



# Managing Your Application Lifecycle on AWS

Continuous Integration and Deployment

Adrian White, Solutions Architect

Amazon Web Services

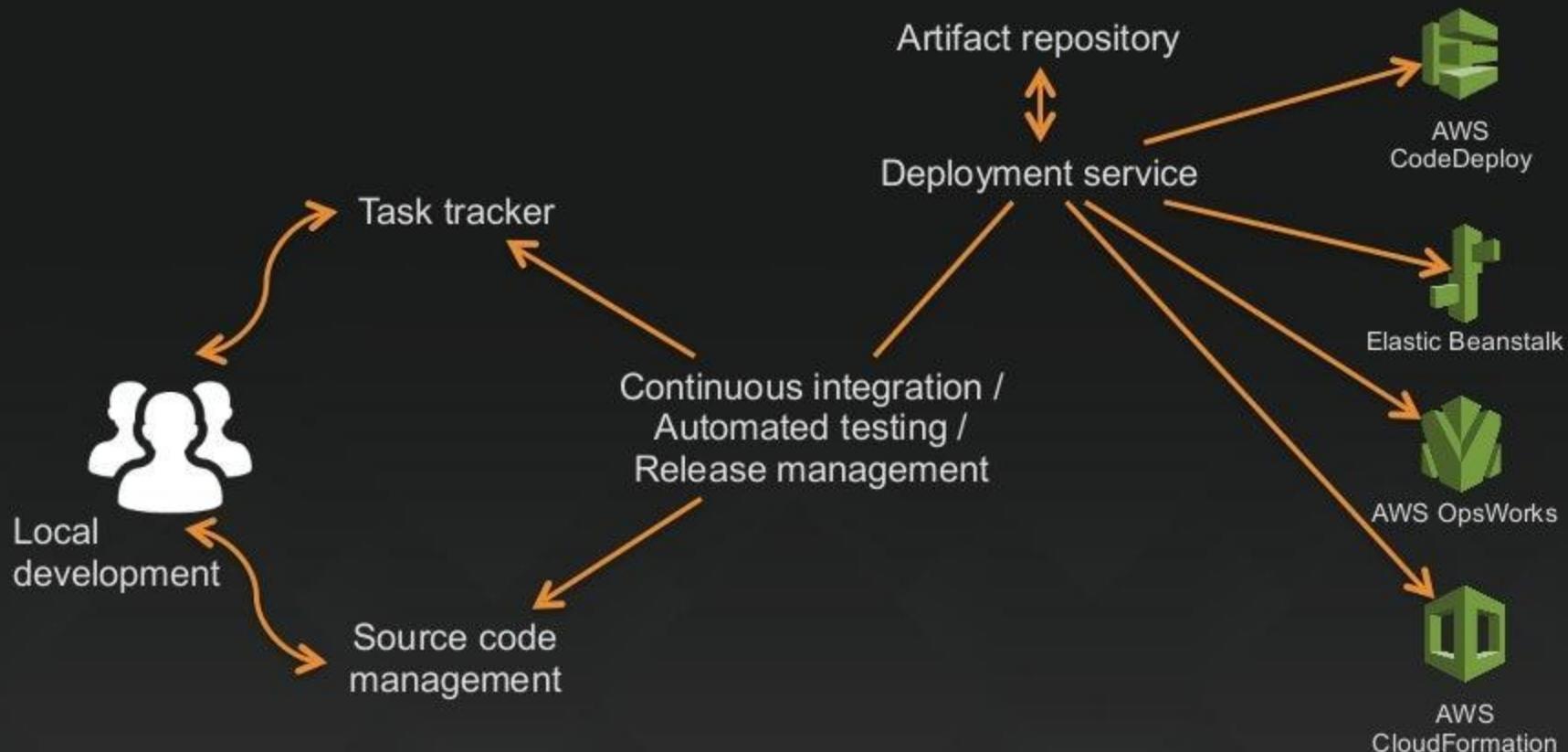
# Session Grading

	Business
	<i>101 Technical</i>
	<i>201 Technical</i>
	<i>301 Technical</i>
	<i>401 Technical</i>

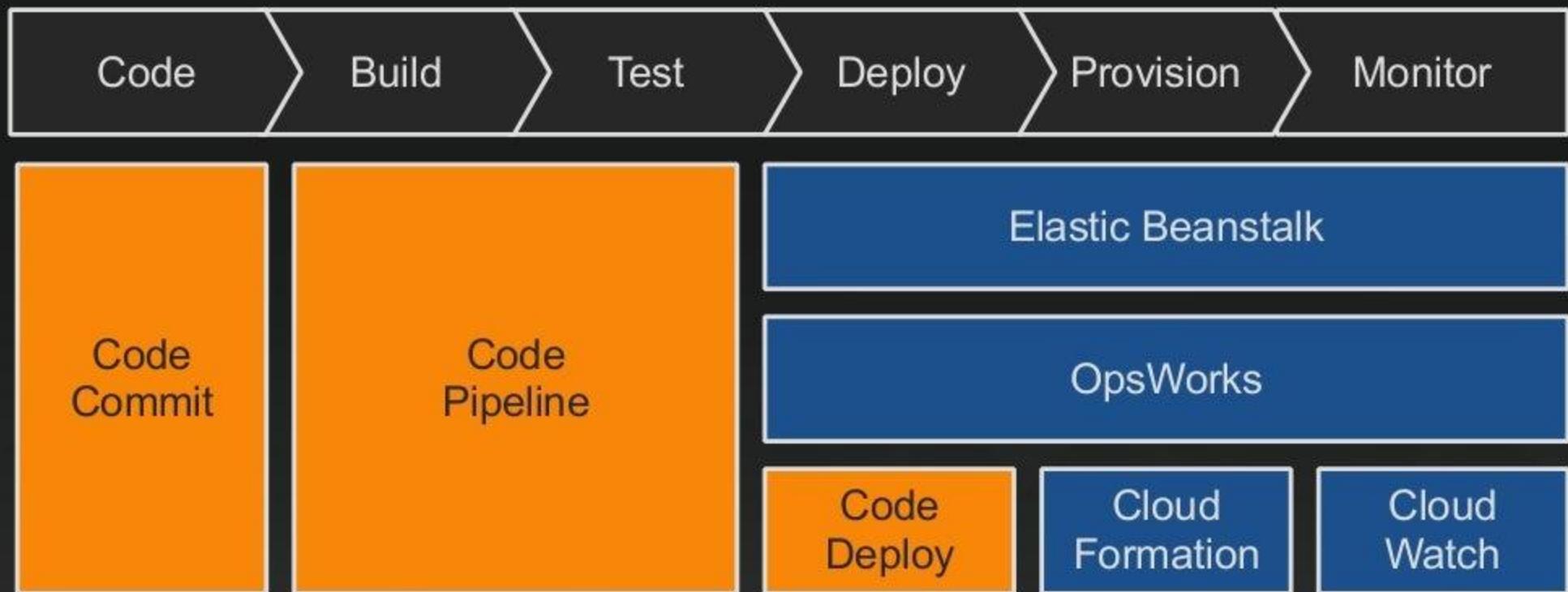
# What are we covering today?

- Consistency through the development, test and release lifecycle
- Improve quality over time
- Increase velocity of application change
- AWS deployment and management approaches
- What does deployment look like in the future?

# Application lifecycle management workflow



# AWS Code and Deployment Tools



# Local development challenges

- Source code management design
- “But it works on my machine”
- Portable development environments
- Distributed teams work on tasks in parallel

# Container image factories (for consistency)

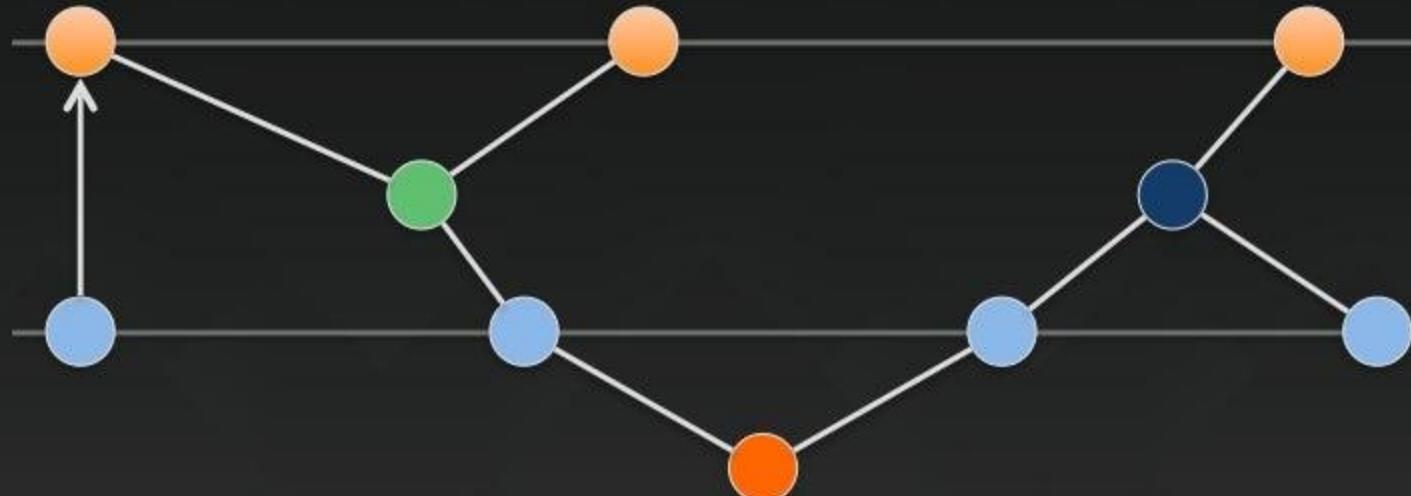


# Source code management features

- Fast and easy branching
- Pull requests for distributed development workflows
- Code review
- Audit, logging, security

# Feature branching, Gitflow and Pull requests

Master      Develop      Release      Feature      Hotfix

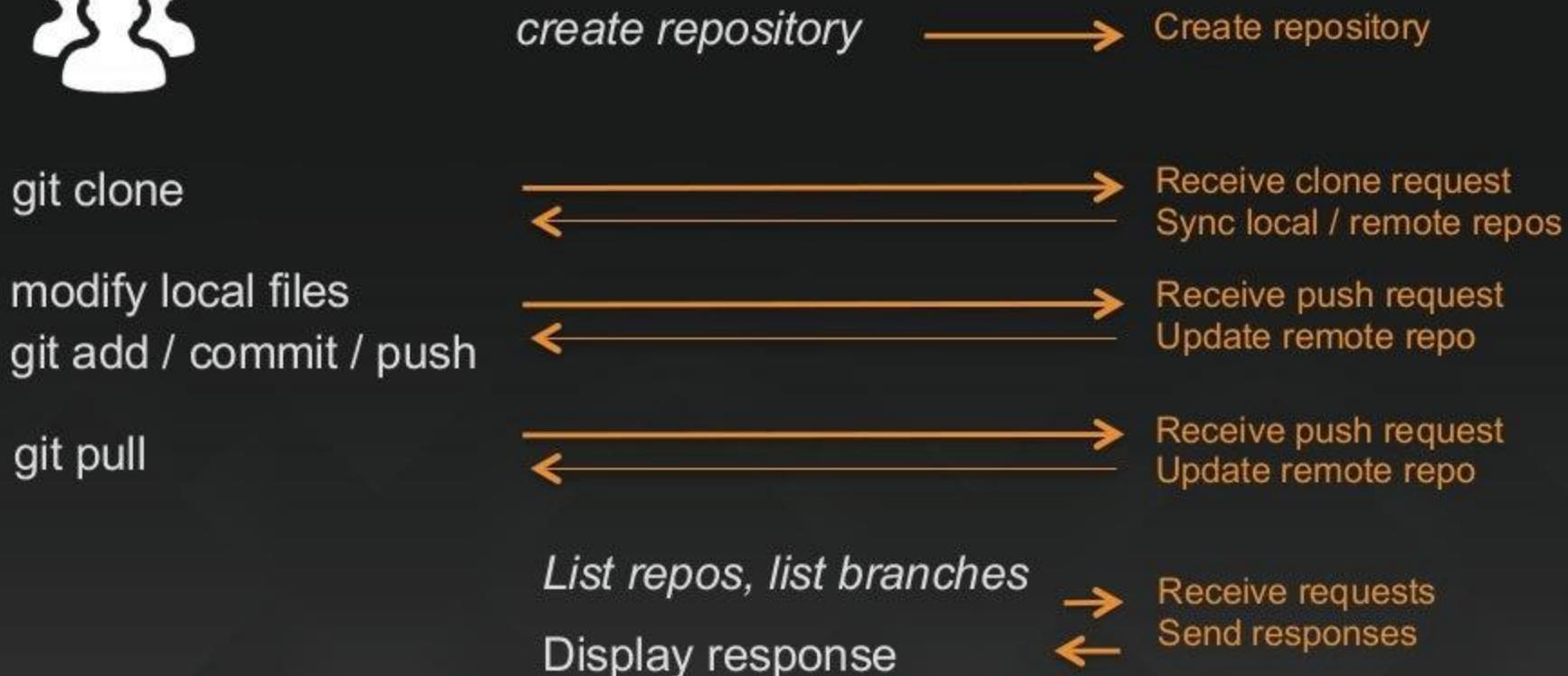


Inspired by <https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/comparing-workflows/feature-branch-workflow/>

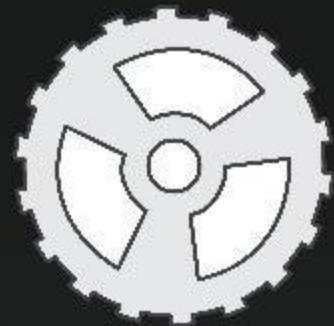
# CodeCommit

- Private Git on AWS
- Massive scaled version controlled projects
- High service availability and resiliency
- Encrypted at rest
- Pay as you go pricing
- Import from SVN, Git, Microsoft TFS
- Use IAM to control access to repositories

# CodeCommit workflow



# Why use a release automation service?



Automate  
workflow



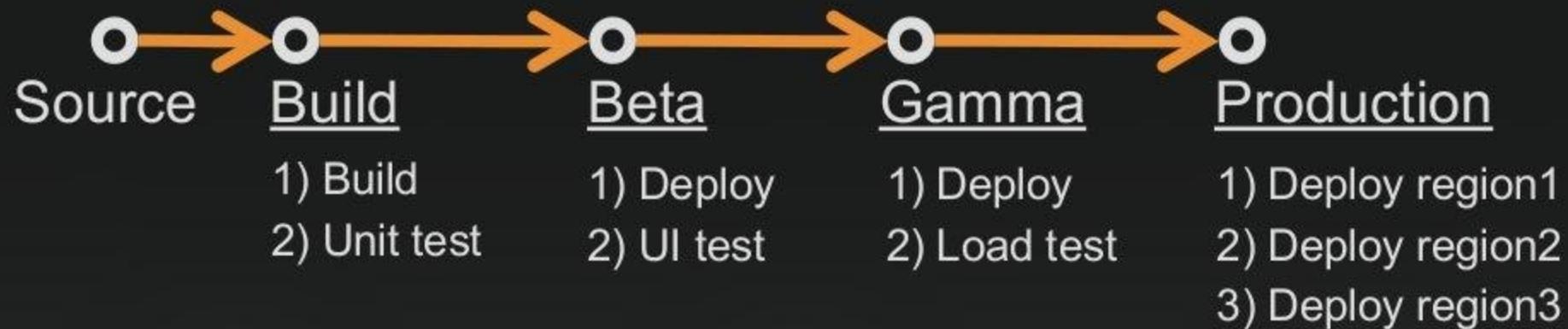
Release  
quickly



Ensure  
quality

# CodePipeline

Continuous delivery and release automation, just like Amazon

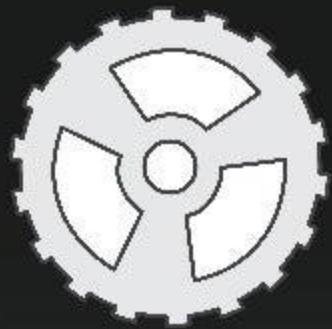


- Customizable workflow engine
- Integrate with partner and custom systems
- Visual editor and status

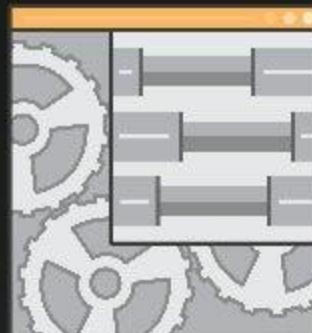
# How do you ship application changes?

- Deployment approaches
  - In place vs discrete stacks
- Where is state in the system?
  - Stateless vs stateful application components
- Frequency and speed of change

# Why use a deployment service?



Automate  
deployments

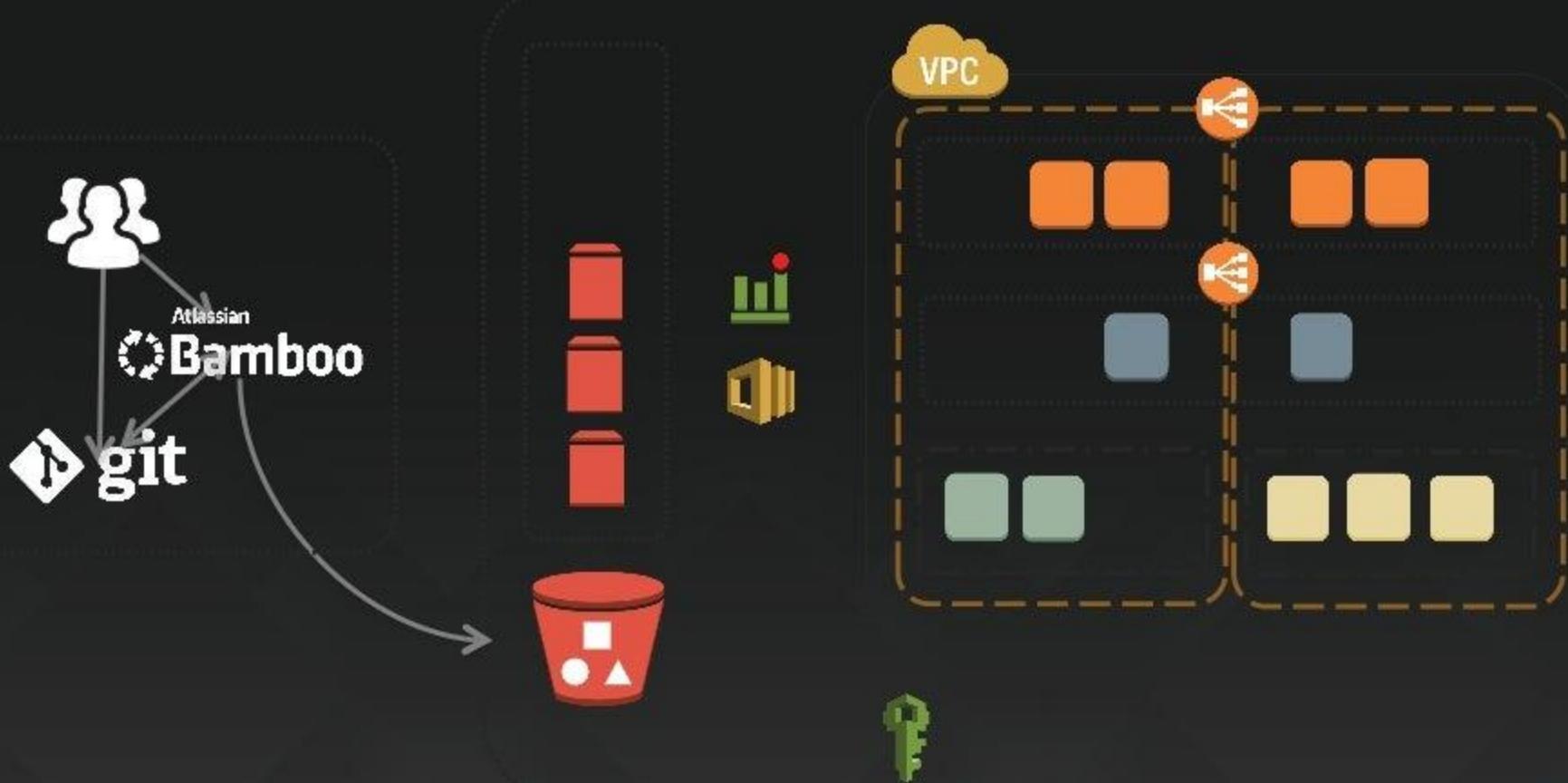


Manage  
complexity

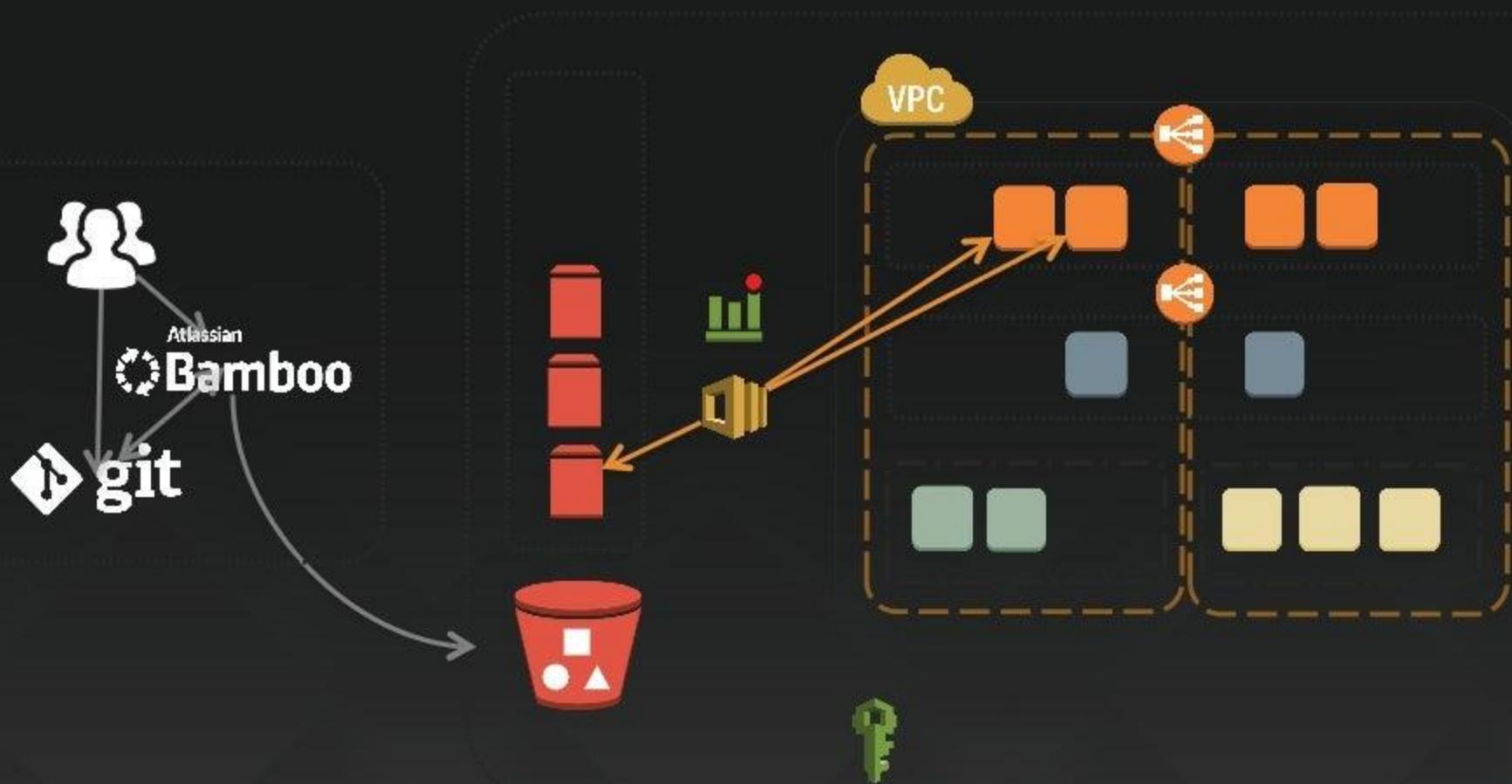


Avoid  
downtime

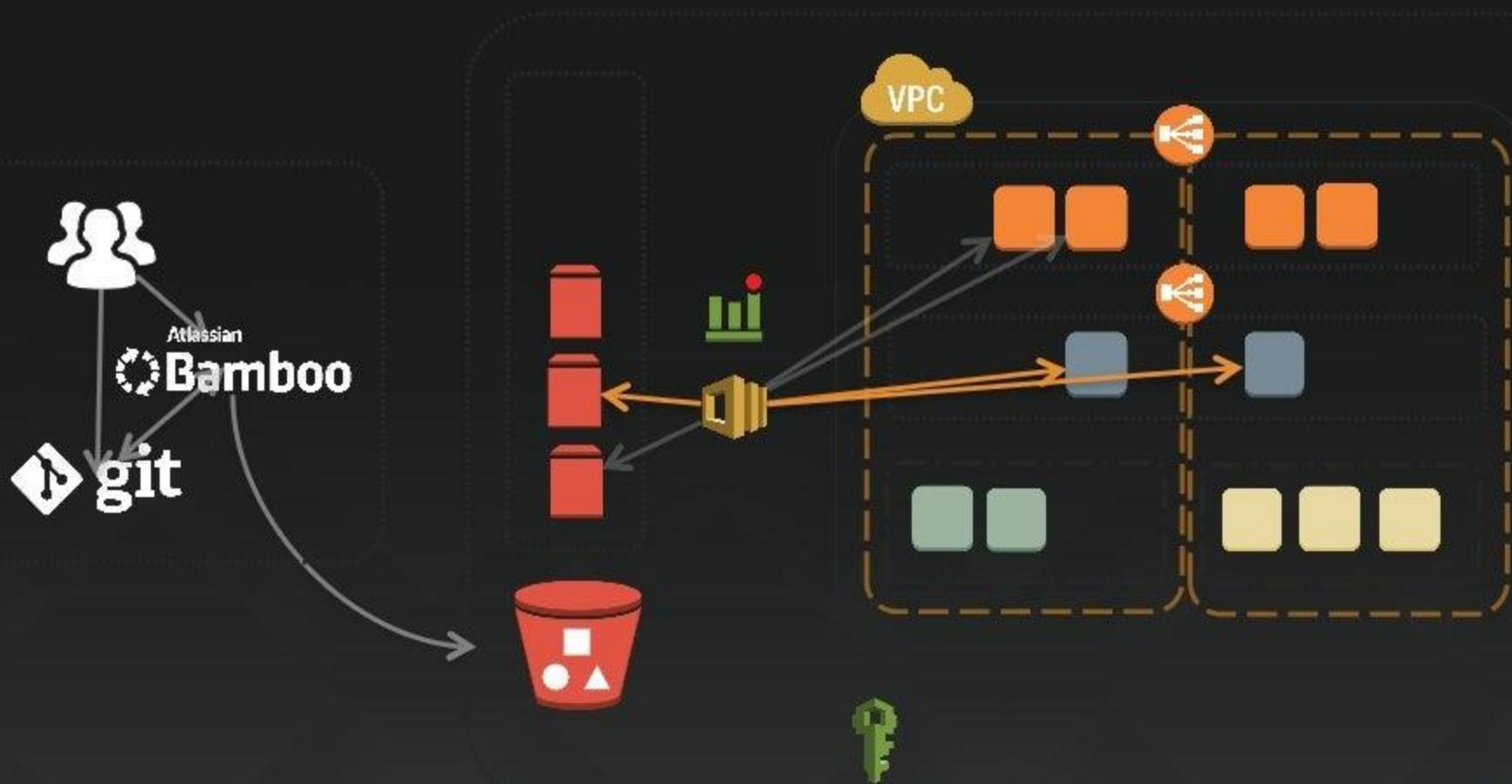
# Shipping artifacts to existing environments



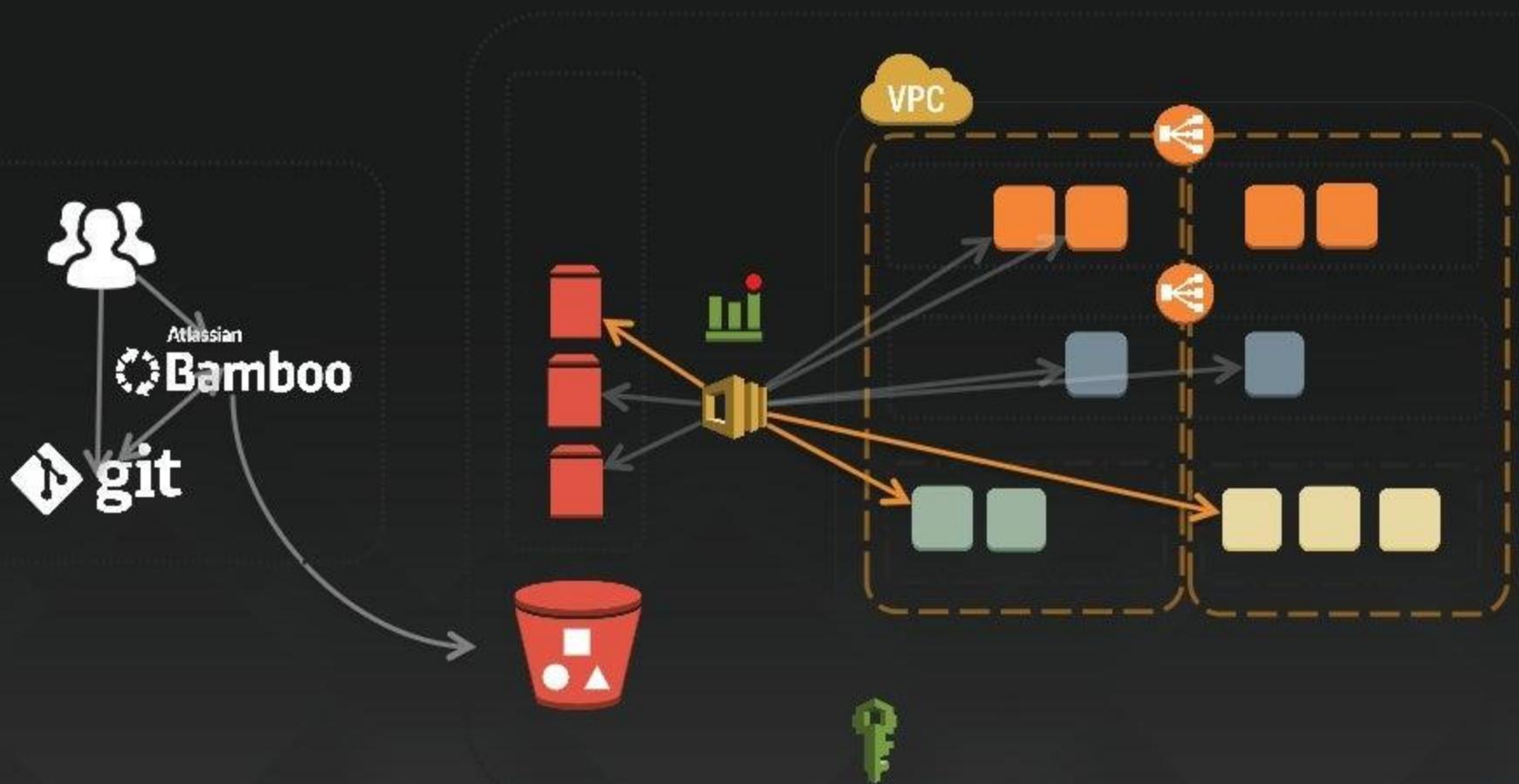
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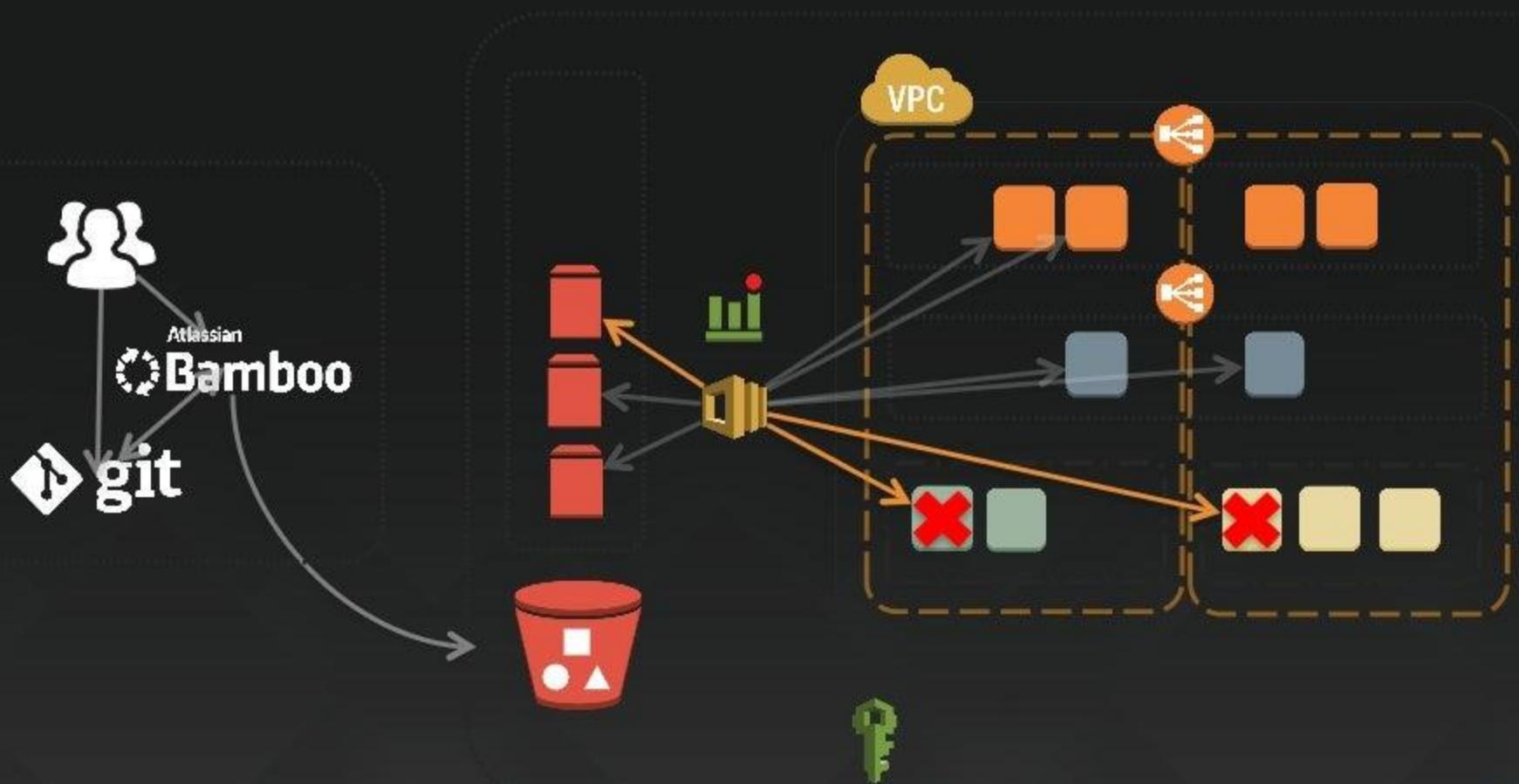
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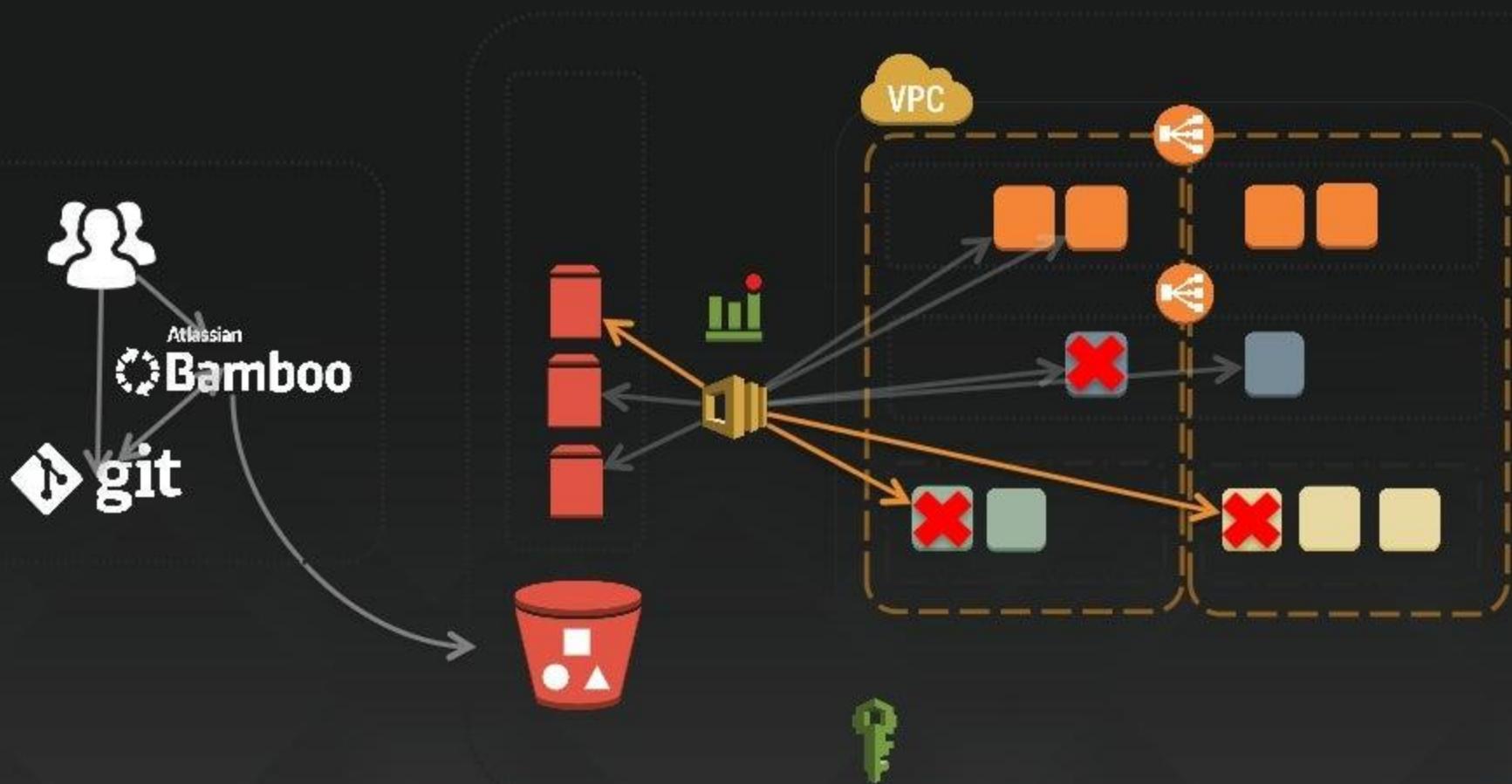
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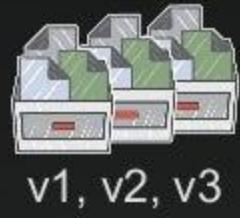


# CodeDeploy helps with this!

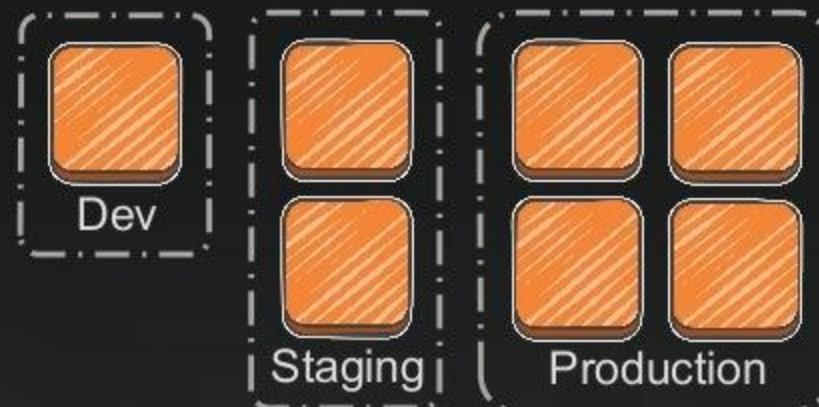
# CodeDeploy

Coordinate automated deployments, just like Amazon

Application  
revisions



Deployment groups



- Scale from 1 instance to thousands
- Deploy without downtime
- Centralize deployment control and monitoring

# Step 1: Package your application (with an AppSpec file)

```
version: 0.0
os: linux
files:
  - source: chef/
    destination: /etc/chef/codedeploy
  - source: target/hello.war
    destination: /var/lib/tomcat6/webapps
hooks:
  ApplicationStop:
    - location: deploy_hooks/stop-tomcat.sh
  BeforeInstall:
    - location: deploy_hooks/install-chef.sh
  AfterInstall:
    - location: deploy_hooks/librarian-install.sh
  ApplicationStart:
    - location: deploy_hooks/chef-solo.sh
  validateService:
    - location: deploy_hooks/verify_service.sh
```

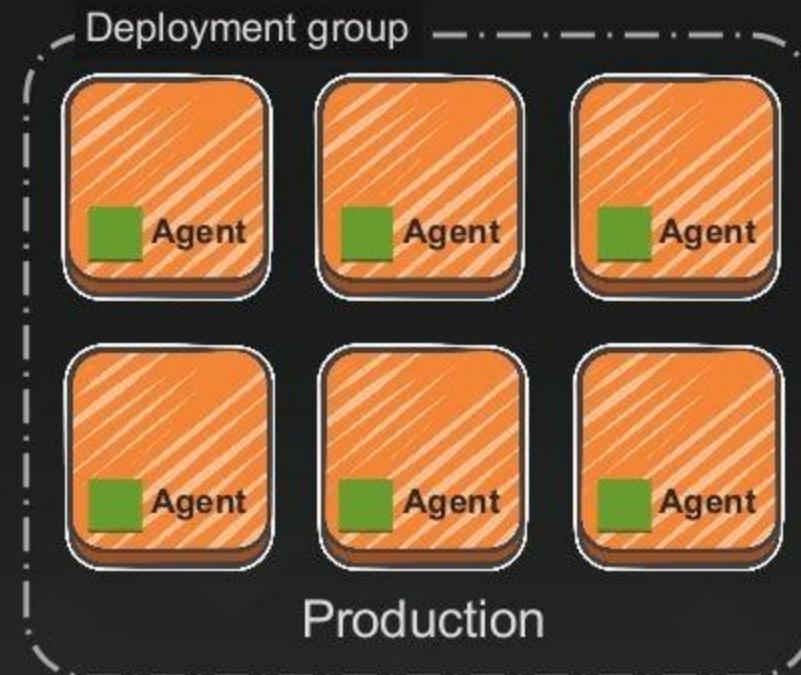
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# Step 2: Set up your target environments



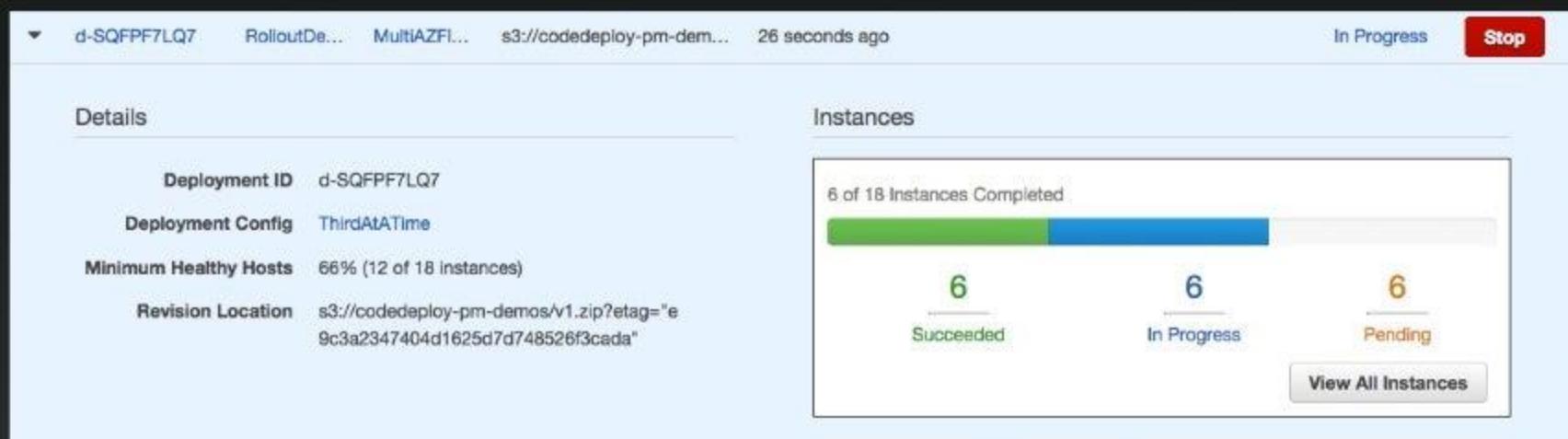
Group instances by:

- Auto Scaling group
- Amazon EC2 tag
- On-premises tag

# Step 3: Deploy!

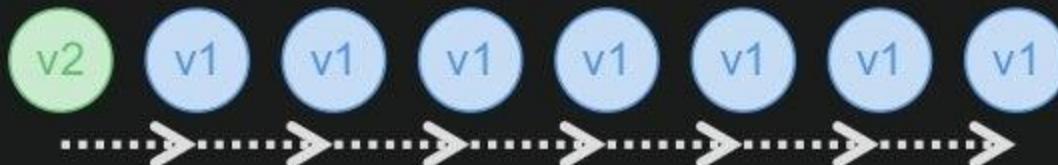
AWS CLI & SDKs  
AWS Console  
CI / CD Partners  
GitHub

```
aws deploy create-deployment \
--application-name MyApp \
--deployment-group-name TargetGroup \
--s3-location bucket=MyBucket,key=MyApp.zip
```



# Deployment config – Choose speed

One-at-a-time



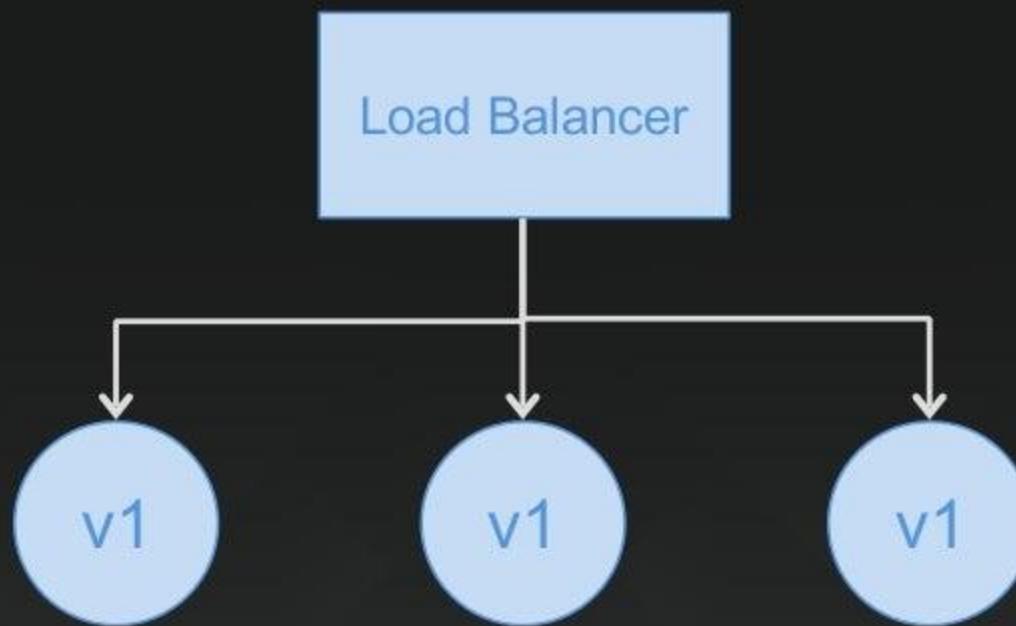
Half-at-a-time



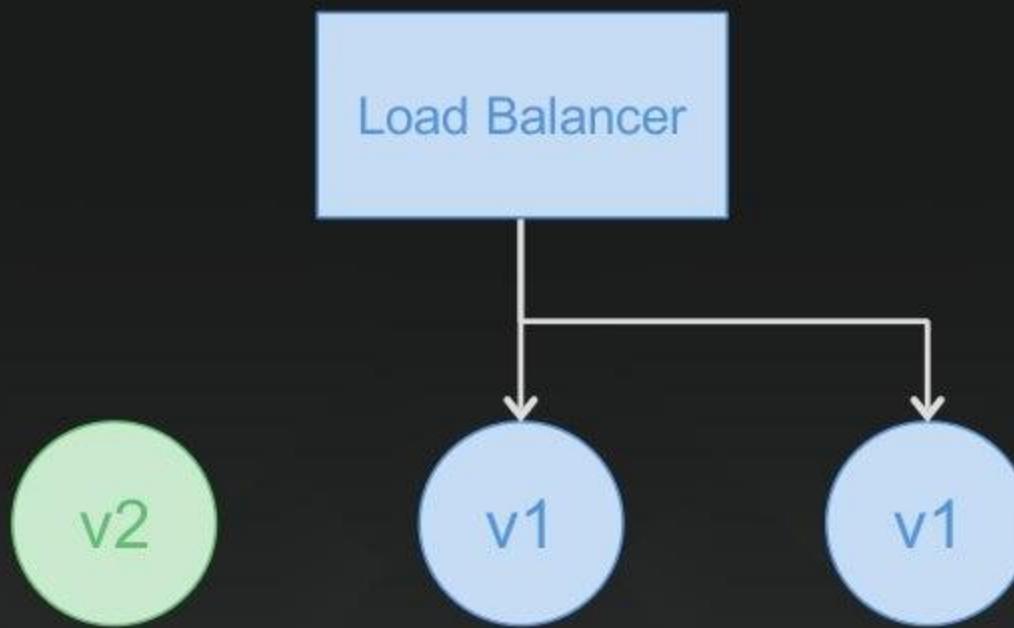
All-at-once



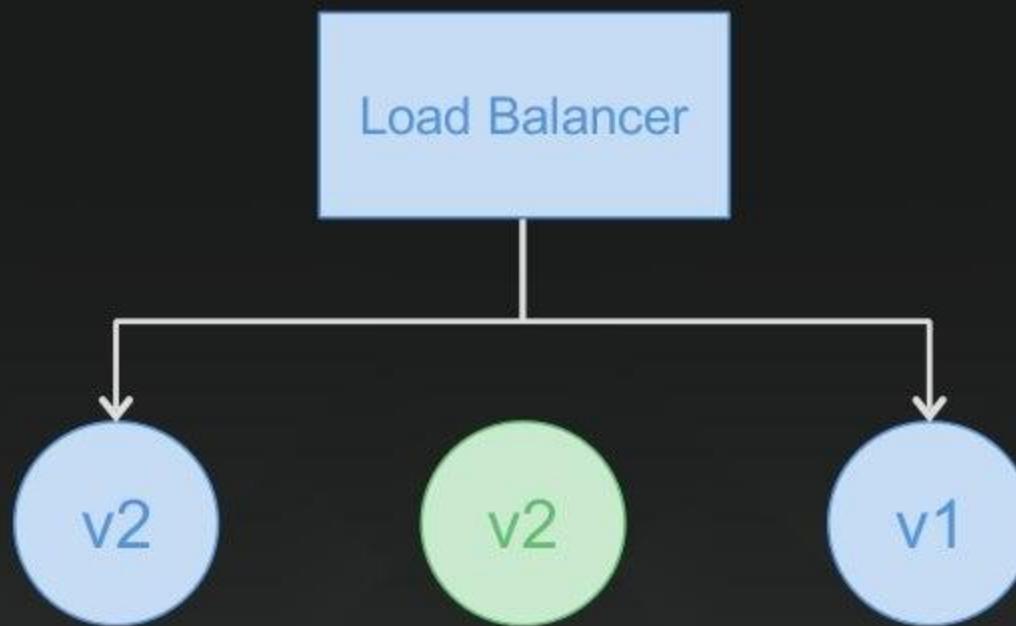
# Rolling update – Deploy without downtime



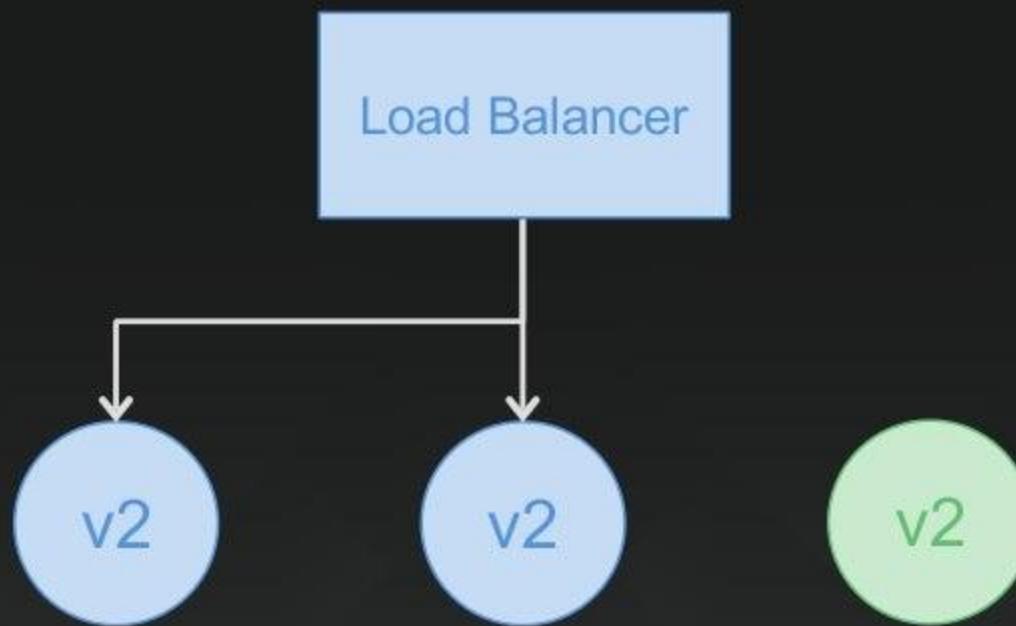
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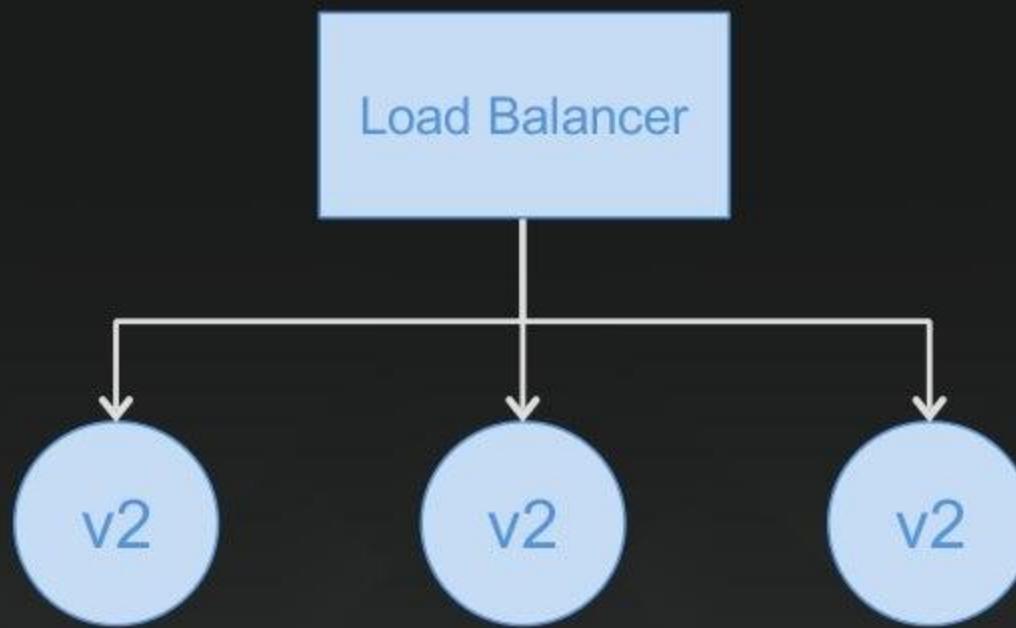
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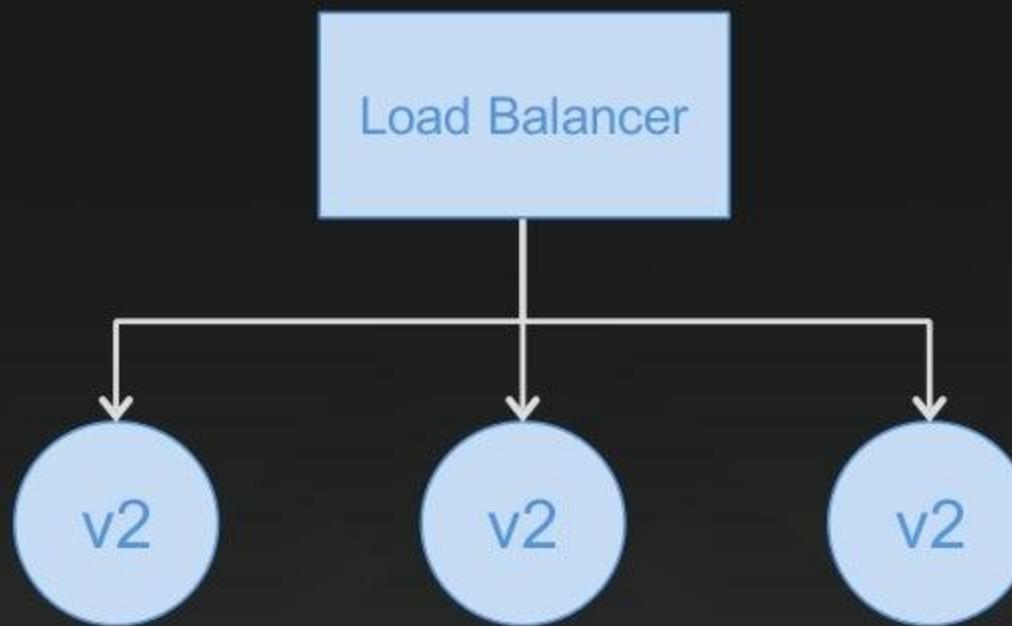
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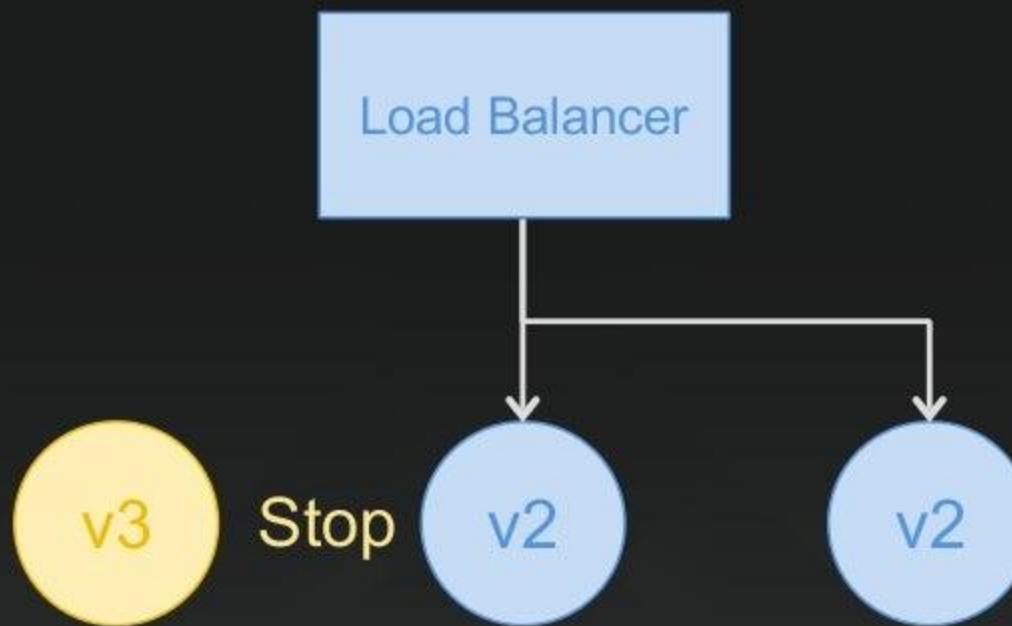
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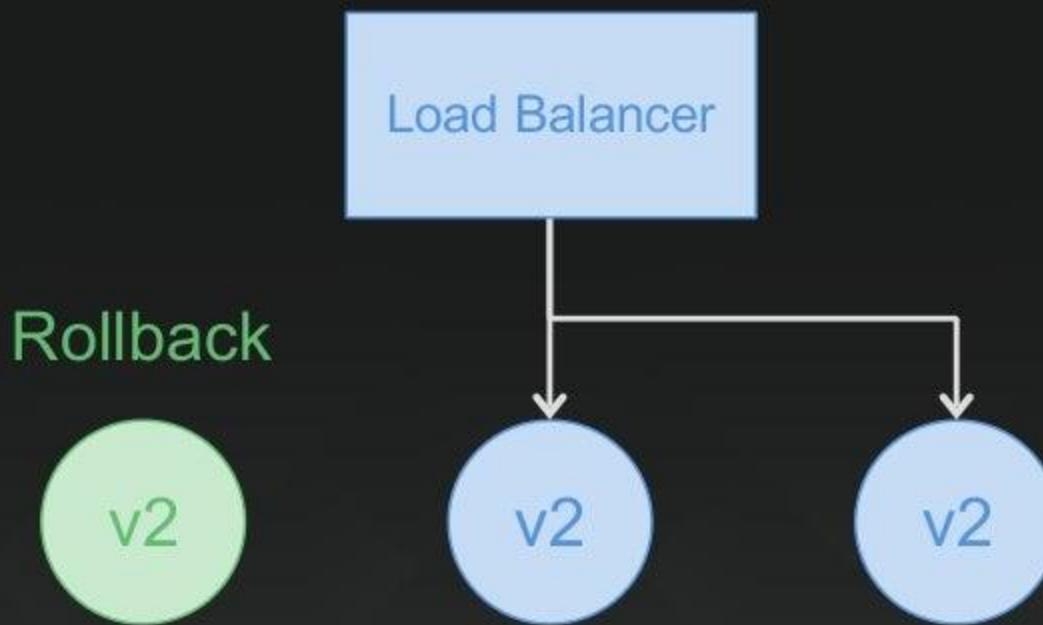
# Health tracking – Catch deployment problems



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# Health tracking – Catch deployment problems



# Product integrations



Chef



Jenkins



ANSIBLE



GitHub



SALTSTACK



CODESHIP



puppet  
labs



CloudBees



Solano Labs





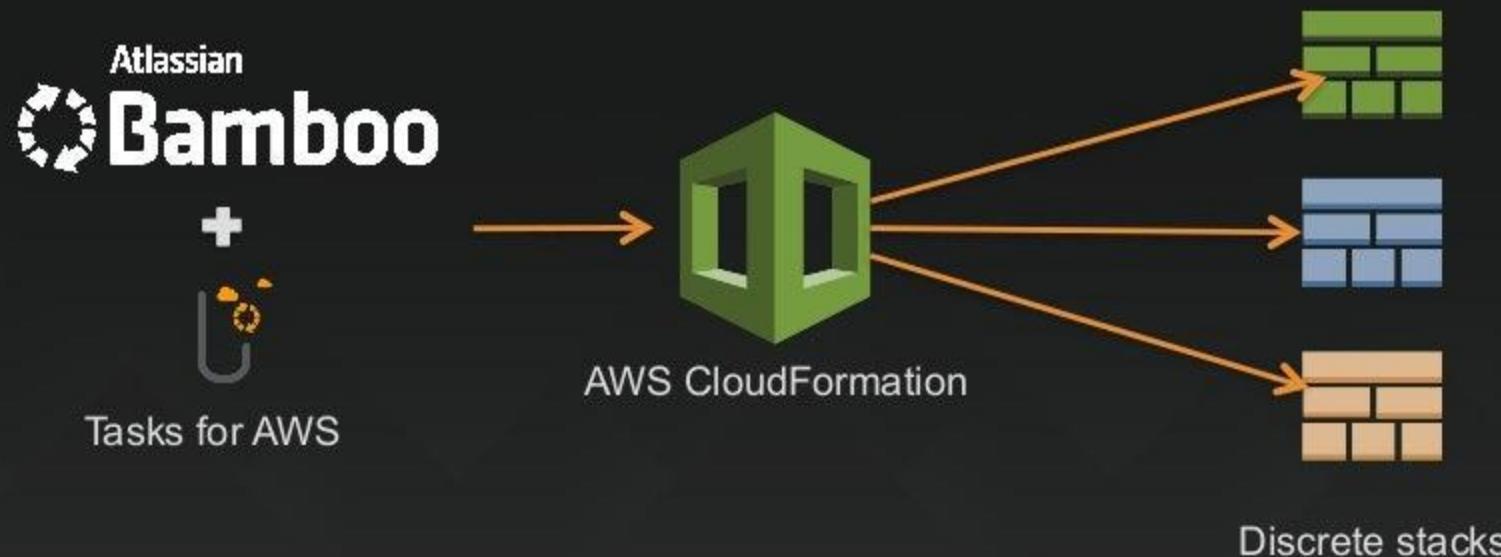
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# Demo: CodeDeploy & Atlassian Bamboo

# Shipping artifacts to new environments

- What if we can quickly and easily build new environments every time?
- CloudFormation
  - Deploying AMIs
  - Deploying containers
- CodeDeploy to manage discrete application versions

# Shipping artifacts – Discrete environments



# Shipping artifacts – Immutability via containers



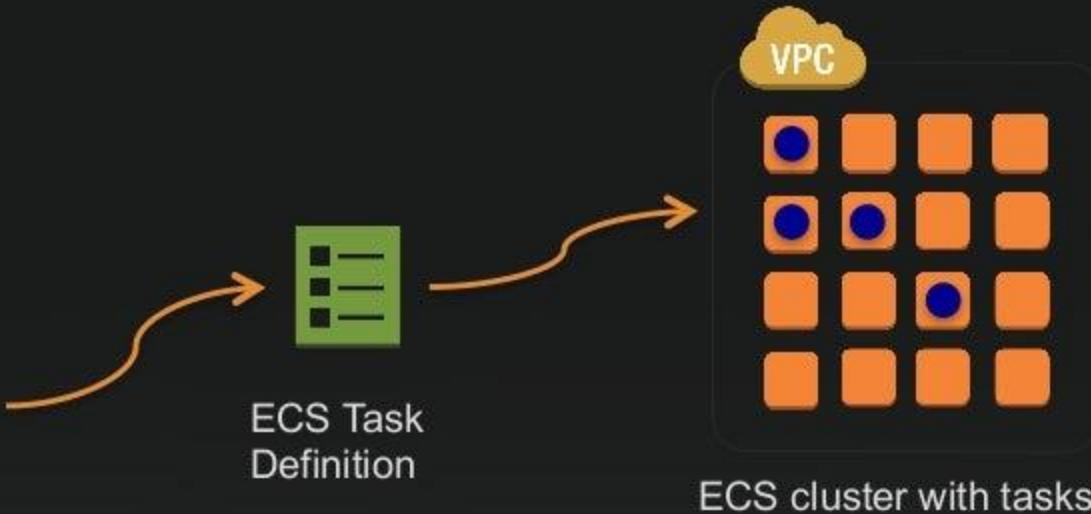
Tasks for AWS

Immutable infrastructure with Docker and  
Amazon EC2 Container Service (ECS)

# Shipping artifacts – Immutability via containers



Tasks for AWS



ECS Task  
Definition

ECS cluster with tasks

ECS now supports ELB, health checks,  
scale-up and scale-down and update  
management

# ECS Task Definitions

```
{  
  "containerDefinitions": [  
    {  
      "name": "wordpress",  
      "links": [  
        "mysql"  
      ],  
      "image": "wordpress",  
      "essential": true,  
      "portMappings": [  
        {  
          "containerPort": 80,  
          "hostPort": 80  
        }  
      ],  
      "memory": 500,  
      "cpu": 10  
    },  
    {  
      "environment": [  
        {  
          "name": "MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD",  
          "value": "password"  
        }  
      ],  
      "name": "mysql",  
      "image": "mysql",  
      "cpu": 10,  
      "memory": 500,  
      "essential": true  
    }  
  ],  
  "family": "hello_world"  
}
```



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# Build Engineering @ Atlassian

Providing CI / CD as a Service

Peter Leschev, Senior Team Lead  
Build Engineering

# Introduction

INTRODUCTION

SCALING THE BUILD GRID

AWS ADVANTAGES

FUTURE STATE



Build platform & services  
used internally within  
Atlassian to  
build, test & deliver  
software



Developers expect a  
reliable infrastructure & fast  
CI feedback



# Build Engineering today @ Atlassian



- 10 Bamboo Servers
- maven.atlassian.com / 6 Nexus instances
- Monitoring - opsview / graphite / statsd



- 1000 build agents (own hardware + EC2 instances)
  - Include SCM clients, JDKs, JVM build tools, databases, headless browser testing, python builds, NodeJS, installers & more
- Maintain 20 AMIs of various build configurations
- Nexus proxies

3 years ago:

21k

Builds per month



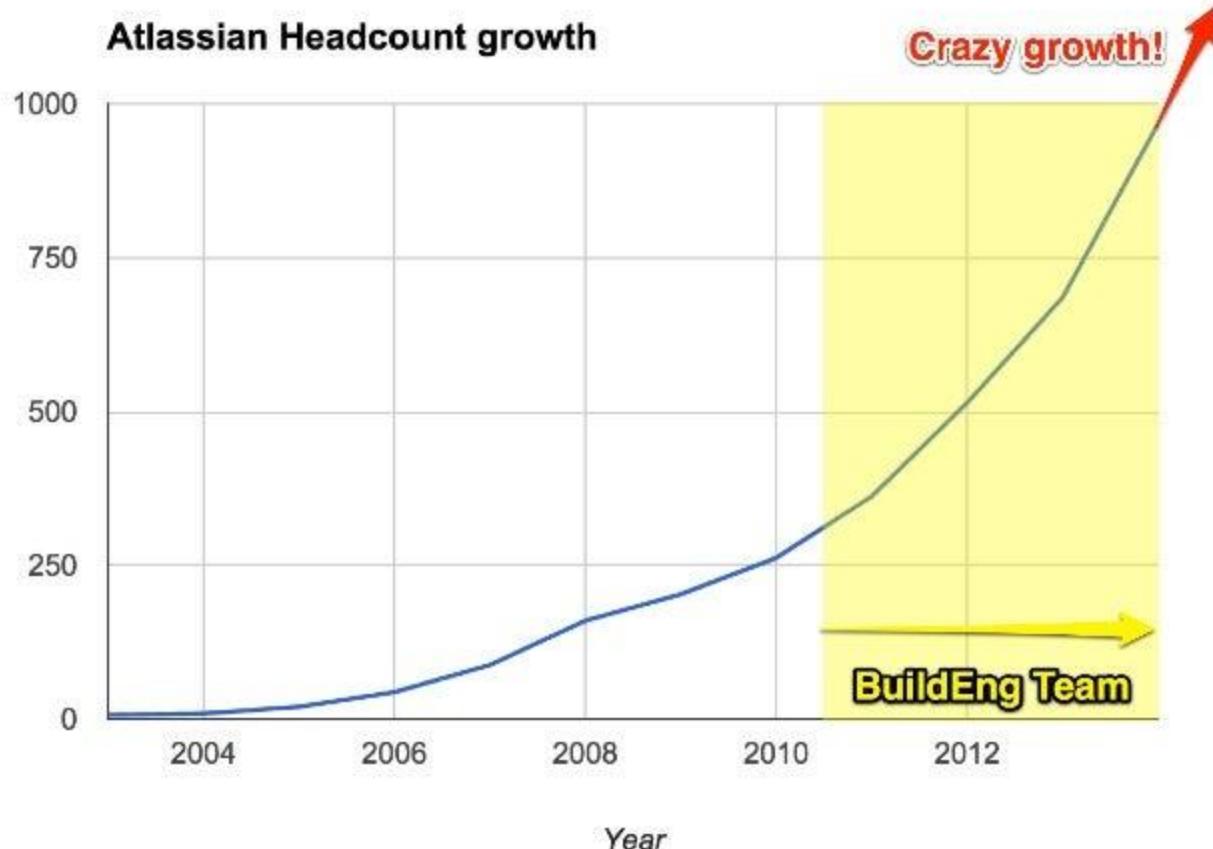
Last month:

127k

Builds per month



# Build Engineering today @ Atlassian



**Explosion of  
Branch builds  
in the last year**

**Branches**



**Plans**

JIRA alone has

47k

Automated tests



# Scaling the Build Grid

INTRODUCTION

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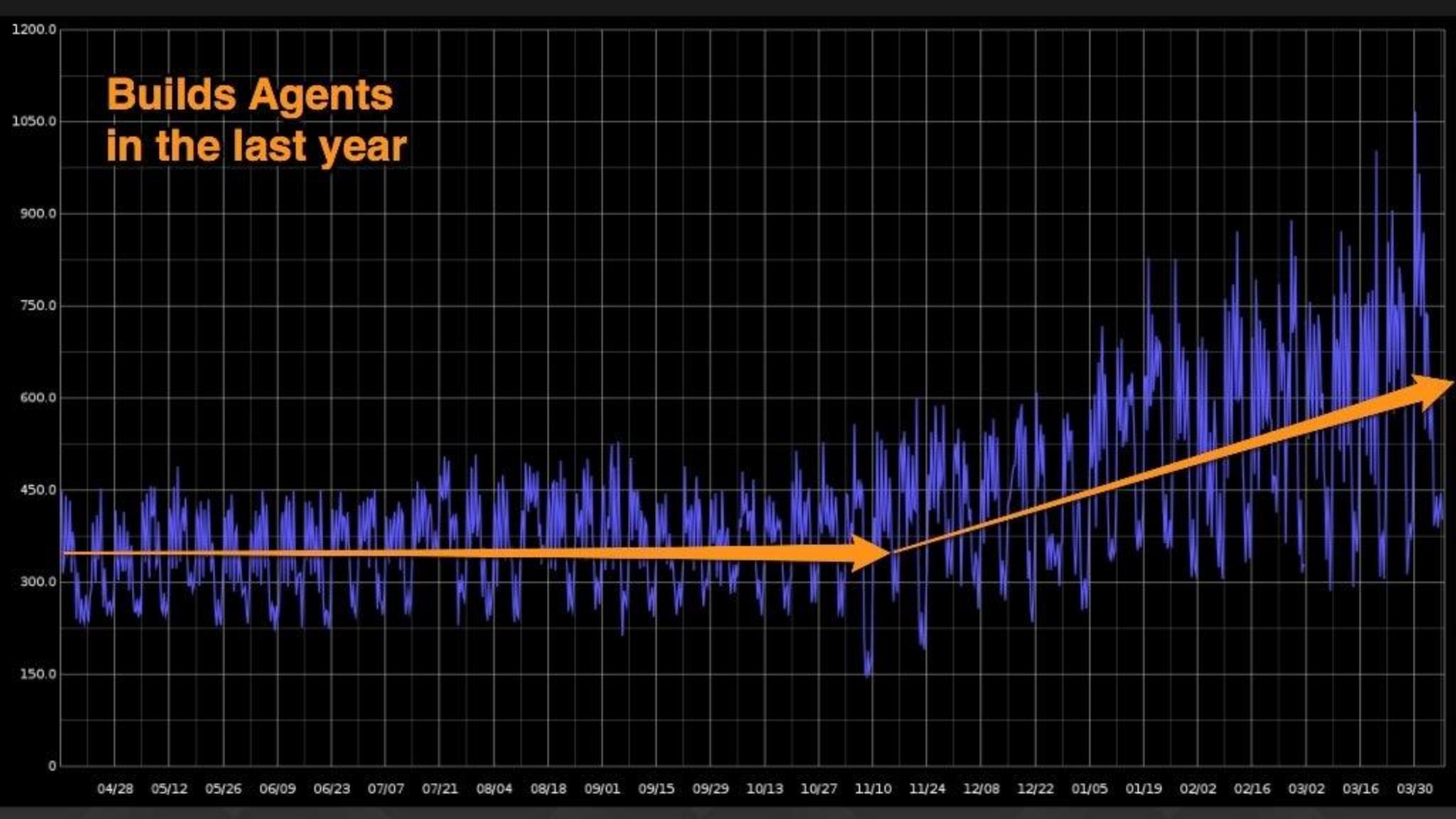
# Build Agents



Own Hardware  
using KVM guests  
+  
EC2 instances



Builds Agents  
in the last year



# Differences between KVM guests & elastic build agents

+

## the need for Functional Parity



# 2 Problems



# **Problem 1: Network connectivity differences**



Solution:  
AWS Direct Connect +  
VPC enabled EC2  
instances



**Problem 2:  
Configuration  
differences between  
KVM guests & elastic  
build agents**



# Solution: Removing tech debt using



# AWS Advantages

INTRODUCTION

SCALING THE BUILD GRID

AWS ADVANTAGES

FUTURE STATE



# AWS Advantages

- Cost always decreasing, available instance types always expanding
- Able to handle the peaks / spikes in the build grid
- Difficult to predict future demand & provision hardware in time
- Usage characteristics change over time, existing hardware becomes sub-optimal
- Able to perform experiments / change instance types with ease
- Move faster as an organisation with an API & Credit Card
  - Much faster than seeking approval for hardware, lead time to installation & being available
- We've gone to the extent of 'Do Not Resuscitate' our existing hardware



# Spot instances



# Cheap!



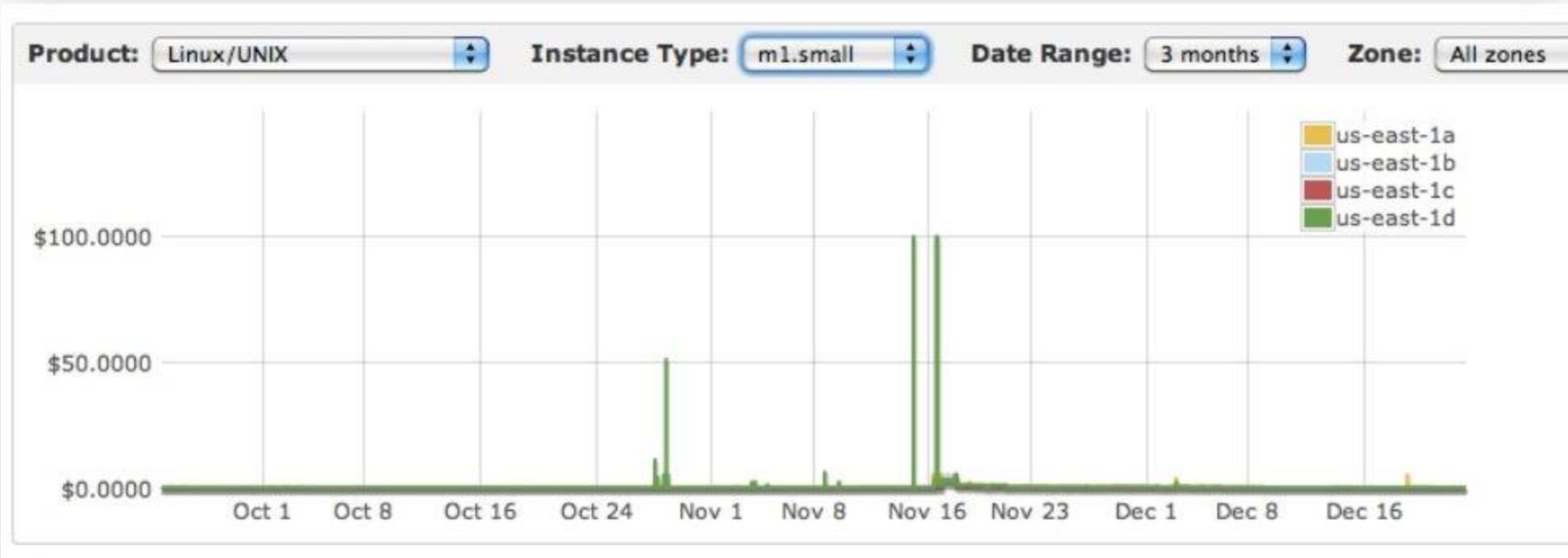
# Slower startup times



Not always available



# Price Volatility



# Expect Failure

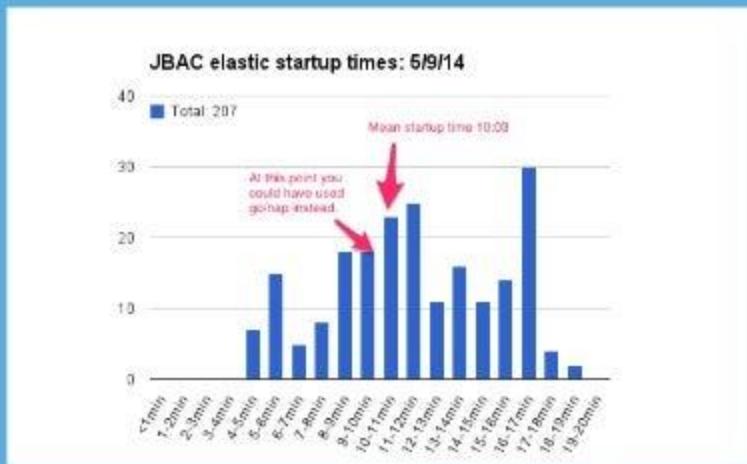
# Embrace It



Prebake at AMI burn  
time rather than at  
EC2 instance  
startup time



# Faster startup time



More reliable  
instance startup  
(+ retry on failure!)



Pre-caching of  
git repositories,  
docker images



RequestLimitExceeded.  
The maximum request rate  
permitted by the Amazon EC2  
APIs has been exceeded for  
your account.



Handle failure,  
retry with backoff  
& recover



We currently do not have sufficient m3.large capacity in the Availability Zone you requested.



# Multiple-AZ support in Bamboo 5.8



“we are experiencing  
increased error rates  
and latencies for the  
EC2 APIs”



# Future State

INTRODUCTION

SCALING THE BUILD GRID

AWS ADVANTAGES

FUTURE STATE



# Moving all Build Eng Infra to AWS



# EC2 to ECS for build agents



# Come help us!





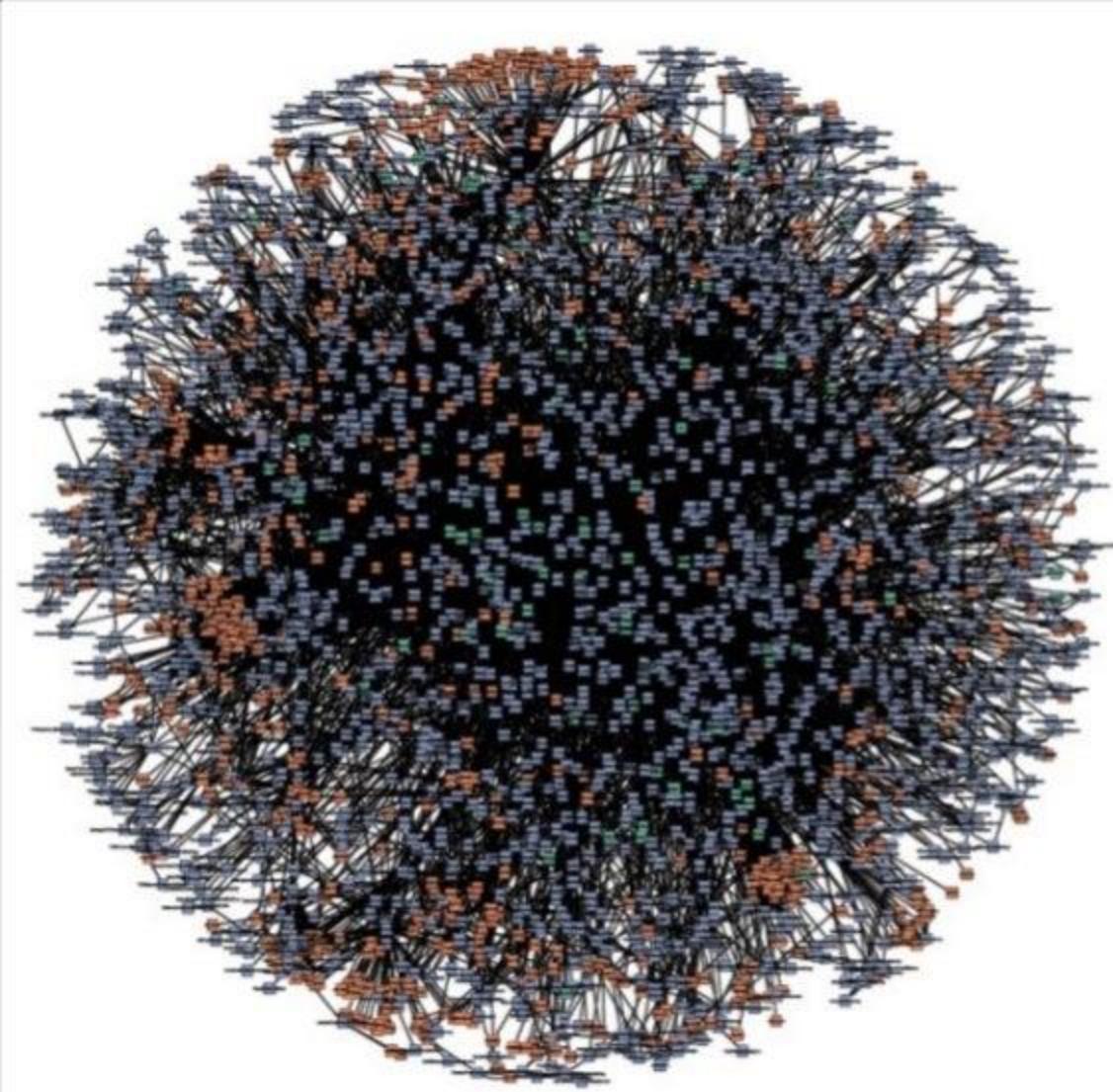
# Thank you!



PETER LESCHEV • TEAM LEAD • ATLASSIAN • @PETER LESCHEV

# Futures: what are you really deploying?

- Application bundles?
- AMIs?
- Docker containers?
- Lambda functions?
- Microservices architectures...



- Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA)
- Everything gets a service interface
- Primitives
- “Microservices”



**Thousands of teams +**

**Microservices architecture +**

**Multiple environments +**

**Continuous delivery**

---

**Thousands of teams +**

**Microservices architecture +**

**Multiple environments +**

**Continuous delivery**

---

**= 50 million deployments a year**

# Where to go next...

- AWS Training & Certification
  - <http://aws.amazon.com/training/>
- Deployment and Management at AWS
  - <http://aws.amazon.com/application-management/>
- Code Management and Deployment
  - <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/code-management-and-deployment/>
- Amazon EC2 Container Service
  - <http://aws.amazon.com/ecs/>



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Thank You