

# APP306: Using AWS CloudFormation for Deployment and Management at Scale

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November 12, 2014 Las Vegas, Nevada



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With AWS CloudFormation you can model, provision, and update the full breadth of AWS resources. You can manage anything from a single Amazon EC2 instance to a multi-tier application. The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) uses AWS and CloudFormation to help deliver a range of services, including BBC iPlayer. Learn straight from the BBC team on how they developed these services with a multitude of AWS features and how they operate at scale. Get insight into the tooling and best practices developed by the BBC team and how they used CloudFormation to form an end-to-end deployment and management pipeline. If you are new to AWS CloudFormation, get up to speed for this session by completing the Working with CloudFormation lab in the self-paced Labs Lounge.

#### Who are we?

- Fifth largest site in UK, 55th Globally
- Top 20 in News, Sport, Arts, Childrens

Juggling depth of audience and breadth of services is a key challenge

#### What do our services do?

#### Deploy at scale

- > 300 deployments per day
- 60,000 deployments in first 18 months

#### **Deploy robustly**

- All key video transcoding and packaging for BBC iPlayer
- · Pipeline delivering election results to BBC News
- · Live text for BBC Sport events

#### How are Yavor and I involved?

We build tools for the full development lifecycle



# And what are we going to talk about?

- Part One Where did we come from and how did we get where we are?
- Part Two What have we built and how do we use AWS CloudFormation to keep it running?

# The beginning

# The beginning — 2012

- · Olympics dominating our planning and capacity
- On-premises platforms running key BBC Online properties
- · Hard to get focus on other projects

# Ops are a constrained resource

Devs can touch test, but Ops own live:

- "Jira-powered deployment"
- 40,000 change tickets since October '09

#### Leading to:

- Greater delta between releases
- Longer feedback loops
- · High stress around emergency changes

#### Infrastructure is a constrained resource

Physical infrastructure needs to be bought, racked, configured:

- Weeks of lead time on new hardware
- · Limited supplies of existing hardware

#### Leading to:

- · Inflexibility to changing requirements
- Shared tenancy of hardware, weak software isolation

# Three emerging trends

#### Continuous delivery

- Can we build better quality things, faster?

#### Cloud

- Can we reduce our costs or increase our agility?

#### **DevOps**

– Can we strike a better balance of freedom and responsibility for engineers?

# The grappling hook

# The grappling hook

- Take two teams: one product, one platform
- Product team takes advantage of features as they become available from platform and feeds requirements in
- Platform team builds features based on need but looks to make them scale to many users
- · Get the learning in software, not slideware

# **Continuous delivery**

- · Automate everything
- · Keep everything in source control
- · Build your binaries once
- Use the same mechanism to deploy to all environments
- · If anything fails, stop the line



Think continuous improvement — direction not position

## **DevOps**

The people that wrote it:

- Will fix problems fastest
- Know when it is sensible to deploy

So give them the access to do it and ask them to take responsibility for their actions

#### November 2012

- · Spoke to others others solving the same problems
- Began to focus on the underlying principles rather than immediate problems
- Came home and mustered the Simian Army



# **Grappling hook** — reflections

#### The good

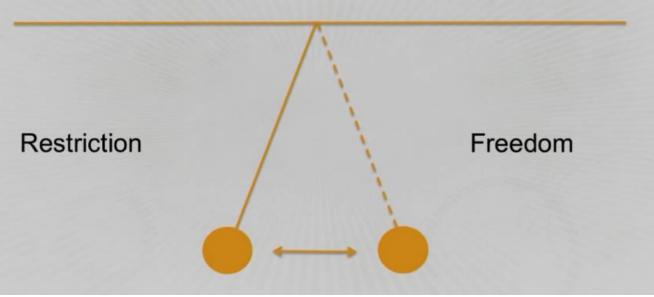
- · Infrastructure costs exactly as predicted
- Numerous platform features ready for further use
- · Had a developing set of principles around good practice

#### The not-so-good

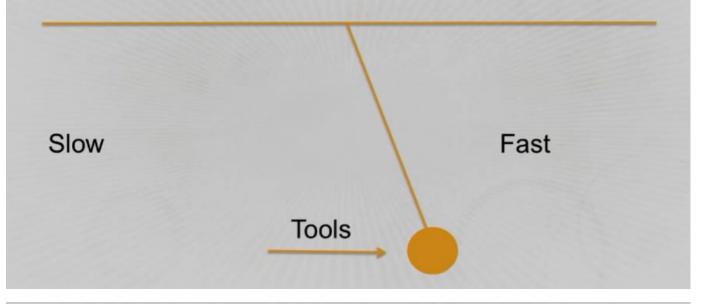
· We learned many lessons about how to build, fewer about why...

# Storming the tower





# The platform pendulum



# **Establishing principles**

- Establish strong defaults for the way things get built and create tooling for that
- Assume that there will be use cases where the defaults don't fit

## Managing infrastructure at scale

- Repeatability
  - Never "spin it up in the console and hope"
- Flexibility
  - Teams are going to need that obscure service
- StackOverflow-ability
  - If there is a well-known way of expressing it in the world, use it

# Managing deployment at scale

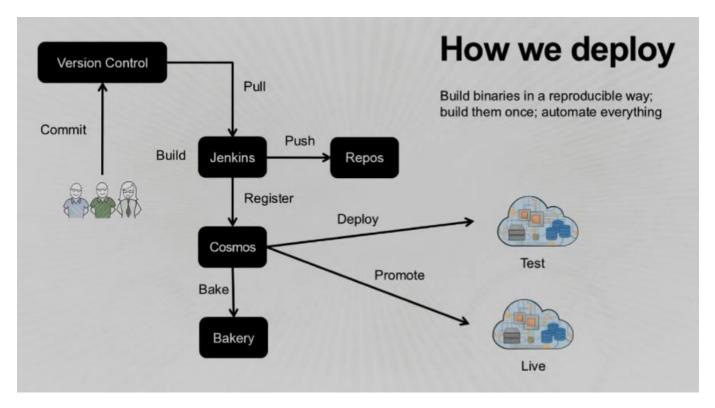
- Repeatability
  - All instances should be identical
- Robustness
  - Look for fail-safe mechanisms
- Resilience
  - Minimize dependencies at instance startup

# Handling support at scale

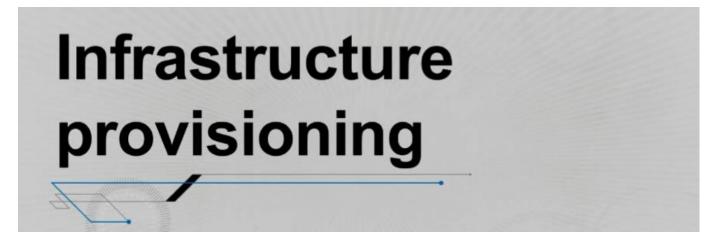
- Access
  - Engineers should have access to the services they run
- Patterns
  - Create patterns and templates for core infrastructure pieces
- Support
  - Ask developers to take "the phone"

# The rest is just software...

# Inside the machine



This is the high-level overview of our deployment platform



# Hardware is now software, embrace it and treat it that way!

 Build infrastructure in a reliable and reproducible way, just like you build software



# Infrastructure as code and AWS CloudFormation

- Managed infrastructure dependencies
- · AWS API interactions taken care for you
- Reproducibility
- Versioning

# What does that mean for my application?

- I can build identical copies of my app in different environments
- I can version my infrastructure templates with my code and reproduce the full stack at any point in time

# So my application is not just software, it is software and infrastructure combined





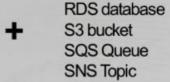


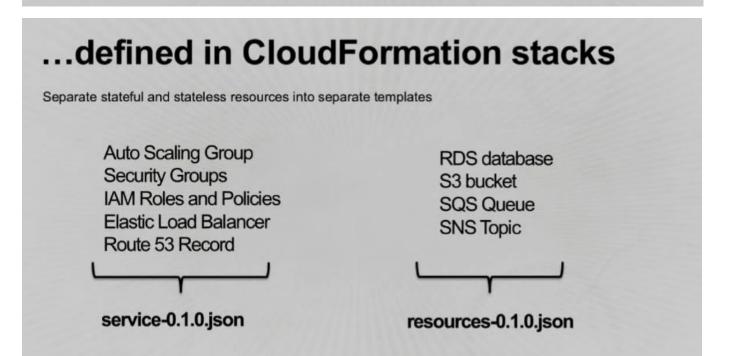
#### **Application infrastructure**

Let's look at what an application might look like and how we can define it with AWS CloudFormation



Auto Scaling Group
Security Groups
IAM Roles and Policies
Elastic Load Balancer
Route 53 Record





They have different management lifecycle regarding how often they change or are revised.

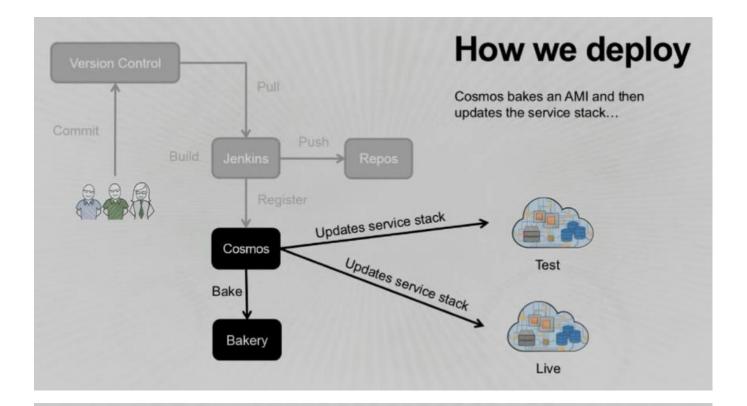
#### The best way to form clouds

- JSON is great for defining infrastructure
- But if you find yourself repeating the same template over and over, consider abstracting it in code
- E.g., <a href="https://github.com/cloudtools/troposphere">https://github.com/cloudtools/troposphere</a> for python



The left side contains a sample template but we then abstracted it into 5 lines on the right



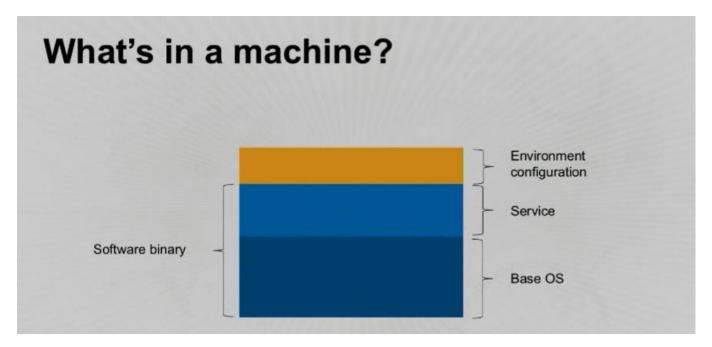


# The Bakery

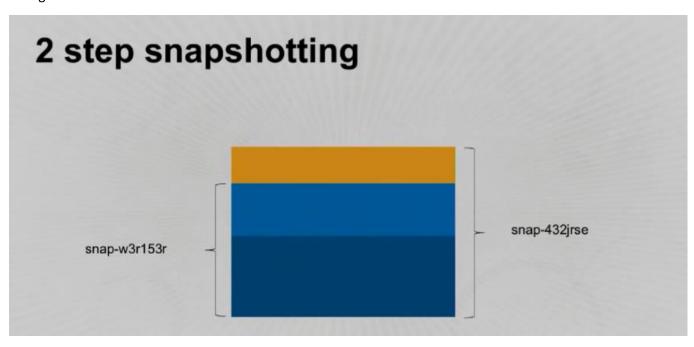
- Takes repository information, packages to install and environment specific configuration
- Bakes AMIs using a 2 step snapshot process 1 snapshot just for the software and 1 for the software with the configuration

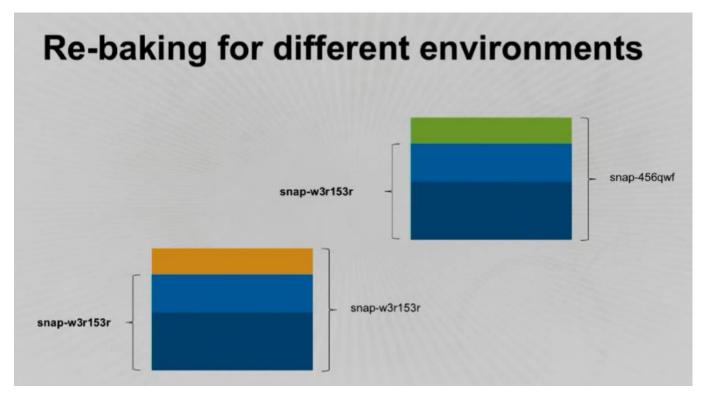
# Building machines is like building software

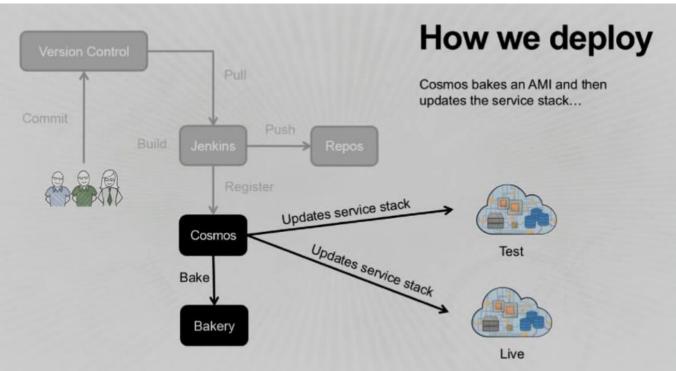
- Build binaries once
- · Build them in a reproducible way



Machine is what runs a service, the Service is a software binary that doesn't change. The only thing that changes is the configuration







From this point on, it is a CloudFormation call to update the service stack

## ...what actually happens

- Cosmos updates the Imageld property of the Auto Scaling Group's <u>LaunchConfiguration</u>
- Based on the specified <u>UpdatePolicy</u>, the ASG starts refreshing the instances with new ones using the new AMI

# Optimizing the ASG UpdatePolicy

- On test environments you can optimize for speed and replace all instances at once
- Once live, you should update the ASG in batches making sure you don't have downtime

## ...for example

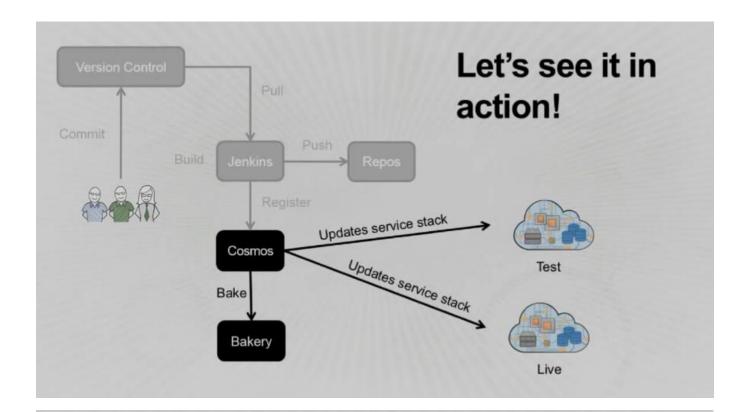
For a service with an ASG with 5 instances...

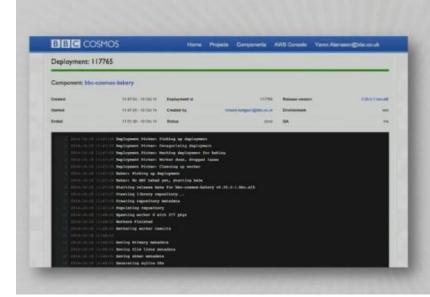
#### **TEST**

```
"UpdatePolicy": {
    "AutoScalingRollingUpdate": {
        "FauseTime": "FTOS",
        "MaxRatchSize": "5",
        "MinInstancesInService": "0"
    }
}
```

#### LIVE

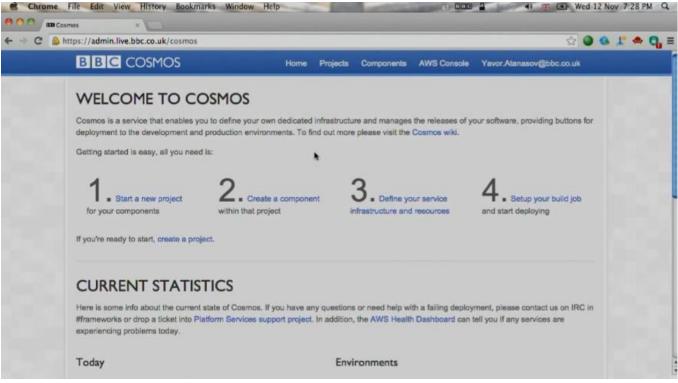
```
"UpdatePolicy": {
    "AutoScalingRollingUpdate": {
        "PauseTime": "PT15S",
        "MaxBatchSize": "2",
        "MinInstancesInService": "2"
}
```



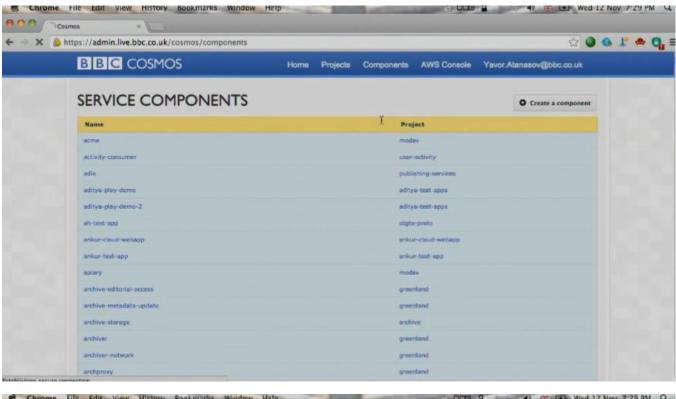


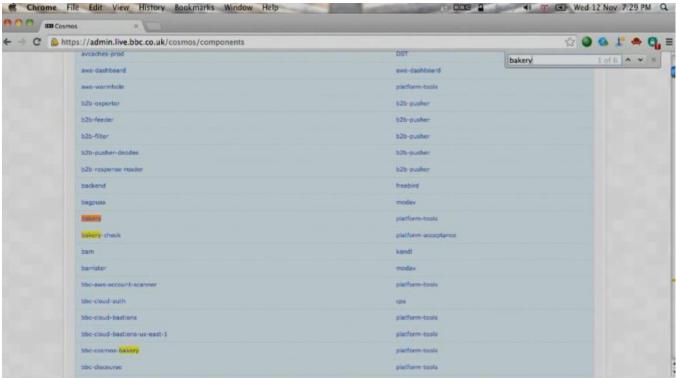
## **Demo time**

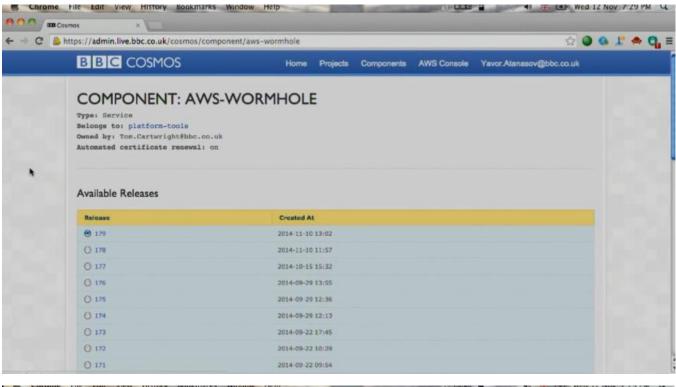
Let's deploy one of our services and see what happens...

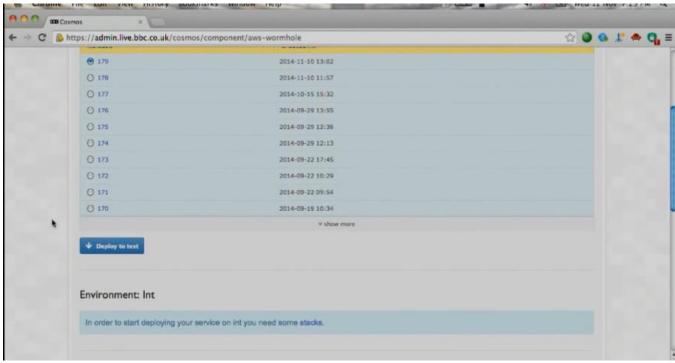


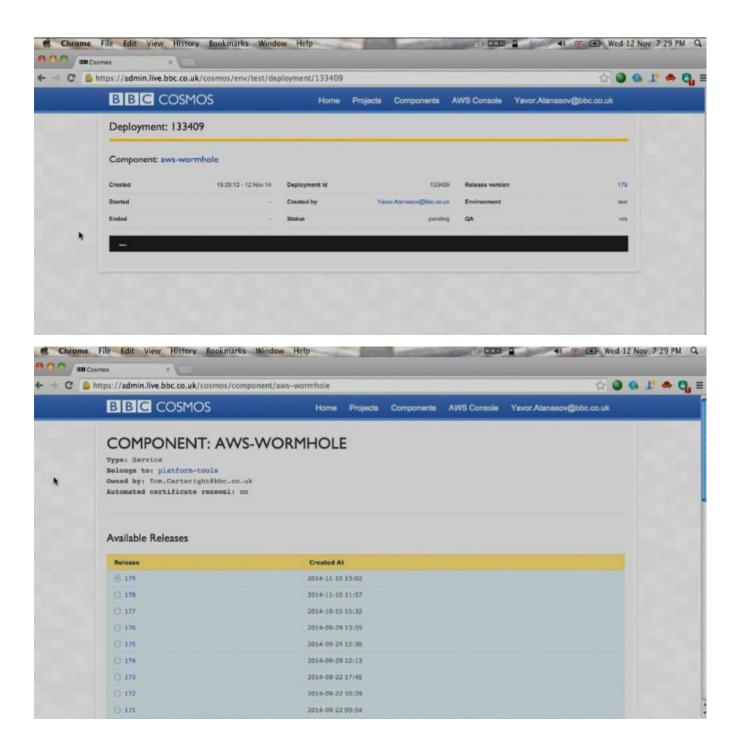


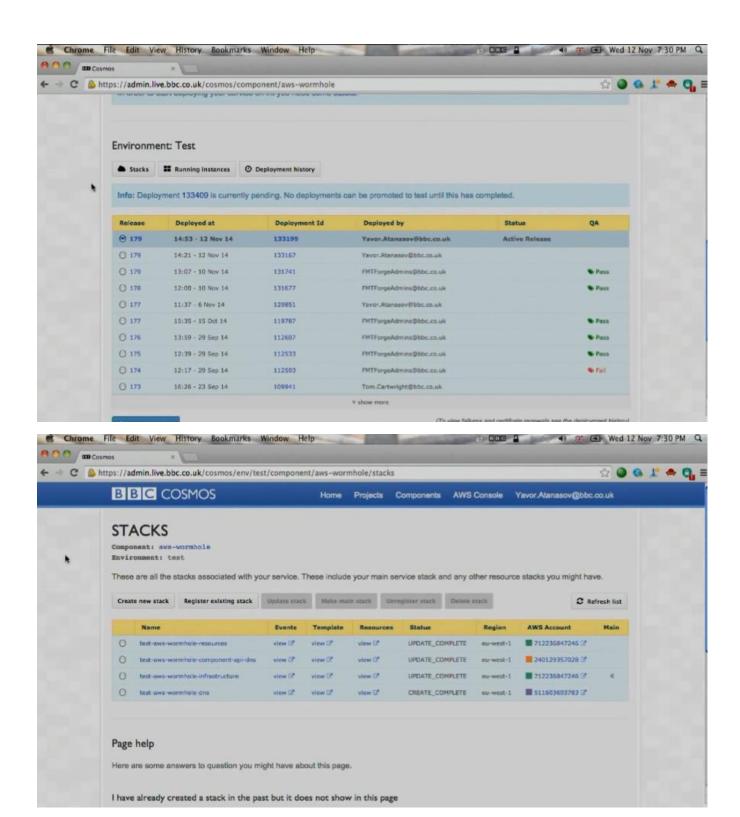


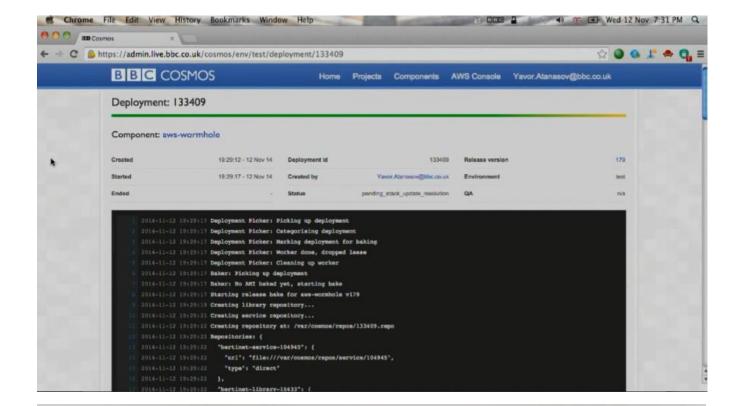












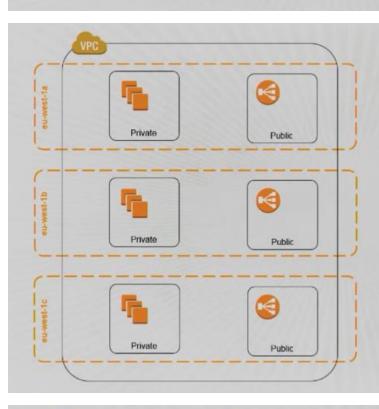
## **AWS CloudFormation beyond the app**

## Defining our core infrastructure

- Provides the frame upon which services' infrastructure is built
- Provides security and resilience through levels of isolation

#### Levels of isolation

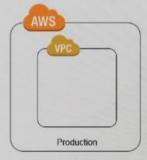
- Network and instance access be isolated by default
- Resource isolation find all API limits and resource limits and avoid sharing those among your critical services; use different AWS accounts



# Core infrastructure

Each AWS account is setup an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud spreading across the three Availability Zones; the VPC contains three private and three public subnets

Service's ASGs are positioned in the private subnets and their load balancers go in the public ones

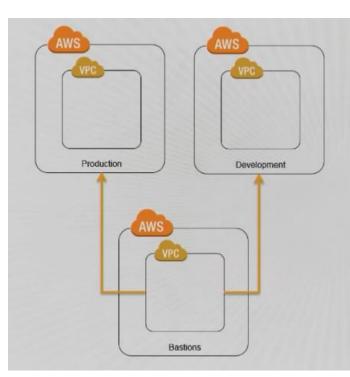




#### **Environments**

Development and production environments are built in separate accounts to bring full isolation from API and resource limits

All managed via AWS CloudFormation stacks



#### SSH access

SSH access is granted via Bastion machines positioned in a dedicated VPC, which is peered with the VPCs that should be accessed

# In Closing...



#### Scale

- > 300 deployments per day
- · 50,000 deployments in first 18 months

#### Speed

· Time from laptop to live reduced from 2 days to 10 minutes

#### Commitment

- All key video transcoding and packaging for BBC iPlayer
- Pipeline delivering election results to BBC News
- · Live text for BBC Sport events

## Want to know more?

- We're starting to share our work: <a href="https://github.com/bbc">https://github.com/bbc</a>
- We're hiring, in London and Salford, UK: http://www.bbc.co.uk/careers
- · Or get in touch
  - tom.cartwright@bbc.co.uk
  - yavor.atanasov@bbc.co.uk