

Guided Exercise: Build Developer Environments with Compose

Configure a repeatable developer environment with Podman Compose.

Outcomes

You should be able to:

- Create a compose file that contains the definition of a PostgreSQL server and a pgAdmin interface.
- Create a compose file that contains the definition of a pgAdmin interface.
- Start and run the developer environment.
- Access the pgAdmin interface from a web browser to retrieve the data from the tables.

As the student user on the workstation machine, use the `lab` command to prepare your system for this exercise.

This command copies the necessary files for the development environment.

```
[student@workstation ~]$ lab start compose-environments
```

Instructions

1. Create a compose file that contains the definition of a PostgreSQL server.

Change to the `/home/student/D0188/labs/compose-environments` directory and open the `compose.yml` file.

```
[student@workstation ~]$ cd ~/D0188/labs/compose-environments  
[student@workstation compose-environments]$ gedit compose.yml
```

Define a database container that uses the `registry.ocp4.example.com:8443/rhel9/postgresql-13:1` image. Forward port 5432 from the localhost to the same port inside the container.

```
services:  
  db:  
    image: "registry.ocp4.example.com:8443/rhel9/postgresql-13:1"  
    ports:  
      - "5432:5432"
```

Define the following environment variables:

Field	Value
POSTGRESQL_USER	backend
POSTGRESQL_DATABASE	rpi-store
POSTGRESQL_PASSWORD	redhat

```
services:  
  db:  
    image: "registry.ocp4.example.com:8443/rhel9/postgresql-13:1"  
    environment:  
      POSTGRESQL_USER: backend  
      POSTGRESQL_DATABASE: rpi-store  
      POSTGRESQL_PASSWORD: redhat  
    ports:  
      - "5432:5432"
```

Bind mount the `/home/student/D0188/labs/compose-environments/database_scripts` directory to the `/opt/app-root/src/postgresql-start` directory with the `z` option for SELinux. You can use the relative path to the `compose.yml` file for the `database_scripts` directory as the bind mount.

```

services:
  db:
    image: "registry.ocp4.example.com:8443/rhel9/postgresql-13:1"
    environment:
      POSTGRES_USER: backend
      POSTGRES_DATABASE: rpi-store
      POSTGRES_PASSWORD: redhat
    ports:
      - "5432:5432"
    volumes:
      - ./database_scripts:/opt/app-root/src/postgresql-start:z

```

Define a persistent volume called `rpi` for the container. Bind mount the `rpi` volume to the `/var/lib/pgsql/data` directory in the container.

```

services:
  db:
    image: "registry.ocp4.example.com:8443/rhel9/postgresql-13:1"
    environment:
      POSTGRES_USER: backend
      POSTGRES_DATABASE: rpi-store
      POSTGRES_PASSWORD: redhat
    ports:
      - "5432:5432"
    volumes:
      - ./database_scripts:/opt/app-root/src/postgresql-start:z
      - rpi:/var/lib/pgsql/data

volumes:
  rpi: {}

```

Call the container `compose_environments_postgresql`, and save the file.

```

services:
  db:
    image: "registry.ocp4.example.com:8443/rhel9/postgresql-13:1"
    container_name: "compose_environments_postgresql"
    environment:
      POSTGRES_USER: backend
      POSTGRES_DATABASE: rpi-store
      POSTGRES_PASSWORD: redhat
    ports:
      - "5432:5432"
    volumes:
      - ./database_scripts:/opt/app-root/src/postgresql-start:z
      - rpi:/var/lib/pgsql/data
  volumes:
    rpi: {}

```

2. Define a pgAdmin server in the `compose.yml` file.

Define a database admin interface container that uses the `registry.ocp4.example.com:8443/crunchydata/crunchy-pgadmin4:ubi8-4.30-1` image. Map port 5050 from the container to port 5050 on the host.

```

services:
  db-admin:
    image: "registry.ocp4.example.com:8443/crunchydata/crunchy-pgadmin4:ubi8-4.30-1"
    ports:
      - "5050:5050"
  db:
    image: "registry.ocp4.example.com:8443/rhel9/postgresql-13:1"
    container_name: "compose_environments_postgresql"
    environment:
      POSTGRES_USER: backend
      POSTGRES_DATABASE: rpi-store
      POSTGRES_PASSWORD: redhat
    ports:
      - "5432:5432"
    volumes:
      - ./database_scripts:/opt/app-root/src/postgresql-start:z
      - rpi:/var/lib/pgsql/data

volumes:
  rpi: {}

```

Define the following environment variables:

Field	Value
PGADMIN_SETUP_EMAIL	user@example.com
PGADMIN_SETUP_PASSWORD	redhat

```

services:
  db-admin:
    image: "registry.ocp4.example.com:8443/crunchydata/crunchy-pgadmin4:ubi8-4.30-1"
    environment:
      PGADMIN_SETUP_EMAIL: user@example.com
      PGADMIN_SETUP_PASSWORD: redhat
    ports:
      - "5050:5050"
  db:
    image: "registry.ocp4.example.com:8443/rhel9/postgresql-13:1"
    container_name: "compose_environments_postgresql"
    environment:
      POSTGRESQL_USER: backend
      POSTGRESQL_DATABASE: rpi-store
      POSTGRESQL_PASSWORD: redhat
    ports:
      - "5432:5432"
    volumes:
      - ./database_scripts:/opt/app-root/src/postgresql-start:Z
      - rpi:/var/lib/pgsql/data

volumes:
  rpi: {}

```

Name the container `compose_environments_pgadmin`. Save and close the file.

```

services:
  db-admin:
    image: "registry.ocp4.example.com:8443/crunchydata/crunchy-pgadmin4:ubi8-4.30-1"
    container_name: "compose_environments_pgadmin"
    environment:
      PGADMIN_SETUP_EMAIL: user@example.com
      PGADMIN_SETUP_PASSWORD: redhat
    ports:
      - "5050:5050"
  db:
    image: "registry.ocp4.example.com:8443/rhel9/postgresql-13:1"
    container_name: "compose_environments_postgresql"
    environment:
      POSTGRESQL_USER: backend
      POSTGRESQL_DATABASE: rpi-store
      POSTGRESQL_PASSWORD: redhat
    ports:
      - "5432:5432"
    volumes:
      - ./database_scripts:/opt/app-root/src/postgresql-start:Z
      - rpi:/var/lib/pgsql/data

volumes:
  rpi: {}

```

NOTE

You can refer to the completed `compose.yml` file in the `/home/student/D0188/solutions/compose-environments` directory.

3. Run the developer environment.

From the `/home/student/D0188/labs/compose-environments` directory, use the `compose.yml` file to start the containerized development environment. Use the `-d` option to run the containers in the background.

```
[student@workstation compose-environments]$ podman compose up -d
['podman', '--version', '']
using podman version: ...
** excluding: set()
['podman', 'network', 'exists', 'compose-environments_default']
...output omitted...
exit code: 0
```

Confirm that the two containers are running.

```
[student@workstation compose-environments]$ podman compose ps
using podman version: ...
podman ps -a --filter label=io.podman.compose.project=compose-environments
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
d64b...5c6f registry... /opt/crunchy... 23 sec... Up... ...5050... pgadmin
91ae...474e registry... run-postgresql 23 sec... Up... ...5432... postg...
exit code: 0
```

Confirm that the persistent volumes exist.

```
[student@workstation compose-environments]$ podman volume list
DRIVER VOLUME NAME
local 91a6...f45d
local bd15...a5e2
local compose-environments_rpi
local f056...7eb0
```

NOTE

The command might display additional volumes from previous exercises.

Retrieve the logs from both containers and confirm that errors are not reported in the logs. Press **Ctrl+C** to exit the logs.

```
[student@workstation compose-environments]$ podman compose logs -n -f
['podman', '--version', '']
using podman version: ...
podman logs -f -n compose_environments_pgadmin compose_environments_postgresql
...output omitted...
compose_environments_postgresql Starting server...
compose_environments_postgresql 2022-08-11 14:42:02.237 UTC [1] LOG: redirecting log output to logging collector process
compose_environments_postgresql 2022-08-11 14:42:02.237 UTC [1] HINT: Future log output will appear in directory "log".
...output omitted...
compose_environments_pgadmin Thu Aug 11 14:41:57 UTC 2022 INFO: Setting up pgAdmin4 database..
compose_environments_pgadmin Thu Aug 11 14:42:05 UTC 2022 INFO: Starting Apache web server..
```

- Access the pgAdmin interface from a web browser. Retrieve and modify data from the database.

Open a web browser and go to <http://localhost:5050>. Access the pgAdmin interface as the user@example.com user with the redhat password.



Click **Add New Server** to connect to the compose_environments_postgresql database container.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'File', 'Object', 'Tools', and 'Help' menus. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for 'Browser', 'Dashboard', 'Properties', 'SQL', 'Statistics', 'Dependencies', and 'Dependents'. The left sidebar shows a tree structure with 'Servers' expanded, showing 'rpi-store' which has 'Databases' expanded, showing 'postgres' and 'rpi-store'. The main area is titled 'Welcome' and features the pgAdmin logo and a brief description: 'Feature rich | Maximises PostgreSQL | Open Source'. It says pgAdmin is an open-source administration and management tool for PostgreSQL, designed for developers, DBAs, and system administrators. Below this is a 'Quick Links' section with a button labeled 'Add New Server', which is highlighted with a red box.

On the General tab, set rpi-store as the name.

Switch to the Connection tab. Complete the form with the following data and leave the rest of the fields with their default values.

Field	Value
Host name/address	db
Username	backend
Password	redhat

Click **Save**. The application verifies the connection before exiting the form.

Go to Servers → rpi-store → Databases → rpi-store, and then select Tools → Query Tool from the menu. In the Query Editor, enter the following query.

```
select * from inventory
```

Press **F5** to execute the query and retrieve data from the `inventory` table.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with the 'Query Editor' tab selected. On the left, the server tree shows 'rpi-store' selected. The main area contains the query: 'select * from inventory'. The results are displayed in a table:

	id	model_id	quantity
1	1	1	0
2	2	2	20
3	3	3	300
4	4	4	40

Modify the data in the `inventory` table. Double-click the 20 value in the quantity column. Enter 10 as the value, press **Enter**, and then press **F6** to save the changes.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. On the left, the sidebar displays the database structure under 'rpi-store'. The 'Databases' section shows 'postgres' and 'rpi-store'. Under 'rpi-store', there are several objects: Casts, Catalogs, Event Triggers, Extensions, Foreign Data Wrappers, Languages, and Schemas. Below these are 'Login/Group Roles' and 'Tablespaces'. The main area contains a 'Query Editor' tab with the SQL command 'select * from inventory'. Below the query editor is a 'Data Output' table with the following data:

	id [PK] integer	model_id integer	quantity integer
1	1	1	0
2	2	2	10
3	3	3	300
4	4	4	40
5	5	5	440

- From your terminal, stop the development environment.

```
[student@workstation compose-environments]$ podman compose down
['podman', '--version', '']
using podman version: ...
** excluding: set()
podman stop -t 10 compose_environments_postgresql
compose_environments_postgresql
exit code: 0
podman stop -t 10 compose_environments_pgadmin
compose_environments_pgadmin
exit code: 0
podman rm compose_environments_postgresql
738f...0506
exit code: 0
podman rm compose_environments_pgadmin
b584...670c
exit code: 0
```

Finish

On the workstation machine, change to the student user home directory and use the `lab` command to complete this exercise. This step is important to ensure that resources from previous exercises do not impact upcoming exercises.

```
[student@workstation ~]$ lab finish compose-environments
```