# Principles of Software Construction: Objects, Design, and Concurrency

#### **DevOps**

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#### Topics

From CI to CD

Containers

Configuration management

Monitoring

Feature flags, testing in production

#### Where we are

Design for understanding change/ext.

reuse

robustness

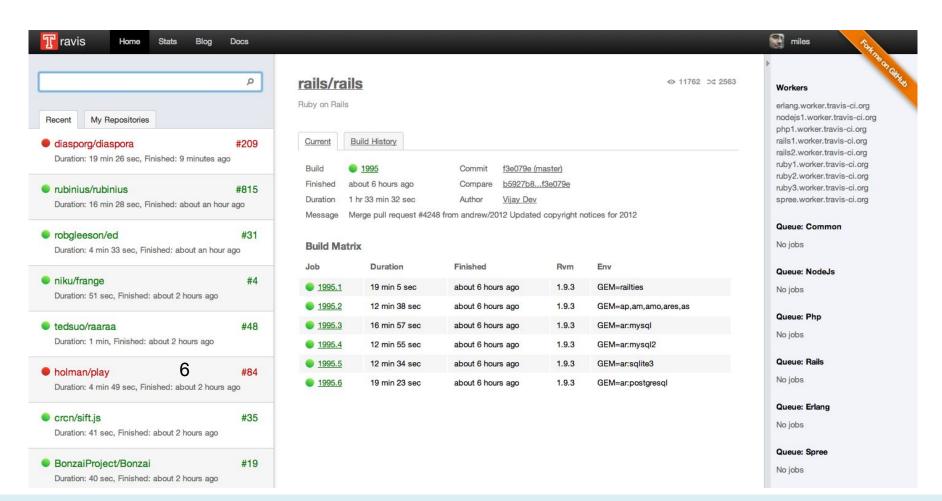
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Small scale: One/few objects Subtype Polymorphism ✓ Information Hiding, Contracts ✓ Immutability < Types < Static Analysis 🗸 Unit Testing ✓

Mid scale: Many objects Domain Analysis 🗸 Inheritance & Del. ✓ Responsibility Assignment, Design Patterns, Antipattern < Promises/ Reactive P. < Integration Testing 🗸

Large scale: Subsystems GUI vs Core ✓ Frameworks and Libraries ✓, APIs ✓ Module systems, microservices < Testing for Robustness ✓ Cl /, DevOps, Teams

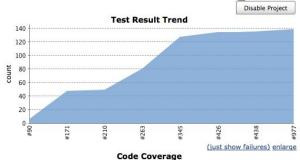
### Recall: Continuous Integration



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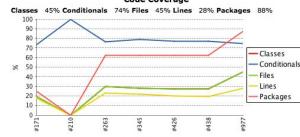


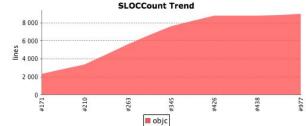


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ENABLE AUTO REFRESH

Zedit description





# Continuous Integration

- Automation
- Ensures absence of obvious build issues and configuration issues (e.g., dependencies all checked in)
- Ensures tests are executed
- May encourage more tests
- Can run checks on different platforms

What can all be automated?

# Any repetitive QA work remaining?

# Releasing Software



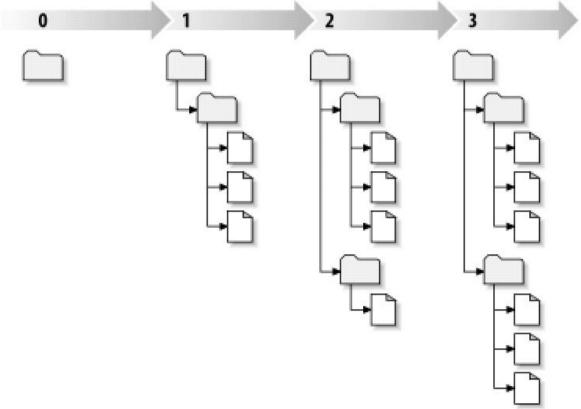
#### Semantic Versioning for Releases

- Given a version number MAJOR.MINOR.PATCH, increment the:
  - MAJOR version when you make incompatible API changes,
  - MINOR version when you add functionality in a backwards-compatible manner, and
  - PATCH version when you make backwards-compatible bug fixes.
- Additional labels for pre-release and build metadata are available as extensions to the MAJOR.MINOR.PATCH format.

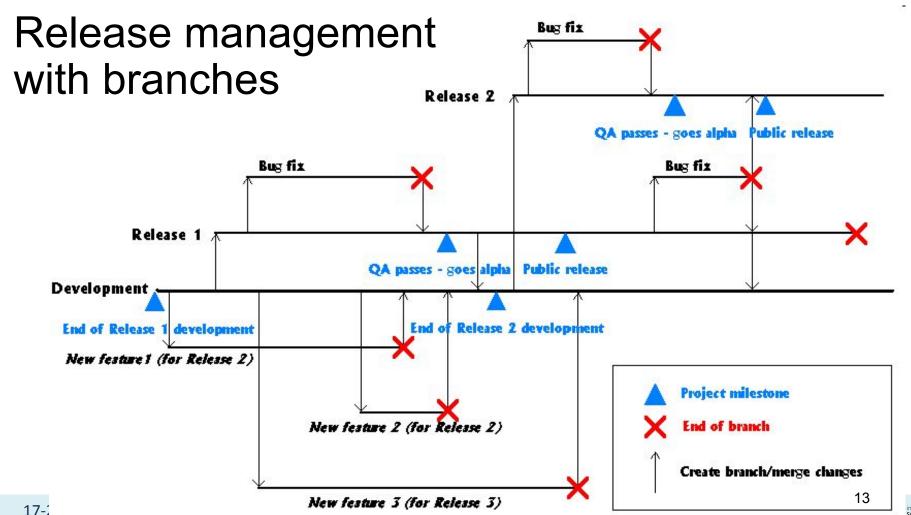
http://semver.org/

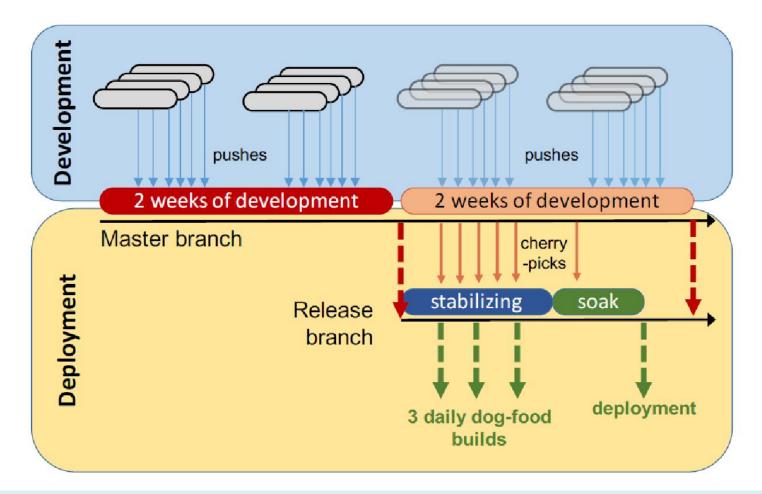


# Versioning entire projects









#### Facebook Tests for Mobile Apps

Unit tests (white box)

Static analysis (null pointer warnings, memory leaks, ...)

Build tests (compilation succeeds)

Snapshot tests (screenshot comparison, pixel by pixel)

Integration tests (black box, in simulators)

Performance tests (resource usage)

Capacity and conformance tests (custom)

Further readings: Rossi, Chuck, Elisa Shibley, Shi Su, Kent Beck, Tony Savor, and Michael Stumm. Continuous deployment of mobile software at facebook (showcase). In Proceedings of the 2016 24th ACM SIGSOFT International Symposium on Foundations of Software Engineering, pp. 12-23. ACM, 2016.

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#### Release Challenges for Mobile Apps

Large downloads

Download time at user discretion

Different versions in production

Pull support for old releases?

Server side releases silent and quick, consistent

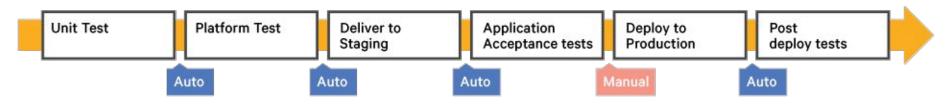
-> App as container, most content + layout from server

#### From Release Date to Continuous Release

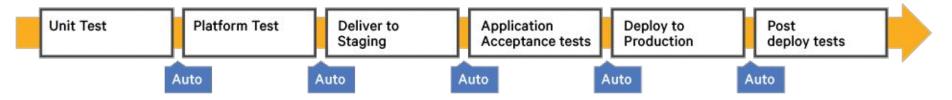
- Traditional View: Boxed Software
  - Working toward fixed release date, QA heavy before release
  - Release and move on
  - Fix post-release defects in next release or through expensive patches
- Frequent releases
  - Incremental updates delivered frequently (weeks, days, ...), e.g.
     Browsers
  - Automated updates ("patch culture"; "updater done? ship it")
- Hosted software
  - Frequent incremental releases, hot patches, different versions for different customers, customer may not even notice update

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#### **Continuous Delivery**

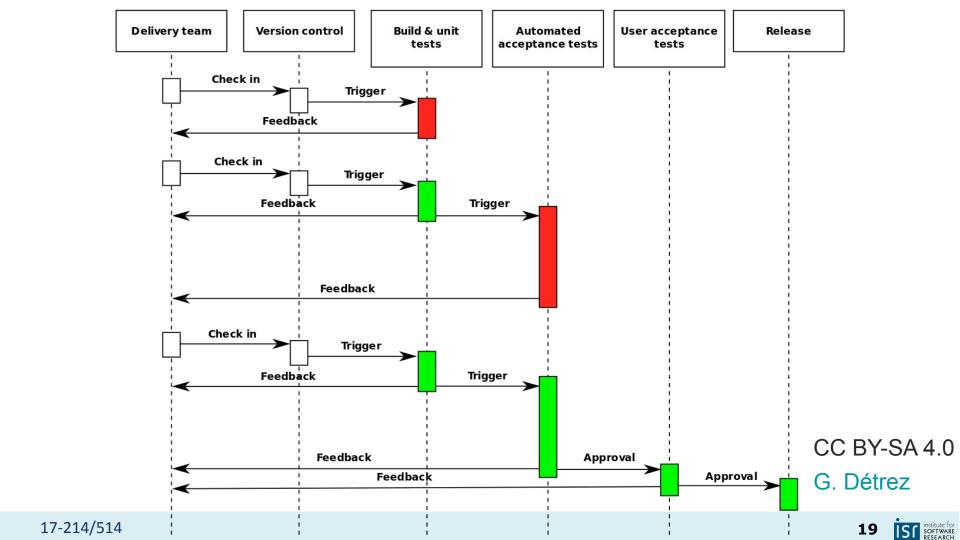


#### **Continuous Deployment**



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# The Shifting Development-Production Barrier



#### Common Release Problems?

# Common Release Problems (Examples)

- Missing dependencies
- Different compiler versions or library versions
- Different local utilities (e.g. unix grep vs mac grep)
- Database problems
- OS differences
- Too slow in real settings
- Difficult to roll back changes
- Source from many different repositories
- Obscure hardware? Cloud? Enough memory?

## The Dev – Ops Divide

- Coding
- Testing, static analysis, reviews
- Continuous integration
- Bug tracking
- Running local tests and scalability experiments
- . . .

- Allocating hardware resources
- Managing OS updates
- Monitoring performance
- Monitoring crashes
- Managing load spikes, ...
- Tuning database performance
- Running distributed at scale
- Rolling back releases
- . . .

QA responsibilities in both roles

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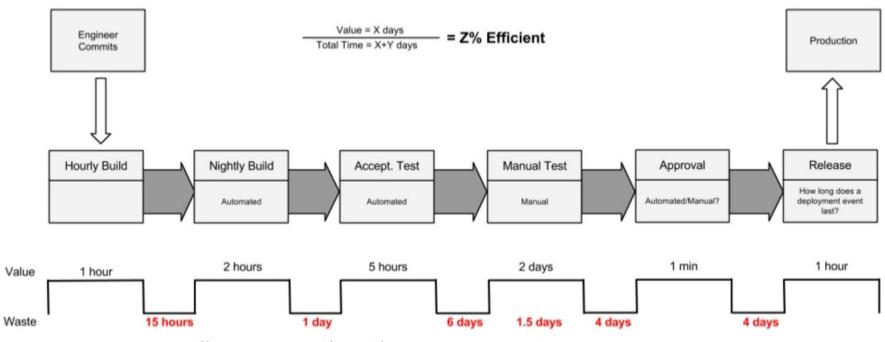
# QA Does not Stop in Dev

# QA Does not Stop in Dev

- Ensuring product builds correctly (e.g., reproducible builds)
- Ensuring scalability under real-world loads
- Supporting environment constraints from real systems (hardware, software, OS)
- Efficiency with given infrastructure
- Monitoring (server, database, Dr. Watson, etc)
- Bottlenecks, crash-prone components, ... (possibly thousands of crash reports per day/minute)

# Efficiency of release pipeline

[] Clip slide



https://www.slideshare.net/jmcgarr/continuous-delivery-at-netflix-and-beyond

# DevOps

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#### Key Ideas and Principles

Better coordinate between developers and operations (collaborative)

Key goal: Reduce friction bringing changes from development into production

Considering the entire tool chain into production (holistic)

Documentation and versioning of all dependencies and configurations ("configuration as code")

Heavy automation, e.g., continuous delivery, monitoring

Small iterations, incremental and continuous releases

Buzz word!

### Common practices

- Code: Version control, dependency management, review
- Build: Continuous integration, independent builds
- Test: Automated test execution on every build
- Package: Deploying binary to repository/staging area
- Release: Change management, deployment, rollback of packages
- Configure: Manage and configure infrastructure, automated
- Monitor: Monitor performance, crashes, ... and possibly automated reaction

#### **Common Practices**

All configurations in version control

Test and deploy in containers

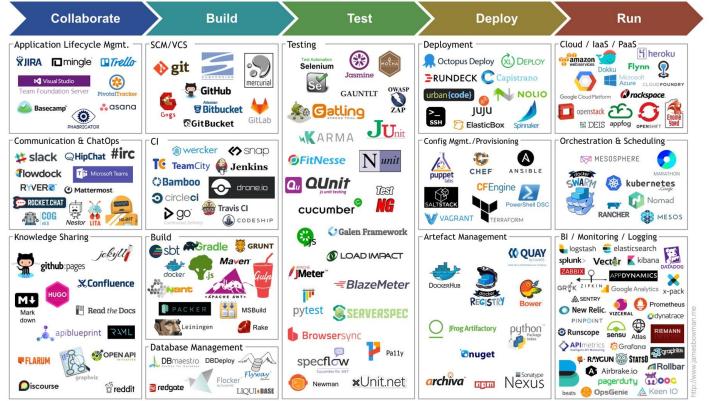
Automated testing, testing, testing, ...

Monitoring, orchestration, and automated actions in practice

Microservice architectures

Release frequently

#### Heavy Tooling and Automation



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#### Heavy tooling and automation -- Examples

Infrastructure as code — Ansible, Terraform, Puppet, Chef

CI/CD — Jenkins, TeamCity, GitLab, Shippable, Bamboo, Azure DevOps

Test automation — Selenium, Cucumber, Apache JMeter

Containerization — Docker, Rocket, Unik

Orchestration — Kubernetes, Swarm, Mesos

Software deployment — Elastic Beanstalk, Octopus, Vamp

Measurement — Datadog, DynaTrace, Kibana, NewRelic, ServiceNow

# DevOps: Tooling Overview

## DevOps Tools

- Containers and virtual machines (Docker, ...)
- Orchestration and configuration (ansible, Puppet, Chef, Kubernetis, ...)

Sophisticated (custom) pipelines



- Lightweight virtualization
- Sub-second boot time
- Sharable virtual images with full setup incl. configuration settings
- Used in development and deployment
- Separate docker images for separate services (web server, business logic, database, ...)

### Configuration management, Infrastructure as Code

- Scripts to change system configurations (configuration files, install packages, versions, ...); declarative vs imperative
- Usually put under version control

```
- hosts: all
                                              (ansible)
  sudo: yes
 tasks:
  - apt: name={{ item }}
   with items:
      - ldap-auth-client
      - nscd
  - shell: auth-client-config -t nss -p lac ldap
  - copy: src=ldap/my_mkhomedir dest=/...
  - copy: src=ldap/ldap.conf dest=/etc/ldap.conf
  - shell: pam-auth-update --package
  - shell: /etc/init.d/nscd restart
```

#### Container Orchestration with Kubernetes

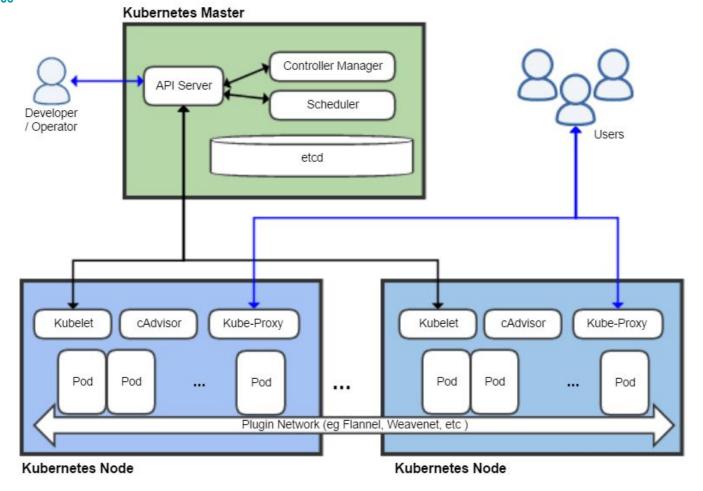
Manages which container to deploy to which machine

Launches and kills containers depending on load

Manage updates and routing

Automated restart, replacement, replication, scaling

Kubernetes master controls many nodes

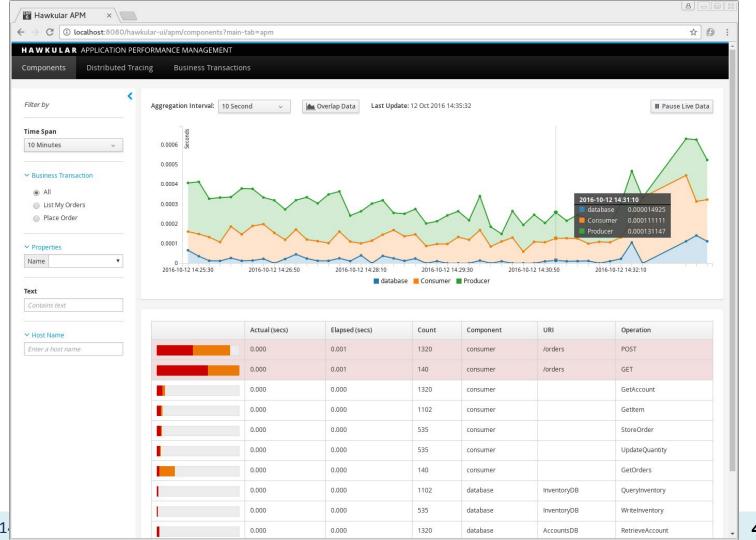


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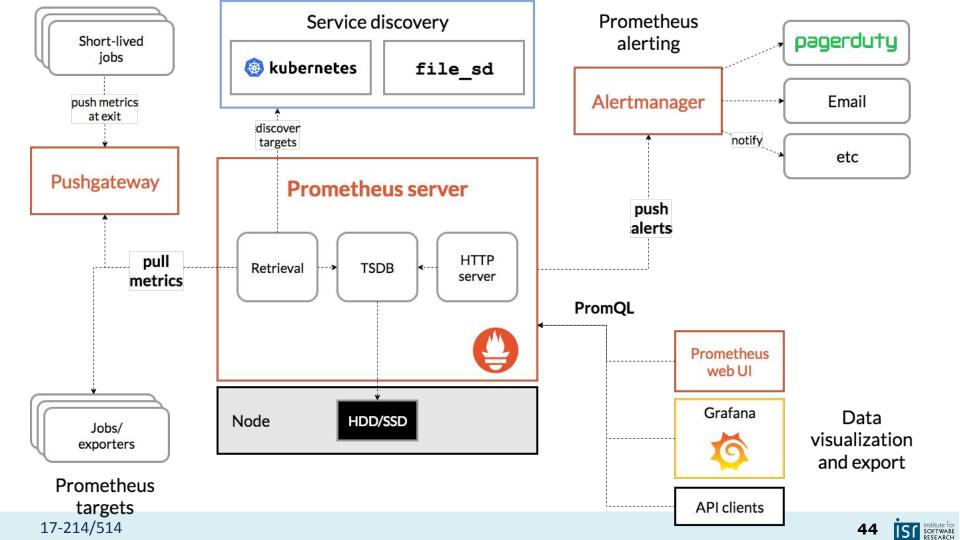
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# Monitoring

- Monitor server health
- Monitor service health
- Collect and analyze measures or log files
- Dashboards and triggering automated decisions
  - Many tools, e.g., Grafana as dashboard, Prometheus for metrics, Loki + ElasticSearch for logs
  - Push and pull models







# Testing in Production

# Testing in Production





### **Crash Telemetry**



## A/B Testing

Original: 2.3%



Long Form: 4.3%



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#### WHAT IF...?

- ... we hand plenty of subjects for experiments
- ... we could randomly assign subjects to treatment and control group without them knowing
- ... we could analyze small individual changes and keep everything else constant
  - ► Ideal conditions for controlled experiments

## **Experiment Size**

With enough subjects (users), we can run many many experiments

Even very small experiments become feasible

Toward causal inference



#### IMPLEMENTING A/B TESTING

Implement alternative versions of the system

- using feature flags (decisions in implementation)
- separate deployments (decision in router/load balancer)

Map users to treatment group

- Randomly from distribution
- Static user group mapping
- Online service (e.g., <u>launchdarkly</u>, <u>split</u>)

Monitor outcomes per group

■ Telemetry, sales, time on site, server load, crash rate

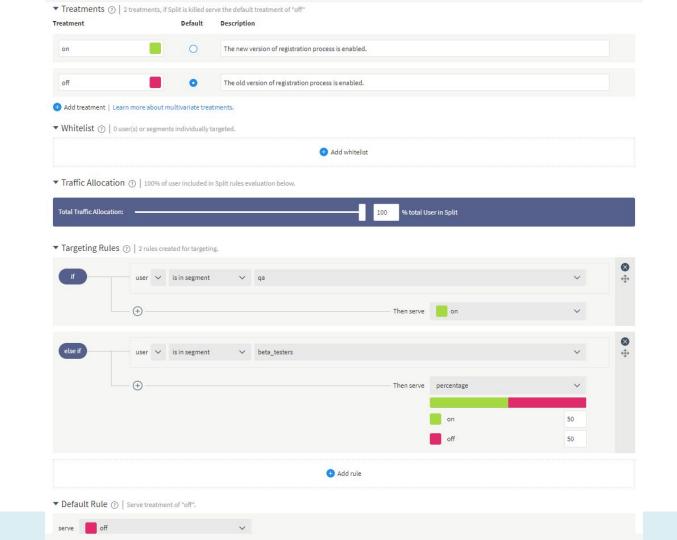
#### FEATURE FLAGS

#### **Boolean options**

Good practices: tracked explicitly, documented, keep them localized and independent External mapping of flags to customers

- who should see what configuration
- e.g., 1% of users sees one\_click\_checkout, but always the same users; or
   50% of beta-users and 90% of developers and 0.1% of all users

```
if (features.enabled(userId, "one_click_checkout")) {
    // new one click checkout function
} else {
    // old checkout functionality
}
```



# **Comparing Outcomes**

Group A

Group B

base game

game with extra god

cards

2158 Users

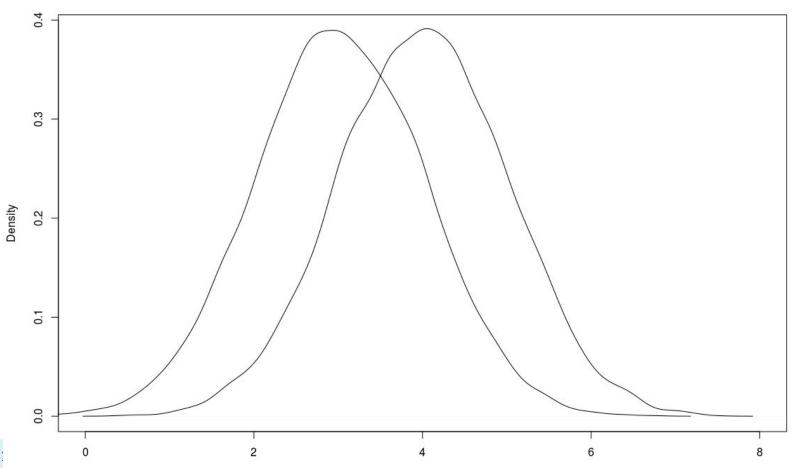
10 Users

average 18:13 min time

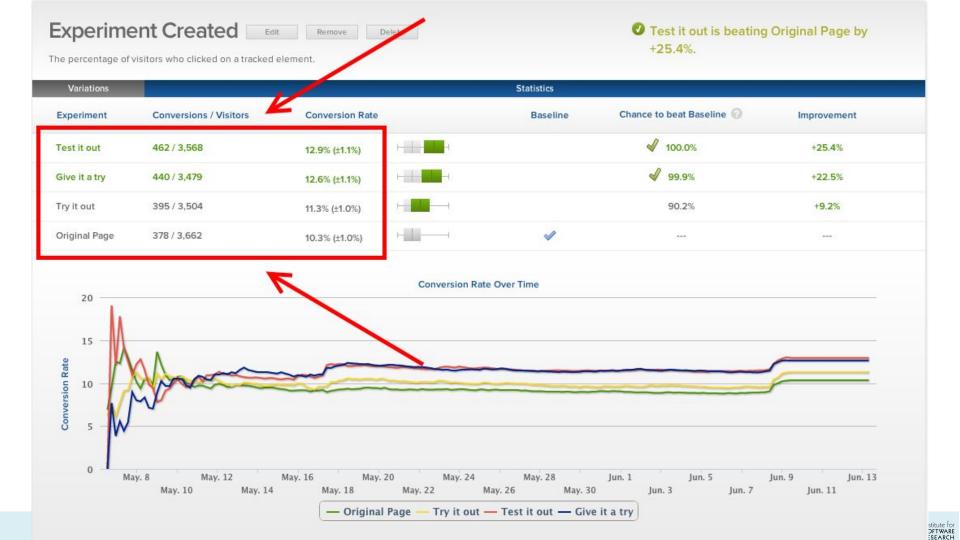
average 20:24 min time on site

on site

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# Canary Releases



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## Canary Releases

Testing releases in production

Incrementally deploy a new release to users, not all at once

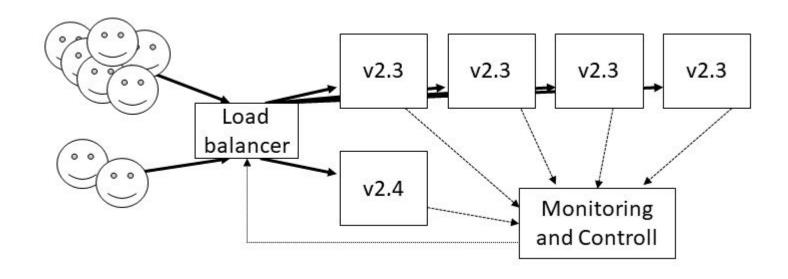
Monitor difference in outcomes (e.g., crash rates, performance, user engagement)

Automatically roll back bad releases

Technically similar to A/B testing

Telemetry essential

## Canary Releases



## Canary Releases at Facebook

Phase 0: Automated unit tests

Phase 1: Release to Facebook employees

Phase 2: Release to subset of production machines

Phase 3: Release to full cluster

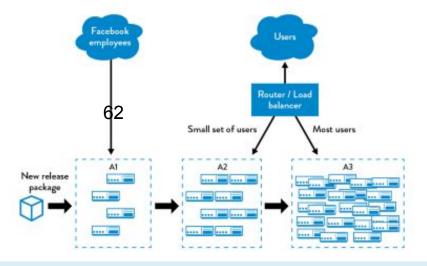
Phase 4: Commit to master, rollout everywhere

Monitored metrics: server load, crashes, click-through rate

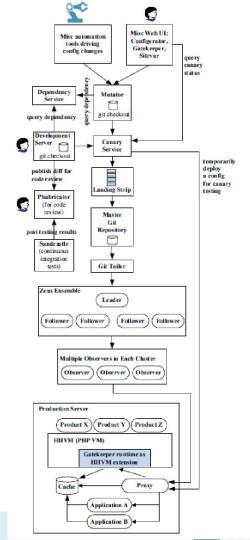
Further readings: Tang, Chunqiang, Thawan Kooburat, Pradeep Venkatachalam, Akshay Chander, Zhe Wen, Aravind Narayanan, Patrick Dowell, and Robert Karl. Holistic configuration management at Facebook. In Proceedings of the 25th Symposium on Operating Systems Principles, pp. 328-343. ACM, 2015. and Rossi, Chuck, Elisa Shibley, Shi Su, Kent Beck, Tony Savor, and Michael Stumm. Continuous deployment of mobile software at facebook (showcase). In Proceedings of the 2016 24th ACM SIGSOFT International Symposium on Foundations of Software Engineering, pp. 12-23. ACM, 2016.

# Real DevOps Pipelines are Complex

- Incremental rollout, reconfiguring routers
- Canary testing
- Automatic rolling back changes



Chunqiang Tang,
Thawan Kooburat,
Pradeep
Venkatachalam, Akshay
Chander, Zhe Wen,
Aravind Narayanan,
Patrick Dowell, and
Robert Karl. Holistic
Configuration
Management at
Facebook. Proc. of
SOSP: 328--343 (2015).



# Chaos Experiments



# Two more things

## TAing in Spring 2022?

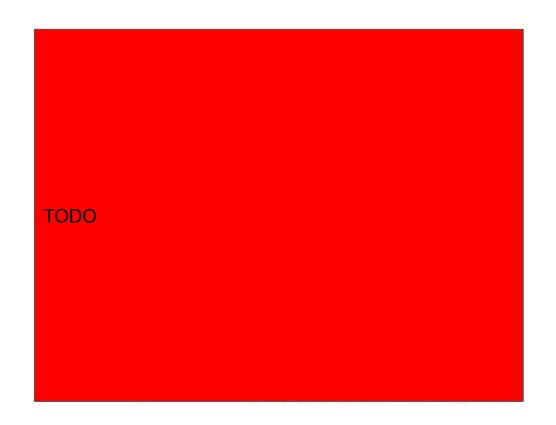
Enjoyed content of this class?

Practicing critiquing other designs?

Thinking through design problems with other students?

If interested, talk to us or apply directly at <a href="https://www.ugrad.cs.cmu.edu/ta/S22/">https://www.ugrad.cs.cmu.edu/ta/S22/</a> (select 17214)

# Course feedback please:



https://bit.ly/214testing

## Summary

Increasing automation of tests and deployments

Containers and configuration management tools help with automation, deployment, and rollbacks

Monitoring becomes important

Many new opportunities for testing in production (feature flags are common)