



Container Native Development Tools Compared: Draft, Skaffold, and Tilt

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#OracleCloudNative
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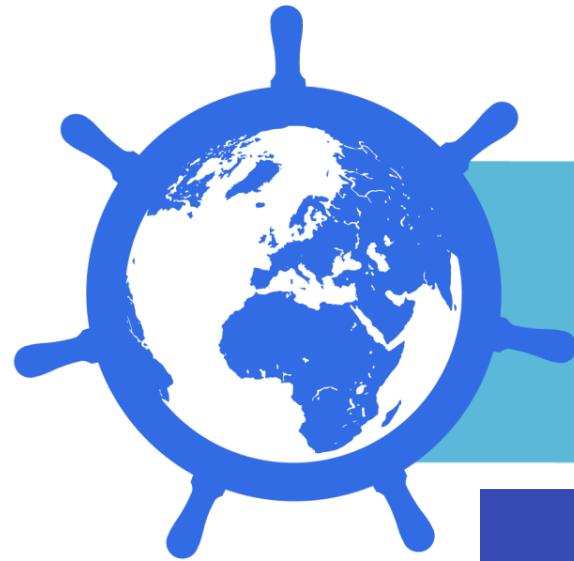
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Who am I?

Mickey Boxell

Product Manager, Cloud Advocate, etc.

Oracle Cloud Native Labs

Share best practices and build original solutions and content for developers with a key focus on cloud native/container native, open source, and DevOps

<http://cloudnative.oracle.com/>

Microservice Environments

- Distributed
- Container-based
- Polyglot
- Scalable
- Ephemeral

Development Workflow

- Step 1: Write code
- Step 2: Build code
- Step 3: Run code
- Step 4: Identify issues and return to Step 1

Container Native Development Workflow

- Step 1: Write code
- Step 2: Build code

Step 2.1: Build a container image



Step 2.2: Push the image to a registry

- Step 3: Run code Deploy to Kubernetes cluster
- Step 4: Identify issues and return to Step 1

Traditional Deployment: Helidon/Java

```
$ mvn archetype:generate -DinteractiveMode=false \
-DarchetypeGroupId=io.helidon.archetypes \
-DarchetypeArtifactId=helidon-quickstart-se \
-DarchetypeVersion=1.1.1 \
-DgroupId=io.helidon.examples \
-DartifactId=helidon-quickstart-se \
```

Traditional Deployment: Helidon/Java

```
$ cd helidon-quickstart-se
```

```
$ mvn package
```

```
$ java -jar target/helidon-quickstart-se.jar
```

Container Native Deployment: Helidon/Java

```
$ docker build -t helidon-quickstart-se .
```

```
$ docker run --rm -p 8080:8080 helidon-quickstart-se:latest
```

Local Kubernetes Cluster Deployment: Helidon/Java

```
$ kubectl apply -f app.yaml
```

Remote Kubernetes Cluster Deployment: Helidon/Java

```
$ docker tag \ helidon-quickstart-se:latest \ <region-  
code>.ocir.io/<tenancy-name>/<repo-name>/<image-name>:<tag>  
  
$ docker push \ <region-code>.ocir.io/<tenancy-name>/<repo-  
name>/<image-name>:<tag>  
  
$ kubectl apply -f app.yaml*
```

* modified with a container image matching the registry

The Whole Flow

Step 1: Write code

Step 2: Build code AND build the image AND push the image to a registry

```
$ mvn package
```

```
$ docker build -t helidon-quickstart-se .
```

```
$ docker tag \ helidon-quickstart-se:latest \ <region-code>.ocir.io/<tenancy-name>/<repo-name>/<image-name>:<tag>
```

```
$ docker push \ <region-code>.ocir.io/<tenancy-name>/<repo-name>/<image-name>:<tag>
```

Step 3: Deploy to Kubernetes Cluster

```
$ kubectl apply -f app.yaml
```

That seems like a lot of typing

Of the same set of commands

Over and over



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@mickeyboxell

Why Did I Care?

- Simple code changes took too much time & too many keystrokes
- e.g. Was my endpoint `zipkin.monitoring:9411` or
`10.0.32.4:9411/zipkin` or something else?
- Each change required me to: build code, build image, tag image, push image, apply manifest

Why Not Just Use CI/CD?

- You need tools that operate at a high speed
- You can't take a CI/CD system that takes minutes and make it take seconds or milliseconds
- Every second matters to developer productivity
- This is a different problem from "how do you ship?"

When Does This Take Place?

- The inner loop of the container native development workflow: the period of time during which you are writing code, but have not yet pushed it to a version control system
- More simply: “when you’re iterating on code pre-commit”

“What you do a few times a day is different from what you do hundreds of times a day” – Dan Bentley, Tilt

Why Deploy To A Cluster?

- Run diagnostic tools – logging, tracing, etc.
- Run integration and dependency tests

Why Deploy To A Remote Cluster?

- Resource exhaustion
- Match test environment to production environment
- Compliance – not everyone has the option of a local cluster

There's even more going on under the covers

Dockerfile

1st stage, build the app

```
FROM maven:3.5.4-jdk-9 as build
```

```
WORKDIR /helidon
```

```
# Create a first layer to cache the "Maven World" in the local  
repository. Incremental docker builds will always resume after  
that, unless you update the pom
```

```
ADD pom.xml .
```

```
RUN mvn package -DskipTests
```

```
# Do the Maven build! Incremental docker builds will resume here  
when you change sources
```

```
ADD src src
```

```
RUN mvn package -DskipTests
```

```
RUN echo "done!"
```

2nd stage, build the runtime image

```
FROM openjdk:8-jre-slim
```

```
WORKDIR /helidon
```

```
# Copy the binary built in the 1st stage
```

```
COPY --from=build /helidon/target/helidon-quickstart-se.jar ./
```

```
COPY --from=build /helidon/target/libs ./libsCMD ["java", "-jar",  
"helidon-quickstart-se.jar"]
```

So why not take a similar approach to push and deploy?

Build, Push, Deploy Tools



What Are These Tools?



- Draft by Microsoft Azure
- Skaffold by Google
- Tilt by Windmill Engineering

What Do These Tools Do?

- Build code
- Build an image of your project
- Push the image to a registry service of your choice
- Deploy the image onto a Kubernetes cluster
- Save you time and clicks!
- And they are all open source

Pre-Requisites

- Docker
- Kubernetes cluster
 - Local: Docker For Desktop/Minikube/etc.
 - Remote: Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes (OKE)
- Kubectl
- An image registry service
 - Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry (OCIR)

Sample Application



- Helidon Framework - Java libraries for writing microservices
- Quickstart-SE sample application/archetype
 - And a colorful front end ☺

Draft



Draft



DRAFT

- Low barrier to entry: Draft packs
 - `draft create`: boilerplate artifacts to run existing apps in K8s
 - Dockerfile, Helm charts

Using Draft



Pre-Reqs: Docker, Kubectl, Helm

- `draft init` – install packs/plugins and configure \$DRAFT_HOME
- `draft create` – create boilerplate based on application language
- `draft config set registry phx.ocir.io/oracle-cloudnative/draft` – creates .draft directory and config.toml
- `docker login`
- `draft up + draft delete` – make registry public or use imagepullsecrets

Using Draft



DRAFT

- Port forward: draft connect
- Logs: draft logs

Draft



DRAFT

- Boilerplate is helpful to get started
- No watch/continuous deployment feature
- Helm can be overly-complicated and is the only deployment option
- VS Code integration
- Not actively being worked on ☹

Skaffold



Skaffold



S K A F F O L D

- Flexible
- Many build options (Dockerfile locally, Dockerfile in-cluster with Kaniko, Dockerfile on the cloud, Jib Maven/Gradle locally, etc.)
- Many deploy options (kubectl, Helm, Kustomize)
- Many image tag policies

Using Skaffold



S K A F F O L D

Pre-Reqs: Docker, Kubectl

- `vi skaffold.yaml` – specifies workflow steps
- `skaffold config set default-repo phx.ocir.io/oracle-cloudnative/skaffold` – creates .skaffold file
- `docker login`
- `skaffold run + skaffold delete or skaffold dev - make registry public or use imagepullsecrets + change image spec in app.yaml`

Using Skaffold



S K A F F O L D

- Logs: `skaffold run -tail`
- Port-forward: automatic based on pod spec configuration or with
`--port-forward` flag

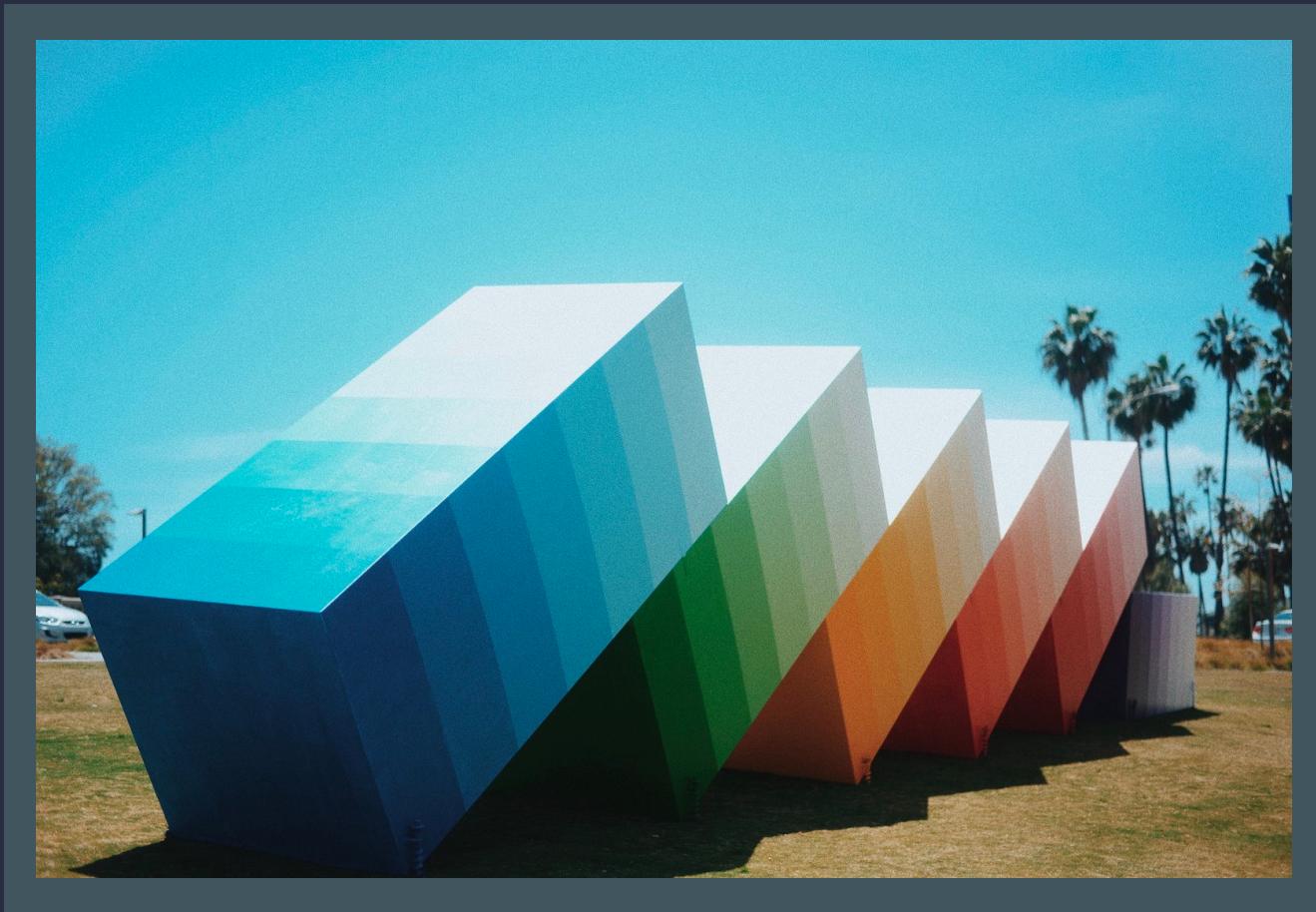
Skaffold



S K A F F O L D

- Profiles feature
 - A set of settings stored in `skaffold.yaml` that overrides the build, test, and deploy sections of your current configuration
 - `skaffold run -p [PROFILE]`
 - Deploy multiple microservices at once
 - File sync – copy changed files to a container to avoid a full rebuild
 - Deploy once with `skaffold run` or continuously with `skaffold dev`

Tilt



Tilt

- Heads up display and browser UI

The screenshot shows the Tilt web interface at localhost:10350/r/tilt-docserver. It has tabs for LOGS, PREVIEW, and ALERTS. The LOGS tab displays a log stream with several steps:
STEP 2/3 – Pushing gcr.io/windmill-public-containers/tilt-6d5bb5575aa5206
| Skipping push
STEP 3/3 – Deploying
| Parsing Kubernetes config YAML
| Applying via kubectl
| Step 1 – 5.665s
| Step 2 – 0.000s
| Step 3 – 4.124s
| Done in: 9.789s

The PREVIEW tab shows a single pod named 'tilt-docserver' with a status of 1m. The ALERTS tab is empty.

At the bottom, it says "LAST EDIT: - 2/2 running".

The screenshot shows the Tilt terminal interface at [2. tilt](#). It lists resources and their status:

RESOURCE NAME	CONTAINER	UPDATE STATUS	AS OF
(Tiltfile) – Warning	N/A	OK (0.0s)	1m ago
tilt-docserver	Running	OK (9.8s)	1m ago

Details for the 'tilt-docserver' resource:

- HISTORY: FIRST BUILD
- K8S POD: tilt-docserver-985f978bf-xrf7w
- HTTP: <http://localhost:10000/>

Logs for the 'tilt-docserver' container:

```
1: ALL LOGS | 2: build log | 3: pod log | X: expand
tilt-docser... Applying via kubectl
tilt-docser... Step 1 – 5.665s
tilt-docser... Step 2 – 0.000s
tilt-docser... Step 3 – 4.124s
tilt-docser... Done in: 9.789s
```

At the bottom, it says "OK" and "Browse (↑), Expand (-) | (enter) log, (b)rowser | (ctrl-C) quit".

Using Tilt



Pre-Reqs: Docker, Kubectl

- vi Tiltfile – specifies workflow steps
- Set registry path in the Tiltfile or tilt_option.json
- docker login
- tilt up + tilt down - make registry public or use imagepullsecrets + change image spec in app.yaml

Using Tilt



- B opens a port forward based on Tiltfile resource URL
 - Browser UI includes resource preview page
 - Logs available on the UI – X to expand logs

Tilt



- Heads up display and browser UI
- Python Skylark config file – concise and extensible
- LiveUpdate: update a running container in place
 - Instead of building a new image and redeploying from scratch
- Deploys multiple microservices - sample application “servantes”
- No single deploy option
- Dedicated, focused development team

Key Takeaways

- Developer productivity - automate away countless manual steps
- Client-side tools – aside from Helm/Tiller
- These tools can deploy to both local and remote clusters
 - The registry step can be bypassed for local clusters
- Useful as a step before pushing to source control and/or CI
 - They are meant to complement, not replace a CI/CD system

Differentiators



- Getting started boilerplate
- Flexibility
- Heads up display

Additional Development Tools

- Visual Studio Code – Kubernetes Tools Extension:
 - Visually interact with your cluster, run commands
 - Simplify yaml creation
- Telepresence:
 - Connect a locally running service to a remote cluster
- Code Server - in-cluster IDE – I don't think this is a great idea 😊
- Ksync – file sync between local directory and a running container





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