

Infrastructure as Code

Software Architecture

Brae Webb

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- Do a quick poll.
- Who has heard the term IaC before this course?
- Who has used IaC before this course?

Infrastructure as Code

How did we get here?

Pre-2000

The *Iron Age*

Iron Age



Iron Age



Developer only had a few machines — so few the machines often got fun names.

Introducing...

The *Cloud Age*

The Cloud Age



- Summarise: things got complicated quickly, we need more hardware and it's easier to provision.
- Largely thanks to virtualization — no physical activity for a new machine.

When faced with complexity

Automate it!

- We have too much to manage to do it manually.
- We're about to start enumerating automation techniques.

The larger story

Server Config Config Management

The larger story

Server Config Config Management

Application Config Config Files

The larger story

Server Config Config Management

Application Config Config Files

Provisioning Infrastructure Code

The larger story

[Server Config](#) Config Management

[Application Config](#) Config Files

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[Building](#) Continuous Integration

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Specifications Behaviour Driven Development

Definition 1. Infrastructure Code

Code that provisions and manages *infrastructure resources*.

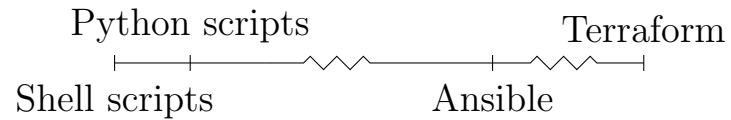
Definition 2. Infrastructure Code

Code that provisions and manages *infrastructure resources*.

Definition 3. Infrastructure Resources

Compute resources, networking resources, and storage resources.

Infrastructure Code



IC often thought of as the right-hand side but includes all.

```
1  #!/bin/bash
3  SG=$(aws ec2 create-security-group ...)
5  aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-id "$SG"
7  INST=$(aws ec2 run-instances --security-group-ids "$SG" \
8      --instance-type t2.micro)
```

Using aws CLI to create EC2 access like the practical.

```
1  import boto3

3  def create_instance():
4      ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2", region_name="us-east-1")
5      response = ec2.create_security_group(...)
6      security_group_id = response['GroupId']

8      data = ec2.authorize_security_group_ingress(...)

10     instance = ec2_client.run_instances(
11         SecurityGroups=[security_group_id],
12         InstanceType="t2.micro",
13         ...
14     )
```

Using aws python library (boto3).

```
1 resource "aws_instance" "hextris-server" {
2     instance_type = "t2.micro"
3     security_groups = [aws_security_group.hextris-server.name]
4     ...
5 }

7 resource "aws_security_group" "hextris-server" {
8     ingress {
9         from_port = 80
10        to_port = 80
11        ...
12    }
13    ...
14 }
```

Finally, terraform.

Question

Notice anything different?

- Prompting for declarative.
- Might notice verbosity.

The main difference

Imperative vs. declarative

IC is heading towards a more declarative paradigm.

Infrastructure Code

- Provisions and manages *infrastructure resources*.

Infrastructure Code

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- Only one part of the movement to *automate* the complexities of development.

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- Ranges from simple shell scripts up to...?

Infrastructure Code

- Provisions and manages *infrastructure resources*.
- Only one part of the movement to *automate* the complexities of development.
- Ranges from simple shell scripts up to...?
- Tendancy to be *declarative*.

Summarising what we've already covered.

Typo?

Infrastructure Code \neq Infrastructure *as* Code

- Mention that this distinction is ours.
- Real world unfortunately mixes the two.

Definition 4. Infrastructure as Code

Following the same *good coding practices* to manage Infrastructure Code as standard code.

Warning!

Infrastructure as Code still *early* and quite *bad*.

- Code reuse is low.
- Importing existing resources is non-trivial.
- Refactoring is painful.
- State management can be tricky.

Question

What are *good coding practices*?

Ask the class.

Good Coding Practice #1

Everything as code

A practice we do but barely discuss in ‘regular’ programming because it doesn’t make sense not to do it.

```
1  #!/bin/bash
```

```
3  ./download-dependencies
```

```
4  ./build-resources
```

```
5  cp -r output/* artifacts/
```

```
1  #!/bin/bash
3  ./download-dependencies
4  ./build-resources
5  cp -r output/* artifacts/
```

```
$ cp: directory artifacts does not exist
```

An example of relying on external state in ‘regular’ programming.

```
1 resource "aws_instance" "hextris-server" {  
2     instance_type = "t2.micro"  
3     security_groups = ["sg-6400"]  
4     ...  
5 }
```

Draw a parallel to the bash example and this, which relies on ‘sg-6400’ existing.

```
1 resource "aws_instance" "hextris-server" {
2     instance_type = "t2.micro"
3     security_groups = [aws_security_group.hextris-server.name]
4     ...
5 }

7 resource "aws_security_group" "hextris-server" {
8     ingress {
9         from_port = 80
10        to_port = 80
11        ...
12    }
13    ...
14 }
```

The better approach.

Everything as code avoids

Configuration drift

Configuration drift creates

Snowflakes

- Snowflakes: magical machines that ‘just work’ and everyone is afraid to touch.
- Snowflake because they’re unique and easy to break because no one knows how it works.

Benefits

1. Reproducible.

Good Coding Practice #2

Version control

Benefits

1. Restorable.
2. Accountable.

Good Coding Practice #3

Automation

Benefits

1. Consistent.

Automatically applying or checking IC is in sync means the main branch is consistent with reality.

Good Coding Practice #4

Code Reuse

Benefits

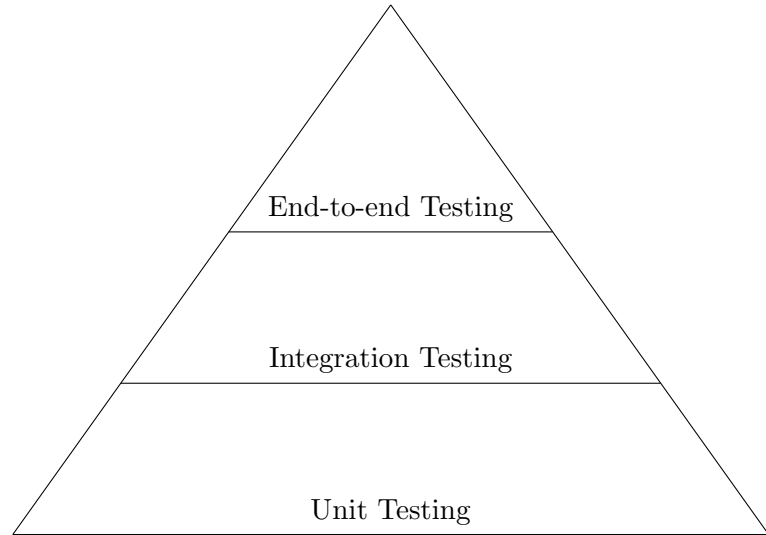
1. Better¹ code.
2. Less work.
3. Only one place to update (or verify).

¹generally

Good Coding Practice #5

Testing

Test Pyramid



- Traditional test pyramid.
- Unit testing relies on isolated testing.
- But...isolated testing doesn't make *much* sense for IaC.

IaC Test Pyramid



```
1 func TestTerraformAwsInstance(t *testing.T) {
2     terraformOptions := terraform.WithDefault(t, &terraform.Options{
3         TerraformDir: "../week03/",
4     })
5
6     defer terraform.Destroy(t, terraformOptions)
7     terraform.InitAndApply(t, terraformOptions)
8
9     publicIp := terraform.Output(t, terraformOptions, "public_ip")
10    url := fmt.Sprintf("http://%s:8080", publicIp)
11
12    http_helper.HttpGetWithCustomValidation(t, url, nil, 200,
13        func(code, resp) { code == 200 &&
14            strings.Contains(resp, "hextris")})
15 }
```

```
1 Feature: Define AWS Security Groups
```

```
3 Scenario: Only selected ports should be publicly open
```

```
4     Given I have AWS Security Group defined
```

```
5     When it contains ingress
```

```
6     Then it must only have tcp protocol and port 22,443 for 0.0.0.0/0
```

An example of compliance testing.

Benefits

1. Trust.