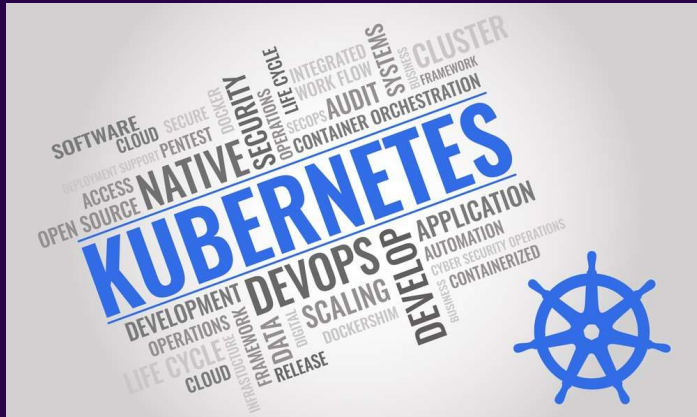


<https://github.com/rrddevops/strapi>



BOOTCAMP

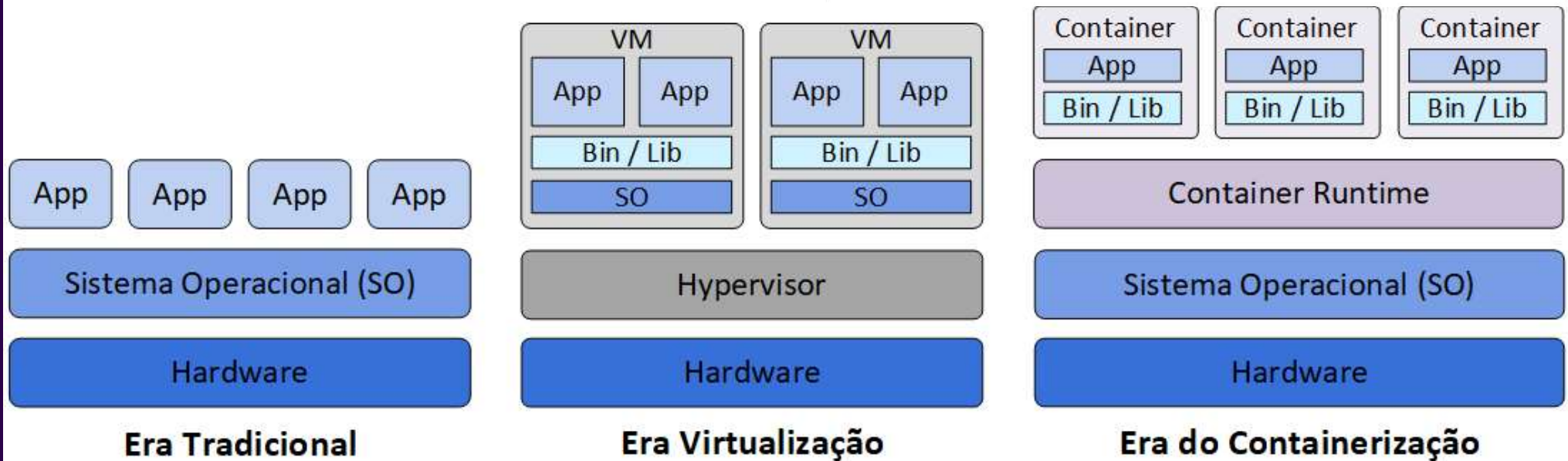
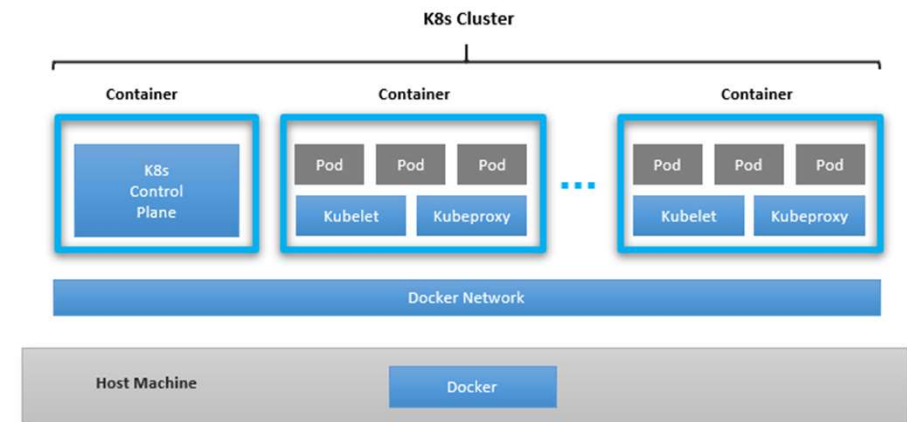
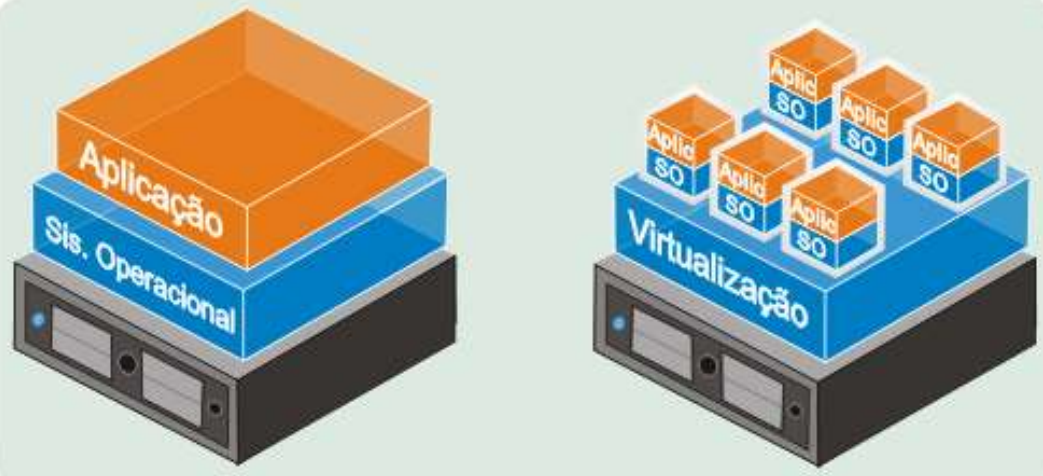
APPLICATION NODE.JS

DEPLOY APPLICATION WITH YARN

DOCKER

K8S COM MINIKUBE E AWS EKS

TERRAFORM



Available commands in your project:

```
#yarn develop  
-Start Strapi in watch mode.  
(Changes in Strapi project files will trigger  
a server restart)
```

```
#yarn start  
-Start Strapi without watch mode.
```

```
#yarn build  
-Build Strapi admin panel.
```

```
#yarn strapi  
-Display all available commands.
```

You can start by doing:

```
#cd my-folder-project  
#yarn develop
```

APLICAÇÃO LOCAL (TRADICIONAL)

O Strapi é um Serviço de Gerenciamento de Conteúdo (Content Management Service, ou CMS, em inglês) open-source e headless. Ele permite ao usuário criar APIs de alta qualidade em Javascript, tudo através de uma interface gráfica do usuário, simples e direta.

Vamos instalar a aplicação localmente usando o Yarn. O Yarn é um gerenciador de pacotes que trouxe mais funcionalidades e vantagens para programadores. Com uma estrutura já conhecida e utilizada por ferramentas renomadas, como o NPM, essa aplicação tem se destacado por sua simplicidade e segurança.

install chocolatey <https://chocolatey.org/install>

```
choco install nodejs-lts  
choco install yarn
```

Strapi <https://docs.strapi.io/dev-docs/installation/cli>

```
yarn create strapi-app my-folder-project --quickstart  
cd my-folder-project  
yarn develop
```

Se quiser adicionar uma documentação Swagger na API:

```
yarn add @strapi/plugin-documentation
```

DOCKER

Dockerfile

O Dockerfile nada mais é do que um meio que utilizamos para criar nossas próprias imagens. Ele serve como a receita para construir um container, permitindo definir um ambiente personalizado e próprio para meu projeto pessoal ou empresarial.

Dockerhub

O Docker Hub é um repositório público de imagens de containers, onde diversas empresas e pessoas podem publicar imagens pré-compiladas de soluções.

<https://hub.docker.com/>

Comandos

```
docker image list ou ls
docker image pull nginx
docker container run nginx
docker container run -p 80:80 nginx
docker container run -d -p 80:80 nginx (executar background)
docker container run --name teste -d -p 80:80 nginx
docker stop CONTAINER_ID
docker container rm CONTAINER_ID
docker image rm nginx
```

Imagem

```
docker login
docker tag nginx:latest contadockerhub/nginx:latest
docker push contadockerhub/nginx:latest
```

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/>

DOCKERFILE

```
FROM node:18-alpine
# Installing libvips-dev for sharp Compatibility
RUN apk update && apk add --no-cache build-base gcc autoconf
    automake zlib-dev libpng-dev nasm bash vips-dev
ARG NODE_ENV=development
ENV NODE_ENV=${NODE_ENV}
WORKDIR /opt/
COPY ./package.json ./yarn.lock ./
ENV PATH /opt/node_modules/.bin:$PATH
RUN yarn config set network-timeout 600000 -g && yarn install
WORKDIR /opt/app
COPY ./ .
RUN yarn build
EXPOSE 1337
CMD ["yarn", "develop"]
```

```
".dockerignore"
.tmp/
.cache/
.git/
build/
node_modules/
data/
```

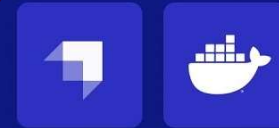


Using Strapi v4 with Docker

VAMOS CONSUMIR A API?

- Vamos criar um novo content-type em collection types chamado “Cadastro” com os campos Nome, email e CPF (numérico simples sem validação).
- Crie um token para autenticação da aplicação.
- Em Content Manager criaremos um cadastro pelo form do CMS.
Se preferir e conseguir faça via curl ou postman. (não precisa ser com dados reais para evitar exposição de dados pessoais)
- Exemplo de comando para listar o cadastro:

```
curl -X GET "http://ip:1337/api/cadastros" -H "Content-Type: application/json" -H "accept: application/json" -H "Authorization: Bearer a04b27f78d9474932283ff8b66d821fa5c51384a02d9e3077ea06893d97509f64dcb4b5ef3f269128716be28bbe5399b14510a74799ba04b455e66d7f5a55effd587bd42767ddc3b577e01c8bb9d7bebd9485f56546c06ae5ae979f8156b57486289d51232cafd13c33d4edc09dc3737165af266288247acdfa699983f1cc2e9"
```



**Using Strapi v4
with Docker**

BUILD IMAGE AND DEPLOY



Docker build

Crie o Dockerfile no repositório do strapi incluindo o dockerignore.

```
docker build -t contadockerhub/strapi:latest .
```



Docker push

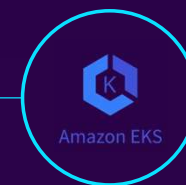
Vamos enviar a imagem para o repositório

```
docker push contadockerhub/strapi:latest
```



K8S Minikube

Cluster K8s local
Deployments yaml file



EKS AWS

Cluster K8s AWS
With terraform

DEPLOYMENTS YAML

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: strapi
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: strapi
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: strapi
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: strapi
          image: rodrigodavila/strapi-k8s:latest
          ports:
            - containerPort: 1337
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: strapi
spec:
  selector:
    app: strapi
  ports:
    - port: 80
      targetPort: 1337
  type: LoadBalance
```


MINIKUBE K8S



Install

```
choco install minikube  
minikube start  
minikube addons enable ingress  
minike tunnel  
minikube addons disable ingress  
minikube delete --all
```



Deploy

```
Kubectl get all  
Kubectl get nodes  
kubectl apply -f deployments.yaml  
kubectl expose deployment strapi-k8s --port 1337
```

<https://minikube.sigs.k8s.io/docs/start/>

AWS CLI

Install AWS CLI

\$ aws configure

AWS Access Key ID: AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE

AWS Secret Access Key: wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY

Default region name [None]: us-east-1

Default output format [None]: json

aws configure list

Your Security Credentials

Use this page to manage the credentials for your AWS account. To manage credentials for AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) users, use the IAM Console .

To learn more about the types of AWS credentials and how they're used, see [AWS Security Credentials](#) in AWS General Reference.

▲ Password

▲ Multi-factor authentication (MFA)

▼ Access keys (access key ID and secret access key)

Use access keys to make programmatic calls to AWS from the AWS CLI, Tools for PowerShell, the AWS SDKs, or direct AWS API calls. You can have a maximum of two access keys (active or inactive) at a time. [Learn more](#)

Created	Access Key ID	Last Used	Last Used Region	Last Used Service	Status	Actions
---------	---------------	-----------	------------------	-------------------	--------	---------

Create New Access Key

Root user access keys provide unrestricted access to your entire AWS account. If you need long-term access keys, we recommend creating a new IAM user with limited permissions and generating access keys for that user instead. [Learn more](#)

▲ CloudFront key pairs

▲ X.509 certificate

▲ Account identifiers

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pt_br/cli/latest/userguide/getting-started-install.html

K8S

aws eks list-clusters

aws eks update-kubeconfig --name eks-teste (name-cluster-eks)

kubectl apply -f deployments.yaml

kubectl get pods

kubectl get nodes



aws eks list-clusters

Lists the Amazon EKS clusters in your AWS account in the specified Region

OBRIGADO

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