

Containerization Technologies – TD 5

Step 0: GitLab

The connection is ok!

Step 1: Populate the database automatically

I already done this in the previous practical work. I created a file named 'init.sql' that does exactly the same thing than before, and it is executed when the container is launching (thanks to the docker-entrypoint-initdb.d directory in the database container). First, the sql file, named 'init.sql', slightly modified with more tables and data:

```
Containerization Technologies > TD 5 > init.sql > {} SELECT
1  -- init.sql
2  -- create the database
3  CREATE DATABASE db;
4
5  -- move to the database
6  \l db;
7
8  -- create the table
9  CREATE TABLE courses (course_id serial primary key, title varchar(100), description varchar(200), teacher varchar(100));
10 CREATE TABLE students (student_id serial primary key, fullname varchar(100), age int);
11 CREATE TABLE following (student_id int, course_id int, primary key(student_id, course_id));
12
13 -- insert some data
14 INSERT INTO courses (title, description, teacher) VALUES ('Math', 'Math course', 'Mr. Smith');
15 INSERT INTO courses (title, description, teacher) VALUES ('English', 'English course', 'Mrs. Johnson');
16 INSERT INTO courses (title, description, teacher) VALUES ('Science', 'Science course', 'Mr. Brown');
17 INSERT INTO students (fullname, age) VALUES ('John Doe', 20);
18 INSERT INTO students (fullname, age) VALUES ('Jane Doe', 19);
19 INSERT INTO students (fullname, age) VALUES ('Jim Doe', 18);
20 INSERT INTO following (student_id, course_id) VALUES (1, 1);
21 INSERT INTO following (student_id, course_id) VALUES (1, 2);
22 INSERT INTO following (student_id, course_id) VALUES (2, 2);
23 INSERT INTO following (student_id, course_id) VALUES (3, 3);
24
25 -- check the data
26 SELECT * FROM courses;
27 SELECT * FROM students;
28 SELECT * FROM following;
```

Then, the line I added in the 'Dockerfile.db' file (the one for the database container):

```
4  # copy the init.sql file to the docker-entrypoint-initdb.d directory
5  COPY init.sql /docker-entrypoint-initdb.d/
```

Step 2: Port

I define the ports that my app and db containers will use in the file 'up.sh'.

The commands modified:

- 'docker run -d -p 8080:8080 --name app --network my-tiny-network app';
- 'docker run -d -p 5432:5432 --name db --network my-tiny-network db'.

```
Containerization Technologies > TD 5 > $ up.sh
1  # up.sh
2  #!/bin/bash
3
4  docker run -d -p 8080:8080 --name app --network my-tiny-network app
5  docker run -d -p 5432:5432 --name db --network my-tiny-network db
```

Now we test it, and the connections are ok:

```
blxucreep@DESKTOP-0FKDJG2:/mnt/c/Users/Loeva/OneDrive/Bureau/ESILV/A4 cycle ingé DIA/Semestre 8/~ programmation/
Containerization Technologies/TD 5$ nc -vz localhost 8080
Connection to localhost (127.0.0.1) 8080 port [tcp/http-alt] succeeded!
blxucreep@DESKTOP-0FKDJG2:/mnt/c/Users/Loeva/OneDrive/Bureau/ESILV/A4 cycle ingé DIA/Semestre 8/~ programmation/
Containerization Technologies/TD 5$ nc -vz localhost 5432
Connection to localhost (127.0.0.1) 5432 port [tcp/postgresql] succeeded!
```

Step 3: Database insert

I created two new routes: one to get all the students (not required, but I prefer to test my app with a GET first) and one to insert a student already defined in my script. Here are the routes defined, first, the GET:

```
16  # retrieve the data from the database
17  def get_students():
18      try:
19          connection = psycopg2.connect(**db_config)
20          cursor = connection.cursor()
21
22          # query
23          cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM students;")
24          data = cursor.fetchall()
25
26          cursor.close()
27          connection.close()
28
29          return data
30      except:
31          return []
32
33  # route to display the data
34  @app.get('/api/get')
35  def students():
36      data = get_students()
37      return jsonify(data)
```

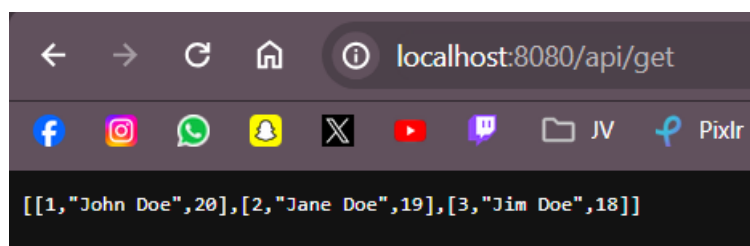
Then the POST:

```
39 # insert the data into the database
40 def insert_student():
41     try:
42         connection = psycopg2.connect(**db_config)
43         cursor = connection.cursor()
44
45         # query
46         cursor.execute("INSERT INTO students (fullname, age) VALUES ('William', 21);")
47         connection.commit()
48
49         cursor.close()
50         connection.close()
51
52         return 'Data inserted'
53     except:
54         return 'Error inserting data'
55
56 # route to insert the data
57 @app.post('/api/insert')
58 def insert():
59     data = insert_student()
60     return jsonify(data)
```

Don't forget to add the database configuration:

```
7 # database connection configuration
8 db_config = {
9     'host': 'db', # db container name
10    'database': 'db', # database name
11    'user': 'postgres', # default postgres user
12    'password': 'root', # password
13    'port': '5432' # default postgres port
14 }
```

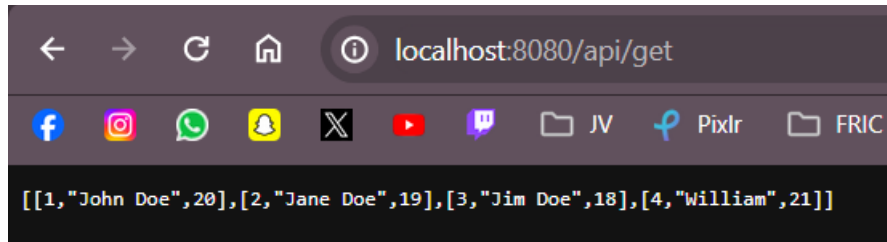
Now I test my GET route, and I can see my students after re-building my images and re-running my containers:



I execute the curl command in the shell:

```
blxucreep@DESKTOP-0FKDJG2:/mnt/c/Users/Loeva/OneDrive/Bureau/ESILV/A4 cycle ingé DIA/Semestre 8/~ programmation/
Containerization Technologies/TD 5$ curl -X 'POST' 'http://127.0.0.1:8080/api/insert'
"Data inserted"
```

Now, we check again our GET route:



And my new student has been inserted, my POST route is working correctly!

Step 4: Create a docker volume

Now, I modified my 'up.sh' script to automatically add a volume to my db container, if it doesn't exist. I did the same for the network, to avoid errors (if I launch these scripts on another computer).




I also added an environment variable 'PGDATA'. In fact, it's the path where the postgres data is stored by default (/var/lib/postgres/data), so I redefine it when launching the container to point the desired directory (/data). Here the Dockerfile from the postgres:14 image:

```
postgres / 14 / bookworm / Dockerfile
Code Blame 226 lines (209 loc) · 9.92 KB
176 # make the sample config easier to munge (and "correct by default")
177 RUN set -eux; \
178     dpkg-divert --add --rename --divert "/usr/share/postgresql/postgresql.conf.sample.dpkg" "/usr/share/postgresql/
179     cp -v /usr/share/postgresql/postgresql.conf.sample.dpkg /usr/share/postgresql/postgresql.conf.sample; \
180     ln -sv ../postgresql.conf.sample "/usr/share/postgresql/$PG_MAJOR/"; \
181     sed -ri "s!^#?(listen_addresses)\s*=\s*\S+.*!\1 = '*'!" /usr/share/postgresql/postgresql.conf.sample; \
182     grep -F "listen_addresses = '*'" /usr/share/postgresql/postgresql.conf.sample
183
184 RUN mkdir -p /var/run/postgresql && chown -R postgres:postgres /var/run/postgresql && chmod 3777 /var/run/postgresql
185
186 ENV PGDATA /var/lib/postgresql/data
187 # this 1777 will be replaced by 0700 at runtime (allows semi-arbitrary "--user" values)
188 RUN mkdir -p "$PGDATA" && chown -R postgres:postgres "$PGDATA" && chmod 1777 "$PGDATA"
189 VOLUME /var/lib/postgresql/data
```










Here the script 'up.sh':

```
Containerization Technologies > TD 5 > $ up.sh
1 # up.sh
2 #!/bin/bash
3
4 # create the my-tiny-network if it doesn't exist
5 docker network create my-tiny-network || true
6
7 # create the db-vol if it doesn't exist
8 docker volume create db-vol || true
9
10 docker run -d -p 8080:8080 --name app --network my-tiny-network app
11 docker run -d -p 5432:5432 --name db --network my-tiny-network -v db-vol:/data -e PGDATA=/data db
```

I re-launch my scripts, and my volume is created:

<div><div><</div><div></div><div>db-vol</div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div>Used by db</div></div>			
<div><div>Data</div><div><u>In Use</u></div></div>			
Container name	Image	Port	Target
 db	db	5432	/data /var/lib/postgresql/data

And I can check that I have my data inside:

<div><div><</div><div></div><div>db-vol</div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div>Used by db</div></div> <div>CREATED 29 seconds ago</div> <div></div>			
<div><div><u>Data</u></div><div>In Use</div></div>			
Name ↑	Size	Last modified	Mode
>  base	33.1 MB	44 seconds ago	drwx—
>  global	544 kB	44 seconds ago	drwx—
>  pg_commit_ts	4 kB	45 seconds ago	drwx—
>  pg_dynshmem	4 kB	45 seconds ago	drwx—
 pg_hba.conf	4.7 kB	44 seconds ago	-rw—
 pg_ident.conf	1.6 kB	45 seconds ago	-rw—

Step 5: Git submission

The output when I create the ssh key:

```
Loeva@DESKTOP-0FKDJG2 MINGW64 ~
$ ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "LoevanLqc@outlook.com"
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/c/Users/Loeva/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory '/c/Users/Loeva/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /c/Users/Loeva/.ssh/id_rsa
Your public key has been saved in /c/Users/Loeva/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:JknxThZPvfTPGbVYvkNI3LeTb4UcuStMe0EA6j33lIM LoevanLqc@outlook.com
The key's randomart image is:
+----[RSA 4096]-----+
|      . . 000... |
|      o =  oo+oo |
|      . =  ...==+* |
|      * .  o+*X. |
|      o S ooE.==B |
|      o  o+oo== |
|      o... |
+----[SHA256]-----+
```

The key:

```
Loeva@DESKTOP-0FKDJG2 MINGW64 ~
$ cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQCAQCxXF5LPehIkLGO+wmgd7cTEXj39Gp8l8H9sk+mnVJ9
gPrq6R2xogtYIhNnaNprZKPHLARQ1VIjc4r0L3HL8wwfzIJ2Tw2ViIhv/BO0gbNMTQZ31Eorh0oXChMl
U+fTHNeDW+tuIJc1S+MSbw8D5cMhM5IvPuCFxNaaDgn+J/es19zUn4RNYeg3gnq5Az+qDmW21fyargIM
DUsvdsrH/nMroX6bm++wzHaxLeT7wDDVyaFJEEZ7LseFesq/bSVoiX8m1j1E8TR1o+67bDcAWhW1wfO2
o+sUVEBevE40yJzRdmg+5TMbZqSAHEgw/oTxAM81NlLLURgo2vy8RxeXj8aLt16jb7S9ybcfcuIZduTI
3KUIiq16507aDi4v/zpj6A9X65DYHZ+J9lkF175e2uLELO44cICLAoVfTNRVAmcaUxf20Q67lmh00dhe
Et4AiF3hDUZgNgcUV4ioqK4ktA2/HWaq8NO3yt2lUpy3DVSSstSSWFWM1VLP46k0H2ye1afswruqG0ld
+YXajRGWW3WgEbTyvJ4n9vwe//QJYchRhclZgtAJrBxY4+6Bd1CIoXXMFmpUtcSQ1otPA1KYFMYsbyYM
2A1IPw7nq/owI45od1Xm1afYC1AwocXKF49FJEUMVBcXCqCjKBzQgN6XLhrppn3UlrPlCUMyT9q8IXGj
qQ== LoevanLqc@outlook.com
```

My key has been added in GitLab:

SSH Key: Blxucreep-laptop

Key details			
Usage type	Created	Last used	Expires
Authentication & Signing	Feb 26, 2024 9:38pm	Never	Never

SSH Key	
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQCAQCxXF5LPehIkLGO+wmgd7cTEXj39Gp8l8H9sk+mnVJ9gPrq6R2xogtYIhNnaNprZKPHLARQ1VIjc4r0L3HL8wwfzIJ2Tw2ViIhv/BO0gbNMTQZ31Eorh0oXChMlU+fTHNeDW+tuIJc1S+MSbw8D5cMhM5IvPuCFxNaaDgn+J/es19zUn4RNYeg3gnq5Az+qDmW21fyargIMDUsvdsrH/nMroX6bm++wzHaxLeT7wDDVyaFJEEZ7LseFesq/bSVoiX8m1j1E8TR1o+67bDcAWhW1wfO2o+sUVEBevE40yJzRdmg+5TMbZqSAHEgw/oTxAM81NlLLURgo2vy8RxeXj8aLt16jb7S9ybcfcuIZduTI3KUIiq16507aDi4v/zpj6A9X65DYHZ+J9lkF175e2uLELO44cICLAoVfTNRVAmcaUxf20Q67lmh00dheEt4AiF3hDUZgNgcUV4ioqK4ktA2/HWaq8NO3yt2lUpy3DVSSstSSWFWM1VLP46k0H2ye1afswruqG0ld+YXajRGWW3WgEbTyvJ4n9vwe//QJYchRhclZgtAJrBxY4+6Bd1CIoXXMFmpUtcSQ1otPA1KYFMYsbyYM2A1IPw7nq/owI45od1Xm1afYC1AwocXKF49FJEUMVBcXCqCjKBzQgN6XLhrppn3UlrPlCUMyT9q8IXGjqQ== LoevanLqc@outlook.com	

Fingerprints	
MD5	dd:e7:ce:bd:40:50:b7:2c:e7:d1:9e:dd:b9:8b:6b:dc
SHA256	JknxThZPvfTPGbVYvkNI3LeTb4UcuStMe0EA6j33lIM

After executing the commands for pushing an existing folder, all my work is here:

T

td5-loevan-le-quer nec

Star

0

Fork

0

1 Commit

1 Branch

0 Tags

td5 work

Blxucreep authored 2 hours ago

347859b7

main

td5-loevan-le-quer nec

+

History

Find file

Edit

Code

Add README

Add LICENSE

Add CHANGELOG

Add CONTRIBUTING

Set up CI/CD

Add Wiki

Bonus: GPG key

I did this command, and followed the instructions: `'gpg --full-generate-key'`

```
gpg: /home/blxucreep/.gnupg/trustdb.gpg: trustdb created
gpg: key 820B93E059D72C47 marked as ultimately trusted
gpg: directory '/home/blxucreep/.gnupg/openpgp-revocs.d' created
gpg: revocation certificate stored as '/home/blxucreep/.gnupg/openpgp-revocs.d/D188C8BA47100337A0928B28820B93E059D72C47.rev'
public and secret key created and signed.

pub   rsa3072 2024-02-26 [SC]
       D188C8BA47100337A0928B28820B93E059D72C47
uid           Loévan Le Quernec <loevan.le_quernec@edu.devinci.fr>
sub   rsa3072 2024-02-26 [E]
```

My GPG key ID: 8ED417CD0CE73E89.

```
Loeva@DESKTOP-0FKDJG2 MINGW64 ~
$ gpg --list-secret-keys --keyid-format=long
gpg: checking the trustdb
gpg: marginals needed: 3  completes needed: 1  trust model: pgp
gpg: depth: 0  valid: 2  signed: 0  trust: 0-, 0q, 0n, 0m, 0f, 2u
/c/Users/Loeva/.gnupg/pubring.kbx
-----
sec   rsa3072/849DC4EAAF10CB2F 2024-02-26 [SC]
       20EC8AA0A6D71D8AAD163C1D849DC4EAAF10CB2F
uid           [ultimate] Blxucreep <LoevanLqc@outlook.com>
ssb   rsa3072/B9BFC468EBA81669 2024-02-26 [E]

sec   rsa3072/8ED417CD0CE73E89 2024-02-26 [SC]
       03581791603B5D3C61241CA38ED417CD0CE73E89
uid           [ultimate] loevan.le-quer nec <loevan.le_quernec@edu.devinci.fr>
ssb   rsa3072/64483B481F17FD23 2024-02-26 [E]
```



```
'gpg --armor --export 8ED417CD0CE73E89'
```

I copied this in GitLab, by creating a new GPG key:

You can see that my last commit (the one with adding this .pdf file) is signed with my newly created GPG key. I used this command to commit (with signature '-S'): **`git commit -S -m "adding report"`**.