

# Cloud Services 2

Amazon Web Services





**AWS DevOps Tools**

# What is DevOps?



- Cultural philosophies
- Practices
- Tools

# DevOps Culture

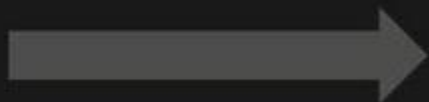
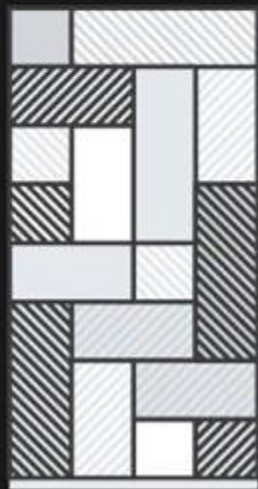


- Dev & Ops coming together
  - No more “silos”
- Shared responsibility
- Ownership
- Visibility and communication



# DevOps Practices

- Microservices
  - Moving away from “monolithic” application architecture to many individual services



# DevOps Practices

- Continuous Integration
- Continuous Delivery & Deployment



# DevOps Practices



- Infrastructure as Code
  - Model your AWS resources using code

A screenshot of the AWS CloudFormation console. The top navigation bar shows tabs for Parameters, Mappings, Conditions, Metadata, and Outputs. The 'Parameters' tab is selected. Below the tabs, the template name 'template1' is displayed with an edit icon. The main area shows the JSON template code for 'template1'. The code defines two parameters: 'KeyPairName' and 'AD1InstanceType'. The 'KeyPairName' parameter has a description 'Public/private key pairs allow you to securely connect to your instance after it launches', a type of 'AWS::EC2::KeyPair::KeyName', and no default value. The 'AD1InstanceType' parameter has a description 'Amazon EC2 instance type for the first Active Directory Instance', a type of 'String', a default value of 'm4.xlarge', and a list of allowed values: 'm4.large', 'm4.xlarge', 'm4.2xlarge', and 'm4.4xlarge'. The code is as follows:

```
1- {
2-   "Parameters": {
3-     "KeyPairName": {
4-       "Description": "Public/private key pairs allow you to securely connect to your instance after it launches",
5-       "Type": "AWS::EC2::KeyPair::KeyName",
6-     },
7-     "AD1InstanceType": {
8-       "Description": "Amazon EC2 instance type for the first Active Directory Instance",
9-       "Type": "String",
10-      "Default": "m4.xlarge",
11-      "AllowedValues": [
12-        "m4.large",
13-        "m4.xlarge",
14-        "m4.2xlarge",
15-        "m4.4xlarge"
16-      ]
17-    },
18-     "AD2InstanceType": {
19-       "Description": "Amazon EC2 instance type for the second Active Directory Instance",
20-       "Type": "String",
21-       "Default": "m4.xlarge",
22-       "AllowedValues": [
23-         "m4.large",
24-         "m4.xlarge",
25-         "m4.2xlarge",
26-         "m4.4xlarge"
27-       ]
28-     }
29-   }
30- }
```

# DevOps Practices

- Monitoring and Logging
  - Track and analyze metrics and logs
  - Understand real-time performance of infrastructure and application





# Benefits of DevOps



Improved Collaboration



Rapid Delivery



Reliability



Security



Scale



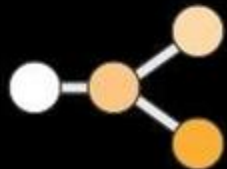
Speed

# Five major phases of release and monitor



Source

- Check-in source code such as .java files.
- Peer review new code



Build

- Compile code
- Unit tests
- Style checkers
- Code metrics
- Create container images



Test

- Integration tests with other systems
- Load testing
- UI tests
- Penetration testing



Deploy

- Deployment to production environments



Monitor

- Monitor code in production to quickly detect unusual activity or errors



# Release processes levels



Continuous integration

Continuous delivery

Continuous deployment



# AWS Code Services

## Software Release Steps:



AWS  
CodeStar

Source

Build

Test

Deploy

Monitor



AWS CodeCommit



AWS CodeBuild



AWS CodeBuild  
+ Third Party



AWS CodeDeploy



AWS X-Ray



Amazon  
CloudWatch



AWS CodePipeline

# AWS DevOps Portfolio



## Software Development and Continuous Delivery Toolchain



AWS CodeCommit



AWS CodeStar



AWS CodeBuild



AWS CodeDeploy



AWS CodePipeline

## Infrastructure as Code



AWS CloudFormation



AWS OpsWorks



AWS OpsWorks for Chef Automate

## Monitoring & Logging



AWS X-Ray



Amazon CloudWatch



AWS CloudTrail



AWS Config



**Build & test your  
application**

# AWS CodeBuild



Fully managed build service that compiles source code, runs tests, and produces software packages

Scales continuously and processes multiple builds concurrently

You can provide custom build environments suited to your needs via Docker images

Only pay by the minute for the compute resources you use

Launched with CodePipeline and Jenkins integration





# How can I automate my release process with CodeBuild?



- Integrated with AWS CodePipeline for CI/CD
- Easily pluggable (API/CLI driven)
- Bring your own build environments
  - Create Docker images containing tools you need
- Open source Jenkins plugin
  - Use CodeBuild as the workers off of a Jenkins master





# buildspec.yml Example



```
version: 0.1
```

```
environment_variables:
```

```
  plaintext:
```

```
    JAVA_HOME: "/usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64"
```

```
phases:
```

```
  install:
```

```
    commands:
```

- apt-get update -y
- apt-get install -y maven

```
  pre_build:
```

```
    commands:
```

- echo Nothing to do in the pre\_build phase...

```
  build:
```

```
    commands:
```

- echo Build started on `date`
- mvn install

```
  post_build:
```

```
    commands:
```

- echo Build completed on `date`

```
artifacts:
```

```
  type: zip
```

```
  files:
```

- target/messageUtil-1.0.jar

```
  discard-paths: yes
```

- Variables to be used by phases of build
- Examples for what you can do in the phases of a build:
  - You can install packages or run commands to prepare your environment in "install".
  - Run syntax checking, commands in "pre\_build".
  - Execute your build tool/command in "build"
  - Test your app further or ship a container image to a repository in post\_build
- Create and store an artifact in S3

# Building Your Code

“Building” code typically refers to languages that require compiled binaries:

- .NET languages: C#, F#, VB.net, etc.
- Java and JVM languages: Java, Scala, JRuby
- Go
- iOS languages: Swift, Objective-C

We also refer to the process of creating Docker container images as “building” the image.



# Testing Your Code



Testing is both a science and an art form!

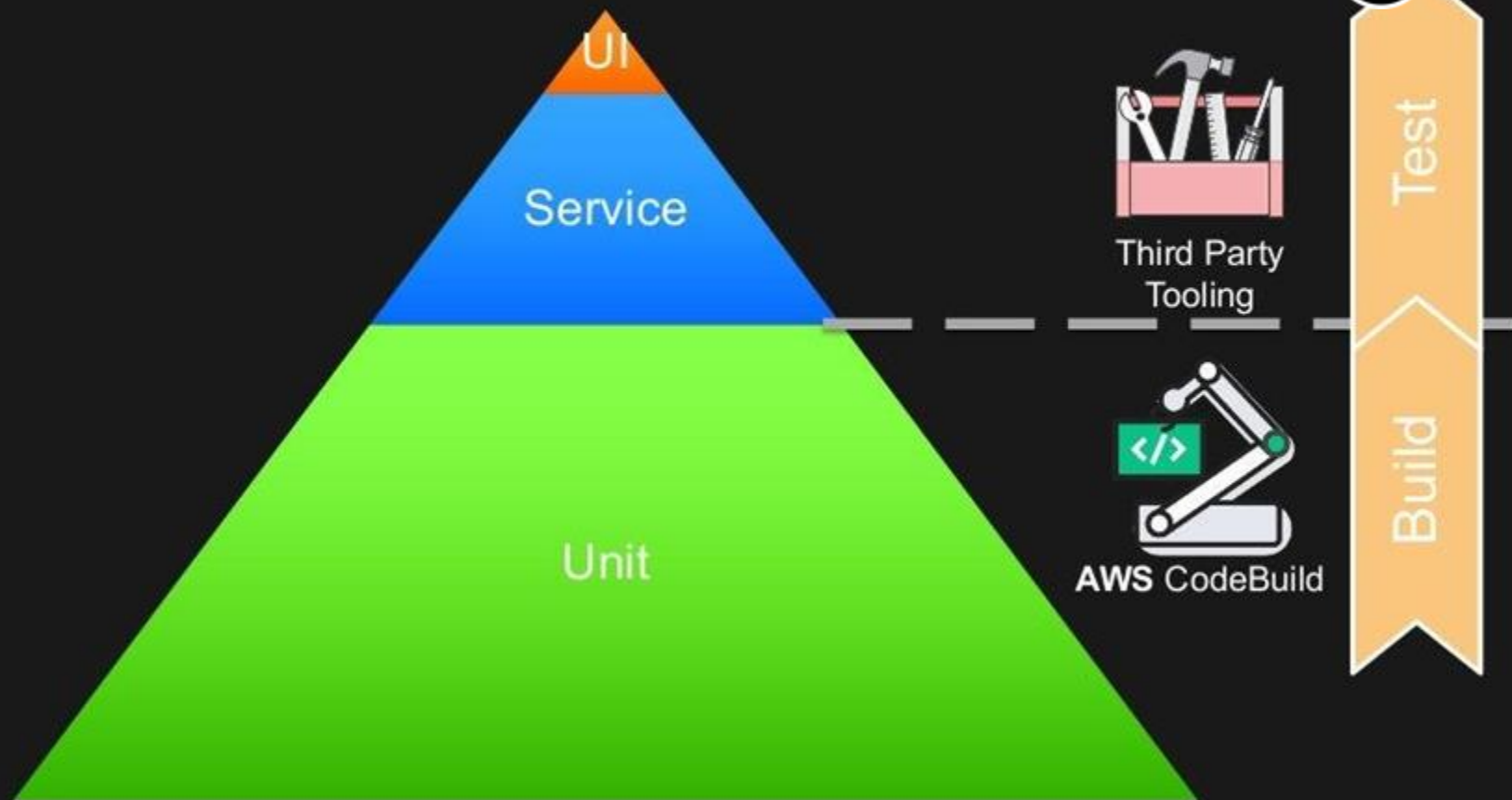
Goals for testing your code:

- Want to confirm desired functionality
- Catch programming syntax errors
- Standardize code patterns and format
- Reduce bugs due to non-desired application usage and logic failures
- Make applications more secure



What service and release step corresponds with which tests?

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# Deploying your applications

# AWS CodeDeploy



Automates code deployments to any instance

Handles the complexity of updating your applications

Avoid downtime during application deployment

Rollback automatically if failure detected

Deploy to Amazon EC2 or on-premises servers, in any language and on any operating system

Integrates with third-party tools and AWS

# appspec.yml Example



```
version: 0.0
```

```
os: linux
```

```
files:
```

- source: /  
destination: /var/www/html

```
permissions:
```

- object: /var/www/html  
pattern: "\*.html"  
owner: root  
group: root  
mode: 755

```
hooks:
```

```
ApplicationStop:
```

- location: scripts/deregister\_from\_elb.sh

```
BeforeInstall:
```

- location: scripts/install\_dependencies.sh

```
ApplicationStart:
```

- location: scripts/start\_httpd.sh

```
ValidateService:
```

- location: scripts/test\_site.sh
- location: scripts/register\_with\_elb.sh

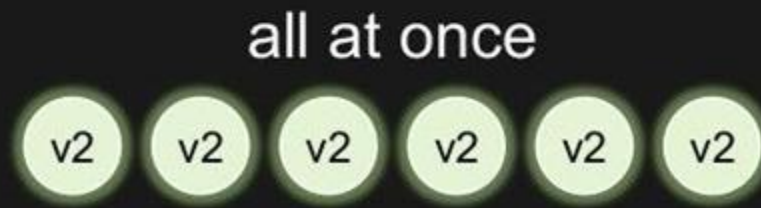
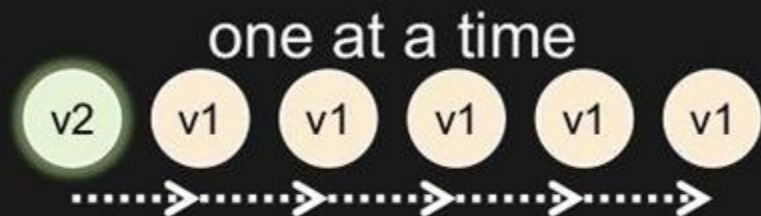
- Send application files to one directory and configuration files to another

- Set specific permissions on specific directories & files

- Remove/add instance to ELB
- Install dependency packages
- Start Apache
- Confirm successful deploy
- More!



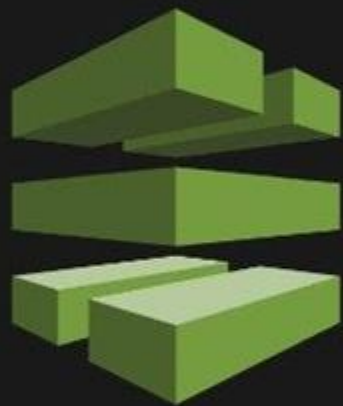
# Choose Deployment Speed and Group





# Orchestrating build and deploy with a pipeline

# AWS CodePipeline



Continuous delivery service for fast and reliable application updates

Model and visualize your software release process

Builds, tests, and deploys your code every time there is a code change

Integrates with third-party tools and AWS

MyApplication

Source

Source  
GitHub



Build

CodeBuild  
AWS CodeBuild



Deploy

JavaApp  
Elastic Beanstalk

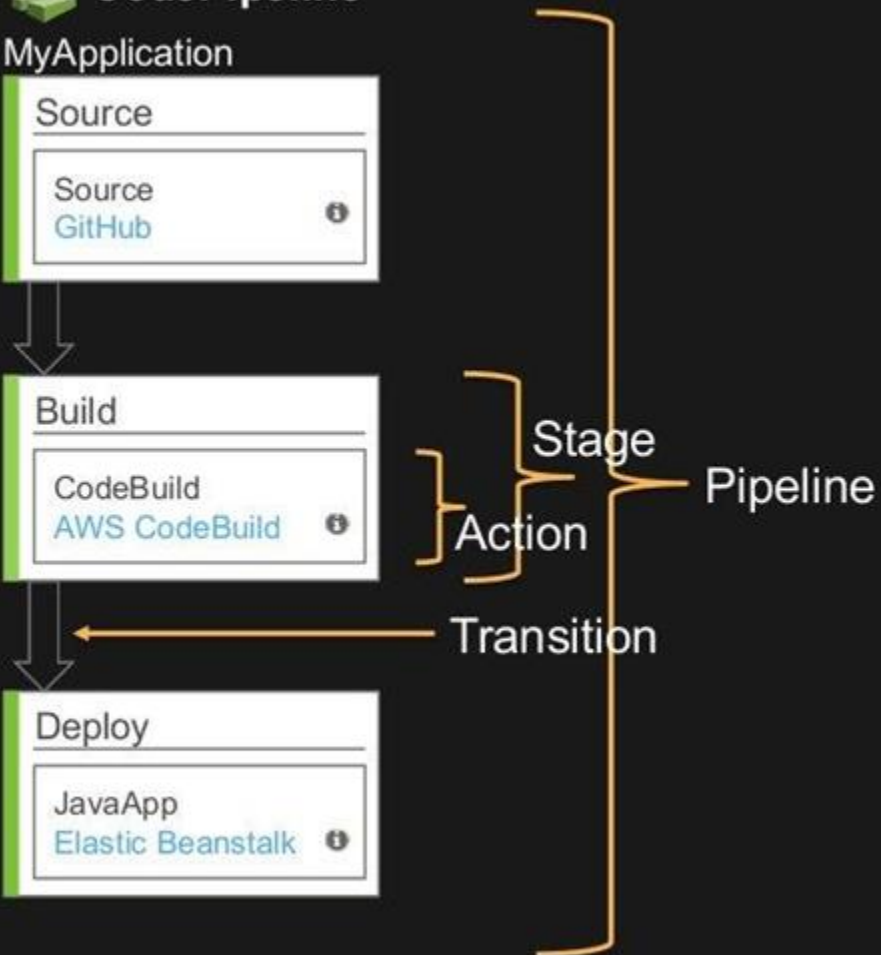


Stage

Action

Pipeline

Transition



MyApplication

### Source

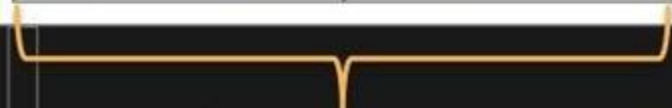
Source  
GitHub ⓘ



### Build

CodeBuild  
AWS CodeBuild ⓘ

NotifyDevelopers  
Lambda ⓘ



Parallel actions



### Deploy

JavaApp  
Elastic Beanstalk ⓘ

MyApplication

### Source

Source  
GitHub ⓘ

### Build

CodeBuild  
AWS CodeBuild ⓘ

NotifyDevelopers  
Lambda ⓘ

TestAPI  
Runscope ⓘ

Sequential actions

### Deploy

JavaApp  
Elastic Beanstalk ⓘ

MyApplication

### Build

CodeBuild  
AWS CodeBuild ⓘ

### Staging-Deploy

JavaApp  
Elastic Beanstalk ⓘ

QATeamReview  
Manual Approval ⓘ  
Review

Manual Approvals

### Prod-Deploy

JavaApp  
Elastic Beanstalk ⓘ

# AWS CodeCommit



Secure, scalable, and managed Git source control

Use standard Git tools

Scalability, availability, and durability of Amazon S3

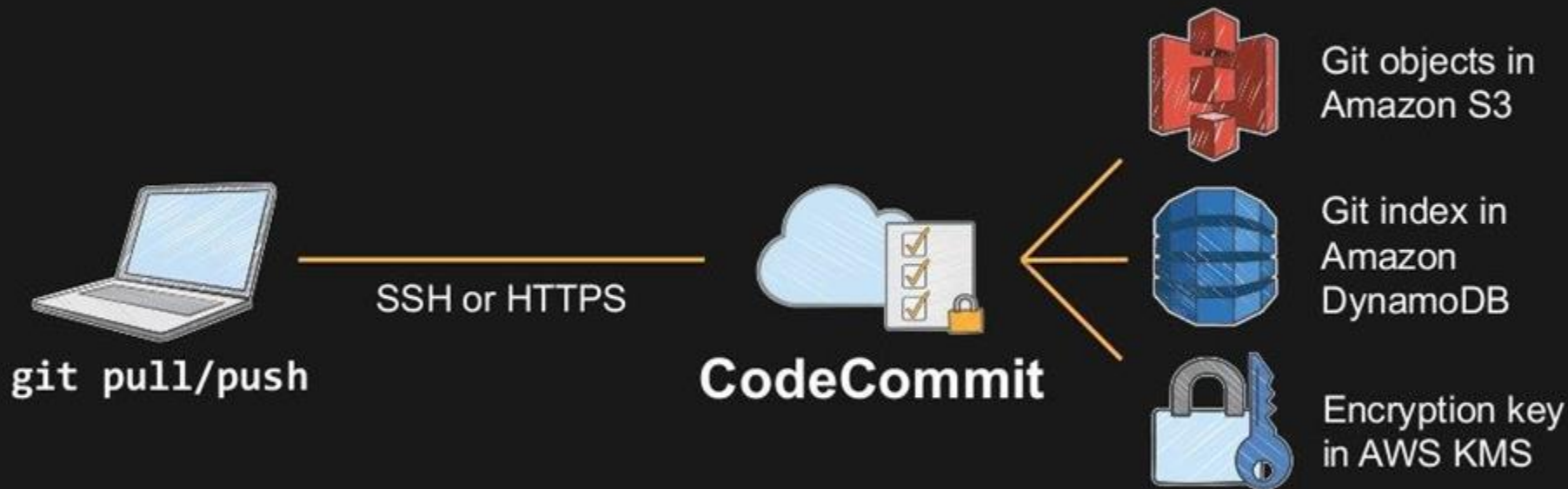
Encryption at rest with customer-specific keys

No repo size limit

Post commit hooks to call out to SNS/Lambda



# AWS CodeCommit





# AWS X-Ray



Debug and analyze production applications in cloud or on-prem

Visualize service graph to identify performance bottlenecks

Troubleshoot and fix performance issues

Quantify Customer Impact

Integration with Lambda allows you to monitor Serverless applications

X-Ray SDK available in Java, .NET, Node.js, and Python

# DevOps Engineering Best Practices

- Develop on main line
- Only Build Your Binaries Once
- Deploy the Same Way to Every Environment
- Smoke-Test Your Deployments
- Deploy into a Copy of Production
- Each Change Should Propagate through the Pipeline Instantly
- If Any Part of the Pipeline Fails, Stop the Line



# Extra leermaterialen & labs



Bronvermelding slides:

- AWS Techtalk: <https://www.slideshare.net/AmazonWebServices/devops-on-aws-devops-day-san-francisco>

