

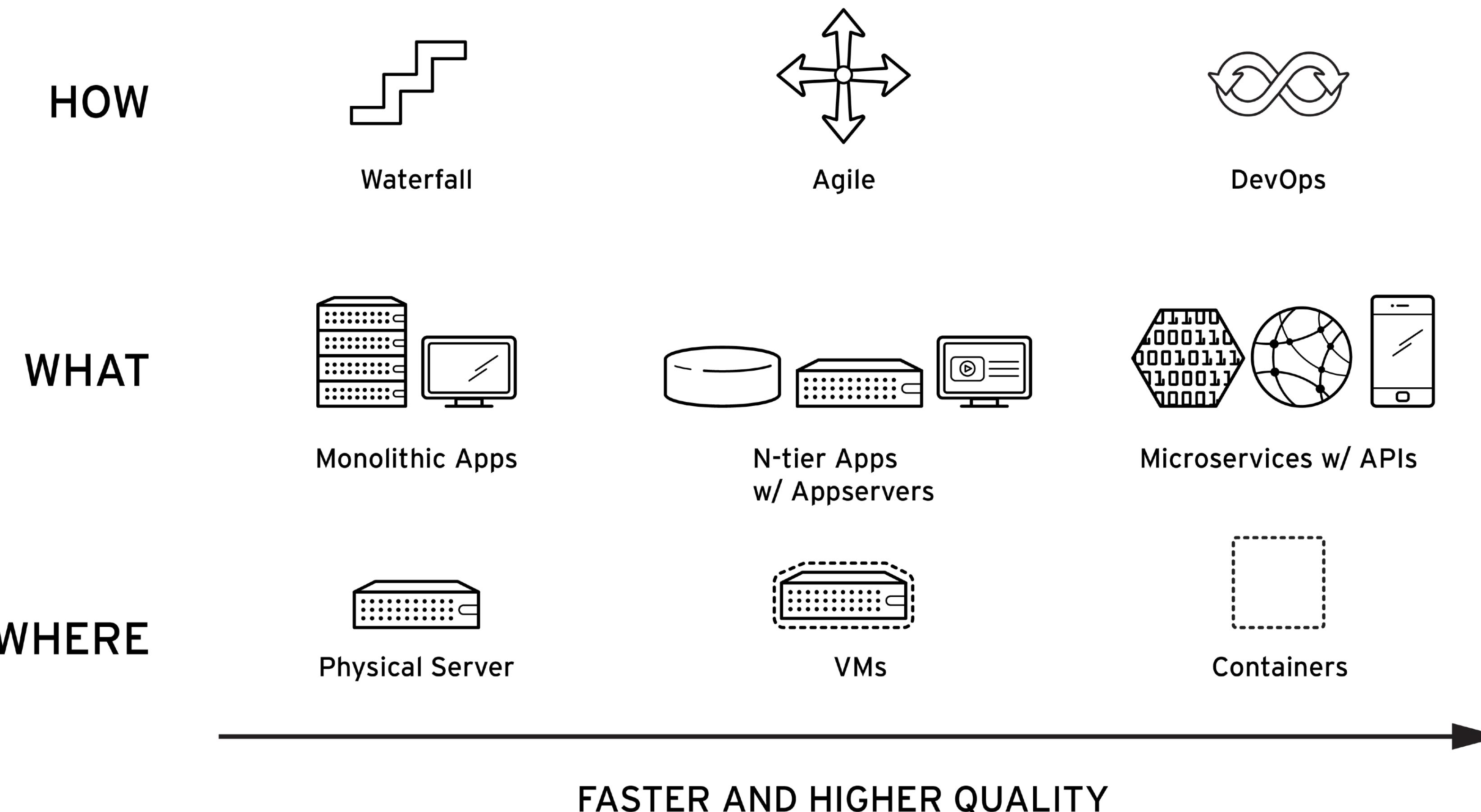
A DEVOPS STATE OF MIND

Chris Van Tuin
Chief Technologist, West
cvantuin@redhat.com



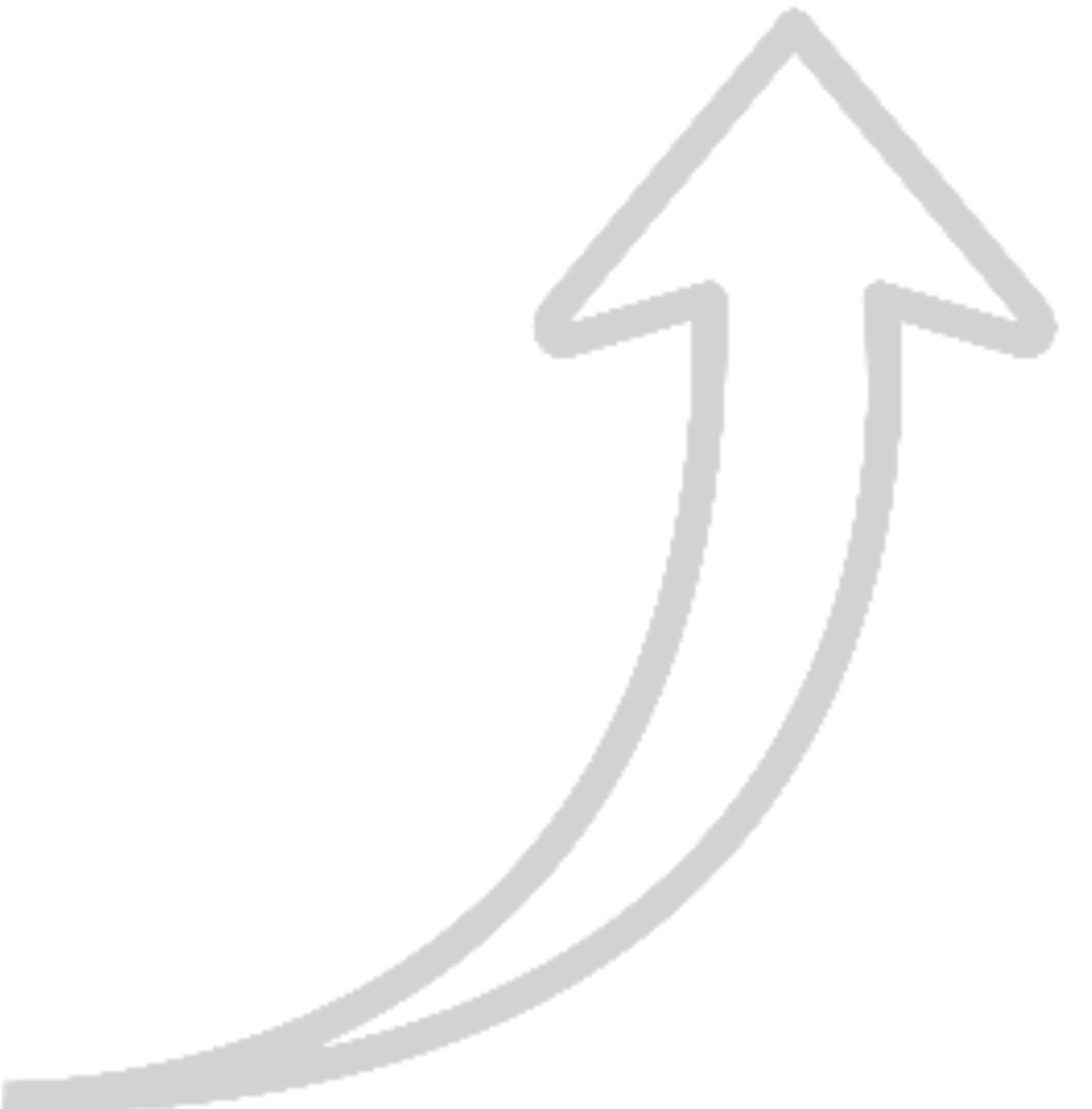
THE NEED FOR SPEED

THE ACCELERATION OF APPLICATION DELIVERY FOR THE BUSINESS



“In short, software is eating the world.”

- Marc Andreessen, Wall Street Journal, August 2011





BUT DEMANDS ON I.T. ARE INCREASING AS BUSINESSES ARE REIMAGINED



Online, Mobile



Software Defined Networks

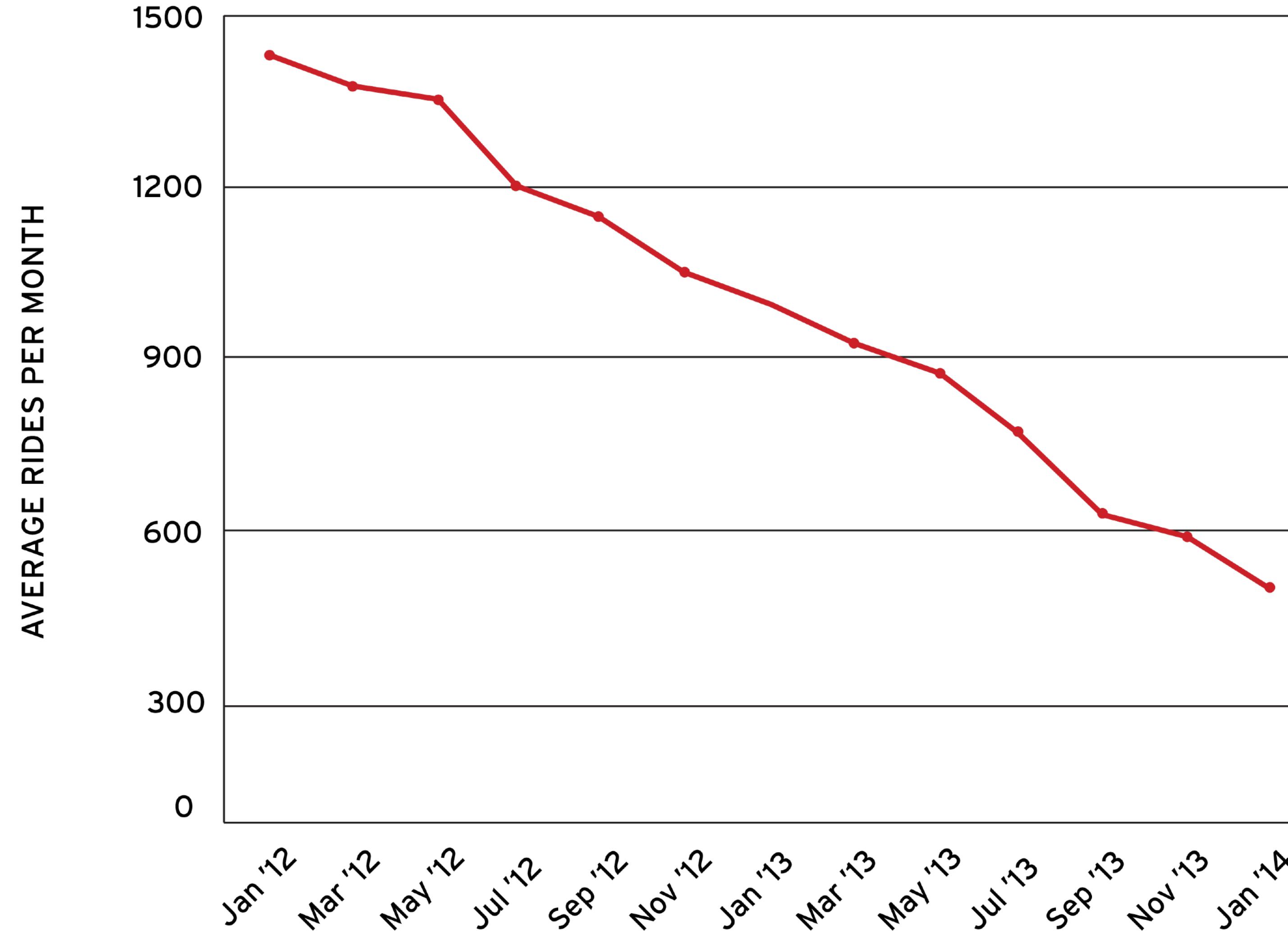


Desktop to Cloud

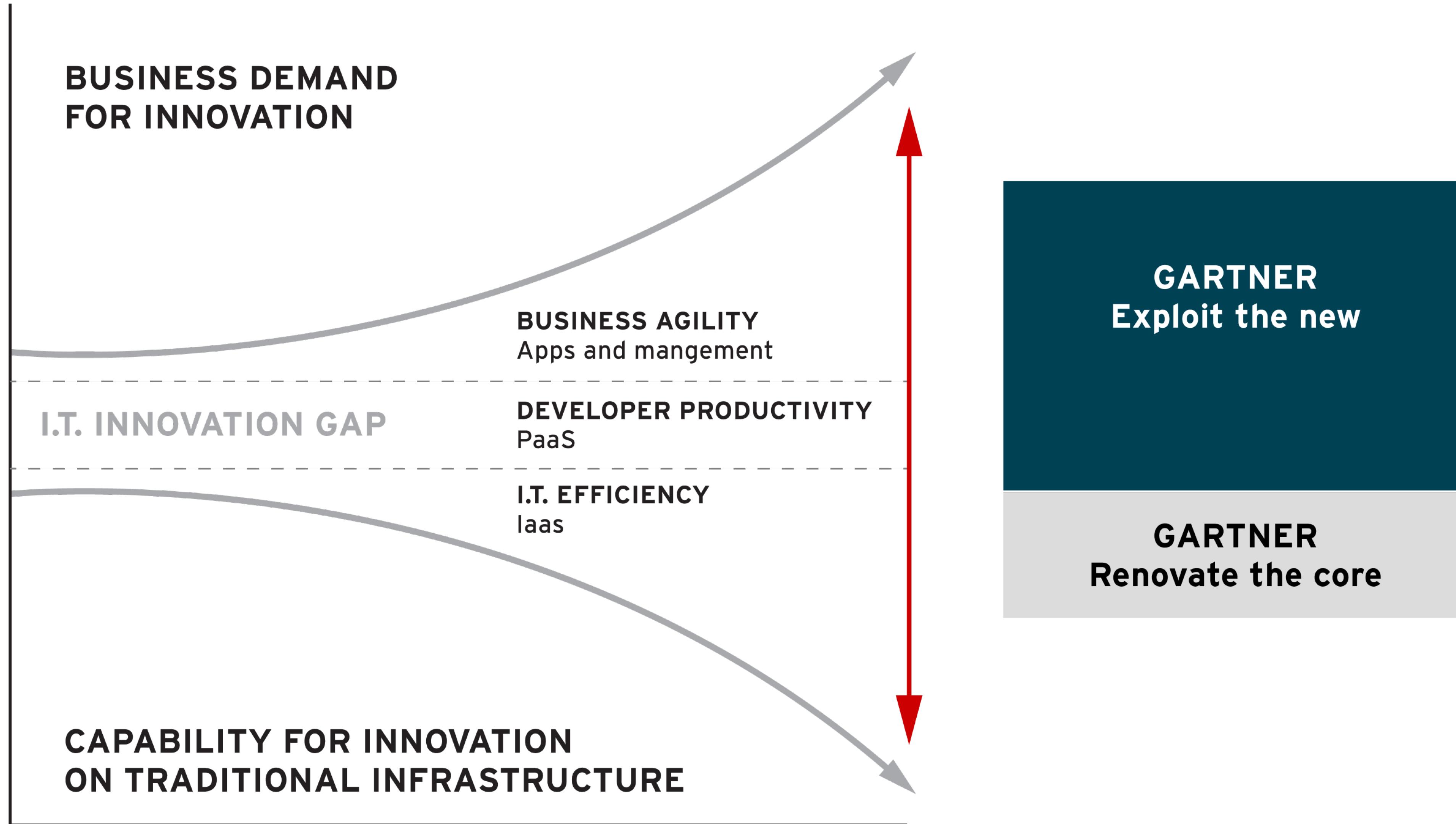


Online, Mobile

UBER, LYFT FALLOUT: TAXI RIDES PLUNGE 65% IN SAN FRANCISCO



CREATES AN I.T. INNOVATION GAP



DELIVERING SOFTWARE TODAY: THE REALITY VS. THE GOAL

BUDGET

45%
OVER

TIME

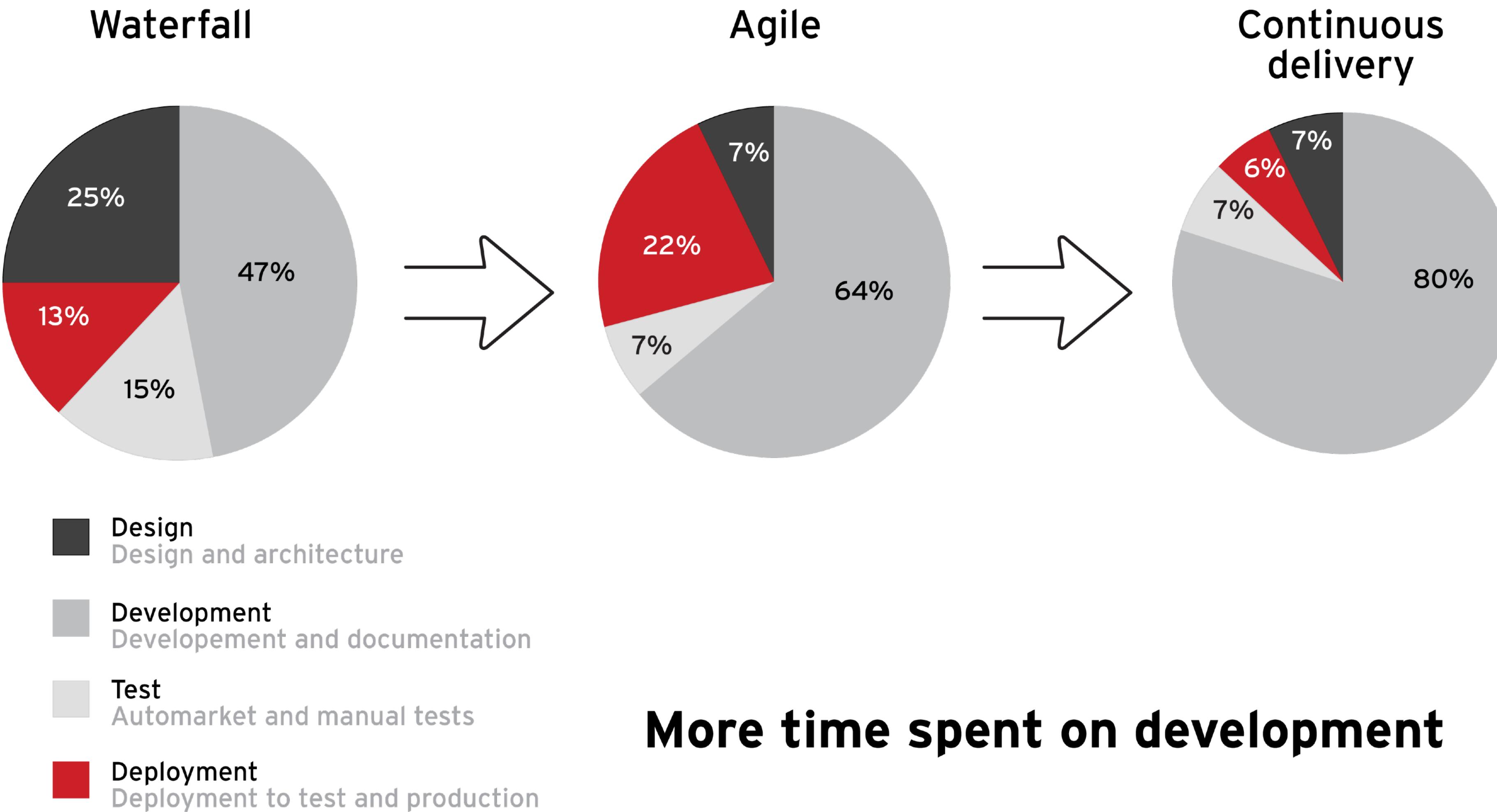
7%
OVER

VALUE

56%
LESS

Source: Delivering large-scale IT projects on time, on budget, and on value
McKinsey & Company, October 2012

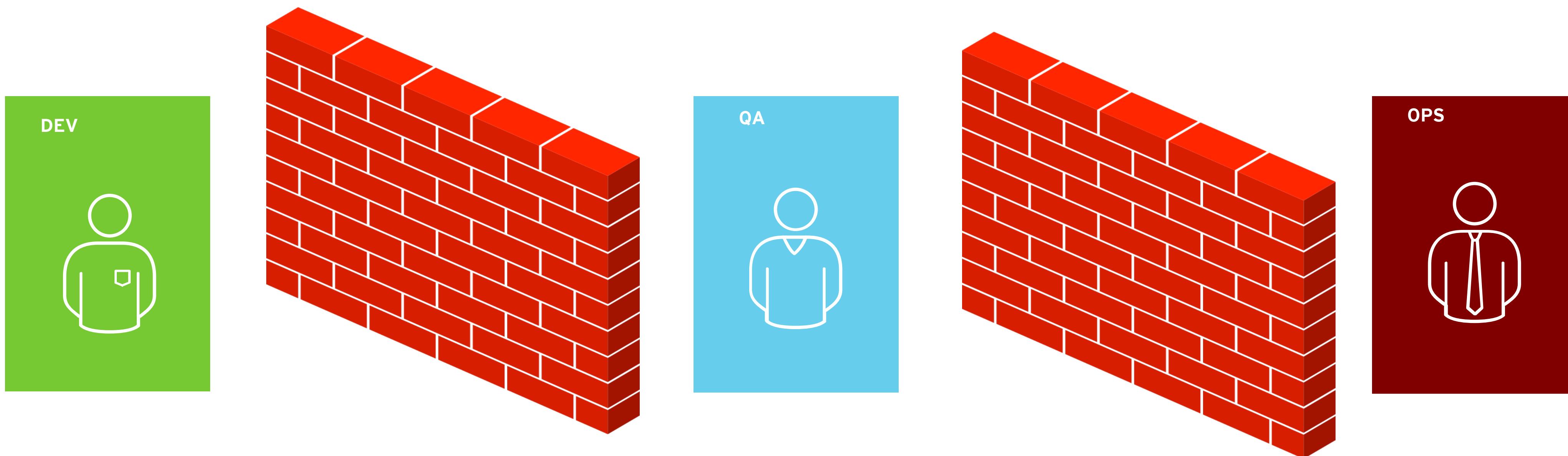
DEVELOPMENT LIFECYCLE TRENDS



More time spent on development

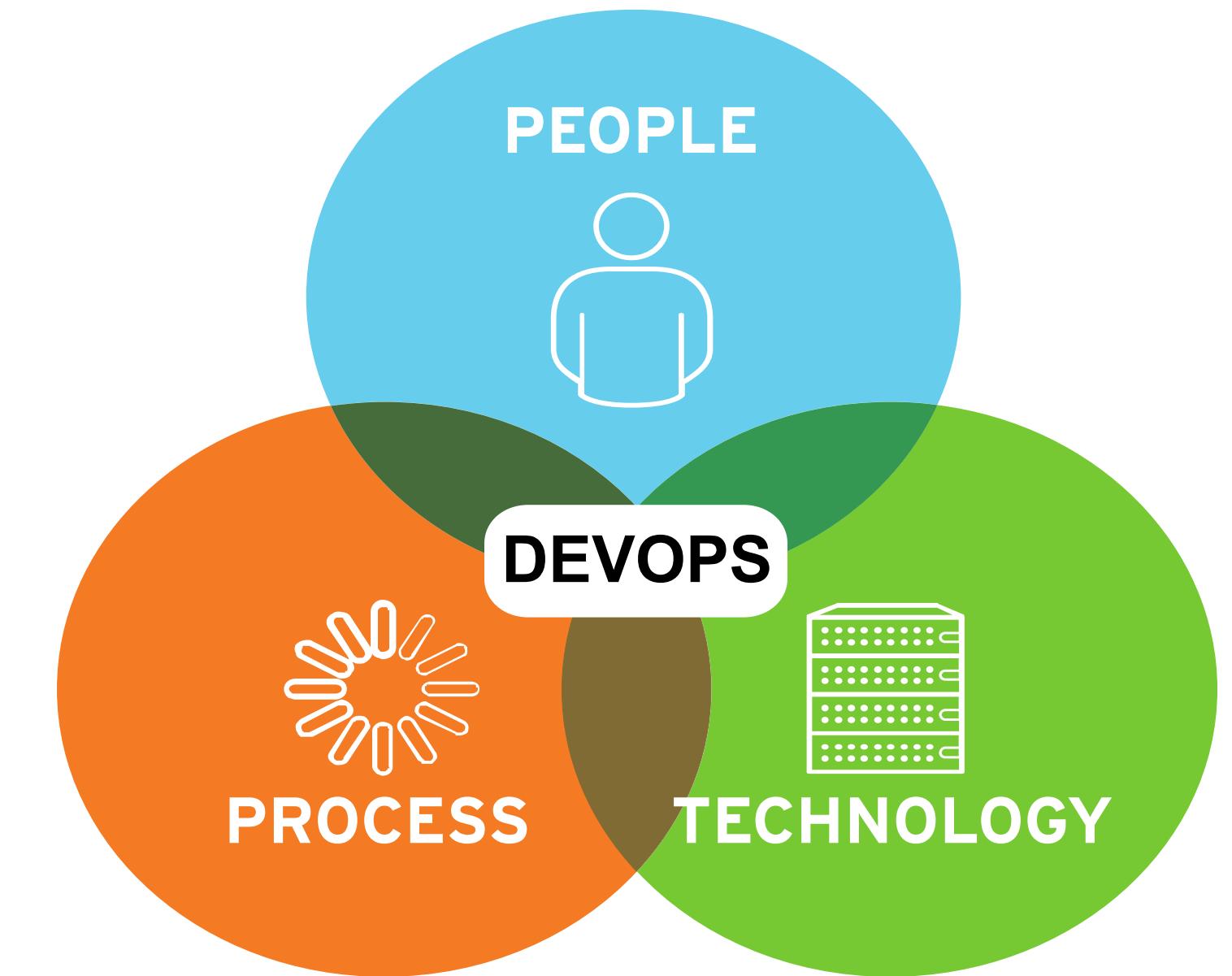
“THROW IT OVER THE WALL”

Walled off people, walled off processes, walled off technologies



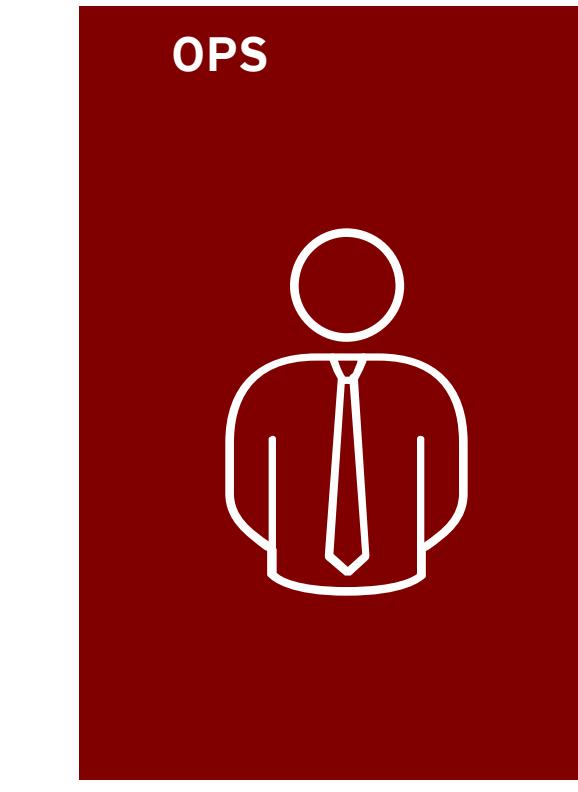
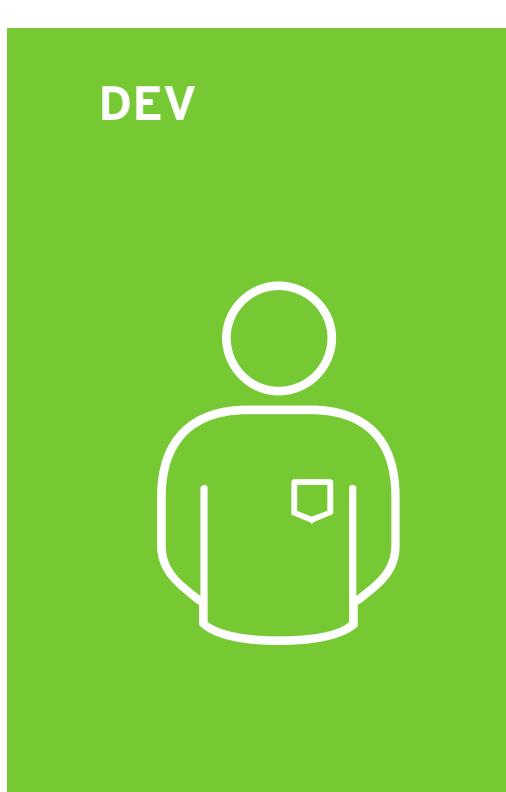
WHAT CAN I.T. DO? I.T. CAN TURN OPS AND DEV INTO DEVOPS

“DevOps is a software development method that stresses communication, collaboration and integration between software developers and information technology (IT) professionals.”[1]



Applying many of the principles of Agile software development to the full application lifecycle and incorporating automation and monitoring with just a touch of Lean Manufacturing theory.

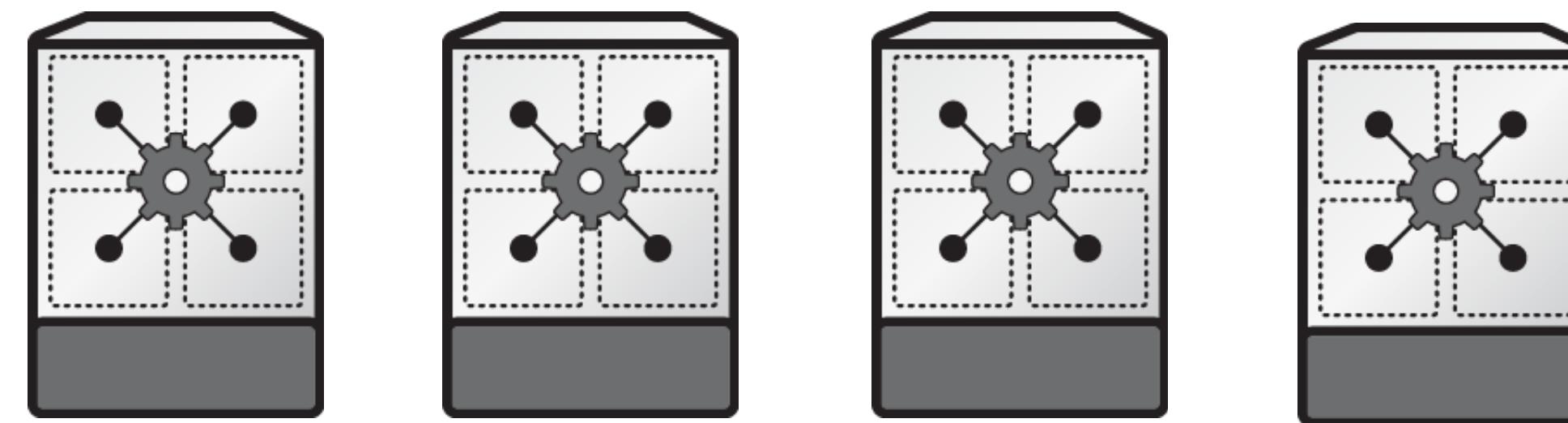
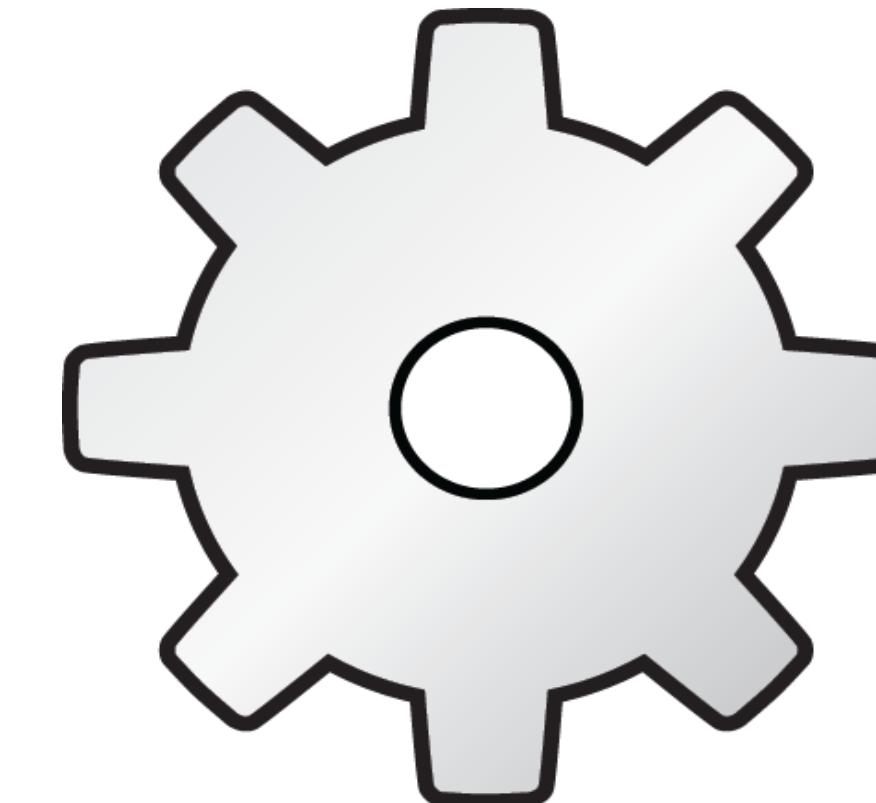
COLLABORATION



WHAT ENABLES DEVOPS?

“Configuration in code”

- Standardized environments
- Linux containers
- Automated provisioning

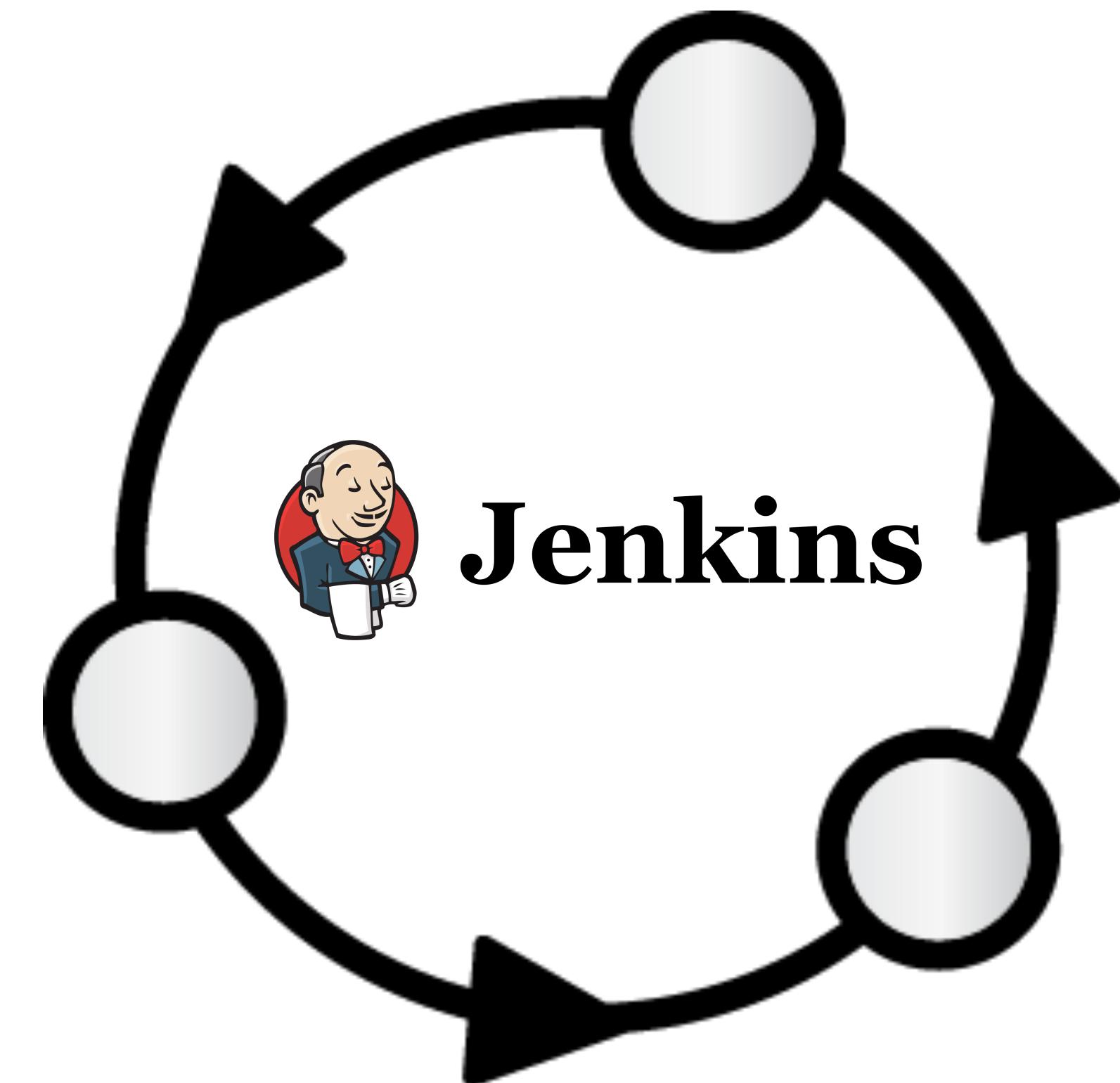


KEY CONCEPT: FAIL FAST AND RECOVER VS. NEVER FAIL

WHAT ENABLES DEVOPS?

CI/CD: Automated testing and deployment

- Continuous integration
- Continuous delivery

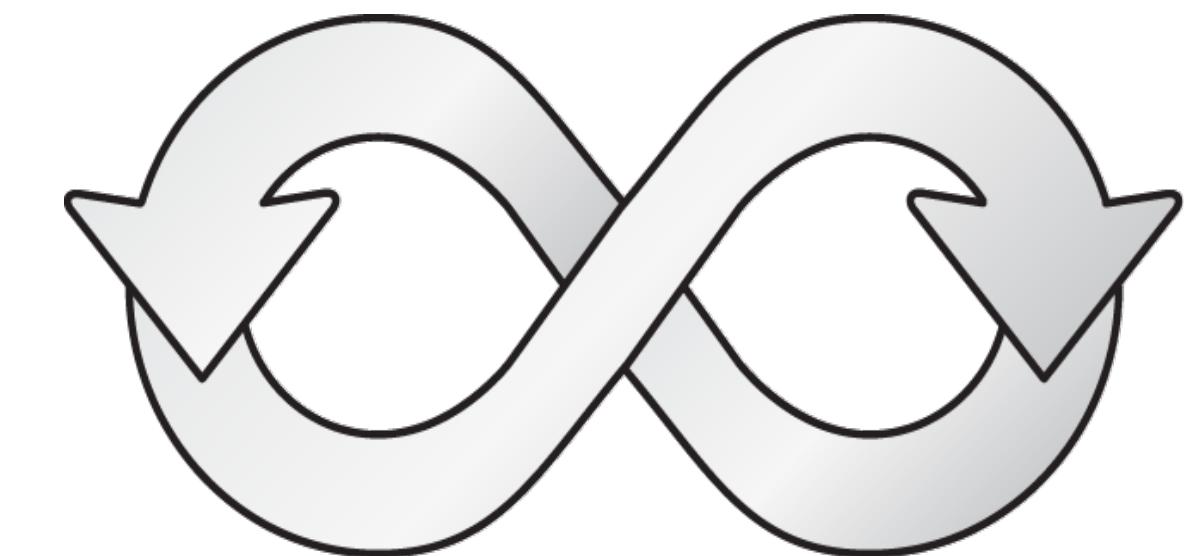


KEY CONCEPT: SMALL CHANGES = LESS RISK

WHAT ENABLES DEVOPS?

Continuous innovation

- Developer self-service
- Rapid prototyping



KEY CONCEPT: CULTURE CHANGE = ACCEPTANCE OF FAILURE

ORGANIZATIONS IMPLEMENTING DEVOPS

Better deployment quality

63%

Faster release frequency

63%

Improved process visibility

61%

DEVOPS VALUE
IN ACTION: VELOCITY
AT AMAZON AWS

10,000

11.6

.001%

MEAN TIME BETWEEN
DEPLOYMENTS
(SECONDS)

MAX DEPLOYMENTS/
HOUR

SOFTWARE DEPLOYMENTS
CAUSING AN OUTAGE

Source: 2014 State of DevOps Report
Puppet Labs, IT Revolution Press, ThoughtWorks

ORGANIZATIONS IMPLEMENTING DEVOPS

“**30** innovations to the website deployed each day, ... sometimes adding **millions** of dollars in sales”
Forbes, Apr’14

“Taking a system that required a **full month** to release new features and turning it into one that pushes out updates **multiple times per day.**”
Wired

Etsy



THREE KEY QUESTIONS FOR I.T. AND BUSINESS

1

How to quickly and reliably deliver new capabilities?

2

What kinds of new apps and services to deliver and support?

3

Where to create and run new apps and services?

DEVOPS IS PART OF A LARGER SHIFT

HOW?

DEVOPS

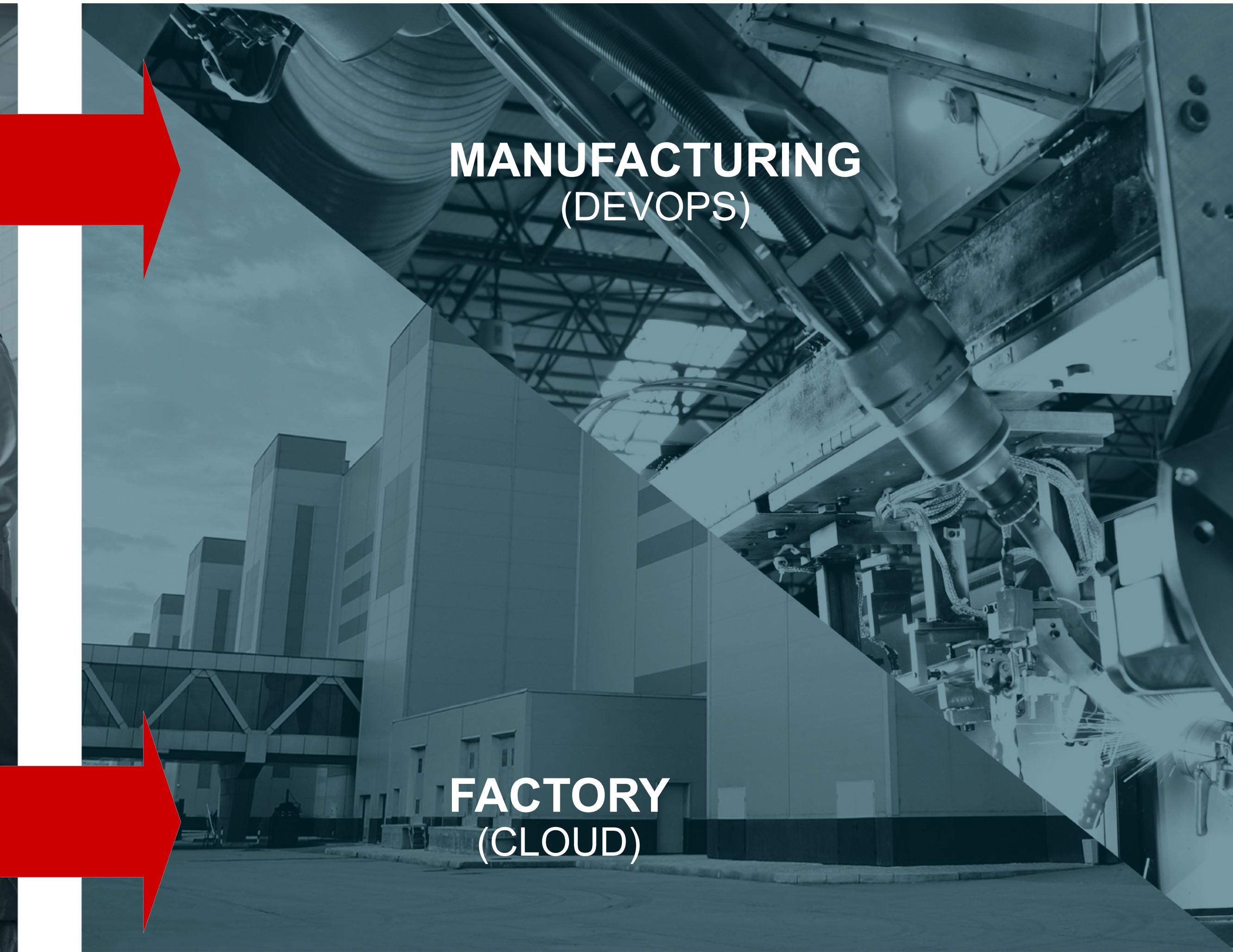
WHAT?

CLOUD APPS
+
MICROSERVICES

WHERE?

CONTAINERS

DEVOPS + CLOUD = INDUSTRIALIZE



THE NEW APPLICATION

- Monolithic app container
- Scale up by adding hardware resources
- Limited scale out through clustering

- Distributed, networked, containerized services
- Scale out by orchestrating services
- *Faster iteration and release*
- *More robust*

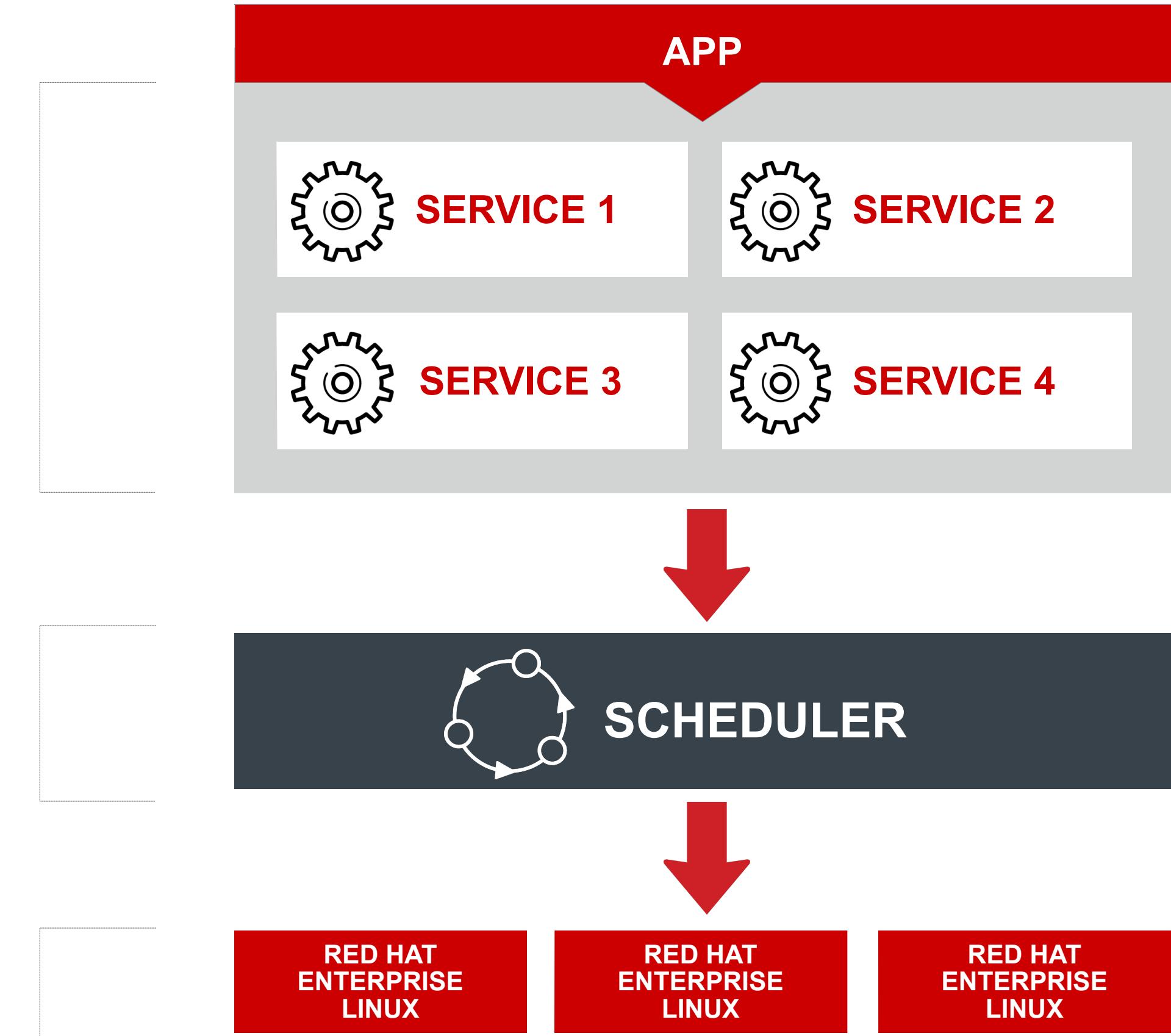


THE NEW OPERATING SYSTEM

Orchestrator (Kubernetes): Model the app across multiple hosts/containers

Scheduler (Kubernetes): Provide service and APIs for placing the app onto resources

Container pool (Red Hat Enterprise Linux/Docker): Provide resources to run app

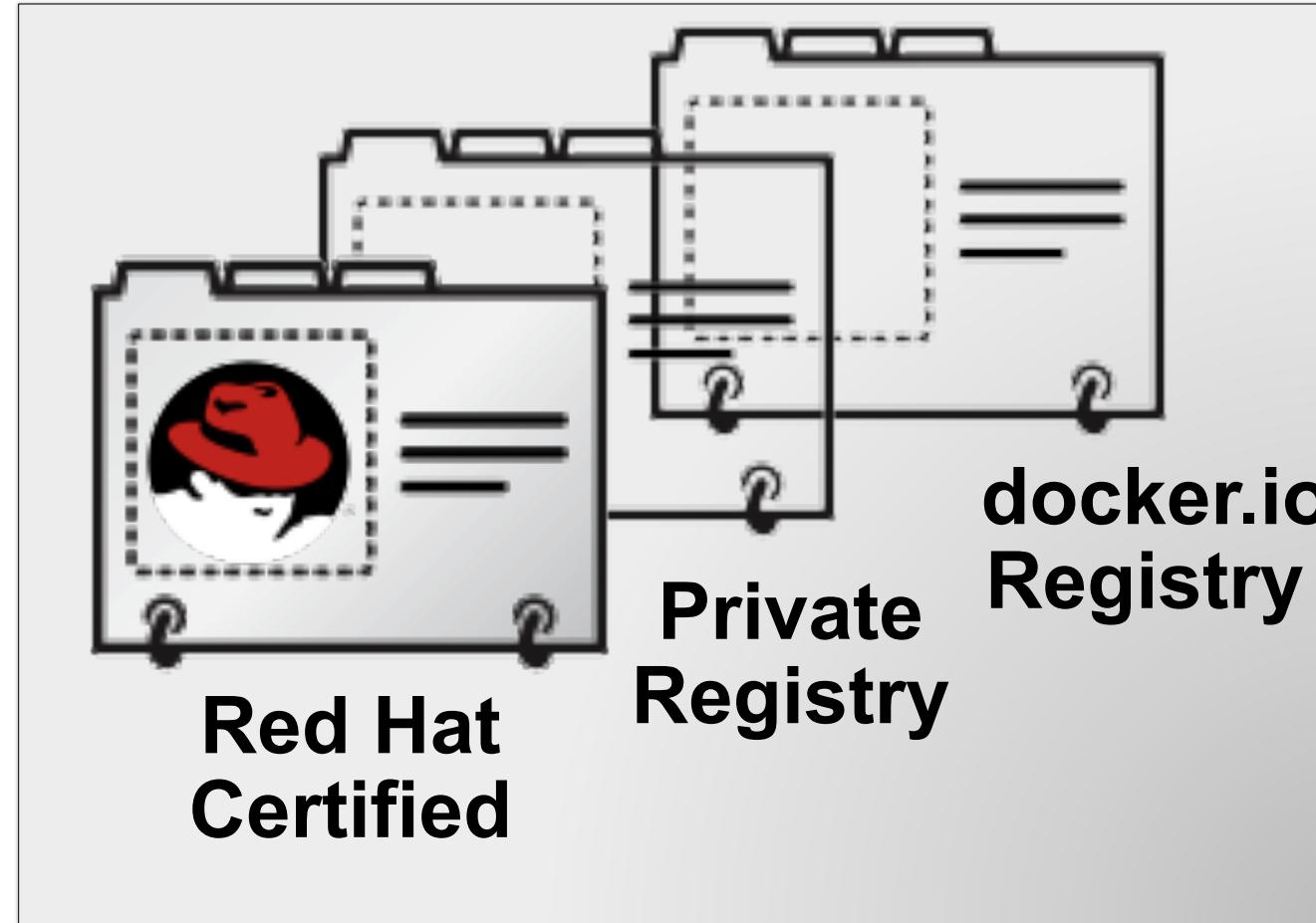


CONTAINERS: BUILD, SHIP, RUN

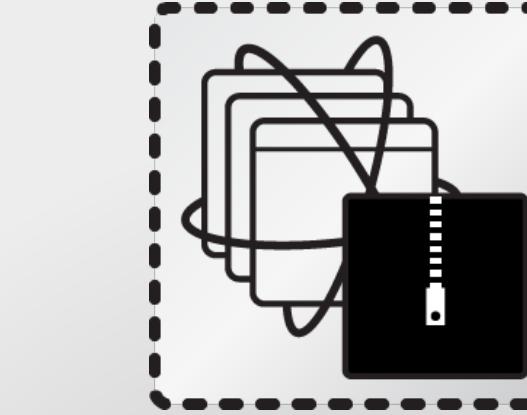
Dockerfile

```
FROM fedora:latest  
CMD echo "Hello"
```

Image



Container



Build

“docker build or commit”

Ship

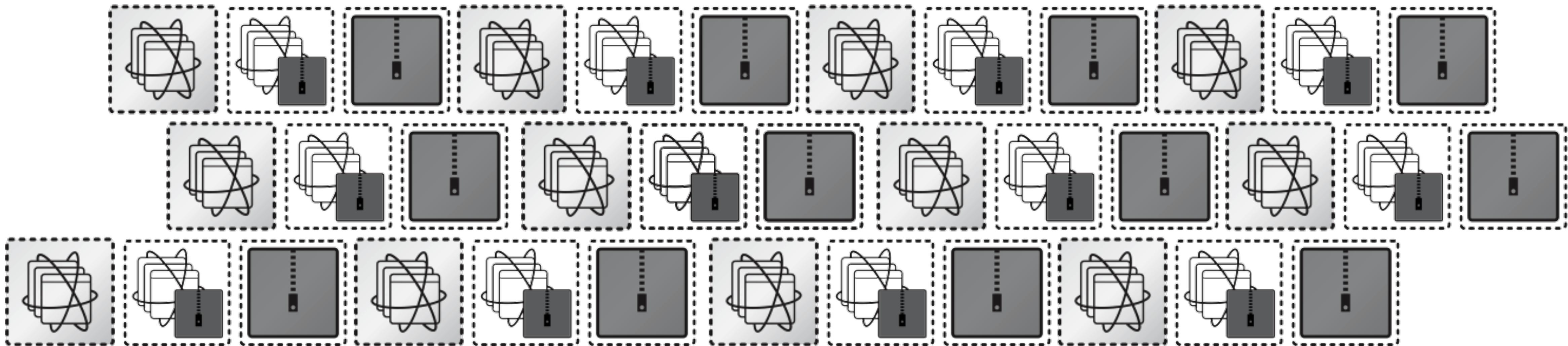
**“docker push or pull
<IMAGE_ID>”**

Run

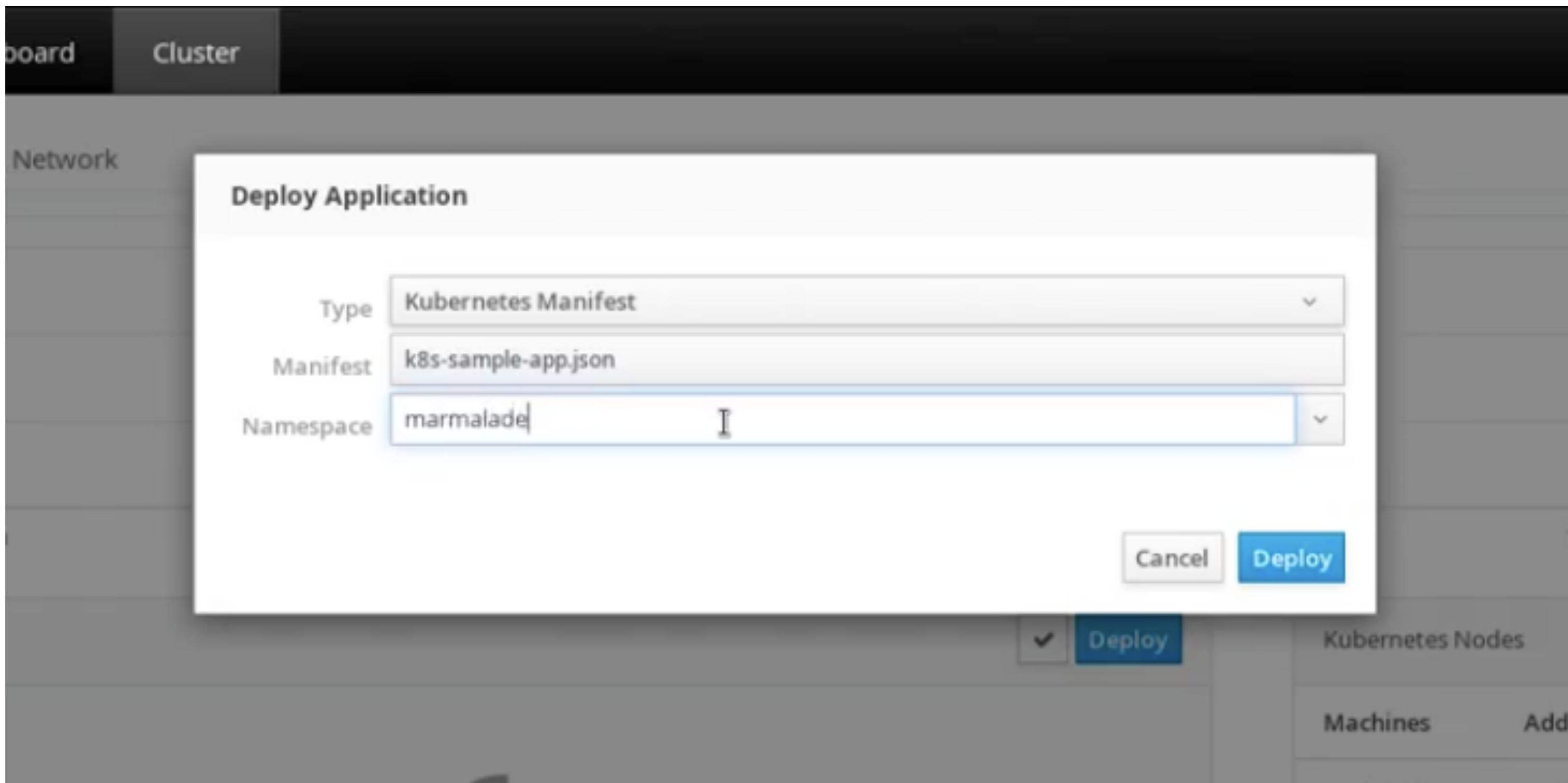
**“docker run
<IMAGE_ID>”**



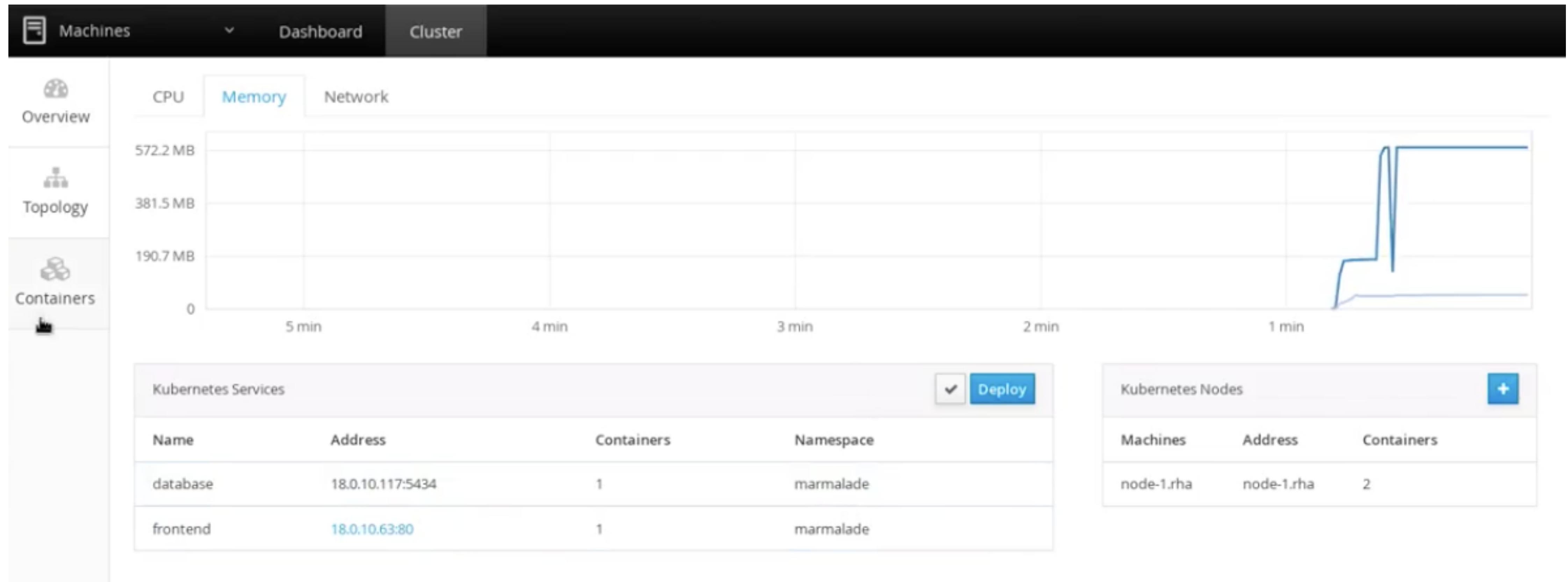
kubernetes
by Google®



KUBERNETES: DEPLOY APPLICATION



KUBERNETES: DEPLOY APPLICATION



KUBERNETES: DEPLOY APPLICATION

The screenshot shows the Red Hat OpenShift web console interface. The left sidebar has tabs for Machines, Dashboard, Cluster, Overview, Topology, and Containers. The Containers tab is selected. The main area displays two application pods:

database-0crnd (on node-1.rha)

- Node Address: 18.0.75.4
- Pod Address: marmalade
- Namespace: Running
- Status: Always
- Restart Policy

Labels:
name: database
template: ruby-helloworld-sample

ruby-helloworld-database

- Image: mysql
- Image ID: e0db8fe06e30
- Container ID: 0cbbe3f2c25d
- State: running
- Since: 2015-06-09T21:34:38Z
- Restart Count: 0

Environment:
MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=*****
MYSQL_DATABASE=root

fronted-nnxff (on node-1.rha)

- Node Address: 18.0.75.3
- Pod Address: marmalade
- Namespace: Running
- Status: Always
- Restart Policy

Labels:
name: frontend
template: ruby-helloworld-sample

KUBERNETES: SCALE SERVICE

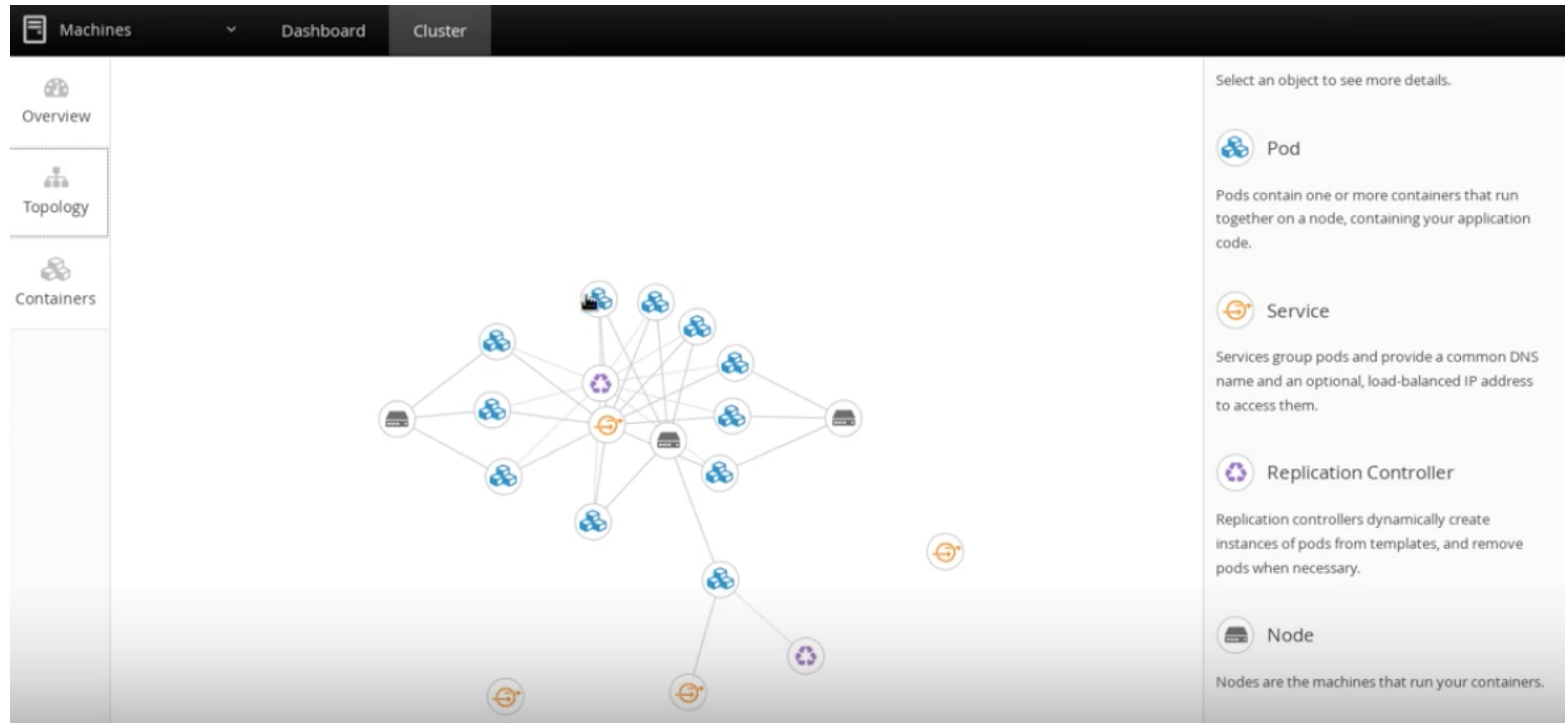
The screenshot shows a cluster management interface with the following components:

- Machines** tab selected in the top navigation.
- Overview**, **Topology**, and **Containers** tabs in the left sidebar.
- Memory** tab selected in the main dashboard.
- Adjust Service** dialog box for the **frontend** service, showing 10 replicas.
- Kubernetes Services** table:

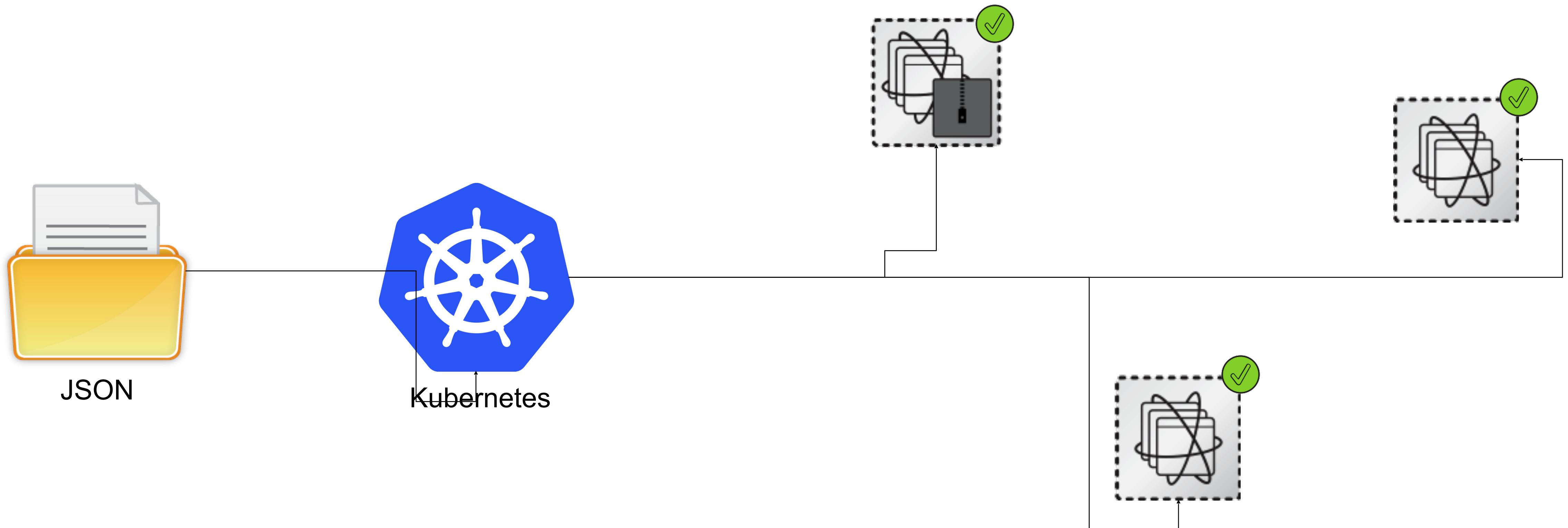
| Name | Address | Containers | Namespace |
|----------|------------------|------------|-----------|
| database | 18.0.10.117:5434 | 1 | marmalade |
| frontend | 18.0.10.63:80 | 1 | marmalade |
- Kubernetes Nodes** table:

| Machines | Address | Containers |
|------------|------------|------------|
| node-1.rha | node-1.rha | 2 |
| node-2.rha | node-2.rha | 0 |
| node-3.rha | node-3.rha | 0 |

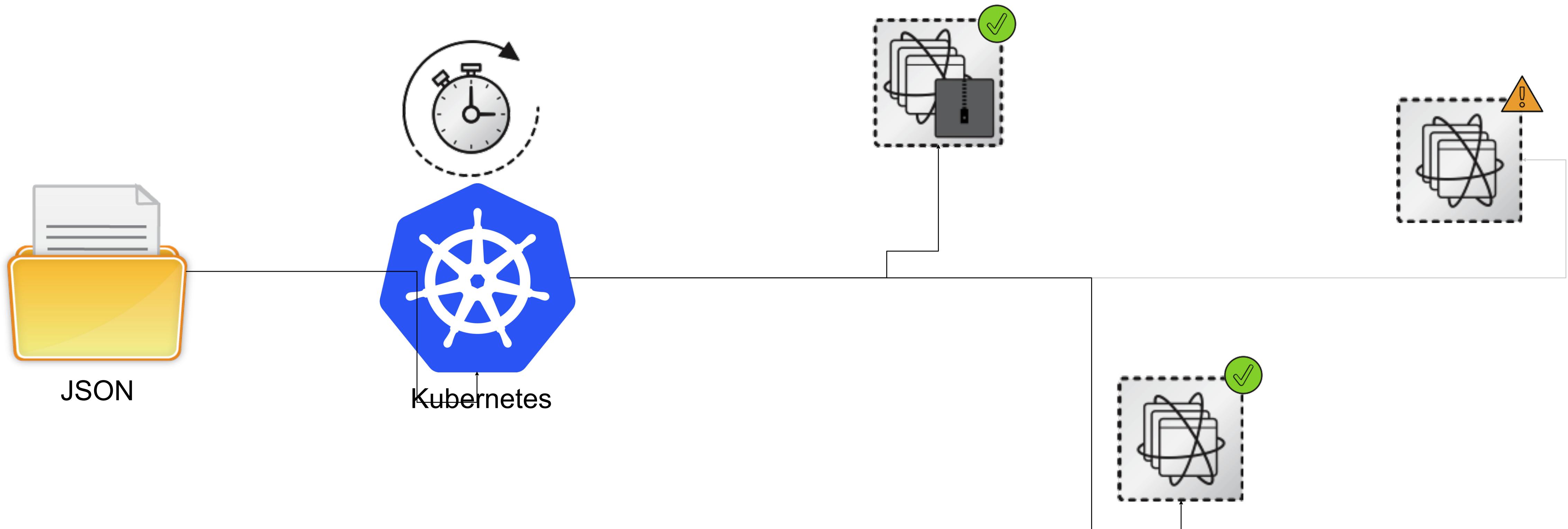
KUBERNETES: SCALE SERVICE



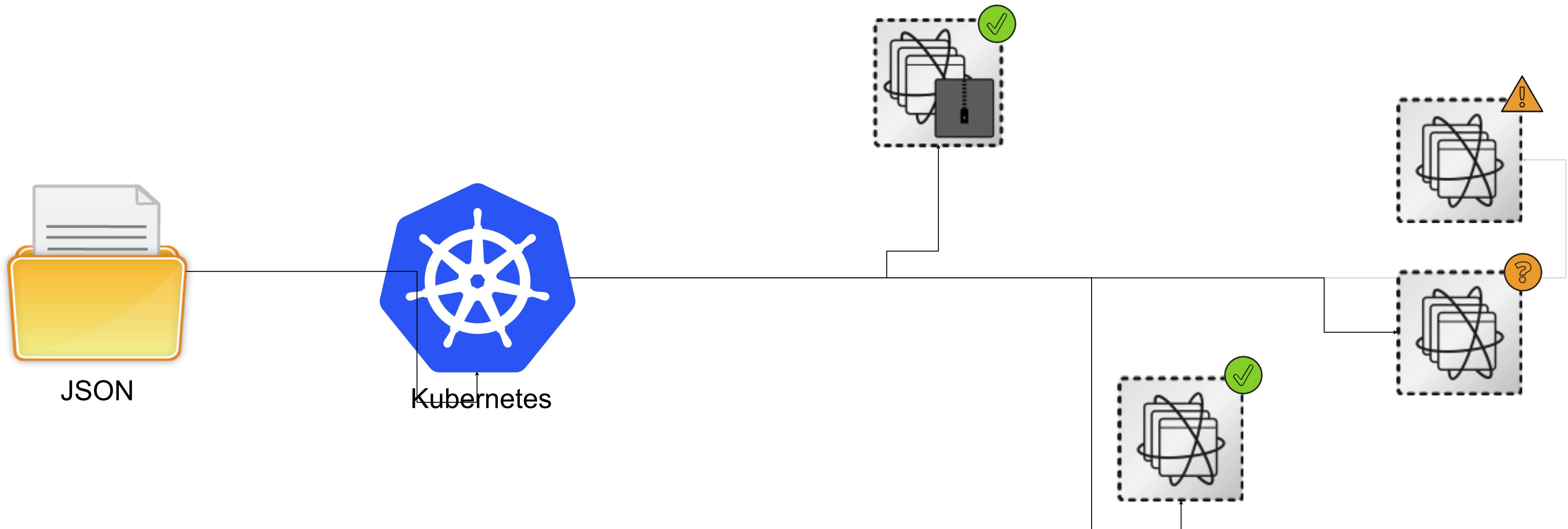
KUBERNETES: HEALTH CHECK



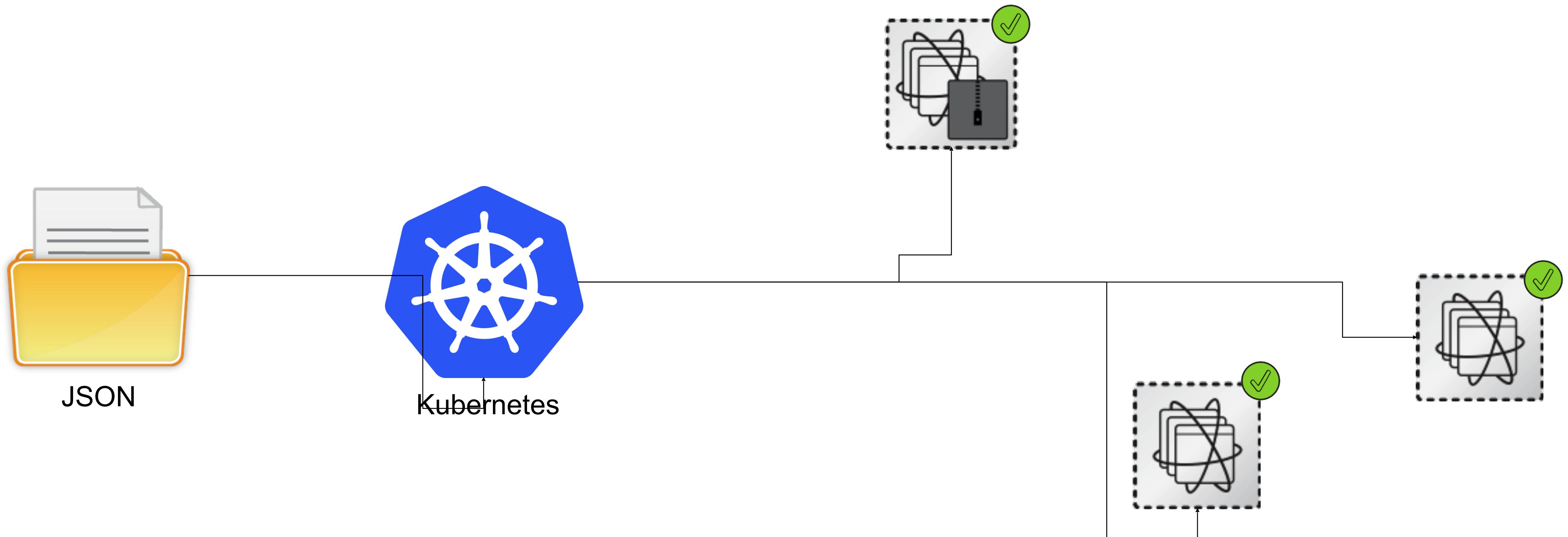
KUBERNETES: HEALTH CHECK



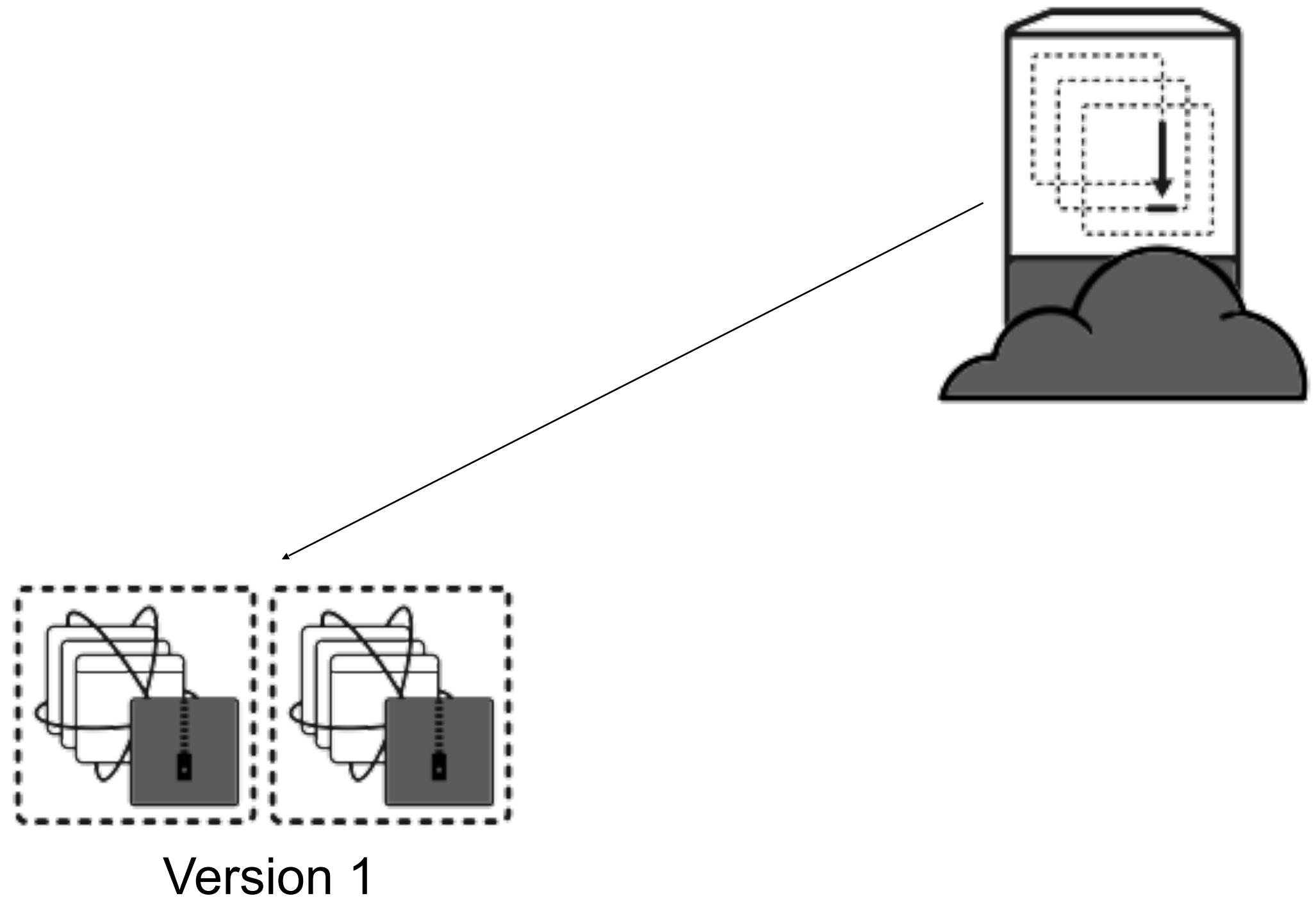
KUBERNETES: HEALTH CHECK



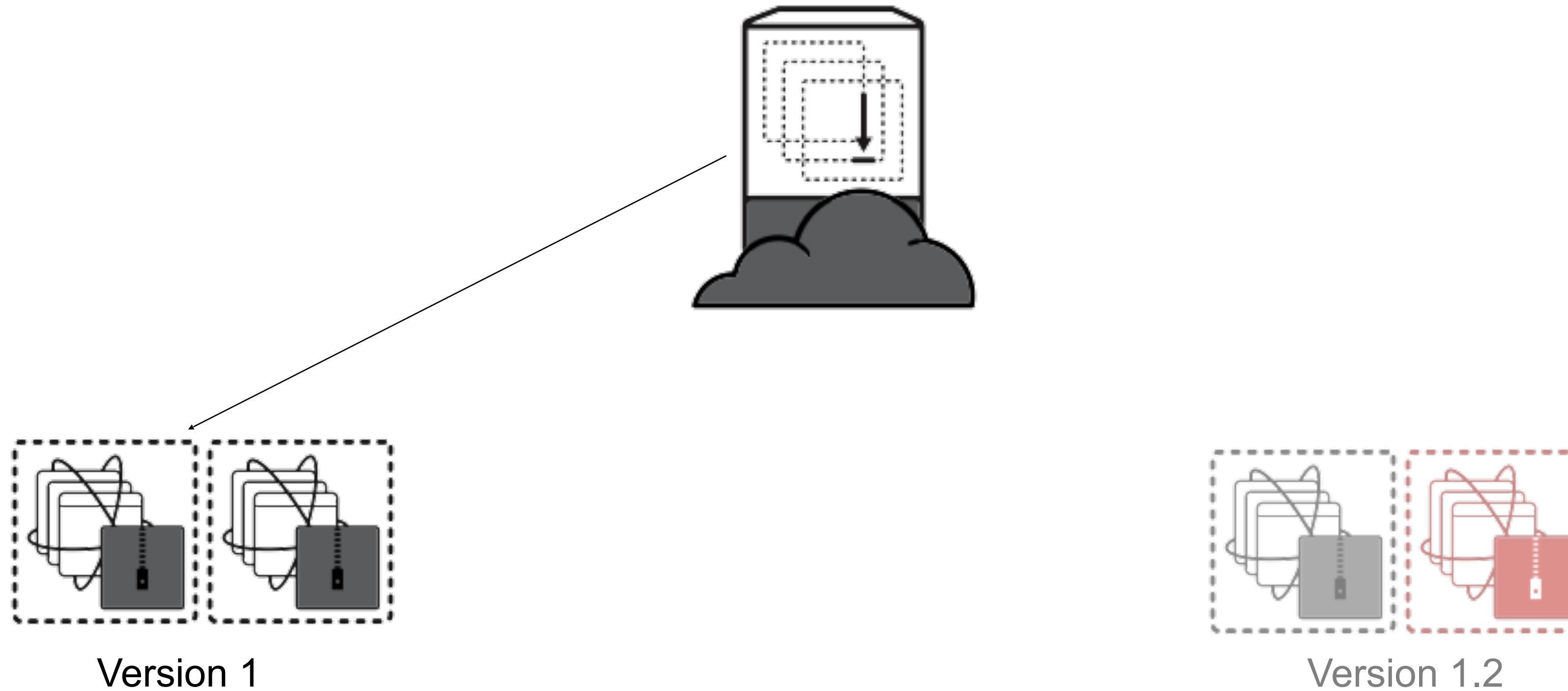
KUBERNETES: HEALTH CHECK



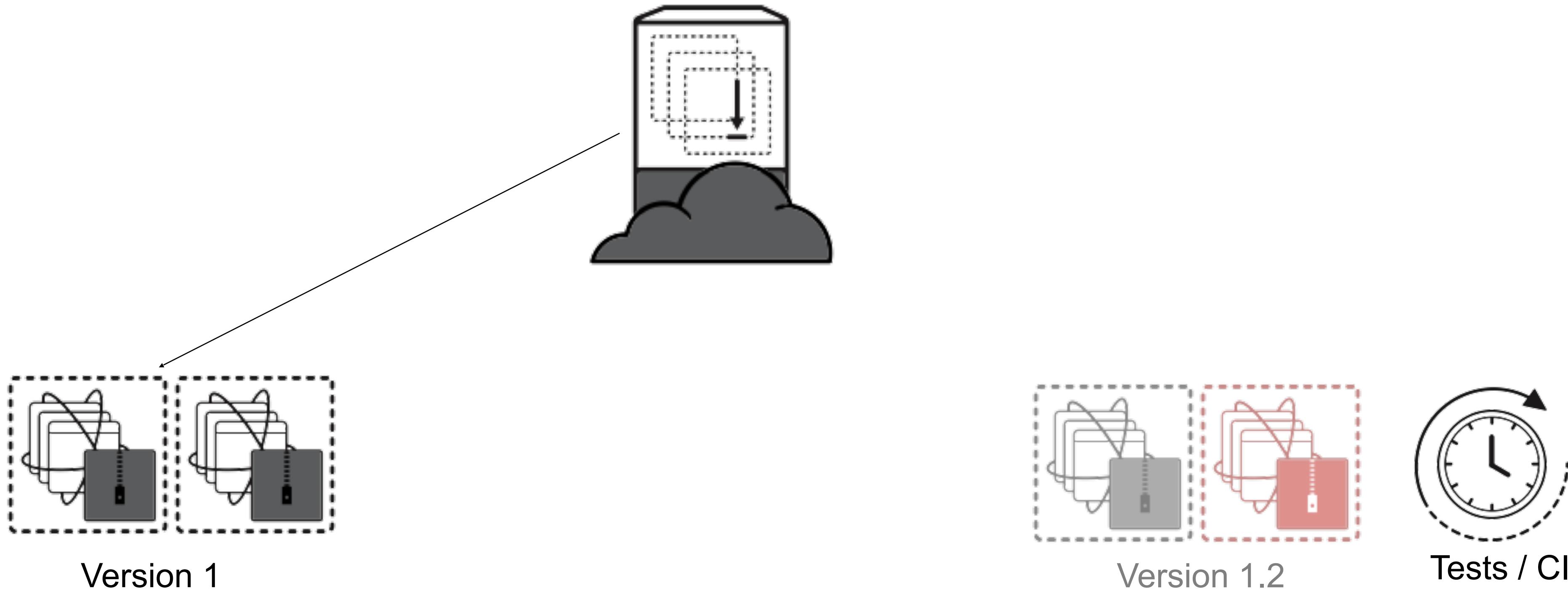
KUBERNETES: DEPLOYMENT



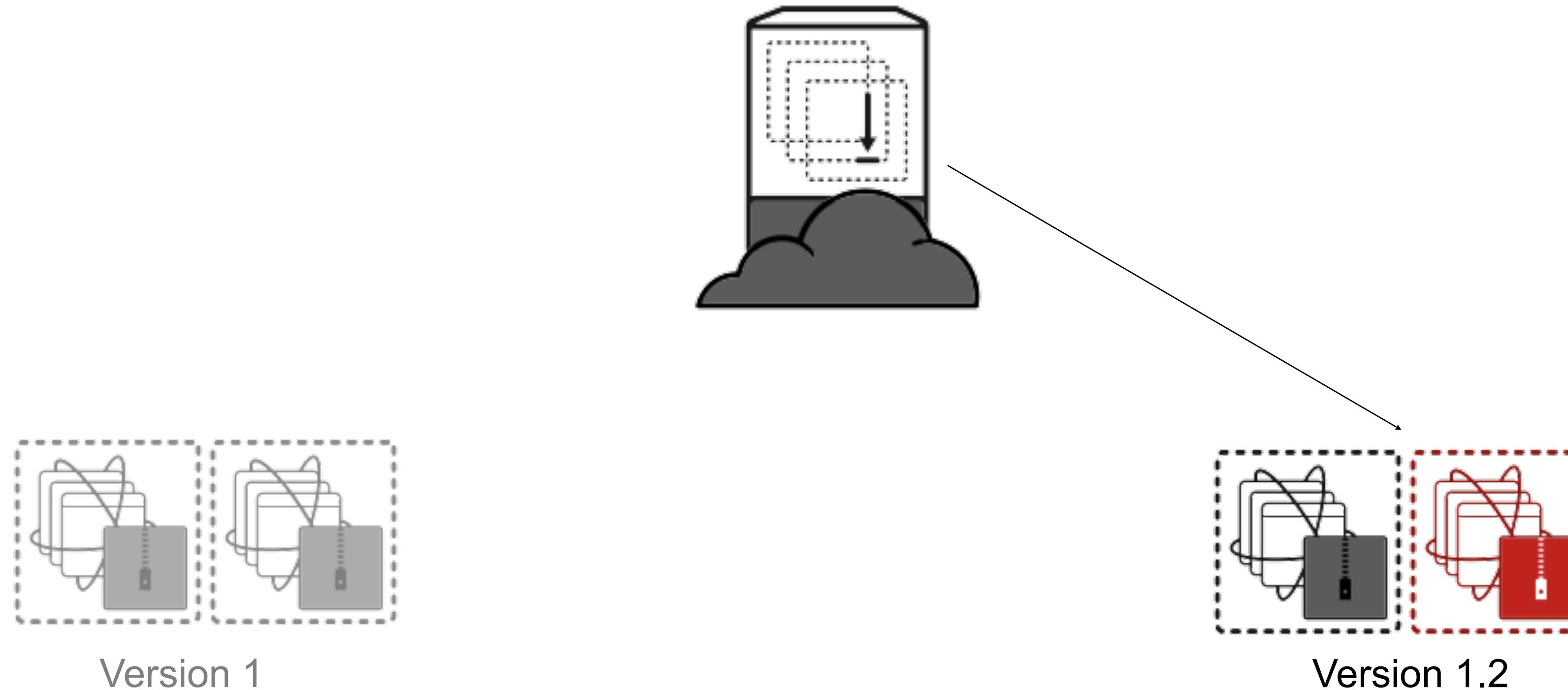
KUBERNETES: DEPLOYMENT



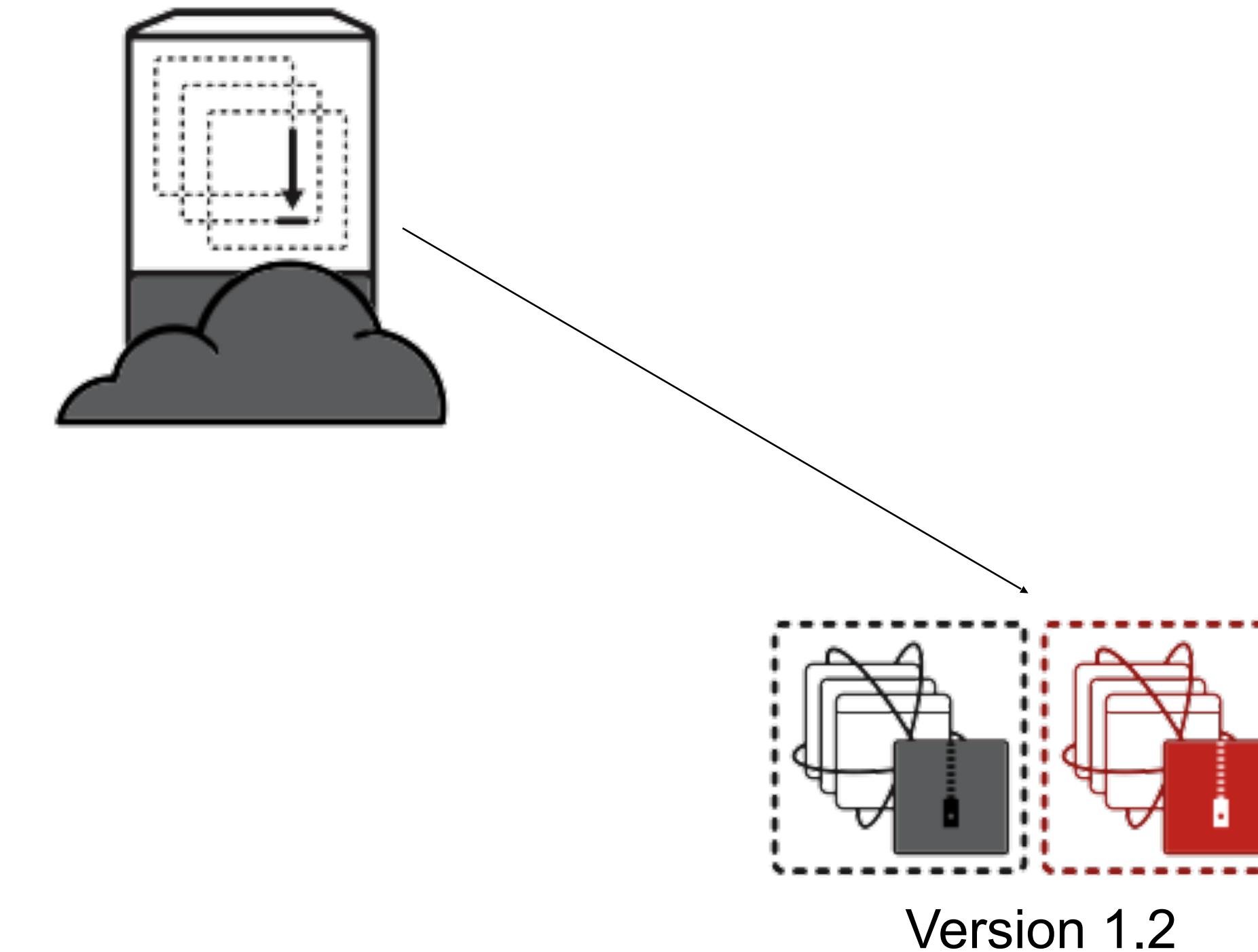
KUBERNETES: DEPLOYMENT



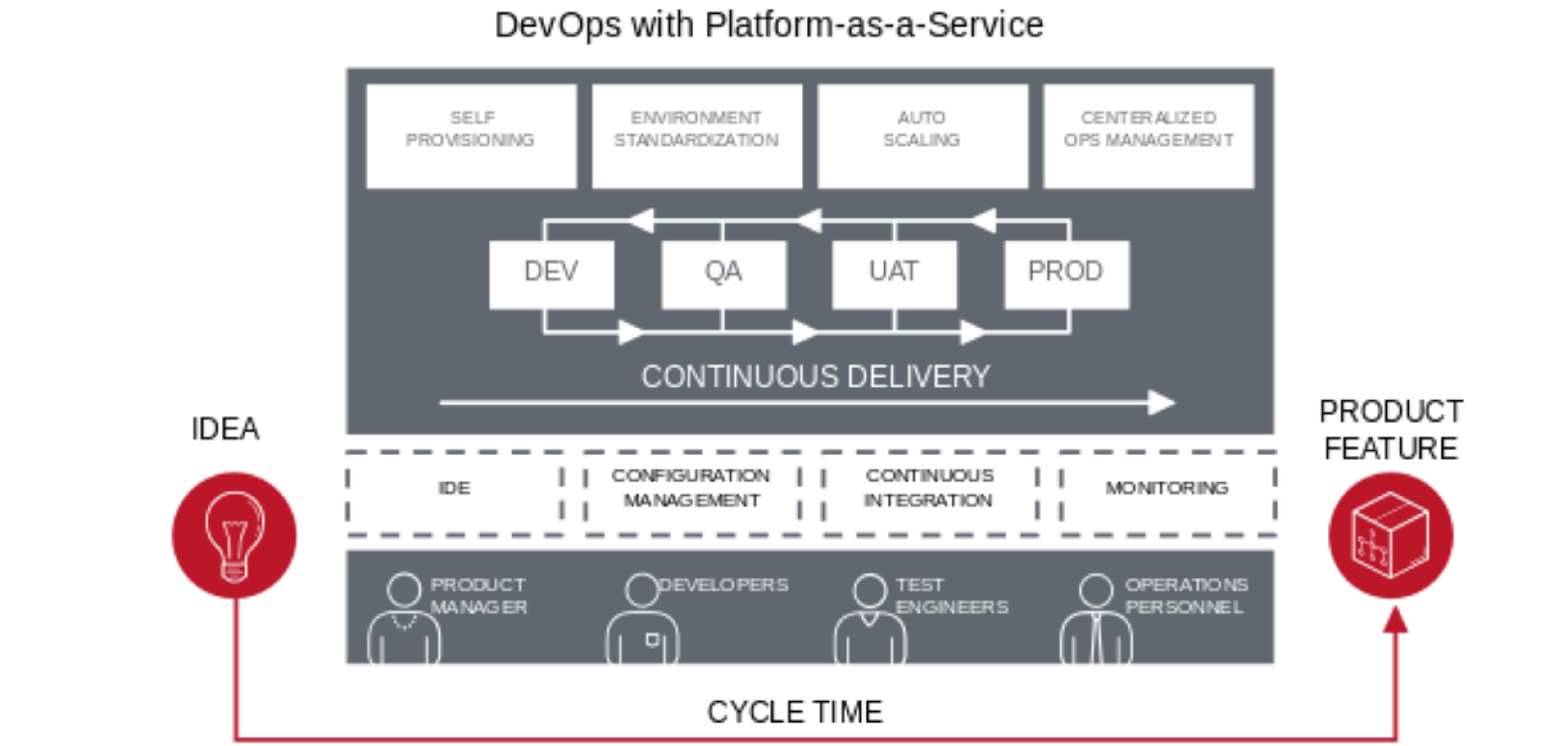
KUBERNETES: DEPLOYMENT



KUBERNETES: DEPLOYMENT

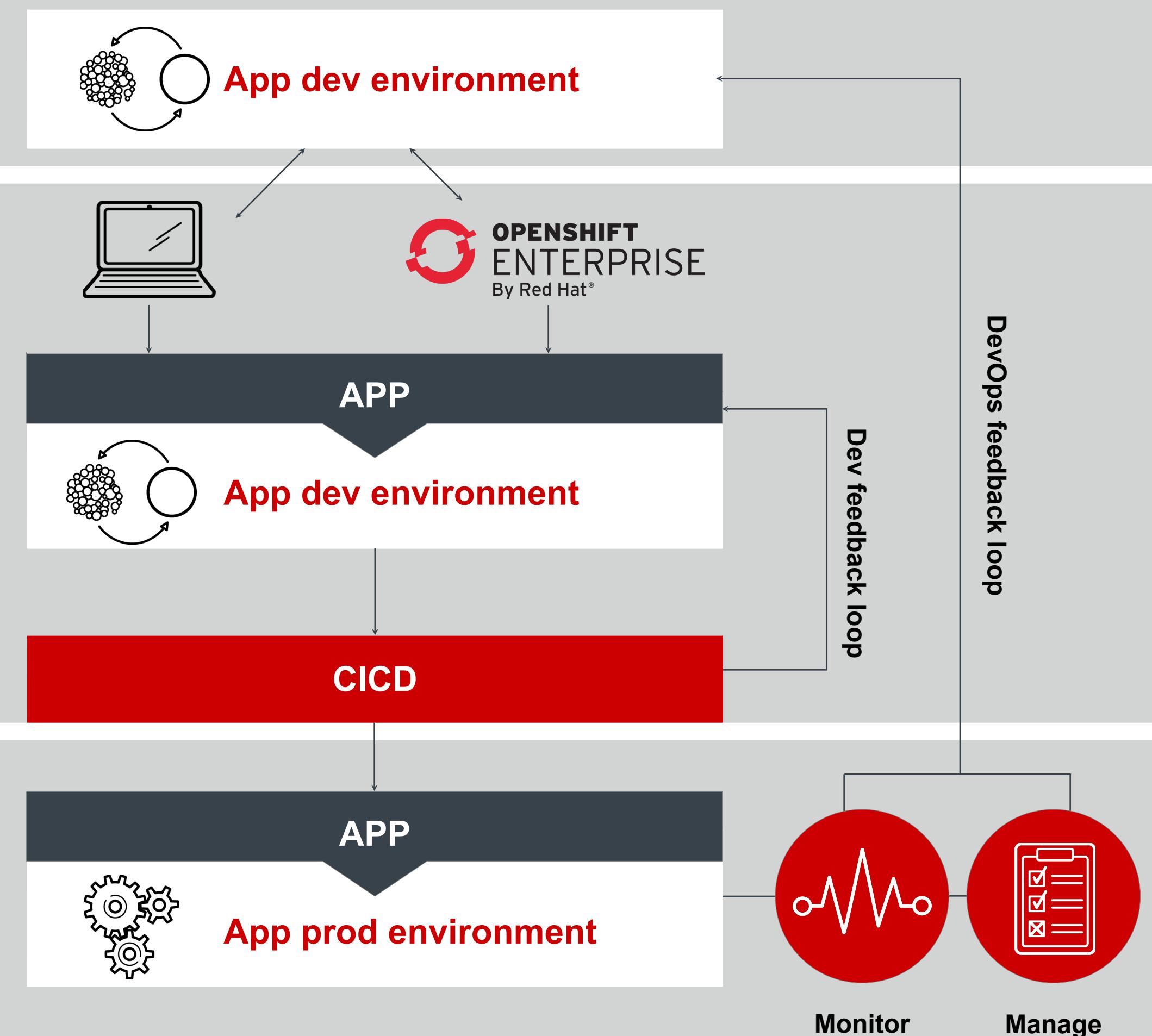


REDUCE CYCLE TIME FROM IDEA TO FEATURE DEVOPS WITH PaaS



DEVOPS WORKFLOW

- OPS**
- Create containerized IaaS or PaaS development environment
- DEV**
- Provision environment locally or at OpenShift by Red Hat
 - Write app as containerized microservices cluster and commit changes
 - Push changes through CICD and automated testing system to containerized staging
- DEV OPS**
- Scheduler orchestrates and deploys app
 - Monitor and operate app



CUSTOMER CASE STUDY

FINANCIAL SERVICES COMPANY

“It could take 6 weeks to get a single word changed on the web site.”

“It took 2 years after a competitive start-up launch to get a competing product to market.”

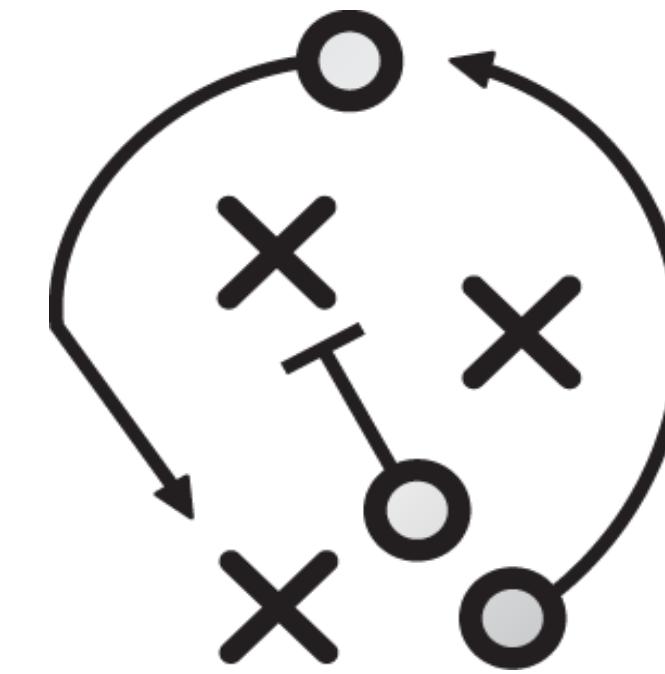
“When developers work in Node.js, they can change the code they’re working on, direct it to run, and see whether it works-in the blink of an eye.”

“The environment, while stable, didn’t use the sexiest technologies, which made recruiting difficult.”

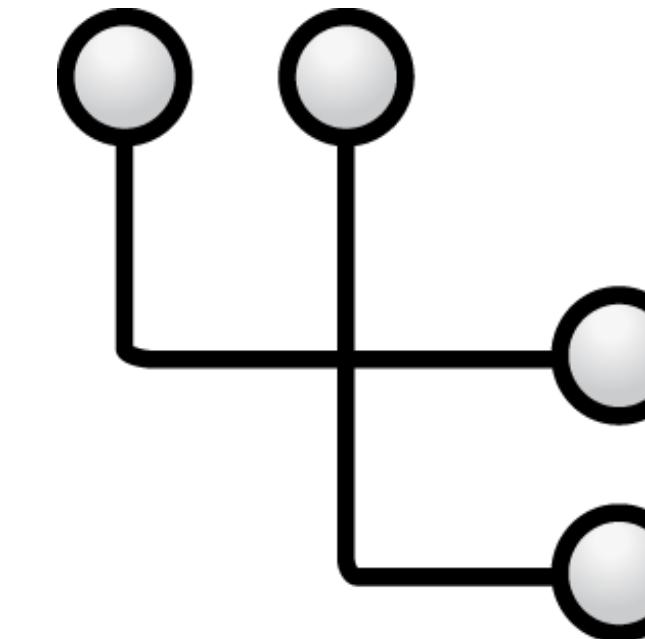
BUSINESS CHALLENGES



Growth



Competition



Agility

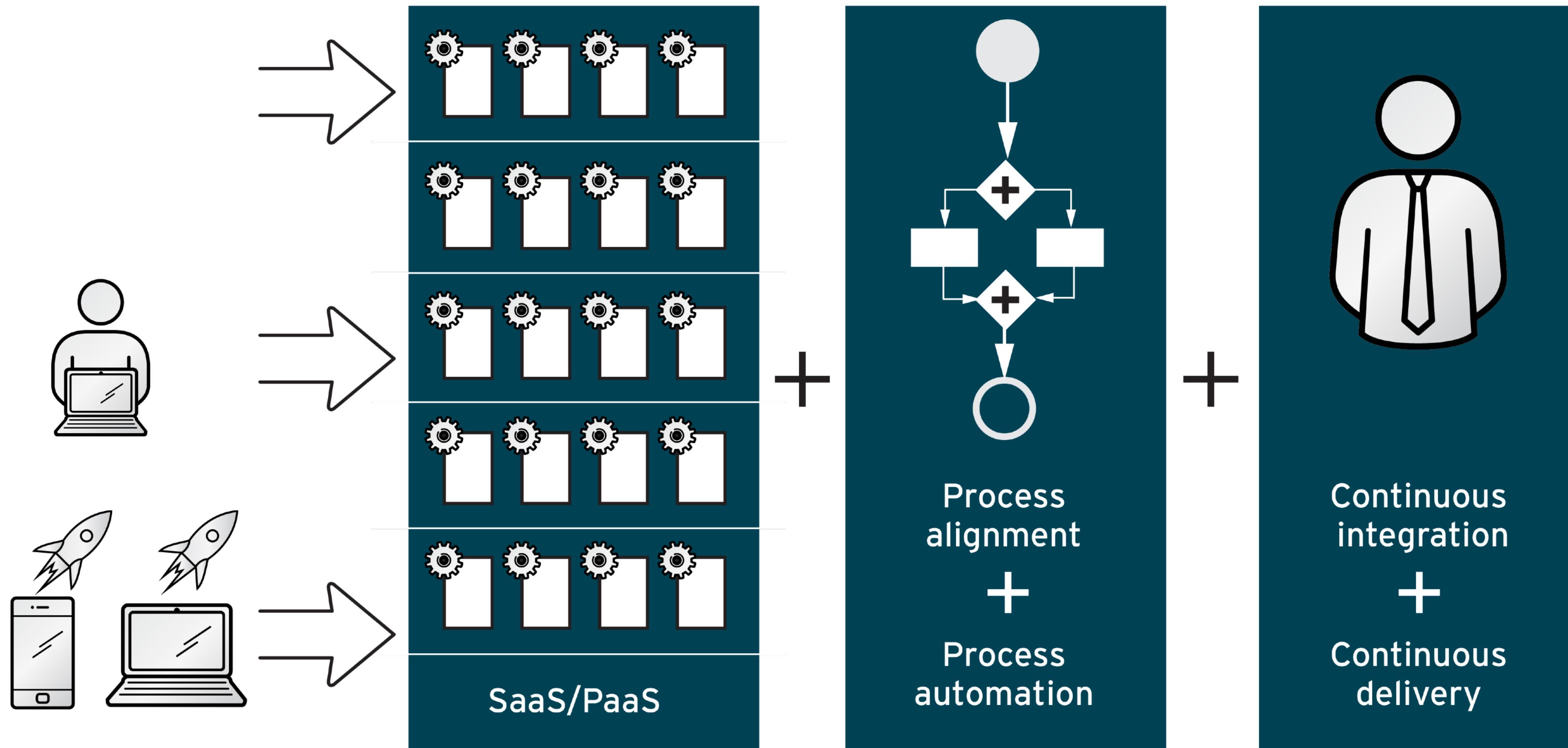


Predictability



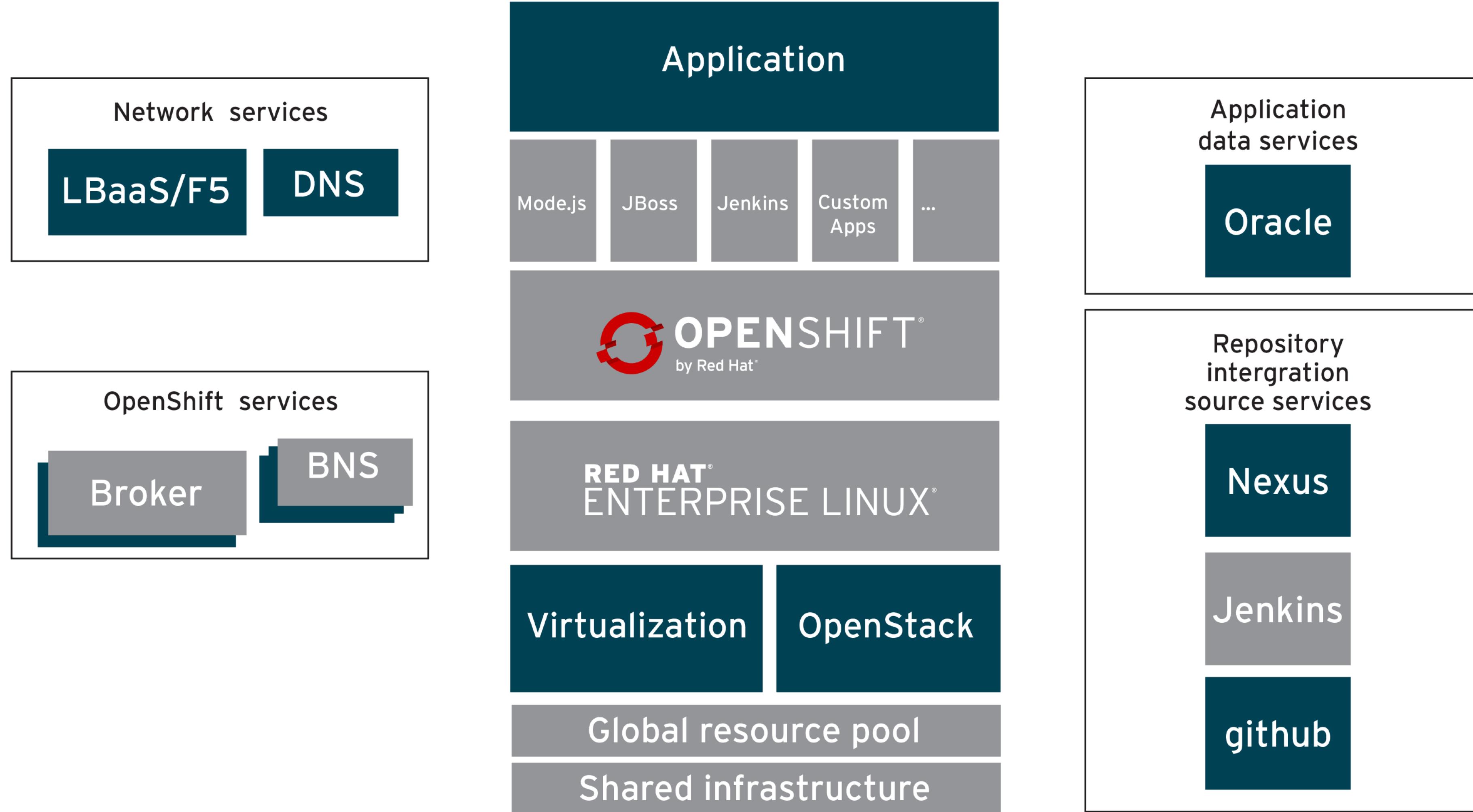
Recruiting

DEVOPS SOLUTION APPROACH

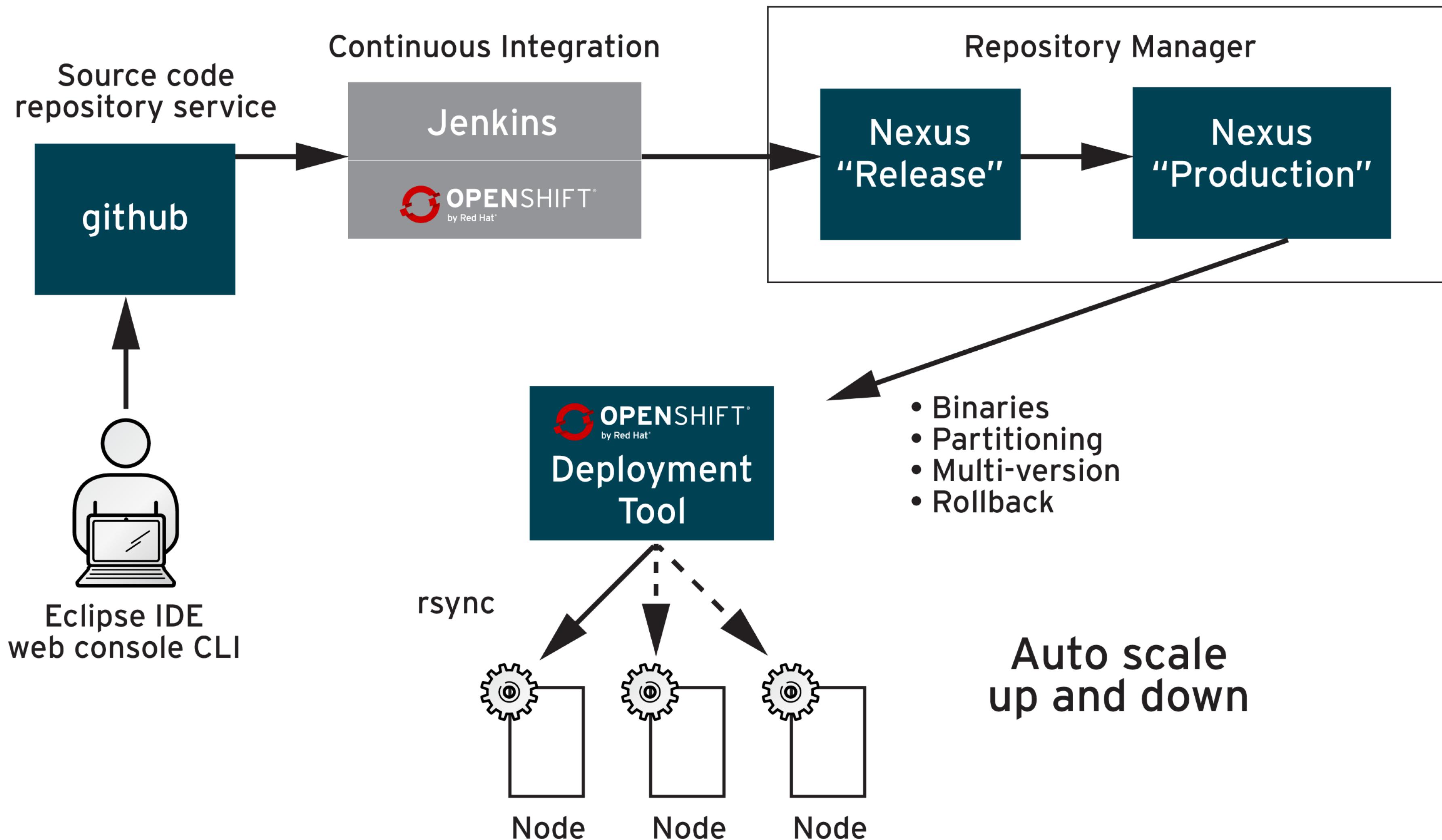


Leverage Automation Technologies Combined with Cloud Architecture

ARCHITECTURE



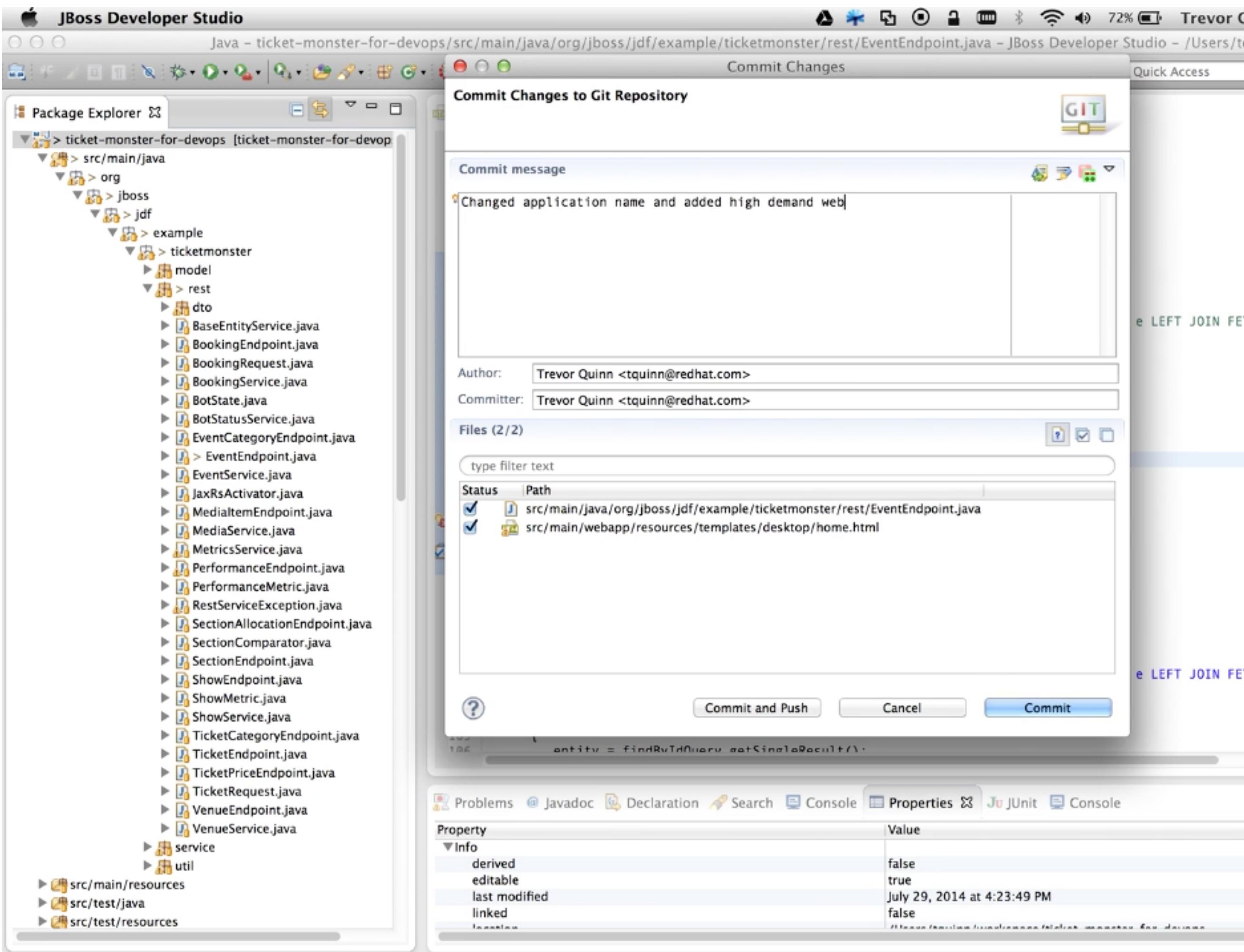
DEVELOPMENT TO PRODUCTION IN <30 MINUTES



CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION and CONTINUOUS DELIVERY BUILD PIPELINE



CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION and CONTINUOUS DELIVERY BUILD PIPELINE



CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION and CONTINUOUS DELIVERY BUILD PIPELINE



CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION and CONTINUOUS DELIVERY BUILD PIPELINE

Jenkins search developer | log out

Jenkins Build Pipeline DISABLE AUTO REFRESH

Build Pipeline

Run History

Pipeline #69

#69 Commit Aug 28, 2014 4:30:59 PM 12 sec developer

#84 Acceptance Aug 28, 2014 4:31:19 PM 50 sec

UAT

Production

Pipeline #68

#68 Commit Aug 28, 2014 4:29:24 PM 9.3 sec developer

Acceptance

UAT

Production

Pipeline #67

#67 Commit Aug 28, 2014 4:22:34 PM 12 sec developer

#83 Acceptance Aug 28, 2014 4:22:54 PM 33 sec

UAT

Production

The Jenkins interface displays three parallel build pipelines, each consisting of four stages: Commit, Acceptance, UAT, and Production. Pipeline #69 is currently active, showing a green 'Commit' card (#69) and a red 'Acceptance' card (#84). Pipeline #68 is shown below it, and Pipeline #67 is at the bottom. Each stage has a blue background and contains a green 'Run' button and a grey 'History' button. Green arrows indicate the flow from one stage to the next. The commit cards include developer information and timestamps. The acceptance cards show execution times.

CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION and CONTINUOUS DELIVERY BUILD PIPELINE



CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION and CONTINUOUS DELIVERY BUILD PIPELINE



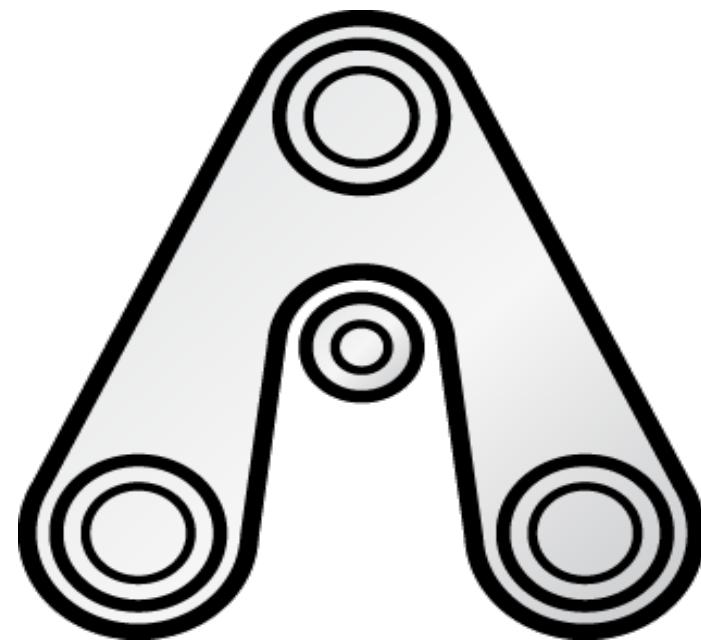
DEVOPS ROI



Improve business
agility



Improve developer
productivity

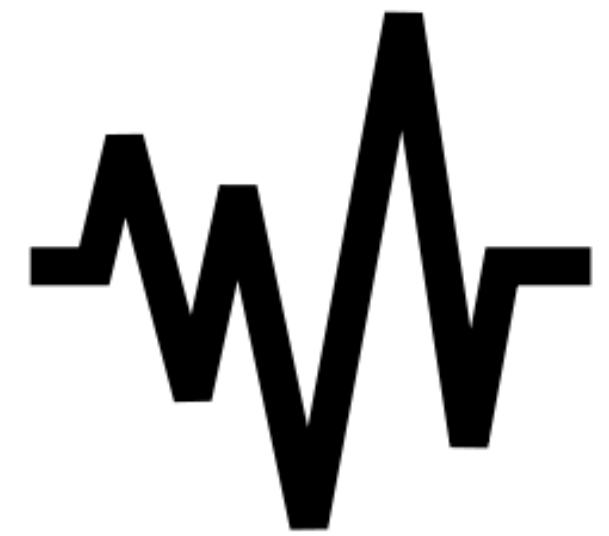


Improve business
predictability



Improve operational
efficiency and costs

DEVOPS METRICS



Deployment
Frequency



Change
Volume

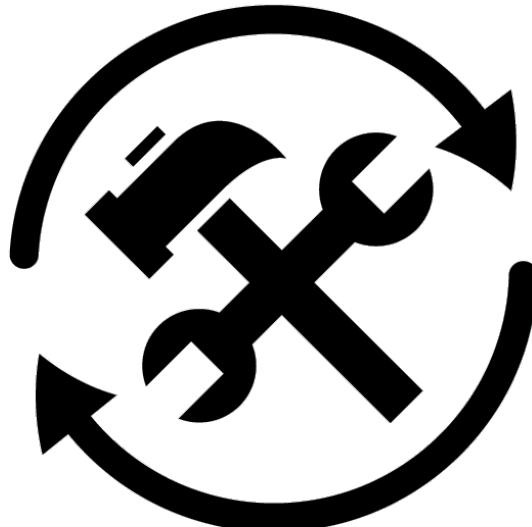


Lead
Time

404

Page not found

Deployment
Failure Rate



Mean Time
to Recover

99.999

Service
Availability

DEVOPS IS PART OF A LARGER SHIFT

HOW?

DEVOPS

WHAT?

CLOUD APPS
+
MICROSERVICES

WHERE?

CONTAINERS

THANK YOU

Chris Van Tuin

cvantuin@redhat.com