

** ServiceMeshCon



How (and Why) Google Manages Millions of Sidecars Without Breaking Everything

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The Sidecar





Why a Sidecar?



- Prohibitive per-language expense
 - HTTP and RPC client and server libraries
 - Service Management (Networking, Security, Telemetry)
 - API Management
 - Other complex client libraries (e.g. Data Storage, Distributed File Systems, Messaging, Locking, ...)

Why a Sidecar?



- Ongoing per-language divergence
 - Default settings
 - Bugs (bug-for-bug compatibility)
 - Performance profiles

Why a Sidecar?



- Difficulties in rolling out fleet-wide changes
 - How many processes have bug X?
 - o Rebuild, re-qualify, redeploy
 - What if it is a critical fix?

But why a Sidecar!



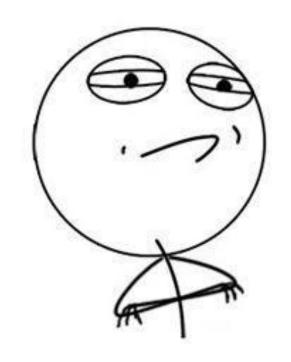
- Rejected Alternatives
 - Foreign Function Interfaces (e.g. SWIG)
 - DLLs
 - Remote Services

The Challenge



Roll out a sidecar to millions of processes, keep it up to date, and don't break anything.





Challenge Accepted!



- Start with opt-in for those with something to gain
 - New languages (e.g. golang)
 - New functionality (e.g. Api Management)







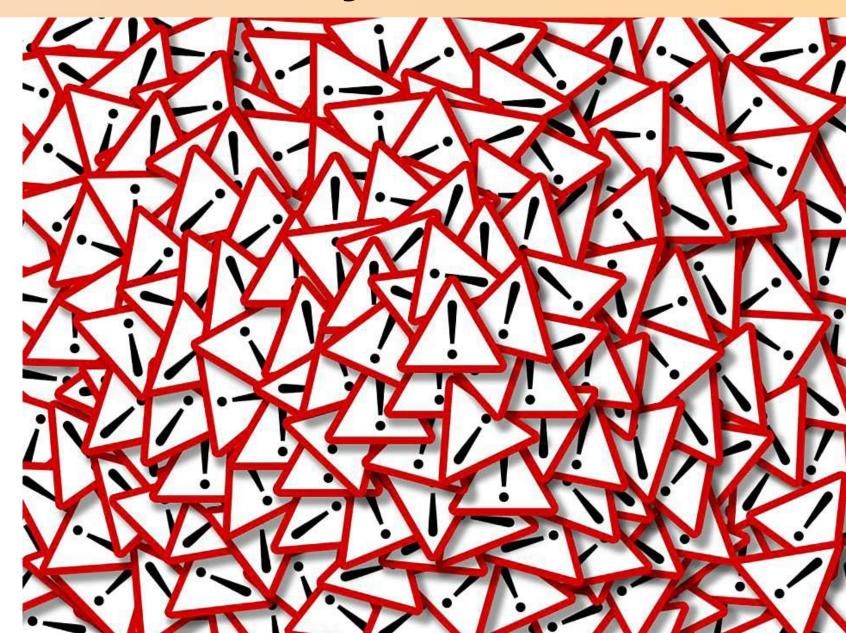
- Make it fast, make it cheap
 - Multiply latency savings by # of hops
 - Multiply resource savings by # of sidecars
 - Never stop investing in performance improvements



- Proactively identify those most affected
 - Anyone close to a resource limit already
 - Anyone with a business-critical job



Warn
Your
Users!





- Warn them!
 - And warn them again. And again.
 - And again.







- Enable it by default sloooooowly
 - Cluster by cluster, job by job
 - Make opt-out easy, follow up later



What About Upgrades?



- Two tracks: dev and stable
 - dev is weekly, stable is monthly



Keep
It
Simple!





- Two modes: automatic and bound
 - Automatic happens on restarts (~monthly)
 - Bound mode sets version = latest when built
 - Bound mode requires agreement to:
 - Update regularly (at least every 2 weeks)
 - Update quickly for critical fixes







- Roll out updates slowly!
 - Qualify new releases with critical users
 - Start with canaries (automatic + bound)
 - Slowly ramp to 100%
 - Take your time, especially early on!



Don't Make Them Grumpy





- Make rollback self-serve
 - Allow users to roll back to a specific supported version
 - Keep a dashboard of how many users rolled back
 - Be proactive and fix their issues ASAP
 - Roll the whole thing back if too many users broke



OK, So What Did We Learn?



- Invest in debugging tools
 - Whose fault is it?
 - How often is it happening?



- Application <-> Sidecar comms need to be rock solid
 - Tried an experimental shared memory channel
 - Ended up with Unix Domain Socket: slower but much more reliable



- You're going to take a performance hit
 - Batch chatty connections
 - Keep investing in performance!



- Avoid changes in default behavior
 - Dynamically load functionality on demand
 - Guard new functionality with opt-in and opt-out
 - Be especially careful of newly opened connections!



- Don't get fancy
 - Share fate between application and sidecar
 - No hot reloading, pick up new versions on restart
 - Avoid one-offs
 - Make it easy to run the sidecar during development
 - Make it easy to run the sidecar in tests



It is Totally Worth It!



Questions?