

One Size Does Not Fit All:

An Empirical Study of Containerized Continuous Deployment Workflows

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November 7, 2018

Continuous Delivery/Deployment

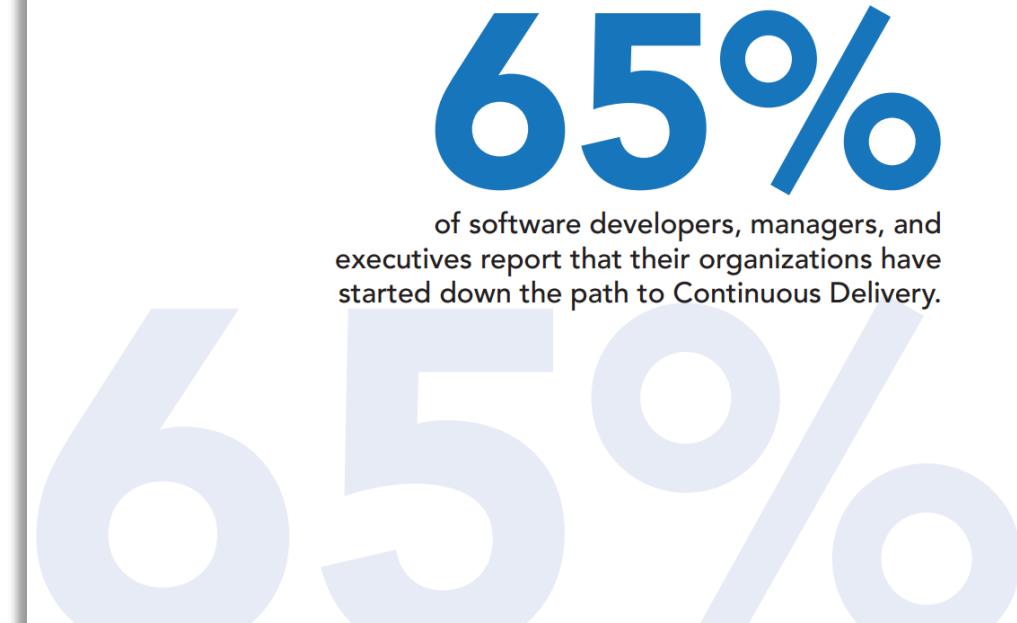
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A software engineering approach in which software functionalities are delivered frequently through automated deployments.



It is the ability to release software whenever we want...it could mean every check-in goes straight to production...it is the ability to deploy at will.

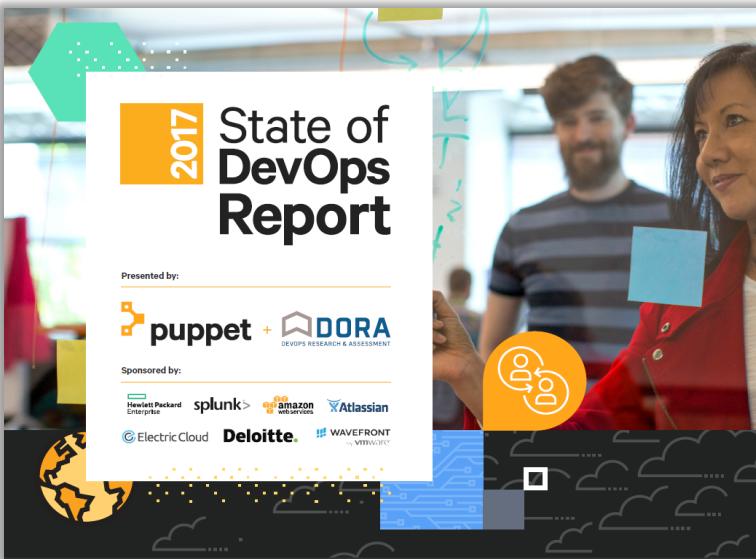


"On the journey to continuous deployment: Technical and social challenges along the way". Information and Software Technology. 2015.

"Continuous delivery? easy! just change everything (well, maybe it is not that easy)". AGILE. 2013.

<https://www.perforce.com/sites/default/files/files/2017-09/continuous-delivery-report.pdf>

Notable Benefits



Ranking of Benefits

Faster time to market

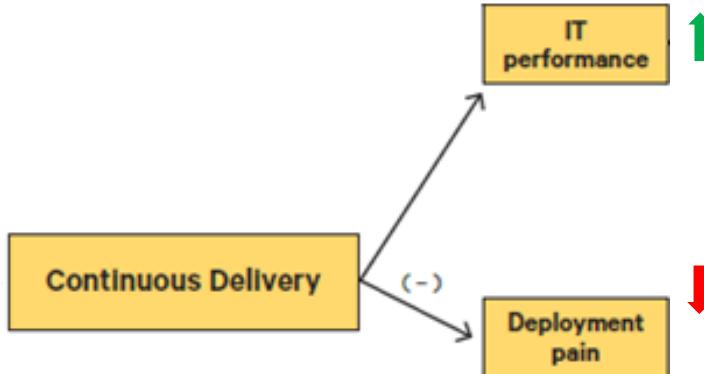
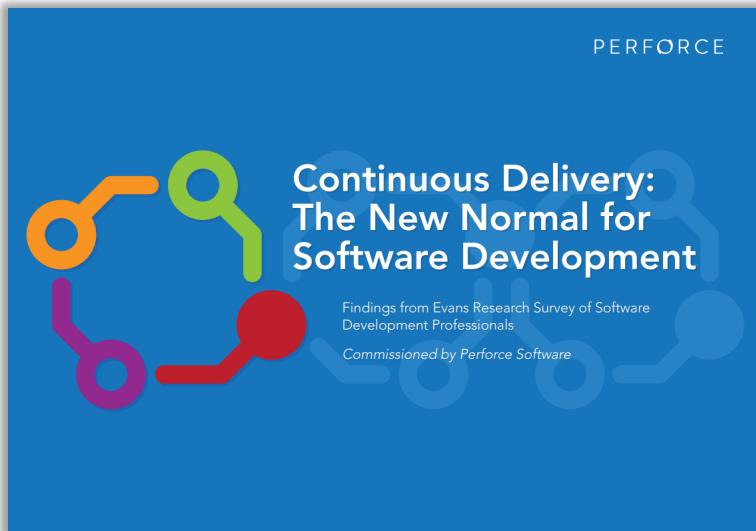
Better quality of product

Competitive advantage

Higher customer satisfaction

Reduced cost of development

Based on ranking
of top 3 benefits.



Containerization & Docker

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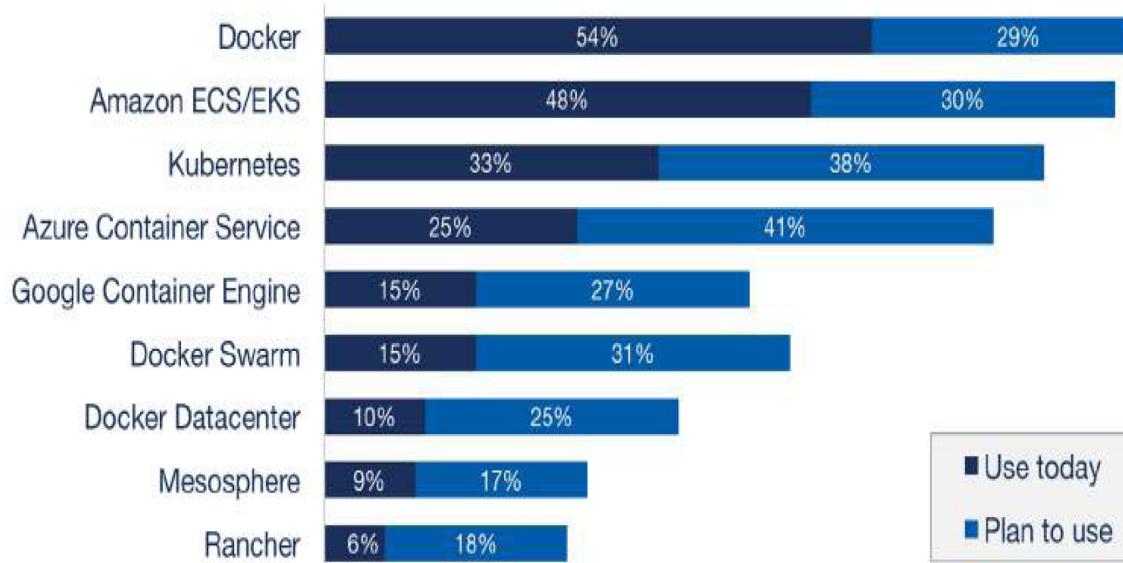


Using CI/CD Over Containerization to Drive Down Pre-Production Costs

October 17, 2017 CI/CD, containers, containerization, continuous delivery, continuous integration, pre-production environment, virtual machines, VMs

- Faster time to market
- Optimum use of infrastructure
- One-click infrastructure provisioning and decommissioning

Enterprise Respondents Using Container Tools



docker

Docker by the numbers

50B 32,000+ 200+

Container downloads

Github Stars

Meetups Around the Globe

550+ 2M 100K+

Commercial Customers Dockerized Applications in Hub Third-party projects using Docker

Containerized CD Workflow/Pipeline

9 FEBRUARY 2017

The Automated Container Deployment Pipeline

"The truth is, that containers really make some things easier and more manageable but you still have to use them properly. One area where containers can really make a difference is the automated deployment pipeline."

FOCUS: RELEASE ENGINEERING

"Research is needed to identify these processes (covering areas of business, software development, operations, and so on) and develop and verify alternatives that suit CD."

Delivery

Huge Benefits,
but Challenges Too

Continuous Delivery Huge Benefits, but Challenges Too. IEEE Software. 2015.

<https://ghost.kontena.io/container-deployment-pipeline/>

<https://circleci.com/blog/build-cicd-pipelines-using-docker/>

<https://sloppy.io/en/blog/automatic-docker-deployment-with-travis-ci-and-sloppy-io/>

https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/ci/docker/using_docker_build.html

<https://blog.docker.com/2016/04/cicd-with-docker-cloud/>

CircleCI Blog

Engineering Integrations Events News Culture All

How to build a CI/CD pipeline with Docker

Automatic Docker deployment with Travis CI and sloppy.io

by Sara

January 31, 2017

Building Docker images with GitLab CI/CD

GitLab CI/CD allows you to use Docker Engine to build and test docker-based projects.

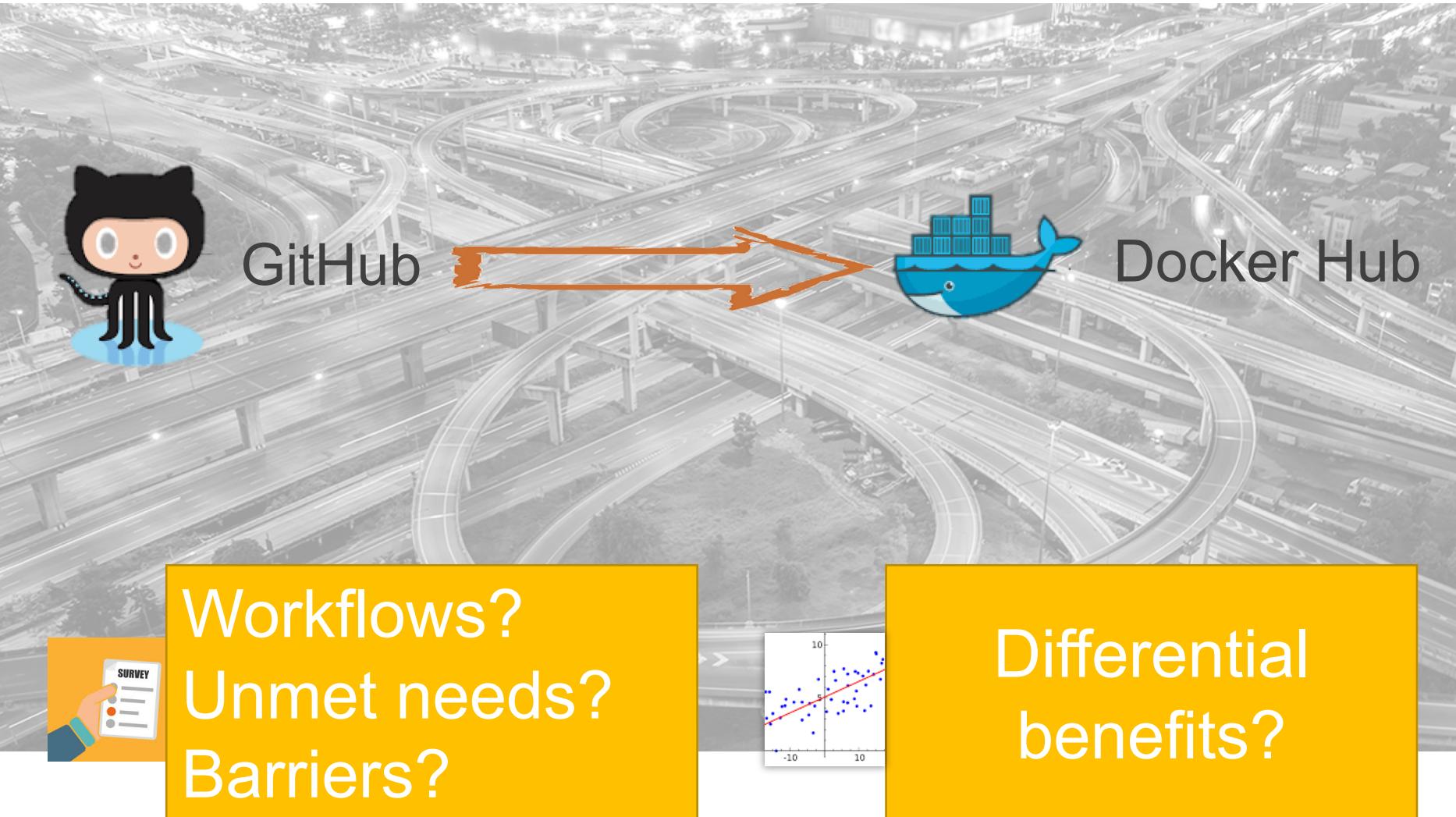
CI/CD WITH DOCKER CLOUD

By Chris Hines April 7, 2016



Our Work: How OSS Projects Use Docker-enabled CD Workflows on GitHub

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Approach: Mixed-methods

GitHub Continuous Deployment Survey

Welcome!

We are studying how people use continuous deployment technologies in their GitHub projects, and the decisions and tradeoffs that they have to make on which tools to use and how to orchestrate them together. Our goal is to identify pain points and distill best practices that will hopefully help many other open-source projects as well.

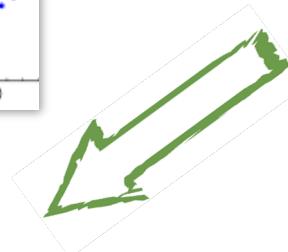
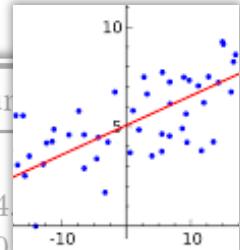
Your participation is voluntary and confidential, and is expected to take no more than 10 minutes.



	Coeffs (Error)	Sur.
(Intercept)	-0.1974 (0.0544)***	
totalCommits	0.1551 (0.0170)***	
ageAtCD	0.0139 (0.0142)	
totalBuilds	0.2023 (0.0148)***	99.75 ***
timeFlag	0.1110 (0.0016)***	24.39 ***
nIssuesOfDockerfile	0.0387 (0.0131)**	4.70 **
nLinesOfDockerfile	0.1381 (0.0127)***	63.07 ***
workflow=DH	0.4336 (0.0204)***	245.90 ***
workflow=Travis CI	-0.2891 (0.0209)***	
workflow=CircleCI	-0.1445 (0.0196)***	

*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$

Regression modeling



Hypotheses



Developer survey



1,000 invitations, 168 responses



Which workflow do developers use in their CD pipeline?



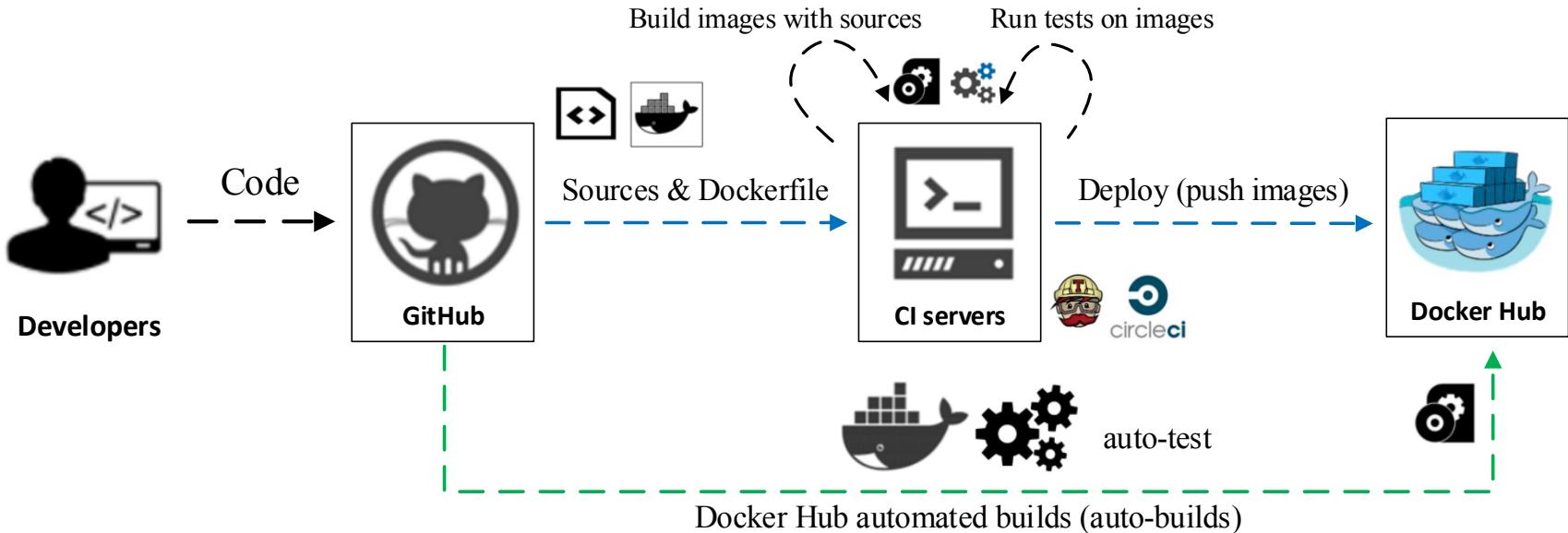
What are the unmet needs in the current CD workflows?



Did developers switch their CD workflows? Why?

Two most prominent CD workflows

CD automated pipeline



34.5%



Travis CI



**CI-based Workflow
(CIW)**

44.1%



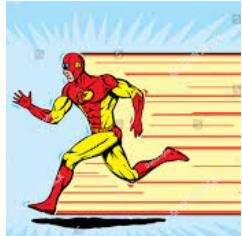
**Docker Hub auto-builds Workflow
(DHW)**

Unmet needs for current workflow

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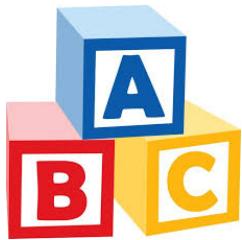
(89.9% of respondents are satisfied)



21.7%

Quicker build speed and higher throughput

"One dockerfile takes more than 2 hours to build and timeouts"



16.9%

Easier to learn and config.



"Sometimes, circle CI config and setup is pain. Docs sometimes doesn't help"



Experienced increasing processing latency over time

Release frequency tends to decrease over time

Image build latency tends to increase over time

Barriers with old CD workflow

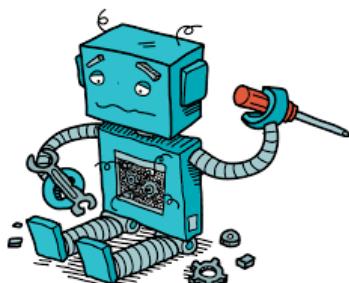
(45.8% of respondents changed)

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Difficult to setup and maintain

"The old CD pipeline is a little harder to setup. It was necessary to write several scripts to get everything working properly. The new CD pipeline is easier to setup and maintain"



18.3%

Weak support for automation



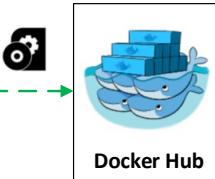
"Our old workflow contained many manual steps prone to errors, while with the new workflow everything goes smoothly"

Building Hypotheses from Survey

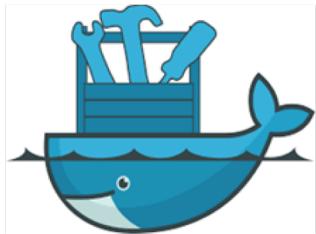
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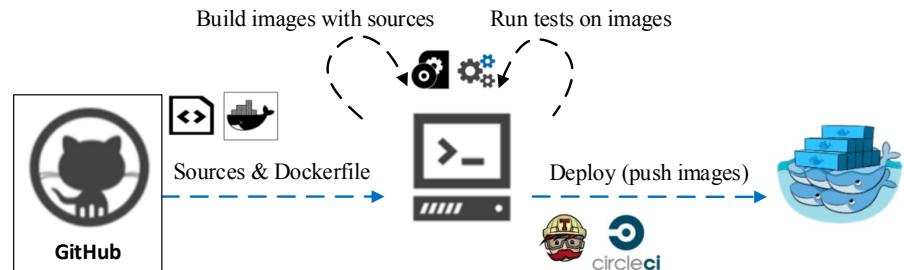
DHW



Docker & Docker tools



CIW

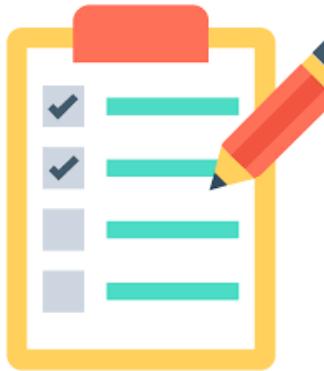


The CI workflow has longer build latency than the DockerHub workflow



The CI workflow has higher release frequency than the DockerHub workflow

Our hypotheses



H1. Release frequency tends to decrease over time.

H2. Build latency tends to increase over time.

H3. Configuration stability tends to increase over time.

H4. CIW tends to have more failed builds than DHW.

H5. CIW tends to have longer build latency than DHW.

H6. CIW tends to have higher release frequency than DHW.

H7. CIW tends to have lower configuration stability than DHW.

H8. Within CIWs, CI tools should not be different.



H1+H6

Release frequency



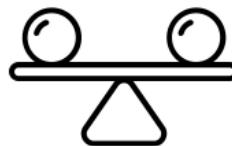
H4

Build results



H3+H7

Configuration stability

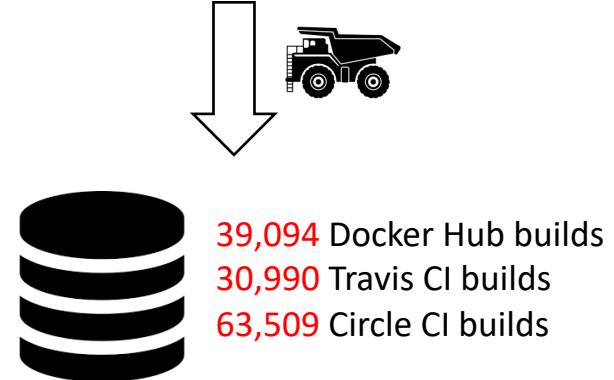
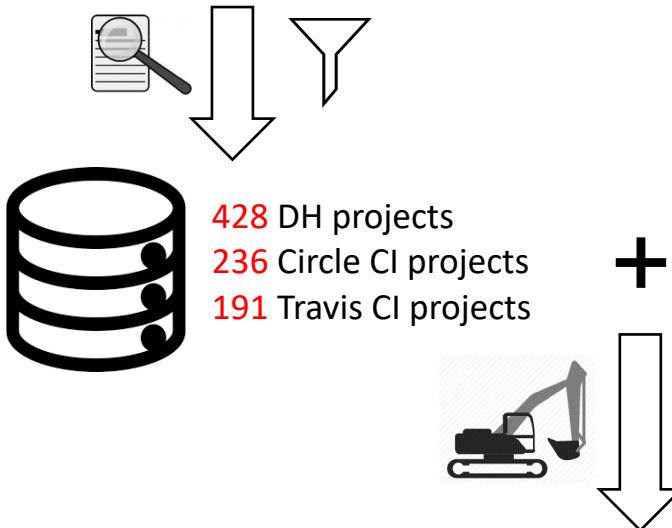
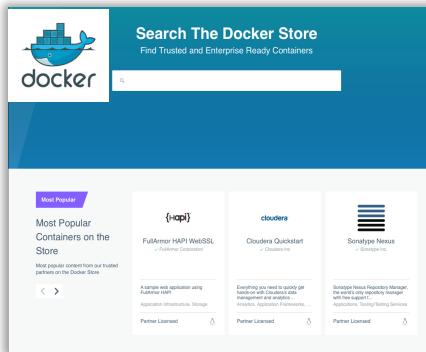
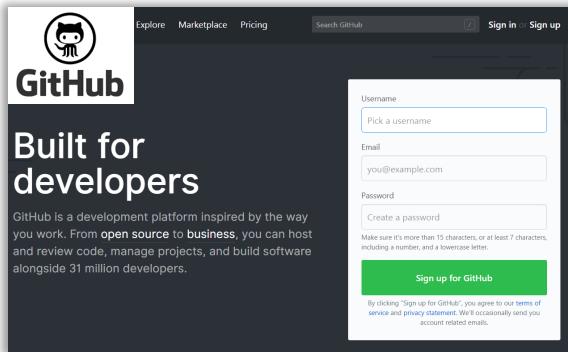


H2+H5

Build latency



Testing Hypotheses via a Large-scale quantitative study



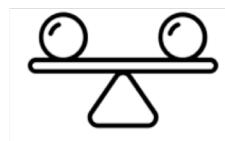
Release frequency



Build results



Configuration stability



Build latency



~

CD Workflow



Mixed-effects regression models

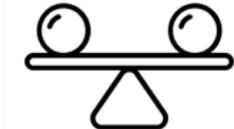
Release frequency



Build results



Configuration stability



Build latency



Response

#SuccessBuilds

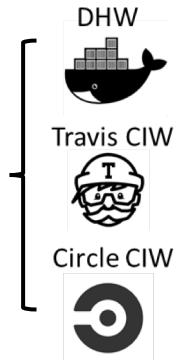
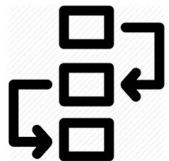
#ErrorBuilds

#DockerfileChanges

avg.BuildLatency

Independent

CD Workflow



Time

Control



#Builds



#Commits



CD Age

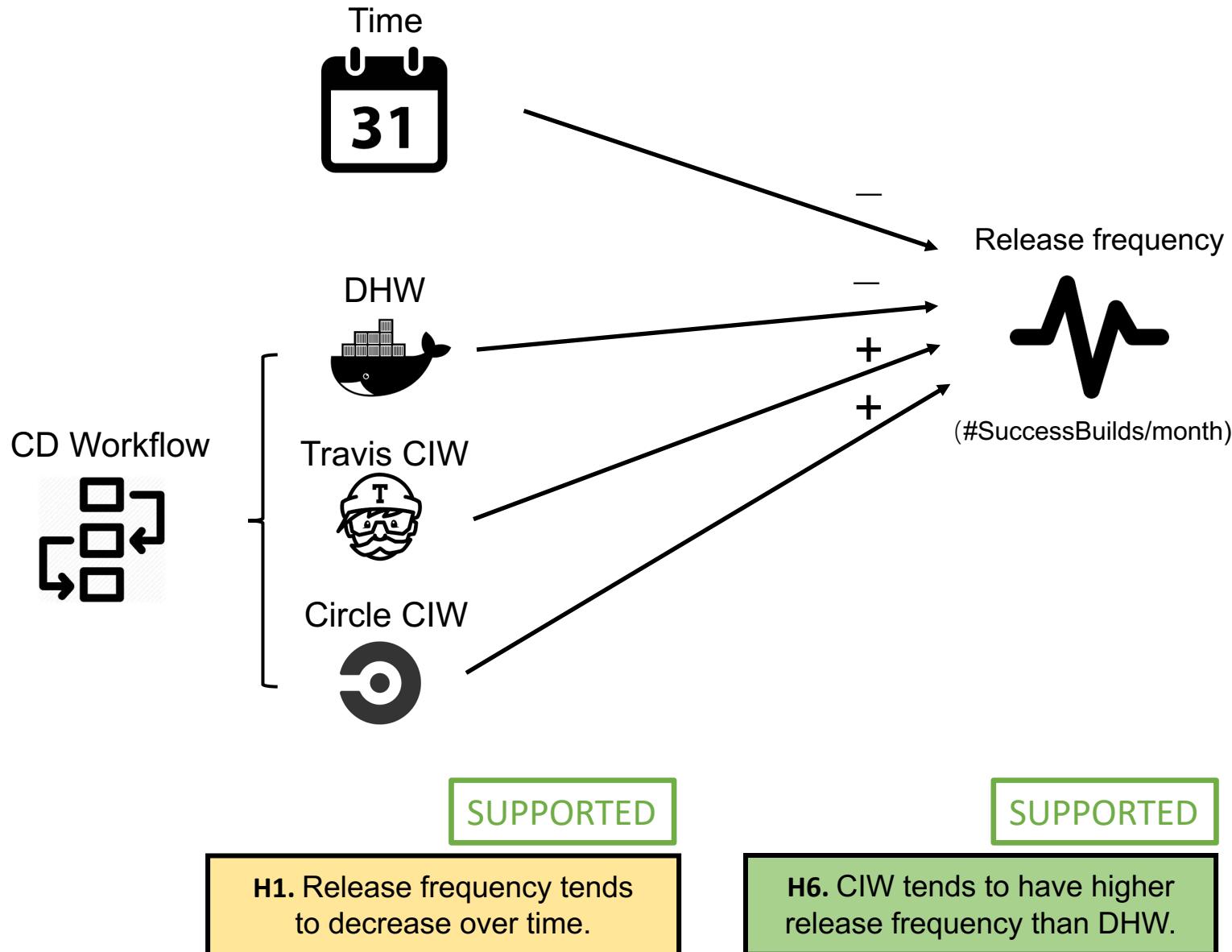
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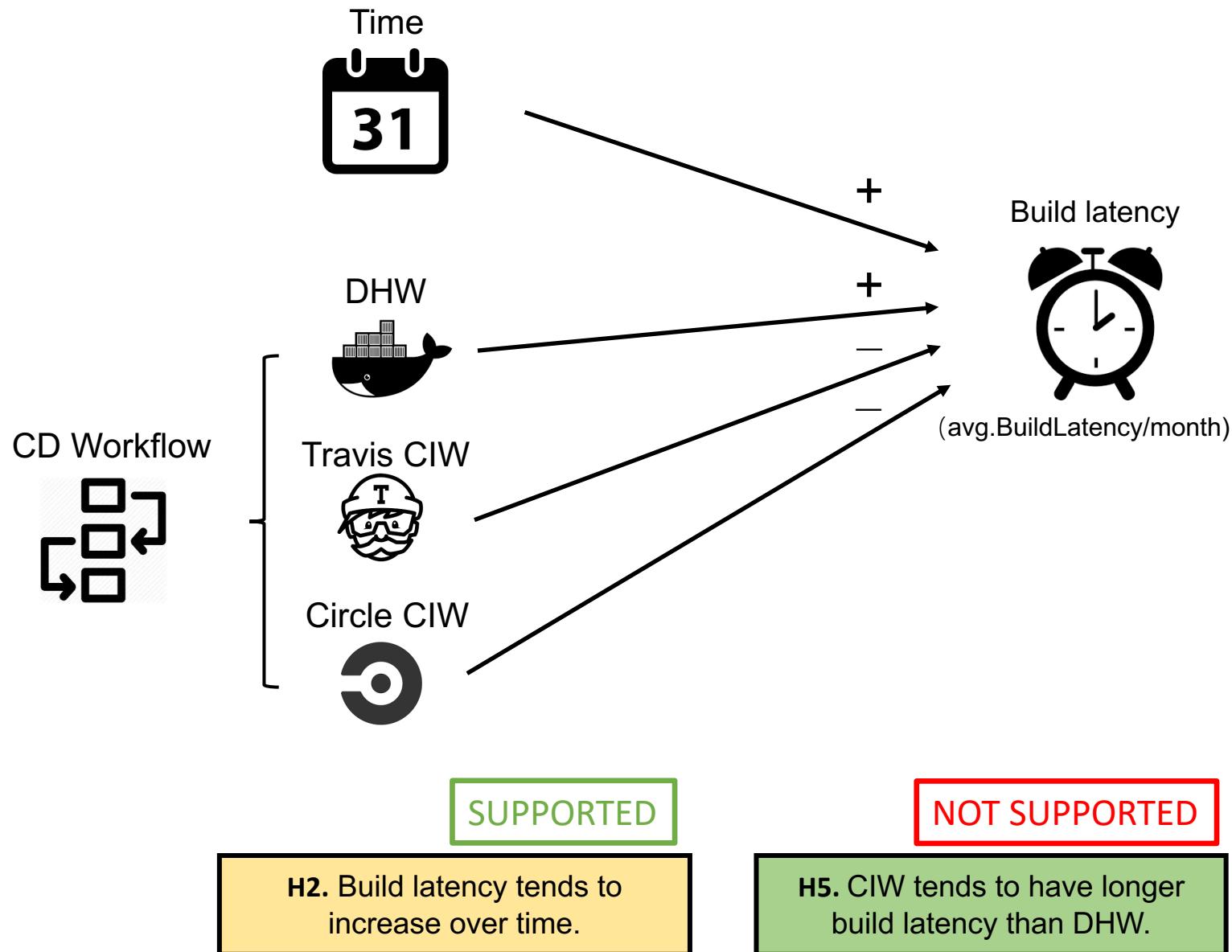
Import Ubuntu

Base Image

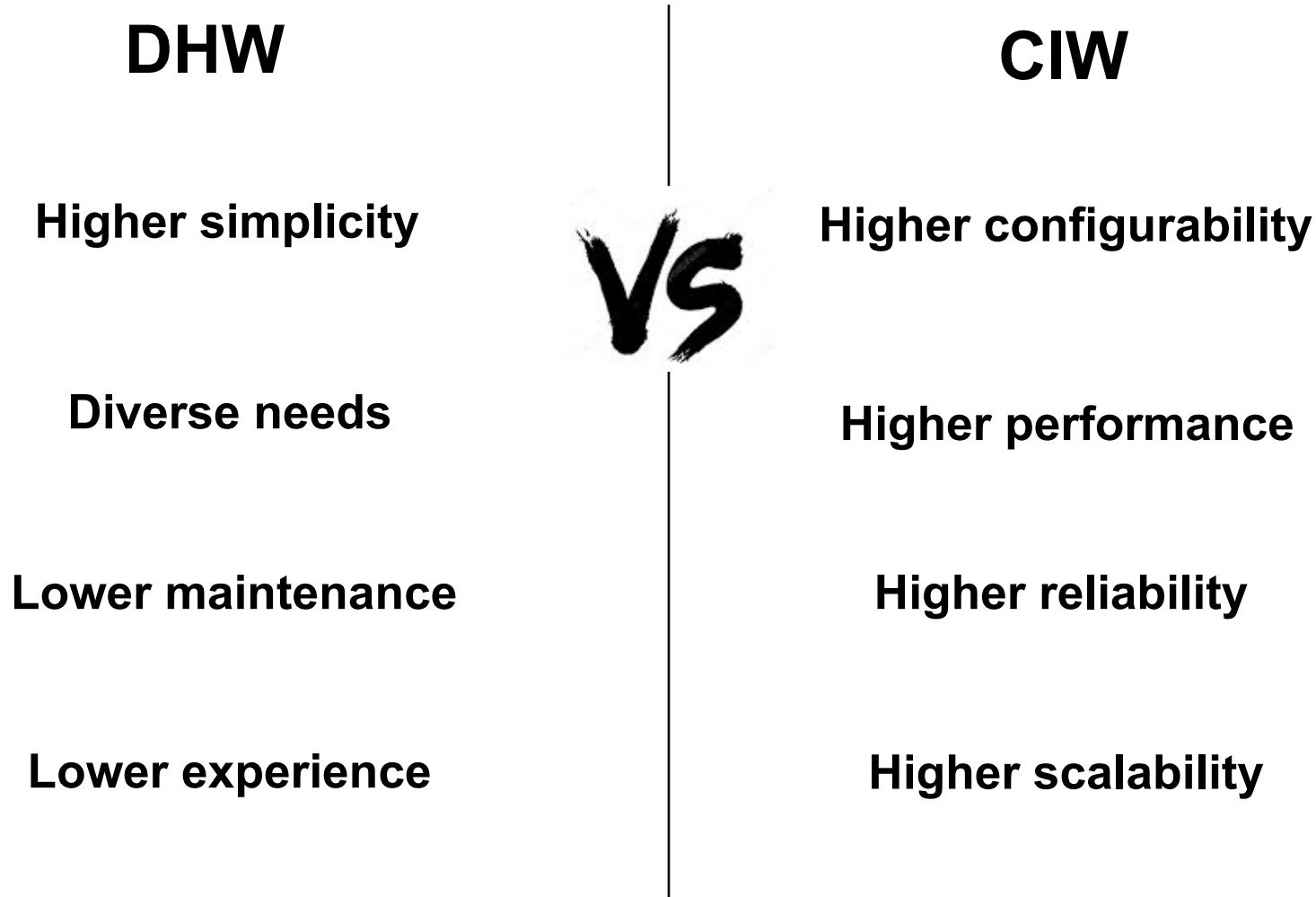
Release frequency & CD workflow



Build latency & CD workflows

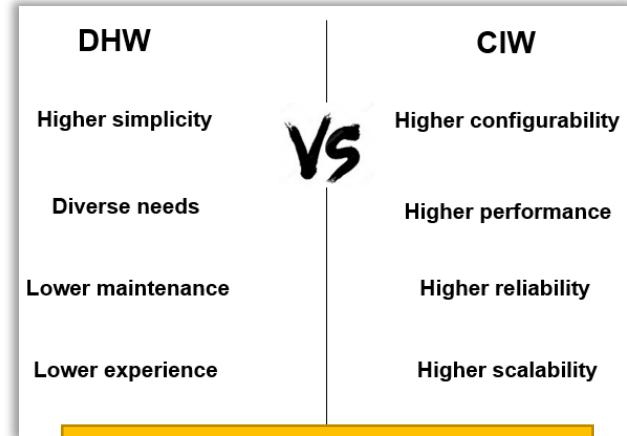
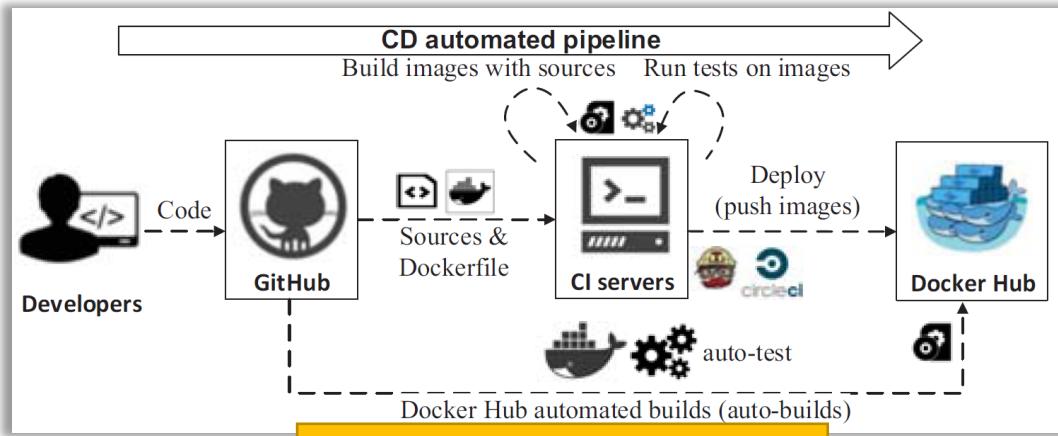


Trade-Offs between CD workflows

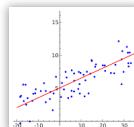


One Size Does Not Fit All:

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Two CD workflows:
DHW and CIW;
Unmet needs and
barriers;



Developers face
trade-offs between
DHW and CIW



Yang
Zhang



Bogdan
Vasilescu



Huaimin
Wang



Vladimir
Filkov



国家自然科学基金委员会
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