## Software Deployment

Introduction to Software Deployment

Sergio Peignier

sergio.peignier@insa-lyon.fr

Associate Professor INSA Lyon Biosciences department

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# Software deployment overview

## Software Deployment | Definition

**Software Deployment**: Set of **interrelated steps** that allow **software** to be **available for use**.

- -1) (Development process)Software design and implementation
- 0) Release
- 1) Installation
- 2) Update
- 3) Buit-in update
- 4) Version tracking
- 5) Activation
- 6) Deactivation
- 7) Uninstall

- -1) (Development process)
- Release
   Distribute the application's final version (sometimes included in the development process).
- 1) Installation
- 2) Update
- 3) Buit-in update
- 4) Version tracking
- 5) Activation
- 6) **Deactivation**
- 7) Uninstall

- -1) (Development process)
- 0) Release
- Installation
   Setup the program ready for execution.
- 2) Update
- 3) Buit-in update
- 4) Version tracking
- 5) Activation
- 6) Deactivation
- 7) Uninstall

- -1) (Development process)
- 0) Release
- 1) Installation
- 2) Update Replace a previous software version (all or a part) with a new release.
- 3) Buit-in update
- 4) Version tracking
- 5) Activation
- 6) Deactivation
- 7) Uninstall

- -1) (Development process)
- 0) Release
- 1) Installation
- 2) Update
- 3) Buit-in updateAutomated update process
- 4) Version tracking
- 5) Activation
- 6) Deactivation
- 7) Uninstall

- -1) (Development process)
- 0) Release
- 1) Installation
- 2) Update
- 3) Buit-in update
- 4) Version trackingSystem allowing to find and install updates
- 5) Activation
- 6) Deactivation
- 7) Uninstall

- -1) (Development process)
- 0) Release
- 1) Installation
- 2) Update
- 3) Buit-in update
- 4) Version tracking
- Activation Start executing instances.
- 6) Deactivation
- 7) Uninstall

- -1) (Development process)
- 0) Release
- 1) Installation
- 2) Update
- 3) Buit-in update
- 4) Version tracking
- 5) Activation
- DeactivationShut down executing instances.
- 7) Uninstall

- -1) (Development process)
- 0) Release
- 1) Installation
- 2) Update
- 3) Buit-in update
- 4) Version tracking
- 5) Activation
- 6) Deactivation
- 7) UninstallSoftware removal (and dependencies)

## Software Deployment Roles

- Application developers
- Build-and-release engineers and managers
- Deployment and release coordinators
- System admin
- · Database admin
- ..

## Pre-internet software deployment

- · Expensive
- · Infrequent
- · Based on physical storage
  - · ROM cartridge
  - · Cassette tape
  - · Floppy disk
  - · Optical Media (e.g., CD)
  - · Flash drive



## Internet Software Deployment

- Fast deployment to very large audience.
- · Huge Flexibility

New paradigms linked to software deployment

- Continuous delivery.
- · Software as a service (SaaS) (in Cloud computing)

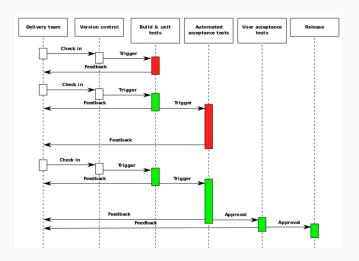
## Continuous Delivery

## Continuous Delivery | Definition

- · Software engineering approach
- Teams work in short cycles to deliver software
- · Software is ready to be deployed at any time.
- Release software (new features, bug fixes, ...) into production frequently, quickly, safely and sustainably.
- · Deployments are applied manually

## Deployment pipeline

- · Validation steps to pass before being released.
- · Commit code should be releasable at any time



## Benefits

- Fast delivery of new software releases to clients.
- Frequent releases  $\rightarrow$  Quick feedback  $\rightarrow$  focus on Useful features only
- · High productivity, efficiency
- Frequent releases → few code to check → easier to spot bugs → Higher reliability and quality

## Drawbacks

- Clients may prefer to rely only on one stable version (critical stage)
- Test automation: Some fields (medical) require extensive tests before releasing a product

## Related concepts

- Continuous Deployment: Deployments are automatically scheduled.
- DevOps: Similar approach, but does not only include software engineering (management, quality assurance...)
- Agile software development: Co-evolution of requirements and solutions through close exchange between clients and developers.

Software as a Service

## **Cloud Computing**

- Make resources (computer power/storage) available to many users over internet.
- No demand of active management by the users.

## Cloud Computing | Service models

### Cloud Client

Browser, app, terminal ...



## Software as a Service (SaaS)

Email, game, application, ... e.g., Google Apps (G Suite), Cisco WebEx

## Platform as a Service (PaaS)

Database system, development tools, ... e.g., Microsoft Azure, Google App Engine, ...

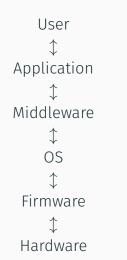
## Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

Virtual machine, server, storage, network, ... e.g., Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud, ...

## Cloud computing | Service models

SaaS	Applications			
Jaas	Middleware			
PaaS				
	OS			
	Virtualization			
IaaS	Servers/storage			
	Network			
	Data Center			

## System Architecture | Reminder



### **Some Definitions**

- Middleware: "Software glue" layer between applications and the OS.
- Operating System (OS): Software managing hardware and software resources.
- Firmware: Software providing hardware low-level control.
- Virtualization: Create a virtual machine with an OS (acts like a real machine)

## Software as a Service

- · Model of software delivery
- Software license based on a subscription (No perpetual license)
- Centrally hosted
- Use via web browsers using a thin client (server does most of the job)
- Instant deployment

Software License

## **Intellectual Property**

## Property category including intangible human creations.

There are two types of rights

- Industrial property (trademark, patent)
- Copyright

## Copyright

## **Legal right** of the **author** of a **work** to **determine** its **conditions** of use

- Often for limited time Several years after creators' death  $\rightarrow$  public domain
- Protects the ideas original expression but not the ideas themselves.
- · Depends on the countries jurisdiction

## Software Copyright

## Software → Copyright protected

source code and object code (compiled) are protected

## Software Categories under Copyright

- Free and Open Source Software (FOSS)
   Grants right to modify and re-use the software
- Proprietary software Closed source

### Rights in Copyright Non-Protective **Proprietary** Trade Protective FOSS License License Domain Secret FOSS License All rights All rights relinguished more rights granted more rights retained retained

## Software License | Definition

## **Legal instrument** (contract law) defining software **use** and **distribution**.

- · Rights/restrictions of software under copyright
- · Responsibility terms between parties.
  - · Limited liability (pay money for damages)
  - · Warranty disclaimers
  - Legal indemnity
- · No explicit license o All rights reserved
- EULA: End-User License Agreement

## Proprietary Software

- · Software publisher keeps the ownership.
- User must accept the license to use the software.
- $\cdot \ \, \text{Free proprietary software} \rightarrow \text{Freeware}$

## **Open Source Software**

### Four freedoms

- 0) Run the program for any purpose
- 1) Study the software functioning and change it
- 2) Copy and redistribute
- 3) Improve the software and deploy to public.

## Major categories

## Protective/reciprocal/Copyleft license (e.g., GPL)

- · Author keeps copyright
- Redistribution under the same license (share alike)

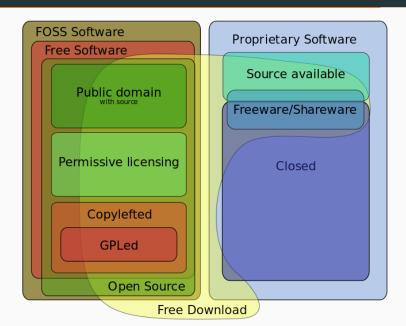
## Permissive/copyfree license (BSD-style)

- Author keeps copyright (disclaim warranty)
- · No restriction on distribution, even closed-source

### Public-domain

- Expired copyright
- Released under public domain (waiver statement)
- Can be incorporated to proprietary or free software

## Categories



## Licenses - freedoms

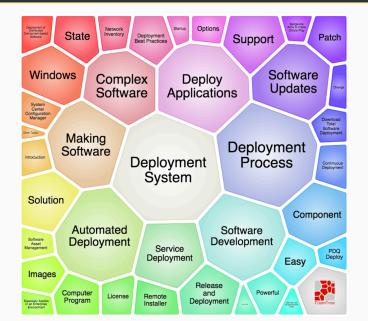
Rights granted	Public domain	Permissive FOSS license (e.g. BSD license)	Copyleft FOSS license (e.g. GPL)	Freeware/Shareware/ Freemium	Proprietary license	Trade secret
Copyright retained	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very strict
Right to perform	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Right to display	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Right to copy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Often	No	Many lawsuits are filed by the owner
Right to modify	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Right to distribute	Yes	Yes, under same license	Yes, under same license	Often	No	No
Right to sublicense	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Example software	SQLite, ImageJ	Apache web server, ToyBox	Linux kernel, GIMP, OBS	Irfanview, Winamp, League of Legends	Windows, the majority of commercial video games and their DRMs, Spotify, xSplit, TIDAL	Server-side Cloud computing Games by Blizzard Entertainment, Rockstar, Activision, etc. PlayStation Network and Xbox Live

## Exercise

**Search** some well-known **licenses**To which **family** does this **license belongs**?

## Overview

## Software Deployment Overview (using carrot2)



## License Overview (using carrot2)

