

# **Exercise 3.1: Deploy a New Application**

## **Overview**

In this lab we will deploy a very simple **Python** application, test it using Docker, ingest it into Kubernetes and configure probes to ensure it continues to run. This lab requires the completion of the previous lab, the installation and configuration of a Kubernetes cluster.

# **Working with Python**

1. Install python on your master node. It may already be installed, as is shown in the output below.

```
student@ckad-1:~$ sudo apt-get -y install python

Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
python is already the newest version (2.7.12-1~16.04).
python set to manually installed.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 5 not upgraded.
```

2. Locate the python binary on your system.

```
student@ckad-1:~$ which python

1 /usr/bin/python
```

3. Create and change into a new directory. The Docker build process pulls everything from the current directory into the image file by default. Make sure the chosen directory is empty.

```
student@ckad-1:~$ mkdir app1
student@ckad-1:~$ cd app1
student@ckad-1:~/app1$ ls -1

total 0
```

4. Create a simple python script which prints the time and hostname every 5 seconds. There are six commented parts to this script, which should explain what each part is meant to do. The script is included with others in the course tar file, though you are encouraged to create the file by hand if not already familiar with the process. While the command shows **vim** as an example other text editors such as **nano** work just as well.

```
student@ckad-1:~/app1$ vim simple.py
```



#### simple.py

```
1 #!/usr/bin/python
2 ## Import the necessary modules
3 import time
4 import socket
5
6 ## Use an ongoing while loop to generate output
```





```
while True :
  ## Set the hostname and the current date
     host = socket.gethostname()
     date = time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
11
13 ## Convert the date output to a string
    now = str(date)
14
15
16 ## Open the file named date in append mode
17 ## Append the output of hostname and time
    f = open("date.out", "a" )
    f.write(now + "\n")
    f.write(host + "\n")
20
     f.close()
21
22
23 ## Sleep for five seconds then continue the loop
     time.sleep(5)
24
```

5. Make the file executable and test that it works. Use Ctrl-C to interrupt the while loop after 20 or 30 seconds. The output will be sent to a newly created file in your current directory called date.out.

```
student@ckad-1:~/app1$ chmod +x simple.py
student@ckad-1:~/app1$ ./simple.py

^CTraceback (most recent call last):
   File "./simple.py", line 42, in <module>
        time.sleep(5)
4 KeyboardInterrupt
```

6. and timedate stamps.

student@ckad-1:~/app1\$ cat date.out

```
2018-03-22 15:51:38
ckad-1
2018-03-22 15:51:43
ckad-1
5 2018-03-22 15:51:48
ckad-1
7 <output_omitted>
```

7. Create a text file named Dockerfile.



## **Very Important**

The name is important: it cannot have a suffix.

We will use three statements, FROM to declare which version of Python to use, ADD to include our script and CMD to indicate the action of the container. Should you be including more complex tasks you may need to install extra libraries, shown commented out as RUN pip install in the following example.

```
student@ckad-1:~/app1$ vim Dockerfile
```



# Dockerfile FROM python:2 ADD simple.py / ## RUN pip install pystrich CMD [ "python", "./simple.py" ]

8. Build the container. The output below shows mid-build as necessary software is downloaded. You will need to use **sudo** in order to run this command. After the three step process completes the last line of output should indicate success. Note the dot (.) at the end of the command indicates the current directory.

student@ckad-1:~/app1\$ sudo docker build -t simpleapp .

9. Verify you can see the new image among others downloaded during the build process, installed to support the cluster, or you may have already worked with. The newly created simpleapp image should be listed first.

#### student@ckad-1:~/app1\$ sudo docker images

```
REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED SIZE
simpleapp latest ba54e4910397 6 seconds ago 902MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-proxy v1.19.0 4e68534e24f6 7 days ago 117MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-apiserver v1.19.0 a595af0107f9 7 days ago 173MB
coutput_omitted>
```

10. Use **sudo docker** to run a container using the new image. While the script is running you won't see any output and the shell will be occupied running the image in the background. After 30 seconds use **ctrl-c** to interrupt. The local date.out file will not be updated with new times, instead that output will be a file of the container image.

#### student@ckad-1:~\$ sudo docker run simpleapp

```
CTraceback (most recent call last):
File "./simple.py", line 24, in <module>
time.sleep(5)
KeyboardInterrupt
```

11. Locate the newly created date.out file. The following command should show two files of this name, the one created when we ran simple.py and another under /var/lib/docker when run via a Docker container.

```
student@ckad-1:~/app1$ sudo find / -name date.out
```

```
/home/student/app1/date.out
/var/lib/docker/overlay2/ee814320c900bd24fad0c5db4a258d3c2b78a19cde
629d7de7d27270d6a0c1f5/diff/date.out
```



4

12. View the contents of the date.out file created via Docker. Note the need for **sudo** as Docker created the file this time, and the owner is root. The long name is shown on several lines in the example, but would be a single line when typed or copied.

```
student@ckad-1:~/app1$ sudo tail \
   /var/lib/docker/overlay2/ee814320c900bd24fad0c5db4a258d3c2b78a19cde
629d7de7d27270d6a0c1f5/diff/date.out
```

```
1 2018-03-22 16:13:46

2 53e1093e5d39

3 2018-03-22 16:13:51

4 53e1093e5d39

5 2018-03-22 16:13:56

6 53e1093e5d39
```

