Formation: Devops

Formateur: Dr. Mohamed Amine MEZGHICH

Objectifs:

1-GIT

Durée de la formation:8h

Email: ma.mezghich@smart-it-partner.com

Workshop DEVOPS:

Objectifs:

1-GIT

2-Docker

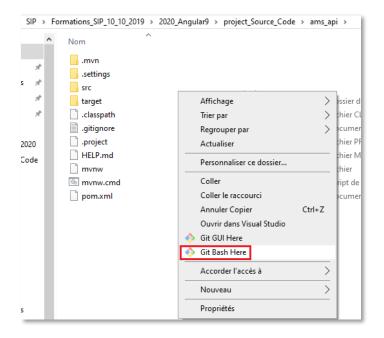
3-Maven

4-Jenkins

WORKSHOP 2: GIT

1-Git Basics

Start by installing git in your computer.



• Then type: git init command

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Workshop DEVOPS:

Formateur: Dr. Mohamed Amine MEZGHICH

Objectifs:

1-GIT

Durée de la formation:8h

2-Docker

3-Maven

4-Jenkins

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Amine-PC/Desktop/SIP/Formations_SIP_10_10_2019/202... — 

Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/SIP/Formations_SIP_10_10_2019/2020_An qular9/project_Source_Code/ams_api

§ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/Amine-PC/Desktop/SIP/Formations_SIP_10_10_2019/2020_Angular9/project_Source_Code/ams_api/.git/

Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/SIP/Formations_SIP_10_10_2019/2020_An gular9/project_Source_Code/ams_api (master)

§ |
```

The second command is git status

```
Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/SIP/Formations_SIP_10_10_2019/2020_An qular9/project_Source_Code/ams_api (master)
$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

!Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

.gitignore
    .mvn/
    mvnw
    mvnw.cmd
    pom.xml
    src/
```

• Then type git add -all

```
Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/SIP/Formations_SIP_10_10_2019/2020_An gular9/project Source_Code/ams_api (master)

§ git add --all warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in .gitignore.

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory. warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in .mvn/wrapper/MavenWrapperDownloader.java .

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory. warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in .mvn/wrapper/maven-wrapper.properties.

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory. warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in mvnw.

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory. warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in mvnw.cmd.

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory. warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in pom.xml.

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory. warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in src/main/java/com/sip/ams/AmsRestApplica tion.java.

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory. warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in src/main/resources/application.propertie s.

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory. warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in src/test/java/com/sip/ams/AmsRestApplica tionTests.java.

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.
```

So, now if we type git status, it will be OK, git knows the content of our project

```
S git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)

    new file: .gitignore
    new file: .mvn/wrapper/MavenWrapperDownloader.java
    new file: .mvn/wrapper/maven-wrapper.jar
    new file: .mvn/wrapper/maven-wrapper.properties
    new file: mvnw
    new file: mvnw
    new file: pom.xml
    new file: pom.xml
    new file: src/main/java/com/sip/ams/AmsRestApplication.java
    new file: src/main/java/com/sip/ams/controllers/ArticleRestController.

java
    new file: src/main/java/com/sip/ams/entities/Article.java
    new file: src/main/java/com/sip/ams/entities/Provider.java
    new file: src/main/java/com/sip/ams/entities/Provider.java
    new file: src/main/java/com/sip/ams/entities/Provider.java
    new file: src/main/java/com/sip/ams/repositories/ArticleRepository.jav

a    new file: src/main/java/com/sip/ams/repositories/ProviderRepository.jav

a    new file: src/main/java/com/sip/ams/repositories/ProviderRepository.jav

new file: src/main/java/com/sip/ams/repositories/ProviderRepository.jav
```

Let's perform our first commit : git commit -m "your message"

```
Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/SIP/Formations_SIP_10_10_2019/2020_An gular9/project_Source_Code/ams_api (master)
§ git commit -m "version 1 : git - partie Provider OK"
[master (root-commit) 1a0444d] version 1 : git - partie Provider OK
18 files changed, 1124 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 .gitignore
create mode 100644 .mvn/wrapper/MavenWrapperDownloader.java
create mode 100644 .mvn/wrapper/maven-wrapper.jar
create mode 100644 .mvn/wrapper/maven-wrapper.properties
create mode 100644 mvnw
create mode 100644 mvnw.cmd
create mode 100644 pom.xml
create mode 100644 src/main/java/com/sip/ams/AmsRestApplication.java
create mode 100644 src/main/java/com/sip/ams/controllers/ArticleRestController.java
create mode 100644 src/main/java/com/sip/ams/controllers/ProviderRestController.java
create mode 100644 src/main/java/com/sip/ams/entities/Provider.java
create mode 100644 src/main/java/com/sip/ams/entities/Provider.java
create mode 100644 src/main/java/com/sip/ams/entities/Provider.java
create mode 100644 src/main/java/com/sip/ams/repositories/ArticleRepository.java
create mode 100644 src/main/java/com/sip/ams/repositories/ProviderRepository.java
create mode 100644 src/main/resources/static/index.html
create mode 100644 src/main/resources/static/index.html
```

Now, what if you want to collaborate on the project with other person? We can use github, but for a private solution we will use bitbucket.

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Objectifs:

1-GIT

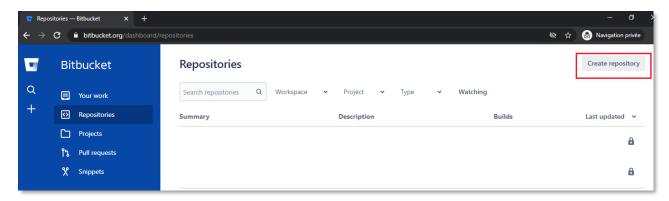
2-Docker

3-Maven

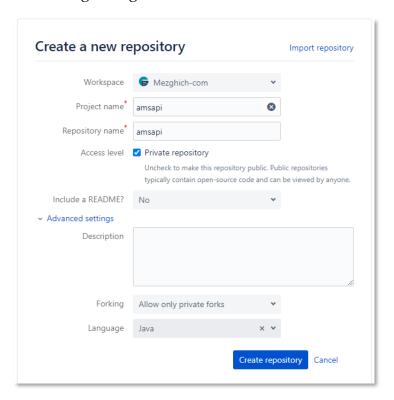
4-Jenkins

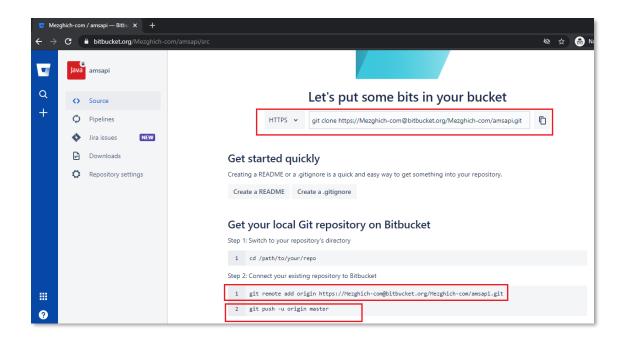
BitBucket

• Let's start by creating a new account on bitbucket.



• Then set the following configurations





git clone https://Mezghich-com@bitbucket.org/Mezghich-com/amsapi.git

git remote add origin https://Mezghich-com@bitbucket.org/Mezghich-com/amsapi.git git push -u origin master

git clone https://Mezghich-com@bitbucket.org/Mezghich-com/amsapi2020.git

```
git remote add origin https://Mezghich-com@bitbucket.org/Mezghich-com/amsapi2020.git
git push -u origin master
```

Now, we have to link our local git project to the remote repository

```
Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/SIP/Formations_SIP_10_10_2019/2020_Angular9/project_Source_Code/ams_api (master)

§ git remote add origin https://Mezghich-com@bitbucket.org/Mezghich-com/amsapi.git

Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/SIP/Formations_SIP_10_10_2019/2020_Angular9/project_Source_Code/ams_api (master)

§ git push -u origin master

Enumerating objects: 39, done.

Counting objects: 100% (39/39), done.

Delta compression using up to 4 threads.

Compressing objects: 100% (39/30), done.

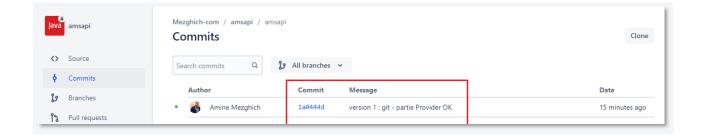
Writing objects: 100% (39/30), 56.54 KiB | 2.09 MiB/s, done.

Total 39 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0)

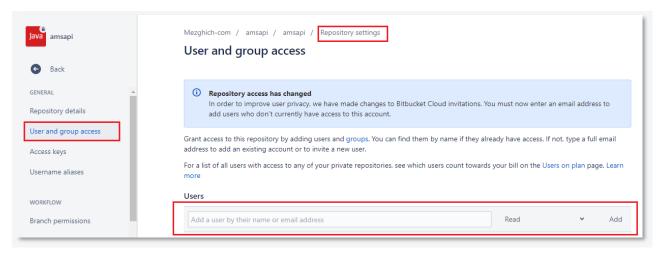
To https://bitbucket.org/Mezghich-com/amsapi.git

* [new branch] master -> master

Branch 'master' set up to track remote branch 'master' from 'origin'.
```



You can invite others person to collaborate on the same project using it push/poll.



2-Git Branchs

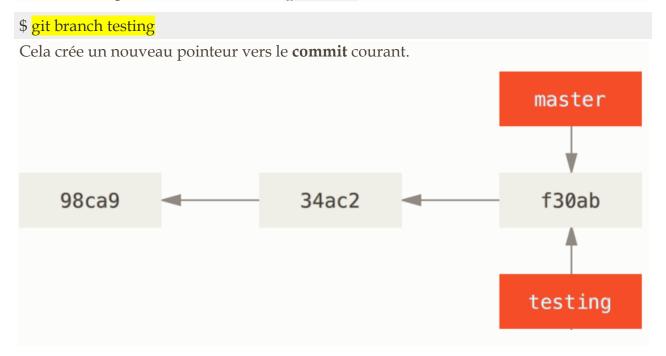
Une branche dans Git est simplement un pointeur léger et déplaçable vers un de ces **commits**. La branche par défaut dans Git s'appelle master. Au fur et à mesure des validations, la branche master pointe vers le dernier des **commits** réalisés. À chaque validation, le pointeur de la branche master avance automatiquement.

Note

La branche ``master`` n'est pas une branche spéciale. Elle est identique à toutes les autres branches. La seule raison pour laquelle chaque dépôt en a une est que la commande git init la crée par défaut et que la plupart des gens ne s'embêtent pas à la changer.

Créer une nouvelle branche

Que se passe-t-il si vous créez une nouvelle branche? Eh bien, cela crée un nouveau pointeur pour vous. Supposons que vous créez une nouvelle branche nommée testing. Vous utilisez pour cela la commande git branch :



Comment Git connaît-il alors la branche sur laquelle vous vous trouvez ? Il conserve à cet effet un pointeur spécial appelé HEAD.

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Workshop DEVOPS:

Objectifs:
1-GIT
2-Docker
3-Mayen

4-Jenkins

HEAD

master

98ca9

34ac2

f30ab

testing

La commande **git branch** n'a fait que créer une nouvelle branche — elle n'a pas fait basculer la copie de travail vers cette branche.

Basculer entre les branches

Email: ma.mezghich@smart-it-partner.com

Pour basculer sur une branche existante, il suffit de lancer la commande git checkout. Basculons sur la nouvelle branche testing :

\$ git checkout testing

Cela déplace HEAD pour le faire pointer vers la branche testing.

```
Formation: Devops

Workshop DEVOPS:

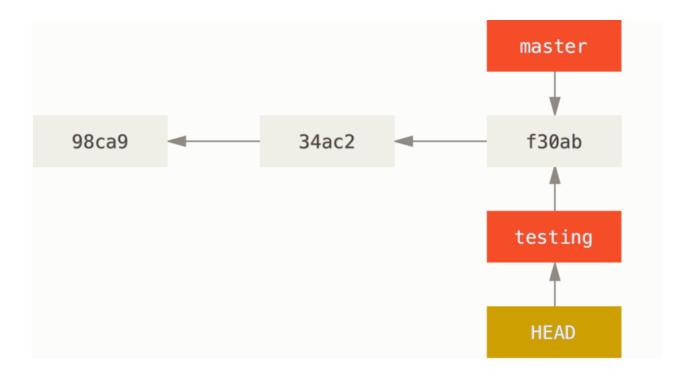
Formateur: Dr. Mohamed Amine MEZGHICH

Objectifs:
1-GIT

2-Docker
3-Maven

Email: ma.mezghich@smart-it-partner.com

4-Jenkins
```



Apportons quelques modification et ensuite faisons un commit.

Next

```
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Formateur: Dr. Mohamed Amine MEZGHICH

Objectifs:
1-GIT

Durée de la formation:8h

Email: ma.mezghich@smart-it-partner.com

Workshop DEVOPS:

Objectifs:
1-GIT

2-Docker

3-Maven

4-Jenkins
```

```
Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/AMS_GIT_Deploy/amsApi (master)

§ git branch testing

Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/AMS_GIT_Deploy/amsApi (master)

§ git checkout testing

Switched to branch 'testing'

Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/AMS_GIT_Deploy/amsApi (testing)

§ git status

On branch testing

Changes not staged for commit:

(use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)

(use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)

modified: src/main/java/com/sip/ams/AmsApiApplication.java

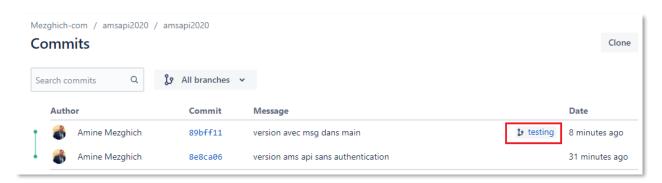
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
```

Now, let's commit

```
Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/AMS_GIT_Deploy/amsApi (testing
)
$ git commit -m "version avec msg dans main"
[testing 89bff11] version avec msg dans main
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
```

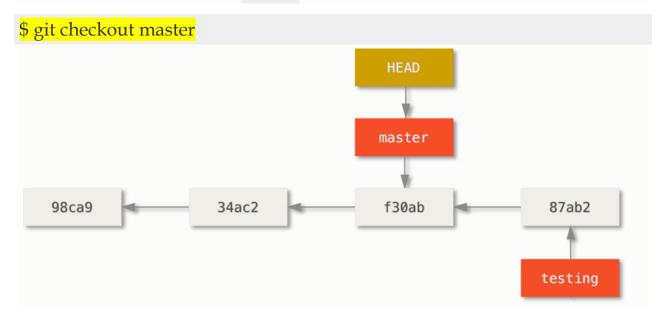
We can also push on the bitbucket

git push --set-upstream origin testing



Formation: Devops	Workshop DEVOPS:
Formateur: Dr. Mohamed Amine MEZGHICH	Objectifs:
Durée de la formation :8h	2-Docker
Email: ma.mezghich@smart-it-partner.com	3-Maven 4-Jenkins

C'est intéressant parce qu'à présent, votre branche testing a avancé tandis que la branche master pointe toujours sur le commit sur lequel vous étiez lorsque vous avez lancé la commande git checkout pour changer de branche. Retournons sur la branche master :



Cette commande a réalisé deux actions. Elle a remis le pointeur HEAD sur la branche master et elle a replacé les fichiers de votre répertoire de travail dans l'état du **snapshot** pointé par master. Cela signifie aussi que les modifications que vous réalisez à partir de ce point divergeront de l'ancienne version du projet. Cette commande annule les modifications réalisées dans la branche test pour vous permettre de repartir dans une autre direction.

Voyons ce qui se passe au niveau STS

Lorsqu'on est sur la branch testing:

```
Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/AMS_GIT_Deploy/amsApi (master)

§ git checkout testing

Switched to branch 'testing'

Your branch is up to date with 'origin/testing'.
```

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Objectifs:

1-GIT

Durée de la formation:8h

2-Docker

3-Maven

4-Jenkins

```
DockerSpringBoot...
                                             Dockerfile
                                                                   M Docke
                      application.prop...
  1 package com.sip.ams;
  3⊖ import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
  4 import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
  6 @SpringBootApplication
  7 public class AmsApiApplication {
  8
         public static void main(String[] args) {
  9⊝
            System.out.println("GIT-Les Branchs");
 10
             SpringApplication.run(AmsApiApplication.class, args);
 11
 12
 13
```

→Switch vers la branch master,

```
)

$ git checkout master

$witched to branch 'master'

Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
```

Le code revient à l'état de ce commit.

Changer de branche modifie les fichiers dans votre répertoire de travail

Note

Il est important de noter que lorsque vous changez de branche avec Git, les fichiers de votre répertoire de travail sont modifiés. Si vous basculez vers une branche plus ancienne, votre répertoire de travail sera remis dans l'état dans lequel il était lors du dernier commit sur cette branche. Si git n'est pas en mesure d'effectuer cette action proprement, il ne vous laissera pas changer de branche.

```
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Objectifs:

1-GIT

Durée de la formation:8h

2-Docker

3-Maven

Email: ma.mezghich@smart-it-partner.com

4-Jenkins
```

```
@SpringBootApplication
public class AmsApiApplication {

public static void main(String[] args) {
    SpringApplication.run(AmsApiApplication.class, args);
}

}
```

Faisons une modification puis un commit puis un push

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Durée de la formation :8h

Email: ma.mezghich@smart-it-partner.com

Objectifs:

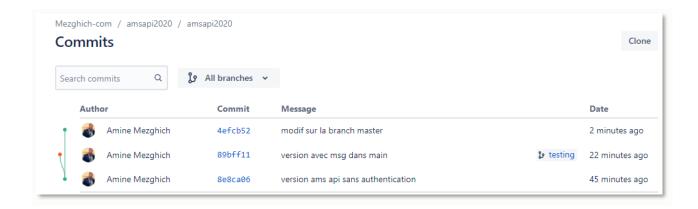
1-GIT

2-Docker

3-Maven

4-Jenkins

```
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
(use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/AMS_GIT_Deploy/amsApi (master)
$ git add --all
Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/AMS_GIT_Deploy/amsApi (master)
$ git commit -m "modif sur la branch master"
[master 4efcb52] modif sur la branch master
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/AMS_GIT_Deploy/amsApi (master)
$ git push
Enumerating objects: 17, done.
Counting objects: 100% (17/17), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (6/6), done.
Writing objects: 100% (9/9), 662 bytes | 220.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 9 (delta 3), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://bitbucket.org/Mezghich-com/amsapi2020.git
   8e8ca06..4efcb52 master -> master
```



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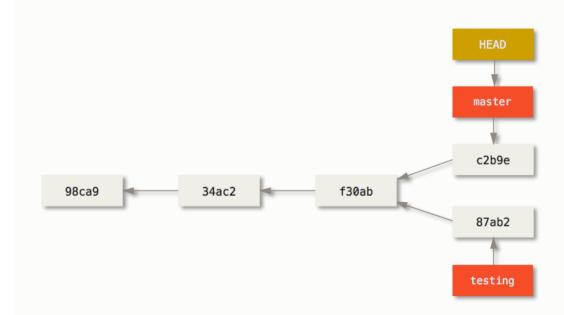
Email: ma.mezghich@smart-it-partner.com

Objectifs: 1-GIT

2-Docker

3-Maven 4-Jenkins

Maintenant, l'historique du projet a divergé. Vous avez créé une branche et basculé dessus, y avez réalisé des modifications, puis vous avez rebasculé sur la branche principale et réalisé d'autres modifications. Ces deux modifications sont isolées dans des branches séparées : vous pouvez basculer d'une branche à l'autre et les fusionner quand vous êtes prêt. vous avez fait tout ceci avec de simples commandes: branch, checkout et commit.



Vous pouvez également voir ceci grâce à la commande git log. La commande

git log --oneline --decorate --graph --all : va afficher l'historique de vos commits, affichant les endroits où sont positionnés vos pointeurs de branche ainsi que la manière dont votre historique a divergé.

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Durée de la formation :8h

Email: ma.mezghich@smart-it-partner.com

1-GIT 2-Docker 3-Mayen

4-Jenkins

Objectifs:

```
Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/AMS_GIT_Deploy/amsApi (master)

git log --oneline --decorate --graph --all

* 4efcb52 (HEAD -> master, origin/master) modif sur la branch master

| * 89bff11 (origin/testing, testing) version avec msg dans main

|/

* 8e8ca06 version ams api sans authentication
```

Remarque:

```
$ git checkout -b testing
Switched to a new branch "testing"
```

Cette commande est un raccourci pour :

```
$ git branch testing
$ git checkout testing
```

La fusion (Merge)

Cas 1 : Modification sur le même fichier

Actuellement, nous travaillons sur le même fichier .java ; un merge va automatiquement créer un conflit.

Voyons ce que ça donne :

```
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Objectifs:
1-GIT

Durée de la formation:8h

Email: ma.mezghich@smart-it-partner.com

Workshop DEVOPS:

Objectifs:
1-GIT

2-Docker

3-Maven

4-Jenkins
```

```
mine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/AMS_GIT_Deploy/amsApi (master)
$ git checkout master (1)
Already on 'master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
 mine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/AMS_GIT_Deploy/amsApi (master)
$ git merge testing (2)
Auto-merging src/main/java/com/sip/ams/AmsApiApplication.java
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in src/main/java/com/sip/ams/AmsApiApplicatio
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.
Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/AMS_GIT_Deploy/amsApi (master)
MERGING)
§ git status
n branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
                                                                                 (3)
You have unmerged paths.
  (fix conflicts and run "git commit")
  (use "git merge --abort" to abort the merge)
Unmerged paths:
 (use "git add <file>..." to mark resolution)
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
```

Git status nous affiche sur STS le problème, et c'est à nous de le résoudre manuellement

Disons que nous avons résolus le problème,

```
Formation: Devops

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Objectifs:

1-GIT

Durée de la formation:8h

2-Docker

3-Maven

Email: ma.mezghich@smart-it-partner.com

4-Jenkins
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    System.out.println("Modif sur la brach master");
    System.out.println("GIT-Les Branchs");
    SpringApplication.run(AmsApiApplication.class, args);
}
```

```
mine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/AMS_GIT_Deploy/amsApi (master)
(ERGING
$ git add --all
 wmine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/AMS_GIT_Deploy/amsApi (master | MERGING)
$ git status (2)
On branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
All conflicts fixed but you are still merging.
 (use "git commit" to conclude merge)
Changes to be committed:
       modified: src/main/java/com/sip/ams/AmsApiApplication.java
 <u>mine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG_MINGW64_~/Desktop/</u>Devops/AMS_GIT_Deploy/amsApi (master|MERGING)
$ git commit -m "fusion master et testing" (3)
[master 8a924b6] fusion master et testing
 wmine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/AMS_GIT_Deploy/amsApi (master)
$ git push
Enumerating objects: 25, done.
Counting objects: 100% (25/25), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (6/6), done.
Writing objects: 100% (9/9), 680 bytes | 170.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 9 (delta 3), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://bitbucket.org/Mezghich-com/amsapi2020.git
  4efcb52..8a924b6 master -> master
```

	Auth	or	Commit	Message
Ī		Amine Mezghich	8a924b6	MERGED fusion master et testing
		Amine Mezghich	4efcb52	modif sur la branch master
		Amine Mezghich	89bff11	version avec msg dans main
		Amine Mezghich	8e8ca06	version ams api sans authentication

Cas 2: Modification sur un fichier différent (sans conflit)

```
Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/AMS_GIT_Deploy/amsApi (master)
$ git checkout -b dev
Switched to a new branch 'dev'
```

```
🕏 AMS-FINI - amsApi/src/main/java/com/sip/ams/controllers/ArticleController.java - Spring Tool Suite 3
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help
i 🗂 ▾ 🔚 🐚 i 🖵 i 🔌 i 🥥 i 🥙 i 🏇 ▾ 🔘 ▾ 💽 ▾ 📳 ▾ ■ ▾ 📭 ▾ i 😃 鹶 🚱 ▾ 😥 🔑 🔑 🗸 ▾ 😕 i 🚏 📝 📦 🔡 🗐 Π

☐ Package Explorer 
☐ □
                                                      🚺 ArticleController.java 🔀
                                                          package com.sip.ams.controllers;

✓ Maria Sams Api [boot] [devtools]

 觹
        0
                                                         3 public class ArticleController {
          > # com.sip.ams

▼ 

⊕ com.sip.ams.controllers

                                                               // Le controller REST de l'entité Article
             > J ArticleController.java
                                                          6
                                                          7
             >  ProviderRestController.java
```

```
Formation: Devops

Formateur: Dr. Mohamed Amine MEZGHICH

Objectifs:
1-GIT

Durée de la formation:8h

Email: ma.mezghich@smart-it-partner.com

Workshop DEVOPS:

Objectifs:
1-GIT

2-Docker

3-Maven

4-Jenkins
```

```
Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/AMS_GIT_Deploy/amsApi (dev)

§ git push --set-upstream origin dev

Enumerating objects: 18, done.

Counting objects: 100% (18/18), done.

Delta compression using up to 4 threads.

Compressing objects: 100% (7/7), done.

Writing objects: 100% (10/10), 793 bytes | 198.00 KiB/s, done.

Total 10 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0)

remote:

remote: Create pull request for dev:

remote: https://bitbucket.org/Mezghich-com/amsapi2020/pull-requests/new?source=dev&t=1

remote:

To https://bitbucket.org/Mezghich-com/amsapi2020.git

* [new branch] dev -> dev

Branch 'dev' set up to track remote branch 'dev' from 'origin'.
```

Formation: Devops

Formateur: Dr. Mohamed Amine MEZGHICH

Durée de la formation :8h

Email: ma.mezghich@smart-it-partner.com

Workshop DEVOPS:

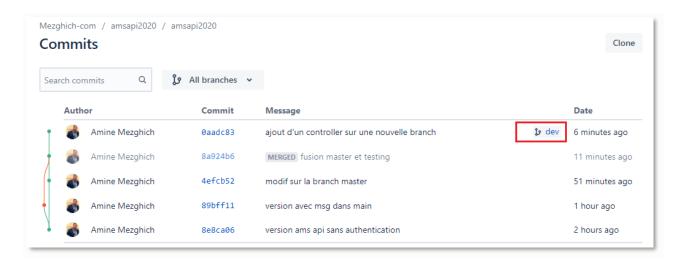
Objectifs:

1-GIT

2-Docker

3-Maven

4-Jenkins



```
Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70E18GG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/AMS_GIT_Deploy/amsApi (dev)

$ git checkout master

Switched to branch imaster'

Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.

Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/AMS_GIT_Deploy/amsApi (master)

$ git merge dev

Updating 8a924b6..0aadc83

Fast-forward

src/main/java/com/sip/ams/controllers/ArticleController.java | 7 ++++++

1 file changed, 7 insertions(+)

create mode 100644 src/main/java/com/sip/ams/controllers/ArticleController.java
```

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Durée de la formation :8h

Email: ma.mezghich@smart-it-partner.com

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WORKSHOP 2: DOCKER

1- What is Docker?

Docker is a platform to **build**, **ship** and **run** applications by wrapping them in **containers**.

In docker, the applications are **composed as images** and **run them in containers**. So docker is all about creating **images** and run them inside **containers**.

By taking advantage of Docker's methodologies for shipping, testing, and deploying code quickly, you can significantly reduce the delay between writing code and running it in production.

Another definition:

Docker

Docker is a tool designed to simplify creating, deploying, and running applications by using containers. A container is a standard unit of software that packages up code and all its dependencies so the application runs quickly and reliably from one computing environment to another.

A Docker image is a file, comprised of multiple layers, used to execute code in a Docker container. Dockerfile is a text document that contains all the commands to assemble an image. The image is created with the docker build command.

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1.1- What is Image and Container?

A **image** is an lightweight, standalone and executable package of the software application. The image contains everything (including compiled source code,runtime dependencies, executable jars and libraries etc) that it needs to run the application.

A **container** is a runtime instance of an image — what the image becomes in memory when actually executed. It runs completely isolated from the host environment by default, only accessing host files and ports if configured to do so.

The relationship between **image** and **container** can be described as follows. The image will be composed from the application source code and it is the runtime executable version of the application. The **container** is the runtime representation of the **image** and the whole image will be run/executed in the container.

For instance, assumed that a php application that requires **php** and **mysql** in the runtime environment. Therefore the image should be packaged by providing those two dependencies. when the application is run in the container, those two dependencies will also run inside the container.

Multiple containers can be executed on the **docker** platform and they all will run as independent containers.

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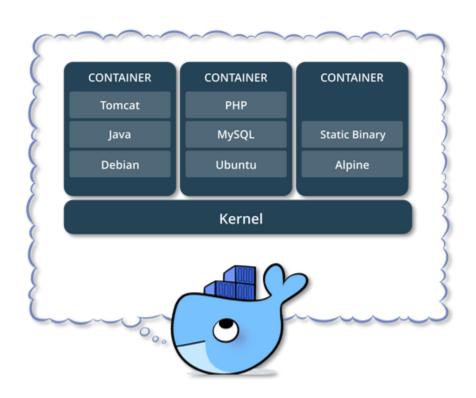
Objectifs:

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4-Jenkins



As you can see that the docker platform can have multiple containers running on it. each container runs their own set of libraries and servers that are required to run the underlying docker image.

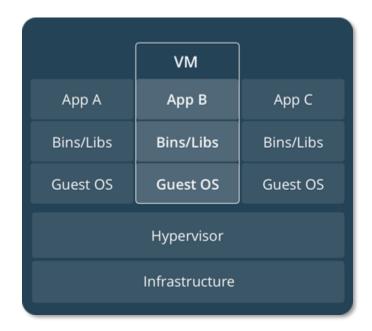
1.2- Are Docker Containers similar to Virtual Machines (VM)?

No... They looks like same. But the are completely different. Lets look at why they are different and what are their differences.

Virtual Machine (VM)

As the name implies Virtual Machine is a machine that virtually running on a physical machine. Each VM has their own operating system(full version of the OS), runtime libraries and installed apps. Therefore the size of a VM may

take **GB** of space from the physical machine (It consumes high resources of the physical machine).



Docker Containers

Docker containers run on top of the docker platform. They contains only the executable package of the application, libraries and dependent software/servers that are required to run the application. They do not have separate OS installations running on their own and they utilize the host machine's OS. Therefore the size of the container may take MB of spaces (this may varies based on the size of the dependent softwares and libraries in the container) and thus containers are considered as light weight with compared to VM. The below diagram will demonstrate multiple dockers containers running on the docker platform installed in a single machine.

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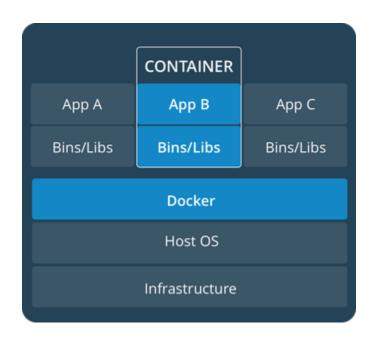
Durée de la formation :8h

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3-Maven

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4-Jenkins



2- Installation

https://docs.docker.com/engine/install/

Once you have completed the installation process, you can verify the installation by checking the docker version.

Checking the docker version

There are two commands available to check the version of the docker. you can run one of the commands in the terminal. Then it will print the installed version.

docker -v

OR

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docker --version

3- Create a Docker Hub

This is one of the most important place that you should be aware of. This is a sort of repository that contains the published docker images. You can create your own docker image of your application and publish it here for later use or someone else to use. In addition, you can find any official docker image through this repository hub.

https://hub.docker.com/

4- Exercise 1- (Hello-world):

Consider the following docker image:

https://github.com/docker-library/hello-world

https://github.com/docker-library/hello-world/blob/master/hello.c

Lets search for the "hello-world" docker image. You can see the list of found container images. Is is always advised to go with official image if available.

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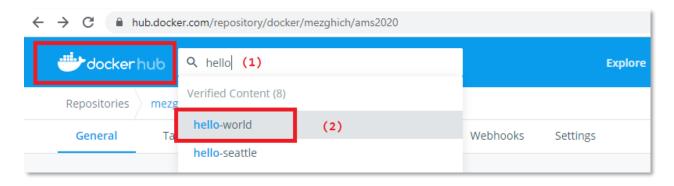
2-Docker

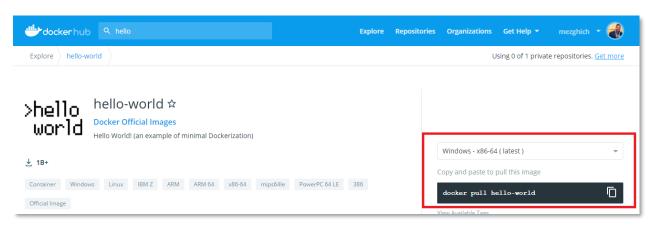
3-Maven

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Vorkshop DEVOPS:

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```
Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/Docker/doodle/cheers2019 (master)

$ docker pull hello-world

Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from library/hello-world

0e03bdcc26d7: Pulling fs layer

0e03bdcc26d7: Verifying Checksum

0e03bdcc26d7: Download complete

0e03bdcc26d7: Pull complete

Digest: sha256:4cf9c47f86df71d48364001ede3a4fcd85ae80ce02ebad74156906caff5378bc

Status: Downloaded newer image for hello-world:latest

docker.io/library/hello-world:latest
```

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```
C@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/Docker/doodle/cheers2019 (master)
docker images
REPOSITORY
                    TAG
                                       IMAGE ID
                                                          CREATED
                                                                             SIZE
                                       e1912f9e3e00
mezghich/cheers2019
                    latest
                                                          5 hours ago
                                                                             4.01MB
                                       9fa4446857ef
                                                         5 hours ago
<none>
                    <none>
                                                                             357MB
                                       420072d96127
docker101tutorial
                    latest
                                                         6 hours ago
                                                                             27.3MB
                                       4d3e2ad59f69
                    <none>
                                                         6 hours ago
                                                                             85.5MB
                                       8a1edd2e67cd
<none>
                                                         6 hours ago
                                                                             72MB
                                       5acf61ed844b
                                                         6 hours ago
                                                                             224MB
<none>
                    <none>
                                       0f03316d4a27
python
                    alpine
                                                         2 days ago
                                                                             42.7MB
                                       6f715d38cfe0
                                                         4 weeks ago
                                                                             22.1MB
nginx
                    alpine
                                       18f4bc975732
                                                                             89.3MB
node
                    12-alpine
                                                         6 weeks ago
hello-world
                    latest
                                       bf756fb1ae65
                                                          8 months ago
                                                                             13.3kB
                    1.11-alpine
golang
                                       e116d2efa2ab
                                                          12 months ago
                                                                             312MB
```

Finally run the container

```
mine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG_MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Devops/Docker/doodle/cheers2019 (master)
docker run hello-world
Hello from Docker!
This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.
To generate this message, Docker took the following steps:
1. The Docker client contacted the Docker daemon.
2. The Docker daemon pulled the "hello-world" image from the Docker Hub.
   (amd64)
3. The Docker daemon created a new container from that image which runs the
   executable that produces the output you are currently reading.
4. The Docker daemon streamed that output to the Docker client, which sent it
   to your terminal.
Fo try something more ambitious, you can run an Ubuntu container with:
$ docker run -it ubuntu bash
Share images, automate workflows, and more with a free Docker ID:
https://hub.docker.com/
For more examples and ideas, visit:
https://docs.docker.com/get-started/
```

5- Exercise 2 (Springboot App on docker):

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Objectifs:
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2-Docker
3-Maven

4-Jenkins

5.1-Creating the spring boot App

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In the following example, we are creating a Spring Boot application and placing it into the Docker image.

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1-GIT

Durée de la formation:8h

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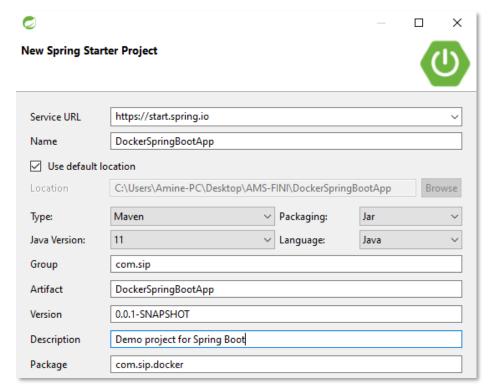
Workshop DEVOPS:

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1-GIT

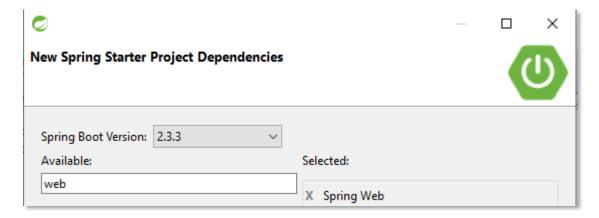
2-Docker

3-Maven

4-Jenkins



We will use only a single dependency (Change to Java 8)



Let's add the following code to the principal class.

package com.sip.docker;
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;

```
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```

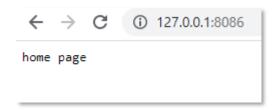
```
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.http.MediaType;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.GetMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;

@SpringBootApplication
@RestController

public class DockerSpringBootAppApplication {
    @GetMapping(value="/", produces=MediaType.TEXT_PLAIN_VALUE)
    public String home() {
        return "home page";
     }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
           SpringApplication.run(DockerSpringBootAppApplication.class, args);
     }
}
```

The application consists of this simple file. The application returns a simple text.

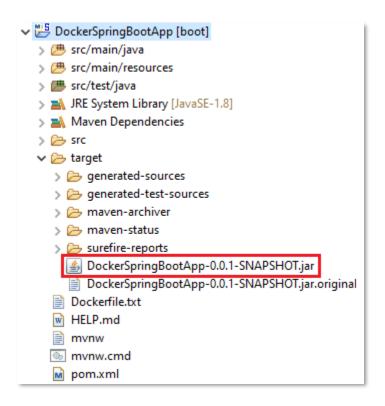


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5.2- Dockerizing using Dockerfile

A Dockerfile is just a regular text file that includes native Docker commands that are used to specify the layers of an image. To do so, let's create a text file named "Dockerfile":

Before moving further, we need a Spring Boot .jar file. This file will be used to create the Docker image as mentioned above.



Run the mvn clean install command to make sure that it's generated.

The content of the file itself can look something like this:

```
FROM java:8-jdk-alpine
COPY ./target/DockerSpringBootApp-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar /usr/app/
WORKDIR /usr/app
EXPOSE 8086

ENTRYPOINT ["java","-jar","DockerSpringBootApp-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar"]
```

Let's take a look at the commands and fully understand them before proceeding:

- **FROM** The keyword FROM tells Docker to use a given base image as a build base. We have used 'java' with tag '8-jdk-alpine'. Think of a tag as a version. The base image changes from project to project. You can search for images on docker-hub.
- **COPY** This tells Docker to copy files from the local file-system to a specific folder inside the build image. Here, we copy our .jar file to the build image (Linux image) inside /usr/app.
- **WORKDIR** The WORKDIR instruction sets the working directory for any RUN, CMD, ENTRYPOINT, COPY and ADD instructions that follow in the Dockerfile. Here we switched the workdir to /usr/app so as we don't have to write the long path again and again.
- **ENTRYPOINT** This allows you to configure a container that will run as an executable. It's where you tell Docker how to run your application. We know we run our spring-boot app as java -jar <appname>.jar, so we put it in an array.

Let's build the image using this Dockerfile. To do so, move to the root directory of the application and run this command:

\$ docker build -t first .

```
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```

```
☑ DockerSpringBootAppApplication.java

                                      application.properties
                                                                ■ Dockerfile XX
  1 FROM java:8-jdk-alpine
  2 COPY ./target/DockerSpringBootApp-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar /usr/app/
  3 WORKDIR /usr/app
  4 EXPOSE 8086
  5 ENTRYPOINT ["java","-jar","DockerSpringBootApp-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar"]
                                                                                      ×
    NINGW64:/c/Users/Amine-PC/Desktop/AMS-FINI/DockerSpringBootApp
   <u>mine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG_M</u>INGW64_~/Desktop/AMS-FINI/DockerSpringBootApp
  $ docker build -t first .
  Sending build context to Docker daemon 16.68MB
  Step 1/5 : FROM java:8-jdk-alpine
    ---> 3td9dd82815c
  Step 2/5 : COPY ./target/DockerSpringBootApp-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar /usr/app/
   ---> 2b2e0794c263
  Step 3/5 : WORKDIR /usr/app
   ---> Running in 3bda224ad3bb
  Removing intermediate container 3bda224ad3bb
   ---> 7a611bd7444e
  Step 4/5 : EXPOSE 8086
   ---> Running in 7849d88193b9
  Removing intermediate container 7849d88193b9
   ---> 7d62e25a903e
  Step 5/5 : ENTRYPOINT ["java","-jar","DockerSpringBootApp-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar"]
   ---> Running in a16745b3b65a
  Removing intermediate container a16745b3b65a
   ---> 4c7a358f59a8
Successfully built 4c7a358f59a8
Successfully tagged first:latest
SECURITY WARNING: You are building a Docker image from Windows against a non-Win
<sup>20</sup>ommended to double check and reset permissions for sensitive files and directori
```

We built the image using docker build. We gave it a name with the -t flag and specified the current directory where the Dockerfile is. The image is built and stored in our local docker registry. Let's check our image:

```
$ docker images
```

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NINGW64:/c/Users/Amine-PC/Desktop/AMS-FINI/DockerSpringBootApp				
Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/AMS-FINI/DockerSpringBootApp \$ docker images				
REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
first	latest	4c7a358f59a8	15 seconds ago	162ME
home-app	latest	44c/et80820a	4 hours ago	162MB
mezghich/cheers2019	latest	e1912f9e3e00	13 hours ago	4.01MB
<none></none>	<none></none>	9fa4446857ef	13 hours ago	357MB
docker101tutorial	latest	420072d96127	14 hours ago	27.3MB
<none></none>	<none></none>	4d3e2ad59f69	14 hours ago	85.5MB
<none></none>	<none></none>	8a1edd2e67cd	14 hours ago	72MB
<none></none>	<none></none>	5acf61ed844b	14 hours ago	224MB
python	alpine	0f03316d4a27	3 days ago	42.7MB
nginx	alpine	6f715d38cfe0	4 weeks ago	22.1MB
node	12-alpine	18f4bc975732	6 weeks ago	89.3MB
hello-world	latest	bf756fb1ae65	8 months ago	13.3kB
golang	1.11-alpine	e116d2efa2ab	12 months ago	312MB
java	8-jdk-alpine	3fd9dd82815c	3 years ago	145MB

And finally, let's run our image:

\$ docker run -p 8086:8086 home-app

We can run Docker images using the docker run command.

We know that each container is an isolated environment in itself and we have to map the port of the host operating system - 8086 and the port inside the container - 8086, which is specified as the -p 8086:8086 argument.

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```
~/Desktop/AMS-FINI/DockerSpringBootApp
 docker run -p 8086:8086 first
                          (v2.3.3.RELEASE)
 :: Spring Boot ::
2020-09-11 20:31:00.154 INFO 1 --- [
                                                main] c.s.d.DockerSpringBootAppApplication
ckerSpringBootApp-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar started by root in /usr/app)
2020-09-11 20:31:00.165 INFO 1 --- [
                                              main] c.s.d.DockerSpringBootAppApplication
2020-09-11 20:31:01.867 INFO 1 ---
                                               main] o.s.b.w.embedded.tomcat.TomcatWebServer
2020-09-11 20:31:01.888 INFO 1 ---
                                               main] o.apache.catalina.core.StandardService
2020-09-11 20:31:01.889 INFO 1 ---
                                               main] org.apache.catalina.core.StandardEngine
2020-09-11 20:31:02.005
                                                main] o.a.c.c.C.[Tomcat].[localhost].[/]
                        INFO 1 ---
                                                     w.s.c.ServletWebServerApplicationContex
2020-09-11 20:31:02.006
                         INFO 1 ---
                                                main]
                                                      o.s.s.concurrent.ThreadPoolTaskExecutor
2020-09-11 20:31:02.387
                         INFO 1 ---
                                                main]
2020-09-11 20:31:02.807
                        INFO 1 ---
                                                     o.s.b.w.embedded.tomcat.TomcatWebServer
                                                main]
2020-09-11 20:31:02.822 INFO 1 ---
                                                main] c.s.d.DockerSpringBootAppApplication
2020-09-11 20:31:16.517
                         INFO 1 ---
                                    [nio-8086-exec-1] o.a.c.c.C.[Tomcat].[localhost].[/]
2020-09-11 20:31:16.517
                                    [nio-8086-exec-1] o.s.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet
                         INFO 1 ---
2020-09-11 20:31:16.528
                                    [nio-8086-exec-1] o.s.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet
                         INFO 1 ---
```



With the docker ps, we can list the running containers.

We stop the container with the docker stop command.

Example docker stop 4c7a358f59a8

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Running the docker image in the background, in detached mode.

You can use the -d option in docker run command to run the container in the background -

The above command starts the container in the background and gives you the container ID. You can see the list of all containers running in your system using the following command -

\$ docker container ls

5.3- Pushing the docker image to docker hub

Now let's push the docker image to docker hub so that other people can download and consume our image.

5.3.1-Login with your Docker Id

docker login

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```
Microsoft Windows [version 10.0.18362.1016]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. Tous droits réservés.

C:\Users\Amine-PC:\docker login
Login with your Docker ID to push and pull images from Docker Hub. If you don't have a Docker ID, head over to https://hub.docker.com to create one.

Username: mezghich
Password:
Login Succeeded

C:\Users\Amine-PC>
```

5.3.2-Tag the image

To push a local image to docker registry, you need to associate the local image with a repository on the docker registry. The notation for the repository on docker registry is username/repository:tag.

To tag an image, we use the docker tag command -

```
$ docker tag image username/repository:tag
```

For example, Here is how we can tag the local image of our spring boot application -

```
C:\Users\Amine-PC; docker tag first mezghich/ams2020:myfirstpush
C:\Users\Amine-PC>_
```

Now tape docker image ls in the terminal

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```
ine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/AMS-FINI/DockerSpringBootApp
$ docker image ls
REPOSITORY
                      TAG
                                           IMAGE ID
                                                               CREATED
                                                                                    STZE
first
                                           4c7a358f59a8
                                                               45 minutes ago
                                                                                    162M
                      latest
                                           4c7a358f59a8
                                                               45 minutes ago
                                                                                    162M
mezghich/ams2020
                      myfirstpush
```

5.3.3-Push the image to docker hub

Finally, use the docker push command to push the tagged image to docker hub like so -

```
Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/AMS-FINI/DockerSpringBootApp

$ docker push mezghich/ams2020:myfirstpush
The push refers to repository [docker.io/mezghich/ams2020]
001a435fb299: Preparing
ale7033f082e: Preparing
78075328e0da: Preparing
9f8566ee5135: Preparing
001a435fb299: Retrying in 5 seconds
001a435fb299: Retrying in 4 seconds
001a435fb299: Retrying in 3 seconds
001a435fb299: Retrying in 2 seconds
001a435fb299: Retrying in 1 second
78075328e0da: Mounted from library/java
ale7033f082e: Mounted from library/java
9f8566ee5135: Mounted from library/java
001a435fb299: Pushed
myfirstpush: digest: sha256:9119c4b357cbe741b3c3102fd388a358832c21803f0e1edf09c74f5dc3f672e0 size: 1159
```

On my docker hub

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Workshop DEVOPS:

Formateur: Dr. Mohamed Amine MEZGHICH

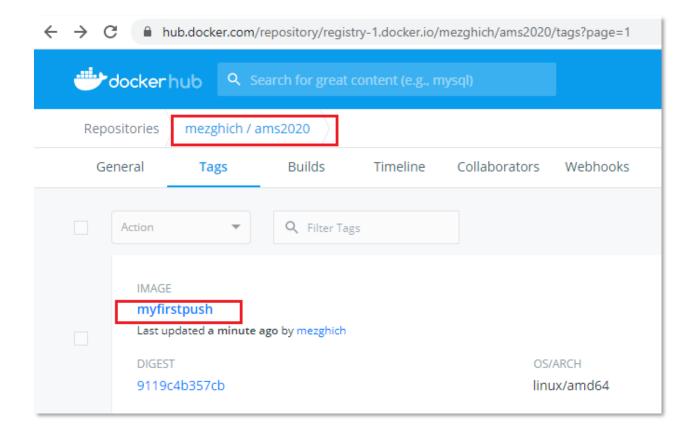
Objectifs:
1-GIT

Durée de la formation:8h

2-Docker

3-Maven

4-Jenkins



We remove the local image with the docker rmi command.

```
ine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/AMS-FINI/DockerSpringBootApp
 docker image 1s
                                          TMAGE TD
REPOSITORY
                      TAG
                                                               CREATED
                                                                                    SIZE
                                           4c7a358f59a8
                      latest
                                                               45 minutes ago
                                                                                    162MB
                      myfirstpush
                                                                                    162MB
                                           4c7a358f59a8
                                                               45 minutes ago
mezghich/ams2020
                      latest
                                           44c7ef80820a
                                                               5 hours ago
                                                                                    162MB
nome-app
                                                               14 hours ago
mezghich/cheers2019
                      latest
                                           e1912f9e3e00
                                                                                    4.01MB
```

Formation: Devops

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Objectifs:
1-GIT

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Email: ma.mezghich@smart-it-partner.com

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```
Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70FJBGG MINGW64 ~/Desktop/AMS-FINI/DockerSpringBootApp

$ docker rmi -f 4c7a358f59a8
Untagged: first:latest
Untagged: mezghich/ams2020:myfirstpush
Untagged: mezghich/ams2020@sha256:9119c4b357cbe741b3c3102fd388a358832c21803f0e1edf09c74f5dc3f672e0
Deleted: sha256:4c7a358f59a8ac4411e835bab525eaea5d7370f801a16637beb3c3f710e6b055
Deleted: sha256:7d62e25a903e9adb65c579d723c32cdfc57e54dc8378fac014dff96efbbae168
Deleted: sha256:7a611bd7444e5d958a18a4d2b117db7ebd4247b576cc42ed3226b6154a939734
Deleted: sha256:2b2e0794c263587ed868881ef6c47329cf29b3406bc77a63366973575d54266c
```

We can see that the image is being removed.

Amine-PC@DESKTOP-70F	JBGG MINGW64 ~/Des	sktop/AMS-FINI/Docker	SpringBootApp	
<pre>\$ docker image ls</pre>				
REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
home-app	latest	44c7ef80820a	5 hours ago	162MB
mezghich/cheers2019	latest	e1912f9e3e00	14 hours ago	4.01MB
<none></none>	<none></none>	9fa4446857ef	14 hours ago	357MB
docker101tutorial	latest	420072d96127	15 hours ago	27.3MB
<none></none>	<none></none>	4d3e2ad59f69	15 hours ago	85.5MB
<none></none>	<none></none>	8a1edd2e67cd	15 hours ago	72MB
<none></none>	<none></none>	5acf61ed844b	15 hours ago	224MB
python	alpine	0f03316d4a27	3 days ago	42.7MB
nginx	alpine	6f715d38cfe0	4 weeks ago	22.1MB
node	12-alpine	18f4bc975732	6 weeks ago	89.3MB
hello-world	latest	bf756fb1ae65	8 months ago	13.3kB
golang	1.11-alpine	e116d2efa2ab	12 months ago	312MB
java	8-jdk-alpine	3fd9dd82815c	3 years ago	145MB

So let's install it

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Workshop DEVOPS:

Objectifs:
1-GIT

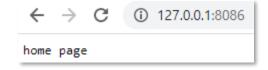
2-Docker

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```
C:\Users\Amine-PC:docker pull mezghich/ams2020:myfirstpush
myfirstpush: Pulling from mezghich/ams2020
709515475419: Already exists
38a1c0aaa6fd: Already exists
5b58c996e33e: Already exists
c6b3c05ba05b: Already exists
Digest: sha256:9119c4b357cbe741b3c3102fd388a358832c21803f0e1edf09c74f5dc3f672e0
Status: Downloaded newer image for mezghich/ams2020:myfirstpush
docker.io/mezghich/ams2020:myfirstpush
C:\Users\Amine-PC>docker images
REPOSITORY
                                          IMAGE ID
                      TAU
                                                              CREATED
                                                                                   SIZE
mezghich/ams2020
                      myfirstpush
                                          4c7a358f59a8
                                                              About an hour ago
                                                                                   162MB
home-app
                      latest
                                          44c7ef80820a
                                                              5 hours ago
                                                                                   162MB
```

C:\Users\Amine-PC<mark>·docker run -d -p 8086:8086 mezghich/ams2020:myfirstpush</mark> fe21908aae7b15f4f4e567b3b2cdcea1497c0672d659de05b2fbcd3827f9b186



You see how easy it is to share your image with others. People don't need to install anything whatsoever to run your application. They just need to pull the image and run it with docker.

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5.3.4-Automating the Docker image creation and publishing using dockerfile-maven-plugin

You can automate everything from building the docker image to publishing it on docker hub using dockerfile-maven-plugin.

Add the plugin to the pom.xml file with the following configurations -

```
<plugin>
                   <groupId>com.spotify</groupId>
                   <artifactId>dockerfile-maven-plugin</artifactId>
                   <version>1.4.0
                   <configuration>
                          <repository>mezghich/ams2020</repository>
                          <tag>${project.version}</tag>
                          <buildArgs>
<JAR_FILE>target/${project.build.finalName}.jar</JAR_FILE>
                          </buildArgs>
                   </configuration>
                    <executions>
                          <execution>
                                <id>default</id>
                                <phase>install</phase>
                                 <goals>
                                       <goal>build</goal>
                                       <goal>push</goal>
                                 </goals>
                          </execution>
                   </executions>
             </plugin>
```

6- Exercise 3 (Springboot App & Mysql on docker):

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https://springbootdev.com/2017/11/30/docker-spring-boot-and-spring-dataipa-mysql-rest-api-example-with-docker-without-docker-compose/

7- Exercice 4(Angular App on docker)

https://dzone.com/articles/how-to-dockerize-angular-app

8- Commands

https://springbootdev.com/2017/11/10/docker-most-important-and-frequently-used-commands/