



# AWS Marketplace DevOps Workshop Series

## Module 5: Continuous Testing



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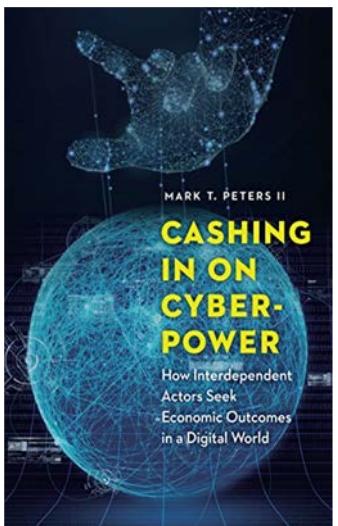
# Mark Peters

## Technical Lead, Novetta @tinycyber

Mark is Technical Lead for Novetta, working on integrating DevOps for a US Department of Defense program. A recently converted DevOps devotee, he is a DevOps Institute Ambassador, and the US chapter chair.

He holds a Doctorate in Strategic Security, is pursuing a PhD in cybersecurity and several industry certifications including CISSP and PMP. He authored “Cashing in on Cyberpower” analyzing ten years of cyber attacks.

After a career in Air Force Intelligence, he specializes in operationalizing security issues, finding ways to bring teams together and deliver accelerated value. In his spare time, he enjoys drawing, reading, speaking and judo as well as his two dogs.



# About DevOps Institute

DevOps Institute's mission is to advance the human elements of DevOps by creating a safe and interactive environment where our members can network, gain knowledge, grow their careers, support enterprise transformation and celebrate professional achievements.

We connect and enable the global DevOps community to drive change in the digital age.



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# Recapping Modules 1-4

- . In Module One, we discussed practicing DevOps through principles, design, and implementation
- . Module Two began the process of developing your CI/CD pipeline, finding ways to accelerate value
- . Module Three started looking at continuous deployment practices for integrated structures
- . Module Four covered infrastructure as code and the importance of building a sound foundation for pipelines

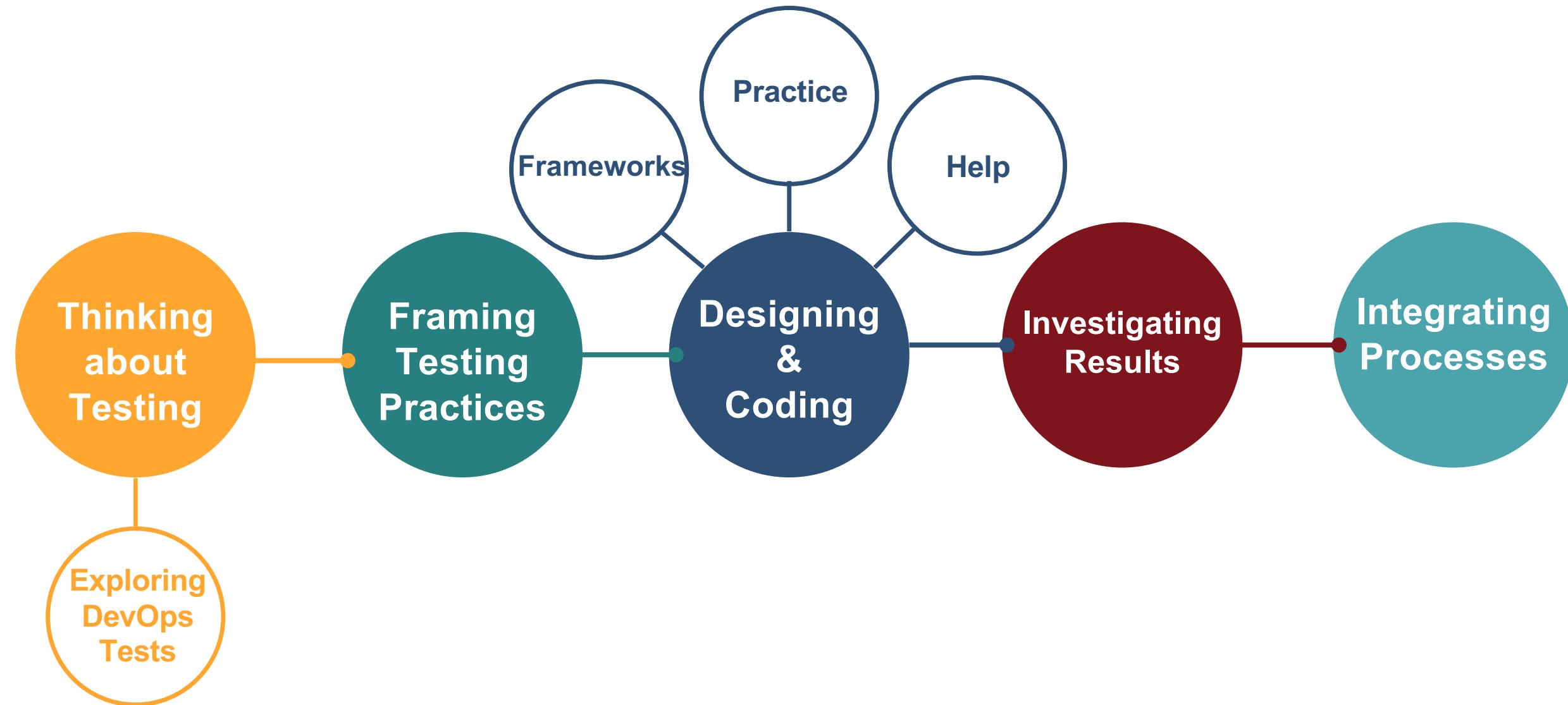




# Agenda

You will learn:

- How to think about testing from a DevOps perspective
- Framing test practices for tasks
- Designing and coding to achieve test
- Investigating results for feedback
- Integrating processes





# Continuous Testing Maturity Assessment



Maturity level 1: Chaos

Maturity level 2: Continuous Integration

Maturity level 3: Continuous Flow

Maturity level 4: Continuous Feedback

Maturity level 5: Continuous Improvement



# Thinking about testing





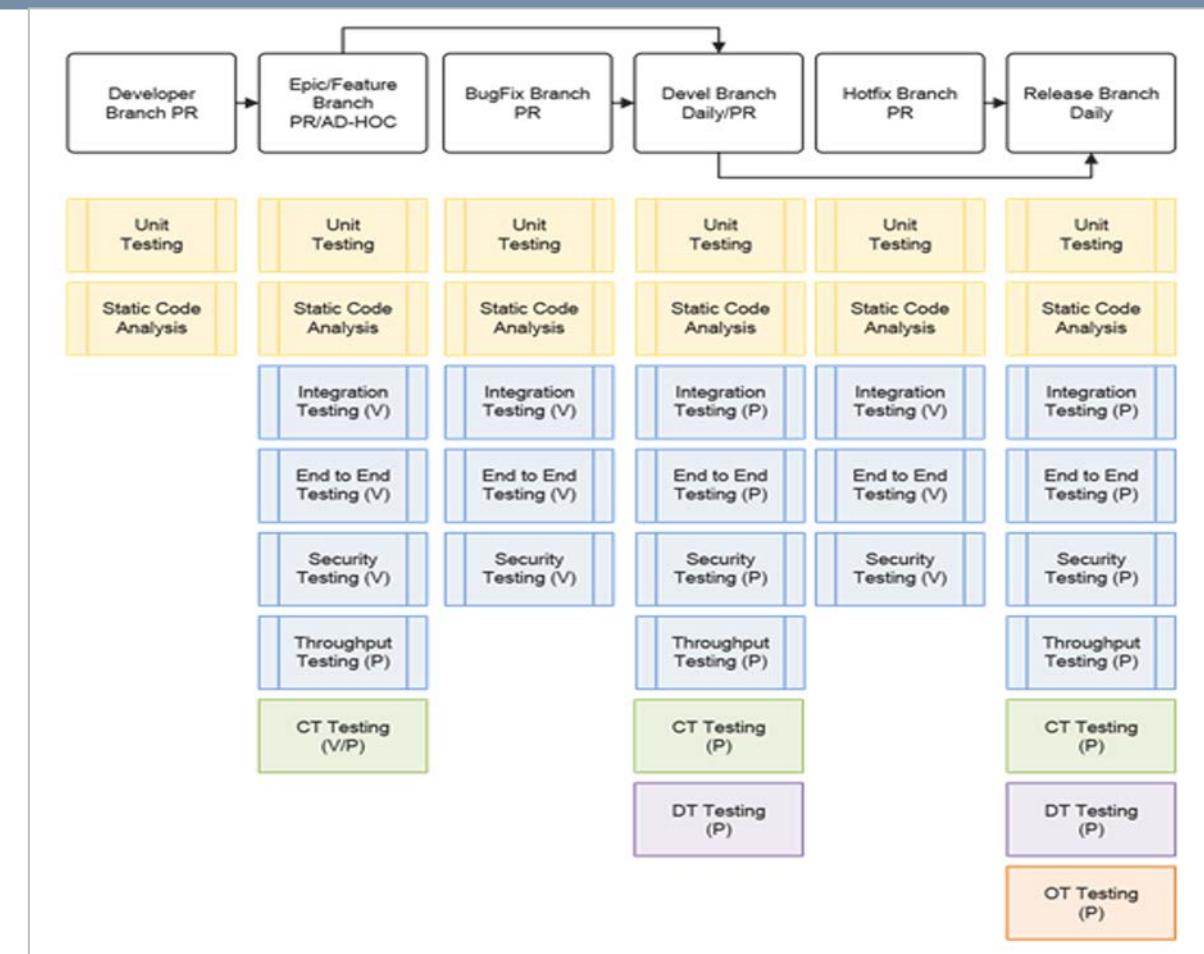
# Where do I start testing

Good DevOps practices are sparked by  
Test-Driven Development

Previous modules discussed many different  
types of testing and employment

Today's focus is on designing employing  
your own testing practices

Testing Plan for Pipeline





# DevOps and testing



## Flow

- Decrease lead time for Delivery
- Build quality in
- Prevent defects from being passed to work centers

## Feedback

- High quality flow to fixers
- Frequent information about processes
- Fixes occur when smaller, cheaper, and easier

## Continuous Experimentation

- Culture of learning about operations
- Injection of stress to force improvement
- Not simply testing the known good

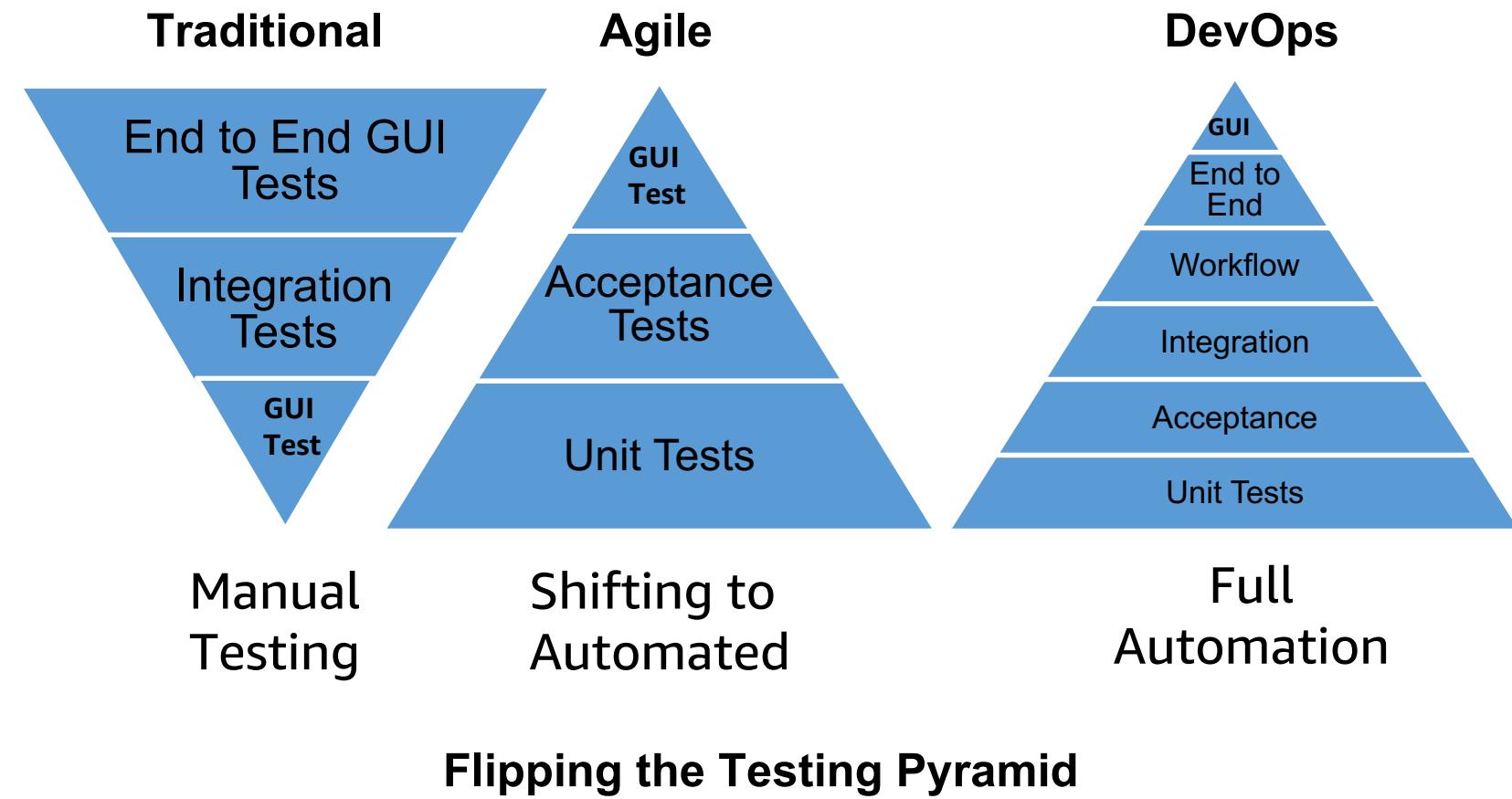
## Continuous Testing

- Check everything
- Create process with known feedback at dedicated intervals
- Constantly look for ways to verify improvement



# Testing and flow

- Where do production-like environments exist in your process?
  - Less difference = More effective tests
  - More environments = More tests needed
- Manual tests= More code = More money
- Automated tests run constantly
- Goal: Test, Test and Re-Test without intervention

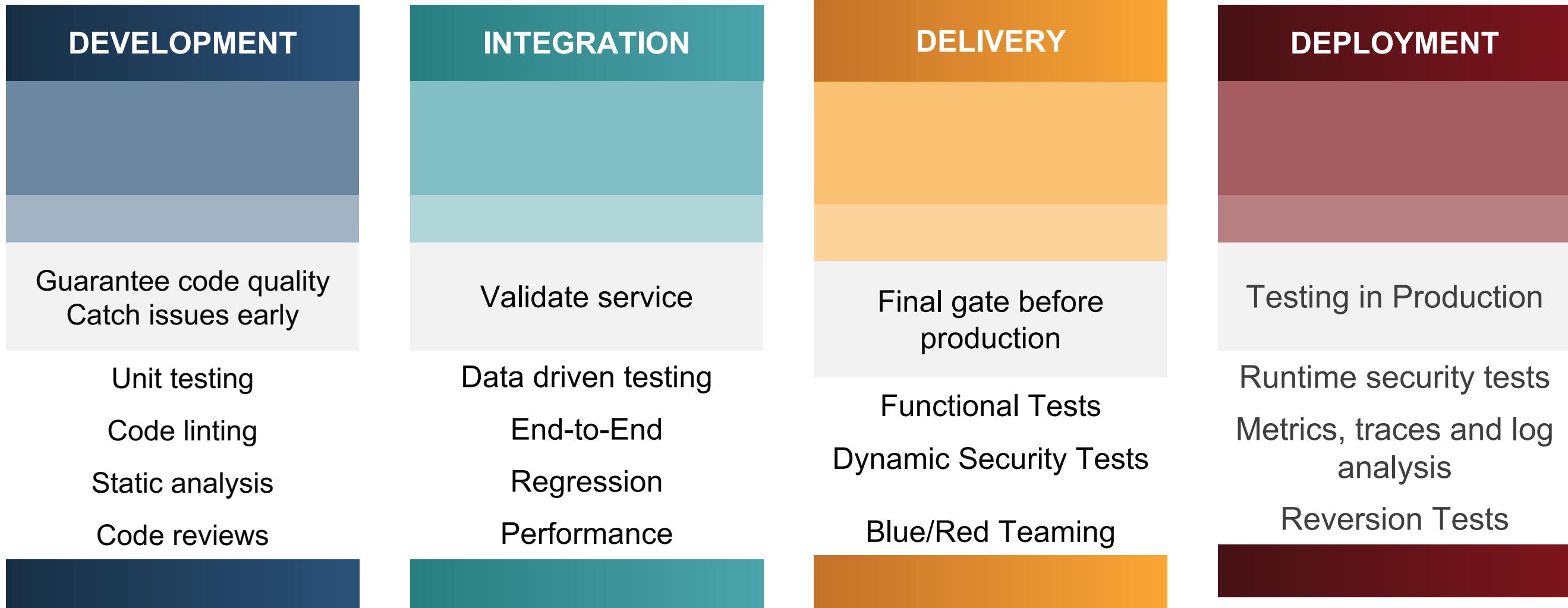


Don't forget....

*Conway's Law -- Organization design systems tend to mirror their own communication structure*



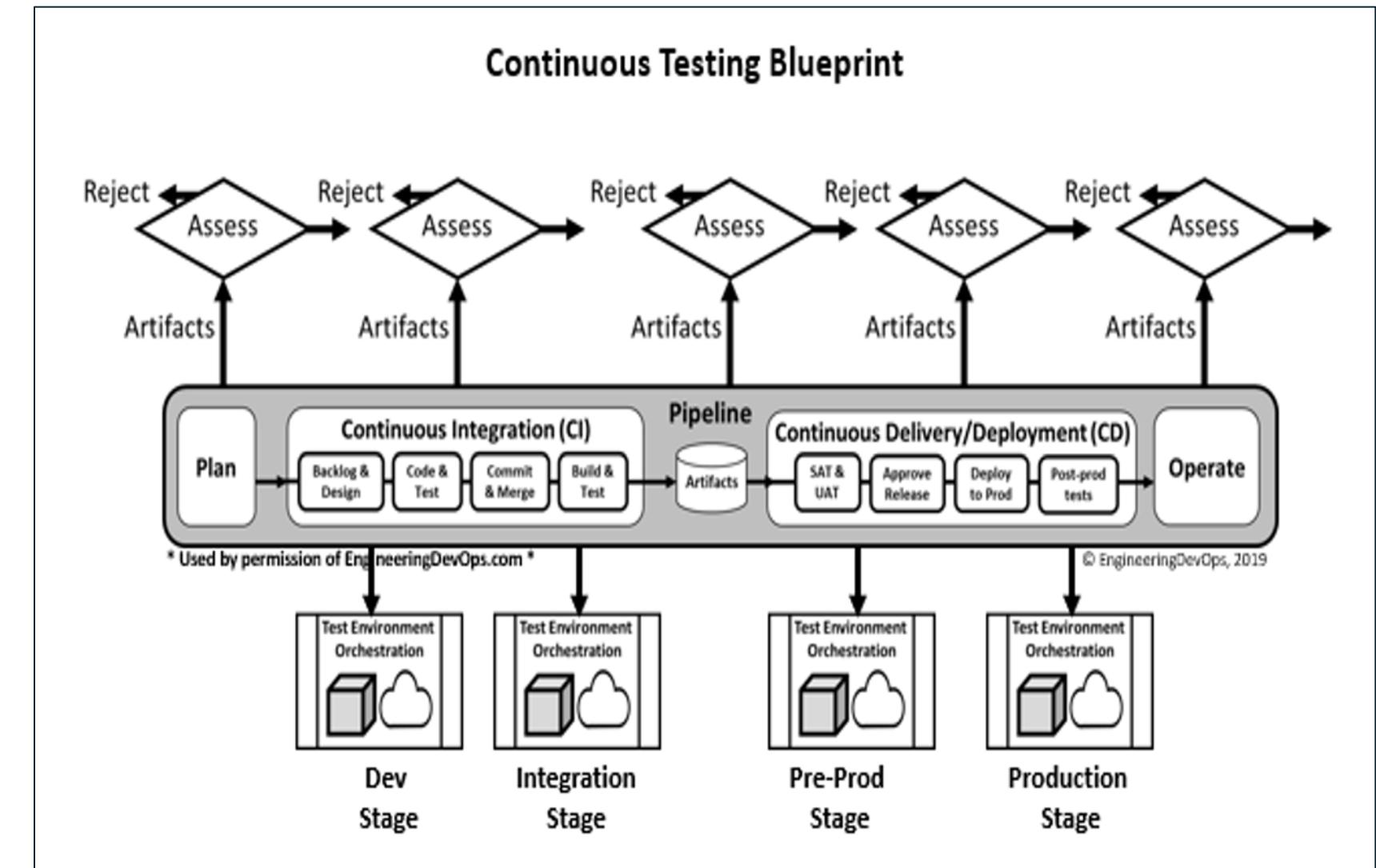
# Stages for testing





# Testing and feedback

- Feedback requires monitoring
  - Monitoring implies testing
  - Testing for feedback creates artifacts
- Testing looks for set barriers
  - Telemetry captures status
  - Metrics, logs, traces might not be testing
- How do you report test results?
  - Automated gating?
  - Dashboard
  - Weekly staff meetings?

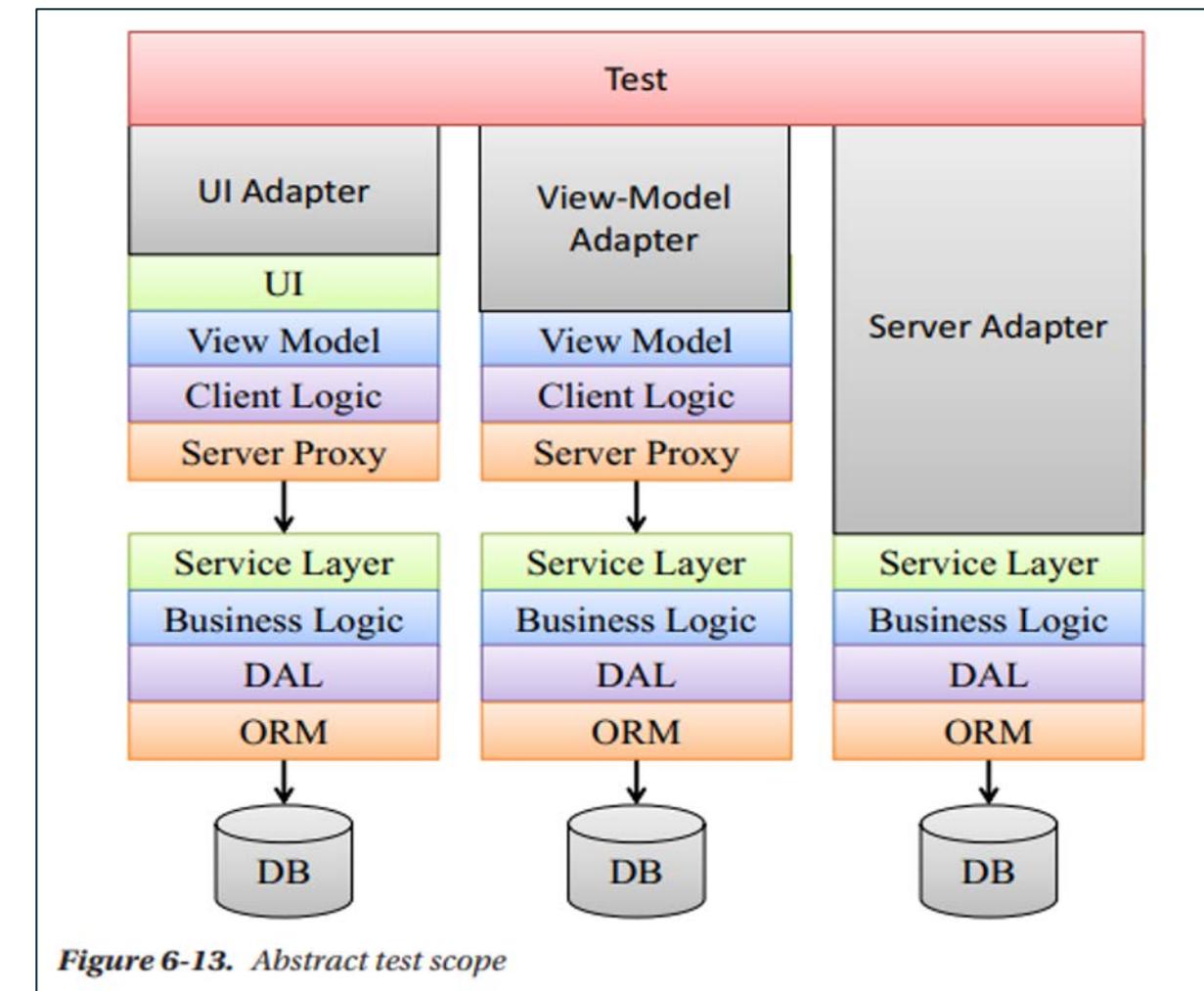


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# Testing and continuous experimentation

- What happens after testing?
- Picking a stage to learn about more testing
- Abstracting to incorporate multiple layers





# Continuous Testing vs everybody

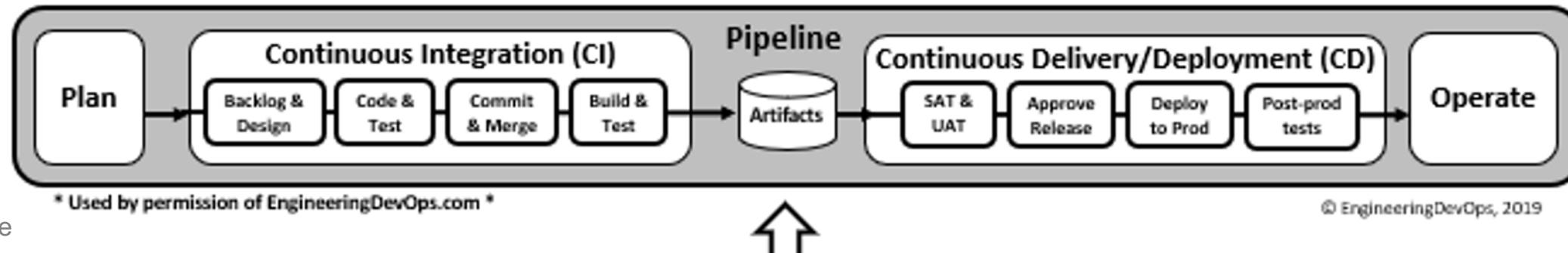
Testing should form the base of the DevOps Pipeline Pyramid

## Continuous Testing

Designed to cover functional and non-functional applications. Ensure as many relevant test are executed as early as possible in the pipeline. Tests should be selected automatically, and results should be critical to promotion to next stage

## Continuous Integration, Delivery/Deployment

All these functions depend on testing. Automated staging and promotion can not happen without testing. If your automated pipeline requires manual testing

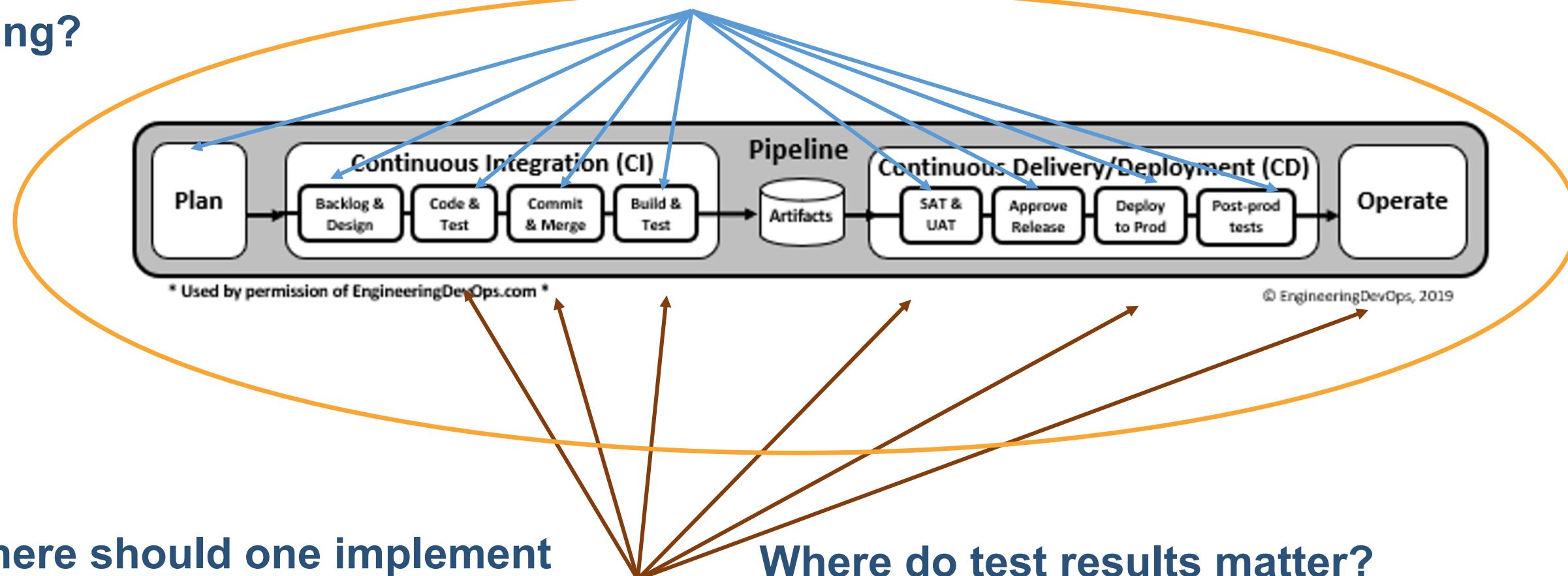




# Continuous Testing in practice

Identify stages

Where should one think about testing?





# Framing testing practices

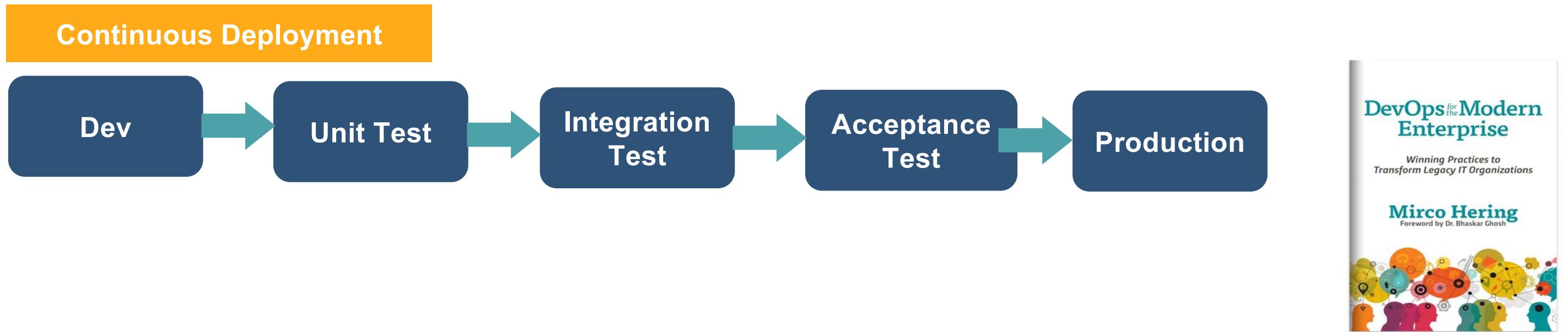
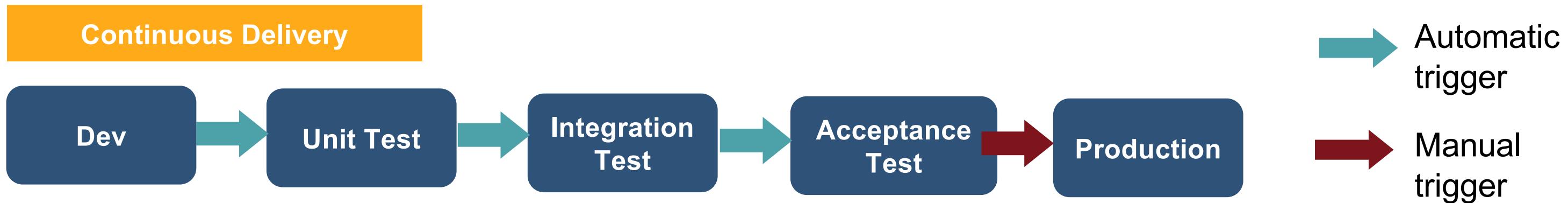


Testing



# Planning for testing

- Where should I have tests
- How do I decide what happens at each test stage?
- From Manual testing to automated testing





# Tests in development

Unit Testing  
(Automated)

- Testing of the smallest piece of code that can be **logically isolated**
- Function, subroutine, method or property

Code Quality  
(Parts Automated)

- Quality is subjective
- Identify your metrics
- Reliability, Maintainability, Testability, Portability, Reusability, Defects, Complexity

Static Analysis  
(Automated)

- Debugging before the program is run
- Analyze code against coding rules
- Sonarqube, Veracode (SAAS) , Fortify (HP)

Code Reviews  
(Largely Manual)

- Build a culture based on code review
- Implement a process to review codes



# Implementing development tests

- Unit tests are unique to coding language
  - Find the best tool for you
  - Multiple tools can be a good thing
  - Move quickly from unit test to static testing
- Code quality
  - Establish metrics based on value stream
  - Know what matters most
- Code Reviews
  - Tips for code Review
    - Less than 400 lines at a time (200-400)
    - Inspection rate less than 500 lines an hour, and never for more than an hour
  - Tips to help code review
    - Establish a process to fix defects
    - Foster a positive code review culture
    - Practice lightweight reviews





# Tests in integration

## Data Testing (Automated)

- Check the information with which the code must interact
- Bitwise QualDI, ICEDQ, RightData

## End to End (Automated)

- Test application workflow from beginning to end
- Replicates real scenarios - Very valuable with data testing

## Regression (Automated)

- Re-run functional and non-functional tests to ensure software performs after a change

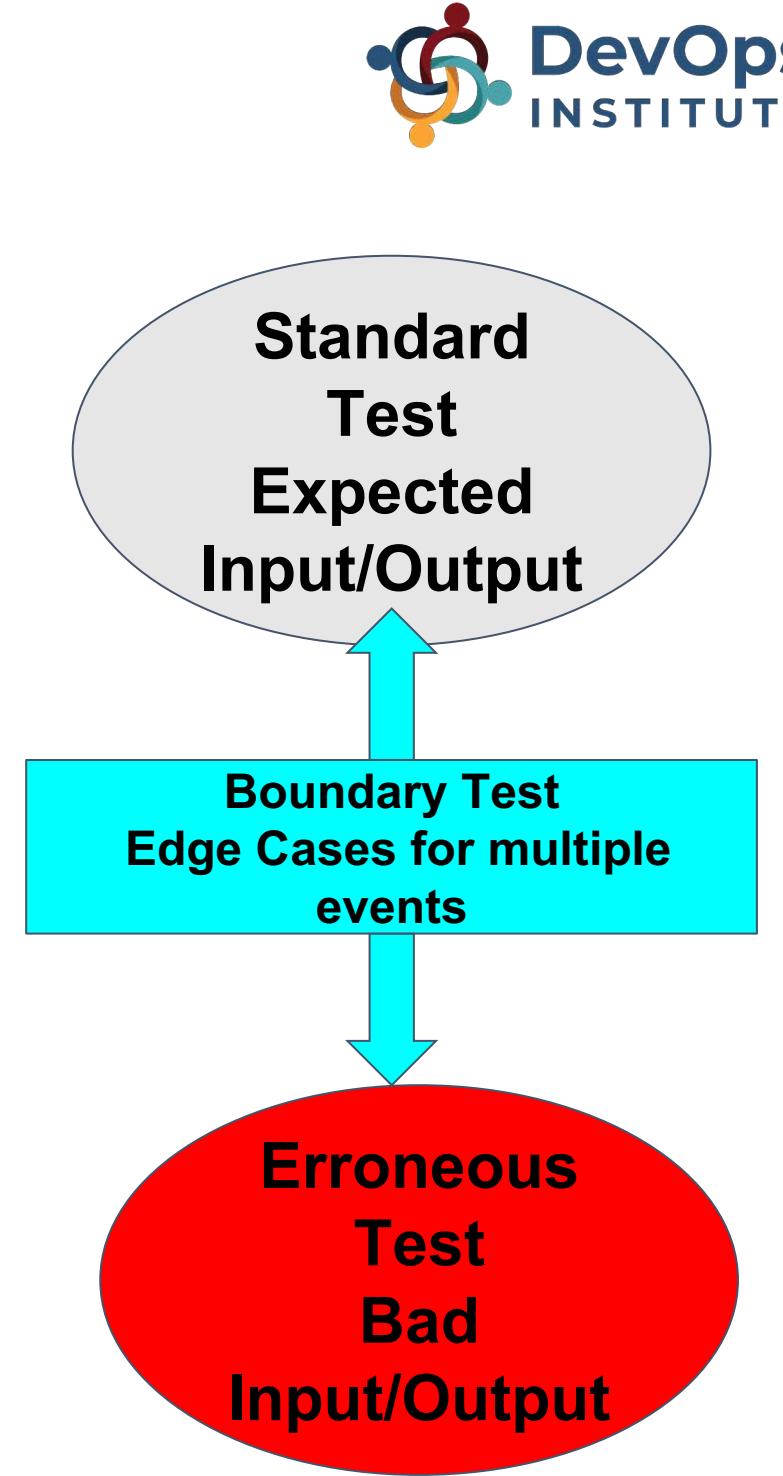
## Performance (Automated)

- Ensure software can perform under desired workload
- Vroom, Vroom....



# Implementing integration tests

- Data Testing
  - Three types of data - Standard, Erroneous, Boundary
- End to End Testing
  - Measure user functions, conditions, and test cases
  - Key to Test-driven Development
  - End state for automated testing
- Regression testing
  - Need to make sure one can go back to a previous state
  - When a bug is found and fixed, regression is essential
- Performance Testing
  - What is the expected standard?
  - Apache JMeter, WebLOAD, BlazeMeter
  - Most performance tests are not free





# Tests in delivery

Functional  
(Partially Automated)

- Quality assurance testing based on blackbox formats
- Input vs output, rarely considers internal

Dynamic  
(Partially Automated)

- Execute to find errors while program is running
- Doesn't look for code errors in program but in functions

Red/Blue Team  
(Blended Processes)

- Red teams are offensive professionals
- Blue teams are defenders
- Purple teams are integrated

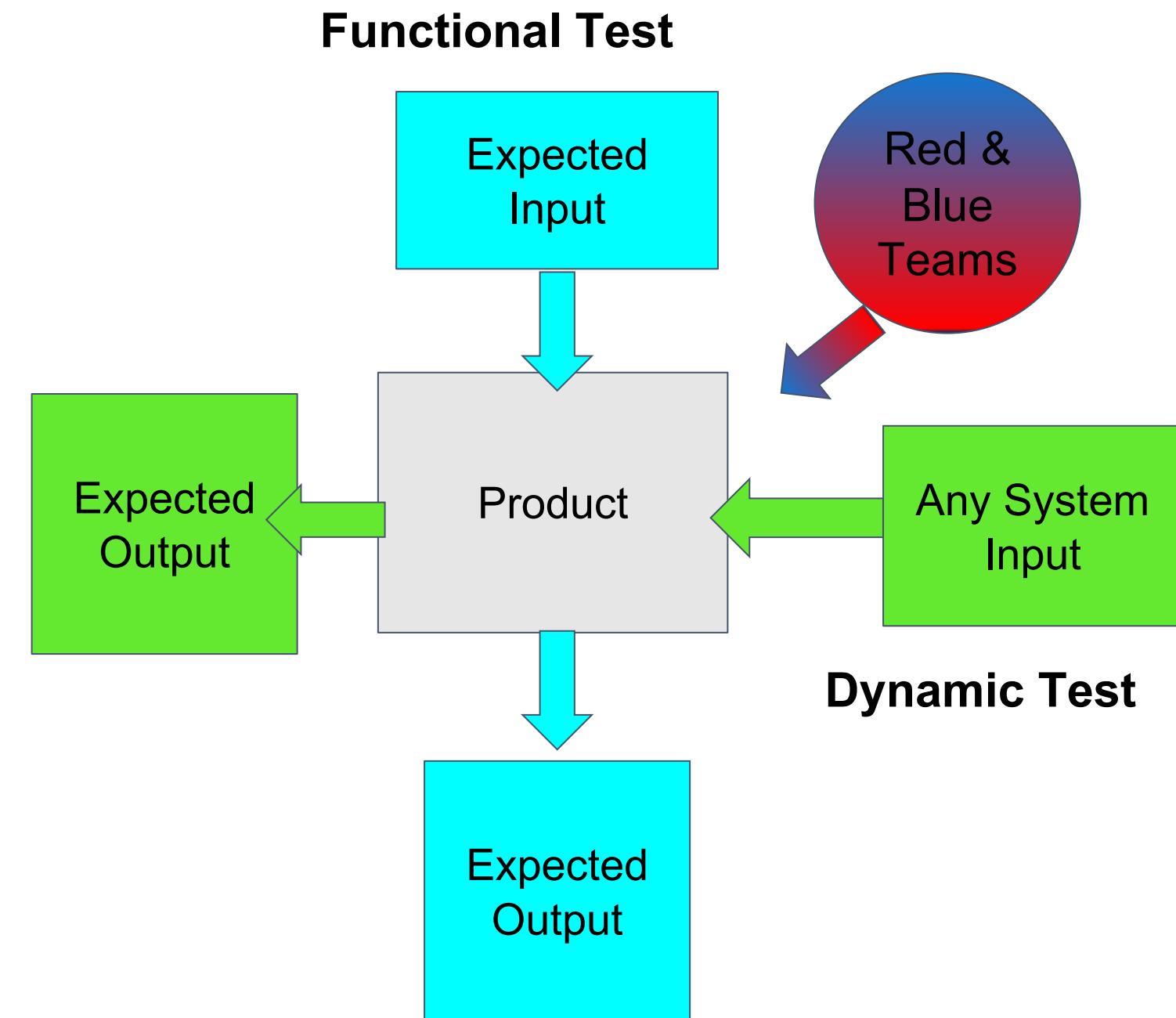
Operational Testing  
(Manual)

- Brings in users to test additional capabilities



# Implementing delivery tests

- Functional Testing
  - Set expectations for what should occur
  - Have clear inputs, outputs for each portion
  - Can use mocks and stubs to create desired results
- Dynamic Testing
  - More and more automated solutions
  - Tightly integrated with functional testing
- Red/Blue Team
  - Can be local
  - Can be professional
  - Can be expensive
- Operational testing
  - Might be unnecessary if other tests are sufficient
  - Sometimes a government requirement





# Tests in production

Run-Time Security  
(Automated)

- Uses runtime instrumentation to detect and block attacks inside running software
- Observability and telemetry is key

Metrics, Logs, traces  
(Automated)

- Three ways of DevOps? Three components of observability

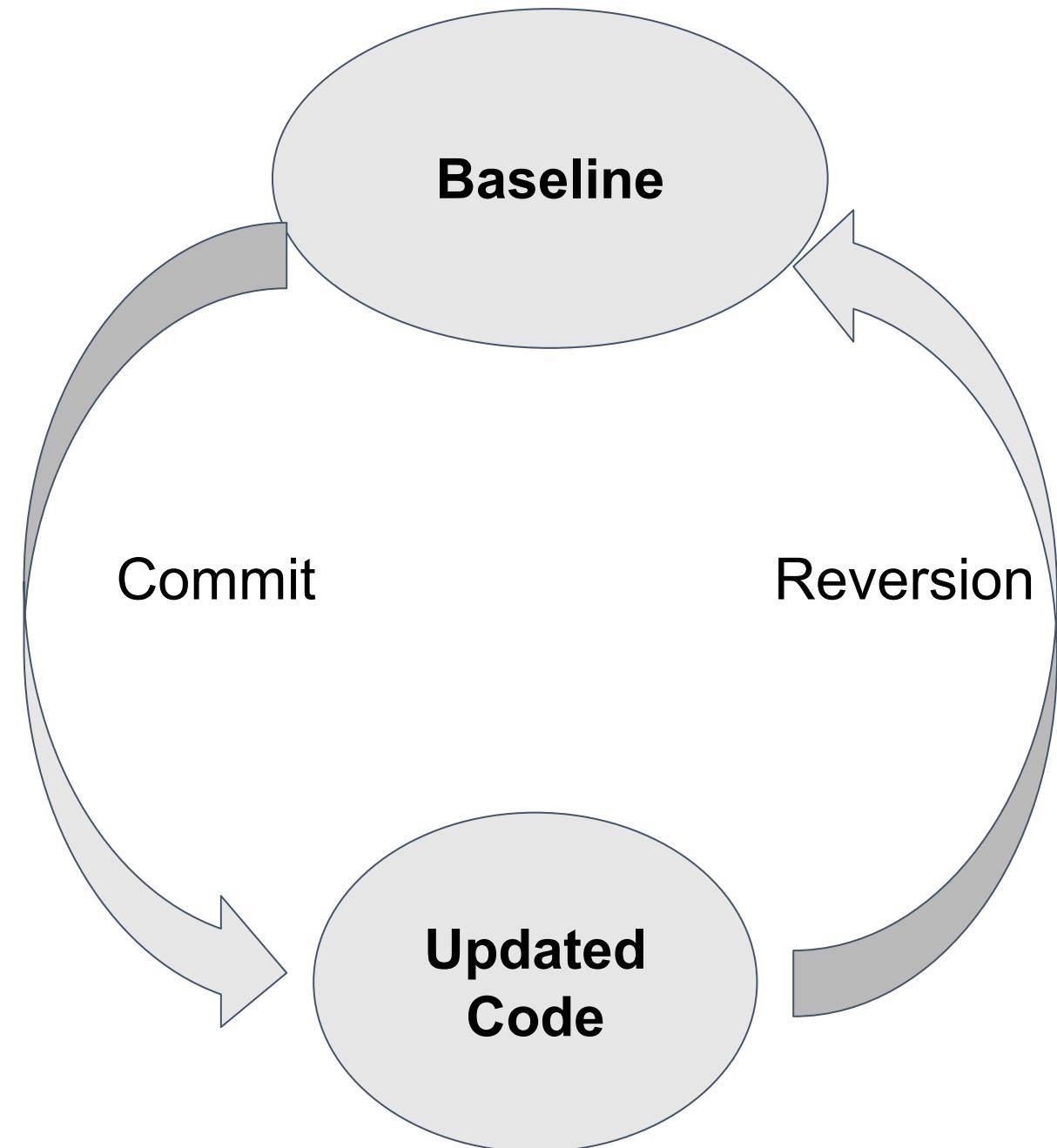
Reversion  
(Either)

- Similar to regression testing, typically occurs on full system



# Implementing production tests

- Run-time security
  - Extends from dynamic testing frameworks
  - Best used for large enterprises with constantly running tools
  - Checks for items not found in first test
- Metrics, Logs, Traces
  - Metrics are a combined assessment
  - Logs are all system functions by time
  - Traces follow a single path/function over time
  - Each offers advantages
- Reversion
  - Can revert in A/B formats on an automated basis based on metrics
  - Can revert manually based on user/management request





# Designing and coding





# Testing frameworks in delivery



## VSCode

- IDE environment, multiple plugins available
- Most IDEs offer some range

## CodeGuru

- Program analysis to find defects in Java and Python Code
- Works with multiple source providers

## Robot Framework

- Generic test automation framework for acceptance testing - keyword driven with tabular syntax
- [www.robotframework.org](http://www.robotframework.org)

## Security Scans (Automated)

- Test of network for known vulnerabilities
- OWASP offers range of free tools
- Nessus, BurpSuite, NetSparker, Tenable, Snyk, AWS Inspector

## Differential Testing (Automated)

- Checking outputs against other outputs
- Uses for security to measure risk in changing vulnerabilities



# Find a test case design

**Find somewhere you can practice**

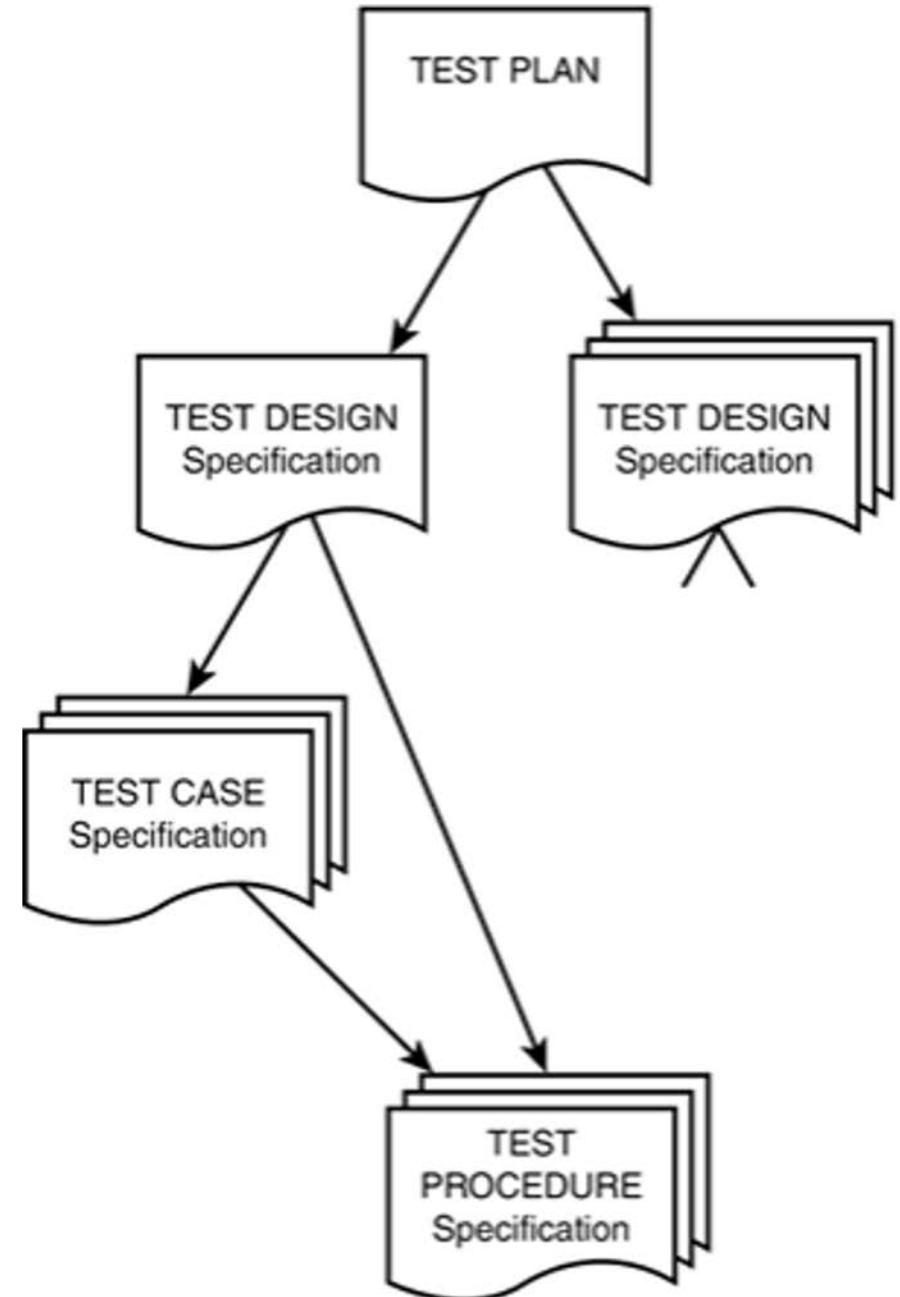
- Practical Test Pyramid -  
<https://martinfowler.com/articles/practical-test-pyramid.html>
- Robot Framework <https://robotframework.org/#learning>
- Axelrod's Complete Guide to Test Automation  
(<https://www.apress.com/gp/book/9781484238318>)

**Different solutions work for different individuals**

**Multiple areas such as Udemy offer tests for different**

- Code (Java, Python, C+, C#, Go, Ruby etc.)
- Tests (Development, Integration, Unit, functional, regression, runtime)
- Combined frameworks (Junit, Selenium, Robot Framework, Cucumber, Avocado)

*Find what works for you*





# Design the test case

- What do you want to test?
- What is the expected answer?
- What happens if test fails?
- Checking previous tests
- I am not a Robot expert
  - Going to use framework for examples
  - Free courses here:  
<https://robocorp.com/docs/courses>
  - Offers a community of practice for help in building and automating tests

1. Designing a test case
2. Analyze requirements
3. Set up a test environment
4. Analyze software/hardware needs
5. List how systems should respond
6. List testing methods
7. Design test cases
8. Run tests, study, save results

Test Case Type	Description	Test Step	Expected Result	Status
Functionality	Area should accommodate up to 20 characters	Input up to 20 characters	All 20 characters in the request should be appropriate	Pass or Fail
Security	Verify password rules are working	Create a new password in accordance with rules	The user's password will be accepted if it adheres to the rules	Pass or Fail
Usability	Ensure all links are working properly	Have users click on various links on the page	Links will take users to another web page according to the on-page URL	Pass or Fail



# Code the test case

- Robot Framework offers an extensive array of libraries
  - <https://github.com/robotframework/PythonLibCore> Sample for building python libraries
  - <https://franz-see.github.io/Robotframework-Database-Library/> - Queries databases for accuracy after change
  - <https://github.com/MarketSquare/robotframework-difflibrary> Compares files together - useful for variables and documentation
- Robot offers a quickstart to code some initial tests
  - <https://github.com/robotframework/QuickStartGuide/blob/master/QuickStart.rst>

## Sample for User Login

```
*** Test Cases ***  
  
User can change password  
    Given a user has a valid account  
    When she changes her password  
    Then she can log in with the new password  
    And she cannot use the old password anymore
```

```
*** Test Cases ***
```

```
User can create an account and log in
```

```
Create Valid User    fred    P4ssw0rd  
Attempt to Login with Credentials    fred    P4ssw0rd  
Status Should Be    Logged In
```

```
User cannot log in with bad password
```

```
Create Valid User    betty    P4ssw0rd  
Attempt to Login with Credentials    betty    wrong  
Status Should Be    Access Denied
```

## Tabular Case

```
*** Test Cases ***
```

```
Invalid password
```

[Template]	Creating user with invalid password should fail
abcd5	\${PWD INVALID LENGTH}
abcd567890123	\${PWD INVALID LENGTH}
123DEFG	\${PWD INVALID CONTENT}
abcd56789	\${PWD INVALID CONTENT}
AbCdEfGh	\${PWD INVALID CONTENT}
abCD56+	\${PWD INVALID CONTENT}



# Complete the test case

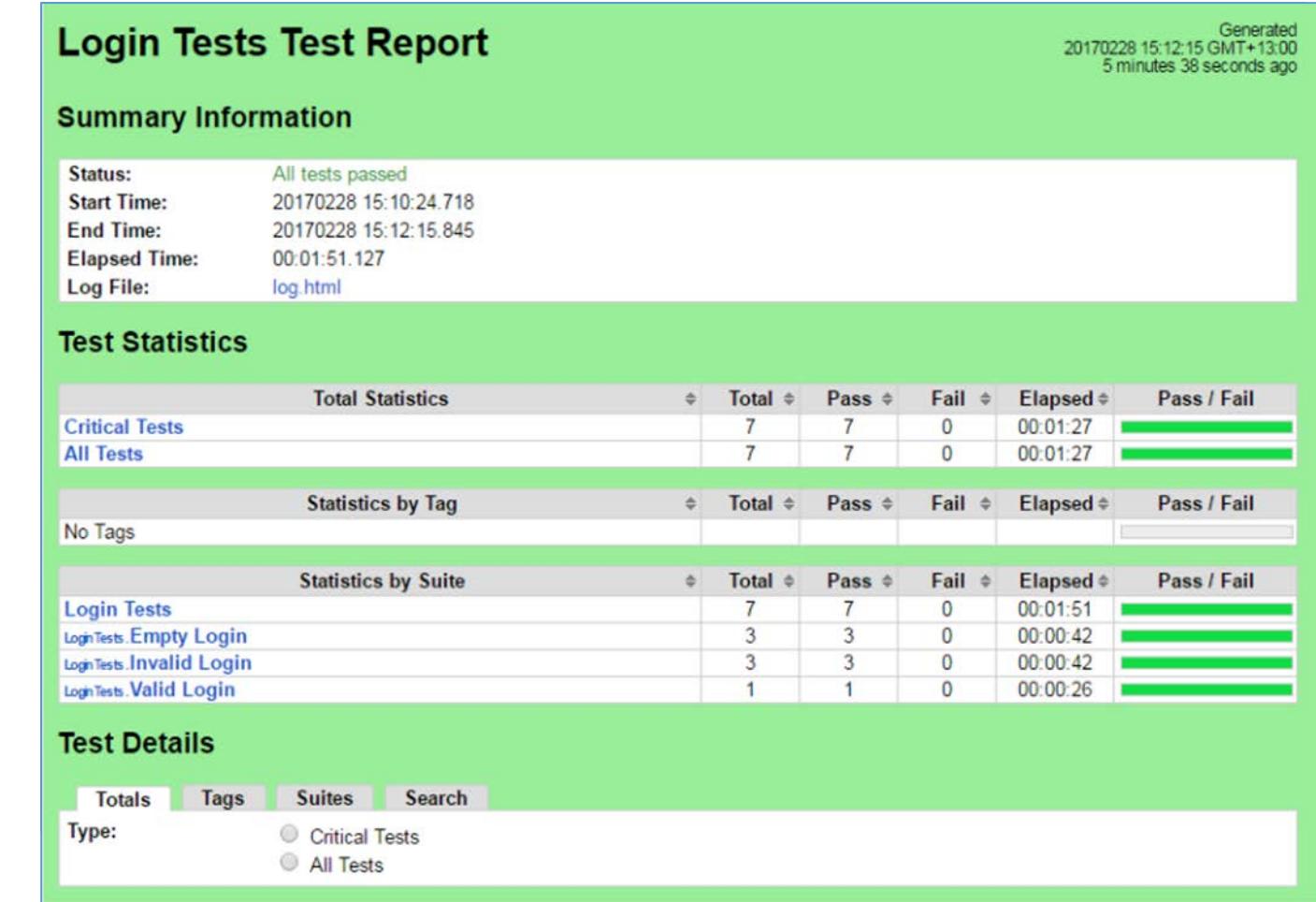
- The test case should run against a library to validate success
- Code checks against the database file
- Clear results

```
*** Keywords ***
Clear login database
    Remove file    ${DATABASE FILE}

Create valid user
    [Arguments]    ${username}    ${password}
    Create user    ${username}    ${password}
    Status should be    SUCCESS

Creating user with invalid password should fail
    [Arguments]    ${password}    ${error}
    Create user    example    ${password}
    Status should be    Creating user failed: ${error}

Login
    [Arguments]    ${username}    ${password}
    Attempt to login with credentials    ${username}    ${password}
    Status should be    Logged In
```





# Common errors and solutions

- Check with integration with tools
- Look for more fidelity in results
- Don't debug immediately - gather results, and fix the whole
- Investigate root causes
- Resolve the problem and test again
  - Quick resolutions might not fix all the issues
- Capture the data, and get help

		Truth about the population	
		$H_0$ true	$H_a$ true
Decision based on sample	Reject $H_0$	Type I error	Correct decision
	Accept $H_0$	Correct decision	Type II error



# Challenging errors

- Some failures only happen on one machine
  - Test for multiple environments
  - Ensure environment (especially with VM) is correctly duplicated
- Are you running from IDE?
  - Or from the command line?
- Narrow the code to the specific problem
- Investigate influencing tests
- Flickering Tests
  - Some tests occur at unusual intervals
  - Wait for events to complete
  - Ensure area is not caused by test





# Next Steps



- Test automation contributes to flow and feedback in the DevOps model
  - Up to you to contribute learning
- Take online tutorials
  - Follow-on for this webinar offered by AWS
- Join a community of practice
  - Sign up for SKIL-Up Days with DevOps Institute
  - CT Foundation Course
- Practice, Practice, Practice



## Dilip Rajan

Sr. Partner Solution Architect at AWS

dilip-rajan-65643919 A black LinkedIn icon with the letters "in" inside a square.

# Agenda

1

Software  
Quality and  
Agility

2

Amazon  
CodeGuru

3

Code Quality  
with CodeGuru  
Reviewer

4

Application  
performance  
with CodeGuru  
Profiler

5

End to end  
developer  
workflow with  
Partners

# Software agility and quality



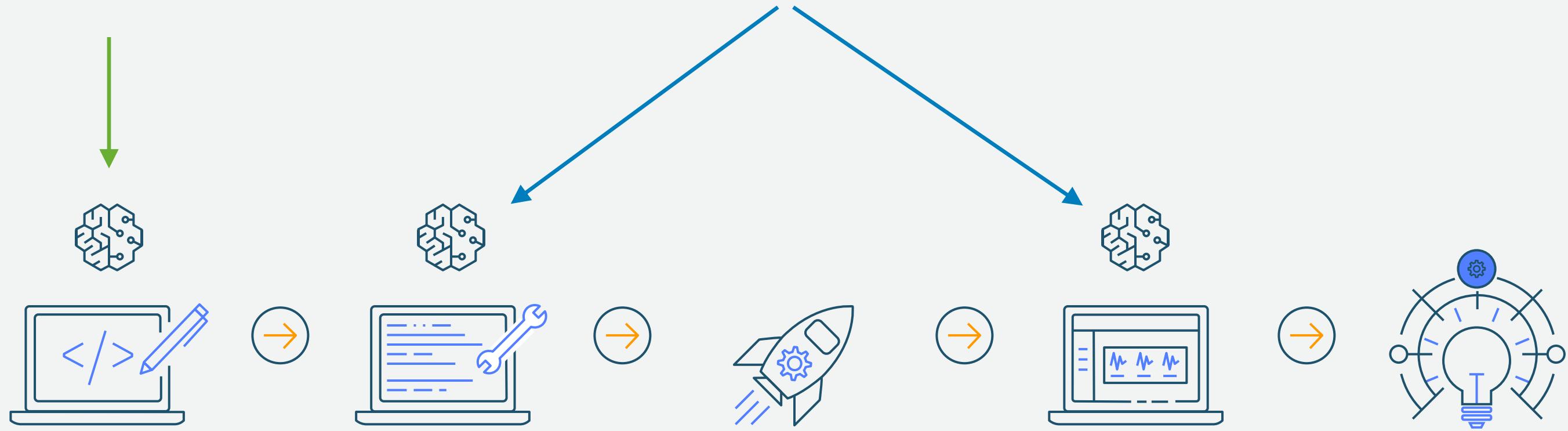


# Amazon CodeGuru

# Amazon CodeGuru

Using ML to Code Review and Optimize High-Performing Applications

CodeGuru Reviewer



## CODING:

Built-in code reviews  
with actionable  
recommendations

## BUILD & TEST:

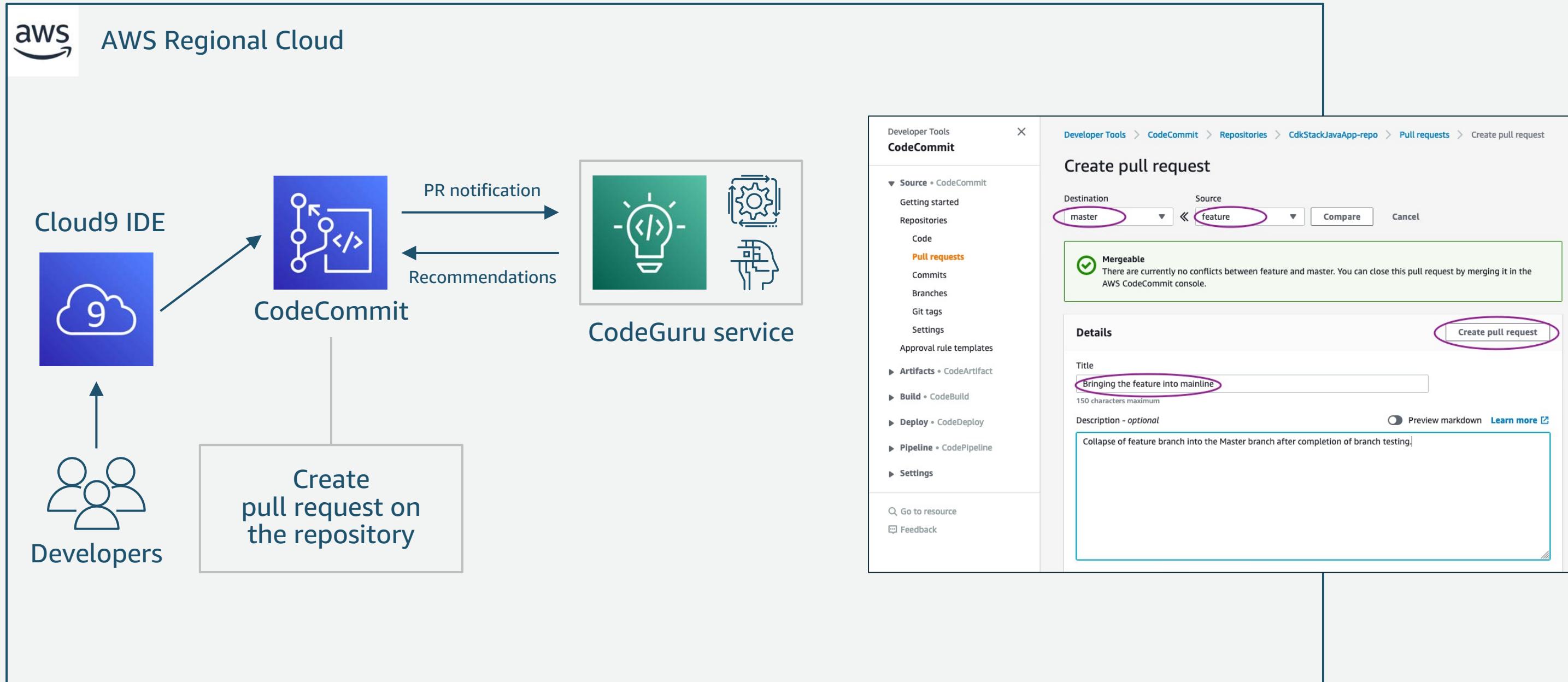
Detect and optimize  
the expensive lines  
of code pre-  
production

## DEPLOY

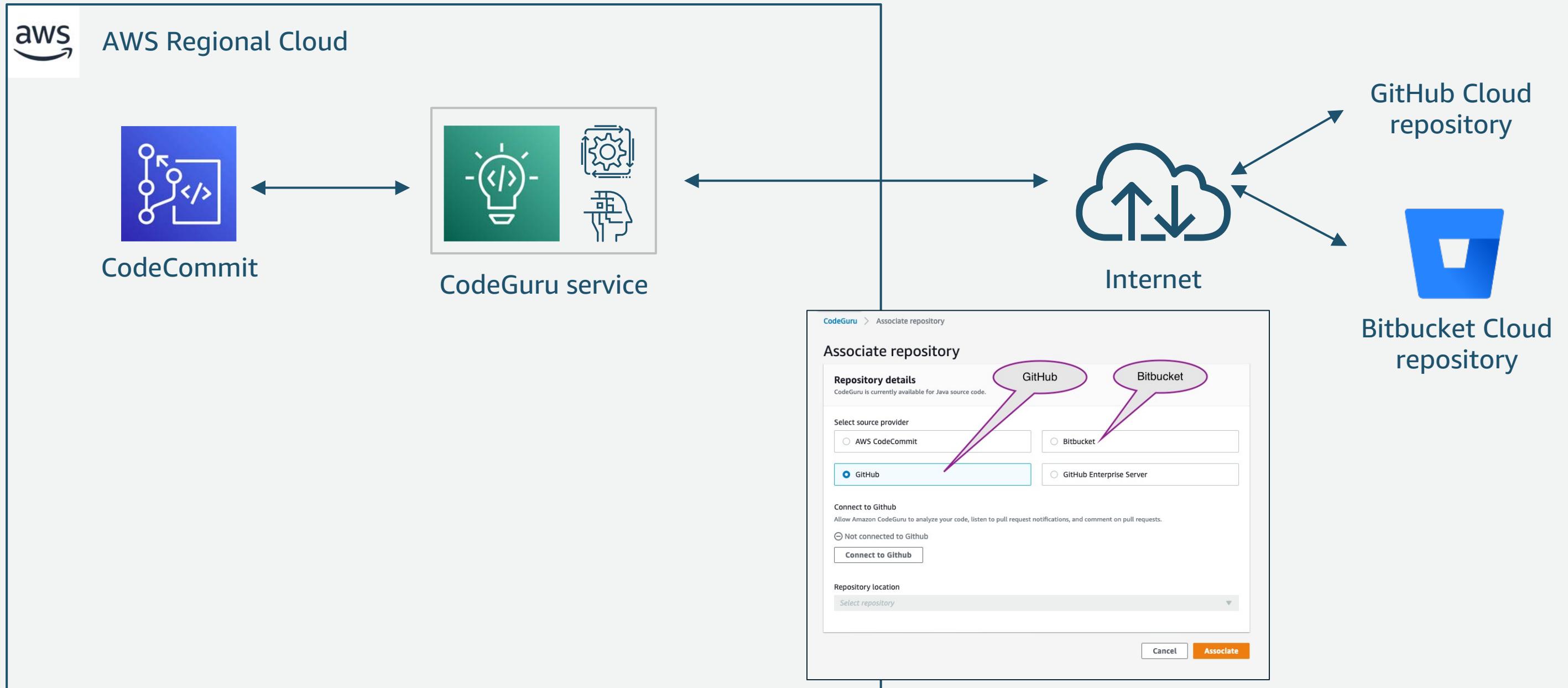
## MEASURE:

Easily identify performance  
and cost improvements  
in production environment

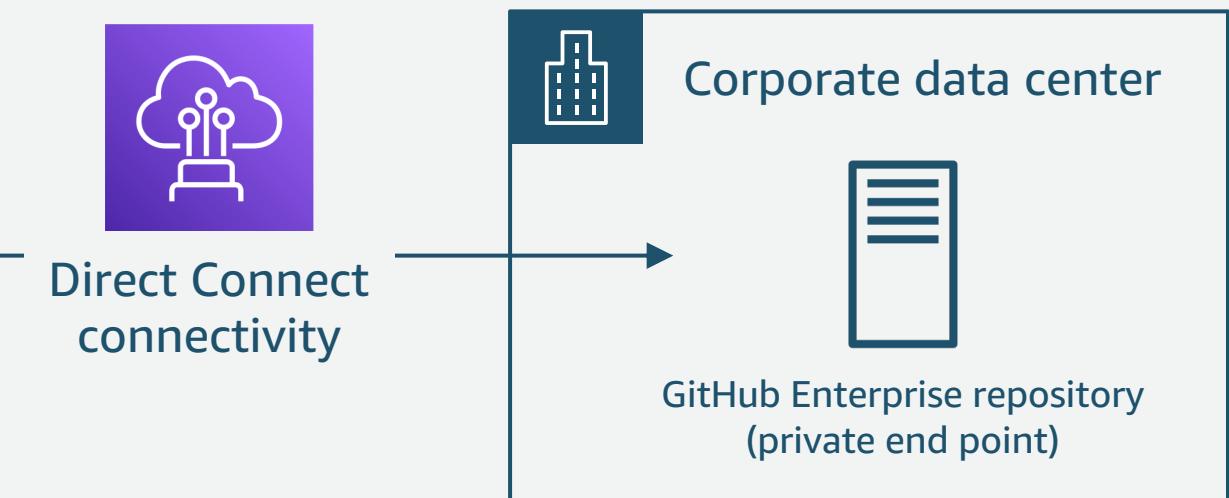
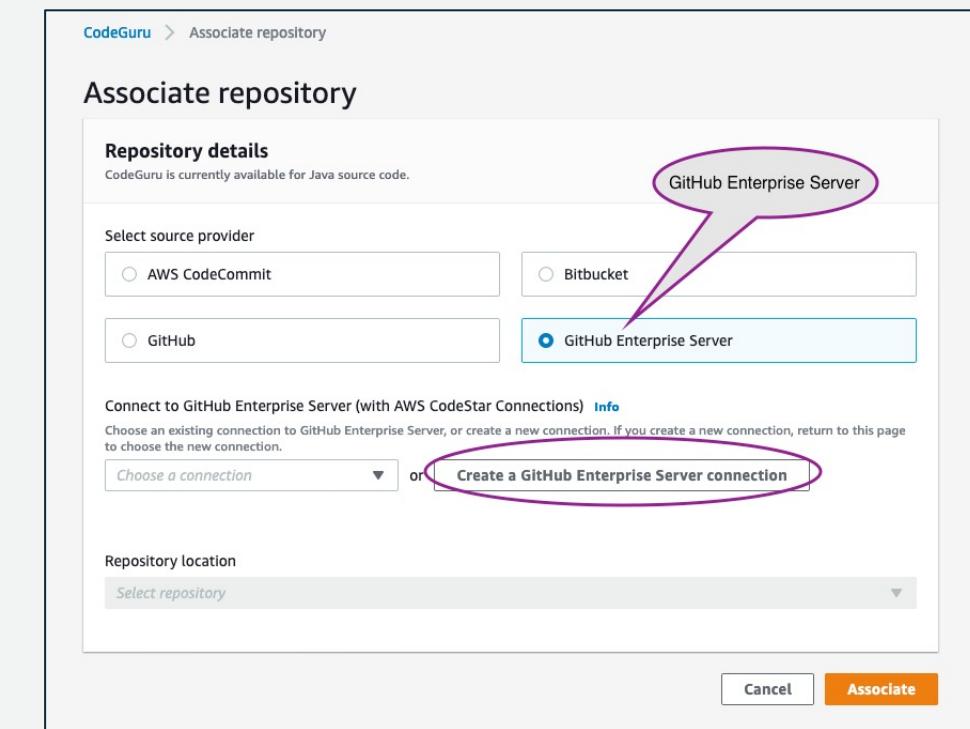
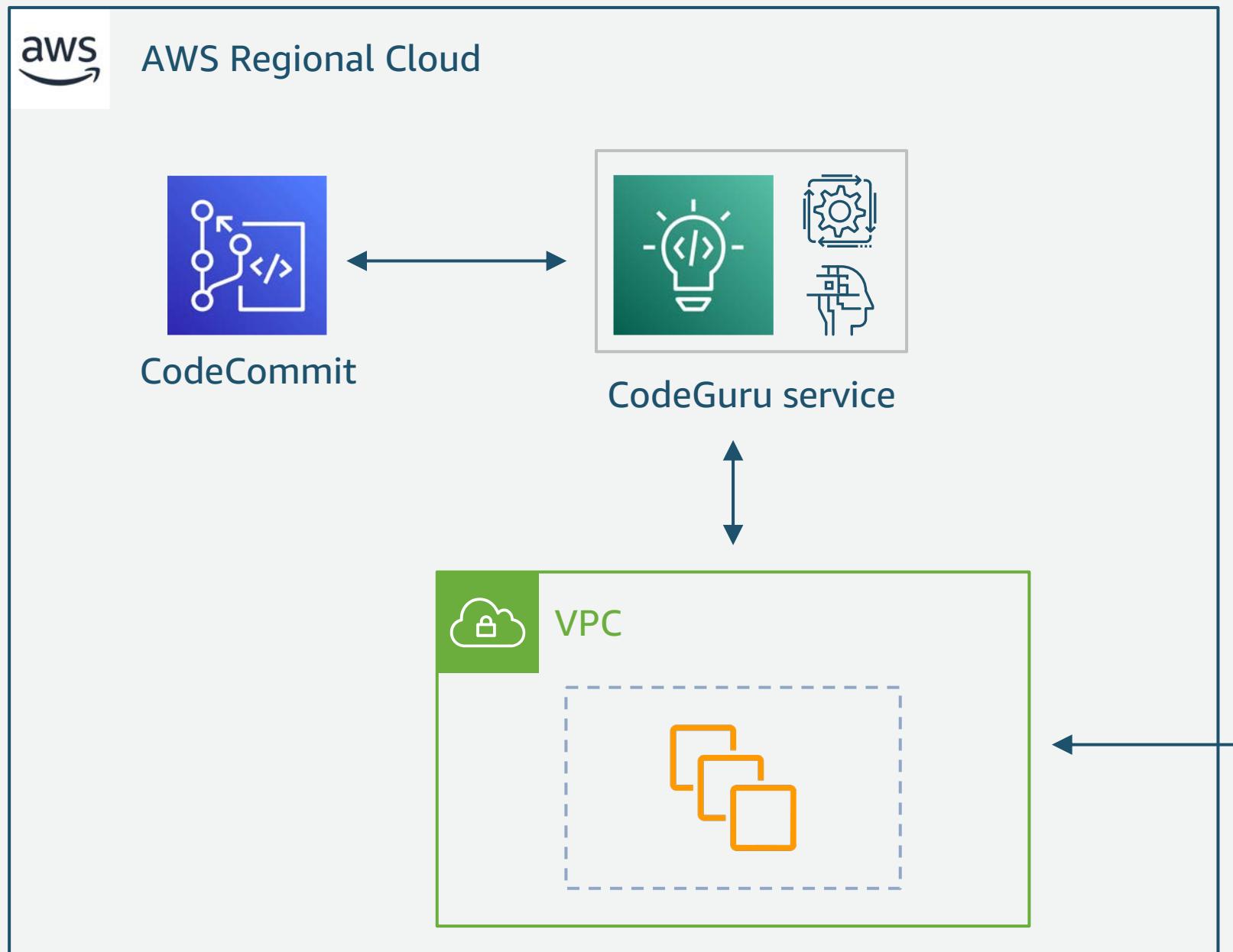
# 1. Triggering CodeGuru code review – Pull request



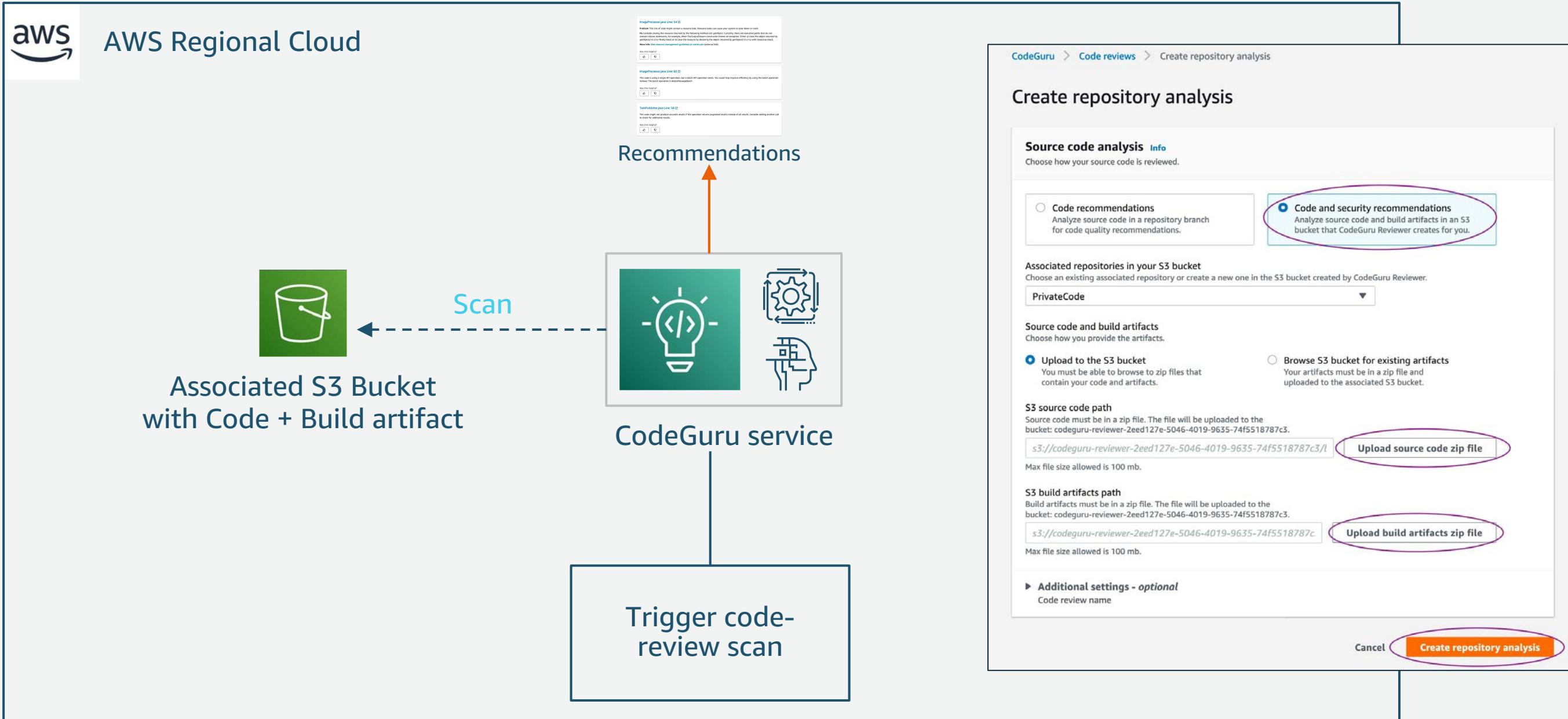
# CodeGuru repository support



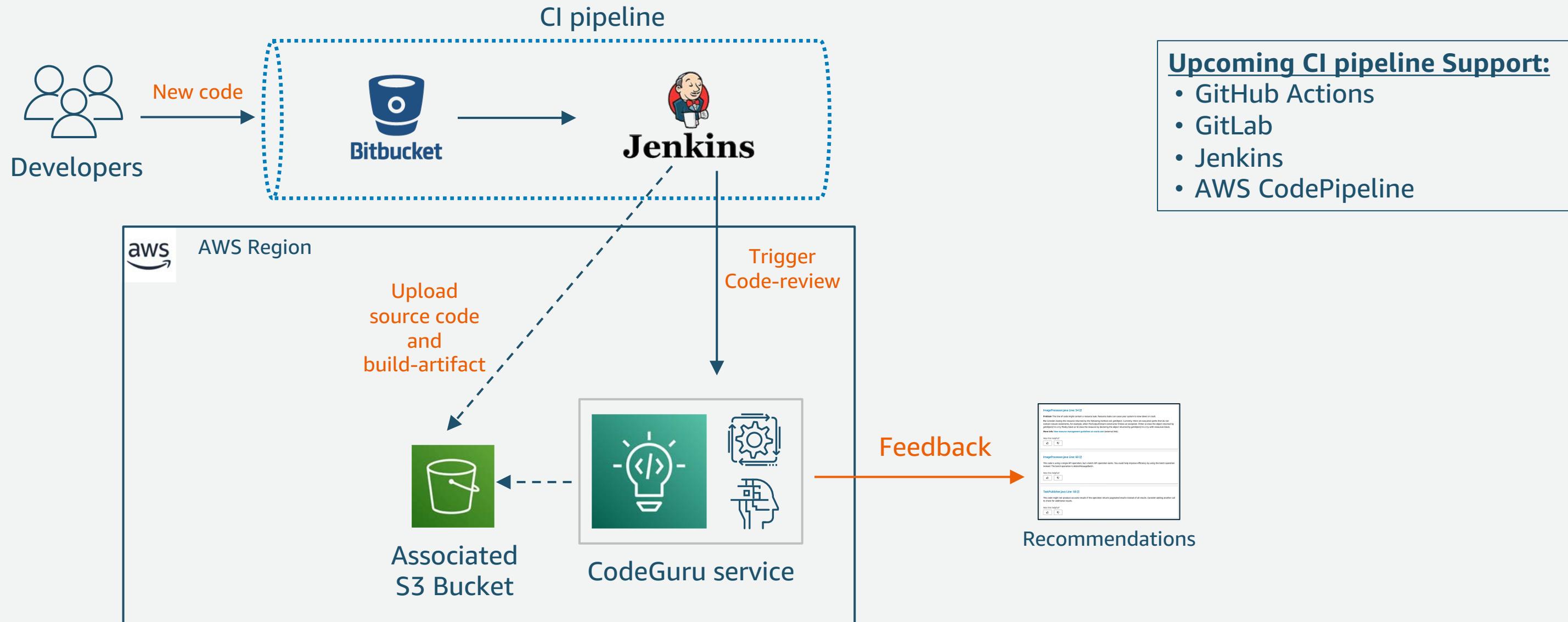
# CodeGuru repository support



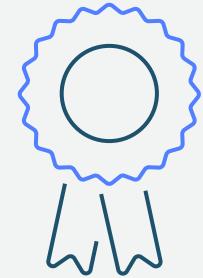
## 2. Triggering CodeGuru code review - dashboard



### 3. Coming soon: CodeGuru using Jenkins CI pipeline

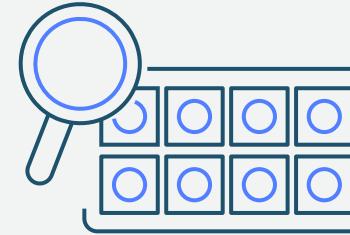


# Code areas addressed by CodeGuru Reviewer



## AWS best practices

Correct use of  
AWS APIs



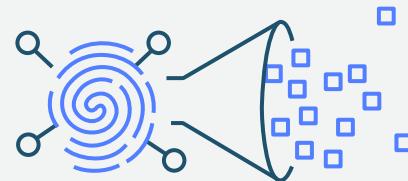
## Concurrency

Correct implementation of  
concurrency constructs



## Resource leaks

Correct resource  
handling



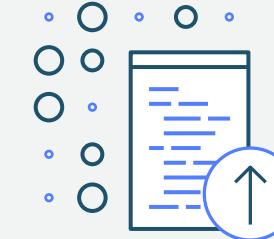
## Sensitive information

Unintended disclosure of  
personally identifiable  
information



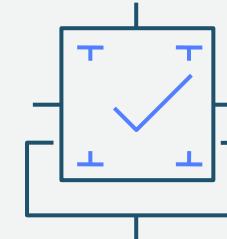
## Code efficiency

Hard-to-find  
defects



## Code duplication

Refactor duplicate/  
similar lines of code



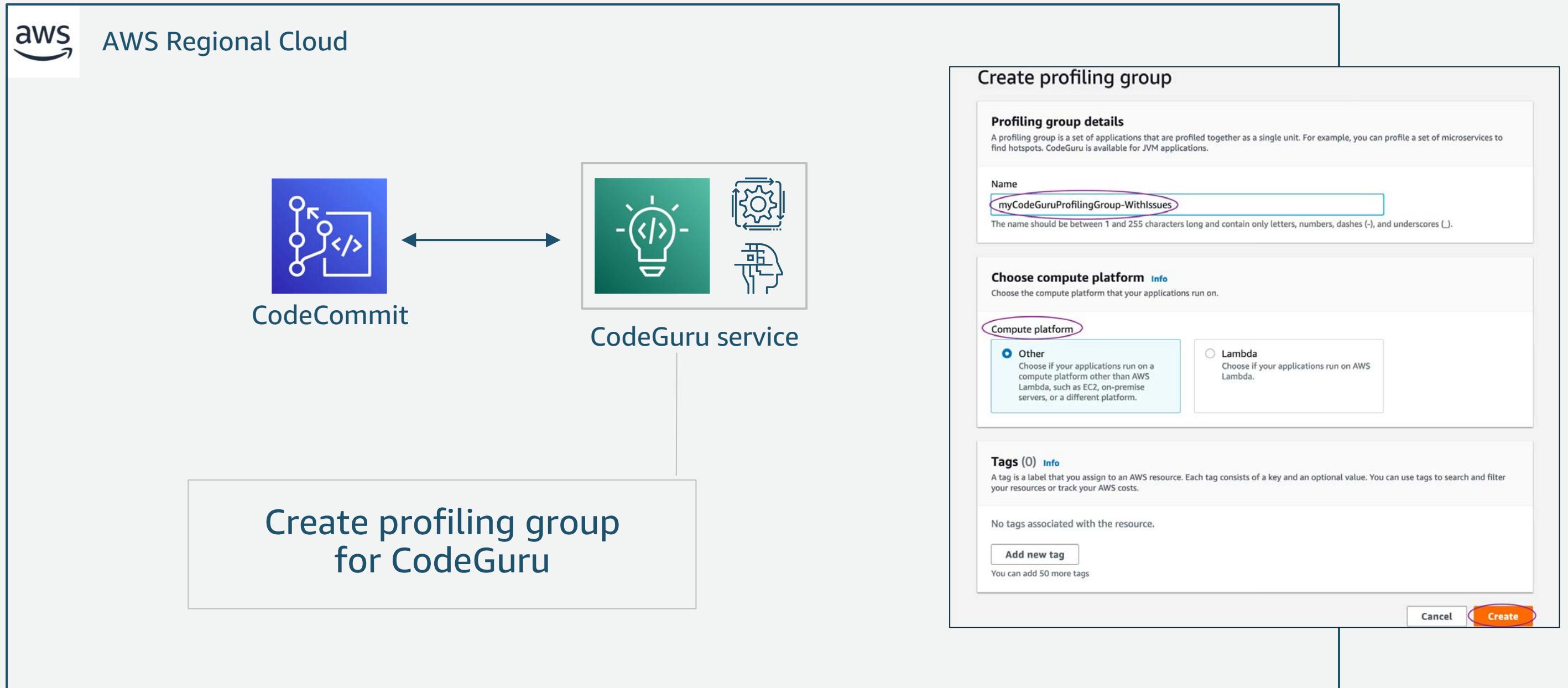
## Input validation

Ensure sufficient validation  
is done before processing  
the input data

# Categories of security code issues addressed by Reviewer

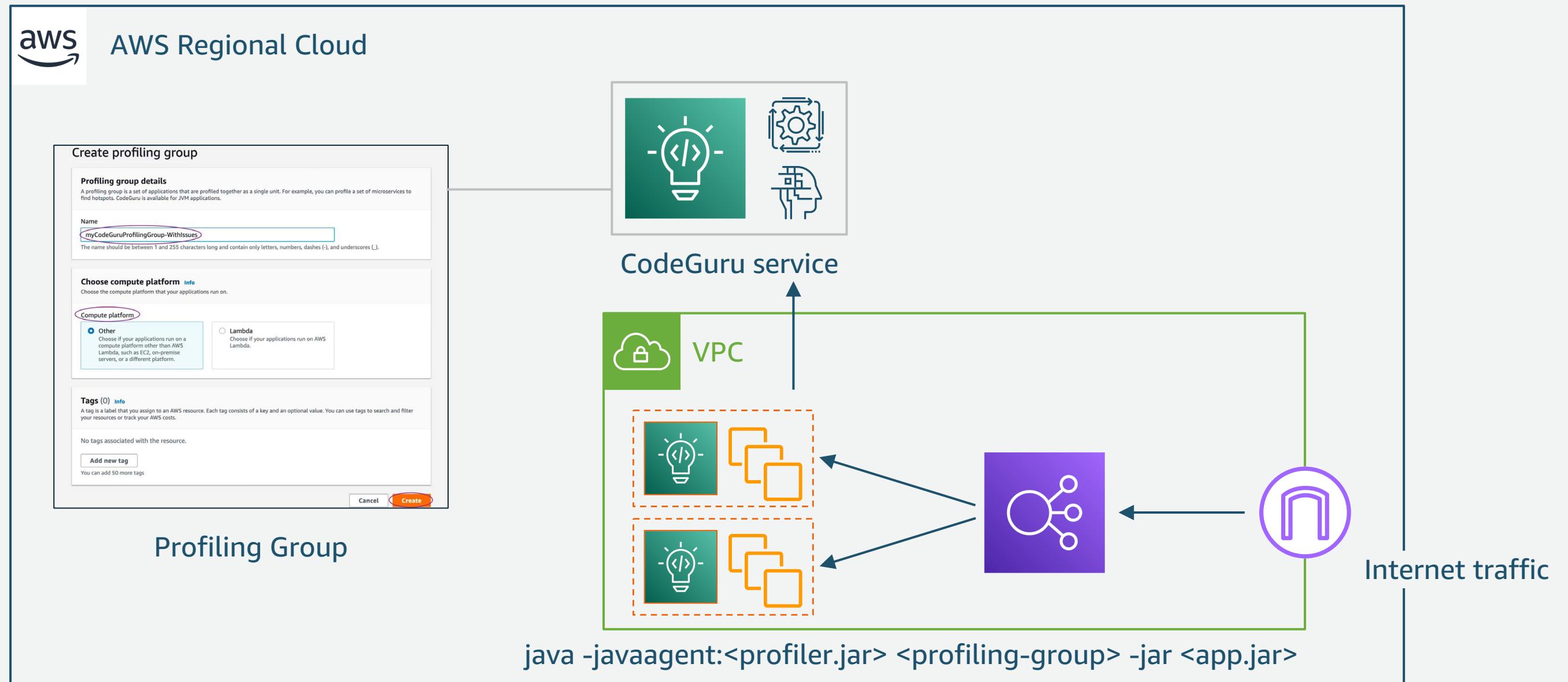
- AWS API Security Best Practices: *Following security best-practices when using AWS APIs.*
- Java Crypto Library Best Practices: *Best practices for common Java cryptography libraries.*
- Secure Web Applications: *Not sanitizing user-supplied can result in several security issues (e.g., cross-site scripting, SQL injection, LDAP injection, path traversal injection, etc.).*
- Sensitive Information Leak: *Leakage of sensitive information (e.g., logging of credit card number) leads to compliance issues.*
- AWS Security Best Practices: *Developed in collaboration with AWS security, bringing internal security expertise to our customers.*

# CodeGuru onboarding – Profiler

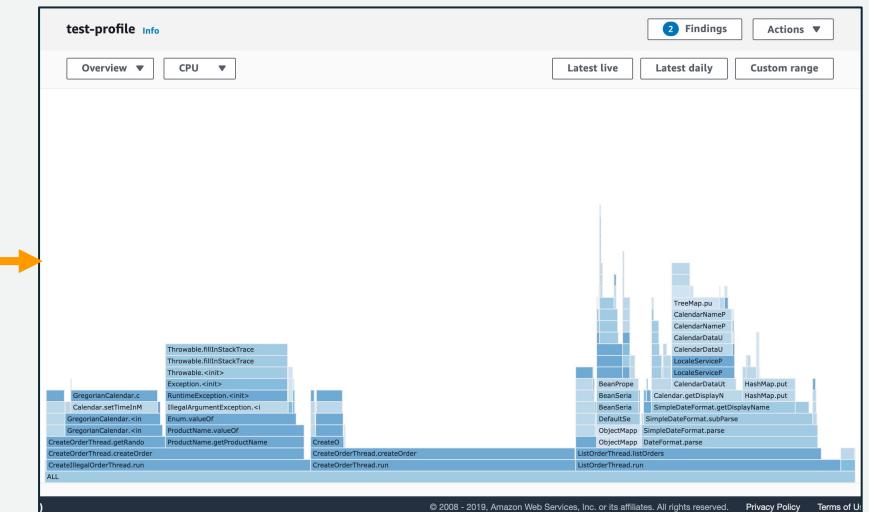
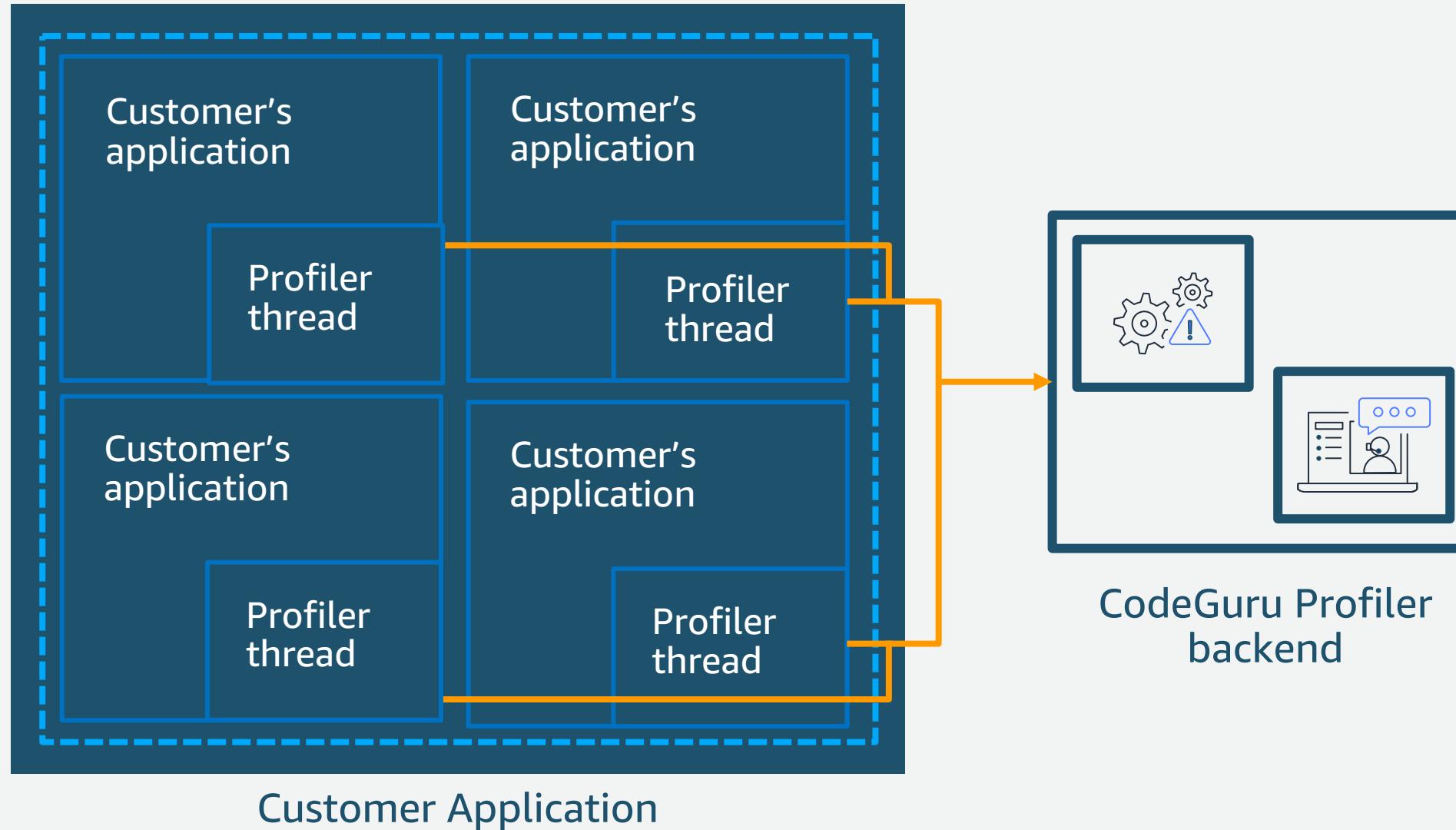


# CodeGuru Profiler workflow

## EC2 – Compute Instance



# CodeGuru Profiler – how it works

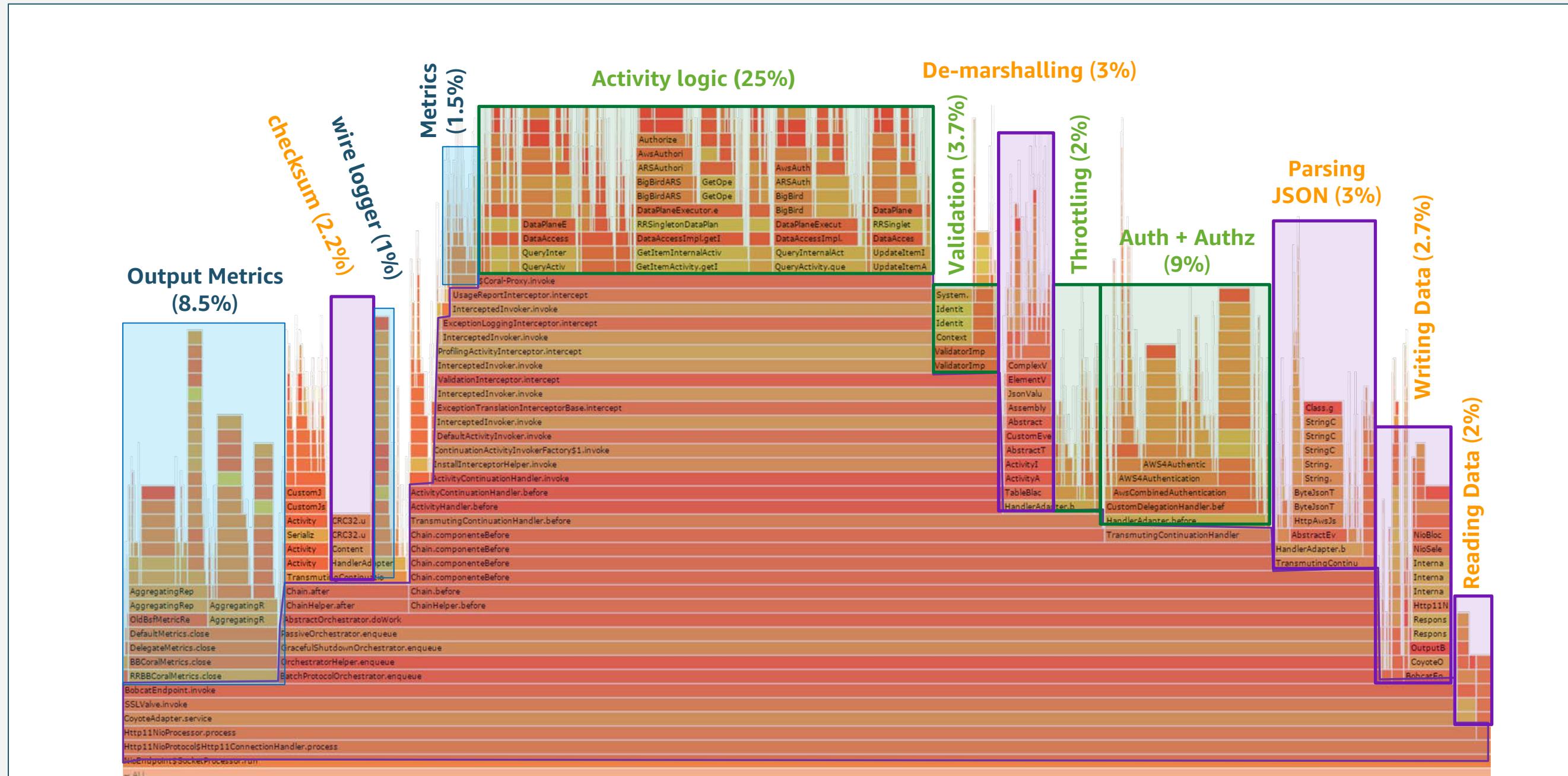


## Console – Visualizations

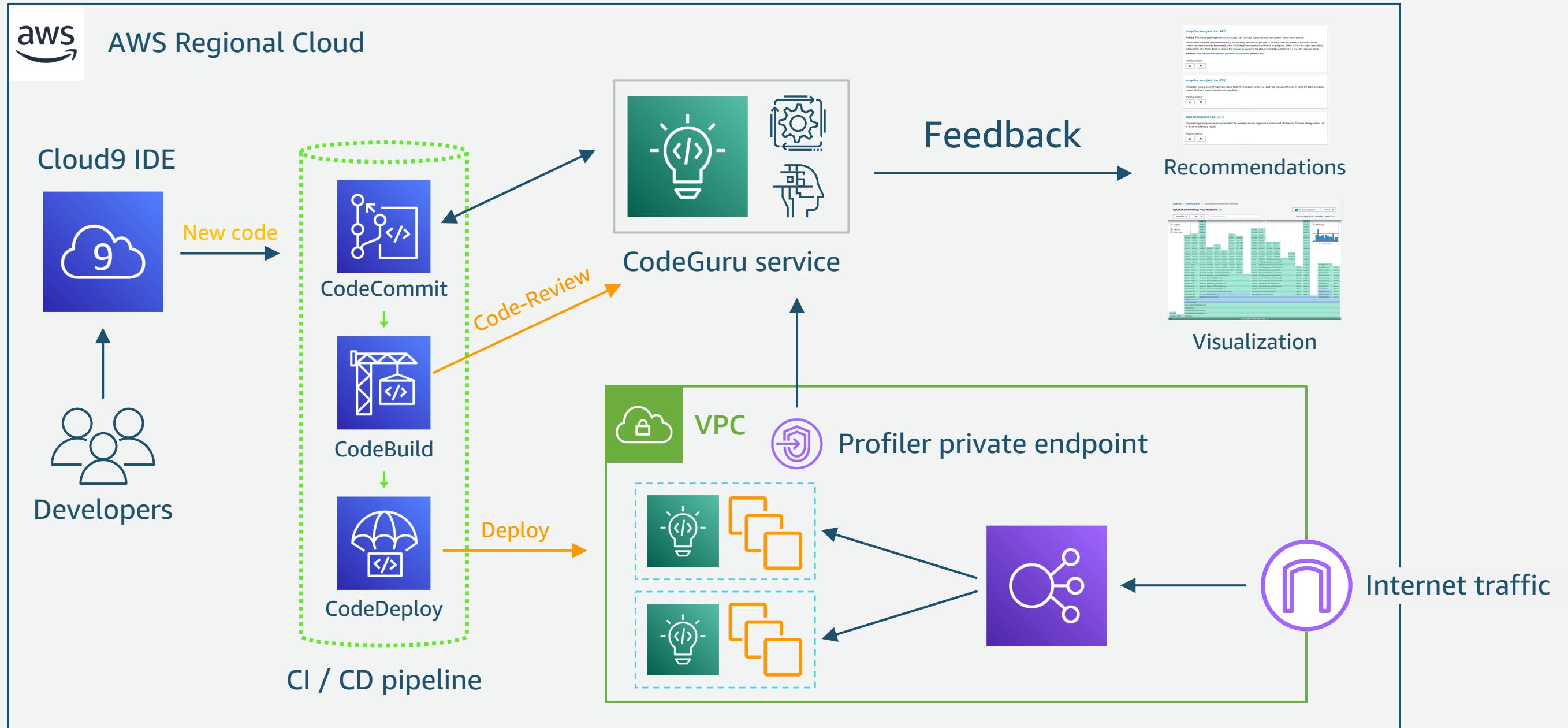
# Actionable recommendations

## Console – Recommendation reports

# See where your app is spending its time – is it doing the right thing?



# End-to-end CodeGuru workflow



# CodeGuru output

**ImageProcessor.java Line: 54**

**Problem** This line of code might contain a resource leak. Resource leaks can cause your system to slow down or crash.

**Fix** Consider closing the resource returned by the following method call: `getObject`. Currently, there are execution paths that do not contain closure statements, for example, when `FileOutputStream` constructor throws an exception. Either a) close the object returned by `getObject()` in a try-finally block or b) close the resource by declaring the object returned by `getObject()` in a try-with-resources block.

**More info** [View resource management guidelines at oracle.com](#) (external link).

Was this helpful?

**ImageProcessor.java Line: 60**

This code is using a single API operation, but a batch API operation exists. You could help improve efficiency by using the batch operation instead. The batch operation is `deleteMessageBatch`.

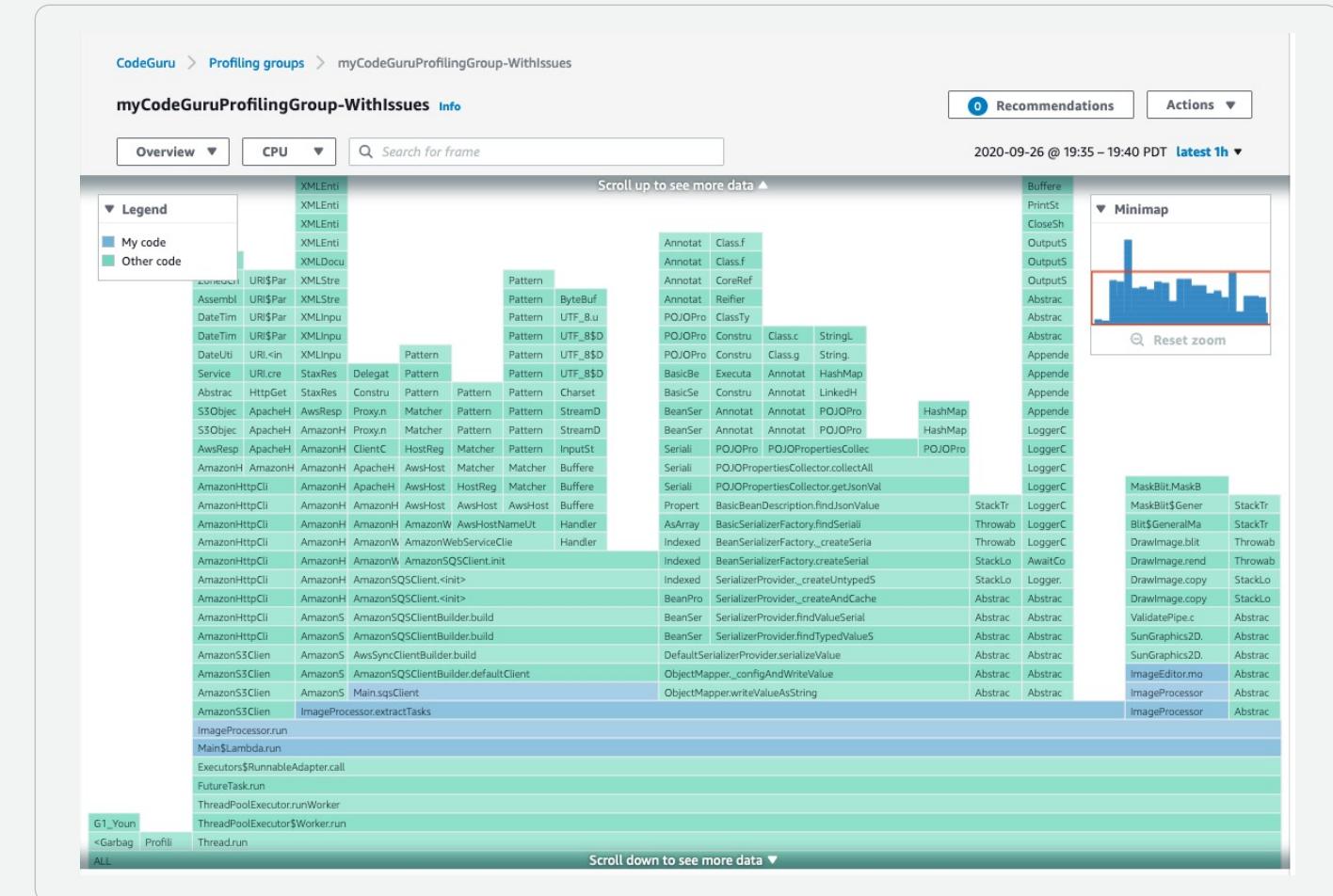
Was this helpful?

**TaskPublisher.java Line: 58**

This code might not produce accurate results if the operation returns paginated results instead of all results. Consider adding another call to check for additional results.

Was this helpful?

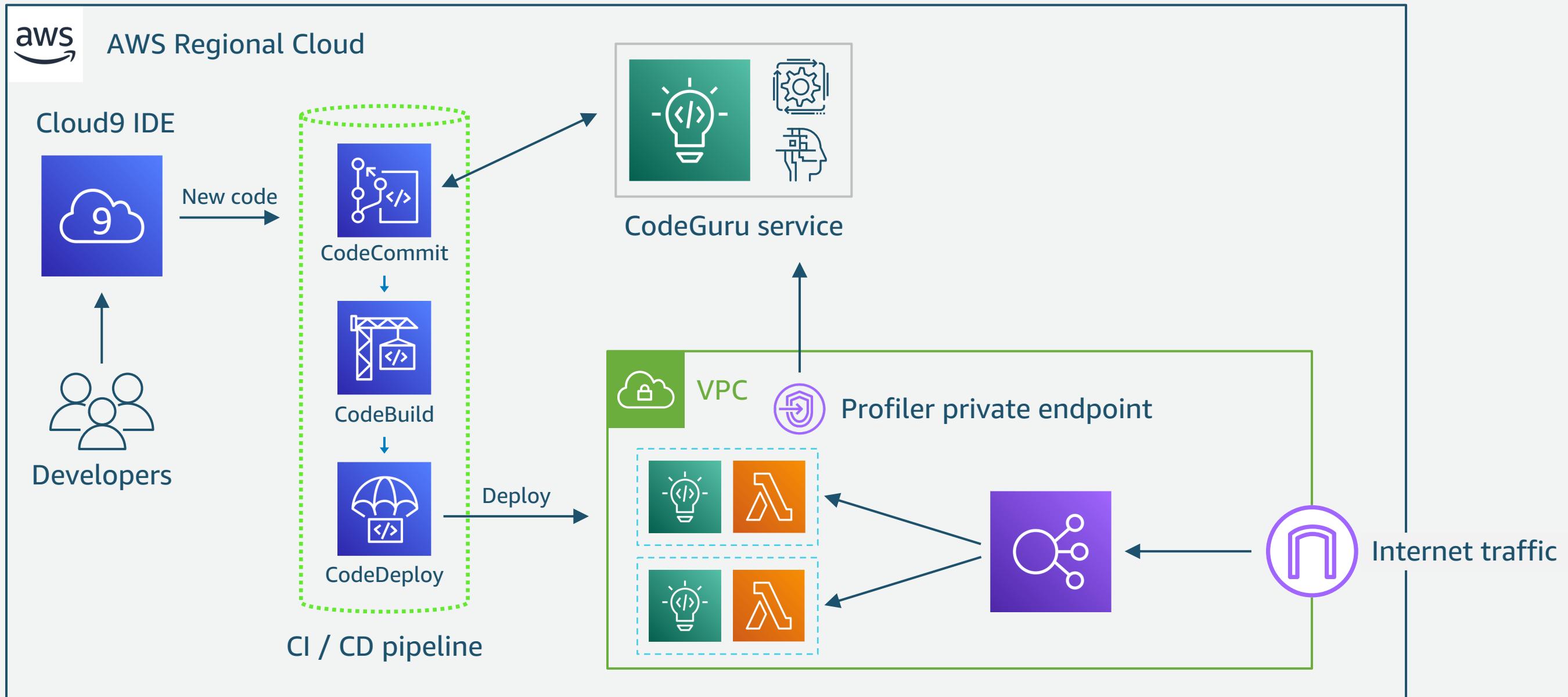
## Recommendations



## Application performance Visualization

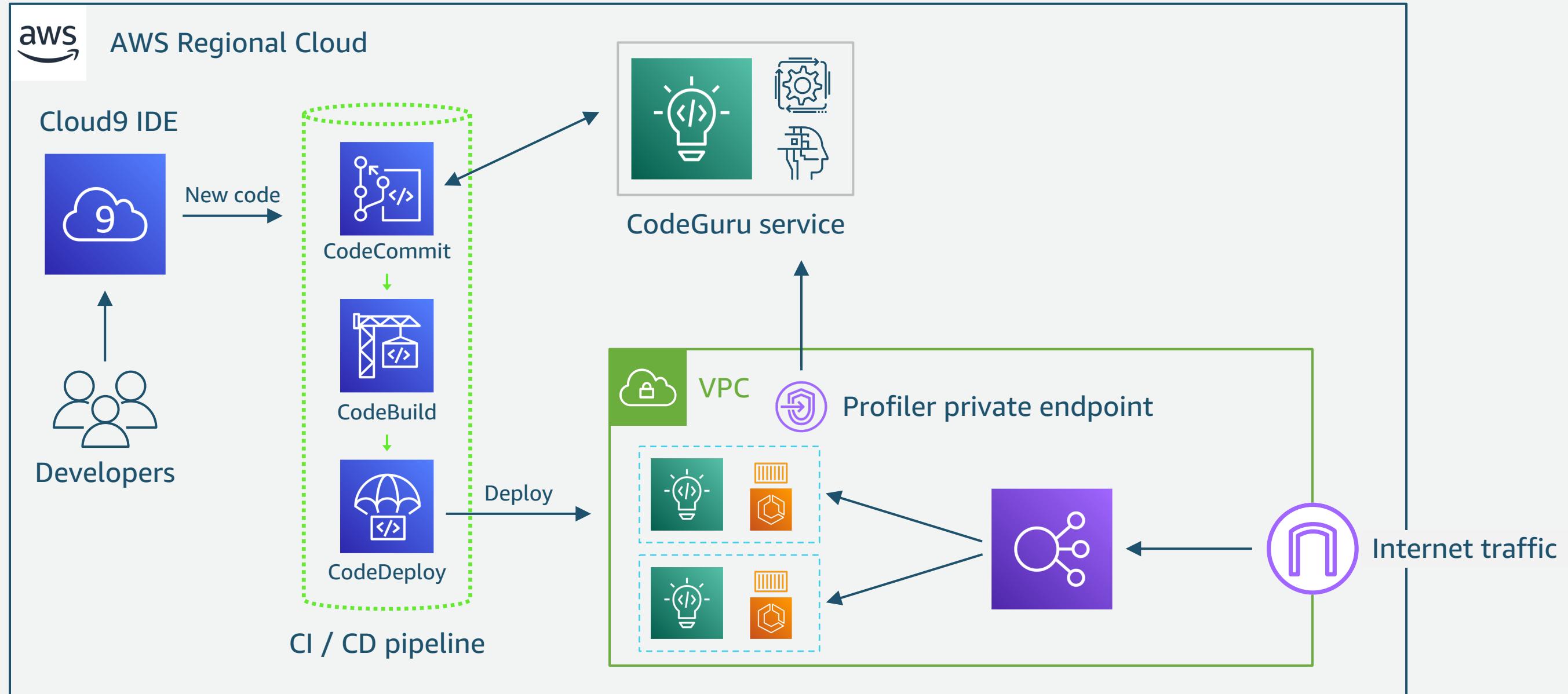
# CodeGuru Profiler – Lambda

## Lambda

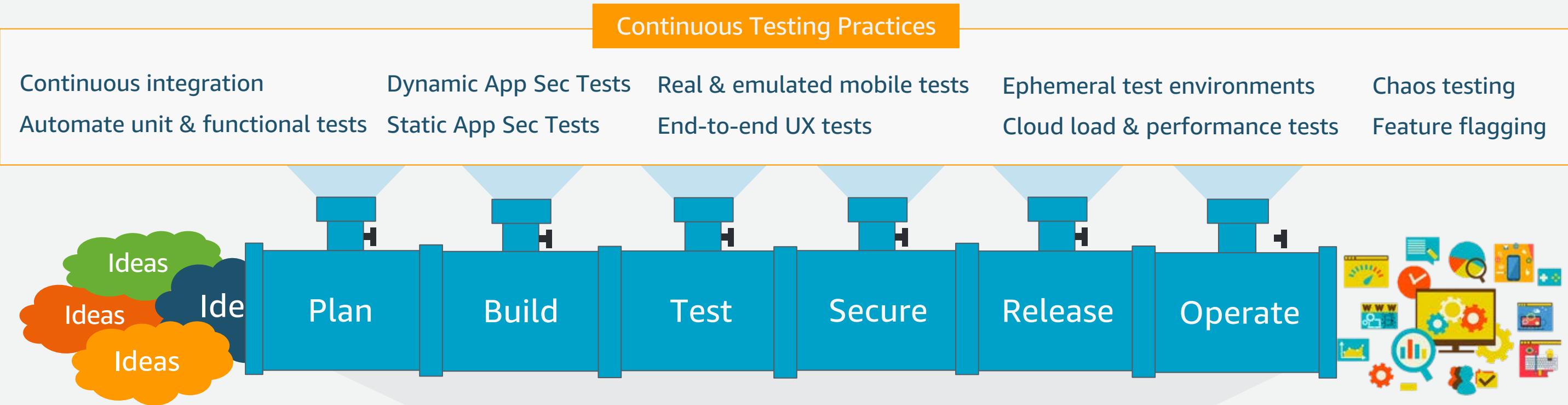


# CodeGuru Profiler – Containers (ECS/EKS)

## Containers



# Expanding testing capabilities with AWS Marketplace



## Sample AWS Marketplace solution providers



1,600+ vendors • 10,000+ products



10,000+  
listings

1,600+  
ISVs

24  
regions

310,000+  
customers

2M+  
subscriptions

## AWS Marketplace DevOps Workshop Series participating partner hands-on labs



And more  
coming soon!

# Next steps

-  Bookmark the [AWS Marketplace DevOps Workshop Series landing page](#), check back for new content or subscribe to email updates
-  Start a [hands-on lab](#)
-  Move on to [Module 6: Observability and Monitoring](#)
-  Visit the [AWS Marketplace website](#) to experiment with DevOps tooling