

# JFrog Artifactory Fundamentals

**Understanding What Binaries Are**



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# Course Overview



## **Understanding what binaries are**

- How to version them
- Some theoretical prep so our application is well-grounded

## **A tour of Artifactory**

## **Integrate with a simple software build**

- Globomantics, Inc.

## **Packaging projects in a solution**

## **Containers?**

## **Packaging wild content**





<https://github.com/FeynmanFan/artifactory-ps>



# The Three Places



# **.gitignore**



# Excluded Products

**Temp files are temporary**

**"Just rebuild the code"**

**Third-party packages**

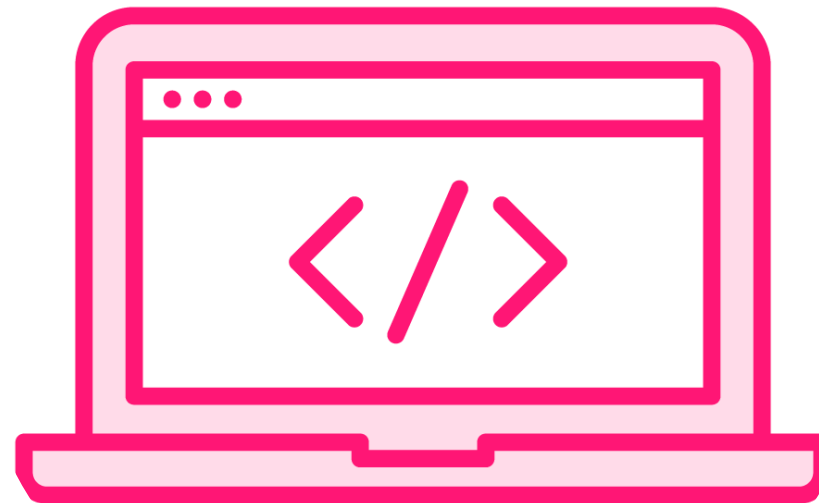
**How *painful* is it to  
rebuild the code?**



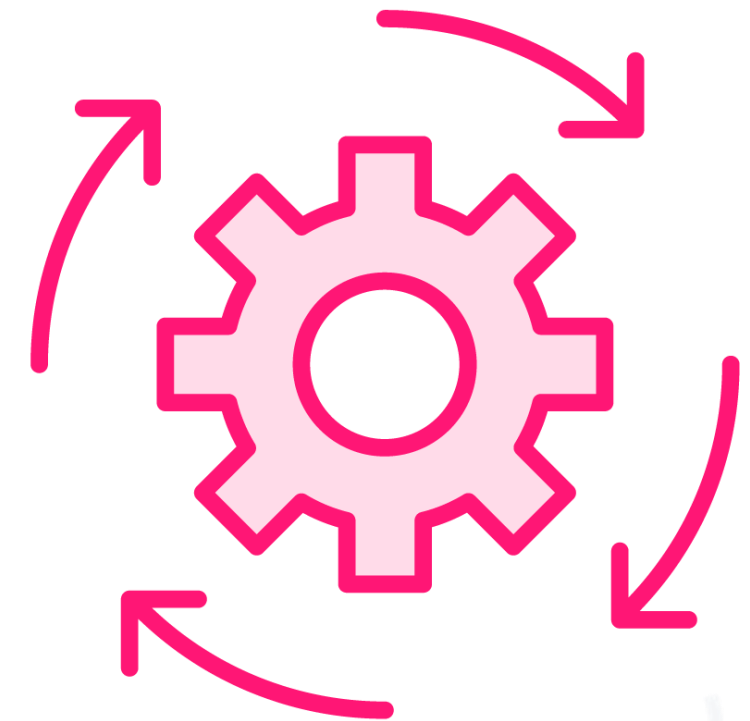
# The Problem



**273 projects  
in the solution**



**You couldn't  
debug locally**



**The build server  
was a bottleneck**





# The Solution



Package these projects

Most had not been changed in years

I packaged the projects from the bottom up

Build-per-project

Push to Artifactory

From then on, pull from Artifactory instead of building

The three places

- Version control
- A secrets store
- An artifact repository

Only build when things *change*





# Why Not Version Control?

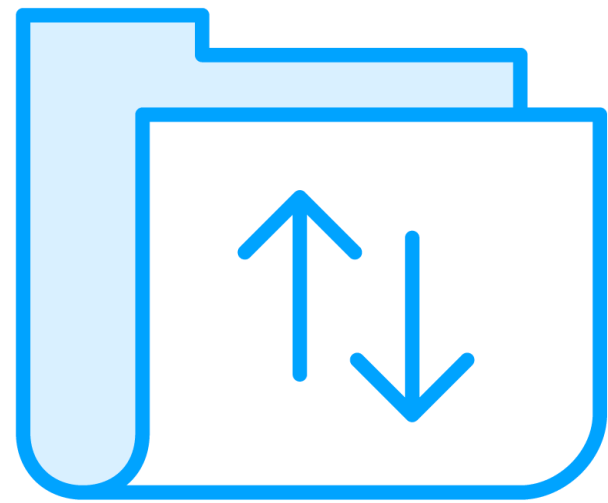
**Why not have the  
build check them  
in?**

**VCS are highly  
optimized for *text***

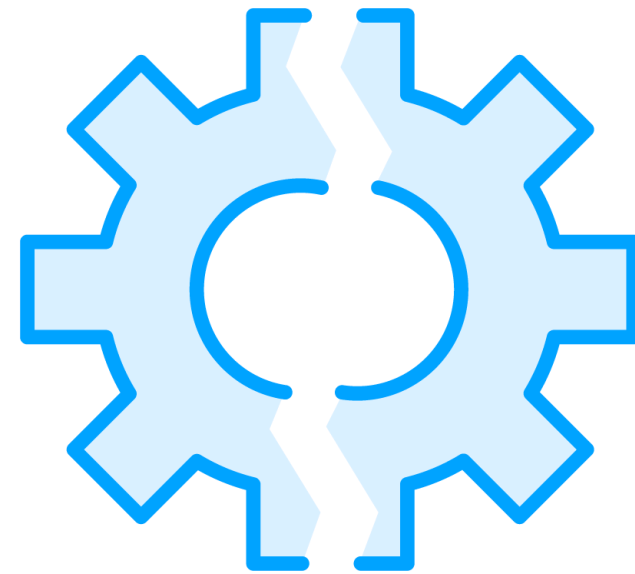
**Binaries bog down  
your VCS**



# Another Reason



**Restore the package**



**VCS are not built to  
restore big binaries**



**Figuring out the  
version is non-trivial**

**We need an artifact store  
because we want to create  
binary products at only one  
time – when the code that  
generates them has changed.**



Many projects hadn't  
changed in years...

But some were  
changing often

Different projects can  
have different lifecycles

Breaking them  
out can yield better  
final build durations

By making them happen  
at different times







# What Packages Are



# Zip Files



A compressed file

You can generally just rename the packages to .zip and examine the contents

The point of the files is transport

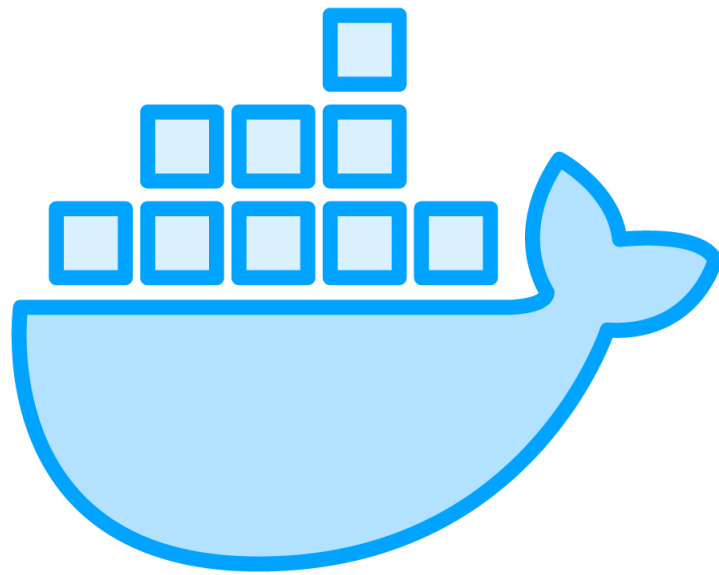
Manifest - a file which describes the contents

Subfolders which contain the binaries and other associated resources

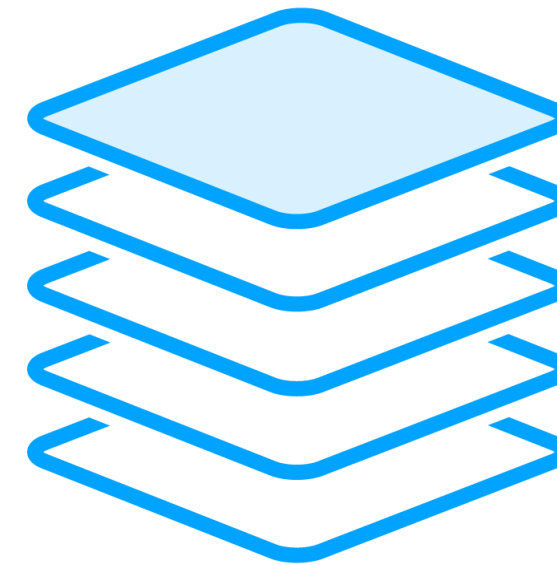




# Container Formats



**Docker images are like zip files**



**Each layer is a zip, more or less**



**A compressed file full of binaries, folders, and text files which supply information about the definition of the package.**



# Demo



**A NuGet package**

**A C# project in Visual Studio**

**Rename the package to dot zip**

**Drill into what we find inside**



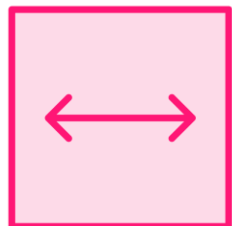
# Package Wrap-up



**Compressed file optimized for transport from the package feed to a client**



**Package manifest file which outlines the structure of the package**



**Possible metadata to list dependencies that the package depends on**





# **Package Feed Basics**



# Primary Package Feeds

**nuget.org**

**npmjs.org**

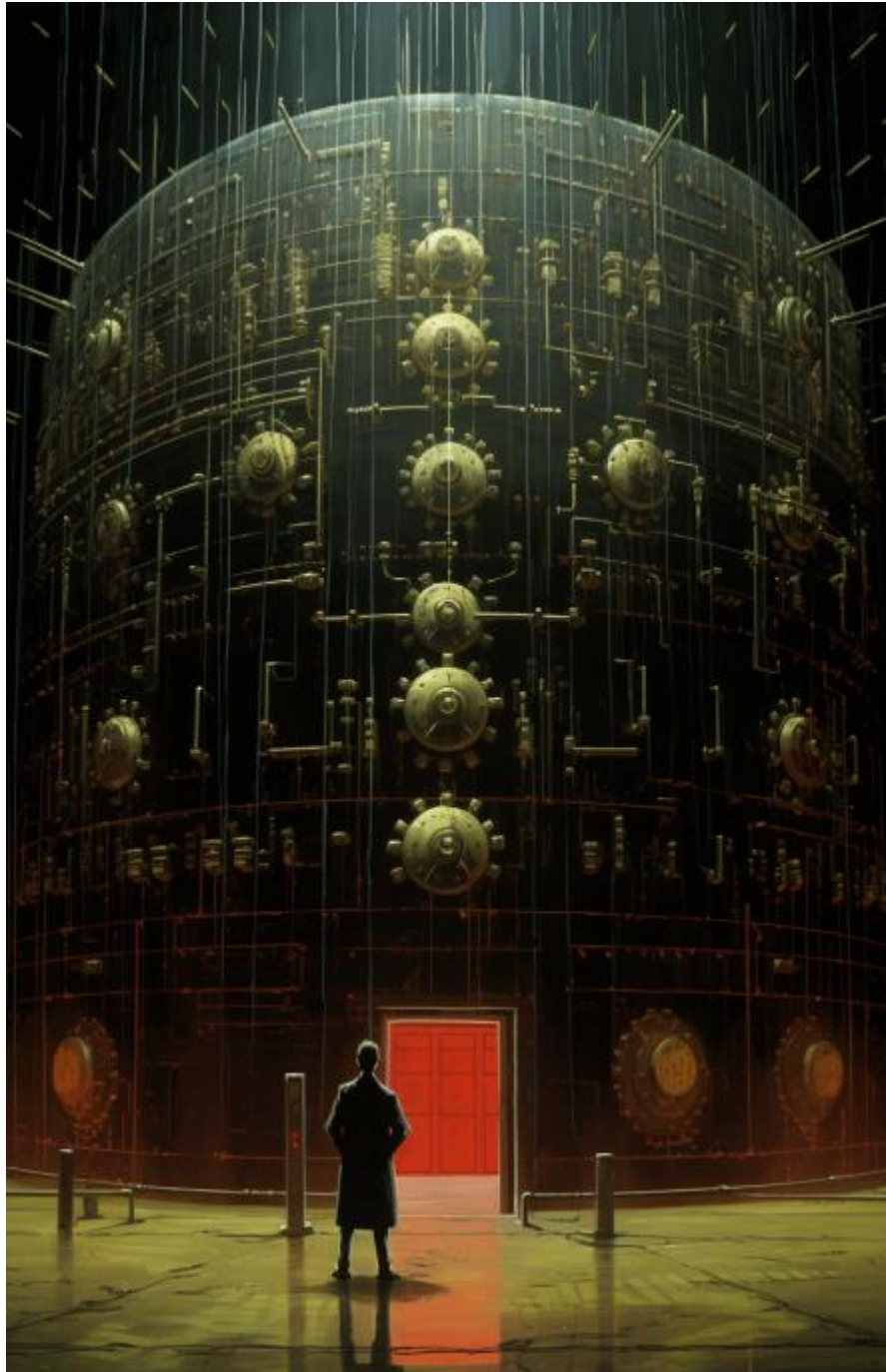
**pypi.org**

**rubygems.org**





# Package Feeds and Intellectual Property



These are the biggest feeds

Your packages may contain  
proprietary information

With the big feeds, it's free and  
open to the world

And most of the time, your packages are  
useless to everyone else

Artifactory – your private artifact store


Push to Artifactory, and configure your tools  
to pull from it




# Dependency Confusion

**Project**

**BigSoftware.Application.Provider**

 **nuget.org**

**Globomantics.Internal.ProprietaryLogic**

 **Private feed**



# The Attack

**The attacker gains a list of dependencies**

**A poison version of the internal package uploaded to the public feed**

**The package manager confuses the poison package for the real one**



# The Effect



npm looks for the highest version of a package to resolve the confusion – that's bad

<https://bit.ly/45H48d5>

A White-hat attack – the good guys

I've never seen it happen in the wild

We've been lucky so far

Don't use multiple feeds

But what about our public dependencies?

"Upstream feed" or "Downstream feed" –  
I'll 'splain later





# Demo



**Look at our Globomantics project**

**Get it introduced for the course**

**Look at the Visual Studio Package Manager**

**Check on a package it relies on**

**Update its version**





# **A Quick Note on What We're Focusing On**





# Windows and Linux "Package Managers"

**APT – Advanced  
Packaging Tool**

**winget – Windows'  
very tardy entry into  
the field**

**Not this kind of  
package manager**

**Those are OS  
package managers**

**Managing the  
packages of a  
software project**

**That's what  
Artifactory provides**



## Summary



**What we mean by “binaries”**

**The three places**

- Version control
- A secrets manager
- An artifact repository

**Learned what packages are**

**A few demos on working with packages in Visual Studio**

