

Cloud Administrator & Security Engineer

SCRIPTING & DEVOPS

INTRODUCTION

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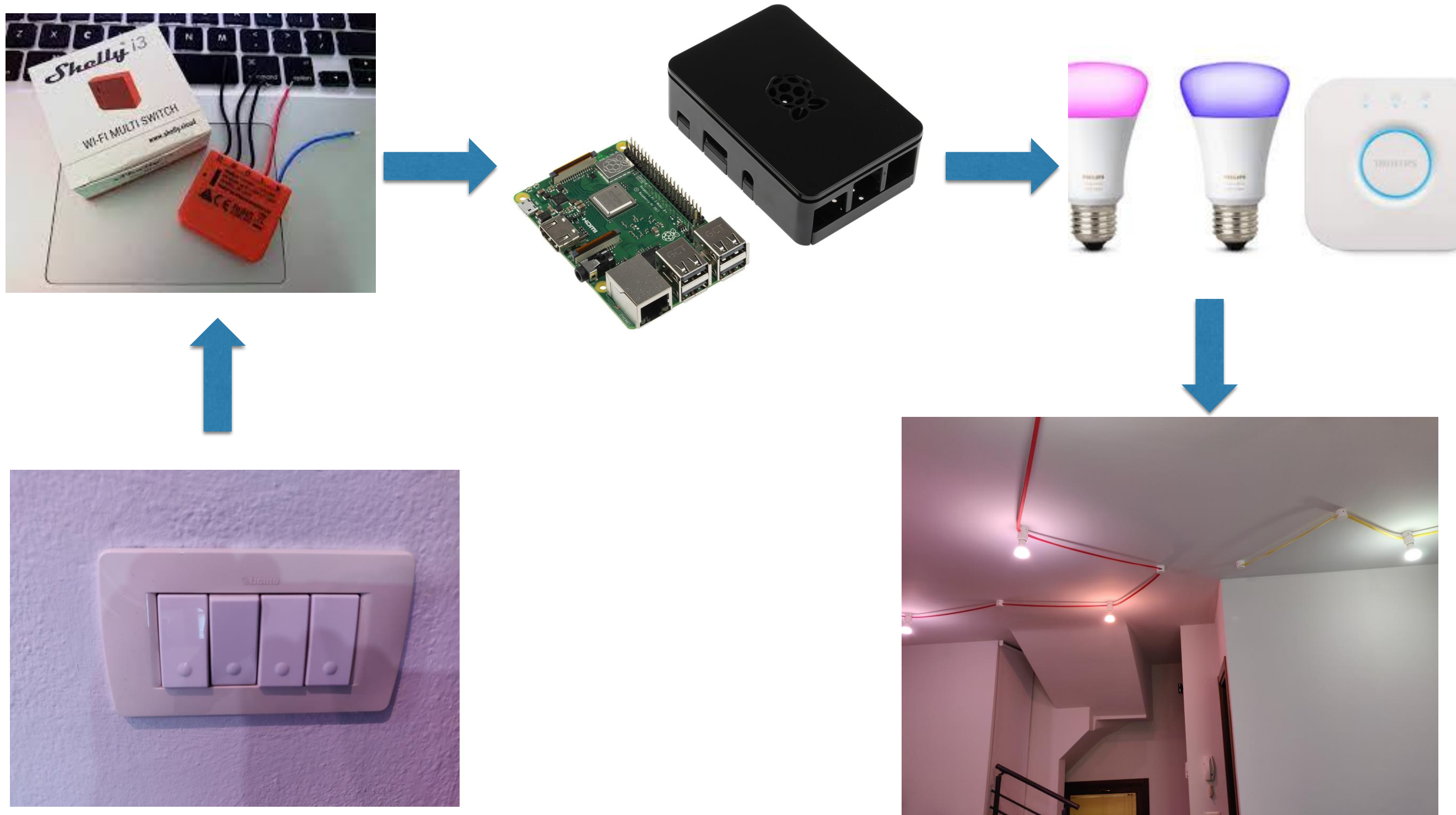
Andrea Scrivanti

Gen-Mar 2023

Conosciamoci

- Andrea Scrivanti andrea.scrivanti@gmail.com
- Laureato in Informatica presso Università degli Studi di Milano – Bicocca con una tesi su piattaforme security-aware
- Mi occupo di Software Engineering e Data Engineering
- Progettazione e sviluppo di sistemi security-aware
- Progettazione e sviluppo di sistemi automatizzati di scraping per costruire knowledge base
- Sistemi di data processing su piattaforma AWS
- Interessi: software engineering, agile, devops, IoT, domotica

Conosciamoci



Programma

- 6 days x 4 hours, topics:
 - Cloud Introduction / Virtualization
 - Scripting
 - Git
 - CI/CD pipeline

Programma

- 4+4 ore di laboratorio
- Presentazione dei progetti e discussione

- Perché parliamo di devops, cloud, scripting?

Cloud Job Postings - Milan

From Jan 2021 to Dec 2021



2,579

Unique Postings



685

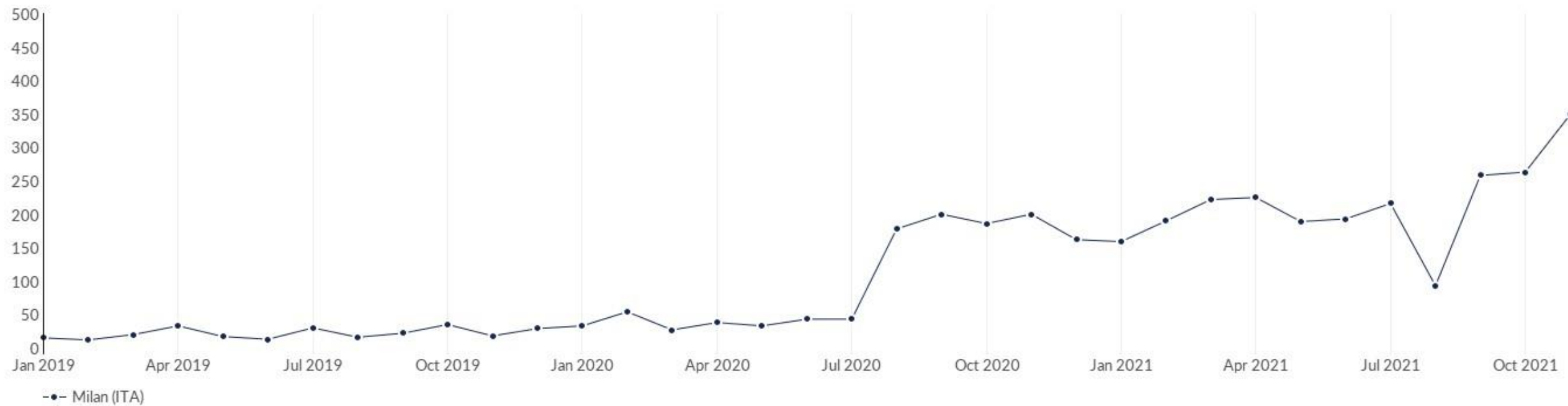
Companies Posting



40%

Postings Increase

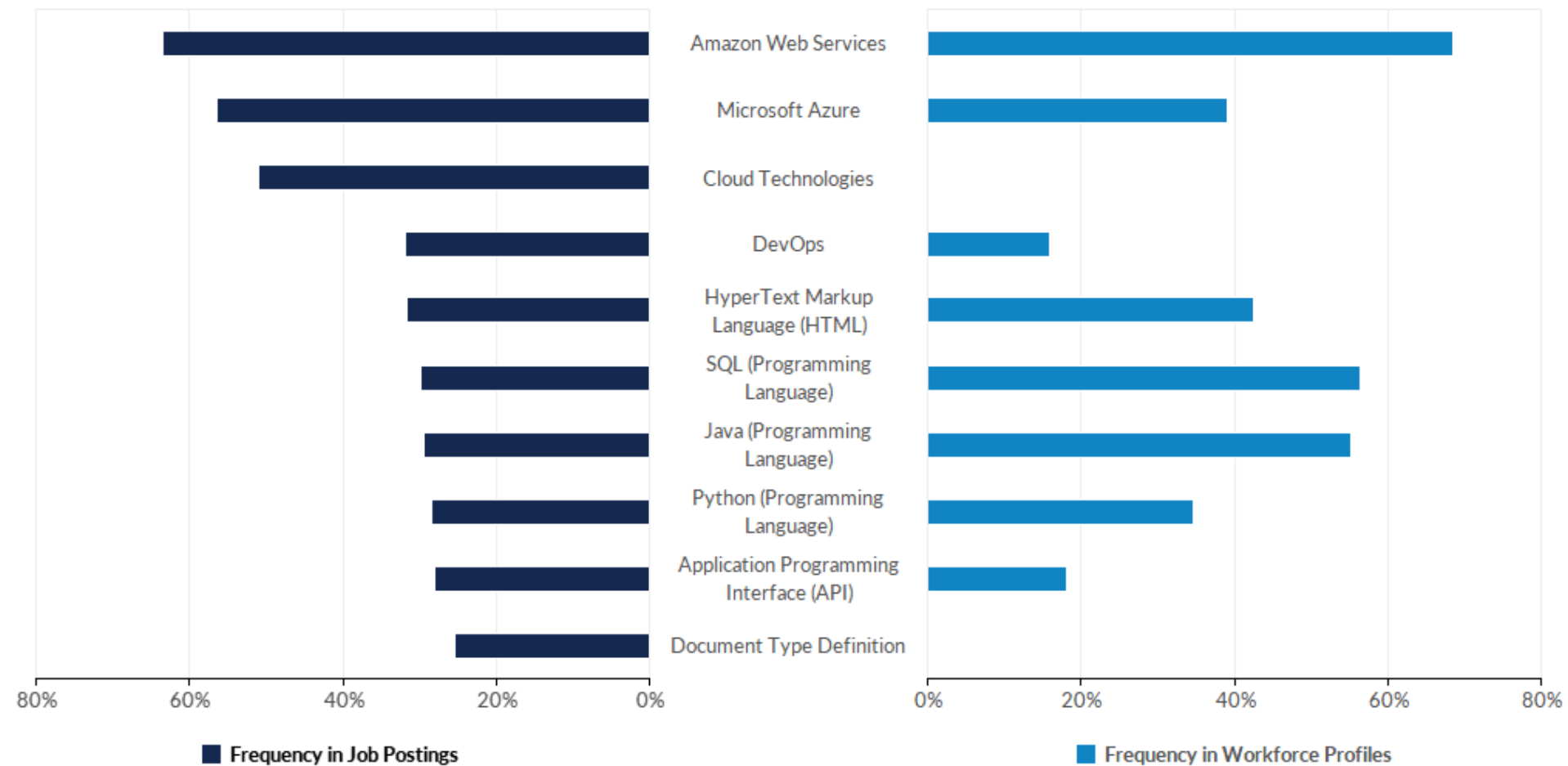
Unique Postings Trend



Lightcast data (2022)

Cloud Job Postings - Milan

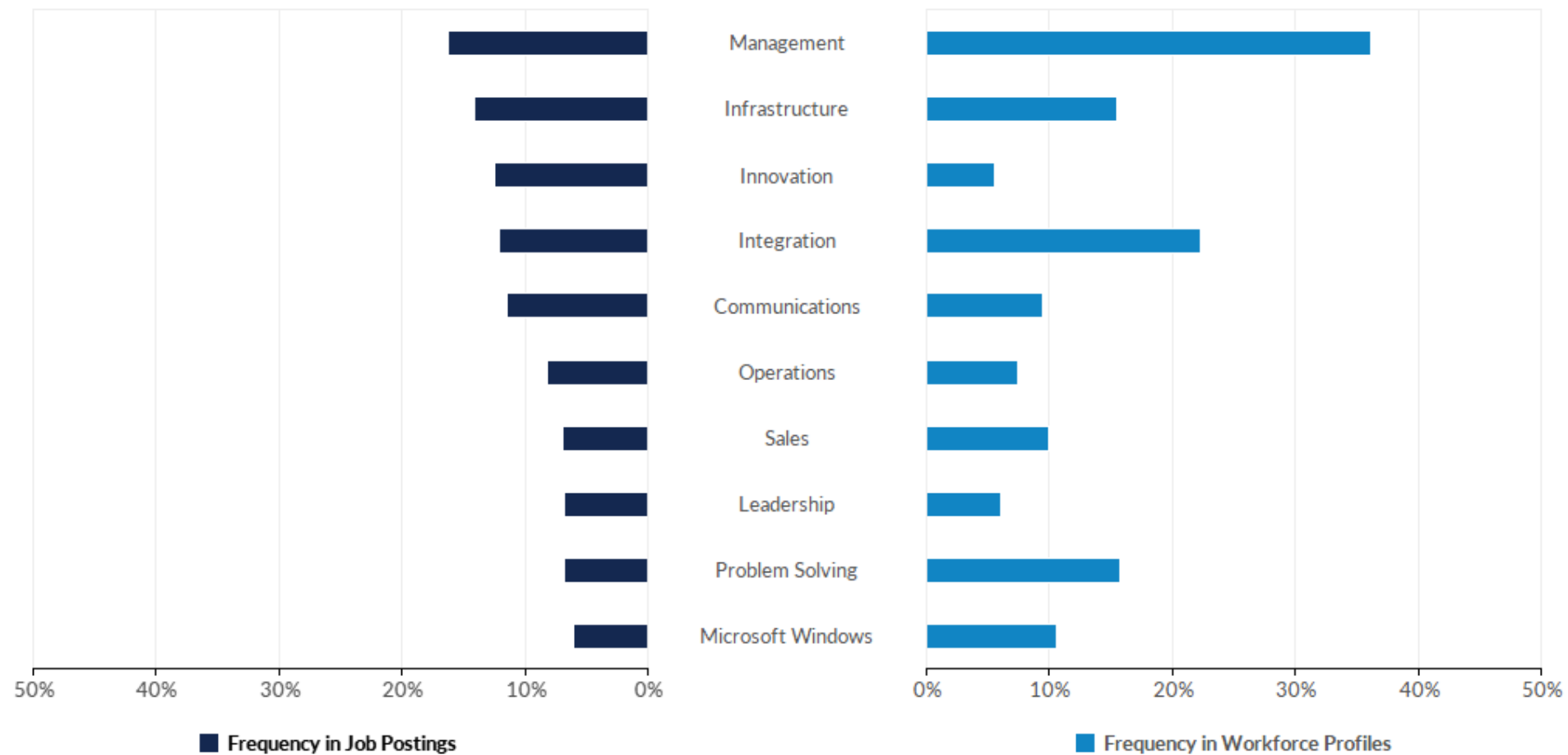
Top Hard Skills



Lightcast data (2022)

Cloud Job Postings - Milan

Top Soft Skills



Lightcast data (2022)

Cloud computing

“the dark world”

```
MAIN                                i5/OS Main Menu                                System:  OSYS1
Select one of the following:

  1. User tasks
  2. Office tasks
  3. General system tasks
  4. Files, libraries, and folders
  5. Programming
  6. Communications
  7. Define or change the system
  8. Problem handling
  9. Display a menu
 10. Information Assistant options
 11. iSeries Access tasks

 90. Sign off

Selection or command
===> _

F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F9=Retrieve   F12=Cancel   F13=Information Assistant
F23=Set initial menu
(C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1980, 2005.
```

-La mia consulente finanziaria dopo il passaggio UBI Banca a BPER (fine 2021)

Computing paradigms

“The network is the computer”
(John Gage, Sun Microsystems,
1984)

“The cloud is the computer”



Mainframe computing
1 computer / molti utenti



Client-server computing
molti computer / molti utenti



Cloud computing

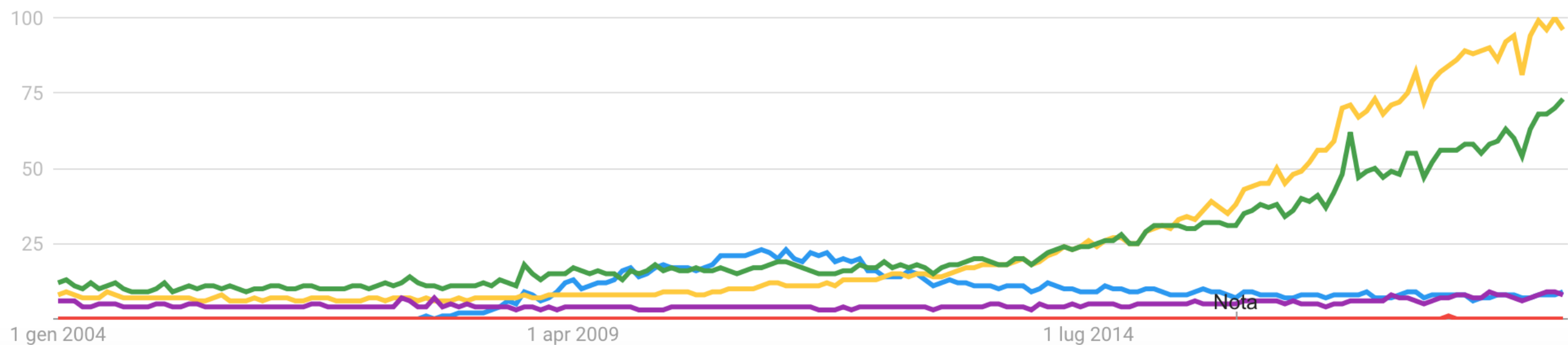
cloud computing
Termine di ricerca

big data cloud
Termine di ricerca

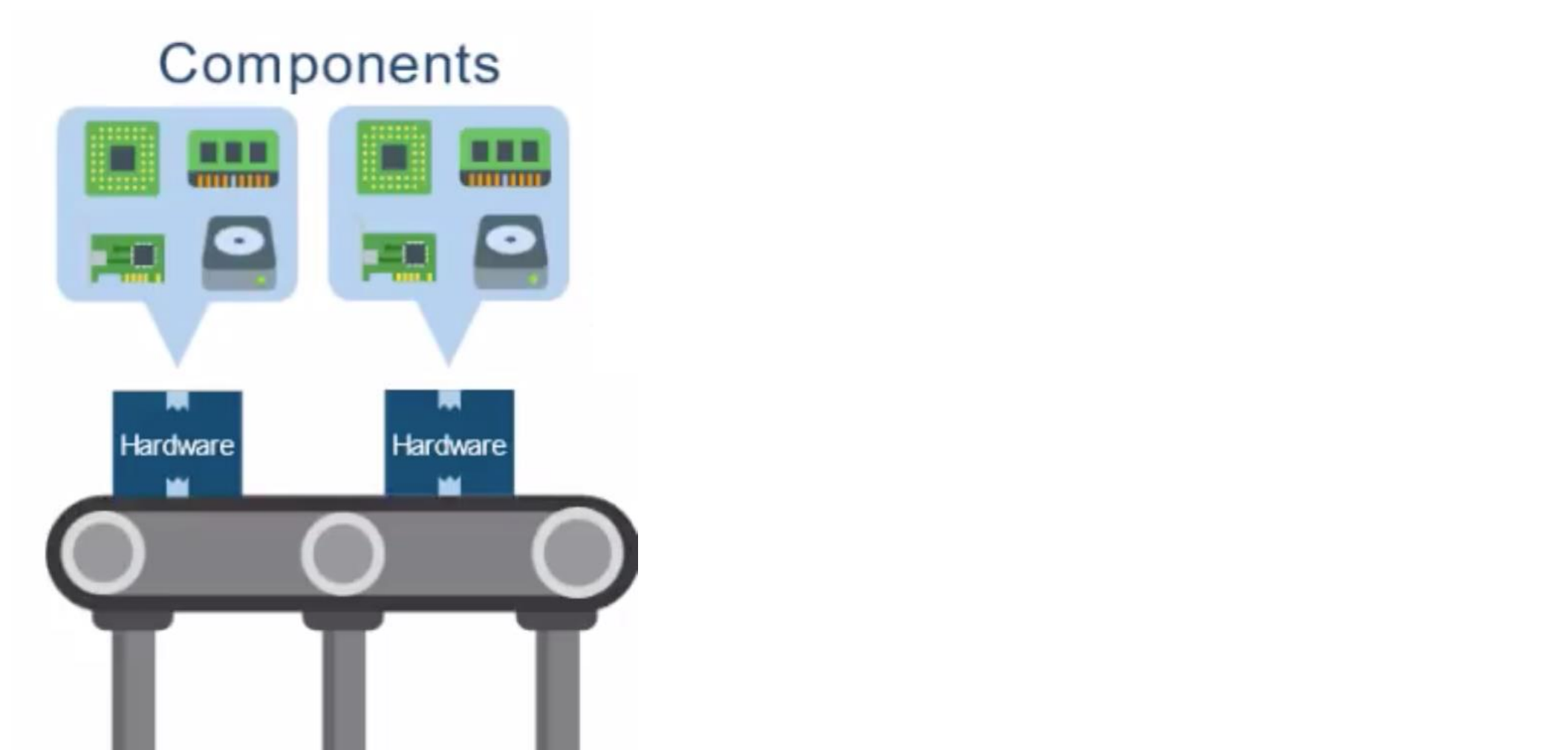
aws
Termine di ricerca

azure
Termine di ricerca

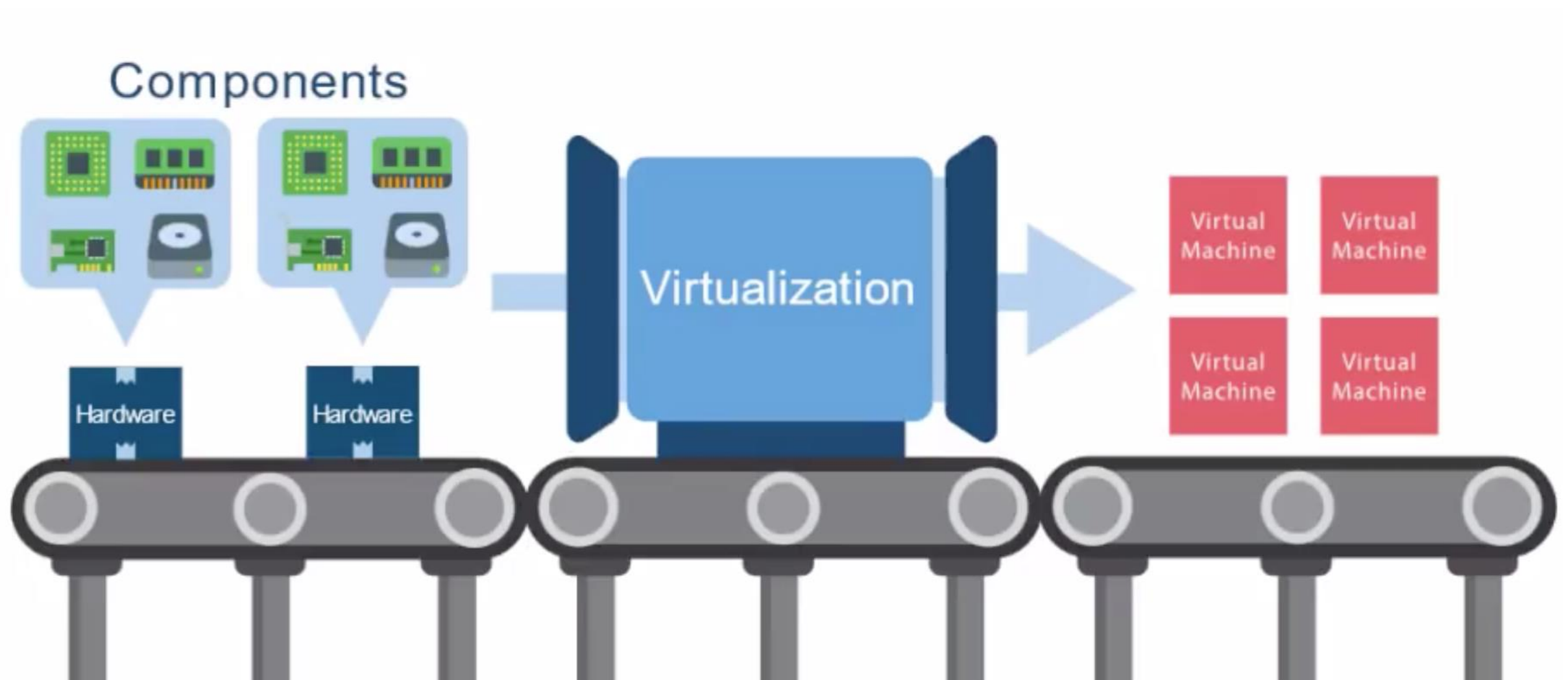
gpc
Termine di ricerca



Primo passo...
la virtualizzazione....



Primo passo...
la virtualizzazione....



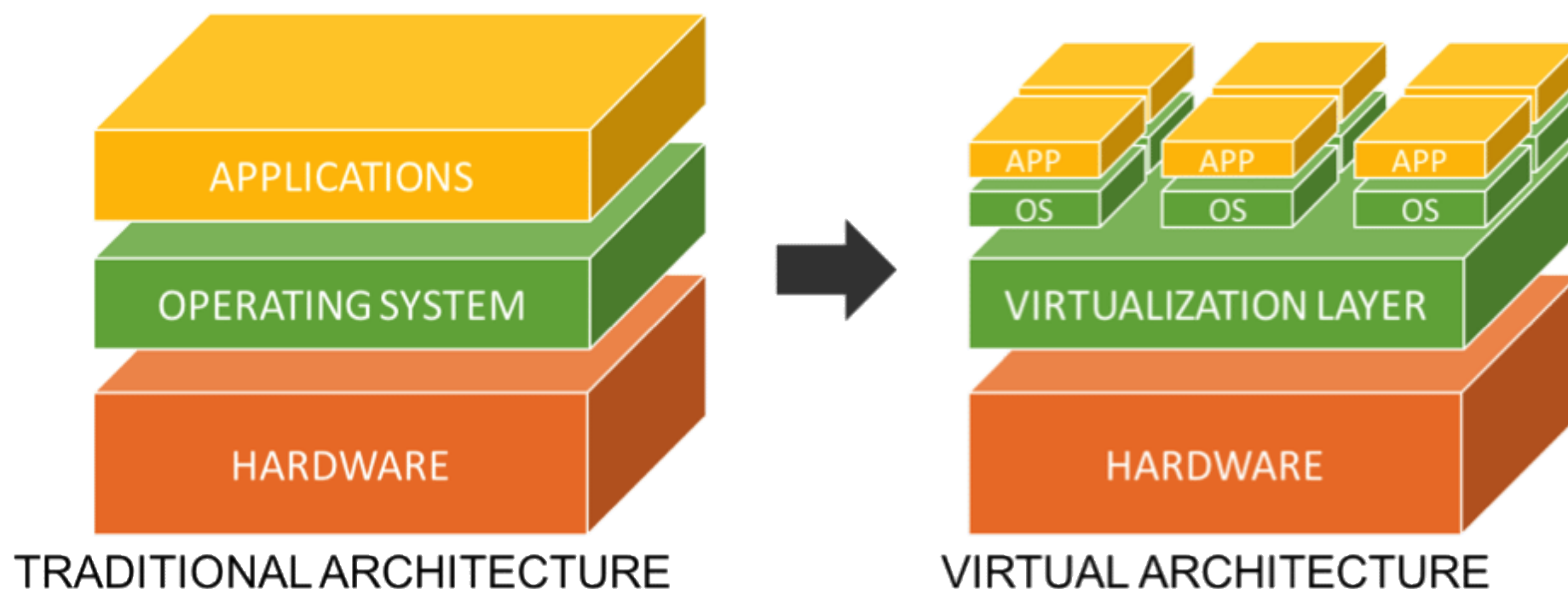
Virtualizzazione

Attraverso la **virtualizzazione** vado a scomporre un grosso server fisico in tanti server virtuali.

Ciascun server virtuale è dedicato ad un componente del mio sistema.

In altre parole, vado ad **astrarre un servizio IT**.

Poche grosse macchine fisiche ospitano tante piccole macchine virtuali indipendenti (diverso sistema operativo, diverse applicazioni,).




```

01101010110
001010010101
111010110100,

```

-

```
111010110100
001010010101
01101010110
```

```

1010111010101010001010
111011100010111010101
010011010101111011101
10011010101111011101
011010100010111010101
1010111010101010001010

```

A style of computing in which dynamically scalable and often virtualized resources are provided as a service over the Internet.

[Wikipedia]

Perché?

Avoid the hidden costs of traditional CRM software

Competitive
Client/Server Software

salesforce.com

9%

Software Licenses

68%

Subscription Fee

Customization &
Implementation

43%

Hardware

26%

IT Personnel

14%

Maintenance

7%

Training

1%

32%

Implementation,
Customization
& Training

HIDDEN COSTS

Cloud computing

Il cloud computing fornisce tramite WEB risorse di elaborazione che spaziano dai server e lo storage fino ad intere applicazioni di livello enterprise (email, security, backup ecc.)

Il Cloud è in grado di effettuare provisioning di risorse IT 'as a service'.

5 Caratteristiche fondamentali

- Servizi su richiesta
- Accesso di rete
- Pooling di risorse
- Elasticità rapida
- Misura dei servizi

Benefici e sfide cloud computing

Pay per Use

Risorse infinite

Sicurezza
(Compliance)

Service
Assurance

Scalabilità

Servizi gestiti

Trasparenza

Integrazione
con IT

Complessità
gestita

Innovazione
continua

Portabilità

Licenze

Riduce il time
to market

Updated

Confronto dei
costi

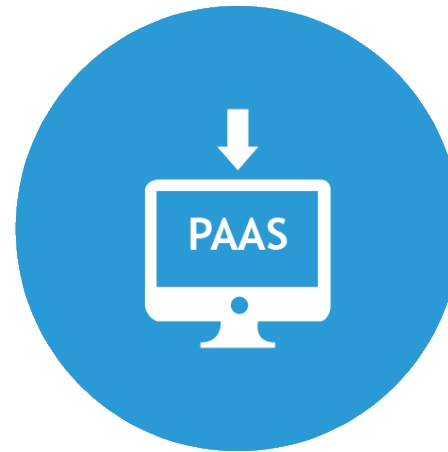
Modelli di servizio



SaaS

Software as a Service

Il cliente utilizza applicazioni su una infrastruttura accessibile da vari dispositivi client attraverso un'interfaccia (API, interfaccia web, client dedicato)



PaaS

Platform as a Service

Permette di sviluppare e distribuire applicazioni create utilizzando linguaggi di programmazione supportati dal fornitore



IaaS

Infrastructure as a Service

Noleggio capacità di CPU, storage, network e altre risorse come i sistemi operativi e le applicazioni

Docker

Docker tries to solve the "run anywhere" problem using (easily) Linux containers.

Perchè?

Development environment



Your script / program



Production environment



Your script / program My script / program



Development environment



Your script / program

python3

Lib1
v2

Lib2
v2

Production environment



Your script / program

python3

Lib1
v2

Lib2
v2

My script / program

python2

Lib1
v1

Lib2
v1

Conflict!!!

Development environment



Your script / program

python3

Lib1
v2

Lib2
v2

Production environment



Your script / program

python3

Lib1
v2

Lib2
v2

Docker container

My script / program

python2

Lib1
v1

Lib2
v1

Docker container

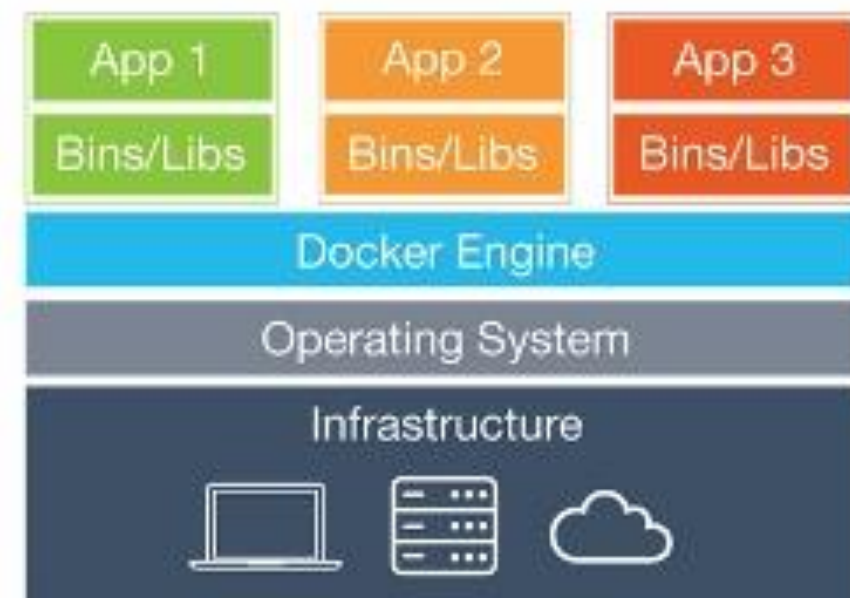
Docker Engine

Efficienza

Perché è diverso da una virtual machine?
(VMware, Xen, ...)



Virtual Machines



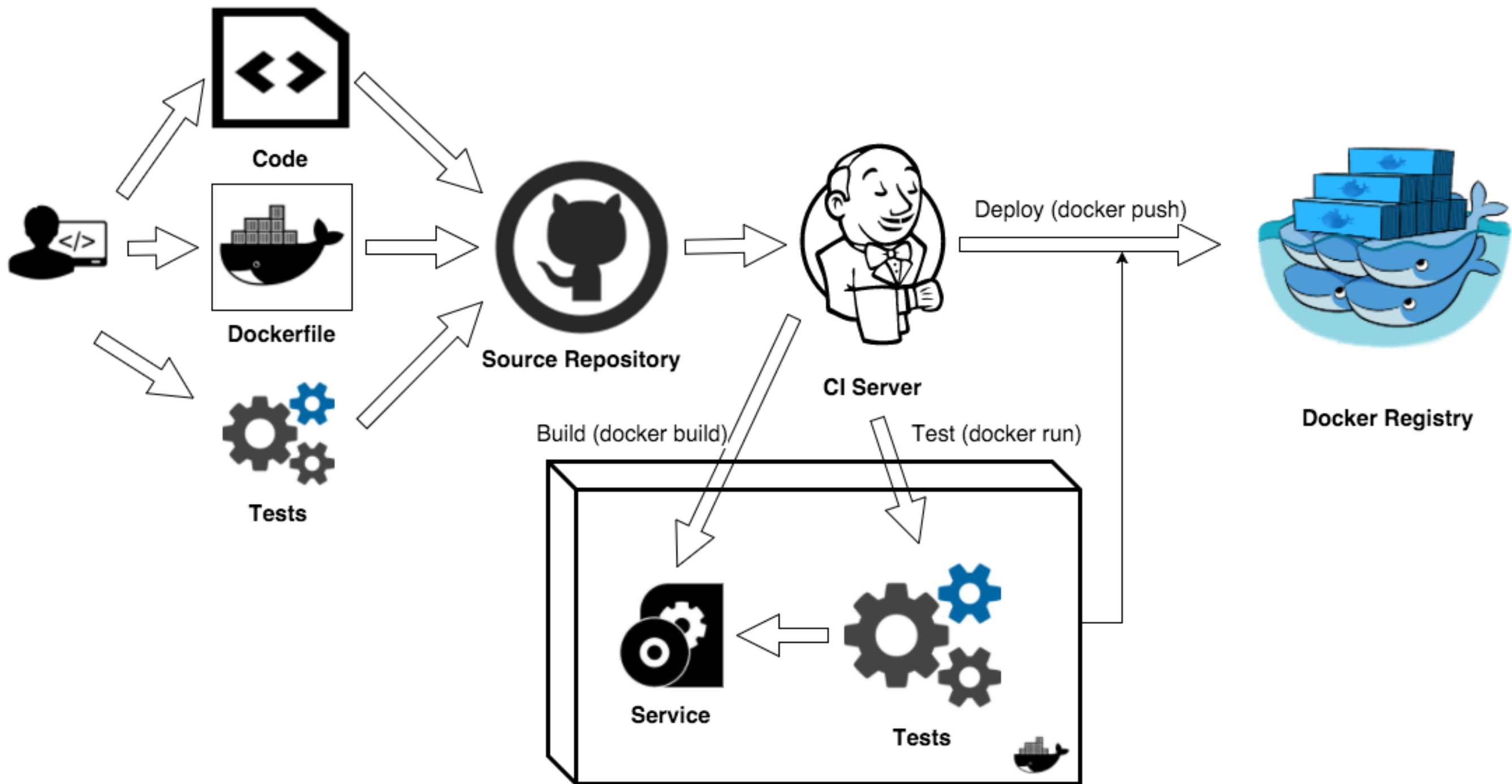
Containers

Portabilità

 	?	?	?	?	?	?
  	?	?	?	?	?	?
 	?	?	?	?	?	?
 	?	?	?	?	?	?
 	?	?	?	?	?	?
 	?	?	?	?	?	?
						

The matrix from hell

Flessibilità



Build, ship and run any app, anywhere

Sicurezza



Sicurezza

- Don't give root
- If the application needs root, give looks-like-root
- If that's not sufficient, give root, but build another wall

Docker

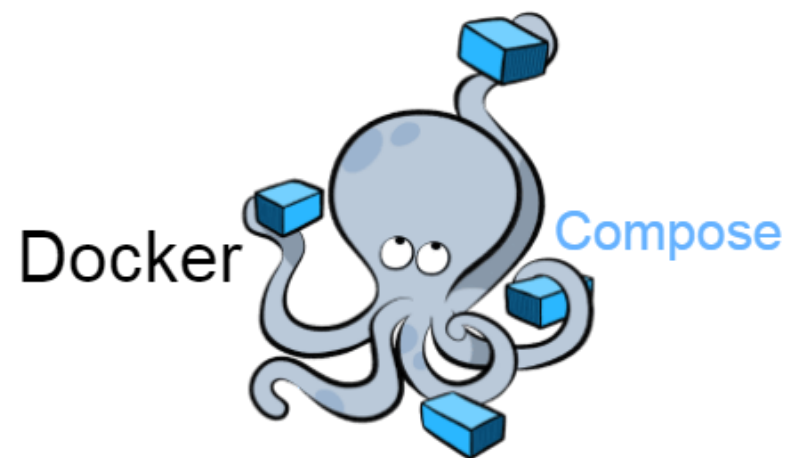
Immagini e container

An image is an inert, immutable, file that's essentially a snapshot of a container.

Images are created with the build command, and they'll produce a container when started with run.

Images are stored in a Docker registry

Immagini



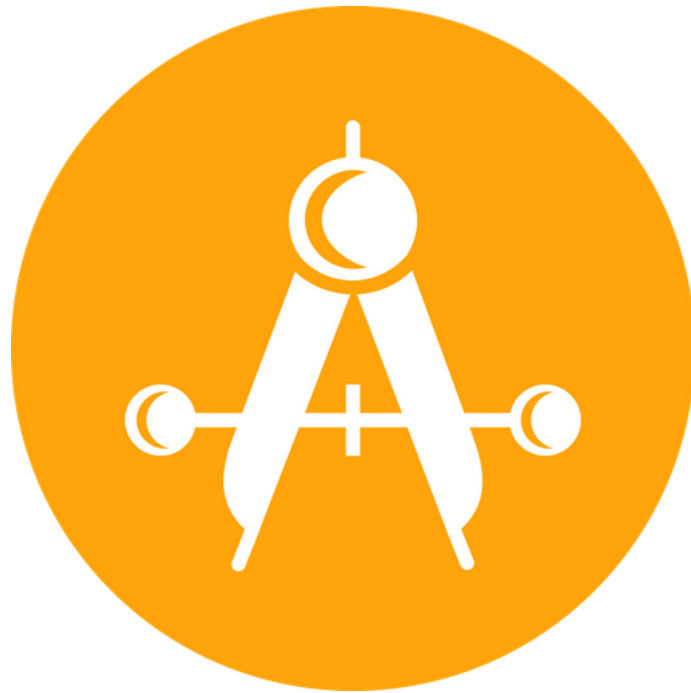
Immagini private
(Dockerfile)

Docker Hub

Registri privati

<https://github.com/docker/distribution>

Come definire un'immagine e avviarla?



Scrivere un
dockerfile

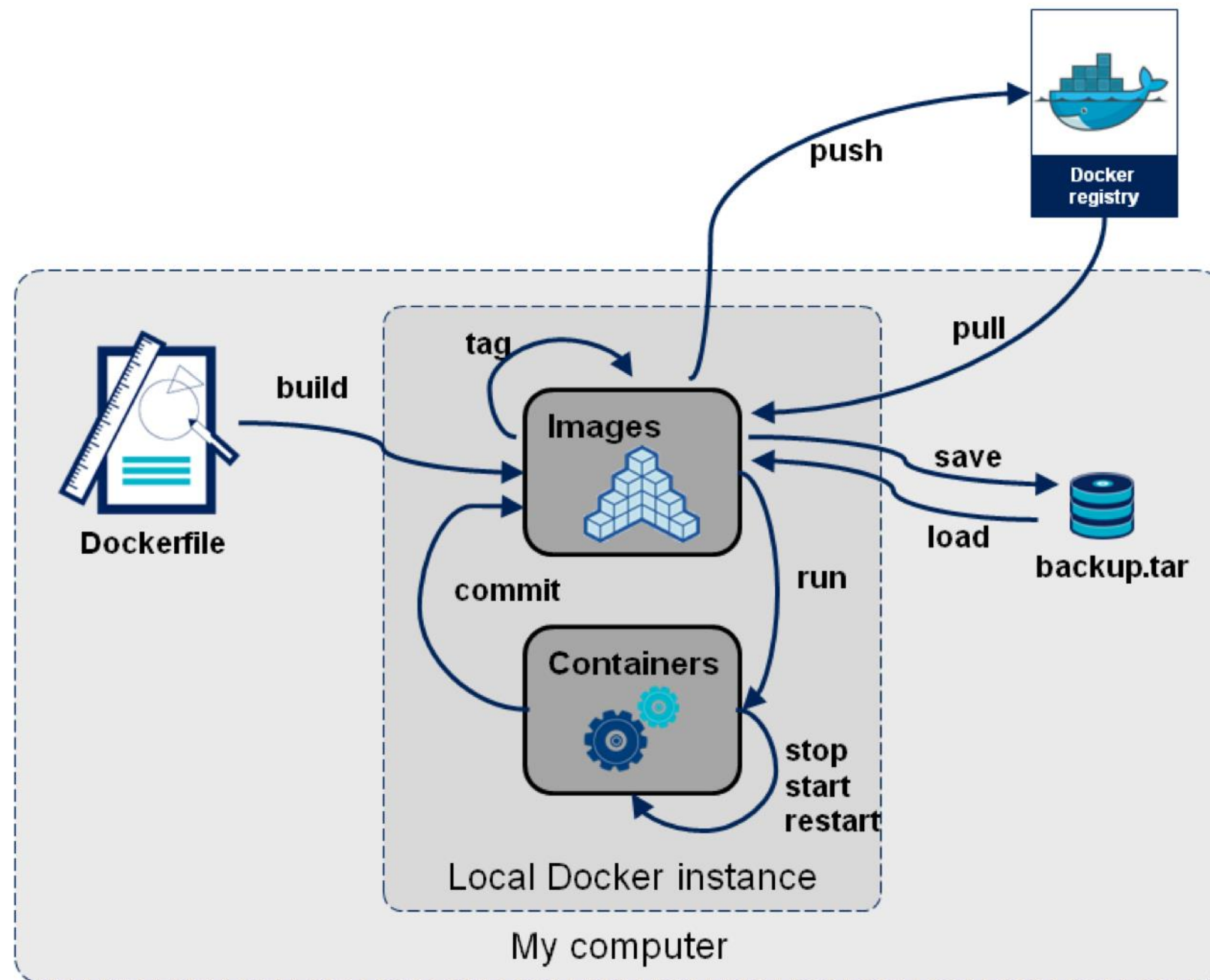


Fare il built
dell'immagine



Avviare
il container

Come definire un'immagine e avviarla?



Container programming

Dockerfile

```
# Version: 0.0.1
```

```
FROM sequenceiq/hadoop-docker:2.7.1
```

```
LABEL maintainer="alessandro87 (https://github.com/AlessandroVaccarino)"
```

```
# Download Pig
```

```
RUN curl http://apache.mirror.anlx.net/pig/latest/pig-0.17.0.tar.gz | tar -zx -C /usr/local
```

```
ENV PATH /usr/local/pig-0.16.0/bin:$PATH
```

```
ENV PATH /usr/local/hadoop/bin:$PATH
```

```
# Download and Init Hive
```

```
RUN curl http://apache.mirror.anlx.net/hive/stable/apache-hive-1.2.2-bin.tar.gz | tar -zx -C /usr/local
```

```
ENV PATH /usr/local/apache-hive-1.2.1-bin/bin:$PATH
```

```
# Downlaod Zookeeper (for HBase)
```

```
RUN curl http://apache.mirror.anlx.net/zookeeper/stable/zookeeper-3.4.12.tar.gz | tar -zx -C /usr/local
```

```
ENV PATH /usr/local/zookeeper-3.4.12/bin:$PATH
```

```
# Download HBase
```

```
RUN curl http://apache.mirror.anlx.net/hbase/stable/hbase-1.2.6-bin.tar.gz | tar -zx -C /usr/local
```

```
ENV PATH /usr/local/hbase-1.2.6/bin:$PATH
```

```
# Configure HBase
```

```
RUN rm /usr/local/hbase-1.2.6/conf/hbase-site.xml
```

```
COPY hbase-site.xml /usr/local/hbase-1.2.6/conf/
```

```
# Configure bootstrap file
```

```
RUN rm /etc/hootstrap.sh
```


Dockerfile

FROM	Sets the base image for subsequent instructions
ENV	Set environment variable in container
RUN	Execute command in the image and commit results
ADD	Add file from host/URL to container
VOLUME	Specify directory that lives outside union fs
EXPOSE	Specify ports to open between containers
CMD	Default command when executing container

Docker

Gestione

<code>docker ps</code>	Mostra l'elenco dei container attivi
<code>docker stop ubuntu</code>	Ferma un container
<code>docker rm ubuntu</code>	Rimuove un container
<code>docker run ubuntu ...</code>	Avvia un container

Docker

Hello World

```
sudo apt install docker.io
```

```
sudo docker run ubuntu:14.04 /bin/echo 'Hello world'
```

```
master@master-pc:~$ sudo docker run ubuntu:14.04 /bin/echo 'Hello world'
Unable to find image 'ubuntu:14.04' locally
14.04: Pulling from library/ubuntu
d6fdcbe24ed5: Downloading [=====>] 61.77MB/67.19MB
1115217119d4: Download complete
8180a23d2c44: Download complete
ceab6b3c2a5e: Download complete
```

Docker

Hello World

```
docker run ubuntu:14.04 /bin/echo 'Hello world'
Unable to find image 'ubuntu:14.04' locally
Pulling repository ubuntu
6b4e8a7373fe: Download complete
511136ea3c5a: Download complete
b18d0a2076a1: Download complete
67b66f26d423: Download complete
25c4824a5268: Download complete
8b1c48305638: Download complete
c900195dcbf3: Download complete
Hello world
```

Recap

- Docker permette di costruire sistemi modulari e portabili
- Possiamo distribuirlo ovunque: on premises o in cloud
- Dobbiamo orchestrare i container: Kubernetes
- Iniziate ad usare Docker e Kubernetes!!!
 - Google ha introdotto i container più di 10 anni fa

Scripting

A cosa serve?

- Automatizzare compiti
- Diverse tipologie
 - Bash
 - Web based (javascript)
- Linguaggio interpretato

Scripting & Cloud

- Utilità dello scripting nel cloud
- Coltellino svizzero
- Utile in tantissimi casi, fra cui:
 - Analisi log
 - Batch processing
 - CI/CD

Shell

- Punto di accesso e di gestione del sistema operativo
- Permette di eseguire comandi e avviare programmi
- Diverse tipologie:
 - Sh (Bourne shell)
 - Bash (Bourne Again Shell)
 - Zsh
 - Prompt dei comandi (Windows)

A cosa serve?

- Automatizzare compiti del sistema operativo
- Diverse tipologie
 - Bash
 - Web based (javascript)
- Linguaggio interpretato