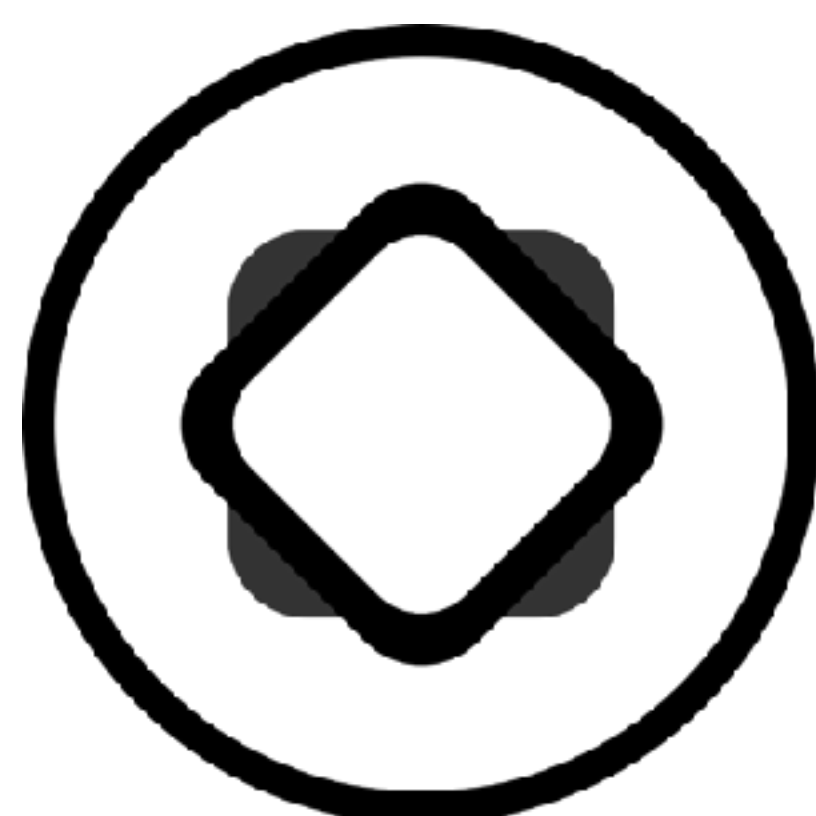
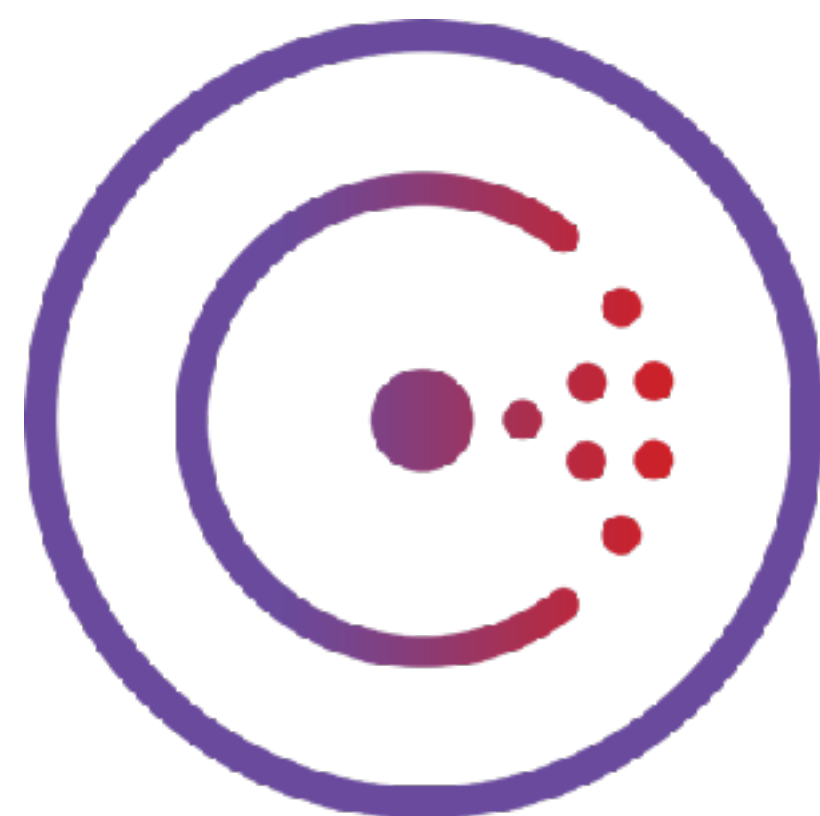


# DevOps for Startups



Armon Dadgar  
@armon





# What is DevOps?

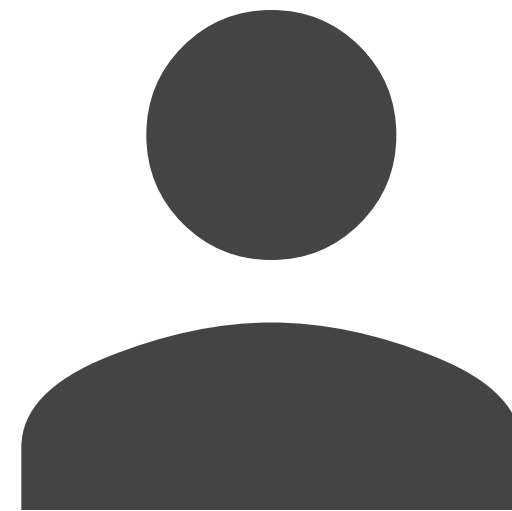
# DevOps Definitions

- “DevOps is you have developers do everything”
- “DevOps is you get rid of operations”
- “DevOps is a cultural movement”
- “DevOps is ...”

# Delivering an Application

- Software organization is a *system* like any other
- Composed of people, processes, and tools
  - Processes used to organize people
  - Tools used to support people and process
- Output is applications

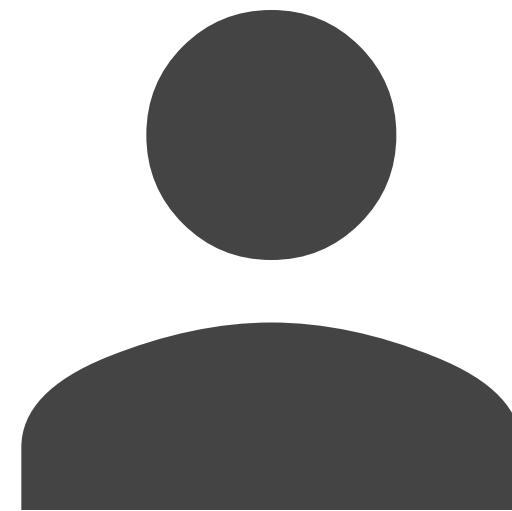
# People



Specialized Knowledge  
Limited time



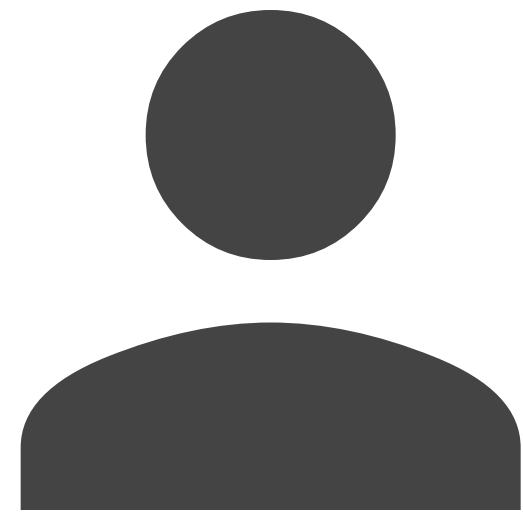
# People



## Developer

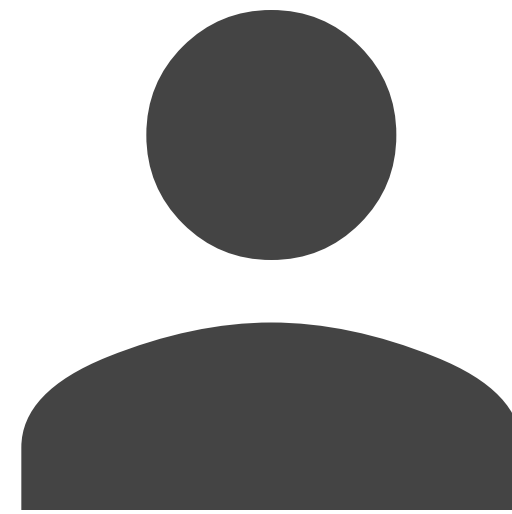
Programming Languages  
Frameworks  
Design Patterns  
Application Architecture  
...

# People



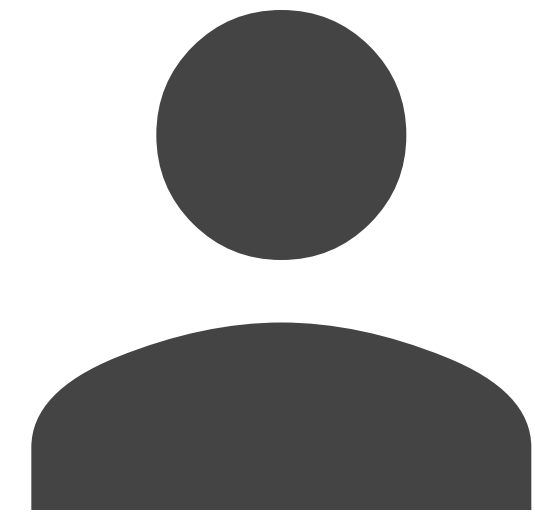
## Operator

Cloud APIs  
System Administration  
Infrastructure Architecture  
Networking  
...



## Developer

Programming Languages  
Frameworks  
Design Patterns  
Application Architecture  
...



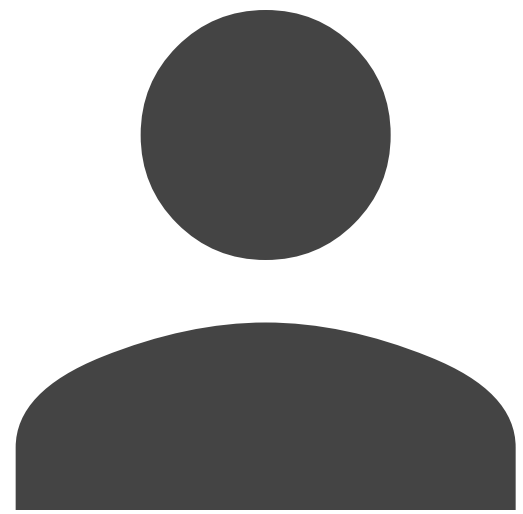
## Security

Threat Modeling  
Cryptography  
Security Patterns  
Compliance  
...

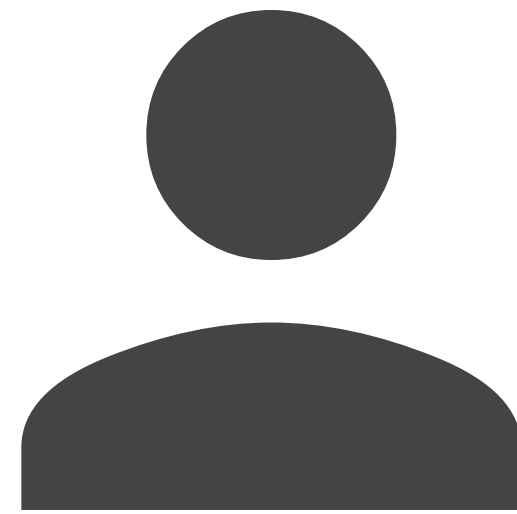
# Unicorn Developers

- “Developers should do it all!”
- Unicorns are in short supply, not a good business decision
- Specialization of Knowledge is real
- Some knowledge can be outsourced, still exists!

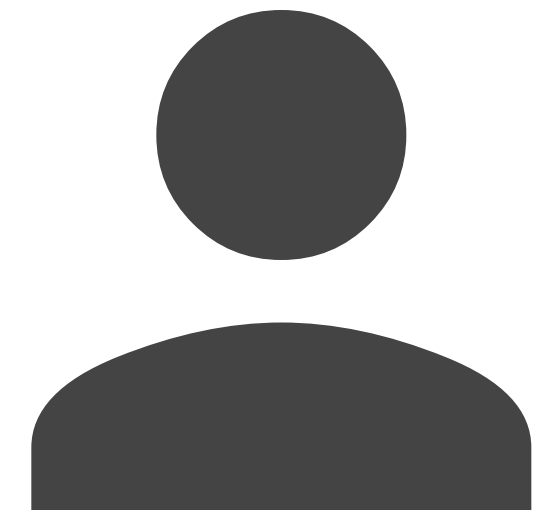
# Process



Developer

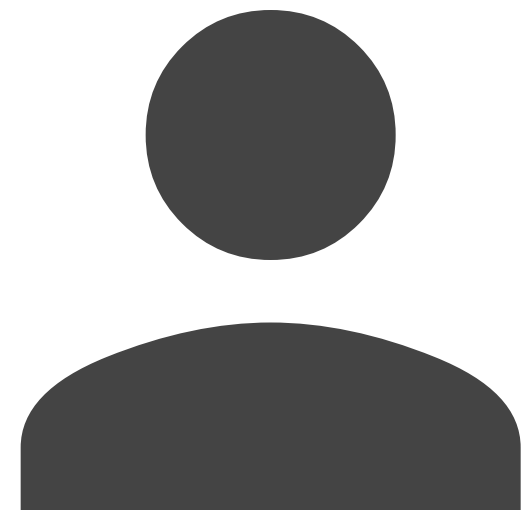


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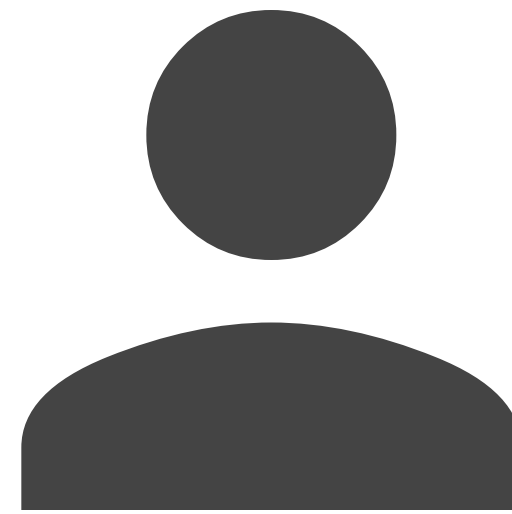


Security

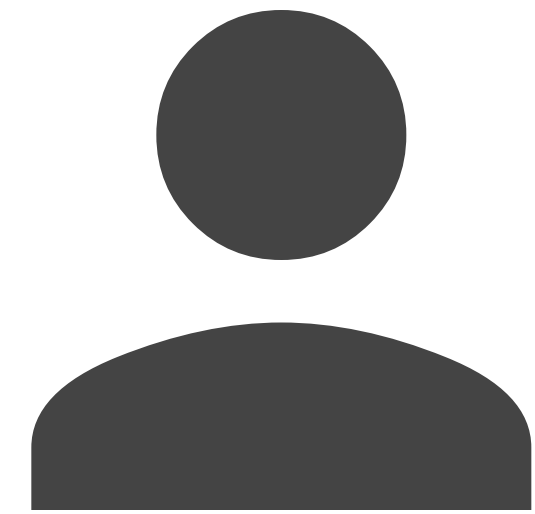
# Process



Developer



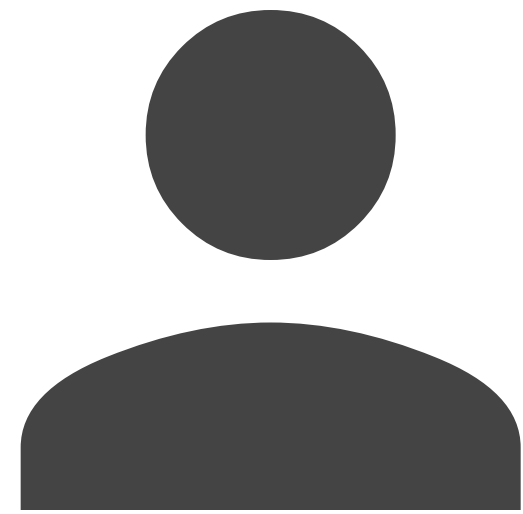
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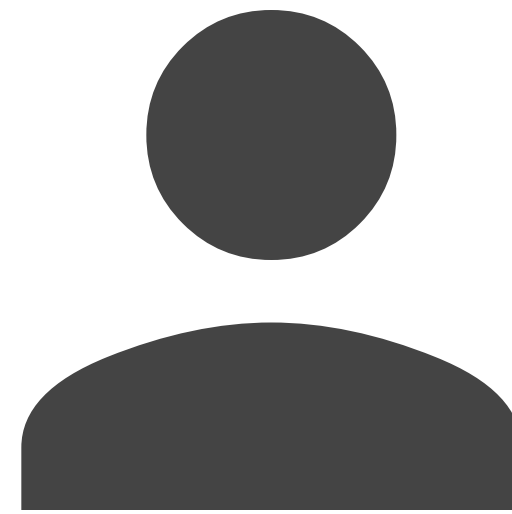
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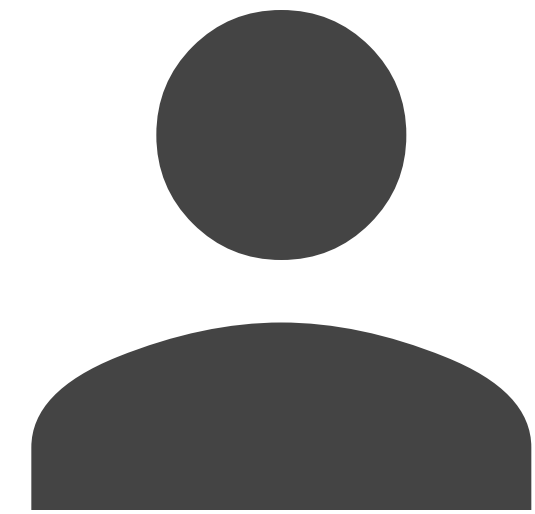
# Process



Developer



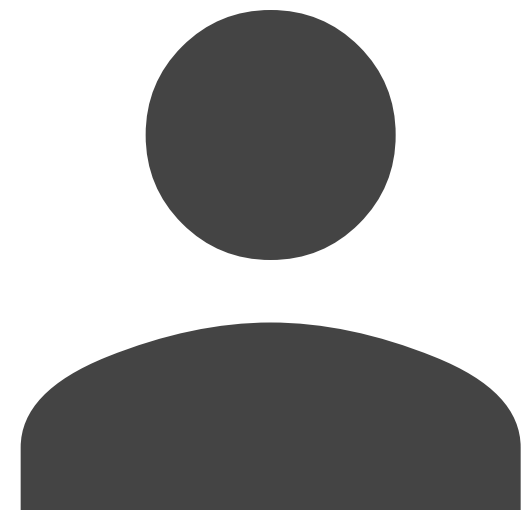
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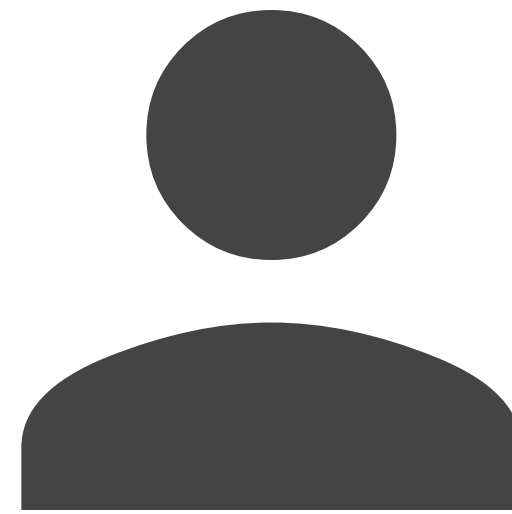
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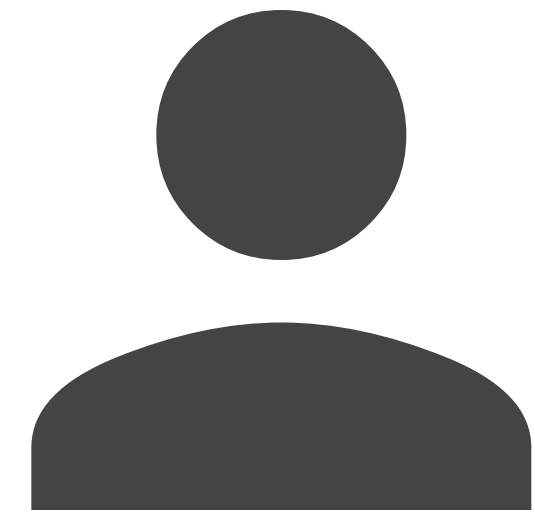
# Process



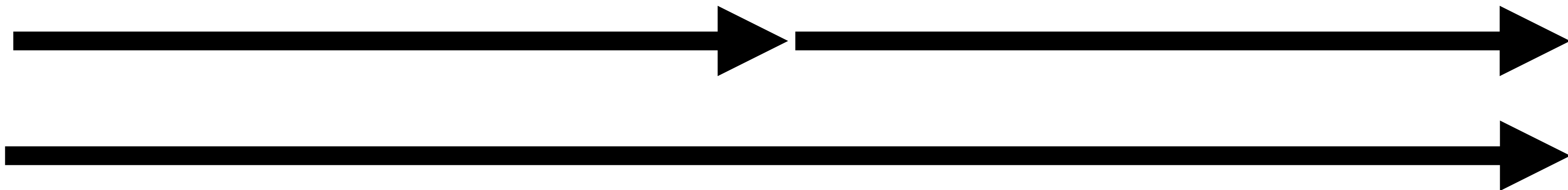
Developer



Operator



Security



# Amdahl's Law

- The theoretical throughput of a system is limited by *serial* latency
- Organization is a system that is creating an application
- Output is limited by serial coordination
- Empowering individuals to work **independently** improves throughput



# Fundamental Steps

- **Write** the application
- **Test** the application
- **Package** for staging / production
- **Provisioning** infrastructure resources
- **Deploying** an application to the infrastructure
- **Monitoring** applications and infrastructure
- **Securing** applications and infrastructure

# DevOps Defined

- Process to fulfill the fundamental steps optimizing for throughput
  - Reduce coordination, empower individuals, focus on delivery time
- Use tools to coordinate between steps instead of people
- Clean separation of responsibilities

## APPLICATION DELIVERY LIFECYCLE

### **RUN**

Applications



### **SECURE**

Application Infrastructure



### **PROVISION**

Infrastructure



## TEAMS IN PARALLEL

### **DEVELOPERS**

 Vagrant |  Nomad |  Consul

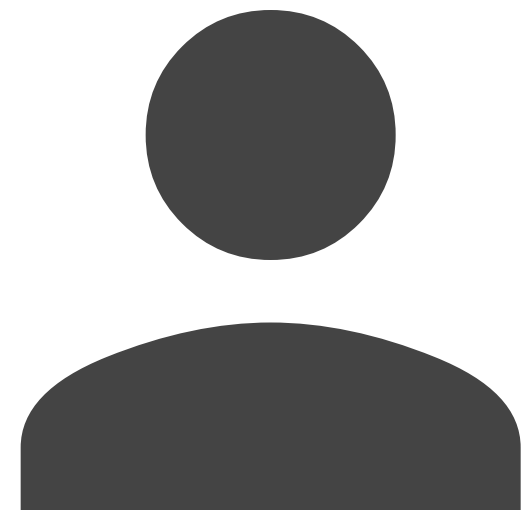
### **SECURITY**

 Vault

### **OPERATORS**

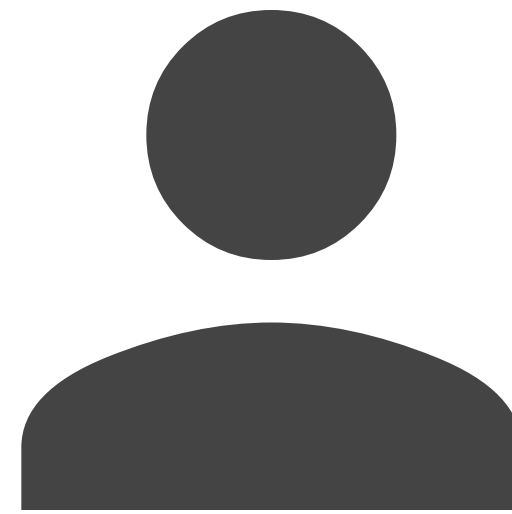
 Packer |  Terraform

# DevOps Process



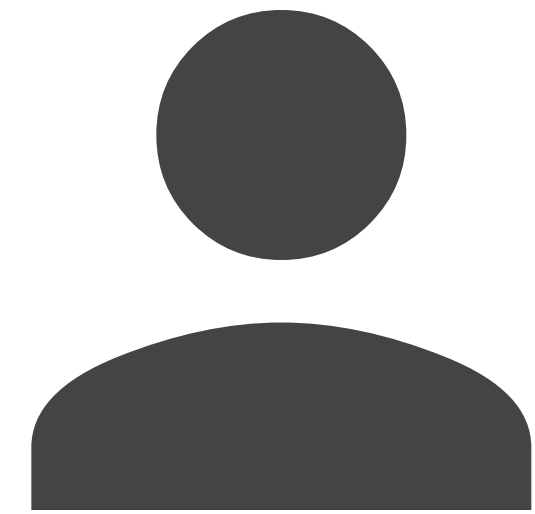
Developer

Write and Test  
Consume Secrets  
Deploy  
Monitor Apps



Operator

Automate Packaging  
Provision Infrastructure  
Provide Deployment Tools  
Monitor Infrastructure



Security

Model Organization  
Manage Secrets  
Delegate Access  
Compliance

# Caveats

- With great power, comes great responsibility!
- Developers become owners of application
- More discipline around testing
- Requires investment in tooling and education

# Ask your Doctor

- Every process makes assumptions and optimizes for different metrics
- DevOps optimizes for agility, assumes cost of mistake is low and risk tolerance is high
- Waterfall optimizes for risk management, assumes cost of mistake is high and risk tolerance is low
- Avionics software poorly suited for DevOps
  - Very high cost of mistakes, very low risk tolerance, low iteration speed

# DevOps for Startups

# Scaling down DevOps

- That sounded very *Enterprise-y*
- Startups have (many) fewer people
- Impacts process and tools



# Startup Anatomy

- Fewer specializations and less teams
- Unlikely to have dedicated QA, Security, Compliance, etc
- In the early days, may not have any operators

# Startup Constraints

- Burn rate, it's a race against the clock!
- Focus on core product, everything else is a cost center
- Outsource where possible
- High risk tolerance, default is failure

# Doing DevOps

- Usually happens naturally because of lack of specialization!
- All developers empowered to deploy in the early days
- As you start specializing, stay conscious of the delivery process

# Pragmatism

- Build for 1x, Design for 10x, Plan for 100x
- You are not Google, nor will you be next year
- Business and product may change, reduce sunk costs
- Stay flexible to change, without building into a cul-de-sac

## APPLICATION DELIVERY LIFECYCLE

### **RUN**

Applications



### **SECURE**

Application Infrastructure



### **PROVISION**

Infrastructure



## TEAMS IN PARALLEL

### **DEVELOPERS**

 Vagrant |  Nomad |  Consul

### **SECURITY**

 Vault

### **OPERATORS**

 Packer |  Terraform

# Provisioning

- Pick a cloud!
  - Large credits available to incentivize usage (\$10K-\$100K+)
- Leverage the expertise of your people
- Make it easy to spin up multiple environments (prod, stage, dev)
  - Terraform, Infrastructure-as-Code, etc

# Security

- Focus on the low hanging fruit
- Enable 2FA everywhere
- Build a network perimeter (private network + bastion host)
- Avoid secrets / credentials in code (Vault)
- Encrypt sensitive data (Vault)
- Use security monitoring ([evident.io](https://evident.io))

# Runtime

- Focus on developer productivity
- Cost is likely a red herring relative to payroll
- Assume ~0 operators
- Outsource logging (Cloud), metrics (NewRelic, DataDog), exception tracking (Sentry), alerting (PagerDuty)
- Leverage platforms like ECS, Nomad, K8S



# Note on Schedulers

- Schedulers are fantastic, but not silver bullets
- Complex software has complex failure modes
- Keep It Simple Stupid
- Dedicated operator almost a requirement for more advanced systems
- *Ask: Why do we need it?*

# Starting with Segment Stack

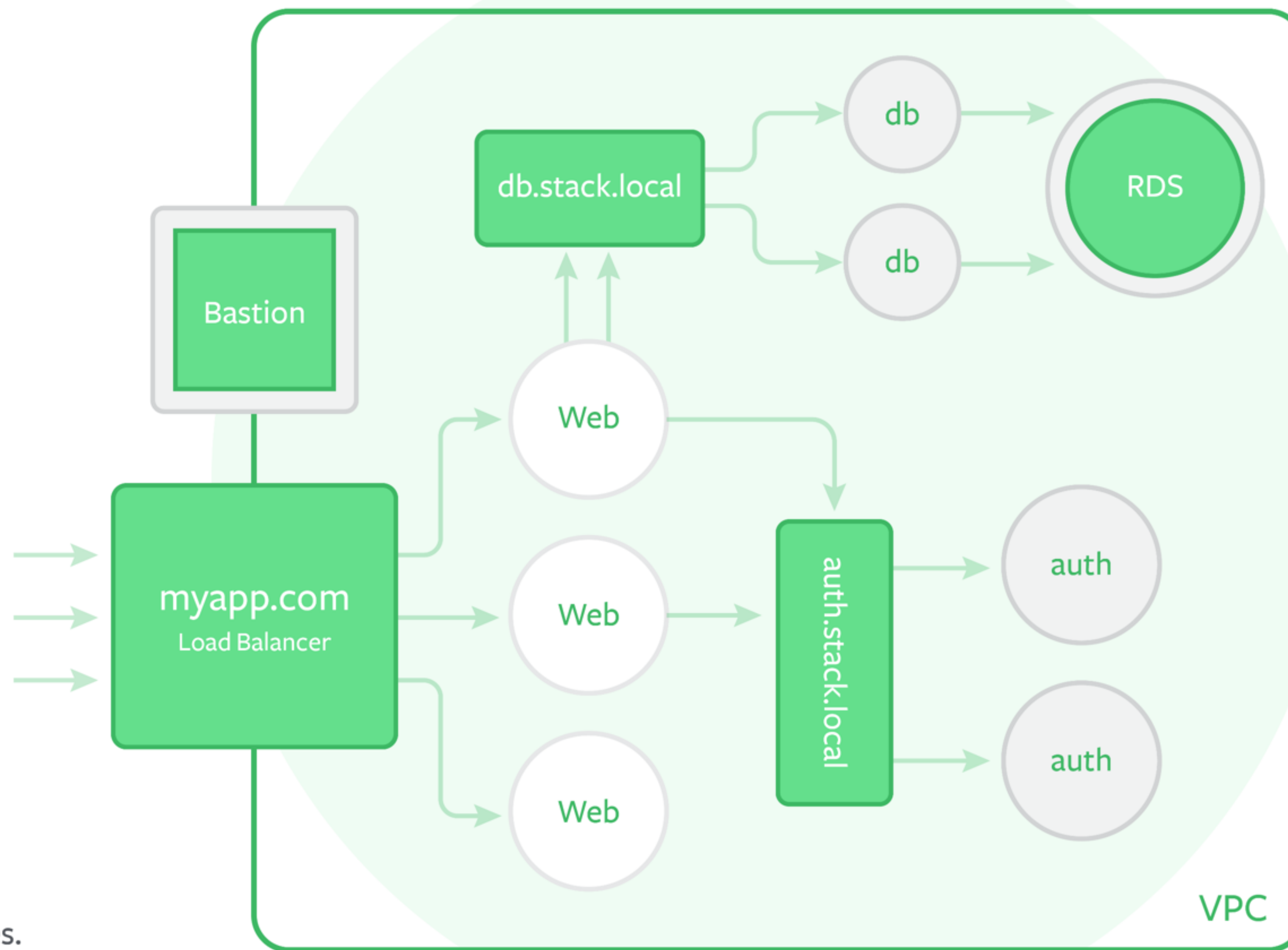
- Segment is a streaming analytics startup
- Published their full AWS stack configuration
  - <https://github.com/segmentio/stack>
- Leverages Terraform, AWS, Docker, and ECS

The Open Source  
**Segment  
Stack**

**Production Ready:**  
Highly available  
infrastructure across  
three availability zones.

**Modern & Flexible:**  
Built on Docker, AWS,  
and Terraform

**Easy & Fast:**  
Create 50 different AWS  
resources, in under 10 minutes.



**Segment**

# Segment Stack Features

- Secure networking by default
- Basic auto-scaling
- Deployment handled by ECS
- Uses CloudWatch for logging and metrics
- Up and running in 10 minutes

# Growing Up

# Growing into scale

- If all goes well, the startup will grow
- More people eventually forces a specialization of knowledge
- Starts to look more like the *Enterprise-y* process
- Allows for more sophistication if done right

# Dedicated Operations

- Owns the Infrastructure / Security / Runtime core
- Provide a platform to developers (write, test, deploy, monitor)
  - Evaluate fancier schedulers (Nomad, K8S, Swarm)
- Richer tooling (deployment, observability, tracing, etc)
- Performance of the infrastructure
- Blue/Green, shadow traffic, enable better testing rigor

# Dedicated Security Team

- Reduce the surface area of access
- Locking down SSH access
- Mutual TLS for services
- Data privacy
- Compliance



# Splitting Development Teams

- Dividing the application into services owned by teams
- Reduces coordination between teams, increases operational demand
- Need better deployment and observability tooling
- More discipline around testing required, more moving pieces

# Conclusion

# DevOps for Startups

- DevOps is a process focused on agility, aligns with constraints of startups!
- Clouds and modern tools give you a huge amount of leverage
- Avoid BIY, almost always a cost center, doesn't add product value
- Go forth and build!

# Thanks!

# Resources

- DevOps Defined: <https://www.hashicorp.com/devops.html>
- Segment Stack: <https://segment.com/blog/the-segment-aws-stack/>
  - <https://github.com/segmentio/stack>
- Terraform: <https://www.terraform.io>