# Cisco DevOps 300-910: CI/CD Pipelines

## ESTABLISHING BUILDING BLOCKS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AS CODE



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### Overview



The time before DevOps

How to git

Automating the automation

**Cloudy authorization** 

The world eater

- More effective learning
- Multiply impact

## The Non-DevOps Model



## Non-DevOps Hallmarks







#### **Change Management**

Changes are bundled into massive periodic change windows

#### **Automation**

Where automation exists, it is old, complex, and difficult

#### **Auditability**

Finding out who changes what, when is difficult or impossible



## Managing Code with Git



## Git Vocabulary

#### Repo

Collections of code tracked by git server

#### Clone

Copy remote repo to your computer

#### Commit

Collection of changes to repo, saved into git

#### **Branch**

A workspace to update code in

#### **Pull Request**

Proposed changes to repo, can be approved



## DevOps Tooling: What's out There?



## Infrastructure Provisioning: CloudFormation, Terraform

#### Establishes resources

Builds resources like virtual machines, subnets, and routing

## Limited Post-build Configuration

Doesn't install software, updates, antivirus



## Endpoint Management: Chef, Puppet, Ansible

## Post-Build Configuration

Takes over configuration of built resources – updates, antivirus, triggered actions

#### **OS** Integration

Deep hooks into operating system for ongoing management

#### Fleet Management

Often used to manage many machines at a time with consistent policies



## Procedural vs. Declarative



## Procedural

Procedural tools aren't aware of past runs. Admins define actions which are executed the same way each time the tool runs.

Examples: Ansible, Chef



## Declarative

Declarative tools allow an admin to define a target configuration for a resource. The tool is aware of past runs and will figure out how to get you there.

Examples: CloudFormation, Terraform, Puppet



## Terraform Overview



#### Terraform Essentials

# Terraform differs from other provisioning tools in a few key ways.

- Support for many providers
- State file required

How does Terraform work?



Sync actual state of environment to state file



Compare terraform configuration of environment with state file



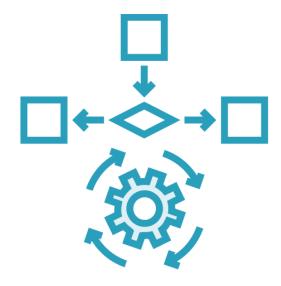
True up differences discovered so environment matches configuration



## Centralizing Automation with CI/CDs



## Automating the Automation





**Pipelines** 

Validation, testing, executing automation jobs

**Approvals** 

Admin permissions for all only when allowed



#### **AWS IAM Permissions Primer**

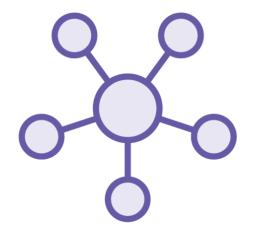


#### AWS Users, Roles, and Policies



**IAM User** 

A profile intended for a single user, linked to policies



**IAM Role** 

A profile to be assumed by any services that needs it



**IAM Policy** 

List of permissions to be granted



#### Demo



#### **Build AWS resources for Terraform**

- IAM user and secret
- S3 bucket to store state file
- DynamoDB for concurrency locking

Pivot Terraform state file to S3 bucket

Create GitHub repo for terraform code

Integrate GitHub repo with TravisCl

