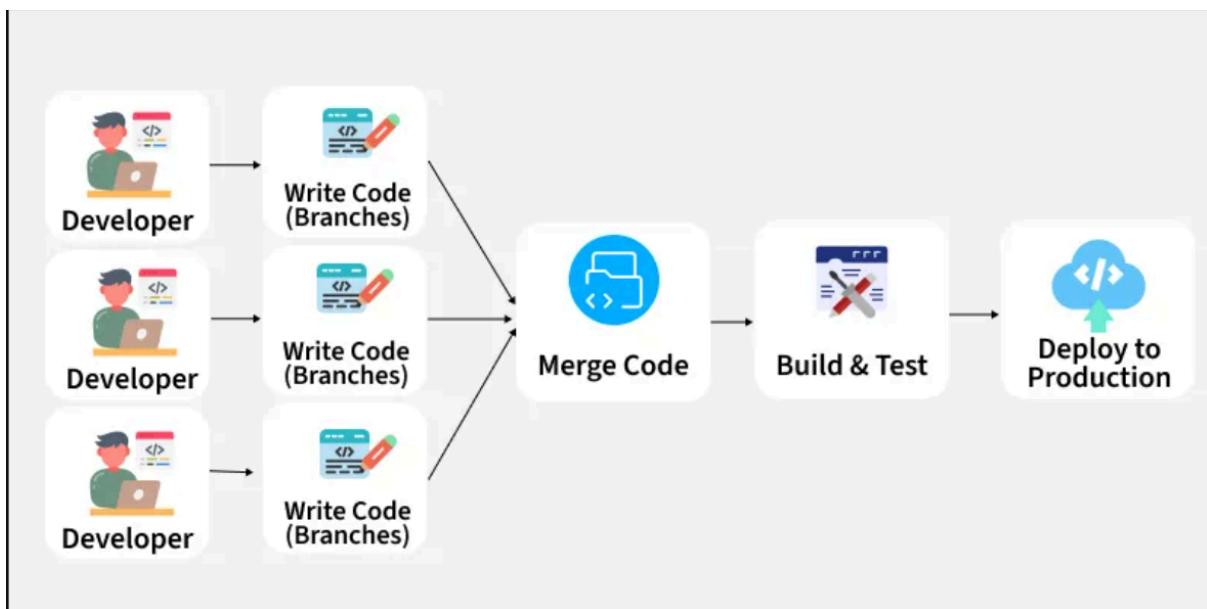


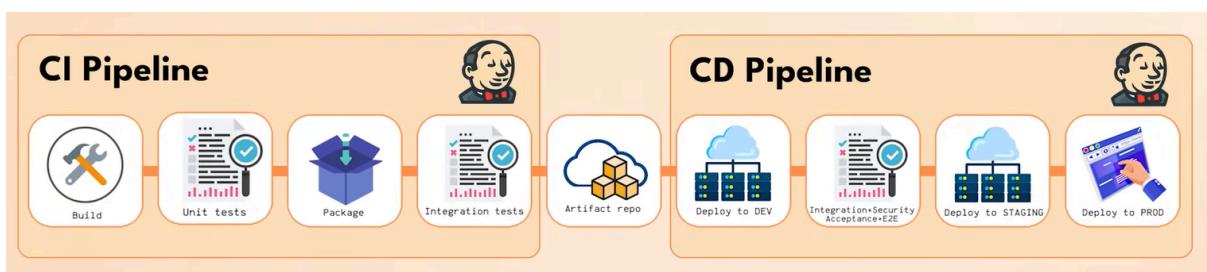
Before CI/CD

- Each Developer wrote code on their laptops.
- They didn't merge code frequently — sometimes only once every few weeks or months.
- When they finally merged code, there would be many Merge Conflicts.
- After the merge, the main branch always broke, so it needed to be fixed first, manually by resolving merge conflicts.
- After conflicts got resolved, usually near the sprint end → code freeze → Deploy to DEV.
- Intense manual e2e testing is performed on this deployment.
- If something is found while testing, immediate fixing is required since the clock is ticking on deployment.
- After the testing is done, someone senior from the team makes the changes to the docker compose file manually, and then deploys the changes.
- At each step, there is manual intervention, errors resulting from it, and delay.
- If something at PROD breaks after the deployment, the users are stuck.

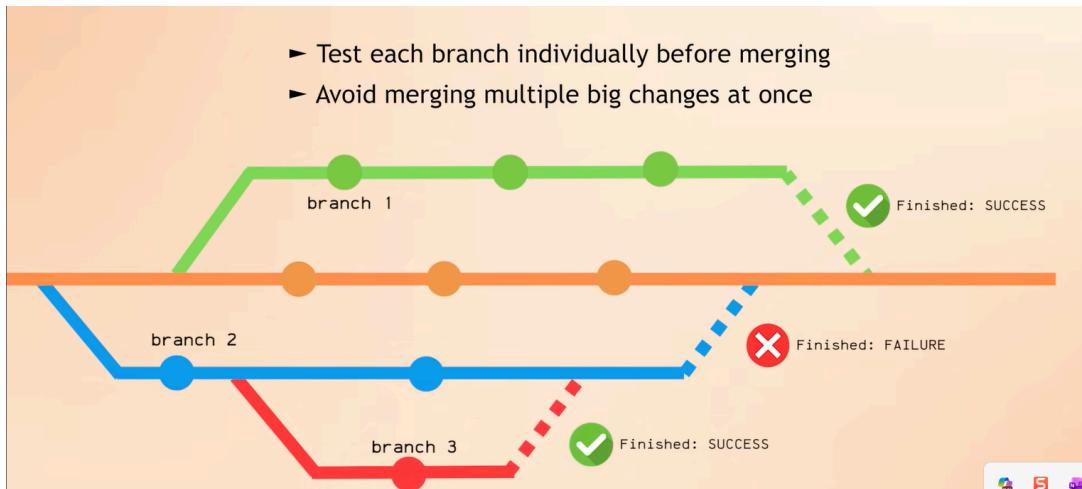


After CI/CD

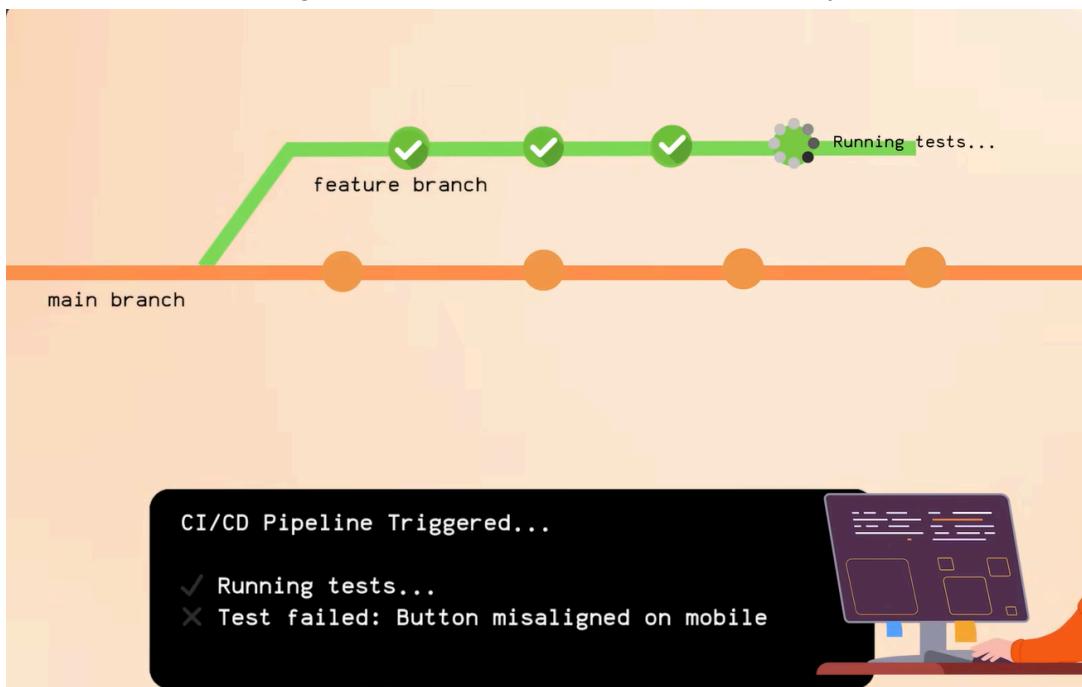
- We can actually reduce this Human element and add some automations here. This is where CI CD comes into the picture.

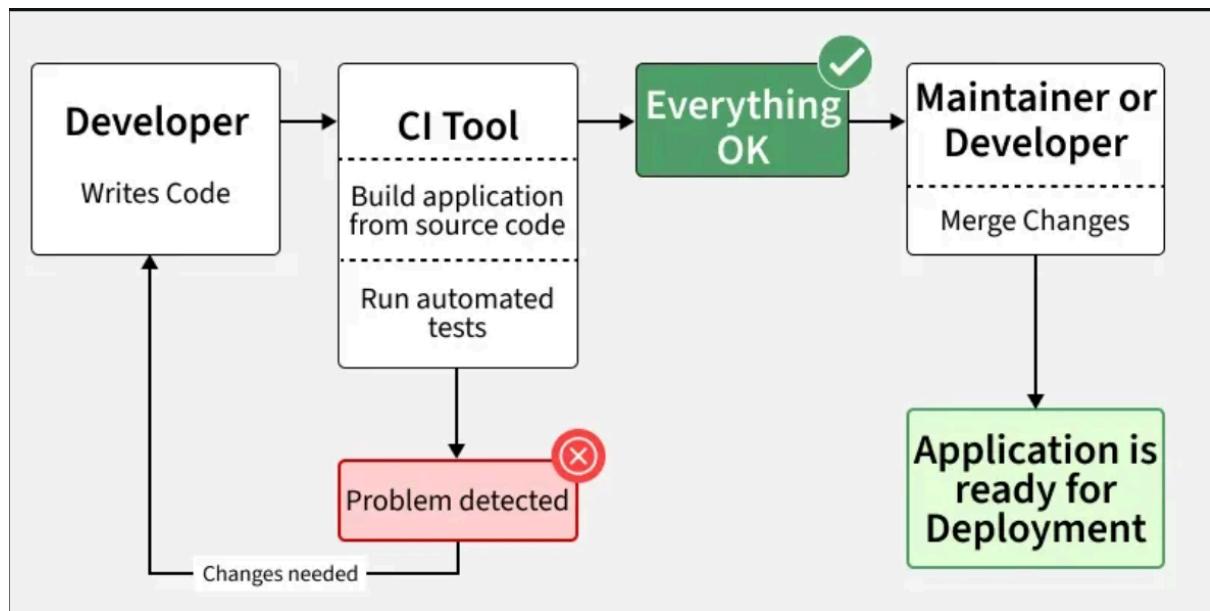


- Our merge conflicts problem, why are we fixing after merge, why can we test on the feature branch itself



- Push the changes to remote more often and check each commit by running, this continuous Integration will isolate the possible issue early.





Every commit is automatically built, tested, and validated in an isolated environment before merging.

CI → encouraged frequent runs of automated tests

CD → made automation (tests, builds, deployments) mandatory

What actually happens in CI?

When you push a commit (or open a pull request), your CI system (GitHub Actions, GitLab CI) automatically:

- Checks out your code
- Installs dependencies
- Runs your configured CI steps

Those steps can include (depending on the configuration):

- Linting
- Unit tests
- Integration tests
- Type checking
- Security scans
- Running small parts of the app (if configured)

Where does it run?

- CI runs in a temporary virtual machine or container provided by the CI service.

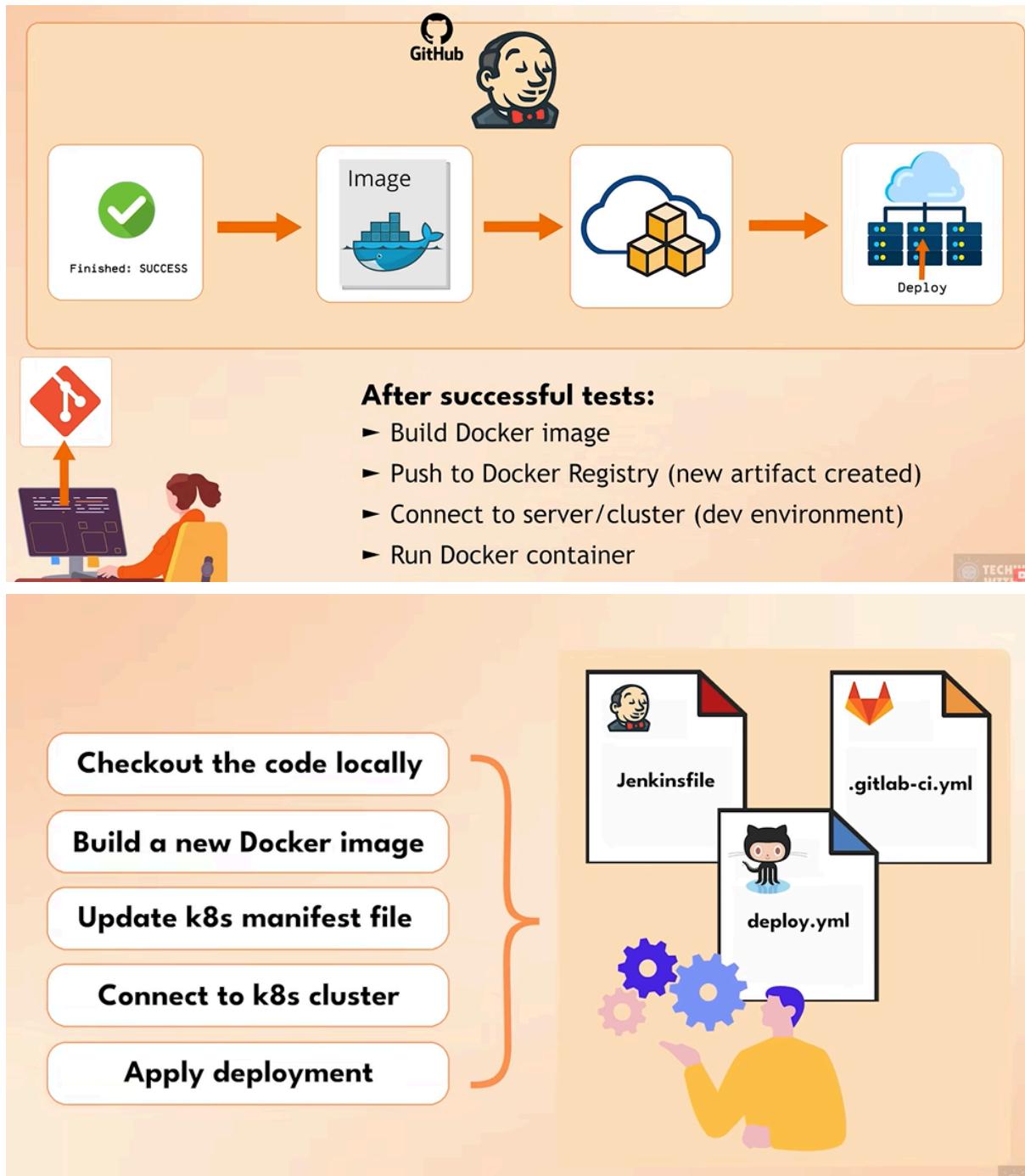
This is CI (Continuous Integration). “**Keep changes small and integrate regularly.**”

Impact of CI:

- We have earlier feedback, so issues are caught early.
- Less stress at the time of release since the merges are clean, and tested a lot of times.

What is Continuous Delivery (CD)?

- After all tests are run in CI phase,
- Build a new docker image say, update the version tag
- Push to docker registry and run it. This is deployment.
- This all is not done manually, it's automated in the .yml files.





Artifacts:

Artifacts in CI/CD are files produced by your pipeline that you save for later use — not always executable apps.

They are basically output files generated during the build or test process.

Artifacts can be:

- Build outputs → Compiled binaries, APKs and JARs
- Test outputs → Test reports (JUnit, HTML), Coverage reports, Logs, Screenshots, Videos

At the end of the CI pipeline, you typically generate production-ready artifacts, such as Docker images.

The important ones for CD are the deployable artifacts (e.g., Docker image or build bundle).

CD uses those artifacts to deploy. CD does NOT rebuild the app.

This is the core principle of CI/CD: **build once, deploy many times.**

Instead, it deploys the exact same artifacts that CI created on different envs.

This gives:

Consistency -> The code that passed CI tests is exactly the code that goes to staging/production.

Safety -> If you need a rollback, CD redeploys the previous artifact — not rebuild.
 Speed -> CD is faster because it doesn't run the package/build again.

Overall CI/CD (Typical Workflow)

① **Developer pushes commit** → CI starts

② **CI runs**

Checkout code
Install dependencies
Build the app
Run tests
Package artifacts
Store artifacts

③ **CD pulls those artifacts**

Deploys to staging
Runs health checks and security and compliance checks.
Deploys to production (manual or automatic)

Benefits of CI CD:

- More focus on building, less on deployment, since automated processes are there.

Continuous Delivery Vs Continuous Deployment

Continuous Delivery

- Code is automatically built, tested, and prepared for release — but requires manual approval to deploy to production.
- Key idea: **“The app is always ready to deploy, but a human decides when.”**
- Deployment happens only when someone clicks Deploy or approves a release. So, manual steps still exist here.

Continuous Deployment

- Every commit that passes CI is automatically deployed to production — with NO human approval.
- Key idea: **“If tests pass, it goes live automatically.”** No manual steps.
- But if something breaks, there must be a rollback mechanism to revert to the last stable version.
- This is why most companies don't prefer this.

Deployment strategies

In case, any bugs reach the end user in production after the CI/CD, we can still tackle it via certain deployment strategies so that there is zero downtime.

Blue Green deployment strategy

① Blue environment is live

- Users are currently using the Blue version of your app.

② Deploy new version to Green

- You deploy and test the new release in the Green environment:
- Run automated smoke tests
- Perform manual QA
- Check logs
- Run health checks
- Green is not exposed to users yet.

③ Switch traffic from Blue → Green

- When Green is fully validated:
- Update the load balancer / router
- All new user traffic goes to Green
- Blue is now idle but still running
- This switch is instant and has no downtime.

④ If something goes wrong → instant rollback

- Just flip traffic back:
- Redirect users back to Blue
- Fix issues in Green
- Try again later
- Rollback takes seconds.

Blue = Standby in case of failures

Green = new env deployed.

Disadvantage: Double infra cost due to double deployment.

Advantage: Zero downtime.

Canary Deployment strategy

We roll out a new version to a small percentage of users first, monitor it, and then gradually increase traffic until everyone is using the new version.

It's named after the old practice of sending a canary into a coal mine—if the canary died, miners knew something was wrong.

In software, the “canary users” detect issues before the full rollout.

Rolling Deployment strategy

A Rolling Deployment updates your application gradually across your servers or pods, one batch at a time, until all instances run the new version.

You replace old instances with new ones incrementally, instead of all at once.

① Start with N running instances (pods/VMs/containers)

Example: You have 10 replicas of your service running version 1.0.

② Deploy new version to a small batch

For example: Take 1 instance out of service

Replace it with new version (1.1)

Wait until it's healthy

Now you have: 9 instances of v1.0

1 instance of v1.1

③ Continue replacing instances one batch at a time

Replace another 1 or 2 instances

Wait for readiness/health checks

Continue the rollout

④ Eventually all instances run the new version

0 instances of v1.0

10 instances of v1.1

⑤ If something goes wrong → rollout paused or rolled back

Orchestration tools detect problems and:

Stop the rollout Or replace new instances with old ones

Actually, Rolling Deployments use less resources than Blue–Green, not more.

Blue–Green = requires 2 full environments (100% + 100%)

You literally have:

Blue → entire production environment

Green → an identical full environment

So for a period of time, you are running double the infrastructure.

👉 Blue–Green deployment cost = ~200% capacity

If the same app is deployed in N instances/pods, how does rolling deployment use less space?"

The answer lies in how many instances run at the SAME TIME.

■ Blue–Green Deployment (HIGH resource usage)

You run two full environments simultaneously.

Example:

Your app normally needs 10 pods. (Pod is a kubernetes container)

During deployment:

Blue: 10 pods (v1.0)

Green: 10 pods (v1.1)

→ Total = 20 pods at once

■ Rolling Deployment (LOWER resource usage)

You replace instances gradually, not all at once.

Example: 10 pods, maxSurge = 1, maxUnavailable = 1

At any time:

Old pods: 9

New pods: 1 (or briefly 10 + 1)

→ Total = 10–11 pods max

📌 Peak usage = ~100–110%

Another important point:

- Containers are lightweight
- They share the OS
- Starting a new pod does not mean starting a new VM

- So adding 1 extra pod is cheap compared to duplicating 10 VMs or servers.

