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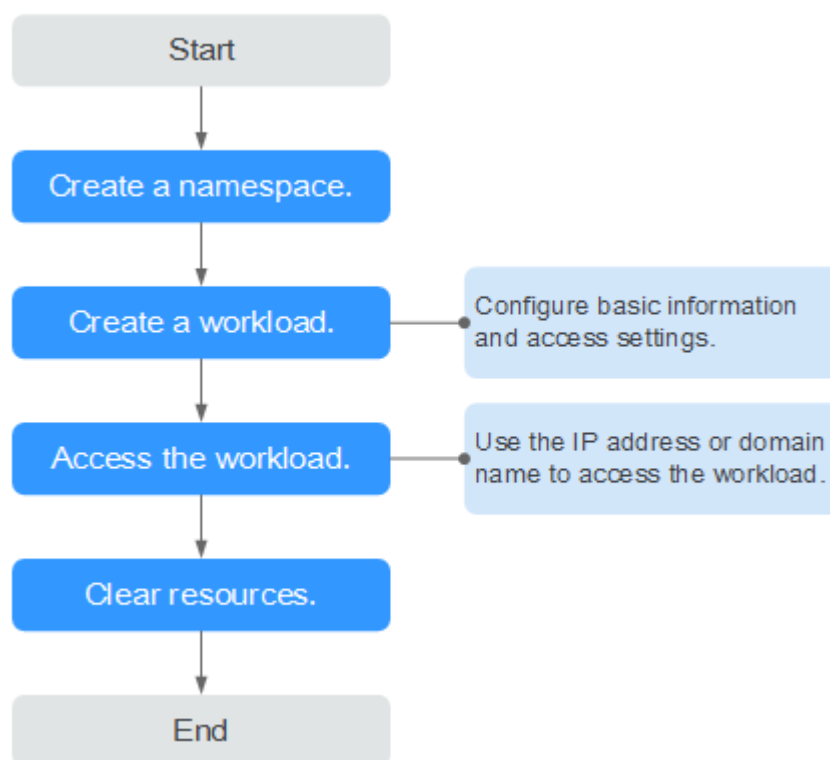
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1 Creating an Nginx Workload

This section describes how to use CCI to deploy an nginx workload. The following figure demonstrates the procedure.



Creating a Namespace

Step 1 Log in to the CCI console.

Step 2 Choose **Namespaces** in the navigation pane and then click **Create** in the **General-computing** namespace area.

Step 3 Enter a namespace name.

Select an existing VPC or create one. You must specify a CIDR block for the new VPC. The recommended CIDR blocks are 10.0.0.0/8-22, 172.16.0.0/12-22, and 192.168.0.0/16-22.

NOTICE

The VPC and subnet CIDR blocks cannot be set to 10.247.0.0/16 because this CIDR block is reserved by CCI for workloads. If you use this CIDR block, IP address conflicts may occur, which may result in workload creation failures or service unavailability. If you do not need to access pods through workloads, you can allocate this CIDR block to a VPC.

Step 4 Configure a subnet CIDR block.

Ensure that there are sufficient available IP addresses. If the number of IP addresses are insufficient, workloads will fail to be created.

Step 5 Click **Create**.

----End

Configuring Basic Information

Step 1 Log in to the CCI console.

Step 2 In the navigation pane, choose **Workloads > Deployments**. On the page displayed on the right, click **Create Deployment**.

Step 3 Specify basic information.

- **Workload Name:** Enter a workload name, for example, **nginx**.
- **Namespace:** Select the namespace created in [Creating a Namespace](#).
- **Pods:** Change the value to **1** in this example.
- **Pod Specifications:** Select the general-computing pod with 0.5-core CPU and 1 GB memory.

* Workload Name: X
Enter 1 to 63 characters starting and ending with a letter or digit. Only lowercase letters, digits, hyphens (-), and periods (.) are allowed. Do not enter two consecutive periods or a period adjacent to a hyphen.

* Namespace: Create Namespace
Available General-computing | CCI-VPC-1928286404 192.168.0.0/16

Description: 0/250

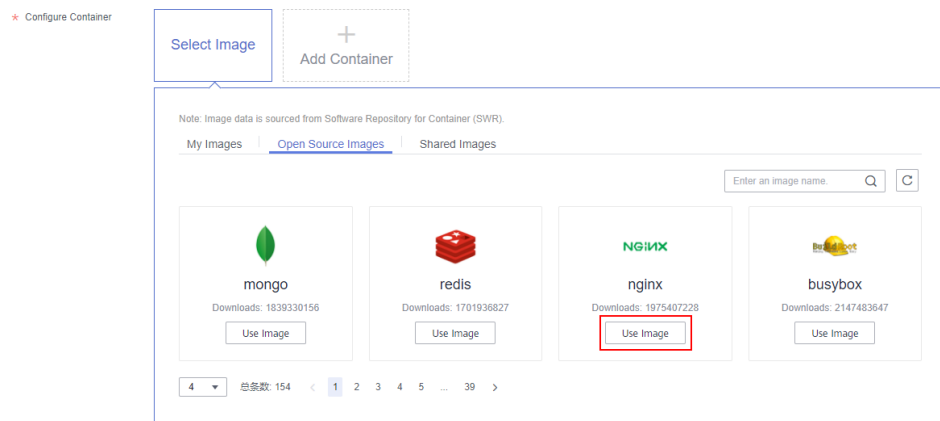
* Pods: +/-

* Pod Specifications: **General-computing**

| 1X | 2X | 4X | 8X | Custom |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| CPU 0.5 cores Memory 1 GB | CPU 1 core Memory 2 GB | CPU 2 cores Memory 4 GB | CPU 4 cores Memory 8 GB | Custom |

- **Configure Container**

Click the **Open Source Images** tab, and select the nginx image. Retain the default image configurations.



----End

Configuring Workload Access Settings

Step 1 Configure workload access settings.

Three options are available, which are:

- **Do not use:** No entry is provided to allow access from other workloads. This mode is ideal for computing scenarios where communications with external systems is not required.
- **Intranet access:** A domain name or internal domain name/virtual IP address is configured for the current workload so that the workload can be accessed by other workloads in the intranet. There are two access modes: Service and ELB.
- **Internet access:** The current workload can be accessed from external systems using ELB.

In this example, set the workload access mode to **Internet access** to allow access to the Nginx workload using the IP address and port of the load balancer.

Set **Service Name** to **nginx**, and select a load balancer. If no load balancer is available, click **Create an enhanced load balancer** to create one.

Set **Ingress Name** to **nginx**, **ELB Protocol** to **HTTP**, and **ELB Port** to **80**.

Access Mode

Access Type: Intranet access Internet access Do not use

An Internet access portal is provided for the workload. Access requests are forwarded through the HTTP protocol and URL. This access mode is suitable for frontend services (such as WordPress). [Learn how to configure Internet access for a workload.](#)

* Service Name:

* Load Balancer: [Create an enhanced load balancer](#) and click refresh to make it available for selection.

ELB Protocol: HTTP/HTTPS TCP/UDP

* Ingress Name:

Public Domain Name:

Access the workload through the public domain name. You need to purchase the public domain name and point the resolved domain name to the EIP address of the selected load balancer. If this parameter is left unspecified, the workload is accessed through the ELB EIP address.

* ELB Port:

To provide HTTPS-based Internet access, select HTTPS. This port is used to access the workload.

Set the workload port to **80** (or another port) and container port to **80**. The container port must be set to 80, which is the same port set for the Nginx image in the container registry.

Set **Mapping Path** to **/** and associate it with the workload access port so that you can access the nginx workload using **ELB IP address:Port**.

* Workload Port Protocol TCP

* Workload Port Settings (Sets the mapping between the workload access port and container port. Access requests are forwarded from the workload domain name:workload access port to the container instance:container port.)

| Workload Access Port | Container Port | Operation |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| <input type="text" value="80"/> | <input type="text" value="80"/> | Delete |

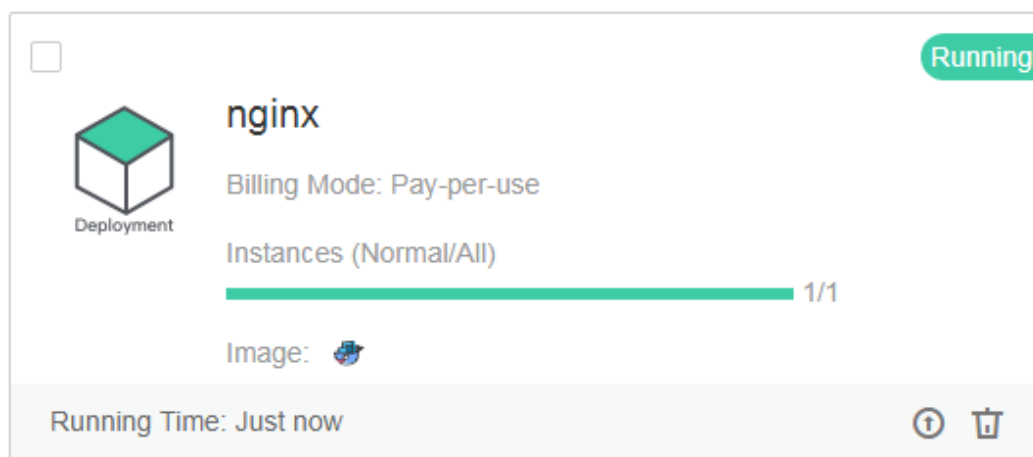
+ Add Port

* HTTP Route Settings (Set the route relationship from the mapping path to the backend workload access port. The Internet access requests are forwarded from the http://public domain name (or ELB EIP address):External port/mapping path to the workload domain name:workload access port.

| Mapping Path | Workload Access Port (TCP Protocol) | Operation |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| <input type="text" value="/"/> | <input type="text" value="80"/> | Delete |

Step 2 Click **Next**. After you confirm the configuration, click **Submit**. Then click **Back to Deployment List**.

In the workload list, if the workload status is **Running**, the workload is created successfully.



----End

Accessing the Workload

After the nginx workload is created, you can access it using a browser.

Step 1 Click the workload name to enter its details page.

Step 2 Click the **Internet access** tab under **Access Settings**, and copy the Internet access address.

Access Settings

[Internet access](#) | [Intranet access](#) | [Events](#)

| Public Network Access Address | EIP | Internal Access Address | Internal Workload Domain Name Address | Protocol |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|----------|
| <input type="text" value="http://192.168.24.162:80/"/> | <input type="text" value="192.168.24.162"/> | <input type="text" value="http://192.168.24.162:80/"/> | <input type="text" value="nginx:80"/> | HTTP |

Step 3 Enter the address in the browser address box.

Welcome to nginx!

If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.

For online documentation and support please refer to nginx.org.
Commercial support is available at nginx.com.


Thank you for using nginx.

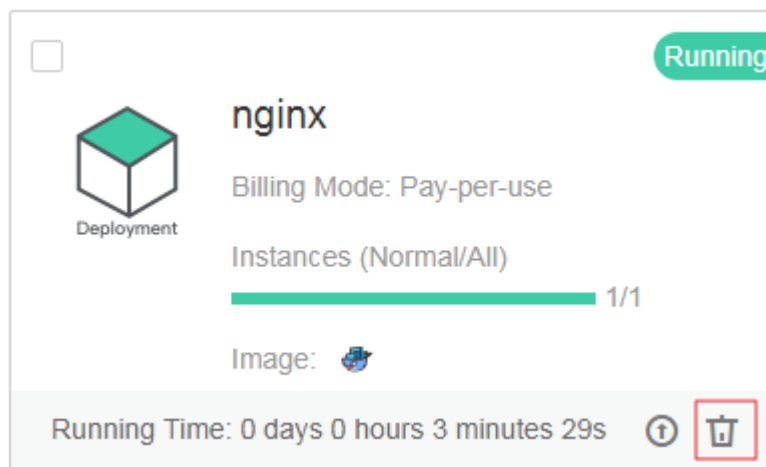
----End

Clearing Resources

You will be charged when the node and workload are running. Therefore, you are advised to clear them in case of resource waste.

Step 1 In the navigation pane of the CCI console, choose **Workloads > Deployments**.

Step 2 Click  in the nginx workload card.



----End