

Cloud Native and Kubernetes Yogyakarta Meetup #2 Saturday, 29 Feb 2020 @ Bima Hacker's Village Yogyakarta

Running Cloud-Native Applications on Kubernetes

Akhyar A.

DevOps Engineer



HELLO WORLD!

I'm Akhyar Amarullah, some people call me Akhy

Currently a DevOps Engineer at Gojek in GoMerchants Automation Team

What I do at work:

- Continuous whatever (integration/delivery/etc)
- Write Python, Go, and sometimes shell scripts
- Manage Kubernetes clusters
- Make both devs and ops happy with toolings and automation

In the past, I've also been professionally a...

QA Engineer, Mobile App Engineer (Android), and Web Developer after giving up trying to be a Graphics/Web Designer and Game Developer

What is "Cloud Native" app?

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"Cloud-native applications are a collection of small, independent, and loosely coupled services. They are designed to deliver well recognized business value, like the ability to rapidly incorporate user feedback for continuous improvement."

-- RedHat

"Cloud-native is an approach to building and running applications that exploits the advantages of the cloud computing delivery model. Cloud-native is about how applications are created and deployed, not where."

-- Pivotal

Common problems

- New features took months to be released to customers
- "It works in my machine!"
 - Dev forgets to FTP upload a new PHP library/helper file he/she pasted from StackOverflow
 - The server isn't installed with PHP-GD extension yet
 - ...
- The web page is very slooooow to open when there are a lot of users accessing it
- An unhelpful customer reported that his/her payment failed, but the developer doesn't have any idea what exactly happened
- A developer accidentally pushed "test test123" message to users
- Website visitors see "Failed to connect to 'cobacoba' DB on localhost"
- etc.

Meet the "Twelve Factor App"

https://12factor.net

The Twelve-Factor Principles

- 1. **Codebase**: One codebase tracked in revision control, many deploys
- 2. **Dependencies**: Explicitly declare and isolate dependencies
- 3. **Config**: Store config in the environment
- 4. **Backing services**: Treat backing services as attached resources
- 5. **Build, release, run**: Strictly separate build and run stages
- 6. **Processes**: Execute the app as one or more stateless processes
- 7. **Port binding**: Export services via port binding
- 8. **Concurrency**: Scale out via the process model
- 9. **Disposability:** Maximize robustness with fast startup and graceful shutdown
- 10. **Dev/prod parity**: Keep development, staging, and production as similar as possible
- 11. **Logs**: Treat logs as event streams
- 12. **Admin processes**: Run admin/management tasks as one-off processes

See the full explanations on: https://12factor.net

Deploying to Kubernetes

Kubernetes makes it easy to implement and run cloud native 12-factor apps

Release = Built Code + Config

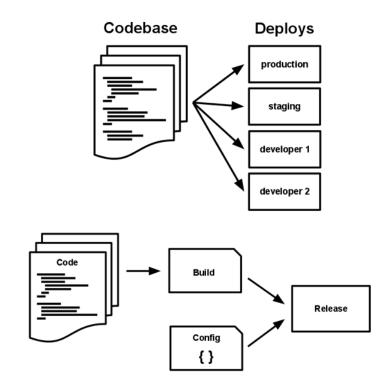
Explicitly declare and isolate dependencies (#2)

→ Lock your dependencies with package managers

One codebase tracked in revision control, many deploys (#1)

Keep development, staging, and production as similar as possible (#10)

Strictly separate build and run stages (#5)









How does Kubernetes help?

- It forces you to use Docker (or other container technologies)
- It doesn't care what language your apps written in, as long as they're containerized, it can run them in the same way
- Its "Deployment" helps you to adopt stateless model
- Containerization makes disposability easy
- It's fast to scale up and down as traffic changes
- Flexible, a lot of toolings around it allows us to adopt any workflow that suit organization style/culture
- Efficiently use available resources by automatically scheduling pods to nodes
- Easy to use centralized logs

Dockerfile

```
FROM python:3.5
WORKDIR /app
COPY requirements.txt ./
RUN pip install -r
requirements.txt
COPY . ./
CMD ["python", "helloworld.py"]
```

requirements.txt

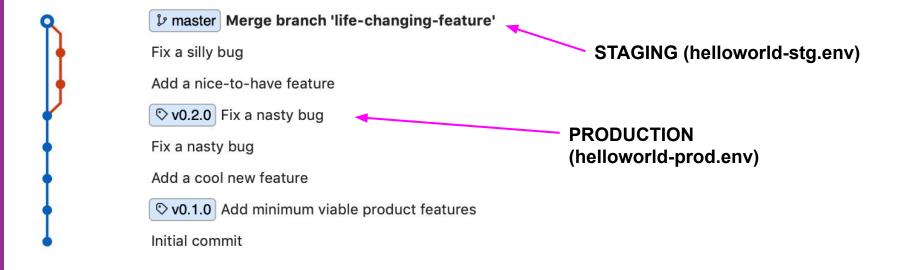
```
Flask==1.1.1

python-dotenv==0.10.3

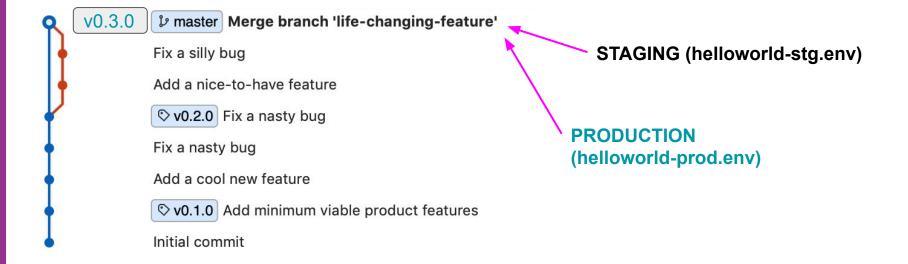
python-ldap==3.2.0

prometheus_client==0.7.1
```

Track and Deploy



Promote to PROD



Environment Files

helloworld-stg.env

DB_URL=mysql://db-stg:3306/helloworld
DB_USERNAME=staging-user
LOG_LEVEL=debug
LOG_FORMAT=json
NEW_RELIC_APP_NAME=helloworld-stg
NEW_RELIC_APP_ENABLED=true

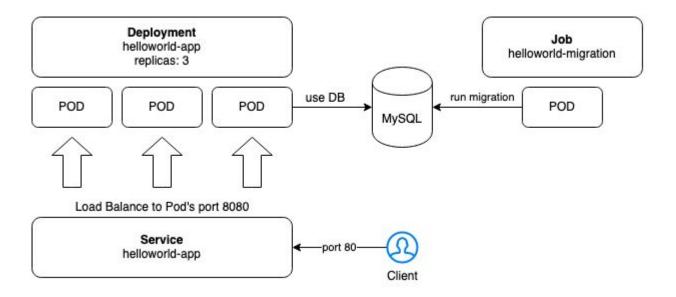
helloworld-prd.env

DB_URL=mysql://db-prd:3306/helloworld
DB_USERNAME=prod-user
LOG_LEVEL=info
LOG_FORMAT=json
NEW_RELIC_APP_NAME=helloworld
NEW_RELIC_APP_ENABLED=true

local.env

DB_URL=mysql://localhost:3066/helloworld-db-final-revisi-terakhir-edit-3
DB_USERNAME=akhy
LOG_LEVEL=debug
LOG_FORMAT=text
NEW_RELIC_APP_ENABLED=false

Overview

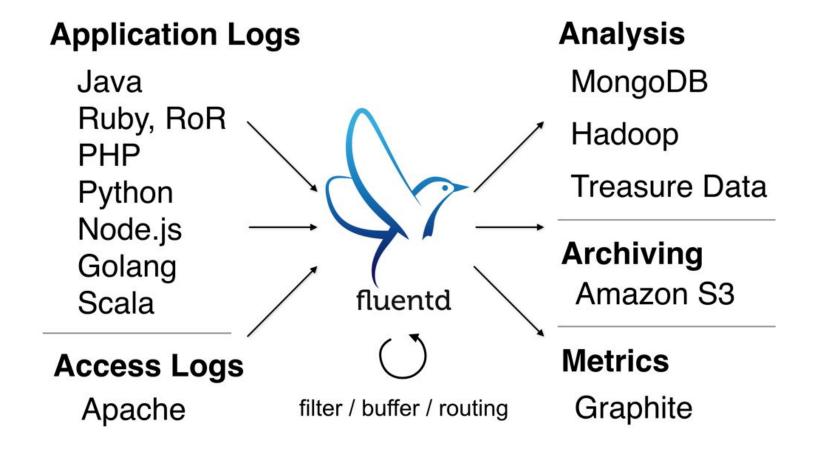


> kubectl apply

```
apiVersion: extensions/vlbetal
kind: Deployment
metadata:
name: helloworld
spec:
 replicas: 3
 template:
   spec:
     containers:
     - name: helloworld
       image: akhy/helloworld:v0.2.0
       command:
         - helloworld
         - --port=8080
       envFrom:
         configMapRef:
           name: helloworld-stq
       ports:
         - name: http
           containerPort: 8080
       livenessProbe:
         httpGet:
           path: /ping
           port: http
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: helloworld
spec:
  selector:
   app: helloworld
ports:
   - name: http
    port: 80
   targetPort: http
```

Centralized Logging



Tips on migrating your app to run on Kubernetes

Ensure it's stateless:

- Don't write logs to files → Write to STDOUT, it's a universal interface ;)
- Don't write session/cookie to files → Use external database/redis
- Don't write states to files → Use external database

Expose configurations via environment variables, DON'T HARDCODE THEM

Have a "/ping" or "/health" endpoint for healthcheck/probe

References and learning resources

https://kubernetes.io

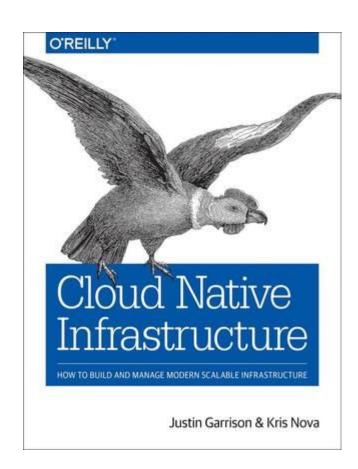
https://12factor.net

https://www.redhat.com/en/topics/cloud-native-apps

https://pivotal.io/cloud-native

https://medium.com/ibm-cloud/kubernetes-12-factor-apps-555a9a308caf

https://ramitsurana.github.io/awesome-kubernetes



Thank You!

https://github.com/akhy https://id.linkedin.com/in/akhyar