Why do we need to learn this topic? -

- Containers are a very popular app packaging and deployment stack for micro-services
- Developers / Cloud engineers are often tasked to containerize apps for deployment
- Containerized app are the gaining acceptance as a deployment strategy in CI / CD lifecycle

#### What will we learn: -

- 1. How to setup Docker in EC2 VM in AWS Ubuntu
- 2. How to dockerize the demo "dotnet react" app and access it via a public URL
- 3. Launch a third party dockerized app in a local Ubuntu VM instance

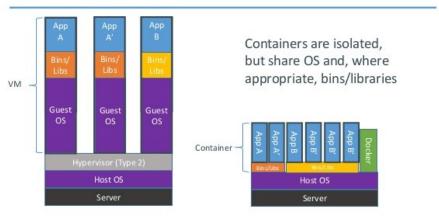
### Pre-requisites-

• Disconnect from project / client VPN – Verify that IP country is India @ https://www.iplocation.net/

### Concepts: (must read)

- Asp.net with Docker intro :
  - o <a href="https://medium.com/@alcalawilfre/asp-net-core-with-docker-a-beginers-guide-4f490f644a89">https://medium.com/@alcalawilfre/asp-net-core-with-docker-a-beginers-guide-4f490f644a89</a>
  - https://docs.docker.com/engine/examples/dotnetcore/
- Container intro : <a href="https://www.docker.com/resources/what-container">https://www.docker.com/resources/what-container</a>

# Containers vs. VMs





### AWS EC2 Docker Setup – Ubuntu only Cloud 9 has docker pre-installed 1 Docker is not part of the core Ubuntu AMI setup we have been using in past labs. One step install - I 💠 ubuntu@ip-172-31-6-226: docker' not found, but can be installed with: \$ sudo snap install docker install docker install docker.io snap info docker' for additional versions. \$ sudo nano /etc/environment from Canonical√ installe 5-226:~\$ docker --version .06.1-ce, build e68fc7a 5-226:~\$ Suffix ":/snap/bin/" to the PATH \$ docker –version if docker version is not displayed ... Docker version 18.06.1-ce,XXX Reboot VM (in sudo mode) - # reboot

## Dockerization of asp.net core app

1 If this is a fresh VM - Create and run "dotnet new react" as per Lab 1

verify the dotnet app is still functional

Once verified – shut down the app in preparation of its dockerization

2 In project root folder create a new file as below

# nano Dockerfile

Add the following lines in the file – and replace < name of proj>.dll in last line as relevant in your case

FROM microsoft/dotnet:2.1-sdk AS build-env

RUN curl -sL https://deb.nodesource.com/setup\_8.x | bash - && apt-get install -yq nodejs

RUN dotnet publish -c Release -o out

FROM microsoft/dotnet:2.1-aspnetcore-runtime AS runtime

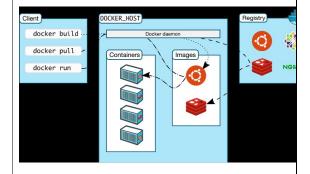
WORKDIR /app

COPY --from=build-env /app/out . ENTRYPOINT ["dotnet", "dotnetdemoapp.dll"]

3 Key Concepts:

- Dockerfile contains instruction on how to build the Docker image. Syntax
- "docker build" command converts these instructions into a Docker image
- Docker image is a file containing app runtime + codebase (but not full OS – assumes linux)
- "docker run" command creates an in-memory instance of the image (a.k.a the container ) that can be accessed over http.

Dockerfile sample is attached to this classroom post for convenience. Adjust DLL name in docker file according to your DLL



4 Elevate to Sudo su mode

#docker build -t demo .

# docker images

# docker run -p 5000:80 -d demo

# docker ps

# curl http://127.0.0.1:5000/api/sampledata/weatherforecasts -v

Expose the app via public url on port 80 using nginx as usual

Docker build will trigger the 9 step commands as listed in Dockerfile – download the dotnet SDK + nodejs runtime and then execute dotnet publish

After build – the image does not need the SDK and Nodejs runtime as they result in > 2 GB image size

Docker will download a lightweight dotnet runtime as the final layer (replacing all previous heavyweight layers) and setup the image to execute dotnet <name>.dll when launching the image as a container. That's the purpose of second FROM stmt.

Docker run launches the container and triggers dotnet command. The web app can be exposed outside EC2 via nginx as usual.

Please read up on Docker concepts in the concept links provided in top of guide – especially the flags used

Each docker build process creates images that you can view using \$ docker images

When done with Lab - cleanup VM disk space by deleting older images like dotnetSDK using docker rmi command.

```
.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1) port 5000 (#0)
```

root@ip-172-31-30-

245:/home/ubuntu/dockerdemo# docker

images

REPÖSITORY TAG CREATED IMAGE ID SIZE

demo 16 seconds ago

56d0303961ad 257MB

In case of error during Docker build - delete

broken docker image before building again:

\$ docker images

Note down broken image as having <none> in repository

\$ docker rmi <imageid>

## Launch third party Dockerized app (capabilities demo)

1 In this section we will deploy a fully functional Healthcare-oriented Java+Spring web application using Docker with a single command (sudo mode) # docker-compose up

> The goal is to have you experience first-hand the value addition that Docker bring to the table for rapid deployment and dev ops

The Java web application is called OpenMRS - it's a FOSS product that is used to implement EMR in developing countries.

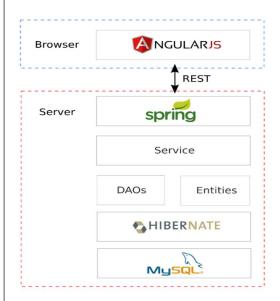
https://wiki.openmrs.org/display/docs/Introducti on+to+OpenMRS

https://atlas.openmrs.org/

Tech stack:

https://wiki.openmrs.org/display/docs/Tech+Stac k+and+Technologies+Used

In traditional deployments - we would have to install individual components: JRE + tomcat webserver + MySQL + codeBase for the above stack on a VM – it would be a multi-step process.



Docker combines all steps into a single config driven

OpenMRS has created 2 Docker images, for App + Db and uploaded them to online repositories. 2

Docker command (docker-compose up) will parse the instruction in docker-compose.yml (same folder)

Yml file instructions are to download online Docker images and launch them as containers locally – with relevant environment variables and sequence (orchestration).

