



// INTRODUCTION TO GITOPS — A NEW AGE OF AUTOMATION?

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Agenda

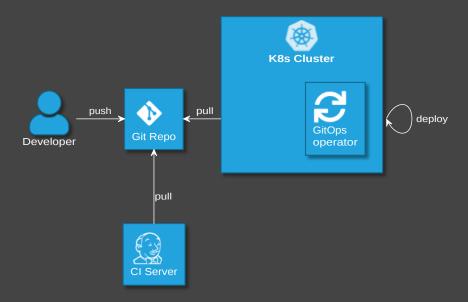
- What is GitOps?
- Where can it be used?
- How can it be used?
- What challenges arise?



"Classic" Continuous Delivery ("ClOps")



GitOps



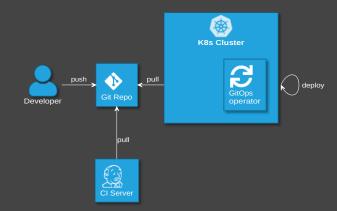
GitOps Principles

- 1 The principle of declarative desired state
- 2 The principle of immutable desired state versions
- The principle of state reconciliation
- 4 The principle of operations through declaration
- **55** WIP!
- github.com/gitops-working-group/gitops-working-group/pull/48
- hackmd.io/arwvV8NUQX683uBM3HzyNQem



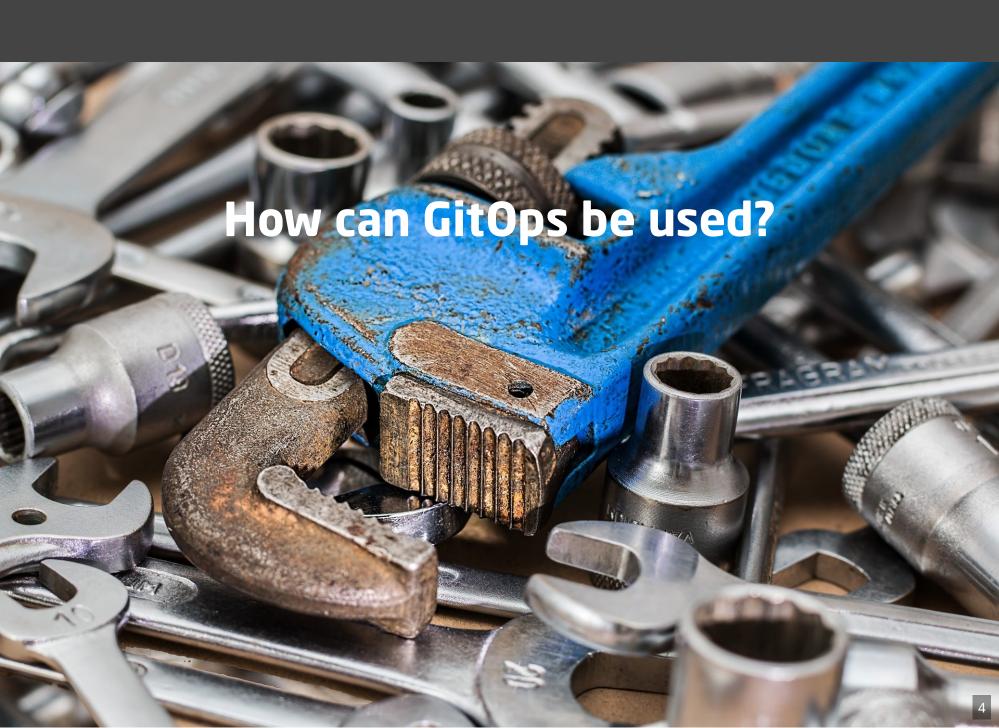
Advantages of GitOps

- (Almost) no access to cluster from outside
- No credentials on Cl server
- Forces 100% declarative description
 - auditable
 - automatic sync of cluster and git
- Enterprise: Accessing git is simpler (no new firewall rules)





- grew up operating applications on Kubernetes and
- is now rising above it, operating clusters and other cloud infrastructure



Demo

github.com/cloudogu/k8s-gitops-playground



For dev and ops

Personal Conclusion

After migrating to and operating with GitOps in production for > 1 year

- Smoother CI/CD,
 - everything declarative
 - faster deployment
 - force sync desired state actual state
- But: security advantages only when finished migration
- A lot of potential ahead!

GitOps experience distilled

- + Has advantages, once established
- Mileage for getting there may vary

Adopt?

- Greenfield
 - Kubernetes AppOps: Definitely
 - Cloud Infra: Depends
- Brownfield: Depends

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- # cloudogu.com/gitops
- ii GitOps Resources (intro, tool comparison, etc.)
- Discussions
- Training

- Coudogu/k8s-gitops-playground
- 🗘 cloudogu/gitops-build-lib 🗯



Slides