

How to create Liferay DXP Docker Images The first step towards OpenShift and K8s



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Presentation Topics



Overview



Liferay's standard Docker images



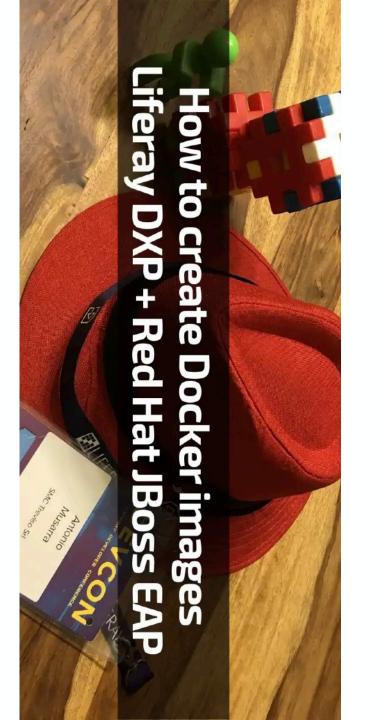
Extension of the liferay-docker project

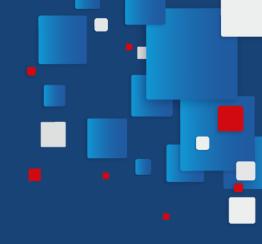


Requirements

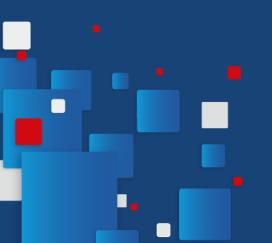


How to create the Docker Image





Overview







Overview Introduction to Liferay and Docker

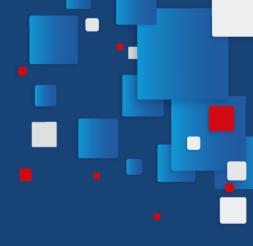
- Docker has become increasingly popular in today's development lifecycle, providing an automated way to package software and its dependencies into a standardized unit that can be shared across multiple platforms.
- With this presentation I want to take you by the hand and lead you to the construction of a Docker image of Liferay DXP installed on Red Hat JBoss EAP.
- Some of you will know that October 13, 2020 was Liferay DXP version 7.3 released, and I'm sure you'll be pleased to know that I dedicated this presentation to creating the image with the latter Liferay version installed on the latest version of JBoss EAP 7.3.



Presentation Topics

- Overview
- Liferay's standard Docker images
- **Extension of the liferay-docker project**
- **Requirements**
 - ✓ How to create the Docker Image





Liferay's standard Docker images

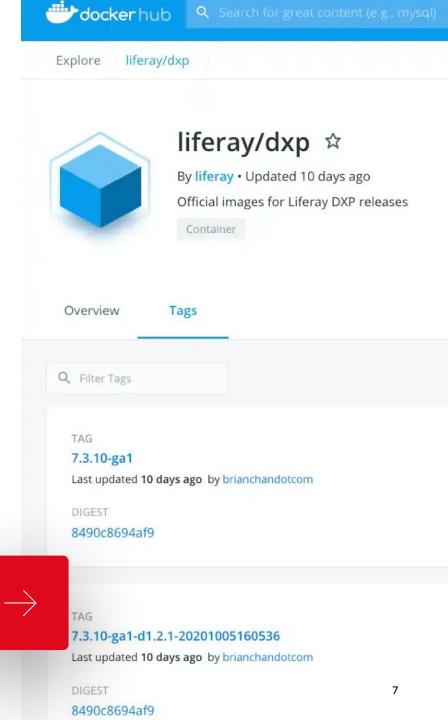


Introduction to Liferay and Docker





- ☑ Liferay Portal (Community Edition)
- ☑ Liferay DXP
- ☑ Liferay Commerce
- ☑ Snapshot of the Liferay Portal



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Liferay's standard Docker images

<u>Liferay Workspace</u>, however, it does provide an easy way to integrate Docker development into your own existing workflow with prepackaged Gradle activities or tasks. Thanks to the Liferay Workspace we can perform the following activities.

- ☑ Creating a Docker container based on a standard image. provided via Docker Hub
- **☑** Container configuration
- Interact with the container
- **☑** Liferay Commerce
- ☑ Creating a custom Liferay image

All detailed information is available on the official documentation by Liferay Leveraging Docker.

```
> Task :buildDockerImage
   Building image using context
    '/Users/antoniomusarra/Progetti/MyProjects/Liferay/sources,
    patching-tool-via-docker/build/docker'.
   Using tag 'liferay-dxp-patching-tool-via-docker-liferay:7.7
   Step 1/6: FROM liferay/dxp:7.2.10.1-sp1
    ---> 99e1d1d75b0d
    Step 2/6 : ENV LIFERAY_WORKSPACE_ENVIRONMENT=local
    ---> Using cache
    ---> 79769a5abc19
    Step 3/6 : COPY --chown=liferay:liferay deploy /mnt/liferay
    ---> Using cache
    ---> 531497a63f5d
   Step 4/6 : COPY --chown=liferay:liferay scripts /mnt/lifera
    ---> Using cache
    ---> 2bdba70a7cb7
    Step 5/6 : COPY --chown=liferay:liferay configs /home/lifer
    ---> Using cache
    ---> 0bea14f39898
   Step 6/6 : COPY --chown=liferay:liferay 100_liferay_image_s
    /usr/local/liferay/scripts/pre-configure/100_liferay_image_
    ---> Using cache
    ---> 2f9f40c7e7fc
    Successfully built 2f9f40c7e7fc
   Successfully tagged liferay-dxp-patching-tool-via-docker-
    liferay:7.2.10.1-sp1
     reated image with ID '2f9f40c7e7fc'.
      Task :createDockerContainer
     reated container with ID 'liferay-dxp-patching-tool-via-do
35 > Task :startDockerContainer
36 Starting container with ID 'liferay-dxp-patching-tool-via-
```

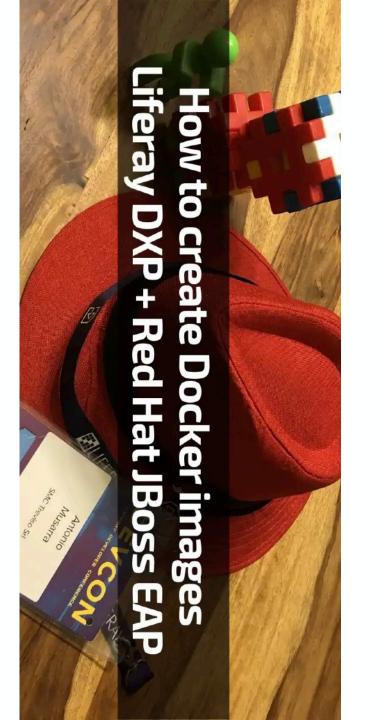
liferay'.

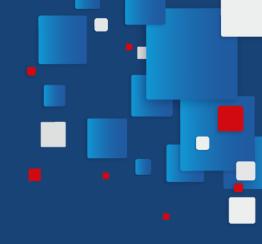
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Presentation Topics

- Overview
- Liferay's standard Docker images
- Extension of the liferay-docker project
- Requirements
 - ✓ How to create the Docker Image





Liferay DXP + JBoss EAP Docker image creation process







Liferay produces its own official Docker images via the published project on GitHub which is called <u>liferay-docker</u>, not very well known. These images are created with the Apache Tomcat bundle only.

Instead, the <u>need is to create a Docker image where Liferay</u> is installed on JBoss EAP.

However, it is advisable to create the new image while keeping the "services offered" from the official images produced by Liferay (see: file system, environment variables, support for running pre-start scripts, etc.).







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To achieve this, it is enough to extend the **liferay-docker** project so that it is possible:

- **☑** push the Docker image created to a repository;
- ☑ install the Liferay Patching Tool, Fix Pack, Hot Fix and Security Fix Pack directly during the build phase;
- ✓ run the JBoss EAP Patch installation.



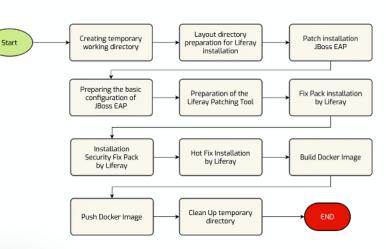


The object of the extension is the **build_local_image.sh** script. This is responsible the execution of the operations indicated above, of which the last are optional. The diagram shown in the following figure illustrates the various stages of the Liferay Docker image building process.

The creation of the Docker image follows the Liferay installation process on JBoss EAP as described by the official Liferay document called <u>Installing on JBoss EAP</u>.

The software needed to create the image can be downloaded as an archive <u>liferay-docker-1.0.2.zip</u>.

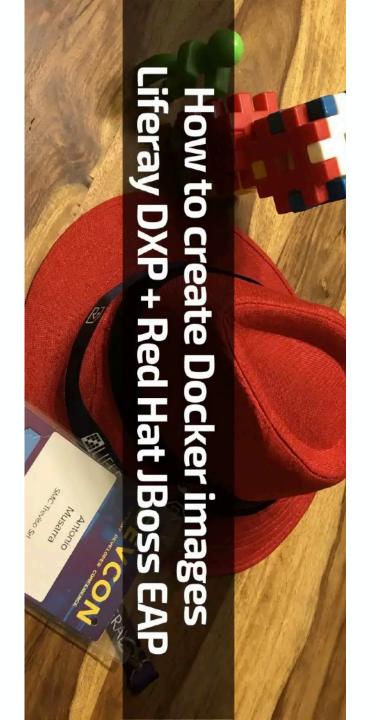


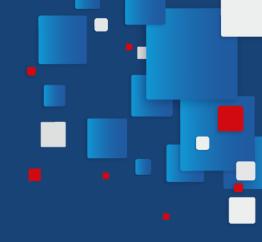


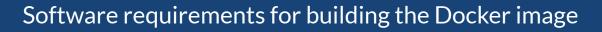


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- Requirements
 - How to create the Docker Image















So that you can successfully complete the image creation Docker, a number of software requirements must be met for the machine dedicated to the build operation. The software requirements to be met are the following.

- ☑ Unix/Linux/macOS Operating System with Bash shell (at least from the version 3.x).
- ✓ Docker Engine 18.x, 19.x or 20.x.
- ☑ Git 2.x (optional).
- ☑ JDK 1.8 0 11.



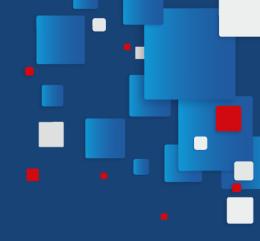


As for Docker, you can install Docker Desktop on your own workstation, available for both Microsoft operating systems and Apple operating systems. I recommend installing the stable version avoiding the edge version, this is useful for experimenting with the latest features.

If you have already installed Docker, check the version on your system using the docker version command making sure the version is in range indicated by the requirements. An example of the command output is shown by the figure in the side. In this case the version is 20.10.5, this version meet the requirements

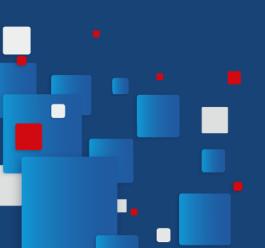
docker version Client: Docker Engine - Community Cloud integration: 1.0.12 Version: 20.10.5 API version: 1.41 Go version: go1.13.15 Git commit: 55c4c88 Built: Tue Mar 2 20:13:00 OS/Arch: darwin/amd64 Context: default Experimental: true Server: Docker Engine - Community Engine: Version: 20.10.5 API version: 1.41 (minimum version Go version: go1.13.15 Git commit: 363e9a8 Built: Tue Mar 2 20:15:47 OS/Arch: linux/amd64 Experimental: false containerd: Version: 1.4.4 GitCommit: 05f951a3781f4f2c1911 rsion: 1.0.0-rc93 tCommit: 12644e614e25b05da6fd ker-init: Version: 0.19.0GitCommit: de40ad0

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Dependency downloads







Dependency downloads

The image creation process requires the following to be available bundle.

- ☑ Liferay DXP WAR
- ☑ Liferay DXP Dependencies
- ☑ Liferay DXP OSGi Dependencies
- ✓ Liferay Patching Tool

- ☑ Liferay DXP Fix Pack (optional)
- ☑ Liferay DXP Hot Fix (optional)
- ☑ Liferay DXP Security Pack (optional)
- ☑ Red Hat JBoss EAP
- Red Hat JBoss EAP Patch (optional)



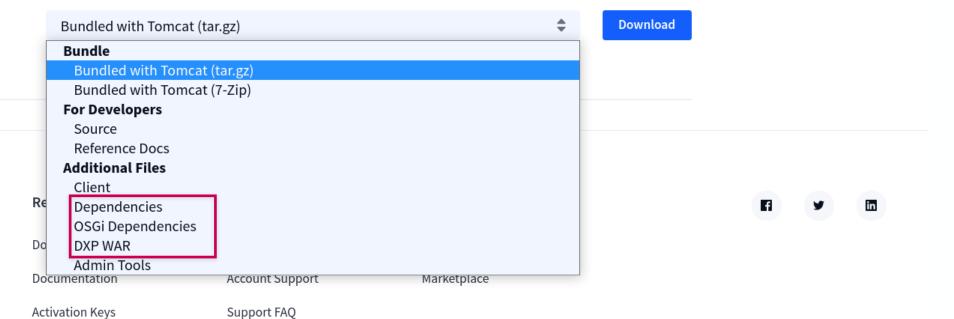
Dependency downloads

Oct 13, 2020 Liferay DXP 7.3 and Liferay Commerce 3.0

LESA

DXP Release Highlights | Commerce Release Highlights

Liferay DXP 7.3 is now bundled with Liferay Commerce 3.0. An additional subscription is required to activate Liferay Commerce.



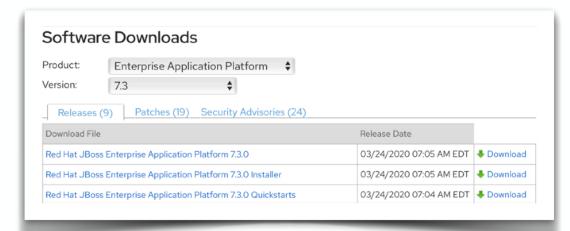
#LRBC2021 @antonio_musarra



Dependency downloads

As for the JBoss EAP bundle, this can be downloaded in GA version and any patches from the RedHat Customer Portal.

For this presentation, the reference version of Liferay is DXP 7.3 and that of RedHat JBoss is 7.3. The table below shows in detail the list of required dependencies that we will use for the build the image.

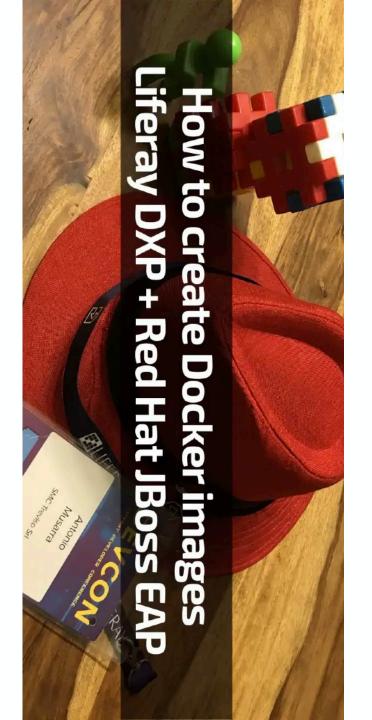


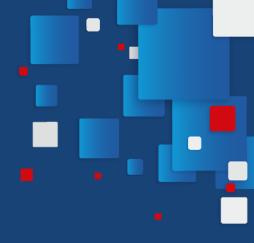
Artifact Name	File Name	Version	Source
Liferay DXP WAR	liferay-dxp-7.3.10-ga1-20200930160533946.war	7.3.10 GA1	Liferay Customer Portal
Liferay DXP Dependencies	liferay-dxp-dependencies-7.3.10-ga1-20200930160533946.zip	7.3.10 GA1	Liferay Customer Portal
Liferay DXP OSGi Dependencies	liferay-dxp-osgi-7.3.10-ga1-20200930160533946.zip	7.3.10 GA1	Liferay Customer Portal
Liferay Patching Tool	patching-tool-3.0.22.zip	3.0.2	Liferay Customer Portal
Liferay DXP Fix Pack	liferay-fix-pack-dxp-1-7310.zip	7.3.10 SP1	Liferay Customer Portal
RedHat JBoss EAP	jboss-eap-7.3.0.zip	7.3.0 GA	RedHat Customer Portal
RedHat JBoss EAP Patch	jboss-eap-7.3.6-patch.zip	7.3.6 GA	RedHat Customer Portal



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A real scenario





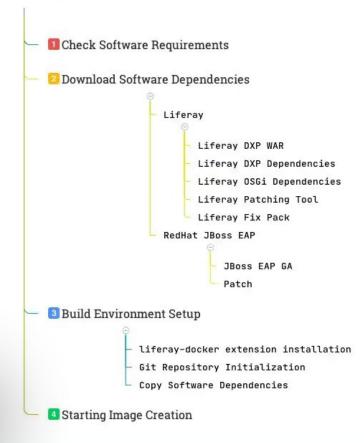


We will see what are the steps to create your own Docker image Liferay + JBoss EAP, assuming the following scenario.

Let's say we want to build a Liferay DXP 7.3 GA 1 Docker image with JBoss EAP 7.3.0 as application server and want to apply the Liferay Fix Pack 1 and the patch 7.3.6 JBoss EAP. To obtain this result it is necessary proceed with the steps shown in the diagram shown below.

We assume that we have successfully performed the first step and the second step, for which I recommend to review Requirements and Download dependencies. For the rest of the steps, execute the commands indicated in order from the console (Bash).

Image Creation Step Docker Liferay





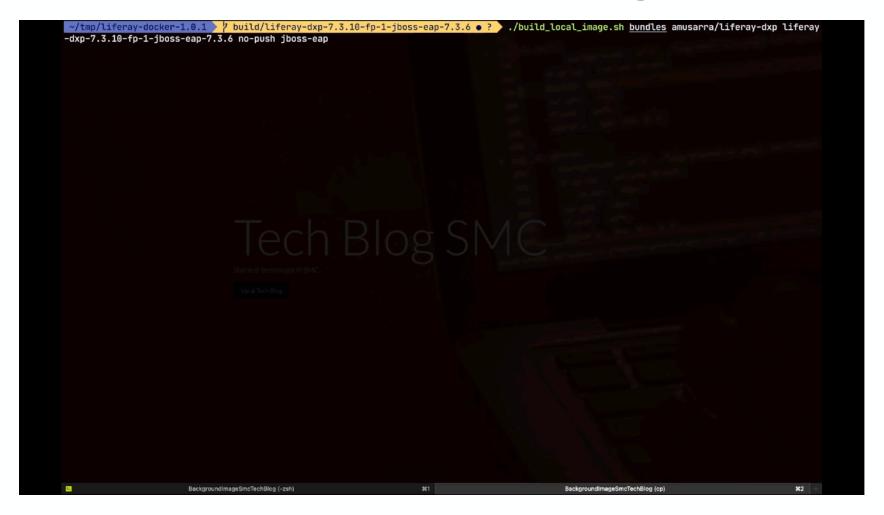


```
• • •
# Step 3.1 Installing the liferay-docker project extension
# - The zip file of the project from the network via URL https://github.com/smclab/liferay-docker/archive/v1.0.1.zip
$ unzip ~/Downloads/liferay-docker-1.0.2.zip
# Step 3.2 Initializing the Git Repository
# - Replace the Git repository URL with your own
# - Give the branch a name that is possibly explanatory
$ cd liferay-docker-1.0.2
$ git init
$ git add .
$ git commit -m "Initial import liferay-docker image builder"
$ git checkout -b build/liferay-dxp-7.3.10-fp-1-jboss-eap-7.3.6
# Step 3.3 Preparing the directory that will contain the bundles
$ cp -a ~/Downloads/bundles .
# Step 4 Running the image build process
# - specify the name of your repository (in this case replace amusarra/liferay-dxp)
# - the version of the docker image tag should be as explanatory as possible.
     In this case it is liferay-dxp-7.3.10-fp-1-jboss-eap-7.3.6 which corresponds with the branch name
$ ./build_local_image.sh bundles amusarra/liferay-dxp liferay-dxp-7.3.10-fp-1-jboss-eap-7.3.6 no-push jboss-eap
```

Essential Steps for Creating Docker Liferay DXP 7.3.10 FP 1 + JBoss EAP 7.3.6











At the end of step 4, then the execution of the build_local_image.sh script, using the docker images command you can verify the new image just created (see figure below).

~/tmp/liferay-docker-1.0.1 > build/liferay-dxp-7.3.10-fp-1-jboss-eap-7.3.6 ● ? docker images							
REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE			
amusarra/liferay-dxp	liferay-dxp-7.3.10-fp-1-jboss-eap-7.3.6	9c6fc305bf12	7 hours ago	2.34GB			
amusarra/liferay-dxp	liferay-dxp-7.3.10-fp-1-jboss-eap-7.3.6-202104280326	9c6fc305bf12	7 hours ago	2.34GB			
amusarra/liferay-dxp	liferay-dxp-7.3.10-fp-1-jboss-eap-7.3.6-202104280315	c1e0998b369e	7 hours ago	2.34GB			
nodered/node-red	1.3.1	179893d17974	2 weeks ago	455MB			
emqx/emqx-edge	latest	e6c74c9fae7d	4 weeks ago	145MB			
emqx/emqx-edge	4.2.9	e18ab0b979df	4 weeks ago	90.8MB			
moby/buildkit	buildx-stable-1	be8e8392f56c	2 months ago	123MB			
amusarra/artemis-adoptopenjdk-11	latest	7c45e9b033e2	2 months ago	321MB			
nodered/node-red	latest	c060f9cb7fd5	2 months ago	456MB			
mysql	5.6.50	6e68afc1976f	3 months ago	302MB			
postgres	9.6.10	89bf0dc0dee0	2 years ago	229MB			
store/oracle/database-enterprise	12.2.0.1	12a359cd0528	3 years ago	3.44GB			
~/tmp/liferay-docker-1.0.1 > ∤ bu	ild/liferay-dxp-7.3.10-fp-1-jboss-eap-7.3.6 ● ?	10:15:55 5.	33G RAM 100%	hdd \langle 3.			

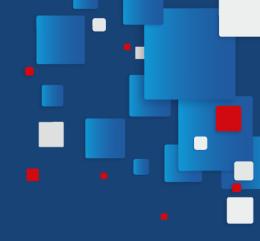


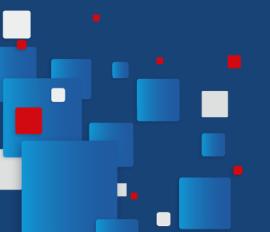


The advantage of initializing the build environment as Git repository, lies in the fact that once it is established that it works of the newly created image, after performing the commit and push operations, we can build the specific version at any time image.

Another advantage of using Git for versioning of image creation it is immediately evident when using the docker image inspect <imageid> command. The Docker image labels report information about the commit hash and the url of the repository, as shown in the figure below.

```
"Image": "sha256:554f0c88bb1667e826c59b0292f69851d634241a5a598c7a413b29e2c43c61b6"
    "Volumes": null,
    "WorkingDir": "/opt/liferay",
    "Entrypoint": [
        "/bin/sh",
        "/usr/local/bin/liferay_entrypoint.sh"
    'OnBuild": null,
        "org.label-schema.build-date": "2020-10-06T23:59:59Z",
        "org.label-schema.name": "amusarra-liferay-dxp-7.2.10-fp-8",
        "org.label-schema.schema-version": "1.0",
        org.label-schema.vcs-ref": "57b04cb55cd31aae7736a73a98d6b25cfc86ba42",
        "org.label-schema.vcs-url": "https://git.smc.it/antonio.musarra/liferay-docker.git",
        "org.label-schema.vendor": "Liferay, Inc.",
        "org.label-schema.version": "liferay-dxp-7.2.10-fp-8"
"DockerVersion": "19.03.13".
"Author": ""
"Config": {
```





Test a Liferay DXP 7.3 + JBoss EAP 7.3 Docker Image







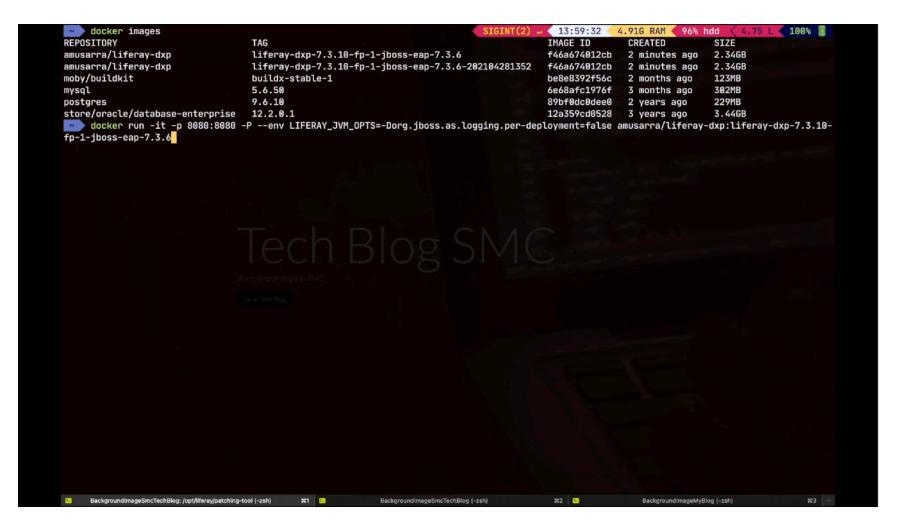
In order to perform a verification of the newly created image, it is enough run the docker run -it {<imageid> I <image name>} command. From the logs shown in console we can check if the Liferay instance does not go up correctly.

Using the docker ps command, and looking at the **status** column we should see initially the **health: starting** value which should become **healthy** when the Liferay service is on, as shown by the two figures below.

```
build/liferay-dxp-7.3.10-fp-1-jboss-eap-7.3.6 • ? docker ps
CONTAINER ID
             IMAGE
                                                                                                     CREATED
                                                                                                                     STATUS
         PORTS
                                                                                                             NAMES
3dc43cfb4053 amusarra/liferay-dxp:liferay-dxp-7.3.10-fp-1-jboss-eap-7.3.6 "/bin/sh -c /usr/loc..." 4 minutes ago
                                                                                                                    Up 4 minutes (health: st
        0.0.0.0:8080->8080/tcp, 0.0.0.0:55002->8000/tcp, 0.0.0.0:55001->8009/tcp, 0.0.0.0:55000->11311/tcp
 ~/tmp/liferay-docker-1.0.1 > ∤ build/liferay-dxp-7.3.10-fp-1-jboss-eap-7.3.6 • ?
                                                                                  docker ps
CONTAINER ID
              IMAGE
                                                                                                     CREATED
                                                                                                                     STATUS
PORTS
             amusarra/liferay-dxp:liferay-dxp-7.3.10-fp-1-jboss-eap-7.3.6 "/bin/sh -c /usr/loc..."
                                                                                                                     Up 5 minutes (healthy)
0.0.0.0:8080->8080/tcp, 0.0.0.0:55002->8000/tcp, 0.0.0.0:55001->8009/tcp, 0.0.0.0:55000->11311/tcp
 ·/tmp/liferay-docker-1.0.1 > // build/liferay-dxp-7.3.10-fp-1-jboss-eap-7.3.6 ● ?
                                                                                          14:05:52
```











Resources

The extension of the <u>liferay-docker</u> project is available on the <u>SMC</u> GitHub repository. To follow I leave a series of resources that are the reference point for contents of this presentation.

- <u>✓ Leveraging Docker</u> (source Liferay)
- ☑ Creating a Liferay DXP Docker Container (source Liferay)
- ☑ Configuring a Docker Container (source Liferay)
- ☑ <u>Deploying Liferay DXP Using Docker</u> (source Liferay)
- Musarra's Blog)
 Musarra's Blog





Until next time

Welcome to the end!

I have tried to show the easiest way to create our custom Liferay images using the project that Liferay itself uses to create its Docker images.

This is the first step required to install Liferay in environments such as OpenShift or K8S.



Q&A



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