

Containerless Continuous Delivery

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Let's meet

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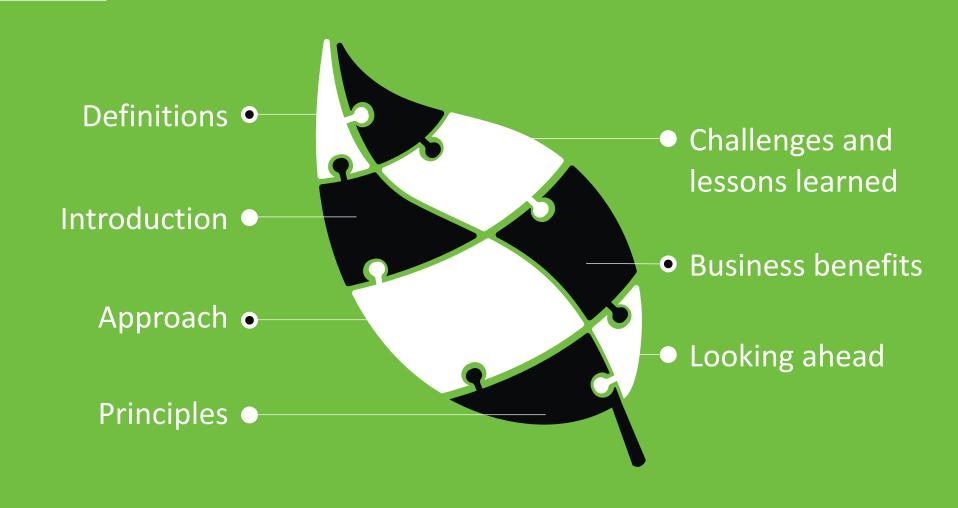






So what 's next?

Outline

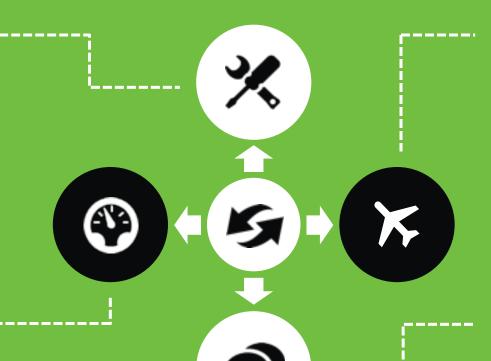


Definitions

Who's who in DevOps

Continuous Integration

Team members integrate their work frequently. Commits are verified by automated builds and tests.



Continuous Deployment

Every change goes through the build/test pipeline and automatically gets put into production.

Continuous Delivery

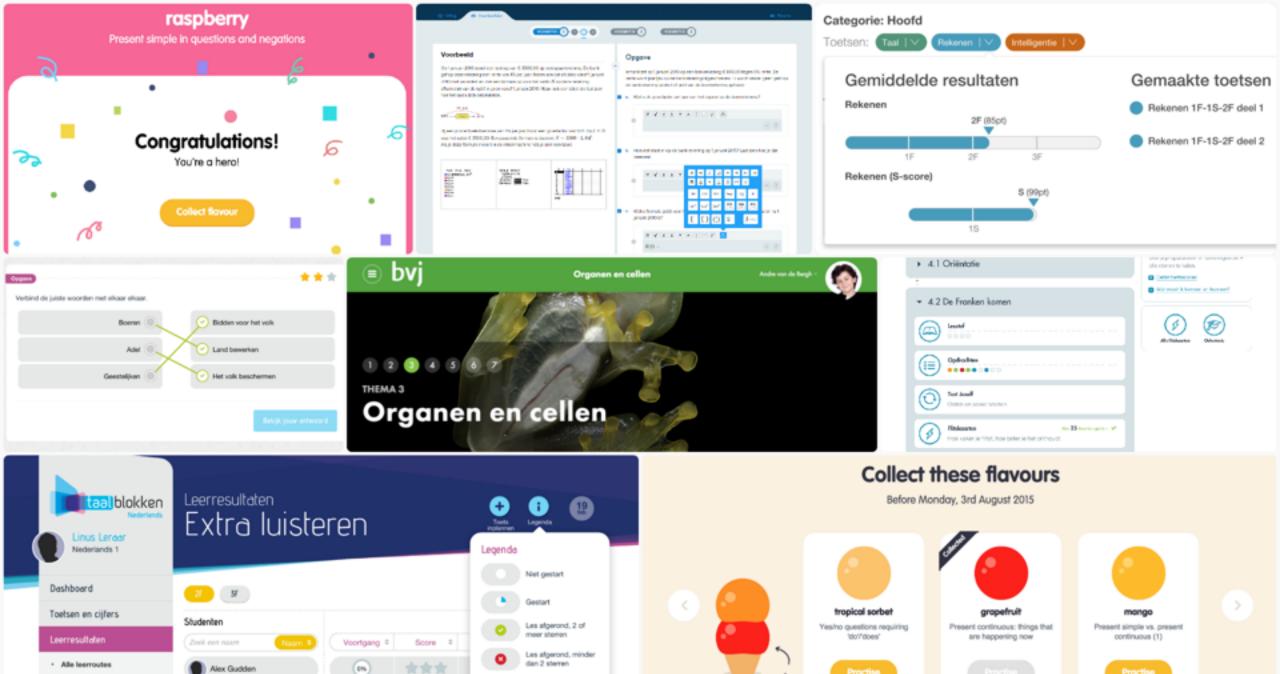
Building and testing software in such a way that the software can be released to production at any time.

"Ship early, ship often, sacrificing features, never quality" - Kyle Neath

DevOps

Development and operations engineers participate together in the entire product lifecycle - and are responsible together for the product.





questions

the present continuous

the present simple

Niet in leemoute

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Bouwstenen

Andrea Alibasic

History

About a year ago

Modern development culture

Modern tools, lots of automation.

Test environments are managed

by developers.



Differences lead to issues

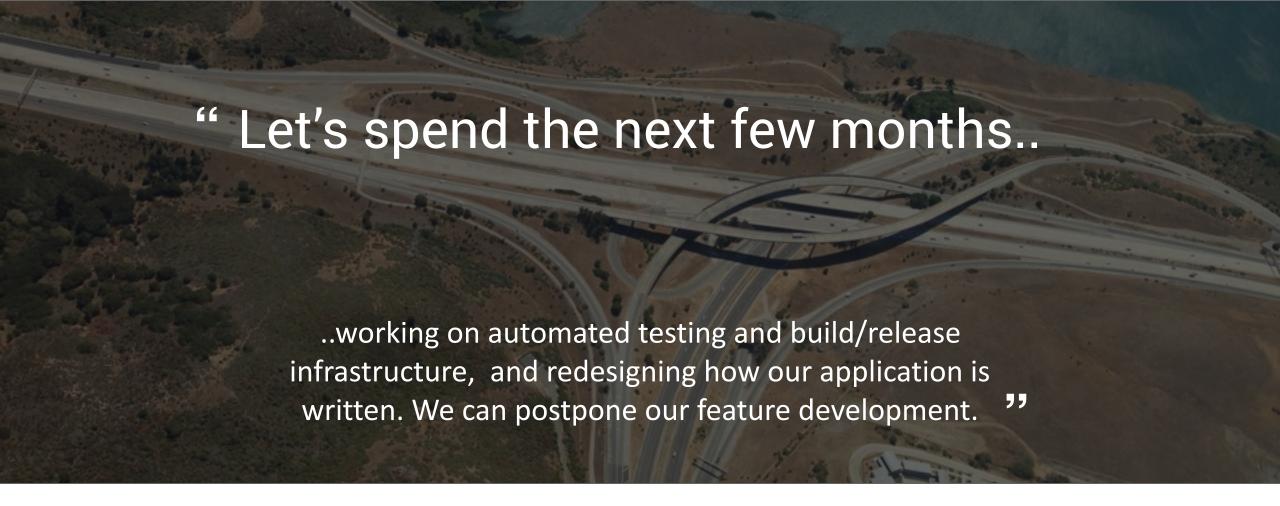
Communication between development and operations was slow, problem analysis in production was difficult and releases took a lot of time.

Traditional operations

Production environments managed by external operations partner.

Differences in infrastructure between development and production.

Things needed to change
Issues and differences between
development and operations were
slowing us down. We needed to shift
strategies to keep progressing.



...said no product manager ever.

J. Paul Reed

Approach

How we initiated change.



Expert team

Build a dedicated team of Devs, Ops and Cloud experts.

Keep the shop open

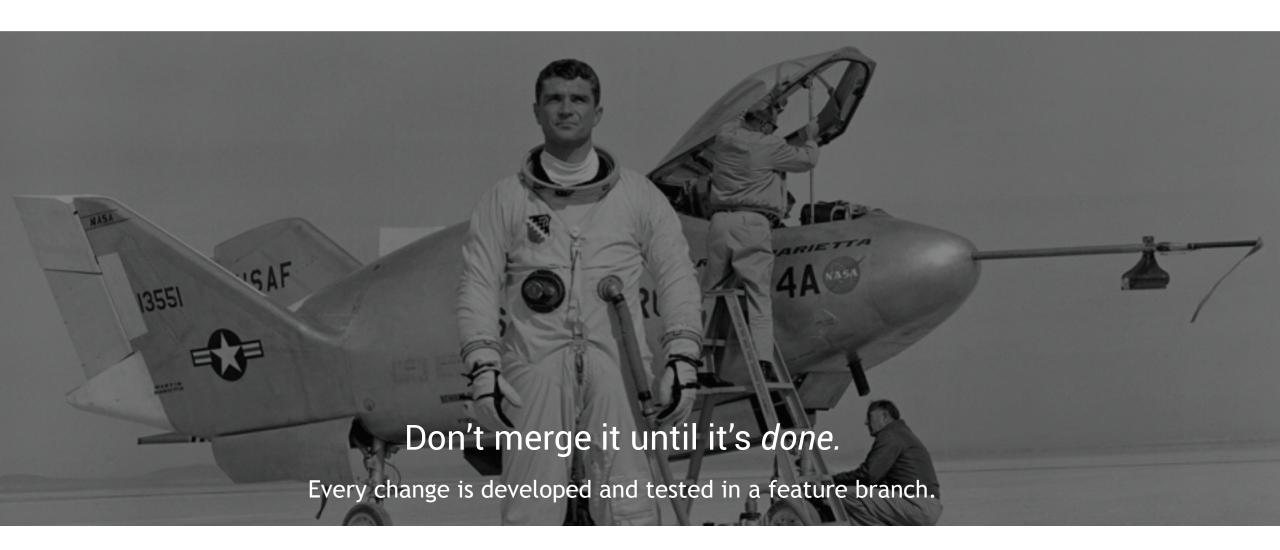
Build a complete new setup to allow development teams to transform to the new situation at their own pace.

Define principles

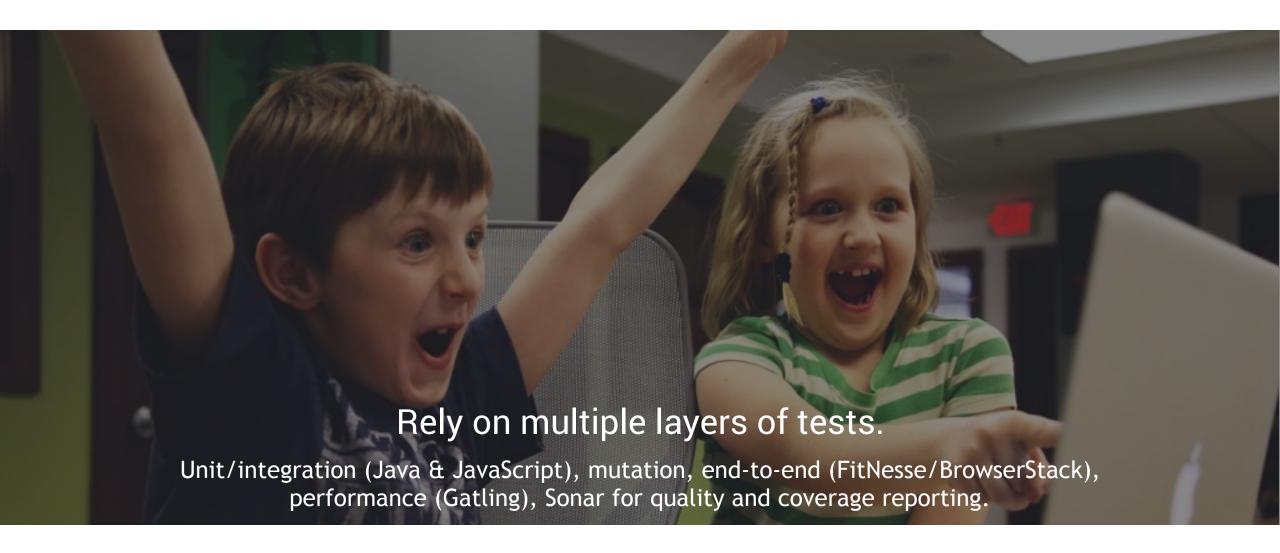
Define key points that identify your approach and help you set goals.



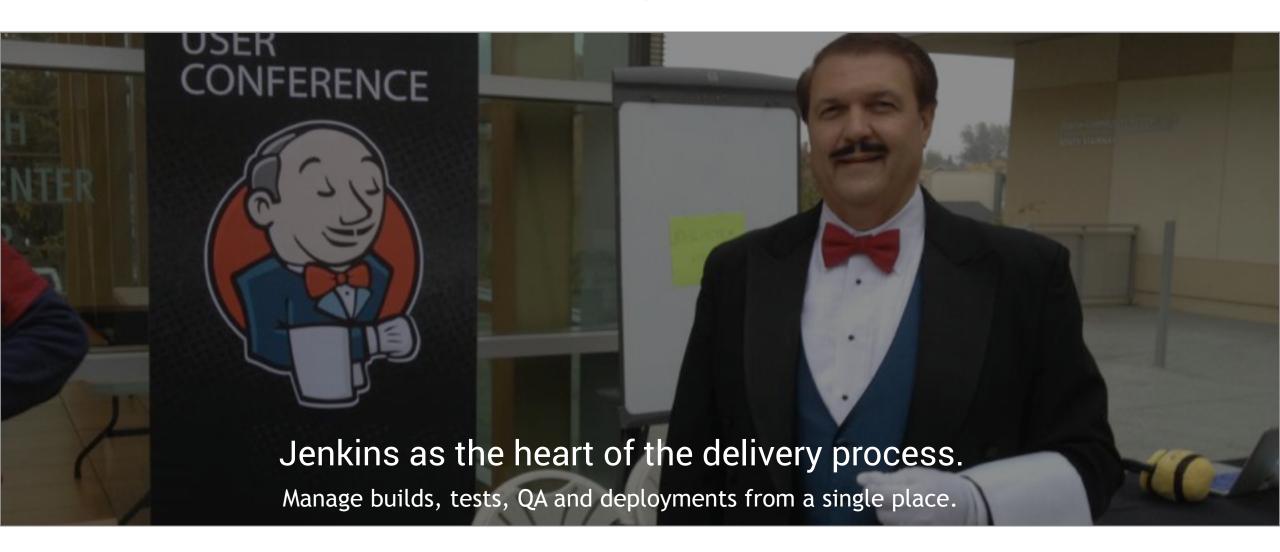
Master branch is always releasable



Each commit is tested extensively



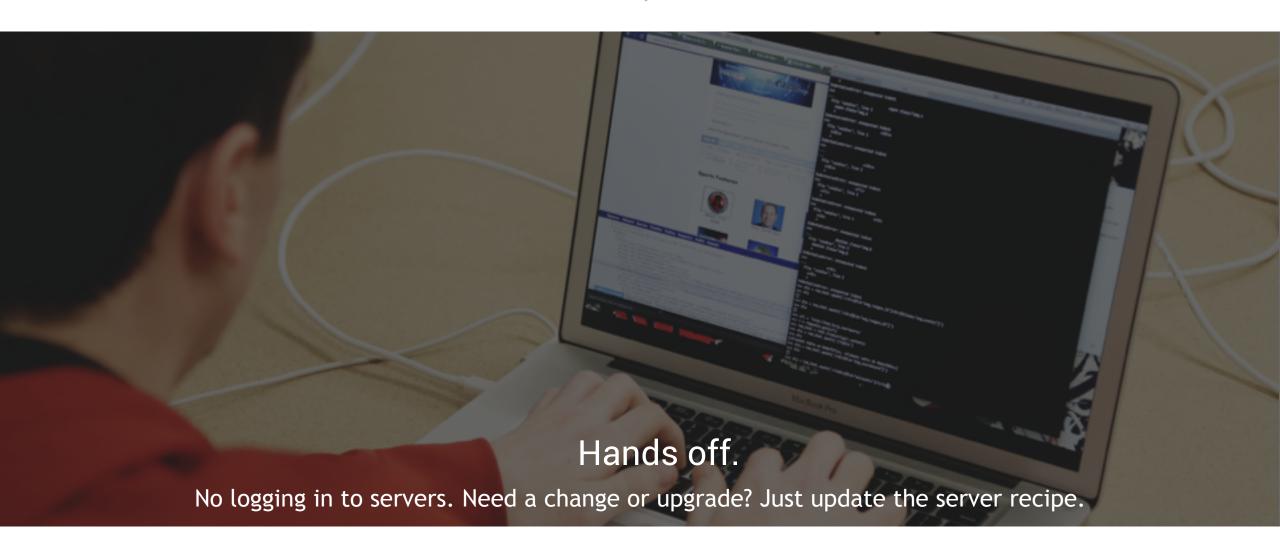
Every delivery step is a Jenkins job



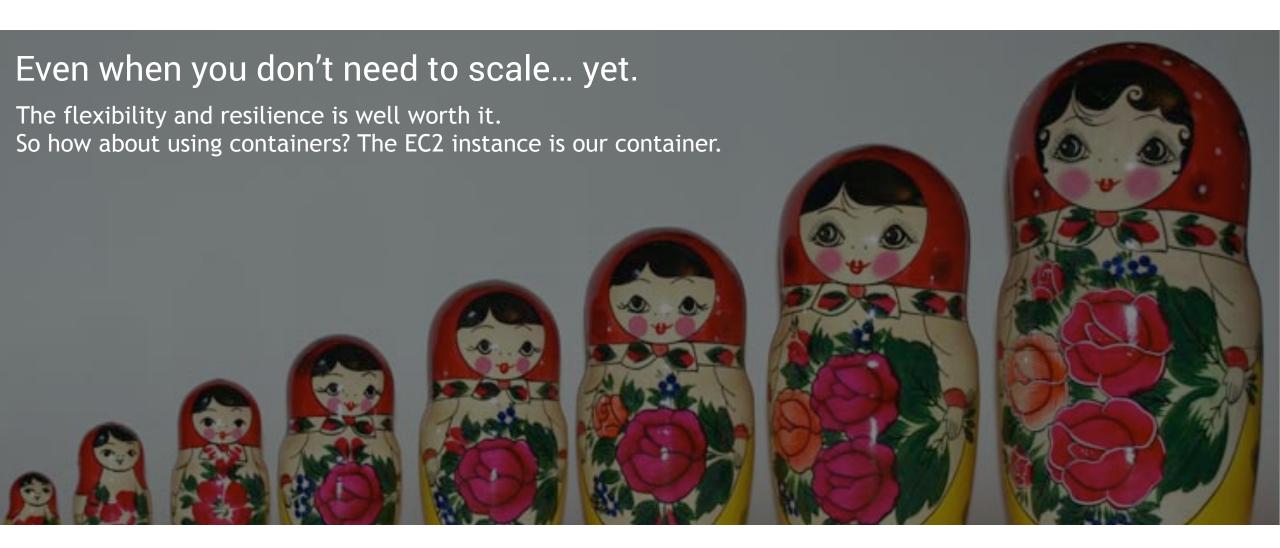
Deployments are roll-forward only



Infrastructure as code - for everything



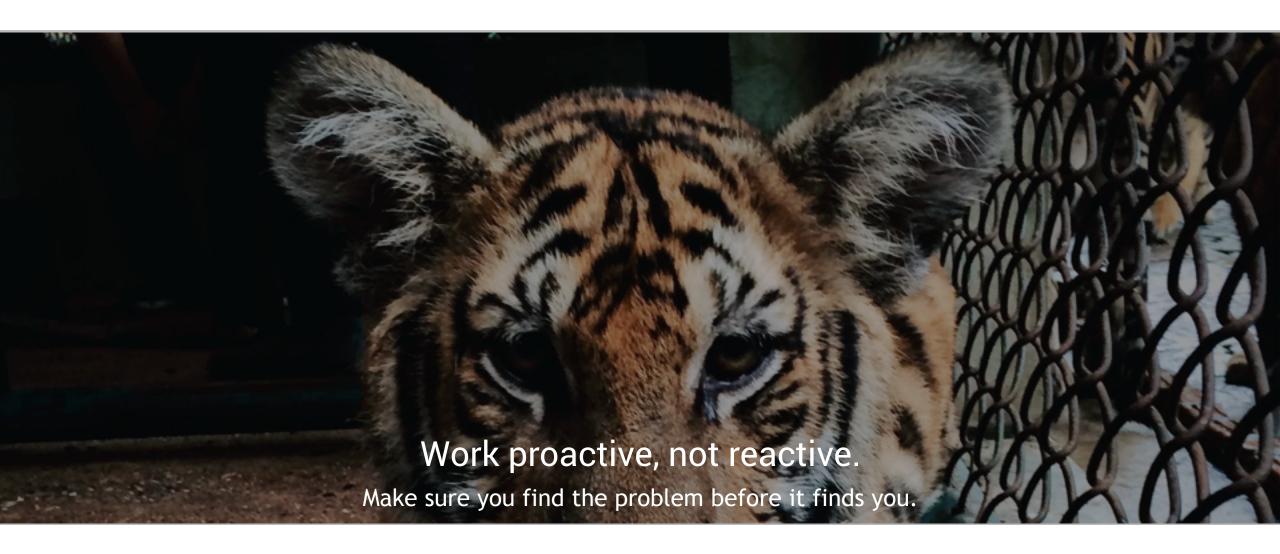
Put everything in auto scaling groups



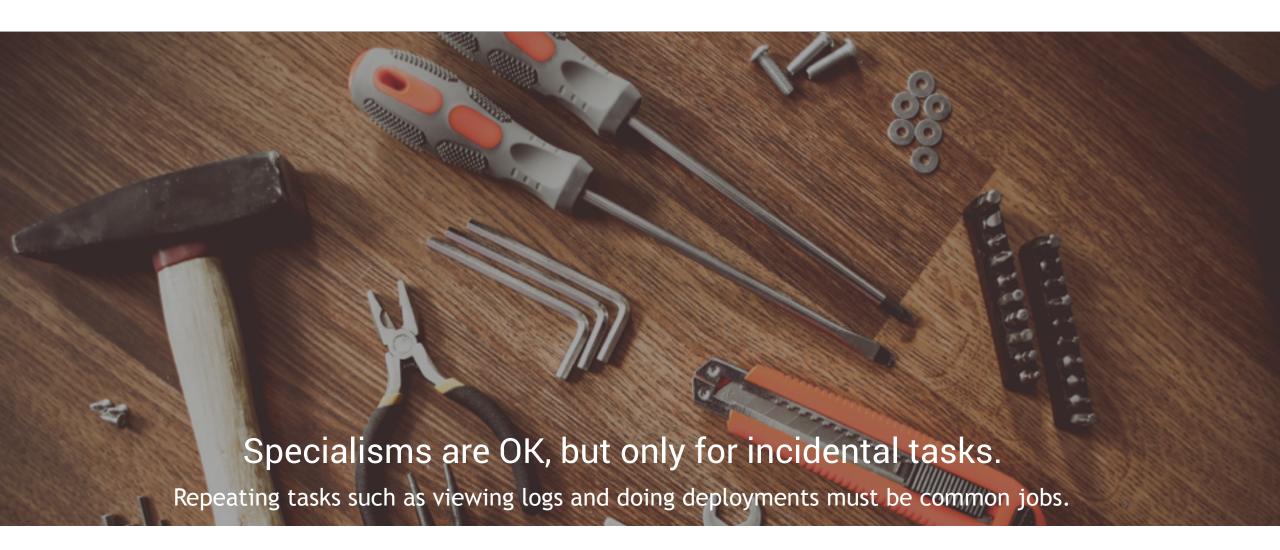
No downtime in production



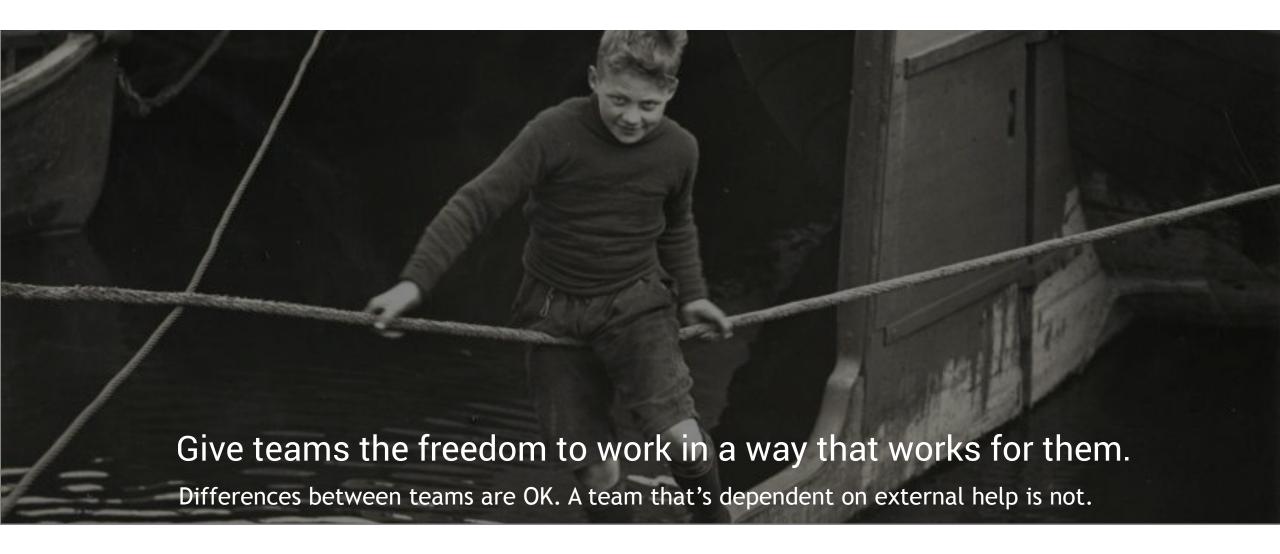
Eyes and ears in production



Repeating tasks are executable for all team members



DevOps teams work on a self service basis



Challenges

and lessons learned

Devs need to step up their game Not all developers are comfortable with managing infrastructure and middleware.

Don't depend on availability of Ops experts

This kills team progress.

How to test Puppet changes

All environments are provisioned automatically. Challenge: how to prevent testing directly in production.



Amazon has limits

When you automate everything and keep growing, chances are you're going to hit limits.

Resistance

Don't assume that cultural change won't be an issue. It will.

Communication is key

When transforming an organisation, you need to be really clear about where things are going, why things are happening and when this will impact teams.

Business benefits

How to sell this to your boss.



Availability

Auto scaling and pro-active monitoring boost availability. A lot.



Continuity

Automated provisioning makes sure that every environment can be re-built from scratch in minutes.



Agility

High level of automation results in shorter release cycles and faster time to market.



Cost reduction

Lower operations costs due to scheduling and scaling. Lower maintenance costs due to high degree of automation.



Better reaction speed

Faster problem analysis and solution.



Looking ahead

Stuff we're still working on

01 Better monitoring and dashboards

Get the teams the information they need, readily available on a dashboard visible from their desks.

03 Continuous security testing

There is no silver bullet here, but useful tools and practices do exist.

02 Continuous performance testing

Daily performance runs on test environments and continuous end-user performance monitoring in production.

04 Automated resilience testing

The only way to be really prepared for failure is to make sure that things will fail by making it fail yourself.

