

# Fullstack Development

# Preflight project - database

[Github Repo](#)

# Prerequisite

- Docker
  - Docker desktop
- Database management tools
  - Dbeaver

# Database choices

- Relational database (Comparison) (SO Survey 2024)
  - PostgreSQL
  - MariaDB / MySQL
  - SQLite
- NoSQL
  - Types
  - Vendors

# Docker 101

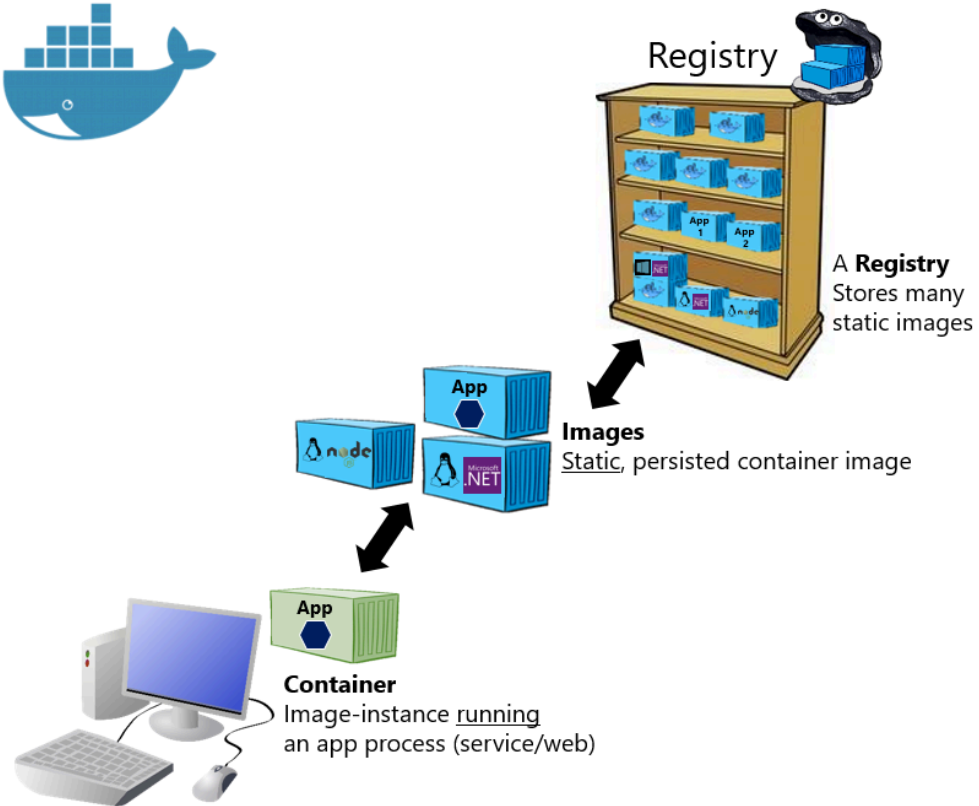
# Containers

- Containers provide a way of creating an isolated environment in which applications and their dependencies can live.
- Why?
  - Portability (save container to registry or even USB)
  - Consistency (works everywhere)
  - Easy deployment (can test on local machine)

# Docker

- A containerization platform
  - Leading player
- Alternative `Podman`

# Basic taxonomy in Docker



Hosted Docker Registry

Docker Trusted Registry on-prem.

**On-premises**  
(‘n’ private organizations)

Docker Hub Registry

Docker Trusted Registry on-cloud

Azure Container Registry

AWS Container Registry

**Public Cloud**  
(specific vendors)

Google Container Registry

Quay Registry

Other Cloud



# Should you run database on docker container?


| It depends.


# Spinning up database instance

- Files

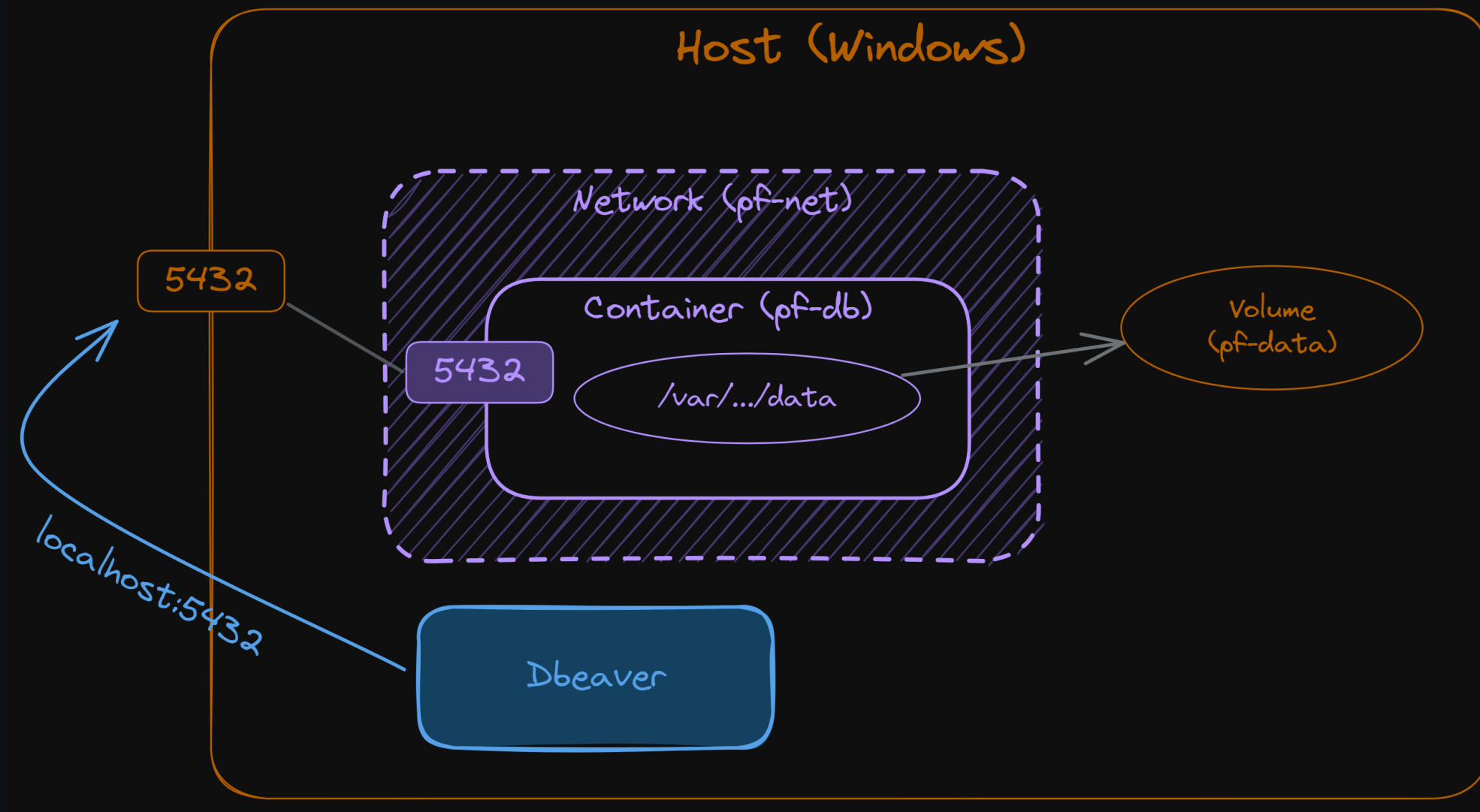
-  `./.env` Copy from [here](#).

-  `./.gitignore` [\(link\)](#)

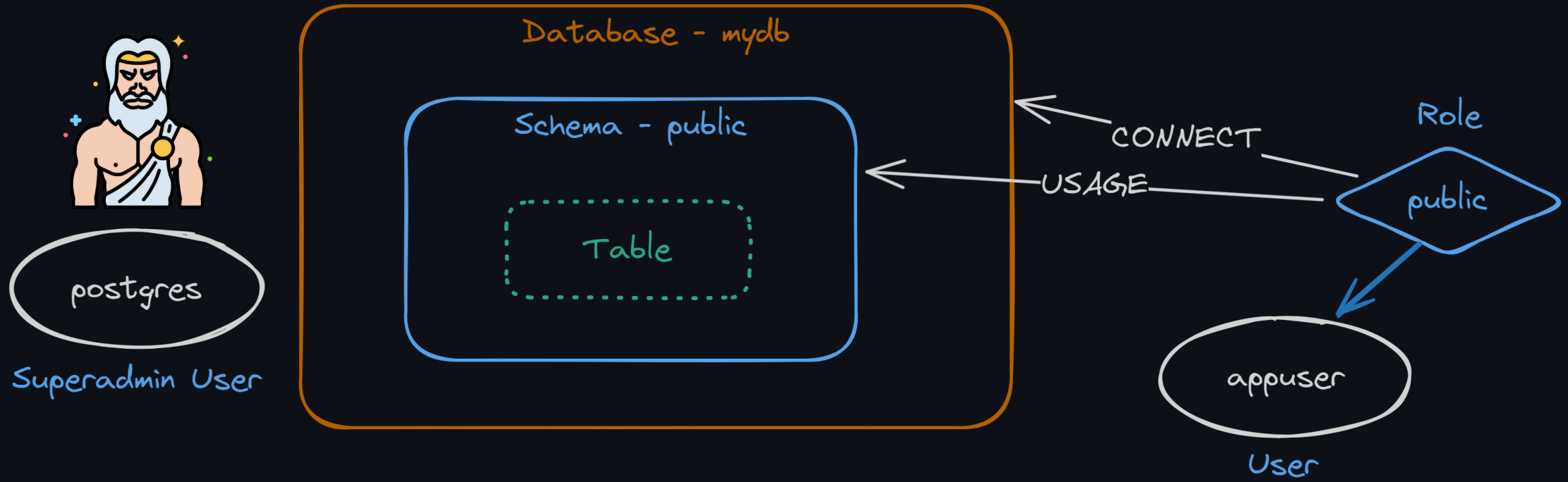
-  `./docker-compose.yml` [\(link\)](#)

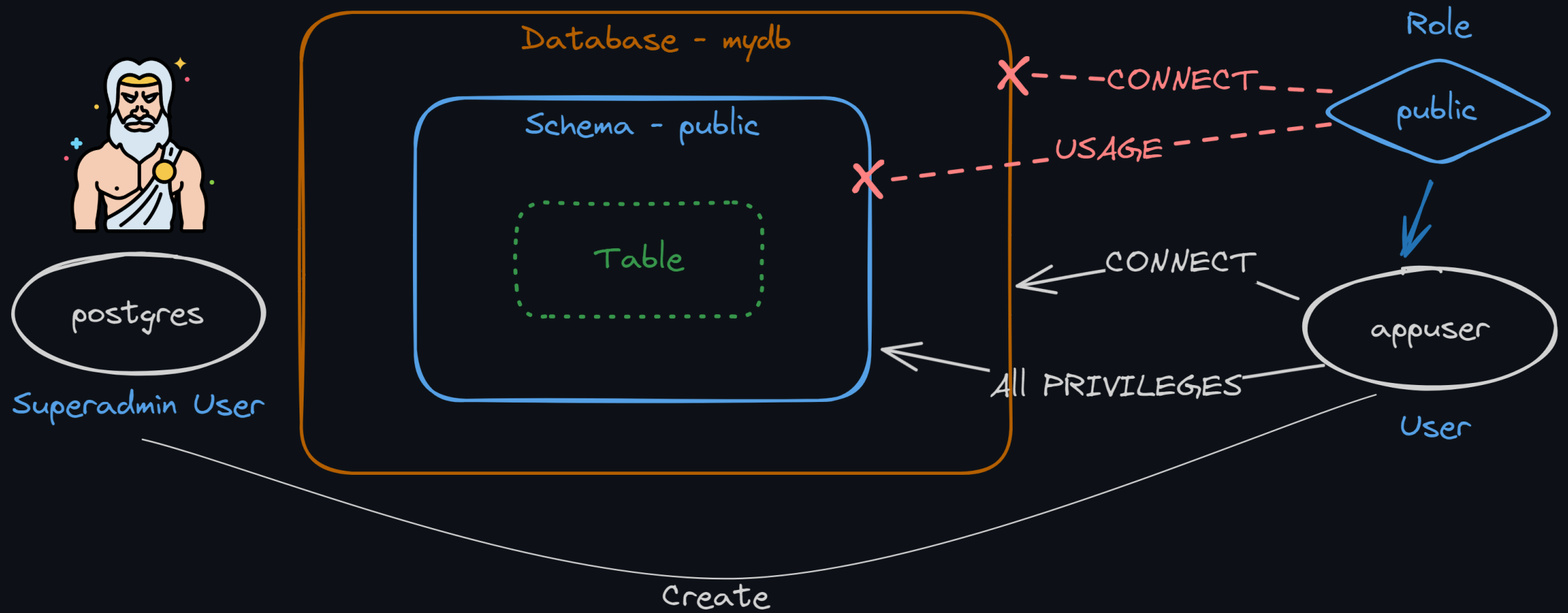
-  `./_entrypoint/init.sql` [\(link\)](#)

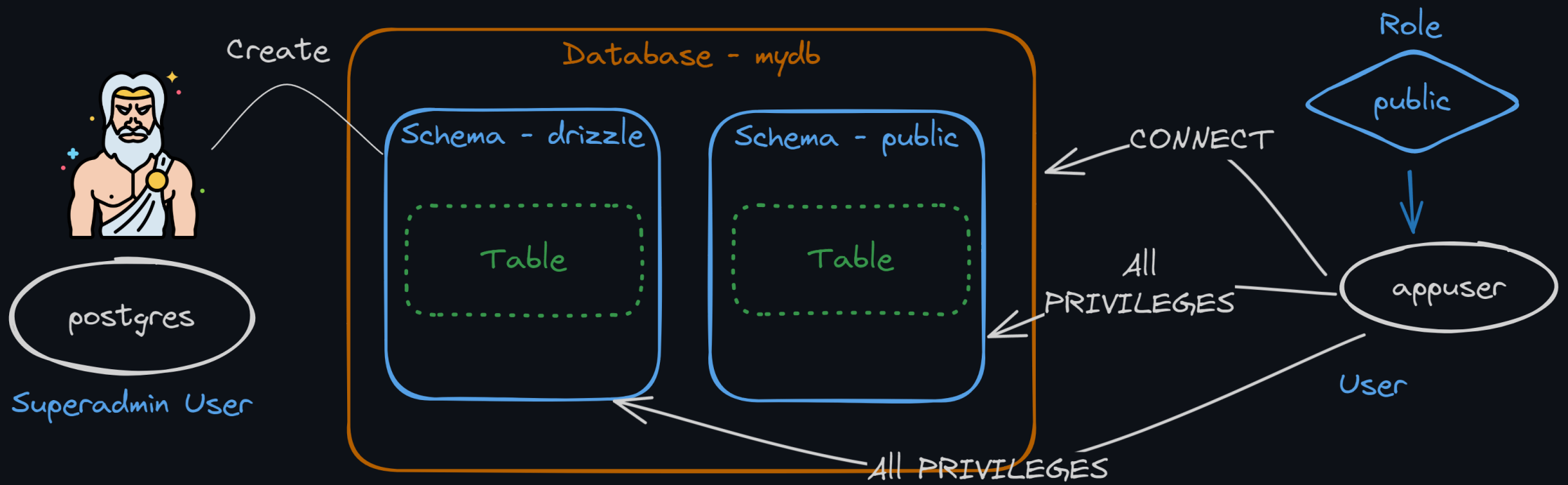
-  `docker compose up -d`



# Database user management





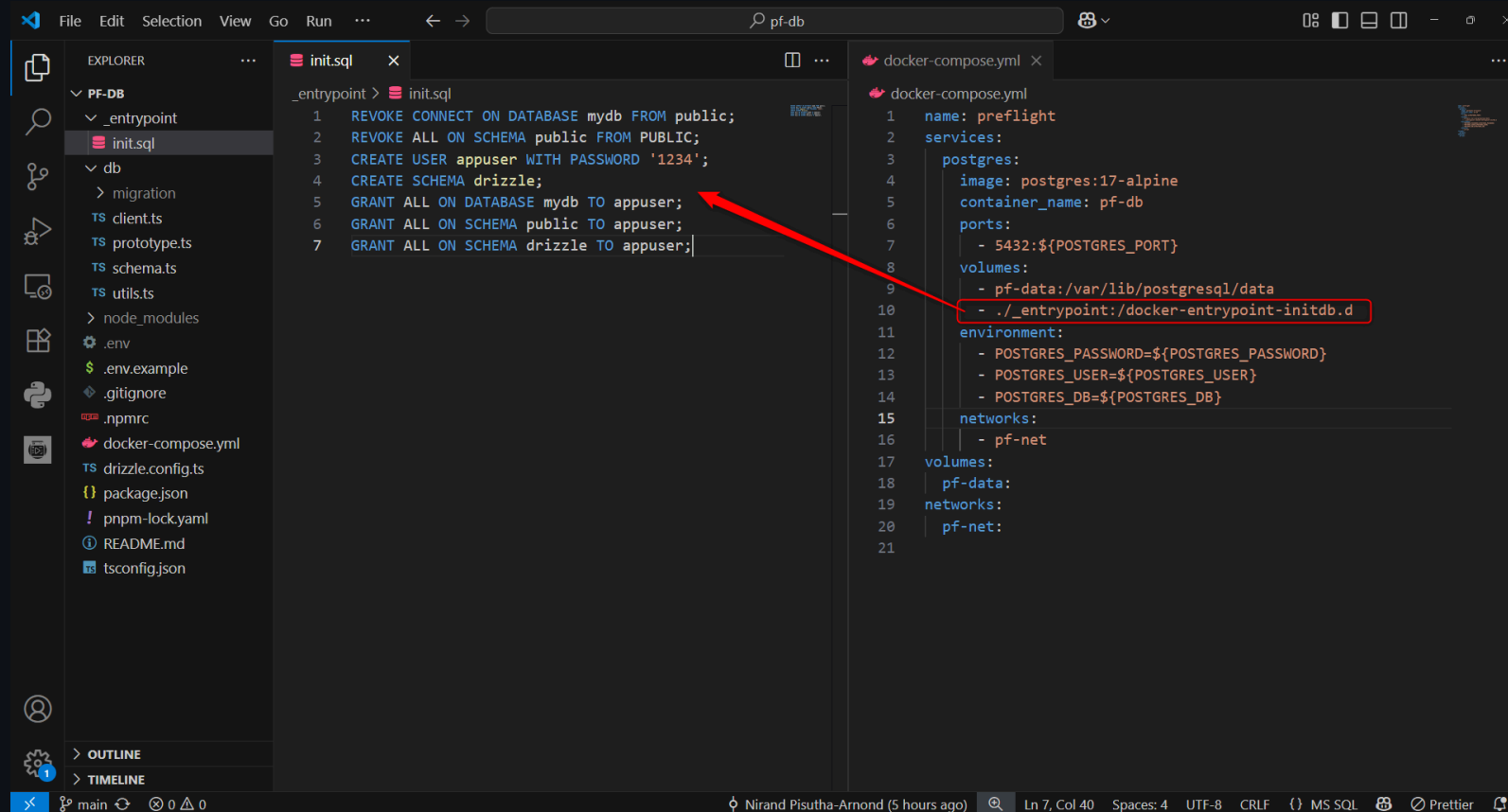


- We want to execute this when a postgres container is created.

```
REVOKE CONNECT ON DATABASE mydb FROM public;  
REVOKE ALL ON SCHEMA public FROM PUBLIC;  
CREATE USER appuser WITH PASSWORD '1234';  
CREATE SCHEMA drizzle;  
GRANT ALL ON DATABASE mydb TO appuser;  
GRANT ALL ON SCHEMA public TO appuser;  
GRANT ALL ON SCHEMA drizzle TO appuser;
```



- Any SQL files in `_entrypoint` will be executed automatically, when a docker container is created.



The screenshot shows a VS Code editor with two files open: `init.sql` and `docker-compose.yml`. The `init.sql` file is located in the `_entrypoint` directory and contains SQL commands to create a database, user, and schema. The `docker-compose.yml` file is located in the root directory and defines a service named `postgres` using the `postgres:17-alpine` image. A red arrow points from the `init.sql` file to the `docker-entrypoint-initdb.d` directory in the `volumes` section of the `postgres` service, indicating that the SQL files in this directory are executed automatically when the container is created.

```
init.sql
1 REVOKE CONNECT ON DATABASE mydb FROM public;
2 REVOKE ALL ON SCHEMA public FROM PUBLIC;
3 CREATE USER appuser WITH PASSWORD '1234';
4 CREATE SCHEMA drizzle;
5 GRANT ALL ON DATABASE mydb TO appuser;
6 GRANT ALL ON SCHEMA public TO appuser;
7 GRANT ALL ON SCHEMA drizzle TO appuser;
```

```
docker-compose.yml
1 name: preflight
2 services:
3   postgres:
4     image: postgres:17-alpine
5     container_name: pf-db
6     ports:
7       - 5432:${POSTGRES_PORT}
8     volumes:
9       - pf-data:/var/lib/postgresql/data
10      - ./_entrypoint:/docker-entrypoint-initdb.d
11     environment:
12       - POSTGRES_PASSWORD=${POSTGRES_PASSWORD}
13       - POSTGRES_USER=${POSTGRES_USER}
14       - POSTGRES_DB=${POSTGRES_DB}
15     networks:
16       - pf-net
17 volumes:
18   pf-data:
19 networks:
20   pf-net:
```

## DB user management (manual step)

- `docker exec -it pf-db bash`
- `psql -U postgres -d mydb`
  - Note that you do not need to input password here due to how the image is [setup](#). (See section in `POSTGRES_PASSWORD` )

- Don't forget to change the password for `appuser`.

```
REVOKE CONNECT ON DATABASE mydb FROM public;  
REVOKE ALL ON SCHEMA public FROM PUBLIC;  
CREATE USER appuser WITH PASSWORD '1234';  
CREATE SCHEMA drizzle;  
GRANT ALL ON DATABASE mydb TO appuser;  
GRANT ALL ON SCHEMA public TO appuser;  
GRANT ALL ON SCHEMA drizzle TO appuser;
```

## Note on `psql`

- `\l` to list all databases
- `\du` to list users
- `\dn` to list schema
- `\dt` to list tables
- `\c` to view connected database or change to another db.
- `\q` to quit

# ORM

- Object Relational Mapper
- A piece of software designed to translate between the data representations used by databases and those used in programming (in our case, Typescript).

# Why ORM?

- Get type information when interacting with database.
- Write schema file
  - Good for documentation
- Nice Tooling
  - Database synchronization
  - Schema generation from existing database
  - Database viewer
  - Migration tool

# Should you use ORM?

| It depends.

# JavaScript / TypeScript ORM

- List



# Setting up Drizzle

- `npm init es6`
- `pnpm install dotenv drizzle-orm postgres`
- `pnpm install -D drizzle-kit typescript tsx @types/node @tsconfig/node-lts @tsconfig/node-ts cross-env`





# TypeScript

./tsconfig.json

```
{
  "extends": [
    "@tsconfig/node-lts/tsconfig.json",
    "@tsconfig/node-ts/tsconfig.json"
  ],
  "compilerOptions": {
    "outDir": "./dist",
    "baseUrl": "./",
    "paths": {
      "@db/*": [".db/*"]
    }
  }
}
```

# Database initialization

- Files


-  `./db/utils.ts` [\(Link\)](#)
-  `./db/schema.ts` [\(Link\)](#)
-  `./drizzle.config.ts` [\(Link\)](#)
-  `./npmrc` [\(Link\)](#)

# Database initialization



package.json

```
{
  "scripts": {
    "scripts": {
      "db:generate": "cross-env NODE_OPTIONS='--import tsx' drizzle-kit generate",
      "db:push": "cross-env NODE_OPTIONS='--import tsx' drizzle-kit push",
      "db:migrate": "cross-env NODE_OPTIONS='--import tsx' drizzle-kit migrate",
      "db:prototype": "tsx ./db/prototype.ts"
    }
  }
}
```



# Database initialization

-  `npm run db:push`

# Migration

-  `npm run db:generate`
-  `npm run db:migrate`

# CRUD

-  `./db/client.ts` [\(Link\)](#)
-  `./db/prototype.ts` [\(Link\)](#)
- `npm run db:prototype`