

Nim Containertools:

My HackWeek-22 project

Project scope and purpose

- Practice with Nim's advanced features: macros and metaprogramming
- Play with container technology
- Develop a POC that can be expanded for future cases
- Use Test Driven Development methodology to design and develop code
- Have fun and try out something different
- Publish something on official nimble package directory: https://nimble.directory/pkg/containertools

What's the Nim programming language?

Efficient, expressive, elegant

Nim is a statically typed compiled systems programming language.

- Intuitive and clean syntax, inspired from Python, Ada and Modula.
- Support for multiple operating systems
- Compiles to native binary or Javascript
- Easy C, C++ and objC wrapping
- Decentralised package management
- trivia: openSUSE has "first-class support" for the Nim language (phoronix)

Feel free to join #discuss-nim slack channel

3

A plain, old Containerfile

containerfile is a plain text file with a simple syntax, composed of instructions that specifies how to create a container image.

```
FROM nginx
COPY index.html /usr/share/nginx/html
EXPOSE 8080
CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]
```

While effective, it has some issues:

- no syntax checking until build/runtime (which usually happens in a CI)
- only static values, cannot have any logic or variable

Hello, ContainerTools

Containerfile declarative syntax is static and can be error prone. The library provides a **DSL** (Domain Specific Language) that enables a dynamic behaviour, while the strict checking of the Nim compiler ensure correctness.

```
import containertools
let image = container:
    FROM "opensuse/leap"
    CMD "echo Hello"

image.save "Containerfile"
image.build
```

Static typechecking safety ...

```
import containertools
let image = container:
    FROM nginx
    COPY index.html /usr/share/nginx/html
    EXPOSE 8080
    CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]
image.save "Containerfile"
image.build
```

oops, we did an error. Can you spot it?

... ensured by the compiler / IDE tooling

```
$ nim compile
error.nim(5, 11) Error: invalid token. Expected a numeric value
```

6

Easiness of declarative syntax ...

```
import std/[strformat, times]
import containertools

for distro in ["leap", "tumbleweed"]:
    let image = container:
        FROM "opensuse/" & distro
        if distro=="tumbleweed": # this a is Nim statement
            RUN "zypper -n install mypkg"
        CMD &"echo Hello from {distro} container built on {now()}"
    image.save "Containerfile." & distro
    image.build
```

... with the power of a programming language

we can also import an "existing" Containerfile and check it for errors, suggest optimizations and fix security issues

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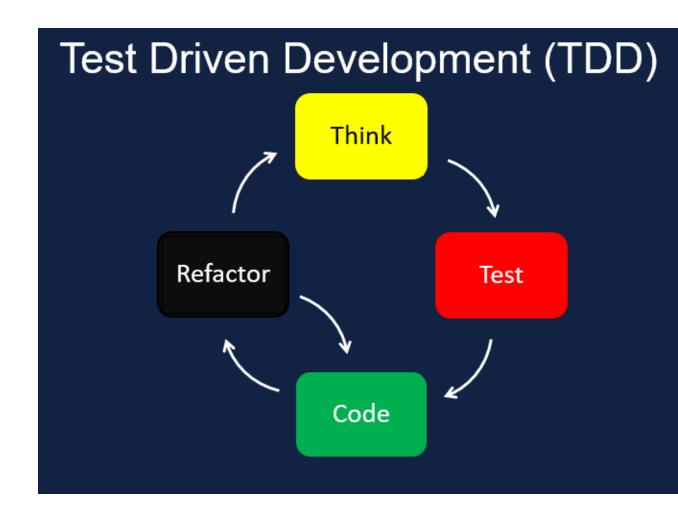
How can it be useful for you @ SUSE?

Writing declarative files (YAML?) is getting more and more common (Dockerfiles, K8S definitions, CI actions, openQA schedules)

- As the size grows, they get tedious to maintain and error-prone
- Having the support of a strong typed compiler and tooling helps to increase flexibility, modularity and reduce human errors
- The library can also work as a **linter**: import/parse an existing declarative definition (provided from customer?) and give hints about possible optimizations or security issues

Whole project was developed using TDD

- 1. Think of a feature
- 2. Write a failing test
- 3. Write just enough code to pass the test
- 4. Refactor when needed
- 5. Goto step 1



Lessons taken

- Having a good testsuite gives you freedom to a fearless refactor. During the design phase I used the growing test suite as a platform to try out new ideas
- TDD lets you think from the user's perspective
- Metaprogramming can be hard but is very powerful and expressive
- Good code is important, but examples and documentation are fundamental
- Choice of OSS license is also important

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Thank you!

Questions?

These slides are available at https://github.com/ilmanzo/suse_presentations/

andrea.manzini@suse.com 1