

A Complete DevOps Platform Delivered as a Single Application

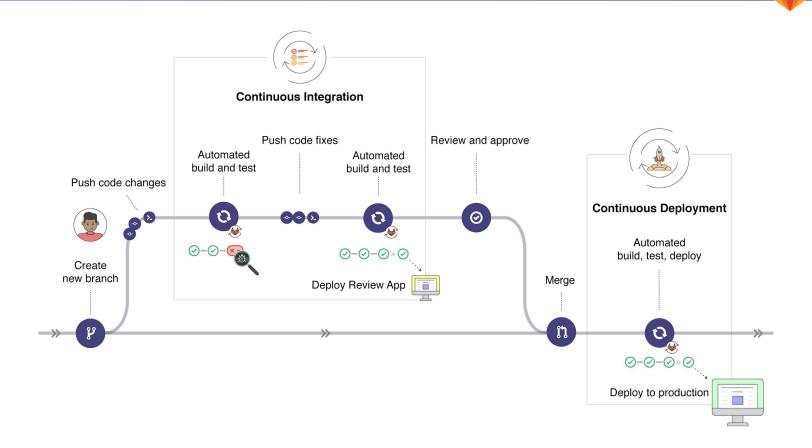




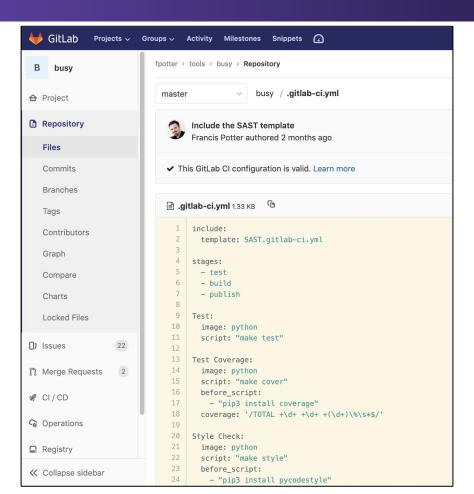
Single Conversation
Single Data Store
Single Permission Model
Single Interface
Governance & Security
Team Collaboration
Lifecycle Analytics



"Shifting Left" is Key



YAML Configuration



Simple Job

Job Name

Docker Image

Test:

image: python

script: "make test"

Script

Before Script

```
Which Stage
Build Package:
  stage: build
  image: python
  script: "make build"
                            Conditions to Run
  only:
    variables:
      - $CI_COMMIT_TAG =~ /^v\d+\.\d+\.\d+$/
  artifacts:
    paths:
      - dist/
```

Artifacts to Generate

Define Stages

Define Your Stages

stages:

- test
- build
- publish

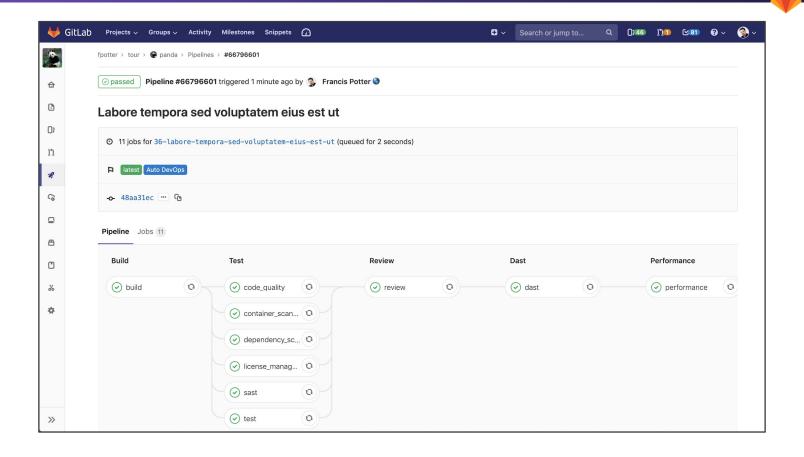
Include other CI Configurations

include:

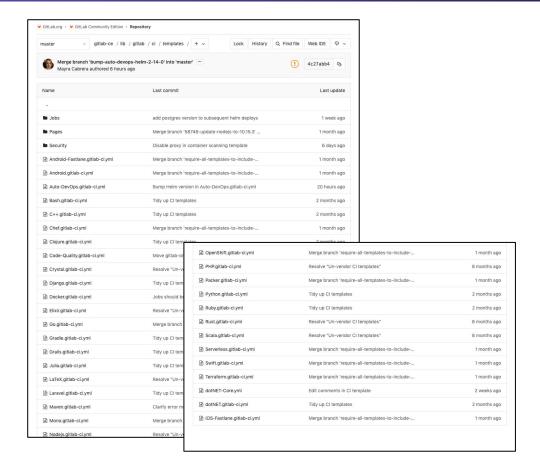
template: SAST.gitlab-ci.yml

GitLab's standard SAST job (Ultimate tier)

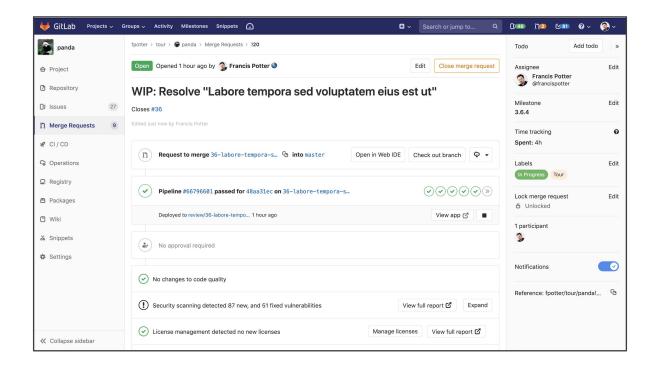
CI/CD Pipeline



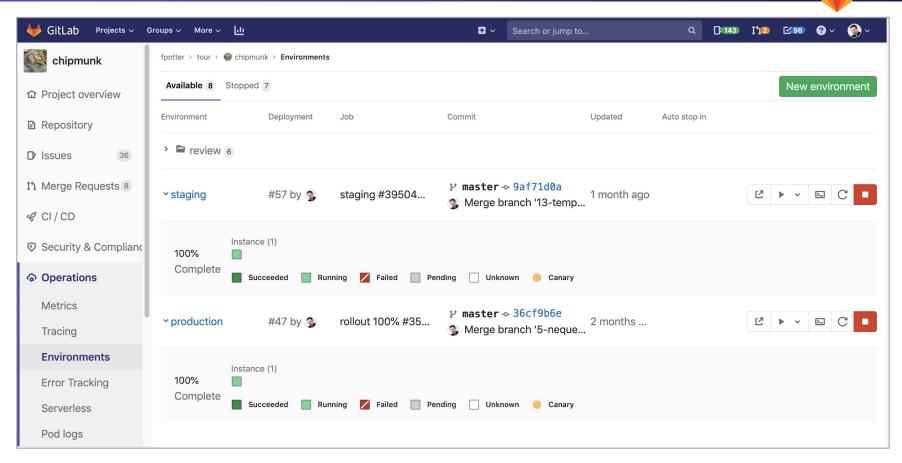
YAML Templates



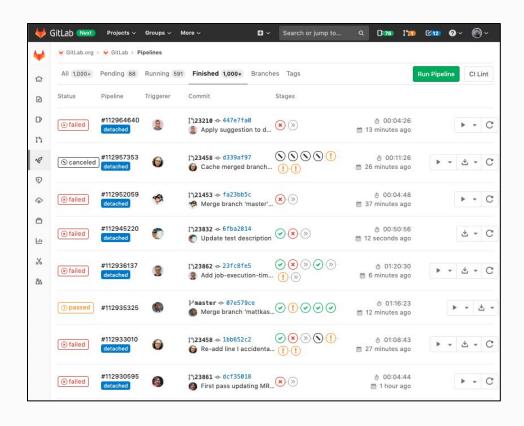
Merge Requests



Deployment Environments are First-Class Citizens

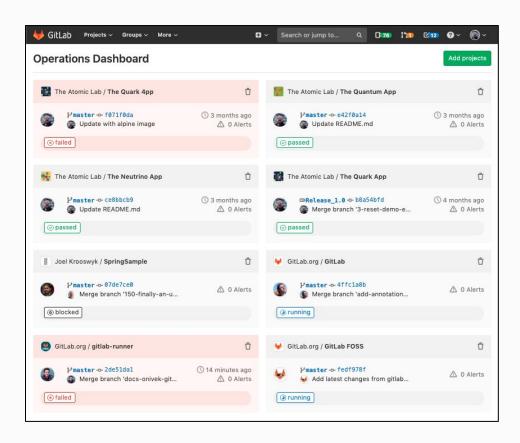


Pipelines List



(Project) CI/CD → Pipelines

Operations Dashboard

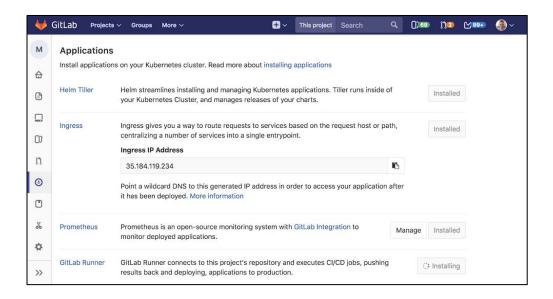


More (top) \rightarrow Operations

Note: Configured by each User

Kubernetes!





Auto Devops

Step 1: Configure Kubernetes integration



Integrate Kubernetes cluster automation

Kubernetes clusters allow you to use review apps, deploy your applications, run your pipelines, and much more in an easy way. Adding an integration to your group will share the cluster across all your projects. Learn more about group Kubernetes clusters

Add Kubernetes cluster

Step 2: Turn on Auto Devops

Auto DevOps Auto DevOps Auto DevOps will automatically build, test, and deploy your application based on a predefined Continuous Integration and Delivery configuration. Learn more about Auto DevOps Default to Auto DevOps pipeline The Auto DevOps pipeline will run if no alternative CI configuration file is found. More information Deployment strategy Continuous deployment to production © Continuous deployment to production using timed incremental rollout © Automatic deployment to staging, manual deployment to production ©

Step 3: Let GitLab do everything

Build the Docker container

- Detects the language/platform of the code (if no Dockerfile provided)
- Performs normal build steps for that language/platform
- Adds Docker image to container registry

2. Run your unit tests and integration tests

Run static scans and reports to MR

- Code Quality Scan
- Static Application Security Scan
- Dependency Scan
- Container Scan
- Licence Management Scan

Deploy to review app with hostname and SSL

5. Run review app scans and reports to MR

- Dynamic Application Security Scan
 - Browser Performance Tests

6. Deploy to Staging using Helm Chart

- Only after merge
- Runs post-deployment steps e.g. database migrations

7. Deploy to Production on command

- Supports Canary deployment option
- Supports incremental rollout option

8. Instrument for monitoring using Prometheus

9. Record all deployments on the Deploy Board for the project



Lab



Release Stage CI/CD

Lab Assignment

Scenario: Create a .gitlab-ci.yml file to see Cl in action

- In the project that you created earlier, add a new file.
 - Repository -> Files
 - Click +, New File
 - Select .gitlab-ci.yml
 - Apply Template Bash
 - Commit
 - Review the file
- 2. Click CI/CD
 - View the Pipeline that's running
 - View the job output from the pipeline
- 3. Echo contents of README file
 - Edit .gitlab-ci.yml
 - Copy and Paste existing stage

```
test3:
stage: test
script:
- cat README.md
```

4. View the job output, verify README contents