

#022 docker-compose manage app

Introduction

this is part 22 from the journey it's a long journey(360 day) so go please check previous parts , and if you need to walk in the journey with me please make sure to follow because I may post more than once in 1 Day but surely I will post daily at least one 😊.

And I will cover lot of tools as we move on.

useful commands

this is a contd... for last part , I will talk about some useful commands that you may use on daily basis with docker-compose.

first let's stop all containers with

```
docker container stop $(docker container ls -a -q)
```

```
(base) in ~
> docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE                                COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS              PORTS                               NAMES
d44f8b556385   app_021_local_django               "/entrypoint /start"    24 hours ago  Exited (255) 9 hours ago  0.0.0.0:8000->8000/tcp            django
a1b07ee62af8   app_021_production_postgres       "docker-entrypoint.s..." 24 hours ago  Exited (255) 9 hours ago  5432/tcp                          postgres
(base) in ~
>
```

now let's say we need to run only PostgreSQL without Django image , we can do this by

```
docker-compose -f local.yml up postgres
```

postgres here is the name of the service.

```
> docker-compose -f local.yml up postgres
postgres is up-to-date
Attaching to postgres
postgres | The files belonging to this database system will be owned by user "postgres".
postgres | This user must also own the server process.
postgres |
postgres | The database cluster will be initialized with locale "en_US.utf8".
postgres | The default database encoding has accordingly been set to "UTF8".
postgres | The default text search configuration will be set to "english".
postgres |
postgres | Data page checksums are disabled.
postgres |
postgres | fixing permissions on existing directory /var/lib/postgresql/data ... ok
postgres | creating subdirectories ... ok
postgres | selecting default max_connections ... 100
postgres | selecting default shared_buffers ... 128MB
postgres | selecting dynamic shared memory implementation ... posix
postgres | creating configuration files ... ok
postgres | running bootstrap script ... ok
postgres | performing post-bootstrap initialization ... ok
postgres | syncing data to disk ... ok
postgres |
postgres | Success. You can now start the database server using:
postgres |
```

We can see that PostgreSQL run without Django because in our local.yml it doesn't depend on Django.

In other hand in local.yml we have Django depends on postgres.

```

1 local.yml
10 version: '3'
9
8 volumes:
7   local_postgres_data: {}
6   local_postgres_data_backups: {}
5
4 services:
3   django:
2     build:
1     context: .
11    dockerfile: ./compose/local/django/Dockerfile
1   image: app_021_local_django
2   container_name: django
3   depends_on:
4     - postgres
5   volumes:
6     - ./app
7   env_file:
8     - ../envs/.local/.django
9     - ../envs/.local/.postgres
10  ports:
11    - "8000:8000"
12  command: /start
13
14  postgres:
15    build:
16      context: .
17      dockerfile: ./compose/production/postgres/Dockerfile
18    image: app_021_production_postgres
19    container_name: postgres
20    volumes:
21      - local_postgres_data:/var/lib/postgresql/data
1 - 759 bytes local.yml  yaml

```

so when I try to run Django postgres will automatically start also.

```
docker-compose -f local.yml up django
```

```

(base) (master) in ~/Documents/DevOpsJourney/app_021
> docker-compose -f local.yml up django
Starting postgres ... done
Starting django ... done
Attaching to django
django | PostgreSQL is available

```

So in case in our development Database got stuck or whatever we can restart database only using

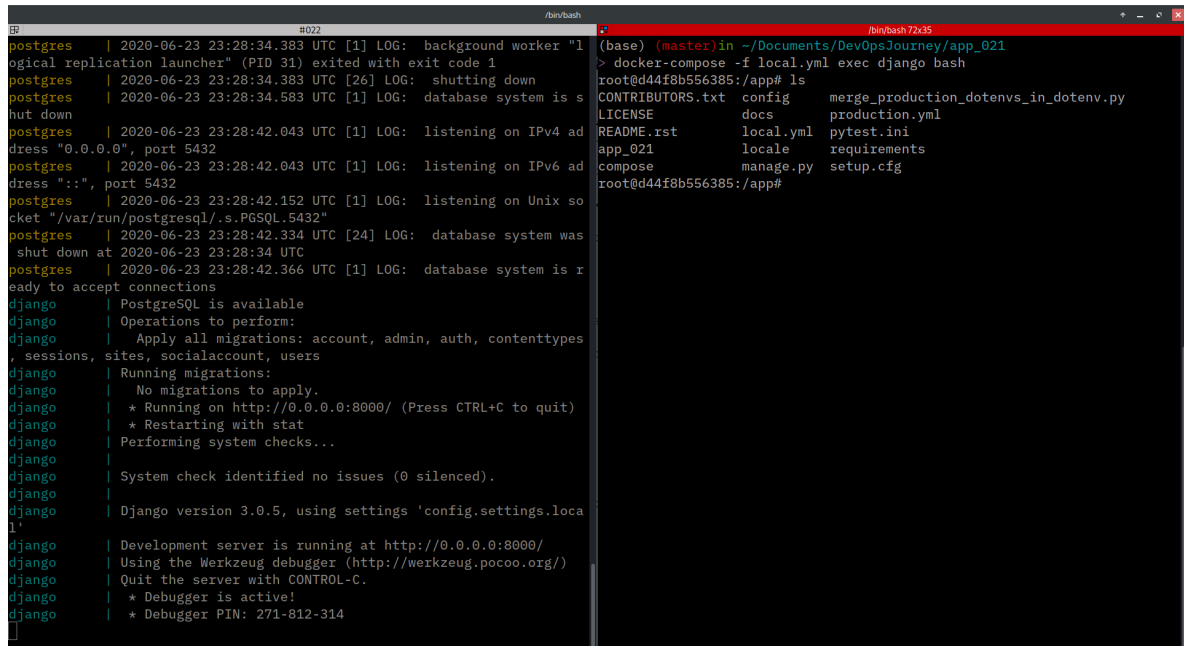
```
docker-compose -f local.yml restart postgres
```

and this will make it restart.

Exec

In case you need to interact with docker container you can use

```
docker-compose exec sh
```



The screenshot shows two terminal windows. The left window displays the logs of a PostgreSQL container, showing it starting up and listening on port 5432. The right window shows a terminal inside a Django container, where the user runs `docker-compose -f local.yml exec django bash` and then `ls`, listing the contents of the container's file system. The files listed include `CONTRIBUTORS.txt`, `config`, `merge_production_dotenvs_in_dotenv.py`, `LICENSE`, `docs`, `production.yml`, `README.rst`, `local.yml`, `pytest.ini`, `app_021`, `locale`, `requirements`, `compose`, `manage.py`, and `setup.cfg`.

In my case in Django sometimes I need to use python shell to create Objects and feed them to Database.

I can access python shell in same way

```
docker-compose exec python
```

```
(base) (master) in ~/Documents/DevOpsJourney/app_021
> docker-compose -f local.yml exec django python
Python 3.8.3 (default, Jun  9 2020, 17:49:41)
[GCC 8.3.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
```

actually you can do what ever you want with exec like run a script inside the folder. Let's take example you have a script that load fake data to database.