Agile, Secure Cloud Application Development & Management

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How to make Software

- Better*
- Faster
- Cheaper

* We posit that better = less bugs = greater security

Agile Development

- Individuals and interactions over processes and tools
- Working software over comprehensive documentation
- Customer collaboration over contract negotiation
- Responding to change over following a plan

AGILE DEVELOPMENT adaptability transparency Agility is... simplicity charter funding **STRATEGY** unity estimation **RELEASE** goals **ITERATION** vision plan backlog DAILY iteration standup plan CONTINUOUS TDD build refactoring integration burndown collaboration Working Software velocity burnup **ACCELERATE DELIVERY**

Agile Development Principles

- Simplicity
- Self-organizing teams
- Regular adaption to changing circumstances
- Projects are built around motivated, trusted individuals
- Sustainable development, able to maintain a constant pace
- Welcome changing requirements, even late in development
- Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design
- Working software is the principal measure of progress
- Customer satisfaction by rapid delivery of useful software
- Close co-operation between business people and developers
- Face-to-face conversations as the best form of communication
- Working software is delivered frequently (weeks rather than months)

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Cloud Computing

Having secure access to all your applications and data from any network device

Agile Development in the Cloud

Agile and the Cloud: Perfect Together*

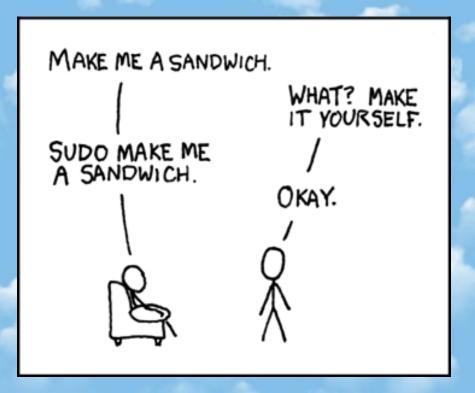
- Agile software: grant users of applications new capabilities as they need them
- Cloud computing: Pervasive, ondemand computation as a utility (elastic provision, pay-as-you-go, online, illusion of infinite supply)

^{*}Jim Ensell, "Agile Development in the Cloud", http://www.agilejournal.com/articles/columns/column-articles/6018

Stages of Agile Cloud Development

- 1. Developing using cloud-based source control management (SCM) repositories
- Build in the cloud using virtual images, provide feedback to continuous integration (CI) servers
- 3. Testing in the cloud by building test machines
- 4. Production in the cloud, automated deployment, load-balancing, analytics

Programmer (noun): An organism that can turn caffeine and alcohol into code*





http://xkcd.com/149/

http://xkcd.com/303/

^{*} http://uncyclopedia.wikia.com/wiki/Programmer

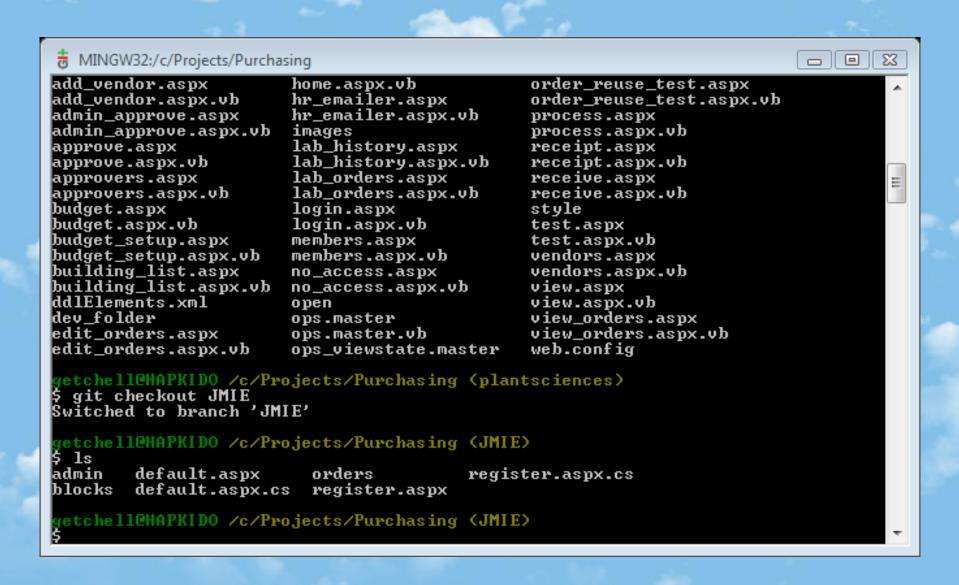
How to save caffeine by-products?

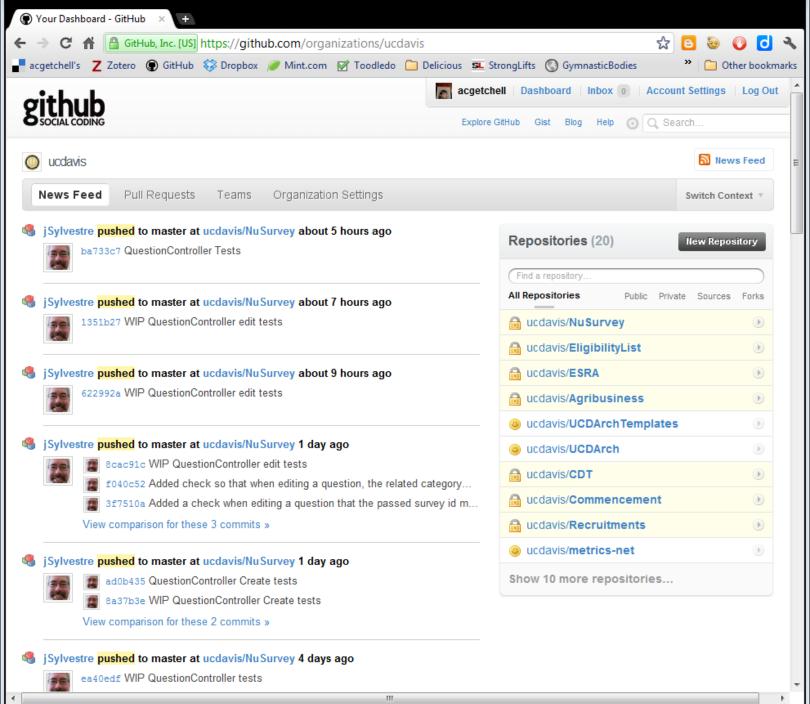
Source Control! But ...

- It should be available, always
- It should be secure
- It should checksum files and keep readable version histories
- It should be easy to manage projects, collaborate with folks, setup teams/perms
- It should be easy to use able to do hard things like fork/branch/merge
- It should allow for distributed development

Git

- Cross Platform/IDE friendly: Integrates into Visual Studio, Eclipse, and Xcode 4.x
- Distributed Development: Each developer gets a local copy of the entire development history, and changes are copied from one repo to another. Git protocol is fast/efficient and SSH friendly
- Non-linear development: Rapid, convenient branching and merging
- Efficient handling of large projects: Very fast, scales well, typically from one to several orders of magnitude faster than other version control systems. Efficient packed format for long-term revision storage.
- Cryptographic authentication of history: History is stored such that a particular revision/commit depends upon the complete development history leading up to that commit. It's therefore not possible to change old versions without being noticed. Tags can be cryptographically signed.
- Toolkit: Git is a collection of many small tools plus scripts as convenient wrappers. Easily used by humans and automation.





GitHub@UCDavis

Organization: https://github.com/ucdavis

- Public and private repositories
- Anyone with a free GitHub account can become a team member
- We currently have 20 Private and unlimited Public repositories that allow for unlimited collaborators (team members)
- \$37.50/month (25% educational discount) for 10 Private repos

Repository:

 A location storing a snapshot of a particular project, plus commit history and subsequent changes.

GitHub processes

Fork + Pull: Contributors fork the code (clone) and work on their own repository, then submit pull requests

- Unlike previous version control systems, every repository can be a master ← by convention only
- upstream, origin, master

Push: Agree upon a master repository, then push changes to it

- Use branch/merge to minimize conflicts
- origin, master

Some Caveats

Don't store sensitive configuration info (LDAP/API keys, database passwords, etc.)

Scott Kirkland's method (.NET)

- 1. All sensitive information should be stored in the <appSettings> section.
- 2. Create a file in your website root called AppSettings.config.

AppSettings.config:

Some Caveats

In your web.config, add the following property to your <appSettings> element: file="AppSettings.config"

Web.config:

```
<appSettings file="AppSettings.config">
...
</appSettings>
```

- 3. At this point, the appSettings values in your web.config will be overwritten by those in AppSettings.config. Remove any sensitive information from the web.config file now, and you can also remove non-sensitive settings from AppSettings.config if desired (optional) because anything in AppSettings.config will overwrite matching values (or non-existent values) in your web.config section.
- 4. The last step is to make sure that your new secret AppSettings.config file is not checked into source control, and for that you can just add **AppSettings.config** to your **.gitignore** file. Also, please think of the children and be sure to copy your AppSettings.config file to the project share so others can find it (ex: W:\Devel\Projects\Recruitment).

Some Caveats

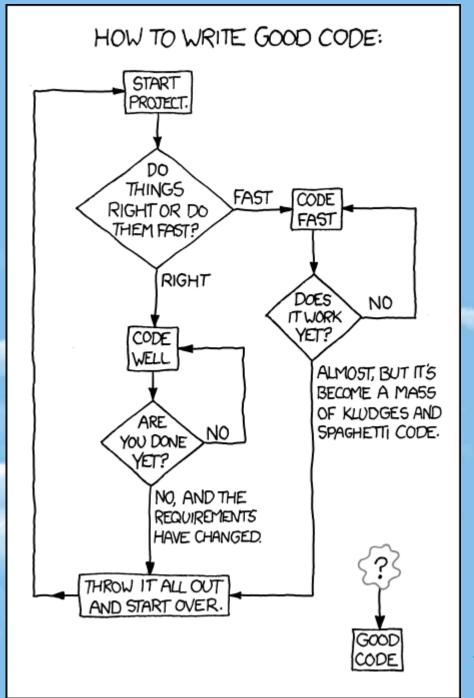
If you accidentally committed sensitive info to a repo:

- 1. Change the password
- 2. Purge file containing sensitive info from repo
- 3. Cleanup and reclaim space
- 4. Tell collaborators to use git rebase

Full details here: http://help.github.com/remove-sensitive-data/

What have we accomplished?

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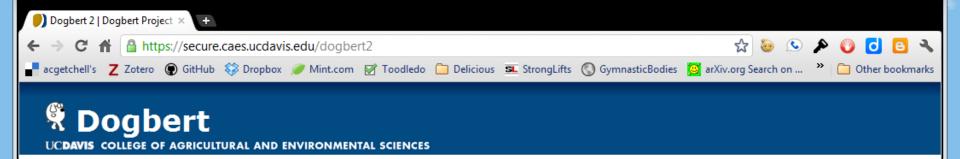
http://xkcd.com/844/

Great! Now, what were we developing?

Code is logical Business processes are ...

- Anyways, Agile development is nice and all, but how do we tell when we are done?
- And manage more than 1 project?
- And cope with changing requirements?*
- And user feedback?

*We don't. We make a contract with our users. And we never, ever, require them to look at GitHub to figure out how we're doing



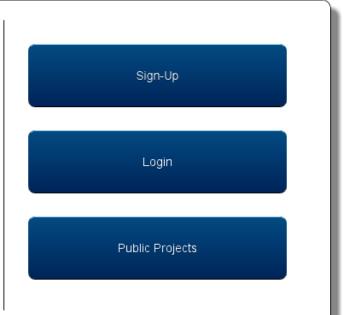
Dogbert Project Management

Welcome to the Dogbert Project Management System.

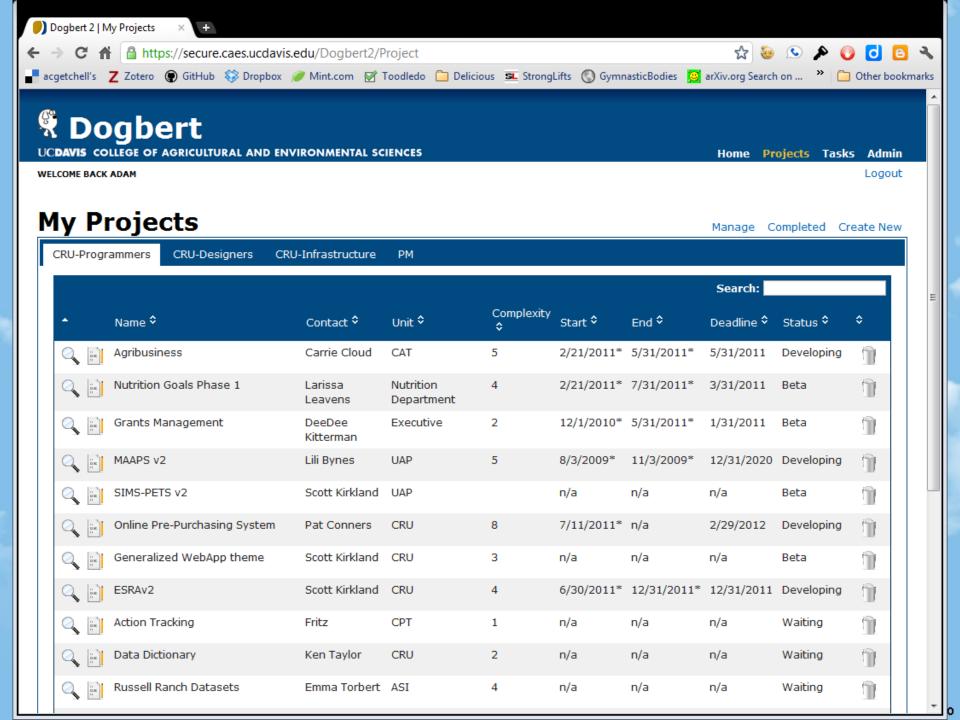
Use Dogbert to manage project priorities, requirements engineering and manage your IT projects. This tool will help managers prioritize their workgroup's projects and allows aids in managing projects that span workgroups. Dogbert will help staff manage projects that they are working on and provide easy documentation on projects. It is open to all UC Davis employees with a valid Kerberos account.

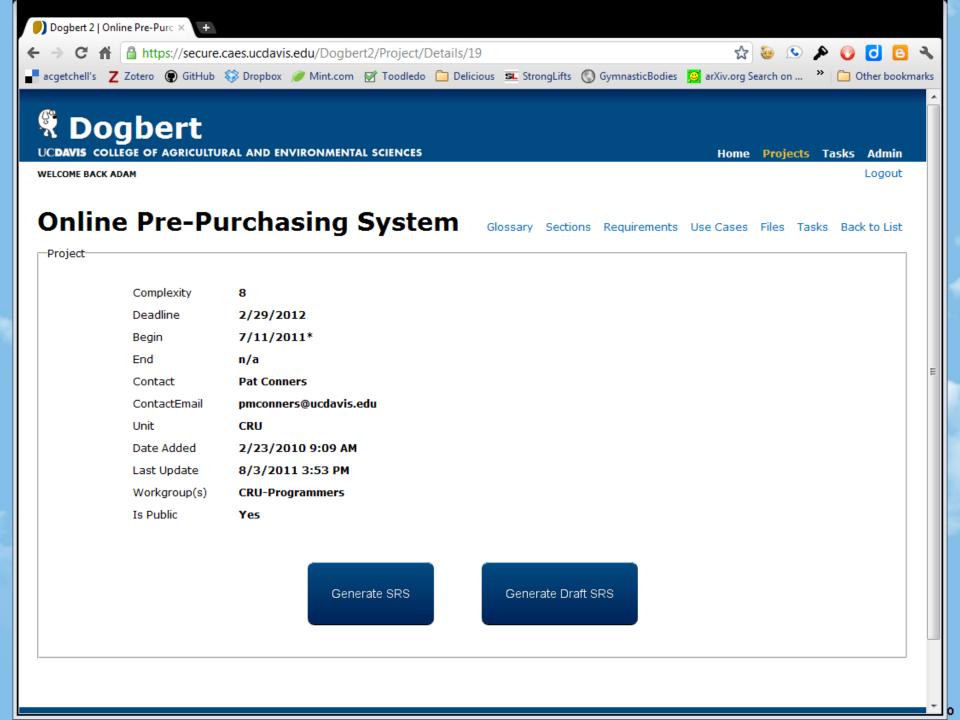
Dogbert has been used extensively on software projects for requirements engineering, use case tracking and document generation by the College of Agricultural & Environmental Sciences Dean's Office Computing Resources Unit.

To get started please sign up to request access. We will setup your account and a workgroup for you.



Login

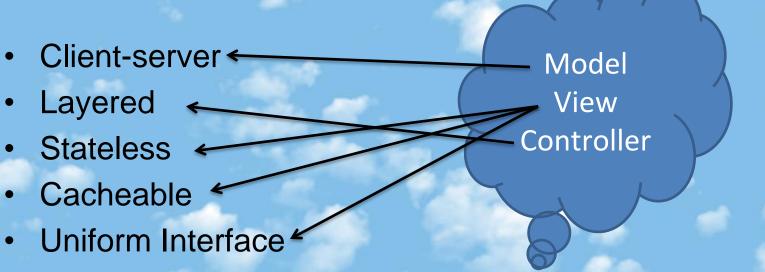




Secure Agile Cloud Development

- We've been talking Agile, and Cloud, but this
 is isn't the IT Security Symposium after all
- Security comes from correct code
- Correct code comes from <u>validation</u>
- Validation comes from <u>testing</u> and <u>measurement</u>

Interlude: REST and MVC















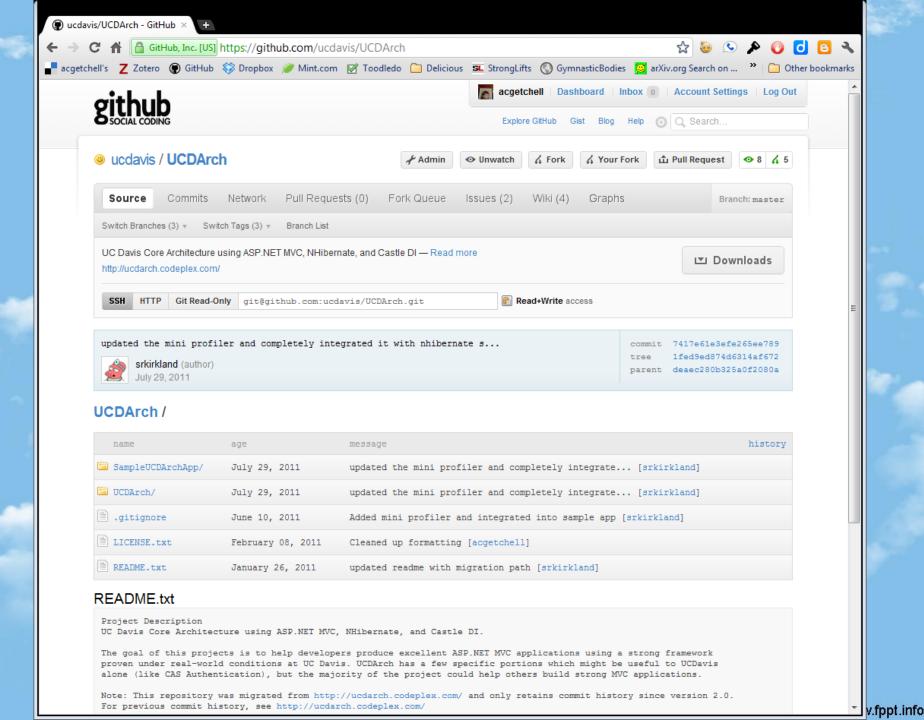
Interlude: Best Practices

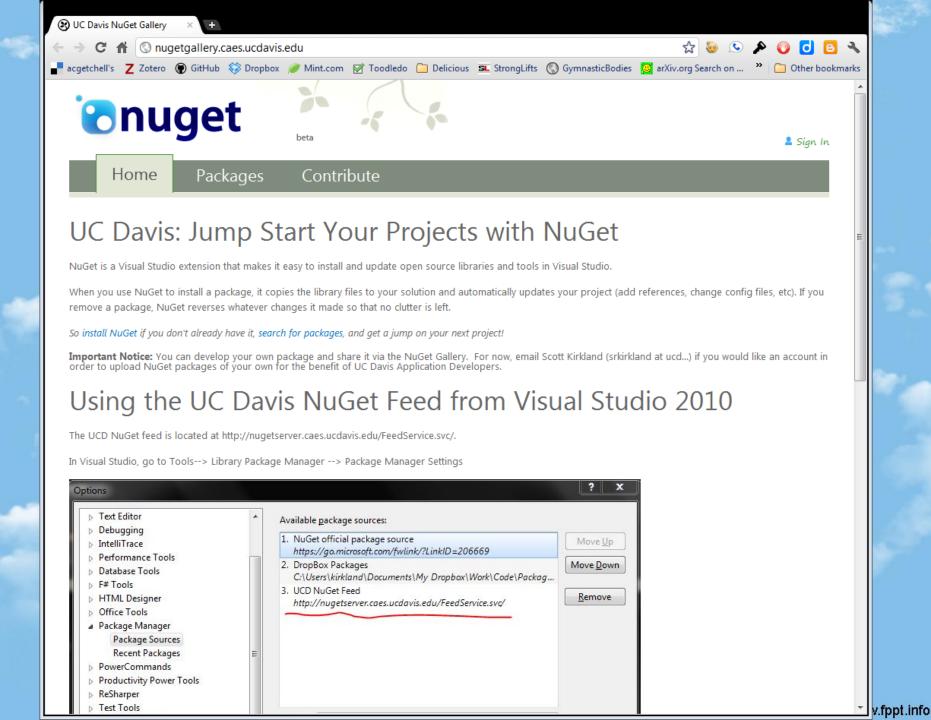
UCDArch Common Library (post Microsoft EL):

- MVC/REST
- JQueryUI(JQueryMobile) for rich UI
- Well-defined hooks for unit tests
- Client and Server side validation
 - One definition for both! (http://dataannotationsextensions.org/)
 - @Html.ValidationSummary(true)
- Security
 - CAS (Shibboleth coming)
 - Roles (CatBert, roll your own)
 - Auto-protect against CSS!
 - @Html.AntiForgeryToken()
 - DataValidation 1x (renders to Javascript or back-end)
- Logging (ELMAH, Yammer Metrics)
- Data Access
 - Auto-mapping based on conventions
 - Fluent Nhibernate
 - @this.MultiSelect("User.Organizations").Options(Model.Organizations,
 x=>x.Id,x=>x.Name).Selected(Model.User.Organizations.Select(x=>x.Id))
- Available with NuGet! (http://nugetgallery.caes.ucdavis.edu/
- On GitHub (of course) https://github.com/ucdavis/UCDArch



http://xkcd.com/934/





Test-Driven Development

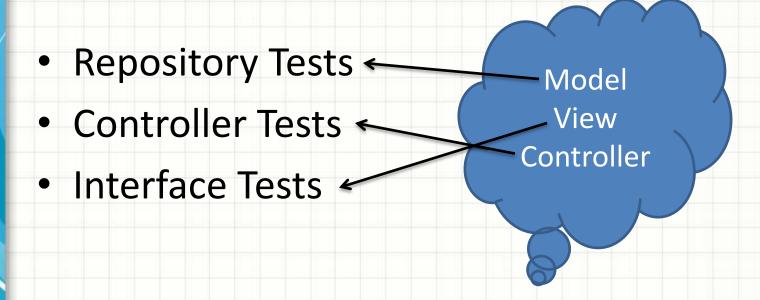
Big topic!

Basic idea: write functional tests that verify that things work as expected!

For a very thorough presentation, see Jason Sylvestre's "How To Write Unit Tests":

https://github.com/jSylvestre/ResharperTemplates/blob/master/How %20To%20Write%20Unit%20Tests.pptx

Types Of Unit Tests



Repository Tests

- Test Database actions
- Done on an in memory SQL Lite database created from the mapping file.
- This is done by using UCDArch's base class in testing "FluentRepositoryTestBase"

Controller Tests

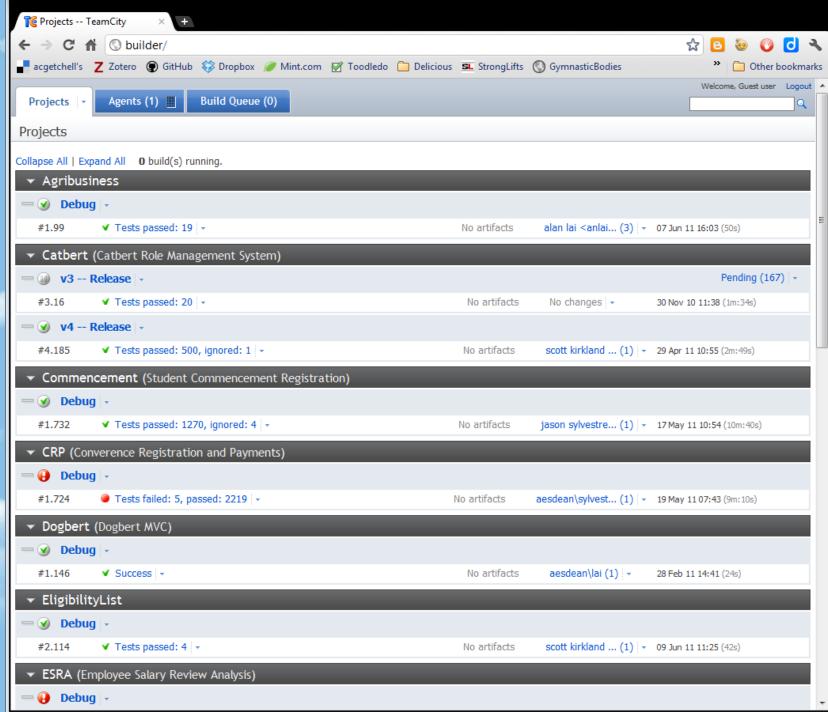
- Mapping Tests
- Boundary Tests of all public methods
- Reflection Tests

Interface Tests

- Sometimes these need to be run within the structure of a Controller test
- Check that expected parameters are passed
- Check that any actions or return values are what is expected
- Even if you don't write tests for your interfaces, you just have one place to review the logic.

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✓ v.fppt.info

Continuous Integration with Team City

http://www.jetbrains.com/teamcity/

"Continuous Integration is a software development practice where members of a team integrate their work frequently, usually each person integrates at least daily – leading to multiple integrations per day. Many teams find that this approach leads to significantly reduced integration problems and allows a team to develop cohesive software more rapidly."

Martin Fowler

TeamCity

- Free for small/medium teams (20 build configs) or open source projects
- Works with .NET, Java, and Ruby
- Integrates with GitHub, Perforce, Subversion, Team Foundation Server, etc.
- Easy to configure for CI (e.g. every time code is checked into a repo)
- History builds → quickly identify unsafe modifications, restore lost artifacts (files, etc.)
- Build infrastructure scales using Amazon's EC2 (configure virtual build agents to start instances using AMIs)

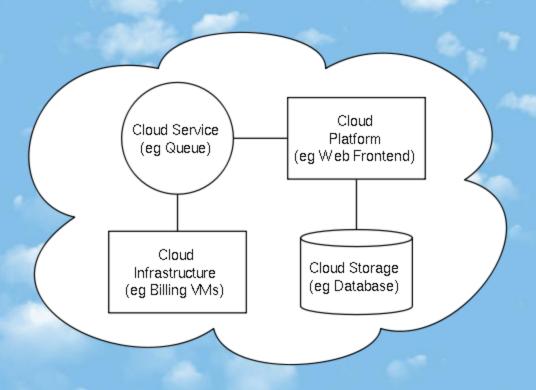
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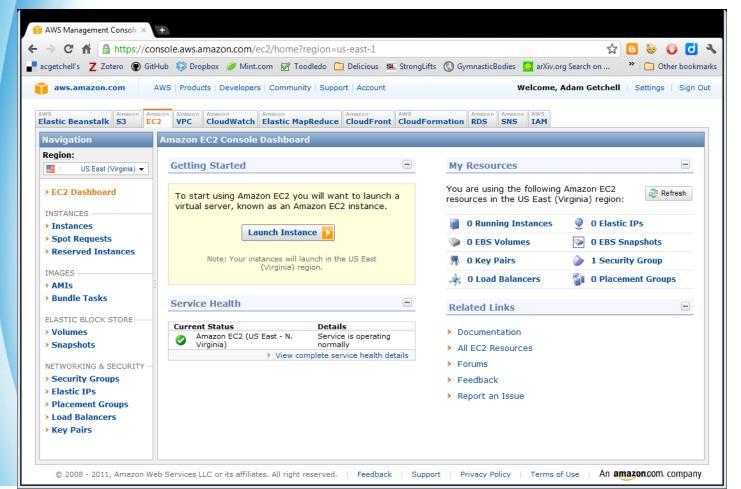
Cloud Applications



Amazon EC2

http://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/

- High-profile failure
- Known-good redundancy methods, better monitoring now

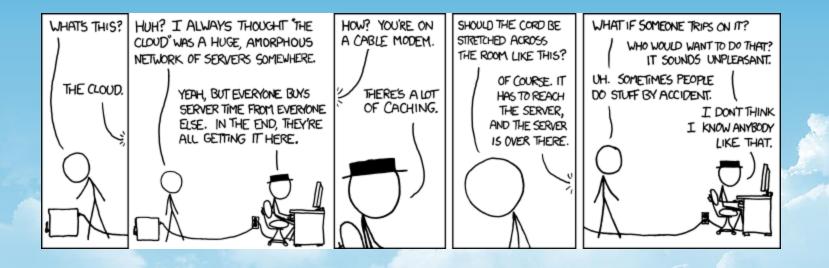


We tried Amazon first

Here's what we'll look for (from another vendor)

- Console access
- Regular and reliable backups
- Ability to quickly access and apply snapshots
- Disk imaging to allow rapid implementation (found AMIs difficult to work with in P2V)
- Fine grained security and firewall control
- smtp.ucdavis.edu authentication
- Good (fanatical?) customer support
- Community support

The Real Reason Amazon EC2/S3 Went Down

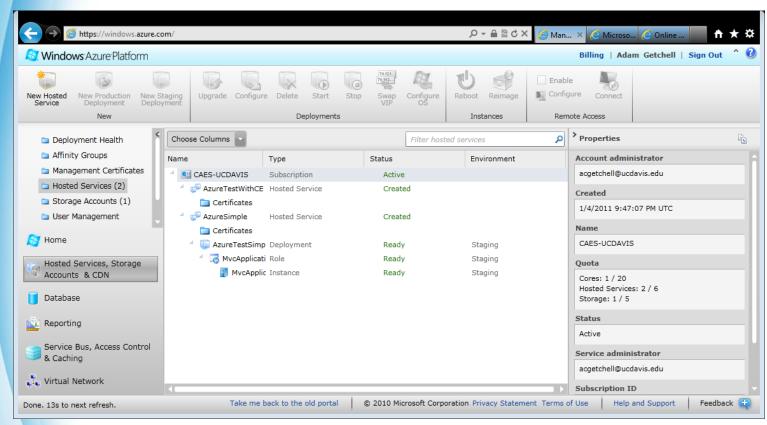


http://xkcd.com/908/

Azure

http://www.microsoft.com/windowsazure/

- .NET, Java (Hadoop), PHP and Ruby
- Used by Apple's iCloud*

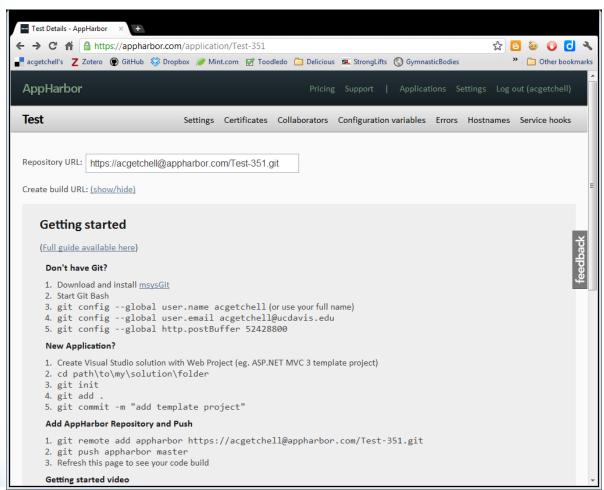


^{*} http://www.zdnet.com/blog/microsoft/is-apple-really-using-windows-azure-to-power-icloud/9687

AppHarbor

https://appharbor.com/

- "Azure done right"
- .NET deployment integrated with Git



Other Cloud Application hosting

- Rackspace (http://www.rackspace.com/)
 - Cloud Servers (virtual instance)
 - \$0.08/hour/1GBRAM & 40GB disk
 - OpenStack for private clouds
 - http://www.rackspace.com/cloudbuilders/openstack/
- Heroku (http://www.heroku.com)
 - Ruby, Node.js
 - Git friendly
 - \$0.05/hour/web process (\$36/month)
 - \$.05/hour/background process
- Engine Yard (http://www.engineyard.com/)
 - Ruby
 - GitHub friendly
 - Production Application (2 medium load-balance app instances, 1 medium database instance) ~\$534.00/month

Nice, but what about the data?

Can we store public data in the public cloud?
Can we store business data in the public cloud?
Can we store Restricted Information* in the public cloud?

"Restricted information describes any confidential or personal information that is protected by law or policy and that requires the highest level of access control and security protection, whether in storage or in transit. The term "restricted" should not be confused with that used by the UC managed national laboratories where federal programs may employ a different classification scheme."

^{* &}lt;a href="http://www.ucop.edu/ucophome/policies/bfb/is3.pdf">http://www.ucop.edu/ucophome/policies/bfb/is3.pdf

Nice, but what about the data?

Can May we store public data in the public cloud?

Can May we store business data in the public cloud?

Can May we store Restricted Information in the public cloud?

Policy Exception so far (March-September 2011):

 No Restricted Information shall be remotely available in Azure (cloud services)

Cloud Data hosting

Relational Database Management Systems RDBMS vs. Key-Value ("NoSQL")

Why do Clouds prefer NoSQL?

RDBMS

Provides:

- Atomicity: All operations in a transaction will complete, or none will
- Consistency: The database will be in a consistent state when the transaction begins and ends
- Isolation: The transaction will behave as if it is the only operation being performed upon the database
- Durability: Upon completion of the transaction, the operation will not be reversed

Brewer's CAP Theorem*

Web services cannot ensure all three of the following properties at once:

- Consistency: The client perceives that a set of operations has occurred all at once
- Availability: Every operation must terminate in an intended response
- Partition tolerance: Operations will complete even if individual components are unavailable

In order to scale, we must have partitioning and availability. Thus we must give up consistency.

^{*} http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/544596.html

BASE vs. ACID*

BASE is Basically Available, Soft State, Eventually Consistent

- Essentially, you must find ways to relax your constraints
- For example, if you have a ticket selling application, you must assume that there may be tickets that have been bought but not yet recorded as purchased
- Application errors = data errors
 - RDBMS are internally consistent, by contrast

^{* &}lt;a href="http://queue.acm.org/detail.cfm?id=1394128">http://queue.acm.org/detail.cfm?id=1394128

Why NoSQL?*

- BASE allows scalability for clouds
- No Entity Joins (data is denormalized), so faster
- Data model matches data structures in code better

^{*} http://www.readwriteweb.com/enterprise/2009/02/is-the-relational-database-doomed.php

Think carefully about whether you truly need Relational Data

It will be more expensive and slower

But, so far we have not needed to scale out drastically and have stuck with RDBMS

Cloud NoSQL data sources

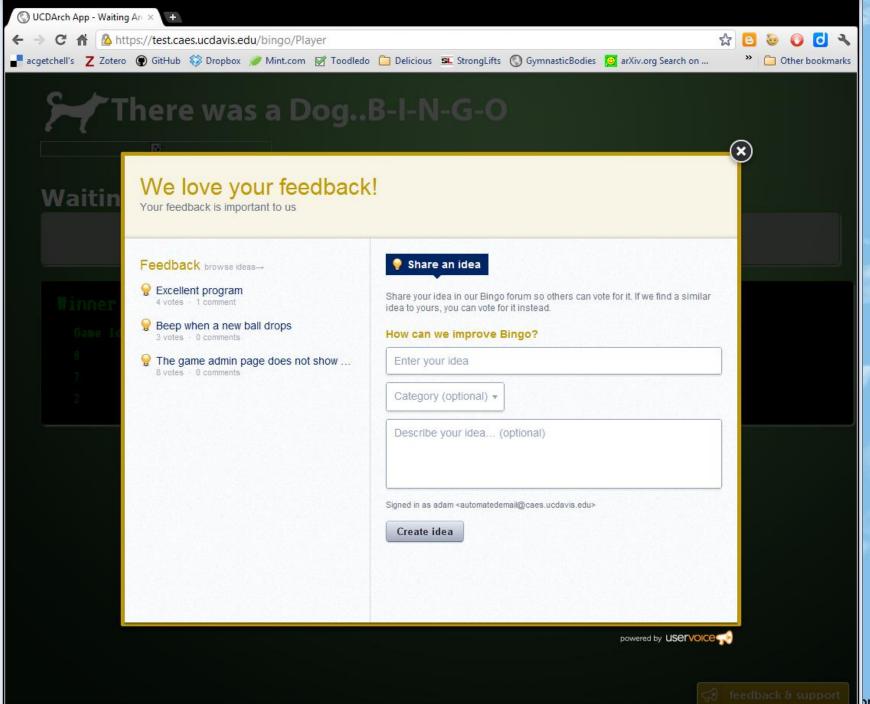
- Amazon SimpleDB (http://aws.amazon.com/simpledb/)
 - Automatic geo-redundant replication within Region
 - Automatic indexing
 - Simple API
- Redis (<u>http://redis.io/</u>)
 - Open-source (powers GitHub) (http://code.google.com/p/redis/)
 - Excellent API for programmer
 - Dozens of clients for most programming languages
- (Didn't mention Google AppEngine Data Store, because you can't use it outside of AppEngine.)

Cloud SQL data sources

- Microsoft SQL Azure
 (http://www.microsoft.com/windowsazure/sqlazure/database/)
 - High-availability and fault tolerance
 - T-SQL syntax
- AppHarbor MySQL or Microsoft SQL Server
 - Shared servers \$10-10GB/month, dedicated server costs extra
- Amazon EC2 Running Microsoft Windows Server & SQL Server
 - No change for SQL/.NET developers
- Rackspace Cloud Server running Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2

Agile Development Feedback

- Working software is the principal measure of progress
- Customer satisfaction by rapid delivery of useful software
- Close co-operation between business people and developers
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UserVoice

- Single Sign-on (we integrated it with CAS)
- Public API
- iPhone SDK
- Facebook Pages
- Domain aliasing
- Custom logo & colors
- CSS customization
- 10 forums
 - File attachment
 - Private forums
- Feedback Widget
- Excel export
- \$45/month

Measure Your Code

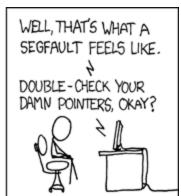
See Coda Hale's "Metrics, Metrics Everywhere"

 http://codahale.com/codeconf-2011-04-09-metrics-metricseverywhere.pdf









http://xkcd.com/371/

Coda Hale's Rap

- Code is business value
- Business value is new features, improved features, fewer bugs, making future changes easier, adding unit tests
- Make better decisions about code
- Code generates business value when it runs, not when it is written

Coda Hale's Rap

- Thus, we need to know what code is doing when it is running
- We need to measure it when it is running and generating business value in Production
- We have a mental model of the code, but it is often wrong

Coda Hale's Rap

- Thus, we need to know what code is doing when it is running
- We need to measure it when it is running and generating business value in Production
- We have a mental model of the code, but it is often wrong
- We also have to measure the right things

Yammer Metrics for Java/Scala

- Gauges
 - Instantaneous readings
- Counters
 - 64-bit integer with increment/decrement
- Meters
 - Increment-only counters which track mean rates and exponentially-weighted moving average (same formula as UNIX la)
- Histograms
 - Distribution measurements: count, max, min, mean, standard deviation, median, 75/95/98/99/99.9 %
- Timers
 - Duration and rate information, plus histogram info

Yammer Metrics for Java/Scala

- https://github.com/codahale/metrics
- .NET/CLR version
- https://github.com/danielcrenna/metrics-net

Local fork

https://github.com/ucdavis/metrics-net

Ruby version

https://github.com/johnewart/ruby-metrics

References

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agile_development
- Image on Slide 4 was uploaded to Wikipedia on 2010-07-02 18:40
 by <u>Dbenson</u> 2700×3600× (906118 bytes) This poster provides a good visual of the standard Agile Software Development methodology. This original work was created by VersionOne, Inc. and is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution CC-BY-SA license
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloud_computing
- Image on Slide 8 was uploaded to Wikipedia and the public domain on 2011-02-15 by Benjamin P. Griner and Philip J. Butler.
- http://git-scm.com/about
- "Hitler and Cloud Computing Security"
 http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VjfaCoA2sQk

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