

From Dev to Prod

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What to Expect

- Goal: to learn about infrastructure-as-code and CI/CD/CT.
- How: we will learn the benefits of using an infrastructure-as-code tool and practice with Terraform in a simple tutorial lab. We will also cover CI/CD/CT and then apply it to our projects.

Infrastructure as Code

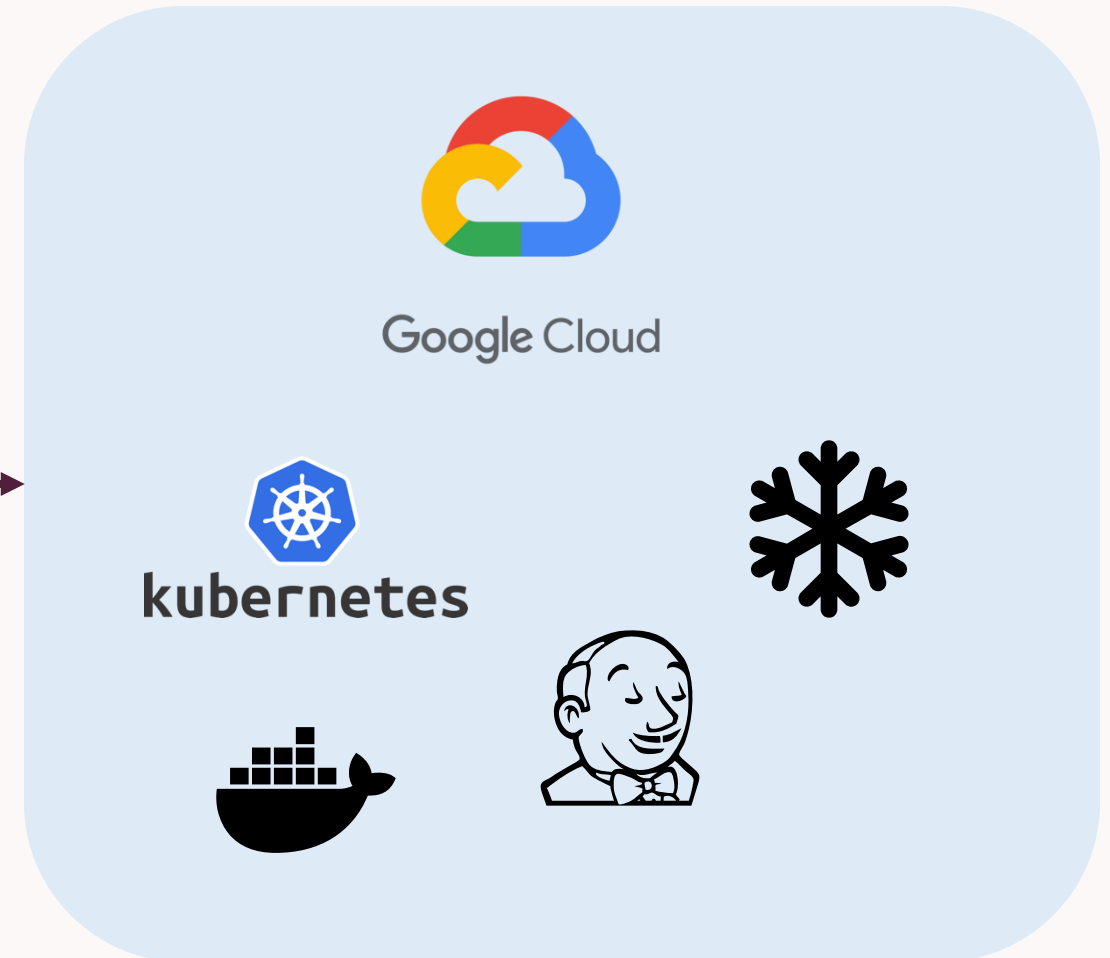
Infrastructure-as-Code (IaC)

```
terraform {  
  required_providers {  
    docker = {  
      source = "kreuzwerker/docker"  
      version = "~> 2.13.0"  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
provider "docker" {}
```

```
resource "docker_image" "nginx" {  
  name      = "nginx:latest"  
  keep_locally = false  
}
```

```
resource "docker_container" "nginx" {  
  image = docker_image.nginx.latest  
  name  = "tutorial"  
  ports {  
    internal = 80  
    external = 8000  
  }  
}
```



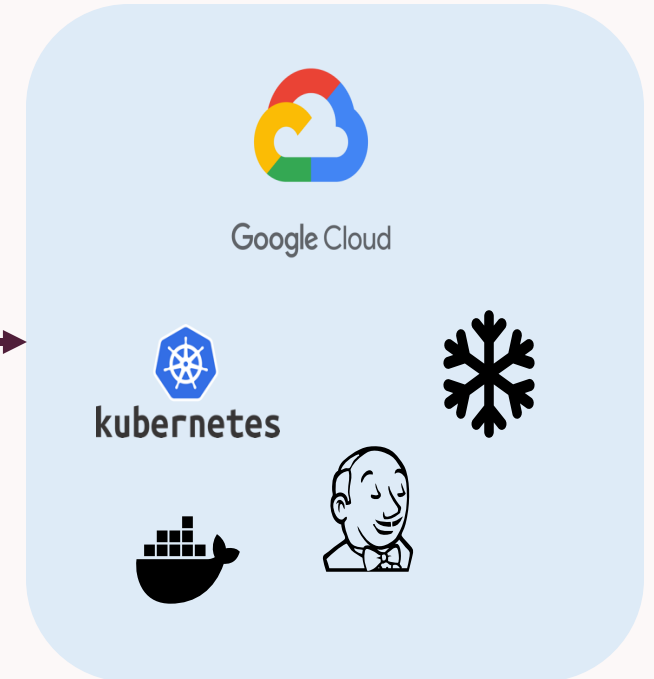
Benefits of Infrastructure-as-Code (IaC)

- Versioning
- Reusability and collaboration
- Provider-agnostic

Terraform Workflow

- ID infrastructure needed
- Create configuration files
- Install any plugins (providers) needed for managing the infrastructure
- Review infrastructure
- Apply changes

```
terraform {  
  required_providers {  
    docker = {  
      source = "kreuzwerker/docker"  
      version = "~> 2.13.0"  
    }  
  }  
}  
  
provider "docker" {}  
  
resource "docker_image" "nginx" {  
  name = "nginx:latest"  
  keep_locally = false  
}  
  
resource "docker_container" "nginx" {  
  image = docker_image.nginx.latest  
  name = "tutorial"  
  ports {  
    internal = 80  
    external = 8080  
  }  
}
```



Terraform Workflow

- Write and Init – write your Terraform configuration and initialize Terraform using `terraform init`
- Plan – run `terraform plan` to see the execution plan while iterating on your configuration
- Apply – run `terraform apply` to look at the final execution plan and provision the infrastructure
- Destroy – run `terraform destroy` to stop resources

Terraform HCL Syntax

- Arguments – like variables or attributes

```
project_id = "my-project-id"
```

- Blocks -



Blocks Types

- provider – GCP, AWS, etc.
- terraform – terraform version, global settings
- variable – for declaring variables
- resource – the resources your infrastructure consists of: buckets, databases, compute, etc.
- module – calls a child module, i.e. a set of resources used together
- output – prints/returns a value to the user or a parent module
- data – for reading data from a data source for use in Terraform

Terraform Variables

Variables – for anything you don't want hard-coded

- variables.tf – for declaring variables with variable blocks

```
variable "project_id" {  
  description = "The GCP project ID."  
  type        = string  
}  
  
variable "region" {  
  description = "The region for all resources."  
  type        = string  
  default     = "us-west1"  
}
```

- terraform.tfvars – for defining/setting the variables declared in variables.tf

```
project_id = "my-ninth-project-431822"  
region    = "us-west1"
```

- Reference variables in your tf configuration files

```
provider "google" {  
  project = var.project_id  
  region  = var.region  
}
```

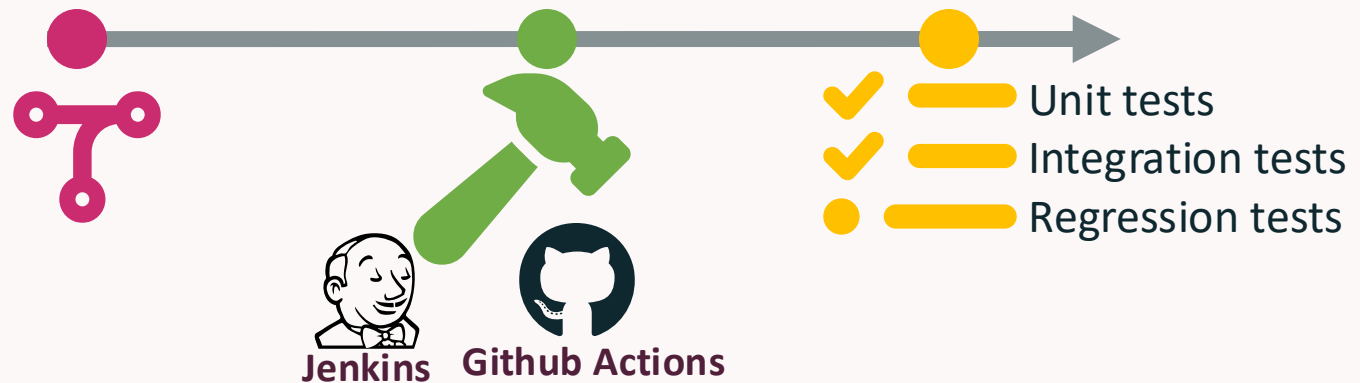
Terraform Modules

- Collection of .tf files in the same directory
- Root module – defined by the main working directory .tf files
- Child modules – modules called by other modules, usually the root module, using the module block type
- Modules can be local or remote
- Modules can be called multiple times

Continuous
Integration/Continuous Delivery

Continuous Integration/Continuous Delivery

- DevOps – for speeding up deployment of software applications using automation
- Build, test, and deploy
- Integration:
 - Merge branches
 - Kick off build
 - Kick off tests
- Delivery:
 - Deployment



CI/CD for ML Systems (coming soon)

What opportunities are there for automation?

When is automation really necessary?

What is continuous training (CT)?