



Safely deploying a 100K line Envoy YAML configuration to production



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Speakers

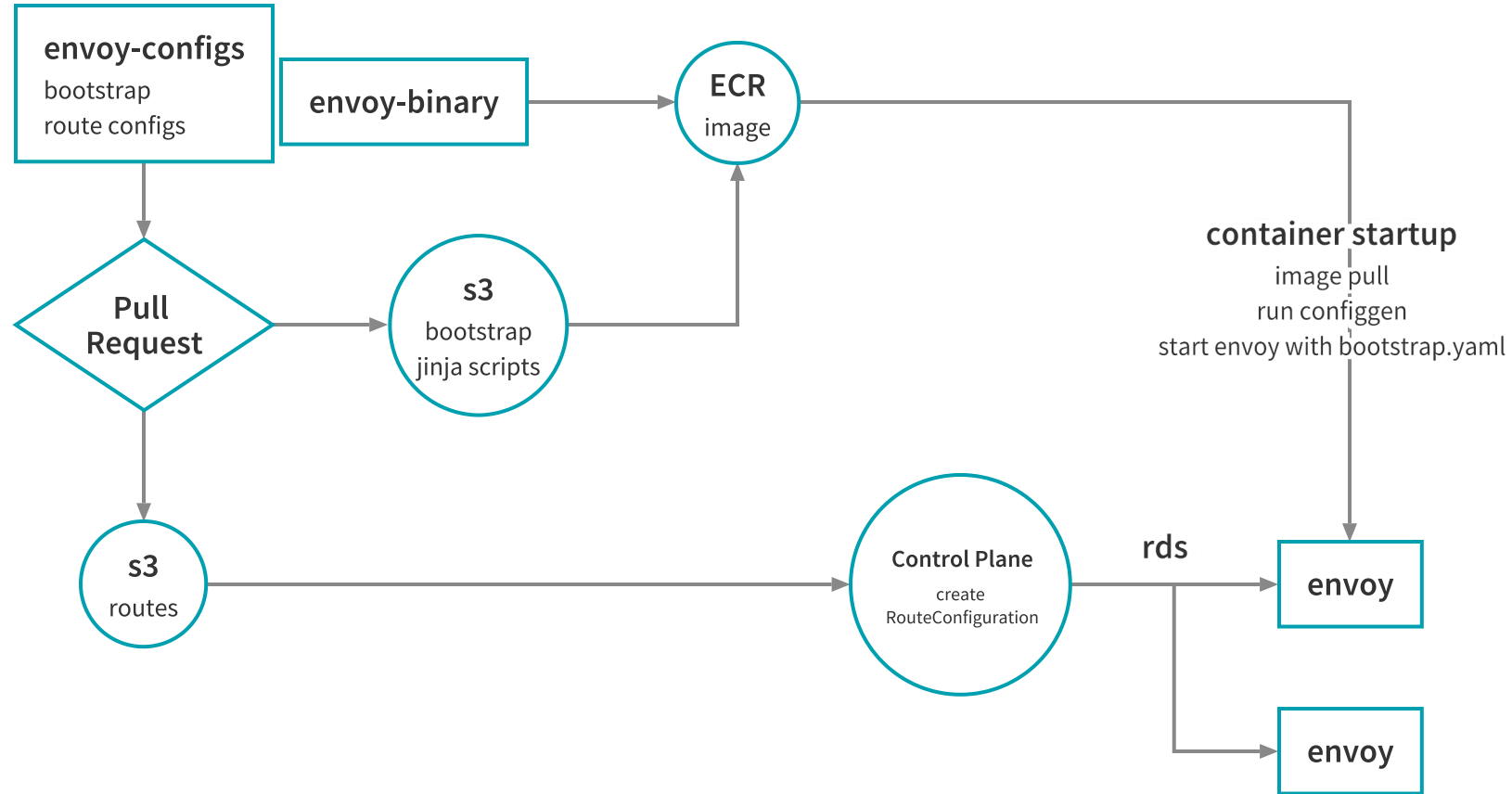


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xDS configuration infra



Problems

1 **Increased oncall burden**
More PRs, more Slack pings, more tickets

2 **Human error in configs**
Missed errors led to service disruptions

3 **Slow response time**
Slow iteration and slow rollouts

4 **Tech debt**
Dead routes and dead clusters piling up...

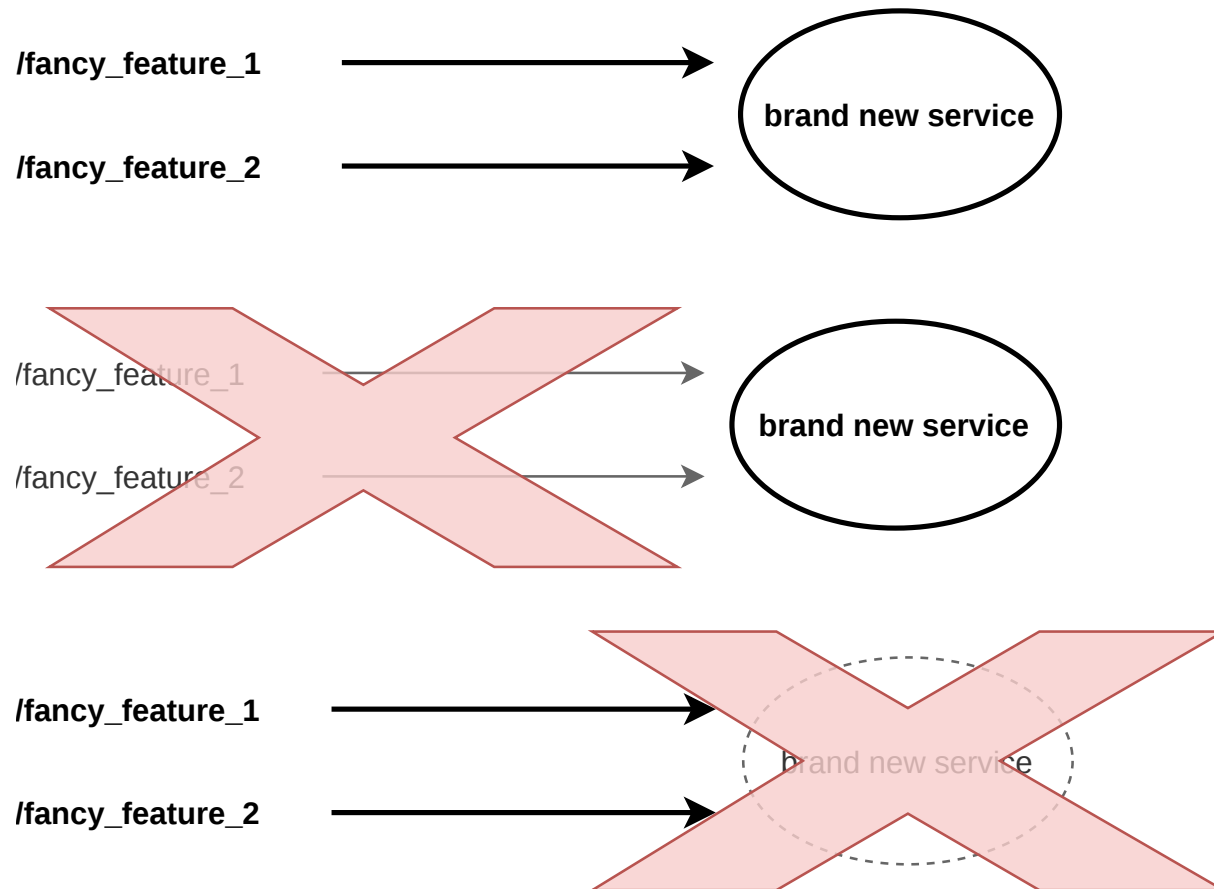
5 **Hard to test**
End-to-end setup needed to validate changes

6 **Stability**
Frequent envoy updates can bring in deprecated fields

Goal

Make config deployments safe and self-service

Dead cluster/route check



- Checking for unused clusters can save you from tech debt and creating and sending unnecessary cluster configurations.
- Checking for unused routes can save you from 503ing traffic.
- Both checks can prevent human error from derailing a service launch or deprecation.

Validate bootstrap config

ky.io/docs/envoy/latest/install/tools/config_load_check_tool

» Building and installation » Tools » Config load check tool

Config load check tool

The config load check tool checks that a configuration file in JSON format is written using valid JSON Envoy JSON schema. This tool leverages the configuration test in `test/config_test/config_test.cc`, configuration file and runs server configuration initialization with it.

Input

The tool expects a PATH to the root of a directory that holds JSON Envoy configuration files. The tool traverses through the file system tree and runs a configuration test for each file found. Keep in mind that the tool only checks the files found in the path.

Output

The tool will output Envoy logs as it initializes the server configuration with the config it is currently using. If the tool finds configuration files where the JSON file is malformed or is does not conform to the Envoy JSON schema, it will exit with status EXIT_FAILURE. If the tool successfully loads all configuration files found it will exit with status EXIT_SUCCESS.

Building

The tool can be built locally using Bazel.

```
bazel build //test/tools/config_load_check:config_load_check_tool
```

Running

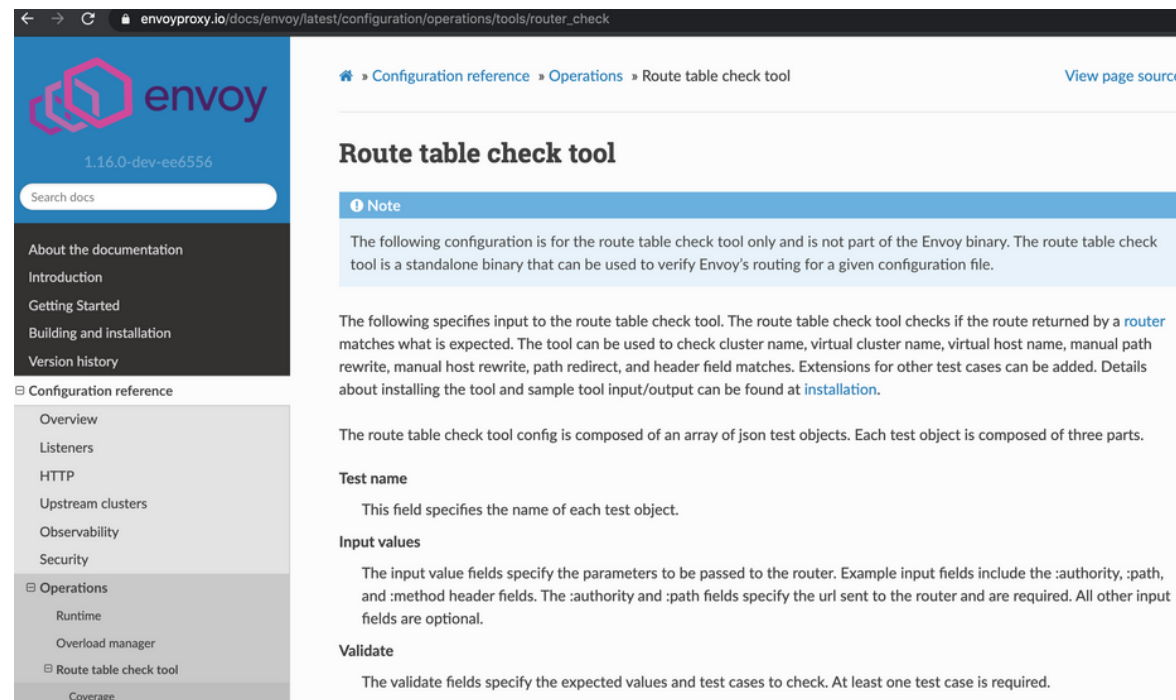
The tool takes a path as described above.

```
bazel-bin/test/tools/config_load_check/config_load_check_tool PATH
```

- **Envoy validation server**
 - runs envoy binary in config validation mode.
 - `--mode=validate` on bootstrap options
- **Test bootstrap config changes in PR**
 - `/tmp/config_load_check_tool`
`/code/envoy-static-config/generated/config`

Router Check Tool

- Unit test routes
- Code coverage
- Deprecation check
- Test runtime-based routes



The screenshot shows the Envoy documentation page for the Router Check Tool. The left sidebar contains the Envoy logo, version 1.16.0-dev-ee6556, a search bar, and a navigation menu with sections like 'About the documentation', 'Configuration reference', 'Operations', and 'Coverage'. The main content area is titled 'Route table check tool' and includes a 'Note' section stating that the tool is a standalone binary. It also provides a detailed description of the tool's purpose and usage, followed by sections for 'Test name', 'Input values', and 'Validate'.

envoyproxy.io/docs/envoy/latest/configuration/operations/tools/router_check

envoy

1.16.0-dev-ee6556

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- Coverage

Configuration reference » Operations » Route table check tool [View page source](#)

Route table check tool

Note

The following configuration is for the route table check tool only and is not part of the Envoy binary. The route table check tool is a standalone binary that can be used to verify Envoy's routing for a given configuration file.

The following specifies input to the route table check tool. The route table check tool checks if the route returned by a [router](#) matches what is expected. The tool can be used to check cluster name, virtual cluster name, virtual host name, manual path rewrite, manual host rewrite, path redirect, and header field matches. Extensions for other test cases can be added. Details about installing the tool and sample tool input/output can be found at [installation](#).

The route table check tool config is composed of an array of json test objects. Each test object is composed of three parts.

Test name

This field specifies the name of each test object.

Input values

The input value fields specify the parameters to be passed to the router. Example input fields include the `:authority`, `:path`, and `:method` header fields. The `:authority` and `:path` fields specify the url sent to the router and are required. All other input fields are optional.

Validate

The validate fields specify the expected values and test cases to check. At least one test case is required.

Unit tested routes!!??

- ✓ prevent regressions
- ✓ self service route modifications
- ✓ iterate faster

```
33 - name: www2_staging
34 domains:
35   - www-staging.lyft.net
36   - www-staging-orca.lyft.com
37 routes:
38   - match:
39     prefix: /
40     route:
41       cluster: www2_staging
42 - name: default
43 domains:
44   - '*'
45 routes:
46   - match:
47     prefix: /api/application_data
48     route:
49       cluster: ats
50   - match:
51     path: /api/locations
52     case_sensitive: false
53     route:
54       cluster: locations
55     prefix_rewrite: /rewrite
56   - match:
57     prefix: /api/leads/me
58     route:
59       cluster: ats
60   - match:
61     prefix: /host/rewrite/me
62     route:
63       cluster: ats
64     host_rewrite: new_host
65   - match:
66     prefix: /oldhost/rewrite/me
67     route:
68       cluster: ats
69     host_rewrite: new_oldhost
70   - match:
71     path: /foo
72     case_sensitive: true
73     route:
74     prefix_rewrite: /bar
75     cluster: instant-server
76   - match:
77     path: /tar
78     case_sensitive: false
79     route:
80     prefix_rewrite: /car
81     cluster: instant-server
82     ---
1 {
2   "tests": [
3     {
4       "test_name": "Test1",
5       "input": {
6         "authority": "api.lyft.com",
7         "path": "/",
8         "method": "GET"
9       },
10      "validate": {
11        "cluster_name": "instant-server",
12        "virtual_cluster_name": "other",
13        "virtual_host_name": "default",
14        "path_rewrite": "/",
15        "host_rewrite": "api.lyft.com",
16        "path_redirect": ""
17      },
18    },
19    {
20      "test_name": "Test2",
21      "input": {
22        "authority": "api.lyft.com",
23        "path": "/api/leads/me",
24        "method": "GET"
25      },
26      "validate": {"cluster_name": "ats"}
27    },
28    {
29      "test_name": "Test3",
30      "input": {
31        "authority": "api.lyft.com",
32        "path": "/api/locations?works=true",
33        "method": "GET"
34      },
35      "validate": {"cluster_name": "locations"}
36    }
37  ]
38 }
```

Now run the tests!

```
router_check/router_check_tool -c config/TestRoutes.yaml -t  
config/TestRoutes.golden.proto.json --details
```

Test1

Test2

Current route coverage: 64.7059%

~ echo \$?

~ 0

```
router_check_tool -c config/TestRoutes.yaml -t config/TestRoutes.golden.proto.json  
--only-show-failures
```

Test1

expected: [instant-server-fail], actual: [instant-server], test type: cluster_name

~ echo \$?

~ 1

Code coverage!!

```
router_check/router_check_tool -c config/TestRoutes.yaml -t  
config/TestRoutes.golden.proto.json --details
```

Test1

Test2

Current route coverage: 64.7059%

~ echo \$?

~ 0

```
router_check/router_check_tool -c config/TestRoutes.yaml -t  
config/TestRoutes.golden.proto.json --fail-under 80
```

Current route coverage: 64.7059%

Failed to meet coverage requirement: 80%

~ echo \$?

~ 1

```
router_check/router_check_tool -c config/TestRoutes.yaml -t  
config/TestRoutes.golden.proto.json --covall
```

Missing test for host: www2_staging, route: prefix:
“/”

Missing test for host: default, route: path:
“/tar”case_sensitive {}

Current route coverage: 25.8824%

~ echo \$1

~ 0

Runtime-based routes!!

```
virtual_hosts:  
- name: www2  
  domains:  
  - www.lyft.com  
  routes:  
    - match:  
      prefix: /disabled  
      runtime_fraction:  
        runtime_key: runtime.key  
        default_value:  
          numerator: 0  
          denominator: HUNDRED  
      route:  
        cluster: www4  
    - match:  
      prefix: /  
      runtime_fraction:  
        runtime_key: runtime.key  
        default_value:  
          numerator: 30  
          denominator: HUNDRED  
      route:  
        cluster: www2  
  - match:  
    prefix: /  
    route:  
      cluster: www3
```

```
{  
  "test_name": "Test_2",  
  "input": {  
    "authority": "www.lyft.com",  
    "path": "/",  
    "method": "GET",  
    "ssl": true,  
    "internal": true,  
    "runtime": "runtime.key",  
    "random_value": 70  
  },  
  "validate": {  
    "cluster_name": "www3",  
    "virtual_cluster_name": "",  
    "virtual_host_name": "www2",  
    "path_rewrite": "/",  
    "host_rewrite": "www.lyft.com",  
    "path_redirect": ""  
  }  
},  
{  
  "test_name": "Test_3",  
  "input": {  
    "authority": "www.lyft.com",  
    "path": "/",  
    "method": "GET",  
    "ssl": true,  
    "internal": true,  
    "runtime": "runtime.key",  
    "random_value": 20  
  },  
  "validate": {  
    "cluster_name": "www2",  
    "virtual_cluster_name": "",  
    "virtual_host_name": "www2",  
    "path_rewrite": "/",  
    "host_rewrite": "www.lyft.com",  
    "path_redirect": ""  
  }  
}
```

Header tests!!

```
routes:
- match:
  prefix: /
  headers:
  - name: test_header
    exact_match: test
  route:
    cluster: local_service_with_headers
- match:
  prefix: /
  headers:
  - name: test_header_multiple1
    exact_match: test1
  - name: test_header_multiple2
    exact_match: test2
  route:
    cluster: local_service_with_multiple_headers
- match:
  prefix: /
  headers:
  - name: test_header_presence
  route:
    cluster: local_service_with_empty_headers
- match:
  prefix: /
  headers:
  - name: test_header_pattern
    safe_regex_match:
      google_re2: {}
      regex: ^user=test-\d+$
  route:
    cluster: local_service_with_header_pattern_set_regex
- match:
  prefix: /
  headers:
  - name: test_header_pattern
    exact_match: ^customer=test-\d+$
  route:
```

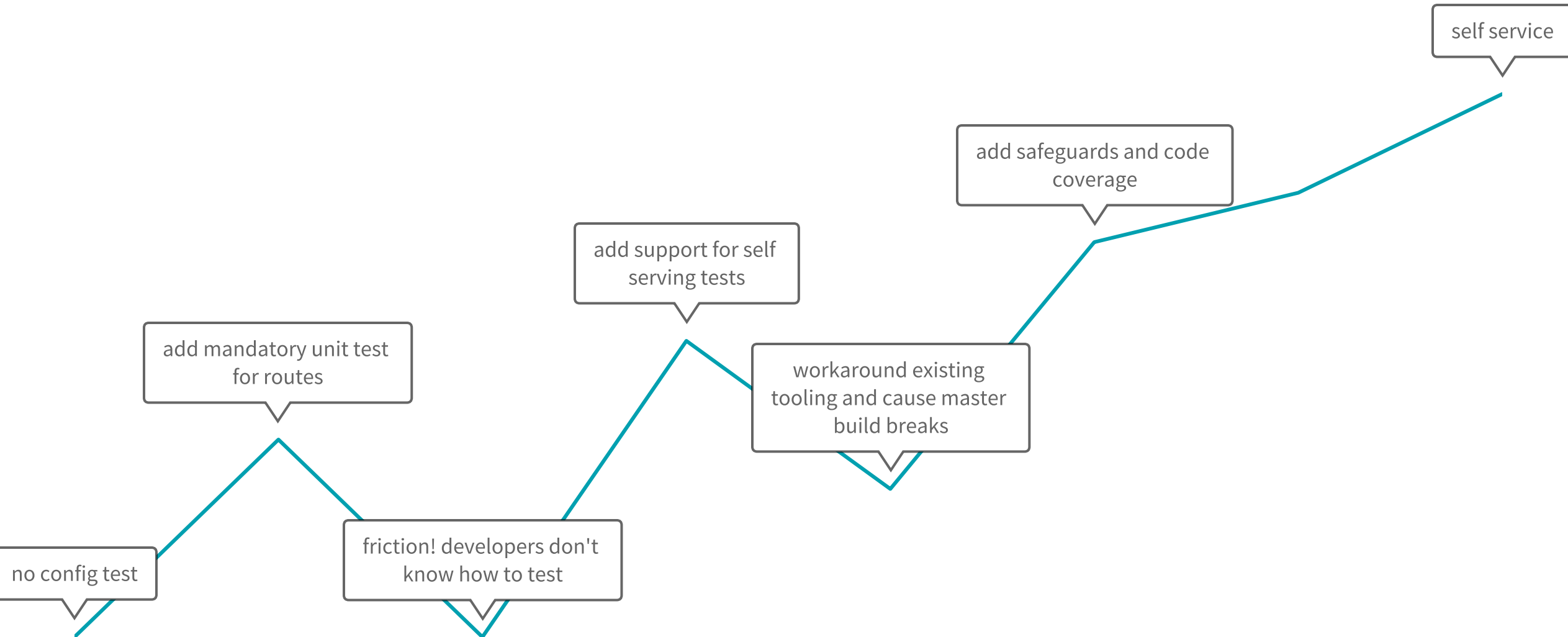
```
"test_name": "Test_3",
"input": {
  "authority": "www.lyft.com",
  "path": "/",
  "method": "GET",
  "additional_request_headers": [
    {
      "key": "test_header_multiple1",
      "value": "test1"
    },
    {
      "key": "test_header_multiple2",
      "value": "test2"
    }
  ]
},
"validate": {"cluster_name": "local_service_with_multiple_headers"}
},
{
  "test_name": "Test_4",
  "input": {
    "authority": "www.lyft.com",
    "path": "/",
    "method": "GET",
    "additional_request_headers": [
      {
        "key": "non_existent_header",
        "value": "foo"
      }
    ]
  },
  "validate": {"cluster_name": "local_service_without_headers"}
```

Field deprecation check

- keep up-to-date with Envoy's field deprecation cycle
- turned on by default. Turn it off by using *--disable-deprecation-check*
- reduces tech debt

```
14:52:06 type envoy.config.route.v3.RouteAction Using deprecated option
'envoy.config.route.v3.RouteAction.include_vh_rate_limits' from file route_components.proto. This configuration will be removed
from Envoy soon. Please see https://www.envoyproxy.io/docs/envoy/latest/version\_history/version\_history for details. If continued
use of this field is absolutely necessary, see https://www.envoyproxy.io/docs/envoy/latest/configuration/operations/runtime#using-
runtime-overrides-for-deprecated-features for how to apply a temporary and highly discouraged override.
14:52:06 make: *** [external=98] Error 1
```

Culture Shift



Future Direction

Test support for one-off features

- **CORS, route types, route properties**
Increase what behavior can be tested.

Utilize production code

- **Keep up with changes in production behavior so that testing behavior does not diverge.**
Testing support is thus consistent with the code that actually runs in prod, e.g. routing code or header-altering code. Test support for various features becomes less brittle.

True blackbox testing

- **Input a full Envoy config versus specific route inputs known beforehand.**
Users can simulate request behavior without knowing the specific test cases beforehand and inspect the resultant response. This approach also lends itself well to a UI-based way of testing the routing table.

Questions?