

Lab 4: CI & CD & DevOps

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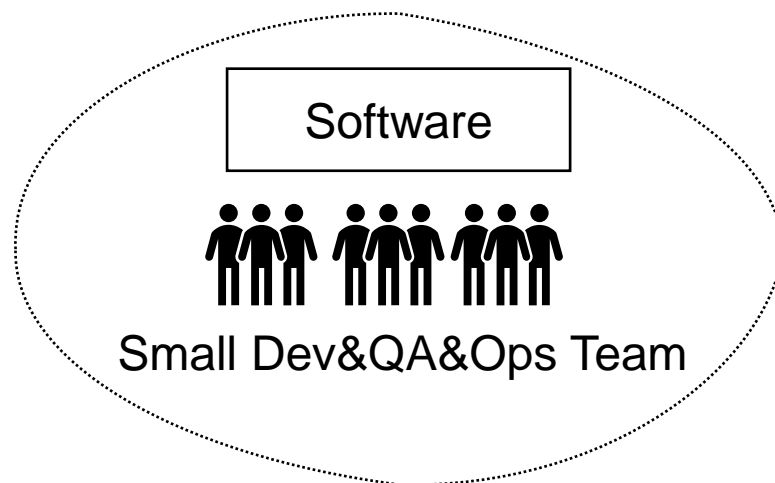
2022.10.15

Some slides are adjusted from:

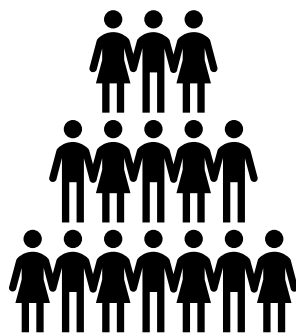
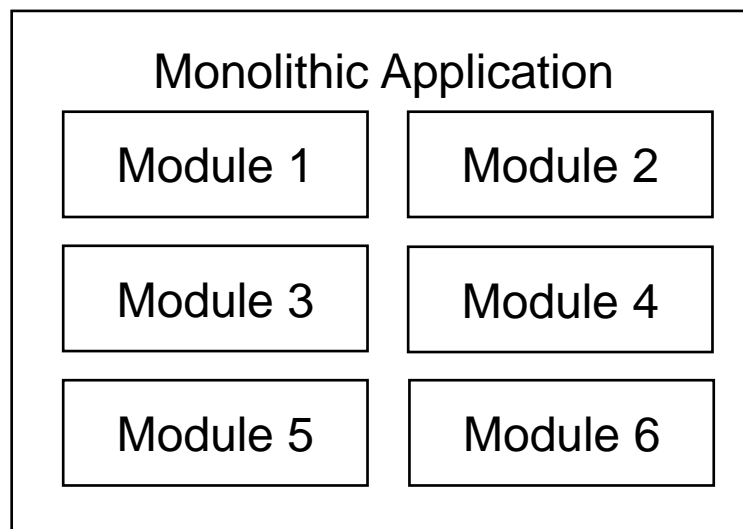
<https://cmu-313.github.io/2020/lectures/15-Devops.pdf>

The “Software Development” in Your Course Projects

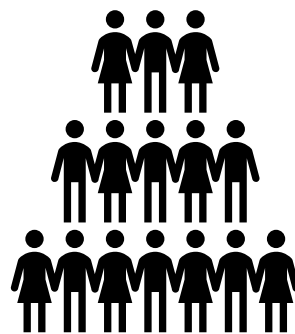
- Small team
- Not too much code
- Everyone takes all roles (development, quality assurance, operation)
- Agile



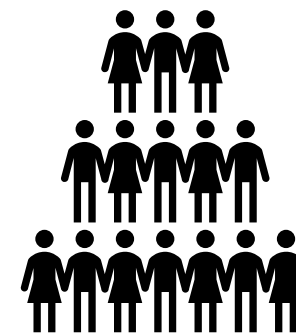
The (Traditional) Software Development



The Dev Team

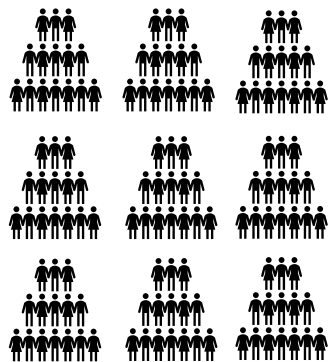
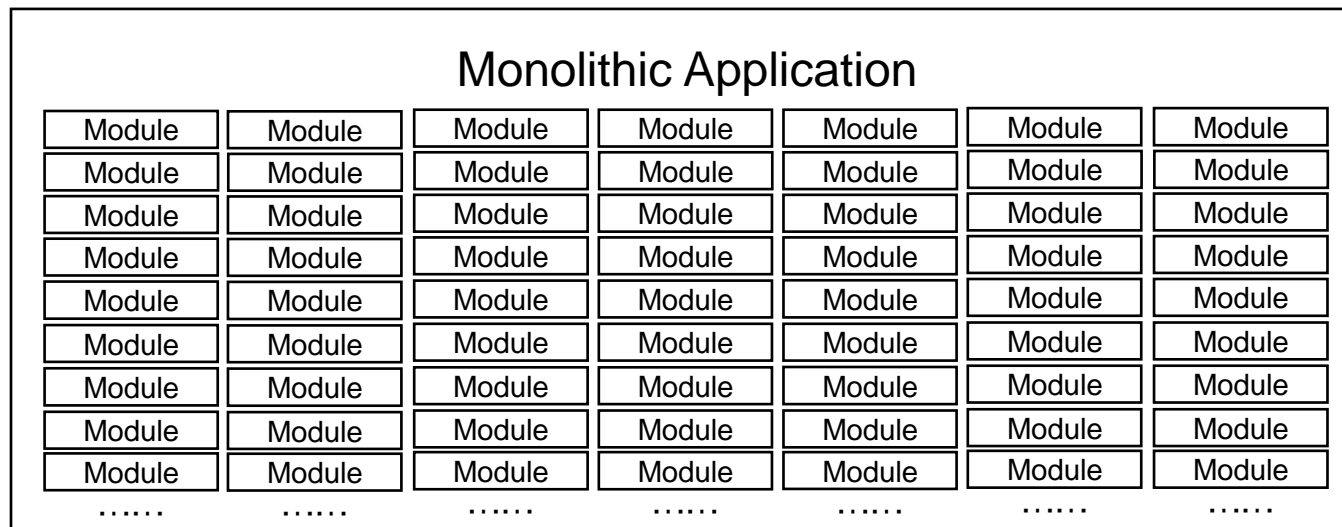


The QA Team

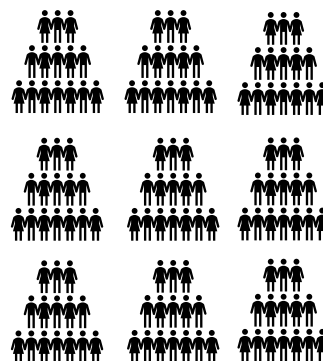


The Operation Team

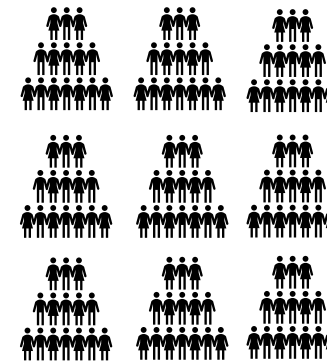
The (Traditional) Software Development



The Dev Team



The QA Team



The Operation Team

It is All About **Scalability!**



Integration Hell

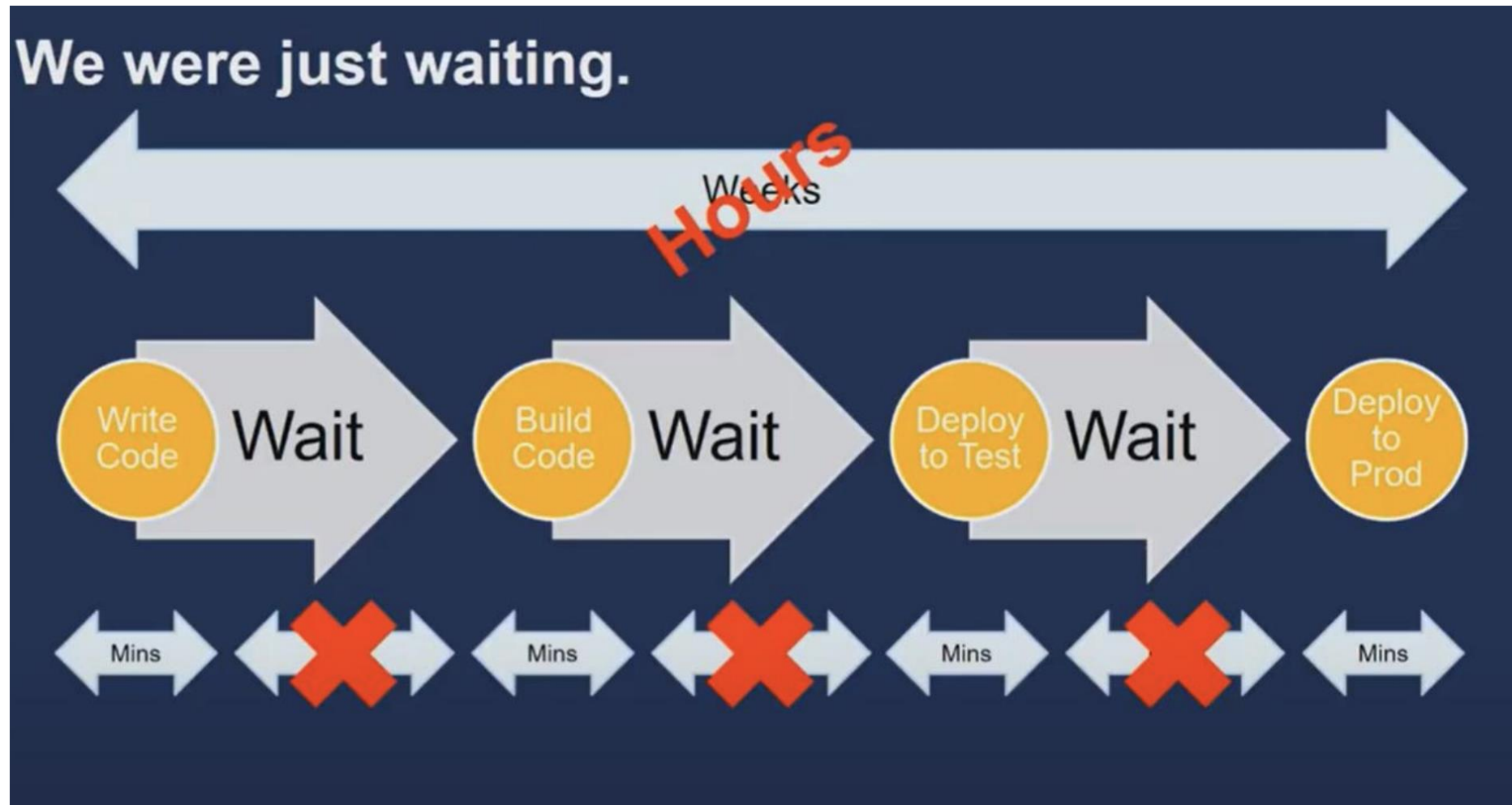
I've been working on my classes and think they are perfect. You've been working on yours and I suppose you think they're pretty good too. Carl has been working on his, and you know how that goes.

Now we have to integrate them to build a new system. Carl's code, as usual, breaks everything. It looks to me as if you have a few problems too. My code is solid, I know that because I worked hard on it.

What I can't understand is why you think there might be something wrong with my code, and Carl, the idiot, is after both of us.

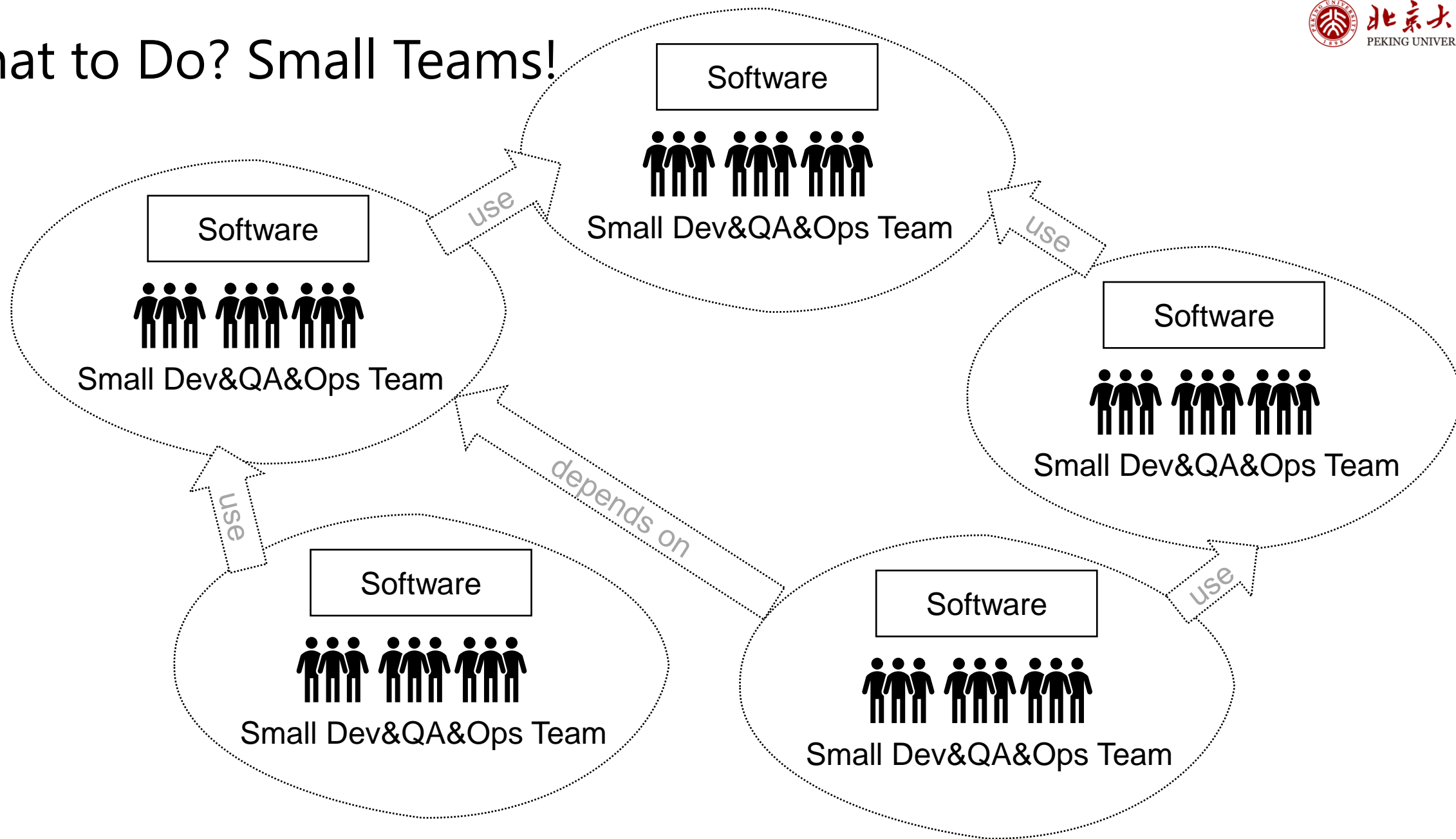
We're in for a few really unpleasant days. Maybe next time we shouldn't wait so long to integrate ... --[RonJeffries](#)

It is All About **Scalability**!

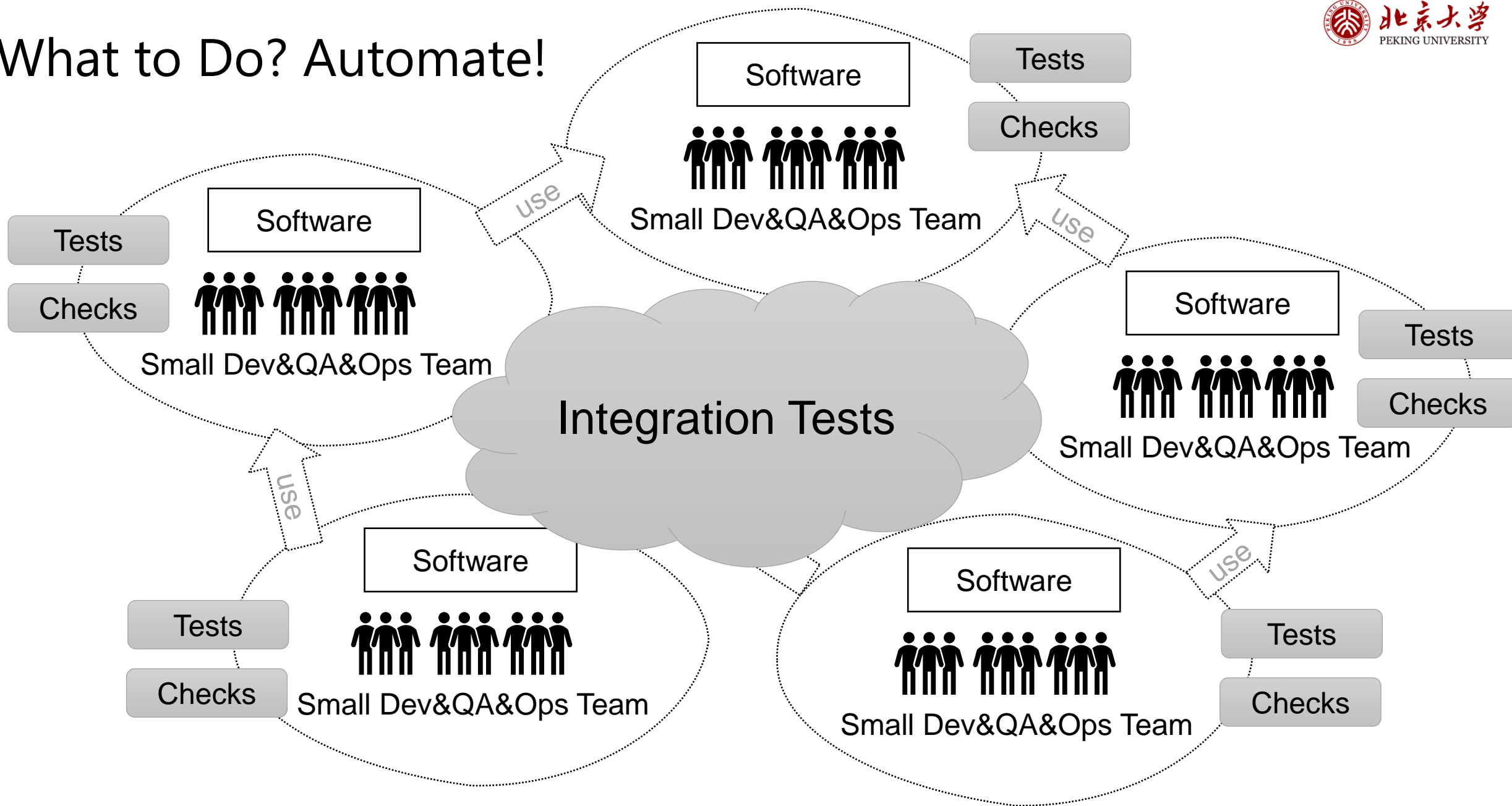


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mBU3AJ3j1rg>

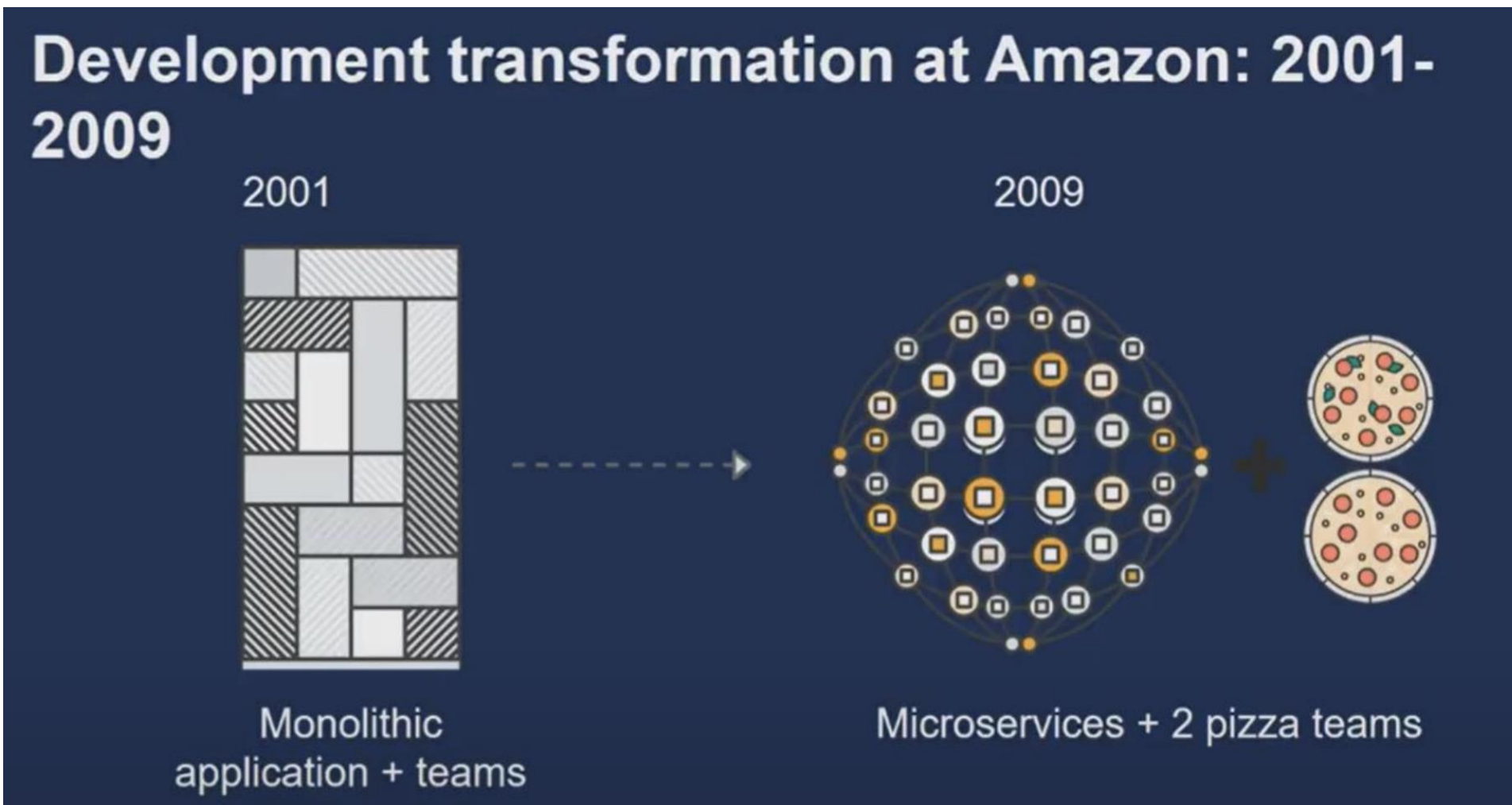
What to Do? Small Teams!



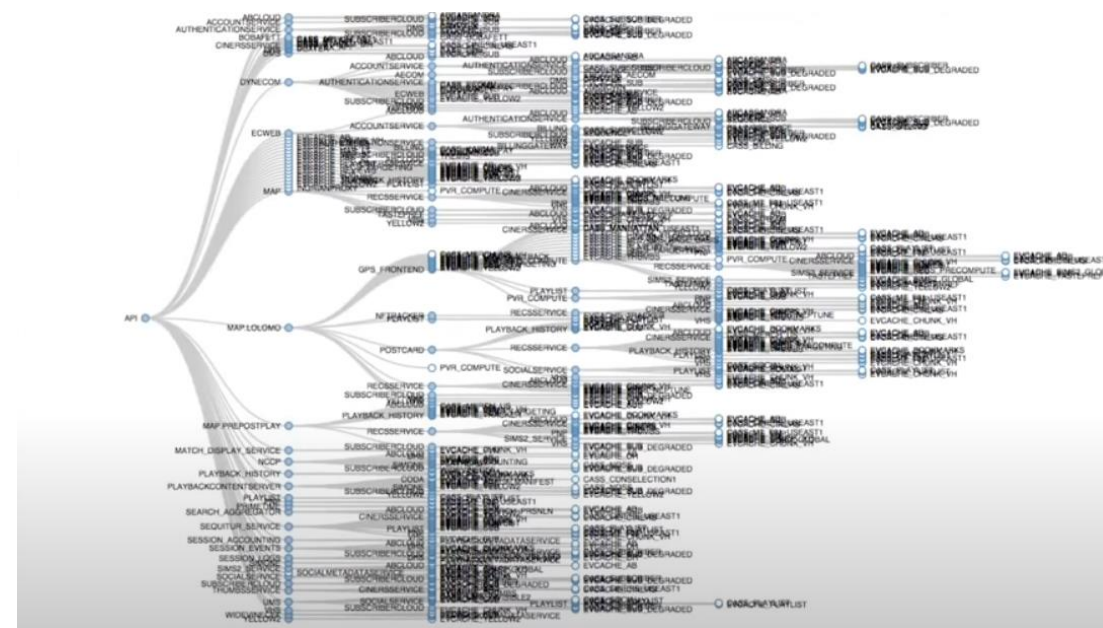
What to Do? Automate!



The “Microservice” in Industry

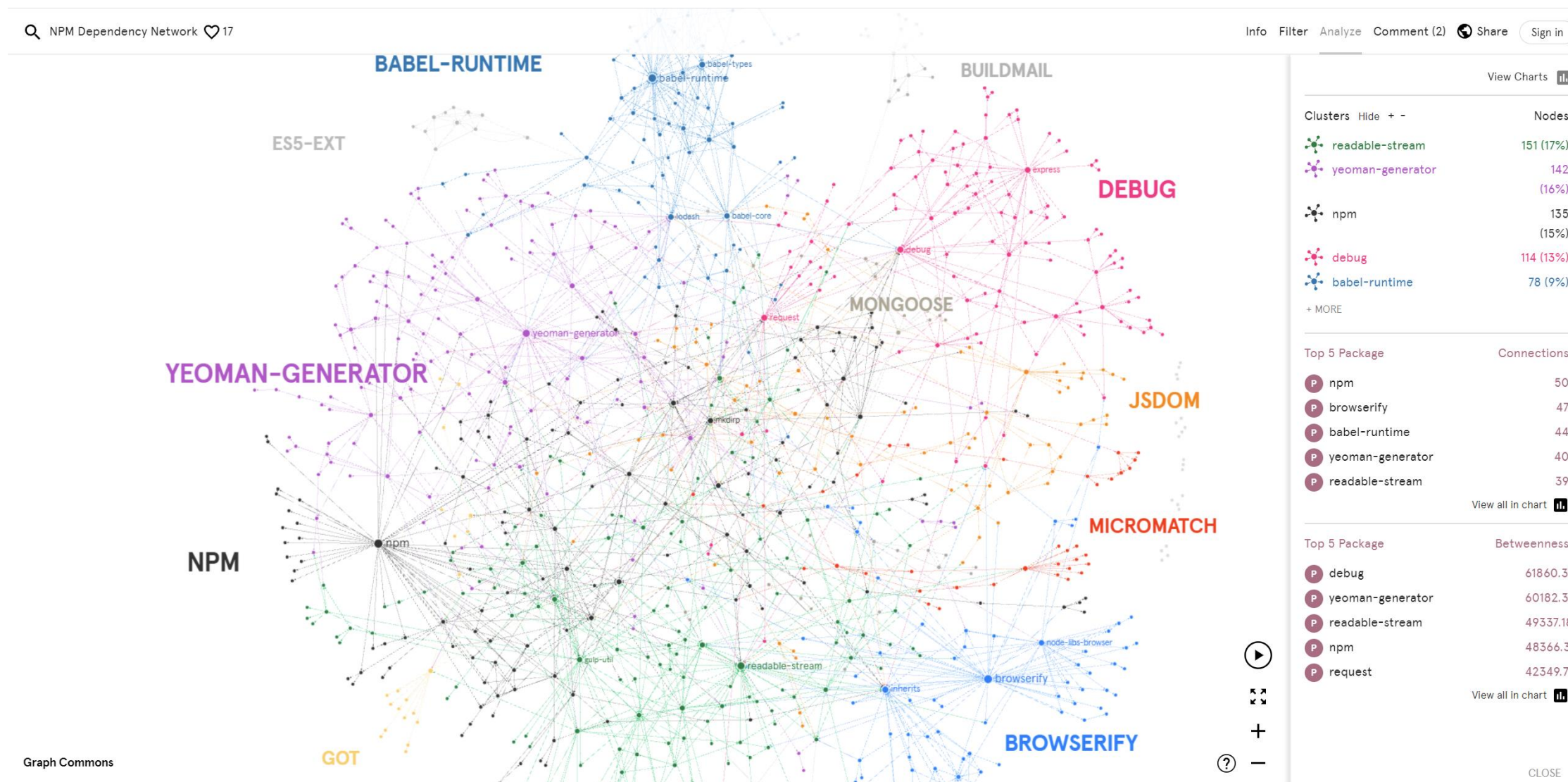


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mBU3AJ3j1rg>



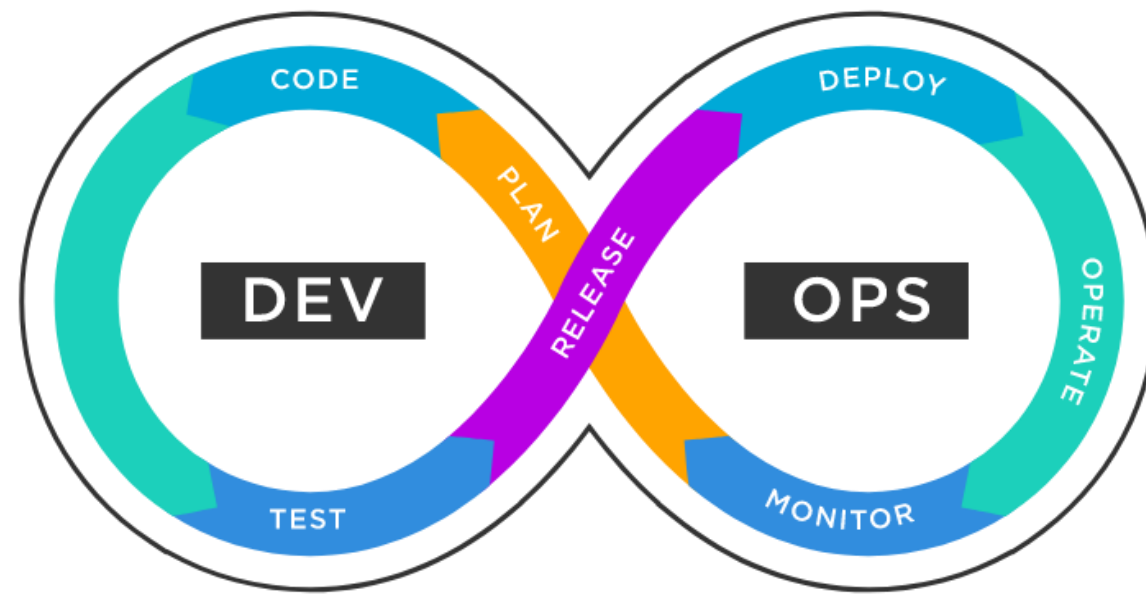
As of Netflix in 2018,
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UTKIT6STSVM>

The “Software Ecosystem” in Open Source



What is DevOps?

- Some best practices for software **Dev**elopment and **Op**eration, mainly for efficiency and automation, that is settled down from decades of software practitioner experiences



<https://www.tibco.com/reference-center/what-is-devops>

← Thread

 **cs meiklejohn** @cmeik ...

My dear industry friends and followers: what are your favorite resources on DevOps?
(think: good content, resources, for upper-year undergraduates on the art, techniques, goals, etc.)

1:58 AM · Oct 20, 2020 · Twitter Web App

2 Retweets 17 Likes

 Tweet your reply Reply

 **cs meiklejohn** @cmeik · Oct 20, 2020 ...

Replying to @cmeik
cc: @cheeseplus @gmacisme @MissAmyTobey @slyphon @secretasianman

 3   1 

 **Senior Oops Engineer** @ReinH · Oct 20, 2020 ...

Replying to @cmeik
devops is really more of a feeling

 2  1  19 

Key Components of DevOps

- Continuous Integration (**CI**)

1. Constant testing as code is checked-in/pushed to the repository (e.g., GH hooks, etc.)
2. Verify the build process works (i.e., parsing, compilation, code generation, etc.)
3. Verify unit tests pass, style checks pass, other static analysis tools.
4. Build artifacts

- Continuous Delivery & Deployment (**CD**)

1. Moving build artifacts from test -> stage -> prod environments.
Environments always differ! (e.g., ENV, PII, data, etc.)
2. Gate code, if necessary, from advancing without manual approval.
Useful when initially transitioning applications into a modern DevOps pipeline.

Key Components of DevOps

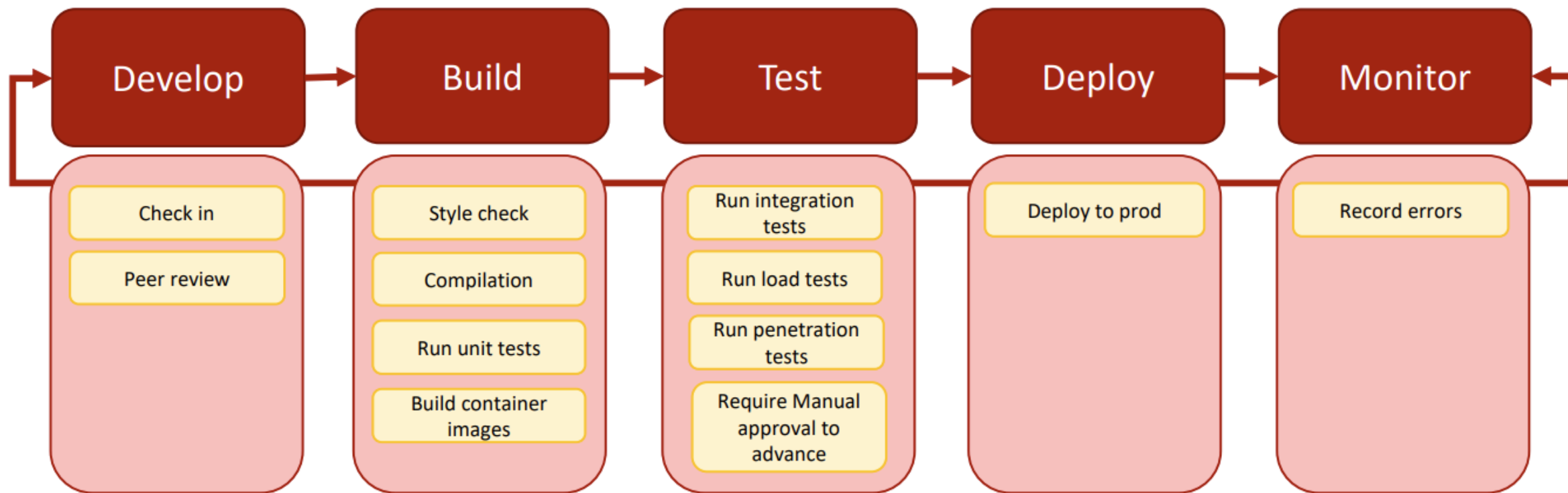
- Infrastructure as Code

1. Required resources (e.g., cloud services, access policies, etc.) are created by code.
No UI provisioning, no manual steps (avoid: easy to forget, time consuming!)
2. "Immutable Infrastructure" No update-in-place (e.g., SSH to server.)
Replace with new instances, decommission old instances.
3. Nothing to prod without it being in code, checked-in, versioned along side code!

- Observability (Monitoring, Logging, Tracing, Metrics)

1. Be able to know how your application is running in production
2. Track and analyze low-level metrics on performance, resource allocation
3. Capture high-level metrics on application behavior
 1. What's "normal"? 2. What's abnormal?

Typical CI & CD Pipelines



<https://cmu-313.github.io/2020/lectures/15-Devops.pdf>

DevOps is a **Culture**, Supported by Tools and Practices

- Build cohesive, multidisciplinary teams. Typically, developers are the “first responders” when things go bad in production. Sense of “ownership” by the developer all the way from inception to release.

DevOps Culture

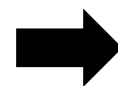
- Dev & Ops coming together
 - No more “silos”
- Shared responsibility
- Ownership
- Visibility and communication



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mBU3AJ3j1rg>

What Happens Then?

- Small team => reduced frictions
- Automated pipelines => reduced waiting



**Everything Goes Faster!
And (Somehow) Safe and Steady**



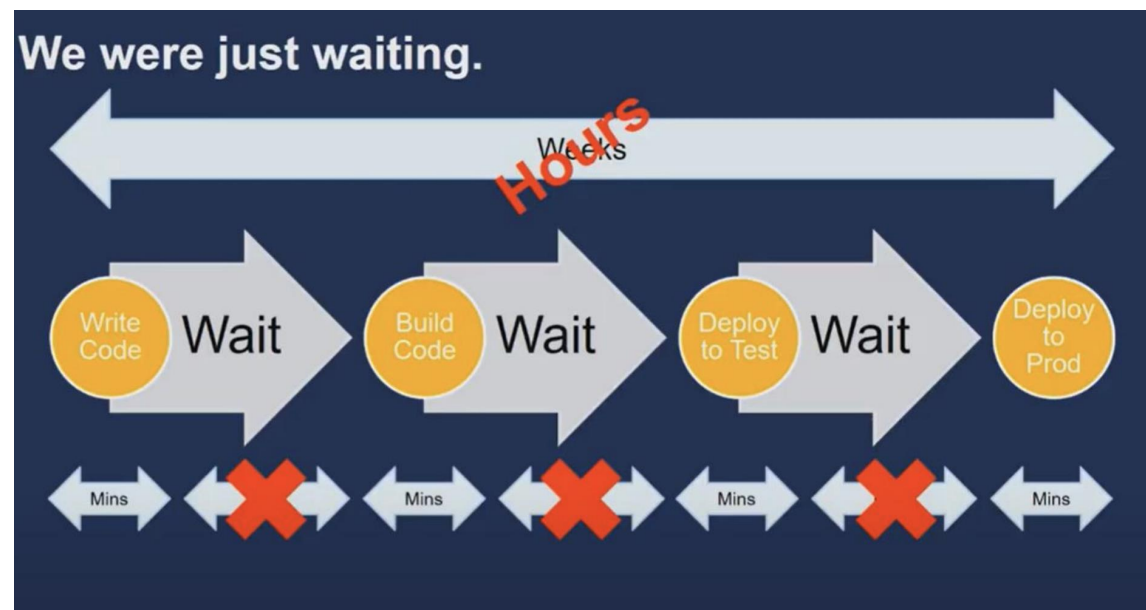
Integration Hell

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mBU3AJ3j1rg>

CI & CD Services

- GitHub Actions
 - 为GitHub仓库自定义工作流（构建、测试、打包、发布、部署等）的系统，通过.github/workflows目录下的YAML文件配置
 - <https://docs.github.com/cn/actions>
- GitLab CI/CD
 - 基于 GitLab 的 CI/CD 系统，通过 .gitlab-ci.yml 在项目中配置 CI/CD 流程
 - <https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/ci/>
- Gitee GO
 - Gitee 推出的 CI/CD(持续构建与集成)服务。用户可以通过自定义.workflow/中的YAML文件，实现构建集成自动化
- Travis CI
 - Travis CI是第三方持续集成服务，通过自定义配置文件 .travis.yml，构建和测试托管在GitHub的软件项目
 - <https://docs.travis-ci.com>
- Jenkins
 - Jenkins是一个开源的、提供友好操作界面的CI工具，支持多种版本控制系统，具有丰富的插件支持
 - <https://www.jenkins.io/doc/>

Example CI & CD Pipeline in GitHub Action

```
name: Python Lint

on: [push, pull_request]

jobs:
  lint:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - uses: actions/checkout@v2
      - uses: psf/black@stable
        with:
          options: "--check --verbose"
          src: "."
          version: "22.3.0"
```

Static Analysis

```
1  name: GFI-Bot Tests
2
3  on:
4    push:
5      branches: [ main ]
6    pull_request:
7      branches: [ main ]
8
9  jobs:
10   test:
11
12     runs-on: ubuntu-latest
13
14     steps:
15       - uses: actions/checkout@v2
16       - name: Set up Python 3.9
17         uses: actions/setup-python@v2
18         with:
19           python-version: "3.9"
20       - name: Install dependencies
21         run: |
22           python -m pip install --user poetry
23           poetry install
```

```
24   - name: Set up a GitHub token
25     run: |
26       echo ${ secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN } >> tokens.txt
27   - name: Start MongoDB
28     uses: supercharge/mongodb-github-action@1.7.0
29     with:
30       mongodb-version: 4.4.1
31       mongodb-port: 27020
32   - name: Test with pytest
33     run: |
34       poetry run pytest --cov=./gfibot --cov-report=xml
35   - name: "Upload coverage to Codecov"
36     uses: codecov/codecov-action@v2
37     with:
38       fail_ci_if_error: true
```

Describe Dev Environment + Run Tests

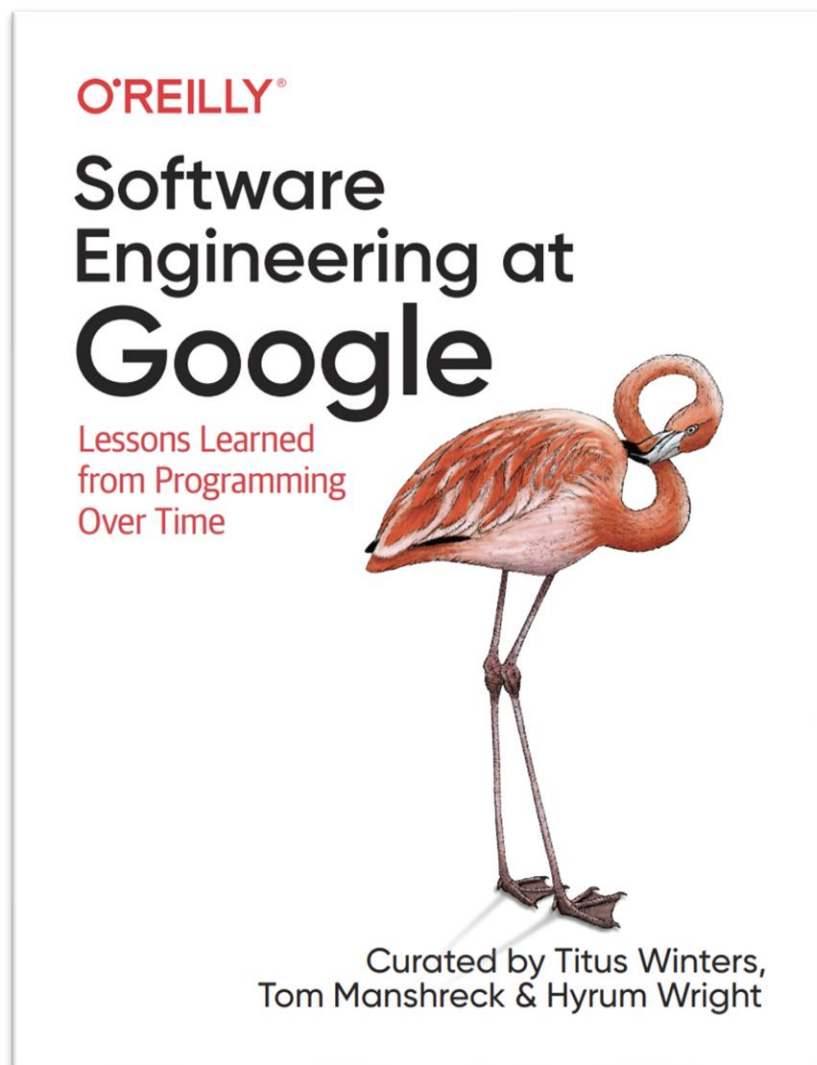
Example CI & CD Pipeline in GitHub Action

25 lines (24 sloc) | 676 Bytes

```
1  on:
2    push:
3      branches: [ main ]
4
5  jobs:
6    deploy:
7      runs-on: ubuntu-latest
8      name: Deploy
9      steps:
10       - uses: actions/checkout@v3
11       - name: Setup Node
12         uses: actions/setup-node@v3
13       with:
14         node-version: 16.x
15       - name: Install Dependencies
16         run: npm ci
17       - name: Build Frontend
18         run: npm run build --if-present
19       - name: Publish
20         uses: cloudflare/wrangler-action@2.0.0
21       with:
22         apiToken: ${ secrets.CF_API_TOKEN }
23         accountId: ${ secrets.CF_ACCOUNT_ID }
24         workingDirectory: 'frontend'
25         command: pages publish ./build --project-name=${ secrets.CF_PROJECT_NAME }
```

Automated Deployment

Suggested Reading



23. Continuous Integration.....	479
CI Concepts	481
Fast Feedback Loops	481
Automation	483
Continuous Testing	485
CI Challenges	490
Hermetic Testing	491
CI at Google	493
CI Case Study: Google Takeout	496
But I Can't Afford CI	503
Conclusion	503
TL;DRs	503
24. Continuous Delivery.....	505
Idioms of Continuous Delivery at Google	506
Velocity Is a Team Sport: How to Break Up a Deployment into Manageable Pieces	507
Evaluating Changes in Isolation: Flag-Guarding Features	508
Striving for Agility: Setting Up a Release Train	509
No Binary Is Perfect	509
Meet Your Release Deadline	510
Quality and User-Focus: Ship Only What Gets Used	511
Shifting Left: Making Data-Driven Decisions Earlier	512
Changing Team Culture: Building Discipline into Deployment	513
Conclusion	514
TL;DRs	514

Some Additional References

- CMU 15-313 Foundations of Software Engineering
 - <https://cmu-313.github.io/2020/>
 - <https://cmu-313.github.io/2020/lectures/15-Devops.pdf>
- DevOps at Amazon <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mBU3AJ3j1rg>
- DevOps at Netflix <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UTKIT6STSVM>
- DevOps at IBM <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UbtB4sMaaNM>
- GitHub Action <https://docs.github.com/en/actions>
- Docker: <https://www.docker.com/get-started/>
- Software Engineering at Google
 - <https://abseil.io/resources/swe-book/html/toc.html>

Lab 4: CI & CD for a Python Package

- 为一个简单的Python包pygraph
 - 配置Python开发环境
 - 配置Pre-Commit Hook
 - 实现一些简单功能并通过测试
 - 配置五阶段CI/CD流水线
 - 初始化Python环境, 安装Poetry
 - 使用Poetry自动安装所有依赖
 - 使用black检测代码是否存在格式问题
 - 使用pytest运行单元测试
 - 使用pdoc3生成API文档, 并将API文档部署到仓库中的gh-page分支
(部署Python包的部分留到下个lab)
- <https://github.com/osslab-pku/OSSDevelopment/blob/main/Assignments/Lab4.md>