

ORCHESTRUCTURE

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# GO: ENABLING DEVOPS TO GO FASTER

 @ChrisShort

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▶ Hello!

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## INTRODUCTION



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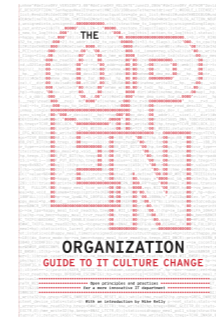
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CLOUD NATIVE  
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DevOps'ish

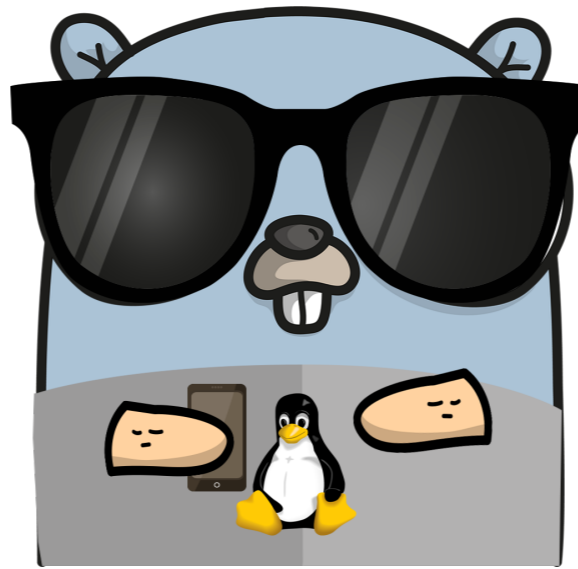


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- ▶ Hi I'm Chris Short
- ▶ I'm a Senior DevOps Advocate at SJ Technologies
- ▶ I write a weekly newsletter called DevOps'ish
- ▶ I was recently named a Cloud Native Computing Foundation Ambassador
- ▶ I'm co-lead of the DevOps community at [opensource.com](https://opensource.com)
- ▶ I'm co-lead of the Detroit Go Meetup
- ▶ And I have a few other things I do in my non-existent free time

I'M ALSO A GOPHER



Chris Short in Gopher Form by [Gopherize.me](https://gopherize.me)

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- ▶ I'm many things
- ▶ One thing I'm not is a coder
- ▶ But, Go is starting to change that

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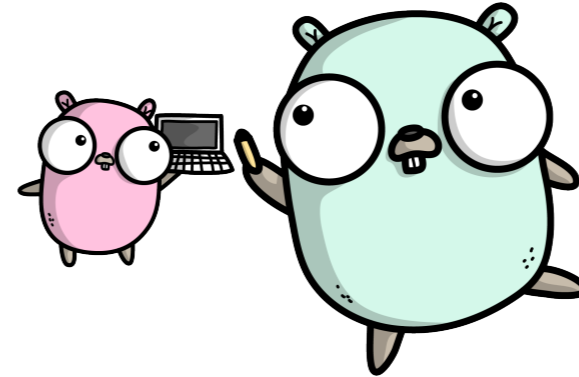
# WHAT IS GO?

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## GOVERNVIEW

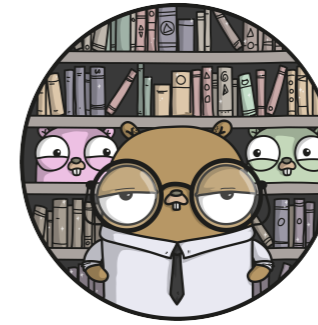
- ▶ "Go is an open source programming language that makes it easy to build simple, reliable, and efficient software."
- ▶ Development started in 2007
- ▶ Public release in 2009
- ▶ Go 1.0 released in 2012
- ▶ A lot of thought went into Go



- ▶ "Go is an open source programming language that makes it easy to build simple, reliable, and efficient software."
- ▶ Development started in 2007
- ▶ Publicly released in 2009
- ▶ 1.0 in 2012
- ▶ Go development is very thoughtful and methodical

## WHO MADE GO?

- ▶ Programming language created at **Google**
- ▶ Created by Robert Griesemer, Rob Pike, Ken Thompson
  - ▶ Later adding Ian Lance Taylor and Russ Cox
- ▶ These cats have done some things:
  - ▶ Sawzall (Hadoop), first window system for Unix in 1981, Google's V8 Engine, Plan 9 from Bell Labs, UTF-8, B programming language (C predecessor), regular expressions, GCC, the gold linker, and more



- ▶ Created at Google
- ▶ A bunch of really smart people made Go
- ▶ Robert Griesemer
- ▶ Rob Pike
- ▶ Ken Thompson
- ▶ Ian Lance Taylor
- ▶ Russ Cox
- ▶ Some seriously brilliant minds

WHAT IS GO?

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## WHY MAKE GO?

- ▶ "No new major systems language in a decade." –[Rob Pike](#)
- ▶ Designed with the following advances in technology in mind:
  - ▶ Modern Networking
  - ▶ Multi-core CPUs
  - ▶ Slowing of Moore's Law
- ▶ Improved safety, high speed compilation, and communications



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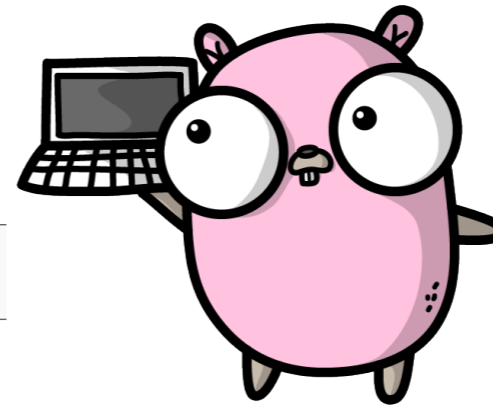
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- ▶ Think of the language landscape in 2009
- ▶ What was the newest language? Python? PHP?
- ▶ These languages didn't handle modern computing concepts well

WHAT IS GO?

## GO VS. OTHER LANGUAGES

Go	Others
Clean/minimalist	Java? 🤔🤔🤔
No header files	C/C++ 🤔🤔🤔
Efficient Garbage Collection	🤔🤔🤔
Fast compilation	🤔🤔🤔



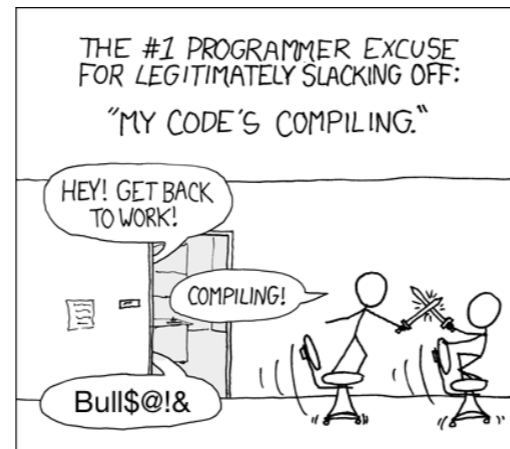
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- ▶ Go is clean and minimalist
- ▶ Makes it extremely easy to learn and use
- ▶ It's so easy this Ops turned DevOps clown can talk to you about it
- ▶ There aren't a mess of header files like C
- ▶ Garbage collection is quick and efficient
- ▶ Concurrency enables multiple functions to run simultaneously
- ▶ Go programs compile very quickly

WHAT IS GO?

## SORRY, DEVELOPERS



<https://xkcd.com/303/>

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- ▶ I fixed this comic for you
- ▶ Sorry, devs

WHAT IS GO?

## GO TOOLING

- ▶ Standard Library is AMAZING!
- ▶ Intuitive packages:
  - ▶ fmt
  - ▶ crypto
  - ▶ log
  - ▶ net and net/http
  - ▶ os
  - ▶ syscall



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- ▶ The standard library is really, really good.
- ▶ The packages are sane and intuitive
- ▶ fmt will literally format your code for you
- ▶ crypto is right in line with the RFC
- ▶ log allows you to exit the program with an exit code
- ▶ net package is very well written
- ▶ syscall and os just work

**"IT JUST WORKS."**

**Dave Chaney**





















- ▶ According to Dave Chaney, "It just works."

## WHAT IS GO?

### WHO CONTROLS GO?

- ▶ It's open source! The community!
- ▶ Go was developed at Google by Google Folks
- ▶ But, look who is writing Go code
  - ▶ #2: Microsoft
  - ▶ #4: Apache
  - ▶ #6 Alibaba

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Repositories	Developers	Trending: this month ▾
1	 <b>google (Google)</b>  grumpy Grumpy is a Pyth...	
2	 <b>Microsoft (Microsoft)</b>  docker Docker - the ope...	
3	 <b>ethereum</b>  go-ethereum Official Go imple...	
4	 <b>apache (The Apache Software Foundation)</b>  incubator-servic... A standalone ser...	
5	 <b>tensorflow</b>  k8s Tools for ML/Ten...	
6	 <b>alibaba (Alibaba)</b>  pouch Pouch is an open...	
7	 <b>kubernetes (Kubernetes)</b>  kubernetes Production-Grad...	
8	 <b>shadowsocks (shadowsocks)</b>  shadowsocks-go go port of shado...	
9	 <b>golang (Go)</b>  go The Go program...	
10	 <b>aws (Amazon Web Services)</b>  aws-sdk-go AWS SDK for the...	

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- ▶ Go was created at Google
- ▶ I know what you're thinking
- ▶ "I don't have Google's problems"
- ▶ You don't but you sure can benefit from their work
- ▶ Microsoft, Apache, and Alibaba are!

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# WHAT IS GO GOOD AT?

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- ▶ There are some obvious projects that use Go
- ▶ Let's not talk about the obvious stuff
- ▶ That's boring

WHAT IS GO GOOD AT?

## CONTAINER RUNTIMES

- ▶ Go is a lower-level language (like C and C++)
- ▶ Interacts with kernel directly; not through a VM (like Java)
- ▶ Go easily manages processes, syscalls, etc.
- ▶ Go's concurrency model makes for efficient core/thread use
- ▶ Multi-architecture builds
- ▶ Static compilation



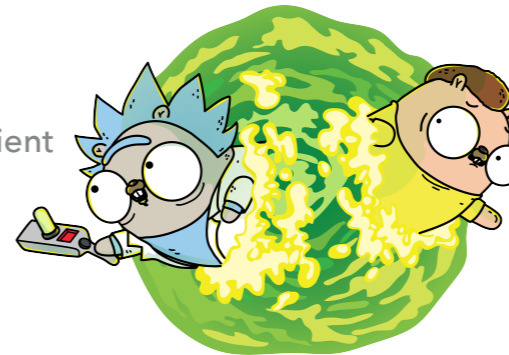
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- ▶ Container runtimes are generally written in go these days
- ▶ Go is a lower-level language
- ▶ Go doesn't use a virtual machine
- ▶ Go's process handling and straightforward syscall interactions make for clean interactions with the system
- ▶ Look up Liz Rice's GopherCon 2017 talk
- ▶ She walks through building strace in 60 lines of Go
- ▶ Concurrency makes for great resource utilization
- ▶ You can compile for x86 as easily as you can arm
- ▶ Your output is a static binary
- ▶ Everything in one artifact ready for deployment

## CRYPTOCURRENCES

- ▶ **Ethereum** has the #3 GitHub project for Go
- ▶ geth is the Go implementation of Ethereum client
- ▶ geth is the *default* Ethereum client
- ▶ geth became the "reference client"



- ▶ geth is the go implementation of the Ethereum client
- ▶ It's also the default Ethereum client
- ▶ geth became the reference client for all other clients written in other languages

**"THE TRUE POWER OF ... GO WAS THE  
EASE OF USE AND THE POWER OF  
COMMUNICATING CONCEPTS..."**

**Jeffrey Wilcke**

- ▶ Just read this quote.
- ▶ That's so amazing.
- ▶ It was easier to understand the Ethereum concepts laid out in the white paper in Go than any other language

## STORAGE SYSTEMS



- ▶ **Dropbox's** Magic Pocket is a multi-exabyte storage system written in (mostly) Go
- ▶ Rewrite of prototype was necessary
- ▶ Go addresses the need for massively distributed systems
- ▶ 100K LOC written by 4 people in only

- ▶ When Dropbox pulled out of AWS they landed on Go
- ▶ Prototype that was written in Python
- ▶ After testing that wasn't going to scale
- ▶ Plus they wanted Go for it's type-safe and concurrency
- ▶ 4 people re-wrote the prototype in Go
- ▶ 100K LOC of Go code were hammered out in six months
- ▶ They did end up writing some bits in Rust too

WHAT IS GO GOOD AT?

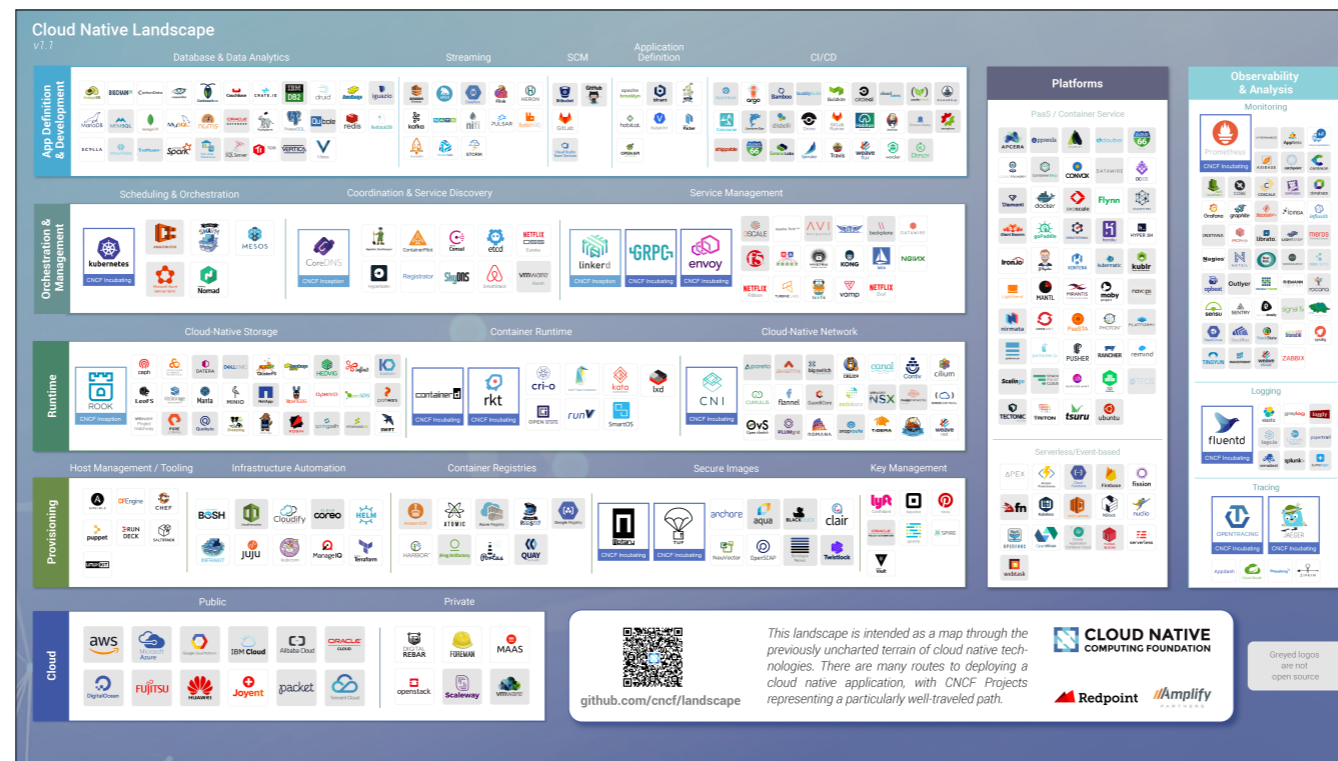
## PROJECTS UTILIZING GO



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- ▶ This is just a snapshot of projects using Go extensively today



- ▶ For those that haven't seen this before this is the Cloud Native Computing Foundation Landscape
- ▶ This is a collection of tools that handle Cloud Native concepts very well
- ▶ Quite a bit of the CNCF Landscape tooling is written in Go
- ▶ Not all of it is though

WHAT IS GO GOOD AT?

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## GOPINIONS

- ▶ When asked, "Why does Go make you happy?" Go devs responded with:
  - ▶ "Less is more." –Kris Nova, Heptio
  - ▶ "Go does a really awesome job at making the easy things really easy, and the complicated things easy to understand while not abstracting them away."  
–Julia Ferraioli, Google
  - ▶ "Go makes me happy because it's so cool it has its own set of proverbs! [go-proverbs.github.io](https://go-proverbs.github.io)" –Carlisia Pinto, Fastly
  - ▶ "Comprehensible parallelism that won't shoot you in the foot is Go's most winsome feature." –Liz Fong-Jones, Google Cloud

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- ▶ I asked some friends why Go makes them happy

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# HOW GO BAILED ME OUT

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Let me tell you a story of how Go saved my ass once

NOT TOO LONG AGO IN A PLACE OF WORK FAR, FAR AWAY...

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- ▶ My team of merry DevOps'ers inherited an application
- ▶ A third-party built the app a few years ago
- ▶ The app had long been abandoned
- ▶ Before we could do any re-engineering work, we had to resolve a critical issue.
- ▶ The certificates were about to expire!

## AND OF COURSE PRODUCTION



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- ▶ Oh!
- ▶ And the only environment this application was in was production
- ▶ And there was no time to implement a new key management system
- ▶ And it was a pet project of someone in senior leadership

## LET'S TALK CERTIFICATE CHAINS

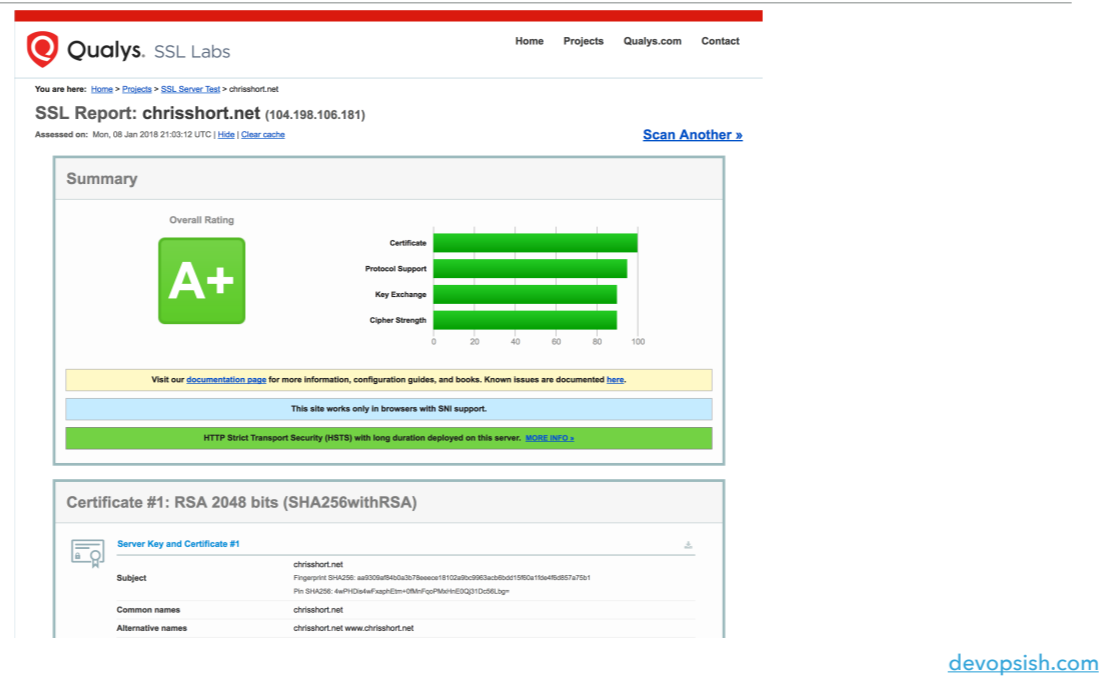


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- ▶ Let's Talk Certificate Chains for a minute
- ▶ HTTPS, SSL... it's all TLS now!
- ▶ In my opinion, if you're using TLS you **MUST** have a rock solid configuration
- ▶ This means you have to include the certificate chain in the correct order
- ▶ This is no longer optional in the post-Heartbleed world
- ▶ The Internets are watching and if they find something wrong with your setup they'll exploit it

## THIS IS THE GOAL



- ▶ This is the goal
- ▶ If you are going to bother to encrypt your traffic you better do it right
- ▶ This is what we're aiming for; an A+
- ▶ At this company, we obtained certs from a preferred vendor that our company was cool with
- ▶ I prefer Let's Encrypt but some companies aren't comfortable with that yet for various reasons
- ▶ The process goes like this...
- ▶ You generate your CSR and private key
- ▶ You send the CSR to the vendor
- ▶ The certificate arrives but usually doesn't have an intermediate key in chain because... vendors be vendoring

**RapidSSL**  
Simple site security for less.

Regions: US/Canada Europe UK Australia

buy switch resell learn support

STATUS > Support > General Information Details

### RapidSSL Intermediate CAs

Portable version

General Information ID: RNF01548 Updated: 09/02/2016

**Description**

RapidSSL uses an Intermediate CA to enhance the security of SSL certificates. When installing a RapidSSL certificate, it is essential to install the Intermediate CA at the same time as the SSL certificate. This ensures that the SSL certificate is fully trusted by all browsers and prevents SSL errors from appearing when users visit the website.

The RapidSSL and Wildcard certificates Intermediate CA can be downloaded from the table below. Once your SSL certificate is installed, please use the [SSL Certificate Installation Checker](#) to ensure a problem-free SSL certificate experience for you and your users!

**RSA SHA-1 SSL Certificates**

Product Name	Intermediate CA
RapidSSL Wildcard FreeSSL	<a href="#">SQ28462</a>

**RSA SHA-2 (under SHA-1 Root) SSL Certificates**

Product Name	Intermediate CA
RapidSSL Wildcard FreeSSL	<a href="#">SQ28616</a>

**RSA SHA-2 (under SHA-2 Root) SSL Certificates**

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SSL Solutions Partner Company Support

Compatibility Intermediate CA	Issuer: GTE CyberTrust Global Root Valid until: 10/Aug/2018 Serial #: 0E5D6B2D3B982D92C6B56A0ADE4B1980 Thumbprint: F0B849D0E8E7975062CD19C731B141DF4D11DF52 <a href="#">Download</a>
Cybertrust Japan Issuing CA-1	Issuer: Verizon Global Root CA Valid until: 01/Sep/2026 Serial #: 0C5B120D4C42A1CB7B2089DB176E0478 Thumbprint: 4B8FE3B16D3B5B27F66C3A42595C2A420A774 <a href="#">Download</a>
DigiCert Assured ID CA-1	Issuer: DigiCert Assured ID Root CA Valid until: 10/Nov/2021 Serial #: 06FD9039603ADEA000AEB3F27BB8A1B Thumbprint: 19AC9B5A3674DC099727DF783C17A51231A56C117 <a href="#">Download</a>
DigiCert Assured ID CA G2	Issuer: DigiCert Assured ID Root G2 Valid until: 01/Aug/2028 Serial #: 0F5FCCFCAB20F3DF8E6D0A3D84767C293 Thumbprint: 28B96CDB1DBA273FD1A6151BE15F088F26046273 <a href="#">Download</a>
DigiCert Assured ID CA G3	Issuer: DigiCert Assured ID Root G3 Valid until: 01/Aug/2028 Serial #: 0105DAE2195AA0B2954A0D82C9E6B5322C Thumbprint: C519BE4F415493F46D020ED79F505CABC37E14AD <a href="#">Download</a>
DigiCert Assured ID Code Signing CA-1	Issuer: DigiCert Assured ID Root CA Valid until: 10/Feb/2026 Serial #: 0FAB490615D700A0BE2176FD05EC6D8D Thumbprint: 409AA4A74A0CDA7C0FEE6B00B8892D01685F1876 <a href="#">Download</a>

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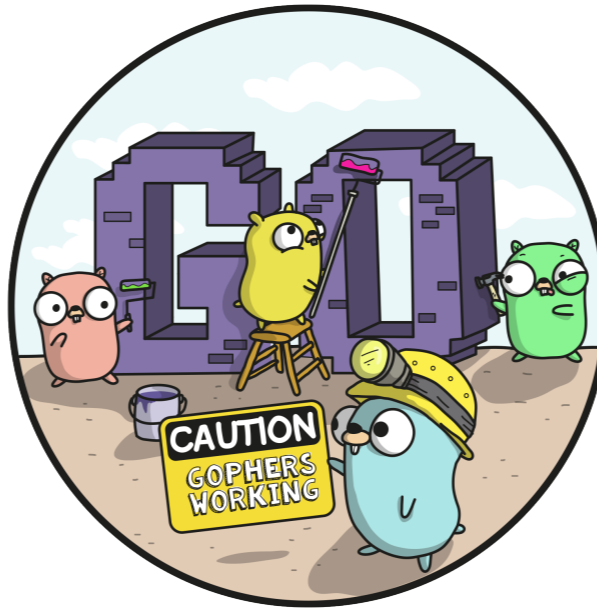
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- ▶ No big deal
- ▶ Let's go to the vendor's documentation...
- ▶ And OMG...
- ▶ The vendor docs are terrible
- ▶ This is when you learn...
- ▶ Cryptography is hard but implementing cryptographic best practices might be even harder



- ▶ What do we do?
- ▶ Look at statistical probabilities and start shuffling keys around?
- ▶ The series of games you have to play with openssl or nginx or some other method aren't intuitive
- ▶ Do you know how hard this is to explain to people?

SO WHAT DOES ANY GOOD ENGINEER DO?



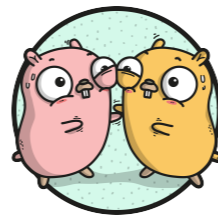
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- ▶ We needed a tool that would fail at the sign of an improper certificate chain
- ▶ We needed a lightweight tool that could be publicly accessible
- ▶ Conducting a third-party analysis of the certificates and configuration was also a requirement
- ▶ There were no tools that I could find meeting these needs
- ▶ I decided to build my own tool and I chose to build it with Go

## LOG

- ▶ The Go [log](#) package is pretty self explanatory
- ▶ Package that enables logging
- ▶ Needed a spectacular failure at the sign of trouble
- ▶ log has three helper functions: `print`, `fatal`, and `panic`

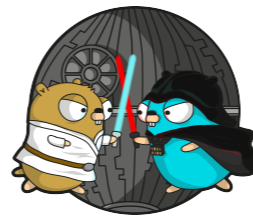


- ▶ Let me just say the Go standard library is amazing!
- ▶ log is designed beautifully
- ▶ Using `fatal` to break the app and `log to stderr` if something isn't right is great!

## THREE GO PACKAGES

### CRYPTO/TLS

- ▶ The Go [crypto/tls](#) package partially implements TLS 1.2, as specified in [RFC-5246](#)
- ▶ Package configures usable SSL/TLS versions
- ▶ Identifies preferred cipher suites and elliptic curves used during handshakes
- ▶ This is the package that handles connections securely



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- ▶ The crypto/tls package is a splendid implementation of the RFC
- ▶ "It just works."

## THREE GO PACKAGES

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### NET/HTTP

- ▶ Go implementation of HTTP
- ▶ [net/http](#) has a function called `ListenAndServeTLS`
- ▶ `ListenAndServeTLS` provides the desired certificate checking functionality
- ▶ "If the certificate is signed by a certificate authority, the `certFile` should be the concatenation of the server's certificate, any intermediates, and the CA's certificate."



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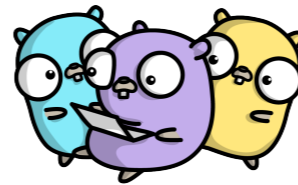
- ▶ `net/http` has the `ListenAndServeTLS` function and it's awesome
- ▶ It fails if your certs aren't up to snuff or ordered properly
- ▶ It helps us Gophers out immensely by enforcing best practices

## THREE GO PACKAGES

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### MAIN: MUX, CFG, SRV

- ▶ Code creates a mux, short for HTTP request multiplexer
- ▶ I ❤️ multiplexers (it's a long story that involves analog signals)
- ▶ mux has a function that creates an HTTP server with headers and content (Hello World!)
- ▶ cfg brings in all the TLS bits seen in a solid web server config
- ▶ srv puts the pieces together and defines what port to listen on



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▶ READ SLIDE

## THREE GO PACKAGES

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### FAIL SPECTACULARLY

- ▶ I ❤️ DevOps and I embrace failure
- ▶ `log.Fatal(srv.ListenAndServeTLS("/etc/ssl-tester/tls.crt", "/etc/ssl-tester/tls.key"))`
- ▶ Defines path of certificate files to use
- ▶ Logs a fatal error if certificate is not valid
- ▶ Fails Fast



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- ▶ I love DevOps and I embrace failure
- ▶ The code allows us to fail quickly if the certificates aren't in accordance with RFC
- ▶ Stuff in the standard library JUST WORKS

## IT'S OPEN SOURCE!

```
41 lines (38 sloc) 1.28 KB
Sourcegraph Raw Blame History

1 package main
2
3 import (
4     "crypto/tls"
5     "log"
6     "net/http"
7 )
8
9 func main() {
10     mux := http.NewServeMux()
11     mux.HandleFunc("/", func(w http.ResponseWriter, req *http.Request) {
12         w.Header().Add("Strict-Transport-Security", "max-age=63072000;")
13         w.Write([]byte("<h1>Hello World!</h1>\nch!</h1>"))
14     })
15     cfg := &tls.Config{
16         MinVersion:      tls.VersionTLS12,
17         CurvePreferences: []tls.CurveID{tls.CurveP521, tls.CurveP384, tls.CurveP256},
18         PreferServerCipherSuites: true,
19         CipherSuites: []uint16{
20             tls.TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256,
21             tls.TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA256,
22             tls.TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256,
23             tls.TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256,
24             // POLY1305 ciphers are not in Go 1.6 and 1.7
25             //             tls.TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305,
26             //             tls.TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305,
27             tls.TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256,
28             tls.TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256,
29             tls.TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384,
30             tls.TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384,
31         },
32     }
33     srv := &http.Server{
34         Addr:      ":443",
35         Handler:    mux,
36         TLSConfig:  cfg,
37         TLSNextProto: make(map[string]func(*http.Server, *tls.Conn, http.Handler), 0),
38     }
39     log.Fatal(srv.ListenAndServeTLS("/etc/ssl-tester/tls.crt", "/etc/ssl-tester/tls.key"))
40 }
```

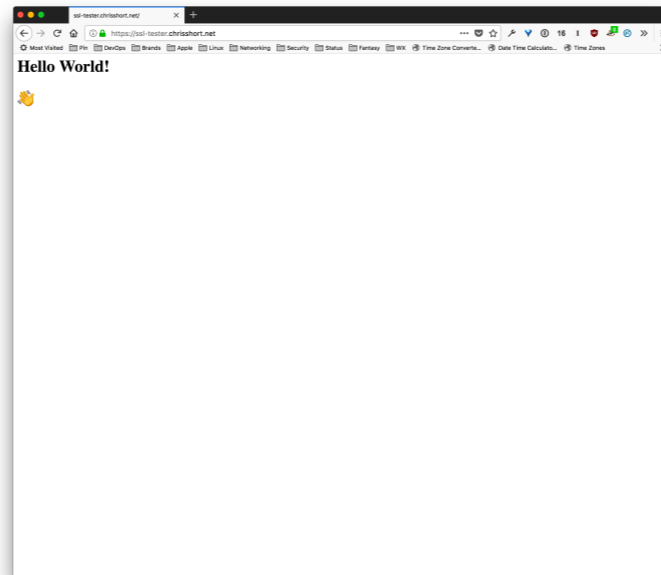
<https://github.com/chris-short/ssl-tester>

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- ▶ The code is open source
- ▶ Check it out on GitHub
- ▶ Throw a star my way if you feel like it

IT WORKS!

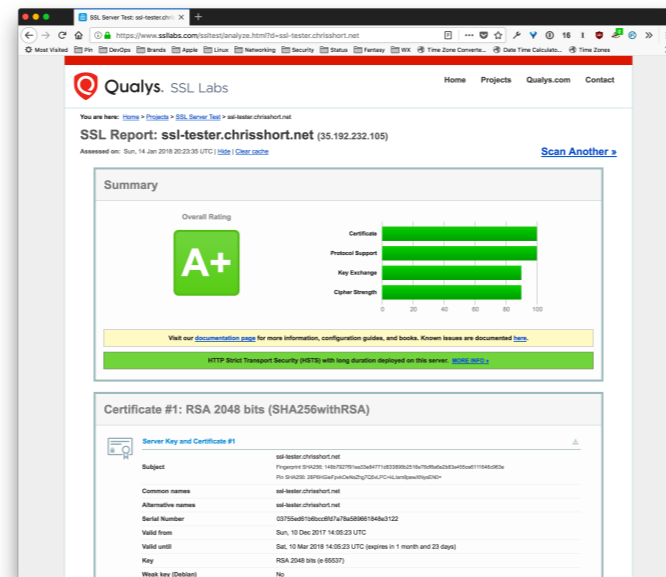


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- ▶ Yes it works!
- ▶ Yes you can access it right now!
- ▶ `ssl-tester.chrisshort.net` sends you to a reference implementation

NO. IT REALLY WORKS!



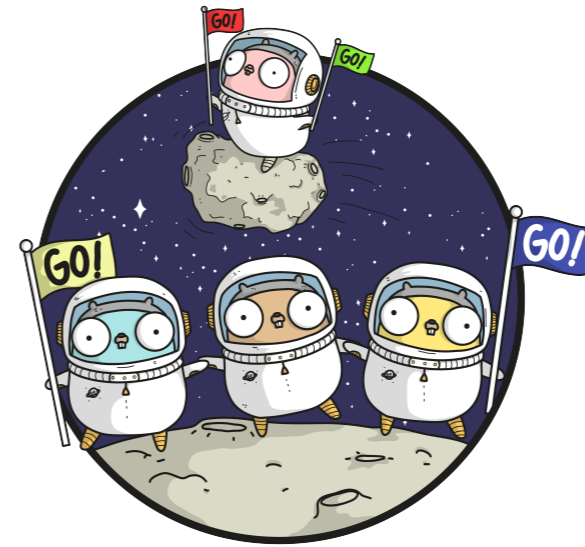
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- ▶ You can even scan it with external tools!
- ▶ There's the A+

## RECAP

- ▶ The Go code does exactly what I need it to do
- ▶ About 40 lines of code!!! I ❤️ Go!
- ▶ Binary is a self contained web server
- ▶ Compiles to less than 6MB!!! I ❤️ Go!
- ▶ Can be safely deployed to any public server
- ▶ External testing run against it for extra vetting



- ▶ The tool does exactly what I need it to do and nothing more
- ▶ It fails when the certificate chain provided is incorrect
- ▶ It's lightweight and publicly accessible
- ▶ I'm able to test via third-parties
- ▶ It's a tiny, single binary



- ▶ If you want to start learning go checkout [tour.golang.org](https://tour.golang.org)
- ▶ Or ping me for some book recommendations

**CLEAR IS BETTER THAN CLEVER.**

**Rob Pike**

## CONCLUSION

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