

TALK TALK

编写Dockerfile的 最佳实践

嘉宾: Jina Al Engineering Manager 苗兆丰

线上直播分享回顾





CONTENT

01 What is Dockerfile?

02 Why it's important?

03 Principles

04 Action items



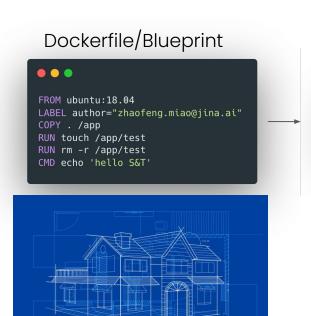
Jine

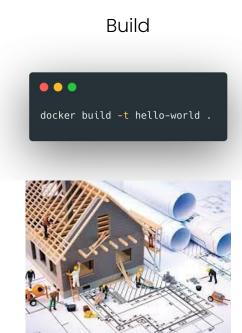
What is Dockerfile?

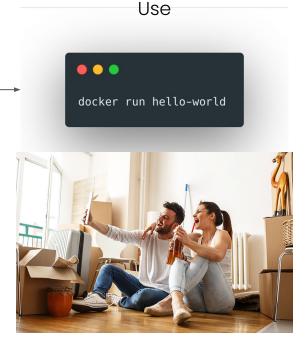
01



What is Dockerfile?







Jine

Why it's important to write a good Dockerfile?

02



Write a good Dockerfile



- Reduce the size of Docker image.
 - a. Easier for transmission (faster push/pull)
 - b. Smaller storage requirements

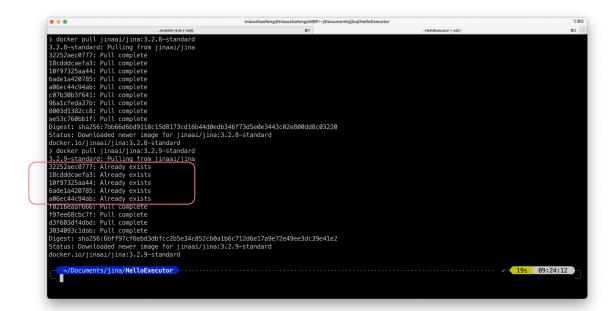




Write a good Dockerfile



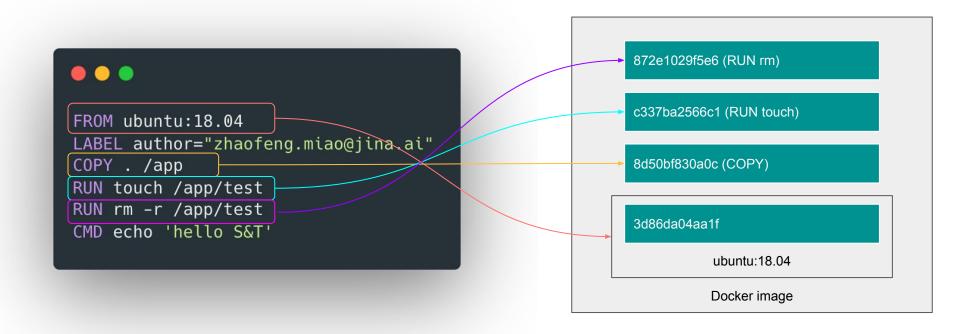
- Reduce the size of Docker image.
 - Easier for transmission (faster push/pull)
 - b. Smaller storage requirements
- 2. Get more opportunities to take advantage existing cache layer





What's a Docker image underneath?

What does "cache layer" means?





What's a Docker image underneath?

What does "cache layer" means?

Linux/Unix:

Is /var/lib/docker/overlay2

Мас:

Not easy to see this folder since it's using Hyperkit (Virtualized)

```
# cd /var/lib
var/lib # ls
          docker
                     ip6tables iptables misc
                                                       udhcpd
/var/lib # cd docker/
/var/lib/docker # ls
uildkit
           containers network
                                    plugins
                                                swarm
                                                            trust
ontainerd image
                                    runtimes
                                                            volumes
                                                tmp
/var/lib/docker # cd overlay2/
/var/lib/docker/overlay2 # ls
014c28c6bc19d290b6aa87a833d8e7ad313ac824207033b4ac2d0755f035c9a0
01910d1ba970901d4e199e6162714a097ca433c1bcd49bd244da391937b6de4b
24afb859ae5ae99df689294287c3565c2c6b1a40ee4157763c667dc8b99c871
036b61ea5aec54dce67f39a876968d511615fbe498ff94eb90e96e8b327591e2
3e796aa95e15027ce6baaae704a57458f9c73752f1f9f82e206ad9709766fa9
0496cb06c38f33556a6caf2d0b16b299eee96a815fe9ff0298200682a166cf72
0520739c7b5484caa814353dd890be1e56501374379cfb0d7a091654deecb801
58c327ab7d0a02b663f0c92e589e68fbdcb2a3bf4413b13bbec5e3e652959b3
)61f6e6600d959b3138cd0f7e7e4c32d3e43c99aeeee66be99fa04b92ae556af
6682845cbad19310b8e301d7d08138b1fac0a2a09acf929d39090e2fdad99b5
06948b78068769c7388054389cb1081ef99ae0144846f2c53aef23b16b10c104
6e7f41e02b115838c702c156914ea2e201d52587039da2df876952d715ba2b5
6f1cb621007a597da327c61695b512e764d23dfd9bc4dbbf049b162e7981a9b
0708c718e30ece68518f7ad42c538a549777555d44bac14b88afe2c8aaf9e153
795bd9e71bc2ecc2ea277088da7acbc1ecf9f79a1e4f4b12acaad4e2dfc5f65
)7ab9d26691396c7aee3d4b400bf6e47f525945be05ff643ea0a37a548790028
a65e149dff3ef351b308e4ecb299d669f97058a05bca2d2b6c3906f4f8a7adb
 ac9a00f78562f99b201d8a7f7fb9f575e6c02f2c95f75fee386a94b1323e58
c4be128433b543410a622eeb2edea5adf222680b133f45c7453cc4432273191
ce053e40693b922060d49106eae355c77aa42f2eee904d9bfdb59e767ff4040
)d187002b6fecb5d5cae00f2b8443592c88a4882cea8b4d591db74a60b990a61
ee813e359a874cf92114265ff07d56b49713c4822726d7fd100a7c2ccd0a247
f97a30f09c7ef3d4c85cc8cd47ef369602bfdc995da4cf7fedb13660a277ff2
Offbd6d5df338d03e9f502b7df10e183c6606b2f288f56369e950d74dd46642a
1019a0a5ecbcce661dec50c859f3656d3f319493e4a168ea750a381c7a64b013
10409c3948c2877fac9846c83cea098b399d741157521cafe5c8be68ee4272be
1184c6457d7b88bd4c57f038a91f90bc452cea6d214f9c48fbc1d5d066cc8ff1
131a7efc7bbb8e18ac0af3ff3afb868e0eab39f845deb87c2ce0f151a9b0ad13
13e81a6eec3586b750182053d9e38956ceccc7b25956bd89676b45b34dd417f8
1737759bce7c6ccae0124b3188c671b212aff88e8b68a7b3fbcd7a8596546111
173cc2eec4516ed2bb4e112a9b222993bf9e2024548245862d3aafa23efcf811
```

Jina

Principles 03



Principles for writing Dockerfile

1. Only contains minimum things

Smaller, faster and easier to share





Principles for writing Dockerfile

2. Always remember you are building several layers instead of one image

Understand the actual way to store is important for writing a good Dockerfile



Jina

Action items

04



1. Use popular image as base image

For example: alpine, busybox, python...

Not just because they are more reliable, **but** also there is more opportunities to take advantage of existing layer in users' machine.







2. Use multi-stage builds as possible as you can (recommend)

Keep in mind that sometimes to leverage cache layers, this might not the right way to go.

```
FROM golang:1.16-alpine AS build
RUN apk add --no-cache git
RUN go get
github.com/golang/dep/cmd/dep
COPY Gopkg.lock Gopkg.toml
/go/src/project/
WORKDIR /go/src/project/
RUN dep ensure -vendor-only
COPY . /go/src/project/
RUN go build -o /bin/project
FROM scratch
COPY --from=build /bin/project
/bin/project
ENTRYPOINT ["/bin/project"]
CMD ["--help"]
```



3. Batch multi command that have same purpose into a single RUN

```
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y \
bzr \
cvs \
git \
mercurial \
subversion \
&& rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*
```





4. Remove useless stuff

```
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y \
bzr \
cvs \
git \
mercurial \
subversion \
&& rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*
```



5. Use .dockerignore

Exclude files not relevant to the build, such as .gitignore to git





6. Add proper labels

The <u>OCI Containers Specification</u> defines several conventional labels that encapsulate common use cases for container images.

- org.opencontainers.image.created
- org.opencontainers.image.title
- etc.

Pre-Defined Annotation Keys

This specification defines the following annotation keys, intended for but not limited to image index and image manifest authors:

- org.opencontainers.image.created date and time on which the image was built (string, date-time as defined by RFC 3339).
- org.opencontainers.image.authors contact details of the people or organization responsible for the image (freeform string)
- org.opencontainers.image.url URL to find more information on the image (string)
- org.opencontainers.image.documentation URL to get documentation on the image (string)
- org.opencontainers.image.source URL to get source code for building the image (string)
- org.opencontainers.image.version version of the packaged software
 - o The version MAY match a label or tag in the source code repository
 - version MAY be Semantic versioning-compatible
- org.opencontainers.image.revision Source control revision identifier for the packaged software.
- org.opencontainers.image.vendor Name of the distributing entity, organization or individual.
- org.opencontainers.image.licenses License(s) under which contained software is distributed as an SPDX License Expression.
- org.opencontainers.image.ref.name Name of the reference for a target (string).
 - SHOULD only be considered valid when on descriptors on index.json within image layout.
 - Character set of the value SHOULD conform to alphanum of A-Za-z0 9 and separator set of -._:@/+
 - The reference must match the following grammar:

```
ref ::= component ("/" component)*
component ::= alphanum (separator alphanum)*
alphanum ::= [A-Za-z0-9]+
separator ::= [-._:@+] | "--"
```



7. Assume only have one cpu (Application)

Leave the multi-cores leveraging to orchestrator.







8. Assume can stop anytime (Application)

- Stateless
- Graceful stop
- etc.



Jina

A useful tool for debugging docker image - dive



Sum up

- Docker image consists of layers
- 2 Principles
- Several action items

PReferences:

- Best practices for writing Dockerfile
- About storage drivers
- GitHub Repo: Dive

欢迎加入 Jina AI 开源社区 解锁数据应用的可能性

■ 官方网站 <u>https://jina.ai/</u>

GitHub
https://github.com/jina-ai

╬加入全球社区 https://slack.jina.ai/

