00\_INTRO.md 24/10/2020

# DevOps

### 2020-2021 - B3 Ingésup - Campus Ynov Aix

### Me, My Self and I

- Jérome Masson Architecte IT DevOps Evangelist
  - M2 Ingésup
  - o 10 years of Consulting, Dev & Hosting and Infrastructure
- Consultant DevOps
- Containerization Expert
- Docker official trainer
- Kubernetes, Gitlab & Ansible Trainer

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# Game Rules - Beginning

- Start at (see your hyperplanning)
- No grace period, be ready before the beginning of the training
- when the door is closed, go to "administration to pick up a late ticket"

### Game Rules - Absence

- Notify:
  - Administration
  - Me by mail
- · Ask homeworks to the other students

# Game Rules - Late or Missing the evaluation

- Notify:
  - o Me by mail
- I notify the administration
- Administration decide the sanction to apply

### Game Rules - Behavior

- No cell phone on the table :
  - o only can decide an express derogation
- Laptop:
  - Update to date and ready
  - No personnal use during training
- Noise:
  - Be quiet during theorical part
  - Be aware your not alone during pratical part
- Outgoing :
  - o only with my approval

/!\ Be aware /!

1st: verbal advice 2nd: possible exclusion

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# Flipped Classroom

- Learn by doing, pratice to learn
- Pratice :
  - o Projects:
    - Le premier dès aujourd'hui
  - Technical adds during training
    - I give you the key, you open the door!
  - Personal researchs

You are the key

# **Training**

Date	All
06/10	8:30 -> 12:30
13/10	8:30 -> 12:30
20/10	8:30 -> 12:30
27/10	8:30 -> 12:30
02/11	8:30 -> 12:30
03/11	8:30 -> 12:30
10/11	8:30 -> 12:30
17/11	8:30 -> 12:30
24/11	8:30 -> 12:30
01/12	8:30 -> 12:30

# **Participation**

• Albert Einstein

"There are no stupid questions, only stupid answers"

... well, unless you haven't read or listened

# **Training Objectives**

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### Officials:

- Comprendre les enjeux de l'organisation DevOps
- Être capable d'identifier les blocages issus d'une mauvaise communication entre dévs et ops
- Savoir apporter des solutions à ces blocages, qui satisfassent les deux équipes
- Apprendre à connaître les besoins et les contraintes qui font le quotidien de « l'autre équipe »
- S'initier aux outils et aux technologies orientées DevOps

### My Objectives:

• Technical and soft skills of DevOps pipeline

### **Evaluations**

Date	All
06/10	Х
13/10	Х
20/10	Х
26/10	Х
27/10	Х
10/11	Personnal Eval
17/11	Х
24/11	Х
01/12	Middle Project
08/12	Х
15/12	Final Project
05/01	Final Project

refer to Hyperplanning to keep in touch

### **Evaluations**

- Group + Individual
  - each evaluation is divided into 2 parts (/20)
- each evaluation is detailed at the begging of training day
- Cross team "Final Project"

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# **Evaluations**

- Participation:
  - Do not disturb others
- Project:
  - o Individual:
    - every commit and production
  - Group:
    - teamwork and result
- Final project:
  - o tools & quality

# Survey



• password: ynovdevops2020

**DASA Scan** 

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### Additionnal videos

### Linkedin Learning

#### DevOps:

- DevOps Introduction :
  - https://www.linkedin.com/learning/devops-foundations/development-and-operations?
     u=56745737
- DevSecOps:
  - https://www.linkedin.com/learning/devops-foundations-devsecops/welcome?u=56745737

#### IAC:

- Infrastructure as code:
  - https://www.linkedin.com/learning/paths/improve-your-infrastructure-automation-with-hashicorp-tools?u=56745737

### Versionning:

- Git:
  - https://www.linkedin.com/learning/git-essential-training-the-basics/use-git-version-control-software-to-manage-project-code?u=56745737
- Git Flow:
  - https://www.grafikart.fr/tutoriels/git-flow-742
  - https://www.linkedin.com/learning/git-for-teams/using-git-for-team-collaboration?u=56745737
- GitOps:
  - https://www.weave.works/technologies/gitops/

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#### Language for Dev:

- Node.Js:
  - https://www.lynda.com/Node-js-tutorials/Learning-Node-js/612195-2.html?
     srchtrk=index%3a5%0alinktypeid%3a2%0aq%3anodejs%0apage%3a1%0as%3arelevance%0asa%3atrue%0aproducttypeid%3a2

#### Language for Ops:

- Ansible:
  - https://www.linkedin.com/learning/learning-ansible-2017/welcome?u=56745737

#### Ultimate DevOps

https://www.linkedin.com/learning/paths/become-a-devops-engineer?u=56745737

### General notions

# What is DevOps?

### DevOps is:

- Culture rather than a technique
- Team collaboration Dev & Ops & ...
- Based on shared & Respects
- No failure but learning
- Based on Agile & Lean

# What is your own experience?

### **Opposites**

Dev	Ops
- Dev environment	- Owned infrastructure
- Tools	- Receive artifacts
- CI	- Put in production

Deliver on time and respect spec Production up and running

#### **Business**

use IT as a Service

## Dev & Ops against the world



- Loose time
- Bad quality

Increase failure Increase time to cost Lost customer

# Faith is the key

- Env + Time => Dev to Ops
- Quality + Test => Ops to Dev

Increase SI quality Increase time to cost

# DevOps

- 1. Méthodologie / Mouvance + qu'une pratique (== agilité)
- 2. Principes Généraux :
  - 1. Amener + rapidement le code en production : Livrer plus rapidement, plus souvent
  - 2. "Sécuriser" les livraisons : limiter bug, boucle feedback
  - 3. Automatisation
  - 4. Partage: Amélioration continue

### **Fundamentals**

- CALMS
  - Culture
  - Automation

- o Lean
- Mesure
- Share

### How to

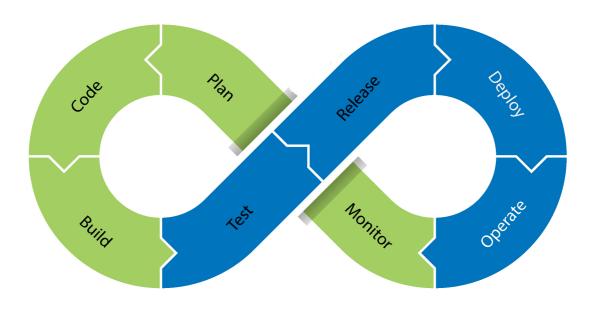
Collaboration Industrialise the supply chain Quality Monitore Share knowledge

- Reduce & Optimise all the supply chain
- Optimise the resources
- Increase quality & SLA
- Culture

### **Supply Chain**

- standardize deliveries
- Contiunous Integration
- Conitnuous Delivery
- Continuous Deployment

### Pipeline DevOps



### **Supply Chain**

Think the future

• Why? Maintenability?

Keep it simple

• Do what is design for and keep it simple

### Microservices Architecture

• Decrease dependancies between parts of development increase maintenability

#### **Patterns**

• Software design (singleton, abstract...)

#### Versioning

- more easier to evolve
- try is the key

### Continuous Supply Chain

Туре	Code	Unit tests	Intégration tests	Preproduction tests	Production
CI	> Manual	> Auto	> Auto	Manual	х
CD	> Auto	> Auto	> Auto	> Manual	Х
CD	> Auto	> Auto	> Auto	> Auto	х

### Let's Pratice

#### Techno:

• git:

o repo: gitlab

o methodo:

dev : gitflowprod : gitops

docker:

o repo: quay.io / dockerhub

o docker-compose

terraform:

o nativement: go

o conf: hcl (hashicorp core language)

ansible:

o nativement : python

o conf: yaml

• dev:

o lang:

node.js

python

#### Todo:

- Création d'un compte gitlab
- Création d'un compte quay.io / dockerhub
- Création d'un compte Terraform cloud
- Création d'un compte heroku



#### Todo Automation:

- Accéder : https://labs.play-with-docker.com/
  - o web tty container
- Ajouter une instance
- Commands:

```
mkdir docker
cd docker
cat <<EOF > Dockefile
FROM centos
EOF

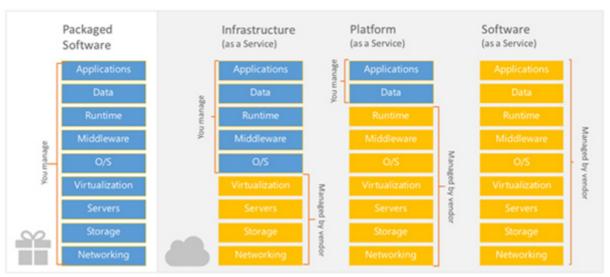
docker image build -t test .

# instanciation du conteneur et accés bash docker container run -it test bash
cat /etc/os-release
```

# Cloud: Public / Private

- Cloud
- Virtual
- Autoscaling
- Automation & Orchestration

### **Cloud Computing**



author link

Onprem IAAS PAAS CAAS: Container as a service SAAS FAAS: Function as a Service

### Cloud types

Private

• Intern infrastructure

**Public** 

• Azure / AWS / GCP / ...

Hybrid

Intern & External

### Why virtualize?

Economies à l'achat et à la maintenance Un « gros » serveur coûte moins cher que de nombreux « petits » Maintenance matérielle simplifiée

Optimisation de l'utilisation des ressources Mieux vaut un « gros » serveur utilisé en moyenne à 90% que 5 ou 6 « petits » utilisés à 15%

Simplification des évolutions d'infrastructure Déploiement de nouvelles VM plutôt qu'achat de nouvelles machines (test, pré-prod ou prod)

Facilité de gestion des environnements de développement Mise à disposition de VM de dév iso-production qu'installation sur les postes des développeurs ou sur un serveur central

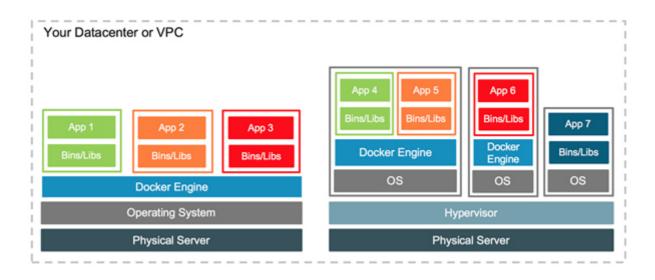
Virtualisation matérielle Support de la virtualisation intégrée ou assistée par le processeur ; ex : IBM Power, AIX, Intel VT...

Hyperviseur de type 1 (nati ou baremetal) Noyau système hyper-léger gérant les accès des OS « virtuels » au matériel ; meilleures performances avec des OS optimisés ; ex : Citrix Xen Server, VMWare ESXI, MS Hyper-V Server...

Hyperviseur de type 2 (hosted) Exécuté sur l'OS hôte et gérant le matériel pour les OS « virtuels » de façon transparente ; permet l'exécution de tous types d'OS ; ex : MS VirtualPC & Virtual Server, Oracle VirtualBox, VMWare Workstation...

Virtualisation par container Isolement des processus dans un espace de nom virtualisé, leur donnant l'illusion d'être seuls sur la machine (ex : Docker...)

#### How to?



Le container docker n'est pas un environnement OS complet. Container :

• Isolation process: RAM / CPU / ...

### Infrastructure as Code

#### Provisioning

- Physical allocation
- Ansible
- Chef
- Puppet
- Powershell ...

#### Bare metal

Install

• Configure

### Provisionning VM

- Terraform
- Shell
- CLI

#### Container

- Distribute and deploy
- Lighter

### Autoscaling

VM

• Dynamic attribution of RAM, Disk, ...

Cloud

• More instance

Container

Horizontal scalability

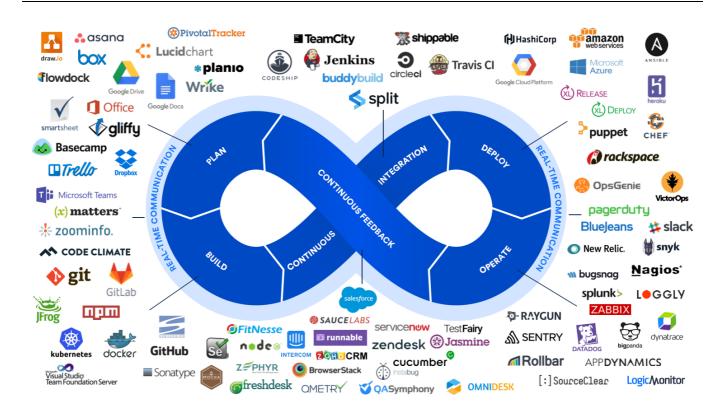
# Let's Pratice

#### Todo Docker:

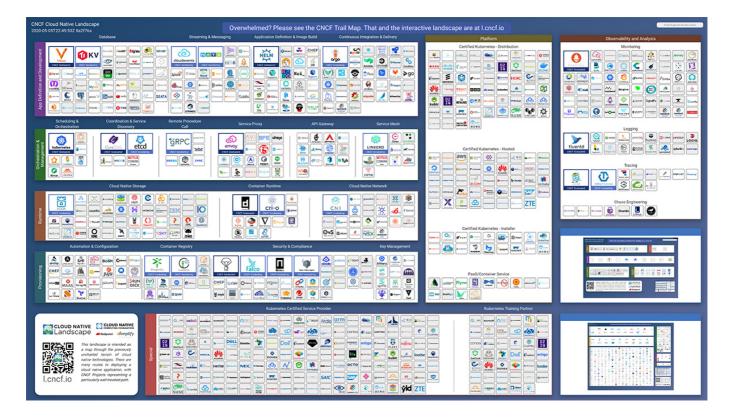
- go to play with docker
- Créer un cluster :
  - o Master : Tête pensante
    - 3 Bonnes pratiques
  - Worker : Machine de travail
    - min 2



# **DevOps Tools**



# **CNCF Tools**



### **CNCF** Landscape

# End

### Next training:

• 20/10/2020

### Next time:

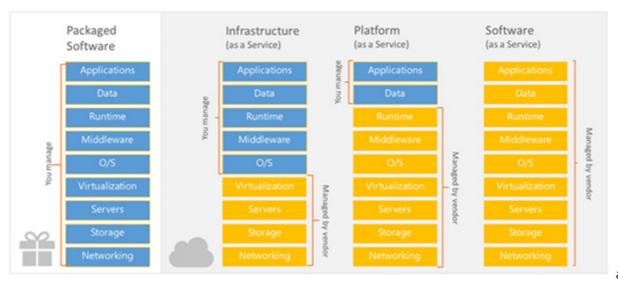
- 2 VM:1 VM:- CPU:1-2-2 Go 1 VM:- CPU:2-4 Go
- OS libre
- Packages :
  - o Docker CE
  - o GIT
  - Ansible
  - Python 3.x

# Training DevOps

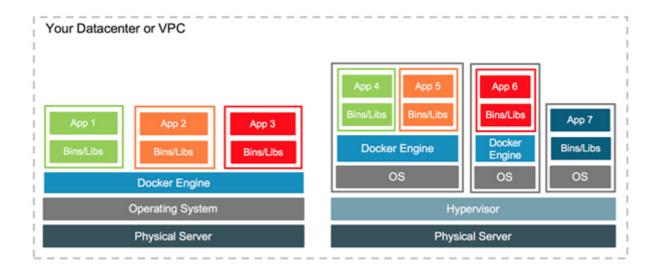
### Summary

- Automation
- Virtualization
- Orchestration

#### **Automation**



author link



IAC: Infrastructure as Code

Infrastructure defined as dev

- Files description
- Reproductible, Scalable, ...

#### Prérequis IAC

#### Techniques:

- Git
- SHELL POWERSHELL
- Cours:

Ansible : Gestion de configuration
 Terraform : Gestion infra (statique)
 Docker : Pseudo Virtual - Dev (OPS)

#### Prérequis DEV

#### Techniques:

- Git
- Cours:
  - Docker: Pseudo Virtual Dev (OPS)
  - API
  - Code cloud native :
    - tolère la panne
    - scalable
    - minimaliste

#### Ansible

#### **Ansible**

#### What is Ansible?

#### Simple, agentless IT automation that anyone can use

Ansible is a universal language, unraveling the mystery of how work gets done. Turn tough tasks into repeatable playbooks. Roll out enterprise-wide protocols with the push of a button. Give your team the tools to automate, solve, and share.

#### **Ansible**

#### What do Ansible?

- Standardize command
- Agentless
- SSH connection

• Apply task to defined hosts

#### Ansible

#### **Ansible command line**

• Could be use in command line tool

# PRO CON easy to use not repoducible

#### Ansible

#### **Ansible command line**

```
ansible localhost -m ping
ansible all --key-file ~/.ssh/id_rsa -m ping
```

#### Ansible

#### **Ansible playbook**

- Define a reusable task
- Structured

#### Ansible

#### Ansible playbook (2/2)

- Mono playbook
- Roles
  - Task
  - Default
  - Handler
  - o Vars
  - Template

### Let's Pratice



### TP:

#### Installer Ansible:

- CentOS:
  - o yum install epel-release
  - o yum install pip
  - o pip install --user ansible

Créer un dossier ansible dans votre home directory

• /home/monuser

• si root : /root

Créer inventaire : hosts.cfg

- commander:
  - o ip 127.0.0.1
  - ou ip VM

ansible -m ping -i hosts.cfg commander

#### Créer clé ssh RSA 2048:

• privée et publique

ssh-keygen

Autoriser la clé ssh à se connecter à votre machine :

cat ~/.ssh/id\_rsa.pub > ~/.ssh/authorized\_keys

```
cd
mkdir ansible
cd ansible
echo "commander ansible_host=127.0.0.1" > hosts.cfg
# aka : vi hosts.cfg
# i pour insert
# ESC
# :wq ou :x

ansible -m ping -i hosts.cfg commander
ssh-keygen
cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub > ~/.ssh/authorized_keys

ansible -m ping -i hosts.cfg commander
```

#### **Troubleshooting**

ssh localhost -vv

Corriger les droits chmod 0600 ~/.ssh/id\_rsa

Renommer: mv ~/.ssh/2048 ~/.ssh/id\_rsa

#### Let's Pratice 2



### TP 2:

- groupes de machine
  - Front
  - Backend
  - Bdd
- Spécifier
  - 2 machines

- 1 machine : doit être dans 2 groupe
- Groupe global frontend + backend

IAC: Infrastructure as Code

**VM** Provisioning

Vagrant

### Objective

• Provision VM for DEV environment

vagrant tutorial - linkedin learning

Terraform

Terraform

### Objective



### Projet Intermédiaire

• Dev : Gestionnaire d'étudiants

o env:

VM

- o Créer mini site :
  - front
    - Techno autorisées :
      - node.js
      - python
      - html
      - CSS
      - js
  - back:
    - BDD libre
    - Techno autorisées :
      - node.js
      - python
      - php -> simplyapi
- API REST:
  - ETUDIANT:
    - NOM: string
    - PRENOM: string
    - USER: string
    - PASS : string
    - SPECIALITE: id
    - PROFIL:id
  - PROFIL:
    - TYPE : string (admin / non)
  - SPECIALITE:
    - TYPE : string (dev / infra / reseau / secu)
- IHM:
  - LOGIN
  - AFFICHAGE
    - ETUDIANTS
    - ETUDIANT
  - GESTION
    - AJOUT
    - SUPPRESSION
- infra:
  - o env:
    - via script
      - shell
      - ansible
    - system
      - centos
      - autant de ressources
        - spec:
          - fichier normalisé
        - archi:

- schéma
- fichier normalisé
- BDD dev:
  - Installer + hardening
- Install toutes les briques applicatives
- o Install du code
- o nginx (min 1 max 2)
  - ssl:
    - group01.ynovdevops.fr
    - group10.ynovdevops.fr
  - site + api en https

#### Doc:

• README.md