



How used to be...

- Distinct Teams: Dev and Infra
- Two teams, two different goals: Innovation vs Stability
- A lot of manual process and error-prone processes
- How is the culprit?





Traditional SW Delivery process...

Resource s Rollout

- Bare Metal vs Virtual
- Manual Process (CLI/Web)

Post-Install

- Networking
- Hardening
- Services
- Logging
- Monitoring
- ..

Code

- SVN/Mercurial/Git
- Code in a Zip File
- Upload via FTP
- Publish new version
- ..



Config Mgmt

- Change Mgmt?
- Who/When did what?
- How to reproduce?
- Don't touch Policy
- ...





API: A Game changer

- API for Managing infra and Platform (Cisco, VMware, AWS, Openstack, ...);
- Managing infra using Code (IaC);
- But in an imperative way (non-idempotent);
- For a full automation, we needed declarativeness and idempotency



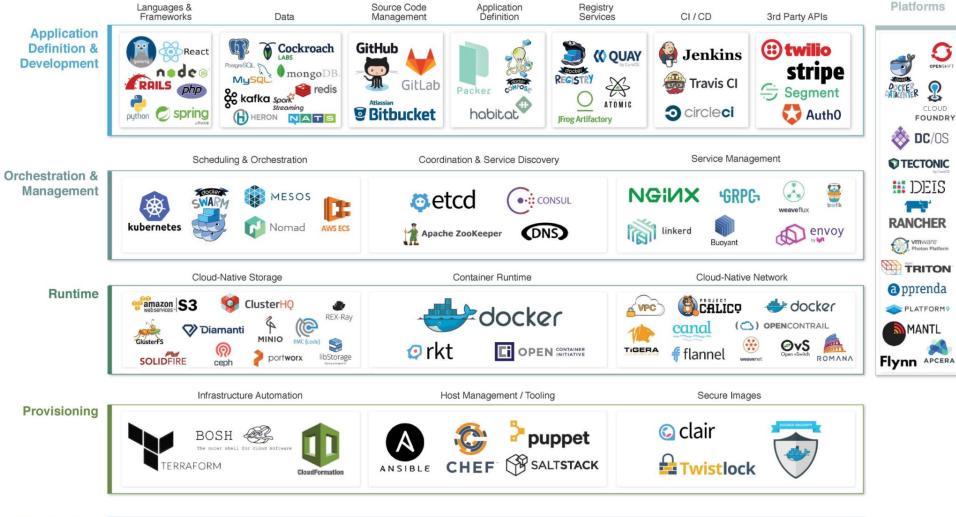


laC: Infra-as-Code

- Infra declared as code and managed using SCM Tooling (e.g. Git)
- Reduced Human Error and Increased Institutional Knowledge
- Repeatability and Consistency
- Improved Change Tracking and Auditability
- Disaster Recovery



IaC: Landscape



Observability **Platforms** & Analysis

CLOUD



Infrastructure

















• #1 Pets vs Cattle vs Cockroaches



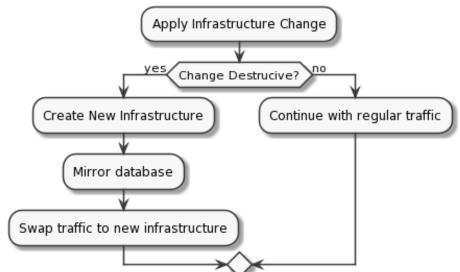




- #2 Focus on Services
 - Split into multiple providers
 - Scale compute down to lower cost
 - Off-loading cross cutting concerns to 3rd party services



- #3 Infra vs Data
 - Infra can be created and destroyed all the time is the key concept;
 - Pick your sinale source of truth (Git. S3. SQL/No-SQL, ...);





 #4 DevOps aws 🕠 git ŸJIRA Confluence docker CHEF DEPLOY CODE **e**sbt OPERATE BUILD ANSIBLE maven MONITOR TEST **kubernetes** Sě DATADOG JU_{nit} splunk> Nagios'

Jenkins

CODESHIP



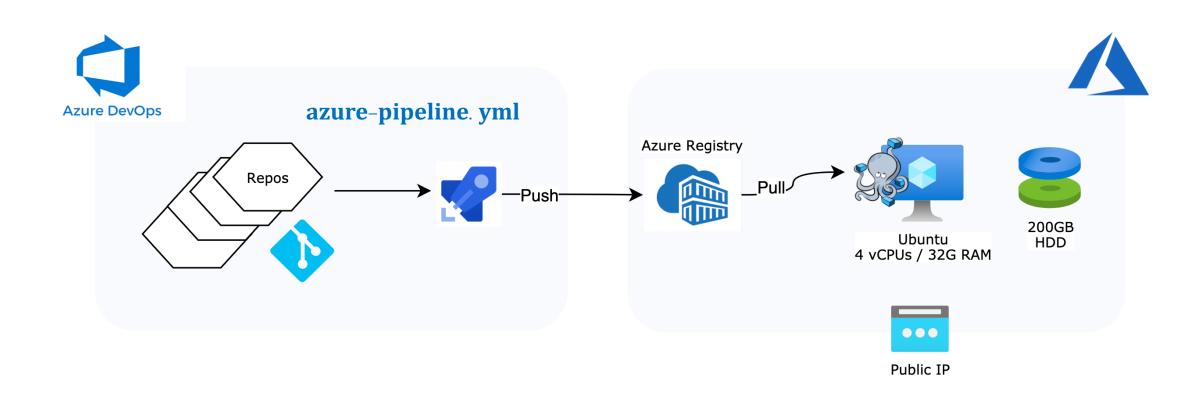
- #5 Apply SW Practices for IaC
 - CI/CD Pipelines;
 - Tests
 - DRY (Modules)
 - Code Review;
 - Branching/Tagging;
 - ...



Use Case









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