Software technology

06 – DevOps Toolchain

System Architecture

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Editor & Presenter: Dr. Attila GLUDOVÁTZ

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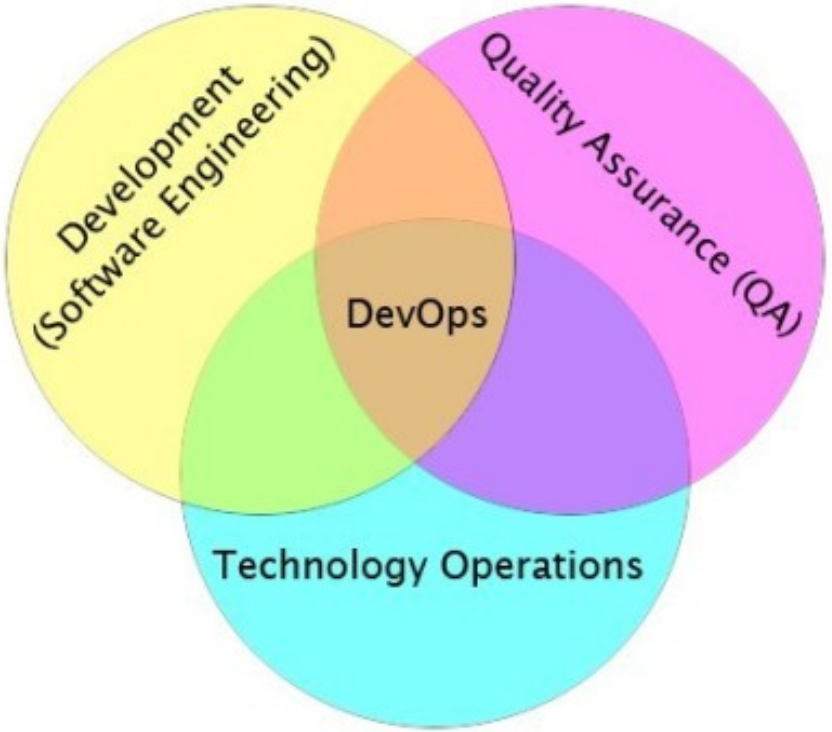
DevOps
Development & Operations

- *Collaboration of developers and other IT professionals to automate software delivery and infrastructure changes*
- Traditionally:
  - Developers change
  - Testers reduce risk
  - Operations stabilize processes
- Contradicting goals + Agile methodologies → DevOps is **cultural change**



DevOps Goals

- Improve:
  - Time-to-Market
  - Feedback loop delay
  - Commit-to-Deploy (bugfix, new feature)
  - Quality
  - Efficiency
- Very frequent releases
- Fully automated release and deployment pipeline
- Continuous Integration (CI)
- Continuous Delivery (& Continuous Deployment)

DevOps Pipeline

1. **Code & Review**
2. Build (CI & status)
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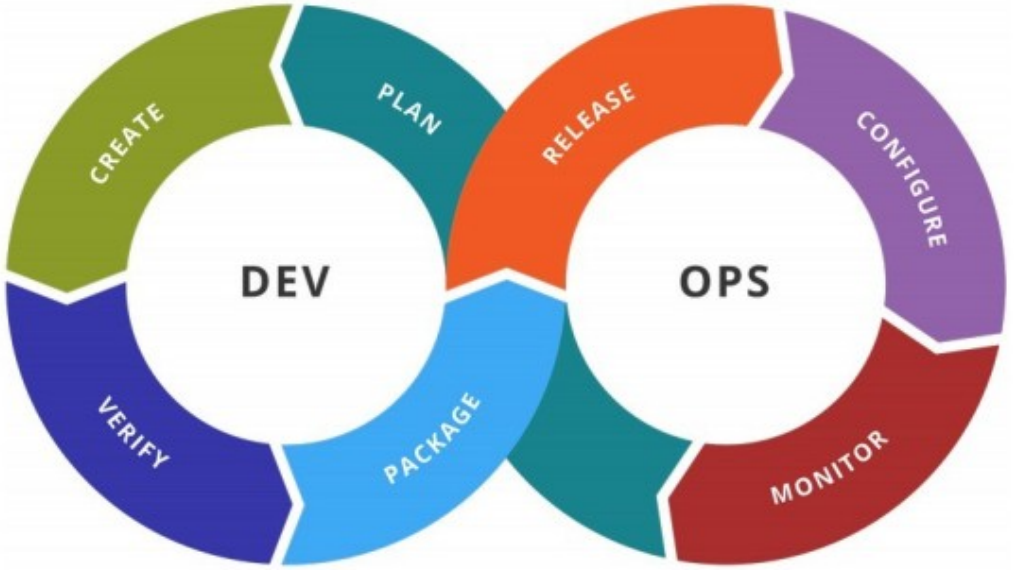
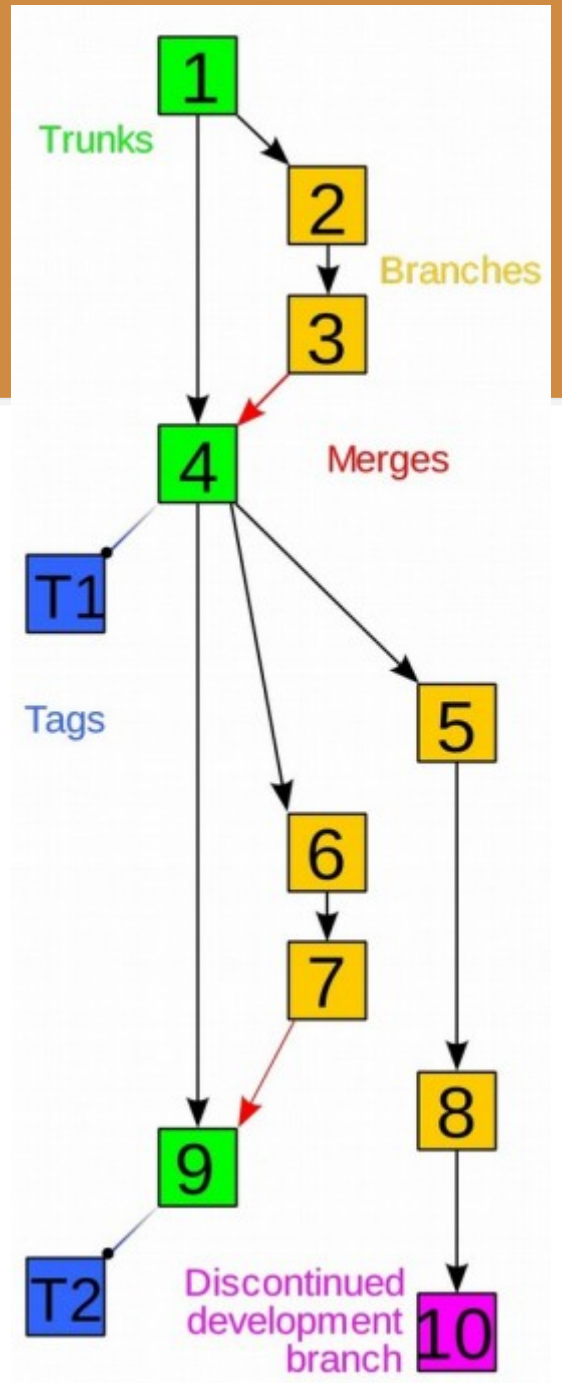
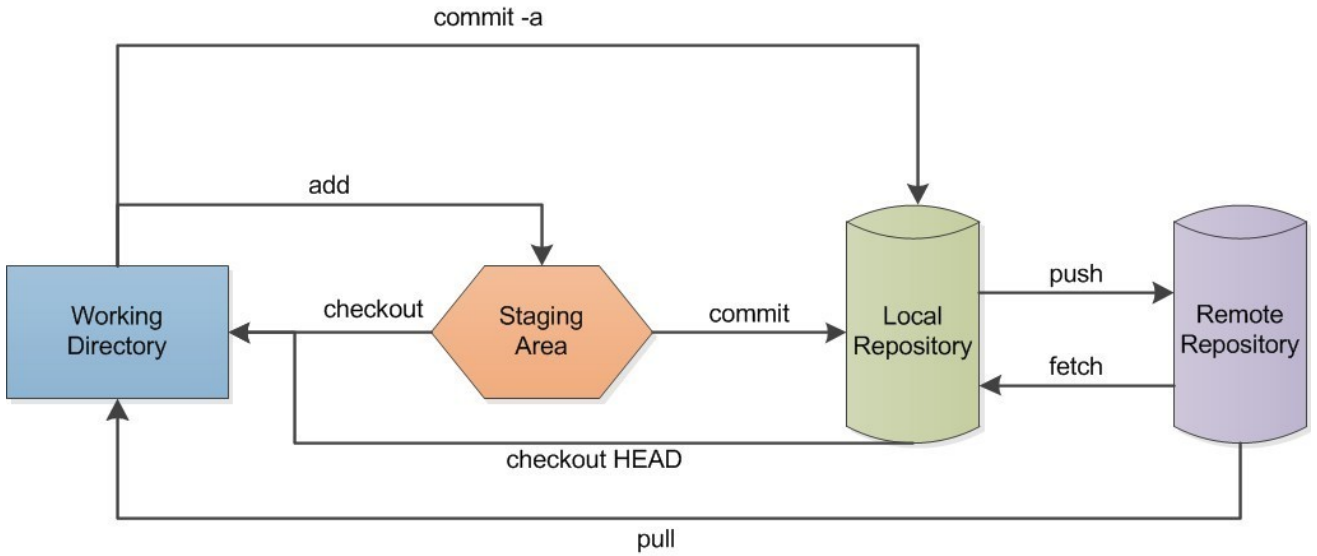


Code & Review

- Version Control Systems (VCS)
- Organization:
  - Centralized (Subversion (SVN))
  - Distributed (Git, Mercurial, Bazaar)
- Workflow
  - Branching
  - Merging (Integrating)
  - Tags (Releases)

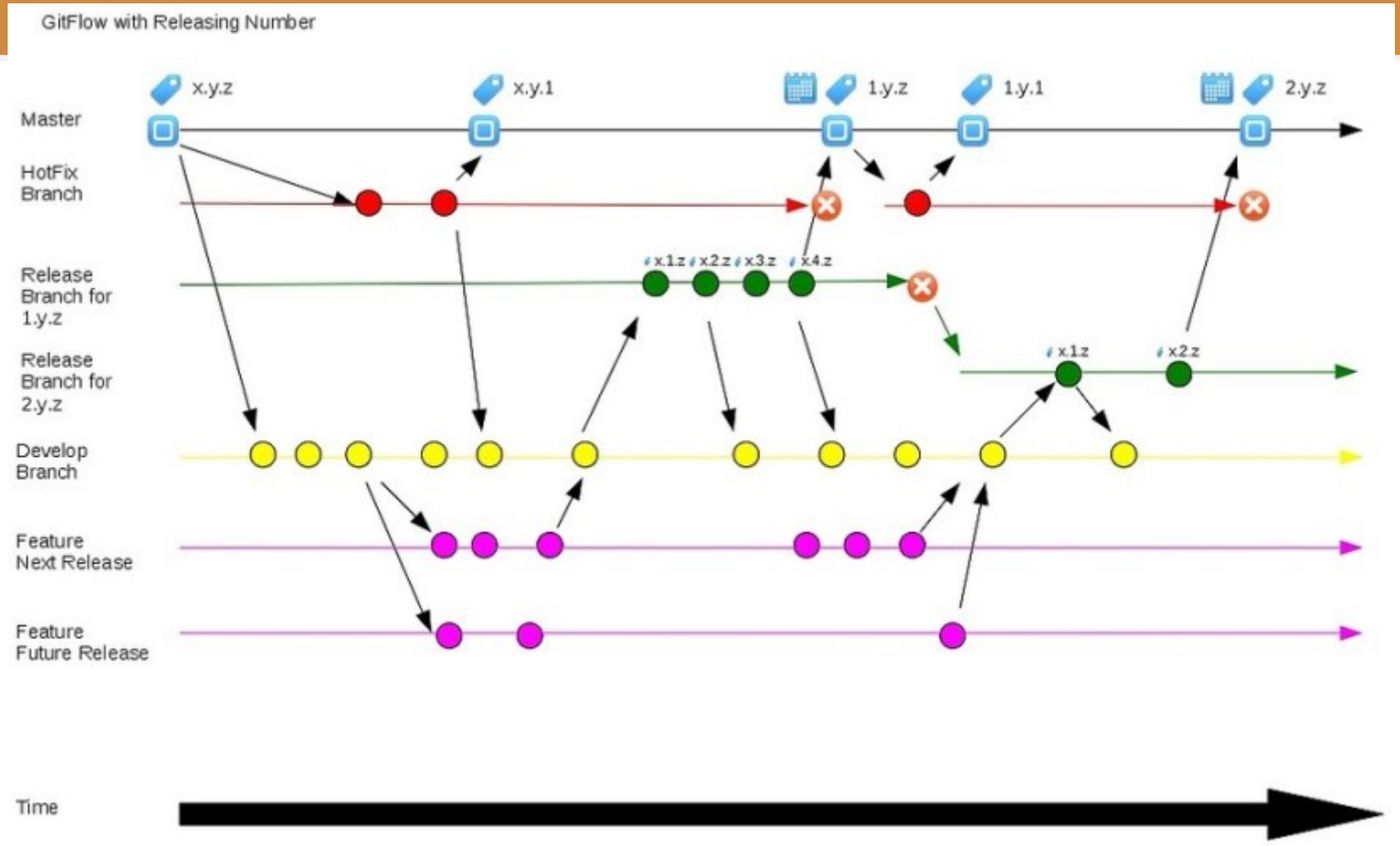


Code & Review
Distributed VCS (Git) operations

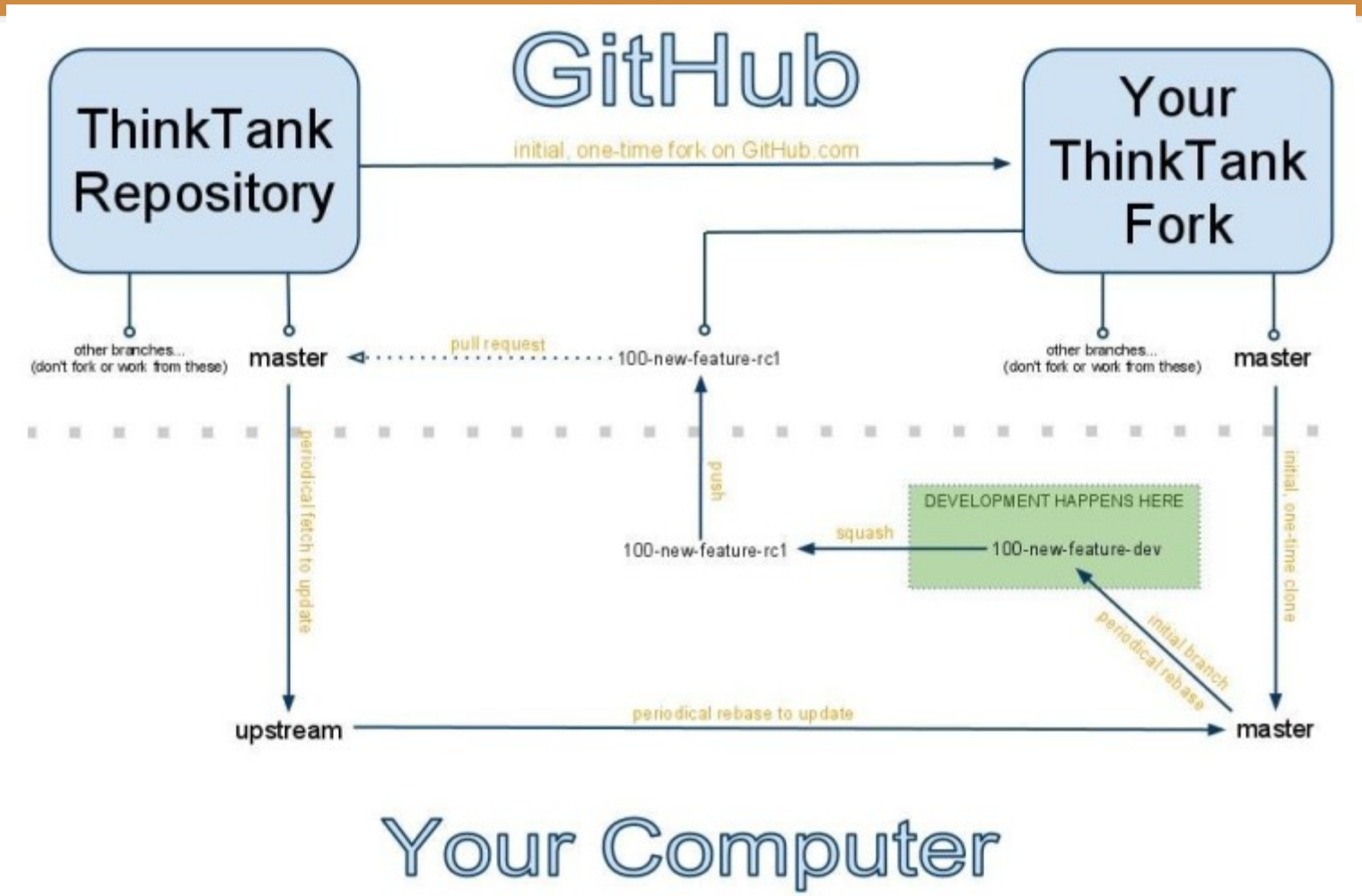


commit -a: Directly commit modified and deleted files into the local repository (*no new files!*)
add: Add a file to the staging area.
checkout: Get a file from the staging area.
checkout HEAD: Get a file from the local repository
commit: Commit files from the staging area to the local repository
push: Send files to the remote repository
fetch: Get files from the remote repository
pull: Get files from the remote repository and put a copy in the working directory

Code & Review
VCS Branching



Code & Review
Merging tools (Github Pull Requests)



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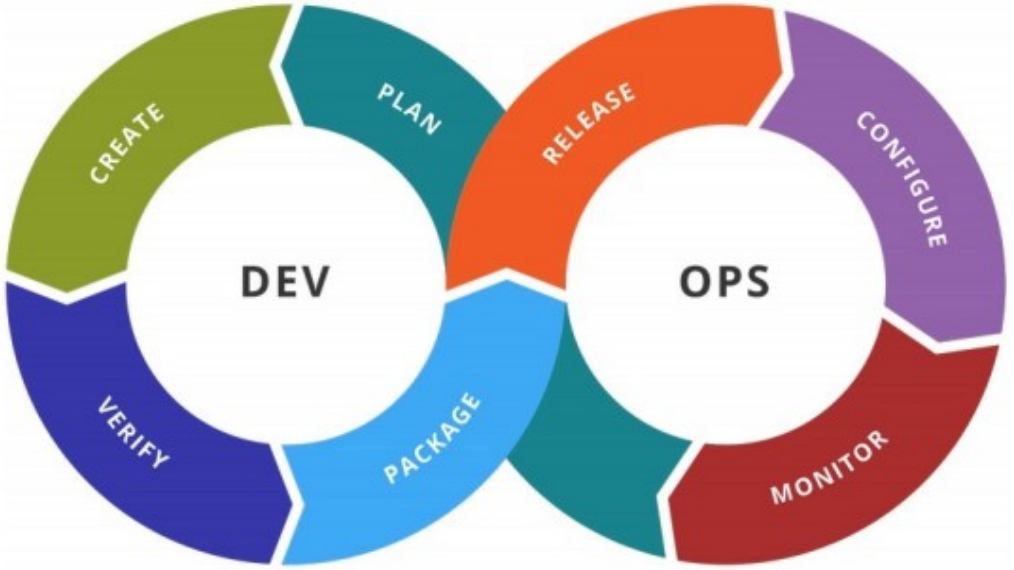
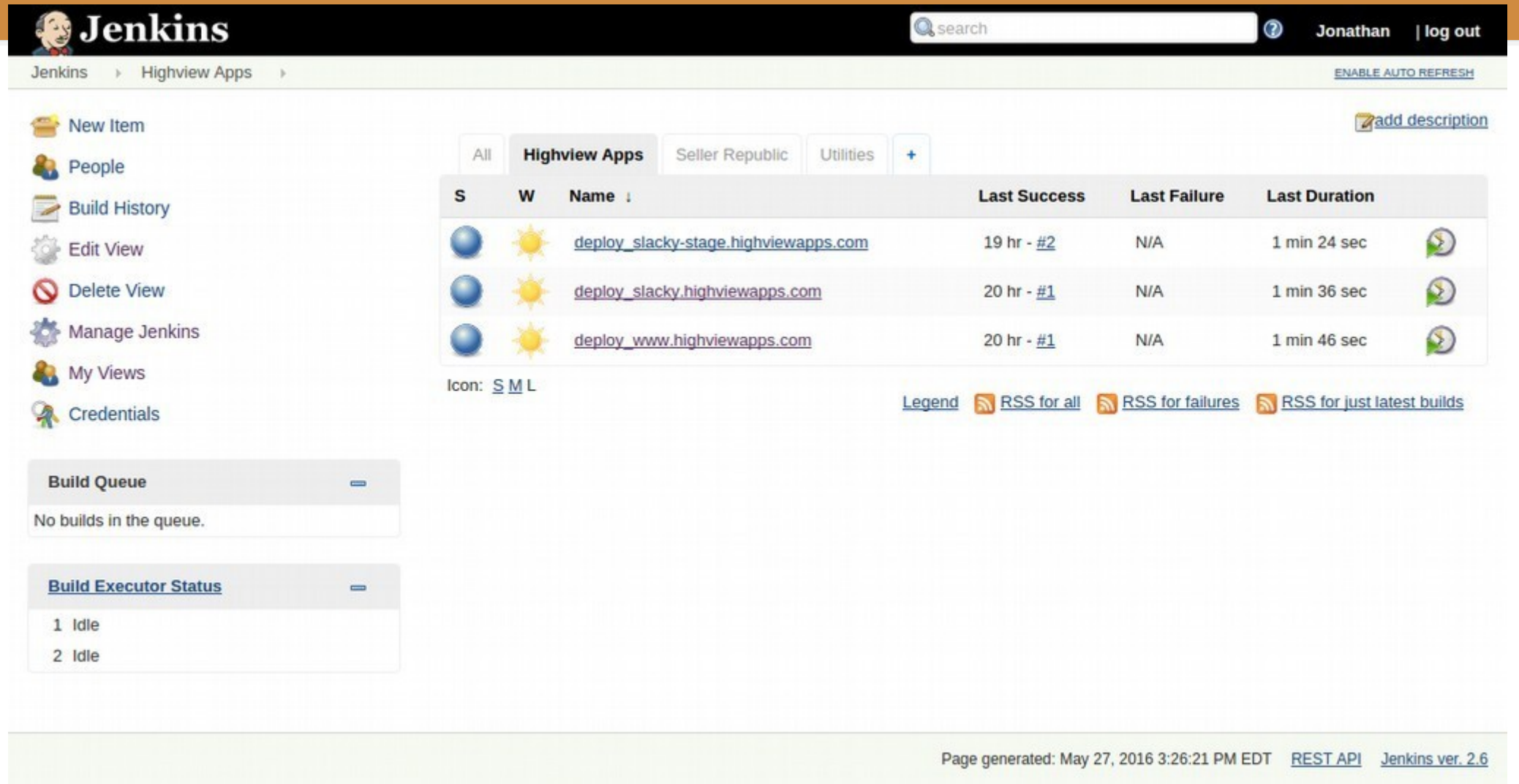


Build, Test, Package

- CI Practices
  - Central Code Repository (can be multiple)
  - Automated Build
  - Automated Tests
  - Almost like production testing (Staging or Preprod)
  - Not much branches (everyone is close to trunk / master → short round-trip)
  - Every commit is Built and Tested
  - Automate deployment into Artifact Repository
  - Results: Build Dashboard

Build, Test, Package
CI Tools (Jenkins)



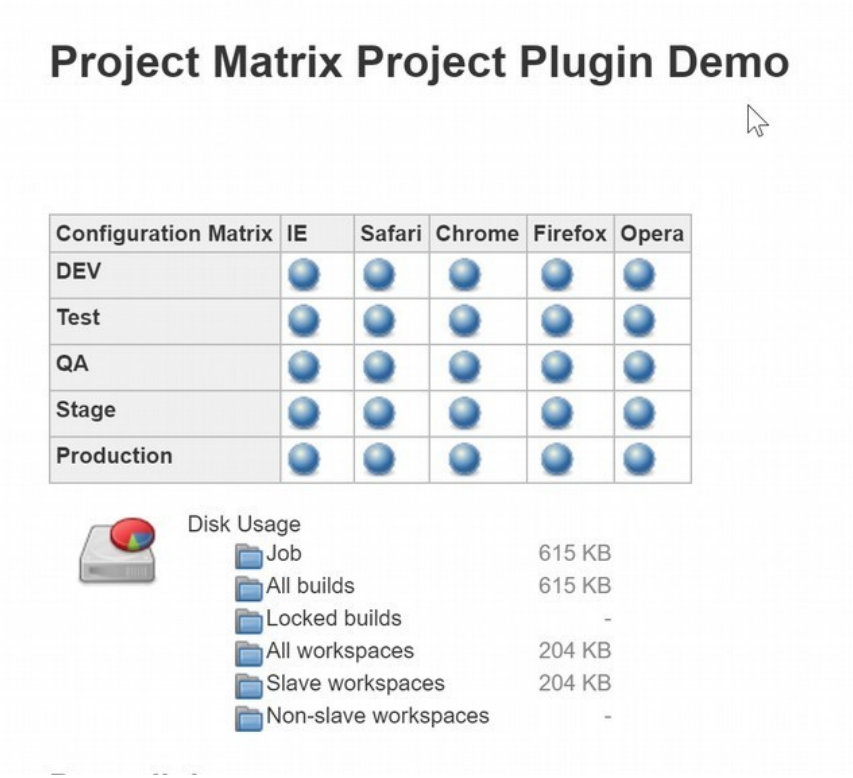
Build, Test, Package

- *“Earlier it is caught, cheaper to fix”*

- Testing frameworks (Junit, Mockito, Gtest…)
- Build tools (command line)
  - Ant, Maven, Gradle (Ivy, Nexus = Artifact or Binary Repositories)
  - Make (autotools), Ninja, CMake (Cross IDE, Cross Platform)

Build, Test, Package

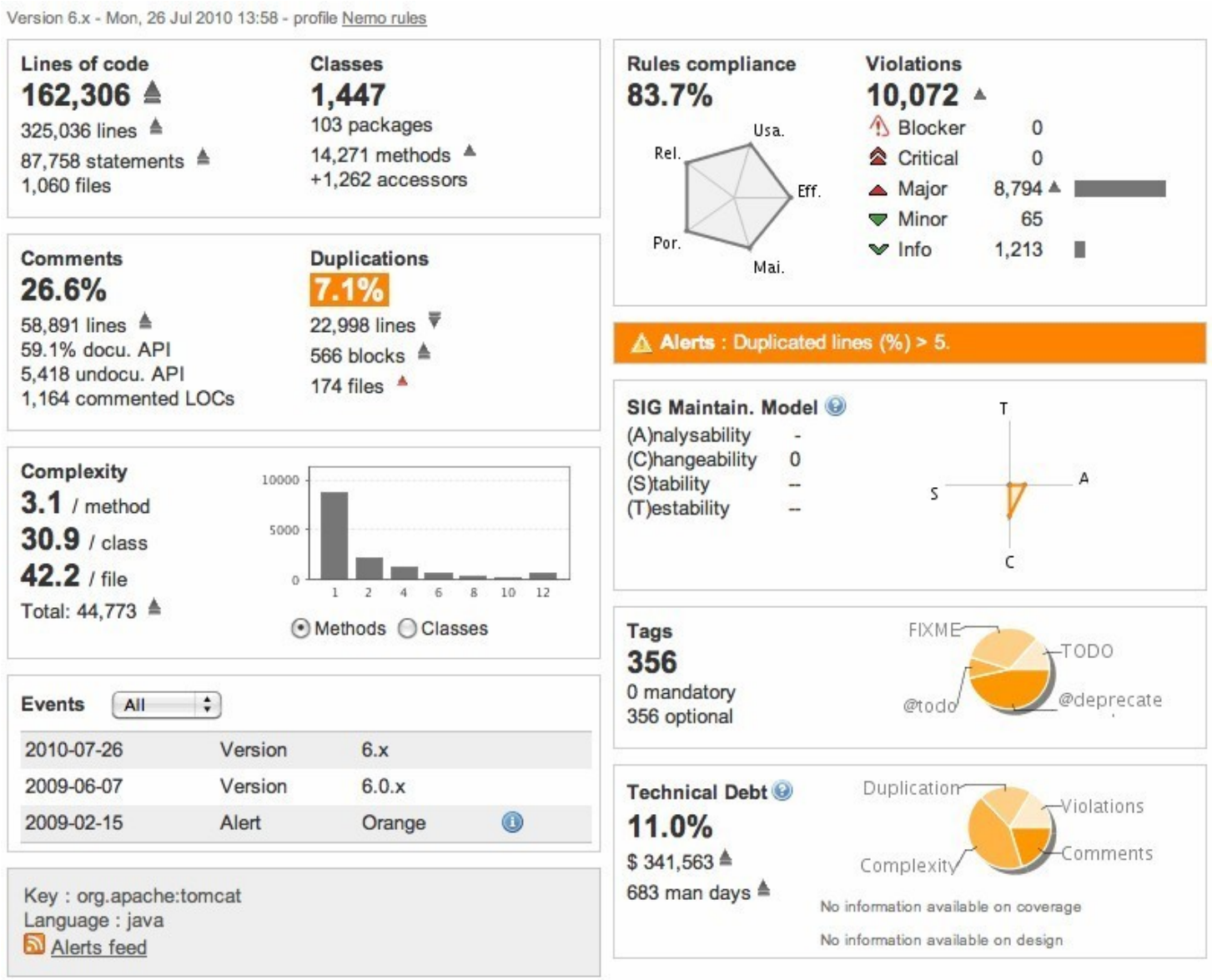
- Matrix Builds = lot of build artifacts according to different categories
  - Debug / ReleaseWithDebug / Release (+Obfuscation)
  - Free / Commercial / With-extra-feature
  - Release per branch
  - Per platform builds
  - Special builds
    - Coverage
    - Memory checking
    - Thread checking



Build, Test, Package

- *“Earlier it is caught, cheaper to fix”*
- Compiler Errors, Warnings, Warning Levels
- Other verification
  - Coding Convention Enforcement (clang-format, pep8)
  - Code Metrics
  - Static Code Analysis
    - example: SonarQube, Lint, clang-format, clang-tidy, clang, Eclipse, FindBugs, PMD, pep8, Pylint, PyCharm
- Coverage
- Profiling (Profiling or Sampling)

Build, Test, Package



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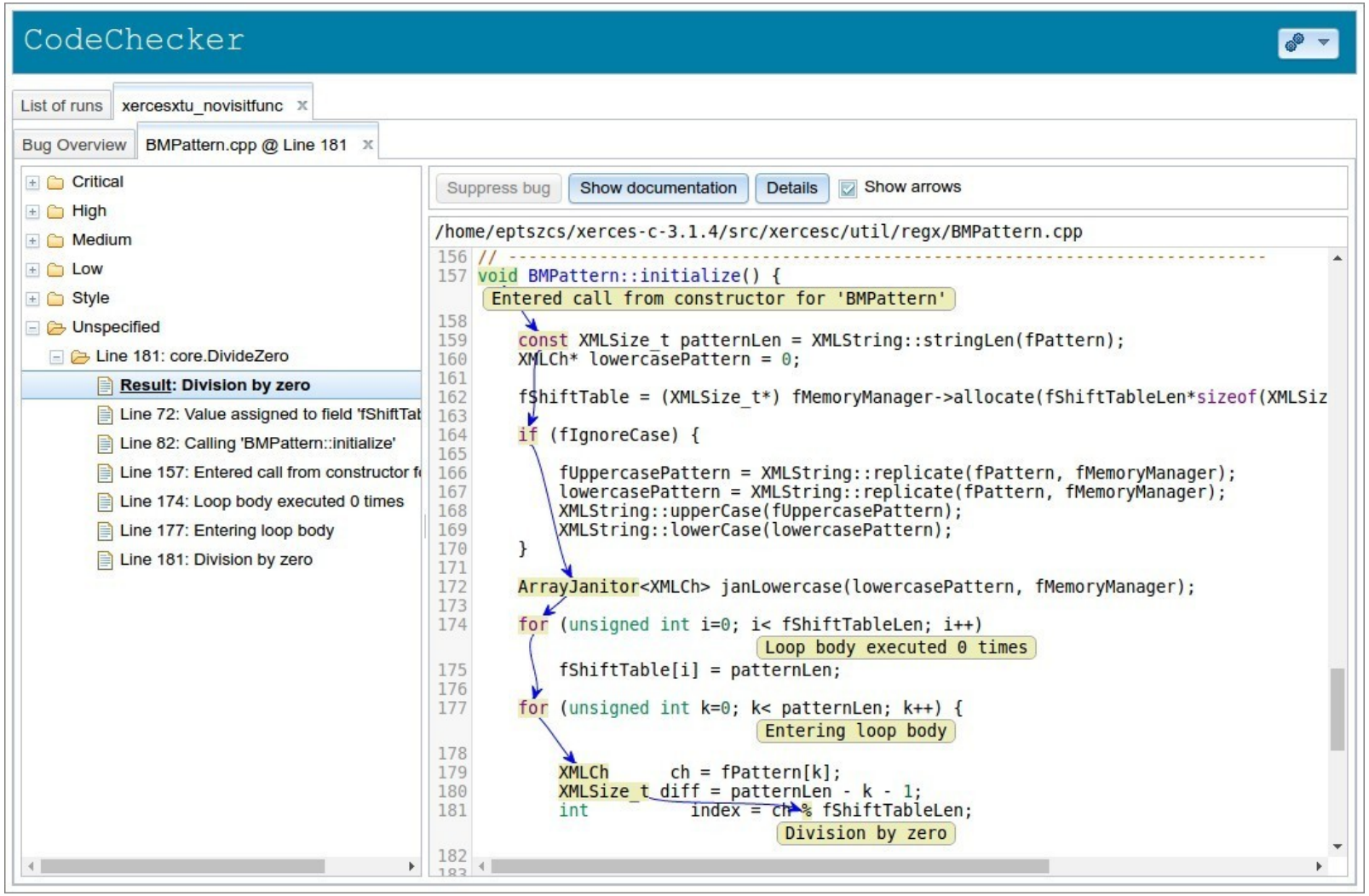

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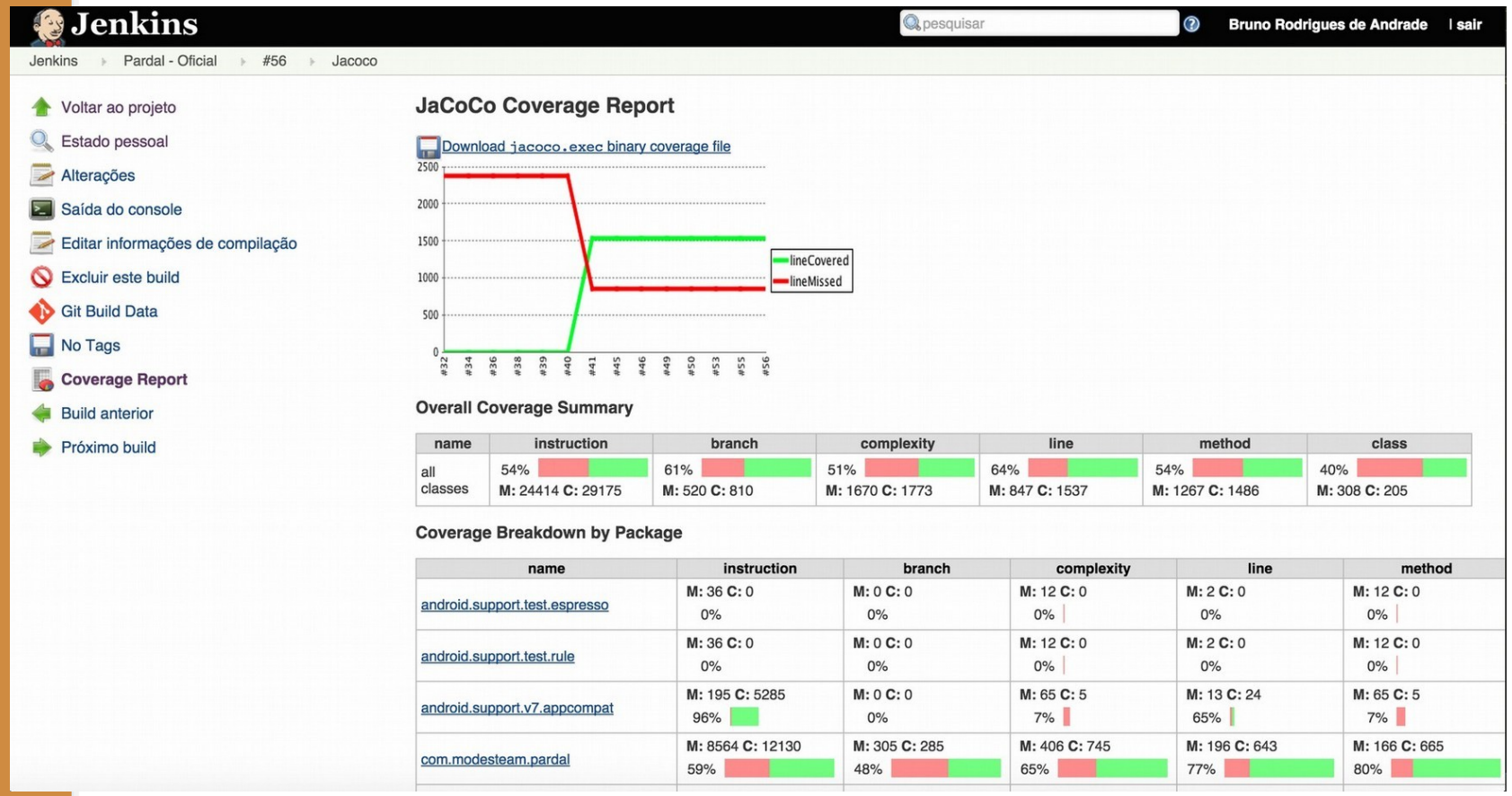

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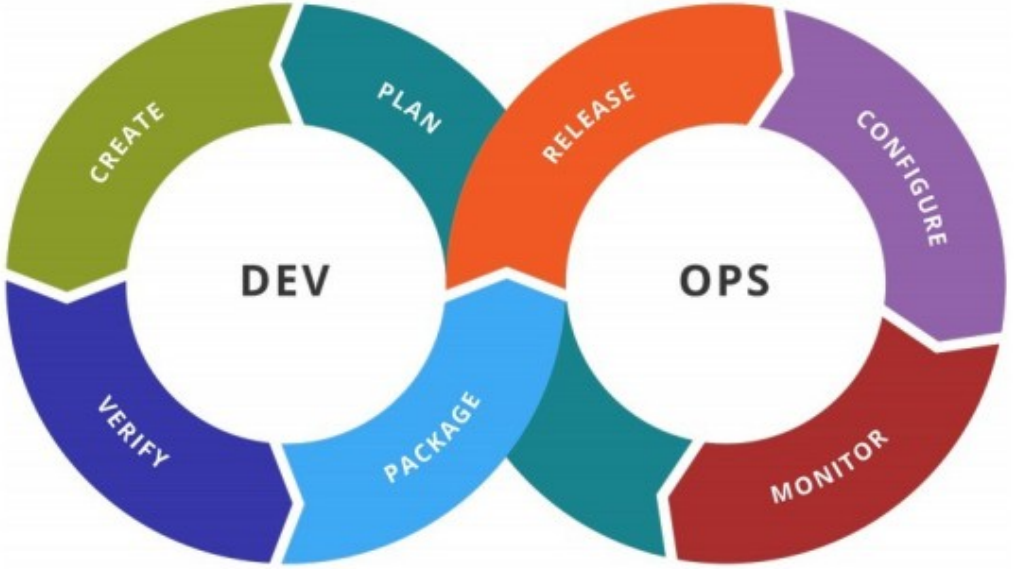

Release & Configure

- Deployment scalability → Virtualization
  - Full (KVM, Xen, QEMU, VirtualBox)
  - OS-Level (Docker, LXC / LXD, OpenVZ)
- Infrastructure as Code
  - Declarative (functional) vs Imperative (procedural)
  - Push or Pull (towards controller server)
  - Continuous Configuration Automation (CCA) (Chef, Puppet, Vagrant)

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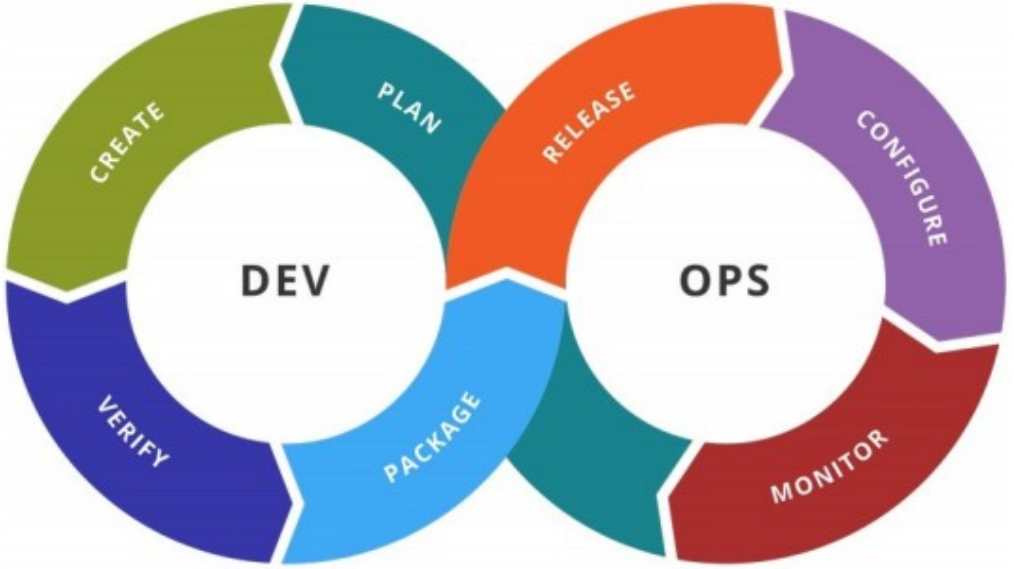


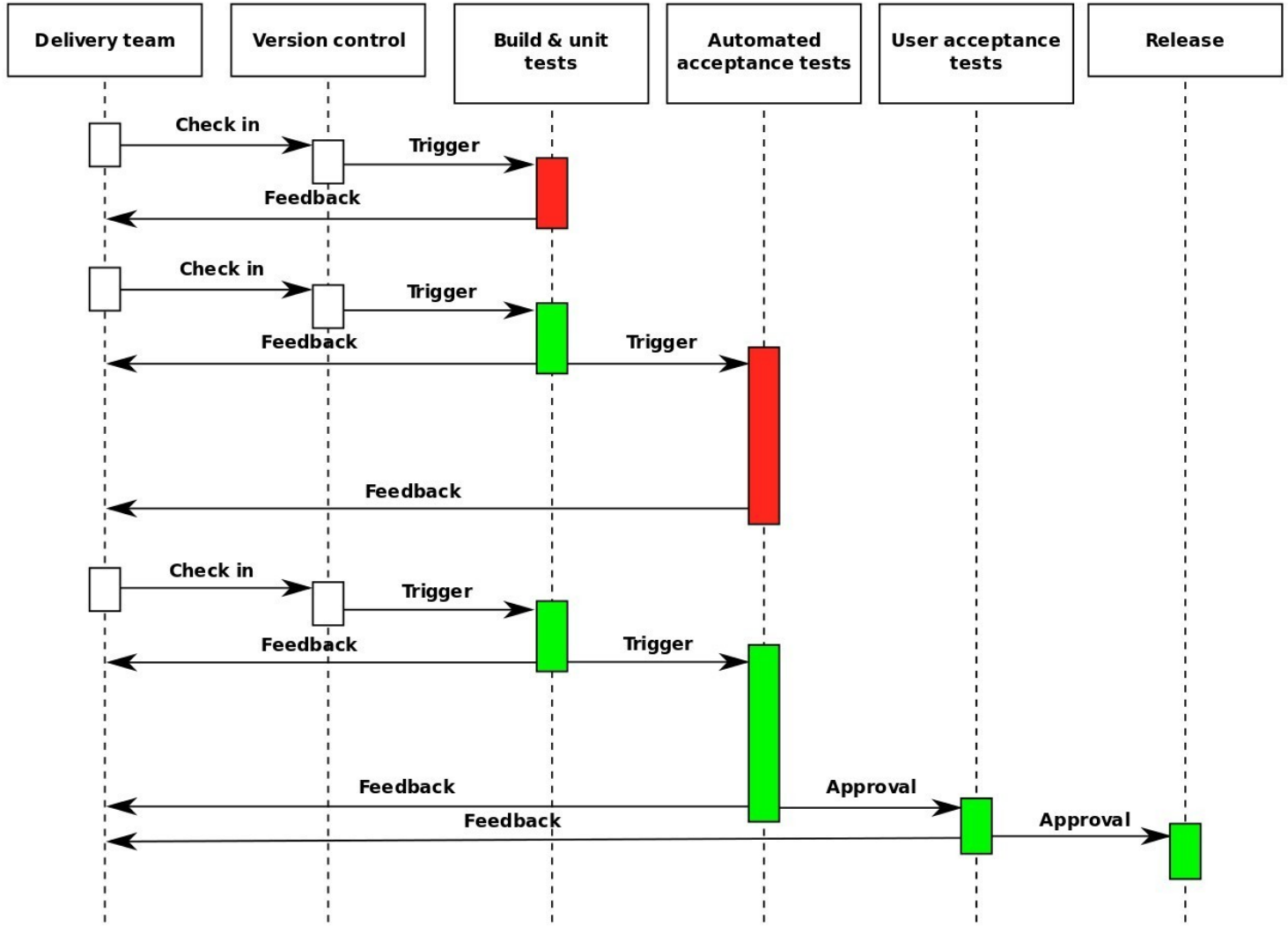
Monitor
Application Performance Monitoring

- Not Profiling
- General usage statistics
- UX Monitoring
  - Command chain analysis
  - Time measurement
- System component monitoring
  - Measure critical times (loading, waiting for network…)
  - Micro measure time spent in subsystems

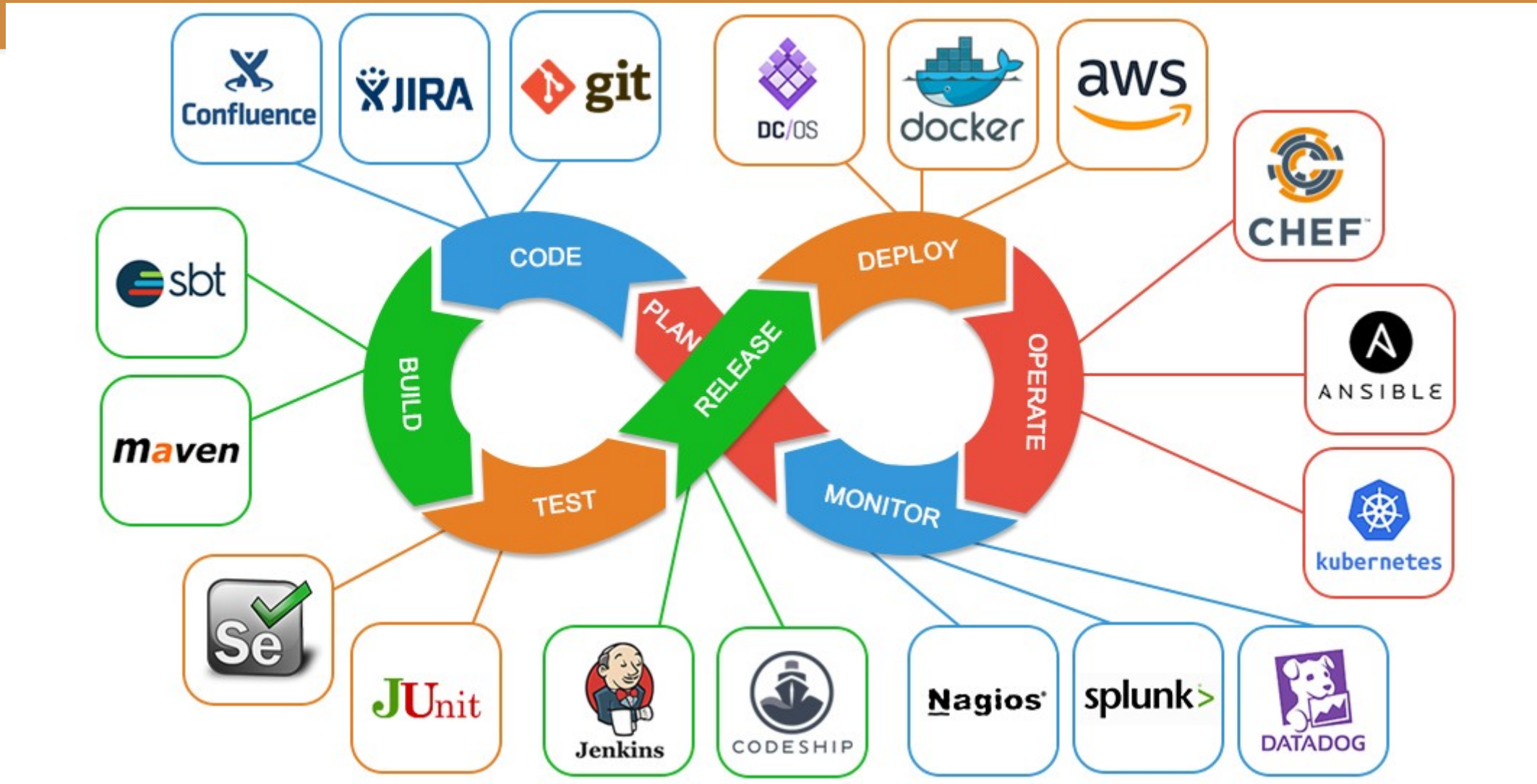
Monitor
Application Performance Monitoring

- Extensive Logging
  - Log levels
  - Log types
  - Log modules
- Structured Logging
- Live / Real-time Dashboards

Continuous Delivery



DevOps Pipeline with tools

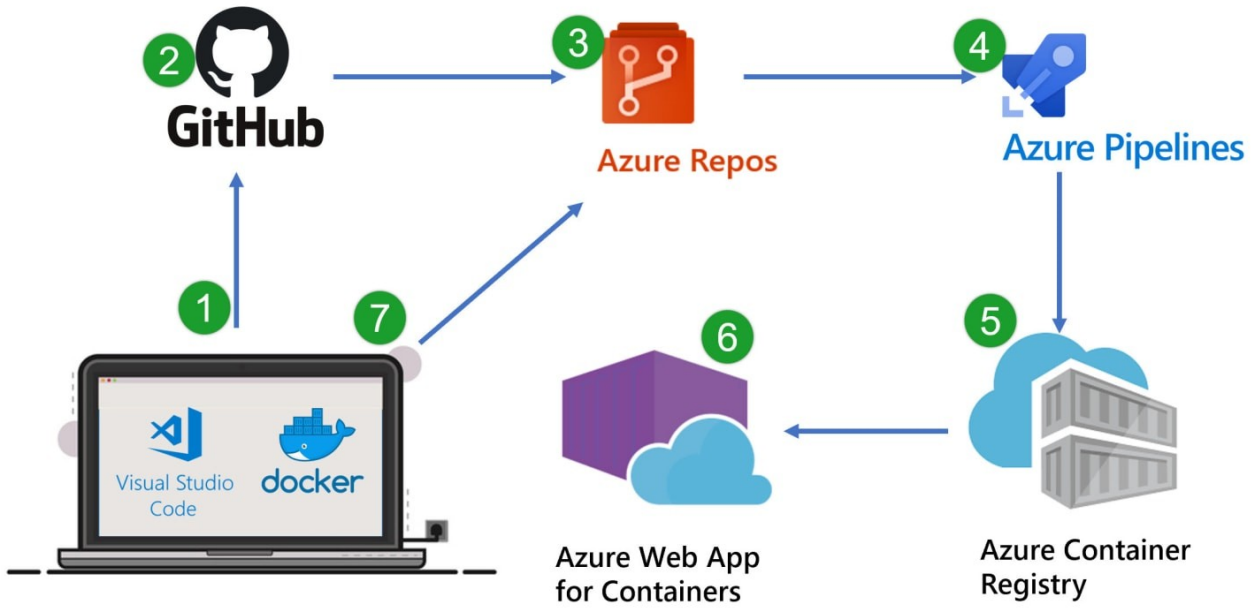


Other weblinks

- A beginner's guide to building DevOps pipelines with open-source tools
  - https://opensource.com/article/19/4/devops-pipeline
- What is DevOps Pipeline & How to Build One
  - https://phoenixnap.com/blog/devops-pipeline

Continuous Integration (CI) with Azure Pipelines and .NET Core Step-by-step tutorial

https://cloudskills.io/blog/ci-dotnet-core



Configure Laravel properly for CI/CD

https://medium.com/faun/configure-laravel-properly-for-ci-cd-6f9965034108

How to setup and run Laravel in Docker Container

https://morioh.com/p/46ef037a07c5

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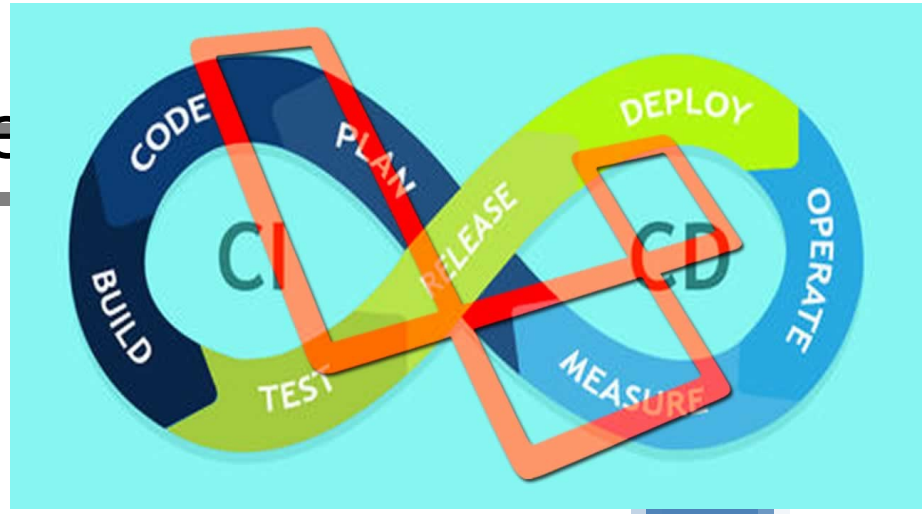
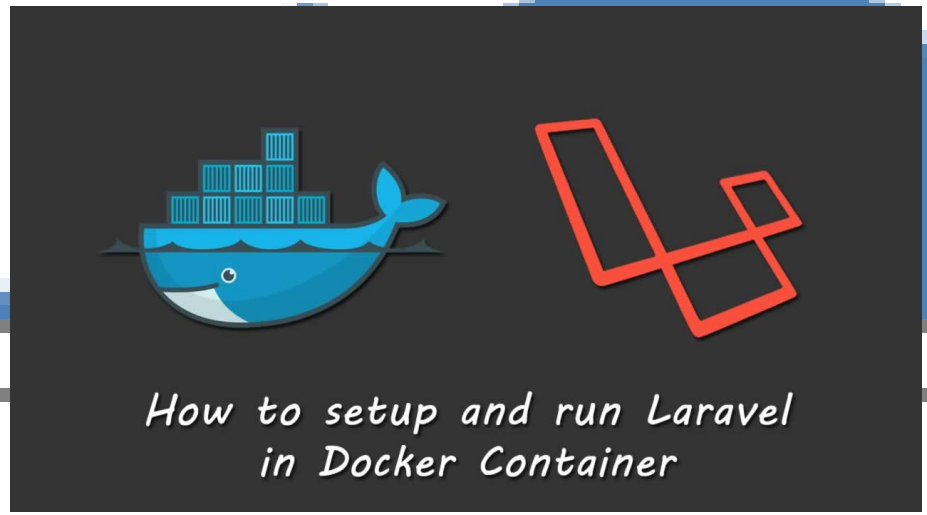


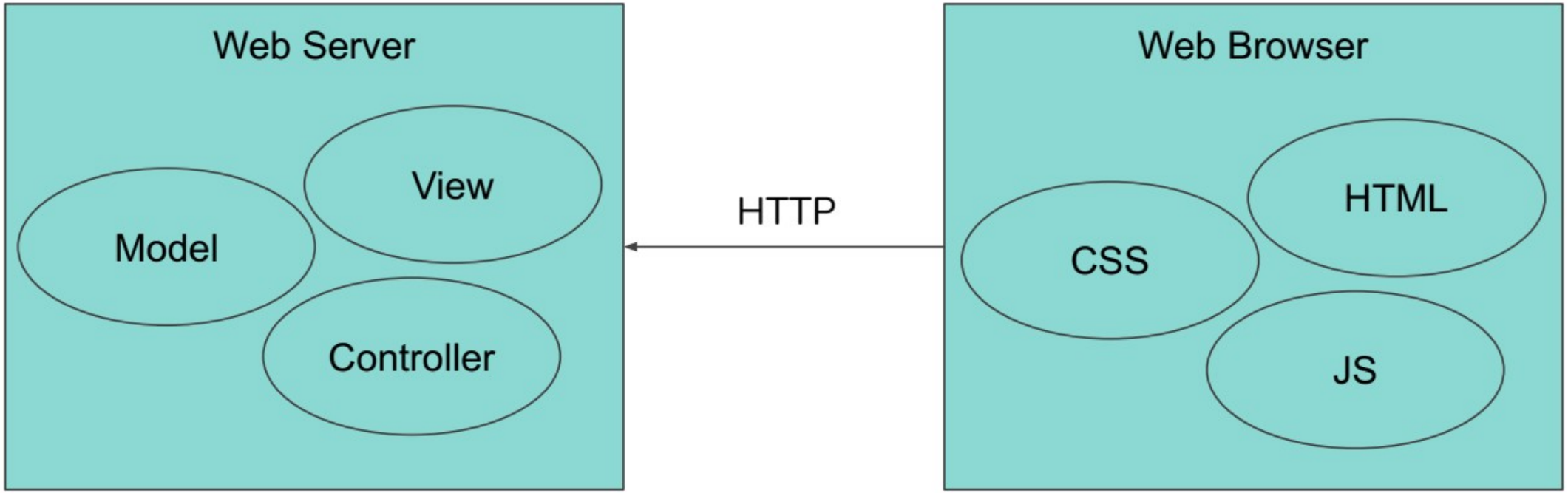


Questions?

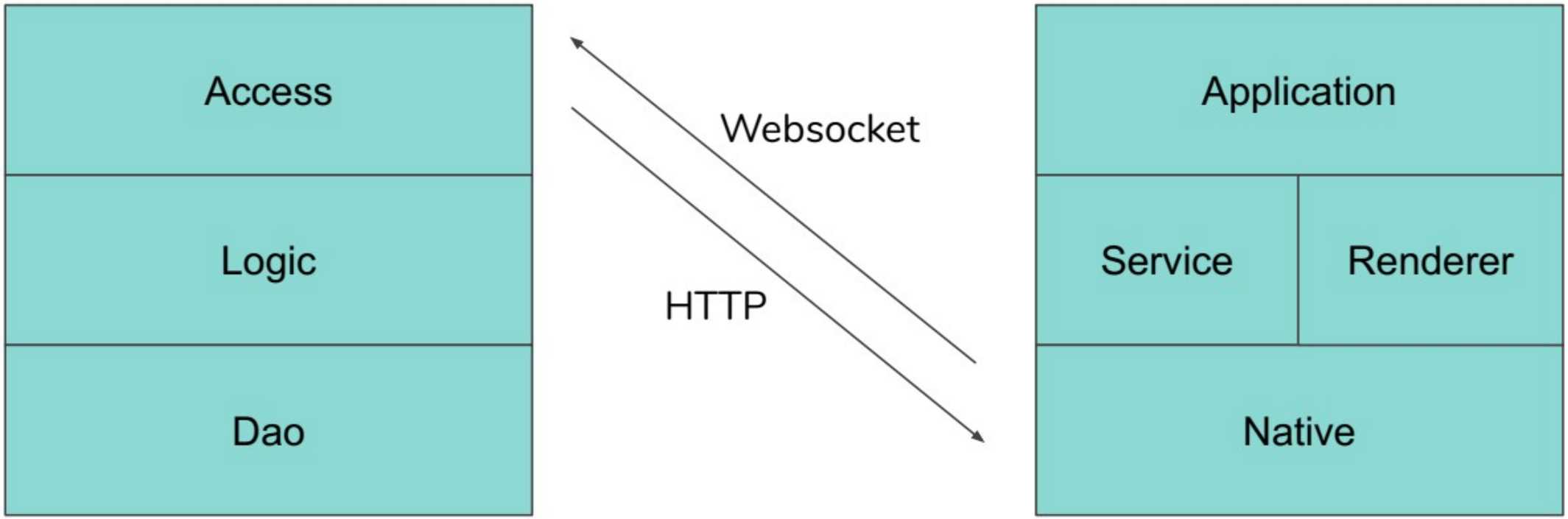
- …
- Or write me an email to gla@inf.elte.hu

System Architecture

Traditional Architecture



API based Architecture



Advantages

- The business logic is to be implemented only once. Porting your software to a new platform does not mean the reimplementation of the whole business logic
- There is a strict border between the user interface and the business logic development
  - The UI developer has no chance to reach the lower layers → The architecture is cleaner
  - The roles are better defined. The tasks are separated. The frontend and the backend development needs a different attitude
  - As there is a defined communication interface, an API, the responsibilities are better separated

Service Oriented Architecture

- Technology and vendor independent
- A service-oriented architecture (SOA) is a style of software design where services are provided to the other components by application components, through a communication protocol over a network
- Service-oriented architecture is less about how to modularize an application, and more about how to compose an application by integration of distributed, separately-maintained and deployed software components
- See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service-oriented_architecture

SOA Principles

- A service has four properties according to one of many definitions of SOA
  - It logically represents a business activity with a specified outcome
  - It is self-contained
  - It is a black box for its consumers
  - It may consist of other underlying services

Applying SOA

- We do not develop an enterprise grade architecture software during the course
- The SOA principles are to be applied
- Helpful if you have to extend the service later or integrate with another service
- The business logic can be separated from the user interface logic

Recommended Protocol

- JSON over HTTP
  - Easy to implement
  - General regarding various data structures
  - Fits most network infrastructures because of the HTTP
- Utilize the HTTP status
  - 200 - Ok
  - 500 - Server error

Protocol Example

- The endpoint is: http://www.example.com/service/userLogin/login
- POST the following JSON to the HTTP end point

  {”email”:”laszlo.grad-gyenge@inf.elte.hu”,”password”:”secret”}
- Reply examples

  {true} / {false}

  {

  “errorClass” : “DatabaseException”,

  “errorMessage” : “Unable to connect to the database”

  }

HTTP to Method Mapping

- The system consists of several class instances
- Some of the classes are to be published (access layer). To be more exact, some of the methods of these classes are to be published
- I recommend you to use a mapping like:

  <API endpoint>/<class name>/<method name>

- You may use the REST API paradigm. See:
  - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Representational_state_transfer

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