



ARMY

Information Application Services

# Using Ansible to Enable DevOps Efficiency and Effectiveness

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Efficiency and Effectiveness Through DevOps

# Presentation Overview



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/uk-forces-afghanistan>



# DevOps Culture



<https://github.com/gchq/BoilingFrogs>

Building a product is a lot like a combat mission. A team of *skilled people* operate in conditions of *high uncertainty*; a commander sets *clear outcomes* with some *guiding principles*; but we expect *the unexpected*; and, we're *trained to take best action*, responding to new information as the situation unfolds. - @jonneyscheider

<https://www.mindtheproduct.com/2017/09/understanding-design-thinking-lean-agile-work-together/>



# Information Application Services



**Military**



**Civil Servants**



**IT Contractors**

**100+ Staff**



**200+ Services**



**3 Security Domains**



**Army, Navy & Air Force**



# Users: Army and Defence



~10



~300,000



**Training Recruits**



**Families**



**Injured**



**Regular**



**Reserves**



**Veterans**



# Clouds



Public Cloud



Official Sensitive  
Private Cloud



Secret  
Private Cloud

Army Hosting Environments

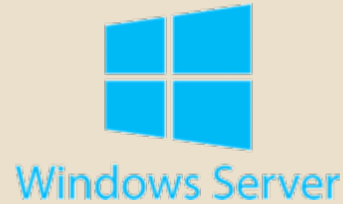


# Private Cloud Technology

Virtualisation:



Operating Systems:



Development:





# Applications and Services



HR



Geo Mapping



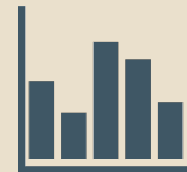
Training



CRM



ERP



Analytics



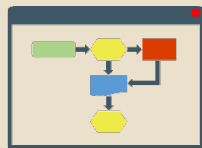
**ARMY**  
**Hosting Environment**



Secure Comms



Legal



Planning



Logistics



Data Warehouse



Accounting





# Issues to be resolved

## Management Issues:

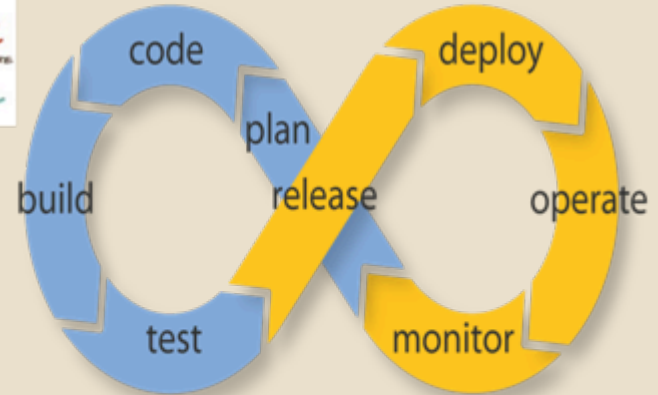
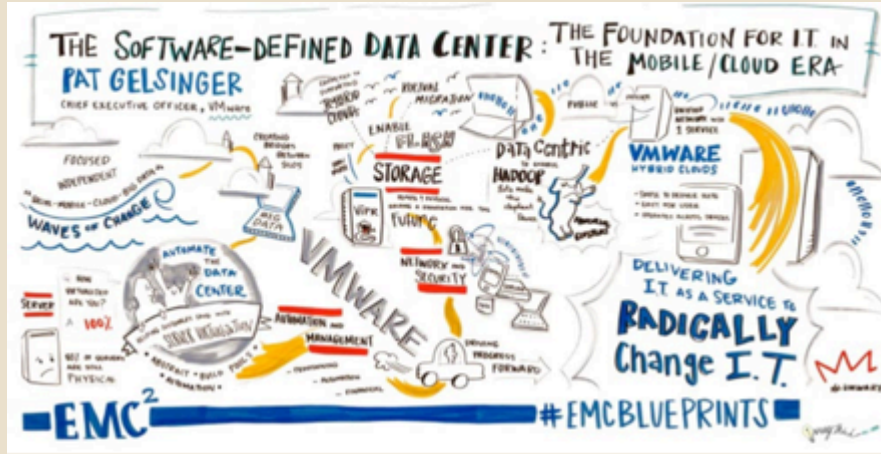
- Time to Deploy
- Platform Configuration Control
- Disruption to Users
- Documentation

## Technical Issues:

- Supporting existing code
- How to deal with platforms
- Controlling deployment to complex platforms
- Making it simple for support staff
- Getting results quickly



# Drivers for DevOps



Endless Possibilities: DevOps can create an infinite loop of release and feedback for all your code and deployment targets.



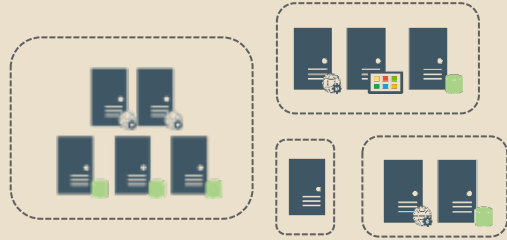


# Where it all started

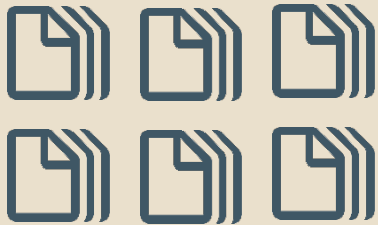




# Pre-DevOps



**Secured OS Build.  
Customisations baked  
into the ISO.**

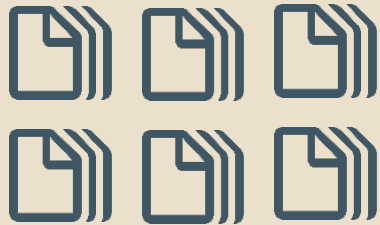




# Pre-DevOps

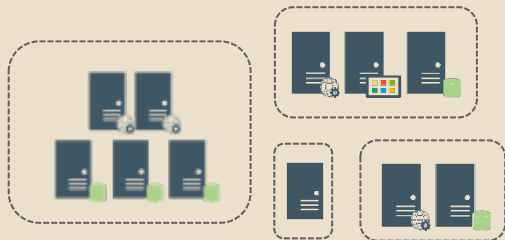


Several platform types of differing configurations

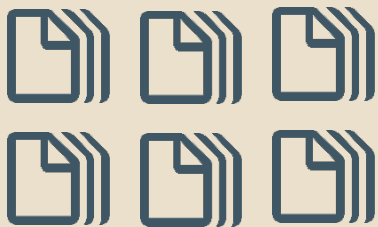




# Pre-DevOps



**Lots of documentation  
detailing the platform  
build and maintenance  
steps**





# Pre-DevOps

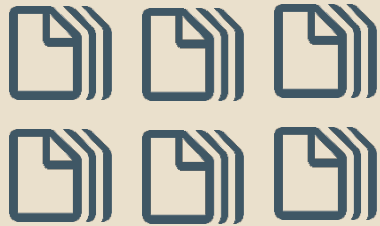
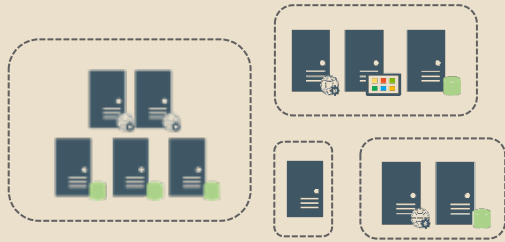


**“Mostly” automated  
build and patching  
scripts, different scripts  
for different tasks.**

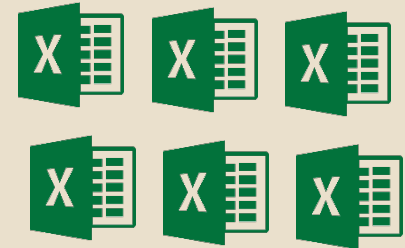
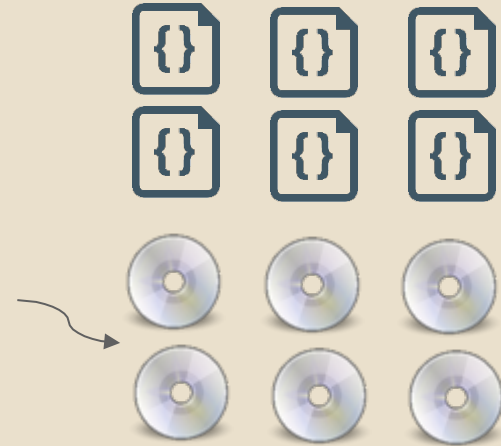




# Pre-DevOps



Lots of media for Building and patching



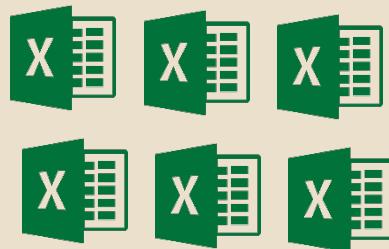
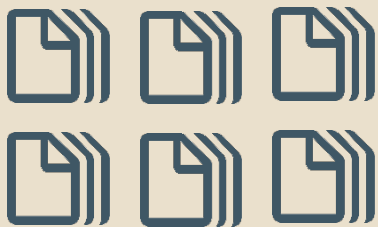




# Pre-DevOps



**Spreadsheets containing  
system build information,  
infrastructure and  
application passwords**





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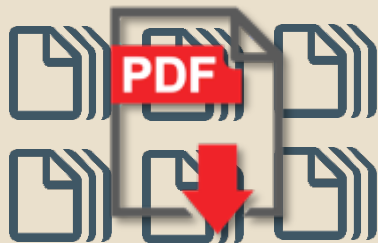
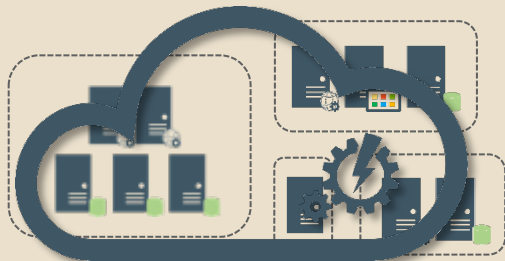
# Pre-DevOps





Efficiency and Effectiveness Through DevOps

# Post-DevOps





# Post-DevOps



**OS Customisations are now performed by playbooks, not baked into the Base OS ISO**



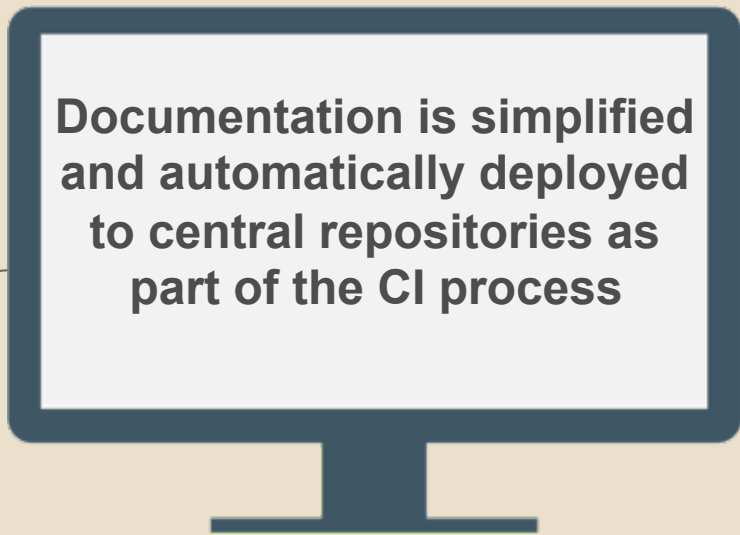


# Post-DevOps



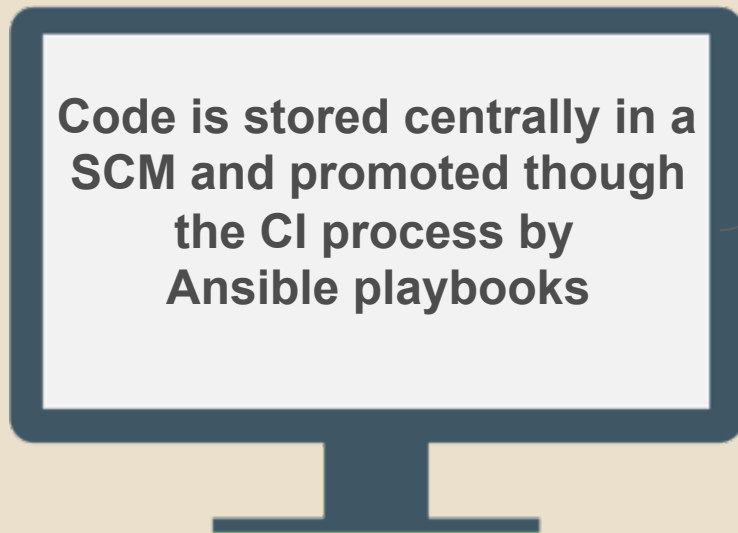


# Post-DevOps



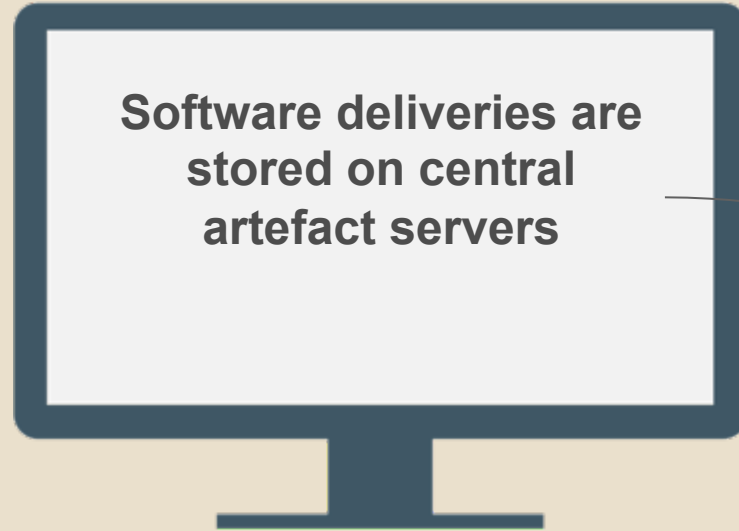


# Post-DevOps





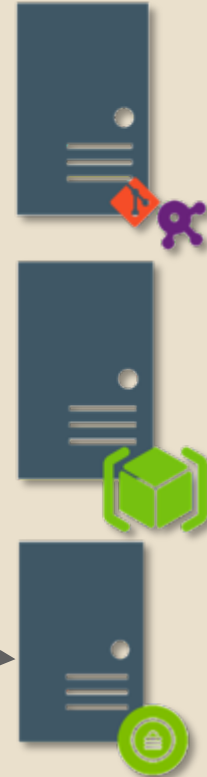
# Post-DevOps







# Post-DevOps





# Why Ansible & Ansible Tower?



**Maps well to our  
different platforms**



**Powerful GUI**



**Agentless**

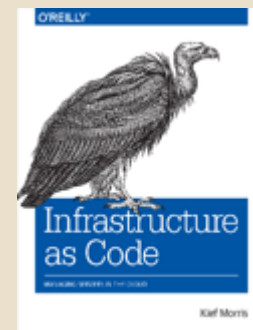


**Good technology  
support**



# Use of Ansible has led to

- Automated process is the easiest way for changes to be made.
- Changes are tested through automation and rolled out to the relevant servers.
- Minimal configuration drift across the pipeline.
- Changes are unattended.
- Errors made visible.





# Time Savings

- Urgent changes:
  - Previously: days -> weeks
  - Now: less than a day
- Out of hours, fully automated installs:
  - Previously: ½ day+ of in-hours planned downtime
  - Now: Zero in-hours planned downtime, no “unforced errors”
- Test Team:
  - Previously: Patch application, test and rollback/retest took days -> weeks
  - Now: Application out-of-hours, removes days of effort from test cycle
- Development Team:
  - Previously: Dev platforms massively behind Production (sometimes years!)
  - Now: Less time investigating code issues due to system config differences



# Cost Savings

- IAS Team:
  - Less 1<sup>st</sup> Line Support time required to manage systems and system patching.
  - Development and Test Teams spend more time developing and testing new content rather than troubleshooting infrastructure issues or loading patches.
  - Less “DBA Fiddling” – priceless!
- Customers / End Users:
  - No planned “in hours” disruption to service.
  - More new functionality delivered.



# Future

The screenshot shows the Red Hat CloudForms Management Engine interface. The top navigation bar includes the Red Hat logo and the text "RED HAT CLOUDFORMS MANAGEMENT ENGINE". On the right, there are icons for a shopping cart, notifications, a grid, a help icon, and a user profile for "Aidan Beeson". A left-hand sidebar contains navigation options: "Dashboard", "My Services" (17), "Orders" (5), and "Service Catalog" (6). The main content area is titled "Service Catalog" and features a search bar with "Name" and "Filter by Name" dropdowns, and a "Name" dropdown with a sort icon. Below the search bar, it says "6 Results". There are four service catalog items displayed as cards:

- AHE SL RHEL 6**: Includes Army and Red Hat Linux logos and a "Description" link.
- AHE SL RHEL 7**: Includes Army and Red Hat Linux logos and a "Description" link.
- Change Platform Power State**: Includes the Ansible logo and a "Description" link.
- Linux Patching SDLC**: Includes the Ansible logo and a "Description" link.

A curved arrow points from the "Change Platform Power State" card to the text below.

CloudForms can run Ansible jobs natively or run them through Tower



# Final Thought

**“Legacy” no longer refers to the platform itself, but the way you deliver and maintain the platform**