

# Tryton By Example

Explaining  
Tryton installation & usage  
for first time administrators & users  
of the system

-

Installation & Administration

Github - <https://github.com/clixwise/tryton-by-example>

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Version of Tryton : 5.8

Verified for execution on : Windows 10 & Powershell 7

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# Foreword

This presentation aims to expedite the process of becoming familiar with the basics of the TRYTON ERP. It rests on a personal initiative whilst hands-on-learning the package. The content does not replace official TRYTON documentation in any manner.

System administrators and end-users who want to explore this package should benefit. On the other hand, if you practise the system already, the present material will be of little added value. Are described an *installation procedure* as well as some *use cases* by example. There are explicative documents as well as accompanying database samples and execution scripts.

The material pertains to TRYTON 5.8 on Windows 10 Home. There is no warranty that the same results will or can be achieved using a different setup. In particular, the author cannot take responsibility for loss or corruption of data that would result from handling processes based on given information. Production-grade system usage will differ from exposed techniques that are meant to keep the explanations as concise as possible.

The author acknowledges documentation that he had the opportunity to analyse for the purpose of creating the present material.

Feedback is appreciated. Please post on <https://github.com/clixwise/tryton-by-example>

## Known Issues

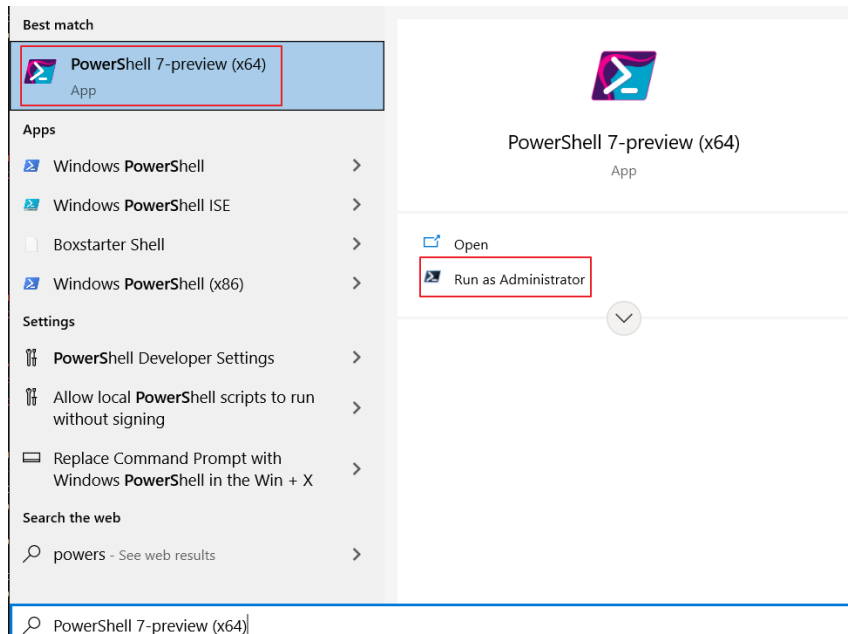
These are unresolved topics that relate to the present documentation, not to the system functioning.

Document	Subject
Tryton 5.8 - Doc 80.01 - Ancillaries	Attaching a document to an item causes an exception
Tryton 5.8 - Doc 15.05 - Sales	When a « Sale » evolves into « Processing », a « Customer Shipment » is produced. Contrarily to a « Customer Invoice », the property « Reference » is not editable. Incidentally, « Reference » in « Customer Invoice » and « Customer Shipment » is not set from « Customer Sale »
Tryton 5.8 - Doc 10.05 - Purchases Tryton 5.8 - Doc 15.05 - Sales	Account Move Lines are generated when « Invoice » into « Validated » state Account Move Lines are not generated when « Invoice » into « Validated » state Examine why
Tryton 5.8 - Doc 10.05 - Purchases	State transition to « Posted » possibly contains erroneous state information
-	Financials>Configuration>Payments>Payment Journals Describe difference with respect to standard journal usage + payment method Clearing account vs Suspense account

Related files & documents

# List of files related to some of the topics covered in this document

./"Tryton 5.8 - Doc 01.01 - Installation & administration.database.tryt20.backup"	Backup « tryt20 » database
./"Tryton 5.8 - Doc 01.01 - Installation & administration.database.tryt20.restore"	Restore « tryt20 » database
./"Tryton 5.8 - Doc 01.01 - Installation & administration.docker.tryt20.create"	Create « tryt20 » containers
./"Tryton 5.8 - Doc 01.01 - Installation & administration.docker.tryt20.delete"	Delete « tryt20 » containers
./"Tryton 5.8 - Doc 01.01 - Installation & administration.docker.tryt20.start"	Start « tryt20 » containers
./"Tryton 5.8 - Doc 01.01 - Installation & administration.docker.tryt20.stop"	Stop « tryt20 » containers



- The « \*.ps1 » files above are Powershell scripts
- Powershell can be accessed as indicated
- The above scripts need some tuning with respect to the exact operation to be performed

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- In blue essential information relative to TRYTON
- Consider other sections if unfamiliar with Docker or Postgres

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# Docker Installation



# Installation

## Context

### Windows 10 & Powershell 7

## Remark

We do not use WSL2

## Download

See <https://docs.docker.com/get-docker/>

## Control

Run « docker run hello-world »

```
Windows PowerShell
PS C:\tryt.01\tuto.01> docker run hello-world
Unable to find image 'hello-world:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/hello-world
b8dfde127a29: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:89b647c604b2a436fc3aa56ab1ec515c26b085ac0c15b0d105bc475be15738fb
Status: Downloaded newer image for hello-world:latest

Hello from Docker!
This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.

To generate this message, Docker took the following steps:
1. The Docker client contacted the Docker daemon.
2. The Docker daemon pulled the "hello-world" image from the Docker Hub.
   (amd64)
3. The Docker daemon created a new container from that image which runs the
   executable that produces the output you are currently reading.
4. The Docker daemon streamed that output to the Docker client, which sent it
   to your terminal.

To try something more ambitious, you can run an Ubuntu container with:
$ docker run -it ubuntu bash

Share images, automate workflows, and more with a free Docker ID:
https://hub.docker.com/

For more examples and ideas, visit:
https://docs.docker.com/get-started/

PS C:\tryt.01\tuto.01> docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE          COMMAND                  CREATED              STATUS              PORTS              NAMES
9a8c09f14dec   hello-world    "/hello"                 About a minute ago   Exited (0) About a minute ago              festive_villani
PS C:\tryt.01\tuto.01> docker stop festive_villani
festive_villani
PS C:\tryt.01\tuto.01> docker rm festive_villani
festive_villani
PS C:\tryt.01\tuto.01> docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE          COMMAND                  CREATED              STATUS              PORTS              NAMES
PS C:\tryt.01\tuto.01>
```

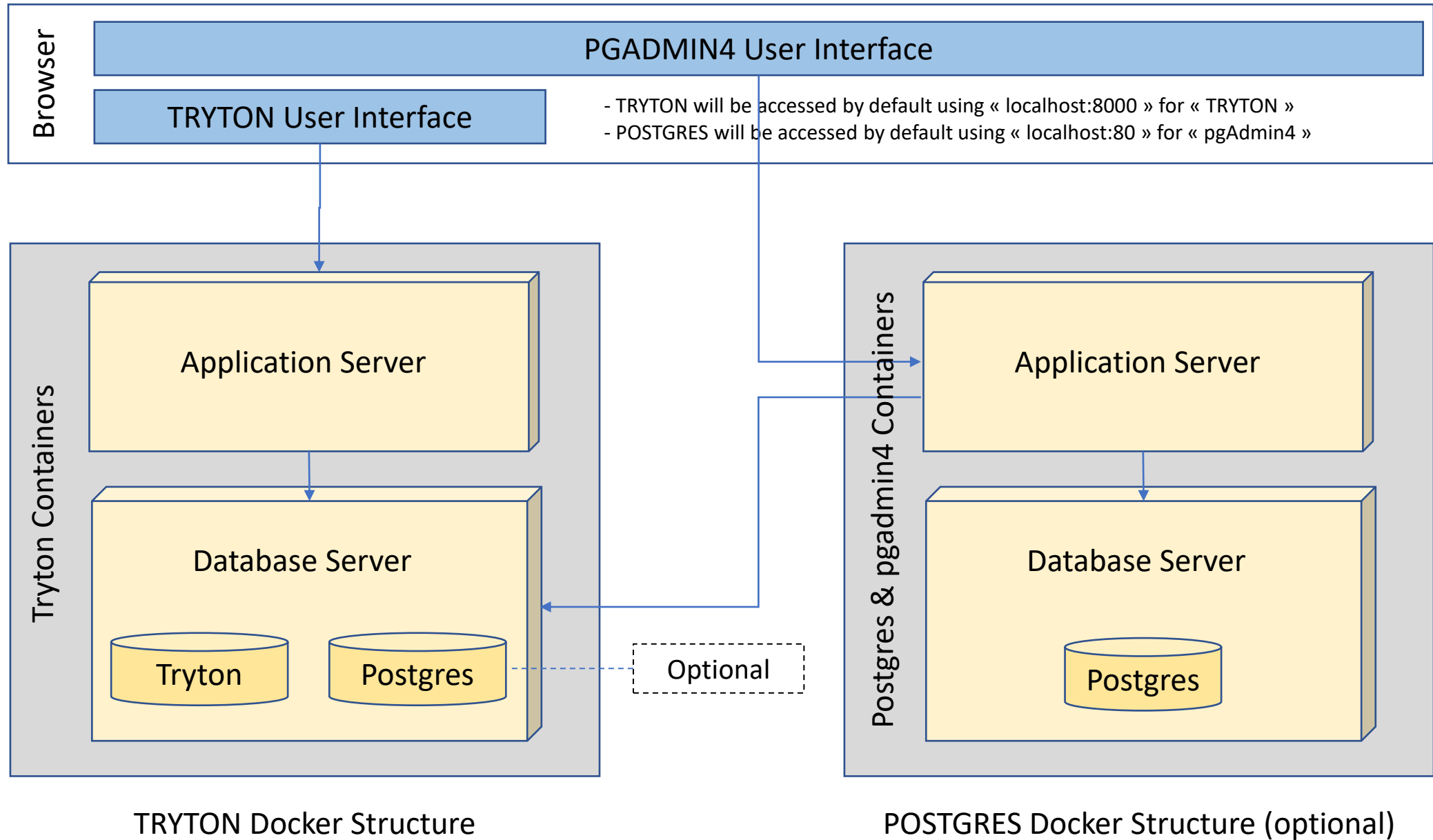
# Container Installation

# Motivation

We install two series of Docker containers :

- Series 1 is about the TRYTON ERP system : its server application, its database and file systems
- Series 2 is about managing POSTGRES databases and interfacing them using « pgAdmin4 »
- Series 1 is compulsory since it is about the TYTON ERP system : server & database
- Series 2 is optional as its purpose is to use « pgAdmin4 » for direct access to Postgres databases

# Motivation



# Docker and Databases

## Installing TRYTON ERP Containers

TRYTON Docker can be installed in one of two ways with respect to its database and files container :

- In a permanent fashion. It means that the database and any « attachment » files will remain available when a Docker container is removed, accidentally or not.
- In a semi-permanent fashion. It means that if we delete the Docker container the TRYTON database will disappear together with any « attachment » files storing information alongside the database.

## Installing POSTGRES Containers (Optional)

The same remark applies.

## Convention about password names

Everywhere a password is needed we give it the value « Password »

## Commands

Most commands have been explored during the installation process.  
We repeat them here for convenience

Container commands	
<code>docker run hello-world</code>	Check installation still operational
<code>docker ps -a</code>	List containers
<code>docker stop a_container_name</code>	Stop a container
<code>docker start a_container_name</code>	Start a container
<code>docker rm a_container_name</code>	Remove a stopped container
<code>docker logs a_container_name</code>	Logs
<code>docker system prune</code>	Remove stopped containers, unused networks and volumes

```
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE          COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS                               NAMES
8fa35e9a01ee   dpage/pgadmin4 "/entrypoint.sh"        9 days ago    Up 3 days    0.0.0.0:80->80/tcp, 443/tcp        dev-pgadmin
802400de87ff   postgres      "docker-entrypoint.s..." 9 days ago    Up 3 days    0.0.0.0:5432->5432/tcp            dev-postgres
09de820c6944   tryton/tryton  "/entrypoint.sh uwsg..." 12 days ago    Up 3 days    127.0.0.1:8000->8000/tcp          tryton
d0b1b1578223   postgres      "docker-entrypoint.s..." 12 days ago    Up 3 days    0.0.0.0:5433->5432/tcp            tryton-postgres
```

## Commands

Volume commands	
<code>docker volume create a_volume_name</code>	Create a volume
<code>docker volume ls</code>	List the volumes
<code>docker volume rm a_volume_name</code>	Remove a volume
<code>docker volume prune</code>	Remove all unused volumes. « Unused » = not container referenced
<code>docker volume inspect a_volume_name</code>	Inspect a volume
Volume commands	
<code>docker network create a_network_name</code>	Create a network
<code>docker network ls</code>	List the networks
<code>docker network rm a_network_name</code>	Remove a network
<code>docker network prune</code>	Remove all unused networks. « Unused » = not container referenced
<code>docker network inspect a_network_name</code>	Inspect a network

```
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker volume ls
DRIVER      VOLUME NAME
local       9d31bdf883f8072214686e8fdb261a
local       893c5a68307141a60653bbacf5ede7
local       9518b6e333b5dbbbb4321327b70047
local       tryton-data
local       tryton-database
```

```
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker network ls
NETWORK ID    NAME        DRIVER    SCOPE
33778f0cf5fa  bridge      bridge    local
ceeb96fab0b4  host        host      local
b52953b3bf65  none        null      local
af20b36cba67  tryton      bridge    local
```

## Commands

Bash Shell commands	
<code>docker container exec -it a_container_name /bin/bash</code>	Attach container Bash shell to the terminal
<code>docker container exec -it tryt20-postgres /bin/bash</code>	Example for above
<code>/usr/bin/pg_isready --dbname=tryt20</code>	<code>/var/run/postgresql:5432 - accepting connections</code>

Ancillary commands	
<code>docker exec tryt20-postgres sed -n 4p /var/lib/postgresql/data/pgdata/postmaster.pid</code>	Display postgres port



Tryton - « Permanent » Data

# Motivation

The next slides demonstrate a way of setting up the Tryton environment whereby the database and the files are preserved when the corresponding TRYTON container is « removed ».

Refer to :

[<https://discuss.tryton.org/t/how-to-run-tryton-using-docker/3200>] with special credits to David Harper  
<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/18496940/how-to-deal-with-persistent-storage-e-g-databases-in-docker>  
<https://docs.docker.com/storage/volumes/>

# Execute

Install :

1. A container « **tryt01-postgres** » from docker image « postgres » ;  
« **-p 5434:** » can be changed (default : 5432)
2. A container « **tryt01** » from docker image « tryton/tryton » ;  
« **-p 8001:** » can be changed (default : 8000)
3. Two volumes : « **tryt01-database** » & « **tryt01-datafile** »
4. One network : « **tryt01-network** »

A nameless container is used to initialize the TRYTON database.

The location where the volumes for the TRYTON database and the TRYTON files (binary attachments) are stored :

- Subfolder « **tryt01-database** » with respect to the directory (Get-Location) where the Powershell script executes
- Subfolder « **tryt01-datafile** » with respect to the directory (Get-Location) where the Powershell script executes

# Some useful commands in case of retry

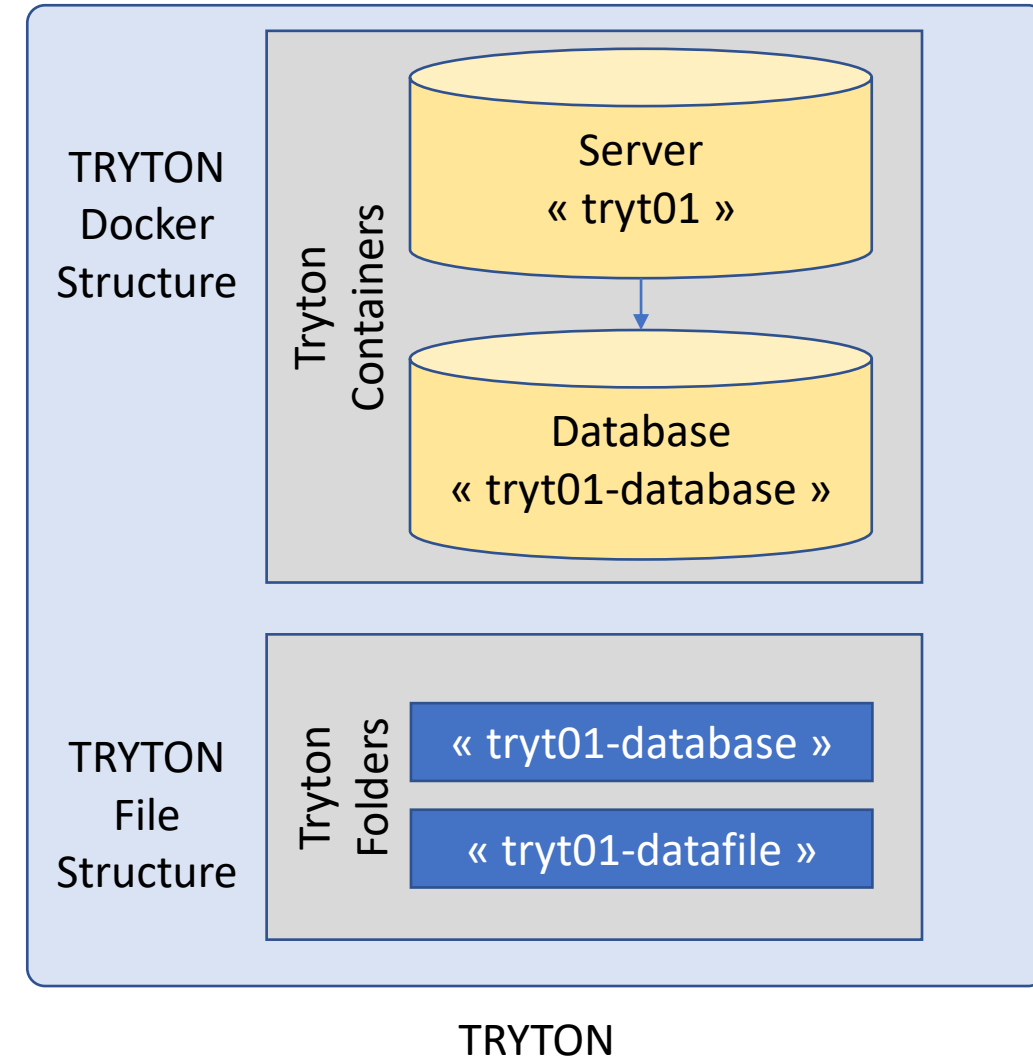
**docker** stop a\_container\_name

**docker** rm a\_container\_name

**docker** volume prune

**docker** network prune

**dir** env:



# Execute - « tryton »

In this script, we use « tryton », the standard name.

```
docker pull tryton/tryton
docker network create tryton-network
$POSTGRES_PASSWORD="Password"
# Tryton database container – Create
$TRYTON_VOL_DB = (Get-Location).toString().replace("\","/").replace("C:/","c//") + "/"+"tryton-database"
docker volume create tryton-database
docker run --name tryton-postgres --env PGDATA=/var/lib/postgresql/data/pgdata --env POSTGRES_DB=tryton --env
POSTGRES_PASSWORD=${POSTGRES_PASSWORD} --volume ${TRYTON_VOL_DB}:/var/lib/postgresql/data --network tryton-network -p
5432:5432 --detach postgres
Start-Sleep -Seconds 20 # required to wait for postgres to properly connect
docker exec -tiu postgres tryton-postgres psql -c '\l+'
dir
# Tryton transient container to initialize the tryton database in its container
docker run --env DB_HOSTNAME=tryton-postgres --env DB_PASSWORD=${POSTGRES_PASSWORD} --network tryton-network --interactive --
tty --rm tryton/tryton trytond-admin -d tryton --all
docker exec -tiu postgres tryton-postgres psql -c '\l+'
# Tryton server container
$TRYTON_VOL_FI = (Get-Location).toString().replace("\","/").replace("C:/","c//") + "/"+"tryton-datafile"
docker volume create tryton-datafile
docker run --name tryton --env DB_HOSTNAME=tryton-postgres --env DB_PASSWORD=${POSTGRES_PASSWORD} --volume
${TRYTON_VOL_FI}:/var/lib/trytond/db --network tryton-network --publish 127.0.0.1:8000:8000 --detach tryton/tryton
dir
# Obtain Gateway address for usage in pgadmin4 - creating server
docker inspect tryton-postgres -f '{{json .NetworkSettings.Networks }}' # "Gateway":"172.18.0.1","IPAddress":"172.18.0.2"
```

## Execute - « tryt01 »

In this script, we use « tryt01 » so that it is easy to create a separate « tryt02 » ensemble.

```
docker pull tryton/tryton
docker network create tryt01-network
$POSTGRES_PASSWORD="Password"
# Tryton database container – Create
$TRYTON_VOL_DB = (Get-Location).toString().replace("\","/").replace("C:/","c//") + "/"+"tryt01-database"
docker volume create tryt01-database
docker run --name tryt01-postgres --env PGDATA=/var/lib/postgresql/data/pgdata --env POSTGRES_DB=tryt01 --env
POSTGRES_PASSWORD=${POSTGRES_PASSWORD} --volume ${TRYTON_VOL_DB}:/var/lib/postgresql/data --network tryt01-network -p
5433:5432 --detach postgres
Start-Sleep -Seconds 20 # required to wait for postgres to properly connect
docker exec -tiu postgres tryt01-postgres psql -c '\|+'
dir
# Tryton transient container to initialize the tryton database in its container
docker run --env DB_HOSTNAME=tryt01-postgres --env DB_PASSWORD=${POSTGRES_PASSWORD} --network tryt01-network --interactive --
tty --rm tryton/tryton trytond-admin -d tryt01 --all
docker exec -tiu postgres tryt01-postgres psql -c '\|+'
# Tryton server container
$TRYTON_VOL_FI = (Get-Location).toString().replace("\","/").replace("C:/","c//") + "/"+"tryt01-datafile"
docker volume create tryt01-datafile
docker run --name tryt01 --env DB_HOSTNAME=tryt01-postgres --env DB_PASSWORD=${POSTGRES_PASSWORD} --volume
${TRYTON_VOL_FI}:/var/lib/trytond/db --network tryt01-network --publish 127.0.0.1:8001:8000 --detach tryton/tryton
dir
# Obtain Gateway address for usage in pgadmin4 - creating server
docker inspect tryt01-postgres -f '{{json .NetworkSettings.Networks }}' # "Gateway":"172.18.0.1","IPAddress":"172.18.0.2"
```

Tryton - « Volatile » Data

## Motivation

The next slides demonstrate a way of setting up the Tryton environment whereby the database and the files are not preserved when the corresponding TRYTON container is « removed ».

An alternative is documented later. It performs an additional « volume creation » to alleviate the problem.

## Execute (1/2)

Pull latest Tryton Docker image (note : occurs automatically when not available locally) :

```
docker pull tryton/tryton
```

```
PS C:\tryt.01\tuto.01> docker pull tryton/tryton
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from tryton/tryton
45b42c59be33: Already exists
25e1e74e2827: Pull complete
ecd401ec74b3: Pull complete
7df2dc86d106: Pull complete
ed33375f55fe: Pull complete
73cb71ba644d: Pull complete
7933c55f7184: Pull complete
e3649bc3d410: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:e66cc2434ceff72b857923d81b366527e87430a3bd9a3869a33012d4c22a5eb6
Status: Downloaded newer image for tryton/tryton:latest
docker.io/tryton/tryton:latest
PS C:\tryt.01\tuto.01> █
```



## Execute (2/2)

# Obtain latest version of Tryton

```
docker pull tryton/tryton
```

# Tryton database container + database initialization volatile container

```
docker run --name tryton-postgres -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=Password -e POSTGRES_DB=tryton -d postgres # Start a PostgreSQL instance
```

```
docker run --link tryton-postgres:postgres -e DB_PASSWORD=Password -it tryton/tryton trytond-admin -d tryton --all # Define database tables
```

# Tryton server containers : tryton & optionally tryton-cron for scheduled actions

```
docker run --name tryton -p 8000:8000 --link tryton-postgres:postgres -e DB_PASSWORD=Password -d tryton/tryton # Start a Tryton instance
```

```
docker run --name tryton-cron --link tryton-postgres:postgres -e DB_PASSWORD=Password -d tryton/tryton trytond-cron -d tryton # Start a cron instance
```

# Obtain Gateway address for usage in pgadmin4 - creating server

```
docker inspect tryton-postgres -f "{{json .NetworkSettings.Networks }}" # "Gateway":"172.18.0.1","IPAddress":"172.18.0.2"
```

**In blue**, container and database variable names that can be chosen

**In red**, connection points whose external « p:xyz » can be adapted

## Execute (3/3)

```
PS C:\tryt.01\tuto.01> docker run --name tryton-postgres -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=Password -e POSTGRES_DB=tryton -d postgres
29eca77e8ac93d129146a1be0c32ee5c83e6e5ff74c34cfe6aabd21e82bc43cd
PS C:\tryt.01\tuto.01> docker run --link tryton-postgres:postgres -e DB_PASSWORD=Password -it tryton/tryton trytond-admin -d tryton --all
"admin" email for "tryton":
                        @gmail.com
"admin" password for "tryton":
"admin" password confirmation:
PS C:\tryt.01\tuto.01> docker run --name tryton -p 8000:8000 --link tryton-postgres:postgres -e DB_PASSWORD=Password -d tryton/tryton
5661a59a43f04f8d208949c41ea5314e48c5c69a93d8f905b8b948bb4c71b868
PS C:\tryt.01\tuto.01> docker run --name tryton-cron --link tryton-postgres:postgres -e DB_PASSWORD=Password -d tryton/tryton trytond-cron -d tryton
5a143ce0ee8fdc98254c7ac4f14b77ddaec0eaffee3695186ff8f0e21f8f65ac
PS C:\tryt.01\tuto.01> docker inspect tryton-postgres -f "{{json .NetworkSettings.Networks }}"
{"bridge":{"IPAMConfig":null,"Links":null,"Aliases":null,"NetworkID":"42fdbac4cc4198619ba42832b808f76c68790d1d293913f683607a7951a01d89","EndpointID":"95fddfb2a1387d1b8c416f9831312ef3637c4acabb3587970912baac86d74e9","Gateway":"172.17.0.1","IPAddress":"172.17.0.2","IPPrefixLen":16,"IPv6Gateway":"","GlobalIPv6Address":"","GlobalIPv6PrefixLen":0,"MacAddress":"02:42:ac:11:00:02","DriverOpts":null}}
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
5a143ce0ee8f	tryton/tryton	"/entrypoint.sh tryt..."	37 seconds ago	Up 36 seconds	8000/tcp	tryton-cron
5661a59a43f0	tryton/tryton	"/entrypoint.sh uwsg..."	54 seconds ago	Up 52 seconds	0.0.0.0:8000->8000/tcp	tryton
235b0c7a014f	tryton/tryton	"/entrypoint.sh tryt..."	2 minutes ago	Exited (0) About a minute ago		zealous_noether
29eca77e8ac9	postgres	"docker-entrypoint.s..."	2 minutes ago	Up 2 minutes	5432/tcp	tryton-postgres

```
PS C:\tryt.01\tuto.01> docker rm zealous_noether
zealous_noether
PS C:\tryt.01\tuto.01> docker ps -a
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
5a143ce0ee8f	tryton/tryton	"/entrypoint.sh tryt..."	About a minute ago	Up About a minute	8000/tcp	tryton-cron
5661a59a43f0	tryton/tryton	"/entrypoint.sh uwsg..."	About a minute ago	Up About a minute	0.0.0.0:8000->8000/tcp	tryton
29eca77e8ac9	postgres	"docker-entrypoint.s..."	3 minutes ago	Up 3 minutes	5432/tcp	tryton-postgres

```
PS C:\tryt.01\tuto.01>
```

Outcome : the « Gateway":"172.17.0.1" or the "IPAddress":"172.17.0.2" will be used later

Postgres - « Permanent » Data

## Motivation

The next slides demonstrate how to set up an empty Postgres database. This allows to experiment with using PSQL commands upon a database inside a Docker container.

The script creates a POSTGRES database whose data rests « outside » the container. Even when the container is (accidentally) removed using « `docker rm my_postgres_container_name` », the database will persist.

See : [[https://dev.to/shree\\_j/how-to-install-and-run-psql-using-docker-41j2](https://dev.to/shree_j/how-to-install-and-run-psql-using-docker-41j2)]

It might also be helpful to show folks how to save their data even after running `docker rm <container_id>`. This is how I normally accomplish this:

First, create a local directory to hold the data:

```
mkdir -p /home/<your_user_id_here>/pgdata
```

Then start PostgreSQL using a volume mount so the container will store the data in this newly created local directory:

```
docker run \  
  -d \  
  --name postgresql-container \  
  -p 5432:5432 \  
  -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=somePassword \  
  -v /home/<your_user_id_here>/pgdata:/var/lib/postgresql/data \  
  postgres
```

Using this method, you can be safe in knowing that even if you accidentally run `docker rm <container_id>` that you can restart PostgreSQL again and have all of your data just as you left it previously.

# Execute (1/2)

Install :

- A container « **dev-postgres** » from image « postgres » ; « **-p 5432:** » can be changed
- A container « **dev-pgadmin** » from image « dpage/pgadmin4 » ; « **-p 80:** » can be changed

# postgres

docker pull postgres

docker run -d --name **dev-postgres** -e POSTGRES\_PASSWORD=**Password** -v \${HOME}/postgres-data:/var/lib/postgresql/data **-p 5432:5432** postgres

# pgdamin4

docker pull dpage/pgadmin4

docker run **-p 80:80** -e 'PGADMIN\_DEFAULT\_EMAIL=x@gmail.com' -e 'PGADMIN\_DEFAULT\_PASSWORD=**Password**' --name **dev-pgadmin** -d dpage/pgadmin4

# inspection

docker exec **dev-postgres** ls /var/lib/postgresql/data

docker exec -tiu postgres **dev-postgres** psql -c '\|+'

docker inspect **dev-postgres** -f "{{json .NetworkSettings.Networks }}"

docker inspect -f "{{range.NetworkSettings.Networks}}{{.IPAddress}}{{end}}" **dev-postgres**

docker inspect -f '{{.Name}} - {{.NetworkSettings.IPAddress }}' \$(docker ps -aq)

```
PS C:\tryt.01\tuto.01> docker run -d --name dev-postgres -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=Password -v ${HOME}/postgres-data:/var/lib/postgresql/data -p 5432:5432 postgres
9c43c4a91932619dea73bab39983556765a62dc130ce161ee9be2239f7c6d7
PS C:\tryt.01\tuto.01> docker run -p 80:80 -e 'PGADMIN_DEFAULT_EMAIL=mr.marc.rottiers@gmail.com' -e 'PGADMIN_DEFAULT_PASSWORD=Password' --name dev-pgadmin -d dpage/pgadmin4
5327218f27dce686534a5d794cba4620177a4bd433cc5f9ef344325a61fa3caa
PS C:\tryt.01\tuto.01> docker inspect dev-postgres -f "{{json .NetworkSettings.Networks }}"
{"bridge":{"IPAMConfig":null,"Links":null,"Aliases":null,"NetworkID":"42fdbac4cc4198619ba42832b808f76c68790d1d293913f683607a7951a01d89","EndpointID":"b358d4cd36c77af49b9d5001091381fa62b7a88830a056a5539160a615d17635","Gateway":"172.17.0.1","IPAddress":"172.17.0.5","IPPrefixLen":16,"IPv6Gateway":"","GlobalIPv6Address":"","GlobalIPv6PrefixLen":0,"MacAddress":"02:42:ac:11:00:05","DriverOpts":null}}
PS C:\tryt.01\tuto.01> docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE          COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS                               NAMES
5327218f27dc   dpage/pgadmin4 "/entrypoint.sh"        24 seconds ago Up 23 seconds 0.0.0.0:80->80/tcp, 443/tcp         dev-pgadmin
9c43c4a91932   postgres      "docker-entrypoint.s..." 40 seconds ago Up 39 seconds 0.0.0.0:5432->5432/tcp              dev-postgres
5a143e0ee8f    tryton/tryton  "/entrypoint.sh tryt..." 4 minutes ago  Up 4 minutes  8000/tcp                           tryton-cron
5661a59a43f0   tryton/tryton  "/entrypoint.sh uwsg..." 5 minutes ago  Up 5 minutes  0.0.0.0:8000->8000/tcp              tryton
29eca77e8ac9   postgres      "docker-entrypoint.s..." 6 minutes ago  Up 6 minutes  5432/tcp                           tryton-postgres
PS C:\tryt.01\tuto.01>
```

## Execute (2/2)

### Outcome :

- The « postgres-data » directory is created under my user name home directory and not inside a docker container.
- Hence the database persists even when the docker container is removed or when the docker application itself is eventually removed.
- The « Gateway » "172.17.0.1" or the « IPAddress » "172.17.0.5" (might vary) will be used later in « pgadmin4 » to define the database as part of a server.

Marc Rottiers > postgres-data >		
Name	Date modified	Type
base	07/03/2021 15:38	File folder
global	07/03/2021 15:38	File folder
pg_commit_ts	07/03/2021 15:38	File folder
pg_dynshmem	07/03/2021 15:38	File folder
pg_logical	07/03/2021 15:38	File folder
pg_multixact	07/03/2021 15:38	File folder
pg_notify	07/03/2021 15:38	File folder
pg_replslot	07/03/2021 15:38	File folder
pg_serial	07/03/2021 15:38	File folder
pg_snapshots	07/03/2021 15:38	File folder
pg_stat	07/03/2021 15:38	File folder
pg_stat_tmp	07/03/2021 15:38	File folder
pg_subtrans	07/03/2021 15:38	File folder
pg_tblspc	07/03/2021 15:38	File folder
pg_twophase	07/03/2021 15:38	File folder
pg_wal	07/03/2021 15:38	File folder
pg_xact	07/03/2021 15:38	File folder
pg_hba.conf	07/03/2021 15:38	CONF File
pg_ident.conf	07/03/2021 15:38	CONF File
PG_VERSION	07/03/2021 15:38	File
postgresql.auto.conf	07/03/2021 15:38	CONF File
postgresql.conf	07/03/2021 15:38	CONF File
postmaster.opts	07/03/2021 15:38	OPTS File
postmaster.pid	07/03/2021 15:38	PID File

# Docker Administration

# Commands



# Commands

Most commands have been explored during the installation process.  
We repeat them here for convenience

Container commands	
docker run hello-world	Check installation still operational
docker ps -a	List containers
docker stop a_container_name	Stop a container
docker start a_container_name	Start a container
docker rm a_container_name	Remove a stopped container
docker logs a_container_name	Logs
docker system prune	Remove stopped containers, unused networks and volumes

```
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE          COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS                               NAMES
8fa35e9a01ee   dpage/pgadmin4 "/entrypoint.sh"        9 days ago    Up 3 days    0.0.0.0:80->80/tcp, 443/tcp         dev-pgadmin
802400de87ff   postgres      "docker-entrypoint.s..." 9 days ago    Up 3 days    0.0.0.0:5432->5432/tcp             dev-postgres
09de820c6944   tryton/tryton  "/entrypoint.sh uwsg..." 12 days ago    Up 3 days    127.0.0.1:8000->8000/tcp           tryton
d0b1b1578223   postgres      "docker-entrypoint.s..." 12 days ago    Up 3 days    0.0.0.0:5433->5432/tcp             tryton-postgres
```

## Commands

Volume commands	
<code>docker volume create a_volume_name</code>	Create a volume
<code>docker volume ls</code>	List the volumes
<code>docker volume rm a_volume_name</code>	Remove a volume
<code>docker volume prune</code>	Remove all unused volumes. « Unused » = container referenced
<code>docker volume inspect a_volume_name</code>	Inspect a volume
Volume commands	
<code>docker network create a_network_name</code>	Create a network
<code>docker network ls</code>	List the networks
<code>docker network rm a_network_name</code>	Remove a network
<code>docker network prune</code>	Remove all unused networks. « Unused » = not container referenced
<code>docker network inspect a_network_name</code>	Inspect a network

```
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker volume ls
DRIVER      VOLUME NAME
local       9d31bdf883f8072214686e8fdb261a
local       893c5a68307141a60653bbacf5ede7
local       9518b6e333b5dbbbb4321327b70047
local       tryton-data
local       tryton-database
```

```
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker network ls
NETWORK ID    NAME        DRIVER    SCOPE
33778f0cf5fa  bridge     bridge    local
ceeb96fab0b4  host       host      local
b52953b3bf65  none       null      local
af20b36cba67  tryton     bridge    local
```

# Reboot

## After Reboot

Each time the PC is rebooted, we need to execute the following commands in Powershell  
`docker ps -a` # Control the status

```
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker ps -a
```

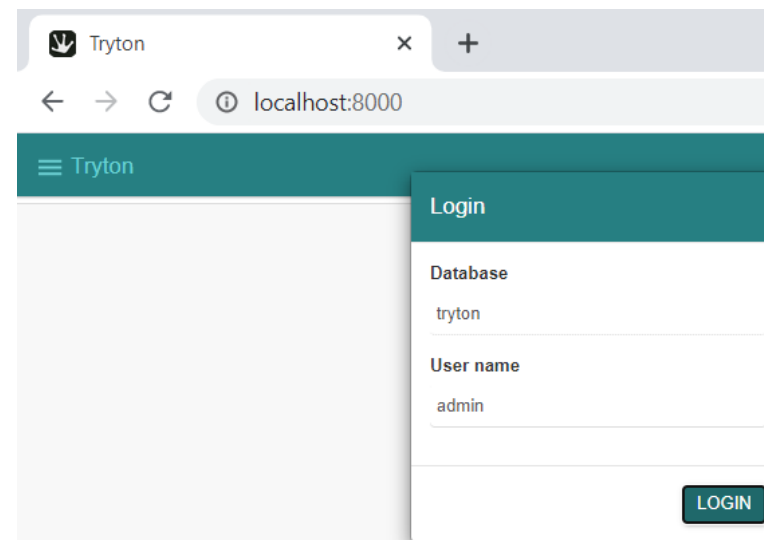
CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS
8fa35e9a01ee	dpage/pgadmin4	"/entrypoint.sh"	11 days ago	Exited (255) 10 minutes ago
802400de87ff	postgres	"docker-entrypoint.s..."	11 days ago	Exited (255) 10 minutes ago
09de820c6944	tryton/tryton	"/entrypoint.sh uwsg..."	2 weeks ago	Exited (255) 10 minutes ago
d0b1b1578223	postgres	"docker-entrypoint.s..."	2 weeks ago	Exited (255) 10 minutes ago
2657e25ff2af	tryton/tryton	"/entrypoint.sh tryt..."	2 weeks ago	Exited (14) 1 weeks ago

# Start the containers

`docker start tryton-postgres tryton tryton-cron`

`docker start dev-postgres dev-pgadmin`

Above commands are unnecessary when the  
PC is set to "Sleep"



# Shell Execution

# Execute

Executing commands and shells inside a Docker Container is sometimes necessary. Examples are :

- Executing « psql » inside the « Postgres » Docker Container
- Executing a Windows command like « ls », « mkdir », « cp between container and windows »
- etc.

Commands	
<code>docker exec tryton-postgres ls</code>	List content of directory
<code>docker exec tryton-postgres env</code>	List environment variables
<code>docker cp tryton-postgres:/dump.tar .</code>	Copy tar file from inside of container
<code>docker exec -it tryton-postgres /bin/bash</code>	Executes shell in interactive mode

Usefull documentation :

<https://martinheinz.dev/blog/3>

<https://phoenixnap.com/kb/docker-run-command-with-examples>

# Execute

```
postmaster.pid
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker exec -it dev-postgres echo "I'm inside the container"
I'm inside the container
```

```
see 'docker run --help'.
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker container exec -it dev-postgres /bin/bash
root@802400de87ff:/# ls
bin boot dev docker-entrypoint-initdb.d docker-entrypoint.sh etc
root@802400de87ff:/#
```

```
Usage: docker exec [OPTIONS] CONTAINER COMMAND [ARG...]
```

Run a command in a running container

```
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker exec tryton-postgres ls
```

```
bin
boot
dev
directory
docker-entrypoint-initdb.d
docker-entrypoint.sh
etc
home
lib
lib64
media
mnt
opt
postgres
proc
root
run
sbin
srv
sys
tmp
t.tar
usr
var
PS C:\Users\mrmar>
```

```
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker exec tryton-postgres ls /var/lib/postgresql/data/pgdata
```

```
base
global
pg_commit_ts
pg_dynshmem
pg_hba.conf
pg_ident.conf
pg_logical
pg_multixact
pg_notify
pg_replslot
pg_serial
pg_snapshots
pg_stat
pg_stat_tmp
pg_subtrans
pg_tblspc
pg_twophase
PG_VERSION
pg_wal
pg_xact
postgresql.auto.conf
postgresql.conf
postmaster.opts
postmaster.pid
PS C:\Users\mrmar>
```

# Execute

```
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker exec tryton-postgres ls
```

```
bin
boot
dev
directory
docker-entrypoint-initdb.d
docker-entrypoint.sh
etc
FILE1.tar
home
lib
lib64
media
mnt
opt
postgres
proc
root
run
sbin
srv
sys
tmp
t.tar
usr
var
```

```
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker cp tryton-postgres:/FILE1.tar ./FILE2.tar
```

```
PS C:\Users\mrmar> dir fi*
```

Directory: C:\Users\mrmar

Mode	LastWriteTime	Length	Name
----	-----	-----	----
d----	05/04/2021 16:16		FILE
-a---	05/04/2021 16:34	8704	FILE2.tar

```
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker exec dev-postgres env
```

```
PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/lib/postgresql/13/bin
HOSTNAME=802400de87ff
POSTGRES_PASSWORD=Password
GOSU_VERSION=1.12
LANG=en_US.utf8
PG_MAJOR=13
PG_VERSION=13.2-1.pgdg100+1
PGDATA=/var/lib/postgresql/data
HOME=/root
```

```
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker exec tryton-postgres env
```

```
PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/lib/postgresql/13/bin
HOSTNAME=d0b1b1578223
PGDATA=/var/lib/postgresql/data/pgdata
POSTGRES_DB=tryton
POSTGRES_PASSWORD=Password
GOSU_VERSION=1.12
LANG=en_US.utf8
PG_MAJOR=13
PG_VERSION=13.2-1.pgdg100+1
HOME=/root
```



# Container Uninstallation

# Deleting everything

## **docker ps -a**

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
132372a60d4b	postgres	"docker-entrypoint.s..."	2 hours ago	Up 2 hours	0.0.0.0:5433->5432/tcp	tryton-postgres
4b6f9e99f6b4	tryton/tryton	"/entrypoint.sh uwsg..."	2 hours ago	Up 2 hours	127.0.0.1:8000->8000/tcp	tryton
5a2d77dfdc68	dpage/pgadmin4	"/entrypoint.sh"	5 hours ago	Up 2 hours	0.0.0.0:80->80/tcp, 443/tcp	dev-pgadmin
f22dca2038de	postgres	"docker-entrypoint.s..."	5 hours ago	Up 2 hours	0.0.0.0:5432->5432/tcp	dev-postgres

**docker stop** tryton-postgres tryton dev-pgadmin dev-postgres

tryton-postgres

tryton

dev-pgadmin

dev-postgres

**docker rm** tryton-postgres tryton dev-pgadmin dev-postgres

tryton-postgres

tryton

dev-pgadmin

dev-postgres

## **docker network prune**

WARNING! This will remove all custom networks not used by at least one container.

Are you sure you want to continue? [y/N] y

Deleted Networks:

tryton

## **docker volume prune**

WARNING! This will remove all local volumes not used by at least one container.

Are you sure you want to continue? [y/N] y

Deleted Volumes:

0c512afd78d327b43b99e350972e65c25fd4d3ae9be0cfdc362f08298254505f

tryton-database

tryton-data

Total reclaimed space: 55.68MB

# Database Backup

# Motivation

- Explaining how to perform database dump and restore for a database inside a container
- Ensuring that these operations preserve UTF8 encoding

Tryton

# Tryton - Backup

Note :

- The “tryton-postgres” container contains two databases : “postgres” and “tryton”
- The “dev-postgres” container (if installed) contains one database : “postgres”

# Generate backup inside of docker container (choose one of three formats)

```
docker exec tryton-postgres pg_dump -C -c -U postgres -O -f tryton-db-backup.sql tryton
```

```
docker exec tryton-postgres pg_dump -Fc -U postgres -O -f tryton-db-backup.bak tryton
```

```
docker exec tryton-postgres pg_dump -Ft -U postgres -O -f tryton-db-backup.tar tryton
```

# Copy backup to outside of docker container

```
docker exec tryton-postgres ls -l
```

```
docker cp tryton-postgres:/tryton-db-backup.sql tryton-db-backup.sql
```

```
docker cp tryton-postgres:/tryton-db-backup.bak tryton-db-backup.bak
```

```
docker cp tryton-postgres:/tryton-db-backup.tar tryton-db-backup.tar
```

```
ls -l
```

In the examples above :

- “tryton-postgres” : name of docker container for tryton database
- “tryton” : name of tryton database

Refer to section “Postgres Backup” hereafter for more details

Postgres

# Documentation

List of options	<a href="http://manpages.ubuntu.com/manpages/trusty/man1/pg_dump.1.html">http://manpages.ubuntu.com/manpages/trusty/man1/pg_dump.1.html</a>
	<code>pg_dump --help</code>
How to	<a href="http://postgresguide.com/utilities/backup-restore.html">http://postgresguide.com/utilities/backup-restore.html</a>
	<a href="https://simkimsia.com/how-to-restore-database-dumps-for-postgres-in-docker-container/">https://simkimsia.com/how-to-restore-database-dumps-for-postgres-in-docker-container/</a>
	<a href="https://stackoverflow.com/questions/24718706/backup-restore-a-dockerized-postgresql-database">https://stackoverflow.com/questions/24718706/backup-restore-a-dockerized-postgresql-database</a>



## « pg\_dump » - Redirection incorrectly working

Note :

- The “tryton-postgres” container contains two databases : “postgres” and “tryton”
- The “dev-postgres” container (if installed) contains one database : “postgres”

```
docker exec tryton-postgres pg_dump -C -c -U postgres -O postgres > postgres-db-backup.sql
```

```
docker exec tryton-postgres pg_dump -Fc -U postgres -O postgres > postgres-db-backup.bak
```

```
docker exec tryton-postgres pg_dump -Ft -U postgres -O postgres > postgres-db-backup.tar
```

- Above file content redirections generate incorrect results
- File assignment must be used (see hereafter)

## « pg\_dump » - Character mode

# Generate backup inside of docker container

```
docker exec tryton-postgres pg_dump -C -c -U postgres -O -f postgres-db-backup.sql postgres
```

# Copy backup to outside of docker container

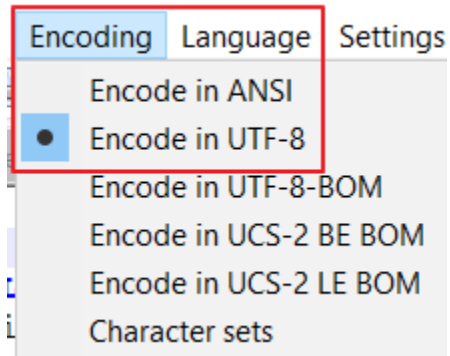
```
docker exec tryton-postgres ls -l
```

```
docker cp tryton-postgres:/postgres-db-backup.sql postgres-db-backup.sql
```

```
ls -l
```

- Generates « drop » and create » « postgres » database commands
- Dumps clear text in « correct » UTF8 (the encoding is taken from the database setting)
- The file is created inside docker container
- If the container is removed, the file is also removed unless it is saved on a persistent volume that is mounted on the container. Alternatively, the file can be copied outside container for preservation.

```
18
19 DROP DATABASE postgres;
20
21 -- Name: postgres; Type: DATABASE; S
22
23
24 CREATE DATABASE postgres WITH TEMPLA
25
26
27 \connect postgres
```



```
COPY public.person (personid, lastname) FROM stdin;
1 Tom B. Eréchsénçan
\.
```

## « pg\_dump » - Binary Mode

```
docker exec tryton-postgres pg_dump -Fc -U postgres -O -f postgres-db-backup.bak postgres
```

```
docker exec tryton-postgres pg_dump -Ft -U postgres -O -f postgres-db-backup.tar postgres
```

```
PGDMP|SOH|SO|NUL|EOT|BS|SOH|SOH|SOH|NUL|NUL|NUL|NUL|
NUL|RS|NUL|NUL|NUL|13.2 (Debian 13.2-1.pgdg10
NUL|BS|NUL|NUL|NUL|ENCODING|NUL|BS|NUL|NUL|NUL|ENC
SOH|SOH|NUL|NUL|NUL|SOH|SOH|NUL|NUL|NUL|SOH|SOH|NU
VT|NUL|NUL|NUL|NUL|NUL|NUL|NUL|NUL|SOH|NUL|NUL|NUL|
```

- « Fc » saves in a binary file
- « Ft » saves in a « tar » file. It is the most condensed version

```
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker exec tryton-postgres pg_dump -Ft -U postgres -O -f postgres-db-backup.tar postgres
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker exec tryton-postgres ls -l
total 96
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Mar 11 00:00 bin
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Jan 30 17:37 boot
drwxr-xr-x  5 root root  340 Apr  4 10:00 dev
drwx----- 2 root root 4096 Mar 28 18:19 directory
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Mar 12 15:25 docker-entrypoint-initdb.d
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root   34 Mar 12 15:26 docker-entrypoint.sh -> usr/local/bin/docker-entrypoint.sh
drwxr-xr-x  1 root root 4096 Mar 25 14:31 etc
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Jan 30 17:37 home
drwxr-xr-x  1 root root 4096 Mar 12 15:25 lib
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Mar 11 00:00 lib64
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Mar 11 00:00 media
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Mar 11 00:00 mnt
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Mar 11 00:00 opt
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 1940 Mar 29 06:37 postgres
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 1151 Apr  6 15:27 postgres-db-backup.sql
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 8704 Apr  6 16:48 postgres-db-backup.tar
dr-xr-xr-x 219 root root   0 Apr  4 10:00 proc
```

# Database Restore

Tryton

## « pg\_restore » - Binary Mode - Example in Context

- Log out the system if you happen to be signed in
- Use « pg\_restore » utility, not « psql »

```
# Step 1.1 : dump tryton
docker exec tryton-postgres pg_dump -Ft -U postgres -O -f tryton-db-backup.tar tryton
# Step 1.2 : export outside container (optional ; specifically use if later import in another container)
docker cp tryton-postgres:/tryton-db-backup.tar tryton-db-backup.tar
# Step 2 : docker stop/start containers
docker stop tryton-postgres tryton
docker start tryton-postgres tryton
docker ps -a
# Step 3 : drop and create tryton-copy
docker exec tryton-postgres dropdb -f -U postgres tryton-copy
docker exec tryton-postgres createdb -U postgres -T template0 tryton-copy
# Step 4.1 : import inside container (optional ; function of step 1.2 above)
docker cp tryton-db-backup.tar tryton-postgres:/tryton-db-backup.tar
# Step 4.2 : restore tryton-copy from tryton
docker exec -i tryton-postgres pg_restore -Ft -U postgres -d tryton-copy -v ./tryton-db-backup.tar
```

# Postgres

## « psql » - Character Mode - Example in Context

- Use « psql » utility, not « pg\_restore »
- Use the file variant « \*.sql » when restoring to a different data base name
- It does not contain database « drop & create » commands

# Step 1.1 : dump **tryton**

```
docker exec tryton-postgres pg_dump -C -c -U postgres -O -f postgres-db-backup.sql postgres
```

# Step 1.2 : export outside container (optional ; specifically use if later import in another container)

```
docker cp tryton-postgres:/postgres-db-backup.sql postgres-db-backup.sql
```

# Step 2 : drop and create **tryton-copy**

```
docker exec tryton-postgres dropdb -f -U postgres postgres-copy
```

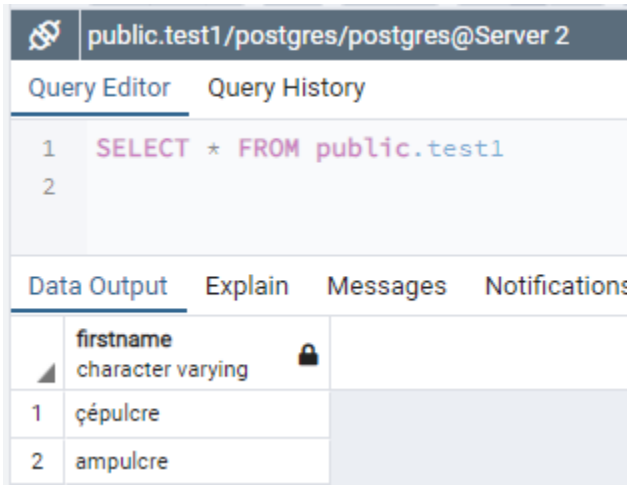
```
docker exec tryton-postgres createdb -U postgres -T template0 postgres-copy
```

# Step 3.2 : import inside container (optional ; function of step 1.2 above)

```
docker cp postgres-db-backup.sql tryton-postgres:/postgres-db-backup.sql
```

# Step 3.2 : restore **postgres-copy** from **postgres**

```
docker exec -i tryton-postgres psql -U postgres -f postgres-db-backup.sql postgres-copy
```



	firstname
1	çépulcre
2	ampulcre



## « pg\_restore » - Binary Mode - Example in Context

Use « pg\_restore » utility, not « psql »

- Before restoring the TRYTON database using the following script, log out the system if you happen to be using it.
- See section hereafter about TRYTON Login / Logout

```
# Step 1.1 : dump tryton
docker exec tryton-postgres pg_dump -Ft -U postgres -O -f postgres-db-backup.tar postgres
# Step 1.2 : export outside container (optional ; specifically use if later import in another container)
docker cp tryton-postgres:/postgres-db-backup.tar postgres-db-backup.tar
# Step 2 : drop and create tryton-copy
docker exec tryton-postgres dropdb -f -U postgres postgres-copy
docker exec tryton-postgres createdb -U postgres -T template0 postgres-copy
# Step 3.2 : import inside container (optional ; function of step 1.2 above)
docker cp postgres-db-backup.tar tryton-postgres:/postgres-db-backup.tar
# Step 3.2 : restore postgres-copy from postgres
docker exec -i tryton-postgres pg_restore -Ft -U postgres -d postgres-copy -v ./postgres-db-backup.tar
```

```
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker exec tryton-postgres dropdb -f -U postgres postgres-copy
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker exec tryton-postgres createdb -U postgres -T template0 postgres-copy
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker exec -i tryton-postgres pg_restore -Ft -U postgres -d postgres-copy -v ./postgres-db-backup.tar
pg_restore: connecting to database for restore
pg_restore: creating TABLE "public.test"
pg_restore: creating TABLE "public.test1"
pg_restore: processing data for table "public.test"
pg_restore: processing data for table "public.test1"
```

# Database Operations

Tryton

# List tables of database « tryton »

## Exec in Powershell format (exec.ps1)

```
Write-Host "Database Tryton - Schema 'Public' - All Tables - Number of Rows"  
Write-Host "init"  
docker cp inpu.sql tryton-postgres:/inpu.sql  
docker exec -it tryton-postgres psql -d tryton -U postgres -P pager=off -f inpu.sql -o outp.txt  
docker cp tryton-postgres:/outp.txt outp.txt  
Write-Host "fini"
```

## SQL statements (inpu.sql)

```
-- Data base schema 'public' - All tables - Number of rows  
with tbl as (  
    SELECT table_schema, table_name  
    FROM information_schema.tables  
    where table_name not like 'pg_%' and table_schema in ('public')  
)  
SELECT table_schema, table_name,  
(  
    xpath( '/row/c/text()', query_to_xml( format('select count(*) as c from %I.%I', table_schema, table_name), false, true, '' ))  
)[1]::text::int as rows_nmbr  
from tbl  
ORDER BY 3 DESC, 2; /* ORDER BY 3 DESC; */ /* ORDER BY 2; */
```

# List tables of database « tryton »

File Explorer: Marc Rottiers > tryt01

Name	Date modified	Type
exec.ps1	21/02/2021 10:54	Windows PowerSh...
inpu.sql	21/02/2021 10:44	SQL File
outp.txt	21/02/2021 10:55	TXT File

Terminal 1 (exec.ps1):

```
1 Write-Host "Database Tryton - Schema 'Public' - All Tables - Number of Rows"
2 Write-Host "init"
3 docker cp inpu.sql tryton-postgres:/inpu.sql
4 docker exec -it tryton-postgres psql -d tryton -U postgres -P pager=off -f inpu.sql | Out-File -Encoding utf8 outp.txt
5 Write-Host "fini"
```

Terminal 2 (inpu.sql):

```
1
2 -- Data base schema 'public' - All tables - Number of rows
3
4 with tbl as (
5     SELECT table_schema,
6            table_name
7     FROM information_schema.tables
8     where table_name not like 'pg_%' and table_schema in ('public')
9 )
10 select table_schema,
11        table_name,
12        (
13            xpath(
14                '/row/c/text()',
15                query_to_xml(
16                    format('select count(*) as c from %I.%I', table_schema, table_name), false, true, ''
17                )
18            )
19        )[1]::text::int as rows_nmbr
20 from tbl
21 ORDER BY 3 DESC; /* ORDER BY 3 DESC; */ /* ORDER BY 2; */
```

Terminal 3 (outp.txt):

table_schema	table_name	rows_nmbr
public	ir_translation	2439
public	ir_model_field	1965
public	ir_model_data	1464
		643
		274
		182
		177
		169
		155
		151
		147
public	ir_action	135
public	ir_action_keyword	121
public	ir_ui_menu	102
public	ir_action_act_window	69
public	party_address_format	50
public	ir_rule	49
public	ir_ui_menu-res_group	38
public	ir_rule_group	36
public	ir_action_wizard	25
public	ir_model_button	23
public	ir_lang	16
public	ir_cache	16
public	ir_ui_icon	16
public	account account type template	16

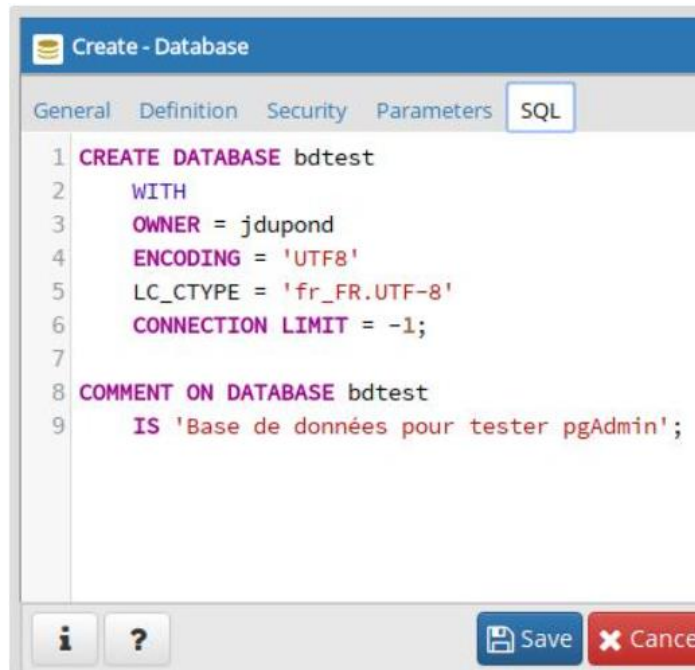
Postgres

# Database creation

```
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker exec -tiu postgres dev-postgres psql -c '\l+'
List of databases

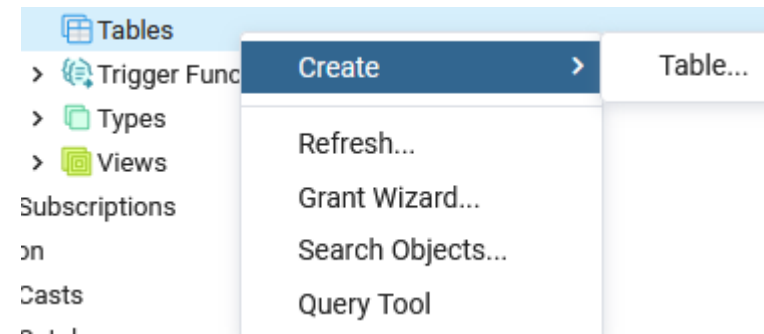
```

Name	Owner	Encoding	Collate	Ctype	Access privileges
postgres	postgres	UTF8	en_US.utf8	en_US.utf8	
template0	postgres	UTF8	en_US.utf8	en_US.utf8	=c/postgres +
template1	postgres	UTF8	en_US.utf8	en_US.utf8	postgres=CTc/postgres +



```
CREATE DATABASE test1
WITH
OWNER = postgres
ENCODING = 'UTF8'
LC_COLLATE = 'en_US.UTF-8'
LC_CTYPE = 'en_US.UTF-8'
TABLESPACE = pg_default
CONNECTION LIMIT = -1;
```

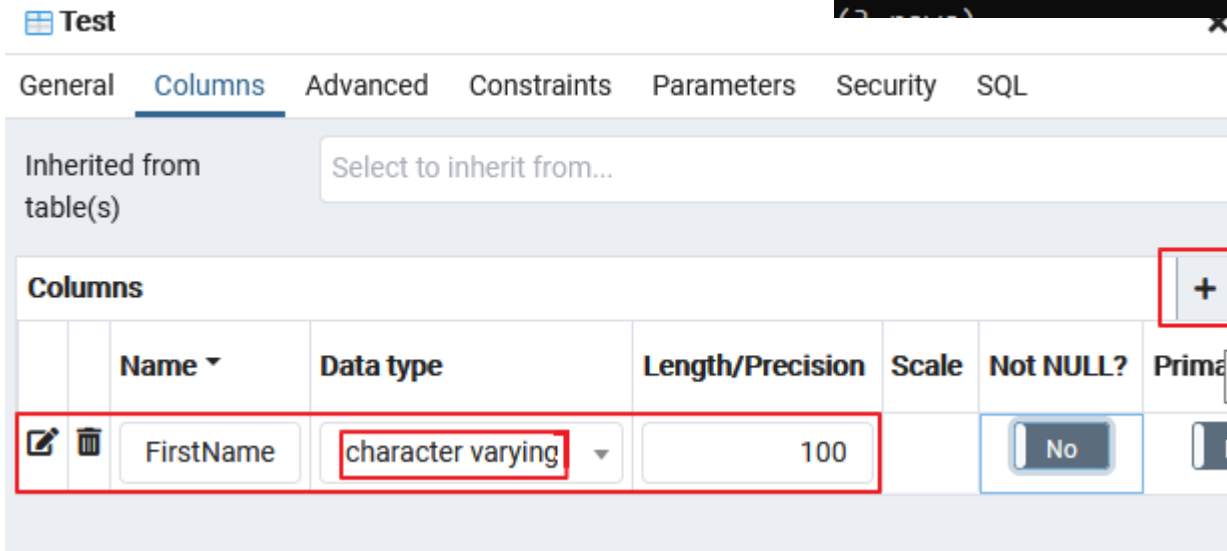
# Table creation



```
PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker exec -tiu postgres dev-postgres psql -c '\l+'
List of databases

```

Name	Owner	Encoding	Collate	Ctype	Access privileges
postgres	postgres	UTF8	en_US.utf8	en_US.utf8	
template0	postgres	UTF8	en_US.utf8	en_US.utf8	=c/postgres +
template1	postgres	UTF8	en_US.utf8	en_US.utf8	postgres=CTc/postgres +





## Populate a sample UTF8 table

```
CREATE TABLE person(  
    personID int,  
    firstname varchar(255)  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO person (personID, firstname)  
VALUES (1, 'Tom B. Erichsençé');
```

```
DELETE FROM person  
WHERE firstname NOT IN  
( 'ampulcre', 'çépulcre' );
```

```
INSERT INTO person (personID, firstname)  
VALUES (2, 'ampulcrê');
```

```
SELECT * from person;
```

postgres/postgres@Server 2 ▾

Query Editor Query History

```
create table Person(  
    PersonID int,  
    LastName varchar(255)  
);  
  
INSERT INTO Person (PersonID, LastName)  
VALUES (1, 'Tom B. Erichsen');
```

Query Editor Query History

```
1 DELETE FROM test1  
2 WHERE firstname NOT IN ('ampulcre','çépulcre') ;  
3  
4 INSERT INTO test1 (firstname)  
5 VALUES ('ampulcre');  
6  
7 Select * from test1;
```

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

	firstname character varying	
1	çépulcre	
2	ampulcre	

## « pgadmin4 » view on Server Databases

The screenshot displays the pgAdmin 4 web interface. On the left, the 'Browser' pane shows a tree view of database objects. 'Server 2' is selected, and within its 'Databases (1)' list, the 'postgres' database is highlighted. Under 'postgres', the 'Schemas (1)' section shows the 'public' schema, and under it, the 'Tables (1)' section shows the 'person' table, which is currently selected. The main pane on the right is titled 'postgres/postgres@Server 2' and contains a 'Query Editor' tab. The editor shows a SQL script with two statements: a 'CREATE TABLE' statement for 'Person' and an 'INSERT INTO' statement. The script is as follows:

```
1 create table Person(  
2     PersonID int,  
3     LastName varchar(255)  
4 );  
5  
6 INSERT INTO Person (PersonID, LastName)  
7 VALUES (1, 'Tom B. Erichsen');
```

Below the query editor, the 'Messages' tab is active, showing the execution results:

```
INSERT 0 1  
  
Query returned successfully in 78 msec.
```

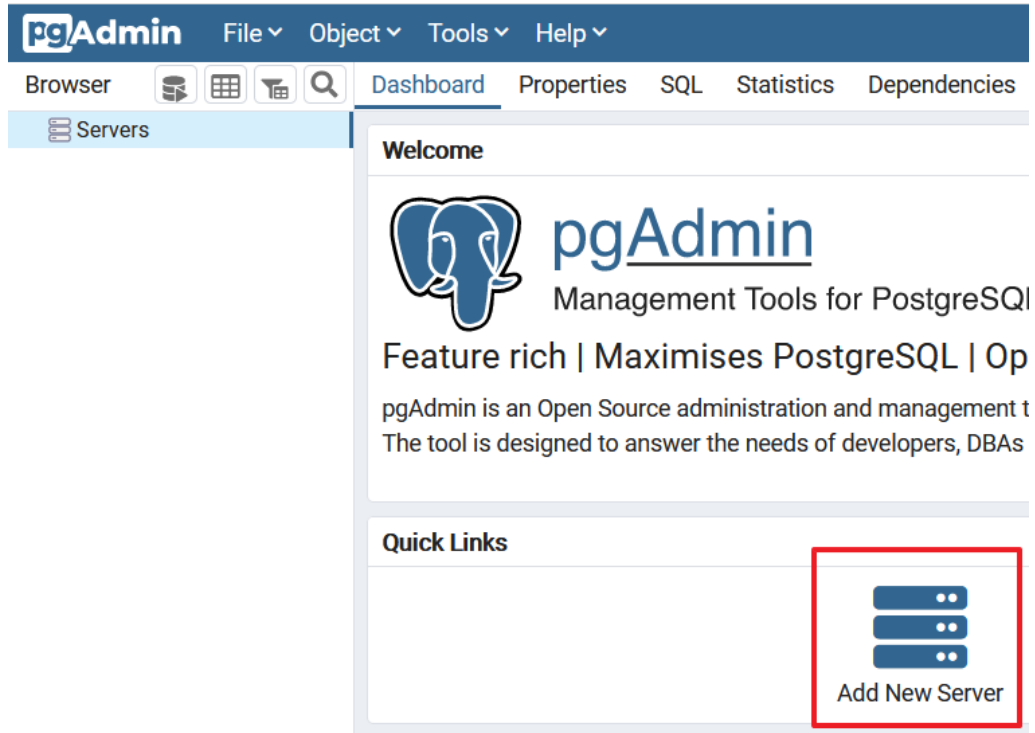
# User Interface

PgAdmin4

# pgAdmin4



# Create servers to connect to the databases



```
PS C:\tryt.01\tryton\tryton.create.backup.restore> docker run --name tryton-postgres --env PGDATA=/var/lib/postgresql/data/pgdata --env POSTGRES_DB=tryton --env POSTGRES_PASSWORD=${env:POSTGRES_PASSWORD} --mount source=tryton-database,target=/var/lib/postgresql/data --network tryton -p 5433:5432 --detach postgres
```

```
PS C:\tryt.01\tryton\tryton.create.backup.restore> docker inspect tryton-postgres -f "{{json .NetworkSettings.Networks }}"
{"tryton":{"IPAMConfig":null,"Links":null,"Aliases":["132372a60d4b"],"NetworkID":"c762438d99a763276487b1cf5abfa8b40fd9d13bcf091f3fe1be54fd57273550","EndpointID":"69be5cb1492545d2fbad8caef953f18c9dd8c2794eb9b41a3a761f8e09ae0f3c","Gateway":"172.18.0.1","IPAddress":"172.18.0.2","IPPrefixLen":16,"IPv6Gateway":"","GlobalIPv6Address":"","GlobalIPv6PrefixLen":0,"MacAddress":"02:42:ac:12:00:02","DriverOpts":null}}
```

## 71

Create - Server

General

Connection

SSL

SSH Tunnel

Advanced

Host name/address

172.17.0.2

Port

5432

Maintenance database

tryton

Username

postgres

Password

••••••••

Save password?

☒

Role

Service

i

?

Cancel

Reset

Save

# Create servers to connect to the databases

Create - Server

General

Connection

SSL

SSH Tunnel

Advanced

Name

Server 2

Server group

Servers

Background

Foreground

Connect now?

☒

Shared?

No

Comments

Cancel

Reset

Save

Server 2

General

Connection

SSL

SSH Tunnel

Advanced

Host name/address

172.17.0.5

Port

5432

Maintenance database

postgres

Username

postgres

Role

Service

Cancel

Reset

Save



# Create servers to connect to the databases - Stability of IP Address

It might be necessary to « adjust » the IP address from time to time in « pgAdmin4 »

**Connect to Server**

Please enter the password for the user 'postgres' to connect the server - "Server 1"

Password

☐ Save Password

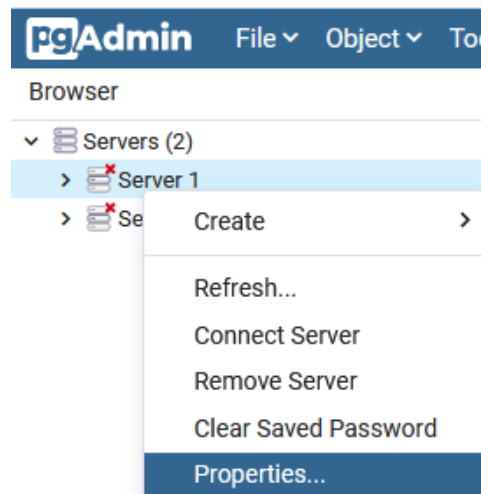
**FATAL: database "tryton" does not exist**

Select Windows PowerShell

```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\Users\mrmar> docker inspect tryton-postgres -f "{{json .NetworkSettings.Networks }}" #
{"bridge":{"IPAMConfig":null,"Links":null,"Aliases":null,"NetworkID":"580d205d51c6a151f208bf4
4d05996abdcbb2","EndpointID":"736b1bb8b5da4334b0074479028798f84d53cdd975fe0a34eaf57246310c29
IPAddress":"172.17.0.4","IPPrefixLen":16,"IPv6Gateway":"","GlobalIPv6Address":"","GlobalIPv6
2:42:ac:11:00:04","DriverOpts":null}}
PS C:\Users\mrmar>
```



**Server 1**

General Connection SSL SSH Tunnel Advanced

Host name/address: 172.17.0.4

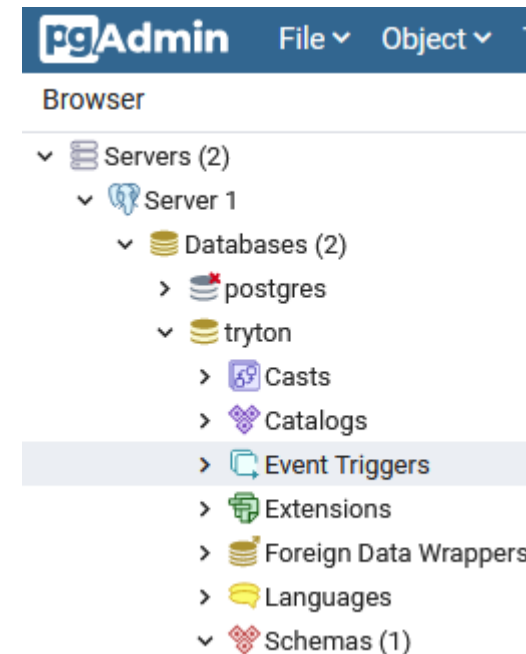
Port: 5432

Maintenance database: tryton

Username: postgres

Role:

Service:




# « Tryton » - Database Result

Only « ir » & « res » tables are installed

- tryton
  - > Casts
  - > Catalogs
  - > Event Triggers
  - > Extensions
  - > Foreign Data Wrappers
  - > Languages
  - > Schemas (1)
    - public
      - > Collations
      - > Domains
      - > FTS Configurations
      - > FTS Dictionaries
      - > FTS Parsers
      - > FTS Templates
      - > Foreign Tables
      - > Functions
      - > Materialized Views
      - > Procedures
      - > Sequences
      - Tables (69)

- Tables (69)
  - ir\_action
  - ir\_action-res\_group
  - ir\_action\_act\_window
  - ir\_action\_act\_window\_domain
  - ir\_action\_act\_window\_view
  - ir\_action\_keyword
  - ir\_action\_report
  - ir\_action\_url
  - ir\_action\_wizard
  - ir\_attachment
  - ir\_cache
  - ir\_calendar\_day
  - ir\_calendar\_month
  - ir\_configuration
  - ir\_cron
  - ir\_email
  - ir\_email\_address
  - ir\_email\_template
  - ir\_email\_template-ir\_action\_report
  - ir\_export
  - ir\_export-res\_group
  - ir\_export-write-res\_group
  - ir\_export\_line
  - ir\_lang
  - ir\_message
  - ir\_model
  - ir\_model\_access
  - ir\_model\_button
  - ir\_model\_button-button\_reset
  - ir\_model\_button-res\_group
  - ir\_model\_button\_click
  - ir\_model\_button\_rule
  - ir\_model\_data
  - ir\_model\_field
  - ir\_model\_field\_access
  - ir\_module
  - ir\_module\_config\_wizard\_item
  - ir\_module\_dependency
  - ir\_note
  - ir\_note\_read
  - ir\_queue
  - ir\_rule
  - ir\_rule\_group
  - ir\_rule\_group-res\_group
  - ir\_sequence
  - ir\_sequence\_strict
  - ir\_sequence\_type
  - ir\_sequence\_type-res\_group
  - ir\_session
  - ir\_session\_wizard
  - ir\_translation
  - ir\_trigger
  - ir\_trigger\_\_history
  - ir\_trigger\_log
  - ir\_ui\_icon
  - ir\_ui\_menu
  - ir\_ui\_menu-res\_group
  - ir\_ui\_menu\_favorite
  - ir\_ui\_view
  - ir\_ui\_view\_search
  - ir\_ui\_view\_tree\_state
  - ir\_ui\_view\_tree\_width
  - res\_group
  - res\_user
  - res\_user-ir\_action
  - res\_user-res\_group
  - res\_user\_application
  - res\_user\_login\_attempt
  - res\_user\_warning

## « Tryton » - Database Result

>  res\_user

Data Output		Explain	Messages	Notifications																		
	id [PK] integer		name character varying		active boolean		login character varying		password character varying		create_date timestamp without time zone		create_uid integer		email character varying		language integer		menu integer		password_hash character varying	
1	0		Root		false		root		[null]		2021-03-07 14:58:18.230466		0		[null]		[null]		2		[null]	
2	1		Administrator		true		admin		[null]		2021-03-07 14:58:17.920657		0		@gmai...		[null]		2		\$2b\$12\$7RE0EAyOog8...	

## « Postgres » - Result


- ▼ Servers (2)
  - ▼ Server 1
    - ▼ Databases (2)
      - > postgres
      - > tryton
    - > Login/Group Roles
    - > Tablespaces
  - ▼ Server 2
    - ▼ Databases (1)
      - > postgres
    - > Login/Group Roles
    - > Tablespaces


- ▼ postgres
  - > Casts
  - > Catalogs
  - > Event Triggers
  - > Extensions
  - > Foreign Data Wrappers
  - > Languages
  - ▼ Schemas (1)
    - ▼ public
      - > Collations
      - > Domains
      - > FTS Configurations
      - > FTS Dictionaries
      - > FTS Parsers
      - > FTS Templates
      - > Foreign Tables
      - > Functions
      - > Materialized Views
      - > Procedures
      - > 1..3 Sequences
      - > Tables
      - > Trigger Functions
      - > Types
      - > Views

Tryton

Login / Logout

# Login into Tryton

 localhost:8000|

 Tryton - localhost:8000

Login

Database

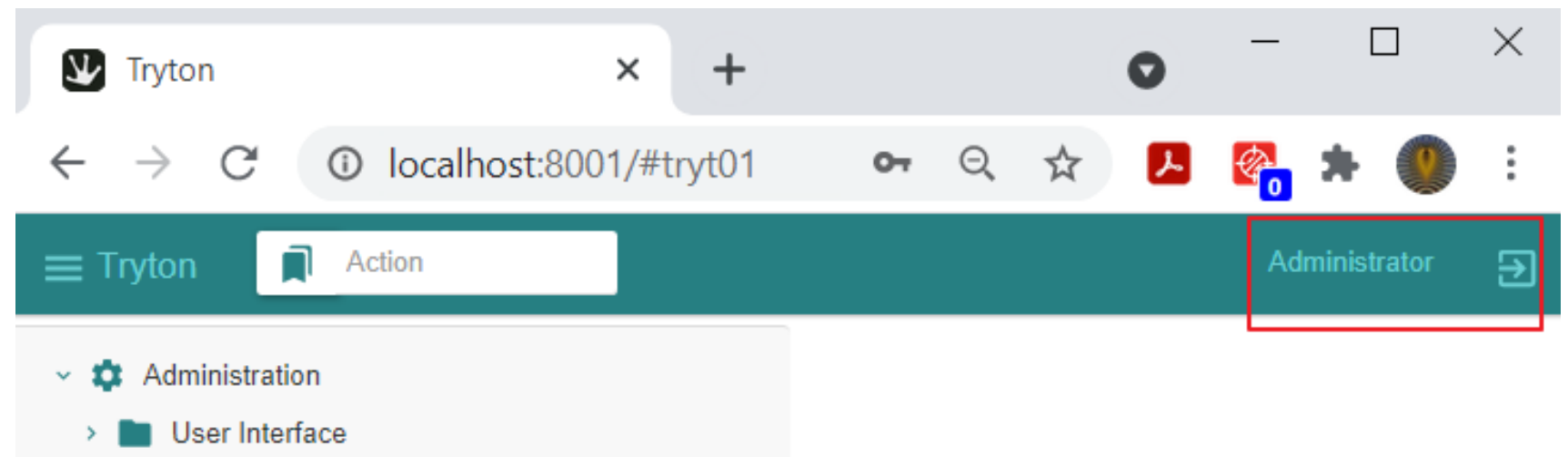
tryton

User name

admin

LOGIN

In this introductory document, all operations are performed with user « admin » and password « Password » at login.



Usage



## Using Tryton

The follow-up document « Tryton 5.8 - Doc 05.01 - Basic Entities » explains how to use Tryton

# References

# Various sources of documentation

## Documentation Latest

[<https://docs.tryton.org/en/latest>]

## Docker Installation

<https://hub.docker.com/r/tryton/tryton/>

## Classic Installation

[<https://blog.lordvan.com/blog/tryton-setup-config/>]

[<https://www.akarei.cz/tryton/>]

## Administration Manual

[<https://readthedocs.org/projects/tryton-administration-manual/downloads/pdf/latest/>]

[[https://tryton-administration-manual.readthedocs.io/\\_/downloads/en/latest/pdf/](https://tryton-administration-manual.readthedocs.io/_/downloads/en/latest/pdf/)]

## List of Modules

[<https://discuss.tryton.org/t/list-of-modules-and-what-they-do/2675/7>]

## Stock

[<https://groups.google.com/g/tryton/c/H4ZqsJq37M8/m/W1TaVWu0AQAJ>]

[<https://docs.tryton.org/en/latest/stock.html#index-stock>]

# Various sources of documentation

## Trytond Documentation

[<https://readthedocs.org/projects/trytond/downloads/pdf/latest/>]

[<https://trytond.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>]

[<https://tryton.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>]

[<http://hg.tryton.org/readthedocs/>]

[<https://docs.readthedocs.io/en/latest/subprojects.html>]

[[https://docs.readthedocs.io/en/latest/alternate\\_domains.html](https://docs.readthedocs.io/en/latest/alternate_domains.html)]

## Other sources

Github

[<https://github.com/tryton>]

Downloads

[<https://downloads.tryton.org/>]