PRACTICAL NO - 02

Develop Spring Boot API

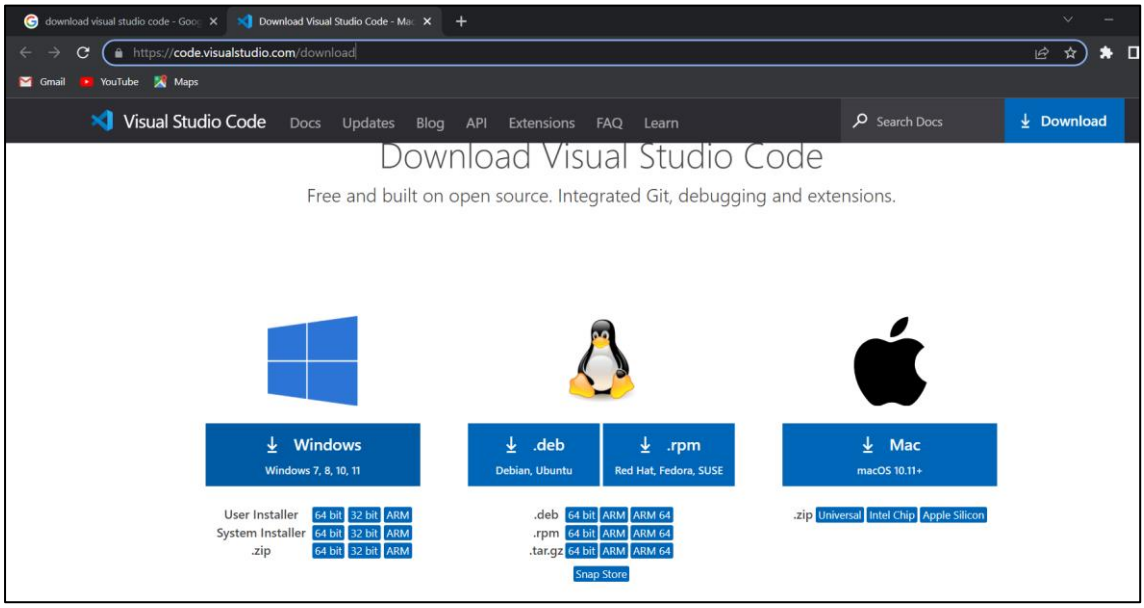
Setting up the Development Environment:

1. Install Visual Studio 2017 / Visual Studio 2019
2. Install Microsoft Azure Service Fabric SDK
3. Install Visual Studio Code
   a. Install Spring Boot Extensions Pack.
   b. Install Java Extensions Pack.
   c. Install Maven for Java.
4. Make sure that the Service Fabric Local cluster is in a running state.
5. Install Docker Desktop.
6. Access the Azure container registry.

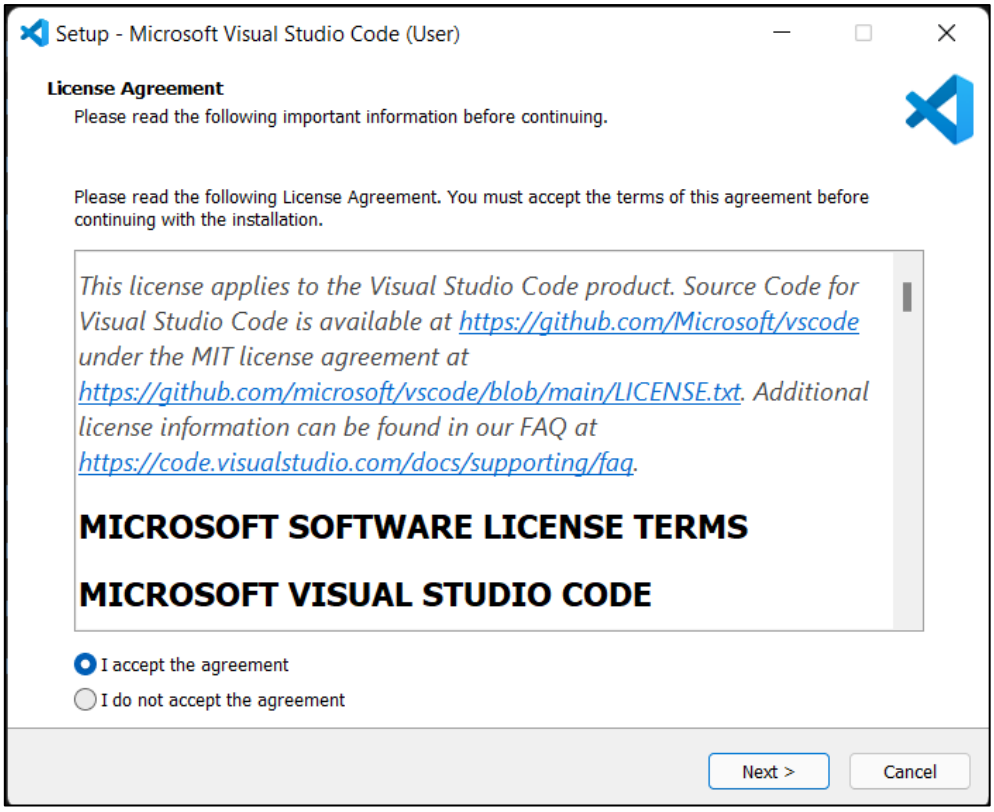
Downloading and Installation:

1. Visual Studio Code

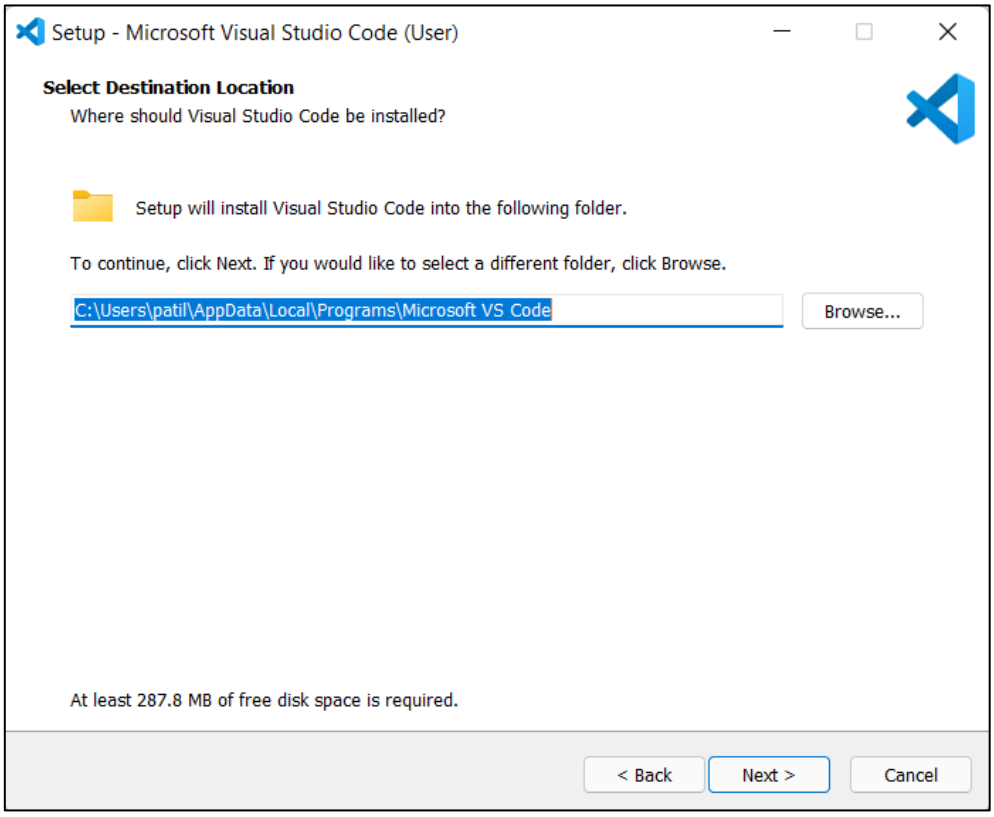
   - Go to https://code.visualstudio.com/download and download a suitable installer for your system.



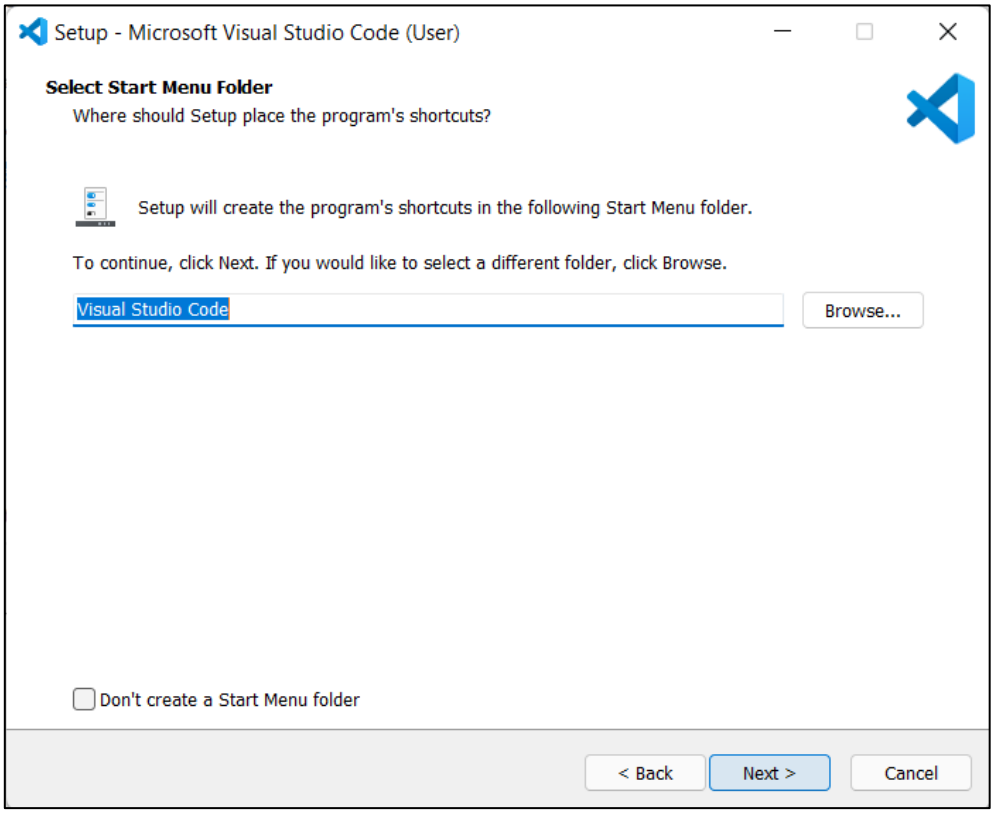
   - It will download *VSCodeUserSetup-x64-1.65.2* setup file. Run the setup file. The Microsoft Visual Studio Code Setup window will appear. Accept the agreement and click on Next.



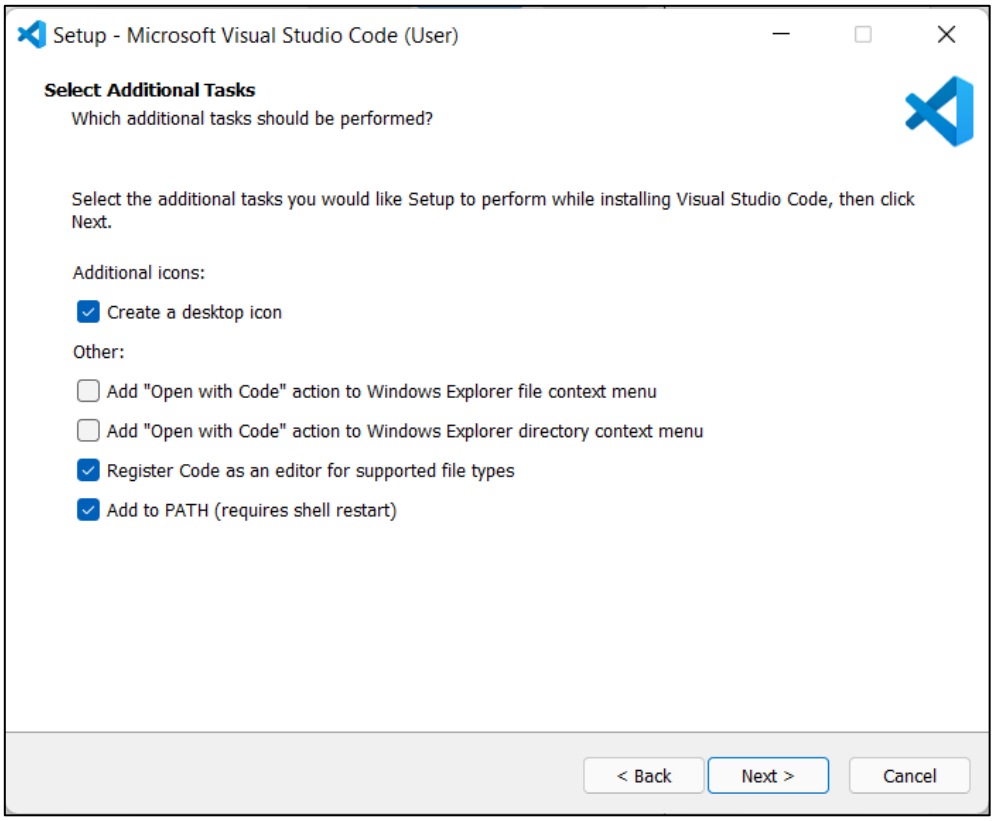
- Select the Destination path and click on Next



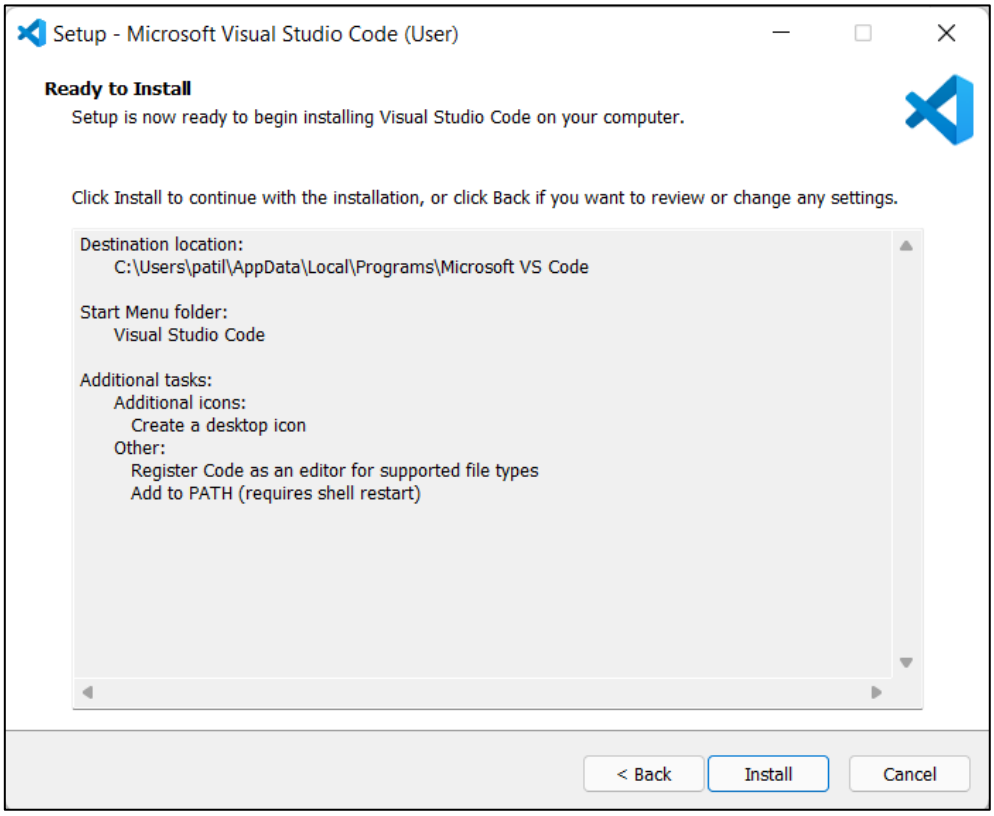
- Select Start Menu Folder and click on Next.



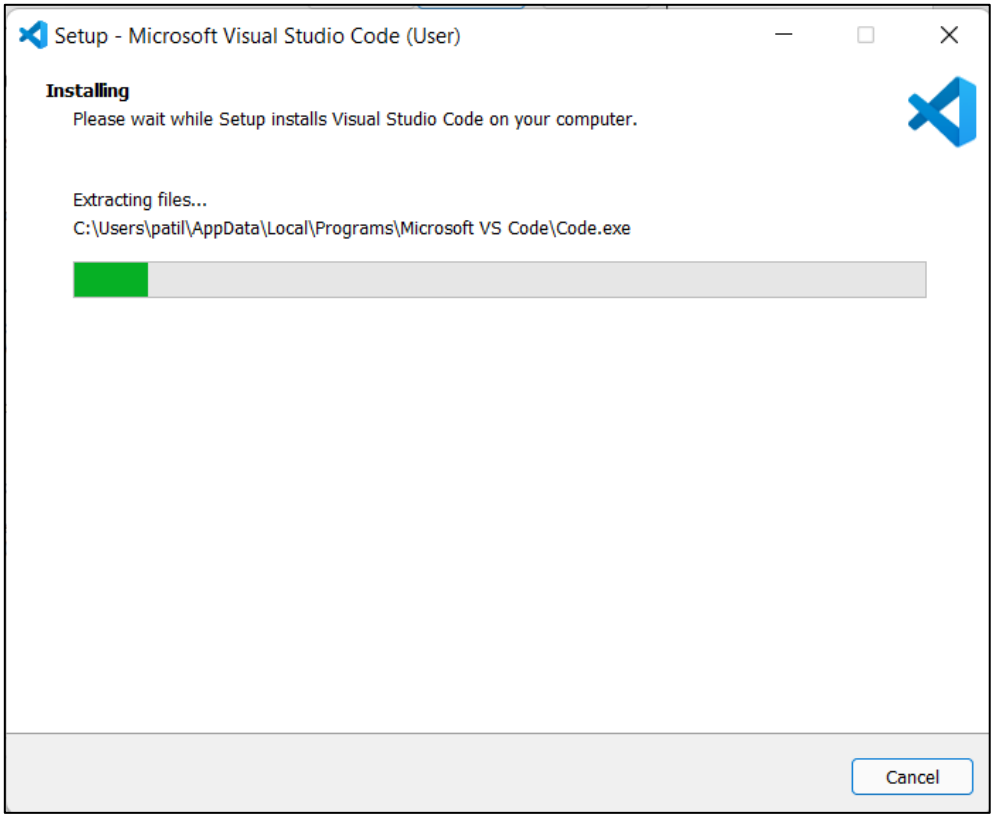
- Select Additional Tasks as shown below and click Next



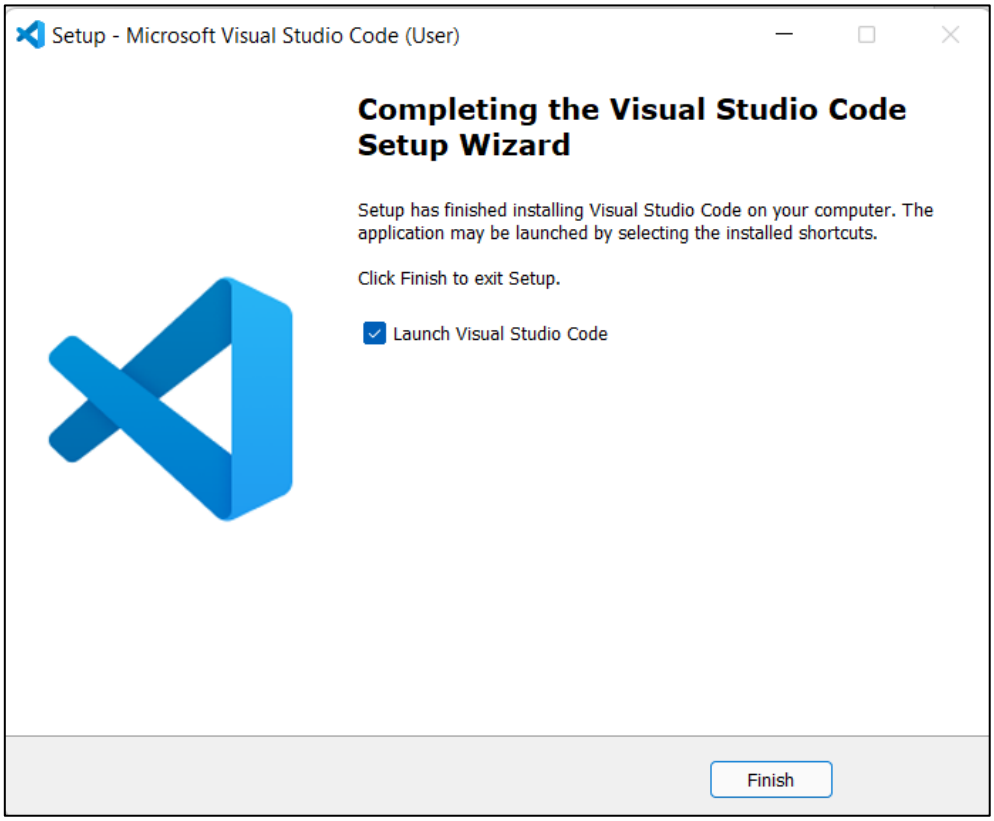
- Now click on Install



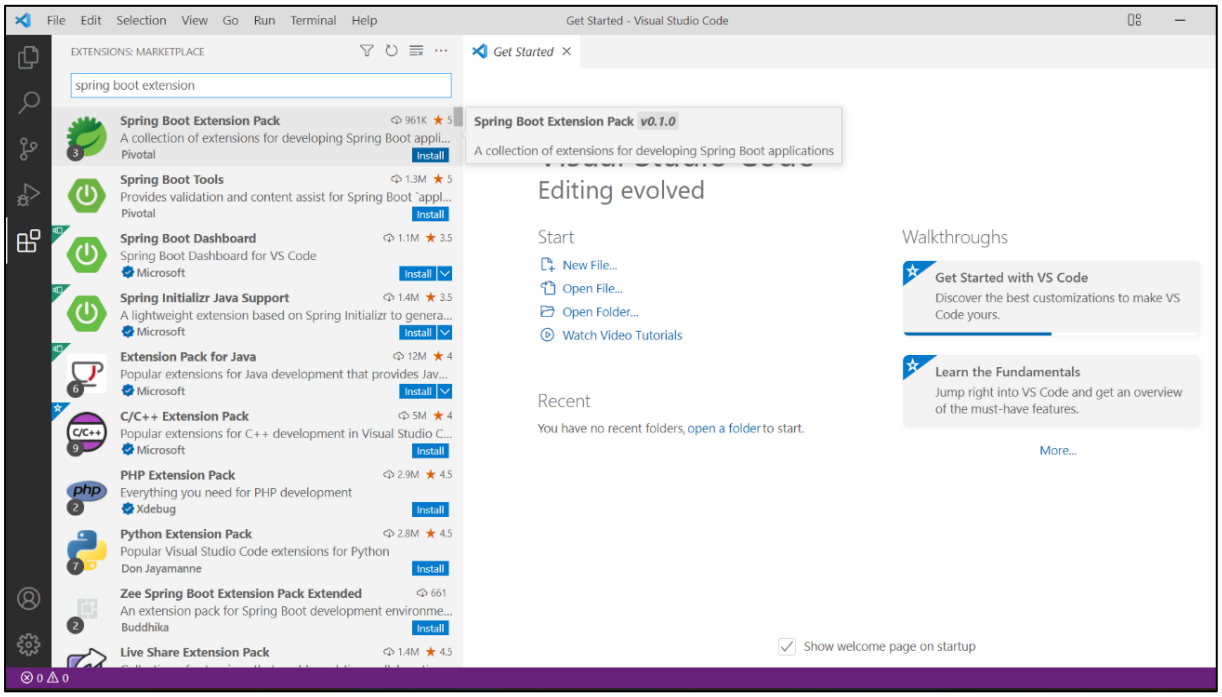
- It will start the installation process.



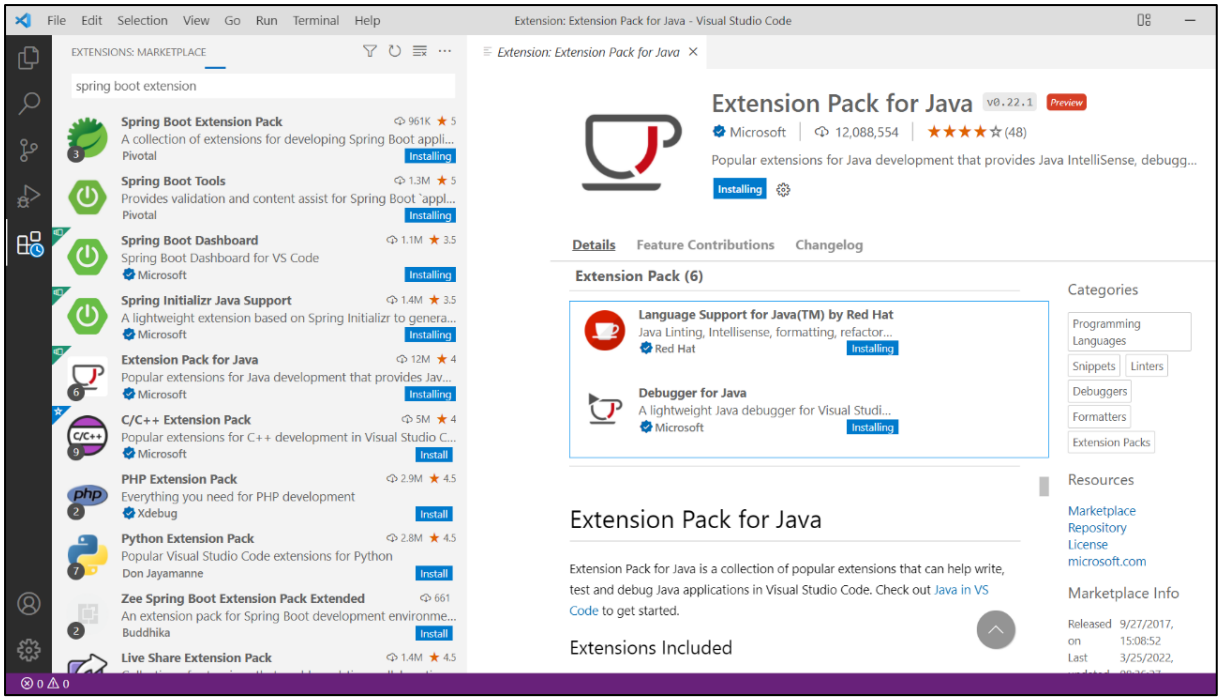
- Finally Click Finish.



- Now to install extensions press ctrl + shift + X and search for Spring Boot Extension Pack and click Install.



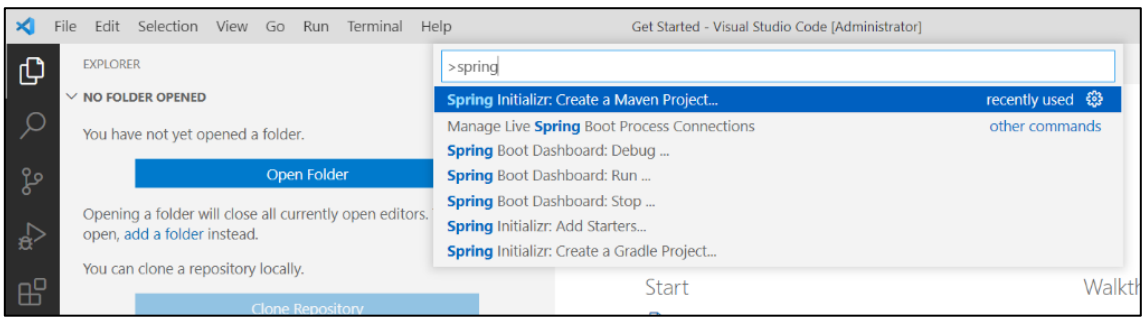
- Similarly install Extension Pack for Java



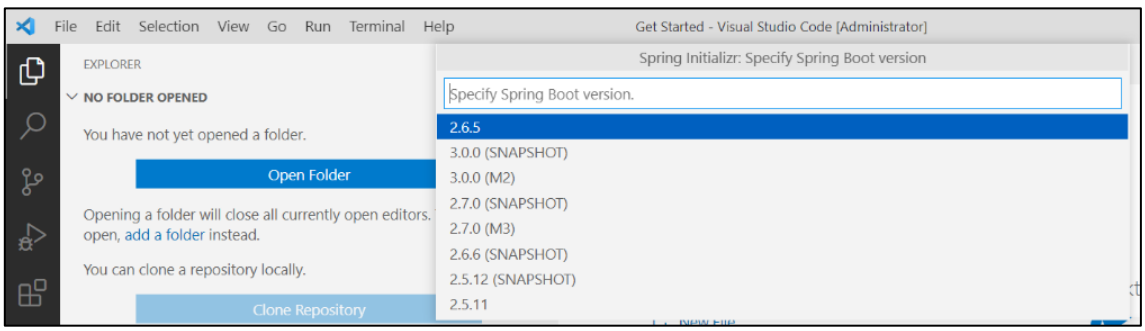
Develop a Spring Boot API

Now it's time to get started on the application.

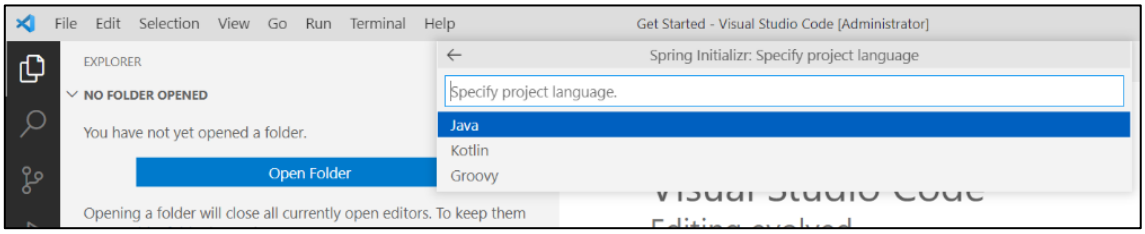
- Launch Visual Studio Code as an administrator.
- Press Ctrl+Shift+P to open the command palette.
- Enter spring in the command palette, and choose *Spring Initializer: Generate a maven*



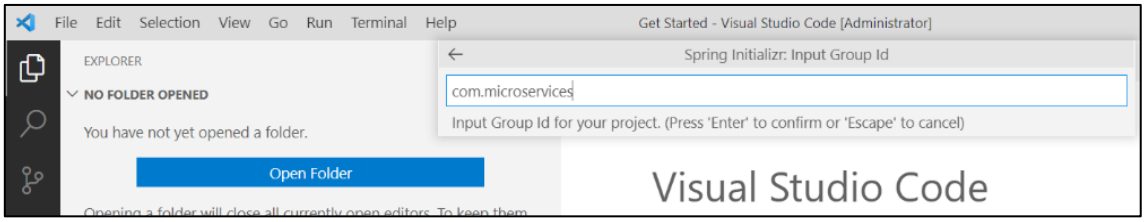
- Choose the latest Spring boot version.



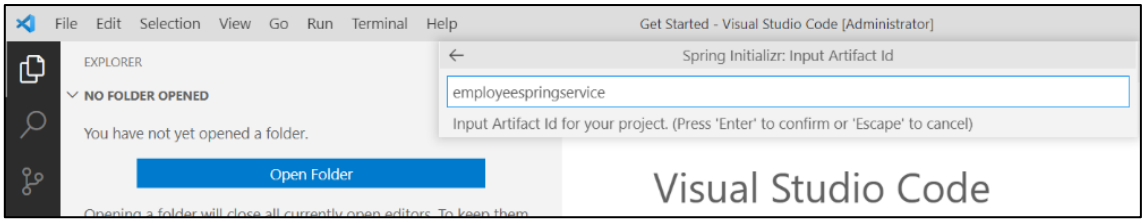
- Choose *Java* for Specify Project Language.



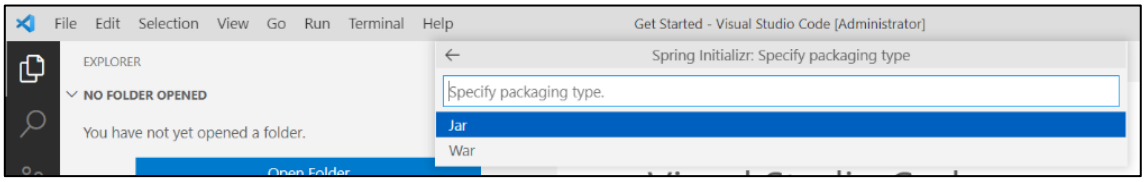
- Enter *com.microservices* in the input group ID for your project



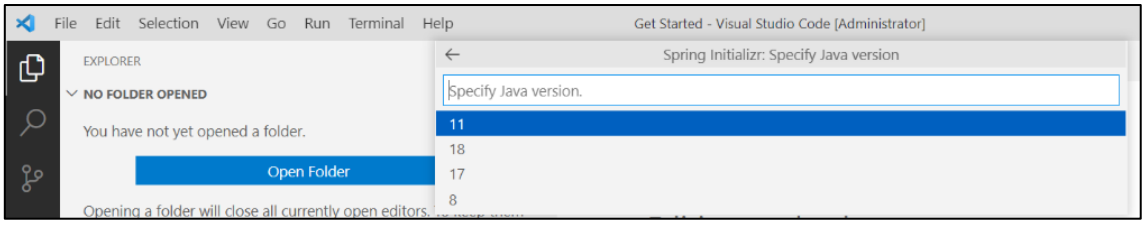
- Enter *employeespringservice* in the input artifact ID for your project.



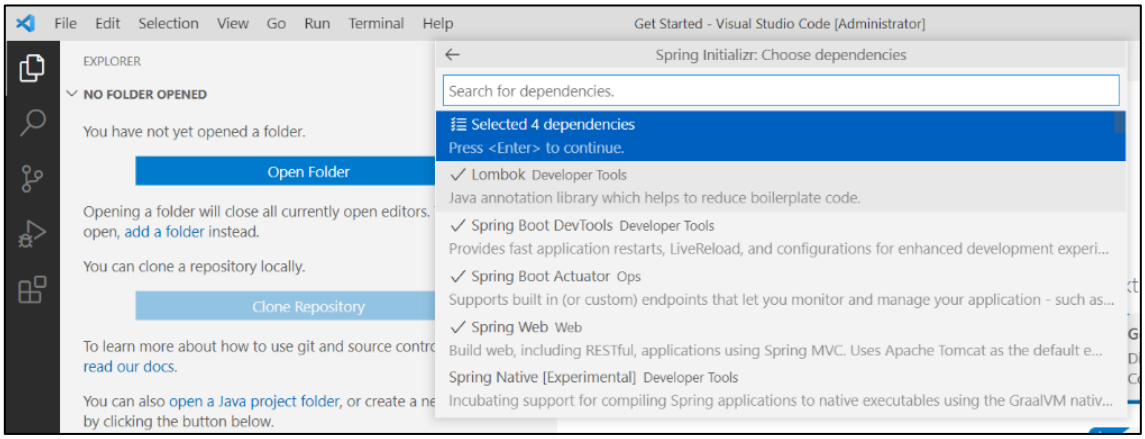
- Specify the packaging type as *jar*



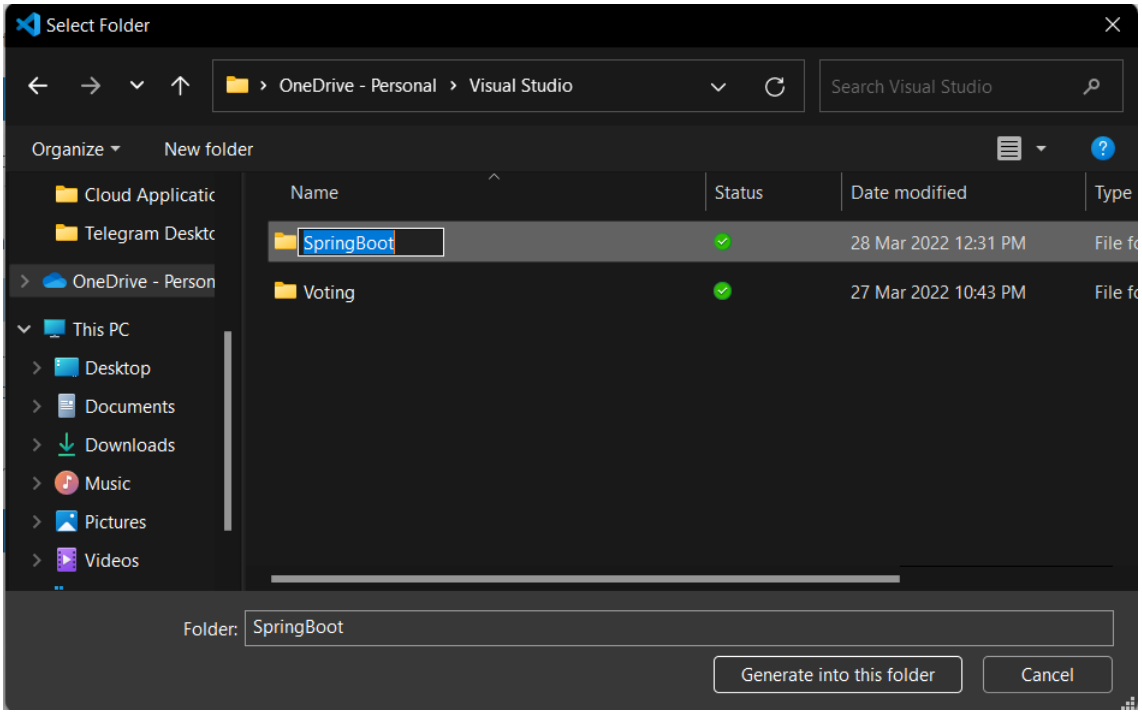
- Specify Java version



- Choose the following dependencies.
    - a. DevTools
    - b. Lombok
    - c. Web
    - d. Actuator

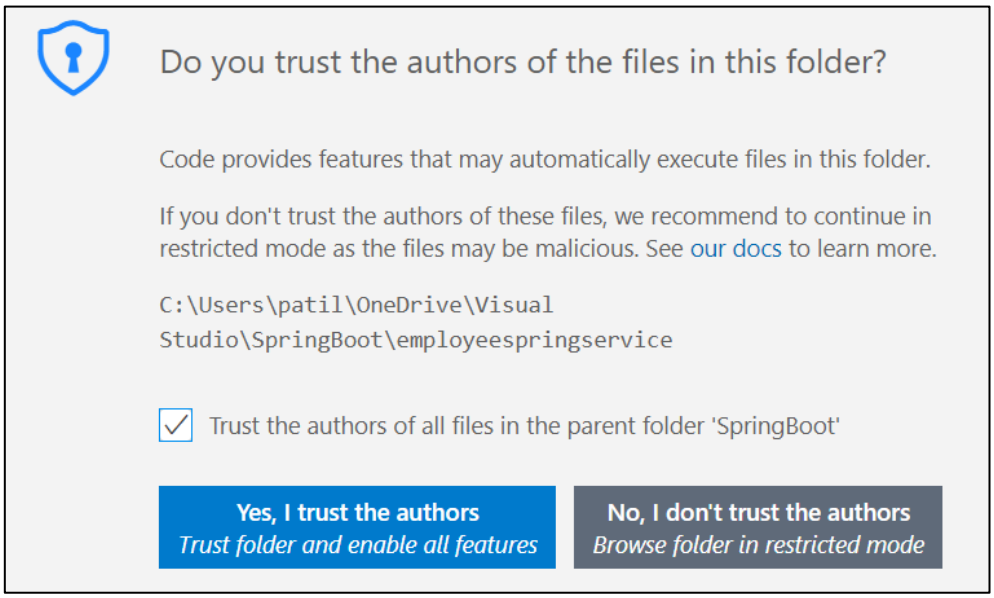


- Choose the path where you want to save the solution. And click on Generate into this folder.

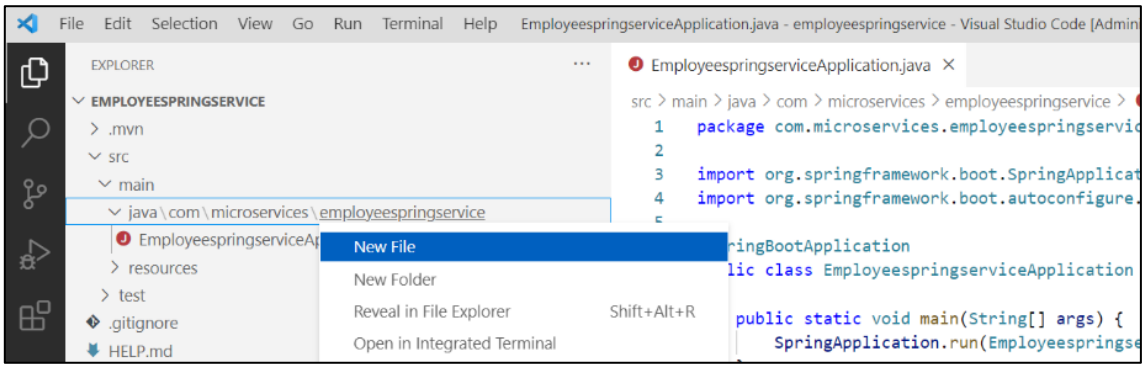


- You will get a successful generation message. Now click Open

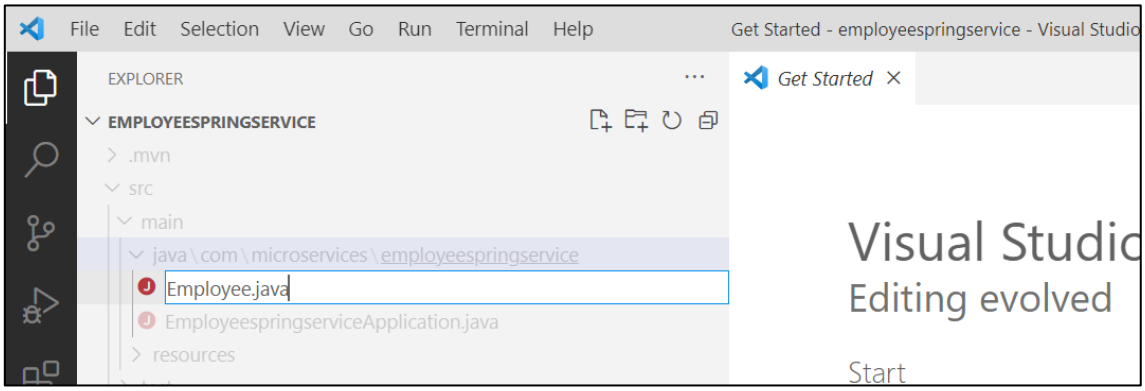
- Select the checkbox Trust the authors and click on Yes as shown below.



- Right-click the EMPLOYEESPRINGSERVICE folder under src ➤ main ➤ java ➤ com ➤ microservices, as shown below, and click Add File.



- Name the file *Employee.Java* and add the following code.




```
package com.microservices.employeespringservice;

import lombok.AllArgsConstructor;
import lombok.EqualsAndHashCode;
import lombok.Getter;
import lombok.Setter;

/*** Employee ***/
@Getter
@Setter
@EqualsAndHashCode
@AllArgsConstructor
public class Employee {
    public String firstName;
    public String lastName;
    public String ipAddress;

    public Employee() {}

    public Employee(String firstName, String lastName, String ipAddress) {
        super();
        this.firstName = firstName;
        this.lastName = lastName;
        this.ipAddress = ipAddress;
    }
}
```

- Now let's create an employee service that returns an employee's information. Right-click the employeespringservice folder and add a file named *EmployeeService.java*. Add the following code to it.

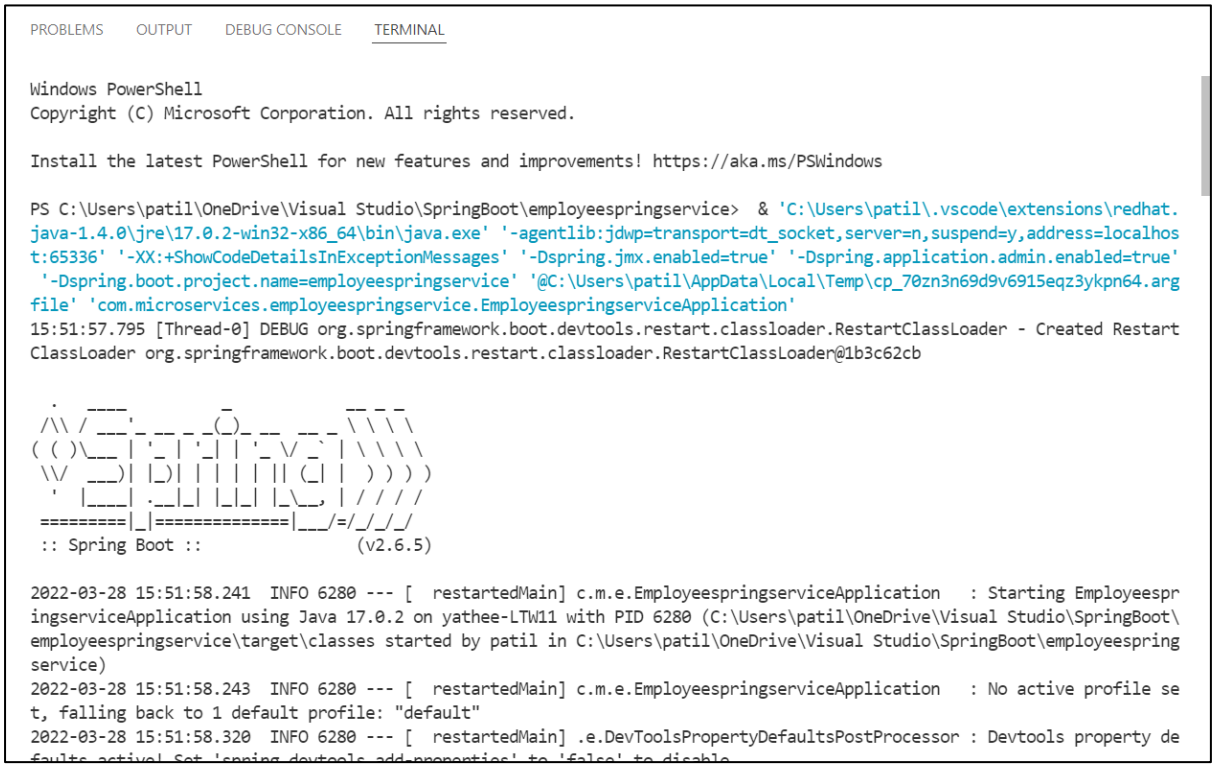
```
package com.microservices.employeespringservice;

import java.net.InetAddress;
import java.net.UnknownHostException;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;

/** EmployeeService **/
@Service
public class EmployeeService {
    public Employee GetEmployee(String firstName, String  lastName){
        String ipAddress;
        try {
```

```
            ipAddress = InetAddress.getLocalHost().getHostAddress().toString();
        }
        catch (UnknownHostException e) {
            ipAddress = e.getMessage();
        }
        Employee employee = new Employee(firstName, lastName, ipAddress);
        return employee;
    }
}
```

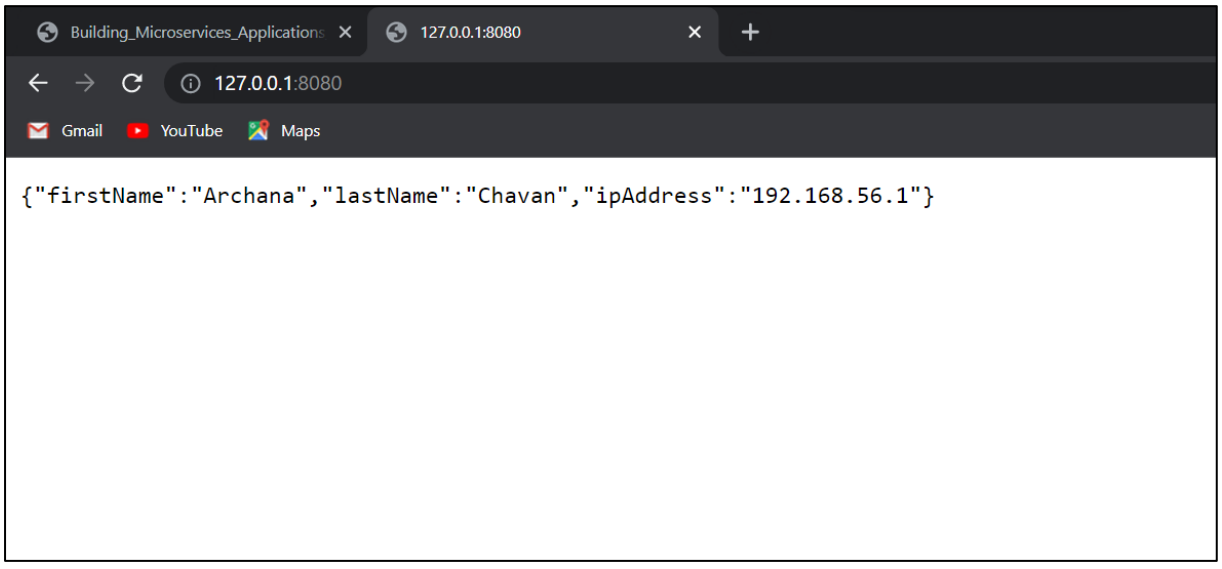
- Now let's create an employee controller that invokes the employee service to return the details of an employee. Right-click the employeespringservice folder and add a file named *EmployeeController. java*. Add the following code to it.

```
package com.microservices.employeespringservice;

import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Controller;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.GetMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.ResponseBody;

/**  * EmployeeController  */
@Controller
public class EmployeeController {

    @Autowired
    private EmployeeService employeeService;

    @GetMapping("/")
    @ResponseBody
    public Employee getEmployee(){
        return employeeService.GetEmployee("Archana","Chavan");
    }
}
```

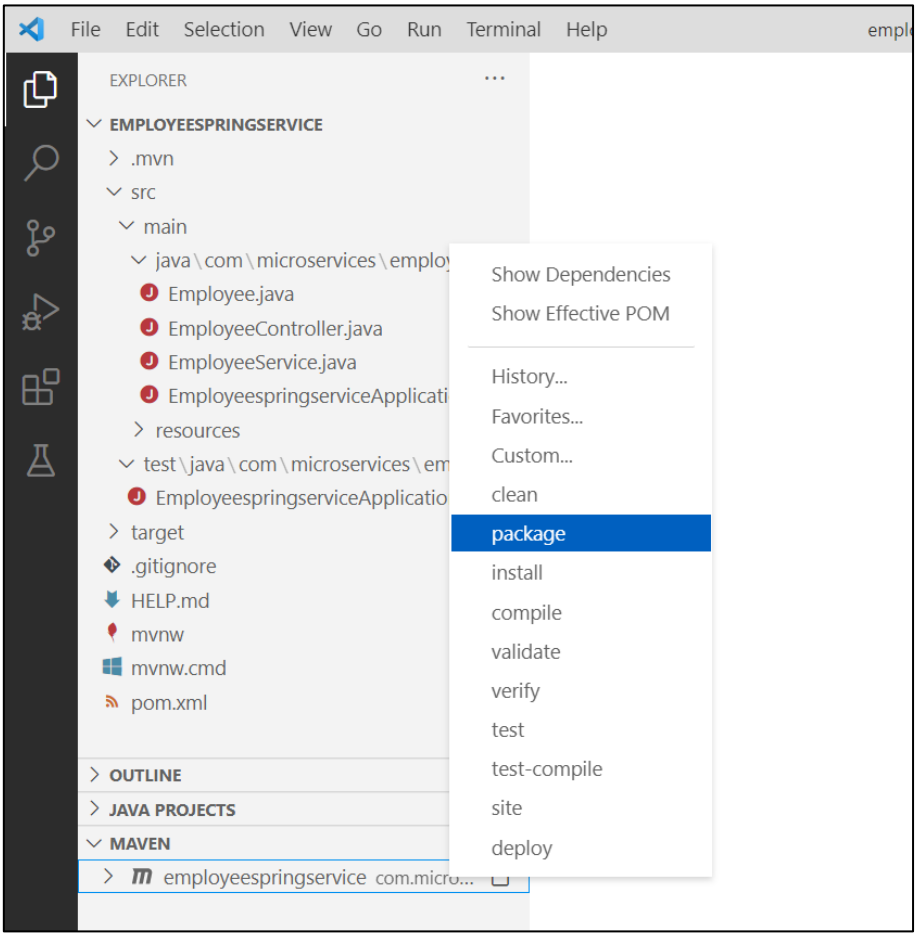
- Now you are ready for a simple REST-based service that returns employee information. Now press F5 to debug and run the application.



- Now go to url http://127.0.0.1:8080/ to see the output.



- Right-click *employeespringservice* under Maven Projects. Click package, as shown in Figure below. This generates the JAR file.

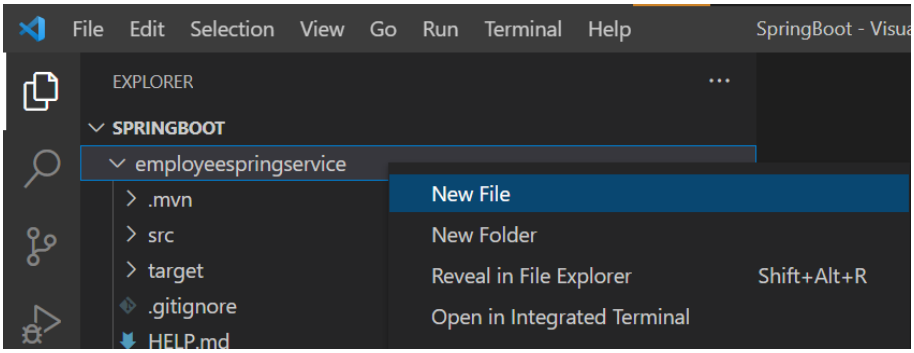


- It will start the build process of the jar file and you will get a BUILD SUCCESS message shown in fig below.

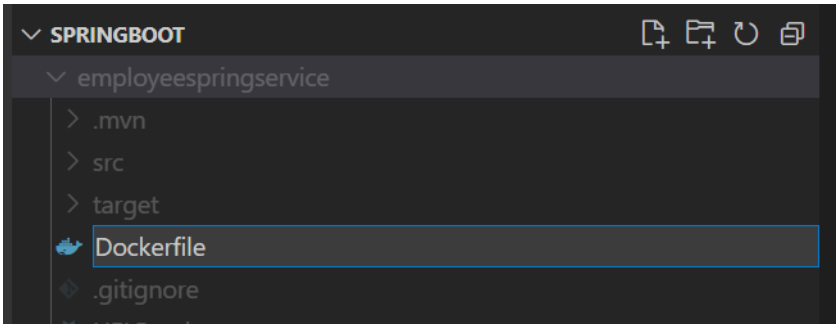
```
PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  DEBUG CONSOLE  TERMINAL

Downloaded from central: https://repo.maven.apache.org/maven2/com/google/errorprone/error_prone_annotations/2.3.4
/error_prone_annotations-2.3.4.jar (14 kB at 2.0 kB/s)
Downloaded from central: https://repo.maven.apache.org/maven2/com/google/j2objc/j2objc-annotations/1.3/j2objc-ann
otations-1.3.jar (8.8 kB at 1.2 kB/s)
Downloaded from central: https://repo.maven.apache.org/maven2/org/apache/commons/commons-lang3/3.7/commons-lang3-
3.7.jar (500 kB at 65 kB/s)
Downloaded from central: https://repo.maven.apache.org/maven2/com/google/guava/guava/28.2-android/guava-28.2-andr
oid.jar (2.6 MB at 219 kB/s)
[INFO] Replacing main artifact with repackaged archive
[INFO] ------------------------------------------------------------------------
[INFO] BUILD SUCCESS
[INFO] ------------------------------------------------------------------------
[INFO] Total time:  01:49 min
[INFO] Finished at: 2022-03-28T16:22:06+05:30
[INFO] ------------------------------------------------------------------------
PS C:\Users\patil\OneDrive\Visual Studio\SpringBoot\employeespringservice>
```

Now you have a simple Spring Boot-based REST API, and you have generated a JAR file. We will now deploy it to Service Fabric as a guest executable. To deploy, we will use Visual Studio 2019.

- *Create Dockerfile:*
  - employeespringservice > Right click >New File



  - Name it as *Dockerfile*



  - Add the following code to this file.

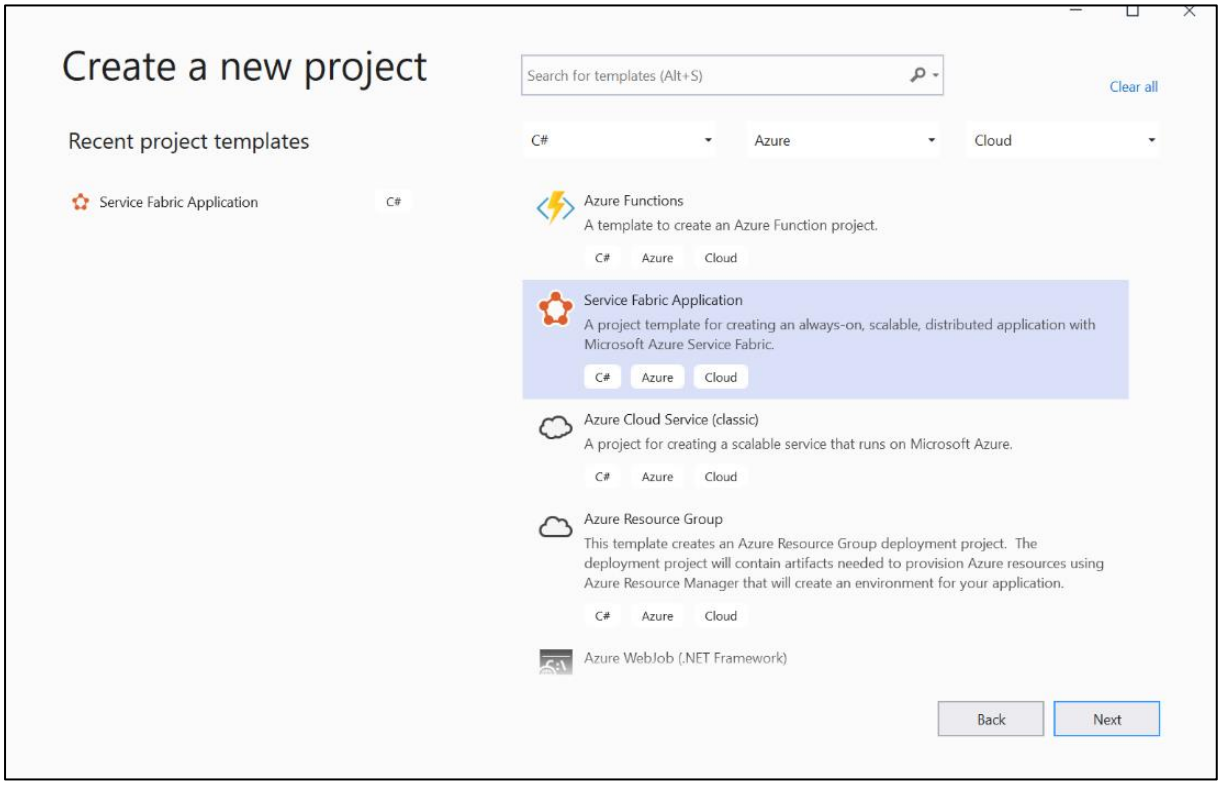
```
Dockerfile
employeespringservice > Dockerfile
1  From openjdk:windowsservercore
2  Expose 8080
3  ADD /target/employeespringservice-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar employeespringservice-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
4  ENTRYPOINT ["java","-jar","employeespringservice-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar"]
```

Deploy a Spring Boot Service as a Guest Executable

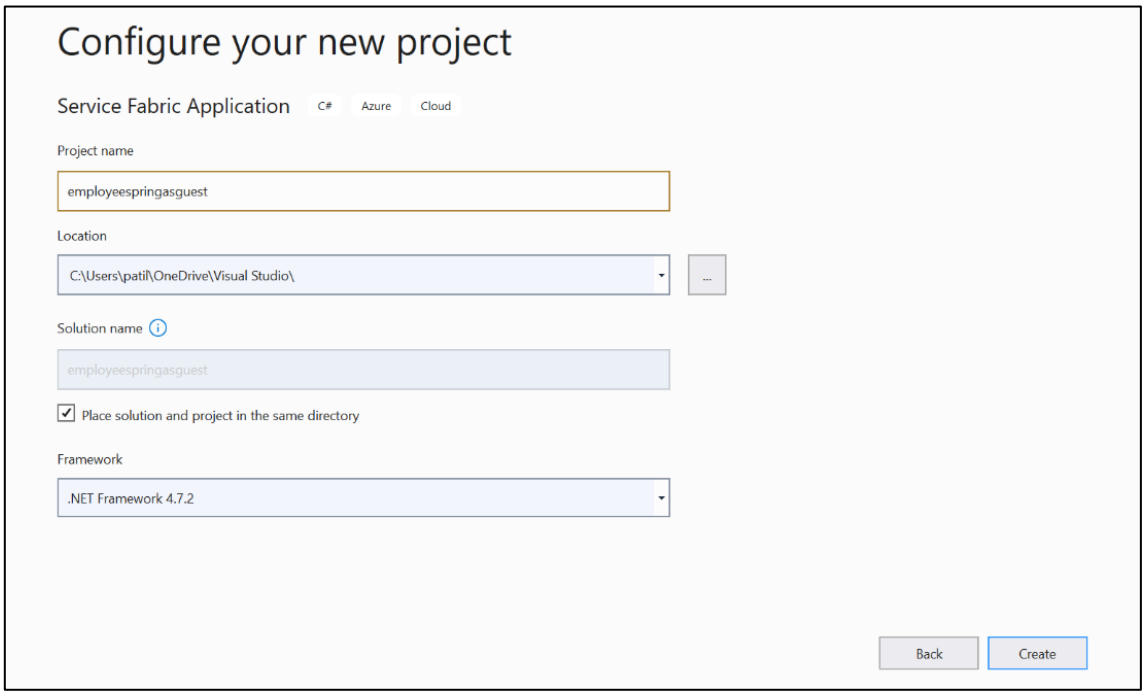
After executing all the steps in the previous section, your development is complete. Please follow the steps in this section to deploy the developed Spring Boot application as a guest executable. This shows that it is possible to host a non-Microsoft stack application on a Service Fabric cluster by using a guest executable programming model. Service Fabric considers guest executables a stateless service.

- Launch Visual Studio 2019 as an administrator.

- Create a New Project
- Select C# ➤ Azure ➤ Cloud ➤ Service Fabric Application ➤ Next

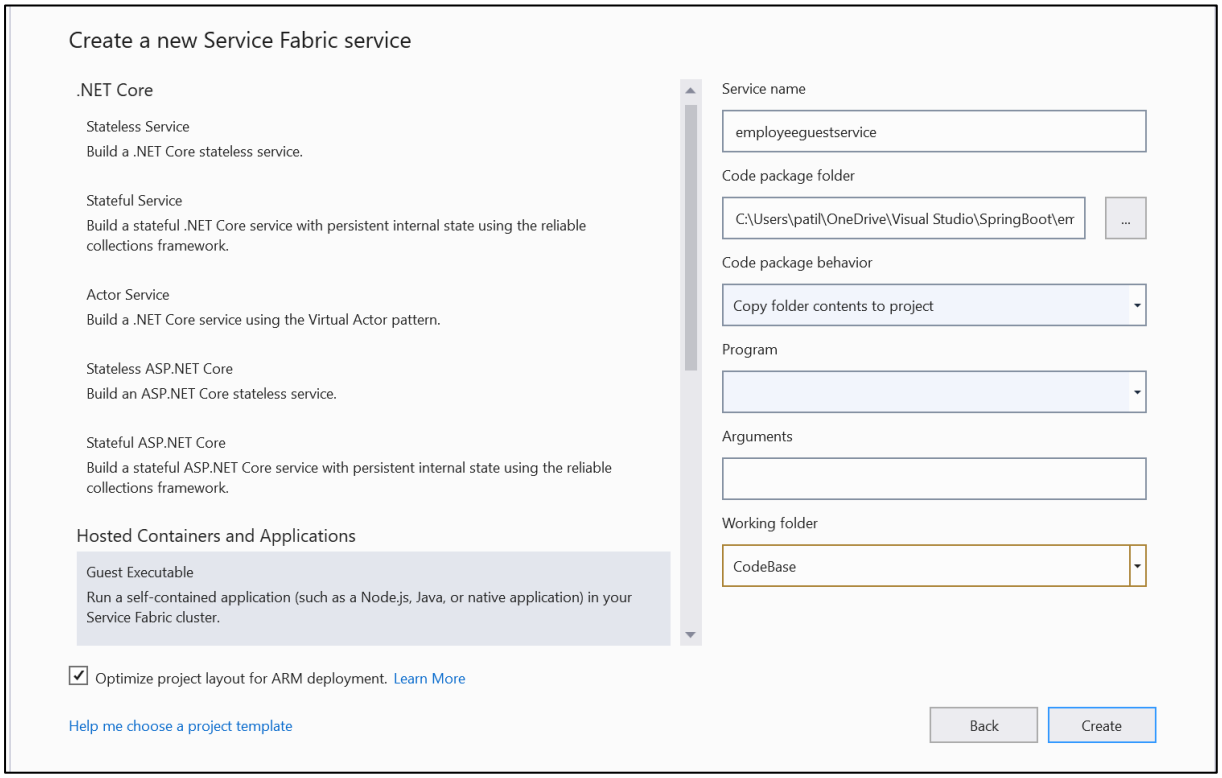


- Name the application *employeespringasguest*, as shown in Figure ➤ Create

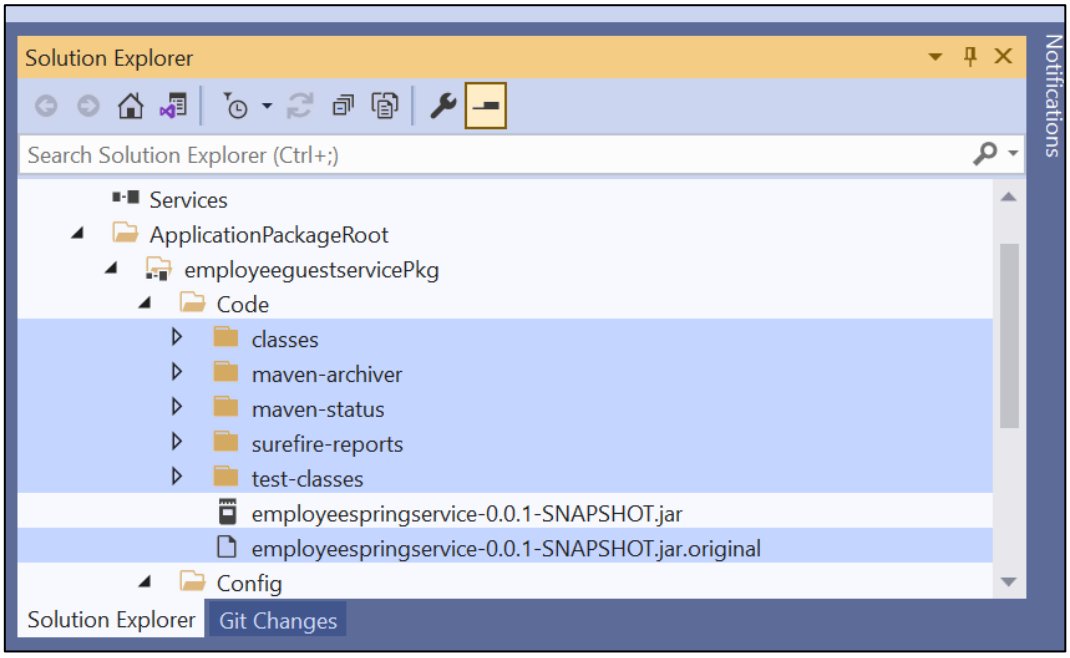


- Select Guest Executable from Hosted Containers and

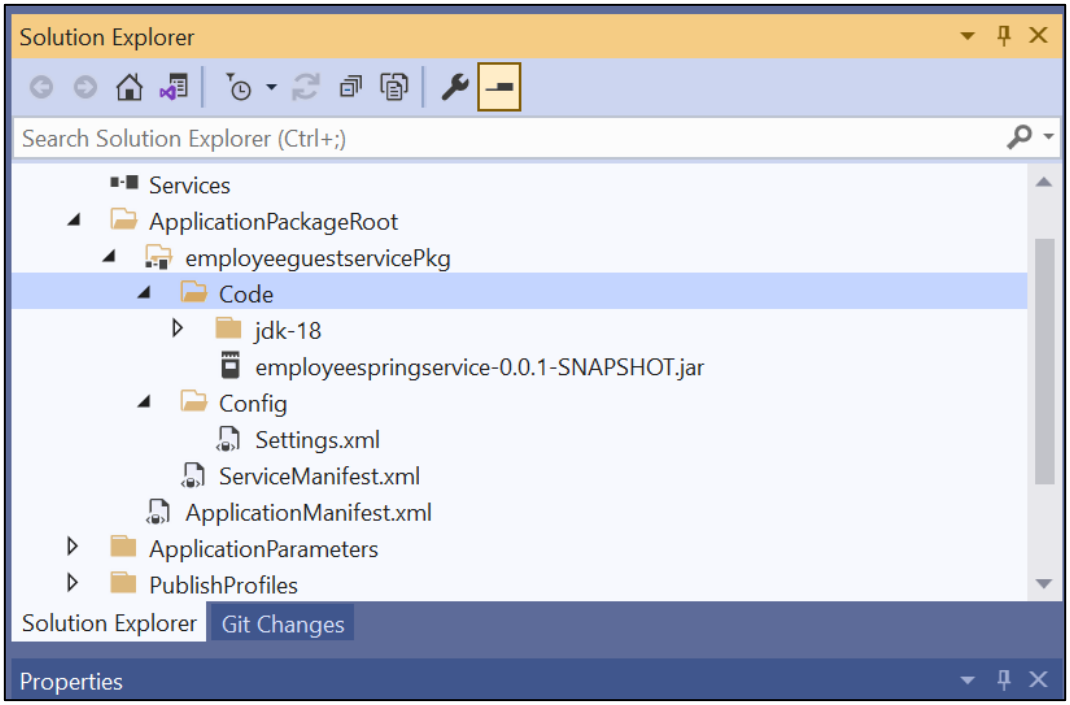
- In New Service Fabric Service, select the following (as shown in Figure below)
  - a. Service Name: *employeeguestservice*
  - b. Code Package Folder: Point to the target folder in which Visual Studio Code generated the JAR file for the Spring Boot service.
  - c. Code Package Behavior: Copy folder contents to a folder
  - d. Working Folder: CodeBase ➤ Next



- Delete the selected files shown in the Figure below from the Code folder.



- We also need to upload the runtime to run the JAR. Generally, it resides in the JDK installation folder. Paste it in the Code folder, as shown in the Figure below.



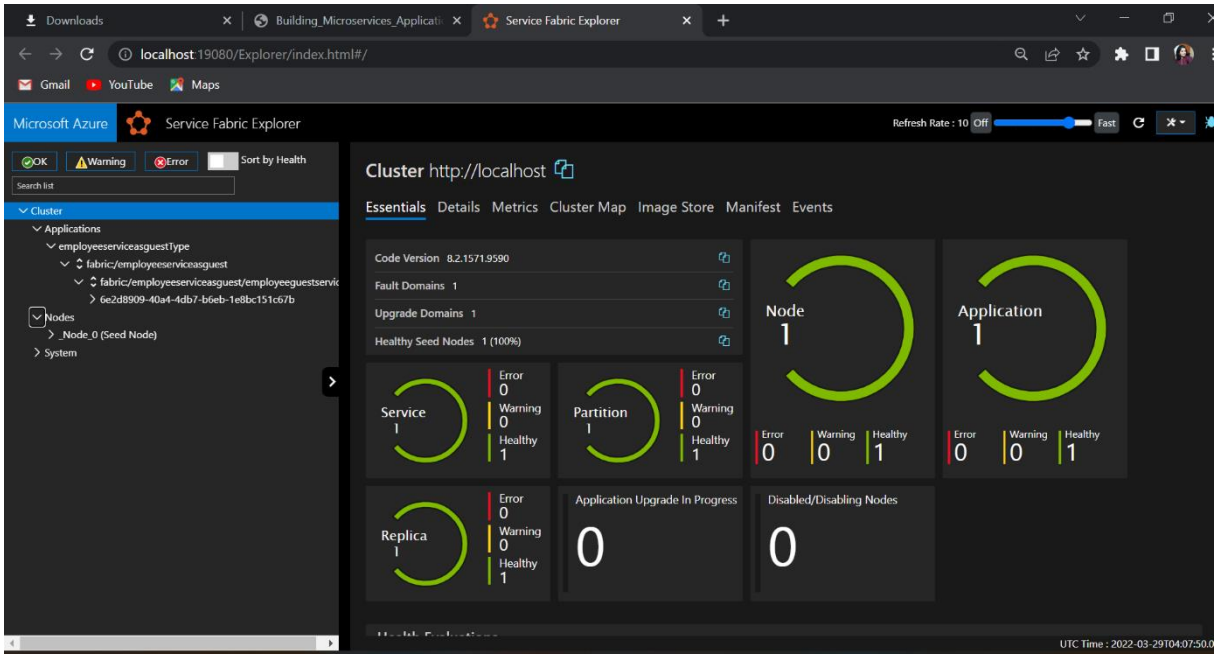
- Open ServiceManisfest.xml and set the following values.

```
<EntryPoint>
      <ExeHost>
        <Program>jdk-18\bin\java.exe</Program>
        <Arguments>-jar ..\..\employeespringservice-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar</Arguments>
        <WorkingFolder>CodeBase</WorkingFolder>
        <!-- Uncomment to log console output (both stdout and stderr) to one of
the
             service's working directories. -->
        <!-- <ConsoleRedirection FileRetentionCount="5" FileMaxSizeInKb="2048"/> -
->
      </ExeHost>
    </EntryPoint>
  </CodePackage>
```

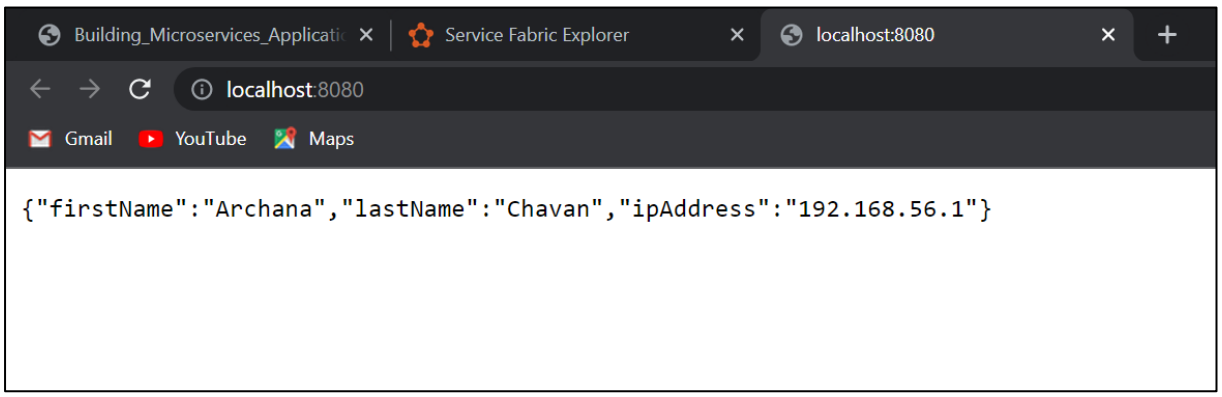
```
<Resources>
    <Endpoints>
      <!-- This endpoint is used by the communication listener to obtain the port
on which to
           listen. Please note that if your service is partitioned, this port is
shared with
```

```
            replicas of different partitions that are placed in your code. -->
        <Endpoint Name="employeeguestserviceTypeEndpoint" Protocol="http"
Port="8080" Type="Input"/>
      </Endpoints>
    </Resources>
```

- Make sure that the local Service Fabric cluster is up and running. Click F5. Browse the Service Fabric dashboard, as shown in the Figure below. The default URL is http://localhost:19080/Explorer/index.html. You see that your service is deployed.



- Browse http://localhost:8080 to access your service. In servicemanifest.xml, we specified the service port as 8080; you can browse the same on 8080, as shown in the Figure below.

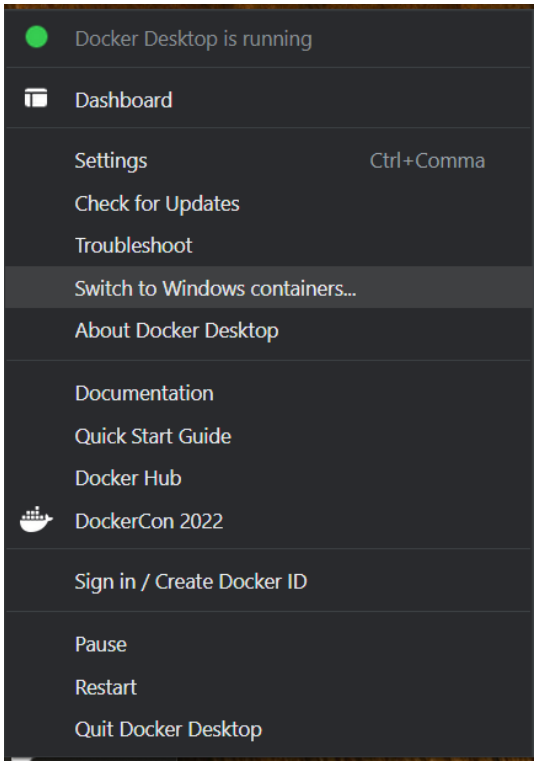


Deploy a Spring Boot Service as a Container

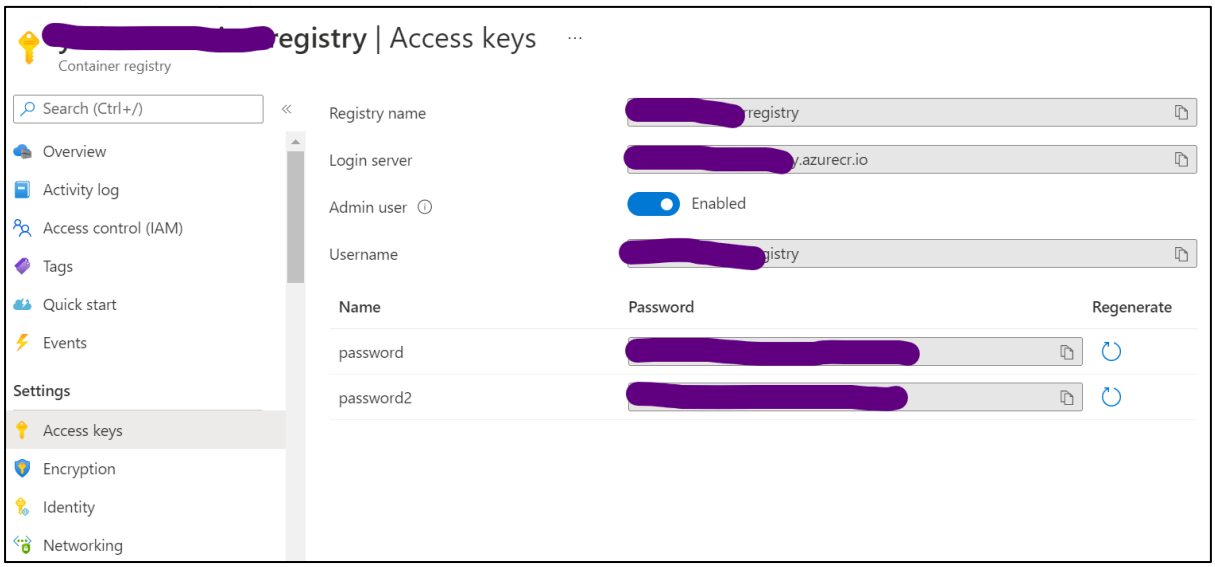
- So far, we have deployed the service as a guest executable in Service Fabric. Now we will follow the steps to deploy the Spring service as a container in Service Fabric. This explains that in addition to creating stateful and stateless services,

Service Fabric also orchestrates containers like any other orchestrator, even if the application wasn't developed on a Microsoft stack.

- Open Visual Studio Code. Open the folder where *employeespringservice* exists. Open the *Dockerfile*.
- Make sure that the name of the JAR file is correct.
- Select Switch to Windows container... in Docker Desktop, as shown in Figure below



- Create the Azure Container Registry resource in the Azure portal. Enable the admin user, as shown in the Figure below



- Open the command prompt in Administrative Mode and browse to the directory where the Docker file exists.
- Fire the following command, including the period at the end. (This may take time because it downloads the Window Server core image from the Docker hub, as shown in Figure below)
  docker build -t employeespringservice/v1 .

```
C:\Users\patil\OneDrive\Visual Studio Code\SpringBoot\employeespringservice>docker build -t employeespringservice/v1 .

Sending build context to Docker daemon  19.79MB
Step 1/4 : From openjdk:windowsservercore
windowsservercore: Pulling from library/openjdk
8f616e6e9eec: Already exists
037d5740b404: Already exists
d58ba398110c: Already exists
536e5c64699f: Already exists
ec9ac86d8b8a: Pull complete
3e4cb6d7d6ce: Pull complete
9ebe012e3bfd: Pull complete
6e75dc392332: Pull complete
d60bfbf32be6: Pull complete
119788ff6b74: Pull complete
e51d4c65ff7c: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:52f75329b9e1e15abbd74102b54cbb492e007a3c9b296832df0dd7d080b45e09
Status: Downloaded newer image for openjdk:windowsservercore
 ---> 72f3ed24196b
Step 2/4 : Expose 8080
 ---> Running in e1b66fcfaed0
Removing intermediate container e1b66fcfaed0
 ---> 188c874b637b
Step 3/4 : ADD /target/employeespringservice-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar eemployeespringservice-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
 ---> 905d0675697c
Step 4/4 : ENTRYPOINT ["java","-jar","employeespringservice-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar"]
 ---> Running in 335fa7a9db60
Removing intermediate container 335fa7a9db60
 ---> abd8e13a704c
Successfully built abd8e13a704c
Successfully tagged employeespringservice/v1:latest

Use 'docker scan' to run Snyk tests against images to find vulnerabilities and learn how to fix them
```

- Now the container image is available locally. You have to push the image to Azure Container Registry.
- Log in to Azure Container Registry using the admin username and password. Use the following command (also see Figure below).

docker login youracr.azurecr.io -u yourusername -p yourpassword

```
C:\Users\patil\OneDrive\Visual Studio Code\SpringBoot\employeespringservice>docker login
.azurecr.io -u                                  -p
WARNING! Using --password via the CLI is insecure. Use --password-stdin.
Login Succeeded
```

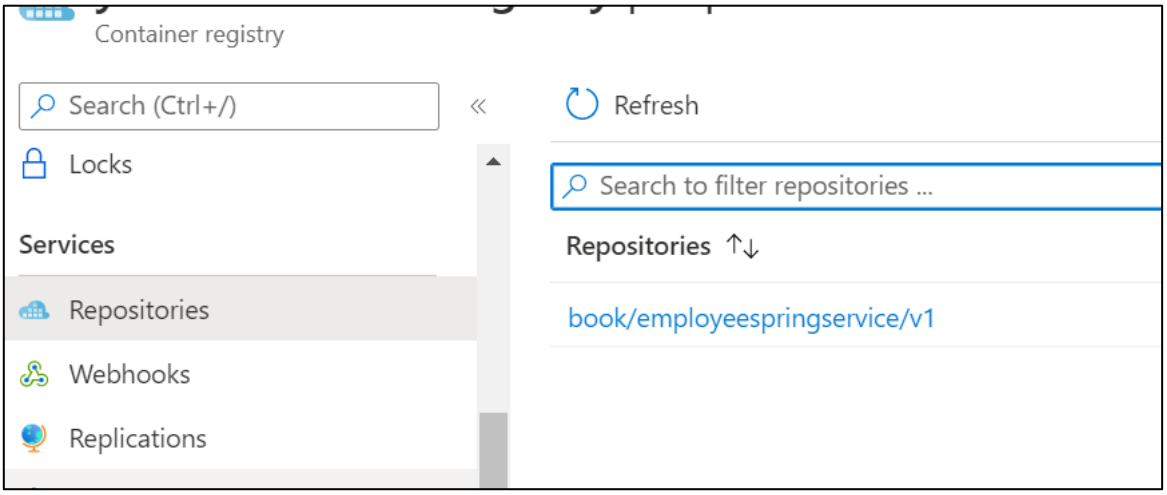
Fire the following commands to upload the image to ACR (as shown in the Figure below).

docker tag employeespringservice/v1
youracr.azurecr.io/book/employeespringservice/v1

docker push myservicefabric.azurecr.io/book/employeespringservice/v1

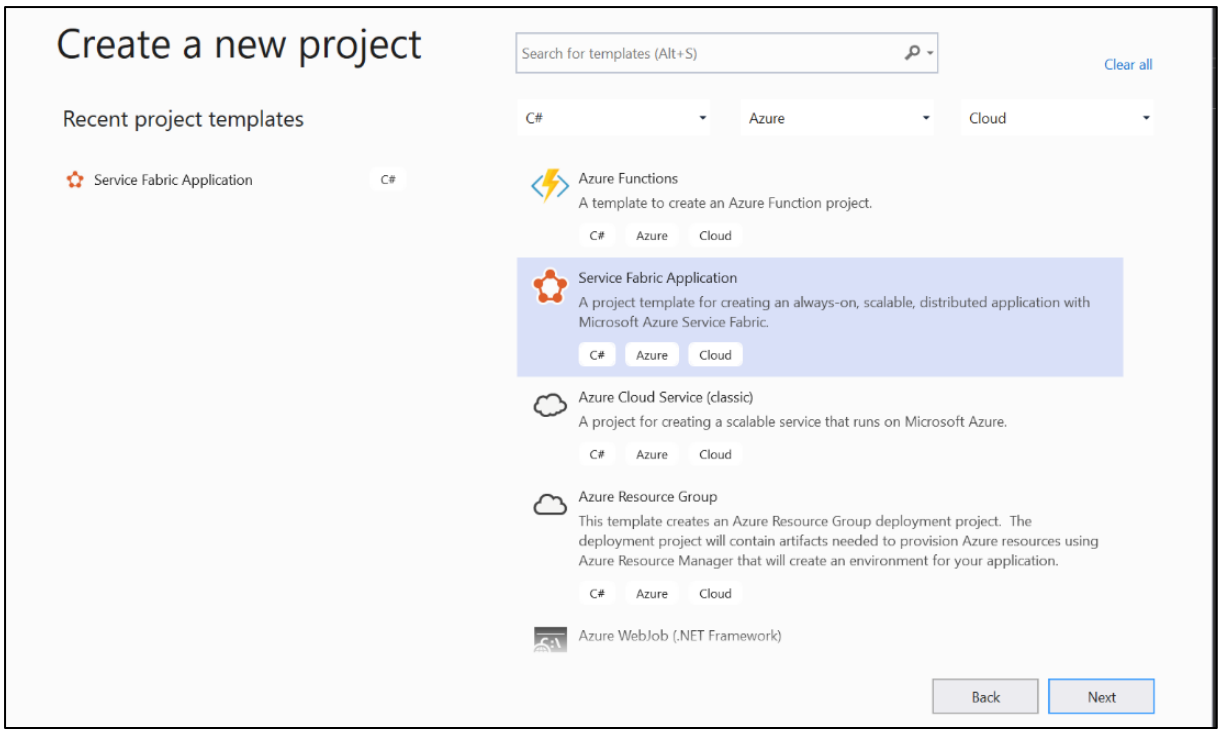
```
C:\Users\patil\OneDrive\Visual Studio Code\SpringBoot\employeespringservice>docker tag employeespringservice/v1 [redacted]
[redacted].azurecr.io/book/employeespringservice/v1

C:\Users\patil\OneDrive\Visual Studio Code\SpringBoot\employeespringservice>docker push [redacted].azurec
r.io/book/employeespringservice/v1
Using default tag: latest
The push refers to repository [redacted].azurecr.io/book/employeespringservice/v1]
14596dd875b7: Pushed
ad8fa2cd4cba: Pushed
c10b461ab470: Pushed
18b57df559b6: Pushed
dea056cd73c2: Pushed
a7270dee924b: Pushed
df4c3ad3e15e: Pushed
c0e77549028d: Pushed
2d624c76d3f9: Pushed
3fbbfb5ee952: Pushed
fc03be824dfe: Pushed
f9fc28e80a33: Pushed
f1a26aed9f4a: Skipped foreign layer
c18686406f96: Skipped foreign layer
latest: digest: sha256:526d80ecc9ee63a9c7e87ccc9015aeafd5957a6d4f71b36e7d4e716775b91a0a size: 3611

C:\Users\patil\OneDrive\Visual Studio Code\SpringBoot\employeespringservice>
```

- Log in to the Azure portal and check if you can see your image in Repositories, as shown in the Figure below.

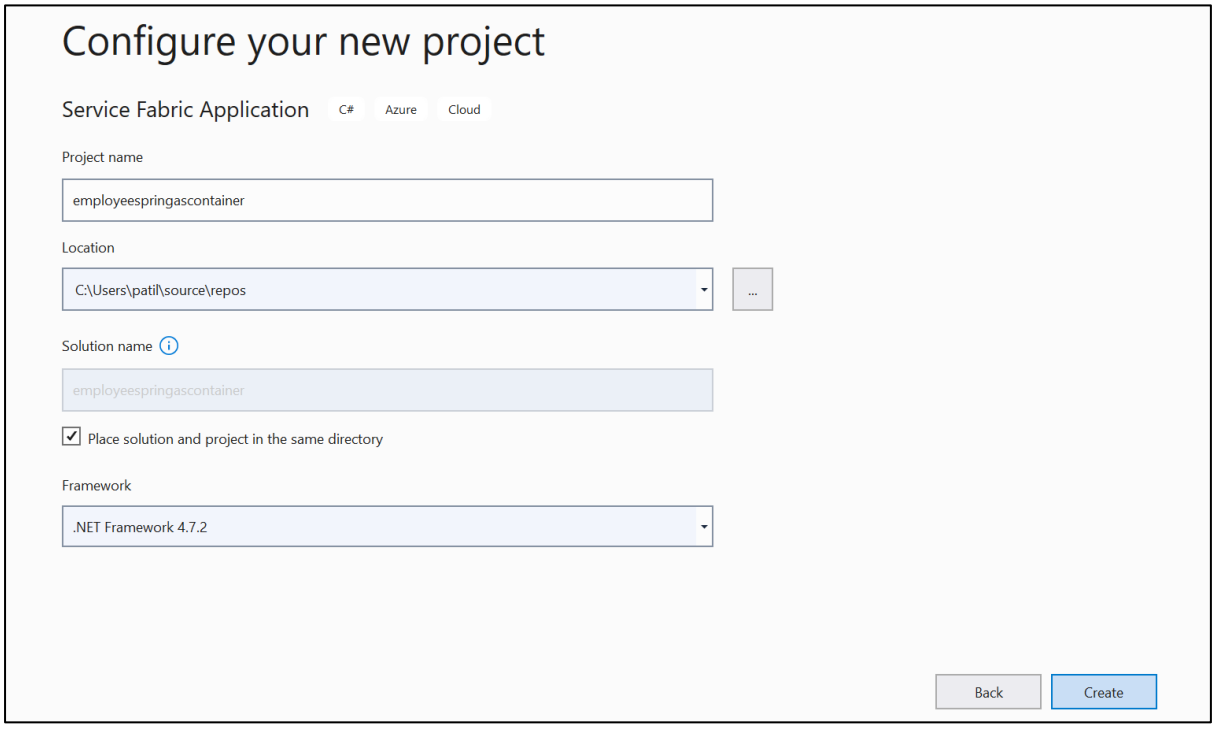


Since the container image is ready and uploaded in Azure Container Registry, let's create a Service Fabric project to deploy the container to the local Service Fabric cluster.

- Launch Visual Studio 2019 as an administrator.
- Create a New Project
- Select C# ➤ Azure ➤ Cloud ➤ Service Fabric Application ➤ Next

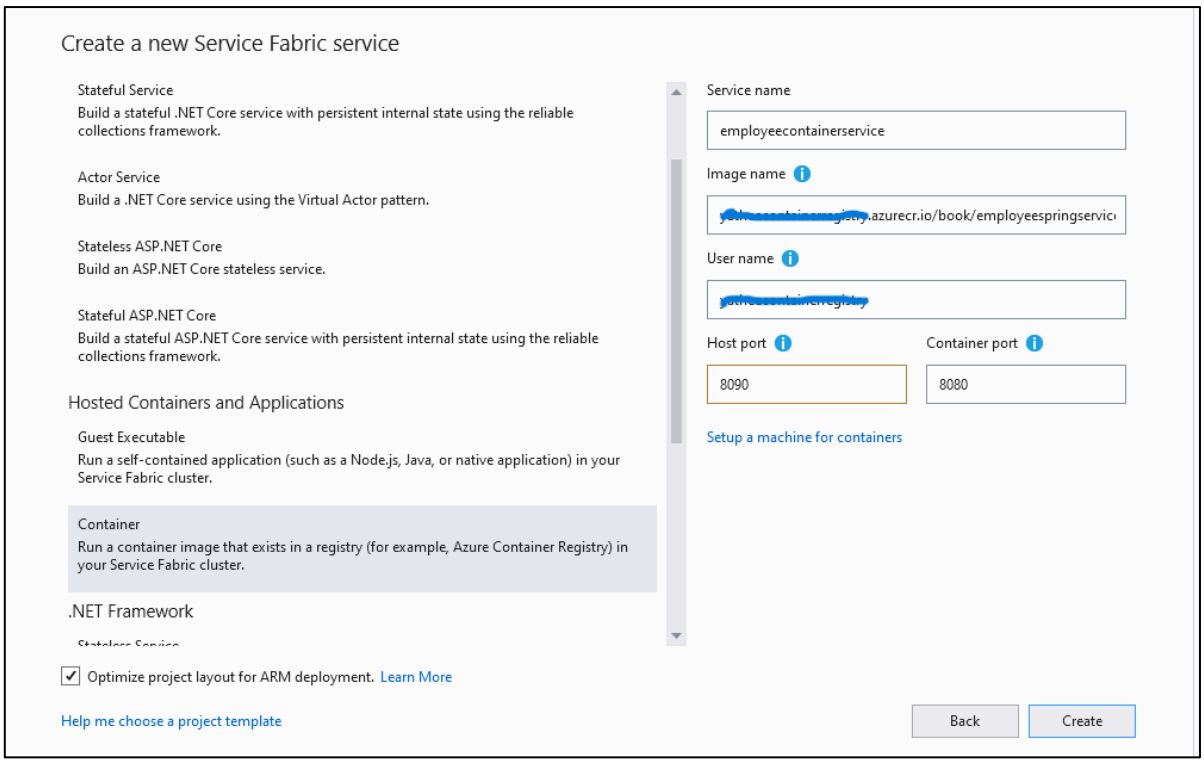


- Name the application *employeespringascontainer*, as shown in Figure ➤ Create



In New Service Fabric Service, select the following.

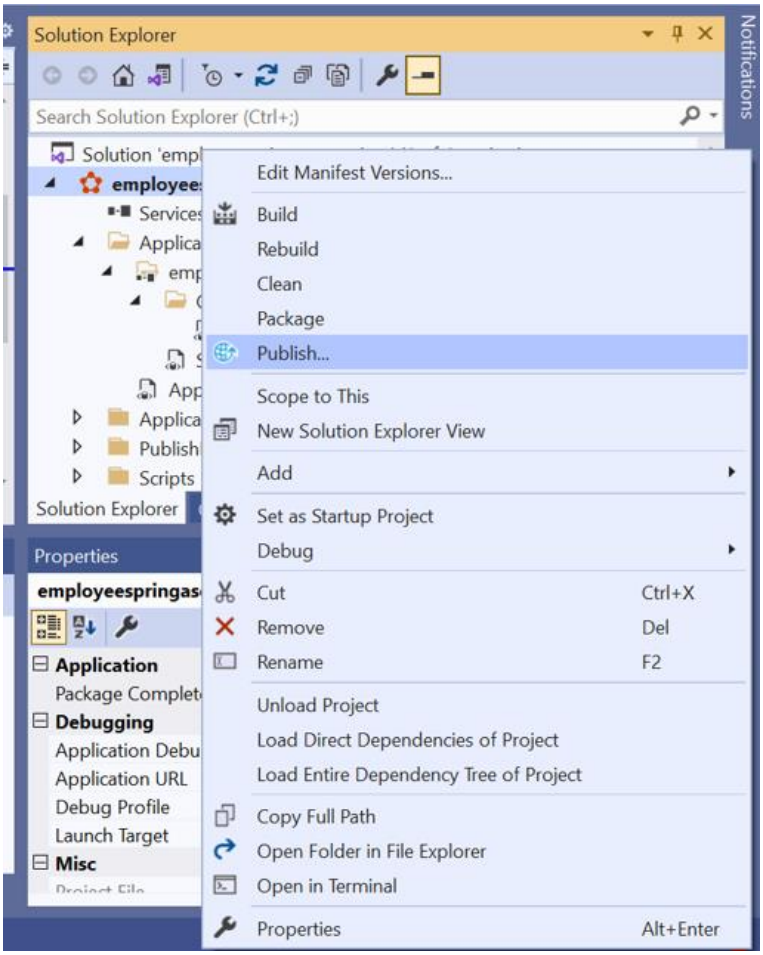
- Service Name: employeecontainerservice
- Image Name: youracr.azurecr.io/book/employeespringservice/v1
- User Name: Your username in the Azure Container Registry
- Host Port: 8090
- Container Port: 8080

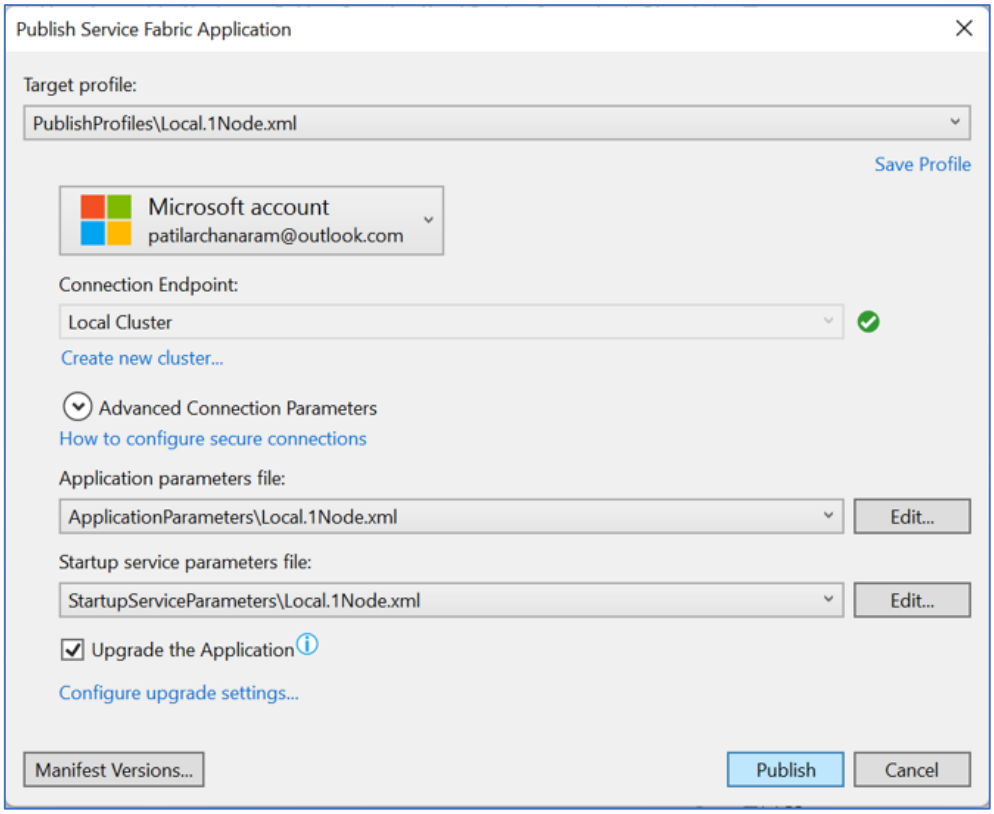


- Once the solution is created, open the ApplicationManifest.xml. Specify the right password for the admin user. (Since this is a sample, we kept the password unencrypted; for real-world applications, you have to encrypt the password.)

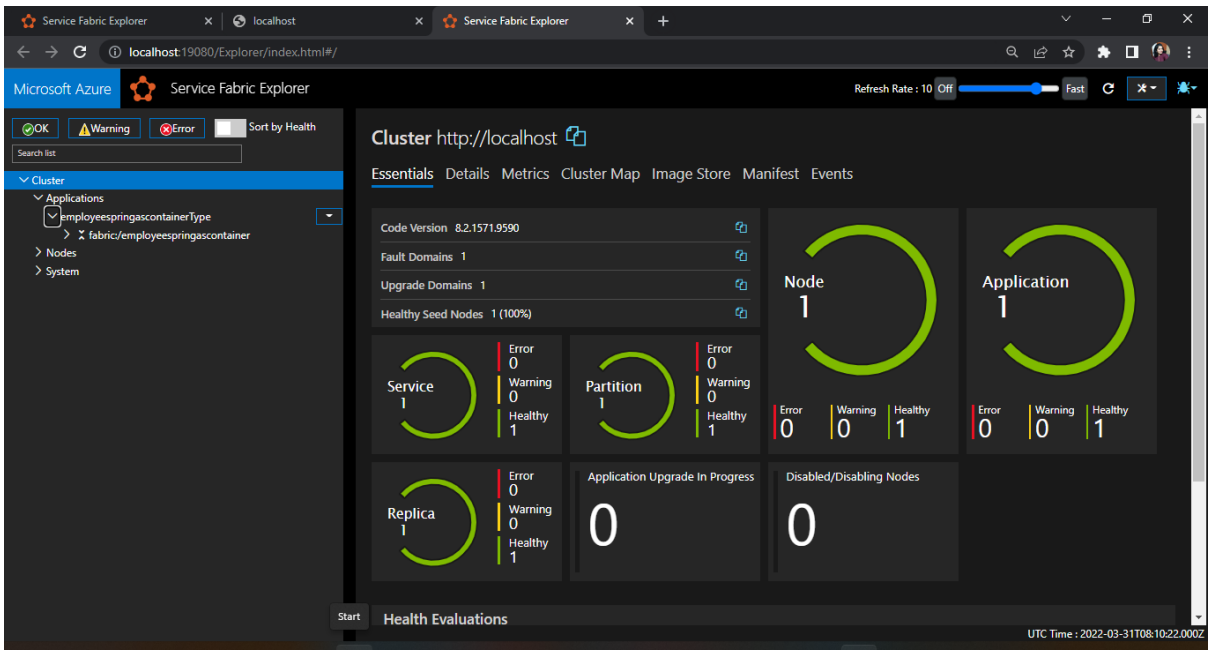
```
<ContainerHostPolicies CodePackageRef=
  <!-- See https://aka.ms/I7z0p9 for h
  <RepositoryCredentials AccountName="
  PasswordEncrypted="false" />
  <PortBinding ContainerPort="8080" En
</ContainerHostPolicies>
```

Now we are ready to build and deploy the container to the local Service Fabric cluster. Since we have given the user information to download the image from Azure Container Registry, Visual Studio downloads and deploys the container to the local Service Fabric cluster. Right-click the Service Fabric project and publish, as shown in the Figure below.


Solution Explorer
Search Solution Explorer (Ctrl+;)
Solution 'empl
employee
Services
Applica
emp
App
Applica
Publish
Scripts
Solution Explorer
Properties
employeespringas
Application
Package Complet
Debugging
Application Debu
Application URL
Debug Profile
Launch Target
Misc
Edit Manifest Versions...
Build
Rebuild
Clean
Package
Publish...
Scope to This
New Solution Explorer View
Add
Set as Startup Project
Debug
Cut Ctrl+X
Remove Del
Rename F2
Unload Project
Load Direct Dependencies of Project
Load Entire Dependency Tree of Project
Copy Full Path
Open Folder in File Explorer
Open in Terminal
Properties Alt+Enter
Notifications


Publish Service Fabric Application
Target profile:
PublishProfiles\Local.1Node.xml
Save Profile
Microsoft account
patilarchanaram@outlook.com
Connection Endpoint:
Local Cluster
Create new cluster...
Advanced Connection Parameters
How to configure secure connections
Application parameters file:
ApplicationParameters\Local.1Node.xml
Edit...
Startup service parameters file:
StartupServiceParameters\Local.1Node.xml
Edit...
Upgrade the Application
Configure upgrade settings...
Manifest Versions...
Publish
Cancel

- Browse the Service Fabric dashboard. The default URL is *http://localhost:19080/Explorer/index.html*.
- Your service is deployed, as shown below



- Browse to http://localhost:8090/ to access your service. You get the response shown in the Figure below, which is served from the container run by Service Fabric.