FUN WITH FLAGS

Bring the Fun Back into Feature Flagging with OpenFeature

in () ★ @: @aepfli(...)

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AGENDA

- 1. What are Feature Flags?
- 2. Open Feature
- 3. Feature Flagging Pitfalls
- 4. (Demo)

FEATURE FLAGS

Feature Flags enable, disable or change the behavior of certain features or code paths in a product or service, without modifying the source code.

WHY?

COORDINATE AND TARGET

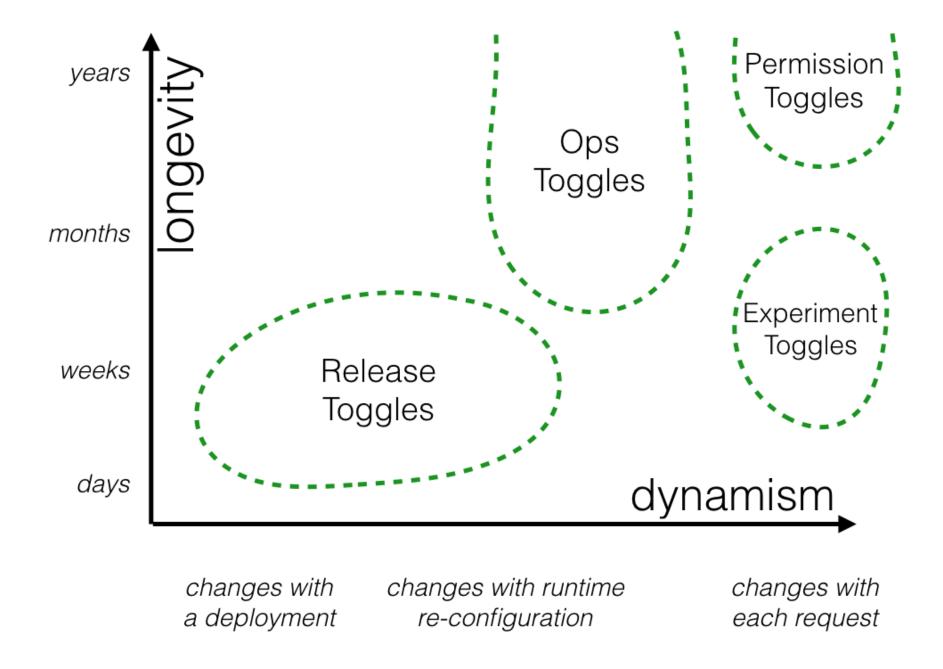
- Synchronized rollouts
- Experiments
- Usergroup specific features

REDUCE RISK

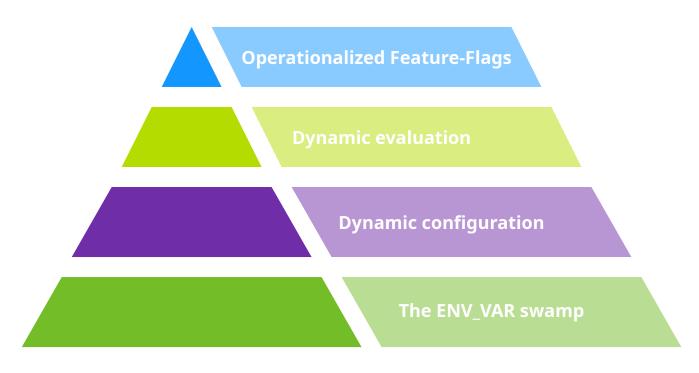
- Deployment != Release
- Risk-averse releases
- Progressive rollouts

CATEGORIES OF FEATURE FLAGS

- differ in longevity and dynamism
- different needs



MATURITY MODEL



Standardizing Feature Flagging for Everyone

https://openfeature.dev

HISTORY

- Initialized by Dynatrace
- KubeCon Valencia 2022
- Collaborative Effort

REASONING

- Observability
- Insights
- Internal Pains

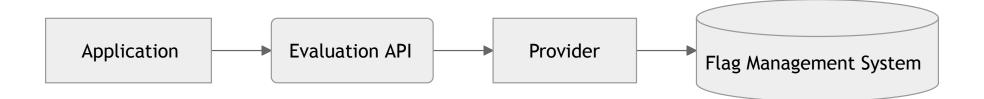
INTERNAL PAINS

- little granularity (off/on per tenant)
- baked into binary; can be overwritten at runtime
- inability to target specific users, run experiments, or do progressive roll-outs
- Java-only solution (really no support for the frontend, or other backend languages)

OpenFeature is an open specification that provides a vendor-agnostic, community-driven API for feature flagging that works with your favorite feature flag management tool. [1]

1. https://openfeature.dev/docs/reference/intro

FLOW



BASIC USAGE - JAVA

```
1  OpenFeatureAPI api = OpenFeatureAPI.getInstance();
2  api.setProviderAndWait(new InMemoryProvider(myFlags));
3
4  Client client = api.getClient();
5
6  boolean flagValue =
7    client.getBooleanValue("v2_enabled", false);
```

[1]

1. https://openfeature.dev/docs/reference/technologies/server/java

BASIC USAGE - NODE.JS

```
import { OpenFeature } from '@openfeature/server-sdk';
await OpenFeature.setProviderAndWait(new YourProviderOfCh

const client = OpenFeature.getClient();

const v2Enabled =
   await client.getBooleanValue('v2_enabled', false);
```

[1]

1. https://openfeature.dev/docs/reference/technologies/server/javascript

BASIC USAGE - GOLANG

```
openfeature.SetProvider(openfeature.NoopProvider{})
client := openfeature.NewClient()

v2Enabled, _ := client.BooleanValue(
    context.Background(),
    "v2_enabled",
    true,
    openfeature.EvaluationContext{},
)
```

[1]

CONSIDERATIONS

- never breaks your code
- good default values

SUPPORTED TYPES - BOOLEAN

```
client.getBooleanValue("v2_enabled", false);
```

SUPPORTED TYPES - STRING

```
client.getStringValue("v2_enabled", "fallback");
```

SUPPORTED TYPES - NUMBER

```
client.getIntegerValue("v2_enabled", 0);
client.getDoubleValue("v2_enabled", 0d);
```

SUPPORTED TYPES - OBJECT

```
client.getObjectValue("v2_enabled", new Value());
```

EVALUATION API

The Evaluation API is the primary component of OpenFeature that application authors interact with. The Evaluation API allows developers to evaluate feature flags to alter control flow and application characteristics. [1]

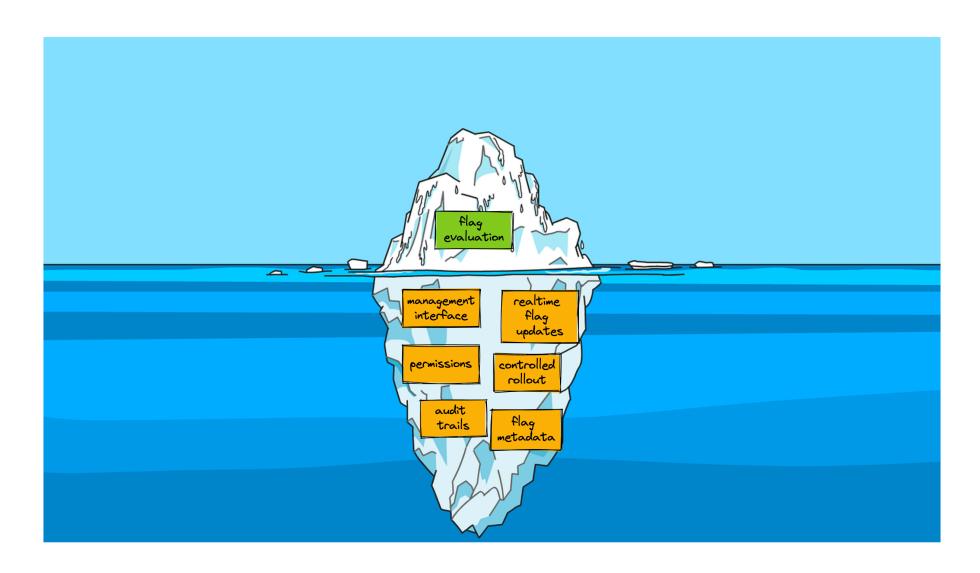
1. https://openfeature.dev/docs/reference/concepts/evaluation-api

EVALUATION API

- Easy to use API
- Multiple Languages
- Similar Interfaces

PROBLEMS WITH FEATURE FLAGS

FEATURE FLAGGING ICEBERG



TOPICS WE WILL COVER

- Vendor lock ins
- Dynamic Evaluation
- Obsolote Feature Flags

LOCK INS

WHY?

- Homegrown solutions
- Vendor specific SDKs

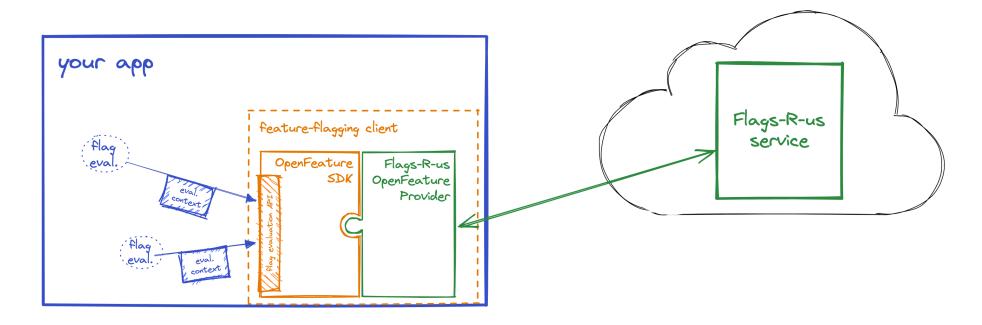
HOMEGROWN SOLUTION

- High Effort
- Limited functionality
- Hard to support additional technologies

VENDORS

- Specific SDK
- Migration pain

ARCHITECTURE



OpenFeature Provider Architecture

EXAMPLE

```
1  OpenFeatureAPI api = OpenFeatureAPI.getInstance();
2  api.setProviderAndWait(new InMemoryProvider(myFlags));
3
4  Client client = api.getClient();
5  boolean flagValue = client.getBooleanValue("v2_enabled",
```

EXAMPLE

```
1  OpenFeatureAPI api = OpenFeatureAPI.getInstance();
2  api.setProviderAndWait(new NewProvider());
3
4  Client client = api.getClient();
5  boolean flagValue = client.getBooleanValue("v2_enabled",
```

PROVIDERS^[1]

- Encapsulate feature flag management tool
- Reduces migration pains

1. https://openfeature.dev/docs/reference/concepts/provider

DYNAMIC EVALUATION

Changing evaluation based on rulesets.

WHY?

- A/B testing
- SDQA
- premium users
- dogfooding

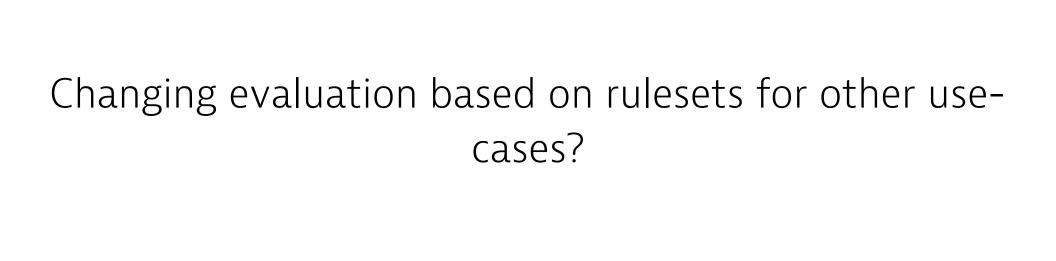
FLAGD - TARGETING EXAMPLE

```
"flags": {
       "v2_enabled": {
         "state": "ENABLED",
         "variants": {
           "on": true,
           "off": false
         "defaultVariant": "off",
10
         "targeting": {
11
           "if": [
12
                "ends with": [
13
                  { "var": "email" }, "@domain.com"
14
15
```

a simple flag config with targeting

DYNAMIC CONTEXT

```
1 Map<String, Value> requestAttrs = new HashMap<>();
2 requestAttrs.put("email",
3     new Value(session.getAttribute("email")));
4 requestAttrs.put("product",
5     new Value("productId"));
6 EvaluationContext reqCtx =
7     new ImmutableContext(requestAttrs);
8
9 boolean flagValue =
10     client.getBooleanValue("v2_enabled", false, reqCtx);
```

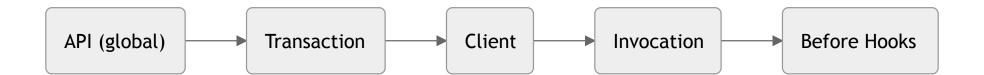


OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

- Application information
- Hyperscalers
- Operating Systems
- Environmental information

STATIC CONTEXT

MERGE ORDER



SPECIAL TARGETING CASES

- Fractional Evaluations
- Percentage-based Evaluations

DETERMINISTIC PROBLEM

- Ensure same Result for User
- Flacky behavior

TARGETING KEY

- unique subject identifier
- optional for evaluation context

[1]

TARGETING KEY - EXAMPLE

```
String targetingKey = session.getId();
EvaluationContext reqCtx =
   new ImmutableContext(targetingKey, requestAttrs);
```

EVALUATION CONTEXT^[1]

The evaluation context is a container for arbitrary contextual data that can be used as a basis for dynamic evaluation.

1. https://openfeature.dev/docs/reference/concepts/evaluation-context

EVALUATION CONTEXT

- Experiment
- Reduce impact
- Increase Flexibility
- Provide Determinism

OBSOLETE FEATURE FLAGS

Feature Flags that only evaluate to the same value all the time or are never evaluated.

WHY?

- Dead code
- Technical debt
- Increased complexity

DYNATRACE INSIGHTS



2247 flags

775 not evaluated in last 6 months 😳





oldest from 2018 •••

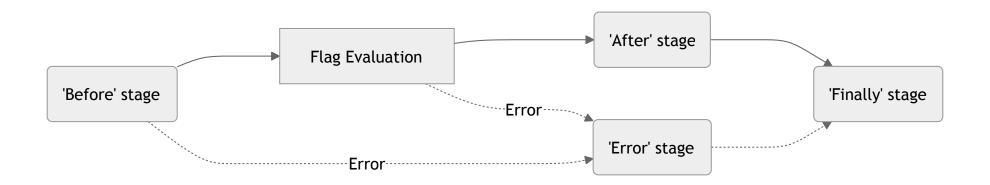


DECOMMISSIONING

- Remove outdated features
- Remove obsolete behaviour
- Remove complexity

...BUT WHEN IS IT SAFE?

FLAG EVALUATION LIFE-CYCLE



IMPLEMENTATION - DYNAMIC

```
Boolean value = client.getBooleanValue(
    "key",
    false,
    null,
    FlagEvaluationOptions
        .builder()
        .hook(new ExampleInvocationHook())
        .build()
    );
```

IMPLEMENTATION - CLIENT

```
Client client = api.getClient();
client.addHooks(new ExampleClientHook());
```

IMPLEMENTATION - GLOBAL

OpenFeatureAPI.getInstance().addHooks(new ExampleGlobalHook()

OPENTELEMETRY

- Traces
- Metrics
- https://github.com/open-feature/java-sdk-contrib/ tree/main/hooks/open-telemetry

TRACES

- After and Error stage
- Evaluation Details:
 - Key
 - Provider name
 - Variant

METRICS

- Number of evaluation requests
- Successful flag evaluations
- Errornous flag evaluations
- Active flag evaluations counter

OTHER USE-CASES?

- Logging
- Validation
- Enhancing context

HOOKS^[1]

Hooks are a mechanism that allow for the addition of arbitrary behavior at well-defined points of the flag evaluation life-cycle.

1. https://openfeature.dev/docs/reference/concepts/hooks

HOOKS

- OpenTelemetry out of the box
- Enhance existing providers

TAKE AWAYS

ALREADY MANY CONCEPTS

... MORE TO COME!

SUPPORTS *EVERYONE* WITHIN THE SOFTWARE DELIVERY LIFE-CYCLE

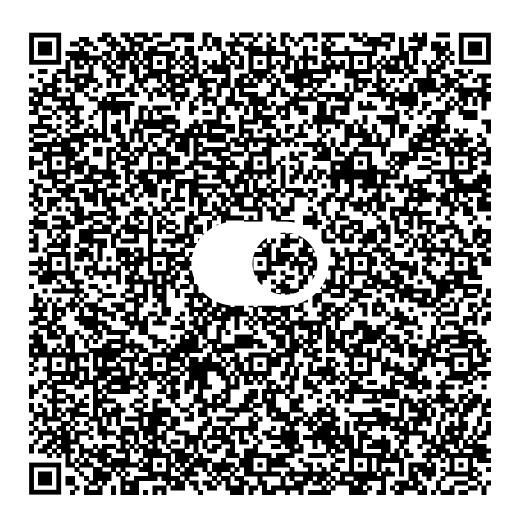
BRINGS CONFIDENCE TO EVERYONE!

https://openfeature.dev



FURTHER INFORMATION

- Official Documentation
- Flagd Cloud Native Reference Implementation
- Playground for targeting rules
- Java Spring Boot Demo



Q&A

- 1. What are Feature Flags?
- 2. Open Feature
- 3. Providers
- 4. Dynamic Evaluations
- 5. Hooks

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ADOPTION STORY

WHO IS EVERYONE?

- Increasing
- OpenFeature-Compliance requested by Companies

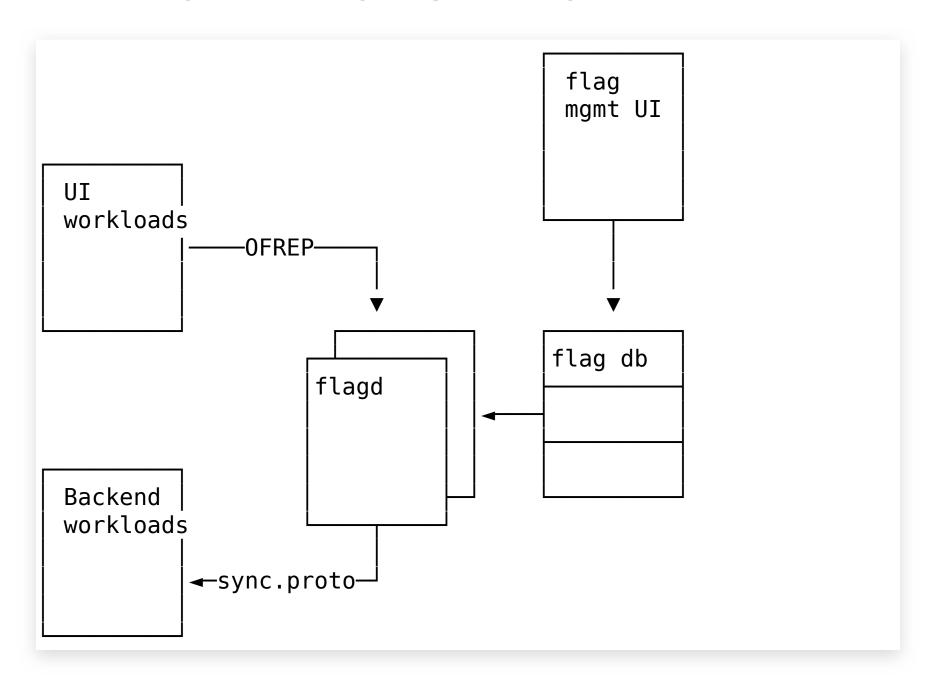
ADOPTERS

- Dynatrace
- Otto GmbH
- Ebay
- Ford
- Spotify
- Google
- Octopusdeploy

• ...

INTERNAL ADOPTION

ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW



WHAT WENT WELL

- Our initial research and efforts to understand the existing system paid off; our MVP covered the basic use-cases and did so in a more user-friendly way.
- Our UI was well-received and has been a key factor in the adoption of our solution.

WHAT WENT WELL

- We "pre-seeded" some standard context attributes for teams
- "Dynatrace-flavoured" OpenSource components
- Flexible migration through *Provider* concept

WHAT WENT WELL

 Our evaluation response times are very fast (~20ms web evaluation, <1ms service evaluation)

WHAT SURPRISED US

- Our adoption rate was initially slow but then picked up quickly...maybe too quickly.
- We were surprised by the number of flags and projects that were created in a short amount of time (80 dev teams, and 100s of flags since August).
- We didn't anticipate some use cases...

UNEXPECTED USE-CASES

synchronized roll-outs





server-side lambdas To





Think about the unexpected!

OVERALL FEEDBACK

- Devs: Easy to adopt, simple, love it
- SRE: Advocating for the solution
- Bottlenecked for production changes (SRE-only)
- Processes slowly adopting

CLI

FIGHTING COMMON PITFALLS

- brittle API
- possible inconsistencies

BRITTLE API - EXAMPLE

```
1 client.getBooleanValue("v2_enabled", false);
2 // typo in keys
3 client.getBooleanValue("v2_enbld", false);
4 // different fallbacks
5 client.getBooleanValue("v2_enabled", true);
```

EASY FIXES

- Abstraction
- Constants
- ...

... BUT WE WANT TO BE THE WRAPPER!!!

CLI TO THE RESCUE

generating code based on a manifest*

*still experimental

MANIFEST

```
{
    "$schema": "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/open-feature,
    "flags": {
        "<name>": {
            "flagType": "<type>",
            "defaultValue": "<value>",
            "description": "<description>"
        }
    }
}
```

EXECUTION

openfeature generate <language>