

Cloud Container Instance

Getting Started

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Contents

1 Deploying a Static Web Application Using CCI..... 1

1 Deploying a Static Web Application Using CCI

This section describes how you can use CCI to deploy a static web game application named 2048.

The following table shows the process.

Procedure

Step	Description
Preparations	Sign up for a HUAWEI ID and top up your account.
Step 1: Build an Image and Upload It to the SWR Image Repository	Build an image for the application and push the image to the image repository so that the image can be pulled when a workload is created on CCI.
Step 2: Create a Namespace	You need to create a namespace in CCI for project management.
Step 3: Create a Workload	Configure basic information and access settings.
Step 4: Access the Workload	Use the IP address or domain name to access the workload.
Step 5: Clear Resources	To avoid additional expenses, delete the resources promptly if you no longer need them.

Preparations

- Before you start, sign up for a HUAWEI id and complete real-name authentication. For details, see [Signing Up for a HUAWEI ID and Enabling Huawei Cloud Services](#) and [Getting Authenticated](#).

Step 1: Build an Image and Upload It to the SWR Image Repository

To deploy an application on CCI, build an image for the application and push it to the image repository. Then you can pull the image when creating a workload on CCI.

For details, see [Uploading an Image](#).

Step 2: Create 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 CIDR block and subnet CIDR block cannot be set to 10.247.0.0/16 because this CIDR block is reserved by CCI for workload access. 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 sufficient available IP addresses to create workloads.

Step 5 Click **Create**.

----End

Step 3: Create a Workload

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 from Image**.

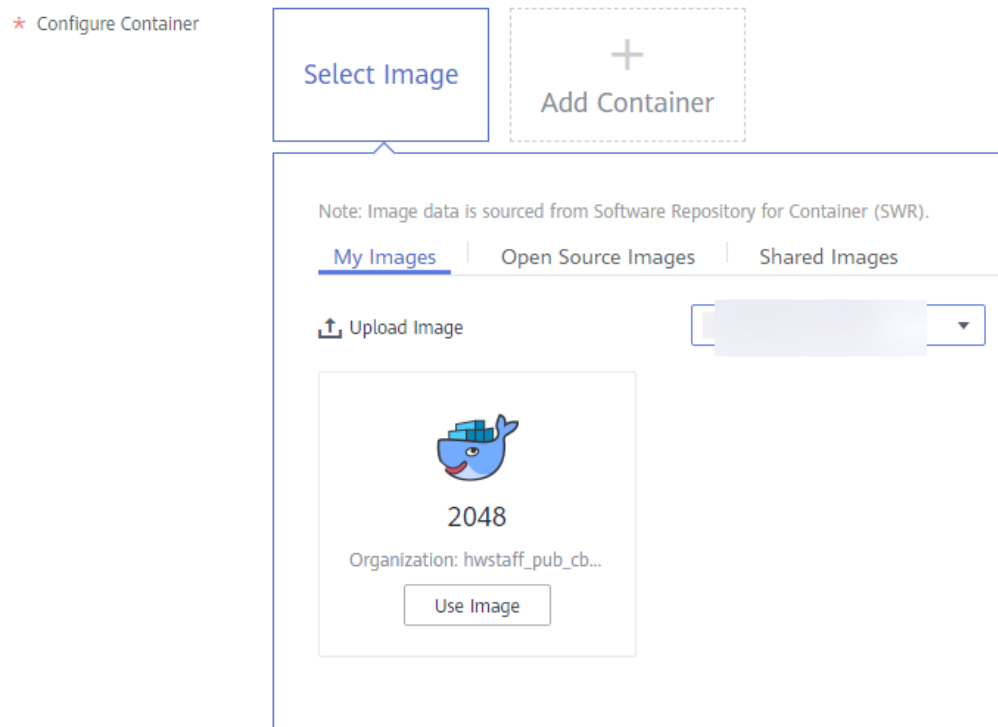
Step 3 Specify basic information.

- **Workload Name:** Enter a workload name, for example, **deployment-2048**.
- **Namespace:** Select an existing namespace.
- **Pods:** Change the value to **1** in this example.
- **Pod Specifications:** Select the general-computing pod with 0.5-core CPU and 1 GiB of memory.

• **Container Settings**

On the **My Images** tab page, select the uploaded **2048** image.

Figure 1-1 Container settings



Step 4 Configure workload access settings.

Three options are available:

- **Do not use:** No entry is provided to allow access from other workloads. This option is ideal for computing scenarios where communication with external systems is not required.
- **Intranet access:** There are two ways to allow the workload to be accessed by other workloads over the private network.
- **Internet access:** The workload is accessed from public networks through load balancers.

In this example, set the workload access option to **Internet access** to allow access to the **2048** workload using the EIP and port of the load balancer.

Set **Service Name** to **deployment-2048**, and select a load balancer. If no load balancer is available, click **Create Shared Load Balancer** to create one.

Set **Ingress Name** to **ingress-2048**, **ELB Protocol** to **HTTP/HTTPS**, and **ELB Port** to **HTTP 8080**.

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 Shared Load Balancer](#)

ELB Protocol: HTTP/HTTPS TCP/UDP

* Ingress Name:

Public Domain Name:

The workload can be accessed through a public domain name. Purchase a public domain name and point the resolved domain name to the EIP of the selected load balancer. If you do not specify this parameter, the workload will be accessed through the load balancer.

* ELB Port:

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

Set **Workload Access 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 **2048** image in the image repository.

Set **Mapping Path** to **/** and associate it with the workload access port so that you can access the **2048** workload using *[Load balancer IP address]:[Port]*.

* Workload Port Protocol: TCP

* Workload Port Settings: (Set 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

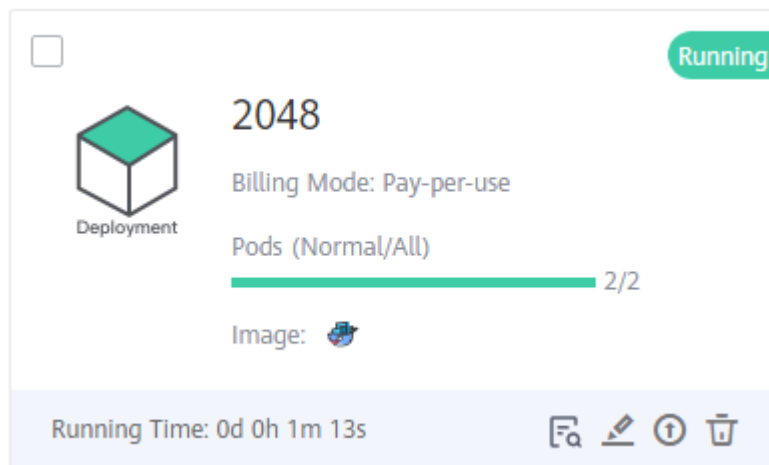
+ Add Port

* HTTP Route Settings: (Set the mapping path and the backend workload access port. Intranet requests can be forwarded through http (https://internal domain name (or ELB VIP):workload access 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 5 Click **Next: Configure Advanced Settings**. 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

Step 4: Access the Workload

After the **2048** workload is created, you can access it using a browser.

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


Step 2 Click  in the **Public Network Access Address** column under **Access Settings** to copy the public network access address.

Access Type	Internal Access Address	Public Network Access Address	Internal Access Address	Internal Workload Domain Name Address	Contain...	Protocol	Certificate	Operation
ClusterIP		 http://...:8080/		 deployment-04880		80 HTTP	--	View Event Update Delete

Step 3 Paste the address in the browser address bar to access it.

----End

Step 5: Clear Resources

Step 1 In the navigation pane, choose **Workloads > Deployments**. On the **Deployments** tab, click  to delete the **2048** workload.

NOTE

To delete the load balancer used by a Service or ingress, delete the Service or ingress on the CCI console, and then delete load balancer on the ELB console.

----End