

### **#13**

However, the six tools listed in the project spec were not the only tools. We have separated the remaining tools into two lists of tools that were fundamental to creating the structures of the deployment and those tools used to ease team integration

### **#14**

Trello! Trello is a Project Task Board

### **#15**

Slack was used for communication among the team. Specifically, sharing images, hyperlinks and making best use of Slack's own notification system. It came in particular handy when the room was particularly loud. It also had an assortment of "integrated" apps that we only touched the surface of but some found themselves to be useful such as polly, a polling app

### **#16**

As you can see polly came into good use for making important decisions about this very presentation. There were other prominent apps on the service that catered for issues like Surveys, Team morale tracking and other analytics.

### **#17**

And GitHub the repository and essentially worked as a middle man between git and Jenkins. One note-worthy feature that

### **#20**

So while others opted for a top-down approach, starting with setting up instances with Ansible. Now I knew that I wanted to be as far away from Ansible as possible. So I tried starting from the result and working backwards. The repository that we grabbed Java application, the Game of Life, had an informative README file that started with the simplest commands to start the servlet. It required the command `mvn install` where `mvn` is the maven terminal command. Then a change of directory, then `mvn jetty:run` where `jetty` is maven server that starts `.war` files.

### **#21**

My approach was simply to replicate this with Jenkins taking the place of the `mvn install` command and Apache's Tomcat taking the role of Jetty because we suspected that there may have been better support for Tomcat integration in Jenkins than Jetty.