

### Dogfooding Openshift with our CI infrastructure

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### Agenda

- Problems (of the past)
- Goals
- Benefits (of the present)
- Cl architecture
- Problems (of the present)
- Future work



### Problems (of the past)

- "Cl is slow"
- Tribal knowledge of our CI tools
- Nobody wants to maintain CI infra
- Non-extensible, no multirepo support



#### Goals

- Test and merge efficiently
- Support multiple repositories
- Make CI infra maintenance fun

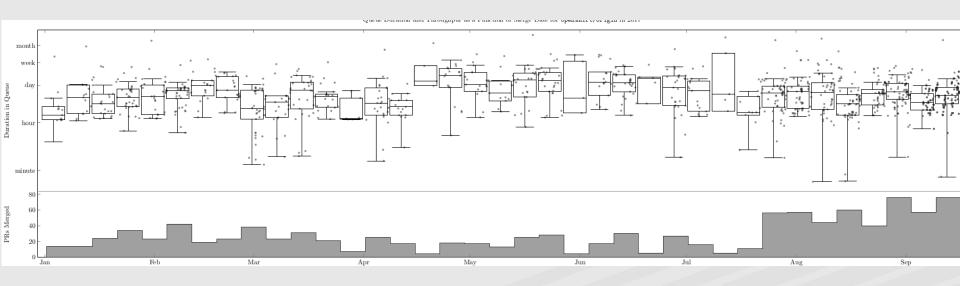


#### Benefits (of the present)

- "Cl is fast"
- Providing feedback to our development teams (dogfooding)
- Co-maintenance with the Kubernetes community
- CI infra shares code with core Kubernetes!
- Multirepo support, extensible, "quantum" CI



#### Benefits (of the present)



Duration of a PR in the queue stays the same, merge throughput quadruples



- Replaced the old bot with goodies from k8s/test-infra
- prow is responsible for testing and merging PRs and all the user interactions in between
- **Jenkins** is still in the picture (for now)
- Test results/artifacts are pushed by Jenkins/prow into GCS buckets
- gubernator exposes test results/artifacts



- prow needs to run on top of a Kubernetes cluster
- Extends the Kubernetes API with ProwJobs
- Comprised by a set of microservices that act as controller loops for ProwJobs
- Each service is responsible for a specific task



Entrypoint services for creating tests in the cluster:

- hook, based on Github events
- horologium, based on configured periodic jobs
- tide handles merging and retesting pull requests





hook creates PJs in Kubernetes in response to specific Github events, eg. creation of a PR



hook responds to Github events based on a set of configured plugins

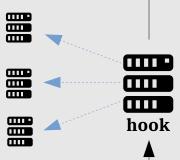
Github sends events via a webhook in hook



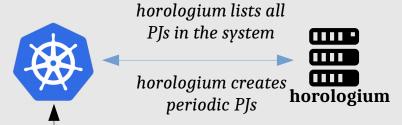




hook can demux Github events to other services prow plugins

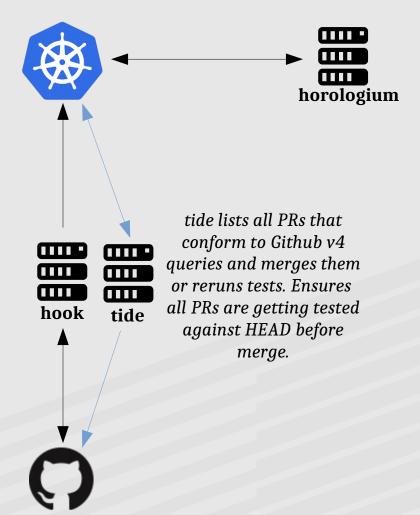














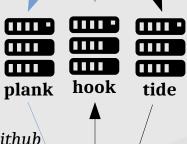
Two services for managing the lifecycle of tests:

- plank runs tests in Kubernetes pods
- jenkins-operator runs tests in Jenkins





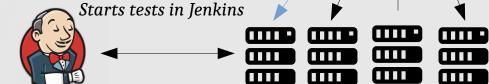
plank lists all PJs in the system and manages the lifecycle of Kubernetes-related Pjs. It creates pods to run tests



Updates Github
pull requests with
test results



jenkins-operator lists all PJs in the system and manages the lifecycle of Jenkins-related PJs



**Jenkins plank** 

operator

hook

tide

jenkins-operator updates Github pull requests with test results

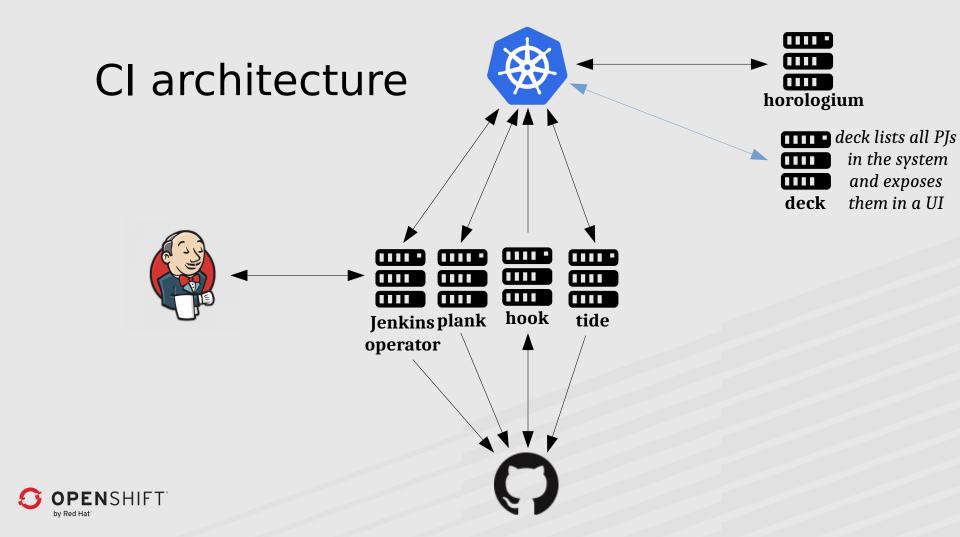


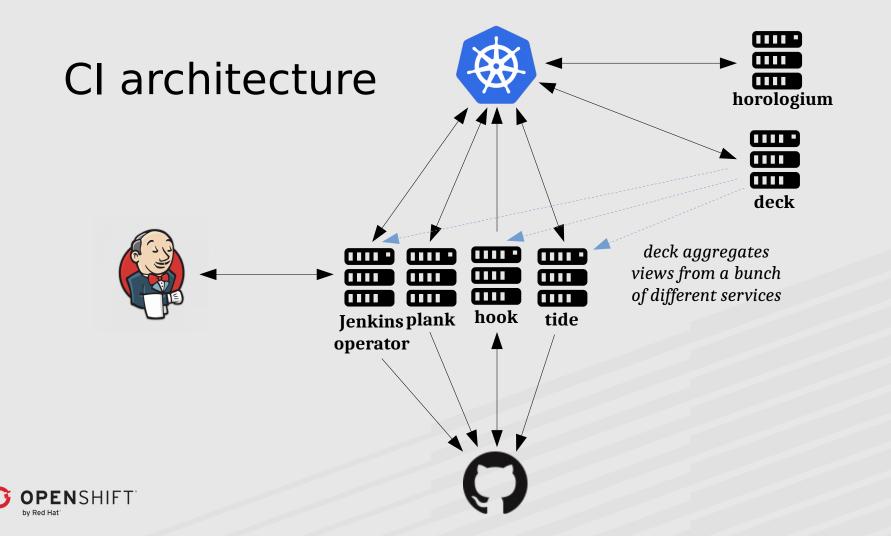


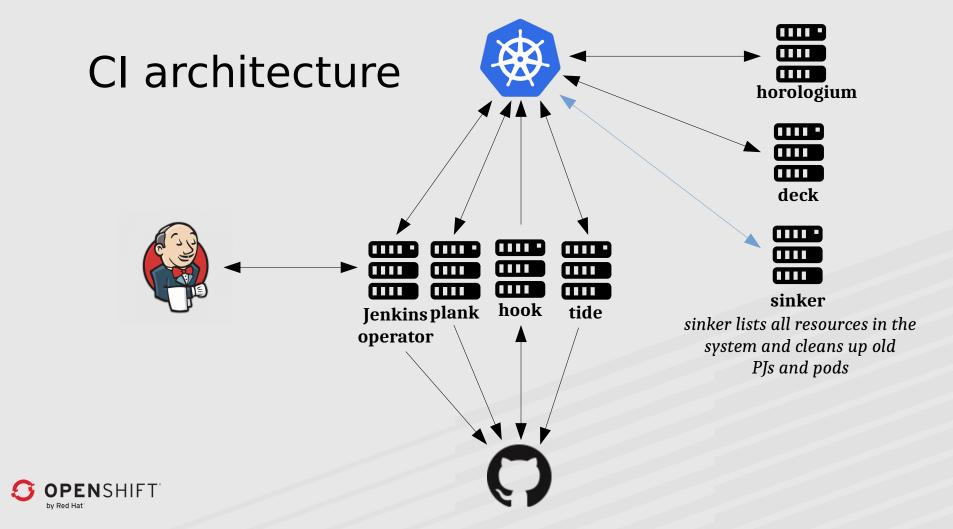
#### Others:

- deck is the front-end of prow
- sinker handles garbage collection of old PJs and pods

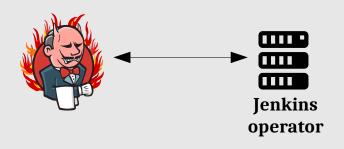






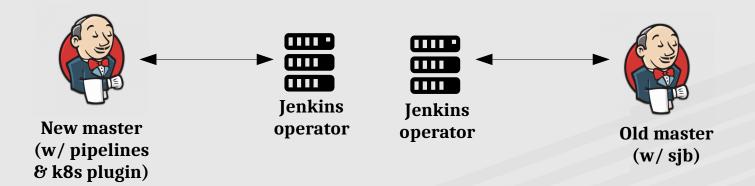


#### Problems (of the present)



- Jenkins k8s plugin does not scale to our needs
  - Wrong use of Jenkins pipelines
- Impossible to fix itself when it crashes
  - Jenkins needs babysitting once it comes back after a crash
    - · ... and more...

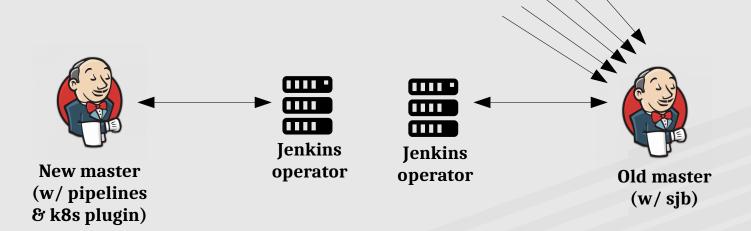




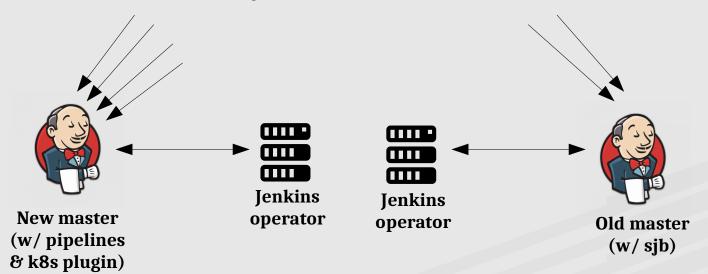


Problems (k8s plugin does not scale to our needs)

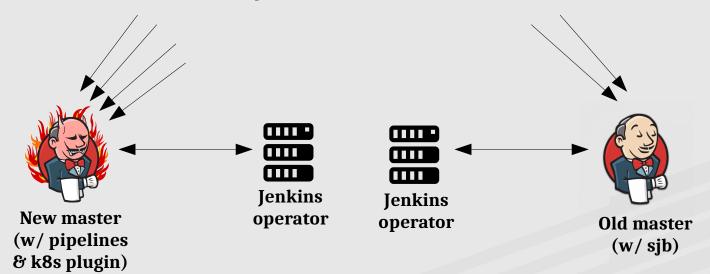
-600-800 builds per day



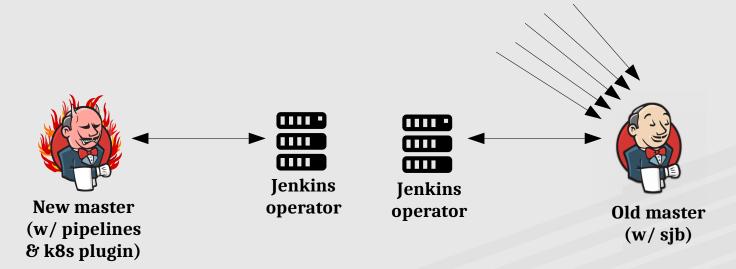














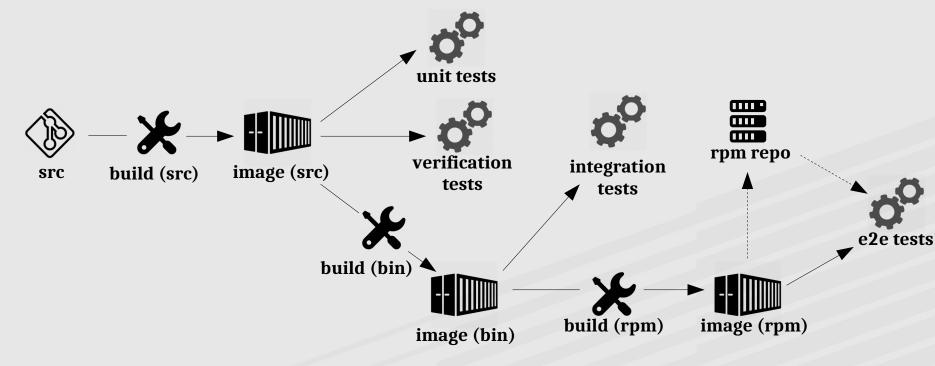
#### Problems (Wrong use of pipelines)

Goal: Use Openshift to test Openshift:

- Builds can run builds 🗶
- Tests can run in Pods
- ImageStreams can store images
- Serve RPMs with a DeploymentConfig



### Problems (Wrong use of pipelines)





#### Problems (Wrong use of pipelines)

- Hard to express intent with such a flow
- Ended up with a lot of imperative steps
- Reached Groovy to its limits
- Jenkins pipelines are meant to be used declaratively



#### Future work

- Move all Openshift repos to use prow
- Re-architect Jenkins pipelines into Golang pipelines
- Release a declarative API to users that want to setup testing for their projects





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