Runp

runp contributors

Version 0.5.4

Overview

Like docker-compose but not just for containers.

Today, every non-trivial software project is compound of a number of parts (applications, libraries, services) running together in a lot of environments: virtual machines, Docker containers, physical boxes, cloud...

Runp allows you to specify what and how you want to run and helps you to start the system as a whole, running all needed processes in parallel (like Docker compose, Foreman et simili).

This speeds up the setup of a working environment compared to the usual approaches like custom scripts, documentation (written or spoken), or, more commonly, leaving it to the developer to figure out.

Runp uses a Runpfile, a sort of a sofisticated Procfile that describes the project as a system composed of units each of which can run a different type of process such as:

- · processes on the physical box
- container processes
- SSH tunnel processes

Moreover the Runpfile handles:

- working directory per process
- environment variables per process
- user defined vars per system, defined in the Runpfile or passed at runtime as command line arguments
- processes dependency: a process can wait for a given condition to start, e.g. a file appearing or another process being ready
- not only long running processes but one shot commands too
- Windows OS

An example of a Runpfile:

```
name: Example
description: |
   Sample Runpfile to show runp functionalities
units:
   web:
    description: Web app
    # this process is running on host machine
   host:
        command: node app.js
        workdir: backend
        env:
        # inherit PATH from host system to find needed tools (e.g. node)
```

```
PATH: $PATH
    await:
      # wait for the DB being available
      resource: tcp4://localhost:5432/
      timeout: 0h0m10s
mail:
  description: Test mail server
  # this process is running in a container
  container:
    image: mailhog/mailhog
    ports:
     - "8025:8025"
     - "1025:1025"
db:
  description: Corporate DB
  # This process is reachable through SSH port forwarding
 ssh_tunnel:
    user: user
    auth:
      identity_file: ~/.ssh/id_rsa
    local:
      port: 5432
    jump:
     host: dev.host
      port: 22
    target:
     host: corporate.db
      port: 5432
```

Usage

Run runp

Some command:

```
runp --help # generic help
runp help up # describes the command "up"
runp up # run the runpfile in the current directory
runp -d up -f /path/to/runpfile.yaml # run in debug mode processes in the given
Runpfile
runp encrypt --key test secret # encrypt "secret" using the key "test" and print
# out the value to use in a Runpfile
runp ls -f /path/to/runpfile.yaml # list units in Runpfile
```

App waiting for DB

A backend app running on host waiting for a DB running in a container to be available:

```
units:
 be:
    description: Backend app
      command: mvn clean compile quarkus:dev
      workdir: backend
        # inherit PATH from host system to find mvn and java
        PATH: $PATH
        resource: tcp4://localhost:5432/
        timeout: 0h0m10s
 db:
    description: Database
    container:
      image: postgres:alpine
      ports:
        - "5432:5432"
      env:
        POSTGRES_PASSWORD: pass
        POSTGRES USER: user
        POSTGRES_DB: dbname
```

Containers

Containers can talk to each other thorough a Docker network (runp-network).

The container name (the host name exposed to other containers) is set to runp-\${UNIT NAME} or to the field name.

This Runpfile starts Wordpress and MySql:

```
name: Wordpress Runpfile
description: Runpfile to run Wordpress and MySql
units:
 db:
    container:
      name: db
      image: mysql:5.7
      ports:
        - "3306:3306"
      env:
        MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD: somewordpress
       MYSQL_DATABASE: wordpress
       MYSQL_USER: wordpress
        MYSQL_PASSWORD: wordpress
 wordpress:
   container:
      image: wordpress:latest
      ports:
        - "8000:80"
      env:
        WORDPRESS DB HOST: db:3306
        WORDPRESS_DB_USER: wordpress
        WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD: wordpress
        WORDPRESS_DB_NAME: wordpress
      await:
        resource: tcp4://localhost:3306/
        timeout: 0h0m20s
```

Use containers volumes

Run containers and volumes (example is from the book Docker in action - Manning):

```
container:
    image: alpine:3.12
    skip_rm: true
    mounts:
      - "type=volume,dst=/library/TAoCP.vol1"
      - "type=volume,dst=/library/TAoCP.vol2"
      - "type=volume,dst=/library/TAoCP.vol3"
    command:
      echo "Knuth collection created"
reader:
  description: The avid reader
  container:
    image: alpine:3.12
    volumes_from:
      - fowler
      - knuth
    command: |
      ls -l /library/
    await:
      timeout: 0h0m3s
```

On Windows

Windows is supported:

```
name: Test Runpfile
description: This is Runpfile
units:
 await:
    description: read environment variables
      command: set
      env:
        # in env block variables have the unix notation
       MYHOME: ${HOME}
 echo:
    description: echo the value of %OS% env var
   host:
     # in command env vars have the specific OS notation
      command: echo %OS%
 infiniteloop:
   description: infinite loop
   host:
      # this script is in examples/ directory
      executable: infinite.cmd
      workdir: examples
```

Some programs, especially on Windows, implicitly use OS specific environment variables.

If you run into strange problems try adding these to the env block:

```
# Windows env vars
SystemRoot: ${SystemRoot}
ALLUSERSPROFILE: ${ALLUSERSPROFILE}
APPDATA: ${APPDATA}
CommonProgramFiles: ${CommonProgramFiles}
CommonProgramW6432: ${CommonProgramW6432}
ComSpec: ${ComSpec}
DriverData: ${DriverData}
HOMEDRIVE: ${HOMEDRIVE}
HOMEPATH: ${HOMEPATH}
LOCALAPPDATA: ${LOCALAPPDATA}
OS: ${OS}
PATHEXT: ${PATHEXT}
ProgramData: ${ProgramData}
ProgramFiles: ${ProgramFiles}
ProgramW6432: ${ProgramW6432}
PSModulePath: ${PSModulePath}
PUBLIC: ${PUBLIC}
SESSIONNAME: ${SESSIONNAME}
SystemDrive: ${SystemDrive}
TEMP=: ${TEMP}
TMP: ${TMP}
USERNAME: ${USERNAME}
USERPROFILE: ${USERPROFILE}
windir: ${windir}
```

Run a different command on different operative systems

Inclusions are compared to runtime. GOOS:

```
units:
 win:
    description: Windows unit
   preconditions:
      0S:
        inclusions:
          - windows
   host:
      command: /path/to/windows.exe
     workdir: ${HOME}
    description: Linux unit
    preconditions:
      05:
        inclusions:
          - linux
   host:
```

```
command: /path/to/linux
workdir: ${HOME}
```

SSH tunnel to reach a remote LDAP

A backend app running on host using LDAP on remote server available using SSH tunneling.

SSH tunnel manage three auth methods:

- identity_file: the path to the private key, ie ~/.ssh/id_rsa
- secret: the SSH server password in plain text
- encrypted_secret: the SSH server password encrypted and in base 64 (you can create it using runp encrypt)

```
units:
 be:
    description: Backend app
   host:
      command: mybackendapp
     workdir: backend
 ldap:
    description: LDAP
    ssh_tunnel:
      user: runp
      auth:
        #identity_file: ~/tmp/runpssh/ssh/runp
        #secret: "plain text secret"
        encrypted_secret: "NsM1hcAy/L2TfACgfzbhYyb9j5a2ySYcARFDKkv7HTk="
      local:
        # localhost is the default
       port: 389
      jump:
       host: sshserver
       port: 22
      target:
        host: ldapserver
        port: 389
```

Use secrets

SSH tunnel process allows user to use secrets to specify the password.

To create the encrypted secret:

```
runp encrypt -k thekey SECRET
```

To run a Runpfile containing an encrypted_secret you have to pass the key to the up command (the

key must coincide with the one used to encrypt).

You can pass the key on command line using the options --key or --key-env

Using the -k/--key argument the key is in plain text on the command line:

```
runp up -k thekey
```

Use the --key-env argument Runp looks up for that environment variable and use its value as key:

```
runp up --key-env RUNP_SECRET
```

Use environment variables

A one-shot command using custom environment variables:

```
env3:
    description: echo command
    host:
        command: echo ${MYHOME}
        workdir: ..
        env:
        MYHOME: ${HOME}
```

User defined variables

Use runtime vars:

```
vars:
    foo: FOO_DEFAULT_VALUE
units:
    vars-test-unit:
    description: echo a user defined var
    host:
        command: echo __{{vars foo}}__
```

The var foo will have value FOO_DEFAULT_VALUE or can be set from command line:

```
$ bin/runp --debug up -f examples/Runpfile-vars.yml --var foo=bar
```

Implicit variables

Runp adds to the context some variables:

• runp_workdir: user current working directory as absolute path

• runp_root: directory parent of the Runpfile as absolute path

Usage:

```
units:
  vars:
    description: echo implicit vars from Runp
    host:
       command: "echo runp_workdir={{vars runp_workdir}} runp_root={{vars runp_root}}"
```

Disabling color output

To have plain, non-colored text output set the environment variable NO_COLOR or use the option --no -color:

```
NO_COLOR=1 ./bin/runp -d up -f examples/Runpfile-many-units.yml
./bin/runp -d --no-color up -f examples/Runpfile-many-units.yml
```

Runpfile Runp version

This unit requires runp version greater tha 0.5.0:

```
units:
    test1:
    description: test unit
    preconditions:
        runp:
        operator: GreaterThan
        version: 0.5.0
    host:
        command: env
        workdir: ${HOME}
```

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