GitLab

Red Hat

GitOps

Agenda

- Why GitOps? What problem is it solving?
- RedHat & GitOps
- GitLab & GitOps
- Use Cases

GitLab

Why GitOps?

About me

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What is GitOps?

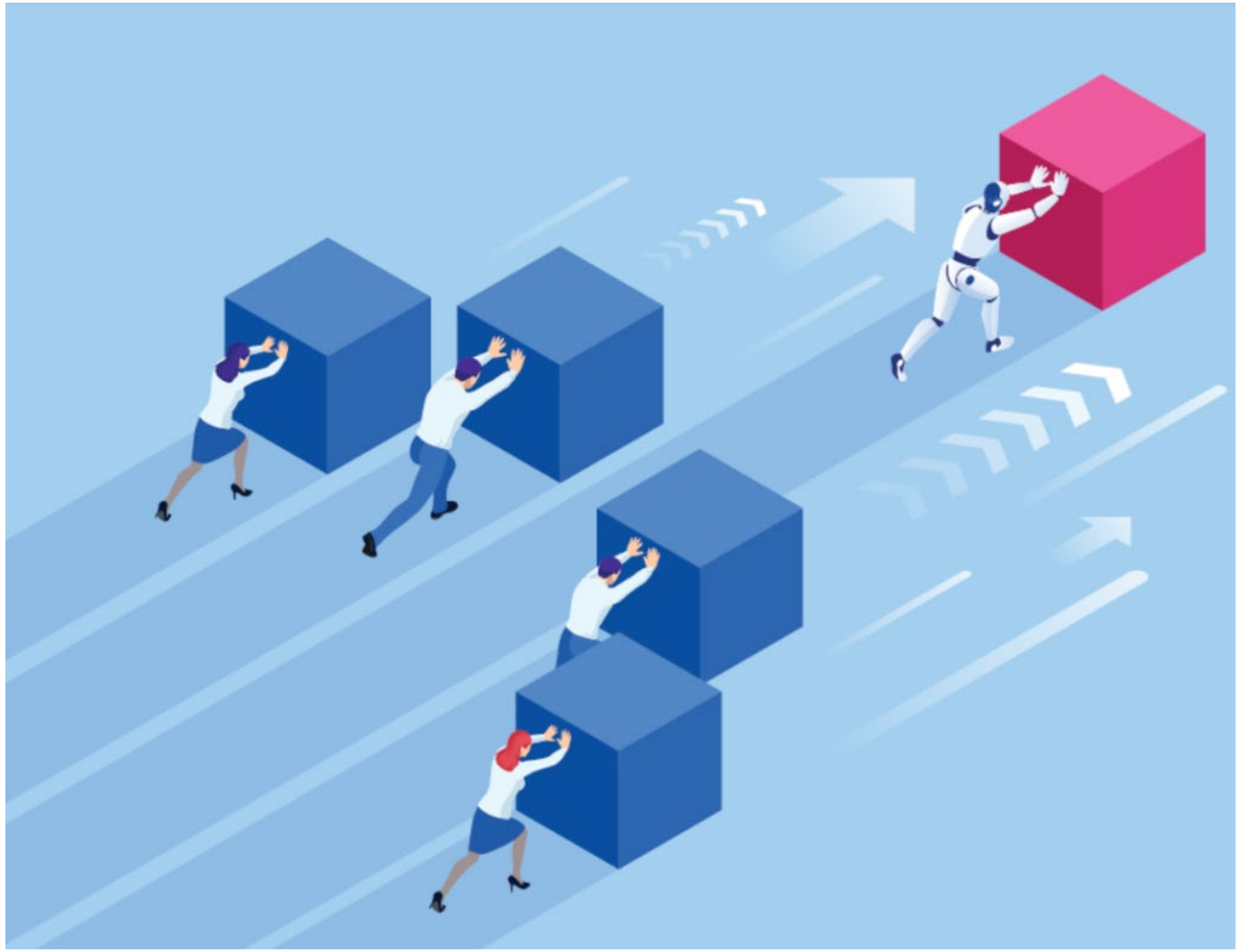
> GitOps is an operational framework
> that takes **DevOps best practices**
> used for application development such as version control,
> collaboration, compliance, and CI/CD,
> and applies them to **infrastructure automation** .

IaC...why bother?

Repeatability

- Automation
- Deploy to 1 environment

  or 1,000
- Consistency



IaC is self-documenting

- Manually-configured resources are black boxes
- No need for infrastructure documentation beyond diagrams
- Through git and change control policies, infrastructure changes are tracked over time

ec2.tf

gitlab-iac-demo > ec2.tf

```
# AMI

data "aws_ami" "centos" {
  owners = ["679593333241"]
  most_recent = true

  filter {
    name = "name"
    values = ["CentOS Linux 7 x86_64 HVM EBS *"]
  }

  filter {
    name = "architecture"
    values = ["x86_64"]
  }

  filter {
    name = "root-device-type"
    values = ["ebs"]
  }
}

# EC2 instance

resource "aws_instance" "web" {
  instance_type = "t3.micro"
  ami = data.aws_ami.centos.id

  tags = {
    Name = "gitops-demo"
    env = var.env
  }
}
```

IaC enables idempotence

Idempotence *(/ˌɪdəmˈpoʊtəns/)*

The property of certain operations in mathematics and computer science whereby they can be applied multiple times without changing the result beyond the initial application.

- Provides control, regulation, and predictability
- Consistent behavior across all deployments
- Underlying defects impact all of none
- Bug fixes apply to all

GitOps = IaC + MRs + CI/CD

GitOps vs IaC

GitOps

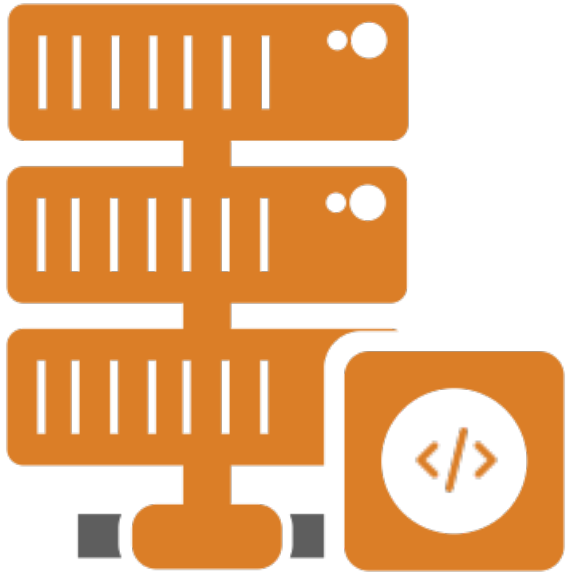
- Code is stored in git repository
- Change is enacted via Merge Request
- Code is scanned for security and best practices
- Infrastructure updates are automated

IaC

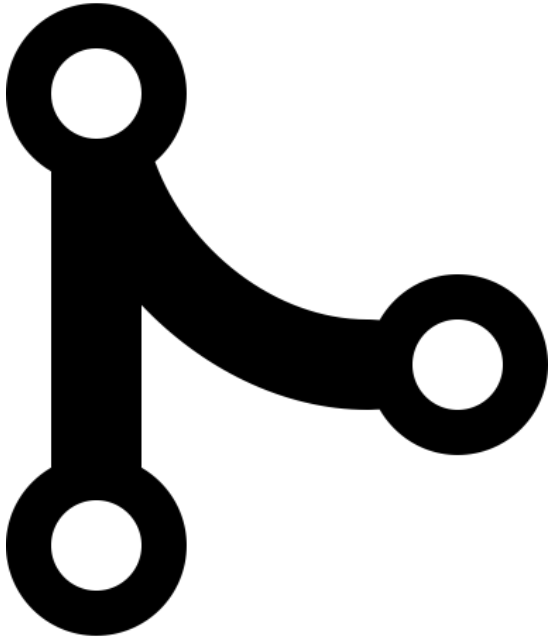
- Code may/may not be version controlled
- Code changes may or may not go through a review/approval process.
- Changes can be applied many ways (FTP or SSH to the server, command line manual runs, etc.) They may or may not be automated.

Components of GitOps

IaC



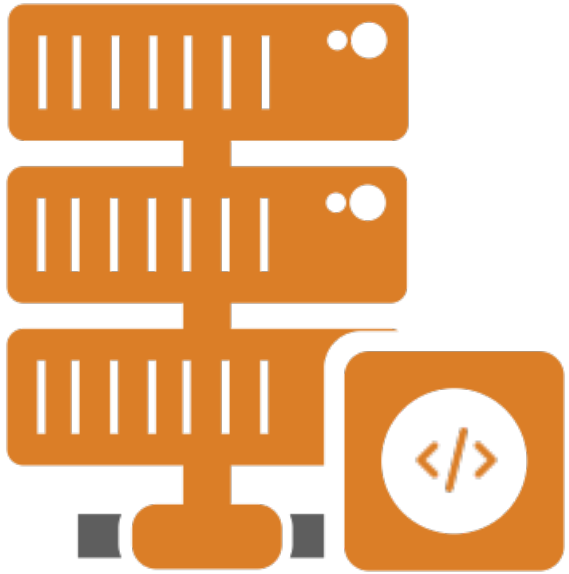
MRs



CI/CD

GitOps: Environments stored as code in Git

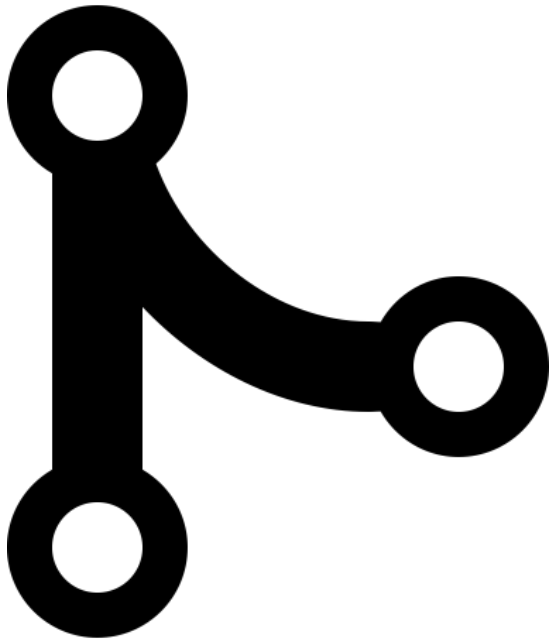
IaC



- Infrastructure as Code (IaC) or X-as-Code (XaC-infra, config, policy, etc.)
- Declarative code describes the desired state
- Stored in a Git version control
- Git tooling as the UI

GitOps: MRs as the agent of change

MRs



- Merge Requests (MRs) or Pull Requests (PRs) are the “gate”
- Main branch == product branch (Default, Trunk, “main”, etc.)
- Code review, collaboration, and approvals

GitOps: Automated Reconciliation

CI/CD

- Continuous Integration and Continuous Delivery (CI/CD) as a “reconciliation loop”
- CI/CD runs as a reconciler loop. Can be agent (pull) or agentless (push)
- When the infrastructure state is out of sync with the definition CI/CD updates the infra to match the definition in Git
- Changes are implemented automatically (no manual updates)

GitOps challenges to adoption

- Operations engineers need to adopt a developer-centric view of their work
- Need a sophisticated level of deployment automation
- Not all operations belongs in git
  - Observability tools
  - Feature flags
  - Incident management

GitLab

GitLab and GitOps

GitLab is the most popular solution for the Enterprise

COMPANY
- Incorporated in 2014
- 1300+ employees across 65 countries
- GitLab Federal entity est. in 2018

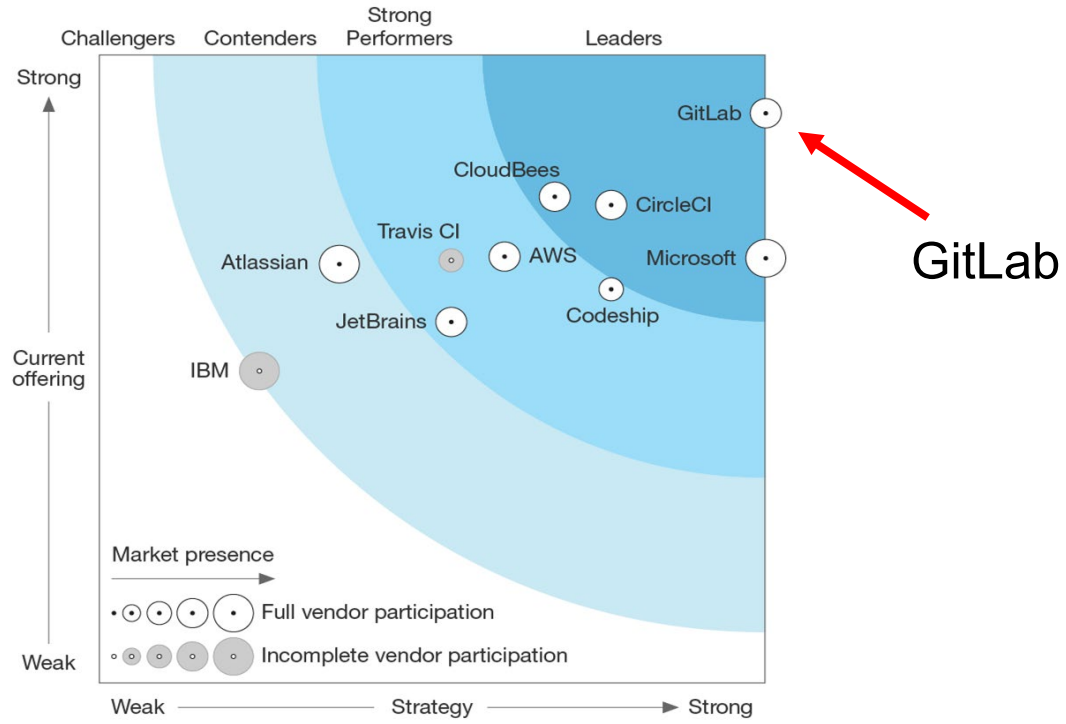
BROAD ADOPTION
- 100,000+ organizations
- Millions of users
- 70% share of self-managed DevOps repository market

STRONG COMMUNITY
- Open source model
- 2,500+ code contributors
- 10,000+ total contributors

GitLab recognized as a Leader

Forrester: CI

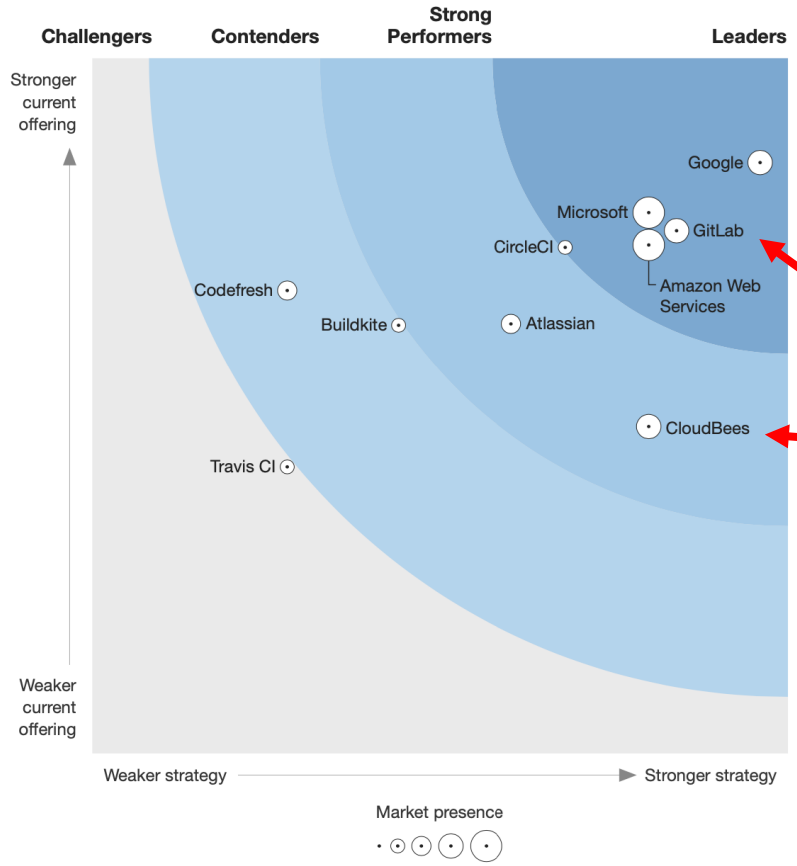
"GitLab's vision is to serve enterprise -scale, integrated software development teams - *The Forrester Wave™: Continuous Integration Tools, Q3 2017 report*



GitLab

Forrester: Cloud Native CI

The only non cloud provider to be a leader

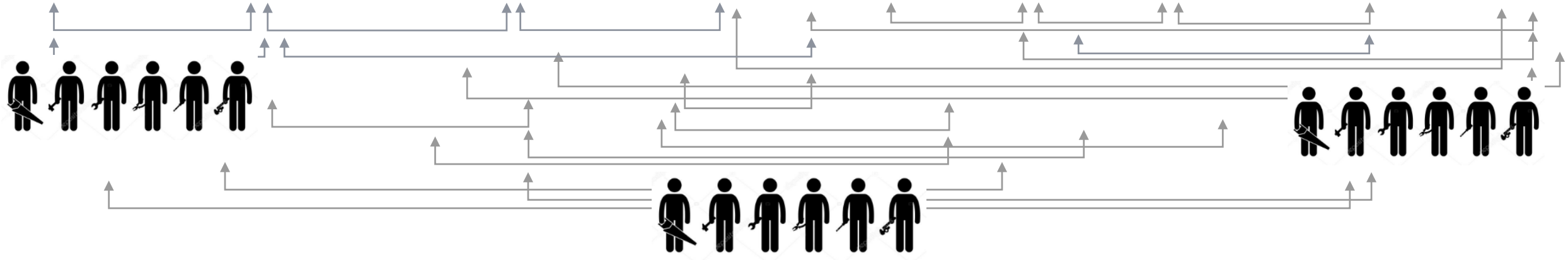


GitLab

Jenkins

Today's Mission Challenge - Complex Toolchains Reinforce Silos

Manage	Plan	Create	Verify	Package	Secure	Release	Configure	Monitor	Defend
COLLABNET VERSIONONE	JIRA	GitHub	Jenkins	JFrog Artifactory	FORTIFY		p	New Relic.	Symantec.
VERSIONONE	REDMINE flexible project management	Gerrit	Travis CI	Sonatype Nexus	sonarqube	XL DEPLOY	CHEF	Nagios®	splunk>



Say hello to GitLab - an entirely new thing

GITLAB IS REPLACING POINT TOOLS…

- Project management
- SCM
- CI/CD
- Issue tracking
- Container registries
- Logging
- Dependency scanning
- License management

GitLab

AND ENABLING ENTIRELY NEW CAPABILITI

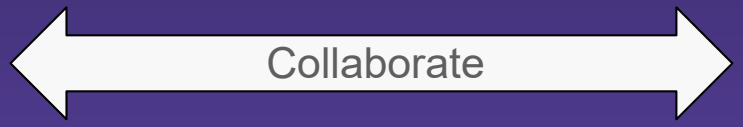
- Concurrent development
- Moving security forward (SecDevOps)
- Seamless collaboration
- Full accountability
- Cycle time measurement
- Transparency
- Realtime feedback
- ...

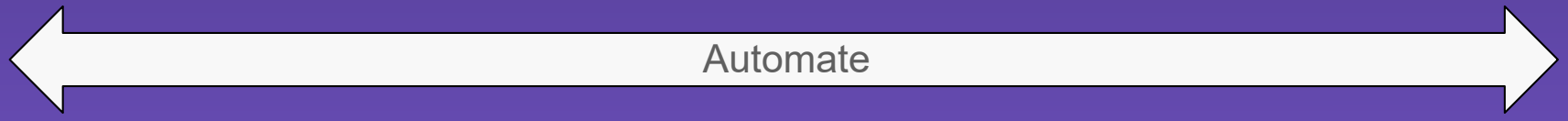
Asingle, intuitive user experience, data model and integrations

GitLab

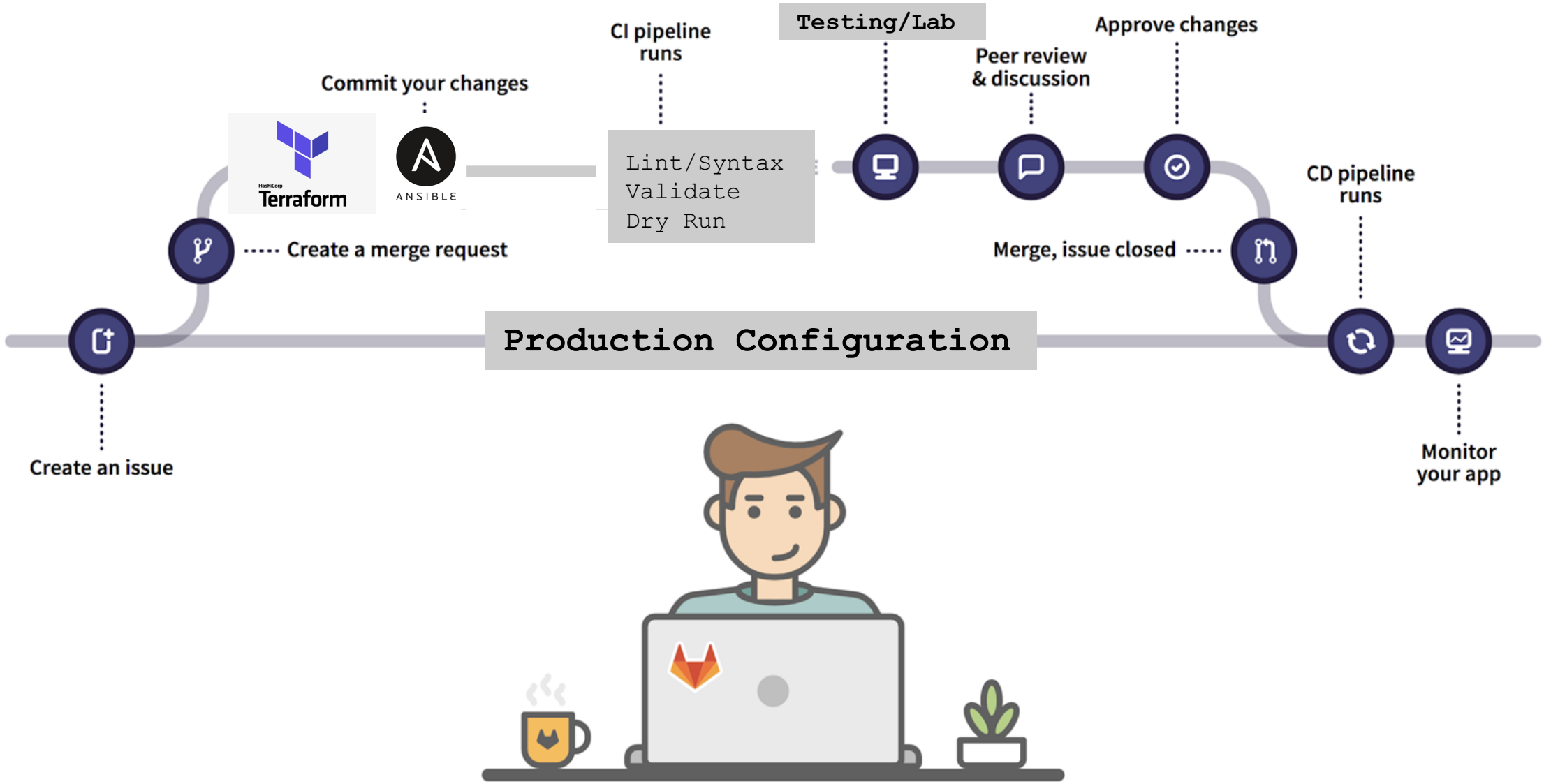
Built from the ground up as a single application
200% faster DevSecOps lifecycle

- ✓ Single Conversation
- ✓ Single Data Store
- ✓ Single Permission Model
- ✓ Single Interface
- ✓ Governance & Security
- ✓ Team Collaboration
- ✓ Lifecycle Analytics





How GitLab does GitOps



GitLab Secure Capabilities—Continuous Application Security

Manage | Plan | Create | Verify | Package | **Secure** | Release | Configure | Monitor | Defend

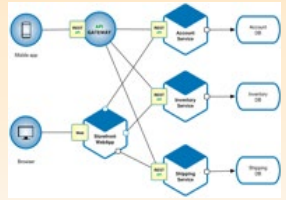
Container Scanning

Dependency Scanning

License Management

Static Application Security Testing (SAST)

Secrets Detection



Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST)

API Fuzzing

Coverage Fuzzing

Security Testing Built into Merge Requests

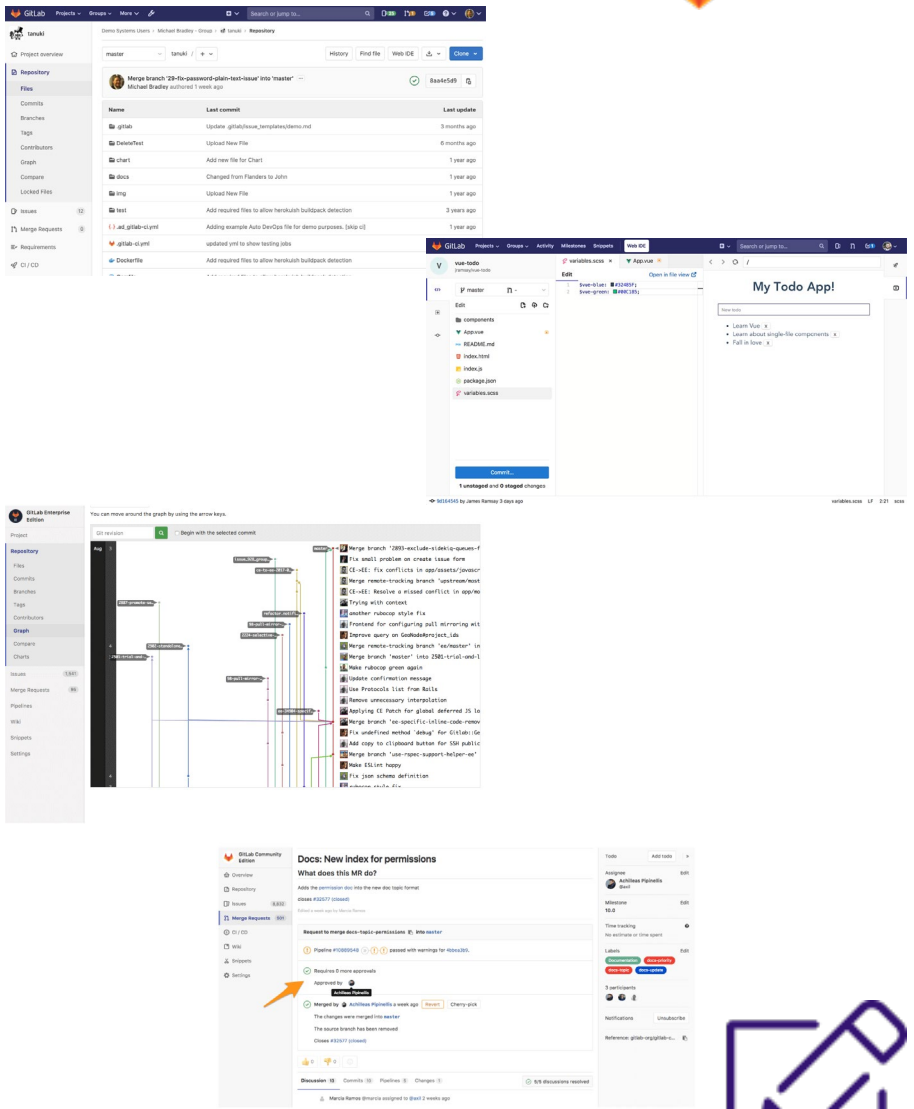
GitLab is the first single application for the entire DevOps lifecycle

Manage	Plan	Create	Verify	Package	Secure	Release	Configure	Monitor	Defend
Since 2016 GitLab added:	**Since 2011 GitLab added:**	**Since 2011 GitLab added:**	**Since 2012 GitLab added:**	**Since 2016 GitLab added:**	**Since 2017 GitLab added:**	**Since 2016 GitLab added:**	**Since 2018 GitLab added:**	**Since 2017 GitLab added:**	**Since 2019 GitLab added:**
Subgroups	Service Desk	Code Review	Continuous Integration (CI)	Dependency Proxy	Secret Detection	Review Apps	Infrastructure as Code	Error Tracking	Container Network Security
Insights	Epics	Source Code Management	Merge Trains	Container Registry	License Compliance	Pages	Kubernetes Management	Logging	Container Host Security
Audit Events	Boards	Snippets	Accessibility Testing	Package Registry	Container Scanning	Continuous Delivery	Auto DevOps	Incident Management	WAF
Instance Statistics	Time Tracking	Web IDE	Usability Testing	Git LFS	Dependency Scanning	Secrets Management	Serverless	Metrics	
Value Stream Management	Issue Tracking	Static Site Editor	Web Performance	Jupyter Notebooks	DAST	Release Orchestration	Runbooks	Tracing	
DevOps Reports	Requirements Management	Wiki	Load Testing	Helm Chart Registry	SAST	Feature Flags	ChatOps	Alert Management	
Code Analytics	Roadmaps	Design Management	Code Testing and Coverage	**Upcoming Categories:**	Vulnerability Management	Advanced Deployments	**Upcoming Categories:**	**Upcoming Categories:**	
Compliance Management	**Upcoming Categories:**	Live Preview	Code Quality	Dependency Firewall	Fuzz Testing	Release Evidence	Cluster Cost Optimization	Synthetic Monitoring	
Audit Reports	Quality Management								
Stage Roadmap:	**Stage Roadmap:**	**Stage Roadmap:**	**Stage Roadmap:**	**Stage Roadmap:**	**Stage Roadmap:**	**Stage Roadmap:**	**Stage Roadmap:**	**Stage Roadmap:**	**Stage Roadmap:**
Manage Direction	Plan Direction	Create Direction	Verify Direction	Package Direction	Secure Direction	Release Direction	Configure Direction	Monitor Direction	Defend Direction

Code Repository

Source code management is where development team sharing and collaboration begins. GitLab is a Git-based fully integrated platform for software development.

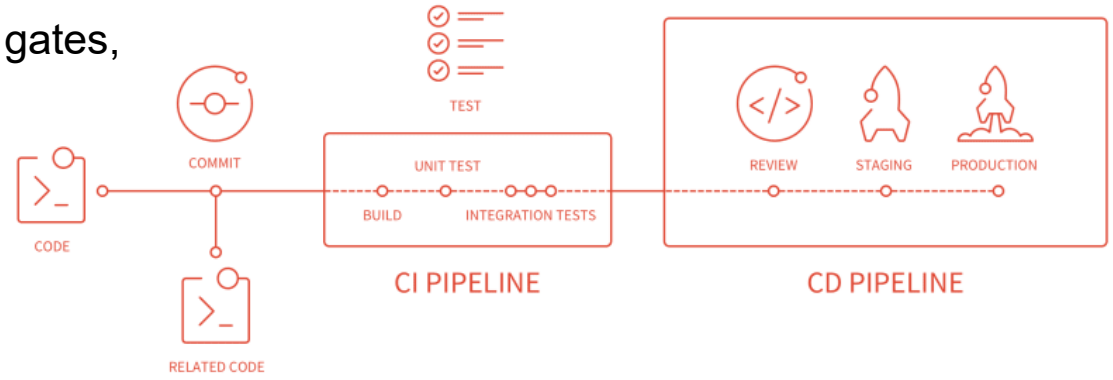
- **Collaborate**
  - Review, comment, and improve each other's code
  - Share code, enable re-use and 'innersourcing'.
  - File locking prevents conflicts
  - Included WebIDE enables development on any platform
- **Accelerate**
  - Git base repository, enabling developers to work from their local copy of the code
  - Branch code, make changes and then quickly merge code
- **Compliant & Secure**
  - Review, track and approve code changes with powerful merge requests
  - Automatically scan for code quality and security with every commit.
  - Simplify auditing and compliance with granular access controls and reporting



CI/CD

GitLab Continuous Integration (CI) & Continuous Delivery / Deployment (CD).

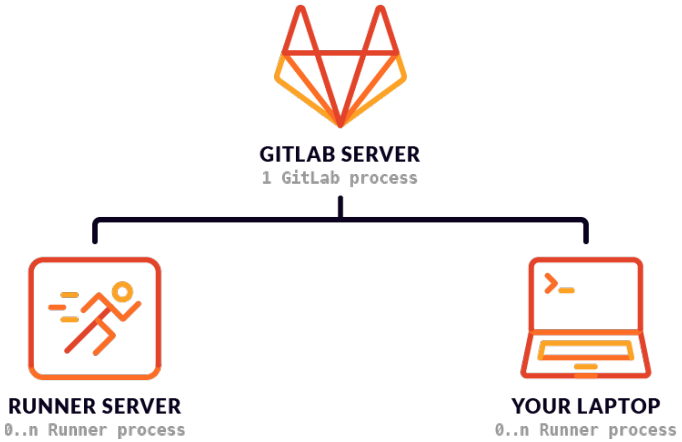
- **Advantages of GitLab CI/CD**
  - **Integrated**: CI/CD is part of GitLab, enabling a single conversation from planning to deployment.
  - **Open source**: CI/CD is a part of both the open source GitLab Community Edition and the proprietary GitLab Enterprise Edition.
  - **Easy to learn**: Well **documented** with **examples** and our **Quick Start** guide.
  - **Seamless**: Single great UI/UX for your team.
  - **Scalable**: Test run distributed on separate machines of which you can add as many as you want.
  - **Faster results**: Each build can be split into multiple jobs that run in parallel or multiple machines.
  - **Optimized for delivery**: Multiple stages, manual deploy gates, **environments**, and **variables**.

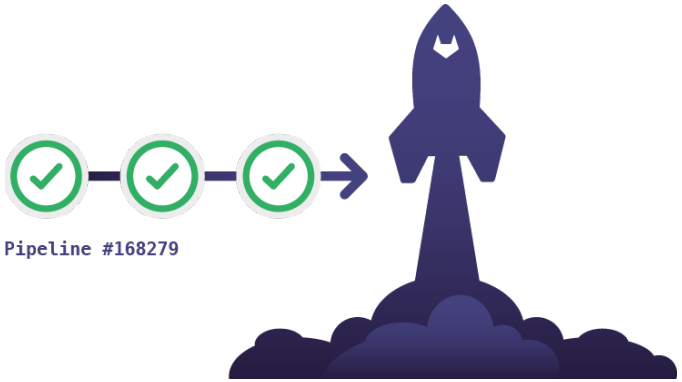


CI/CD

GitLab Continuous Integration (CI) & Continuous Delivery (CD).

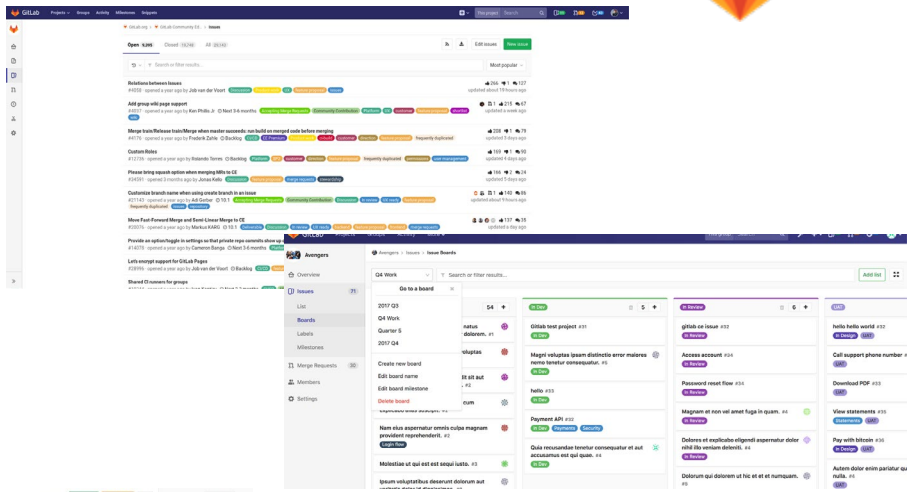
- One Application for the entire DevSecOps lifecycle
  - Built your app using GitLab Runners
    - **GitLab Runner** is an application which processes builds. It can be deployed separately and works with GitLab CI/CD through an API.
      - Works on any platform the can build Go binaries including Linux, macOS, Windows, FreeBSD and Docker.
      - Test programming languages .Net, Java, Python, C, PHP, and others.
      - Feature rich with Autoscaling, great Docker support, run multiple jobs concurrently.
  - Run unit and integration tests to check that code is valid
  - Live preview of development branches with Review Apps before merging into stable.
  - Deploy to multiple environments like staging and production, and support advanced features such as a **canary deployments**.
  - Monitor performances and status of your application
  - Built for Cloud Native with Kubernetes integration
  - See the status of each build within the Merge Request

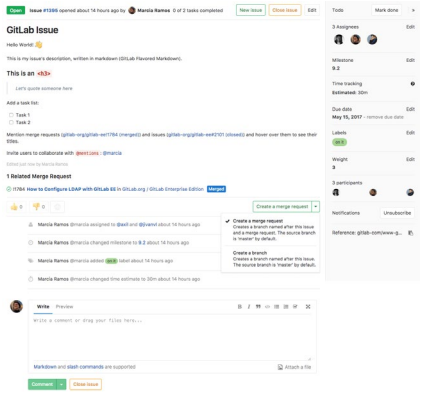


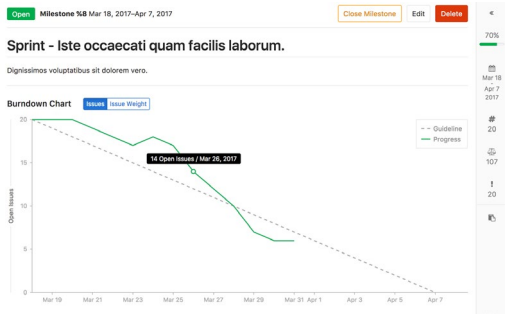


Issue Management

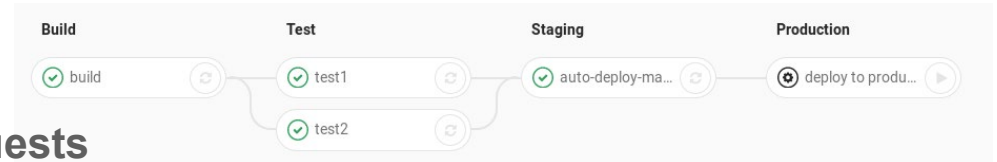
Plan and manage projects. GitLab enables lean and agile project management from basic issue tracking to Scrum and Kanban style project management that scales from small teams to large complex organizations.







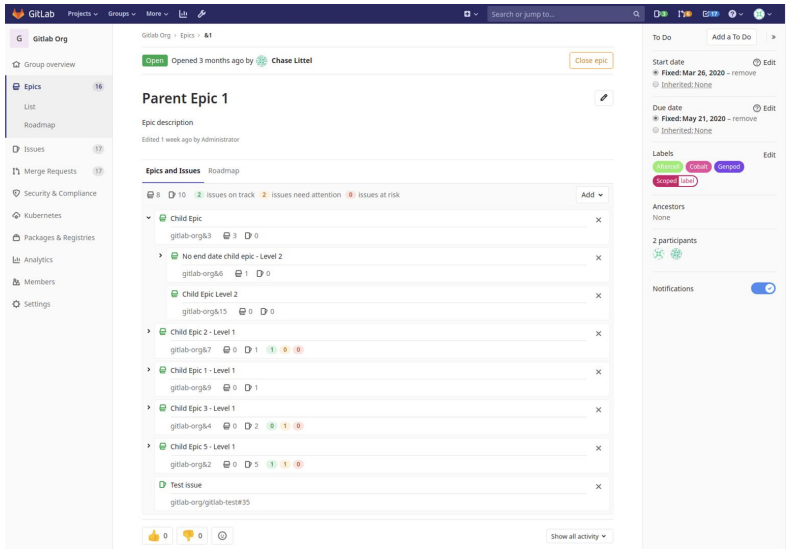
- Track & manage issues
  - Collaborate and define specific business needs with **Issues / User Stories**.
  - Track ownership, effort, size, complexity and priority of resolution.
  - Eliminate silos and enable cross-functional engagement.
- Agile project management
  - Manage sprints with **Milestones** and **Burndown Charts**.
  - Track your backlog with issue lists and **Labels** for filtering prioritization.
- Visualize work with **Issue Boards**
  - Visualize the status of work across the lifecycle.
  - Manage, assign and track the flow of work.
  - Enable Kanban and Scrum styles of agile delivery
- DevOps pipeline traceability
  - Link issues with actual code changes in **merge requests**
  - Visualize and track the status of builds, testing, security scans, and delivery

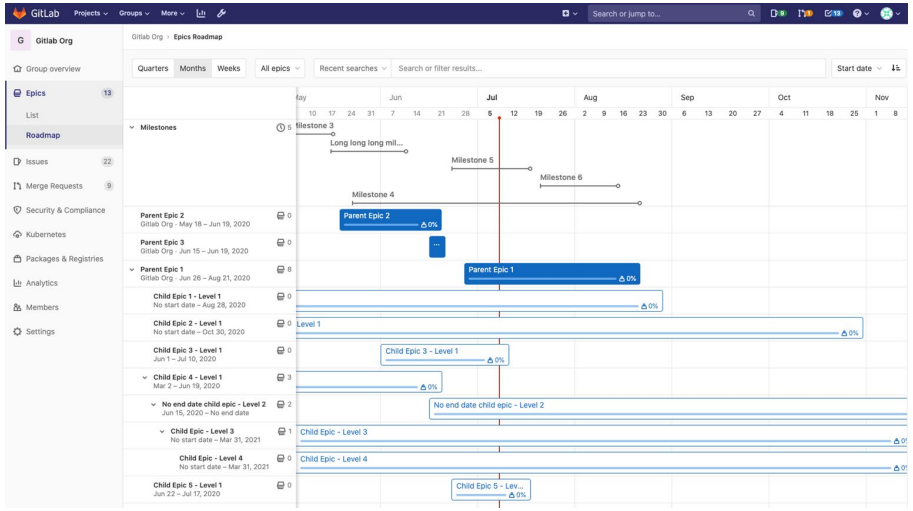


Issue Management

Agile Portfolio Management. GitLab helps you manage and govern portfolios of agile projects.

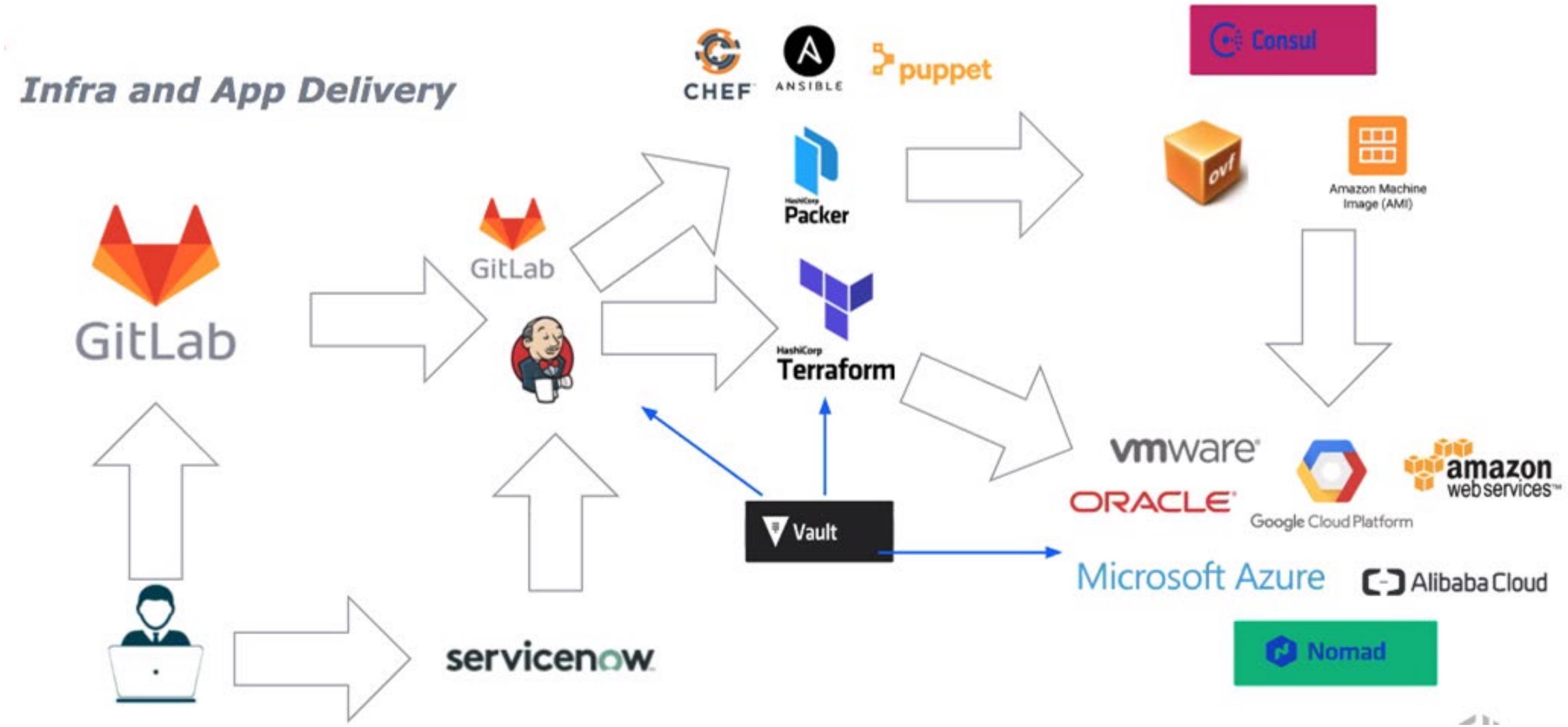
- Plan future work with Epics
  - Organize new initiatives and efforts into **Epics**
  - Plan sub epics and issues into sprints and milestone
- Roadmaps visualize value delivery
  - Prioritize and visualize sequence of delivery with **Roadmaps**.
  - Communicate plans, timing, and strategic flow
  - Maintain visibility from strategic plans to execution
- GitLab uses GitLab to build and deliver GitLab
  - See how we do it with our public **GitLab.org project**.





GitLab | Use Cases

Cloud Operating Model - Automated at Scale

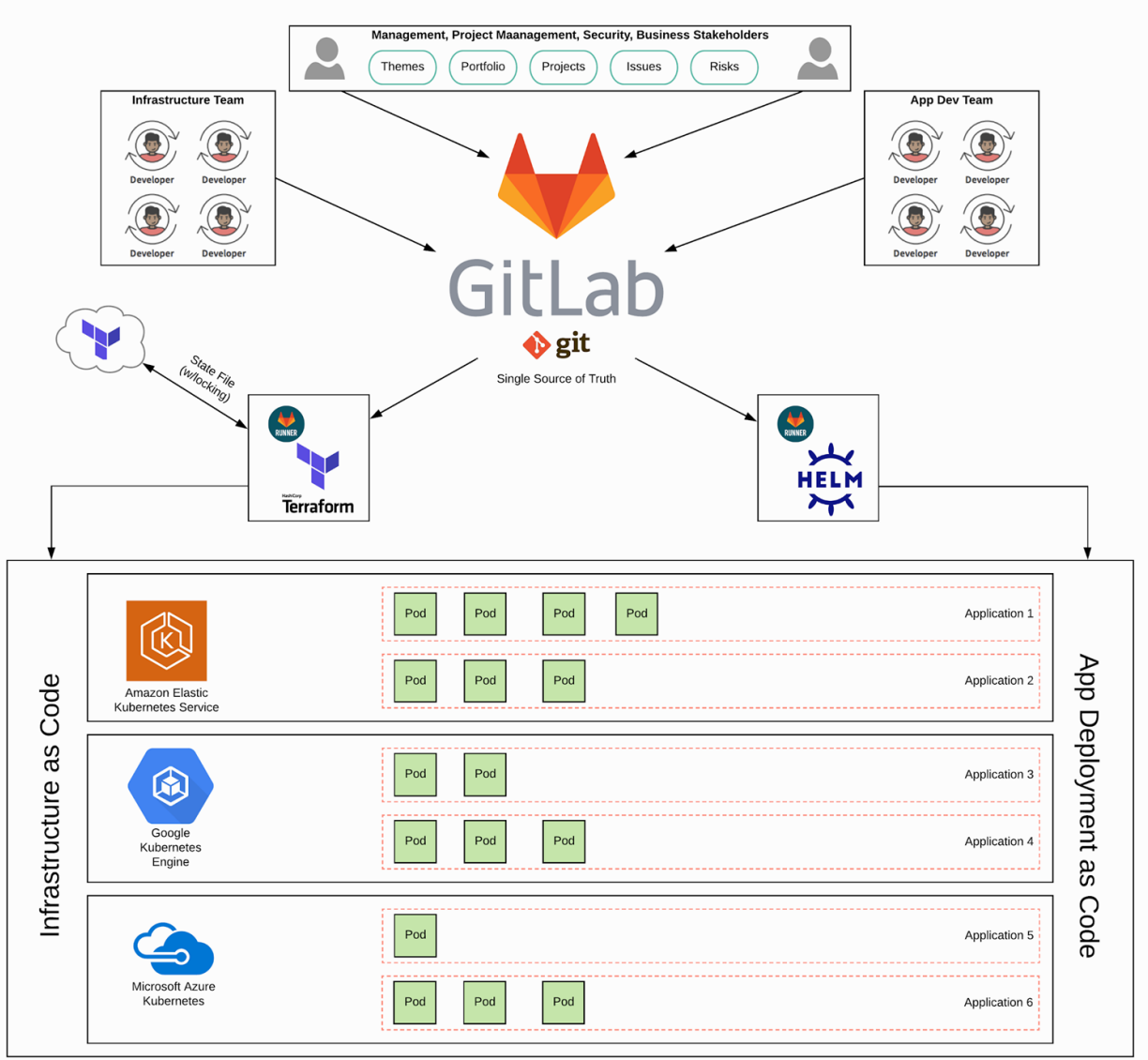


GitLab Architecture Sample

1. Terraform setups K8s clusters in three clouds and registers to GitLab Group
2. New managed-apps install via CI kicks off
3. AutoDevOps deploys apps via CI/CD
4. App “migration” by updating App Environment

Group Structure

```
├─ gitops-demo
    ├── readme
    ├── gitlab-manage
    ├── apps
    │   ├── cluster-management
    │   ├── my-asp-net-app1
    │   ├── my-python-app4
    │   ├── my-ruby-app3
    │   └── my-spring-app2
    └── infra                    ← build files here - .tf files
        ├── aws
        ├── gcp
        ├── azure
        └── templates
```



GitLab

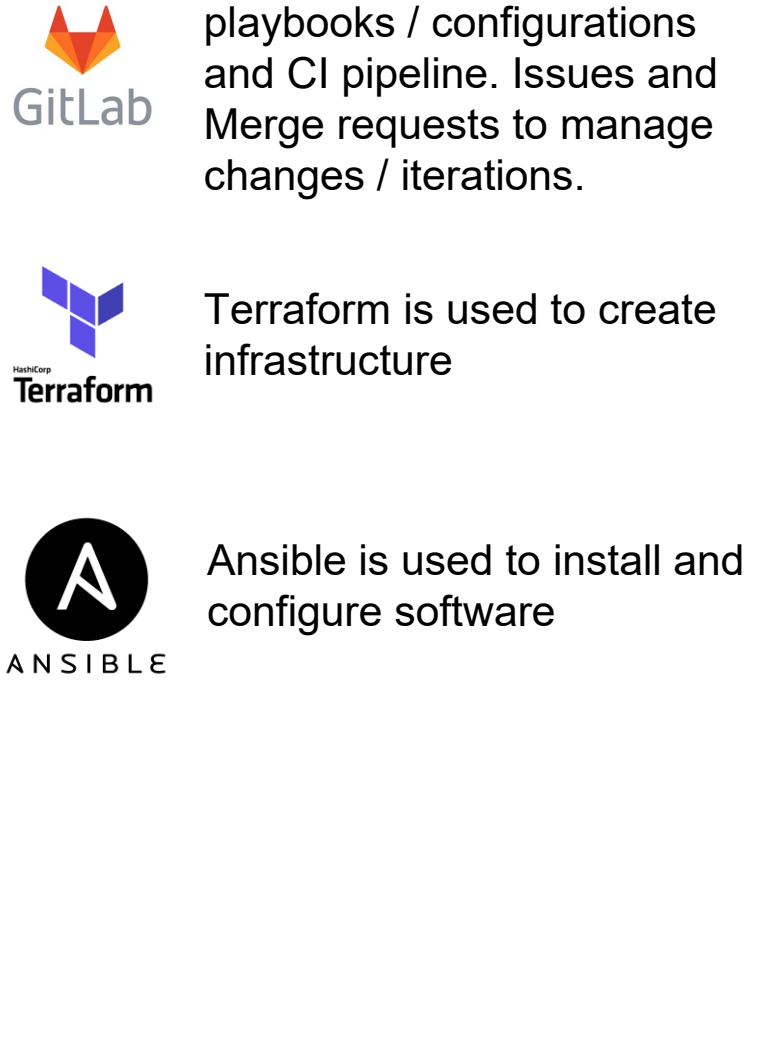
GitLab Demo Systems

GitLab Demo Systems

GitLab repository for playbooks / configurations and CI pipeline. Issues and Merge requests to manage changes / iterations.

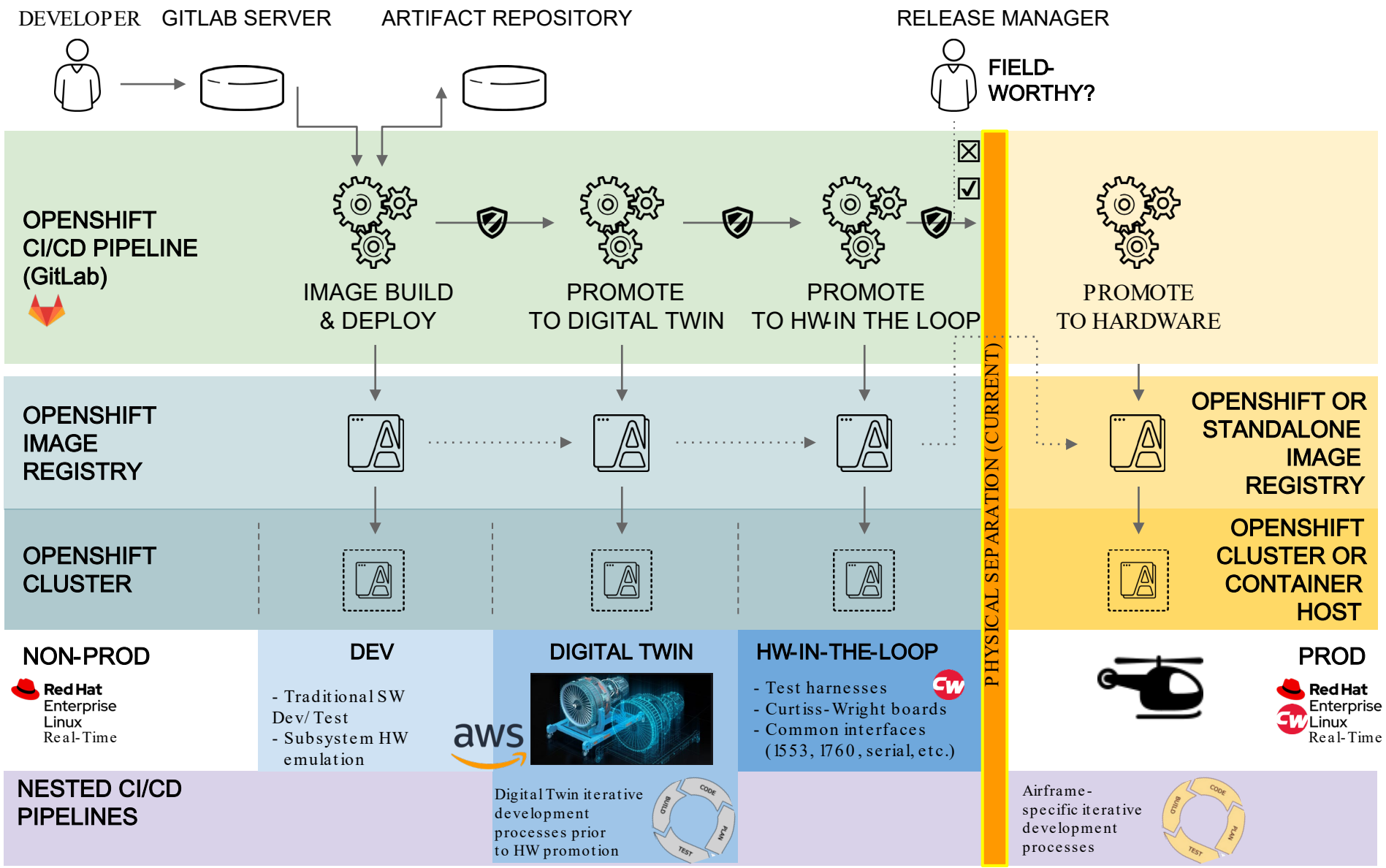
Terraform is used to create infrastructure

Ansible is used to install and configure software



GitLab | Embedded Systems

Embedded DevSecOps Big Picture



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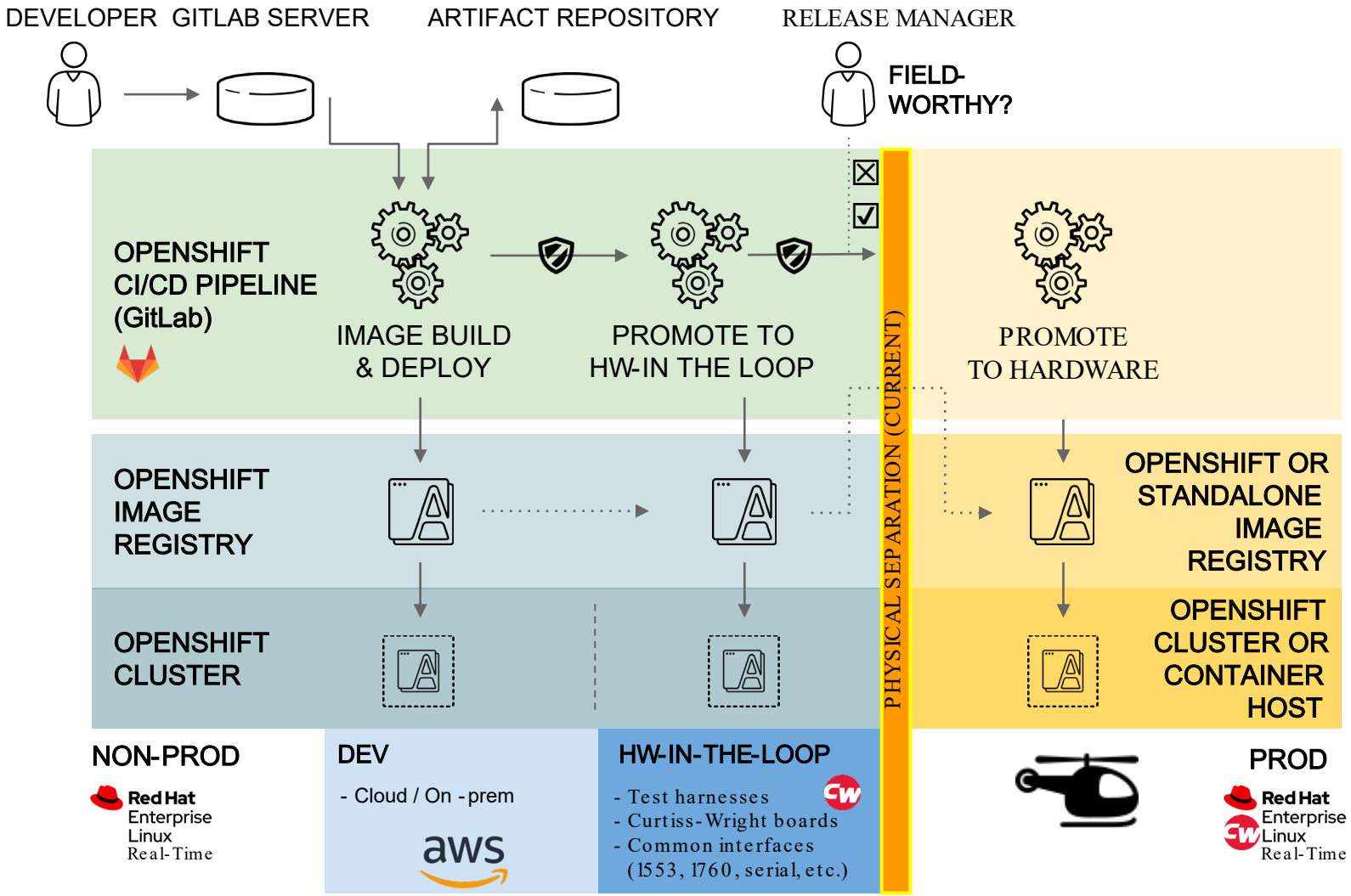
Embedded DevSecOps POC Scope

- Scope is shifted towards the hardware, beginning with an existing application.
- Well-established and proven DEV pipeline stage ensures the quality and security of the application container prior to deployment per DoD DSOP guidance.



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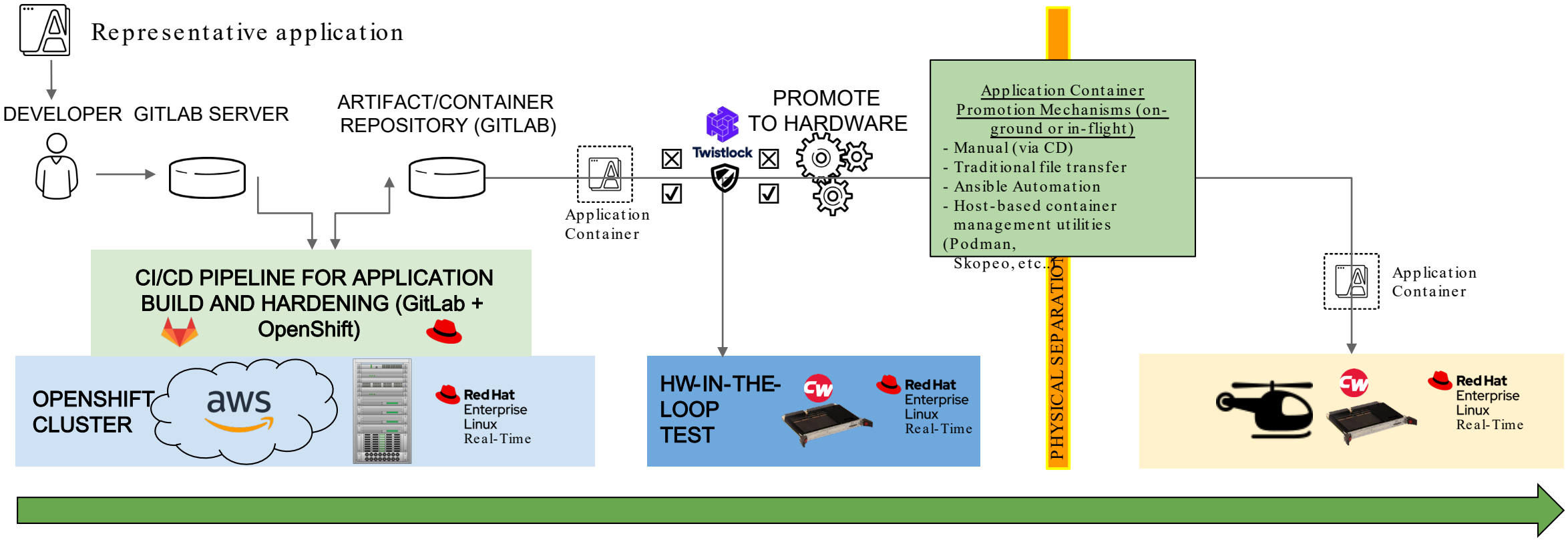
Embedded DevSecOps - POC Components



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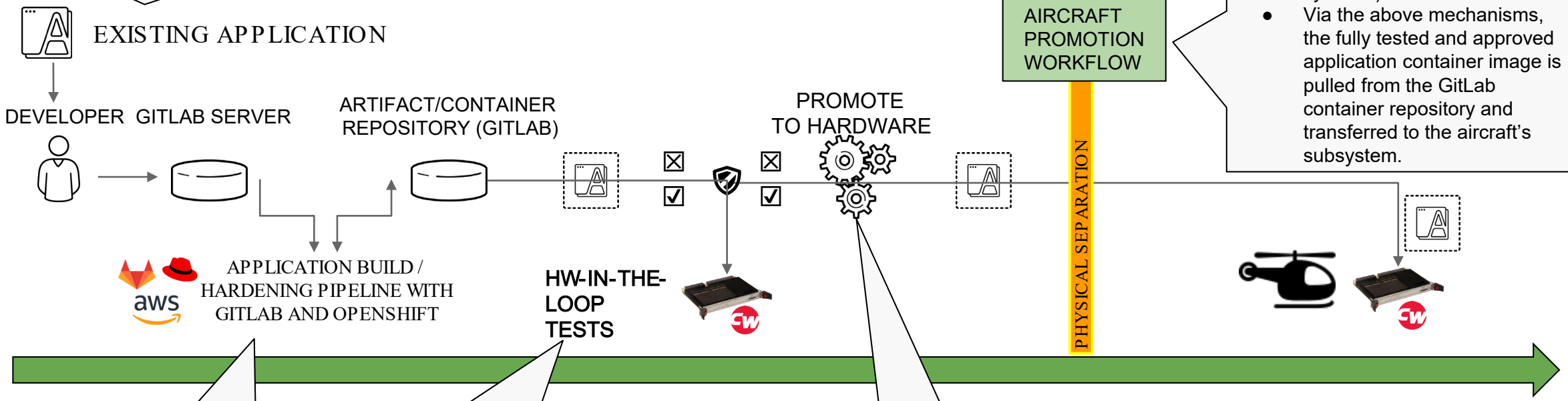
Embedded DevSecOps POC Workflow

1
- Choose an existing application.
- Minimally adapt the existing development / packaging workflow to use GitLab and OpenShift to output a container image as the final product.



5
- Aircraft promotion workflow of the application container can be as manual or as automated as is feasible (container image can be written to a CD, secure laptop or via a guard/CDS directly to flightline / near flightline maintenance systems).
- Via the above mechanisms, the fully tested and approved application container image is pulled from the GitLab container repository and transferred to the aircraft's subsystem.

2
- Developers use GitLab and OpenShift running in AWS to create a new version of the application by modifying code, and executing a build / hardening / testing pipeline
- This results in a container image of that application deposited in the GitLab container repository.

3
- Once the application container is built and passes virtual/emulation testing, the HW-in-the-loop environment is triggered to pull the application container image from the GitLab container repository and run it (via Ansible, Podman, Skopeo, etc..).
- Test suites are run against the application container from a GitLab pipeline to confirm functionality on the target hardware.

4
If the HW tests pass and the designated approver deems the application ready for production, an "aircraft promotion" workflow is initiated.

Red Hat

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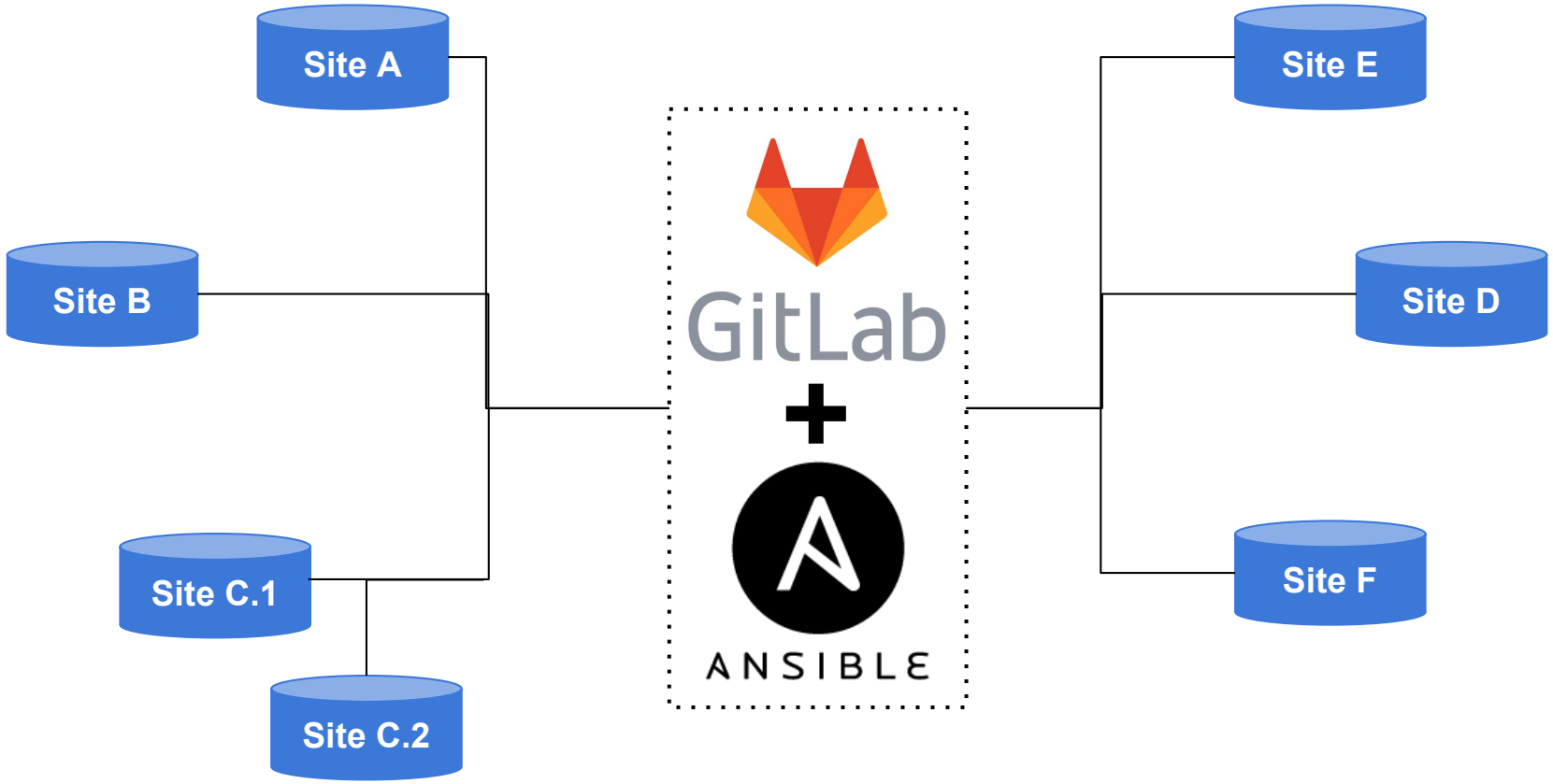
GitLab

GitLab & Ansible
Manage Routers & Switches

GitLab & Ansible - Configuration Management



Q&A