





SOMMAIRE

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- Présentation des outils
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L'INDUSTRIALISATION

L'industrialisation informatique désigne les étapes successives qui mènent à une gestion optimisée des ressources dans un contexte spécifique. Les améliorations de la performance s'effectuent suivant 4 axes distincts que sont:

- La performance financière
- Le gain en efficience pour les processus internes
- La performance des métiers au sein de l'entreprise
- La capacité à mieux maitriser les risques et à assurer une amélioration continue

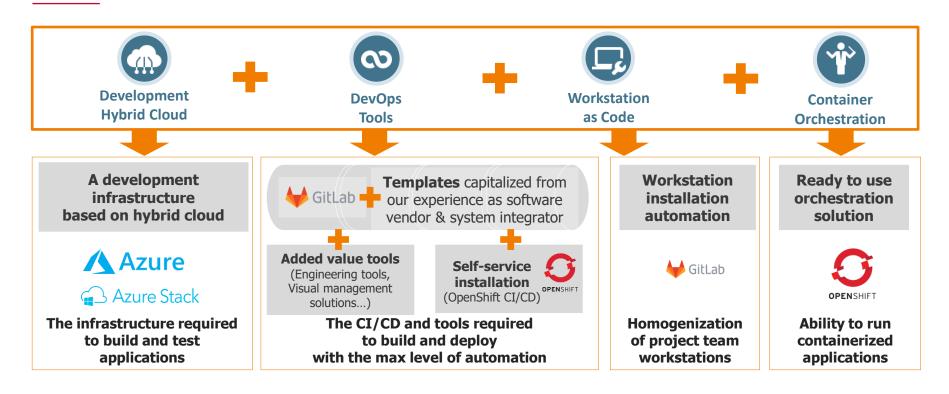
01

Introduction aux principes de la DEP



DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW

WHAT DOES DEP PROVIDE FOR YOUR DAY TO DAY DEVELOPMENTS?





WHAT IS THE CLOUD?

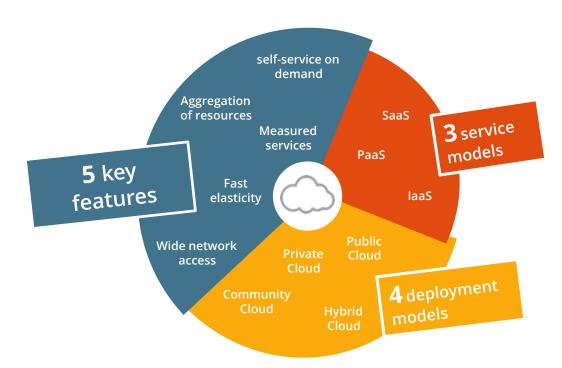


DEFINITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

Cloud computing is a way to deliver IT services

Resources are shared and accessible as services that can be directly used by customers:

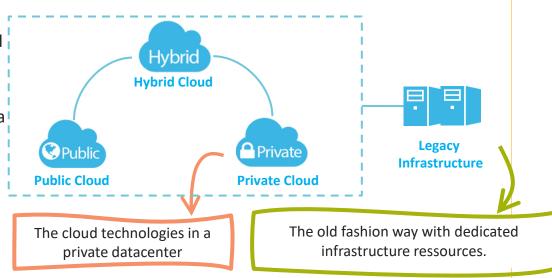
payment methods, CRM, operating systemsbases "as-a-service" databases





Hybrid cloud: a combination between Public cloud and Private Cloud

- The Public Cloud offers:
 - The full power and elasticity of the Cloud
 - An access to a wide range of services
- The Private Cloud offers:
 - The control of the location, and thus data sovereignty
- Hybridation allows to mix both, with a possible access to legacy infrastructure, for example a database





HOSTING PROJECT RESOURCES

Development environment: hosting project resources

NETWORK ACCESS, FLOW AND FIREWALL POSITIONNING

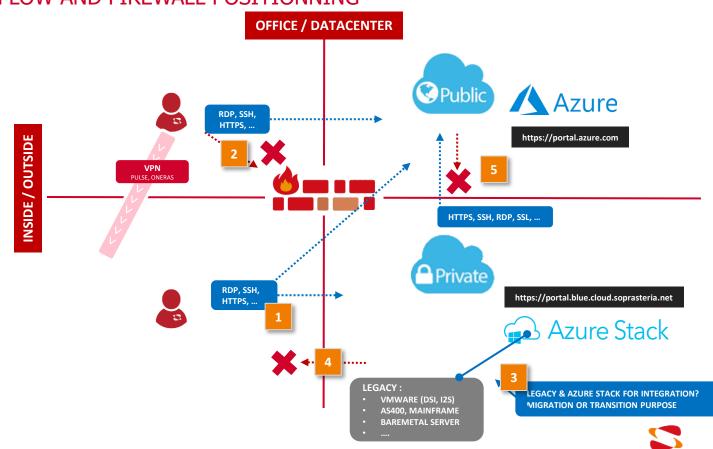
1/ Admin access to Azure/Azure Stack workload

2/ Can't access Azure Stack from Internet, need to make VPN with Office Network

3/ Azure Stack ⇔ Legacy (Servers) possible

4/ Azure Stack => Workstation, Non Server workload, ... not authorized

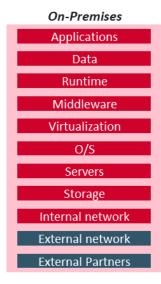
5/ Hybrid scenario where Azure workload contact Azure Stack in 2020 roadmap

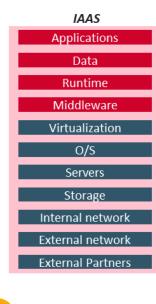


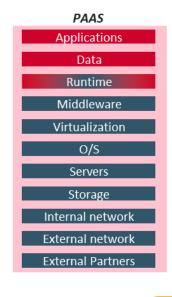


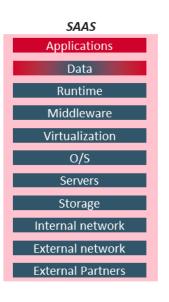
Service models













I do a lot by myself, in my own way, with my own infrastructure I can
concentrate on
my core
business, but I
must beware
clouder vendor
lock

Managed by Clouder

Adherence to Clouder choices

Costs per use



DEVOPS

KEY CONCEPTS



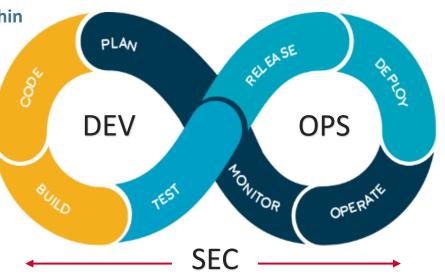
Continuous Integration/Continuous Delivery/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD²)

 Software developed in successive increments within short cycles and deployed as soon as ready

 Agile and DevOps cultures and practices, strengthening collaboration between business, developers and operations

Automation mandatory to ensure quality

Enriched with a permanent attention to Security:
 DevOps → DevSecOps





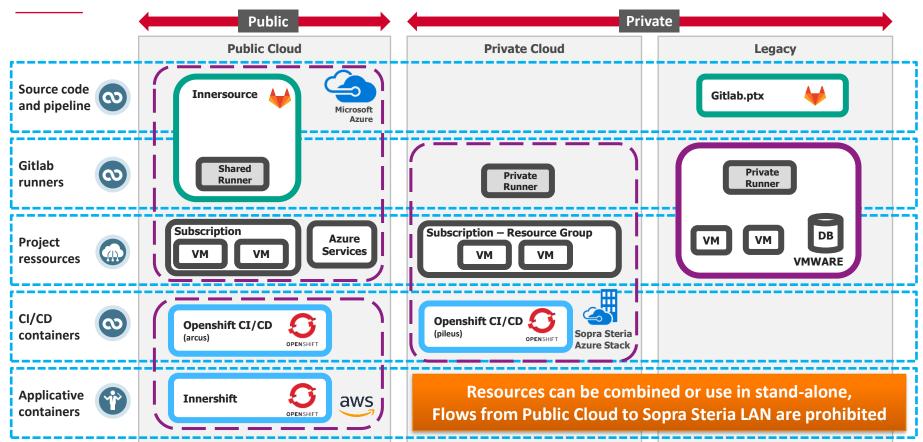
02

Présentation des outils



DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW

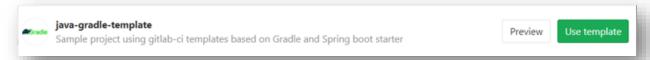
WHERE ARE DEP RESOURCES FOR DEV ENVIRONMENT LOCATED?





CREATE A NEW PROJECT FROM TEMPLATE

Template content



- ☐ A Gitlab CI/CD pipeline
- ☐ A simple Springboot app, built with Gradle, package with Docker





(i) stop_openshift ■



- A deployment template to deploy the application in Innershift
- ☐ Pre-configured files for Sonarqube analysis, license finder, Dep. Check, Intools as code





PIPELINE & TOOLS: BUILD & PACKAGING



Automatically build the application and run the unit tests

Compilation

maven









Automated Unit Testing







Code Review









Packaging

₩ GitLab



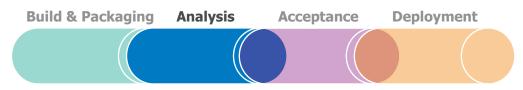
DevOps mindset: All repetitive activities must be automated.

It's mandatory when you want to be able to deliver often and rapidly





PIPELINE & TOOLS: ANALYSIS



Ensure the code quality and security

Static Code Analysis

sonarqube

Static Application Security Testing

sonarqube



LicenceFinder



Static Containers
Security Testing



Technical Debt Management

themis

Remember our target:

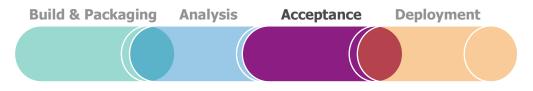
Being highly professional and combine <u>TTM, Security</u> and Quality

Automating the analysis is fine, but checking the results is essential!



Overview of DevOps Tools

PIPELINE & TOOLS: ACCEPTANCE



Perform automated tests

Non Regression **Testing**











Performance **Testing**





Dynamic Application Security Testing



Traceability



Automate all the type of tests but do it with a strategy!

Automating is key, automating without focus can be a loss of time

Go progressively:

Automate first the non regression tests you realize each time, and the most critical. Focus on the tests that are not modified everytime

It requires functional and technical skills





PIPELINE & TOOLS: DEPLOYMENT



These steps will be required several times:

- Deployment in our testing environment to be able to run Acceptance activities
- Deployment in integration environment, performance tests environment, pre-production...
- Finally deployment in production environment, if you go full DevOps

Automate the deployment to be sure you can deploy with serenity whenever you need it, including hot fixes

Automation is key! Infrastructure as code is part of the answer



GITLAB CONCEPTS

Using the templates

GITLAB-CI – PIPELINE TEMPLATE



Share common stages and jobs

Simple way to override or enhance existing jobs

gitlab-ci.yml available as file template too

Open for contributions (ci library is a gitlab-project)

include:

- "/configuration/common.yml"
- "/stages/init.yml"
- "/stages/build.yml"
- "/stages/analysis.yml"
- "/stages/deploy.yml"
- "/stages/acceptance.yml"
- "/stages/release.yml"
- "/stages/production.yml"



GITLAB CONCEPTS

```
GITLAB-CI - EXAMPLES
```

```
snapshot:
 except:
   - master
   - tags
 stage: Build
 image: docker
 services:
   - name: docker:dind
     command: ["--insecure-registry=gitlab.ptx.fr.s 23
 variables:
   DOCKER_HOST: tcp://docker:2375
 before_script:
   - docker login -u gitlab-ci-token -p "$CI_JOB_TO 28
 script:
   - version=$(docker run --rm -t -v "$(pwd):/proje 30
   - tagname=$CI COMMIT REF SLUG
   - imagename="$GITLAB_REGISTRY/$CI_PROJECT_PATH:$" 32
   - docker build -t "$imagename" .
    - docker push "$imagename"
```

```
Gitlab concepts
```

```
# https://hub.docker.com/r/ciricihq/gitlab-sonar-scanner/
sonarqube:
  stage: analysis
  image: ciricihq/gitlab-sonar-scanner
  variables:
   SONAR ANALYSIS MODE: publish
   - gitlab-sonar-scanner -Dsonar.login=$SONAR_TOKEN
   # - gitlab-sonar-scanner -Dsonar.login=$SONAR_TOKEN -Dsonar.analysis.mode=preview -Dsonar.gitlab.project_id=$CI_PROJECT_PATH -Dsonar.git
   name: "${CI JOB ID} ${CI JOB NAME}"
   expire_in: 1 week
     - codeclimate.json
     - $SONAR URL
     - $SONAR TOKEN
     - master
  stage: analysis
   name: licensefinder/license finder
  before_script:
   - source /etc/profile.d/rvm.sh
   - license finder report --format html --decisions file license finder decisions.yml --save license finder report.html
  artifacts:
     - "license_finder_report.html"
```



03

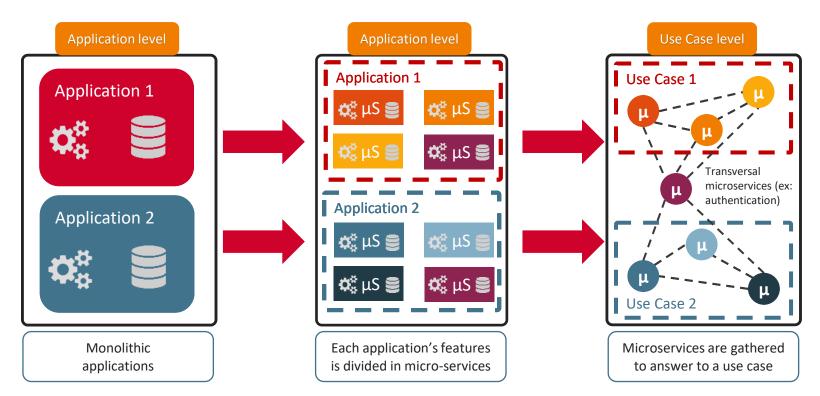
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Cloud Native Approach

CLOUD NATIVE APPROACH

MONOLITHIC VS MICROSERVICES?

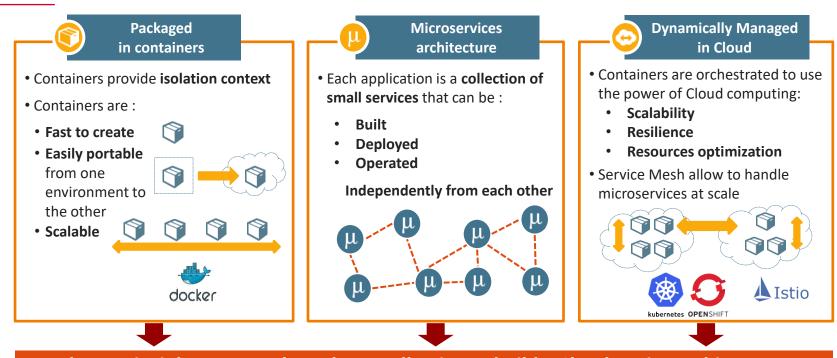




Cloud Native Approach

CLOUD NATIVE APPROACH

THE LEADING CLOUD NATIVE ARCHITECTURE



These principles are not the only one allowing to build a Cloud Native architecture, but they are leading the way



04

Conclusion

PROJECT ASSESSMENT

What makes sense and provides benefits in my context?

How I am going to use DEP?

Assess added value Automation Quality **Efficiency** Security **DevOps** Time To Market Progressive App Modernization App Rearchitecture Information System agility Go To Cloud End 2 End Keep Data control

WHAT ABOUT YOUR PROJECT CONTEXT?

What about your project context?

PROJECT ASSESSMENT

Development Production DevOps Containers Micro-services Code Hybrid Cloud Hybrid Cloud Tools Marketplace orchestrator stack *Improvement areas* လ **Automation** Quality **Productivity** Re-use Security **DevOps** Time To Market Progressive App Modernization App Refactoring *Information System agility* Go To Cloud End 2 End Keep Data control





MERCI.

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