

# Put the "Ops" in "Dev"

What Developers  
Need to Know  
About DevOps



OSU Picture © Greg Keene

# Introductions

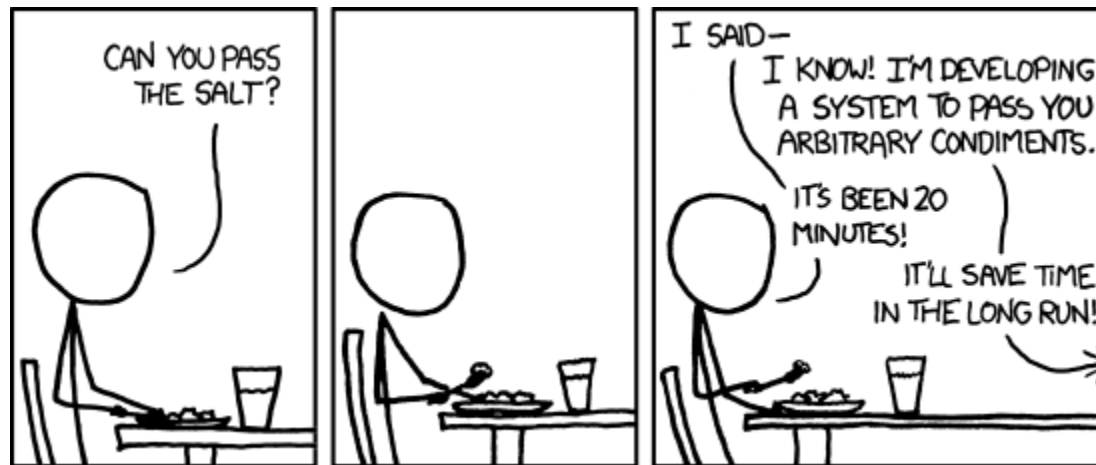
Lance Albertson  
Rudy Grigar  
Ken Lett  
Greg Lund-Chaix



source: <http://shesawake.com/>

# A show of hands if you...

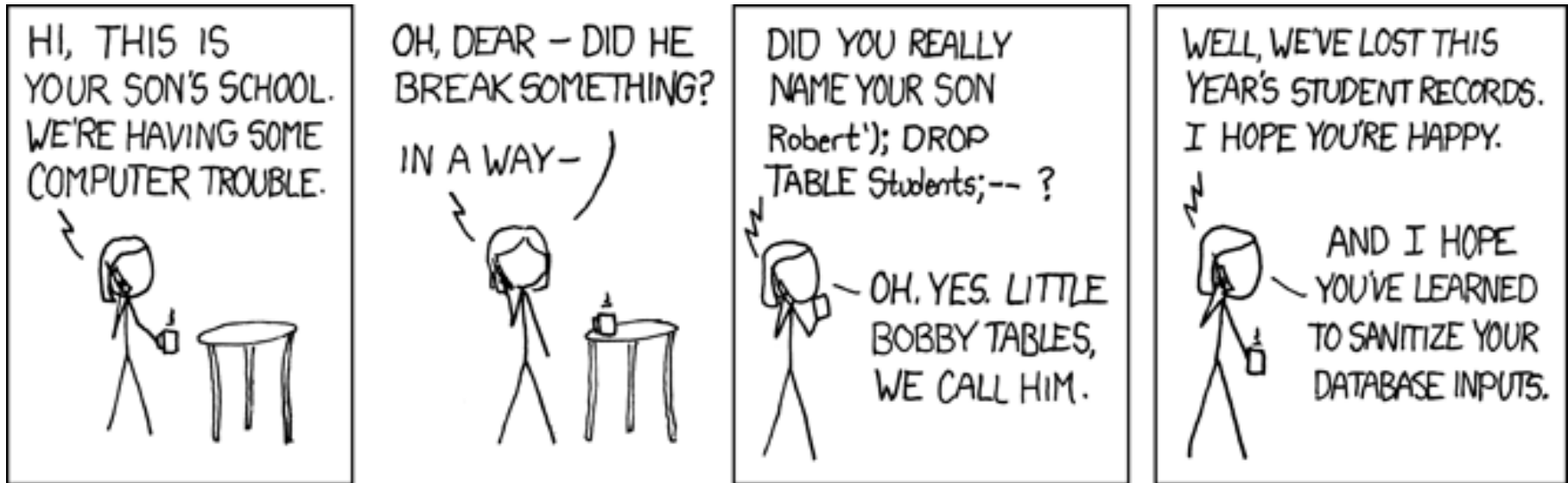
- develop?
- operate?
- devoperate?\*



[HTTP://XKCD.COM/974/](http://xkcd.com/974/)

\* Already consider yourself a DevOp

# Goals for this Talk



[HTTP://XKCD.COM/327/](http://xkcd.com/327/)

# Topics

## Ken

How knowing your infrastructure helps you develop and test your code.

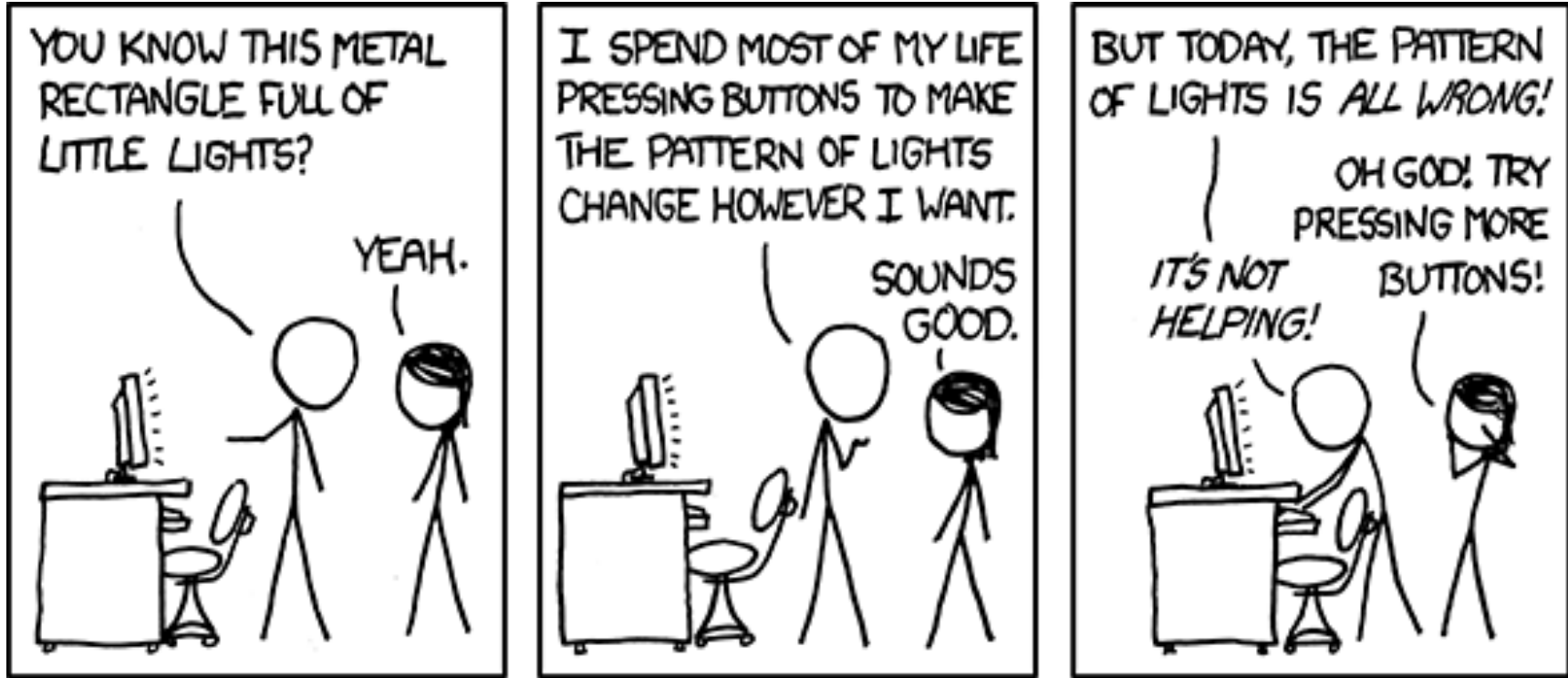
## Rudy

Getting ready for deployment, testing changes, and release strategy.

## Greg

The difference between development and production environments.

# Are SysOps and Devs really any different?



[HTTP://XKCD.COM/722/](http://xkcd.com/722/)



Put the "Ops" in "Dev": What Developers Need to Know About DevOps  
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Ken Lett @KenLett | Greg Lund-Chaix @gchaix



# Know your Infrastructure

*A developer should know:*

- Where will my code live?
- What resources will it need?
- How does it get deployed?
- How does it get maintained?

*In other words...*

## Ops

# Know your Infrastructure

*Knowing the system in which your code lives means you can write better code.*

- What is the bandwidth situation?
- What is the storage situation?
- How slow is this going to be, anyway?
- Can I use a CDN?
- Can I cache it? On disk? In memory?



# Know your Infrastructure

*Knowing the system on which your code runs means you can plan.*

- What version of PHP? Drupal?
- What libraries are available?
- What tools are available?
- What versions did you say again?
- Seriously, PHP is still 5.2?

# Know your Infrastructure

*Knowing the system in which your code lives means you can coordinate maintenance.*

- They want to upgrade that now?!
- There's a security hole in what?
- Did anyone happen to back up that database yesterday?

# Know your Infrastructure

*Knowing the system in which your code lives means you can develop and test your code safely.*

- Does your dev environment match production?
- Does your test environment?
- You do have dev and test environments, right?

# Own your Infrastructure

*The fastest way to know your infrastructure is to build it.*

- Virtual Machines make it easy (if you know Ops)
- VirtualBox, Vagrant, Vmware, Parallels are your friends
- Configuration management tools make you the sysadmin

# Own your Infrastructure

*Virtual Machines allow you to replicate your target environment.*

- Virtual Machines are disposable
- Build machines that replicate your production systems
- Use the same tools that Ops uses
- Make lots of boxes
- Destroy them all!

# Be a DevOp

*It's just better that way.*

# Getting Ready for Deployment

How frequently are you releasing?

How difficult are upgrades?

How do you know when things break?



# Getting Ready for Deployment

*Know your upgrade path and document it to save headaches.*

- Reduce your moving parts:
  - Dependencies required, etc.
- Database schema changes:
  - Backward compatibility? (Drupal upgrades)
- Goal:
  - Decouple all the things! (To enable incremental changes that can be easily tested)



# Getting Ready for Deployment

*When do we really need to upgrade software?*

- Security fixes
- Critical bugs
- New features
- Remember: Keep it simple



# Getting Ready for Deployment

*Drush is your friend.*

- Do you really need packages?
  - webapps: probably not, unless...
  - drupal: drush!
  - everything else: probably
- Drush can automate many pieces of the development and deployment process.
  - sql-sync
  - runserver and qd (core-quick-drupal)
  - rsync

# Getting Ready for Deployment

*Are you continuously testing?*

- Jenkins-CI and drush+SimpleTest.
- Continuously test your software.
  - Fixed a bug? Don't forget to add a test to confirm it doesn't break again.
- Ops: We should test our infrastructure too.
  - Does my web server VM successfully launch with httpd serving content?
  - Does my database server start mysqld with the proper configuration?

# Going from dev to production



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- Common development environments:
  - Small VPS (1-2 proc, 256-512MB RAM, 10-20G virtual disk)
  - Laptop with XAMPP or Vagrant
  - Full stack on one machine or VM
- Common production environment:
  - Load balancer
  - Multiple webnodes
  - Proxy cache (Varnish, Squid)
  - Internal cache (Memcache, APC)
  - Database cluster
  - Network storage (SAN, NFS)

# Avoiding pitfalls

- Agnosticism
- HTTP daemons
- Databases
  - Clusters,
  - Split read/write
- Cache
  - Reverse proxy - Varnish, Squid
    - Set those HTTP headers!
    - Be careful with cookies
  - Internal - Memcache, APC
    - Shared or individual?
    - Keys



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# Avoiding pitfalls

- Load balancing & clusters
  - Session management
  - Shared, non-local storage
- Scaling
  - What happens when someone deploys 1,000 copies on a server?
  - What happens when 10,000 users hit it all at once?
- Multisite vs. single
  - Don't assume /sites/default or /sites/all



<http://www.flickr.com/photos/baggis/3860802929>

# Don't hack core!

No, really.

Don't.

*Think. Of. The.  
**Kittens.***

*Please!*



<http://www.flickr.com/photos/gideonvanderstelt/3833757689>



# Questions? Flames? Angry Mobs?

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