Deployment Strategies

CSSE6400

Richard Thomas

May 23, 2022

Definition 1. Deployment Strategy

How a software system is made available to clients.

Deployment Strategies

- Branching Strategies
- Recreate Deployment
- Rolling Deployment
- Blue/Green Deployment
- Canary Deployment
- A/B Deployment
- Shadow Deployment

Definition 2. Branching

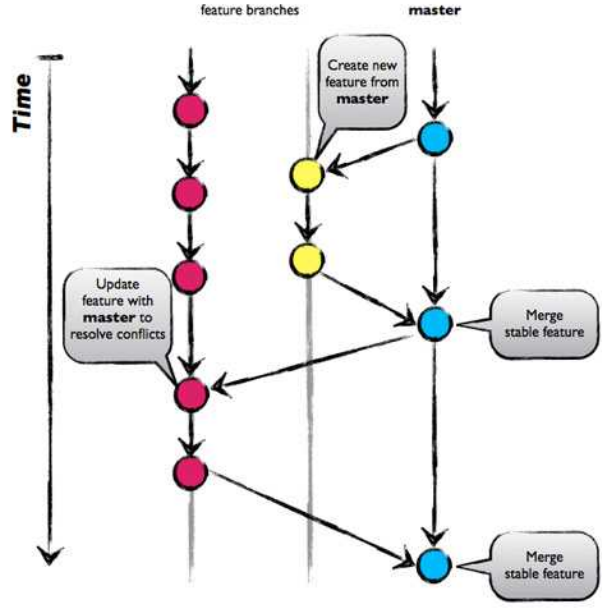
Copying the trunk to allow separate and parallel development.

Branching Strategies

- GitHub Flow
- GitLab Flow
- Release Branches

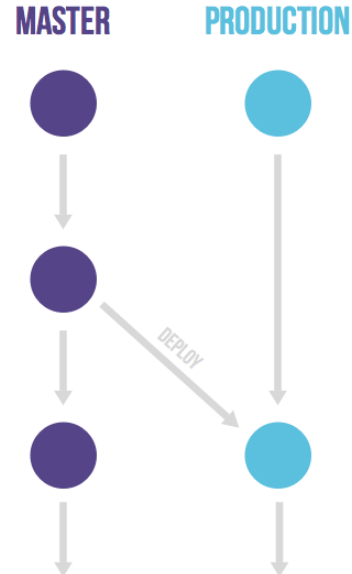
GitHub Flow [1]

- Main is always deployable
- Create branch
- Make changes
- Create pull request
- Resolve issues
- Merge pull request
- Delete branch



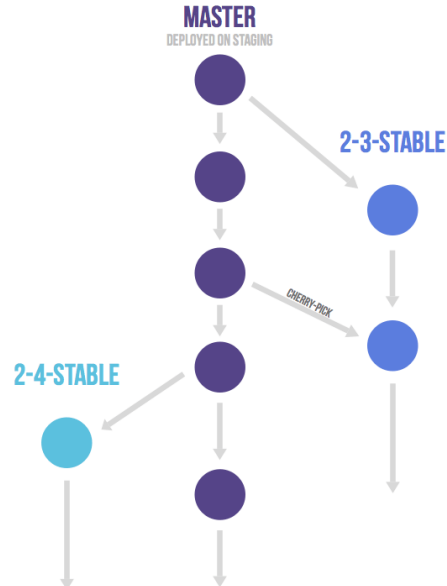
GitLab Flow [2]

- Supports deployment windows
  - Merge to production
  - Deploy when allowed
- Production branch
  - Plus alpha, beta, …
- Still have
  - Feature branches
  - Pull requests

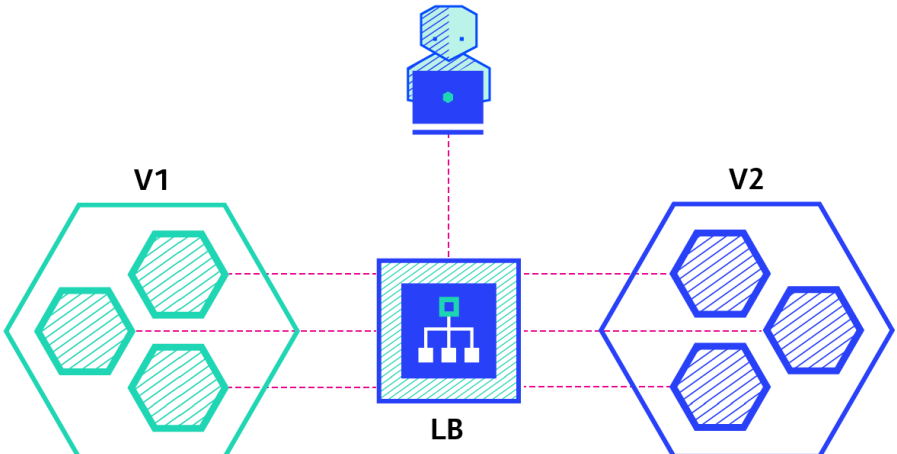


Release Branches [2]

- Supports multiple versions of system
- Feature development in main
- Released versions are branches
- Bug fixes in main
  - Cherry-pick into branches



Recreate Deployment [3]



Recreate Deployment

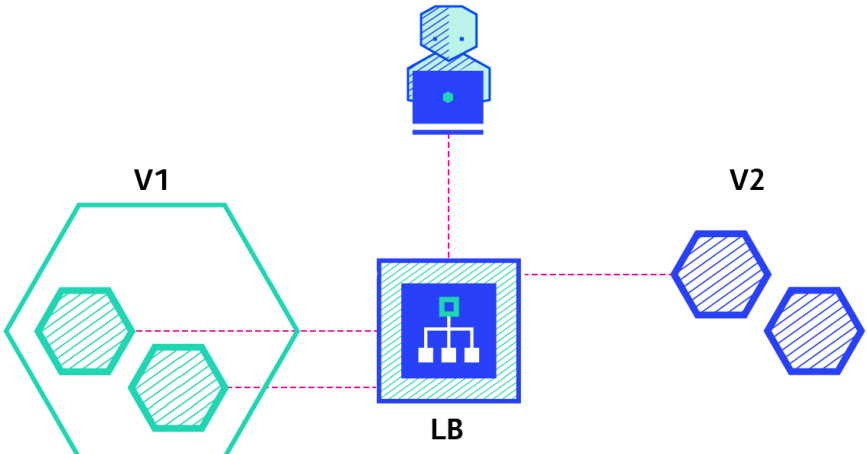
Pros

- Easy
- Renewed state
  - App reinitialised
  - Persistent storage consistent with system version

Cons

- Downtime

Rolling Deployment [3]



Rolling Deployment

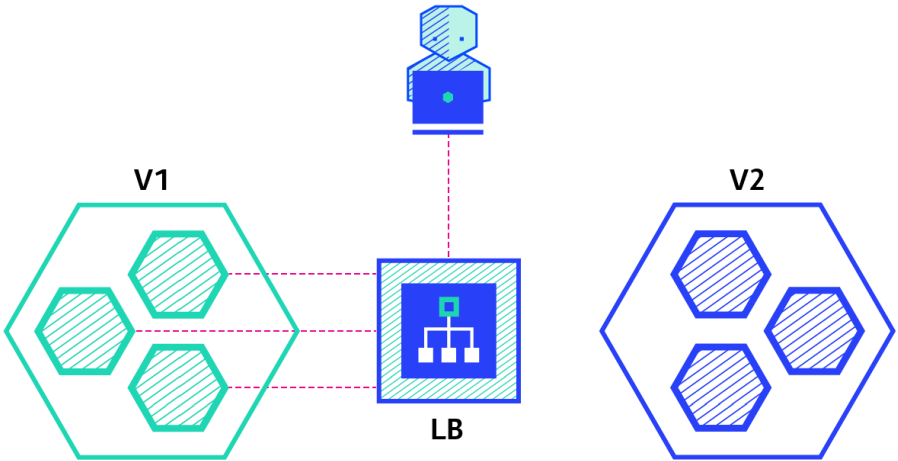
Pros

- Fairly easy
- Slow release of new version
  - Observe issues
  - Rollback
- Stateful instances can finish gracefully
  - Instance is killed when inactive

Cons

- Time
- Need to support multiple APIs
- No control over traffic to different versions

Blue-Green Deployment [3]



Blue-Green Deployment

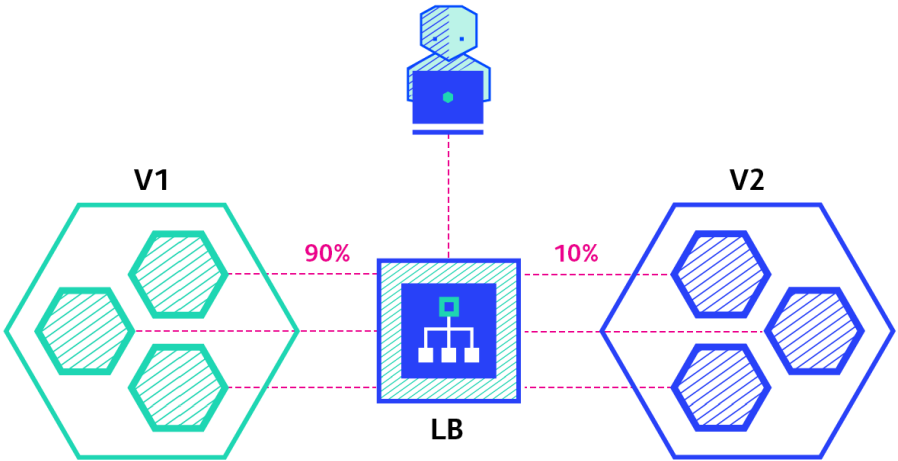
Pros

- Instant release of new version
- Fast rollback if necessary
- Only one version ‘live’ at any time
  - No versioning conflicts

Cons

- Expensive
  - Double the infrastructure
- Stateful instance version switch difficult
  - Can’t kill instance in middle of a transaction

Canary Deployment [3]



Canary Deployment

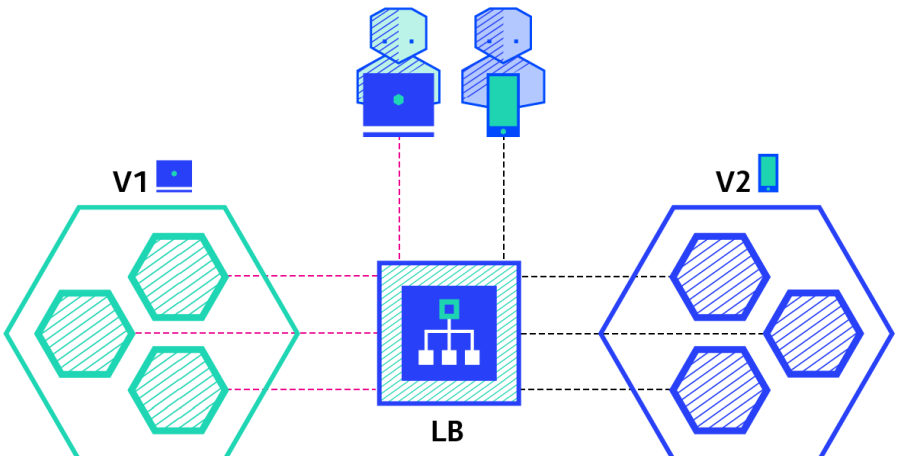
Pros

- New version released to subset of users
- Can monitor performance and error rates
- Easy and fast rollback

Cons

- Slow
- Often implies poor testing

A/B Deployment [3]



A/B Deployment

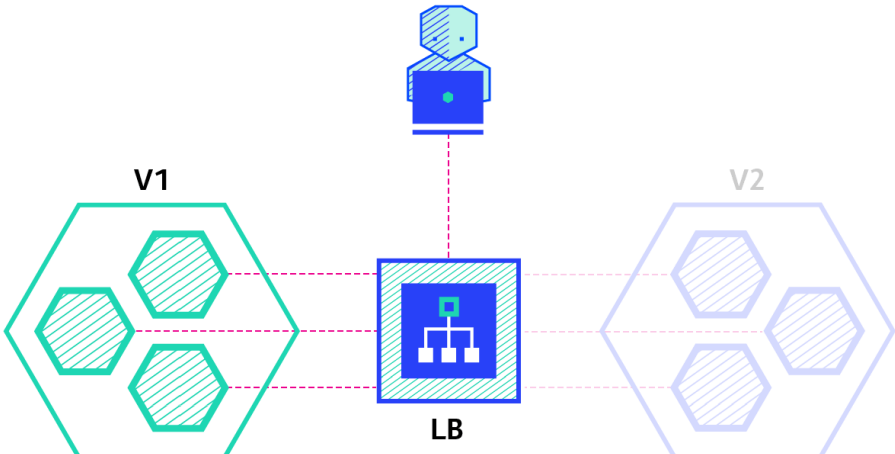
Pros

- Multiple versions run in parallel
- Full control over traffic distribution

Cons

- Needs intelligent load balancer
- Debugging a version is difficult
  - Need good logs & tools

Shadow Deployment [3]



Shadow Deployment

Pros

- Performance testing with production traffic
- No impact on users

Cons

- Expensive
  - Double the infrastructure
- Complex to setup
  - Need mocks for external services

Deployment Strategy Options

- Staging or beta testing
  - Recreate or Rolling
- Production (Live)
  - Rolling or Blue/Green
- Uncertain of system stability
  - Canary
- Evaluation
  - A/B or Shadow

Deployment Considerations [3]

Strategy	ZERO DOWNTIME	REAL TRAFFIC TESTING	TARGETED USERS	CLOUD COST	ROLLBACK DURATION	NEGATIVE IMPACT ON USER	COMPLEXITY OF SETUP
RECREATE version A is terminated then version B is rolled out	✗	✗	✗	■□□	■■■	■■■	□□□
RAMPED version B is slowly rolled out and replacing version A	✓	✗	✗	■□□	■■■	■□□	■□□
BLUE/GREEN version B is released alongside version A, then the traffic is switched to version B	✓	✗	✗	■■■	□□□	■■□	■■□
CANARY version B is released to a subset of users, then proceed to a full rollout	✓	✓	✗	■□□	■□□	■□□	■■□
A/B TESTING version B is released to a subset of users under specific condition	✓	✓	✓	■□□	■□□	■□□	■■■
SHADOW version B receives real world traffic alongside version A and doesn't	✓	✓	✗	■■■	□□□	□□□	■■■

References

[1] Rowan Haddad.
What are the best git branching strategies.
https://www.flagship.io/git-branching-strategies/, March 2022.

[2] Introduction to gitlab flow.
https://repository.prace-ri.eu/git/help/topics/gitlab_flow.md.

[3] Etienne Tremel.
Six strategies for application deployment.
https://thenewstack.io/deployment-strategies/, November 2017.