# **GitOps First Steps**

Ian Miell

Twitter: @ianmiell

<u>lan.miell@gmail.com</u>



#### **Part I - Introduction**

- About Me
- Course Overview
- Discussion
- What is GitOps in One Slide

### **GitOps and Me**

- Worked in GitOps in Banks
- Consulting, working with smaller companies to make GitOps happen
- Blog on GitOps and related subjects at https://zwischenzugs.com
- Written books on Git, Docker, Terraform, Bash

#### **Course Overview**

- Part I Introduction
- Part II Why GitOps?
- Part III Defining GitOps
- Break
- Park IV Key GitOps Tools
- Part V Demo
- Part VI Implementation Challenges

#### **Discussion**

- How do you deploy software now?
- What are the challenges/bottlenecks?
- What tools do you use, and what are their characteristics?
- What do you understand by GitOps?

### What is GitOps in One Slide

- Can be defined in various ways, but at core:
  - 1) Everything as Code
  - 2) Declarative system operation definition
  - 3) Control Loop
- Packaging of older ideas (eg DevOps, Scripting, Versioned Source Control, configuration management, Make) into an opinionated movement.

# **Part II - Why GitOps?**



### What Problems Does GitOps Solve?

- Various deployment anti-patterns
  - Deployment by hand
  - State in a spreadsheet
  - Pipeline by GUI
  - 'It's all up here'
- Anti-patterns cost money
- GitOps (like DevOps) reduces cost of deployment

### 'Deployment By Hand' Anti-Pattern

- Place code into environments through a manual process
- May be sped up by scripting
- Documents with deployment commands in them are still not uncommon

#### 'State in a Spreadsheet' Anti-Pattern

- State of system stored in a spreadsheet
- Often associated with firewall or proxy rule management
- Also often associated with traditional change control systems, eg ServiceNow

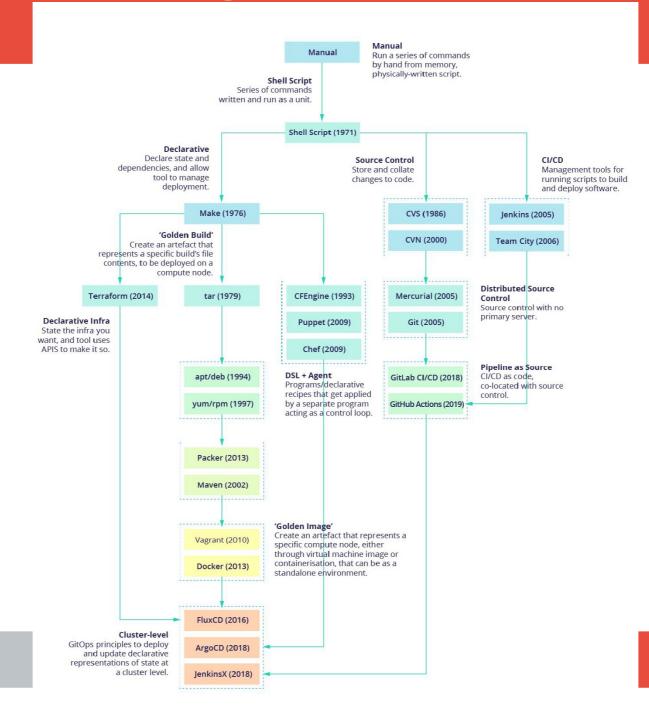
#### 'Pipeline By GUI' Anti-Pattern

- Rise of DevOps brought Jenkins et al to the fore
- Pipeline was step forward in automation but often stateful through configuration by GUI

#### **Anti-Pattern Outcomes**

- Uncertain Desired State
- Uncertain Actual State
- Gap Between Desired and Actual State
- Control Challenges

## **Part III - Defining GitOps**



## What Exactly Is GitOps?

- Official Weave definition (2017)
  - An operating model for Kubernetes and other cloud native technologies, providing a set of best practices that unify deployment, management and monitoring for containerized clusters and applications.
  - A path towards a developer experience for managing applications; where end-to-end CICD pipelines and Git workflows are applied to both operations, and development.

## The Three Key Concepts of GitOps?

- Audited source control and configuration management
- Declarative data definition of system configuration
- Reconciling control loop for configuration management

#### **Declarative**

- Declarative
  - Code that declares the desired configuration statically, rather than dynamically based on switching procedures
- · eg
  - Make
  - Puppet
  - · YAML
  - · JSON

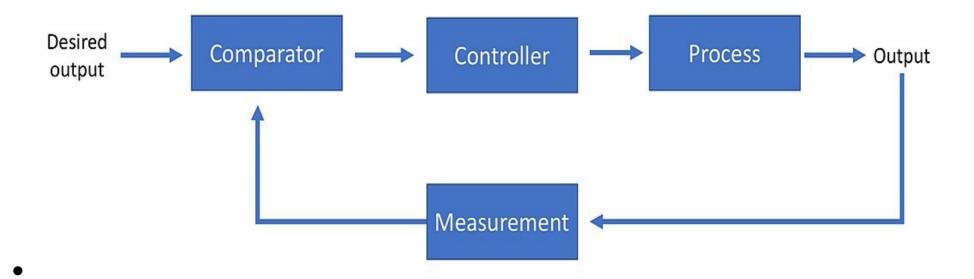
#### **Source Controlled (I)**

- SCM (Source Control Management) tool should provide:
  - Easy and cheap branching of code
  - Change history integrity
  - Change sharing protocols
  - Integration with identity systems

#### **Source Controlled (I)**

- Git is the de facto tool here
  - Branching is O(1)
  - SHA hashing of commit contents
- GitHub, GitLab et al have evolving standards and enterprise integrations
- Extremely widespread adoption
  - Stack Overflow: 83% of devs on GitHub

# **Control Loop (I)**



## **Control Loop (II)**

- A control loop:
  - Checks whether system is in desired state
  - If it is not, effects changes to get into desired state
- eg thermostat
- 'Controller' a familiar concept to Kubernetes users - K8s name itself means 'governor', a similar engineering concept around speed of system

### **How GitOps Helps (I)**

- These concepts, together, improve:
  - Reliability
    - Automated, zero-touch, self-correcting systems
    - Fewer ad hoc, unmonitored system changes
    - Reduced bespoke logic
  - Auditability and accountability
    - Full audit history via souce control

## **How GitOps Helps (II)**

- Which deliver benefits:
  - Improved productivity and lower cost of system ownership
    - Less time spent debugging systems in unknown state
    - Less time maintaining systems with recurring problems
    - Cheaper and simpler workflow/approval systems
    - Easier to implement automated testing

### Part IV - Key GitOps Tools

- Fast-growing space
  - Kubernetes (Deployment Platforms)
  - Terraform (Infrastructure Provisioning)
  - ArgoCD/FluxCD ('Pull' tools)
  - Kustomize / kubectl ('Push' tools)
  - JenkinsX (Curated GitOps products)

#### **Kubernetes**

- Runs Docker (or industry standard) containers
- Deployment configurable by code (YAML/JSON)



#### **Terraform**

- Specifies and maintains infrastructure setup
- Declarative language (HCL)
- Source-code friendly

### **ArgoCD / FluxCD**

- Two similar 'control loop' solutions
- Within Kubernetes clusters, these applications track git repositories and apply changes to cluster
- Projects' efforts are consolidating to https://github.com/argoproj/gitops-engine

## **JenkinsX**

- Monolithic 'all-in-one' GitOps solution
- Nothing (much) to do with Jenkins CI

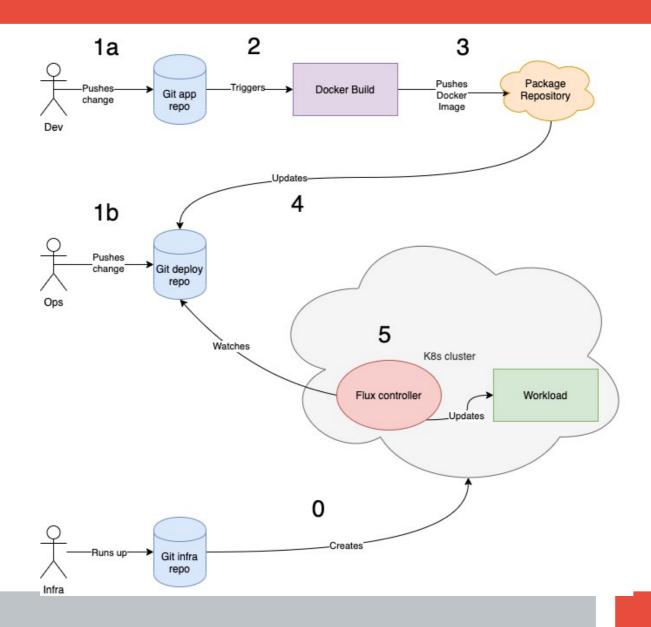
#### **Part V - Demo**



#### **Demo Resources**

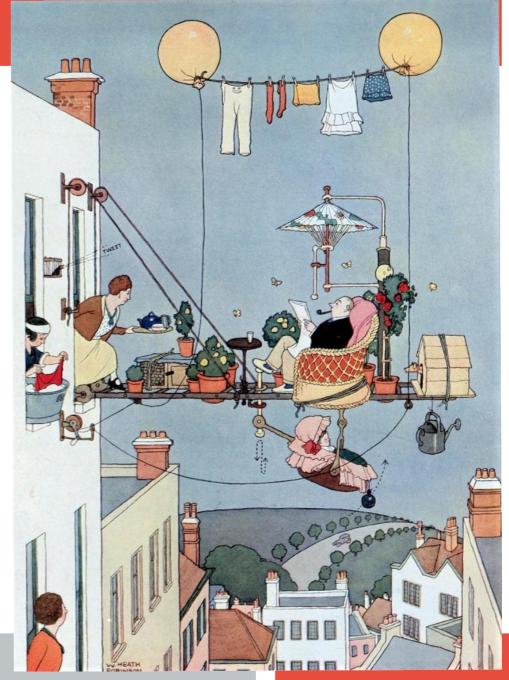
- https://github.com/ianmiell/gitops-example
- · Uses:
  - GitHub
  - GitHub Actions
  - Terraform (optional)
  - Kubernetes
  - Shell
  - Flux
  - Docker

#### **Demo Overview**



Part VI - GitOps Implementation

**Challenges** 



## **Challenges - Technical**

- Many new technologies to learn/master
- Git, Terraform, Kubernetes (none of these are trivial)
- Many small decisions need to be made when building up your GitOps capability

### **Challenges - Cultural**

- Need to change delivery mindset
- 'Hero' culture of 'logging in and fixing' needs to be challenged
- The deployment process/code is king and discipline needs to be maintained
- Onboarding new teams to this way of working can generate a lot of friction if they are not prepared

### **Challenges - Business**

- GitOps work is very front-loaded
- Can take a long time to 'bed in' good practices within an organization before seeing a return on investment
- Benefits are not immediately obvious to nontechnical people
- Emergent area: there is no 'safe, proven choice' for a GitOps approach

### **Challenges - Solutions**

- Technical: Invest in spreading expertise and gaining experience across teams. Ensure documentation and pairing etc used to pass on knowledge.
- Cultural: Invest early in outreach, bring staff with you. Point out opportunities for growth and development.
- Business: Be realistic, don't over-promise, and measure costs and compare old/new costs to demonstrate business value.

# Thank you!

Ian Miell Twitter: @ianmiell

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