

KubeCon - Berlin, 29-30 March 2017

Tales from Lastminute.com machine room: our journey towards a full on-premise kubernetes architecture in production

michele.orsi@lastminute.com

manuel.ranieri@lastminute.com

An inspiring travel company ..



Jetcost

lastminute.com

 **volagratis**

A tech company to the core

Tech department: **300+ people**

Applications: **~100**

Database: **4 TB of data**

Servers: **1400 VMs, 300 physical machines**

Locations: **Chiasso, Milan, Madrid, London, Bengaluru**

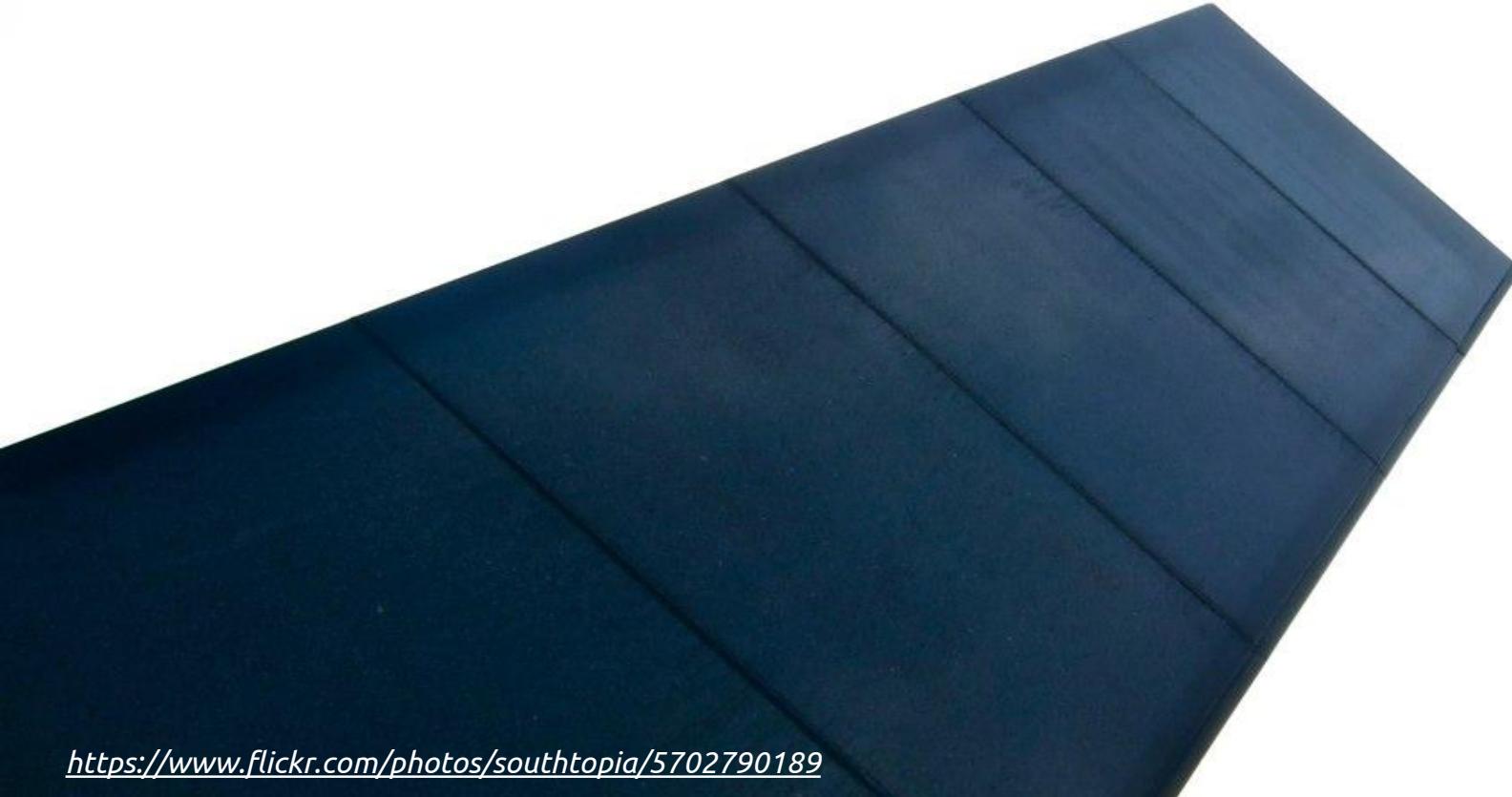


Business: "technology is slow"



<https://www.pexels.com/photo/turtle-walking-on-sand-132936/>

Technology: "the monolith is the problem"



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/southtopia/5702790189>

"... let's break into microservices!"



A lot of issues

- **LONG** provisioning time
- **LACK OF** alignment across environments
- **LACK OF** alignment across applications
- **LACK OF** awareness about *ops*

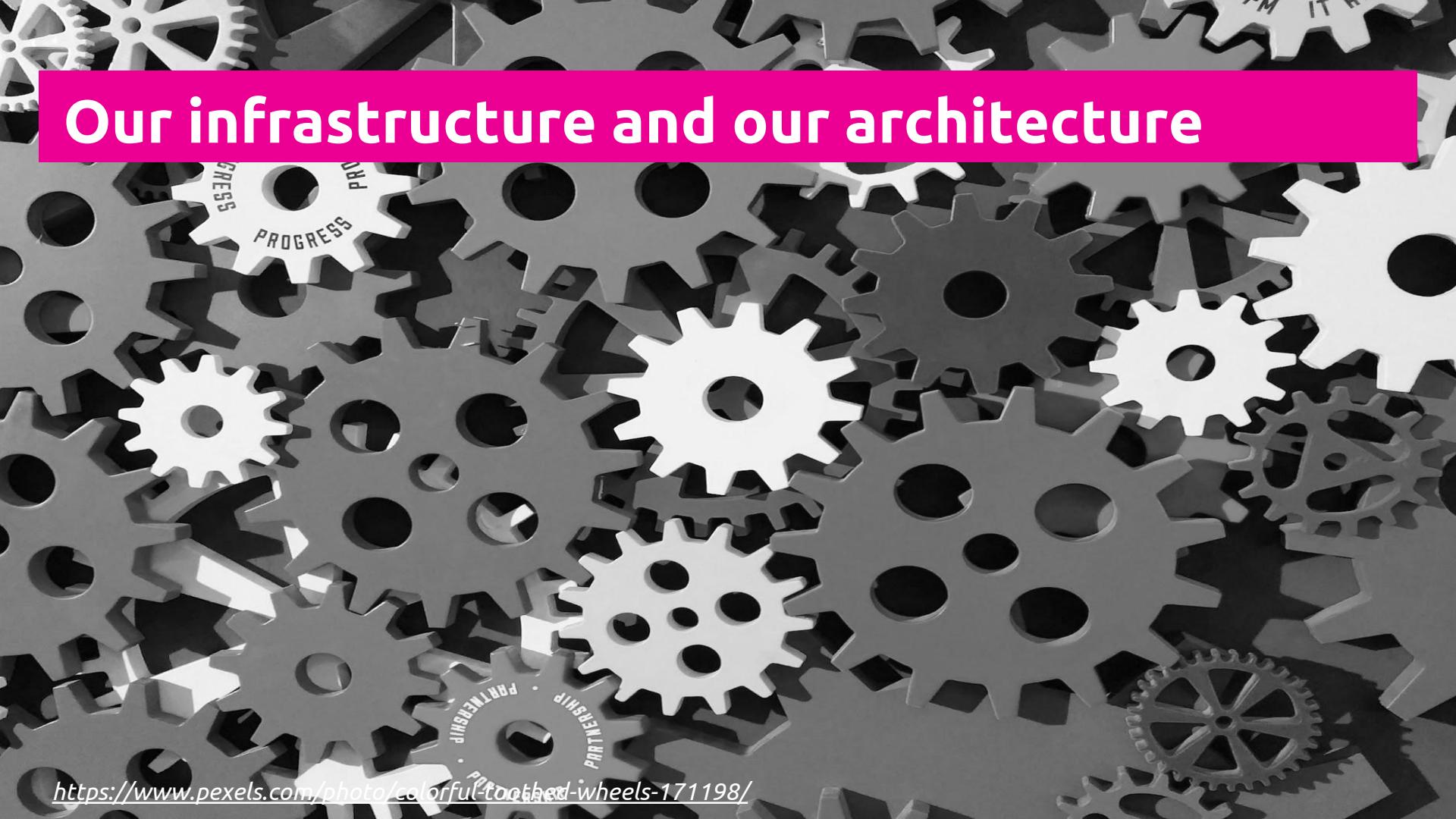
A year-long endeavour

- build a **new, modern infrastructure**
- migrate the **search (flight/hotel) product** there

... without:

- impacting the business
- throwing away our whole datacenter

Our infrastructure and our architecture



Virtualization platform

TONS

OF

VIRTUAL MACHINES



Virtualization platform

**ALL PROBLEMS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE
CAN BE SOLVED BY ANOTHER LEVEL OF
INDIRECTION.**



**EXCEPT OF COURSE FOR THE
PROBLEM OF TOO MANY
INDIRECTIONS.**

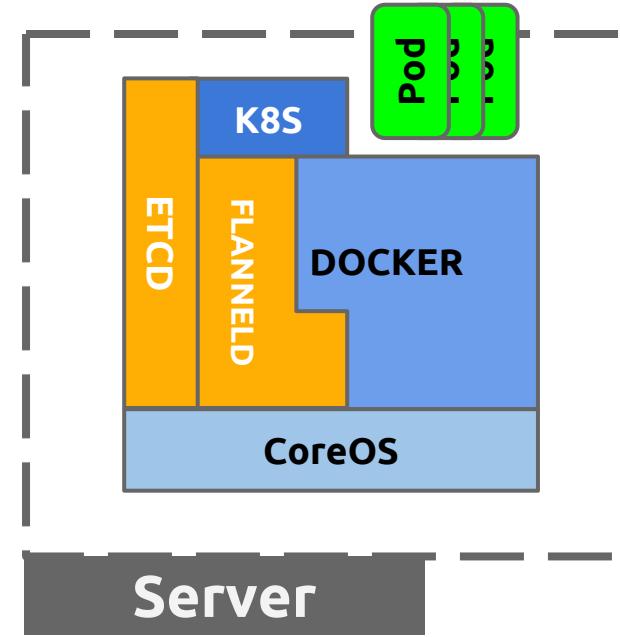
Engage

- CoreOS, the all-in-one choice
 - Cloudconfig configuration
 - Automatable in a shot
 - Really simple patch management

```
def importCloudTemplate(cloudTemplatefile, prefix):  
    f = Lename=prefix+cloudTemplatefile  
    templateLoader = jinja2.FileSystemLoader(searchpath= './')  
    templateEnv = jinja2.Environment(loader=templateLoader)  
    template = templateEnv.get_template('load'+filename)  
    return template  
  
def put_servers_data(json_data, datafile):  
    with open(datafile, 'w') as fp:  
        json.dump(json_data, fp, sort_keys=True, indent=4)  
  
def render_cloudfile(server_name, servers_data):  
    worker_name = server_name  
    ssk_keys = servers_data[server_name][server_name]['worker_ip']  
    worker_ip = servers_data[server_name][server_name]['eth_type']  
    eth_type = servers_data[server_name][server_name]['eth_type']  
    etcd_endpoint = servers_data[server_name][server_name]['etcd_endpoint']  
    ssh_public_keys = ssk_keys  
    logging.debug('List of templateVars: ')  
    logging.debug(templateVars)  
  
    templateVars = { "worker_name": worker_name,  
                    "worker_ip": worker_ip,  
                    "eth_type": eth_type,  
                    "etcd_endpoint": etcd_endpoint,  
                    "ssh_public_keys": ssh_public_keys }  
    return templateVars
```

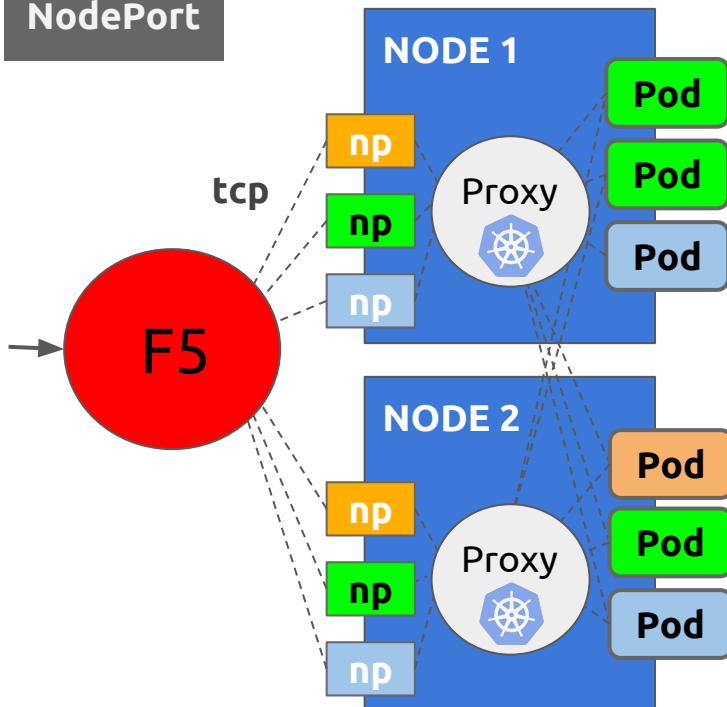
Our Kubernetes on CoreOS architecture is born

- The stack
 - ETCD
 - FLANNELD
 - DOCKER
- KUBERNETES (Google!)

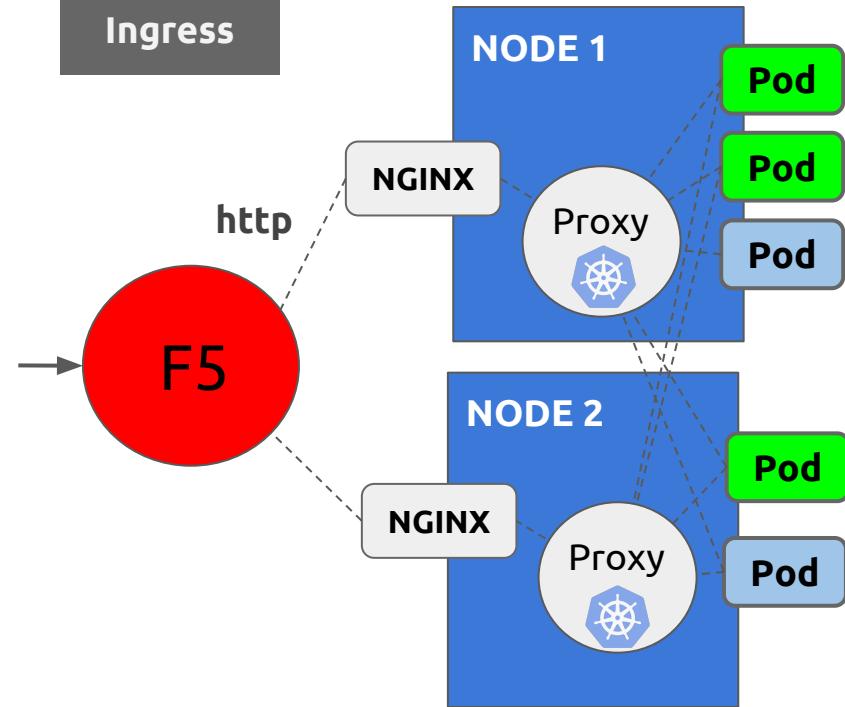


How to talk with pods

NodePort



Ingress



In the name of service

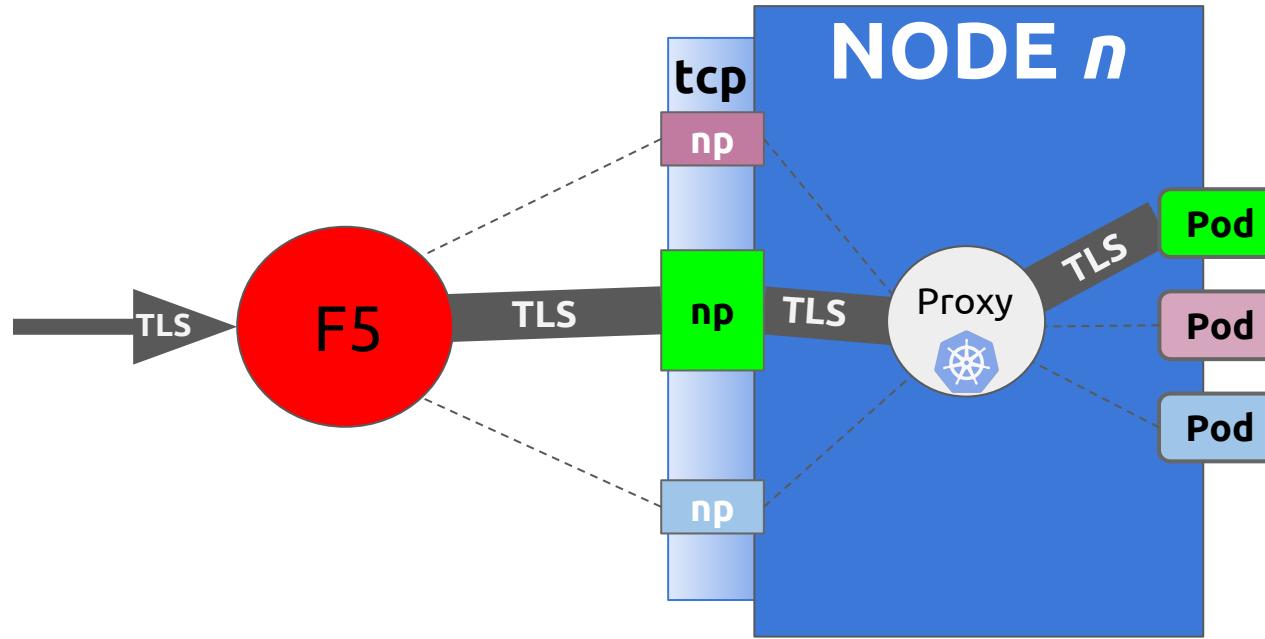
`awesomeservice-ingress.yaml`

```
- host: awesomeservice.prd.mykubecluster.intra
  http:
    paths:
      - path: /
        backend:
          serviceName: awesomeservice
          servicePort: 8081
```

In the name of service

*. [prd|qa|dev] .mykubeccluster.intra. IN CNAME kubef5ingress

The return of NodePort



The registry brought another question...



Seriously?

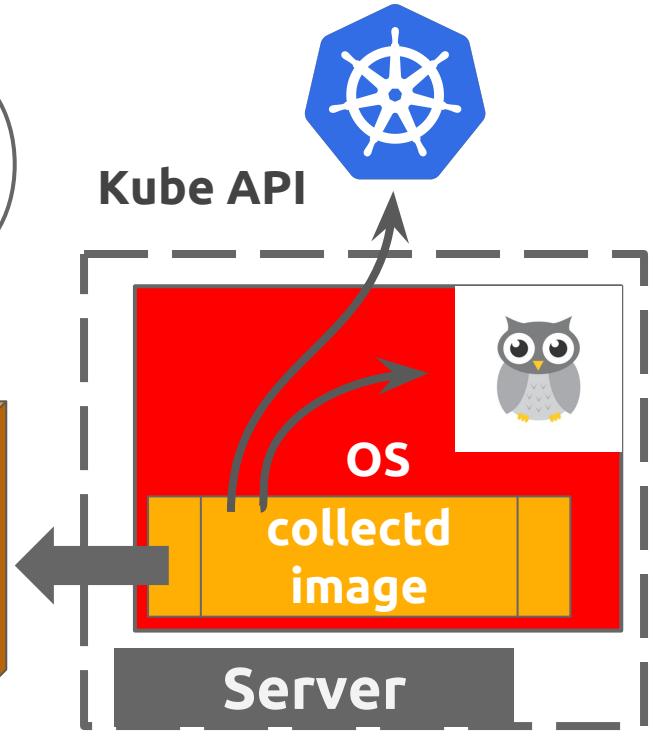
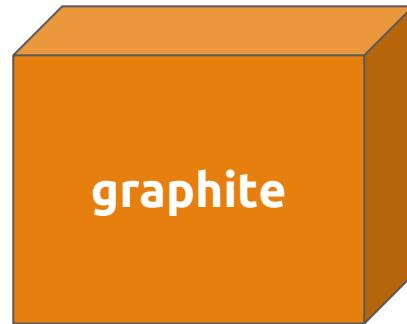


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Rear window on kubernetes



Nagios first
Grafana 4 now



We were happy!



Not happy anymore



Seriously?



The change... It's a kind of magic

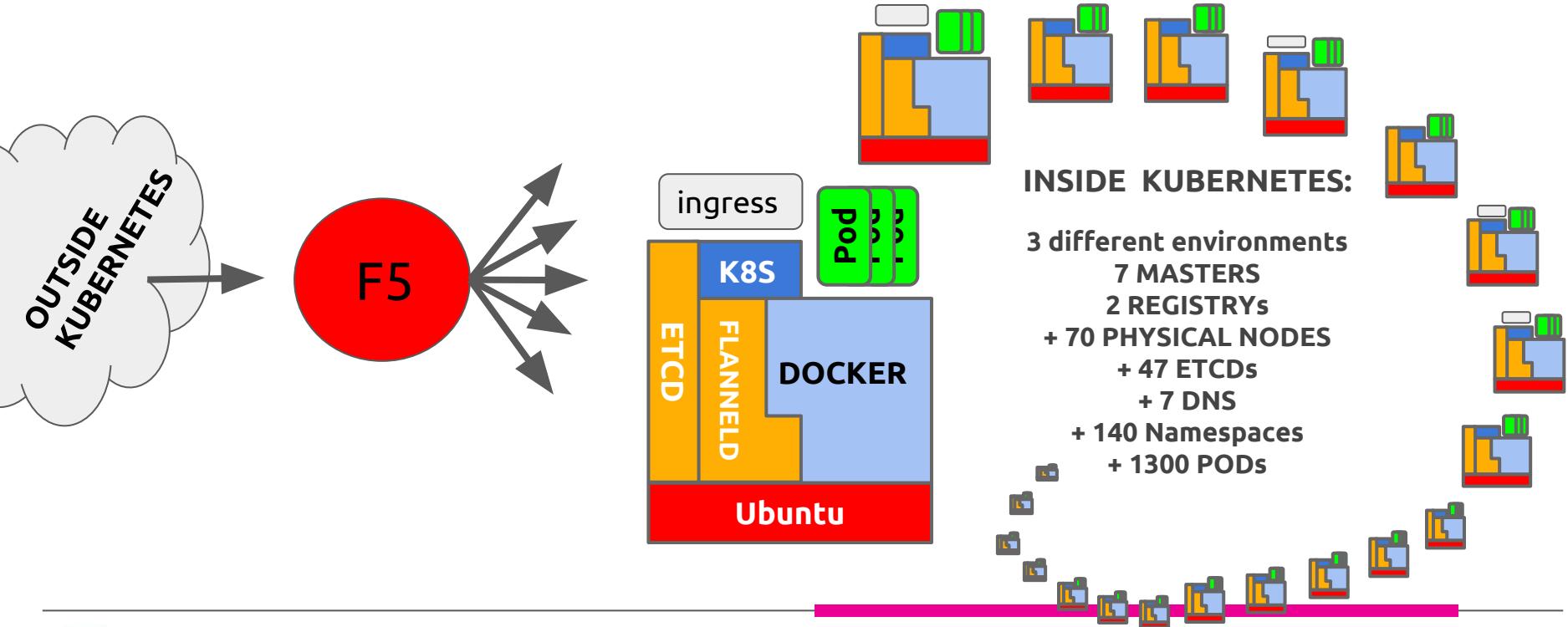


KEEP
CALM
and
TRUST KUBERNETES

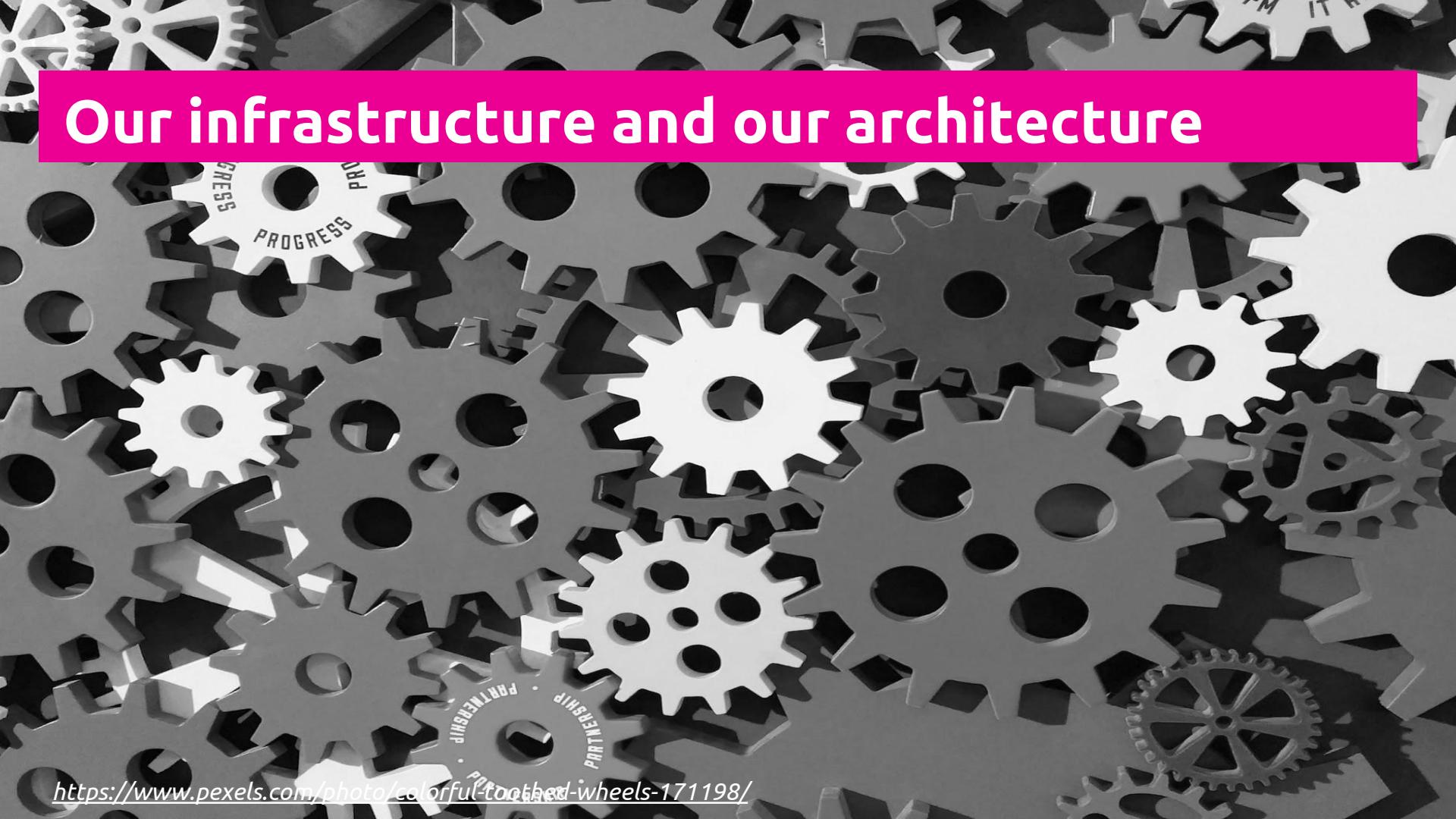
What we learned

Lots of things!

The final architecture (so far...)



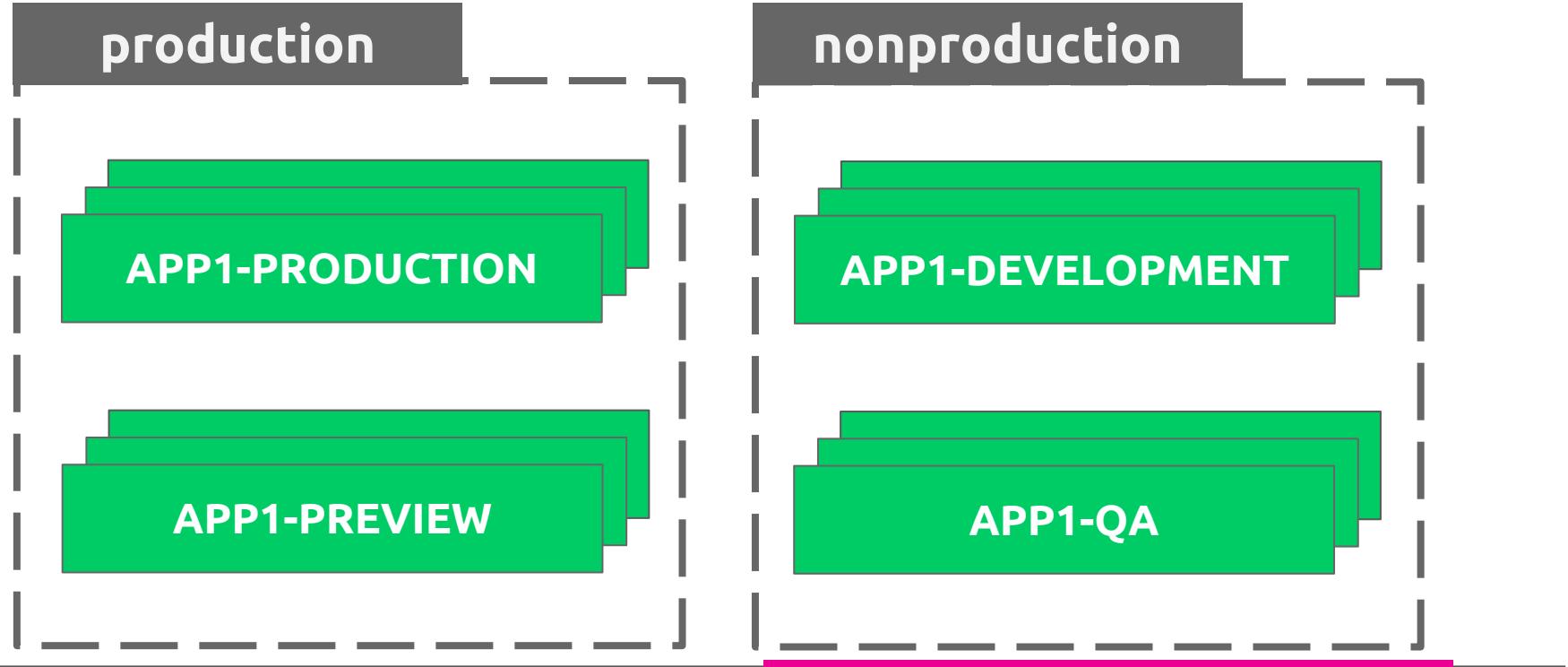
Our infrastructure and our architecture



Our core axioms

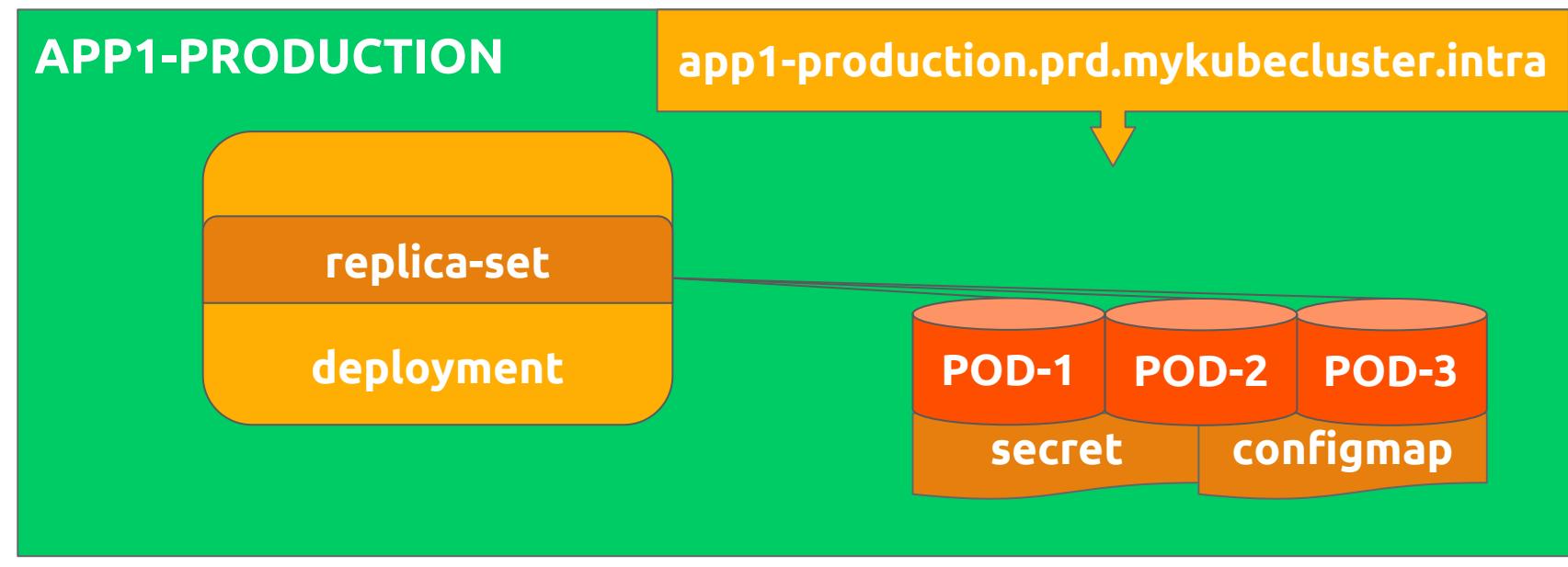
- **same architecture** across environments
- a **common framework** to align software
- **centralized monitoring/logging**, with alerts
- **zero downtime** deployment
- **automation** everywhere

Kubernetes: our architecture

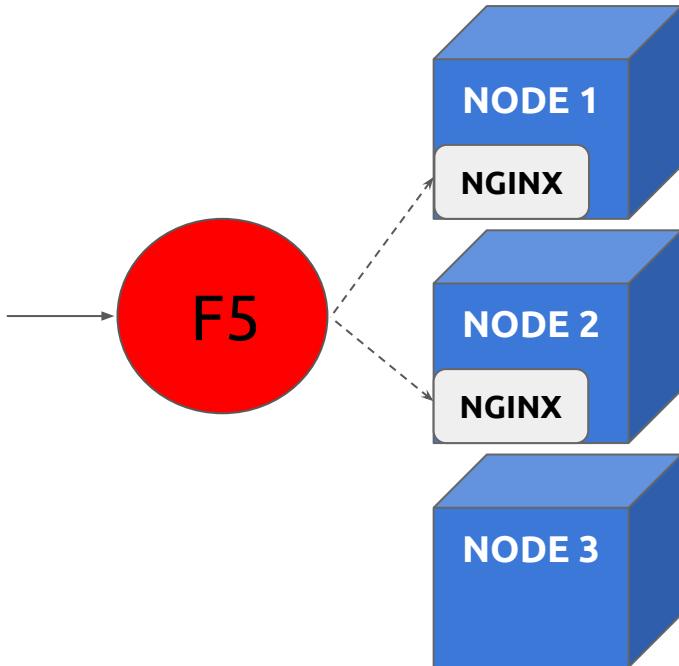


Kubernetes: our architecture and choices

production



"To ingress or not to ingress? .."



- easier DNS management
- customizable **proxy server**
- 3rd party tool
- requires **external sync**
- **all requests** go through it
- reload risks

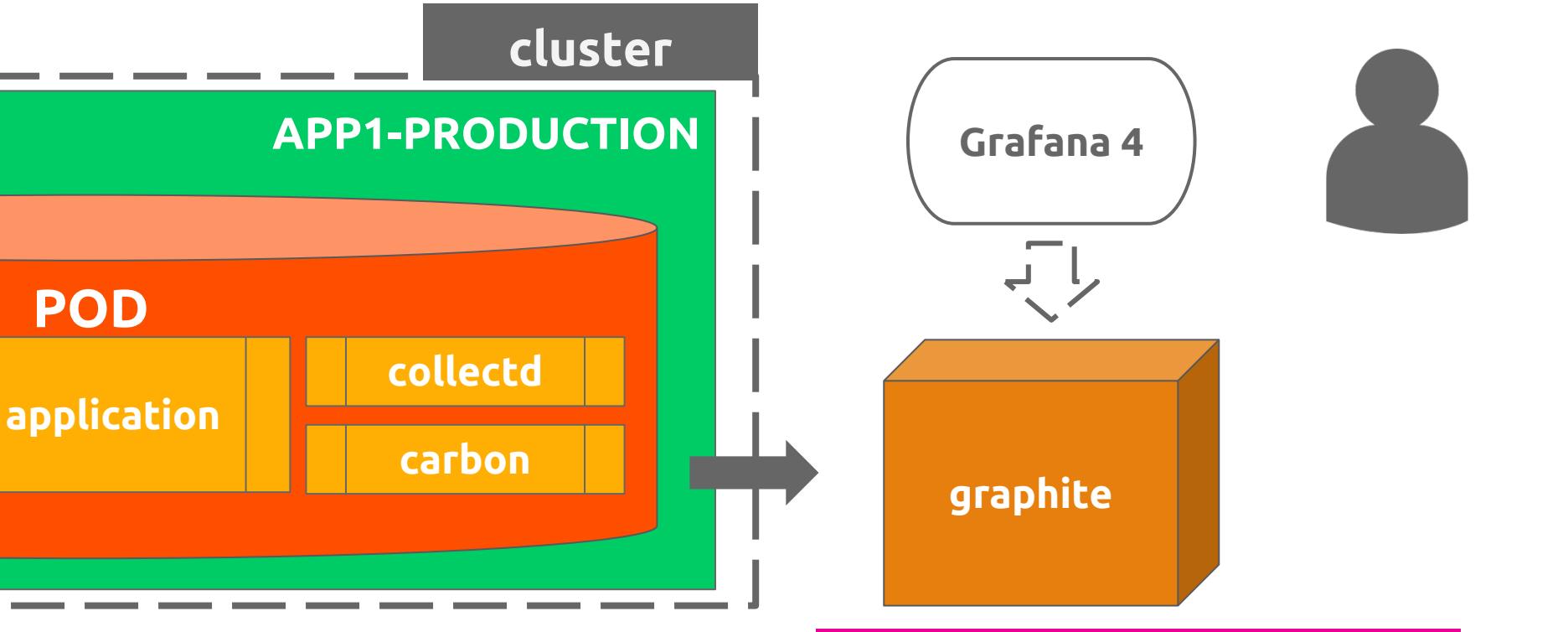
Kubernetes: our architecture and choices

production

APP1-PRODUCTION



Monitoring and alerting: grafana/graphite



Zero downtime (1): graceful shutdown

deployment.yaml

```
lifecycle:  
  preStop:  
    exec:  
      command: ["./stop_helper.sh"]
```

stop_helper.sh

```
#!/bin/bash  
  
wget http://localhost:8002/stop
```

Zero downtime (2): graceful startup

JobsExecutor.java

```
private CompletableFuture run(Stream<CompletableFuture> startupJobs)
{
    return allOf(startupJobs.toArray(CompletableFuture[]::new))
        .thenAccept(this::raiseReadinessUp)
        .exceptionally(this::shutdown);
}
```

Automate everything: pipeline DSL

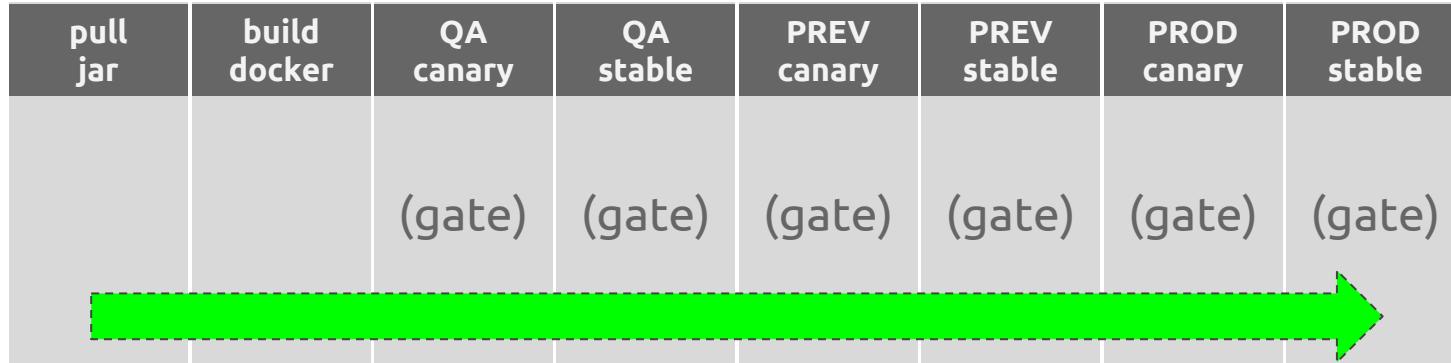
pipeline

```
microservice = factory.newDeployRequest()  
    .withArtifact("com.lastminute.application1",2)  
    .fromGitRepo("git.lastminute.com/team/application")
```

```
lmn_deployCanaryStrategy(microservice,"qa")  
lmn_deployCanaryStrategy(microservice,"preview")  
lmn_deployCanaryStrategy(microservice,"production")
```

Automate everything: pipeline

- git push
 - continuous integration
 - **continuous delivery**

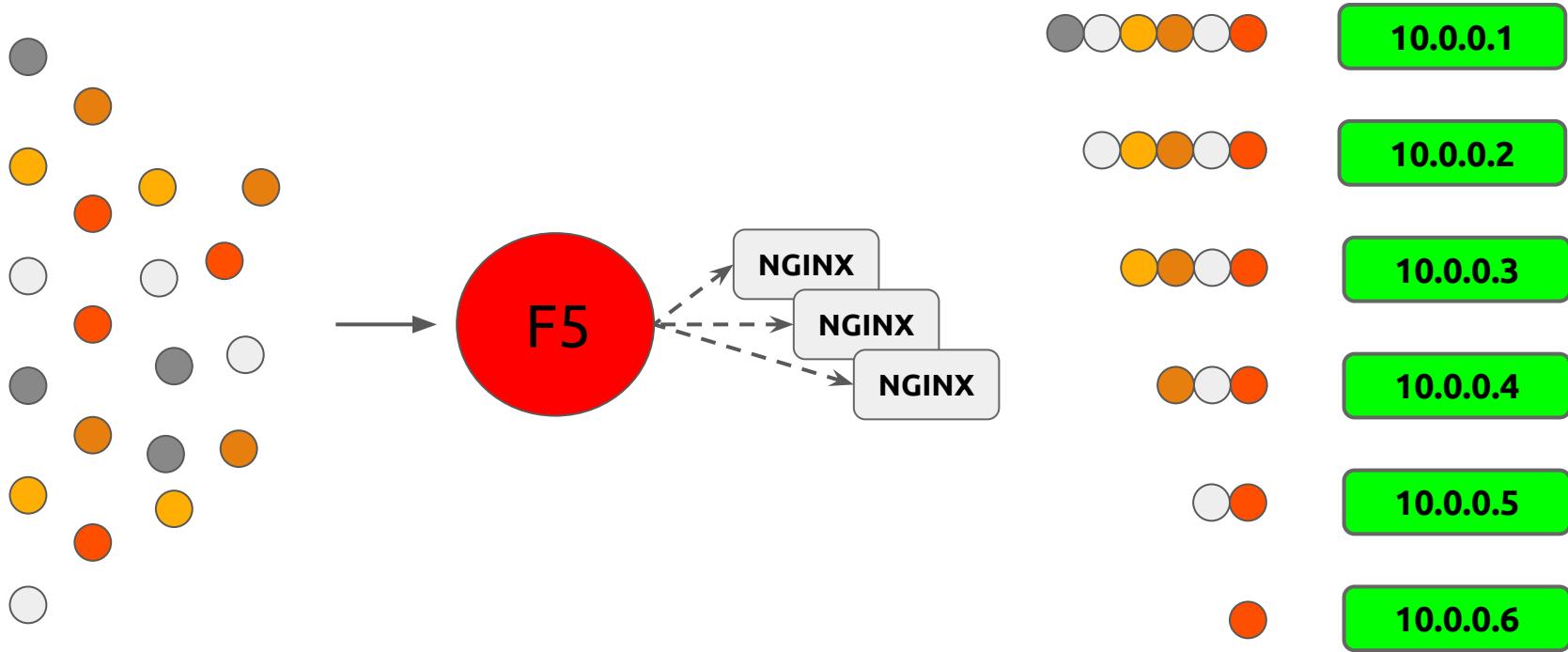


.. failure ..



https://www.flickr.com/photos/ghost_of_kuji/2763674926

nginx ingress controller problem



There's light .. at the end



Give me the numbers .. again!

- **20K req/sec** in the new cluster
- **10 minutes** to create a new environment
- whole pipeline runs in **16 minutes**
 - **4 minutes** to release 100 instances of a new version
- **2M metrics/minute** flows

Yes, we're hiring!



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THANKS

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