

GSAAW 2022



***Earth Observing Data Distribution
and Visualization Using the Cloud
- DevSecOps***

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February 23, 2022



DevSecOps Introduction

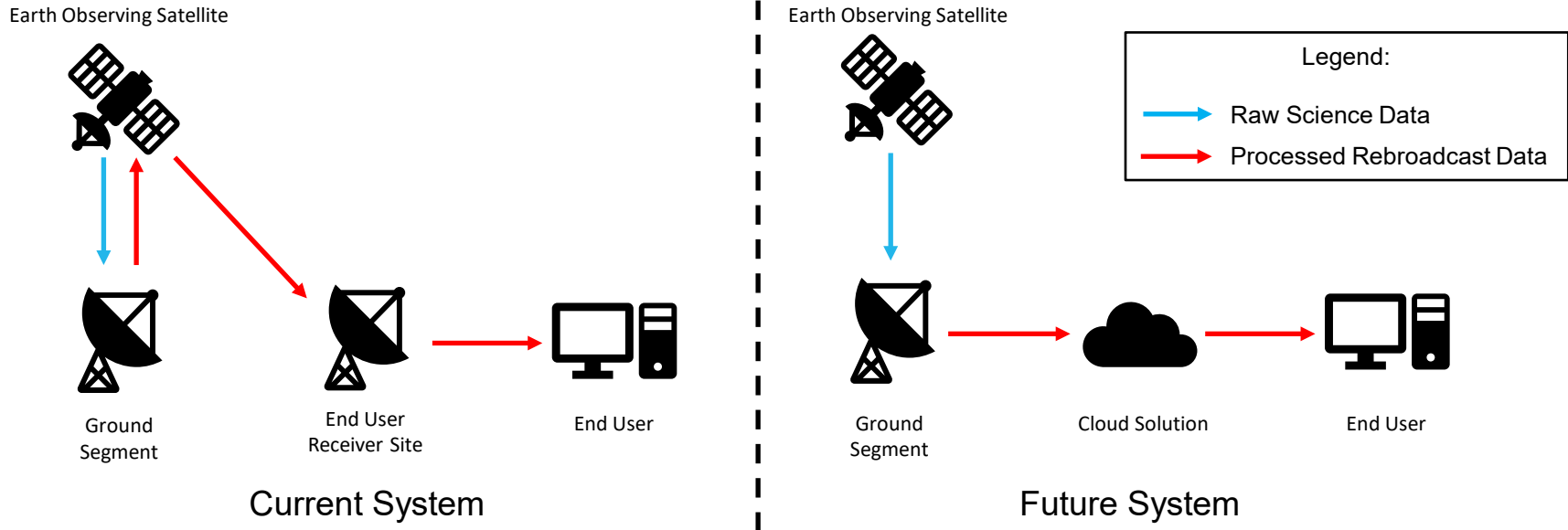
- Development, Security, Operations (DevSecOps)
 - *A holistic approach that combines software development, security, and IT operations*
- Continuous Integration / Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) Pipeline
 - *Series of linked tools that provide rapid, automated, repeatable software deployment*
- Infrastructure as Code (IaC)
 - *Defining and deploying IT infrastructure using machine-readable scripts*
- DevSecOps is more than just using tools, it is a cultural change!
 - *Effective implementation requires buy-in from all stakeholders*



But...Why DevSecOps?

- Customer needs and timelines require faster software development cycles
 - *Holistic approach allows problems to be fixed much earlier in the software lifecycle*
 - *Automated pipelines allow deployment in seconds/minutes instead of days/weeks*
- Customers should focus on competitive advantages
 - *Software development offers competitive advantage, but deployment does not*
 - *Automating deployment allows developers to spend more time writing software*
- Product quality is improved
 - *Automated, repeatable processes reduces the likelihood of human error*
 - *Automated security and quality scans provide feedback to developers*

Satellite Data Rebroadcast



- Mission: earth observing science data streaming
 - *Data is collected, processed, and rebroadcast to end users*
- Problem: both satellite and end user require dedicated antennas
 - *Satellite rebroadcast and end user receiver antennas can be costly*
- Hypothesis: processed data can be rebroadcast via the cloud
 - *Remove rebroadcast antenna to reduce size, weight, and power on next-gen satellites*
 - *Remove the need for end users to procure and maintain receiver antennas*
- This use case is illustrative for the purposes of this presentation
 - *DevSecOps can be used for all kinds of software development!*

Cloud Software Deployment



Software
Developers

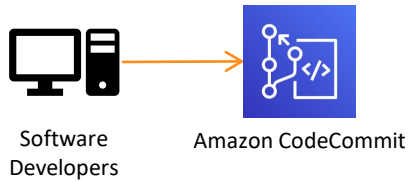
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Amazon Elastic
Kubernetes Service

- Goal: deploy software written by developers into cloud infrastructure
 - *We chose to use Kubernetes as our development and deployment environment*
 - Open-source orchestration tool for management of multiple applications
 - Provides infrastructure resiliency via cluster of multiple nodes
 - Automatically scale applications in real-time
 - *Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS) is a managed Kubernetes service*
 - Amazon manages cluster nodes, redundancy, and patches for a fee
 - Create a Kubernetes cluster in a matter of minutes using automated scripts
- What process can we use to deploy our applications into Kubernetes?
 - *Traditional: developers manually go through several deployment procedures*
 - *DevSecOps: create an automated CI/CD deployment pipeline*

Stage 1: Amazon CodeCommit



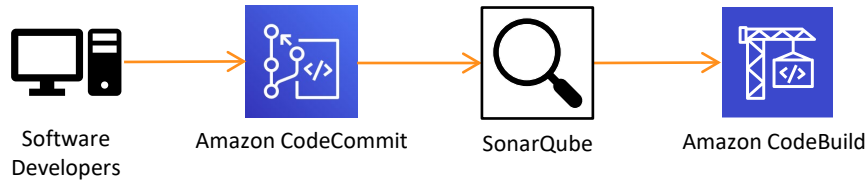
- Amazon CodeCommit is a git-based version control service
 - *Provides central repository to track file version history*
 - *Allows developers to work simultaneously on the same application*
 - *Provides one source of truth for all project artifacts*
- All project resources are tracked in CodeCommit
 - *Application source code*
 - Go code, Python code, Java code
 - *Infrastructure as code*
 - Crossplane scripts, Kubernetes manifests, Helm charts
- In our pipeline: software developers push their code to CodeCommit
 - *This invokes the rest of the automated CI/CD pipeline*

Stage 2: SonarQube



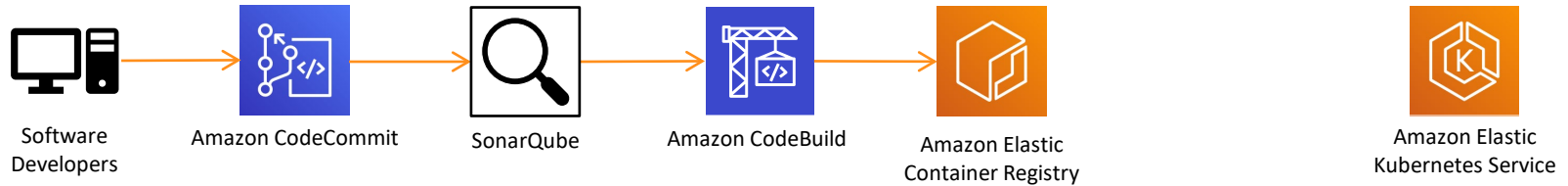
- SonarQube is an open-source static analysis tool
 - Reads source code to find bugs, security vulnerabilities, and code smells
 - Works with most common programming languages
- SonarQube findings are provided as feedback to developers
 - Provides detailed findings on ways to improve code quality and security
 - Provides consistent time estimates for fixes (accuracy may vary)
 - Allows development teams to monitor trends over time
- Quality thresholds can be set as part of CI/CD pipeline
 - Code that does not meet standards is automatically blocked from deployment
- Can integrate with other quality/security tools with custom metrics
- In our pipeline: CodeCommit code is sent to SonarQube
 - Code must pass all quality/security thresholds before moving to next step

Stage 3: Amazon CodeBuild



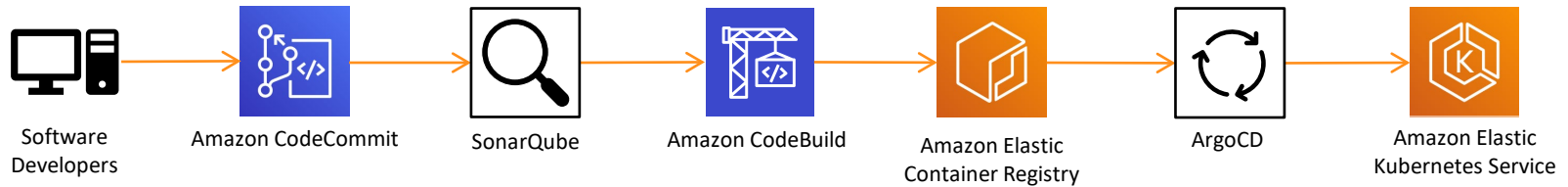
- Amazon CodeBuild is a pipeline orchestration tool
 - *It ties the pipeline together by triggering other stages*
- CodeBuild creates artifacts
 - *Builds executables from source code*
 - *Builds containers for executables*
 - Containers bundle application with required dependencies
 - Containers allow portability between environments
 - Containers are built step-by-step in “layers”
- In our pipeline: code that has passed SonarQube tests is built by CodeBuild
 - *Source code is compiled into executable applications*
 - *Applications and dependencies are bundled into containers*

Stage 4: Amazon Elastic Container Registry



- Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) is a container version control service
 - *Container images are hosted here*
 - *Services can push or pull container images from the registry*
- Clair container scanning
 - *Open-source security scanning tool for Docker containers*
 - *Inspects Docker images layer-by-layer for known vulnerabilities*
 - *Integrates natively with Amazon ECR*
- In our pipeline: CodeBuild pushes containers to ECR
 - *Containers must pass Clair scans before moving to next step*

Stage 5: ArgoCD



- ArgoCD synchronizes actual cluster state with desired cluster state
 - *Synchronization can be triggered as needed*
 - *Synchronization can occur on regular intervals (e.g., every 5 minutes)*
- Synchronization has many benefits
 - *Add desired deployments to the cluster*
 - *Remove undesired deployments from the cluster*
 - *Prevent drift of actual state away from desired state*
- In our pipeline: ArgoCD is invoked to synchronize cluster state
 - *ArgoCD deploys new/modified containers from ECR to the Kubernetes cluster*



Impact of DevSecOps

- Holistic approach to software development
 - *Two developers, one security expert, and one operations expert work side-by-side*
 - *Several key problems were fixed much earlier in the development process*
- Deployment process is streamlined
 - *Software now deploys in as little as 30 seconds*
 - *Automated, repeatable processes prevented human errors that previously occurred*
 - *Security/quality checks uncovered key bugs, vulnerabilities, and code improvements*
- Development team can focus on competitive advantage
 - *Developers now trigger deployment seamlessly as part of development*



Lessons Learned

- AWS tools were mostly easy to integrate with each other
- Amazon CodeCommit lacks several key features for developers
 - *No way to assign individual code reviewers*
 - *No way to notify specific people of events (such as code approvals)*
 - *Custom Lambda scripts were written to solve these issues*
- Amazon CodeBuild integration was sometimes difficult
 - *Experienced networking problems when integrating with SonarQube*
 - *Extra network components were deployed to solve these issues*
- Amazon CodeDeploy lacks a key pipeline feature
 - *No way to directly link CodeBuild with Elastic Kubernetes Service*
 - *ArgoCD (third-party tool) was deployed to solve this issue*
- AWS technical support provided fast and effective assistance



Further Exploration

- This presentation is just a small sample of DevSecOps possibilities
 - *Some CI/CD pipelines have more than a dozen tools*
- Many other tools exist for each stage
 - *CI/CD pipeline tools: Jenkins, Gitlab, Azure Pipelines, Google Cloud Build*
 - *Repository tools: Bitbucket, Azure Repos, Google Cloud Source Repositories*
 - *Static analysis tools: Fortify, CodeSonar, Checkmarx*
 - *Container registry: Harbor, Azure Container Registry, Google Container Registry*
 - *Container scanning tools: Anchore, Aqua Security, StackRox, Prisma*
 - *There are many other stages/tools. Explore and experiment!*
- There are different ways to get tools
 - *Host on premises or in the cloud*
 - *Vendor-managed tools or self-managed tools*



Thank You!