



DevOps at Amazon

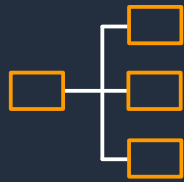
Table of contents

- How Amazon got started
- Building blocks of modern applications
 - Culture
 - Practices
 - Tooling
- Deeper examples
- Additional resources
- Q&A

Amazon's story

The “not whiteboard” edition

The three laws of Amazon DevOps**



1.

Break
things down



2.

Teams are
autonomous
businesses



3.

Automate
everything

**Strictly according to me

The three* laws of Amazon DevOps**



1.

Break things down



2.

Teams are autonomous businesses



3.

Automate everything



4.

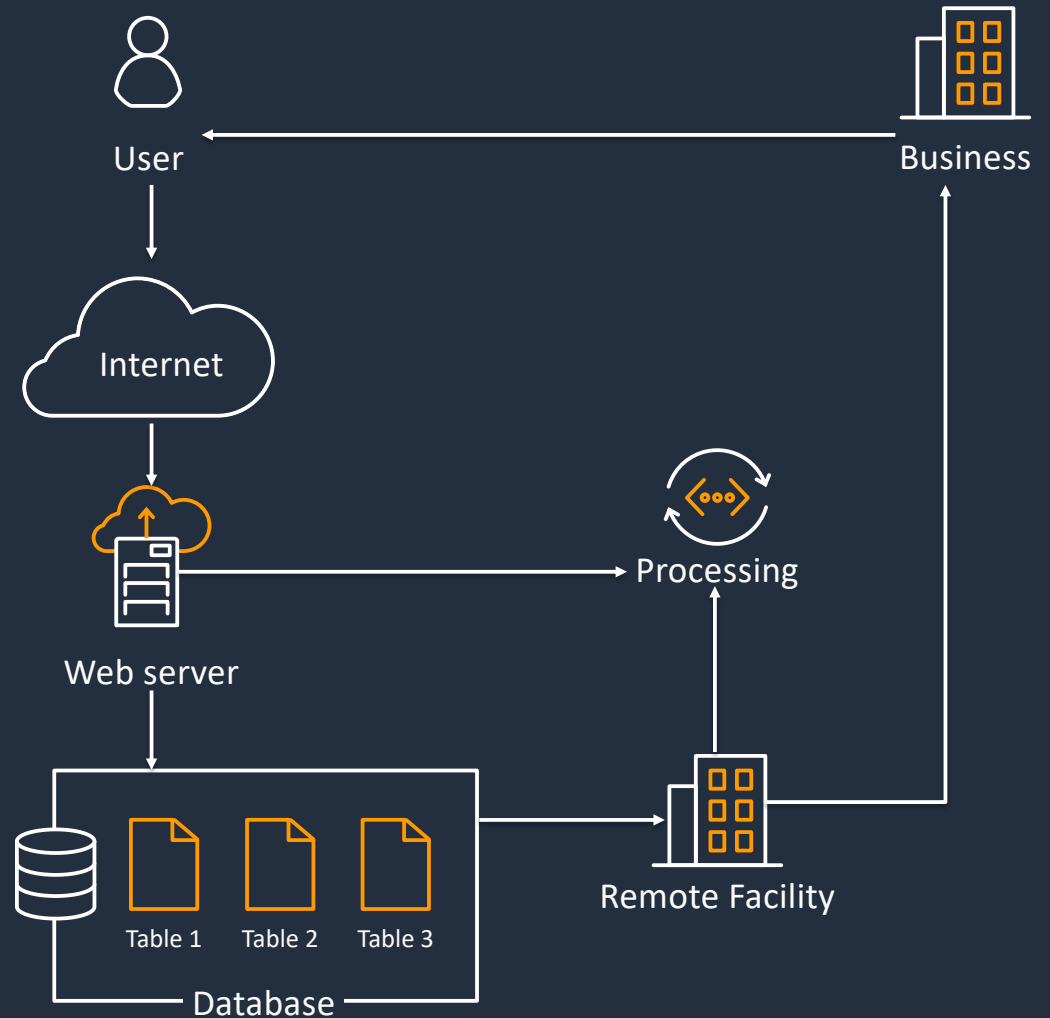
*Manage the things that matter

**Strictly according to me

Starting out

This is how many web architectures started out, and it's how Amazon started too...

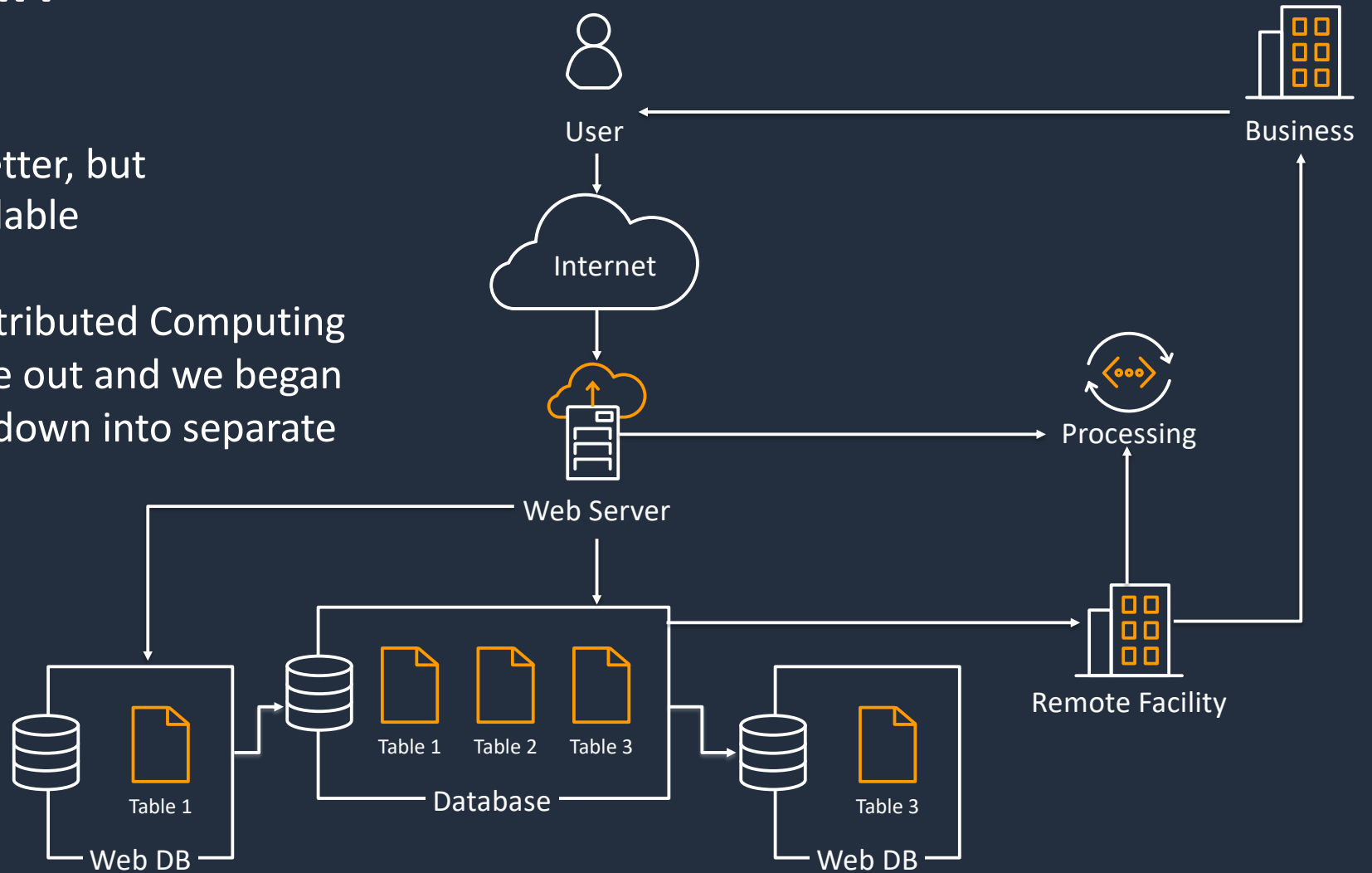
There are many bottlenecks, and scaling of the web server can be an immediate factor



Scaling Mark I

This was a bit better, but still not very scalable

In 1998 the “Distributed Computing Manifesto” came out and we began breaking things down into separate components...

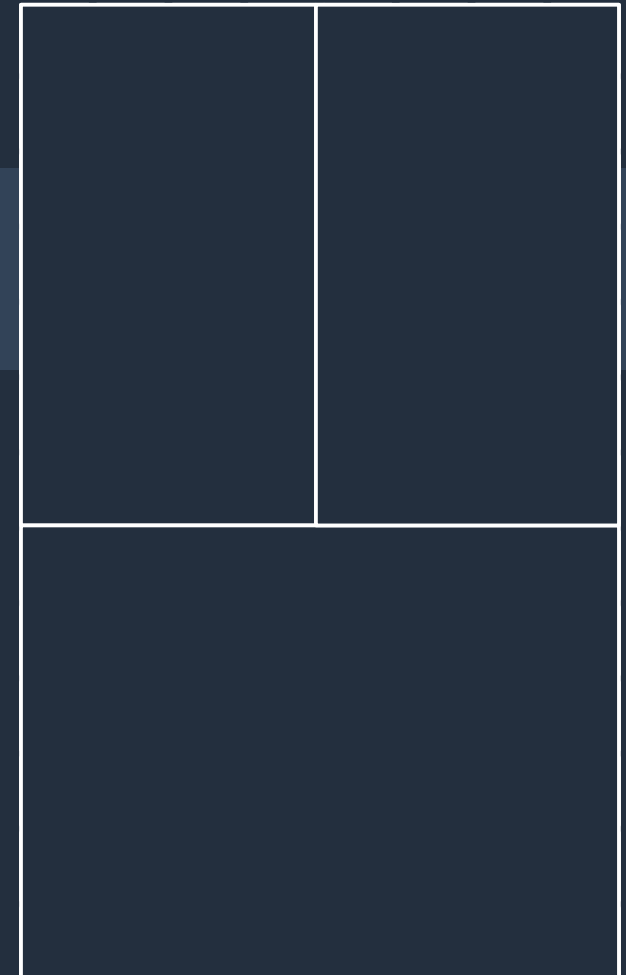


Breaking things down

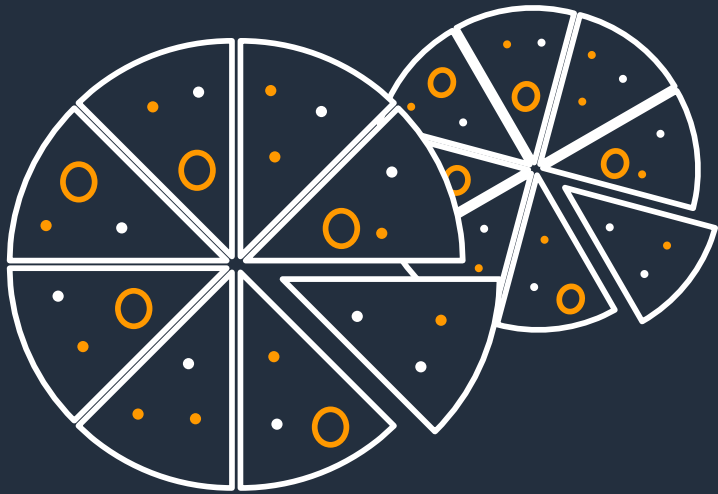
Principles

- Make units as small as possible (Primitives)
- Create data domains
- De-couple based on scaling factors, not functions
- Each service operates independently
“Communication is terrible!” —Jeff Bezos
- APIs (contracts) between services

✓ This led to changes in organization



Getting (re)organized



“Two-pizza” teams

- Own a service
- Minimizes social constraints (Conway’s law)
- Autonomy to make decisions

Getting (re)organized



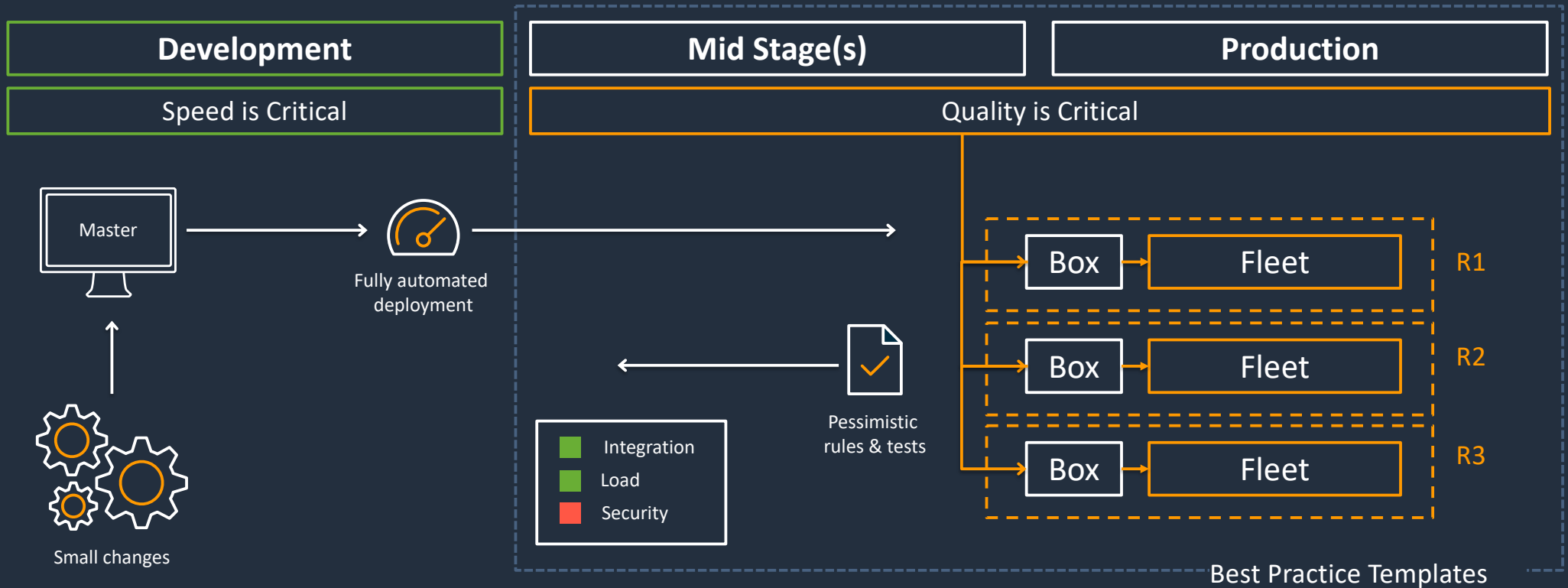
Own everything

- Planning
- Security
- Performance
- Scalability
- Deployment
- Operation
- Bugs
- Documentation
- Testing...



How can one team do all of this?

Automate everything



Managing success

Business metrics

Growth

Usage

Feedback

Operational metrics

Errors

Throttling

Failed deployments

Performance

Input goals

Features

Use cases

Performance

Features

Enablement

Principal reviews

Security training

Ops training

Today we have Modern Applications



Modern Application

- Does one thing
- Independent deployments
- Independent scaling
- Small impact of change
- Choice of technology

Today we have Modern Applications



Modern Applications

- Use independently scalable microservices (serverless, containers...)
- Connect through APIs
- Deliver updates continuously
- Adapt quickly to change
- Scale globally
- Are fault tolerant
- Carefully manage state and persistence
- Have security built-in

Applies across industries

OSCAR

2 systems engineers

45+ developers

Self-service

Infrastructure tools

HIPAA requirements



5 Operations people
for 1000+ instances

GILT

Several hundred micro
services

Self service tools
extending AWS

Almost entirely on t2
instances



"Deployed over
40 simultaneous
experiments
during the peak filing
season"



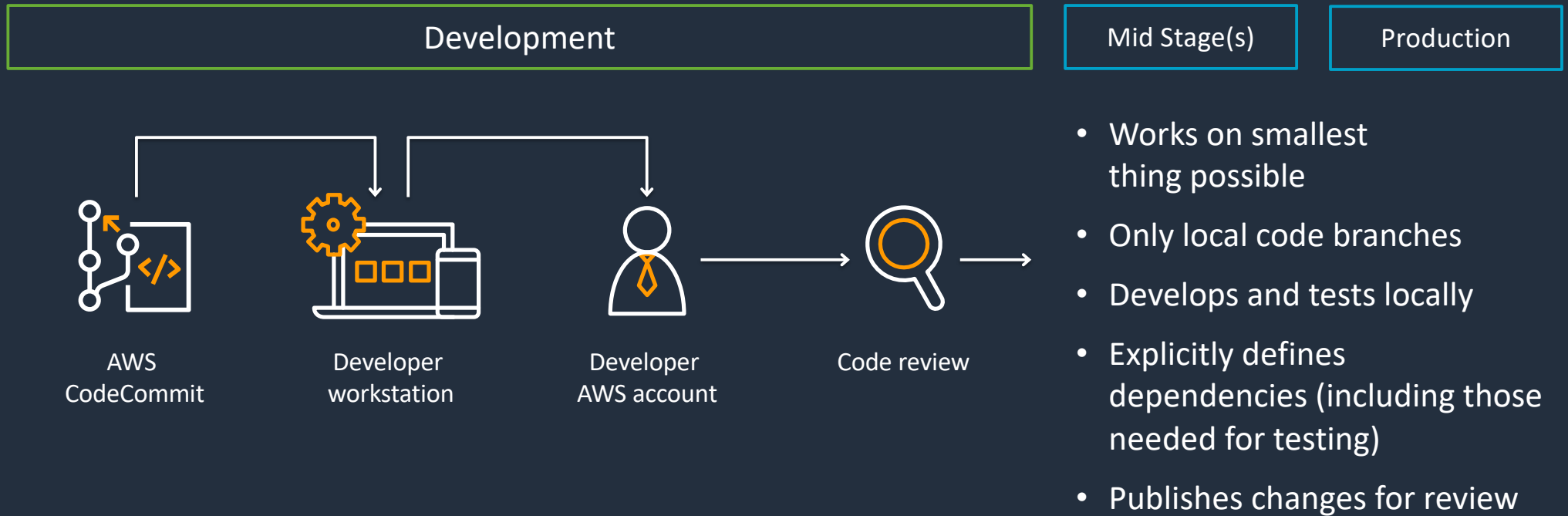
Scale up massively
during Minor League
games and events, turn
it off later

Strong ecosystem



Going deeper...

Example pipeline



Should be **fast**

Example pipeline

Development

Mid Stage(s)

Production



Code review



Dependencies



Package and build

- Builds and runs unit testing
- Bundles code and run-time dependencies into a combined artifact
- Provenience of dependencies is tracked

Should be **thorough**

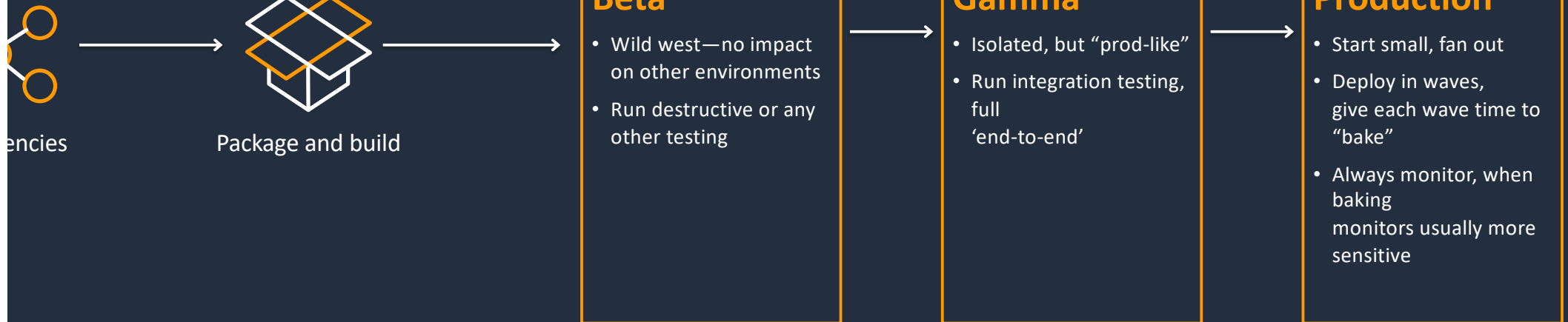
Example pipeline

Development

Mid Stage(s)

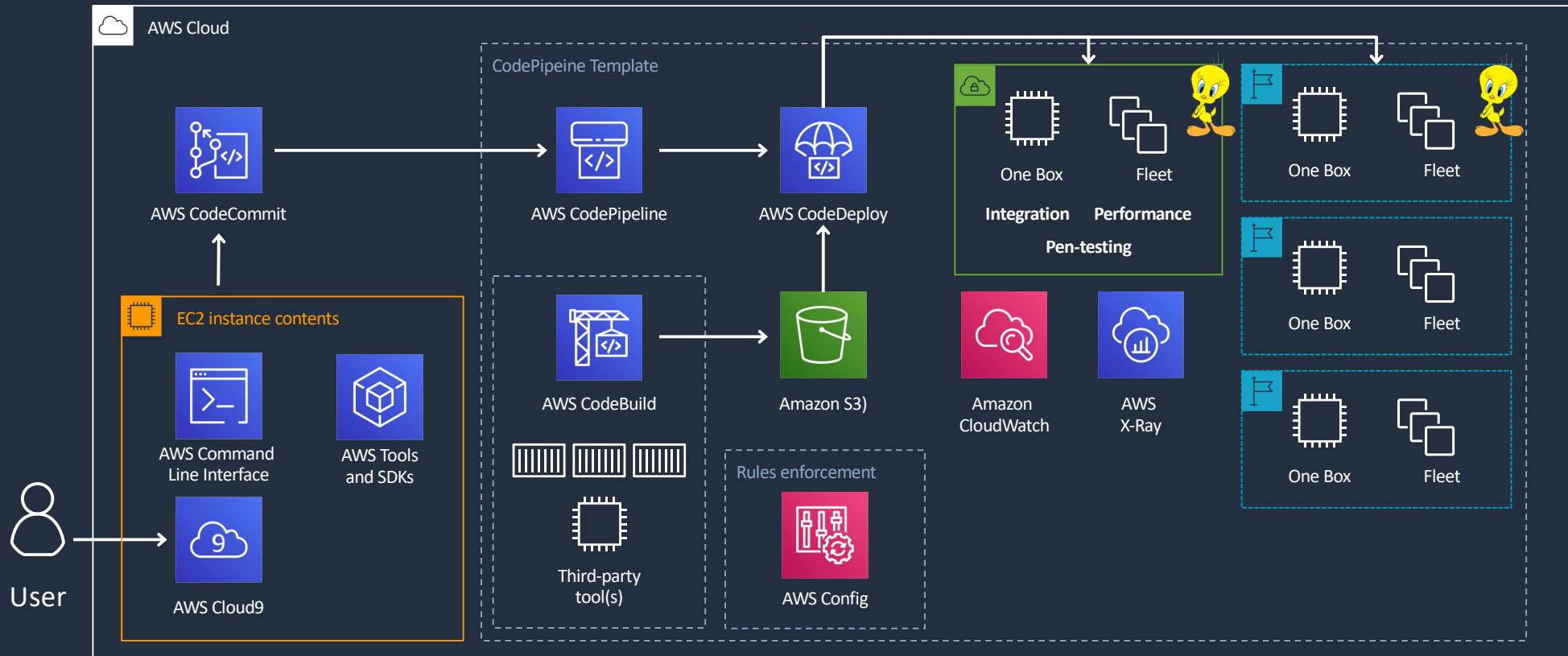
Production

Only promote on success, test failures rollback, bake failures stop



Looking for any reason to fail

Example pipeline architecture



Q&A

Additional content

AWS DevOps Workshop

<https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-devops-workshop/site/index.html>

Integrating Git with AWS CodePipeline

<https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-devops-workshop/site/index.html>

AWS CodeStar

<https://aws.amazon.com/codestar>

AWS CodeBuild

<https://aws.amazon.com/codebuild>

AWS CodePipeline

<https://aws.amazon.com/codepipeline>

AWS CodeCommit

<https://aws.amazon.com/codecommit>

AWS CodeDeploy

<https://aws.amazon.com/codedeploy>

**Plus many YouTube videos from re:invent 2018,
2017...and Twitch AWS programming year-long**

Thank you!