



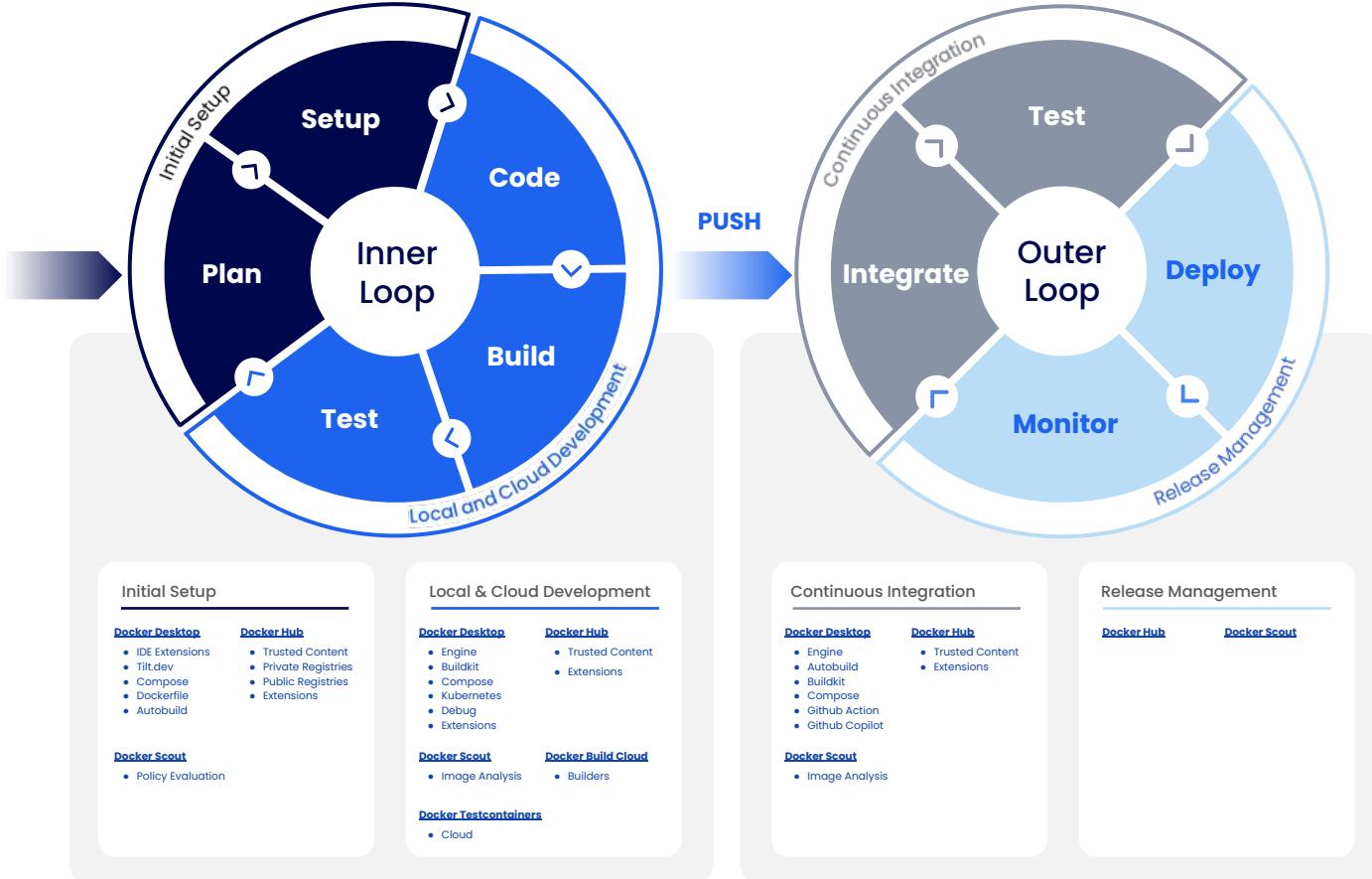
# Module Three

Docker Desktop: Developer Focused



# Inner Loop Outer Loop

# Development with Docker





# Shift Left?

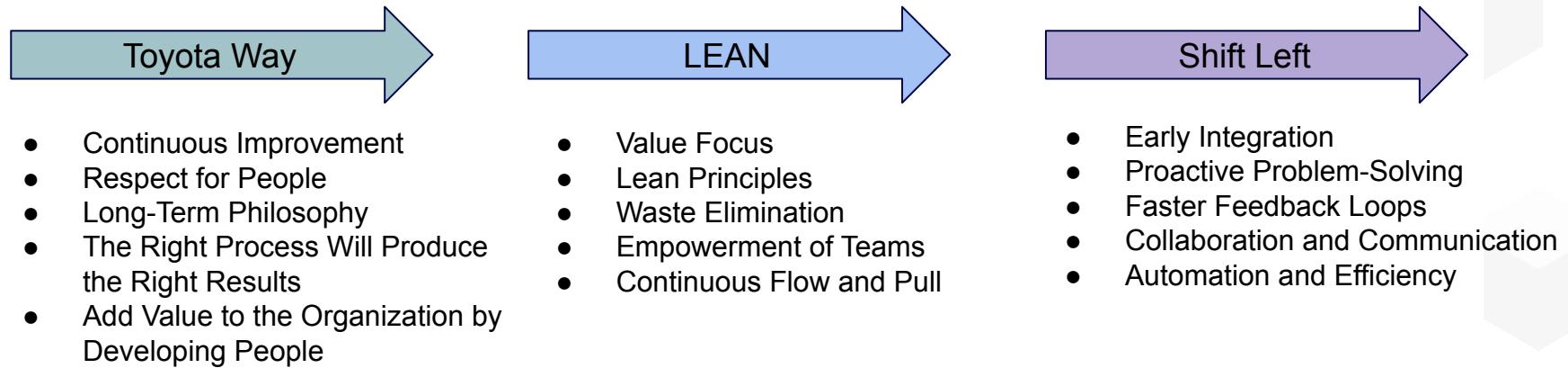
Me: Circa 2003



**“Shift Left”** originates from the idea of moving tasks earlier on a timeline that reads left to right



# Following a Trend



efficiency  
continuous improvement  
value optimization

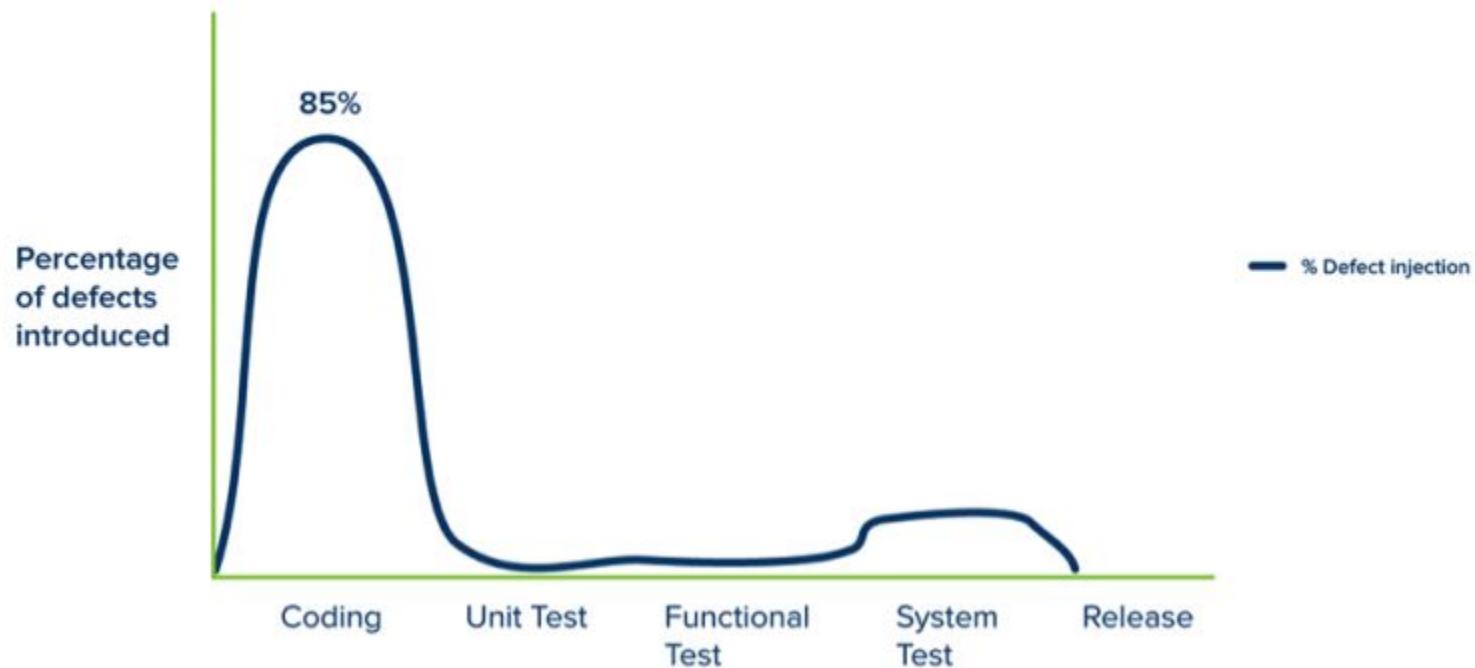


# Many Names, Similar Goals

The image is a dense word cloud centered around the concepts of 'shift left' and 'proactive development'. The words are rendered in various sizes and colors (red, blue, green, yellow) against a white background. Key terms include 'shift left', 'proactive development', 'early integration', 'upstream quality', 'leftward movement', 'preventative approach', 'front-end quality control', 'early testing', 'feedback', and 'quality control'. The words are interconnected by thin lines, creating a complex network of related terms.

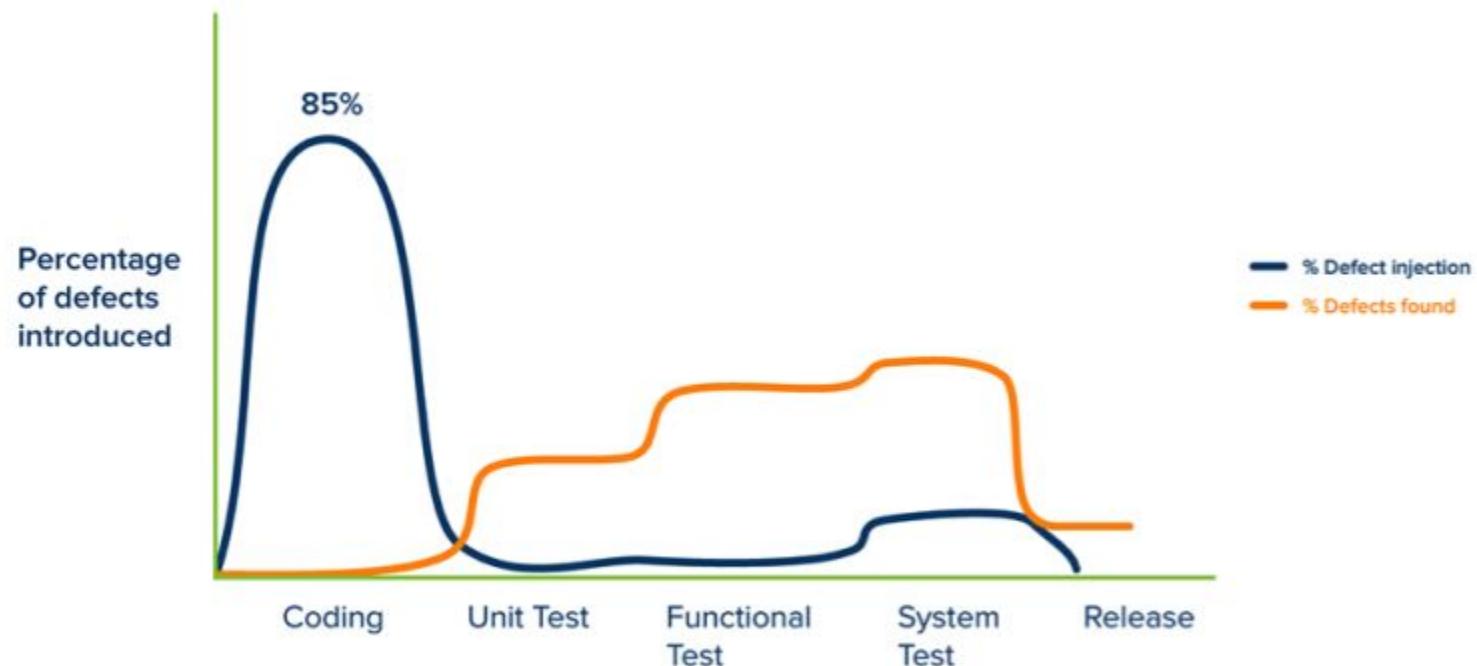


# When do Defects Happen?



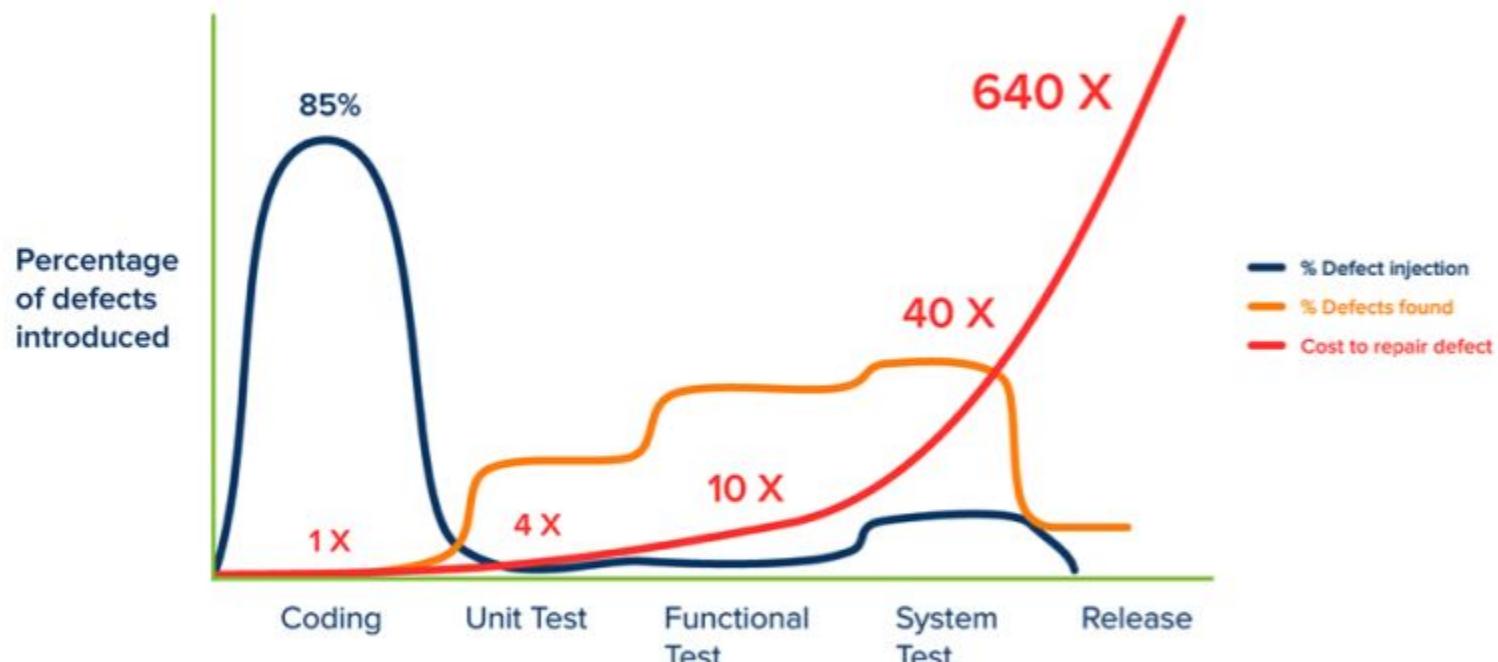
Jones, Capers. *Applied Software Measurement: Global Analysis of Productivity and Quality*.

# When are Defects Detected?



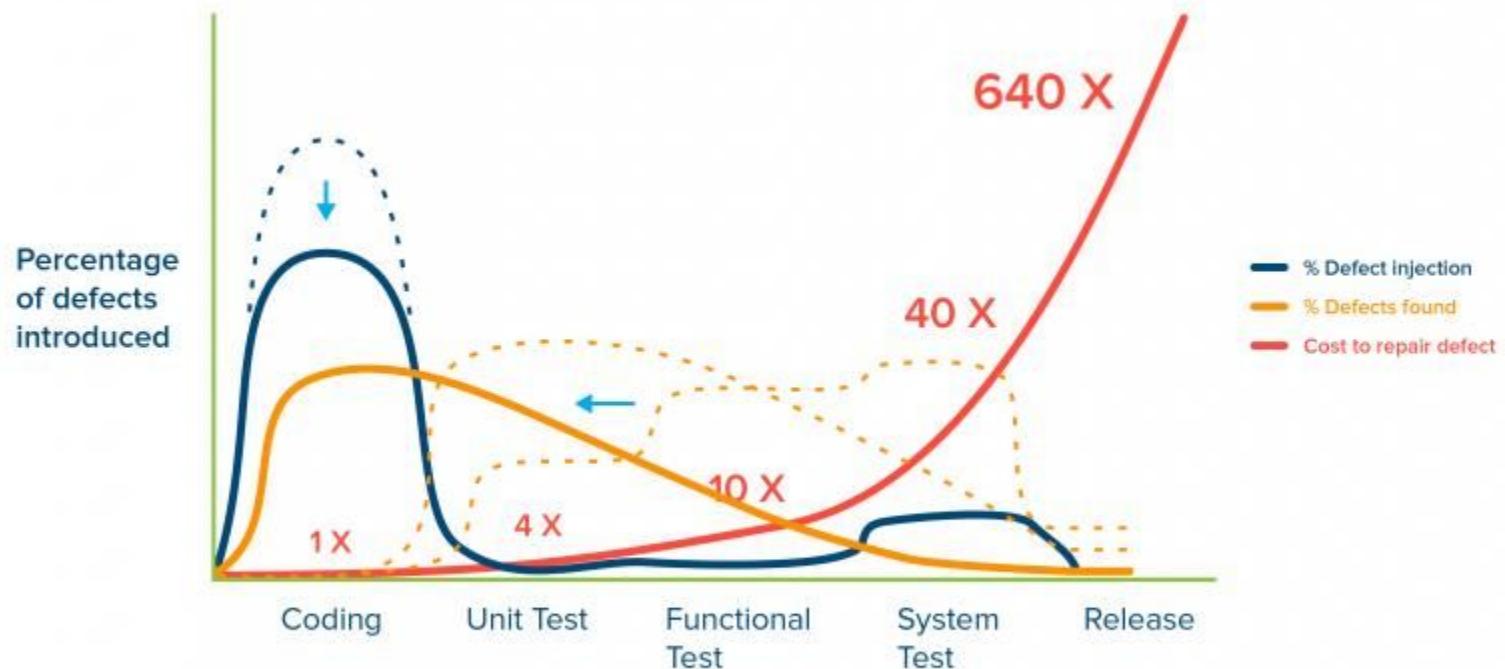
Jones, Capers. *Applied Software Measurement: Global Analysis of Productivity and Quality*.

# When are Defects Fixed...and at What Cost?



Jones, Capers. *Applied Software Measurement: Global Analysis of Productivity and Quality*.

# What Does “Shift Left” Look Like?



Jones, Capers. *Applied Software Measurement: Global Analysis of Productivity and Quality*.

# Important Notes



## Shift Left....

- Increases cognitive load on developers
- Front-loads responsibilities
- Requires careful implementation
- Carries risk of overwhelming teams
- Potential to compromise development quality
- Can lead to rushed or superficial testing if not managed properly





# Supporting Shift Left



# Dockerfiles “Features and Enhancements”

# Dockerfile: HEREDOC support

- Multiple line builds, now more easily formatted
- Can even specify an interpreter

```
# syntax=docker/dockerfile:1
FROM debian
RUN <<EOT
    bash
    set -ex
    apt-get update
    apt-get install -y vim
EOT
```

```
# syntax=docker/dockerfile:1
FROM python:3.6
RUN <<EOT
    #!/usr/bin/env python
    print("hello world")
EOT
```



# Dockerfile: Using mounts with RUN

- Mounts allow you to modify the filesystem when building
- Supports several types
  - Bind – share a host directory into the build
  - Cache – temporary directory for compilers, package managers, etc.
  - Secret – allow container to access private files
  - SSH – allow build container to access SSH keys via SSH agents

```
FROM node
COPY package.json yarn.lock ./
RUN --mount=type=secret,id=npm-creds,target=/root/.npmrc \
    --mount=type=cache,id=yarn,target=/root/.yarn \
    yarn install
```



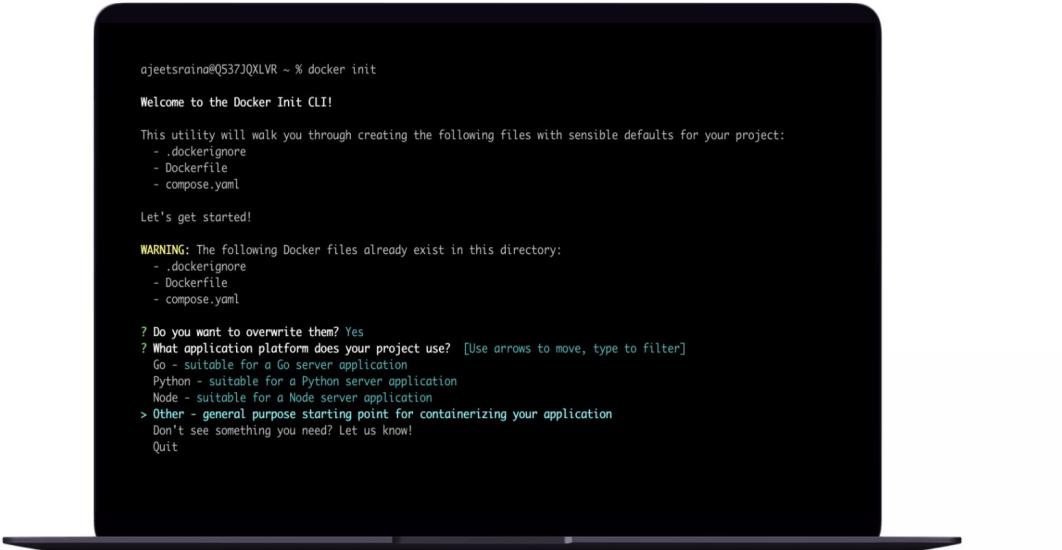


# Docker Init

## “Accelerate App to Container”

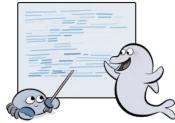
# \$ docker init

- Generates Docker assets for projects
- Allows you to choose application platform
- Makes it easier to create Docker images and containers



# \$ docker init

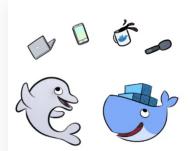
Simplified Docker Assets Creation



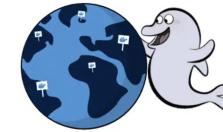
Saves Time and Effort



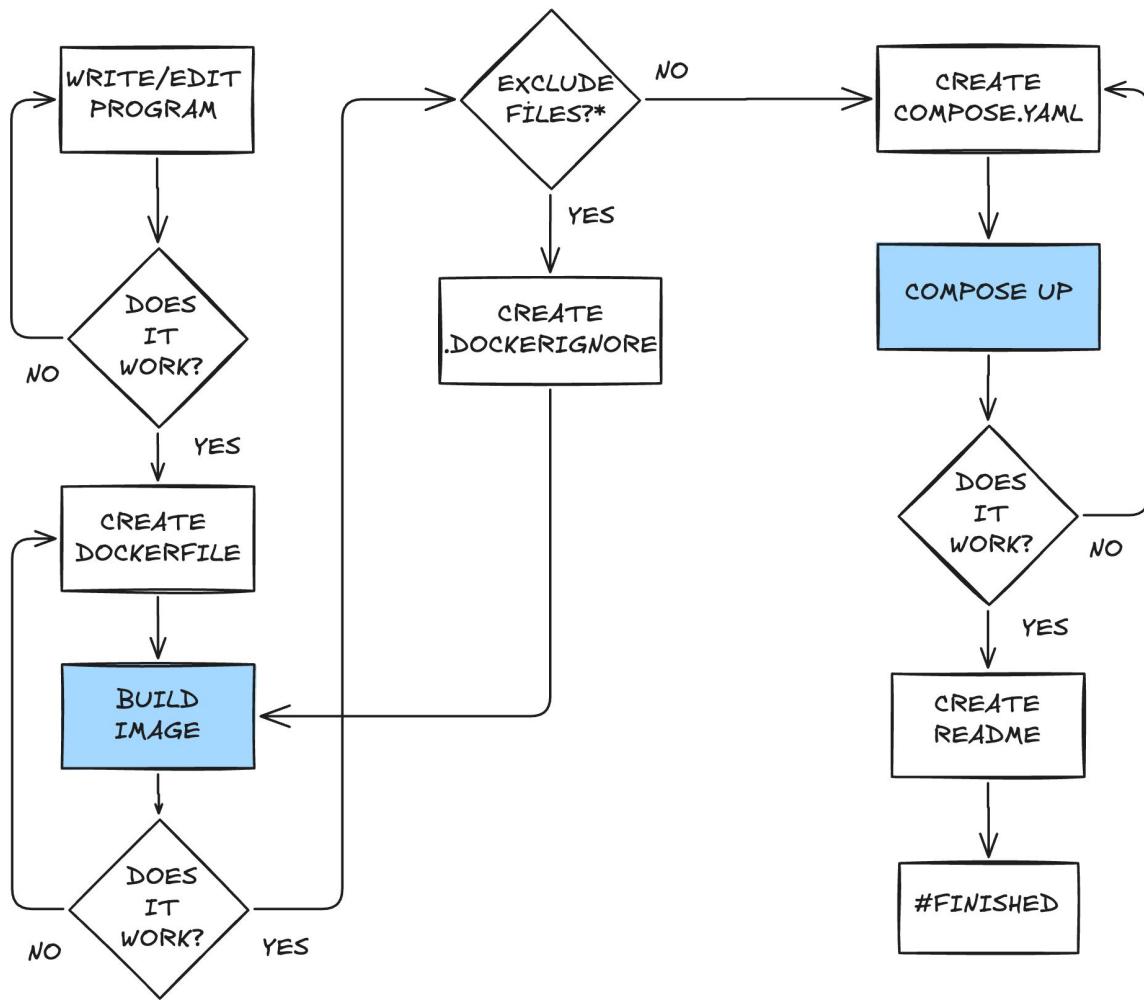
Better Project Organization



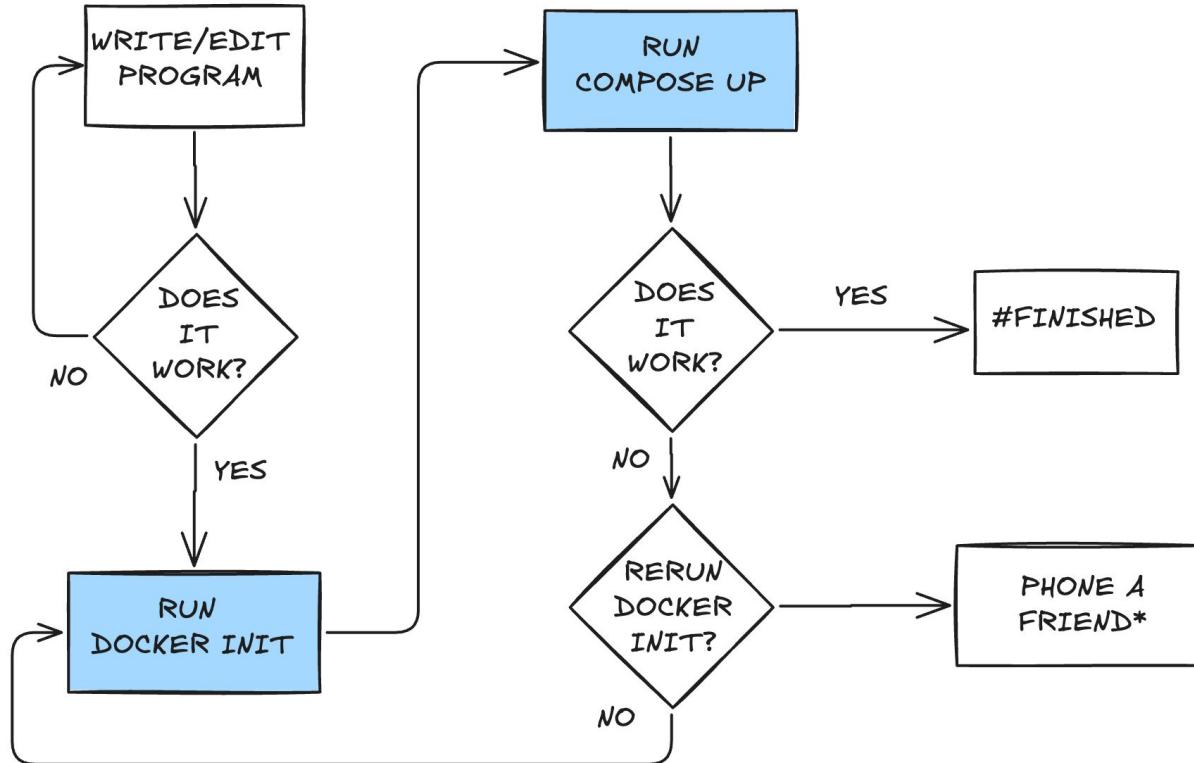
Enhanced Portability



# RUNNING YOUR FIRST CONTAINER



# RUNNING YOUR FIRST CONTAINER WITH DOCKER INIT



\* OR REVIEW DOCUMENTATION OR EXAMPLES  
(WE KNOW THINGS DON'T WORK 100% ALL THE TIME)



# Compose Include / Watch “Cleanup and Speedup Workflows”

# Compose Include



- Include Compose files from other locations for composable apps
  - Reference local files
  - Pull from remote git repos (as of v2.21.0)
- Each Compose file can reference their own relative paths

```
include:  
  - another-compose.yaml  
  - git@github.com:namespace/repo.git  
services:  
  ...  
volumes:  
  ...
```



# Compose Watch

- 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 a `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

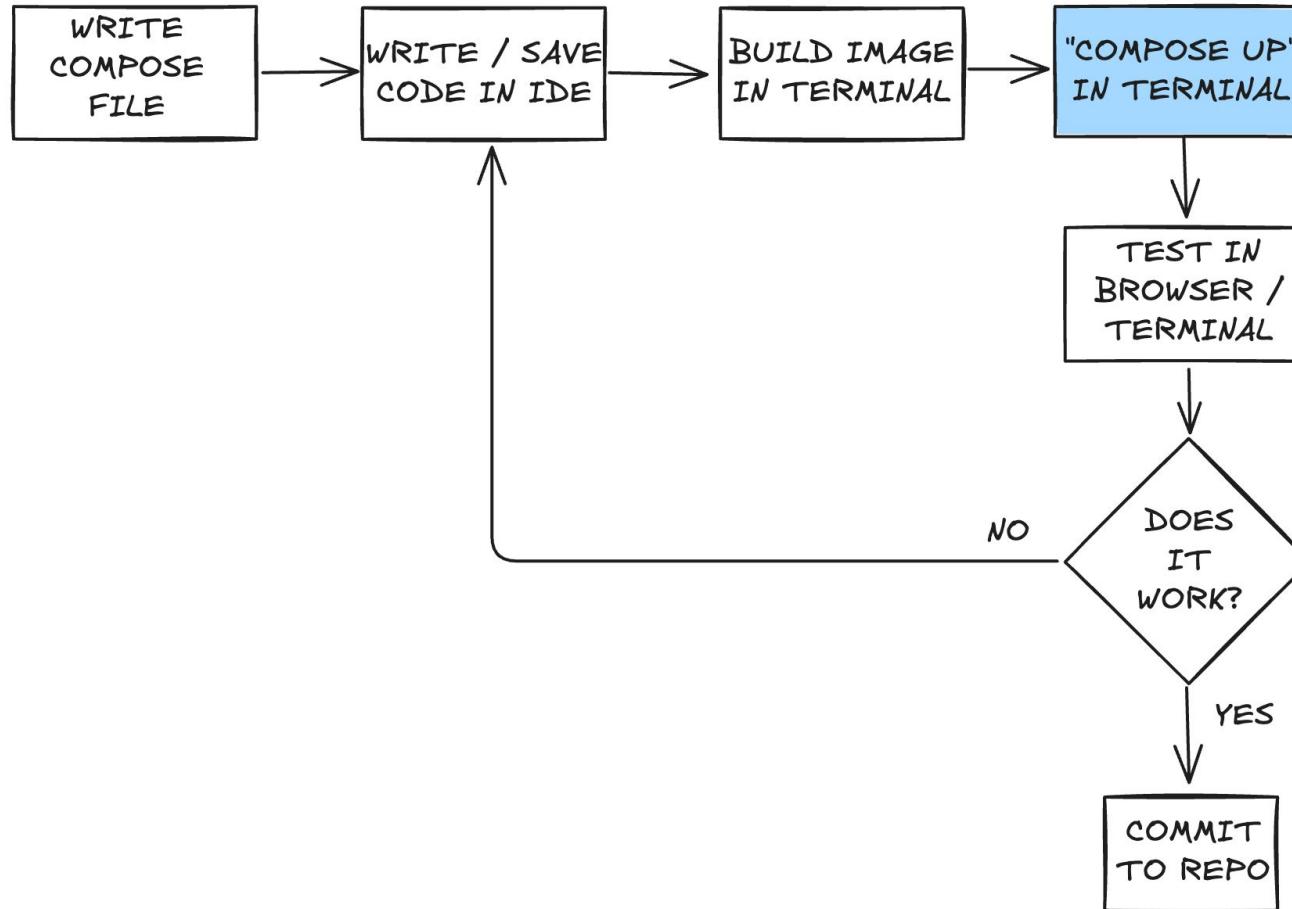
The "rebuild" action specifies a path to watch for changes in the host file system, and triggers a rebuild of the container when changes are detected.

## sync+restart

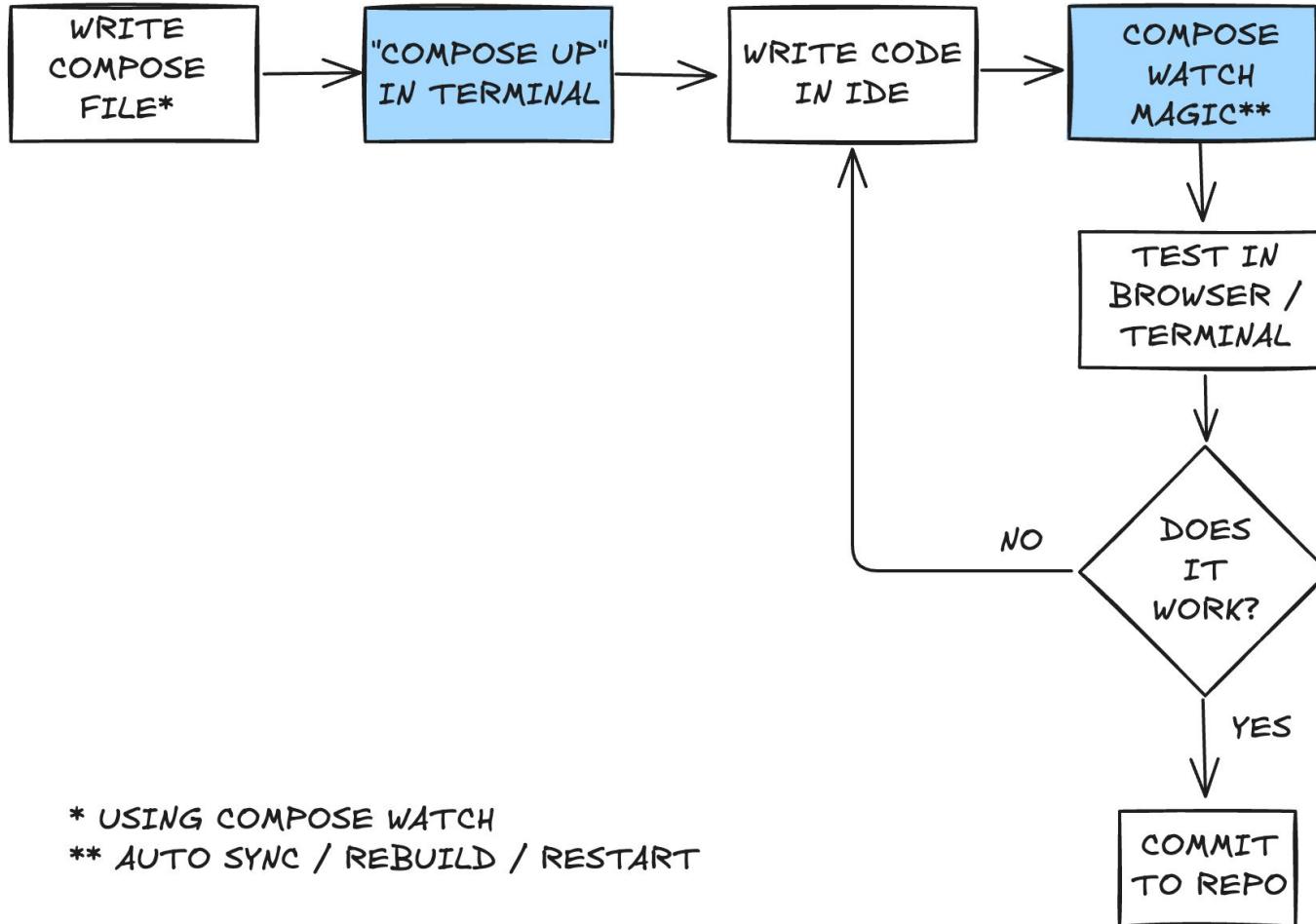
The "sync+restart" action specifies a path to watch for changes in the host file system, and a corresponding target path inside a container to first synchronize changes to and then restart the container



# NORMAL DOCKER COMPOSE WORKFLOW



# COMPOSE WATCH WORKFLOW





# Docker Projects

## “Compose in the GUI”

Projects

Containers

Images

Volumes

Builds

Docker Scout

Extensions

Manage

2

Disk usage

Logs Explorer

NGINX

Portainer

 Volumes  
Backup & Share

## Projects

Open a local folder

With existing code &amp; Dockerfiles

Clone git repository

Import a git repository

Recents

Jay Schmidt

## Elasticsearch Logstash Kibana

/Users/jschmidt/repos/awesome-compose/elasticsearch-logstash-kibana

Jay Schmidt

- [Projects](#)
- [Containers](#)
- [Images](#)
- [Volumes](#)
- [Builds](#)
- [Docker Scout](#)
- [Extensions](#)
- [Manage](#) 2
  - [Disk usage](#)
  - [Logs Explorer](#)
  - [NGINX](#)
  - [Portainer](#)
  - [Volumes](#)
  - [Backup & Share](#)



## Elasticsearch Logstash Kibana

Jay Schmidt

elasticsearch-logstash-kibana

awesome-compose

Open in IDE

Elastic Run Config

README

Run Command

Logs

### Services

elasticsearch

Not running



kibana

Not running



logstash

Not running



## Compose sample application

Elasticsearch, Logstash, and Kibana (ELK) in single-node

Project structure:

```
.  
└── compose.yaml
```

[compose.yaml](#)

```
services:  
  elasticsearch:  
    image: elasticsearch:7.8.0  
    ...  
  logstash:  
    image: logstash:7.8.0  
    ...  
  kibana:  
    image: kibana:7.8.0  
    ...
```

## Deploy with docker compose

```
$ docker compose up -d  
Creating network "elasticsearch-logstash-kibana_elastic" with driver "br
```

- Projects
- Containers
- Images
- Volumes
- Builds
- Docker Scout
- Extensions
  - Disk usage
  - Logs Explorer
  - NGINX
  - Portainer
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  - Backup & Share



## Elasticsearch Logstash Kibana

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Open in IDE

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README

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Logs

## Services

elasticsearch

Not running



kibana

Not running



logstash

Not running



Name

Elastic Run Config

Compose files

compose.yaml

Run command

```
$ docker compose up  
-f compose.yaml  
--build
```

Flags

-build

Advanced options

Services that will run

.elasticsearch  
from compose.yaml.kibana  
from compose.yaml.logstash  
from compose.yaml

Save changes

Delete

- Projects
- Containers
- Images
- Volumes
- Builds
- Docker Scout
- Extensions
- Manage 2
  - Disk usage
  - Logs Explorer
  - NGINX
  - Portainer
  - Volumes
  - Backup & Share

## Elasticsearch Logstash Kibana

Jay Schmidt

elasticsearch-logstash-kibana

awesome-compose

Open in IDE

## README

## Run Command

## Logs

## Services

## elasticsearch

Not running



## kibana

Not running



## logstash

Not running



elasticsearch		0zz010952681 Pull complete
		762293acfd23 Pull complete
		e7d18a44f390 Pull complete

logstash		Pulled
		2d473b07cdd5 Pull complete
		96ed06e98788 Pull complete
		9c05214fa415 Pull complete
		01c57880f1ef Pull complete
		76bbd2eee858 Pull complete
		8af0f1c3ece0 Pull complete
		cb1a362e7870 Pull complete
		7f1c64bf56e2 Pull complete
		0122c4679d97 Pull complete
		63a7f23ed1d1 Pull complete
		72a602964f85 Pull complete

kibana		Pulled
		a1d0c7532777 Pull complete
		13fa4cc03be7 Pull complete
		77f630b270d6 Pull complete
		58bd945d3d23 Pull complete
		a33371590662 Pull complete
		561ea5c7f542 Pull complete
		351ccc3fe141 Pull complete
		449bd3fa719e Pull complete
		179f941db3de Pull complete
		894e9477ad2f Pull complete
		b290b9844eda Pull complete
		5aa9cf66b91f Pull complete
		b138ab2b83db Pull complete

-  Projects
-  Containers
-  Images
-  Volumes
-  Builds
-  Docker Scout
-  Extensions

- Manage 2
-  Disk usage
  -  Logs Explorer
  -  NGINX
  -  Portainer
  -  Volumes
  -  Backup & Share

 Clone a repository



## Source repository

Select a remote source, and a local destination to clone to

Remote Source

Local path

Select folder 

Back

Clone Project 



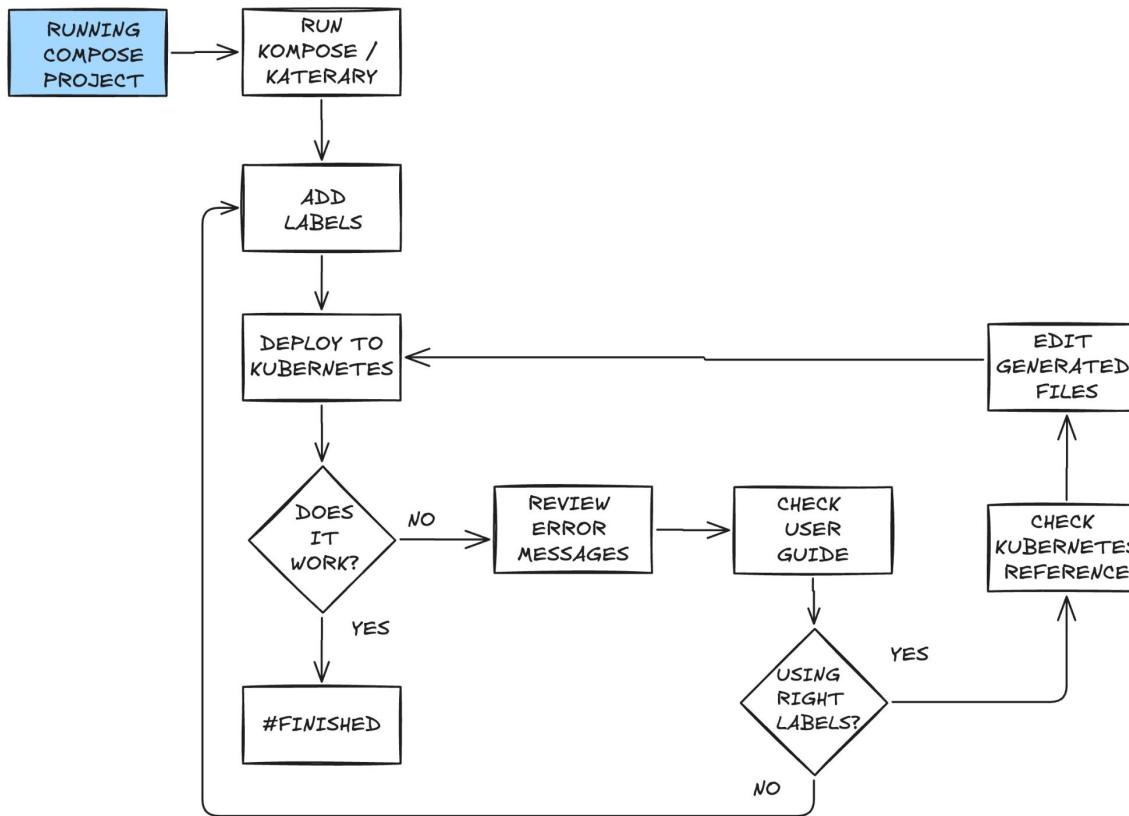
# Compose Bridge “Get me to Kubernetes”

# Compose Bridge

- Enables the use of compose.yaml files to create resource definitions for other platforms, primarily Kubernetes.
- Converts compose.yaml into Kubernetes manifests and Kustomize overlays.
  - `compose-bridge -f compose.yaml convert`.
- Modify default templates, add new templates, or build custom transformations to match infrastructure needs.
- Extract and customize transformation templates using `compose-bridge transformations create my-template`.
- `kubectl` Plugin is available



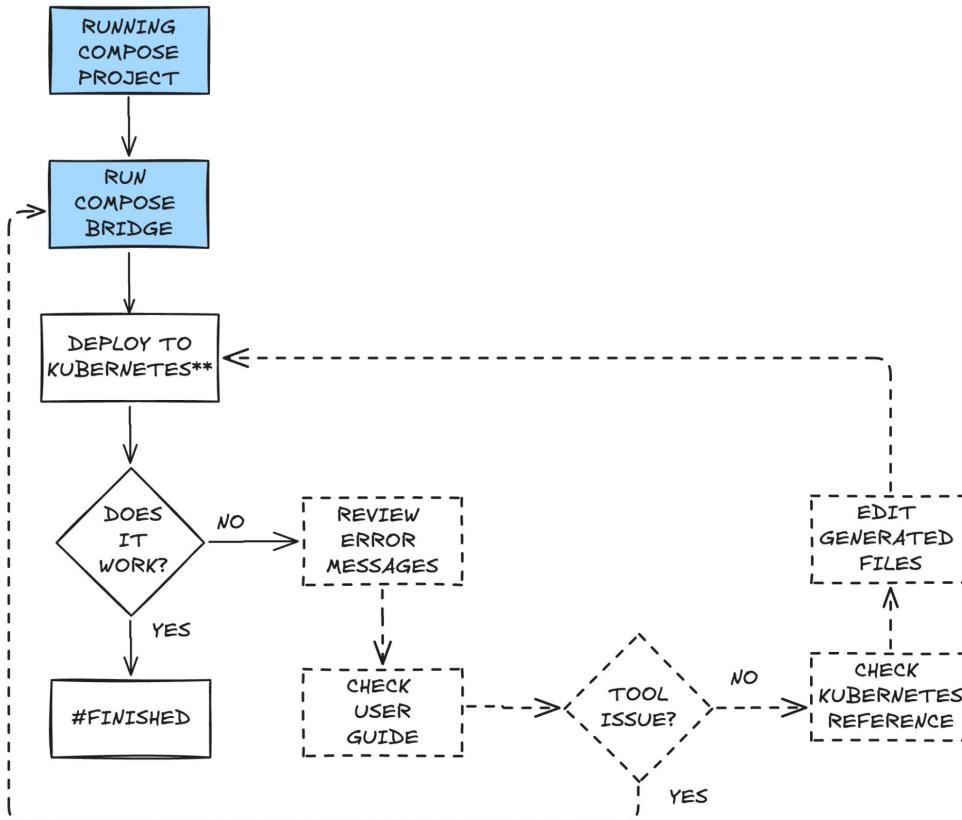
# COMPOSE TO K8S VIA KOMPOSE\* AND KATERNARY\*\*



\* OSS PROJECT KOMPOSE.IO

\*\* OSS PROJECT GITHUB.COM/METAL3D/KATERNARY

# COMPOSE TO K8S VIA COMPOSE BRIDGE\*



\* AVAILABLE WITH DOCKER DESKTOP BUSINESS

\*\* DOCKER DESKTOP HAS A BUILT IN K8S CLUSTER



# Docker Desktop and KinD

## “Easy and local K8s”

Settings [Give feedback](#)

General

Resources

Docker Engine

Builders

Kubernetes

Software updates

Extensions

Features in development

Notifications

Advanced

## Kubernetes

v1.30.2

 Enable Kubernetes

Start a Kubernetes single or multi-node cluster when starting Docker Desktop.

 Kubeadm

Create a single-node cluster with kubeadm.

 kind [SIGN IN REQUIRED](#)

Create a cluster containing one or more nodes with kind. Must be signed in to your Docker account. Requires the [containerd image store](#)

## Node(s):

Changing the number of nodes resets the cluster. All stacks and resources are deleted.

 Show system containers (advanced)

Show Kubernetes internal containers when using Docker commands.

[Reset Kubernetes Cluster](#)

All stacks and Kubernetes resources will be deleted.

[Cancel](#)[Apply & restart](#)

Settings [Give feedback](#)

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## Kubernetes

v1.30.2

 Enable Kubernetes

Start a Kubernetes single or multi-node cluster when starting Docker Desktop.

 Kubeadm

Create a single-node cluster with kubeadm.

 Kind: Create a multi-node cluster

## Kubernetes Cluster Installation

Installation takes a few minutes and requires an internet connection.

[Cancel](#)[Install](#)

1

2

4

8

10

 Show system containers (advanced)

Show Kubernetes internal containers when using Docker commands.

[Reset Kubernetes Cluster](#)

All stacks and Kubernetes resources will be deleted.

[Cancel](#)[Apply & restart](#)

Settings [Give feedback](#)

General

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## Kubernetes

v1.30.2

 Enable Kubernetes

Start a Kubernetes single or multi-node cluster when starting Docker Desktop.

 Kubeadm

Create a single-node cluster with kubeadm.

kind  [SIGN IN REQUIRED](#) Create a cluster containing one or more nodes with kind. Must be signed in to your Docker account. Requires the [containerd image store](#)

Node(s): 4

Changing the number of nodes resets the cluster. All stacks and resources are deleted.



## Cluster



docker-desktop

kind, 4 nodes

Started 36 seconds ago

 Show system containers (advanced)

Show Kubernetes internal containers when using Docker commands.

[Cancel](#)[Apply & restart](#)

Context: docker-desktop  
Cluster: docker-desktop  
User: docker-desktop  
K9s Rev: v0.32.5  
K8s Rev: v1.30.2  
CPU: n/a  
MEM: n/a

<0> all <b> Bench ...  
<1> kube-system <ctrl-d> Delete [ ]  
<2> kube-public <d> Describ[ ]  
<3> default <e> Edit [ ]  
<?> Help [ ]  
<l> Logs [ ]

Services(all)[2]

NAMESPACE↑	NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP PORTS	AGE
default	kubernetes	ClusterIP	10.96.0.1	https:443▶0	4m15s
kube-system	kube-dns	ClusterIP	10.96.0.10	dns:53▶0/UDP dns-tcp:53▶0 metrics:9153▶0	4m14s

<service>

Context: docker-desktop  
Cluster: docker-desktop  
User: docker-desktop  
K9s Rev: v0.32.5  
K8s Rev: v1.30.2  
CPU: n/a  
MEM: n/a

<ctrl-d> Delete  
<d> Describe  
<e> Edit  
<?> Help  
<y> YAML



**Storageclasses(all)[2]**

NAME↑	PROVISIONER	RECLAIMPOLICY	VOLUMEBINDINGMODE	ALLOWVOLUMEEXPANSION	AGE
hostpath	rancher.io/local-path	Delete	WaitForFirstConsumer	false	4m11s
standard (default)	rancher.io/local-path	Delete	WaitForFirstConsumer	false	4m29s

<storageclass>



# Docker Volumes

## “Bind mounts and volume drivers”

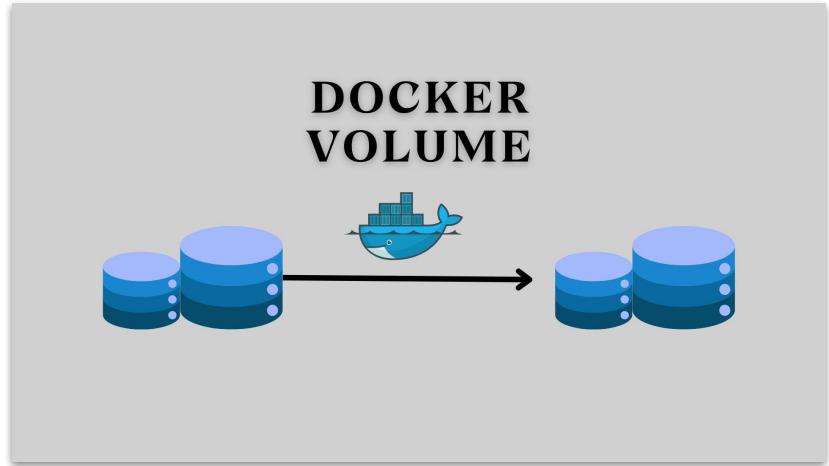
# Bind Mounts and Synchronized Shares

- Bind Mounts
  - Direct File System Access
  - No data persistence in the container; all data resides on the host
  - Requires an absolute path on the host
  - Performance can vary based on the host system
- Synchronized File Shares
  - Improvement over standard Bind mounts
  - Improves host/container file synchronization performance
  - Uses a two-way file synchronization approach
  - Supports bi-directional synchronization
  - Resolves File I/O Performance Issues
  - Seamlessly integrated into Docker Desktop



# Docker Managed Volumes

- Simplified data management - docker handles all aspects of lifecycle
- Volumes can easily be moved between environments and hosts.
- Potentially faster I/O versus bind mounts on non-linux systems
- Provide isolation and reduced complexity



# Docker Volume Drivers

- Local Driver (default):
  - Stores data on the local host filesystem
  - Most common driver
  - Docker controls volumes
- NFS (Network File System):
  - Can share between docker hosts
  - Performance may vary wildly
- Azure File Storage:
  - Integrates with Azure's services
  - Scalable, managed storage
  - Can share between docker hosts
- Amazon EFS (Elastic File System):
  - Integrates with AWS' services
  - Scalable, managed storage
  - Can share between docker hosts
- GCP Persistent Disk:
  - Integrates with Google Cloud services
  - Scalable, managed storage
  - Can share between docker hosts
- Flocker:
  - Manages persistent storage for containers across multiple Docker hosts.
  - Designed for stateful services and high availability in multi-host environments.
- Rex-Ray:
  - Works with multiple storage backends
  - Provides storage orchestration across a mix of environments





# Questions and Answers