

A Journey to Safe, Mission Critical Continuous Delivery at Descartes Labs

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What is this talk about?

- The value of high velocity deployments & short lead time to deploy
- How to approach Spinnaker with a small engineering team
 - Aka the value of self service pipeline templating
- A pattern for deployments to Kubernetes using the V2 provider
- How application developers become great operators
- Kubernetes, Istio & Spinnaker make for powerful canary deployments



DESCARTES LABS

Descartes Labs is building a data refinery to collect, process, and analyze sensor data to quantify changes in the Earth

Our platform drives global-scale machine learning across more than 10 petabytes of geospatial data

Decades of experience in machine learning, remote sensing, large-scale computing, astrophysics, cosmology



DescartesLabs



Headquartered in Santa Fe, NM

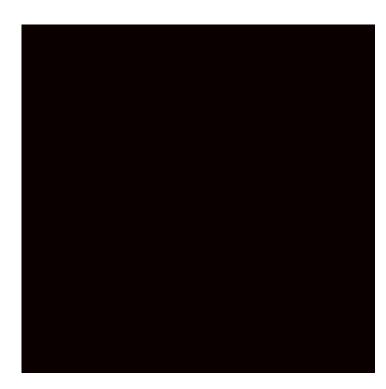


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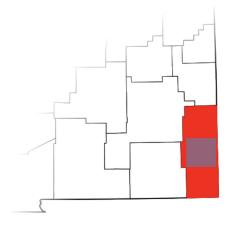
Example Models 5

Wildfire Detection

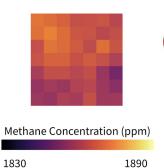
Methane Emissions

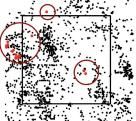


Lea County, NM:



• 18 high-probability leaks.







Mission Critical Delivery?

At any given time we have thousands of ML jobs hitting our APIs:

- Extracting insights from complex geospatial datasets
 - Historical and real time
- Models running on our platform can generate actionable insights within minutes of satellites passing overhead.

Our APIs are rapidly evolving:

- New features, bug fixes, new and revised models
- Up to 5 deploys per day for core services.

This combination of time sensitive intelligence generation and a rapidly evolving platform means we have developed some insights into safe, mission-critical continuous delivery.

The value of high-velocity continuous delivery

The **Accelerate: State of DevOps** Report demonstrates that increasing deployment frequency and reducing lead time for changes correlates with a lower change failure rate and a shorter time to recover from service incidents and defects.



Some early experiences

With a small site reliability engineering (SRE) team working to build a robust continuous delivery ecosystem, a few things became clear early on:

- 1. Manually creating deployment pipelines for each application was error-prone and did not scale.
- 2. Having SREs in the critical path for adding and configuring specific application pipelines was slow and inefficient.
- 3. Having SREs responsible for day-to-day operations of deployment pipelines was ineffective and does not scale



Our Infrastructure

Istio and Kubernetes

Istio is an extremely powerful service mesh:

- Advanced traffic routing strategies
- Rich telemetry (L7 metrics)
- Authentication/Authorization
- URI/Request/Response rewrites

For this talk we only care about Istio as a reverse proxy:

- Routes incoming traffic to the desired pods
 - Configured via Kubernetes CRDs (Istio virtualservices)
- Provides telemetry about traffic





Staging, you keep using that word

All our pipelines deploy to production:

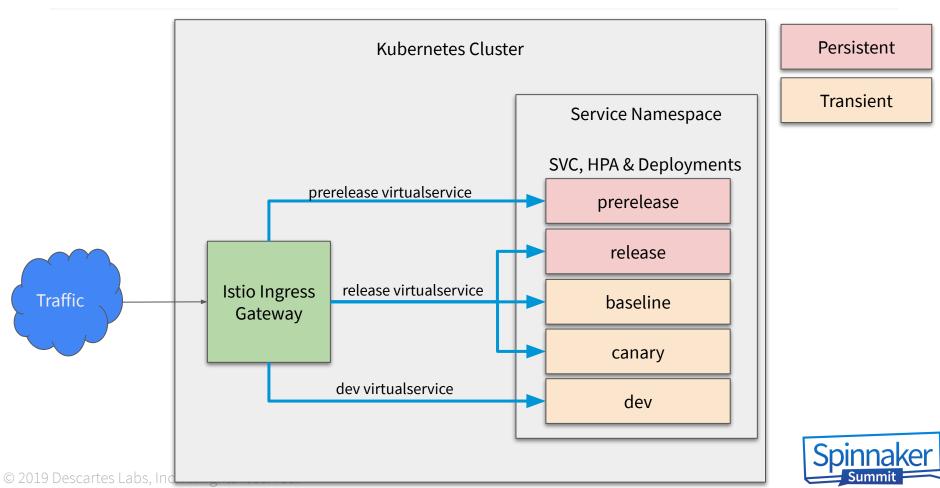
- Prerelease
- Release
- Dev
- Baseline
- Canary



https://medium.com/@copyconstruct/testing-in-production-the-safe-way-18ca102d0ef1 https://medium.com/@copyconstruct/testing-in-production-the-hard-parts-3f06cefaf592



Service Architecture



From Development to Production:

Development (Github): Hours to Days

- Monorepo (Python, Rust & Go)
- Trunk based development
- Pull Requests from short-lived branches

Build & Push (Bazel and drone.io): Less than 20 minutes

- Triggered by webhook
- Push to container registry

Deploy (Spinnaker): Less than 40 minutes

- Triggered by pubsub message (or webhook)
- Deploy to Kubernetes
 - Continuous_Deployment Pipeline











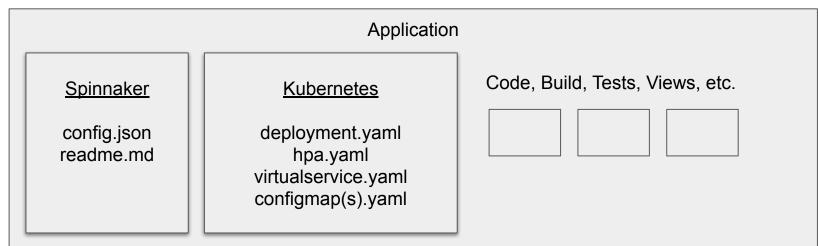


Templated Pipelines

Spinnaker Pipelines

Configuration lives alongside application code:

- spin/config.json statically parameterizes Pipeline
- Pipeline dynamically parameterizes Kubernetes manifests



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A developer wants to start deploying a new application

- 1. Copy example Spinnaker config.json and Kubernetes YAMLs to their application folder.
- 2. Set the deployment name in the config.json
- 3. That's it!
- Automation picks up the new files and starts templating the deployment pipelines
 - Templated using Jinja pipeline templates
- While on a branch the pipelines are available as build artifacts
- After merging the pipelines are automatically applied to Spinnaker via spin-cli

This sets up:

- Kubernetes deployments, horizontal pod autoscalers and services along with VirtualServices.
- * Namespaced based on application folder name.



Jinja Pipeline Templates

Templates are about as readable as raw pipeline json.

- Variable substitution
 - {{ service.name }}
- Conditional stages

```
- {% if pipelines.Continuous_Deployment.use_configmap|default('false') == "true" %}
```

Looped stage insertion

```
- {% for predeploy_job in pipelines.Continuous_Deployment.predeploy_jobs %}
```

Most complicated pipeline template is ~500 lines.

Generating the pipeline is not much more complicated than:

```
pipeline_template = j2_env.get_template(template_base + ".jinja2")
rendered_pipeline = pipeline_template.render(data)
```

There is a fair amount of Spinnaker expression language (SpEL)

 Debugging can be painful because somethings evaluated at template time, somethings evaluated at execution time.



Spin/config.json

```
"service": {
 "name": "myservice",
  "image": "us.gcr.io/myproject/myservice/prod",
  "cluster name": "mycluster",
  "prerelease": {
   "envConfig": "Staging",
   "minReplicas": 2
  "release": {
   "envConfig": "Production",
   "minReplicas": 12
"pipelines": {
 "continuous deployment": {
   "id": "myservice_continuous_deployment",
   "predeploy jobs": [ {
     "name": "migrate schema",
     "type": "migrations"
   "canary": "disabled"
 "rollback": {"id": "myservice rollback release"},
 "k8s deployment": {"id": "myservice k8s deployment" },
 "development_deployment": {"id": "myservice_development_deployment" },
 "k8s hpa": { "id": "myservice hpa" },
 "virtual_service": { "id": "myservice_virtualservice" },
  "k8s service default config": {"id": "myservice service auto config"},
```

Deployment configuration

Pipeline configuration



k8s/deployment.yaml

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 annotations:
 labels:
  app: myservice
   stage: ${#root["stage"]}
 name: myservice-${#root["stage"]}
namespace: myservice
 [...]
       - name: FLASK CONFIG
         value: 'myservice.config.${#root["envConfig"]}Config'
 [...]
       image: us.gcr.io/myproject/myservice/prod
```

stage variable defined in our Jinja template.

#root function

 substitute the variable stage from the currently executing Spinnaker stage.

Stages:

 dev, prerelease, release, canary, baseline

This is how we reuse the same manifest for many different deployments.



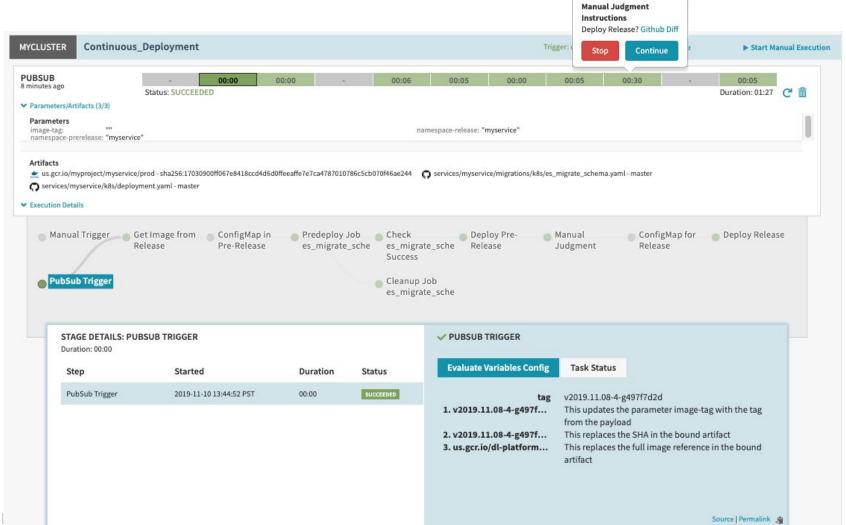
k8s/hpa.yaml

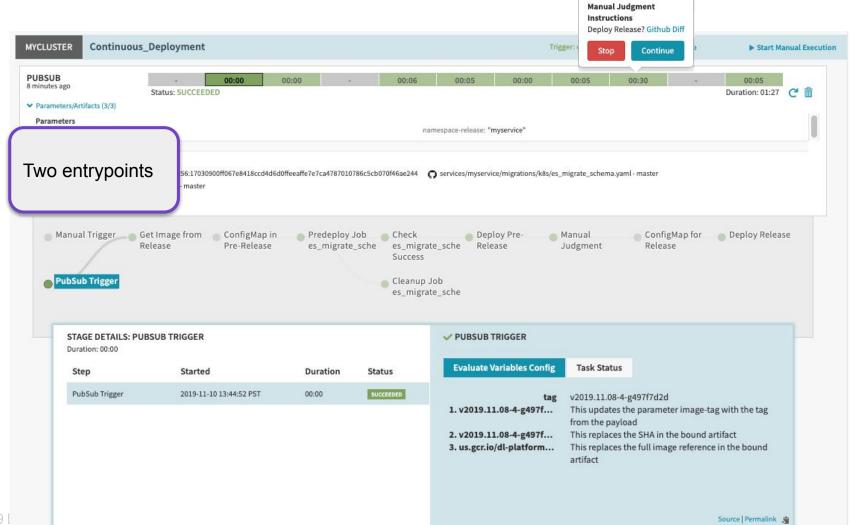
```
apiVersion: autoscaling/v1
kind: HorizontalPodAutoscaler
metadata:
name: myservice-${#root["stage"]}
namespace: myservice
spec:
maxReplicas: 20
 minReplicas: ${#toInt(#root["minReplicas"])}
 scaleTargetRef:
   apiVersion: extensions/vlbetal
   kind: Deployment
  name: myservice-${#root["stage"]}
 targetConnectionsPerPod: 🙃
```

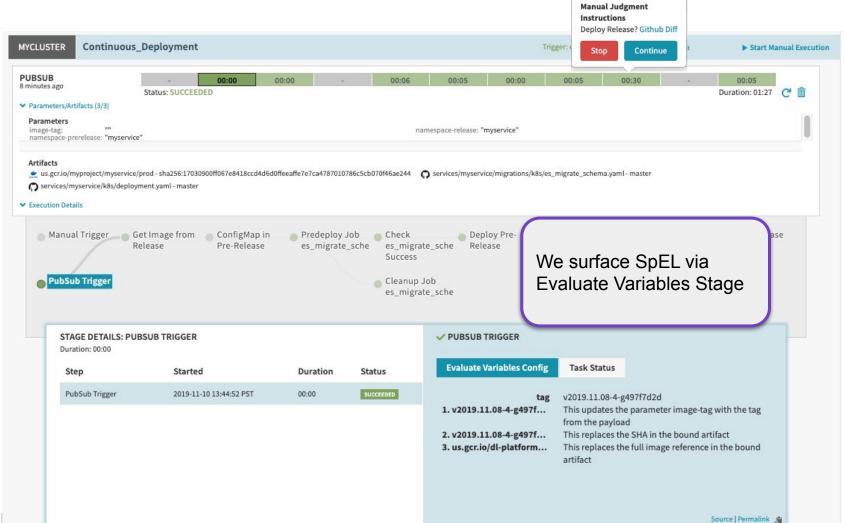
https://medium.com/descarteslabs-team/custom-kubernetes-scaling-via-envoy-metrics-110d0bac720

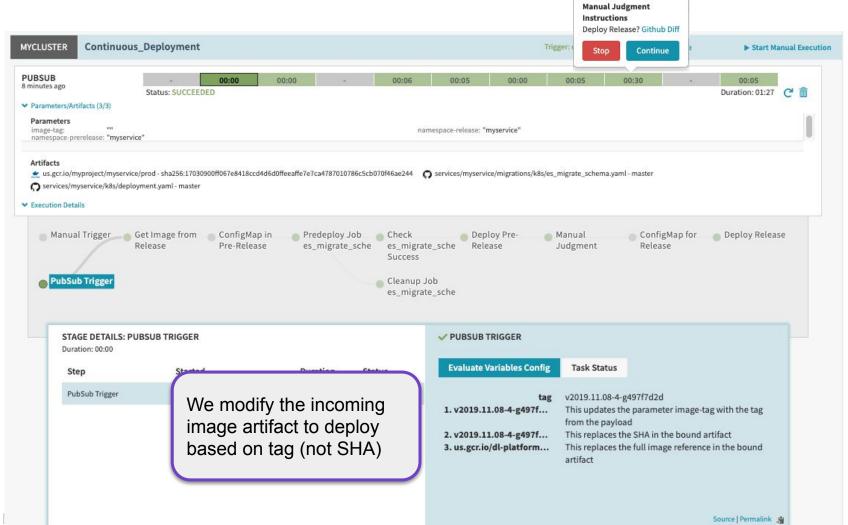


Let's look at a pipeline

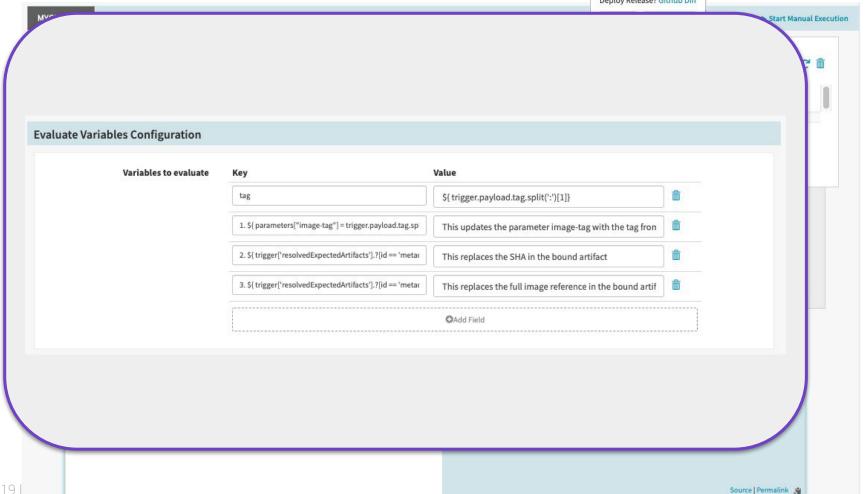


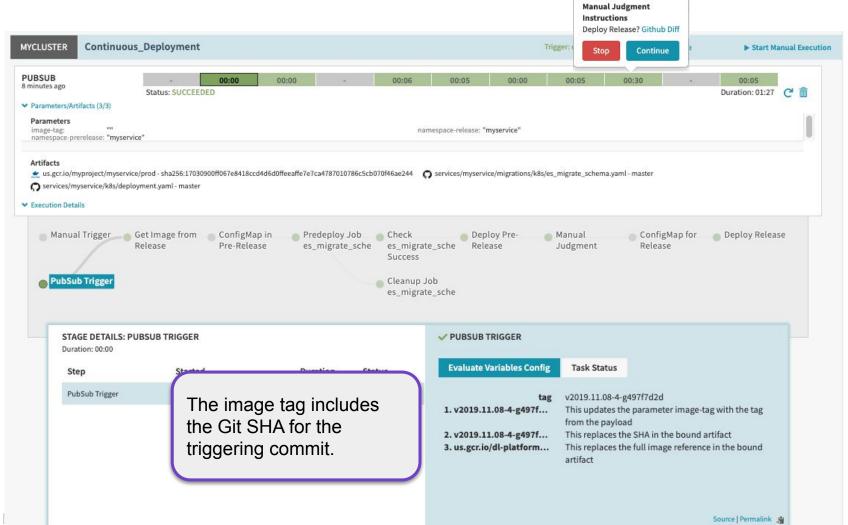


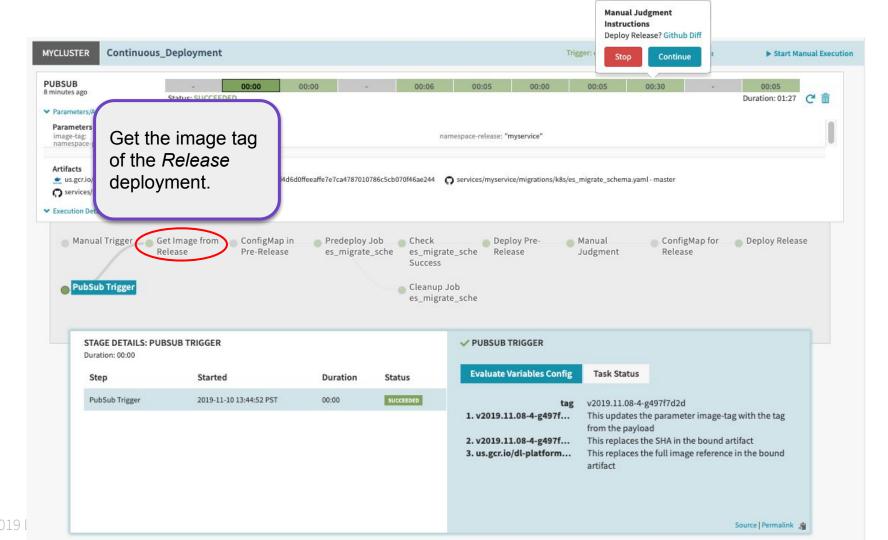


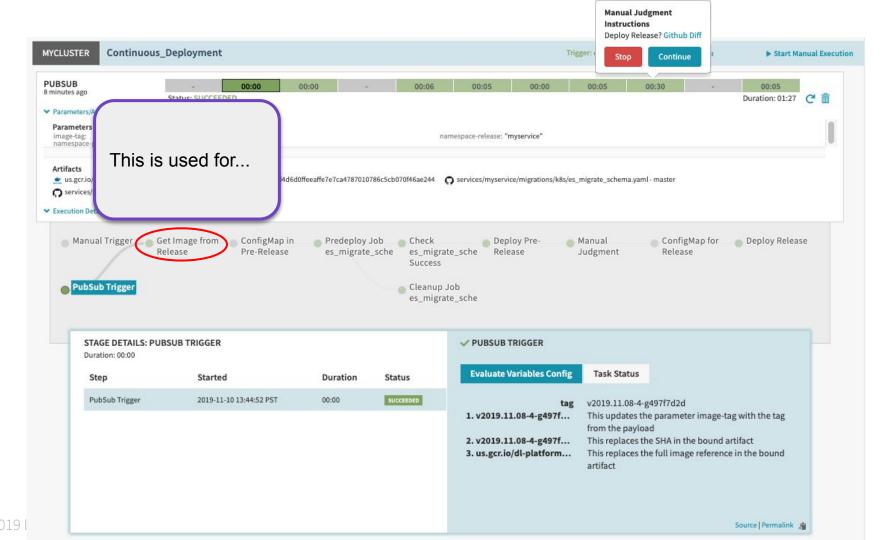


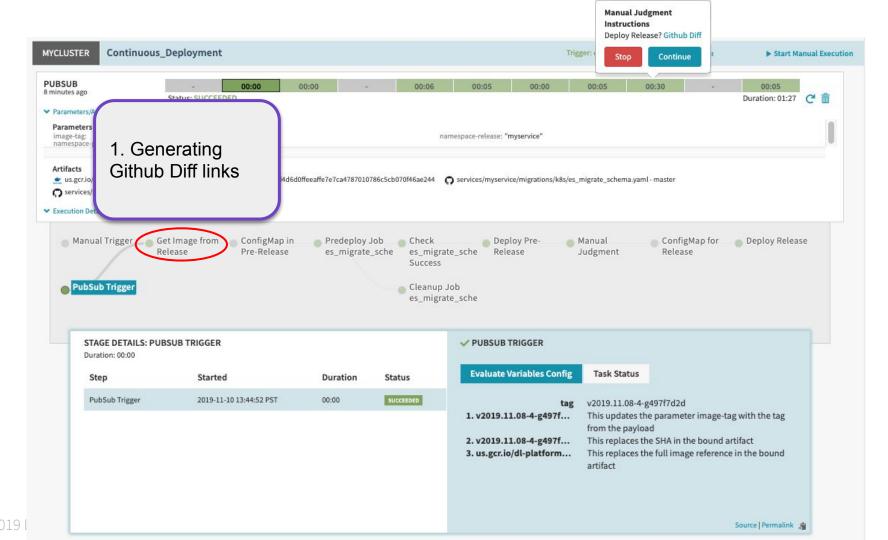
Manual Judgment Instructions Deploy Release? Github Diff

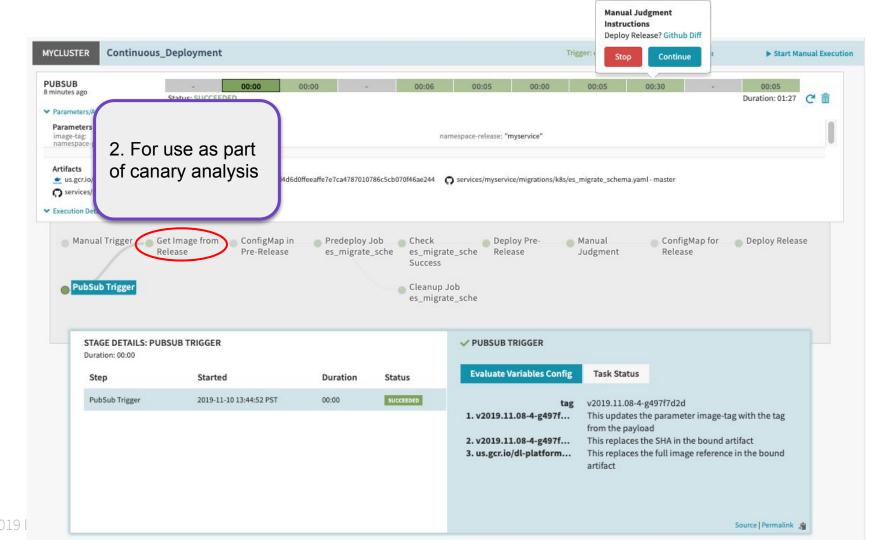


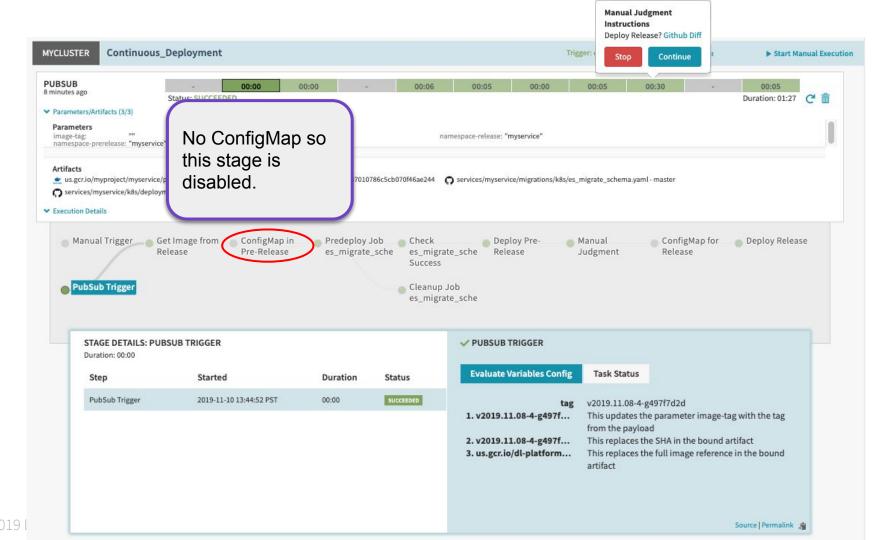


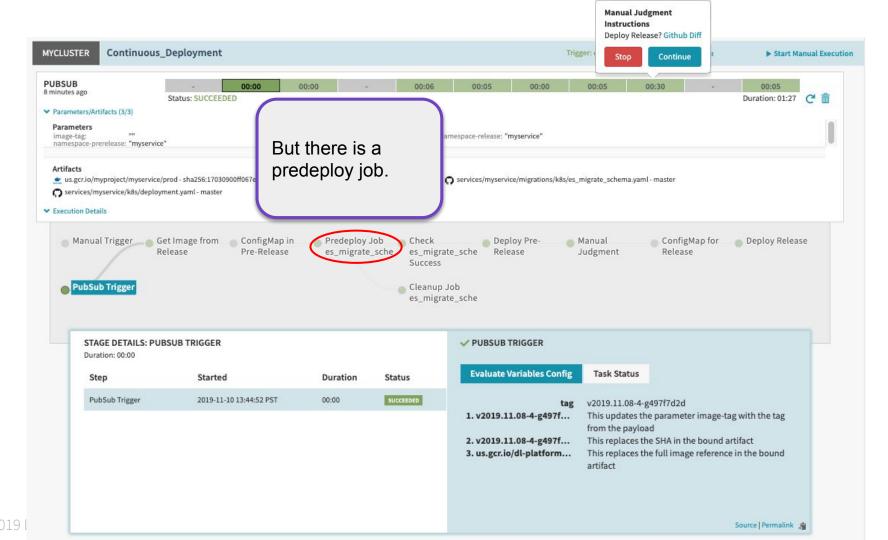


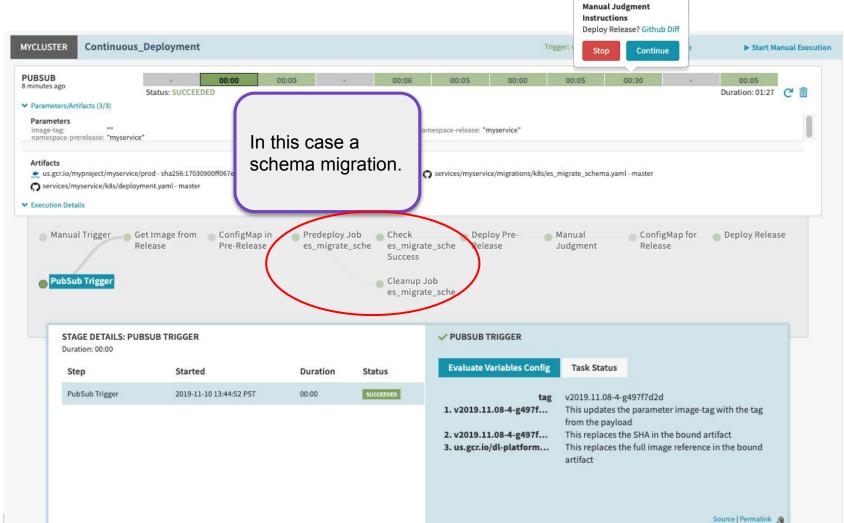


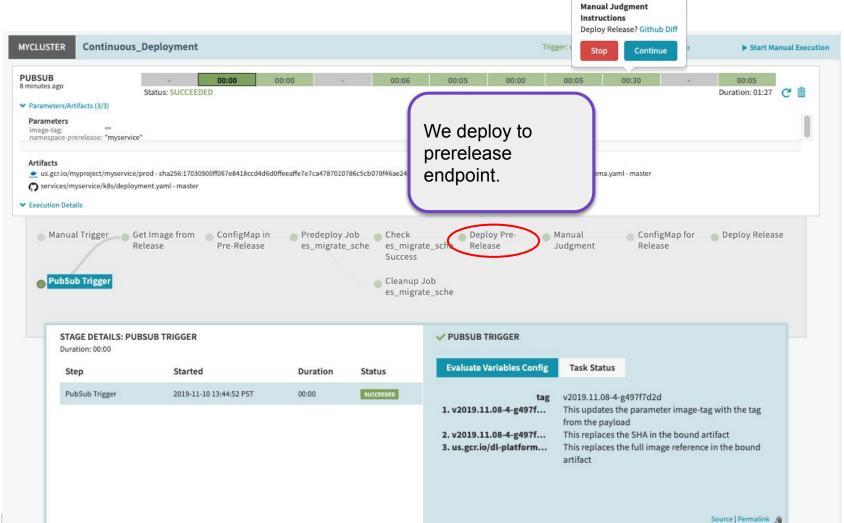


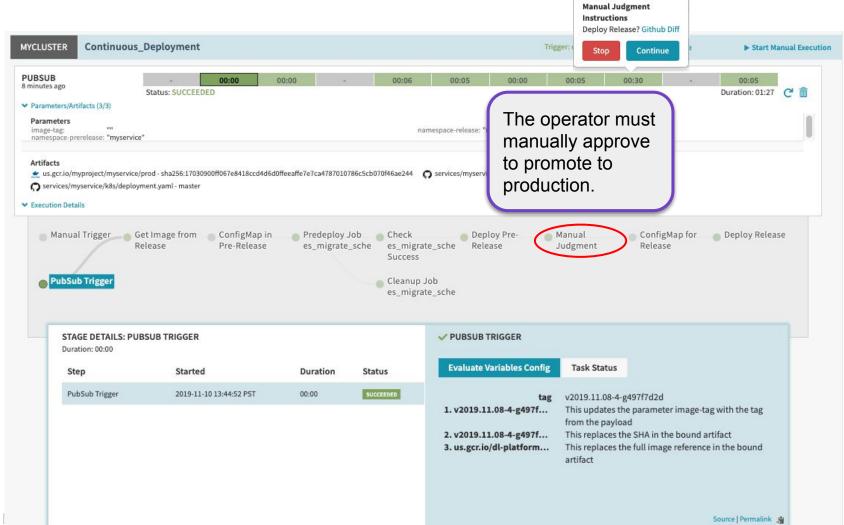


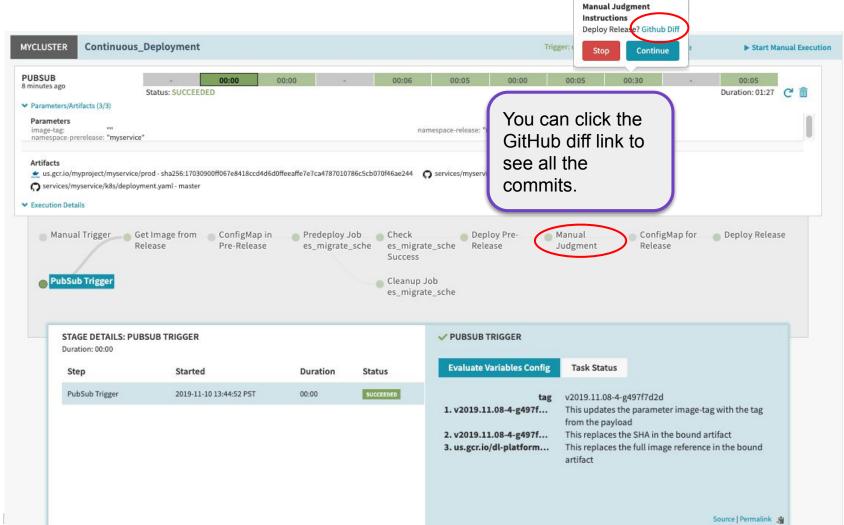


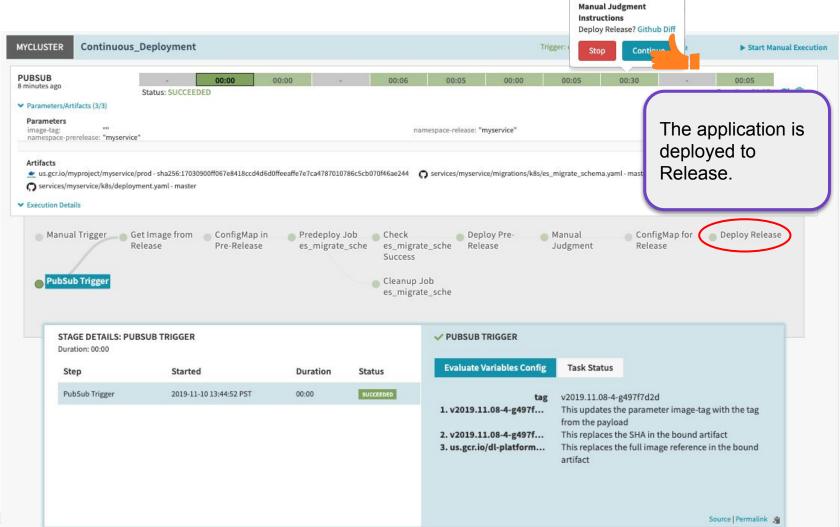


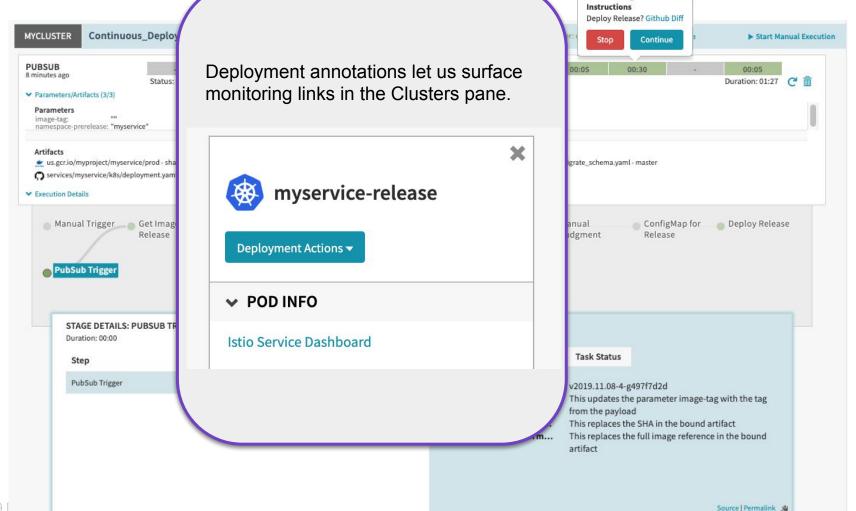












Manual Judgment

Notifications

Dedicated Spinnaker Slack channel.



dl_spinnaker APP 2:28 PM

Spinnaker Notification

Stage Manual Judgment for myservice's Continuous_Deployment pipeline was judged to continue by louis@descarteslabs.com.

For more details, please visit:

https://spinnaker.mydomain.com/#/applications/myservice/executions/details/01DSBK CK9WYRM61GZ0H6FEXVR2?refld=manualjudgement



Stage starting for MYSERVICE

Stage Deploy Release for myservice's Continuous_Deployment pipeline is starting

Github Diff: https://github.com/myrepo/monorepo/compare/44dcf59a...497f7d2d



Pipeline complete for MYSERVICE

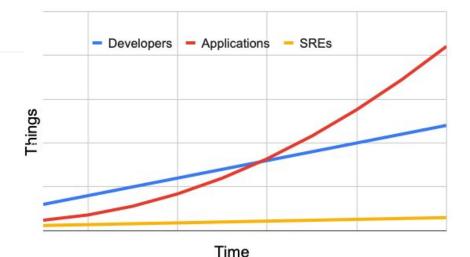
myservice's Continuous_Deployment pipeline has completed successfully

Any failed stage results in Slack notification + link to the git diff.



Operating Pipelines

Scaling Pipeline Operations



Spinnaker provides several features that facilitate pushing pipeline operation to application developers:

- Authorization: Pipeline execution can be restricted to individual teams.
- Audit trail: Clear tracking of who executed manual triggers or approvals.
- Rich diagnostics: View deployment/pod health and logs from within the Spinnaker UI.

This means we can limit Kubernetes access from developers.





Let's recap our early experiences

Problem: Manually creating deployment pipelines for each application was error-prone and did not scale.



Pipeline templates and automated deployments

Problem: Having SREs in the critical path for adding and configuring specific application pipelines was slow and inefficient.



✓ Self-service pipeline configuration and deployment architecture

Problem: Having SREs responsible for day-to-day operations of deployment pipelines was ineffective and does not scale.



Developers as pipeline operators

12% of SRE tickets this year mention Spinnaker



Safer Deployments

Safer deployments using canaries

Don't Kubernetes Deployment rollouts use Canaries?

Yes, but:

- Simplistic canary criteria based on liveness/readiness checks.
- Slow roll-backs (if we need to revert a deployment)
- Traffic routing is related to pod counts

Great if application is broken, not so useful if your application has a higher error rate

Istio provides a mechanism for fine grained canary rollouts, along with high level metrics regarding service behavior.

Can't Spinnaker manage traffic routing?

- Yes! But this relies on ReplicaSets and has the same traffic limitations as above.



What is a baseline?

Our original canary pipeline compared the Canary to the Release deployment.

This has several issues:

- The Release deployment is stable or scaling down, while the Canary is scaling up.
 - The Canary sees more traffic volume per pod.
- The Release deployment is warmed up.
 - Cache, open upstream connections, etc.
- The Release deployment may have slow burning problems.
 - Slow memory leak also present in Canary masks newly introduced problem.

Using a Baseline deployment under the same conditions is the best way to make a meaningful comparison between application versions.

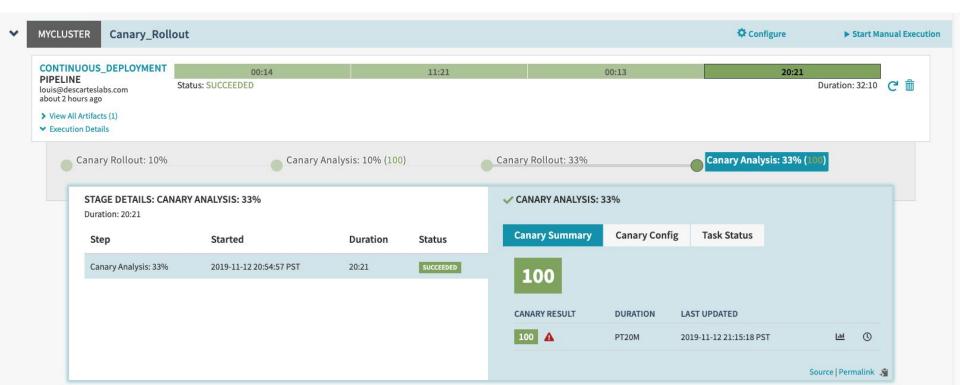


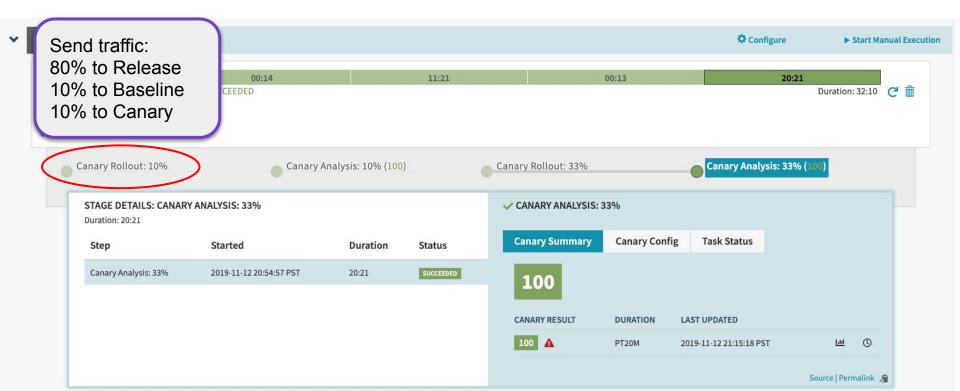
How does this change our Continuous_Deployment pipeline?

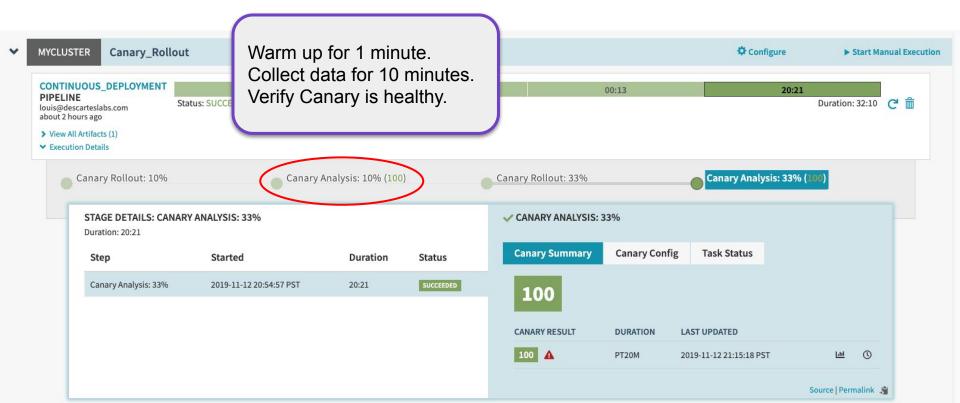
Almost exactly the same before except the **Manual Approval** stage replaced with:

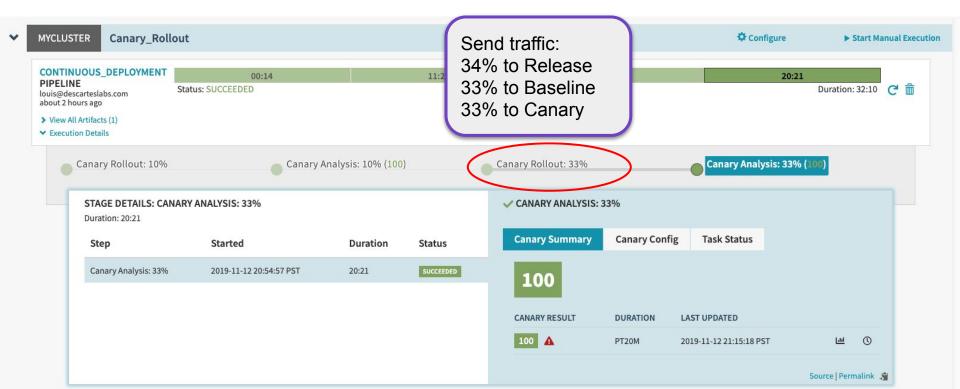
- Deploy Baseline (copy of Release) and Canary (new image deployment)
- Run the Canary Rollout (this is an external pipeline)

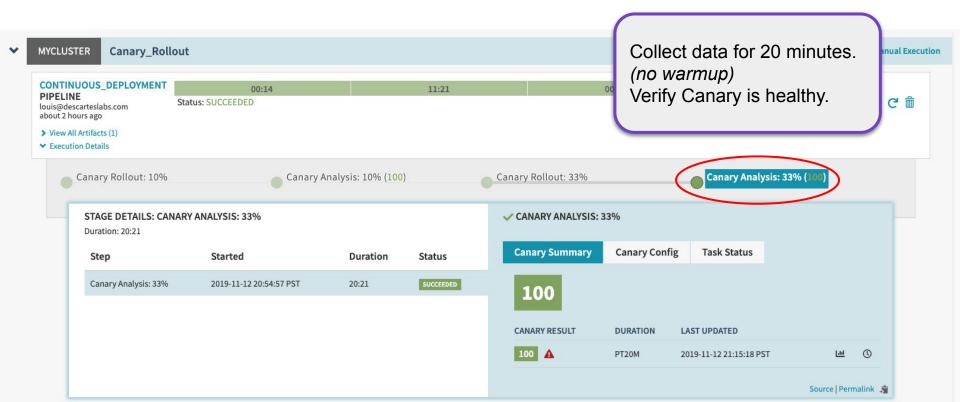


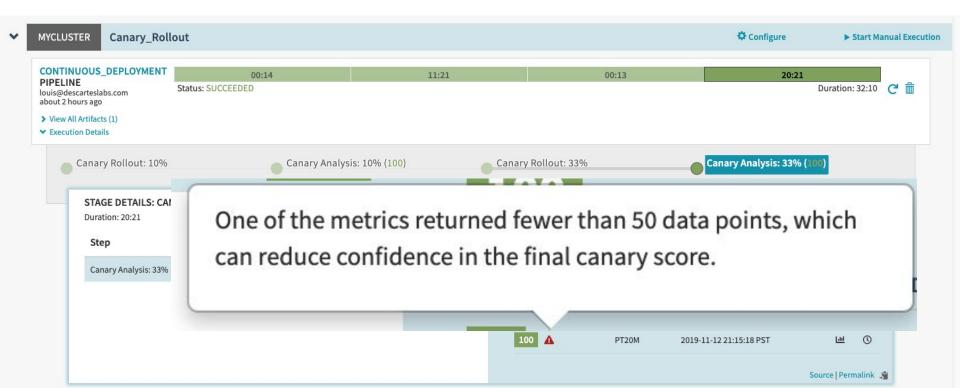












Defining Metrics

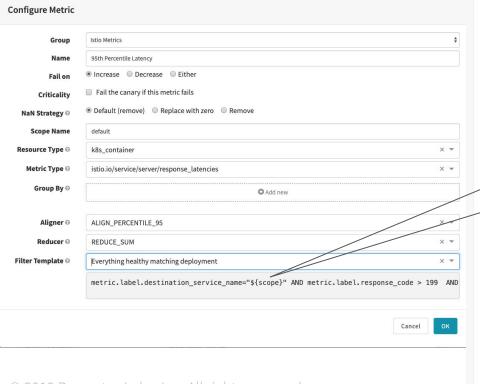
METRICS

_		
ETRIC NAME	GROUPS	
ealthy Responses	Istio Metrics	Edit Move Group Copy Dele
5th Percentile Latency	Istio Metrics	Edit Move Group Copy Dele
PU Utilization	Kubernetes Metrics	Edit Move Group Copy Dele
emory Utilization	Kubernetes Metrics	Edit Move Group Copy Dele

SCORING



Configuring Metrics & Analysis



Analysis Config		
Analysis Type ©	Real Time (Manual)	
	Retrospective	
Config Name	Simple_Metrics v	
Lifetime ©	0 hours 20 minutes	
Delay 🖯	minutes before starting analysis	
Interval ©	minutes	
Step	seconds	
Baseline Offset ©	minutes	
Lookback Type ©	Growing ‡	
Baseline + Canary Pair 🕻		
Baseline 0	myservice-baseline	
Baseline Location ©	myservice	
Canary 0	myservice-canary	
Canary Location 0	myservice	
Metric Scope		
Extended Params ©	Key Value	
	◆ Add Field	
Scoring Thresholds		
Marginal ⊖	50 Pass © 75	
	1	
Advanced Settings		
Advanced Settings Metrics Account ©	mycluster-google-account \$	

Steering Traffic

Pipeline JSON

Istio VirtualService Manifest

```
- match:
 - uri:
     prefix: /myservice/
 rewrite:
   uri: /
 route:
 - destination:
     host: myservice-release.myservice.svc.cluster.local
      port:
       number: 8000
   weight: ${#root["release-weight"]}
 - destination:
     host: myservice-baseline.myservice.svc.cluster.local
      port:
       number: 8000
   weight: ${#root["baseline-weight"]}
 - destination:
     host: myservice-canary.myservice.svc.cluster.local
      port:
        number: 8000
   weight: ${#root["canary-weight"]}
```

Pipeline JSON

Istio VirtualService Manifest

```
- match:
 - uri:
     prefix: /myservice/
 rewrite:
   uri: /
 route:
 - destination:
     host: myservice-release.myservice.svc.cluster.local
      port:
       number: 8000
   weight: ${#root["release-weight"]}
     host: myservice-baseline.myservice.svc.cluster.local
      port:
       number: 8000
   weight: ${#root["baseline-weight"]}
 - destination:
     host: myservice-canary.myservice.svc.cluster.local
      port:
        number: 8000
   weight: ${#root["canary-weight"]}
```

Pipeline JSON

```
"stages": [
{
    "name": "Canary Rollout: 10%",
    "release-weight": 80.
    "baseline-weight": 10,
    "canary-weight": 10,
    "cloudProvider": "kubernetes",
    "account": "mycluster",
    "manifestArtifactAccount": "github-artifact-account",
    "manifestArtifactId": "myservice-virtualservice-manifest",
    "moniker": {
        "app": "myservice"
      },
      "refId": "update-virtualservice10",
      "source": "artifact",
      "type": "deployManifest"
      },
```

Istio VirtualService Manifest

```
- match:
 - uri:
     prefix: /myservice/
 rewrite:
   uri: /
 route:
 - destination:
     host: myservice-release.myservice.svc.cluster.local
      port:
       number: 8000
   weight: ${#root["release-weight"]}
 - destination:
     host: myservice-baseline.myservice.svc.cluster.local
      port:
       number: 8000
   weight: ${#root["baseline-weight"]]
  - destination:
     host: myservice-canary.myservice.svc.cluster.local
      port:
        number: 8000
   weight: ${#root["canary-weight"]}
```

Pipeline JSON

Istio VirtualService Manifest

```
- match:
 - uri:
     prefix: /myservice/
 rewrite:
   uri: /
 route:
 - destination:
     host: myservice-release.myservice.svc.cluster.local
      port:
       number: 8000
   weight: ${#root["release-weight"]}
 - destination:
     host: myservice-baseline.myservice.svc.cluster.local
      port:
       number: 8000
   weight: ${#root["baseline-weight"]}
 - destination:
     host: myservice-canary.myservice.svc.cluster.local
      port:
```

weight: \${#root["canary-weight"]}



Canary Rollout Questions

Q: Why 10% and 33%?

10% provides enough metric volume for many services

- While keeping user impact fairly small

33% of traffic is statistically representative

- We can't go above 50% (Canary vs Baseline)

Q: Are two canary stages enough?

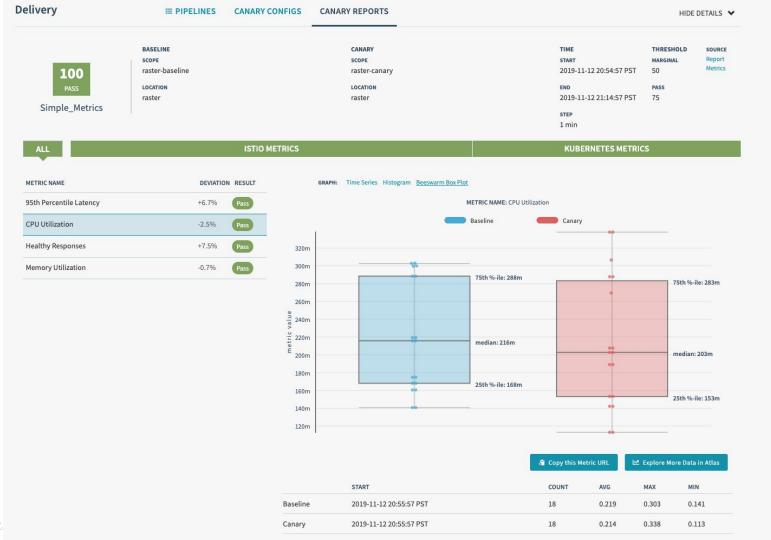
More stages = more complexity and slower deployment rollout

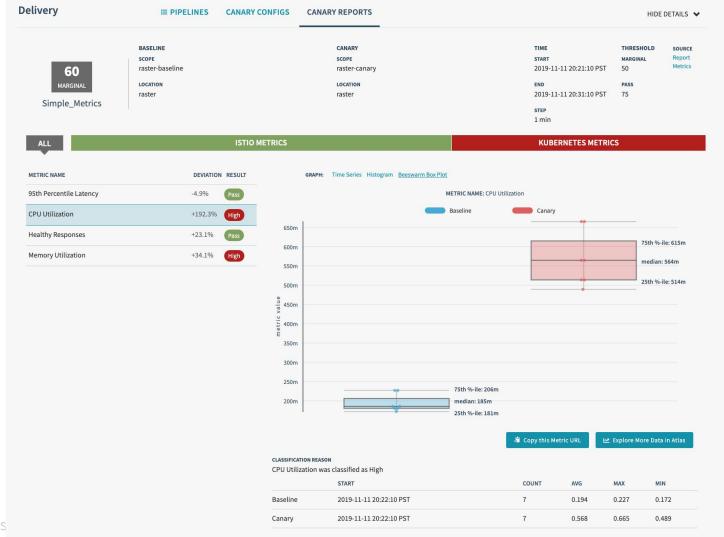
Q: Are there scaling problems?

- Scaling up: Benefit of comparing against baseline (both under same conditions)
- Reversion shock: Our custom HPA for *Release* can scale based on *total* traffic.



Analysis Results

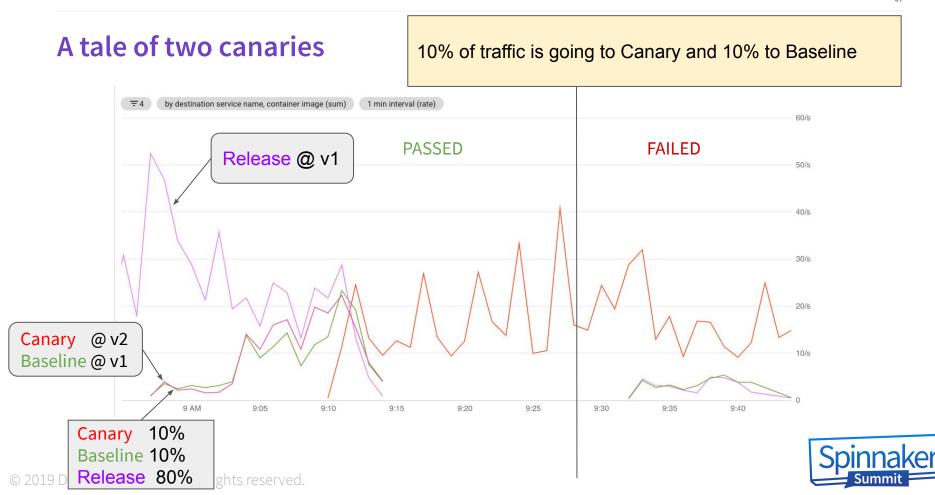






A canary rollout is started for image: version2







The first canary stage passes, so we send 33% of traffic to Canary (and Baseline).



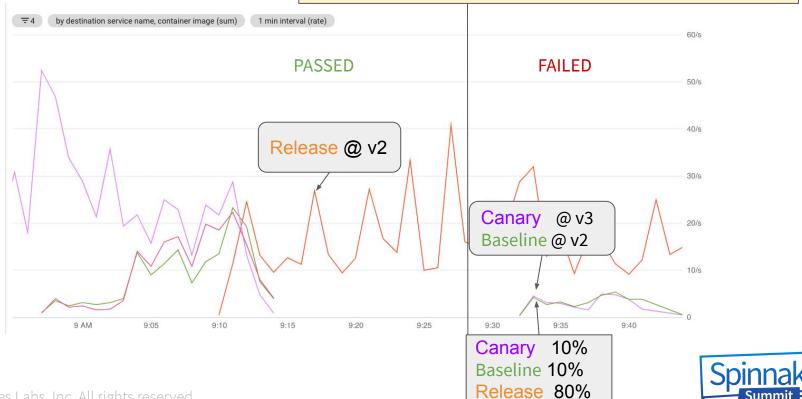
The second canary succeeds. We start a rolling deployment of Release using the version2 image.



The pipeline succeeds, we start sending 100% of traffic to Release and delete Canary and Baseline.

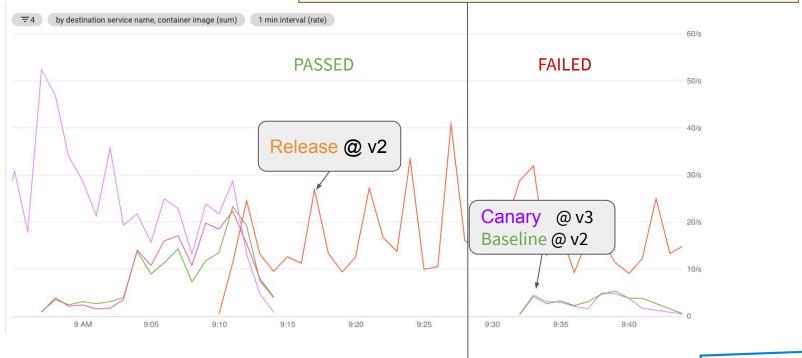


We start a canary rollout for image: version3



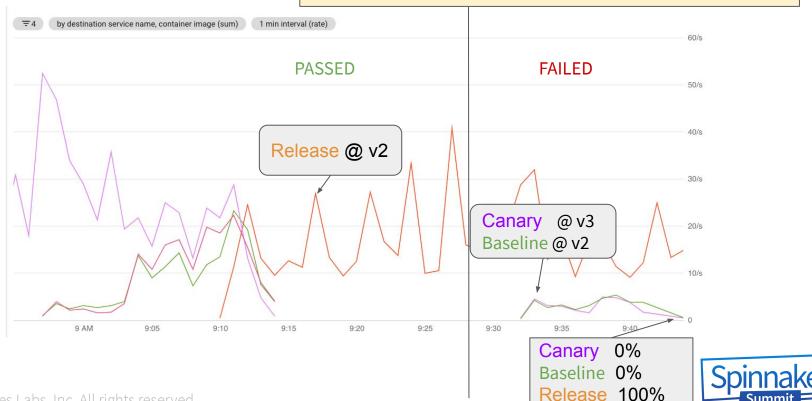
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The first (10%) canary fails





The pipeline fails, we start sending 100% of traffic to Release and delete Canary and Baseline.



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How does this all work out? The numbers

16 services actively deployed by our *Continuous_Delivery* pipeline

Averaging **Three** deploys per day for each service

- Fewer make it to the Release endpoint

Zero rollbacks in the past three months

Four engineer months spent on Spinnaker tickets in the past twelve months

- Includes lots of operational time (fixing, debugging, upgrading, etc).



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Conclusions

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What's next for us?

Descartes Labs SRE Team



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Dan Cassidy https://www.linkedin.com/in/dancassidy



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Thank you! Questions?

https://github.com/louisvernon/SpinnakerSummit2019

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