



# Automation over 100's diff envs

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# Who I am?

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- Working @ Percona since 2013
  - Sr DBA
  - Manager
  - Platform Lead
- Past Work Experience
  - Developer
  - SysAdmin
  - Data Architect / DBA

# What our platform does

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- Monitoring / Alerting
- Backups
- High Availability
- Procedures
- Tooling

# Why?

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## To Avoid:

- Long operational times on repetitive tasks
  - Inefficient for business
  - Boring for engineers
- Non standard procedures
  - Same task but diff procedure per environment
  - Keep off SOP documentation
  - Human errors

# The path to CD

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- Goal
  - Automation
  - Standardization
  - Flexibility to run on any customer environment
  - Focus on security
  - Reduced DB servers requirements

# The path to CD

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- Ansible / Python
- Github
- Jenkins
- CMDB
- Continuous Deployment
- ELK / Kibana
- Open Source collab

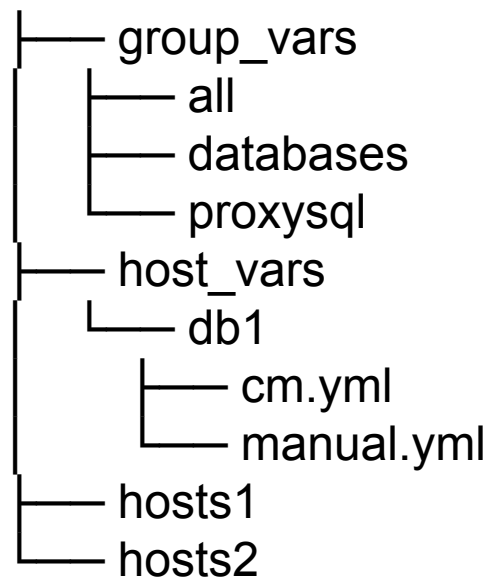
# Ansible

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- Inventory
  - Use directories instead of flat files
  - This allows multiple sources to work with it

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# Ansible

- Security
  - Always use vault for secrets
  - Hashi\_vault for external
  - Be aware encrypting in-line as ansible\_inventory will break
  - Local vault key stored remotely
  - no\_log when sensitive data

# Ansible

- Roles
  - Vars are constants!!!!!! (defaults are vars)
  - Use defaults instead of hardcoded tasks
  - Split when tasks could duplicate
    - Use dependencies (meta)
  - Split into OS families (RedHat & Debian)
    - `include_tasks: {{ ansible_os_family.yml }}`

# Ansible

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- Tasks
  - Always check for a module instead of shell or command
  - Command unless pipe, redirect ... then shell
  - Avoid always changing tasks
  - Use tags to allow subset runs

# Ansible

- Complex flows
  - Use python ansible libraries

```
from ansible.executor.task_queue_manager import TaskQueueManager
```

```
from ansible.inventory.manager import InventoryManager
```

```
from ansible.module_utils._text import to_bytes
```

```
from ansible.parsing.dataloader import DataLoader
```

```
from ansible.parsing.vault import VaultSecret
```

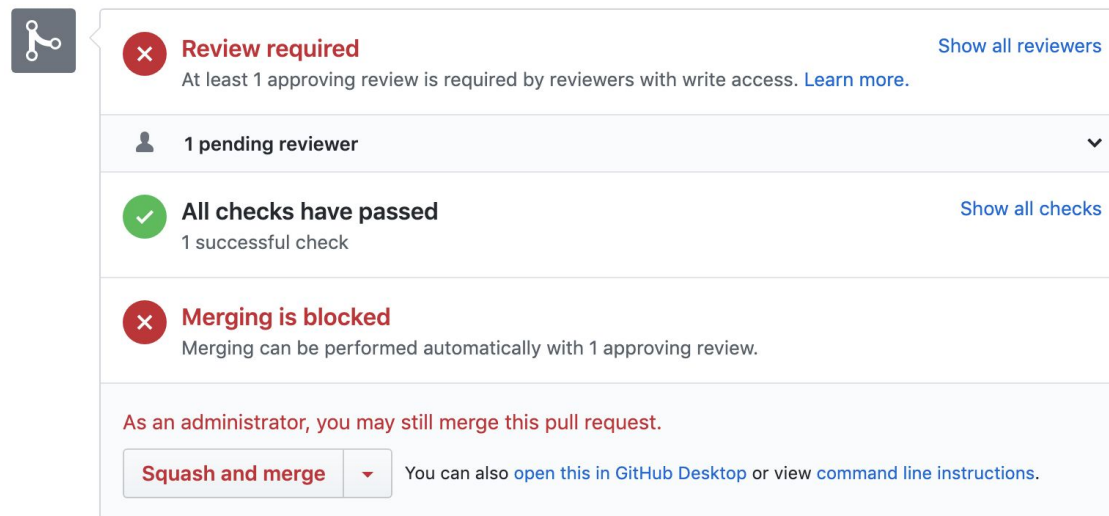
```
from ansible.playbook.play import Play
```

```
from ansible.plugins.callback import CallbackBase
```

```
from ansible.vars.manager import VariableManager
```

# GitHub

- Block commits to master
- Use pull requests
  - Force tests
  - Force peer approval (code ownership)



The screenshot shows a GitHub pull request status panel. It features a pull request icon on the left. The main content is divided into several sections: a red 'Review required' section with a message 'At least 1 approving review is required by reviewers with write access. [Learn more.](#)' and a 'Show all reviewers' link; a '1 pending reviewer' section with a dropdown arrow; a green 'All checks have passed' section with '1 successful check' and a 'Show all checks' link; and a red 'Merging is blocked' section with the message 'Merging can be performed automatically with 1 approving review.' Below these sections, a light blue box contains the text 'As an administrator, you may still merge this pull request.' and a 'Squash and merge' button with a dropdown arrow. To the right of the button, it says 'You can also open this in [GitHub Desktop](#) or view [command line instructions.](#)'

# GitHub

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- Local pre-commit hooks
- Split large code changes/additions
- Do not keep PR open for long
- Master branch always ready for release
- Releases
  - Use tags
  - Then you can build from tag

# Jenkins

- Monitoring GitHub for new PRs and commits
- Run tests and report back to GitHub
  - Try to test only what changed
    - nosetests
    - pylint
- Build packages on new tags
- Push packages to rpm/deb repositories
- Have minimum needed plugins (lot of sec warnings)

# More on tests

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- Jenkins only tests for new code additions
- For continuous integration testing we do
  - Dedicated environment
  - Running code from master branch
  - Reporting back to a central place



# CMDB

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- Central place to manage all inventories
- Developed in house
- API for both ways communication
- Red button !

# ELK

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- Central events database
- All automation tasks reporting back to it
- Predefine indexes
- Use aliases to simplify index rotation

# Continuous Deployment

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- Service continuously running on environment central host
- Applies all automation in a complex flow
- We use a canary approach for safety
- Every run reports back to central place
- No\_log in place for every task that could log sensitive data
- It runs even if not new releases

# Kibana

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- Clear dashboards to have a fast overview on automation status
- Extend on details when PROBLEM
- Visualize
  - running times
  - package versions
  - Count diff reporters

# Miscellaneous

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- Keep it simple
- Documentation is key
- NPI process
- Open communication channels

# Open Source Collaboration

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- mydumper
- ProxySQL
- Orchestrator
- PMM
- ...
- *MHA*
- *PMP*

# Thank you!

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## Q & A

Contact me:

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# SAVE THE DATE



30 Sept - 2 Oct 2019

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