



DevOps on AWS

Deep Dive on Infrastructure as Code

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A photograph of a weathered brick wall. The wall is made of dark, aged bricks with some lighter patches. Faded graffiti is visible on the wall, including the letters 'L' and 'D'. A white downspout is on the right side. The text 'Why are we here today?' is overlaid in white.

**Why are we
here today?**

Why are we here today?

Moving to cloud based infrastructure opens doors to building and managing infrastructure in completely new ways:

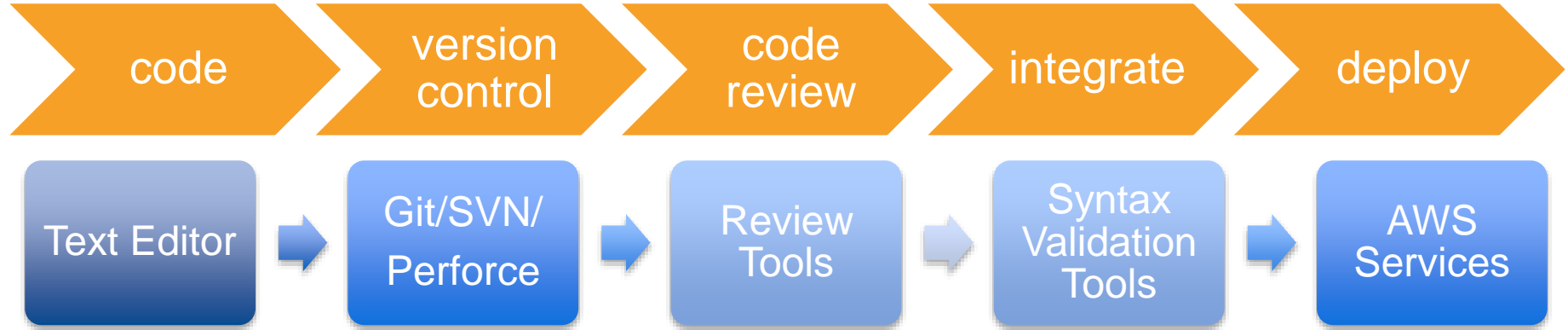
- Infrastructure can be provisioned in seconds
- Scale can be achieved without complicated capacity planning
- Being API driven means we can interact with our infrastructure via languages typically used in our applications

Infrastructure as Code is a practice by where traditional infrastructure management techniques are supplemented and often replaced by using code based tools and software development techniques.

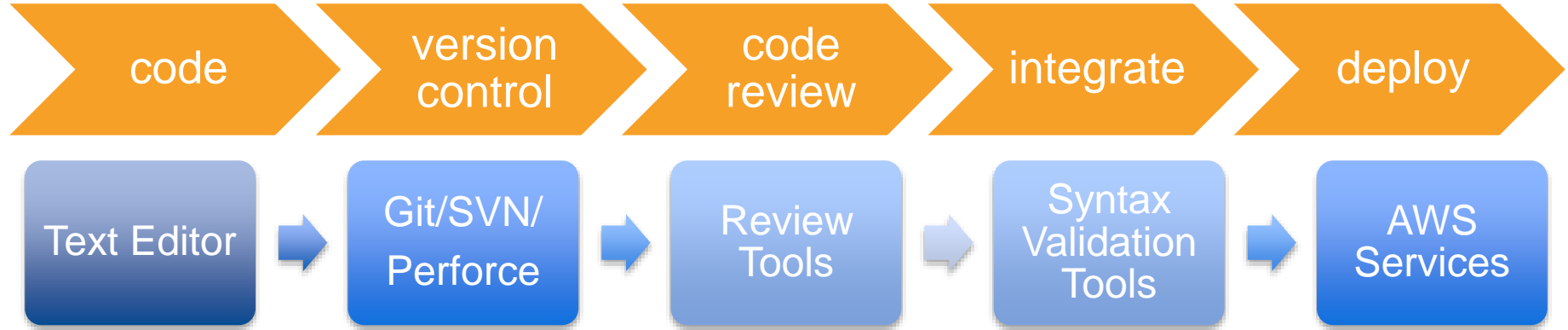
Infrastructure as Code workflow



Infrastructure as Code workflow



Infrastructure as Code workflow



“It’s all software”

“It’s all software”

Application Configuration

Operating System and Host Configuration

AWS Resources

AWS Resources

Operating System and
Host Configuration

Application
Configuration

AWS Resources

Operating System and
Host Configuration

Application
Configuration

Infrastructure Resource Management

AWS Resources

Operating System and
Host Configuration

Application
Configuration

Infrastructure Resource Management

Host Configuration Management

AWS Resources

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Infrastructure Resource Management

Host Configuration Management

Application Deployment

AWS Resources

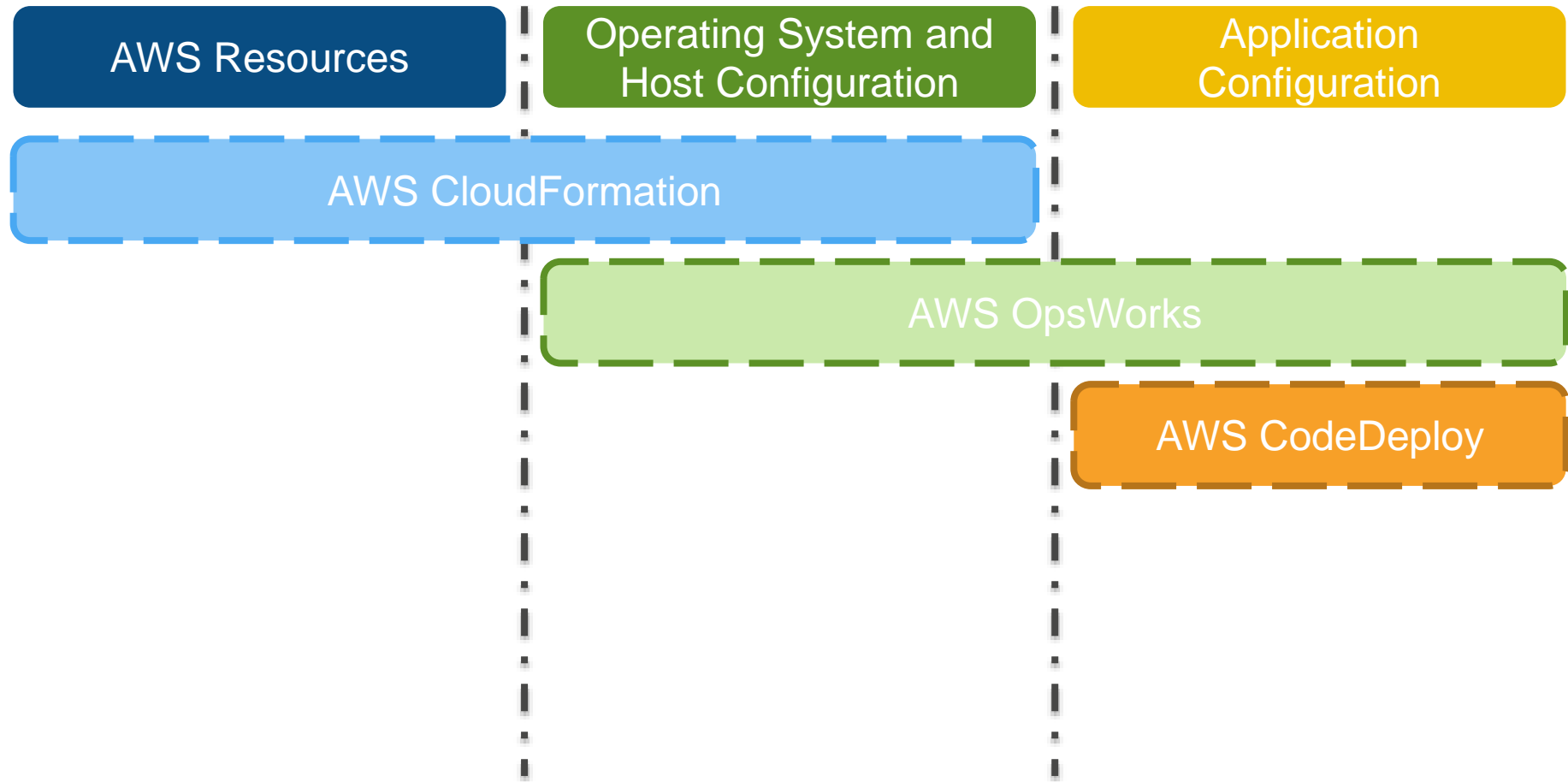
Operating System and
Host Configuration

Application
Configuration

AWS CloudFormation

AWS OpsWorks

AWS CodeDeploy



AWS Resources

Operating System and
Host Configuration

Application
Configuration

AWS CloudFormation


Amazon Virtual Private
Cloud (VPC)
Amazon Elastic
Compute Cloud (EC2)
AWS Identity and Access
Management (IAM)
Amazon Relational
Database Service (RDS)
Amazon Simple Storage
Service (S3)
AWS CodePipeline
...

AWS OpsWorks

Windows Registry
Linux Networking
OpenSSH
LDAP
AD Domain Registration
Centralized logging
System Metrics
Deployment agents
Host monitoring
...

AWS CodeDeploy

Application dependencies
Application configuration
Service registration
Management scripts
Database credentials
...

A detailed blue architectural floor plan of a house, showing various rooms, corridors, and structural elements. The plan includes labels for rooms such as 'BED ROOM', 'BATH', 'KITCHEN', and 'LIVING ROOM'. Dimensions and other technical specifications are written throughout the drawing. The text 'allOfThis == \$Ccode' is overlaid in a large, bold, orange font across the center of the image.

allOfThis == \$Ccode



AWS
CloudFormation

Create templates of your infrastructure

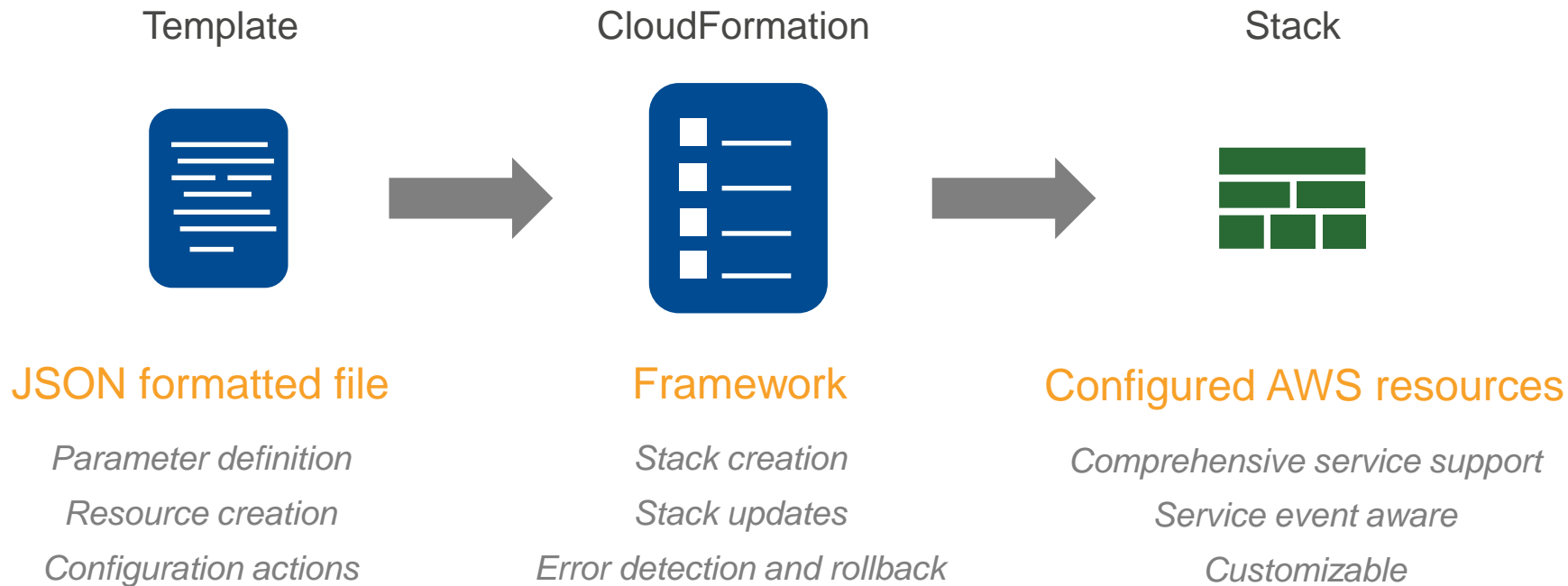
CloudFormation provisions AWS resources based on dependency needs

Version control/replicate/update templates like code

Integrates with development, CI/CD, management tools

Launched in 2010

CloudFormation – Components & Technology



Anatomy of a template

Declarative language

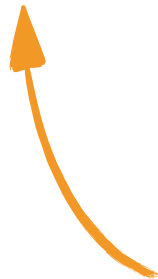
JSON

Plain text

*Perfect for
version control*

JSON

Validatable



```
{
  "AWSTemplateFormatVersion" : "2010-09-09",

  "Description" : "AWS CloudFormation Sample Template EC2InstanceSample: **WARNING** This template an Amazon EC2 instances. You will be billed for the AWS resources used if you create a stack from this template.",

  "Parameters" : {
    "KeyName" : {
      "Description" : "Name of an existing EC2 KeyPair to enable SSH access to the instance",
      "Type" : "String"
    },
  },

  "Environment" : {
    "Type" : "String",
    "Default" : "Dev",
    "AllowedValues" : ["Mgmt", "Dev", "Staging", "Prod"],
    "Description" : "Environment that the instances will run in."
  },
},

  "Mappings" : {
    "RegionMap" : {
      "us-east-1" : { "AMI" : "ami-7f418316" },
      "us-west-2" : { "AMI" : "ami-16fd7026" }
    },
  },

  "Conditions" : {
    "EnableEBSOptimized" : { "Fn::Equals" : [{"Ref" : " Environment "}, "Prod"]},
  },

  "Resources" : {
    "Ec2Instance" : {
      "Type" : "AWS::EC2::Instance",
      "Properties" : {
        "KeyName" : { "Ref" : "KeyName" },
        "EbsOptimized" : { "Fn::If" : [ " EnableEBSOptimized ", {"true"}, {"false"} ]},
        "ImageId" : { "Fn::FindInMap" : [ "RegionMap", { "Ref" : "AWS::Region" }, "AMI" ]},
        "UserData" : { "Fn::Base64" : "80" }
      }
    },
  },
},

  "Outputs" : {
    "InstanceId" : {
      "Description" : "InstanceId of the newly created EC2 instance",
      "Value" : { "Ref" : "Ec2Instance" }
    },
    "PublicDNS" : {
      "Description" : "Public DNSName of the newly created EC2 instance",
      "Value" : { "Fn::GetAtt" : [ "Ec2Instance", "PublicDnsName" ] }
    }
  }
}
```



HEADERS

PARAMETERS

MAPPINGS

CONDITIONALS

RESOURCES

OUTPUTS

HEADERS

PARAMETERS

MAPPINGS

CONDITIONALS

RESOURCES

OUTPUTS

Description of what your stack does, contains, etc

Provision time values that add structured flexibility and customization

Pre-defined conditional case statements

Conditional values set via evaluations of passed references

AWS resource definitions

Resulting attributes of stack resource creation

```
{
  "AWSTemplateFormatVersion": "2010-09-09",
  "Description": "AWS CloudFormation Sample Template EC2InstanceSample: WARNING - This template an Amazon EC2 instances. You will be billed for the AWS resources used if you create a stack from this template.",
  "Parameters": {
    "KeyName": {
      "Description": "Name of an existing EC2 KeyPair to enable SSH access to the instance",
      "Type": "String"
    }
  },
  "Environment": {
    "Type": "String",
    "Default": "Dev",
    "AllowedValues": [ "Mgmt", "Dev", "Staging", "Prod" ],
    "Description": "Environment that the instances will run in."
  },
  "Mappings": {
    "RegionMap": {
      "us-east-1": { "AMI": "ami-16137726" },
      "us-west-2": { "AMI": "ami-16137726" }
    }
  },
  "Conditions": {
    "IsEast": {
      "Fn::Equals": [
        { "Ref": "Region" },
        "us-east-1"
      ]
    }
  },
  "Resources": {
    "Ec2Instance": {
      "Type": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
      "Properties": {
        "KeyName": { "Ref": "KeyName" },
        "EbsOptimized": { "Fn::If": [ "EnableEBSOptimized", true, false ] },
        "ImageId": { "Fn::FindInMap": [ "RegionMap", { "Ref": "AWS::Region" }, "AMI" ] },
        "UserData": { "Fn::Base64": "80" }
      }
    }
  },
  "Outputs": {
    "InstanceId": {
      "Description": "InstanceId of the newly created EC2 instance",
      "Value": { "Ref": "Ec2Instance" }
    },
    "PublicDNS": {
      "Description": "Public DNSName of the newly created EC2 instance",
      "Value": { "Fn::GetAtt": [ "Ec2Instance", "PublicDnsName" ] }
    }
  }
}
```


AWS CloudFormation

Templates (in action):

```
"ImageId" : { "Fn::FindInMap" : [ "AWSRegionVirt2AMI", { "Ref" : "AWS::Region" },  
{"Fn::FindInMap": ["AWSInstanceType2Virt", { "Ref" : "myInstanceType" }, "Virt"]} ]},
```

AWS CloudFormation

“AWSRegionVirt2AMI” Map

Templates (in action):



```
"ImageId" : { "Fn::FindInMap" : [ "AWSRegionVirt2AMI", { "Ref" : "AWS::Region" },  
{"Fn::FindInMap": ["AWSInstanceType2Virt", { "Ref" : "myInstanceType" }, "Virt"]} ]},
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AWS CloudFormation

“AWSRegionVirt2AMI” Map

Templates (in action):

```
"ImageId" : { "Fn::FindInMap" : [ "AWSRegionVirt2AMI", { "Ref" : "AWS::Region" },  
{"Fn::FindInMap": ["AWSInstanceType2Virt", { "Ref" : "myInstanceType" }, "Virt"]} ]},
```

“AWSInstanceType2Virt” Map

AWS CloudFormation

“AWSRegionVirt2AMI” Map

Templates (in action):

```
"ImageId" : { "Fn::FindInMap" : [ "AWSRegionVirt2AMI", { "Ref" : "AWS::Region" },  
{"Fn::FindInMap": ["AWSInstanceType2Virt", { "Ref" : "myInstanceType" }, "Virt"]} ]},
```

“AWSInstanceType2Virt” Map

“myInstanceType”
Parameter

AWS CloudFormation

Templates (in action):

“AWSRegionVirt2AMI” Map

AWS::Region Pseudo
Parameter

```
"ImageId" : { "Fn::FindInMap" : [ "AWSRegionVirt2AMI", { "Ref" : "AWS::Region" },  
{"Fn::FindInMap": [ "AWSInstanceType2Virt", { "Ref" : "myInstanceType" }, "Virt"] } ] },
```

“AWSInstanceType2Virt” Map

“myInstanceType”
Parameter

AWS CloudFormation

Parameters:

```
"myInstanceType" : {  
  "Type" : "String",  
  "Default" : "t2.large",  
  "AllowedValues" : ["t2.micro", "t2.small",  
    "t2.medium", "t2.large"],  
  "Description" : "Instance type for instances created,  
    must be in the t2 family."  
}
```

Mappings:

```
"AWSInstanceType2Virt": {  
  "t2.micro": {"Virt": "HVM"},  
  "t2.small": {"Virt": "HVM"},  
  "t2.medium": {"Virt": "HVM"},  
  "t2.large": {"Virt": "HVM"},  
}
```

Mappings:

```
"AWSRegionVirt2AMI": {  
  "us-east-1": {  
    "PVM": "ami-50842d38",  
    "HVM": "ami-08842d60"  
  },  
  "us-west-2": {  
    "PVM": "ami-af86c69f",  
    "HVM": "ami-8786c6b7"  
  },  
  "us-west-1": {  
    "PVM": "ami-c7a8a182",  
    "HVM": "ami-cfa8a18a"  
  }  
}
```

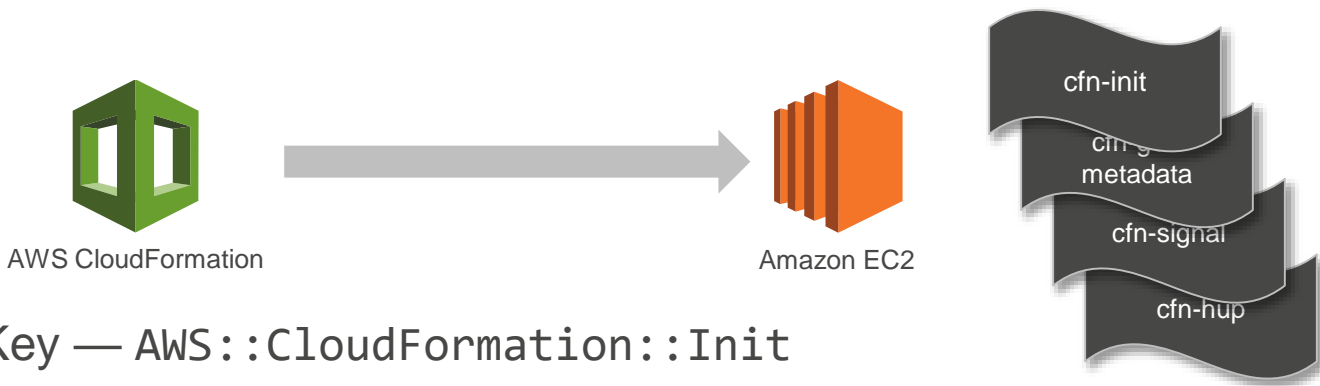
Bootstrapping Applications & Handling Updates

Option 1: Use EC2 UserData, which is available as a property of AWS::EC2::Instance resources

```
"Resources" : {  
  "Ec2Instance" : {  
    "Type" : "AWS::EC2::Instance",  
    "Properties" : {  
      "KeyName" : { "Ref" : "KeyName" },  
      "SecurityGroups" : [ { "Ref" : "InstanceSecurityGroup" } ],  
      "ImageId" : { "Fn::FindInMap" : [ "RegionMap", { "Ref" : "AWS::Region" }, "AMI" ]},  
      "UserData" : { "Fn::Base64" : { "Fn::Join" : [ "", [  
        "#!/bin/bash -ex","\n",  
        "yum -y install gcc-c++ make","\n",  
        "yum -y install mysql-devel sqlite-devel","\n",  
        "yum -y install ruby-rdoc rubygems ruby-mysql ruby-devel","\n",  
        "gem install --no-ri --no-rdoc rails","\n",  
        "gem install --no-ri --no-rdoc mysql","\n",  
        "gem install --no-ri --no-rdoc sqlite3","\n",  
        "rails new myapp","\n",  
        "cd myapp","\n",  
        "rails server -d","\n" ] ] } }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Bootstrapping Applications & Handling Updates

Option 2: AWS CloudFormation provides helper scripts for deployment within your EC2 instances



Metadata Key — `AWS::CloudFormation::Init`

Cfn-init reads this metadata key and installs the packages listed in this key (e.g., `httpd`, `mysql`, and `php`). Cfn-init also retrieves and expands files listed as sources.

AWS CloudFormation

Use **AWS::CloudFormation::Init** with **cfn-init** to help bootstrap instances:

```
"Metadata": {  
  "AWS::CloudFormation::Init" : {  
    "config" : {  
      "packages" : {  
      },  
      "sources" : {  
      },  
      "commands" : {  
      },  
      "files" : {  
      },  
      "services" : {  
      },  
      "users" : {  
      },  
      "groups" : {  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

AWS CloudFormation

Install packages with the native package management tool:

```
"WebAppHost" : {  
  "Type" : "AWS::EC2::Instance",  
  "Metadata" : {  
    "AWS:CloudFormation::Init" : {  
      "config" : {  
        "packages" : {  
          "yum" : {  
            "gcc" : [],  
            "gcc-c++" : [],  
            "make" : [],  
            "automake" : [],
```

Manage a wide range of AWS services & resources

- Amazon EC2
- Amazon EC2 Container Service
- Amazon EC2 Simple Systems Manager (**New**)
- AWS Lambda (including event sources)
- Auto Scaling (including Spot Fleet)
- Amazon VPC
- Elastic Load Balancing
- Amazon Route 53
- Amazon CloudFront
- AWS WAF (**New**)
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon DynamoDB
- Amazon ElastiCache
- Amazon RDS (including Aurora)
- Amazon S3
- Amazon IAM (including managed policies)
- Amazon Simple AD / Microsoft AD (**New**)
- Amazon Kinesis
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- AWS CloudTrail
- Amazon CloudWatch
- AWS Config (**New**)
- AWS Key Management Service (**New**)
- AWS Data Pipeline
- AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- AWS OpsWorks
- AWS CodeDeploy
- AWS CodePipeline (**New**)
- Amazon Workspaces

Many Stacks & Environments from One Template

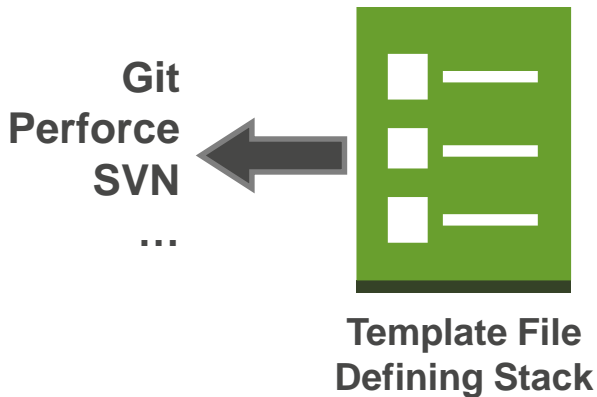


**Template File
Defining Stack**

The entire infrastructure can be represented in an AWS CloudFormation template.

Many Stacks & Environments from One Template

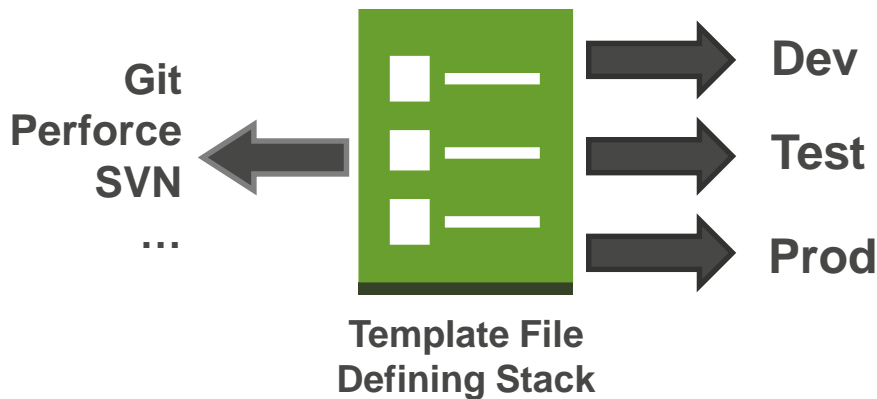
Use the version control system of your choice to store and track changes to this template



The entire infrastructure can be represented in an AWS CloudFormation template.

Many Stacks & Environments from One Template

Use the version control system of your choice to store and track changes to this template



Build out multiple environments, such as for Development, Test, Production and even DR using the same template

The entire infrastructure can be represented in an AWS CloudFormation template.

AWS CloudFormation

Versioning!

You track changes within your code

Do it within your infrastructure!

- What is changing?
- Who made that change?
- When was it made?
- Why was it made?(tied to ticket/bug/project systems?)

Self imposed, but you need to be doing this!

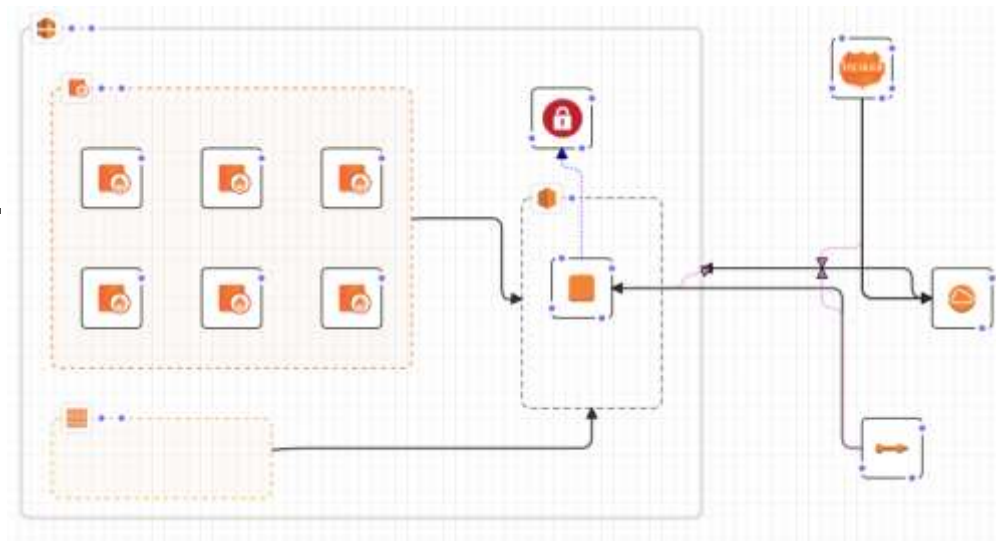
AWS CloudFormation

Testing:

- Validate via API/CLI
 - `$ aws cloudformation validate-template` – confirm CF syntax
 - Use something like Jsonlint (<http://jsonlint.com/>) to find JSON issues like missing commas, brackets!
- Throw this into your testing/continuous integration pipelines!

AWS CloudFormation Designer

- Visualize template resources
- Modify template with drag-drop gestures
- Customize sample templates



AWS CloudFormation

Deploy & update via console or API/command line:

- Just a couple of clicks

OR

- `aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name myteststack --template-body file:///home//local//test//sampletemplate.json --parameters ParameterKey=string,ParameterValue=string`

**But what do we do once
things are up and
running?**

Ongoing Management

- Updates/patches?
- New software?
- New configurations?
- New code deploys?
- Pool specific changes?
- Environment specific changes?
- Run commands across all hosts?
- Be on top of all running resources?

Could we do this with AWS CloudFormation?

Sure! But potentially tricky to do at scale:

- Try changing a vhost configuration on every web server across multiple environments (dev, stage, prod)
- Install a package on certain hosts, but not others to test out newer versions
- Need to change LDAP config on every running Amazon EC2 Linux host, but they are across 25 different AWS CloudFormation templates?

**We need a tool to interact
with each host that we
manage, to make our lives
easier doing the previously
mentioned tasks**



AWS
OpsWorks

Configuration management solution for
automating operational tasks

Model, control and automate applications of
nearly any scale and complexity

Manage Linux and Windows the same way

Supports both AWS and on-premises

Launched in 2013

AWS OpsWorks



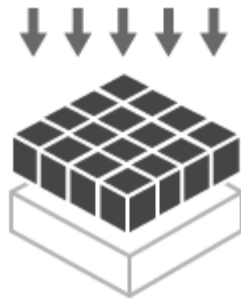
A **stack** represents the cloud infrastructure and applications that you want to manage together.



A **layer** defines how to setup and configure a set of instances and related resources.



Decide how to scale: manually, with **24/7** instances, or automatically, with **load-based** or **time-based** instances.



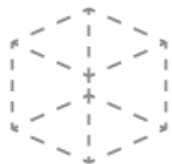
Then deploy your app to specific instances and customize the deployment with Chef recipes.

AWS OpsWorks Instance Lifecycle



Agent on each instance understands a set of commands that are triggered by OpsWorks. The agent then runs Chef.

Setup



Configure



Deploy



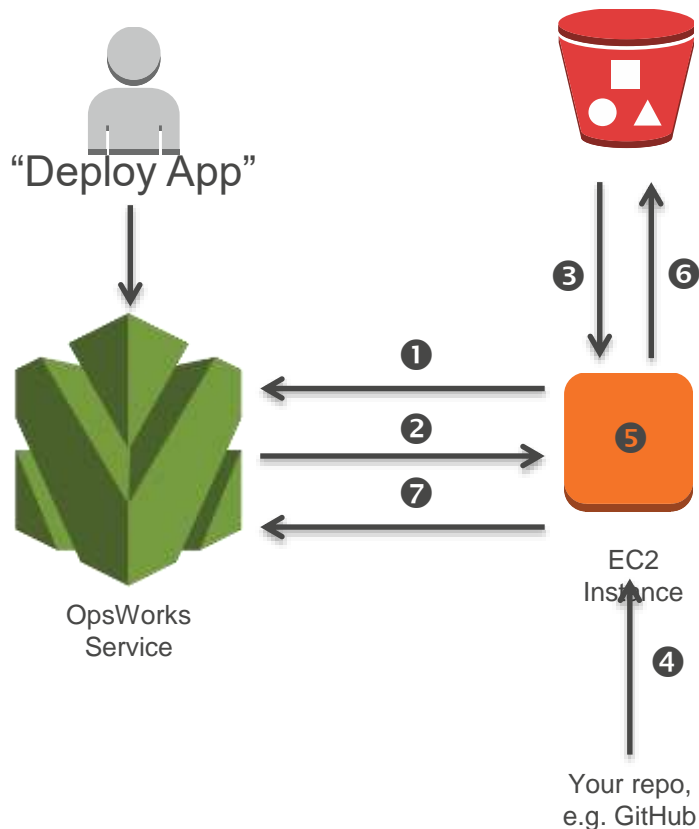
Undeploy



Shutdown



OpsWorks Agent Communication



1. Instance connects with OpsWorks service to send keep alive heartbeat and receive lifecycle events
2. OpsWorks sends lifecycle event with pointer to configuration JSON (metadata, recipes) in S3 bucket
3. Download configuration JSON
4. Pull cookbooks and other build assets from your repo
5. Execute recipe
6. Upload Chef log
7. Report Chef run status

How OpsWorks Bootstraps the EC2 instance

Instance is started with IAM role

- UserData passed with instance private key, OpsWorks public key
- Instance downloads and installs OpsWorks agent

Agent connects to instance service, gets run info

- Authenticate instance using instance's IAM role
- Pick-up configuration JSON from the OpsWorks instance queue
- Decrypt & verify message, run Chef recipes
- Upload Chef log, return Chef run status

Agent polls instance service for more messages

AWS OpsWorks + Chef

OpsWorks uses Chef to configure the software on the instance

OpsWorks provides many Chef Server functions to users.

- Associate cookbooks with instances
- Dynamic metadata that describes each registered node in the infrastructure

Supports "Push" Command and Control Client Runs

Support for community cookbooks



Let's Start Cooking

Working with Chef

Similar to CloudFormation and application code:

- Mixture of Json and a Ruby DSL
- Tools exist to do linting and syntax checking
- Versioning
 - Built in cookbook versioning
 - Some manual/processes scripted abilities
 - But still use source control!
- Tie in with continuous integration systems just like AWS CloudFormation and the rest of your code!

Working with Chef

Basics:

- Nodes
 - Roles
- Cookbooks
 - Recipes
- Attributes
- Data bags
- Environments

Host Configuration Management with Chef

Examples:

```
package "ntp" do
  action :install
end
```

```
service "ntpd" do
  supports :status => true, :restart => true,
  :reload => true
  action [ :enable, :start ]
end
```

```
cookbook_file "/etc/ntp.conf" do
  source "ntp.conf"
  owner "root"
  group "root"
  mode 00644
  # Restart ntp.conf if /etc/ntp.conf changes
  notifies :restart, resources(:service =>
"ntpd")
end
```

```
group "ganglia" do
  gid 499
end
```

```
user "ganglia" do
  home "/var/lib/ganglia"
  shell "/sbin/nologin"
  uid 499
  gid "ganglia"
end
```

```
directory "/etc/ganglia" do
  action :create
end
```


Host Configuration Management with Chef

Examples:

```
template "/etc/ganglia/gmond.conf" do
  source "gmond.conf.erb"
  owner "root"
  group "root"
  mode 00644
  notifies :restart, resources(:service => "gmond")
  variables(
    :gmetad_name => node[:ganglia][:gmetad_name],
    :cluster_name => node[:ganglia][:cluster_name]
  )
end

cron "all-gmetrics" do
  command "for FILE in `ls /opt/bin/gmetric-*`; do command $FILE; done >/dev/null 2>&1"
end
```

Host Configuration Management with Chef

```
{  
  "opsworks": {  
    "data_bags": {  
      "myapp": {  
        "mysql": {  
          "username": "default-user",  
          "password": "default-pass"  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Custom JSON

```
mything = data_bag_item("myapp", "mysql")  
Chef::Log.info("username: #{mything['username']}")
```

Recipe

AWS OpsWorks

Navigation ^

■ My Sample Stack (Linux) v

Dashboard

Users

■ Stack

≡ Layers

■ Instances

Time-based

Load-based

■ Apps

↻ Deployments

🏠 Monitoring

📦 Resources

🔒 Permissions

My Sample Stack (Linux)

SAMPLE

Run Command

Stack Settings

Delete Stack

A collection of EC2 instances and related AWS resources that have a common purpose and that you want to manage. To create a stack, you use layers to define the configuration of your instances and use apps to specify the code you want to

1

Instances

1

1

online

0

setting up

0

shutting down

0

stopped

0

error

Deploying your applications



AWS
CodeDeploy

Rolling deploys with zero downtime

Perform host management as part of a deploy

Deploy applications in any language on any
Operating System

Deploy to any instance: AWS or on-premises

Treat all environments the same

Launched in 2014

appspec.yml Example

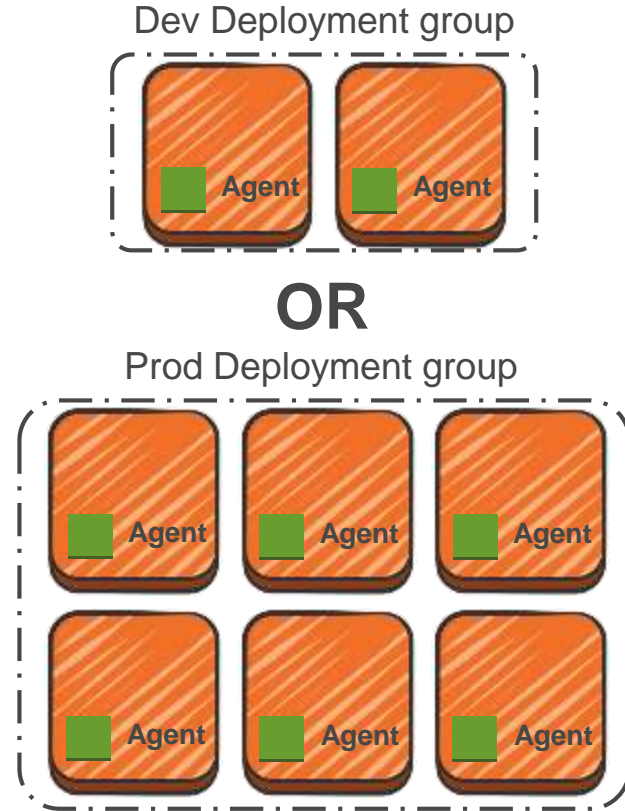
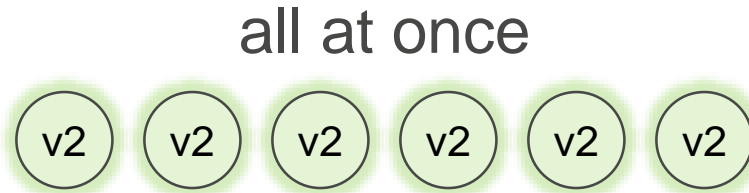
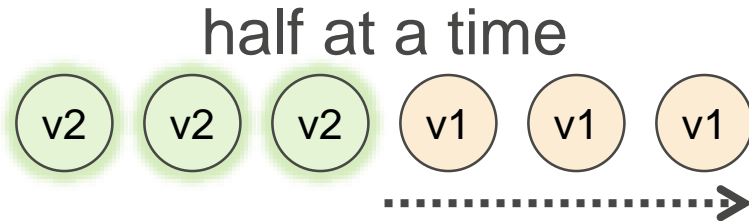
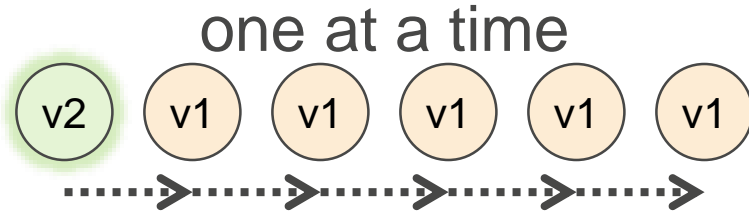
```
version: 0.0
os: linux
files:
  - source: /
    destination: /var/www/html
permissions:
  - object: /var/www/html
    pattern: "*.html"
    owner: root
    group: root
    mode: 755
hooks:
  ApplicationStop:
    - location: scripts/deregister_from_elb.sh
  BeforeInstall:
    - location: scripts/install_dependencies.sh
  ApplicationStart:
    - location: scripts/start_httpd.sh
  ValidateService:
    - location: scripts/test_site.sh
    - location: scripts/register_with_elb.sh
```

appspec.yml Example

```
version: 0.0
os: linux
files:
  - source: /
    destination: /var/www/html
permissions:
  - object: /var/www/html
    pattern: "*.html"
    owner: root
    group: root
    mode: 755
hooks:
  ApplicationStop:
    - location: scripts/deregister_from_elb.sh
  BeforeInstall:
    - location: scripts/install_dependencies.sh
  ApplicationStart:
    - location: scripts/start_httpd.sh
  ValidateService:
    - location: scripts/test_site.sh
    - location: scripts/register_with_elb.sh
```

- Send application files to one directory and configuration files to another
- Set specific permissions on specific directories & files
- Remove/Add instance to ELB
- Install dependency packages
- Start Apache
- Confirm successful deploy
- More!

Choose deployment speed & group



Deploy!

AWS CLI & SDKs

AWS Console

AWS CodePipeline

CI / CD Partners

GitHub

```
aws deploy create-deployment \
--application-name MyApp \
--deployment-group-name TargetGroup \
--s3-location bucket=MyBucket,key=MyApp.zip
```



A photograph of a car body on an automated assembly line. The car is positioned in the center, moving along a track. On either side of the car, there are numerous orange robotic arms, likely KUKA, which are part of the automated manufacturing process. The background shows a complex industrial environment with various mechanical components, cables, and structural elements. The lighting is bright, highlighting the metallic surfaces of the car and the robotic arms. The overall scene conveys a sense of modern, high-tech manufacturing.

Your infrastructure assembly line

CloudFormation + OpsWorks + CodeDeploy!

- Create/update/manage AWS resources configuration and properties with **CloudFormation**
 - You can configure OpsWorks and CodeDeploy via CloudFormation
- Use **OpsWorks** for ongoing tweaks to software/configuration of host based applications and the operating system
 - You can configure and deploy CodeDeploy's agent with OpsWorks
- Use **CodeDeploy** to deploy your applications and their configurations

CloudFormation + OpsWorks + CodeDeploy!

- Your CloudFormation **templates** and Chef **cookbooks** should go in their own **repositories**
- Include **appspec.yml** file and related **scripts** in your application's code **repositories**
- **Every commit** should cause an execution of your **continuous delivery pipeline** to **lint, validate and/or test**
- Use each related service's CLI/console/APIs to update or deploy as necessary

AWS Resources

Operating System and Host Configuration

Application Configuration

AWS CloudFormation

Amazon Virtual Private
Cloud (VPC)
Amazon Elastic
Compute Cloud (EC2)
AWS Identity and Access
Management (IAM)
Amazon Relational
Database Service (RDS)
Amazon Simple Storage
Service (S3)
AWS CodePipeline
...

AWS OpsWorks

Windows Registry
Linux Networking
OpenSSH
LDAP
AD Domain Registration
Centralized logging
System Metrics
Deployment agents
Host monitoring
...

AWS CodeDeploy

Application dependencies
Application configuration
Service registration
Management scripts
Database credentials
...

AWS Resources

Operating System and
Host Configuration

Application
Configuration

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...

AWS OpsWorks

Windows Registry
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OpenSSH

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System Metrics

Deployment agents

Host monitoring

...

AWS CloudFormation

Application dependencies

Application configuration

Service registration

Management scripts

Database credentials

...

allOfThis == \$Code

Who is iTMethods?

iTMethods.

- Founded in 2005 by Paul Goldman
 - ✓ Founder of Arqana Technologies. Built from 0 to \$75M. Acquired by TELUS (NYSE: TU)
- Customer Centric Partnership Approach
- Helping organizations execute their Digital Strategies
 - ✓ Deploy new, refactor and optimize existing applications on AWS
 - ✓ Streamline outcomes with Automation & DevOps
 - ✓ Certified Deploy/Migrate, Automate & Managed AWS Services
- Strategic Partnership with Amazon Web Services (AWS)
 - ✓ Certified AWS Managed Service Partner
 - ✓ Advanced Consulting Partner
 - ✓ Authorized Channel Reseller
 - ✓ Authorized Government Reseller, AWS Direct Connect Partner



User Story – An EHR Healthcare Provider

Customer Requirements:

Rapid Transition from on-premises infrastructure into AWS while leveraging HIPAA-eligible services

- On-premises infrastructure consists of:
 - 5+ critical application workloads
 - 30+ bare-metal Microsoft SQL Servers
 - Managed virtualized platform
- Managed entirely on a per-server basis (no fleet-management)
- Not currently using any automated software deployment mechanisms
- AWS Implementation
 - Designed for HIPAA compliance using secure design principles
- Deployed environment using Infrastructure as Code (Ansible/CloudFormation)
 - Leveraged HIPAA-eligible services, employing encryption and dedicated tenancy while enforcing strict change management processes
- CloudFormation invoked by Ansible to deploy redundant Microsoft SQL Enterprise Clusters
- Deployed entire Windows environment, including Active Directory and supporting components using Ansible

Value Provided by iTMethods

Achieved full infrastructure implementation and automation

- Leveraged Ansible and Cloudformation
- Full stack management of infrastructure and applications

Consolidated entire Infrastructure as Code deployment and management into single package

- Reduced the overhead for ongoing maintenance and changes
- Modular design of IaC package to enable distributed team-based efforts

Provide DevOps automation expertise for automated service deployment & management

But wait, there's more!

Resources to learn more:

- CloudFormation
 - <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudformation/>
 - <https://aws.amazon.com/documentation/cloudformation/>
 - <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudformation/aws-cloudformation-templates/>
- OpsWorks
 - <https://aws.amazon.com/opsworks/>
 - <https://aws.amazon.com/documentation/opsworks/>
 - <https://github.com/aws/opsworks-cookbooks>
- CodeDeploy
 - <https://aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/>
 - <https://aws.amazon.com/documentation/codedeploy/>
 - <https://github.com/aws/aws-codedeploy-samples>



Thank you!