

COMP.SE.140

Dependencies

UNIX PROGRAM WRITTEN 30 YR AGO



JS PACKAGE WRITTEN 30 MONTHS AGO



Application

Clib

Unix/Linux

Application

Libraries

Nodejs

JavaScript

Clib

Unix/Linux

Remember container use case example

- Your application needs

- Certain version of nodejs
- Set of libraries (certain versions)
- Mongo database

- Your system has

- Wrong version of nodejs
- Mongo serving another application

- Solution

- Create a docker image (container)
- Install the image
- Run the image

Base images used in exercise 4

• node:10	20	• golang:alpine AS builder	1
• node:10-alpine	3	• golang:latest	1
• node:10.15.3-stretch	1	• python	1
• node:10.16.3-alpine	1	• python:3	2
• node:11	1	• python:3.6	2
• node:11-alpine	1	• python:3.7-alpine	2
• node:12	1	• python:latest	2
• node:12.2-alpine	1	• ubuntu:latest	1
• node:8.16.1-alpine	1		
• node:8.16.1-jessie-slim	1		
• node:alpine	1		
• node:latest	2		

Base images used in exercise 4

• node:10	20	• golang:alpine AS builder	1
• node:10-alpine	3	• golang:latest	1
• node:10.15.3-stretch	1	• python	1
• node:10.16.3-alpine		• python:3	2
• node:11			2
• node:11-alpine			2
• node:12			2
• node:12.2-alpine			1
• node:8.16.1-alpine			
• node:8.16.1-jessie-slim			
• node:alpine			
• node:latest			

node:<version>

This is the defacto image. If you are unsure about what your needs are, you probably want to use this one. It is designed to be used both as a throw away container (mount your source code and start the container to start your app), as well as the base to build other images off of.

Base images used in exercise 4

• node:10	20	• golang:alpine AS builder	1
• node:10-alpine	3	• golang:latest	1
• node:10.15.3-stretch	1	• python	1
• node:10.16.3-alpine			
• node:11			
• node:11-alpine			
• node:12			
• node:12.2-alpine			
• node:8.16.1-alpine			
• node:8.16.1-jessie-slim			
• node:alpine			
• node:latest			

node:<version>-slim

This image does not contain the common packages contained in the default tag and only contains the minimal packages needed to run node. Unless you are working in an environment where *only* the node image will be deployed and you have space constraints, we highly recommend using the default image of this repository.

Base images used in exercise 4

- node:10
- node:10-alpine
- node:10.15.5
- node:10.16.3-alpine
- node:11
- node:11-alpine
- node:12
- node:12.2-alpine
- node:8.16.1-alpine
- node:8.16.1-jessie-slim
- node:alpine
- node:latest

node:<version>-alpine

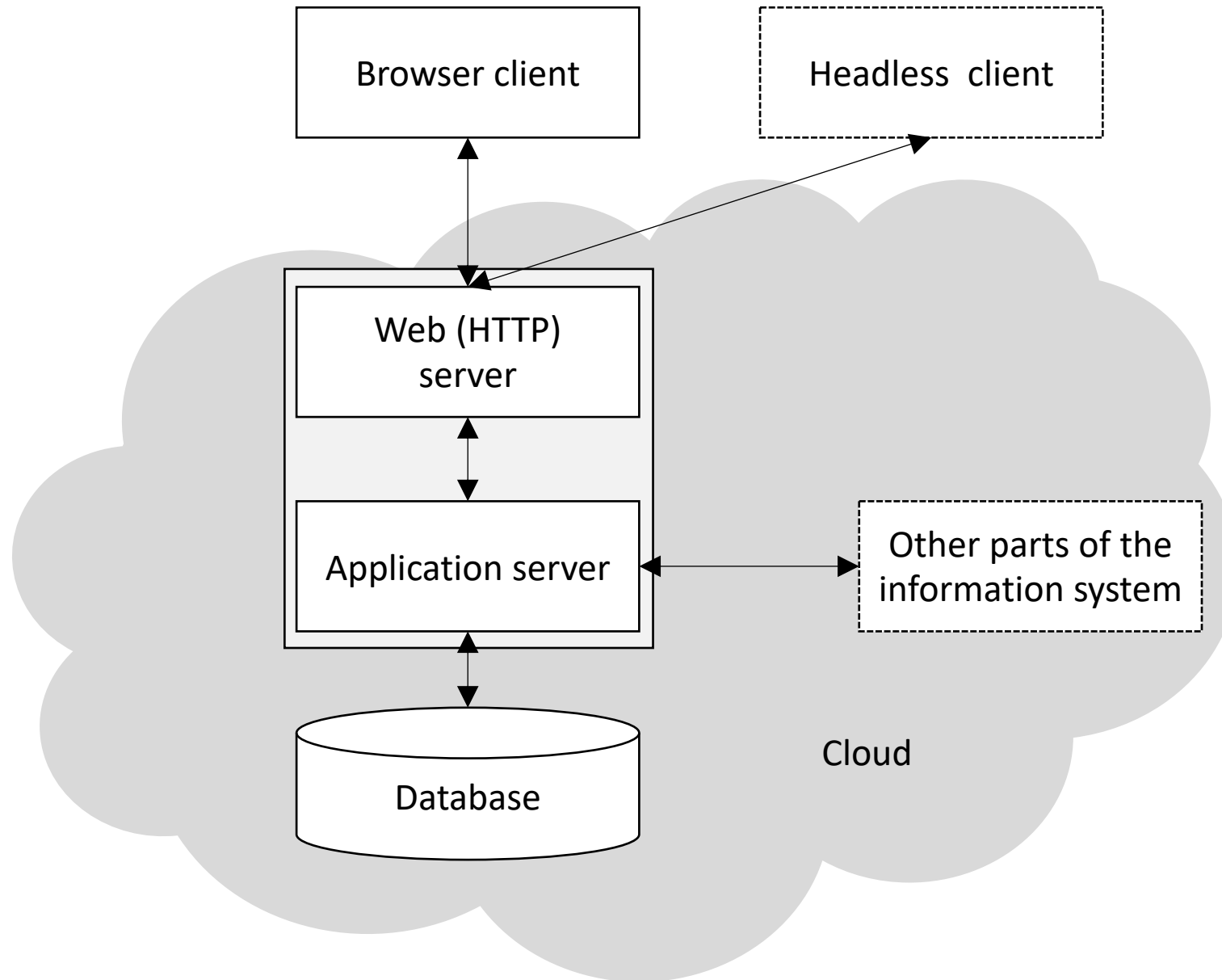
This image is based on the popular Alpine Linux project, available in the alpine official image. Alpine Linux is much smaller than most distribution base images (~5MB), and thus leads to much slimmer images in general.

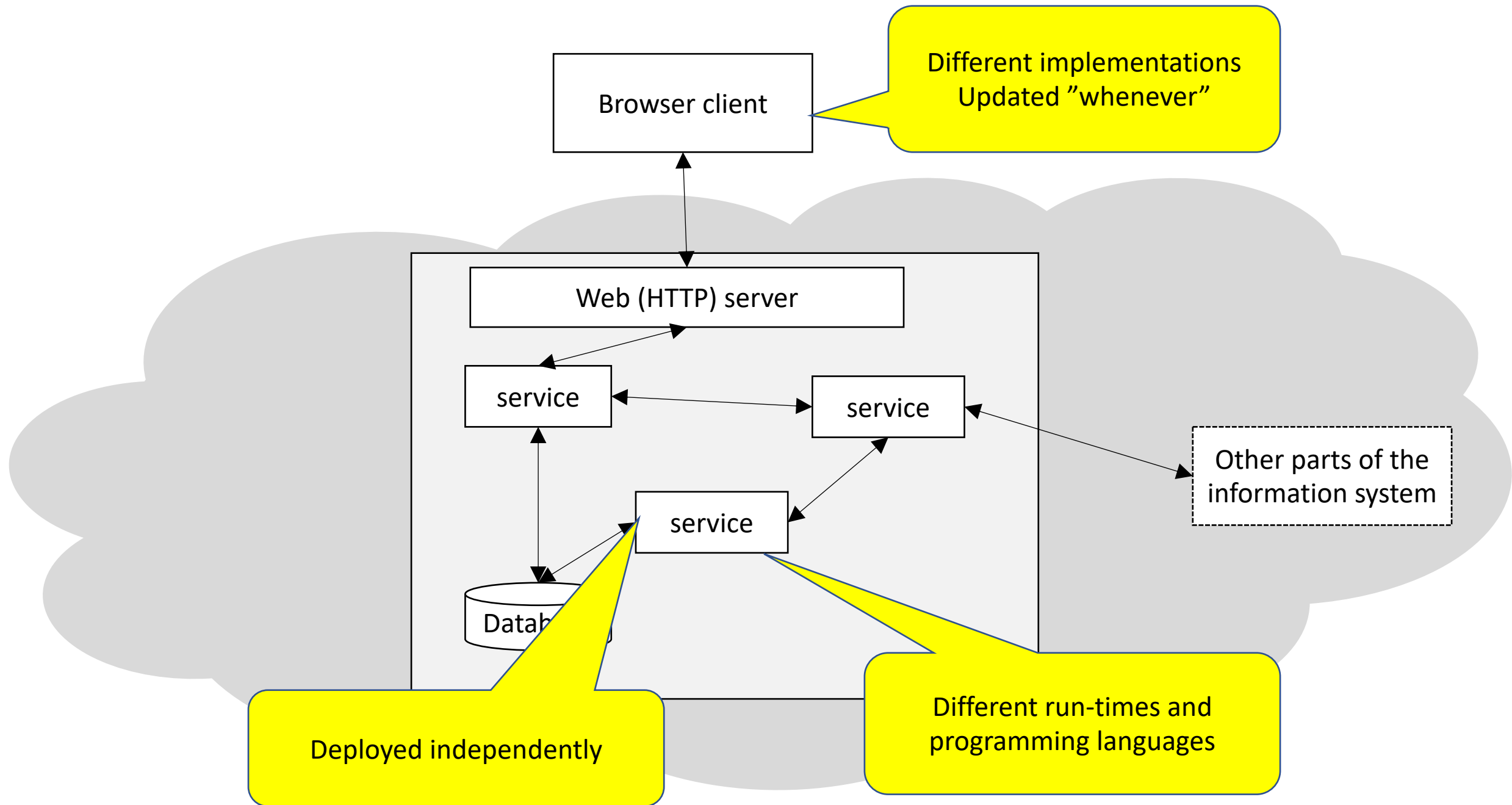
This variant is highly recommended when final image size being as small as possible is desired. The main caveat to note is that it does use musl libc instead of glibc and friends, so certain software might run into issues depending on the depth of their libc requirements. However, most software doesn't have an issue with this, so this variant is usually a very safe choice. See this Hacker News comment thread for more discussion of the issues that might arise and some pro/con comparisons of using Alpine-based images.

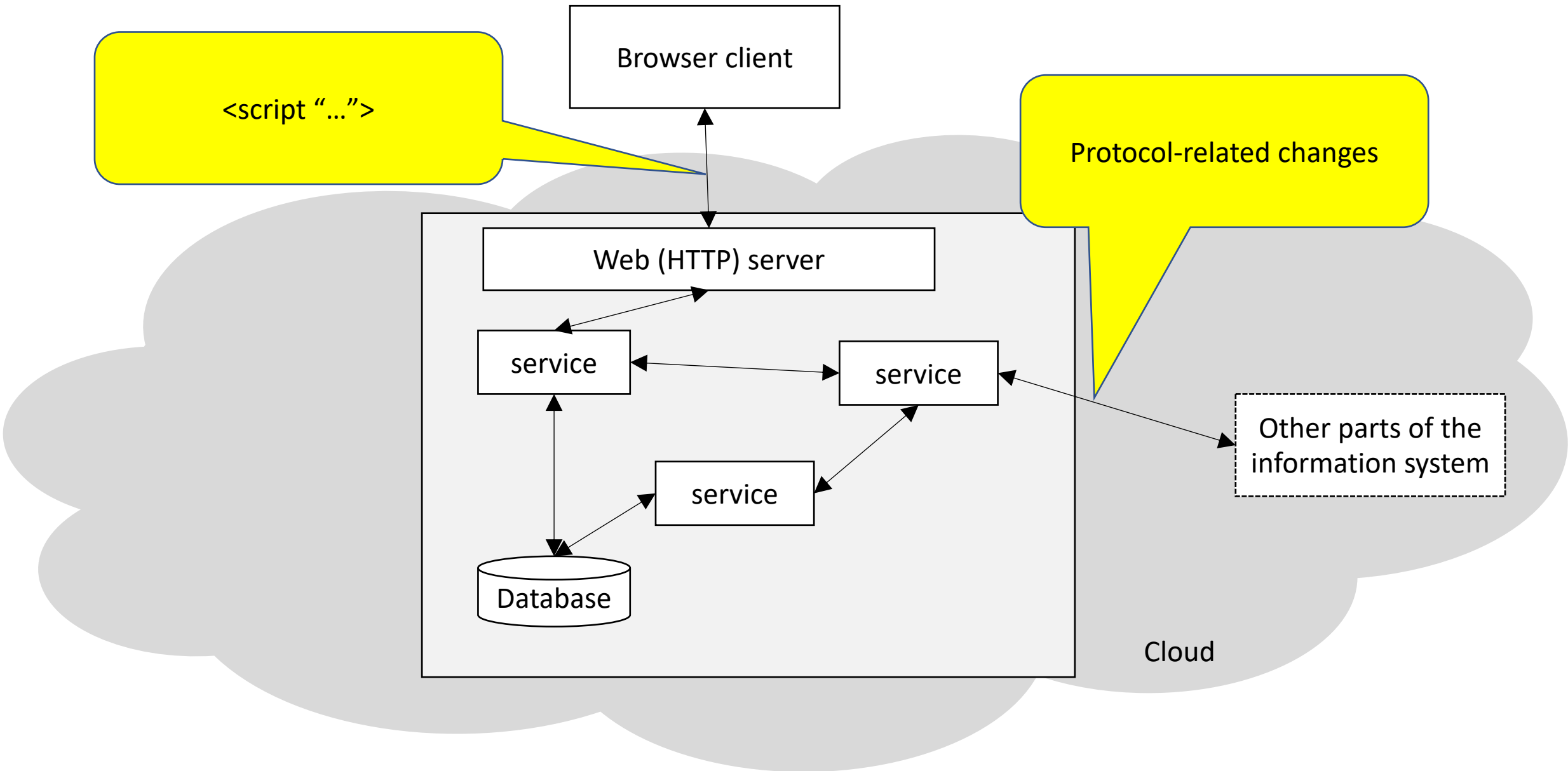
Base images used in exercise 4

• node:10	20	• golang:alpine AS builder	1
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• node:11			2
• node:11-alpine			2
• node:12			2
• node:12.2-alpine			1
• node:8.16.1-alpine			
• node:8.16.1-jessie-slim			
• node:alpine			
• node:latest			

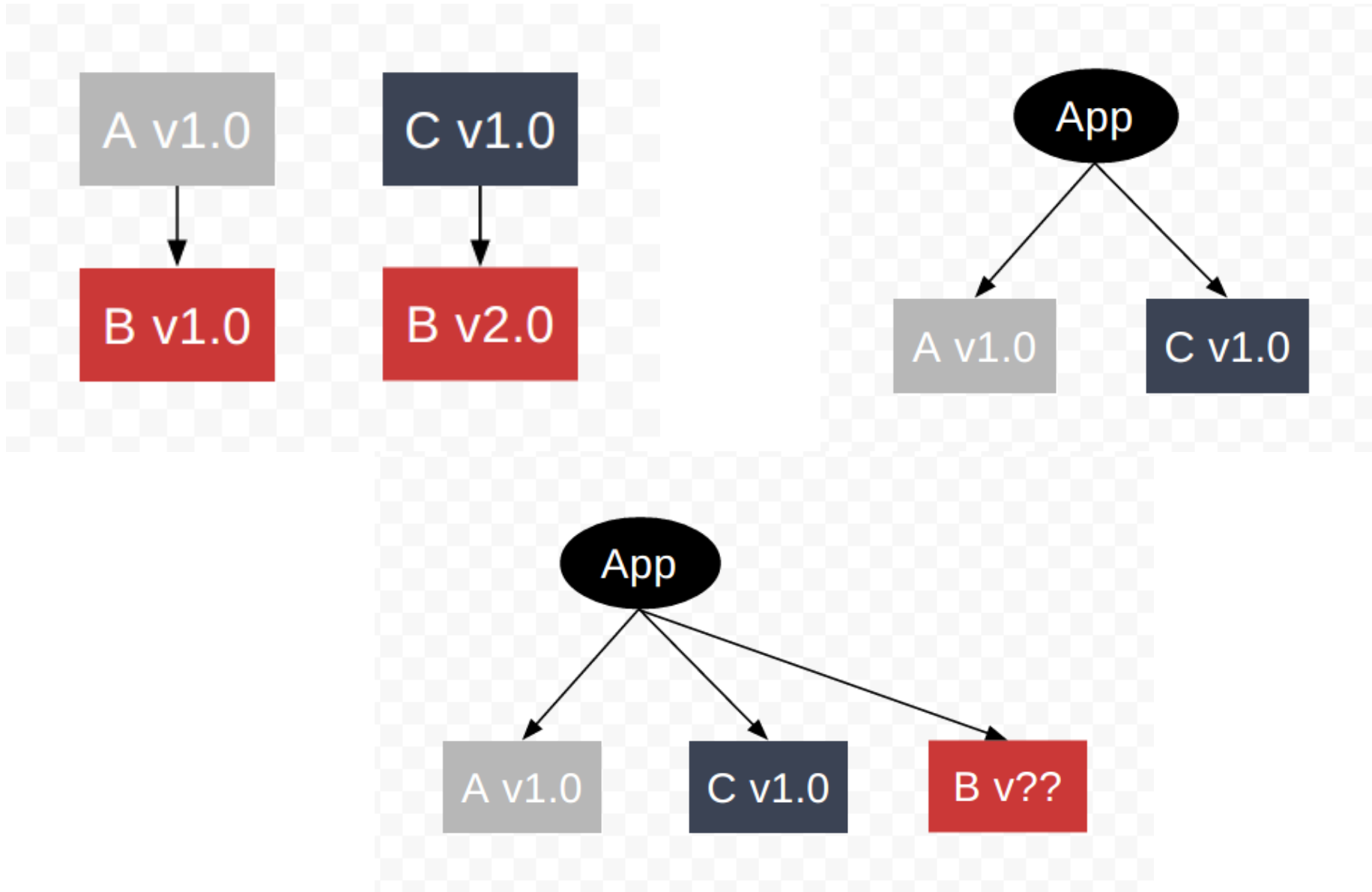
Some of these tags may have names like buster, jessie, or stretch in them. These are the suite code names for releases of Debian and indicate which release the image is based on. If your image needs to install any additional packages beyond what comes with the image, you'll likely want to specify one of these explicitly to minimize breakage when there are new releases of Debian.







<https://npm.github.io/how-npm-works-docs/theory-and-design/dependency-hell.html>



The old way

Static approach

- Libraries come with the compiler, or are installed to the development tool
- Compiler integrates application with libraries
- The integrated system is deployed to users

The Web & Cloud way

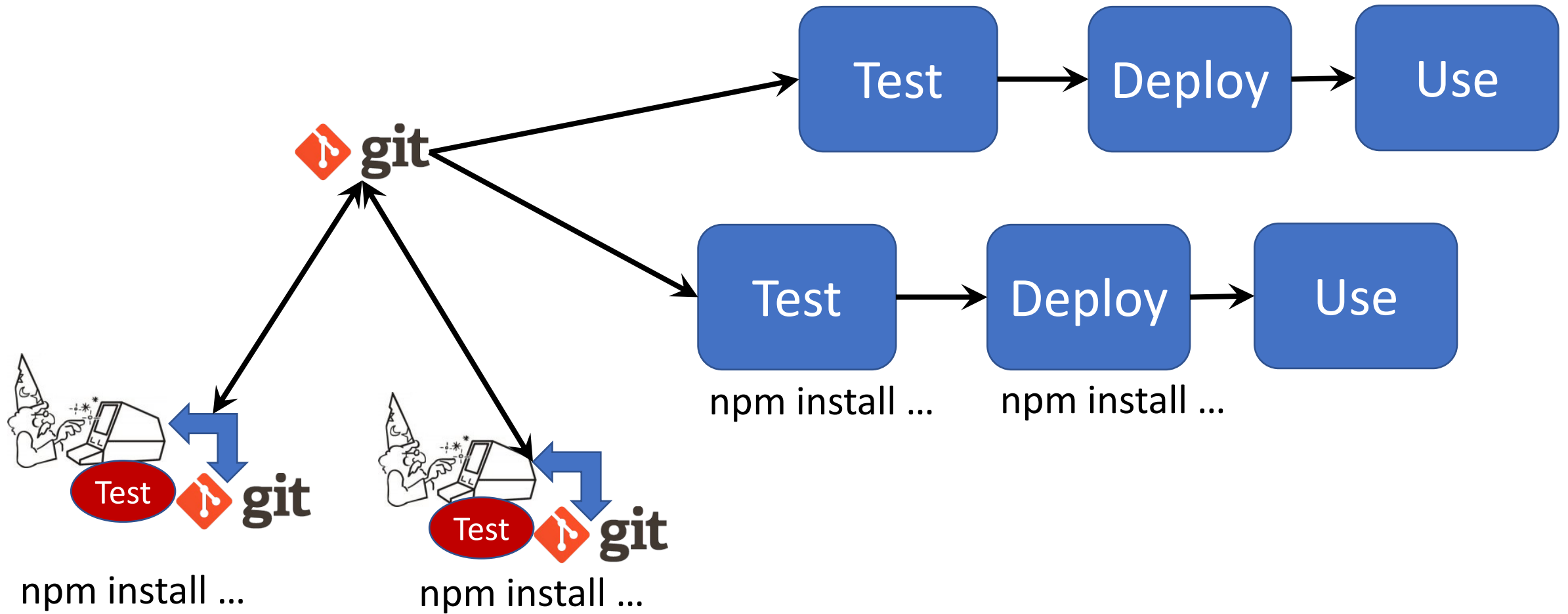
Dynamic approach

- Libraries are downloaded in a dynamic manner
- Huge number of libraries available, use each other, and are frequently updated (continuous delivery)
- npm
- pip

Package.json

```
{
  "name": "service1",
  "version": "1.0.0",
  "description": "",
  "main": "index.js",
  "scripts": {
    "test": "echo \"Error: no test specified\" && exit 1"
  },
  "author": "",
  "license": "ISC",
  "dependencies": {
    "express": "4.17.1",
    "request": "2.88.0"
  }
}
```


Development vs use



package-lock.json is automatically generated for any operations where npm modifies either the `node_modules` tree, or `package.json`. It describes the exact tree that was generated, such that subsequent installs are able to generate identical trees, regardless of intermediate dependency updates.

This file is intended to be committed into source repositories, and serves various purposes:

- Describe a single representation of a dependency tree such that teammates, deployments, and continuous integration are guaranteed to install exactly the same dependencies.
- Provide a facility for users to “time-travel” to previous states of `node_modules` without having to commit the directory itself.
- To facilitate greater visibility of tree changes through readable source control diffs.
- And optimize the installation process by allowing npm to skip repeated metadata resolutions for previously-installed packages.

Package.json

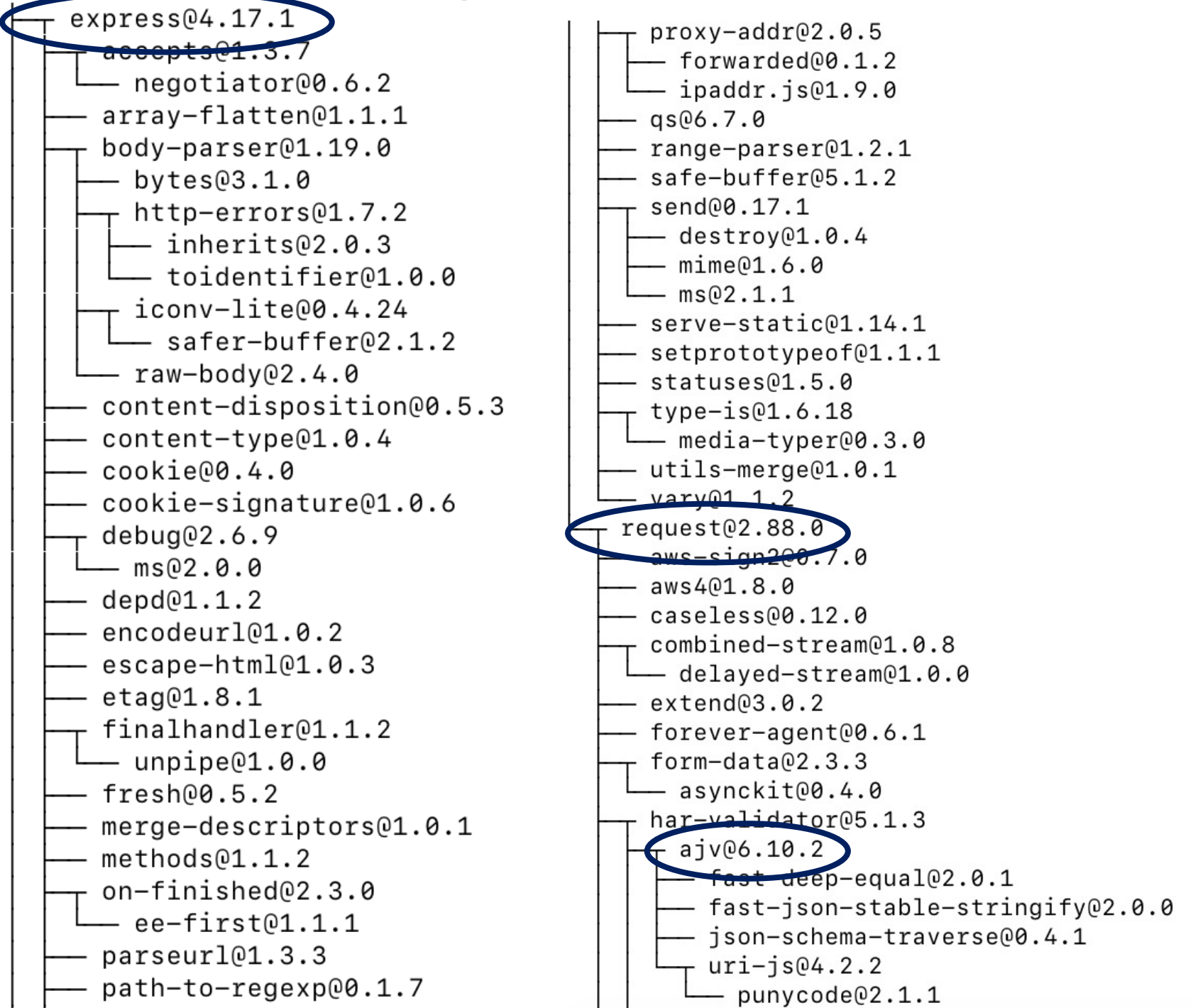
```
{
  "name": "service1",
  "version": "1.0.0",
  "description": "",
  "main": "index.js",
  "scripts": {
    "test": "echo \"Error: no test specified\" && exit 1"
  },
  "author": "",
  "license": "ISC",
  "dependencies": {
    "express": "4.17.1",
    "request": "2.88.0"
  }
}
```

- Does not say anything about versions of packages used by express and request
- Allows use of later versions
- **What is a possible problem with this?**

Package-lock.json

```
1 {
2   "name": "service1",
3   "version": "1.0.0",
4   "lockfileVersion": 1,
5   "requires": true,
6   "dependencies": {
7     "accepts": {
8       "version": "1.3.7",
9       "resolved": "https://registry.npmjs.org/accepts/-/accepts-1.3.7.tgz",
10      "integrity": "sha512-Il80Qs2WjYlJIBNzNkK6KYqlVMTbZLXgHx2oT0pU/fjRHyEp+PEfEPY0R3WCwAGV0tauxh1h0xNgIf5bv7dQpA==",
11      "requires": {
12        "mime-types": "~2.1.24",
13        "negotiator": "0.6.2"
14      }
15    },
16    "ajv": {
17      "version": "6.10.2",
18      "resolved": "https://registry.npmjs.org/ajv/-/ajv-6.10.2.tgz",
19      "integrity": "sha512-TXtUUEYHuaTEbLZWIKUr5pmBuhDLy+8KYtPYdcV8qC+p0ZL+NKqYwvWSRrVXHn+ZmRRAu8vJTAznH70ag6RVRw==",
20      "requires": {
21        "fast-deep-equal": "^2.0.1",
22        "fast-json-stable-stringify": "^2.0.0",
23        "json-schema-traverse": "^0.4.1",
24        "uri-js": "^4.2.2"
25      }
26    },
27  },
28 }
```

npm ls



Nodejs has also changed (for example)

2018-10-23, Version 11.0.0 (Current), @jasnell

Notable Changes

Build

FreeBSD 10 is no longer supported. [#22617](#)

child_process

The default value of the windowsHide option has been changed to true. [#21316](#)

console

console.countReset() will emit a warning if the timer being reset does not exist. [#21649](#)

console.time() will no longer reset a timer if it already exists. [#20442](#)

Dependencies

V8 has been updated to 7.0. [#22754](#)

fs

The fs.read() method now requires a callback. [#22146](#)

The previously deprecated fs.SyncWriteStream utility has been removed. [#20735](#)

Npm versions

- [6.12.0](#) 15 days ago
- [6.12.0-next.0](#) a month ago
- [6.11.3](#) 2 months ago
- [6.11.2](#) 2 months ago
- [6.11.1](#) 2 months ago
- [6.11.0](#) 2 months ago
- [6.10.3](#) 3 months ago
- [6.10.2](#) 3 months ago

New in NPM 5

2. Lockfiles

With npm@5, lockfiles are the default (package-lock.json). This simply means that whatever files you get when you install a package will be the same every time you install that package after initial install. This eliminates the challenges developers had with having different files on different developer environments after installing the same package.

And the language (ECMAScript / JavaScript)

ES5 (2009)

- This is the baseline version of JS which you can generally assume all run-times (except really old ones!) will support.

ES6 / ES2015

- Standard Modules — import and export
- Standardised Promises
- Classes & Inheritance
- Block-scoped variables — let and const
- Template Literals
- Object destructuring into variables
- Generator functions
- Map and Set data structures
- Internationalisation for Strings, Numbers and Dates via Intl API

ES7 / ES2016

- Array.includes()
- Numeric exponent (power of) operator **

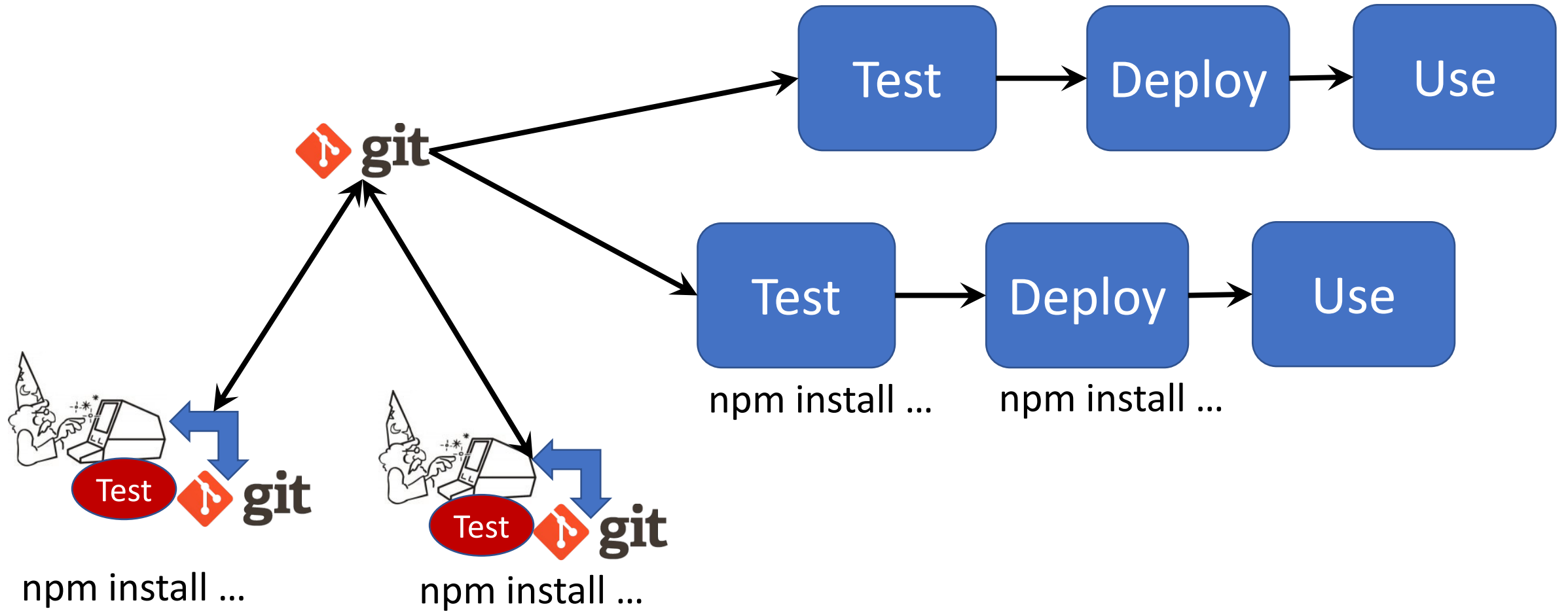
ES8 / ES2017

- Async Functions
- Object.entries
- String padding functions

ES9 / ES2018

- Object Rest/Spread const obj = { ...props };
- Asynchronous Iteration for await (...) {
- Promise finally() function
- Regular expression enhancements (lookbehind, named groups)

Development vs use



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• node:8.16.1-jessie-slim	1		
• node:alpine	1		
• node:latest	2		

git clone ..

docker-compose up

Towards solutions?

- Build a docker image and deploy that?
- Use package-lock.json and installation scripts?