The Road To Declarative Infrastructure

From Basement Servers to GitOps



Imperative infra - a kitchen story

You hold the artifact — the pot, the dough, the partially-prepared plate — and hand it off between steps.

You are the glue between chefs.

You manage timing, sequencing, context and the state of the order











Declarative infra - a kitchen story

Each chef knows what their input should look like.

They pull the artifact when ready.

You define the outcome; the system coordinates ownership and flow.

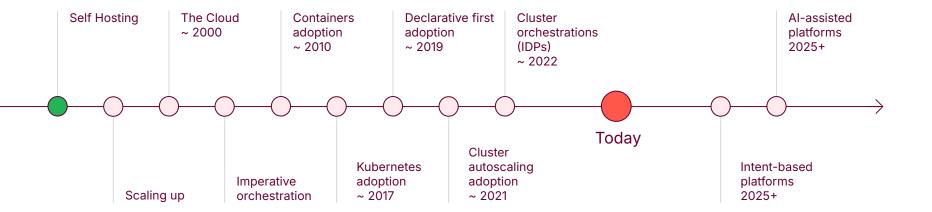














Self Hosting - Localhost

```
hello-world.py ×

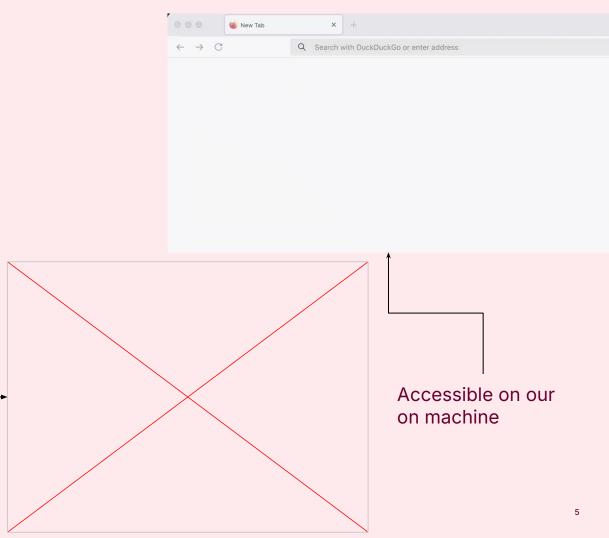
from sanic import Sanic
from sanic.response import html

app = Sanic("helloworld")

def hello_world():
    return html("<h1>Hello World!</h1>")

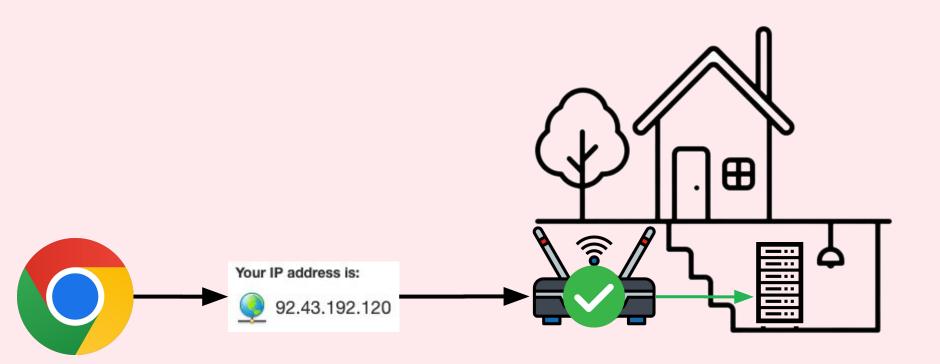
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(host="127.0.0.1", port=8086, debug=True)
```

Server running on localhost:8086

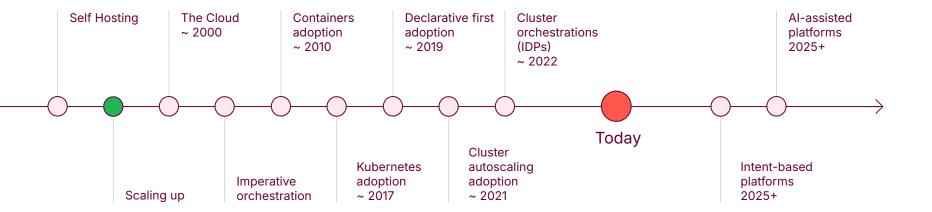




Self Hosting - Expose to the internet



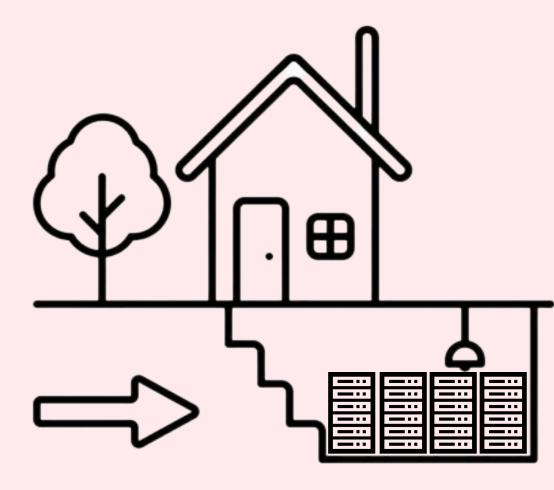






Scaling up - more computers!

- Setting up the hardware
- Configuring the machine
- Run application server
- Maintaining
 - Hardware
 - Applications
 - Homogeneity / Drift





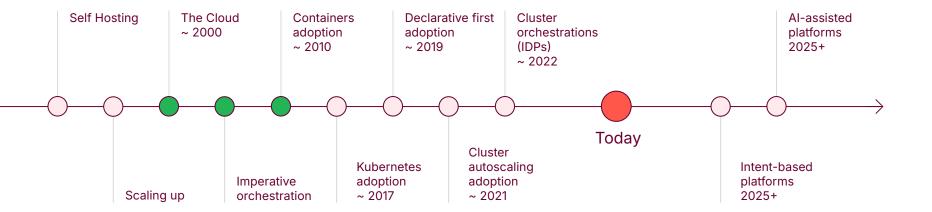
Scaling up - imperative scripting

Problems

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Configuration via **imperative** scripting could go a long way...

```
# 1. Read static IP from environment or config
ip = get env("NODE IP") # e.g. "192.168.1.100"
# 2. Configure the node
ssh(ip) {
  # 2.1 Update system and install required packages
  install("nginx", "postgresql-client", "python3", "unzip", ...)
  # 2.2 Create dedicated user and application directory
  create user("myapp")
  mkdir("/opt/myapp")
  # 2.3 Fetch and unpack application code
  download("https://example.com/app.tar.gz", "/tmp/app.tar.gz")
  extract("/tmp/app.tar.gz", "/opt/myapp")
  # 2.4 Install runtime dependencies globally
  cd("/opt/myapp")
  run("pip install -r requirements.txt")
  # 2.5 Create systemd unit to manage the app
  create systemd unit("myapp.service")
  # 2.6 Configure NGINX to reverse proxy to the app
  copy("nginx.conf", "/etc/nginx/sites-enabled/default")
  restart("nginx")
  # 2.7 Start and enable app service
  start_service("myapp")
  enable service("myapp")
# 3. Register the node with the internal load balancer
register with load balancer(ip)
```





The Cloud - Hardware via API calls

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```
# 1. Provision new VM instance
vm = provision_vm(image="ubuntu-20.04", size="medium")

# 2. Wait for VM to become reachable
wait_for_ssh(vm.ip)

# 3. Configure the node
ssh(vm.ip) {

" 4. Register the VM with the load balancer
register_with_load_balancer(vm.ip)
```

Containers - it works on all machines

Abstracted await the operating system

Standardised the interface between application and execution environment

Solved environment drift

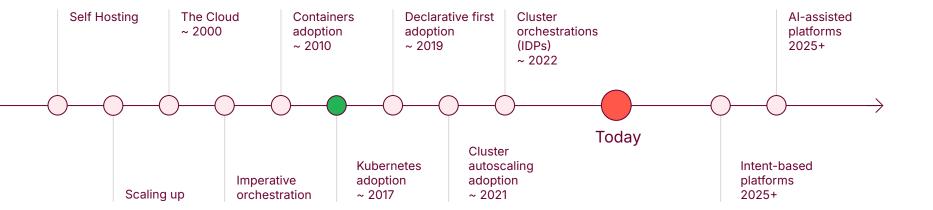
Immutable, versioned artifacts

```
# 1. Provision new VM instance with docker
vm = provision_vm(image="ubuntu-20.04", size="medium", with_docker=true)
# 2. Wait for VM to become reachable
wait_for_ssh(vm.ip)
# 3. Configure the node
ssh(vm.ip) {
  # 3.1 Pull application container image
  docker_pull("myregistry.com/myorg/myapp:latest")
  # 3.2 Start app container inside shared network with correct ports and restart policy
  docker run(name="myapp",image="myregistry.com/myorg/myapp:latest", ...)
  # 3.3 Copy NGINX config into the VM (for mounting into container)
  copy("nginx.conf", "/etc/nginx/nginx.conf")
  # 3.4 Start NGINX container as reverse proxy
  docker run(name="nginx",image="nginx:stable", ...)
# 4. Register the node with the internal load balancer
register with load balancer(vm.ip)
```

Imperative orchestration

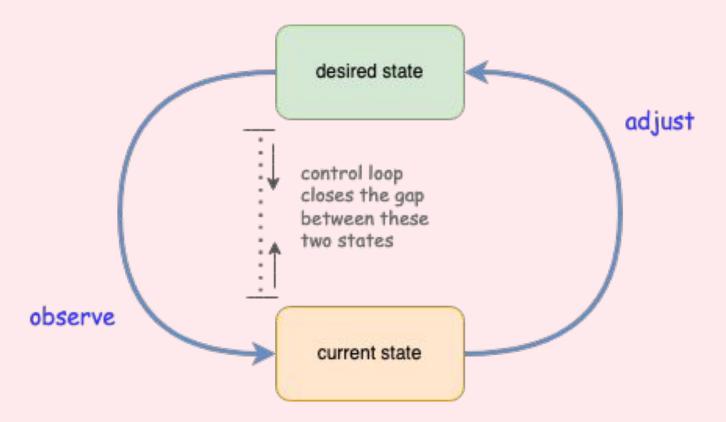
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```
# 1. Define list of nodes in the fleet
nodes = [
  "192.168.1.10".
  "192.168.1.11",
# 2. Iterate through each node
for node, index in nodes:
  # 3 Check if node is reachable
  if not is node reachable(node);
    alert("node unreachable, replacing", node)
    # 3.1 Provision new VM, configure, register to load balancer and replace in fleet
    new_node = provision_configure_and_register_new_node()
    nodes[index] = new node.ip
  # 4 If node is reachable, do health checks
  ssh(node) {
    containers = docker ps()
    # 4.1 If app not running, fetch latest version and run it
    if "myapp" not in containers:
      alert("myapp down", node)
      docker pull("myregistry.com/myorg/myapp:latest")
      docker_run(name="myapp",image="myregistry.com/myorg/myapp:latest", ...)
    # 4.2 If app not healty, restart it
    if docker_inspect("myapp", "Health.Status") != "healthy":
      alert("myapp unhealthy", node)
      docker_restart("myapp")
```





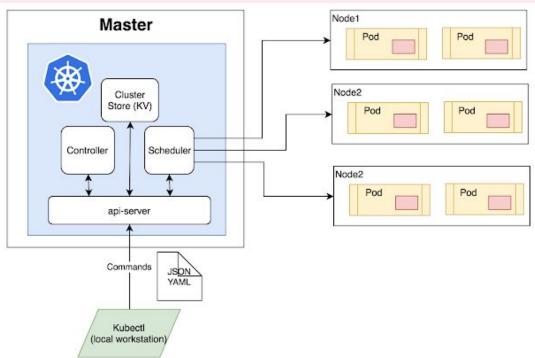
Kubernetes - Declarative interface for everything

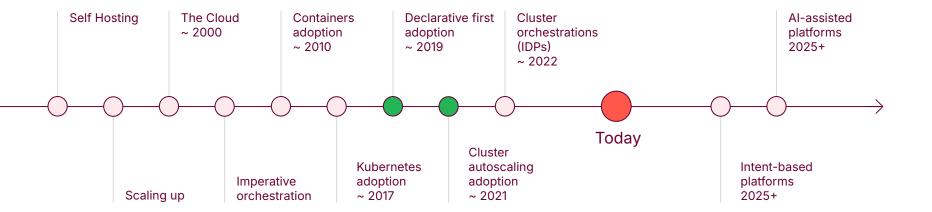




Kubernetes - Scheduling Declarative

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Declarative first adoption - GitOps

We're continuously pushing declarative infrastructure up one abstraction layer

Declarative state stored in git

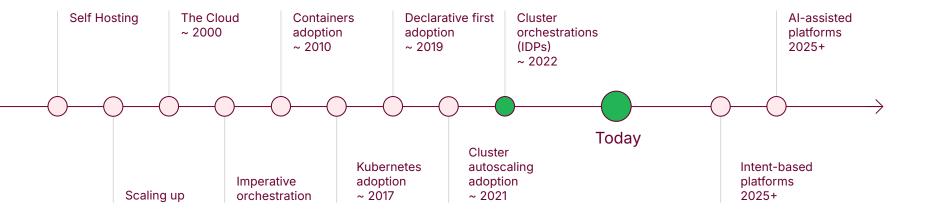
Moved from push to pull by controllers

Infrastructure versioned, just like your applications

Infrastructure rollbacks, just like your applications

Application and infrastructure versions rolled out with the same pipeline







Thanks everyone!

