



Hewlett Packard
Enterprise

Codar/Cloud Service Automation

Software version: 1.70/4.70

For Microsoft Windows® and Linux operating systems

Docker Cloud

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Introduction

The containerization technology is rapidly emerging and inspiring many software companies to adopt and use it in their DevOps tool chain to get maximum resource utilization and reduce time-to-market. Docker containerization has become habitual than a buzzword. Docker Cloud offers container datacenter for the application and operations team to install or deploy software; and application with pre-baked dependencies inside a container ensures the application deployment certainty. This whitepaper describes how HPE Cloud Service Automation (CSA) and HPE Codar are integrated with Docker Cloud and the benefits the end-user will get by using this integration. HPE CSA is primarily used by the IT Ops or Central IT for providing IaaS & PaaS for their LOB's or application team. HPE Codar offers release pipeline automation along with deployment automation intelligence. Both the products can utilize Docker Cloud platform to deploy containers which have software or application in them.

Configuration Requirements

The following configurations must be completed, tested and should be operational before you proceed with the integration:

- Configure HPE Codar.
- Configure Docker Cloud
- Configure HPE Operations Orchestration.

Supported versions

The following table shows the major components required to use this implementation.

Component	Supported version	Recommended version
HPE Codar	1.70	1.70
HPE Operations Orchestration	10.22 and later	10.60 with the following HPE Operations Orchestration: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• oo10-base-cp-1.8.0.jar• oo10-cloud-cp-1.8.2.jar• oo10-hpe-solutions-cp-1.8.2.jar• oo10-sa-cp-1.2.2.jar• oo10-sm-cp-1.0.3.jar• oo10-virtualization-cp-1.8.0.jar
Docker Cloud	1.2	1.2

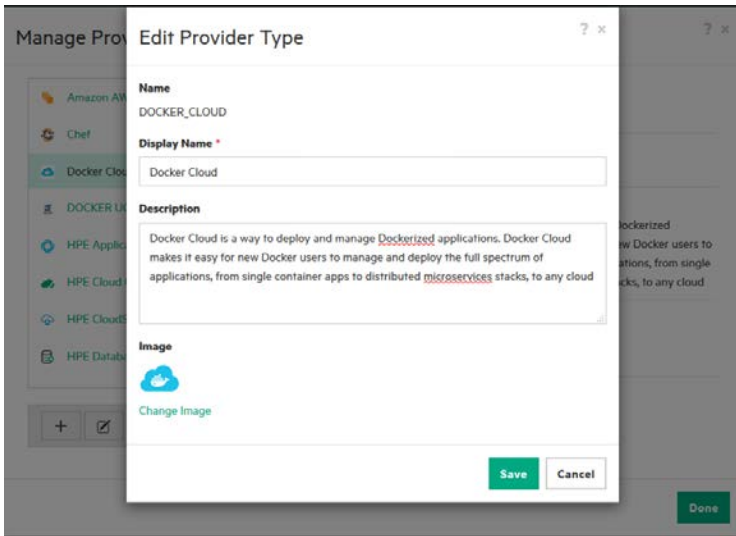
Configure Docker Cloud Resource Provider

Docker Cloud resource provider can be used to integrate with Docker Cloud 1.2 to import image as component and spawn containers across multiple nodes configured as part of Docker Cloud. Docker Cloud endpoints with credentials and can be configured within HPE CSA and HPE Codar through OOTB resource provider.

Creating Docker Cloud Provider Type

1. Login to HPE Codar/ CSA.
2. Click Provider tile.
3. Click Manage Provider Types and Click "+" icon to add new provider.
4. In Create Provider Type window enter the Display Name and description (optional).
5. Click Create to complete.

Note: Please make sure that the Display Name is DOCKER CLOUD, so that there are no CODAR/CSA update issues.




Edit Resource Provider ? x

Provider Type
Docker Cloud

Display Name *
Docker Cloud Data Center

Description

Image

[Change Image](#)

Access Point Configuration

Service Access Point *
https://cloud.docker.com ?

User ID *
docker_user

Password *
●●●●●●

Confirm Password *
●●●●●●



Enabled ?

Save **Cancel**

Instructions:
Provide the Docker Cloud endpoint and credentials to connect to the Docker Cloud server.

Service Access Point: Docker Cloud HTTPS endpoint.
User ID: Docker ID
Password: Docker Cloud API Key

Fig: 1 → Docker Cloud Resource Provider

 **Docker Cloud Data Center** 

Overview **Properties** **Environments** **Resource Offerings** **Resource Pools** **Components**

Properties **Create**





<p>Proxy Host web-proxy.com Hostname of the Proxy Server</p>	String 
<p>Proxy Password Not Set Password of the Proxy Server</p>	String 
<p>Proxy Port 8080 Port of the Proxy Server</p>	String 
<p>Proxy Username Not Set Username of the Proxy Server</p>	String 

Fig: 2 → Additional properties to configure “Docker Cloud” endpoints and credentials.

Pre-requisites

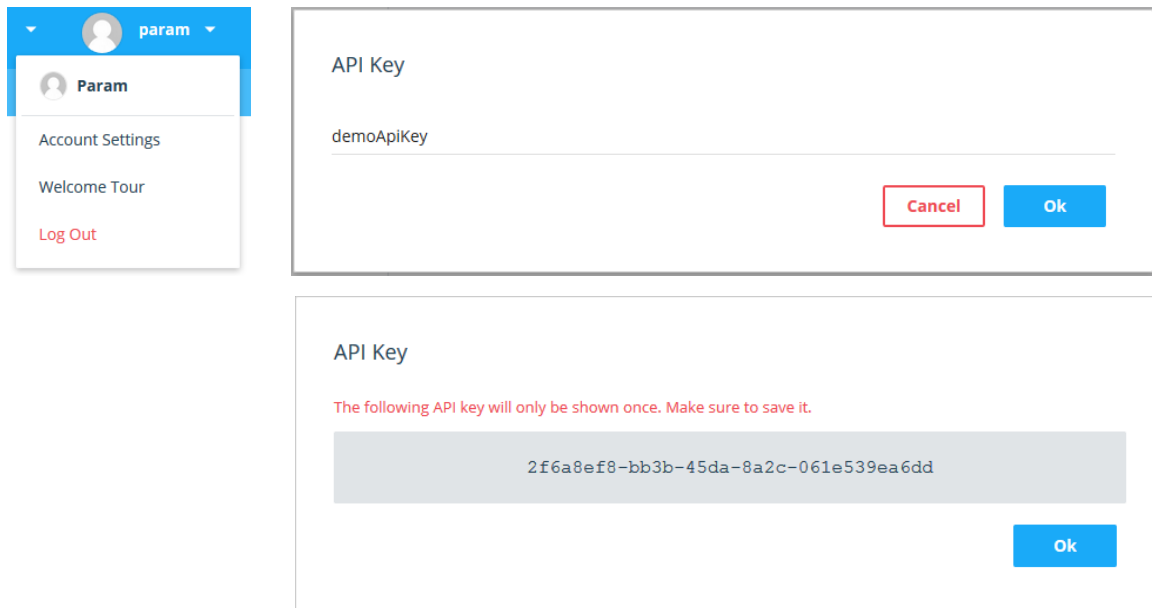
Docker Cloud API Key

Docker Cloud currently offers an **HTTP REST API** and a **Websocket Stream API** which are used by both the [Web UI](#) and the [CLI](#).

To make requests to the Docker Cloud API, you should first obtain an API Key for your account. For this, log into Docker Cloud, click on the menu on the upper right corner of the screen, select **Account Settings** and then select **API keys**.

Click **Add API key** and give the label for the API Key and click Ok. Now, you'll see the API Key generated.

Note: API key will only be shown once. Make sure to save it properly.



Now, you'll see newly added API key with the tag name **demoApiKey** in that section

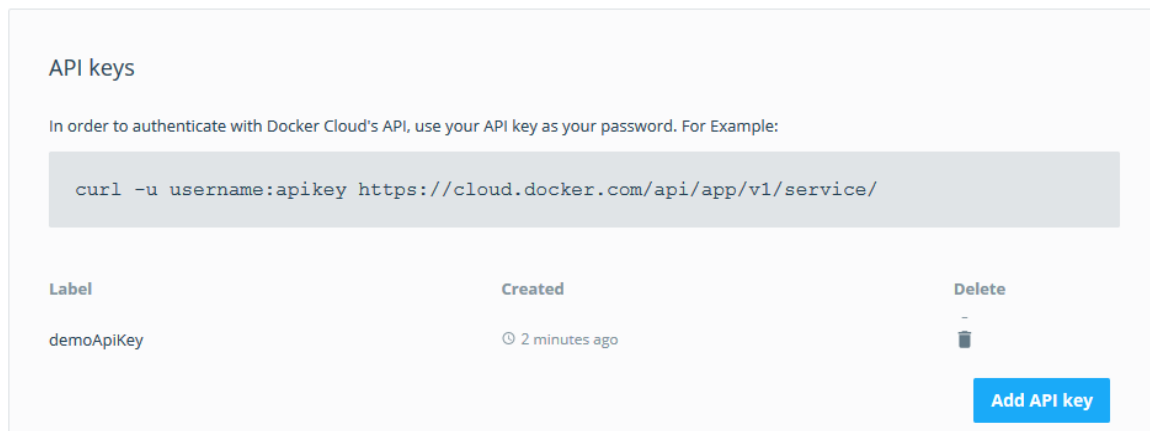


Fig: 3 → Add API Key for the user in Docker Cloud

Docker Cloud Nodes / Nodes Cluster

Before starting deployments of service, we need to have one or more infrastructure node set up under your docker cloud setup. To add, just go to Node cluster under **Infrastructure** and you can either create a node cluster or import existing one on any of the multiple resource provider options available.

Node Clusters / Wizard

NAME	node1
DEPLOY LABELS	Select...
PROVIDER	Amazon Web Services
REGION	Amazon Web Services
VPC	Digital Ocean
SUBNET	Microsoft Azure
SECURITY GROUP	SoftLayer
TYPE/SIZE	Packet
	x default
	t2.nano [1 CPUs, 512 MB RAM]

Node disk size

60 GB

Number of nodes

2 nodes

Launch node cluster

Fig: 4 → Adding Node Cluster in Docker Cloud

Embrace Docker Image as Component

HPE CSA and HPE Codar support topology-based designs. The components are the building blocks for the service blueprints and can be imported from various resources like HPE Operations Orchestration, HPE Server Automation, Chef, Puppet, etc.

In the same fashion, we can either import the component using HPE Operations Orchestration or create the component and then later import the specific operations.

The image names can be mentioned from Docker Cloud's Repositories or Docker Hub.

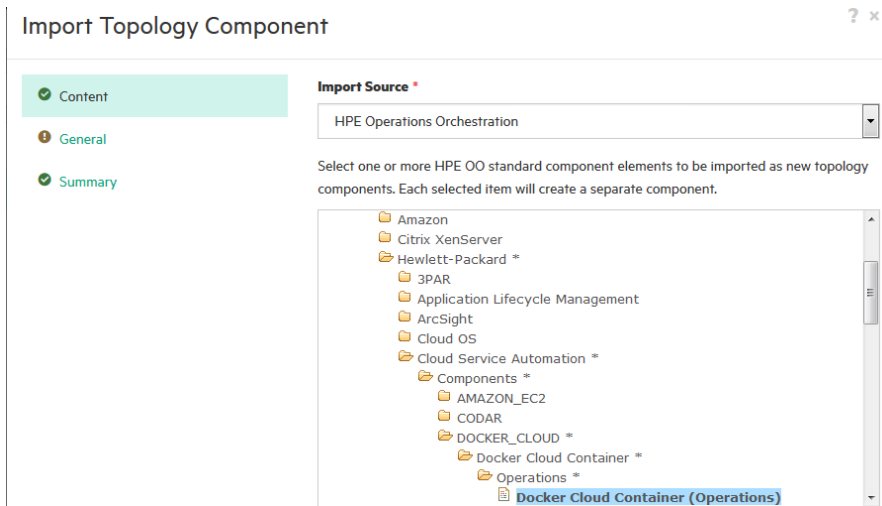


Fig: 4 → Importing Docker Cloud components

Imported Components

The imported component needs to be configured for the relationship, if required, and for setting the capabilities and characteristics. The default operations available are Deploy and Undeploy. Other custom operations can be imported from the content.

The custom operation includes the following:

1. Start Service
2. Get Service
3. Stop Service
4. List Service

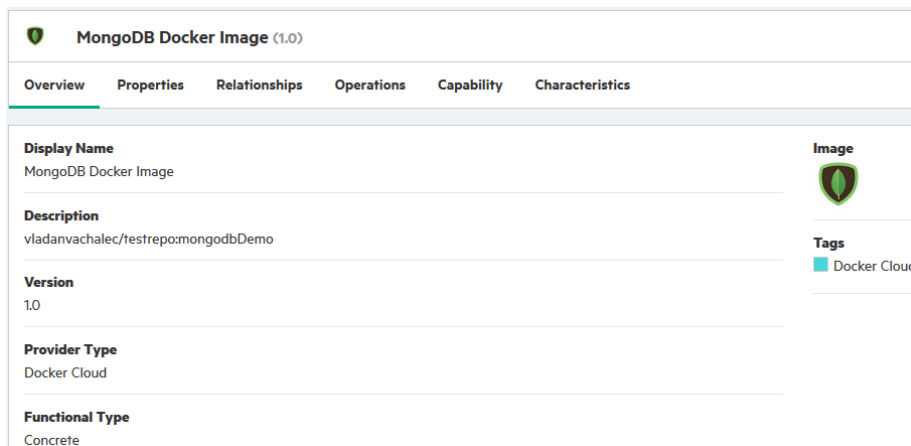


Fig: 5 → Sample Docker Cloud component

Component Properties

The component properties include input, output, and provider properties. The input properties are given below.

Refer the information below to pass inputs to create containers in a non-controlled environment. If it is made visible to consumer, the end-users can pass the docker run options on their own and pass any inputs based on their requirement. They can be hardcoded too and these arguments need not be made visible.

Property	Description
containerSize	(Optional argument) The number of containers to run for this service initially (default: 1)
portsTobeExposed	(Optional argument) An array of objects with port information to be published in the containers for this service, which will be added to the image port information, i.e. {"protocol": "tcp", "inner_port": 80, "outer_port": 80}
serviceName	(Optional argument) A human-readable name for the service, i.e. my-hello-world-app (default: image without namespace)
imageName	(Required argument) The image used to deploy this service in docker format, i.e. tutum/hello-world

You can mask component properties like 'containerSize' from end-user by unchecking the options like 'designer visible and consumer visible'.

Note: Image name should not be modified once set, and it is strongly recommended to create different component for different images.

All the other property values are automatically fetched from the provider property.

MongoDB Docker Image (1.0)		
Overview	Properties	Relationships
Properties		
containerSize Not Set	dockerProxyHost Not Set	imageName Not Set
dockerApiKey [*****]	dockerProxyPassword Not Set	nodePubliIdp Not Set
dockerCloudUrl Not Set	dockerProxyPort Not Set	portsTobeExposed Not Set
dockerId Not Set	dockerProxyUsername Not Set	serviceId Not Set
dockerProtocol Not Set	exposedPorts Not Set	serviceName Not Set

Fig: 6 → Default Component Properties

MongoDB Docker Image (1.0)

Overview Properties Relationships **Operations** Capability Characteristics

Operations

Deploy Service on Docker Cloud
 containerSize, dockerApiKey, dockerCloudUrl, dockerId, dockerProtocol, dockerProxyHost, dockerProxyPassword, dockerProxyPort, dockerProxyUsername, imageName, portsTobeExposed, serviceName

Undeploy Service on Docker Cloud
 dockerApiKey, dockerCloudUrl, dockerId, dockerPassword, dockerProxyHost, dockerProxyPassword, dockerProxyPort, dockerProxyUsername, serviceld

Fig: 7 → Default operations as part of Docker Cloud component

The Deploy operation will have some properties exposed as output properties which can be used further in different components. There is no need to change these property mappings.

The properties include the following:

Output Parameter Mappings

<input type="radio"/>	exposedPorts	exposedPorts Component Property
<input type="radio"/>	nodePublidlp	nodePublidlp Component Property
<input type="radio"/>	serviceld	serviceld Component Property

Fig: 8 → Deploy flow output properties

Application Blueprints

You can create application blueprints by adding the imported components. A sample application blueprint is given below with a component which represents a 'tomcat:8.0' Docker image.

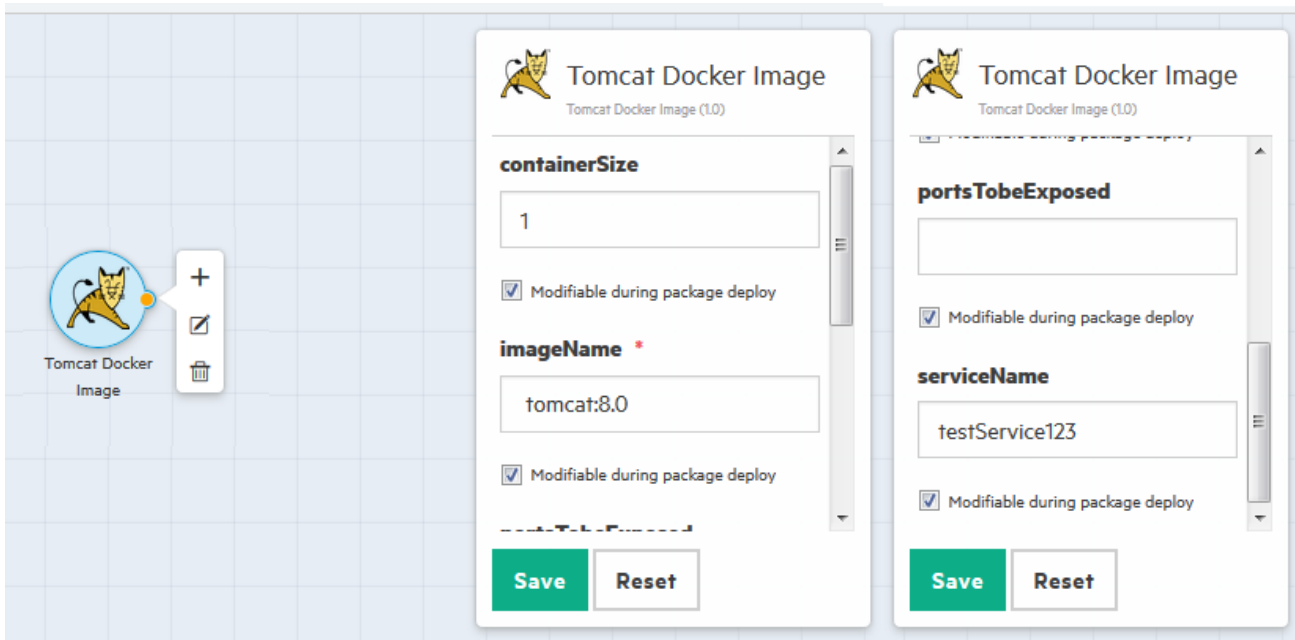


Fig: 9 → Sample Docker image component which represents tomcat application server

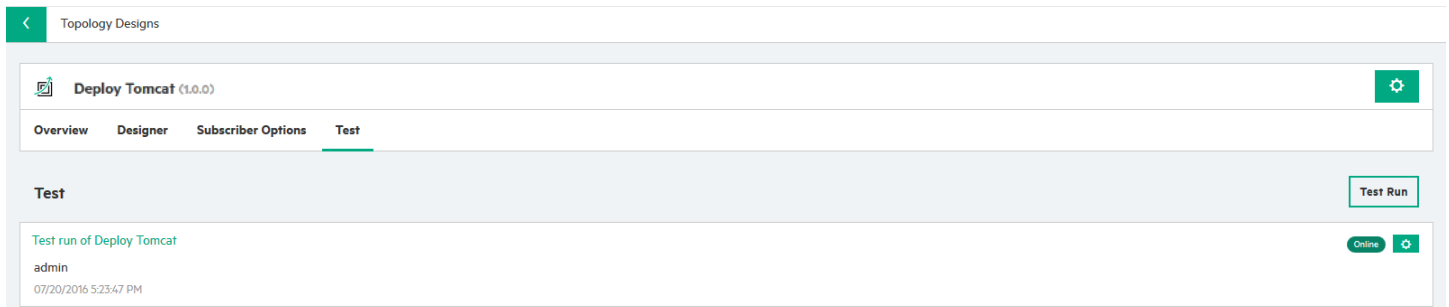


Fig 10: Test Run Result

Test run of Deploy Tomcat (Deployment Status) ⚙️

🟢 Online

Overview Events **Topology** Providers

Topology


🔍

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🔍



Tomcat Docker Image

☰ 📄

Tomcat Docker Image

← Properties

containerSize	1	STRING
exposedPorts	8444	STRING
imageName	tomcat:8.0	STRING
nodePubIdIp	54.173.164.178	STRING
portsToBeExposed		STRING
serviceId	f9ad870a-ba38-43f3-9a78-e425da261520	STRING

Fig 11 → Topology view with output properties like docker service ID, published ports, and IP address it is hosted on.

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