



The Difference between VM & Docker-based Pipelines

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Agenda

<https://github.com/containers101/docker-based-pipelines-webinar/>

1. Docker usage in Continuous Integration
 2. Pre-install vs Dockerizing build tools as pipeline steps
 3. Upgrading build tools to new versions
 4. Mixing multiple versions of the same tool in the same pipeline
 5. Creating new pipeline steps on the fly
- **Demos for everything using Codefresh and Jenkins**

Theory: Docker-based Pipelines

“Docker-based” means 2 different things:



**Using Docker as a
deployment package**

(this is what most people think)



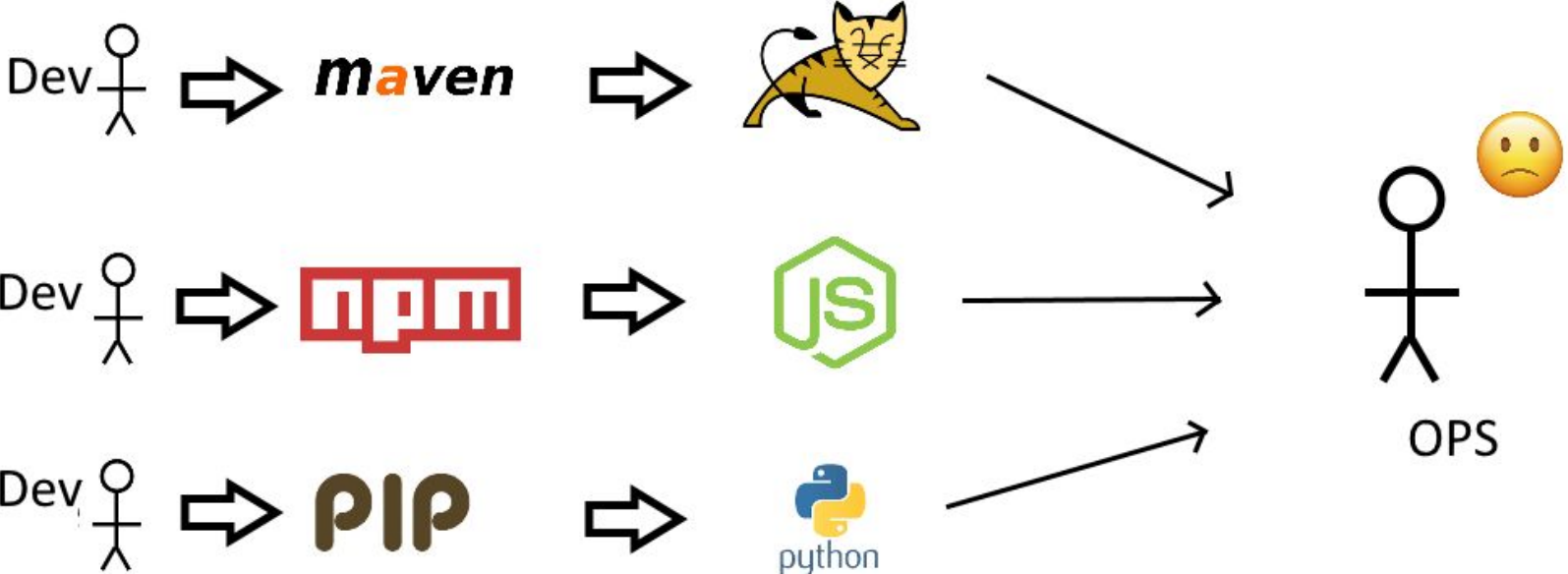
*90% of cases: “We have migrated
to Docker in production”*



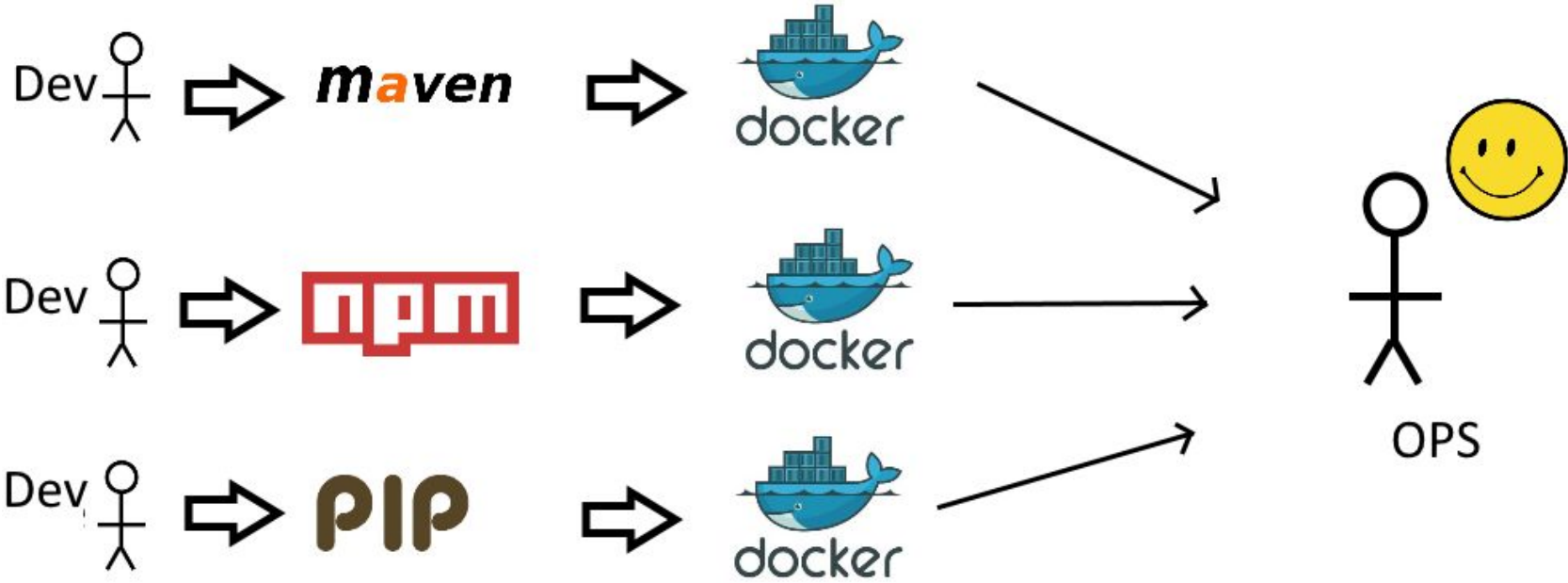
Using Docker for build Tooling

(this is not what most people think)

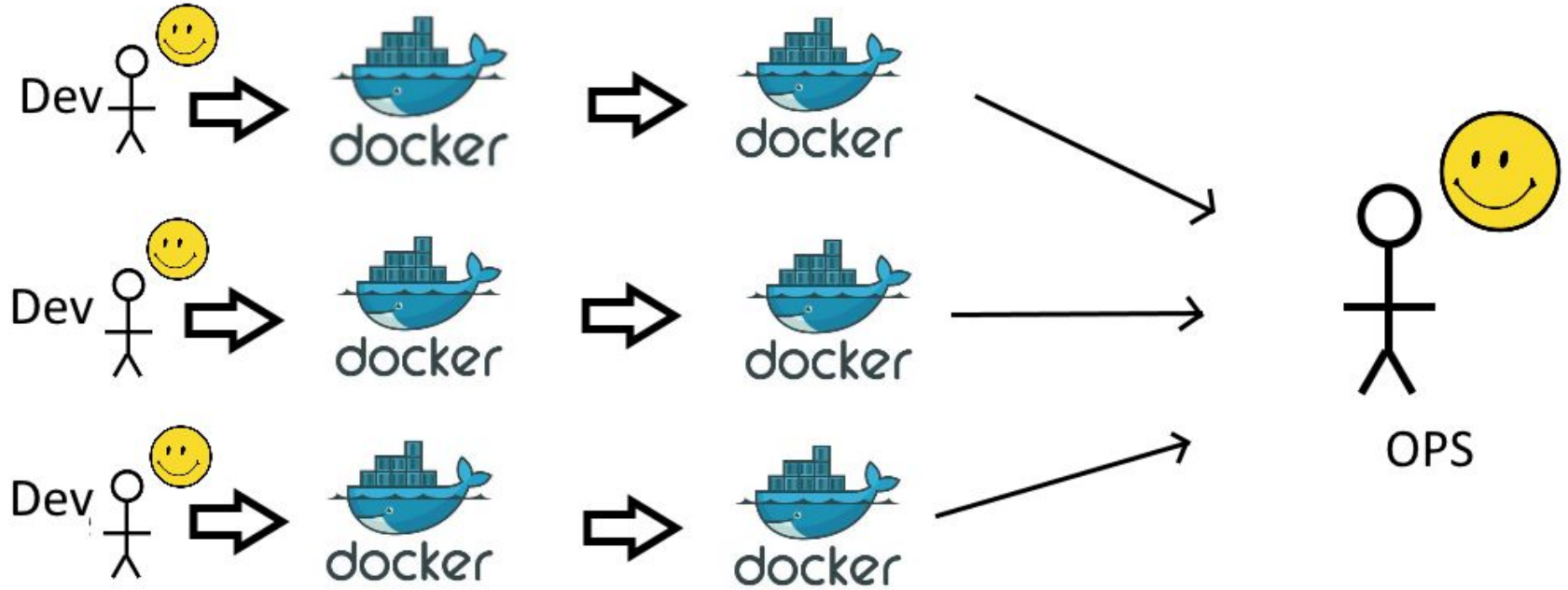
Before Docker - The Dark Ages



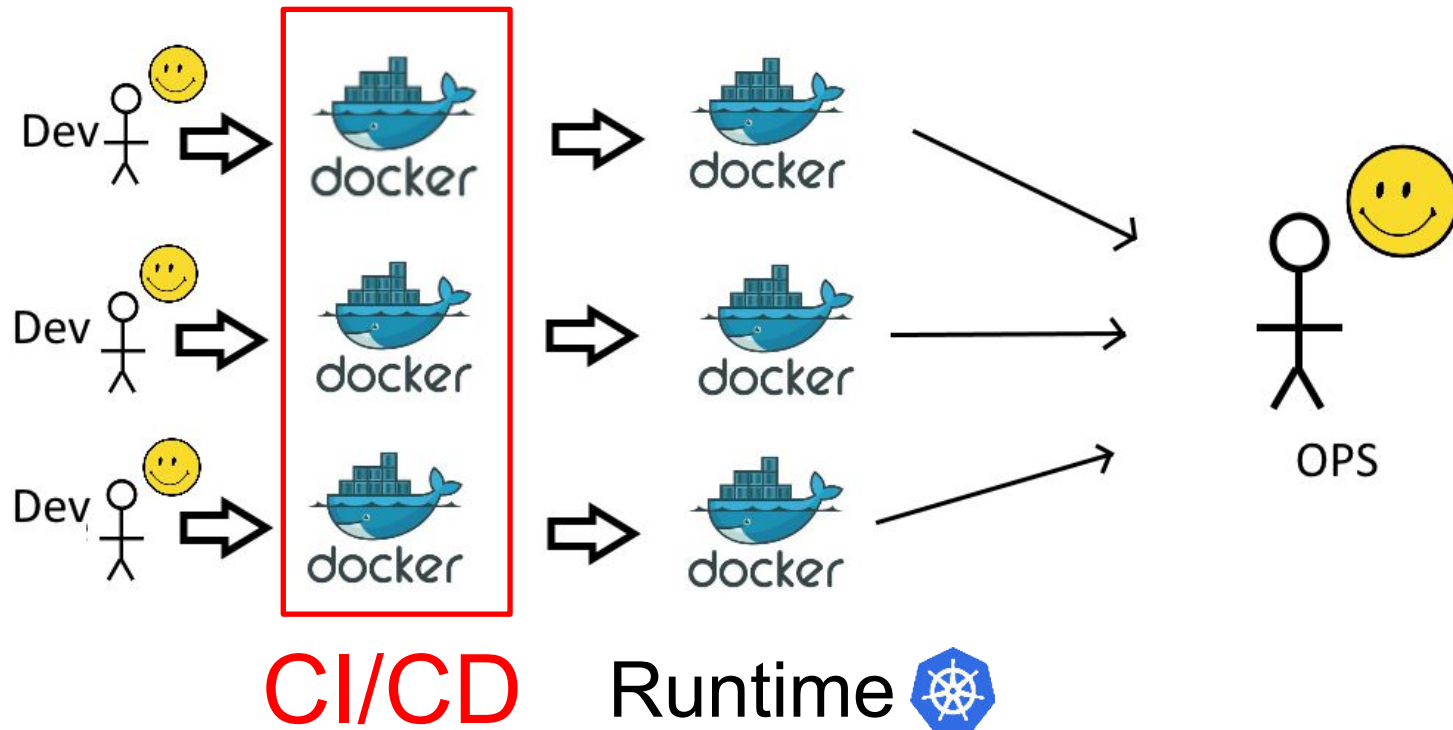
Docker-based Deployments - Better



Adding Docker-based Build Pipelines



Today's Talk



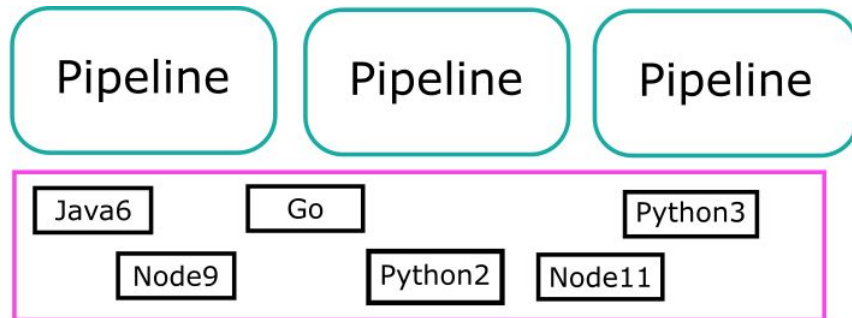
VM versus Docker

Before:

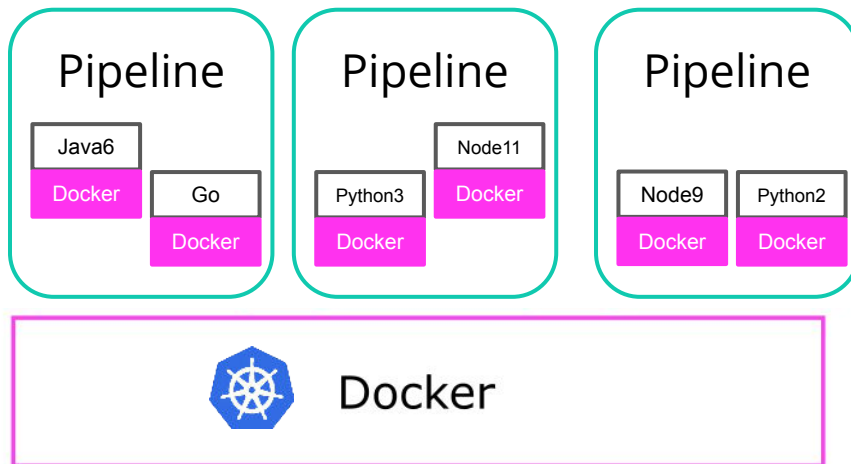
- Tools are static
- Used for all pipelines

After:

- Tools are dynamic
- Isolated to each pipeline



VM



Resources for Docker as Deployment artifact



Webinars | July 13, 2018

Skip Staging! Test Docker, Helm, and Kubernetes Apps like a Pro



Taryn Jones



Webinars | June 27, 2018

Canary Deployment with Helm, Istio, and Codefresh



Dan Garfield

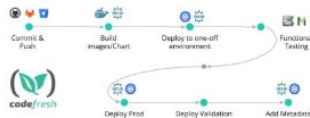


Webinars | May 27, 2018

Selenium Testing your Kubernetes apps with Machine Learning and Testim



Dan Garfield



Webinars | May 24, 2018

Selenium Testing your Kubernetes apps with Machine Learning and Testim



Taryn Jones

Webinar
CD for
Kubernetes
Apps with
Helm and
ChartMuseum



Webinars | May 10, 2018

Continuous Delivery for Kubernetes Apps with Helm & ChartMuseum



Taryn Jones



Webinars | May 2, 2018

New in Codefresh: Single-Sign-On, Custom Triggers, Cron Jobs, and More!

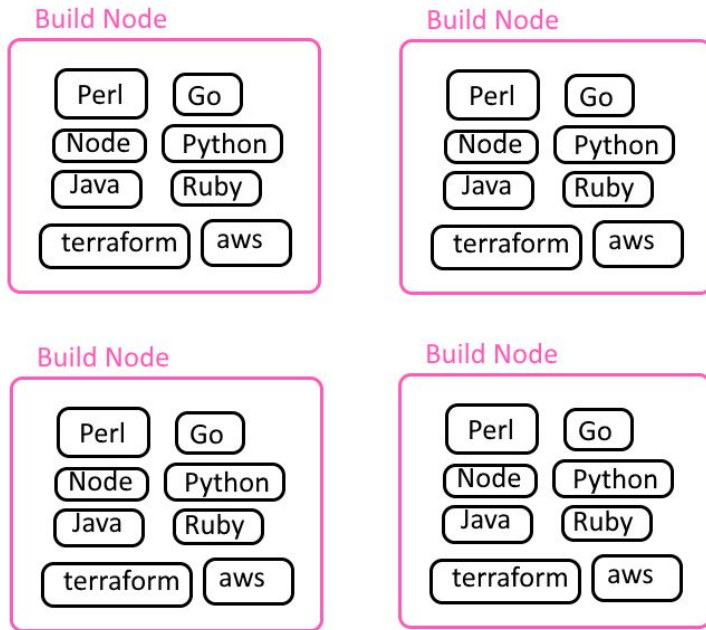


Taryn Jones

Docker CI/CD - Benefits

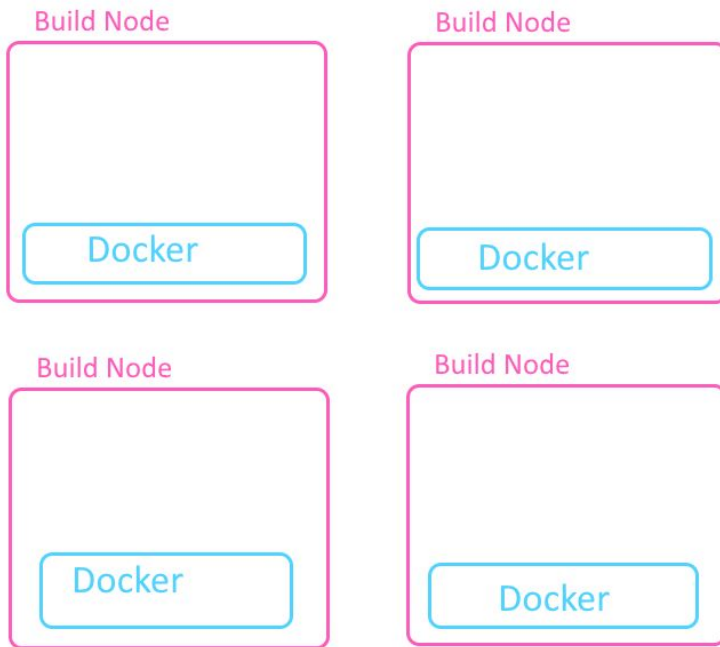
VM-Based Pipelines

- Multiple tools on each node
- Very hard to manage
- Often nodes had different versions of the same tool
- Developers had to choose the correct machine for their build




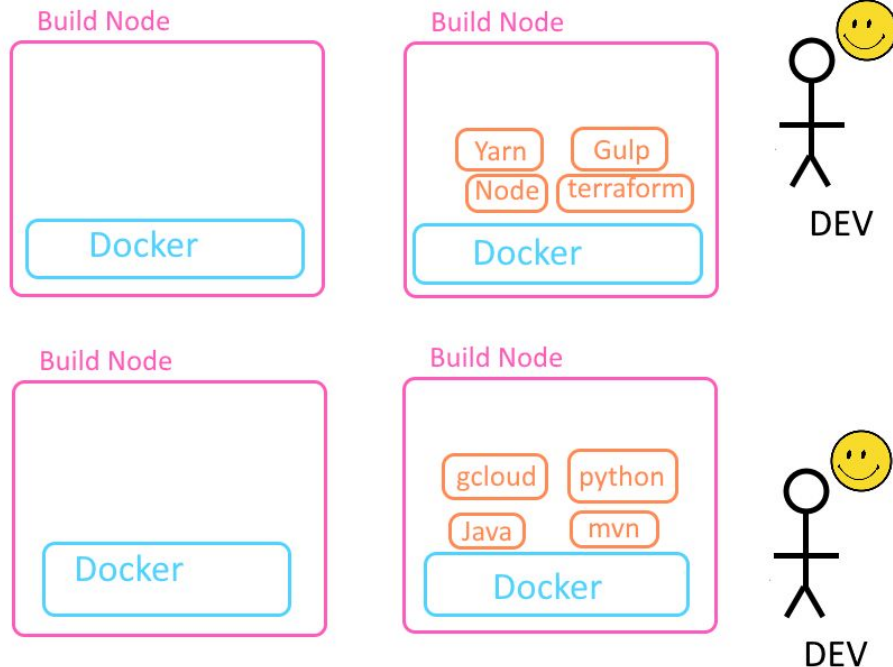
Build farm after Docker

- Only Docker is installed
- Very easy to manage
- All nodes are exactly the same
- These nodes are often a Kubernetes cluster



Using Docker in Continuous Integration

- EVERY build tool is placed in a Docker container
- The build node has only Docker installed and nothing else
- A pipeline is a series of commands that run inside a Docker context
- After each build the node reverts back to its original state
- Developers don't care about nodes 



Docker images are everywhere

- They are reusable and shareable
- No need to reinvent the wheel (e.g. Terraform in Docker)
- Private docker images can be created with your team in mind

Container per build step

- Codefresh requires ALL tools to be dockerized
- You can use any public or private Docker image as tooling
- Each build step has a Docker image as context
- Pipelines are described in declarative YAML

Docker Build Context

node:9-alpine

aws-cli:latest

cf-helm:2.9

Codefresh Pipeline

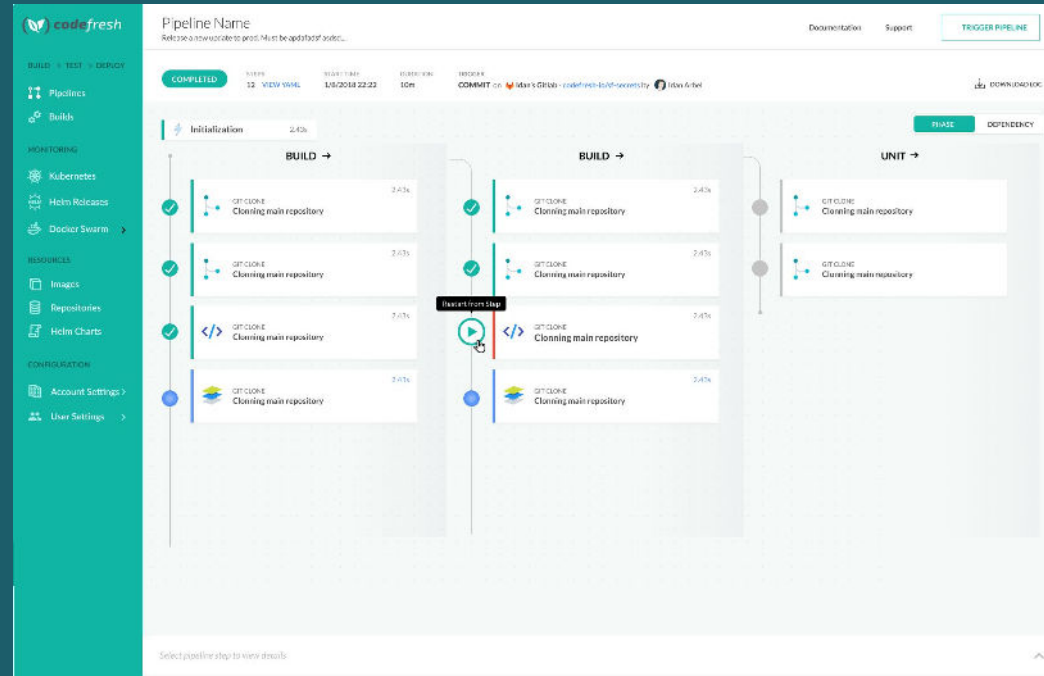
Step
npm install
npm test

Step
aws s3 sync . s3://mybucket

Step
push chart

About Codefresh

- Docker based CI/CD solution
- Each build step is a Docker image
- Native support for Docker, Helm, Kubernetes deployments
- Includes built-in Docker registry and Helm repository
- 30,000+ users

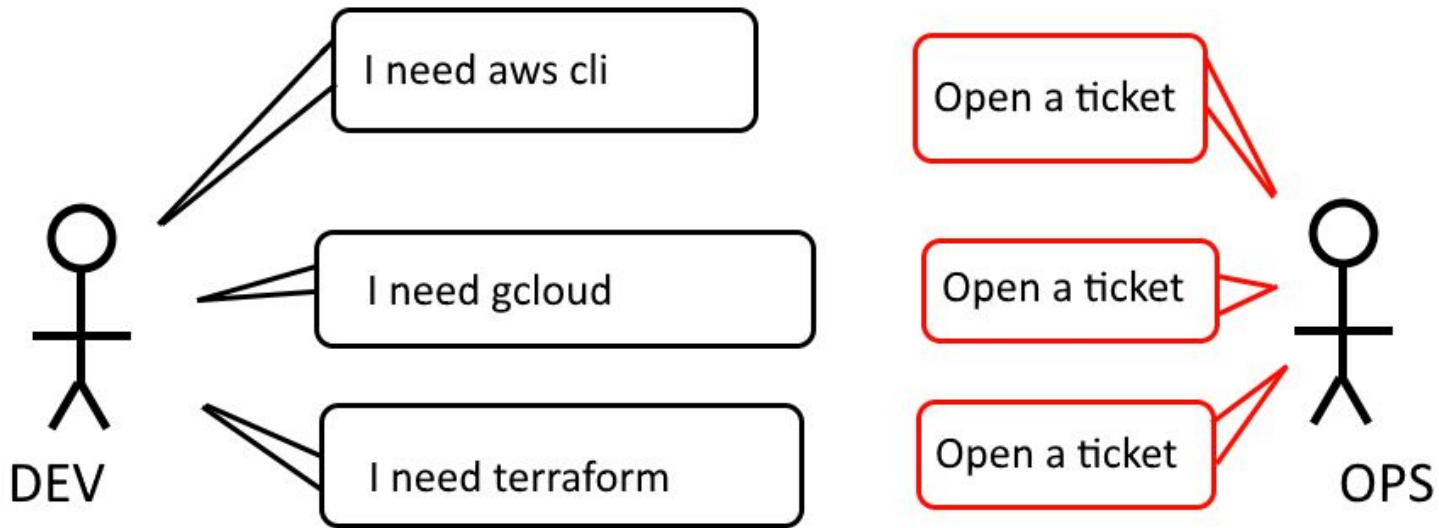


The screenshot displays the Codefresh web interface for a pipeline. The pipeline is titled "Pipeline Name" and is in a "COMPLETED" state. The interface shows a vertical timeline of pipeline steps grouped into three phases: "INITIALIZATION", "BUILD", and "UNIT". Each phase contains three steps, all of which are "GIT CLONE" tasks labeled "Cloning main repository". The steps are marked with green checkmarks, indicating successful completion. The "BUILD" phase has a "Play from step" button over the second step. The interface also includes a sidebar with navigation options like "Pipelines", "Builds", "Kubernetes", "Helm Releases", and "Docker Swarm".

Demo 1: Python/Node application

https://github.com/containers101/docker-based-pipelines-webinar/tree/master/01_simple_pipeline

Traditional VM based problems




VM based Platform Questions:

- Do you support my favorite version of Node/Java/Go/Ruby/Python?
- Do you support maven, yarn, gulp, sbt, gradle, rake?
- Can I run Ansible? Terraform? GCloud? AWS CLI?
- Can I run Kubectl? Helm? Draft?



VM based CI/CD Platforms

Use PHP with updated curl version #9924

 Open Nyholm opened this issue on Jul 29 · 1 comment

Add Python 3.7 option #9815

 Open Harmon758 opened this issue on Jun 28 · 73 comments

scala / sbt 1.x support #9816

 Open aryairani opened this issue on Jun 28 · 9 comments

Upgrades

Ansible gets an update with version [2.6.1](#).

ChromeDriver is now update to version [2.40](#).

Docker Compose has been updated to version [1.22.0](#).

Elixir gets a version update with [1.6.6](#).

Gecko dirver is now on version [0.21.0](#).

Google Chrome is updated to version [67.0.3396.99](#).

Go receives two updates with [1.9.7](#) and [1.10.3](#).

Git has been updated to version [2.18.0](#).

Java gets three updates with [7u181](#), [8u181](#) and [10.0.2](#).

Maven gets an update with version [3.5.4](#).

MongoDB has been updated to version [3.11](#).

NodeJS receives an update with version [8.11.3](#).

PHP gets two updates with [7.19](#), [7.2.5](#).



Demo 2: Adding Go and AWS CLI

https://github.com/containers101/docker-based-pipelines-webinar/tree/master/02_aws_cli



Does Codefresh Support...

- Node 10?
- Perl 6?
- Python2?
- Gradle?
- Vault?
- AWS cli?
- Sonar?
- Findbugs?
- Selenium?
- Snyk?
- Clair?

YES!

Because there is a Docker
image for it



docker

Does Codefresh Support...

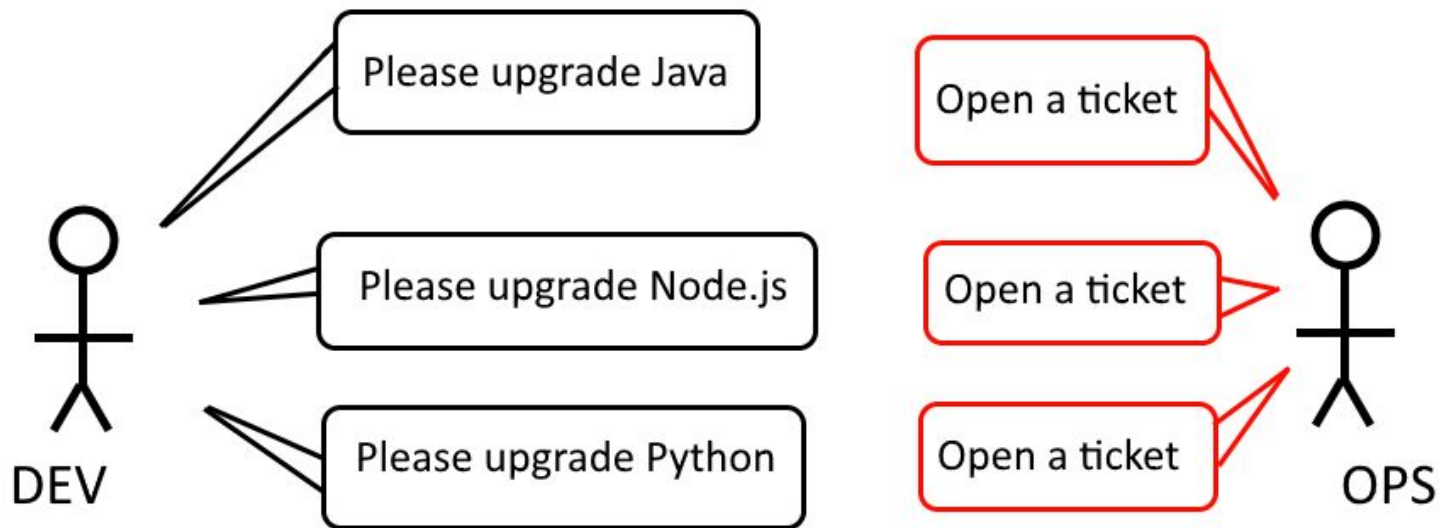
- Node 10?
- Perl 6?
- Python2?
- Gradle?
- Vault?
- AWS cli?
- Sonar?
- Findbugs?
- Selenium?
- Snyk?
- Clair?

Codefresh Pipelines are Future Proof

- You can use ANY existing Docker image from Dockerhub or any other Registry
- Every time a new tool comes out, it can be used right away if packaged in a Docker image

Tool Upgrades and Version Clashes

Updating a Tool in a VM based Pipeline



VM based CI Solutions

Please add PHP 7.3 images #9717

 Open Majkl578 opened this issue on Jun 8 · 47 comments


Upgrade to Maven 3.5.3 #9366

 Open vincent-zurczak opened this issue on Mar 19 · 7 comments

C++ 14, Qt5.7 #6503

 Open mrdeveloperdude opened this issue on Aug 19, 2016 · 12 comments

Support for pypy/pypy3 v6.0+ python #9542

 Open webknjaz opened this issue on Apr 26 · 4 comments

older versions of R no longer available? #9751

 Open achubaty opened this issue on Jun 15 · 4 comments

Update Git #6328

 Open joepvd opened this issue on Jul 18, 2016 · 31 comments

How can I upgrade Python to the latest 2 version? (2.7.15) #10273

 Open lipis opened this issue 21 days ago · 3 comments



Demo: Updating Python to 3.7

https://github.com/containers101/docker-based-pipelines-webinar/tree/master/02_aws_cli

Using Tools from Different Versions

- Version clashes are a huge pain for both developers and operators
- Legacy projects need to still use old version
- Using different versions in the same pipeline is almost impossible
- Developers want to use latest version of tool, traditional CI/CD platforms may not be able to keep up

Wasting Effort on “Version Managers”

Ruby Version Manager (RVM)

RVM is a command-line tool which allows you to easily install, manage, and work with multiple ruby environments from interpreters to sets of gems.



Node Version Manager build passing version v0.33.11 ci best practices passing

Table of Contents

- Installation
 - Install script
 - Verify installation
 - Important Notes
 - Git install
 - Manual Install
 - Manual upgrade

Simple Python Version Management: pyenv

gitter join chat

build passing

pyenv lets you easily switch between multiple versions of Python. It's simple, unobtrusive, and follows the UNIX tradition of single-purpose tools that do one thing well.

This project was forked from [rbenv](#) and [ruby-build](#), and modified for Python.

OBSOLETE

Wasting Effort on “Version Managers”

- They allow developers to switch between different versions
- Tied to a specific technology/programming language
- Require they own installation/ maintenance
- Must be upgraded for new versions

Node Version Manager build passing version v0.33.11 ci best updates Full

Table of Contents

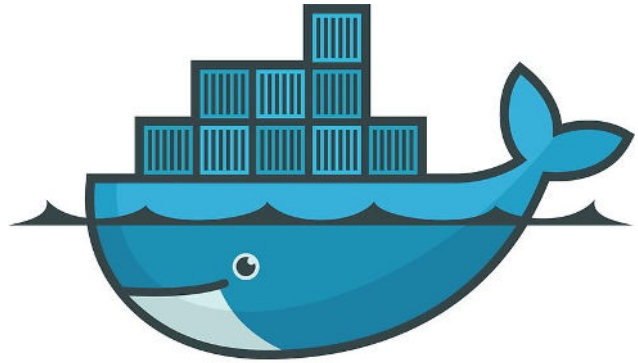
- Installation
 - Install script
 - Verify installation
 - Important Notes
 - Git install
 - Manual Install
 - Manual upgrade



```
language: python
python:
  - "2.6"
  - "2.7"
  - "3.3"
  - "3.4"
  - "3.5"
  - "3.5-dev" # 3.5 development branch
  - "3.6"
  - "3.6-dev" # 3.6 development branch
  - "3.7-dev" # 3.7 development branch
# command to install dependencies
install:
  - pip install -r requirements.txt
# command to run tests
script:
  - pytest
```

The Problem with Python

- Different python versions are a notorious problem
- Until recently you needed dedicated support from your CI platform
- What happens if I want to test Python 2.5?



docker

Replacing “version managers” with Docker

- Works for any language/framework
- Already installed on the build node
- Its own version is independent from the tools
- Can use any public and private image

Codefresh “Python Support”

- We support EVERY container ever made
- We support EVERY container that you can make in the future

- 3.5.6-alpine3.8 , 3.5-alpine3.8 , 3.5.6-alpine , 3.5-alpine ([3.5/alpine3.8/Dockerfile](#))
- 3.5.6-alpine3.7 , 3.5-alpine3.7 ([3.5/alpine3.7/Dockerfile](#))
- 3.4.9-stretch , 3.4-stretch ([3.4/stretch/Dockerfile](#))
- 3.4.9-slim-stretch , 3.4-slim-stretch , 3.4.9-slim , 3.4-slim ([3.4/stretch/slim/Dockerfile](#))
- 3.4.9-jessie , 3.4-jessie ([3.4/jessie/Dockerfile](#))
- 3.4.9-slim-jessie , 3.4-slim-jessie ([3.4/jessie/slim/Dockerfile](#))
- 3.4.9-wheezy , 3.4-wheezy ([3.4/wheezy/Dockerfile](#))
- 3.4.9-alpine3.8 , 3.4-alpine3.8 , 3.4.9-alpine , 3.4-alpine ([3.4/alpine3.8/Dockerfile](#))
- 3.4.9-alpine3.7 , 3.4-alpine3.7 ([3.4/alpine3.7/Dockerfile](#))
- 2.7.15-stretch , 2.7-stretch , 2-stretch ([2.7/stretch/Dockerfile](#))
- 2.7.15-slim-stretch , 2.7-slim-stretch , 2-slim-stretch , 2.7.15-slim , 2.7-slim , 2-slim ([2.7/stretch/slim/Dockerfile](#))
- 2.7.15-jessie , 2.7-jessie , 2-jessie ([2.7/jessie/Dockerfile](#))
- 2.7.15-slim-jessie , 2.7-slim-jessie , 2-slim-jessie ([2.7/jessie/slim/Dockerfile](#))
- 2.7.15-wheezy , 2.7-wheezy , 2-wheezy ([2.7/wheezy/Dockerfile](#))
- 2.7.15-alpine3.8 , 2.7-alpine3.8 , 2-alpine3.8 , 2.7.15-alpine , 2.7-alpine , 2-alpine ([2.7/alpine3.8/Dockerfile](#))
- 2.7.15-alpine3.7 , 2.7-alpine3.7 , 2-alpine3.7 ([2.7/alpine3.7/Dockerfile](#))
- 2.7.15-alpine3.6 , 2.7-alpine3.6 , 2-alpine3.6 ([2.7/alpine3.6/Dockerfile](#))
- 2.7.15-windowsservercore-ltsc2016 , 2.7-windowsservercore-ltsc2016 , 2-windowsservercore-ltsc2016 ([2.7/windows/windowsservercore-ltsc2016/Dockerfile](#))
- 2.7.15-windowsservercore-1709 , 2.7-windowsservercore-1709 , 2-windowsservercore-1709 ([2.7/windows/windowsservercore-1709/Dockerfile](#))

Demo 3:

Multiple Python/Node versions

https://github.com/containers101/docker-based-pipelines-webinar/tree/master/03_multiple_versions

Data Sharing Between Pipeline Steps

Data Sharing

- Steps need to communicate
- Output of one step is input for the next
- Artifacts (node modules, ruby gems, maven caches) need to persist
- Test reports/Coverage statistics

Docker Build Context

maven:3.5.2

terraform:light

cf-deploy-ecs:1.0

docker-lftp:1.0

Codefresh Pipeline

Step
mvn package

Step
tf apply ...

Step
cfecs-update ...

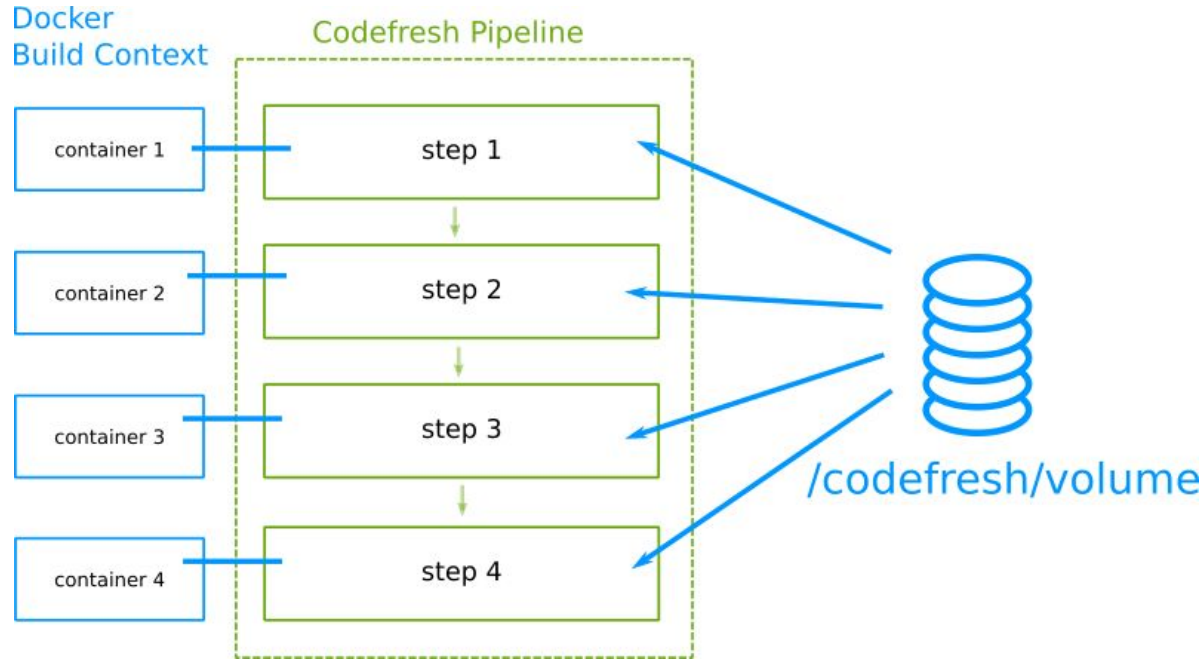
Step
lftp ..

Caches and Artifacts (VM based solutions)

- “Cache” directive
 - Need to be setup explicitly
 - Different for each build tool
- “Artifact” directive
 - Developers defines exact path of what needs to be archived
 - Used for the result of the whole build or as shared data between steps



All Steps Share a Volume in Codefresh



Project is on the Volume

- Project is checked out in the volume
- Volume is also persisted between builds
- Any build tools that use the project folder for artifacts will gain automatic caching
- For other tools you just need to point their cache to `/codefresh/volume`
- There is no need for special “artifact settings”. Just place files in `/codefresh/volume`



Demo 4 – Node Modules

Docker
Build Context

Codefresh Pipeline

node:9-alpine

npm install

store node_modules



node:9-alpine

npm test

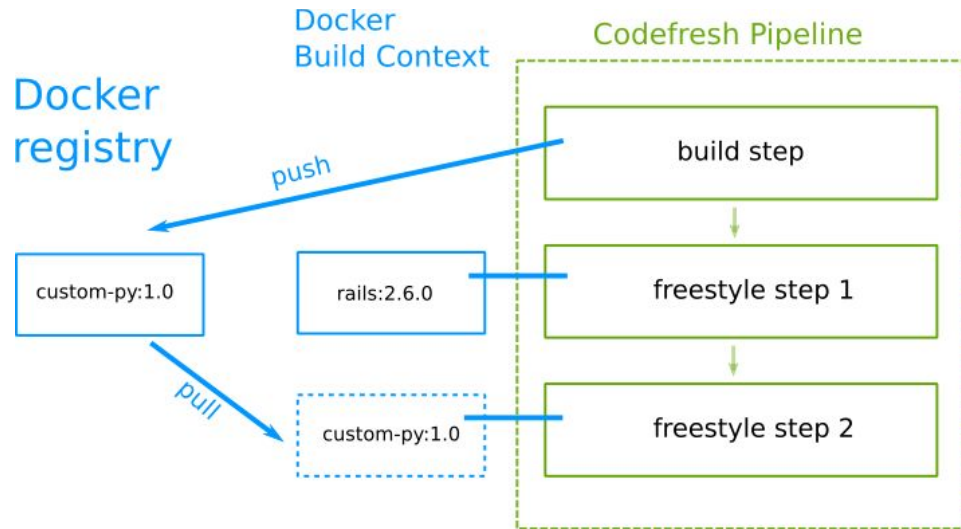
read node_modules

/codefresh/volume

https://github.com/containers101/docker-based-pipelines-webinar/tree/master/04_volume

Creating Docker Images On-demand

- Create a Docker image as a step
- Use image in a later step
- Maximum flexibility for build context
- Image contents are not known in advance
- Codefresh is the only platform at the moment that offers this capability



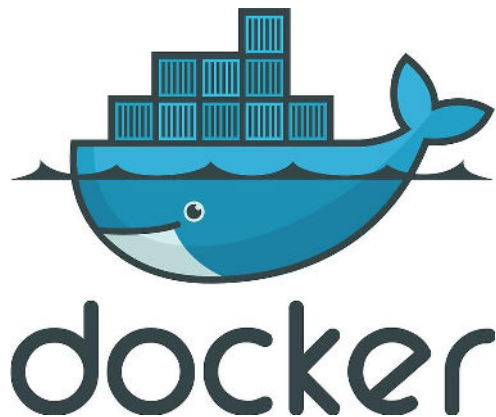
Codefresh Plugins

Plugins in Traditional CI/CD Platforms

- Specific to the platform (vendor lock-in)
- Tied to a specific language (e.g. Groovy)
- Developer needs to learn proprietary API
- Testing and installing them is difficult

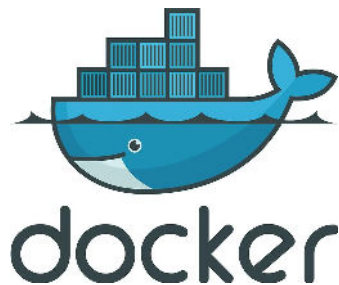


Codefresh Plugins = Docker Images



Codefresh Plugins

- Not tied to any programming language
- Require only Docker knowledge
- Easy to test, easy to search, easy to store
- Several plugins for Codefresh already available



Plugin Directory

<http://steps.codefresh.io/>

codefresh Find steps

CATEGORIES

- Code Refresh
- Container Lifecycle
- Deployment
- Kubernetes
- Messaging
- Publishing
- Security
- Utility

FEATURED

- Annotate GitLab Merge Requests** - The plugin allows for easy adding labels to GitLab merge requests from a Codefresh step.
- Blue/Green Deploy** - Perform blue/green deployments on a Kubernetes cluster.
- Build using Azure ACR** - Build using Azure ACR.
- Canary Deployment** - Perform canary deployments on a Kubernetes cluster.
- Codefresh Compose Plugins** - Use Codefresh Compose plugins to deploy services to Docker Compose files into Kubernetes.
- Copy to S3** - This is a plugin which lets you copy files from codefresh pipeline to one or more Amazon S3 buckets.
- Create GKE Cluster** - Use Codefresh GKE plugin to create GKE Kubernetes cluster for integration tests.
- Create Helm Chart** - Create and publish a Helm Chart.
- Create an Anchore Repository** - Create an anchore repository for a Docker image.
- Deploy Serverless Services** - Deploy a serverless application to AWS Lambda and Azure Functions.
- Deploy to Amazon ECS** - Deploy to an Amazon ECS.
- Deploy to DC/OS clusters** - This plugin makes installation of DC/OS clusters easier.
- Import Docker Images** - Import Docker Images.
- Interact with Jira** - Use Codefresh plugin to interact with Jira.
- Manage Bintray Releases** - A Codefresh plugin to manage Bintray releases.

Submit a Step



Blue/Green Deploy

Perform blue/green deployments on a Kubernetes cluster

[git github.com](#)

[Kostis Kape...](#)

[12/12/2018](#)

DEPLOYMENT

KUBERNETES

Copy to Clipboard

```
type: freestyle
image: codefresh/sample

blueGreenDeploy:
  title: "Deploying new version ${CF_SHORT_REVISION}"
  image: "codefresh/k8s-blue-green:master"
  environment:
    - "SERVICE_NAME=my-demo-app"
    - "DEPLOYMENT_NAME=my-demo-app"
    - "NEW_VERSION=${CF_SHORT_REVISION}"
    - "HEALTH_SECONDS=60"
    - "NAMESPACE=colors"
    - "KUBE_CONTEXT=myDemoAKSCluster"

  next_step:
    type: build
```

VARIABLES

Copy to Clipboard

KUBE_CONTEXT - The name of your cluster (as found in the Codefresh Kubernetes dashboard).

Learn how to build your own!

Workshop

[github.com/
todaywasawesome/
containers-as-steps](https://github.com/todaywasawesome/containers-as-steps)

Summary

- Docker-based pipelines use Docker images as build steps
- Upgrading tools is easy
- Using multiple versions of the same tool is trivial
- Can dynamically create build steps
- Codefresh plugins are Docker images



Thank You!

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