

Online Book Store Project

Part 1

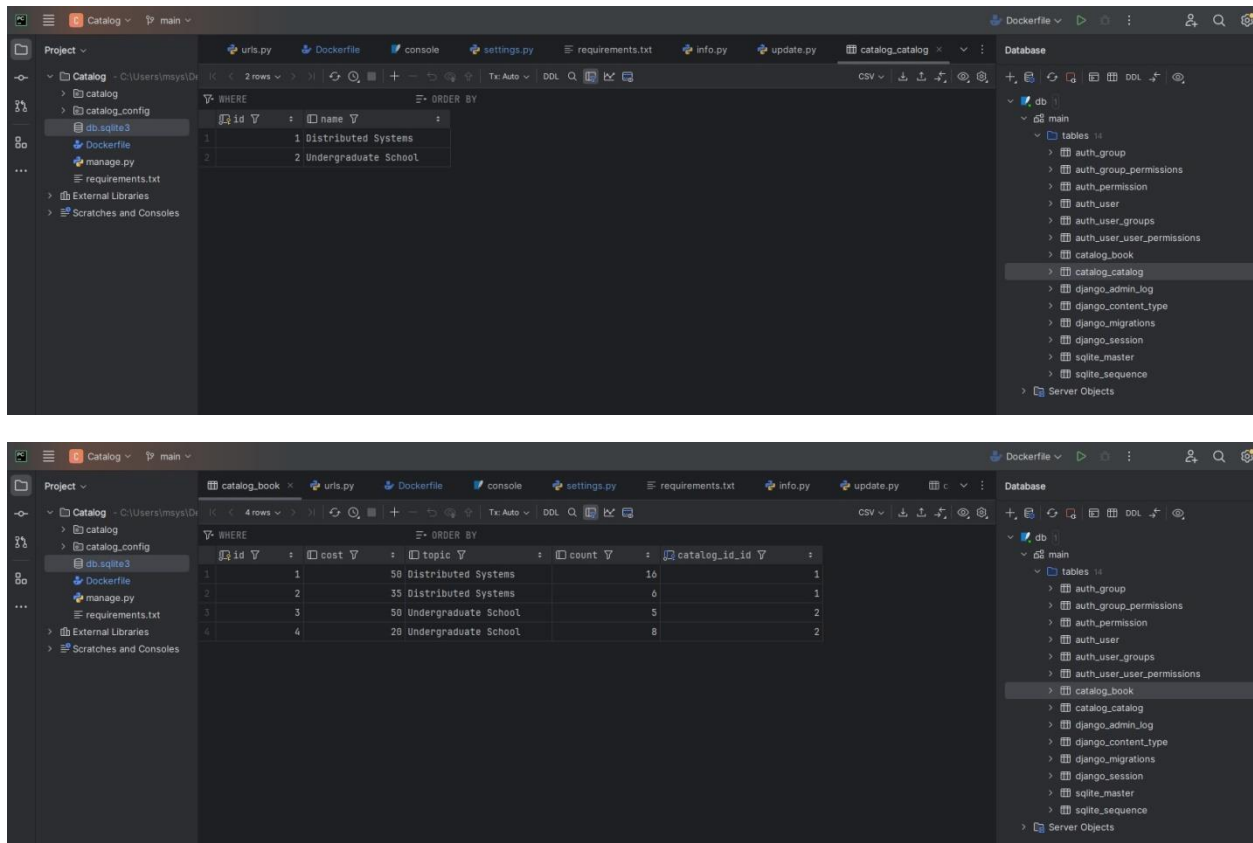
Tala Zayed and Dima Eid

We have implemented this project using Django framework is a powerful high-level framework, it provides an easy way to define models of data, and it is enabling the setup of RESTful API endpoints, easy communication between services and the data can be accessed and updated smoothly across different service, scalability of adding new features and replicas.

We could've used lighter framework like Flask, but we want to practice Django since we are using as backend framework in graduation project, and we have already managed its setups.

The files structure contain routs for URLs of APIs, controllers for handling the requests, methods to do the functionality on models of data. This structure is to implement clean separation of concerns, this keeps separation between requests handling, functionality and data representation. This modular approach allows for easier testing, debugging, and future scaling, as each component can be worked on independently without impacting others.

Database



The top screenshot shows the 'catalog_book' table with 2 rows:

id	name
1	Distributed Systems
2	Undergraduate School

The bottom screenshot shows the 'catalog_book' table with 4 rows:

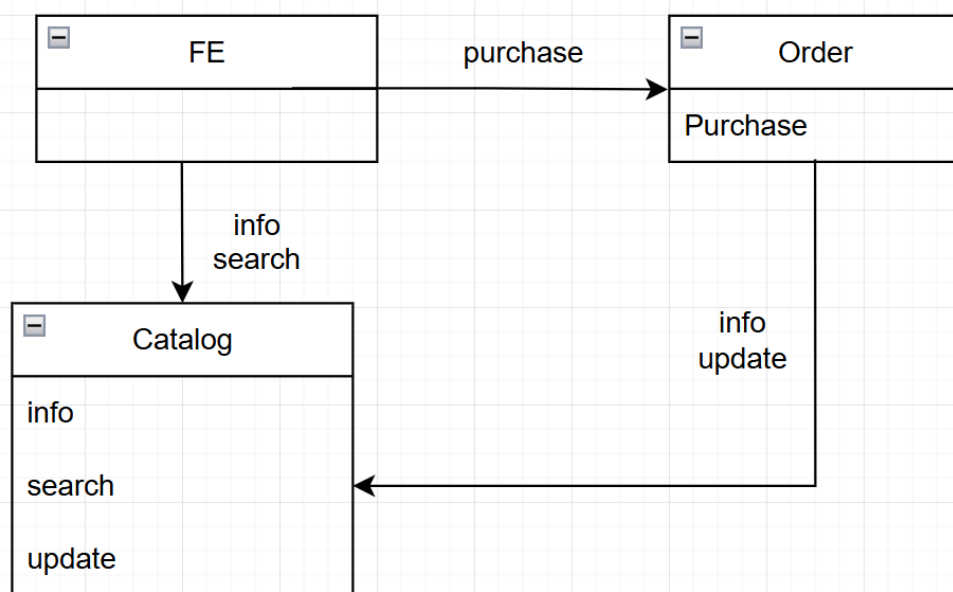
id	cost	topic	count	catalog_id_id
1	50	Distributed Systems	10	1
2	35	Distributed Systems	6	1
3	50	Undergraduate School	5	2
4	20	Undergraduate School	8	2

- Migrate command

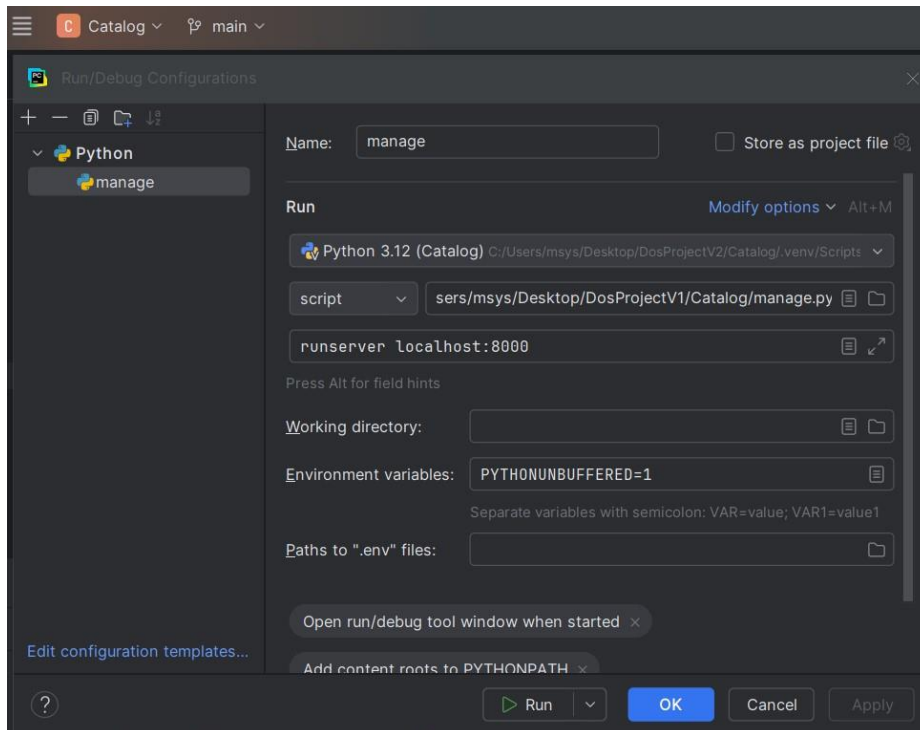
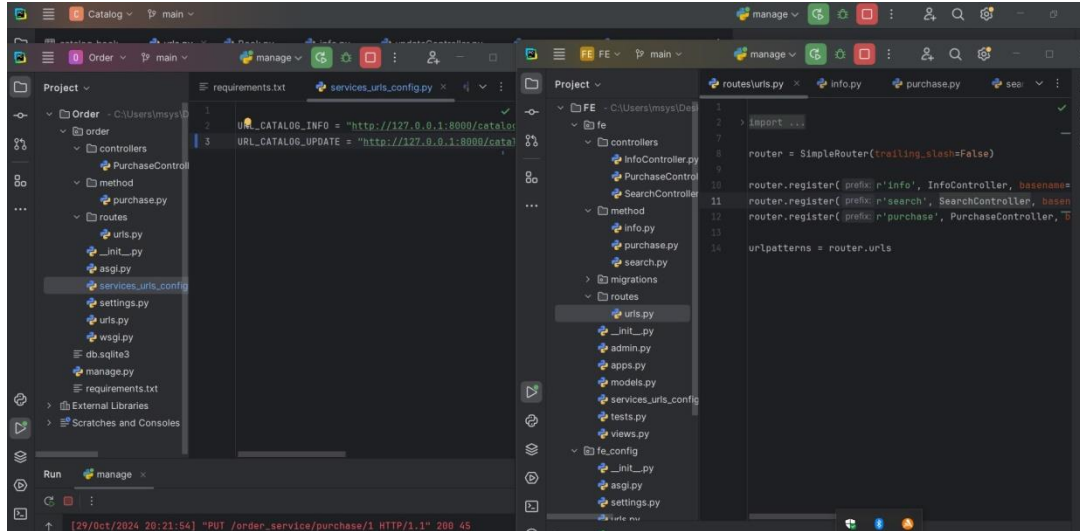
```
PS C:\Users\msys\Desktop\00sProjectV1\0rder>
PS C:\Users\msys\Desktop\00sProjectV1\0rder> docker-compose exec order-service python manage.py migrate
time="2024-10-29T22:13:01+02:00" level="warning" msg="C:\\Users\\msys\\Desktop\\00sProjectV1\\docker-compose.yml: the attribute 'version' is obsolete, it will be ignored, please remove it to avoid potential confusion"
Operations to perform:
  Apply all migrations: admin, auth, contenttypes, sessions
Running migrations:
  Applying contenttypes.0001_initial... OK
  Applying auth.0001_initial... OK
  Applying admin.0001_initial... OK
  Applying admin.0002_logentry_remove_auto_add... OK
  Applying admin.0003_logentry_add_action_flag_choices... OK
  Applying contenttypes.0002_remove_content_type_name... OK
  Applying auth.0002_alter_permission_name_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0003_alter_user_email_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0004_alter_user_username_opts... OK
  Applying auth.0005_alter_user_last_login_null... OK
  Applying auth.0006_require_contenttypes_0002... OK
  Applying auth.0007_alter_validators_add_error_messages... OK
  Applying auth.0008_alter_user_username_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0009_alter_user_last_name_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0010_alter_group_name_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0011_update_proxy_permissions... OK
  Applying auth.0012_alter_user_first_name_max_length... OK
  Applying sessions.0001_initial... OK
PS C:\Users\msys\Desktop\00sProjectV1\0rder> 
```

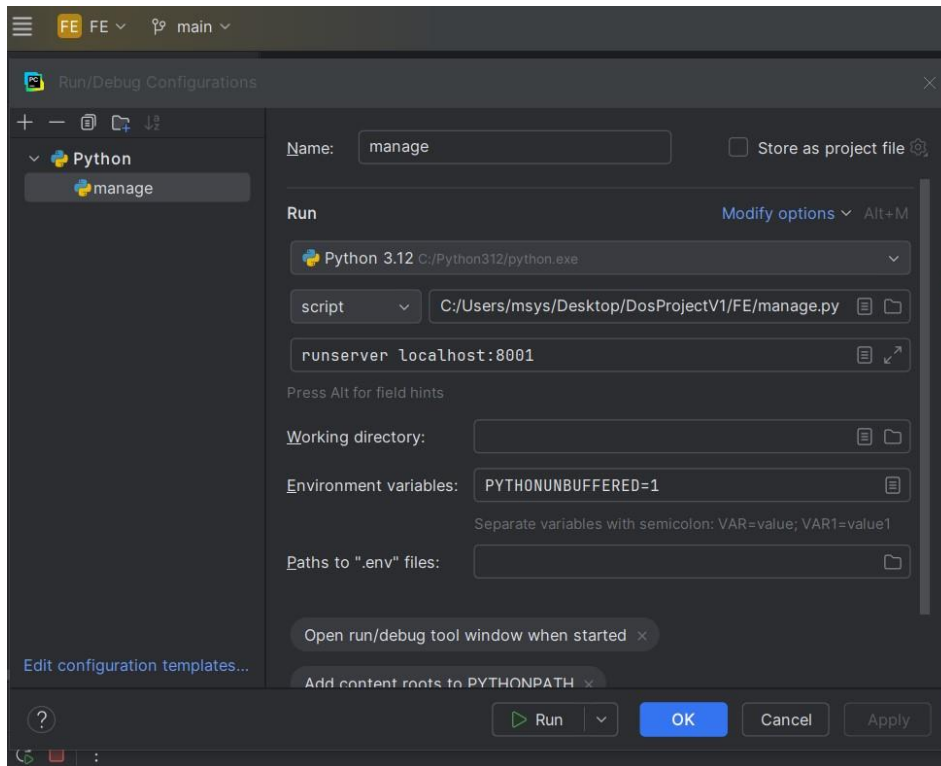
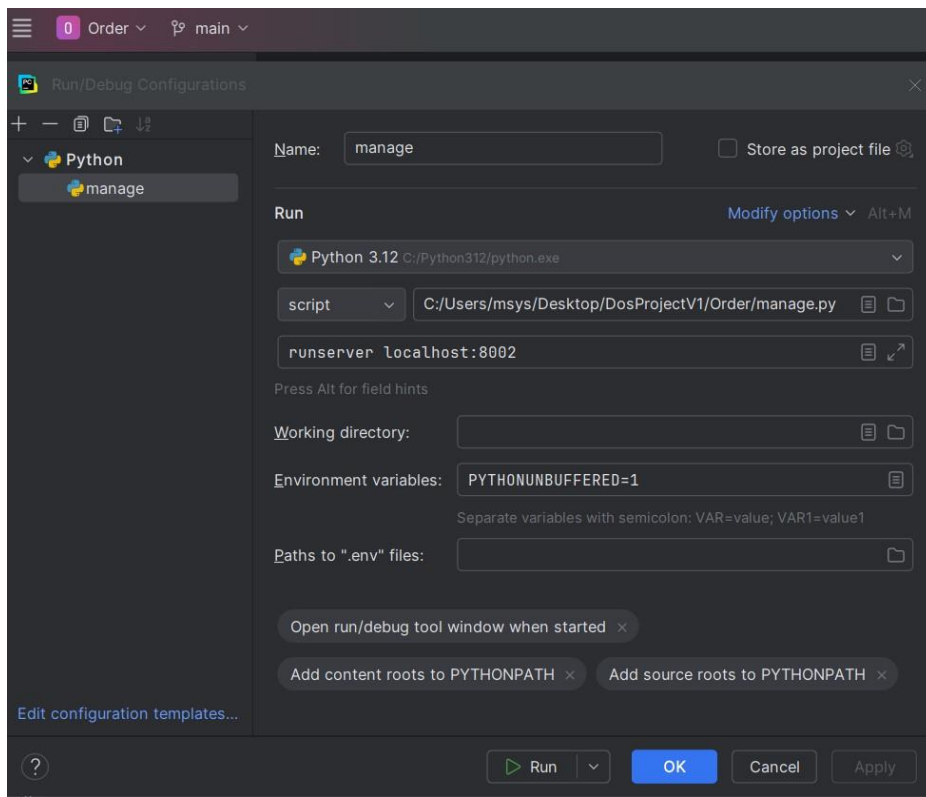
The migrate command is very important in a Django project. It's essential for setting up and maintaining the database schema according to your Django models. Here's what the migrate command provides.

Services

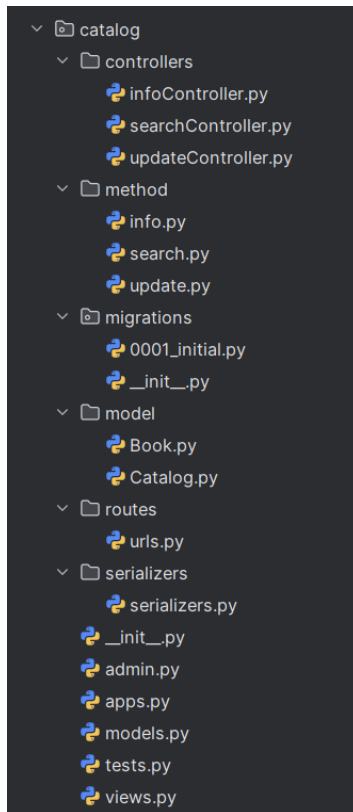


We have three services, each one run on server with different port.





Catalog service



Routes

- **urls.py**

Register search, info, update routes of APIs that already defined in controller files.

```
router.register(prefix: r'search', searchController, basename='search')
router.register(prefix: r'info', infoController, basename='info')
router.register(prefix: r'update', updateController, basename='update')
```

Controllers

- **InfoController.py**

Retrieve method handles requests to fetch information about a specific book, it takes id of book then it calls the `get_book_info(pk)` function to get the book's details and then returns the result in the HTTP response.

```
class infoController(viewsets.ViewSet): 2 usages
    def retrieve(self, request, pk=None):
        result = get_book_info(pk)
        return Response(result)
```

- **searchController.py**

List method handles search requests for books based on a topic query parameter, if no topic, it returns an error response, if the parameter is present, it calls `search_books(topic)` to get results and returns the response with the search results.

```
class searchController(viewsets.ViewSet): 3 usages
    def list(self, request):
        print("Search endpoint reached") # Debugging line
        topic = request.query_params.get('topic', None)
        if not topic:
            return Response(data={"error": "Topic parameter is required"}, status=400)

        result = search_books(topic)
        return Response(result)
```

- **UpdateController.py**

update method to handles requests for updating book information then it calls `update_book_info(pk, request.data)` with the book id and the data from the request.

```
class updateController(viewsets.ViewSet): 2 usages
    def update(self, request, pk=None):
        result = update_book_info(pk, request.data)
        if isinstance(result, dict) and 'errors' in result:
            return Response(result, status=400)
        return Response(result)
```

Update in Django = PUT it takes pk or id, update based on pk unlike create = to POST doesn't take pk

Methods

- **Info.py**

It has `get_book_info` function retrieves detailed information about a specific book by its id.

```
def get_book_info(book_id): 2 usages
    book = get_object_or_404(Book, pk=book_id)
    return BookSerializer(book).data
```

- **Search.py**

It has a `search_books` that filters the `Book` model where the `topic` field contains the given topic, it serializes the filtered books using `BookSerializer` and returns the data.

```
def search_books(topic): 2 usages
    topic = topic.strip() # Clean up the topic parameter
    books = Book.objects.filter(topic__icontains=topic)
    print(books) # This will show in the Django console
    return BookSerializer(books, many=True).data
```

- **Update.py**

It has `update_book_info` that updates a specific book's information based on the provided id and data.

```
def update_book_info(book_id, data): 2 usages
    book = get_object_or_404(Book, pk=book_id)
    serializer = BookSerializer(book, data=data, partial=True)

    if serializer.is_valid():
        serializer.save()
        return serializer.data
    return serializer.errors
```

Models

Models defines the database structure. Each model is a table, with fields as columns. It determines how data is stored.

Book.py

Includes fields of book model.

```
class Book(models.Model): 8 usages
    id = models.AutoField(primary_key=True)
    cost = models.IntegerField(max_length=120, null=True, blank=True)
    topic = models.CharField(max_length=120, null=True, blank=True)
    count = models.IntegerField(max_length=120, null=True, blank=True)
    catalog_id = models.ForeignKey(Catalog, on_delete=models.CASCADE)
```

- **Catalog.py**

Includes fields of catalog model.

```
class Catalog(models.Model): 4 usages
    id = models.AutoField(primary_key=True)
    name = models.CharField(max_length=120, null=True, blank=True)
```

Serializers:

Serializers Converts data to and from JSON format. It prepares data for front-end use or validates incoming data before saving.

- **Serializers.py**

```
class BookSerializer(serializers.ModelSerializer): 6 usages
    class Meta:
        model = Book
        fields = '__all__'

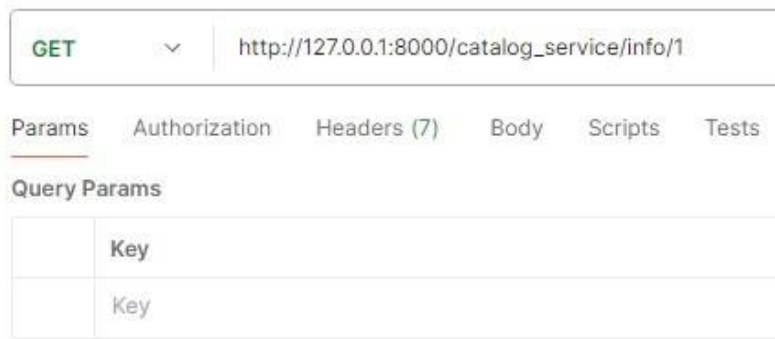
class CatalogSerializer(serializers.ModelSerializer):
    class Meta:
        model = Catalog
        fields = '__all__'
```


Running migrate applies the schema defined in models to the actual database, creating tables and columns. Migrations allow changes in the model to be reflected in the database without manual adjustments.

Testing

- **Info**

Case(1): requesting information about available item.



Key
Key



```
1 {
2   "id": 1,
3   "cost": 45,
4   "topic": "Distributed Systems",
5   "count": 5,
6   "catalog_id": 1
7 }
```

-

Case (2): requesting information about unavailable item.

GET ▼ http://127.0.0.1:8000/catalog_service/info/5

Params Authorization Headers (7) Body Scripts Tests

Query Params

	Key
	Key

Body Cookies Headers (10) Test Results ↺

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON ▼ ≡

```
1 {  
2   "detail": "No Book matches the given query."  
3 }
```

- **Search**

Case (1): no given topic in request

GET ▼ http://127.0.0.1:8000/catalog_service/search?topic=

Params ● Authorization Headers (7) Body Scripts Tests Settings

Query Params

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Key
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	topic
	Key

Body Cookies Headers (10) Test Results ↺

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON ▼ ≡

```
1 {  
2   "error": "Topic parameter is required"  
3 }
```

Case (2): topic is in URL

HTTP http://127.0.0.1:8000/catalog_service/search?topic=Undergraduate%20School

GET http://127.0.0.1:8000/catalog_service/search?topic=Undergraduate%20School

Params Authorization Headers (7) Body Scripts Tests Settings

Query Params

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Key	Value
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> topic	Undergradua
Key	Value

Body Cookies Headers (10) Test Results

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON

```
1  [
2    {
3      "id": 3,
4      "cost": 50,
5      "topic": "Undergraduate School",
6      "count": 5,
7      "catalog_id": 2
8    },
9    {
10     "id": 4,
11     "cost": 20,
12     "topic": "Undergraduate School",
13     "count": 8,
14     "catalog_id": 2
15   }
16 ]
```

HTTP http://127.0.0.1:8000/catalog_service/search?topic=Distributed%20Systems

GET http://127.0.0.1:8000/catalog_service/search?topic=Distributed%20Systems

Params • Authorization Headers (7) Body Scripts Tests Settings

Query Params

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Key	Value
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	topic	Distribu
	Key	Value

Body Cookies Headers (10) Test Results ↺

Pretty

Raw

Preview

Visualize

JSON ▾



```
1  [
2    {
3      "id": 1,
4      "cost": 45,
5      "topic": "Distributed Systems",
6      "count": 5,
7      "catalog_id": 1
8    },
9    {
10     "id": 2,
11     "cost": 35,
12     "topic": "Distributed Systems",
13     "count": 7,
14     "catalog_id": 1
15   }
16 ]
```

- Update

PUT

http://127.0.0.1:8000/catalog_service/update/1

Params

Authorization

Headers (9)

Body

Scripts

Tests

none

form-data

x-www-form-urlencoded

raw

```

1 {
2   "cost": 50,
3   "count": 20
4 }

```

Body

Cookies

Headers (10)

Test Results

Pretty

Raw

Preview

Visualize

JSON

```

1 {
2   "id": 1,
3   "cost": 50,
4   "topic": "Distributed Systems",
5   "count": 20,
6   "catalog_id": 1
7 }

```

GET

http://127.0.0.1:8000/catalog_service/info/1

Params

Authorization

Headers (7)

Body

Scripts

Tests

Query Params

Key	
Key	

Body

Cookies

Headers (10)

Test Results

Pretty

Raw

Preview

Visualize

JSON

```

1 {
2   "id": 1,
3   "cost": 45,
4   "topic": "Distributed Systems",
5   "count": 5,
6   "catalog_id": 1
7 }

```

after update

before update

req & res on terminal

```

[29/Oct/2024 20:11:23] "GET /catalog_service/search?topic=science%20subjects HTTP/1.1" 200 2
Bad Request: /catalog_service/search
[29/Oct/2024 20:12:13] "GET /catalog_service/search?topic= HTTP/1.1" 400 39
Search endpoint reached
Search endpoint reached
<QuerySet [<Book: Book object (3)>, <Book: Book object (4)>]>
[29/Oct/2024 20:12:54] "GET /catalog_service/search?topic=Undergraduate%20School HTTP/1.1" 200 151
Search endpoint reached
<QuerySet [<Book: Book object (1)>, <Book: Book object (2)>]>
[29/Oct/2024 20:14:05] "GET /catalog_service/search?topic=Distributed%20Systems HTTP/1.1" 200 149

```

DB before this req:

HTTP PUT http://localhost:8000/catalog_service/update/2

Send

Params Auth Headers (9) Body Scripts Tests Settings Cookies Beautify

raw JSON

```
1 {
2   "count": 70
3 }
```

Body 200 OK 11 ms 391 B

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON

```
1 {
2   "id": 2,
3   "cost": 35,
4   "topic": "Distributed Systems",
5   "count": 70,
6   "catalog_id": 1
7 }
```

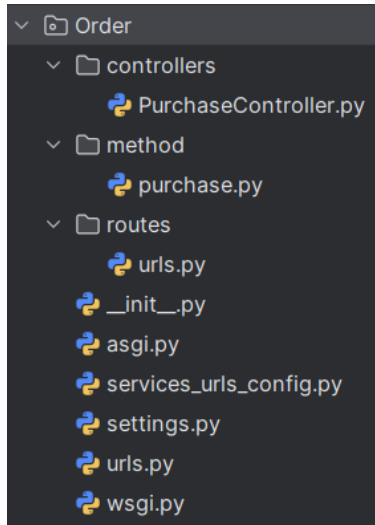
“cost” for book id 2 is 35

	id	cost	topic	count	catalog_id_id
1	1	50	Distributed Systems	14	1
2	2	35	Distributed Systems	6	1
3	3	50	Undergraduate School	5	2
4	4	20	Undergraduate School	8	2

DB after this req “count”:70

	id	cost	topic	count	catalog_id_id
1	1	50	Distributed Systems	14	1
2	2	35	Distributed Systems	70	1
3	3	50	Undergraduate School	5	2
4	4	20	Undergraduate School	8	2

Order service



Routes:

- **Urls.py**

Register purchase API.

```
router.register(r'purchase', PurchaseController, basename='purchase')
```

Controllers

- **PurchaseController.py**

It has update method to handles book purchase requests. it calls purchase_book(pk), passing the book id. The function returns a result and status.

```
class PurchaseController(viewsets.ViewSet):
    def update(self, request, pk=None):
        result, status = purchase_book(pk)
        return Response(result, status=status)
```

Methods

- **Purchase.py**

It first checks if the book is in stock; if available, it reduces the count by one and sends an update request to the catalog. On success, it returns a confirmation message with the updated stock. If the book is out of stock, the id is invalid, or there's an issue with the catalog service, it responds with an appropriate error message and status code, ensuring clear feedback for each scenario.

```
def purchase_book(pk):
    try:
        # Step 1: Get book info using Catalog's info API
        response = requests.get(f"{URL_CATALOG_INFO}/{pk}")
        if response.status_code == 200:
            book_data = response.json()

            # Step 2: Check if the book is in stock
            if book_data['count'] > 0:
                # Step 3: Update the count in the Catalog Service
                new_count = book_data['count'] - 1
                update_payload = {
                    "cost": book_data["cost"], # Assuming cost remains the same
                    "count": new_count
                }
                update_response = requests.put(f"{URL_CATALOG_UPDATE}/{pk}", json=update_payload)
                if update_response.status_code == 200:
                    return {"message": f"Purchased book {book_data['id']}", "new_count": new_count}, 200
                else:
                    return {"error": "Failed to update count in catalog service"}, 500
            else:
                return {"error": "Book is out of stock"}, 400
        else:
            return {"error": "Invalid book ID"}, 404
    except requests.RequestException as e:
        return {"error": f"Error communicating with Catalog Service: {str(e)}"}, 500
```

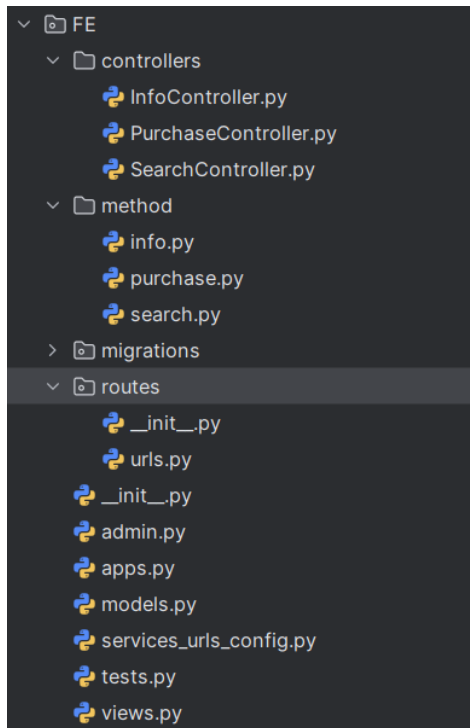
Testing:

- Purchase

PUT	▼	http://127.0.0.1:8002/order_service/purchase/1
<div> Params Authorization Headers (8) Body Scripts Tests Settings </div>		
Query Params		
	Key	
	Key	

Body	Cookies	Headers (10)	Test Results	🔄
<div> Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON ▼ 🔍 </div> <pre> 1 { 2 "message": "Purchased book 1", 3 "new_count": 19 4 }</pre>				

FE Service



Routes

- **Urls.py**

Register info, purchase, search urls.

```
router.register(r'info', InfoController, basename='info' )
router.register(r'search', SearchController, basename='search' )
router.register(r'purchase', PurchaseController, basename='purchase' )
```

- **Service_urls_config.py**

```
URL_CATALOG_SEARCH = "http://127.0.0.1:8000/catalog_service/search"
URL_CATALOG_INFO = "http://127.0.0.1:8000/catalog_service/info/"
URL_ORDER_PURCHASE = "http://127.0.0.1:8002/order_service/purchase/"
```

Controllers

- **InfoController.py**

Same logic of retrieve in infoController in catalog.

```
class InfoController(viewsets.ViewSet):
    def retrieve(self, request, pk=None):

        info_data, status = get_info(pk)
        return Response(info_data, status=status)
```

- **SearchController.py**

Same logic of search in searchController in catalog.

```
class SearchController(viewsets.ViewSet):
    def list(self, request):

        topic = request.query_params.get('topic', None)
        if not topic:
            return Response({"error": "Book Topic parameter is required"}, status=400)

        search_data, status = search_books(topic)
        return Response(search_data, status=status)
```

- **PurchaseController.py**

Same logic of purchase in purchaseController in order.

```
class PurchaseController(viewsets.ViewSet):

    def update(self, request, pk=None):

        if not pk:
            return Response({"error": "Book ID is required for updating"}, status=400)

        # Forward the request to update the purchase in the Order service
        update_data, status = make_purchase(pk, request.data)
        return Response(update_data, status=status)
```

Methods

- **Search.py**

```
def search_books(topic):  
  
    search_url = f"{URL_CATALOG_SEARCH}?topic={topic}"  
    response = requests.get(search_url)  
    if response.status_code == 200:  
        return response.json(), response.status_code  
    return {"error": "Failed to fetch search results from Catalog service"}, response.status_code
```

- **Info.py**

Return response directly from order service

```
1  > import ...  
22  
23  def make_purchase(pk, data): 2 usages  ⤴ DimaNEid *  
24  
25      # Send the update request to the Order service's specific endpoint  
26      response = requests.put(url=f"{URL_ORDER_PURCHASE}{pk}", json=data)  
27      if response.status_code == 200:  
28          return response.json(), response.status_code  
29      return response.json(), response.status_code  DimaNEid, 10/29/2024 1:50 AM • fe_  
30
```

- **Purchase.py**

```
def make_purchase(pk, data):  
  
    # Send the update request to the Order service's specific endpoint  
    response = requests.put(f"{URL_ORDER_PURCHASE}{pk}", json=data)  
    if response.status_code == 200:  
        return response.json(), response.status_code  
    ⚡ return {"error": "Failed to update purchase in Order service"}, response.status_code
```

Testing

- **Info**

Getting info from frontend service

GET

⌵

http://127.0.0.1:8001/FrontEnd_service/info/3

Params

Authorization

Headers (7)

Body

Scripts

Tests

Settings

Query Params

	Key
	Key

Body

Cookies

Headers (10)

Test Results

⌵

Pretty

Raw

Preview

Visualize

JSON ⌵

⌵

```
1 {
2   "id": 3,
3   "cost": 50,
4   "topic": "Undergraduate School",
5   "count": 5,
6   "catalog_id": 2
7 }
```

- **Search**

Make a search from frontend

GET

http://127.0.0.1:8001/FrontEnd_service/search?topic=Undergraduate%20school

Params

Authorization

Headers (7)

Body

Scripts

Tests

Settings

Query Params

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Key	Value
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	topic	Undergraduat
	Key	Value

BodyCookiesHeaders (10)Test Results

PrettyRawPreviewVisualizeJSON

```
1  [
2    {
3      "id": 3,
4      "cost": 50,
5      "topic": "Undergraduate School",
6      "count": 5,
7      "catalog_id": 2
8    },
9    {
10     "id": 4,
11     "cost": 20,
12     "topic": "Undergraduate School",
13     "count": 8,
14     "catalog_id": 2
15   }
16 ]
```

- **Purchase**

Make purchase from frontend.

PUT

▼

http://127.0.0.1:8001/FrontEnd_service/purchase/1

ParamsAuthorizationHeaders (8)BodyScriptsTests

Query Params

	Key
	Key

BodyCookiesHeaders (10)Test Results

PrettyRawPreviewVisualizeJSON

```
1  {
2    "message": "Purchased book 1",
3    "new_count": 16
4  }
```

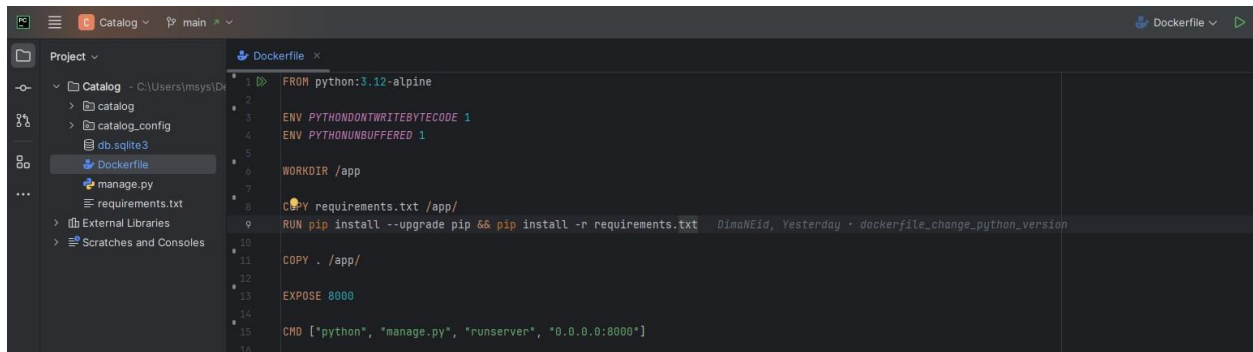
Dockerfile & Compose file

The **docker file** is to create a single Docker image with everything needed to run the application but **docker compose** is used to orchestrate multiple containers to run together at the same time and it uses a configuration file with .yaml extension to manage all services. Docker desktop must be open while doing all these steps.

Docker file

The Docker file creates docker image using the Alpine-based Python image, installs dependencies from requirements file to copy the application code into the container, specific port and make the application can be accessible externally.

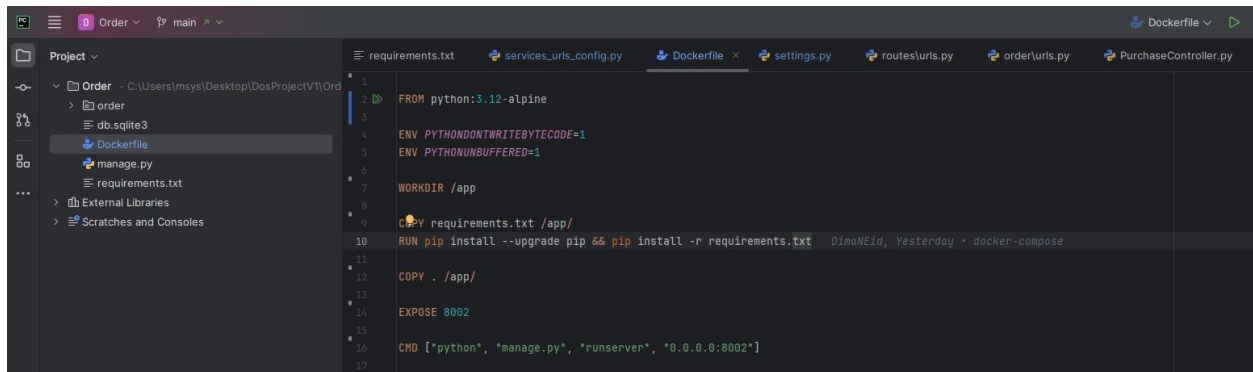
- Docker file in catalog service



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a project named 'Catalog'. The file explorer on the left shows the project structure, including 'catalog', 'catalog_config', 'db.sqlite3', 'Dockerfile', 'manage.py', and 'requirements.txt'. The 'Dockerfile' is open in the editor, showing the following content:

```
1 FROM python:3.12-alpine
2
3 ENV PYTHONDONTWRITEBYTECODE 1
4 ENV PYTHONUNBUFFERED 1
5
6 WORKDIR /app
7
8 COPY requirements.txt /app/
9 RUN pip install --upgrade pip && pip install -r requirements.txt
10
11 COPY . /app/
12
13 EXPOSE 8000
14
15 CMD ["python", "manage.py", "runserver", "0.0.0.0:8000"]
```

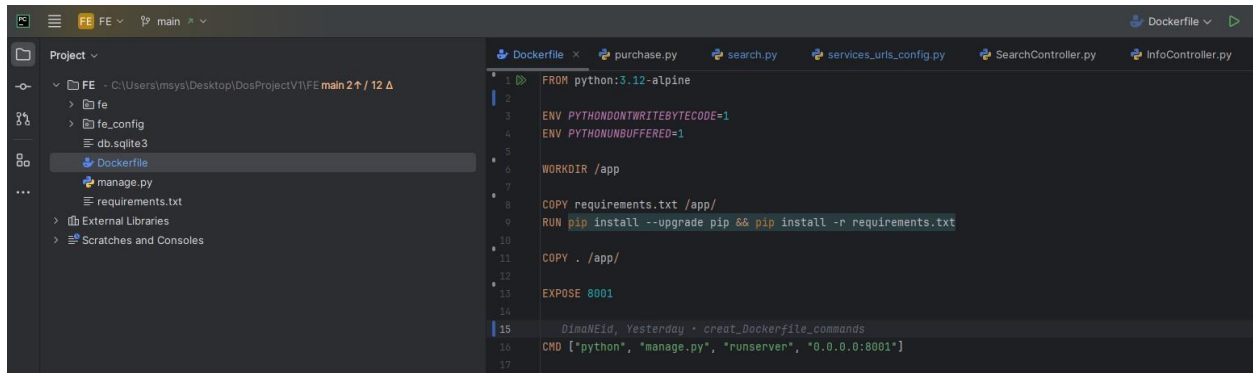
- Docker file in order service



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a project named 'Order'. The file explorer on the left shows the project structure, including 'order', 'db.sqlite3', 'Dockerfile', 'manage.py', 'requirements.txt', 'services_urls_config.py', 'settings.py', 'routes/urls.py', 'order/urls.py', and 'PurchaseController.py'. The 'Dockerfile' is open in the editor, showing the following content:

```
1 FROM python:3.12-alpine
2
3 ENV PYTHONDONTWRITEBYTECODE=1
4 ENV PYTHONUNBUFFERED=1
5
6 WORKDIR /app
7
8 COPY requirements.txt /app/
9 RUN pip install --upgrade pip && pip install -r requirements.txt
10
11 COPY . /app/
12
13 EXPOSE 8002
14
15 CMD ["python", "manage.py", "runserver", "0.0.0.0:8002"]
```

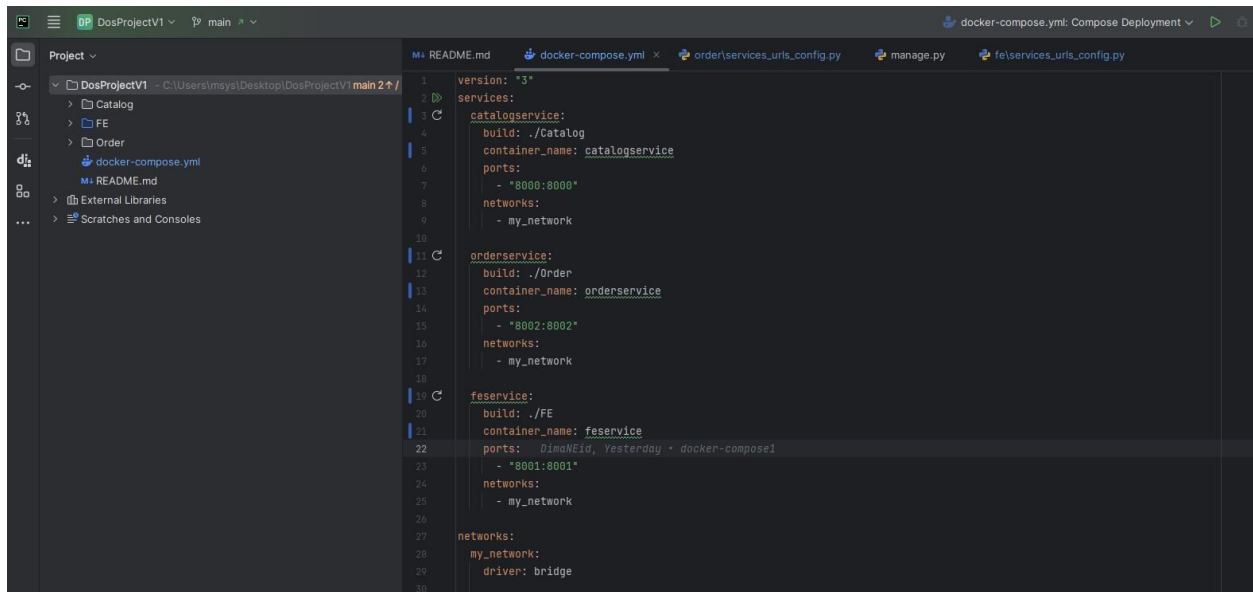
- Docker file in FE service



```
1 FROM python:3.12-alpine
2
3 ENV PYTHONDONTWRITEBYTECODE=1
4 ENV PYTHONUNBUFFERED=1
5
6 WORKDIR /app
7
8 COPY requirements.txt /app/
9 RUN pip install --upgrade pip && pip install -r requirements.txt
10
11 COPY . /app/
12
13 EXPOSE 8001
14
15 DimaNEid, Yesterday • create Dockerfile commands
16 CMD ["python", "manage.py", "runserver", "0.0.0.0:8001"]
17
```

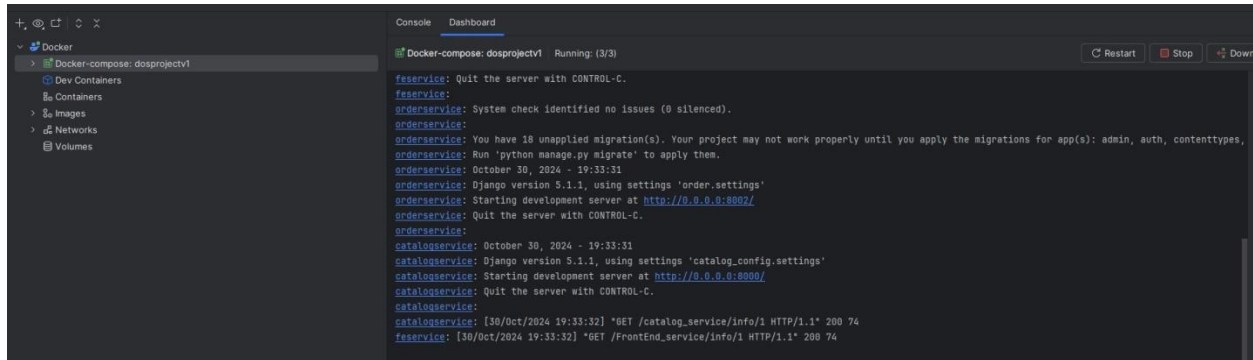
Docker compose file

The docker compose file defines the three services catalogservice, feservice and orderservice, notice that each service must be named like “catalogservice,” and we have an issue when we write it like “catalog_service”, each service is built from its directory with unique container name. The services are exposed on different ports 8000,8001,8002 allowing them to communicate over a custom Docker network called **my_network**.

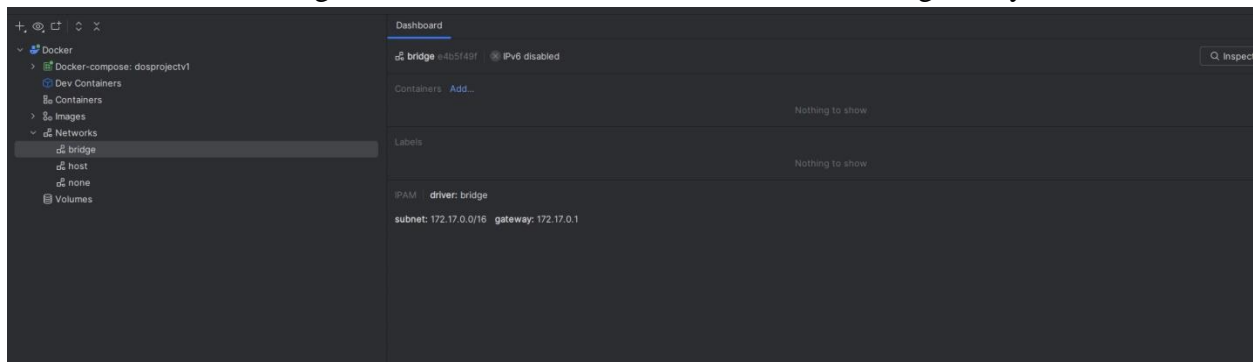


```
1 version: "3"
2 services:
3   catalogservice:
4     build: ./Catalog
5     container_name: catalogservice
6     ports:
7       - "8000:8000"
8     networks:
9       - my_network
10
11   orderservice:
12     build: ./Order
13     container_name: orderservice
14     ports:
15       - "8002:8002"
16     networks:
17       - my_network
18
19   feservice:
20     build: ./FE
21     container_name: feservice
22     ports: DimaNEid, Yesterday • docker-compose1
23       - "8001:8001"
24     networks:
25       - my_network
26
27 networks:
28   my_network:
29     driver: bridge
30
```

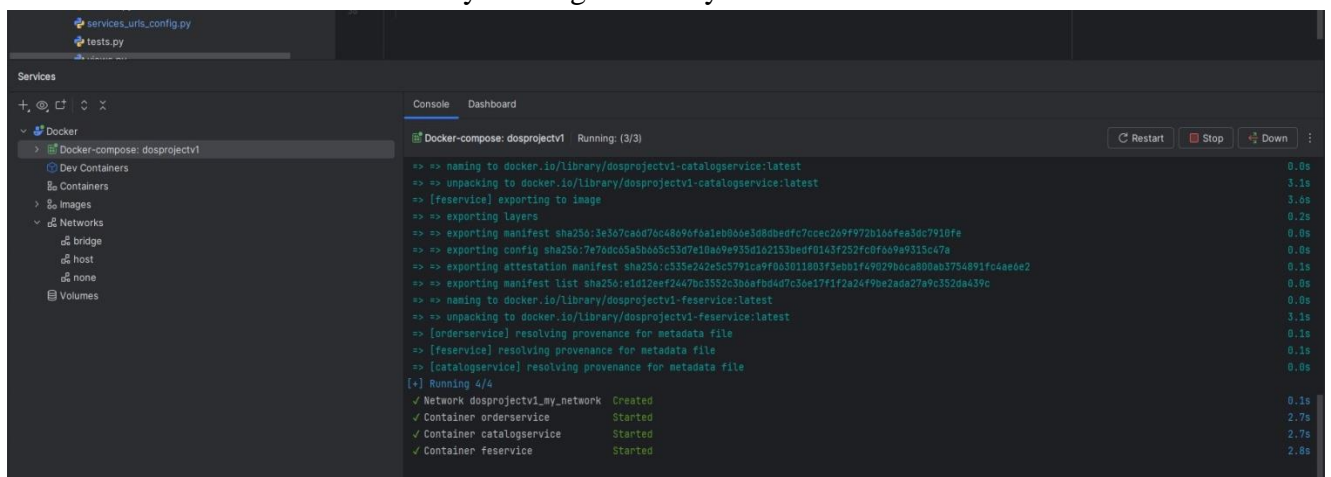

As we can see, all services containers were successfully run and each service was accessible by its port, confirming proper deployment and functionality within the Docker environment.



The Docker creates bridge network with a subnet of 172.17.0.0/16 and gateway 172.17.0.1.

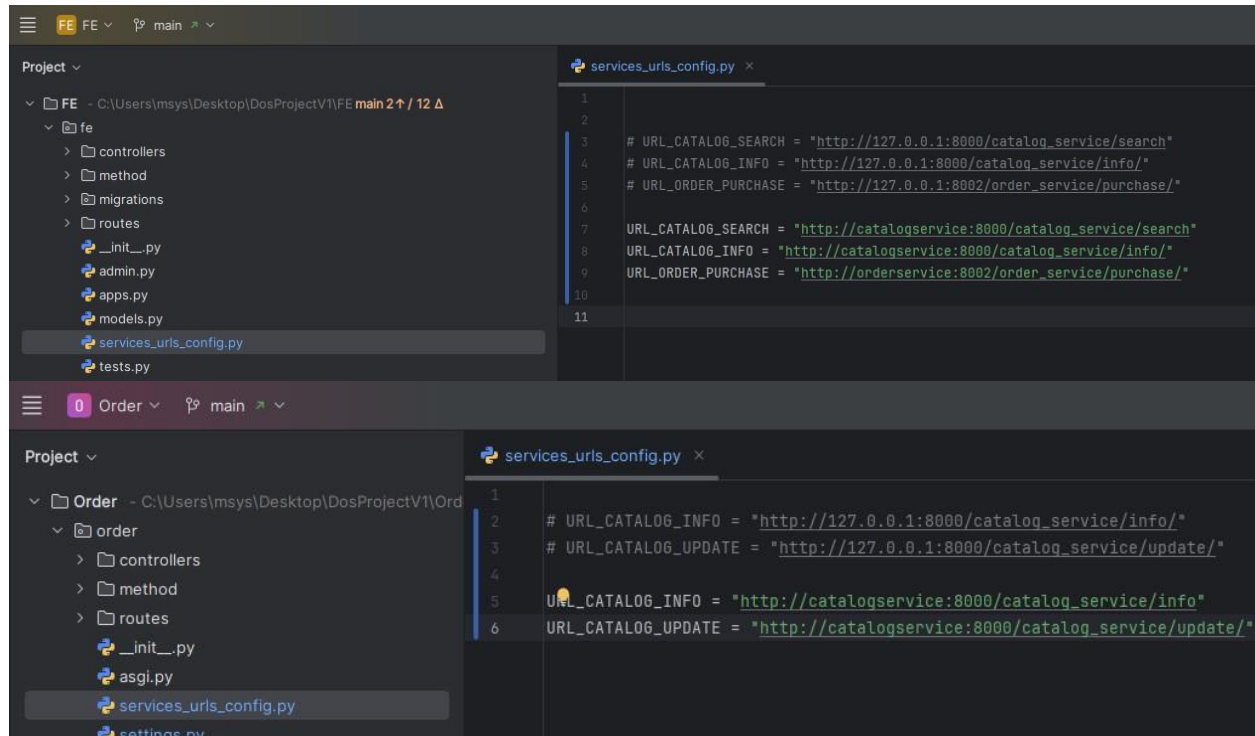


The three containers are successfully running and ready for use.



- **services_urls_config.py**

The files in both the FE and Order directories define URLs for accessing various services in the dosprojectv1 setup. The configuration uses container names catalogservice and orderservice instead of localhost.



The image shows two IDE windows side-by-side, both displaying the `services_urls_config.py` file. The top window is for the 'FE' project, and the bottom window is for the 'Order' project. Both windows show the same code structure, with comments and actual URL assignments.

FE Project - `services_urls_config.py`

```
1
2
3 # URL_CATALOG_SEARCH = "http://127.0.0.1:8000/catalog_service/search"
4 # URL_CATALOG_INFO = "http://127.0.0.1:8000/catalog_service/info/"
5 # URL_ORDER_PURCHASE = "http://127.0.0.1:8002/order_service/purchase/"
6
7 URL_CATALOG_SEARCH = "http://catalogservice:8000/catalog_service/search"
8 URL_CATALOG_INFO = "http://catalogservice:8000/catalog_service/info/"
9 URL_ORDER_PURCHASE = "http://orderservice:8002/order_service/purchase/"
10
11
```

Order Project - `services_urls_config.py`

```
1
2 # URL_CATALOG_INFO = "http://127.0.0.1:8000/catalog_service/info/"
3 # URL_CATALOG_UPDATE = "http://127.0.0.1:8000/catalog_service/update/"
4
5 URL_CATALOG_INFO = "http://catalogservice:8000/catalog_service/info/"
6 URL_CATALOG_UPDATE = "http://catalogservice:8000/catalog_service/update/"
```

Containers

docker desktop

PERSONAL

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Container CPU usage

3.37% / 1200% (12 CPUs available)

Container memory usage

229.73MB / 7.48GB

Show charts

Q

Search

Only show running containers

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Image	Status	Port(s)	CPU (%)	Last started	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	<div><div></div><div>dosproject</div></div>		Running (3/3)		0%	2 hours ago	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<div><div></div><div>feservic</div></div>	<div><div>dosprojectv1-</div><div>feservice:</div><div>82868c6t</div><div><none></div></div>	Running	8001:8001	0%	2 hours ago	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<div><div></div><div>catalogs</div></div>	<div><div>dosprojectv1-</div><div>catalogservice:</div><div>2be54941</div><div><none></div></div>	Running	8000:8000	0%	2 hours ago	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<div><div></div><div>orderse</div></div>	<div><div>dosprojectv1-</div><div>orderservice:</div><div>ca6968a2</div><div><none></div></div>	Running	8002:8002	0%	2 hours ago	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>

Showing 4 items

Engine running

RAM 1.92 GB CPU 0.92% Disk --- GB avail. of --- GB

BETA

Terminal

v4.34.3

1

Images

docker desktop

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Local

Hub

283.26 MB / 939.99 MB in use

3 images

Last refresh: 1 hour ago

Q

Search

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Tag	Status	Created	Size	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	<div><div>dosprojectv1-catalogservice</div><div>628a8767a6b7</div></div>	latest	In use	2 hours ago	226.09 MB	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<div><div>dosprojectv1-feservice</div><div>478ba8e454aa</div></div>	latest	In use	2 hours ago	225.97 MB	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<div><div>dosprojectv1-orderservice</div><div>d6a8e700d7aa</div></div>	latest	In use	2 hours ago	225.89 MB	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>

Showing 3 items

Engine running

RAM 1.92 GB CPU 4.38% Disk --- GB avail. of --- GB

BETA

Terminal

v4.34.3

1

Run the containers using terminal commands

Start each service individually first to check for any issues and confirm they're working properly. This way, you can troubleshoot services one by one, making it easier to identify problems before combining them. Once everything runs smoothly, use the compose file to start all services together, which streamlines management and deployment.

- **Building and running catalog service**
 - **Docker build -t catalogservice**

```
(.venv) PS C:\Users\msys\Desktop\DosProjectV1\Catalog> docker build -t catalogservice .
=> => transferring context: 2B
=> [1/5] FROM docker.io/library/python:3.12-alpine@sha256:38e179a0f0436c97ecc76bcd378d7293ab3ee79e4b8c440fdc7113670cb6e204
=> => resolve docker.io/library/python:3.12-alpine@sha256:38e179a0f0436c97ecc76bcd378d7293ab3ee79e4b8c440fdc7113670cb6e204
=> [internal] load build context
=> => transferring context: 4.32kB
=> CACHED [2/5] WORKDIR /app
=> CACHED [3/5] COPY requirements.txt /app/
=> CACHED [4/5] RUN pip install --upgrade pip && pip install -r requirements.txt
=> CACHED [5/5] COPY . /app/
=> exporting to image
=> => exporting layers
=> => exporting manifest sha256:a9c12bd7eba263e8c191f738b9ed524332415382de0d142856a30e9ac8eef00e
=> => exporting config sha256:664c01040d3dad2134411ef6fa48d5fbd6b8e3c9e9c5d356ecbe419e816741e6
=> => exporting attestation manifest sha256:0931e8320aa37780e03dfa0bb4503b953ec7a6a4118c19a829fcd9a642011f0f
=> => exporting manifest list sha256:d3dff0f99d4c3a9bd7da0ae04c0723f93310430b0dc427c4fe8da28bd6e60fad
=> => naming to docker.io/library/catalogservice:latest
=> => unpacking to docker.io/library/catalogservice:latest

2 warnings found (use docker --debug to expand):
- LegacyKeyValueFormat: "ENV key=value" should be used instead of legacy "ENV key value" format (line 3)
- LegacyKeyValueFormat: "ENV key=value" should be used instead of legacy "ENV key value" format (line 4)

What's next:
  View a summary of image vulnerabilities and recommendations → docker scout quickview
(.venv) PS C:\Users\msys\Desktop\DosProjectV1\Catalog>
```

- **docker run -p 8000:8000 catalogservice**

```
(.venv) PS C:\Users\msys\Desktop\DosProjectV1\Catalog> docker run -p 8000:8000 catalogservice
Watching for file changes with StatReloader
Performing system checks...

System check identified some issues:

WARNINGS:
catalog.Book.cost: (fields.W122) 'max_length' is ignored when used with IntegerField.
  HINT: Remove 'max_length' from field
catalog.Book.count: (fields.W122) 'max_length' is ignored when used with IntegerField.
  HINT: Remove 'max_length' from field

System check identified 2 issues (0 silenced).
October 31, 2024 - 08:13:09
Django version 5.1.1, using settings 'catalog.config.settings'
Starting development server at http://0.0.0.0:8000/
Quit the server with CONTROL-C.
```

- **Building and running fe service**
 - Docker build –t feservice

```
PS C:\Users\msys\Desktop\DosProjectV1\FE> docker build -t feservice .
[+] Building 3.6s (10/10) FINISHED
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile
=> => transferring dockerfile: 327B
=> [internal] load .dockerignore
=> => transferring context: 2B
=> [1/5] FROM docker.io/library/python:3.12-alpine@sha256:38e179a0f0436c97ecc76bcd378d7293ab3ee79e4b8c440fdc7113670cb6e204
=> => resolve docker.io/library/python:3.12-alpine@sha256:38e179a0f0436c97ecc76bcd378d7293ab3ee79e4b8c440fdc7113670cb6e204
=> [internal] load build context
=> => transferring context: 2.59kB
=> CACHED [2/5] WORKDIR /app
=> CACHED [3/5] COPY requirements.txt /app/
=> CACHED [4/5] RUN pip install --upgrade pip && pip install -r requirements.txt
=> CACHED [5/5] COPY . /app/
=> exporting to image
=> => exporting layers
=> => exporting manifest sha256:0084ecdfada76cbf3e31aa9f67d226a7980ad5b675a268667d3808cef89d4b80
=> => exporting config sha256:ca9b445c6448d01b4bed239d4593f21bd09f539cd832976181368211fa69dcd
=> => exporting attestation manifest sha256:3bc0fe7f8ef48e54a1194f6dccc734679cfffcafad78b5f5cd796ce63b1bb8f6c9
=> => exporting manifest list sha256:a40c17e94fccc8234b8a907fd1a08344b40793d716e57cefd3df247f44770418
=> => naming to docker.io/library/feservice:latest
=> => unpacking to docker.io/library/feservice:latest

What's next:
  View a summary of image vulnerabilities and recommendations → docker scout quickview
PS C:\Users\msys\Desktop\DosProjectV1\FE> docker run -p 8001:8001 feservice
Watching for file changes with StatReloader
Performing system checks...

System check identified no issues (0 silenced).

You have 18 unapplied migration(s). Your project may not work properly until you apply the migrations for app(s): admin, auth, contenttypes, sessions.
Run 'python manage.py migrate' to apply them.
October 31, 2024 - 08:17:29
Django version 5.1.1, using settings 'fe_config.settings'
Starting development server at http://0.0.0.0:8001/
Quit the server with CONTROL-C.
```

- **Building and running order service**
 - Docker build –t orderservice

```
PS C:\Users\msys\Desktop\DosProjectV1\Order> docker build -t orderservice .
[+] Building 1.6s (10/10) FINISHED
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile
=> => transferring dockerfile: 327B
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/python:3.12-alpine
=> [internal] load .dockerignore
=> => transferring context: 2B
=> [1/5] FROM docker.io/library/python:3.12-alpine@sha256:38e179a0f0436c97ecc76bcd378d7293ab3ee79e4b8c440fdc7113670cb6e204
=> => resolve docker.io/library/python:3.12-alpine@sha256:38e179a0f0436c97ecc76bcd378d7293ab3ee79e4b8c440fdc7113670cb6e204
=> [internal] load build context
=> => transferring context: 1.76kB
=> CACHED [2/5] WORKDIR /app
=> CACHED [3/5] COPY requirements.txt /app/
=> CACHED [4/5] RUN pip install --upgrade pip && pip install -r requirements.txt
=> CACHED [5/5] COPY . /app/
=> exporting to image
=> => exporting layers
=> => exporting manifest sha256:d2d5b6a53799c72b31ee06f90d1682423d60df2e63fde36ae714c2ab7b2e613
=> => exporting config sha256:b2b6ba78ef6dd35f41c999ecc010b36b0496301915b92df6df6388985fff12a
=> => exporting attestation manifest sha256:53f1270e7147dd560dc0507da56deca27de9607fdd93b16906f87779a93eb50
=> => exporting manifest list sha256:a252c9dfdoacde7a0c5272df70b0e960f0d69dafd758e40ff83ee758d7910242d
=> => naming to docker.io/library/orderservice:latest
=> => unpacking to docker.io/library/orderservice:latest

What's next:
  View a summary of image vulnerabilities and recommendations → docker scout quickview
PS C:\Users\msys\Desktop\DosProjectV1\Order> docker run -p 8002:8002 orderservice
Watching for file changes with StatReloader
Performing system checks...

System check identified no issues (0 silenced).

You have 18 unapplied migration(s). Your project may not work properly until you apply the migrations for app(s): admin, auth, contenttypes, sessions.
Run 'python manage.py migrate' to apply them.
October 31, 2024 - 08:19:16
Django version 5.1.1, using settings 'order.settings'
Starting development server at http://0.0.0.0:8002/
Quit the server with CONTROL-C.
```

- docker-compose down command

This command stops and removes all containers, networks, and other resources defined in the docker-compose.yml file. It's used to tear down all running services in the docker-compose setup.

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Container CPU usage

4.36% / 1200% (12 CPUs available)

Container memory usage

230.57MB / 7.48GB

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Only show running containers

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Image	Status	Port(s)	CPU (%)	Last started	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	<div><div>serene_elgamal</div><div>4e977d3cd103</div></div>	catalogservice:<none>	Running	8000:8000	0%	7 minutes ago	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<div><div>elegant_franklin</div><div>8d0464e40063</div></div>	feservice:<none>	Running	8001:8001	0%	3 minutes ago	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<div><div>cranky_varahamihira</div><div>1920f1169ee8</div></div>	orderservice:<none>	Running	8002:8002	0%	57 seconds ago	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>

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Local

Hub

283.27 MB / 939.99 MB in use

3 images

Last refresh: 12 hours ago

Q Search

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Tag	Status	Created	Size	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	<div><div>catalogservice</div><div>1d1ce8fa802d</div></div>	latest	In use	45 minutes ag	226.09 MB	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<div><div>feservice</div><div>a40c17e94fce</div></div>	latest	In use	28 minutes ag	225.97 MB	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<div><div>orderservice</div><div>a252c9df66ac</div></div>	latest	In use	43 minutes ag	225.89 MB	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>

Testing

The following screenshots confirm that the services are correctly networked and accessible as expected in Docker.

Catalog service

- search

The screenshot displays the Docker Compose configuration for the 'dosprojectv1' project. The 'catalogservice' is defined with a build of './Order', container name 'orderservice', and port '8002:8002'. The 'feservice' is defined with a build of './FE', container name 'feservice', and port '8001:8001'. Both services are connected to the 'my_network'.

The REST client shows a GET request to `http://localhost:8000/catalog_service/search?topic=Undergraduate%20School`. The response is a 200 OK status with a JSON body:

```
{
  "id": 3,
  "cost": 88,
  "topic": "Undergraduate School",
  "count": 5,
  "catalog_id": 2
}
```

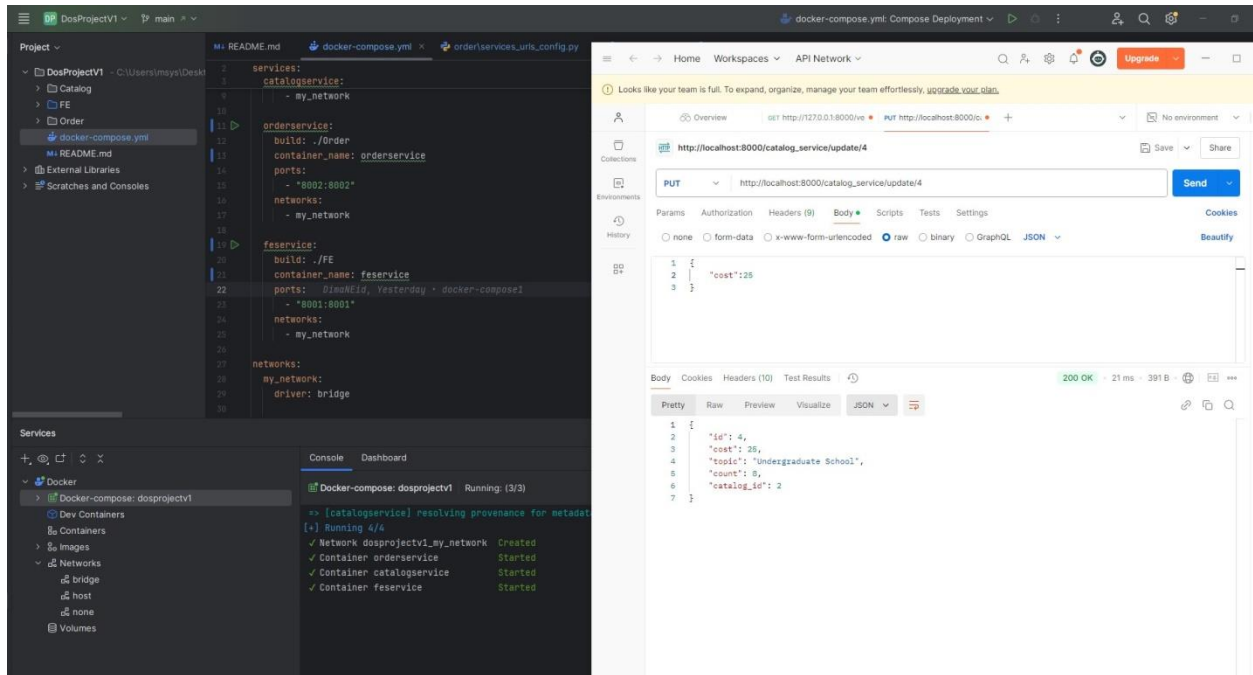
- info

The screenshot displays the Docker Compose configuration for the 'dosprojectv1' project. The 'catalogservice' is defined with a build of './Order', container name 'orderservice', and port '8002:8002'. The 'feservice' is defined with a build of './FE', container name 'feservice', and port '8001:8001'. Both services are connected to the 'my_network'.

The REST client shows a GET request to `http://localhost:8000/catalog_service/info/4`. The response is a 200 OK status with a JSON body:

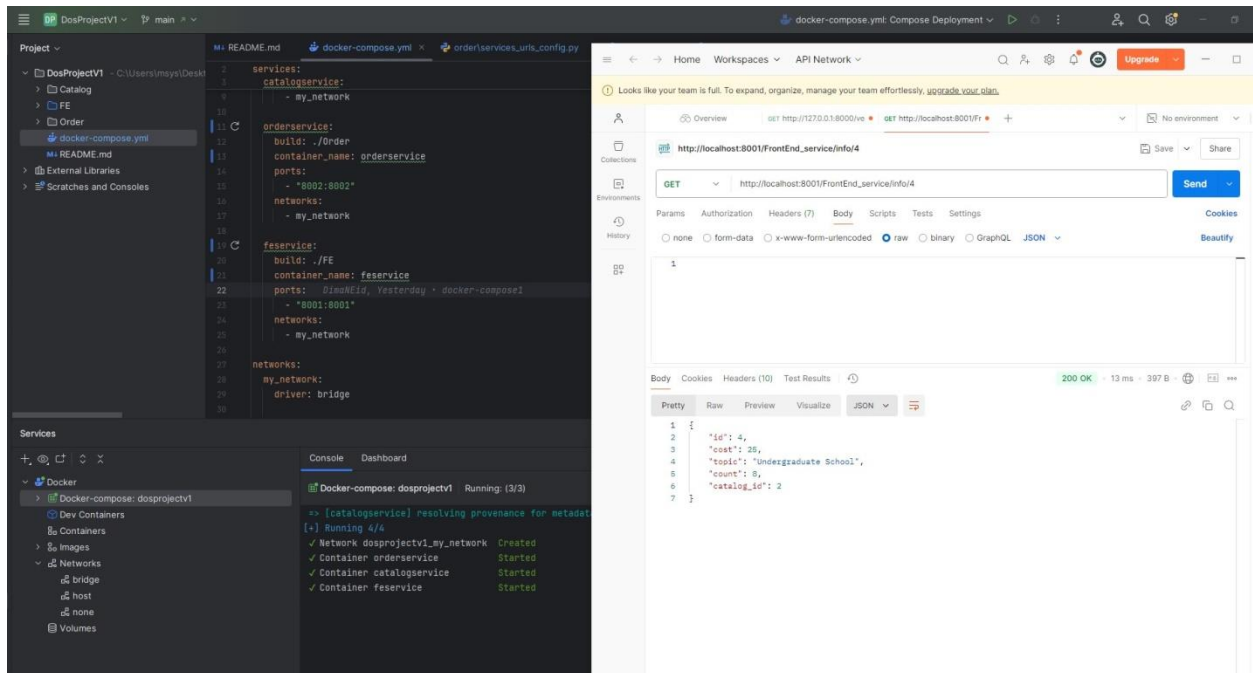
```
{
  "id": 4,
  "cost": 20,
  "topic": "Undergraduate School",
  "count": 8,
  "catalog_id": 2
}
```

- Update



FE service

- info



- search

The screenshot shows a development environment with VS Code on the left and the API Network extension on the right. In VS Code, the `docker-compose.yml` file is open, showing a service named `orderservice` with a build context of `./Order` and a container name of `orderservice`. The `ports` section lists `8002:8002`. The `networks` section lists `my_network`. The `Services` panel at the bottom shows the Docker-compose: dosprojectv1 service running. The API Network extension on the right shows a GET request to `http://localhost:8001/FrontEnd_service/search?topic=Distributed%20System` with a status of 200 OK. The response body is a JSON array with two objects, each containing `id`, `cost`, `topic`, `count`, and `catalog_id`.

- Purchase

The screenshot shows a development environment with VS Code on the left and the API Network extension on the right. In VS Code, the `docker-compose.yml` file is open, showing a service named `orderservice` with a build context of `./Order` and a container name of `orderservice`. The `ports` section lists `8002:8002`. The `networks` section lists `my_network`. The `Services` panel at the bottom shows the Docker-compose: dosprojectv1 service running. The API Network extension on the right shows a PUT request to `http://localhost:8001/FrontEnd_service/purchase/2` with a status of 200 OK. The response body is a JSON object with `message` and `new_count`.

- No items left case

The screenshot shows a development environment with VS Code on the left and Postman on the right. In VS Code, the `docker-compose.yml` file is open, showing three services: `catalogservice`, `orderservice`, and `feservice`. The `feservice` is highlighted. The Postman interface on the right shows a PUT request to `http://localhost:8001/frontend_service/purchase/2` with a status of `200 OK`. The response body is a JSON object: `{ "message": "Purchased book 2", "new_count": 0 }`.

- Out of stock case

The screenshot shows the same development environment as above. In VS Code, the `docker-compose.yml` file is open, and the `feservice` is highlighted. The Postman interface on the right shows a PUT request to `http://localhost:8001/frontend_service/purchase/2` with a status of `400 Bad Request`. The response body is a JSON object: `{ "error": "Book is out of stock" }`.

Order service

- Purchase

The screenshot shows the development environment for the Order service. On the left, VS Code displays the `docker-compose.yml` file with the following configuration:

```
version: '3'
services:
  catalogservice:
    build: ./Catalog
    container_name: catalogservice
    ports:
      - "8000:8000"
    networks:
      - my_network
  orderservice:
    build: ./Order
    container_name: orderservice
    ports:
      - "8002:8002"
    networks:
      - my_network
  feservice:
    build: ./FE
    container_name: feservice
    ports:
      - "8001:8001"
    networks:
      - my_network
```

The Docker Desktop interface shows the containers are running. On the right, Postman shows a successful `PUT` request to `http://localhost:8002/order_service/purchase/1` with a `200 OK` status. The response body is:

```
{
  "message": "Purchased book 1",
  "new_count": 12
}
```

- Out of stock case

The screenshot shows the development environment for the Order service. On the left, VS Code displays the `docker-compose.yml` file with the following configuration:

```
version: '3'
services:
  catalogservice:
    build: ./Catalog
    container_name: catalogservice
    ports:
      - "8000:8000"
    networks:
      - my_network
  orderservice:
    build: ./Order
    container_name: orderservice
    ports:
      - "8002:8002"
    networks:
      - my_network
  feservice:
    build: ./FE
    container_name: feservice
    ports:
      - "8001:8001"
    networks:
      - my_network
```

The Docker Desktop interface shows the containers are running. On the right, Postman shows a `PUT` request to `http://localhost:8002/order_service/purchase/2` with a `400 Bad Request` status. The response body is:

















```
{
  "error": "Book is out of stock"
}
```


- **Building all services together**
 - **docker-compose up --build in DosProjectV1**





























```
PS C:\Users\msys\Desktop\DosProjectV1> docker-compose up --build
time="2024-10-31T10:22:24+02:00" level=warning msg="C:\\Users\\msys\\Desktop\\DosProjectV1\\docker-compose.yml: the attribute 'version' is obsolete, it will be ignored, please remove it to avoid potential confusion"
[*] Building 1.4s (27/27) FINISHED
...
docker:desktop-linux
--> [catalogservice internal] load build definition from Dockerfile 0.0s
--> transferring dockerfile: 325B 0.0s
--> [orderservice internal] load build definition from Dockerfile 0.0s
--> transferring dockerfile: 327B 0.0s
--> [ferservice internal] load build definition from Dockerfile 0.0s
--> transferring dockerfile: 327B 0.0s
--> [ferservice internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/python:3.12-alpine 0.0s
--> [orderservice internal] load .dockerignore 0.0s
--> transferring context: 2B 0.0s
--> [ferservice internal] load .dockerignore 0.0s
--> transferring context: 2B 0.0s
--> [catalogservice internal] load .dockerignore 0.0s
--> transferring context: 2B 0.0s
--> [catalogservice 1/5] FROM docker.io/library/python:3.12-alpine@sha256:386179a0f043cc79cc70bdc378d7293ab3ee79e4ab8c4d8fcd7131670cb6e204 0.0s
--> resolve docker.io/library/python:3.12-alpine@sha256:386179a0f043cc79cc70bdc378d7293ab3ee79e4ab8c4d8fcd7131670cb6e204 0.0s
--> [catalogservice internal] load build context 0.0s
--> transferring context: 4.32kB 0.0s
--> [orderservice internal] load build context 0.0s
--> transferring context: 1.74kB 0.0s
--> [ferservice internal] load build context 0.0s
--> transferring context: 2.59kB 0.0s
CACHED [ferservice 2/5] WORKDIR /app 0.0s
CACHED [catalogservice 3/5] COPY requirements.txt /app/ 0.0s
CACHED [catalogservice 4/5] RUN pip install --upgrade pip && pip install -r requirements.txt 0.0s
CACHED [catalogservice 5/5] COPY . /app/ 0.0s
CACHED [orderservice 3/5] COPY requirements.txt /app/ 0.0s
CACHED [orderservice 4/5] RUN pip install --upgrade pip && pip install -r requirements.txt 0.0s
CACHED [orderservice 5/5] COPY . /app/ 0.0s
CACHED [ferservice 3/5] COPY requirements.txt /app/ 0.0s
CACHED [ferservice 4/5] RUN pip install --upgrade pip && pip install -r requirements.txt 0.0s
```

```
ferrnima local
ferrservice | Watching for file changes with StatReloader
ferrservice | Performing system checks...
ferrservice | 
d4 catalogservice | Watching for file changes with StatReloader
catalogservice | Performing system checks...
catalogservice | 
... orderservice | System check identified no issues (0 silenced).
ferrservice | System check identified no issues (0 silenced).
catalogservice | System check identified some issues:
catalogservice | 
catalogservice | WARNINGS:
catalogservice | catalog.Book.count: (fields.W322) 'max_length' is ignored when used with IntegerField.
catalogservice | HINT: Remove 'max_length' from field
catalogservice | catalog.Book.count: (fields.W322) 'max_length' is ignored when used with IntegerField.
catalogservice | HINT: Remove 'max_length' from field
catalogservice | 
catalogservice | System check identified 2 issues (0 silenced).
ferrservice | 
orderservice | 
ferrservice | You have 18 unapplied migration(s). Your project may not work properly until you apply the migrations for app(s): admin, auth, contenttypes, sessions.
orderservice | You have 18 unapplies migration(s). Your project may not work properly until you apply the migrations for app(s): admin, auth, contenttypes, sessions.
ferrservice | Run 'python manage.py migrate' to apply them.
orderservice | Run 'python manage.py migrate' to apply them.
ferrservice | October 31, 2024 - 08:22:30
orderservice | October 31, 2024 - 08:22:30
ferrservice | Django version 5.1.1, using settings 'fe_config.settings'
orderservice | Django version 5.1.1, using settings 'order_settings'
ferrservice | Starting development server at http://0.0.0.0:8080/
catalogservice | October 31, 2024 - 08:22:30
orderservice | Starting development server at http://0.0.0.0:8080/
ferrservice | Quit the server with CONTROL-C.
catalogservice | Django version 5.1.1, using settings 'catalog.config.settings'
orderservice | Quit the server with CONTROL-C.
ferrservice | 
c6 catalogservice | Starting development server at http://0.0.0.0:8080/
orderservice | 
c7 catalogservice | Quit the server with CONTROL-C.
catalogservice | 
① [
$? views in Docker Desktop View Config Enable Watch
```

Containers take different ids each we run Docker Containers.

<input type="checkbox"/>		dosprojectv1		Running (3/3)		2.54%	4 minutes ago			
<input type="checkbox"/>		catalogservice	dosprojectv1-catalogservice:<none>	Running	8000:8000	1.39%	4 minutes ago			
<input type="checkbox"/>		orderservice	dosprojectv1-orderservice:<none>	Running	8002:8002	0.57%	4 minutes ago			
<input type="checkbox"/>		feservice	dosprojectv1-feservice:<none>	Running	8001:8001	0.58%	4 minutes ago			

 ☒ Only show running containers

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Image	Status	Port(s)	CPU (%)	Last started	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	 serene_elgamal	catalogservice:<none>	Exited	8000:8000	0%	14 minutes ago	  
<input type="checkbox"/>	 elegant_franklin	feservice:<none>	Exited	8001:8001	0%	10 minutes ago	  
<input type="checkbox"/>	 cranky_varahamihira	orderservice:<none>	Exited	8002:8002	0%	8 minutes ago	  
<input type="checkbox"/>	 dosprojectv1		Running (3/3)		2.42%	5 minutes ago	  
<input type="checkbox"/>	 catalogservice	dosprojectv1-catalogservice:<none>	Running	8000:8000	1.28%	5 minutes ago	  
<input type="checkbox"/>	 orderservice	dosprojectv1-orderservice:<none>	Running	8002:8002	0.57%	5 minutes ago	  
<input type="checkbox"/>	 feservice	dosprojectv1-feservice:<none>	Running	8001:8001	0.57%	5 minutes ago	  

Container Isolation

Docker is a powerful tool for development because it provides a virtualized environment where you can freely test and process applications without risking changes to projects on your local machine. Here's how it benefits database management and testing:

- **Isolated Environment:** Each Docker container is independent, so changes made in the container (like database updates) don't affect the original files on the host.
- **Data Consistency:** Docker uses a copy of files like `db.sqlite3`, ensuring that testing doesn't alter the original database. This setup preserves database state even if the container is restarted or moved.
- **Reproducibility:** Docker packages all dependencies, making it easy to replicate the exact setup on any machine, free from conflicts or missing components.

Here I have accessed db.sqlite3 copy in the container to make sure that after each request db is modified correctly using the following commands:

```
docker exec -it catalogservice /bin/bash
```

```
sqlite3 db.sqlite3
```

```
apk add --no-cache sqlite (it wasn't downloaded)
```

```
.tables
```

```
.schema catalog_book
```

```
SELECT * FROM catalog_book;
```

```
(.venv) PS C:\Users\msys\Desktop\DosProjectV1\Catalog> docker exec -it catalogservice /bin/sh
/app # ls /app
Dockerfile      catalog          catalog_config  db.sqlite3      manage.py       requirements.txt
/app # sqlite3 db.sqlite3
/bin/sh: sqlite3: not found
/app # apk add --no-cache sqlite
fetch https://dl-cdn.alpinelinux.org/alpine/v3.20/main/x86_64/APKINDEX.tar.gz
fetch https://dl-cdn.alpinelinux.org/alpine/v3.20/community/x86_64/APKINDEX.tar.gz
(1/1) Installing sqlite (3.45.3-r1)
Executing busybox-1.36.1-r29.trigger
OK: 17 MiB in 37 packages
/app # sqlite3 db.sqlite3
SQLite version 3.45.3 2024-04-15 13:34:05
Enter ".help" for usage hints.
sqlite> .tables
auth_group          catalog_book
auth_group_permissions  catalog_catalog
auth_permission      django_admin_log
auth_user            django_content_type
auth_user_groups     django_migrations
auth_user_user_permissions  django_session
sqlite> .schema catalog_book
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "catalog_book" ("id" integer NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, "cost" integer NULL, "topic" varchar(120) NULL, "count" integer NULL) DEFERRABLE INITIALLY DEFERRED);
CREATE INDEX "catalog_book_catalog_id_id_1279b03e" ON "catalog_book" ("catalog_id_id");
sqlite> SELECT * FROM catalog_book;
1|50|Distributed Systems|14|1
2|35|Distributed Systems|4|1
3|50|Undergraduate School|5|2
4|20|Undergraduate School|8|2
sqlite> SELECT * FROM catalog_book;
1|50|Distributed Systems|14|1
2|35|Distributed Systems|3|1
3|50|Undergraduate School|5|2
4|20|Undergraduate School|8|2
sqlite> []
```

As we notice after this purchase request count becomes 3 for book id 2, and it matches the last displayed db in the container.

The screenshot shows a Docker terminal on the left and a REST client on the right. The terminal displays the setup of a SQLite database within a container, including the installation of SQLite and the creation of a 'catalog_book' table. The REST client on the right shows a PUT request to `http://localhost:8001/FrontEnd_service/purchase/2` with a JSON body: `{ "message": "Purchased book 2", "new_count": 3 }`. The response is a 200 OK status.

```
root@b01b1:~# docker exec -it catalogservice /bin/sh
/app # ls /app
Dockerfile  catalog      catalog_config  db.sqlite3     manage.py      requirements.txt
/app # sqlite3 db.sqlite3
/bin/sh: sqlite3: not found
/app # apk add --no-cache sqlite
fetch https://dl-cdn.alpinelinux.org/alpine/v3.20/main/x86_64/APKINDEX.tar.gz
fetch https://dl-cdn.alpinelinux.org/alpine/v3.20/community/x86_64/APKINDEX.tar.gz
(1/1) Installing sqlite (3.45.3-r1)
Executing busybox-1.36.1-r29.trigger
OK: 17 MiB in 37 packages
/app # sqlite3 db.sqlite3
SQLite version 3.45.3 2024-04-15 13:34:05
Enter ".help" for usage hints.
sqlite> .tables
auth_group      catalog_book
auth_group_permissions  catalog_catalog
auth_permission  django_admin_log
auth_user        django_content_type
auth_user_groups  django_migrations
auth_user_user_permissions  django_session
sqlite> .schema catalog_book
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "catalog_book" ("id" integer NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, "cost" integer NULL,
*) DEFERRABLE INITIALLY DEFERRED);
CREATE INDEX "catalog_book_catalog_id_id_1279b03e" ON "catalog_book" ("catalog_id_id");
sqlite> SELECT * FROM catalog_book;
1|50|Distributed Systems|14|1
2|35|Distributed Systems|14|1
3|50|Undergraduate School|5|2
4|20|Undergraduate School|8|2
sqlite> SELECT * FROM catalog_book;
1|50|Distributed Systems|14|1
2|35|Distributed Systems|3|1
3|50|Undergraduate School|5|2
4|20|Undergraduate School|8|2
sqlite>
```

REST Client Details:
Method: PUT
URL: `http://localhost:8001/FrontEnd_service/purchase/2`
Body (JSON): `{ "message": "Purchased book 2", "new_count": 3 }`
Status: 200 OK

Also after this update request cost is updated to 20 it was 35 for book id, we can see this in the terminal.

The screenshot shows a Docker terminal on the left and a REST client on the right. The terminal displays the same SQLite database setup as before, but with an update to the cost of book 2. The REST client on the right shows a PUT request to `http://localhost:8000/catalog_service/update/2` with a JSON body: `{ "id": 2, "cost": 20, "topic": "Distributed Systems", "count": 3, "catalog_id": 1 }`. The response is a 200 OK status.

```
/app # sqlite3 db.sqlite3
/bin/sh: sqlite3: not found
/app # apk add --no-cache sqlite
fetch https://dl-cdn.alpinelinux.org/alpine/v3.20/main/x86_64/APKINDEX.tar.gz
fetch https://dl-cdn.alpinelinux.org/alpine/v3.20/community/x86_64/APKINDEX.tar.gz
(1/1) Installing sqlite (3.45.3-r1)
Executing busybox-1.36.1-r29.trigger
OK: 17 MiB in 37 packages
/app # sqlite3 db.sqlite3
SQLite version 3.45.3 2024-04-15 13:34:05
Enter ".help" for usage hints.
sqlite> .tables
auth_group      catalog_book
auth_group_permissions  catalog_catalog
auth_permission  django_admin_log
auth_user        django_content_type
auth_user_groups  django_migrations
auth_user_user_permissions  django_session
sqlite> .schema catalog_book
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "catalog_book" ("id" integer NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, "cost" integer NULL,
*) DEFERRABLE INITIALLY DEFERRED);
CREATE INDEX "catalog_book_catalog_id_id_1279b03e" ON "catalog_book" ("catalog_id_id");
sqlite> SELECT * FROM catalog_book;
1|50|Distributed Systems|14|1
2|35|Distributed Systems|14|1
3|50|Undergraduate School|5|2
4|20|Undergraduate School|8|2
sqlite> SELECT * FROM catalog_book;
1|50|Distributed Systems|14|1
2|20|Distributed Systems|3|1
3|50|Undergraduate School|5|2
4|20|Undergraduate School|8|2
sqlite>
```

REST Client Details:
Method: PUT
URL: `http://localhost:8000/catalog_service/update/2`
Body (JSON): `{ "id": 2, "cost": 20, "topic": "Distributed Systems", "count": 3, "catalog_id": 1 }`
Status: 200 OK

Here is the db schema in the local host machine.

id	cost	topic	count	catalog_id_id
1	50	Distributed Systems	14	1
2	35	Distributed Systems	6	1
3	50	Undergraduate School	5	2
4	20	Undergraduate School	8	2

db schema in the container.

```
3|50|Undergraduate School|5|2
4|20|Undergraduate School|8|2
sqlite> SELECT * FROM catalog_book;
1|50|Distributed Systems|14|1
2|20|Distributed Systems|20|1
3|50|Undergraduate School|5|2
4|20|Undergraduate School|8|2
sqlite> 
```