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DevOps and CI/CD for Modern Applications

Serverless, Containers and AWS Proton

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Agenda

- DevOps
- Continuous Integration
- Continuous Delivery/Deployment
- Infrastructure as Code
- Blue-Green Deployments for Modern Applications
- AWS Proton

Why DevOps?

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Why does DevOps matter?

5x

Lower change failure rate

440x

Faster from commit to deploy

46x

More frequent deployments

44%

More time spent on new features and code

30x

More Frequent Deployments

200x

Shorter Lead Times

60x

Fewer Failures

168x

Faster Recovery

Source: Puppet 2017 State of DevOps Report

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What is DevOps?

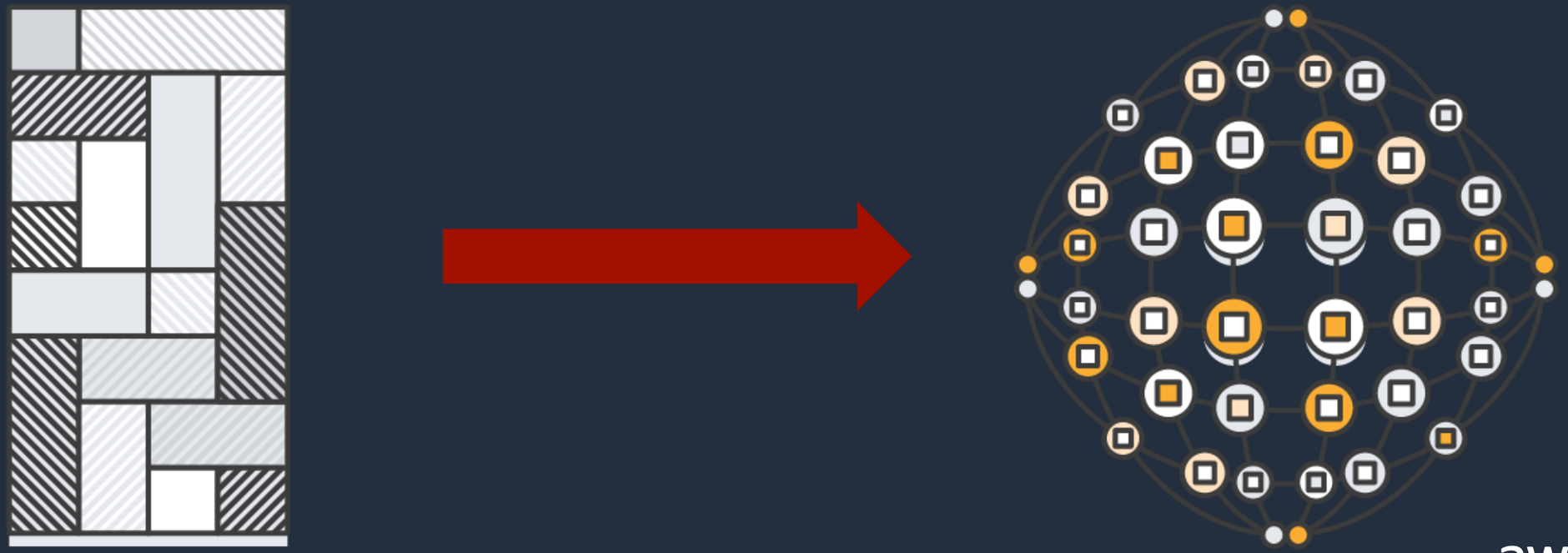
- Cultural philosophies
- Practices
- Tools

DevOps culture

- Dev & Ops coming together
    - No more “silos”
- Shared responsibility
- Ownership
- Visibility and communication

DevOps practices

- Microservices
    - Moving away from “monolithic” application architecture to many individual services



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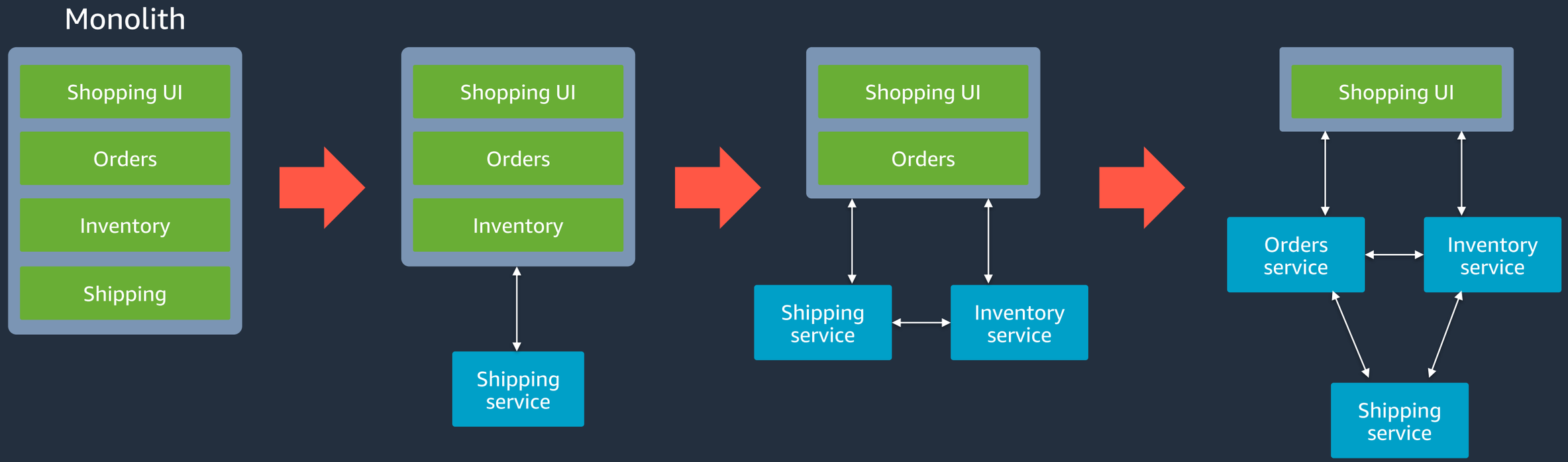
Monolith to microservices



Strangler Application Pattern:

https://www.martinfowler.com/bliki/StranglerApplication.html

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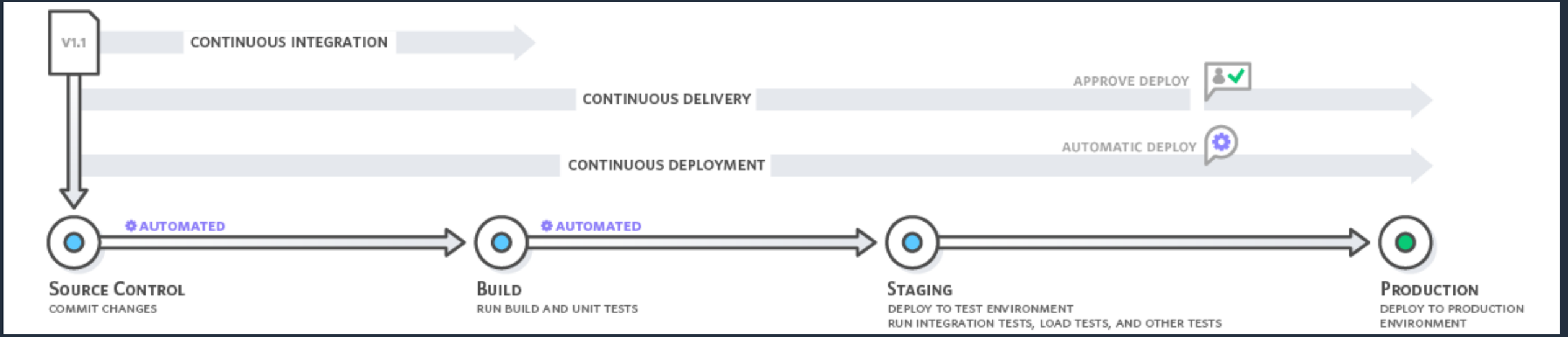
DevOps practices

- Continuous Integration
- Continuous Delivery & Deployment



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Continuous integration goals

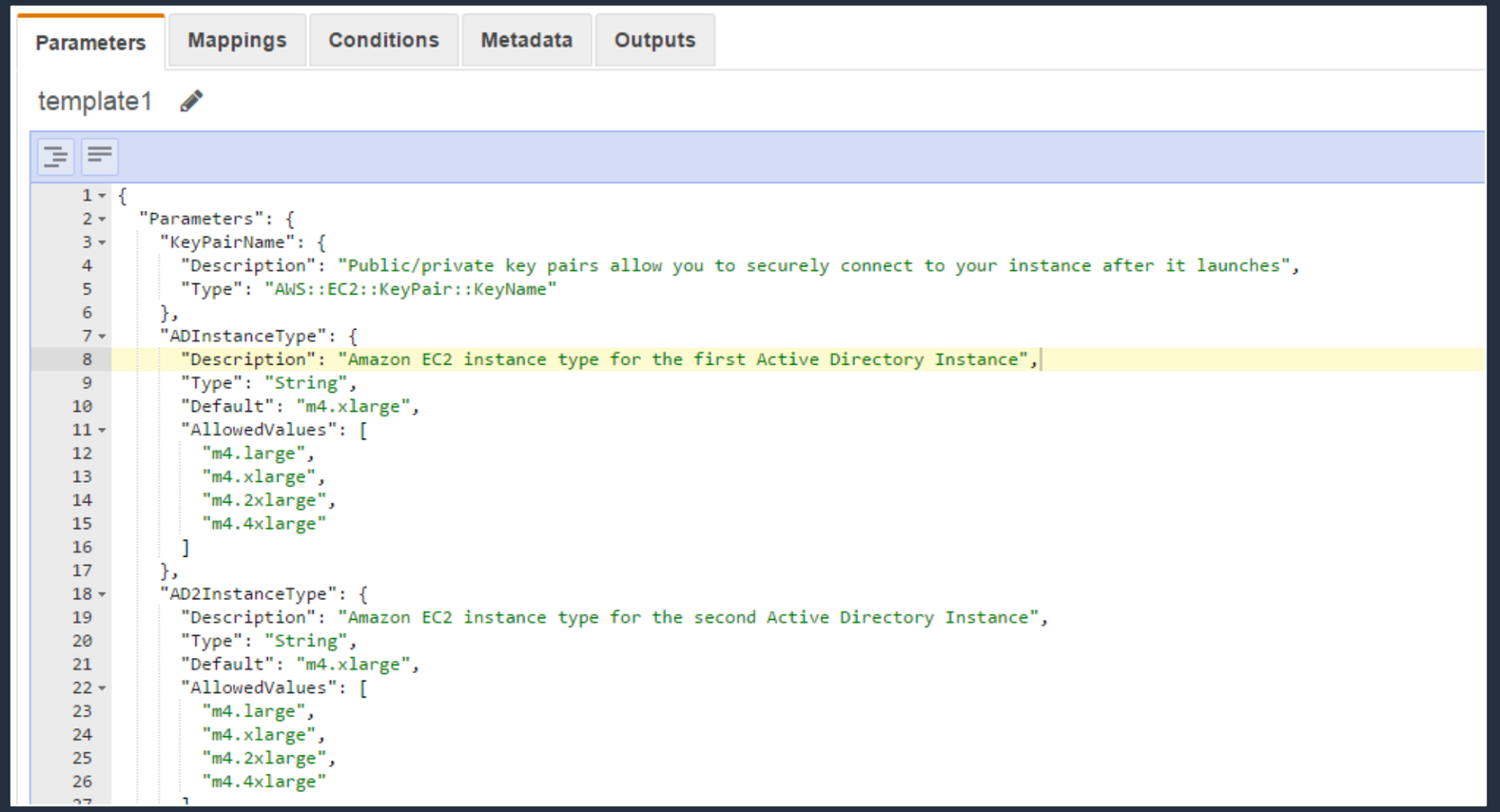
1. Automatically kick off a new release when new code is checked in
2. Build and test code in a consistent, repeatable environment
3. Continually have an artifact ready for deployment
4. Continually close feedback loop when build fails

Continuous deployment/delivery goals

1. Automatically deploy new changes to staging environments for testing
2. Deploy to production safely without impacting customers
3. Deliver to customers faster: Increase deployment frequency, and reduce change lead time and change failure rate

DevOps practices

- Infrastructure as Code
  - Model your AWS resources using code



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Infrastructure as code goals

1. Make infrastructure changes repeatable and predictable
2. Release infrastructure changes using the same tools as code changes
3. Replicate production environment in a staging environment to enable continuous testing

Model function environments with AWS Serverless Application Model (SAM)

- Open source framework for building serverless applications on AWS
- Shorthand syntax to express functions, APIs, databases, and event source mappings
- Transforms and expands SAM syntax into AWS CloudFormation syntax on deployment
- Supports all AWS CloudFormation resource types

https://aws.amazon.com/serverless/sam/

DevOps practices

- Monitoring and Logging
    - Track and analyze metrics and logs
    - Understand real-time performance of infrastructure and application

Elements of Modern Applications

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Elements of Modern Applications

- Application Architecture: Modular Microservices
- Software Delivery: Automation, Abstraction, & Standardization
- Data Strategy: Decoupled & Purpose Built
- Operations: As Serverless as Possible
- Management & Governance: Programmatic Guardrails

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Approaches to modern application development

- Simplify environment management with serverless technologies
- Reduce the impact of code changes with microservice architectures
- Automate operations by modeling applications & infrastructure as code
- Accelerate the delivery of new, high-quality services with CI/CD
- Gain insight across resources and applications by enabling observability
- Protect customers and the business with end-to-end security & compliance

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Approaches to modern application development

AWS Lambda

Serverless functions

Event-driven
Many language runtimes
Data source integrations
No server management

AWS Fargate

Serverless containers

Long-running
Abstracts the OS
Fully managed orchestration
Fully managed cluster scaling

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Serverless Blue-Green Deployments

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CodeDeploy-Lambda canary deployment

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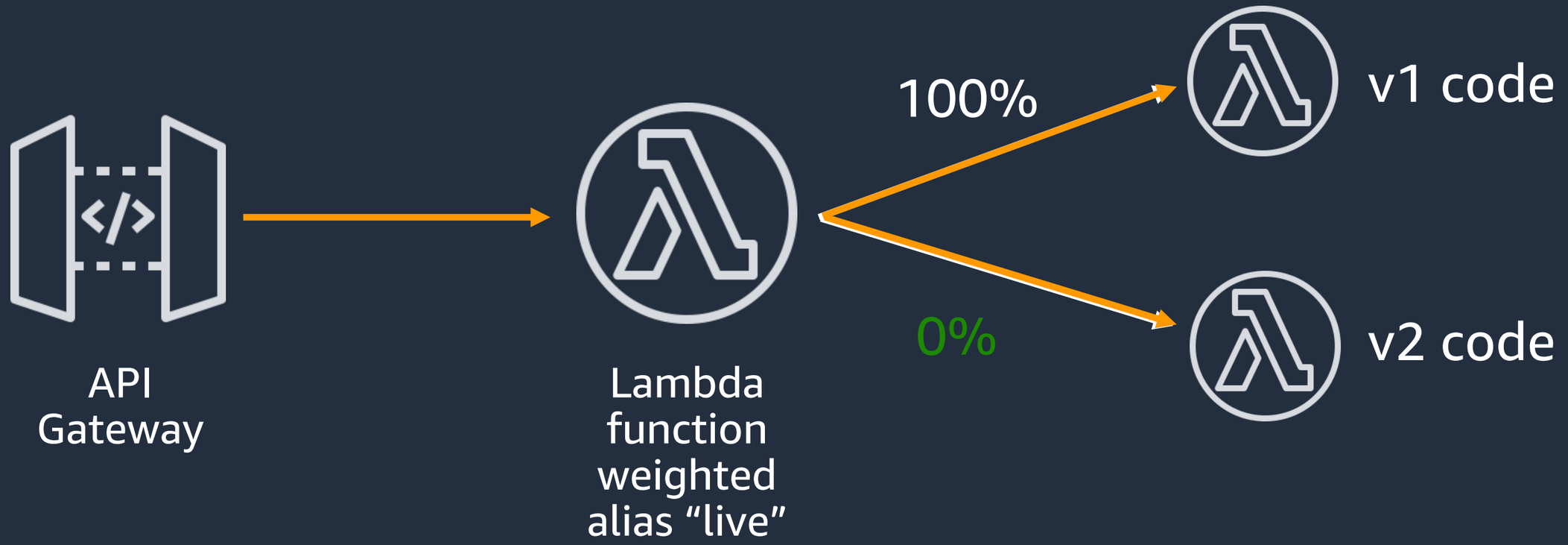
CodeDeploy-Lambda canary deployment

Run hook against v2 code before it receives traffic



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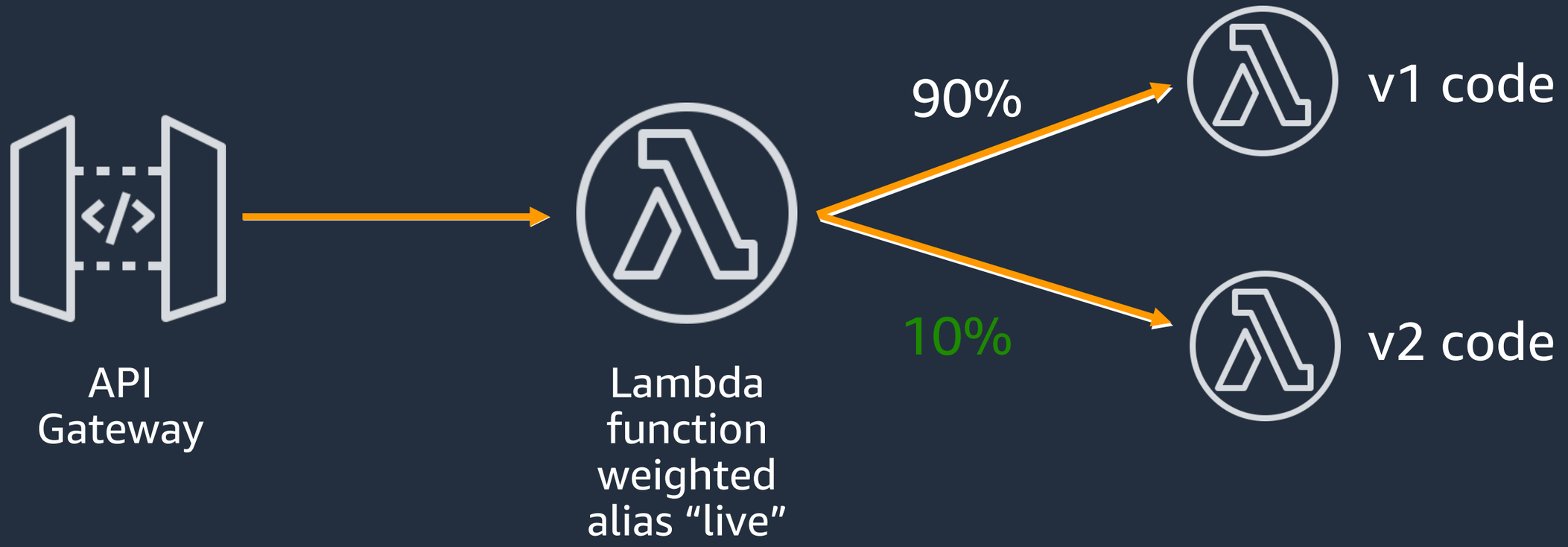
CodeDeploy-Lambda canary deployment

Wait for 10 minutes, roll back in case of alarm



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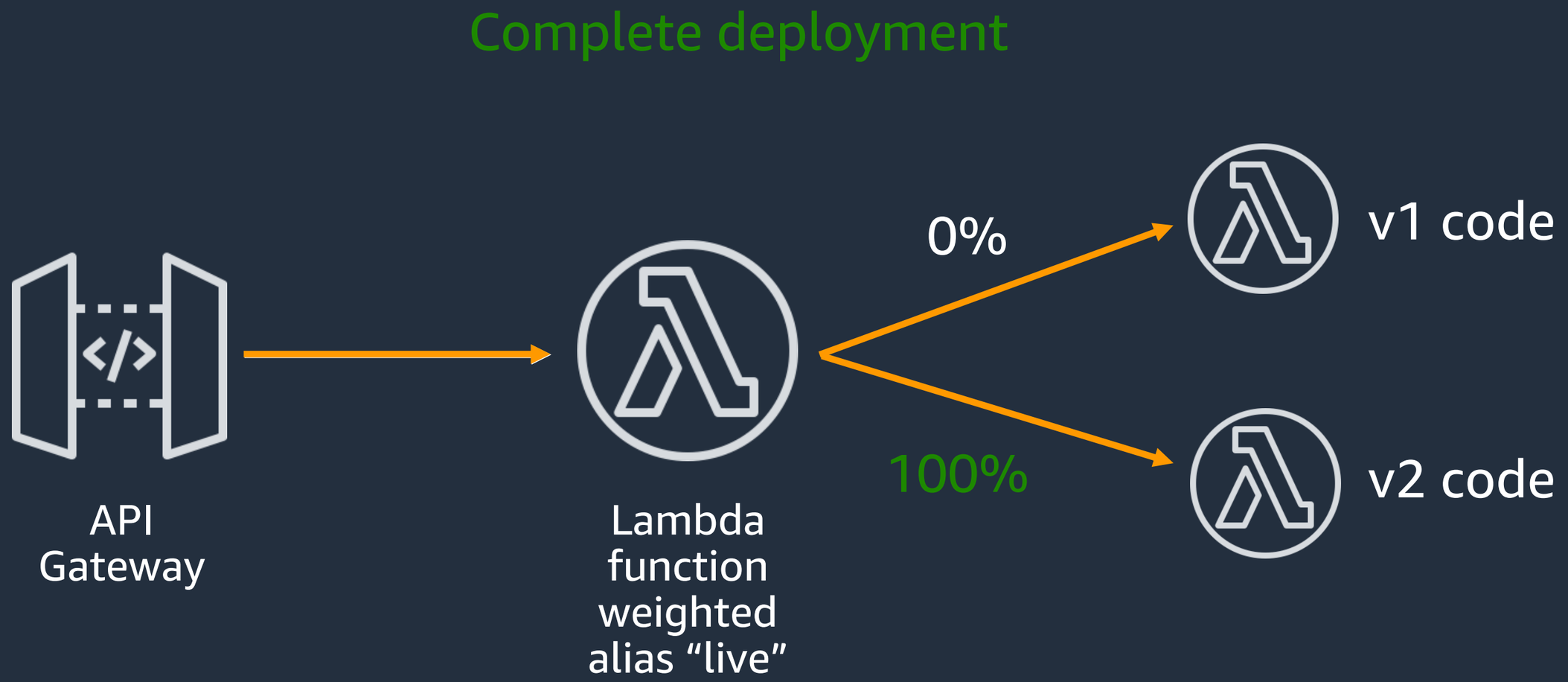
CodeDeploy-Lambda canary deployment



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Container Blue-Green Deployments

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CodeDeploy-ECS blue-green deployment

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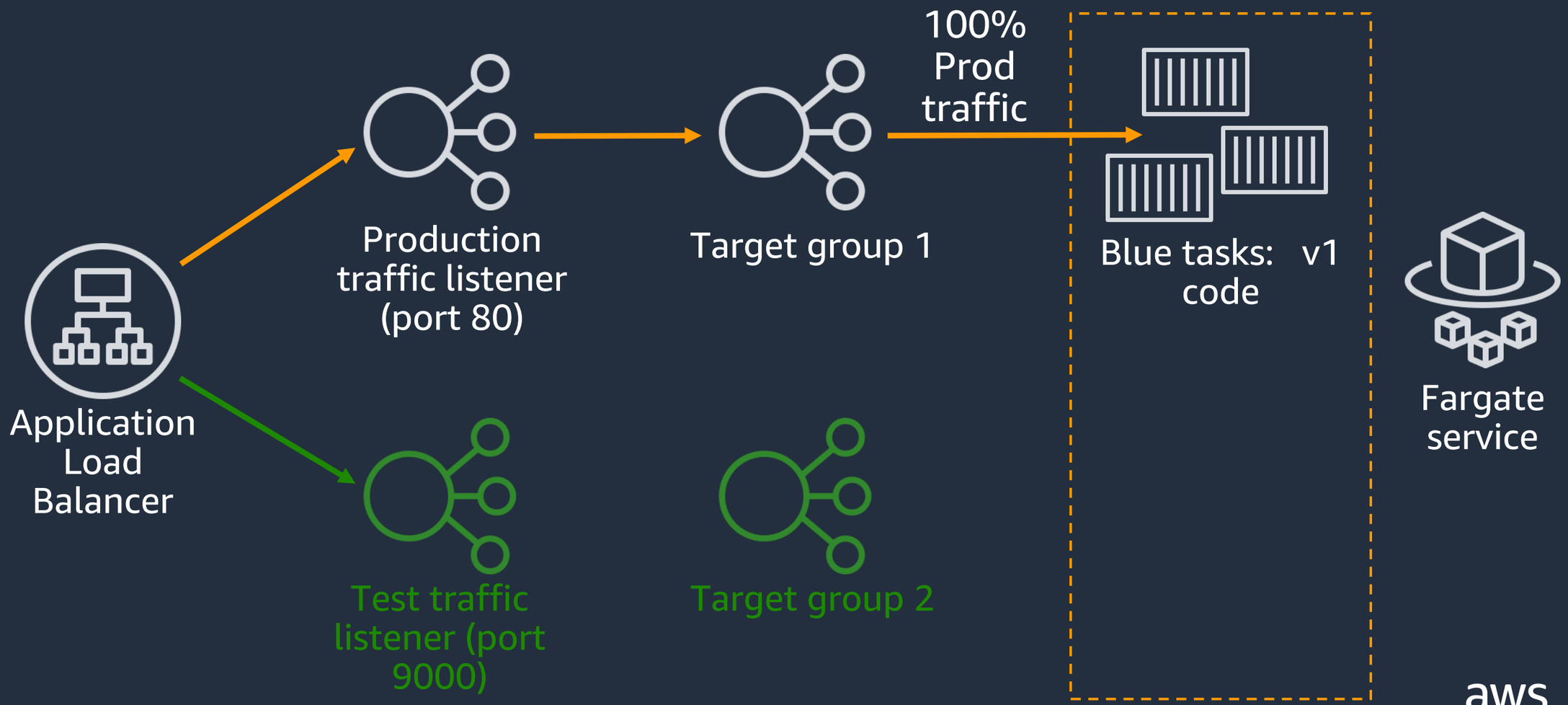
CodeDeploy-ECS blue-green deployment



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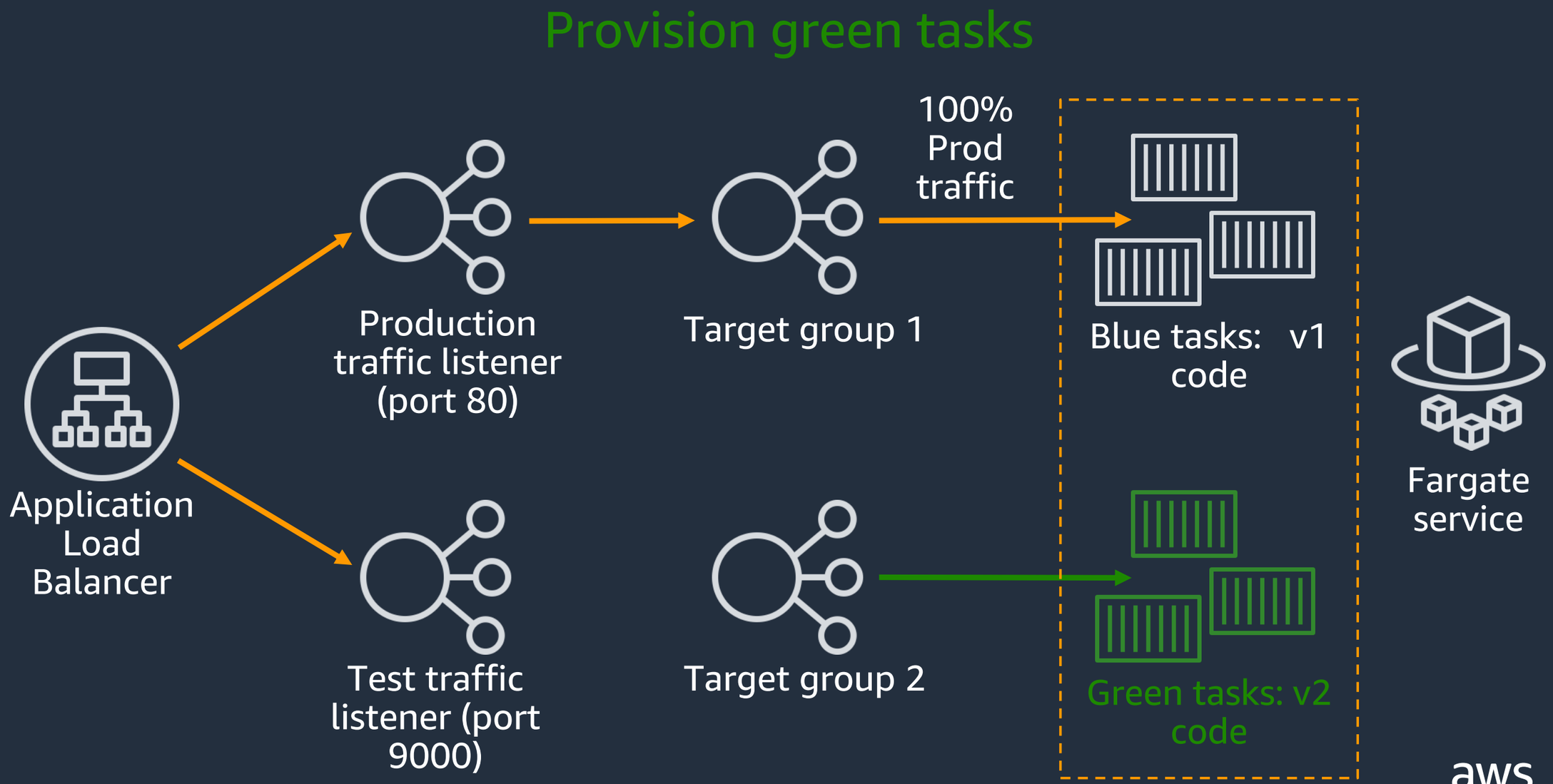
CodeDeploy-ECS blue-green deployment



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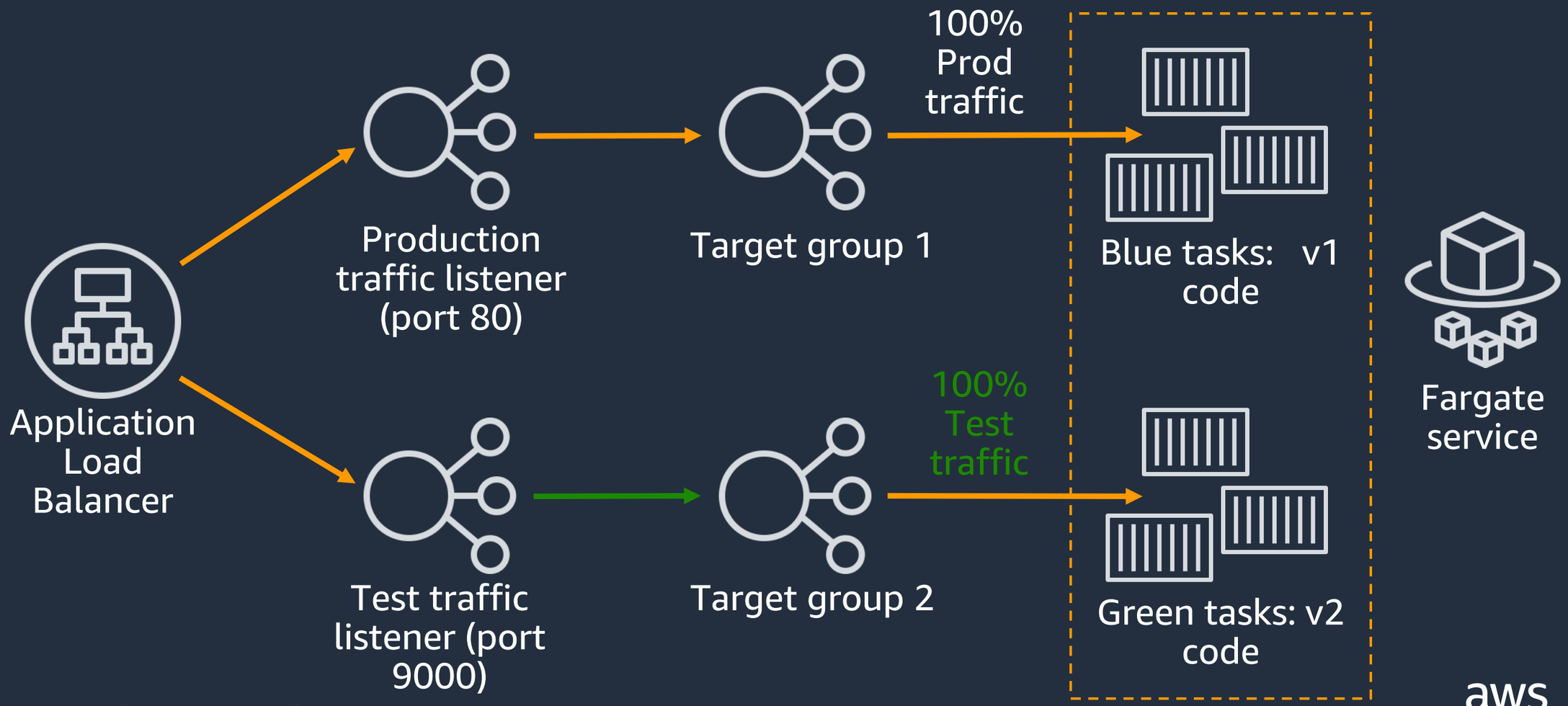
CodeDeploy-ECS blue-green deployment

Run hook against test endpoint before green tasks receive prod traffic



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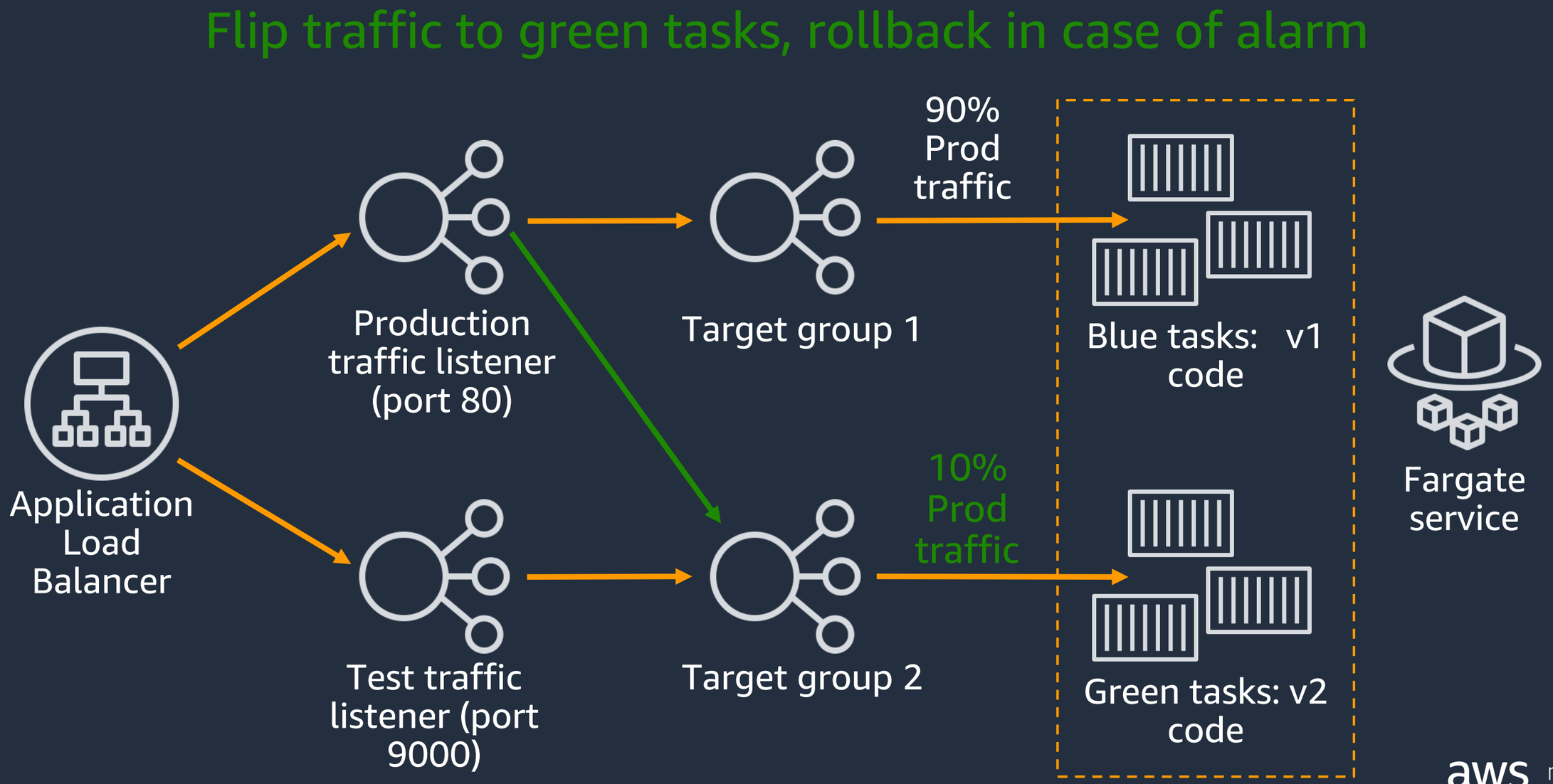
CodeDeploy-ECS blue-green deployment



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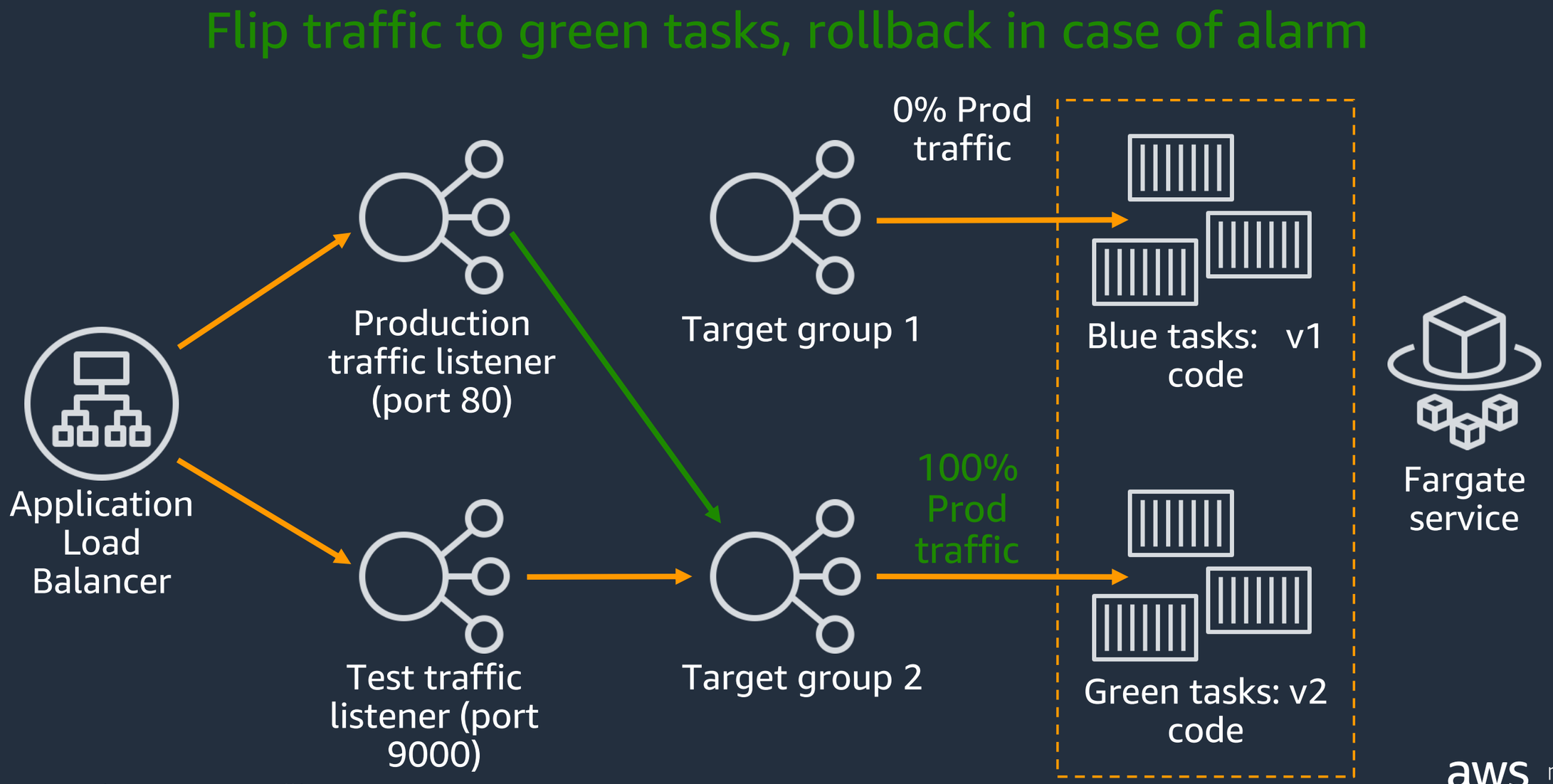
CodeDeploy-ECS blue-green deployment



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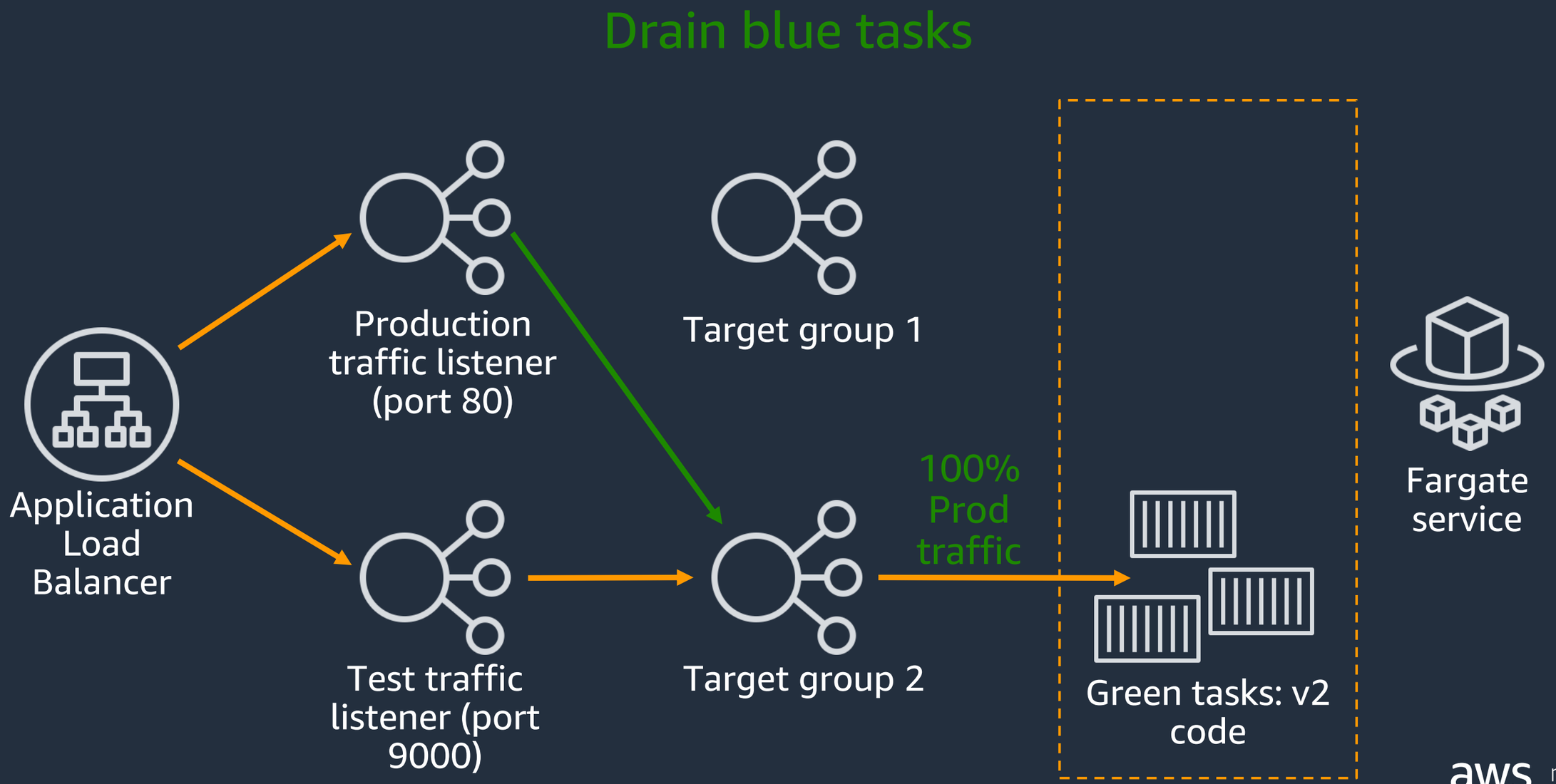
CodeDeploy-ECS blue-green deployment



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How To Measure Success

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IT/Software delivery performance

Aspect of Software Delivery Performance	Elite	High	Medium	Low
Deployment Frequency For the primary application or service you work on, how often does your organization deploy code to production or release it to end users?	On-demand (multiple deploys per day)	Between once per day and once per week	Between once per week and once per month	Between once per month and once every six months
Lead time for changes For the primary application or service you work on, what is your lead time for changes (i.e., how long does it take to go from code committed to code successfully running in production)?	Less than one day	Between one day and one week	Between one week and one month	Between one month and six months
Time to restore service For the primary application or service you work on, how long does it generally take to restore service when a service incident or a defect that impacts users occurs (e.g., unplanned outage or service impairment)?	Less than one hour	Less than one day	Less than one day	Between one week and one month
Change failure rate For the primary application or service you work on, what percentage of changes to production or released to users result in degraded service (e.g., lead to service impairment or service outage) and subsequently require remediation (e.g., require a hotfix, rollback, fix forward, patch)?	0-15%	0-15%	0-15%	46-60%

Source: State of DevOps 2019

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AWS Proton

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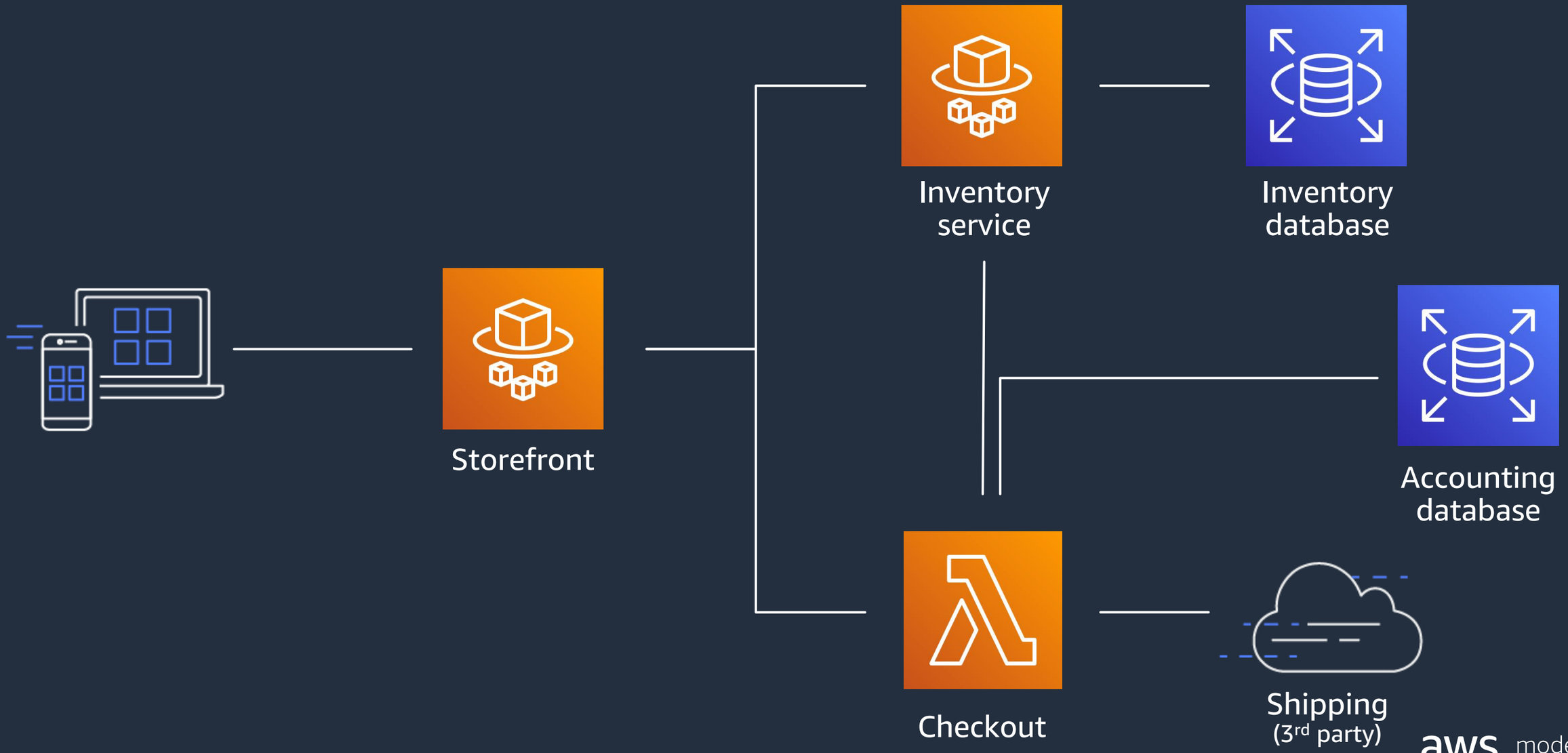
Using microservices for speed and agility



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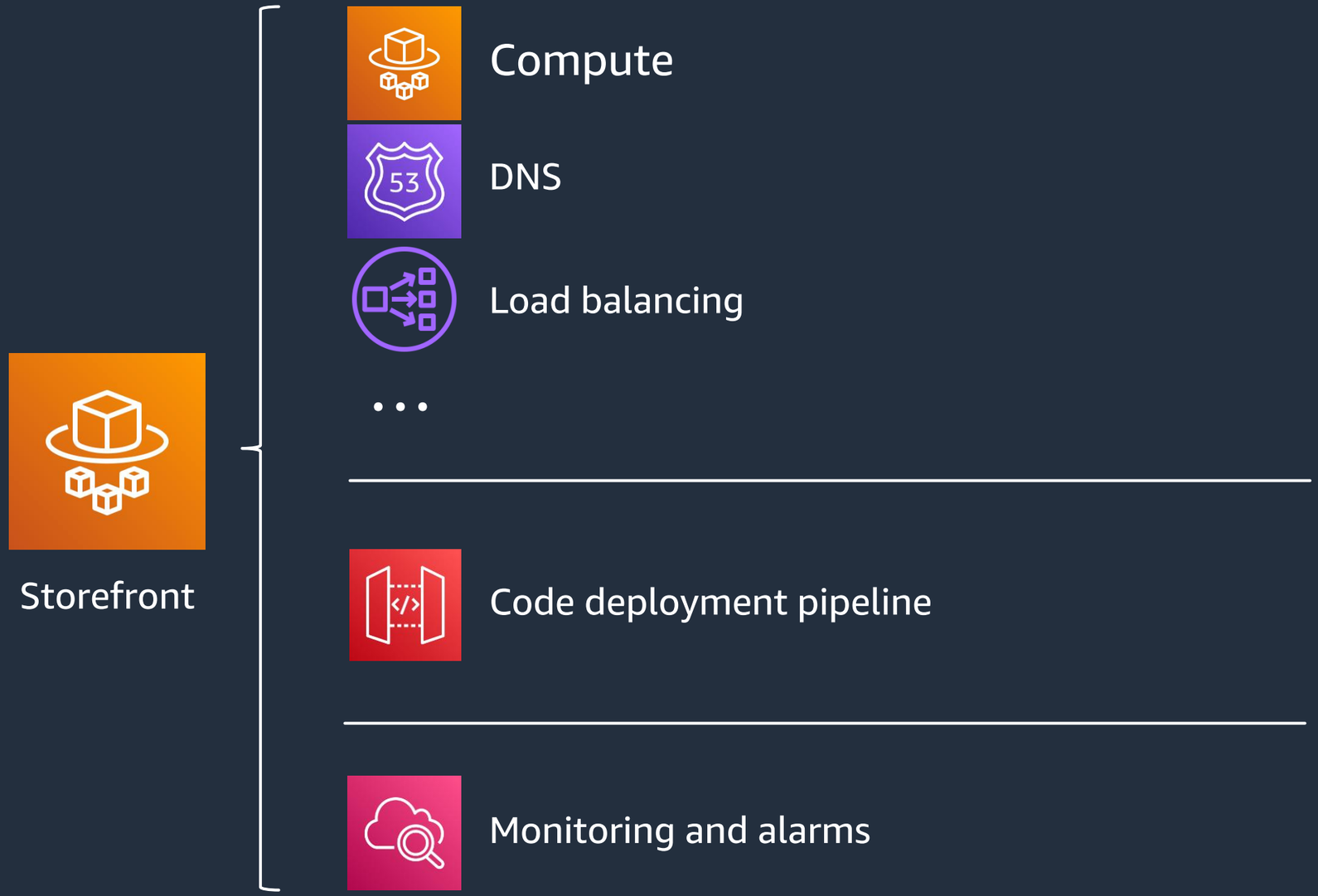
“Simple” is not so simple



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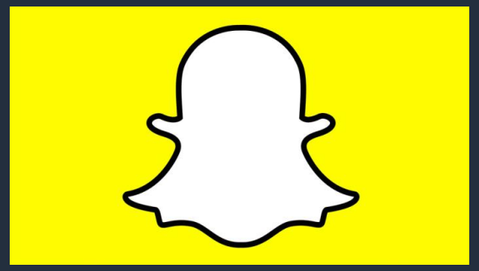
Customers are building internal developer platforms on AWS to tie it all together

Modern SaaS



Switchboard

Slingshot

These platforms unlock innovation by increasing developer productivity and accelerating software delivery

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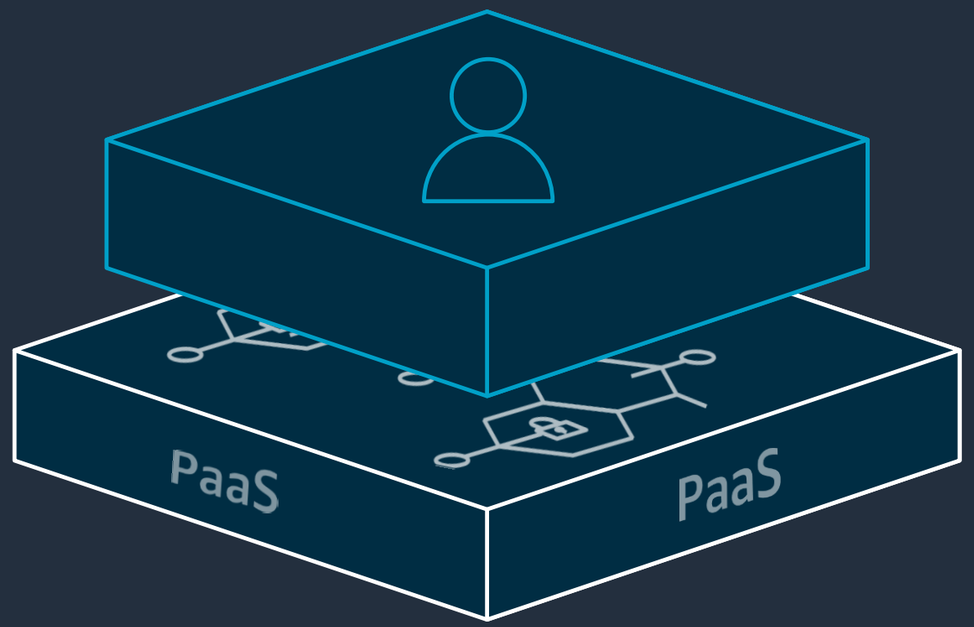
Abstract away operator overhead



- Creating a developer platform is hard
- Need to stand up a consistent stack to improve everyone’s productivity
- Also to provide better guardrails for protection
- Managing and updating hundreds or thousands of deployed microservices is painful

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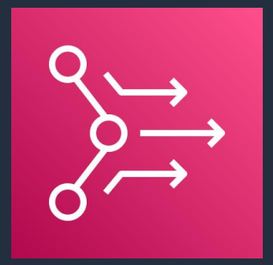
Application management as a spectrum

PaaS

Platform as a Service

- ↓ Flexibility & Control
- ↑ Developer Productivity

Ideal



- ↑ Flexibility & Control
- ↑ Developer Productivity

IaaS

Infrastructure as a Service

- ↑ Flexibility & Control
- ↓ Developer Productivity

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AWS Proton

Increase control over your cloud infrastructure, accelerating the pace of innovation for your development teams

Infrastructure operators

Create application infrastructure templates

AWS Proton

Monitor and update deployments

Development teams

Find and deploy application infrastructure

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AWS Proton Demo

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