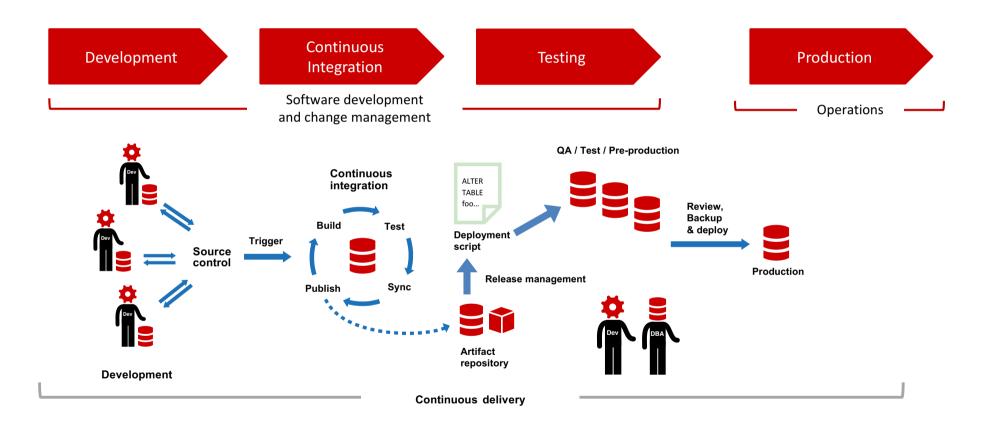
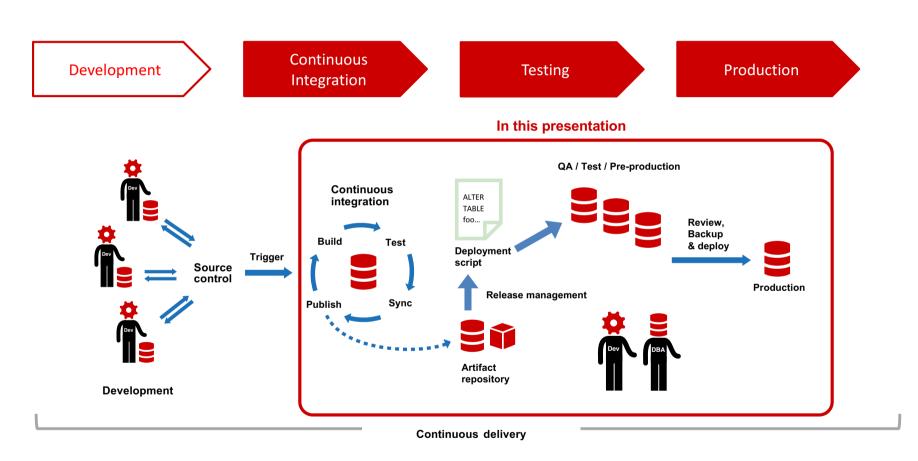
Agenda

No Agenda, we Just talk about How software was built and deploy safely... so code happines

Release pipeline



Release pipeline



Continuous delivery – what it is and isn't

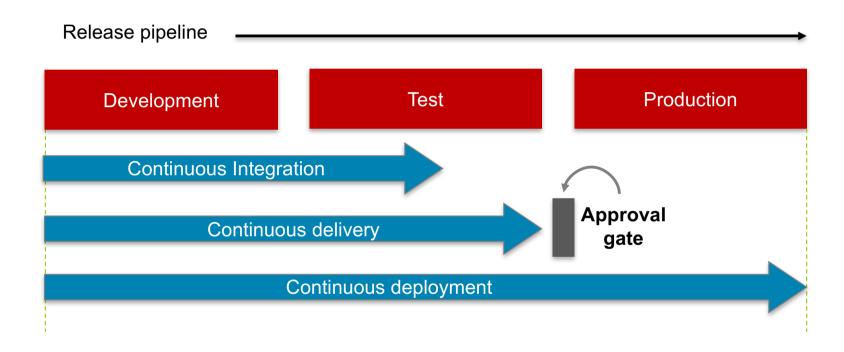
Common misconception:

Continuous delivery # Continuous deployment

But in fact:

Continuous delivery means making sure your code changes are always production-ready.

Recap: Continuous Delivery



Four key stages of the deployment pipeline











AUTOMATED DEPLOYMENT

Get your code under control

- Use version control for all code (including tests)
- · Commit early, commit often
- Use tools
 - o If it's hard, people don't do it
- Train people
- Build often



Continuous Integration

Requires

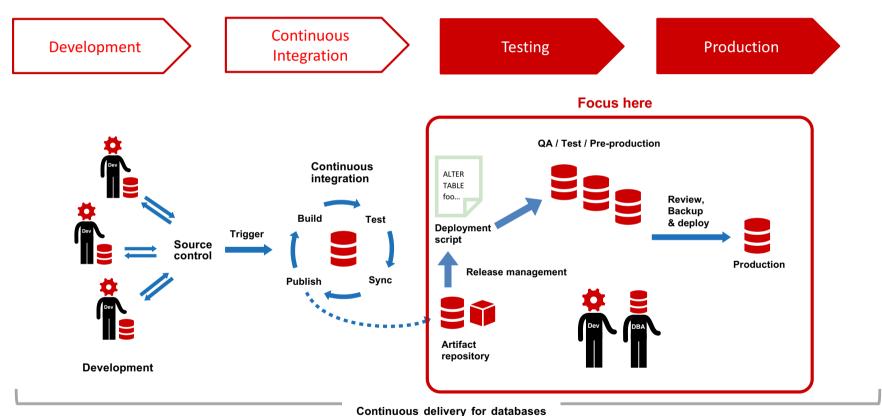
Code repository
Build automation

Delivers

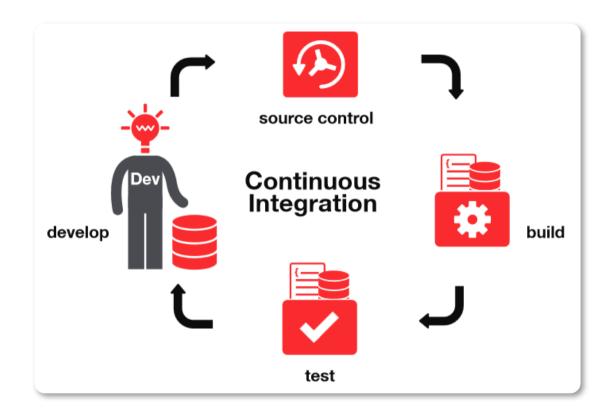
Functional testing
Delivery testing
Artifact generation



Build out your release strategy



Automation



Development

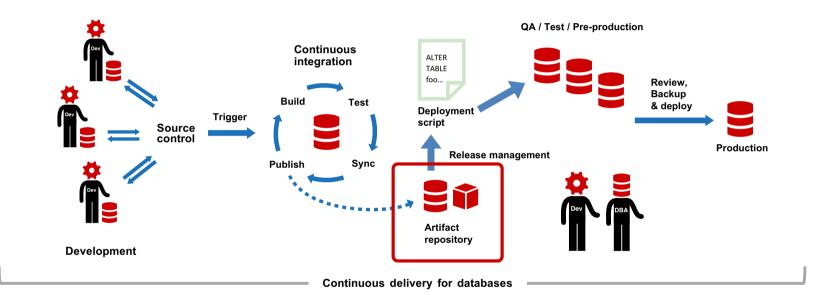
Continuous Integration

Software development and change management

Testing

Production

Operations



Pre-production is a dry-run

Staging matches production

As close as possible Can use diff tool Or backup and restore



Development

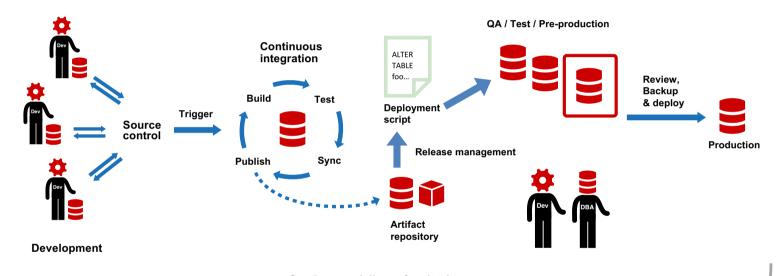
Continuous Integration

Testing

Production

Database development and change management

Operations



Continuous delivery for databases

Plan for things to go wrong

...you need a rollback and recovery strategy

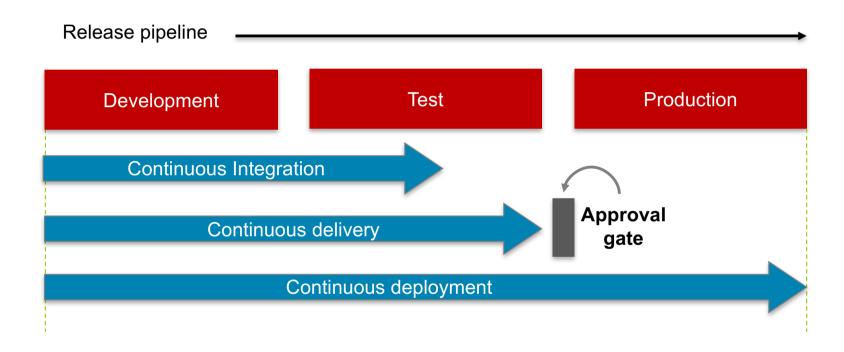


Protection

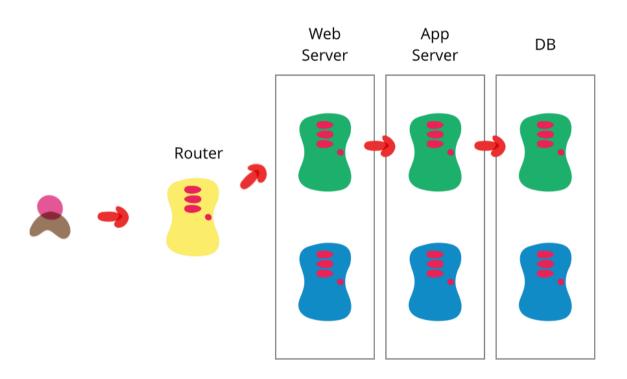
Backups
Snapshots
Rollback scripts
A/B or blue/green deployments
Roll forward scripts



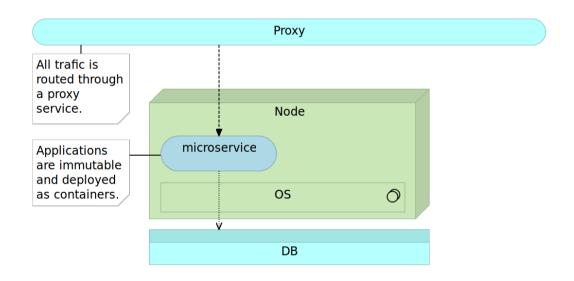
Recap: Continuous Delivery

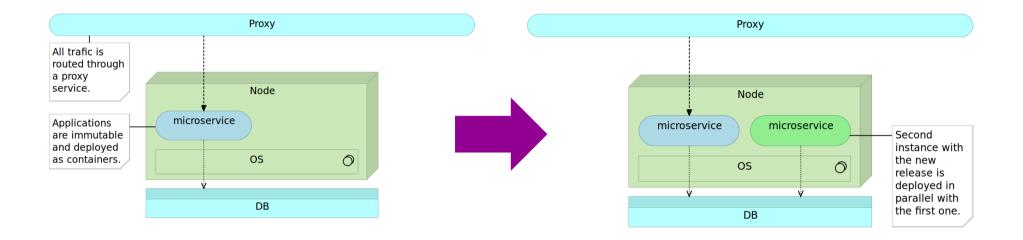


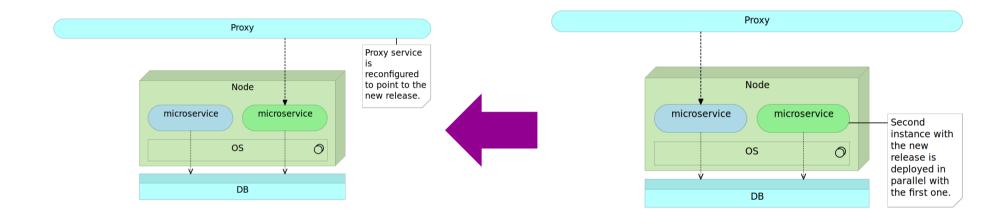
Blue / Green Deployments



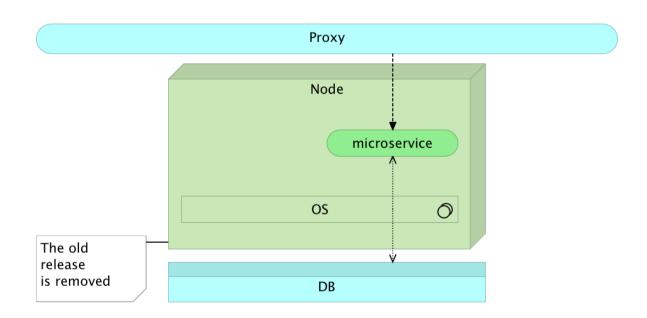
- You have an existing running version, say Blue
- You deploy a new version, say Green
- Once you are satisfied that green is healthy/tested, switch incoming requests at the router to green.



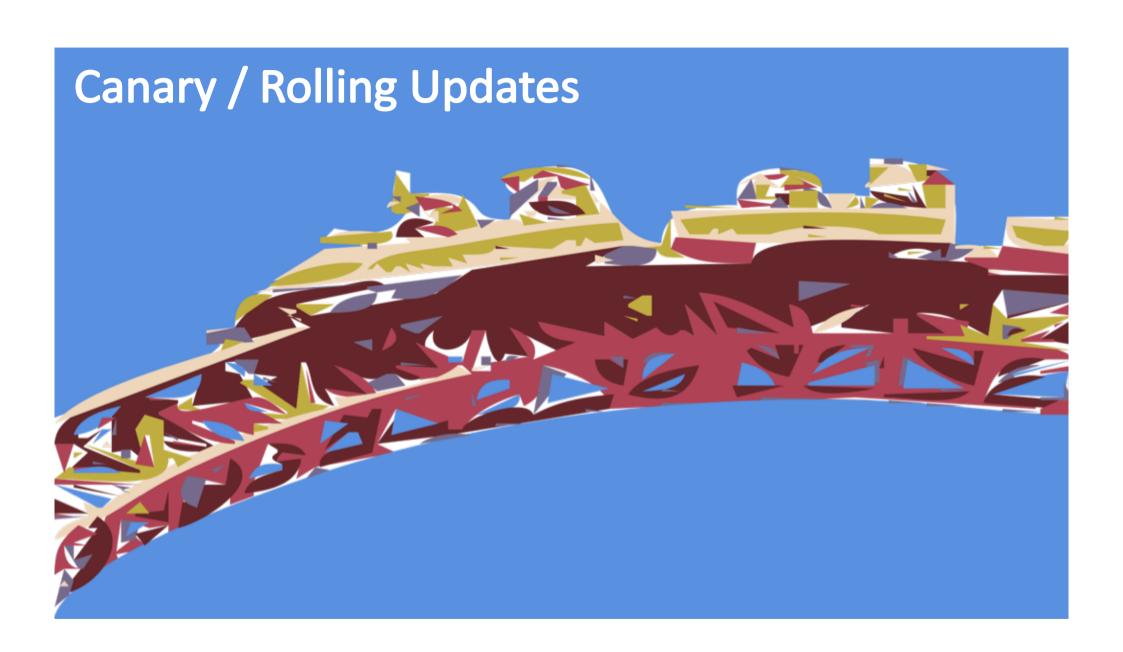




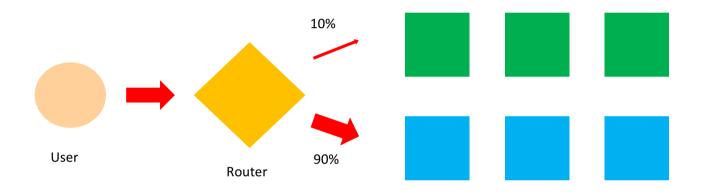
When a new release (for example green) is ready to be deployed, we run it in parallel with the current release



When a new release (for example green) is ready to be deployed, we run it in parallel with the current release



Canary Release / Rolling Updates



- Gradually roll out a change to a subset of users
- Existing version is blue, deploy a new version, Green
- Once you are satisfied that green is healthy/tested, switch some % of requests at the router to green.

https://martinfowler.com/bliki/CanaryRelease.html

Canary, Rolling Updates

- 1. Trigger Deployment of the candidate via API
- 2. Wait for new deployment to be healthy
- 3. Store Service Discovery Key for the Candidate Version
- 4. Remove the Original (old candidate) Version
- Gradually Increase Traffic to the candidate (from the stal version)
- 6. Promote the candidate to stable (gets all traffic)



Technology behind

Containers as a Service

- We need a way (management system) to deploy containers
 - Could be DIY, or leverage a container service
- Stop, start containers, remove deployments
- Integrate via API





Rolling Update Support in Orchestrators (K8S and Swarm)



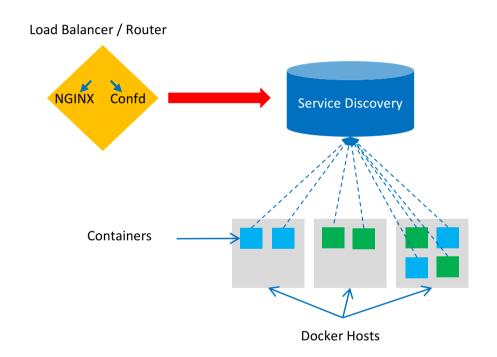
- Kubernetes supports rolling updates (via deployments in Kubernetes 1.2+)
- Part of deployments, control through "Max Unavailable" and "Max Surge" parameters
- https://kubernetes.io/docs/userguide/deployments/#rolling-updatedeployment



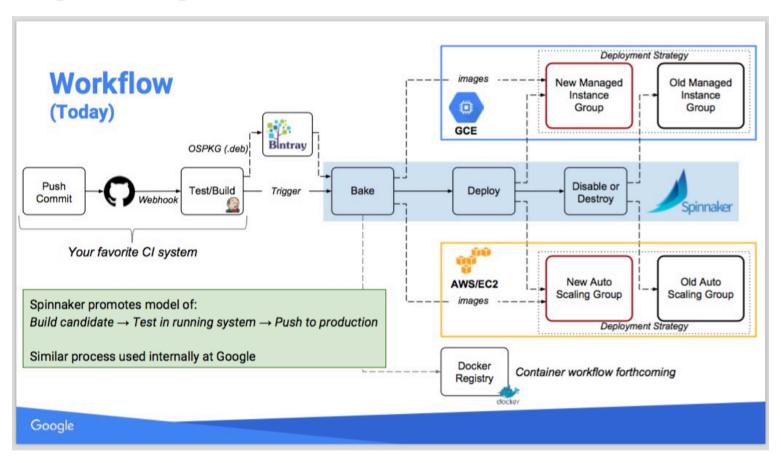
- Docker Swarm rolling updates in 1.12+
- Can define the #containers to update at a time and the delay
- Stops existing containers before starting new ones
- https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm/swar m-tutorial/rolling-update/

Load Balancer and Service Discovery

- Load Balancer Runs NGINX
- Each container registers with service discovery
- Service discovery for container placement
 - Reloads NGINX config i.e. picks up container adds and removes, config changes



Putting it Together



Blue / Green Demo

