

#### **O'REILLY**°

### Infrastructure as Code

MANAGING SERVERS IN THE CLOUD

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## AGENDA

#### CONTEXT

- Motivations
- Challenges

#### **INFRASTRUCTURE AS CODE**

- Key Practices
- Simple Pipeline
- Scaling Pipelines

# SPEED

## Get something to market **quickly**

**Iterate** it

**Continuously** improve it



# TECHNOLOGY

Cloud, automation, etc. **lowers barriers** for making changes\_\_\_\_\_



# DANGER

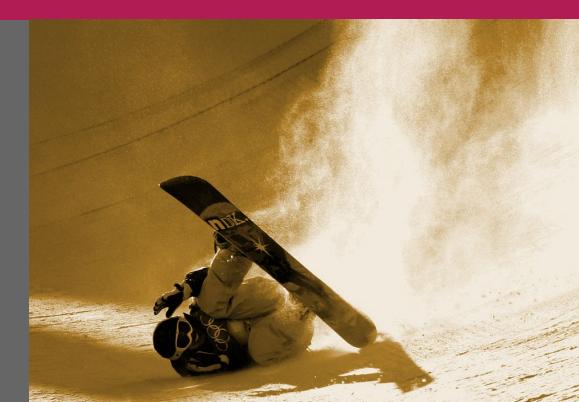
#### Security

Performance

Stability

Compliance

Maintainability



# SECRET

High quality services rely on the ability to make changes quickly



# GOAL

## Be able to make changes

Rapidly,

Frequently,

and **Responsibly** 



# CHALLENGES

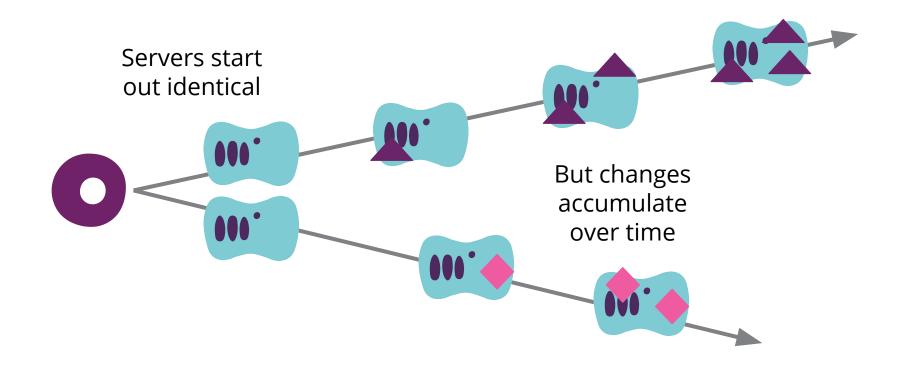
### **SERVER SPRAWL**

#### Creating new servers is the easy part





## **CONFIGURATION DRIFT**



## **AUTOMATION FEAR CYCLE**

I make changes outside my automation tool



I'm afraid that running my automation tool will break something

# INFRASTRUCTURE AS CODE

"Applying software engineering tools and practices to infrastructure"

### **UNATTENDED AUTOMATION**

Tools run on a schedule to apply, re-apply, and update configuration

#### **BENEFITS OF UNATTENDED:**

- **Discover** problems quickly
- Force yourself to **fix** those problems
- Force yourself to **improve** your tools and processes
- Discourages "out of band" changes

### **AUTOMATE SERVER UPDATES**

Automation isn't just for new servers!

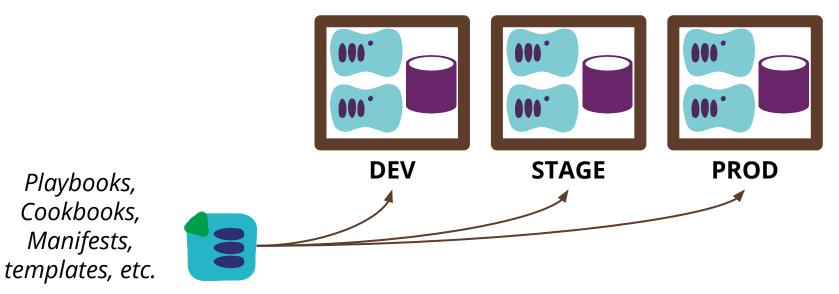
- ConfigurationRun Chef, Puppet, Ansible, etc. on asynchronizationschedule
- Immutable servers Apply changes by rebuilding servers

Containerized servers

Apply changes by deploying new container instances

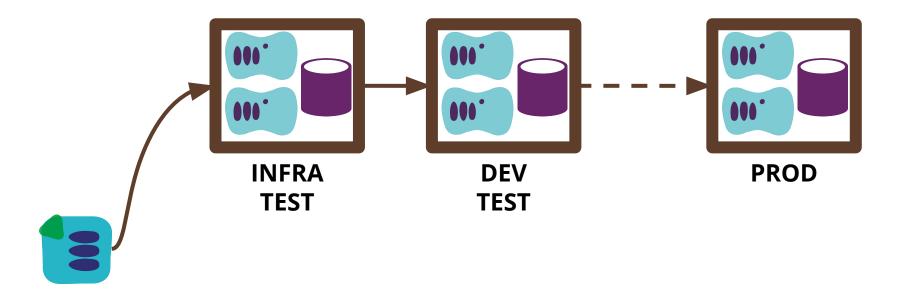
### **RE-USE & PROMOTE DEFINITIONS**

Re-use the same definition files across environments for a given application or service



### **TEST INFRASTRUCTURE CHANGES**

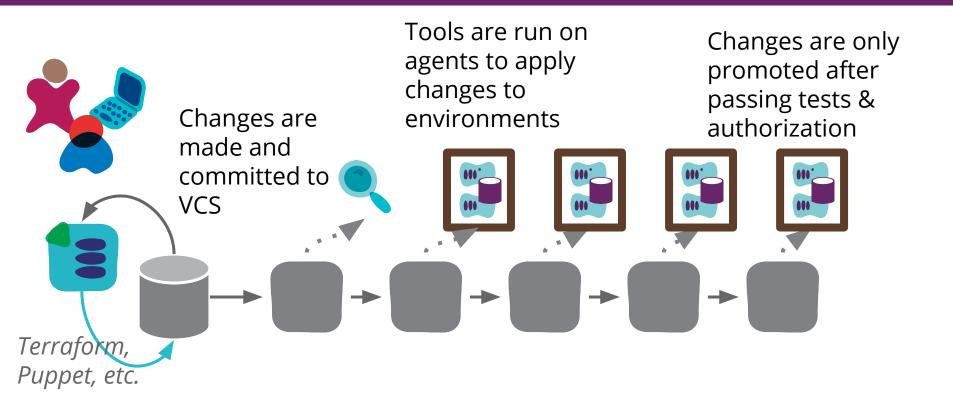
Preventing Dev**Oops** 



# PIPELINES

Using Continuous Delivery pipelines to manage infrastructure

## WHAT?

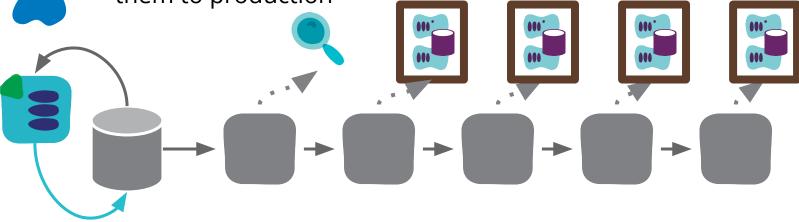


## WHY?

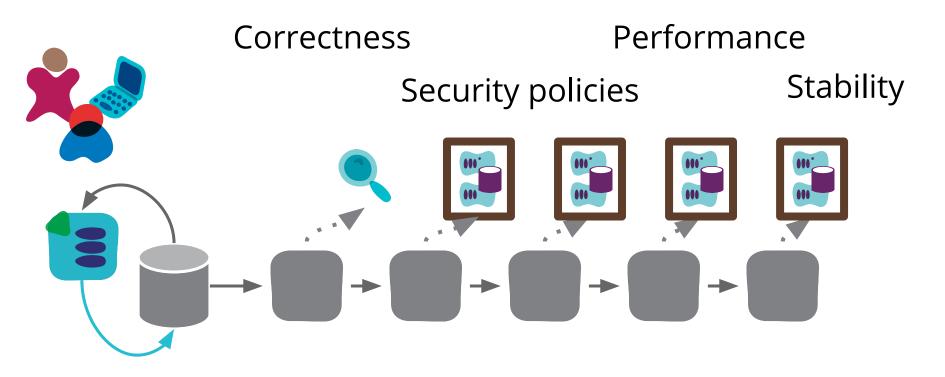


Validates changes to infrastructure before applying them to production Confidence for frequent, small improvements to infrastructure

Limit direct changes to infrastructure



## TESTING



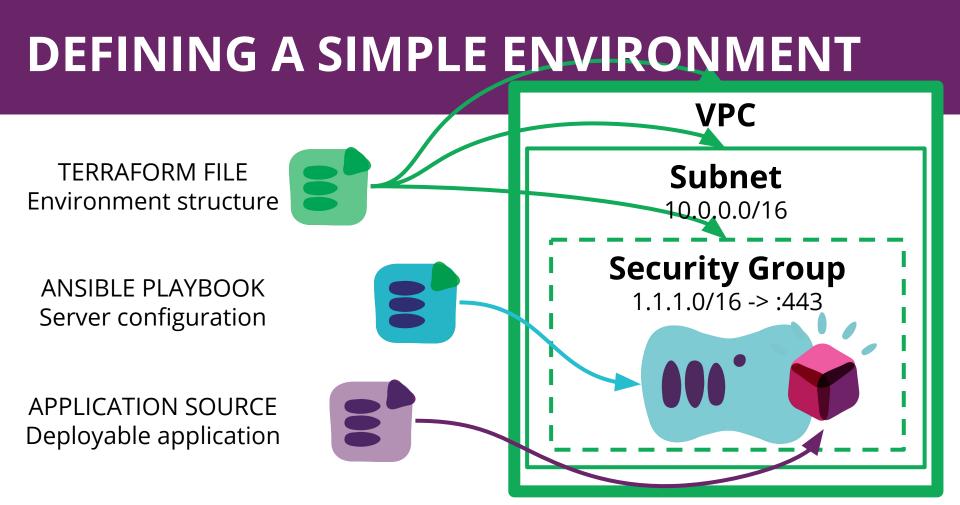
## GOVERNANCE

#### The process for applying changes is auditable

Changes can be traced back to commits Automation ensures processes are followed Authorization can be required as needed

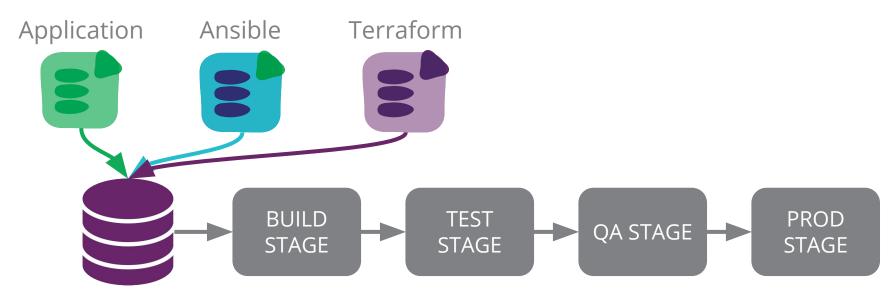
# SIMPLE

An example with a fairly simple environment



## SIMPLE PIPELINE DESIGN

#### Deploy application, configuration, and infrastructure



# SCALING

Handling more complex infrastructure

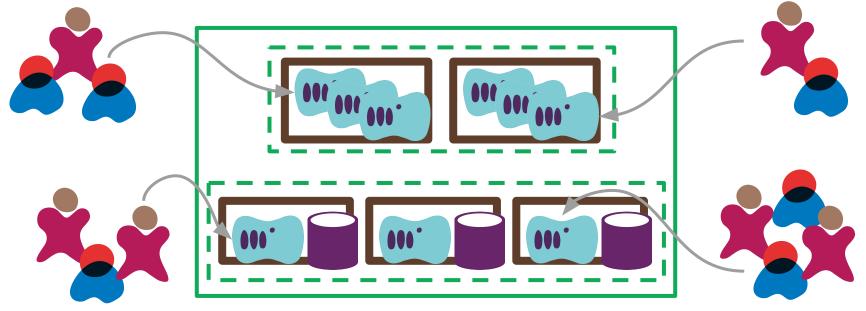
### ALIGN INFRASTRUCTURE DESIGN TO TEAMS

Ensure teams can make the changes they need **easily** and **safely** 

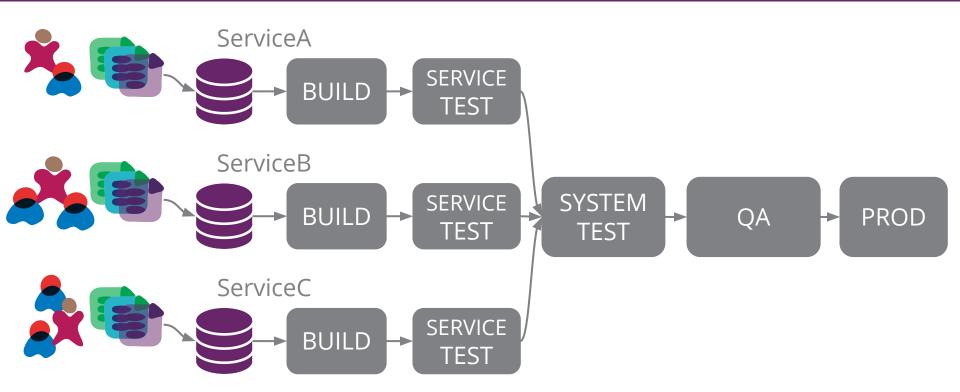


## **COMPLEX ENVIRONMENTS**

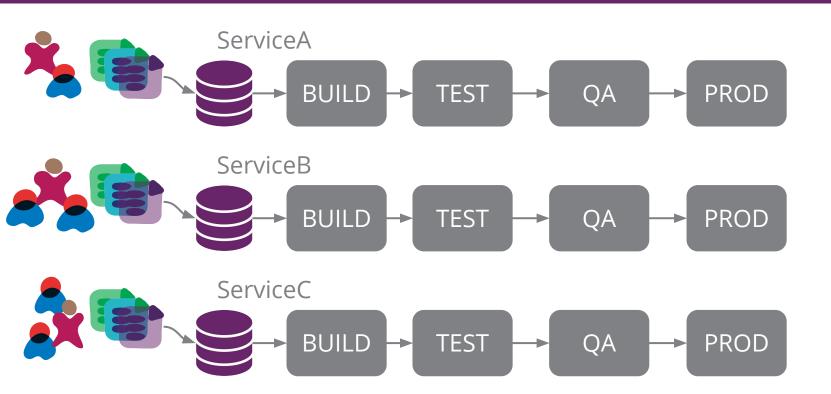
#### Infrastructure involving multiple teams



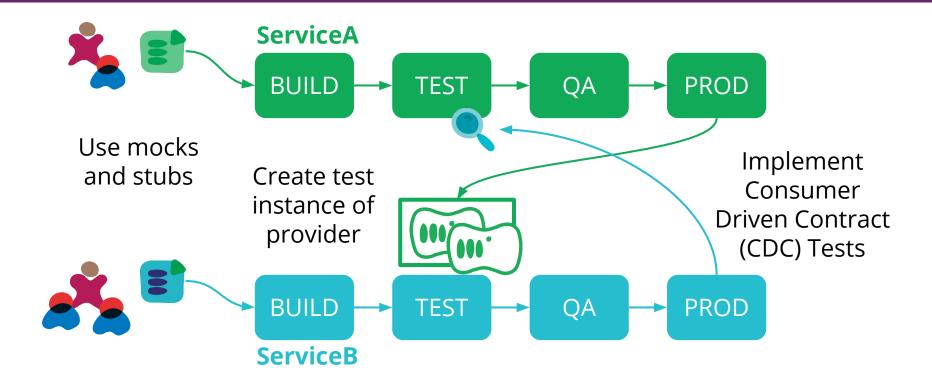
## **FAN-IN PIPELINE**



## **DECOUPLED PIPELINES**

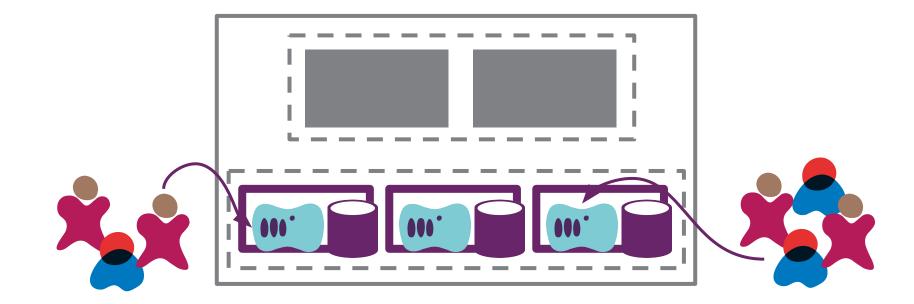


### DEPENDENCIES



## **ISSUE: DUPLICATION**

Multiple teams using similar systems, e.g. database clusters



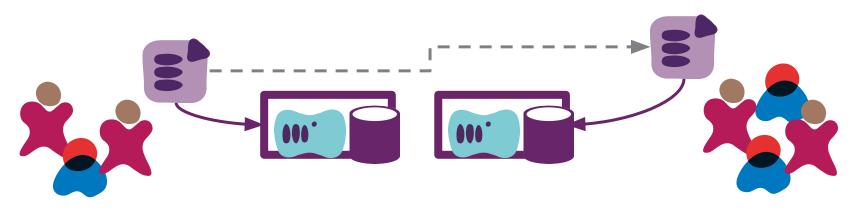
### **RE-USE BY FORKING DEFINITIONS**

#### **Disadvantages:**

- Divergence and Inconsistency

#### **Advantages:**

- Avoid tight coupling
- Handles diverse requirements



### **RE-USE WITH DEFINITION LIBRARIES**

#### **Challenges:**

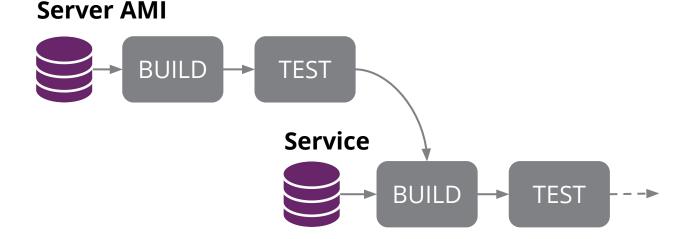
- Avoid tight coupling, so teams aren't blocked when making changes
- Ownership of code shared by multiple teams

#### **Guidance**:

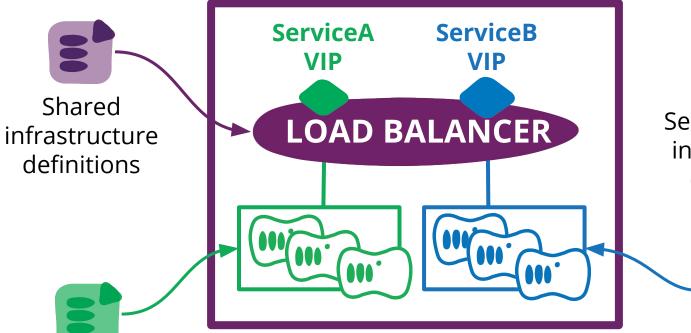
- Use separate pipelines for each
- Use CDC & other dependency testing strategies

## **LIBRARY PIPELINE**

Test shared definitions before pulling them into dependent pipelines



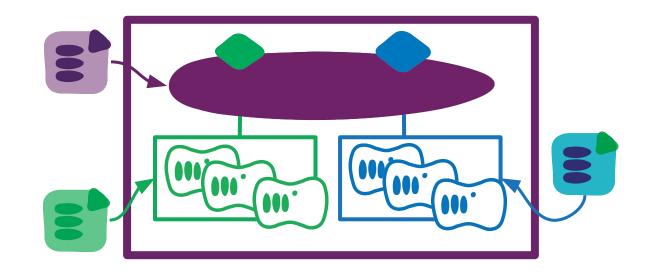
## **ISSUE: SHARED ELEMENTS**



Service-specific infrastructure definitions

## **SHARING ELEMENTS**

#### Avoid monoliths - optimize to simplify making changes



### OUTCOMES

- Quickly **provision** and **evolve** infrastructure
- Effortlessly roll out **fixes**
- Keep systems **consistent** and up to date
- Spend time on **high value** work



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