Red Hat Quay

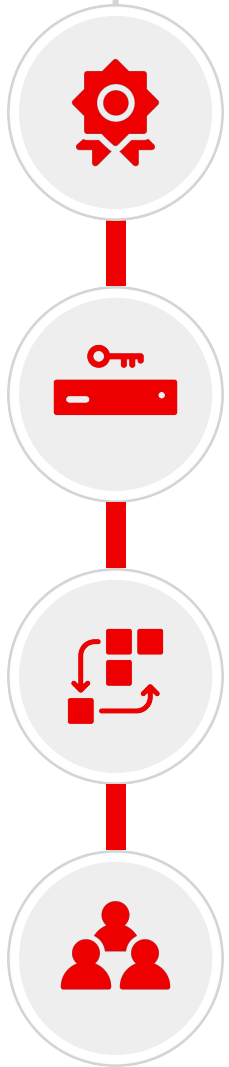
RED HAT QUAY TECHNICAL DECK

Detailed Feature Descriptions and Operational Guidance

We start at 02:00 PM CEST

Red Hat

Red Hat Quay



Industry-leading, **trusted, and open source registry platform** operating at scale since 2014

Built to **efficiently manage content** under governance and security **controls** globally

Runs **everywhere**, easy to **integrate** and **automate** but works best with **OpenShift**

Developed in **collaboration** with a broad open source, customer, and ecosystem **community**

Red Hat Quay Key Features

SCALABILITY

Massive Scale Testing Quay.io
Real Time Garbage Collection
Automated Squashing

BUILD AUTOMATION

Seamless Git Integration
Build Workers
Webhooks

INTEGRATION

Extensible API
Webhooks, OAuth
Robot Accounts

REGISTRY

High Availability
Full Standards / Spec Support
Long-Term Protocol Support
Application Registry
Enterprise Grade Support
Regular Updates

SECURITY

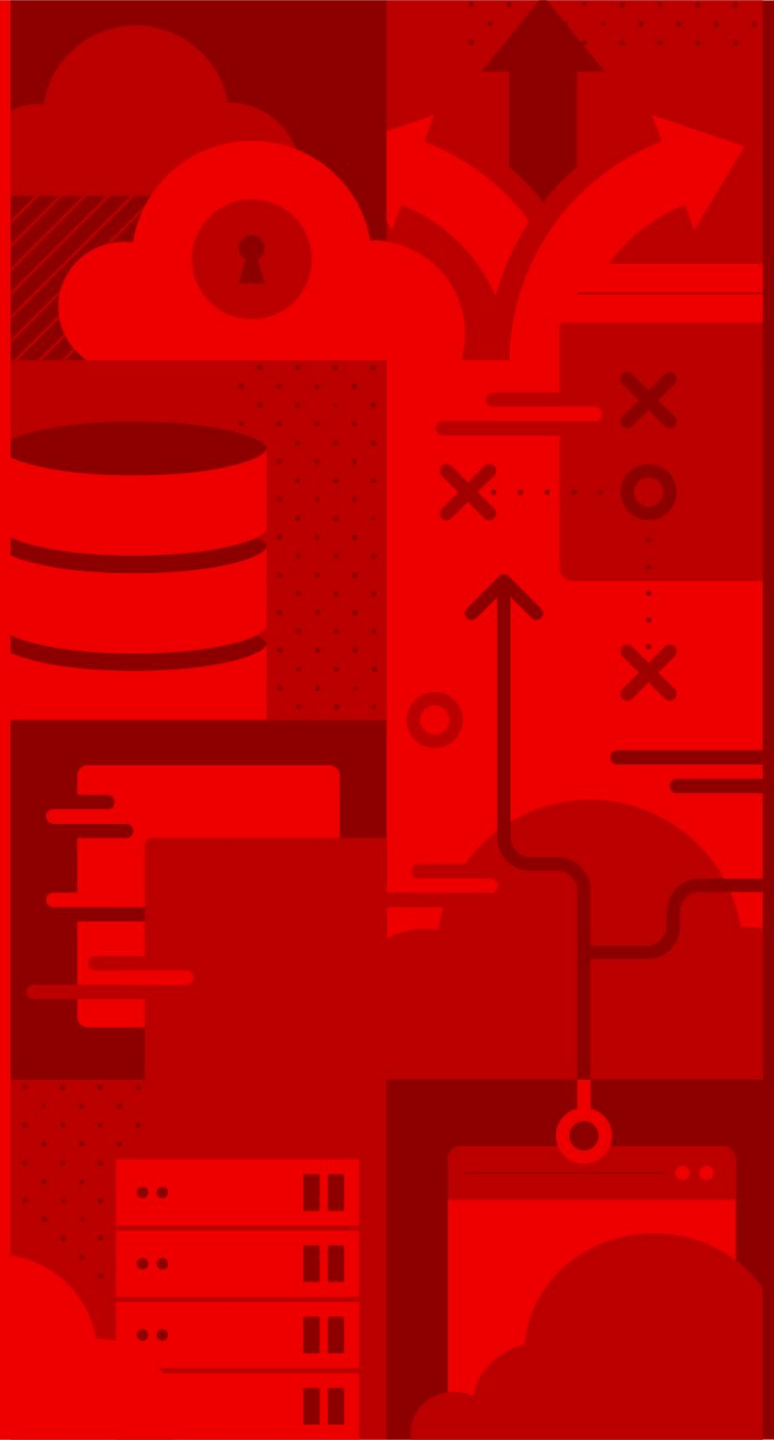
Vulnerability Scanning
Logging & Auditing
Notifications & Alerting

CONTENT DISTRIBUTION

Geo-Replication
Repository Mirroring
Air-Gapped Environments

ACCESS CONTROL

Authentication Providers
Fine-Grained RBAC
Organizations & Teams



Quay Architecture

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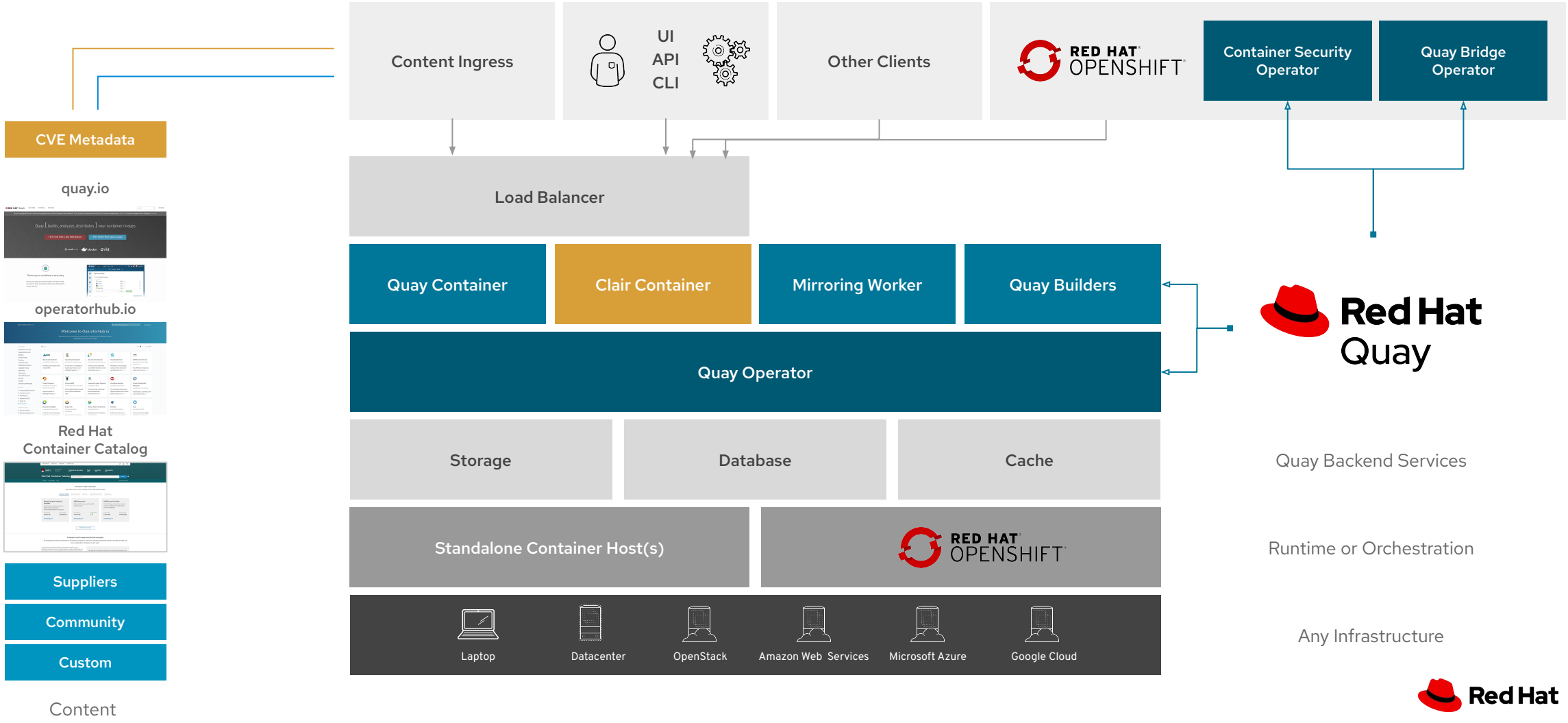
Red Hat Quay Architecture



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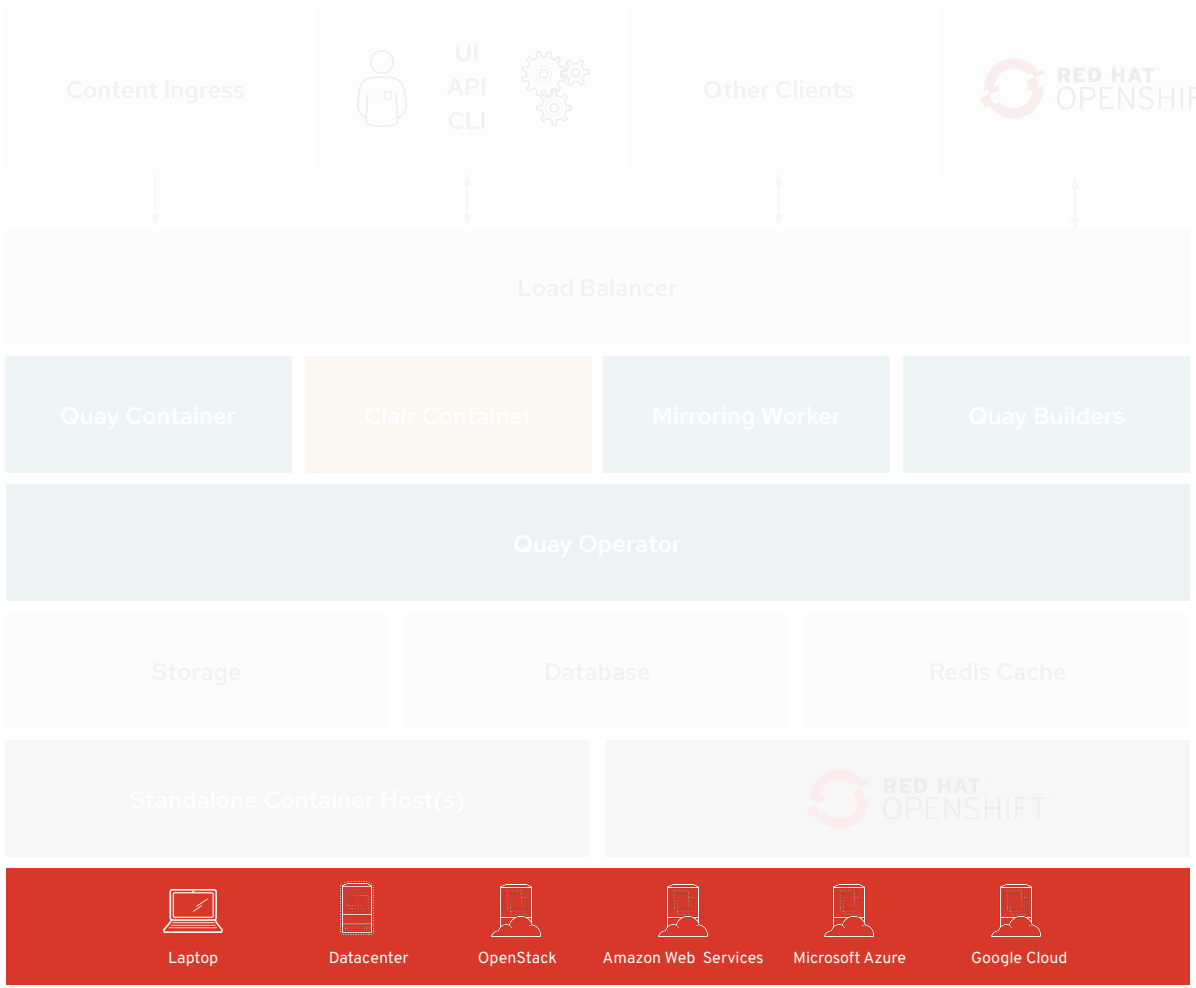
Prerequisite: Infrastructure



Quay runs on any* physical or virtual infrastructure both on-premise or public cloud**

Quay scales from an all-in-one setup on a developer laptop over running highly available on OpenShift up to geographically dispersed setup across multiple availability zones and regions

Recommendation: if Quay runs on public cloud -> use the public cloud services for Quay backend services to ensure proper HA and scalability

* Further details can be found in the Quay 3.x tested configuration matrix: https://access.redhat.com/articles/4067991

** Further details can be found in the Quay Support Policy: https://access.redhat.com/support/policy/updates/rhquay/policies

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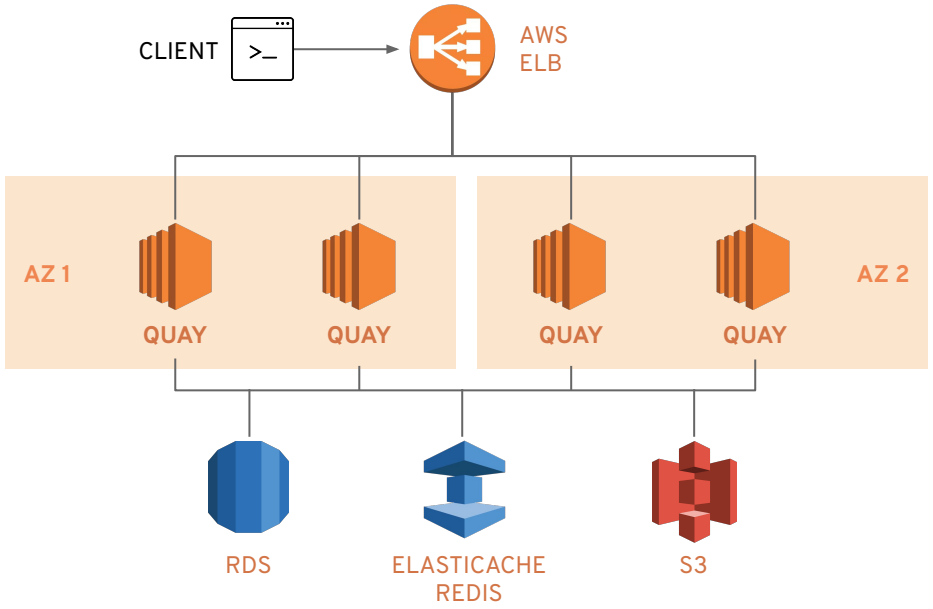
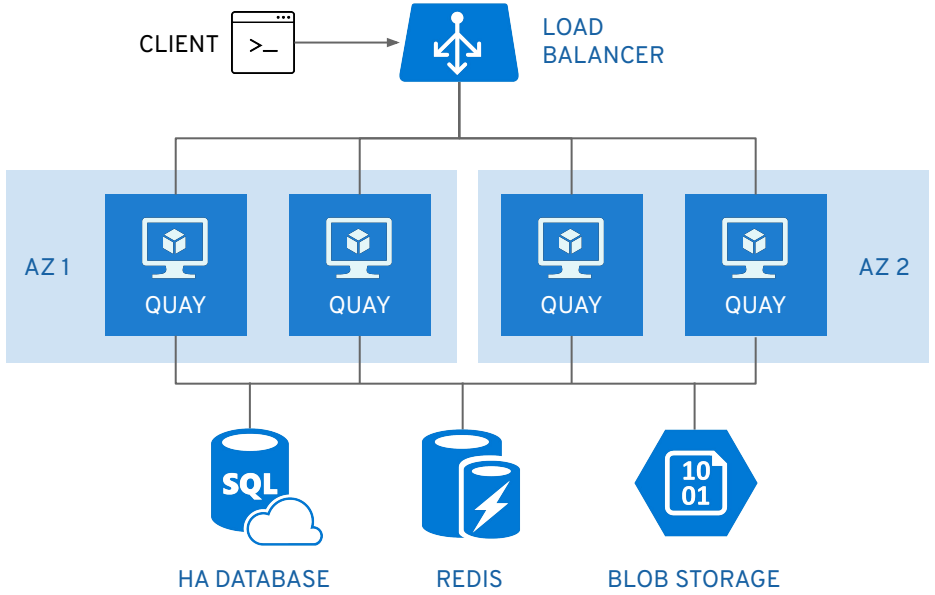
Running Red Hat Quay on Public Cloud

Full list of tested and supported configurations can be found inside the Red Hat Quay Tested Integrations Matrix: https://access.redhat.com/articles/4067991



If Quay runs on AWS you can use:

- AWS Elastic Load Balancer
- AWS S3 (hot) blob storage
- AWS RDS database
- AWS ElastiCache Redis
- EC2 VMs recommendation: M3.Large or M4.XLarge



If Quay runs on MS Azure you can use:

- Azure managed services such as HA PostgreSQL
- Azure Blob Storage must be hot storage (not Azure Cool Blob Storage)
- Azure Cache for Redis

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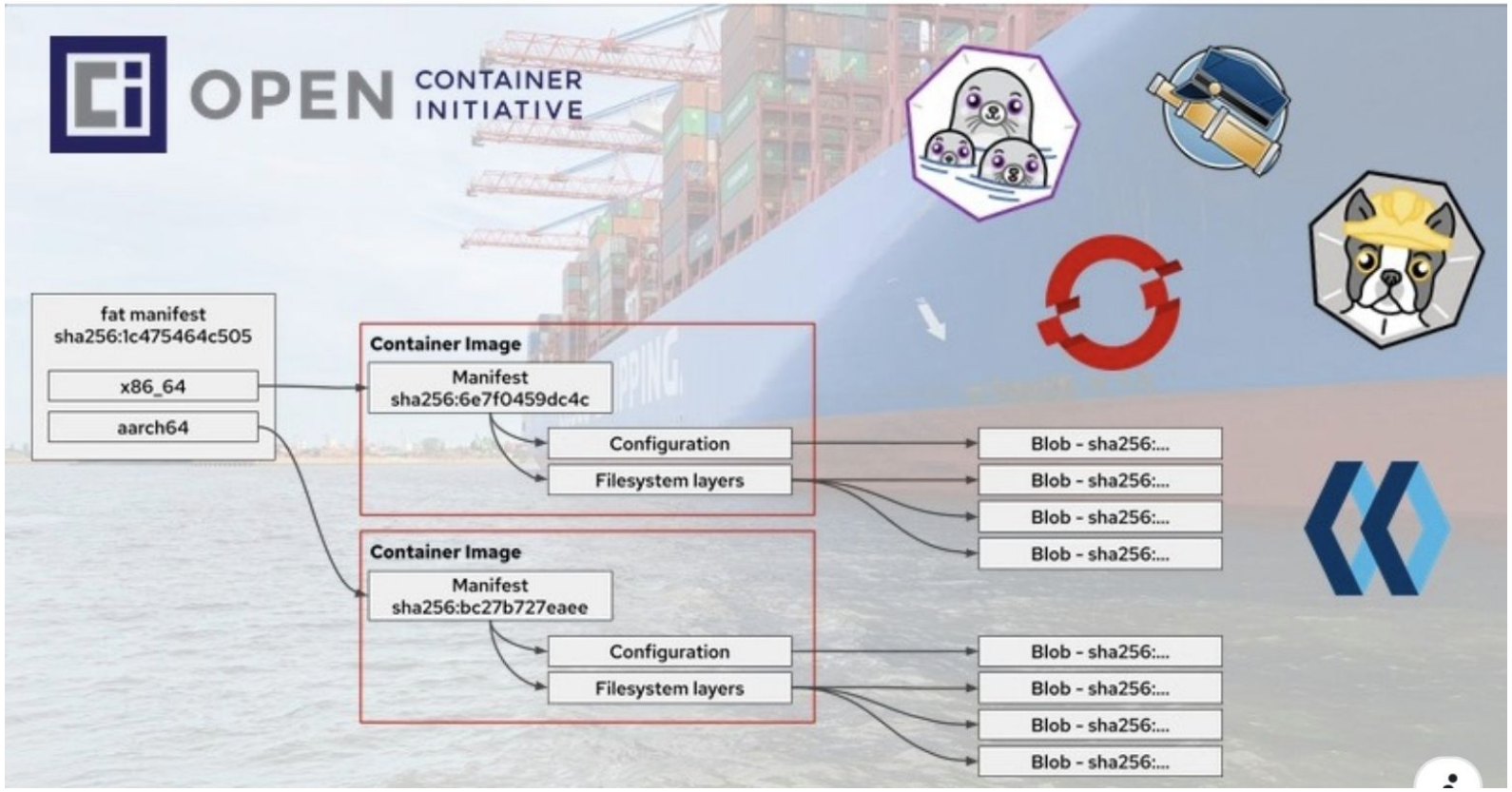
Multi Architecture Containers



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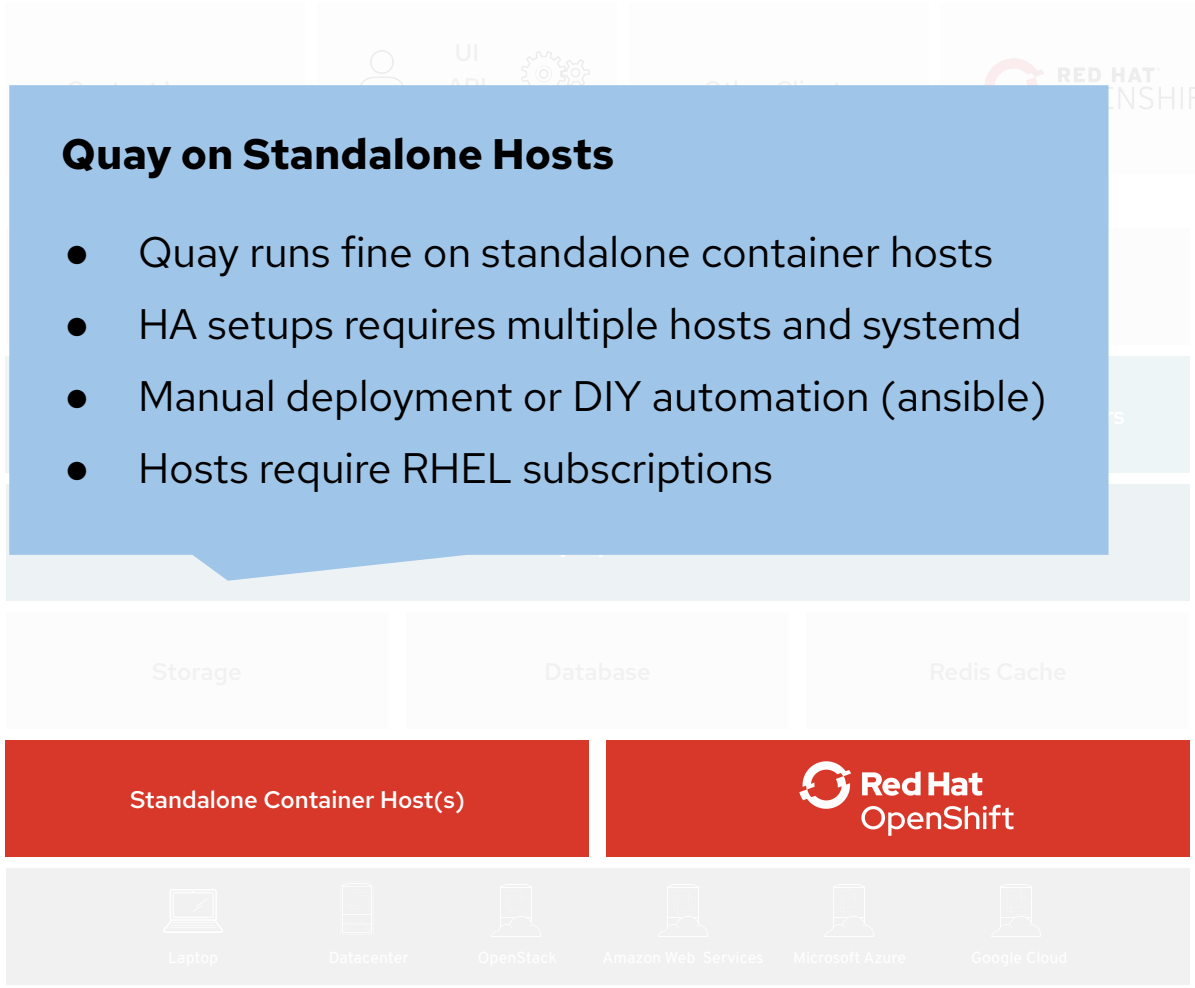
Prerequisite: Container Runtime or Orchestration



Quay on Standalone Hosts

- Quay runs fine on standalone container hosts
- HA setups requires multiple hosts and systemd
- Manual deployment or DIY automation (ansible)
- Hosts require RHEL subscriptions

Benefits of running Quay on OpenShift:

- Run Quay where you run all other container workloads and services
- Seamless deployment and day2 management of Red Hat Quay via the Quay operator and OLM
- Leverage all orchestration and management capabilities of Red Hat OpenShift incl. Operator Lifecycle Mgt (OLM), monitoring, dashboards, ...
- Quay can run on OpenShift infra nodes (no further subscriptions required)

Full list of tested and supported configurations can be found inside the Red Hat Quay Tested Integrations Matrix: https://access.redhat.com/articles/4067991

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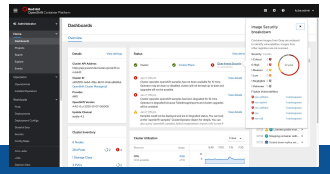
Red Hat Quay works best with OpenShift

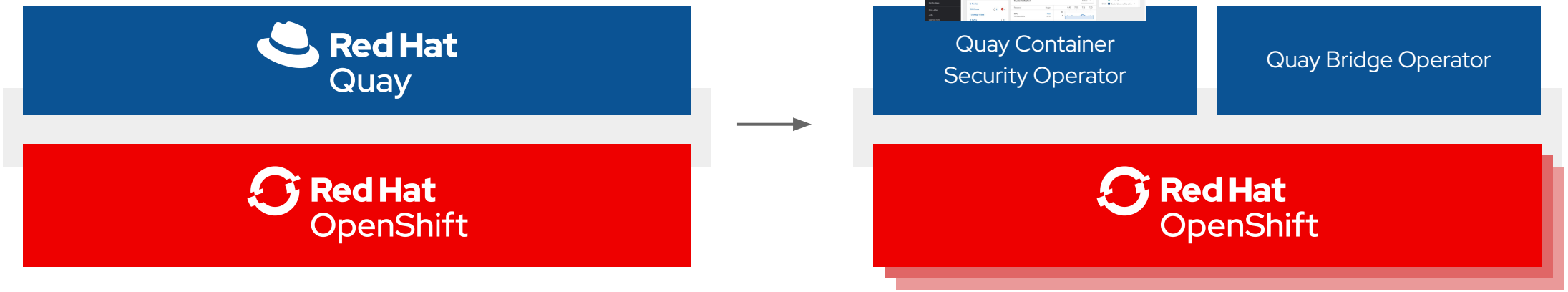
Red Hat Quay runs on any infrastructure but **runs best on OpenShift**

The **Quay Operator** ensures seamless deployment and management of Quay running on OpenShift

CSO brings Quay / Clair vulnerability data into the OpenShift Console



The **Quay Bridge Operator** ensures seamless integration and user experience for using Quay **with** OpenShift



Quay serves content to **one or many OpenShift clusters**, wherever they're running.

With or without using the OpenShift internal registry but leveraging all OpenShift capabilities.

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Benefits of running Quay on OpenShift

- **Zero to Hero** - Simplified deployment of Quay and associated components means that you can starting using the product immediately
- **Scalability -** Leverage cluster compute capacity to manage expected demand
- **Simplified Networking** - Diverse ingress options using well established patterns for any application deployed on the platform
- **Centralized configuration management** - Configurations stored in etcd provide a centralized source of truth
- **Repeatability** - Consistency regardless of the number of replicas of Quay / Clair
- **Expanded Options** - Additional solutions that are specifically designed to take advantage of an OpenShift deployment

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Quay Sizing Recommendations

- Scalability of Quay is one of its key strengths since the same code base runs on a developer laptop with a PoC sizing, as a typical mid-size deployment with ~2,000 users serving content to dozens of kubernetes clusters up to thousands of clusters world-wide (Quay.io)
- As for any other product there are no “typical sizing recommendations” since sizing heavily depends on a multitude of factors (no of users / images / concurrent pulls and pushes, etc.)
- **Stateless** components can be **scaled-out** (will cause more load on backend services though)
  - Auto-scaling on k8s deployments currently tech-preview, future via Quay operator
  - Note: Scaling out stateless components will add load to stateful components
- **Minimum** requirements as documented in the Quay Product Docs:
  - Quay: min 4GB, recommended 6GB, 2 or more vCPUs
  - Clair: recommended 2GB RAM, 2 or more vCPUs
  - Clair database requirements for security metadata: min 200MB
  - Storage depends on no of images, recommended min 30GB

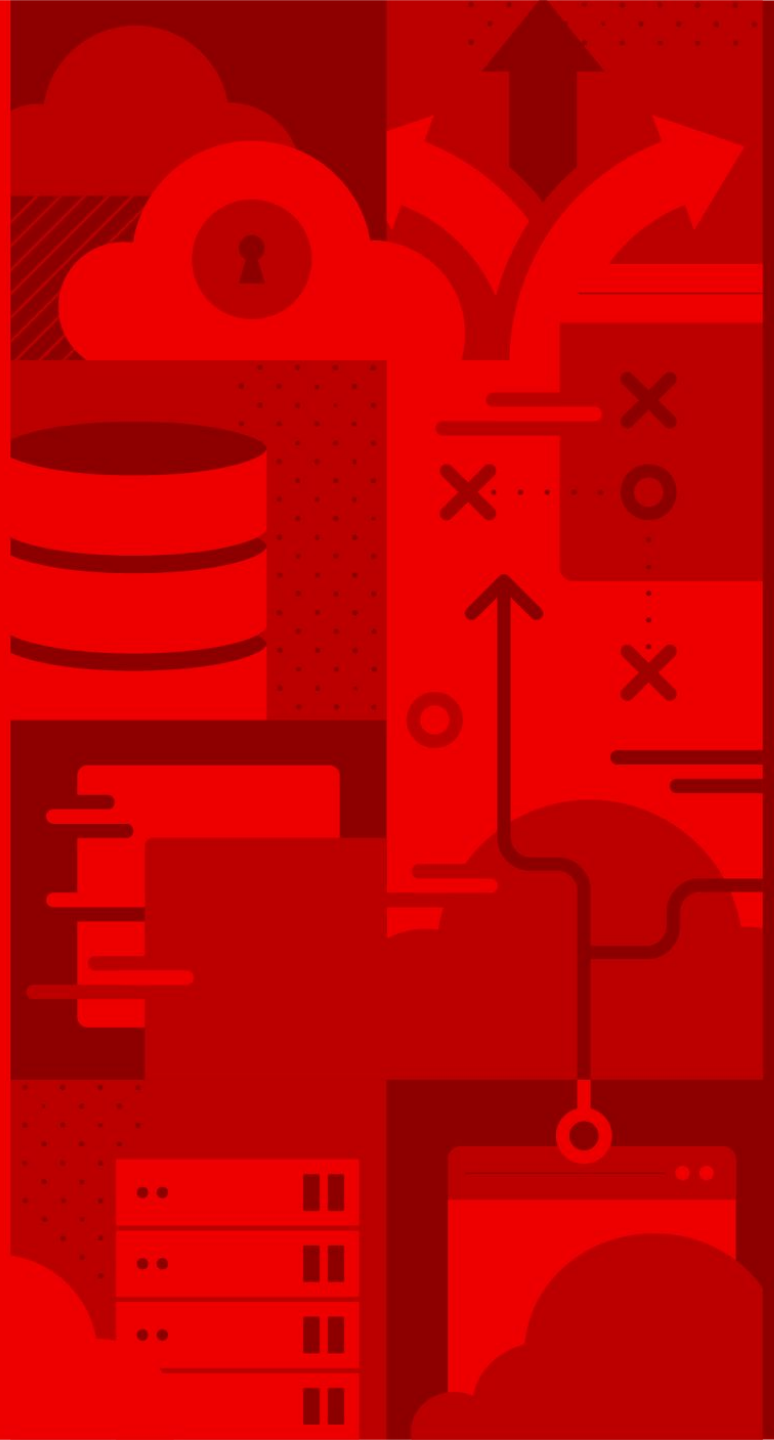
Quay Sample Sizings

Note: Those are sample sizings of existing Quay deployments. Whether a specific deployment runs fine with the same metrics depends on too many other factors as well not shown here.

Metric	Minimum Setup	Mid/Large Setup	XXXXL (Quay.io)
No of Quay containers by default	1	4	15
No of Quay containers max at scale-out	N/A	8	30
No of Clair containers by default	1	3	10
No of Clair containers max at scale-out	N/A	6	15
No of mirroring pods[1] (to mirror 100 repos)	1	5-10	N/A
Database sizing		4-8 Cores / 6-32 GB RAM	32 cores 244GB, 1+ TB disk
Storage Backend Sizing	10-20 GB	1 - 20 TB	50+ TB up to PB
Redis Cache Sizing[2]		2 Cores / 2-4 GB RAM	4 cores / 28 GB RAM
Underlying node sizing (phys or virtual)	2-4 Cores / 6 GB RAM	4-6 Cores, 12-16 GB RAM	Quay: 13 cores 56GB RAM Clair: 2 cores 4 GB RAM

[1] see repository mirroring section for further details on sizing & related recommendations

[2] since Redis cache is only used for Quay builders the sizing can be very tiny if builders aren't used



Quay and OpenShift

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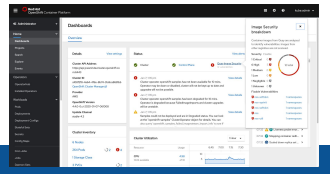

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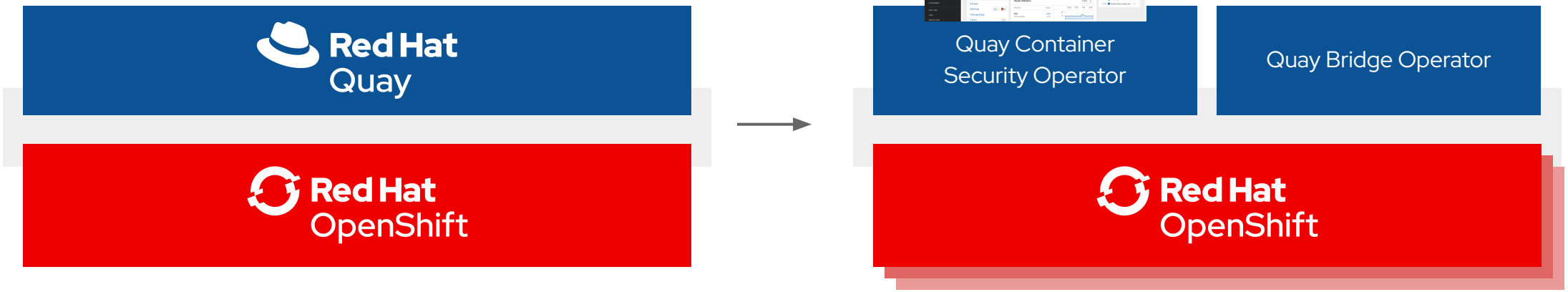

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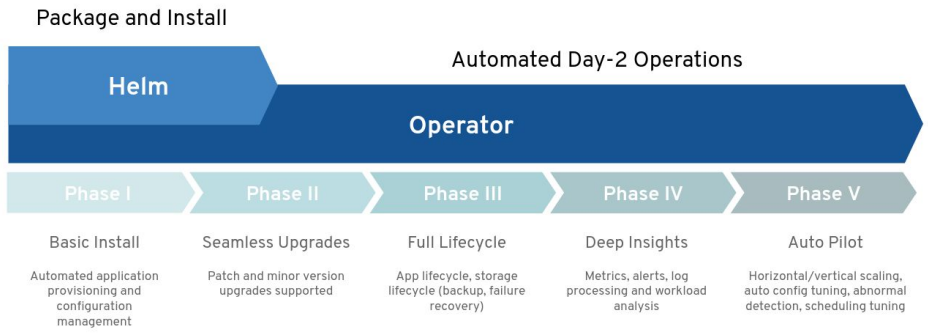
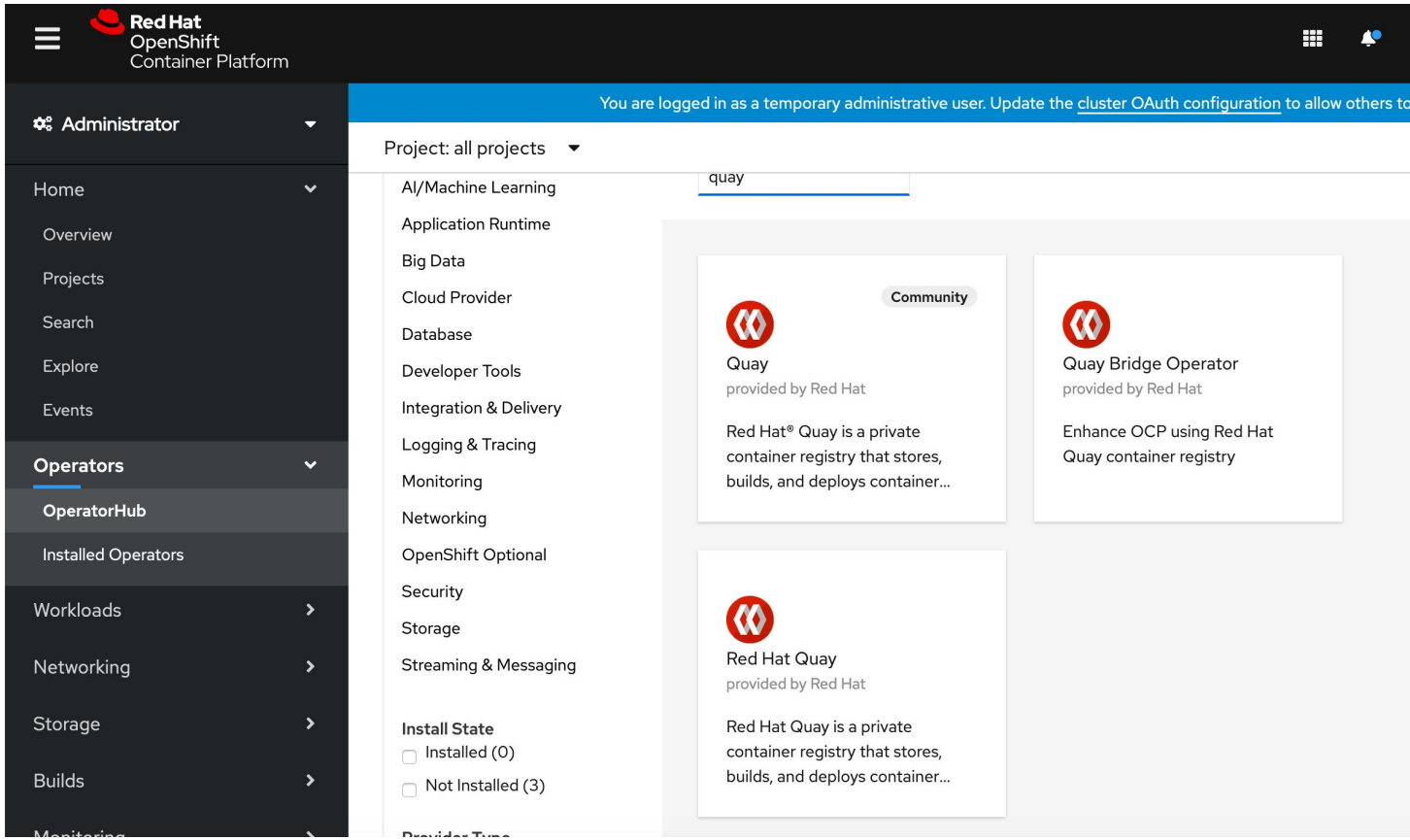
Quay - Focus on Operators



Focus and direction for the Quay product are kubernetes operators and running Quay on OpenShift / kubernetes given the advantages of operators compared with its alternatives

Maintaining another deployment and management tooling for non-k8s deployments is not feasible and not aligned to our prioritization and roadmap (Quay v4 will run on k8s by default)



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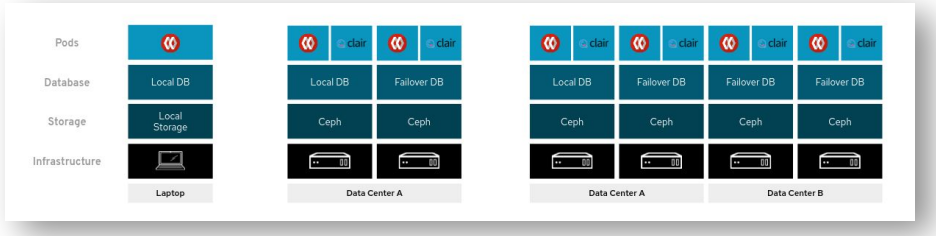
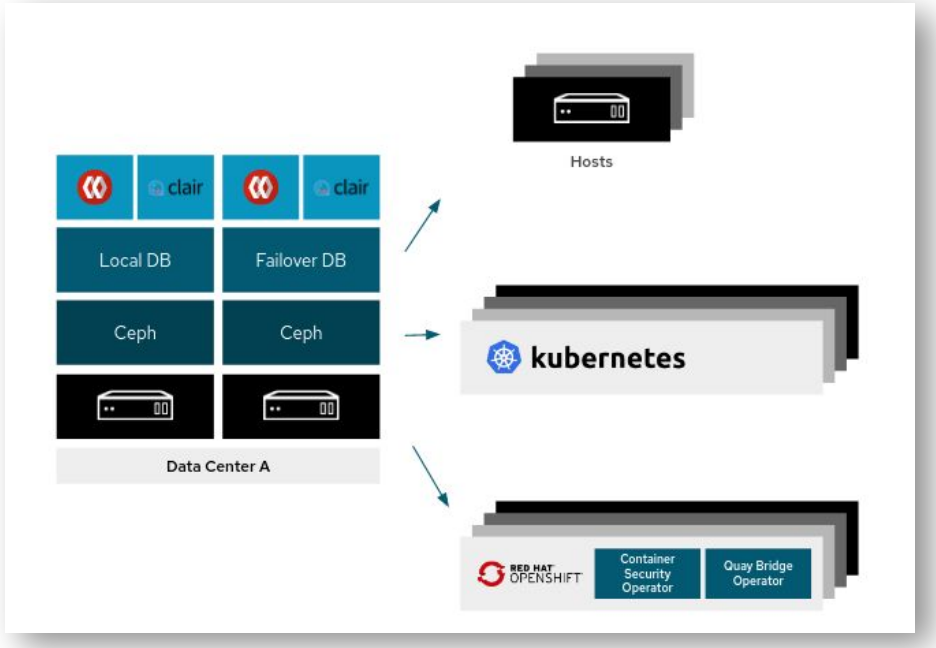
Quay Deployment Examples

- Quay can run on standalone container hosts or OpenShift (recommended)
- A Quay deployment can be distributed across multiple DCs or even OCP clusters (geo-repl)
- Typically Quay is used for **more than one / many OpenShift clusters**
- Components which can run **on-cluster**: Quay, Clair, mirroring workers
- Components which should / must run **off cluster** (today): Quay builders, databases (if not an operator), storage





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Quay Builders on OpenShift

- Quay builders require a docker runtime and do not work with buildah yet
- As of today (Quay 3.3) the Quay builders can’t run on OpenShift 3 + 4 and therefore should run off-cluster (also for security reasons)
- Preferably on bare metal due to performance reasons
- Technically Quay builders can run on OCP 4 bare metal, documentation and a small enhancement of the Quay config app targeted for Quay 3.4

OpenShift and External Registries

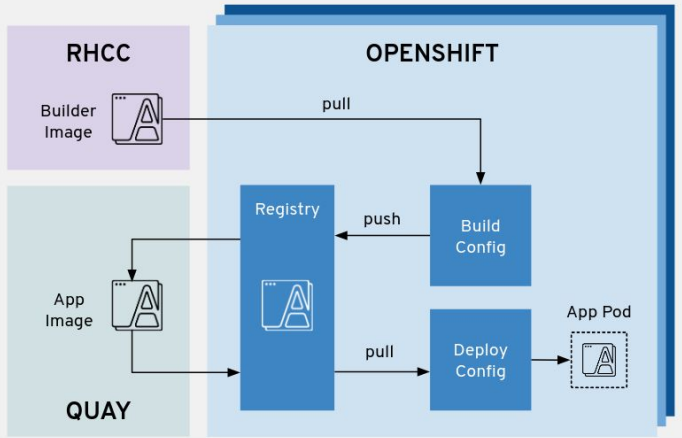
- OpenShift can utilize an external container registry as a source for operations on the platform
  - Build source and output
  - Runtime content
- From an OpenShift point of view, Quay as with any external registry is not as deeply integrated as the OpenShift internal registry
  - No automatic RBAC isolation based on OpenShift cluster permissions
  - No real-time automatic ImageStream notifications and updates

Using Quay With or Without Internal Registry

- Quay can be used as an external registry in front of an entire OpenShift cluster with its registry
- Quay also can be used directly without using the internal registry which requires a couple of changes (secrets, build and deployment configs) which are **partially** done automatically by QBO

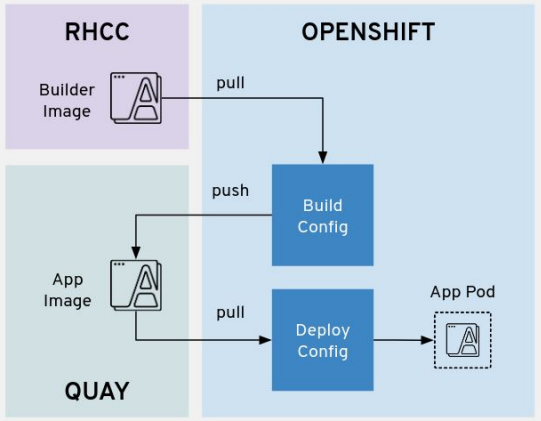
Quay as Upstream Registry with OpenShift

- Images pulled from Quay into the integrated OpenShift registry
- Images are pushed to the integrated OpenShift registry, and synced externally with Quay



Quay as OpenShift Registry

- Images are pushed directly by builds to Quay
- Images are pulled directly from Quay



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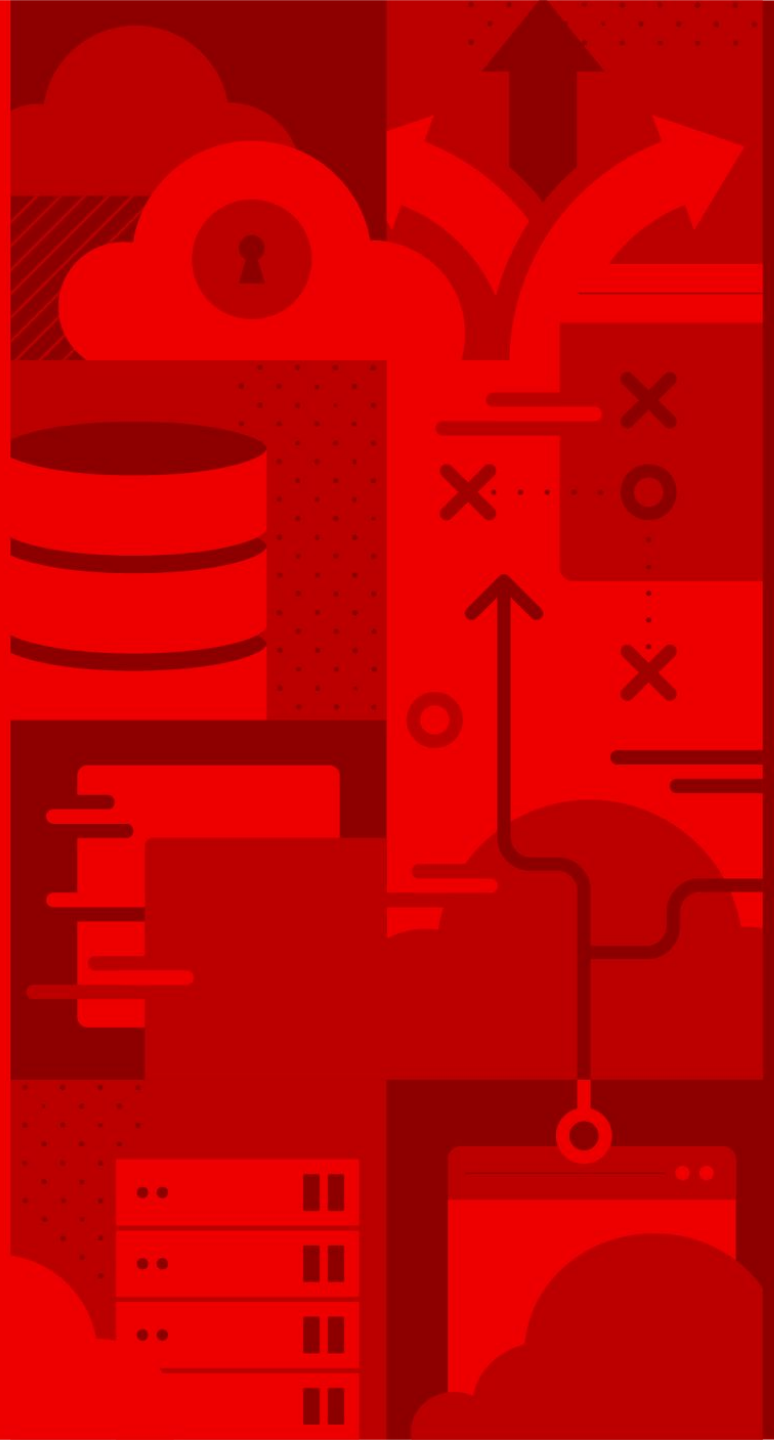

Built-In Vulnerability Scanning via Clair

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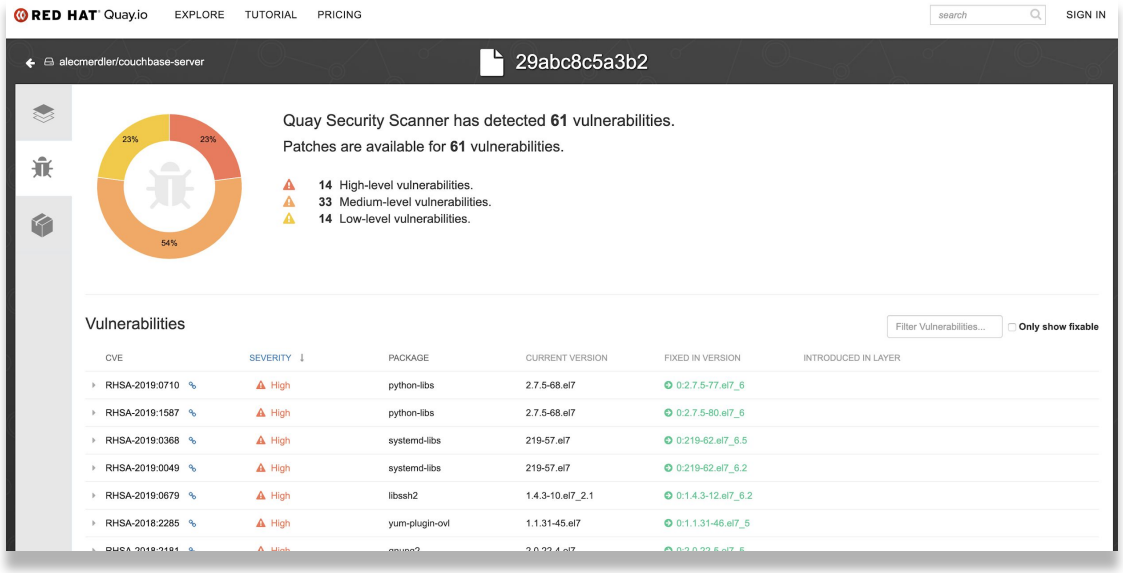
Clair Overview

- Clair is an open source tool for static analysis of vulnerabilities in application containers
- Developed by CoreOS for Quay and it's massive scale usage at Quay.io
- Used by various other projects and third party products
- Upstream Repositories: https://github.com/quay/clair



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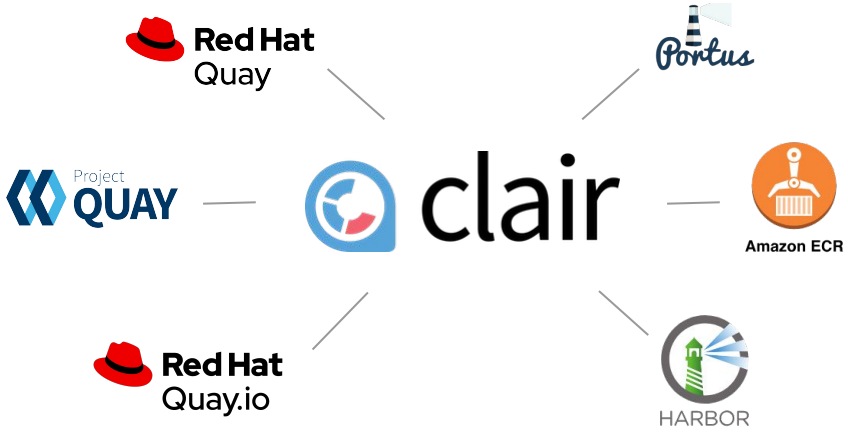
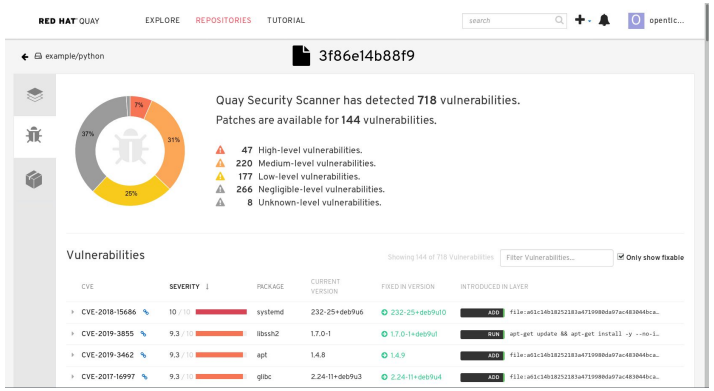
clair v4





Clair v4 (Tech Preview with Quay 3.3)

Clair v4 is the newest version of Clair after a massive refactoring in order to make several big enhancements possible. This includes:

- Support for programming language package managers (3.3: python)
- immutable data model & new manifest-oriented API
- Refocus on latest container specifications (OCI) (Content addressability)

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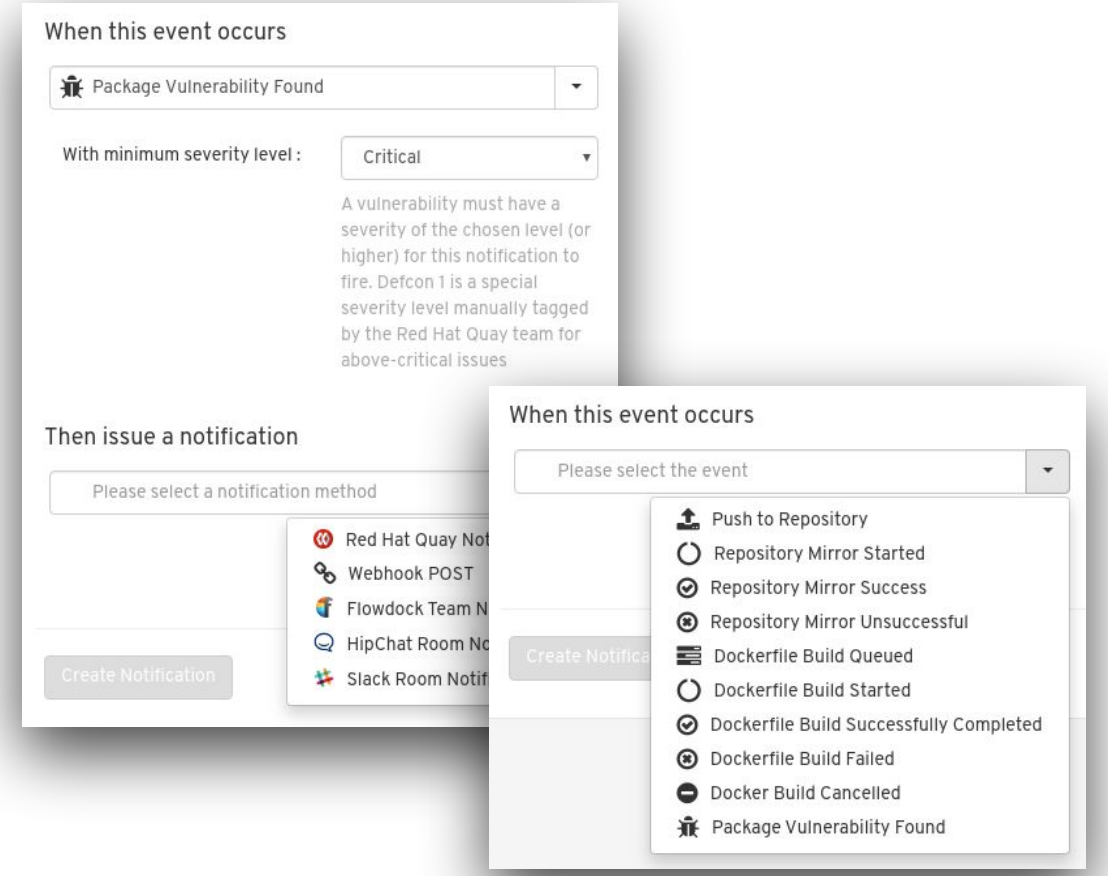
Notifications for Vulnerabilities found by Clair

- **Quay triggers different notifications for various repository events** (depends on enabled features)
- This includes the event type **“Package Vulnerability Found”**
- Additional Filter can be applied for **Severity Level**
- **Various Notification Methods**
- Custom Notification Title (optional)



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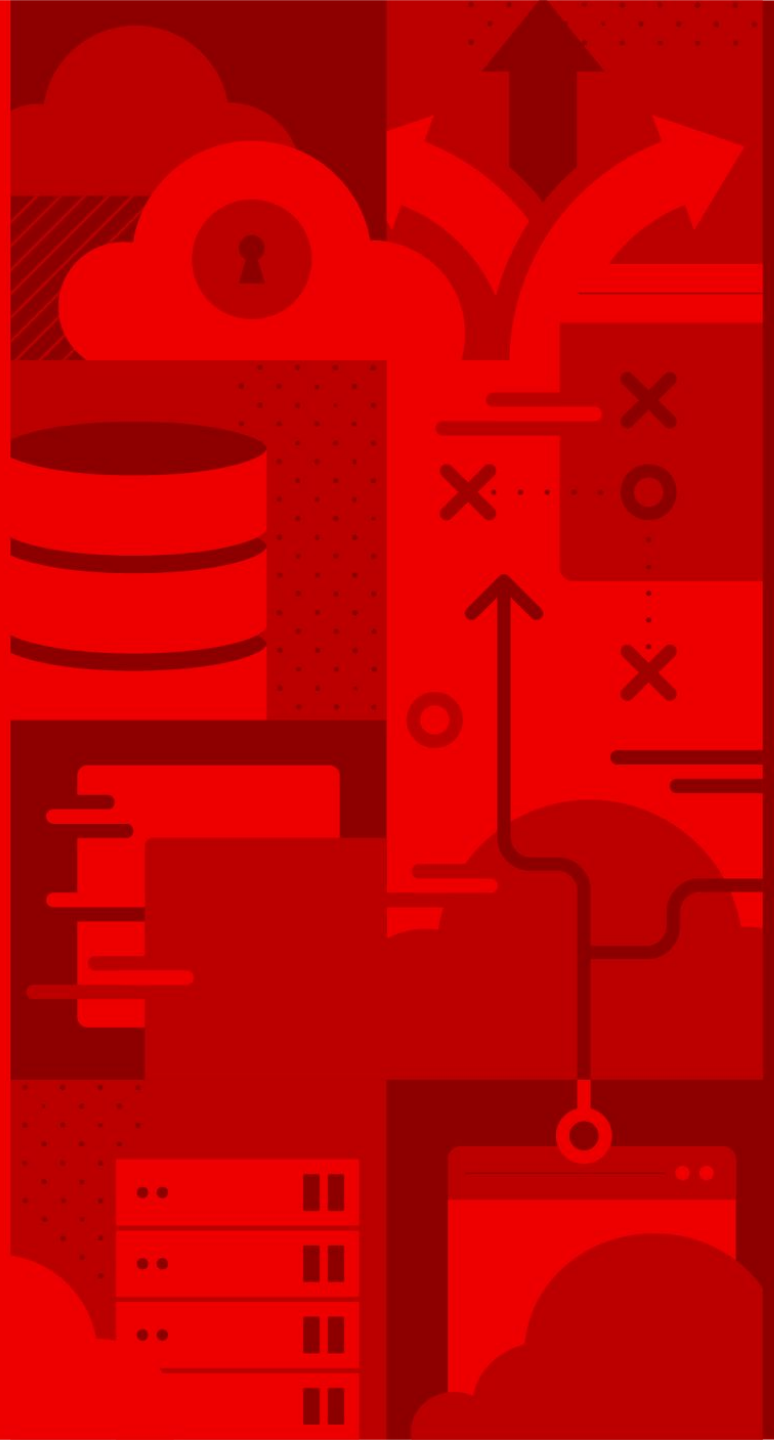

Container Security Operator and OpenShift Console Integration

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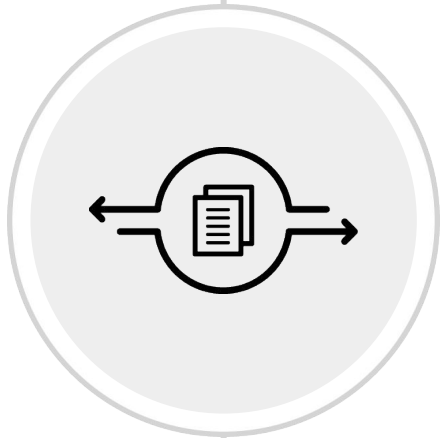

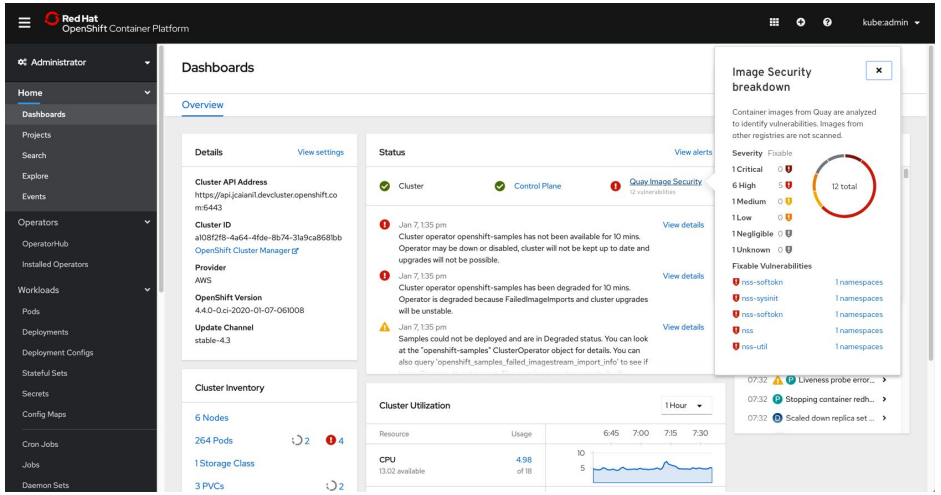

RED HAT® QUAY

Scans images running on OpenShift and exposes data via API

clair

Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform

Operator monitors pod objects and updates vulnerability data

Container Security Operator - Vulnerability Data in OpenShift

Operator which runs on OpenShift and fetches vulnerability from Quay / Clair if Kubernetes pod objects change

Synchronous Updates of vulnerability information

Prerequisite to leverage / show vulnerability data in OpenShift Console

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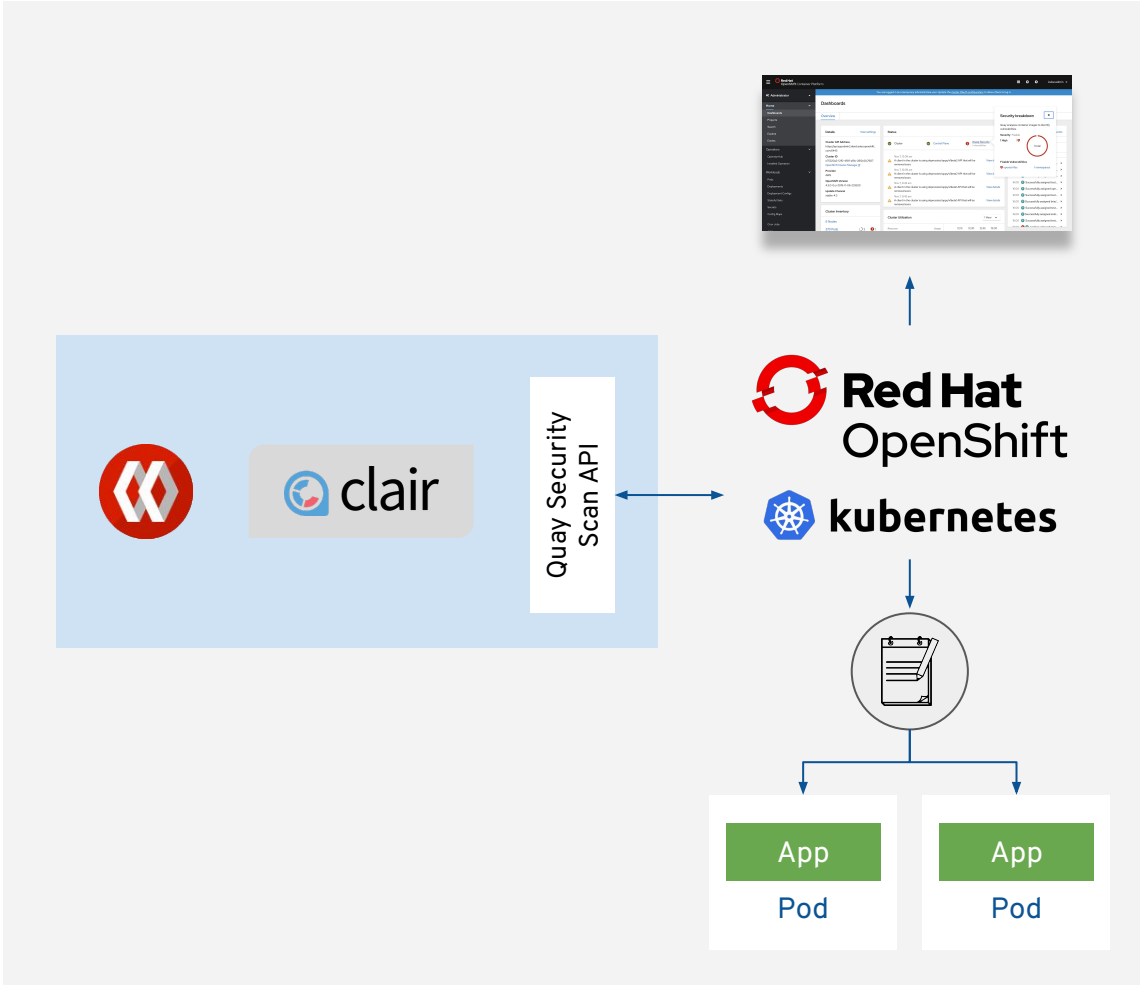
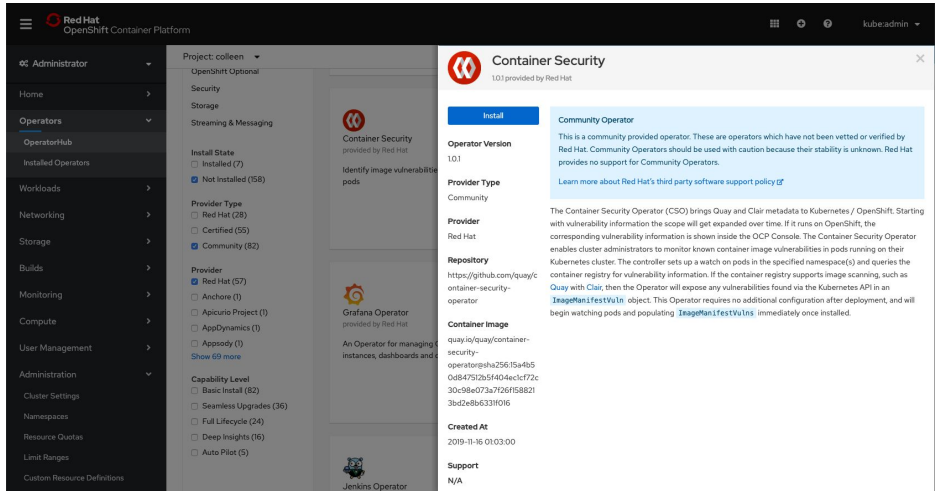
Container Security Operator (CSO)



- Container Security Operator (CSO) runs on OpenShift and watches pod objects
- Pod object changes triggering a data fetch from Quay/Clair and stores vulnerability information in CRs (by image manifest ID)
- CRs gets deleted if pod gets deleted
- Configurable interval to update vulnerability data from Quay / Clair (default: 5min)
- Data available via k8s CLI / APIs
- Supposed to be used by partner security products as well (consistent data ingress)

How to deploy the Container Security Operator (CSO)

- CSO supposed to run on all OCP clusters Quay is serving images to (not limited to the cluster Quay is running **on**)
- CSO available in OpenShift embedded operatorhub (upstream version in operatorhub.io)
- Deployment via Operator Lifecycle Manager to ensure that OLM takes care of RBAC permissions, dependency resolution and automatic upgrades
- Works with both Red Hat Quay and Quay.io




```
securitylabeller:
  host: # Leave empty to use in-cluster config
  prometheusAddr: "0.0.0.0:8081"
  interval: 1m
  workers: 1
  labelPrefix: secscan # Security labels' "namespace"
  namespaces: # List of namespaces to label in the cluster
    - default
    - dev
  securityScanner:
    host: "https://quay.mycompany.com"
    apiVersion: 1
    type: "Quay"
```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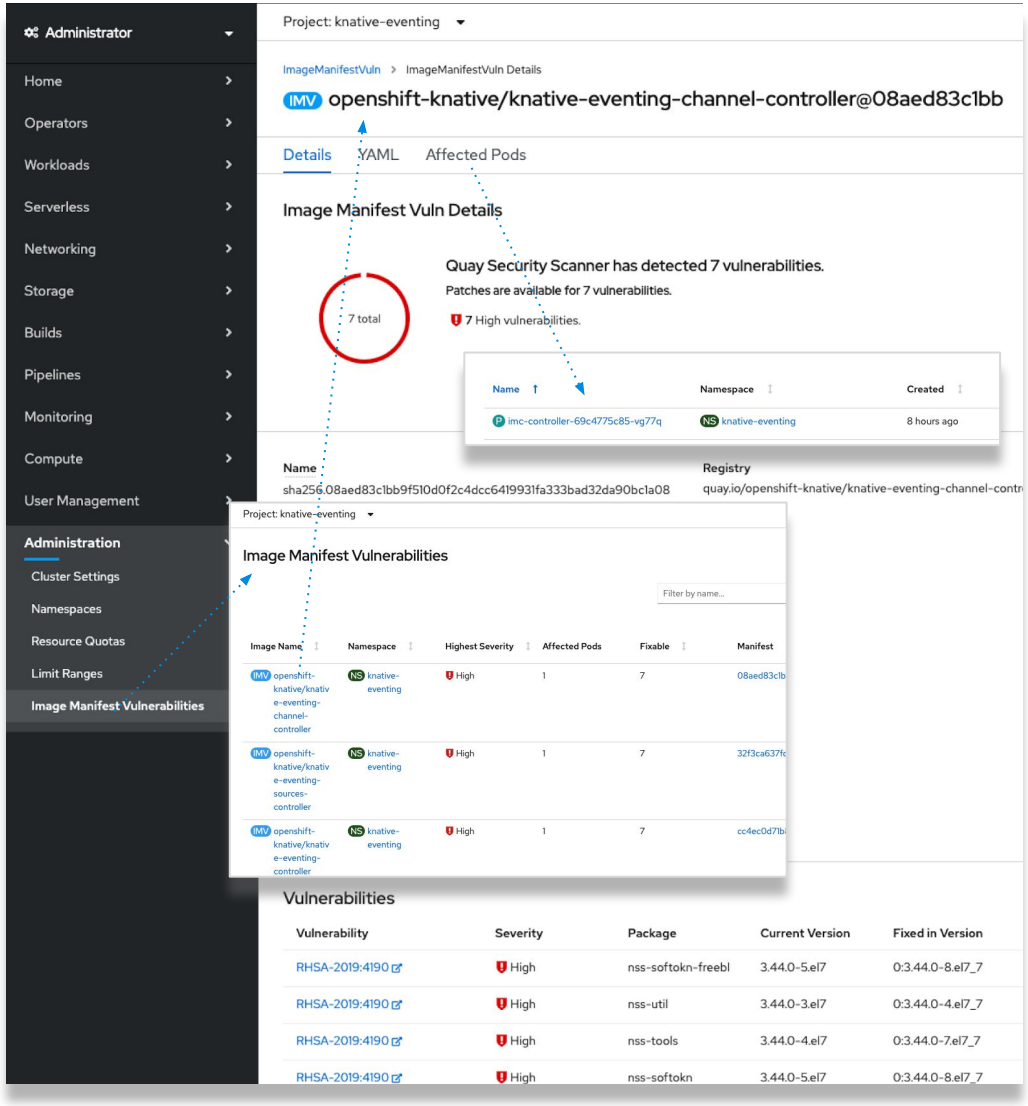
OpenShift Console Integration via CSO



List view - easily view vulnerabilities of the images

- Highest severity
- Number of affected pods
- Number fixable
- Manifest SHA external link for viewing the vulnerability in Quay

Details view - see a list of vulnerabilities of an image

- Vulnerability info, severity, package, current package, and the fixed version.

Affected Pods tab - easy access to the affected pods to quickly update with the fixes.

Learn more about the new views we added to the OpenShift Console with OCP 4.4:
https://blog.openshift.com/openshift-4-4-not-on-my-watch-image-vulnerabilities-list/

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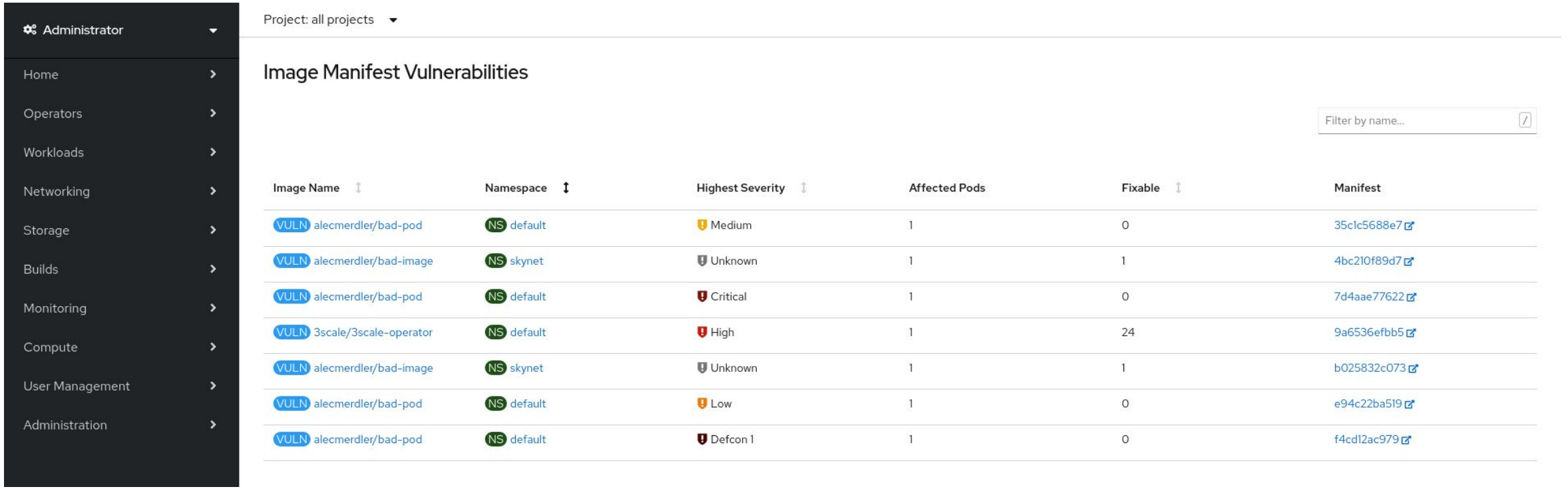
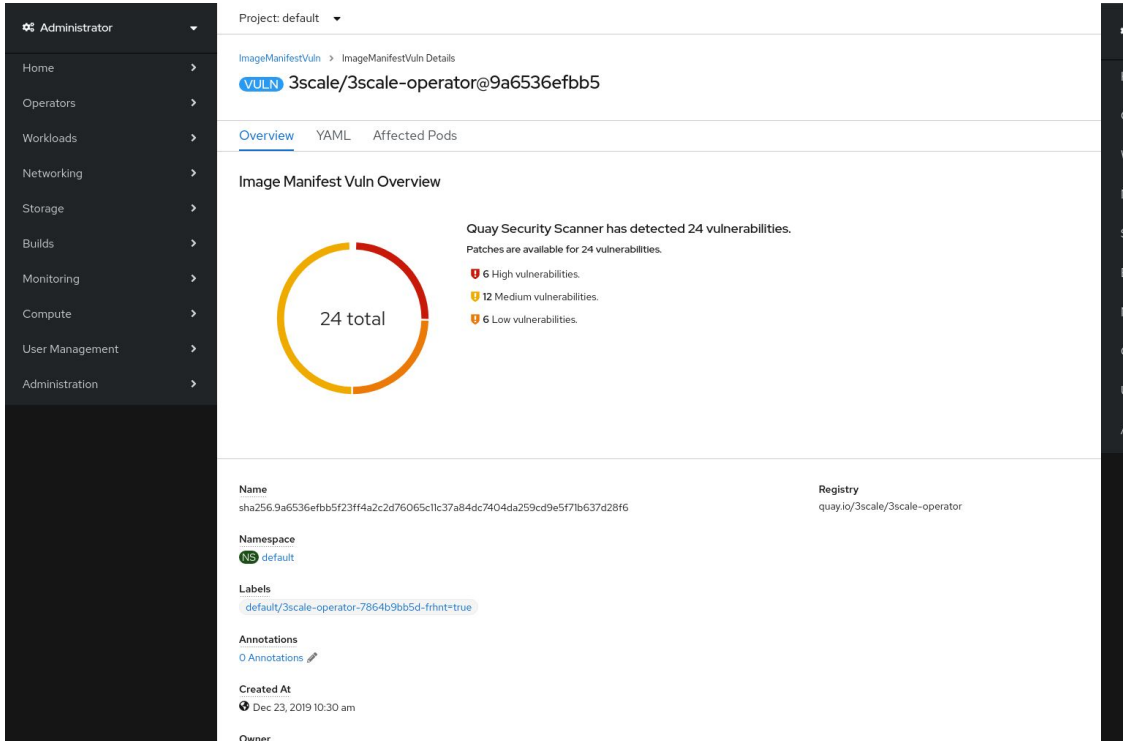
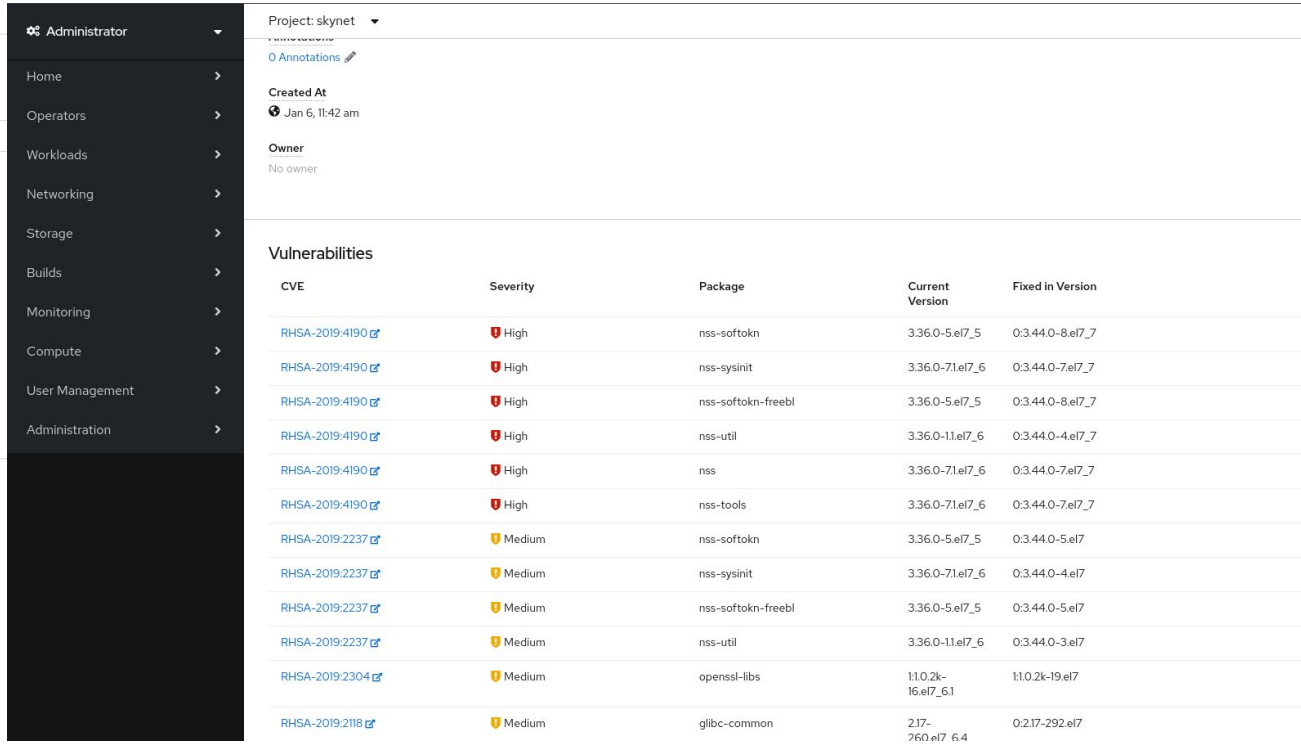
Vulnerability Data inside the OpenShift Console



ImageManifestVuln list view

Vulnerability Data inside the OpenShift Console





ImageManifestVuln detail view

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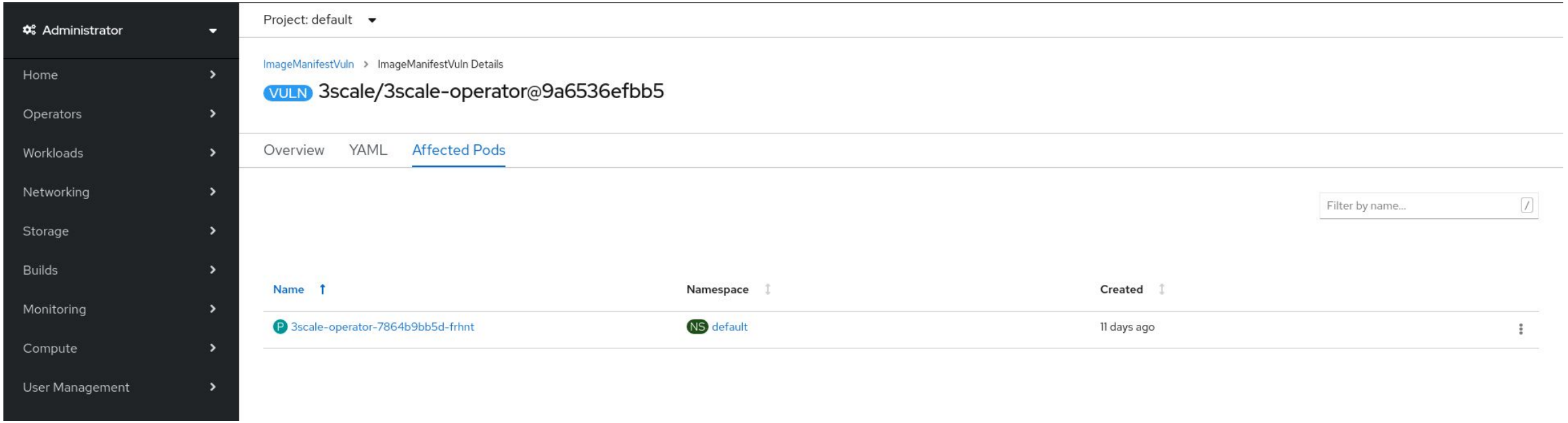
Vulnerability Data inside the OpenShift Console



ImageManifestVuln detail view (affected pods)

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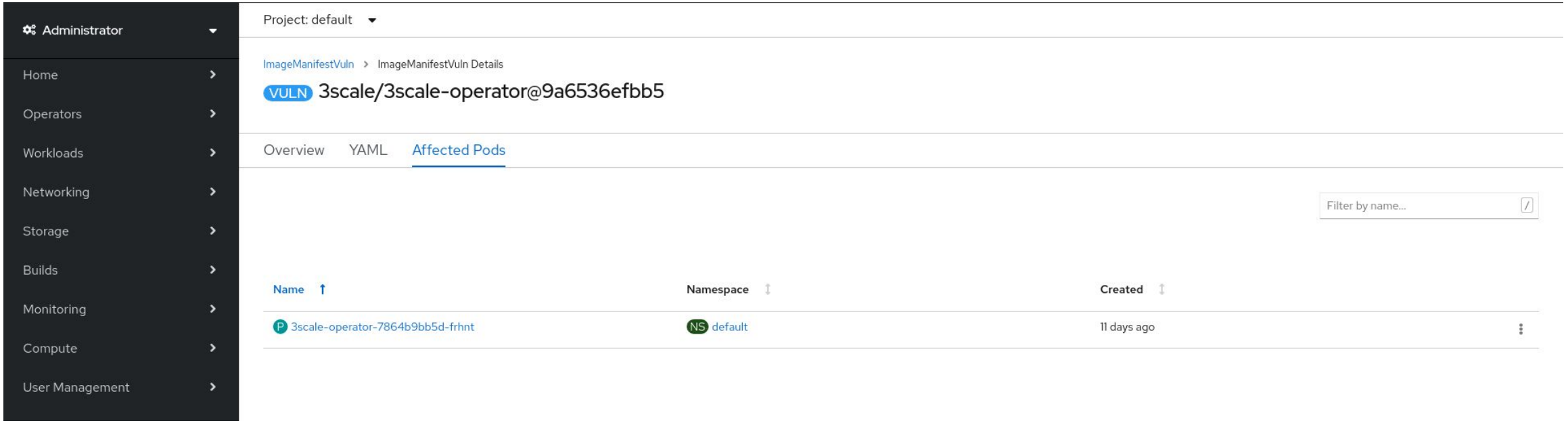
Vulnerability Data inside the OpenShift Console



Kebab action on Pods list view

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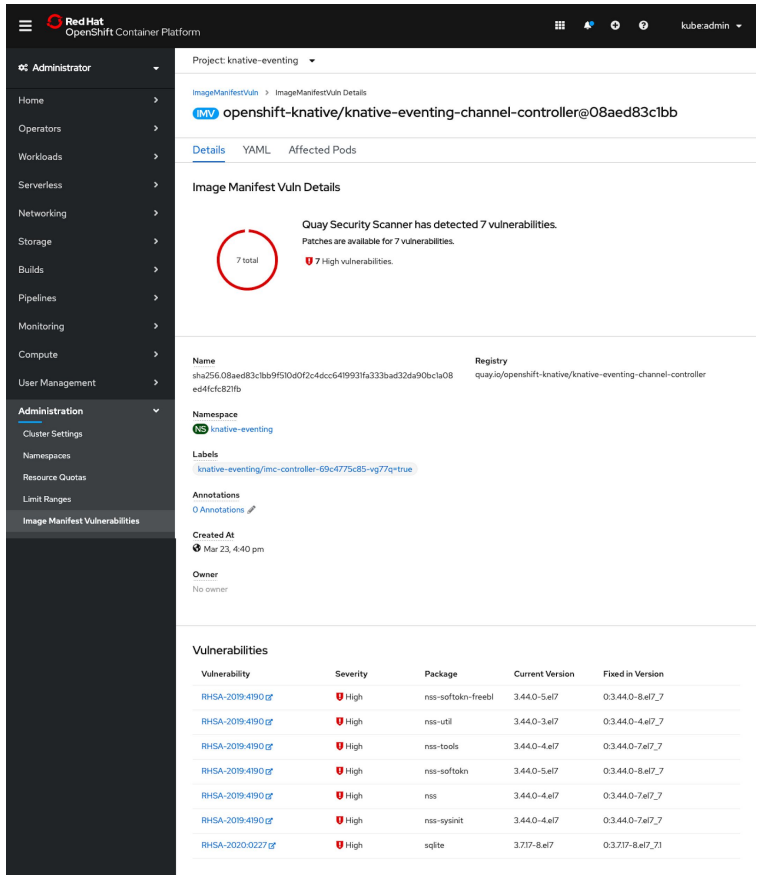
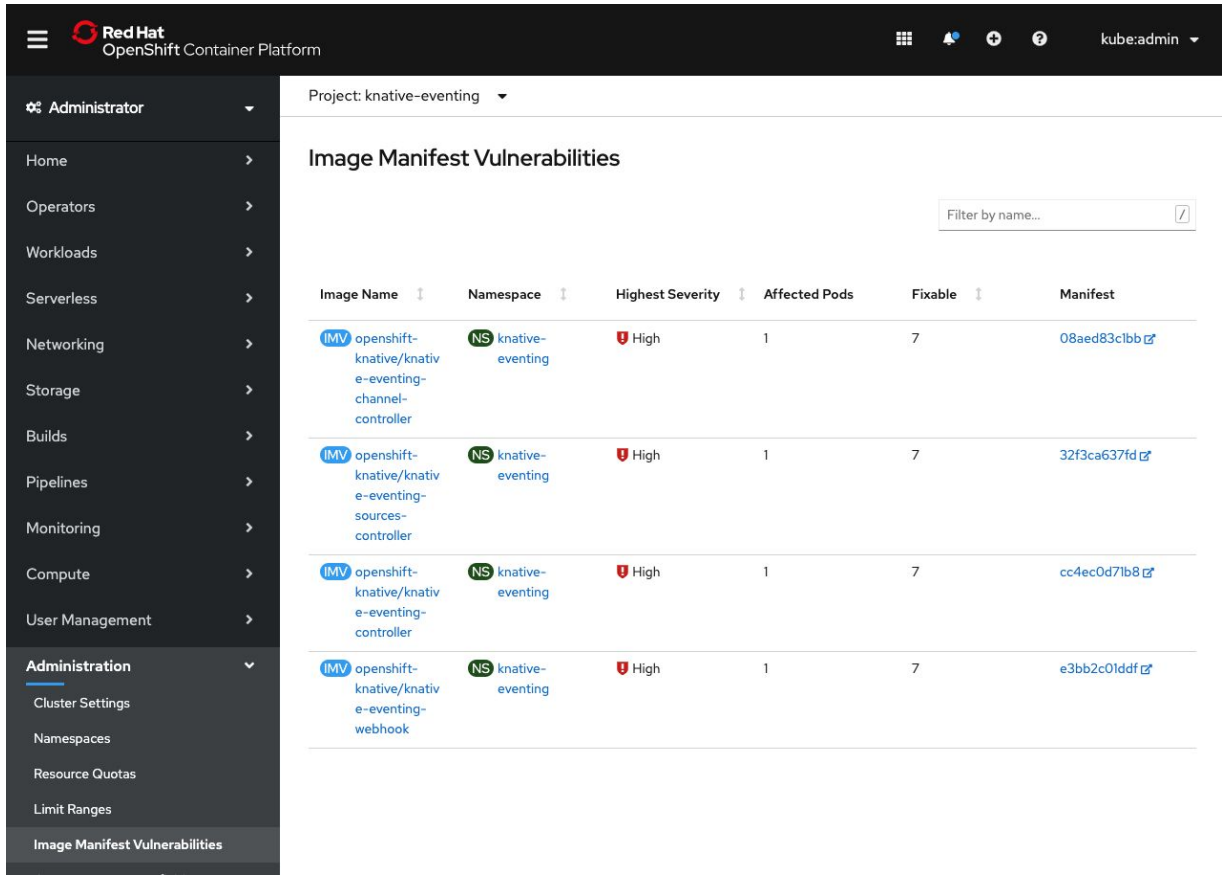
OpenShift Console Vulnerability Information Enhancements





Learn more about the new views which have been added to the OpenShift Console as part of OCP 4.4:
https://www.openshift.com/blog/4.4-openshift-not-on-my-watch-image-vulnerabilities-list

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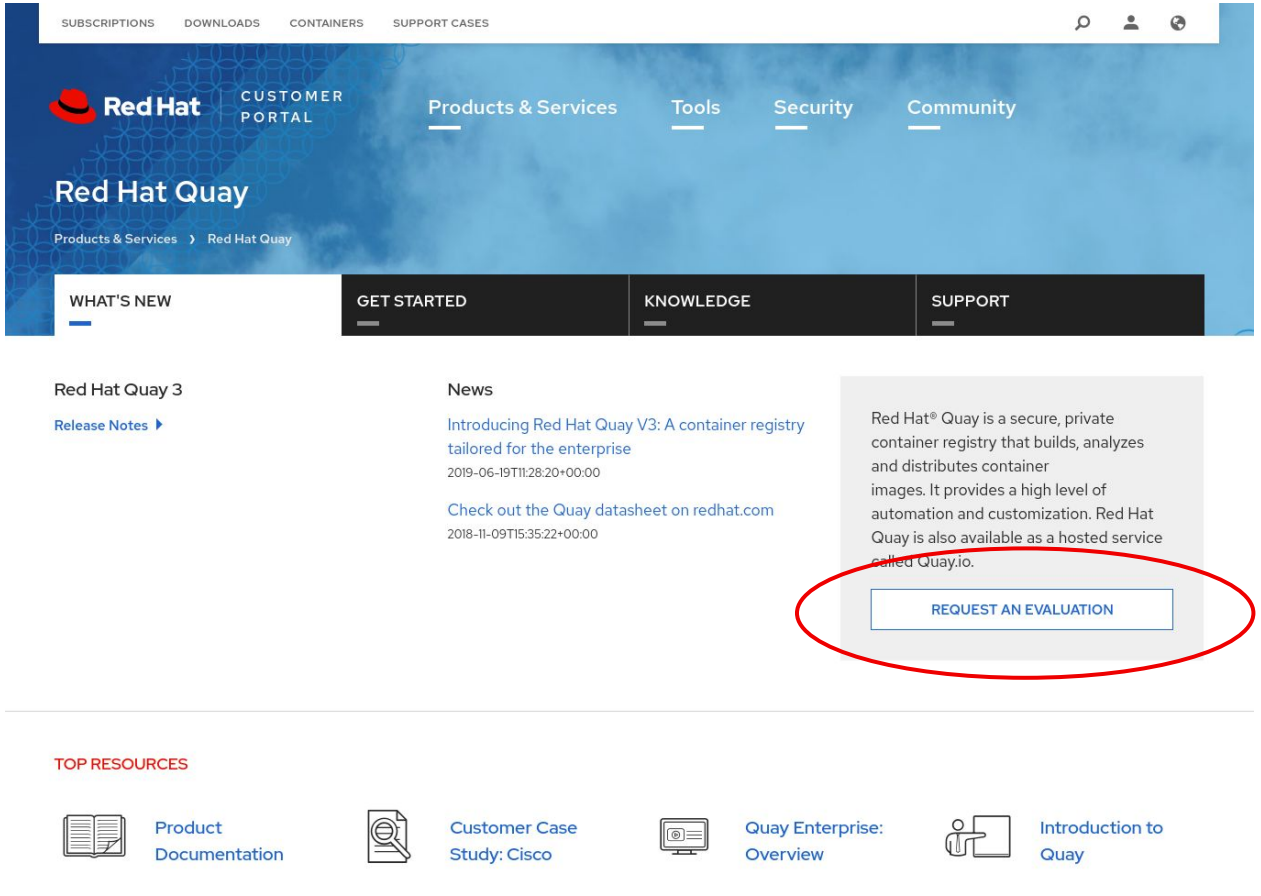

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