



NSO “Continuous Integration”, “Continuous Delivery”

Srilakshmi Kanda, Test Engineer

NSO Developer Days 2017
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Overview

DevOps

DevOps is a Software development method that stresses communication, collaboration and integration between software developers and operations team thereby

- Enable rapid evolution of products or services
- Reduce risk, improve quality across portfolio and reduce costs



DevOps = { New mindset + New tool sets + New skills }

Continuous Integration, Delivery, Deployment

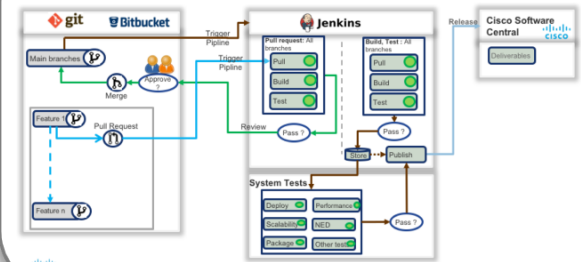
Continuous

Continuous Integration is a software development practice where members of a team *integrate their work frequently, usually each person integrates at least daily – leading to multiple integrations per day.* -- Martin Fowler

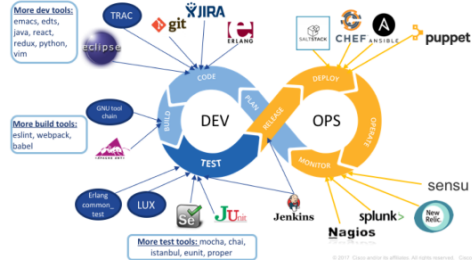
Continuous Delivery is a software development discipline where you *build software in such a way that the software can be released to production at anytime.* --Martin Fowler

Continuous Deployment is a third term that's sometimes confused with Continuous Delivery. Where Continuous Delivery provides a process to create frequent releases but not necessarily deploy them. Continuous Deployment means that *every change you make automatically gets deployed through the deployment pipeline.*

NSO Integration and Delivery pipeline



DevOps - CI, CD tool kit



Practices

- ✓ Automate everything: build, test and deployment.
- ✓ Keep absolutely everything in the source code management system.
- ✓ Commit your code to the repository frequently.
- ✓ Don't commit directly to the delivery branch; use a feature branch and PR workflow.
- ✓ Use a CI tool that integrates tightly with your source code repository.
- ✓ Have small steps (test suites), with clear error messages.
- ✓ Don't ignore failing test cases, even on the feature branches.
- ✓ Automated feedback on the entire process.

Challenges

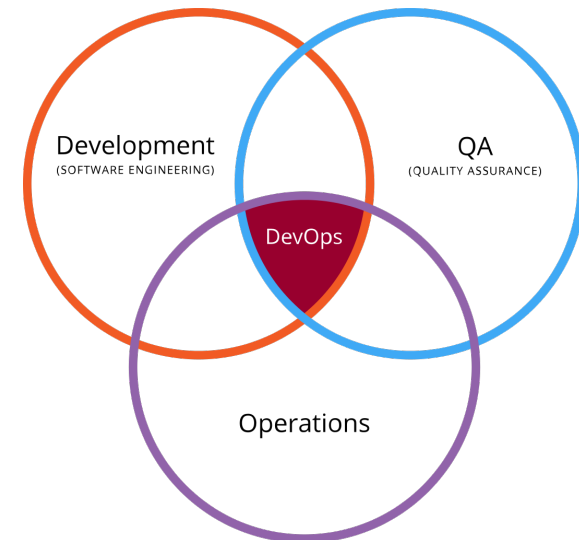
- Initial setup (Development / Build / QA / Integration environments)
- Setting up a CI server requires that the build, unit test, and executable packaging processes all be automated.
- Extra cost: hardware & software
- Continuous maintenance.
- A number of new tools and processes must be mastered.
- Requires mastering a build scripting language, a unit testing platform, and potentially a setup/install platform as well.
- Coaching developers on value of testing.
- Establishing a solid CI practice takes a lot of work and technical knowledge.

Q&A

DevOps

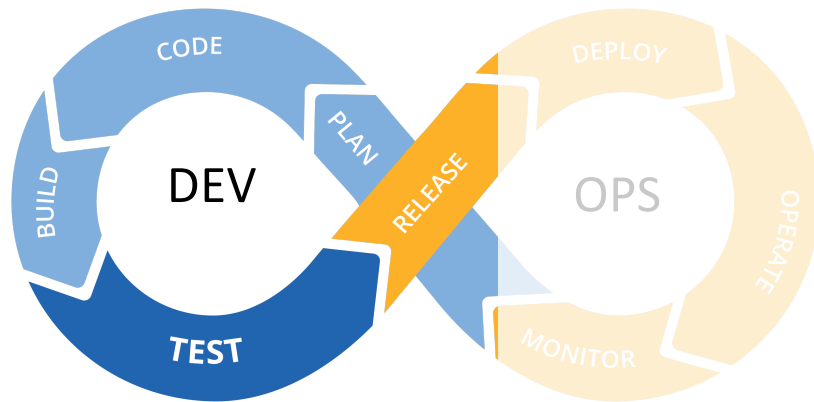
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DevOps Life Cycle



Continuous Feedback

- Plan and Measure
 - Continuous Business Planning
- Develop and Test
 - Collaborative Development and Continuous Integration / Testing
- Release and Deploy
 - Continuous Release and Deployment
- Monitor and Optimize
 - Continuous Monitoring

Continuous Integration, Delivery, Deployment

Continuous

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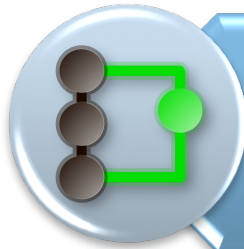
*Continuous **Deployment** is a third term that's sometimes confused with Continuous Delivery. Where Continuous Delivery provides a process to create frequent releases but not necessarily deploy them. Continuous Deployment means that every change you make automatically gets deployed through the deployment pipeline.*

Why CI and CD ?

- To encourage a culture of incremental development
- To ensure our system is working all the time. To ensure that the build is always in a “green” state.
- To improve the visibility of the current state of the build. (failed, successful, etc.)
- To establish greater confidence in software product from the development team.
- To reduce risks.
- To reduce repetitive manual process.
- To receive Regular feedback
- To Reduce integration pain
- To enable concurrent development
- To Increase automation



Prerequisites for CI



Version Control: Checking all the project scripts into a central repository (code, test, configuration)

- Check in regularly to mainline
- Managing your development workspace



An automated build: Automating the compilation, testing and delivering processes. (Create a comprehensive test suite.)

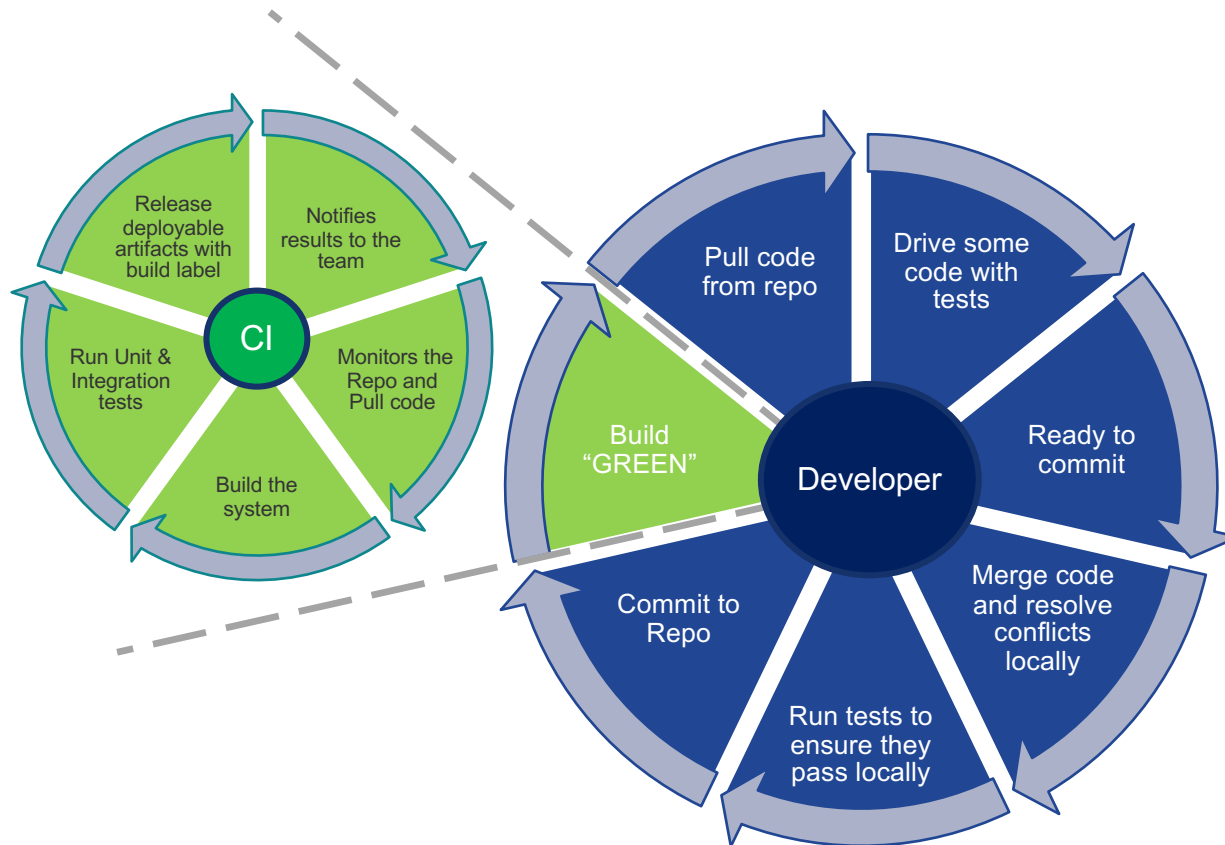
- Keep the build and test process short
- Standardizing automation.



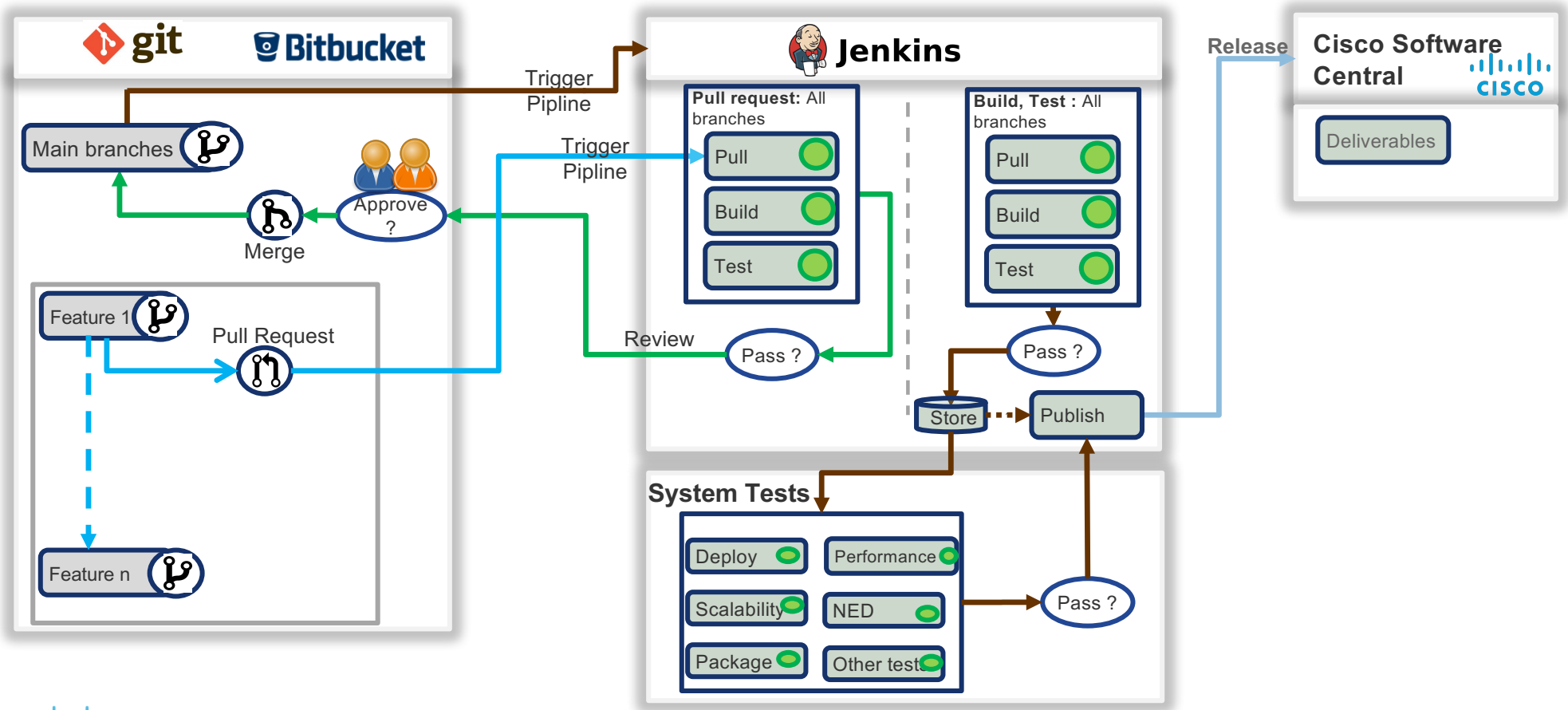
Agreement of the team: CI is a practice rather than a tool and thus requires the team's input.

- Feedback Mechanism
- It is a Cultural Movement.

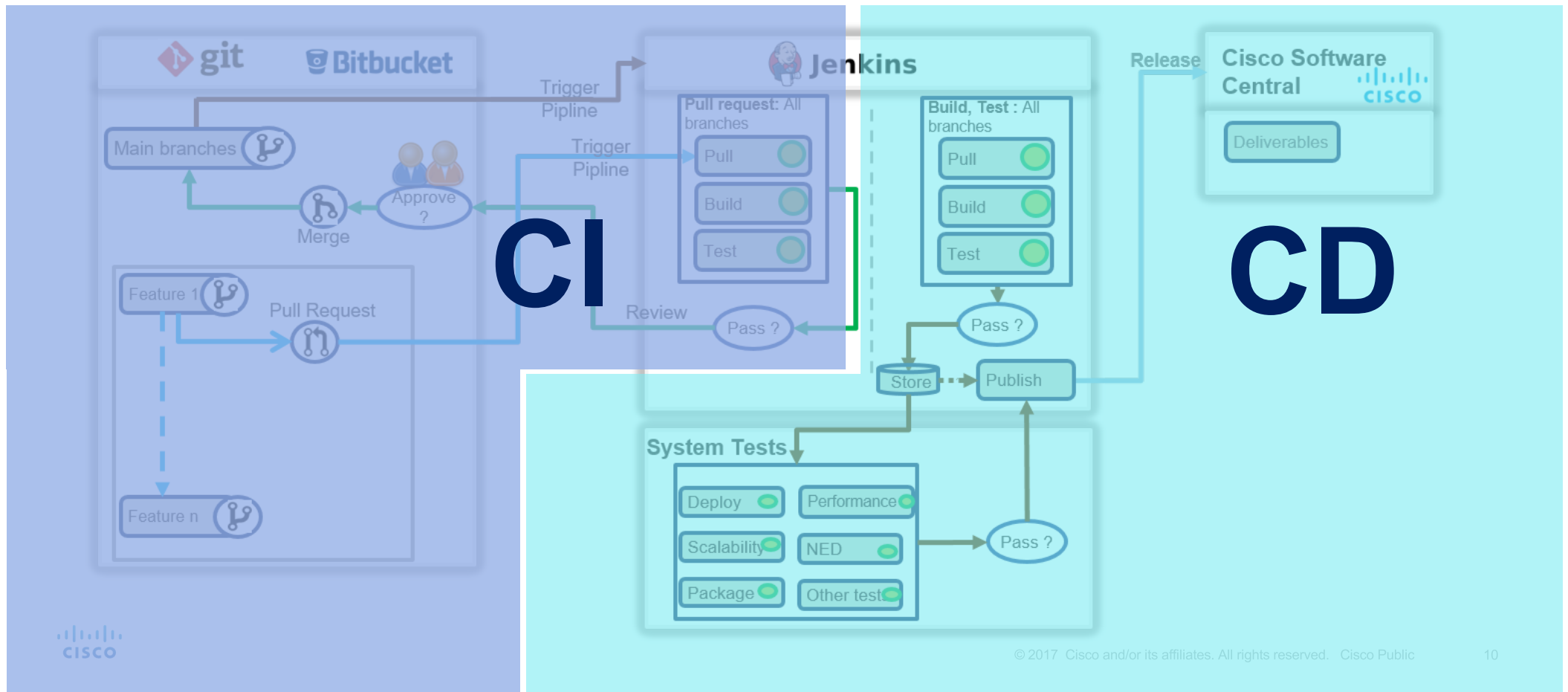
Execution Cycle of CI (Developer and CI server steps)



NSO Integration and Delivery pipeline

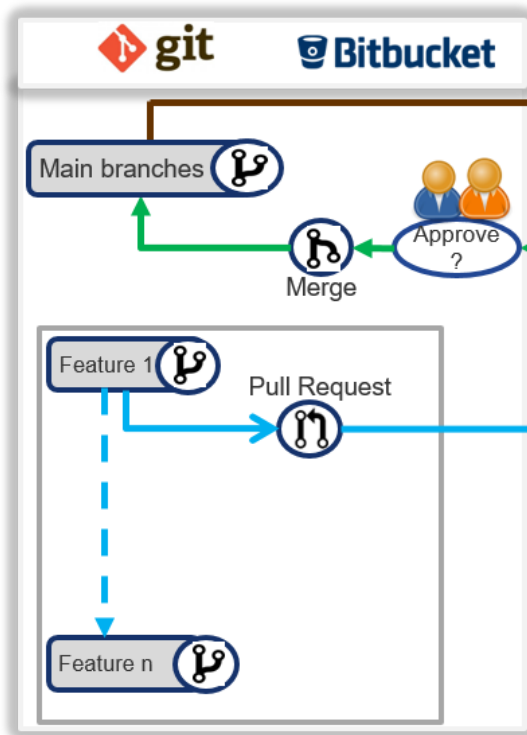


NSO Integration and Delivery pipeline



NSO Integration and Delivery pipeline

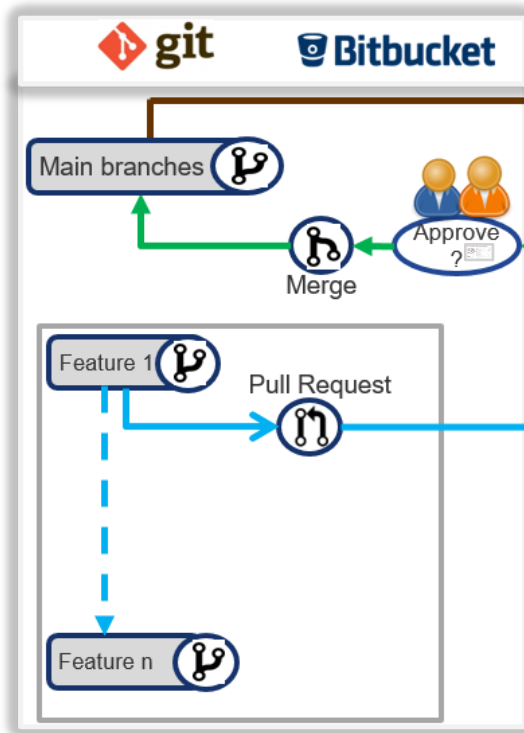
- (Developer flow)



Source Code Management

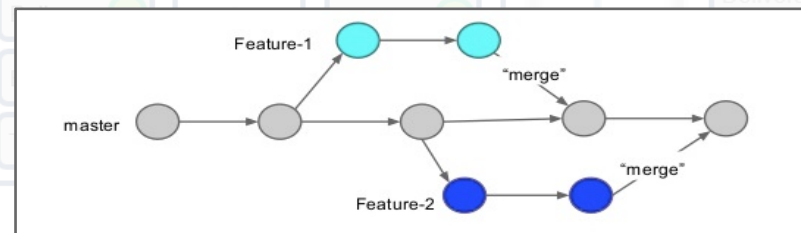
- GIT is a mature, actively maintained open source project for distributed version control system.
- Bitbucket is a combination of Git Server and Web interface product. It allows users to do basic GIT operations. It provides integration with other atlassian products.

NSO Integration and Delivery pipeline - (Developer flow)



Development Workflow

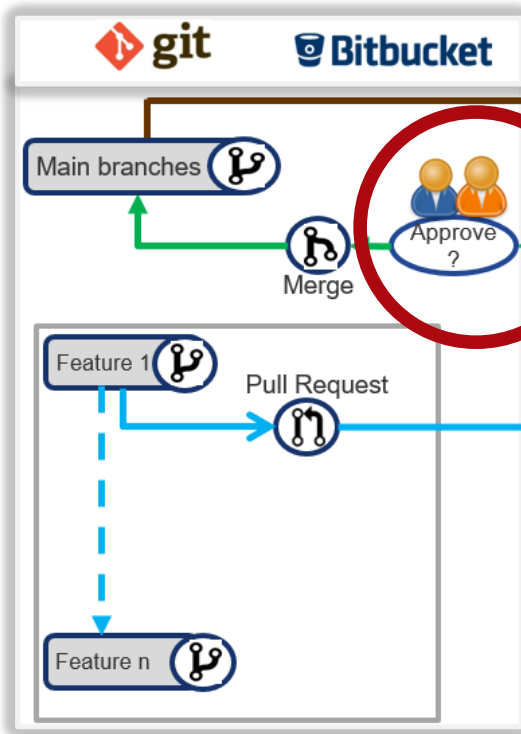
- One main branch "trunk" with a transient number of feature branches.



Practices

- Create a feature branch off of the main branch.
- Commit changes to the feature branch.
- Create a "pull request" (PR) targeting the main branch.
- Merge PR after it passes CI tests and team review.
- Delete feature branch after integration is complete.

NSO Integration and Delivery pipeline - (Developer flow)

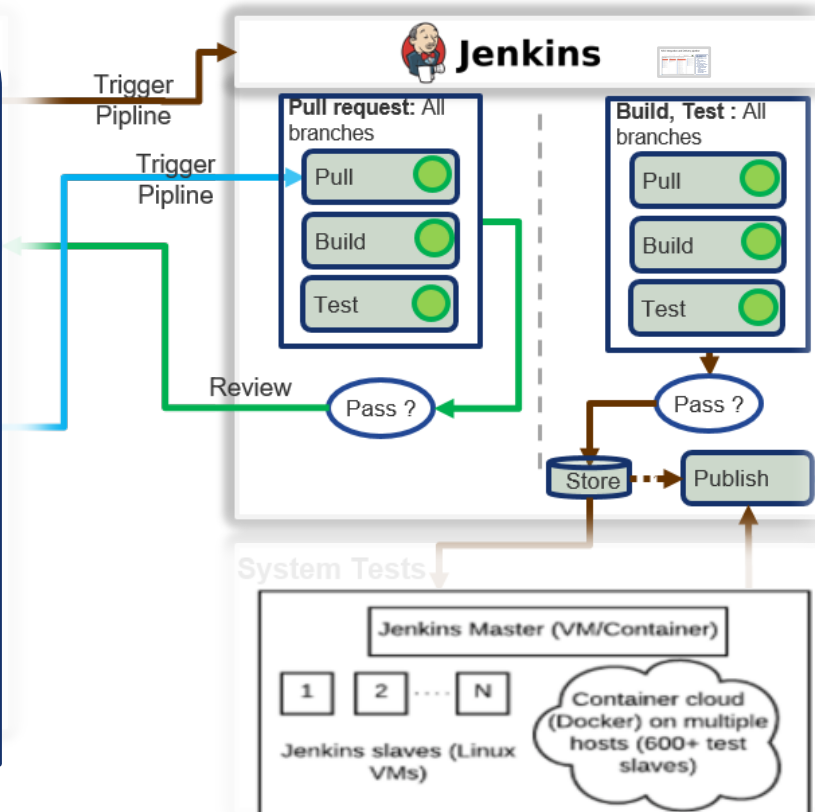


The screenshot shows the Bitbucket 'Pull requests' page. The page has a 'Create pull request' button at the top right. Below the header, there are filter options: 'FILTER BY: Open Author Target branch I'm reviewing'. The main content is a list of pull requests with columns for 'Summary', 'Reviewers', and 'Builds'. A red circle highlights the 'Reviewers' column for the first two pull requests.

Summary	Reviewers	Builds
Micnovak/tr16096 logging framework confd 6 4 → confd-6.4 Michal Novak - #1853, last updated yesterday	4 +2	
See #16149: Trim subpaths for show partial → trunk Christian Rennerskog - #1854, last updated 2 days ago	2 +2	
See #15074: applied quagga improvements on trunk → trunk Michal Novak - #1712, last updated 2 days ago	12	
Crenners/tr16061 → trunk Christian Rennerskog - #1845, last updated 2 days ago	4	
Feature/tr13410 leaf list representation → trunk Cons T Ahs - #1002, last updated 2 days ago	84	
Krisallb/tr15955 drop node → trunk Krisian Sallberg - #1835, last updated 3 days ago	6	
[#15662,rest,core] PUT adds to leaf-list → trunk Torbjorn Tornkvist - #1823, last updated 3 days ago	2	
Joborglu/BTUX-659 optimize... → black/15997_new_webui_hatchery Jon Borglund - #1834, last updated 3 days ago	+4	

NSO Integration and Delivery pipeline (CI)

- Jenkins is an open source automation server. With Jenkins, organizations can accelerate the software development process through automation.
- Jenkins manages and controls development lifecycle processes of all kinds, including build, document, test, package, stage, deployment, static analysis and many more.

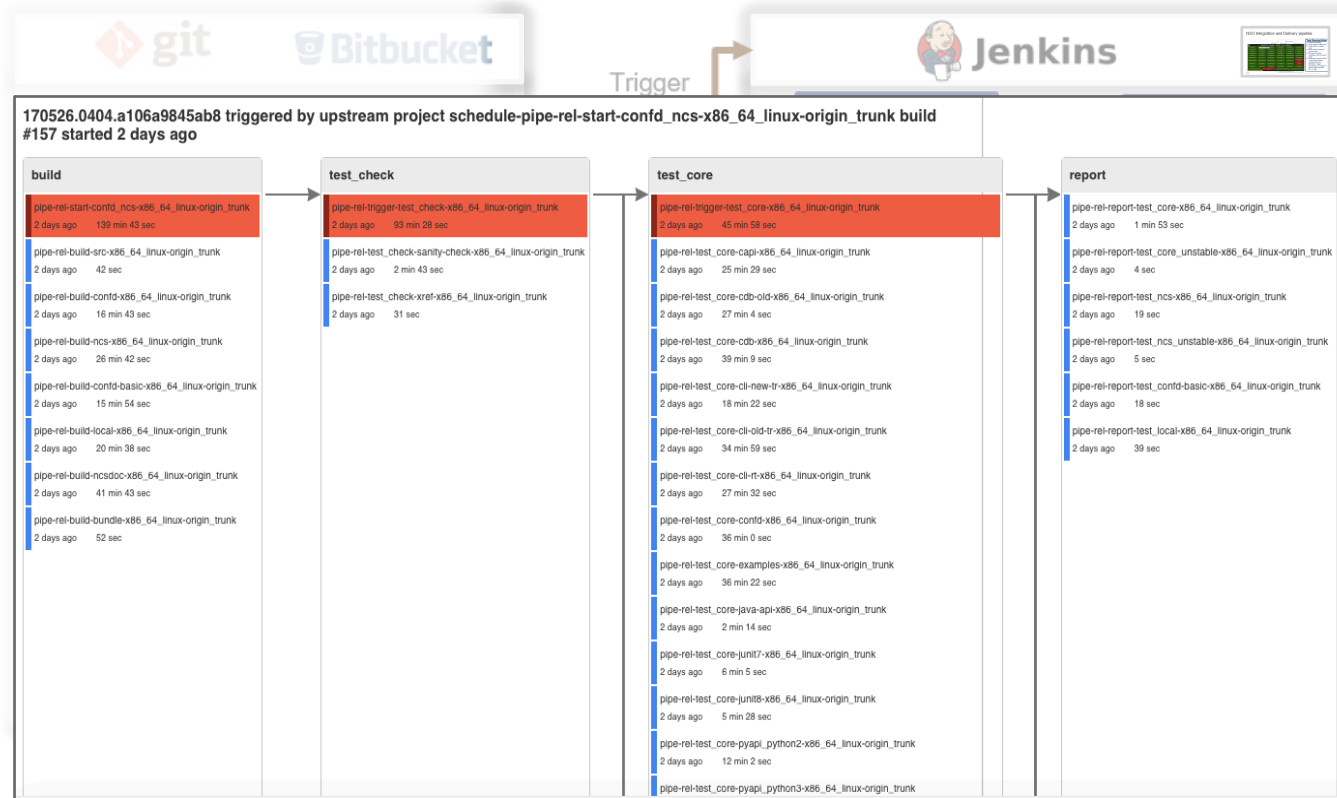


Test Infrastructure

Builds and Tests

- Parallel execution of test jobs.
- Runs on Docker containers and macos servers.
- Git read-only caching server (Gitolite) used for the test machines.
- Nexus Binary Repository dependencies

NSO Integration and Delivery pipeline (CI)



- Artifacts**
- ~2500 test cases are run on ~120 jenkins jobs.
 - **If not parallelized, execution of the full pipeline takes ~48 hours.**
 - **Test execution time for full test pipeline is ~2 hours.**

NSO Integration and Delivery pipeline - (Dashboards)



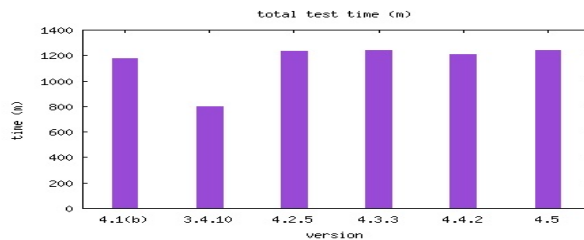
Team Responsibilities

- Check in frequently
- Don't check in broken code
- Don't check in untested code
- Don't check in when the build is broken
- Don't go home after checking in until the system builds

Many teams develop rituals around these policies, meaning the teams effectively manage themselves.

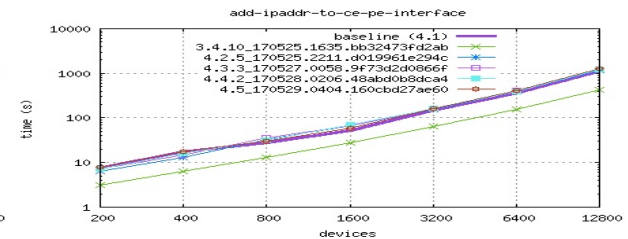
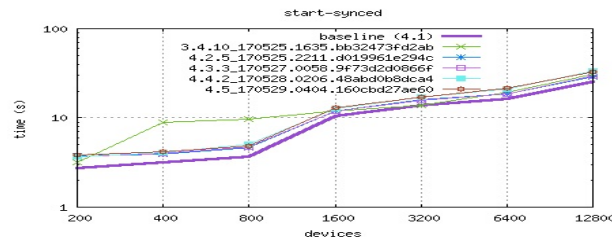
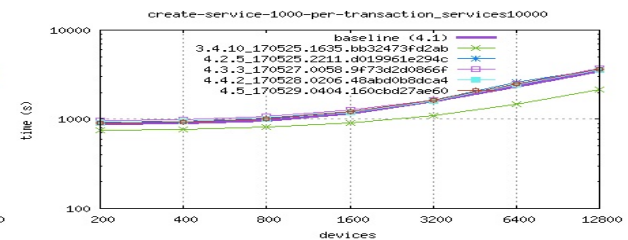
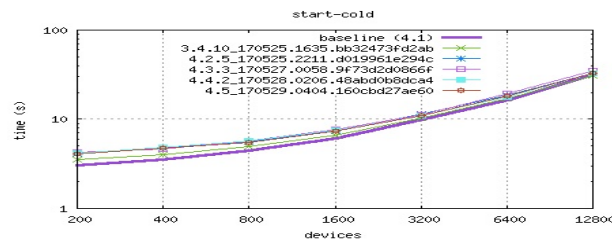
NSO Integration and Delivery pipeline (CI/CD) - (Dashboards)

Scale tests running continuously on nightly builds



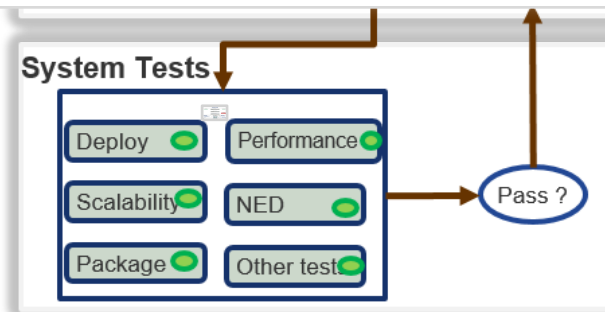
Tested on versions:

3.4.10_170525.1635.bb32473fd2ab-2017-05-26-08-32-05
 4.2.5_170525.2211.d019961e294c-2017-05-26-22-04-31
 4.3.3_170527.0058.9f73d2d0866f-2017-05-27-18-54-39
 4.4.2_170528.0206.48abd0b8dca4-2017-05-28-15-46-34
 4.5_170529.0404.160cbd27ae60-2017-05-29-12-11-29

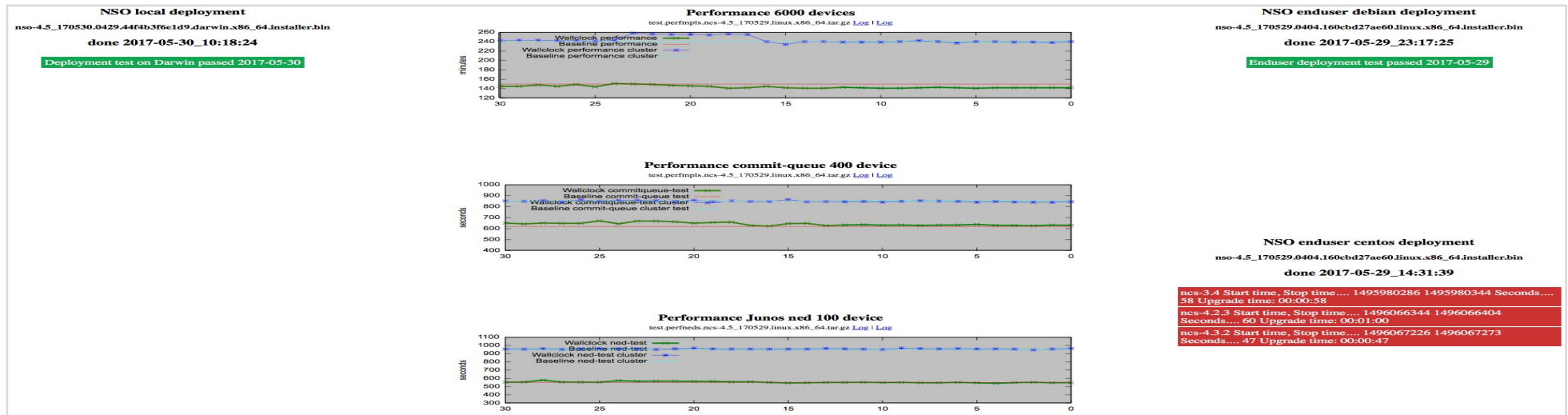


Feedback Mechanism:

- ✓ Results displayed on a dashboard for better visibility.
- ✓ Performance degradation is clearly visible.



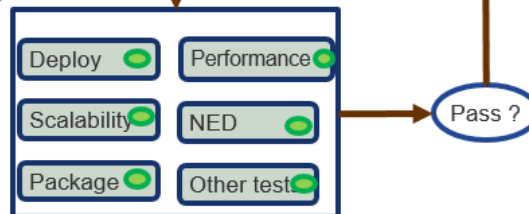
NSO Integration and Delivery pipeline (CI/CD) - (Dashboards)



Performance Test

- Executed nightly.
- Performance degradation is visible.

System Tests



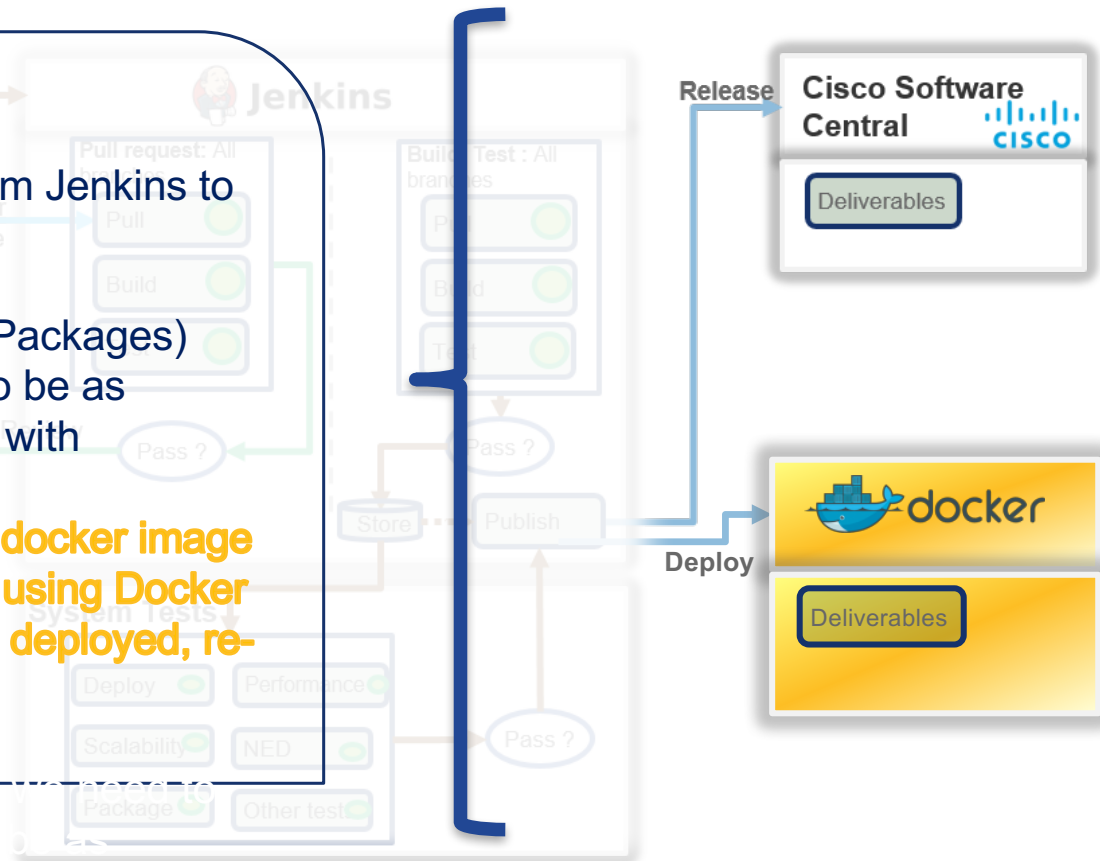
Deployment Tests

- Executed nightly.
- Failed upgrade versions visible on the dashboards.

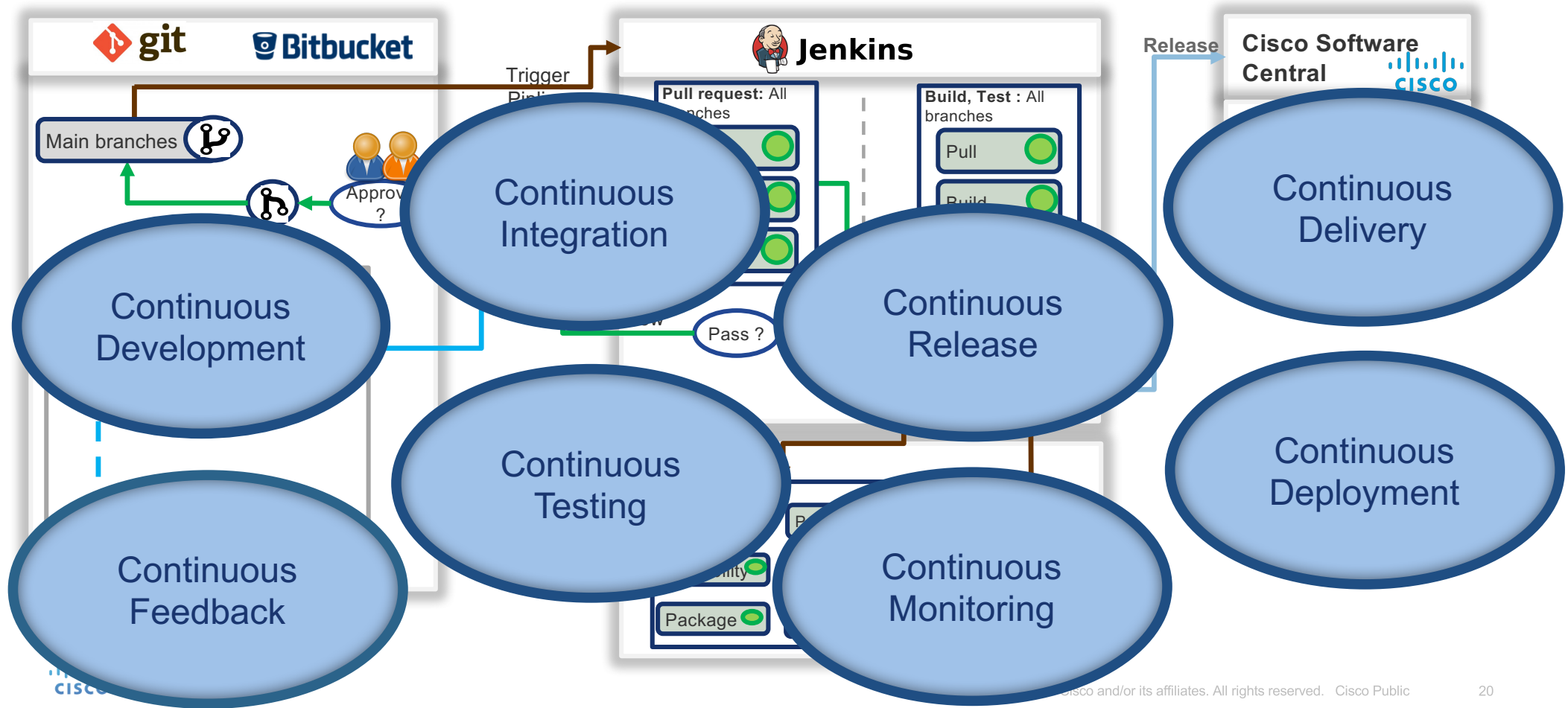
NSO Integration and Delivery pipeline (CD)

Delivery Management

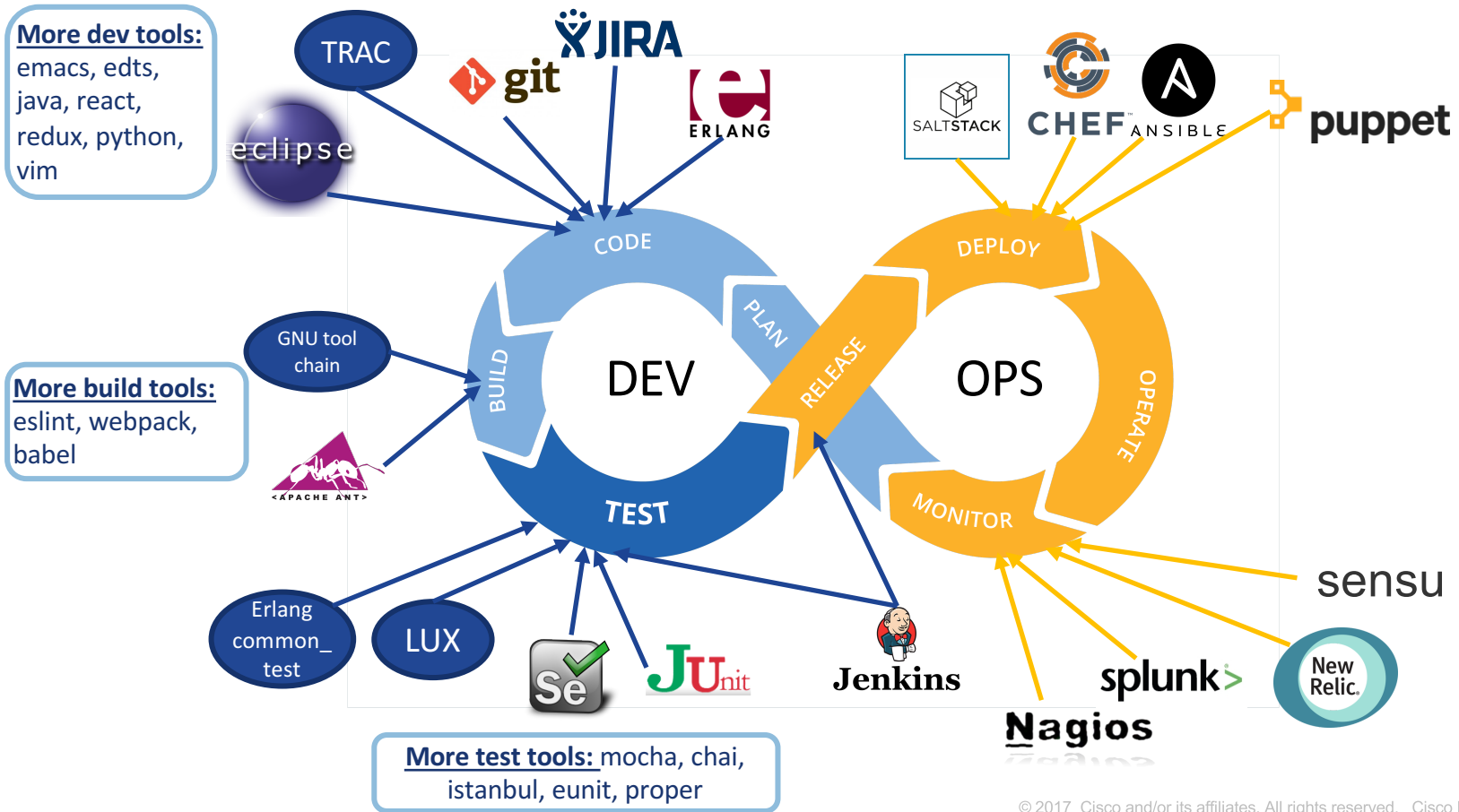
- Automated upload of deliverables from Jenkins to Cisco Software Central.
- Custom script using Python
- ~300 deliverables (NSO, NEDs and Packages) published every month. This needs to be as automated as possible not to burden with unnecessary workload.
- **Jenkins can push working images to docker image registry. And can trigger Deployment using Docker Cloud. Containers can be monitored, deployed, re-deployed, recovered by Docker.**



NSO Integration and Delivery pipeline



DevOps - CI, CD tool kit



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- Coaching developers on value of testing.
- Establishing a solid CI practice takes a lot of work and technical knowledge.

Conclusion

- Continuous Integration is relatively easy.
 - It is all about communication
- Continuous Delivery is challenging.
 - Some things are hard to test automatically
 - You need dedicated test-writing people / mindset.
- Continuous Deployment might not be a best fit for mission critical applications.

References

- Git <https://git-scm.com>
- Bitbucket <https://www.atlassian.com/software/bitbucket/server>
- Jenkins <https://jenkins.io>
- DevOps <https://devops.com>
- ThoughtWorks <https://www.thoughtworks.com/continuous-integration>



Thank You

Srilakshmi Kanda
Test Engineer

Q&A

Backup Slides

Continuous Release and Continuous Monitoring

➤ **Continuous Release**

- ❖ Businesses require well-defined release planning and management processes that drive release roadmaps, project plans and delivery schedules as well as end-to-end traceability across those processes.
- ❖ Challenges – Release Management, Release Coordination, Release Automation.

➤ **Continuous Monitoring and Feedback**

- ❖ Customer Feedback comes in different forms, such as tickets opened by customers, formal change requests, informal complaints etc. Feedback also comes from monitoring data. This data comes from the servers running the applications from development, QA and Production, or from metric tools.
- ❖ Challenges – Continuous Test Policing

Continuous Integration <> Continuous Delivery

- CD = CI + fully automated test suite
- Not every change is a release
 - Manual trigger
 - Trigger on a key file (version)
 - Tag releases !
- CD – It is all about testing !
 - Challenges – Release Management, Release Coordination, Release Automation.

Overview of the CI environment on Tail-f:

