



Enabling delivery at scale at Australia's fastest growing digital bank with an API driven Platform

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The Platform journey

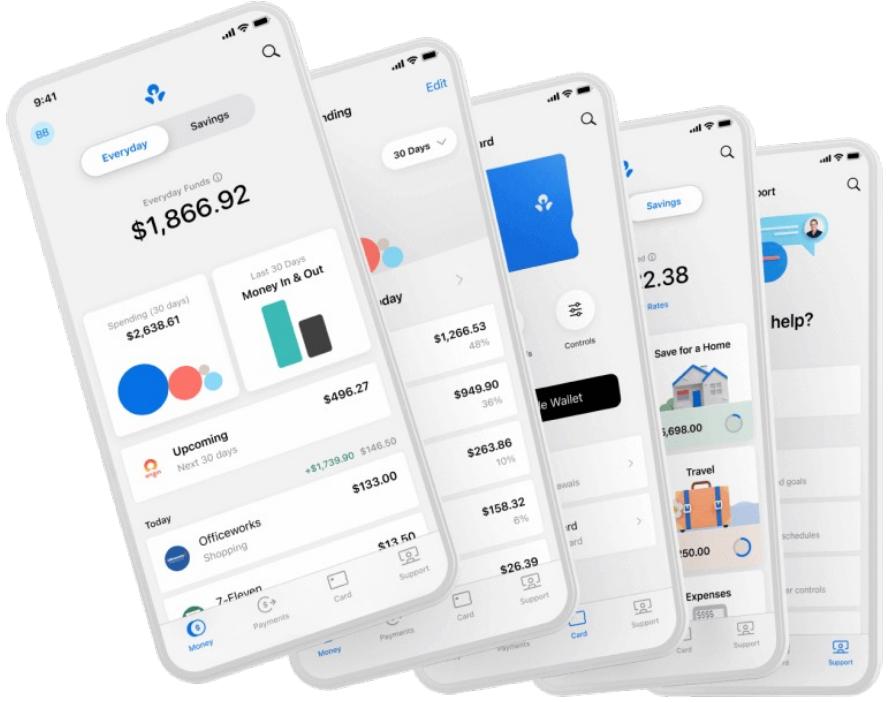


A cloud-native digital bank

Launched in March 2022, ANZ Plus has already shipped its [transact and save](#) product and delivered a [refinance home loan](#) for pilot testing. ANZ Plus is Australia's fastest growing new digital banking service

We're working on an [ambitious roadmap](#) of deliverables to uplift both user experience and to help our customers to improve their [financial wellbeing](#)

To support this complex multi-year program, we require a reliable, secure and efficient [API driven Platform](#), to deliver at pace, in a highly regulated environment



Customers

250k

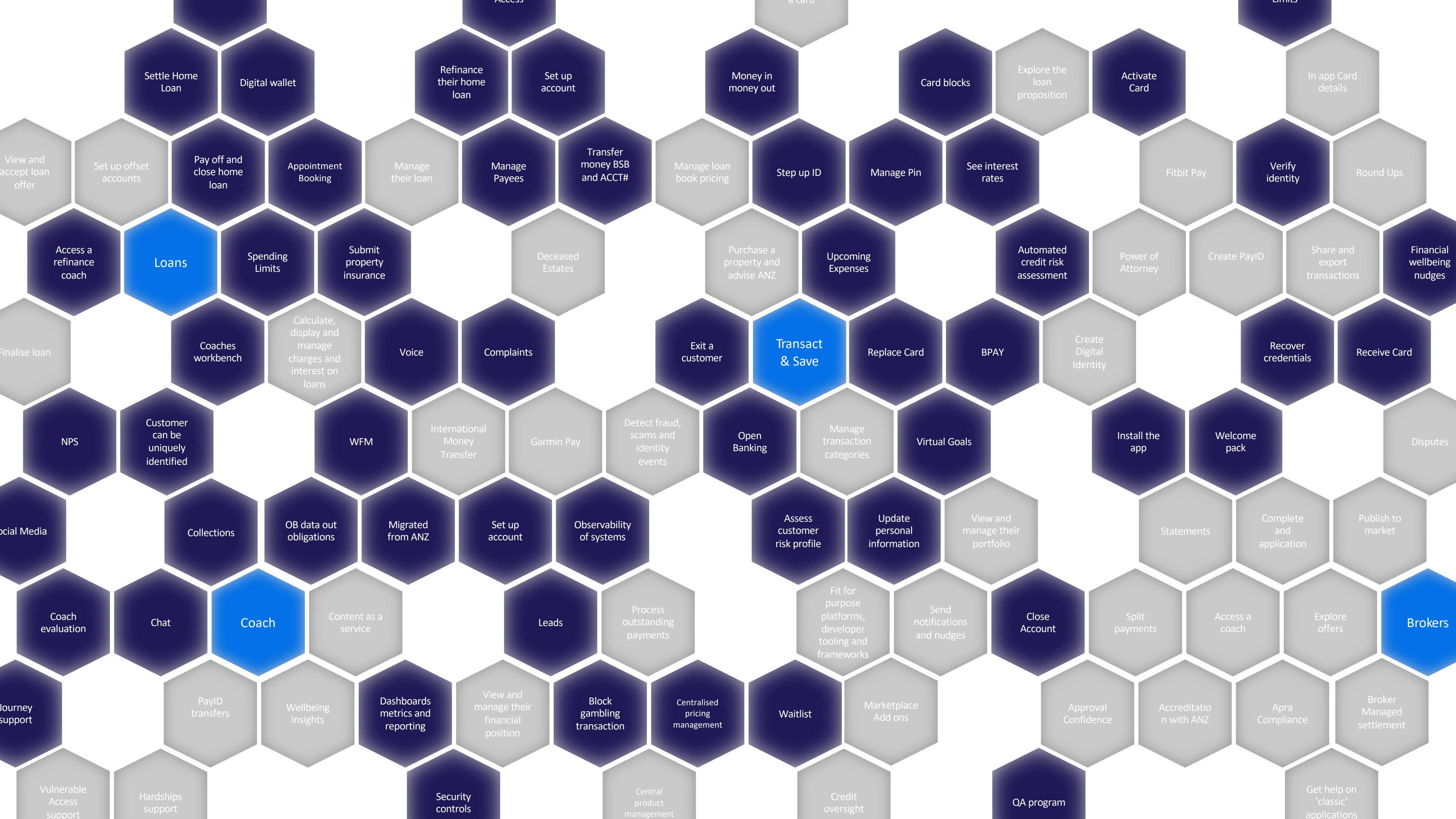
March '23

Deposits

\$6B

March '23

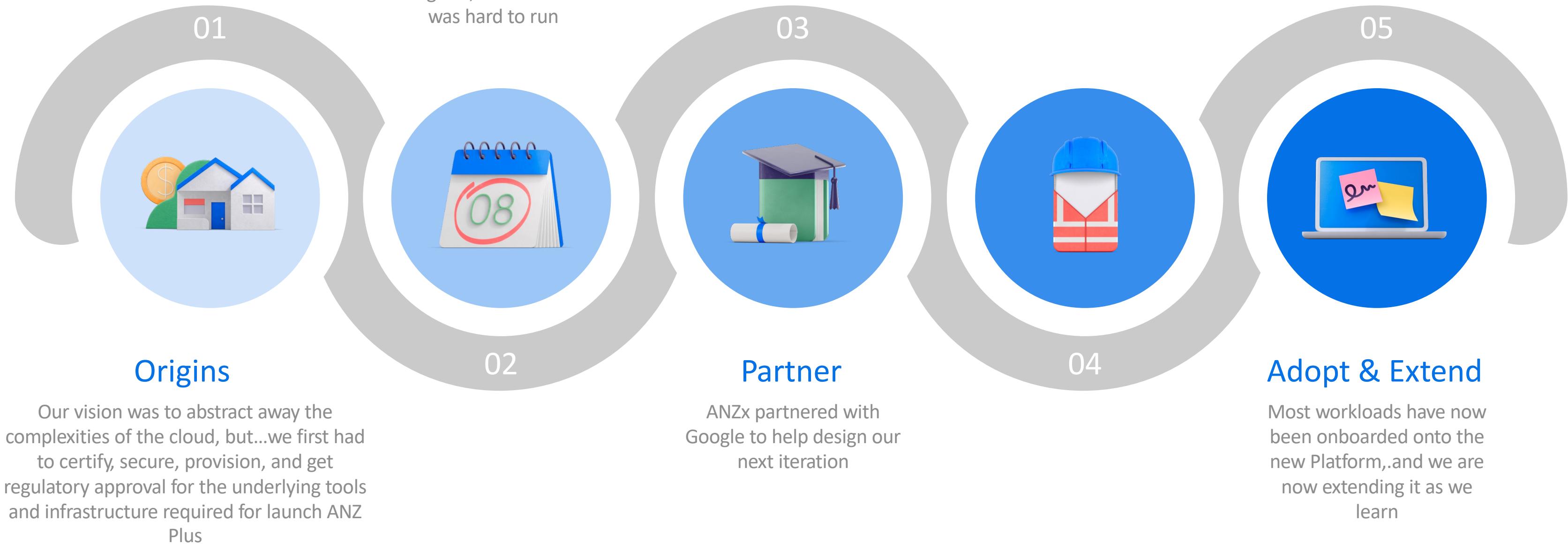
Why is ANZ Plus investing in an API driven
Platform?



and we are not stopping anytime soon



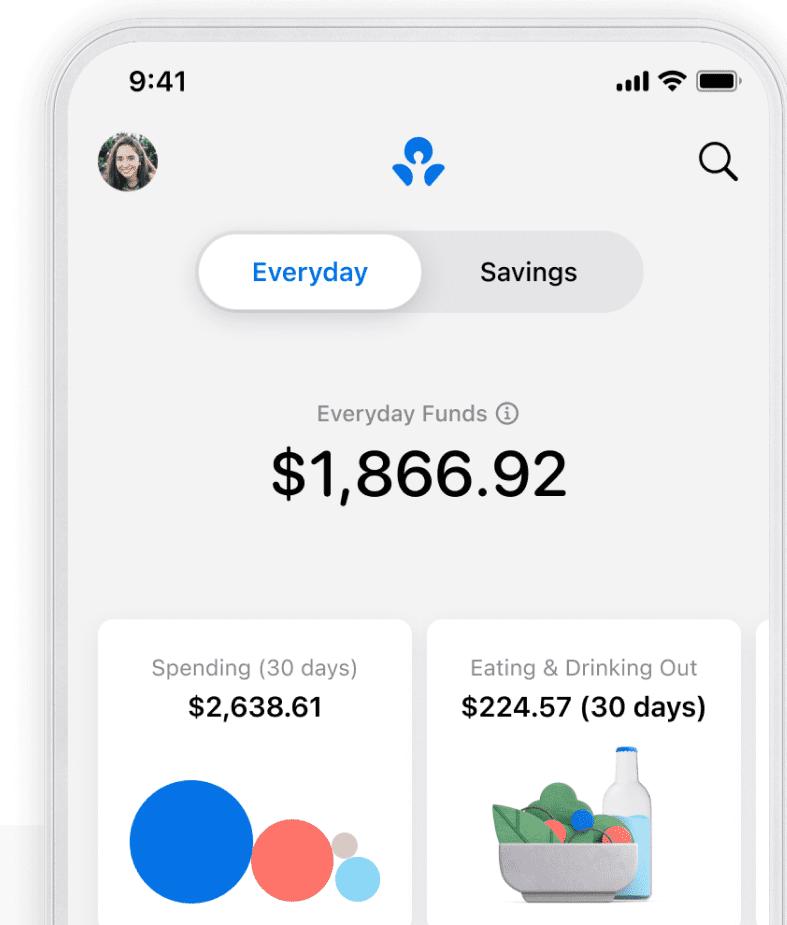
Platform journey



The X Framework - Our Internal Developer Platform



We've built an API driven Platform known internally as the X Framework



An API driven Platform

Key Platform user journeys have been automated using CRD interfaces and a GO templating codebase that executes in both pipelines and operators. Fleet wide changes can now be made from a single location in code.

All-in on GitOps for KRM

All KRM, including Kubernetes Config Connector (KCC) for GCP resources, is deployed using GitOps and OCI which improves security, DR posture, and is a big enabler for fleet, automated cluster provisioning and flexible cluster-based tenancy models.

Self-service tenancies

Our Workspace construct allow teams to manage their projects, namespaces, environments and IAM via CRDs. Application repos are created under Workspaces from templates with pipelines and other DevOps tooling configured out of the box.

Infra is now managed alongside applications

With everything in the one place, application engineers no longer need to interact with separate terraform repositories, resulting in better PRs, atomic changes, release management and increased autonomy.



Benefits of The X Framework



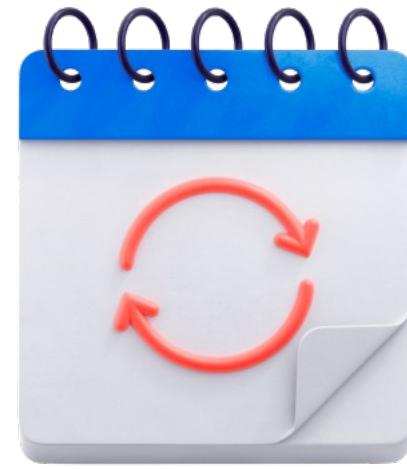
Asset transparency

Domain modelling our cloud and DevOps ecosystem not only allows us to automatically provision key user journeys, but we also get the benefits of an CMDB by publishing our CRDs to a queryable datastore



Reduced developer cognitive load

Provide golden paths based on interfaces of high-level intent, with a strong focus on user experience and documentation



Reduced operator toil

Platform config is deployed centrally employing a plugin model. Fleet wide changes across independent tenant repositories can be made from a single location in code.



Community Governance

An open-sourced inspired governance model, with strong representation from application teams, provides consistency as well as program-wide buy in



The X Framework Interfaces

ANZ Plus dashboard showing deployment metrics:

- Deployments: 600 (last day)
- Pull Requests: 1,496 (last day)
- Events: 2,186 (last day)
- Workspaces: 19
- Repositories: 5
- CloudRun: 6
- Kubernetes: 3
- Projects: 61
- Environments: 59
- Namespaces: 38
- Kubernetes Jobs: 9

Events chart showing Deploy and Pull Request counts per hour.

Deploy an App in Minutes

What would you like to deploy today?

- Django: A simple Django application
- Flask: A minimal Flask application
- Laravel: An example Laravel application
- Strapi: A popular self-hosted CMS
- Milo: 2.3K Deploy
- Datadog Agent: Collect events and metrics from hosts and send them to Datadog
- Uptime Kuma: A self-hosted monitoring tool
- Rails: A simple Rails app
- HTTP NodeJS: An HTTP module server

```
$ x workspace create --name demo-workspace --env 'dev, sit, uat, prod' --enable-kube --enable-cloudrun
```

Backstage

Create a New Component

Create new software components using standard templates

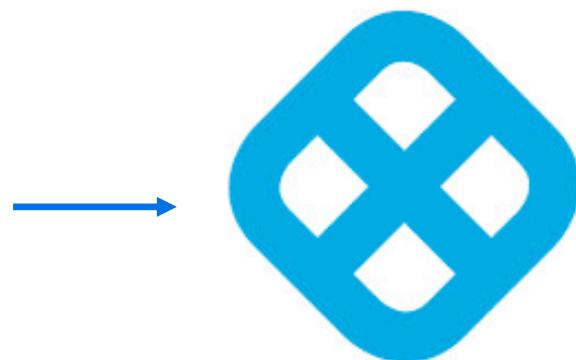
Create Workspace

1 Workspace

Workspace Name *

Owner *

Owner Email *



Google Cloud



N O B L 9™



flux

GitHub Actions

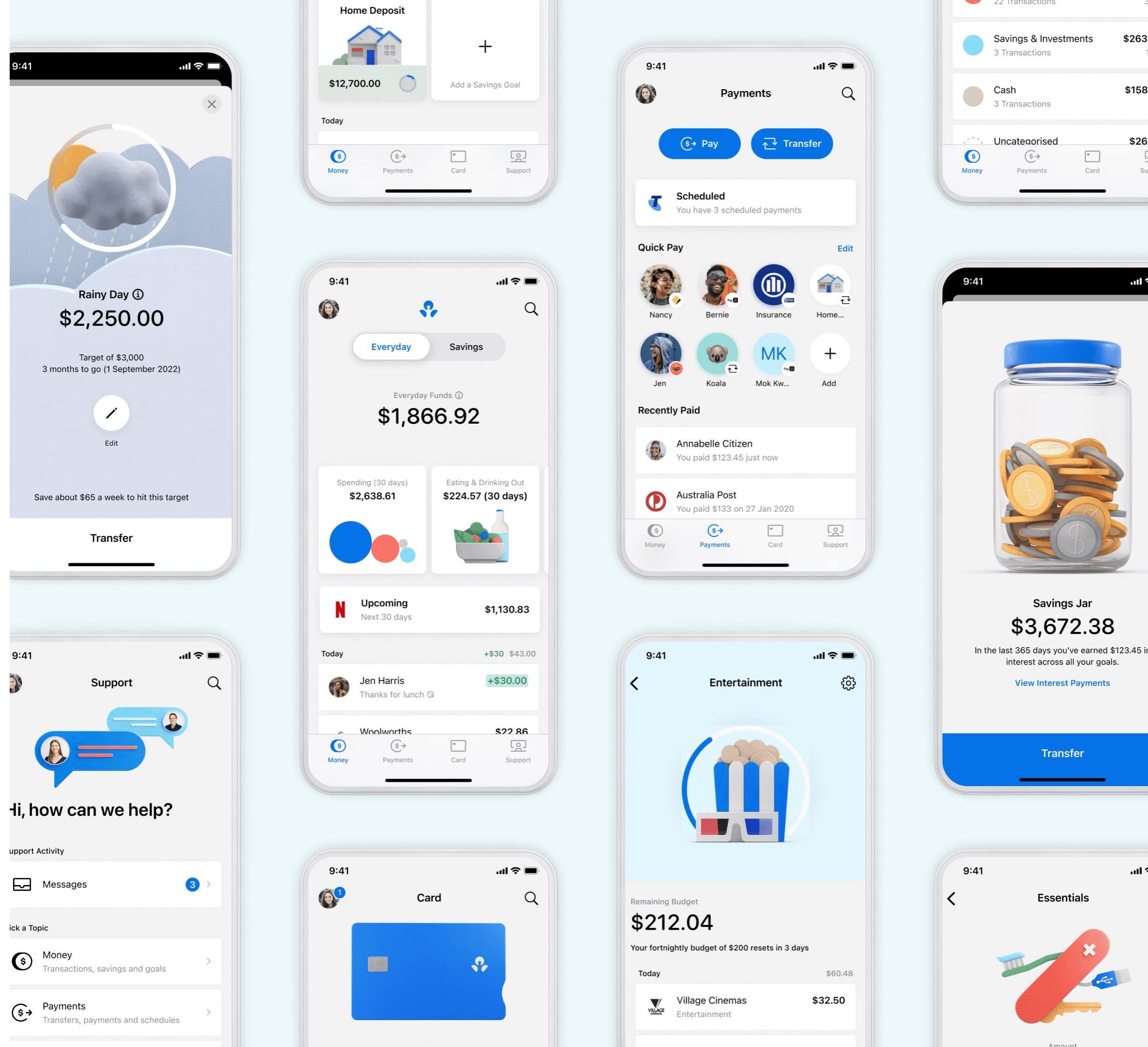
Embracing GitOps for KRM



Challenges with independent push based deployments for KRM

Prior to going all in on GitOps, we faced multiple challenges caused by app teams using `kubectl apply` to deploy resources directly from independent repositories

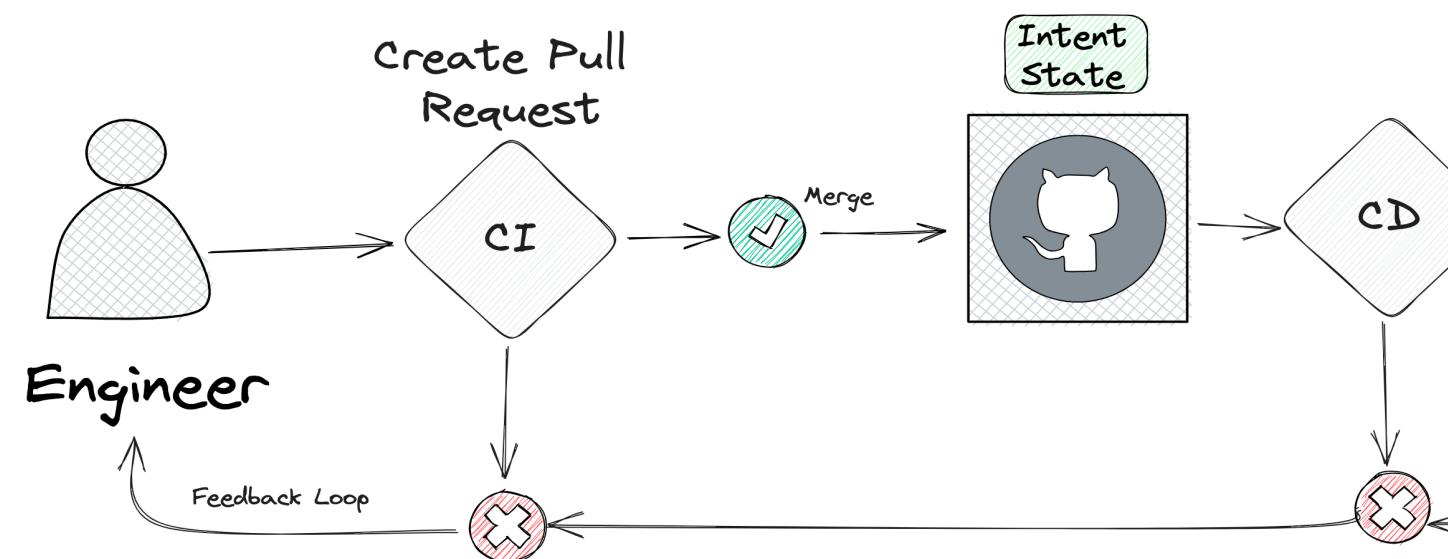
- Large, static, long-lived clusters
- Reliant on velero backups for disaster recovery
- Configuration drift
- Unmanaged dangling resources
- Inconsistent environments
- Different CD pipelines and processes for PROD and NOTPROD



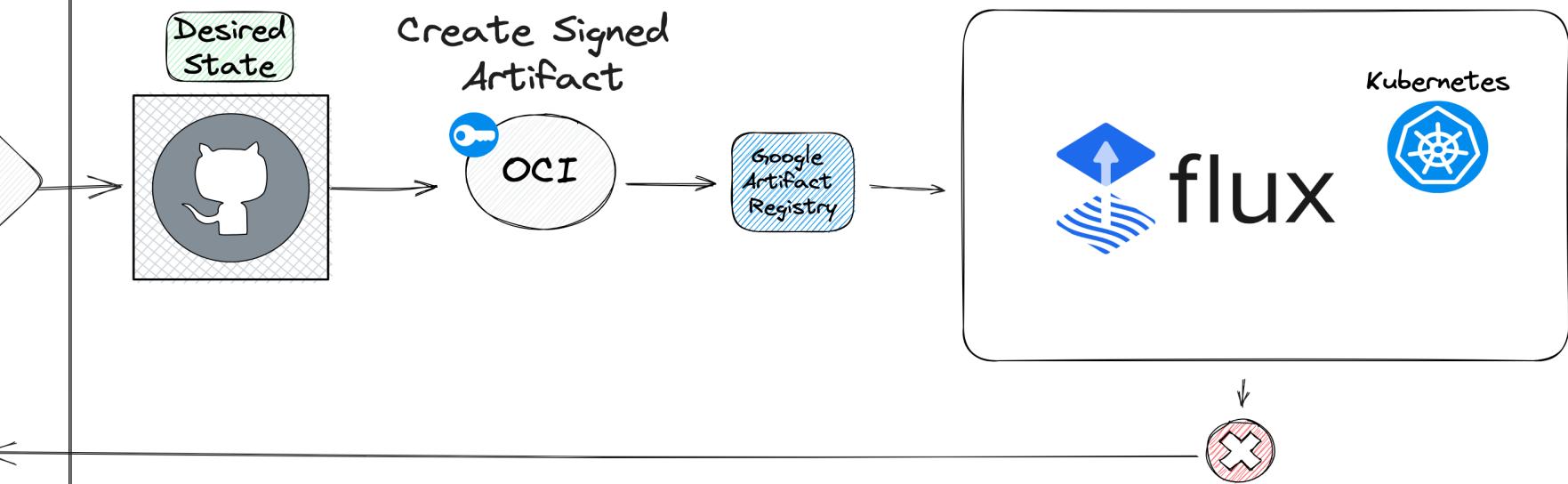


Benefits of GitOps for KRM

X Interface



X Abstraction



Disaster recovery

GitOps simplifies disaster recovery through version controlled declarative infrastructure, enabling easy rollbacks to known working configs and provides a clear, auditable history for rapid recovery

Fleet wide changes

Utilizing our CRD abstractions and templating, in conjunction with GitOps, we can seamlessly implement fleet-wide changes with ease and efficiency

Cluster provisioning

Leveraging OCI and keeping our configuration DRY we can effortlessly create and provision clusters on demand whilst deploying applications

Progress and plans



Service creation



Project creation



Kubernetes Config Connector



GitHub repository template



Namespace creation



Service Archetypes

Cloud features



Google Secret Manager



K8's ingress & egress



Load Balancers and Subnets



Cloud Run



DataFlow



Cloud Functions



Cloud DNS



Pub/Sub



BigQuery



Cloud KMS



Spanner

Governance



Azure AD Groups



Service accounts



Google Cloud IAM



servicenow
Application Portfolio Management



Xplore Risk & Controls

Integration & Ops



Temporal



Feature Flagging



Identity integration



SLO Management



Cloud Monitoring



Github Actions



Backstage Component & Techdocs



Google Artifact Registry



Code Quality



Software Composition Analysis

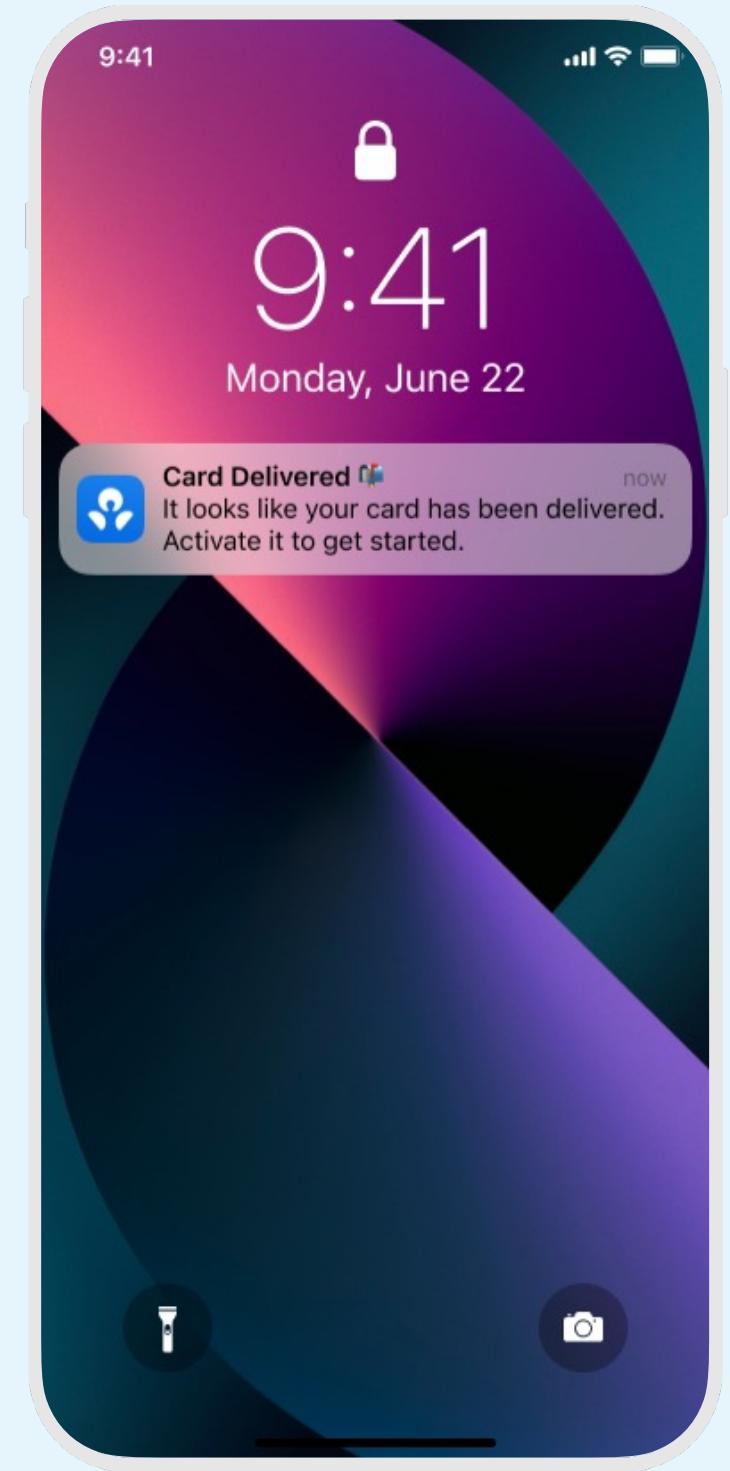
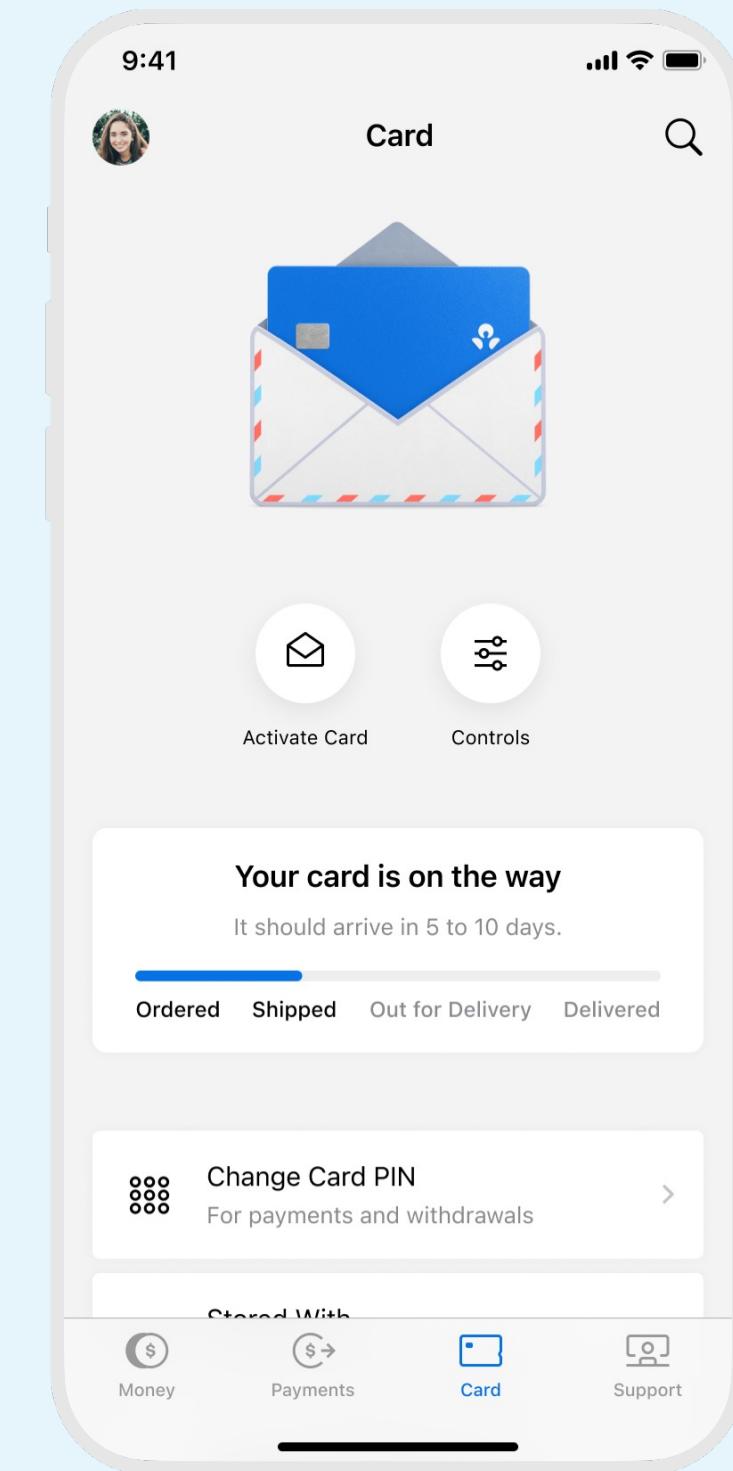


Static Application Security Testing

The help I'm looking for..

Is to hear from the community about your experience..

- Have you gone through a similar [journey](#) progressing from simply provisioning cloud infrastructure and DevOps tools, to finally building a Platform?
- When designing your Platform, did you bake off [Crossplane](#) and [KCC](#) against building your own [custom orchestration](#) framework? What option did you go with and why?
- What is your view on rendering intent to primitives [server-side](#) vs in [pipelines](#)? Do all primitives need to be stored in [git](#), or is intent enough?
- What is your entry criteria for building an [operator](#)? Are they worthwhile for simple use cases?
- How much of your cloud provider and DevOps tooling estate have you been able to configure through [Platform APIs](#)?
- What approach does your team use to automatically provision [clusters](#) with KRM config originating from [multiple tenant repositories](#)?



Questions

Thank you