

Cloud Computing Assignment (Practical 1)

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Exercise One: Web-App setup with Flask

1. Project Setup

1.1 Folder Structure

The project folder was named as follows:

- PROJECT1_Sudhanshu_Ghuge_24213171/

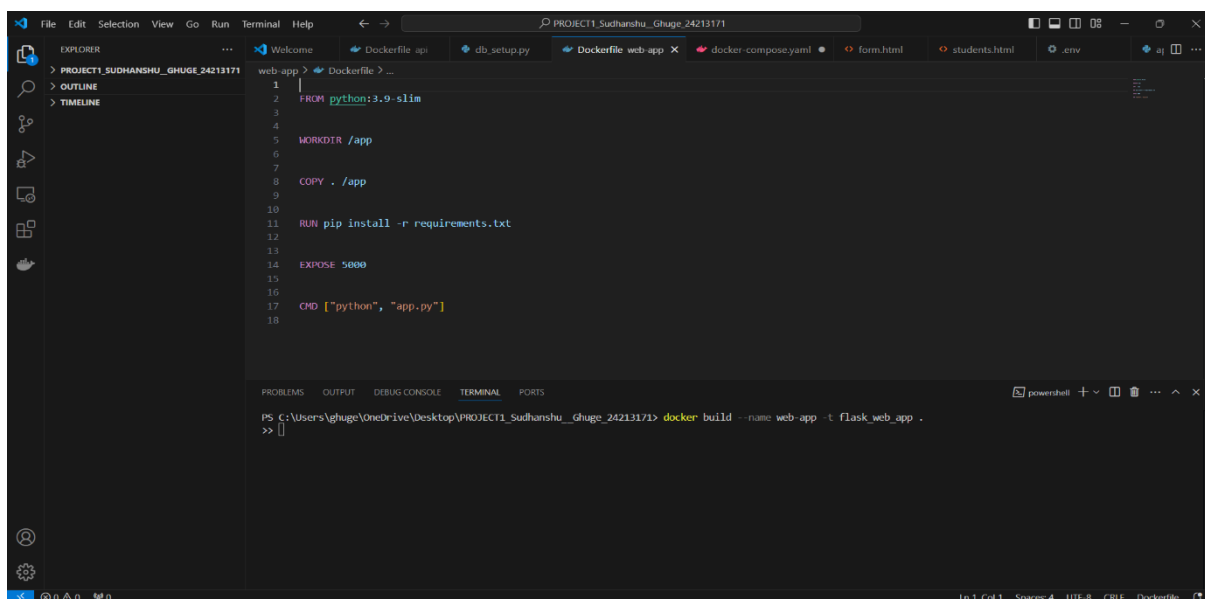
After downloading and extracting the **web_app.zip** file from Brightspace, the folder structure looked like this:

- PROJECT1_Sudhanshu_Ghuge_24213171/

```
├── web_app/
│   ├── app.py
│   ├── requirements.txt
│   └── templates
```

1.2 Creating the Dockerfile

Inside the web-app/ directory, I created a new Dockerfile with the following content:



The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code editor window with a project named 'PROJECT1_Sudhanshu_Ghuge_24213171'. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows the project structure. The main editor area displays a Dockerfile with the following content:

```
1 FROM python:3.9-slim
2
3 WORKDIR /app
4
5 COPY . /app
6
7 RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
8
9 EXPOSE 5000
10
11 CMD ["python", "app.py"]
```

Below the editor, the TERMINAL panel shows a PowerShell session with the command to build the Docker image:

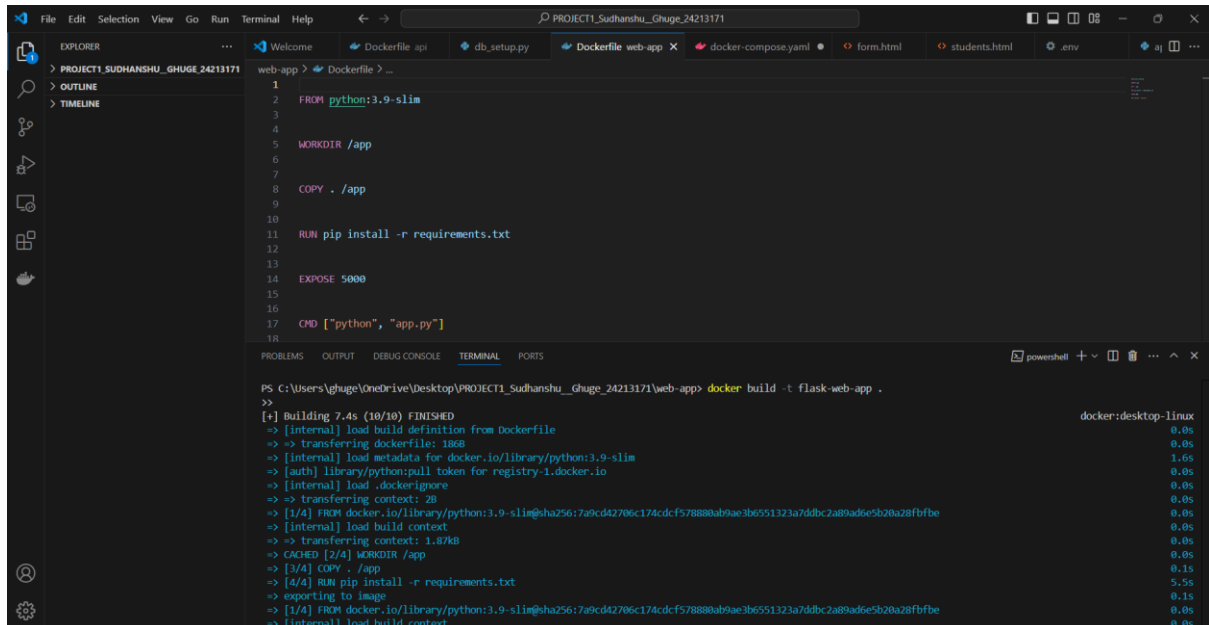
```
PS C:\Users\ghuge\OneDrive\Desktop\PROJECT1_Sudhanshu_Ghuge_24213171> docker build --name web-app -t flask_web_app .
>> []
```

2. Building and Running the Docker Container

2.1 Building the Docker Image

To build the Docker image, I navigated to the web_app directory in the terminal and executed the following command:

Command: `docker build -t flask-web-app.`



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a Dockerfile open in the editor and a terminal window at the bottom. The Dockerfile contains the following instructions:

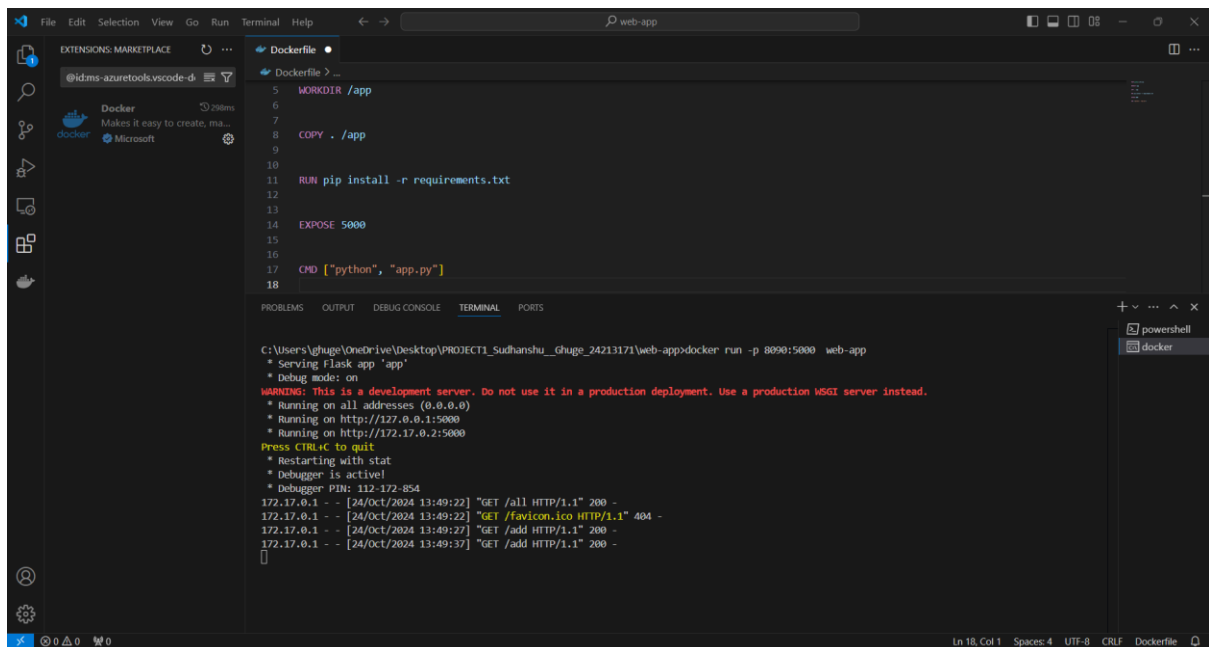
```
1 FROM python:3.9-slim
2
3
4
5 WORKDIR /app
6
7
8 COPY . /app
9
10
11 RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
12
13
14 EXPOSE 5000
15
16
17 CMD ["python", "app.py"]
18
```

The terminal window shows the command `docker build -t flask-web-app .` being executed. The output indicates that the build was successful, taking 7.4s (10/10) and finished. The build process includes steps for loading the build definition, transferring the Dockerfile, loading metadata for the Python base image, and installing the application requirements.

2.2 Running the Docker Container

After the image was built, I ran the container with the following command:

Command: `docker run -p 8090:5000 flask-web-app`



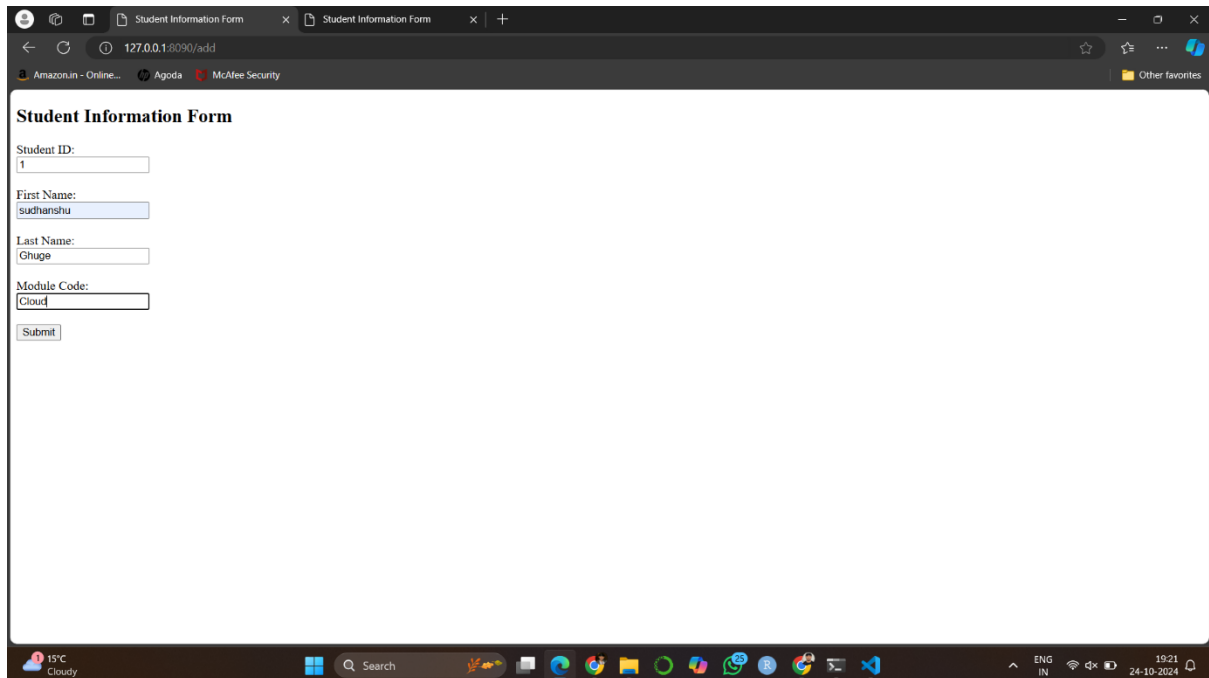
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the same Dockerfile open in the editor. The terminal window shows the command `docker run -p 8090:5000 flask-web-app` being executed. The output indicates that the container is running successfully. The terminal output includes the following information:

```
C:\Users\ghuge\OneDrive\Desktop\PROJECT1_Sudhanshu_ghuge_24213171\web-app>docker run -p 8090:5000 flask-web-app
* Serving Flask app 'app'
* Debug mode: on
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Running on all addresses (0.0.0.0)
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000
* Running on http://172.17.0.2:5000
Press CTRL+C to quit
* Restarting with stat
* Debugger is active!
* Debugger PIN: 112-172-854
172.17.0.1 - - [24/Oct/2024 13:49:22] "GET /all HTTP/1.1" 200 -
172.17.0.1 - - [24/Oct/2024 13:49:22] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 -
172.17.0.1 - - [24/Oct/2024 13:49:27] "GET /add HTTP/1.1" 200 -
172.17.0.1 - - [24/Oct/2024 13:49:37] "GET /add HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

3. Accessing the Web Application

To verify that the application was running correctly, I navigated to the following URLs in a web browser:

- <http://127.0.0.1:8090/add>

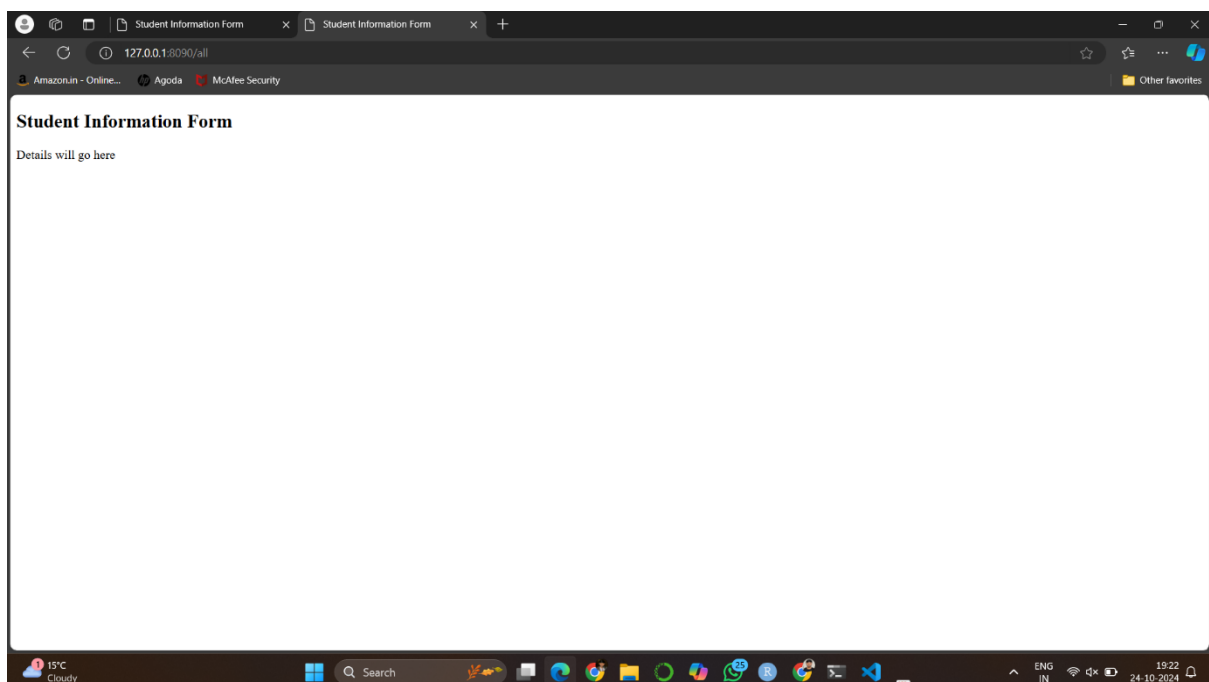


The screenshot shows a web browser window with two tabs titled 'Student Information Form'. The address bar displays '127.0.0.1:8090/add'. The page content is titled 'Student Information Form' and contains the following fields and buttons:

- Student ID:
- First Name:
- Last Name:
- Module Code:
- Submit:

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system clock as 19:21 on 24-10-2024.

- <http://127.0.0.1:8090/all>



The screenshot shows the same web browser window, but the address bar now displays '127.0.0.1:8090/all'. The page content is titled 'Student Information Form' and displays the text 'Details will go here'.

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system clock as 19:22 on 24-10-2024.

Exercise Two: API Setup with FastAPI

1. Project Setup

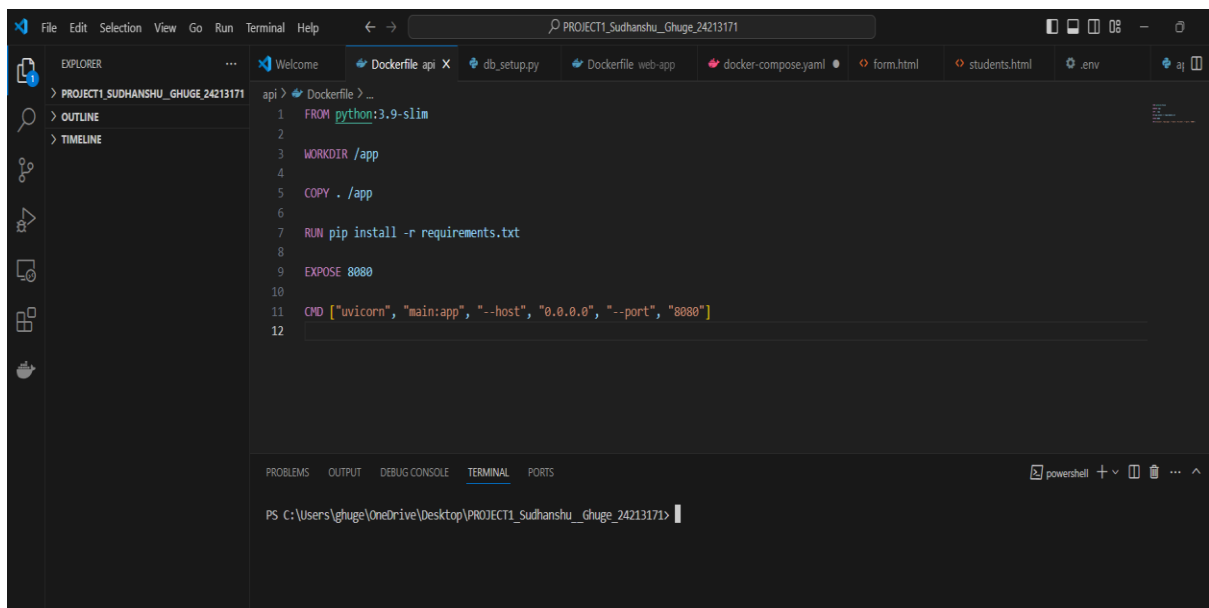
1.1 Folder Structure

After downloading and extracting the api.zip file from Brightspace, I ensured both the web-app and api folders were in the same directory:

```
├─ api/  
  │  
  ├─ main.py  
  │  
  ├─ requirements.txt  
  │  
  ├─ .DS_Store  
  │  
  ├─ schema.py  
  │  
  ├─ db_setup.py  
  │  
  └─ model.py
```

1.2 Creating the Dockerfile

Inside the api/ directory, I created a new Dockerfile with the following content:



```
1 FROM python:3.9-slim  
2  
3 WORKDIR /app  
4  
5 COPY . /app  
6  
7 RUN pip install -r requirements.txt  
8  
9 EXPOSE 8080  
10  
11 CMD ["uvicorn", "main:app", "--host", "0.0.0.0", "--port", "8080"]  
12
```

2. Setting Up the Temporary Database

To set up a temporary PostgreSQL database, I executed the following command in the terminal:

Command: `docker run --name database -p 5432:5432 -e POSTGRES_DB=student -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=password -e POSTGRES_USER=postgres -d postgres`

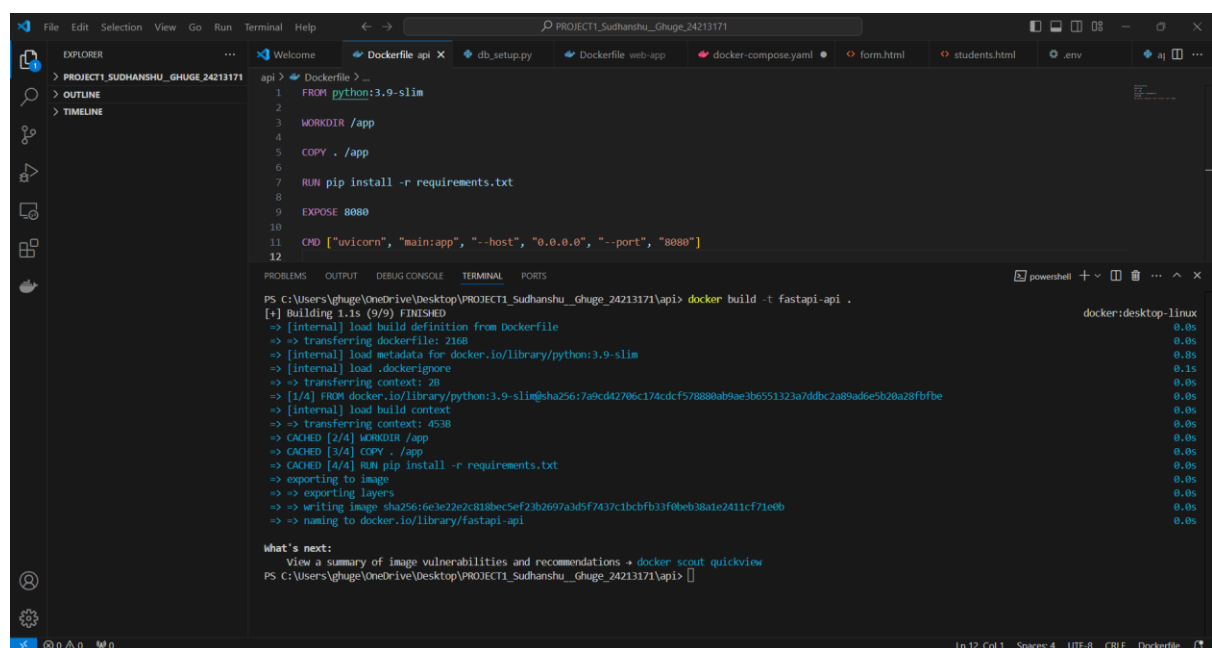
```
PS C:\Users\ghuge\OneDrive\Desktop\PROJECT1_Sudhanshu_Ghuge_24213171> docker run --name database -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=password -d postgres
Unable to find image 'postgres:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/postgres
a480a496ba95: Already exists
f5ece9c40e2b: Pull complete
241e5725184f: Pull complete
6832ae83547e: Pull complete
4db87ef10d0d: Pull complete
979fa3114f7b: Pull complete
f2bc6009bf64: Pull complete
c9097748b1df: Pull complete
9d5c934890a8: Pull complete
d14a7815879e: Pull complete
442a42d0b75a: Pull complete
82020414c082: Pull complete
b6ce4c941ce7: Pull complete
42e63a35cca7: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:8d3be35b184e70d81e54cbcbdf3c0b47f37d06482c0dd1c140db5dbcc6a808
Status: Downloaded newer image for postgres:latest
3eef07cd575acd4372a8aec0a60e90d9fde81acb21b330ff600200cc81b11dac
```

3. Building and Running the API Container

3.1 Building the Docker Image

To build the Docker image for the API, I navigated to the api directory and executed the following command:

Command: `docker build -t fastapi-api`



```
api > Dockerfile > ...
1 FROM python:3.9-slim
2
3 WORKDIR /app
4
5 COPY . /app
6
7 RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
8
9 EXPOSE 8080
10
11 CMD ["uvicorn", "main:app", "--host", "0.0.0.0", "--port", "8080"]
12

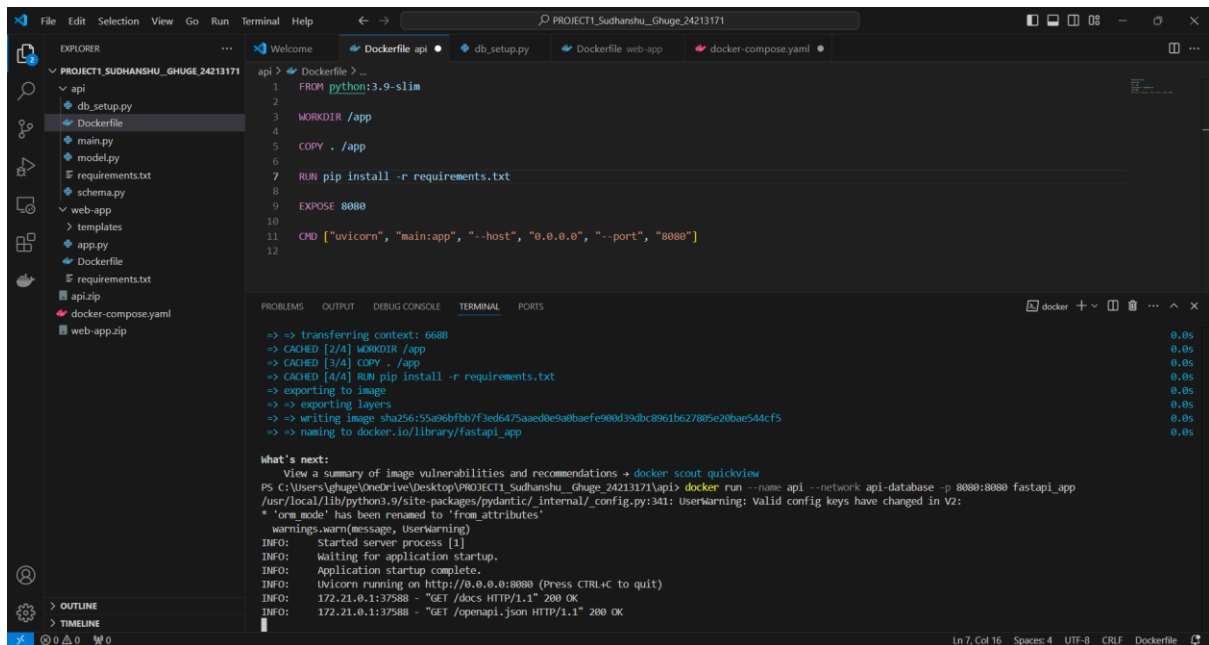
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
PS C:\Users\ghuge\OneDrive\Desktop\PROJECT1_Sudhanshu_Ghuge_24213171\api> docker build -t fastapi-api .
[+] Building 1.1s (9/9) FINISHED
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile
=> => transferring dockerfile: 216B
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/python:3.9-slim
=> [internal] load .dockerignore
=> => transferring context: 2B
=> [1/4] FROM docker.io/library/python:3.9-slim@sha256:7a9cd42706c174cdc578880ab9ac3b6551323a7ddbc2a89ad0e5b20a28fbfbc
=> [internal] load build context
=> => transferring context: 453B
=> CACHED [2/4] WORKDIR /app
=> CACHED [3/4] COPY . /app
=> CACHED [4/4] RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
=> exporting to image
=> => exporting layers
=> => writing image sha256:6e3e22ec818bec5ef23b2697a3d5f7437c1bcbfb33f0eb38a1e2411cf71e0b
=> => naming to docker.io/library/fastapi-api

What's next:
View a summary of image vulnerabilities and recommendations -> docker scout quickview
PS C:\Users\ghuge\OneDrive\Desktop\PROJECT1_Sudhanshu_Ghuge_24213171\api>
```

3.2 Running the Docker Container

After the image was built, I ran the container with the following command:

Command: `docker run --name api network api-database -p 8080:8080 fastapi_app`



The screenshot shows a VS Code editor with a project named 'PROJECT1_Sudhanshu_Ghuge_24213171'. The Explorer panel on the left shows the file structure, including 'api', 'db_setup.py', 'Dockerfile', 'main.py', 'model.py', 'requirements.txt', 'schema.py', 'web-app', 'templates', 'app.py', 'Dockerfile', 'requirements.txt', 'api.zip', 'docker-compose.yml', and 'web-app.zip'. The Dockerfile in the 'api' directory contains the following code:

```
1 FROM python:3.9-slim
2
3 WORKDIR /app
4
5 COPY . /app
6
7 RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
8
9 EXPOSE 8080
10
11 CMD ["uvicorn", "main:app", "--host", "0.0.0.0", "--port", "8080"]
12
```

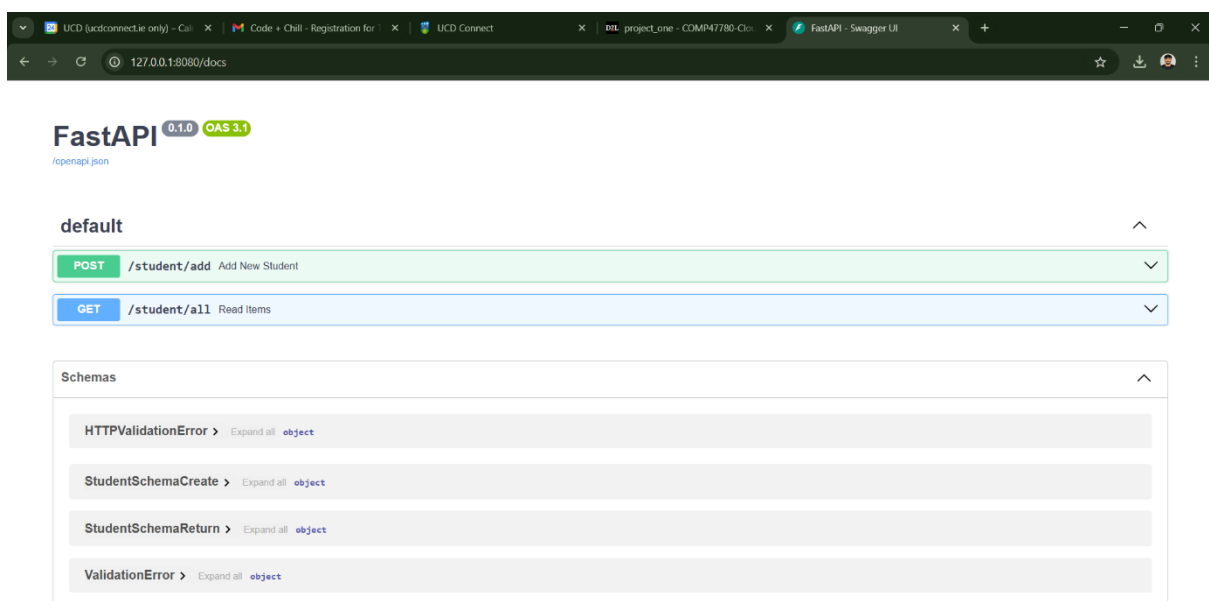
The Terminal panel at the bottom shows the output of the `docker run` command. It displays the process of transferring context, caching layers, exporting layers, and writing the image. The final output shows the container is running and listening on port 8080.

```
PS C:\Users\ghuge\OneDrive\Desktop\PROJECT1_Sudhanshu_Ghuge_24213171\api> docker run --name api --network api-database -p 8080:8080 fastapi_app
/usr/local/lib/python3.9/site-packages/pydantic/_internal/_config.py:341: UserWarning: Valid config keys have changed in V2:
* 'orm_mode' has been renamed to 'from_attributes'
warnings.warn(message, UserWarning)
INFO: Started server process [1]
INFO: Waiting for application startup.
INFO: Application startup complete.
INFO: Uvicorn running on http://0.0.0.0:8080 (Press CTRL+C to quit)
INFO: 172.21.0.1:37588 - "GET /docs HTTP/1.1" 200 OK
INFO: 172.21.0.1:37588 - "GET /openapi.json HTTP/1.1" 200 OK
```

4. Browsing the API

To verify that the API was running correctly, I navigated to the following URL in a web browser:

- <http://127.0.0.1:8080/docs>



Exercise Three: Database Service

1. Setting Up the PostgreSQL Database

1.1 Running the PostgreSQL Container

To create and run a new instance of the PostgreSQL database, I executed the following command:

command: `docker run --name database -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=password -d postgres`

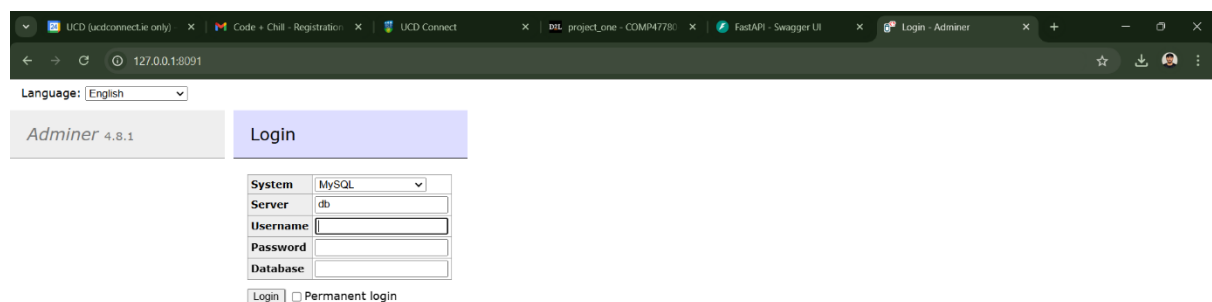
```
PS C:\Users\ghuge\OneDrive\Desktop\PROJECT1_Sudhanshu_Ghughe_24213171> docker run --name database -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=password -d postgres
Unable to find image 'postgres:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/postgres
a480a496ba95: Already exists
f5ece9c40e2b: Pull complete
241e5725184f: Pull complete
6832ae83547e: Pull complete
4db87ef10d0d: Pull complete
979fa3114f7b: Pull complete
f2bc6009bf64: Pull complete
c9097748b1df: Pull complete
9d5c934890a8: Pull complete
d14a7815879e: Pull complete
442a42d0b75a: Pull complete
82020414c082: Pull complete
b6ce4c941ce7: Pull complete
42e63a35cca7: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:8d3be35b184e70d81e54cbcb3df3c0b47f37d06482c0dd1c140db5dbcc6a808
Status: Downloaded newer image for postgres:latest
3eef07cd575acd4372a8aec0a60e90d9fde81acb21b330ff600200cc81b11dac
```

2. Setting Up the Adminer Service

2.1 Running the Adminer Container

To start a new instance of Adminer and map it to port 8091 on the host, I executed the following command:

Command: `docker run -p 8091:8080 adminer`



2.2 Accessing Adminer

I navigated to the following URL to connect to the database:

- <http://127.0.0.1:8091>

However, I encountered an error when trying to connect to the database due to the isolation of containers.

3. Configuring the Network

3.1 Creating a New Network

To resolve the connection issue, I stopped all running instances of the containers and created a new network called backend using the following command:

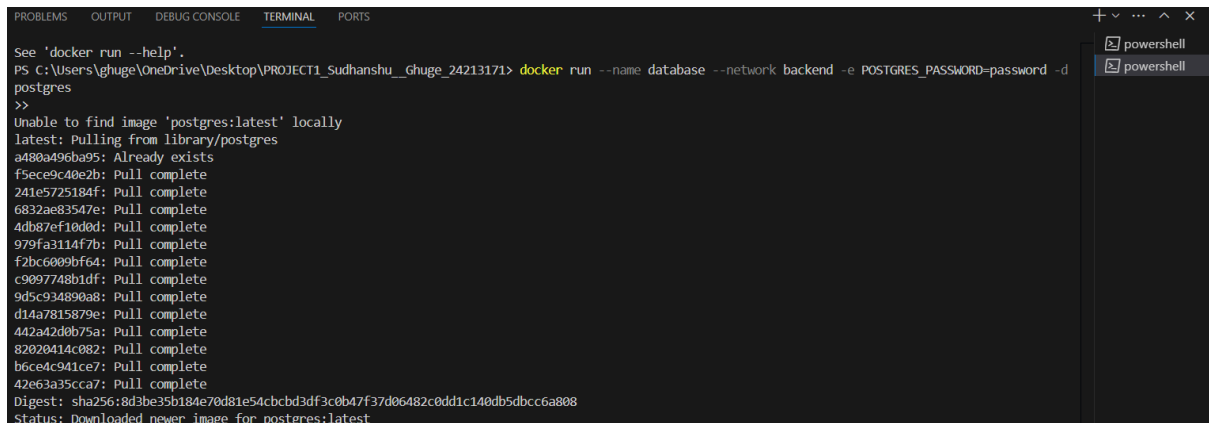
Command: `docker network create backend`

3.2 Re-running the Containers

I re-ran both the PostgreSQL and Adminer containers while attaching them to the backend network.

- Running the PostgreSQL Container

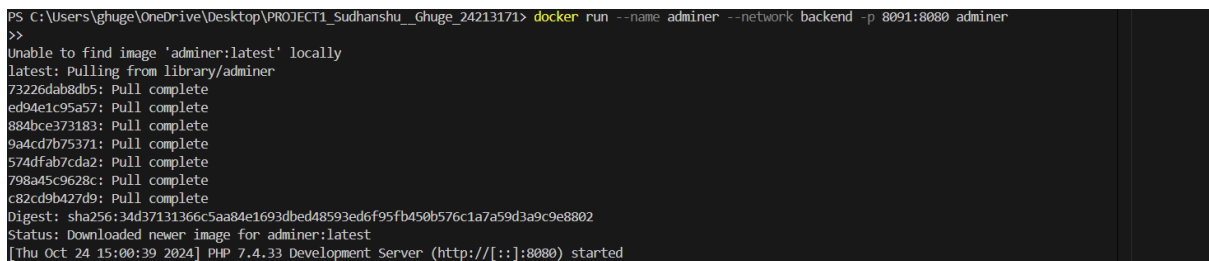
Command: `docker run --name database --network backend -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=password -d postgres`



```
See 'docker run --help'.
PS C:\Users\ghuge\OneDrive\Desktop\PROJECT1_Sudhanshu__Ghughe_24213171> docker run --name database --network backend -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=password -d postgres
>>
Unable to find image 'postgres:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/postgres
a480a496ba95: Already exists
f5ece9c40e2b: Pull complete
241e5725184f: Pull complete
6832ae83547e: Pull complete
4db87ef10d0d: Pull complete
979fa3114f7b: Pull complete
f2bc6090bf64: Pull complete
c9097748b1df: Pull complete
9d5c934890a8: Pull complete
d14a7815879e: Pull complete
442a42d0b75a: Pull complete
82020414c082: Pull complete
b6ce4c941ce7: Pull complete
42e63a35cca7: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:8d3be35b184e70d81e54cbcbd3df3c0b47f37d06482c0dd1c140db5dbcc6a808
Status: Downloaded newer image for postgres:latest
```

- Running the Adminer Container

Command: `docker run -p 8091:8080 --network backend adminer`



```
PS C:\Users\ghuge\OneDrive\Desktop\PROJECT1_Sudhanshu__Ghughe_24213171> docker run --name adminer --network backend -p 8091:8080 adminer
>>
Unable to find image 'adminer:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/adminer
73226dab8db5: Pull complete
ed94e1c95a57: Pull complete
884bce373183: Pull complete
9a4cd7b75371: Pull complete
574dfab7cda2: Pull complete
798a45c9628c: Pull complete
e82cd9b427d9: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:34d37131366c5aa84e1693dbed48593ed6f95fb450b576c1a7a59d3a9c9e8802
Status: Downloaded newer image for adminer:latest
[Thu Oct 24 15:00:39 2024] PHP 7.4.33 Development Server (http://[::]:8080) started
```


4. Connecting to the Database

Now that both containers are on the same network, I used the container name as the server in Adminer to connect to the PostgreSQL database.

- **Server:** database
- **Username:** postgres
- **Password:** password

Language: English

Adminer 4.8.1

(PostgreSQL) postgres@database

Login

System: PostgreSQL

Server: database

Username: postgres

Password:

Database:

☐ Permanent login

After logging in:

Language: English

Adminer 4.8.1

DB:

[SQL command](#) [Import](#) [Export](#)

Select database

[Create database](#) [Process list](#) [Variables](#)

PostgreSQL version: 13.16 (Debian 13.16-1.pgdg120+1) through PHP extension PgSQL

Logged as: postgres

Database - Refresh	Collation	Tables	Size - Compute
<input type="checkbox"/> postgres	en_US.utf8	?	?
<input type="checkbox"/> student	en_US.utf8	?	?
<input type="checkbox"/> template0	en_US.utf8	?	?
<input type="checkbox"/> template1	en_US.utf8	?	?

Selected (0)

Exercise Four: Docker Compose Setup

1. Setup Process

1.1 Downloading the Docker Compose File

I downloaded docker-compose.yaml from Brightspace and placed it in the root of my working directory. The directory structure now looks as follows:

/PROJECT1_Sudhanshu_Ghuge_24213171/

/api

/web_app

/docker-compose.yaml

1.2 Configuring the docker-compose.yaml File

I modified the docker-compose.yaml file to set up the required services based on the provided constraints.

a. Database Service

```
docker-compose.yaml
1  version: '3.8'
2
3  services:
4    database:
5      image: postgres:13
6      container_name: database
7      environment:
8        POSTGRES_DB: student
9        POSTGRES_USER: postgres
10       POSTGRES_PASSWORD: password
11      networks:
12        - backend
13      volumes:
14        - db_data:/var/lib/postgresql/data
15      env_file: .env
16
```

b. Adminer

```
adminer:
  image: adminer
  container_name: adminer
  networks:
    - backend
  depends_on:
    - database
  ports:
    - "8091:8080"
```

c. web-app

```
web-app:
  build:
    context: ./web-app
    dockerfile: Dockerfile
  container_name: web-app
  networks:
    - frontend
  depends_on:
    - database
    - api
  ports:
    - "8090:5000"
  volumes:
    - ./web-app:/app
```

d. api

Copied the contents of app_copy.py into app.py and student_copy.html into student.html manually.

```
api:
  build:
    context: ./api
    dockerfile: Dockerfile
  container_name: api
  networks:
    - backend
    - frontend
  depends_on:
    - database
  ports:
    - "8080:8080"
  volumes:
    - ./api:/app
  environment:
    - SQLALCHEMY_DATABASE_URL = "postgresql://postgres:password@database:5432/student"
```

1.3 Network Configuration

Defined two networks, backend and frontend, in the docker-compose.yaml file to ensure proper isolation and communication between services.

```
networks:
  backend:
  frontend:

volumes:
  db_data:
```

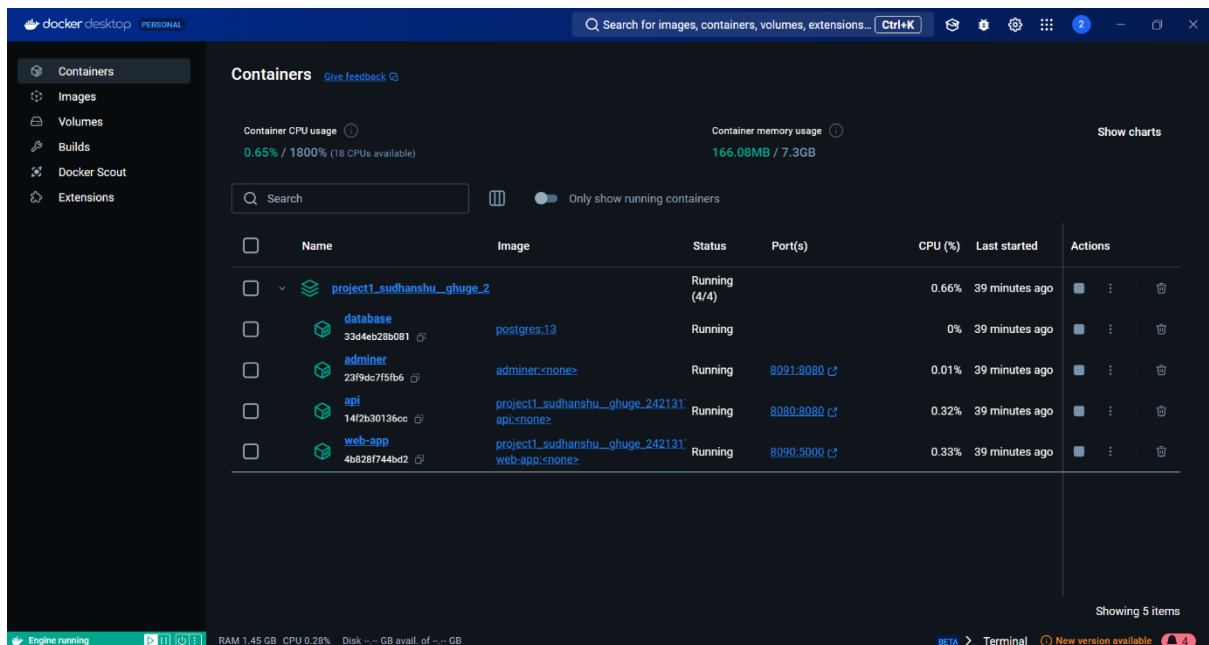
2. Running Docker Compose

After completing the configuration, I executed the following command to start the services:

Command: docker-compose up

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\ghuge\OneDrive\Desktop\PROJECT1_Sudhanshu__Ghughe_24213171>Docker-compose up
time="2024-10-25T22:57:45+05:30" level=warning msg="C:\\Users\\ghuge\\OneDrive\\Desktop\\PROJECT1_Sudhanshu__Ghughe_24213171\\docker-compose.yaml: the attribute 'version' is obsolete, it will be ignored, please remove it to avoid potential confusion"
[+] Running 4/0
  ✓ Container database Created 0.0s
  ✓ Container adminer Created 0.0s
  ✓ Container api Created 0.0s
  ✓ Container web-app Created 0.0s
Attaching to adminer, api, database, web-app
database | PostgreSQL Database directory appears to contain a database; Skipping initialization
database | 2024-10-25 17:27:46.104 UTC [1] LOG: starting PostgreSQL 13.16 (Debian 13.16-1.pgdg120+1) on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (Debian 12.2.0-14) 12.2.0, 64-bit
database | 2024-10-25 17:27:46.154 UTC [1] LOG: listening on IPv4 address "0.0.0.0", port 5432
database | 2024-10-25 17:27:46.154 UTC [1] LOG: listening on IPv6 address "::", port 5432
database | 2024-10-25 17:27:46.158 UTC [1] LOG: listening on Unix socket "/var/run/postgresql/.s.PGSQL.5432"
database | 2024-10-25 17:27:46.219 UTC [27] LOG: database system was shut down at 2024-10-25 17:27:27 UTC
database | 2024-10-25 17:27:46.220 UTC [1] LOG: database system is ready to accept connections
adminer | [Fri Oct 25 17:27:46 2024] PHP 7.4.33 Development Server (http://[::]:8080) started
web-app | * Serving Flask app 'app'
web-app | * Debug mode: on
web-app | WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.
web-app | * Running on all addresses (0.0.0.0)
web-app | * Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000
web-app | * Running on http://172.22.0.3:5000
web-app | Press CTRL+C to quit
web-app | * Restarting with stat
web-app | * Debugger is active!
web-app | * Debugger PIN: 691-987-726
api | /usr/local/lib/python3.9/site-packages/pydantic/_internal/_config.py:341: UserWarning: Valid config keys have changed in V2:
api | * 'orm_mode' has been renamed to 'from_attributes'
api | warnings.warn(message, UserWarning)
api | INFO: Started server process [1]
api | INFO: Waiting for application startup.
api | INFO: Application startup complete.
api | INFO: Uvicorn running on http://0.0.0.0:8080 (Press CTRL+C to quit)
```

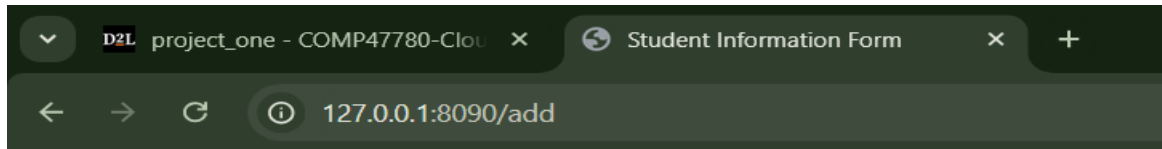
Docker Containers:



3. Browsing the service

I navigated to the following URLs to interact with the web application and Adminer:

- Web-App: add
 - I filled in the form on the web application and submitted it.
 - <http://127.0.0.1:8090/add>



Student Information Form

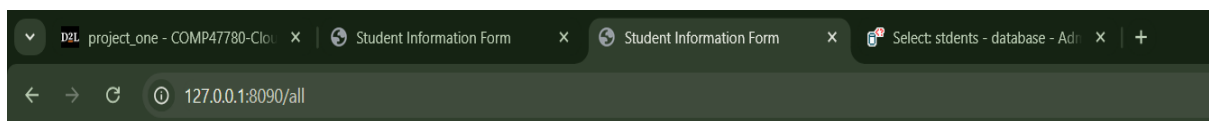
Student ID:

First Name:

Last Name:

Module Code:

- Web-app: all
 - The data was displayed in the form.
 - <https://127.0.0.1:8090/all>



Student Information Form

Student ID	First Name	Last Name	Module Code
24213171	Sudhanshu Shashikant	Ghug	COMP47780

- Adminer
 - Checked Adminer to verify the saved data.
 - <http://127.0.0.1:8091/>

The screenshot shows the Adminer web interface for a PostgreSQL database. The browser address bar indicates the URL `127.0.0.1:8091/?pgsql=database&username=postgres&db=student&ns=public&select=stdents`. The interface is in English and shows the 'Select: stdents' view. A message at the top states 'Item has been deleted. 14:43:17 SQL command'. Below this, there are tabs for 'Select data', 'Show structure', 'Alter table', and 'New item'. The 'Select data' tab is active, showing a table with columns 'student_id', 'first_name', 'last_name', and 'module_code'. A single row is displayed with values '24213171', 'Sudhanshu Shashikant', 'Ghuge', and 'COMP47780'. The interface also includes a sidebar with 'Adminer 4.8.1' and navigation options like 'SQL command', 'Import', 'Export', and 'Create table'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Whole result', 'Modify', 'Selected (0)', and 'Export (1)'.

Conclusion:

To summarize, this project was a practical journey through setting up and managing a multi-container environment with Docker and Docker Compose. Creating separate containers for a Flask web app, FastAPI API, PostgreSQL, and Adminer taught key skills in container setup and networking. Docker Compose made it easy to manage these services together, allowing them to work smoothly as a cohesive system. Each exercise demonstrated how Docker helps scale and organize complex applications. Overall, it was a solid foundation in deploying efficient, containerized solutions.