

## ACTIVIDAD 19

### 1. Construir la imagen

```
● diegodev@HPavilion:~/Desktop/Computer-Science/ds-practice/Laboratorio10$ docker build -t ejemplo-microservice:0.1.0 .
[+] Building 27.1s (15/15) FINISHED
--> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile
--> transferring dockerfile: 1.16kB
--> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/python:3.12-slim
--> [auth] library/python:pull token for registry-1.docker.io
--> [internal] load .dockerignore
--> > transferring context: 257B
--> [internal] load build context
--> > transferring context: 32.4kB
--> [builder 1/4] FROM docker.io/library/python:3.12-slim@sha256:b43ff04d5df04ad5cabb80890b7ef74e8410e3395b19af970dc52d7a4bfff921
--> > resolve docker.io/library/python:3.12-slim@sha256:b43ff04d5df04ad5cabb80890b7ef74e8410e3395b19af970dc52d7a4bfff921
--> sha256:b7ba6d2a1fc72f9587288b3b60221d1b07dae4f1a41360d2cc281fe7c007b3a 250B / 250B
--> sha256:0674d14a155c94f13e648265aa3ba62410e1fe0387fef64cc008388e54232880 12.11MB / 12.11MB
--> sha256:490b9a1c25e472ab1cceab4ed6fb3d252006f7c3eeae0ef7ba45c996adb6f302 1.29MB / 1.29MB
--> sha256:0e4bc2bd6656e6e004e3c749af70e5650bac2258243eb0949dea51cb8b7863db 29.78MB / 29.78MB
--> > extracting sha256:0e4bc2bd6656e6e004e3c749af70e5650bac2258243eb0949dea51cb8b7863db
--> > extracting sha256:490b9a1c25e472ab1cceab4ed6fb3d252006f7c3eeae0ef7ba45c996adb6f302
--> > extracting sha256:0674d14a155c94f13e648265aa3ba62410e1fe0387fef64cc608388e54232880
--> > extracting sha256:b7ba6d2a1fc72f9587288b3b60221d1b07dae4f1a41360d2cc281fe7c007b3a
--> [production 2/6] RUN groupadd -r appuser    && useradd -m -r -g appuser appuser
--> [builder 2/4] WORKDIR /build
--> [builder 3/4] COPY requirements.txt .
--> [builder 4/4] RUN pip install --user --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt
--> [production 3/6] WORKDIR /app
--> [production 4/6] COPY --from=builder /root/.local /home/appuser/.local
--> [production 5/6] COPY . /app
--> [production 6/6] RUN chown -R appuser:appuser /app
--> exporting to image
--> exporting layers
--> exporting manifest sha256:18b642d958e4f073fe01ad9c2340af49298706cc5fb62f9d1e10b3065c7612c5
--> > exporting config sha256:0dab83588e970709ba700fb2f293e5fc85a8f50983c96b1350afa076a12862e
--> > exporting attestation manifest sha256:0afea2fc723e72fac0827d7a990b84acb70976d1666a18318dcf95404965156
--> > exporting manifest list sha256:7478f37c99df3e2c432f1418e2209d2de83383922483f423b01a0ed82b4c85aa
--> > naming to docker.io/library/ejemplo-microservice:0.1.0
--> > unpacking to docker.io/library/ejemplo-microservice:0.1.0
View build details: docker-desktop://dashboard/build/desktop-linux/desktop-linux/4vmz8gc06rheqqkrolm20umqa
```

### 2. Arrancar el contenedor

```
● diegodev@HPavilion:~/Desktop/Computer-Science/ds-practice/Laboratorio10$ docker run -d \
--name ejemplo-diego-delgado \
-p 80:80 \
ejemplo-microservice:0.1.0
82581b8864bb2968eadd4722224e9bdec7e8f4913940ef63b788e140b920b7c3
❖ diegodev@HPavilion:~/Desktop/Computer-Science/ds-practice/Laboratorio10$
```

The screenshot shows the Docker Desktop application window. At the top, there's a search bar and various system icons. Below it, a table lists the running container. The container details are as follows:

| Name                  | Container ID | Image                      | Port(s) | CPU (%) | Last started  | Actions                       |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| ejemplo-diego-delgado | 82581b8864bb | ejemplo-microservice:0.1.0 | 80:80   | 0.16%   | 2 minutes ago | [Stop, Open Terminal, Remove] |

### 3. Verificar que responde

```
● diegodev@HPavilion:~/Desktop/Computer-Science/ds-practice/Laboratorio10$ curl -i http://localhost/api/items/
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
date: Sat, 22 Nov 2025 13:19:47 GMT
server: unicorn
content-length: 68
content-type: application/json
[{"name": "test-item", "description": "Descripción de prueba", "id": 1}]diegodev@HPavilion:~/Desktop/Computer-Science/ds-practice/Laboratorio10$
```

## 4. Depurar

```
❖ [{"name": "test-item", "description": "Descripción de prueba", "id": 1}]diegodev@HPavilion:~/Desktop/Computer-Science/ds-practice/Laboratorio10$ docker logs -f ejemplo-diego-delgado
INFO: Started server process [1]
INFO: Waiting for application startup.
2025-11-22 13:18:35,997 - INFO - microservice - Arrancando la aplicación
2025-11-22 13:18:35,997 - INFO - microservice - Inicializando base de datos en app.db
INFO: Application startup complete.
INFO: Uvicorn running on http://0.0.0.0:80 (Press CTRL+C to quit)
INFO: 192.168.65.1:57248 - "GET /api/items/ HTTP/1.1" 200 OK
INFO: 192.168.65.1:41970 - "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 OK
INFO: 192.168.65.1:41970 - "GET /openapi.json HTTP/1.1" 200 OK
```



## 5. Detener y limpiar

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
diegodev@HPavilion:~/Desktop/Computer-Science/ds-practice/Laboratorio10$ docker exec -it ejemplo-diego-delgado /bin/bash
appuser@82581b8864bb:/apps$ ls
Dockerfile Instrucciones.md Makefile app.db microservice pytest.ini requirements.txt tests
appuser@82581b8864bb:/apps$
```

Teniendo en cuenta el laboratorio 10, podemos proseguir con la actividad 22

La base de datos SQLite ya se inicializa correctamente.

```
def init_db() -> None:
    """
    Inicializa la base de datos SQLite creando la tabla `items` si no existe todavía.
    """
    logger.info("Inicializando base de datos en %s", DB_PATH)
    with sqlite3.connect(DB_PATH) as conn:
        conn.execute(
            """
            CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS items (
                id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
                name TEXT NOT NULL UNIQUE,
                description TEXT,
                created_at DATETIME DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
            )
        """
        )
        conn.commit()
```

Notamos que FastAPI inicia, ejecuta init\_db()

```
lad19-CC3S2.md | Preview Instrucciones.md | main.py 2 X  
vice >  main.py > ...  
def get_application() -> FastAPI:  
    description="Microservicio de ejemplo con FastAPI y Docker.",  
    version="0.1.0",  
    docs_url="/",      # Documentación Swagger en la ruta raíz  
    redoc_url=None,    # Deshabilita ReDoc  
  
    )  
  
    # Incluir las rutas definidas en el router de la API  
    app.include_router(api_router)  
  
    @app.on_event("startup")  
    def on_startup() -> None:  
        """  
        Se ejecuta cuando la aplicación arranca.  
        Inicializa la base de datos y escribe en el log.  
        """  
        logger.info("Arrancando la aplicación")  
        init_db()  
  
    @app.on_event("shutdown")  
    def on_shutdown() -> None:  
        """  
        Se ejecuta justo antes de que la aplicación se detenga.  
        Registra el evento de cierre en el log.  
        """  
        logger.info("Deteniendo la aplicación")  
  
    return app
```

Ingresamos al contenedor para visualizar la persistencia de la base de datos app.db

```
diegodev@HPavilion:~/Desktop/Computer-Science/ds-practice/Laboratorio10$ docker exec -it ejemplo-diego-delgado /bin/bash  
appuser@37d1522d83ee:/app$ ls  
Actividad19-CC3S2.md  Dockerfile  Instrucciones.md  Makefile  app.db  microservice  pytest.ini  requirements.txt  tests  
appuser@37d1522d83ee:/app$ cat app.db  
CREATE TABLE sqlite_sequence(name,seq)  
CREATE TABLE items ( id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
    name TEXT NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
    description TEXT,  
    created_at DATETIME DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP  
);  
793test-itemDescripción de prueba2025-06-20 17:34:56  
appuser@37d1522d83ee:/app$
```

```
diegodev@HPavilion:~/Desktop/Computer-Science/ds-practice/Laboratorio10$ docker exec -it ejemplo-diego-delgado /bin/bash
>>> import sqlite3
>>> conn = sqlite3.connect('app.db')
>>> cursor = conn.execute("SELECT name FROM sqlite_master WHERE type='table'")
>>> print("Tablas:", cursor.fetchall())
Tablas: [('items',), ('sqlite_sequence',)]
>>> cursor = conn.execute("PRAGMA table_info(items)")
>>> print("\nColumnas de 'items':")

Columnas de 'items':
>>> cursor = conn.execute("SELECT * FROM items")
>>> print("\nDatos:")
Datos:
>>> for row in cursor.fetchall():
...     print(row)
...
(1, 'test-item', 'Descripción de prueba', '2025-06-20 17:34:56')
>>> 
```

Finalmente se ejecuta las pruebas con pytest -q

```
appuser@37d1522d83ee:/app$ pytest -q
=====
[ 100%]
../.home/appuser/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages/_pytest/config/_init_.py:: warnings summary =====
/.home/appuser/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages/_pytest/config/_init_.py:1448: PytestConfigWarning: Unknown config option: python_paths
    self._warn_or_fail_if_strict(f"Unknown config option: {key}\n")
../.home/appuser/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages/pydantic/fields.py:814
../.home/appuser/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages/pydantic/fields.py:814
    /home/appuser/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages/pydantic/fields.py:814: PydanticDeprecatedSince20: Using extra keyword arguments on 'Field' is deprecated and will be removed
    . Use `json_schema_extra` instead. (Extra keys: 'example'). Deprecated in Pydantic V2.0 to be removed in V3.0. See Pydantic V2 Migration Guide at https://errors.pydantic.dev/2.8
/migration/
    warn(
microservice/main.py:24
    /app/microservice/main.py:24: DeprecationWarning:
        on_event is deprecated, use lifespan event handlers instead.

        Read more about it in the
        [FastAPI docs for Lifespan Events](https://fastapi.tiangolo.com/advanced/events/).

    @app.on_event("startup")
../.home/appuser/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages/fastapi/applications.py:4495
../.home/appuser/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages/fastapi/applications.py:4495
    /home/appuser/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages/fastapi/applications.py:4495: DeprecationWarning:
        on_event is deprecated, use lifespan event handlers instead.

        Read more about it in the
        [FastAPI docs for Lifespan Events](https://fastapi.tiangolo.com/advanced/events/).

    return self.router.on_event(event_type)

microservice/main.py:33
    /app/microservice/main.py:33: DeprecationWarning:
        on_event is deprecated, use lifespan event handlers instead.

        Read more about it in the
        [FastAPI docs for Lifespan Events](https://fastapi.tiangolo.com/advanced/events/).

    @app.on_event("shutdown")
```

```
diegodev@HPavilion:~/Desktop/Computer-Science/ds-practice/Laboratorio10$ docker exec -it ejemplo-diego-delgado /bin/bash
../.home/appuser/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages/pydantic/fields.py:814
    /home/appuser/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages/pydantic/fields.py:814: PydanticDeprecatedSince20: Using extra keyword arguments on 'Field' is deprecated and will be removed
    . Use `json_schema_extra` instead. (Extra keys: 'example'). Deprecated in Pydantic V2.0 to be removed in V3.0. See Pydantic V2 Migration Guide at https://errors.pydantic.dev/2.8
/migration/
    warn(
microservice/main.py:24
    /app/microservice/main.py:24: DeprecationWarning:
        on_event is deprecated, use lifespan event handlers instead.

        Read more about it in the
        [FastAPI docs for Lifespan Events](https://fastapi.tiangolo.com/advanced/events/).

    @app.on_event("startup")
../.home/appuser/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages/fastapi/applications.py:4495
../.home/appuser/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages/fastapi/applications.py:4495
    /home/appuser/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages/fastapi/applications.py:4495: DeprecationWarning:
        on_event is deprecated, use lifespan event handlers instead.

        Read more about it in the
        [FastAPI docs for Lifespan Events](https://fastapi.tiangolo.com/advanced/events/).

    return self.router.on_event(event_type)

microservice/main.py:33
    /app/microservice/main.py:33: DeprecationWarning:
        on_event is deprecated, use lifespan event handlers instead.

        Read more about it in the
        [FastAPI docs for Lifespan Events](https://fastapi.tiangolo.com/advanced/events/).

    @app.on_event("shutdown")
```

-- Docs: <https://docs.pytest.org/en/stable/how-to/capture-warnings.html>

**2 passed, 8 warnings in 0.76s**

Ahora se procede a realizar el despliegue en Kubernetes local

```
• diegodev@HPavilion:~/Desktop/Computer-Science/ds-practice/Laboratorio10$ minikube start
  minikube v1.36.0 on Ubuntu 22.04
  Automatically selected the docker driver. Other choices: qemu2, ssh
  For improved Docker performance, enable the overlay Linux kernel module using 'modprobe overlay'
  Using Docker driver with root privileges
  ! For an improved experience it's recommended to use Docker Engine instead of Docker Desktop.
  Docker Engine installation instructions: https://docs.docker.com/engine/install/#server
  Starting "minikube" primary control-plane node in "minikube" cluster
  Pulling base image v0.0.47 ...
  Downloading Kubernetes v1.33.1 preload ...
  > preloaded-images-k8s-v18-v1...: 347.04 MiB / 347.04 MiB 100.00% 23.81 M
  > gcr.io/k8s-minikube/kicbase...: 502.26 MiB / 502.26 MiB 100.00% 15.31 M
  Creating docker container (CPUs=2, Memory=1963MB) ...
  Preparing Kubernetes v1.33.1 on Docker 28.1.1 ...
  ■ Generating certificates and keys ...
  ■ Booting up control plane ...
  ■ Configuring RBAC rules ...
  Configuring bridge CNI (Container Networking Interface) ...
  Verifying Kubernetes components...
  ■ Using image gcr.io/k8s-minikube/storage-provisioner:v5
  Enabled addons: storage-provisioner, default-storageclass
  Done! kubectl is now configured to use "minikube" cluster and "default" namespace by default
```

Configuramos el entorno de Docker para Minikube y construimos la imagen, pero esta vez, dentro del entorno de Minikub.

```
• diegodev@HPavilion:~/Desktop/Computer-Science/ds-practice/Laboratorio10$ eval $(minikube docker-env)
• diegodev@HPavilion:~/Desktop/Computer-Science/ds-practice/Laboratorio10$ docker build -t ejemplo-microservice:0.1.0 .
[+] Building 27.9s (15/15) FINISHED
--> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile
--> => transferring dockerfile: 1.16kB
--> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/python:3.12-slim
--> [auth] library/library:pull token for registry-1.docker.io
--> [internal] load .dockerignore
--> => transferring context: 257B
--> [internal] load build context
--> => transferring context: 51.78kB
--> [builder 1/4] FROM docker.io/library/python:3.12-slim@sha256:b43ff04d5df04ad5cab808990b7ef74e8410e3395b19af970dc5d27a4bbff921
--> => resolve docker.io/library/python:3.12-slim@sha256:b43ff04d5df04ad5cab808990b7ef74e8410e3395b19af970dc5d27a4bbff921
--> sha256:971f04b358cf483ec445a8d388fb55267451f080d90fb136c8e69684a02a9604 1.75kB / 1.75kB
--> sha256:45121148b187db67e48799f002500623fa22df635e522f4e0f345414bd9107 5.68kB / 5.68kB
--> sha256:0e4bc2bd656e6e904e3c749af70e5650bac2258243eb0949de51cb8b7863db 29.78MB / 29.78MB
--> sha256:b45ff2ab1c25e472ab1ccaebed6f3bd252006f7c6eea0ef7ba845c996adb6f302 1.29MB / 1.29MB
--> sha256:0674d14a155c94f13e48265aa3ba62410c1fe0387fe64c608388e54232880 12.11MB / 12.11MB
--> sha256:b7baad2a1fc72f9587288b3b60221d1b07da4f61a14360d2cc281fe7c007b3a 250B / 250B
--> extracting sha256:0e4bc2bd656e6e904e3c749af70e5650bac2258243eb0949de51cb8b7863db
--> extracting sha256:490b9a1c25e472ab1ccca4ed6f3bd252006f7c6eea0ef7ba845c996adb6f302
--> extracting sha256:0674d14a155c94f13e648265a3ba62410e1fe0387fe64cc608388e54232880
--> extracting sha256:b7ba6d2a1fc72f9587288b3b60221d1b07da4f61a14360d2cc281fe7c007b3a
```

Aplicamos los manifiestos de kubernetes

```
• diegodev@HPavilion:~/Desktop/Computer-Science/ds-practice/Laboratorio10$ kubectl apply -f k8s/
^[[3~deployment.apps/ejemplo-microservice-deployment created
service/ejemplo-microservice-service created
```

Verificamos el despliegue

```
• diegodev@HPavilion:~/Desktop/Computer-Science/ds-practice/Laboratorio10$ kubectl get pods,svc -o wide
NAME                                         READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE     IP          NODE   NOMINATED NODE   READINESS   GATES
pod/ejemplo-microservice-deployment-794685697b-7xch2   1/1    Running   0          87s    10.244.0.4   minikube   <none>        <none>
pod/ejemplo-microservice-deployment-794685697b-wccck   1/1    Running   0          87s    10.244.0.3   minikube   <none>        <none>

NAME                           TYPE        CLUSTER-IP   EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)   AGE     SELECTOR
service/ejemplo-microservice-service   NodePort   10.98.173.76   <none>      80:30080/TCP   87s   app=ejemplo-microservice
service/kubernetes                 ClusterIP  10.96.0.1    <none>      443/TCP      6m23s  <none>
```

Accede al microservicio localmente

```
• diegodev@HPavilion:~/Desktop/Computer-Science/ds-practice/Laboratorio10$ kubectl port-forward service/ejemplo-microservice-service 8080:80
Forwarding from 127.0.0.1:8080 -> 80
Forwarding from [::1]:8080 -> 80
```

Verificamos el log del primer pod

```
diegodev@HPavilion:~/Desktop/Computer-Science/ds-practice/Laboratorio10$ kubectl logs ejemplo-microservice-deployment-794685697b-7xch2 -f
INFO:      Started server process [1]
INFO:      Waiting for application startup.
2025-11-30 02:21:34,077 - INFO0 - microservice - Arrancando la aplicación
2025-11-30 02:21:34,077 - INFO0 - microservice - Inicializando base de datos en app.db
INFO:      Application startup complete.
INFO:      Uvicorn running on http://0.0.0.0:80 (Press CTRL+C to quit)
INFO:      10.244.0.1:48614 - "GET /api/items/ HTTP/1.1" 200 OK
INFO:      10.244.0.1:48622 - "GET /api/items/ HTTP/1.1" 200 OK
INFO:      10.244.0.1:36520 - "GET /api/items/ HTTP/1.1" 200 OK
INFO:      10.244.0.1:36534 - "GET /api/items/ HTTP/1.1" 200 OK
INFO:      10.244.0.1:36541 - "GET /api/items/ HTTP/1.1" 200 OK
```