

Cloud Services 2

Amazon Web Services





AWS DevOps Tools

What is DevOps?



- Cultural philosophies
- Practices
- Tools

DevOps Culture



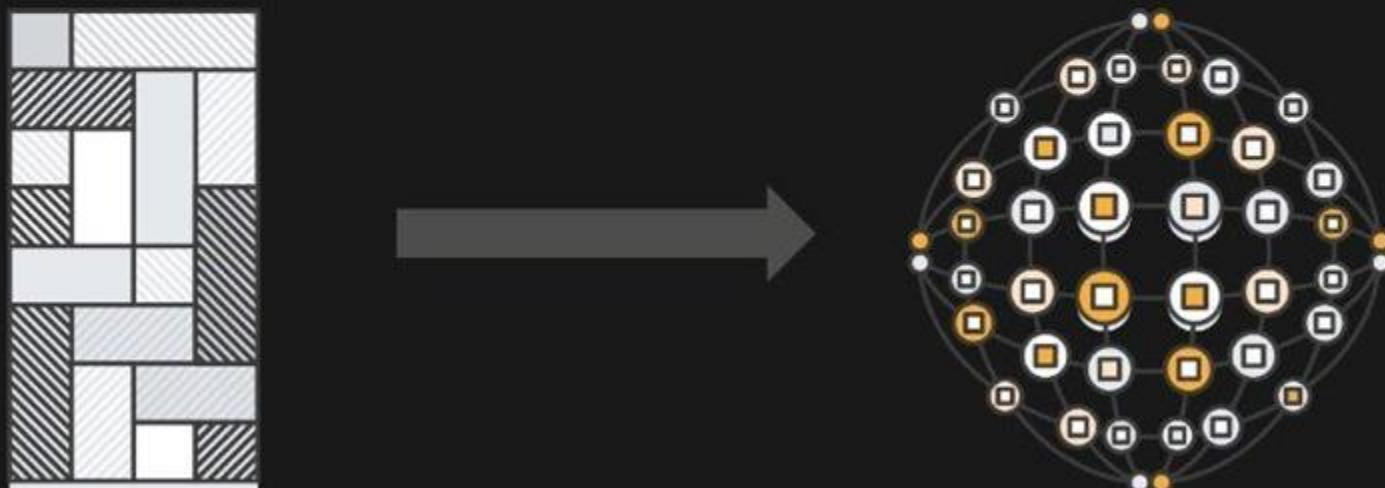
- Dev & Ops coming together
 - No more “silos”
- Shared responsibility
- Ownership
- Visibility and communication



DevOps Practices



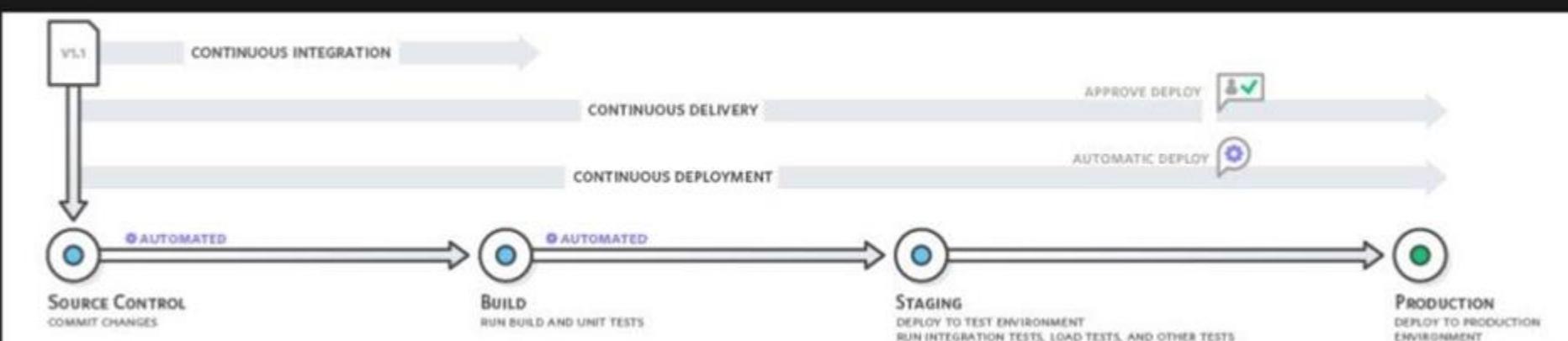
- Microservices
 - Moving away from “monolithic” application architecture to many individual services



DevOps Practices



- Continuous Integration
- Continuous Delivery & Deployment



DevOps Practices



- Infrastructure as Code
 - Model your AWS resources using code

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFormation template editor interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for Parameters, Mappings, Conditions, Metadata, and Outputs. Below the tabs, the template name is listed as "template1". The main content area displays a JSON-based CloudFormation template. The template defines two parameters: "KeyPairName" and "ADInstanceType". The "KeyPairName" parameter is described as allowing secure connection to the instance after launch, with a type of "AWS::EC2::KeyPair::KeyName". The "ADInstanceType" parameter is described as the EC2 instance type for the first Active Directory instance, with a type of "String" and allowed values including "m4.large", "m4.xlarge", "m4.2xlarge", and "m4.4xlarge". A second "ADInstanceType" parameter is defined for the second Active Directory instance with similar properties. The code is numbered from 1 to 26.

```
Parameters
Mappings
Conditions
Metadata
Outputs

template1

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-     "ADInstanceType": {
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



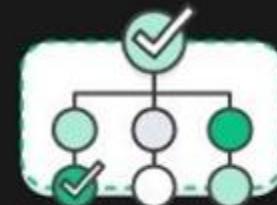
Benefits of DevOps



Improved Collaboration



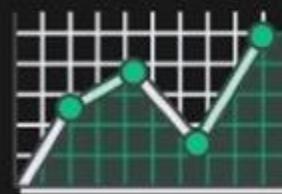
Rapid Delivery



Reliability



Security

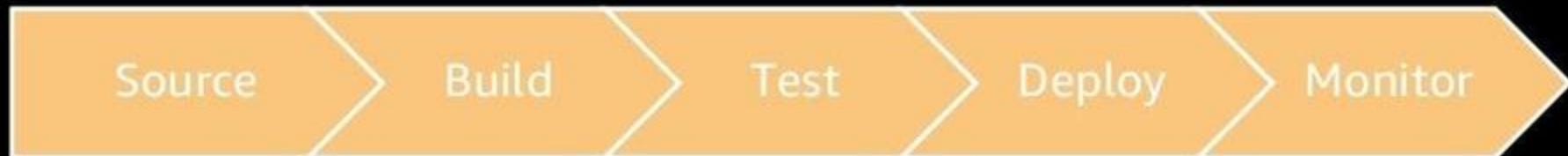


Scale

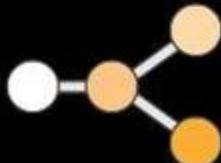


Speed

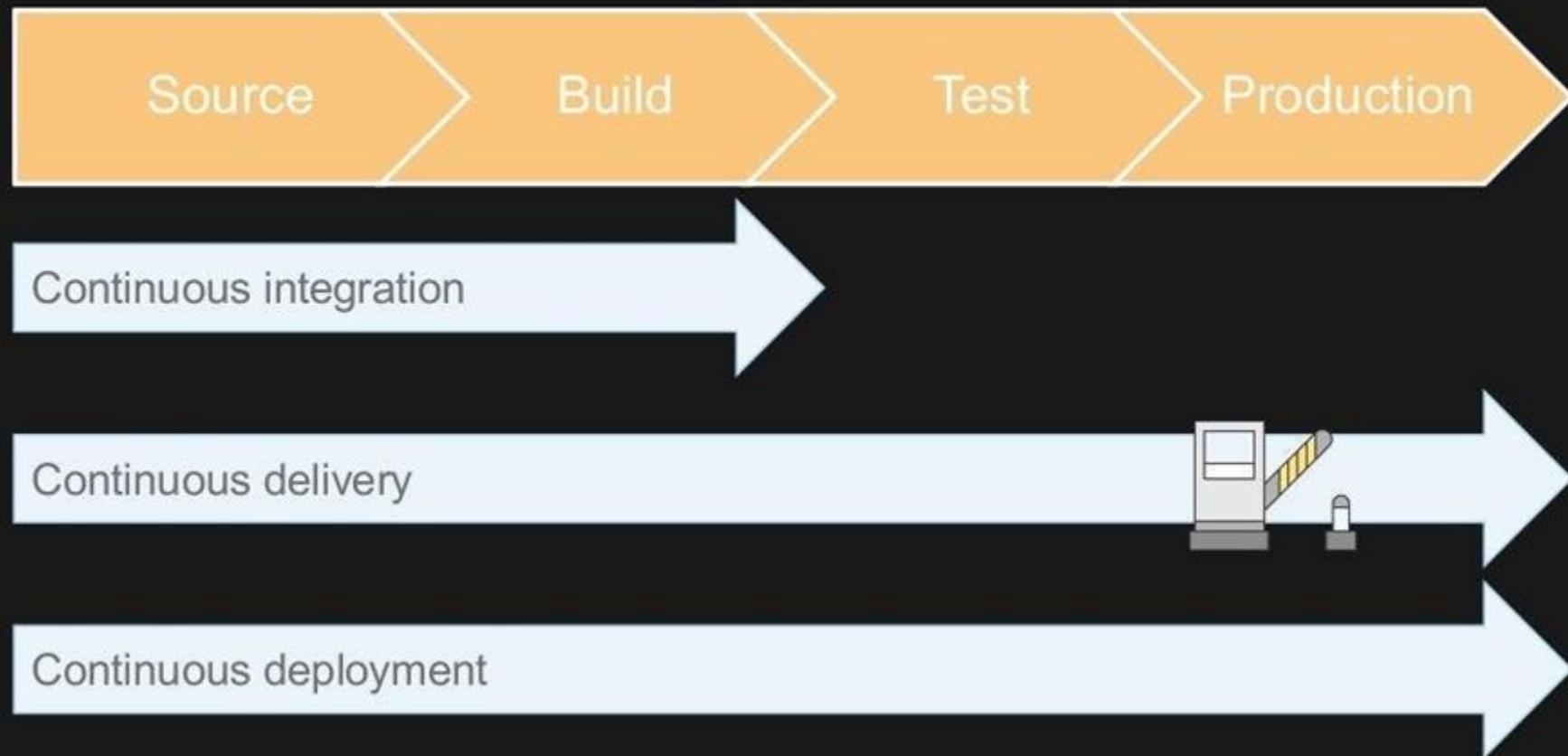
Five major phases of release and monitor



- Check-in source code such as .java files.
- Peer review new code
- Compile code
- Unit tests
- Style checkers
- Code metrics
- Create container images
- Integration tests with other systems
- Load testing
- UI tests
- Penetration testing
- Deployment to production environments
- Monitor code in production to quickly detect unusual activity or errors

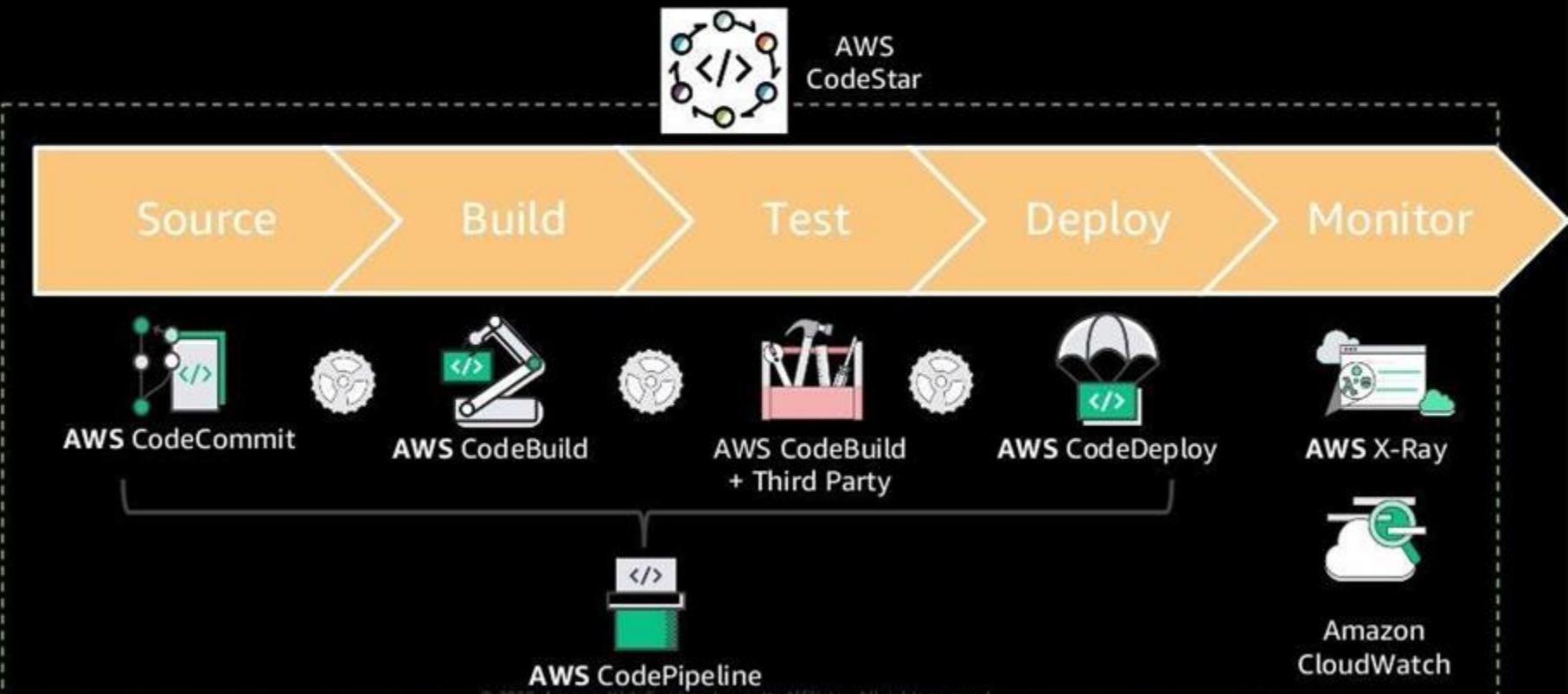


Release processes levels



AWS Code Services

Software Release Steps:



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



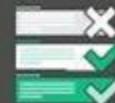
AWS X-Ray



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

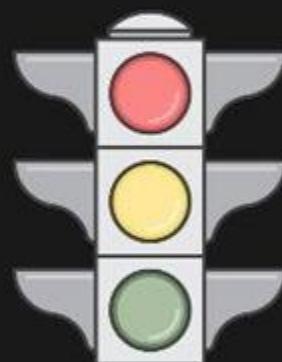
Only pay by the minute for the compute resources you use

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.



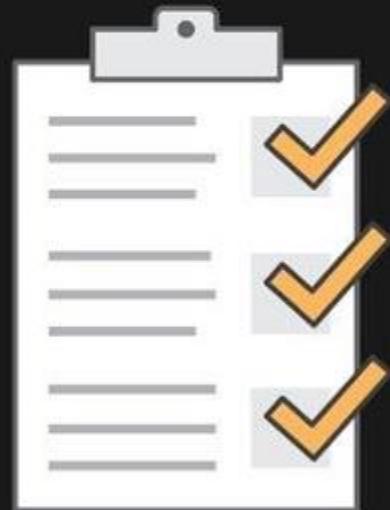
Testing Your Code



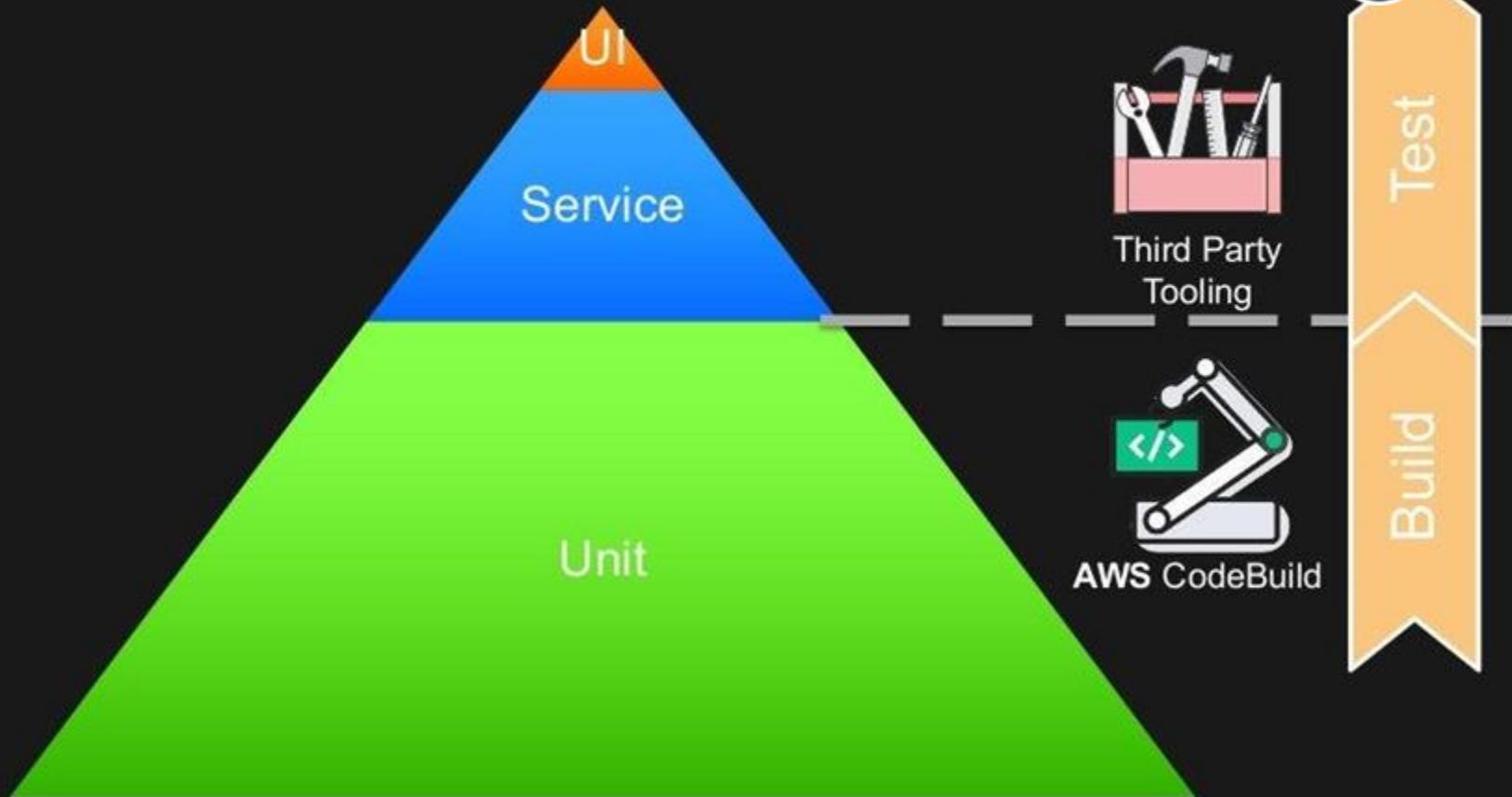
Testing is both a science and an art form!

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?



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

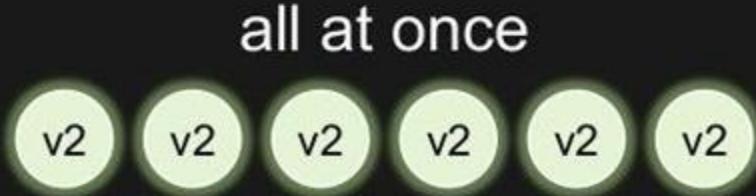
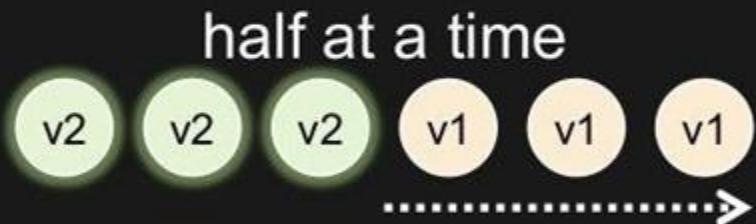
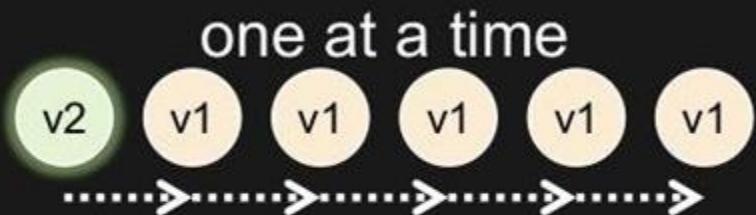
appspec.yml Example

```

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



Dev Deployment group



OR

Prod Deployment group

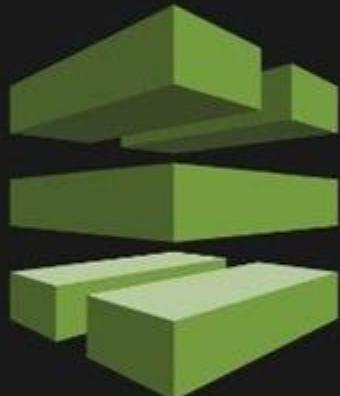


Orchestrating build and deploy with a pipeline

AWS CodePipeline



Continuous delivery service for fast and reliable application updates



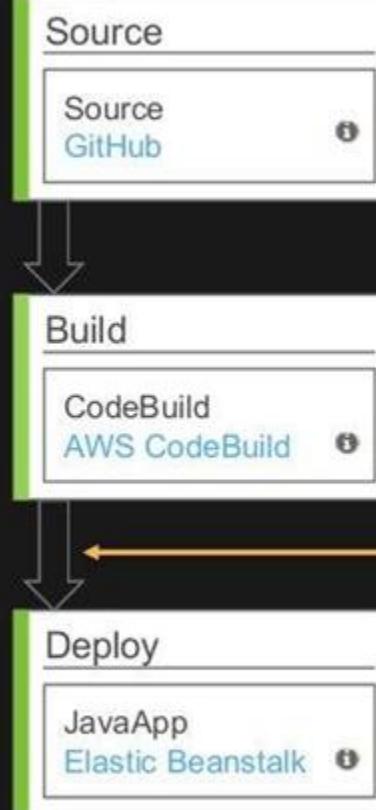
Model and visualize your software release process

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

Integrates with third-party tools and AWS



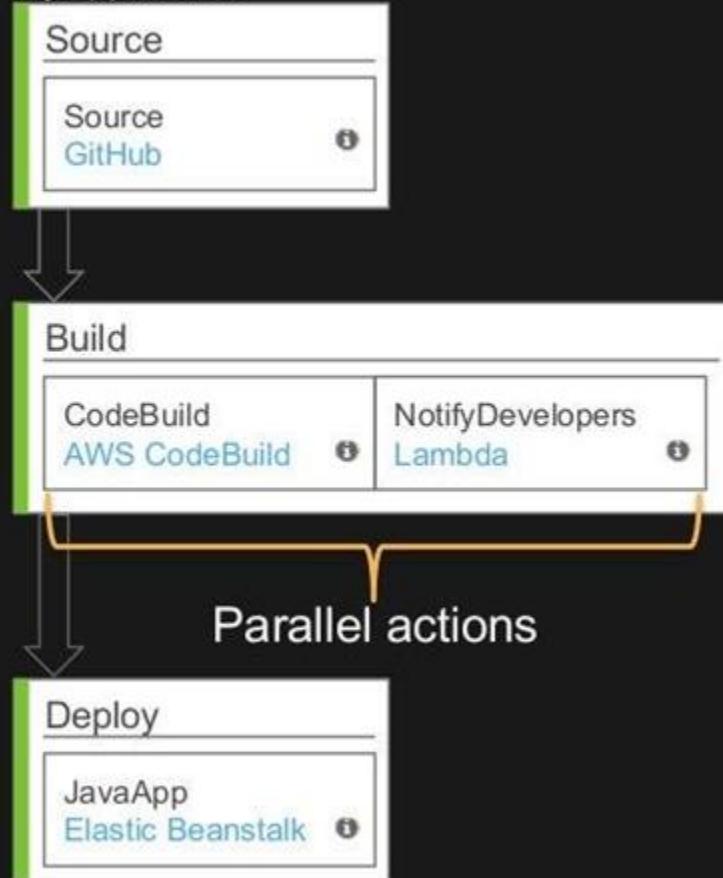
MyApplication





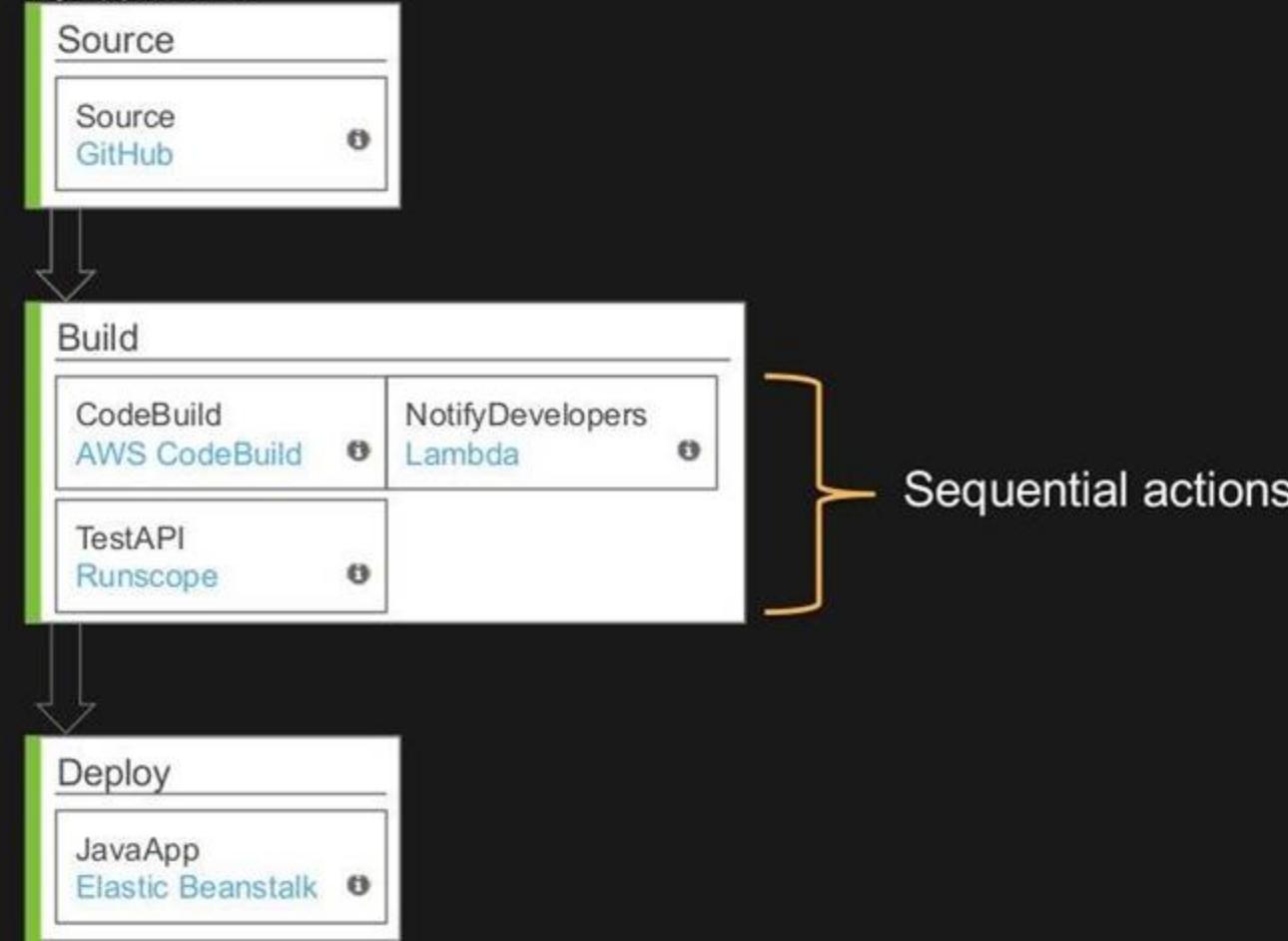
CodePipeline

MyApplication





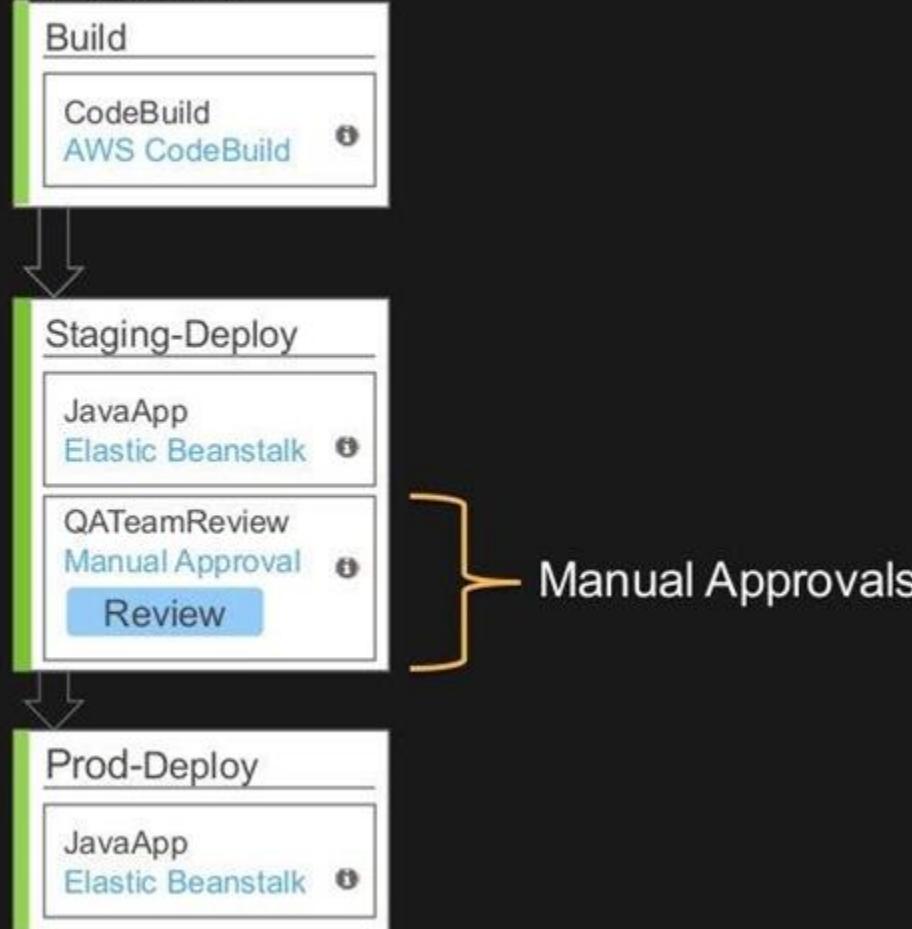
MyApplication





CodePipeline

MyApplication



Manual Approvals

AWS CodeCommit



Secure, scalable, and managed Git source control



Use standard Git tools

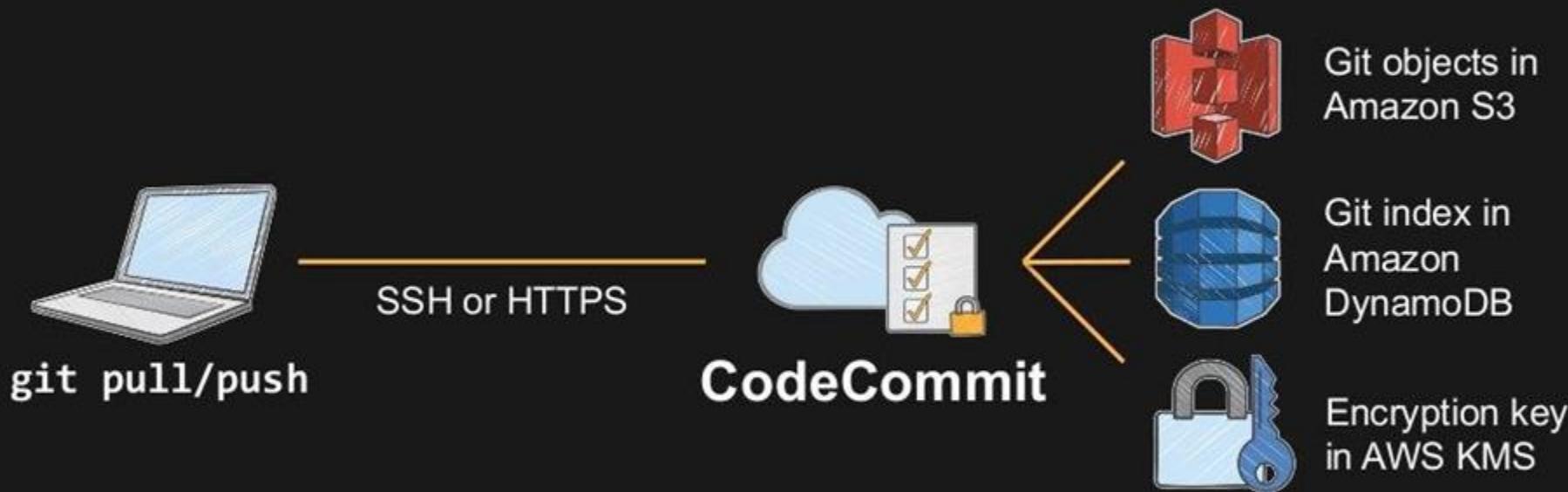
Scalability, availability, and durability of Amazon S3

Encryption at rest with customer-specific keys

No repo size limit

Post commit hooks to call out to SNS/Lambda

AWS CodeCommit





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>

