DevOps Fresher Guide: Operations vs Development Track

Track 1: DevOps Operations (Infra / Support)

1. Linux: processes, logs, permissions, systemctl
2. Networking: DNS, HTTP/HTTPS, Load Balancer, ports
3. Cloud (AWS): EC2, S3, VPC, IAM, Auto Scaling
4. CI/CD: Jenkins or GitHub Actions (pipeline handling)
5. Docker: container runtime, logs, volumes
6. Kubernetes: pods, services, scaling, troubleshooting
7. Monitoring: Prometheus, Grafana, ELK
8. Backup & Security: snapshots, IAM basics
9. Scripting: basic Bash

Track 2: DevOps Development (Automation / Platform)

1. Programming: Python (must), Bash
2. Git: branching, PRs, workflows
3. CI/CD: Jenkinsfile, GitHub Actions, GitLab CI
4. Docker: Dockerfile, multi-stage builds
5. Kubernetes: YAML writing, Helm
6. Infrastructure as Code: Terraform modules, state
7. Cloud Automation: AWS CLI / SDK
8. DevSecOps basics: code & image scanning

Quick Comparison

1. Operations: more troubleshooting, on-call, less coding
2. Development: more coding, automation, less on-call
3. Freshers can start with Operations and move to Development later