Template Application

Manual

IO-Aero Team

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Table of Contents

Chapter 1

General Documentation

1.1 Introduction

TODO

1.2 Requirements

The required software is listed below. Regarding the corresponding software versions, you will find the detailed information in the Release Notes.

1.2.1 Operating System

Continuous delivery / integration (CD/CI) runs on Ubuntu and development is also done with macOS and Windows 10/11.

The installation of Homebrew is required for macOS. If necessary, Homebrew can be installed with the following command:

```
/bin/bash -c "$(curl -fsSL
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/HEAD/install.sh)"
```

For the Windows operating systems, only additional the functionality of the `make` tool must be made available, e.g. via Make for Windows

The command-line shells supported are:

Operating system	Command-line shell(s)
macOS	zsh
Ubuntu	bash
Windows 10/11	cmd and PowerShell

For macOS and Ubuntu, the end-of-line character and the execution authorization may need to be adjusted for the shell scripts. If the `dos2Unix` program is installed, the necessary adjustments can be made using the scripts `./scripts/run_prep_zsh_scripts.zsh` (macOS) or `./scripts/run_prep_bash_scripts.sh` (Ubuntu).

1.2.2 Python

This project utilizes Python 3.10, which introduces significant enhancements in type hinting and type annotations. These improvements provide a more robust and clear definition of function parameters, return types, and variable types, contributing to improved code readability and maintainability. The use of Python 3.10 ensures compatibility with these advanced typing features, offering a more

structured and error-resistant development environment.

1.2.3 AWS Command Line Interface

The AWS CLI is employed in this project to facilitate access to private Python libraries hosted on Amazon CodeArtifact, a fully managed artifact repository service. This integration allows for seamless retrieval and management of project dependencies, ensuring a streamlined and secure development workflow. Utilizing the AWS CLI ensures efficient and reliable access to the necessary Python libraries, enhancing the overall build and deployment process within the AWS ecosystem.

1.2.4 Docker Desktop

The project employs PostgreSQL for data storage and leverages Docker images provided by PostgreSQL to simplify the installation process. Docker Desktop is used for its ease of managing and running containerized applications, allowing for a consistent and isolated environment for PostgreSQL. This approach streamlines the setup, ensuring that the database environment is quickly replicable and maintainable across different development setups.

1.2.5 Miniconda

Some of the Python libraries required by the project are exclusively available through Conda. To maintain a minimal installation footprint, it is recommended to install Miniconda, a smaller, more lightweight version of Anaconda that includes only Conda, its dependencies, and Python.

By using Miniconda, users can access the extensive repositories of Conda packages while keeping their environment lean and manageable. To install Miniconda, follow the instructions provided in the `scripts` directory of the project, where operating system-specific installation scripts named `run_install_miniconda` are available for Windows (CMD shell), Ubuntu (Bash shell), and macOS (Zsh shell).

Utilizing Miniconda ensures that you have the necessary Conda environment with the minimal set of dependencies required to run and develop the project efficiently.

1.2.6 MS Access Database Engine

This Software consists of a set of components that facilitate the transfer of data between existing Microsoft Office files such as Microsoft Office Access (*.mdb and *.accdb) files and Microsoft Office Excel (*.xls, *.xlsx, and *.xlsb) files to other data sources. Connectivity to existing text files is also supported.

1.2.7 DBeaver Community - optional

DBeaver is recommended as the user interface for interacting with the PostgreSQL database due to its comprehensive and user-friendly features. It provides a flexible and intuitive platform for database management, supporting a wide range of database functionalities including SQL scripting, data visualization, and import/export capabilities. Additionally, the project includes predefined connection configurations for DBeaver, facilitating a hassle-free and streamlined setup process for users.

1.3 Installation

1.3.1 Python

The project repository contains a `scripts` directory that includes operating system-specific installation scripts for Python, ensuring a smooth setup across various environments.

- **macOS**: The `run_install_python.zsh` script is available for macOS users. This script is adapted for the Zsh shell, which is the standard shell on recent versions of macOS, and it streamlines the Python installation.

- **Ubuntu**: For users on Ubuntu, the `run_install_python.sh` script is provided. This Bash script is created to operate within the default shell environment of Ubuntu, facilitating the Python installation process.
- **Windows**: The `run_install_python.bat` script is tailored for users on Windows systems. It is designed to be run in the Command Prompt and automates the Python installation process on Windows.

These scripts are named according to the convention `run_install_python.<ext>`, where `<ext>` corresponds to the script extension appropriate for the target operating system and shell environment (e.g., *.bat* for Windows, *.sh* for Ubuntu Bash, *.zsh* for macOS). Users are recommended to execute the script matching their OS to ensure an efficient Python setup.

1.3.2 AWS Command Line Interface

Within the project's `scripts` directory, you will find a set of scripts specifically designed for the installation of the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI). These scripts facilitate the installation process on different operating systems, ensuring a consistent and reliable setup.

- **macOS**: For macOS users, the `run_install_aws_cli.zsh` script is provided. Designed for the Zsh shell, this script streamlines the AWS CLI installation process on macOS by leveraging the Homebrew package manager.
- **Ubuntu**: Ubuntu users should utilize the `run_install_aws_cli.sh` script. This script is a Bash script that simplifies the AWS CLI installation on Ubuntu systems by setting up the necessary repositories and installing the CLI via apt-get.
- **Windows**: The `run_install_aws_cli.bat` script is intended for Windows users. It automates the process of downloading and installing the latest version of the AWS CLI in the Windows Command Prompt environment.

Each script is named following the pattern `run_install_aws_cli.<ext>`, with `<ext>` being the respective script extension suitable for the target operating system and shell environment (e.g., *.bat* for Windows CMD, *.sh* for Ubuntu Bash, *.zsh* for macOS Zsh). Users are advised to execute the corresponding script for their operating system to achieve an optimal AWS CLI installation experience.

1.3.3 Miniconda

The `scripts` directory includes a collection of operating system-specific scripts named `run_install_miniconda` to streamline the installation of Miniconda. These scripts are designed to cater to the needs of different environments, making the setup process efficient and user-friendly.

- **Windows CMD Shell**: The `run_install_miniconda.bat` script is tailored for the Windows CMD shell. It automates the Miniconda installation process on Windows, providing a hassle-free setup with a simple double-click or command line execution.
- **Ubuntu Bash Shell**: Ubuntu users can take advantage of the `run_install_miniconda.sh` script. This Bash script is intended for use within the Ubuntu terminal, encapsulating the necessary commands to install Miniconda seamlessly on Ubuntu systems.
- **macOS Zsh Shell**: For macOS, the `run_install_miniconda.zsh` script is available. It is optimized for the Zsh shell, which is the default on recent versions of macOS. This script simplifies the installation and configuration of Miniconda, ensuring a smooth integration with macOS.

Each script in the `scripts` directory is named to reflect its compatibility with the corresponding operating system and shell environment. Users are encouraged to execute the script that matches their OS for a smooth and error-free Miniconda installation experience.

1.3.4 Docker Desktop

The `scripts` directory contains scripts that assist with installing Docker Desktop on macOS and Ubuntu, facilitating an automated and streamlined setup.

- **macOS**: The `run_install_docker.zsh` script is designed for macOS users. By utilizing this Zsh script, the installation of Docker Desktop on macOS is executed through a series of automated steps, which are managed by the script to ensure a smooth installation process.
- **Ubuntu**: The `run_install_docker.sh` script is available for Ubuntu users. This Bash script sets up Docker Desktop on Ubuntu systems by configuring the necessary repositories and managing the installation steps through the system's package manager.
- **Windows**: For Windows users, it is recommended to download and install Docker Desktop using the traditional installer available at Docker Desktop for Windows. This approach guarantees the most stable version and is tailored to integrate seamlessly with Windows-specific features and configurations.

Please select and execute the appropriate script for your operating system from the `scripts` directory. Windows users should follow the provided link to obtain the official installer for a guided installation experience.

1.3.5 MS Access Database Engine

- **Windows**: The software can be downloaded from here and then installed according to the instructions provided.
- **Ubuntu Bash Shell**: The necessary software can be downloaded with the package manager `apt` as follows:

```
sudo apt-get update -y
sudo apt-get install -y unixodbc-dev
```

- **macOS Zsh Shell**: The necessary software can be downloaded with the package manager `Homebrew` as follows:

```
brew update
brew install unixodbc
```

1.3.6 DBeaver - optional

DBeaver is an optional but highly recommended tool for this software as it offers a user-friendly interface to gain insights into the database internals. The project provides convenient scripts for installing DBeaver on macOS and Ubuntu.

- **macOS**: The `run_install_dbeaver.zsh` script is crafted for macOS systems. By running this Zsh script, users can easily install DBeaver and quickly connect to the database for management and querying tasks.
- **Ubuntu**: For Ubuntu users, the `run_install_dbeaver.sh` script facilitates the installation of DBeaver. This Bash script automates the setup process, adding necessary repositories and handling the installation seamlessly.
- **Windows**: Windows users are advised to download and install DBeaver using the official installer from the DBeaver website at DBeaver Download. The installer ensures that DBeaver is properly configured and optimized for Windows environments.

To install DBeaver, locate the appropriate script in the `scripts` directory for macOS or Ubuntu. If you're a Windows user, please use the provided link to access the official installer for an intuitive installation experience.

1.3.7 Python Libraries

The project's Python dependencies are managed partly through Conda and partly through pip/pipenv. To facilitate a straightforward installation process, a Makefile is provided at the root of

the project.

- **Development Environment**: Run the command `make conda-dev` from the terminal to set up a development environment. This will install the necessary Python libraries using Conda and pip/pipenv as specified for development purposes.
- **Production Environment**: Execute the command `make conda-prod` for preparing a production environment. It ensures that all the required dependencies are installed following the configurations optimized for production deployment.

The Makefile targets abstract away the complexity of managing multiple package managers and streamline the environment setup. It is crucial to have both Conda and the appropriate pip tools available in your system's PATH to utilize the Makefile commands successfully.

1.4 Configuration IO-TEMPLATE-APP

1.4.1 .act_secrets

This file controls the secrets of the `make action` functionality. This file is not included in the repository. The file `.act_secrets_template` can be used as a template.

The customisable entries are:

Parameter	Description
AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID	AWS access key
AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY	AWS secret access key
GLOBAL_USER_EMAIL	The global email address for GitHub

Examples:

```
AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=<tbd>>
AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=<tbd>>
GLOBAL_USER_EMAIL=a@b.com
```

1.4.2 .settings.io_aero.toml

This file controls the secrets of the application. This file is not included in the repository. The file `.settings.io_aero_template.toml` can be used as a template.

The customisable entries are:

Parameter	Description
postgres_password	Password of the database user
postgres_password_admin	Password of the database administrator

The secrets can be set differently for the individual environments (`default` and `test`).

Examples:

```
[default]
postgres_password = "..."
postgres_password_admin = "..."

[test]
postgres_password = "postgres_password"
postgres_password_admin = "postgres_password_admin"
```

1.4.3 settings.io_aero.toml

This file controls the behaviour of the application.

The customisable entries are:

Parameter	Description
check_value	`default` for productive operation, `test` for test operation
is_verbose	Display progress messages for processing

The configuration parameters can be set differently for the individual environments (`default` and `test`).

Examples:

```
[default]
check_value = "default"
is_verbose = true

[test]
check_value = "test"
```

1.5 Configuration Logging

In **IO-TEMPLATE-APP** the Python standard module for logging is used - details can be found here.

The file `logging_cfg.yaml` controls the logging behaviour of the application.

Default content:

```
version: 1

disable_existing_loggers: False

formatters:
  simple:
    format: "%(asctime)s [%(name)s] [%(module)s.py  ] %(levelname)-5s
%(funcName)s:%(lineno)d %(message)s"
  extended:
    format: "%(asctime)s [%(name)s] [%(module)s.py  ] %(levelname)-5s
%(funcName)s:%(lineno)d \n%(message)s"

handlers:
  console:
    class: logging.StreamHandler
    level: INFO
    formatter: simple
  file_handler:
    class: logging.FileHandler
    level: INFO
    filename: logging_io_aero.log
    formatter: extended

root:
  level: DEBUG
  handlers: [ console, file_handler ]
```

1.6 First Steps

To get started, you'll first need to clone the repository, which contains essential scripts for various operating systems. After cloning, you will use these scripts to install the necessary foundational software. Finally, you will complete the repository-specific installation to set up your environment correctly. Detailed instructions for each of these steps are provided below.

1.6.1 Cloning the Repository

Start by cloning the *io-template-app* repository. This repository contains essential scripts and configurations needed for the project.

```
git clone https://github.com/io-aero/io-template-app
```

1.6.2 Install Foundational Software

Once you have successfully cloned the repository, navigate to the cloned directory. Within the *scripts* folder, you will find scripts tailored for various operating systems. Proceed with the subsection that corresponds to your operating system for further instructions.

macOS

To set up the project on a macOS system, the following steps should be performed in a terminal window within the repository directory:

a. Grant Execute Permission to Installation Scripts

Provide execute permissions to the installation scripts:

```
chmod +x scripts/*.zsh
```

b. Install Python, pip, and pipenv

Run the script to install Python, pip, and pipenv:

```
./scripts/run_install_python.zsh
```

c. Install AWS Command Line Interface

Execute the script to install the AWS CLI:

```
./scripts/run_install_aws_cli.zsh
```

d. Install Miniconda and the Correct Python Version

Use the following script to install Miniconda and set the right Python version:

```
./scripts/run_install_miniconda.zsh
```

e. Install Docker Desktop

To install Docker Desktop, run:

```
./scripts/run_install_docker.zsh
```

f. Install Terraform

To install Docker Desktop, run:

```
./scripts/run_install_terraform.zsh
```

g. Optionally Install DBeaver

If needed, install DBeaver using the following script:

```
./scripts/run_install_dbeaver.zsh
```

h. Close the Terminal Window

Once all installations are complete, close the terminal window.

Ubuntu

To set up the project on an Ubuntu system, the following steps should be performed in a terminal window within the repository directory:

a. Grant Execute Permission to Installation Scripts

Provide execute permissions to the installation scripts:

```
chmod +x scripts/*.sh
```

b. Install Python, pip, and pipenv

Run the script to install Python, pip, and pipenv:

```
./scripts/run_install_python.sh
```

c. Install AWS Command Line Interface

Execute the script to install the AWS CLI:

```
./scripts/run_install_aws_cli.sh
```

d. Install Miniconda and the Correct Python Version

Use the following script to install Miniconda and set the right Python version:

```
./scripts/run_install_miniconda.sh
```

e. Install Docker Desktop

This step is not required for WSL (Windows Subsystem for Linux) if Decker Desktop is installed in Windows and this is configured for WSL 2 based engine.

To install Docker Desktop, run:

```
./scripts/run_install_docker.sh
```

f. Install Terraform

To install Docker Desktop, run:

```
./scripts/run_install_terraform.sh
```

g. Optionally Install DBeaver

If needed, install DBeaver using the following script:

```
./scripts/run_install_dbeaver.sh
```

h. Close the Terminal Window

Once all installations are complete, close the terminal window.

Windows 10/11

To set up the project on a Windows 10/11 system, the following steps should be performed in a command prompt (cmd) within the repository directory:

a. Install Python, pip, and pipenv

Run the script to install Python, pip, and pipenv:

```
scripts/run_install_python.bat
```

b. Install AWS Command Line Interface

Execute the script to install the AWS CLI:

```
scripts/run_install_aws_cli.bat
```

c. Install Miniconda and the Correct Python Version

Use the following script to install Miniconda and set the right Python version:

```
scripts/run_install_miniconda.bat
```

d. Close the Command Prompt

Once all installations are complete, close the command prompt.

e. Install Docker Desktop

To install Docker Desktop, download the software from here:

https://www.docker.com/products/docker-desktop/

and follow the installation instructions.

f. Install Terraform

To install Terraform, download the software from here:

https://developer.hashicorp.com/terraform/install?product_intent=terraform

and follow the installation instructions.

g. Optionally Install DBeaver

If needed, install DBeaver, download the software from here:

https://dbeaver.io/

and follow the installation instructions.

1.6.3 Repository-Specific Installation

After installing the basic software, you need to perform installation steps specific to the *io-template-app* repository. This involves setting up project-specific dependencies and environment configurations. To perform the repository-specific installation, the following steps should be performed in a command prompt or a terminal window (depending on the operating system) the repository directory.

Setting Up the Python Environment

To begin, you'll need to set up the Python environment using Miniconda and Pipenv, both of which are already pre-installed. You can use the provided Makefile for managing the environment.

*a. For **production** use, run the following command:*

```
make conda-prod
```

*b. For **software development**, use the following command:*

```
make conda-dev
```

These commands will create and configure a virtual environment for your Python project, ensuring a clean and reproducible development or production environment. The virtual environment is automatically activated by the Makefile, so you don't need to activate it manually.

System Testing with Unit Tests

If you have previously executed *make conda-dev*, you can now perform a system test to verify the installation using *make test*. Follow these steps:

a. Run the System Test:

Execute the system test using the following command:

```
make tests
```

This command will initiate the system tests using the previously installed components to verify the correctness of your installation.

b. Review the Test Results:

After the tests are completed, review the test results in the terminal. Ensure that all tests pass without errors.

If any tests fail, review the error messages to identify and resolve any issues with your installation.

Running system tests using *make tests* is a valuable step to ensure that your installation is working correctly, and your environment is properly configured for your project. It helps identify and address any potential problems early in the development process.

Downloading Database Files (Optional)

Database files can be downloaded from the IO-Aero Google Drive directory *io_aero_data/TO DO/database/TO DO* to your local repository directory *data*. Before extracting, if a *postgres* directory exists within the *data* directory, it should be deleted.

Follow these steps to manage the database files:

a. Access the IO-Aero Google Drive Directory:

Navigate to the IO-Aero Google Drive and locate the directory *io_aero_data/TO DO/database/TO DO*.

b. Download Database Files:

Download the necessary database files from the specified directory to your local repository directory *data*.

c. Delete Existing postgres Directory (if present):

If a directory named *postgres* already exists within the *data* directory, you should delete it to avoid conflicts.

d. Extract Database Files:

The downloaded database files are in an archive format (ZIP) and should be extracted in the *data* directory. After completing these steps, the database files should reside in the *data* directory of your local repository and will be ready for use.

Creating the Docker Container with PostgreSQL DB

To create the Docker container with PostgreSQL database software, you can use the provided *run_io_template_app* script. Depending on your operating system, follow the relevant instructions below:

a. macOS (zsh):

```
./scripts/run_io_template_app.zsh s_d_c
```

b. Ubuntu (sh):

```
./scripts/run_io_template_app.sh s_d_c
```

c. Windows 10/11 (cmd):

```
scripts\run_io_template_app.cmd s_d_c
```

These commands will initiate the process of creating the Docker container with PostgreSQL database software.

1.7 Advanced Usage

TODO

Chapter 2

About

2.1 Release Notes

2.1.1 Version 1.0.0

Release Date: dd.mm.2024

New Features

- TODO

Modified Features

- TODO

Deleted Features

- TODO

Applied Software

Software	Version	Remark	Status
AWS CLI	2.15.3		
DBeaver - optional	23.3.1		
Docker Desktop	4.26.1		
Miniconda	23.3.1		
Python	3.10.11		

Windows-specific Software

Important: All software components should be installed in the 64 bit version!

Software	Version	Remark	Status
Make for Windows	3.81		

2.2 End-User License Agreement

2.2.1 End-User License Agreement (EULA) of IO-Aero Software

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shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the United States.

2.3 Repository

Link to the repository

2.4 Version

unknown