

Introduction to Crossplane

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Deutsche Kreditbank

founded 1990

direct bank for private customers

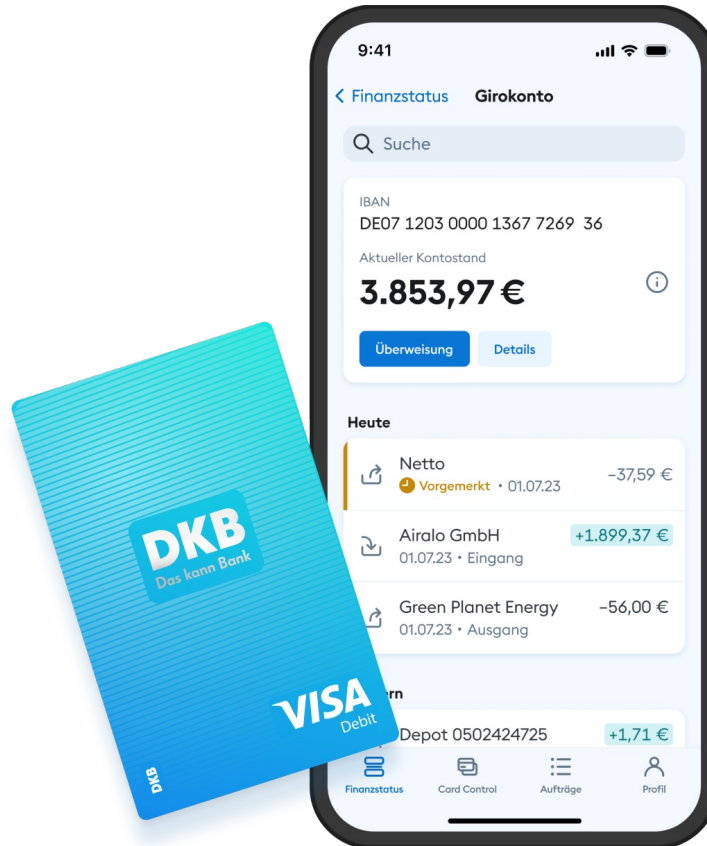
- over 5 million customers
- over 5000 employees

investment bank for specific branches

- largest financer for renewable energy in Germany

We are hiring!

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Why Crossplane at DKB?

our goal: promote **product team responsibility** ->
“you build it, you run it”

... but product teams cannot bridge all required
technical and bank-specific skills

Our platform is leveraging Crossplane to provide
platform building blocks managed by the
relevant teams



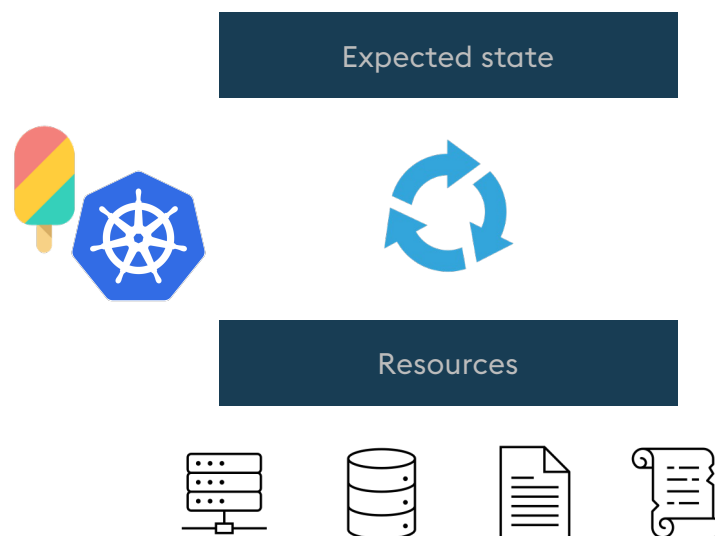
What is Crossplane?

Crossplane allows to run a resource control plane on top of Kubernetes.

Crossplane is an incubating CNCF project, mostly run by upbound.io.

Main features:

- Extension to the Kubernetes API
- Manage **resources** as code
- Automatically **reconciles** resources
- Provides a higher abstraction layer (**composite resources**), allowing better control of the relations between resources



Crossplane and Kubernetes

Kubernetes API

What is Kubernetes?

Most people know Kubernetes as a **container orchestration system**

Kubernetes also defines an **extensible API** that can be used to define your platform

Crossplane extends the Kubernetes API to manage resources located inside or outside Kubernetes

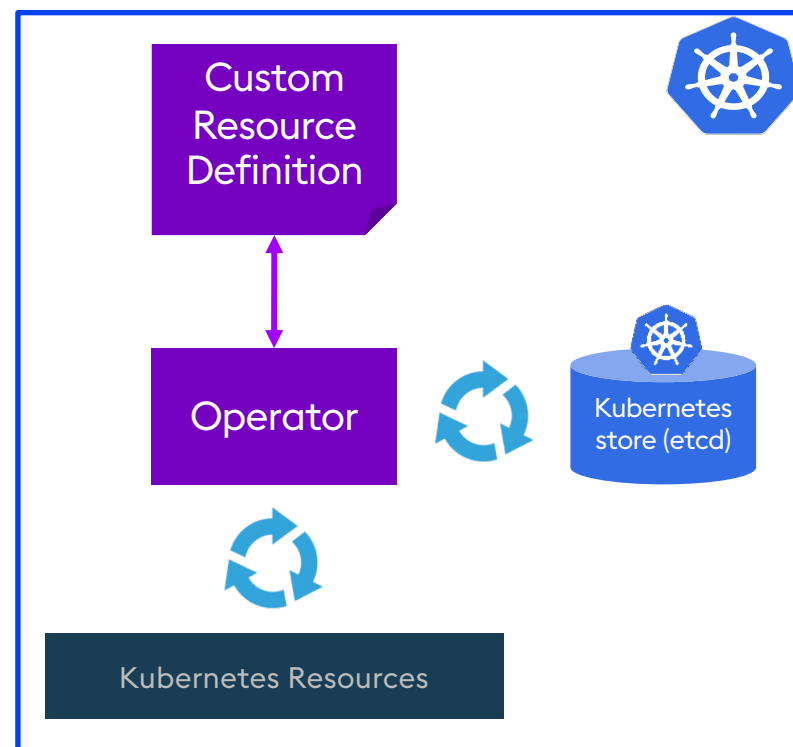


Crossplane and Kubernetes Operator pattern

Core Kubernetes objects are defined by YAML Resource Definitions.

Kubernetes allows to define custom objects through **Custom Resource Definitions**.

CRDs are managed by **Operators**, which are ensuring that resources are staying synchronized with their definition.



Crossplane – Managed Resources and Providers

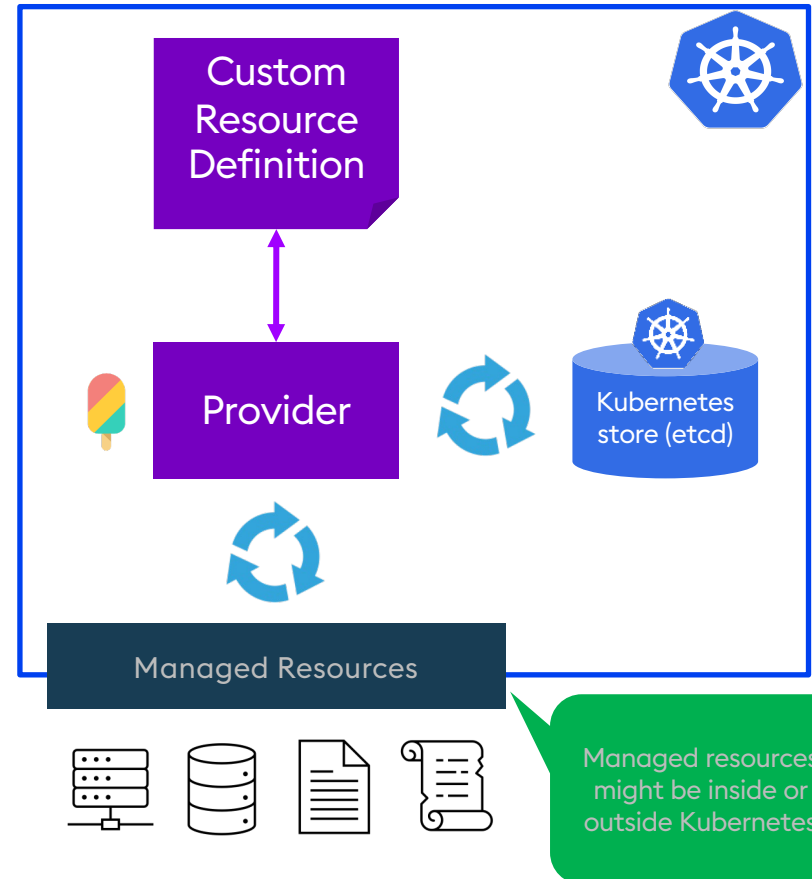
Crossplane allows to work with internal or external resources transparently by introducing the concept of **Resource Providers**.

Resources under control of Crossplane are referred to as **Managed Resources**.

Many open-source providers are available for different kinds of resources.

Crossplane providers can be generated from Terraform providers.

Custom providers can be created (in Go) for custom resources.



Crossplane – Composite resources

Managed resources can be aggregated into **composite resources**.

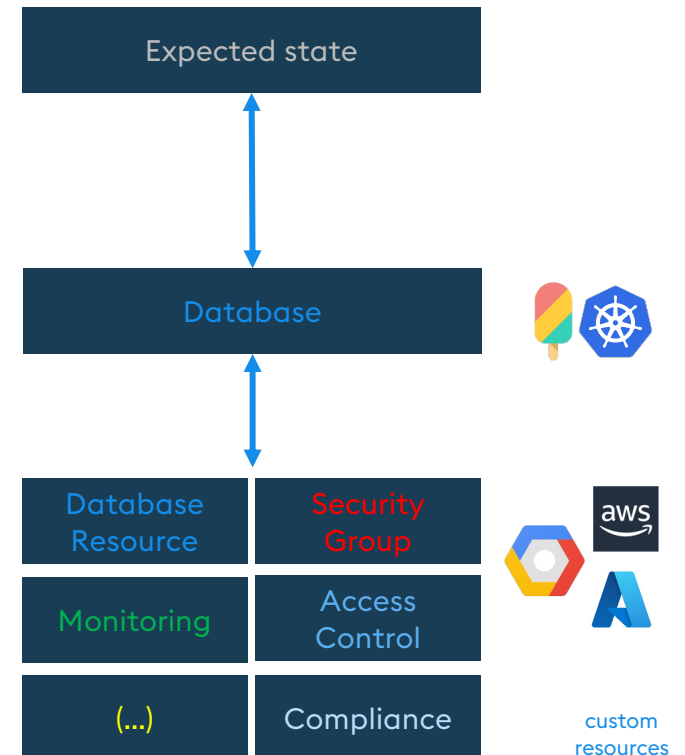
This can be used to provide a better user experience, for example by simplifying the interface or enforcing compliance.

The API for a composite resource is defined by a **Composite Resource Definition** (XRD)

Its implementation is described in a **Composition**.

composite resource

managed resources



Crossplane example

composite resource

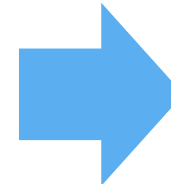
Crossplane **PostgreSQL claim**

```
2  apiVersion: rds.aws.dkb.cloud/v1alpha1
3  kind: DBInstance
4  metadata:
5    name: example-dbinstance
6    namespace: example-db
7    labels:
8      controlling.dkb.cloud/cost-type: "854749"
9      controlling.dkb.cloud/owner: dpt-test_AT_dkb.ag
10     tags.dkb.cloud/account: "000000001"
11     tags.dkb.cloud/zone: "dev"
12     tags.dkb.cloud/environment: "dev"
13     tags.dkb.cloud/protection-requirement: "dev"
14  annotations:
15    kustomize.toolkit.fluxcd.io/prune: disabled
16  spec:
17    forProvider:
18      region: eu-central-1
19      allocatedStorage: 20
20      autoMinorVersionUpgrade: true
21      autogeneratePassword: true
22      backupRetentionPeriod: 14
23      dbInstanceClass: db.t3.micro
24      dbName: example
25      engine: postgres
26      preferredBackupWindow: "7:00-8:00"
27      preferredMaintenanceWindow: "Sat:8:00-Sat:11:00"
28      publiclyAccessible: false
29      skipFinalSnapshot: true
30      storageType: gp2
31    writeConnectionSecretToRef:
32      name: example-dbinstance-connection
33    providerConfigRef:
34      name: 000000001-cat
```

(claim = request for a composite resource)

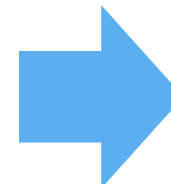
managed resources

RDSInstance



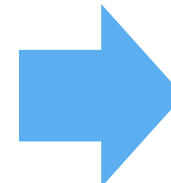
```
Db:
  API Version: database.aws.crossplane.io/v1alpha1
  Kind: RDSInstance
  Name: example-dbinstance-269j4
  Status:
    At Provider:
      Db Instance Arn: arn:aws:rds:eu-central-1:135135135135:instance/example-dbinstance-269j4
      Db Instance Status: configuring
      Db Parameter Groups:
        Db Parameter Group Name: default-parameter-group
        Parameter Apply Status: incomplete
      Db Resource Id: db-269j4
      Db Subnet Group:
        Db Subnet Group Description:
        Db Subnet Group Name:
        Subnet Group Status:
```

DBSubnetGroup



```
Cnp - Postgres - Dbsubnetgroup:
  API Version: database.aws.crossplane.io/v1alpha1
  Kind: DBSubnetGroup
  Name: example-dbinstance-269j4
  Status:
    At Provider:
      Arn: arn:aws:rds:eu-central-1:135135135135:subnetgroup/example-dbinstance-269j4
      State: Complete
    Subnets:
      Subnet ID: subnet-7c1
      Subnet Status: Active
      Subnet ID: subnet-c1
      Subnet Status: Active
      Subnet ID: subnet-4f
      Subnet Status: Active
    Vpc Id: vpc-348d
  Conditions:
    Last Transition Time: 2021-10-07T09:58:00Z
    Reason: Available
```

SecurityGroup



```
Sg:
  API Version: ec2.aws.crossplane.io/v1beta1
  Kind: SecurityGroup
  Name: example-dbinstance-269j4
  Status:
    At Provider:
      Owner Id: 135135135135
      Security Group ID: sg-4f13c5
    Conditions:
      Last Transition Time: 2021-10-07T09:58:00Z
      Reason: Available
      Status: True
      Type: Ready
      Last Transition Time: 2021-11-09T11:30:00Z
      Reason: ReconcileSuccess
      Status: True
      Type: Synced
```

kubectl
apply

Crossplane and GitOps

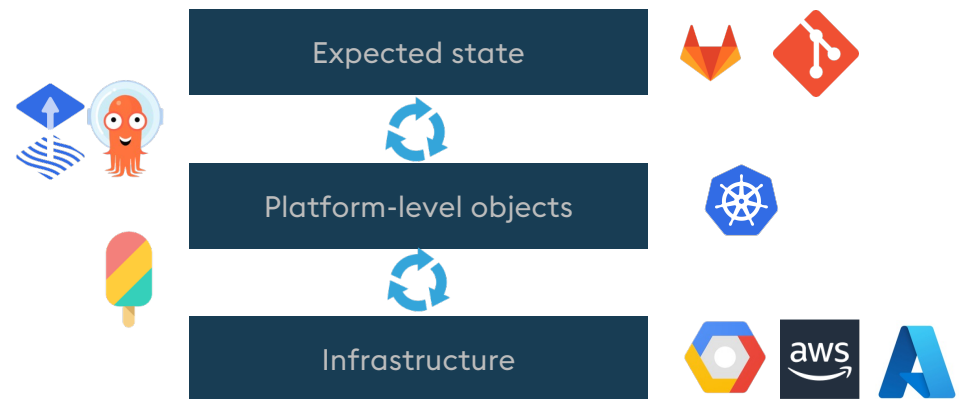
The expected state is stored in a code repository, and synchronized using **GitOps**.

GitOps principles:

- git repository describing the infrastructure is synchronized with the platform
- manual platform operations are discouraged

This can be implemented with **Argo CD** or **Flux** for example.

<https://about.gitlab.com/topics/gitops/>



Lessons learned

Team organization

Start small and focused

- Spend time directly with customer stakeholders in the beginning, rather than only with internal organization
- Start with a small platform engineering team and expand when needed

Aim for short feedback loops

- Start with an “officially experimental” platform (MVP, not prototype)
- Identify the best pilot users (easy to work with, provide good feedback)
- Clearly document the state of the platform features

Lessons learned

Communication with consumers

Explain the platform concepts well

- Crossplane involves a lot of abstraction that is not trivial for everyone, especially for developers not used to cloud-native.

Be ready to assist consumers technically

- Readily available developer information usually documents access to the cloud API, not Crossplane. Developers will need help to convert this to Crossplane.
- “Embed” engineers in the consumer teams if needed, or create a specific sub-team.

Define consumer application components well

- Clarify what are the important components and how their health can be assessed.
- Good monitoring + clear SLIs/SLOs are very useful to quickly identify issues when troubleshooting.

Lessons learned

GitOps and Operations

Separate application code and expected resources state

- use different directories or repos
- standardize the structure as much as possible
- simplifies operations and troubleshooting

Work on the main branch for expected resources state

- allows to troubleshoot effectively, especially when different people are involved
- allows for reviews of the environment without direct production access

Train Operations to work with Crossplane

- Operations are typically not used to work with GitOps and reconciliation
- Operations must understand very well how the infrastructure is defined, so that they can easily make modifications