

Agenda

	git blame lorenzo.md	Get to know me
	Manual deployment	Ouch, he's sick today!
L(S)	CI/CD	Look at my super readable Jenkins pipeline ;)
00 0 0	GitOps	Whooopsie, can't hammer the cluster today
	The future of GitOps	Infrastructure, blackjack, open questions, 42



git blame lorenzo.md

- I studied at this University (and feel old just saying this)
- I work at Giant Swarm, we do a lot of fun Kubernetes stuff
- I enjoy teaching and learning about cloud technologies, sooo... let's give a talk!
- Most people in this room are way more skilled than I am :)



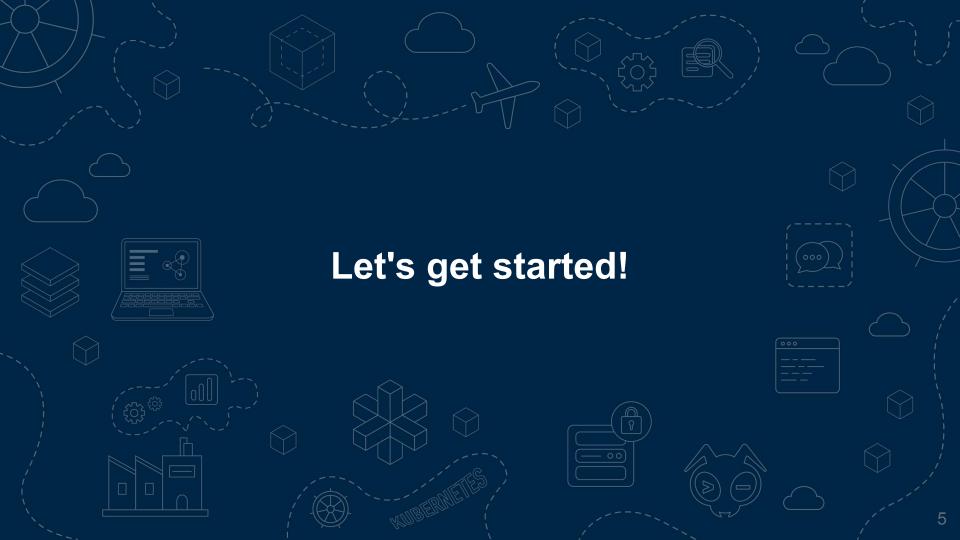
(don't actually blame me)

1. Because of time constraints and my ignorance, I might be touching very briefly (or not at all) many technologies, challenges, ...

2. This presentation heavily relies on sarcasm and many of the horror stories you will hear about have actually been experienced/seen first-person by your lovely host

Please bear with me:)







Manual deployment of code and infrastructure



- Installation, upgrade, deletion, ... all done by hand:
 - Create a VM -> ask the VMware guy
 - Upgrade an app -> pray that everything works
 - Double a VM in size -> re-ask the
 VMware guy
 - Update a security group -> fill in 5
 forms to the network team
 - Install an app -> follow the docs
 - ...



This doesn't scale!

- In the end we always rely on the same old people doing the same old things
- There is no way to *really* be sure of what's being done
- Code from Git (hoping it's used) to environments takes ages
- Super hard to validate environments

In general: no standardization, slow process, tracking almost impossible, it's a mess!



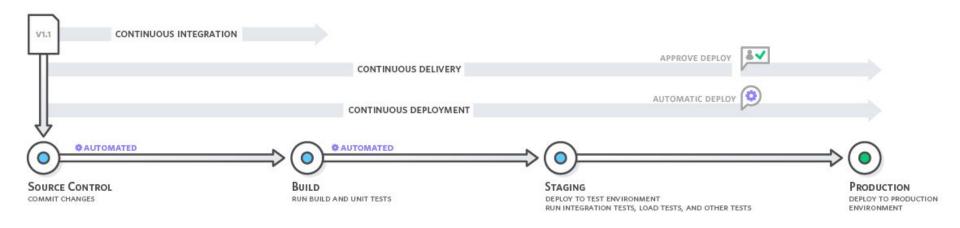




The fundamentals

- Git: distributed version control system
 - Cooperate on code, enforce checks on it, ...
- Continuous Integration (CI): [...] the practice of merging all developers' working copies to a shared mainline several times a day
 - In other words: merge on *main* frequently, run tests, build (e.g. Docker image)
- Continuous Delivery (CD): [...] expands upon continuous integration by deploying all code changes to a testing environment [...]
 - In other words: take CI and then actually install the software in a lower environment

Let's visualize



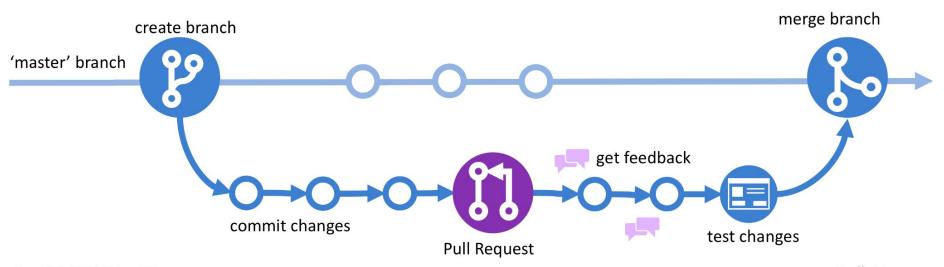


The basic workflow

- I work on a feature/fix/...
- When I believe the code is ready, I open a Pull Request/Merge Request to merge the branch I worked on to main
- Some automatic tests are run and my colleagues can leave comments on my code, ask for changes, and finally approve it
- My branch is merged into *main*
- Tests (hopefully) pass, a new image is created and pushed to some registry
- In "mature" cases, the image is automatically pushed to some dev/test environment



GitHub Flow



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This is getting better!

- If tests don't pass, the code does not even get to main
- Test & build steps are coded → standardized!
- (If well structured) encourages best practices,
 e.g. code review
- Easy promotion between environments
- Faster delivery of code, even when fixing business-critical code/bugs





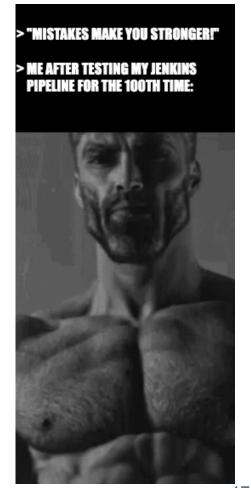
Let's play a game

- I have a CI/CD pipeline that gets triggered when some new branch is merged into *main*. The image is pushed to a test environment and, one week later, to production.
- The app isn't updated frequently, let's say once every two months on average.
- One day, soon after the production pipeline runs, the application slows down.
- As a man of culture, I log into the production environment and double CPU and RAM for the application, as well as the size of the VM it is running on.
- All good, right?



The drawbacks of CI/CD

- Code is deployed and forgotten about until the next pipeline
- The smart engineer can still log into an environment and hammer stuff around
 - ... which is reverted as soon as the pipeline is triggered again :)
- Many pipelines get super complex, don't really follow best practices, become unreadable





Much ado about... what?

Fundamentals of the GitOps approach:

- A Git repository represents the desired state you want to have...
- ...as the single source of truth...
- ...and the state of the **system is constantly reconciled** to match the desired state



Which means...

- As soon as the smart engineer changes something in a system managed via GitOps, the change is reverted (he probably didn't need those extra GBs of RAM anyway ...)
- There is only one way to push to a system: merging new changes in Git
- If something breaks, we can just revert the commit in Git 🎉
- We have a clear history of changes
- It can be used as a disaster recovery tool if we represent entire systems (e.g. clusters + apps) as resources in Git and rely on eventual consistency



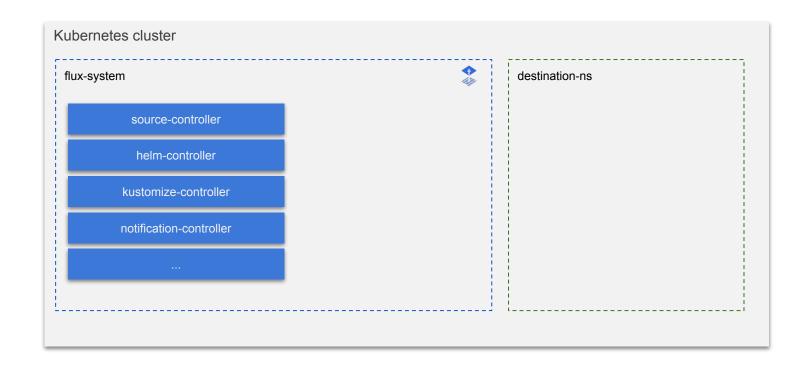
Tools you've likely heard of

- Fundamentally two leaders: Argo CD and Flux CD
- Both are nice tools, each one has pros and cons
- If you're looking for something "barebone" that's very Kubernetes oriented and just works™, Flux is nice
- If you're looking for something closer to a suite of services with a nice UI as well, you might want to consider Argo

Reminder: this approach is very recent (~2017). Tools are quickly evolving.





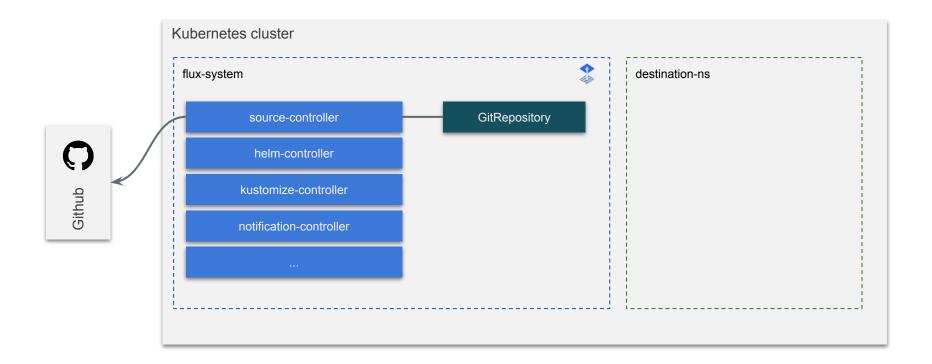






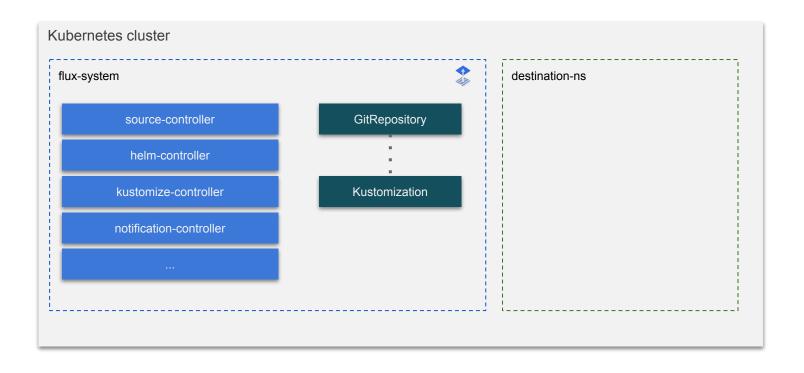






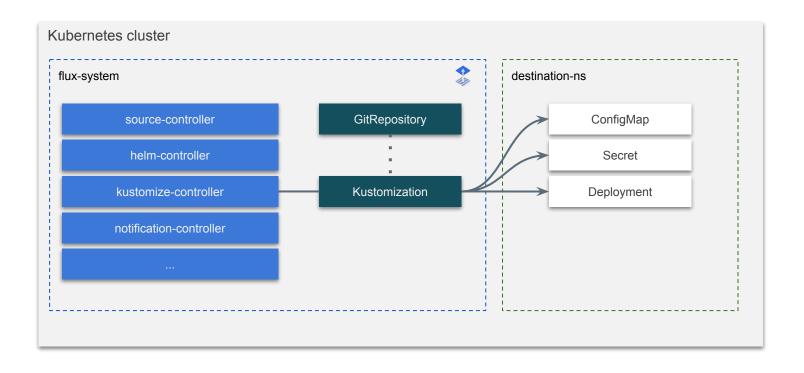




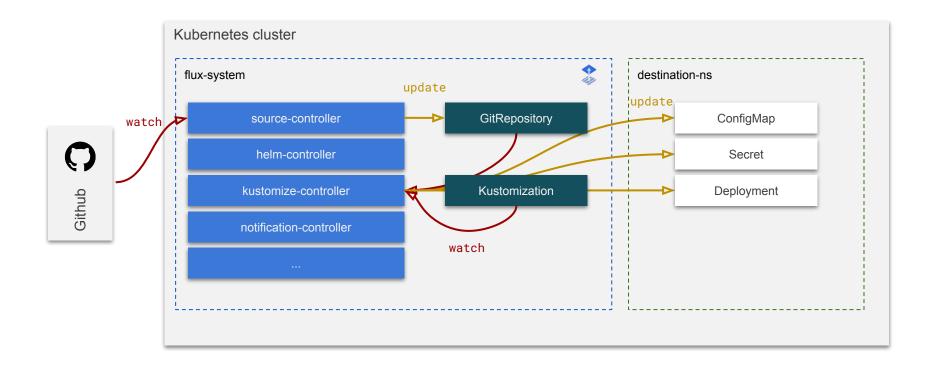






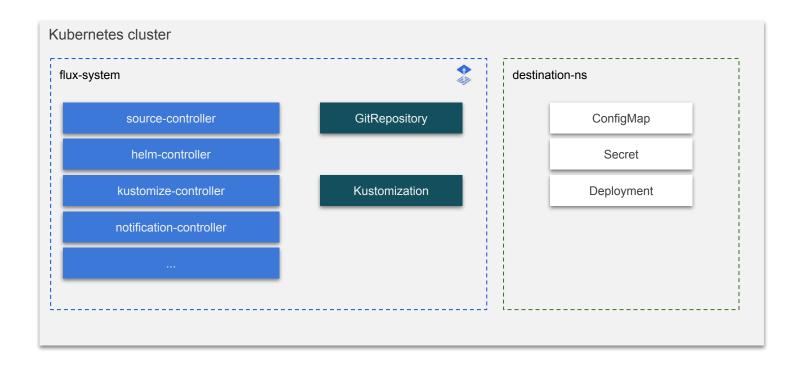




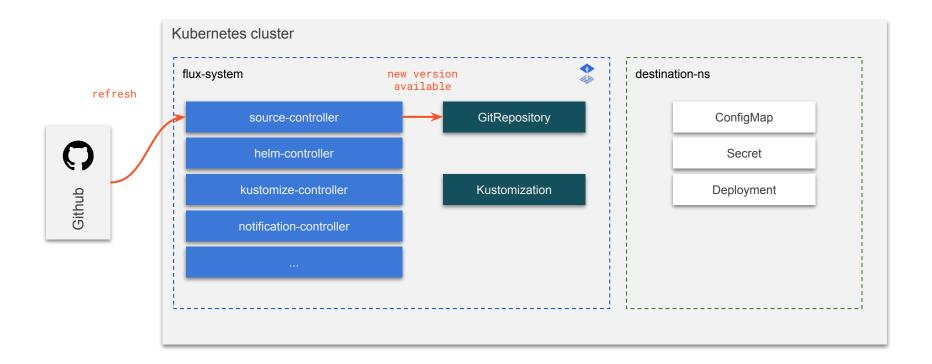






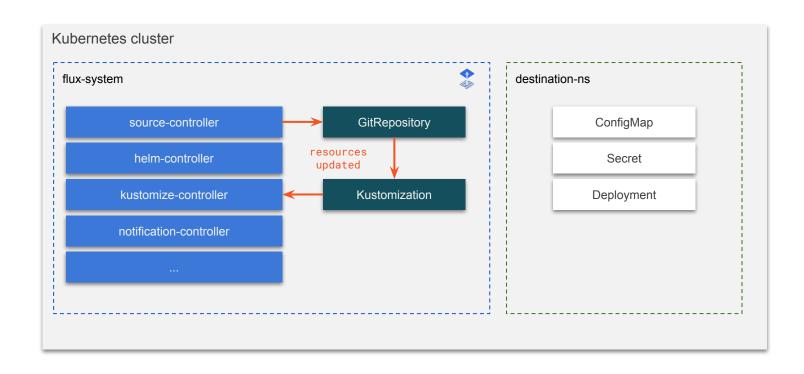






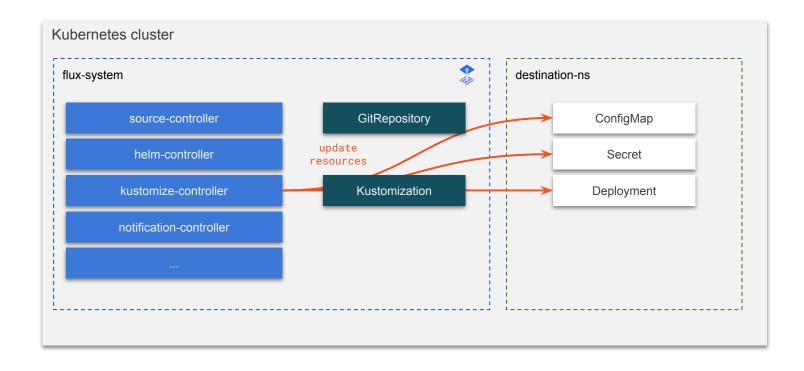








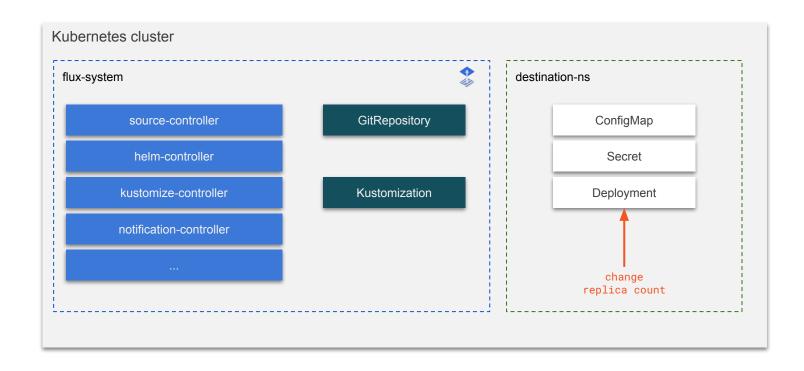






GitOps flow with FluxCD - constant reconciliation

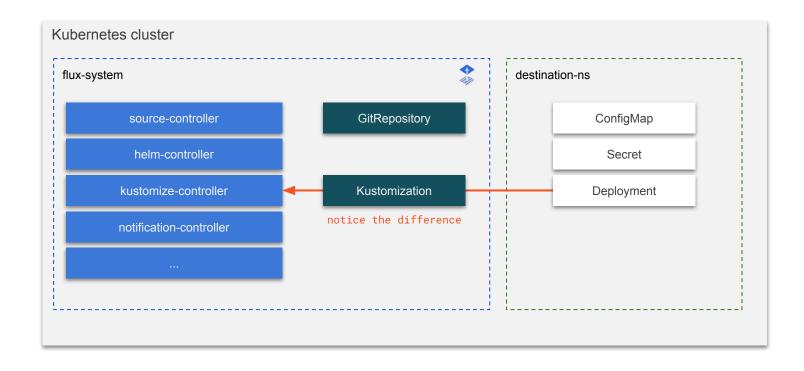






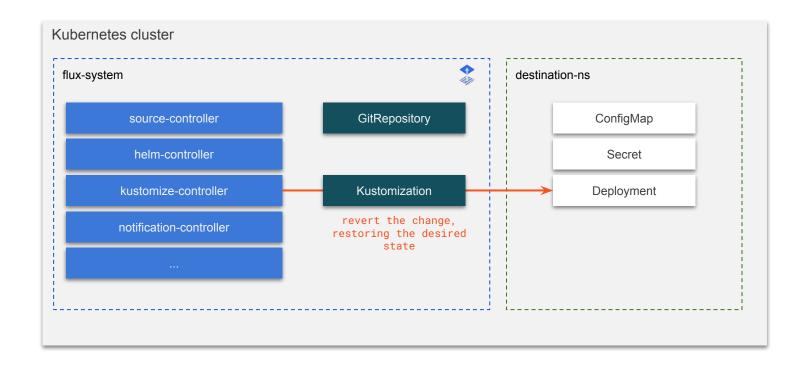
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GitOps flow with FluxCD - constant reconciliation









Not all that glitters is gold

Some things still need to be figured out:

- Automatic app upgrades?
- More and more infrastructure management (K8s Cluster API, Crossplane, ...)
- Environment propagation/promotion?
- Observability?
- Easier secret management?

Still "young", lots of stuff to be improved and future plans, community is very active.

Who knows how this will look like in 5 years:)



Demo time!







