



**KubeCon**

North America 2017

# Webhooks for automated updates

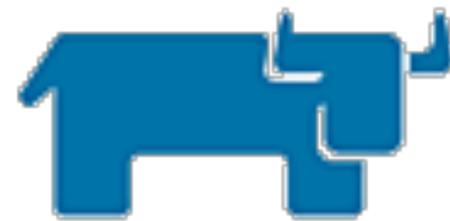
Rajashree Mandaogane, Software Engineer, Rancher Labs

whoami

# Rajashree M

 @rajashree\_28

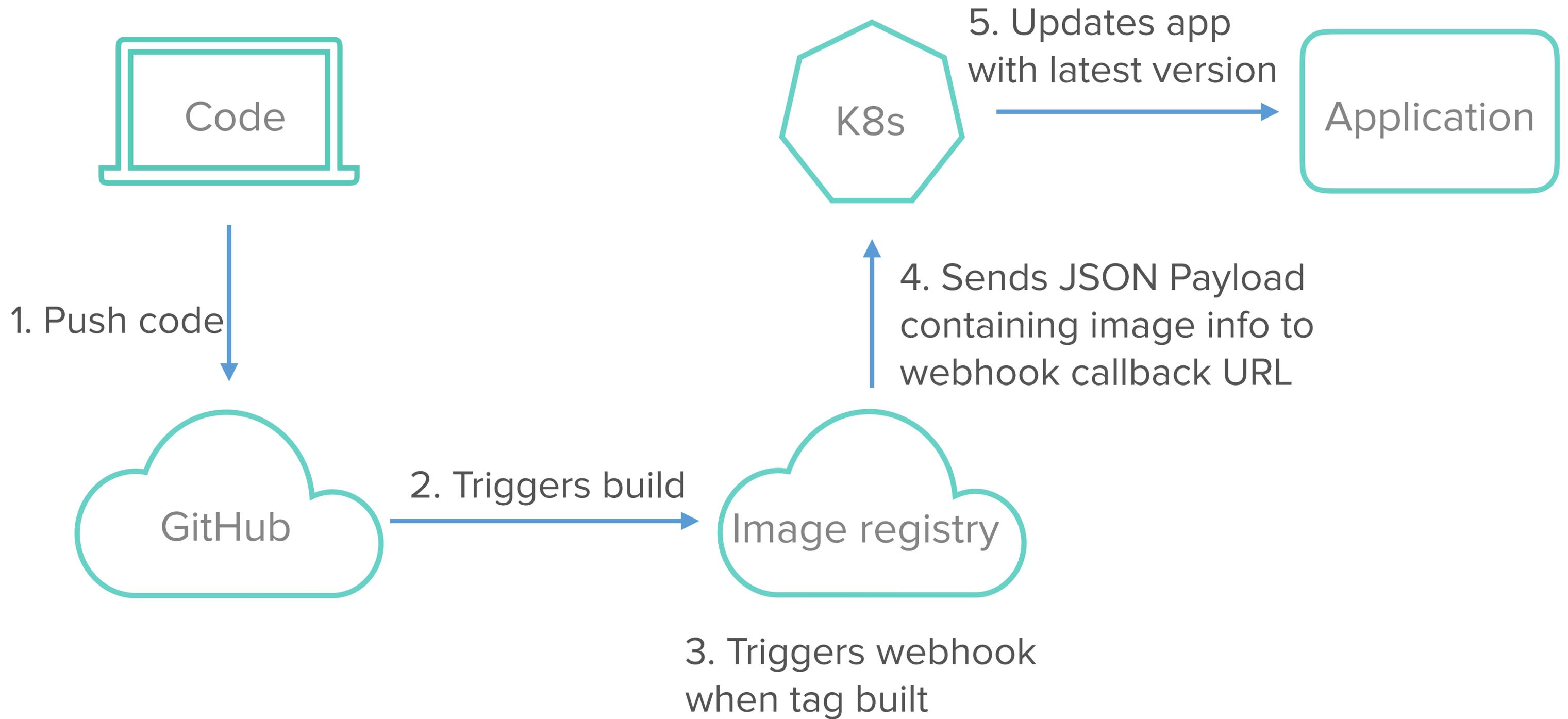
 mrajashree



# RANCHER

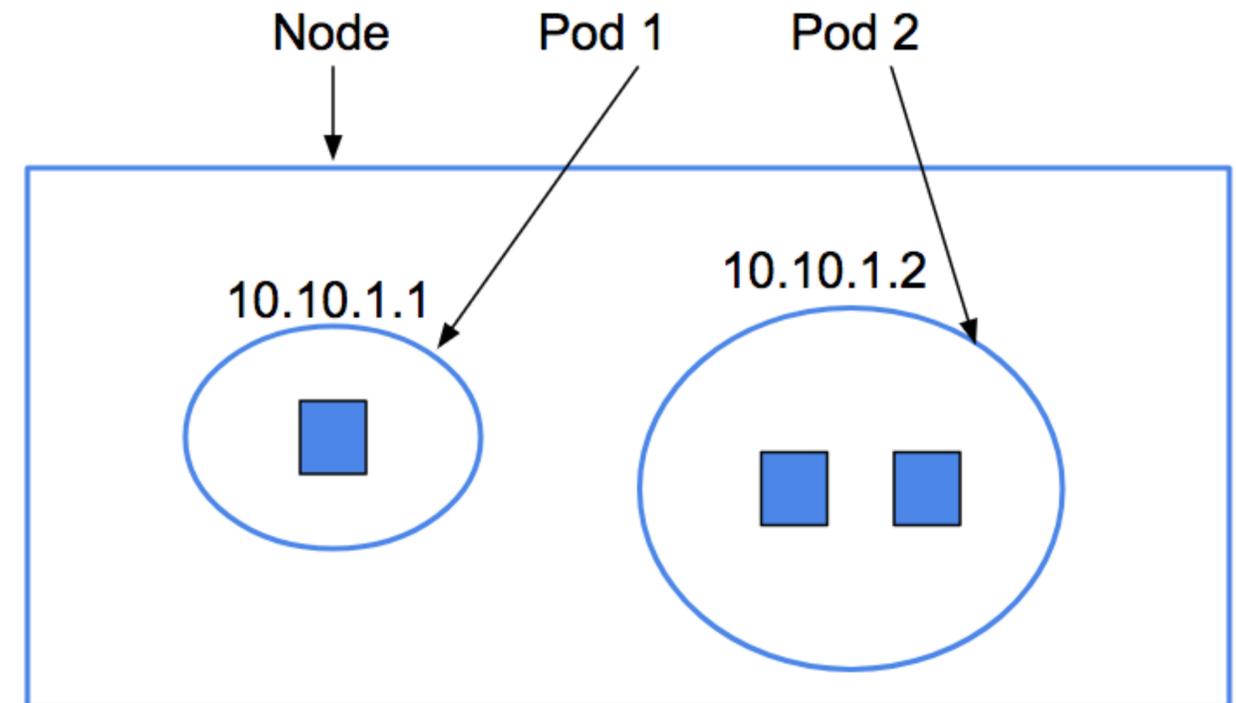
@Rancher\_Labs

[github.com/rancher](https://github.com/rancher)



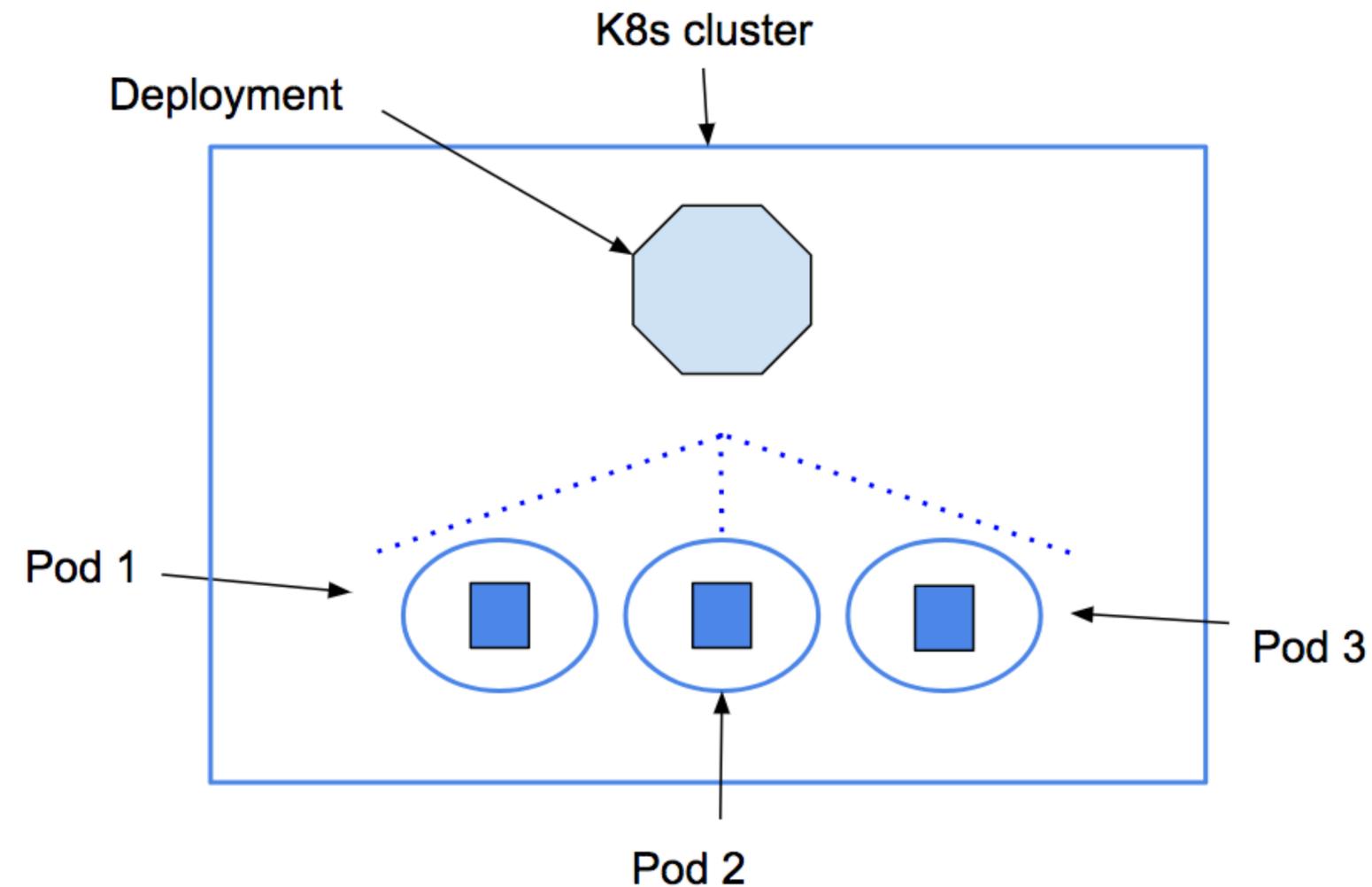
# Pod

- Smallest deployable unit
- Runs one or more containers
- Containers tightly coupled
- Unique IP address



# Deployment

- Pods are ephemeral
- 'Deployment' manages life-cycle of pods
- Desired state vs current state

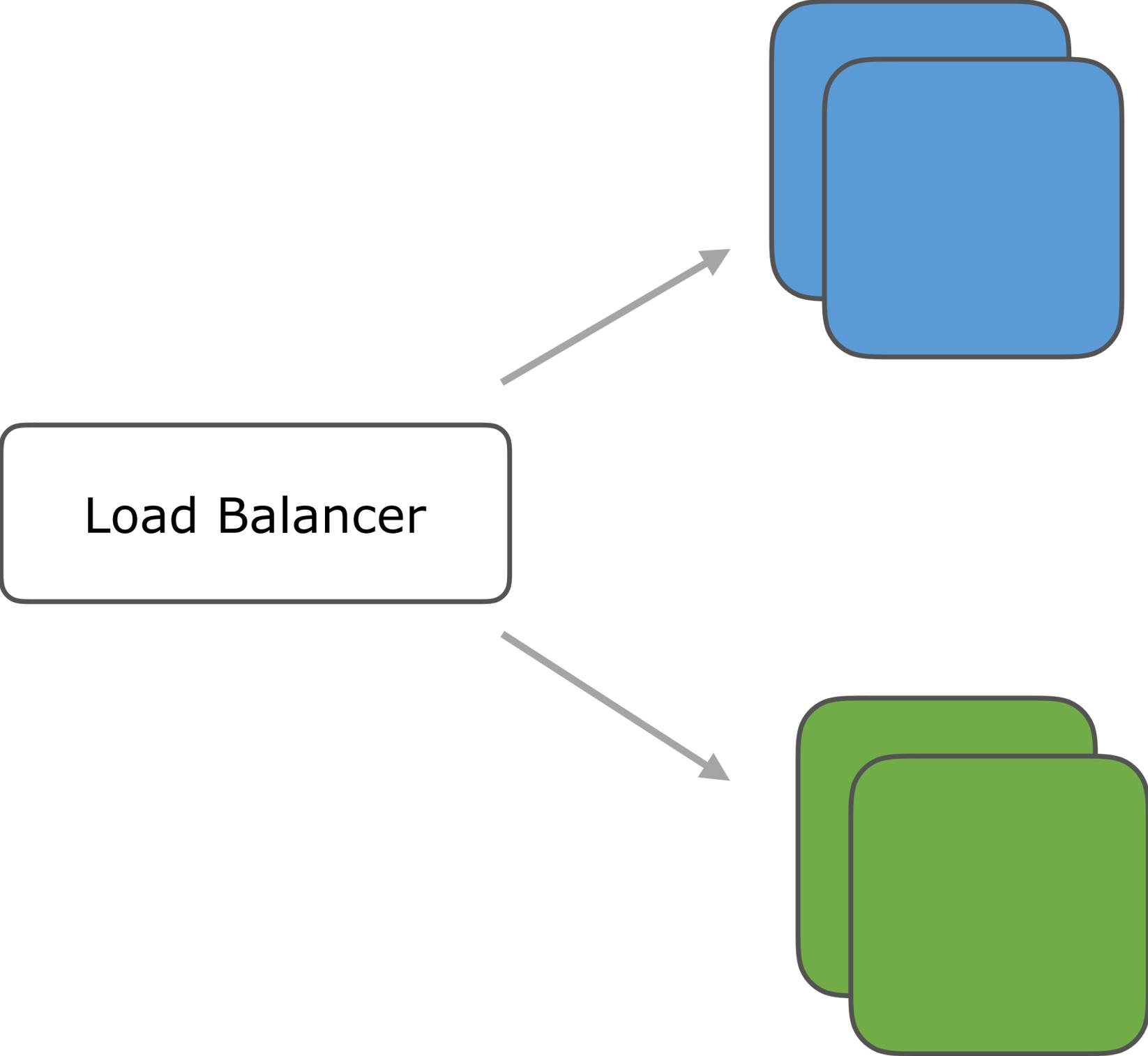




# DevOps upgrade/deployment strategies

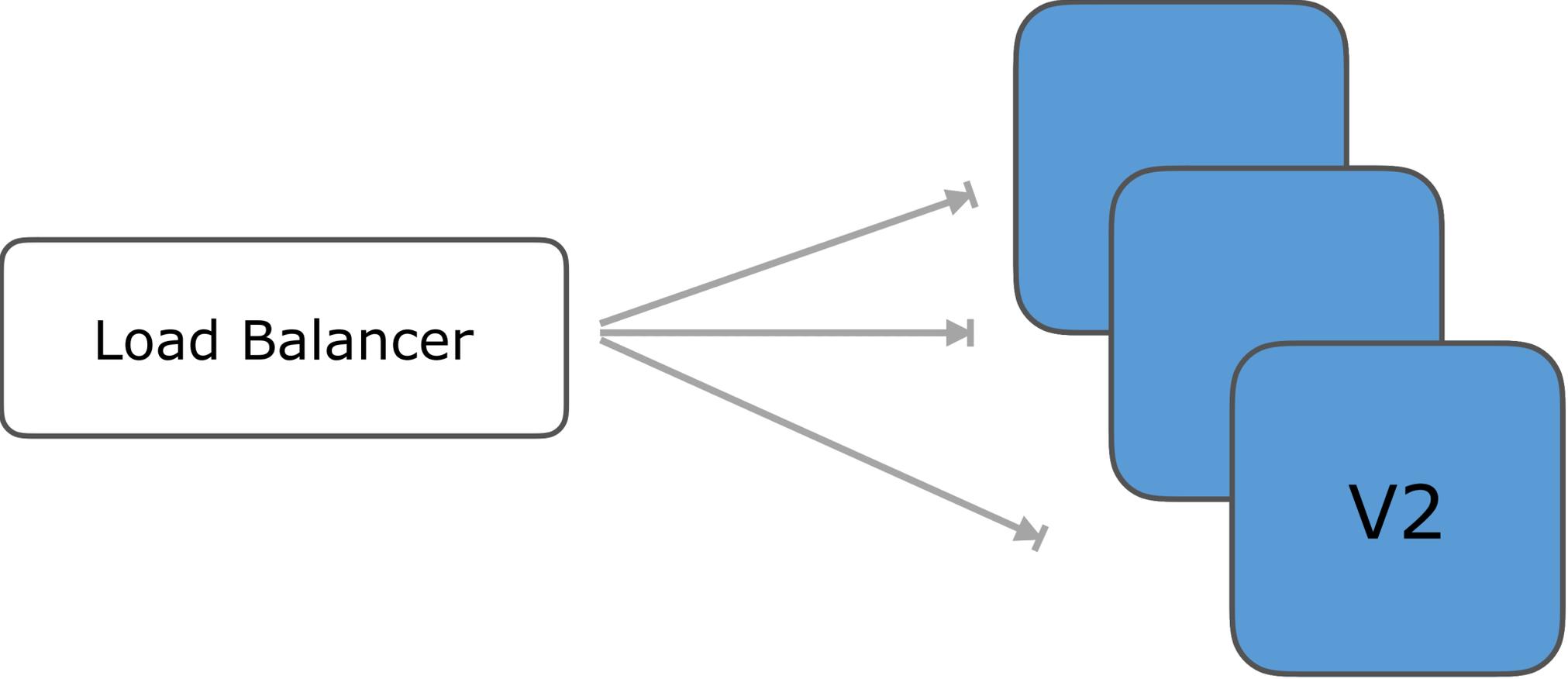
# Blue Green Strategy

- Identical production environment for new version
- Zero downtime, option to rollback



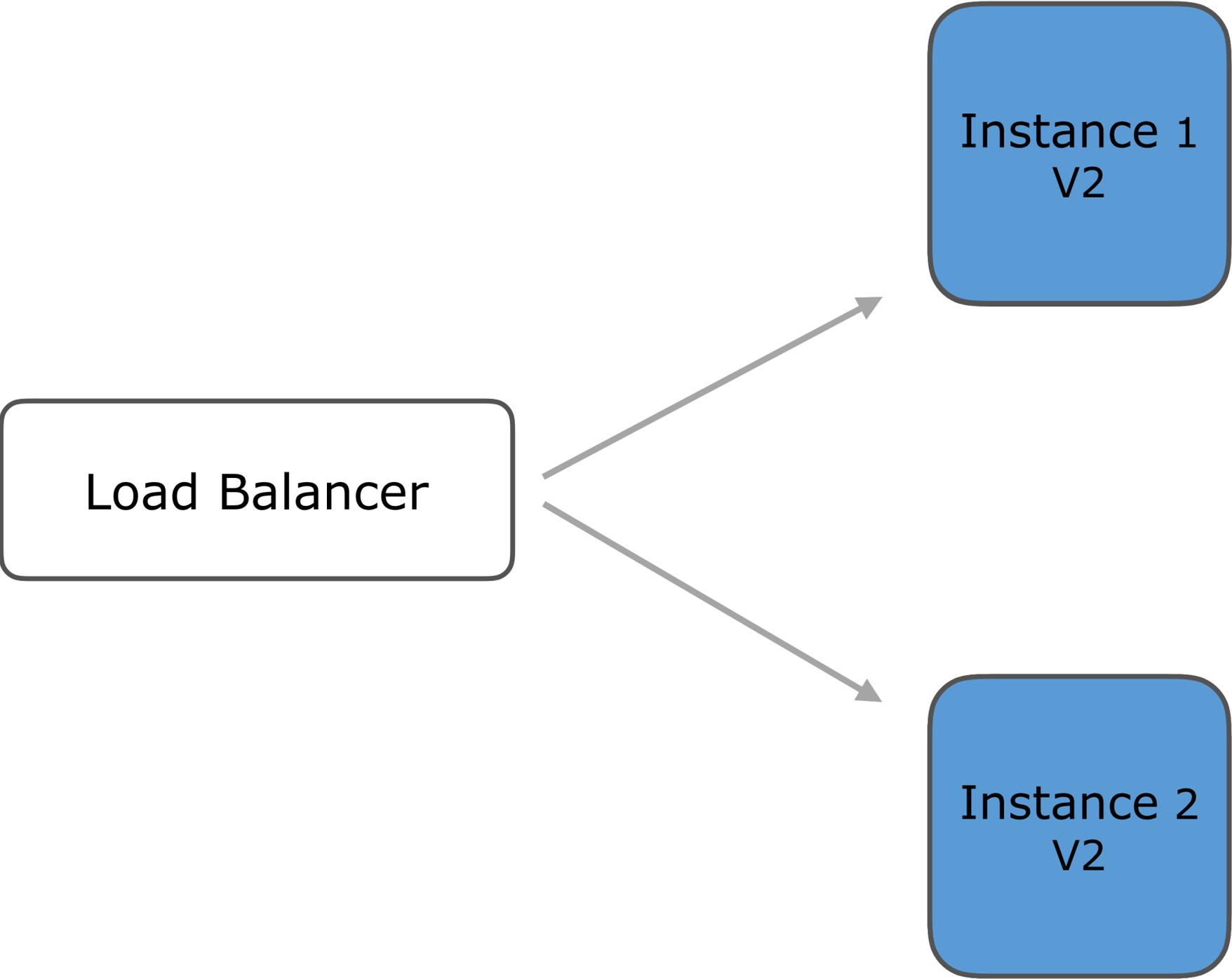
# Recreate Strategy

- Remove older instances, then create new ones
- Incurs downtime



# Rolling Update strategy

- Update 'n' out of 'm' instances at a time
- Always some instances with older code running
- Zero downtime
- Less resource utilization as no need for identical env
- App must support running old and new versions at same time



# How to use these in k8s?

- Specify app update strategy through k8s 'Deployment' resource
- Provides recreate and rollingUpdate options
- rollingUpdate zero downtime, recreate incurs downtime

# Kubernetes rollingUpdate strategy

- At most pods allowed to be unavailable: 1
- At most pods allowed to be scheduled: 4 (3+1)
- So only one pod updated at a time
- Can also be percentage values

```
apiVersion: apps/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: test-deployment
spec:
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxUnavailable: 1
      maxSurge: 1
  replicas: 3
```



How to trigger rollingUpdate?

# Start RollingUpdate manually

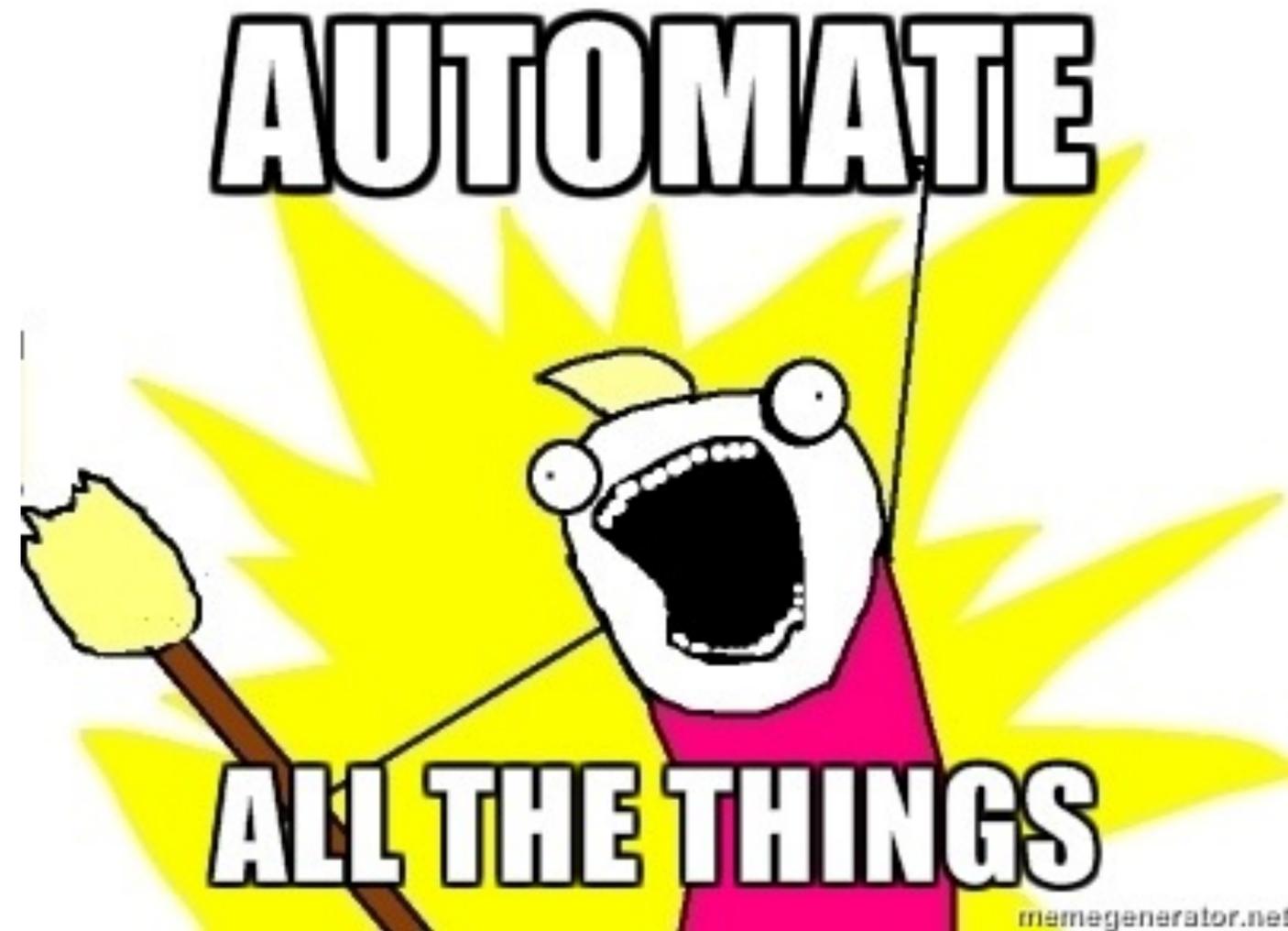
- set image

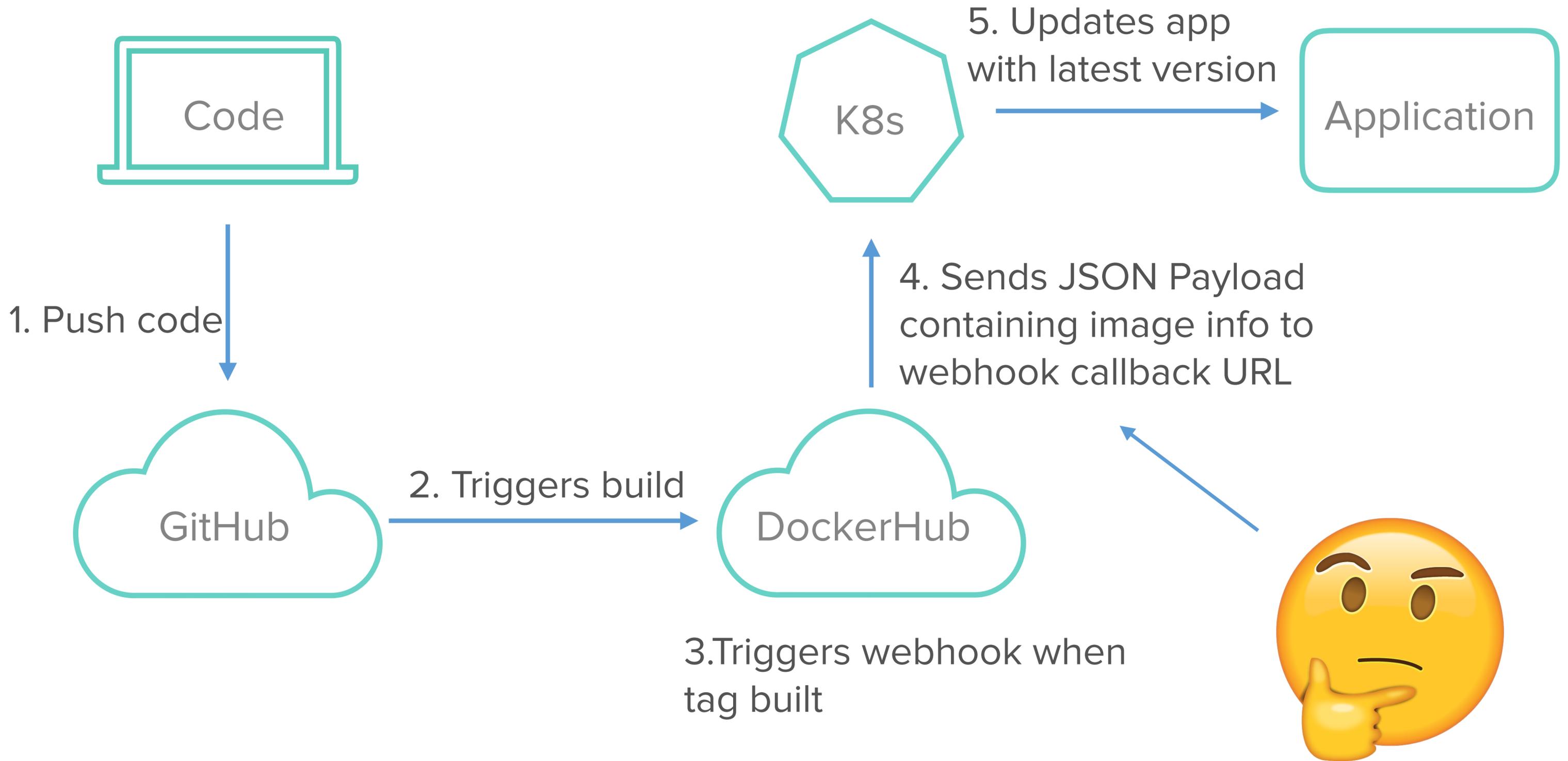
```
$ kubectl set image deployment/nginx-deployment nginx=nginx:1.9.1  
deployment "nginx-deployment" image updated
```

- edit

```
$ kubectl edit deployment/nginx-deployment  
deployment "nginx-deployment" edited
```

Any other way?





# Webhook receiver

- Webhook receiver will consume Docker Hub webhook
- Find the image tag pushed
- Patch k8s deployment resource via API call

# Where does this webhook receiver go?

- One option: Rancher's webhook-receiver framework
- Go microservice that triggers actions within Rancher
- On trigger makes API calls
- <https://github.com/rancher/webhook-service>

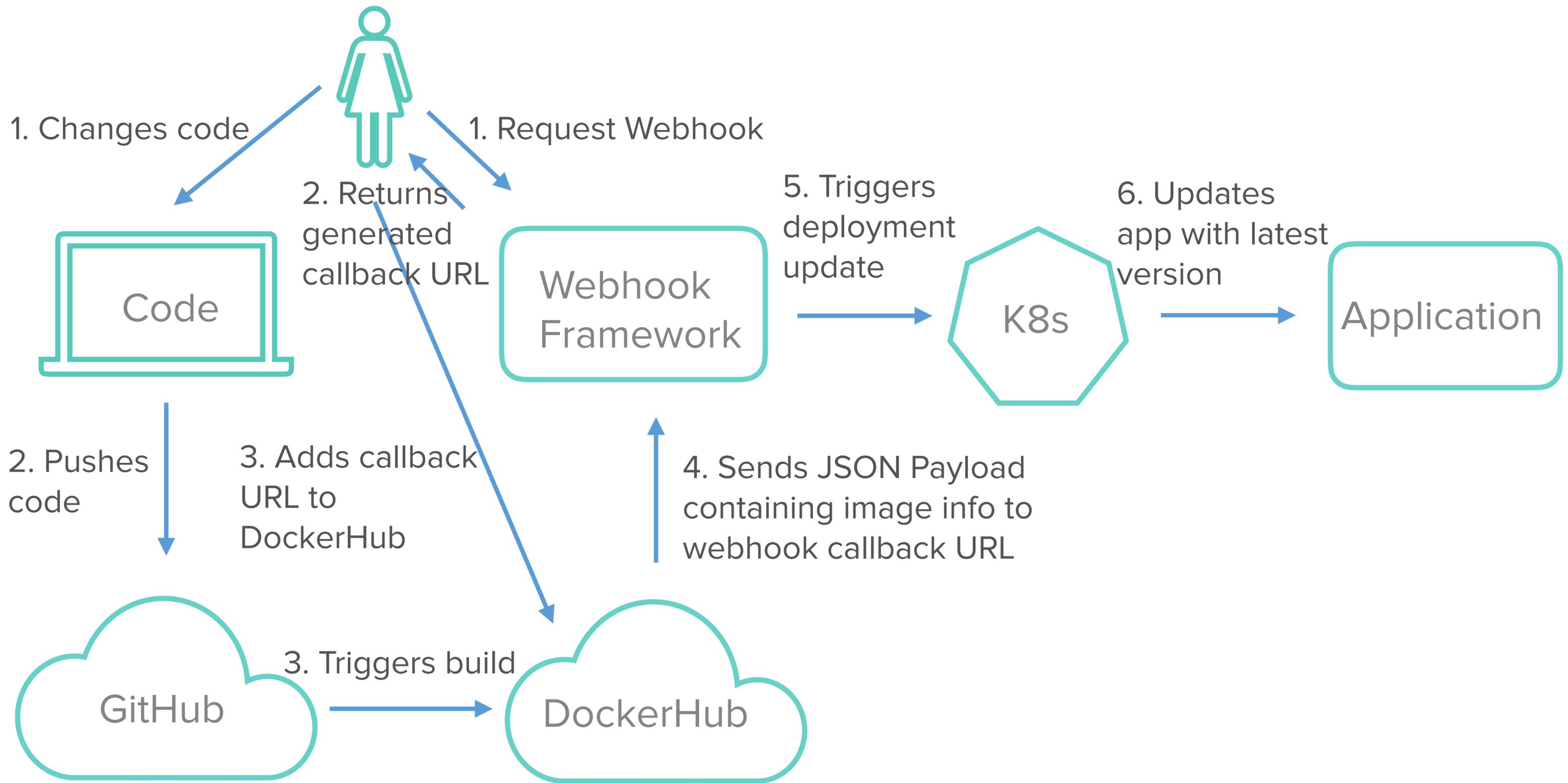


# Automate with Rancher's webhook framework

# Rancher webhook service framework

```
//WebhookDriver interface for all drivers
type WebhookDriver interface {
    ValidatePayload(config interface{}, apiClient *client.RancherClient) (int, error)
    Execute(config interface{}, apiClient *client.RancherClient, requestBody interface{}) (int, error)
    GetDriverConfigResource() interface{}
    ConvertToConfigAndSetOnWebhook(conf interface{}, webhook *model.Webhook) error
    CustomizeSchema(schema *v1client.Schema) *v1client.Schema
}

//RegisterDrivers creates object of type driver for every request
func RegisterDrivers() {
    Drivers = map[string]WebhookDriver{}
    Drivers["scaleService"] = &ScaleServiceDriver{}
    Drivers["serviceUpgrade"] = &ServiceUpgradeDriver{}
    Drivers["scaleHost"] = &ScaleHostDriver{}
}
```





DEMO



# Thank you!

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