



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

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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 \  
  -Dpackaging=jar
```


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

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-slimWORKDIR /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

- Draft by Microsoft Azure



SKAFFOLD

- 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



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



- 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



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



SKAFFOLD

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

Skaffold



- 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





- Heads up display and browser UI

The screenshot shows the Tilt browser interface. The address bar displays 'localhost:10350/r/tilt-docserver'. The main content area is divided into sections: 'LOGS', 'PREVIEW', and 'ALERTS'. The 'LOGS' section shows a sequence of steps: 'STEP 2/3 - Pushing gcr.io/windmill-public-containers/tilt-c-6d5bb55575aa5206' (skipping push) and 'STEP 3/3 - Deploying' (parsing Kubernetes config and applying via kubectl). The 'ALERTS' section shows a table with columns for 'ALL', '(Tiltfile)', and 'tilt-docserver', all with a count of 1 and a duration of 1m. At the bottom, a status bar indicates '0 errors', '1 warning', and '2/2 running'.

The screenshot shows the Tilt terminal interface. The title bar reads '2. tilt'. The main area displays a table of resources with columns for 'RESOURCE NAME', 'CONTAINER', 'UPDATE STATUS', and 'AS OF'. A warning is shown for '(Tiltfile)'. The 'tilt-docserver' resource is shown as 'Running' with 'OK' status and '9.8s' duration. Below the table, there are tabs for '1: ALL LOGS', '2: build log', '3: pod log', and 'X: expand'. The '2: build log' tab is active, showing the same deployment steps as the browser UI. At the bottom, a footer contains navigation instructions: '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



DRAFT

- Getting started boilerplate



SKAFFOLD

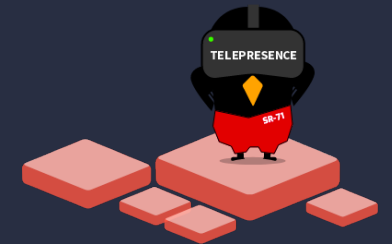
- Flexibility



- 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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