

REPORT DEVOPS

PART 01: DOCKER

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Introduction

Adopting DevOps practices in software development has become essential to ensure efficient, fast, and reliable application deployments. In this context, the use of tools such as Docker offers a modern approach to managing environments and containerizing applications. This report details the process of setting up a complete DevOps infrastructure by following the practical steps proposed in TP part 01 - Docker. From configuring the database to publishing Docker images, most of the steps are described to provide a complete overview of the process.

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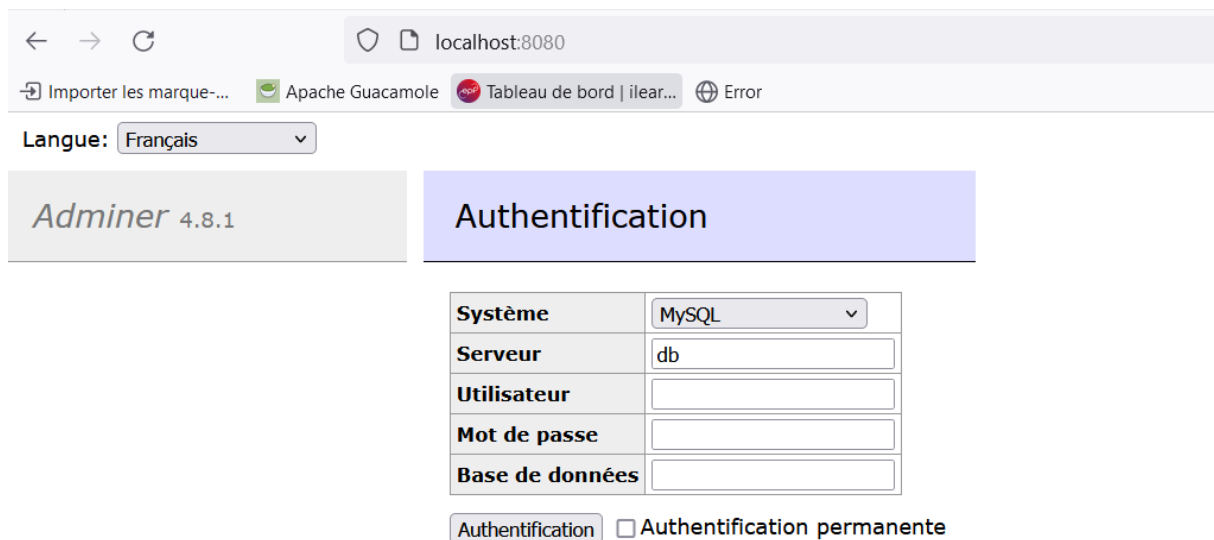
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I- Database

Basics

To set up a PostgreSQL server, I used the postgres:14.1-alpine image. I started by creating a minimalistic Dockerfile to configure the PostgreSQL server with the necessary environment variables. Then I built the Docker image using the docker build command which builds the Docker image using the Dockerfile I created and labeling it with the name my-postgres:14.1-alpine.

I started a container from the built image making sure to bind the ports correctly to be able to access the database. To enable communication between PostgreSQL and Adminer, I used a Docker network. I created a network named app-network, on which I ran the PostgreSQL container and started Adminer.





The screenshot shows the Adminer 4.8.1 web interface in a browser window. The address bar shows 'localhost:8080'. The interface is in French ('Langue: Français'). The 'Authentification' (Authentication) tab is active. The form contains the following fields:

Système	MySQL
Serveur	db
Utilisateur	
Mot de passe	
Base de données	

Below the form, there are two buttons: 'Authentification' (selected) and 'Authentification permanente' (unchecked).

Init database

To initialize the database structure as well as some initial data, I created two SQL scripts for creating the database structure and inserting the initial data.

 01-createSchema	27/05/2024 10:57	Fichier source SQL	1 Ko
 02-InsertData	27/05/2024 11:15	Fichier source SQL	1 Ko

To make these scripts run when the PostgreSQL container starts, I added them to my Dockerfile. I then rebuilt the Docker image and started a container from that image.

```
FROM postgres:14.1-alpine
```

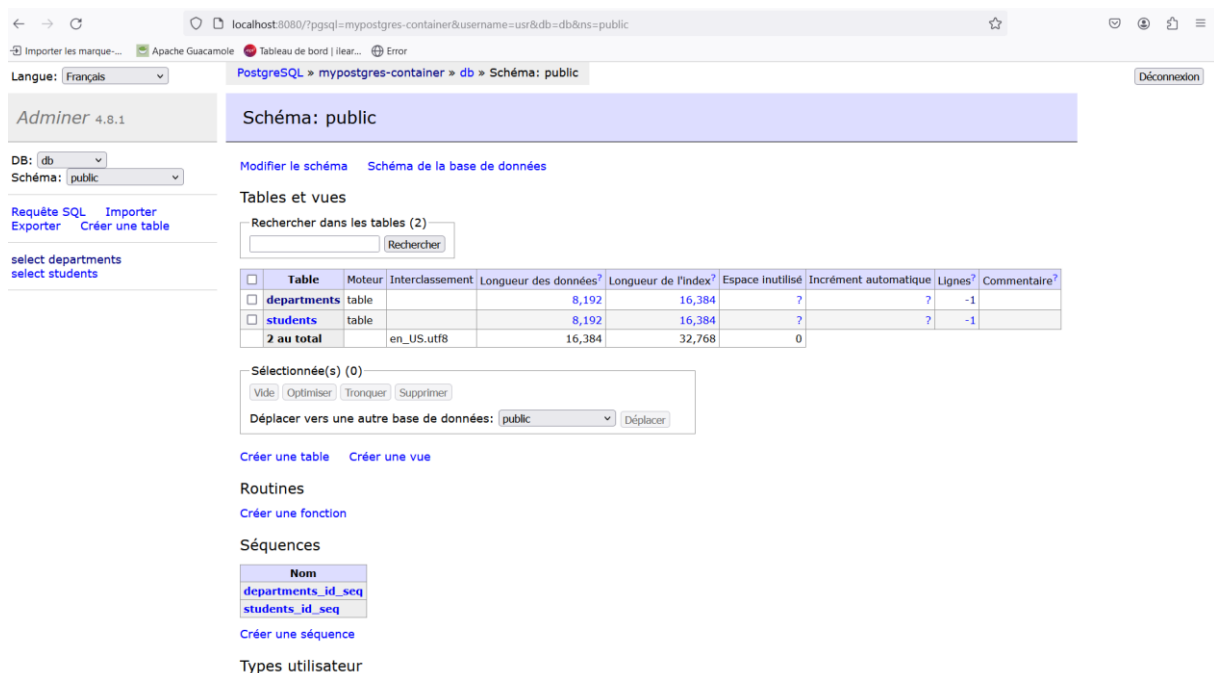
```
ENV POSTGRES_DB=db \
```

```
    POSTGRES_USER=usr \
```

```
    POSTGRES_PASSWORD=pwd
```

```
COPY 01-createSchema.sql /docker-entrypoint-initdb.d/01-createSchema.sql
```

```
COPY 02-InsertData.sql /docker-entrypoint-initdb.d/02-InsertData.sql
```



PostgreSQL » mypostgres-container » db » Schéma: public

Adminer 4.8.1

DB: db
Schéma: public

Requête SQL Importer Exporter Créer une table

select departments
select students

Schéma: public

Modifier le schéma Schéma de la base de données

Tables et vues

Rechercher dans les tables (2)

Table	Moteur	Interclassement	Longueur des données	Longueur de l'index	Espace inutilisé	Incrément automatique	Lignes	Commentaire
departments	table		8,192	16,384	?	?	-1	
students	table		8,192	16,384	?	?	-1	
2 au total		en_US.utf8	16,384	32,768	0			

Sélectionnée(s) (0)

Vide Optimiser Tronquer Supprimer

Déplacer vers une autre base de données: public Déplacer

Créer une table Créer une vue

Routines

Créer une fonction

Séquences

Nom
departments_id_seq
students_id_seq

Créer une séquence

Types utilisateur

Persist data

It is essential to ensure that database data persists even if the database container is destroyed or restarted. Without this persistence, all data would be lost every time the container is recreated. To avoid this, using Docker volumes allows database data to be stored on the host disk in a durable manner.

To ensure this, I used a Docker volume that mounts a host directory to the PostgreSQL data directory inside the container. By using a Docker volume for data persistence, database data is permanently stored on the host's disk, ensuring that information is not lost when the container is destroyed or restarted.

Langue: Français

PostgreSQL » mypostgres-container » db » public » Sélectionner: departments

Adminer 4.8.1

DB: db
Schéma: public

Requête SQL Importer
Exporter Créer une table

select departments
select students

Sélectionner: departments

Afficher les données Afficher la structure Modifier la table Nouvel élément

Sélectionner Rechercher Trier Limite Longueur du texte Action

50 100 Sélectionner

SELECT * FROM "departments" LIMIT 50 (0.004 s) Modifier

<input type="checkbox"/> Modification	id	name
<input type="checkbox"/> modifier	1	IRC
<input type="checkbox"/> modifier	2	ETI
<input type="checkbox"/> modifier	3	CGP
<input type="checkbox"/> modifier	4	Maria

Résultat entier
☐ 4 lignes

Modification
Enregistrer

Sélectionnée(s) (0)
Modifier Cloner Effacer

Exporter (4)

Importer

II- Backend API

1. Basics

A Main.java file was used for the initial example and the compilation was done with

```
PS C:\Users\assel\Documents\Java_api> java Main
Hello World!
```

I created a Dockerfile to run the compiled .class file. Then I built and ran the container. At this point I verified that the Hello World! displayed well in the console.

```
PS C:\Users\assel\Documents\Java_api> docker run java_api
Hello World!
```

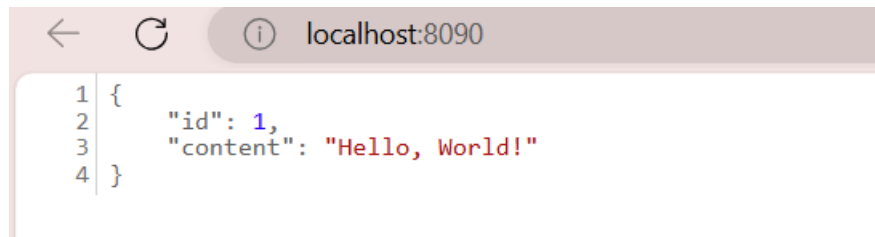
2. Multistage build

To simplify and centralize compiling and running code in Docker, I used a multi-stage build, after using the Dockerfile to handle compilation and execution in separate stages, I built and ran the container

a. Backend simple api

I generated a Spring Boot application via Spring Initializer with the provided configurations, I then added the given GreetingController class and used the Dockerfile to build and run the Spring Boot

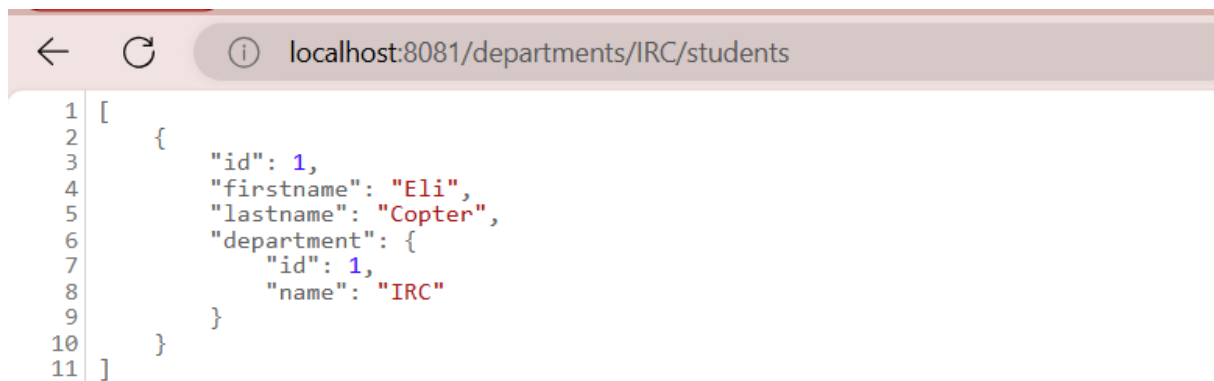
application in Docker. I built and ran the container and checked the API by accessing the hotspot `http://localhost:8090` which returned a hello.



```
1 {  
2   "id": 1,  
3   "content": "Hello, World!"  
4 }
```

b. Backend API





For this part of the project, the goal was to build and run a backend API connected to a database. I modified the application.yml file to configure the application: to enable communication between the database container and the backend API container, I created a Docker network. I ran the Database and Adminer containers with the created Docker network and built the backend API Docker image using the provided multi-step Dockerfile. Once the container was running, I accessed the API to check how it was working.



```
1 [  
2   {  
3     "id": 1,  
4     "firstname": "Eli",  
5     "lastname": "Copter",  
6     "department": {  
7       "id": 1,  
8       "name": "IRC"  
9     }  
10  }  
11 ]
```

III- Http server

I chose the `httpd:2.4-alpine` base image for the HTTP server. I created a simple `index.html` home page, I then added this into the container. I created a Dockerfile for the HTTP server, built the image and started the container.

	 httpd_student_app 164ed8c2e6df 	http_server	Running	8086:80 	0.01%
---	---	-----------------------------	---------	---	-------

I verified that the HTTP server is working correctly by going to `http://localhost`.



```
1 {
2   "id": 3,
3   "content": "Hello, World!"
4 }
```











```
1 [
2   {
3     "id": 1,
4     "firstname": "Eli",
5     "lastname": "Copter",
6     "department": {
7       "id": 1,
8       "name": "IRC"
9     }
10  }
11 ]
```

I managed to setup a basic HTTP server and turn it into a reverse proxy to redirect requests to my backend application. This allows for a more modular and flexible architecture, making it easier to manage different parts of the application.

IV- Link application

I created a `docker-compose.yml` file that orchestrates the three containers (backend, database, httpd). Docker-compose is essential because it allows multiple Docker containers to be managed and orchestrated as services. This simplifies the process of starting, stopping and rebuilding containers, ensuring that all dependencies are respected and that services are correctly connected together. I started the services using the `docker-compose up` command and verified that the application is working correctly by accessing the API on localhost. Everything works as expected, with a three-tier application running orchestrated by Docker-compose.

<input type="checkbox"/>	 docker-compose	Running (3/3)	1.06%	1 minute ago
<input type="checkbox"/>	 database-container 6fae471c997f 	docker-compose-data Running	0.79%	1 minute ago
<input type="checkbox"/>	 backend-container a5211ae3653f 	docker-compose-back Running	0.18%	1 minute ago
<input type="checkbox"/>	 frontend-container 9dae552ec36c 	docker-compose-http Running 80:80 	0.09%	1 minute ago

```

← ↺ ⓘ localhost/departments/IRC/students
1  [
2      {
3          "id": 1,
4          "firstname": "Eli",
5          "lastname": "Copter",
6          "department": {
7              "id": 1,
8              "name": "IRC"
9          }
10     }
11 ]

```

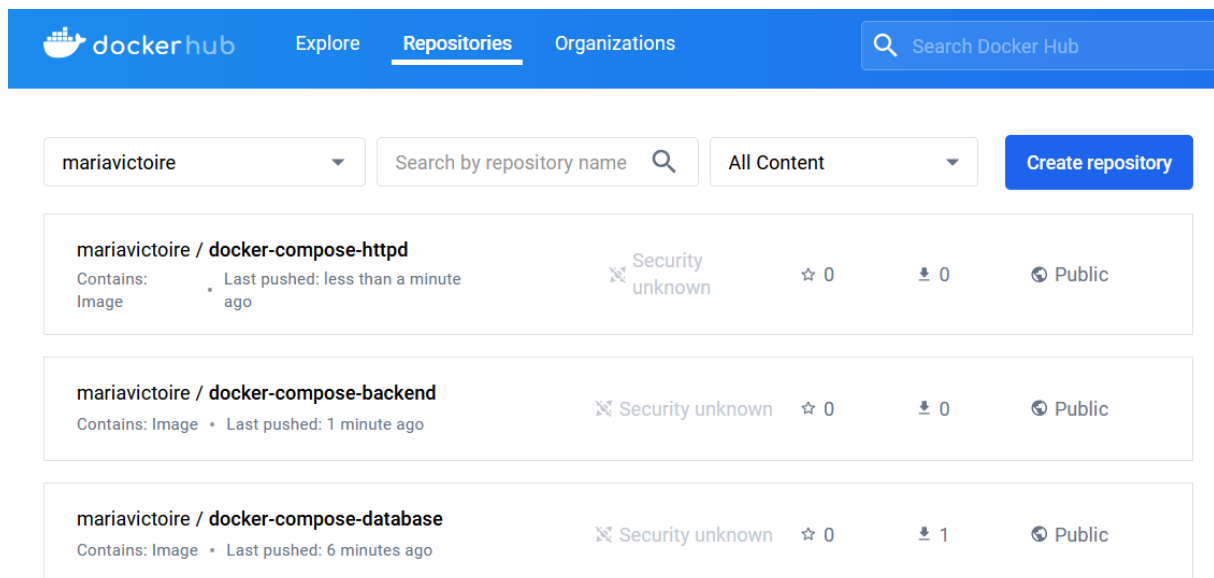
V- Publish

To allow other team members or other machines to use the created Docker images, it is necessary to publish them to an online Docker image registry, such as Docker Hub. Publishing Docker images to Docker Hub is a crucial step to effectively sharing and managing images within a development team. This ensures constant availability and facilitates continuous integration and deployment of applications.

```

PS C:\Users\assel\Documents\Docker-compose> docker push mariavictoire/docker-compose-database:1.0
The push refers to repository [docker.io/mariavictoire/docker-compose-database]
0df33f8812ec: Pushed
db3995408cf4: Pushed
5b87e9731513: Mounted from library/postgres
176b9203da6e: Mounted from library/postgres
efb18f6577c9: Mounted from library/postgres
6c651825e7c4: Mounted from library/postgres
be6c168b4af5: Mounted from library/postgres
b737c2580132: Mounted from library/postgres
6cab14f8a434: Mounted from library/postgres
8d3ac3489996: Mounted from library/postgres
1.0: digest: sha256:52832df892927189ff0290c93ab9b0598e2994862a82352714014208b15cc66d size: 2399

```



The screenshot shows the Docker Hub interface for the user 'mariavictoire'. The 'Repositories' tab is selected. A search bar shows 'mariavictoire' and 'Search by repository name'. Below the search bar, three repositories are listed:

Repository Name	Contains	Last pushed	Security	Stars	Downloads	Visibility
mariavictoire / docker-compose-httpd	Image	less than a minute ago	unknown	0	0	Public
mariavictoire / docker-compose-backend	Image	1 minute ago	unknown	0	0	Public
mariavictoire / docker-compose-database	Image	6 minutes ago	unknown	0	1	Public

Conclusion

This Part 01 - Docker provided a hands-on and informative experience in implementing DevOps infrastructure using tools like Docker. Through database configuration, backend API deployment, and setting up an HTTP server, I was able to gain an understanding of key DevOps concepts and their application in modern software development. By using Docker-compose to orchestrate containers and publishing Docker images to Docker Hub, I learned how to automate and standardize deployment processes, which contributes to better application efficiency and reliability. This report highlights the growing importance of adopting DevOps practices in contemporary software development to meet the demands of speed, flexibility and quality of software products.