



# CI/CD for Containers: A way forward for your DevOps Pipeline

KJ Pittl

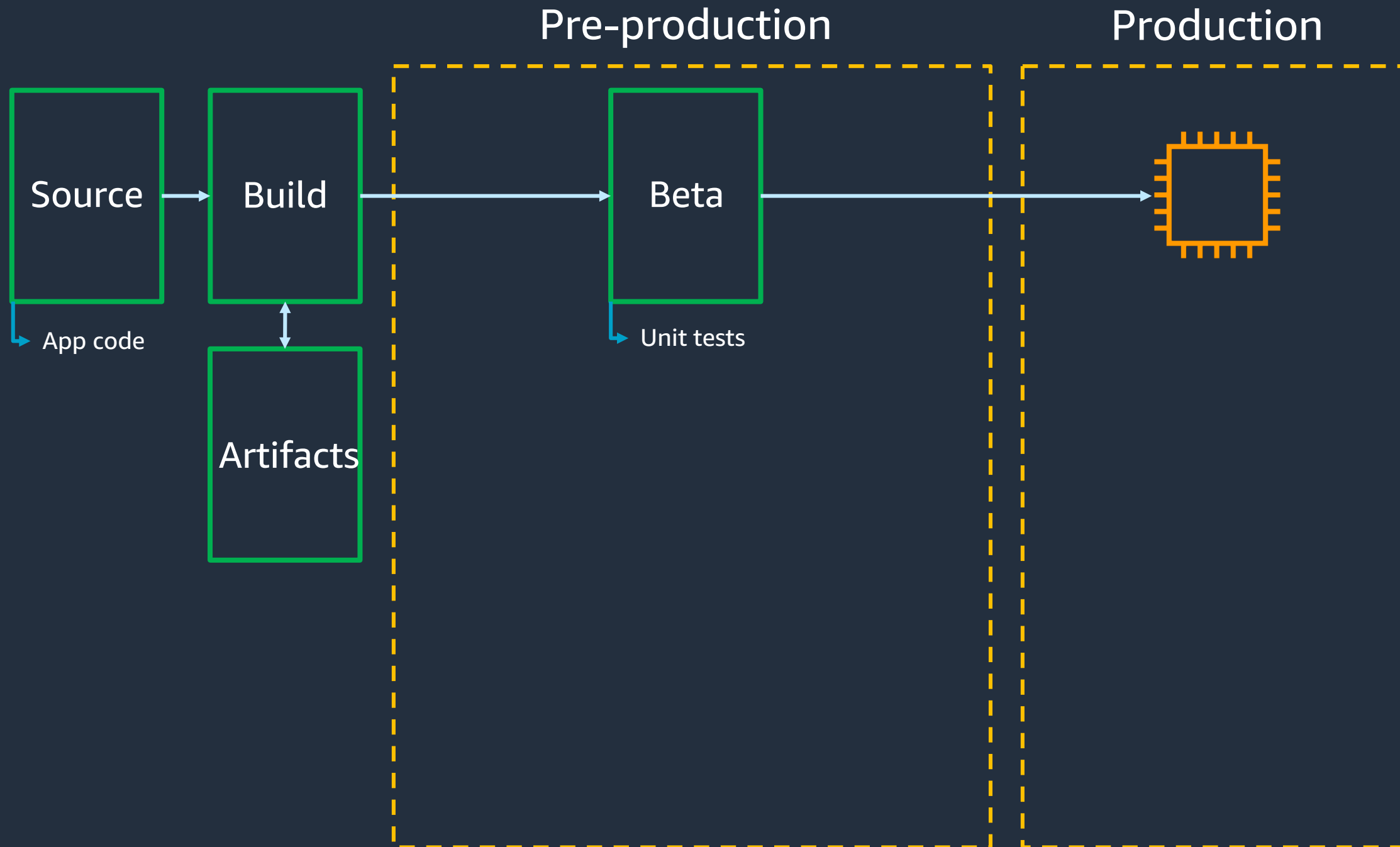
ISV Solutions Architect,  
Amazon Web Services



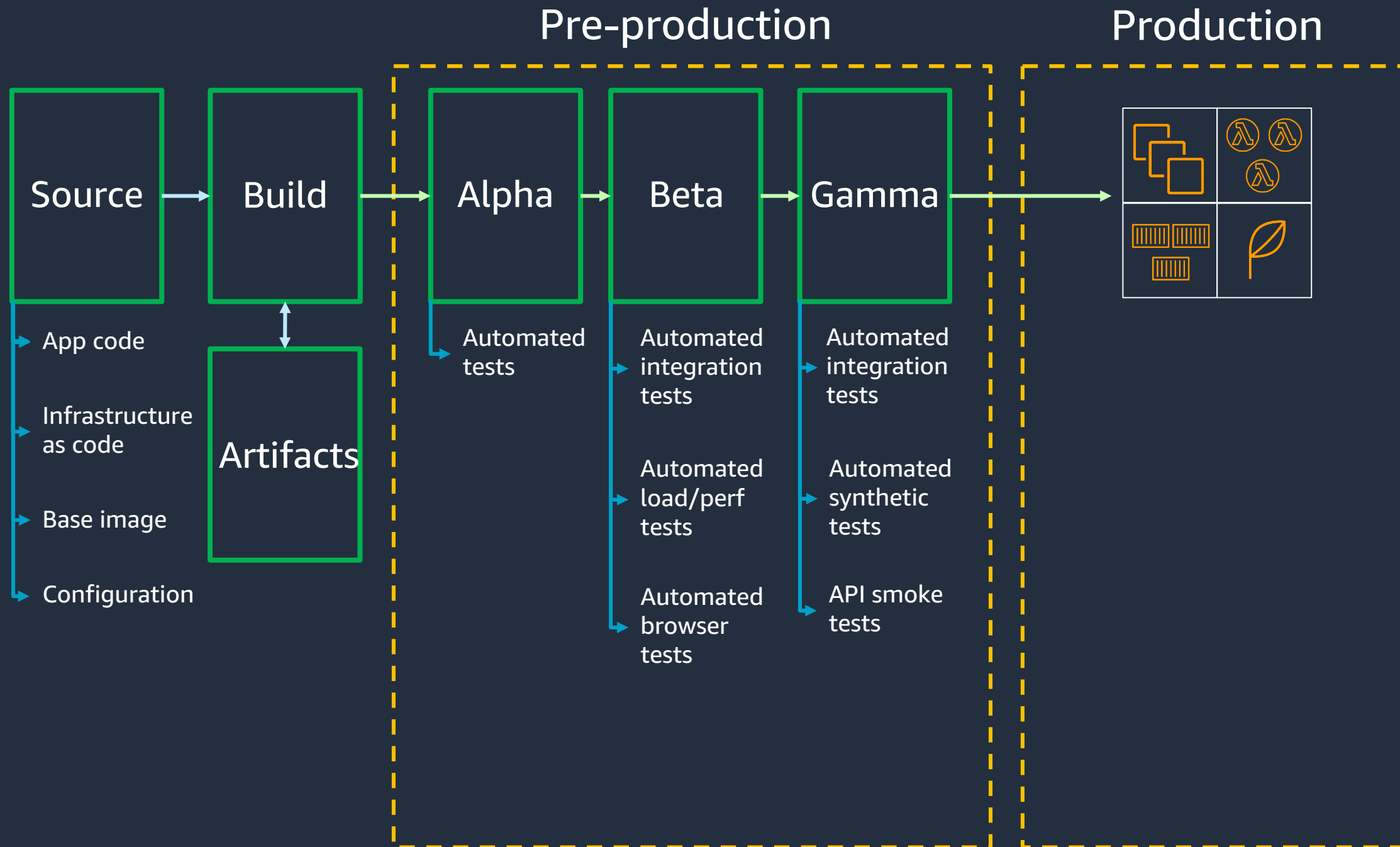
# Agenda

- ~~What is DevOps, what are the challenges at scale?~~
- ~~modernise your application, build containers, container registry,~~
- ~~What's this ECS/EKS on EC2 or Fargate~~
- Pipeline Automation
- Safe Deployments
- Repeatable infrastructure changes

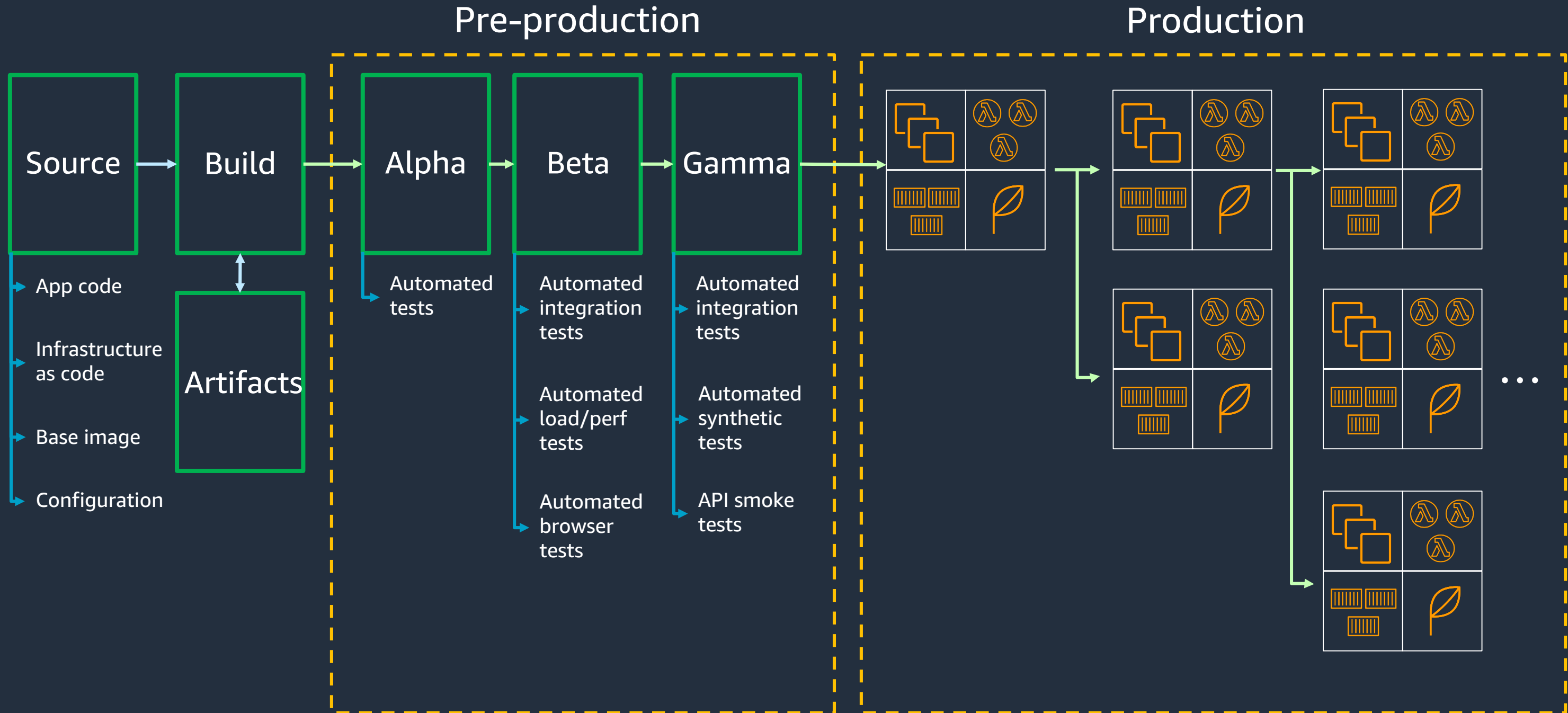
# What is DevOps at scale?



# What is DevOps at scale?



# What is DevOps at scale?



# Best practices for CI/CD

1

Pipeline  
Automation

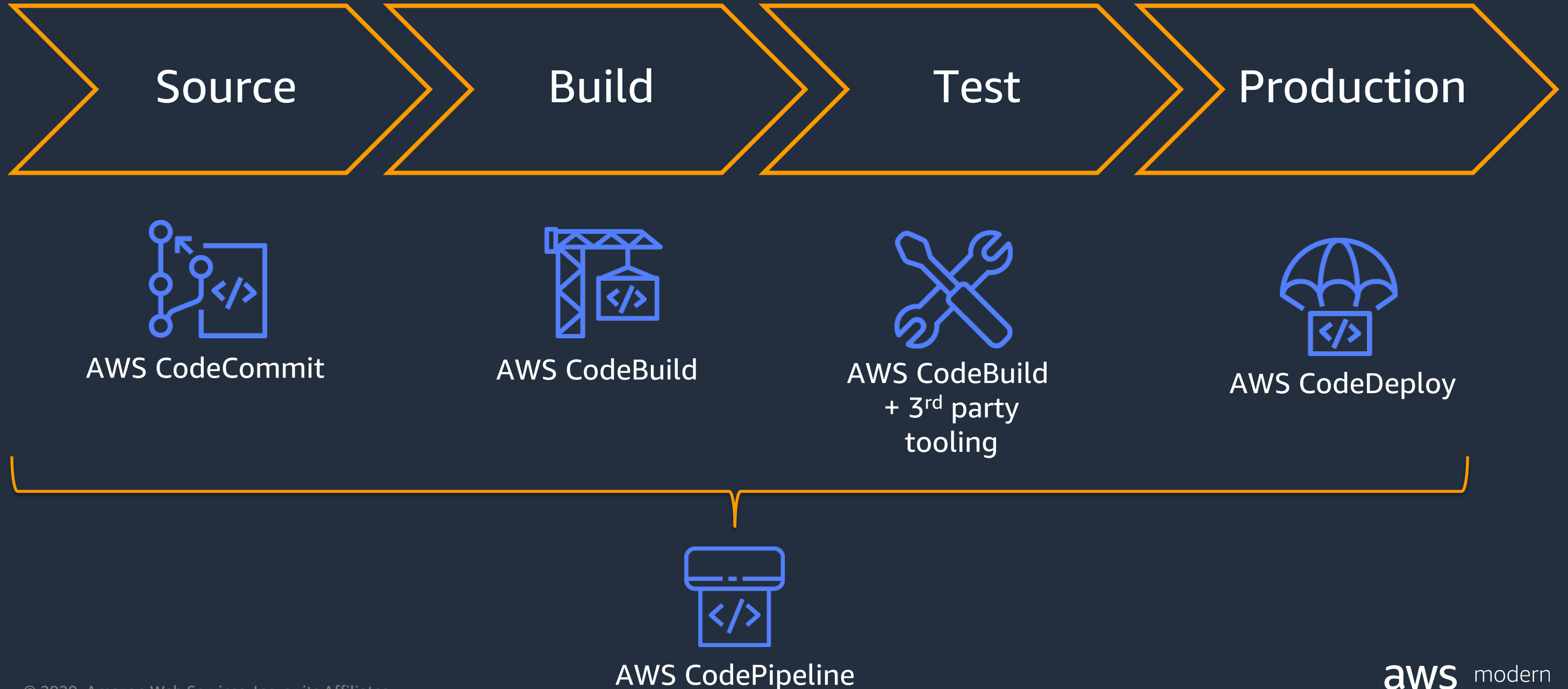
2

Safe  
Deployments

3

Repeatable  
infrastructure  
changes

# AWS Code services



# AWS CodePipeline



- Managed continuous delivery service
- Model and visualize release process
- Automated pipeline trigger on code change
- Integrates with third-party tools



# AWS CodePipeline: Supported sources

## Via branch

AWS CodeCommit

GitHub

★ Bitbucket

## Via object/folder

Amazon Simple  
Storage Service  
(Amazon S3)

## Via Docker image

Amazon Elastic  
Container Registry  
(Amazon ECR)

# AWS CodePipeline: Supported deployment targets

## Amazon EC2

AWS CodeDeploy

AWS Elastic Beanstalk

AWS OpsWorks stacks

## Containers

AWS CodeDeploy

Amazon ECS

AWS Fargate

## Serverless

AWS CodeDeploy

AWS CloudFormation  
(SAM)

AWS Lambda

# AWS CodePipeline: Supported triggers

Automatically kick off release

## Amazon EventBridge / Cloudwatch Events

- Scheduled (nightly release)
- AWS health events (AWS Fargate platform retirement)

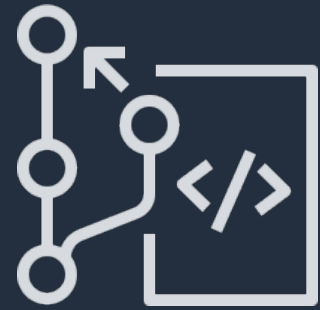
Available in Amazon EventBridge console, API, SDK, CLI, and AWS CloudFormation

## Webhooks

- Docker Hub
- Quay
- Artifactory

Available in AWS CodePipeline API, SDK, CLI, and AWS CloudFormation

# AWS CodePipeline: ECR sourceaction



Source code:  
"master" branch

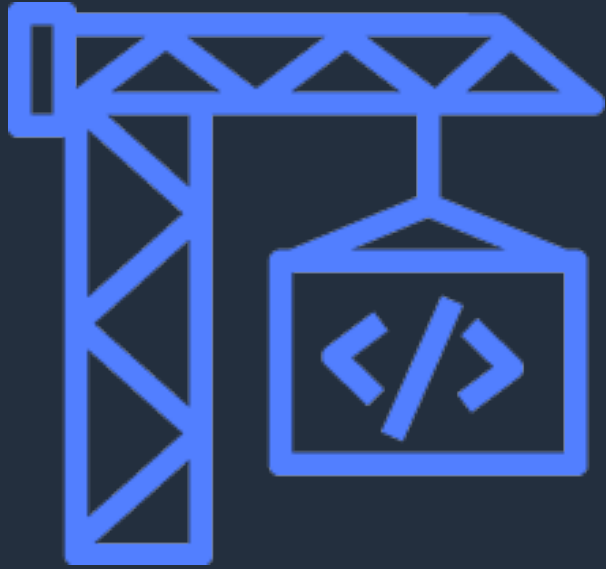


ECR repository:  
"release" tag

Build  
stage

Deploy  
stages

# AWS CodeBuild



- Fully managed build service
- Isolated build containers for consistent, immutable environment
- Docker and AWS CLI out of box
- Ability to customize build environment

# AWS CodeBuild: Docker buildspec

version: 0.2

phases:

build:

commands:

- \$(aws ecr get-login --no-include-email)
- docker build -t \$IMAGE\_REPO\_NAME:\$IMAGE\_TAG .
- docker tag \$IMAGE\_REPO\_NAME:\$IMAGE\_TAG \$ECR\_REPO:\$IMAGE\_TAG
- docker push \$ECR\_REPO:\$IMAGE\_TAG

# AWS CodeBuild: EKS buildspec

version: 0.2

phases:

install:

commands:

- curl -sS -o aws-iam-authenticator https://amazon-eks.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/1.10.3/2018-07-26/bin/linux/amd64/aws-iam-authenticator
- curl -sS -o kubectl https://amazon-eks.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/1.10.3/2018-07-26/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl
- chmod +x ./kubectl ./aws-iam-authenticator
- export PATH=\$PWD/:\$PATH
- apt-get update && apt-get -y install jq python3-pip python3-dev && pip3 install --upgrade

awscli pre\_build:

commands:

- TAG="\$REPOSITORY\_NAME.\$REPOSITORY\_BRANCH.\$ENVIRONMENT\_NAME.\$(date +%Y-%m-%d.%H.%M.%S).\$(echo \$CODEBUILD\_RESOLVED\_SOURCE\_VERSION | head -c 8)"
- sed -i 's@CONTAINER\_IMAGE@"\$REPOSITORY\_URI:\$TAG"@' hello-k8s.yml
- \$(aws ecr get-login --no-include-email)
- export KUBECONFIG=\$HOME/.kube/config

build:

commands:

- docker build --tag \$REPOSITORY\_URI:\$TAG .

post\_build:

commands:

- docker push \$REPOSITORY\_URI:\$TAG
- CREDENTIALS=\$(aws sts assume-role --role-arn \$EKS\_KUBECTL\_ROLE\_ARN --role-session-name codebuild-kubectl --duration-seconds 900)
- export AWS\_ACCESS\_KEY\_ID="\$(echo \${CREDENTIALS} | jq -r '.Credentials.AccessKeyId')"
- export AWS\_SECRET\_ACCESS\_KEY="\$(echo \${CREDENTIALS} | jq -r '.Credentials.SecretAccessKey')"
- export AWS\_SESSION\_TOKEN="\$(echo \${CREDENTIALS} | jq -r '.Credentials.SessionToken')"
- export AWS\_EXPIRATION=\$(echo \${CREDENTIALS} | jq -r '.Credentials.Expiration')
- aws eks update-kubeconfig --name \$EKS\_CLUSTER\_NAME
- kubectl apply -f hello-k8s.yml
- printf ' [{"name":"hello-k8s","imageUri":"%s"}]' \$REPOSITORY\_URI:\$TAG >

build.json artifacts:

files: build.json

# AWS CodeBuild: Lambda buildspec

```
version: 0.2
phases:
  build:
    commands:
      - npm ci
      - npm test
      - >
        aws cloudformation package
          --template-file template.yml
          --output-template template-output.yml
          --s3_bucket $BUCKET
artifacts:
  type: zip
  files:
    - template-output.yml
```



# Best practices for CI/CD

1

Pipeline  
automation

2

Safe  
deployments

3

Repeatable  
infrastructure  
changes

# AWS CodeDeploy



- Automates code deployments
- Handles complexity of application updates
- Avoid downtime during deployment
- Roll back automatically upon failure
- Limit “blast radius” with traffic control

# AWS CodeDeploy: Amazon EC2 deployments

```
version: 0.0
os: linux
files:
  - source: /
    destination: /var/www/html
permissions:
  - object: /var/www/html
    pattern: "*.html"
    owner: root
    group: root
    mode: 755
hooks:
  ApplicationStop:
    - location: scripts/deregister_from_elb.sh
  BeforeInstall:
    - location: scripts/install_dependencies.sh
  ApplicationStart:
    - location: scripts/start_httpd.sh
  ValidateService:
    - location: scripts/test_site.sh
    - location: scripts/register_with_elb.sh
```

- Send application files to one directory and configuration files to another

- Set specific permissions on specific directories & files

- Remove/add instance to Elastic Load Balancing
- Install dependency packages
- Start Web Server
- Confirm successful deploy

# CodeDeploy-ECS appspec

version: 1.0

## Resources:

- TargetService:

Type: AWS::ECS::Service

Properties:

- TaskDefinition: "my\_task\_definition:8"

LoadBalancerInfos:

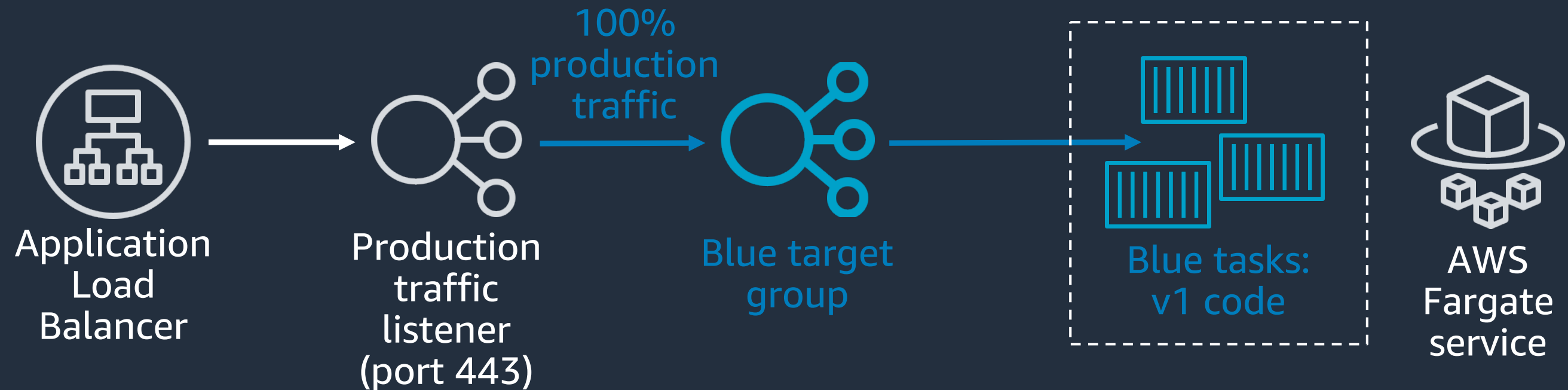
- ContainerName: "SampleApp"

ContainerPort: 80

## Hooks:

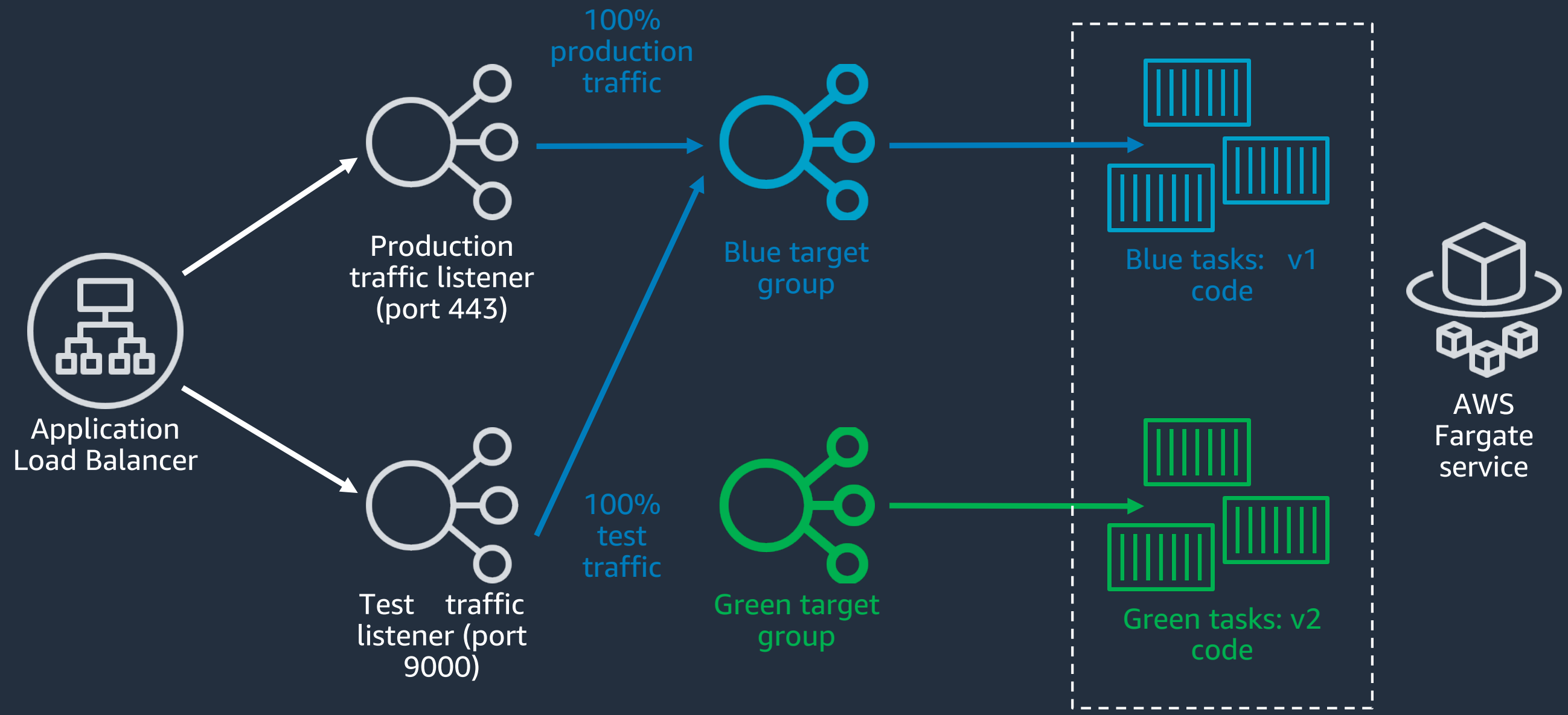
- BeforeInstall: "LambdaFunctionToExecuteAnythingBeforeNewRevisionInstallation"
- AfterInstall: "LambdaFunctionToExecuteAnythingAfterNewRevisionInstallation"
- AfterAllowTestTraffic: "LambdaFunctionToValidateAfterTestTrafficShift"
- BeforeAllowTraffic: "LambdaFunctionToValidateBeforeTrafficShift"
- AfterAllowTraffic: "LambdaFunctionToValidateAfterTrafficShift"

# CodeDeploy: Amazon ECS blue/green deployment



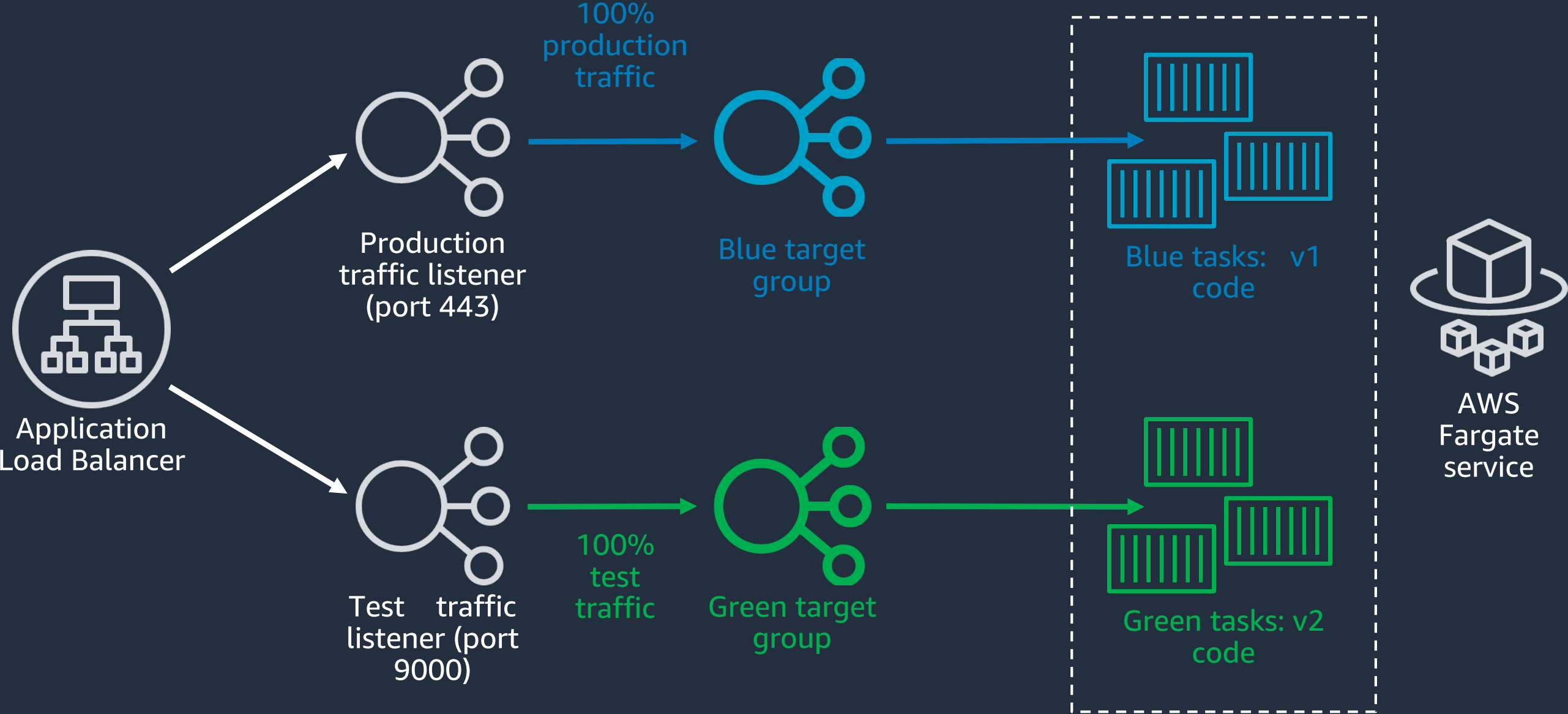
# CodeDeploy: Amazon ECS blue/green deployment

## Provision green tasks



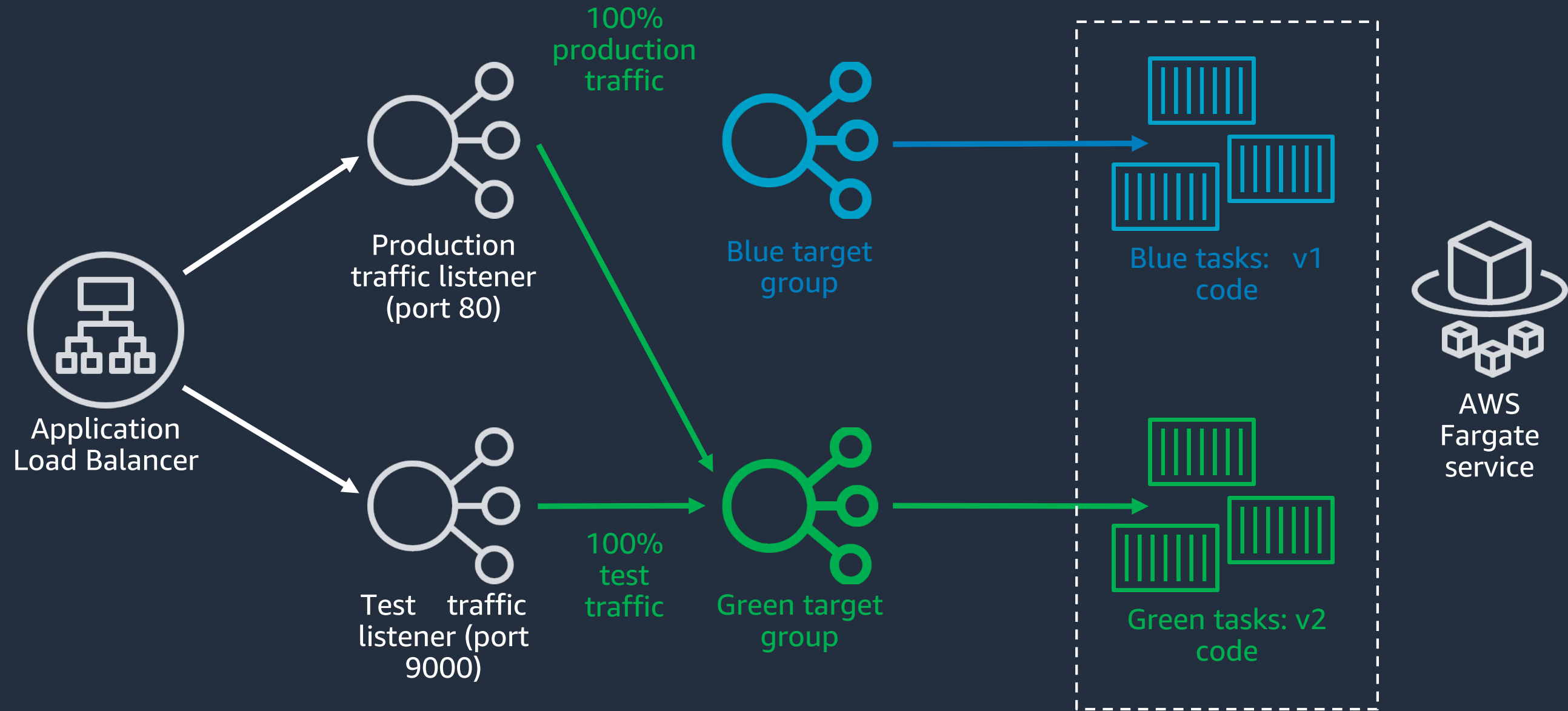
# CodeDeploy: Amazon ECS blue/green deployment

Shift test traffic to green; run validation tests against test endpoint



# CodeDeploy: Amazon ECS blue/green deployment

Shift production traffic to green; roll back in case of alarm





# Container image tagging for deployments

- Docker tags are resolved when each container starts, not just during deployments
- Deploying “latest” or “prod” can result in untested code in production after a scale-out event
- Use unique “immutable” tags for deployments

# CodeDeploy-Lambda deployments

Enable in your serverless application template

Resources:

GetFunction:

Type: `AWS::Serverless::Function`

Properties:

DeploymentPreference:

Type: `Canary10Percent10Minutes`

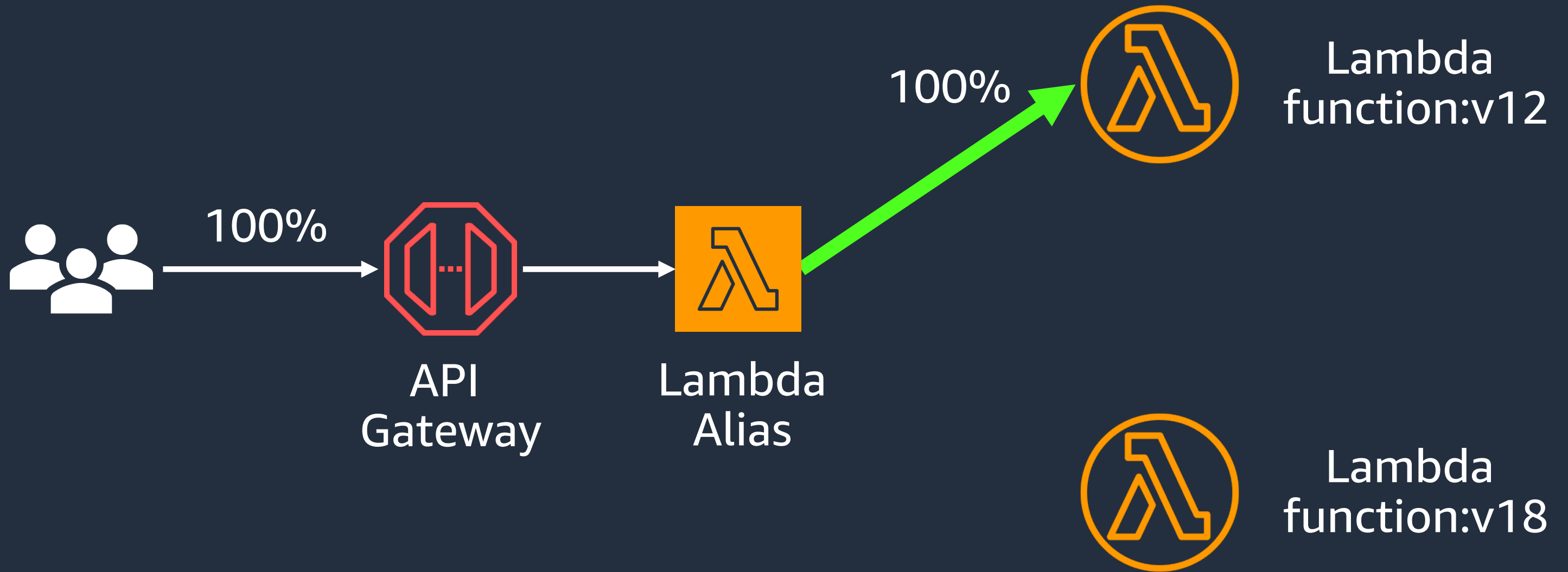
Alarms:

- `!Ref ErrorsAlarm`

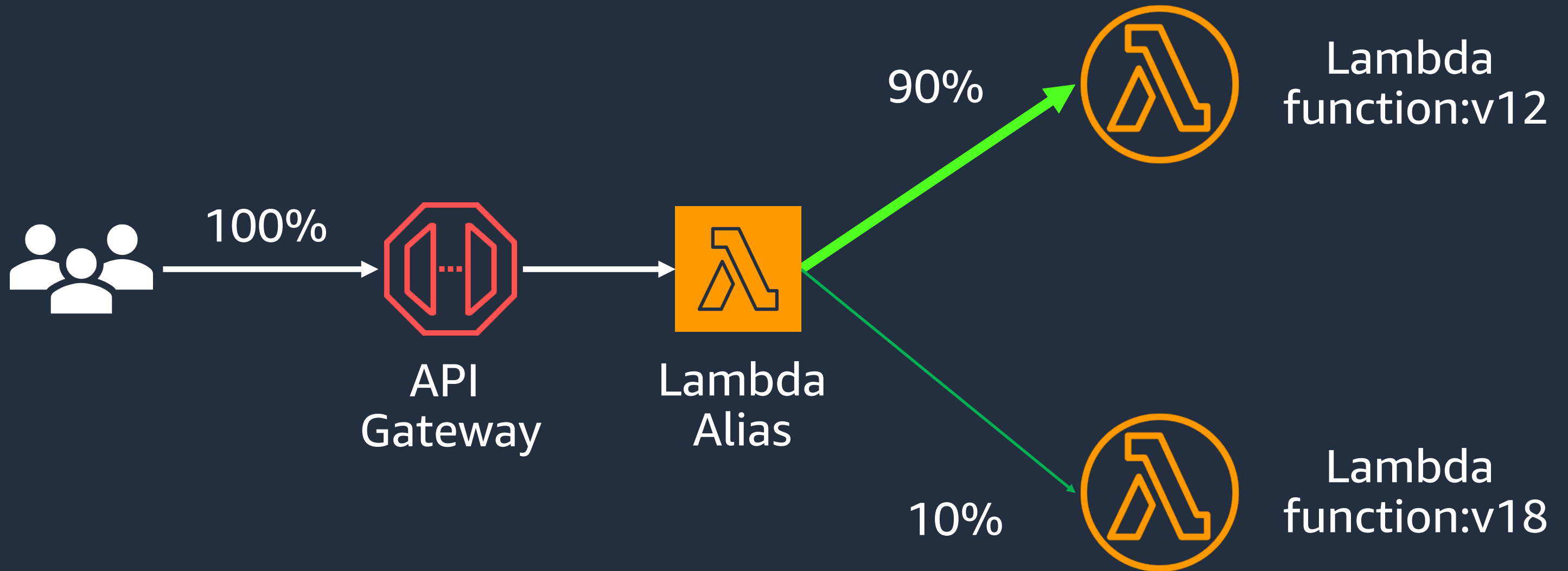
Hooks:

PreTraffic: `!Ref PreTrafficHook`

# AWS CodeDeploy: AWS Lambda deployments

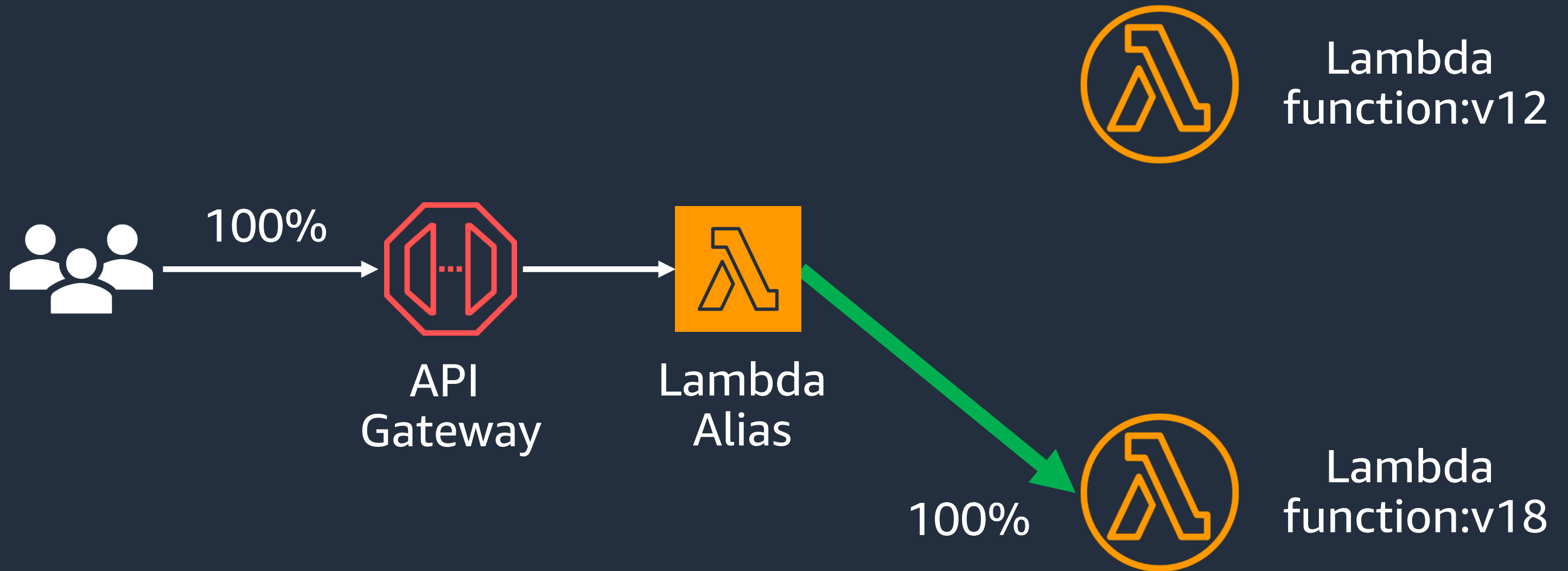


# AWS CodeDeploy: AWS Lambda deployments



Canary: "shift 10% of traffic for 10 mins, then shift the rest"

# AWS CodeDeploy: AWS Lambda deployments



Canary: "shift 10% of traffic for 10 mins, then shift the rest"

# Best practices for CI/CD

1

Pipeline  
Automation

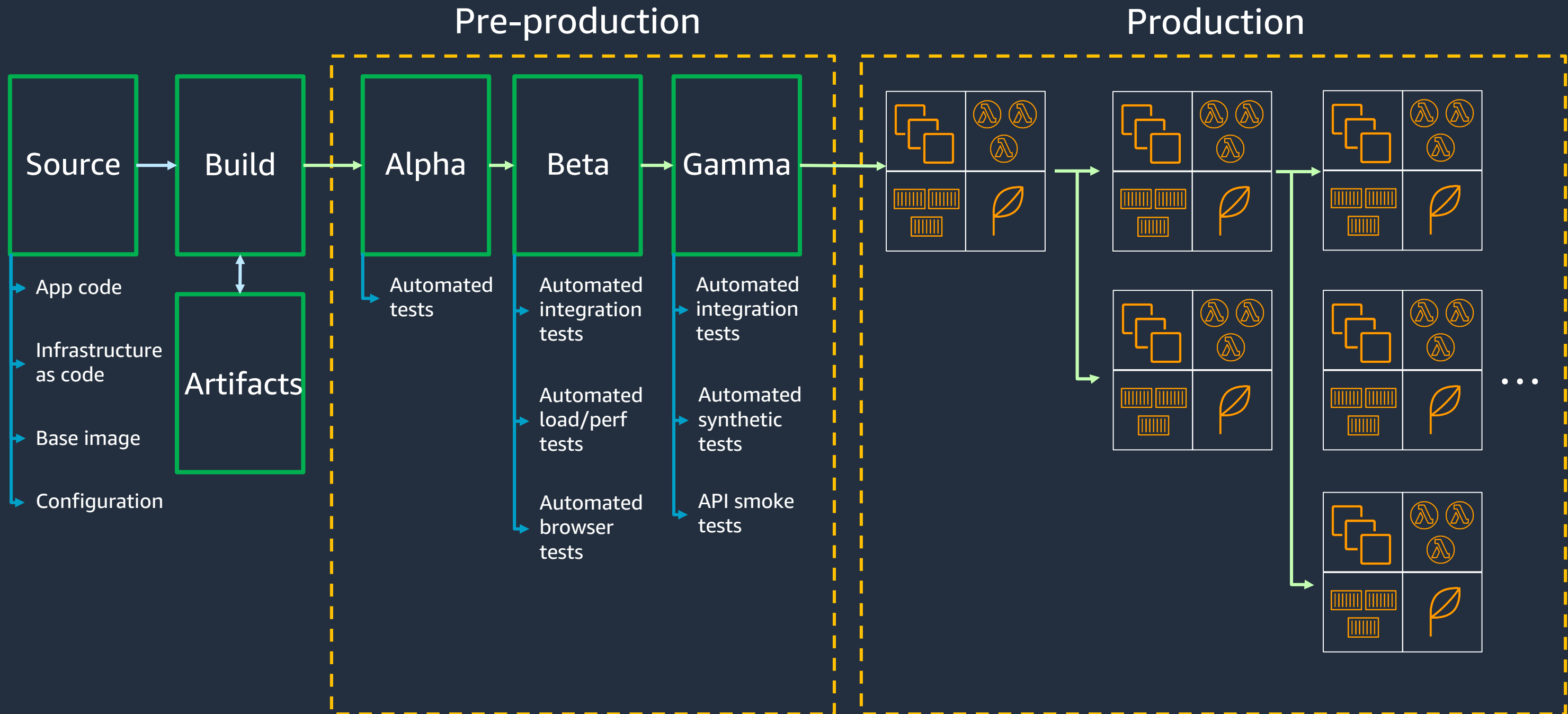
2

Safe  
Deployments

3

Repeatable  
infrastructure  
changes

# What is DevOps at scale?



# AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK)



- Open-source framework to define cloud infrastructure in Typescript, Python, Java & .NET
- Provisions resources with AWS CloudFormation
- Supports all AWS CloudFormation resource types
- Provides library of higher-level resource types that have AWS best practices built in by default



# AWS CDK template

```
import ec2 = require('@aws-cdk/aws-ec2');
import ecs = require('@aws-cdk/aws-ecs');
import cdk = require('@aws-cdk/cdk');

class BonjourFargate extends cdk.Stack {
  constructor(parent: cdk.App, name: string, props?: cdk.StackProps) {
    super(parent, name, props);

    const vpc = new ec2.VpcNetwork(this, 'MyVpc', { maxAZs: 2 });
    const cluster = new ecs.Cluster(this, 'Cluster', { vpc });

    new ecs.LoadBalancedFargateService(
      this, "FargateService", {
        cluster,
        image: ecs.DockerHub.image("amazon/amazon-ecs-sample"),
      });
  }
}

const app = new cdk.App();
new BonjourFargate(app, 'Bonjour');
app.run();
```

High-level virtual private cloud (VPC) class includes VPC, subnets, security groups, Internet gateway, NAT gateways, and route tables

# AWS CDK template

```
import ec2 = require('@aws-cdk/aws-ec2');
import ecs = require('@aws-cdk/aws-ecs');
import cdk = require('@aws-cdk/cdk');


class BonjourFargate extends cdk.Stack {
  constructor(parent: cdk.App, name: string, props?: cdk.StackProps) {
    super(parent, name, props);

    const vpc = new ec2.VpcNetwork(this, 'MyVpc', { maxAZs: 2 });
    const cluster = new ecs.Cluster(this, 'Cluster', { vpc });

    new ecs.LoadBalancedFargateService(
      this, "FargateService", {
        cluster,
        image: ecs.DockerHub.image("amazon/amazon-ecs-sample"),
      });
  }
}

const app = new cdk.App();
new BonjourFargate(app, 'Bonjour');
app.run();
```

High-level AWS  
Fargate class  
includes Amazon  
ECS service,  
Amazon ECS task  
definition,  
Application Load  
Balancer, listener  
rule, target group,  
and, optionally,  
Amazon Route 53  
alias record



# CDK pipelines: Construct

```
export class MyMicroservicePipeline extends cdk.Construct {  
  constructor(parent: cdk.Construct, name: string, props: MyMicroservicePipelineProps) {  
    super(parent, name);  
  
    const pipeline = new codepipeline.Pipeline(this, 'Pipeline', {  
      pipelineName: props.serviceName,  
    });  
  
    const githubAccessToken = new cdk.SecretParameter(this, 'GitHubToken',  
      { ssmParameter: 'GitHubToken' });  
    new codepipeline.GithubSourceAction(this, 'GitHubSource', {  
      stage: pipeline.addStage('Source'),  
      owner: 'myorg',  
      repo: props.serviceName,  
      oauthToken: githubAccessToken.value  
    });  
  }  
}
```

...

# CDK pipelines: Stack

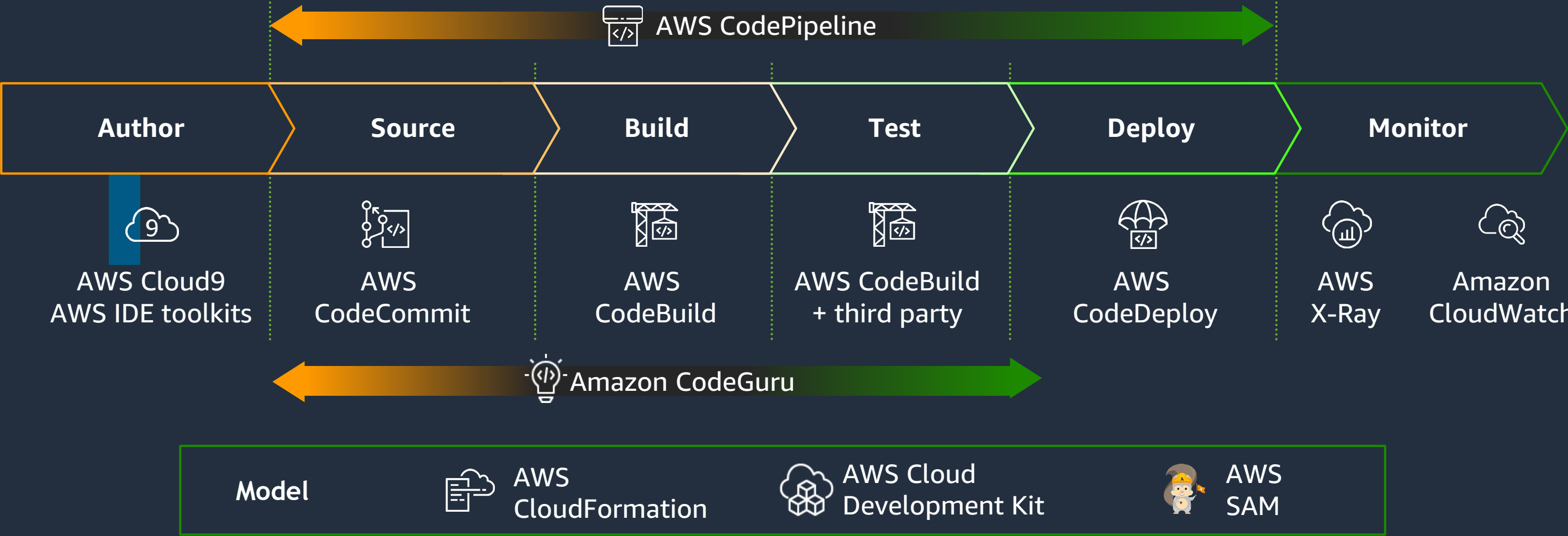
```
import cdk = require('@aws-cdk/cdk');
import { MyMicroservicePipeline } from './pipeline';

class MyMicroservicePipelinesStack extends cdk.Stack {
  constructor(parent: cdk.App, name: string, props?: cdk.StackProps) {
    super(parent, name, props);

    new MyMicroservicePipeline(this, 'Pipeline1', { 'serviceName': 'Microservice1' });
    new MyMicroservicePipeline(this, 'Pipeline2', { 'serviceName': 'Microservice2' });
    new MyMicroservicePipeline(this, 'Pipeline3', { 'serviceName': 'Microservice3' });
    new MyMicroservicePipeline(this, 'Pipeline4', { 'serviceName': 'Microservice4' });
  }
}

const app = new cdk.App();
new MyMicroservicePipelinesStack(app, 'MyMicroservicePipelines');
app.run();
```

# CI/CD for modern software delivery



# Visit the Modern Applications Resource Hub for more resources

Dive deeper with these newly created whitepapers and e-books to accelerate your modernization journey.

- Modern Applications e-book
- Accelerating your AWS journey: Migration & Modernization
- Journey to serverless-first report
- Modernize today with containers on AWS
- ... and more!



[https://tinyurl.com/  
aws-modern-apps](https://tinyurl.com/aws-modern-apps)

**Visit resource hub »**

# Accelerate Your Modernization Journey

## Develop skills in designing, building, and managing modern applications

90% of IT decision makers report cloud skills shortages<sup>1</sup>. A lack of cloud skills impacts modern application development. Start your modern application development journey with AWS Training & Certification.



### Take free digital training

With a little time and initiative, learners can enhance their practical cloud knowledge through free digital training. These on-demand courses, which vary in length from 10 minutes to several hours, can help one broaden their understanding of specific subjects such as [serverless](#), [containers](#), and [developer tools](#).



### Get live, hands-on, instructor-led training

Whether physical or virtual, classroom training offers more in-depth instruction for people who want to deepen their technical skills. Classes are a mix of presentations, hands-on labs, and group discussions led by experts in their fields. Courses include [Developing on AWS](#) and [Advanced Developing on AWS](#).



### Quickly ramp up your modern application skills

Independent learning allows people to fill in knowledge gaps and learn new topics at their own pace. There's a wide range of whitepapers, blog posts, videos, webinars, use cases, and peer resources available for IT professionals who want to dive deep into specific technical topics. [Learn more](#).

<sup>1</sup> 451 Research, *Demystifying Cloud Transformation: Where Enterprises Should Start*, September 2019.

# Thank you for attending AWS Modern Applications Online Series

We hope you found it interesting! A kind reminder to **complete the survey**.  
Let us know what you thought of today's event and how we can improve the event experience for you in the future.



[aws-apac-marketing@amazon.com](mailto:aws-apac-marketing@amazon.com)



[twitter.com/AWSCloud](https://twitter.com/AWSCloud)



[facebook.com/AmazonWebServices](https://facebook.com/AmazonWebServices)



[youtube.com/user/AmazonWebServices](https://youtube.com/user/AmazonWebServices)



[slideshare.net/AmazonWebServices](https://slideshare.net/AmazonWebServices)



[twitch.tv/aws](https://twitch.tv/aws)





**Thank you!**

