

Lesson 02 Demo 01

Create an Image for Java App

Objective: To create a Docker image for a Java application in the Eclipse IDE using OpenJDK as the base image to enable easy deployment and distribution of the application

Tool required: Eclipse IDE and Docker

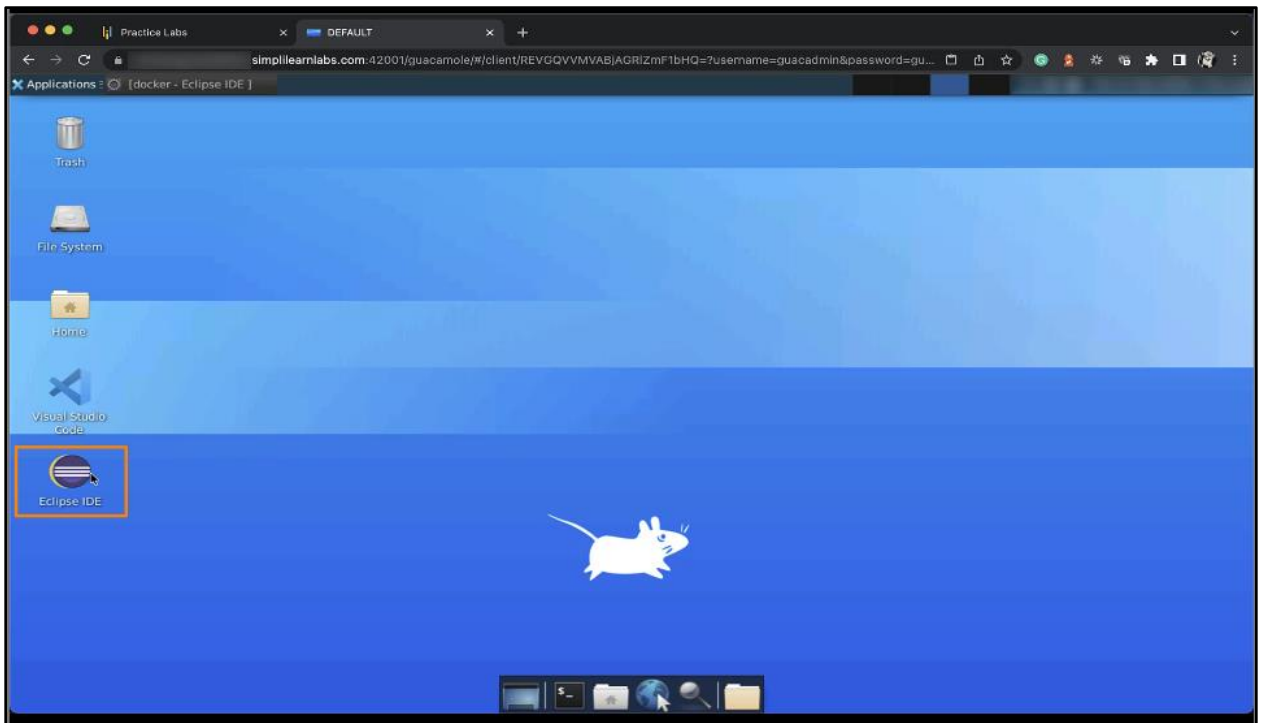
Prerequisites: None

Steps to be followed:

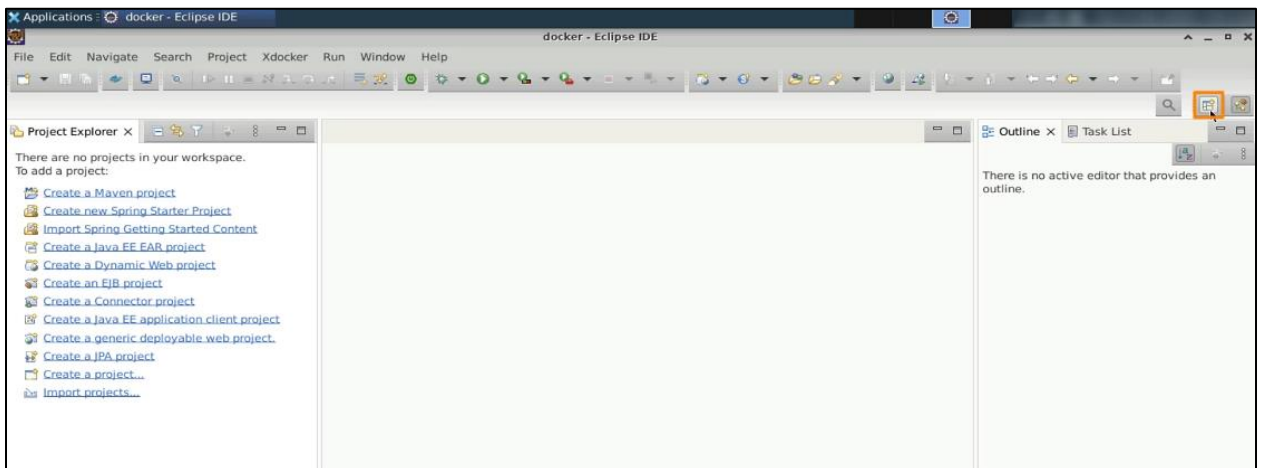
1. Creating a Java project
2. Creating a class
3. Creating a Dockerfile
4. Rebuilding the image

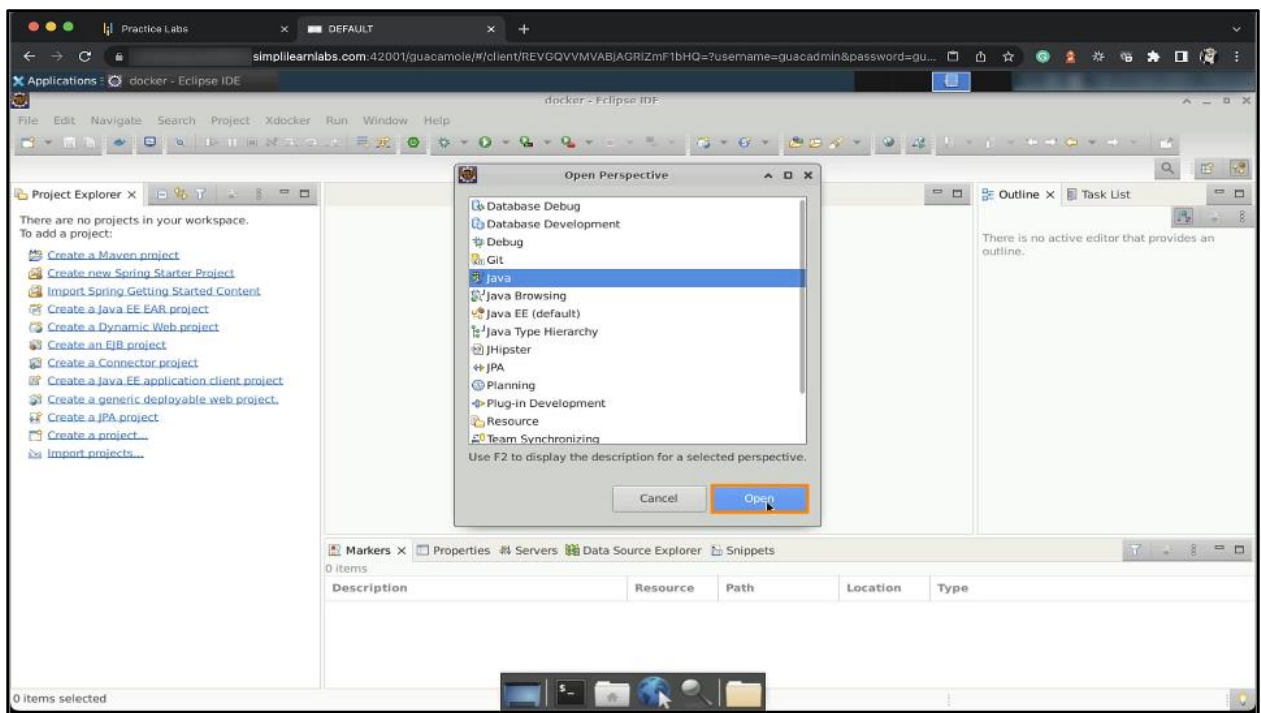
Step 1: Creating a Java project

1.1 Open Eclipse IDE

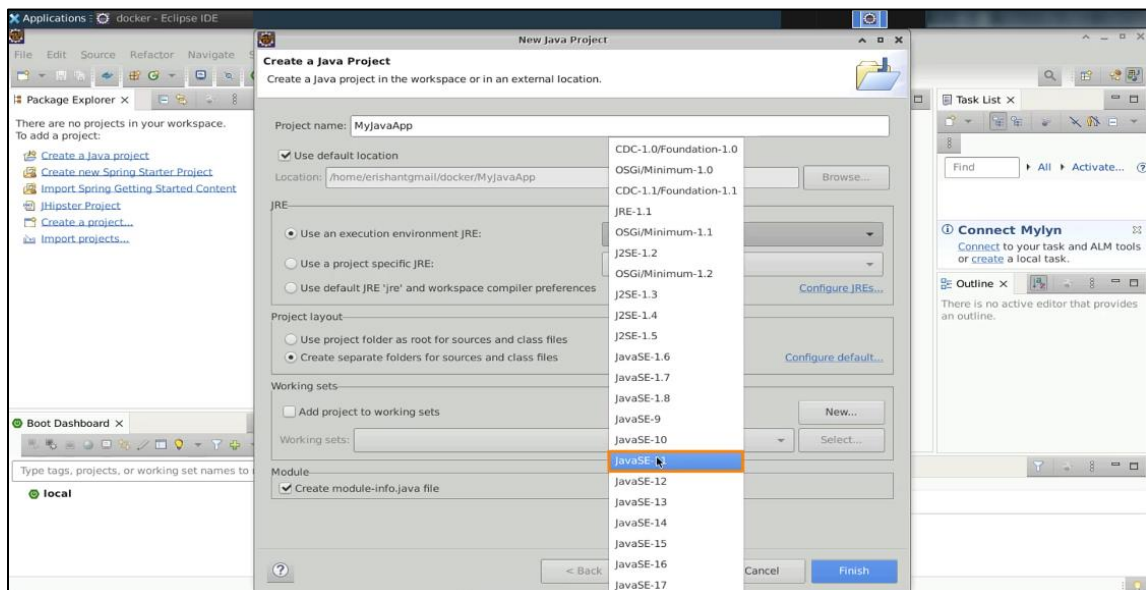


1.2 Click on the icon at the top-right corner, select **Java**, and click on the **Open** button

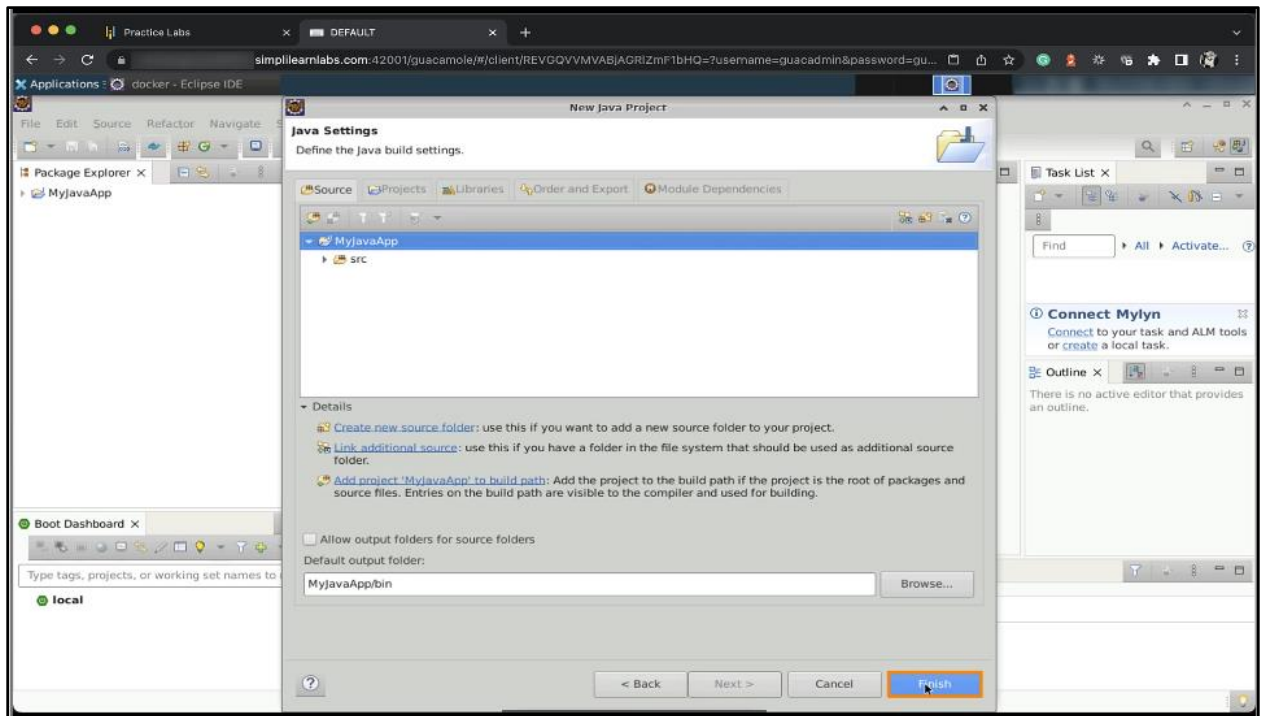




1.3 Name the project as **MyJavaApp** and specify the target runtime as **JavaSE-11**

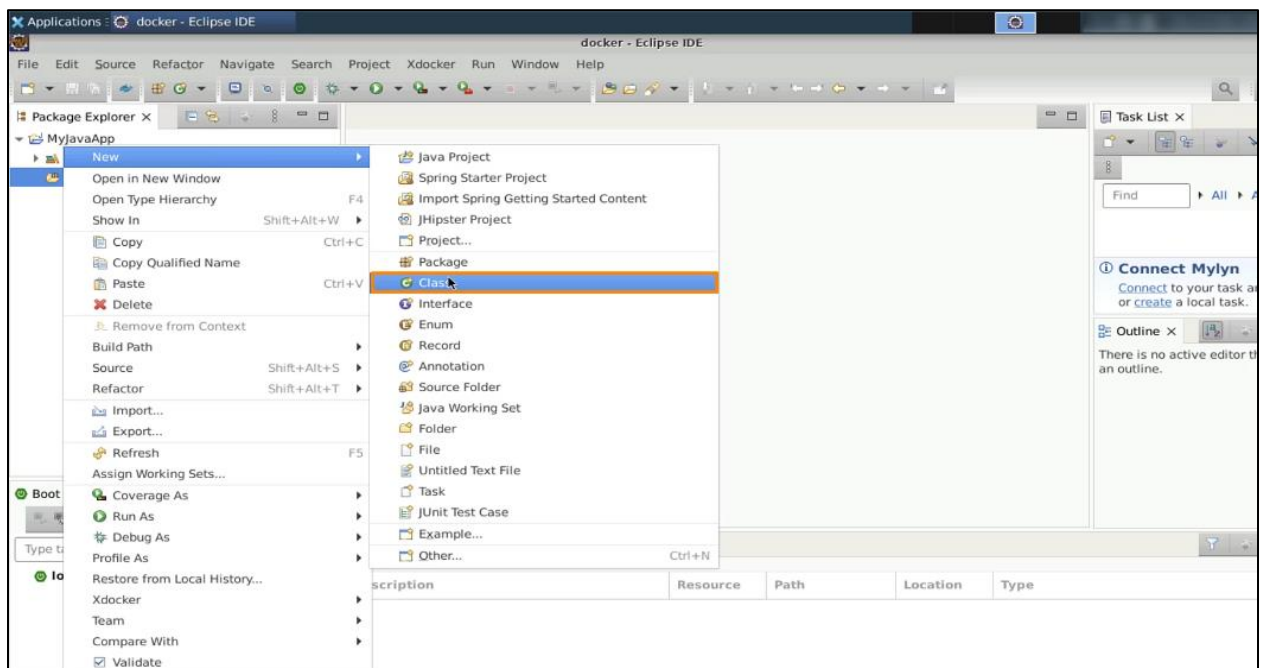


1.4 Click on **Next** and **Finish**

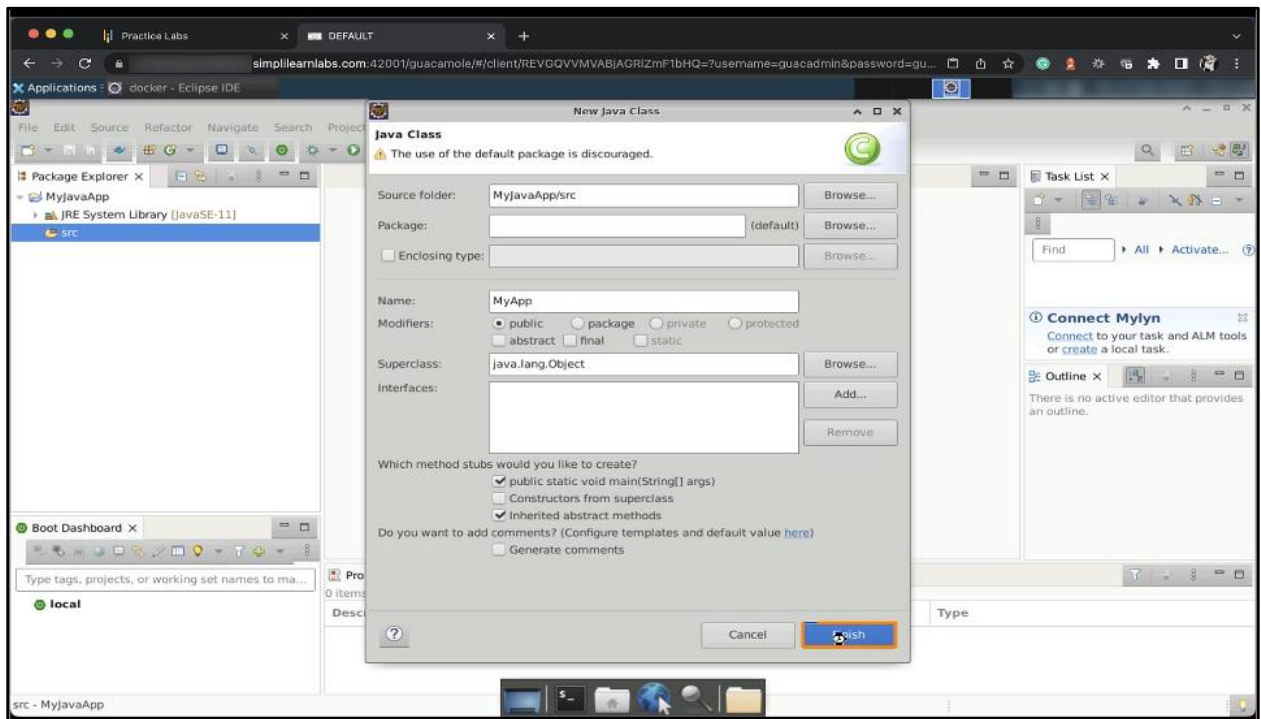


Step 2: Creating a class

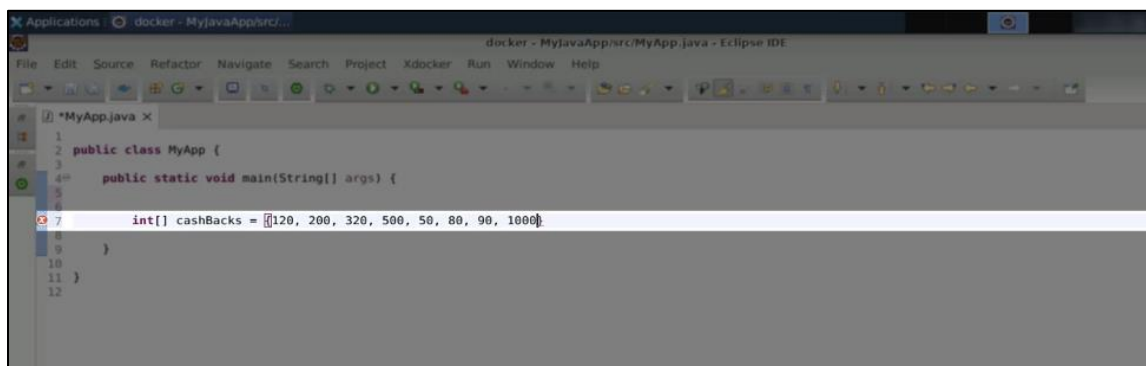
2.1 Right-click on the **src** folder, select **New**, and click on **Class**



2.2 Name the class as **MyApp**, select **public static void main**, and click on **Finish**



2.3 In the **MyApp.java** file, create an integer array called **cashBacks** to store the user's lucky number



2.4 Use the Scanner class to read the user's input for the lucky number using the `nextInt()` function

```

1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 public class MyApp {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6
7
8         int[] cashBacks = {120, 200, 320, 500, 50, 80, 90, 1000};
9         int luckyNumber = 0;
10
11         Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
12
13         System.out.println("Enter Your Lucky Number");
14         luckyNumber = scanner.nextInt();
15
16     }
17
18 }
19

```

2.5 Surround the code with a try-catch block to handle any potential exceptions

```

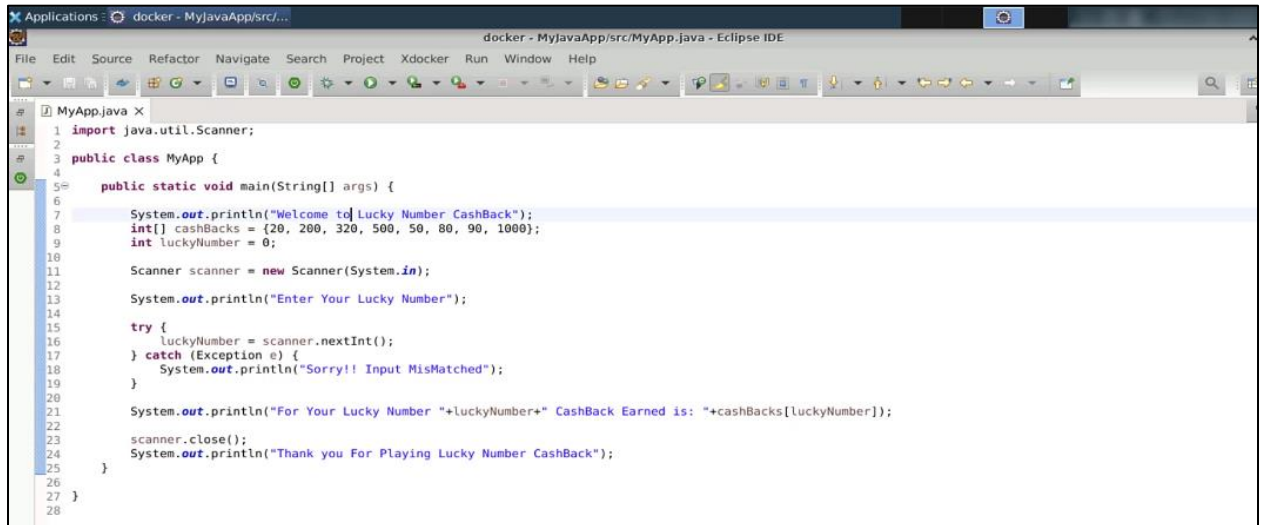
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 public class MyApp {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6
7
8         int[] cashBacks = {120, 200, 320, 500, 50, 80, 90, 1000};
9         int luckyNumber = 0;
10
11         Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
12
13         System.out.println("Enter Your Lucky Number");
14         luckyNumber = scanner.nextInt();
15
16     }
17
18 }
19
20

```

Context Menu Options:

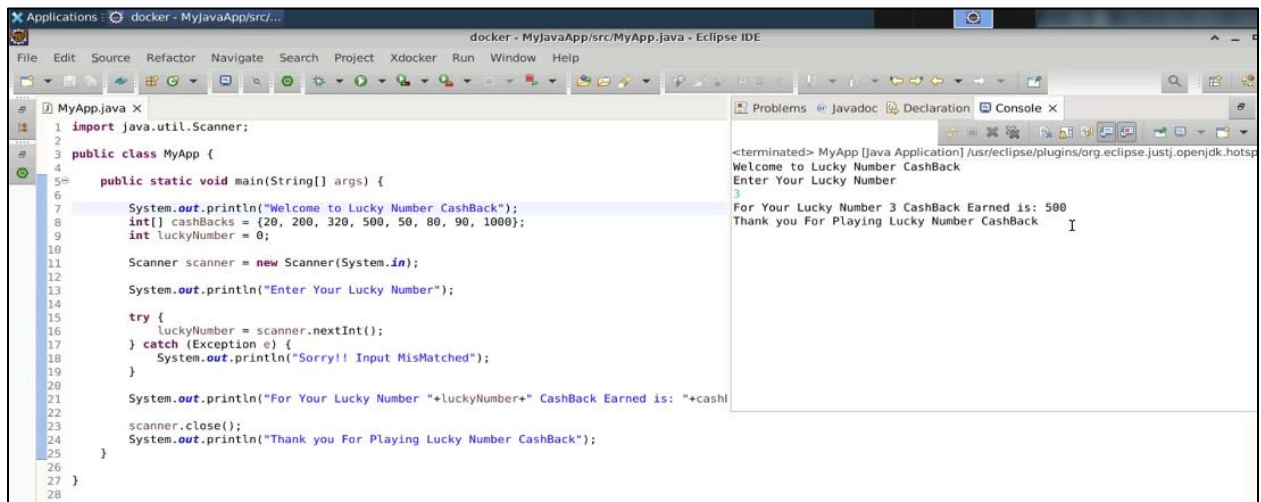
- Undo Typing (Ctrl+Z)
- Revert File
- Save (Ctrl+S)
- Open Declaration (F3)
- Open Type Hierarchy (F4)
- Open Call Hierarchy (Ctrl+Alt+H)
- Show in Breadcrumb (Shift+Alt+B)
- Quick Outline (Ctrl+O)
- Quick Type Hierarchy (Ctrl+T)
- Open With
- Show in (Shift+Alt+W)
- Cut (Ctrl+X)
- Copy (Ctrl+C)
- Copy Qualified Name
- Paste (Ctrl+V)
- Raw Paste
- Quick Fix (Ctrl+1)
- Source (Shift+Alt+S)
- Refactor (Shift+Alt+T)
- Surround With (Shift+Alt+Z)
 - Try/catch Block
 - Try/multi-catch Block
 - Try-with-resources Block
 - 1 do (do while statement)
 - 2 for (use index on array)
 - 3 formatter-off (Disable formatter with formatter:off/on tags)
 - 4 if (if statement)
 - 5 lock (explicit lock acquisition)
 - 6 runnable (runnable)
 - 7 synchronized (synchronized block)
 - 8 try_catch (try catch block)
 - 9 try_finally (try finally block)
 - while (while loop with condition)
 - Configure Templates...
- Local History
- References
- Declarations
- Add to Snippets...
- Coverage As
- Run As
- Debug As
- Profile As
- Team
- Compare With

2.6 Provide an error message for incorrect input and display the cashback earned based on the lucky number



```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 public class MyApp {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6
7         System.out.println("Welcome to Lucky Number CashBack");
8         int[] cashBacks = {20, 200, 320, 500, 50, 80, 90, 1000};
9         int luckyNumber = 0;
10
11         Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
12         System.out.println("Enter Your Lucky Number");
13
14         try {
15             luckyNumber = scanner.nextInt();
16         } catch (Exception e) {
17             System.out.println("Sorry!! Input MisMatched");
18         }
19
20         System.out.println("For Your Lucky Number "+luckyNumber+" CashBack Earned is: "+cashBacks[luckyNumber]);
21
22         scanner.close();
23         System.out.println("Thank you For Playing Lucky Number CashBack");
24     }
25 }
26
27
28
```

2.7 Run the code and verify the output



```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 public class MyApp {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6
7         System.out.println("Welcome to Lucky Number CashBack");
8         int[] cashBacks = {20, 200, 320, 500, 50, 80, 90, 1000};
9         int luckyNumber = 0;
10
11         Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
12         System.out.println("Enter Your Lucky Number");
13
14         try {
15             luckyNumber = scanner.nextInt();
16         } catch (Exception e) {
17             System.out.println("Sorry!! Input MisMatched");
18         }
19
20         System.out.println("For Your Lucky Number "+luckyNumber+" CashBack Earned is: "+cashBacks[luckyNumber]);
21
22         scanner.close();
23         System.out.println("Thank you For Playing Lucky Number CashBack");
24     }
25 }
26
27
28
```

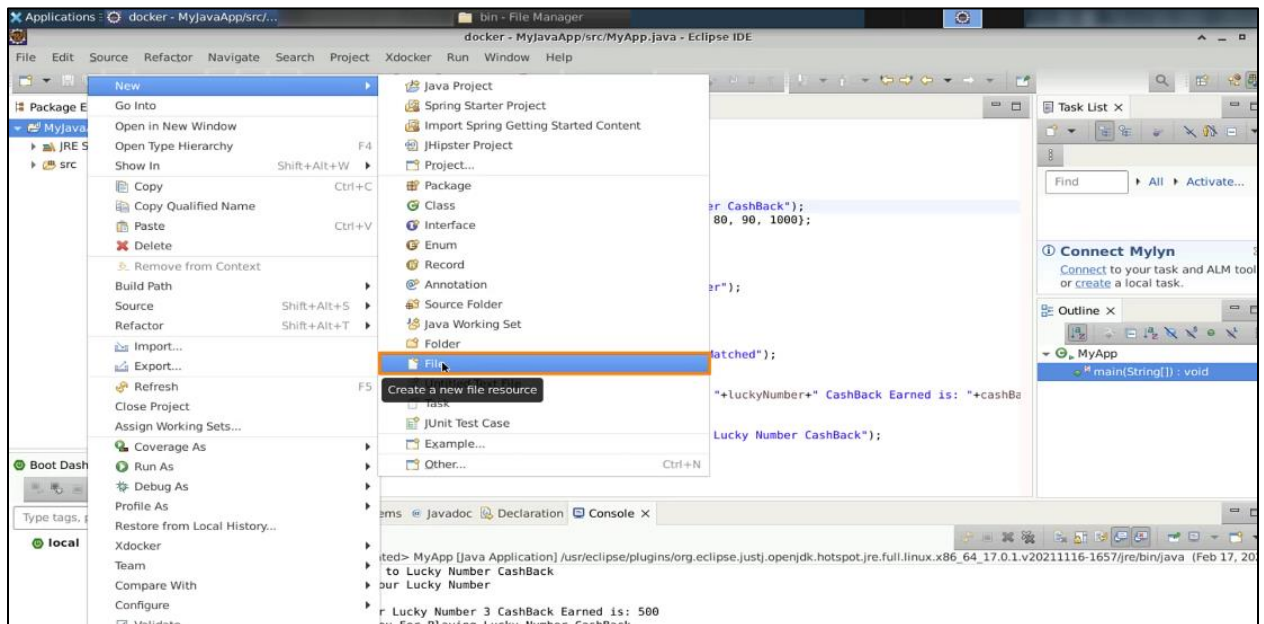
Console Output:

```
<terminated> MyApp [Java Application] /usr/eclipse/plugins/org.eclipse.just.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full/bin/linux64/eclipse
Welcome to Lucky Number CashBack
Enter Your Lucky Number
3
For Your Lucky Number 3 CashBack Earned is: 500
Thank you For Playing Lucky Number CashBack
```

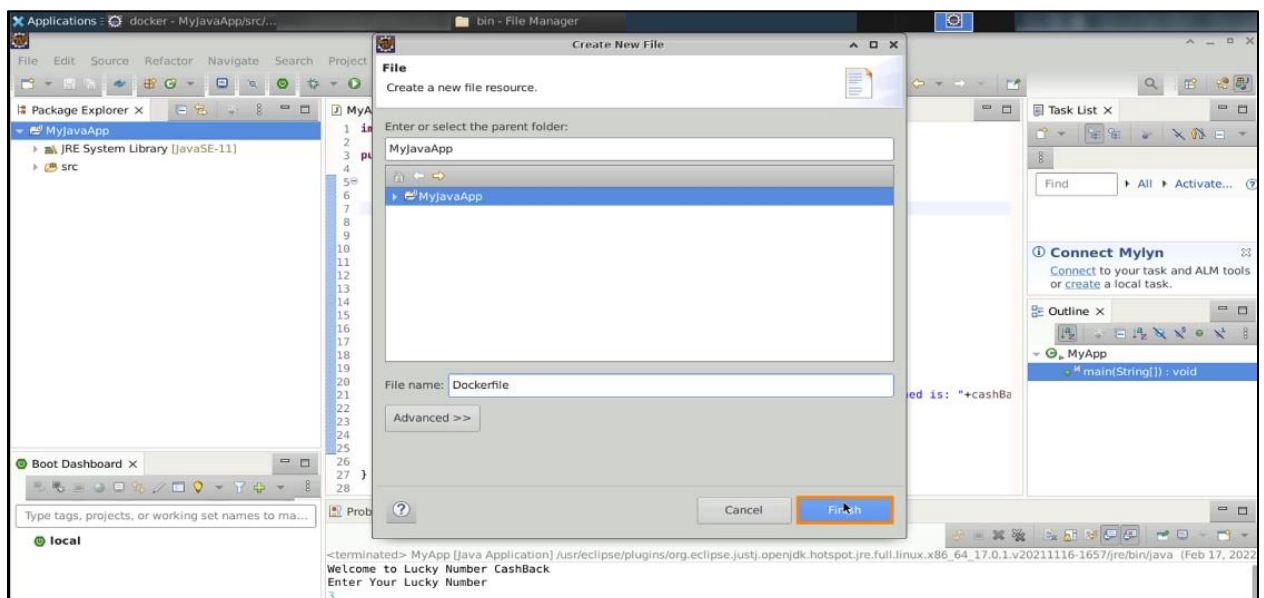
For example, if the lucky number entered is **3**, the output should display **For Your Lucky Number CashBack Earned is: 500**.

Step 3: Creating a Dockerfile

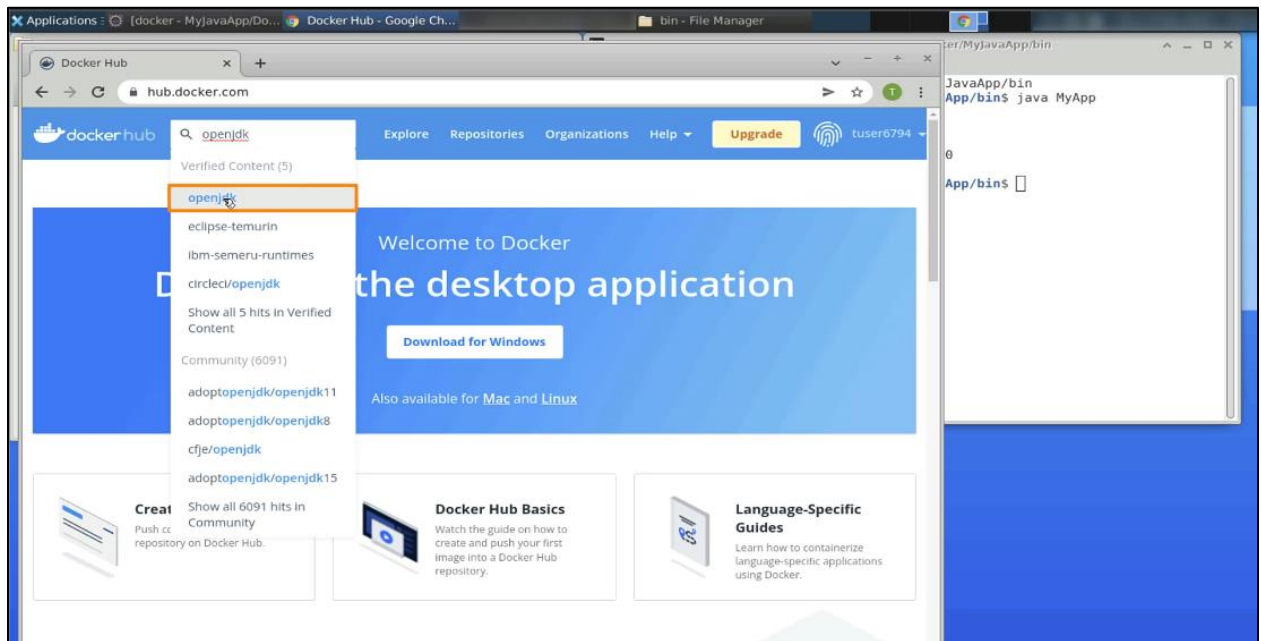
3.1 In the **Eclipse IDE**, create a new file by right-clicking on the project, selecting **New**, and clicking on **File**



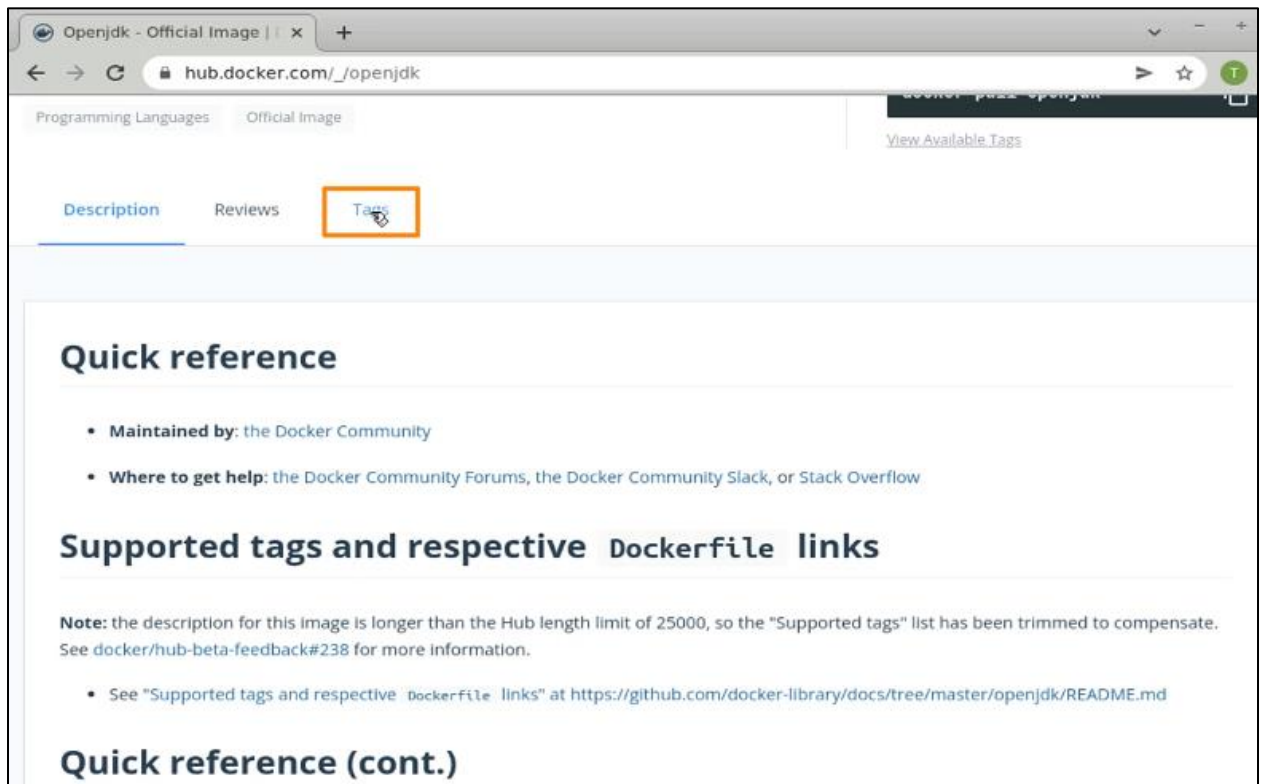
3.2 Name the file **Dockerfile** and click on **Finish**



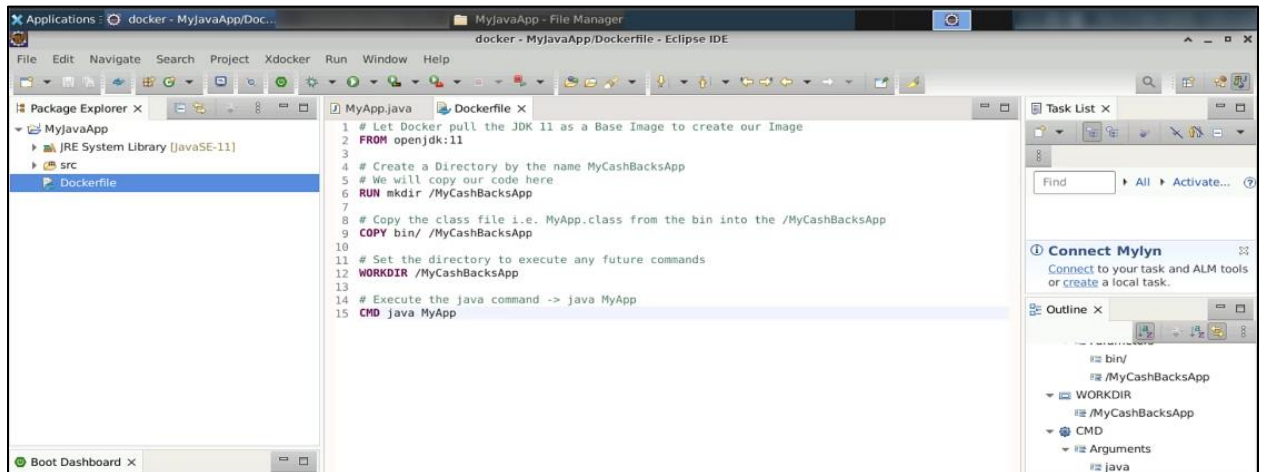
3.3 Open a web browser, navigate to **hub.docker.com**, and search for **openjdk**



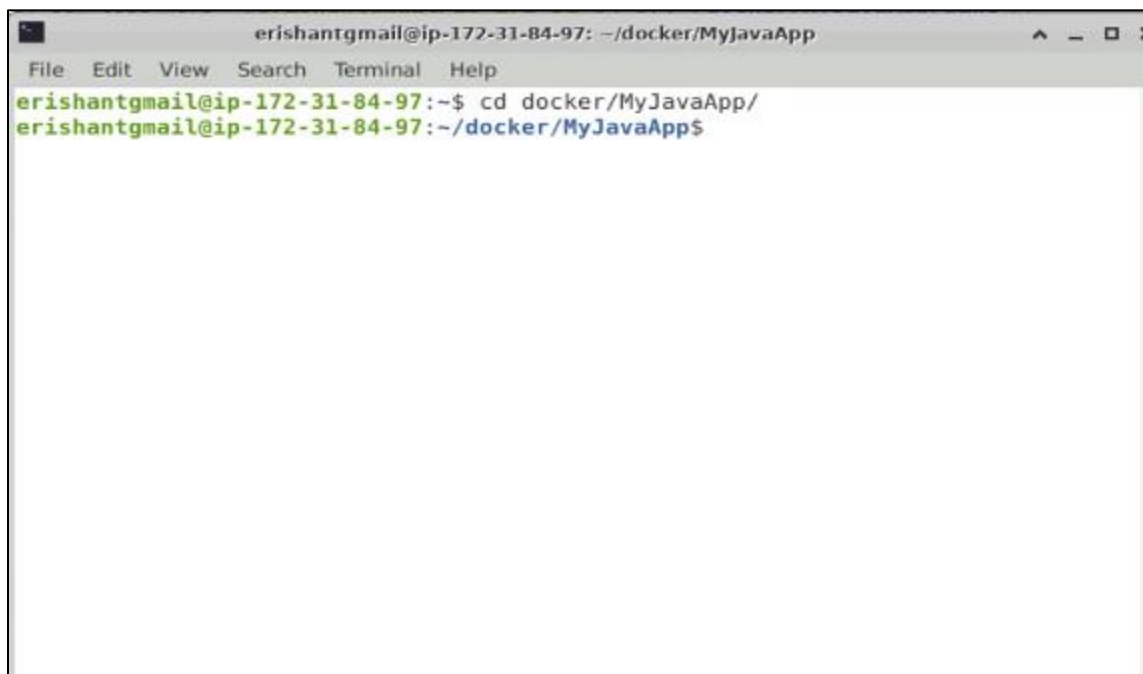
3.4 Check for the available tags, specifically for JDK 11



3.5 Go back to the **Dockerfile** and write the code to pull JDK 11 as the base image for creating the Java app image. Create a directory named **MyCashBacksApp** and copy the code from the **bin** directory into the **MyCashBacksApp** directory



3.6 Open a new terminal window and navigate to the Docker directory and the project's root folder



3.7 Create a Docker image using the docker build command with the tag parameter. Run the following command:

sudo docker build -t my-java-app:1.0 .

```

erishantgmail@ip-172-31-84-97: ~/docker/MyJavaApp
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
erishantgmail@ip-172-31-84-97:~/docker/MyJavaApp$ sudo docker images
REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED SIZE
erishantgmail@ip-172-31-84-97:~/docker/MyJavaApp$ sudo docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
erishantgmail@ip-172-31-84-97:~/docker/MyJavaApp$ sudo docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
erishantgmail@ip-172-31-84-97:~/docker/MyJavaApp$ ls
Dockerfile bin src
erishantgmail@ip-172-31-84-97:~/docker/MyJavaApp$ sudo docker build -t my-java-app:1.0
"docker build" requires exactly 1 argument.
See 'docker build --help'.

Usage: docker build [OPTIONS] PATH | URL | -

Build an image from a Dockerfile
erishantgmail@ip-172-31-84-97:~/docker/MyJavaApp$ sudo docker build -t my-java-app:1.0 .

```

Note: The dot at the end specifies the path to the Dockerfile.

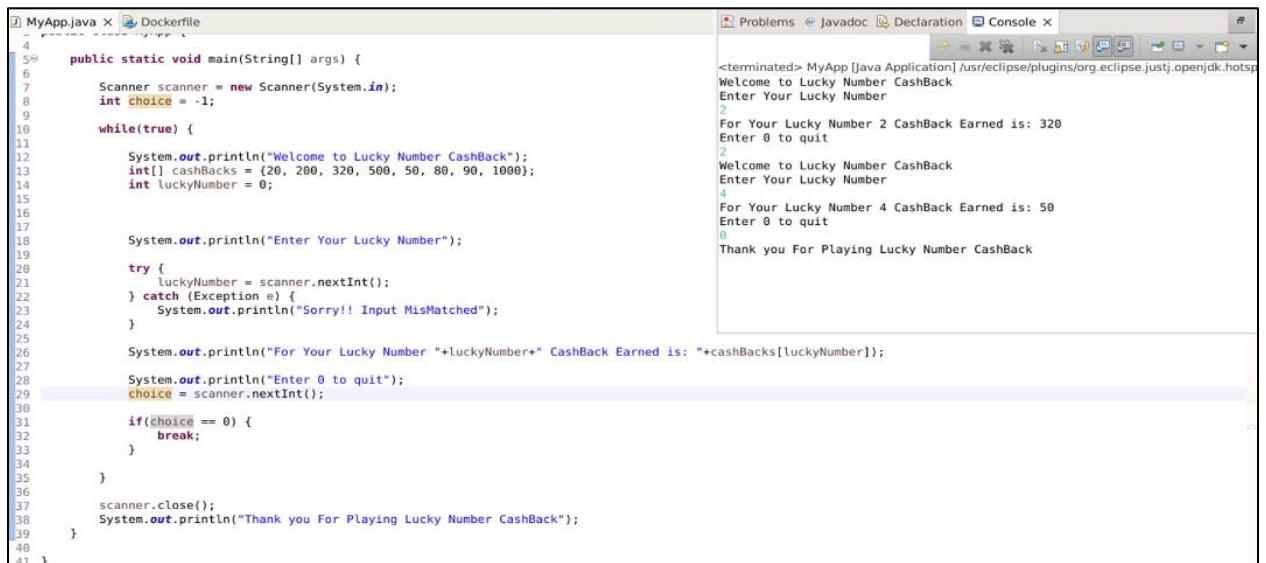
3.8 Modify the Java program by adding a while loop to run the code continuously until the user enters 0 to quit the program

```

MyApp.java
1 public static void main(String[] args) {
2
3     Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
4     int choice = -1;
5
6     while(true) {
7
8         System.out.println("Welcome to Lucky Number CashBack");
9         int[] cashBacks = {20, 200, 320, 500, 50, 80, 90, 1000};
10        int luckyNumber = 0;
11
12        System.out.println("Enter Your Lucky Number");
13
14        try {
15            luckyNumber = scanner.nextInt();
16        } catch (Exception e) {
17            System.out.println("Sorry!! Input Mismatched");
18        }
19
20        System.out.println("For Your Lucky Number " + luckyNumber + " CashBack Earned is: " + cashBacks[luckyNumber]);
21
22        System.out.println("Enter 0 to quit");
23        choice = scanner.nextInt();
24
25        if(choice == 0) {
26            break;
27        }
28    }
29    scanner.close();
30    System.out.println("Thank you For Playing Lucky Number CashBack");
31 }

```

3.9 Run the modified Java program and test its functionality by entering various lucky numbers. The program should keep asking for a new number until the user enters **0**, upon which it will display the message **Thank you For Playing Lucky Number CashBack**.



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with a Java file named `MyApp.java` and a Dockerfile. The Java code is as follows:

```
4 public static void main(String[] args) {
5
6     Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
7     int choice = -1;
8
9     while(true) {
10
11         System.out.println("Welcome to Lucky Number CashBack");
12         int[] cashBacks = {20, 200, 320, 500, 50, 80, 90, 1000};
13         int luckyNumber = 0;
14
15
16
17         System.out.println("Enter Your Lucky Number");
18
19         try {
20             luckyNumber = scanner.nextInt();
21         } catch (Exception e) {
22             System.out.println("Sorry!! Input MisMatched");
23         }
24
25         System.out.println("For Your Lucky Number "+luckyNumber+" CashBack Earned is: "+cashBacks[luckyNumber]);
26
27         System.out.println("Enter 0 to quit");
28         choice = scanner.nextInt();
29
30         if(choice == 0) {
31             break;
32         }
33     }
34
35
36     scanner.close();
37     System.out.println("Thank you For Playing Lucky Number CashBack");
38 }
39
40
41 }
```

The console output shows the program's execution:

```
<terminated> MyApp [Java Application] /usr/eclipse/plugins/org.eclipse.justj.openjdk.hotsp
Welcome to Lucky Number CashBack
Enter Your Lucky Number
2
For Your Lucky Number 2 CashBack Earned is: 320
Enter 0 to quit
2
Welcome to Lucky Number CashBack
Enter Your Lucky Number
4
For Your Lucky Number 4 CashBack Earned is: 50
Enter 0 to quit
0
Thank you For Playing Lucky Number CashBack
```

Step 4: Rebuilding the image

4.1 Go back to the terminal window and rebuild the Docker image using the following command:

sudo docker build -t my-java-app:2.0 .

```

erishantgmail@ip-172-31-84-97: ~/docker/MyJavaApp
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Digest: sha256:d72b1b9e94e07278649d91c635e34737ae8f181c191b771bde6816f9bb4bd08a
Status: Downloaded newer image for openjdk:11
---> 2924126f1829
Step 2/5 : RUN mkdir /MyCashBacksApp
---> Running in 9c16c55d60cb
Removing intermediate container 9c16c55d60cb
---> cf7213d32351
Step 3/5 : COPY bin/ /MyCashBacksApp
---> 99ab543da2bd
Step 4/5 : WORKDIR /MyCashBacksApp
---> Running in 2cd30c6b3bfe
Removing intermediate container 2cd30c6b3bfe
---> 7cf529f9beb9
Step 5/5 : CMD java MyApp
---> Running in c1bcb1809c84
Removing intermediate container c1bcb1809c84
---> 3388d1f2f75e
Successfully built 3388d1f2f75e
Successfully tagged my-java-app:1.0
erishantgmail@ip-172-31-84-97:~/docker/MyJavaApp$ sudo docker images
REPOSITORY    TAG       IMAGE ID       CREATED        SIZE
my-java-app   1.0       3388d1f2f75e   13 seconds ago 660MB
openjdk       11        2924126f1829   5 days ago    660MB
erishantgmail@ip-172-31-84-97:~/docker/MyJavaApp$ sudo docker build -t my-java-app:2.0 .

```

Note: This creates a new image with tag 2.0.

```

erishantgmail@ip-172-31-84-97: ~/docker/MyJavaApp
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Sending build context to Docker daemon 10.75kB
Step 1/5 : FROM openjdk:11
---> 2924126f1829
Step 2/5 : RUN mkdir /MyCashBacksApp
---> Using cache
---> cf7213d32351
Step 3/5 : COPY bin/ /MyCashBacksApp
---> 81e85532659a
Step 4/5 : WORKDIR /MyCashBacksApp
---> Running in 9f1ba5647f7d
Removing intermediate container 9f1ba5647f7d
---> ed9b5dc32f02
Step 5/5 : CMD java MyApp
---> Running in 7c0b5f0c5b2a
Removing intermediate container 7c0b5f0c5b2a
---> 25b6aaab2651
Successfully built 25b6aaab2651
Successfully tagged my-java-app:2.0
erishantgmail@ip-172-31-84-97:~/docker/MyJavaApp$

```

The output should show **Successfully built** and **Successfully tagged**.

By following these steps, you can create multiple versions of your Java app image. The `-t` parameter is used to add a tag to the image for identification.