



Autonomous IT

Name	Shubham Deepakrao Kondekar
Reg No.	CT20182513257
Contact No.	+91-9960595451
Email-ID	kondekarshubham123@gmail.com
College Name	Walchand Institute of Technology, Solapur.



GitHub link

<https://github.com/kondekarshubham123/TCS-inframind-season-iv.git>



Presentation link

https://youtu.be/hfi0gEG_gu0

Index

Sr. no	Chapter Name	Page No.
1	Introduction	3
2	Problem Statement	4
3	Details of technology used	5
4	Required Software and Infrastructure Design	7
5	Solution and Workflow	9
6	Security aspects and Deployment steps	12
7	Application Interface	13
8	Conclusion	15
9	Reference	16

1. Introduction

Autonomous Infrastructure is designed to **automate the Infrastructure Life-Cycle management from build to decommission**. It leverages Machine Learning functionality which helps to assimilate the information that it needs to take care of itself. It monitors the overall utilization of the ecosystem in various aspects i.e. CPU, Memory, Disk, Network and create the pattern of utilization[1].

Based on trends it will recommend and automate the sizing of the infrastructure in an effort to avoid performance problems. Autonomous Infrastructure **helps to reduce the manual intervention and also minimize human error**. An Autonomous Infrastructure can help organizations minimize that spend and boost service assurance, resulting in broad business benefits[1].

In this project we are going to **deploy a wordpress application on [Google Cloud Platform](#)** using various automation technologies like Terraform, Ansible, Deployment Manager and etc. also we will be continuously monitoring the Infrastructure.

Lets begin ...

2. Problem Statement

One of the Retail customers is looking to **automate various phases of Infrastructure Lifecycle** i.e., Design, Build, Operate & Optimize. Overall objectives of the Autonomous Infrastructure are to improve agility of the business requirement and reduce manual intervention while managing the overall lifecycle of application[2].

Overall Solution consist of

1. Create the WordPress application stack – 2 Servers, 1 ELB (1-LB, 1-Apache PHP, 1-MySQL).
2. Patch the system to the latest kernel and security updates.
3. Create the test Blog site.
4. Create self-healing automation which will monitor the Apache-PHP and MySQL process and in case it is not running/hung it will stop/start the daemon/process.
5. Add Apache-PHP server in case of increase in CPU utilization above 70-80%.

Consideration[2] :

<https://github.com/kondekarshubham123/TCS-inframind-season-iv/wiki/Consideration>

Approach[2]:

<https://github.com/kondekarshubham123/TCS-inframind-season-iv/wiki/APPROACH>

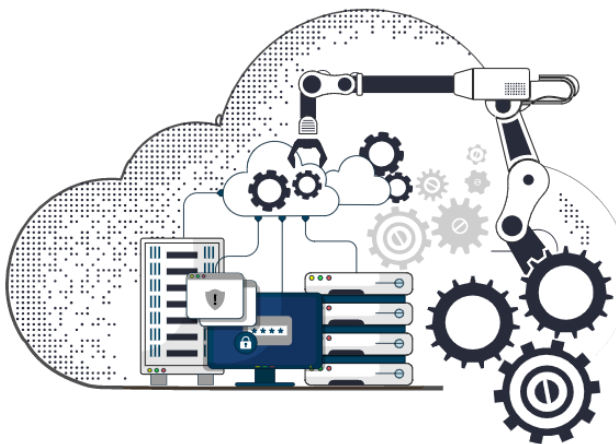


Image Credit: [inedo.com](https://www.inedo.com)

3 . Details of technology used

1. Google Cloud Platform

Google Cloud Platform is a suite of cloud computing services that runs on the same infrastructure that Google uses internally for its end-user products, such as Google Search, Gmail, file storage, and YouTube.[3]

- For this project we are going to use GCP's following services:
 1. Compute Engine
 2. Cloud SQL
 3. Google Storage
 4. VPC network
 5. HTTP load balancer
 6. Deployment Manager

The following figure shows all the features and services provided by GCP.



Fig. Cloud Benefits

Image Credit: [edureka.co](https://www.edureka.co)

2. Deployment Manager



Google Cloud Deployment Manager is an **infrastructure deployment service that automates the creation and management** of Google Cloud resources. With a flexible template and configuration files and use them to create deployments that have a variety of Google Cloud services, such as Cloud Storage, Compute Engine, and Cloud SQL, configured to work together.[4]

Fig. Deployment Manager

3. Terraform

Terraform is an open-source infrastructure as code software tool **that provides a consistent CLI workflow to manage hundreds of cloud services**. Terraform codifies cloud APIs into declarative configuration files.[5]



Fig. Terraform

4. Stackdriver



Stackdriver Monitoring **measures the health of cloud resources and applications by providing visibility into metrics such as CPU usage, disk I/O, memory, network traffic and uptime**. It is based on collectd, an open source daemon that collects system and application performance metrics.[6]

Fig. Stackdriver

4. Required Software and Infrastructure Design

- This project consists of following softwares on GCP.
 - a. Operating System : Debian GNU/Linux 9 (Stretch)
 - b. Database : Cloud SQL (MySQL 5.7)
 - c. Other Binaries : Wordpress app (Version 5.6 "Simone")
 - d. Automation tools :
 1. Deployment Manager
 2. Terraform

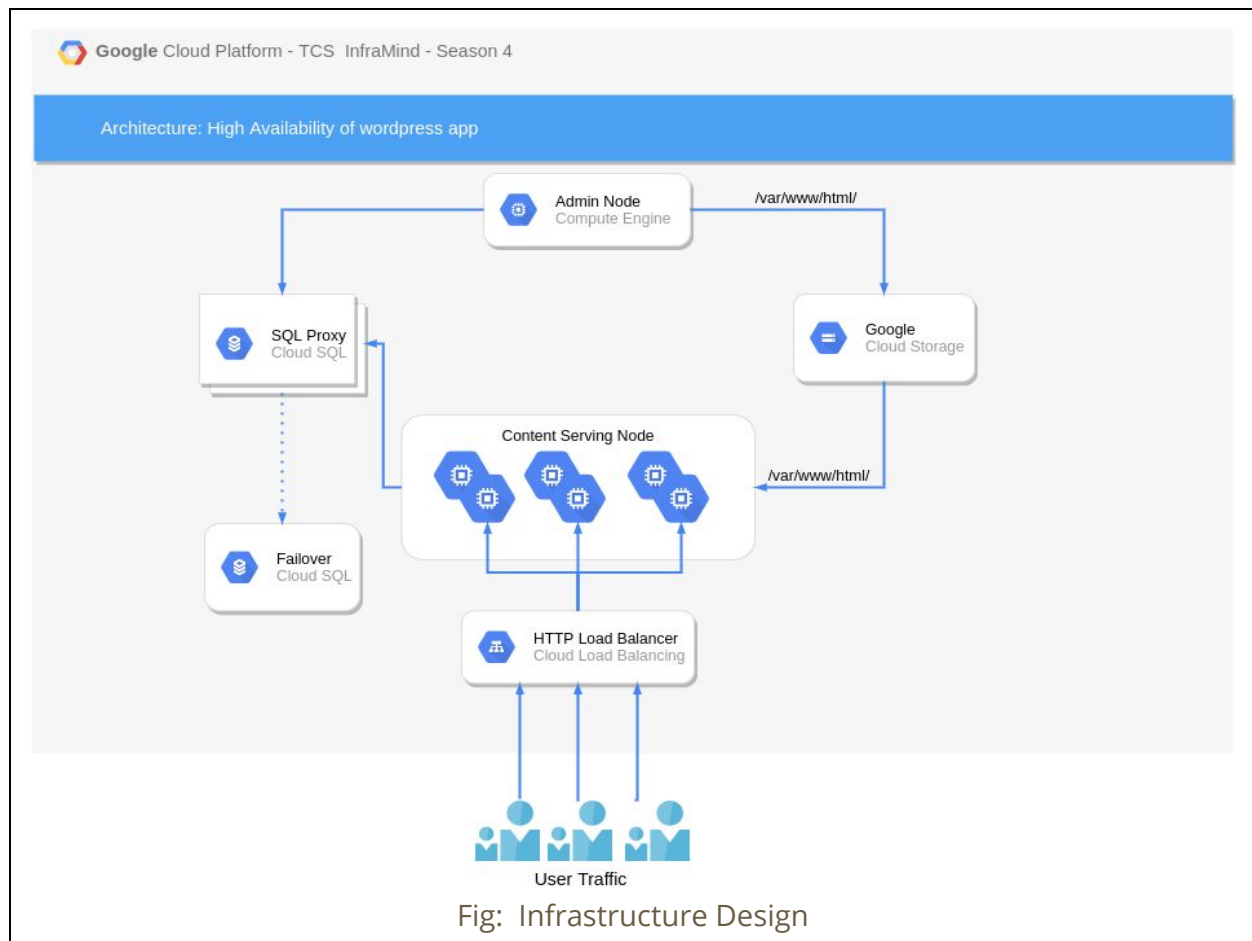
Base softwares:



Automation tools:



Infrastructure Design:



From the above figure, there are **two sections** in infrastructure design.

1. Project section:

- Admin node have all the administration power, admin can change permissions for gcps services like Cloud storage, Cloud SQL, Nodes and Load Balancer too.
- Load balancer splits external traffic and helps to reduce cpu utilization.

2. Client section :

- User traffic comes from the client section.

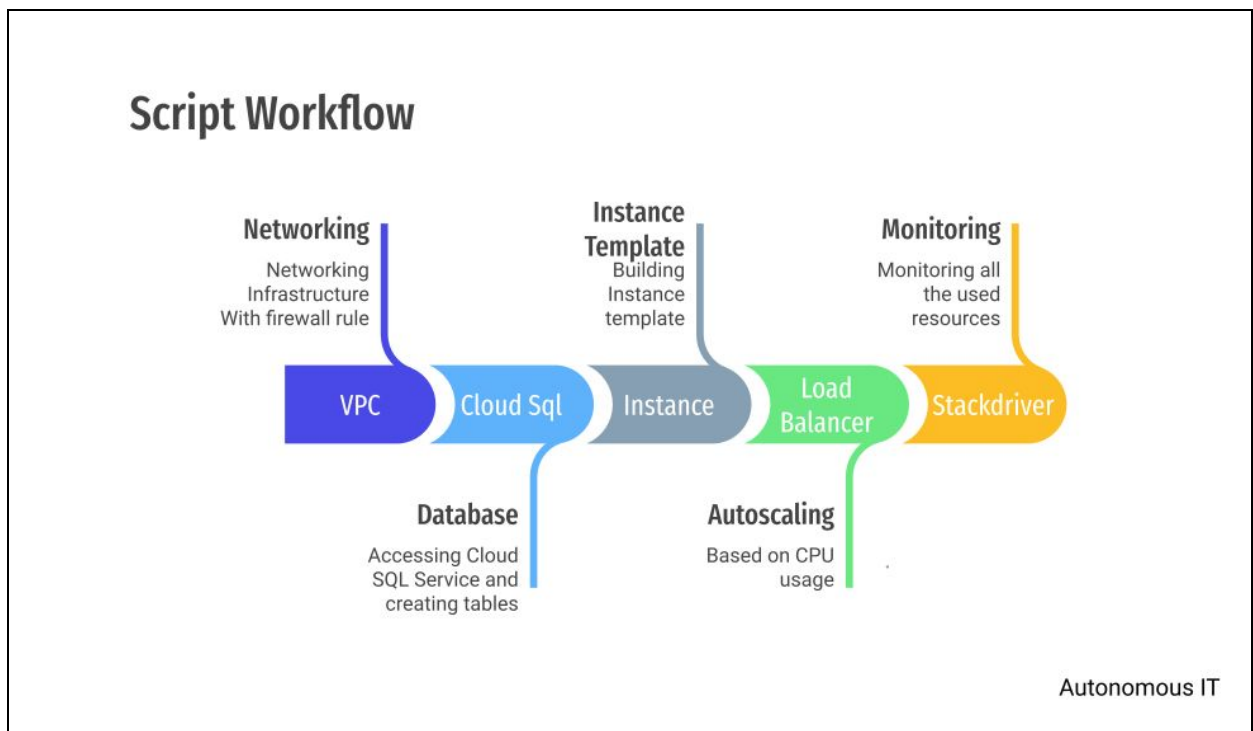
5. Solution and workflow

Automation is the process of **building infrastructure in automated fashion and reducing manual efforts and errors**. The solution uses the same strategy.

Overall **solution is template driven**, just we have to run the script. It will **automatically create VPN networks, managing databases, deploying template ,etc**. Without manual work which reduces a lot of time and manpower.

The overall solution consist of **5 stages** which are:

1. **Networking**
2. **Database**
3. **Template**
4. **Autoscaling**
5. **Monitoring**





The **five stages** are as follows:

1. Networking:

On cloud **every service is virtually available so to manage all the compute instances we need a proper network planning** so this is the first and most important stage to deploy apps in an automated way.

Feel free to **check all the configuration of network and firewall rules** used in this project here:

[VPC Network and Firewall rule configuration](#)

2. Database:

Database creation is also an important stage while deployment. As **all the required data like blog page details, posts are stored in it**. Here cloud sql service is used for data storing purposes. Internally **it uses MySQL service**.

Feel free to **check all the configuration of database and tables** used in this project here:

[Database configuration](#)

3. Instance template:

Instance template is **blueprint of compute engine instance**. Defining instance template will **help for launching more compute engine instances with the same configuration** as per requirement.

Feel free to **check all the configuration of instance templates and instance groups** used in this project here:

[Instance template and Instance groups configuration](#)



4. Autoscaling:

Stackdriver keeps track of cpu usage. **As soon as CPU usage capacity hits its defined threshold it will automatically launch new instances** with all the configurations provided in the instance template.

Feel free to **check all the configuration of load balancer** used in this project here:

[Load Balancer configuration](#)

5. Monitoring:

Monitoring is the last step in Automation IT. it **keeps tracing and logging of all the services and apis used for deployment**. If any error found it will trigger cloud functions which automatically restart the service.

Feel free to **check all the configurations of stackdriver tools** used in this project here:

[Stackdriver configuration](#)

6. Security aspects and Deployment steps

Security Aspects:

Implementing information security in an organisation **can protect the technology and information assets it uses by preventing, detecting and responding to threats**, both internal and external.

On any **cloud security is shared responsibility of both cloud provider and client**. Cloud providers should maintain security physical infrastructure and clients should check security issues at deployed applications.

Google cloud platform gives guarantee of trust and security. Documentation of the privacy and security statements from google is [here](#)

Being an application administrator, [fig. Infrastructure Design] our infrastructure is designed by looking towards secure wordpress deployment i.e. only the admin node should configure the database.

Deployment Steps:

There are tons of automation technologies available in the market for building given infrastructure automatically. From that I'm **providing a script for deploying a high availability wordpress app using two technologies**.

1. Using Deployment Manager

Please feel free to check deployment steps for Deployment manager [here](#) or

Link :

<https://github.com/kondekarshubham123/TCS-inframind-season-iv/wiki/Deployment-Steps#using-deployment-manager>

2. Using Terraform

Please feel free to check deployment steps for Terraform [here](#) or

Link:

<https://github.com/kondekarshubham123/TCS-inframind-season-iv/wiki/Deployment-Steps#using-terraform>

7. Application Interface

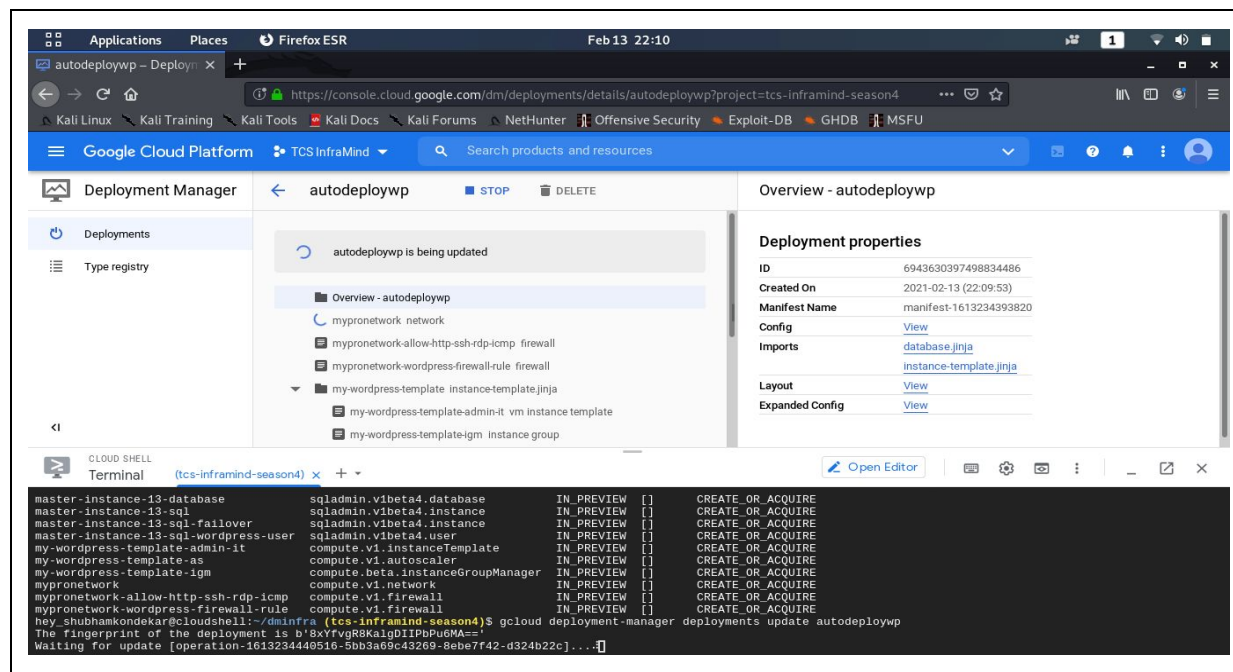


Fig: Automatic Deployment of wordpress app deployment using gcp's **Deployment Manager** tool.

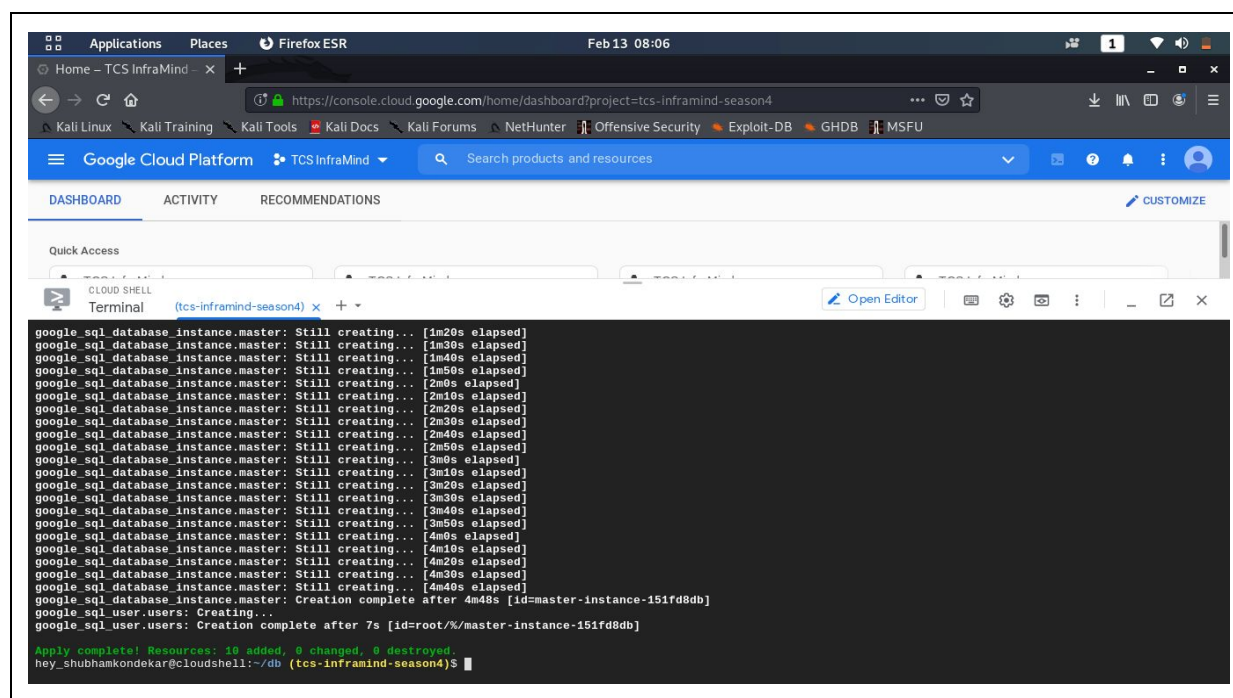


Fig: Automatic Deployment of wordpress app deployment using **Terraform** tool.

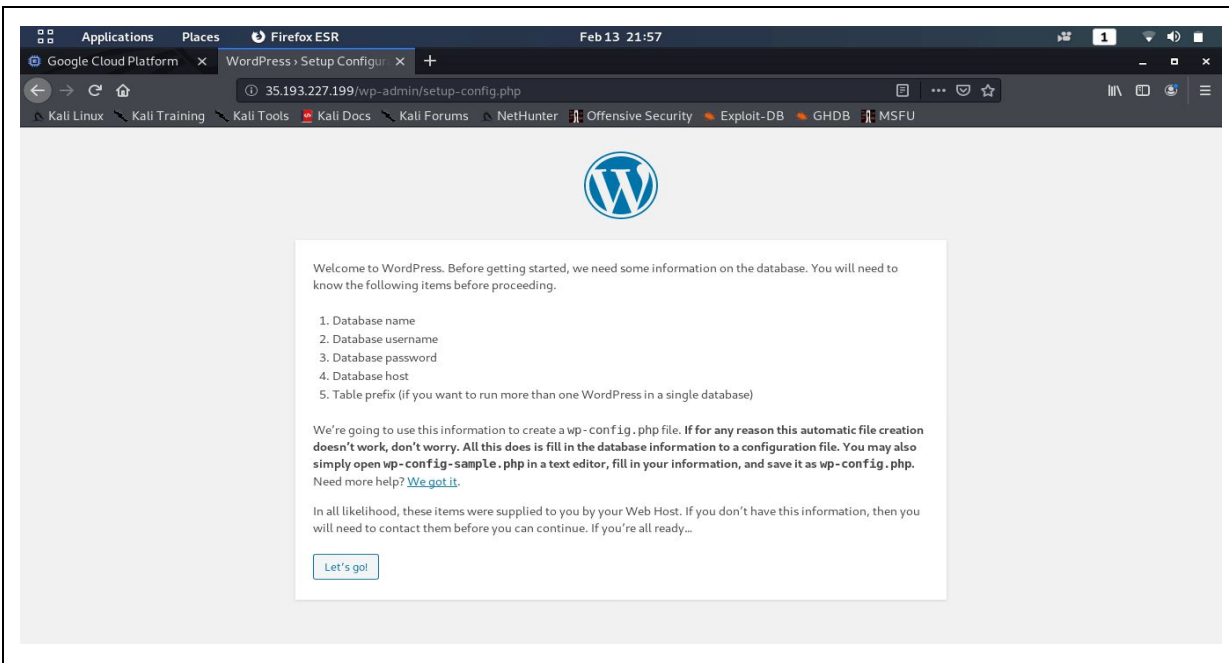


Fig: Wordpress app {First time setup view}.

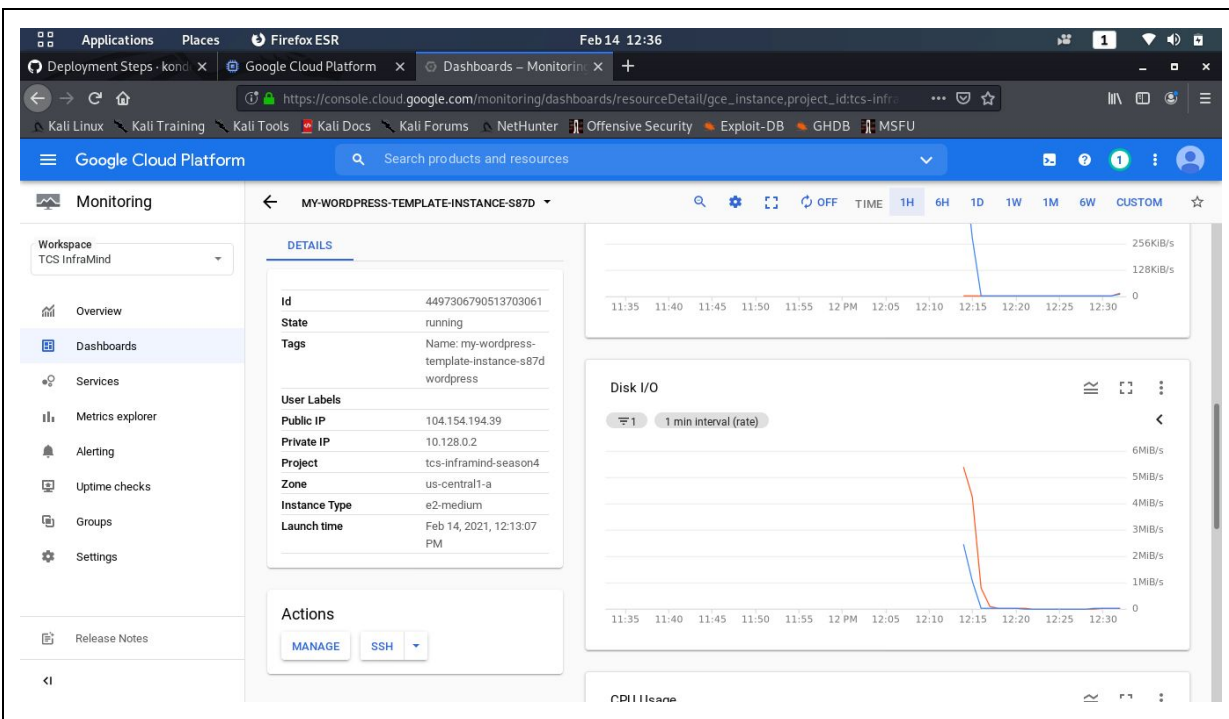


Fig: Stackdriver Monitoring Dashboard

Feel free to check more images from [Image-Gallery](#).

8. Conclusion



Image Credit: [benmeadowcroft](#)

Automation is "The creation and application of technology to deploy, monitor and control the production and delivery of products and services."

This project of Autonomous IT helps **building applications by eliminating many of the manual tasks**. At the same time, **increased levels of automation will serve to reduce the cost** of labor associated with managing IT.

9. References

[1] Campus Commune introduction to Autonomous Infrastructure

<https://campuscommune.tcs.com/contests/tcs-inframind-season-4>

[2] Problem Statement

https://cc-uploads.s3.amazonaws.com/open_links/INFRAMIND_Season4_Round2_Autonomous_IT.pdf

[3] Google cloud Platform

<https://cloud.google.com/docs>

[4] Google Deployment Manager

<https://cloud.google.com/deployment-manager/docs>

[5] Terraform

<https://registry.terraform.io/providers/hashicorp/google/latest/docs>

[6] Stackdriver

<https://cloud.google.com/stackdriver/docs>