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Virtual Summit China 2020

Dragonfly - Make Image Distribution Efficiently and Safely

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Agenda

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- The agenda is presented as a horizontal sequence of four hexagonal icons, each containing a number and a title. The icons are arranged in a staggered pattern. From left to right:
- 01** Intro
 - 02** Status
 - 03** OCI V2
 - 04** Nydus



01

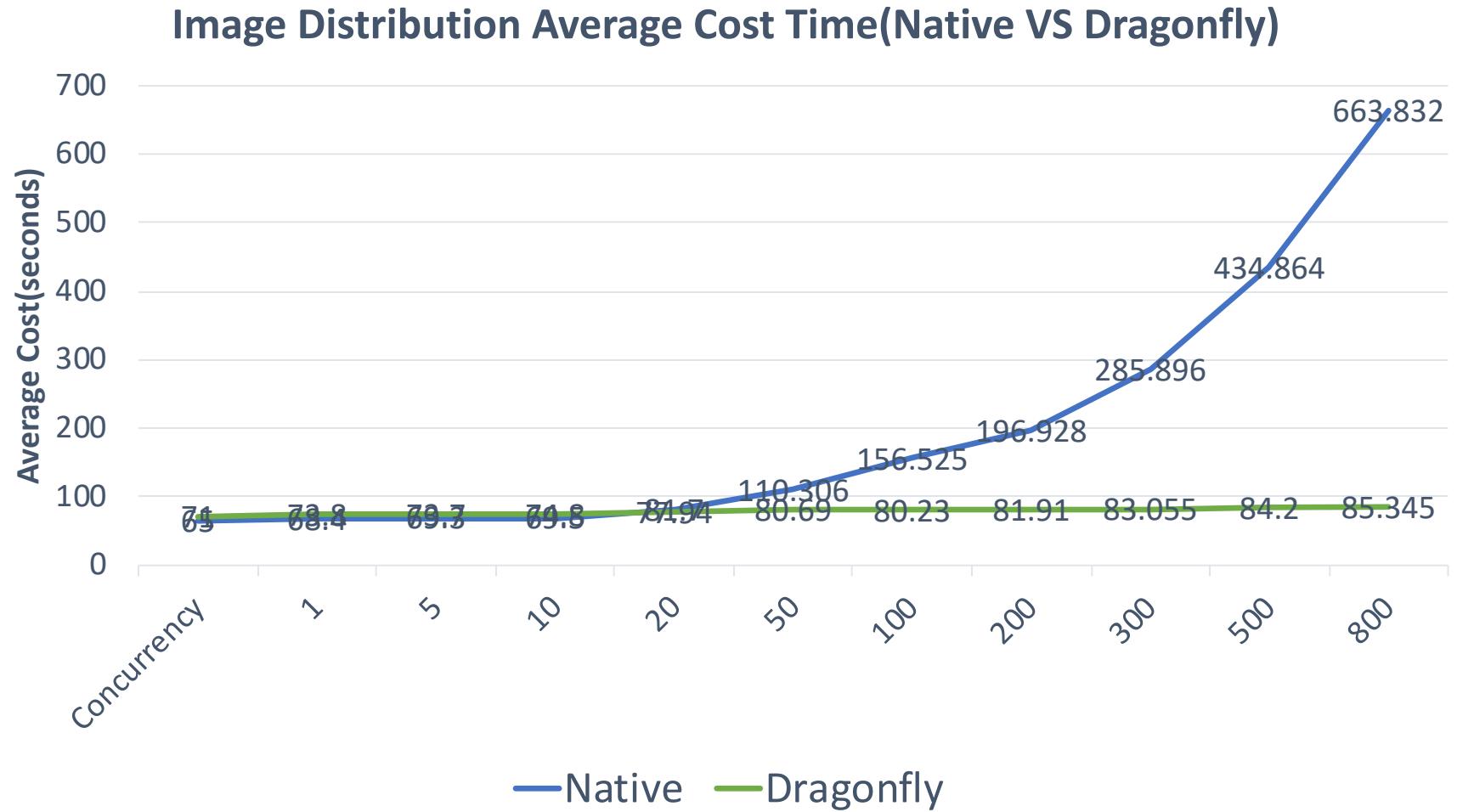
PART ONE

Intro



What & Why

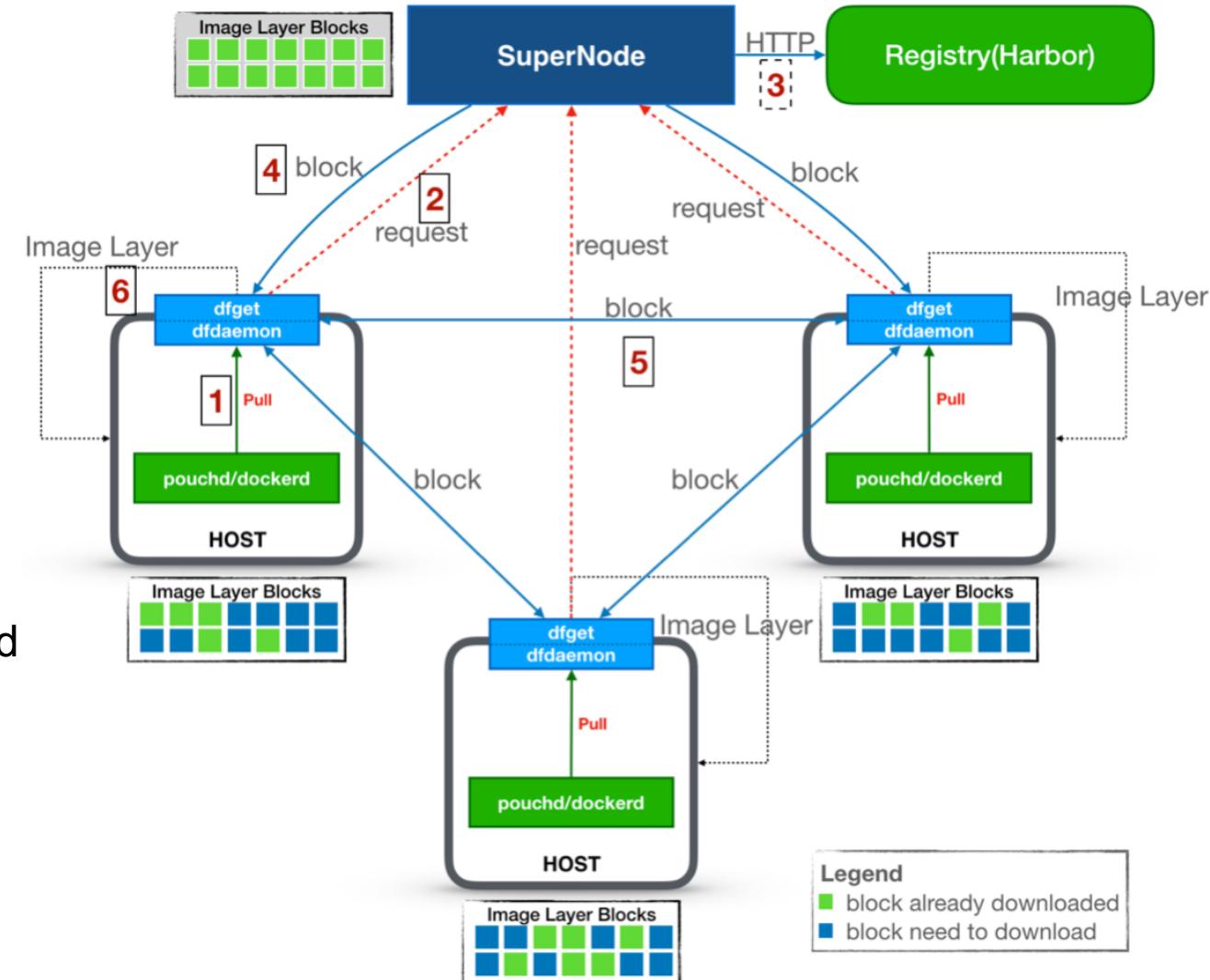
- P2P based, high reliable, efficient, image distribution infrastructure
- Bottleneck in pulling images at large scale





P2P Mechanism

1. Pull image from node proxy
2. Send pulling requests to SuperNode
3. Cache image from Registry if non-exist
4. Reply to node peers which have blocks
5. Transport blocks among all peers
6. Finish whole pulling when all blocks downloaded





How to Use

1. Deploy SuperNode
2. Deploy dfclient on every client
3. **Config Container Engine Daemon**
4. Pull images with Dragonfly



- Docker Registry Mirrors

```
--registry-mirror=https://<your awesome mirror>
```

- Containerd CRI Registry Mirrors

```
[plugins.cri.registry.mirrors]
[plugins.cri.registry.mirrors."docker.io"]
  endpoint = ["https://registry-1.docker.io"]
[plugins.cri.registry.mirrors."test.secure-registry.io"]
  endpoint = ["https://HostIP1:Port1"]
[plugins.cri.registry.mirrors."test.insecure-registry.io"]
  endpoint = ["http://HostIP2:Port2"]
```

- Add redirection in your registry

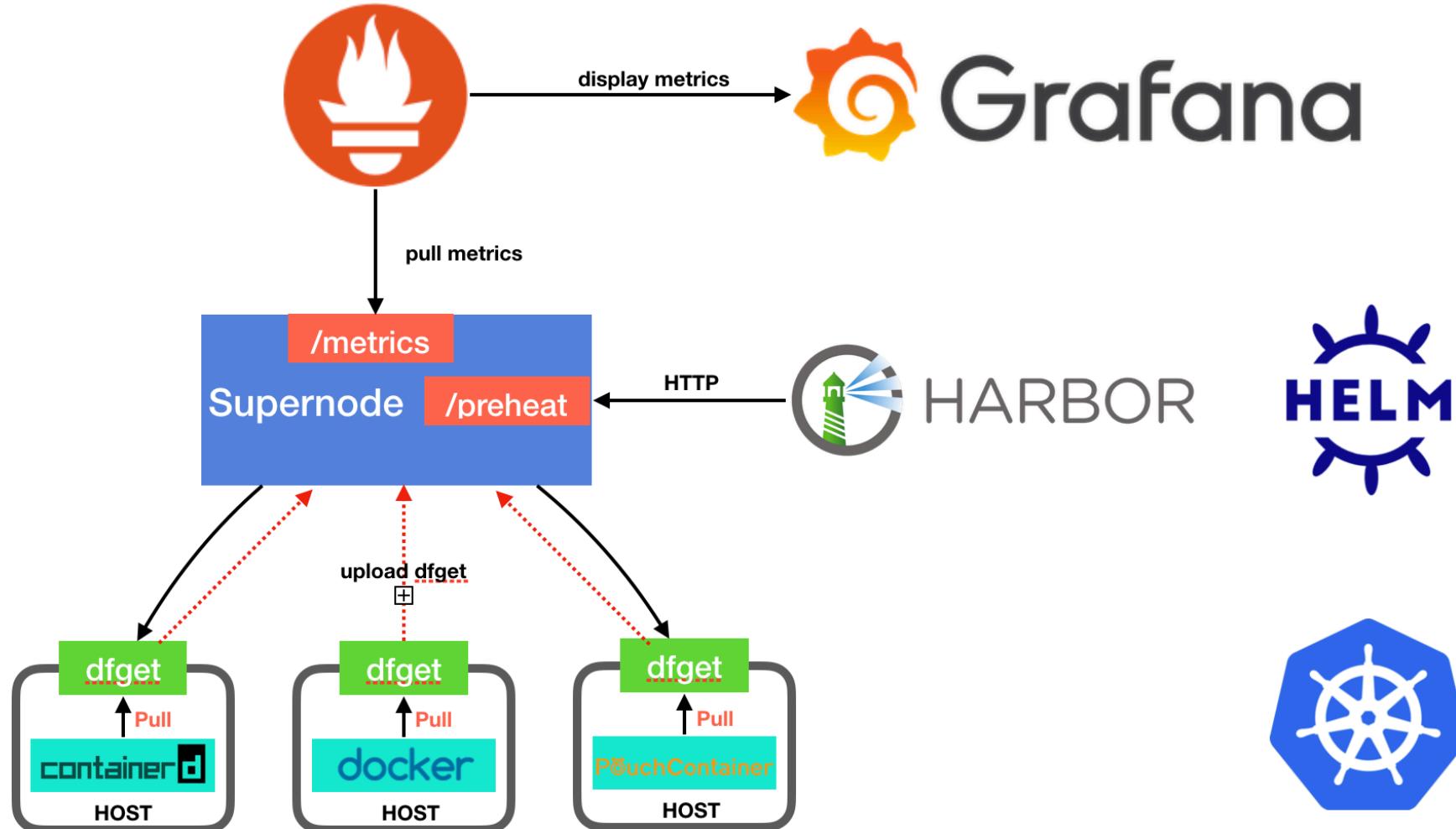


02

PART TWO
Status



Ecology





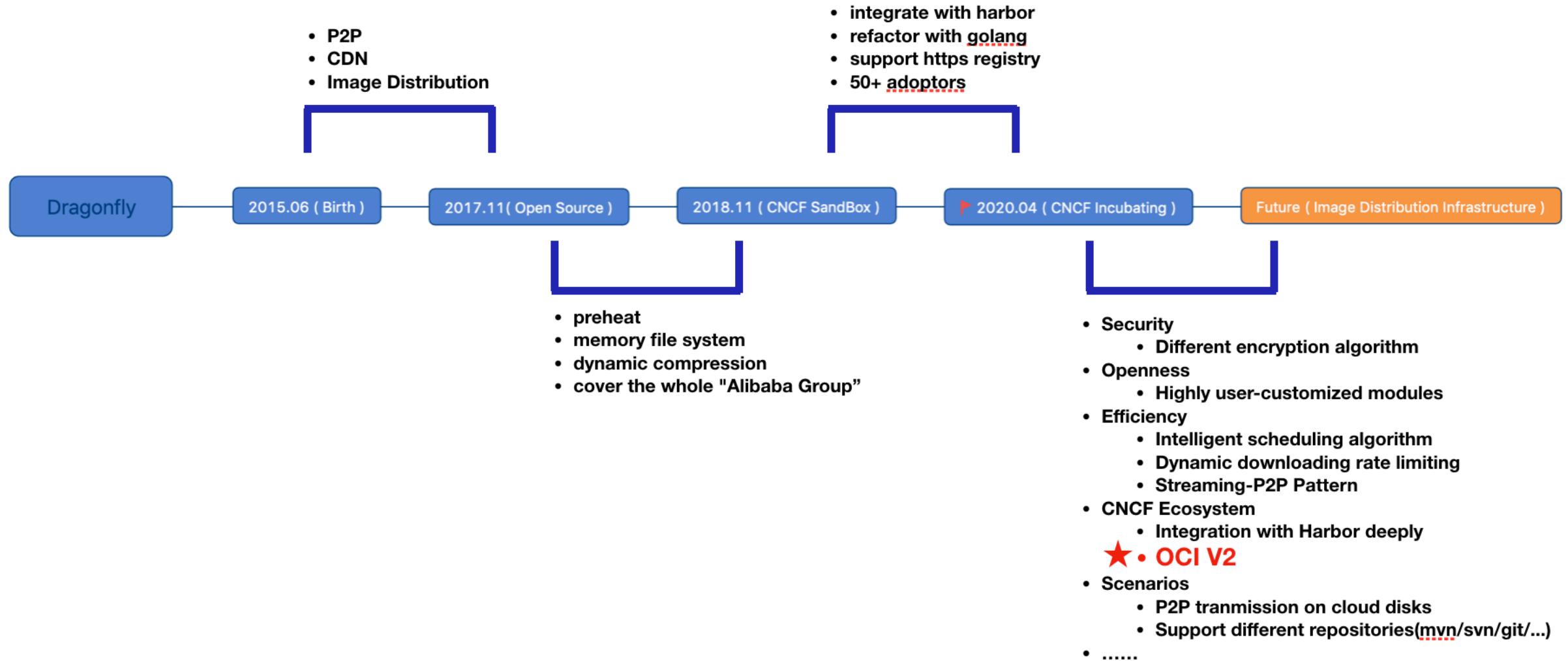
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Community Situation





Milestone





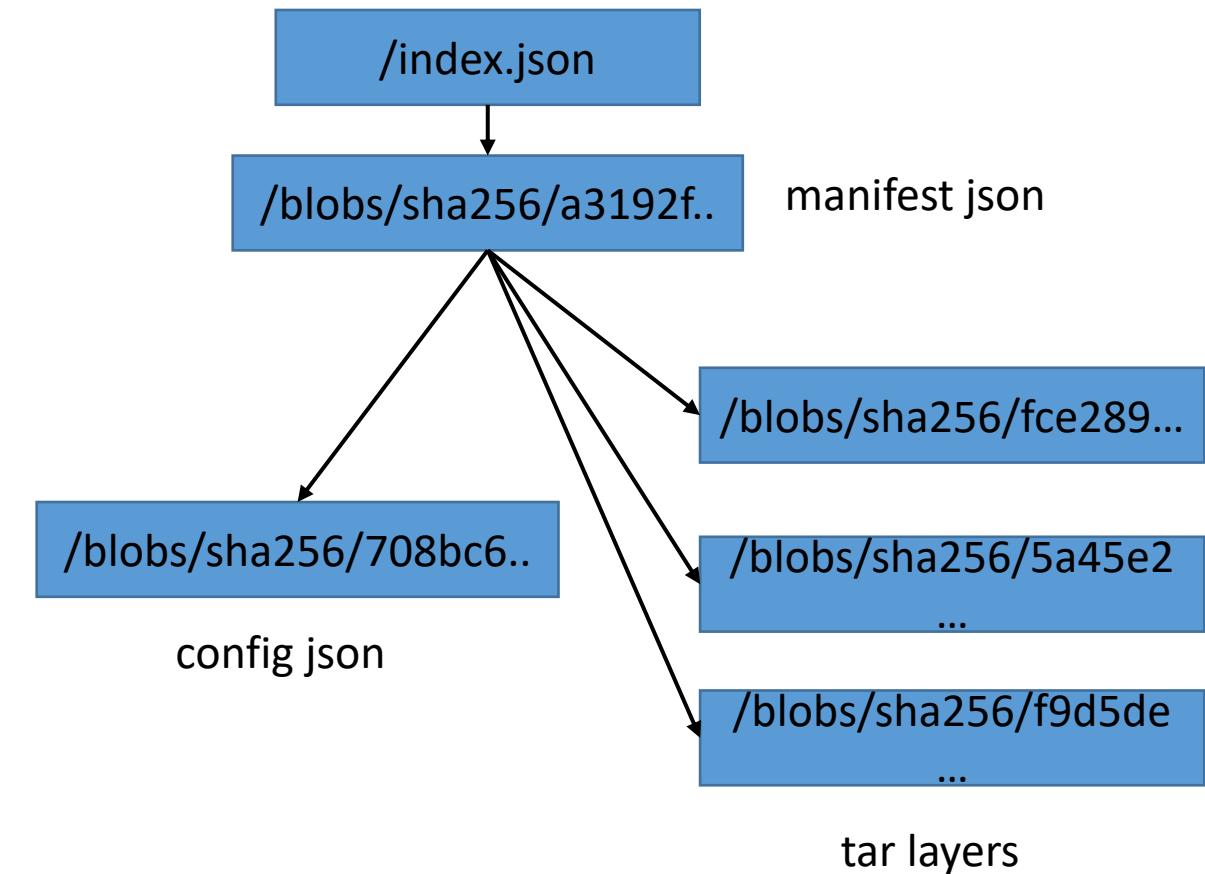
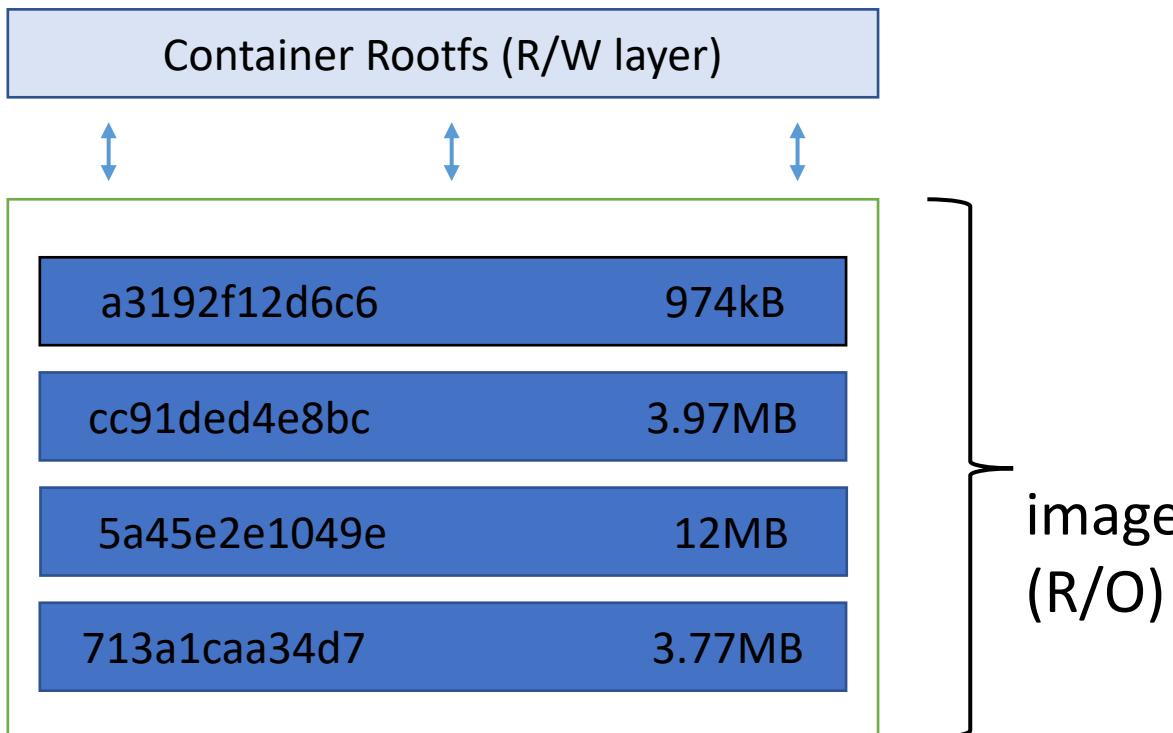
03

PART THREE
OCI V2



Container Image Background

Container image is a lightweight, standalone, executable package of software including everything needed to run an application, e.g. code, system tools and libraries





Why need OCIv2 format spec

The OCI organization is now discussing the new OCIv2 format, which focuses on these issues in OCIv1 format

- **Lazyload**

While only a small fraction of image might be used by application, we waste a lot of disk space, image pulling time, network bandwidth and cpu cycles for the entire image downloading & decompressing procedure

- **Deduplication**

Metadata or small part of modified data will lead to a total file copy in the upper layer, while deleted files still downloaded in the lower layers.

- **Security**

After decompressed, image files are not verifiable, and the targz lacks of signature verification, vulnerable to man-in-the-middle attacks. How to verify data in the lazyload mode is still a problem.



Community Prior Work

- P2P based image distribution: Dragonfly, Kraken etc.
- Leveraging and rely on storage level snapshot capability: e.g. Slacker, Ceph rbd solutions
- Layered userspace filesystem: CRFS, but it needs a new stargz file format, which is not a standard
- Leveraging file level blob and local file cache: NTT-filegrain, CERN-vmfs, umoci, but these images package too many blobs, and umoci also rely on local filesystem reflink capability

All these solutions lack data chunk level on-demand loading(except CRFS), data chunk in-flight verification, or real digital signature preventing from man-in-the-middle attacks.



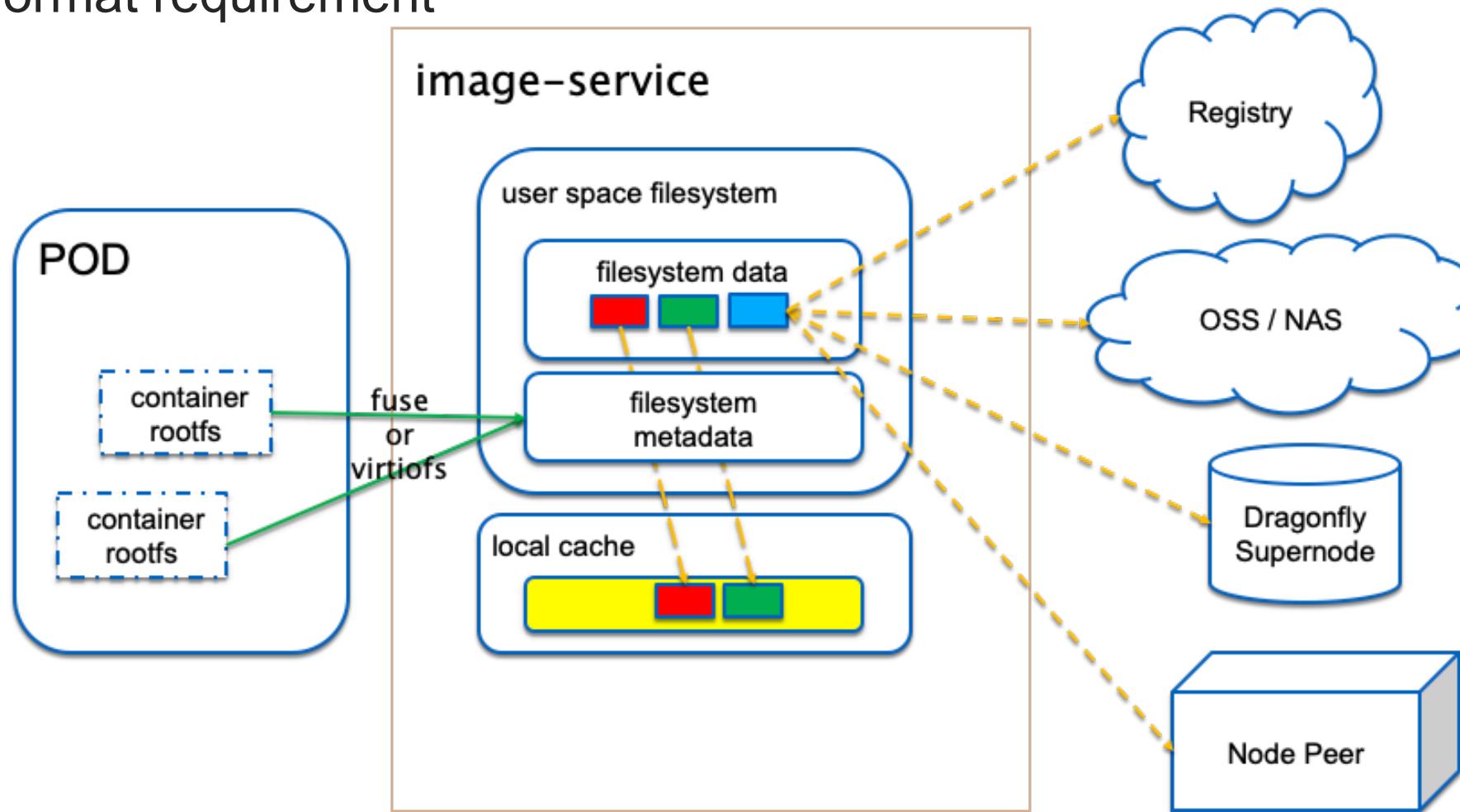
04

PART FOUR
Nydus



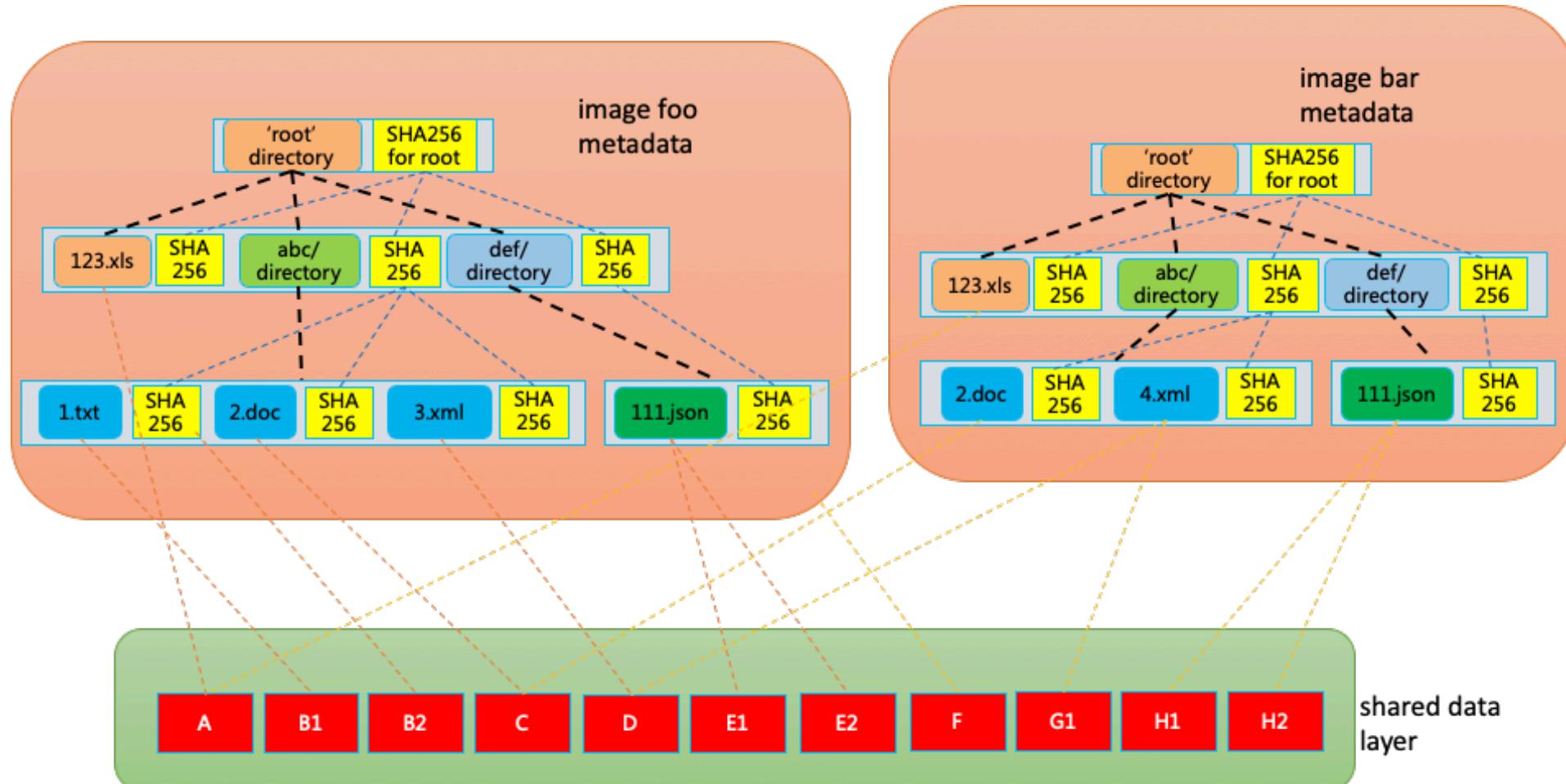
Nydus: The Dragonfly Image Service

We introduce Nydus, a new container image storage and distribution solution, which targets on current image problems and highly meets the ongoing OCIv2 image format requirement



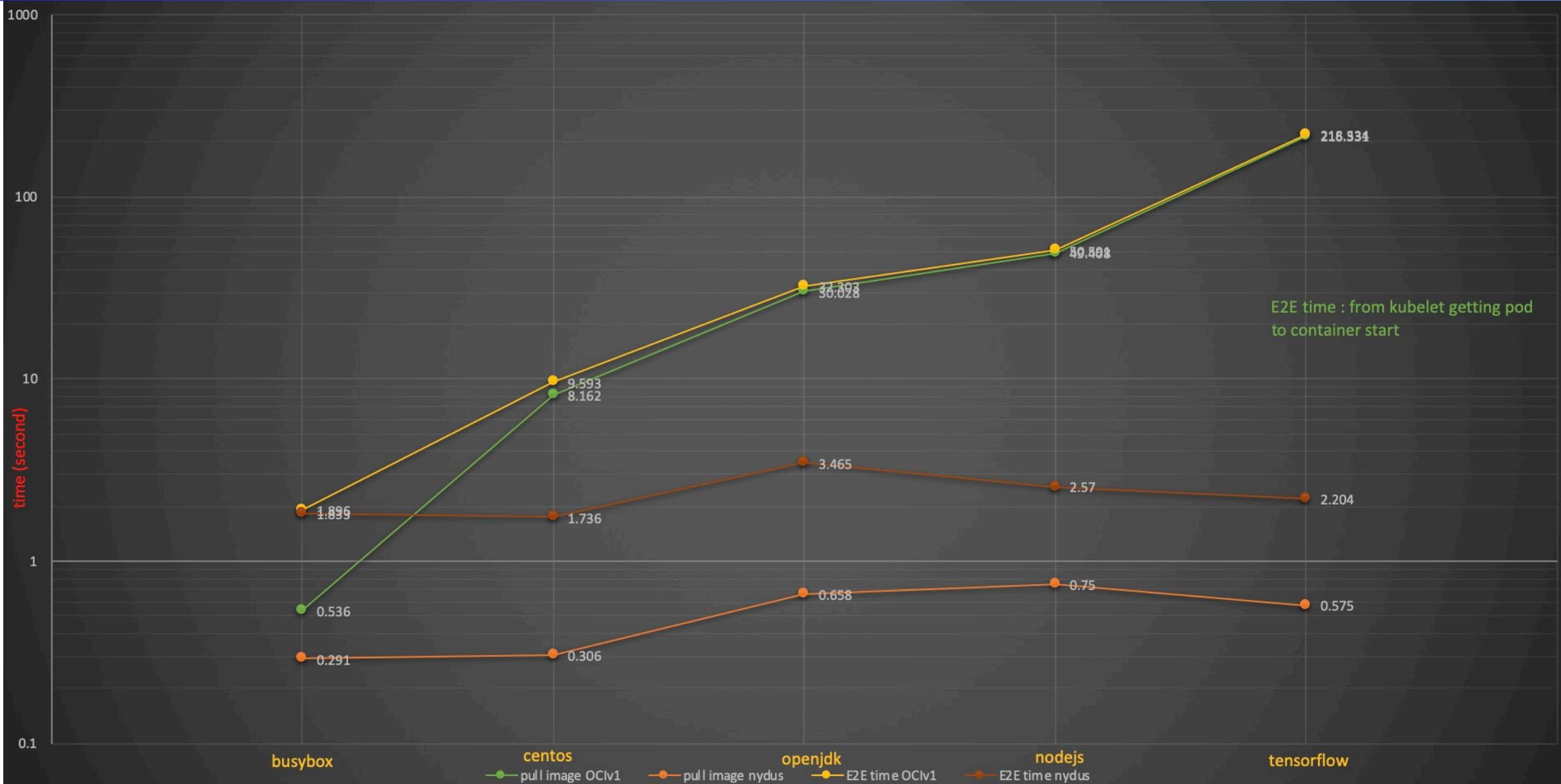


Nydus Image Format





Nydus Benchmark





Future Work

- Open source as a reference implementation for incoming OCIv2 image specification
- Contribute to a new dragonfly p2p distribution service mechanism for image fast-speed lazyloading
- Support more compression/decompression algo, flexible data chunk size and data dedup levels
- Be compatible with different CRI runtimes



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