Deployment Automation for Banking Systems

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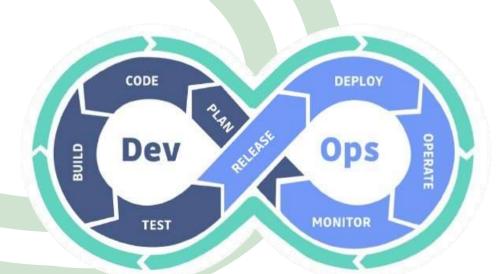
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Coming sections

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- 1.What's DevOps
- 2.Why DevOps Matters
- 3.Pre Deployment Check
- 4. Safe Cleanup
- 5.Full Backup
- 6.Smart and Git-Aware Backup
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1.What's DevOps



In the world of software, speed and stability are everything.

DevOps is a modern approach that brings developers and operations teams together to build, test, and deliver applications faster and more reliably.

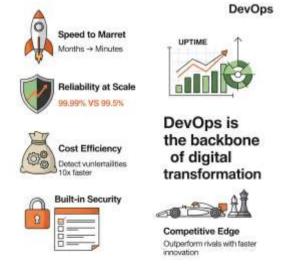
It breaks down silos, automates repetitive work, and ensures that every update is smooth, secure, and customer-ready.



2.Why DevOps matters



In today's digital banking race, DevOps delivers speed, stability, and security—transforming how banks operate. It merges teams and automates workflows to launch features faster while maintaining ironclad compliance. With DevOps, banks achieve 99.99% uptime, recover from incidents in minutes, and prevent costly outages. More than just efficiency, it turns IT into a growth engine—keeping banks ahead of competitors and customers happy.





Advantages of DevOps in Banks









Reduced Operational Costs



Before deploying any release to production—especially in systems like **OBDX SIT OHS servers**—it's critical to verify there's enough disk space to avoid crashes. This visual compares two scenarios:

On the left, skipping a space check leads to a failed deployment.

♥ On the right, using a simple script like disk_check.sh ensures enough space, allowing a smooth deployment.







We first need to know how much space the release

```
will consume before deploying it:
```

```
bash
                # Exit on errors
set -o errexit
set -o pipefail # Catch failures in pipes
               # Avoid undefined variable issues
set -o nounset
bash
function die()
                       # Standardized error handler
function human_readable() # Formats size in readable units (e.g., MB, GB)
```





Unzips and **estimates the required disk space** before proceeding.



```
# Navigate and validate
[ -d "$path" ] || die "Directory missing"
[ -f "$required_zip" ] || die "Zip file missing"

# Get estimated extracted size
zip_info=$(unzip -l "$required_zip" | awk '/^-----/{getline; print $4}')
Final_size_M=$((zip_info / (1024 * 1024)))
```



This ensures **/OBDX** mount point has enough free megabytes.

```
bash

fs_info=$(df -BM --output=avail "$mount_point" | awk 'NR==2 {print $1}')
available_space_M=${fs_info%M}
```





Script **proceeds or exits gracefully**, based on calculated space difference.

```
bash

diff=$((available_space_M - Final_size_M))
if (( diff > 0 )); then
    echo " ✓ Sufficient space, proceed"
else
    die " X Not enough space, aborting"
fi
```

4.Safe Cleanup: The Unsung Hero of Deployment

Before every smooth deployment, there's a critical backstage process that often goes unnoticed — **cleaning up old or unnecessary files**.

In enterprise environments like **banking platforms (e.g., OBDX)**, keeping the deployment directory clean ensures:

- Faster deployments with fewer errors
- More available disk space for future updates
- Lower risk of leftover files causing version conflicts
- Less manual troubleshooting for DevOps teams
- Cleaner rollback points and audit trails





4.Secure Cleanup

```
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NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT
Base Configuration and Safety Check
bash
# Configuration
BASE DIR="/OBDX/OBDXul"
DIR PATTERN="deploy "
PROTECTED EXT="ZID"
# Safety check: ensure base directory exists
[ -d "$BASE_DIR" ] | {
  echo "ERROR: Base directory $BASE_DIR does not exist"
```

It searches recursively inside /OBDX/OBDXui for any directory with the exact name deploy, and stores the full paths in the array target_dirs.

exit 1

```
# Base directory and pattern
BASE DIR="/OBDX/OBDXui"
DIR PATTERN="deploy."
# Make sure the base directory exists
[-d "$BASE DIR"] || die "Base directory $BASE DIR does not exist"
# Read all matching directories into an array
readarray -t target_dirs < <(find "$BASE_DIR" -type d -name "$DIR_PATTERN" | sort)
```

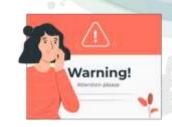
4.Secure Cleanup



If any of these checks fail, the script stops immediately.



```
# Enable strict error handling
set -o errexit # Exit on command failure
set -o nounset # Exit on use of unset variables
set -o pipefail # Exit on pipeline failure
```



It performs a dry run that lists which files in each matched directory would be deleted (all except .zip files) and which ones would be kept (only .zip files), without actually deleting anything.

4.Secure Cleanup

Before deleting anything, the script asks the user for final confirmation.

If the user types **Y/y**, the script **deletes all files** in the directory **except** deploy.zip.

If the user answers anything else (or nothing), the script **aborts safely**—nothing is deleted.

```
read -rp "Are you sure you want to delete all files except $PROTECTED FILE? [y/N] " confirm
# If user confirms, proceed to delete and verify
if [[ "$confirm" =~ ^[Yy]$ ]]; then
   # Actual deletion (using extended globbing pattern)
   rm -rf !("$PROTECTED_FILE")
   # Verify results
   ls -ltr
   exit 0
```





5.Full Backup

```
Copy & Download
powershell
# Copy each file individually with full path resolution
SFILES_TO_BACKUP | ForEach-Object {
   SsourceFile = Join-Path SREPO ROOT S
   SdestFile = Join-Path SBACKUP_FOLDER S_
   if (Test-Path SsourceFile -PathType Leaf) (
       SdestDir = [System.IO.Path]::GetDirectoryName(SdestFile)
       if (-not (Test-Path SdestDir)) {
           New-Item -ItemType Directory -Force -Path SdestDir | Out-Null
       Copy-Item SsourceFile SdestFile -Force
       Write-Host "Copied: SsourceFile to SdestFile"
                                                                      Full Backup
   else {
       Write-Host "Warning: File not found - $sourceFile"
```



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5.Full Backup



The Pros and Cons of making full backup

⊘ Upsides

- Complete data snapshot
- Simplifies recovery process
- Easy to manage (no dependency on other backups)

Upsides of Full Backup Complete data snapshot Simplifies recovery process

∆□ **Downsides**

- High storage consumption
- Time-intensive backup process
- Slower recovery for large data sets
- Increased network bandwidth usage
- Higher infrastructure costs
- Not ideal for frequent DevOps iterations





6.Backup Strategy: Smart, Git-Aware & Clean

Full backup lon't

Creates **automated timestamped backups** of the working directory. Captures **Git branch name and latest commit message** for traceability. Excludes unnecessary folders like .git, bin/, obj/, and backups to keep the package clean.

Why This Matters:

- Traceability: Links each backup to a specific point in the Git history.
- Cleaner Backups: Removes clutter, keeping only what's needed for deployment rollback.
- **Time-Saving:** Automates a previously manual and error-prone task.
- Safety Net: Provides a reliable restore point before major changes or deployments.





6.Smart and Git-Aware Backup المالية المالية



Define what to back up and where to store it — safely, cleanly, and organized.

```
$REPO_ROOT = (git rev-parse --show-toplevel).Trim()
$BACKUP_DIR = Join-Path $REPO_ROOT "backups"
$TIMESTAMP = Get-Date -Format "yyyy-MM-dd_HH-mm-ss"
$BACKUP_FOLDER = Join-Path $BACKUP_DIR "incoming_$TIMESTAMP"
New-Item -ItemType Directory -Force -Path $BACKUP_FOLDER | Out-Null
```

Detect only incoming changes

```
powershell

$BRANCH = git rev-parse --abbrev-ref HEAD

$INCOMING_FILES = git diff --name-only HEAD..origin/$BRANCH
```



6.Smart and Git-Aware Backup



Create a timestamped backup folder and copies only the incoming changed files into it, preserving their directory structure.

```
powershell
New-Item - ItemType Directory - Force - Path $BACKUP FOLDER | Out-Null
$INCOMING FILES | ForEach-Object {
    $sourceFile = Join-Path $REPO ROOT $
    $destFile = Join-Path $BACKUP FOLDER $
    if (Test-Path $sourceFile -PathType Leaf) {
        $destDir = [System.IO.Path]::GetDirectoryName($destFile)
        if (-not (Test-Path $destDir)) {
            New-Item - ItemType Directory - Force - Path $destDir | Out-Null
        Copy-Item $sourceFile $destFile -Force
```

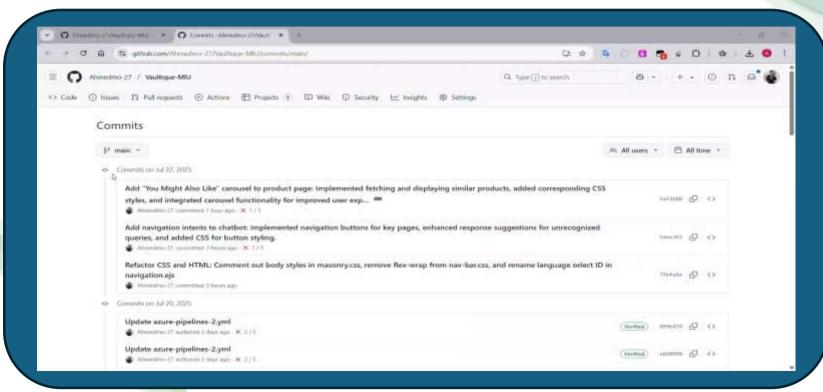




6.Smart and Git-Aware Backup



Demo Video



7.Conclusion Streamlined, Safe & Smarter DevOps

1. Smart Space Check Before Deployment

Prevents mid-deployment crashes by **ensuring enough disk space** before starting the process. Saves teams hours of troubleshooting and rollbacks.



2. Safe Cleanup Practices

Cleans directories without risking key deployment files, reducing human error and supporting faster, cleaner releases.





3. Git-Aware Backup System

Keeps your code and context safe with **automatic backups** linked to Git history. Helps you roll back confidently at any time.





Thank You