

DevSecOps

Part 1

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AMADEUS

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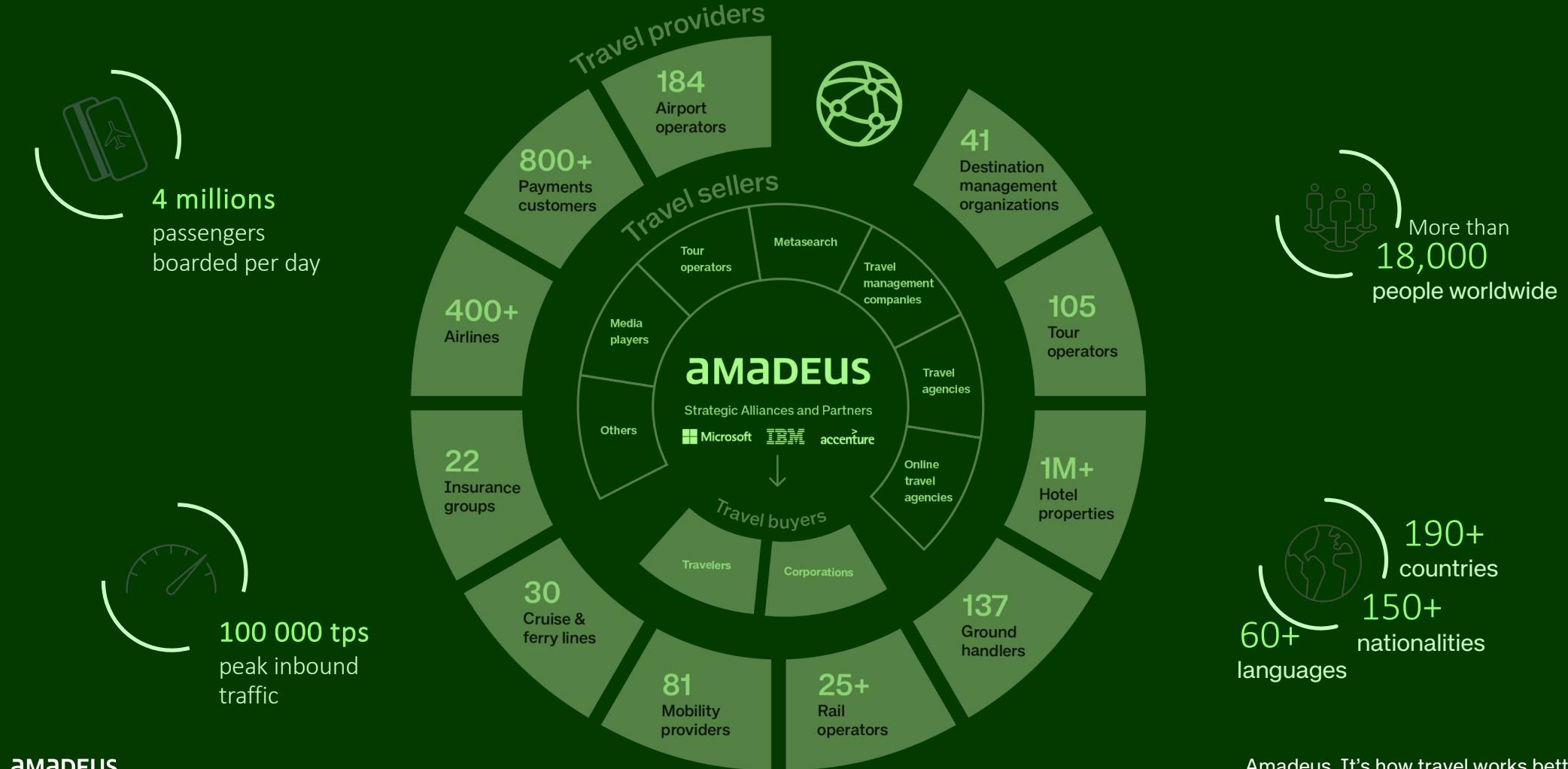
Disclaimer

First thing first



- I'm not a teacher, I'm an engineer
 - 1st time teaching 😰
 - I don't know the usual organisation
- I love slides
 - But takes NOTES as not all in in slides
 - And I've got a very BAD handwriting, sorry
- DevSecOps is soooo wide
 - Don't expect an exhaustive tour
- I speak professional English
 - Please don't mind my bio-ti-foule French accent

Amadeus connects the travel ecosystem



AMADEUS

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Who am i?

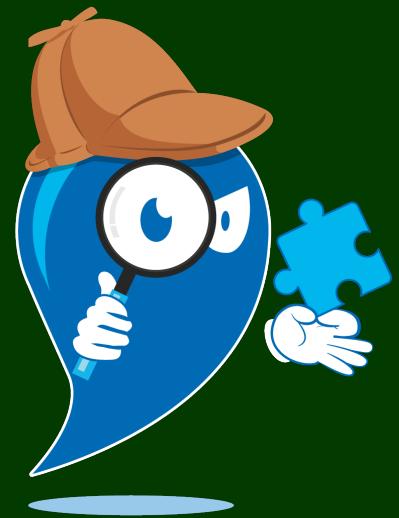


Benjamin Hilaire

Lead Information Security Expert



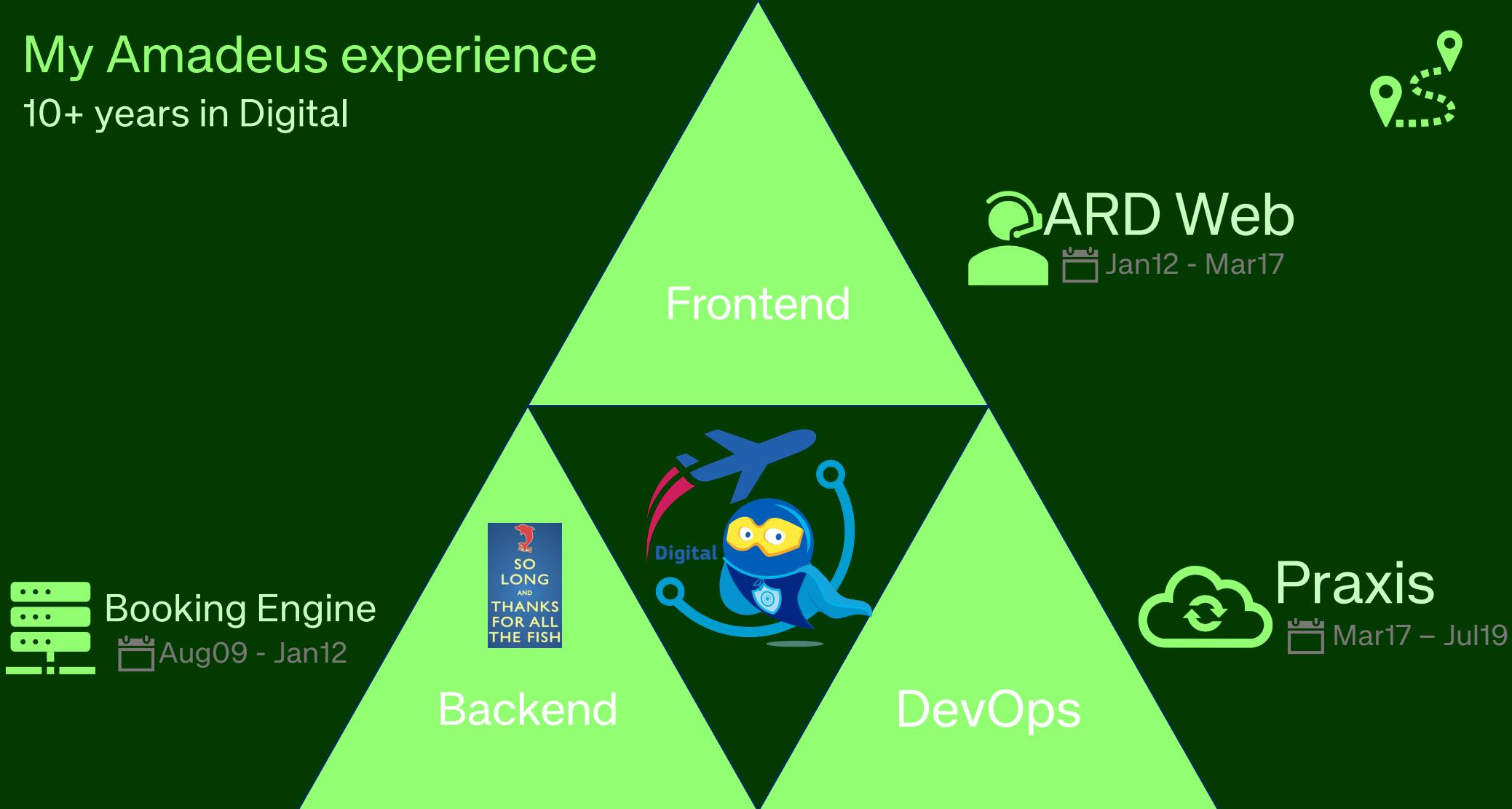
Security Manager
Digital for Airlines



SDL Expert
Application Security Office

My Amadeus experience

10+ years in Digital



From reactive to proactive Security maturity

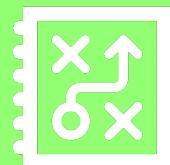
Reacting to
incident



Fixing our
weaknesses



Security by
design



Who are you ?



Quick round table

- Your name
- Your cursus
- Your dev background
- Your DevSecOps knowledge

DevSecOps

- **PART 1 – DevOps foundations**
- PART 2 – DevSecOps to secure software
- PART 3 – Securing DevSecOps
- PART 4 – Lab



PART 1 - DevOps

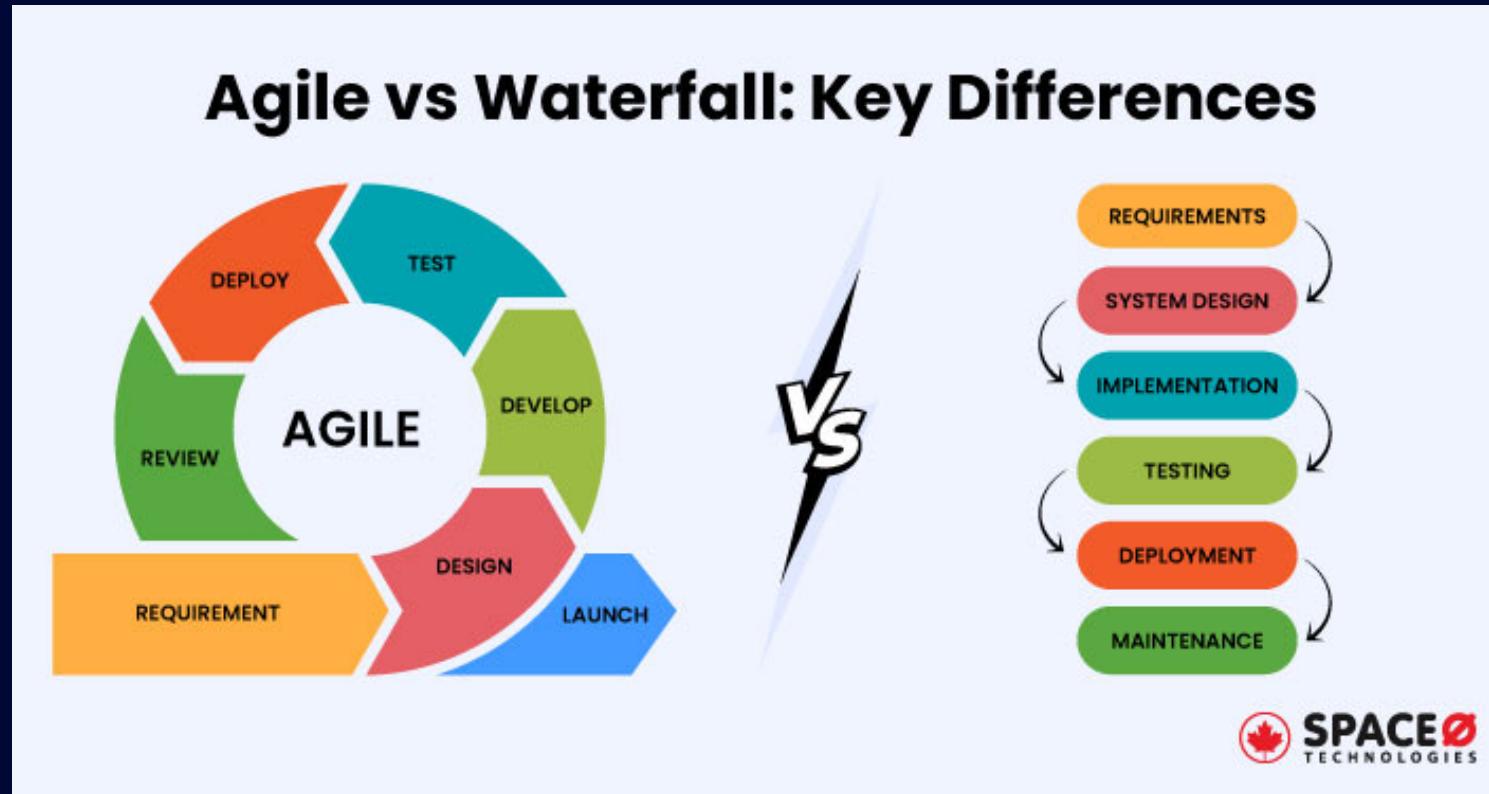
- Software Development methodologies
- Cloud revolution
- CICD techniques
- Everything as Code



1.1 Software Development methodologies

Waterfall vs Agile

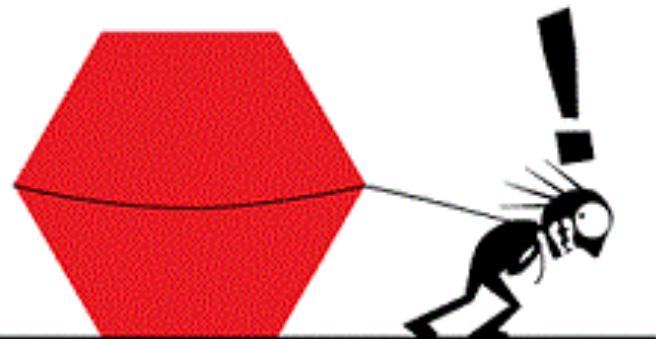
Differences



Waterfall vs Agile

Goal

THE WATERFALL PROCESS



*'This project has got so big,
I'm not sure I'll be able to deliver it!'*

THE AGILE PROCESS



*'It's so much better delivering this
project in bite-sized sections'*

Waterfall vs Agile

Skills



Waterfall vs Agile

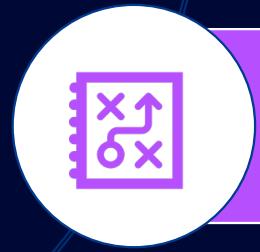
Added value



Time to market



Regular customer feedback



Agility

Challenge
How to
release every
3 weeks ?

Waterfall vs Agile

Concepts

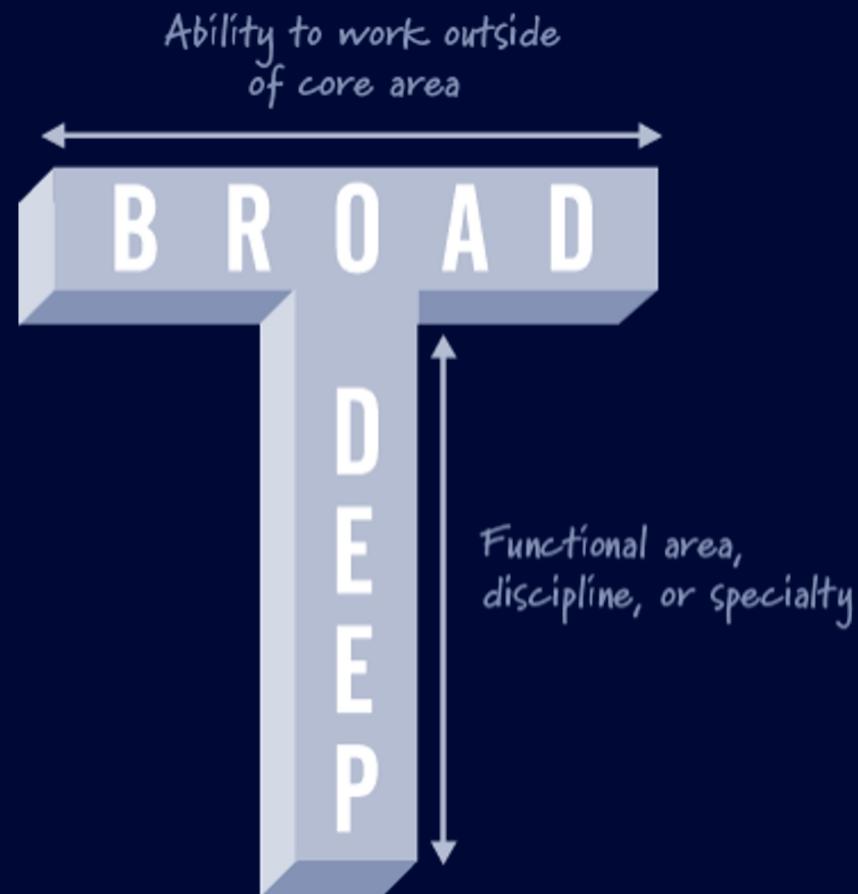
The Agile Manifesto

Individuals and interactions	over	Processes and Tools
Working Product	over	Comprehensive Documentation
Customer Collaboration	over	Contract Negotiation
Responding to change	over	Following a plan

That is, while there is value in the items on the right, we value the items on the left more.

Waterfall vs Agile

Skills



Waterfall vs Agile

Why DevOps

5d

Imagine

You got a complete skilled team, and you need to deliver a new simple webapp (in 2014)

Design

Coding

Documentation

QA

Question

What are the development phases ?

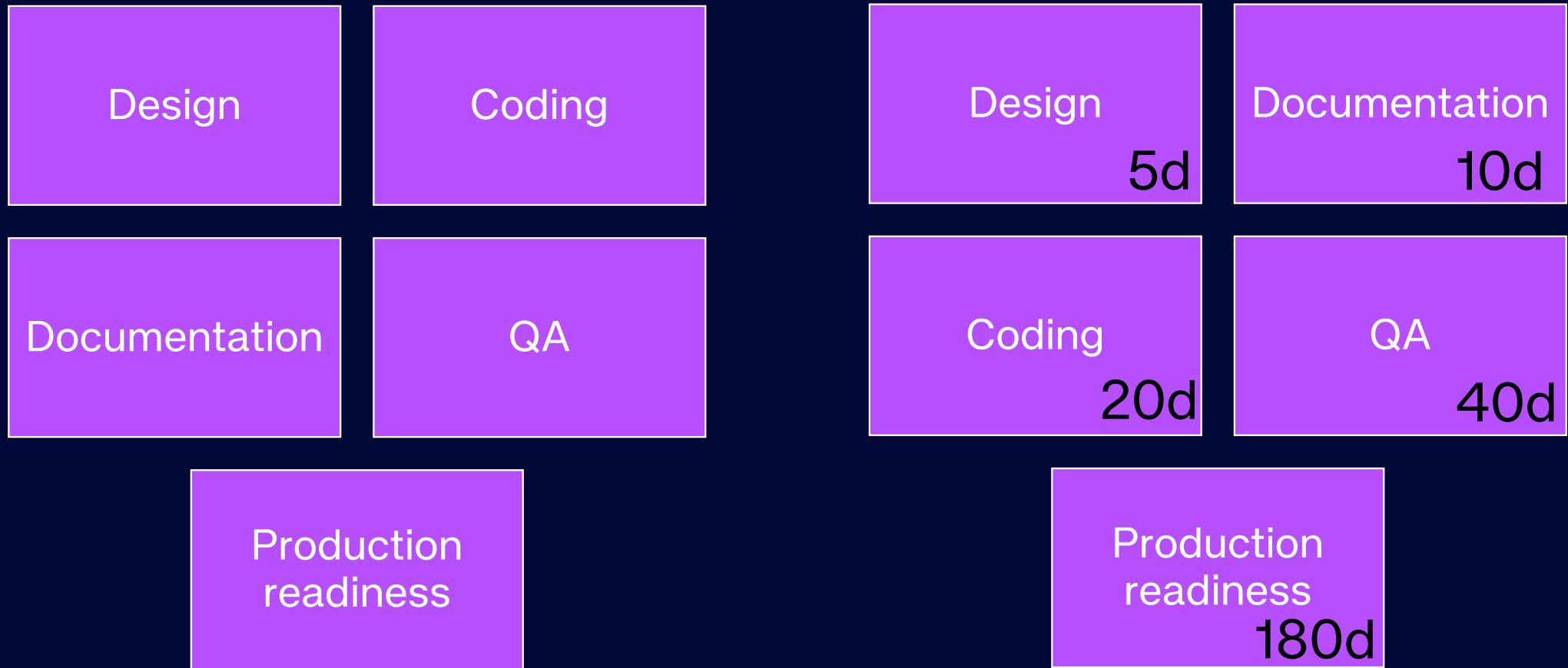
Question

Can we sort the phase from faster to longer ?

Production
readiness

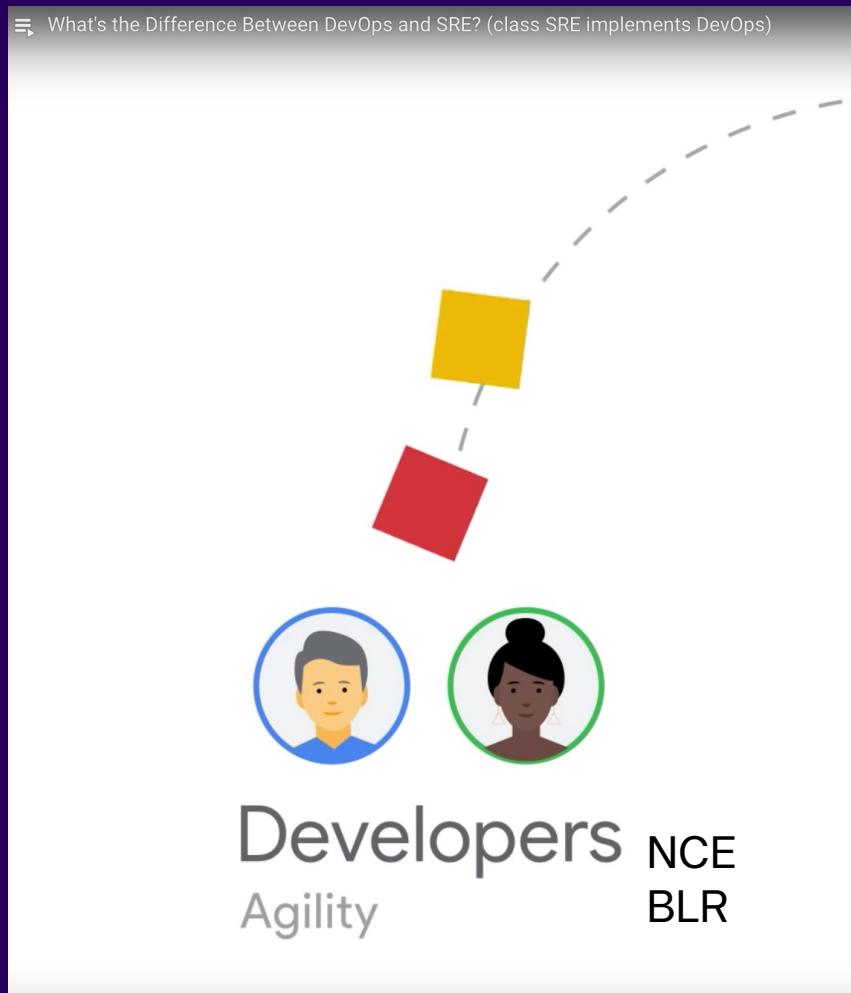
Waterfall vs Agile

Why DevOps



Why such difference ?

Developers throw code over the wall



Different role with different visions

Developers

- Throw code
- No knowledge of the operations
- Responsible for feature
- Wants to move faster

• Operators

- Keep code running
- Little knowledge of the code
- Responsible for stability
- Wants to move slower

• Hard to maintain the communication and balance

Take away

Why DevOps

- **New methodology**
 - Need agility
 - Reconcile Dev and Ops
 - Operations are too manual and takes too long

1.2 The Cloud revolution



My sample app

Good old times...

- Let's take an example
 - Tool I developed in 2012 😞
 - Java webapp + javascript (jquery)

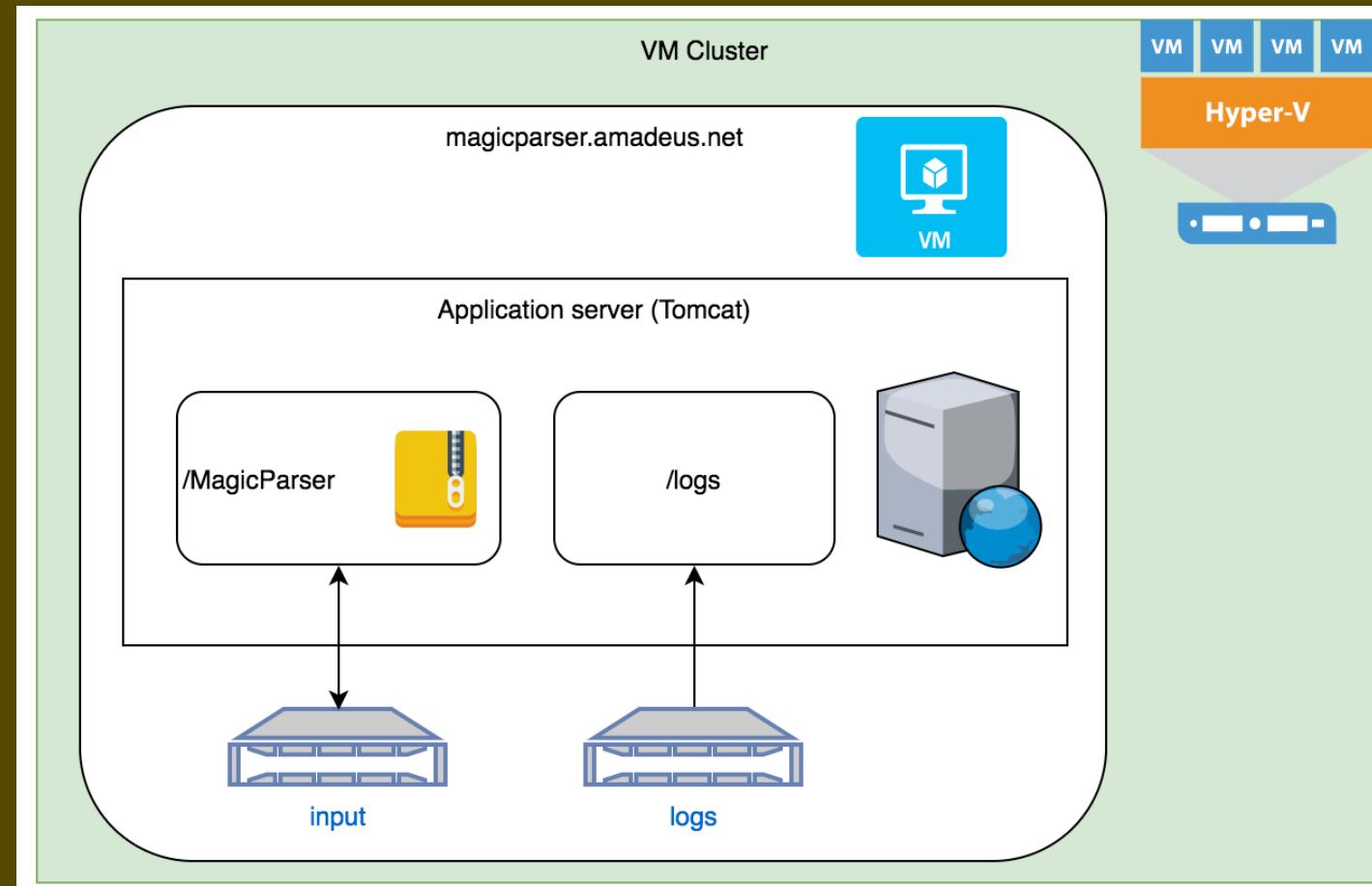


⚠ Presentation and
screenshots from 2016

What is Magic Parser ?

Not only a war...

- `magicparser.amadeus.net`
 - Provided by VM team
 - Admin by us
- Tomcat 8.0
 - Installed/Config by us
- `/MagicParser`
 - Application war
- `/logs`
 - Where the HTML/JSON result is stored and served



Operational model

Building is not enough



- Setup
 - Initial installation of Tomcat 8.0 using unzip
 - Manual configuration of tomcat on the machine
 - Manual configuration of the appli (.properties) on the machine

- Test
 - All done in local or after deployment

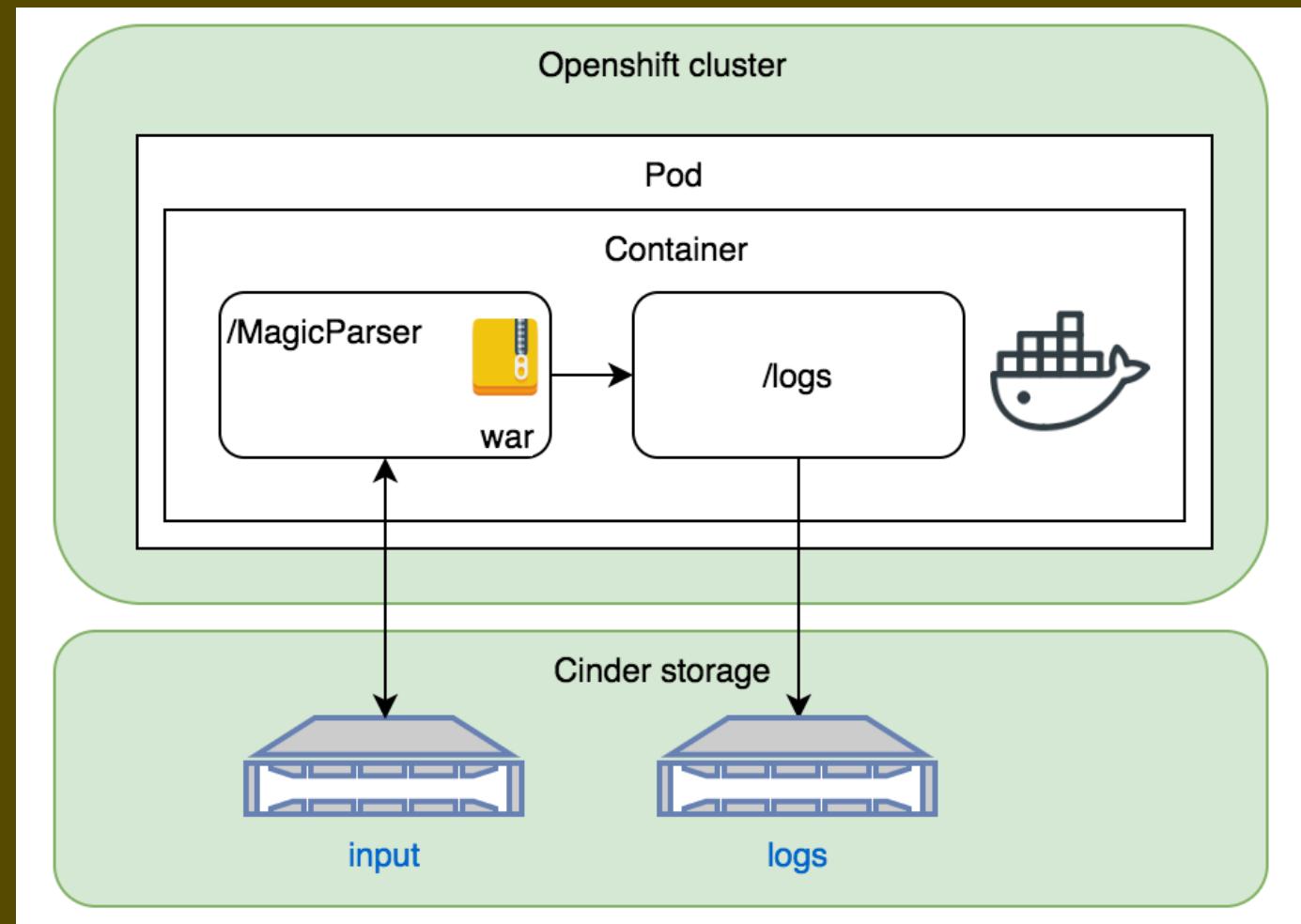
- Deploy
 - Delete the war / Copy the new one
 - What if the new one is buggy ?

- Admin
 - Manual restart when the customer are not happy of the downtime
 - Apply security patch...once a year (or more)
 - No update of tomcat or java ever done

Magic Parser in Openshift (=kubernetes)

In green we trust the platform

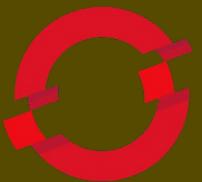
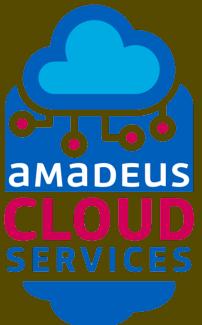
- Container
 - Docker image
- ‘Pod’ and storage
 - ‘Blueprint’ of the application deployment (json)
- Cinder storage is persistent volume provided by the platform



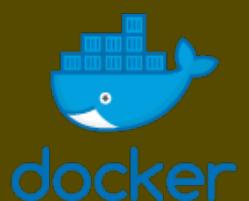
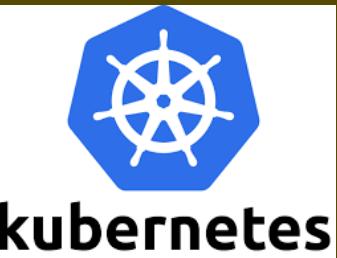
Operational model

Building is not enough

- Setup
 - Blueprints (json under source control) - HELM
- Test
 - Done in local and CI
- Deploy
 - One jenkins job to deploy
 - Openshift/Jenkins to fallback
- Admin
 - All is under source control
 - Automatic restart
 - Application server is the only thing to update (1 line of in Dockerfile)

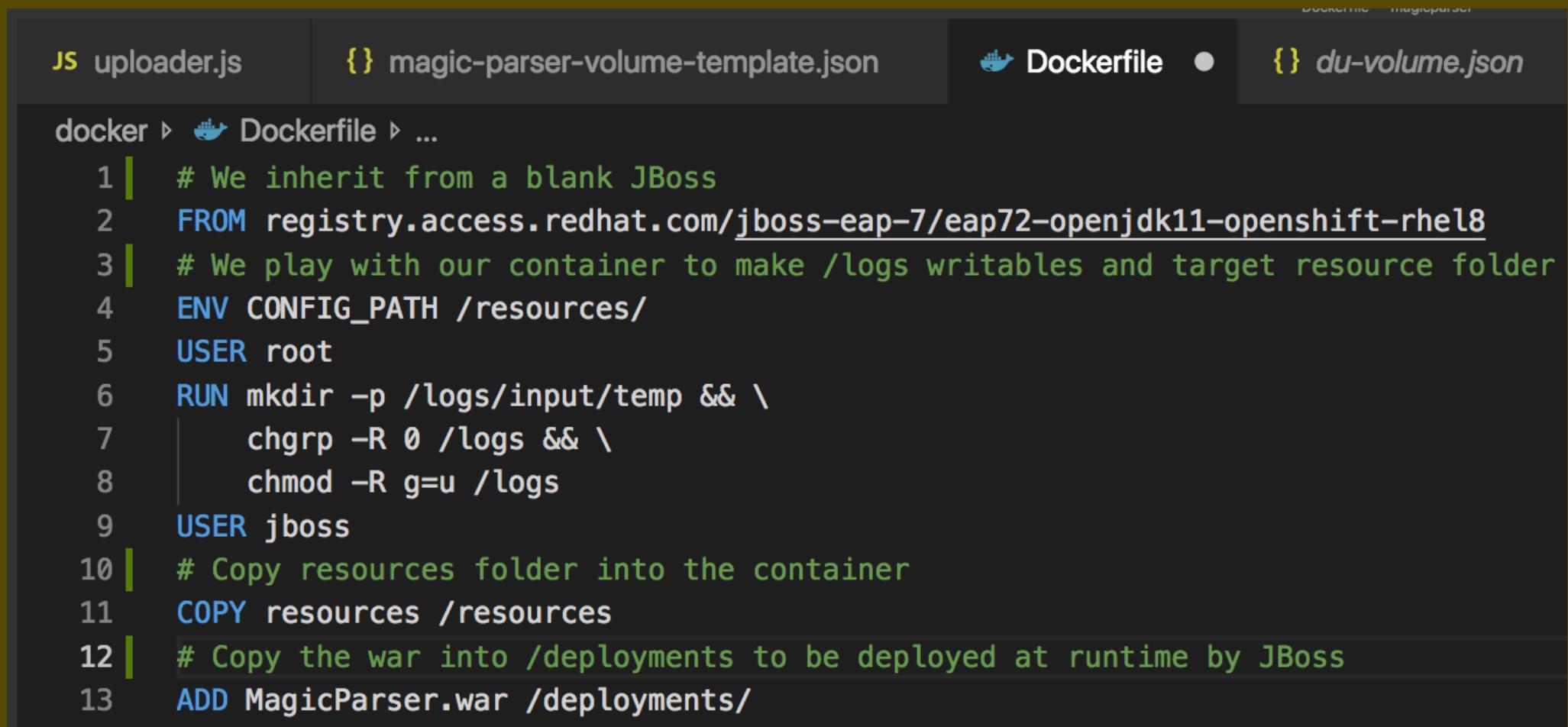


OPENSIFT



How does a Dockerfile looks like ?

A container is both a VM and a process



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following directory structure:

```
JS uploader.js      {} magic-parser-volume-template.json      Dockerfile      {} du-volume.json
```

Below the directory structure, the terminal shows the Dockerfile content:

```
docker > Dockerfile > ...
```

```
1 # We inherit from a blank JBoss
2 FROM registry.access.redhat.com/jboss-eap-7/eap72-openjdk11-openshift-rhel8
3 # We play with our container to make /logs writables and target resource folder
4 ENV CONFIG_PATH /resources/
5 USER root
6 RUN mkdir -p /logs/input/temp && \
7     chgrp -R 0 /logs && \
8     chmod -R g=u /logs
9 USER jboss
10 # Copy resources folder into the container
11 COPY resources /resources
12 # Copy the war into /deployments to be deployed at runtime by JBoss
13 ADD MagicParser.war /deployments/
```

What's missing ?

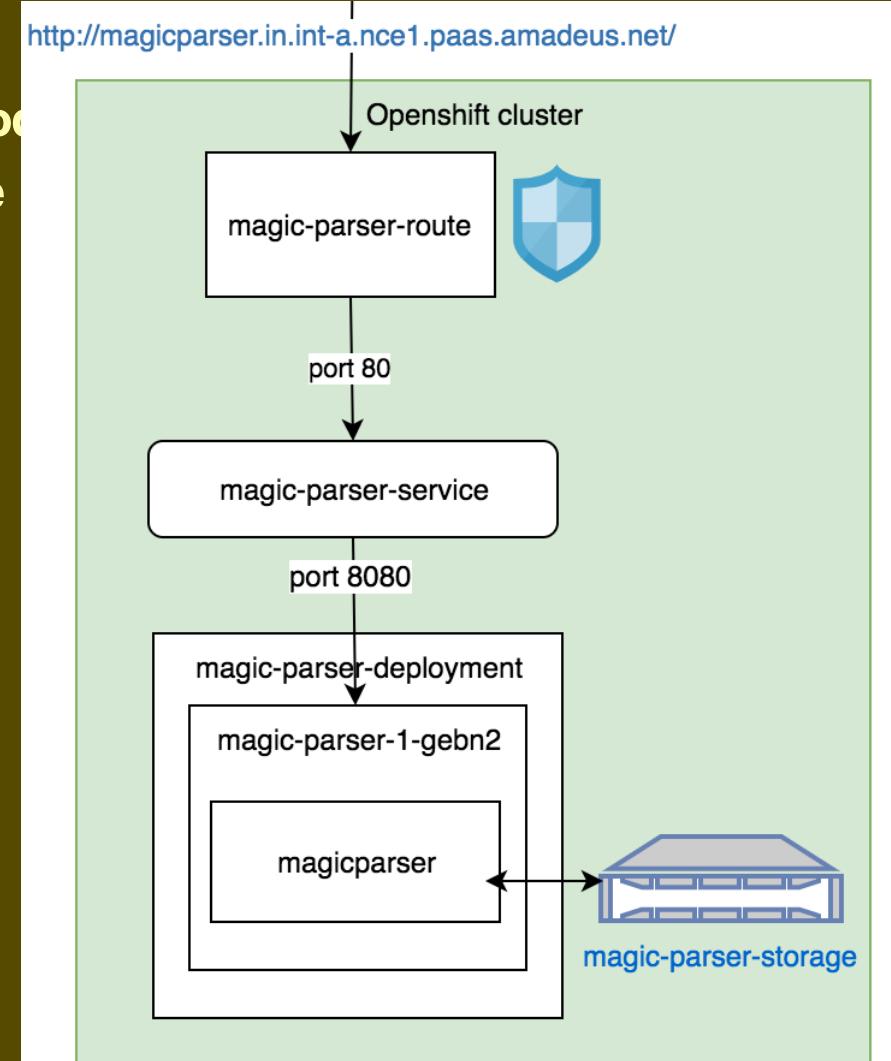
Docker != Cloud



How does a blueprint look like

```
blueprints/magic-parser-volume-template.json | Dockerfile | d1-volume.json
  {
    "name": "magic-parser",
    "version": "v1",
    "metadata": {
      "name": "magic-parser",
      "annotations": {
        "io.k8s.description": "Magic Parser",
        "io.k8s.concierge": "boss"
      }
    },
    "objects": [
      {
        "apiVersion": "v1",
        "kind": "Service",
        "metadata": {
          "name": "magic-parser-svc-0001"
        },
        "spec": {
          "selector": {
            "app": "magic-parser"
          },
          "type": "ClusterIP",
          "termination": "None"
        }
      },
      {
        "apiVersion": "v1",
        "kind": "DeploymentConfig",
        "metadata": {
          "name": "magic-parser-d001"
        },
        "spec": {
          "replicas": 1,
          "selector": {
            "app": "magic-parser"
          },
          "template": {
            "spec": {
              "containers": [
                {
                  "image": "nginx:1.14.2",
                  "livenessProbe": {
                    "initialDelaySeconds": 10,
                    "periodSeconds": 10,
                    "successThreshold": 1,
                    "timeoutSeconds": 5
                  },
                  "readinessProbe": {
                    "initialDelaySeconds": 10,
                    "periodSeconds": 10,
                    "successThreshold": 1,
                    "timeoutSeconds": 5
                  }
                }
              ],
              "resources": {
                "limits": {
                  "cpu": "100m",
                  "memory": "100Mi"
                },
                "requests": {
                  "cpu": "100m",
                  "memory": "100Mi"
                }
              },
              "volumeMounts": [
                {
                  "mountPath": "/var/www/html",
                  "name": "magic-parser"
                }
              ],
              "webhooks": {
                "postStart": {
                  "script": {
                    "args": [
                      "curl -XPUT http://127.0.0.1:8080/restart"
                    ],
                    "image": "curl:7.59.1-alpine"
                  }
                }
              }
            }
          }
        }
      }
    ],
    "parameters": [
      {
        "name": "imageVersion",
        "description": "Image version",
        "type": "string",
        "value": "v1"
      },
      {
        "name": "volumeName",
        "description": "Patch for the rooter",
        "type": "string",
        "value": "d1-volume"
      },
      {
        "name": "volumeLabel",
        "description": "Label of the rooter",
        "type": "string",
        "value": "rooter"
      }
    ],
    "template": "magicparser-template"
  }
}
```

- **Container** magic-parser
 - Part of a multi-container **pod**
 - Mounting **persistent volume** ‘magic-parser’
 - Part of a **deployment**
 - Served by a **service**
 - Routed by a **route**
 - All defined in an openshift **template**
 - Inject variable by environment
 - Not amadeus-specific, industry-standard



How does it look like in Openshift console

Local example

DEPLOYMENT
[magic-parser, #1](#)

CONTAINER: MAGIC-PARSER
Image: [adt/magic-parser:local](#)

Networking

SERVICE Internal Traffic
magic-parser-debug
7501/TCP → 7501

ROUTES External Traffic
[Create Route](#)

SERVICE Internal Traffic
magic-parser-service
80/TCP → 8080

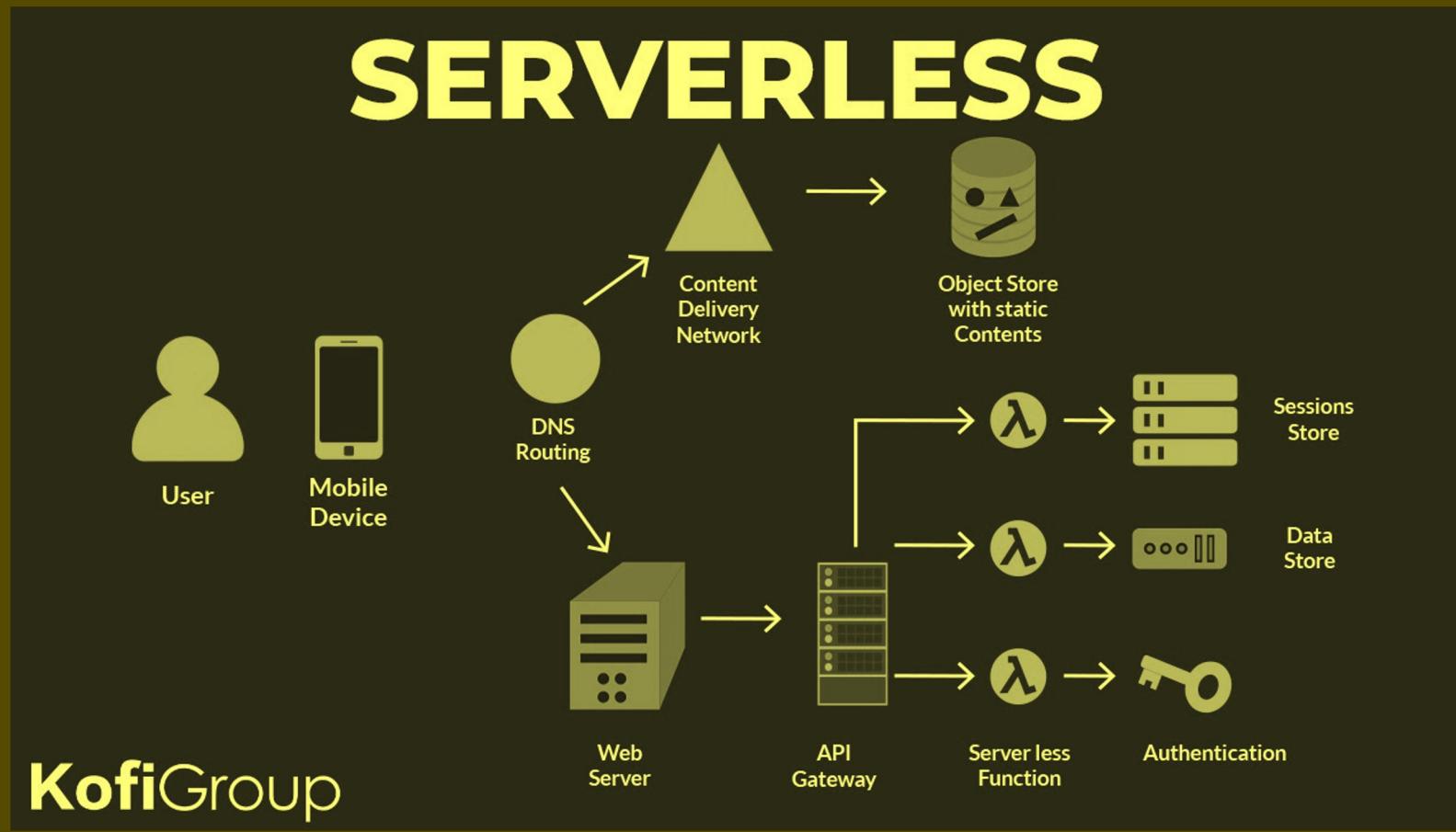
ROUTES External Traffic
<http://magicparser.127.0.0.1.nip.io> ↗
Route [magicparser](#)



1 pod

Cloud Native Applications

Going further



From Pets to Cattle

Usual image



1.3 Continuous Integration Continuous Delivery

1.3. CICD

Let's pause 30s

Copy/Pasting the war is working enough

- Why do I need CI/CD ?

- Load in prod in 1 click
- Fallback in 1 click
- Don't deploy something broken !
- Migrate your tool to in 10 minutes
- Enable HTTPS in 4 lines (3 in yaml)
- Enable authentication in 10 minutes
- Don't spend 1 day creating an outdated operational doc but spent it to migrate your app



```
"tls": {  
    "insecureEdgeTerminationPolicy": "Allow",  
    "termination": "edge"  
},
```

Use libraries and workflow

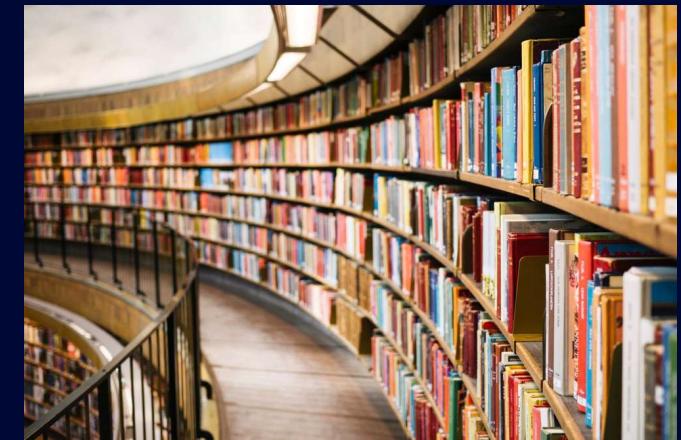
Many DEV did have the same issues as you

- Jenkins pipeline is using groovy scripts

- Script can be shared (libraries)
 - Jenkinsfile can be shared (workflow)
 - SWB2 is providing to you the usage of both (1 workflow = 1 library) 

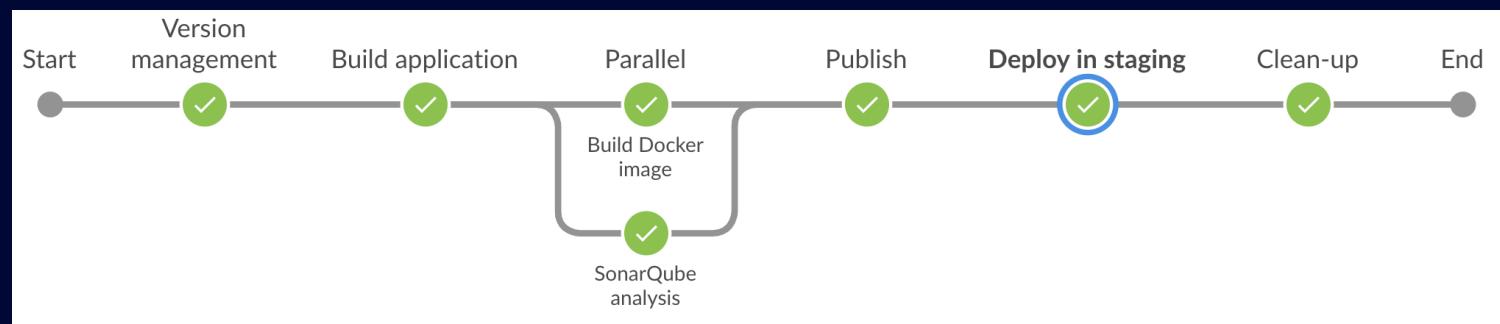
- OpenShiftComponent library 

- Dedicated for tools CI/CD based on openshift template
 - Based on Deployment (Manager) Unit
 - Allow docker build/publication/promotion/deployment/undeployment



Tool pipeline

- Version management
 - Compute the version based on git tags and rules
- Build application
 - Mvn clean install
 - SonarQube analysis
- Build docker image
 - Docker build
- Publish
 - Publish docker image + deployment units + blueprint + env properties
- Deploy
 - Deploy your application using the blueprint on the target





Let's break it down : BUILD

Already atomic...

_Version management

- Use 'newVersion' to automatically compute the version based on git tags
- Create 'OpenShiftComponent'
- Add token for connection to openshift

```
execStage('Version management'){
    version = newVersion(['versionType': 'sem', 'branchingModel': ['master': '@{VERSION}-master', '.*']}
    currentBuild.description = version
    oseComponent = new OpenShiftComponent('adt-magicparser',version,this)
    oseComponent.addTokenParameter(['openShiftToken', 'magicparser-sa'])
    oseComponent.addParameter('uid',oseComponent.getContinuousIntegrationName())
}
```

```
'SonarQube analysis': {
    sonarRunner([projectName: 'MagicParser', projectKey: 'com.amadeus.jcp.viewer.log:MagicParser', sonar_nature: 'mvn'])
},
```

•Build

```
execStage('Build application'){
    sh 'mvn -B clean verify package -DskipStaging=true -DskipTests'
    sh 'cp viewer/target/MagicParser.war docker'
}
```

_Sonarqube

•Docker build

```
'Build Docker image': {
    oseComponent.build("adt/magic-parser:${version}", 'docker')
}
```



Let's break it down : PUBLISH and DEPLOY

Already atomic...

_Publication reference

- docker
- deployment unit
- openshift template
- environment properties

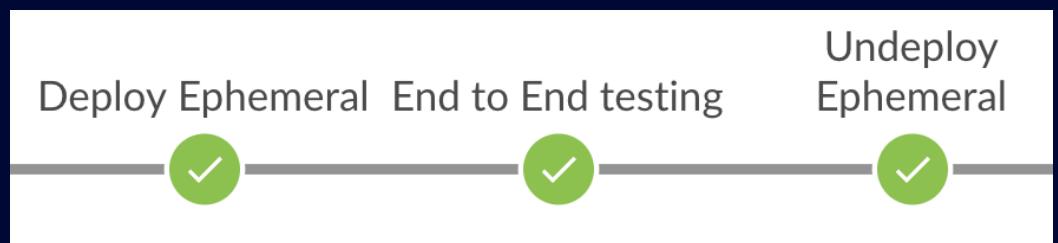
• Validation

- Not done for MP (see watchtower)

• Deployment

```
// Continuous deployment for master branch only
if (env.BRANCH_NAME.equals('master')){
    execStage('Deploy in staging'){
        oseComponent.deployInTarget('staging','magicparser=staging')
    }
}
```

```
execStage("Publish"){
    oseComponent.setDeploymentUnit('blueprints/du-novolume.json')
    oseComponent.setOpenshiftTemplate('blueprints/magic-parser-no-volume-template.json')
    // Here we put the additional du and template to be published
    oseComponent.setEnvironmentProperties('blueprints/staging.properties','blueprints/prod.properties',
    'blueprints/ephemeral.properties','blueprints/du-volume.json','blueprints/magic-parser-volume-template.json')
    oseComponent.publish()
}
```





How can I load on prod ?

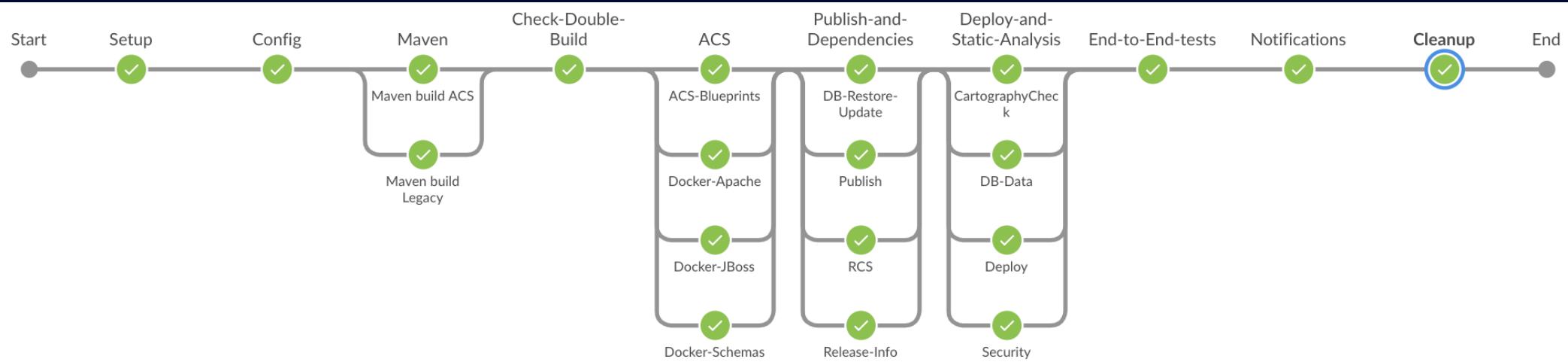
Power of libraries

```
deploy-prod.groovy
1  #!/usr/bin/groovy
2  @Library(['pipeline-global-libraries', 'pipelinelibraries@16.0.36']) _
3
4  import com.amadeus.air.jenkins.openshift.OpenShiftComponent
5
6  execEnv('dockerhub.rnd.amadeus.net:5000/acs_praxis/jenkins-slave:3.3.0', 20) {
7      // Prepare openshift component
8      execStage("Set-up"){
9          oseComponent = new OpenShiftComponent('adt-magicparser', env.VERSION, this)
10         currentBuild.description = env.VERSION
11         oseComponent.addTokenParameter('openShiftToken', 'magicparser-sa')
12         // Download files needed for deployment
13         oseComponent.setPublishedDeploymentUnit('du-volume.json')
14         oseComponent.setPublishedOpenshiftTemplate('magic-parser-volume-template.json')
15         oseComponent.setPublishedEnvironmentProperties('prod.properties')
16     }
17     execStage("Promote"){
18         // Promote the file in order to be kept for a long time
19         oseComponent.promote()
20     }
21     execStage("Load"){
22         // Deploy in prod target using DeploymentManager
23         oseComponent.deployInTarget('prod', "magicparser=prod")
24     }
25 }
```

- Reuse the same library in the same spirit
- Every data is published and ready to be used
- Promotion done to make sure the artifact are kept a long time
- Load done using deployment manager and not via oc command



Real (and outdated) example



Key takeaways

- Scripts
 - BUILD (CI)
 - DEPLOY
 - TEST
 - VALIDATE and PROMOTE
 - LOAD in PRD (CD)

- Evolution of
 - MAKE, ANT, MAVEN, BASH,...



Old school CICD
(outdated)

1.3.2 Modern CICD

Key takeaways

Stop scripting all CI



How can we
improve ?

Modern CI

Stop scripting all CI

- CICD scripts are usually COPY/PASTE
 - Uses library to factorize code
 - Building 1 app or another is mostly the SAME *but* the name of the app (and few more things)
- What if we split the action (what we do, actual code) with the model (parameters we inject) ?

Modern CI

Enhanced copy/paste

- Workflows

- Framework with variable
- Actions re-usable
- Action configurable

- Easy

- Usage
- Understanding
- Maintenance

YAML

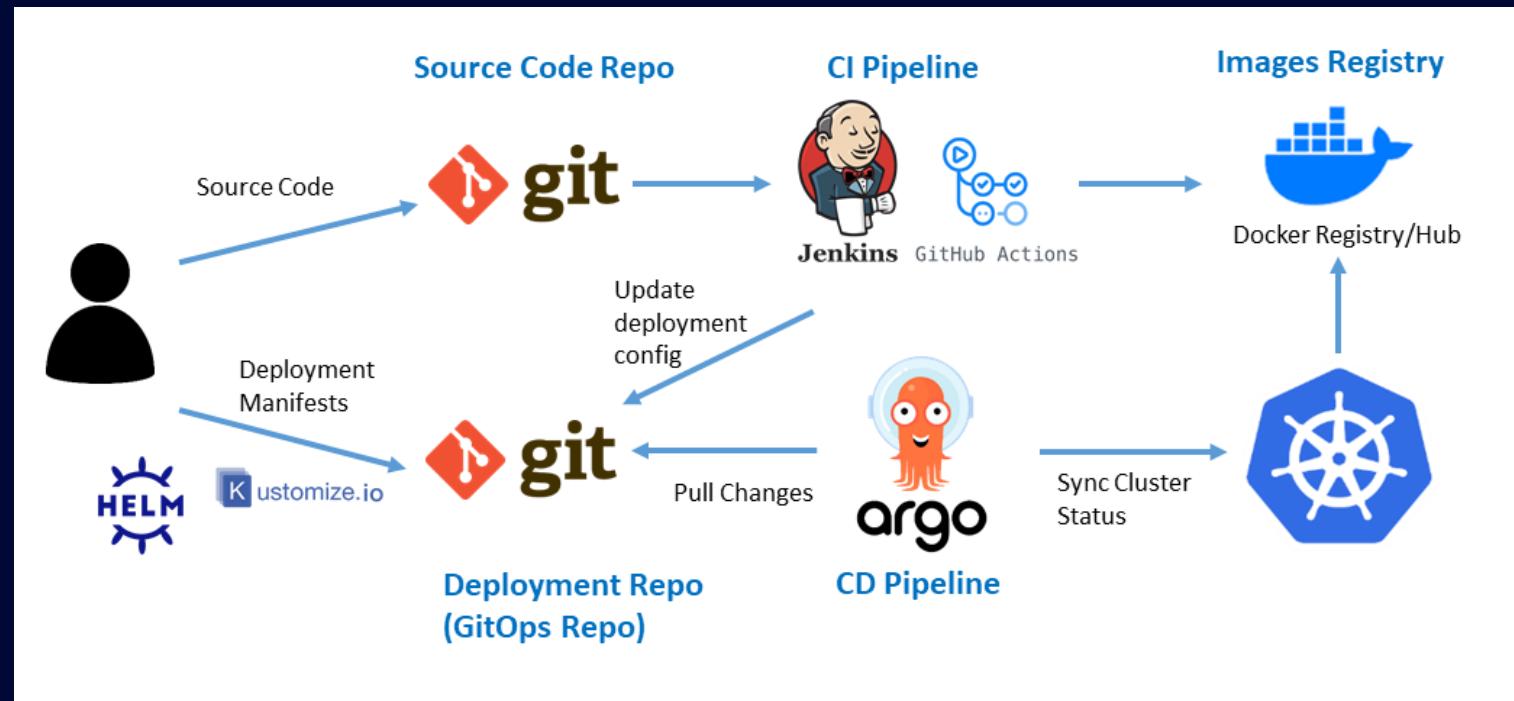


```
name: GitHub Actions Demo
run-name: ${{ github.actor }} is testing out GitHub Actions 🚀
on: [push]
jobs:
  Explore-GitHub-Actions:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - run: echo "🚀 The job was automatically triggered by a ${{ github.event_name }} event."
      - run: echo "🌍 This job is now running on a ${{ runner.os }} server hosted by GitHub!"
      - run: echo "🔍 The name of your branch is ${{ github.ref }} and your repository is ${{ github.repository }}."
      - name: Check out repository code
        uses: actions/checkout@v4
      - run: echo "💡 The ${{ github.repository }} repository has been cloned to the runner."
      - run: echo "💻 The workflow is now ready to test your code on the runner."
      - name: List files in the repository
        run: |
          ls ${{ github.workspace }}
      - run: echo "🍏 This job's status is ${{ job.status }}."
```

Modern CD

Stop scripting the CD

- Deploying is applying a blueprint
- Split SOURCE and BLUEPRINT
- Workflow builds artifact
- ArgoCD watches GIT and applies chart (blueprint)

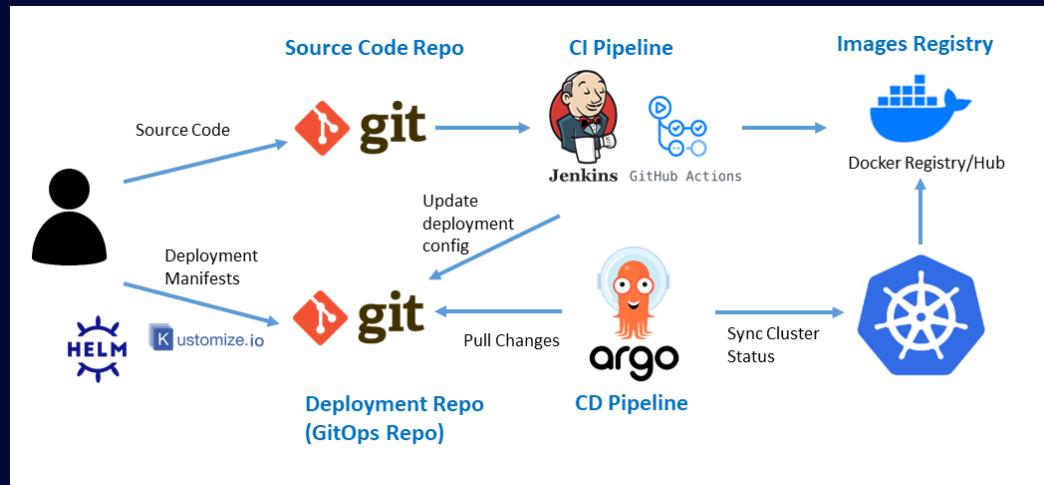


Modern CD

Stop scripting the CD



Any idea why
ArgoCD is much
better than
before ?



ArgoCD added value

Stop scripting all CI

- What if the containers take 61s to deploy (but timeout is 60s) ?
- What if an operator modify manually the value and forget to put it back ?
- Blueprint GIT must be the reference



Modern CICD

Key takeaway

- Split CI CODE and CI definition (YAML)
- Split CD from CI
- Let ArgoCD watch GIT and provide self-repair



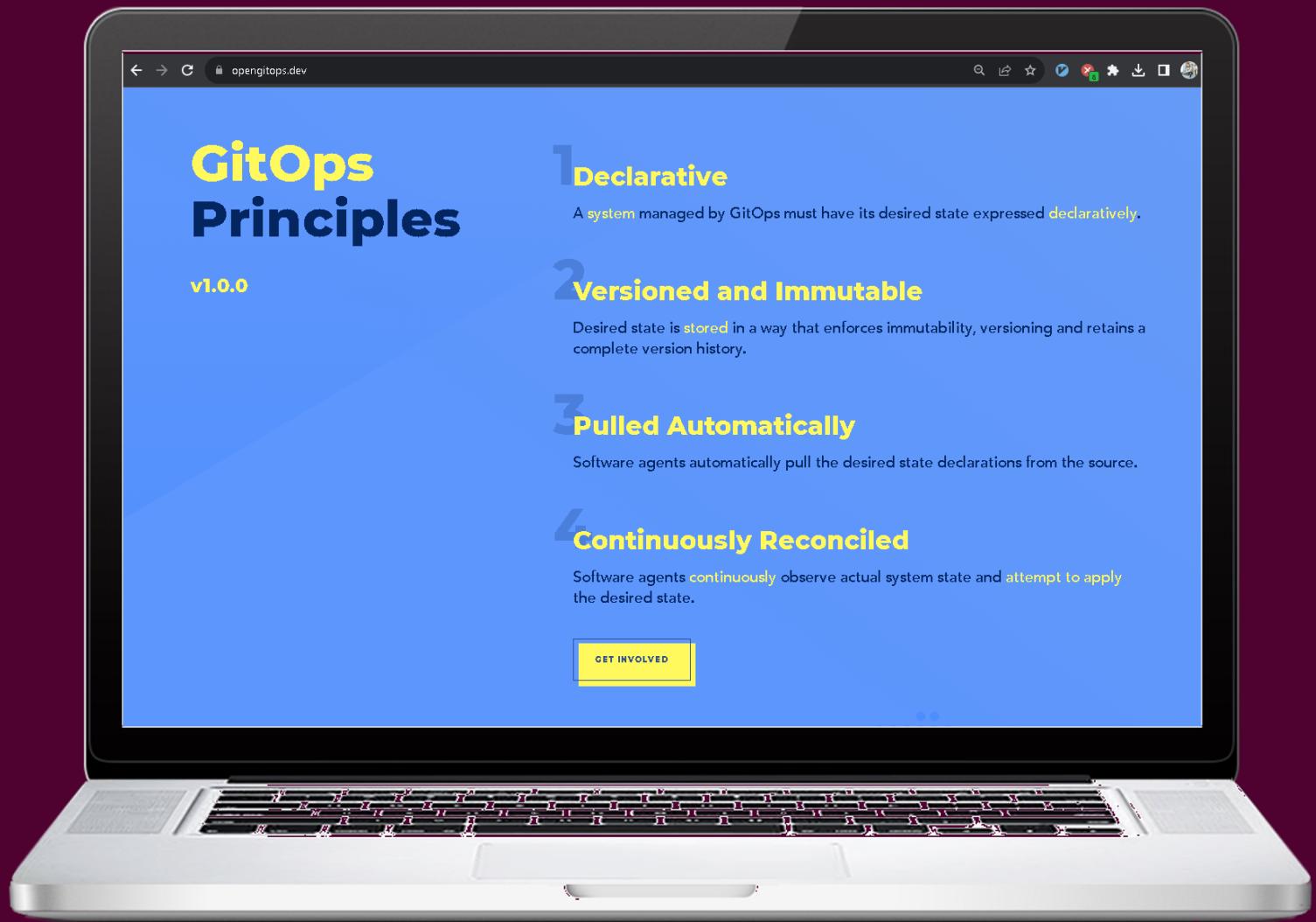
1.4 Everything as Code

GitOps

- GitOps
 - Split code and configuration
 - Developers (or 3rd party) are responsible of code
 - DevOps of their configuration
- Git advantages
 - Same tool as developers
 - Review process
 - Merge policies
 - Automated code validation
 - Full history and blame
 - Revert in one click
 - 1 PR for a full migration



GitOps



The image shows a silver laptop open, displaying a web browser window. The browser's address bar shows 'opengitops.dev'. The main content of the page is titled 'GitOps Principles v1.0.0' in large yellow and blue text. Below the title, there are four numbered principles:

- 1 Declarative**
A system managed by GitOps must have its desired state expressed declaratively.
- 2 Versioned and Immutable**
Desired state is stored in a way that enforces immutability, versioning and retains a complete version history.
- 3 Pulled Automatically**
Software agents automatically pull the desired state declarations from the source.
- 4 Continuously Reconciled**
Software agents continuously observe actual system state and attempt to apply the desired state.

A yellow button at the bottom of the page says 'GET INVOLVED'.

GitOps => Everything as Code



Any famous
example ?

GitOps => Everything as Code

Pipeline as code



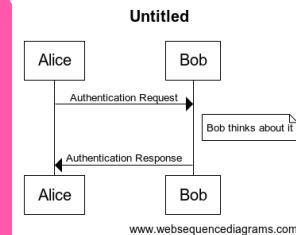
GitHub Actions

Infra as code



HashiCorp
Terraform

Diagram as code



Network as code

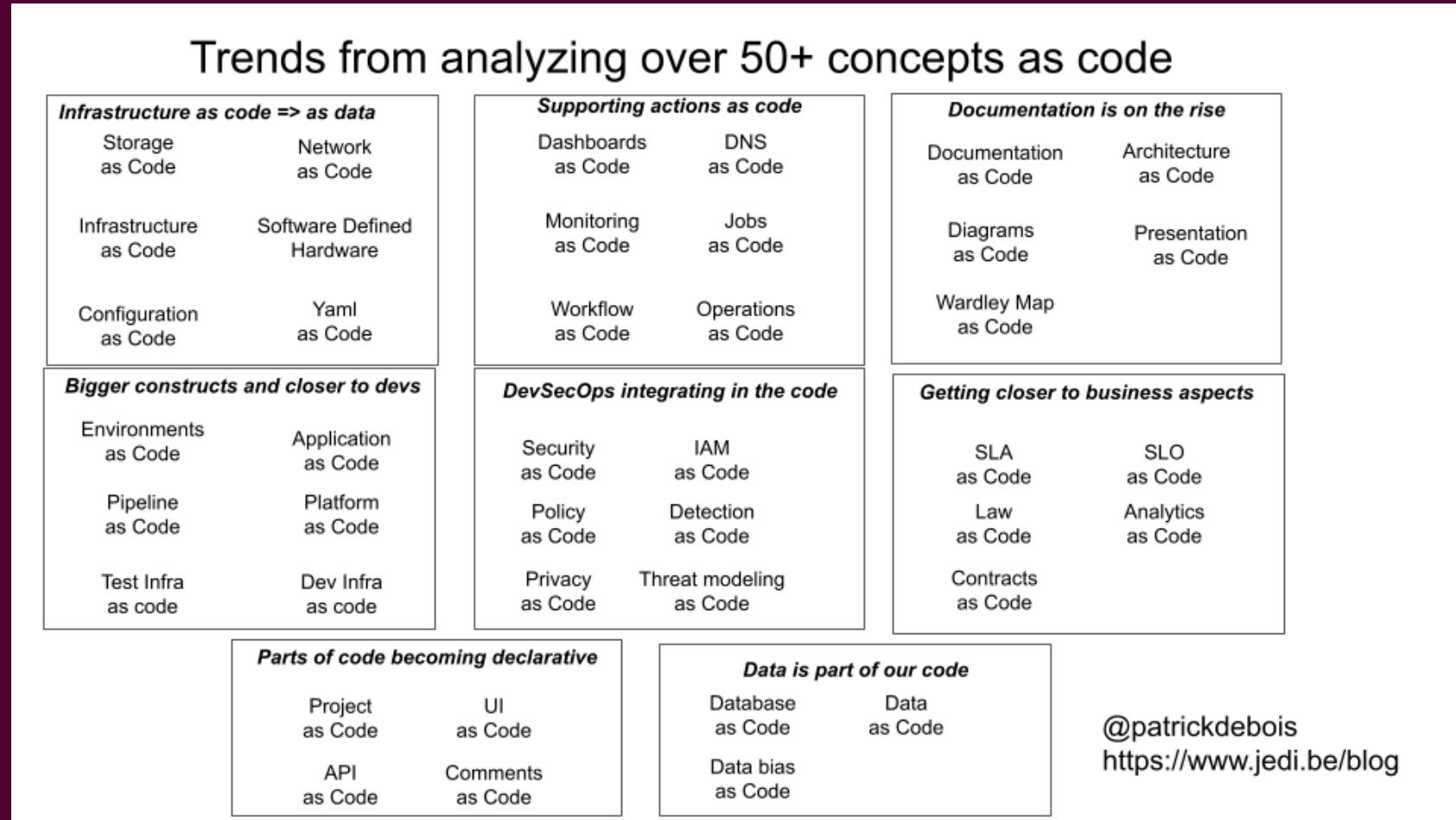


Dashboard as code



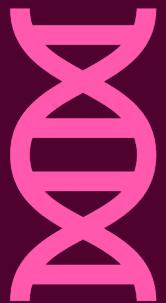
Grafana

A piece of the as-code realm



Key takeaways

- GitOps
 - Backbone of DevOps
 - Allow team collaboration
 - Allow traceability
 - Allow repairing capability
- Now Everything as Code



Take away

DevOps in 1 slide (don't miss it)



New methodology

- Need agility
- Operations are too manual and takes too long



Cloud revolution

- From Pets to Cattle
- Binary can run everywhere (container)
- Topology is defined and can be cloned



CICD

- Continuous Integration
- Build + Validate
- Continuous Deployment
- Deploy based on topology



GitOps

- Git is the reference for all operation
- Config split from code
- Evolution to everything as code

aMADEUS

Thank you



Amadeus. It's how travel works better.

60