Ricardo Wu

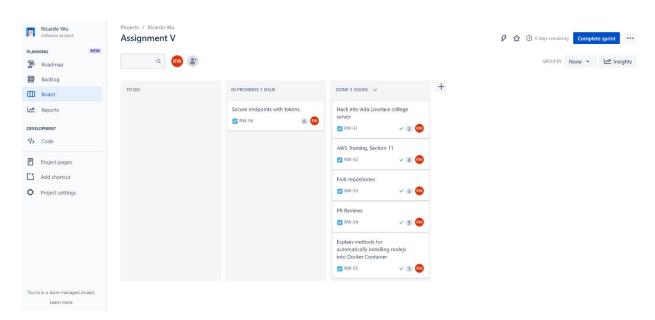
2/6/2022

CS 561

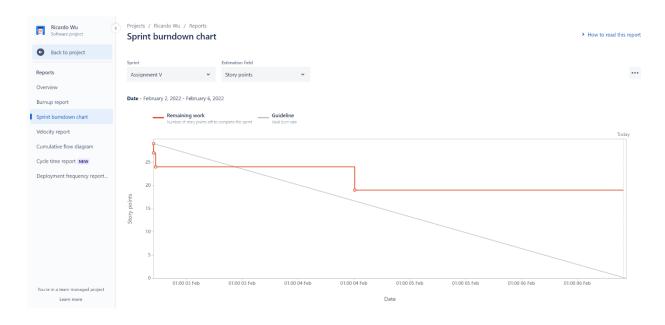
Prof. Braynen

Week 5 assignment

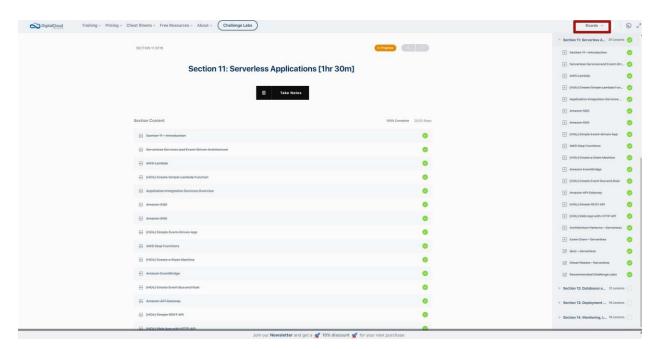
Scrum Board:



Burndown chart:



AWS Training:



Ada Lovelace College server:



Download CrackStation's Wordlist

The orange-and-black terminal window below will probably not show up on a smartphone. (Have not tried on a tablet.) So you might have to use a laptop (e.g. your macbook) or desktop for this one.

```
Welcome to Ava Lovelace College's Computer Science FreeBSD server.
username: sasha
password:
Congratulations! You have successfully logged in.
$ 1s
Haha take it easy. This is just a prop.
```

5 links of merged pull requests (PRs):

- a. Warm-up PR: https://github.com/WisleyDoma/weather-backend-RW/pull/2
- b. v1/auth PR, with token & expr. date: https://github.com/WisleyDoma/weather-backend-RW/pull/3
- c. v1/weather & v1/hello PR, with token & expr. date:https://github.com/WisleyDoma/weather-backend-RW/pull/4
- d. Swift client PR: https://github.com/WisleyDoma/cs561-swift-client-RW/pull/1
- e. Rust client PR: https://github.com/WisleyDoma/cs561-rust-client-RW/pull/1

Difference between Dockerfile & Docker-compose (about auto installing node.js):

Dockerfile is a .txt file for users to initialize docker. It could auto-install node.js by typing

RUN apt-get install nodejs. However, it only builds one docker at a time and dockerfile requires

users to be proficient in commands since dockerfile doesn't have image; Docker-compose is

a .yml file that could launch multiple dockers with images. It's easier for novices to get into

Docker. When it needs to auto-install node.js, users could type command: bash -c "apt-get

update && apt-get install nodejs" beneath the environment segment.

I prefer to use docker-compose because it helps us to practice scenarios where server

and clients set in different places. Another perk is users could download docker image from

docker hub. It's more convenient for users than memorizing commands for different clients'

environment.

References:

Difference between Dockerfile & Docker-compose:

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/29480099/whats-the-difference-between-docker-

compose-vs-dockerfile

What is Dockerfile | How to create and build a dockerfile | Dockerfile basic commands:

https://youtu.be/LQjaJINkQXY

What is the difference between dockerfile and docker-compose.yml files?

https://youtu.be/BIX26GThQPQ

2 links of updated swagger doc:

a. GitHub: https://github.com/WisleyDoma/weather-backend-RW/pull/5

b. EC2 (Elastic Computing Cloud):

ec2-44-197-118-88.compute-1.amazonaws.com

(IP address: 44.197.118.88) – closed to prevent additional charges.

Examples:

EC2, v1/weather:

```
March March
```

EC2, v1/hello:



ec2-35-170-69-145.compute-1.amazonaws.com

(IP address: 35.170.69.145) – Opened to add v1/auth screenshot.

EC2, v1/auth:



"Create a merge to commit", "squash and merge", and "rebase and merge" buttons:



The merge commit is good for new git users and small projects. It's easy for users to examine their every commits.



The squash and merge makes each merge concise. It is because a merge contains every single commit in there, creating a better readability of merges. It is good for projects that have multiples teams (i.e. different companies) to work on.



The rebase and merge makes previous commit and parent commit every time it rebases. It helps users to keep track of sections of project, to help them to which part is done and which part is not. It benefits for projects that has a small team (5~7 people).

Personally, I prefer the rebase and merge because it helps me to keep track of projects progress.

References:

Squashing Your Pull Requests:

https://cloudfour.com/thinks/squashing-your-pull-requests/

Introduction to Git rebase and force push:

https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/topics/git/git_rebase.html