



Docker

KUBETOOLS & AI

SHOW-N-TELL SHOW

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2023 AT 9:00 AM



NOKIA E2 BUILDING FOUNTAIN

VENUE PARTNER

NOKIA

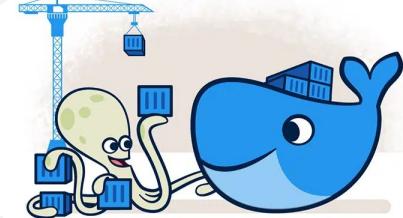
COMMUNITY PARTNER



Docker in 100 seconds



What's New in Docker?

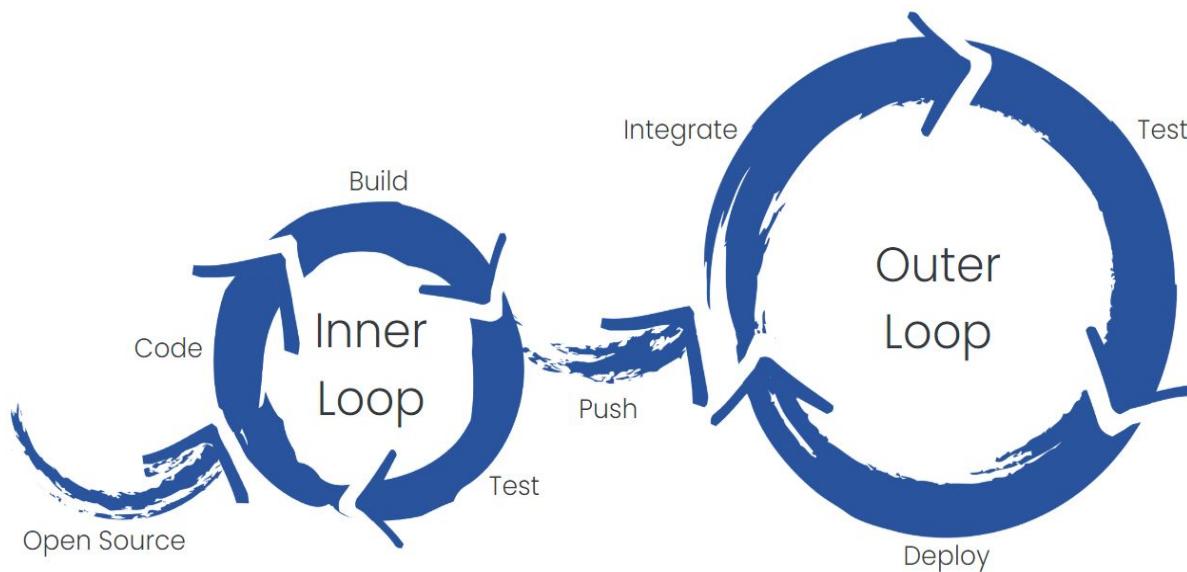


Speaker

- Developer Advocate at Docker
- Author @ <https://collabnix.com>
- Former Docker Captain
- Docker Community Leader, Bangalore
- ARM Ambassador
- Worked @ Dell EMC, VMware, Redis & CGI



Docker is Uniquely Focused on Developer Success



Trusted Images

Docker Desktop

Docker Ecosystem

Delivery Platforms

20M+ Active Developers

450+ Trusted Partners

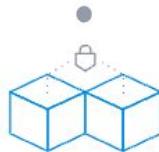


Built for Developers, by Developers



Speed

- Docker init
- Compose File Watch
- Compose Include
- VirtioFS Support
- VPNKit => gVisor



Security

- Docker Scout
- Attestations



Choice

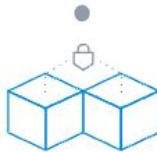
- Docker Extensions
- Orchestration
- Docker Sponsored Open Source Projects
- Rosetta 2
- WebAssembly

New Dockercon Announcements



Speed

- Compose File Watch went GA
- Next-Gen Docker Build
- Docker Debug



Security

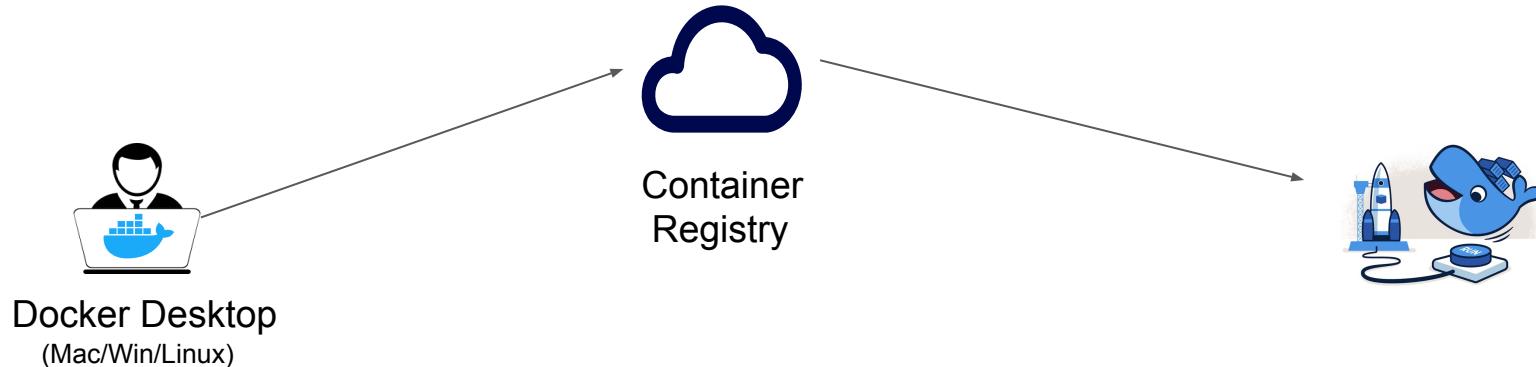
- Docker Scout goes GA



Choice

- GenAI Stack
- Docker AI

A 30,000 ft View



BUILD

- Package applications as portable container images
- Create Multi-container apps using Docker Compose

`$ docker build`

SHARE

- Collaborate and distribute via Registry
- Shareable application with clear interface for operators

`$ docker push`

RUN

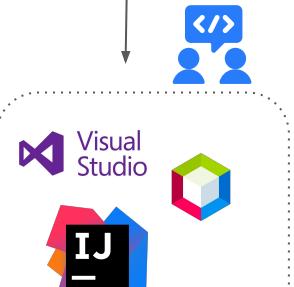
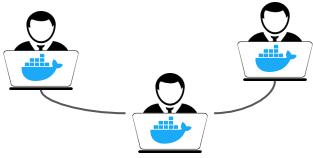
- Run multiple versions of the same application and manage pre-environment settings
- Launch your applications locally and on the cloud with AWS ECS and Azure ACI.

`$ docker run`

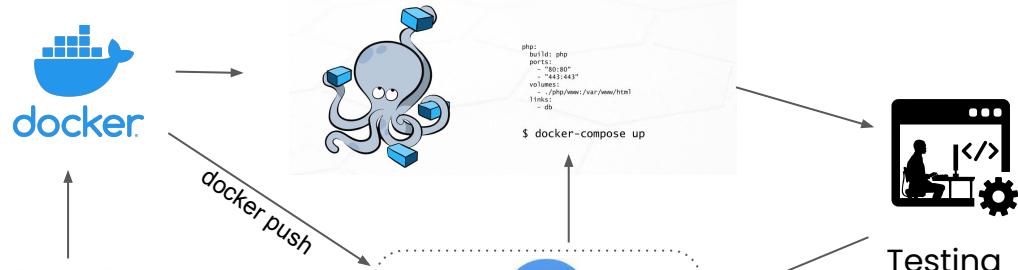


Inner-Loop Development Workflow

BUILD



Code Commit



SHARE



Container Registry

RUN



Build and Deploy a Simple Node Application



```
git clone https://github.com/.../..
cd [path to your node-docker directory]
npm init -y
npm install
touch server.js
node server.js

curl --request POST \
  --url http://localhost:8000/test \
  --header 'content-type: application/json' \
  --data '{"msg": "testing"}'
```

Application

```
git clone https://github.com/.../
cd [path to your node-docker directory]
npm init -y
npm install
touch server.js
node server.js

curl --request POST \
  --url http://localhost:8000/test \
  --header 'content-type: application/json'
\
  --data '{"msg": "testing"}'
```

Dockerfile

```
FROM node

WORKDIR /usr/src/app

COPY package*.json ./

RUN npm install

COPY . .

EXPOSE 8080
CMD [ "node", "server.js" ]
```

```
$ docker build -t node-docker .
$ docker run -d -p 8080:800 node-docker
```

Do's

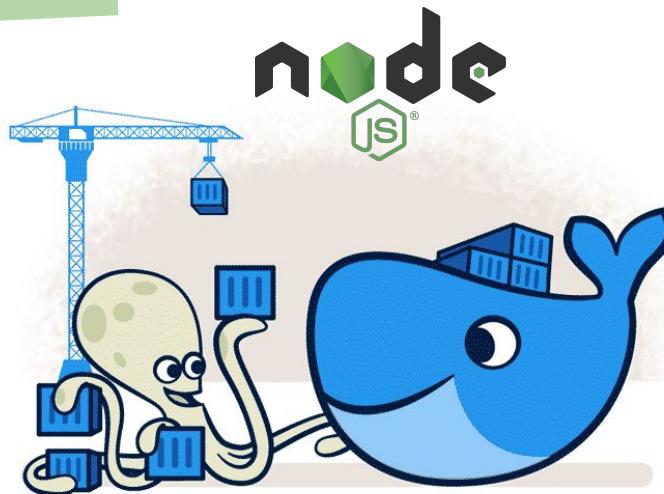
✓

- `node:<tag>`
- `USER node`
- `MEM LIMIT`
- `HEALTHCHECK`
- `SCANNING`
- `COPY`
- `Multi-Stage`
- `.dockerignore`
- `buildx -platform`

Don'ts

✗

- `node:latest`
- `ADD`
- `USER root`
- `EXPOSE db_port`
- `node_modules`
- `SIGTERM`



#1 Use explicit Base Image reference instead of latest

```
FROM node:latest  
  
WORKDIR /usr/src/app  
  
COPY package*.json ./  
  
RUN npm install  
  
COPY . .  
  
EXPOSE 8080  
CMD [ "node", "server.js" ]
```

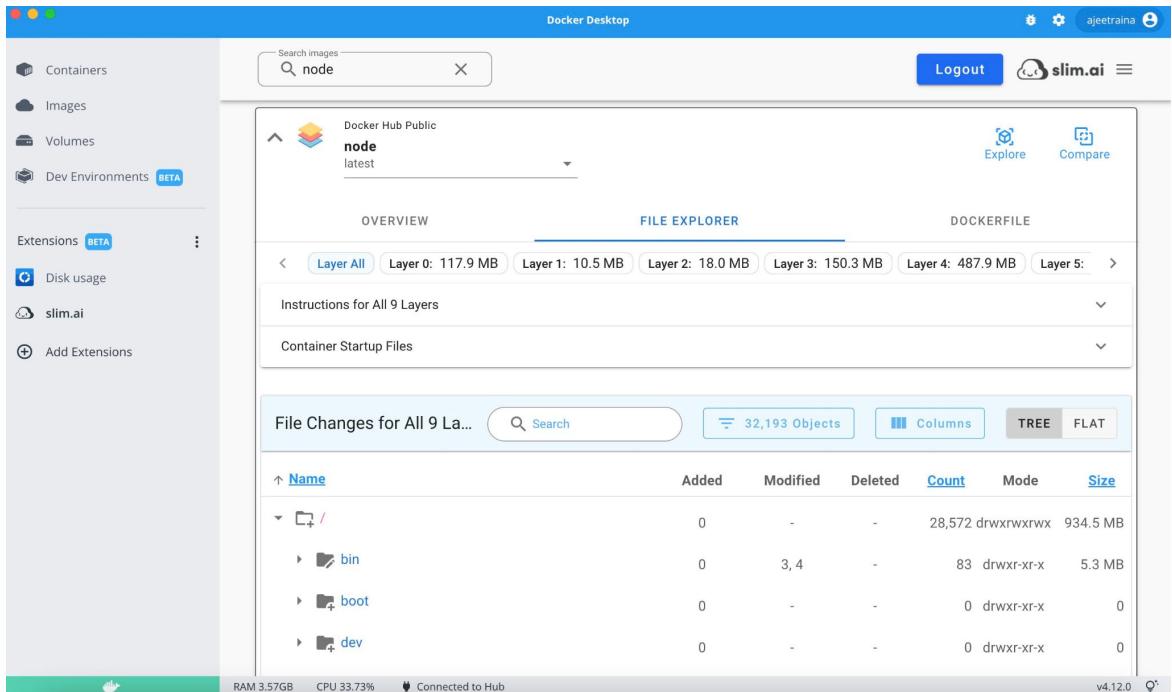


```
FROM node:16.17  
  
WORKDIR /usr/src/app  
  
COPY package*.json ./  
  
RUN npm install  
  
COPY . .  
  
EXPOSE 8080  
CMD [ "node", "server.js" ]
```



Downsides of latest Images

- Inconsistent Docker Image Builds
- Non-deterministic Behavior



#2 Prefer Leaner Docker Images

```
FROM node:latest  
  
WORKDIR /usr/src/app  
  
COPY package*.json ./  
  
RUN npm install  
  
COPY . .  
  
EXPOSE 8080  
CMD [ "node", "server.js" ]
```



```
FROM node:lts-slim  
  
WORKDIR /usr/src/app  
  
COPY package*.json ./  
  
RUN npm install  
  
COPY . .  
  
EXPOSE 8080  
CMD [ "node", "server.js" ]
```



Downsides of Bigger Image

- Larger Download Size
- Higher Exposure to Vulnerabilities
- Increases Resource Consumption

Images on disk

Last refresh: Never 14 images Refresh to see disk size Clean up

Images [Give Feedback](#)

LOCAL REMOTE REPOSITORIES

node

In use only

NAME ↑	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
node	latest	ebe3af0adc87	about 10 hours ago	940.68 MB



node:alpine3.16 ← 49 MB

node:lts-slim ← 62 MB

node:16.17 ← 333 MB

node:16.17.0-slim ← 62 MB



#3

Use Multi-Stage Build

```
FROM node:lts-buster-slim AS builder

WORKDIR /usr/src/app

COPY package.json /usr/src/app/package.json
COPY package-lock.json /usr/src/app/package-lock.json
RUN npm ci

COPY . /usr/src/app

EXPOSE 3000

CMD [ "npm", "run", "dev" ]

FROM builder as dev-envs
RUN <<EOF
apt-get update
apt-get install -y --no-install-recommends git
EOF

# install Docker tools (cli, buildx, compose)
```

BUILD STAGE

DEVELOPMENT STAGE



#4

Quickly identify and fix vulnerabilities during the build time using Scout

Scout interface showing vulnerabilities for Docker images:

Images (6) Vulnerabilities (321) Packages (6)

Package	Vulnerabilities
> ubuntu/pcre2 10.34-7	3 C 0 H
> ubuntu/libksba 1.3.5-2	2 C 0 H
> ubuntu/curl 7.68	accounts-api
> ubuntu/zlib 1:1.2	Tags OS Vulnerabilities
> ubuntu/pam 1.3.	Latest Linux 3 C 6 H 12 M 11 L
> ubuntu/krb5 1.17	1.7.0 Linux 3 C 6 H 12 M 11 L
	1.6.0 Linux 3 C 6 H 12 M 11 L

Compare images



#5

Add HEALTHCHECK

```
FROM node:lts-buster

WORKDIR /usr/src/app

COPY package*.json ./

RUN npm install

COPY . .

EXPOSE 8080
HEALTHCHECK CMD curl --fail
http://localhost:3000 || exit 1
CMD [ "node", "server.js" ]
```

#5

Add HEALTHCHECK

```
docker ps
CONTAINER ID      IMAGE
COMMAND           CREATED          STATUS
PORTS             NAMES
1d0c5e3e7d6a    react-express-mongodb-frontend
"docker-entrypoint.s..."   23 seconds ago   Up 21
seconds (health: starting)
0.0.0.0:3000->3000/tcp   frontend
```



#6

Use .dockerignore

The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code interface with the title ".dockerignore — react-express-mongodb". The Explorer sidebar on the left lists files and folders, including ".docker", "backend" (which contains "config", "db", "logs", "models", "routes", and "utils"), and ".dockerignore" (which is currently selected). The Editor tab on the right displays the contents of the ".dockerignore" file:

```
node_modules
```

Jérémie Drouet, 2 years ago | 1 author (Jérémie Drouet)

The bottom right corner features the Docker logo, which is a blue whale carrying several shipping containers.

#7

Run as non-root user for security purpose

```
FROM node:lts-buster AS development
WORKDIR /usr/src/app
COPY package.json /usr/src/app
COPY package-lock.json /usr/src/app
RUN npm ci
COPY . /usr/src/app
EXPOSE 3000
CMD ["npm", "start"]

FROM development as dev-envs
RUN <<EOF
apt-get update
apt-get install -y --no-install-recommends git
EOF

RUN <<EOF
useradd -s /bin/bash -m vscode
groupadd docker
usermod -aG docker vscode
EOF

# install Docker tools (cli, buildx, compose)
COPY --from=gloursdocker/docker / /
```



#8

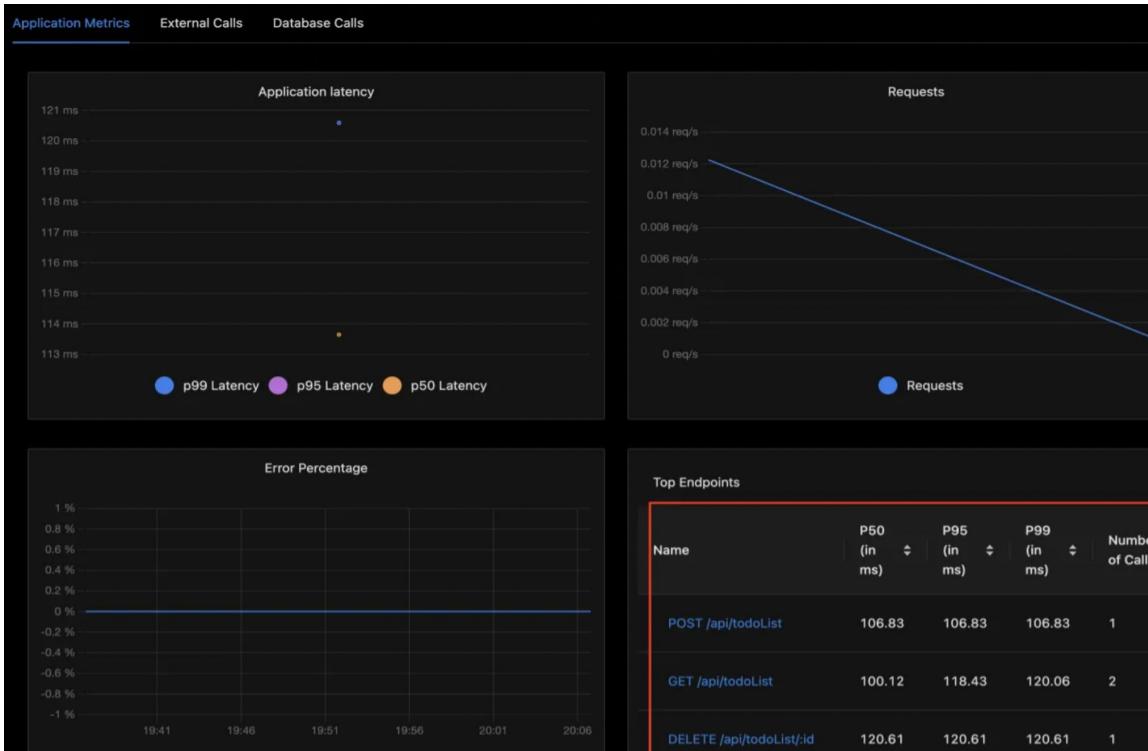
Favour Multi-Architecture Docker Images

```
docker run --rm mplatform/mquery node:lts-buster
Unable to find image 'mplatform/mquery:latest'
locally
d0989420b6f0: Download complete
af74e063fc6e: Download complete
3441ed415baf: Download complete
a0c6ee298a93: Download complete
894bcacb16df: Downloading
[======>
] 3.146MB/3.452MB
Image: node:lts-buster (digest:
sha256:a5d9200d3b8c17f0f3d7717034a9c215015b7aae70cb2
a9d5e5dae7ff8aa6ca8)
 * Manifest List: Yes (Image type:
application/vnd.docker.distribution.manifest.list.v2
+json)
 * Supported platforms:
 - linux/amd64
 - linux/arm/v7
 - linux/arm64/v8
```



#9 Use Open Telemetry API to measure Node performance

- Metrics(what)
- Logs(why)
- Trace(how)



#10

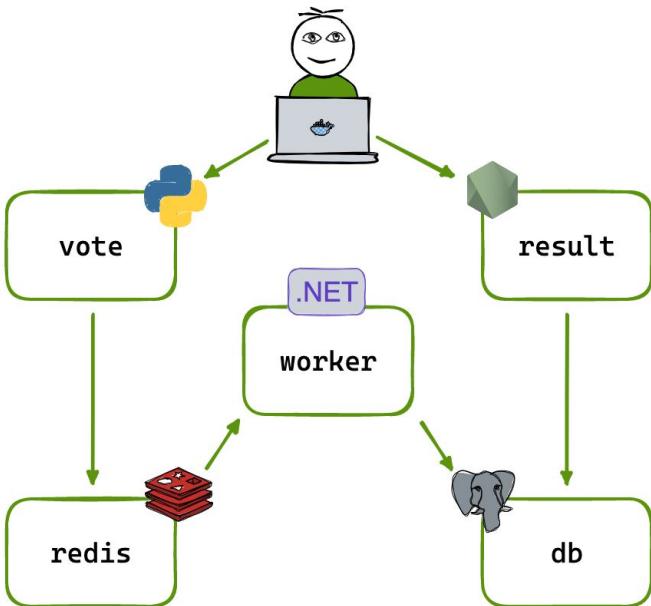
Using HEALTHCHECK in Docker Compose

```
healthcheck:  
  test: ["CMD", "curl", "-f",  
"http://localhost"]  
  interval: 1m30s  
  timeout: 10s  
  retries: 3  
  start_period: 40s
```

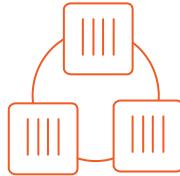


Build and Deploy a Voting App

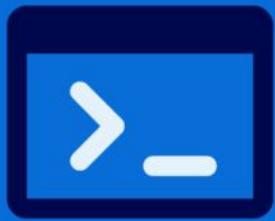
- A front-end web app(**Vote**) written in Python Flask framework which allows the users to cast their votes.
- A Redis which collects votes casted by the users
- A service written in .NET(**worker**) that retrieves the votes data from Redis and store it into Postgres DB service
- A Postgres database used as a persistent storage database, backed by a Docker volume
- A Node.js web app(**result**) which shows the results of the voting in real time



Building Prod-based Containerised Application is Painful



Introducing

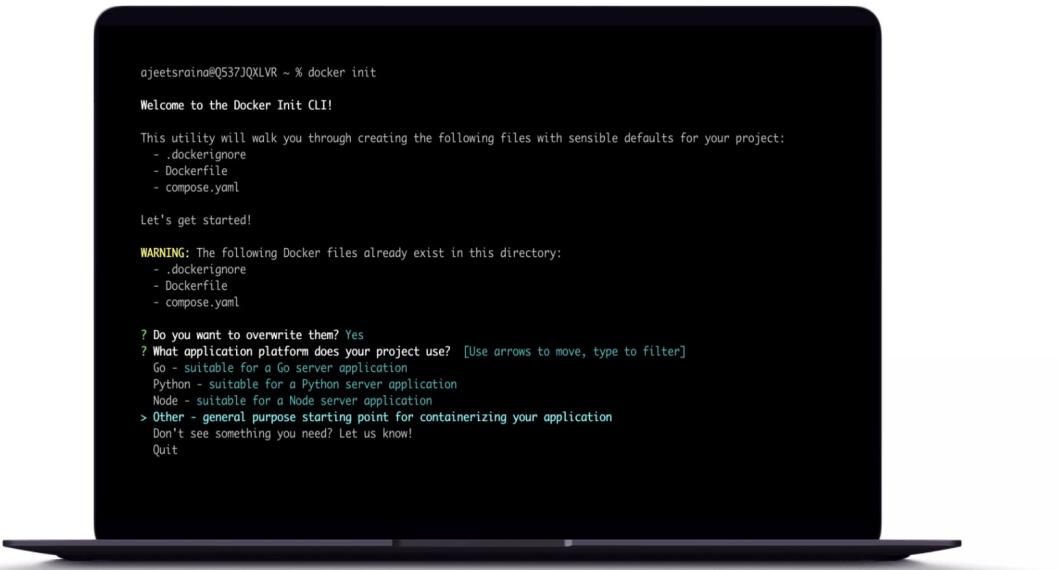


Docker Init



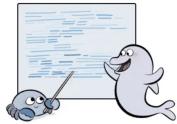
\$ docker init

- Introduced for the first time in [Docker Desktop 4.18](#)
- Generates Docker assets for projects
- Allows you to choose application platform
- Makes it easier to create Docker images and containers



\$ docker init

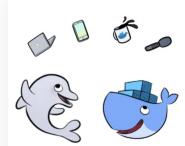
Simplified Docker Assets Creation



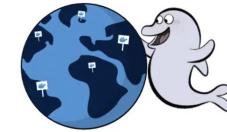
Saves Time and Effort



Better Project Organization



Enhanced Portability



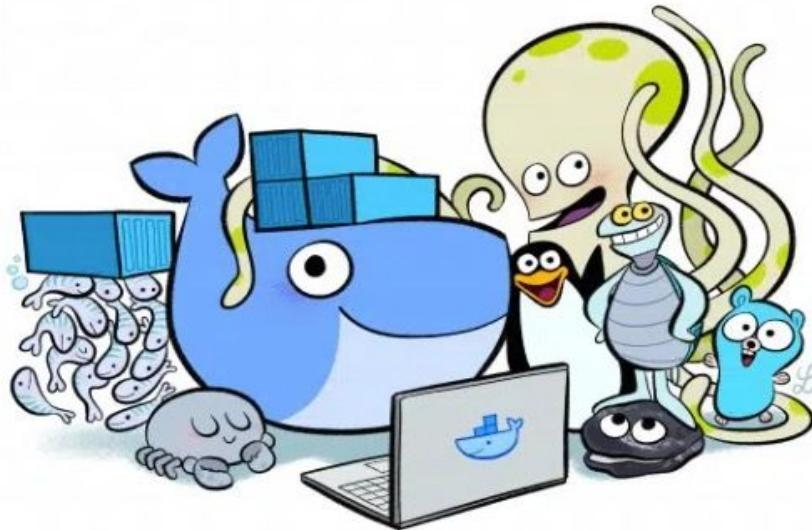
Coming Soon..



BEST
PRACTICE



It's Demo Time



<https://github.com/dockersamples/docker-init-demos>



Compose Watch



COMPOSE
FILE WATCH



docker



Compose Watch

- No Longer Experiment Features, it's now GA
- Automatically updates your compose service containers while you work
- Blazing-fast file synchronization supporting live update

How it works?

- Automatically builds a new image with BuildKit and replaces the running service container
- Add an x-develop section to your services in the compose.yaml file
- Configure it with a list of paths to watch and actions to take
- Watch rules allow ignoring specific files or entire directories within the watched tree.

```
services:  
  web:  
    build: .  
    command: npm start  
  x-develop:  
    watch:  
      - action: sync  
        path: ./web  
        target: /src/web  
        ignore:  
          - node_modules/  
      - action: rebuild  
        path: package.json
```



Compose Watch Actions

Sync

Specifies a path to watch for changes in the host file system, and a corresponding target path inside the container to synchronize changes to.

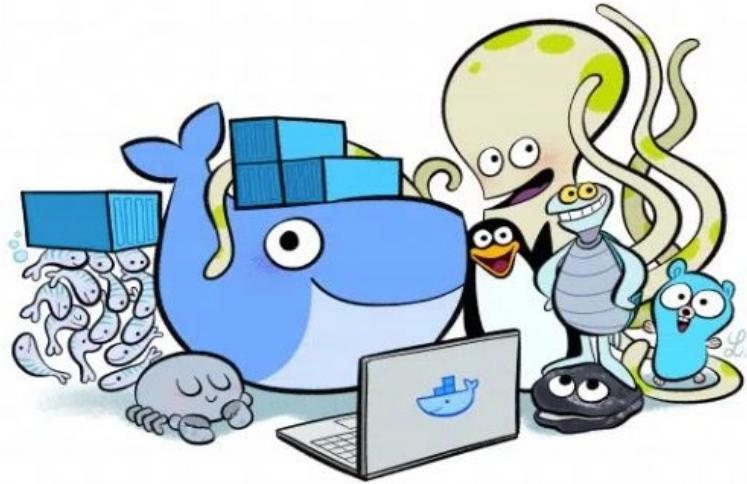
Rebuild

The "rebuild" action specifies a path to watch for changes in the host file system, and triggers a rebuild of the container when changes are detected.

```
services:  
  app:  
    build: .  
    x-develop:  
      watch:  
        - action: rebuild  
          path: .  
    command: sh -c "yarn install && yarn run dev"  
  ports:  
    - 3000:3000  
  working_dir: /app  
  volumes:  
    - ./:/app  
  environment:  
    MYSQL_HOST: mysql  
    MYSQL_USER: root  
    MYSQL_PASSWORD: secret  
    MYSQL_DB: todos  
  
  mysql:  
    image: mysql:8.0  
    ports:  
      - 3306:3306  
    volumes:  
      - todo-mysql-data:/var/lib/mysql  
    environment:  
      MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD: secret  
      MYSQL_DATABASE: todos  
  
  volumes:  
    todo-mysql-data:
```



It's Demo Time



<https://github.com/dockersamples/avatars>

```
$ docker compose watch
```



Compose Include



Compose Include

- Introduced in Docker Compose 2.20
- Makes it easier to modularize complex applications into sub-compose files
- Ability to reuse other Compose files

How it works?

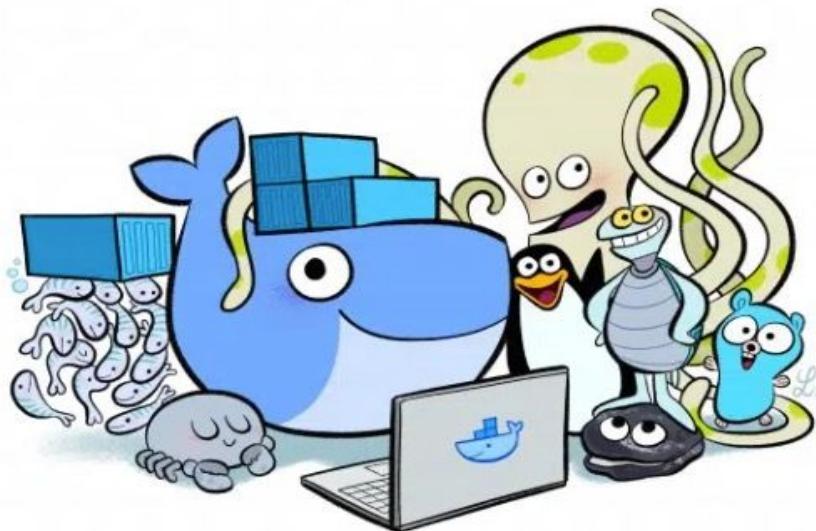
- Once the included Compose app is loaded, all resource definitions are copied into the current Compose application model
- Any volumes, network or other resources pulled in from the included Compose file can be used by the current Compose app for cross-service references.

```
web.yaml
1  version: '2'
2  include:
3    - postgresql.yaml
4  services:
5    web:
6      image: nginx:latest
7      depends_on:
8        - database
9
```

```
postgresql.yaml
1  services:
2    database:
3      image: postgres:12
4      environment:
5        POSTGRES_PASSWORD: password
```



It's Demo Time



<https://github.com/dockeramples/compose-include-demo>



Container Security Monitoring for Developers



The “Software Supply Chain” in Practice

- Software is built from **multiple parts**, dependencies and **open source components**
- All software contains **vulnerabilities** – both known and unknown
- Software development involves **multiple developers**, teams and system
- Components are created by **contributors both inside and outside the organization**
- Attackers target components with vulnerabilities to gain access & insert **malicious code** into an organization's software



1 0 0 1
0 1 0 1
1 0 0 0



Software Supply Chain Security Challenges

96%

of applications include open source components

70–90%

of code in an application is from open source

300%

increase in supply chain attacks in 2021

9%

of dev teams know how to safely use open source components

Source ~ [The State of Software Supply Chain Report 2023 by Sonatype](#)



Given All That, Every Company Needs to..



Know what software they're running



Know what risks that software has



Fix those risks quickly

The screenshot displays a Docker security analysis interface. At the top, it shows the image name `atomist/nodejs-service:latest`. Below this is a section titled "Image Hierarchy" with a "FROM" field showing a blue cube icon. To the right, there's a "VULNERABILITIES" bar with four segments. The main area is divided into two sections: "Layers" and "Package". The "Layers" section lists four layers (0, 1, 2, 3) with a "FROM" field for each. The "Package" section lists several packages with their respective counts of Critical (C), High (H), Medium (M), and Low (L) vulnerabilities. A red exclamation mark icon is placed over the "ALL" layer entry in the hierarchy.

Layer	FROM	C	H	M	L
0					
1					
2					
3					

Package	Vulnerabilities
> /	1 C 3 H 4 M
> /	1 C 1 H 0 M
> /	1 C 0 M 0 L
> /	10 H 2 M 0 L
> /	1 H 0 M 0 L



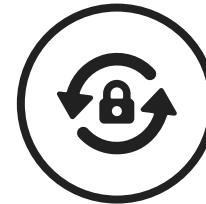
Empowering Developers with Docker Scout



Understand your applications' **dependencies**



Analyze the **vulnerabilities** in your dependencies



Act quickly with suggested remediation options



How is Open Source Software (OSS) Vulnerable?

Malicious actors try to exploit old OSS code

- Malicious actors **search for weaknesses in Open Source** software, and prey on dependant codebases
- **They exploit these weaknesses** to enter the software Supply Chain
- The aim is to **use other trusted software as a host** from which to **deploy malicious code** into a target's environment

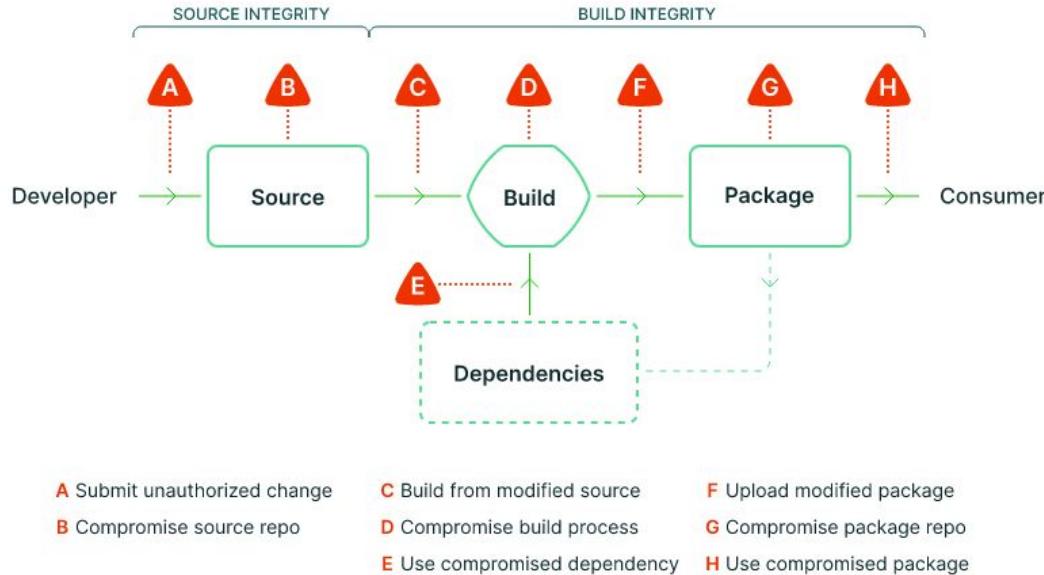
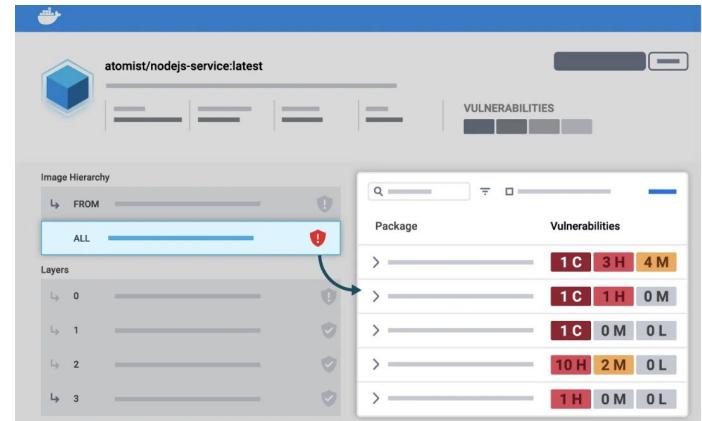


Image source: <https://slsa.dev/spec/v0.1/#supply-chain-threats>



Secure Your Supply Chain at each Layer

- Unified view of securing your container development
- Includes a layer-by-layer view of dependencies, their known vulnerabilities, and recommended remediation paths.
- Designed with developers in mind
- 1st Class Citizen(integrated directly into Docker)
- Sits as a layer on top of the Docker ecosystem to help developers build and maintain a secure software supply chain



“Spend less time search for and fixing vulnerabilities”



Docker Desktop

Search for local and remote images, containers, and more...

ajeetra...

Containers

Images

Volumes

Dev Environments BETA

Docker Scout EARLY ACCESS

Learning Center

Extensions

Add Extension

- ajeetraina/testnode22:latest
- ajeetraina/todolist-nodejs:latest
- alpine:latest
- alpine:3.15
- app-app:latest
- avatars-api:latest
- avatars-web:latest
- docker/desktop-storage-provisioner:v2.0
- docker/desktop-vpnkit-controller:v2.0
- docker/getting-started:latest

Docker Scout [Give feedback](#)

Advanced image analysis with Docker Scout

Understand your application's dependencies, analyze the vulnerabilities, and act quickly with suggested remediation options.

[Learn more and upgrade](#)

Sample image

ajeetraina/demo-app:1.0.0

Vulnerabilities

1 C 3 H

[View packages and CVEs](#)

Last refresh: about 23 hours ago

Extensions

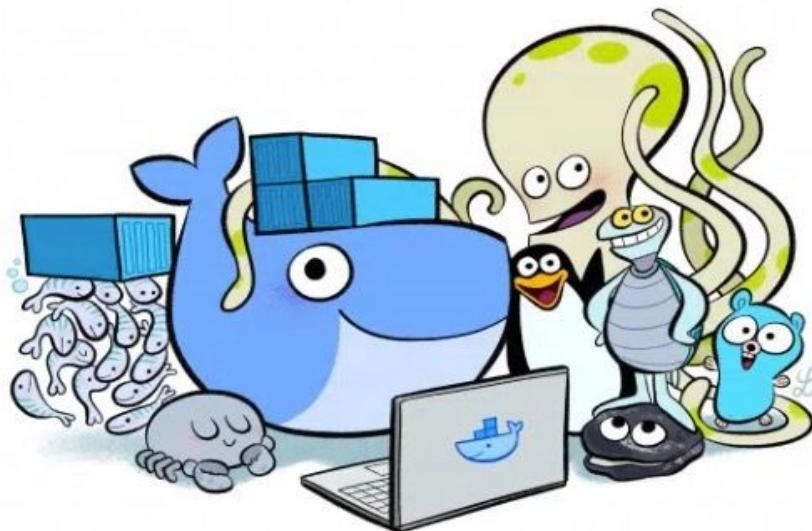
Add Extensions

Name

Tag Status Created Size Actions

RAM 4.76 GB CPU 0.25% Disk 3.93 GB avail. of 58.37 GB Connected to Hub v4.18.0

It's Demo Time



<https://github.com/docker/scout-demo-service>



Scout CLI Integration with CI Environments



GitHub Actions



GitLab



Jenkins



Azure Pipelines



ATLASSIAN
Bitbucket

build summary

🔍 Vulnerabilities of ajeetraina/scout-demo-service:main

▼ 📜 Image Reference ajeetraina/scout-demo-service:main

digest	sha256:f93c2de116df7ad0eacc154537c968812b14e8a17544f7d3004449515583bd35
vulnerabilities	critical 2 high 18 medium 7 low 0 unspecified 1
platform	linux/arm64
size	19 MB
packages	79

► 📜 Base Image alpine:3.14.1

▶ C 1 H 4 M 5 L 0	openssl 1.1.1k-r0 (apk)
▶ C 1 H 1 M 0 L 0	zlib 1.2.11-r3 (apk)
▶ C 0 H 10 M 2 L 0 U 1	busybox 1.33.1-r3 (apk)
▶ C 0 H 1 M 0 L 0	qs 6.7.0 (npm)
▶ C 0 H 1 M 0 L 0	libretls 3.3.3p1-r2 (apk)
▶ C 0 H 1 M 0 L 0	express 4.17.1 (npm)

Job summary generated at run-time



The GenAI Stack



LLM! LLM!

EVERYWHERE



Large Language Models

Text Generation
Classification
Knowledge Answering

Dialog Generation

Translation

Blender Bot

DialoGPT

GODEL

NLLB
Meta

GooseAI /
EleutherAI

AI21labs AI21labs

OpenAI

Cohere

BLOOM

Sphere (Meta AI)

LaMD

jupyter Notebooks

Data-centric
Tooling

HumanFirst

Hosting

HuggingFace

> Playgrounds
& Prompt
Engineering

Why are LLMs so popular?

- Automate data retrieval tasks such as finding and summarizing info from large datasets
- Improve customer service experiences - Creating Chatbots
- Expedite reading, understanding, and summarizing
- Content & code generation

... save time and money, improve growth and retention



Top 5 GenAI Challenges

1. Mostly trained to generate human-like language, not to make accurate inferences with that language
2. Training data comes from publically available corpuses which can contain false, bias, or contradicting information
3. Knowledge cut-off due to resource intensive training (i.e. ChatGPT only trained on data up to Sep 2021)
4. Lack of enterprise domain knowledge
5. Inability to verify or attribute sources

Result:

- Great language understanding
- Issues with factual accuracy and consistency

Therefore:

Companies cannot rely on LLMs alone for mission critical data and decisions, instead, they must rely on private, factual information.

	Parrot	ChatGPT
Learns random sentences from random people	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Talks like a person but doesn't really understand what it's saying	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Occasionally speaks absolute non sense	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is a cute little bird	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



LLM Hallucinations

Definition: Language models generate text that is incorrect, nonsensical, or unreal.

- Appear to answer questions confidently even if they don't have facts
- May provide contradicting or inconsistent responses to similar prompts



Further LLM Limitations

- Knowledge Cutoff: Not trained on the latest data but instead only up to a cutoff date which can be years in the past (GPT is only trained on pre Sep 2021 data)
- Lack of enterprise domain knowledge
- Lack of explainability and inability to verify or attribute sources for answers
- Ethical and data bias concerns
- Sensitive to prompt (input) phrasing
- Vulnerable to prompt injection



How to Help LLMs Do Better?

All of these are useful, but grounding is where **data** adds value

Fine-Tuning

Provide additional training data to better tune GenAI to your use case

Few-Shot Learning

Provide completed examples “shots” to the AI as context in prompts.
a.k.a In-Context Learning

Grounding

Provide AI with the information to use for generating responses





+



+ The Neo4j logo, which consists of a blue node symbol followed by the word "neo4j" in a bold, lowercase, sans-serif font.



Components of GenAI Stack

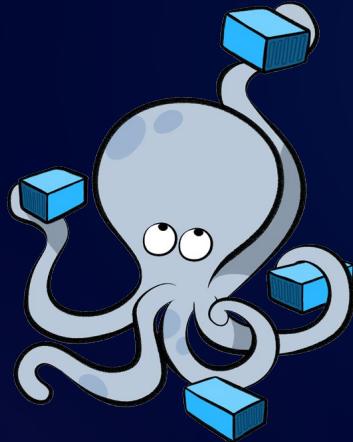
- The stack is a **set of Docker containers** that make it easy to experiment with building and running Generative AI apps.
- The containers provide a dev environment of a pre-built, support agent app with **data import and response generation use-cases**.

Includes:

1. Ollama - A management tool for local LLMs (Ollama)
2. Neo4j - A database for grounding
3. GenAI apps based on LangChain
4. Pre-configured LLMs - A preconfigured Large Language Models such as Llama2, GPT-3.5, and GPT-4, to jumpstart your AI projects.



GenAI Stack - Docker Compose



FROM ollama

local LLM management

FROM langchain

GenAI apps in Python

FROM neo4j

Vector- & Graph Database

It's Demo Time

<https://github.com/docker/genai-stack>



References

- Docker init Demo - <https://github.com/dockersamples/docker-init-demos>
- Docker Scout Demo - <https://github.com/dockersamples/scout-demo-service>
- Docker Scout CLI - <https://github.com/docker/scout-cli>
- Compose File Watch - <https://github.com/dockersamples/avatars>



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