OPTIMIZING MICROSERVICES DEVELOPMENT IN KUBERNETES

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Bbigmind

HELLO



"Chak" Jonagam Biqmind Head Software Architect









- Kubernetes Specialist
- Architect & lead for CAPE, a new K8s Tool (cape.sh)
- Cloud Native Compute Foundation (CNCF) ambassador



Our Story/Challenges

- Our developer journey
- Challenges uncovered
- Our idea of a great dev environment

The Solution

- Possible approaches
- Pros and cons with each approach
- Tool universe
- Demo



OUR DEVELOPER JOURNEY

Microservices

LanternEdge Overview

A positioning solution that eliminates inefficiencies of personnel management, increases safety and productivity of workers at hazardous workplaces

- 20+ microservices
- Edge focused application
- Primarily nodejs
- Message Queue



K8s Operators

CAPE overview

A multi-cluster application and data management Kubernetes operator

- Kubernetes Operator
- Golang / React
- Distributed in nature
- Needs to be tested on various versions of k8s
- Mix of monolith and microservices



OUR DEVELOPER JOURNEY

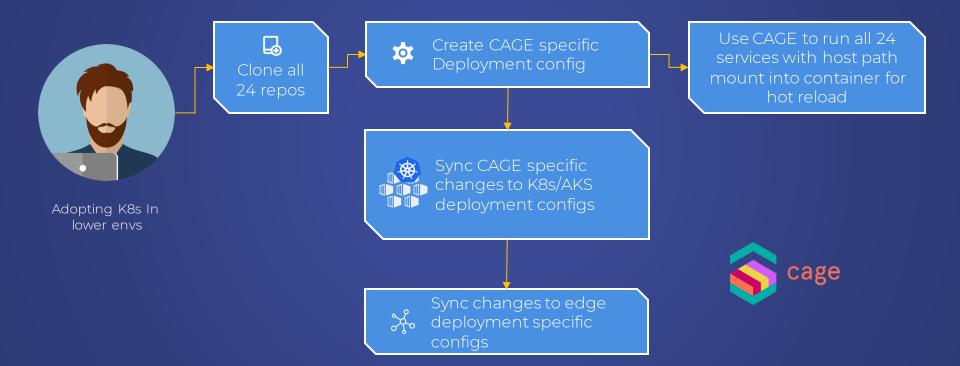
For Dev



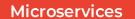
For Operations



OUR DEVELOPER JOURNEY







CHALLENGES THAT WE UNCOVERED IN SPRINT RETROS





A GREAT DEV ENVIRONMENT



Smooth set up & onboarding



Easy on laptop



Dependencies (Nodejs/golang) in docker not on laptop



Faster feedback



Ability to debug in a running environment



Does not require user to open multiple terminals / context switching

A GREAT DEV ENVIRONMENT



See all service logs in one place



Production-like environment



Easy branch switching



Ability to switch between local and remote clusters transparently

GOOD TO HAVE



Simple syntax bootstrap services for local development



Non opinionated



Easy to replicate



Works seamlessly on Mac, Windows and Linux environments



Tooling that works with both interpreted and compiled languages

























Dev Pods

Dev Spaces



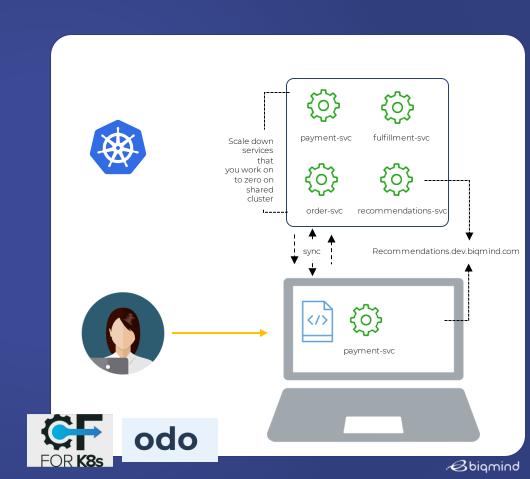


SAMPLE APP

REACT THREE FIBER EP. 1 nodes

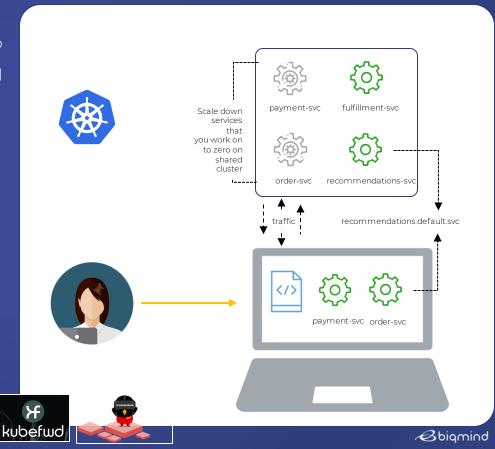
CF PUSH/BUILD PACKS APPROACH

- Run all dependent services on shared K8s cluster
- Use cf push or equivalent to push your changes to remote container
- Abstracts away k8s from developers
- Easy to start with for developers
- Feedback loop is higher
- Mostly suited for single service development at a time
- Promotion of docker images differ from dev to upper envs
- No full control on base image w/o significant effort



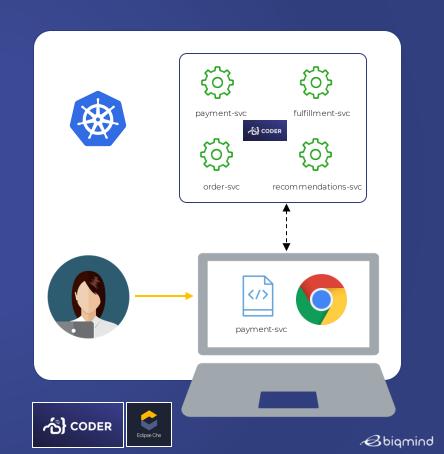
PROXY CLUSTER TRAFFIC TO LOCAL

- Run all dependent services on shared K8s cluster
- Run services that you are working on, on your laptop
- Connect dependency services from laptop to shared cluster transparently, no extra config required
- Establish private network between shared namespace and services on laptop using kube-fwd, telepresence
- Scale down the services that you are working on, on the shared cluster to avoid conflicts
 - npm link works
 - Scaling down services that you are working on is manual for kubefwd but automated for telepresence
 - Dependencies on laptop need to be configured
 - Most tooling suitable for single service only



VSCODE WEB ALONGSIDE SERVICES

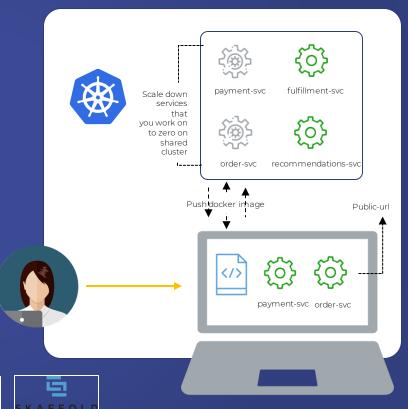
- Run all services in K8s namespace
- Deploy <u>code-server</u> in same K8s cluster (preferably in same namespace)
- Open browser to access code editor
- Clone repos, start services
- Can embed vscode-web inside desktop app
- Not a native editor experience
- Few additional steps are required to create services, dependencies, scale down conflicting services etc



DOCKER BUILD, PUSH, TAG DEPLOY

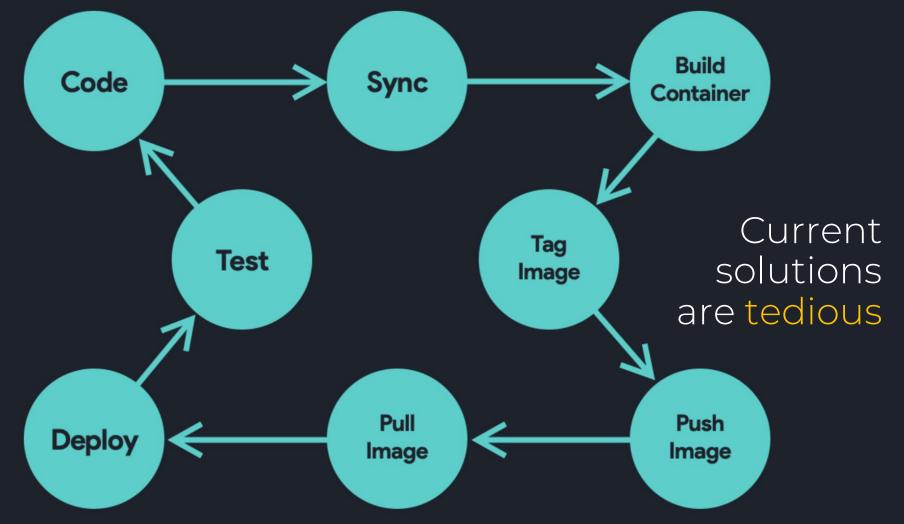
- Run all dependent services on shared K8s cluster
- Run services that you are working on, on your laptop
- Build docker image of your application
- Tag and push image to registry
- · Deploy newly built image on the existing deployment

- Long build times.
- Less flexible



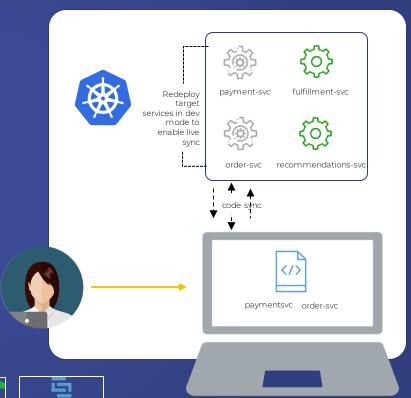






HOT SYNC TO REMOTE CONTAINER

- Run all dependent services on shared K8s cluster
- Use <u>okteto</u>/tilt to transparently convert services that you want to work on into dev mode
- No private network between laptop and k8s cluster is needed as all the services are running on the same cluster
- All changes in the local environment are synced to remote container
- Not great for sync if the cluster is too far from dev machine
- npm link does not work



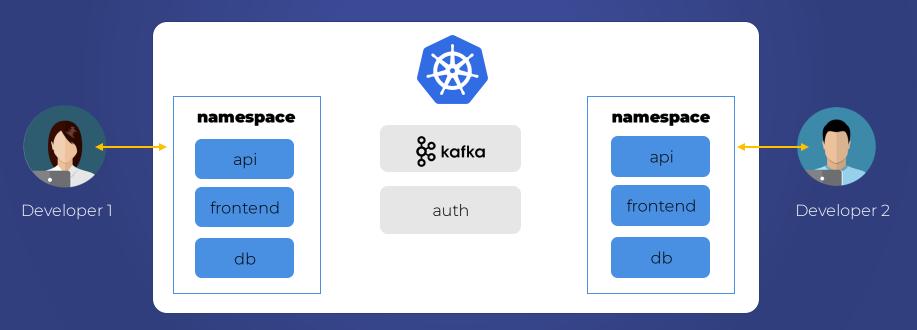






HOT SYNC TO REMOTE CONTAINER

- Each developer works on her/his own namespace (self-service)
- Access to platform services



HIGH LIGHTS



- Simple to start with
- Works great if you have containerized workloads already
- Less opinionated
- Less features
- Suitable for working on single service at a time
- Debug in running environments
- No need for registry



- Most flexible
- Good speed
- Custom command buttons
- UI for centralized service logs
- Error messages are clear
- Registry is required
- Eats up space on docker and needs frequent cleaning



- Large community
- Google backed project
- Can work w/ or w/o registry
- Can build either locally or on remote cluster
- Good java support with jib
- Eats up space on docker and needs frequent cleaning



Metacontroller









VIRTUAL KUBERNETES FOR OPERATORS (K8S ON K8S)

```
→ loft cat values.yaml
virtualCluster:
  image: rancher/k3s:v1.18.6-k3s1
  extraArgs:
    ---service-cidr=10.43.0.0/16 # THE CLUSTER SERVICE CIDR HERE
storage:
  size: 5Gi

syncer:
  #extraArgs: ["--disable-sync-resources=ingresses"]
  image: loftsh/virtual-cluster%
```

Input



→ loft helm install c1 virtualcluster --repo https://charts.devspace.sh/ \
 --namespace c1 \
 --values values.yaml \
 --create-namespace \
 --wait

Install vk8s

→ loft kubectl exec c1-0 -n c1 -c syncer -- cat /root/.kube/config > c1.yaml

Get KC

→ loft kubectl get nodes --kubeconfig=c1.yaml

Access vK8s

Operators

TESTING OPERATORS

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
 name: example-deployment
   app: nginx
 replicas: 3
   matchLabels:
     app: nginx
 template:
       app: nginx
      containers:
     - name: nginx
       image: nginx:latest
       ports:
       - containerPort: 80
```

Input



```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
   name: example-deployment
status:
   readyReplicas: 3
```

Test

kubectl kuttl test --start-kind=true ./tests/e2e/

Run Test

Operators

TESTING OPERATORS ON VARIOUS K8S VERSIONS

```
name: Matrix Testing
on: push
jobs:
  build:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    strategy:
      matrix:
        k8s_version: [v0.8.1,v0.9.0,v1.16.9-k3s1,v1.17.4-k3s1,v1.18.2-k3s1]
    steps:
    - uses: debianmaster/actions-k3s@master
      id: k3s
      with:
        version: ${{ matrix.k8s_version }}
    - name: Test on k3s
      run:
                                        Your logic goes here
        kubectl get nodes
```



https://github.com/debianmaster/actions-k3s

Testing against different k8s versions

CLOSING THOUGHTS

- Pick one of these three tools: skaffold, tilt, okteto
 - Okteto works great for existing containerized workloads as it's less opinionated
 - Skaffold/Tilt for net new projects
- Start Kubernetes first instead of docker-compose to k8s for net new
- Not everything requires an operator: use this approach only for applications that require complex setup and upgrades

CAPE.SH PROMO CODE:

Let's connect!

FREE USD 5,000 CREDITS
TO SIMPLIFY YOUR K8S
MULTI-CLOUD APP
DEPLOYMENT

Learn more: cape.sh

Offer ends 31 Oct 2020. Terms and Conditions apply

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