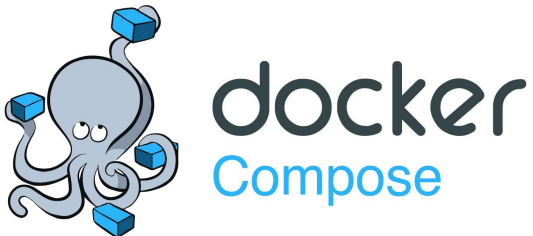


docker

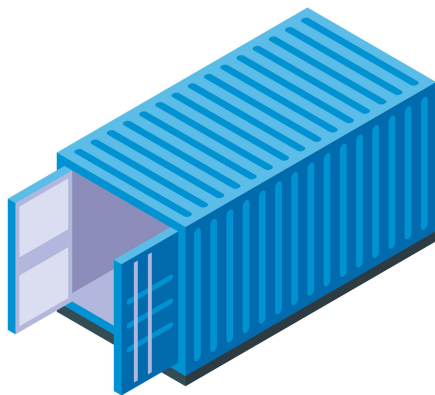
Compose

IN **10** MINUTES

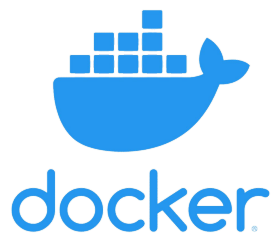


Docker compose overview

Docker Compose is a **tool for defining and running multi-container applications**. It is the key to unlocking a streamlined and efficient development and deployment experience.



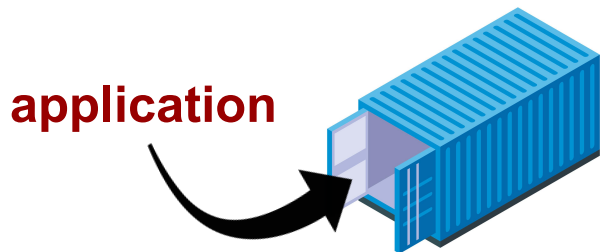
CONTAINERS?

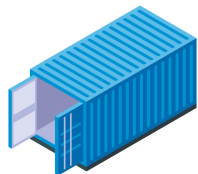


Docker overview

Docker is an open **platform** for developing, shipping, and running **applications**.

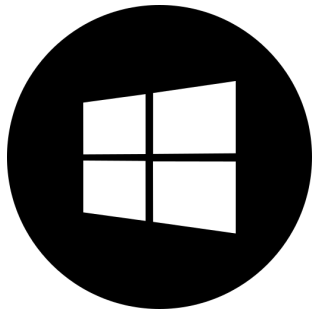
Docker enables you to **separate your applications from your infrastructure** so you can deliver software quickly.





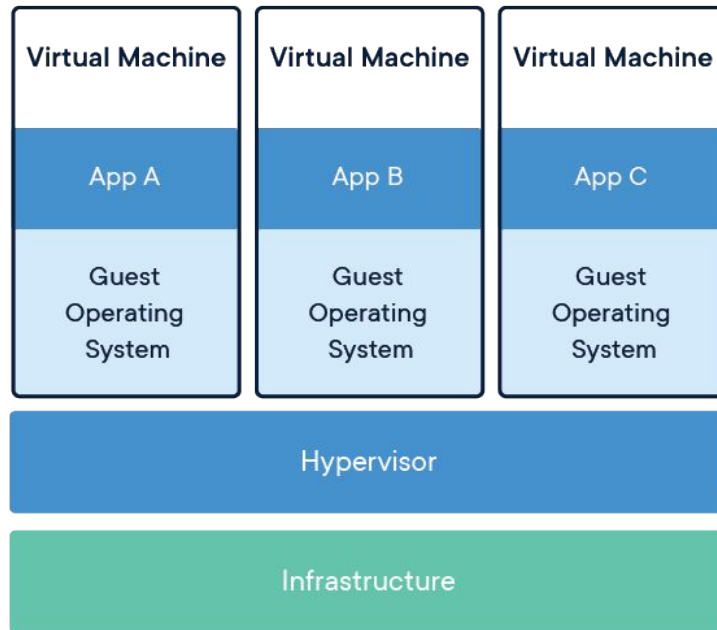
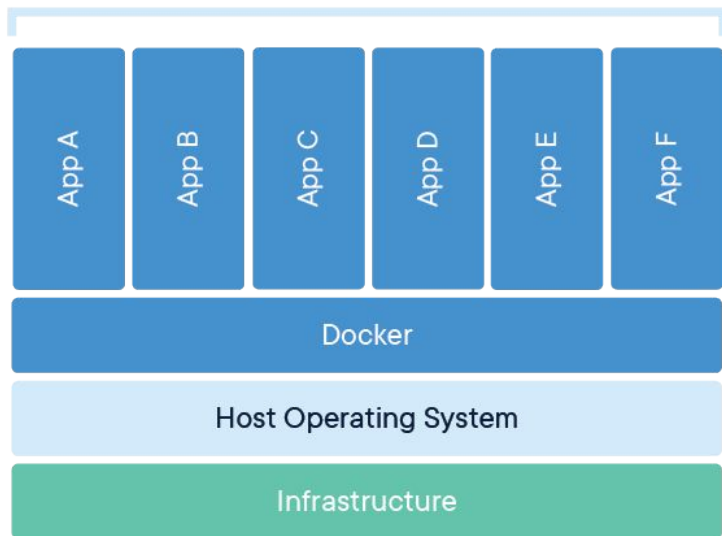
APP CONTAINER

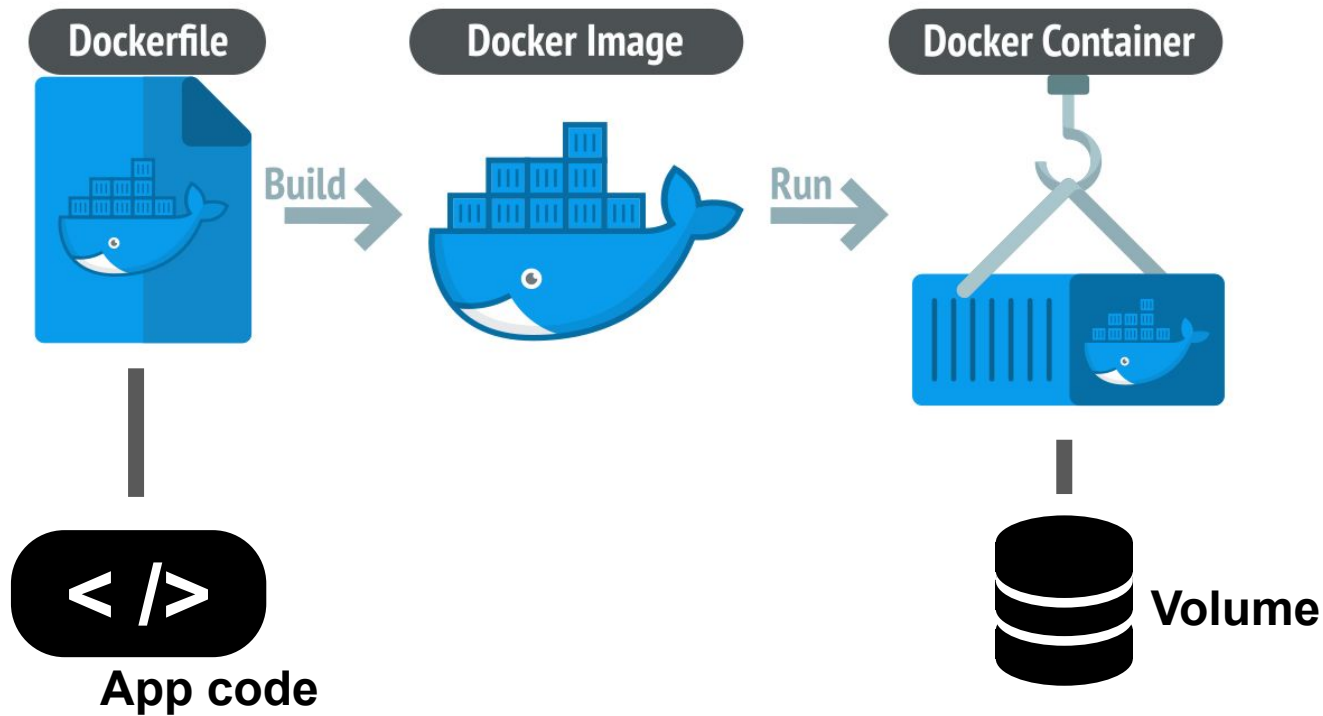
DOCKER

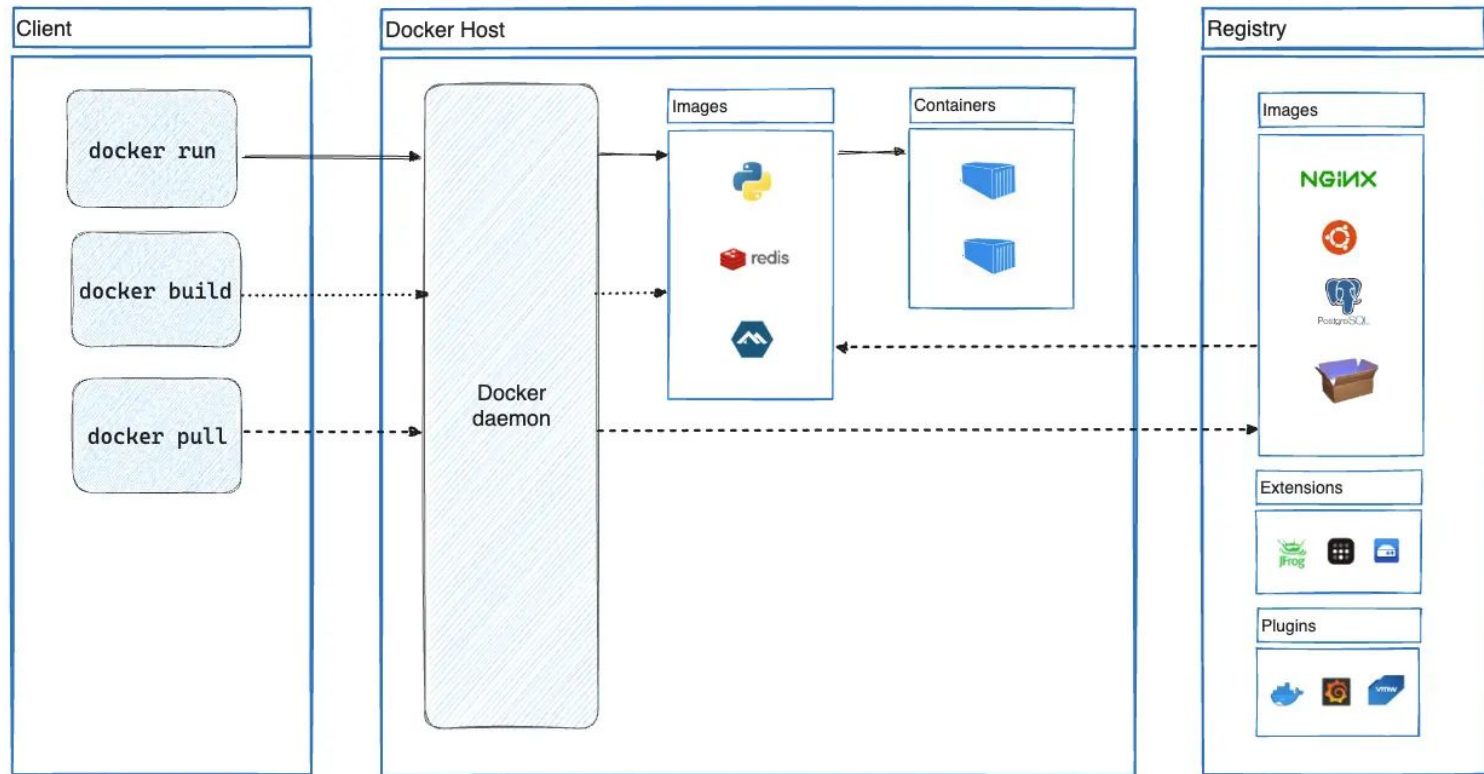


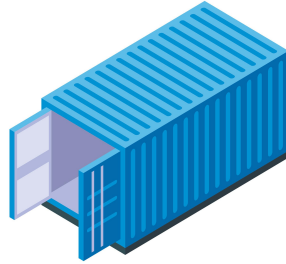


Containerized Applications





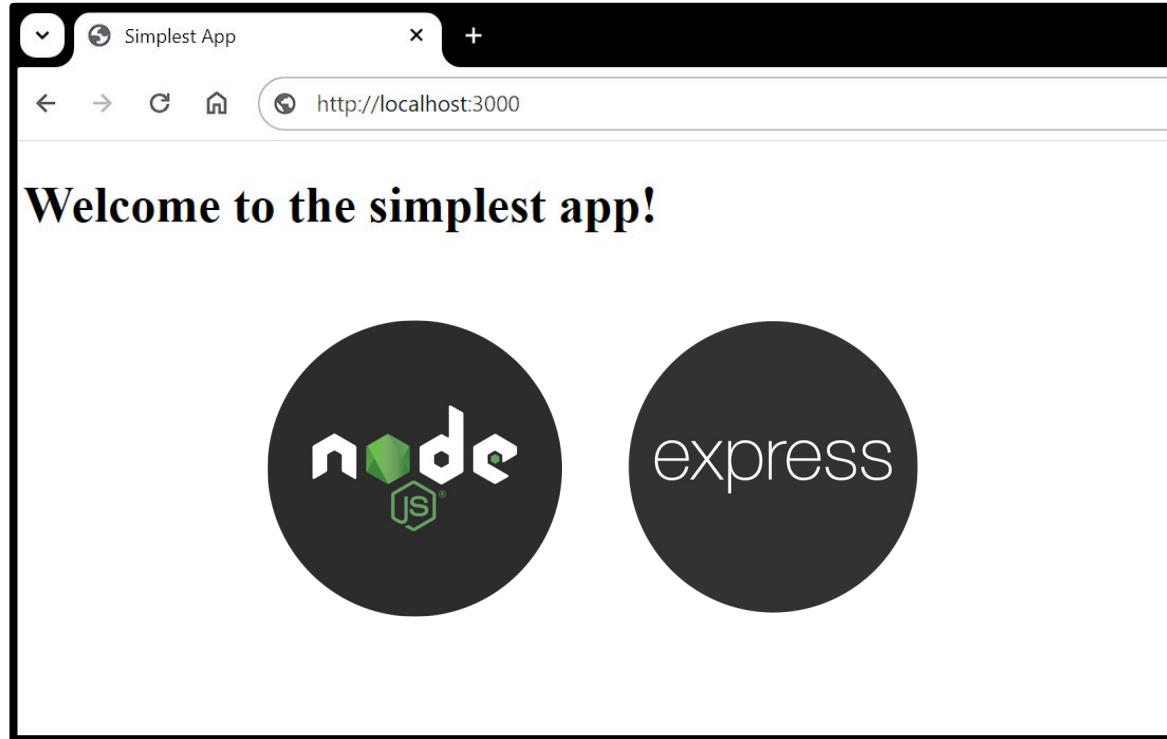




CONTAINERIZE AN APPLICATION


- 1. Code the app**
- 2. Create Dockerfile**
- 3. Build app image**
- 4. Run the image**

1. OUR SIMPLE APP



1. OUR SIMPLE APP

DOCKER-COMPOSE-TUTORIAL


✓  P1-docker


>  node_modules


 Dockerfile

 index.html

JS index.js

 package-lock.json

 package.json

 steps.md

P1-docker > **JS** index.js > ...

You, 2 hours ago | 1 author (You)

```
1  /*
2  * Copyright (c) 2024 Manuel Otero Barbasán
3  */
4
5  const express = require('express');
6  const app = express();
7  //You can set the port using the environment variable PORT (e.g. in a dockerfile)
8  const port = process.env.PORT || 3000;
9
10 //Set the route for the app: app.get(path, callback)
11 app.get('/', (req, res) => {
12   res.sendFile(__dirname + '/index.html');
13 });
14
15 //Make the app listen on the port
16 app.listen(port, () => {
17   console.log(`App listening at http://localhost:${port}`);
18   console.log("=====")
19 });
```

1. OUR SIMPLE APP

DOCKER-COMPOSE-TUTORIAL

- ✓ P1-docker
 - > node_modules
 - Dockerfile
 - index.html
 - JS index.js
 - package-lock.json
 - package.json
 - steps.md

```
P1-docker > npm package.json > ...  
You, 1 hour ago | 1 author (You)  
1 {  
2   "name": "p1-docker",  
3   "version": "1.0.0",  
4   "description": "a simple app with docker",  
5   "main": "index.js",  
6   "scripts": {  
7     "start": "node index.js"  
8   },  
9   "author": "motero2k",  
10  "license": "MIT",  
11  "dependencies": {  
12    "express": "^4.18.2"  
13  }  
14 }
```

2. DOCKERFILE

P1-docker > Dockerfile > ...

You, 23 minutes ago | 1 author (You)

```
1  # Use an official Node.js runtime as a base image
2  FROM node:14
3
4  # Set the working directory in the container
5  WORKDIR /opt/app
6
7  # Adds the source code at the current directory to the working directory (WORKDIR=opt/app) inside the container
8  COPY . .
9
10 # Install app dependencies
11 RUN npm install --only=prod
12
13
14 # Expose the port the app runs on
15 EXPOSE 3000
16
17 # This command it's going to be executed inside the container when the container starts
18 CMD [ "npm", "start" ]
```

You, 23 minutes ago • feat: dockerfile tutorial part 1

2. DOCKERFILE

P1-docker > Dockerfile > ...

You, 23 minutes ago | 1 author (You)

```
1  # Use an official Node.js runtime as a base image
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15 EXPOSE 3000
16
17 # This command it's going to be executed inside the container when the container starts
18 CMD [ "npm", "start" ]
```

You, 23 minutes ago • feat: dockerfile tutorial part 1

3. BUILD APP IMAGE

To begin, ensure that **Docker is installed on your system**. For this demonstration, I'll be utilizing Docker Desktop. Docker desktop is compatible with macOS, Linux and Windows. Download page [here](#).

Docker build command: `docker build [options] PATH`

```
docker build -t motero2k/simplest-app:v1.0.0 .
```



- The dot at the end means that the current path is the build context.
- `-t` sets the name of the image. If you want to upload to dockerhub use: `dockerhub-username/image-name:VERSION`. Else you can use `image-name`

3. RUN IMAGE

Running a image means creating an instance of your app (a container is created) Docker run image command: `docker run [options] image-name`

```
docker run -p 8080:3333 -e PORT=3333 -d --name simplest-app motero2k/simplest-app:v1.0.0
```

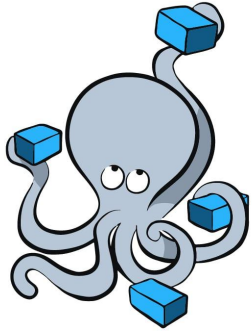
Clarification:

- `-e PORT=3333` Sets the environment variable PORT to 3333 inside the container. Rememeber that we coded the app to listen on `process.env.PORT` or 3000 if the port is not specified.
- `-p 8080:3333` Binds port 3333 from the container (express server listening in port 3333) to port 8080 on the host (You can access the server at localhost:8080).
- `-d` Runs the container in detached mode, allowing it to run in the background. This allows us to continue using the console. You can access the container console inside docker desktop.
- `--name simplest-app` Specifies the name of the container as "simplest-app".
- `motero2k/simplest-app:v1.0.0` Specifies the Docker image and version to use for creating the container.

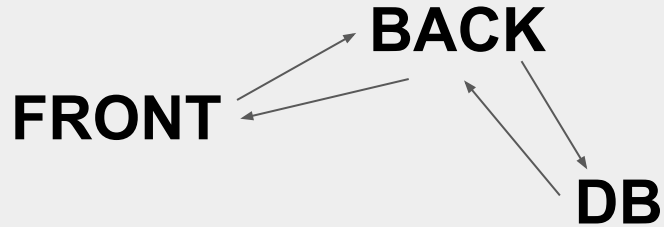
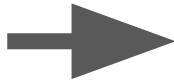
To start/stop the container:

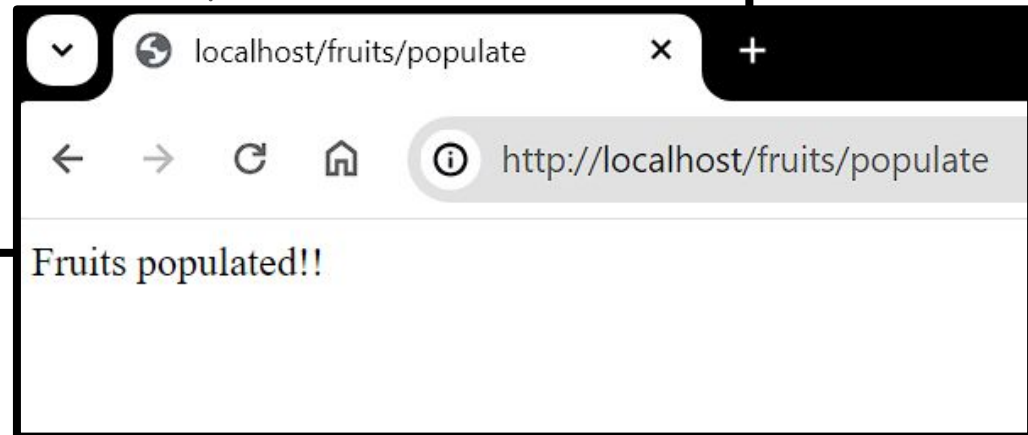
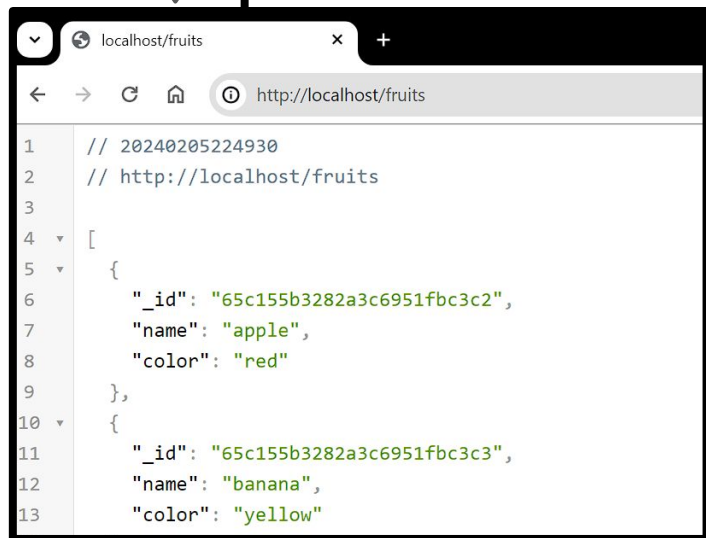
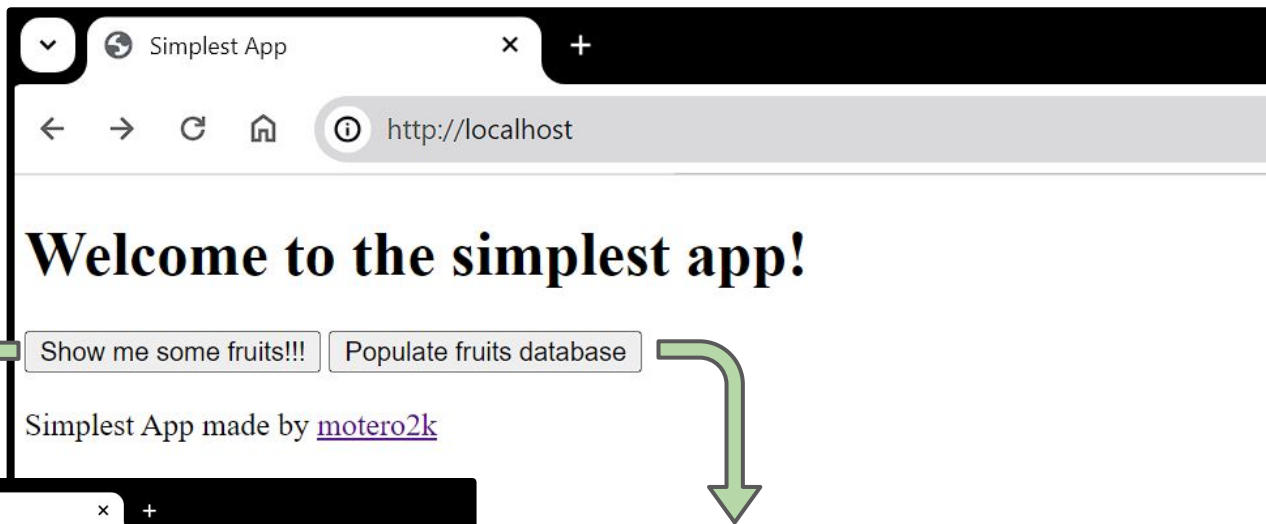
```
docker start simplest-app
```

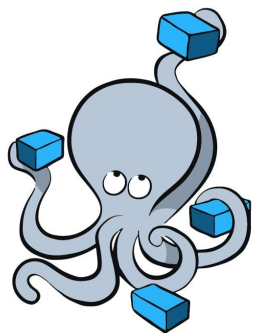
```
docker stop simplest-app
```

docker
Compose





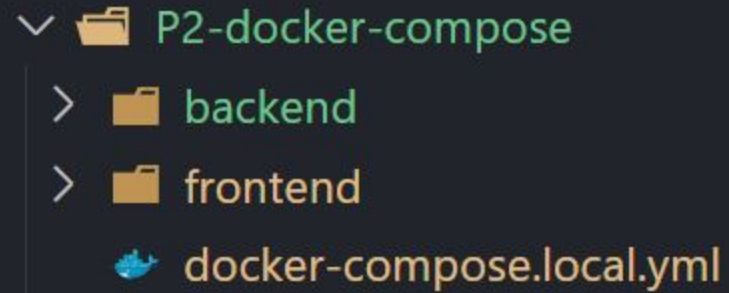


docker
Compose

COMPOSE MICROSERVICES

- 1. Code the microservices**
- 2. Create yml**
- 3. Deploy infrastructure**

1. MICROSERVICES



2. yml file

```
P2-docker-compose > 🐳 docker-compose.local.yml
```

```
You, 54 minutes ago | 1 author (You)
```

```
1  version: '3'
```

```
2
```

```
3  > services: ...
```

```
42
```

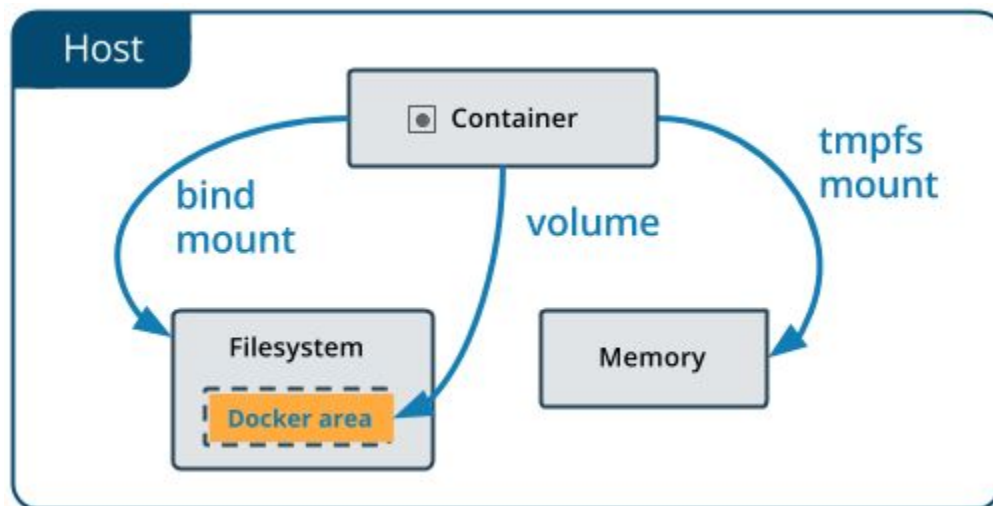
```
43  > volumes: ...
```

```
45
```

```
46  > networks: ...
```

2. yml file

```
3  services:
4
5      mongo:
6          container_name: simplest-app-mongo
7          image: mongo:6.0 #service from image stored in docker hub
8          networks:
9              - backend-network
10         # Volume for persisting data. Normally, if you don't use a volume
11         # data will be lost when the container is removed.
12         volumes:
13             - 'simplest-app-mongo-volume:/data/db'
14
```



2. yml file

```
15  backend:
16    container_name: simplest-app-backend
17    build: #image built from Dockerfile in the backend directory
18      context: ./backend
19      dockerfile: Dockerfile
20    ports:
21      - '4000:4000'
22    networks:
23      - backend-network
24    depends_on:
25      - mongo
```


2. yml file

```
27 frontend:
28   container_name: simplest-app-frontend
29   ports:
30     - '80:3000'
31   # the app will be listening inside the container at localhost:3000
32   # this localhost is the container's internal localhost, not your machine's localhost
33   # port 80 in the host machine (your pc) will be mapped to port 3000 in the container
34   # so you (host) can access the frontend in the browser using localhost:80
35   build: ./frontend
36   networks:
37     - backend-network
38     - frontend-network
39   depends_on:
40     - backend
41   volumes: #bind mount for the frontend,
42     #changes in index.html will be reflected in the container without rebuilding the image
43     - ./frontend:/opt/app
44
```

2. yml file










```
45   volumes:
46   |   simplest-app-mongo-volume: null
47
48   networks:
49   |   backend-network: null #network for backend and mongo
50   |   frontend-network: null #network for frontend
```

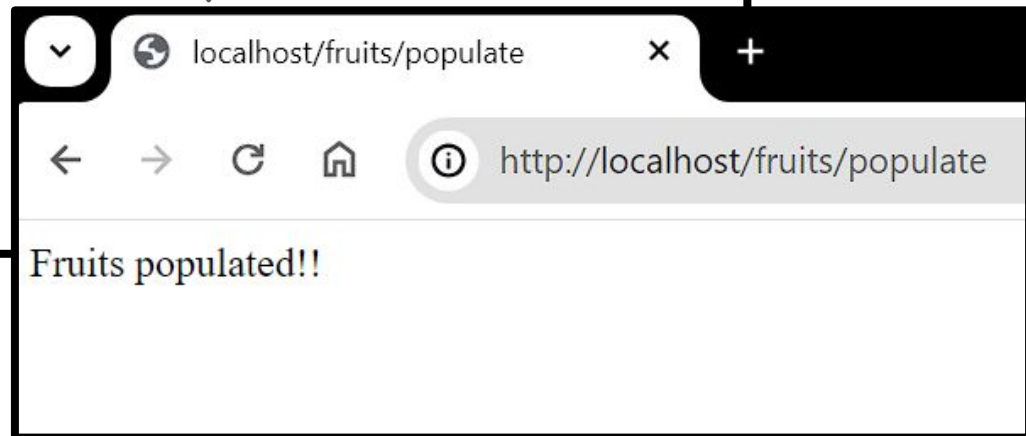
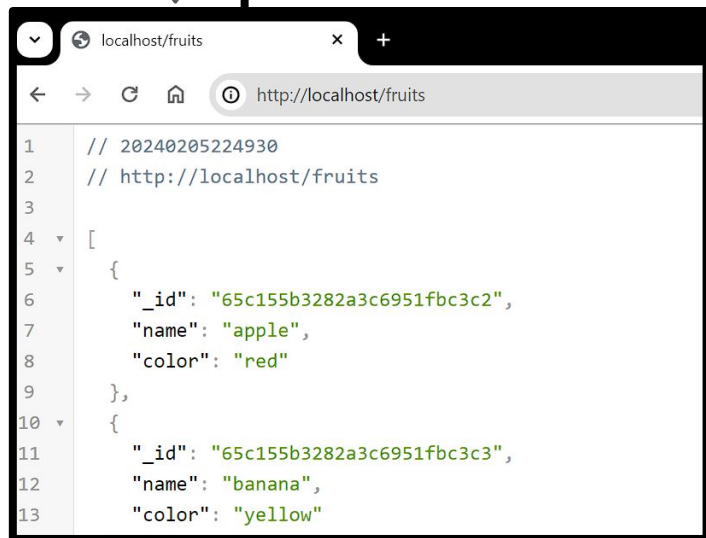
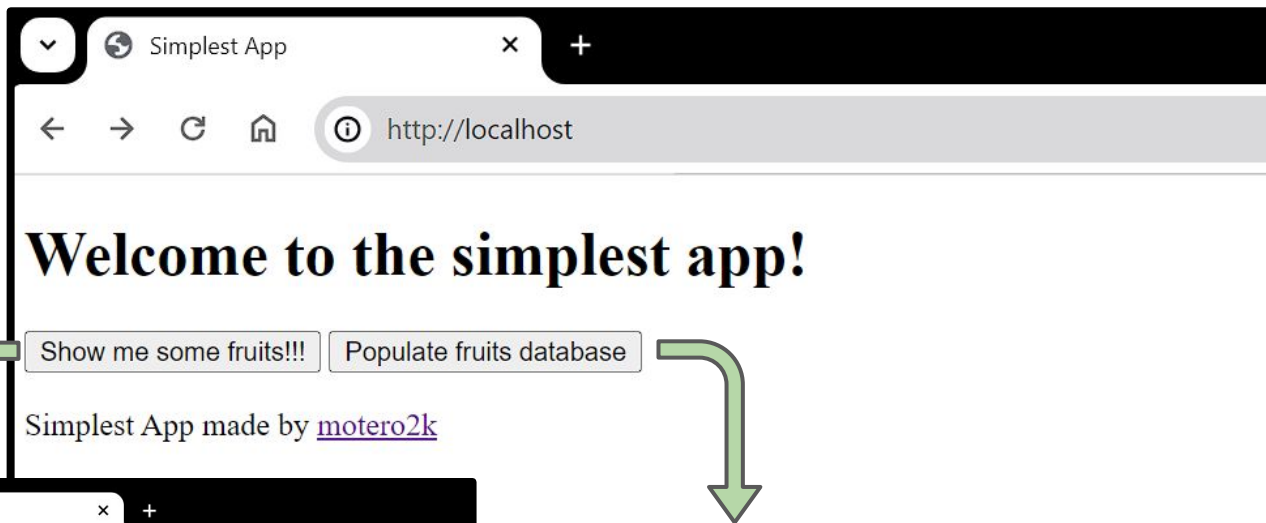
3. Deploy infrastructure

Run the following command:

```
docker-compose -f docker-compose.local.yml up -d
```

3. Deploy infrastructure

Name ↓		Port(s)
▼ 	p2-docker-compose	
	simplest-app-mongo 820d136618a0 	
	simplest-app-frontend 97cb11d3cd79 	80:3000 
	simplest-app-backend 76acfab3c563 	4000:4000 



3. Deploy infrastructure


dotenv

```
# .env file  
DB_USER=myuser  
DB_PASSWORD=mypassword  
DB_HOST=localhost
```

yml

```
version: '3'  
  
services:  
  my_service:  
    image: my_image  
    environment:  
      - DB_USER=${DB_USER}  
      - DB_PASSWORD=${DB_PASSWORD}  
      - DB_HOST=${DB_HOST}
```

bash

 Copy code

```
docker-compose -f docker-compose.local.yml --env-file .env up
```

THE END