Large Projects into Sub-tranche Grouping – Key considerations

Smaller and manageable chunk of related applications form a sub-tranche.

Sub-tranches provide the flexibility to roll out applications to AWS in smaller groups.

Better manageability and easier to rollback if the production cutover runs into issues.

Minimize changes to applications that are yet to move to AWS

Technology based sub-tranching allows for optimal utilization of skilled resources

Tranche Groups

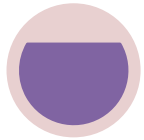
Tranche 1 -

Infrastructure applications

Integration Foundational Elements

Tranche 2

Core Front-office applications



Tranche 3

Core Back-office applications

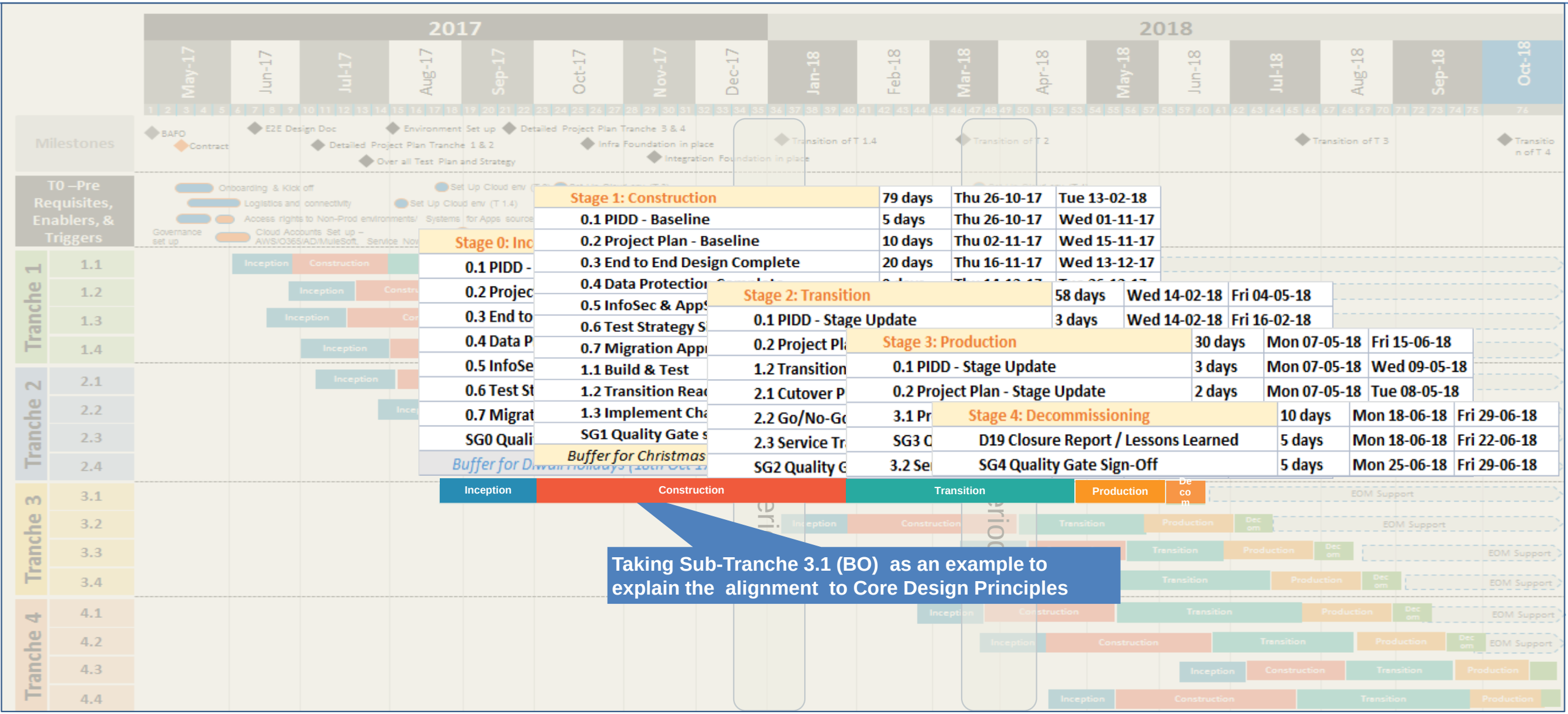
Tranche 4

Remaining applications (e.g. in active development, to be retired)

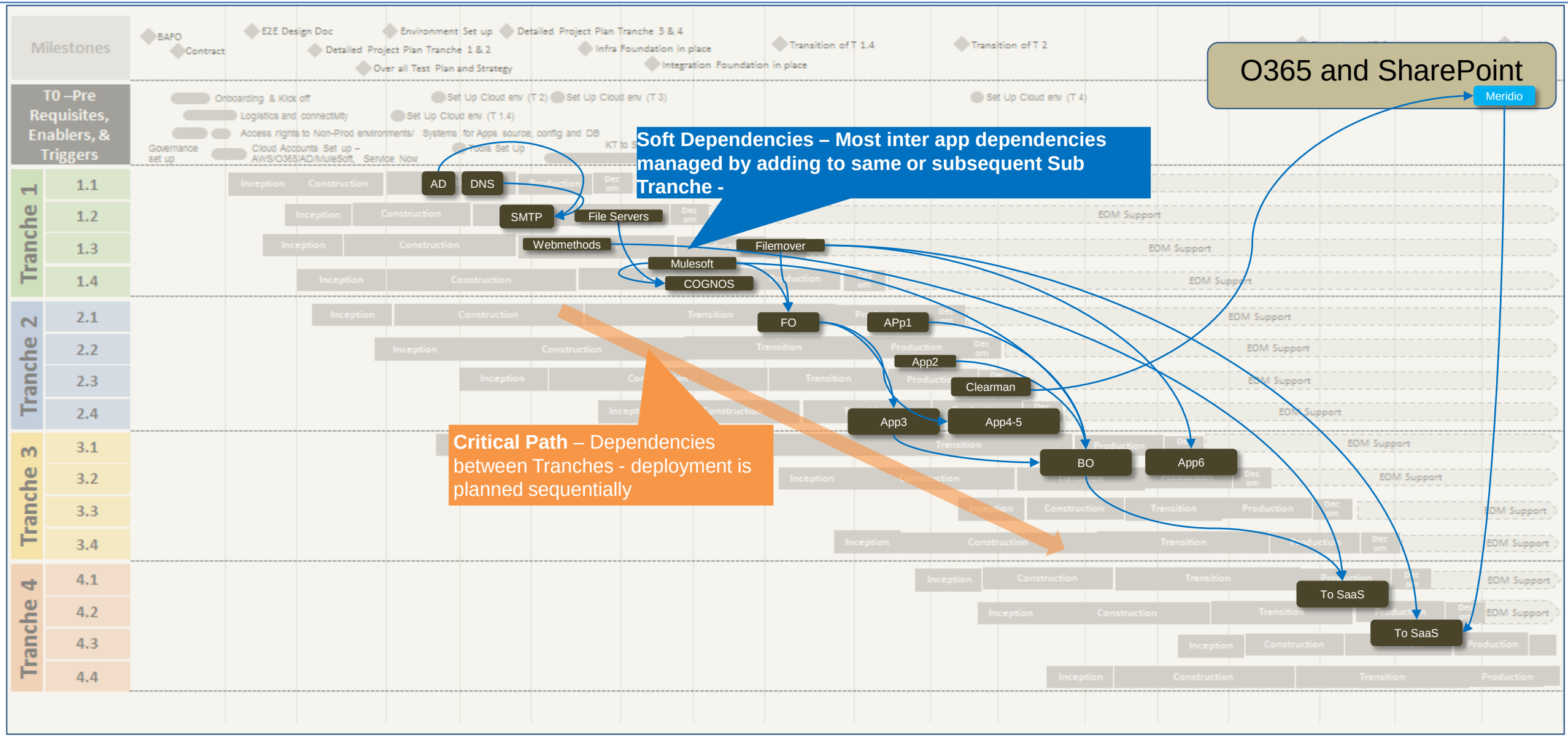
Key Considerations

- Foundational infrastructure and integration elements will be setup before any applications are moved to AWS.
- Logical grouping of applications based on dependencies and criticality
- Healthy mix of simple and complex applications. Simple applications to keep the business interest and Complex applications to prove that any show stoppers are addressed early in the life cycle

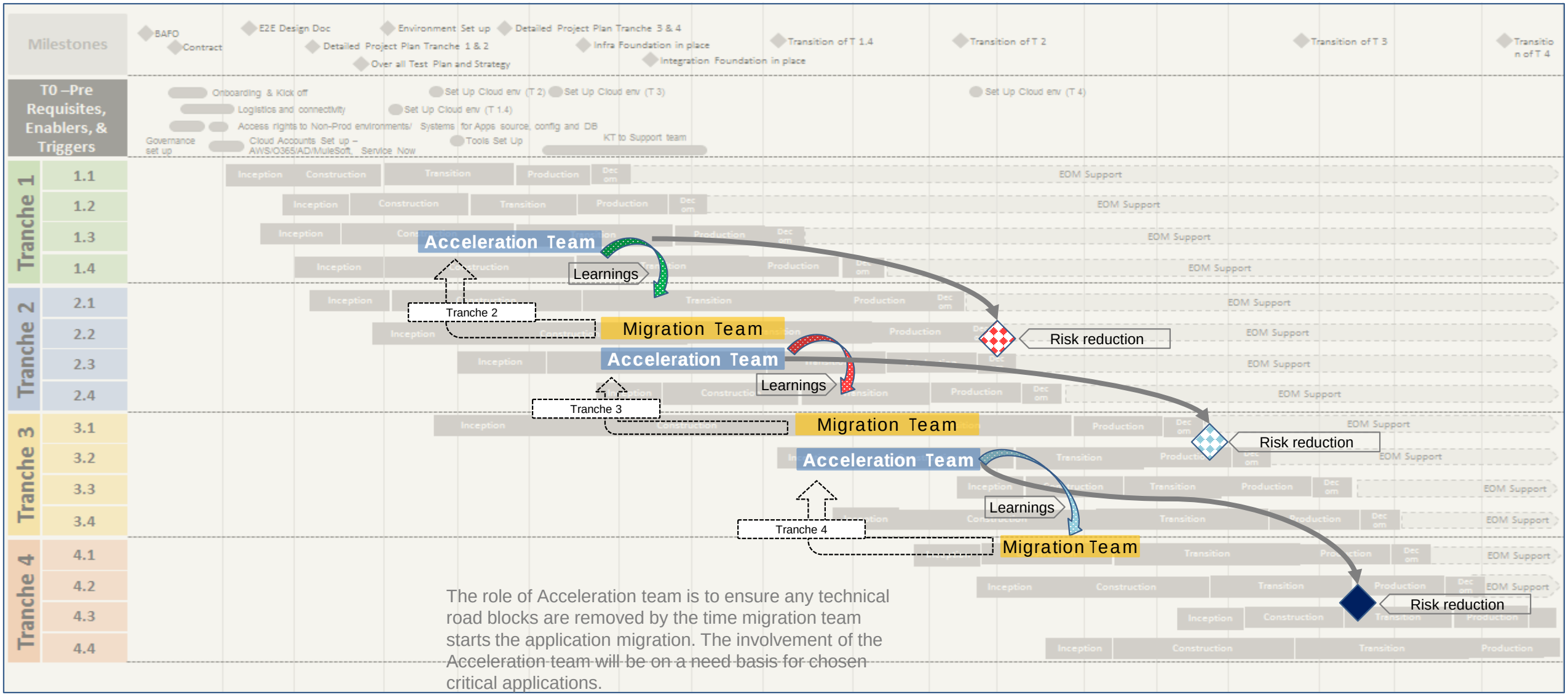
High Level Plan - Overall



Intra tranche and sub-tranche dependencies



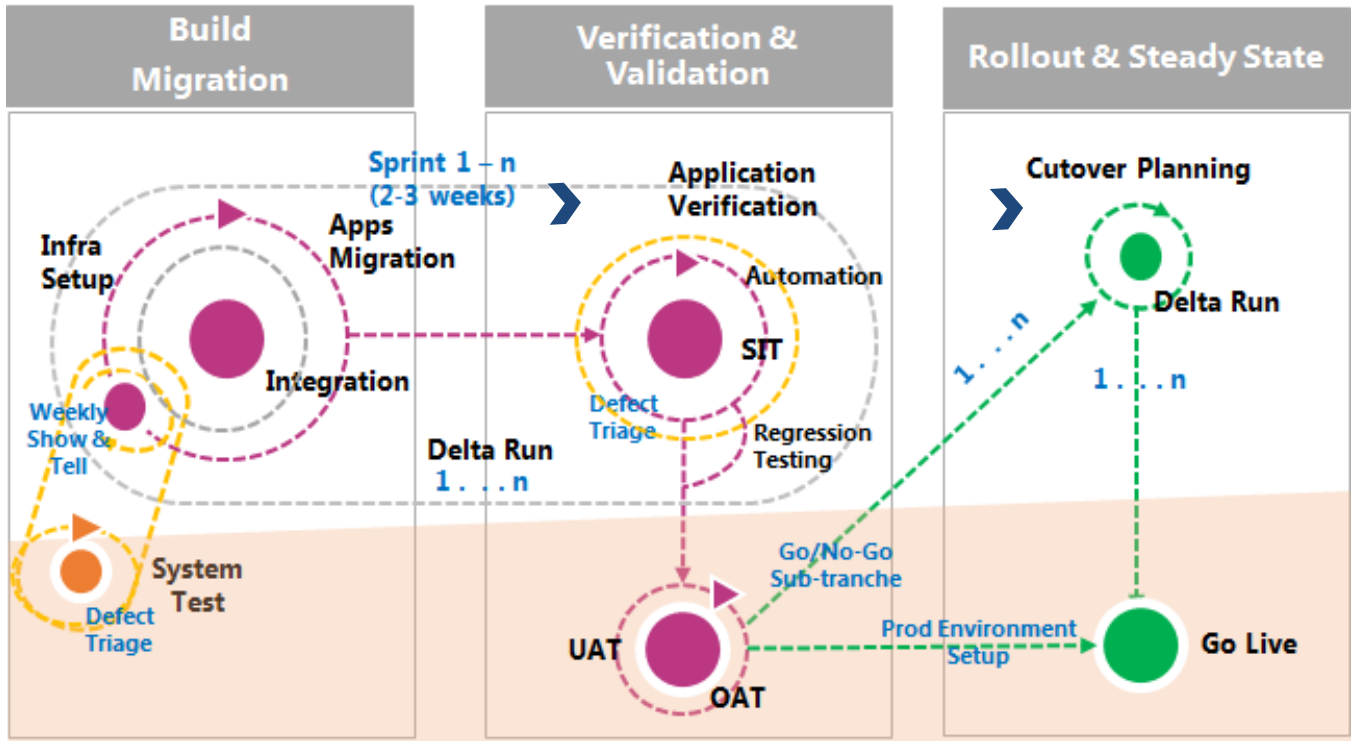
Acceleration Team to de-risk Migration challenges



The role of Acceleration team is to ensure any technical road blocks are removed by the time migration team starts the application migration. The involvement of the Acceleration team will be on a need basis for chosen critical applications.

Overall Programme View – Project Execution

Migration (Iterations at each Sub-Tranche Level)



Stage 1: Construction

- 0.1 PIDD - Baseline
- 0.2 Project Plan - Baseline
- 0.3 End to End Design Complete
- 0.4 Data Protection Complete
- 0.5 InfoSec & AppSec Checklist Complete
- 0.6 Test Strategy Signed Off
- 0.7 Migration Approach Complete
- SG1 Quality Gate sign-off

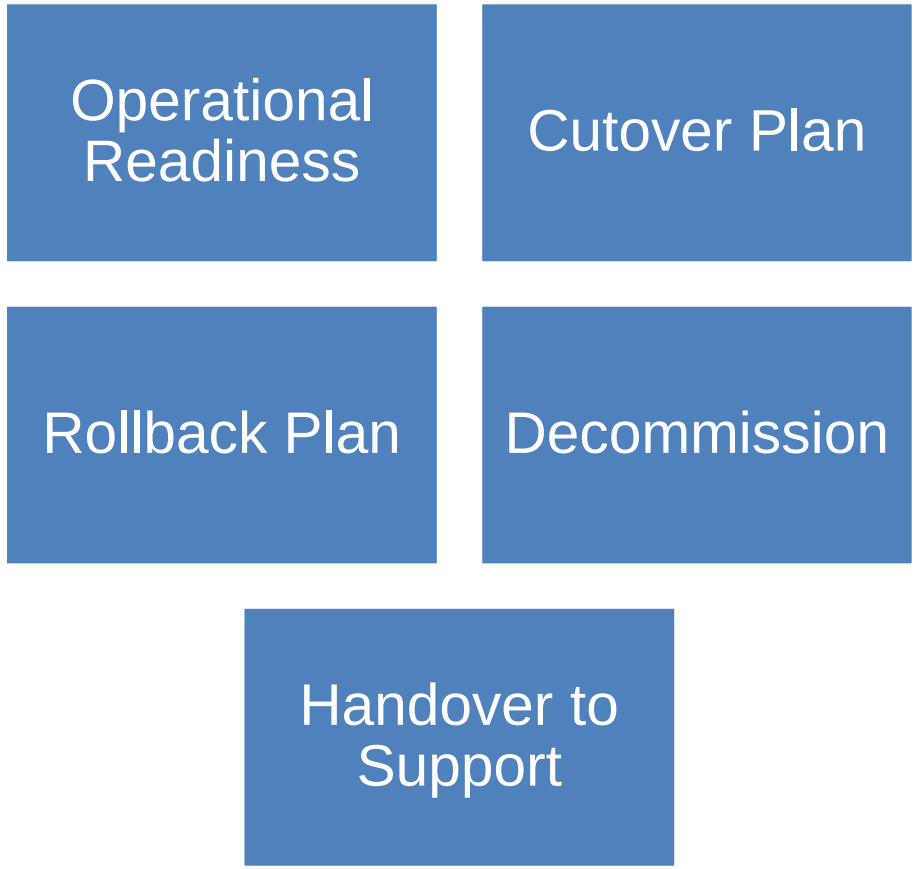
Stage 2: Transition

- 0.1 PIDD - Stage Update
- 0.2 Project Plan - Stage Update
- 1.2 Transition Readiness
- 2.1 Cutover Plan
- 2.2 Go/No-Go Criteria
- 2.3 Service Transition
- SG2 Quality Gate Sign Off

Stage 3: Production

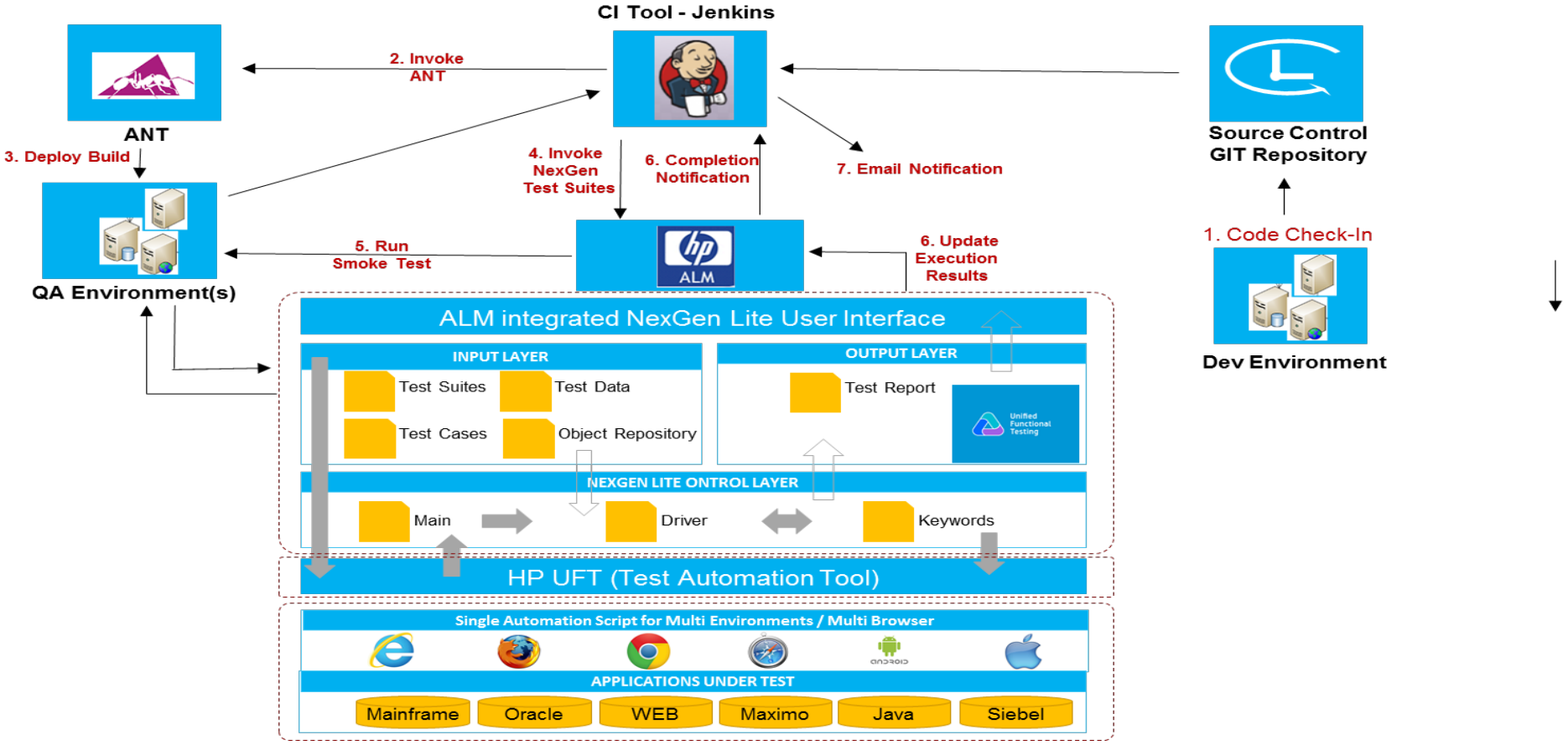
- 0.1 PIDD - Stage Update
- 0.2 Project Plan - Stage Update
- 3.1 Project Closure
- 3.2 Service Transition Complete
- SG3 Quality Gate Sign-Off

Overall Programme View – Post Application Treatment

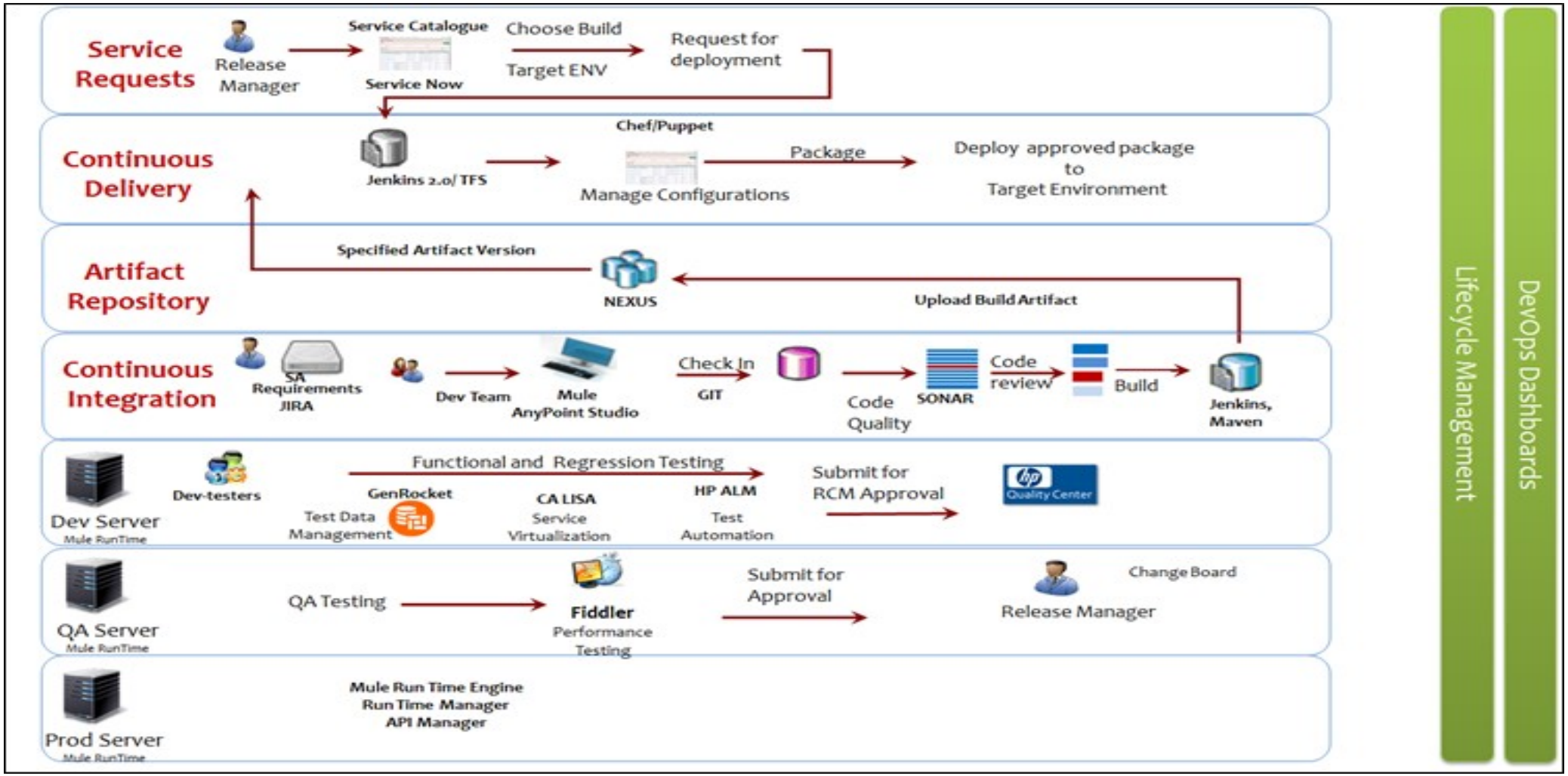


Test Automation Accelerators

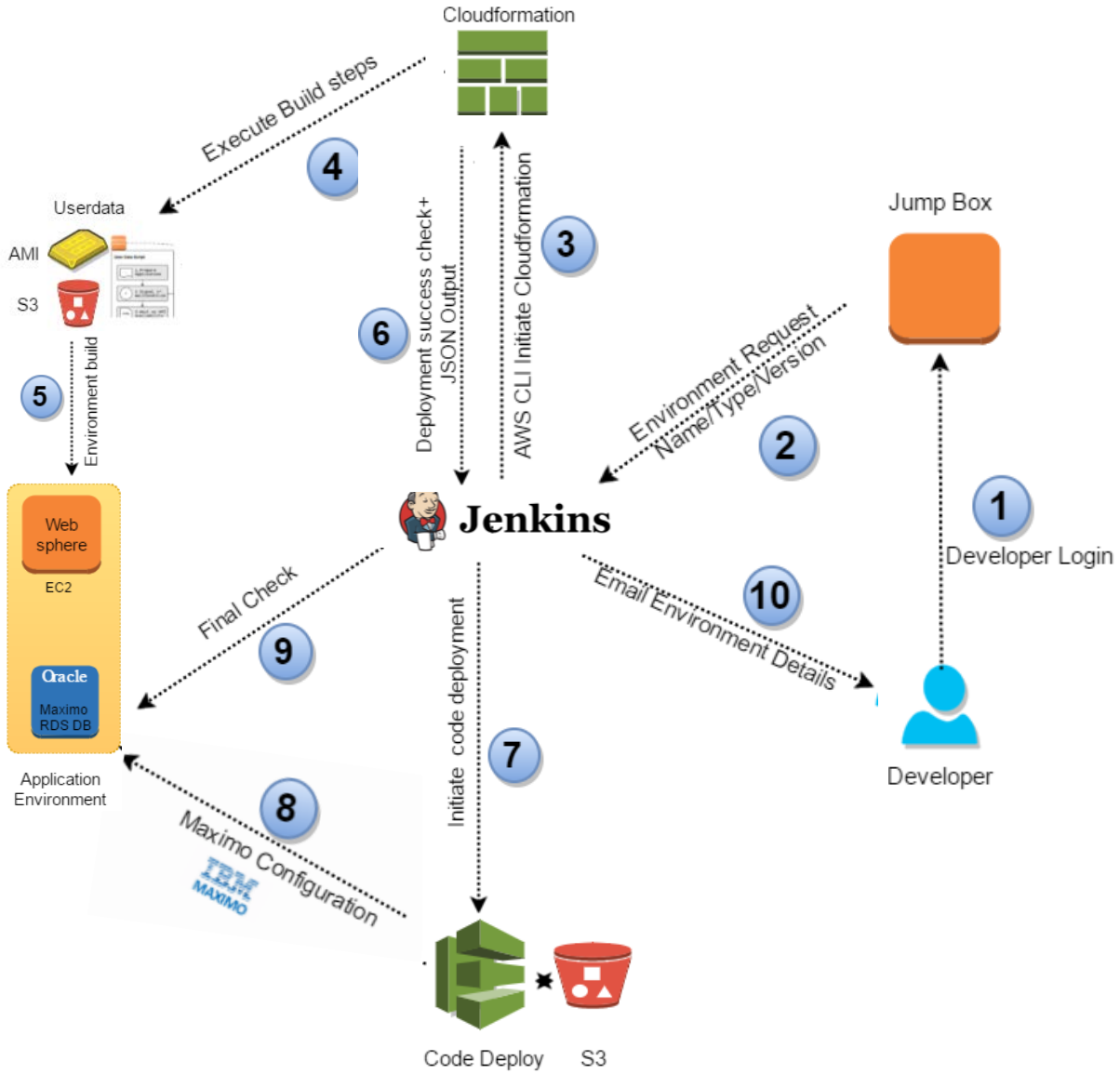
NexGen Test Automation Framework	→	Accelerate Migration
One Click Automation	→	Accelerate Migration / Lower Costs
Single Script – Multi Browser / Platform	→	Accelerate Migration / Lower Costs



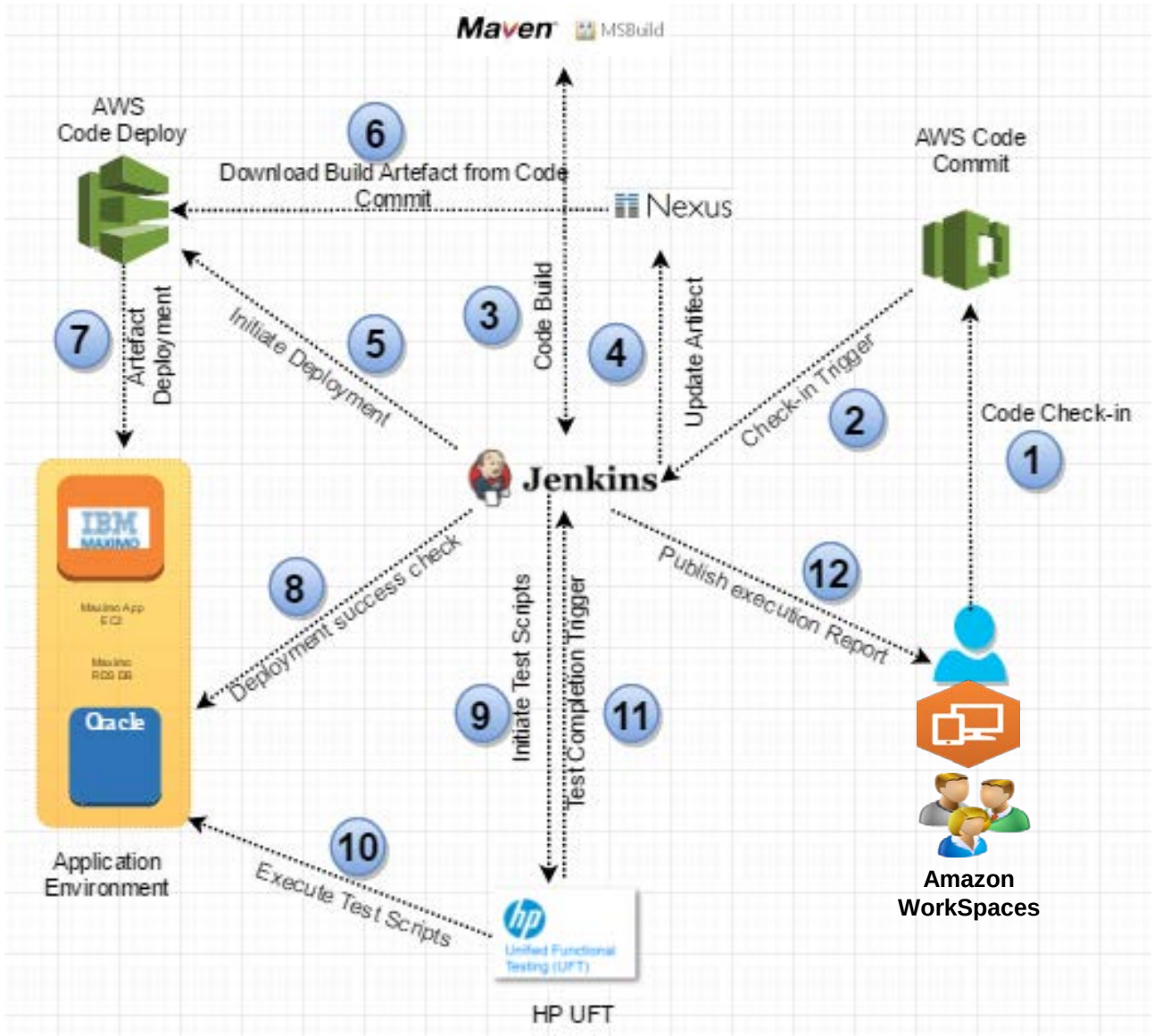
Swim lanes for CI/CD



DevSecOps Framework



DevSecOps Stack



Key Takeaways

- DevSecOps foundational framework for all applications
- Formulated based on Pilot experience and DD findings
- Maven for Java builds and MSBuild for .NET builds
- Nexus is the artifact repository
- Jenkins is the CI orchestrator
- AWS Code Commit is the Source control system.
- Amazon Code Deploy to automate deployments

ITSM – End to End Orchestration

Manual

DevSecOps Automated pipeline

Manual

servicenow

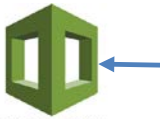
User Logs in to ServiceNow

Orders an application Instance from Service Catalog

Request is created and scheduled for approval

Approver approves the request

AWS CodeCommit repository is accessed
Latest scripts are Downloaded



AWS Cloud Formation is accessed to provision EC2 Instance

Chef scripts are executed for the installation of Java, tomcat.
Nexus repo is accessed for retrieving the application binaries
Application is deployed

Tools – Testing & Integration

Testing			
S.No		**Tool**	
1	Test Management	HP ALM	
2	Defect Management	HP ALM	
3	Test Automation	HP UFT	
4	Performance / Load Testing	Storm Runner	
5	Security Testing	HP Fortify / IBM Appscan	
6	Automation Framework	NexGen Automation Framework	
7	Performance Test Accelerator	SmartGen	
Integration			
S.No		**Tool**	
1.	Integration testing (manual)	SoapUI/Postman	
2.	Integration Unit Testing	MUnit	
3.	Log Monitoring	Elastic Search & Kibana*	

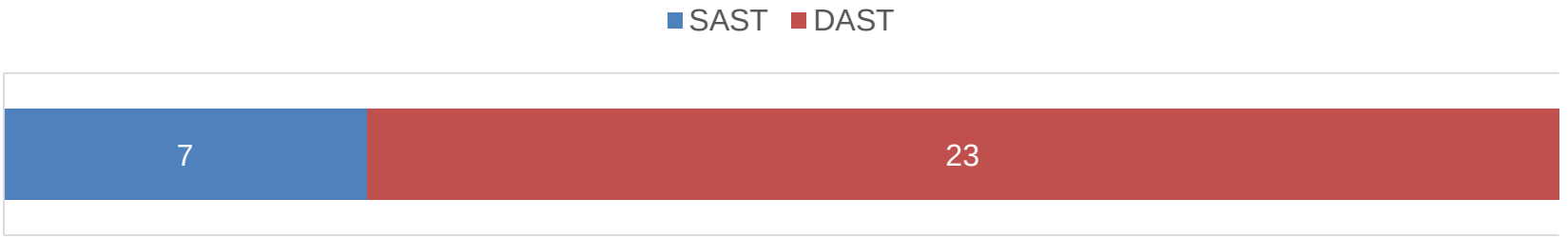
- * - These tools will be available from April 2017 onwards.
- ** - HCL will cost for IBM Appscan separately.

Tools – Migration & Infrastructure

Migration			
S.No		**Tool**	
1	Continuous Integration	Jenkins	
2	Source Control Management	AWS Code Commit	
3	Modernization Accelerator	ATMA	
4	Application Lifecycle Management	ALMSmart	
Infrastructure			
S.No		**Tool**	
1	Provisioning	Service Now	
2	Server Monitoring and Patching	AWS Managed Service	
3	Configuration Management	AWS OpsWorks	
4	Application Monitoring	Dynatrace, New Relic (TBD)	

Tools – Scanning

DYNAMIC VS STATIC SCANNING



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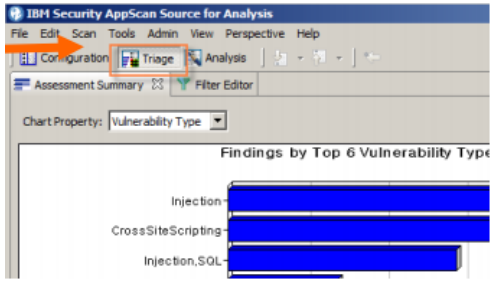
- Static application security testing (SAST)
  - Tests the internal structures or workings of an application
  - Referred to as white box testing

- Dynamic application security testing (DAST)
  - Tests the functionality of an application
  - Referred to as black box testing



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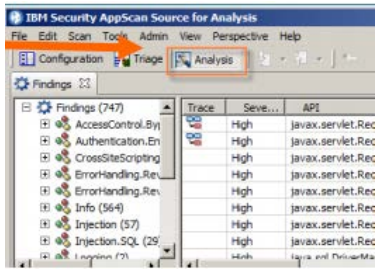
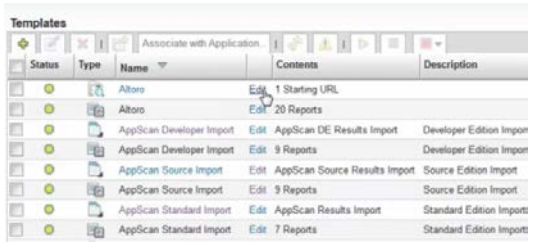


INDIVIDUAL FINDINGS



BLACKBOX TEMPLATING

CVE/OWASP

* Only Apps where major development effort is required are scoped for Static Scans (7 out of 30)

AppScan Components

SAST vs DAST List