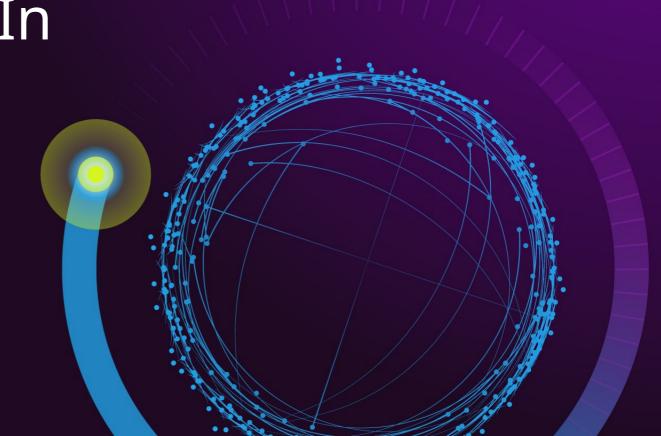


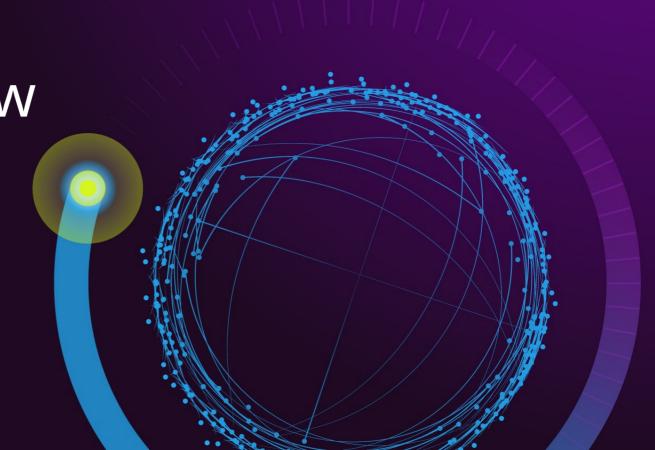
Production Gitops In Practice

Rick Spencer, InfluxData





InfluxData Overview



INFLUXDB: THE OPEN SOURCE TIME SERIES DATABASE

# Providing real-time visibility into stacks, sensors and systems



# Open Source

InfluxDB Cloud (Cloud 2.0)





#### 2.0 Cloud Platform

- 1. SaaS data platform, but data has gravity
- 2. Multi Cloud (AWS, GCP, Azure)
- 3. Multi Region
- 4. Private Instances
- 5. Kubernetes as cloud abstraction layer



# Signifiers of Gitops

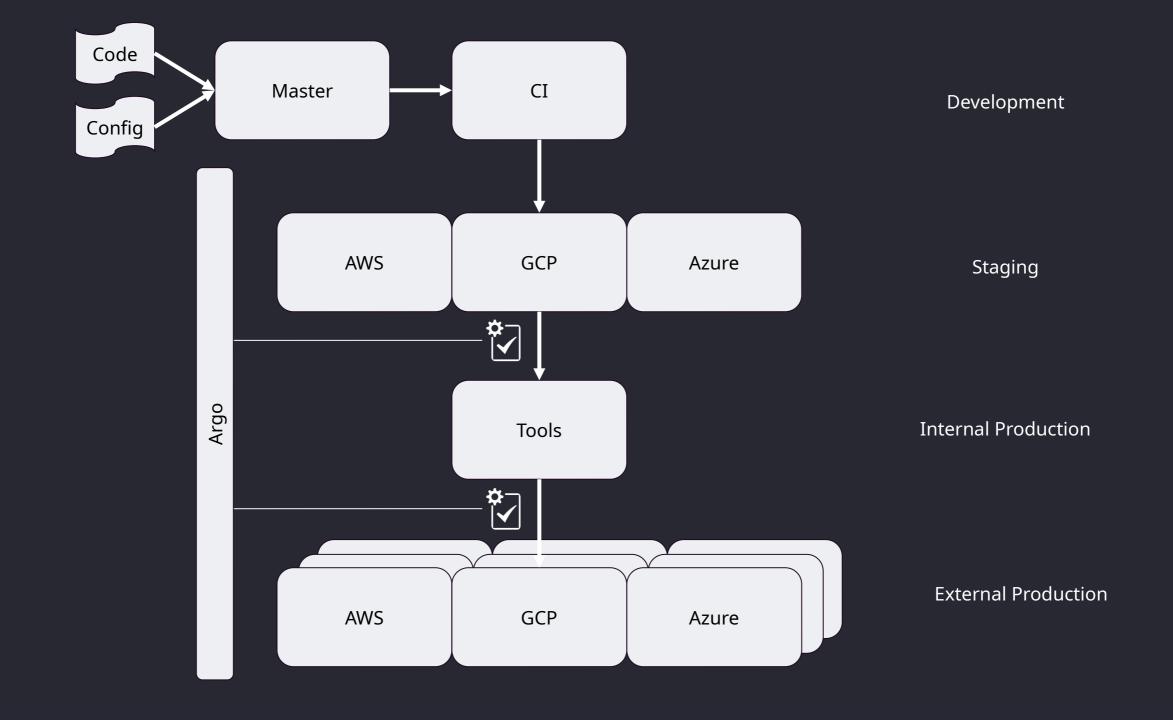
- 1. Developers get code into production by landing it in the main branch, automation takes care of the rest
- 2. Infrastructure as code is delivered in a similar manner to application code
- 3. Testing in Production

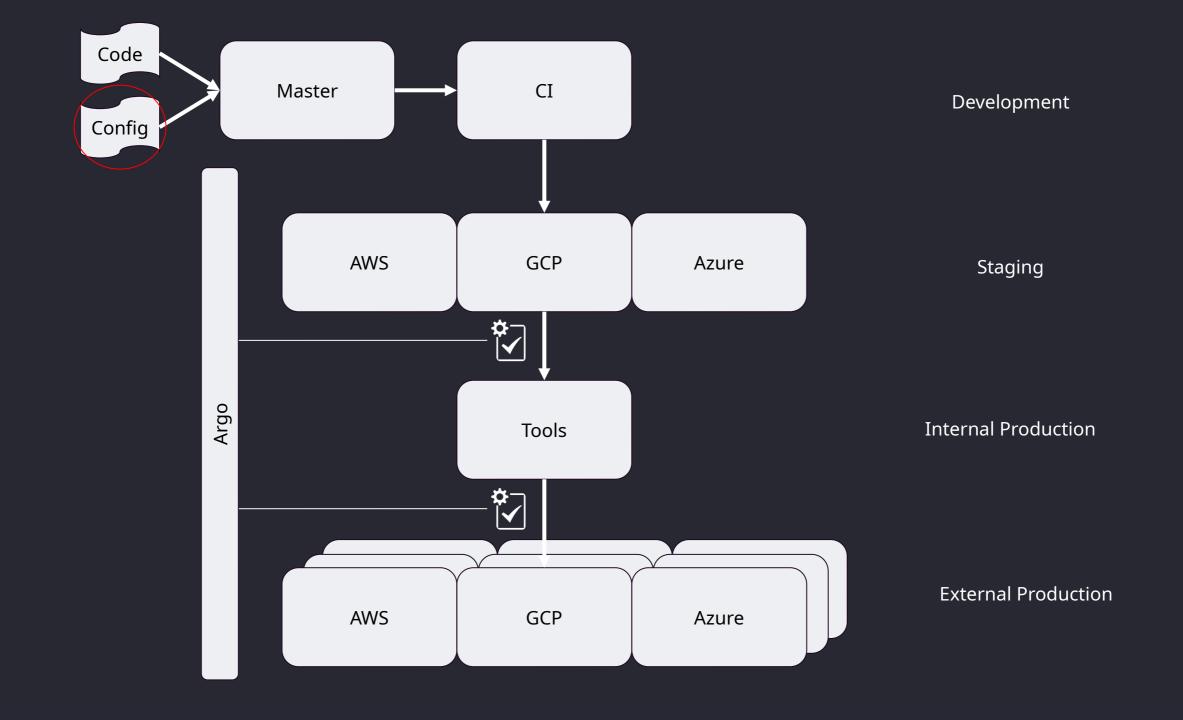


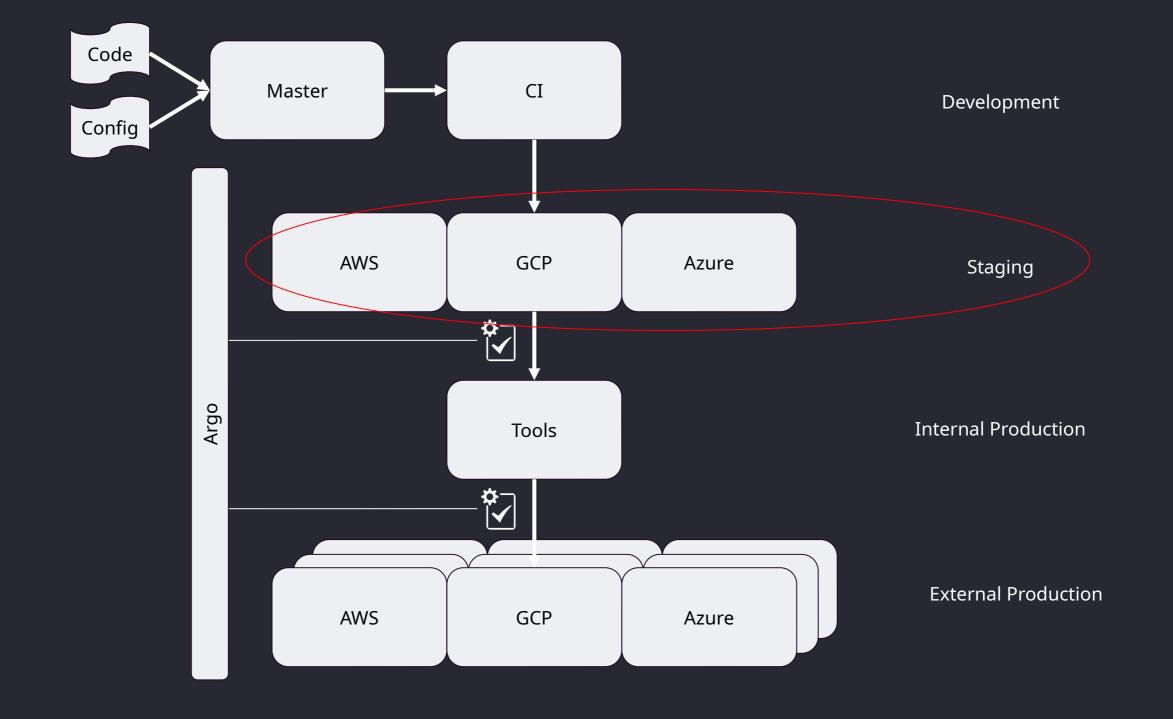


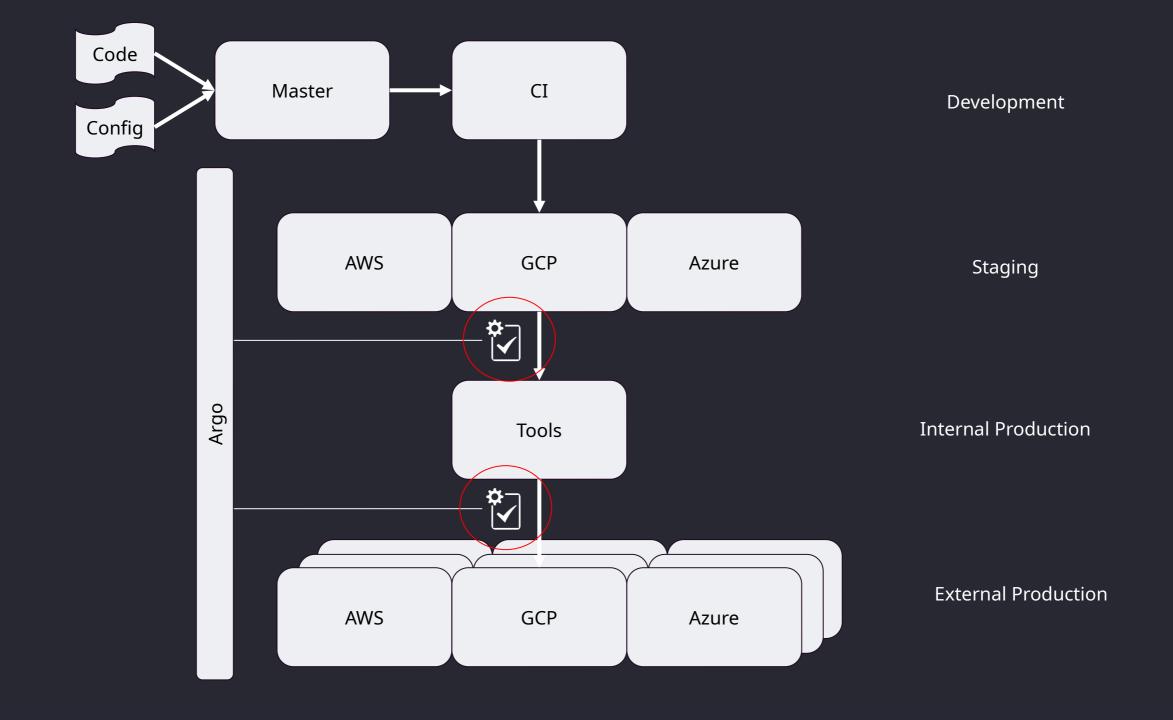
# Diagrams

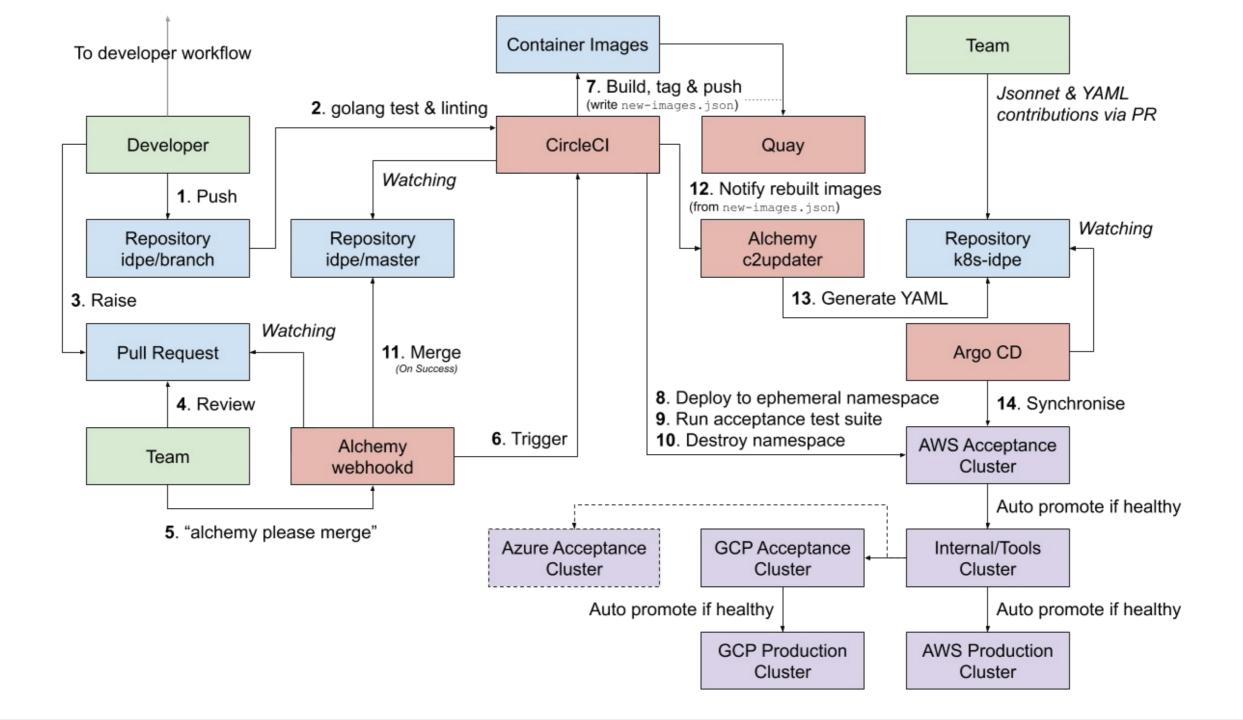
All models are wrong, but some are useful











#### **Observed Benefits**

- 1. Dramatic decrease in time working on release process
- 2. Fewer and less severe incidents due to more frequent and smaller releases as well as reduction in potential for human error
- 3. Easy to add more regions
- 4. Consistency between all production environments (and master) makes everything easier







**Engineering Management View** 

### Required Elements

- 1. CI to build artifacts (containers) and run tests (unit and integration)
- 2. A way to represent infrastructure as code (jsonnet)
- 3. A way to deploy K8s configuration (ArgoCD)
- 4. Fast deployments pipeline
- 5. Feature flagging (ConfigCat)
- 6. Production metrics and reliable alerts



# **Optional Components**

- 1. Automated feedback loop (tests and metrics)
- 2. Pipeline for high level operations (Argo Workflow)
- 3. Canary deployments
- 4. External availability validation
- 5. Testing or acceptance environments \*



# Jsonnet - example

#### serviceA.jsonnet

```
service: { /* ... */ },
 deployment: {
   local labels = { component:
'serviceA' },
   apiVersion: 'apps/v1',
   kind: 'Deployment',
   metadata: {
     labels: labels,
     name: 'serviceA',
   spec: {
     replicas: 1,
     selector: {
       matchLabels: labels,
     template: {
       spec: {
         containers: [ /* ... */ ],
```

#### serviceA-aws-prod.jsonnet

```
local serviceA =
  import './serviceA.jsonnet';
// extend serviceA with instance
// specific settings
serviceA {
  deployment+: {
    spec+: {
      replicas: 4,
      serviceAccountName: 'serviceA-
account',
      resources: {
        requests: { memory: '2G' },
        limits: { memory: '4G' },
```

#### Output YAML file

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
 labels:
    component: serviceA
  name: serviceA
spec:
  replicas: 4
  resources:
    limits:
      memory: 4G
    requests:
      memory: 2G
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      component: serviceA
  serviceAccountName: serviceA-account
  template:
    spec:
      containers:
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
```

# Availability: Super Smooth Deploys

#### The Challenge

- Customers expect very high availability for their API calls (99.999% succeed)
- Deployments cause pods to restart, frequent deployments cause frequent restarts

#### **Our Solution**

- Custom controller code to ensure proper ordering of restarts
- "Be one with the retries"





# How we gather metrics

#### 1. Telegraf

- Agent for collecting metrics & writing them to InfluxDB or other outputs
- Open source project that can be run everywhere
- Written entirely in Go single binary, no external dependencies
- We run it as a sidecar

#### 2. Different types of metrics

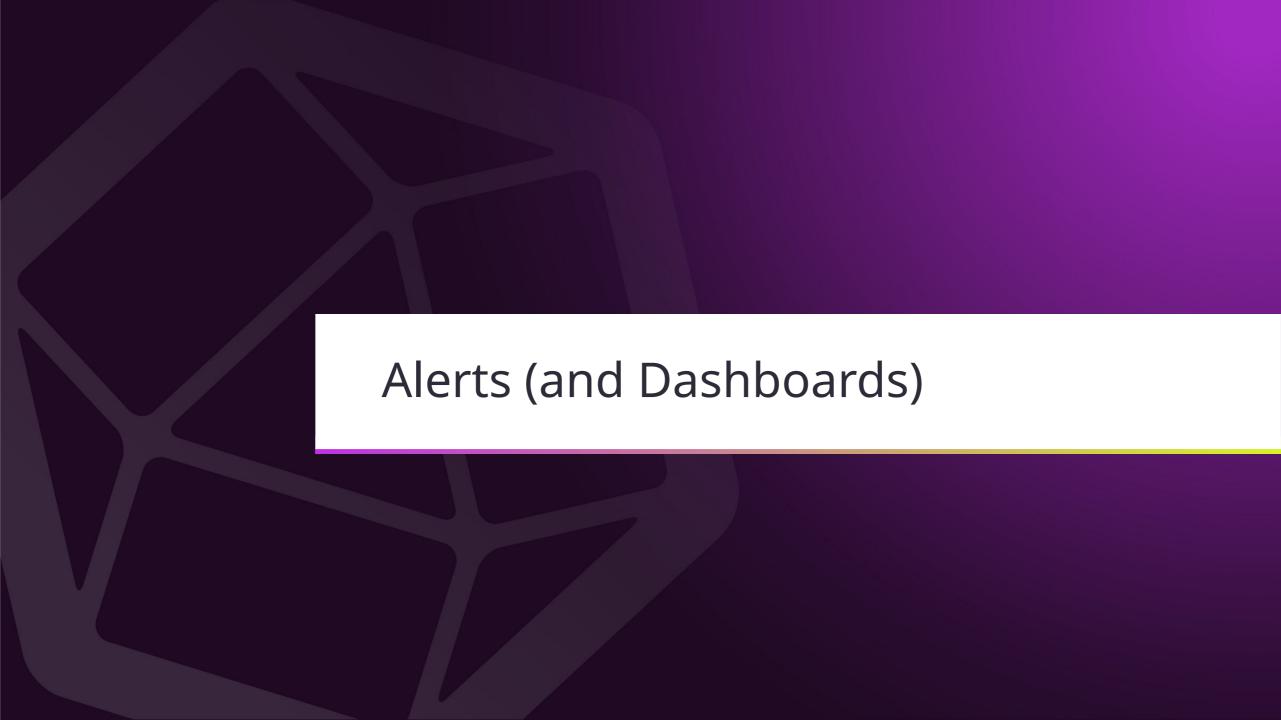
- Application specific metrics Redis, Etcd, Nginx, Zookeeper
- Custom metrics sending data to Telegraf from services directly
- Istio and other services with Telegraf Prometheus Input Plugin



# Putting Metrics to Work

- Alert on urgent issues
- Alert on leading indicators
- Dashboards for overall system health
- Dashboards for troubleshooting
- Dashboards for feature flags

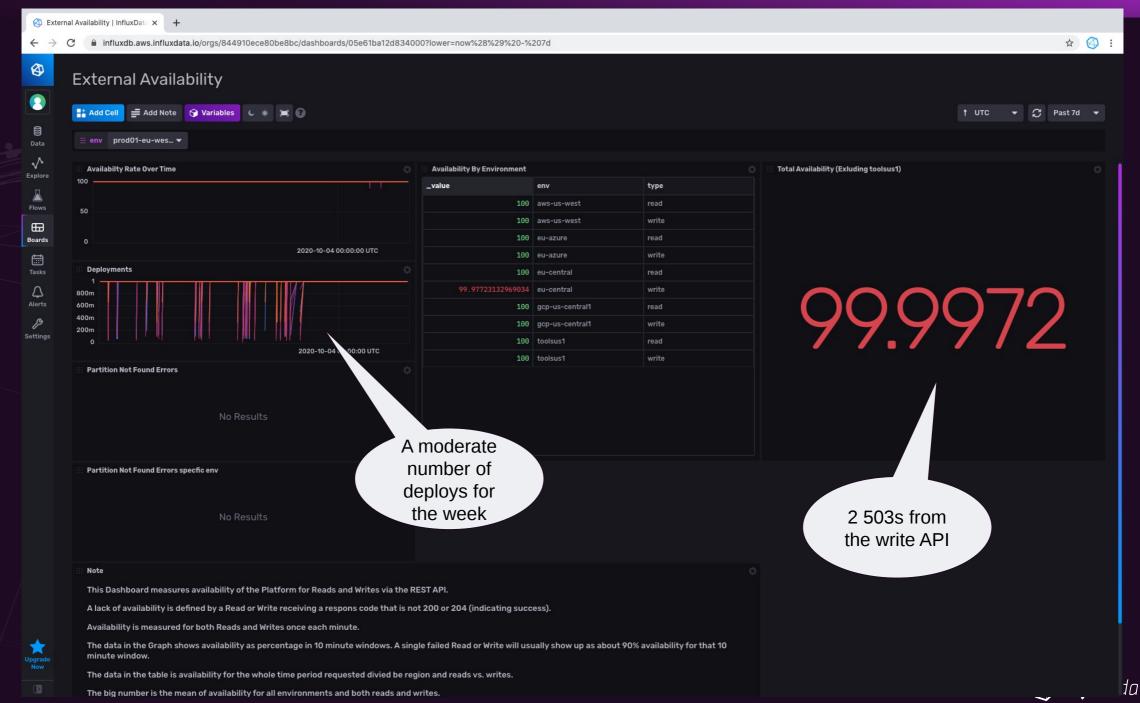


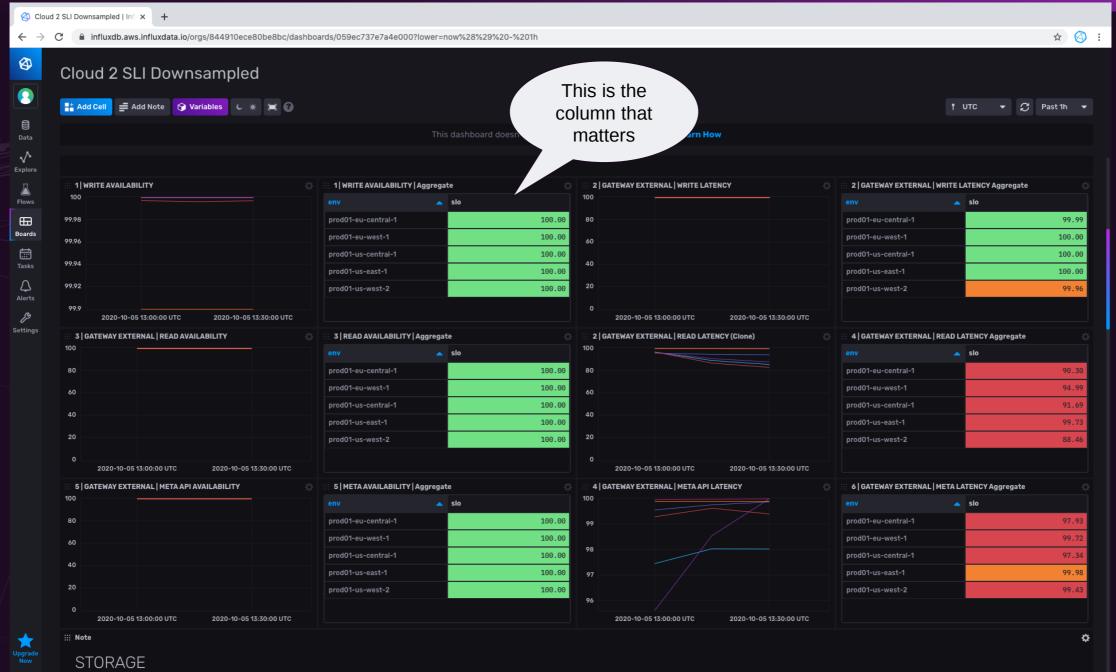


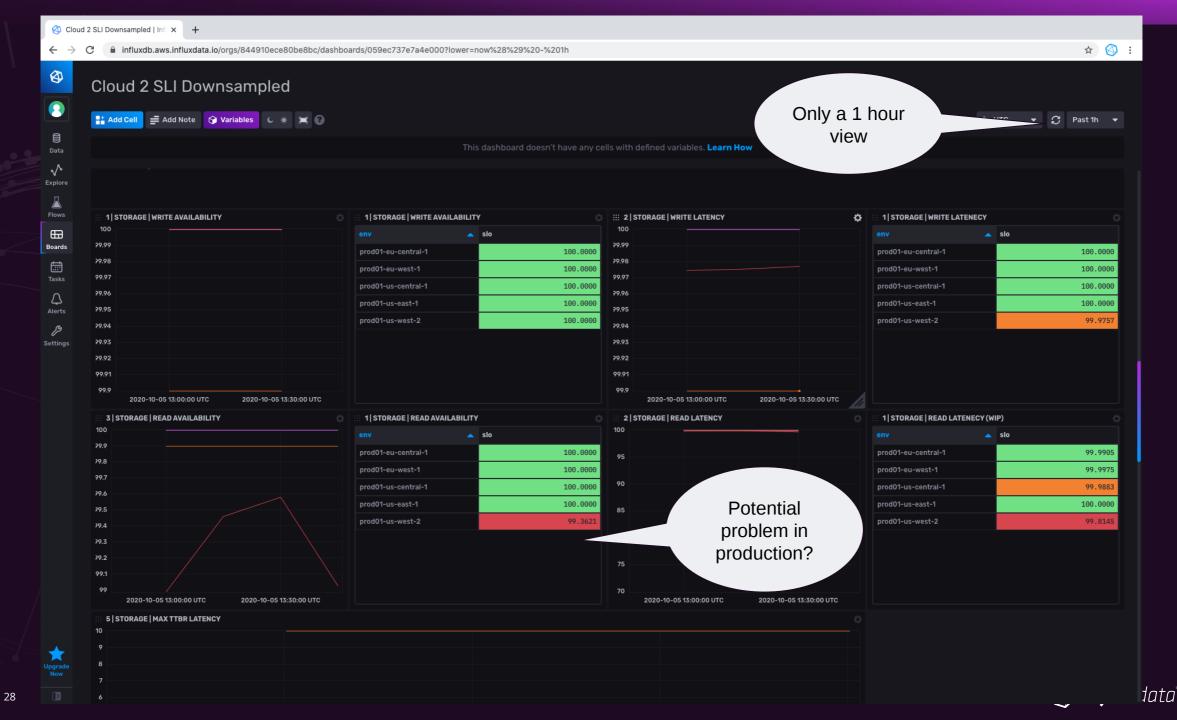
#### Alerts

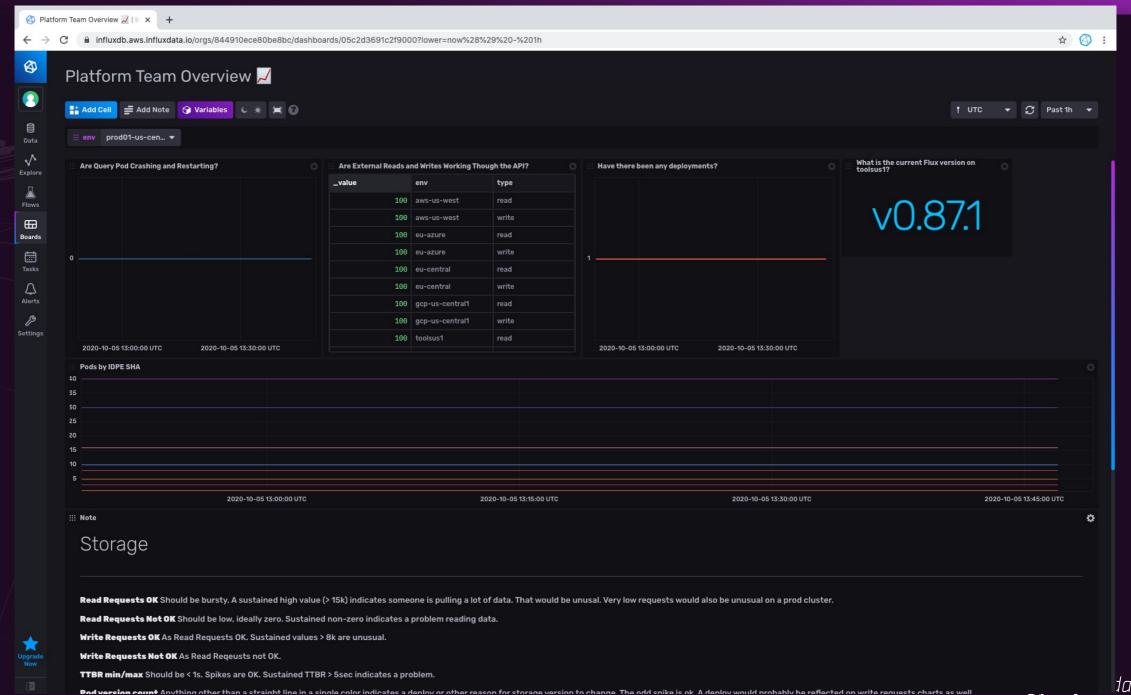
- 1. Kubernetes Health
- 2. Application Health
- 3. Deadman Alerts
- 4. Externally Running Availability Tests

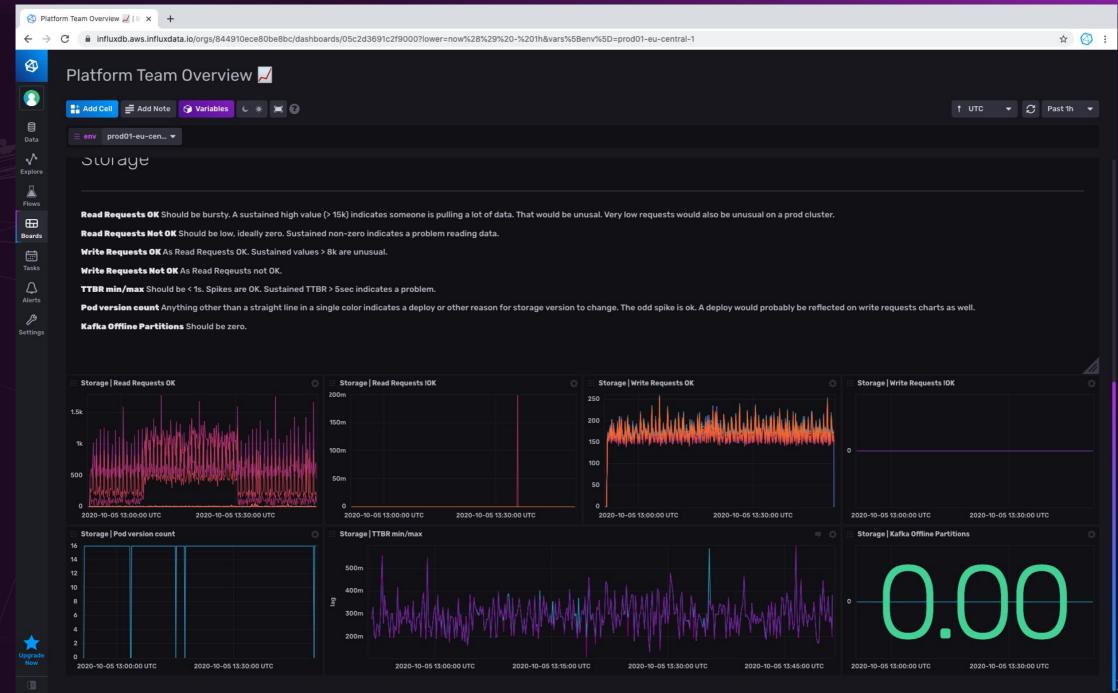


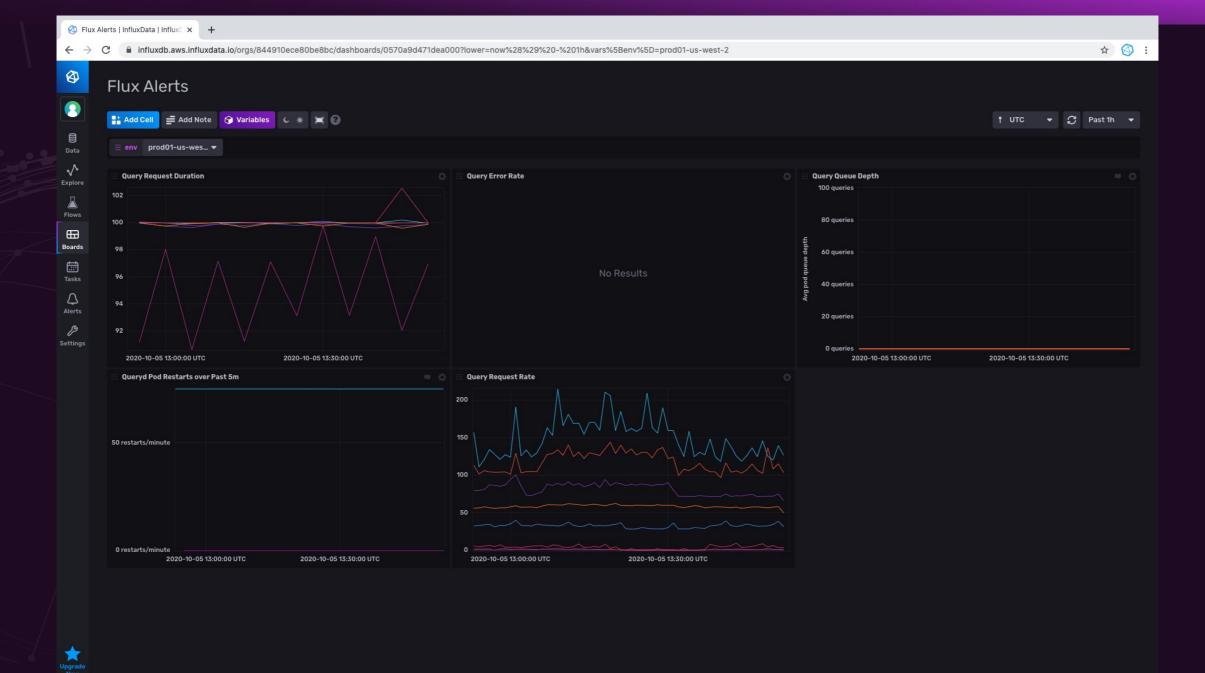












# Organizational Challenges

- 1. Change of mindset from releases to Continuous Delivery
- 2. Rolling out breaking changes incrementally
- 3. Overcoming fear of breaking production



# Our Next Steps

- 1. Feed metrics into automated feedback loop to gate promotion
- 2. Testing health \*during a deploy\*
- 3. Gather more metrics around GitOps processes
- 4. Game days
- 5. Canary

