



DevOps at Canonical

SREcon15 Europe - Tom Haddon

Managing service orchestration with Juju and Mojo



About Me

- At Canonical for 8+ years
- Started as the first member of what became our DevOps team
- Currently manage a squad of 6 SREs



What this talk is about

- Brief history of DevOps at Canonical
- What we're doing now in DevOps
- Intro to Juju & Mojo

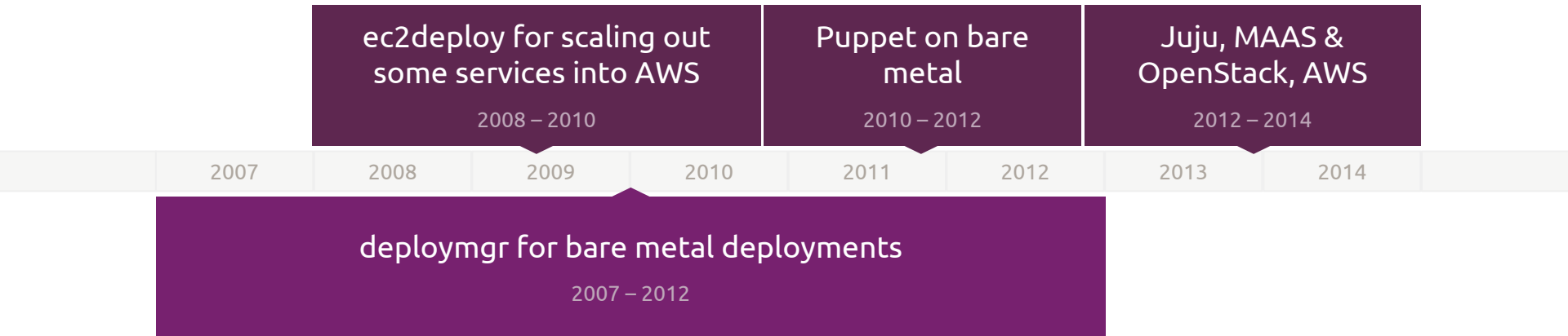
Services We Run For Canonical



- 13 development teams
 - 80 developers
 - Supported by 6 SREs
- 240 distinct services
- IT Services for Canonical and Ubuntu Community

Deployment Tools/CM/Orchestration

For new deployments:





Issues We Were Seeing

- Differences between tools developers and SREs using to deploy
- Lack of developer visibility into problems with deployments
- Differences between staging and production services
- Overloaded SREs & poor SRE/developer relations

Where Are We At Today?



Juju & Mojo
(& MAAS, OpenStack, AWS, etc.)

Juju



- Tool allowing modelling of services
- Charms encapsulate service definitions
 - Reusability/shared fixes
- Multiple substrates
 - Baremetal
 - x86, Power, ARM
 - Cloud
 - Private or public clouds (geo-specific services)



Mojo

- Layer on top of Juju providing structure for deployments
- Started life as a CI tool
- As of 2015 also doing full service deployments, service upgrades and scaling of services

Juju



```
juju deploy apache2 --num-units 2
```

```
juju deploy content-fetcher
```

```
juju deploy nrpe
```

```
juju set apache2 servername=mojo.canonical.com enable_modules=ssl  
nagios_check_http_params=...
```

```
./build-and-upload-content.sh
```

```
juju add-relation apache2 content-fetcher
```

```
juju add-relation apache2 nrpe
```

```
nova floating-ip-associate <server1> <address1>
```

```
nova floating-ip-associate <server2> <address2>
```

Mojo



mojo run



Live Demo

Kill `mojo.canonical.com` environment
Re-deploy from scratch using Mojo

Mojo: specifications & manifests



- Specification for each service
- Specification is a VCS branch
 - can have multiple services in one branch
- Manifest files define what “mojo run” will do
 - deploy ops-ready service
 - verify environment status
 - perform other operations (service upgrade, scaling)

```
# We need the markdown package to be able to generate the docs for Mojo
builddeps packages=make,markdown
# Run the collect step
collect
# Run the build step
build
# Pull in any secrets - this is only used in the production stage
secrets
# Deploy services only
deploy config=services local=services-secrets delay=0
# Copy our built resources to the instances
script config=upload-built-content
# And now deploy relations as well
deploy config=relations
# Run verify steps
include config=manifest-verify
# Run post deploy steps
script config=post-deploy
```



Mojo: phases

- Phases are specific steps within a manifest
 - builddeps
 - collect
 - build
 - inside LXC with no network access
 - script
 - deploy
 - verify

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script config=post-deploy
```



```
#!/bin/bash
# Script to generate docs from Mojo source tree
set -e
set -u

cd ${MOJO_BUILD_DIR}/mojo
make generate-docs
tar cvpf ${MOJO_LOCAL_DIR}/mojo.tar --directory=docs/www .

if [ ${MOJO_STAGE##*/} != "production" ]; then
    # We don't deploy landscape in non-production environments, but we need an
    # dummy secrets file
    echo "mojo-how-to:
services:
    nrpe:
        charm: nrpe-external-master" > ${MOJO_LOCAL_DIR}/services-secrets
fi
```



Mojo: secrets

- Secrets kept outside of the specification so it can be shared widely
- Secrets copied into working directory during “mojo run” to be used by Mojo

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```



Mojo: stages

- Stages define differences between how to deploy the same service in different environments e.g:
 - numbers of units
 - instance constraints (“mem=4G”)
 - ops services for production
- Example:
 - `export MOJO_STAGE=mojo-how-to/production && mojo run`

```
# We need the markdown package to be able to generate the docs for Mojo
builddeps packages=make,markdown
# Run the collect step
collect
# Run the build step
build
# Pull in any secrets - this is only used in the production stage
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script config=upload-built-content
# And now deploy relations as well
deploy config=relations
# Run verify steps
include config=manifest-verify
# Run post deploy steps
script config=post-deploy
```

```
--- mojo-how-to/devel/services    2015-05-07 15:01:55.434547845 +0100
+++ mojo-how-to/production/services 2015-05-07 15:01:39.194472327 +0100
@@ -4,17 +4,27 @@
     apache2:
         charm: apache2
         expose: true
-        num_units: 1
+        num_units: 2
     options:
-        servername: mojo-how-to.example.com
+        servername: mojo.canonical.com
         enable_modules: "ssl"
```

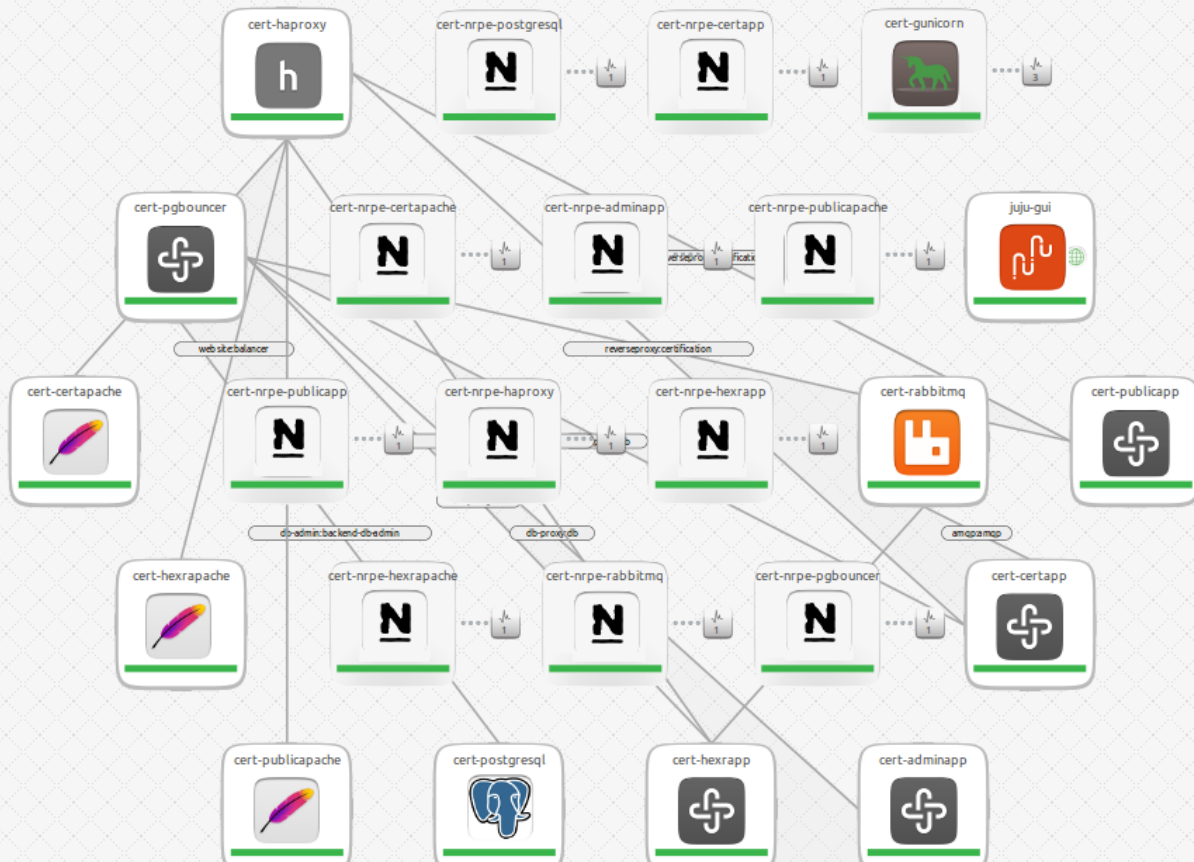
```
--- mojo-how-to/devel/services    2015-05-07 15:01:55.434547845 +0100
+++ mojo-how-to/production/services 2015-05-07 15:01:39.194472327 +0100
    enable_modules: "ssl"
-    nagios_check_http_params: "-I 127.0.0.1 -H mojo-how-to-example.com -e '200' -s 'Mojo'"
-    vhost_http_template: 'include-base64://{{spec_dir}}/{{stage}}/../configs/mojo-how-to-
vhost-http.template'
-    ssl_cert: SELFSIGNED
+    nagios_check_http_params: "-I 127.0.0.1 -H mojo.canonical.com -S -e '200' -s 'Mojo'"
+    vhost_http_template: 'include-base64://{{spec_dir}}/{{stage}}/../configs/mojo-how-to-
production-vhost-http.template'
+    vhost_https_template: 'include-base64://{{spec_dir}}/{{stage}}/../configs/mojo-how-to-
production-vhost-https.template'
+    ssl_key: include-base64://{{local_dir}}/mojo.canonical.com.key
+    ssl_keylocation: mojo.canonical.com.key
+    ssl_cert: include-base64://{{local_dir}}/mojo.canonical.com.crt
+    ssl_certlocation: mojo.canonical.com.crt
+    ssl_chain: include-base64://{{local_dir}}/ssl_chain.crt
+    ssl_chainlocation: ssl_chain.crt
```

```
--- mojo-how-to/devel/services    2015-05-07 15:01:55.434547845 +0100
+++ mojo-how-to/production/services 2015-05-07 15:01:39.194472327 +0100
    content-fetcher:
        charm: content-fetcher
        options:
            archive_location: file:///home/ubuntu/mojo.tar
            dest_dir: /srv/mojo
+    landscape:
+        charm: landscape-client
    nrpe:
        charm: nrpe-external-master
+    ksplICE:
+        charm: ksplICE
```




What Have I Just Seen?

- You can run this yourself against any Juju environment
- Repeatable network-isolated builds
- “Stages” for different versions of services
- Secrets handling
- Scales up to much more complex services
 - www.ubuntu.com/certification





DevOps at Canonical

- **Mojo**
 - CI env driven by jenkins
 - Development: local provider, AWS, company internal cloud
 - Staging and production: production internal cloud, MAAS, AWS, etc.
- **Developers can run staging (and some production) services themselves in our production cloud**
 - SREs run service and receive alerts or devs run service and receive alerts

DevOps at Canonical (continued...)



- Read-only access to production services
 - User accounts via our LDAP
 - Apparmor profile to restrict access as role account
- Push-button/triggered deployments
 - For most fixes
 - Deploy from a blessed branch, gated on CI

The Good



- Repeatable service deployments and updates
 - Devs and SREs using same deployment tools
 - Shorten feedback loop for developers
 - Full stack deployment for developers
- Speed of bringing up new services vastly increased
- Scaling out and back in is trivial
 - `www.ubuntu.com` at release time
 - Prodstack nova-compute

The Good (continued...)



- Quick adoption by developers
 - Had to add compute capacity to our production OpenStack instance twice in first three months of “DevOps solution”
- DevOps ticket queue under control



The Bad

- New tools for developers and SREs to learn
- Writing good Juju charms and Mojo specs is the hard part
- Some parts of our infrastructure still not self-service
 - Firewall
 - DNS
 - SSL certs



The Future

- Ongoing improvements for Mojo and Juju
- Better infrastructure and tools around our deployment story
 - Provide monitoring & trending services
 - Better surfacing of problems with services
- Fixing parts of our infrastructure to be self-service



Any Questions?

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