An Introduction to Continous Integration and Continous Deployment with AWS

Authors: Nicholas Steele: 07483638, mhud: ADD OR SEND ME STUDENT ID

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Contents

1 Introduction

Software has become an underlying foundation for modern society, shown by use cases within a vast array of industries and through current times of pandemic, by keeping millions of people connected throughout times of disconnect. To deliver software effectively it has become important that businesses implement appropriate processes and practices that enable them to keep up with the relentless pace of ever-changing technology-driven markets. Additionally, Modern businesses are faced with large amounts of competition, it has become increasingly difficult to stay ahead of competitors while maintaining a high degree of product quality. To get ahead in modern business, it requires the ability to deliver products at high velocity or as Mark Zuckerberg puts it *"Move fast and break things"*, while maintaining overall product quality. This can be achieved by utilising the correct tools, processes and philosophies. DevOps is a methodology that allows software to be released into production environments at high speed while maintaining adequate product verification. Continuous Integration and Continuous Delivery pipelines (CI/CD) are the technical driving force of a DevOps workflow. This paper uncovers CI/CD pipelines and introduces a variety of Amazon Web Services Technology available for implementation. By gaining an educated understanding of CI/CD and then choosing the correct technology available for implementation can be the difference between project success and failure.

2 The CI/CD Pipeline

A CI/CD pipeline is made up of multiple components that pass code from its initial development stage to the production environment, where it is used by consumers of the application. As code travels further down the pipeline a greater level of confidence that the product will be suitable to run in a production environment is achieved. Automated testing at each major component within the pipeline serves as the gatekeeper for code to progress further down the pipeline. If the built artifact reaches the delivery stage of the pipeline it means that the software has not been rejected by any tests and is likely of a high enough quality for the production environment. If the software does not pass the test present at a stage within the pipeline, it will be rejected, this means it cannot continue to travel through the pipeline. When this happens the relevant development and operations teams will be notified of test failures so errors can be amended and sent through the entire pipeline again. With so many stages of a CI/CD pipeline, it is vital that relevant services and tools are used in order to help achieve high levels of process automation and extensive measures of automated testing, this is discussed later in section 6.
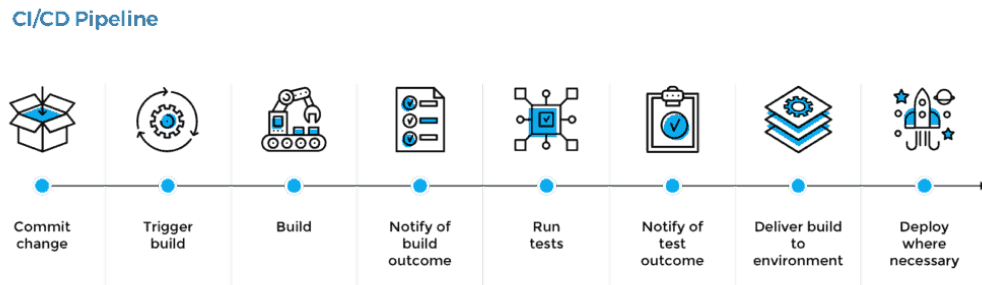

Figure 1: Overview of the entire CI/CD pipeline workflow", *https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/D5grjflbdwdBLjTjEDAtzMQNnhMaq0amkxfJ3ft8sbe5PcMNDaACJTE9yUja*

3 Continous Integration

Continuous Integration *CI* is the initial stage of the pipeline. A CI server is primarily responsible for combining the code pushed by developers into a Source Code Management System *SCMS*. If code integration is successful then a build stage will compile the code and generate an executable software artifact *e.g* a .jar or .exe file, which will be released to the Continous Delivery section of the pipeline. In order to achieve the maximum benefit from CI, it is ideal that code developed by each team member is pushed multiple times a day. The aim of this constant integration is to reduce the need for medium to large scale code integrations which can be costly as they generally take longer to fix. When small integrations are made daily it is easier to recognise and rectify smaller faults, as opposed to dealing with larger problems capable of halting the workflow for long periods of time.
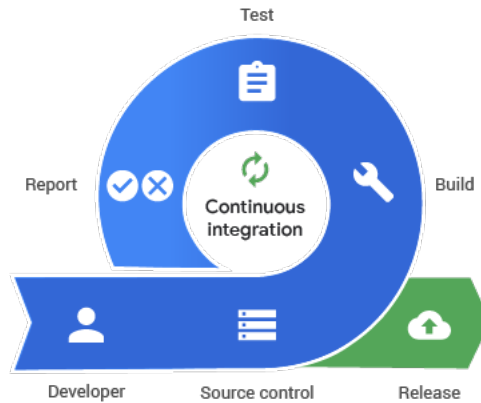
Something about feedback

Figure 2: Continous Integration Cycle. *https://www.pagerduty.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/image1-1.png*

4 Continuous Delivery

Continuous Delivery *CD* is designed to build upon the work achieved by the CI phase. The process of CD is graphically depicted in Figure 3, notice that that CD is initiated when it is parsed the executable software artifact. The CD stages typically run on a Deploy, Test and Release cycle to achieve the goal of release into production. [Main responsibilities of CD include the provisioning of physical infrastructure so that the application can be deployed onto physical hardware]. It is important to recognise that the Continous Delivery practice requires *"humans in the loop"* to determine if the work achieved by the pipeline is a suitable quiality for the production environment. If CD has been configured correctly there will always be a new software release waiting to be pushed onto production servers. An efficient CD process is a true exhibition of the DevOps goals as successful CD can directly impact the speed in which the product can be released to customers, overall pipeline productivity by automating tasks that traditional software development methodologies have required manual configuration in the past ultimately achieving lower risks in regards to deployment failure, as reaching the delivery stage requires passing extensive levels testing implemented within CI.
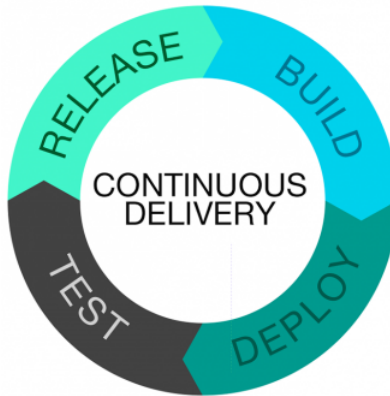

Figure 3: Graphical depiction of Continous Delivery
https://dzone.com/storage/temp/2861664-1.png

5 Continous Deployment

Continuous deployment takes Continuous Delivery to the next level by removing the need for manual human intervention to approve the software releases into production, *Graphically shown in Figure 4.* This is achieved through automating the entire pipeline up until its release into production. To achieve Continous Deployment a high level of confidence in the capabilities of the CI/CD pipeline is required. Pipeline confidence is achieved through cutting-edge test automation

principals *(discussed below in section 6)* and Continuous Improvement strategies *(discussed in 7)* . If Continous Deployment is integrated and configured appropriately, the pipeline will exhibit less down time than Continuous Delivery methods because Continuous Deployment contains a higher level of pipeline automation. Companies with mature Continous Deployment implementations such as Netflix are capable of deploying changes made by developers into the production environment in the same day. This example is a true exhibition of high-velocity software deployment capabilities through the implementation of Continous Deployment.
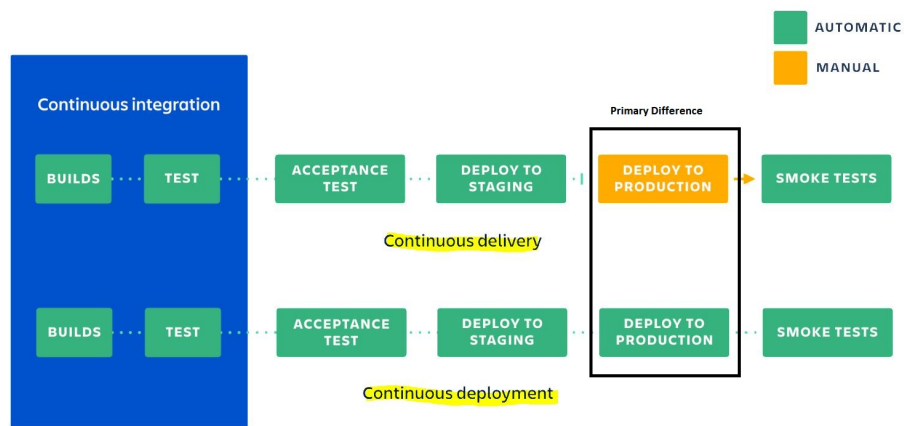

Figure 4: Continous Delivery vs Continous Deployment, *https://wac-cdn.atlassian.com/dam/jcr:7083182c-613d-4645-853e-2f2939556fb1/cicd-CIvsCIvsCD.png?cdnVersion=kw*

6 Continous Testing

It has been made clear that test automation is a major dependency for a successful CI/CD pipeline. Continuous testing essentially helps the team understand the business risk associated with releasing into the production environment. Automated testing is essentially the protection mechanisms used in fast-paced development environments. Continous testing aims to *"Test early and test often"*. For testing to be effective, the right set of tests must run at the correct time within the pipeline. Testing can be broken into two main categories: Shift-Left Testing and Shift-Right Testing methodologies.

6.1 Shift-Left Testing

As the name suggest Shift-Left tests exists to the left hand side of the CI/CD pipeline, this testing aims to find bugs and fix them as quickly as possible so that the developers can identify and rectify faults made within code. Shift-Left Testing practices usually include System Testing, System Integration Testing and Unit Testing methodologies.

6.2 Shift-Right Testing

Right-Shift Testing aims to gather feedback after the development is done. Shift-Right testing is mainly concerned with Continous Experimentation methodologies such as Canary Releasing, Shadow Releasing, Fault Injection Testing and A/B testing.

Because a CI/CD pipeline is constantly evolving test suites must remain relevant and keep up with pipeline evolution. Test suites must be constantly reviewed and maintained to ensure test cases are relevant to a constantly maturing pipeline. Like traditional software testing methodologies it is important that the implementation of test cases possess minimal redundancy and achieve high code coverage. Strong Continuous Testing suites will improve the overall code quality and maturity of the entire CI/CD pipeline. Like all other aspects of a CI/CD pipeline, the neccessary tools and services must be utilised to support testing and test automation. In the future, current Continous Testing methodologies may not be able to keep up with ever-increasing delivery time frames and may be the primary burden for achieving shorter software deployments. Current research focuses on the implementation of Artificial Intelligence within Continuous Testing. Primary methods under investigation include analysing how customers are using a deployment and the use of intelligent AI agents that are capable of predicting and imitating end-user usage before they have even done so. This data would then be used in order to generate create test cases for scenarious that have not manifested into reality.
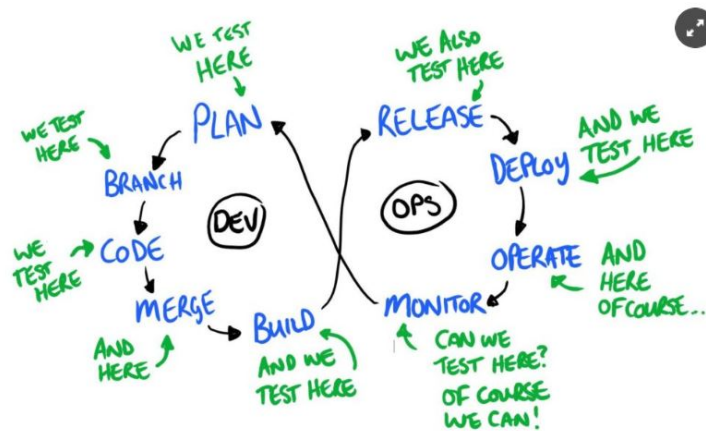
Figure 5: Summary of Continous Testing in DevOps
https://www.blazemeter.com/blog/what-is-shift-right-testing

7 Continuous Improvement

A major advantage of the DevOps practice is its ability to improve with each life-cycle iteration. This process is referred to as Continous Improvement and is made possible by using the data and insights uncovered by previous pipeline iterations. To achieve improvement, it is important to understand where the pipeline is at in terms of its capability to deploy software and the overall product quality deployed. Through monitoring and recording operations at each stage of the pipeline, it is possible to recognise pipeline components that are most efficient and contrarily most inefficient, so that both areas can be improved with future life-cycle iterations. To initiate a Continous Improvement process, consider collecting data points such as: Overall CI/CD cycle time, deployment frequency, average time spent at each stage of the pipeline, total delivery time and total time taken to recognise faults that occur both within development and production environments.

8 Amazon Web Services and CI/CD

With the foundations of CI/CD covered, a question regarding how is it possible to get practical with CI/CD may arise. This section provides a starting point to begin with technical implementation of CI/CD pipelines using AWS technology. Setting up a CI/CD can be a difficult process for beginners. The reason that AWS technology is an area of focus in this paper is because AWS is the worlds largest cloud provider. AWS services and tools are generally easily configurable, widely accessible, offer flexible pricing models such as pay as you go or pay for what you use and provide comprehensive documentation for each service. Additionally, AWS services provide highly desirable non-functional

quality attributes out of the box, such as high levels of service interoperability, modifiability, testability, performance, security, scalability, monitorability. As established many different components make up a full CI/CD pipeline and AWS has a solution for each. In almost all cases it would be out of project scope to re-invent the wheel by coding services around CI/CD pipeline, this is mainly done by leading companies with mature CI/CD pipeline such as Amazon, Netflix and Google. Amazon has played a vital role in developing and forming DevOps as a whole, this is why using AWS is a great place to start with CI/CD pipelines.

A CI/CD pipeline can be configured using the following AWS Services.

- AWS CodePipeline.

- AWS CodeCommit.

- AWS CodeBuild.

- AWS CodeDeploy

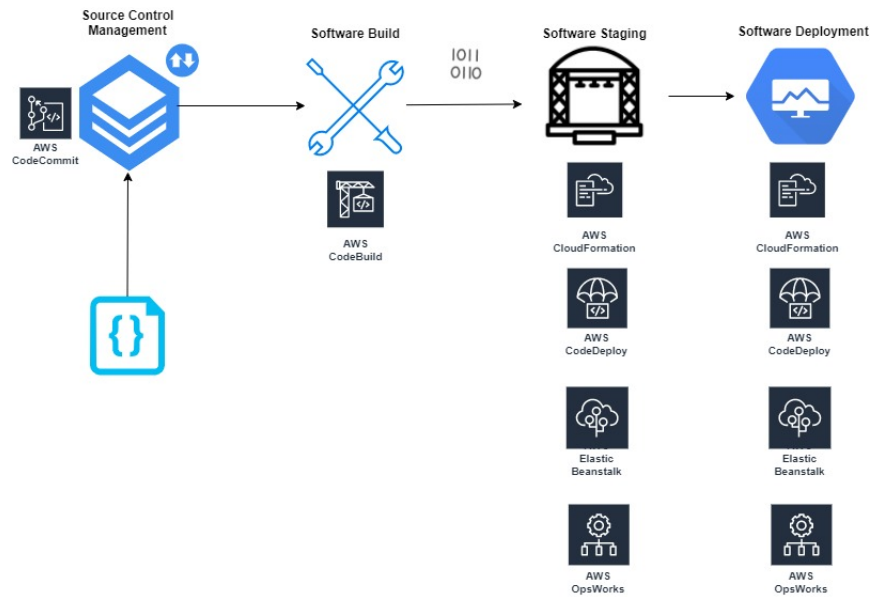- Cloud Watch/ AWS lambda are honourable mentions.

Figure 6: CI/CD lifecycle with relevant AWS Service mappings.

8.1 AWS Code Pipeline

Code Pipeline is essentially the wrapper and the enabler of rapid delivery within the entire CI/CD pipeline. With a chain like structure, its main responsibility is to carry data between the different stages and components of the pipeline. Starting from the SCMS to the delivery of the end-product on the the production servers. Code Pipeline is highly flexible and configurable. For example it is possible to configure the pipeline to instantiate data transfers everytime that there is a state change within the CI/CD pipeline, this is a highly desirable attribute a DevOps pipeline must address as it contributes greatly to workflow automation. Additionally AWS is easily extensible and easy to modify meaning that the components with the pipeline can be edited, removed or added as requirements change over time.
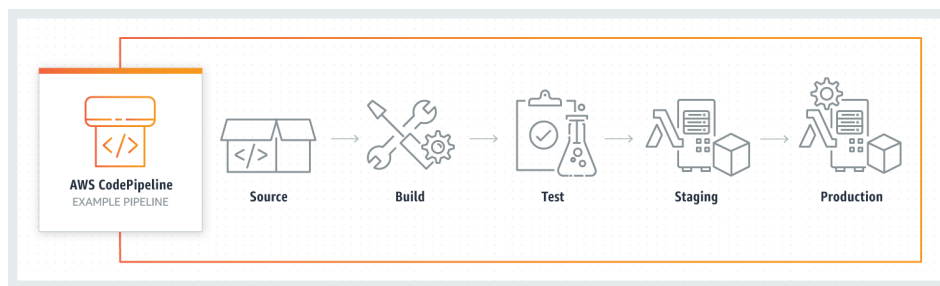

Figure 7: Common pipeline flow between different stages of the CI/CD pipeline *https://aws.amazon.com/codepipeline/*

8.2 Code Commit

Code Commit is a leading SCMS service capable of managing the code repositories that make up a DevOps project. Section 3 *CI* stresses the importance of implementing highly functional SCMS to provide a place for the developers to commit their code so that the Continous Integration phase can begin its work. Code Commit is an advanced tool that comes with highly desirable quality attributes such as Secure Encryption of stored files, Access Control, Fault Tolerance, High Availability. Additionally Code Commit is easily integratable with the other AWS DevOps oriented services discussed below. Code Commit is usually the first stage of the AWS CI/CD pipeline, below is a depiction of Code Commit configured as the beginning services within the chain of AWS Code Pipeline, this is shown graphically by Figure 8.
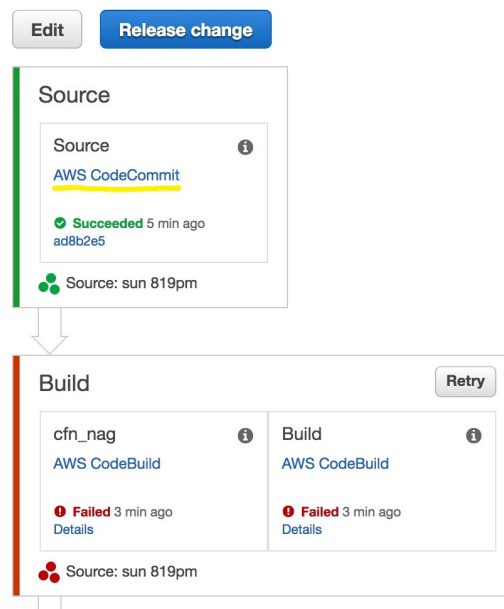
Figure 8: Code Commit configured within the Code Pipeline User Interface
https://stelligent.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/codepipeline-failure-1.jpg

8.3   AWS Code Build

Code Build is a fully managed integration service that generates built artifacts. Code build can be configured through a .YAML file, in which you can define configurations related to software installing, build commands e.g. npm run and commands related to running tests scripts. Additionally, it is possible to define when to build software artifacts. Code Build is also capable of conducting branch checks so that pull request by other members of the team. Within a mature CI/CD pipeline, it is possible to speed up the time taken to run builds by using techniques such as a parallel software building, where builds are run concurrently and not procedurally. This is all built into the AWS Code Build service and is capable of dramatically decreasing software build times. Additionally Code Build provides a rich analysis service so that relevant feedback to the build can be viewed on-demand.

8.4   AWS Code Deploy

AWS Code Deploy is a service that enables your application to deploy to services such as AWS EC2, AWS Fargate and S3 which are common services used for hosting applications in production. Code Deploy is a highly flexible service as it can work with any application file type and development scripts. Code Deploy makes a valuable addition to any CI/CD pipeline as it supports the ability to configure automated deployments into the production environment, because of its automation capabilities Code Deploy contributes to minimising downtime. Additionally Code Deploy presents a centralised User Interface where deployment instructions are given. Code Deploy is easily integrated into your existing code pipeline.

8.5   AWS DevOps Honourble Mentions

As you CI/CD pipeline matures and runs a large number of services working in conjunction together, it is common that custom scripts and algorithms are required to carry out tasks unique to your project. This can be achieved using AWS Lambda. Several use-cases of AWS Lamda include performing Security Updates, Automated Backups and File Conversions that may be required as information passes from one component to another. Cloud Watch is another useful service that enables for enabling monitoring and observability capabilities within the CI/CD pipeline. Cloud Watch is a data analytics service that is capable of providing visually appealing data dashboards regarding metrics relevant to your project, some of these metrics include the health of the pipeline. Additionally, it is possible to detect unusual behaviour regarding your pipeline, this is built into Cloud Watch and utilises a powerful Machine Learning engine to make this possible. Another vital feature is utilising Cloud Watch alarms. Alarms can be configured for events such as a sudden spike of users within the user base, which would require the provisioning of more physical infrastructure and resultingly come at a cost.
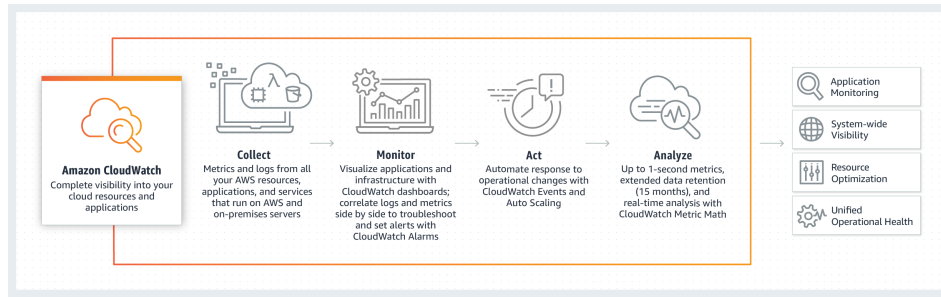
Figure 9: Cloud Watch monitoring the entire AWS Code Pipeline, *https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/*

9 Conclusion

This paper has uncovered DevOps practices through analysing CI/CD pipelines. It has been made clear that DevOps has changed the way modern software applications are developed and delivered. CI/CD pipelines have provided the technical means for businesses to deploy at high velocity while maintaining quality standards. Through introducing the CI/CD pipeline in the context of AWS technology it is now possible to get involved or create your own CI/CD pipeline or mature an existing pipeline within your business team to get ahead of your competitors by delivering with velocity and confidence. A final note; when getting started with CI/CD it is important to iteratively increase the maturity of your pipeline over time, remember to start small and build up. The process will be slow at the start, but as you begin to automate and use services to their full potential the maturity of your pipeline will increase over time.

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