Link to 2024 ACAMP Wiki

Advance CAMP Fri. Dec 13, 2024

Room - V

Session Title: GitOps Topics (follow-up from Monday's tutorial)

CONVENERS: Bruce Timberlake (Univ of Michigan), Matthew Economou (RDCT)

MAIN SCRIBE(S): Bruce Timberlake (Univ of Michigan),

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTORS:

of ATTENDEES: 17

DISCUSSION:

Topics of most interest for Michigan: Dynamic AWS credentials, managing secrets in AWS and GitHub; when to use each. If possible, touch on dev environment topic, reproducible builds, and anything container-related.

https://github.com/ResearchDataCom/get-good-with-gitops

See *GitHub Releases* Section to find the Presentation slides (PDF, PPX)

See the **README.md** in the repo for help setting up the environment(s) at GitHub and AWS to run the tutorial yourself.

Manny (UT) - Interested in testing topics, esp automating tests Nadia (Internet2) - Dynamic credentials

Dynamic Credentials: GitHub OIDC Provider

In the workshop, we used <u>ACT</u> to install GitHub runner "locally" - a testing infrastructure that you can run locally that allows debugging, etc. on a local workstation, then push+run on GitHub Actions.

Easiest way to handle credentials is to generate AWS id + secret credentials and put it into a .secrets file that is used by GitHub Actions. However, you have hardcoded credentials with all the problems that creates.

Better: Create a GitHub as an OIDC Provider (OP). And then create a IAM role that is allowed to log in as that OIDC provider. GitHub Actions workflow has its own GitHub provided login token, it has a auth. token that will work with GitHub in the background. It can also be configured to log into AWS and assume a role with the appropriate rights to set up AWS.

GitHub Actions has a token, which can authenticate itself with GitHub APIs. The Job may also use this token to log into the GitHub OIDC provider, which then can assume an AWS role- which gives it the ability to do things.

https://github.com/ResearchDataCom/get-good-with-gitops/blob/main/ZZ-dynamic-credentials/github-actions.yaml

- slides have not been created yet

AWS --> IAM --> Identity Providers

Best practice: Give the user specific roles needed to set up Deployments. However, this is hard and often people give the 'robot' Administrative access (bad).

Best practice: Keep your AWS account ID secret - as an attacker can make use of this id to make attacks to figure out your infrastructure. Note: S3 paths often include account ids.

Test-driven development

Automate resources on your development computer/local workstation and create test databases (in this use case) and run the test on your framework.

https://github.com/irtnog/lethbridge/blob/main/.github/workflows/ci.yml (see test-matrix section)

Some key points

 You can use GitHub actions matrix strategy to create the test for multiple python versions. Or perhaps different OS Distributions. You can extend this into multiple-dimensions and create coverage for multiple criteria. Q from audience: What is **pytest**

pytest is a program to allow us to mock up research and run tests in a structured manner. One writes functions that do individual tests: unit test, integration test, etc.

pytest arranges the tests for me. You don't need to write the CLI, you just write the test code.

Can create text fixtures, 'mock' endpoints such as a database, or even AWS to allow for pytest to test against the mock endpoint.

```
import re
import pytest
from moto import mock_aws

@pytest.mark.usefixtures("_mock_scoreboard")
@mock_aws
def test_html_form(socket_disabled):
    from simple_scoreboard import lambda_handler

    response = lambda_handler({}, {})
    assert re.search("(?i)<form[ >]", response["body"])
# link to code
```

Example: I have software that uses the AWS Lamba function. But I don't want to use the real Lambda because it has real data and can do real things. Instead you can create a mock service that represents this.

Python package **moto** helps with this test mock-ups.

See folders starting with 22- and 23-