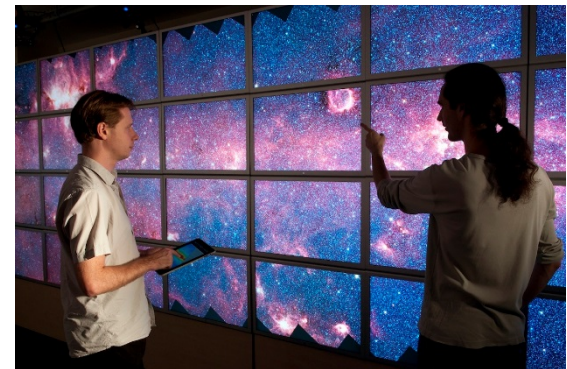


# Development and Operations: Continuous Delivery in Practice

Dr. Julie Wagner  
Senior UX Researcher  
at Fujitsu EST

# Enchantée

- Studied computer science in Aachen, Germany
- Majored in Human-Computer Interaction
  - Tangible Interaction on Tabletops
- PhD at Université Paris Sud, France
  - Information visualization for astrophysicists
- 6 month Post-doc at Télécom ParisTech, France
- 2 year Post-doc at LMU University, Munich, Germany
- Now UX-researcher at Fujitsu Enabling Software Technology



# Fujitsu Enabling Software Technology



## FUJITSU Enabling Software Technology GmbH

- **Headquarter: Munich**
- **Founded in 2002, acquisition from BMW/Softlab**
- **Subsidiary of Fujitsu Ltd. Japan**
- **Global development center**
  - *45 employees*
  - *Joint development with Japan, USA, India, Poland*
- **UX team**
  - *User studies in collaboration with Japan*
  - *Teaching user-centered design practices*
  - *Implementation in collaboration with technical teams*
- **Main Expertise**
  - *Cloud integration and PaaS*
  - *Enterprise Stores / Hybrid Cloud Management*



<http://www.fujitsu.com/>

# Overview

- Part 1: Cloud Computing Basics
  - What is a cloud? Cloud service stack? ...and what does Fujitsu contribute to the stack?
  - Why are businesses interested in using the cloud?
- Part 2: Deployment basics
- Part 3: DevOps
  - What is DevOps?
  - What is the goal? What is Continuous delivery?
  - The PICCO team as an example DevOps culture.
  - Why did we choose to use Angular over Polymer?
- Part 4: Let's get your code deployed on Bluemix.

# Part 1: Some Cloud Computing basics

Question: Which cloud services  
do YOU use?

# Cloud Computing

- Focus primarily on services, rather than technology.
- cloud services that are made up of orchestrated technology and/or application
- Cloud services can be sourced from internal IT teams or third parties providing private or public clouds.
- Future for many organizations will involve hybrid clouds.
- Service users can place service requests via self-service and are billed for what they use.

Why are businesses interested  
in using the cloud?

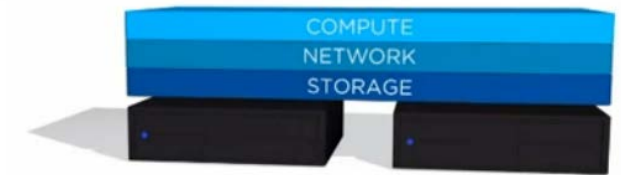
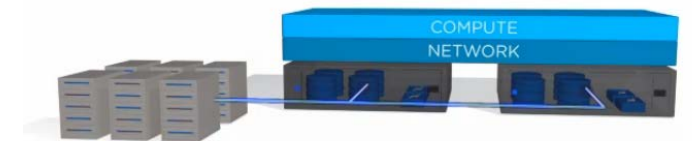
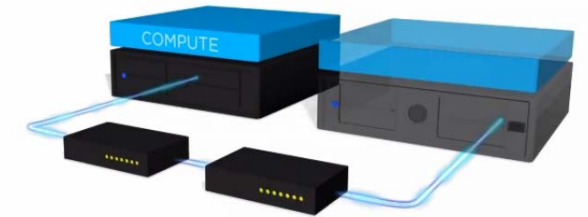


# Cloud Business Perspective

- Small companies outsource the IT team to save money.
  - No infrastructure
  - No need for operations (monitoring and maintaining)
  - However, your data is not in your had. Would a bank host services on google?
- Larger companies demand on premise clouds for security reasons.
  - Virtualization (**efficient** use of 'ingredients' (storage, processing power, etc.))
    - Abstract, pool and automate
  - Automation (eliminating manual human effort)

# Virtualization: abstract, pool, automate

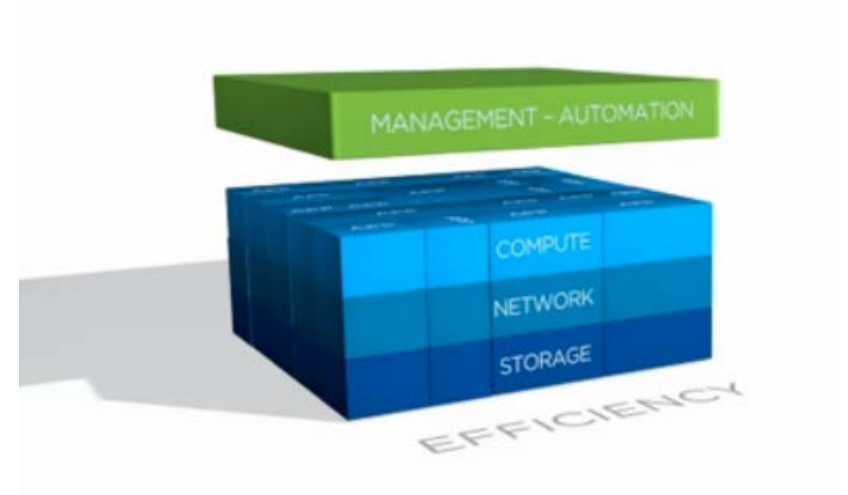
- Step 1: Virtualize Compute resources
- Step 2: Virtualize Network and make available to the compute layer for on-demand consumption.
- Step 3: Virtualize Storage area network.



# Automate



- Increase resource utilization
- Dynamically allocating resources to apps and services



# Virtualization – **efficient** use of resources

## **Without**

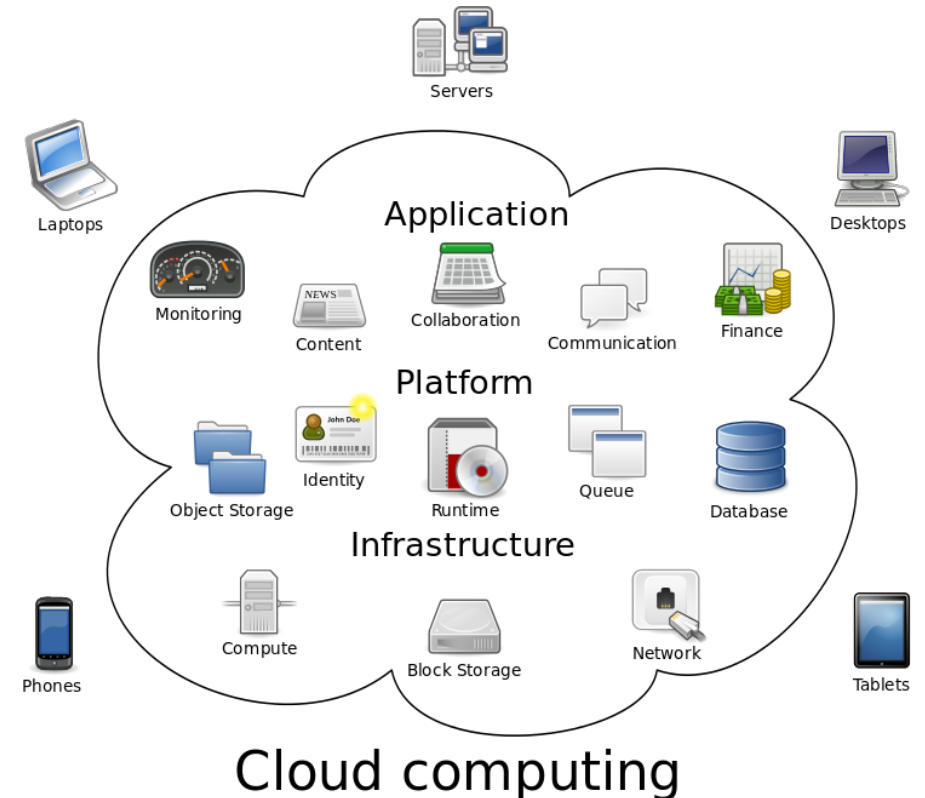
- 20 servers
- 20% usage
  
- Manual setup

## **With**

- 5 servers
- 80% usage
  
- Automatic setup

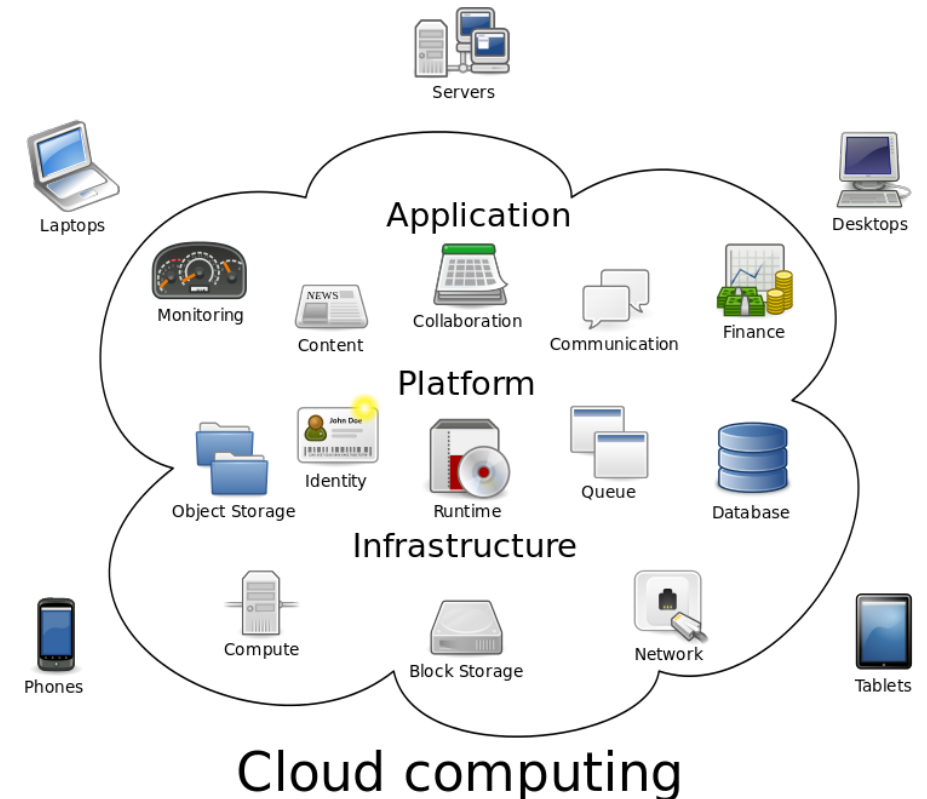
# Cloud Computing Service stack

- Infrastructure as a Service
  - Fujitsu's Infrastructure Manager (UX field studies in Datacenter)
- Platform as a Service
- Software as a Service: gives costumers access to software and online storage via remote servers.



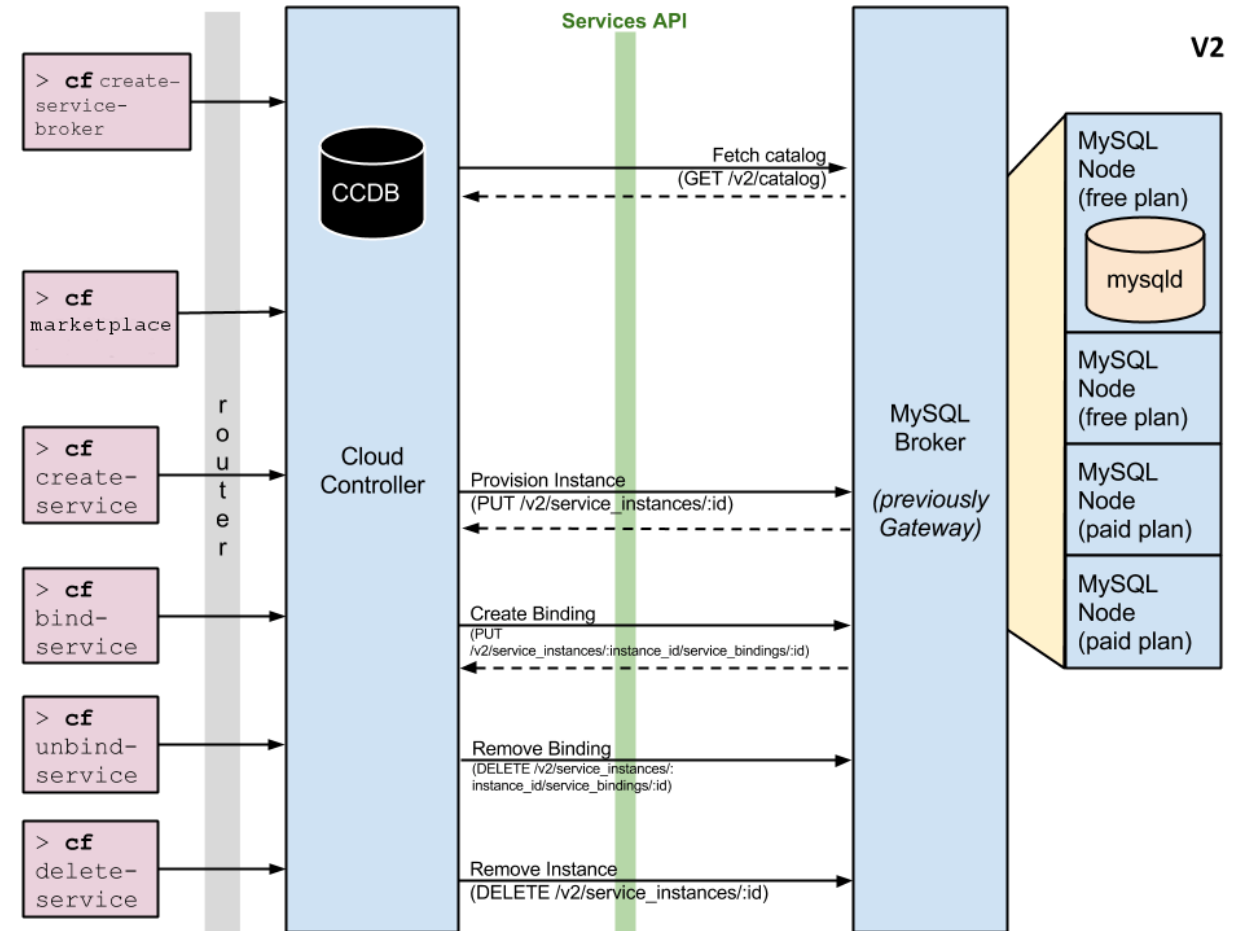
# Cloud Computing Protocols

- TOSCA: between infrastructure and platform
- Cloud Foundry: between platform and application



# Cloud Foundry – Service Brokers

- Industry standard for Cloud Applications
- When a developer provisions and binds a service to an application, the service broker for that service is responsible for providing the service instance.



Suche

## Infrastruktur

### Compute

IT-Geräte unten bestellen.



#### Bare-Metal-Server auf Monatsbasis

Bare-Metal-Server bieten die reine Leistung, die Sie für Ihre

IBM



#### Bare-Metal-Server auf Stundenbasis

Bare-Metal-Server bieten die reine Leistung, die Sie für Ihre

IBM



#### Virtueller Server auf Monatsbasis (öffentlicher Knoten)

Unsere virtuellen Server bieten ein höheres Maß an Anpassung

IBM



#### Virtueller Server auf Stundenbasis (öffentlicher Knoten)

Unsere virtuellen Server bieten ein höheres Maß an Anpassung



#### VMware-Lösungen

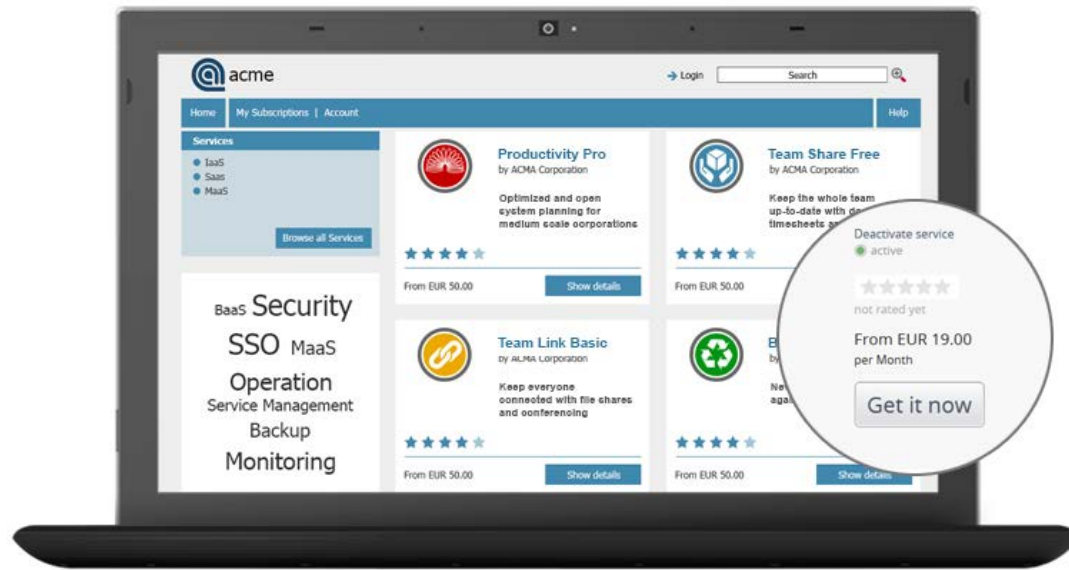
VMware Cloud Foundation- oder VMware vCenter Server-

IBM

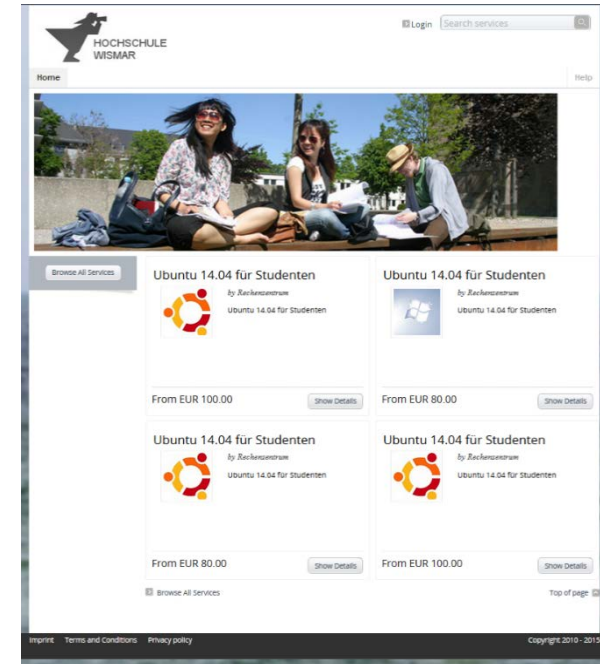
Login to Bluemix and have a look to the Catalog.



# EST Product 1: Open service catalog manager



Example OSCM interface



Case Study: Booking VMs or database services for students of a course. Delete after time elapsed.

# Private vs. public cloud vs. hybrid cloud

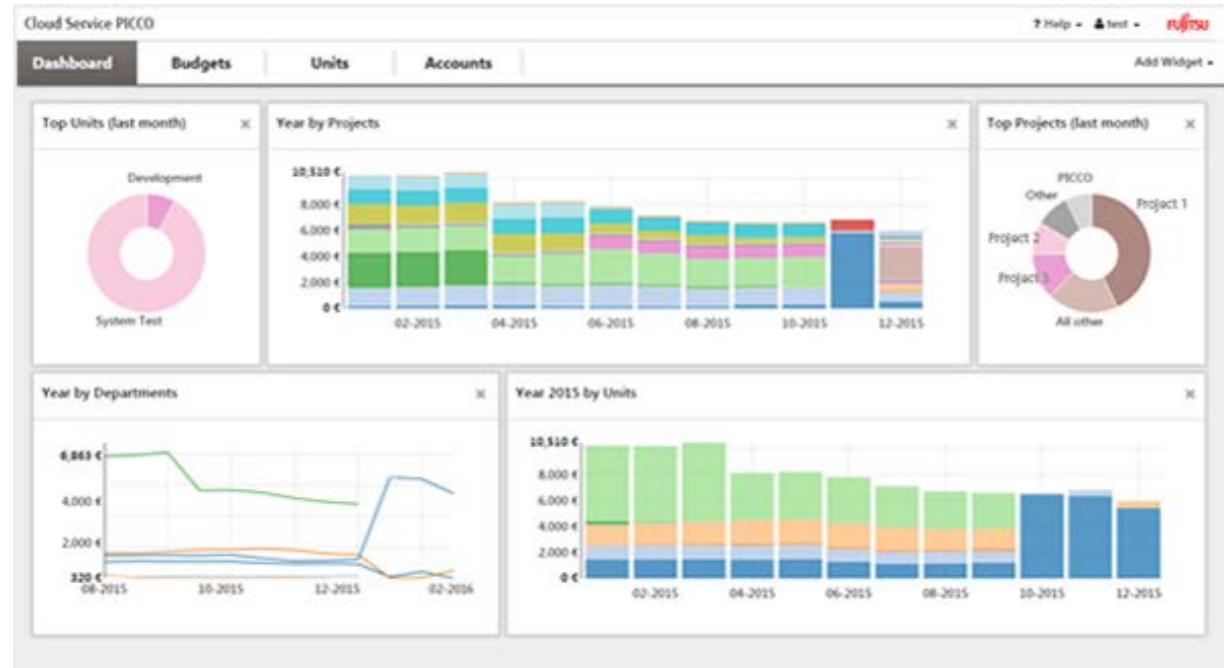
- Behind a firewall, fenced-in
- Dedicated specific resources
- Single-tenant
- Offers range of services to multiple clients on shared infrastructure
- E.g. Google drive, iCloud, Dropbox
- Multi-tenant
- Combines scalability with security
- Combination of both

# Pay-for-use model for cloud computing

- Service over the Internet
- delivery of on-demand computing resources, from application to datacenter on pay-for-use basis.
- Private Cloud Computing: Client owns or leases hardware and provides the consumption model (keep track of cross-department services).
- Public cloud computing: users **pay for resources based on usage.**

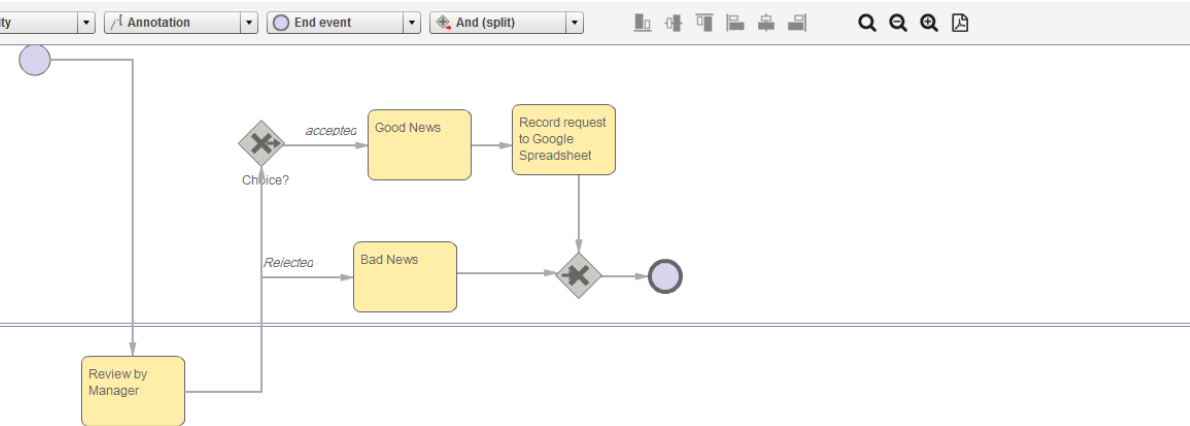
# EST Product 2: Cloud Service PICCO

- Makes cloud costs (usage) transparent.
- Several users:
  - Administration: budget-forecasts
  - Manager: Cost overview
  - Developer: feedback if service behaves correctly



# EST Product 3: RunMyProcess

- Visual programming of processes.
- Example: Vacation request



**RunMyProcess.**  
a Fujitsu company

Platform Success Stories Problems Solved Resources About Contact

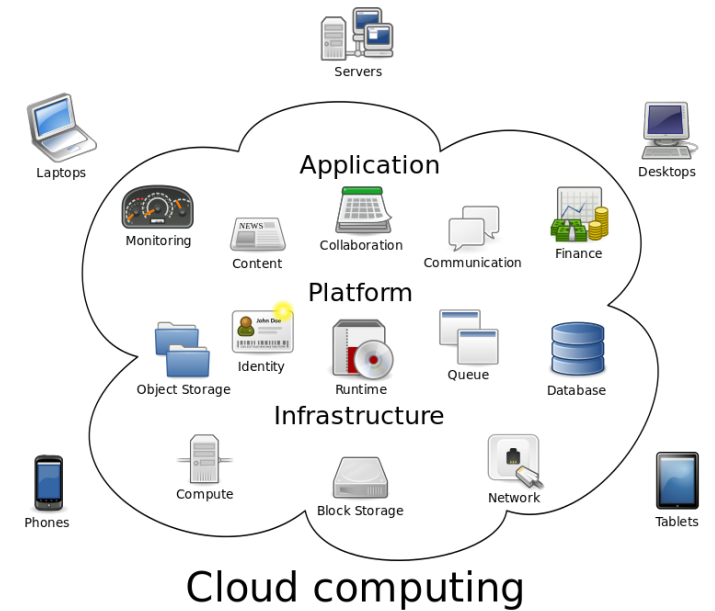
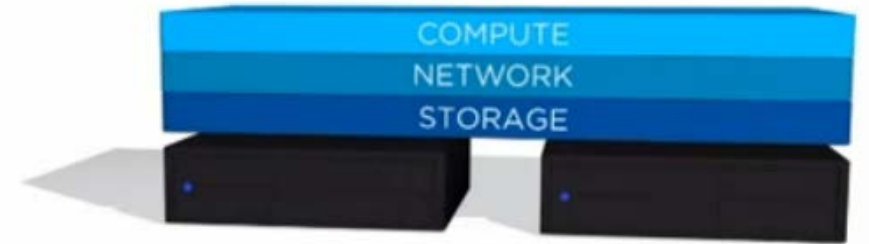
## Build. Deploy. Run... and we're done.

We help you transform the way your business works by delivering end to end digital systems that connect people, software and things.

Features

# Summary

- Cloud infrastructure management
- Cloud Computing Service stack
- Cloud Foundry as a protocol



# Part 2: Some deployment basics

# What is Docker?

- Executable binary, run by the host OS under a set of restrictions (e.g. process isolation).
- Kernel supported ability to run executables under strict restrictions.
- Docker is one of many container technologies
- Popular for the repository (Docker Hub) and management tools, extremely easy to work with.



# Docker images vs. Containers

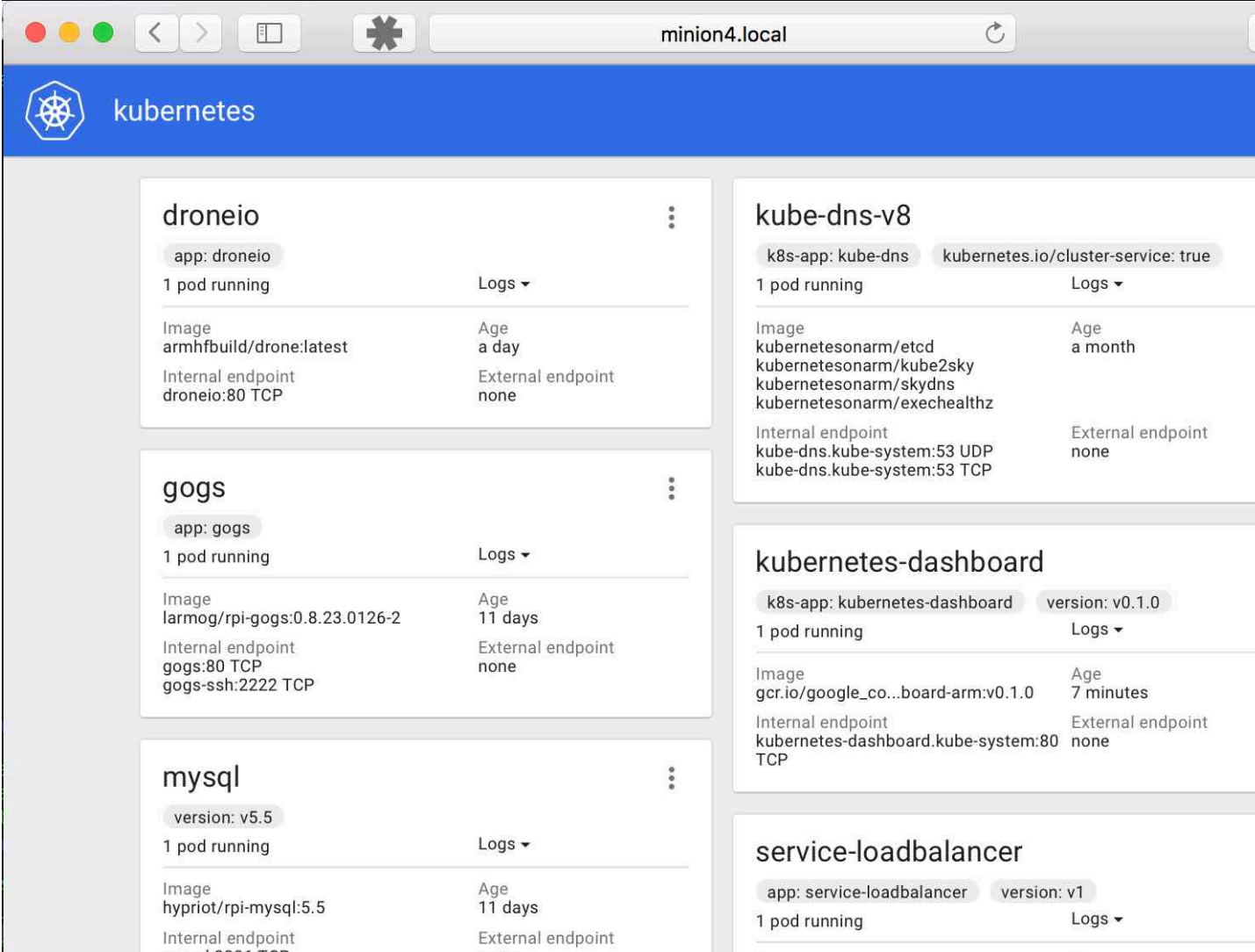
- Image: Immutable file that is essentially a snapshot of a container.
- Container: lightweight and portable encapsulations of an environment in which to run applications, Process running in a restricted mode.
- Turn image into container: Docker engine takes image, add read-write file system on top, initializes settings (ports, container name, ID and resource limits)
- What is the advantage of using containers?

# Container management

- Deploy, manage and run application components
- Providers: Bluemix, google cloud, Amazon web service
- Several infrastructure compute technologies: Docker containers, OpenStack virtual machines, Cloud Foundry apps.
- Monitoring of the environment

# EST Activity 4: Kubernetes Dashboard

- Contribution to a Dashboard for Kubernetes Container Management.



The screenshot displays the Kubernetes Dashboard interface in a browser window. The browser's address bar shows the URL `minion4.local`. The dashboard header features the Kubernetes logo and the word "kubernetes".

The dashboard is organized into several panels, each representing a different service or application:

- droneio**: Shows 1 pod running. Details include image `armhfbuild/drone:latest`, age `a day`, and internal endpoint `droneio:80 TCP`.
- gogs**: Shows 1 pod running. Details include image `larmog/rpi-gogs:0.8.23.0126-2`, age `11 days`, and internal endpoints `gogs:80 TCP` and `gogs-ssh:2222 TCP`.
- mysql**: Shows 1 pod running. Details include image `hyriot/rpi-mysql:5.5`, age `11 days`, and internal endpoint information.
- kube-dns-v8**: Shows 1 pod running. Details include image `kubernetesonarm/etcd`, `kubernetesonarm/kube2sky`, `kubernetesonarm/skydns`, and `kubernetesonarm/exechealthz`, age `a month`, and internal endpoints `kube-dns.kube-system:53 UDP` and `kube-dns.kube-system:53 TCP`.
- kubernetes-dashboard**: Shows 1 pod running. Details include image `gcr.io/google_co...board-arm:v0.1.0`, age `7 minutes`, and internal endpoint `kubernetes-dashboard.kube-system:80 TCP`.
- service-loadbalancer**: Shows 1 pod running. Details include image `app: service-loadbalancer`, age `version: v1`, and internal endpoint information.

- Pause. App anlagen.



## Apps

Oh, Sie haben noch gar keine Anwendungen; Sie können mit einer der unten stehenden Optionen starten oder den Katalog aufrufen, um eine neue Anwendung zu erstellen.

Create and monitor an empty app



backendLMU

Status: ● Ihre App ist aktiv

App anzeigen

## App mit der Befehlszeilenschnittstelle bereitstellen

Letzte Aktualisierung: 15. September 2016

Mithilfe der Befehlszeilenschnittstelle können Sie Anwendungen und Serviceinstanzen bereitstellen und ändern.

Installieren Sie vor Beginn die IBM® Bluemix®- und Cloud Foundry-Befehlszeilenschnittstellen.

[Download Bluemix Command Line Interface](#)[Download CF Command Line Interface](#)

**Einschränkung:** Die Befehlszeilentools werden von Cygwin nicht unterstützt. Verwenden Sie die Tools in einem anderen Befehlszeilenfenster als dem Cygwin-Befehlszeilenfenster.

Nach der Installation der Befehlszeilenschnittstellen können Sie beginnen:

1

Laden Sie den Startercode herunter und extrahieren Sie das Paket in ein neues Verzeichnis, um Ihre Entwicklungsumgebung einzurichten.

# Cloud Foundry CLI

# Part 3: What is DevOps

# DevOps

- Intersection between development, QA and operations
  - Coding and deployment in isolation, error prone.
- A culture
- Requires a different way of team collaboration
- With the goal
  - of delivering Software in a certain timespan
  - of making Software products more robust
- Requires various tools and team-routines



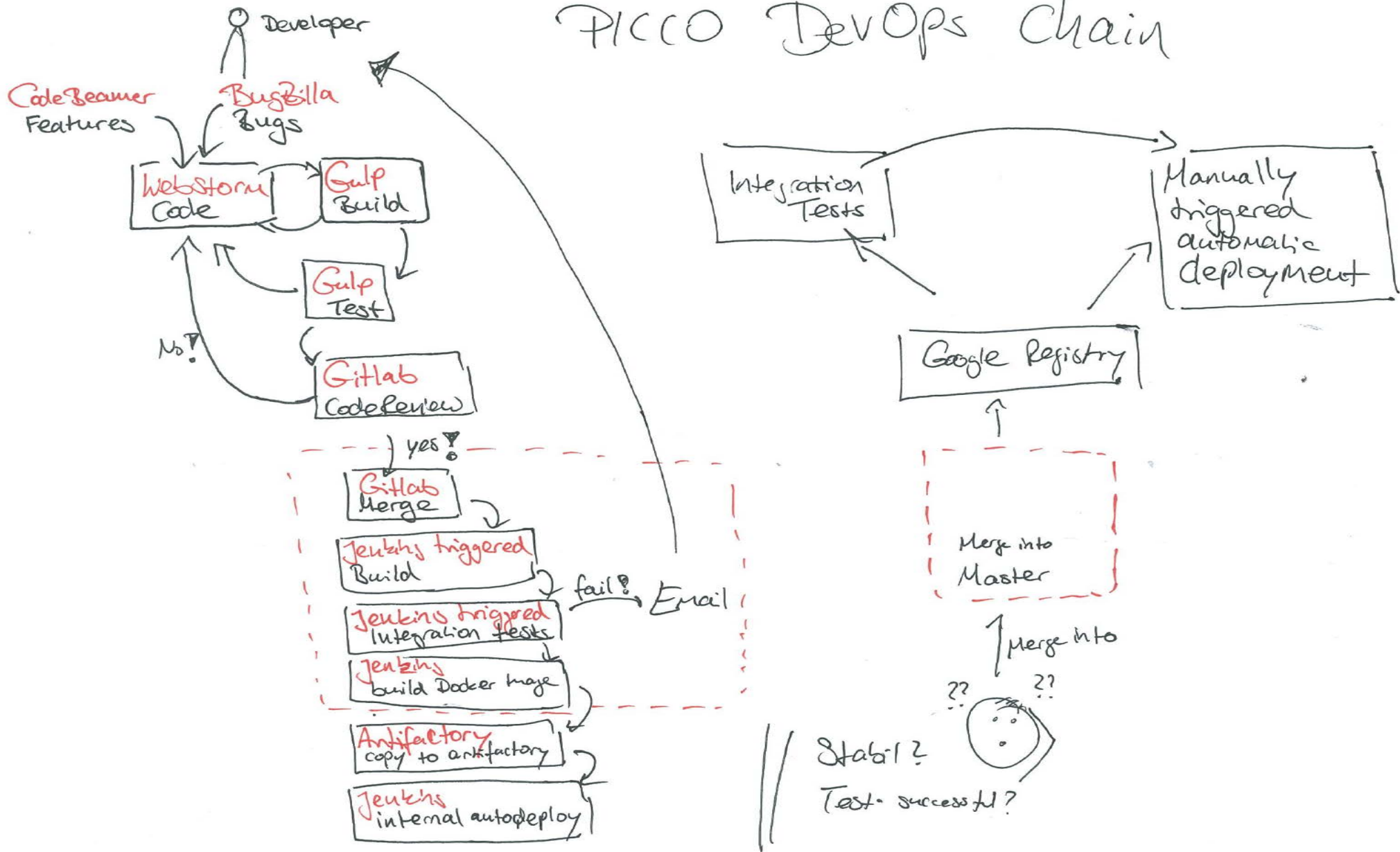
What is the average time  
between deployments at  
Amazon?



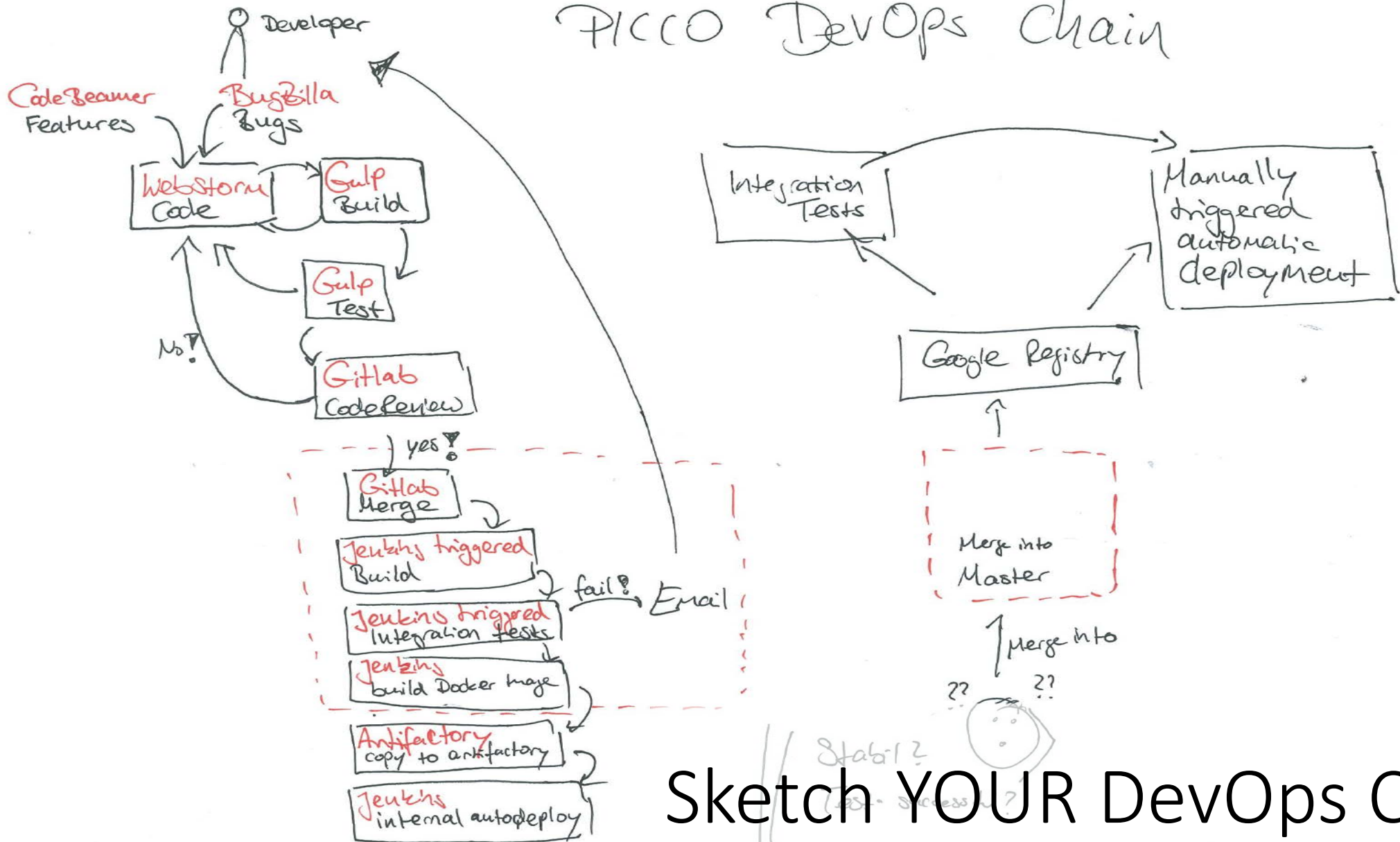
# Continuous Delivery (CD)

- Software engineering approach
- Software product in short development cycles
- Software can be reliably released at any time
- Build, test and release software faster and more frequent
  - “when you integrate your code more frequently, the possibility of having a misunderstanding that might lead to a build-breaking problem became less common.” (Kyle Brown, CTO at IBM)
  - Instead of a stressful ‘big bang’ release, frequent and small releases.

# PICCO DevOps Chain



# PICCO DevOps Chain



# Part 4: Deployment



backendLMU

Status: Ihre App wird gestartet

App anzeigen

[Neuen verbinden](#)

[Vorhandenen verbinden](#)

[Pipeline und geschätzte Kosten konfigurieren](#) [Verbindungs-URL...](#)

[Vollständige Verwendungsdetails anzeigen](#)

### Aktivitätenprotokoll

- App backendLMU gestartet**  
10.11.2016 18:39 | julie.wagner@est.fujitsu.com
- App backendLMU aktualisiert**  
Geänderte Routen  
10.11.2016 18:39 | julie.wagner@est.fujitsu.com
- App backendLMU erstellt**  
10.11.2016 18:39 | julie.wagner@est.fujitsu.com

### Continuous Delivery

Für diese App wurde keine Continuous Delivery aktiviert.  
Zum automatischen Erstellen, Testen und Bereitstellen fügen Sie ein Git-Repository hinzu:

[Pipeline Und Git-Reposit...](#)

Create GIT repository

```
C:\dev>cd backendLMU
```

```
C:\dev>cd backendLMU
```

```
C:\dev\backendLMU>git clone https://hub.jazz.net/git/backendlmu/backend
```

```
Cloning into 'backend'...
```

```
remote: Counting objects: 22, done
```

```
remote: Finding sources: 100% (22/22)
```

```
remote: Total 22 (delta 2), reused 22 (delta 2)
```

```
Unpacking objects: 100% (22/22), done.
```

```
C:\dev\backendLMU>
```

Clone GIT repository

```
C:\dev\backendLMU\backend>git status
On branch master
Your branch is up-to-date with 'origin/master'.
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)

        modified:   public/index.html

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

        .idea/

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")

C:\dev\backendLMU\backend>git commit -m "my message" public/index.html
[master 7f1dd3a] my message
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)

C:\dev\backendLMU\backend>git push
Counting objects: 4, done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Writing objects: 100% (4/4), 422 bytes | 0 bytes/s, done.
Total 4 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (2/2)
remote:
remote: Processing changes: refs: 1, done
To https://hub.jazz.net/git/backendlmu/backend
   2831172..7f1dd3a  master -> master
```

Change, commit and push your code



**backend**  
Owner: [backendimu](#)

See your commit

### Git COMMITS

Branch:  (showing 4 of 4 commits)



**my message** (SHA 7f1dd3a84e91bdf76fd5de1a65732b4517d191fb) by Julie Wagner o



**Deploy that** (SHA 28311725da50176dd01451d762bfc14e5332b1ce) by Julie Wagner o



**Add starter application package** (SHA 66374dd5fa97dc427345b015ee37239dae63



## Build Stage



PHASE BESTANDEN

LETZTE EINGABE

[Git-URL](#)



Letzte Festschreibung durch... Vor 2 Min.  
[weiterer test](#)

JOBS

[Protokolle und Verlauf anzeigen](#)



Build Erfolgreich Vor 2 Min.

ERGEBNIS DER LETZTEN AUSFÜHRUNG



Build 5



## Deploy Stage



PHASE BESTANDEN

LETZTE EINGABE

Phase: Build Stage / Job: B...



Build 5



JOBS

[Protokolle und Verlauf anzeigen](#)



Deploy to dev Erfolgreich jetzt

ERGEBNIS DER LETZTEN AUSFÜHRUNG



backend

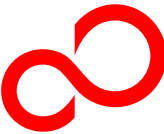
[backendLMU.eu-qb.mybluemix.net](https://backendLMU.eu-qb.mybluemix.net)



Build + Deploy

# What else?

Organize your Software Development



FUJITSU

shaping tomorrow with you