DRUPALCAMP OTTAWA

#DCO2019

AUTOMATE ALL THE THINGS!

Christopher Gervais - @ergonlogic

Platinum Sponsors

- ★ Veteran open source programmers and sysadmins
- ★ Specializing in Drupal™ and ÆGIR
- ★ Experts in end-to-end application lifecycle
- ★ Focus on social enterprises, non-profits, and public sector

Some of our Partnerships

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Health Canada

Registered Nurses' Association of Ontario
L'Association des infirmières et infirmiers autorisés de l'Ontario

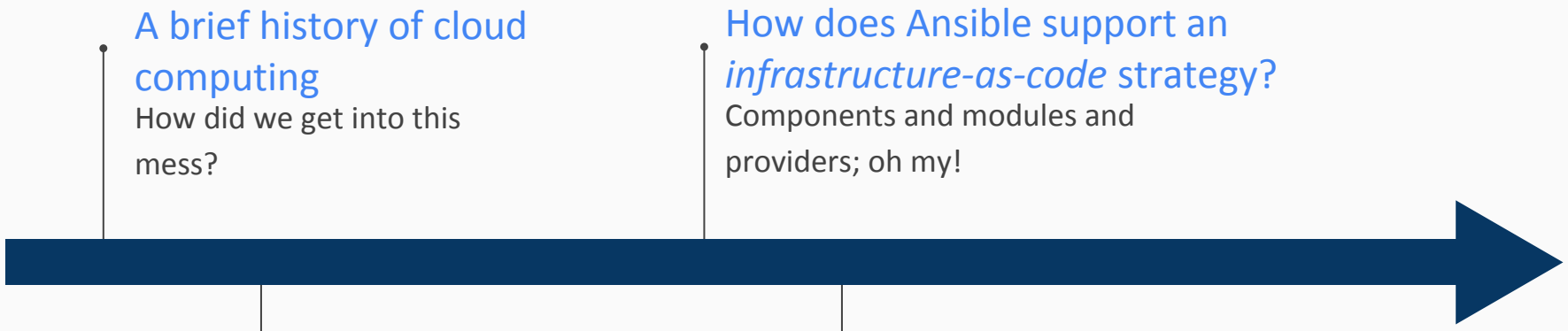
Corporation des bibliothécaires professionnels du Québec
Corporation of Professional Librarians of Quebec

Public Works and Government Services Canada

CANADIAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

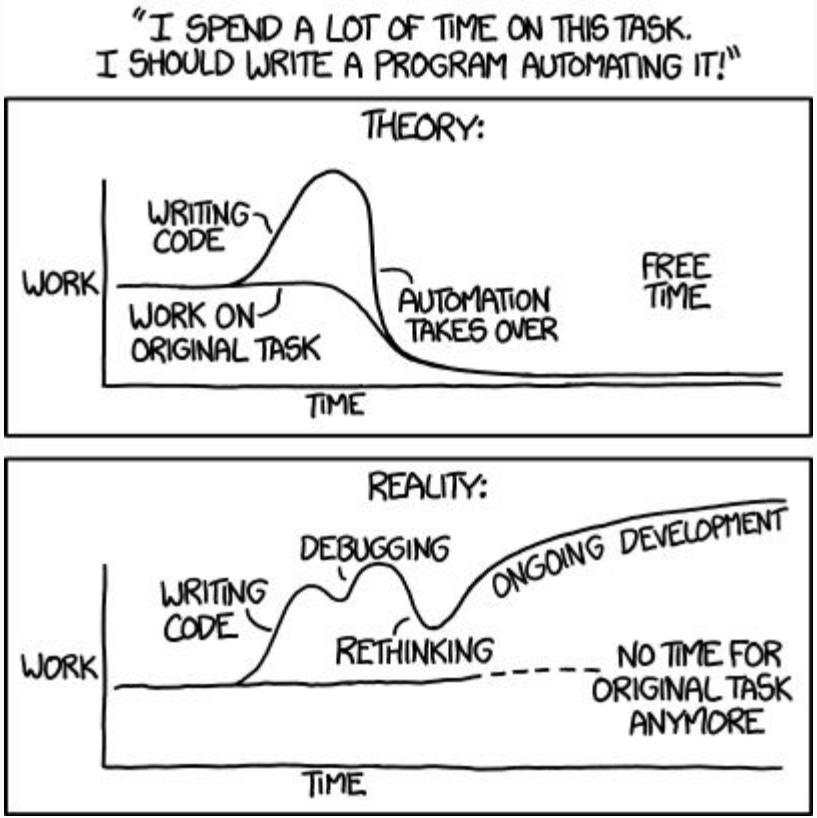
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SANTÉ PUBLIQUE

What we'll discuss

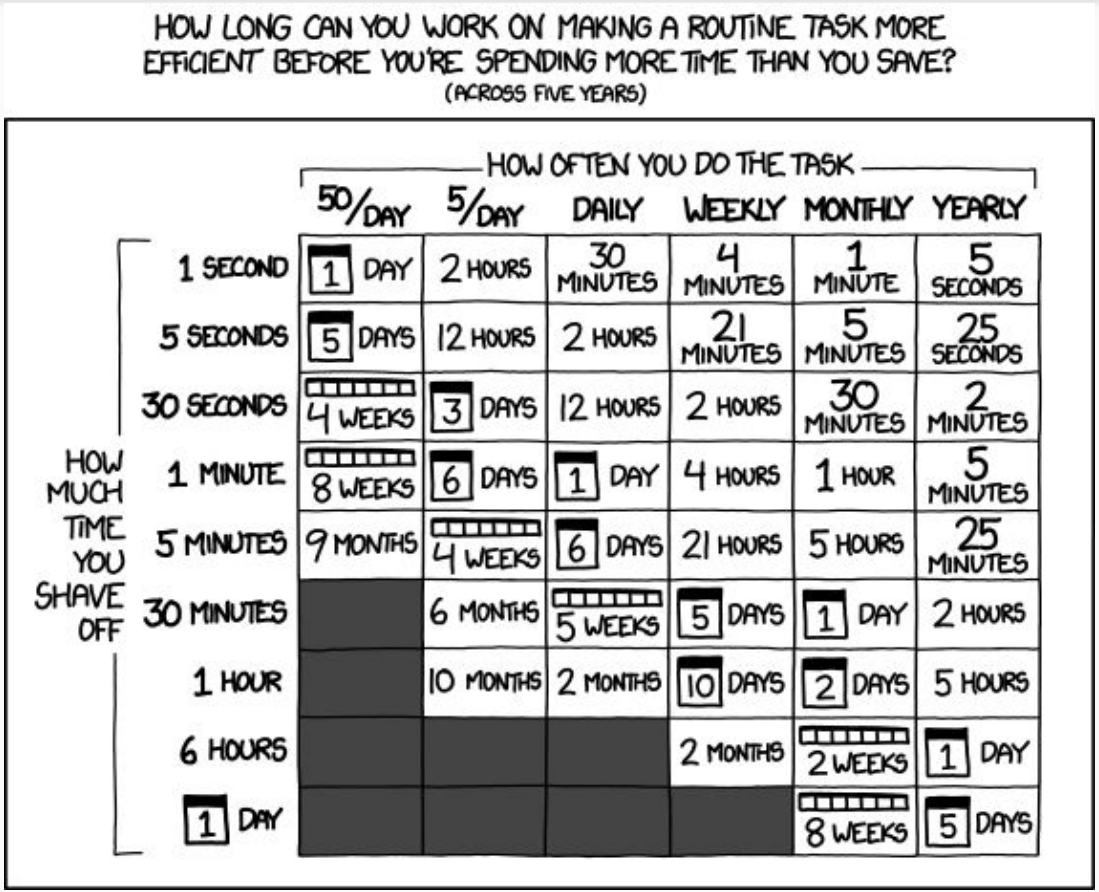


XKCD

… because, somehow, a webcomic provides the most succinct descriptions of the reality of automation.



You can never have too much *XKCD*!



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A Brief history of Cloud Computing

Automate All the Things!

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- **Time-sharing**
  (government/academic)

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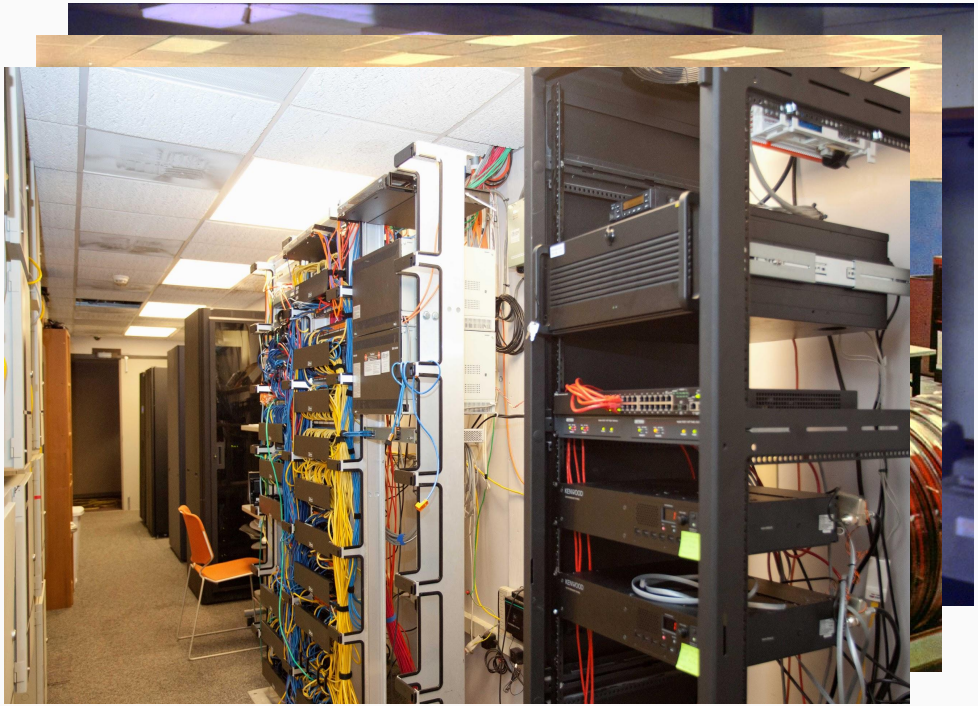

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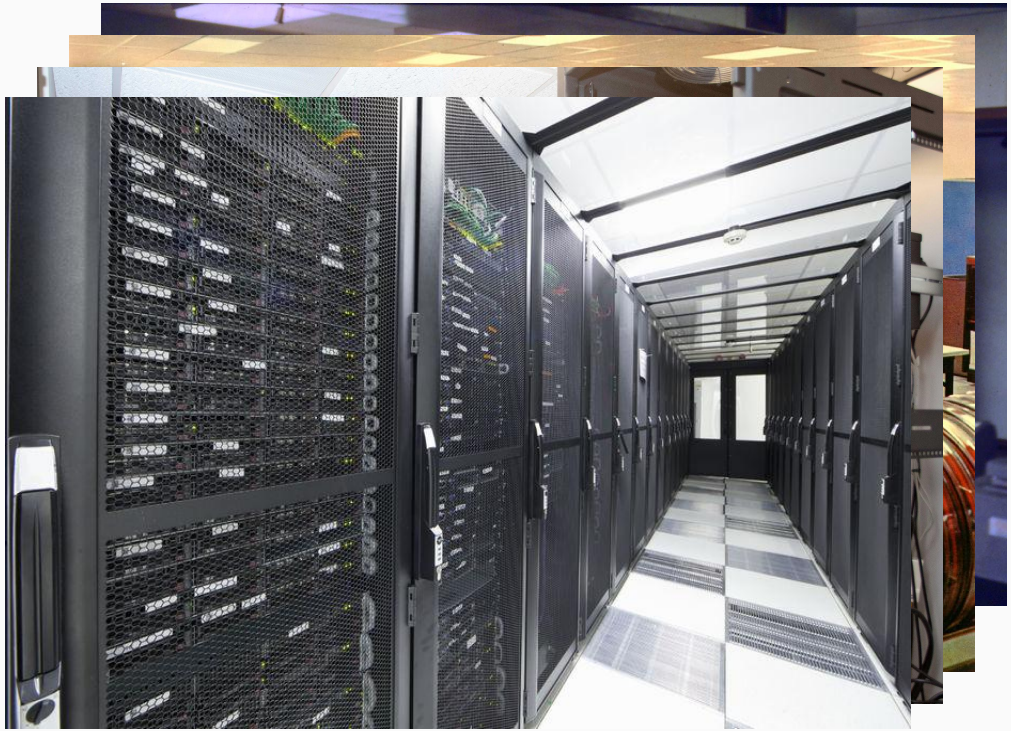

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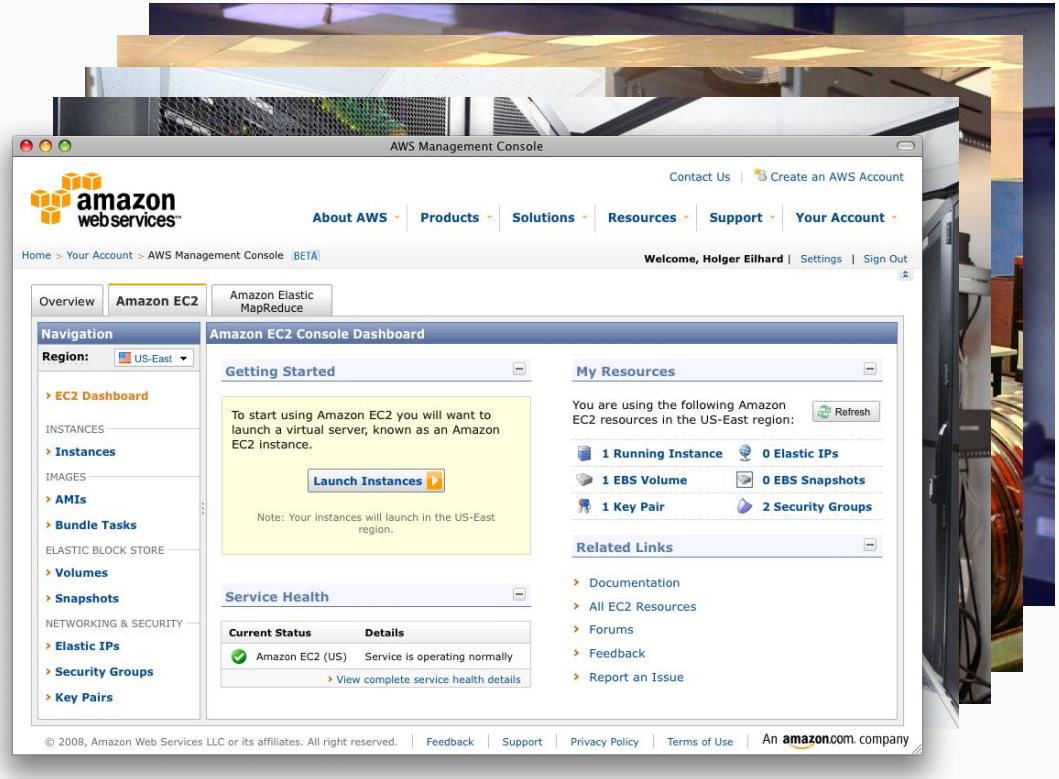
- **Cloud**
  (utility computing)



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The era of cloud computing

Benefits	Challenges
Scalability	Controlling costs

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Benefits	Challenges
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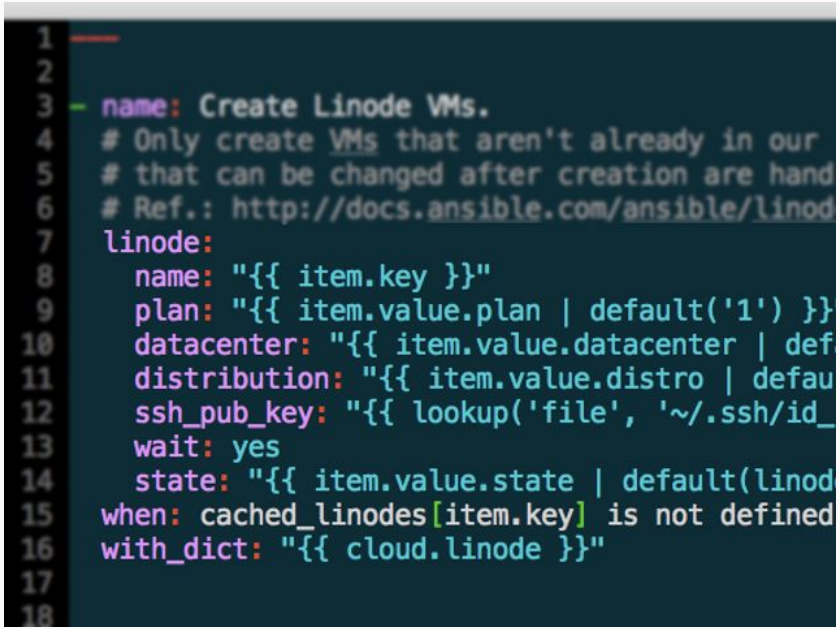
Flexibility	Increased complexity
Automation	Scarce expertise

Principles and Practices of *infrastructure-as-code*

Automate All the Things!

Infrastructure-as-code Practices

- **Define resources in code**
  (avoid snowflake servers)



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Infrastructure-as-code Practices

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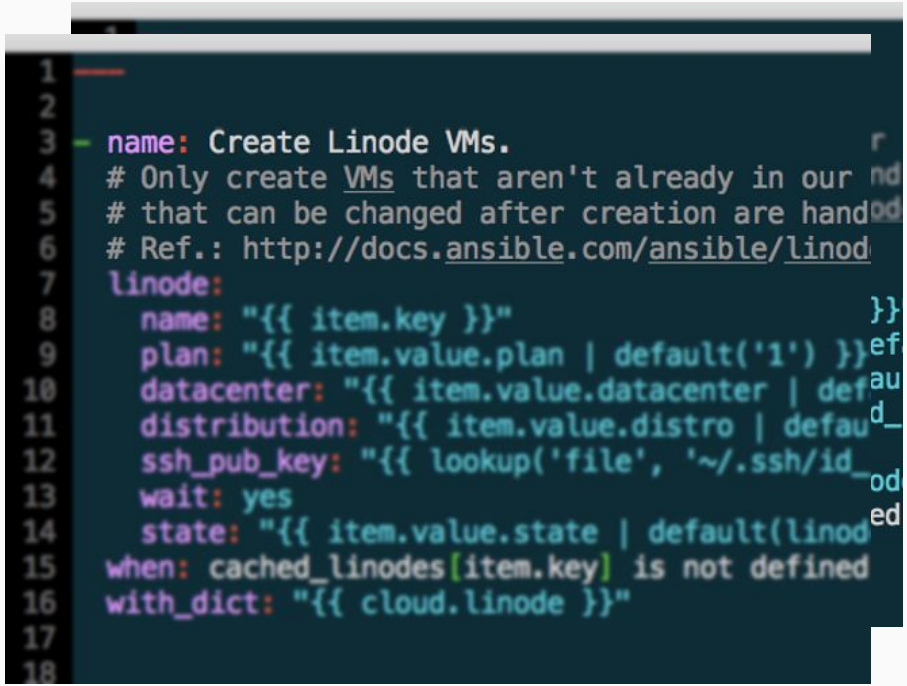

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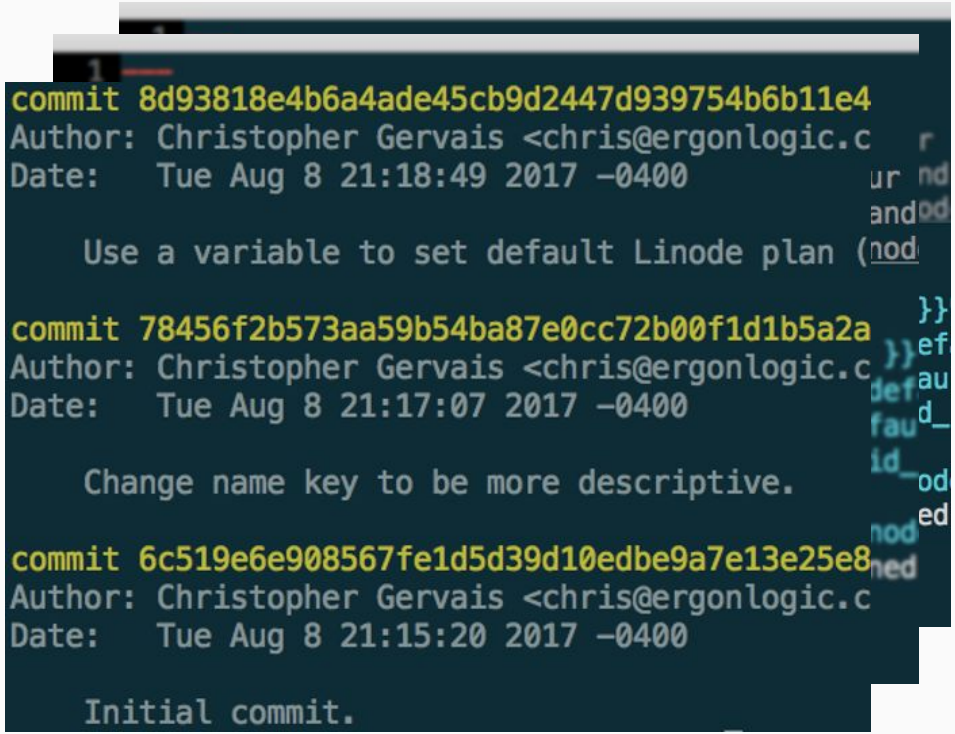

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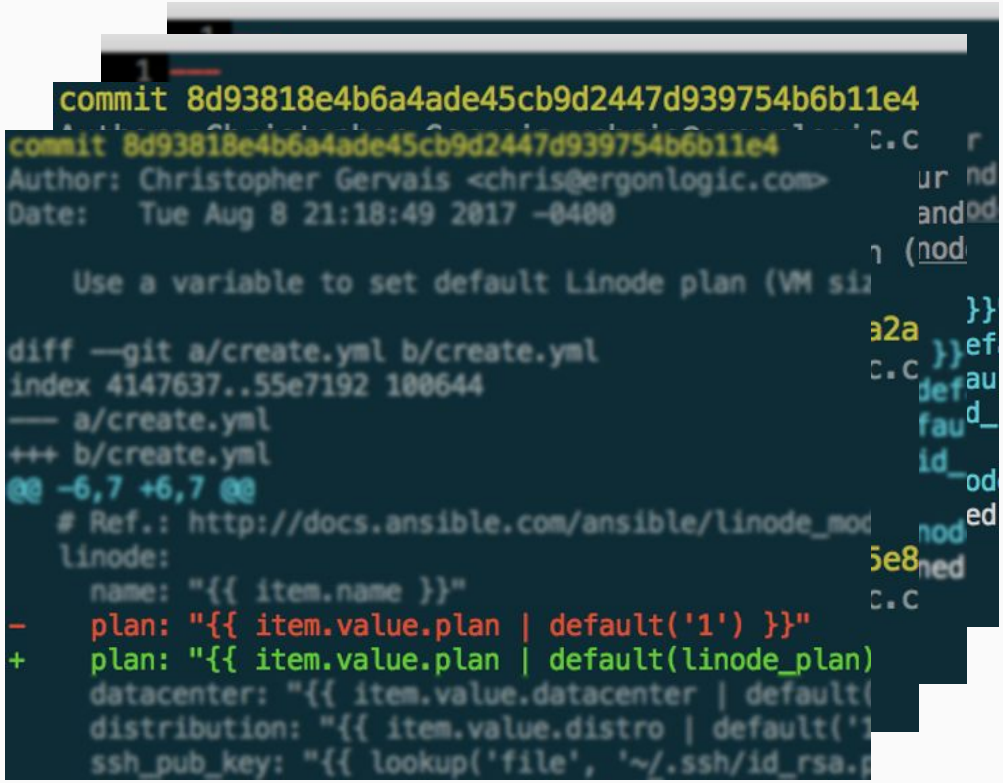

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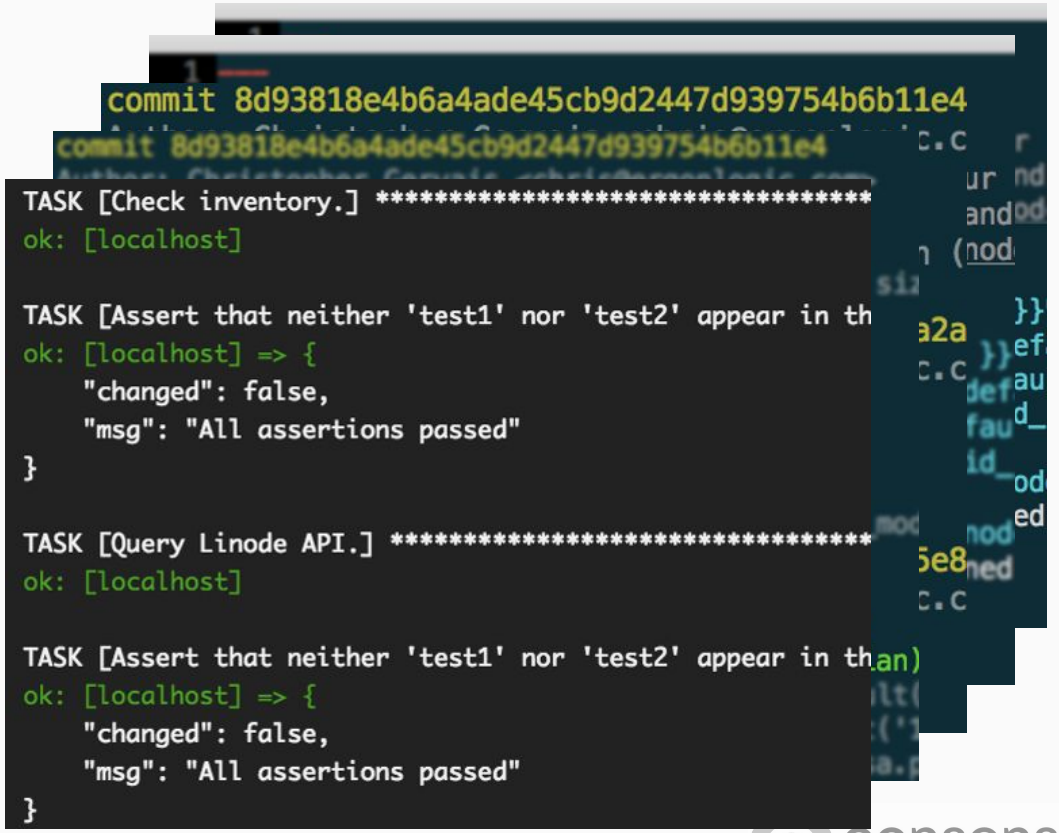
- **Test continuously**
  (fail early)



How does Ansible support an *infrastructure-as-code* strategy?

Automate All the Things!

How does Ansible support an *infrastructure-as-code* strategy?

Ansible allows us to define infrastructure components in a simple YAML syntax.

These files can, in turn, be committed into version control, and thus handled as software.

```
- name: Create a Linode server.
  linode:
    name: linode-test1
    plan: 1
    datacenter: 2
    distribution: 99
    password: 'secureRootPassword'
    private_ip: yes
    ssh_pub_key: 'ssh-rsa qwerty'
    swap: 768
    wait: yes
    wait_timeout: 600
    state: present
```

Components

Custom *infrastructure-as-code* configuration depends on Ansible, roles and modules, which in turn depend on various Python libraries.

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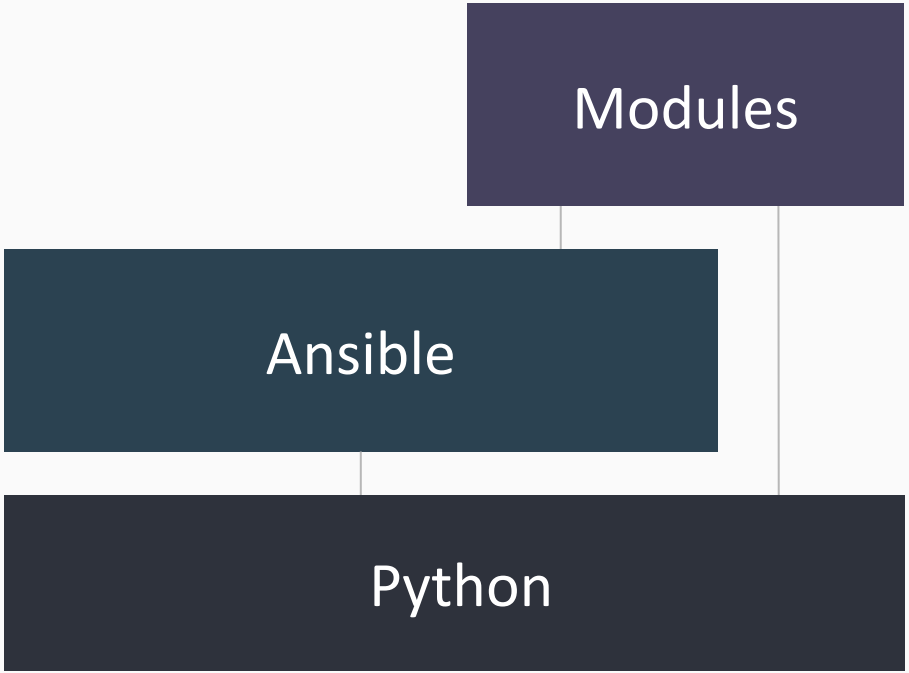

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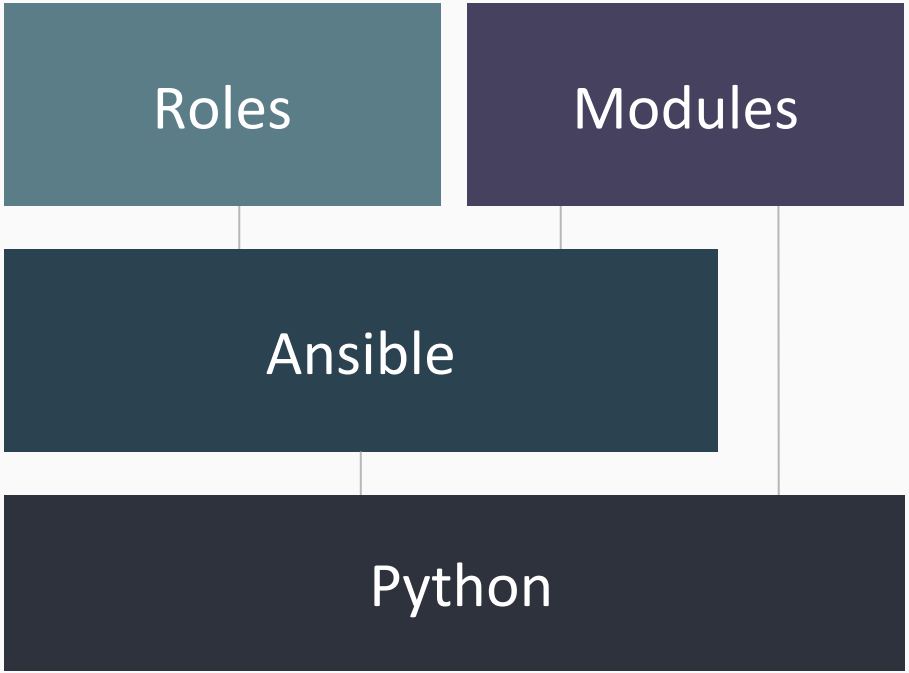

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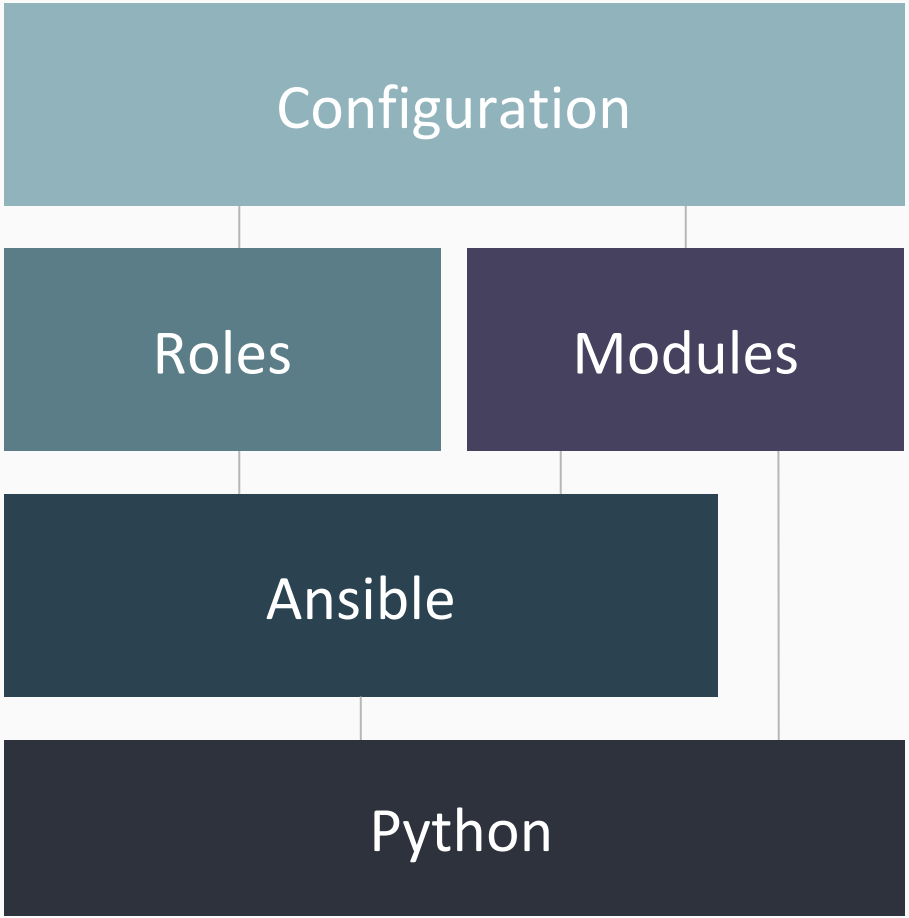

Providers vs. Modules

What's the difference?

Providers: A cloud provider is (generally) a company that offers components of cloud computing (e.g. , IaaS).

Modules: These task plugins interact with providers' APIs to create and manage various resources.

920+

That’s how many different cloud modules Ansible supports out-of-the-box. These range across 40+ cloud providers, from Amazon to XenServer.

Authentication and Authorization

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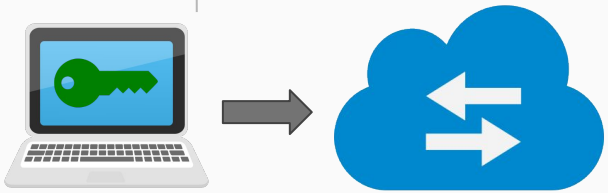
Step 1

User triggers

API call



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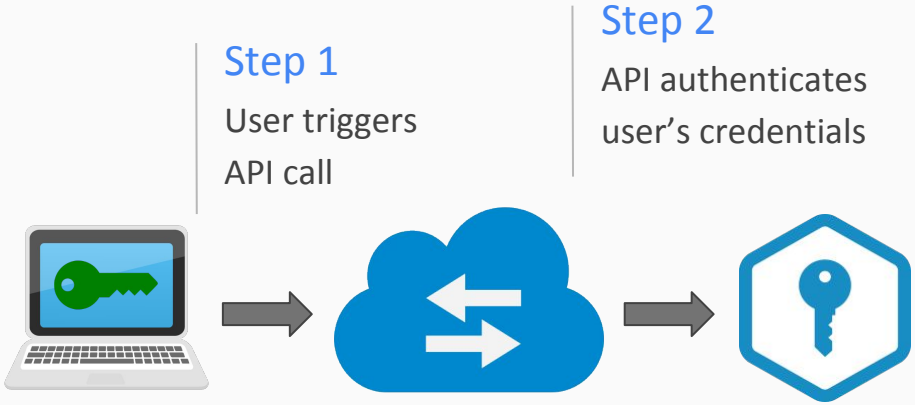

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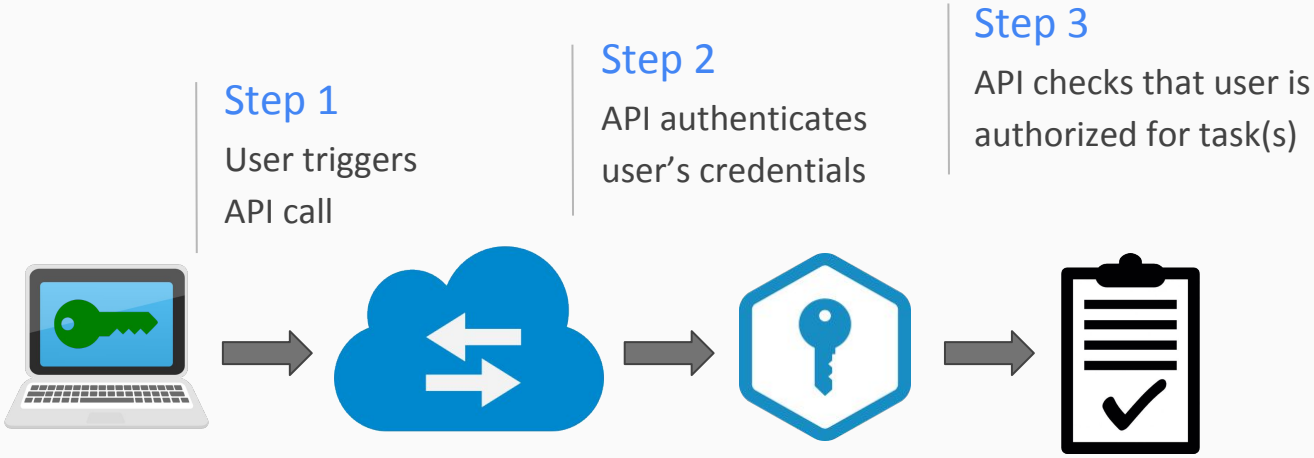


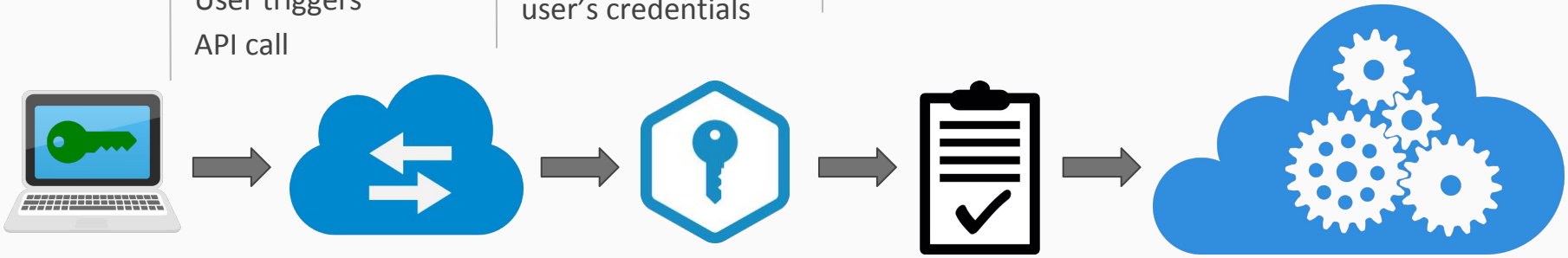
Authentication and Authorization

Step 1
User triggers API call

Step 2
API authenticates user's credentials

Step 3
API checks that user is authorized for task(s)

Step 4
API executes task(s) in cloud infrastructure



Putting It All Together

Automate All the Things!

QUESTIONS?

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