

Analysis of Adopting DevOps Tools for a Homogeneous Production and Development Environment

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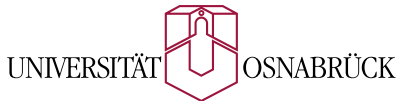


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 - Outlook

Outline

1 Motivation & Goal

2 Restriction in Development Environments

3 Homogenization of Development Setups

- General Concept
- Prototype

4 Applicability & Evaluation

- Comparison to Alternatives
- Outlook

Goal of the Thesis

- Possibilities to increase efficiency in programming
 - Investigate possible points of improvement
 - Develop an abstract solution concept
 - Apply the concept to a prototype
 - Evaluate and compare the concept to alternative solutions

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Potential Bottlenecks in the development workflow

- Initial Setup
- Testing
- Dependencies
- Configuration

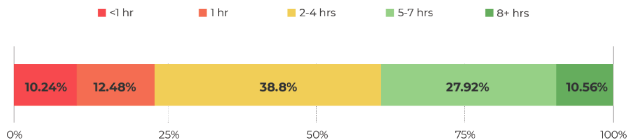


Figure: Hours spent programming

Source: [Inc19]

Initial Setup

- Installing development tools, language frameworks, IDEs, E-Mail, VPN and team-chats
- 69% of developers renew their setup between 1-4 times a year mostly taking about 2-4 hours
- 18% even 5-8 times a year taking up to 18 hours

```
./bootstrap: Bootstrapping from checked-out gnutls sources...  
./bootstrap: consider installing git-merge-changelog from gnulib  
./bootstrap: getting gnulib files...  
./bootstrap: getting translations into po/reference for gnutls...  
./bootstrap: line 702: rsync: command not found  
bootstrap failed. Check D:/msys64/media-autobuild_suite-master/build/  
ab-suite.bootstrap.log  
This is required for other packages, so this script will exit.  
Creating diagnostics file...
```

Figure: Failed bootstrap script

Configuration & Dependencies

- Project A requires NodeJS V12 ⚡ Project B requires NodeJS V14
- Development uses Python 3.9 ⚡ Production uses Python 3.7
- Development uses PHP 7.3 ⚡ Production uses legacy PHP ≤ 7.0

- APP A needs a DB connection string with: host, user, password
- APP B listens on port 8080 and requests APP A on port 3000

Configuration & Dependencies



Figure: Netflix's Microservice Death-Star

Source: [DZo19]

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Apply solutions from the server world

- Abstract the underlying hardware and system
- Define and standardize the working environments
- Reduce manual effort and automate processes
- Allow app/test integration on the developer system

CONTAINERS

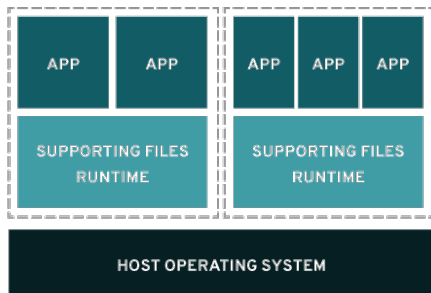


Figure: Container-based virtualization

- Source: [Red21]

- Container-based virtualization
- Less resource needs than a VM; Only the process is isolated
- The app runtime is in a self-contained bundle
- Implemented with Docker

- Docker provides a unified, independent platform
- Closer to the production environment

- Different projects are isolated from each other
- Wider choice of available software

- Orchestrate and test multiple services
- Applying the IaC principle

Architectural concept

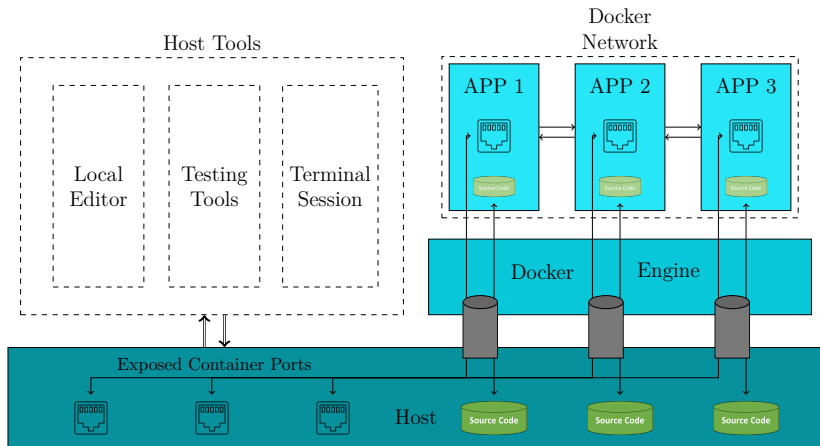
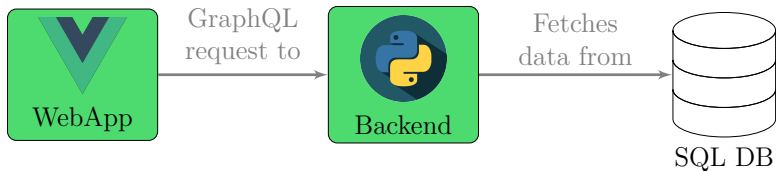
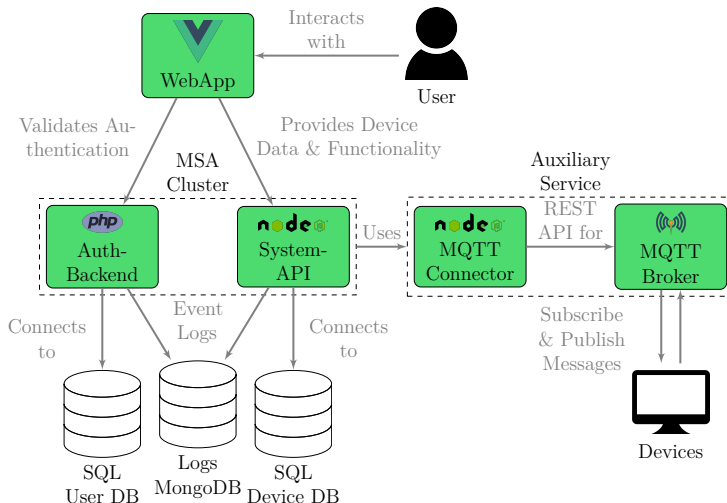


Figure: Development Architecture with DevContainers



DEMO

IoT-Management System by Symbic



Docker-Compose

```
1 services:  
2   app:  
3     image: my-backend-app  
4     environment:  
5       - DB_HOST=db  
6       - DB_PW=yes  
7       - DB_USER=root  
8     ports:  
9       - 8080:8080  
10    volumes:  
11      ./app-src : /workspace  
12  db:  
13    image: mysql  
14    environment:  
15      - MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=yes  
16    ports:  
17      - 3306:3306
```

Listing: Exemplary docker-compose.yml file

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Found properties

- Faster initial setup
 - Homogeneous environments across all developers
 - Larger selection of software
 - Greater similarity to the production environment
 - Isolated environment to other programs
 - More error resistant and faster error recovery
-
- Container knowledge and infrastructure maintenance required
 - Noticeable I/O performance overhead on Windows

Comparison to Alternatives

Codespaces & Gitpod

- Development in a Browser or VSCode
- Depends on external servers and providers
- Computing capacity on demand
- Focuses on one Container

DevContainer

- Development in any editor
- Full control over the code and hosting
- Can be adopted step-by-step
- Hybrid approach allows usage of local tools




Future Potential & Outlook

- Particularly easy to get started with - Suitable for teaching purposes and open source projects
- Allows programming independently of the used device
- Computing capacity can be adjusted flexible and on demand
- Shared applications can be accessed across the team

Questions?

Thank you for your attention!
Any questions?

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References II



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| | Orchestration | Languages | Server/ Self Hosted | Network port | Sup- | Package Support | Pricing |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Codesandbox.io | × | NodeJS | ✓/- | HTTP - accessible from the web | | restricted for native packages | Free, 30\$, 56\$ |
| Stackblitz | × | NodeJS | -/✓ | Only Web-Sockets | Web- | no support for native packages | Free, 9\$, 39\$ |
| Gitpod | within containers | any | ✓/✓ | Full TCP/UDP | | any | Free, 9\$, 25\$, 39\$ |
| Code-Spaces | within containers | any | ✓/✓ | Full TCP/UDP | | any | Free, 4\$, 21\$ |
| Dev-Container | within containers* | any | ✓/✓ | Full TCP/UDP | | any | Free, 5*\$, 7*\$, 21*\$ |

Table: Comparison of Different Development Solutions -

Dockerfile

```
1 # Node.js version: 16-bullseye, 14-bullseye, 12-bullseye
2 ARG VARIANT=16-bullseye
3 FROM node:${VARIANT}
4
5 # Install needed packages, yarn, nvm and other tools
6 COPY install-scripts/*.sh /tmp/install-scripts/
7 RUN apt update && bash /tmp/install-scripts/install.sh \
8     && apt-get -y install python3 make vim emacs git ssh \
9     && npm install -g eslint
```

Listing: NodeJS DevContainer Dockerfile

| | Win_RAM | Win_CPU | Win_Docker_RAM | Win_Docker_CPU |
|---------|----------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| nodeJS | 108.5 MB | 16% | 92.2 MB | 11% |
| MariaDB | 29.8 MB | <1% | 111.9 MB | <1% |
| Apache | 19.9 MB | 8% | 27.2 MB | <1% |
| Docker | 4078 MB | 15% | - | - |

Table: CPU and RAM usage of Processes on Windows with and without using Docker

| | Linux_RAM | Linux_CPU | Linux_Docker_RAM | Linux_Docker_CPU |
|---------|-----------|-----------|------------------|------------------|
| nodeJS | 65.2 MB | 1% | 65.0 MB | 1% |
| MariaDB | 100.2 MB | <1% | 106.0 MB | <1% |
| Apache | 15.7 MB | <1% | 10.6 MB | <1% |
| Docker | 185.6 MB | 1% | - | - |

Table: CPU and RAM usage of Processes on Linux with and without using Docker