



Europe 2022 -

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GitOpsify Everything: When Crossplane Meets Argo CD

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Agenda



- Adoption of Crossplane & Argo CD in CI/CD Pipelines
 - CI/CD Deployment Pipeline Generic View
 - Infrastructure Provisioning / Lifecycle Management
 - Crossplane as an abstraction platform for Infrastructure Provisioning
 - Managing Infrastructure Lifecycle and Application Deployment using GitOps
- Extending Argo CD to Traditional IT System by Crossplane
 - Automation in Non-Cloud-Native World Generic View
 - The Crossplane Solution: Ansible Provider
 - How It Works?
 - How to Use It?
 - Crossplane Provider for Ansible: Deep Dive
 - The Ansible Run Lifecycle
 - Best Practices for Ansible User
 - Comparing with Ansible Operator

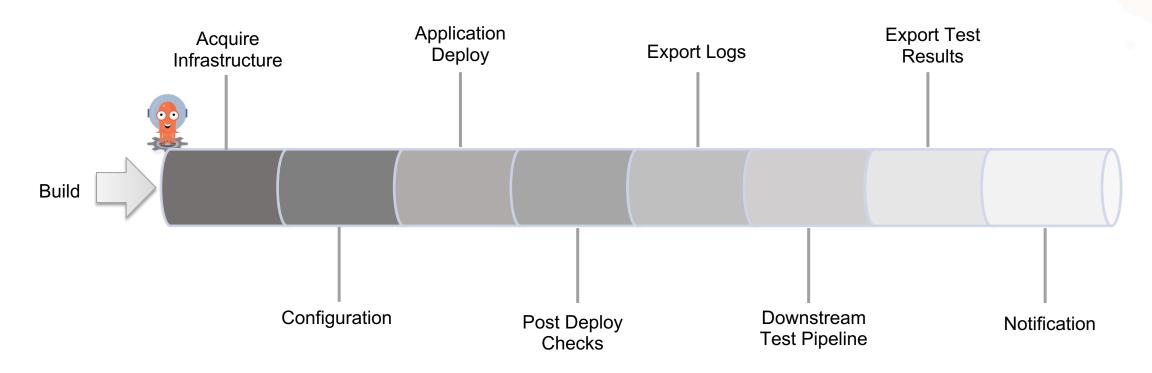


CI/CD Deployment Pipeline – Generic View



CI/CD Deployment Pipeline - Generic View





- Pipeline stages typically viewed as "GitOps" ready focus on Configuration & Application Deployment
- Infrastructure Management => Custom Infrastructure specific APIs

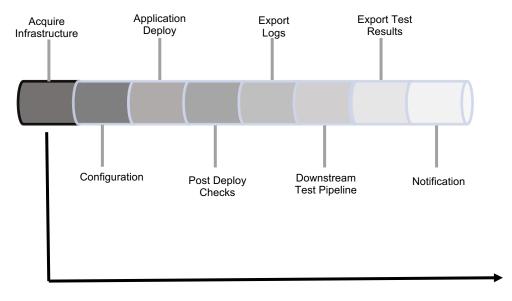


Infrastructure Provisioning / Lifecycle Management



Infrastructure Provisioning / Lifecycle Management

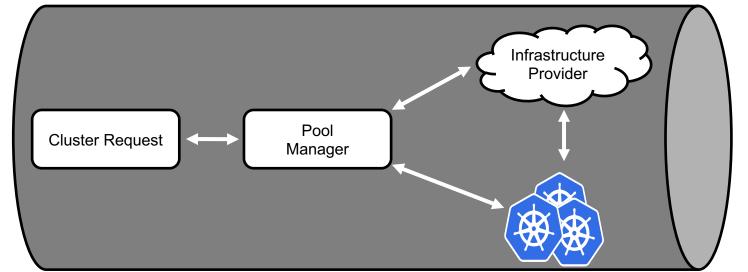




Cluster Pool Characteristics

Set of provisioned OCP clusters

- Managed cluster pool level
- Supports variation on Cluster Specifications
- Interface to Infrastructure Provider API for Cluster Provisioning

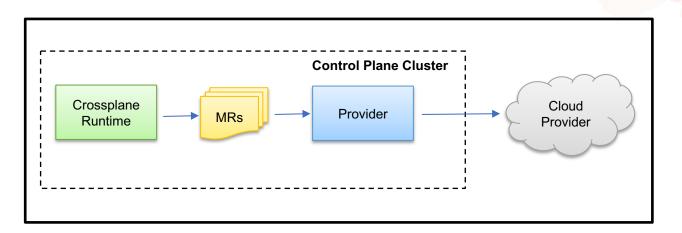








 Custom Crossplane Provider for OCP Cluster Provisioning



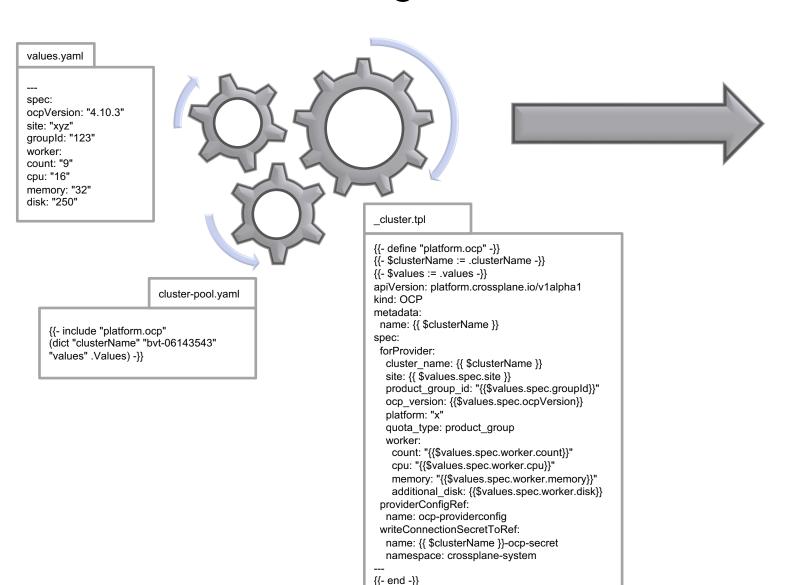
```
spec:
forProvider:
  cluster name: bvt-06143541
  ocp version: 4.10.3
  platform: x
  product group id: "123"
  quota_type: product_group
  site: xyz
  worker:
   additional disk: 250
   count: "9"
   cpu: "16"
   memory: "32"
 providerConfigRef:
  name: ocp-providerconfig
 writeConnectionSecretToRef:
  name: bvt-06143541-ocp-secret
  namespace: crossplane-system
```

- Simple cluster definition exposed via OCP resource
- Complexities of cluster provisioning masked from the user
- Cluster endpoints / credentials written to secrets on the Control Plane cluster
- Cluster status available in OCP resources



```
cluster.tpl
{{- define "platform.ocp" -}}
{{- $clusterName := .clusterName -}}
{{- $values := .values -}}
apiVersion: platform.crossplane.io/v1alpha1
kind: OCP
metadata:
 name: {{ $clusterName }}
spec:
 forProvider:
  cluster_name: {{ $clusterName }}
  site: {{ $values.spec.site }}
  product group id: "{{$values.spec.groupId}}"
  ocp_version: {{$values.spec.ocpVersion}}
  platform: "x"
  quota type: product group
  worker:
   count: "{{$values.spec.worker.count}}"
   cpu: "{{$values.spec.worker.cpu}}"
   memory: "{{$values.spec.worker.memory}}"
   additional disk: {{$values.spec.worker.disk}}
 providerConfigRef:
  name: ocp-providerconfig
 writeConnectionSecretToRef:
  name: {{ $clusterName }}-ocp-secret
  namespace: crossplane-system
{{- end -}}
```

- Helm allows for the extraction of customizable configuration out of the managed resource and stored in values.yaml files
- Use of a Helm named template allows for passing of attribute values across cluster pool cycles





ocp-inst.yaml

```
apiVersion: platform.crossplane.io/v1alpha1
kind: OCP
metadata:
name: bvt-06143543
spec:
 forProvider:
  cluster name: bvt-06143543
  site: svl
  product_group_id: 123
  ocp version: 4.10.3
  platform: "x"
  quota type: product group
  worker:
   count: 9
   cpu: 16
   memory: 32
   additional disk: 250
 providerConfigRef:
  name: ocp-providerconfig
 writeConnectionSecretToRef:
  name: bvt-06143543-ocp-secret
  namespace: crossplane-system
```

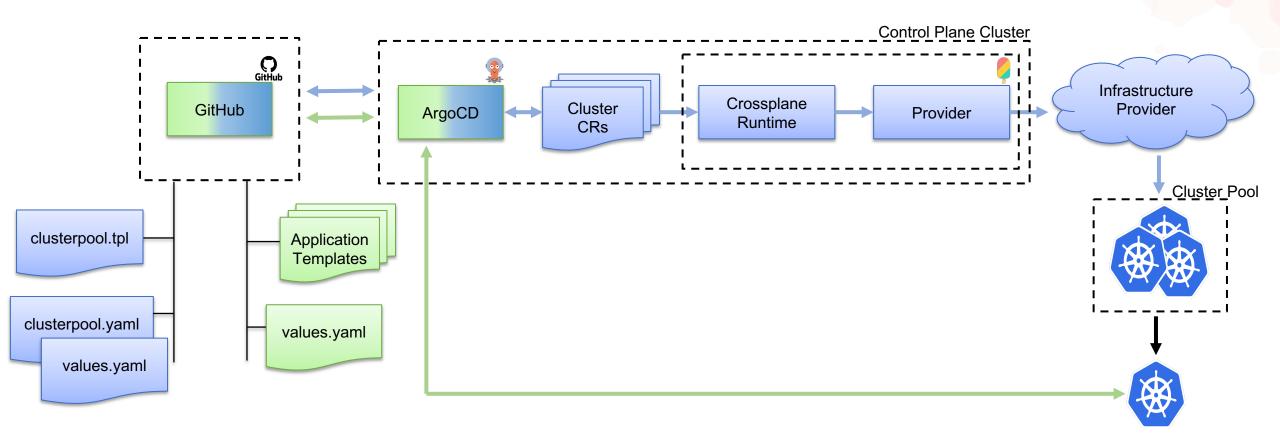


Managing Infrastructure Lifecycle and Application Deployment using GitOps



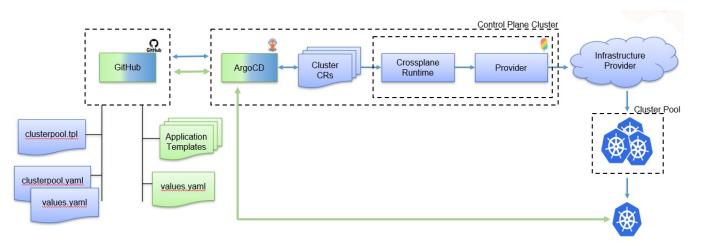
Managing Infrastructure Lifecycle and Application Deployment using GitOps





Managing Infrastructure Lifecycle and Application Deployment using GitOps





- Common GitOps approach for Infrastructure and Application Management
- Infrastructure deployment are versioned and audited
- Single source of truth of deployed infrastructure; avoid configuration drift
- Cluster state continuously reconciled from Git



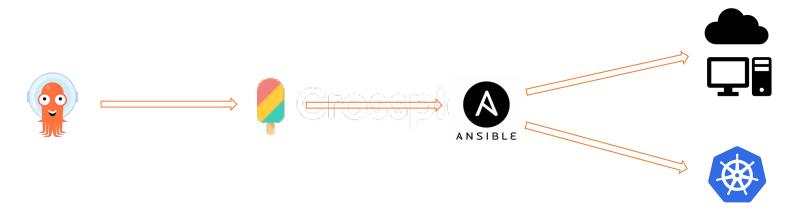
Extending Argo CD to Traditional IT System by Crossplane



Automation in Non-Cloud-Native World – Generic View



- Both Argo CD and Crossplane is designed to run in Kubernetes. This may not be true for realworld organizations who have traditional IT systems.
- Ansible, as a popular automation technology, is widely adopted by many of such organizations to automate management of their systems.
- The Crossplane provider for Ansible: a solution to drive management automation for both cloud native and non cloud native systems using the same way.



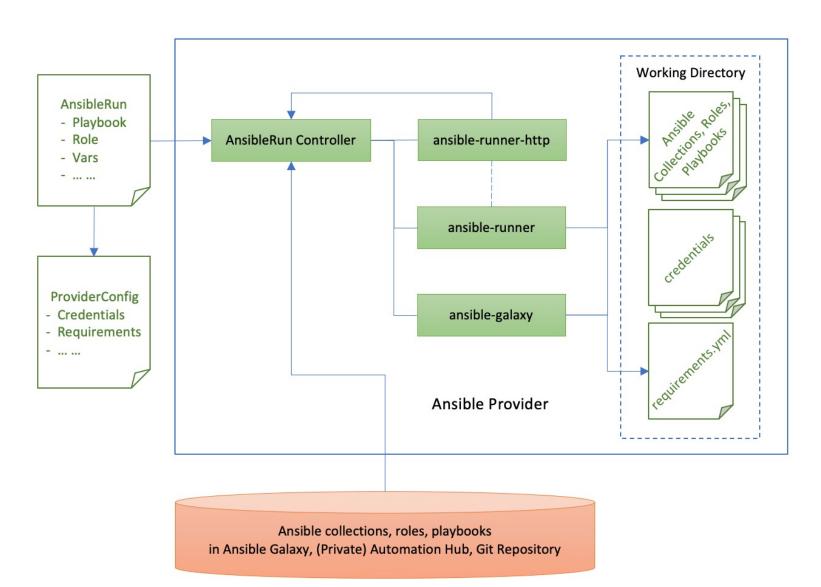


The Crossplane Solution: Ansible Provider



How It Works?





How to Use It?



Call remote role

Pass variables

```
apiVersion: ansible.crossplane.io/v1alpha1
kind: ProviderConfig
  name: provider-config-example
    - filename: .git-credentials
      source: Secret
       namespace: crossplane-system
        name: git-credentials
        key: .git-credentials
  requirements:
    collections:
      # Install a collection from Ansible Galaxy.
      - name: sample_namespace.sample_collection
       version: 0.1.0
        source: https://galaxy.ansible.com
      # Install a collection from GitHub repository.
      - name: https://github.com/sample_namespace/sample_collection.git
        version: 0.1.0
        type: git
```

Declare requirements

Call remote playbook

```
1 apiVersion: ansible.crossplane.io/v1alpha1
2 kind: AnsibleRun
3 metadata:
4    name: remote-example
5 spec:
6    forProvider:
7    role: sample_namespace.sample_role
8    vars:
9    foo: value1
10    bar:
11    - value2
12    - value3
13    baz:
14    field 1: value1
15    field 2: value2
16    providerConfigRef:
```

name: provider-config-example

Define inline playbook

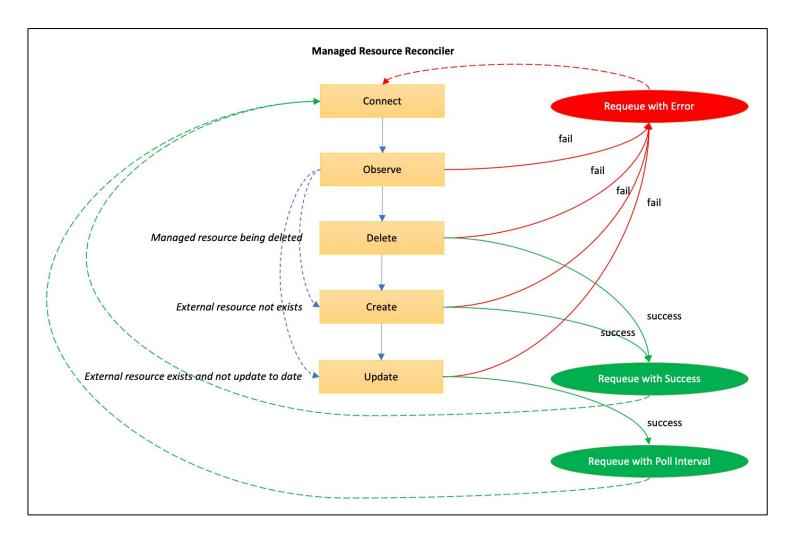


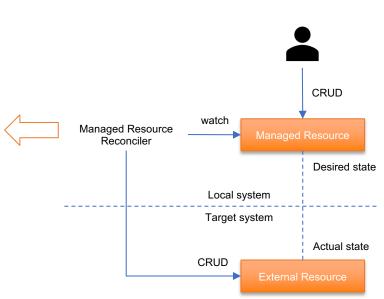
Crossplane Provider for Ansible: Deep Dive



The Ansible Run Lifecycle: Crossplane Managed Resource Lifecycle





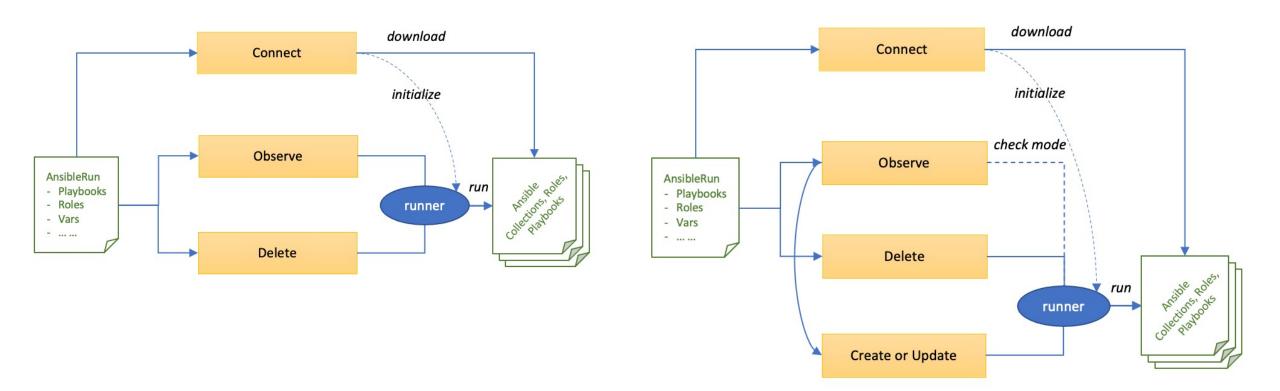


The Ansible Run Lifecycle: Mapping Ansible Run to Managed Resource Lifecycle



Use Observe And Delete

Run Check When Observe



Best Practices for Ansible User



Writing Idempotent Roles or Playbooks

It is always a best practice to write Ansible roles or playbooks in an idempotent way. For Ansible provider, this is required because the same Ansible contents will be run many times in Managed Resource Lifecycle.

Running Roles or Playbooks Per State

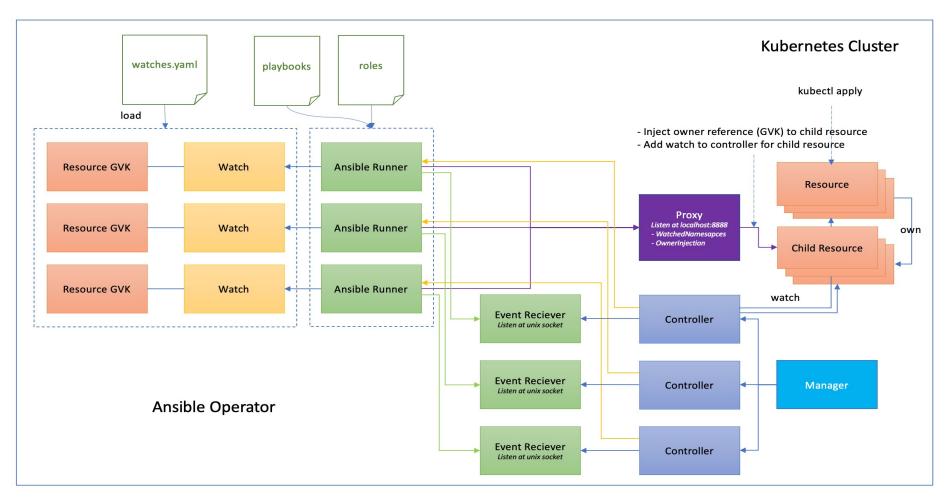
It is a common practice in many Ansible modules that support state field and behave differently according to the state value. For Ansible provider, this is required because the same Ansible contents will be used to handle both the case when the AnsibleRun resource is present and absent.

Comparing with Ansible Operator



https://sdk.operatorframework.io/docs/building-operators/ansible/

- Design for Kubernetes vs. design for both Kubernetes and non-Kubernetes.
- Bundle Ansible contents into container image at build time vs. prepare Ansible contents at runtime.
- Operate on in-cluster resources vs. operates on the remote resources.





Welcome Contribution to Crossplane Provider for Ansible!

Design Document: https://github.com/multicloudlab/crossplane-provider-ansible/blob/main/docs/design.md

