



Module Six

Best Practices:

- Governance
- Containers
- SDLC



Repositories and Tags

Docker Hub: Team Best Practices

- **Manage Permissions**
 - Organizations / Teams
 - Manage Users and Repos
- **Access Control**
 - Assign Roles / Permissions
- **Shared Repositories**
 - Encourage Collaboration
 - Document Process



Docker Hub: Repository Best Practices

- **Follow a Naming Convention**
 - Consistency and Clarity are Key
 - Avoid Non-Standard Names
- **Public vs Private Repos**
 - Open Source Project
 - Internal and Confidential
- **Repository Management**
 - Prune Unused Repositories
 - Review Security



Docker Hub: Tag Best Practices

- **Use to Manage Images**
 - Consistency and Clarity are Key
 - Helps with Rollback
 - Helps with Image Selection
- **Use Semantic Versioning**
 - Helps Track Scope of Changes
 - Major.Minor.Patch
- **Define a Tagging Strategy**
 - Document and Enforce
- **Use Additional Tags as Required**
 - Images Can Have 1 to n Tags





Docker Labels

Docker Labels

Key-value pairs attached to Docker objects

- Image / Containers
- Adds Additional Metadata

Facilitate

- Organization of Images
- Filtering of Images
- Provide Information

Best Practices

- Consistency
- Documentation



Adding Labels

Dockerfile:

```
FROM ubuntu  
LABEL version="1.0" description="Our application" maintainer="admin@example.com"
```

CLI:

```
$ docker build --label "version=1.0" --label "description=Our application" .
```



Viewing Labels

CLI:

```
$ docker inspect --format='{{json .Config.Labels}}' <image-name>
```

GUI:

The screenshot displays the Docker Scout interface for the `nginx:jay` image. The top header shows the image name, a back arrow, and metadata: **CREATED** (4 months ago) and **SIZE** (273.81 MB). There are buttons for **Recommended fixes**, **Run**, and a red error icon. A purple banner below the header states: "Advanced image analysis is provided by Docker Scout. [Learn more](#)".

The main content area is divided into two sections. On the left, the **Image hierarchy** shows a tree structure:

- FROM `debian:12-slim, 12.4-slim, bookworm-20240110-slim, boo...` (Warning icon)
- FROM `nginx:1, 1-bookworm, 1.25, 1.25-bookworm, 1.25.3, 1.25...` (Warning icon)
- ALL `nginx:jay`** (Warning icon)

Below the hierarchy is the **Layers (17)** section, showing a list of layers with their IDs, commands, and sizes:

- 0 `ADD file:70e4f0c71f88c97c8db279b998c1...` 107.64 MB (Warning icon)
- 1 `CMD ["bash"]` 0 B (Checkmark icon)
- 2 `LABEL maintainer=NGINX Docker Maintain...` 0 B (Checkmark icon)

On the right, the **Vulnerabilities (47)** section is active. It includes a search bar for "Package or CVE name", a filter for "Fixable packages", and a "Reset filters" link. Below this is a table of vulnerabilities:

Package	Vulnerabilities
> <code>debian/libde265 1.0.11-1+deb12u1</code>	3 H 0 M
> <code>debian/expat 2.5.0-1</code>	1 H 1 M





Docker Image Governance

Governance

in Docker image creation and configuration

Importance of governance

- Consistency
- Security
- Standardization

Key principles of governance

- Version Control
- Documentation
- Testing
- Collaboration / InnerSource



Best practices

for creating and configuring Docker images

- Image Optimization
- Secure Configuration
- Lifecycle Management



Security considerations

in Docker image governance

Vulnerability Scanning



```
scout-demo-service on ? main [?] in @ v0.1.0 via p v20.2.0 tool 2s at 48:59:28
$ docker scout quickview docker/scout-demo-service:local --testmode --no-cache
NOTE: 'docker scout quickview' is experimental and its behaviour might change in the future
✓ SUM of image already cached, 149 packages indexed
✓ SUM of image already cached, 149 packages indexed

## Overview
```

	Analyzed Image	Comparison Image
Image reference	docker/scout-demo-service:local	docker/scout-demo-service:local
platform	linux/amd64	linux/amd64
provenance	git@github.com:docker/scout-demo-service.git	git@github.com:docker/scout-demo-service.git
vulnerabilities	0	0
size	81 MB (1.0 MB)	22 MB
packages	149	149
Base image	alpine:3.12.0	alpine:3.12.0
tags	local	local
vulnerabilities	0	0

```
## Environment Variables
ALPINE_VERSION=3
MODE=production
```

Access Control

Docker Administration



Settings
Management



Enhanced
Container Isolation



Registry Access
Management



Image Access
Management

Compliance Checks

Policy Evaluation with



<https://docs.docker.com/scout/policy>



Conclusion and key takeaways

Establish Clear Policies

Develop and communicate clear policies regarding Docker image creation, configuration, and usage within the organization.

Regular Auditing

Implement regular audits and reviews of Docker images to ensure compliance and security.

Continuous Auditing?

Continuous Improvement

Emphasize continuous improvement in Docker image governance processes by learning from incidents and feedback.

Educate Teams

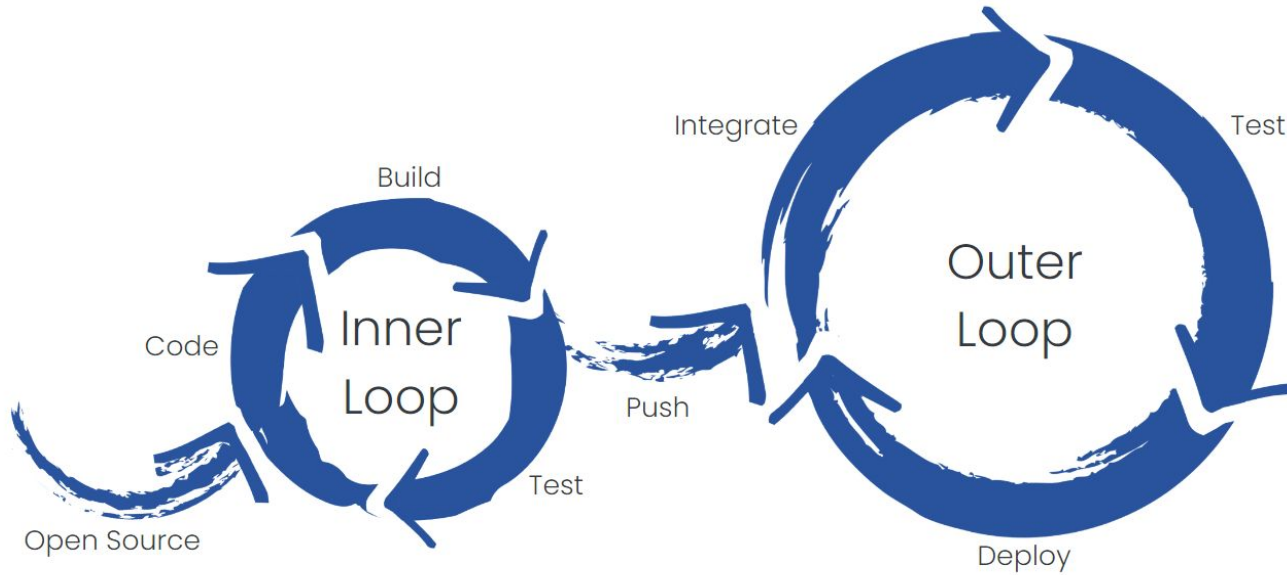
Provide ongoing education and training to teams involved in the creation and management of Docker images.





Docker in the SDLC

SDLC Overview



Dependencies Best Practices

Have a standardized process for accepting/using base images and other dependencies

Have a trusted software supply chain strategy that complies with your internal standards and external requirements



Code Best Practices

Have a clear onramp process for teams that want to containerize their applications

Standardize container tooling configuration across teams/organizations

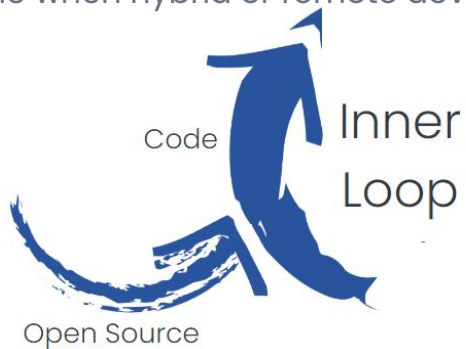
Ensure the developer environment is both secure and productive

Reduce the number of tools/steps the developers have to use/take to accomplish tasks so they actually can “shift left”

Make the inner loop process as fast as possible so developers are more productive

Determine where dev tools will be deployed (host, container)

Determine when hybrid or remote development makes sense



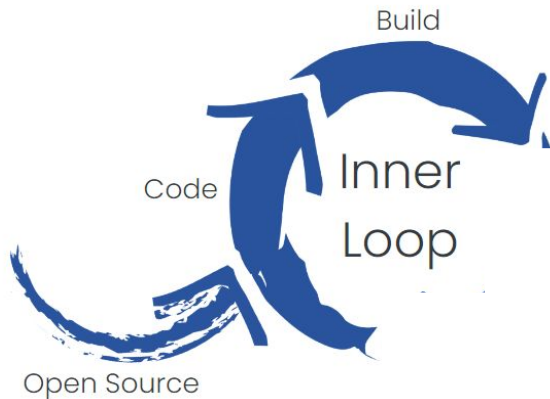
Build Best Practices

Developer images should have all the tools they need to work (debugging, etc)

Production images should be minimal size, built fast, and highly secure

Utilize the many Docker build features as you grow your build maturity (caching, layers, multi-stage, multi-architecture, Bake (build orchestration), Build Cloud)

Developer build time is wasted Developer time



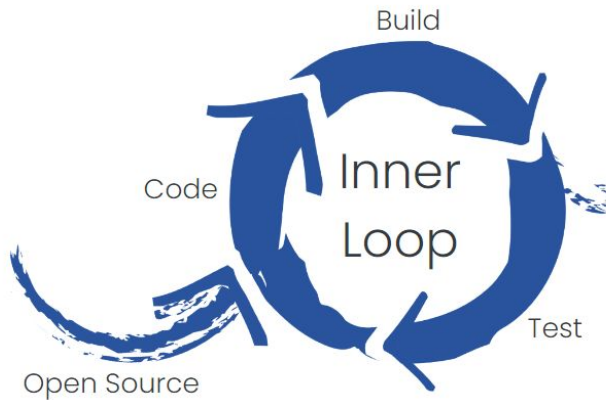
Test Best Practices

Determine which testing developers will be responsible for (unit, security/policy, integration, etc)

Have a standard way for developers to create full dev environments

Determine how shared test resources (data sets, queues, environments) will be used

Make the inner loop spin as fast as possible (faster feedback means better productivity)

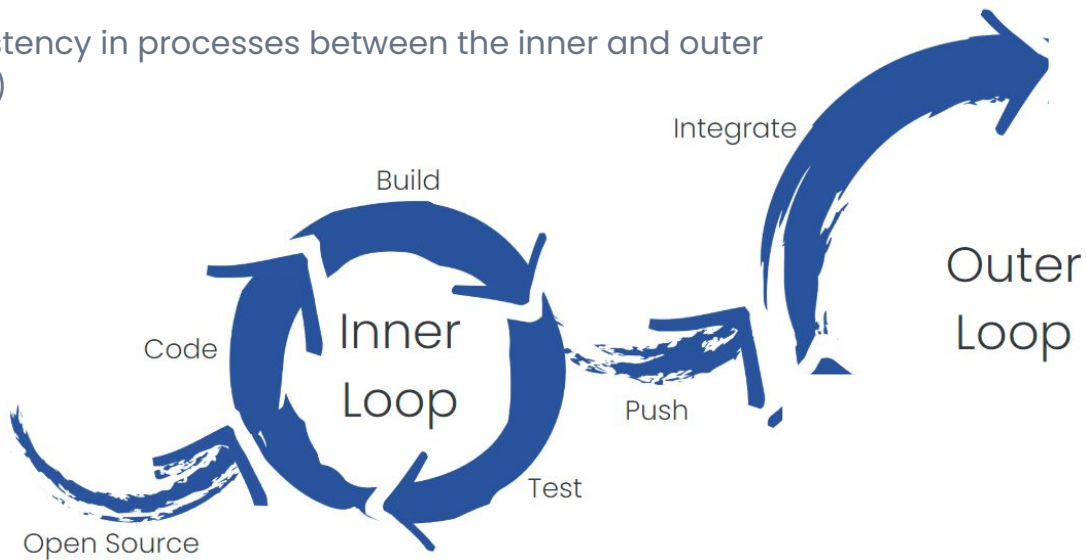


Integrate Best Practices

Optimized your pipelines for working with Docker

Ensure builds are quick and small

Ensure consistency in processes between the inner and outer loops (builds)

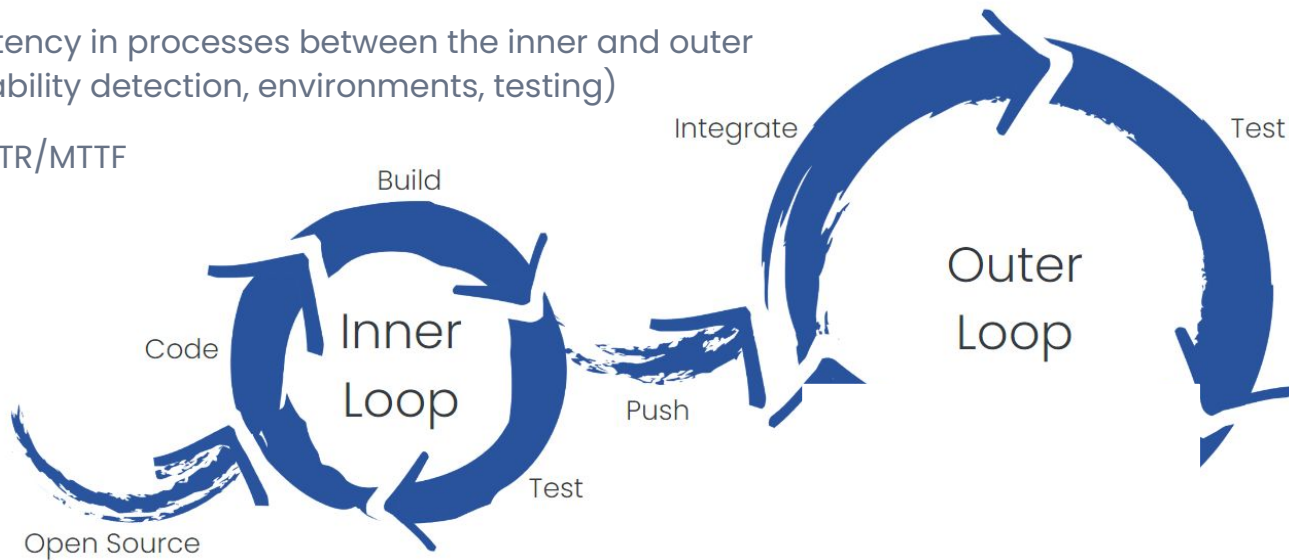


Test Best Practices

Determine what types of testing you will do as part of your CI process

Ensure consistency in processes between the inner and outer loops (vulnerability detection, environments, testing)

Testing for MTTR/MTTF

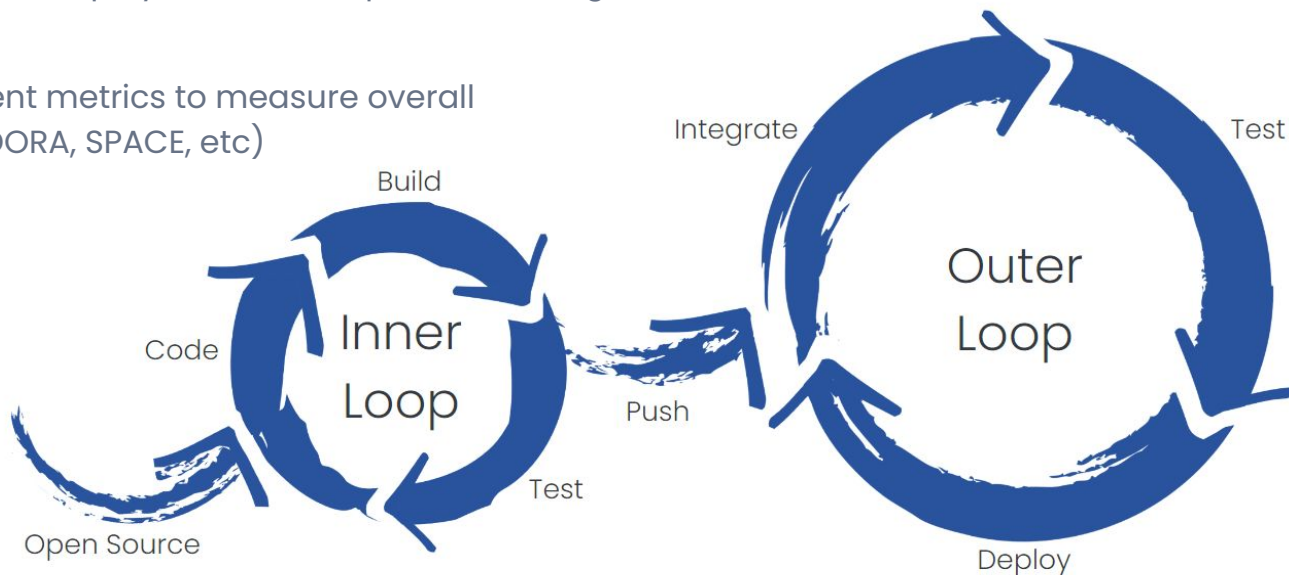


Deploy Best Practices

Have clear processes for rollbacks

Utilize advanced deployment techniques like blue/green, canary

Use deployment metrics to measure overall productivity (DORA, SPACE, etc)





Container Best Practices

The HEALTHCHECK Directive

- Provided in Dockerfile
- Use to Detect
 - Application crashes
 - Dependency failures
 - Resource limitations
 - Misconfigurations
- Configuration
 - Command
 - Interval
 - Timeout
 - Start delay
 - Retries



The HEALTHCHECK Directive: What it Looks Like

```
$ cat Dockerfile
FROM nginx:latest
HEALTHCHECK --interval=30s --timeout=3s \
  CMD curl -f http://localhost/ || exit 1
EXPOSE 80

$ docker image build -t nginx:latest .

$ docker run --name=nginx-proxy -d --health-cmd='stat /etc/nginx/nginx.conf || exit 1' \
  Nginx:latest

$ docker inspect --format='{{json .Config.Healthcheck}}' nginx-proxy

{
  "Test": [
    "CMD-SHELL",
    "stat /etc/nginx/nginx.conf || exit 1"
  ],
  "Interval": 30000000000,
  "Timeout": 3000000000
}
```



The HEALTHCHECK Directive: Testing

```
$ docker exec nginx-proxy rm /etc/nginx/nginx.conf

$ docker inspect --format='{{json .State.Health}}' nginx-proxy | jq
{
  "Status": "unhealthy",
  "FailingStreak": 3,
  "Log": [
    {
      "Start": "2024-03-19T22:13:25.915145969Z",
      "End": "2024-03-19T22:13:25.935736635Z",
      "ExitCode": 0,
      "Output": "  File: /etc/nginx/nginx.conf\n Size: 648          \tBlocks: 8          IO Block:
4096   regular file\nDevice: 0,306\tInode: 2146441      Links: 1\nAccess: (0644/-rw-r--r--)  Uid: (
0/   root)  Gid: (    0/   root)\nAccess: 2023-10-24 16:10:31.000000000 +0000\nModify:
2023-10-24 16:10:31.000000000 +0000\nChange: 2024-01-25 19:58:12.249971010 +0000\nBirth:
2024-01-25 19:58:12.249971010 +0000\n"
    },
    {
      "Start": "2024-03-19T22:14:25.970379552Z",
      "End": "2024-03-19T22:14:26.010667552Z",
      "ExitCode": 1,
      "Output": "stat: cannot statx '/etc/nginx/nginx.conf': No such file or directory\n"
    }
  ]
}
```

← SNIP →

Docker Logging

- Multiple Configuration Points
- Have a Plan
 - What are you interested in?
 - Is this only of local interest?
 - Should we aggregate?
- Be Tidy
 - Configure log rotation
 - Purge logs as needed
- Be Mindful
 - Honor notification levels
 - Does this need to be a log message?



Start with OTEL

- **Tracing**
 - Span Data
 - Context Propagation
- **Metrics**
 - Metric Collection
 - Metric Export
- **Logs**
 - Structured Logging
- **Context Management**
 - Context APIs
- **Integration and Instrumentation**
 - Auto-Instrumentation
 - Manual Instrumentation
- **Exporting and Forwarding Data**
 - Pluggable Exporters
 - Protocol and Format Support
- **Vendor Neutrality**
 - Interoperability





OCI Label Recommendations

Container (Software) Specifications

- Docker created the Open Container Initiative in June 2015
- Currently owned by the Linux Foundation
- Currently defines three specifications
 - **image-spec** - defines image structures and manifests
 - **runtime-spec** - defines how to run OCI images
 - **distribution-spec** - defines the API protocol to push, pull, and discover content



OCI Recommended Labels

Label	Content
org.opencontainers.image.created	The date and time on which the image was built (string, RFC 3339 date-time).
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 the source code for building the image (string).
org.opencontainers.image.version	Version of the packaged software (string).
org.opencontainers.image.revision	Source control revision identifier for the image (string).
org.opencontainers.image.vendor	Name of the distributing entity, organization, or individual (string).
org.opencontainers.image.licenses	License(s) under which contained software is distributed (string, SPDX License List).
org.opencontainers.image.ref.name	Name of the reference for a target (string).
org.opencontainers.image.title	Human-readable title of the image (string).
org.opencontainers.image.description	Human-readable description of the software packaged in the image (string).





Questions and Answers