

The goal of this tutorial is to present what I did the following steps:

1. Dockerize Spring Boot Application (my secured REST API)

Giving the fact that I have used Maven, first 2 steps were to clean and install the project:

```
D:\Project SOA\Project_SOA>mvn clean
[INFO] Scanning for projects...
[WARNING]
[WARNING] Some problems were encountered while building the effective model for com.example:demo:jar:0.0.1-SNAPSHOT
[WARNING] 'dependencies.dependency.scope' for org.projectlombok:lombok:jar must be one of [provided, compile, runtime, test, system] but is 'annotationProcessor'. @ line 57
, column 11
[WARNING]
[WARNING] It is highly recommended to fix these problems because they threaten the stability of your build.
[WARNING]
[WARNING] For this reason, future Maven versions might no longer support building such malformed projects.
[WARNING]
[INFO]
[INFO] -----< com.example:demo >-----
[INFO] Building demo 0.0.1-SNAPSHOT
[INFO] from pom.xml
[INFO] -----[ jar ]-----
[INFO]
[INFO] --- clean:3.3.2:clean (default-clean) @ demo ---
[INFO] Deleting D:\Project SOA\Project_SOA\target
[INFO]
[INFO] BUILD SUCCESS
[INFO]
[INFO] Total time: 0.691 s
[INFO] Finished at: 2024-02-07T15:51:19+02:00
[INFO] -----
```

```
D:\Project SOA\Project_SOA>mvn install
[INFO] Scanning for projects...
[WARNING]
[WARNING] Some problems were encountered while building the effective model for com.example:demo:jar:0.0.1-SNAPSHOT
[WARNING] 'dependencies.dependency.scope' for org.projectlombok:lombok:jar must be one of [provided, compile, runtime, test, system] but is 'annotationProcessor'. @ line 57
, column 11
[WARNING]
[WARNING] It is highly recommended to fix these problems because they threaten the stability of your build.
[WARNING]
[WARNING] For this reason, future Maven versions might no longer support building such malformed projects.
[WARNING]
[INFO]
[INFO] -----< com.example:demo >-----
[INFO] Building demo 0.0.1-SNAPSHOT
[INFO] from pom.xml
[INFO] -----[ jar ]-----
[WARNING] Parameter 'annotationProcessorPaths' is unknown for plugin 'spring-boot-maven-plugin:3.2.2:repackage (repackage)'
[INFO]
[INFO] --- resources:3.3.1:resources (default-resources) @ demo ---
[INFO] Copying 1 resource from src/main/resources to target/classes
[INFO] Copying 0 resource from src/main/resources to target/classes
[INFO]
[INFO] --- compiler:3.11.0:compile (default-compile) @ demo ---
[INFO] Changes detected - recompiling the module! :source
[INFO] Compiling 12 source files with javac [debug release 17] to target/classes
[INFO]
[INFO] --- resources:3.3.1:testResources (default-testResources) @ demo ---
[INFO] skip non existing resourceDirectory D:\Project SOA\Project_SOA\src\test\resources
```

Since we'll use a container of PostgreSQL and not a local stored database, it is useful to add "DskipTests=true" in the command line. This will prevent our build to fail as the test package cannot connect to the database yet.

Next, I created a docker-compose.yml file in order to be able to deploy the app and database at the same time:

```
version: '3.2'
services:
  app:
    container_name: demoapi
    image: demoapi
    build: ./
    ports:
      - "8000:18080"
    depends_on:
      - postgresqldb
  postgresqldb:
    restart: always
    container_name: project_soa-postgresqldb-1
    image: postgres:latest
    ports:
      - "5432:5432"
    environment:
      - POSTGRES_PASSWORD=postgres
      - POSTGRES_USER=postgres
      - POSTGRES_DB=postgres
```

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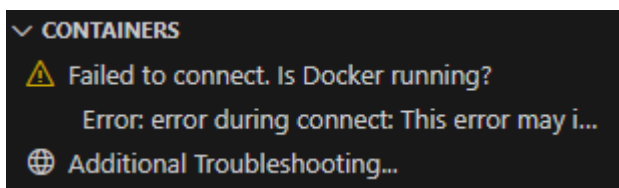
The link between the app and database it is made with the „depends_on” variable. We can see that the docker container will run on the 8000 port and it will be linked with the 18080 port (that I set for my REST API in the application.properties file).

```
#the port occupied
server.port=18080
```

In order to use the postgres container and not the localhost address, in the same application.properties file, I have modified the connection to the database: the commented line was for when I created the app, and now I replaced the IP address for localhost with the name of the dockerized postgres container.

```
#spring.datasource.url = jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/postgres
spring.datasource.url = jdbc:postgresql://postgresdb:5432/postgres
```

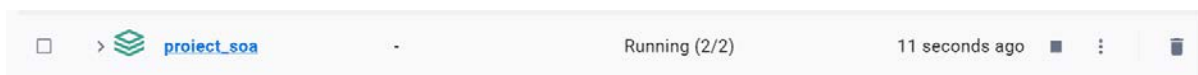
NOTE: Verify that your docker service is running in order not to have this error message:



Now, I could have built the two separately, for example:

```
D:\Project SOA\Project_SOA>docker build -t demoapi .
[+] Building 4.5s (7/7) FINISHED
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile
=> => transferring dockerfile: 32B
=> [internal] load .dockerignore
=> => transferring context: 2B
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/openjdk:17-jdk-alpine
=> [internal] load build context
=> => transferring context: 55.29MB
=> CACHED [1/2] FROM docker.io/library/openjdk:17-jdk-alpine@sha256:4b6ebae555482d8e9e7a894137c966a7485154239902f2f25e9dbd9784383d81
=> [2/2] COPY ./target/demo-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar demo.jar
=> exporting to image
=> => exporting layers
=> => writing image sha256:49feebd1fe48b3644d197ac8b783116022bc686da8bf3b32cc9ea16e97894c37
=> => naming to docker.io/library/demoapi
```

But because I have created the composed file, I can run the command: docker-compose up, that will run both of the containers in the docker-compose file under the name project_soa container:



2. Nginx configurations

In the nginx.conf, I have added the following:

```
server {
    listen      18080;
    server_name localhost;

    #charset koi8-r;

    #access_log logs/host.access.log main;

    location / {
        proxy_pass http://localhost:8000;
        proxy_set_header Host $host;
        proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto $scheme;
    }
}
```

Because my microfrontends are trying to fetch from the localhost:18080 port, I need to redirect them to the dockerized container where I now run my REST API.