Octopus Deploy

Modernisation strategies for a hybrid cloud environment

Rob Pearson | October 2024

Hello from the Octonauts!

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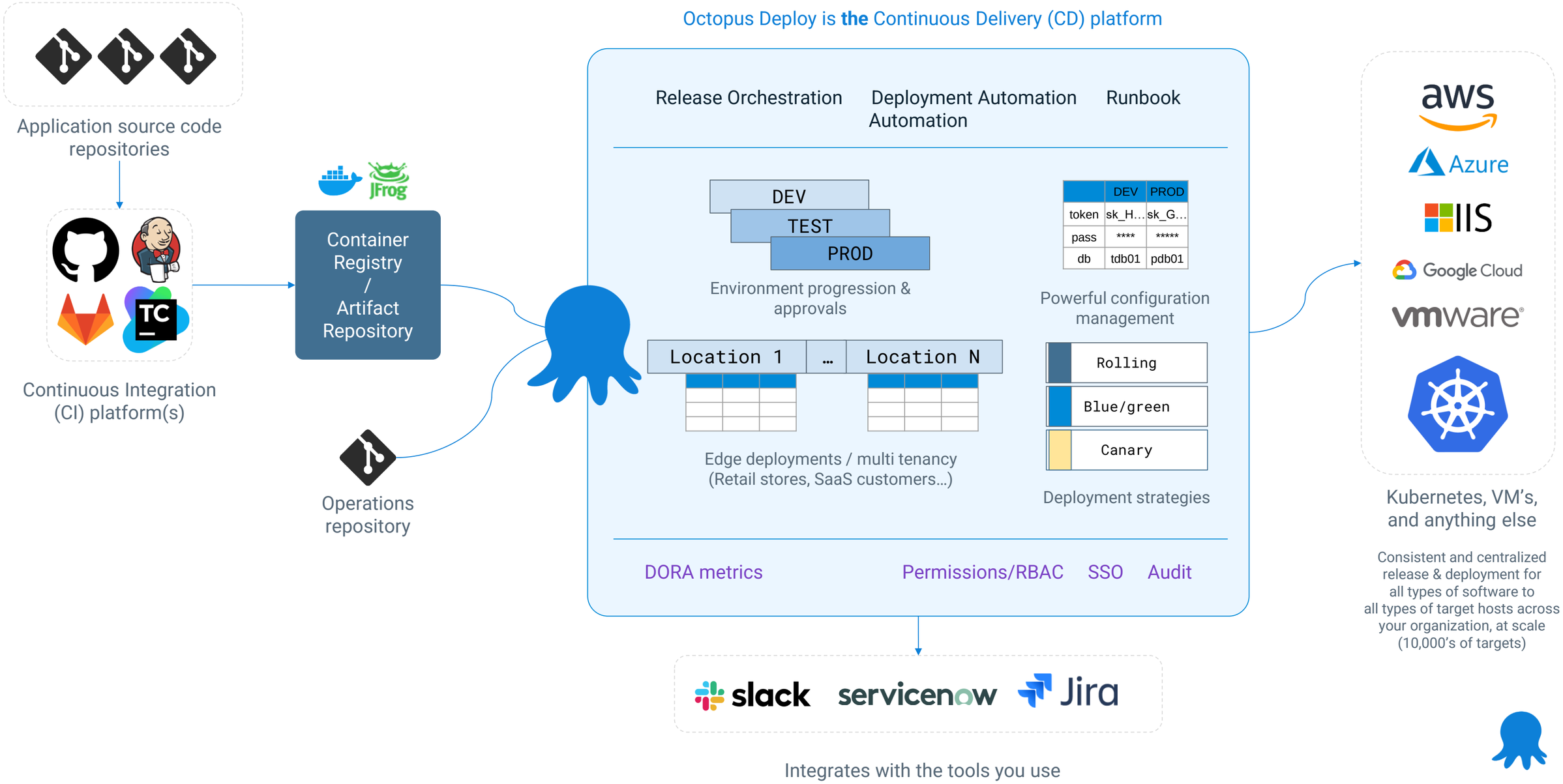
About Octopus Deploy



Welcome agenda

1. Introduction: Context and Domain
2. Challenges and Strategies
3. Case Study
4. Industry Trends
5. Questions

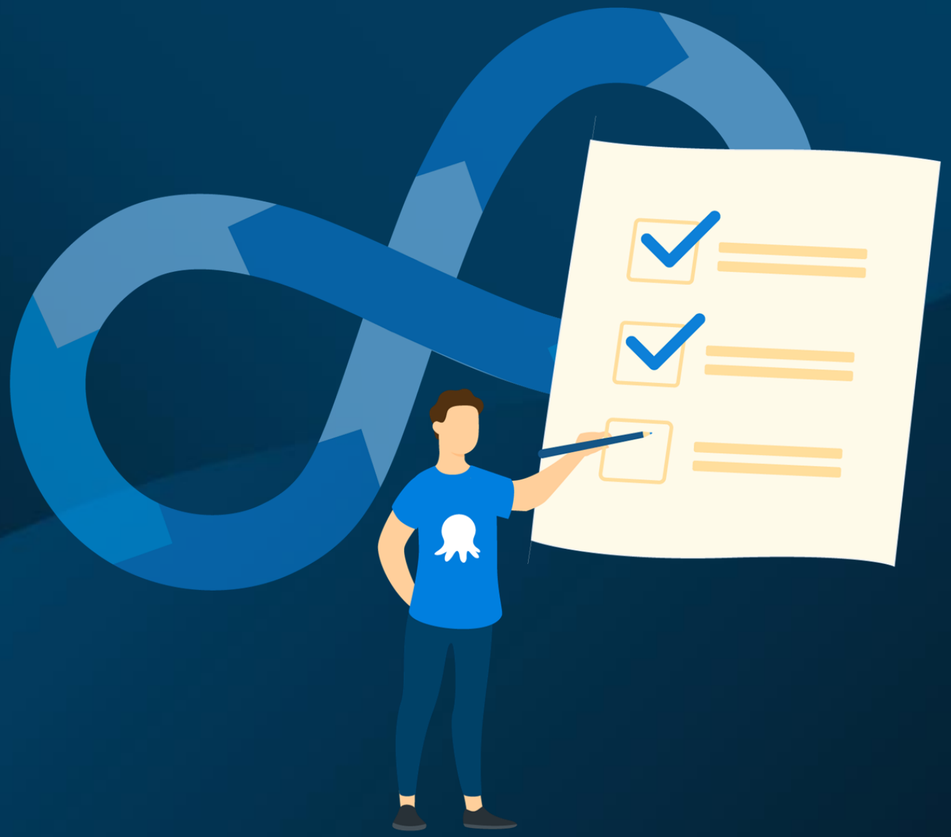
Introduction:

Context and Domain

Context and Domain

Definitions

- What is Hybrid Cloud?
- Differences between Brownfield and Greenfield projects
- IT Transformations and App Modernisation



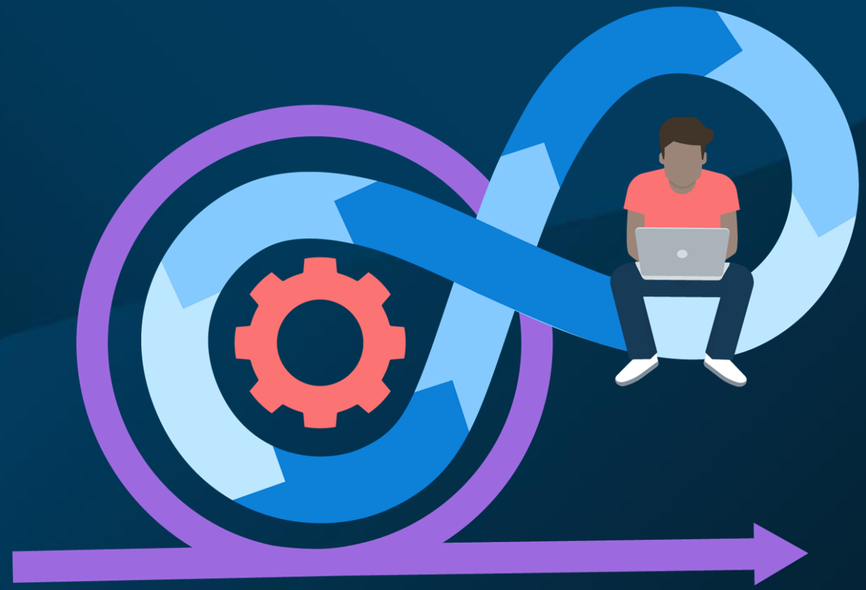
Challenges and Strategies

Challenges of Modernisation projects

Hybrid: Mix of new and old technology

Pain points

- Hard to change & scary to deploy
  - Deploy less often
  - Failures
- Cognitive Load + Solution complexity
  - Diverse technologies
  - Mixed infrastructure
  - Kubernetes



Cloud Smart vs Cloud First

Hybrid: Right mix of new and old technology

How to modernize?

- Team’s can’t rewrite everything
- Need to prioritise updates
- Evolutionary architecture
  - Set yourself up for success
  - Do not repeat past mistakes

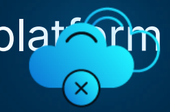
Cloud Smart credit: https://medium.com/@dynotes/a-strategic-choice-cloud-smart-vs-cloud-first-39cc4f590a45

Modernisation Strategies in a Hybrid World

Assess and Analyse

- Prioritize changes (Cloud Smart)
- Iterative approach

Rehost or Replatform



- Consistent infrastructure
- Containers, K8s etc.

Automate everything

- Developer experience (productivity)
- Testing
- Pipelines as Code

Measure what matters

- DORA Metrics
- Fitness functions

Modernisation

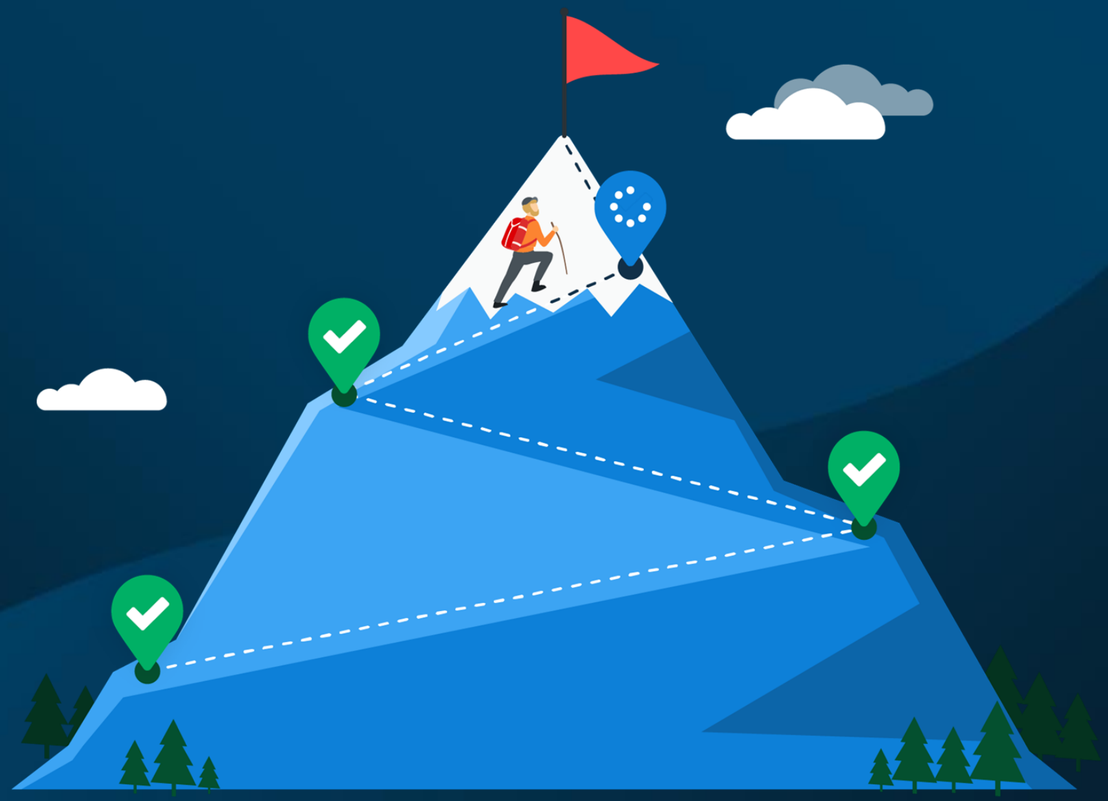
Case Study

Modernisation Walk Through

Goal: Build confidence to modernise and shift to the cloud (Cloud smart)

- Start with the CI process
- Include testing
- Include DevSecOps processes
- (Security scanning)
- Automate with your build tool. Scripts.

Just get started



Hybrid System

- Understand your goal
- Pick a starting point.

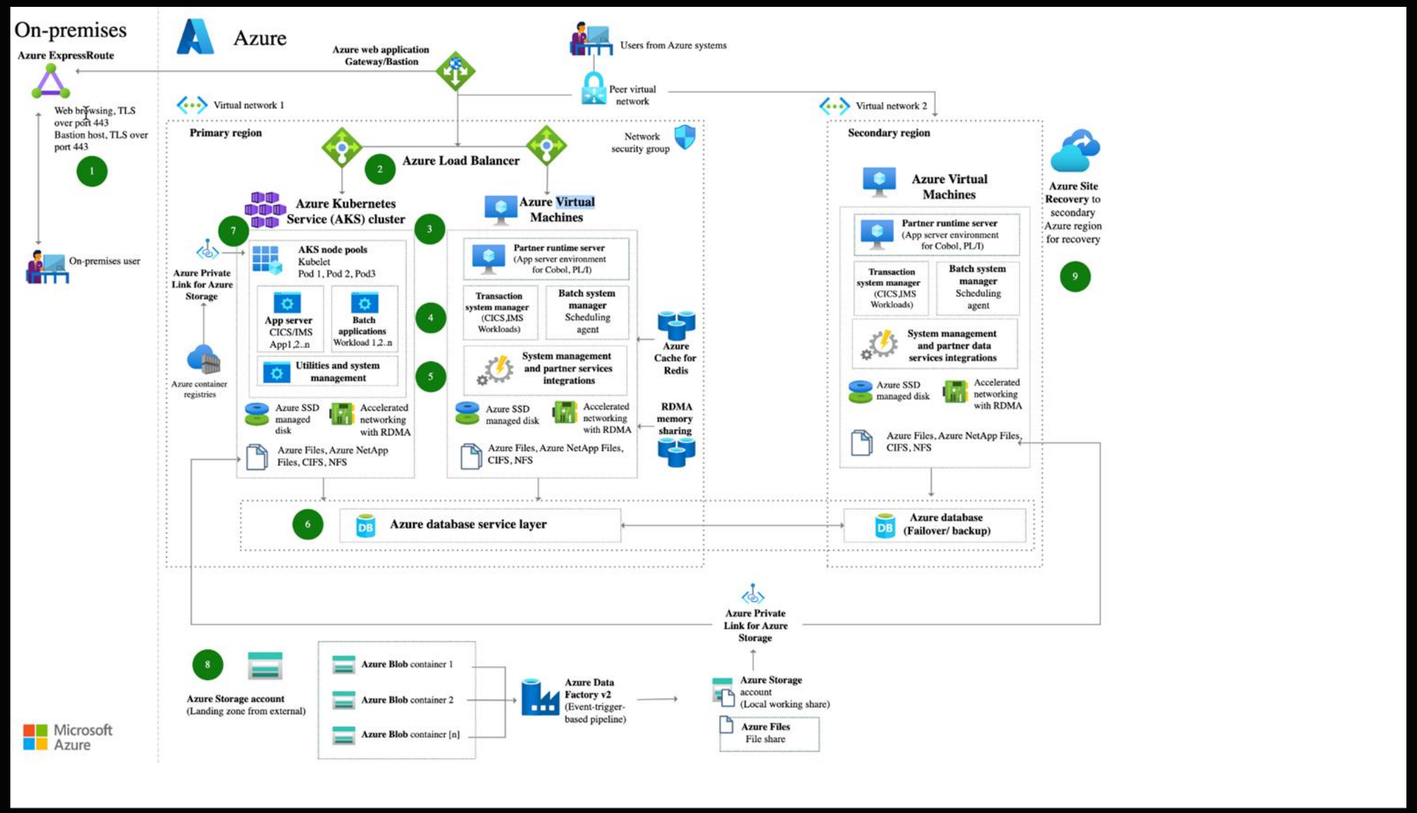


Image credit: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/example-scenario/mainframe/mainframe-rehost-architecture-azure

Stage 1 - Automate

- Auth Service
  - High change rate
  - Frequent (slow) deploys
- Build
- Unit tests
- Static code analysis

```yaml
name: Auth Service CI

on: [push]

jobs:
  build:

    runs-on: ubuntu-latest

    steps:
      - uses: actions/checkout@v4
      - name: Use Node.js
        uses: actions/setup-node@v3
        with:
          node-version: '20.x'
      - name: Npm Install
        run: npm ci
      - name: Build node
        run: npm run build --if-present
      - name: Run Unit Tests
        run: npm test
      - name: Run ESLint
        run: eslint . --ext .js,.jsx,.ts,.tsx
```

Stage 2 - Replatform

- Containerize
- Push to Registry
- Image Scanning

```yaml
name: Build and publish Docker image
on:
  push:
    branches:
      - 'main'
  pull_request:
    branches:
      - '*'
jobs:
  build:
    name: Build & push docker image
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    env:
      IMG_NAME: ${{ github.repository }}
    steps:
      - name: Checkout
        uses: actions/checkout@v3

      - name: Log in to Docker Hub
        uses: docker/login-action@v1
        if: ${{ github.ref_type == 'tag' }}
        with:
          username: ${{ secrets.DOCKER_USERNAME }}
          password: ${{ secrets.DOCKER_PASSWORD }}

      - name: Build and push Docker image
        uses: docker/build-push-action@v2
        with:
          context: .
          push: ${{ github.event.base_ref =='refs/heads/main' &&
          tags: ${{ steps.metadata.outputs.tags }}
          labels: ${{ steps.metadata.outputs.labels }}
```

Stage 3 - Rehost

- Legacy service
- Running on server on premises
- Migrate to cloud (e.g. Azure VM)

```yaml
name: Deploy to Azure VM

on:
  push:
    branches:
      - main

jobs:
  deploy:
    name: Deploy to Azure VM
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest

    steps:
      - name: Checkout the files
        uses: actions/checkout@v2

      - name: Deploy to Server
        uses: easingthemes/ssh-deploy@main
        env:
          SSH_PRIVATE_KEY: ${{ secrets.SSH_KEY }}
          REMOTE_HOST: ${{ secrets.HOST_DNS }}
          REMOTE_USER: ${{ secrets.USERNAME }}
          TARGET: ${{ secrets.TARGET_DIR }}
```

Rinse & Repeat

- Continuously measure
- Build feedback loops
- Apply lessons learned

Industry Trends

GitOps Principles

v1.0.0

1 Declarative

A system managed by GitOps must have its desired state expressed declaratively.

2 Versioned and Immutable

Desired state is stored in a way that enforces immutability, versioning and retains a complete version history.

3 Pulled Automatically

Software agents automatically pull the desired state declarations from the source.

4 Continuously Reconciled

Software agents continuously observe actual system state and attempt to apply the desired state.

GitOps tooling

What about AI? How can it help?

Modernise your applications

Leverage tools to help you update your applications so they can be containerised and run on modern infrastructure

Examples:

- GitHub co-pilot
- Docker extension

Modernise your pipelines

Leverage tools to deploy releases, get deploy status, diagnose deployment problems, toggle on/off feature toggles.

Examples
GitHub Co-pilot extensions

- Launchdarkly
- Octopus Deploy

Monitoring and alerting

Leverage tools to monitor your systems and alert you to errors. Ideally, suggest solutions.

Examples:

- DataDog
- Splunk
- Sumo logic
- GitHub co-pilot extensions

Thank you

Rob Pearson @ Octopus.com

Come say hello at our booth!

Octopus Deploy