

---

# Vagga Documentation

*Release 0.7.0*

**Paul Colomiets**

January 19, 2017



<b>1</b>	<b>Links</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Documentation Contents</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1	About Vagga . . . . .	5
2.2	Installation . . . . .	14
2.3	Configuration . . . . .	19
2.4	Running . . . . .	67
2.5	Network Testing . . . . .	78
2.6	Tips And Tricks . . . . .	81
2.7	Conventions . . . . .	83
2.8	Examples and Tutorials . . . . .	84
<b>3</b>	<b>Indices and tables</b>	<b>131</b>



Vagga is a tool to create development environments. In particular it is able to:

- Build container and run program with single command, right after `git pull`
- Automatically rebuild container if project dependencies change
- Run multiple processes (e.g. application and database) with single command
- Execute network tolerance tests

All this seamlessly works using linux namespaces (or containers).

---

**Hint:** While vagga is perfect for development environments and to build containers, it should not be the tool of choice to run your software in production environments. For example, it does not offer features to automatically restart your services when those fail. For these purposes, you could build the containers with vagga and then transfer them into your production environment and start them with tools like: [docker](#), [rocket](#), [lxc](#), [lxd](#), [runc](#), [systemd-nspawn](#), [lithos](#) or even [chroot](#).

---



---

### Links

---

- [Managing Dependencies with Vagga](#) shows basic concepts of using vagga and what problems it solves
- [The Higher Level Package Manager](#) – discussion of vagga goals and future
- [Evaluating Mesos](#) discuss how to run network tolerance tests
- [Container-only Linux Distribution](#)
- [Containerized PHP Development Environments with Vagga](#)
- [The story behind vagga \(in russian\)](#)





---

## Documentation Contents

---

### 2.1 About Vagga

Contents:

#### 2.1.1 Entry Point

Vagga is a tool to create development environments. In particular it is able to:

- Build container and run program with single command, right after “git pull”
- Automatically rebuild container if project dependencies change
- Run multiple processes (e.g. application and database) with single command
- Execute network tolerance tests

All this seamlessly works using linux namespaces (or containers).

#### Example

Let’s make config for hello-world `flask` application. To start you need to put following in `vagga.yaml`:

```
containers:
  flask:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !UbuntuUniverse
      - !Install [python3-flask]
commands:
  py3: !Command
    container: flask
    run: python3
```

- – create a container “flask”
- – install base image of ubuntu
- – enable the universe repository in ubuntu
- – install flask from package (from ubuntu universe)
- – create a simple command “py3”

- – run command in container “flask”
- – the command-line is “python3”

To run command just run `vagga command_name`:

```
$ vagga py3
[ .. snipped container build log .. ]
Python 3.5.1+ (default, Mar 30 2016, 22:46:26)
[GCC 5.3.1 20160330] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import flask
>>>
```

This is just a lazy example. Once your project starts to mature you want to use some specific version of flask and some other dependencies:

```
containers:
  flask:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !Py3Install
        - werkzeug==0.9.4
        - MarkupSafe==0.23
        - itsdangerous==0.22
        - jinja2==2.7.2
        - Flask==0.10.1
        - sqlalchemy==0.9.8
```

And if another developer does `git pull` and gets this config, running `vagga py3` next time will rebuild container and run command in the new environment without any additional effort:

```
$ vagga py3
[ .. snipped container build log .. ]
Python 3.5.1+ (default, Mar 30 2016, 22:46:26)
[GCC 5.3.1 20160330] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import flask, sqlalchemy
>>>
```

---

**Note:** Container is rebuilt from scratch on each change. So *removing* package works well. Vagga also uses smart caching of packages to make rebuilds fast.

---

You probably want to move python dependencies into `requirements.txt`:

```
containers:
  flask:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !Py3Requirements "requirements.txt"
```

And vagga is smart enough to rebuild if `requirements.txt` change.

---

In case you’ve just cloned the project you might want to run bare `vagga` to see which commands are available. For example, here are some commands available in vagga project itself:

```
$ vagga
Available commands:
    make           Build vagga
    build-docs     Build vagga documentation
    test          Run self tests
```

(the descriptions on the right are added using `description` key in command)

## More Reading

- [Managing Dependencies with Vagga](#) shows basic concepts of using vagga and what problems it solves.
- [The Higher Level Package Manager](#) – discussion of vagga goals and future
- [Evaluating Mesos](#) discuss how to run network tolerance tests.

## 2.1.2 What Makes Vagga Different?

There are four prominent features of vagga:

- Command-centric workflow instead of container-centric
- Lazy creation of containers
- Containers are versioned and automatically rebuilt
- Running multiple processes without headache

Let's discuss them in details

### Command-Centric Workflow

When you start working on project, you don't need to know anything about virtual machines, dependencies, paths whatever. You just need to know what you can do with it.

Consider we have an imaginary web application. Let's see what we can do:

```
$ git clone git@git.git:somewebapp.git somewebapp
$ cd somewebapp
$ vagga
Available commands:
    build-js      build javascript files needed to run application
    serve         serve a program on a localhost
```

Ok, now we know that we probably expected to build javascript files and that we can run a server. We now just do:

```
$ vagga build-js
# container created, dependencies populated, javascripts are built
$ vagga serve
Now you can go to http://localhost:8000 to see site in action
```

Compare that to vagrant:

```
$ vagrant up
# some machine(s) created
$ vagrant ssh
# now you are in new shell. What to do?
$ make
```

```
# ok probably something is built (if project uses make), what now?
$ less README
# long reading follows
```

Or compare that to docker:

```
$ docker pull someuser/somewebapp
$ docker run --rm --it someuser/somewebapp
# if you are lucky something is run, but how to build it?
# let's see the README
```

## Lazy Container Creation

There are few interesting cases where lazy containers help.

### Application Requires Multiple Environments

In our imaginary web application described above we might have very different environments to build javascript files, and to run the application. For example javascripts are usually built and compressed using Node.js. But if our server is written in python we don't need Node.js to run application. So it's often desirable to run application in a container without build dependencies, at least to be sure that you don't miss some dependency.

Let's declare that with vagga. Just define two containers:

```
containers:

  build:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !Install [make, nodejs, node-uglify]

  serve:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !UbuntuUniverse
      - !Install [python-django]
```

One for each command:

```
commands:

  build-js: !Command
    container: build
    run: "make build-js"

  serve: !Command
    container: serve
    run: "python manage.py runserver"
```

Similarly might be defined test container and command:

```
containers:

  testing:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !UbuntuUniverse
```

```
- !Install [make, nodejs, node-uglify, python-django, python-nose]

commands:

  test:
    container: testing
    run: [nosetests]
```

And your user never care how many containers are there. User only runs whatever commands he needs.

How is it done in vagrant?

```
$ vagrant up
# two containers are up at this point
$ vagrant ssh build -- make
# built, now we don't want to waste memory for build virtual machine
$ vagrant halt build
$ vagrant ssh serve -- python manage.py runserver
```

## Project With Examples

Many open-source projects and many proprietary libraries have some examples. Often samples have additional dependencies. If you developing a markdown parser library, you might have a tiny example web application using flask that converts markdown to html on the fly:

```
$ vagga
Available commands:
  md2html      convert markdown to html without installation
  tests        run tests
  example-web   run live demo (flask app)
  example-plugin example of plugin for markdown parser
$ vagga example-web
Now go to http://localhost:8000 to see the demo
```

How would you achieve the same with vagrant?

```
$ ls -R examples
examples/web:
Vagrantfile README flask-app.py

examples/plugin:
Vagrantfile README main.py plugin.py

$ cd examples/web
$ vagrant up && vagrant ssh -- python main.py --help
$ vagrant ssh -- python main.py --port 8000
# ok got it, let's stop it
$ vagrant halt && vagrant destroy
```

I.e. a Vagrantfile per example. Then user must keep track of what containers he have done `vagrant up` in, and do not forget to shutdown and destroy them.

**Note:** example with Vagrant is very imaginary, because unless you insert files in container on provision stage, your project root is inaccessible in container of `examples/web`. So you need some hacks to make it work.

Docker case is very similar to Vagrant one.

## Container Versioning and Rebuilding

What if the project dependencies are changed by upstream? No problem:

```
$ git pull
$ vagga serve
# vagga notes that dependencies changed, and rebuilds container
$ git checkout stable
# moving to stable branch, to fix some critical bug
$ vagga serve
# vagga uses old container that is probably still around
```

Vagga hashes dependencies, and if the hash changed creates new container. Old ones are kept around for a while, just in case you revert to some older commit or switch to another branch.

---

**Note:** For all backends except `nix`, version hash is derived from parameters of a builder. For `nix` we use hash of nix derivations that is used to build container, so change in `.nix` file or its dependencies trigger rebuild too (unless it's non-significant change, like whitespace change or swapping lines).

---

How you do this with Vagrant:

```
$ git pull
$ vagrant ssh -- python manage.py runserver
ImportError
$ vagrant reload
$ vagrant ssh -- python manage.py runserver
ImportError
$ vagrant reload --provision
# If you are lucky and your provision script is good, dependency installed
$ vagrant ssh -- python manage.py runserver
# Ok it works
$ git checkout stable
$ vagrant ssh -- python manage.py runserver
# Wow, we still running dependencies from "master", since we added
# a dependency it works for now, but may crash when deploying
$ vagrant restart --provision
# We used ``pip install requirements.txt`` in provision
# and it doesn't delete dependencies
$ vagrant halt
$ vagrant destroy
$ vagrant up
# let's wait ... it sooo long.
$ vagrant ssh -- python manage.py runserver
# now we are safe
$ git checkout master
# Oh no, need to rebuild container again?!?!
```

Using Docker? Let's see:

```
$ git pull
$ docker run --rm -it me/somewebapp python manage.py runserver
ImportError
$ docker tag me/somewebapp:latest me/somewebapp:old
$ docker build -t me/somewebapp .
$ docker run --rm -it me/somewebapp python manage.py runserver
# Oh, that was simple
$ git checkout stable
```

```
$ docker run --rm -it me/somewebapp python manage.py runserver
# Oh, crap, I forgot to downgrade container
# We were smart to tag old one, so don't need to rebuild:
$ docker run --rm -it me/somewebapp:old python manage.py runserver
# Let's also rebuild dependencies
$ ./build.sh
Running: docker run --rm me/somewebapp_build python manage.py runserver
# Oh crap, we have hard-coded container name in build script?!?!
```

Well, docker is kinda easier because we can have multiple containers around, but still hard to get right.

## Running Multiple Processes

Many projects require multiple processes around. E.g. when running web application on development machine there are at least two components: database and app itself. Usually developers run database as a system process and a process in a shell.

When running in production one usually need also a cache and a webserver. And developers are very lazy to run those components on development system, just because it's complex to manage. E.g. if you have a startup script like this:

```
#!/bin/sh
redis-server ./config/redis.conf &
python manage.py runserver
```

You are going to loose `redis-server` running in background when python process dead or interrupted. Running them in different tabs of your terminal works while there are two or three services. But today more and more projects adopt service-oriented architecture. Which means there are many services in your project (e.g. in our real-life example we had 11 services written by ourselves and we also run two mysql and two redis nodes to emulate clustering).

This means either production setup and development are too diverse, or we need better tools to manage processes.

How vagrant helps? Almost in no way. You can run some services as a system services inside a vagrant. And you can also have multiple virtual machines with services, but this doesn't solve core problem.

How docker helps? It only makes situation worse, because now you need to follow logs of many containers, and remember to `docker stop` and `docker rm` the processes on every occasion.

Vagga's way:

```
commands:
  run_full_app: !Supervise
    children:
      web: !Command
        container: python
        run: "python manage.py runserver"
      redis: !Command
        container: redis
        run: "redis-server ./config/redis.conf"
      celery: !Command
        container: python
        run: "python manage.py celery worker"
```

Now just run:

```
$ vagga run_full_app
# two python processes and a redis started here
```

It not only allows you to start processes in multiple containers, it also does meaningful monitoring of them. The `stop-on-failure` mode means if any process failed to start or terminated, terminate all processes. It's opposite to the usual meaning of supervising, but it's super-useful development tool.

Let's see how it's helpful. In example above celery may crash (for example because of misconfiguration, or OOM, or whatever). Usually when running many services you have many-many messages on startup, so you may miss it. Or it may crash later. So you click on some task in web app, and wait when the task is done. After some time, you think that it *may* be too long, and start looking in logs here and there. And after some tinkering around you see that celery is just down. Now, you lost so much time just waiting. Wouldn't it be nice if everything is just crashed and you notice it immediately? Yes it's what `stop-on-failure` does.

Then if you want to stop it, you just press `Ctrl+C` and wait for it to shut down. If it hangs for some reason (maybe you created a bug), you repeat or press `Ctrl+/` (which is `SIGQUIT`), or just do `kill -9` from another shell. In any case vagga will not exit until all processes are shut down and no hanging processes are left ever (Yes, even with `kill -9`).

### 2.1.3 Vagga vs Docker

Both products use linux namespaces (a/k/a linux containers) to the work. However, docker requires root privileges to run, and doesn't allow to make development environments as easy as vagga.

#### User Namespaces

As you might noticed that adding user to `docker` group (if your docker socket is accessed by `docker` group), is just like giving him a passwordless `sudo`. This is because root user in docker container is same root that one on host. Also user that can start docker container can mount arbitrary folder in host filesystem into the container (So he can just mount `/etc` and change `/etc/passwd`).

Vagga is different as it uses a user namespaces and don't need any programs running as root or `setuid` programs or `sudo` (except systems' builtin `newuidmap/newgidmap` if you want more that one user inside a container, but `newuidmap` `setuid` binary is very small functionally and safe).

#### No Central Daemon

Vagga keeps your containers in `.vagga` dir inside your project. And runs them just like any other command from your shell. I.e. command run with vagga is child of your shell, and if that process is finished or killed, its just done. No need to delete container in some central daemon like docker has (i.e. docker doesn't always remove containers even when using `--rm`).

Docker also shares some daemon configuration between different containers even run by different users. There is no such sharing in vagga.

Also not having central daemon shared between users allows us to have a user-defined settings file in `$HOME/.config/vagga/`.

#### Children Processes

Running processes as children of current shell has following advantages:

- You can monitor process and restart when dead (needs polling in docker), in fact there a command type `supervise` that does it for you)
- File descriptors may be passed to process
- Processes/containers may be socket-activated (e.g. using `systemd --user`)



- Stdout and stderr streams are just inherited file descriptors, and they are separate (docker mixes the two; it also does expensive copying of the stream from the container to the client using HTTP api)

## Filesystems

All files in vagga is kept in `.vagga/container_name/` so you can inspect all *persistent* filesystems easily, without finding cryptic names in some system location, and without sudo

## Filesystem Permissions

Docker by default runs programs in container as root. And it's also a root on the host system. So usually in your development project you get files with root owner. While it's possible to specify your uid as a user for running a process in container, it's not possible to do it portable. I.e. your uid in docker container should have `passwd` entry. And somebody else may have another uid so must have a different entry in `/etc/passwd`. Also if some process really needs to be root inside the container (e.g. it must spawn processes by different users) you just can't fix it.

---

**Note:** In fact you can specify *uid* without adding a `passwd` entry, and that works most of the time. Up to the point some utility needs to lookup info about user.

---

With help of user namespaces Vagga runs programs as a root inside a container, but it looks like your user outside. So all your files in project dir are still owned by you.

## Security

While docker has enterprise support, including security updates. Vagga doesn't have such (yet).

However, Vagga runs nothing with root privileges. So even running root process in guest system is at least as secure as running any unprivileged program in host system. It also uses chroot and linux namespaces for more isolation. Compare it to docker which doesn't consider running as root inside a container secure.

You can apply selinux or apparmor rules for both.

## Filesystem Redundancy

Vagga creates each container in `.vagga` as a separate directory. So theoretically it uses more space than layered containers in docker. But if you put that dir on `btrfs` filesystem you can use `bedup` to achieve much better redundancy than what docker provides.

## 2.1.4 Vagga vs Vagrant

Both products do development environments easy to setup. However, there is a big difference on how they do their work.

## Containers

While vagrant emulates full virtual machine, vagga uses linux containers. So you don't need hardware virtualization and a supervisor. So usually vagga is more light on resources.

Also comparing to vagrant where you run project inside a virtual machine, vagga is suited to run commands inside a container, not a full virtual machine with SSH. In fact many vagga virtual machines don't have a shell and/or a package manager inside.

### Commands

While vagrant is concentrated around `vagrant up` and VM boot process. Light containers allows you to test your project in multiple environments in fraction of second without waiting for boot or having many huge processes hanging around.

So instead of having `vagrant up` and `vagrant ssh` we have user-defined commands like `vagga build` or `vagga run` or `vagga build-a-release-tarball`.

### Linux-only

While vagrant works everywhere, vagga only works on linux systems with recent kernel and userspace utilities.

If you use a mac, just run vagga inside a vagrant container, just like you used to run docker :)

### Half-isolation

Being only a container allows vagga to share memory with host system, which is usually a good thing.

Memory and CPU usage limits can be enforced on vagga programs using cgroups, just like on any other process in linux. Vagga runs only on quite recent linux kernels, which has much more limit capabilities than previous ones.

Also while vagrant allows to forward selected network ports, vagga by default shares network interface with the host system. Isolating and forwarding ports will be implemented soon.

## 2.2 Installation

### Contents

- *Binary Installation*
- *Runtime Dependencies*
- *Ubuntu*
- *Ubuntu: Old Releases (precise, 12.04)*
- *Debian 8*
- *Arch Linux*
- *Building From Source*
- *OS X / Windows*

### 2.2.1 Binary Installation

---

**Note:** If you're ubuntu user you should use package. See *instructions below*.

---

Visit <http://files.zerogw.com/vagga/latest.html> to find out latest tarball version. Then run the following:

```
$ wget http://files.zerogw.com/vagga/vagga-0.7.0.tar.xz
$ tar -xJf vagga-0.7.0.tar.xz
$ cd vagga
$ sudo ./install.sh
```

Or you may try more obscure way:

```
$ curl -sSf http://files.zerogw.com/vagga/vagga-install.sh | sh
```

**Note:** Similarly we have a *-testing* variant of both ways:

- <http://files.zerogw.com/vagga/latest-testing.html>

```
$ curl -sSf http://files.zerogw.com/vagga/vagga-install-testing.sh | sh
```

## 2.2.2 Runtime Dependencies

Vagga is compiled as static binary, so it doesn't have many runtime dependencies. It does require user namespaces to be properly set up, which allows Vagga to create and administer containers without having root privilege. This is increasingly available in modern distributions but may need to be enabled manually.

- the `newuidmap`, `newgidmap` binaries are required (either from `shadow` or `uidmap` package)
- known exception for Arch Linux: ensure `CONFIG_USER_NS=y` enabled in kernel. Default kernel doesn't contain it, you can check it with:

```
$ zgrep CONFIG_USER_NS /proc/config.gz
```

See *Arch Linux*

- known exception for Debian and Fedora: some distributions disable unprivileged user namespaces by default. You can check with:

```
$ sysctl kernel.unprivileged_userns_clone
kernel.unprivileged_userns_clone = 1
```

or you may get:

```
$ sysctl kernel.unprivileged_userns_clone
sysctl: cannot stat /proc/sys/kernel/unprivileged_userns_clone: No such file or directory
```

**Either one** is a valid outcome.

In case you've got `kernel.unprivileged_userns_clone = 0`, use something along the lines of:

```
$ sudo sysctl -w kernel.unprivileged_userns_clone=1
kernel.unprivileged_userns_clone = 1
# make available on reboot
$ echo kernel.unprivileged_userns_clone=1 | \
    sudo tee /etc/sysctl.d/50-unprivileged-userns-clone.conf
kernel.unprivileged_userns_clone=1
```

- `/etc/subuid` and `/etc/subgid` should be set up. Usually you need at least 65536 subusers. This will be setup automatically by `useradd` in new distributions. See `man subuid` if not. To check:

```
$ grep -w $(whoami) /etc/sub[ug]id
/etc/subgid:<you>:689824:65536
/etc/subuid:<you>:689824:65536
```

The only other optional dependency is `iptables` in case you will be doing [network tolerance testing](#).

See instructions specific for your distribution below.

### 2.2.3 Ubuntu

To install from vagga’s repository just add the following to *sources.list*:

```
deb [arch=amd64 trusted=yes] http://ubuntu.zerogw.com vagga main
```

The process of installation looks like the following:

```
$ echo 'deb [arch=amd64 trusted=yes] http://ubuntu.zerogw.com vagga main' | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources
deb http://ubuntu.zerogw.com vagga main
$ sudo apt-get update
[.. snip ..]
Get:10 http://ubuntu.zerogw.com vagga/main amd64 Packages [365 B]
[.. snip ..]
Fetched 9,215 kB in 17s (532 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
$ sudo apt-get install vagga
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  vagga
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 113 not upgraded.
Need to get 873 kB of archives.
After this operation, 4,415 kB of additional disk space will be used.
WARNING: The following packages cannot be authenticated!
  vagga
Install these packages without verification? [y/N] y
Get:1 http://ubuntu.zerogw.com/ vagga/main vagga amd64 0.1.0-2-g8b8c454-1 [873 kB]
Fetched 873 kB in 2s (343 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package vagga.
(Reading database ... 60919 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../vagga_0.1.0-2-g8b8c454-1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking vagga (0.1.0-2-g8b8c454-1) ...
Setting up vagga (0.1.0-2-g8b8c454-1) ...
```

Now vagga is ready to go.

---

**Note:** If you are courageous enough, you may try to use `vagga-testing` repository to get new versions faster:

```
deb [arch=amd64 trusted=yes] http://ubuntu.zerogw.com vagga-testing main
```

It’s build right from git “master” branch and we are trying to keep “master” branch stable.

---

### 2.2.4 Ubuntu: Old Releases (precise, 12.04)

For old ubuntu you need *uidmap*. It has no dependencies. So if your ubuntu release doesn’t have *uidmap* package (as 12.04 does), just fetch it from newer ubuntu release:

```
$ wget http://gr.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/pool/main/s/shadow/uidmap_4.1.5.1-1ubuntu9_amd64.deb
$ sudo dpkg -i uidmap_4.1.5.1-1ubuntu9_amd64.deb
```

Then run same sequence of commands, you run for more recent releases:

```
$ echo 'deb [arch=amd64 trusted=yes] http://ubuntu.zerogw.com vagga main' | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources
$ sudo apt-get update
$ sudo apt-get install vagga
```

If your ubuntu is older, or you upgraded it without recreating a user, you need to fill in /etc/subuid and /etc/subgid. Command should be similar to the following:

```
$ echo "$(id -un):100000:65536" | sudo tee /etc/subuid
$ echo "$(id -un):100000:65536" | sudo tee /etc/subgid
```

Or alternatively you may edit files by hand.

Now your vagga is ready to go.

## 2.2.5 Debian 8

Install Vagga like in Ubuntu:

```
$ echo 'deb [arch=amd64 trusted=yes] http://ubuntu.zerogw.com vagga main' | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources
$ sudo apt-get update
$ sudo apt-get install vagga
```

Then fix runtime dependencies:

```
$ echo 'kernel.unprivileged_userns_clone = 1' | sudo tee --append /etc/sysctl.conf
$ sudo sysctl -p
```

Now your vagga is ready to go.

## 2.2.6 Arch Linux

Default Arch Linux kernel doesn't contain CONFIG\_USER\_NS=y in configuration, you can check it with:

```
$ zgrep CONFIG_USER_NS /proc/config.gz
```

You may use binary package from authors of vagga, by adding the following to /etc/pacman.conf:

```
[linux-user-ns]
SigLevel = Never
Server = http://files.zerogw.com/arch-kernel/$arch
```

**Note:** alternatively you may use a package from AUR:

```
$ yaourt -S linux-user-ns-enabled
```

Package is based on core/linux package and differ only with CONFIG\_USER\_NS option. After it's compiled, update your bootloader config, for GRUB it's probably:

```
grub-mkconfig -o /boot/grub/grub.cfg
```

**Warning:** After installing a custom kernel you need to rebuild all the custom kernel modules. This is usually achieved by installing \*-dkms variant of the package and `systemctl enable dkms`. More about DKMS is in [Arch Linux wiki](#).

Then **reboot your machine** and choose `linux-user-ns-enabled` kernel at grub prompt. After boot, check it with `uname -a` (you should have text `linux-user-ns-enabled` in the output).

---

**Note:** TODO how to make it default boot option in grub?

---

Installing vagga from binary archive using AUR [package](#) (please note that vagga-bin located in new AUR4 repository so it should be activated in your system):

```
$ yaourt -S vagga-bin
```

If your shadow package is older than 4.1.5, or you upgraded it without recreating a user, after installation you may need to fill in `/etc/subuid` and `/etc/subgid`. You can check if you need it with:

```
$ grep $(id -un) /etc/sub[ug]id
```

If output is empty, you have to modify these files. Command should be similar to the following:

```
$ echo "$(id -un):100000:65536" | sudo tee -a /etc/subuid
$ echo "$(id -un):100000:65536" | sudo tee -a /etc/subgid
```

## 2.2.7 Building From Source

The recommended way to is to build with vagga. It's as easy as installing vagga and running `vagga make` inside the the clone of a vagga repository.

There is also a `vagga build-packages` command which builds ubuntu and binary package and puts them into `dist/`.

To install run:

```
$ make install
```

or just (in case you don't have make in host system):

```
$ ./install.sh
```

Both support `PREFIX` and `DESTDIR` environment variables.

You can also build vagga out-of-container by using `rustup.rs`. Make sure you have the musl target installed:

```
$ rustup target add x86_64-unknown-linux-musl
```

Also make sure you have `musl-gcc` in your path:

```
$ which musl-gcc
/usr/bin/musl-gcc
```

Then just build using cargo and the appropriate target:

```
$ cargo build --target x86_64-unknown-linux-musl
```

## 2.2.8 OS X / Windows

We have two proof of concept wrappers around vagga:

- [vagga-docker](#) which leverages docker for mac to run vagga on OS X

- `vagga-box` a wrapper around VirtualBox (tested on OS X only so far)

If you'd like something more stable, try:

- `vagrant-vagga` (recommended)
- `vagga-barge`
- Or just your own vagrant config (but see [this FAQ entry](#))

## 2.3 Configuration

Main vagga configuration file is `vagga.yaml`. It's usually in the root of the project dir. It can also be in `.vagga/vagga.yaml` (but it's not recommended).

Configuration format basics.

### 2.3.1 Overview

The `vagga.yaml` has two sections:

- `containers` – description of the containers
- `commands` – a set of commands defined for the project

There is also additional top-level option:

#### **minimum-vagga**

(default is no limit) Defines minimum version to run the configuration file. If you put:

```
minimum-vagga: v0.5.0
```

Into `vagga.yaml` other users will see the following error:

```
Please upgrade vagga to at least "v0.5.0"
```

This is definitely optional, but useful if you start using new features, and want to communicate the version number to a team. Versions from testing work as well. To see your current version use:

```
$ vagga --version
```

### Containers

Example of one container defined:

```
containers:
  sphinx:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !Install [python3-sphinx, make]
```

The YAML above defines a container named `sphinx`, which is built with two steps: download and unpack ubuntu xenial base image, and install packages name `python-sphinx`, `make` inside the container.

## Commands

Example of command defined:

```
commands:
  build-docs: !Command
    description: Build vagga documentation using sphinx
    container: sphinx
    work-dir: docs
    run: [make]
```

The YAML above defines a command named `build-docs`, which is run in container named `sphinx`, that is run in `docs/` sub dir of project, and will run command `make` in container. So running:

```
$ vagga build-docs html
```

Builds html docs using sphinx inside a container.

See [commands](#) for comprehensive description of how to define commands.

## 2.3.2 Container Parameters

### setup

List of steps that is executed to build container. See [Container Building Guide](#) and [Build Steps \(The Reference\)](#) for more info.

### environ-file

The file with environment definitions. Path inside the container. The file consists of line per value, where key and value delimited by equals = sign. (Its similar to `/etc/environment` in ubuntu or `EnvironmentFile` in systemd, but doesn't support commands quoting and line wrapping yet)

### environ

The mapping, that constitutes environment variables set in container. This overrides `environ-file` on value by value basis.

### uids

List of ranges of user ids that need to be mapped when the container runs. User must have some ranges in `/etc/subuid` to run this container, and the total size of all allowed ranges must be larger or equal to the sum of sizes of all the ranges specified in `uids` parameter. Currently vagga applies ranges found in `/etc/subuid` one by one until all ranges are satisfied. It's not always optimal or desirable, we will allow to customize mapping in later versions.

Default value is `[0-65535]` which is usually good enough. Unless you have a smaller number of uids available or run container in container.

### gids

List of ranges of group ids that need to be mapped when the container runs. User must have some ranges in `/etc/subgid` to run this container, and the total size of all allowed ranges must be larger or equal to the sum of sizes of all the ranges specified in `gids` parameter. Currently vagga applies ranges found in `/etc/subgid` one by one until all ranges are satisfied. It's not always optimal or desirable, we will allow to customize mapping in later versions.

Default value is `[0-65535]` which is usually good enough. Unless you have a smaller number of gids available or run container in container.

### volumes

The mapping of mount points to the definition of volume. Allows to mount some additional filesystems inside the container. See [Volumes](#) for more info. Default is:



```
volumes:
  /tmp: !Tmpfs { size: 100Mi, mode: 0o1777 }
```

**Note:** You must create a folder for each volume. See *Container Building Guide* for documentation.

### resolv-conf-path

The path in container where to copy `resolv.conf` from host. If the value is `null`, no file is copied. Default is `/etc/resolv.conf`. Its useful if you symlink `/etc/resolv.conf` to some tmpfs directory in setup and point `resolv-conf-path` to the directory.

**Note:** The default behavior for vagga is to overwrite `/etc/resolv.conf` inside the container at the start. It's violation of read-only nature of container images (and visible for all containers). But as we are doing only single-machine development environments, it's bearable. We are seeking for a better way without too much hassle for the user. But you can use the symlink if it bothers you.

### hosts-file-path

The path in container where to copy `/etc/hosts` from host. If the value is `null`, no file is copied. Default is `/etc/hosts`. The setting intention is very similar to `resolv-conf-path`, so the same considerations must be applied.

### auto-clean

(experimental) Do not leave multiple versions of the container lying around. Removes the old container version after the new one is successfully build. This is mostly useful for containers which depend on binaries locally built (i.e. the ones that are never reproduced in future because of timestamp). For most containers it's a bad idea because it doesn't allow to switch between branches using source-control quickly. Better use `vagga _clean --old` if possible.

### image-cache-url

If there is no locally cached image and it is going to be built, first check for the cached image in the specified URL.

Example:

```
image-cache-url: http://example.org/${container_name}.${short_hash}.tar.xz
```

To find out how to upload an image see `push-image-cmd`.

**Warning:** The url must contain at least `${short_hash}` substitution, or otherwise it will ruin the vagga's container versioning.

**Note:** Similarly to `Tar` command we allow paths starting with `.` and `/volumes/` here. It's of limited usage. And we still consider this experimental. This may be useful for keeping image cache on network file system, presumably on non-public projects.

### data-dirs

List of directories and files that only should remain in the container. All other directories and files will be removed after container is build. Useful to create data containers that can be used as volumes inside normal containers.

Example:

```
data-dirs: [/var/lib/postgres]
```

### 2.3.3 Commands

Every command under `commands` in `vagga.yaml` is mapped with a tag that denotes the command type. There are two command types `!Command` and `!Supervise` illustrated by the following example:

```
containers: {ubuntu: ... }
commands:
  bash: !Command
    description: Run bash shell inside the container
    container: ubuntu
    run: /bin/bash
  download: !Supervise
    description: Download two files simultaneously
    children:
      amd64: !Command
        container: ubuntu
        run: wget https://partner-images.canonical.com/core/xenial/current/ubuntu-xenial-core-cloudimg-amd64-disk1.img
      i386: !Command
        container: ubuntu
        run: wget https://partner-images.canonical.com/core/xenial/current/ubuntu-xenial-core-cloudimg-i386-disk1.img
```

### Common Parameters

These parameters work for both kinds of commands:

#### **description**

Description that is printed in when vagga is run without arguments

#### **banner**

The message that is printed before running process(es). Useful for documenting command behavior.

#### **banner-delay**

The seconds to sleep before printing banner. For example if commands run a web service, banner may provide a URL for accessing the service. The delay is used so that banner is printed after service startup messages not before. Note that currently vagga sleeps this amount of seconds even if service is failed immediately.

#### **epilog**

The message printed after command is run. It's printed only if command returned zero exit status. Useful to print further instructions, e.g. to display names of build artifacts produced by command.

#### **prerequisites**

The list of commands to run before the command, each time it is started.

Example:

```
commands:
  make:
    container: build
    run: "make prog"
  run:
    container: build
    prerequisites: [make]
    run: "./prog"
```

The sequence of running of command with `prerequisites` is following:

- 1.Container is built if needed for each prerequisite
- 2.Container is built if needed for main command
- 3.Each prerequisite is run in sequence
- 4.Command is started

If any step fails, neither next step nor the command is run.

The *prerequisites* are recursive. If any of the prerequisite has prerequisites itself, they will be called. But each named command will be run only once. We use topology sort to ensure prerequisite commands are started before dependent commands. For cyclic dependencies, we ensure that command specified in the command line is run later, otherwise order of cyclic dependencies is unspecified.

The supervise command's `--only` and `--except` influences neither running prerequisites itself nor commands inside the prerequisite if the latter happens to be supervise command. But there is a global flag `--no-prerequisites`.

The *prerequisites* is not (yet) supported in the any of children of a `!Supervise` command, but you can write prerequisites for the whole command group.

### expect-inotify-limit

Check the `sysctl fs.inotify.max_user_watches` and print a warning or set it automatically if *auto-apply-sysctl* is enabled. *More info about max\_user\_watches*

### options

This is a *docopt* definition for the options that this command accepts. Example:

```
commands:
  test: !Supervise
    options: |
      Usage: vagga test [--redis-port=<n>] [options] [<tests>...]

      Options:
        -R, --redis-port <n>  Port to run redis on [default: 6379]
        <tests> ...           Name of the tests to run. By default all
                              tests are run

    children:
      redis: !Command
        container: redis
        run: |
          redis-server --daemonize no --port "$VAGGAOPT_REDIS_PORT"
    first-line: !Command
      container: busybox
      run: |
        py.test --redis-port "$VAGGAOPT_REDIS_PORT" $VAGGAOPT_TESTS
```

As you might have noticed, options are passed in environment variables prefixed with `VAGGAOPT_` and `VAGGACLI_` (see below). Your scripts are free to use them however makes sense for your application.

---

### Note:

- You should include `[options]` at least in one of the usage examples, to have `-h`, `--help` working as well as other built-in options (`--only`, `--except` in supervise commands)
  - This setting overrides *accepts-arguments*
- 

Every argument is translated into two variables:

- `VAGGAOPT_ARG` – has the raw value of the argument, for boolean flags it contains either `true` or nothing, for repeatable flags it contains a number of occurrences
- `VAGGACLI_ARG` – has a canonical representation of an argument, this includes option name and all needed escaping to represent multiple command line arguments

The ARG is usually a long name of the option if exists, or short name otherwise. For positional arguments it's argument name. It's always uppercased and has `-` replaced with `_`

There are few shortcommings of both kinds:

- 1.`VAGGAOPT_` can't represent list of arguments that can contain spaces. So it can't be used for list of file names in the general case.
- 2.`VAGGACLI_` contains escaped versions of arguments so requires using `eval` to make proper argument list from it

Some shell patterns using `VAGGAOPT_`:

- 1.To propagate a flag, use either one:

```
somecmd ${VAGGAOPT_FLAG:++--flag}
somecmd $VAGGACLI_FLAG
```

- 2.To optionally pass a value to a command, use either one (note the implications of `eval` in the second command):

```
somecmd ${VAGGAOPT_VALUE:++--value} $VAGGAOPT_VALUE
eval somecmd $VAGGACLI_VALUE
```

To overcome limitations of `eval`, for example if you need to expand `$(hostname)` in the command, you can use the following snippet:

```
eval printf "%s\0" $VAGGACLI_VALUE | xargs -0 somecmd -H$(hostname)
```

- 3.To pass a list of commands each prefixed with a `--test=`, use either one:

```
# any shell (but ugly)
eval printf "%s\0" $VAGGACLI_TESTS | sed -z 's/^\(--test=/' | xargs -0 somecmd
```

```
# bash only
eval "tests=($VAGGACLI_TESTS) "
somecmd "${tests[@]/#/--test=}"
```

(Note for some `sed` implementations you need to omit `-z` flag)

This works if you have argument like `vagga test <tests>...`. However, if your vagga command-line is `vagga test --test=<name>...` use the following instead:

```
eval somecmd $VAGGACLI_TEST
```

## Parameters of **!Command**

### **container**

The container to run command in.

### **tags**

The list of tags for this command. Tags are used for processes filtering (with `--only` and `--exclude`) when running any `!Supervise` command.

Simple example:

```

commands:
  run: !Supervise
  children:
    postgres: !Command
      tags: [service]
      run: ...
    redis: !Command
      tags: [service]
      run: ...
    app: !Command
      tags: [app]
      run: ...

```

```
$ vagga run --only service # will start only postgres and redis processes
```

**run**

The command to run. It can be:

- either a string encompassing a shell command line (which is feeded to `/bin/sh -c`)
- or a list containing first the full path to the executable to run and then possibly static arguments.

**work-dir**

The working directory to run in. Path relative to project root. By default command is run in the same directory where vagga started (sans the it's mounted as `/work` so the output of `pwd` would seem to be different)

**accepts-arguments**

Denotes whether command accepts additional arguments. Defaults to:

- `false` for a shell command line (if `run` is a string);
- `true` if command is an executable (if `run` is a list).

NB: If command is a shell command line - even if it's composed of only one call to an executable -, arguments are given to its executing context, not appended to it.

---

**Note:** This setting is ignored when `options` is set.

---

**environ**

The mapping of environment to pass to command. This overrides environment specified in container on value by value basis.

**volumes**

The mapping of mount points to the definition of volume. Allows to mount some additional filesystems inside the container. See [Volumes](#) for more info.

The volumes defined here override `volumes` specified in the container definition (each volume name is considered separately).

---

**Note:** You must create a folder for each volume. See [Container Building Guide](#) for documentation.

---

**pidlmode**

This denotes what is run as pid 1 in container. It may be `wait`, `wait-all-children` or `exec`. The default `wait` is okay for most regular processes. See [What's Special With Pid 1?](#) for more info.

**write-mode**

The parameter specifies how container's base file system is used. By default container is immutable (corresponds

to the `read-only` value of the parameter), which means you can only write to the `/tmp` or to the `/work` (which is your project directory).

Another option is `transient-hard-link-copy`, which means that whenever command is run, create a copy of the container, consisting of hard-links to the original files, and remove the container after running command. Should be used with care as hard-linking doesn't prevent original files to be modified. Still very useful to try package installation in the system. Use `vagga _build --force container_name` to fix base container if that was modified.

### **user-id**

The user id to run command as. If the `external-user-id` is omitted this has same effect like using `sudo -u` inside container (except it's user id instead of user name)

### **external-user-id**

**(experimental)** This option allows to map the `user-id` as seen by command itself to some other user id inside container namespace (the namespace which is used to build container). To make things a little less confusing, the following two configuration lines:

```
user-id: 1
external-user-id: 0
```

Will make your command run as user id 1 visible inside the container (which is "daemon" or "bin" depending on distribution). But outside the container it will be visible as your user (i.e. user running vagga). Which effectively means you can create/modify files in project directory without permission errors, but `tar` and other commands which have different behaviour when running as root would think they are not root (but has user id 1)

### **group-id**

The group id to run command as. Default is 0.

### **supplementary-gids**

The list of group ids of the supplementary groups. By default it's empty list.

### **pass-tcp-socket**

Binds a TCP to the specified address and passes it to the application as a file descriptor #3.

Example:

```
nginx:
  container: nginx
  run: nginx
  pass-tcp-socket: 8080
  environ:
    NGINX: "3;" # inform nginx not to listen on its own
```

You may specify what to listen to with the following formats:

- `8080` – just a port number – listens on 127.0.0.1
- `*:8080` – wildcard pattern for host – listens on every host
- `0.0.0.0:8080` – same as `*:8080`
- `192.0.2.1:8080` – listen on specified IPv4 host
- `[2001:db8::1]:8080` – listen on specified IPv6 host
- `localhost:8080` – resolve a name and listen that host (note: name must resolve to a single address)

This is better then listening by the application itself in the following cases:

- 1.If you want to test systemd socket activation
- 2.If you prepare your application to a powerful supervisor like [lithos](#) (lithos can run multiple processes on the same port using the feature)

- 3.To declare (document) that your application listens specified port (otherwise it may be hidden somewhere deeply in config)
- 4.To listen port in the **host** network namespace when applying network isolation (as an alternate to public-ports)

### Parameters of *!Supervise*

#### mode

The set of processes to supervise and mode. See *Supervision* for more info

#### children

A mapping of name to child definition of children to run. All children are started simultaneously.

#### kill-unresponsive-after

(default 2 seconds) If some process exits (in `stop-on-failure` mode), vagga will send TERM signal to all the other processes. If they don't finish in the specified number of seconds, vagga will kill them with KILL signal (so they finish without being able to intercept signal unconditionally). If you don't like this behavior set the parameter to some large value.

#### isolate-network

Run all processes within isolated network namespace. Isolated network will have only a loopback device, so processes won't have access to the internet. For example, it is possible to run several test suites each start service that binds the same port. Also you can run arbitrary command inside isolated network using `--isolate-network` commandline option.

## 2.3.4 Container Building Guide

Build commands are tagged values in your container definition. For example:

```
containers:
  ubuntu:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !Install [python]
```

This contains two build commands `!Ubuntu` and `!Install`. They mostly run sequentially, but some of them are interesting, for example `!BuildDeps` installs package right now, but also removes package at the end of the build to keep container smaller and cleaner.

See *Build Steps (The Reference)* for additional details on specific commands. There is also an `genindex`

### Generic Installers

To run arbitrary shell command use `!Sh`:

```
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !Sh "apt-get update && apt-get install -y python"
```

If you have more than one-liner you may use *YAMLy literal* syntax for it:

```
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !Sh |
  wget somepackage.tar.gz
  tar -xzf somepackage.tar.gz
```

```
cd somepackage
make && make install
```

**Warning:** The `!Sh` command is run by `/bin/sh -exc`. With the flags meaning `-e` – exit if any command fails, `-x` – print command before executing, `-c` – execute command. You may undo `-ex` by inserting `set +ex` at the start of the script. But it's not recommended.

To run `!Sh` you need `/bin/sh`. If you don't have shell in container you may use `!Cmd` that runs command directly:

```
setup:
# ...
- !Cmd [/usr/bin/python, '-c', 'print "hello from build"']
```

To install a package of any (supported) linux distribution just use `!Install` command:

```
containers:

ubuntu:
  setup:
    - !Ubuntu xenial
    - !Install [python]

ubuntu-trusty:
  setup:
    - !Ubuntu trusty
    - !Install [python]

alpine:
  setup:
    - !Alpine v3.4
    - !Install [python]
```

Occasionally you need some additional packages to use for container building, but not on final machine. Use `!BuildDeps` for them:

```
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !Install [python]
- !BuildDeps [python-dev, gcc]
- !Sh "make && make install"
```

The `python-dev` and `gcc` packages from above will be removed after building whole container.

To add some environment arguments to subsequent build commands use `!Env`:

```
setup:
# ...
- !Env
  VAR1: value1
  VAR2: value2
- !Sh "echo $VAR1 / $VAR2"
```

---

**Note:** The `!Env` command doesn't add environment variables for processes run after build. Use `environ` setting for that.

---

Sometimes you want to rebuild container when some file changes. For example if you have used the file in the build. There is a `!Depends` command which does nothing per se, but add a dependency. The path must be relative to your



project directory (the dir where `vagga.yaml` is). For example:

```
setup:
# ...
- !Depends requirements.txt
- !Sh "pip install -r requirements.txt"
```

To download and unpack tar archive use **!Tar** command:

```
setup:
- !Tar
  url: http://something.example.com/some-project-1.0.tar.gz
  sha256: abcd1234...
  path: /
  subdir: some-project-1.0
```

Only `url` field is mandatory. If `url` starts with dot `.` it's treated as filename inside project directory. The `path` is target path to unpack into, and `subdir` is a dir inside tar file. By default `path` is root of new filesystem. The `subdir` is a dir inside the tar file, if omitted whole tar archive will be unpacked.

You *can* use **!Tar** command to download and unpack the root filesystem from scratch.

There is a shortcut to download tar file and build and install from there, which is **!TarInstall**:

```
setup:
- !TarInstall
  url: https://static.rust-lang.org/dist/rust-1.10.0-x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu.tar.gz
  sha256: abcd1234...
  subdir: rust-1.10.0-x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu
  script: ./install.sh --prefix=/usr
```

Only the `url` is mandatory here too. Similarly, if `url` starts with dot `.` it's treated as filename inside project directory. The script is by default `./configure --prefix=/usr; make; make install`. It's run in `subdir` of unpacked archive. If `subdir` is omitted it's run in the *only* subdirectory of the archive. If archive contains more than one directory and `subdir` is empty, it's an error, however you may use `.` as `subdir`.

To remove some data from the image after building use **!Remove** command:

```
setup:
# ...
- !Remove /var/cache/something
```

To clean directory but ensure that directory exists use **!EmptyDir** command:

```
setup:
# ...
- !EmptyDir /tmp
```

---

**Note:** The `/tmp` directory is declared as **!EmptyDir** implicitly for all containers.

---

To ensure that directory exists use **!EnsureDir** command. It's very often used for future mount points:

```
setup:
# ...
- !EnsureDir /sys
- !EnsureDir /dev
- !EnsureDir /proc
```

---

**Note:** The `/sys`, `/dev` and `/proc` directories are created automatically for all containers.

---

Sometimes you want to keep some cache between builds of container or similar containers. Use `!CacheDirs` for that:

```
setup:
# ...
- !CacheDirs { "/var/cache/apt": "apt-cache" }
```

Multiple directories may be specified at once.

**Warning:** In this example, “apt-cache” is the name of the directory on your host. Unless changed in the *Settings*, the directory can be found in `.vagga/.cache/apt-cache`. It is shared both between all the containers and all the different builders (not only same versions of the single container). In case the user enabled `shared-cache`, the folder will also be shared between containers of different projects.

Sometimes you just want to write a file in target system:

```
setup:
# ...
- !Text
  /etc/locale.conf: |
    LANG=en_US.UTF-8
    LC_TIME=uk_UA.UTF-8
```

---

**Note:** You can use any YAML’y syntax for file body just the “literal” one which starts with a pipe `|` character is the most handy one

---

## Ubuntu

To install base ubuntu system use:

```
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
```

Potentially any ubuntu long term support release instead of `xenial` should work. To install a non LTS release, use:

```
setup:
- !UbuntuRelease { codename: wily }
```

To install any ubuntu package use generic `!Install` command:

```
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !Install python
```

Many interesting ubuntu packages are in the “universe” repository, you may add it by series of `!UbuntuRepo` commands (see below), but there is shortcut `!UbuntuUniverse`:

```
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !UbuntuUniverse
- !Install [checkinstall]
```

The `!UbuntuRepo` command adds additional repository. For example, to add `marathon` repository you may write:

```

setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !UbuntuRepo
  url: http://repos.mesosphere.io/ubuntu
  suite: xenial
  components: [main]
- !Install [mesos, marathon]

```

This effectively adds the repository and installs `mesos` and `marathon` packages.

---

**Note:** Probably the key for repository should be added to be able to install packages.

---

## Alpine

To install base alpine system use:

```

setup:
- !Alpine v3.4

```

Potentially any alpine version instead of `v3.4` should work.

To install any alpine package use generic `!Install` command:

```

setup:
- !Alpine v3.4
- !Install [python]

```

## Npm Installer

You can build somewhat default nodejs environment using `!NpmInstall` command. For example:

```

setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !NpmInstall [babel]

```

All node packages are installed as `--global` which should be expected. If no distribution is specified before the `!NpmInstall` command, the implicit `!Alpine v3.4` (in fact the latest version) will be executed.

```

setup:
- !NpmInstall [babel]

```

So above should just work as expected if you don't need any special needs. E.g. it's usually perfectly okay if you only use node to build static scripts.

The following npm features are supported:

- Specify `package@version` to install specific version (**recommended**)
- Use `git:// url` for the package. In this case git will be installed for the duration of the build automatically
- Bare `package_name` (should be used only for one-off environments)

Other forms may work, but are unsupported for now.

---

**Note:** The `npm` and additional utilities (like `build-essential` and `git`) will be removed after end of container building. You must `!Install` them explicitly if you rely on them later.

---

## Python Installer

There are two separate commands for installing packages for python2 and python3. Here is a brief example:

```
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !Py2Install [sphinx]
```

We always fetch latest pip for installing dependencies. The python-dev headers are installed for the time of the build too. Both python-dev and pip are removed when installation is finished.

The following pip package specification formats are supported:

- The package\_name==version to install specific version (**recommended**)
- Bare package\_name (should be used only for one-off environments)
- The git+ and hg+ links (the git and mercurial are installed as build dependency automatically), since vagga 0.4 git+https and hg+https are supported too (required installing ca-certificates manually before)

All other forms may work but not supported. Specifying command-line arguments instead of package names is not supported. To configure pip use !PipConfig directive. In the example there are full list of parameters:

```
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !PipConfig
  index-urls: ["http://internal.pypi.local"]
  find-links: ["http://internal.additional-packages.local"]
  dependencies: true
- !Py2Install [sphinx]
```

They should be self-descriptive. Note unlike in pip command line we use single list both for primary and “extra” indexes. See pip documentation for more info about options

---

**Note:** By default dependencies is false. Which means pip is run with --no-deps option. Which is recommended way for setting up isolated environments anyway. Even setuptools are not installed by default. To see list of dependencies and their versions you may use pip freeze command.

---

Better way to specify python dependencies is to use “requirements.txt”:

```
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !Py3Requirements "requirements.txt"
```

This works the same as Py3Install including auto-installing of version control packages and changes tracking. I.e. It will rebuild container when “requirements.txt” change. So ideally in python projects you may use two lines above and that’s it.

The Py2Requirements command exists too.

---

**Note:** The “requirements.txt” is checked semantically. I.e. empty lines and comments are ignored. In current implementation the order of items is significant but we might remove this restriction in the future.

---

## PHP/Composer Installer

Composer packages can be installed either explicitly or from composer.json. For example:

```

setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !ComposerInstall [laravel/installer]

```

The packages will be installed using Composer's global require at `/usr/local/lib/composer/vendor`. This is only useful for installing packages that provide binaries used to bootstrap your project (like the Laravel installer, for instance):

```

setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !ComposerInstall [laravel/installer]
- !Sh laravel new src

```

Alternatively, you can use Composer's `create-project` command:

```

setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !ComposerInstall # just to have composer available
- !Sh composer create-project --prefer-dist laravel/laravel src

```

**Note:** In the examples above, it is used `src (/work/src)` instead of `.` (`/work`) because Composer only accepts creating a new project in an empty directory.

For your project dependencies, you should install packages from your `composer.json`. For example:

```

setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !ComposerDependencies

```

This command will install packages (including dev) from `composer.json` into `/usr/local/lib/composer/vendor` using Composer's `install` command.

**Note:** The `/usr/local/lib/composer` directory will be automatically added to PHP's `include_path`.

**Warning:** Most PHP frameworks expect to find the `vendor` directory at the same path as your project in order to require `autoload.php`, so you may need to fix your application entry point (in a Laravel 5 project, for example, you should edit `bootstrap/autoload.php` and change the line `require __DIR__.'../../vendor/autoload.php';` to `require 'vendor/autoload.php';`).

You can also specify some options available from Composer command line, for example:

```

setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !ComposerDependencies
  working_dir: src # run command inside src directory
  dev: false # do not install dev dependencies
  optimize_autoloader: true

```

If you want to use `hhvm`, you can disable the installation of the php runtime:

```

setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !ComposerConfig
  install_runtime: false
  runtime_exe: /usr/bin/hhvm

```

---

**Note:** When setting the `runtime_exe` option, be sure to specify the full path of the binary (e.g `/usr/bin/hhvm`).

---

---

**Note:** Vagga will try to create a symlink from `runtime_exe` into `/usr/bin/php`. If that location already exists, Vagga will **not** overwrite it.

---

Note that you will have to manually [install hhvm](#) and set the `include_path`:

```
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !Repo universe
- !Install [hhvm]
- !ComposerConfig
  install_runtime: false
  runtime_exe: /usr/bin/hhvm
- !Sh echo 'include_path=./usr/local/lib/composer' >> /etc/hhvm/php.ini
environ:
  HHVM_REPO_CENTRAL_PATH: /run/hhvm.hhbc
```

- – setup `include_path` in hhvm config
- – tell hhvm to store the build cache database in a writeable directory

Alpine v3.5 added support for php7 in their “community” repository while keeping php5 as the default runtime. In order to use php7, you have to specify all the packages required by composer (and any other php packages you may need):

```
setup:
- !Alpine v3.5
- !Repo community
- !Install
  - php7
  - php7-openssl
  - php7-phar
  - php7-json
  - php7-pdo
  - php7-dom
  - php7-zip
- !ComposerConfig
  install_runtime: false
  runtime_exe: /usr/bin/php7
```

---

**Note:** Composer executable and additional utilities (like `build-essential` and `git`) will be removed after end of container building. You must `!Download` or `!Install` them explicitly if you rely on them later.

---

**Warning:** PHP/Composer support was recently added to vagga, some things may change as we gain experience with the tool.

## Ruby Installer

Ruby gems can be installed either by providing a list of gems or from a Gemfile using `bundler`. For example:

```
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !GemInstall [rake]
```

We will update gem to the latest version (unless specified not to) for installing gems. The ruby-dev headers are installed for the time of the build too and are removed when installation is finished.

The following gem package specification formats are supported:

- The package\_name:version to install specific version (**recommended**)
- Bare package\_name (should be used only for one-off environments)

```
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !Install [zlib1g]
- !BuildDeps [zlib1g-dev]
- !Env
  HOME: /tmp
- !GemInstall [rails]
- !Sh rails new . --skip-bundle
```

Bundler is also available for installing gems from Gemfile. For example:

```
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !GemBundle
```

You can also specify some options to Bundler, for example:

```
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !GemBundle
  gemfile: src/Gemfile # use this Gemfile
  without: [development, test] # groups to exclude when installing gems
  trust_policy: HighSecurity
```

It is possible to avoid installing ruby if you are providing it yourself:

```
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !GemSettings
  install_ruby: false
  gem_exe: /usr/bin/gem
```

**Warning:** Ruby/Gem support was recently added to vagga, some things may change as we gain experience with the tool.

## Dependent Containers

Sometimes you want to build on top of another container. For example, container for running tests might be based on production container, but it might add some test utils. Use !Container command for that:

```
containers:
  base:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !Py3Install [django]
  test:
```

```
setup:
- !Container base
- !Py3Install [nose]
```

It's also sometimes useful to freeze some part of container and test next build steps on top of it. For example:

```
containers:
  temporary:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !TarInstall
      url: http://download.zeromq.org/zeromq-4.1.4.tar.gz
    web:
      setup:
        - !Container temporary
        - !Py3Install [pyzmq]
```

In this case when you try multiple different versions of pyzmq, the zeromq itself will not be rebuilt. When you're done, you can append build steps and remove the temporary container.

Sometimes you need to generate (part of) vagga.yaml itself. For some things you may just use shell scripting. For example:

```
container:
  setup:
    - !Ubuntu xenial
    - !Env { VERSION: 0.1.0 }
    - !Sh "apt-get install somepackage==$VERSION"
```

---

**Note:** Environment of user building container is always ignored during build process (but may be used when running command).

---

In more complex scenarios you may want to generate real vagga.yaml. You may use that with ancillary container and !SubConfig command. For example, here is how we use a [docker2vagga](#) script to transform Dockerfile to vagga config:

```
docker-parser:
  setup:
    - !Alpine v3.4
    - !Install [python]
    - !Depends Dockerfile
    - !Depends docker2vagga.py
    - !Sh 'python ./docker2vagga.py > /docker.yaml'

somecontainer:
  setup:
    - !SubConfig
      source: !Container docker-parser
      path: docker.yaml
      container: docker-smart
```

Few comments:

- – container used for build, it's rebuilt automatically as a dependency for “somecontainer”
- – normal dependency rules apply, so you must add external files that are used to generate the container and vagga file in it
- – put generated vagga file inside a container



- – the “path” is relative to the source if the latter is set
- – name of the container used *inside* a “docker.yaml”

**Warning:** The functionality of `!SubConfig` is experimental and is a subject to change in future. In particular currently the `/work` mount point and current directory used to build container are those of initial `vagga.yaml` file. It may change in future.

The `!SubConfig` command may be used to include some commands from another file without building container. Just omit `source` command:

```
subdir:
  setup:
  - !SubConfig
    path: subdir/vagga.yaml
    container: containername
```

The YAML file used may be a partial container, i.e. it may contain just few commands, installing needed packages. The other things (including the name of the base distribution) can be set by original container:

```
# vagga.yaml
containers:
  ubuntu:
    setup:
    - !Ubuntu xenial
    - !SubConfig
      path: packages.yaml
      container: packages
  alpine:
    setup:
    - !Alpine v3.4
    - !SubConfig
      path: packages.yaml
      container: packages

# packages.yaml
containers:
  packages:
    setup:
    - !Install [redis, bash, make]
```

### 2.3.5 Build Steps (The Reference)

This is work in progress reference of build steps. See *Container Building Guide* for help until this document is done. There is also an alphabetic genindex

All of the following build steps may be used as an item in `setup` setting.

#### Container Bootstrap

Command that can be used to bootstrap a container (i.e. may work on top of empty container):

- `Alpine`
- `Ubuntu`
- `UbuntuRelease`

- *SubConfig*
- *Container*
- *Tar*

## Ubuntu Commands

### Ubuntu

Simple and straightforward way to install Ubuntu release.

Example:

```
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
```

The value is single string having the codename of release *xenial*, *trusty* and *precise* known to work at the time of writing.

The Ubuntu images are updated on daily basis. But vagga downloads and caches the image. To update the image that was downloaded by vagga you need to clean the cache.

---

**Note:** This is shortcut install that enables all the default that are enabled in *UbuntuRelease*. You can switch to *UbuntuRelease* if you need fine-grained control of things.

---

### UbuntuRelease

This is more exensible but more cumbersome way to setup ubuntu (comparing to *Ubuntu*). For example to install *trusty* you need:

```
- !UbuntuRelease { codename: trusty }
```

(note this works since vagga 0.6, previous versions required *version* field which is now deprecated).

You can also setup non-LTS release of different architecture:

```
- !UbuntuRelease { codename: vivid, arch: i386 }
```

All options:

**codename** Name of the ubuntu release. Like *xenial* or *trusty*. Either this field or *url* field must be specified. If both are specified *url* take precedence.

**url** Url to specific ubuntu image to download. May be any image, including *server* and *desktop* versions, but *cloudimg* is recommended. This must be filesystem image (i.e usually ending with *root.tar.gz*) not *.iso* image.

Example: `http://cloud-images.ubuntu.com/xenial/current/xenial-server-cloudimg-amd64-r`

**arch** The architecture to install. Defaults to *amd64*.

**keep-chfn-command** (default *false*) This may be set to *true* to enable `/usr/bin/chfn` command in the container. This often doesn't work on different host systems (see [#52](#) as an example). The command is very rarely useful, so the option here is for completeness only.

**eatmydata** (default *true*) Install and enable *libeatmydata*. This does **not** literally eat your data, but disables all *fsync* and *fdatsync* operations during container build. This works only on distributions where we have tested it: *xenial*, *trusty*, *precise*. On other distributions the option is ignored (but may be implemented in future).

The `fsync` system calls are used by ubuntu package management tools to secure installing each package, so that on subsequent power failure your system can boot. When building containers it's both the risk is much smaller and build starts from scratch on any kind of failure anyway, so partially written files and directories do not matter.

I.e. don't disable this flag unless you really want slow processing, or you have some issues with `LD_PRELOAD`'ing the library.

---

**Note:** On `trusty` and `precise` this also enables universe repository by default.

---

**version** The version of ubuntu to install. This must be digital `YY.MM` form, not a code name.

**Deprecated.** Supported versions: `12.04`, `14.04`, `14.10`, `15.10`, `16.04`. Other version will not work. This field will also be removed at some point in future.

### AptTrust

This command fetches keys with `apt-key` and adds them to trusted keychain for package signatures. The following trusts a key for `fkrull/deadsnakes` repository:

```
- !AptTrust keys: [5BB92C09DB82666C]
```

By default this uses `keyserver.ubuntu.com`, but you can specify alternative:

```
- !AptTrust
  server: hkp://pgp.mit.edu
  keys: 1572C52609D
```

This is used to get rid of the error similar to the following:

```
WARNING: The following packages cannot be authenticated!
 libpython3.5-minimal python3.5-minimal libpython3.5-stdlib python3.5
E: There are problems and -y was used without --force-yes
```

Options:

**server** (default `keyserver.ubuntu.com`) Server to fetch keys from. May be a hostname or `hkp://hostname:port` form.

**keys** (default `[]`) List of keys to fetch and add to trusted keyring. Keys can include full fingerprint or **suffix** of the fingerprint. The most common is the 8 hex digits form.

### UbuntuRepo

Adds arbitrary debian repo to ubuntu configuration. For example to add newer python:

```
- !UbuntuRepo
  url: http://ppa.launchpad.net/fkrull/deadsnakes/ubuntu
  suite: xenial
  components: [main]
- !Install [python3.5]
```

See [UbuntuPPA](#) for easier way for dealing specifically with PPAs.

Options:

**url** Url to the repository. Default is the mirror url from the current ubuntu distribution.

**suite** Suite of the repository. The common practice is that the suite is named just like the codename of the ubuntu release. For example `xenial`. Default is the codename of the current distribution.

**components** List of the components to fetch packages from. Common practice to have a `main` component. So usually this setting contains just single element `components: [main]`. **Required.**

**trusted** Marks repository as trusted. Usually useful for installing unsigned packages from local repository. Default is false.

### UbuntuPPA

A shortcut to *UbuntuRepo* that adds named PPA. For example, the following:

```
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !AptTrust keys: [5BB92C09DB82666C]
- !UbuntuPPA fkrull/deadsnakes
- !Install [python3.5]
```

Is equivalent to:

```
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !UbuntuRepo
  url: http://ppa.launchpad.net/fkrull/deadsnakes/ubuntu
  suite: xenial
  components: [main]
- !Install [python3.5]
```

### UbuntuUniverse

The singleton step. Just enables an “universe” repository:

```
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !UbuntuUniverse
- !Install [checkinstall]
```

## Alpine Commands

### Alpine

```
setup:
- !Alpine v3.4
```

### AlpineRepo

Adds arbitrary alpine repository. For example to add testing repository:

```
- !AlpineRepo
  url: http://nl.alpinelinux.org/alpine/
  branch: edge
  repo: testing
  tag: testing
- !Install [app@testing]
```

Options:

**url** Url to the repository. Default is the mirror url from the current alpine distribution.

**branch** Branch of the repository. For example v3.4, edge. Default is the version of the current alpine distribution.

**repo** Repository to fetch packages from. For example main, community, testing. **Required.**

**tag** Tag for this repository. Alpine package manager will now by default only use the untagged repositories. Adding a tag to specific package will prefer the repository with that tag. To add a tag just put @tag after the package name. For example:

```
- !AlpineRepo
  branch: edge
  repo: testing
```

```

tag: testing
- !Install [graphicsmagick@testing]

```

## Distribution Commands

These commands work for any linux distributions as long as distribution is detected by vagga. Latter basically means you used *Alpine*, *Ubuntu*, *UbuntuRelease* in container config (or in parent config if you use *SubConfig* or *Container*)

### Repo

Adds official repository to the supported linux distribution. For example:

```

setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !Repo xenial/universe
- !Repo xenial-security/universe
- !Repo xenial-updates/universe

setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !Repo universe # The same as "xenial/universe"

setup:
- !Alpine v3.4
- !Repo edge/testing

setup:
- !Alpine v3.4
- !Repo community # The same as "v3.4/community"

```

### Install

```

setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !Install [gcc, gdb] # On Ubuntu, equivalent to `apt-get install gcc gdb -y`
- !Install [build-essential] # `apt-get install build-essential -y`
# Note that `apt-get install` is run 2 times in this example

```

### BuildDeps

```

setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !BuildDeps [wget]
- !Sh echo "We can use wget here, but no curl"
- !BuildDeps [curl]
- !Sh echo "We can use wget and curl here"
# Container built. Now, everything in BuildDeps(wget and curl) is removed from the container.

```

## Generic Commands

### Sh

Runs arbitrary shell command, for example:

```

- !Ubuntu xenial
- !Sh "apt-get install -y package"

```

If you have more than one-liner you may use YAMLy *literal* syntax for it:

```
setup:
- !Alpine v3.4
- !Sh |
    if [ ! -z "$(which apk)" ] && [ ! -z "$(which lbu)" ]; then
        echo "Alpine"
    fi
- !Sh echo "Finished building the Alpine container"
```

**Warning:** To run `!Sh` you need `/bin/sh` in the container. See [Cmd](#) for more generic command runner.

**Note:** The `!Sh` command is run by `/bin/sh -exc`. With the flags meaning `-e` – exit if any command fails, `-x` – print command before executing, `-c` – execute command. You may undo `-ex` by inserting `set +ex` at the start of the script. But it's not recommended.

### Cmd

Runs arbitrary command in the container. The argument provided must be a YAML list. For example:

```
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !Cmd ["apt-get", "install", "-y", "python"]
```

You may use YAMLy features to get complex things. To run complex python code you may use:

```
setup:
- !Cmd
  - python
  - -c
  - |
    import socket
    print("Builder host", socket.gethostname())
```

Or to get behavior similar to `Sh` command, but with different shell:

```
setup:
- !Cmd
  - /bin/bash
  - -exc
  - |
    echo this is a bash script
```

### RunAs

Runs arbitrary shell command as specified user (and/or group), for example:

```
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !RunAs
  user-id: 1
  script: |
    python -c "import os; print(os.getuid())"
```

Options:

**script** (required) Shell command or script to run

**user-id** (default 0) User ID to run command as. If the `external-user-id` is omitted this has same effect like using `sudo -u`.

**external-user-id** (optional) See [explanation of external-user-id](#) for `!Command` as it does the same.

**group-id** (default 0) Group ID to run command as.

**supplementary-gids** (optional) The list of group ids of the supplementary groups. By default it's an empty list.

**work-dir** (default /work) Directory to run script in.

**isolate-network** (default false) See [explanation of isolate-network](#) for !Supervise command type.

### Download

Downloads file and puts it somewhere in the file system.

Example:

```
- !Download
  url: https://jdbc.postgresql.org/download/postgresql-9.4-1201.jdbc41.jar
  path: /opt/spark/lib/postgresql-9.4-1201.jdbc41.jar
```

**Note:** This step does not require any download tool to be installed in the container. So may be used to put static binaries into container without a need to install the system.

Options:

**url** (required) URL to download file from

**path** (required) Path where to put file. Should include the file name (vagga doesn't try to guess it for now). Path may be in /tmp to be used only during container build process.

**mode** (default '0o644') Mode (permissions) of the file. May be used to make executable bit enabled for downloaded script

**Warning:** The download is cached similarly to other commands. Currently there is no way to control the caching. But it's common practice to publish every new version of archive with different URL (i.e. include version number in the url itself)

### Tar

Unpacks Tar archive into container's filesystem.

Example:

```
- !Tar
  url: http://something.example.com/some-project-1.0.tar.gz
  path: /
  subdir: some-project-1.0
```

Downloaded file is stored in the cache and reused indefinitely. It's expected that the new version of archive will have a new url. But occasionally you may need to clean the cache to get the file fetched again.

**url Required.** The url or a path of the archive to fetch. If the url starts with dot . it's treated as a file name relative to the project directory. Otherwise it's a url of the file to download.

**Note:** Since vagga 0.6 we allow to unpack local paths starting with /volumes/ as file on one of the volumes configured in settings ([external-volumes](#)). This is experimental, and requires every user to update their settings before building a container. Still may be useful for building company-internal things.

**path** (default /). Target path where archive should be unpacked to. By default it's a root of the filesystem.

**subdir** (default .) Subdirectory inside the archive to extract. . extracts the root of the archive.

**sha256** (optional) Sha256 hashsum of the archive. If real hashsum is different this step will fail.

This command may be used to populate the container from scratch

### **TarInstall**

Similar to *Tar* but unpacks archive into a temporary directory and runs installation script.

Example:

```
setup:
- !TarInstall
  url: https://static.rust-lang.org/dist/rust-1.10.0-x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu.tar.gz
  script: ./install.sh --prefix=/usr
```

**url Required.** The url or a path of the archive to fetch. If the url starts with dot . it's treated as a file name relative to the project directory. Otherwise it's a url of the file to download.

**subdir** (optional) Subdirectory which command is run in. May be . to run command inside the root of the archive.

The common case is having a single directory in the archive, and that directory is used as a working directory for script by default.

**sha256** (optional) Sha256 hashsum of the archive. If real hashsum is different this step will fail.

**script** The command to use for installation of the archive. Default is effectively a `./configure --prefix=/usr && make && make install`.

The script is run with `/bin/sh -exc`, to have better error handling and display. Also this means that dash/bash-compatible shell should be installed in the previous steps under path `/bin/sh`.

### **Unzip**

Unpacks zip archive into container's filesystem.

All options are the same as for *Tar* step.

Example:

```
- !Unzip
  url: https://services.gradle.org/distributions/gradle-3.1-bin.zip
  path: /opt/gradle
  subdir: gradle-3.1
```

### **Git**

Check out a git repository into a container. This command doesn't require git to be installed in the container.

Example:

```
setup:
- !Alpine v3.4
- !Install [python3]
- !Git
  url: git://github.com/tailhook/injections
  path: /usr/lib/python3.5/site-packages/injections
```

(the example above is actually a bad idea, many python packages will work just from source dir, but you may get improvements at least by precompiling \*.pyc files, see *GitInstall*)

Options:

**url** (required) The git URL to use for cloning the repository

**revision** (optional) Revision to checkout from repository. Note if you don't specify a revision, the latest one will be checked out on the first build and then cached indefinitely



**branch** (optional) A branch to check out. Usually only useful if revision is not specified

**path** (required) A path where to store the repository.

#### GitInstall

Check out a git repository to a temporary directory and run script. This command doesn't require git to be installed in the container.

Example:

```
setup:
- !Alpine v3.4
- !Install [python, py-setuptools]
- !GitInstall
  url: git://github.com/tailhook/injections
  script: python setup.py install
```

Options:

**url** (required) The git URL to use for cloning the repository

**revision** (optional) Revision to checkout from repository. Note if you don't specify a revision, the latest one will be checked out on the first build and then cached indefinitely

**branch** (optional) A branch to check out. Usually only useful if revision is not specified

**subdir** (default root of the repository) A subdirectory of the repository to run script in

**script** (required) A script to run inside the repository. It's expected that script does compile/install the software into the container. The script is run using `/bin/sh -exc`

## Files and Directories

#### Text

Writes a number of text files into the container file system. Useful for writing short configuration files (use external files and file copy or symlinks for writing larger configs)

Example:

```
setup:
- !Text
  /etc/locale.conf: |
    LANG=en_US.UTF-8
    LC_TIME=uk_UA.UTF-8
```

#### Copy

Copy file or directory into the container. Useful either to put build artifacts from temporary location into permanent one, or to copy files from the project directory into the container.

Example:

```
setup:
- !Copy
  source: /work/config/nginx.conf
  path: /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
```

For directories you might also specify regular expression to ignore:

```
setup:
- !Copy
  source: /work/mypkg
```

```
path: /usr/lib/python3.4/site-packages/mypkg
ignore-regex: "(~|.py[co])$"

```

Symlinks are copied as-is. Path translation is done neither for relative nor for absolute symlinks. Hint: relative symlinks pointing inside the copied directory work well, as well as absolute symlinks that point to system locations.

---

**Note:** The command fails if any file name has non-utf-8 decodable names. This is intentional. If you really need bad filenames use traditional `cp` or `rsync` commands.

---

Options:

**source** (required) Absolute to directory or file to copy. If path starts with `/work` files are checksummed to get the version of the container.

**path** (required) Destination path

**ignore-regex** (default `(^|/)\.(git|hg|svn|vagga)($|/)|~$|\.(bak$|\.orig$|^#.*#)$`) Regular expression of paths to ignore. Default regexp ignores common revision control folders and editor backup files.

**include-regex** (default `None`) Regular expression of paths to include. When path matches both ignore and include expressions it will be ignored. Also note that if `include-regex` matches only the folder, no contents will be included. For example `patches/*.sql$` will copy all `patches` directories with all `.sql` files inside them.

**owner-uid, owner-gid** (preserved by default) Override uid and gid of files and directories when copying. It's expected that most useful case is `owner-uid: 0` and `owner-gid: 0` but we try to preserve the owner by default. Note that unmapped users (the ones that don't belong to user's subuid/subgid range), will be set to `nobody` (65535).

**Warning:** If the source directory starts with `/work` all the files are read and checksummed on each run of the application in the container. So copying large directories for this case may influence container startup time even if rebuild is not needed.

This command is useful for making deployment containers (i.e. to put application code to the container file system). For this case checksumming issue above doesn't apply. It's also useful to enable `auto-clean` for such containers.

### Remove

Remove file or a directory from the container and keep it clean on the end of container build. Useful for removing cache directories.

This is also inherited by subcontainers. So if you know that some installer leaves temporary (or other unneeded files) after a build you may add this entry instead of using shell `rm` command. The `/tmp` directory is cleaned by default. But you may also add man pages which are not used in container.

Example:

```
setup:
- !Remove /var/cache/something

```

For directories consider use `EmptyDir` if you need to keep cleaned directory in the container.

### EnsureDir

```
setup:
#...
```

```
- !EnsureDir /var/cache/downloads
- !Sh if [ -d "/var/cache/downloads" ]; then echo "Directory created"; fi;
- !EnsureDir /creates/parent/directories
```

**EmptyDir**

Cleans up a directory. It's similar to the *Remove* but keeps directory created.

**CacheDirs**

Adds build cache directories. Example:

```
- !CacheDirs
  /tmp/pip-cache/http: pip-cache-http
  /tmp/npm-cache: npm-cache
```

This maps `/tmp/pip-cache/http` into the cache directory of the vagga, by default it's `~/.vagga/.cache/pip-cache-http`. This allows to reuse same download cache by multiple rebuilds of the container. And if shared cache is used also reuses the cache between multiple projects.

Be picky on the cache names, if file conflicts there may lead to unexpected build results.

---

**Note:** Vagga uses a lot of cache dirs for built-in commands. For example the ones described above are used whenever you use `Py*` and `Npm*` commands respectively. You don't need to do anything special to use cache.

---

**Meta Data****Env**

Set environment variables for the build.

Example:

```
setup:
- !Env HOME: /root
```

---

**Note:** The variables are used only for following build steps, and are inherited on the *Container* directive. But they are *not used when running* the container.

---

**Depends**

Rebuild the container when a file changes. For example:

```
setup:
# ...
- !Depends requirements.txt
- !Sh "pip install -r requirements.txt"
```

The example is not the best one, you could use *Py3Requirements* for the same task.

Only the hash of the contents of a file is used in versioning the container not an owner or permissions. Consider adding the *auto-clean* option if it's temporary container that depends on some generated file (sometimes useful for tests).

**Sub-Containers****Container**

Build a container based on another container:

```
container:
  base:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !Py3Install [django]
  test:
    setup:
      - !Container base
      - !Py3Install [nose]
```

There two known use cases of functionality:

1. Build test/deploy containers on top of base container (example above)
2. Cache container build partially if you have to rebuild last commands of the container frequently

In theory, the container should behave identically as if the commands would be copy-pasted to the *setup* of dependent container, but sometimes things doesn't work. Known things:

1. The packages in a *BuildDeps* are removed
2. *Remove* and *EmptyDir* will empty the directory
3. *Build* with *temporary-mount* is not mounted

If you have any other bugs with container nesting report in the bugtracker.

---

**Note:** *Container* step doesn't influence *environ* and *volumes* as all other options of the container in any way. It only somewhat replicate *setup* sequence. We require whole environment be declared manually (you you can use YAMLY aliases)

---

### SubConfig

This feature allows to generate (parts of) *vagga.yaml* for the container. For example, here is how we use a *docker2vagga* script to transform *Dockerfile* into vagga config:

```
docker-parser:
  setup:
    - !Alpine v3.4
    - !Install [python]
    - !Depends Dockerfile
    - !Depends docker2vagga.py
    - !Sh 'python ./docker2vagga.py > /docker.yaml'

somecontainer:
  setup:
    - !SubConfig
      source: !Container docker-parser
      path: docker.yaml
      container: docker-smart
```

Few comments:

- container used for build, it's rebuilt automatically as a dependency for "somecontainer"
- normal dependency rules apply, so you must add external files that are used to generate the container and vagga file in it
- put generated vagga file inside a container
- the "path" is relative to the source if the latter is set

- – name of the container used *inside* a “docker.yaml”

**Warning:** The functionality of `!SubConfig` is experimental and is a subject to change in future. In particular currently the `/work` mount point and current directory used to build container are those of initial `vagga.yaml` file. It may change in future.

The `!SubConfig` command may be used to include some commands from another file without building container. Just omit `generator` command:

```
subdir:
  setup:
    - !SubConfig
      path: subdir/vagga.yaml
      container: containername
```

The YAML file used may be a partial container, i.e. it may contain just few commands, installing needed packages. The other things (including the name of the base distribution) can be set by original container:

```
# vagga.yaml
containers:
  ubuntu:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !SubConfig
        path: packages.yaml
        container: packages
  alpine:
    setup:
      - !Alpine v3.4
      - !SubConfig
        path: packages.yaml
        container: packages

# packages.yaml
containers:
  packages:
    setup:
      - !Install [redis, bash, make]
```

## Build

This command is used to build some parts of the container in another one. For example:

```
containers:
  webpack:
    setup:
      - !NpmInstall [webpack]
      - !NpmDependencies
  jsstatic:
    setup:
      - !Container webpack
      - !Copy
        source: /work/frontend
        path: /tmp/js
      - !Sh |
        cd /tmp/js
        webpack --output-path /var/javascripts
    auto-clean: true
  nginx:
    setup:
```

```
- !Alpine v3.4
- !Install [nginx]
- !Build
  container: jsstatic
  source: /var/javascripts
  path: /srv/www
```

Note the following things:

- We use separate container for npm *dependencies* so we don't have to rebuild it on each change of the sources
- We copy javascript sources into our temporary container. The important part of copying operation is that all the sources are hashed and versioned when copying. So container will be rebuild on source changes. Since we don't need sources in the container we just put them in temporary folder.
- The temporary container is cleaned automatically (there is low chance that it will ever be reused)

Technically it works similar to `!Container` except it doesn't apply configuration from the source container and allows to fetch only parts of the resulting container.

Another motivating example is building a package:

```
containers:
  pkg:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !Install [build-essential]
      - !EnsureDir /packages
      - !Sh |
          checkinstall --pkgname=myapp --pakdir=/packages make
    auto-clean: true
  nginx:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !Build
        container: pkg
        source: /packages
        temporary-mount: /tmp/packages
      - !Sh dpkg -i /tmp/packages/mypkg_0.1.deb
```

Normal versioning of the containers apply. This leads to the following consequences:

- Putting multiple `Build` steps with the same `container` will build container only once (this way you may extract multiple folders from the single container).
- Despite the name `Build` dependencies are not rebuilt.
- The `Build` command itself depends only on the container but on the individual files. You need to ensure that the source container is versioned well (sometimes you need `Copy` or `Depends` for the task)

Options:

**container** (required) Name of the container to build and to extract data from

**source** (default /) Source directory (absolute path inside the source container) to copy files from

**path** Target directory (absolute path inside the resulting container) to copy (either `path` or `temporary-mount` required)

**temporary-mount** A directory to mount `source` into. This is useful if you don't want to copy files, but rather want to use files from there. The directory is created automatically if not exists, but not parent directories. It's probably good idea to use a subdirectory of the temporary dir, like `/tmp/package`. The mount is

**read-only** and persists until the end of the container build and is not propagated through *Container* step.

## Node.JS Commands

### NpmInstall

Example:

```
setup:
- !NpmInstall [babel-loader@6.0, webpack]
```

Install a list of node.js packages. If no linux distributions were used yet `!NpmInstall` installs the latest Alpine distribution. Node is installed automatically and analog of the `node-dev` package is also added as a build dependency.

**Note:** Packages installed this way (as well as those installed by `!NpmDependencies` are located under `/usr/lib/node_modules`. In order for node.js to find them, one should set the environment variable `NODE_PATH`, making the example become

Example:

```
setup:
- !NpmInstall [babel-loader@6.0, webpack]
environ:
  NODE_PATH: /usr/lib/node_modules
```

### NpmDependencies

Works similarly to *NpmInstall* but installs packages from `package.json`. For example:

```
- !NpmDependencies
```

This installs dependencies and `devDependencies` from `package.json` into a container (with `--global` flag).

You may also customize `package.json` and install other kinds of dependencies:

```
- !NpmDependencies
  file: frontend/package.json
  peer: true
  optional: true
  dev: false
```

**Note:** Since npm supports a whole lot of different versioning schemes and package sources, some features may not work or may not version properly. You may send a pull request for some unsupported scheme. But we are going to support only the popular ones. Generally, it's safe to assume that we support a `npmjs.org` packages and git repositories with full url.

**Note:** We don't use `npm install .` to execute this command but rather use a command-line to specify every package there. It works better because `npm install --global .` tries to install this specific package to the system, which is usually not what you want.

Options:

**file** (default `package.json`) A file to get dependencies from

**package** (default `true`) Whether to install package dependencies (i.e. the ones specified in `dependencies` key)

**dev** (default `true`) Whether to install `devDependencies` (we assume that vagga is mostly used for development environments so dev dependencies should be on by default)

**peer** (default `false`) Whether to install `peerDependencies`

**bundled** (default `true`) Whether to install `bundledDependencies` (and `bundleDependencies` too)

**optional** (default `false`) Whether to install `optionalDependencies`. *By default npm tries to install them, but don't fail if it can't install. Vagga tries its best to guarantee that environment is the same, so dependencies should either install everywhere or not at all. Additionally because we don't use "npm install package.json" as described earlier we can't reproduce npm's behavior exactly. But optional dependencies of dependencies will probably try to install.*

**Warning:** This is a new command. We can change default flags used, if that will be more intuitive for most users.

### NpmConfig

The directive configures various settings of npm commands above. For example, you may want to turn off automatic nodejs installation so you can use custom overversion of it:

```
- !NpmConfig
  install_node: false
  npm_exe: /usr/local/bin/npm
- !NpmInstall [webpack]
```

---

**Note:** Every time `NpmConfig` is specified, options are **replaced** rather than *augmented*. In other words, if you start a block of npm commands with `NpmConfig`, all subsequent commands will be executed with the same options, no matter which `NpmConfig` settings were before.

---

All options:

**npm-exe** (default is `npm`) The npm command to use for installation of packages.

**install-node** (default `true`) Whether to install nodejs and npm automatically. Setting the option to `false` is useful for setting up custom version of the node.js.

## Python Commands

### PipConfig

The directive configures various settings of pythonic commands below. The mostly used option is `dependencies`:

```
- !PipConfig
  dependencies: true
- !Py3Install [flask]
```

Most options directly correspond to the pip command line options so refer to [pip help](#) for more info.

---

**Note:** Every time `PipConfig` is specified, options are **replaced** rather than *augmented*. In other words, if you start a block of pythonic commands with `PipConfig`, all subsequent commands will be executed with the same options, no matter which `PipConfig` settings were before.

---



All options:

**dependencies** (default `false`) allow to install dependencies. If the option is `false` (by default) pip is run with `pip --no-deps`

**index-urls** (default `[]`) List of indexes to search for packages. This corresponds to `--index-url` (for the first element) and `--extra-index-url` (for all subsequent elements) options on the pip command-line.

When the list is empty (default) the `pypi.python.org` is used.

**find-links** (default `[]`) List of URLs to HTML files that need to be parsed for links that indicate the packages to be downloaded.

**trusted-hosts** (default `[]`) List of hosts that are trusted to download packages from.

**cache-wheels** (default `true`) Cache wheels between different rebuilds of the container. The downloads are always cached. Only binary wheels are toggled with the option. It's useful to turn this off if you build many containers with different dependencies.

Starting with vagga v0.4.1 cache is namespaced by linux distribution and version. It was single shared cache in vagga <= v0.4.0

**install-python** (default `true`) Install python automatically. This will install either python2 or python3 with a default version of your selected linux distribution. You may set this parameter to `false` and install python yourself. This flag doesn't disable automatic installation of pip itself and version control packages. Note that by default `python-dev` style packages are as build dependencies installed too.

**python-exe** (default is either `python2` or `python3` depending on which command is called, e.g. `Py2Install` or `Py3Install`) This allows to change executable of python. It may be either just name of the specific python interpreter (`python3.5`) or full path. Note, when this is set, the command will be called both for `Py2*` commands and `Py3*` commands.

### Py2Install

Installs python package for Python 2.7 using pip. Example:

```
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !Py2Install [sphinx]
```

We always fetch latest pip for installing dependencies. The `python-dev` headers are installed for the time of the build too. Both `python-dev` and `pip` are removed when installation is finished.

The following pip package specification formats are supported:

- The `package_name==version` to install specific version (**recommended**)
- Bare `package_name` (should be used only for one-off environments)
- The `git+` and `hg+` links (the `git` and `mercurial` are installed as build dependency automatically), since vagga 0.4 `git+https` and `hg+https` are supported too (required installing `ca-certificates` manually before)

All other forms may work but not supported. Specifying command-line arguments instead of package names is not supported.

See [Py2Requirements](#) for the form that is both more convenient and supports non-vagga installations better.

---

**Note:** If you configure `python-exe` in [PipConfig](#) there is no difference between [Py2Install](#) and [Py3Install](#).

---

### Py2Requirements

This command is similar to *Py2Install* but gets package names from the file. Example:

```
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !Py2Requirements "requirements.txt"
```

See *Py2Install* for more details on package installation and *PipConfig* for more configuration.

### Py3Install

Same as *Py2Install* but installs for Python 3.x by default.

```
setup:
- !Alpine v3.4
- !Py3Install [sphinx]
```

See *Py2Install* for more details on package installation and *PipConfig* for more configuration.

### Py3Requirements

This command is similar to *Py3Install* but gets package names from the file. Example:

```
setup:
- !Alpine v3.4
- !Py3Requirements "requirements.txt"
```

See *Py2Install* for more details on package installation and *PipConfig* for more configuration.

## PHP/Composer Commands

---

**Note:** PHP/Composer support was recently added to vagga, some things may change as we gain experience with the tool.

---

### ComposerInstall

Example:

```
setup:
- !Alpine v3.4
- !ComposerInstall ["phpunit/phpunit:~5.2.0"]
```

Install a list of php packages using `composer global require --prefer-dist --update-no-dev`. Packages are installed in `/usr/local/lib/composer/vendor`.

Binaries are automatically installed to `/usr/local/bin` by Composer so they are available in your PATH.

Composer itself is located at `/usr/local/bin/composer` and available in your PATH as well. After container is built, the Composer executable is no longer available.

### ComposerDependencies

Install packages from `composer.json` using `composer install`. For example:

```
- !ComposerDependencies
```

Similarly to *ComposerInstall*, packages are installed at `/usr/local/lib/composer/vendor`, including those listed at `require-dev`, as Composer default behavior.

Options correspond to the ones available to the `composer install` command line so refer to [composer cli docs](#) for detailed info.

Options:

**working\_dir** (default `None`) Use the given directory as working directory

**dev** (default `true`) Whether to install `require-dev` (this is Composer default behavior).

**prefer** (default `None`) Preferred way to download packages. Can be either `source` or `dist`. If no specified, will use Composer default behavior (use `dist` for stable).

**ignore\_platform\_reqs** (default `false`) Ignore `php`, `hhvm`, `lib-*` and `ext-*` requirements.

**no\_autoloader** (default `false`) Skips autoloader generation.

**no\_scripts** (default `false`) Skips execution of scripts defined in `composer.json`.

**no\_plugins** (default `false`) Disables plugins.

**optimize\_autoloader** (default `false`) Convert PSR-0/4 autoloading to classmap to get a faster autoloader.

**classmap\_authoritative** (default `false`) Autoload classes from the classmap only. Implicitly enables `optimize_autoloader`.

### ComposerConfig

The directive configures various settings of composer commands above. For example, you may want to use `hhvm` instead of `php`:

```
- !ComposerConfig
  install_runtime: false
  runtime_exe: /usr/bin/hhvm
- !ComposerInstall [phpunit/phpunit]
```

**Note:** Every time `ComposerConfig` is specified, options are **replaced** rather than *augmented*. In other words, if you start a block of composer commands with `ComposerConfig`, all subsequent commands will be executed with the same options, no matter which `ComposerConfig` settings were before.

All options:

**runtime\_exe** (default `/usr/bin/php`) The command to use for running Composer. When setting this option, be sure to specify the full path for the binary. A symlink to the provided value will be created at `/usr/bin/php` if it not exists, otherwise, `/usr/bin/php` will remain the same.

**install\_runtime** (default `true`) Whether to install the default runtime (`php`) automatically. Setting the option to `false` is useful when using `hhvm`, for example.

**install\_dev** (default `false`) Whether to install development packages (`php-dev`). Defaults to `false` since it is rare for `php` projects to build modules and it may require manual configuration.

**include\_path** (default `./usr/local/lib/composer`) Set `include_path`. This option overrides the default `include_path` instead of appending to it.

**keep\_composer** (default `false`) If set to `true`, the composer binary will not be removed after build.

**vendor\_dir** (default `/usr/local/lib/composer/vendor`) The directory where composer dependencies will be installed.

**Note:** Setting `install_runtime` to `false` still installs Composer.

## Ruby Commands

---

**Note:** Ruby support is recently added to the vagga some things may change as we gain experience with the tool.

---

### GemInstall

Example:

```
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !GemInstall [rake]
```

Install a list of ruby gems using `gem install --bindir /usr/local/bin --no-document`.

The `--bindir` option instructs `gem` to install binaries in `/usr/local/bin` so they are available in your `PATH`.

### GemBundle

Install gems from Gemfile using `bundle install --system --binstubs /usr/local/bin`.  
For example:

```
- !GemBundle
```

Options correspond to the ones available to the `bundle install` command line, so refer to [bundler documentation](#) for detailed info.

Options:

**gemfile** (default `Gemfile`) Use the specified gemfile instead of Gemfile.

**without** (default `[]`) Exclude gems that are part of the specified named group.

**trust\_policy** (default `None`) Sets level of security when dealing with signed gems. Accepts *LowSecurity*, *MediumSecurity* and *HighSecurity* as values.

### GemConfig

The directive configures various settings of ruby commands above:

```
- !GemConfig
  install_ruby: true
  gem_exe: gem
  update_gem: true
- !GemInstall [rake]
```

---

**Note:** Every time *GemConfig* is specified, options are **replaced** rather than *augmented*. In other words, if you start a block of ruby commands with *GemConfig*, all subsequent commands will be executed with the same options, no matter which *GemConfig* settings were before.

---

All options:

**install\_ruby** (default `true`) Whether to install ruby.

**gem\_exe** (default `/usr/bin/gem`) The rubygems executable.

**update\_gem** (default `true`) Whether to update rubygems itself.

---

**Note:** If you set `install_ruby` to false you will also have to provide rubygems if needed.

---

---

**Note:** If you set `gem_exe`, vagga will no try to update rubygems.

---

### 2.3.6 Volumes

Volumes define some additional filesystems to mount inside container. The default configuration is similar to the following:

```
volumes:
  /tmp: !Tmpfs
    size: 100Mi
    mode: 0o1777
  /run: !Tmpfs
    size: 100Mi
    mode: 0o766
    subdirs:
      shm: { mode: 0o1777 }
```

**Warning:** Volumes are **not** mounted during container build, only when some command is run.

Available volume types:

#### Tmpfs

Mounts a tmpfs filesystem.

Options:

**size** Limit for filesystem size in bytes. You may use suffixes *k*, *M*, *G*, *ki*, *Mi*, *Gi* for bigger units. The ones with *i* are for power of two units, the other ones are for power of ten

**mode** The mode (permission bits) of the root directory for a new filesystem

**subdirs** A mapping for subdirectories to create inside tmpfs, for example:

```
volumes:
  /var: !Tmpfs
    mode: 0o766
    subdirs:
      lib: # default mode is 0o766
      lib/tmp: { mode: 0o1777 }
      lib/postgres: { mode: 0o700 }
```

The only property currently supported on a directory is mode

**files** A mapping of a file to it's contents to write into tmpfs filesystem. This is similar to *Text* build step. Directories for files are not created automatically. Use *subdirs* to create one.

Example:

```
volumes:
  /run: !Tmpfs
    size: 100Mi
    files:
      docker.sock: ""
  /run/docker.sock: !BindRO /volumes/docker.sock
```

Both *subdirs* and *files* are often used as mountpoints for some *BindRW* and *BindRO* directories.

#### VaggaBin

Mounts vagga binary directory inside the container (usually it's contained in */usr/lib/vagga* in host system). This may be needed for *Network Testing* or may be for vagga in vagga (i.e. container in container) use cases.

### BindRW

Binds some folder inside a container to another folder. Essentially it's bind mount (the RW part means read-writeable). The path must be absolute (inside the container). This directive can't be used to expose some directories not already visible. This is often used to put some temporary directory in development into well-defined production location.

For example:

```
volumes:
  /var/lib/mysql: !BindRW /work/tmp/mysql
```

There are currently two prefixes for *BindRW*:

- */work* – which uses directory inside the project directory
- */volumes* – which uses one of the volumes defined in settings (*external-volumes*)

The behavior of vagga when using any other prefix is undefined.

### BindRO

Read-only bind mount of a folder inside a container to another folder. See *BindRW* for more info.

### Empty

Mounts an empty read-only directory. Technically mounts a new *Tmpfs* system with minimal size and makes it read-only. Useful if you want to hide some built-in directory or subdirectory of */work* from the container. For example:

```
volumes:
  /tmp: !Empty
```

Note, that hiding */work* itself is not supported. You may hide a subdirectory though:

```
volumes:
  /work/src: !Empty
```

### Snapshot

Create a *tmpfs* volume, copy contents of the original folder to the volume. And then mount the filesystem in place of the original directory.

This allows to pre-seed the volume at the container build time, but make it writeable and throwable.

Example:

```
volumes:
  /var/lib/mysql: !Snapshot
```

---

**Note:** Every start of the container will get it's own copy. Even every process in *!Supervise* mode will get own copy. It's advised to keep container having a snapshot volume only for single purpose (i.e. do not use same container both for postgresql and python), because otherwise excessive memory will be used.

---

Parameters:

**size** (default 100Mi) Size of the allocated *tmpfs* volume. Including the size of the original contents. This is the limit of how much data you can write on the volume.

**container** Copy contents of the folder of another container. Path to the source folder is the same as the mount-point.

**owner-uid, owner-gid** (default is to preserve) The user id of the owner of the directory. If not specified the ownership will be copied from the original

Additional properties, like the source directory will be added to the later versions of vagga

### Container

Mount a root file system of other container as a volume.

Example:

```
containers:
  app:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      ...
  deploy-tools:
    setup:
      - !Alpine v3.4
      - !Install [rsync]
    volumes:
      /mnt: !Container app
```

This may be useful to deploy the container without installing anything to the host file system. E.g. you can `rsync` the container's file system to remote host. Or `tar` it (but better use `_pack_image` or `_push_image` for that). Or do other fancy things.

Unless you know what are you doing both containers should share same `uids` and `gids`.

---

**Note:** Nothing is mounted on top of container's file system. I.e. `/dev`, `/proc` and `/sys` directories are empty. So you probably can't `chroot` into the filesystem in any sensible way. But having that folders empty is actually what is useful for use cases like deploying.

---

### Persistent

Makes a writable directory just for this container. It's similar to `BindRW` but creates a volume inside `.vagga/volumes`

Example:

```
commands:
  postgres: !Command
  volumes:
    /var/lib/postgres: !Persistent { name: "postgres" }
  run: ...
```

Or the shorter form:

```
volumes:
  /var/lib/postgres: !Persistent "postgres"
```

There are a few reasons to use `Persistent` over `BindRW`:

1. User don't need to create the directories
2. When running vagga in VM it's a common practice to use more efficient (or more featureful, like supporting hardlinks) filesystem for `.vagga`
3. It may be a little bit clearer than throwing all that writable stuff into `workdir` (for example your `.vagga` is already in `.gitignore`)

Options:

**name (required)** Name of the volume. Multiple containers using same name will mount same volume (same instance of volume). Multiple volumes in single container may reference same volume too. We currently don't support mounting subvolumes but we may do in future.

**owner-uid, owner-gid** User id and group id to set for the new volume. The are only set when volume is first created.

**init-command** The name of the command that is used for initializing volume. Technically command is inserted into the prerequisites of every other command that uses this volume. The command must have this volume either in container or in command definition. When command is first run, it has an empty directory at the mount point of the volume. If command fails we immediately stop running dependent commands, which effectively means no other command can run with the volume mounted.

It's usually good idea to name the command starting with underscore, so it doesn't show in the list of commands to use for daily work.

If volume is already initialized and command is run in a normal way (using *vagga xx* or as a prerequisite), it's run as any other command. But if the volume is not initialized it will be run with the temporary directory at a volume mount point which will be committed to a volume on success. Basically this allows to debug the command easily.

If the same *init-command* is repeated in multiple volumes it is run only once (so you must initialize all the volumes that depend on it). Multiple volumes that have different *init-command* values can only be used in the command definition (not in container), because otherwise it's impossible to establish an initialization order.

Currently *!Supervise* commands can't be used to initialize a volume, but we may lift this limitation in the future.

To remove volumes that were created but had been removed since than run:

```
vagga _clean --unused-volumes
```

To remove all volumes (they will be created on the next run):

```
vagga _clean --volumes
```

## 2.3.7 Upgrading

### Upgrading 0.6.x -> 0.7.0

This release only introduces minor incompatibilities and also changes hashes of the containers (so all containers will be rebuild after vagga upgrades).

- *Py2/Py3Requirements* now properly hashes files containing `-r` (basically includes). This means if you had previously *!Depends* commands for that files, you may now remove them. But it also means that included files should exist when running vagga (i.e. before containers are built).
- *vagga \_run* now searches in the following precedence if no *PATH* was set in container `/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin`. Previously the precedence was reversed. This may influence you if you have commands with the same names both in */usr* and */usr/local*
- *Copy* and *Depends* do not respect file permissions. Most of the time this means that on machines with different *umask* you still have same container hash. But it also means that if you change permissions on the file container does not get rebuilt (executable bit is still versioned).
- *!Snapshot* respects the owner and permissions of the source directory rather than using defaults from *tmpfs* volume. We consider this a bugfix, but it may break some things if you relied on old behavior
- *Environment variable precedence* changed to be more intuitive



- `resolv.conf` and `hosts` files are replaced again after *Tar*, *Ubuntu*, *Container*, *SubConfig*. It's a bugfix in most cases (i.e. some stalled files may be unpacked/copied in old vagga). But it may clobber your files if you expected old behavior.
- `eatmydata` is enabled for built-in commands only, if you relied on fast fsyncs earlier, your builds may be slow. You may use `!Env { LD_PRELOAD: "/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libeatmydata.so" }` to restore old behavior (for xenial, for other distros path may be different).
- Previously we have ignored the error when we couldn't remount root file system as read-only (e.g. on `tmpfs` or when otherwise some options like `nosuid` were enabled), this is no longer the case (we learned how to make those volumes readonly). In some scenarios it may mean that previously writable folders are now read-only.
- If you relied on a symlink to `/tmp/vagga/hosts`, we have removed it because it was rarely useful and sometimes imposed issues (for example when `/tmp` is readonly). We are working on a more long term solution. In the meantime you must either rely on hosts from the host system (by default) or create a file yourself (luckily IP addresses are static so it's easy, although may be boring).

## Upgrading 0.5.0 -> 0.6.0

This release doesn't introduce any severe incompatibilities. The bump of version is motivated mostly by the change of container hashes because of refactoring internals.

Minor incompatibilities are:

- Vagga now uses images from `partner-images.ubuntu.com` rather than `cdimage.ubuntu.com`
- Vagga now uses single level of uid mappings and doesn't use the actual mapping as part of container hash. This allows to use `mount` in container more easily and also means we have reproducible containers hashes across machines
- `!Copy` command now uses paths inside the container as the `source`, previously was inside the capsule (because of a mistake), however using source outside of the `/work` has not been documented
- Checksum checking in `!Tar` and `!TarInstall` now works (previously you could use an archive with wrong `sha256` parameter)
- Vagga now uses `tar-rs` library for unpacking archives instead of `busybox`, this may mean some features are new, and some archives could fail (please report if you find one)
- Vagga now runs `id -u -n` for finding out username, previously was using long names which aren't supported by some distributions (alpine == `busybox`).
- Commands with name starting with underscore are not listed in `vagga` and `vagga _list` by default (like built-in ones)
- Ubuntu commands now use `libeatmydata` by default, which makes installing packages about 3x faster
- We remove `/var/spool/rsyslog` in `ubuntu`, this is only folder that makes issues when rsyncing image because of permissions (it's not useful in container anyway)
- Updated `quire` requires you need to write `!*Unpack` instead of `!Unpack`
- Remove `change-dir` option from `SubConfig` that never worked and was never documented

## Upgrading 0.4.1 -> 0.5.0

This release doesn't introduce any severe incompatibilities. Except in the networking support:

- Change gateway network from `172.18.0.0/16` to `172.23.0.0/16`, hopefully this will have less collisions

The following are minor changes during the container build:

- The `stdin` redirected from `/dev/null` and `stdout` is redirected to `stderr` during the build. If you really need asking a user (which is an antipattern) you may open a `/dev/tty`.
- The `.vagga/.mnt` is now unmounted during build (fixes bugs with bad tools)
- `!Depends` doesn't resolve symlinks but depends on the link itself
- `!Remove` removes files when encountered (previously removed only when container already built), also the `command` works with files (not only dirs)

The following are bugfixes in container runtime:

- The `TERM` and `*_proxy` env vars are now propagated for `supervise` commands in the same way as with normal commands (previously was absent)
- Pseudo-terminals in vagga containers now work
- Improved `SIGINT` handling, now `Ctrl+C` in interactive processes such as `python` (without arguments) works as expected
- The signal messages ("Received `SIGINT`...") are now printed into `stderr` rather than `stdout` (for `!Supervise` type of commands)
- Killing vagga `supervise` with `TERM` mistakenly reported `SIGINT` on exit, fixed

And the following changes the hash of containers (this should not cause a headache, just will trigger a container rebuild):

- Add support for `arch` parameter in `!UbuntuRelease` this changes hash sum of all containers built using `!UbuntuRelease`

See [Release Notes](#) and [Github](#) for all changes.

### Upgrading 0.4.0 -> 0.4.1

This is minor release so it doesn't introduce any severe incompatibilities. The `pip` cache in this release is namespaced over distro and version. So old cache will be inactive now. And should be removed manually by cleaning `.vagga/.cache/pip-cache` directory. You may do that at any time

See [Release Notes](#) and [Github](#) for all changes.

### Upgrading 0.3.x -> 0.4.x

The release is focused on migrating from small amount of C code to "unshare" crate and many usability fixes, including ones which have small changes in semantics of configuration. The most important changes:

- The `!Sh` command now runs shell with `-ex` this allows better error reporting (but may change semantics of script for some obscure cases)
- There is now `kill-unresponsive-after` setting for `!Supervise` commands with default value of 2. This means that processes will shut down unconditionally two seconds after `Ctrl+C`.

See [Release Notes](#) and [Github](#) for all changes.

### Upgrading 0.2.x -> 0.3.x

This upgrade should be seamless. The release is focused on migrating code from pre-1.0 Rust to... well... rust 1.2.0.

Other aspect of code migration is that it uses `musl` libc. So building vagga from sources is more complex now. (However it's as easy as previous version if you build with vagga itself, except you need to wait until rust builds for the first time).

## Upgrading 0.1.x -> 0.2.x

There are basically two things changed:

1. The way how containers (images) are built
2. Differentiation of commands

## Building Images

Previously images was build by two parts: `builder` and `provision`:

```
rust:
  builder: ubuntu
  parameters:
    repos: universe
    packages: make checkinstall wget git uidmap
  provision: |
    wget https://static.rust-lang.org/dist/rust-0.12.0-x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu.tar.gz
    tar -xf rust-0.12.0-x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu.tar.gz
    cd rust-0.12.0-x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu
    ./install.sh --prefix=/usr
```

Now we have a sequence of steps which perform work as a setup setting:

```
rust:
  setup:
    - !Ubuntu trusty
    - !UbuntuUniverse ~
    - !TarInstall
      url: http://static.rust-lang.org/dist/rust-1.0.0-alpha-x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu.tar.gz
      script: " ./install.sh --prefix=/usr "
    - !Install [make, checkinstall, git, uidmap]
    - !Sh "echo Done"
```

Note the following things:

- Downloading and unpacking base os is just a step. Usually the first one.
- Steps are executed sequentially
- The amount of work at each step is different as well as different level of abstractions
- The `provision` thing may be split into several `!Sh` steps in new vagga

The description of each step is in [Reference](#).

By default `uids` and `gids` are set to `[0-65535]`. This default should be used for all containers unless you have specific needs.

The `tmpfs-volumes` key changed for the generic `volumes` key, see [Volumes](#) for more info.

The `ensure-dirs` feature is now achieved as `- !EnsureDir dirname build step`.

### Commands

Previously type of *command* was differentiated by existence of `supervise` and `command/run` key.

Now first kind of command is marked by `!Command` yaml tag. The `command` and `run` differentiation is removed. When `run` is a list it's treated as a command with arguments, if `run` is a string then it's run by shell.

The `!Supervise` command contains the processes to run in `children` key.

See *reference* for more info.

### Missing Features

The following features of vagga 0.1 are missing in vagga 0.2. We expect that they were used rarely of at all.

- Building images by host package manager (builders: `debian-debootstrap`, `debian-simple`, `arch-simple`). The feature is considered too hard to use and depends on the host system too much.
- Arch and Nix builders. Will be added later. We are not sure if we'll keep a way to use host-system nix to build nix container.
- Docker builder. It was simplistic and just PoC. The builder will be added later.
- Building images without `uidmap` and properly set `/etc/subuid` and `/etc/subgid`. We believe that all systems having `CONFIG_USER_NS` enabled have subuids either already set up or easy to do.
- The `mutable-dirs` settings. Will be replaced by better mechanism.

## 2.3.8 Supervision

Vagga may supervise multiple processes with single command. This is very useful for running multiple-component and/or networking systems.

By supervision we mean running multiple processes and watching until all of them exit. Each process is run in it's own container. Even if two processes share the key named "container", which means they share same root filesystem, they run in different namespaces, so they don't share `/tmp`, `/proc` and so on.

### Supervision Modes

There are three basic modes of operation:

- `stop-on-failure` – stops all processes as soon as any single one is dead (default)
- `wait-all` – wait for all processes to finish
- `restart` – always restart dead processes

In any mode of operation supervisor itself never exits until all the children are dead. Even when you kill supervisor with `kill -9` or `kill -KILL` all children will be killed with `-KILL` signal too. I.e. with the help of namespaces and good old `PR_SET_PDEATHSIG` we ensure that no process left when supervisor killed, no one is reparented to `init`, all traces of running containers are cleared. Seriously. It's very often a problem with many other ways to run things on development machine.

## Stop on Failure

It's not coincidence that `stop-on-failure` mode is default. It's very useful mode of operation for running on development machine.

Let me show an example:

```
commands:
  run_full_app: !Supervise
    mode: stop-on-failure
    children:
      web: !Command
        container: python
        run: "python manage.py runserver"
      celery: !Command
        container: python
        run: "python manage.py celery worker"
```

Imagine this is a web application written in python (web process), with a work queue (celery), which runs some long-running tasks in background.

When you start both processes `vagga run_full_app`, often many log messages with various levels of severity appear, so it's easy to miss something. Imagine you missed that celery is not started (or dead shortly after start). You go to the web app do some testing, start some background task, and wait for it to finish. After waiting for a while, you start suspect that something is wrong. But celery is dead long ago, so skimming over recent logs doesn't show up anything. Then you look at processes: "Oh, crap, there is no celery". This is time-wasting.

With `stop-on-failure` you'll notice that some service is down immediately.

In this mode vagga returns 1 if some process is dead before vagga received `SIGINT` or `SIGTERM` signal. Exit code is 0 if one of the two received by vagga. And an `128+signal` code when any other signal was sent to supervisor (and propagated to other processes).

## Wait

In `wait` mode vagga waits that all processes are exited before shutting down. If any is dead, it's ok, all other will continue as usual.

This mode is intended for running some batch processing of multiple commands in multiple containers. All processes are run in parallel, like with other modes.

---

**Note:** Depending on `pidlmode` of each process in each container vagga will wait either only for process spawned by vagga (`pidlmode: wait` or `pidmode: exec`), or for all (including daemonized) processes spawned by that command (`pidlmode: wait-all-children`). See *What's Special With Pid 1?* for details.

---

## Restart

This is a supervision mode that most other supervisors obey. If one of the processes is dead, it will be restarted without messing with other processes.

It's not recommended mode for workstations but may be useful for staging server (Currently, we do not recommend running vagga in production at all).

**Note:** The whole container is restarted on process failure, so `/tmp` is clean, all daemonized processes are killed, etc. See also *What's Special With Pid 1?*.

---

### Tips

#### Restarting a Subset Of Processes

Sometimes you may work only on one component, and don't want to restart the whole bunch of processes to test just one thing. You may run two supervisors, in different tabs of a terminal. E.g:

```
# run everything, except the web process we are debugging
$ vagga run_full_app --exclude web
# then in another tab
$ vagga run_full_app --only web
```

Then you can restart web many times, without restarting everything.

### 2.3.9 What's Special With Pid 1?

The first process started by the linux kernel gets PID 1. Similarly when new PID namespace is created first process started in that namespace gets PID 1 (the PID as seen by the processes in that namespace, in the parent namespace it gets assigned other PID).

The process with PID 1 differs from the other processes in the following ways:

1. When the process with pid 1 die for any reason, all other processes are killed with `KILL` signal
2. When any process having children dies for any reason, its children are reparented to process with PID 1
3. Many signals which have default action of `Term` do not have one for PID 1.

At a glance, first issue looks like the most annoying. But in practice the most inconvenient one is the last one. For development purposes it effectively means you can't stop process by sending `SIGTERM` or `SIGINT`, if process have not installed a signal handler.

At the end of the day, all above means most processes that were not explicitly designed to run as PID 1 (which are all applications except supervisors), do not run well. Vagga fixes that by not running process as PID 1.

---

#### Outdated

The following text is outdated. Vagga doesn't support any pid modes since version 0.2.0. This may be fixed in future. We consider this as mostly useless feature for development purposes. If you have a good use case please [let us know](#).

---

In fact there are three modes of operation of PID 1 supported by vagga (set by `pidlmode`).

- `wait` – (default) run command (usually it gets PID 2) and wait until it exits
- `wait-all-children` – run command, then wait all processes in namespace to finish
- `exec` – run the command as PID 1, useful only if command itself is process supervisor like `upstart`, `systemd` or `supervisord`

Note that in `wait` and `exec` modes, when you kill vagga itself with a signal, it will propagate the signal to the command itself. In `wait-all-children` mode, signal will be propagated to all processes in the container (even if it's some supplementary command run as a child of some intermediary process). This is rarely the problem.

## 2.4 Running

Usually running vagga is as simple as:

```
$ vagga run
```

To find out commands you may run bare vagga:

```
$ vagga
Available commands:
  run           Run mysample project
  build-docs    Build documentation using sphinx
```

### 2.4.1 Command Line

When running vagga, it finds the `vagga.yaml` or `.vagga/vagga.yaml` file in current working directory or any of its parents and uses that as a project root directory.

When running vagga without arguments it displays a short summary of which commands are defined by `vagga.yaml`, like this:

```
$ vagga
Available commands:
  run           Run mysample project
  build-docs    Build documentation using sphinx
```

Refer to [Commands](#) for more information of how to define commands for vagga.

There are also builtin commands. All builtin commands start with underscore `_` character to be clearly distinguished from user-defined commands.

### Multiple Commands

Since vagga 0.6 there is a way to run multiple commands at once:

```
$ vagga -m cmd1 cmd2
```

This is similar to running:

```
$ vagga cmd1 && vagga cmd2
```

But there is one key difference: **containers needed to run all the commands are built beforehand**. This has two consequences:

1. When containers need to be rebuilt, they are rebuilt first, then you see the output of both commands in sequence (no container build log in-between)
2. If container for command 2 depends on side-effects of running command 1 (i.e. container contains a binary built by command 1), you will get wrong results. In that case you should rely on shell to do the work (for example in the repository of vagga itself `vagga -m make test` is **not** the right way, the right is `vagga make && vagga test`)

Obviously you can't pass any arguments to either of commands when running `vagga -m`, this is also the biggest reason of why you can't run built-in commands (those starting with underscore) using the option. But you can use global options, and they influence all the commands, for example:

```
$ vagga --environ DISPLAY:0 -m clean_profile run_firefox
```

### Builtin Commands

All commands have `--help`, so we don't duplicate all command-line flags here

**vagga \_run CONTAINER CMD ARG...** run arbitrary command in container defined in vagga.yaml

**vagga \_build CONTAINER** Builds container without running a command.

More useful in the form:

```
$ vagga _build --force container_name
```

To rebuild a container that has previously been built.

**vagga \_clean** Removes images and temporary files created by vagga.

The following command removes containers that are not used by current vagga config (considering the state of all files that `vagga.yaml` depends on):

```
$ vagga _clean --unused
```

Another for removes containers which were not uses for some time:

```
$ vagga _clean --unused --at-least 10days
```

This is faster as it only checks timestamps of the containers. Each time any command in a container is run, we update timestamp. This is generally more useful than bare `--unused`, because it allows to keep multiple versions of same container, which means you can switch between branches rapidly.

There an old and deprecated option for removing unused containers:

```
$ vagga _clean --old
```

This is different because it only looks at symlinks in `.vagga/*`. So may be wrong (if you changed `vagga.yaml` and did not run the command(s)). It's faster because it doesn't calculate the hashsums. But the difference in speed usually not larger than a few seconds (on large configs). The existence of the two commands should probably be treated as a historical accident and `--unused` variant preferred.

For other operations and parameters see `vagga _clean --help`

**vagga \_list** List of commands (similar to running vagga without command)

**vagga \_version\_hash CONTAINER** Prints version hash for the container. In case the image has not been built (or config has been updated since) it should return new hash. But sometimes it's not possible to determine the hash in advance. In this case command returns an error.

Might be used in some automation scripts.

**vagga \_init\_storage\_dir** If you have configured a `storage-dir` in settings, say `/vagga-storage`, when you run `vagga _init_storage_dir abc` will create a `/vagga-storage/abc` and `.vagga` with `.vagga/.lnk` pointing to the directory. The command ensures that the storage dir is not used for any other folder (unless `--allow-multiple` is specified).

This is created for buildbots which tend to clean `.vagga` directory on every build (like gitlab-ci) or just very often.

Since vagga 0.6 there is `--allow-multiple` flag, that allows to keep shared subdirectory for multiple source directories. This is useful for CI systems which use different build directories for different builds.



**Warning:** While simultaneous builds of different source directories, with the same subdirectory should work most of the time, this functionality still considered experimental and may have some edge cases.

**vagga \_pack\_image IMAGE\_NAME** Pack image into the tar archive, optionally compressing and output it into stdout (use shell redirection `> file.tar` to store it into the file).

It's very similar to `tar -cC .vagga/IMAGE_NAME/root` except it deals with file owners and permissions correctly. And similar to running `vagga _run IMAGE_NAME tar -c /` except it ignores mounted file systems.

**vagga \_push\_image IMAGE\_NAME** Push container image `IMAGE_NAME` into the image cache.

Actually it boils down to packing an image into tar (`vagga _pack_image`) and running `push-image-script`, see the documentation of the setting to find out how to configure image cache.

## Normal Commands

If *command* declared as !Command you get a command with the following usage:

```
Usage:
    vagga [OPTIONS] some_command [ARGS ...]

Runs a command in container, optionally builds container if that does not
exists or outdated. Run `vagga` without arguments to see the list of
commands.

positional arguments:
  some_command      Your defined command
  args              Arguments for the command

optional arguments:
  -h, --help                show this help message and exit
  -E, --env, --environ NAME=VALUE
                           Set environment variable for running command
  -e, --use-env VAR         Propagate variable VAR into command environment
  --no-build                Do not build container even if it is out of date.
                           Return error code 29 if it's out of date.
  --no-version-check        Do not run versioning code, just pick whatever
                           container version with the name was run last (or
                           actually whatever is symlinked under
                           `.vagga/container_name`). Implies `--no-build`
```

All the `ARGS` that follow command are passed to the command even if they start with dash `-`.

## Supervise Commands

If *command* declared as !Supervise you get a command with the following usage:

```
Usage:
    vagga run [OPTIONS]

Run full server stack

optional arguments:
  -h, --help                show this help message and exit
  --only PROCESS_NAME [...] Only run specified processes
```

```
--exclude PROCESS_NAME [...]      Don't run specified processes
--no-build                        Do not build container even if it is out of date.
                                   Return error code 29 if it's out of date.
--no-version-check                Do not run versioning code, just pick whatever
                                   container version with the name was run last (or
                                   actually whatever is symlinked under
                                   `.vagga/container_name`). Implies `--no-build`
```

Currently there is no way to provide additional arguments to commands declared with `!Supervise`.

The `--only` and `--exclude` arguments are useful for isolating some single app to a separate console. For example, if you have `vagga run` that runs full application stack including a database, cache, web-server and your little django application, you might do the following:

```
$ vagga run --exclude django
```

Then in another console:

```
$ vagga run --only django
```

Now you have just a django app that you can observe logs from and restart independently of other applications.

## 2.4.2 Environment

There are a few ways to pass environment variables from the runner's environment into a container.

Firstly, any environment variable that starts with `VAGGAENV_` will have its prefix stripped, and exposed in the container's environment:

```
$ VAGGAENV_FOO=BAR vagga _run container printenv FOO
BAR
```

The `-e` or `--use-env` command line option can be used to mark environment variables from the runner's environment that should be passed to container:

```
$ FOO=BAR vagga --use-env=FOO _run container printenv FOO
BAR
```

And finally the `-E`, `--env` or `--environ` command line option can be used to assign an environment variable that will be passed to the container:

```
$ vagga --environ FOO=BAR _run container printenv FOO
BAR
```

The order of precedence for environment variables from the highest priority to the lowest:

1. Options `-E/--environ` in the command-line
2. Options `-e/--use-env` in the command-line
3. `VAGGAENV_*` variables
4. Variables set inside one of the settings files: `environ` option
5. Variables set in command: `environ` option
6. Variables set in container: `environ` option
7. Variables set in container: `environ-file` option
8. Variables that are auto-propagated: `*_proxy`, `TERM`

## 2.4.3 Settings

### Global Settings

Settings are searched for in one of the following files:

- `$HOME/.config/vagga/settings.yaml`
- `$HOME/.vagga/settings.yaml`
- `$HOME/.vagga.yaml`

Supported settings:

#### **storage-dir**

Directory where to put images build by vagga. Usually they are stored in `.vagga` subdirectory of the project dir. It's mostly useful when the `storage-dir` points to a directory on a separate partition. Path may start with `~/` which means path is inside the user's home directory.

#### **cache-dir**

Directory where to put cache files during the build. This is used to speed up the build process. By default cache is put into `.vagga/.cache` in project directory but this setting allows to have cache directory shared between multiple projects. Path may start with `~/` which means path is inside the user's home directory.

#### **site-settings**

(experimental) The mapping of project paths to settings for this specific project.

#### **proxy-env-vars**

Enable forwarding for proxy environment variables. Default `true`. Environment variables currently that this setting influence currently: `http_proxy`, `https_proxy`, `ftp_proxy`, `all_proxy`, `no_proxy`.

#### **external-volumes**

A mapping of volume names to the directories inside the host file system.

---

**Note:** The directories must exist even if unused in any `vagga.yaml`.

---

For example, here is how you might export home:

```
external-volumes:
  home: /home/user
```

Then in `vagga.yaml` you use it as follows (prepend with `/volumes`):

```
volumes:
  /root: !BindRW /volumes/home
```

See [Volumes](#) for more info about defining mount points.

#### **Warning:**

1. Usage of volume is usually a subject for filesystem permissions. I.e. your user becomes *root* inside the container, and many system users are not mapped (not present) in container at all. This means that mounting `/var/lib/mysql` or something like that is useless, unless you `chown` the directory
2. Any vagga project may use the volume if it's defined in global config. You may specify the volume in `site-settings` if you care about security (and you should).

#### **push-image-script**

A script to use for uploading a container image when you run `vagga _push_image`.

To push image using webdav:

```
push-image-script: "curl -T ${image_path} \
http://example.org/${container_name}.${short_hash}.tar.xz"
```

To push image using *scp* utility (SFTP protocol):

```
push-image-script: "scp ${image_path} \
user@example.org:/target/path/${container_name}.${short_hash}.tar.xz"
```

The FTP(s) (for example, using *lftp* utility) or S3 (using *s3cmd*) are also valid choices.

---

**Note:** This is that rare case where command is run by vagga in your host filesystem. This allows you to use your credentials in home directory, and ssh-agent's socket. But also this means that utility to upload images must be installed in host system.

---

Variables:

**container\_name** The name of the container as declared in *vagga.yaml*

**short\_hash** The short hash of container setup. This is the same hash that is used to detect whether container configuration changed and is needed to be rebuilt. And the same hash used in directory name *.vagga/roots*.

### auto-apply-sysctl

Set sysctls required by command. We do our best to only apply “safe” sysctls by vagga automatically. Still it may exhaust resources of your system, so use this option on your own risk.

We apply settings with `sudo -k` which means it will prompt for password each time setting is tuned (probably only after system reboot).

Settings currently exists:

Key in vagga.yaml	Sysctl Name	Hardcoded Limit
<code>expect-inotify-limit</code>	<code>fs.inotify.max_user_watches</code>	524288

All project-local settings are also allowed here.

## Project-Local Settings

Project-local settings may be in the project dir in:

- `.vagga.settings.yaml`
- `.vagga/settings.yaml`

All project-local settings are also allowed in global config.

While settings can potentially be checked-in to version control it's advised not to do so.

### version-check

If set to `true` (default) vagga will check if the container that is already built is up to date with config. If set to `false` vagga will use any container with same name already built. It's only useful for scripts for performance reasons or if you don't have internet and containers are not too outdated.

### ubuntu-mirror

Set to your preferred ubuntu mirror. Default is currently a special url `mirror://mirrors.ubuntu.com/mirrors.txt` which choses local mirror for you. But it sometimes fails. Therefore we reserve an option to change the default later.

The best value for this settings is probably `http://<COUNTRY_CODE>.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/`.

**alpine-mirror**

Set to your preferred alpine mirror. By default it's the random one is picked from the list.

---

**Note:** Alpine package manager is used not only for building *Alpine* distribution, but also internally for fetching tools that are outside of the container filesystem (for example to fetch git for *Git* or *GitInstall* command(s))

---

**build-lock-wait**

By default (`build-lock-wait: false`) vagga stops current command and prints a message when some other process have already started to build the image. When this flag is set to `true` vagga will wait instead. This is mostly useful for CI systems.

**environ**

The mapping, that overrides environment variables set in container or command.

## 2.4.4 Errors

The document describes errors when running vagga on various systems. The manual only includes errors which need more detailed explanation and troubleshooting. Most errors should be self-descriptive.

### Could not read /etc/subuid or /etc/subgid

The full error might look like:

```
ERROR:vagga::container::uidmap: Error reading uidmap: Can't open /etc/subuid: No such file or directory
WARN:vagga::container::uidmap: Could not read /etc/subuid or /etc/subgid (see http://bit.ly/err_subuid)
error setting uid/gid mappings: Operation not permitted (os error 1)
```

Or it might look like:

```
WARN:vagga::container::uidmap: Could not find the user "your_user_name" in /etc/subuid or /etc/subgid
Command <Command "/proc/self/exe" ("vagga_wrapper") "_build" "rust-musl"; environ: {"RUST_LOG"="warn"}
```

The first message above means there is no `/etc/subuid` file. It probably means you need to create one. The second option means there is a `/etc/subuid` file but your user is absent in the file.

The recommended contents of `/etc/subuid` are following:

```
your_user_name:100000:65536
```

You should **also** check `/etc/subgid`, add presumably the same contents to `/etc/subgid` (In `subgid` file the first field still contains your user name not a group name).

You may get another similar error:

```
ERROR:vagga::container::uidmap: Error reading uidmap: /etc/subuid:2: Bad syntax: "user:100000:1000"
WARN:vagga::container::uidmap: Could not read /etc/subuid or /etc/subgid (see http://bit.ly/err_subuid)
error setting uid/gid mappings: Operation not permitted (os error 1)
```

This means somebody has edited `/etc/subuid` and made an error. Just open the file (note it's owned by root) and fix the issue (in the example the last character should be zero, but it's a letter "O").

### Can't find newuidmap or newgidmap

Full error usually looks like:

```
WARN:vagga::process_util: Can't find `newuidmap` or `newgidmap` (see http://bit.ly/err\_uidmap)
error setting uid/gid mappings: No such file or directory (os error 2)
```

There might be two reasons for this:

1. The binaries are not installed (see below)
2. The commands are not in PATH

In the latter case you should fix your PATH.

The packages for Ubuntu >= 14.04:

```
$ sudo apt-get install uidmap
```

The Ubuntu 12.04 does not have the package. But you may use the package from newer release (the following version works fine on 12.04):

```
$ wget http://gr.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/pool/main/s/shadow/uidmap_4.1.5.1-1ubuntu9_amd64.deb
$ sudo dpkg -i uidmap_4.1.5.1-1ubuntu9_amd64.deb
```

Most distributions (known: Nix, Arch Linux, Fedora) have binaries as part of “shadow” package, so have them installed on every system.

### You should not run vagga as root

Well, sometimes users get some permission denied errors and try to run vagga with sudo. Running as root is **never** an answer.

Here is a quick check list on permission checks:

- Check owner (and permission bits) of .vagga subdirectory if it exists, otherwise the directory where vagga.yaml is (project dir). In case you have already run vagga as root just do `sudo rm -rf .vagga`
- *Could not read /etc/subuid or /etc/subgid*
- *Can't find newuidmap or newgidmap*
- Check `uname -r` to have version of 3.9 or greater
- Check `sysctl kernel.unprivileged_userns_clone` the setting must either *not exist* at all or have value of 1
- Check `zgrep CONFIG_USER_NS /proc/config.gz` or `grep CONFIG_USER_NS "/boot/config-`uname -r`"` (ubuntu) the setting should equal to y

The error message might look like:

```
You should not run vagga as root (see http://bit.ly/err\_root)
```

Or it might look like a warning:

```
WARN:vagga::launcher: You are running vagga as a user different from the owner of project directory.
```

Both show that you don't run vagga with the user that owns the project. The legitimate reasons to run vagga as root are:

- If you run vagga in container (i.e. in vagga itself) and the root is not a real root

- If your project dir is owned by root (for whatever crazy reason)

Both cases should inhibit the warning automatically, but as a last resort you may try `vagga --ignore-owner-check`. If you have good case where this works, please file an issue and we might make the check better.

### Don't run vagga on shared folders

If you are testing or using vagga using an OS X machine, you might be tempted to set up a Linux virtual machine and share your definitions into the machine. Sadly, this leads to the shared folder implementation lying to you: it pretends all files are owned by the user you use on the guest system, but this is not fully true. This manifests in errors such as this:

```
vagrant@vagrant-ubuntu-trusty-64:/vagrant/vagga$ vagga doc (1/1) Installing alpine-keys (1.1-r0) OK: 0
MiB in 1 packages fetch http://dl-2.alpinelinux.org/alpine/v3.2/main/x86_64/APKINDEX.tar.gz (1/15)
Installing musl (1.1.11-r2) (2/15) Installing busybox (1.23.2-r0) ERROR: Failed to set ownership on
bin/bbsuid.apk-new: Operation not permitted ERROR: Failed to set file permissions on bin/bbsuid.apk-
new: Operation not permitted ERROR: Failed to preserve modification time on bin/bbsuid.apk-new: Op-
eration not permitted Executing busybox-1.23.2-r0.post-install
```

and subsequent errors, including vagga not being allowed to clean up after itself.

Don't use shared folders as your cache dir or storage dir, see [Settings](#) for ways to change them.

### Out of Shared Memory

We use 100MiB for shared memory by default, to increase it add the following to the volumes of your container (or command):

```
containers:
  some-container:
    volumes:
      /run: !Tmpfs
        size: 1Gi # your new size of shared memory
        subdirs:
          shm: # create shm directory
```

### Known scenarios

Facebook's [flow](#) requires a lot of shared memory. The error that can be seen in the log is as follows:

```
[2016-08-11 06:59:40] We've run out of filesystems to use for shared memory
SharedMem.Out_of_shared_memory
```

The amount of memory needed probably depends on an application that is being compiled by flow.

## 2.4.5 System Settings

Vagga sometimes hints and if permitted can tune few options on a host system. This is the reference of the options that vagga can fix.

See [auto-apply-sysctl](#) for a table of options and limits.

## Sysctl `fs.inotify.max_user_watches`

The `inotify` is used to notify user processes that some file or directory is changed by another process. It's tweaked by `expect-inotify-limit`.

It's very useful for the following things:

1. Run processes with automatic restart on reload
2. Run build system and automatically rebuild on file change
3. Start unit tests on each file change

Unfortunately on some systems (namely ubuntu xenial, docker on mac) it's very common to have a limit of 8192 inotify watches. Which is too slow on some systems.

The error is manifested as:

- `inotify watch limit reached`
- `ENOSPC/No space left on device` (yes, this is not a typo)
- `Internal watch failed: watch ENOSPC`
- Some programs just crash (see [#291](#))

Tuning it is usually harmless unless the value is too large. Each user watch takes up to 1080 bytes. So values up to 512K are fine on most current systems.

To tune it (temporarily) you need to run:

```
sudo sysctl fs.inotify.max_user_watches=524288
```

To store for the next reboot you may try to add `-w`:

```
sudo sysctl -w fs.inotify.max_user_watches=524288
```

But it doesn't work for some linux distributions (hello, NixOS)

Alternatively, you may set `auto-apply-sysctl`. This tells vagga to automatically run `sudo -k sysctl ...` on your behalf (probably asking for a password).

## 2.4.6 OverlayFS

This page documents `overlayfs` support for vagga. This is currently a work in progress.

Since `unprivileged` overlayfs is unsupported in mainline kernel, you may need some setup. Anyway, **ubuntu**'s stock kernel has the patch applied.

### The Plan

1. Make of use of overlayfs in `Snapshot` volume. This will be enabled by a volume-level setting initially. In perspective the setting will be default on systems that support it.
2. Use overlayfs for `_run` `--writable` and transient copies
3. Use overlayfs for `Container` step. This will be enabled by a container-level setting. Which, presumably, will always be disabled by default.
4. Add vagga `_build container --cache-each-step` to ease debugging of container builds (actually to be able to continue failing build from any failed step)

Smaller things:



- `vagga _check_overlayfs_support`

We need a little bit more explanation about why we would keep overlayfs disabled by default. The first thing to know, is that while we will mount overlays for filesystems inside the container, we can't mount overlays outside of the container.

So we want to have first class IDE support by default (so you can point to one folder for project dependencies, not variable list of layered folders)

For `--cache-each-step` the main reason is performance. From experience with [Docker](#) we know that snapshotting each step is not zero-cost.

## Setup

This section describes quirks on various systems that are needed to enable this feature.

To check this run:

```
$ vagga _check_overlayfs_support
supported
$ uname -r -v
4.5.0 #1-NixOS SMP Mon Mar 14 04:28:54 UTC 2016
```

If first command reports `supported` please report your value of `uname -rv` so we can add it to the lists below.

The *original patch* made by Canonical's employee is just one line, and has pretty extensive documentation about why it's safe enough.

## Ubuntu

It works by default on [Ubuntu](#) trusty 14.04. It's reported successfully on the following systems:

```
3.19.0-42-generic #48~14.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Fri Dec 18 10:24:49 UTC 2015
```

## Arch Linux

Since you already use custom kernel, you just need another patch. If you use the package recommended in *installation page* [archlinux](#) your kernel **already supports** overlayfs too.

The [AUR package](#) has the feature enabled too, this is where you can find the PKGBUILD to build the kernel yourself.

## NixOS

On [NixOS](#) you need to add a patch and rebuild the kernel. Since the patch is already in the nixos source tree, you need just the following in your `/etc/nixos/configuration.nix`:

```
nixpkgs.config.packageOverrides = pkgs: {
  linux_4_5 = pkgs.linux_4_5.override { kernelPatches = [
    pkgs.kernelPatches.ubuntu_unprivileged_overlayfs
  ]; };
};
```

Adjust kernel version as needed.

## 2.5 Network Testing

Usually vagga runs processes in host network namespace. But there is a mode for network testing.

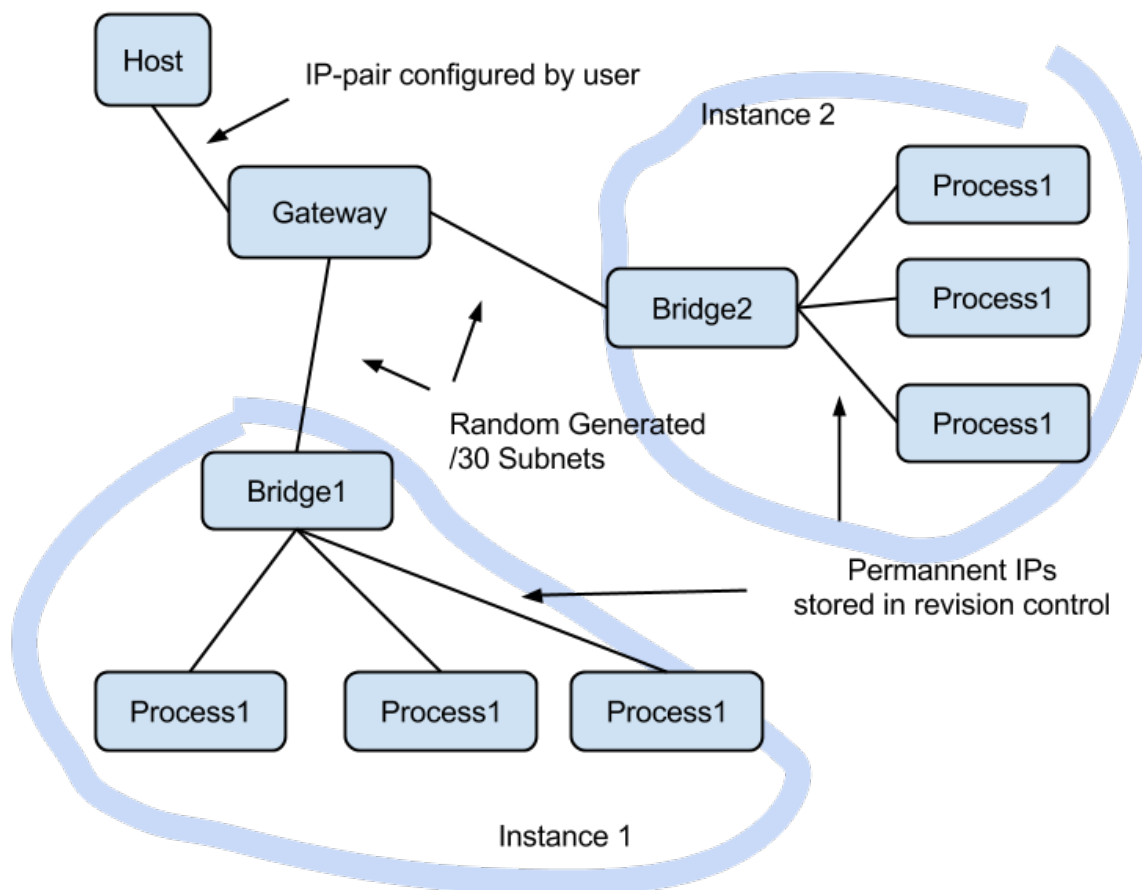
**Warning:** This documentation is awfully incomplete. There is a good [article](#) in the meantime. Except `vagga_network` command is replaced by `vagga _network` subcommand (note the space after `vagga`)

### 2.5.1 Overview

For testing complex networks we leverage `!Supervise` type of commands to run multiple nodes. But we also need a way to setup network. What we need in particular:

1. The IPs should be hard-coded (i.e. checked in into version control)
2. Multiple different projects running simultaneously (and multiple instances of same project as a special case of it)
3. Containers should be able to access internet if needed

So we use “double-bridging” to get this working, as illustrated below:



The [Setup](#) section describes how to setup a gateway in the host system, and [Containers](#) section describes how to configure containers in `vagga.yaml`. And [Partitioning](#) section describes how to implement tests which break network and create network partitions of various kinds.

## 2.5.2 Setup

Unfortunately we can't setup network in fully non-privileged way. So you need to do some preliminary setup. To setup a bridge run:

```
$ vagga _create_netns
```

Running this will show what commands are going to run:

We will run network setup commands with `sudo`.  
You may need to enter your password.

The following commands will be run:

```
sudo 'ip' 'link' 'add' 'vagga_guest' 'type' 'veth' 'peer' 'name' 'vagga'
sudo 'ip' 'link' 'set' 'vagga_guest' 'netns' '16508'
sudo 'ip' 'addr' 'add' '172.23.255.1/30' 'dev' 'vagga'
sudo 'sysctl' 'net.ipv4.conf.vagga.route_localnet=1'
sudo 'mount' '--bind' '/proc/16508/ns/net' '/run/user/1000/vagga/netns'
sudo 'mount' '--bind' '/proc/16508/ns/user' '/run/user/1000/vagga/userns'
```

The following iptables rules will be established:

```
["-I", "INPUT", "-i", "vagga", "-d", "127.0.0.1", "-j", "ACCEPT"]
["-t", "nat", "-I", "PREROUTING", "-p", "tcp", "-i", "vagga", "-d", "172.23.255.1", "--dport", "5000"]
["-t", "nat", "-I", "PREROUTING", "-p", "udp", "-i", "vagga", "-d", "172.23.255.1", "--dport", "5000"]
["-t", "nat", "-A", "POSTROUTING", "-s", "172.23.255.0/30", "-j", "MASQUERADE"]
```

Then immediately the commands are run, this will probably request your password by `sudo` command. The iptables commands may depend on DNS server settings in your `resolv.conf`.

**Note:** you can't just copy these commands and run (or push exact these commands to `/etc/sudoers`), merely because the pid of the process in mount commands is different each time.

You may see the commands that will be run without running them with `--dry-run` option:

```
$ vagga _create_netns --dry-run
```

To destroy the created network you can run:

```
$ vagga _destroy_netns
```

This uses `sudo` too

**Warning:** if you have `172.23.0.0/16` network attached to your machine, the `_create_netns` and `_destroy_netns` may break that network. We will allow to customize the network in future versions of vagga.

## 2.5.3 Containers

Here is a quick example of how to run network tests: [vagga.yaml](#)

The configuration runs `flask` application with `nginx` and periodically stops network between processes. For example here is test for normal connection:

```
$ vagga run-normal &
$ vagga wrk http://172.23.255.2:8000 --latency
Running 10s test @ http://172.23.255.2:8000
 2 threads and 10 connections
Thread Stats   Avg      Stdev     Max    +/-  Stdev
Latency       6.07ms    1.05ms   20.21ms   94.69%
Req/Sec      827.65     78.83    0.92k     86.00%
Latency Distribution
 50%      5.82ms
 75%      6.11ms
 90%      6.54ms
 99%     11.62ms
16485 requests in 10.00s, 2.86MB read
Requests/sec:  1647.73
Transfer/sec:   292.78KB
```

Here is the same test with bad network connection:

```
$ vagga run-flaky &
$ vagga wrk http://172.23.255.2:8000 --latency
Running 10s test @ http://172.23.255.2:8000
 2 threads and 10 connections
Thread Stats   Avg      Stdev     Max    +/-  Stdev
Latency     241.69ms  407.98ms   1.41s    81.67%
Req/Sec     631.83    299.12    1.14k    71.05%
Latency Distribution
 50%      7.27ms
 75%    355.09ms
 90%    991.64ms
 99%      1.37s
5032 requests in 10.01s, 0.87MB read
Requests/sec:   502.64
Transfer/sec:    89.32KB
```

The run-flaky works as follows:

- Stop networking packets going between nginx and flask (iptables .. -j DROP)
- Sleep for a second
- Restore network
- Sleep for a second
- Repeat

The respective part of the configuration looks like:

```
interrupt: !BridgeCommand
container: test
run: |
  set -x
  while true; do
    vagga _network isolate flask
    sleep 1
    vagga _network fullmesh
    sleep 1
  done
```

As you can see in the test there are interesting differences:

- average latency is 241ms vs 5ms

- median latency is about the same
- 99 percentile of latency is 1.37s vs 11.62ms (i.e. 100x bigger)
- request rate 502 vs 1647

The absolute scale doesn't matter. But intuitively we could think that if network doesn't work 50% of the time it should be 3x slower. But it isn't. Different metrics are influenced in very different way.

## 2.5.4 Partitioning

# TBD

---

There is an [article](#) on how the network interface was designed and why.

## 2.6 Tips And Tricks

### 2.6.1 Faster Builds

There are *Settings* which allow to set common directory for cache for all projects that use vagga. I.e. you might add the following to `$HOME/.config/vagga/settings.yaml`:

```
cache-dir: ~/.cache/vagga/cache
```

Currently you must create directory by hand.

### 2.6.2 Multiple Build Attempts

Despite of all the caching vagga does, it's usually too slow to rebuild a big container when trying to install even a single package. You might try something like this:

```
$ vagga _run --writeable container_name pip install pyzmq
```

Note that the flag `--writeable` or shorter `-W` doesn't write into the container itself, but creates a (hard-linked) copy, which is destructed on exit. To run multiple commands you might use `bash`:

```
host-shell$ vagga _run -W container bash
root@localhost:/work# apt-get update
root@localhost:/work# apt-get install -y something
```

---

**Note:** We delete package indexes of ubuntu after the container is built. This is done to keep the image smaller. So, if you need for example to run `apt-get install` you would always need to run `apt-get update` first.

---

Another technique is to use *PHP/Composer Installer*.

### 2.6.3 Debug Logging

You can enable additional debug logging by setting the environment variable `RUST_LOG=debug`. For example:

```
$ RUST_LOG=debug vagga _build container
```

## 2.6.4 I'm Getting "permission denied" Errors

When starting vagga, if you see the following error:

```
ERROR:container::monitor: Can't run container wrapper: Error executing: permission denied
```

Then you might not have the appropriate kernel option enabled. You may try:

```
$ sysctl -w kernel.unprivileged_userns_clone=1
```

If that works, you should add it to your system startup. If it doesn't, unfortunately it may mean that you need to recompile the kernel. It's not that complex nowadays, but still disturbing.

Anyway, if you didn't find specific instructions for your system on the [Installation](#) page, please [report an issue](#) with the information of your distribution (at least `uname` and `/etc/os-release`), so I can add instructions.

## 2.6.5 How to Debug Slow Build?

There is a log with timings for each step, in container's metadata folder. The easiest way to view it:

```
$ cat .vagga/<container_name>/../timings.log
0.000 0.000 Start 1425502860.147834
0.000 0.000 Prepare
0.375 0.374 Step: Alpine("v3.1")
1.199 0.824 Step: Install(["alpine-base", "py-sphinx", "make"])
1.358 0.159 Finish
```

---

**Note:** Note the `../` part. It works because `.vagga/<container_name>` is a symlink. Real path is something like `.vagga/.roots/<container_name>.<hash>/timings.log`

---

First column displays time in seconds since container started building. Second column is a time of this specific step.

You should also run build at least twice to see the impact of package caching. To rebuild container run:

```
$ vagga _build --force <container_name>
```

## 2.6.6 How to Find Out Versions of Installed Packages?

You can use typical `dpkg -l` or similar command. But since we usually `deinstall npm` and `pip` after setting up container for space efficiency we put package list in container metadata. In particular there are following lists:

- `alpine-packages.txt` – list of packages for Alpine linux
- `debian-packages.txt` – list of packages for Ubuntu/Debian linux
- `pip2-freeze.txt/pip3-freeze.txt` – list of python packages, in a format directly usable for `requirements.txt`
- `npm-list.txt` – a tree of npm packages

The files contain list of all packages including ones installed implicitly or as a dependency. All packages have version. Unfortunately format of files differ.

The files are at parent directory of the container's filesystem, so can be looked like this:

```
$ cat .vagga/<container_name>/../pip3-freeze.txt
```

Or specific version can be looked:

```
$ cat .vagga/.roots/<container_name>.<hash>/pip3-freeze.txt
```

The latter form is useful to compare with older versions of the same container.

## 2.7 Conventions

This document describes the conventions for writing vagga files. You are free to use only ones that makes sense for your project.

### 2.7.1 Motivation

Establishing conventions for vagga file have the following benefits:

- Easy to get into your project for new developers
- Avoid common mistakes when creating vagga file

### 2.7.2 Command Naming

#### **run**

To run a project you should just start:

```
$ vagga run
```

This should obey following rules:

- 1.Run all the dependencies: i.e. database, memcache, queues, whatever
- 2.Run in host network namespace, so user can access database from host without any issues
- 3.You shouldn't need to configure anything before running the app, all defaults should be out of the box

#### **test**

To run all automated tests you should start:

```
$ vagga test
```

The rules for the command:

- 1.Run all the test suites that may be run locally
- 2.Should not include tests that require external resources
- 3.If that's possible, should include ability to run individual tests and *-help*
- 4.Should run all needed dependencies (databases, caches,..), presumably on different ports from ones used for `vagga run`

It's expected that exact parameters depend on the underlying project. I.e. for python project this would be a thin wrapper around *nosetests*

#### **test-whatever**

Runs individual test suite. Named `whatever`. This may be used for two purposes:

1. Test suite requires some external dependencies, say a huge database with real-life products for an e-commerce site.
2. There are multiple test suites with different runners, for example you have a *nosetests* runner and *cunit* runner that require different command-line to choose individual test to run

Otherwise it's similar to *run* and may contain part of that test suite

#### **doc**

Builds documentation:

```
$ vagga doc
[.. snip ..]
-----
Documentation is built under docs/_build/html/index.html
```

The important points about the command:

1. Build HTML documentation
2. Use *epilog* to show where the documentation is after build
3. Use *work-dir* if your documentation build runs in a subdirectory

If you don't have HTML documentation at all, just ignore rule #1 and put whatever documentation format that makes sense for your project.

Additional documentation builders (different formats) may be provided by other commands. But main *vagga doc* command should be enough to validate all the docs written before the commit.

The documentation may be built by the same container that application runs or different one, or even just inherit from application's one (useful when some of the documentation is extracted from the code).

## **2.8 Examples and Tutorials**

### **2.8.1 Tutorials**

#### **Building a Django project**

This example will show how to create a simple Django project using vagga.

- *Creating the project structure*
- *Freezing dependencies*
- *Let's add a dependency*
- *Adding some code*
- *Trying out memcached*
- *Why not Postgres?*

#### **Creating the project structure**

In order to create the initial project structure, we will need a container with Django installed. First, let's create a directory for our project:



```
$ mkdir -p ~/projects/vagga-django-tutorial && cd ~/projects/vagga-django-tutorial
```

Now create the `vagga.yaml` file and add the following to it:

```
containers:
  django:
    setup:
      - !Alpine v3.4
      - !Py3Install ['Django >=1.10,<1.11']
```

and then run:

```
$ vagga _run django django-admin startproject MyProject .
```

This will create a project named `MyProject` in the current directory. It will look like:

```
~/projects/vagga-django-tutorial
-- MyProject
|  -- __init__.py
|  -- settings.py
|  -- urls.py
|  -- wsgi.py
-- manage.py
-- vagga.yaml
```

Notice that we used `'Django >=1.10,<1.11'` instead of just `Django`. It is a good practice to always specify the major and minor versions of a dependency. This prevents an update to an incompatible version of a library breaking your project. You can change the Django version if there is a newer version available (`'Django >=1.11,<1.12'` for instance).

## Freezing dependencies

It is a common practice for python projects to have a `requirements.txt` file that will hold the exact versions of the project dependencies. This way, any developer working on the project will have the same dependencies.

In order to generate the `requirements.txt` file, we will create another container called `app-freezer`, which will list our project's dependencies and output the requirements file.

```
containers:
  app-freezer:
    setup:
      - !Alpine v3.4
      - !Py3Install
        - pip
        - 'Django >=1.9,<1.10'
      - !Sh pip freeze > requirements.txt
  django:
    setup:
      - !Alpine v3.4
      - !Py3Requirements requirements.txt
```

- – our new container
- – we need pip available to freeze dependencies
- – generate the requirements file
- – just reference the requirements file from `django` container

Every time we add a new dependency, we need to rebuild the `app-freezer` container to generate the updated `requirements.txt`.

Now, build the `app-freezer` container:

```
$ vagga _build app-freezer
```

You will notice the new `requirements.txt` file holding a content similar to:

```
Django==1.10.3
```

And now let's run our project. Edit `vagga.yaml` to add the `run` command:

```
containers:
  # same as before
commands:
  run: !Command
    description: Start the django development server
    container: django
    run: python3 manage.py runserver
```

and then run:

```
$ vagga run
```

If everything went right, visiting `localhost:8000` will display Django's welcome page saying 'It worked!'.

### Let's add a dependency

By default, Django is configured to use `sqlite` as its database, but we want to use a database url from an environment variable, since it's more flexible. However, Django does not understand database urls, so we need `django-environ` to parse configuration urls into the format Django understands.

Add `django-environ` to our `app-freezer` container:

```
containers:
  app-freezer:
    setup:
      - !Alpine v3.4
      - !PipConfig
        dependencies: true
      - !Py3Install
        - pip
        - 'Django >=1.10,<1.11'
        - 'django-environ >=0.4,<0.5'
      - !Sh pip freeze > requirements.txt
```

- `django-environ` have a dependency on the package `six` which would not be installed unless we tell pip to do so

Rebuild the `app-freezer` container to update `requirements.txt`:

```
$ vagga _build app-freezer
```

Set the environment variable:

```
containers:
  #...
  django:
    environ:
```

```

DATABASE_URL: sqlite:///db.sqlite3
setup:
- !Alpine v3.4
- !Py3Requirements requirements.txt

```

- – will point to /work/db.sqlite3

Now let's change our project's settings by editing `MyProject/settings.py`:

```

# MyProject/settings.py
import os
import environ
env = environ.Env()

# other settings

DATABASES = {
    # will read DATABASE_URL from environment
    'default': env.db()
}

```

Let's add a shortcut command for `manage.py`:

```

commands:
# ...
manage.py: !Command
    description: Shortcut to manage.py
    container: django
    run: [python3, manage.py]

```

**Note:** This command accept arguments by default, so instead of writing it long `vagga _run django python3 manage.py runserver` we will be able to shorten it to `vagga manage.py runserver`

To see if it worked, let's run the migrations from the default Django apps and create a superuser:

```

$ vagga manage.py migrate
$ vagga manage.py createsuperuser

```

After creating the superuser, run our project:

```

$ vagga run

```

visit `localhost:8000/admin` and log into the Django admin.

### Adding some code

Before going any further, let's add a simple app to our project.

First, start an app called 'blog':

```

$ vagga manage.py startapp blog

```

Add it to `INSTALLED_APPS`:

```

# MyProject/settings.py
INSTALLED_APPS = [
    # ...

```

```
'blog',  
]
```

Create a model:

```
# blog/models.py  
from django.db import models  
  
class Article(models.Model):  
    title = models.CharField(max_length=100)  
    body = models.TextField()
```

Create the admin for our model:

```
# blog/admin.py  
from django.contrib import admin  
from .models import Article  
  
@admin.register(Article)  
class ArticleAdmin(admin.ModelAdmin):  
    list_display = ('title',)
```

Create and run the migration:

```
$ vagga manage.py makemigrations  
$ vagga manage.py migrate
```

Run our project:

```
$ vagga run
```

And visit `localhost:8000/admin` to see our new model in action.

Now create a couple views:

```
# blog/views.py  
from django.views import generic  
from .models import Article  
  
class ArticleList(generic.ListView):  
    model = Article  
    paginate_by = 10  
  
class ArticleDetail(generic.DetailView):  
    model = Article
```

Create the templates:

```
{# blog/templates/blog/article_list.html #}  
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
    <title>Article List</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
    <h1>Article List</h1>
```

```
<ul>
  {% for article in article_list %}
    <li><a href="{% url 'blog:article_detail' article.id %}">{{ article.title }}</a></li>
  {% endfor %}
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

```
{# blog/templates/blog/article_detail.html #}
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Article List</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>{{ article.title }}</h1>
  <p>
    {{ article.body }}
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Set the urls:

```
# blog/urls.py
from django.conf.urls import url
from . import views

urlpatterns = [
    url(r'^$', views.ArticleList.as_view(), name='article_list'),
    url(r'^(?P<pk>\d+)?$ ', views.ArticleDetail.as_view(), name='article_detail'),
]
```

```
# MyProject/urls.py
from django.conf.urls import url, include
from django.contrib import admin

urlpatterns = [
    url(r'^$', include('blog.urls', namespace='blog')),
    url(r'^admin/', admin.site.urls),
]
```

---

**Note:** Remember to import `include` at the first line

---

Now run our project:

```
$ vagga run
```

and visit `localhost:8000`. Try adding some articles through the admin to see the result.

### Trying out memcached

Many projects use `memcached` to speed up things, so let's try it out.

Add `pylibmc` to our app-freezer, as well as its build dependencies:

```
containers:
  app-freezer:
    setup:
      - !Alpine v3.4
      - &build_deps !BuildDeps
      - libmemcached-dev
      - zlib-dev
      - !PipConfig
      dependencies: true
      - !Py3Install
      - pip
      - 'Django >=1.10,<1.11'
      - 'django-environ >=0.4,<0.5'
      - 'pylibmc >=1.5,<1.6'
      - !Sh pip freeze > requirements.txt
  django:
    environ:
      DATABASE_URL: sqlite:///db.sqlite3
    setup:
      - !Alpine v3.4
      - *build_deps
      - !Py3Requirements requirements.txt
```

- – we used an YAML anchor (&build\_deps) to avoid repetition of the build dependencies
- – libraries needed to build pylibmc
- – the YAML alias \*build\_deps references the anchor declared in the app-freezer container, so we don't need to repeat the build dependencies on both containers

And rebuild the container:

```
$ vagga _build app-freezer
```

Add the pylibmc runtime dependencies to our django container:

```
containers:
  # ...
  django:
    setup:
      - !Alpine v3.4
      - *build_deps
      - !Install
      - libmemcached
      - zlib
      - libsasl
      - !Py3Requirements requirements.txt
    environ:
      DATABASE_URL: sqlite:///db.sqlite3
```

- – libraries needed by pylibmc at runtime

Crate a new container called memcached:

```
containers:
  # ...
  memcached:
    setup:
      - !Alpine v3.4
      - !Install [memcached]
```

Create the command to run with caching:

```
commands:
# ...
run-cached: !Supervise
  description: Start the django development server alongside memcached
  children:
    cache: !Command
      container: memcached
      run: memcached -u memcached -vv
    app: !Command
      container: django
      environ:
        CACHE_URL: pymemcache://127.0.0.1:11211
      run: python3 manage.py runserver
```

- – run memcached as verbose so we see can see the cache working
- – set the cache url

Change `MyProject/settings.py` to use our memcached container:

```
import os
import environ
env = environ.Env()

# other settings

CACHES = {
    # will read CACHE_URL from environment
    # defaults to memory cache if environment is not set
    'default': env.cache(default='locmemcache://')
}
```

Configure our view to cache its response:

```
# blog/urls.py
from django.conf.urls import url
from django.views.decorators.cache import cache_page
from . import views

cache_15m = cache_page(60 * 15)

urlpatterns = [
    url(r'^$', views.ArticleList.as_view(), name='article_list'),
    url(r'^(?P<pk>\d+)?$', cache_15m.views.ArticleDetail.as_view()), name='article_detail'),
]
```

Now, run our project with memcached:

```
$ vagga run-cached
```

And visit any article detail page, hit `Ctrl+r` to avoid browser cache and watch the memcached output on the terminal.

### Why not Postgres?

We can test our project against a Postgres database, which is probably what we will use in production.

First add `psycopg2` and its build dependencies to `app-freezer`:

```
containers:
  app-freezer:
    setup:
      - !Alpine v3.4
      - !BuildDeps
        - libmemcached-dev
        - zlib-dev
        - postgresql-dev
      - !PipConfig
        dependencies: true
      - !Py3Install
        - pip
        - 'Django >=1.10,<1.11'
        - 'django-environ >=0.4,<0.5'
        - 'pylibmc >=1.5,<1.6'
        - 'psycopg2 >=2.6,<2.7'
      - !Sh pip freeze > requirements.txt
```

- – library needed to build psycopg2
- – psycopg2 dependency

Rebuild the container:

```
$ vagga _build app-freezer
```

Add the runtime dependencies of psycopg2:

```
containers:
  django:
    setup:
      - !Alpine v3.4
      - *build_deps
      - !Install
        - libmemcached
        - zlib
        - libsasl
        - libpq
      - !Py3Requirements requirements.txt
    environ:
      DATABASE_URL: sqlite:///db.sqlite3
```

- – library needed by psycopg2 at runtime

Before running our project, we need a way to automatically create our superuser. We can crate a migration to do this. First, create an app called `common`:

```
$ vagga manage.py startapp common
```

Add it to `INSTALLED_APPS`:

```
INSTALLED_APPS = [
    # ...
    'common',
    'blog',
]
```

Create the migration for adding the admin user:



```
$ vagga manage.py makemigrations -n create_superuser --empty common
```

Change the migration to add our admin user:

```
# common/migrations/0001_create_superuser.py
from django.db import migrations
from django.contrib.auth.hashers import make_password

def create_superuser(apps, schema_editor):
    User = apps.get_model("auth", "User")
    User.objects.create(username='admin',
                        email='admin@example.com',
                        password=make_password('change_me'),
                        is_superuser=True,
                        is_staff=True,
                        is_active=True)

class Migration(migrations.Migration):

    dependencies = [
        ('auth', '__latest__')
    ]

    operations = [
        migrations.RunPython(create_superuser)
    ]
```

Create the database container:

```
containers:
# ...
postgres:
  setup:
    - !Ubuntu xenial
    - !EnsureDir /data
    - !Sh |
        addgroup --system --gid 200 postgres
        adduser --uid 200 --system --home /data --no-create-home \
            --shell /bin/bash --group --gecos "PostgreSQL administrator" \
            postgres
    - !Install [postgresql-9.5]
  environ:
    PGDATA: /data
    PG_PORT: 5433
    PG_DB: test
    PG_USER: vagga
    PG_PASSWORD: vagga
    PG_BIN: /usr/lib/postgresql/9.5/bin
  volumes:
    /data: !Persistent
      name: postgres
      owner-uid: 200
      owner-gid: 200
      init-command: _pg-init
    /run: !Tmpfs
      subdirs:
        postgresql: { mode: 0o777 }
```

- – Use fixed user id and group id for postgres
- – Vagga command to initialize the volume

---

**Note:** The database will be persisted in `.vagga/.volumes/postgres`.

---

Now add the command to initialize the database:

```
commands:
# ...
_pg-init: !Command
  description: Init postgres database
  container: postgres
  user-id: 200
  group-id: 200
  run: |
    set -ex
    ls -la /data
    $PG_BIN/pg_ctl initdb
    $PG_BIN/pg_ctl -w -o '-F --port=$PG_PORT -k /tmp' start
    $PG_BIN/createuser -h 127.0.0.1 -p $PG_PORT $PG_USER
    $PG_BIN/createdb -h 127.0.0.1 -p $PG_PORT $PG_DB -O $PG_USER
    $PG_BIN/psql -h 127.0.0.1 -p $PG_PORT -c "ALTER ROLE $PG_USER WITH ENCRYPTED PASSWORD '$PG_PASS'"
    $PG_BIN/pg_ctl stop
```

And then add the command to run with Postgres:

```
commands:
# ...
run-postgres: !Supervise
  description: Start the django development server using Postgres database
  children:
    app: !Command
      container: django
      environ:
        DATABASE_URL: postgresql://vagga:vagga@127.0.0.1:5433/test
      run: |
        python3 manage.py migrate
        python3 manage.py runserver
    db: !Command
      container: postgres
      user-id: 200
      group-id: 200
      run: exec $PG_BIN/postgres -F --port=$PG_PORT
```

Now run:

```
$ vagga run-postgres
```

Visit `localhost:8000/admin` and try to log in with the user and password we defined in the migration.

## Building a Laravel project

This example will show how to create a simple Laravel project using vagga.

- *Creating the project structure*
- *Setup the database*

- *Adding some code*
- *Trying out memcached*
- *Deploying to a shared server*

## Creating the project structure

In order to create the initial project structure, we will need a container with the Laravel installer. First, let's create a directory for our project:

```
$ mkdir -p ~/projects/vagga-laravel-tutorial && cd ~/projects/vagga-laravel-tutorial
```

Create the `vagga.yaml` file and add the following to it:

```
containers:
  laravel:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !ComposerInstall
      - !ComposerConfig
      keep-composer: true
    environ:
      HOME: /tmp
```

Here we are building a container from Ubuntu and telling it to install PHP and setup Composer. Now create our new project:

```
$ vagga _run laravel composer create-project \
  --prefer-dist --no-install --no-scripts \
  laravel/laravel src 5.3.*
$ mv src/* src/. *
$ rmdir src
```

The first command is quite big! It tells composer to create a new project from `laravel/laravel` version 5.3 and place it into the `src` directory. The three flags tell composer to:

- `--prefer-dist` install packages from distribution source when available;
- `--no-install` do not run composer `install` after creating the project;
- `--no-scripts` do not run scripts defined in the root package.

We want our project's files to be in the current directory (the one containing `vagga.yaml`) but Composer only accepts an empty directory, so we tell it to create the project into `src`, move its contents into the current directory and remove `src`.

Now that we have our project created, change our container as follows:

```
containers:
  laravel:
    environ: &env
      ENV_CONTAINER: 1
      APP_ENV: development
      APP_DEBUG: true
      APP_KEY: YourRandomGeneratedEncryptionKey
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !UbuntuUniverse
      - !Install
```

```
- php-dom
- php-mbstring
- !Env { <<: *env }
- !ComposerDependencies
```

- – tell our application we are running on a container.
- – the “environment” our application will run (development, testing, production).
- – enable debug mode.
- – a random, 32 character string used by encryption service.
- – php modules needed by laravel
- – inherit environment during build.
- – install dependencies from `composer.json`.

Laravel uses `dotenv` to load configuration into environment automatically from a `.env` file, but we won’t use that. Instead, we tell vagga to set the environment for us.

See that environment variable `ENV_CONTAINER?` With that, our application will be able to tell whether it’s running in a container or not. We will need this to require the right `autoload.php` generated by Composer.

**Warning:** Your composer dependencies will not be installed at the `./vendor` directory. Instead, they are installed globally at `/usr/local/lib/composer/vendor`, so be sure to follow this section to see how to require `autoload.php` from the right location.

### THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT!

Now open `bootstrap/autoload.php` and change the line `require __DIR__.'../vendor/autoload.php';` as follows:

```
<?php
// ...
if (getenv('ENV_CONTAINER')) {
    require '/usr/local/lib/composer/vendor/autoload.php';
} else {
    require __DIR__.'../vendor/autoload.php';
}
// ...
```

This will enable our project to run either from a container (as we are doing here with vagga) or from a shared server.

**Note:** If you are deploying your project to production using a container, you can just `require '/usr/local/lib/composer/vendor/autoload.php';` and ignore the environment variable we just set.

To test if everything is ok, let’s add a command to run our project:

```
containers:
# ...
commands:
  run: !Command
    container: laravel
    description: run the laravel development server
    run: |
      php artisan cache:clear
      php artisan config:clear
      php artisan serve
```

- – clear application cache to prevent previous runs from interfering on subsequent runs.

Now run our project:

```
$ vagga run
```

And visit `localhost:8000`. If everything is OK, you will see Laravel default page saying “Laravel 5”.

## Setup the database

Every PHP project needs a database, and ours is not different, so let’s create a container for our database:

```
containers:
  # ...
  postgres:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !EnsureDir /data
      - !Sh |
          addgroup --system --gid 200 postgres
          adduser --uid 200 --system --home /data --no-create-home \
            --shell /bin/bash --group --gecos "PostgreSQL administrator" \
            postgres
      - !Install [postgresql-9.5]
    environ: &db_config
      PGDATA: /data
      DB_PORT: 5433
      DB_DATABASE: vagga
      DB_USERNAME: vagga
      DB_PASSWORD: vagga
      PG_BIN: /usr/lib/postgresql/9.5/bin
      DB_CONNECTION: pgsql
      DB_HOST: 127.0.0.1
    volumes:
      /data: !Persistent
        name: postgres
        owner-uid: 200
        owner-gid: 200
        init-command: _pg-init
      /run: !Tmpfs
        subdirs:
          postgresql: { mode: 0o777 }
```

- – Use fixed user id and group id for postgres
- – Put an anchor at the database environment so we can reference it later
- – Vagga command to initialize the volume

**Note:** The database will be persisted in `.vagga/.volumes/postgres`.

Add the command to initialize the database:

```
commands:
  # ...
  _pg-init: !Command
```

```
description: Init postgres database
container: postgres
user-id: 200
group-id: 200
run: |
  set -ex
  ls -la /data
  $PG_BIN/pg_ctl initdb
  $PG_BIN/pg_ctl -w -o '-F --port=$DB_PORT -k /tmp' start
  $PG_BIN/createuser -h 127.0.0.1 -p $DB_PORT $PG_USER
  $PG_BIN/createdb -h 127.0.0.1 -p $DB_PORT $DB_DATABASE -O $DB_USERNAME
  $PG_BIN/psql -h 127.0.0.1 -p $DB_PORT -c "ALTER ROLE $DB_USERNAME WITH ENCRYPTED PASSWORD '$DB_PASSWORD'"
  $PG_BIN/pg_ctl stop
```

Now change our run command to start the database alongside our project:

```
commands:
  run: !Supervise
  description: run the laravel development server
  children:
    app: !Command
      container: laravel
      environ: *db_config
      run: |
        php artisan cache:clear
        php artisan config:clear
        php artisan serve
    db: !Command
      container: postgres
      user-id: 200
      group-id: 200
      run: exec $PG_BIN/postgres -F --port=$DB_PORT
```

- – Reference the database environment

And run our project:

```
$ vagga run
```

## Inspecting the database

Now that we have a working database, we can inspect it using a small php utility called `adminer`. Let's create a container for it:

```
containers:
  # ...
  adminer:
    setup:
      - !Alpine v3.4
      - !Install
        - php5-cli
        - php5-pdo_pgsql
      - !EnsureDir /opt/adminer
      - !Download
        url: https://www.adminer.org/static/download/4.2.5/adminer-4.2.5.php
        path: /opt/adminer/index.php
      - !Download
```

```
url: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/vrana/adminer/master/designs/nette/adminer.css
path: /opt/adminer/adminer.css
```

- – download the adminer script.
- – use a better style (optional).

Change our run command to start the adminer container:

```
commands:
  run: !Supervise
    description: run the laravel development server
    children:
      app: !Command
        # ...
      db: !Command
        # ...
      adminer: !Command
        container: adminer
        run: php -S 127.0.0.1:8800 -t /opt/adminer
```

This command will simply start the php embedded development server with its root pointing to the directory containing the adminer files.

To access adminer, visit `localhost:8800`, fill in the server field with `127.0.0.1:5433` and the other fields with “vagga” (the username and password we defined).

### Adding some code

Now that we have our project working and our database is ready, let’s add some.

Let’s add a shortcut command for running artisan

```
commands:
  # ...
  artisan: !Command
    description: Shortcut for running php artisan
    container: laravel
    run: [php, artisan]
```

Now, we need a layout. Fortunately, Laravel can give us one, we just have to scaffold authentication:

```
$ vagga artisan make:auth
```

This will give us a nice layout at `resources/views/layouts/app.blade.php`.

Now create a model:

```
$ vagga artisan make:model --migration Article
```

This will create a new model at `app/Article.php` and its respective migration at `database/migrations/2016_03_24_172211_create_articles_table.php` (yours will have a slightly different name).

Open the migration file and tell it to add two fields, `title` and `body`, to the database table for our Article model:

```
<?php
use Illuminate\Database\Schema\Blueprint;
use Illuminate\Database\Migrations\Migration;
```

```
class CreateArticlesTable extends Migration
{
    public function up()
    {
        Schema::create('articles', function (Blueprint $table) {
            $table->increments('id');
            $table->string('title', 100);
            $table->text('body');
            $table->timestamps();
        });
    }

    public function down()
    {
        Schema::drop('articles');
    }
}
```

Open routes/web.php and setup routing:

```
<?php
Route::get('/', 'ArticleController@index');
Route::resource('/article', 'ArticleController');

Auth::routes();

Route::get('/home', 'HomeController@index');
```

Create our controller:

```
$ vagga artisan make:controller --resource ArticleController
```

This will create a controller at app/Http/Controllers/ArticleController.php populated with some CRUD method stubs.

Now change the controller to actually do something:

```
<?php

namespace App\Http\Controllers;

use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use App\Article;

class ArticleController extends Controller
{
    public function index()
    {
        $articles = Article::orderBy('created_at', 'asc')->get();
        return view('article.index', [
            'articles' => $articles
        ]);
    }

    public function create()
    {
        return view('article.create');
    }
}
```



```

public function store(Request $request)
{
    $this->validate($request, [
        'title' => 'required|max:100',
        'body' => 'required'
    ]);

    $article = new Article;
    $article->title = $request->title;
    $article->body = $request->body;
    $article->save();

    return redirect('/');
}

public function show(Article $article)
{
    return view('article.show', [
        'article' => $article
    ]);
}

public function edit(Article $article)
{
    return view('article.edit', [
        'article' => $article
    ]);
}

public function update(Request $request, Article $article)
{
    $article->title = $request->title;
    $article->body = $request->body;
    $article->save();

    return redirect('/');
}

public function destroy(Article $article)
{
    $article->delete();
    return redirect('/');
}
}

```

Create the views for our controller:

```

<!-- resources/views/article/show.blade.php -->
@extends('layouts.app')

@section('content')
<div class="container">
    <div class="row">
        <div class="col-md-8 col-md-offset-2">
            <h2>{{ $article->title }}</h2>
            <p>{{ $article->body }}</p>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>

```

```
</div>
@endsection
```

```
<!-- resources/views/article/index.blade.php -->
@extends('layouts.app')

@section('content')
<div class="container">
    <div class="row">
        <div class="col-md-8 col-md-offset-2">
            <h2>Article List</h2>
            <a href="{{ url('article/create') }}" class="btn">
                <i class="fa fa-btn fa-plus"></i>New Article
            </a>
            @if (count($articles) > 0)
            <table class="table table-bordered table-striped">
                <thead>
                    <th>id</th>
                    <th>title</a></th>
                    <th>actions</th>
                </thead>
                <tbody>
                    @foreach($articles as $article)
                    <tr>
                        <td>{{ $article->id }}</td>
                        <td>{{ $article->title }}</td>
                        <td>
                            <a href="{{ url('article/' . $article->id) }}" class="btn btn-success">
                                <i class="fa fa-btn fa-eye"></i>View
                            </a>
                            <a href="{{ url('article/' . $article->id . '/edit') }}" class="btn btn-primary">
                                <i class="fa fa-btn fa-pencil"></i>Edit
                            </a>
                            <form action="{{ url('article/' . $article->id) }}"
                                method="post" style="display: inline-block">
                                {!! csrf_field() !!}
                                {!! method_field('DELETE') !!}
                                <button type="submit" class="btn btn-danger"
                                    onclick="if (!window.confirm('Are you sure?')) { return false}"
                                    <i class="fa fa-btn fa-trash"></i>Delete
                                </button>
                            </form>
                        </td>
                    </tr>
                    @endforeach
                </tbody>
            </table>
            @endif
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
@endsection
```

```
<!-- resources/views/article/create.blade.php -->
@extends('layouts.app')

@section('content')
<div class="container">
```

```

<div class="row">
  <div class="col-md-8 col-md-offset-2">
    <h2>Create Article</h2>
    @include('common.errors')
    <form action="{{ url('article') }}" method="post">
      {!! csrf_field() !!}
      <div class="form-group">
        <label for="id-title">Title:</label>
        <input id="id-title" class="form-control" type="text" name="title" />
      </div>
      <div class="form-group">
        <label for="id-body">Title:</label>
        <textarea id="id-body" class="form-control" name="body"></textarea>
      </div>
      <button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">Save</button>
    </form>
  </div>
</div>
</div>
@endsection

```

```

<!-- resources/views/article/edit.blade.php -->
@extends('layouts.app')

@section('content')
<div class="container">
  <div class="row">
    <div class="col-md-8 col-md-offset-2">
      <h2>Edit Article</h2>
      @include('common.errors')
      <form action="{{ url('article/'.$article->id) }}" method="post">
        {!! csrf_field() !!}
        {!! method_field('PUT') !!}
        <div class="form-group">
          <label for="id-title">Title:</label>
          <input id="id-title" class="form-control"
            type="text" name="title" value="{{ $article->title }}" />
        </div>
        <div class="form-group">
          <label for="id-body">Title:</label>
          <textarea id="id-body" class="form-control" name="body">{{ $article->body }}</tex
        </div>
        <button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">Save</button>
      </form>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
@endsection

```

And the view for the common errors:

```

<!-- resources/views/common/errors.blade.php -->
@if (count($errors) > 0)
<div class="alert alert-danger">
  <ul>
    @foreach ($errors->all() as $error)
      <li>{{ $error }}</li>
    @endforeach
  </ul>

```

```
</div>
@endif
```

Create a seeder to prepopulate our database:

```
$ vagga artisan make:seeder ArticleSeeder
```

This will create a seeder class at `database/seeds/ArticleSeeder.php`. Open it and change it as follows:

```
<?php

use Illuminate\Database\Seeder;

use App\Article;

class ArticleSeeder extends Seeder
{
    private $articles = [
        ['title' => 'Article 1', 'body' => 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet'],
        ['title' => 'Article 2', 'body' => 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet'],
        ['title' => 'Article 3', 'body' => 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet'],
        ['title' => 'Article 4', 'body' => 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet'],
        ['title' => 'Article 5', 'body' => 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet']
    ];

    public function run()
    {
        if (Article::all()->count() > 0) {
            return;
        }

        foreach ($this->articles as $article) {
            $new = new Article;
            $new->title = $article['title'];
            $new->body = $article['body'];
            $new->save();
        }
    }
}
```

Change `database/seeds/DatabaseSeeder.php` to include `ArticleSeeder`:

```
<?php

use Illuminate\Database\Seeder;

class DatabaseSeeder extends Seeder
{
    public function run()
    {
        $this->call(ArticleSeeder::class);
    }
}
```

Add a the php postgresql module to our container:

```
containers:
  laravel:
    environ: &env
    ENV_CONTAINER: 1
    APP_ENV: development
```

```

APP_DEBUG: true
APP_KEY: YourRandomGeneratedEncryptionKey
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !UbuntuUniverse
- !Install
- php-dom
- php-mbstring
- php-pgsql
- !Env { <<: *env }
- !ComposerDependencies

```

Change the run command to execute the migrations and seed our database:

```

commands:
run: !Supervise
description: run the laravel development server
children:
app: !Command
container: laravel
environ: *db_config
run: |
    php artisan cache:clear
    php artisan config:clear
    php artisan migrate
    php artisan db:seed
    php artisan serve
db: !Command
# ...
adminer: !Command
# ...

```

If you run our project, you will see the articles we defined in the seeder class. Try adding some articles, then access adminer at localhost:8800 to inspect the database.

## Trying out memcached

Many projects use [memcached](#) to speed up things, so let's try it out.

Activate Universe repository and add php-memcached, to our container:

```

containers:
laravel:
environ: &env
ENV_CONTAINER: 1
APP_ENV: development
APP_DEBUG: true
APP_KEY: YourRandomGeneratedEncryptionKey
setup:
- !Ubuntu xenial
- !UbuntuUniverse
- !Install
- php-dom
- php-mbstring
- php-pgsql
- php-memcached
- !Env { <<: *env }
- !ComposerDependencies

```

Create a container for memcached:

```
containers:
  # ...
  memcached:
    setup:
      - !Alpine v3.4
      - !Install [memcached]
```

Add some yaml anchors on the run command so we can avoid repetition:

```
commands:
  run: !Supervise
    description: run the laravel development server
    children:
      app: !Command
        container: laravel
        environ: *db_config
        run: &run_app | #
          # ...
      db: &db_cmd !Command
        # ...
      adminer: &adminer_cmd !Command
        # ...
```

- – set an anchor at the app child command
- – set an anchor at the db child command
- – set an anchor at the adminer child command

Create the command to run with caching:

```
commands:
  # ...
  run-cached: !Supervise
    description: Start the laravel development server alongside memcached
    children:
      cache: !Command
        container: memcached
        run: memcached -u memcached -vv
      app: !Command
        container: laravel
        environ:
          <<: *db_config
          CACHE_DRIVER: memcached
          MEMCACHED_HOST: 127.0.0.1
          MEMCACHED_PORT: 11211
        run: *run_app
      db: *db_cmd
      adminer: *adminer_cmd
```

- – run memcached as verbose so we see can see the cache working

Now let's change our controller to use caching:

```
<?php

namespace App\Http\Controllers;

use Illuminate\Http\Request;
```

```

use App\Http\Requests;
use App\Http\Controllers\Controller;
use App\Article;

use Cache;

class ArticleController extends Controller
{
    public function index()
    {
        $articles = Cache::rememberForever('article:all', function() {
            return Article::orderBy('created_at', 'asc')->get();
        });
        return view('article.index', [
            'articles' => $articles
        ]);
    }

    public function create()
    {
        return view('article.create');
    }

    public function store(Request $request)
    {
        $this->validate($request, [
            'title' => 'required|max:100',
            'body' => 'required'
        ]);

        $article = new Article;
        $article->title = $request->title;
        $article->body = $request->body;
        $article->save();

        Cache::forget('article:all');

        return redirect('/');
    }

    public function show($id)
    {
        $article = Cache::rememberForever('article:'.$id, function() use ($id) {
            return Article::find($id);
        });
        return view('article.show', [
            'article' => $article
        ]);
    }

    public function edit($id)
    {
        return view('article.edit', [
            'article' => $article
        ]);
    }

    public function update(Request $request, Article $article)

```

```
{
    $article->title = $request->title;
    $article->body = $request->body;
    $article->save();

    Cache::forget('article:'.$article->id);
    Cache::forget('article:all');

    return redirect('/');
}

public function destroy(Article $article)
{
    $article->delete();
    Cache::forget('article:'.$article->id);
    Cache::forget('article:all');
    return redirect('/');
}
```

Now run our project with caching:

```
$ vagga run-cached
```

Keep an eye on the console to see Laravel talking to memcached.

## Deploying to a shared server

It's still common to deploy a php application to a shared server running a LAMP stack (Linux, Apache, MySQL and PHP), but our container in its current state isn't compatible with that approach. To solve this, we will create a command to export our project almost ready to be deployed.

Before going to the command part, we will need a new container for this task:

```
containers:
# ...
exporter:
  setup:
    - !Ubuntu xenial
    - !UbuntuUniverse
    - !Install [php-mbstring, php-dom]
    - !Depends composer.json
    - !Depends composer.lock
    - !EnsureDir /usr/local/src/
    - !Copy
      source: /work
      path: /usr/local/src/work
    - !ComposerInstall
    - !Env
      COMPOSER_VENDOR_DIR: /usr/local/src/work/vendor
    - !Sh |
      cd /usr/local/src/work
      rm -f export.tar.gz
      composer install \
        --no-dev --prefer-dist --optimize-autoloader
  volumes:
    /usr/local/src/work: !Snapshot
```



- – rebuild the container if dependencies change.
- – copy our project into a directory inside the container.
- – require Composer to be available.
- – install composer dependencies into the directory we just copied.
- – call `composer` binary directly, because using `!ComposerDependencies` would make vagga try to find `composer.json` before starting the build.
- – create a volume so we can manipulate the files in the copied directory.

Now let's create the command to export our container:

```
commands:
# ...
export: !Command
  container: exporter
  description: export project into tarball
  run: |
    cd /usr/local/src/work
    rm -f .env
    rm -f database/database.sqlite
    php artisan cache:clear
    php artisan config:clear
    php artisan route:clear
    php artisan view:clear
    rm storage/framework/sessions/*
    rm -rf tests
    echo APP_ENV=production >> .env
    echo APP_KEY=random >> .env
    php artisan key:generate
    php artisan optimize
    php artisan route:cache
    php artisan config:cache
    php artisan vendor:publish
    tar -czf export.tar.gz .env *
    cp -f export.tar.gz /work/
```

**Note:** Take this command as a mere example, hence you are encouraged to change it in order to better suit your needs.

The shell in the `export` command will make some cleanup, remove tests (we don't need them in production) and create a minimal `.env` file with an `APP_KEY` generated. Then it will compress everything into a file called `export.tar.gz` and copy it to our project directory.

Since the `export` command is quite long, it is a good candidate to be moved to a separate file, for example:

```
commands:
# ...
export: !Command
  container: exporter
  description: export project into tarball
  run: [/bin/sh, export.sh]
```

### Building a Rails project

This example will show how to create a simple Rails project using vagga.

- *Creating the project structure*
- *Configuring the database from environment*
- *Adding some code*
- *Caching with memcached*
- *We should try Postgres too*

### Creating the project structure

First, let's create a directory for our new project:

```
$ mkdir -p ~/projects/vagga-rails-tutorial && cd ~/projects/vagga-rails-tutorial
```

Now we need to create our project's structure, so let's create a new container and tell it to do so.

Create the `vagga.yaml` file and add the following to it:

```
containers:
  rails:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !Install
      - zlib1g
      - !BuildDeps
      - zlib1g-dev
      - !GemInstall [rails:5.0]
    environ:
      HOME: /tmp
```

- – rails depends on `nokogiri`, which depends on `zlib`.
- – tell gem to install rails.
- – The rails `new` command, which we are going to use shortly, will complain if we do not have a `$HOME`. After our project is created, we won't need it anymore.

We explicitly installed rails version 5.0. You can change to a newer version if it is available (5.1, for example) but your project may be slightly different.

And now run:

```
$ vagga _run rails rails new . --skip-bundle
```

This will create a new rails project in the current directory. The `--skip-bundle` flag tells rails `new` to not run `bundle install`, but don't worry, vagga will take care of it for us.

Now that we have our rails project, let's change our container fetch dependencies from Gemfile:

```
containers:
  base:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !UbuntuUniverse
      - !Install
      - zlib1g
```

```

- libsqlite3-0
- nodejs
- !BuildDeps
- zlib1g-dev
- libsqlite3-dev
- !GemInstall
- ffi
- nokogiri
- sqlite3
rails:
  setup:
    - !Container base
    - !GemBundle

```

- – we need `sqlite` for the development database and `nodejs` for the asset pipeline (specifically, the `uglifyer` gem).
- – install dependencies from `Gemfile` using `bundle install`.

We are using two containers here, `base` and `rails`, for a good reason: some gems require building modules that can take some time to compile, so building them on the `base` container will avoid having to build them every time we need to rebuild our main container.

To test if everything is Ok, let's create a command to run our project:

```

commands:
  run: !Command
    container: rails
    description: start rails development server
    run: rails server

```

Run the project:

```
$ vagga run
```

Now visit `localhost : 3000` to see rails default page.

---

**Note:** You may need to remove “`tmp/pids/server.pid`” in subsequent runs, otherwise, rails will complain that the server is already running.

---

### Configuring the database from environment

By default, the `rails new` command will setup `sqlite` as the project database and store the configuration in `config/database.yml`. However, we will use an environment variable to tell rails where to find our database. To do so, delete the rails database file:

```
$ rm config/database.yml
```

And then set the environment variable in our `vagga.yml`:

```

containers:
  rails:
    setup:
      # ...
    environ:
      DATABASE_URL: sqlite3:db/development.sqlite3

```

This will tell rails to use the same file that was configured in `database.yml`.

Now if we run our project, everything should be the same.

### Adding some code

Before going any further, let's add some code to our project:

```
$ vagga _run rails rails g scaffold article title:string:index body:text
```

Rails scaffolding will generate everything we need, we just have to run the migrations:

```
$ vagga _run rails rake db:migrate
```

Now we need to tell rails to use our articles index page as the root of our project. Change `config/routes.rb` as follows:

```
# config/routes.rb

Rails.application.routes.draw do
  root 'articles#index'
  resources :articles
  # ...
end
```

Run the project now:

```
$ vagga run
```

You should see the articles list page rails generated for us.

### Caching with memcached

Many projects use `memcached` to speed up things, so let's try it out.

First, add `dalli`, a pure ruby memcached client, to our Gemfile:

```
gem 'dalli'
```

Then, open `config/environments/development.rb`, find the line that says `config.cache_store = :memory_store` and change it as follows:

```
# config/environments/production.rb
# ...
# config.cache_store = :memory_store
if ENV['MEMCACHED_URL']
  config.cache_store = :mem_cache_store, ENV['MEMCACHED_URL']
else
  config.cache_store = :memory_store
end
# ...
```

Create a container for memcached:

```
containers:
  # ...
  memcached:
    setup:
```

- **!Alpine** v3.4
- **!Install** [memcached]

Create the command to run with caching:

```
commands:
# ...
run-cached: !Supervise
  description: Start the rails development server alongside memcached
  children:
    cache: !Command
      container: memcached
      run: memcached -u memcached -vv
    app: !Command
      container: rails
      environ:
        MEMCACHED_URL: memcached://127.0.0.1:11211
      run: |
        if [ ! -f 'tmp/caching-dev.txt' ]; then
          touch tmp/caching-dev.txt
        fi
        rails server
```

- – run memcached as verbose so we see can see the cache working
- – set the cache url
- – creating this file will tell rails to activate cache in development

Now let's change some of our views to use caching:

```
<!-- app/views/articles/show.html.erb -->
<%# ... %>
<% cache @article do %>
  <p>
    <strong>Title:</strong>
    <%= @article.title %>
  </p>

  <p>
    <strong>Body:</strong>
    <%= @article.body %>
  </p>
<% end %>
<%# ... %>
```

```
<!-- app/views/articles/index.html.erb -->
<%# ... %>
<table>
  <%# ... %>
  <tbody>
    <% @articles.each do |article| %>
      <% cache article do %>
        <tr>
          <td><%= article.title %></td>
          <td><%= article.body %></td>
          <td><%= link_to 'Show', article %></td>
          <td><%= link_to 'Edit', edit_article_path(article) %></td>
          <td><%= link_to 'Destroy', article, method: :delete, data: { confirm: 'Are you sure?' } %></td>
        </tr>
```

```
<% end %>
<% end %>
</tbody>
</table>
<%# ... %>
```

Run the project with caching:

```
$ vagga run-cached
```

Try adding some records. Keep an eye on the console to see rails talking to memcached.

## We should try Postgres too

We can test our project against a Postgres database, which is probably what we will use in production.

First, add gem pg to our Gemfile

```
gem 'pg'
```

Then add the system dependencies for gem pg

```
containers:
  base:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !UbuntuUniverse
      - !Install
      - zlib1g
      - libsqlite3-0
      - nodejs
      - libpq5
      - !BuildDeps
      - zlib1g-dev
      - libsqlite3-dev
      - libpq-dev
      - !GemInstall
      - ffi
      - nokogiri
      - sqlite3
      - pg
  rails:
    setup:
      - !Container base
      - !GemBundle
  environ:
    DATABASE_URL: sqlite3:db/development.sqlite3
```

- – runtime dependency
- – build dependency

Create the database container

```
containers:
  # ...
  postgres:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
```

```

- !EnsureDir /data
- !Sh |
    addgroup --system --gid 200 postgres
    adduser --uid 200 --system --home /data --no-create-home \
        --shell /bin/bash --group --gecos "PostgreSQL administrator" \
        postgres
- !Install [postgresql-9.5]
environ:
  PGDATA: /data
  PG_PORT: 5433
  PG_DB: test
  PG_USER: vagga
  PG_PASSWORD: vagga
  PG_BIN: /usr/lib/postgresql/9.5/bin
volumes:
  /data: !Persistent
    name: postgres
    owner-uid: 200
    owner-gid: 200
    init-command: _pg-init
  /run: !Tmpfs
    subdirs:
      postgresql: { mode: 0o777 }

```

- – Use fixed user id and group id for postgres
- – Vagga command to initialize the volume

---

**Note:** The database will be persisted in `.vagga/.volumes/postgres`.

---

Now add the command to initialize the database:

```

commands:
  # ...
  _pg-init: !Command
    description: Init postgres database
    container: postgres
    user-id: 200
    group-id: 200
    run: |
      set -ex
      ls -la /data
      $PG_BIN/pg_ctl initdb
      $PG_BIN/pg_ctl -w -o '-F --port=$PG_PORT -k /tmp' start
      $PG_BIN/createuser -h 127.0.0.1 -p $PG_PORT $PG_USER
      $PG_BIN/createdb -h 127.0.0.1 -p $PG_PORT $PG_DB -O $PG_USER
      $PG_BIN/psql -h 127.0.0.1 -p $PG_PORT -c "ALTER ROLE $PG_USER WITH ENCRYPTED PASSWORD '$PG_PASSWORD'"
      $PG_BIN/pg_ctl stop

```

And then add the command to run with Postgres:

```

commands:
  # ...
  run-postgres: !Supervise
    description: Start the rails development server using Postgres database
    children:
      app: !Command
        container: rails

```

```
environ:
  DATABASE_URL: postgresql://vagga:vagga@127.0.0.1:5433/test
run: |
  rake db:migrate
  rails server
db: !Command
  container: postgres
  user-id: 200
  group-id: 200
  run: exec $PG_BIN/postgres -F --port=$PG_PORT
```

Now run:

```
$ vagga run-postgres
```

We can also add some default records to the database, so we don't start with an empty database. To do so, add the following to `db/seeds.rb`:

```
# db/seeds.rb
if Article.count == 0
  Article.create([
    { title: 'Article 1', body: 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet' },
    { title: 'Article 2', body: 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet' },
    { title: 'Article 3', body: 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet' }
  ])
end
```

Now change the `run-postgres` command to seed the database:

```
commands:
  # ...
  run-postgres: !Supervise
    description: Start the rails development server using Postgres database
    children:
      app: !Command
        container: rails
        environ:
          DATABASE_URL: postgresql://vagga:vagga@127.0.0.1:5433/test
        run: |
          rake db:migrate
          rake db:seed
          rails server
      db: !Command
        # ...
```

- – populate the database.

Now, we run `run-postgres`, we will already have our database populated.

## 2.8.2 Examples By Category

Bellow is a list of sample configs from [vagga/examples](#). To run any of them just jump to the folder and run `vagga`.



## Databases

### PostgreSQL

Here is one example of running postgres.

```
#
# Sample Vagga configuration for running PostgreSQL server
#

containers:
  ubuntu:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      # Use fixed user id and group id for postgres, because in some cases
      # we may need to upgrade (rebuild) a postgres container, but keep the data
      # on a `!Persistent` volume still usable. User ids in ubuntu packages are
      # not guaranteed to be same on every installation.
      #
      # The command-lines are from the postgres-common package except
      # added --uid 200 --gid 200
      - !Sh |
        addgroup --system --gid 200 postgres
        adduser --uid 200 --system --home /data --no-create-home \
          --shell /bin/bash --group --gecos "PostgreSQL administrator" \
          postgres
      - !Install [postgresql-9.5]
      - !EnsureDir /data
    environ:
      PG_PORT: 5433    # Port of host to use
      PG_DB: vagga
      PGDATA: /data
      PG_BIN: /usr/lib/postgresql/9.5/bin
    volumes:
      /data: !Persistent
        name: postgres
        owner-uid: 200
        owner-gid: 200
        init-command: _pg-init
      /run: !Tmpfs
        subdirs:
          postgresql: { mode: 0o777 } # until we have user, group options

commands:

  _pg-init: !Command
    description: Init postgres database
    container: ubuntu
    user-id: 200
    group-id: 200
    run: |
      set -ex
      ls -la /data
      $PG_BIN/pg_ctl initdb
      $PG_BIN/pg_ctl -w -o '-F --port=$PG_PORT -k /tmp' start
      $PG_BIN/createuser -h 127.0.0.1 -p $PG_PORT vagga
      $PG_BIN/createdb -h 127.0.0.1 -p $PG_PORT $PG_DB -O vagga
```

```
# init schema usually schema shouldn't be inline here, but contained
# in a separate file
psql postgres://vagga:vagga@127.0.0.1:$PG_PORT/$PG_DB <<ENDSQL
CREATE TABLE random_stuff (x TEXT);
ENDSQL

$PG_BIN/pg_ctl stop

postgres: &postgres !Command
description: Run postgres database
container: ubuntu
user-id: 200
group-id: 200
run: |
    trap "$PG_BIN/pg_ctl -w stop; trap - INT; kill -INT $$" INT
    $PG_BIN/pg_ctl -w -o '-F --port=$PG_PORT -k /tmp' start
    sleep infinity

psql: &psql !Command
description: Run postgres shell
container: ubuntu
run: |
    psql -U vagga postgres://$PG_USER:$PG_PASSWORD@127.0.0.1:$PG_PORT/$PG_DB

run: !Supervise
description: Run both postgres and shell
children:
    postgres: *postgres
    psql: *psql
```

There is a more complicated example of postgres with alembic migrations

## Redis

Simplest container with redis looks like this:

```
containers:
  redis:
    setup:
      - !Alpine v3.4
      - !Install [redis]

commands:
  server: !Command
    container: redis
    run: "redis-server --daemonize no"

  cli: !Command
    container: redis
    run: [redis-cli]
```

Here is more comprehensive example of redis installed on ubuntu and has two instances started in parallel:

```
#
# Sample Vagga config for installing and running Redis Server v3.0
# in Ubuntu xenial box.
```

```
#
containers:
  ubuntu:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !UbuntuUniverse
      - !Sh apt-key adv --keyserver keyserver.ubuntu.com --recv-keys C7917B12
      - !UbuntuRepo
        url: http://ppa.launchpad.net/chris-lea/redis-server/ubuntu
        suite: xenial
        components: [main]
      - !Install
        - redis-server
    environ:
      REDIS_PORT1: 6380
      REDIS_PORT2: 6381

commands:

  redis-server: !Command
    description: Run instance of Redis server
    container: ubuntu
    run: |
      redis-server --daemonize no --port $REDIS_PORT1 --logfile "" --loglevel debug

  cluster: !Supervise
    description: Run 2 instances of redis in cluster mode and provide redis-cli
    mode: stop-on-failure
    kill-unresponsive-after: 1
    children:
      redis1: !Command
        container: ubuntu
        run: |
          redis-server --daemonize no \
            --port $REDIS_PORT1 \
            --cluster-enabled yes \
            --cluster-config-file /tmp/cluster.conf \
            --logfile /work/redis-node-1.log \
            --dir /tmp \
            --appendonly no

      redis2: !Command
        container: ubuntu
        run: |
          redis-server --daemonize no \
            --port $REDIS_PORT2 \
            --cluster-enabled yes \
            --cluster-config-file /tmp/cluster.conf \
            --logfile /work/redis-node-2.log \
            --dir /tmp \
            --appendonly no

  meet-nodes: !Command
    container: ubuntu
    run: |
      until [ "$(redis-cli -p $REDIS_PORT1 ping 2>/dev/null)" ]; do sleep 1; done;
      until [ "$(redis-cli -p $REDIS_PORT2 ping 2>/dev/null)" ]; do sleep 1; done;
```

```
redis-cli -p $REDIS_PORT1 CLUSTER MEET 127.0.0.1 $REDIS_PORT2;
redis-cli -p $REDIS_PORT1;
```

### Consul

```
containers:

  ubuntu-consul:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !Install [unzip, wget, ca-certificates]
      - !Sh |
        cd /tmp
        wget https://releases.hashicorp.com/consul/0.6.4/consul_0.6.4_linux_amd64.zip
        unzip consul_0.6.4_linux_amd64.zip
        cp consul /usr/bin/consul

commands:

  consul-server: !Command
    description: Start consul in server mode
    container: ubuntu-consul
    run: |
      /usr/bin/consul agent -server -bootstrap-expect=1 \
        -data-dir=/tmp/consul -log-level=debug \
        -advertise=127.0.0.1
```

### Elasticsearch

The elasticsearch example uses *Persistent* volume so works only on development version of vagga:

```
containers:

  elastic:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !UbuntuUniverse
      # elastic PGP & Repo
      - !AptTrust
        server: pgp.mit.edu
        keys: [D88E42B4]
      - !UbuntuRepo
        url: http://packages.elastic.co/elasticsearch/2.x/debian
        suite: stable
        components: [main]
      - !Install
        - ca-certificates
        - ca-certificates-java
        - openjdk-8-jre-headless
        - elasticsearch=2.3.3
      - !EnsureDir /var/elastic
    volumes:
      /var/elastic: !Persistent { name: elastic }

commands:

  elastic: !Command
```

```

description: Run elasticsearch
container: elastic
user-id: 1
external-user-id: 0
run:
- /usr/share/elasticsearch/bin/elasticsearch
- -Des.path.conf=/etc/elasticsearch
- -Des.path.logs=/tmp
- -Des.path.work=/tmp
- -Des.path.data=/var/elastic/data

```

## Influx DB

Influx db is described as a scalable datastore for metrics, events, and real-time analytics

[Home](#) / [Github](#)

Example config:

```

containers:
  influxdb:
    setup:
    - !Ubuntu xenial
    - !Download
      url: https://dl.influxdata.com/influxdb/releases/influxdb_0.13.0_amd64.deb
      path: /tmp/influxdb.deb
    - !Sh dpkg -i /tmp/influxdb.deb && rm /tmp/influxdb.deb
    - !EnsureDir /var/lib/influxdb
    volumes:
      /var/lib/influxdb: !Persistent { name: influxdb }
commands:
  influx: !Command
    description: Run influxdb
    container: influxdb
    user-id: 1
    external-user-id: 0
    run:
    - influxd

```

## RethinkDB

RethinkDB is described as:

RethinkDB is the open-source, scalable database that makes building realtime apps dramatically easier.

Because RethinkDB has an Ubuntu package, it's easy to setup:

```

containers:
  ubuntu:
    setup:
    - !Ubuntu xenial
    - !UbuntuRepo
      url: http://download.rethinkdb.com/apt
      suite: xenial
      components: [main]
    - !Download

```

```
url: https://download.rethinkdb.com/apt/pubkey.gpg
path: /tmp/pubkey.gpg
- !Sh apt-key add /tmp/pubkey.gpg
- !Install [rethinkdb]
- !EnsureDir /data
volumes:
  /data: !Persistent data

commands:

  rethink: &rethink !Command
    description: Run rethink database
    container: ubuntu
    run: [rethinkdb, --directory, /data]
```

We also have a configured [example chat application in the repository](#), that you may run with alongside with the database itself as follows:

```
vagga example-chat
```

## Miscellaneous

### Travis Gem

The following snippet installs travis gem (into container). For example to provide github token to [Travis CI](#) (so that it can push to github), you can run the following:

```
$ vagga travis encrypt --repo xxx/yyy --org GH_TOKEN=zzz
```

The vagga configuration for the command:

```
containers:
  travis:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !GemInstall [travis]

commands:

  travis: !Command
    container: travis
    run: [travis]
    environ: { HOME: /tmp }
```

## Selenium Tests

Running selenium with vagga is as easy as anything else.

Setting up the GUI may take some effort because you need a display, but starting PhantomJS as a driver looks like the following:

```
containers:
  selenium:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !UbuntuUniverse
```

```

- !Install [libfontconfig]
- !Py3Install [selenium, py, pytest]
# The phantomjs from Ubuntu repository seems to have problems with headless
# environments, so we fetch the binary provided by the developers
- !TarInstall
  url: https://bitbucket.org/ariya/phantomjs/downloads/phantomjs-2.1.1-linux-x86_64.tar.bz2
  script: cp bin/phantomjs /usr/local/bin/phantomjs

commands:
  test: !Command
    description: Run selenium test
    container: selenium
    run: [py.test, test.py]

```

And the test may look like the following:

```

from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys

def test_example():
    driver = webdriver.PhantomJS()
    driver.get("http://vagga.readthedocs.org/")
    assert "Welcome to Vagga" in driver.title
    driver.close()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    test_example()

```

To run the test just type:

```
> vagga test
```

## Firefox Browser

To run firefox or any other GUI application there are some extra steps involved to setup a display.

The `/tmp/.X11-unix/` directory should be mounted in the container. This can be accomplished by making it available to vagga under the name `X11` by writing the following lines in your global configuration `~/.vagga.yaml`:

```

external-volumes:
  X11: /tmp/.X11-unix/

```

Next, you can use the following `vagga.yaml` file to setup the actual configuration (we redefine the variable `HOME` because firefox needs to write profile information).

```

containers:
  browser:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !UbuntuUniverse
      - !Install [firefox]
    volumes:
      /tmp: !Tmpfs
        size: 100Mi
        mode: 0o1777
        subdirs:

```

```
.X11-unix:
/tmp/.X11-unix: !BindRW /volumes/X11

commands:
  firefox: !Command
    container: browser
    environ: { HOME: /tmp }
    run: [firefox, --no-remote]
```

**Note:** If Firefox is already running on your host system, it will connect to it to avoid creating another instance and it will use the resources of your host system instead of the container's.

We pass `--no-remote` to tell it to create a new instance inside the container, to avoid exposing the host file system.

When calling vagga, remember to export the `DISPLAY` environment variable:

```
vagga -eDISPLAY firefox
```

To prevent DBUS-related errors also export the `DBUS_SESSION_BUS_ADDRESS` environmental variable:

```
vagga -eDISPLAY -eDBUS_SESSION_BUS_ADDRESS firefox
```

**WebGL Support** To enable WebGL support further steps are necessary to install the drivers inside the container, that depends on your video card model.

To setup the proprietary nvidia drivers, download the driver from the [NVIDIA website](#) in the your working directory and use the following `vagga.yaml`:

```
containers:
  browser:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !UbuntuUniverse
      - !Install [binutils, pkg-config, mesa-utils]
      - !Sh sh /work/NVIDIA-Linux-x86_64-331.67.run -a -N --ui=none --no-kernel-module
      - !Sh nvidia-xconfig -a --use-display-device=None --enable-all-gpus --virtual=1280x1024
      - !Install [firefox]
    volumes:
      /tmp: !Tmpfs
        size: 100Mi
        mode: 0o1777
        subdirs:
          .X11-unix:
            /tmp/.X11-unix: !BindRW /volumes/X11

commands:
  firefox: !Command
    container: browser
    environ: { HOME: /tmp }
    run: [firefox, --no-remote]
```

For intel video cards use the following `vagga.yaml` (this includes also chromium and java plugin):

```
containers:
  browser:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
```



```

- !UbuntuUniverse
- !Install [chromium-browser,
            firefox, icedtea-plugin,
            xserver-xorg-video-intel, mesa-utils, libgl1-mesa-dri]

volumes:
  /tmp: !Tmpfs
    size: 100Mi
    mode: 0o1777
    subdirs:
      .X11-unix:
  /tmp/.X11-unix: !BindRW /volumes/X11

commands:
  firefox: !Command
    container: browser
    environ: { HOME: /tmp }
    run: [firefox, --no-remote]

```

### Adding a Custom Certificate

This is useful if you have self-signed certificates that you use on local or staging or corporate resources.

In ubuntu it looks like this:

```

containers:
  some-container:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !Install [ca-certificates]
      - !Download
        url: http://example.com/your_company_root.crt
        path: /usr/local/share/ca-certificates/your_company_root.crt
      - !Sh update-ca-certificates

```

Important thing here is that `http://example.com/your_company_root.crt` should be either on a HTTP (not encrypted) host or have a certificate signed by a well-known authority (included in ubuntu `ca-certificates` package).

### Network Tolerance Testing (and Nginx)

Somewhat tiny example of the network tolerance testing code is contained in the following example:

```

containers:
  flask:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !PipConfig { dependencies: true }
      - !Py3Install [flask]

  nginx:
    setup:
      - !Ubuntu xenial
      - !Install [nginx]

  test:
    setup:

```

```
- !Alpine v3.4
- !Install [iptables]
- !EnsureDir /vagga
volumes:
  /vagga: !VaggaBin
environ:
  PATH: /bin:/vagga:/sbin

bench:
  setup:
    - !Alpine v3.4
    - !Repo edge/testing
    - !Install [wrk]

commands:

run-normal: !Supervise
description: Just run flask behind an nginx (http://172.23.255.2:8000)
children:
  nginx: !Command
    container: nginx
    network:
      ip: 172.23.0.1
      ports: {8000: 8000}
    run: [nginx, -c, "/work/nginx.conf"]
  flask: !Command
    container: flask
    network:
      ip: 172.23.0.2
      ports: {5000: 5000}
    run: "python3 app.py"

run-flaky: !Supervise
description: |
  Just run flask behind nginx with network that doesn't work
  50% of the time (http://172.23.255.2:8000)
children:
  nginx: !Command
    container: nginx
    network:
      ip: 172.23.0.1
      ports: {8000: 8000}
    run: [nginx, -c, "/work/nginx.conf"]
  flask: !Command
    container: flask
    network:
      ip: 172.23.0.2
      ports: {5000: 5000}
    run: "python3 app.py"
interrupt: !BridgeCommand
  container: test
  run: |
    set -x
    while true; do
      vagga _network isolate flask
      sleep 1
      vagga _network fullmesh
      sleep 1
```

```
done

wrk: !Command
  description: Run wrk (should try against running server)
  container: bench
  run: [wrk]
```

This example also includes almost a smallest possible nginx configuration:

```
daemon off;
master_process off;
worker_processes 1;
user root;

error_log stderr;
#pid /tmp/nginx.pid;

events {
    worker_connections 1024;
}

http {
    include /etc/nginx/mime.types;
    default_type application/octet-stream;
    access_log off;

    client_body_temp_path /tmp 1 2;
    proxy_temp_path /tmp 1 2;
    fastcgi_temp_path /tmp 1 2;
    uwsgi_temp_path /tmp 1 2;
    scgi_temp_path /tmp 1 2;

    sendfile on;

    keepalive_timeout 65;

    server {
        listen 8000;
        large_client_header_buffers 4 64k;

        charset utf-8;

        location / {
            proxy_pass http://172.18.0.2:5000;
        }
    }
}
```

**Note:** The nginx spits the following message just after start:

```
nginx: [alert] could not open error log file: open() "/var/log/nginx/error.log" failed (30: Read-only
```

It's fine, we can't change this directory as it's hardcoded into the source. While we can mount *Tmpfs* volume into `/var/log/nginx` we don't have to, as all other messages are actually logged into the `stderr` as configured. So

this is just annoying and useless warning that is safe to ignore.

---

## Documentation

### Sphinx Documentation

The simplest way to generate sphinx documentation is to use `py-sphinx` package from Alpine linux:

```
containers:

  doc:
    setup:
      - !Alpine v3.4
      - !Repo edge/main # because in 3.4 sphinx is broken
      - !Install [alpine-base, py-sphinx, py-requests, make]
      # If you require additional packages to build docs uncomment this
      # - !Py2Requirements doc/requirements.txt

commands:

  doc: !Command
    description: Build documentation
    container: doc
    run: [make, html]
    work-dir: doc
    epilog: |
      -----
      Documentation is built under doc/_build/html/index.html
```

To start documentation from scratch (if you had no sphinx docs before), run the following once (and answer the questions):

```
vagga _run doc sphinx-quickstart ./doc
```

And add it to the git repository:

```
echo "/_build" >> doc/.gitignore
git add doc
```

## External Links

- [A collection of examples from Andrea Ferretti](#). Includes nim, ocaml, scala and more.

## 2.8.3 Real World Examples

This section contains real-world examples of possibly complex vagga files. They are represented as external symlinks (github) with a description. Send a pull request to add your example here.

---

### First Time User Hint

All the examples run in containers and install dependencies in `.vagga` subfolder of project dir. So all that possibly scary dependencies are installed automatically and **never touch your host system**. That makes it easy to experiment with vagga.

---

- **Vagga itself** – fairly complex config, includes:
  - *Building* Rust with `musl` libc support
  - Docs using `sphinx` and additional dependencies
  - Running vagga in vagga for tests
- **Presentation** config for simple `impress.js` presentation generated from `restructured text` (`.rst`) files. Includes:
  - Installing `hovercraft` by Pip (Python 3), which generates the HTML files
  - The simple `serve` command to serve the presentation on HTTP
  - The `pdf` command which generates PDF files using `wkhtmltopdf` and some complex bash magic
- **xRandom** a web project described as “Site that allows you see adult movie free without advertisements”. Vagga config features:
  - Installation of `elasticsearch` (which is also an example to setup DB)
  - The full web server stack run with single command (`nginx + nodejs`)
  - The *hard way* of setting up the same thing for comparison



---

## Indices and tables

---

- `genindex`





## A

- accepts-arguments
  - Option, 25
- Alpine
  - Build Step, 40
- alpine-mirror
  - Option, 72
- AlpineRepo
  - Build Step, 40
- AptTrust
  - Build Step, 39
- auto-apply-sysctl
  - Option, 72
- auto-clean
  - Option, 21

## B

- banner
  - Option, 22
- banner-delay
  - Option, 22
- BindRO
  - Volume Type, 58
- BindRW
  - Volume Type, 57
- Build
  - Build Step, 49
- Build Step
  - Alpine, 40
  - AlpineRepo, 40
  - AptTrust, 39
  - Build, 49
  - BuildDeps, 41
  - CacheDirs, 47
  - Cmd, 42
  - ComposerConfig, 55
  - ComposerDependencies, 54
  - ComposerInstall, 54
  - Container, 47
  - Copy, 45

- Depends, 47
- Download, 43
- EmptyDir, 47
- EnsureDir, 46
- Env, 47
- GemBundle, 56
- GemConfig, 56
- GemInstall, 56
- Git, 44
- GitInstall, 45
- Install, 41
- NpmConfig, 52
- NpmDependencies, 51
- NpmInstall, 51
- PipConfig, 52
- Py2Install, 53
- Py2Requirements, 53
- Py3Install, 54
- Py3Requirements, 54
- Remove, 46
- Repo, 41
- RunAs, 42
- Sh, 41
- SubConfig, 48
- Tar, 43
- TarInstall, 44
- Text, 45
- Ubuntu, 38
- UbuntuPPA, 40
- UbuntuRelease, 38
- UbuntuRepo, 39
- UbuntuUniverse, 40
- Unzip, 44
- build-lock-wait
  - Option, 73
- BuildDeps
  - Build Step, 41

## C

- cache-dir
  - Option, 71

- CacheDirs
  - Build Step, [47](#)
- children
  - Option, [27](#)
- Cmd
  - Build Step, [42](#)
- Command
  - doc, [84](#)
  - run, [83](#)
  - test, [83](#)
  - test-whatever, [83](#)
- ComposerConfig
  - Build Step, [55](#)
- ComposerDependencies
  - Build Step, [54](#)
- ComposerInstall
  - Build Step, [54](#)
- Container
  - Build Step, [47](#)
  - Volume Type, [59](#)
- container
  - Option, [24](#)
- Copy
  - Build Step, [45](#)

## D

- data-dirs
  - Option, [21](#)
- Depends
  - Build Step, [47](#)
- description
  - Option, [22](#)
- doc
  - Command, [84](#)
- Download
  - Build Step, [43](#)

## E

- Empty
  - Volume Type, [58](#)
- EmptyDir
  - Build Step, [47](#)
- EnsureDir
  - Build Step, [46](#)
- Env
  - Build Step, [47](#)
- environ
  - Option, [20](#), [25](#), [73](#)
- environ-file
  - Option, [20](#)
- epilog
  - Option, [22](#)
- expect-inotify-limit
  - Option, [23](#)

- external-user-id
  - Option, [26](#)
- external-volumes
  - Option, [71](#)

## G

- GemBundle
  - Build Step, [56](#)
- GemConfig
  - Build Step, [56](#)
- GemInstall
  - Build Step, [56](#)
- gids
  - Option, [20](#)
- Git
  - Build Step, [44](#)
- GitInstall
  - Build Step, [45](#)
- group-id
  - Option, [26](#)

## H

- hosts-file-path
  - Option, [21](#)

## I

- image-cache-url
  - Option, [21](#)
- Install
  - Build Step, [41](#)
- isolate-network
  - Option, [27](#)

## K

- kill-unresponsive-after
  - Option, [27](#)

## M

- minimum-vagga
  - Option, [19](#)
- mode
  - Option, [27](#)

## N

- NpmConfig
  - Build Step, [52](#)
- NpmDependencies
  - Build Step, [51](#)
- NpmInstall
  - Build Step, [51](#)

## O

- Option

- accepts-arguments, 25
  - alpine-mirror, 72
  - auto-apply-sysctl, 72
  - auto-clean, 21
  - banner, 22
  - banner-delay, 22
  - build-lock-wait, 73
  - cache-dir, 71
  - children, 27
  - container, 24
  - data-dirs, 21
  - description, 22
  - environ, 20, 25, 73
  - environ-file, 20
  - epilog, 22
  - expect-inotify-limit, 23
  - external-user-id, 26
  - external-volumes, 71
  - gids, 20
  - group-id, 26
  - hosts-file-path, 21
  - image-cache-url, 21
  - isolate-network, 27
  - kill-unresponsive-after, 27
  - minimum-vagga, 19
  - mode, 27
  - options, 23
  - pass-tcp-socket, 26
  - pid1mode, 25
  - prerequisites, 22
  - proxy-env-vars, 71
  - push-image-script, 71
  - resolv-conf-path, 21
  - run, 25
  - setup, 20
  - site-settings, 71
  - storage-dir, 71
  - supplementary-gids, 26
  - tags, 24
  - ubuntu-mirror, 72
  - uids, 20
  - user-id, 26
  - version-check, 72
  - volumes, 20, 25
  - work-dir, 25
  - write-mode, 25
- options
- Option, 23
- ## P
- pass-tcp-socket
    - Option, 26
  - Persistent
    - Volume Type, 59
  - pid1mode
    - Option, 25
  - PipConfig
    - Build Step, 52
  - prerequisites
    - Option, 22
  - proxy-env-vars
    - Option, 71
  - push-image-script
    - Option, 71
  - Py2Install
    - Build Step, 53
  - Py2Requirements
    - Build Step, 53
  - Py3Install
    - Build Step, 54
  - Py3Requirements
    - Build Step, 54
- ## R
- Remove
    - Build Step, 46
  - Repo
    - Build Step, 41
  - resolv-conf-path
    - Option, 21
  - run
    - Command, 83
    - Option, 25
  - RunAs
    - Build Step, 42
- ## S
- setup
    - Option, 20
  - Sh
    - Build Step, 41
  - site-settings
    - Option, 71
  - Snapshot
    - Volume Type, 58
  - storage-dir
    - Option, 71
  - SubConfig
    - Build Step, 48
  - supplementary-gids
    - Option, 26
- ## T
- tags
    - Option, 24
  - Tar
    - Build Step, 43
  - TarInstall

- Build Step, [44](#)
- test
  - Command, [83](#)
- test-whatever
  - Command, [83](#)
- Text
  - Build Step, [45](#)
- Tmpfs
  - Volume Type, [57](#)

## U

- Ubuntu
  - Build Step, [38](#)
- ubuntu-mirror
  - Option, [72](#)
- UbuntuPPA
  - Build Step, [40](#)
- UbuntuRelease
  - Build Step, [38](#)
- UbuntuRepo
  - Build Step, [39](#)
- UbuntuUniverse
  - Build Step, [40](#)
- uids
  - Option, [20](#)
- Unzip
  - Build Step, [44](#)
- user-id
  - Option, [26](#)

## V

- VaggaBin
  - Volume Type, [57](#)
- version-check
  - Option, [72](#)
- Volume Type
  - BindRO, [58](#)
  - BindRW, [57](#)
  - Container, [59](#)
  - Empty, [58](#)
  - Persistent, [59](#)
  - Snapshot, [58](#)
  - Tmpfs, [57](#)
  - VaggaBin, [57](#)
- volumes
  - Option, [20](#), [25](#)

## W

- work-dir
  - Option, [25](#)
- write-mode
  - Option, [25](#)