Certified DevOps Professional – Notes

**Introduction:**

* $300 and has a 30-day retake policy
* Can only take it 3 times in 12 months
* 170 Minutes long (2.1 minute per question)
* 80 questions
* Questions are long
* Appropriate level of information in the key exam areas
* Will only cover up to 70% of exam. Practical expertise and general knowledge. DevOps Knowledge
* Re-watch all videos multiple times. Read, YouTube videos, white papers, practice!

**Core Concepts:**

* AWS CLI/API
* SLDC (Software Development Lifecycle)
* Continuous Integration, Build, delivery and deployment
  + Continuous Integration (CI) & Continuous Deployment (CD)
  + Problems with GIT occurred by changes made by other developers being incompatible and causing compile failures. Known as integration hell.
  + Longer the code was checked, the greater issue could arise with more compile issues
  + **Continuous Integration** – process of automating regular code commits followed by an automated build and test process designed to highlight integration issues early.
    - Requires additional tools like Bamboo, Cruise Control, Jenkins, Go and Team City
    - Customizable Workflow based integration
    - Spot prices could be a good fit for compilation and testing servers.
  + **Continuous Deployment** – takes the form of a workflow based process which accepts a tested software build payload from a CI server.
    - CD Server automates the deployment into a working WA, Pre-Production or production environment.
    - CodeDeploy and CodePipeline provide CI/CD services. Same with Elastic Beanstalk and Cloudformation.
  + Developers -> Source -> Build -> Staging -> Production -> Customers – Ideas Requests Bugs -> Changes Update Fixes
* Deployment Types
  + **Single Target Deployment**
    - Not used great these days
    - Mainly for Small development projects, legacy or non-highly available HA infrastructure
    - Build -> Target
    - Brief outage when version installed. Testing limited. Rollback involves removing the new version and installing the previous one.
  + **All-at-once deployment**
    - Happens in one step but destination is multiple targets
    - More complicated than single target, requiring orchestration tooling.
    - No ability to test, more for small deployments. Small outages and less than ideal rollback.
  + **Minimum in-service style deployment**
    - Happens in multiple stages
    - Deployment occurs to as many targets as possible while maintain minimum targets
    - Moving parts with orchestration and health checks required
    - No downtime
    - Quicker and less stages
    - Allows automated testing, targets assessed and tested prior
  + **Rolling deployment**
    - Happens in multiple stages but user defines number of targets
    - Moving parts with orchestration and health checks required
    - Applicable health isn’t necessarily maintained.
    - Can be least efficient deployment based on time-taken
    - Allows automated testing, targets assessed and tested prior
    - No downtime
    - Can be paused allowing limited multi-version testing.
  + **Blue/Green deployment**
* A/B Testing
* Containers & Docker
* JSON 101