

Deployment

SWE 432, Fall 2019

Design and Implementation of Software for the Web

Today

- Midterm review
- Big picture: from ideas to great products
 - How do we structure the process that gets us those products?
- Buzzwords:
 - DevOps, Continuous Integration, Continuous Deployment, Continuous Delivery, and how we got there
 - No specific technologies!

For further reading:

[Chuck Rossi \(Facebook\) on Continuous Mobile Release](#)

<http://blog.christianposta.com/deploy/blue-green-deployments-a-b-testing-and-canary-releases/>

Midterm Review

What is a software process?

- A structured set of activities required to develop a software product
 - Specification
 - Design and implementation
 - Validation
 - Evolution (operation and maintenance)
- Goal: Minimize Risk
 - Falling behind schedule
 - Changes to requirements
 - Bugs/unintended effects of changes

Software Design & Implementation

- The process of converting the system specification into an executable system.
- Software design
 - Design a software structure that realizes the specification;
- Implementation
 - Translate this structure into an executable program;
 - The activities of design and implementation are closely related and may be inter-leaved.

Software Validation

- Verification and validation (V & V) is intended to show that a system conforms to its specification and meets the requirements of the customer(s).
- Involves checking and review processes, and acceptance or beta testing.
- Custom software: Acceptance testing involves executing the system with test cases that are derived from the real data to be processed by the system in the customer's environment.
- Generic software: Beta testing executes the system in many customers' environments under real use.

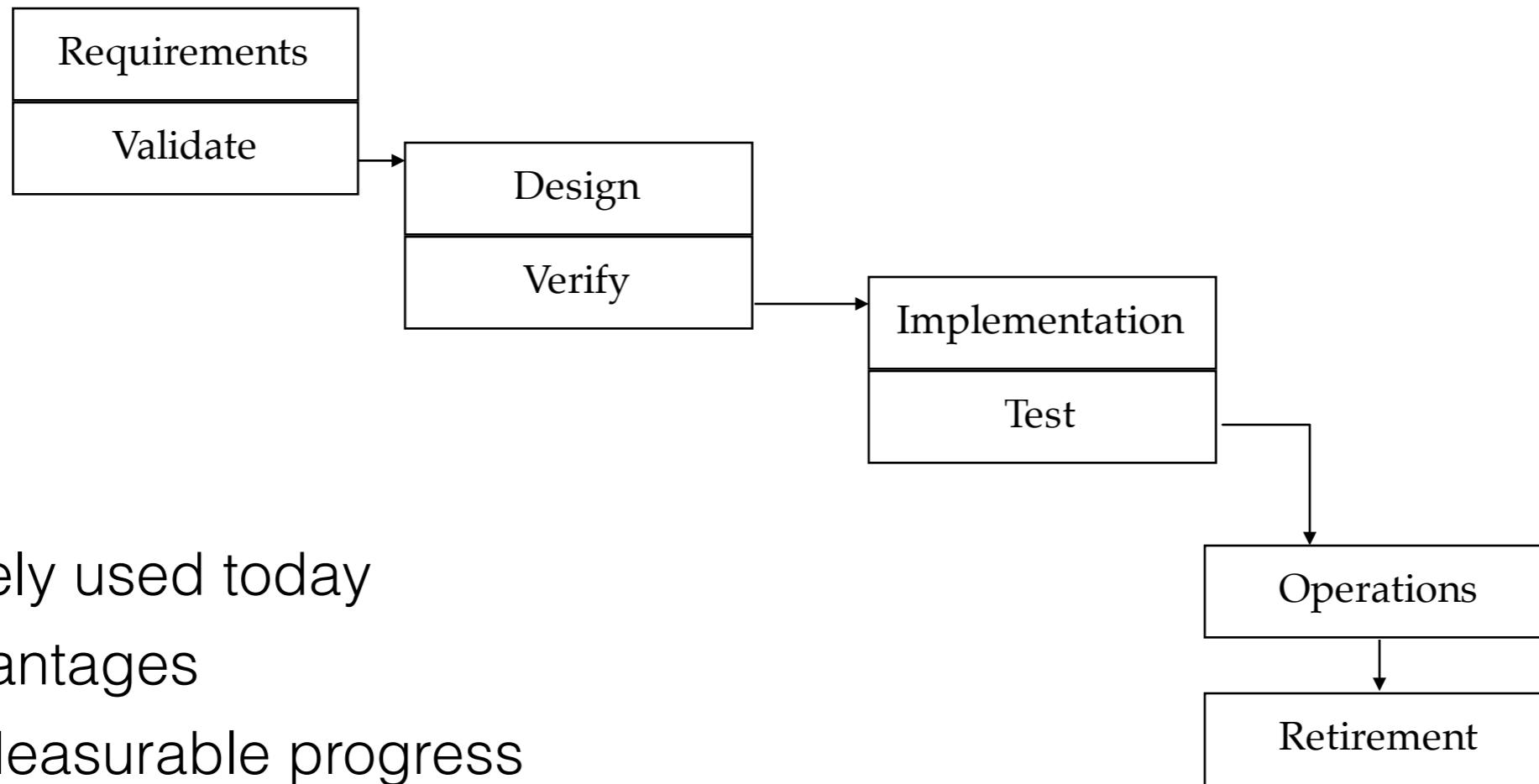
Software Evolution

- Software is inherently flexible and can change.
- As requirements change due to changing business circumstances, the software that supports the business must also evolve and change.
- Although there has historically been a demarcation between development and evolution, this is increasingly irrelevant as fewer and fewer systems are completely new.

Process Models

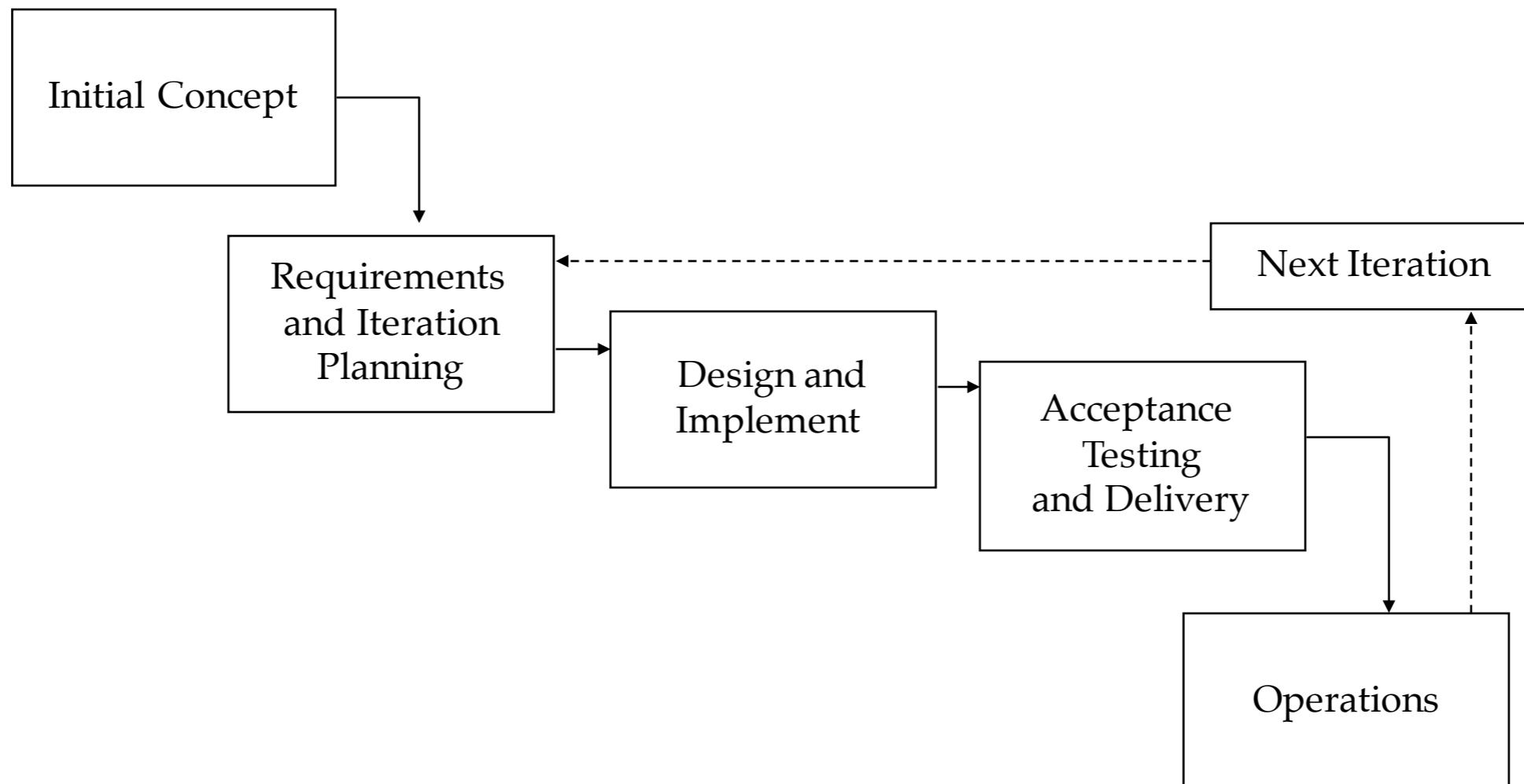
- If we say that building software requires:
 - Specification
 - Design/Implementation
 - Validation
 - Evolution
- How do we structure our organization/development teams/tasks to do this most efficiently?

Waterfall Model



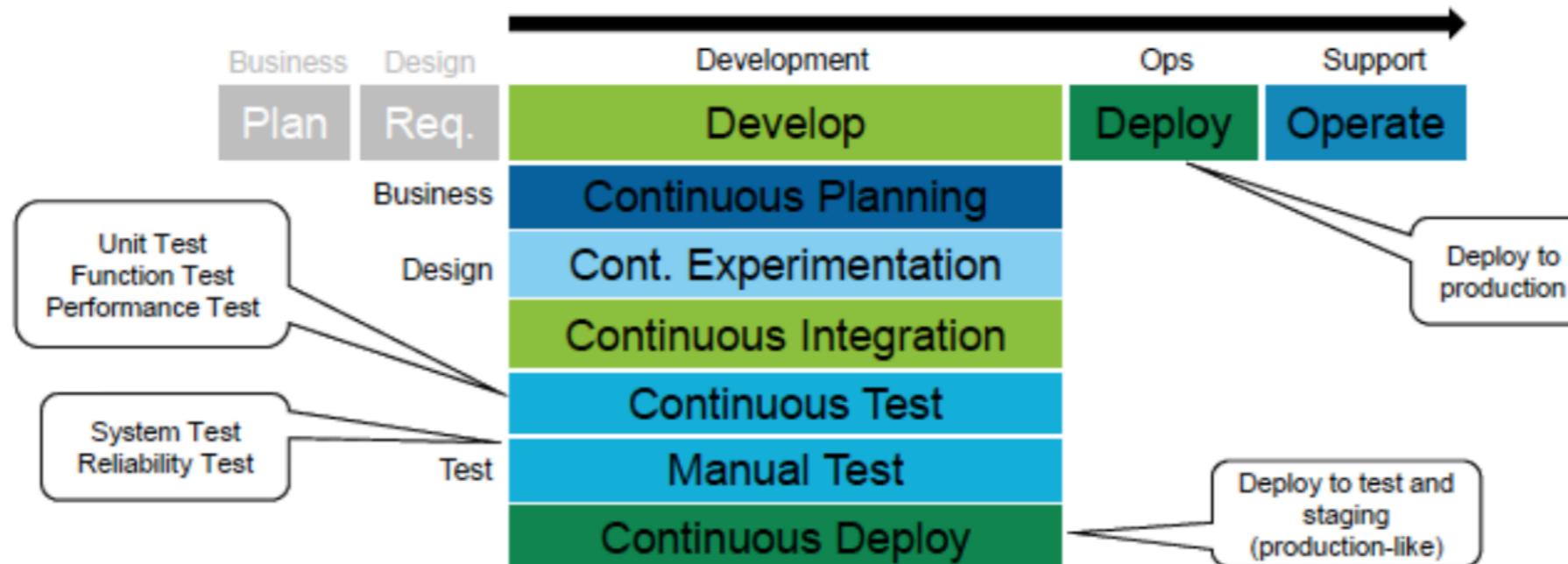
- Widely used today
- Advantages
 - Measurable progress
 - Experience applying steps in past projects can be used in estimating duration of “similar” steps in future projects
 - Produces software artifacts that can be re-used in other projects
- Disadvantages
 - Difficulty of accommodating change after the process is underway: One phase has to be complete before moving onto the next phase.

Agile Model



- Agile results in an *iterative* model, where each iteration is several weeks long and results in several features being built
- Recognize that requirements **ALWAYS** evolve as you are trying to build something
- Plus, maybe you can get useful feedback by delivering a partial app early

Continuous Development

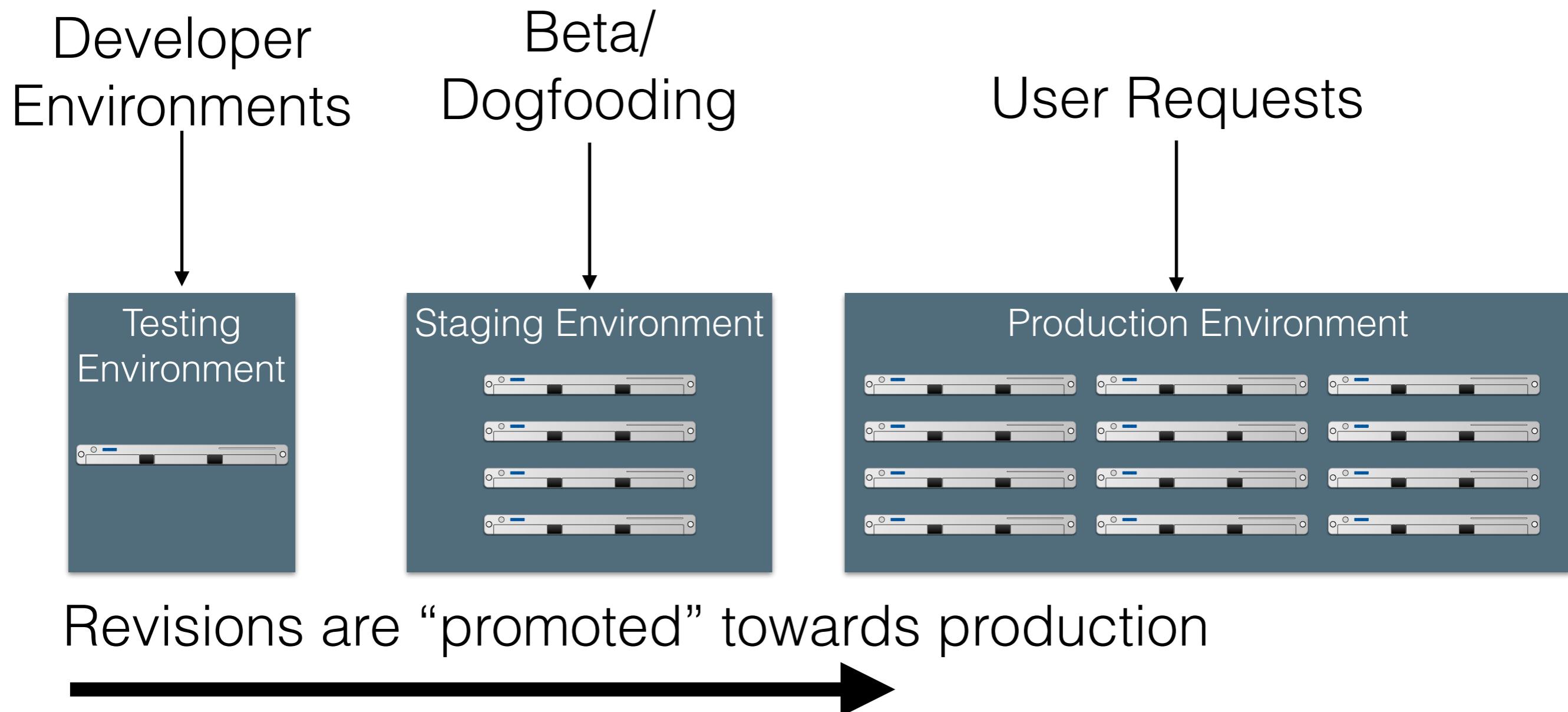


- Like agile, but...
 - We are always working on different features
 - We have a formal mechanism for deploying new versions of code and validating (test/staging/production)

The value of the Staging Environment

- As software gets more complex with more dependencies, it's impossible to simulate the whole thing when testing
- Idea: Deploy to a complete production-like environment, but don't have everyone use it
 - Examples:
 - “Eat your own dogfood”
 - Beta/Alpha testers
 - Lower risk if a problem occurs in staging than in production

Test-Stage-Production



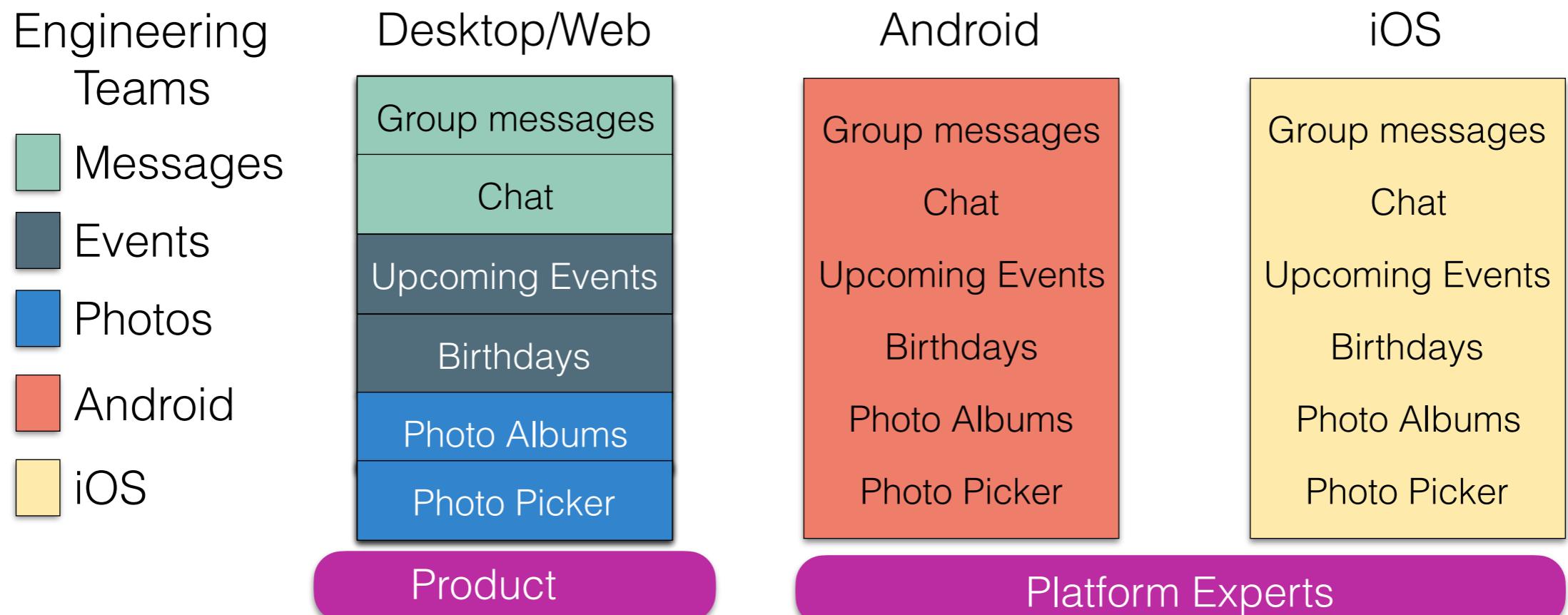
Operations Responsibility

- Once we **deploy**, someone has to monitor software, make sure it's running OK, no bugs, etc
- Assume 3 environments:
 - Test, Staging, Production
 - Whose job is it?

	Developers	Operators
Waterfall		Test Staging Production
Agile	Test	Staging Production
DevOps	Test Staging Production	Production

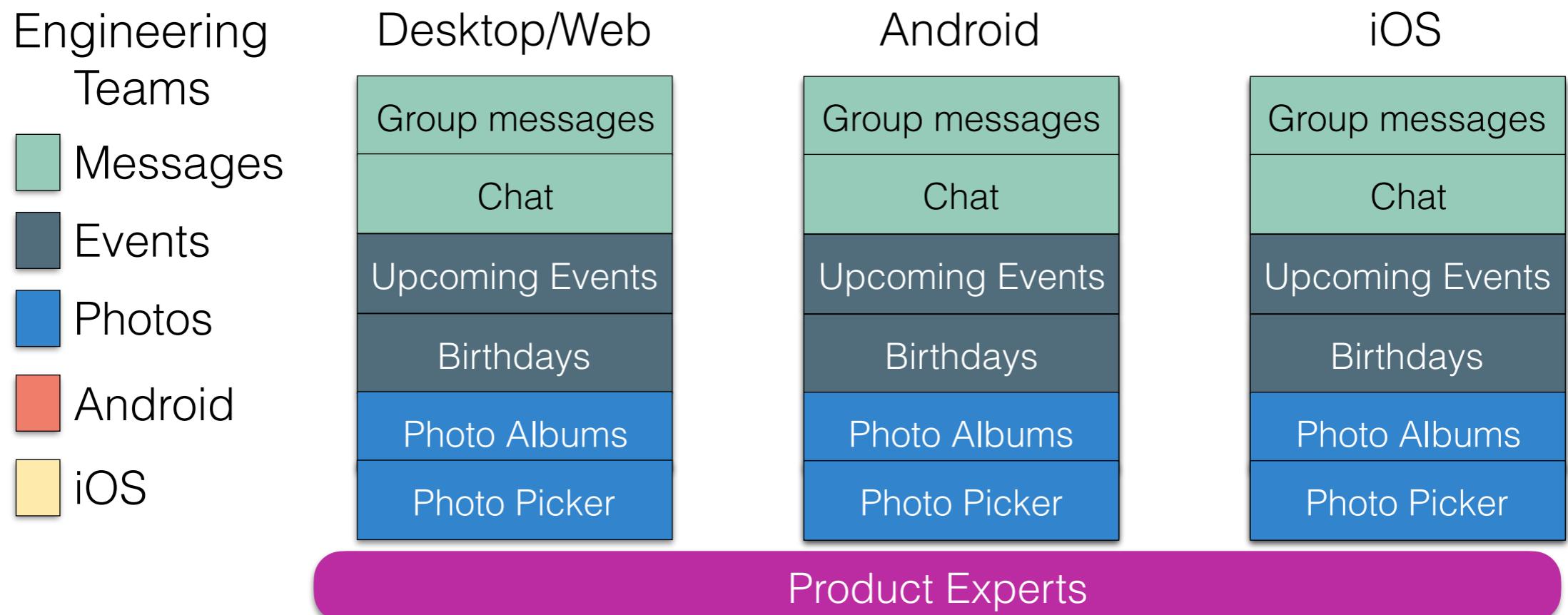
DevOps Values

- No silos, no walls, no responsibility "pipelines"
- One team owns changes "from cradle to grave"
- *You* are the support person for your changes, regardless of platform
- Example: Facebook mobile teams



DevOps Values

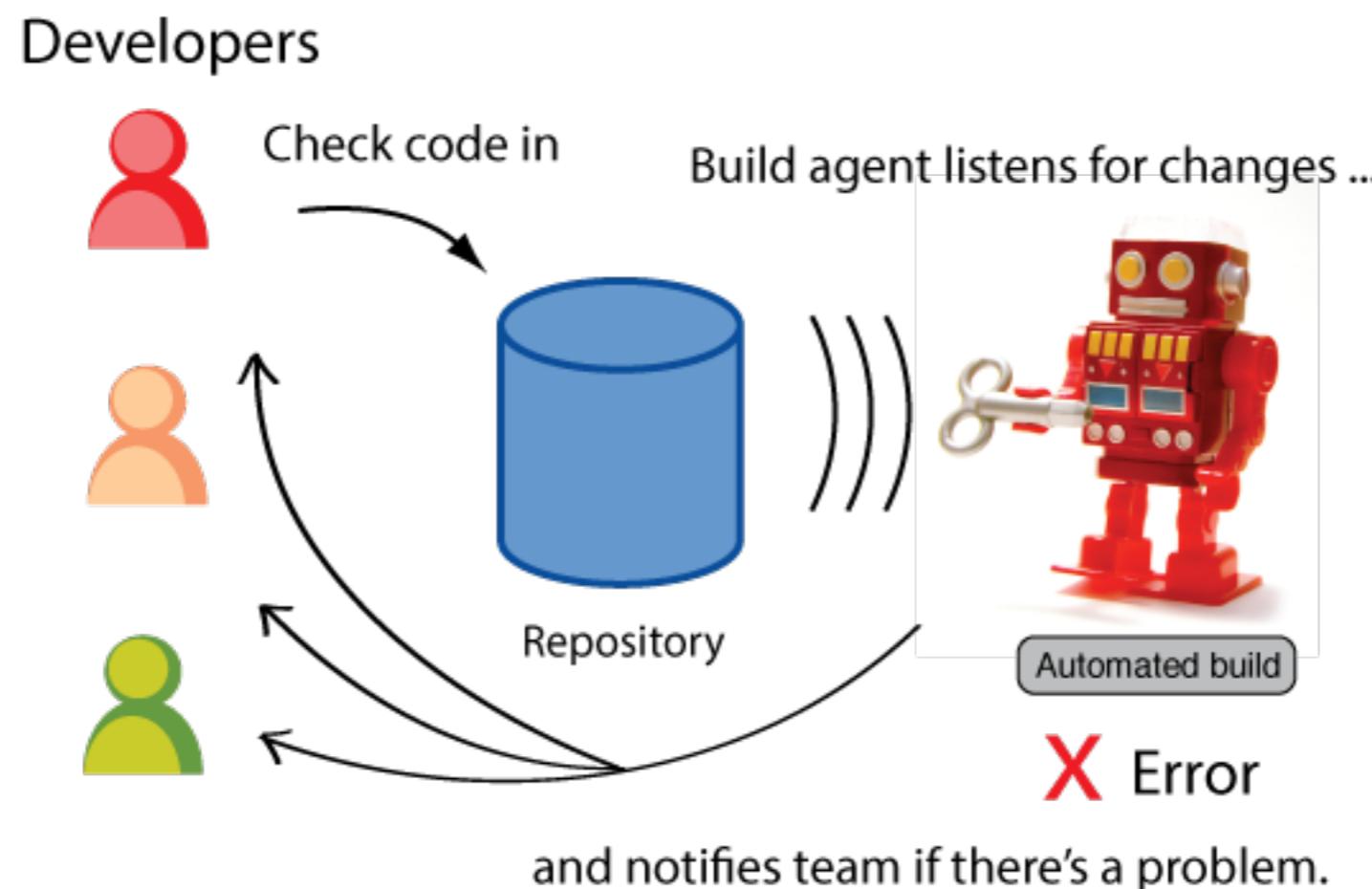
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Continuous X

- Continuous Integration:
 - A practice where developers automatically build, test, and analyze a software change in response to every software change committed to the source repository.
- Continuous Delivery:
 - A practice that ensures that a software change can be delivered and ready for use by a customer by testing in production-like environments.
- Continuous Deployment:
 - A practice where incremental software changes are automatically tested, vetted, and deployed to production environments.

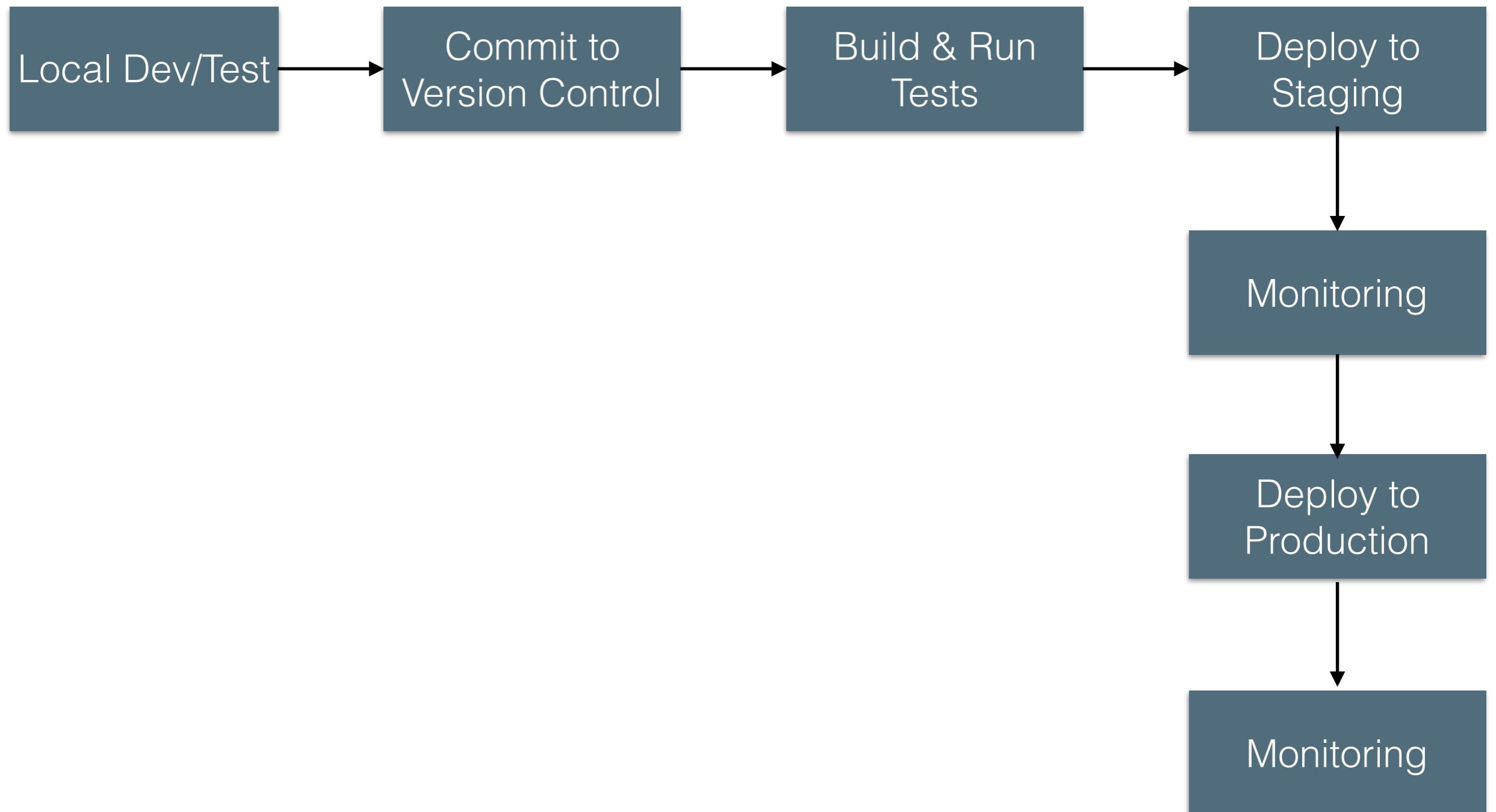
Continuous Integration



Continuous Integration

- Commit Code Frequently
- Don't commit broken code
- Fix broken builds immediately
- Write automated developer tools
- All tests and inspections must pass
- Run private builds
- Avoid getting broken code

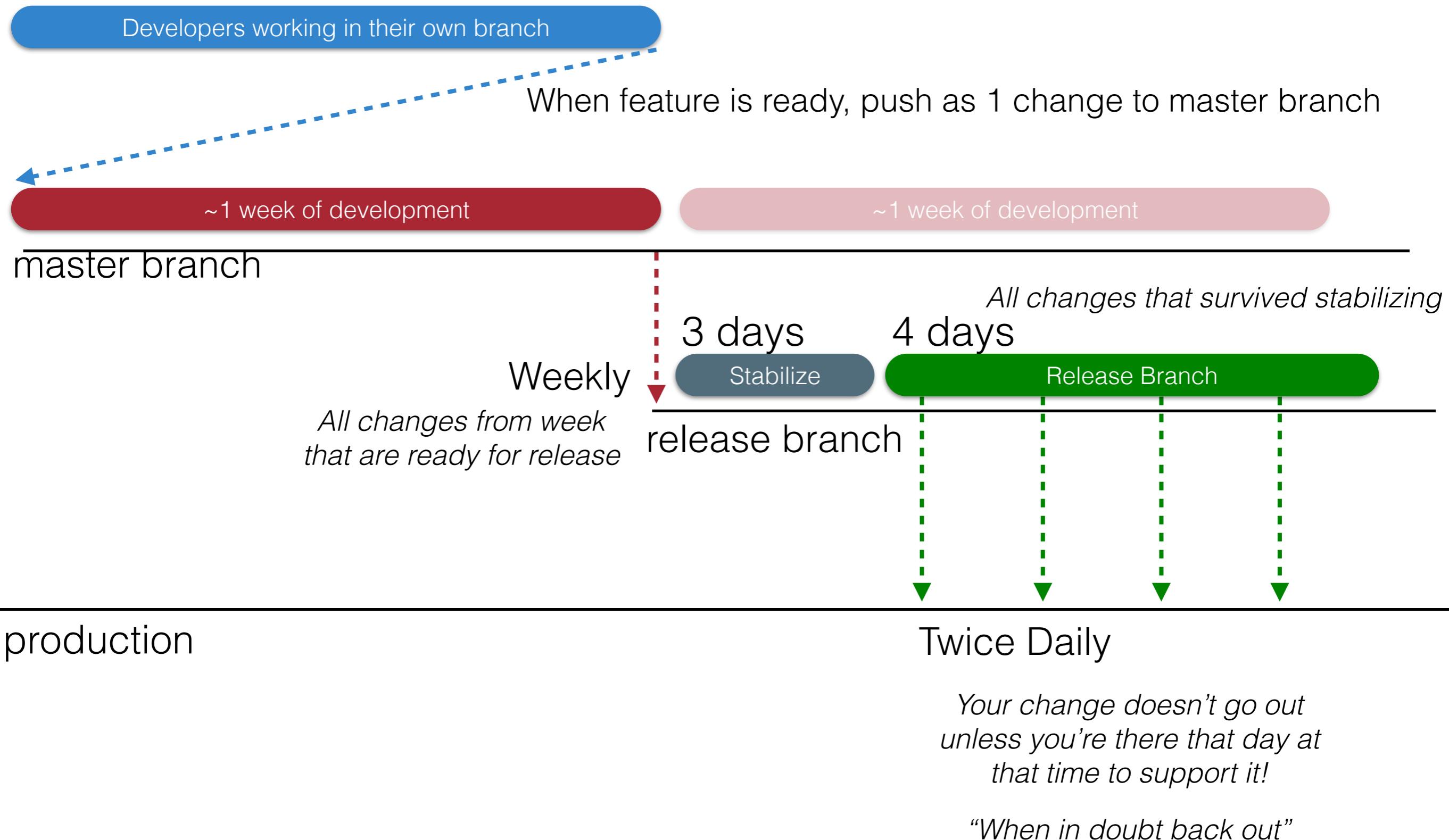
Deployment Pipeline



Deployment Pipeline

- Even if you are deploying every day, you still have some latency
- A new feature I develop today won't be released today
- But, a new feature I develop today can begin the **release pipeline** today (minimizes risk)
- **Release Engineer**: gatekeeper who decides when something is ready to go out, oversees the actual deployment process

Deployment Example: Facebook.com

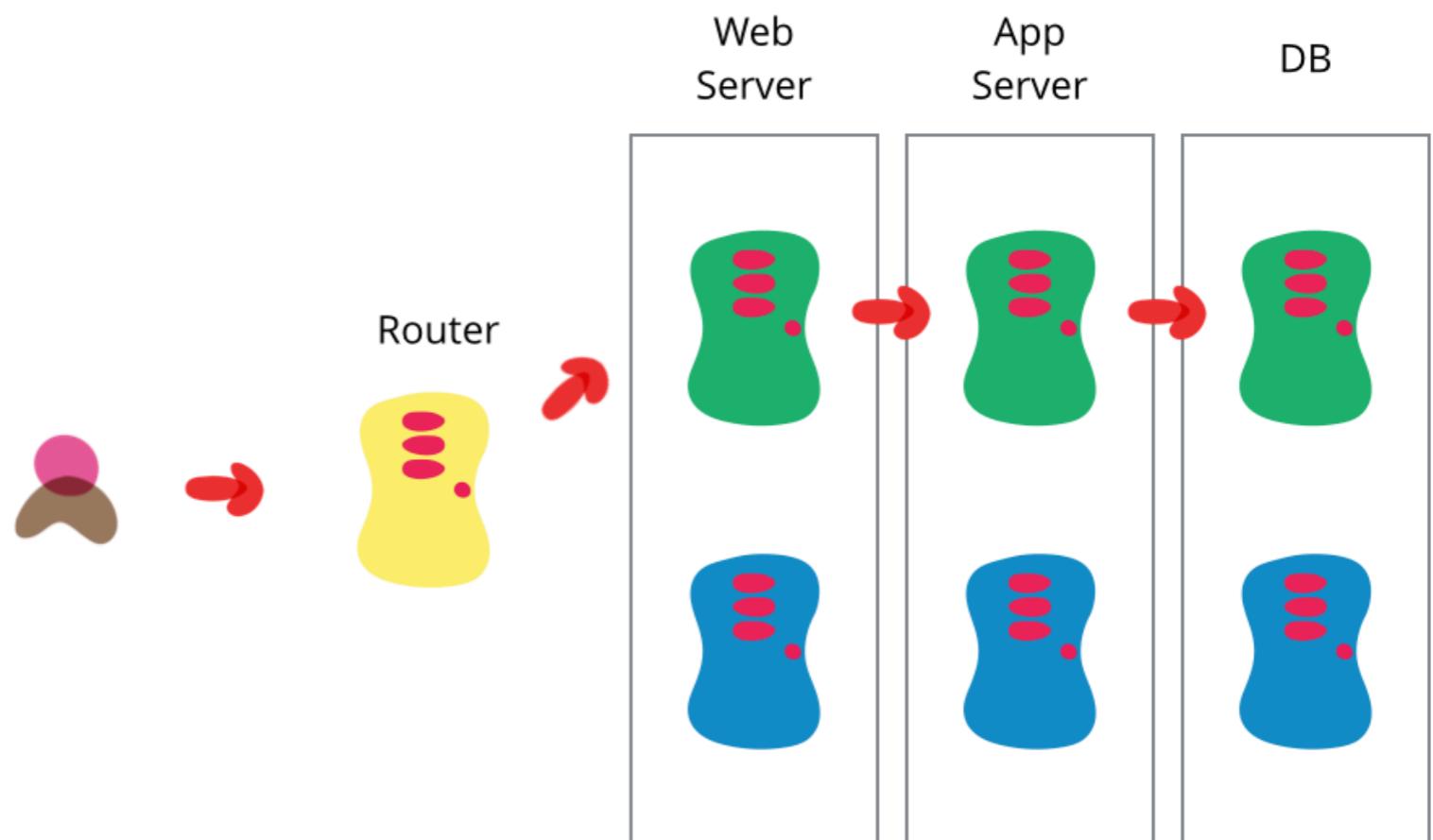


Continuous Integration & Continuous Deployment

- Thousands of changes coming together at once
- To isolate problems:
 - Every time that every change is potentially going to be introduced, the entire system is integrated and tested
- Facebook does 20,000-30,000 complete integrations PER DAY for mobile alone
- General rule:
 - Cost of compute time to run tests more often is way less than the cost of a failure

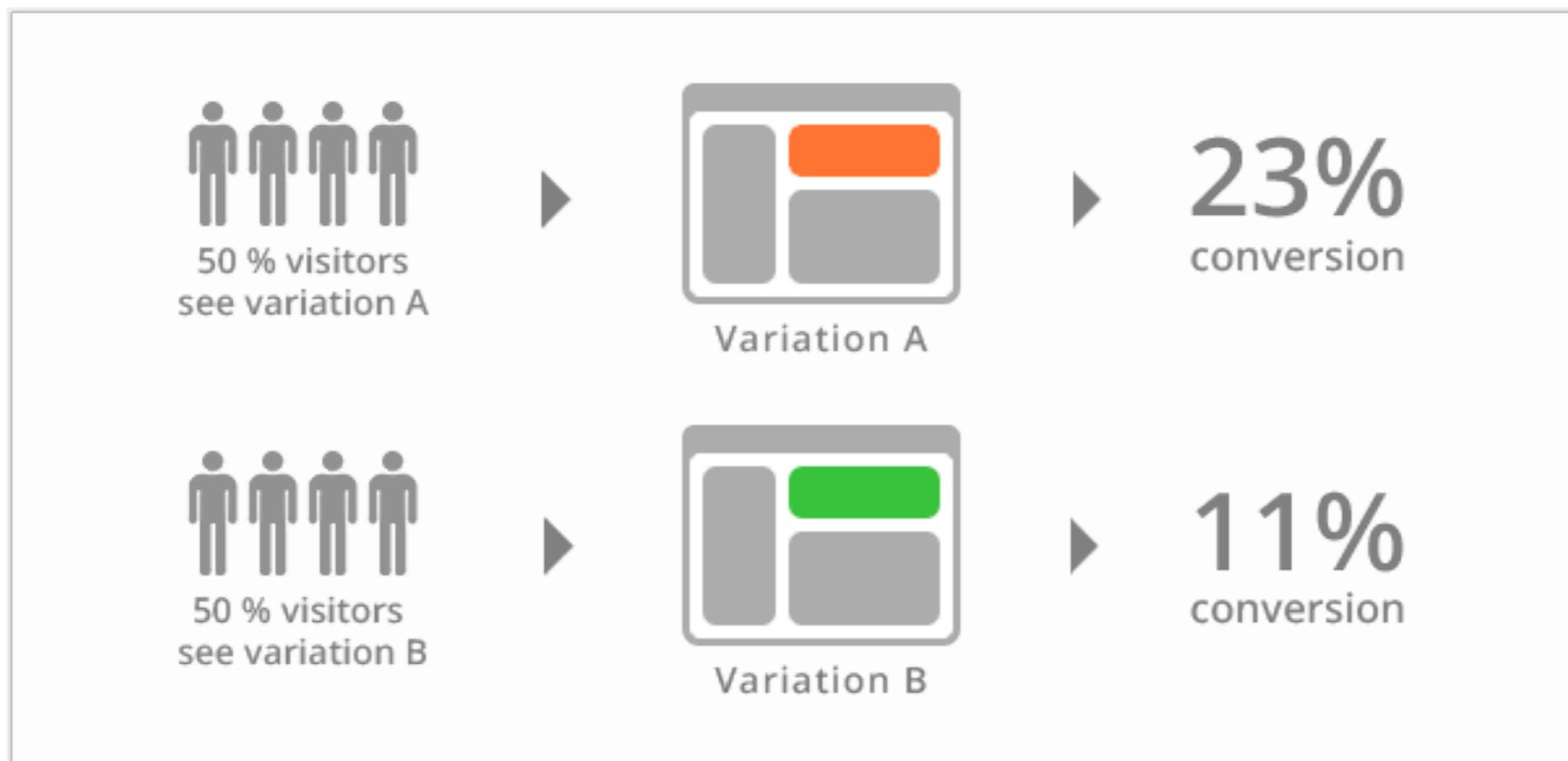
Blue-Green Deployment

- Always have 2 complete environments ready:
 - One that you're using now
 - One that you're just about ready to use
- Easily switch which is handling requests



A/B Testing

- Ways to test new features for usability, popularity, performance
- Show 50% of your site visitors version A, 50% version B, collect metrics on each, decide which is better

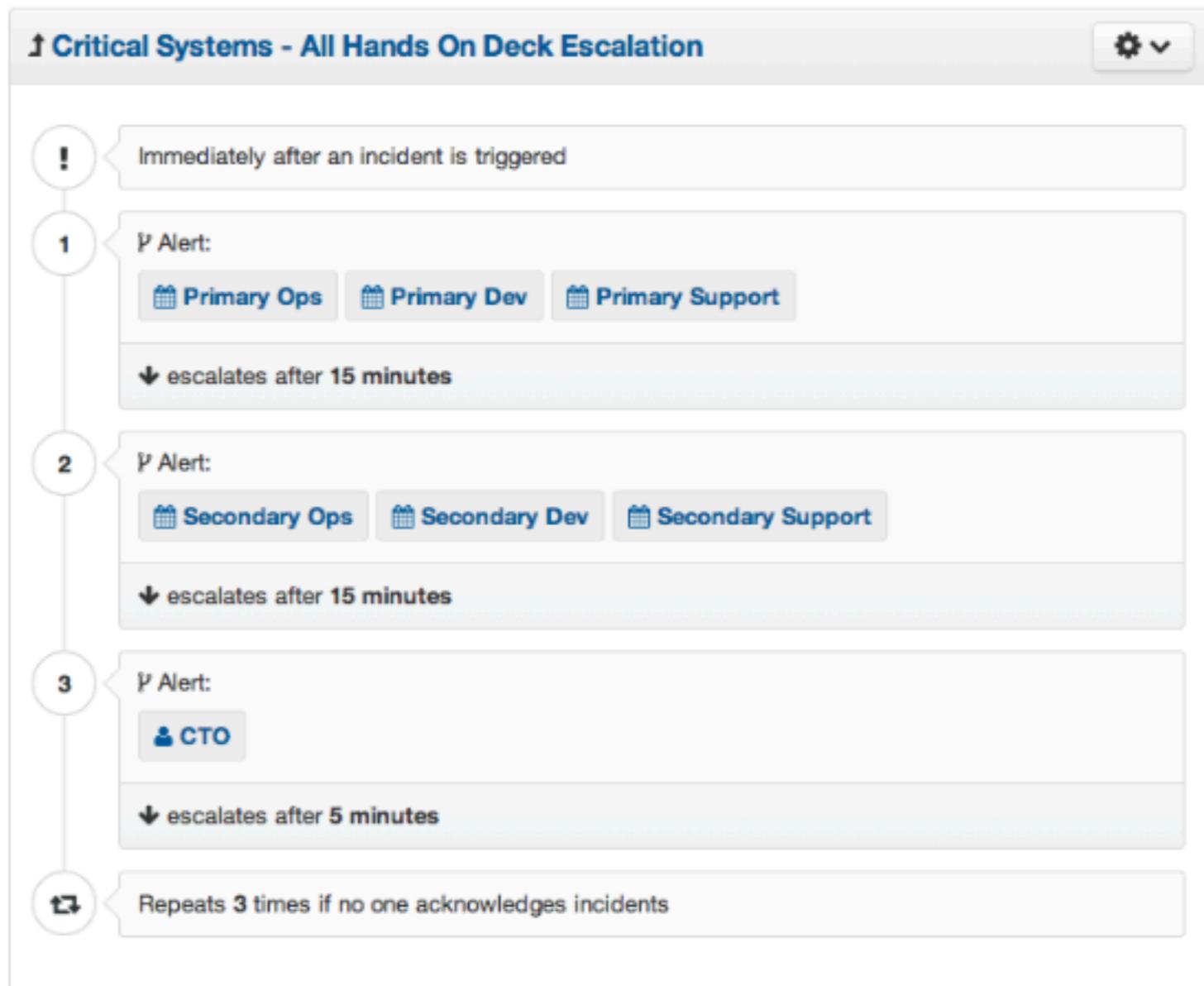


Monitoring

- Hardware
 - Voltages, temperatures, fan speeds, component health
- OS
 - Memory usage, swap usage, disk space, CPU load
- Middleware
 - Memory, thread/db connection pools, connections, response time
- Applications
 - Business transactions, conversion rate, status of 3rd party components

When things go wrong

- Automated monitoring systems can notify “on-call” staff of a problem
- Triage & escalation



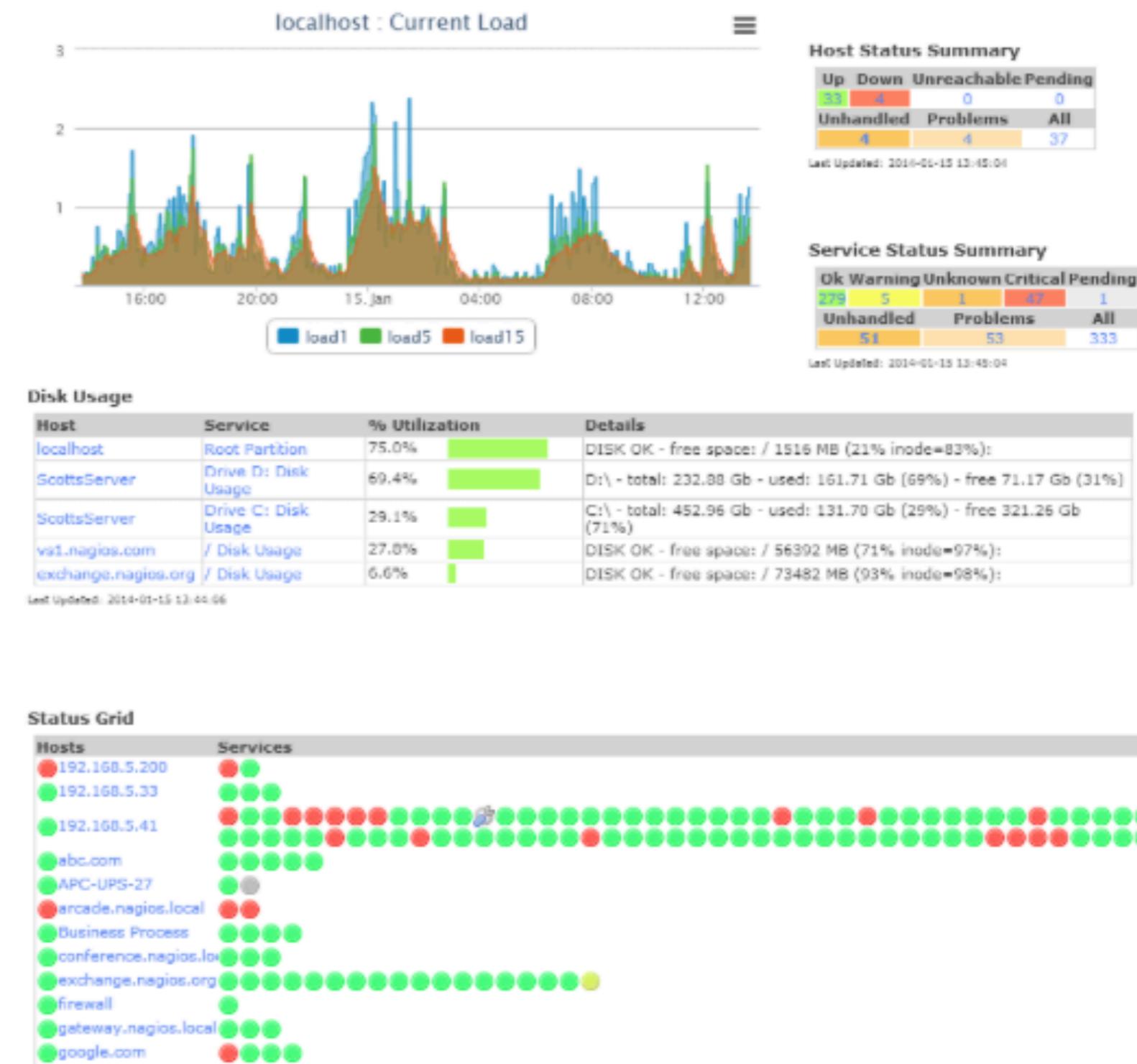
Monitoring Dashboards

 2 **TRIGGERED** app-17-east Load Average Critical
Nagios triggered an incident
at 15:21 • [PagerDuty](#)

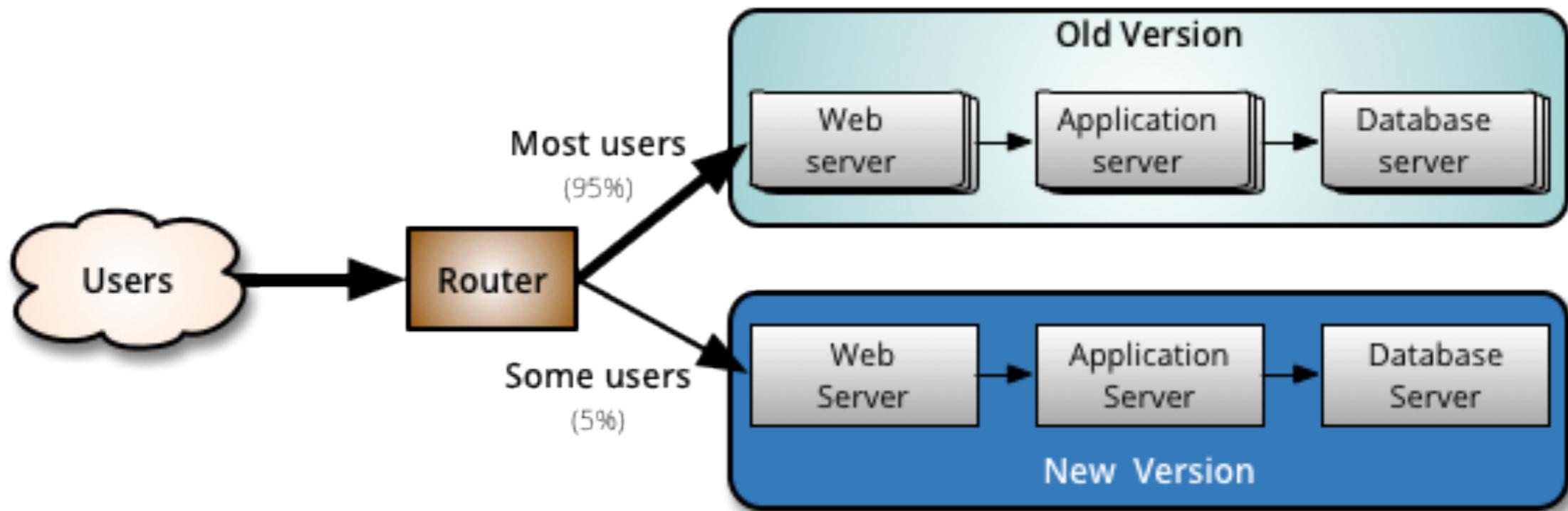
 2 **FAILURE** Deployment #426232 of jari to qa
🔴 Heaven Failed deploying jari to qa.
🟢 Heaven Started deploying jari to qa.
15:20 • [Heaven](#) #deploy #qa #jari #failure

 jari build 297 was successful
jariBuild: #297 Result: SUCCESS URL:
<https://ci.fl.../job/jari/297/> ChangesSampo
Verkasalo 212d3ad Use RSS item description in thread
✉ CI 15:18 • Jenkins • [Jenkins](#)

 6 master at flowdock/jari updated
OsQu [a9feb33](#) Merge pull request #165 from flowd...
RedBulli [212d3ad](#) Use RSS item description in thre...
RedBulli [2788509](#) Create ActiveJob that polls RSS ...
15:17 • 3 more messages • [GitHub](#)



Canaries



Monitor both:
But minimize impact of problems in new version

Making it happen

- Build Tools
- Test Automation
- Build Servers
- Deployment Tools

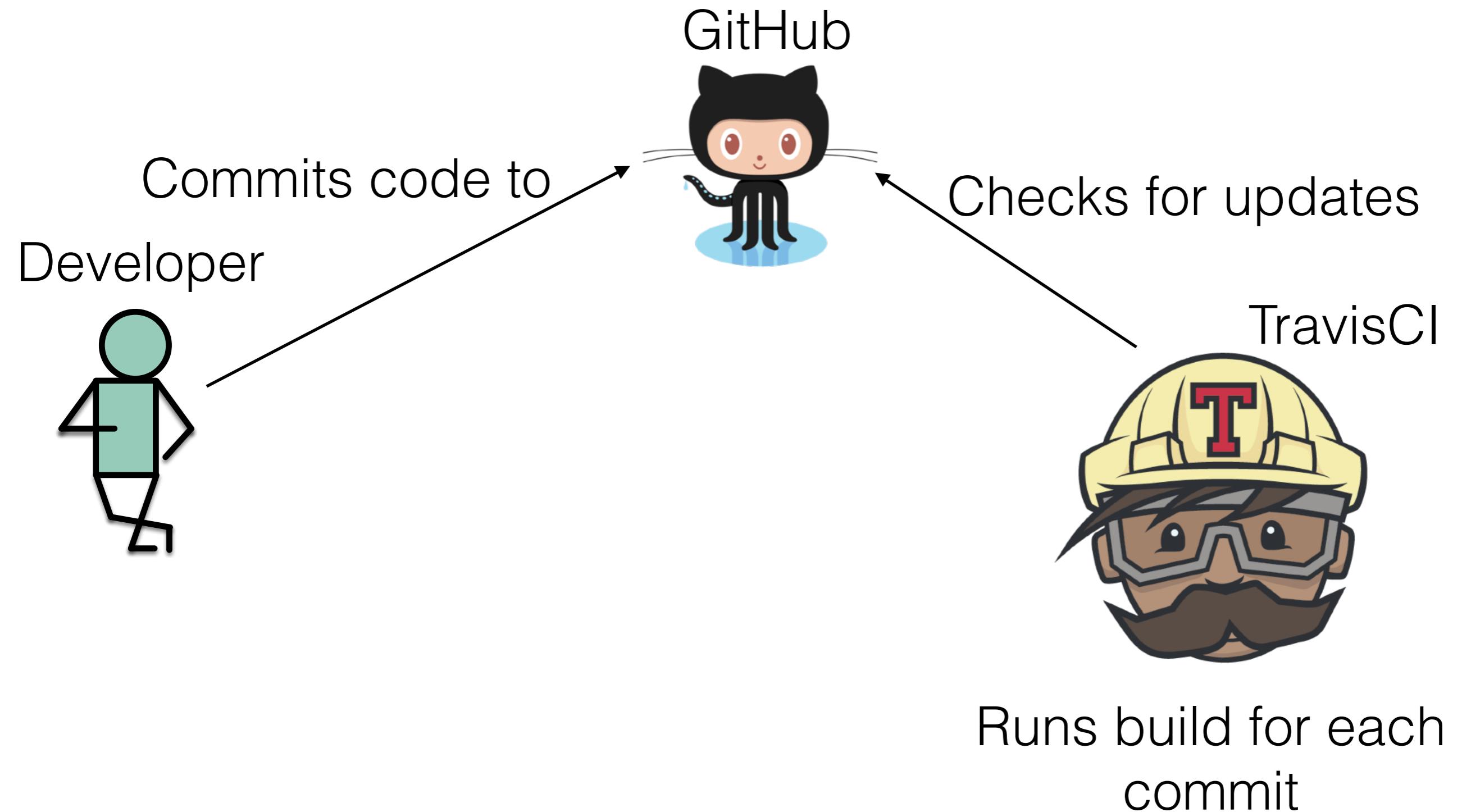
Build Tools

- Need to be able to automate construction of our executable software... Example:
 - “Install d3 with bower with grunt with npm with brew.” *phew*
- We'd like a general method for describing and executing build tasks:
 - Minify my code
 - Run my tests
 - Generate some documentation
 - Deploy to staging
- Ensure that builds are repeatable, reproducible and standard

Build Servers

- Once we have a standard mechanism for describing how to build our code, no reason to only build it on our own machine
- Continuous Integration servers run these builds in the cloud
 - Bamboo, Hudson/Jenkins, TravisCI
- Easy to use - typically monitors your source repository for changes, then runs a build
- Really helps with organizing tests and results
- Can scale the build server independently of the rest of your processes

TravisCI



TravisCI

- Can see history and status of each branch

Travis CI  Blog Status Help Jonathan Bell 

Search all repositories 

My Repositories +

Programming-Systems-Lab / phosphor  build passing

Current Branches Build History Pull Requests More options 

Branch	Build Status	Commit	Author	Build 1	Build 2	Build 3	Build 4	Build 5	Build 6	Build 7	Build 8
master	passed	#175	e7ce551								
60 builds		10 days ago	Jonathan Bell								

Default Branch

Branch	Build Status	Commit	Author	Build 1	Build 2	Build 3	Build 4	Build 5	Build 6	Build 7	Build 8
master	passed	#175	e7ce551								
60 builds		10 days ago	Jonathan Bell								

Active Branches

Branch	Build Status	Commit	Author	Build 1	Build 2	Build 3	Build 4	Build 5	Build 6	Build 7	Build 8
lazy-arrays	passed	#174	b7d7bdb								
14 builds		about a month ago	Jonathan Bell								
dev	failed	#140	0aac6ca								
23 builds		5 months ago	Jonathan Bell								
lazy-prealloc	failed	#138	eecb2b4								
1 builds		5 months ago	Jonathan Bell								

TravisCI

- Can also see status per-commit

Travis CI  Blog Status Help Jonathan Bell 

Search all repositories 

Programming-Systems-Lab / phosphor build passing

My Repositories +

Current	Branches	Build History	Pull Requests	More options
 Programming-Systems-Lab/pho #175	 master	Add obj input/output stream test for implicit flows	 #175 passed	 41 min 31 sec
 Duration: 41 min 31 sec	 Jonathan Bell		 e7ce551	 10 days ago
 Finished: 10 days ago				
 Programming-Systems-Lab/vmv #14	 lazy-arrays	Fix for AAIOB in getChars	 #174 passed	 40 min 46 sec
 Duration: 1 min 29 sec	 Jonathan Bell		 b7d7bdb	 about a month ago
 Finished: 12 months ago				
 lazy-arrays		Fixes #35	 #173 passed	 44 min 47 sec
 Jonathan Bell			 338dd75	 about a month ago
 lazy-arrays		Fixes #34	 #172 passed	 40 min 50 sec
 Jonathan Bell			 fd84949	 about a month ago
 lazy-arrays		Fixes #32 and fixes #33	 #171 passed	 43 min 23 sec
 Jonathan Bell			 6baf855	 about a month ago
 lazy-arrays		Change string setTaints to do merge rather than overw	 #170 passed	 36 min 21 sec
 Jonathan Bell			 cbf0611	 about a month ago

Summary

- DevOps: Developers as Operators
- Continuous Integration & Deployment: Techniques for reducing time to get features out the door
- Staging environments reduce risk
- Build Systems and Services help automate CI