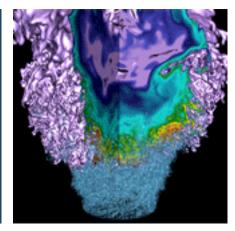
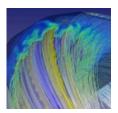
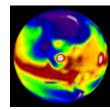
Image Gateway

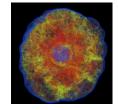












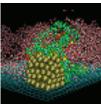
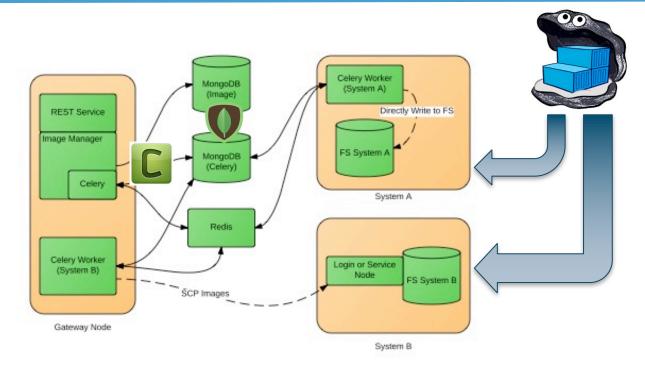






Image Gateway Design





- Python Flask Application provides REST interface
- Mongo Database stores image metadata and provides an index of available images
- Python Celery provides a distributed queueing system
- Celery "Workers" do the actual image manipulation including pulling Docker Images from DockerHub or Registries





Image Gateway Options and Considerations



- Image Gateway can be run with the API service or remote
- Image Workers can write image directly (local) or copy them via SCP
- Image Gateway can support multiple systems
- Worker should have access to any external registries (e.g. DockerHub)
- Workers should have sufficient local disk or ramdisk for caching layers and unpacking images





Deployment Options



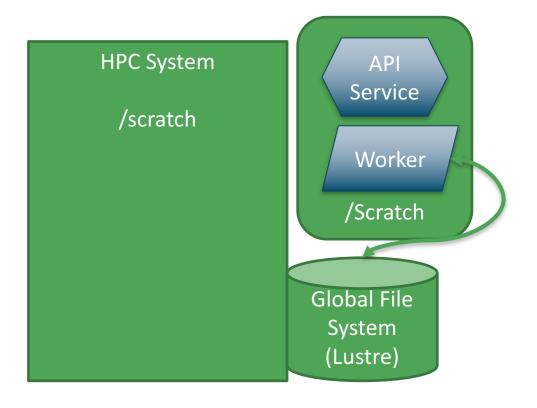
- 1. API service and worker(s) colocated with local access
- 2. API service and worker(s) colocated with ssh access to global file system
- 3. API service separate from worker with worker having local access





Co-located/Local





Notes

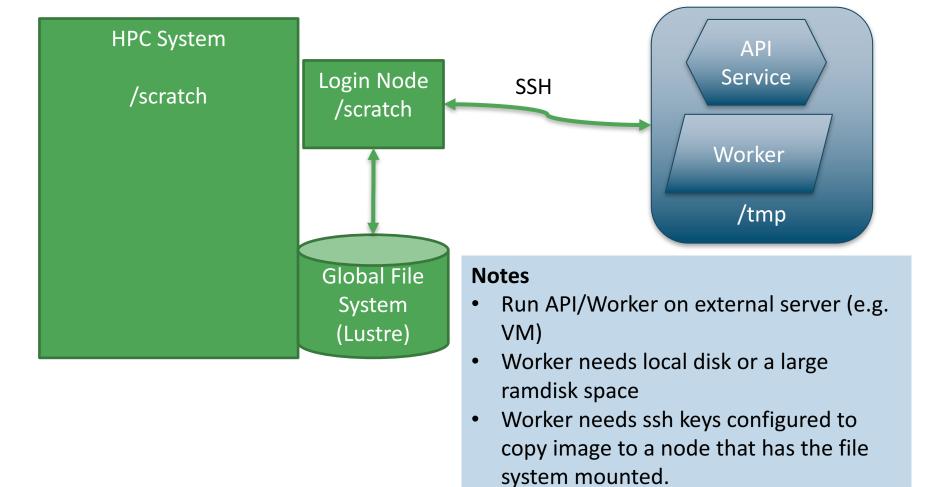
- Typically run on a login-class node
- Worker needs local disk or a large ramdisk space
- This is the easiest model and recommended for most cases





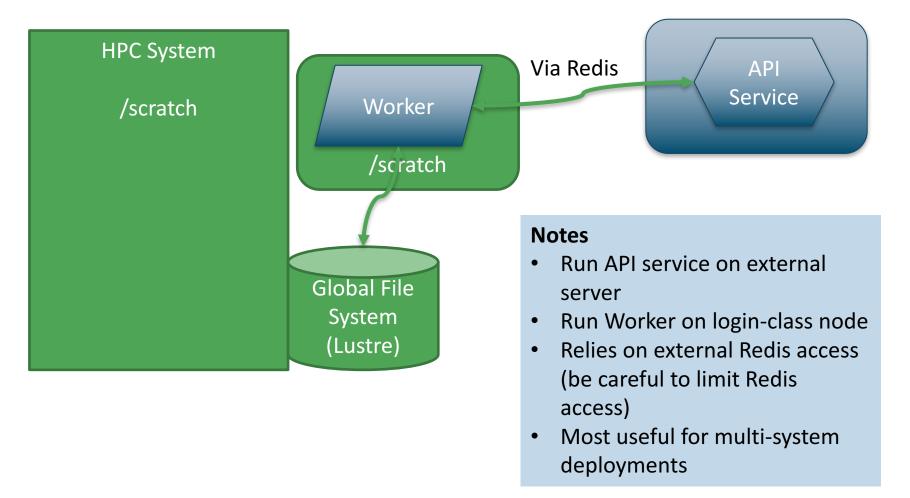
Co-located/Remote





Split/Local









Registries



- Adding registries is done in the image manager
- This can be used to add both private and public registries
- Configured in the Locations seciton of the imagemanager.json config file





Registries



```
"Locations": {
        "index.docker.io": {
            "remotetype": "dockerv2",
            "authentication": "http"
"local": {
            "remotetype": "dockerv2",
            "url": "https://localhost:5000",
            "authentication": "http",
            "sslcacert": "local.crt"
    },
```



