

Continuous Delivery Meets Custom Kubernetes Controller

A Declarative Configuration Approach to
CI/CD

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CI/CD on Kubernetes

Kubernetes specifically states that it

"Does not deploy source code and does not build your application. Continuous Integration, Delivery, and Deployment (CI/CD) workflows are determined by organization cultures and preferences as well as technical requirements."

Configuration files

- Recommended not to use the `:latest` tag

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: my-pod
spec:
  containers:
    - name: my-app
      image: nearmap/my-app:latest
      ports:
        - containerPort: 80
```

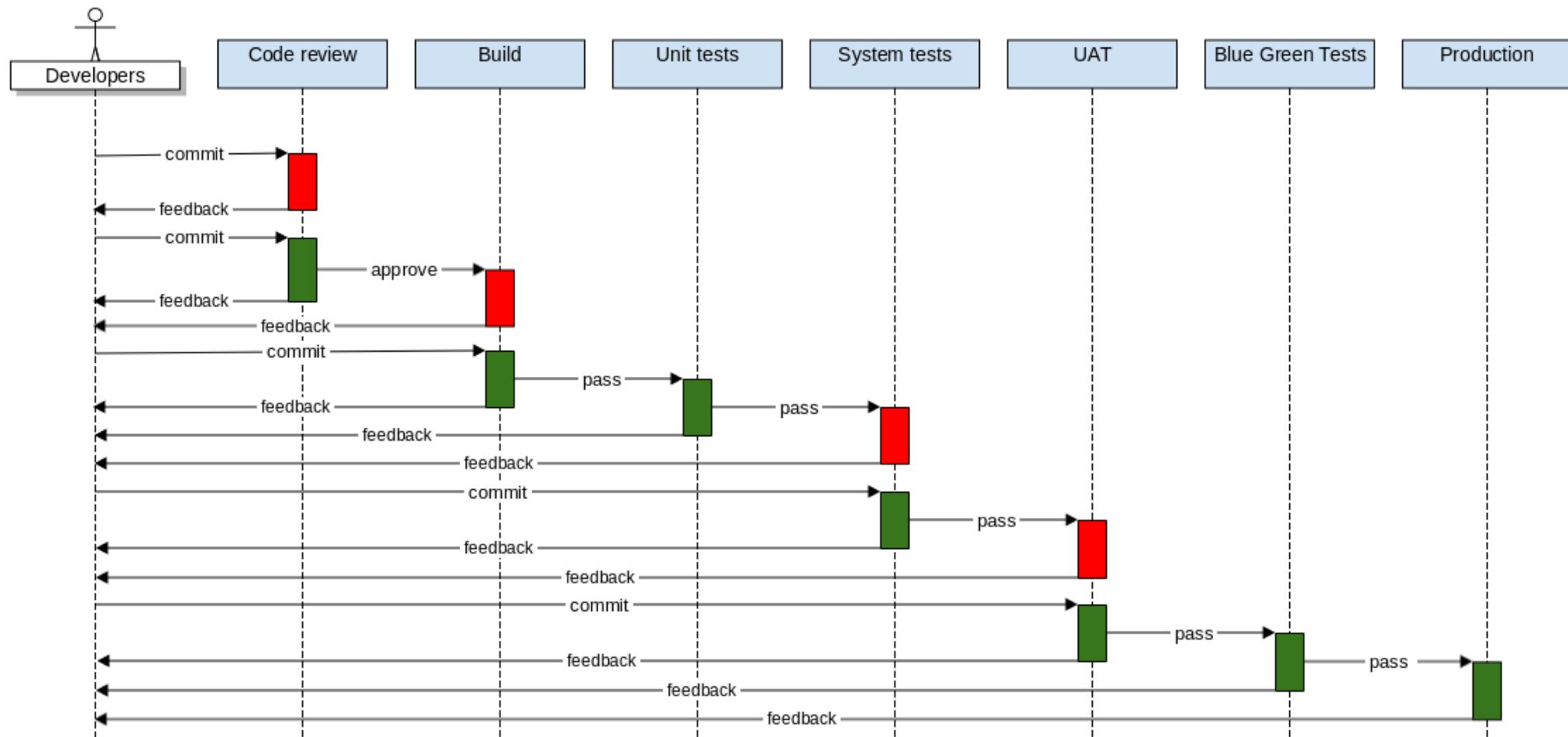
Configuration files

- Specify a version number (digest or git hash)
- Should be in source control
- How to manage multiple environments?

```
-  
  apiVersion: v1  
  kind: Pod  
  metadata:  
    name: my-pod  
  spec:  
    containers:  
      - name: my-app  
        image: nearmap/my-app:1873b440fd288d51c6fc56cc727bc658e9312d50  
        ports:  
          - containerPort: 80
```

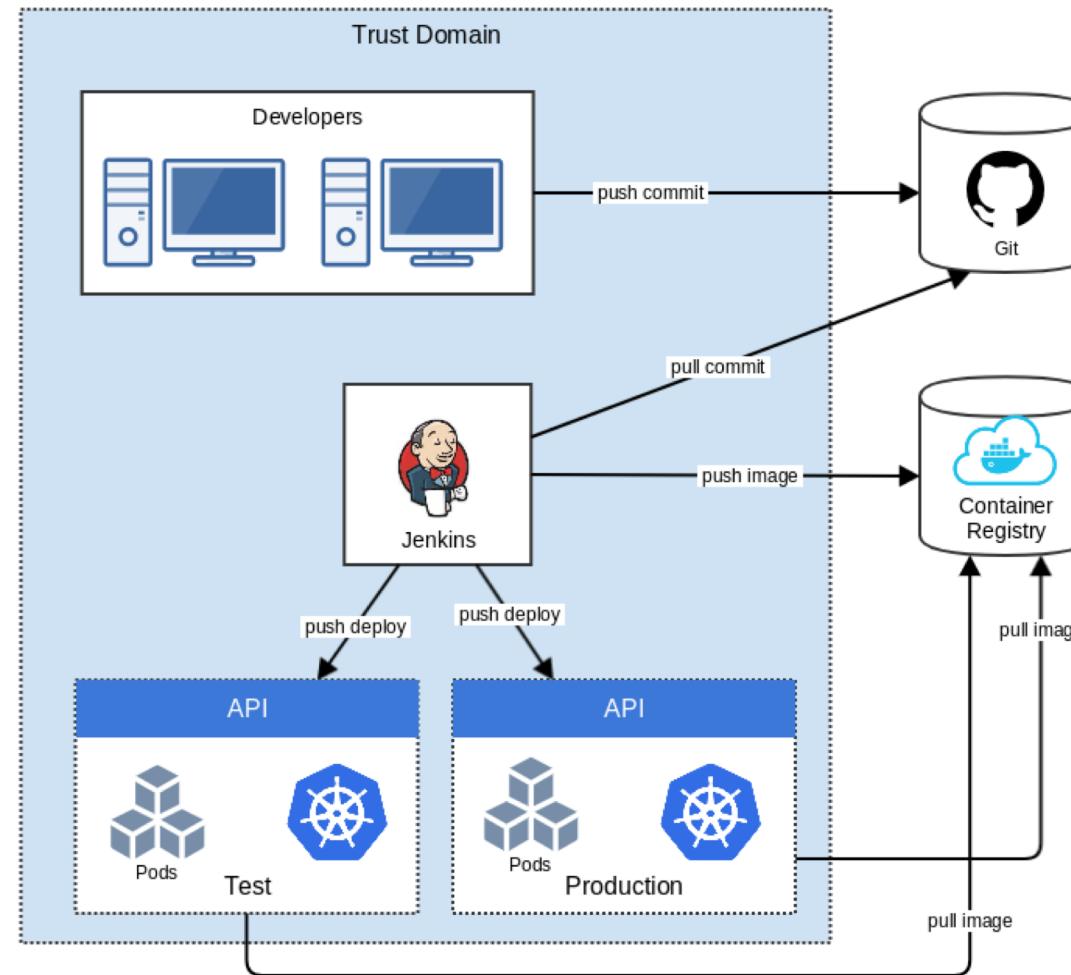
Continuous Delivery

Set of workflows and validations that provide a reliable process for releasing software.



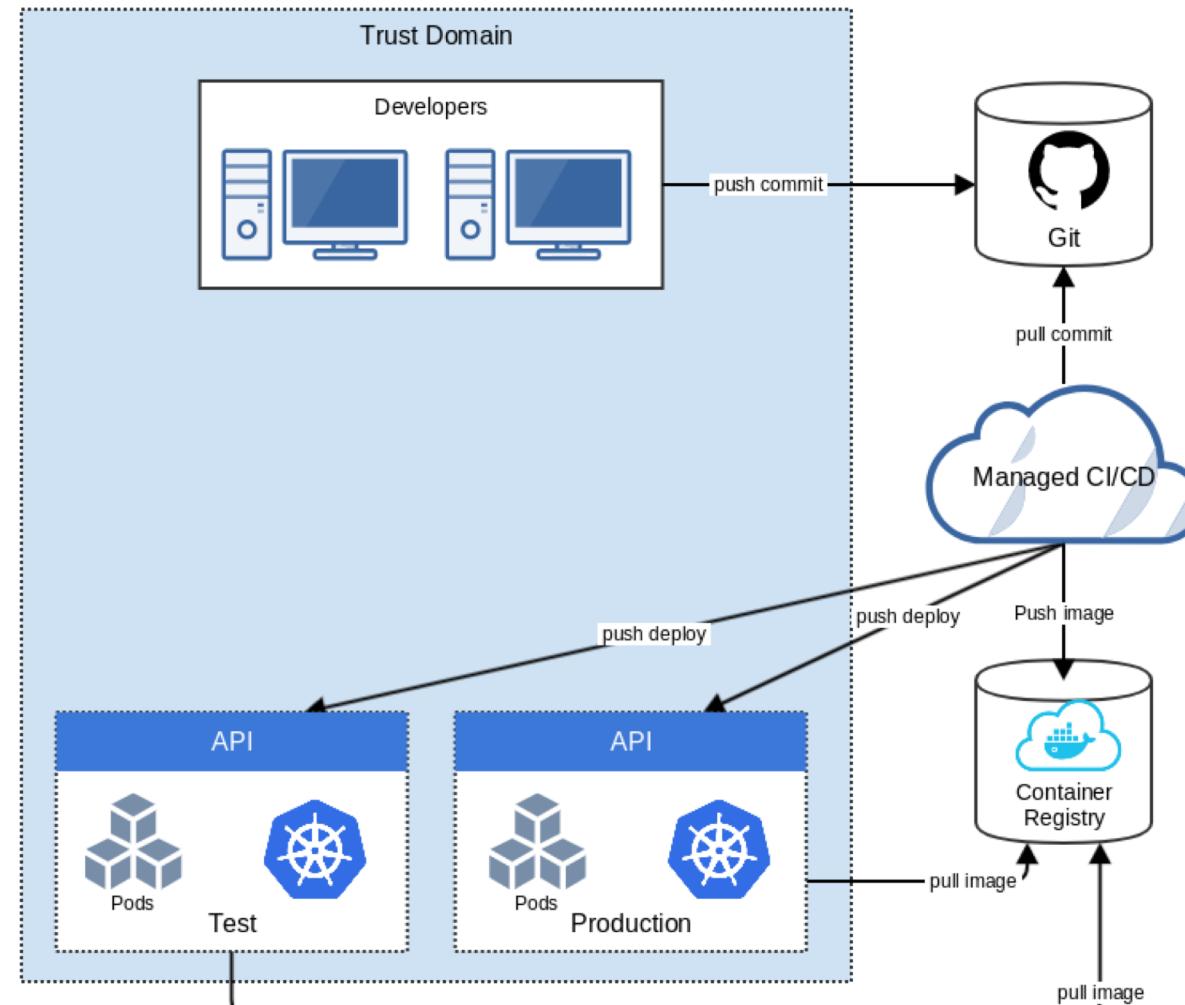
Self-hosted CD

e.g. Jenkins, TeamCity



Managed CD

E.g. Circle CI, Shippable,
AWS CodePipeline



Existing Solutions?



Configuration

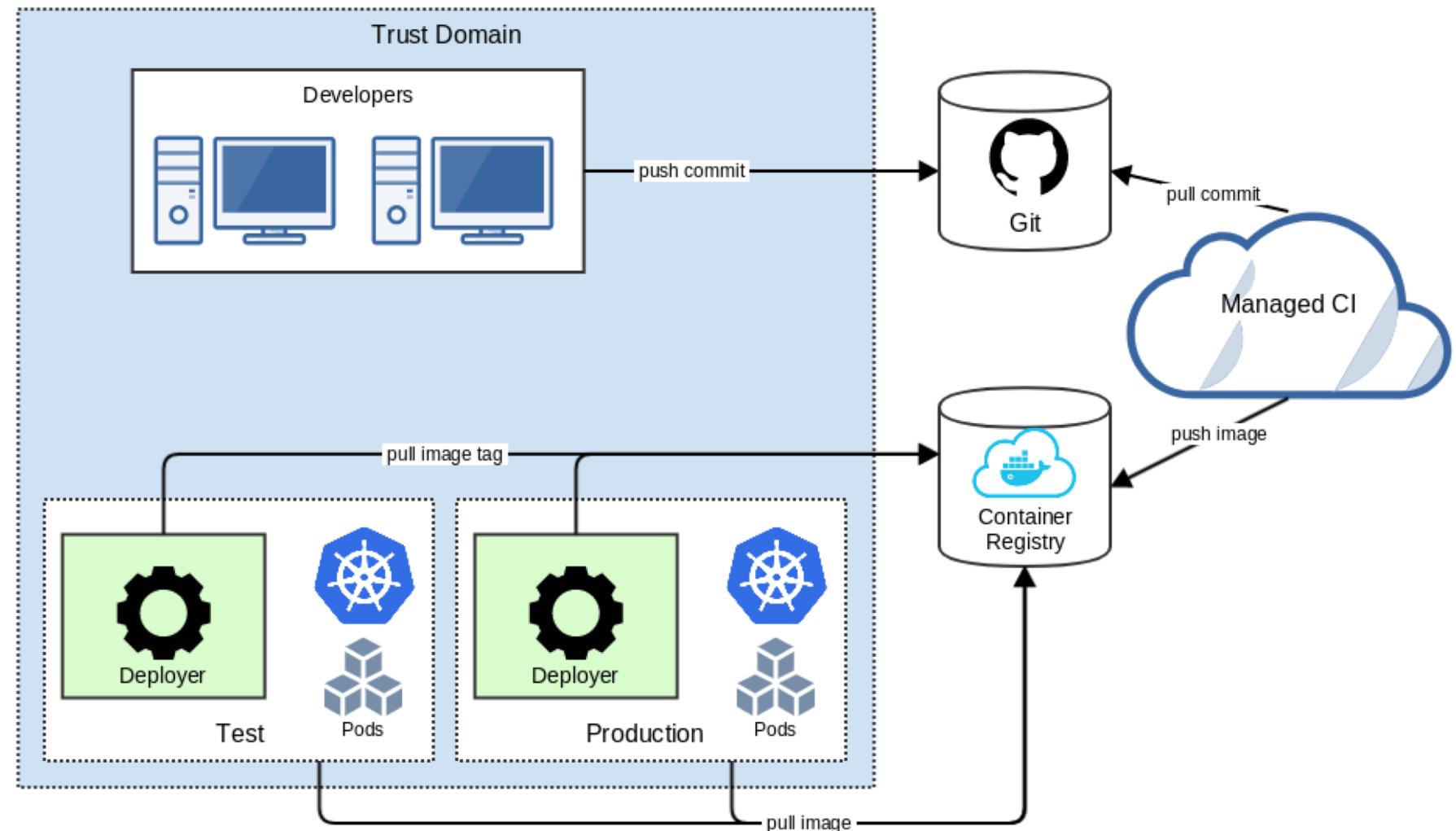
- Git is the source of truth for application configuration
- Lots of version changes can be noisy
 - Especially when rest of the configuration rarely changes
- Should application releases be treated differently to configuration?
 - Continuous Deployments should be common events
 - Configuration changes are comparatively rare
 - Still need to deal with history and roll back

CD-lite

A simplified approach to Continuous Delivery

- BYO continuous integration tool
- Minimise infrastructure setup and management costs
- Build on existing Kubernetes concepts
- Support manual steps and full automation
- Support best practices
 - Blue-green deployments
 - Version history and rollback
 - Secure environments
 - Instrumentation/visibility

Simpler Pipeline



CD-lite: Container Version Manager

Solve these challenges by using intrinsic kubernetes principles and native abstractions



ContainerVersion
Custom Resource Definition (CRD)

Custom Controllers

Advantages

- Clusters and tools don't need access to additional resources
 - e.g. don't need git read or write access
- Doesn't require a separate config repo and config update process
- Simplified configuration
 - Can exist alongside the application code
 - Avoid configuration per-environment
 - Reduces noise in configuration version history

Benefits

- Low management and maintenance requirements
 - Onus of CD pipeline maintenance is on Kubernetes
- Separation of concerns
 - Cluster is responsible for managing its own versions
- Eliminates security risk by centralizing communication to CR
- Native solution
- Better visibility into CI/CD
 - Current release
 - Release history
- Monitoring CI/CD:
 - Dashboard and metrics



Demo



Thank you!