist
```

Stage often forgotten, but indispensable! If we do not use . dockerignore, we will send all the files in the context of Docker, significantly slowing down the build process.

2. Creating a Dockerfile

```
app > front >  Dockerfile > ...

1  # Stage 1: Compile and Build angular codebase
2
3  # Use official node image as the base image
4  FROM node:8.9 as build
5
6  # Set the working directory
7  WORKDIR /usr/local/app
8
9  # Add the source code to app
10  COPY ./ /usr/local/app/
11
12  # Install all the dependencies
13  RUN npm install
14
15  # Generate the build of the application
16  RUN npm run build
17
18
19  # Stage 2: Serve app with nginx server
20
21  # Use official nginx image as the base image
22  FROM nginx:latest
23
24  # Copy the build output to replace the default nginx contents.
25  COPY --from=build /usr/local/app/dist/front /usr/share/nginx/html
26
27  # Expose port 80
28  EXPOSE 80
```

3. Build the image

Run the following command to build the Docker image. The -t flag lets you tag your image so it's easier to find later using the docker images command.

```
→ CL0902-group4 git:(dev_lyne) x
→ CL0902-group4 git:(dev_lyne) x docker build -t lyne/front-angular .
```

4. Run the image

Running the image with -d runs the container in detached mode, leaving the container running in the background. The -p flag redirects a public port to a private port inside the container.

```
→ front git:(dev_lyne) x docker run -d -p 8080:80 lyne/front-angular
```

Print the output of your app:

```
# Get container ID
$ docker ps

# Print app output
$ docker logs <container id>

# Example
Running on http://localhost:8080
```

5. Test

To test the app, get the port of app that Docker mapped.

O4 Dockerizing backend

```
FROM php:7.4-fpm
# Arguments defined in docker-compose.yml
ARG user
# Copy composer.lock and composer.json into the working directory COPY composer.lock composer.json /var/www/
# Set working directory
WORKDIR /var/www/
# Install dependencies for the operating system software
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y \
   build-essential \
      libpng-dev \
libjpeg62-turbo-dev \
libfreetype6-dev \
      locales \
      zip \
jpegoptim optipng pngquant gifsicle \
      vim \
libzip-dev \
      unzip \
git \
libonig-dev \
      curl
# Clear cache
RUN apt-get clean && rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*
# Install extensions for php
RUN docker-php-ext-install pdo_mysql mbstring zip exif pcntl bcmath
RUN docker-php-ext-configure gd --with-freetype --with-jpeg
RUN docker-php-ext-install gd
# Install composer (php package manager)
RUN curl -sS https://getcomposer.org/installer | php -- --install-dir=/usr/local/bin --filename=composer
\mbox{\#} Copy existing application directory contents to the working directory \mbox{COPY} . 
 /var/www
USER $user
# Expose port 9000 and start php-fpm server (for FastCGI Process Manager)
        F 9000
 CMD ["php-fpm"]
```

Dockerizing 05 Databases

1. Elasticsearch

1 # https://github.com/elastic/elasticsearch-docker
2 FROM docker.elastic.co/elasticsearch/elasticsearch-oss:6.6.0

2. Kibana

1 # https://github.com/elastic/kibana-docker
2 FROM docker.elastic.co/kibana/kibana-oss:6.6.0

3. Logstah

https://github.com/elastic/logstash-docker
FROM docker.elastic.co/logstash/logstash-oss:6.6.0

O Dockerizing indexer

```
FROM node:fermium-alpine

WORKDIR /indexer

COPY package.json yarn.lock ./

RUN yarn install

COPY .

COPY .

COPY .

COPY .

COPY .
```

O 7 Dockerizing reporting

```
FROM golang:1.16

RUN curl -sSfL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/cosmtrek/air/master/install.sh | sh -s -- -b $(go env GOPATH)/bin

WORKDIR /opt/app/api
COPY . .

CMD ["air"]
```

Docker 08 compose

Compose is a tool for defining and running multi-container Docker applications. So, we have 8 services :

- MySQL
- RabbitMQ
- Elasticsearch
- PHP
- webserver
- Frontend
- Indexer
- Reporting

1. MySQL Service

```
image: mysql:5.7.32
container_name: db
restart: unless-stopped
  - "3306:3306"
environment:
 MYSQL DATABASE: ${DB DATABASE}
  MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD: ${DB_PASSWORD}
  MYSQL_PASSWORD: ${DB_PASSWORD}
  MYSQL_USER: ${DB_USERNAME}
  SERVICE_NAME: mysql
volumes:
 - dbdata:/var/lib/conf/mysql/
  - ./conf/mysql/my.cnf:/etc/conf/mysql/my.cnf
   - app-network
labels:
  kompose.service.type: nodeport
  kompose.service.expose: true
```

2. RabbitMQ Service

```
#RabbitMQ Service
container_name: "rabbitmq"
 image: rabbitmq:3.10.2-management-alpine
   - "5672:5672"
   - "15672:15672"
 networks:
   - app-network
 volumes:
   - rabbitmq-data:/var/lib/rabbitmq
 healthcheck:
   test: rabbitmq-diagnostics -q check_running
   interval: 30s
   timeout: 30s
   retries: 5
   start_period: 10s
 labels:
   kompose.service.type: nodeport
   kompose.service.expose: true
```

3. Elasticsearch Service

```
#Elasticsearch service
elasticsearch:
 build:
   context: conf/elasticsearch/
 volumes:
   - ./conf/elasticsearch/config/elasticsearch.yml:/usr/share/conf/elasticsearch/config/elasticsearch.yml:ro
   - elasticsearch:/usr/share/conf/elasticsearch/data/:rw
   - "127.0.0.1:9200:9200"
   - "127.0.0.1:9300:9300"
   - discovery.type=single-node
   - "ES_JAVA_OPTS=-Xms256m -Xmx256m"
    - app-network
 depends_on:
   - db
       "CMD-SHELL",
       "curl --silent --fail localhost:9200/_cluster/health || exit 1",
  image: docker.elastic.co/elasticsearch/elasticsearch:7.13.2
    kompose.service.type: nodeport
   kompose.service.expose: true
```

4. PHP Service

```
#PHP Service
app:
    build:
          args:
            user: ${DB_USERNAME}
uid: 1000
    uld: 1000
context: ./back
dockerfile: Dockerfile
image: cloudsigma.com/php
container_name: app
restart: unless-stopped
    tty: true
working_dir: /var/www/
     volumes:
            - ./back:/var/www/
                ./back/php/laravel.ini:/usr/local/etc/php/conf.d/laravel.ini
    networks:
    networks:
- app-network
environment:
- SERVICE_NAME=app
- SERVICE_TAGS=dev
- APP_NAME=${APP_NAME}
- APP_ENV=${APP_ENV}
- APP_ENV=${APP_ENV}
- APP_DEBUG=${APP_DEBUG}
- APP_URL=${APP_URL}
- LOG_CHANNEL=${LOG_CHANNEL}
         - DB_CONNECTION=${DB_CONNECTION}
- DB_HOST=${DB_HOST}
- DB_PORT=${DB_PORT}
- DB_DATABASE=${DB_DATABASE}
- DB_USERNAME=${DB_USERNAME}
- DB_PASSWORD=${DB_PASSWORD}
         - BROADCAST_DRIVER=${BROADCAST_DRIVER}
- CACHE_DRIVER=${CACHE_DRIVER}
- QUEUE_CONNECTION=${QUEUE_CONNECTION}
- SESSION_DRIVER=${SESSION_DRIVER}
- SESSION_LIFETIME=${SESSION_LIFETIME}
         - RABBITMQ_HOST=${RABBITMQ_HOST}
- RABBITMQ_PORT=${RABBITMQ_PORT}
- RABBITMQ_USER=${RABBITMQ_USER}
- RABBITMQ_PASSWORD=${RABBITMQ_PASSWORD}
- RABBITMQ_VHOST=${RABBITMQ_VHOST}
          - ELASTICSEARCH_URI=${ELASTICSEARCH_URI}
- ELASTICSEARCH_HOST=${ELASTICSEARCH_HOST}
          kompose.service.type: nodeport
kompose.service.expose: true
```

5. Webserver Service

```
webserver:
image: nginx:1.17-alpine
container_name: webserver
restart: unless-stopped
tty: true
#depends_on:
# - app
# - frontend
ports:
- "8000:80"
- "443:443"
volumes:
- ./nginx/conf.d/app.conf:/etc/nginx/conf.d/default.conf
networks:
- app-network
```

6. Frontend Service

```
# Frontend Service
frontend:
# #depends_on:
# - app
# rabbitmq3
# backend:
# condition: service_started
# condition: service_healthy
build:
context: front
dockerfile: Dockerfile
restart: always
ports:
- 300e:80
networks:
- app-network
labels:
kompose.service.type: nodeport
kompose.service.expose: true
```

7. Indexer Service

```
### INDEXER ###
indexer:
   - арр
   - rabbitmq3
 build:
   context: indexer
    dockerfile: Dockerfile
 environment:
   - AMQP_URI=${RABBITMQ_URI}
   - ELASTICSEARCH_URI=${ELASTICSEARCH_URI}
   - 8081:8081
  networks:
    - app-network
  labels:
   kompose.service.type: nodeport
    kompose.service.expose: true
```

8. Reporting Service

Registre 09 Docker privé

Le Registry Docker est un système de stockage et de distribution d'image Docker open-source (sous la licence Apache), déployé côté serveur. Il permet aux utilisateurs d'extraire et insérer des images Docker dans un dépôt avec les autorisations d'accès appropriées. La même image peut avoir plusieurs versions différentes, identifiées par leurs tags.

1. Le stockage

Premièrement, on crée le dossier de stockage sur notre machine hôte:

mkdir data

2. Le chiffrement

On gère nos propres certificats à l'aide de l'outil openssl

```
openssl req \
    -newkey rsa:4096 -nodes -sha256 -keyout "$(pwd)"/certs/localhost.key \
    -x509 -days 365 -out "$(pwd)"/certs/localhost.crt
```

Openssl demande quelque information, on laisse les options par défaut en appuyant sur la touche entrée. Il faut juste rentrer une adresse mail valide.

3. Restriction d'accès

On commence d'abord par créer un dossier auth pour stocker notre fichier :

```
mkdir auth
```

Par la suite on génère notre fichier htpasswd:

```
docker run --rm --entrypoint htpasswd registry:2.7.0 -Bbn testuser testpwd > "$(pwd)"/auth/htpasswd
```

4. Docker compose

Actuellement nous avons:

un volume pour stocker nos images envoyées par l'utilisateur une communication chiffrée un système d'authentification basique Nous allons reprendre toutes ces fonctionnalités et les rajouter dans un Docker Compose :

```
version: "3.7"
services:
  registry:
    restart: always
   image: registry:2.7.1
   container_name: registryDocker
   ports:
      - 5000:5000
    environment:
     REGISTRY_HTTP_TLS_CERTIFICATE: /certs/localhost.crt
     REGISTRY_HTTP_TLS_KEY: /certs/localhost.key
     REGISTRY_AUTH: htpasswd
     REGISTRY_AUTH_HTPASSWD_PATH: /auth/htpasswd
     REGISTRY_AUTH_HTPASSWD_REALM: Registry Realm
      - "$(pwd)"/data:/var/lib/registry
     - "$(pwd)"/certs:/certs
      - "$(pwd)"/auth:/auth
```

5. Connexion à votre Docker Registry privé

```
docker login localhost:5000
```

Si tout se déroule comme prévu, on a le message suivant :

```
Login Succeeded
```

Une fois authentifié, vous pouvez alors envoyer votre image dans votre registry privé:

• Créer un nouveau tag de votre image

```
docker tag app_frontend localhost:5000/app_frontend
docker tag app_indexer localhost:5000/app_indexer
docker tag app_indexer localhost:5000/app_reporting
docker tag cloudsigma.com/php localhost:5000/cloudsigma
docker tag rabbitmq:3.10.2-management-alpine localhost:5000/rabbit
docker tag nginx:1.17-alpine localhost:5000/nginx
docker tag mysql:5.7.32 localhost:5000/mysql
docker tag docker.elastic.co/elasticsearch/elasticsearch:7.13.2 localhost:5000/elasticsearch
```

• Envoyer votre image vers le registry docker privé

```
docker push localhost:5000/app_frontend
docker push localhost:5000/app_indexer
docker push localhost:5000/app_reporting
docker push localhost:5000/cloudsigma
docker push localhost:5000/rabbit
docker push localhost:5000/nginx
docker push localhost:5000/mysql
docker push localhost:5000/elasticsearch
```

6. Récupérer les images depuis le registre docker privé

```
docker pull localhost:5000/app_frontend
docker pull localhost:5000/app_indexer
docker pull localhost:5000/app_reporting
docker pull localhost:5000/cloudsigma
docker pull localhost:5000/rabbit
docker pull localhost:5000/mginx
docker pull localhost:5000/mysql
docker pull localhost:5000/elasticsearch
```