

# Platform Engineering: Backstage & Crossplane





#### Chidambaram K

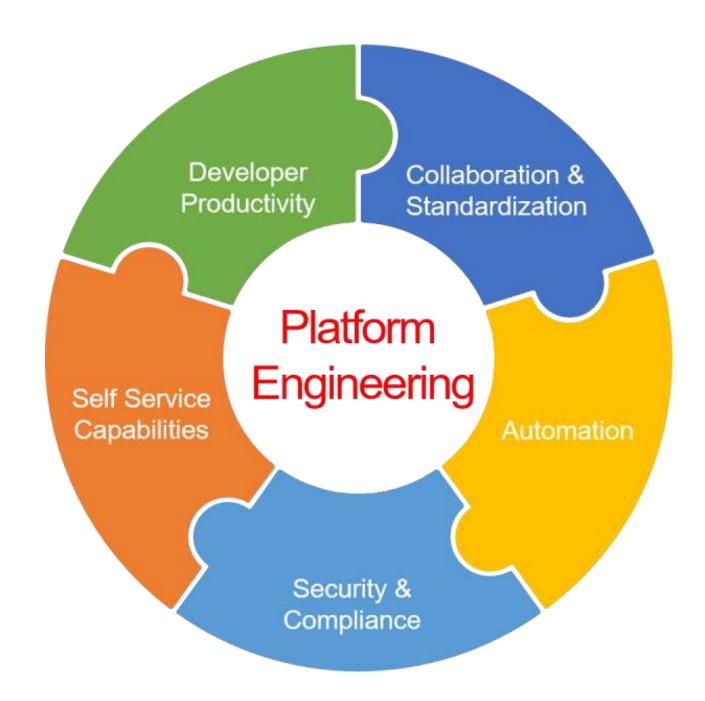
Senior Engineer, Presidio

#### **Chandra Mohan S**

Associate Engineer, Presidio

## Agenda

- 1. Understanding Roles
- 2. What is Platform Engineering
- 3. Backstage & its Terminology
- 4. Crossplane & its Terminology
- 5. Demo
- 6. Tools Landscape



## Understanding Roles

#### **DevOps**

DevOps focuses on breaking down silos between development and operations teams, fostering collaboration, and automating workflows for faster software delivery.

#### SRE

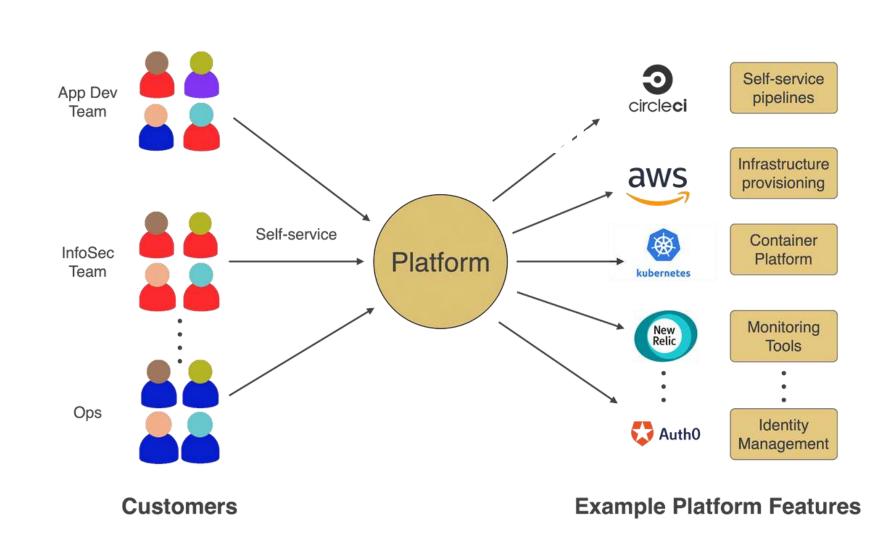
SRE builds upon DevOps principles, emphasizing reliability, incident management, and service level agreements (SLAs).

#### **Platform**

Platform engineers create and maintain internal developer platforms (IDPs) that empower developers with self-service tools and resources.

## What is Platform Engineering

discipline of designing and building toolchains and workflows that enable self-service capabilities for software engineering organizations in the cloud-native era.





Backstage is an open source framework for building developer portals. Powered by a centralized software catalog.

At its core, It's a platform for organizing infrastructure, tools, and documentation in a single interface, giving developers full visibility into their environment. It allows teams to focus on building features instead of getting bogged down by infrastructure complexity.

Developer portal by Spotify.

### **Problems**

# Fragmented Tooling Landscape

### Lack of Service Ownership and Visibility

# Difficulty Tracking Operational Metrics

- Teams often use diverse tools (CI/CD, monitoring, logging, etc.).
- Lack of integration between tools leads to inefficiency.
- Developers waste time switching between tools and manually managing services.

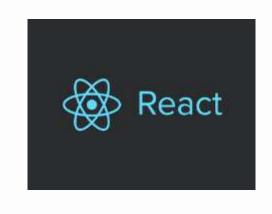
- Developers often have little insight into the lifecycle or status of their services.
- Identifying service ownership, dependencies, or documentation is difficult.
- Monitoring and managing service health often involves using multiple systems.
- Developers struggle to track key metrics and operational health across the board.



## Foundations for Functionality













## **Core Components**

#### App

The app is an instance of a Backstage app that is deployed and tweaked.

#### **Plugins**

Additional functionality to make your Backstage app useful for your company.

#### **Backstage Software Catalog**

The central repository in Backstage where all software components and their metadata are stored and managed.

#### **Entities**

Items within the Catalog that represent software components, such as services, libraries, or data pipelines.

#### **Scaffolder**

A Backstage plugin that helps generate new projects or components using predefined templates and configuration.

#### **Backstage software templates**

It is used for quickly spinning up new projects and standardizing your tooling with your organization's best practices

#### **Backstage TechDocs**

It is used for making it easy to create, maintain, find, and use technical documentation, using a "docs like code" approach

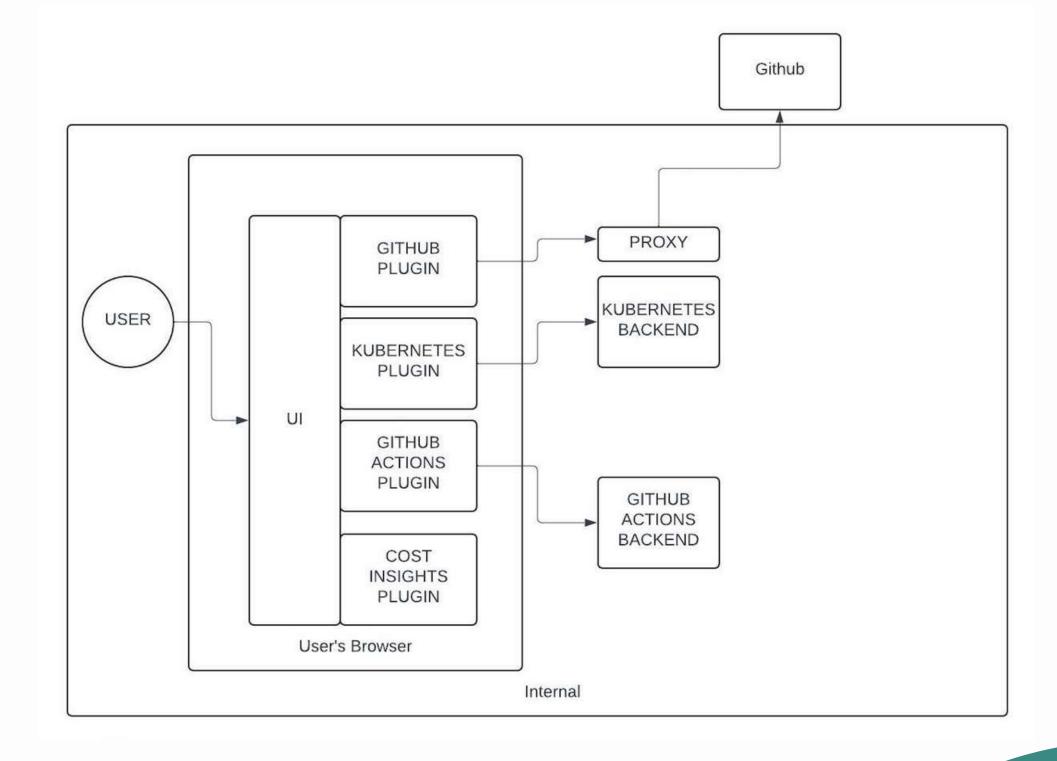
### Architecture

There are 3 main components in this architecture:

- 1. The core Backstage UI
- 2. The UI plugins and their backing services
- 3.Databases

The Plugins can take three forms:

- 1. Standalone Plugins
- 2. Service backend
- 3. Third-party backend



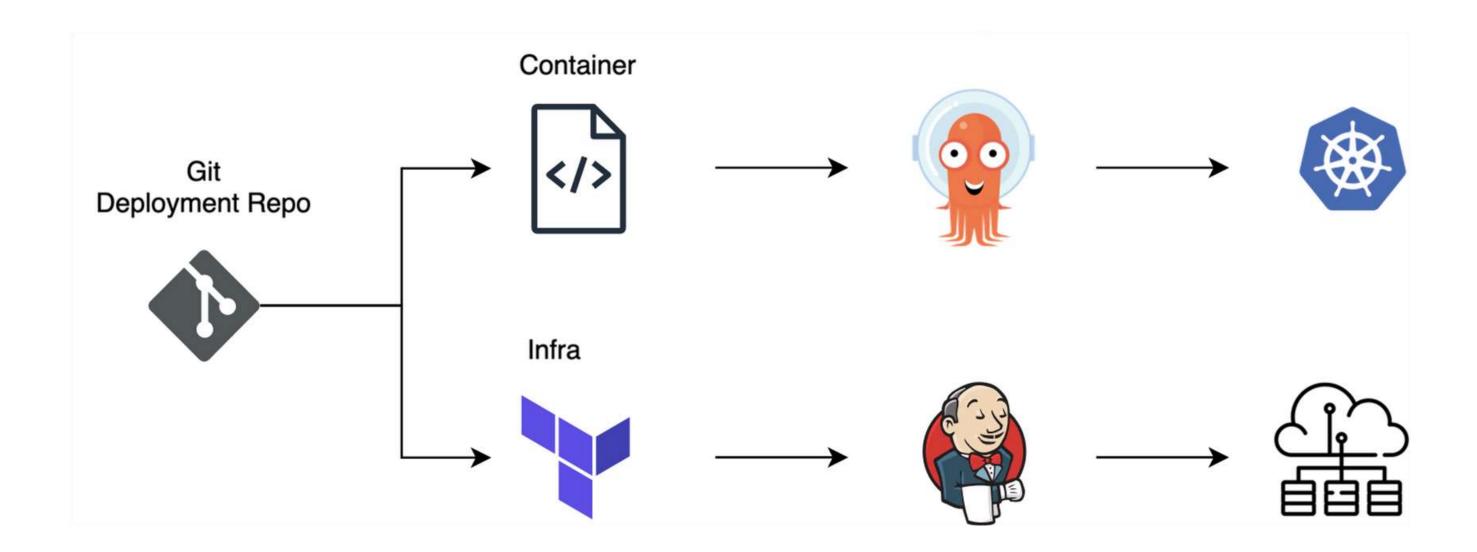


# Crossplane

universal control plane

### What Problem It Solves?

- Manage both applications and infrastructure using Kubernetes-native APIs.
- The traditional approach involves two sets of processes for the deployment illustrated below



### Contd. Managed Resources

```
resource "aws_s3_bucket" "example" {
  bucket = "my-tf-test-bucket"

  tags = {
    Name = "My bucket"
    Environment = "Dev"
  }
}
```

```
cat <<EOF | kubectl create -f -
apiVersion: s3.aws.upbound.io/v1beta1
kind: Bucket
metadata:
   generateName: crossplane-bucket-
spec:
   forProvider:
     region: us-east-2
   providerConfigRef:
     name: default
EOF</pre>
```

## Contd. Compositions

#### It's like Terraform Module Code

describe more complex deployments, combining multiple managed resources and any resource customizations

```
apiVersion: apiextensions.crossplane.io/v1
kind: Composition
spec:
  resources:
    - name: StorageBucket
      base:
        apiVersion: s3.aws.upbound.io/v1beta1
        kind: Bucket
        spec:
          forProvider:
            region: "us-east-2"
    - name: VM
      base:
        apiVersion: ec2.aws.upbound.io/v1beta1
        kind: Instance
        spec:
          forProvider:
            ami: ami-0d9858aa3c6322f73
            instanceType: t2.micro
            region: "us-east-2"
```

## Contd. Composite Resource Definitions (XRD)

## Similar to Terraform Modules Input & Output Definition

use an OpenAPIv3 schema to further extend Kubernetes with custom API endpoints, revisions and more

```
apiVersion: apiextensions.crossplane.io/v1
kind: CompositeResourceDefinition
metadata:
 name: xdatabases.custom-api.example.org
  group: custom-api.example.org
 names:
    kind: xDatabase
   plural: xdatabases
  versions:
  - name: v1alpha1
    schema:
      openAPIV3Schema:
        type: object
        properties:
          spec:
            type: object
            properties:
              region:
                type: string
              size:
                type: string
              name:
                type: string
            required:
              - region
              - size
    # Removed for brevity
```

## Contd. Composite Resource (XR) & Claims (XRC)

#### Like Calling a Module

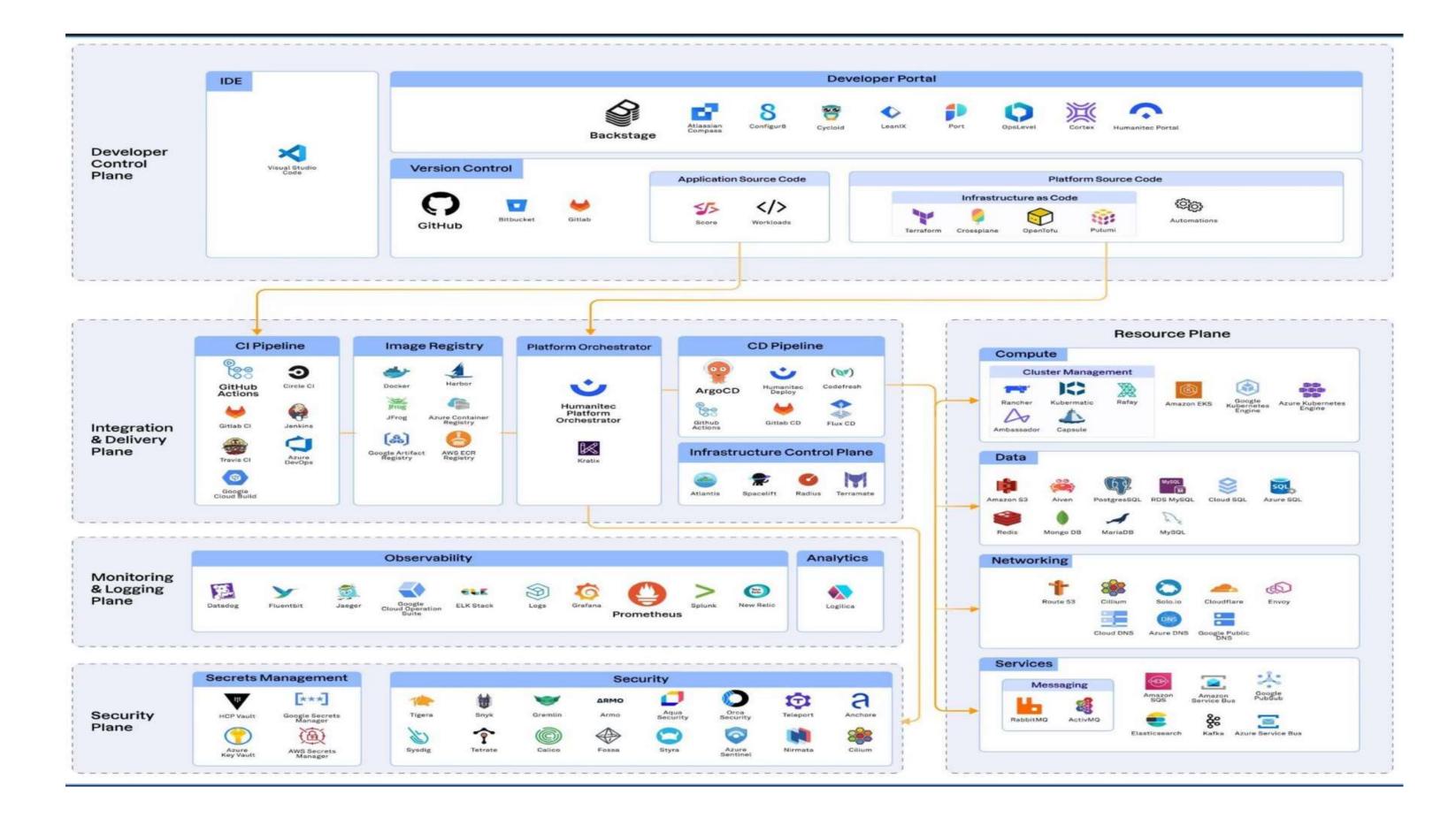
XRs use the Composition template to create new managed resources.

Claims (XRC) similar to XR, but with namespace scoped

```
apiVersion: example.org/v1alpha1
kind: xMyDatabase
metadata:
   name: my-composite-resource
spec:
   writeConnectionSecretToRef:
     name: my-secret
   namespace: crossplane-system
# Removed for brevity
```

## Demo

### Platform Tooling Landscape



# Thank you