

# Scaling Agile Infrastructure, Development and Change Management

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**When the project no longer fits into one meeting room, it's not just the infrastructure that has to scale.**



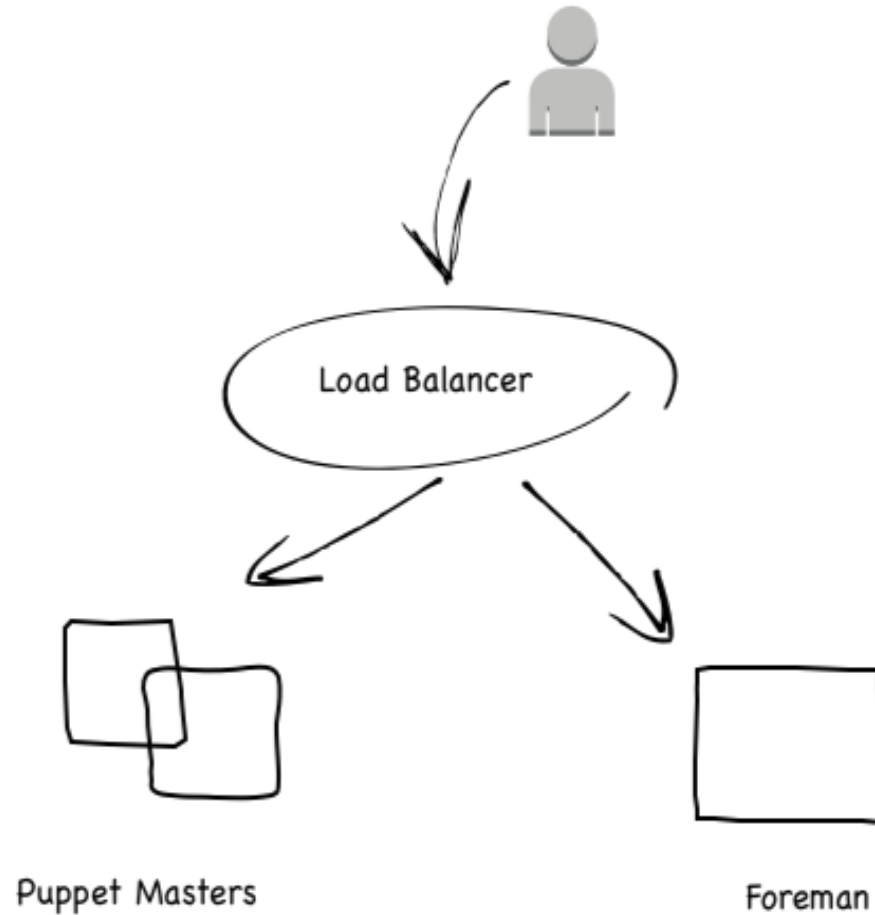
# Scaling AI

- Infrastructure: getting to 9K nodes (++)
- Development: multiple groups making changes, “operational” vs “feature” changes
- Process: how to manage different requirements for the speed of change.
  - Move fast and <sup>don't</sup> break things

# Puppet choke points

- Compilations on masters
  - at scale, time to compile isn't just convenience for client, it's capacity of masters
- Submissions to puppetdb
  - `replace_facts`, `replace_catalog`, `store_report`
- ENC (foreman)

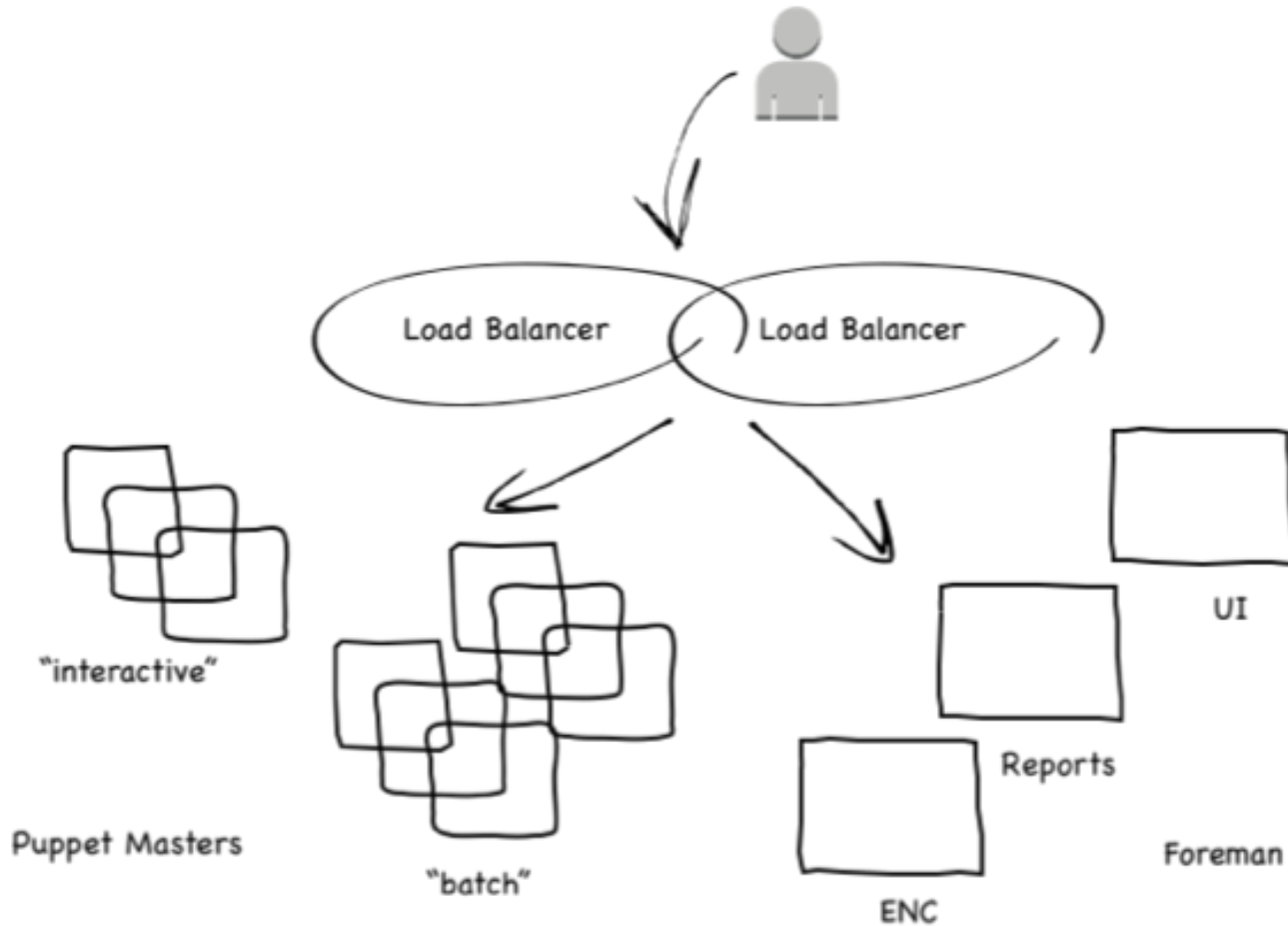
# Simple Puppet Infrastructure



# Problems with original infra

- Spikes in puppet compilation times make for unhappy users
  - Most automatic puppet runs do nothing, whilst people manually running puppet expect something to happen, and quickly
- Large foreman reports could overload nodes, impacting UI or ENC

# Puppet Infrastructure split by traffic type



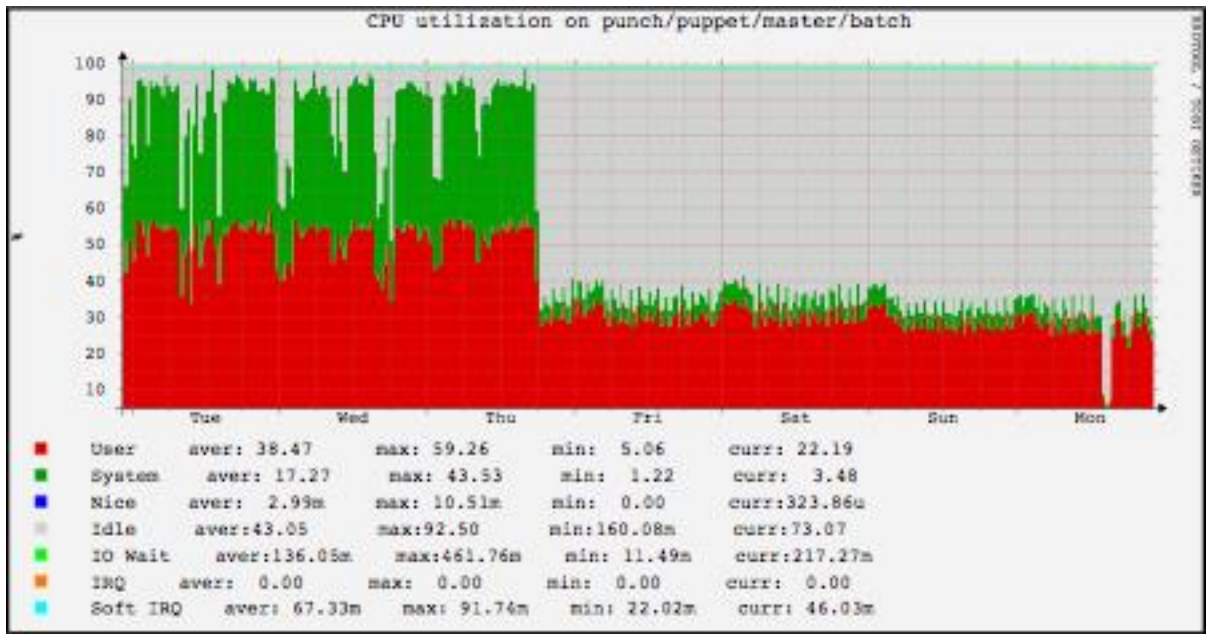


# PuppetDB catalog duplication

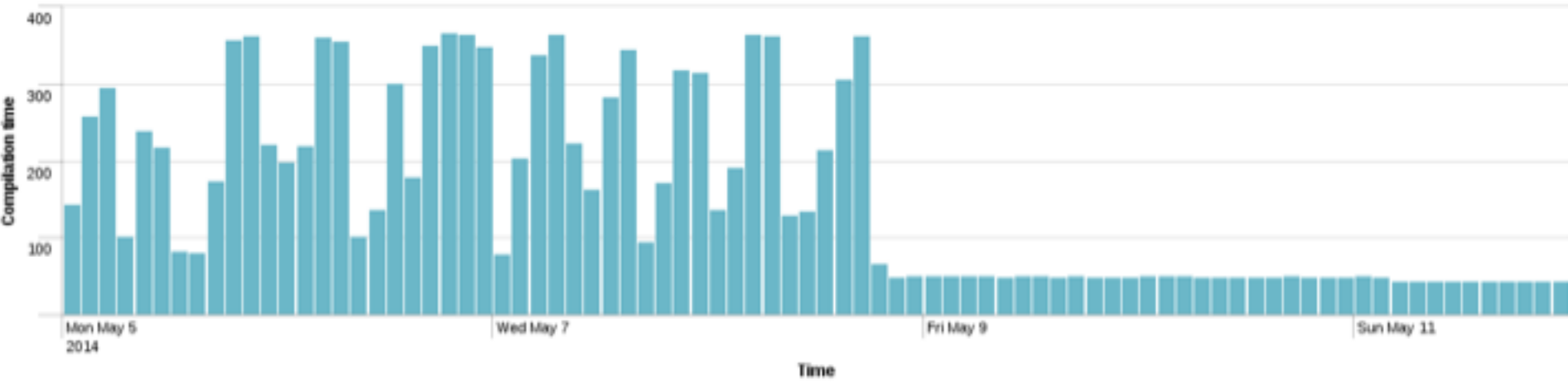
- Every puppet run the catalog is stored in puppetdb
- In theory, should check if something has changed before storing new – wasn't working
- Catalog duplication was often  $< 5\%$
- puppetdb 1.6 fixed performance issues with catalog duplication and fact submission

# Puppet file stats

- Shared NFS for manifests of multiple puppet masters
- Puppet masters were very busy, with timeouts at peak
- strace showed huge numbers of (unsuccessful) stats, with 82% dedicated to resolving “types”
- Patch backported from puppet 3.5, stat ops for default compilation from 8331 to 1381



Column Format



# Upstream fixes problems

- Some shaping of service necessary, but...
- Big performance headaches have been fixed by upstream
- ...though we've had to be prepared to use patches / trunk

# Original Dev practices too simple

- Puppet modules are a tree on masters, so initial plan was to treat them as single project
- One git repo, branches of “production” (master) and “dev” map to puppet environments
- Can’t merge dev -> prod without freezing
- Used cherry-pick to promote changes

## Easy cherry-pick

- o [devel] configure elasticsearch endpoint for kibana
- o remove lb configuration and flume from teststack
- o Adding virtual host for ermis
- o condor faster discovery
- o Do some clean-up in my hostgroup and create a new one
- o condor hg, preemption disabled
- o Adding template folder to my hostgroup
- o Creating hostgroup for ermis.
- o hg\_vobox new variable
- o extract all fields from nova api requests
- o add regex nova api for flume
- o kibana configuration data
- o add standalone kibana configuration
- o Added landb set integration
- o Fixed error with defined/undef
- o More complete configuration for myproxy
- o Updated hiera following changes in myproxy hg/module
- o Reorganized myproxy module
- o use sssd\_filter\_users so that values defined in diff
- o Add new its6 koji repository
- o hg\_bi rsyslog hiera server
- o remove useless notify statment
- o AI-2281 - Open ssh ports so aiadm can access.
- o remove setting of rules from puppet on request of se
- o add teststak - the openstack test instance

Not so easy

```
o AI-1413 - no latest but present
o eth2 and eth3 used for bond
o added latest tomcat packages mwmgr project
o added latest tomcat packages mwmgr project
o added latest tomcat packages mwmgr project
o AI-2468 set flume user soft/hard limits
o added latest tomcat packages mwmgr project
o Merge branch 'devel' of ssh://gitgw.cern.ch:
o AI-2431 fix hg_dashboard
o BI-1163 - Enable lxplus-large, xlarge and acron
o BI-1163 - Add lxplus-large, xlarge and acron
o AI-2431 fix on the hg_belle hostgroup
o Merge branch 'devel' of ssh://gitgw.cern.ch:
o AI-2431 changes from the vocs_devel branch
o AM-108 lemon metrics new flume format
o AI-1680 - xrootd now handled by c26s.
o New flume gw metrics
o AM-121 new flume-extra jar file
o Stopping Honeypot System
o Merge branch 'baparici' into devel
o added perl packages needed for mwmgr project.
o Merge branch 'devel' of ssh://gitgw.cern.ch:
o add gw log file monitoring
o AM-108 json serialization of flume lemon met
o AI-1680 - Use the c26s module on plus and ba
o Merge branch 'devel' into baparici
o Add DNS alias foremanlb in front of the balanc
o Add foremanlb to the LB server
o Remove cron job
o Merge branch 'devel' of ssh://gitgw.cern.ch:
o Grizzly : Updated rabbitmq module
o New FQDN yaml files for RAC50
o AM-121 lemon flume agent get a custom log4j c
o AM-121 allow to specify custom log4j and env
o File renamed
o AM-106 changed itmon rsyslog module to pick u
o AM-106 created module hiera file
```

# Now: modules are repos

- Each module is its own repository
- Hostgroup / Module split for services / reusable code
- Means that Service Managers and Module Maintainers can move at own pace
- the technical challenge was to create the single tree of puppet manifests for the puppet masters
- We'd hoped that puppet-librarian would do this



# jens

- In the end we had to write our own librarian
- Puppet environments are collections of module / hostgroup branches
- “Golden” environments: “production”, “qa”, and user configurable environments

```
$ cat production.yaml  
---  
default: master  
notifications: puppet-admins
```

```
$ cat ostest.yaml  
---  
default: master  
notifications: os-tweakers  
overrides:  
  hostgroups:  
    grizzly: ostest  
modules:  
  openstack: ostest
```

# jens

- Environments are created based on default branches and overrides
- jens symlinks to correct unpacked branch of each module

```
$ pwd  
/mnt/puppetnfsdir/environments/ostest
```

```
$ readlink modules/openstack  
../../../../clone/modules/openstack/ostest/code
```

```
$ readlink hostgroups/hg_grizzly  
../../../../clone/hostgroups/grizzly/ostest/code
```

```
$ readlink modules/base  
../../../../clone/modules/base/master/code
```

# Infrastructure is code

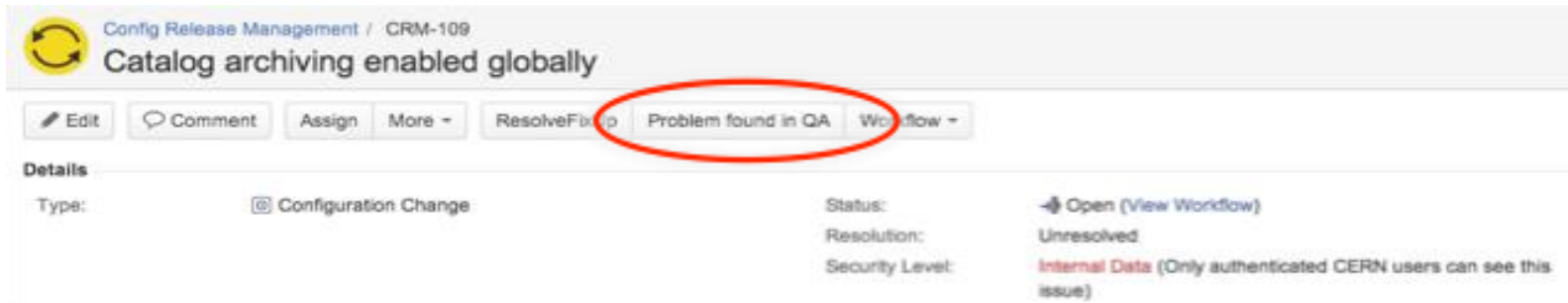
- Each module and hostgroup is a git repository, but it drives configuration
- It's code, treat it like code, run it like a software project
- A running service is configured by many modules, with different groups developing them
- Need to manage risk and throughput
- Throughput and stability isn't a 0-sum game

# Strong QA process

- Mandatory process for “shared” modules
  - recommended for non-shared
  - module maintainers expected to maintain QA & master branches
  - service managers expected to help with QA node coverage
  - changes are QA'd for  $\geq 1$  week
  - anyone can press the “stop” button.



# QA process



Config Release Management / CRM-109  
Catalog archiving enabled globally

Edit Comment Assign More - ResolveFix Problem found in QA Workflow -

**Details**

Type: Configuration Change

Status: Open (View Workflow)

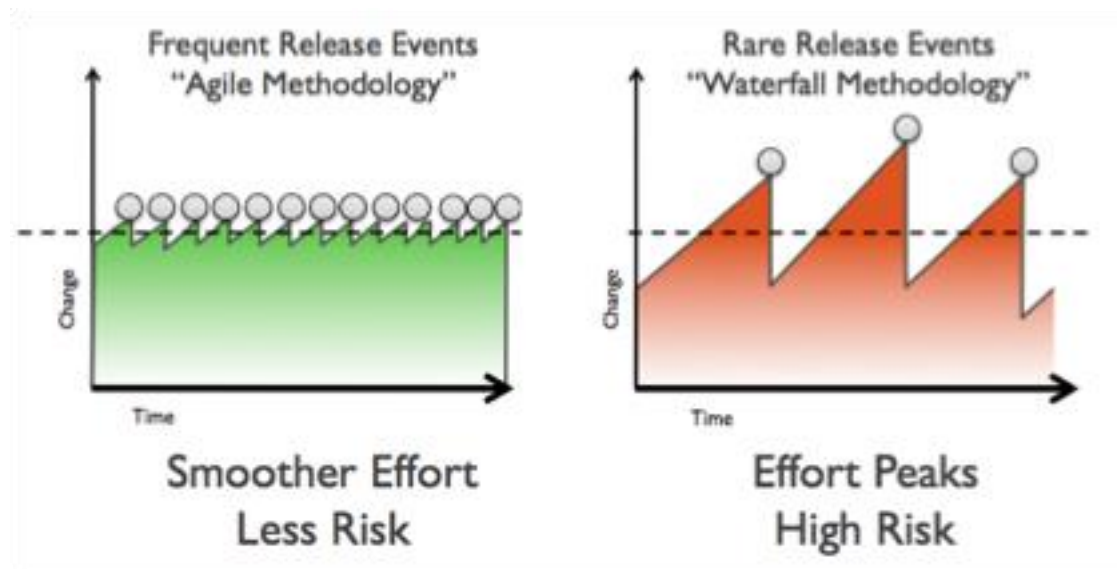
Resolution: Unresolved

Security Level: Internal Data (Only authenticated CERN users can see this issue)

- Currently enforced only by convention and visibility
- Emergency workflow possible, with more visibility

# Rate of change

- By default changes flow individually into QA
- Changes flow individually into Prod after successful QA
- Production is always moving



## DBA's corner when mentioning automatic updates

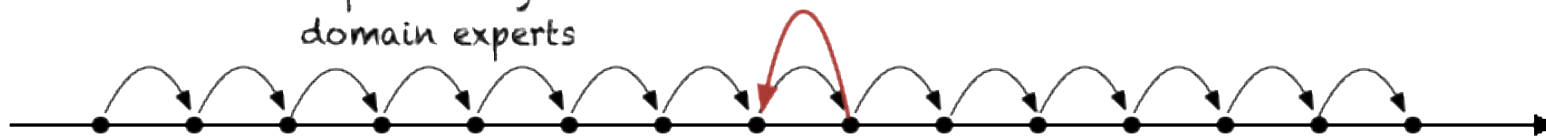


# Delivery != deployment

- Continuous delivery doesn't have to mean continuous deployment
- Whilst we believe that risk increases with time and number of changes, it's for services to determine best policy
- Snapshots of configuration: jens pointing to commits rather than branches for overrides
- yum repo snapshots
- Service Managers can “freeze” and upgrade in their own time

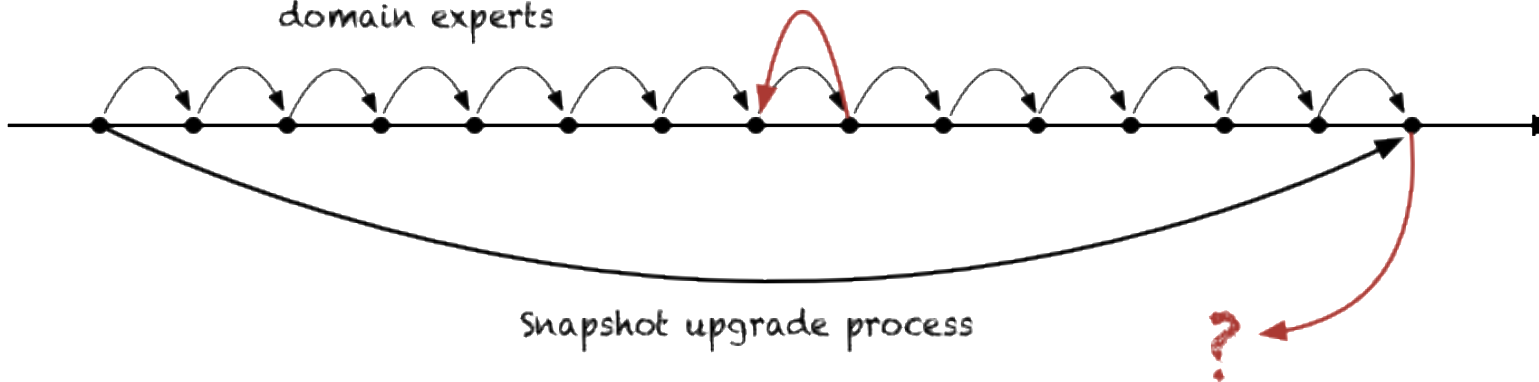


Small upgrades in parallel by domain experts



"flow" upgrade model

Small upgrades in parallel by domain experts



Snapshot upgrade process

"snapshot" upgrade model

# Canaries

- To manage rate of change, essential to detect failures
- “Canary” machines are exposed to changes sooner than other machines in service
- Can use “QA” or delayed production



# Continuous Integration

- Still manual steps that could be automated
- Most changes are feature -> QA -> master
- Creating jenkins tests fro modules, and some functional tests
- Build pipeline to take feature branch and merge to QA, then production
- Make it easier to run with tests than without

# Summary

- Upstream works: we're not alone with scale
- Change is inevitable; suffering is optional
  - Important to have levers for service managers to configure rate of change
- Let's stop doing the machines job for them
  - automate tests & build pipelines
- Things I didn't cover: software version drift, run book automation, infrastructure data

WHAT?

on the

