



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

Mickey Boxell – Oracle Cloud Native Labs

#OracleCloudNative  
[cloudnative.oracle.com](https://cloudnative.oracle.com)

# Who am I?

Mickey Boxell

Cloud Advocate, etc.

## Oracle Cloud Native Labs

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

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



# Microservice Environments

- Distributed
- Container-based
- Polyglot
- Highly-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

# 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”

# Why Deploy To A Cluster?

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

# Why Deploy To A Remote Cluster?

- Match test environment to production environment
- Compliance – not everyone has access to 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"]



# 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
- And they are all open source

# Pre-Requisites

- Docker
- A Kubernetes cluster
  - [Docker For Desktop/Minikube](#)
  - [Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes \(OKE\)](#)
- [Kubectl](#)
- An image registry service
  - [Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry \(OCIR\)](#)

# Sample Application



**helidon.io**

- Helidon Framework
  - Java libraries for writing microservices
- Quickstart-SE sample application

# Draft



# Draft



# DRAFT

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

# 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` file
- `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
  - Didn't use the ports set in app.yaml because of the Helm chart/values.yaml

# Skaffold



# 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



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

# Skaffold



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 – referenced in `skaffold.yaml`
- 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 deployment process with steps: 'STEP 2/3 - Pushing gcr.io/windmill-public-containers/tilt-docserver/6d5bb55575aa5206' (skipping push) and 'STEP 3/3 - Deploying' (parsing YAML, applying via kubectl, and timing steps: 5.665s, 0.000s, 4.124s, total 9.789s). A right-hand sidebar shows resource status: '(Tiltfile)' with 1 warning and 'tilt-docserver' with 1m runtime. The bottom status bar indicates '0 errors', '1 warning', and '2/2 running'.

The screenshot shows the Tilt terminal interface. At the top, it lists resource details for 'tilt-docserver', including 'CONTAINER', 'UPDATE STATUS', and 'AS OF'. A warning is displayed: '(Tiltfile) - Warning' regarding deprecated 'FastBuild' commands. Below this, the terminal shows logs for the deployment process, including 'Applying via kubectl' and the same timing steps as the browser UI. The bottom status bar shows 'OK' and navigation instructions: 'Browse (↑ ↓), Expand (→) | (enter) log, (b)rowser | (ctrl-C) quit'.

# Using Tilt



Pre-Reqs: Docker, Kubectl

- `vi Tiltfile` – specifies workflow steps
- Set registry 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
- Support for Helm
- 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

# Differentiators



**DRAFT**

- Getting started boilerplate



**SKAFFOLD**

- Flexibility



- Heads up display

# Key Takeaways

- These tools automate away countless manual steps
- 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

# Stay Connected



Medium: <https://medium.com/@m.r.boxell>

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