

Course developed by

**Pivotal Academy** 

## Pivotal Cloud Foundry Developer

INTRODUCTION

Learn how to push applications to Pivotal Cloud Foundry and many of the concepts and features of the Pivotal Cloud Foundry platform, including services, log draining, metrics, buildpacks, service brokers, and route services and more.

# **Pivotal Cloud Foundry**

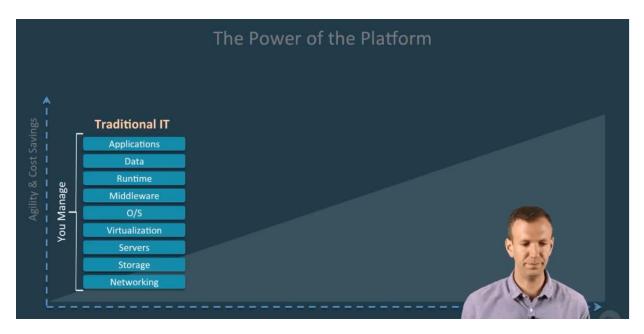
An Introduction



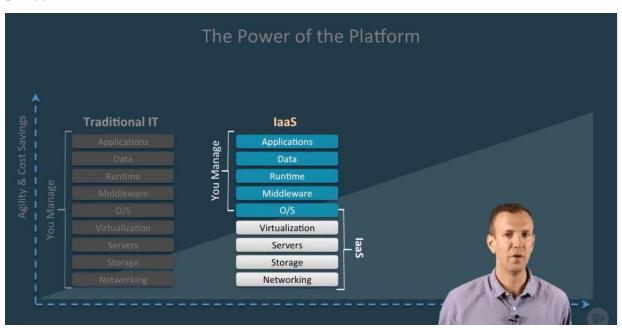
### Agenda

- 1. Evolution of Cloud Architectures
- 2. Industry Trends
- 3. Cloud Foundry
- 4. Pivotal Cloud Foundry

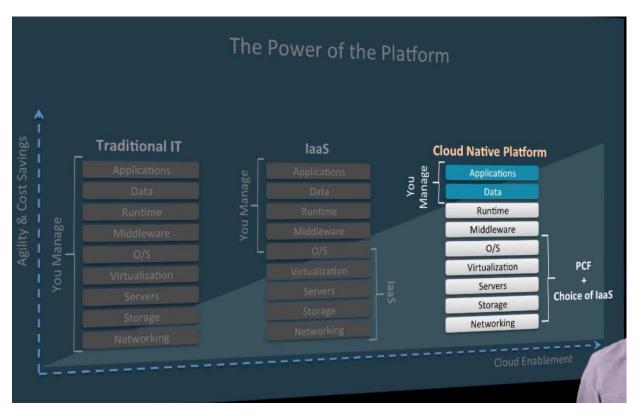




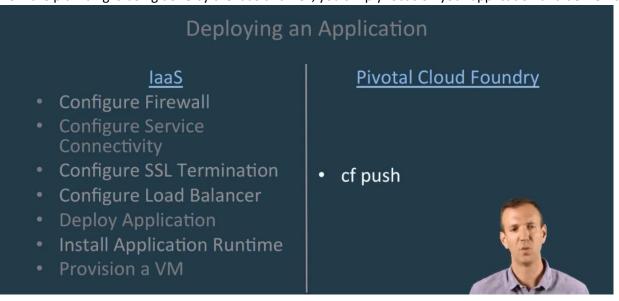
This is where we were about 17 years ago where we have to provision everything by ourselves, this takes a lot of time to get application releases out to customers.

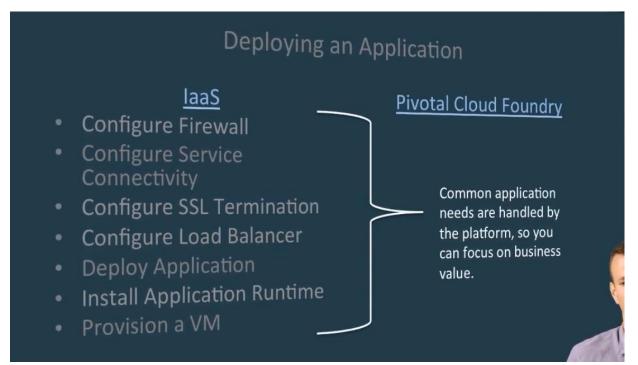


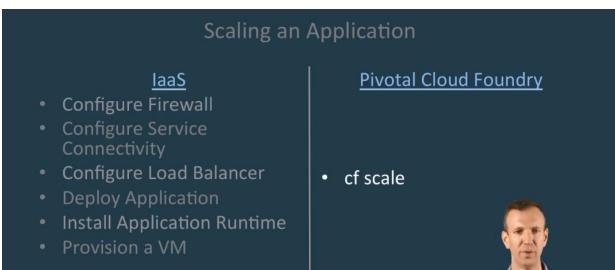
This makes it easy to get VMs setup and provisioned for you by the laaS providers. The developer still has to do some plumbing for their applications.



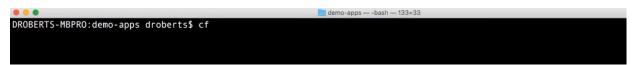
Now the plumbing is being done by the laaS and PCF, you simply focus on your application and deliver fast.







Let us now push an app in PCF



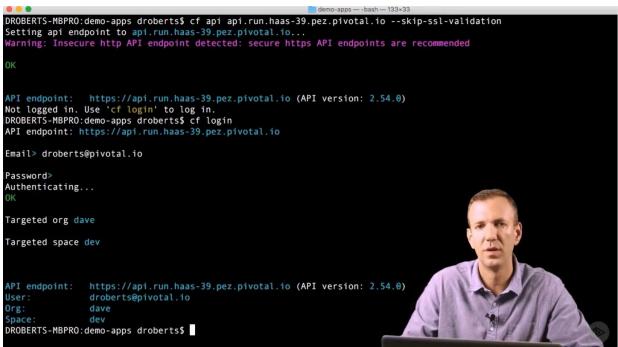
We can use the *cf* command to see all the commands that can be performed using the CF CLI.



Should be the state of the stat

We can get help for any command using the **-help** command

```
ROUTE PATH]
   [--no-hostname] [--no-manifest] [--no-route] [--no-start]
   Push multiple apps with a manifest:
   cf push [-f MANIFEST_PATH]
ALIAS:
   p
OPTIONS:
                                  Custom buildpack by name (e.g. my-buildpack) or Git URL (e.g. 'https://github.com/cl
uildpack.git') or Git URL with a branch or tag (e.g. 'https://github.com/cloudfoundry/java-buildpack.git#v3.3.0' for ouse built-in buildpacks only, specify 'default' or 'null'
                                  Startup command, set to null to reset to default start command
                                  Domain (e.g. example.com)
   -d
   --docker-image, -o
                                  Docker-image to be used (e.g. user/docker-image-name)
                                  Path to manifest
   --health-check-type, -u
                                  Application health check type (e.g. 'port' or 'none')
   --hostname, -n
                                  Hostname (e.g. my-subdomain)
                                  Number of instances
                                  Disk limit (e.g. 256M, 1024M, 1G)
                                  Memory limit (e.g. 256M, 1024M, 1G)
   -m
   --no-hostname
                                  Map the root domain to this app
   --no-manifest
                                  Ignore manifest file
   --no-route
                                  Do not map a route to this app and remove route
                                                                                                                      app
   --no-start
                                  Do not start an app after pushing
                                  Path to app directory or to a zip file of the
   -p
   --random-route
                                  Create a random route for this app
   --route-path
                                  Path for the route
```



We can target our PCF environment by passing the API endpoint to our PCF environment using the \$ cf api api.run.haas-39.pez.pivotal.io -skip-ssl-validation command, then we use the \$ cf login command to log in as above. We are now in the dave org and the dev space within that dave org, this is where our deployed apps will run in.

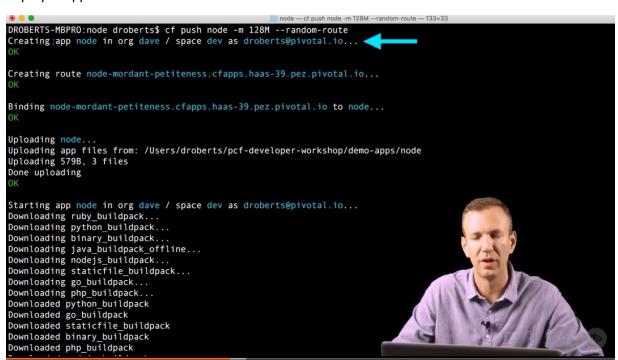


We currently have 4 apps on our filesystem that can be deployed to our org at the moment.

```
DROBERTS-MBPRO:demo-apps droberts$ ls
LICENSE README.md node php python ruby
DROBERTS-MBPRO:demo-apps droberts$ cd node
DROBERTS-MBPRO:node droberts$
```

```
DROBERTS-MBPRO: node droberts$ ls
Procfile
                  main.js
                                    package.json
DROBERTS-MBPRO: node droberts$
DROBERTS-MBPRO:node droberts$ cf push node -m 128M --random-route
Creating app node in org dave / space dev as droberts@pivotal.io...
Creating route node-mordant-petiteness.cfapps.haas-39.pez.pivotal.io...
Binding node-mordant-petiteness.cfapps.haas-39.pez.pivotal.io to node...
Uploading node...
Uploading app files from: /Users/droberts/pcf-developer-workshop/demo-apps/node
Uploading 579B, 3 files
Done uploading
Starting app node in org dave / space dev as droberts@pivotal.io...
Downloading ruby_buildpack..
Downloading python_buildpack...
Downloading binary_buildpack..
Downloading java_buildpack_offline...
Downloading nodejs_buildpack...
Downloading staticfile_buildpack...
Downloading go_buildpack...
Downloading php_buildpack..
Downloaded python_buildpack
Downloaded go_buildpack
Downloaded staticfile_buildpack
Downloaded binary_buildpack
Downloaded php_buildpack
```

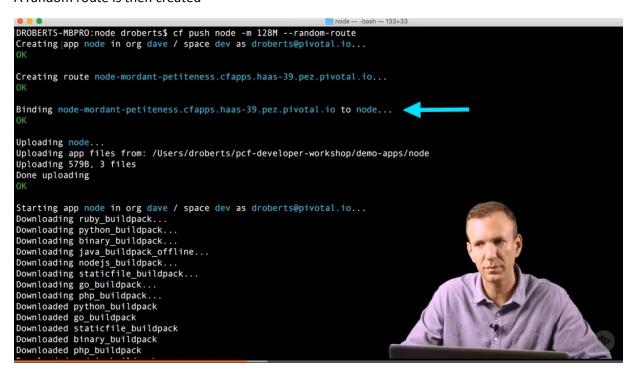
We can use the *\$ cf push <app-name> <memory-size-needed> --random-route* for a randomly generated URI for our deployed application.



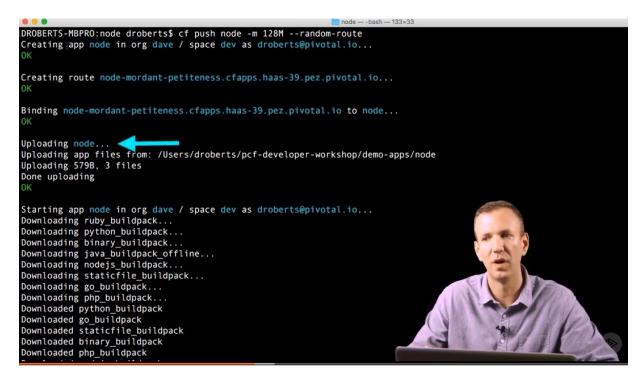
An app is created in PCF called node



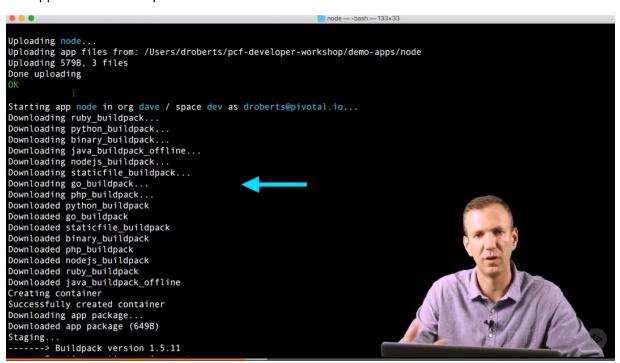
#### A random route is then created



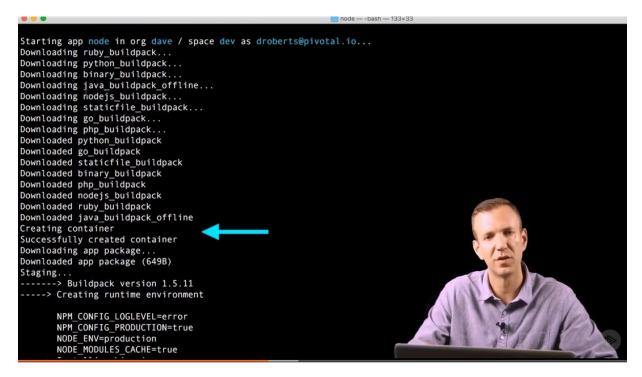
Then our app is bounded to the route created



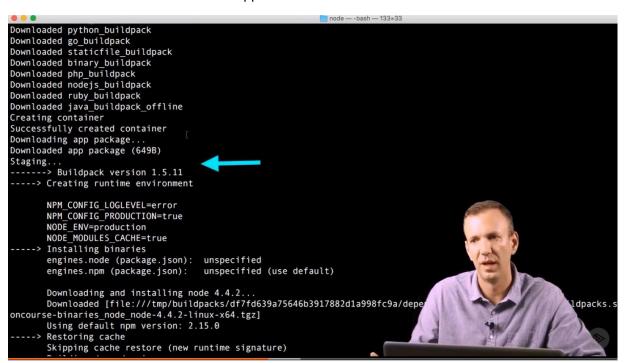
Our application is then uploaded to PCF



Then needed buildpacks are downloaded. PCF is going to determine the needed buildpacks for running your application



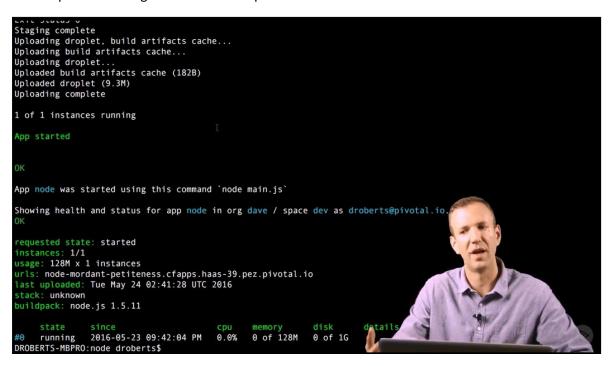
A container is then created to run our application inside in an isolate manner



This is the staging step that determines all the runtime support our app needs to run successfully. A web app might need an app server and this is all rolled up into something called a droplet.

```
NPM_CONFIG_LOGLEVEL=error
        NPM_CONFIG_PRODUCTION=true
        NODE_ENV=production
        NODE_MODULES_CACHE=true
     -> Installing binaries
        engines.node (package.json): unspecified
        engines.npm (package.json):
                                            unspecified (use default)
        Downloading and installing node 4.4.2...
Downloaded [file:///tmp/buildpacks/df7fd639a75646b3917882d1a998fc9a/dependencies/https___pivotal-buildpacks.s
oncourse-binaries_node_node-4.4.2-linux-x64.tgz]
        Using default npm version: 2.15.0
        Restoring cache
        Skipping cache restore (new runtime signature)
Building dependencies
        Pruning any extraneous modules
Installing node modules (package.json)
    -> Caching build
        Clearing previous node cache
Saving 2 cacheDirectories (default):
- node_modules (nothing to cache)
        bower_components (nothing to cache)
        Build succeeded!
           - (empty)
Exit status 0
Staging complete
Uploading droplet, build artifacts cache...
Uploading build artifacts cache...
Uploading droplet.
Uploaded build artifacts cache (182B)
```

The droplet containing all the needed dependencies is created



The droplet is created and then ran within the container, the route gets mapped to that specific application instance and we have our running application. We currently have instance #0 of our application running.

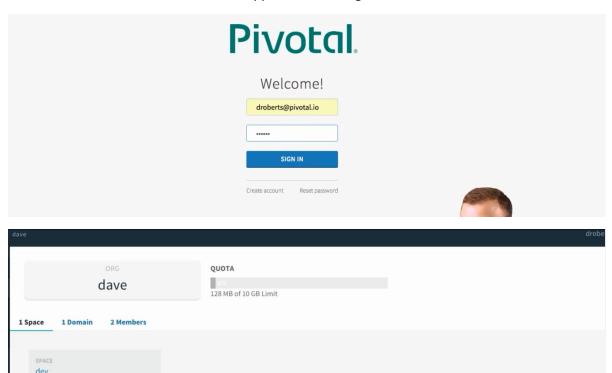
```
DROBERTS-MBPRO:node droberts$ cf apps
Getting apps in org dave / space dev as droberts@pivotal.io...
OK

name requested state instances memory disk urls
node started 1/1 128M 16 node-mordant-petiteness.cfapps.haas-39.pez.pivotal.io
DROBERTS-MBPRO:node droberts$ curl node-mordant-petiteness.cfapps.haas-39.pez.pivotal.io
Hello Node
DROBERTS-MBPRO:node droberts$
```

We can use the *\$ cf apps* command to see all the apps running within a particular organization or **org** and **space**, we can use *\$ curl <app-URL>* to get a response and see that our Hello World application is running.



We can also use the browser to see our application running.



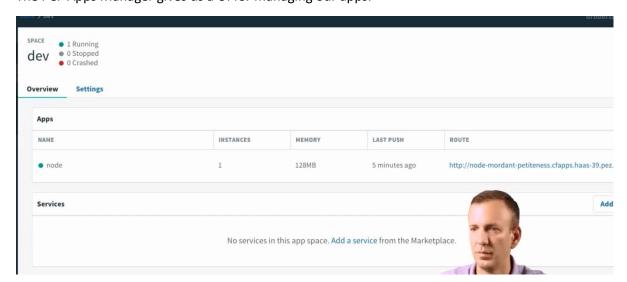
The PCF Apps Manager gives us a UI for managing our apps.

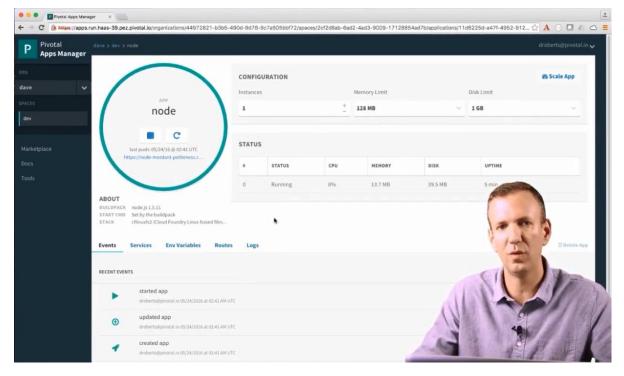
SERVICES

0

10

1% of Org Quota





We see a lot of the information we specified via the CLI when creating our app.





### Software is Changing Industries













### Mobile Trends in the Enterprise

20%

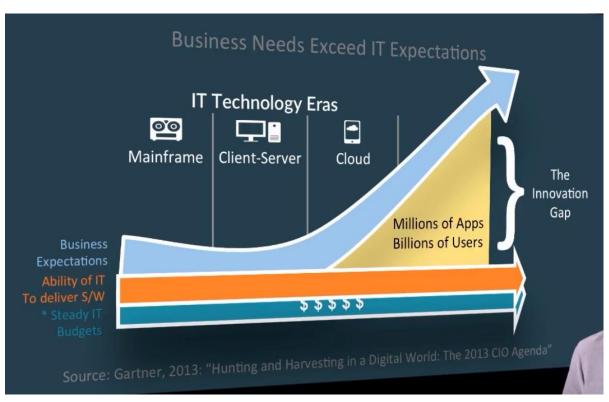
2013 20% of enterprise apps are mobile



2017 90% of enterprise apps will be desktop and mobile



Source: Gartner predicts

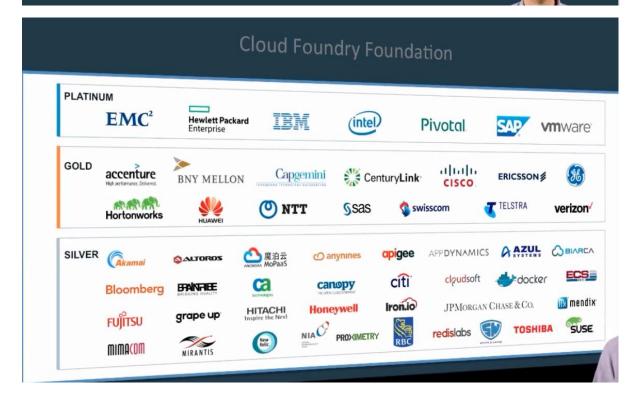




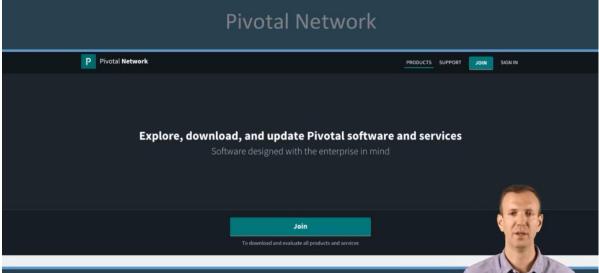
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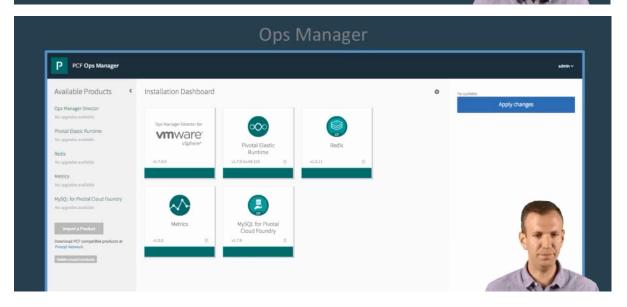
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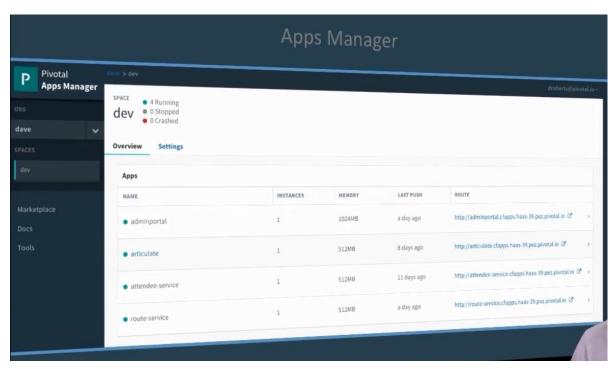








We have also simplified the install experience, and manage your PCF deployments and services used with your apps.





Self Serve Platform for Developers

cf push
Service Marketplace
Microservice Ready

**Pivotal Cloud Foundry Core Tenets** 

**Operationally Robust** 

Elastic Scale
High Availability
Metrics
Logs
Quotas

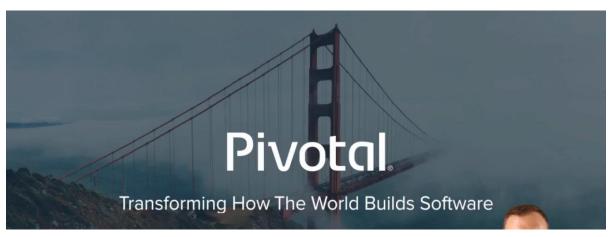


Pivotal Cloud Foundry Core Tenets

laaS Independent

AWS
VMware
Openstack
Azure





## **Pivotal Cloud Foundry**

Introduction Recap

