Saya akan membantu Anda membuat container dengan 3 service tersebut. Mari kita mulai bertahap dari instalasi Laravel dengan Composer.

Langkah 1: Setup Laravel dengan Composer

Pertama, buat direktori project dan install Laravel:

```
# Buat direktori project
mkdir laravel-docker-app
cd laravel-docker-app

# Install Laravel menggunakan Composer
composer create-project laravel/laravel .

# Atau jika ingin versi spesifik
# composer create-project laravel/laravel . "10.*"

# Set permission untuk storage dan bootstrap/cache
chmod -R 775 storage
chmod -R 775 bootstrap/cache

# Generate application key (biasanya sudah otomatis)
php artisan key:generate
```

Langkah 2: Konfigurasi Environment Laravel

Setelah Laravel terinstall, kita perlu mengkonfigurasi file .env untuk PostgreSQL:Perhatikan bahwa DB HOST=postgres menggunakan nama service yang akan kita definisikan di Docker Compose nanti.

Apakah Anda ingin melanjutkan ke langkah berikutnya untuk membuat Dockerfile dan konfigurasi Docker Compose? Atau ada yang perlu diperjelas dari setup Laravel ini terlebih dahulu?

```
# File .env

APP_NAME=LaravelApp

APP_ENV=local

APP_KEY=base64:your-generated-key

APP_DEBUG=true

APP_URL=http://localhost

LOG_CHANNEL=stack

LOG_DEPRECATIONS_CHANNEL=null

LOG_LEVEL=debug

# Database Configuration untuk PostgreSQL

DB_CONNECTION=pgsql

DB_HOST=postgres

DB_PORT=5432

DB_DATABASE=laravel_db
```

```
DB USERNAME=laravel user
DB PASSWORD=laravel password
BROADCAST DRIVER=log
CACHE DRIVER=file
FILESYSTEM DISK=local
QUEUE CONNECTION=sync
SESSION DRIVER=file
SESSION LIFETIME=120
MEMCACHED HOST=127.0.0.1
REDIS HOST=127.0.0.1
REDIS PASSWORD=null
REDIS PORT=6379
MAIL MAILER=smtp
MAIL HOST=mailpit
MAIL PORT=1025
MAIL USERNAME=null
MAIL PASSWORD=null
MAIL ENCRYPTION=null
MAIL FROM ADDRESS="hello@example.com"
MAIL FROM NAME="${APP NAME}"
AWS ACCESS KEY ID=
AWS SECRET ACCESS KEY=
AWS DEFAULT REGION=us-east-1
AWS BUCKET=
AWS USE PATH STYLE ENDPOINT=false
PUSHER APP ID=
PUSHER APP KEY=
PUSHER APP SECRET=
PUSHER HOST=
PUSHER PORT=443
PUSHER_SCHEME=https
PUSHER APP CLUSTER=mt1
VITE_PUSHER_APP_KEY="${PUSHER_APP_KEY}"
VITE PUSHER HOST="${PUSHER HOST}"
VITE_PUSHER_PORT="${PUSHER PORT}"
VITE PUSHER SCHEME="${PUSHER SCHEME}"
VITE_PUSHER_APP_CLUSTER="${PUSHER_APP_CLUSTER}"
```

Langkah 3: Membuat Dockerfile untuk Laravel

Sekarang kita buat Dockerfile untuk aplikasi Laravel:

```
# Dockerfile
FROM php:8.2-fpm
# Set working directory
WORKDIR /var/www
# Install system dependencies
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y \
    git \
    curl \
    libpng-dev \
    libonig-dev \
    libxml2-dev \
   libpq-dev \
   zip \
    unzip \
    nginx
# Clear cache
RUN apt-get clean && rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*
# Install PHP extensions
RUN docker-php-ext-install pdo pdo pgsql mbstring exif pcntl bcmath gd
# Get latest Composer
COPY --from=composer:latest /usr/bin/composer /usr/bin/composer
# Copy existing application directory contents
COPY . /var/www
# Copy existing application directory permissions
COPY --chown=www-data:www-data . /var/www
# Change current user to www-data
USER www-data
# Install dependencies
RUN composer install --no-interaction --optimize-autoloader --no-dev
# Generate application key
RUN php artisan key:generate
# Cache configuration and routes
RUN php artisan config:cache
RUN php artisan route:cache
# Expose port 9000 and start php-fpm server
EXPOSE 9000
CMD ["php-fpm"]
```

Langkah 4: Konfigurasi NGINX

Buat konfigurasi NGINX untuk melayani aplikasi Laravel:

```
# docker/nginx/default.conf
server {
   listen 80;
   server name localhost;
   root /var/www/public;
    index index.php index.html index.htm;
    location / {
       try files $uri $uri/ /index.php?$query string;
    location ~ \.php$ {
       fastcgi pass laravel:9000;
        fastcgi index index.php;
        fastcgi param SCRIPT FILENAME $document root$fastcgi script name;
       include fastcgi params;
        fastcgi_param PATH_INFO $fastcgi_path_info;
    location ~ /\.ht {
       deny all;
    location ~* \.(js|css|png|jpg|jpeg|gif|ico|svg)$ {
        expires 1y;
        add_header Cache-Control "public, immutable";
        try files $uri =404;
    error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;
    access log /var/log/nginx/access.log;
```

Langkah 5: Docker Compose Configuration

Sekarang kita buat file docker-compose.yml yang menggabungkan ketiga service:

```
# docker-compose.yml
version: '3.8'

services:
    # Laravel Application
    laravel:
    build:
```

```
context: .
      dockerfile: Dockerfile
    container name: laravel app
    restart: unless-stopped
    working dir: /var/www
    volumes:
      - ./:/var/www
      - ./storage:/var/www/storage
    networks:
      - laravel network
    depends on:
      - postgres
  # Nginx Service
  nginx:
    image: nginx:alpine
    container name: nginx server
    restart: unless-stopped
    ports:
      - "80:80"
    volumes:
      - ./:/var/www
      - ./docker/nginx:/etc/nginx/conf.d
    networks:
      - laravel network
    depends on:
      - laravel
  # PostgreSQL Database
  postgres:
    image: postgres:15
    container name: postgres db
    restart: unless-stopped
    environment:
      POSTGRES DB: laravel db
      POSTGRES_USER: laravel_user
      POSTGRES_PASSWORD: laravel_password
    ports:
      - "5432:5432"
    volumes:
      - postgres data:/var/lib/postgresql/data
    networks:
      - laravel network
# Networks
networks:
  laravel network:
    driver: bridge
# Volumes
volumes:
  postgres_data:
    driver: local
```

Langkah 6: Struktur Direktori dan File Tambahan

Buat struktur direktori yang diperlukan:

```
# Buat struktur direktori
mkdir -p docker/nginx
# Copy konfigurasi NGINX ke direktori yang tepat
# Buat file docker/nginx/default.conf dengan isi konfigurasi NGINX di atas
# Tambahkan ke .gitignore
echo "
# Docker
docker-compose.override.yml
.env.docker
# Database
postgres_data/
" >> .gitignore
# Buat file .dockerignore
cat > .dockerignore << 'EOF'</pre>
.git
.env
docker-compose*.yml
README.md
.dockerignore
Dockerfile
node modules
vendor
storage/app/*
storage/framework/cache/*
storage/framework/sessions/*
storage/framework/views/*
storage/logs/*
bootstrap/cache/*
EOF
```

Langkah 7: Script untuk Menjalankan Container

Buat script untuk memudahkan menjalankan dan mengelola container:

```
#!/bin/bash
# run.sh

# Function untuk menjalankan container
start_containers() {
    echo "# Starting Laravel Docker containers..."
```

```
# Build dan jalankan container
    docker-compose up -d --build
    echo " Waiting for containers to be ready..."
    sleep 10
    # Jalankan migrasi database
    echo "LL Running database migrations..."
    docker-compose exec laravel php artisan migrate --force
    echo " Containers are ready!"
    echo "⊕ Application is available at: http://localhost"
    echo " Database is available at: localhost:5432"
# Function untuk menghentikan container
stop containers() {
   echo "■ Stopping containers..."
   docker-compose down
}
# Function untuk melihat logs
show logs() {
   docker-compose logs -f
# Function untuk masuk ke container Laravel
enter laravel() {
   docker-compose exec laravel bash
# Function untuk menjalankan Artisan command
artisan() {
   docker-compose exec laravel php artisan "$@"
# Function untuk menjalankan Composer
composer cmd() {
   docker-compose exec laravel composer "$@"
}
# Menu
case "$1" in
   start)
        start containers
       ;;
    stop)
       stop containers
       ;;
    logs)
       show_logs
       ;;
    shell)
```

```
enter laravel
       ;;
   artisan)
       shift
       artisan "$@"
   composer)
       shift
       composer cmd "$@"
       ;;
    *)
       echo "Usage: $0 {start|stop|logs|shell|artisan|composer}"
       echo ""
       echo "Commands:"
       echo " start - Build and start containers"
       echo " stop
                        - Stop containers"
       echo " logs
                        - Show container logs"
       echo " shell
                       - Enter Laravel container"
       echo " artisan - Run Artisan commands"
       echo " composer - Run Composer commands"
       echo ""
       echo "Examples:"
       echo " $0 start"
       echo " $0 artisan migrate"
       echo " $0 composer install"
       exit 1
       ;;
esac
```

Langkah 8: Menjalankan Setup

Sekarang mari kita jalankan setup lengkapnya:

```
# Pastikan Anda berada di direktori project Laravel
cd laravel-docker-app

# Buat direktori untuk NGINX
mkdir -p docker/nginx

# Copy konfigurasi NGINX (pastikan file default.conf sudah dibuat)
# File ini harus berisi konfigurasi NGINX yang sudah dibuat sebelumnya

# Berikan permission untuk script
chmod +x run.sh

# Jalankan container
./run.sh start

# Atau jalankan manual:
# docker-compose up -d --build
```

```
# Cek status container
docker-compose ps

# Jika ada masalah, cek logs:
# docker-compose logs

# Test aplikasi
curl http://localhost

# Untuk masuk ke container Laravel:
# docker-compose exec laravel bash

# Untuk menjalankan migrasi:
# docker-compose exec laravel php artisan migrate

# Untuk menghentikan:
# docker-compose down
```

Rangkuman Setup Lengkap

Struktur direktori akhir Anda akan terlihat seperti ini:

```
laravel-docker-app/
--- app/
bootstrap/
— config/
— database/
 — docker/
    __ nginx/
       L default.conf
— public/
 — resources/
 - routes/
 — storage/
 — vendor/
 - .env
 — .dockerignore
-- .gitignore
— composer.json
docker-compose.yml

    Dockerfile

  - run.sh
```

Untuk menjalankan:

- 1. ./run.sh start Membangun dan menjalankan semua container
- 2. Akses aplikasi di http://localhost
- 3. Database PostgreSQL tersedia di localhost: 5432

Perintah berguna:

- ./run.sh stop-Menghentikan container
- ./run.sh logs-Melihatlogs
- ./run.sh shell Masuk ke container Laravel
- ./run.sh artisan migrate-Menjalankan migrasi
- ./run.sh composer install-Install dependencies

Apakah ada yang perlu dijelaskan lebih detail atau ada masalah dalam implementasinya?