



Public
Cloud
Group

A closer look at Docker BuildKit and Buildx .

CNCF Meetup Linz

Agenda.

- 01. — Introduction
- 02. — Docker Build
- 03. — BuildKit
- 04. — Mounts
- 05. — Buildx
- 06. — Docker Build Cloud
- 07. — Questions

About Me

- Software Engineering Master @ **FH Hagenberg**
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<https://github.com/sophher/cncf-docker>

Goal of the Talk

- Containerized Angular App
- Lint, unit tests and build completely with Docker
- Hosted on Github
- Available on Github Codespaces
- Cloud only
- Fast and reproducible

Docker Build

- **Build, Ship and Run Any App, Anywhere**
- **Dockerfile describes the container image**
 - Base Image is picked with FROM
 - Application files are added with COPY
 - Installations and other commands can be executed with RUN
 - Arguments and environment variables can be defined with ARG and ENV
- **Executed with the Docker Build CLI**
 - `docker build --file Dockerfile --tag app .`
- **Build context must be given**
 - Folder, where docker gets its files from (most often ".")
 - Files can be excluded with `.dockerignore` (hashes)

DEMO 1

Docker Build

- Angular demo app
- Local build, test and lint
- Container image build with Docker

Docker BuildKit

- New build Engine of the Docker CLI
- Standalone version available
- Default since Docker Engine v23.0
- In older versions available with
 - `DOCKER_BUILDKIT=1 docker build .`
 - `/etc/docker/daemon.json`

```
{  
  "features": {  
    "buildkit": true  
  }  
}
```
- Docker daemon must be running
- Runs a build container in the background

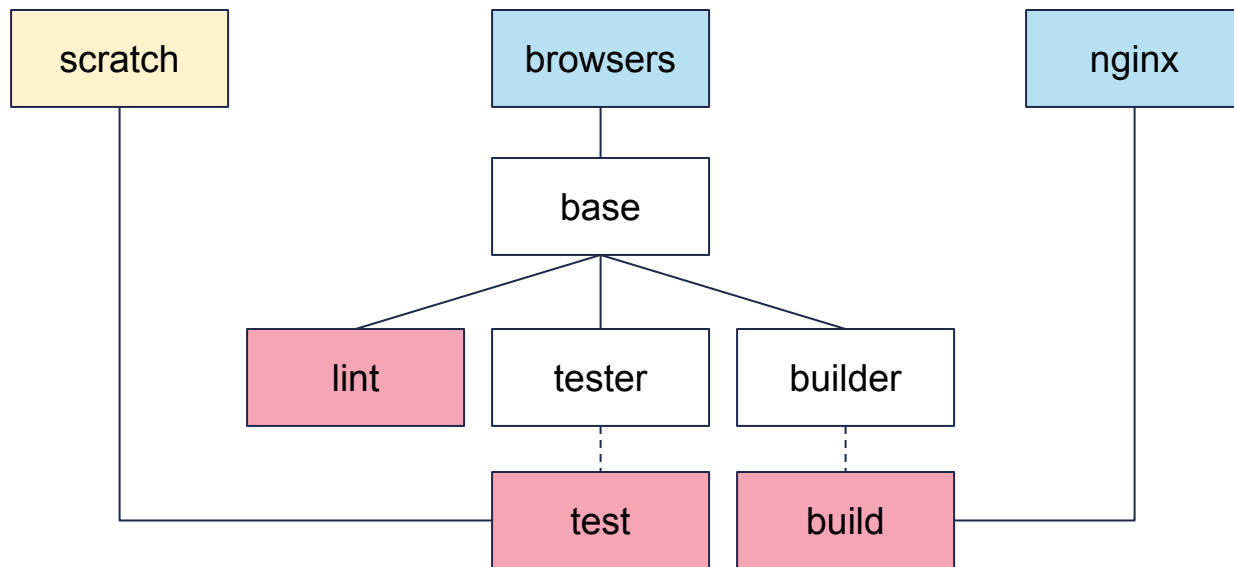
Multi-Stage Builds

- **Multiple Stages**
 - `FROM <image/stage> AS <stage>`
- **Copy files from previous stage**
 - `COPY --from=<stage>`
- **Build stage can be targeted**
 - `docker build --target <stage>`
- **Dependency Tree**
 - Enables build and download parallelization of images and stages
- **Build Layer Cache**
 - Each command (`RUN`, `COPY`, ...) is cached in a layer
 - Disable the whole cache with `--no-cache`
 - Bust a cache layer and its dependents with an ARG `CACHE_BUST` and timestamp
 - `docker build --build-arg CACHE_BUST=$(date +%s)`

Output Types

- **Docker image (default)**
- **OCI image layout**
 - `docker buildx build --output type=oci,dest=<path/to/output> .`
 - Outputs the image layers locally in a tarball
- **Cacheonly**
 - `docker buildx build --output type=cacheonly .`
 - No output
 - Useful for tests and deployments, that only have exit codes
- **Local**
 - `docker buildx build --output type=local,dest=<path/to/output> .`
 - Outputs the whole file system as folders and files
 - To pick files use `FROM scratch` with `COPY --from`
- **Tar**
 - Same as local, but the file system is compressed in a tarball
 - `docker buildx build --output type=tar,dest=<path/to/output> .`

Dependency Tree



DEMO 2

BuildKit

- Lint
- Test
- Build

Bind Mounts

- **Mount local folders into the build container**
- **Two options: read-only and read-write**
 - `RUN --mount=type=bind,source=.,target=/usr/src,ro`
 - `RUN --mount=type=bind,source=.,target=/usr/src,rw`
- **Scoped to a RUN command**
- **Not written to disk (!!!)**
 - Changes are lost when the `RUN` block is finished
 - Files to extract must be copied to an unmounted destination

Cache Mounts

- **Specify a folder, which is persistent for multiple builds or stages**
 - `RUN --mount=type=cache,id=pnpm,target=/root/.local/share/pnpm`
 - When used in multiple `RUN` commands, use an `id` as the identifier
- **Saved in the Docker cache, not in a local folder**
- **Clean with prune**
 - `docker builder prune --filter type=exec.cachemount`

Secret Mounts

- **Secret Mounts are not saved in a build layer**
- **Secret Environment Variable**
 - `RUN --mount=type=secret,id=kube`
 - `docker build --secret id=kube,env=KUBECONFIG .`
- **Secret File**
 - `RUN --mount=type=secret,id=aws`
 - `docker build --secret id=aws,src=$HOME/.aws/credentials .`
- **Secrets are mounted as files (both ENV and File)**
 - `/run/secrets/<id>`

Devcontainer

- Development environment in a container
- Visual Studio Code connects remotely to this container
- Configured via committable JSON file in the workspace
 - `./devcontainer/devcontainer.json`
- Image or Dockerfile can be used as the dev environment
 - Target can be specified
 - The same stage as in the CI/CD system can be used
- Visual Studio Code extensions and settings are configurable
- Ports can be forwarded
- Post build steps are available
 - e.g. `pnpm install`

GitHub Codespaces

- Online Visual Studio Code for GitHub
- Executed on a Cloud Agent
- Capable of automatic Devcontainer boot
- Secure development agents, that can be audited
- Fast onboarding

DEMO 3

Mounts

- Bind Mount
- Cache Mount
- Devcontainer
- GitHub Codespaces

Docker Buildx

- **Extended Capabilities for BuildKit**
- **Mostly experimental**
 - Continuous integration in the default build CLI
- **Multiple Platforms**
 - `docker buildx build --platform linux/amd64,linux/arm64 .`
 - QEMU support
- **Local and Cloud Builders**
 - Multiple builders for multiple platforms and parallelization
- **Build multiple targets with bake**
 - `docker buildx bake`
 - Bakefile
 - Hashicorp Configuration Language (HCL) possible
 - Variables and Functions
 - Target Definitions
 - Group Definitions

DEMO 4

Buildx

- Docker bake
- Local Builder

Docker Build Cloud

- **Buildx Agents in the Cloud**
 - Available for multiple platforms out of the box
 - High parallelization
 - No agent setup needed
- **Docker Cache in the Cloud**
 - CI agents and local clients can use the cache
- **Tightly integrated in the Docker CLI**
 - GUI Docker Desktop
 - CLI Plugin <https://github.com/docker/buildx-desktop> (!!!)

GitHub Actions

- **CI/CD System for GitHub**
- **Actions for Docker Build Cloud are available**
 - `docker/login-action@v3`
 - `docker/setup-buildx-action@v3`
 - `docker/build-push-action@v6`
 - `docker/bake-action@v6`
- **Configurable with workspace yaml file**
 - `./.github/workflows/<name>.yaml`

DEMO 5+6

Docker Build Cloud

- Docker Cloud build on dev system
- Docker Cloud build with GitHub Actions

Why build with Docker? – Pros

- **Build Infrastructure as Code**
 - Tools and versions are defined in the Dockerfile
 - Local and CI tooling are exactly the same
 - Pull Requests are easy when tool versions have to change
 - Builds are reproducible
- **Build agent images can be kept minimal**
 - Only Git and Docker must be installed
 - Can be run on different systems
- **Caching can be leveraged for faster builds**
 - Cloud caches for even more cache hits locally and on CI
- **Fast onboarding**
 - No local tool installation necessary
 - No version mismatches
 - No setup needed when using Codespaces + Devcontainer

Why not build with Docker? – Cons

- **Verbosity and awkward workarounds**
 - Output Types and FROM scratch
 - Cachebust
 - Mounts
- **Monorepo build tools and Docker daemon**
 - Docker in Docker
 - Daemonless (podman/buildah)
- **CI/CD only easy with Docker Build Cloud**
 - Build Agent Cleanup necessary (cache)
 - CPU and memory for Docker must be limited
 - Parallelization is difficult
- **Dockerfile maintenance**
 - Use Renovate or Dependabot
- **Dockerfile duplications in multi-repos**
 - No include statement
 - Base Image needed



<https://github.com/sophher/cncf-docker>

Questions?

GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Let's work together.

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