

# Docker Developer Toolkits

Dive, multistage-builds, docker-squash

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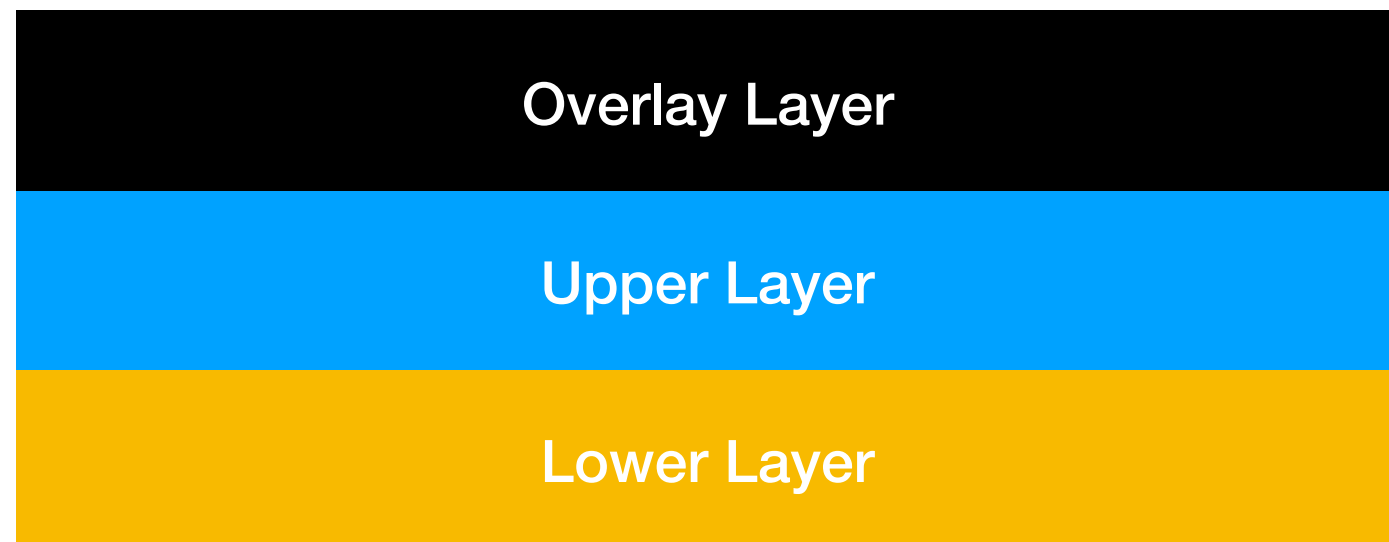


# Agenda

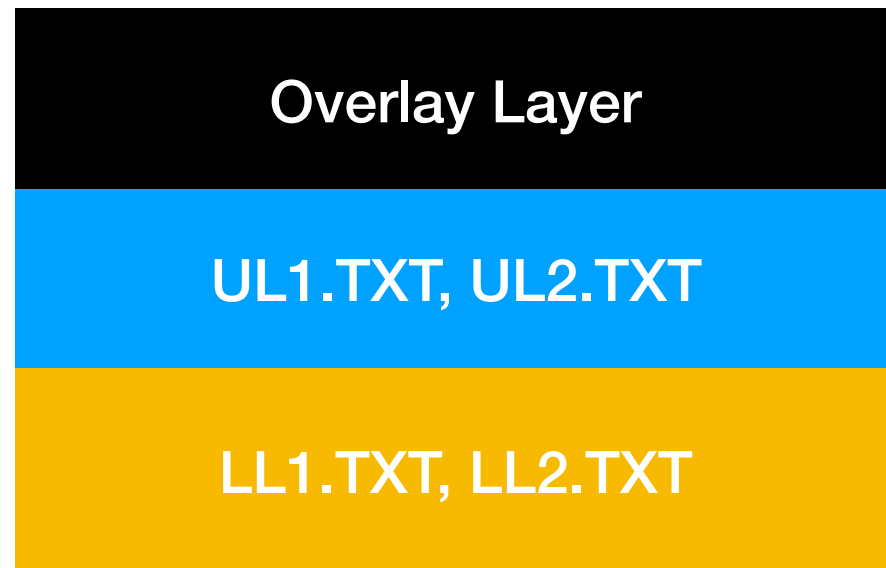
- ▶ **Overlay Filesystems**
- ▶ **Docker Image Layering**
- ▶ **Optimising Build Times**
- ▶ **Docker-dive for Image analysis**
- ▶ **Docker-squash for squashing layers**

# Overlay Filesystems - Quick Walkthrough

Essentially comprises of 3 layers



# Overlay Filesystems - Quick Walkthrough



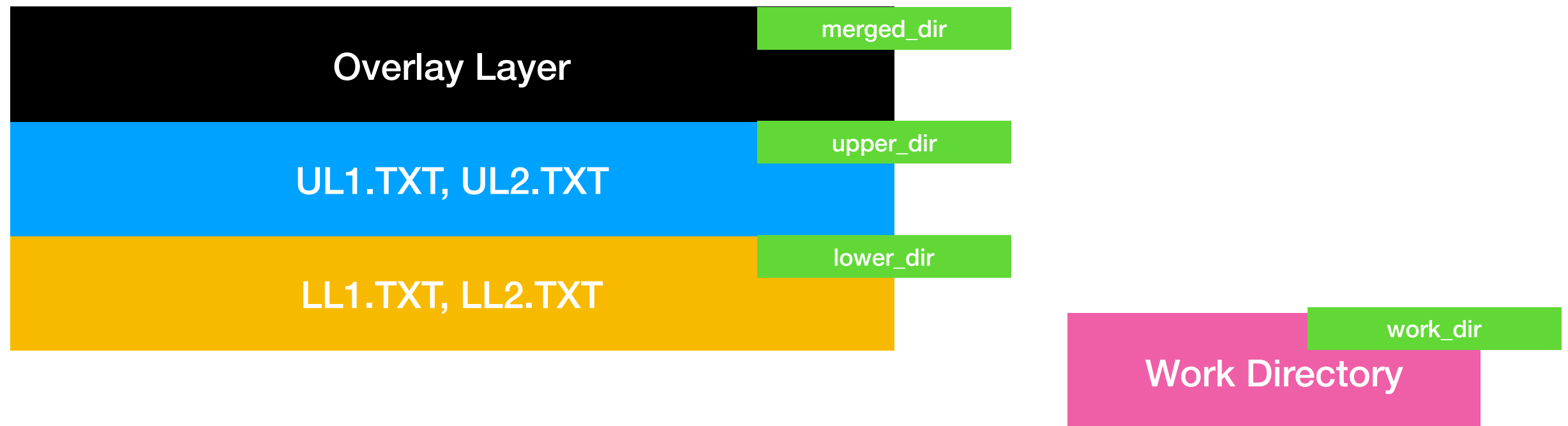
- Overlay FS is a type of Union FS
- Union of all files and dirs from Lower and Upper Layer
- Lower Layer is READ-ONLY
- Any change done to files originally from Lower Layer in the Overlay Layer will create new COPY-ON-WRITE file of the the modified file in the upper layer as the Lower layer is READ-ONLY
- When you modify any of the files in the overlay layer which were originally from the lower layer, a copy (COPY-ON-WRITE) of that gets created in the upper directory and that is where the modifications go.

# Overlay Filesystems - Quick Walkthrough



DEMO

# Overlay Filesystems - Demo



```
$ sudo mount -t overlay -o  
lowerdir=lower_dir/,upperdir=upper_dir,workdir=work_dir/ none  
merged_dir/
```

Work Directory is used by the system as a temporary work area for internal purposes

# Dissecting Container Images

```
FROM alpine:3.6
```

```
RUN apk add --no-cache python3
```

```
RUN apk add --no-cache g++
```

```
COPY hello-world.py .
```

```
CMD ["python","./hello-world.py"]
```

BASE

IMAGE-1

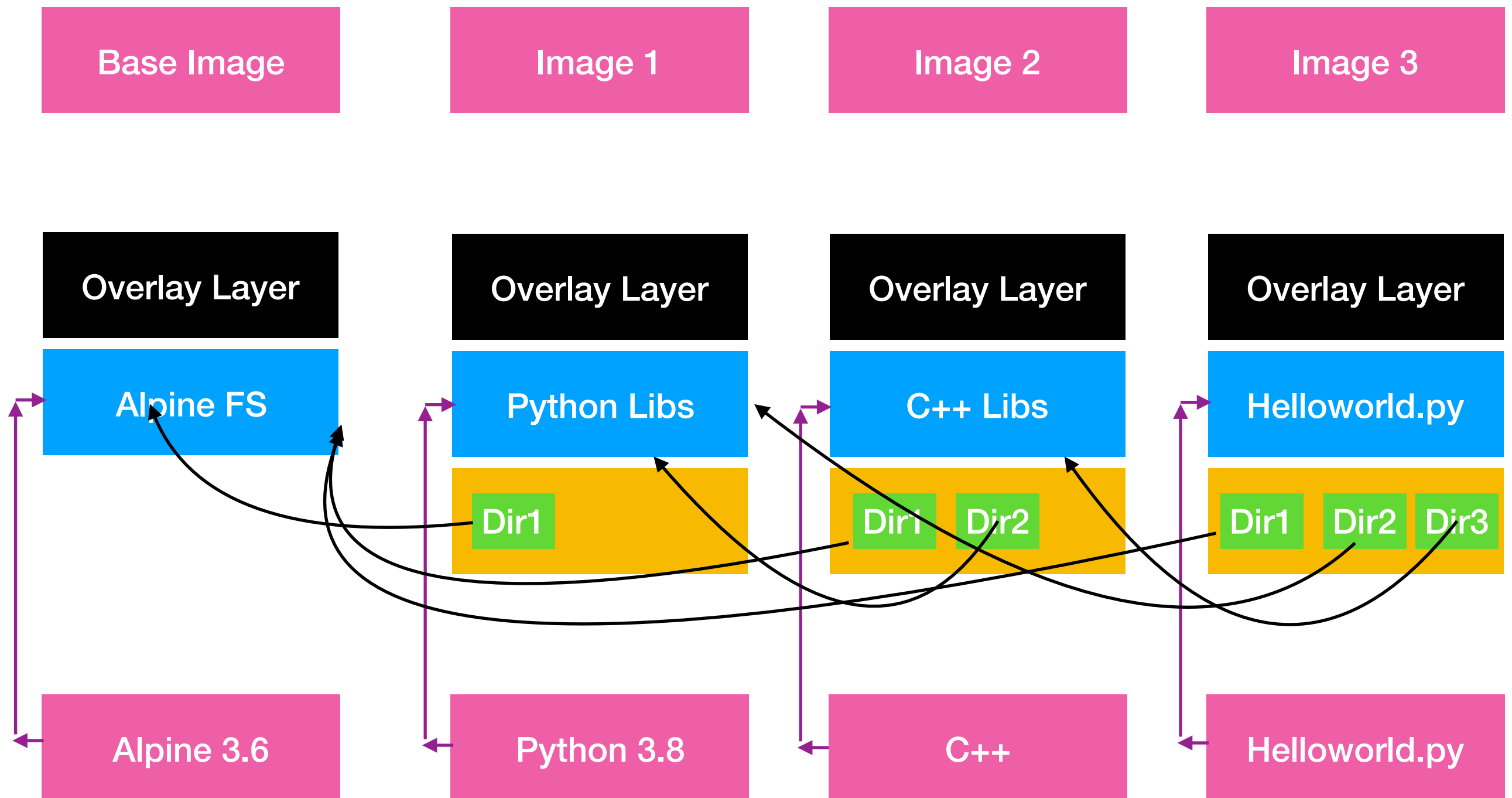
IMAGE-2

IMAGE-3

MYAPP1

*Each intermediate layer have their own overlay filesystem which are chained to gather to give the final image*

# Image Layering in Depth





# Scenario 1 - Simple Node.js App

```
FROM node:22
WORKDIR /app
COPY package.json package-lock.json ./
RUN npm install
COPY . .
CMD node server.js
```

**VS**

```
FROM node:22
WORKDIR /app
COPY . .
RUN npm install
CMD node server.js
```

*Hint: Think in terms of subsequent build times when source code changes*

# Scenario 1 - Simple Node.js App



```
FROM node:22
WORKDIR /app
COPY package.json package-lock.json ./
RUN npm install
COPY . .
CMD node server.js
```

*These layers are  
cached as no changes  
are done here and can  
be easily retrieved in  
subsequent builds*

VS


```
FROM node:22
WORKDIR /app
COPY . .
RUN npm install
CMD node server.js
```

# Scenario 1 - Simple Node.js App

```
FROM node:22
RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install sqlite3
WORKDIR /app
COPY package.json package-lock.
RUN npm install
COPY . .
CMD node server.js
```

*If a new package has to be installed the cached layer corresponding to apt-get update will contain old package cache and the newly installed package may be outdated.*

VS



```
FROM node:22
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install sqlite3 redis
WORKDIR /app
COPY . .
RUN npm install
CMD node server.js
```

# Optimising Build Times

- During incremental build we want to ensure that we can use build cache effectively to avoid high build times. For example `COPY ./app` should not be done early in the Dockerfile as any changes to the code will invalidate the build cache.  
**ORDER FROM LEAST TO MOST FREQUENTLY CHANGING CONTENT.**
- Only copy whats needed. Avoid `COPY .` if possible because any changes to the files will bust the cache
- Line buddies - `apt-get update` and `apt-get install` should be done together rather than in separate lines. If a new package has to be installed the cached layer corresponding to `apt-get update` will contain old package cache and the newly installed package may be outdated.

# Scenario 2 - Reducing Docker Image Size

```
FROM node:22
WORKDIR /app
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install libcairo2-dev libjpeg-dev libgif-dev libpango1.0-dev -y
COPY package.json package-lock.json ./
RUN npm install
COPY . .
CMD node server.js
```

↓

**Results in an image of size 1.3GB**

```
{
  "name": "scenario-1-simple-node-app",
  "version": "1.0.0",
  "main": "server.js",
  "scripts": {
    "test": "echo \\\"Error: no test specified\\\" && exit 1"
  },
  "author": "",
  "license": "ISC",
  "description": "",
  "dependencies": {
    "express": "^4.19.2"
  },
  "devDependencies": {
    "eslint": "^9.5.0",
    "mocha": "^10.4.0",
    "nodemon": "^3.1.4"
  }
}
```

*Do we need these during runtime?*  
*Not really*

# Scenario 2 - Reducing Docker Image Size

Node:22 base image layers and size is more than 1 GB

Layers			Current Layer Contents			Filetree
Cmp	Size	Command	Permission	UID:GID	Size	
	117 MB	FROM b3b31c0586cb09b	-rwxrwxrwx	0:0	0 B	bin → usr/bin
	48 MB	set -eux; apt-get update; apt-get install -y --no-instal	drwxr-xr-x	0:0	0 B	boot
	177 MB	set -eux; apt-get update; apt-get install -y --no-instal	drwxr-xr-x	0:0	851 kB	dev
	587 MB	set -ex; apt-get update; apt-get install -y --no-instal	-rw-----	0:0	0 B	etc
	8.9 kB	groupadd --gid 1000 node && useradd --uid 1000 --gid node --s	drwxr-xr-x	0:0	244 kB	.pwd.lock
	174 MB	ARCH= && dpkgArch="\$(dpkg --print-architecture)" && case "\${d	-rw-r--r--	0:0	899 B	ImageMagick-6
	5.3 MB	set -ex && export GNUPGHOME="\$(mktemp -d)" && for key in	-rw-r--r--	0:0	1.4 kB	coder.xml
	388 B	#(nop) COPY file:4d192565a7220e135cab6c77fbc1c73211b69f3d9fb37e	-rw-r--r--	0:0	14 kB	colors.xml
	0 B	WORKDIR /app	-rw-r--r--	0:0	1.6 kB	delegates.xml
	34 MB	RUN /bin/sh -c apt-get update && apt-get install libcairo2-dev	-rw-r--r--	0:0	888 B	log.xml
	234 kB	COPY package.json package-lock.json ./ # buildkit	-rw-r--r--	0:0	134 kB	magic.xml
	113 MB	RUN /bin/sh -c npm install # buildkit	-rw-r--r--	0:0	4.7 kB	mime.xml
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	2.4 kB	policy.xml
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	12 kB	quantization-table.xml
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	29 kB	thresholds.xml
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	8.5 kB	type-apple.xml
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	9.7 kB	type-dejavu.xml
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	10 kB	type-ghostscript.xml
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	14 kB	type-urw-base35.xml
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	651 B	type-windows.xml
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	29 kB	type.xml
			-rwxr-xr-x	0:0	29 kB	X11
			-rwxr-xr-x	0:0	709 B	Xreset
			-rwxr-xr-x	0:0	205 B	Xreset.d
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	205 B	README
			-rwxr-xr-x	0:0	319 B	Xresources
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	319 B	x11-common
			-rwxr-xr-x	0:0	3.9 kB	Xsession
			-rwxr-xr-x	0:0	6.3 kB	Xsession.d
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	1.9 kB	20x11-common_process-arg
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	878 B	30x11-common_xresources
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	389 B	35x11-common_xhost-local
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	187 B	40x11-common_xsessionrc
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	1.6 kB	50x11-common_determine-s
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	880 B	90pgp-agent
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	385 B	90x11-common_ssh-agent
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	166 B	99x11-common_start
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	265 B	Xsession.options
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	17 kB	rgb.txt
			-rwxr-xr-x	0:0	0 B	xorg.conf.d
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	3.0 kB	adduser.conf
			-rwxr-xr-x	0:0	100 B	alternatives
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	100 B	README
			-rwxrwxrwx	0:0	0 B	aclocal → /usr/bin/aclocal-1
			-rwxrwxrwx	0:0	0 B	aclocal.1.gz → /usr/share/ma
Layer Details						
Tags: (unavailable)						
Id: dc030281fbe958a4420719b49b9495a533634698b5496875ce2e4d456bb1f875						
Digest: sha256:060f5da969763c7b24cfcfbfc2d5607741e427e8397f17fab88cdd3c5aa72518						
Command: #(nop) COPY file:4d192565a7220e135cab6c77fbc1c73211b69f3d9fb37e62857b2c6eb9363d51 in /usr/local/bin/						
Image Details						
Image name: node-sample-without-multi						
Total Image size: 1.3 GB						
Potential wasted space: 10 MB						
Image efficiency score: 99 %						
Count	Total Space	Path				
4	3.2 MB	/var/cache/debconf/templates.dat				
4	3.1 MB	/var/cache/debconf/templates.dat-old				
5	1.1 MB	/var/lib/dpkg/status				
5	1.1 MB	/var/lib/dpkg/status-old				
3	644 kB	/app/package-lock.json				
4	382 kB	/var/log/dpkg.log				

# Scenario 2 - Multi-stage builds

```
FROM node:22 as builder
WORKDIR /app
COPY package.json package-lock.json ./
RUN npm install
COPY . .
```

**BUILD Stage**

```
FROM node:22-slim
WORKDIR /app
COPY --from=builder /app .
RUN npm install --only=production

CMD node server.js
```

**RUNTIME Stage**



**Huge Reduction in image size from 1.2 GB to < 300MB**

# Scenario 3 - Installing awscli in our Docker Image

```
FROM node:22 as builder
```

Image size of 777 MB

```
WORKDIR /app
```

```
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install libcairo2-dev  
libjpeg-dev libgif-dev libpango1.0-dev -y
```

```
COPY package.json package-lock.json ./
```

```
RUN npm install
```

```
COPY . .
```

```
#Runtime
```

```
FROM node:22-slim
```

```
WORKDIR /app
```

```
COPY --from=builder /app .
```

```
RUN npm install --only=production
```

```
# Installing awscliv2
```

```
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install curl unzip -y
```

```
RUN curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-  
x86_64.zip" -o "awscliv2.zip"
```

```
RUN unzip awscliv2.zip && ./aws/install
```

```
CMD node server.js
```



# Scenario 3 - Installing awscli in our Docker Image

Layers			● Current Layer Contents			
Cmp	Size	Command	Permission	UID:GID	Size	Filetree
75 MB	FROM 0417392ea6b973f		drwxr-xr-x	0:0	95 MB	app
8.9 kB	groupadd --gid 1000 node && useradd --uid 1000 --gid node --s		-rw-r--r--	0:0	26 B	├─ .dockerignore
130 MB	ARCH= OPENSSL_ARCH= && dpkgArch="\$(dpkg --print-architecture)"		-rw-r--r--	0:0	519 B	├─ Dockerfile-v1
7.2 MB	set -ex && savedAptMark="\$(apt-mark showmanual)" && apt-get		-rw-r--r--	0:0	61 MB	├─ awscliv2.zip
388 B	#!/bin/sh COPY file:4d192565a7220e135cab6c77fbc1c73211b69f3d9fb37e		drwxr-xr-x	0:0	34 MB	├─ node_modules
0 B	WORKDIR /app		-rw-r--r--	0:0	176 kB	├─ package-lock.json
48 MB	COPY /app . # buildkit		-rw-r--r--	0:0	482 B	├─ package.json
320 kB	RUN /bin/sh -c npm install --only=production # buildkit		-rw-r--r--	0:0	232 B	├─ server.js
35 MB	RUN /bin/sh -c apt-get update && apt-get install curl unzip -y		-rwxrwxrwx	0:0	0 B	├─ bin → usr/bin
61 MB	RUN /bin/sh -c curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-li		drwxr-xr-x	0:0	0 B	├─ boot
420 MB	RUN /bin/sh -c unzip awscliv2.zip && ./aws/install # buildkit		drwxr-xr-x	0:0	406 kB	├─ dev
						└─ etc

Layers			● Current Layer Contents			
Cmp	Size	Command	Permission	UID:GID	Size	Filetree
75 MB	FROM 0417392ea6b973f		drwxr-xr-x	0:0	305 MB	app
8.9 kB	groupadd --gid 1000 node && useradd --uid 1000 --gid node --s		-rw-r--r--	0:0	26 B	├─ .dockerignore
130 MB	ARCH= OPENSSL_ARCH= && dpkgArch="\$(dpkg --print-architecture)"		-rw-r--r--	0:0	519 B	├─ Dockerfile-v1
7.2 MB	set -ex && savedAptMark="\$(apt-mark showmanual)" && apt-get		drwxr-xr-x	0:0	210 MB	├─ aws
388 B	#!/bin/sh COPY file:4d192565a7220e135cab6c77fbc1c73211b69f3d9fb37e		-rw-r--r--	0:0	1.5 kB	├─ README.md
0 B	WORKDIR /app		-rw-r--r--	0:0	68 kB	├─ THIRD_PARTY_LICENSES
48 MB	COPY /app . # buildkit		drwxr-xr-x	0:0	210 MB	├─ dist
320 kB	RUN /bin/sh -c npm install --only=production # buildkit		-rwxr-xr-x	0:0	4.0 kB	├─ install
35 MB	RUN /bin/sh -c apt-get update && apt-get install curl unzip -y		-rw-r--r--	0:0	61 MB	├─ awscliv2.zip
61 MB	RUN /bin/sh -c curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-li		drwxr-xr-x	0:0	34 MB	├─ node_modules
420 MB	RUN /bin/sh -c unzip awscliv2.zip && ./aws/install # buildkit		-rw-r--r--	0:0	176 kB	├─ package-lock.json
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	482 B	├─ package.json
			-rw-r--r--	0:0	232 B	├─ server.js
			-rwxrwxrwx	0:0	0 B	├─ bin → usr/bin

# Scenario 3 - Installing awscli in our Docker Image

```
FROM node:22 as builder
WORKDIR /app
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install libcairo2-dev
libjpeg-dev libgif-dev libpango1.0-dev -y
COPY package.json package-lock.json ./
RUN npm install
COPY . .
```

Image size is still  
777 MB  
Whats happening  
here?

```
#Runtime
FROM node:22-slim
WORKDIR /app
COPY --from=builder /app .
RUN npm install --only=production
```

Hint: Overlay  
filesystems Lower  
Layer Characteristic

```
# Installing awscli
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install curl unzip -y
RUN curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-
x86_64.zip" -o "awscliv2.zip"
RUN unzip awscliv2.zip && ./aws/install
RUN rm -rf awscliv2.zip ./aws

CMD node server.js
```

# Scenario 3 - Installing awscli in our Docker Image

```
FROM node:22 as builder
WORKDIR /app
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install libcairo2-dev
libjpeg-dev libgif-dev libpango1.0-dev -y
COPY package.json package-lock.json ./
RUN npm install
COPY . .
```

Image size is now 506 MB

## #Runtime

```
FROM node:22-slim
WORKDIR /app
COPY --from=builder /app .
RUN npm install --only=production
```

## # Installing awscli

```
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install curl unzip -y
RUN curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-
x86_64.zip" -o "awscliv2.zip" && unzip awscliv2.zip
&& ./aws/install && rm -rf awscliv2.zip ./aws

CMD node server.js
```

# Scenario 4 - Docker squash

Once the image is built, docker-squash combines the new layers into a new image with a single new layer. Squashing doesn't destroy any existing image, rather it creates a new image with the content of the squashed layers. This effectively makes it look like all `Dockerfile` commands were created with a single layer.

Squashing layers can be beneficial if your Dockerfile produces multiple layers modifying the same files. For example, files created in one step and removed in another step.

We saw this with our awscli package where we wanted to get rid of the download files and bloatware but using the `rm` command had no effect.

**LETS NOW TRY TO SQUASH THE NODE-SAMPLE-AWSCLI-IMAGE!**

```
$ docker-squash -t node-sample-after-squash node-sample-awscli-rm-v1
```

## Scenario 4 - Docker squash

LETS NOW TRY TO SQUASH THE NODE-SAMPLE-AWSCLI-IMAGE!

```
$ docker-squash -t node-sample-after-squash node-sample-awscli-rm-v1
```

NEW IMAGE IS close to 480 MB compare to the original 770 MB!

# Scenario 4 - Docker squash

## Limitations –

- When squashing layers, the resulting image can't take advantage of layer sharing with other images, and may use significantly more space. Sharing the base image is still supported.
- While squashing layers may produce smaller images, it may have a negative impact on performance, as a single layer takes longer to extract, and you can't parallelize downloading a single layer.

# Resources

- Udemy course - <https://www.udemy.com/course/containers-under-the-hood/>
- <https://github.com/wagoodman/dive>
- <https://github.com/goldmann/docker-squash>
- Dockerfile Best Practices - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JofsaZ3H1qM&t=1945s>

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Martyna Slawinska

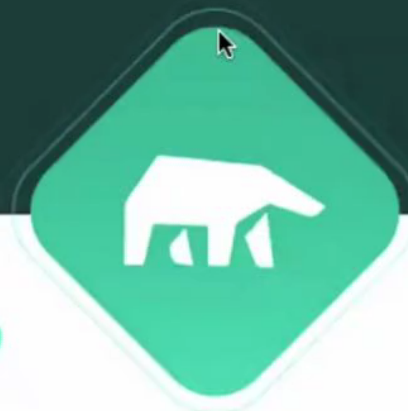
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