Going DevOps in GovCloud Trials and Travails

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GovCloud 101 – Status and Capabilities

- Commercial Clouds provide regions for Government and DoD Users
- DoD Cloud Computing Security Resource Guide:
 - Impact Level (IL) 1: Public Release
 - Impact Level (IL) 2: Non-Controlled Unclassified Information
 - Impact Level IL) 3: No longer used
 - Impact Level (IL) 4: Controlled Unclassified Information including export controlled, personally identifiable information, or protected health information
 - Impact Level (IL) 5: Controlled Unclassified Information that requires higher level of protection including National Security Systems (NSS)
 - Impact Level (IL) 6: Classified information up to Secret

DoD and Federal Cloud options (Examples):

- AWS GovCloud: IL5
- Microsoft Azure DoD Government Region: Provisional IL5
- IBM SmartCloud: IL5
- Oracle Federal Managed Cloud Services: IL5
- MilCloud 2.0 (DISA): Provisional IL5
- AWS Secret Region: Provisional IL6

GovCloud for Scalable DevOps

- Cloud Deploy Trades:
 - All Development or I&T Environments only
 - Operational Deployment in a cloud
 - SaaS, laaS, or PaaS
- Strategies:
 - Local Data Center all development and checkout on-premises
 - Cloud Development users remotely connect to cloud for development and I&T DevOps pipelines
 - Hybrid Development
 - Software Development and Build / Unit Test in data center
 - Scalable software integration environment in cloud

Hybrid Development Summary



- Build and Checkout pipeline runs on developer change commit
 - Development, Build, and Unit Test occur in local environment
 - Deploy and Checkout into software integration sandbox within GovCloud
- GovCloud provides massive on-demand scalability for software integration
 - Instantiate 50+ node environment for each build delivery to run automated checkout
 - Tear down environment after checkout is complete (1 4 hours)
 - Massive parallel pipeline up to 50x environments can run, limited only by licensing

Layered Multiphase Pipeline





Network Architecture



Physical Architecture



Designing for GovCloud

- Design for virtualization
 - Drives both cost savings and improved performance
 - Utilize larger number of VMs with smaller CPU and memory allocations
- Dynamic management of footprint based on utilization
 - Define core footprint and assess scalability needs and strategy
 - Reserved vs. On-Demand allocations of nodes
- Leverage Cloud-Specific Infrastructure and Design
 - Load balancers, storage arrays, and networks are all very different in the cloud
- Configuration Management in the Cloud
 - Managing and purging AMIs and DevOps Pipeline builds and results

Going from GovCloud back to Data Centers

- AWS simplifies deploys and can push integration challenges downstream
- Things that broke back in the data center:
 - Hardware Driver Operating System compatibility issues
 - Network port bonding configuration
 - Fiber NIC card-switch compatibility
- AWS also abstracts virtualization setup and configuration
 - Virtualization software drives specific scripting and configuration not universally portable
 - VMWare setup and provisioning drove additional develop and integration
 - Can convert VMs to AMIs and back not always easy or fast

Lessons Learned

- Legacy Physical Architecture not optimized for virtualization
 - Virtual machine performance optimized with increased count of smaller VMs
- Network performance paces cloud usage
 - WAN connection design drives data transfer and latency
 - WAN outages can stop all program development design for redundant connections
- The cloud is different than physical compute infrastructure in data centers
 - Legacy designs need to change and adapt to the cloud
 - A fully integrated cloud deploy doesn't translate to working data center deploy
- Deploy operational systems to the cloud wherever possible
 - If you can do so, this really simplifies migration from development to production
 - Streamlined cloud deploys allow updates in minutes or even seconds