CI/CD

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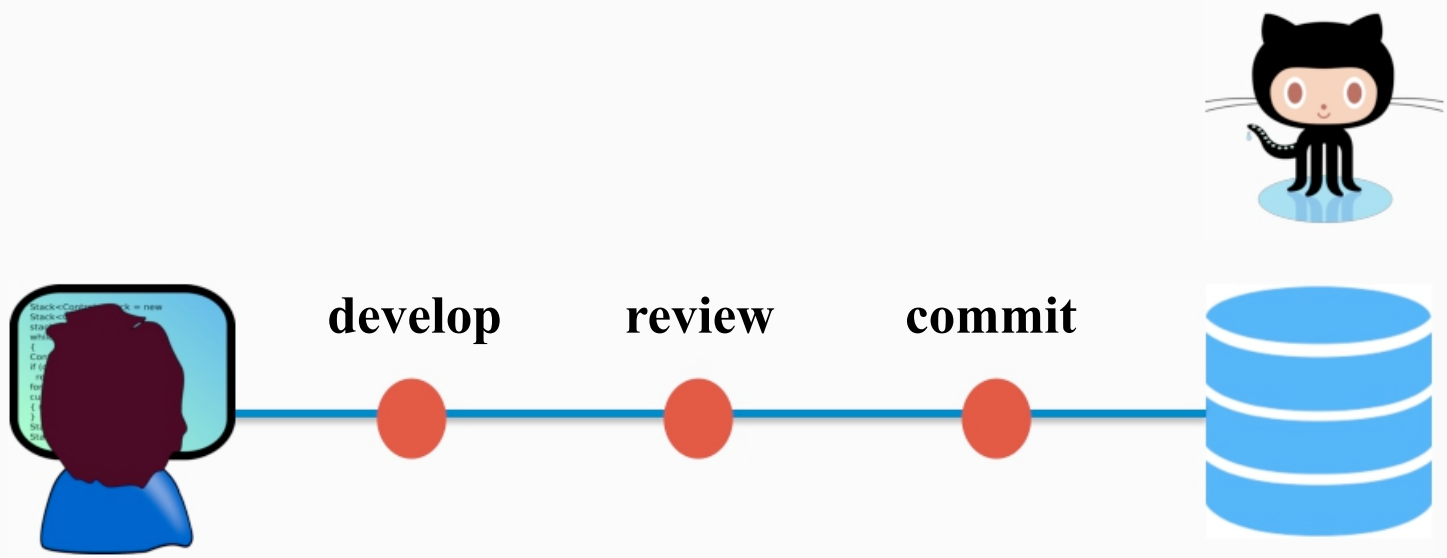
develop
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Developers
Version control

sonarqube

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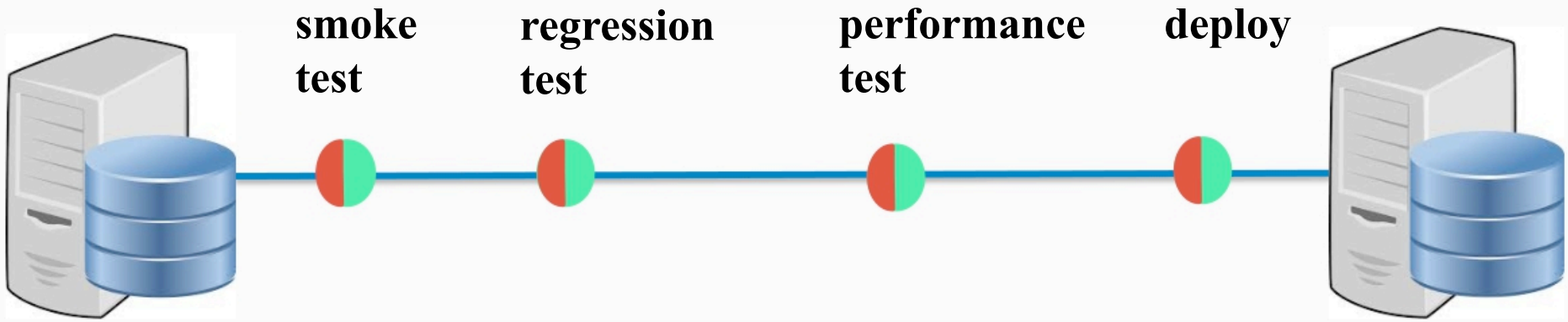
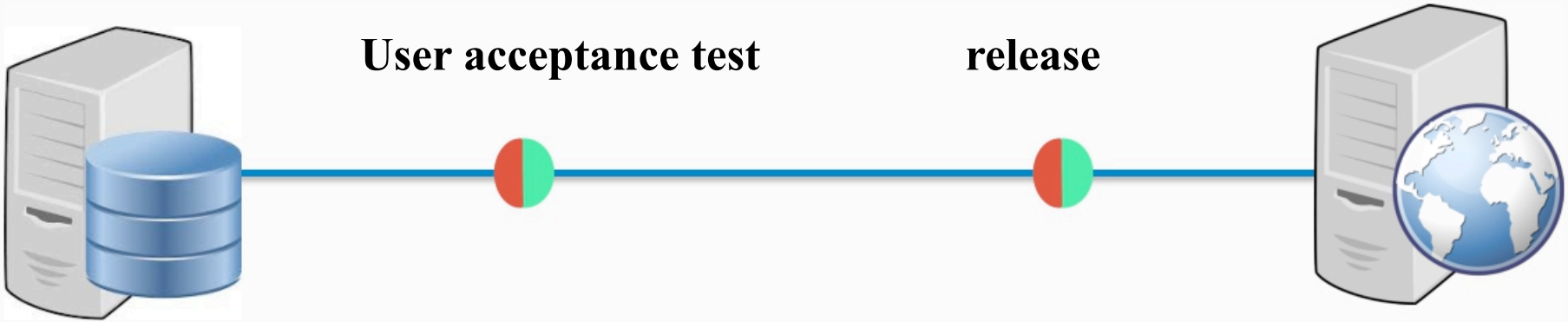


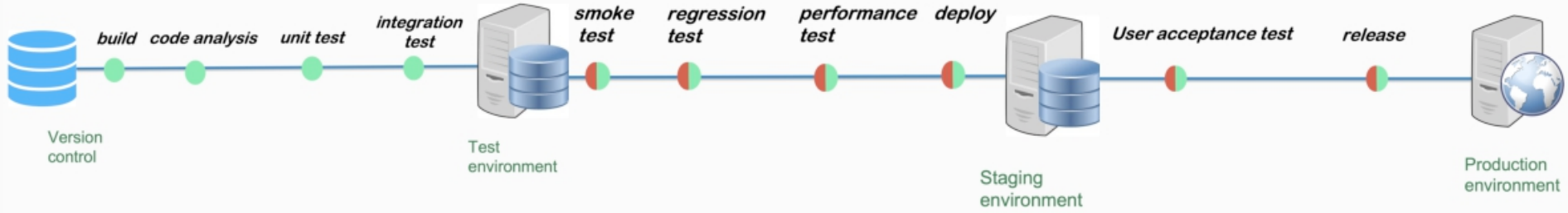
Test
environment

Staging
environment



Staging environment

Production environment

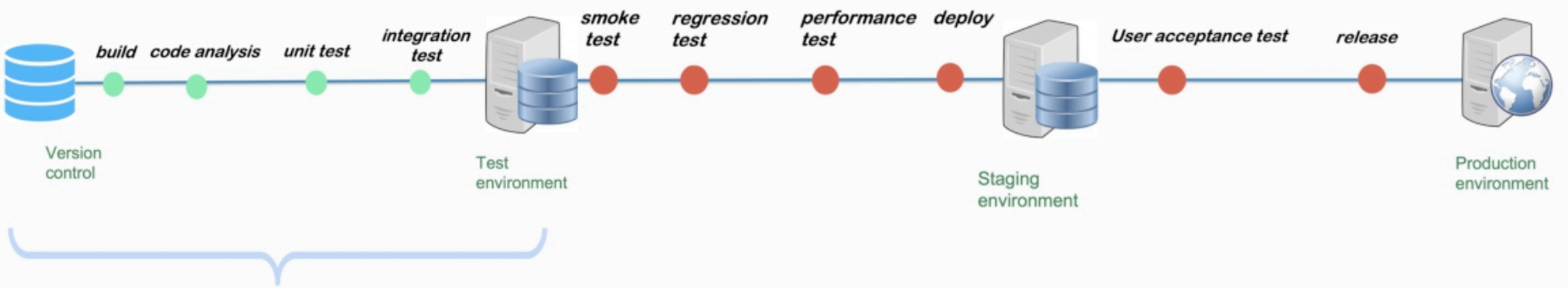


Production Pipeline

Pipeline

Pipeline is a set of processes that take the code from version control and compile, build, test and deploy to production in automated fashion.

The pipeline breaks down the software delivery process into stages. Each stage is made of different tasks which can be carried out in parallel. When all tasks in a stage passes, next stage is triggered.



Continuous Integration

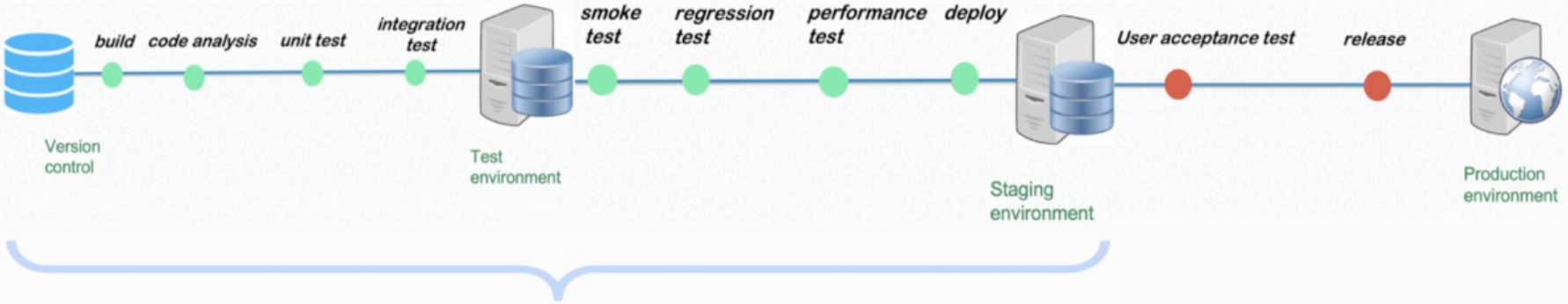
Continuous Integration

Continuous Integration is a process of automated build, unit testing, integration testing and code analysis.

The Continuous Integration process is comprised of automatic tools that assert the new code's correctness before integration. It reduces integration problems allowing to deliver software more rapidly by providing quick feedback every time new code is added to the source control. Usually Continuous Integration does not involve testing the functionality of the application.

Continuous Integration

In a simple words: the practice of merging all developers' working copies to a shared mainline several times a day.



Continuous Delivery

Continuous Delivery

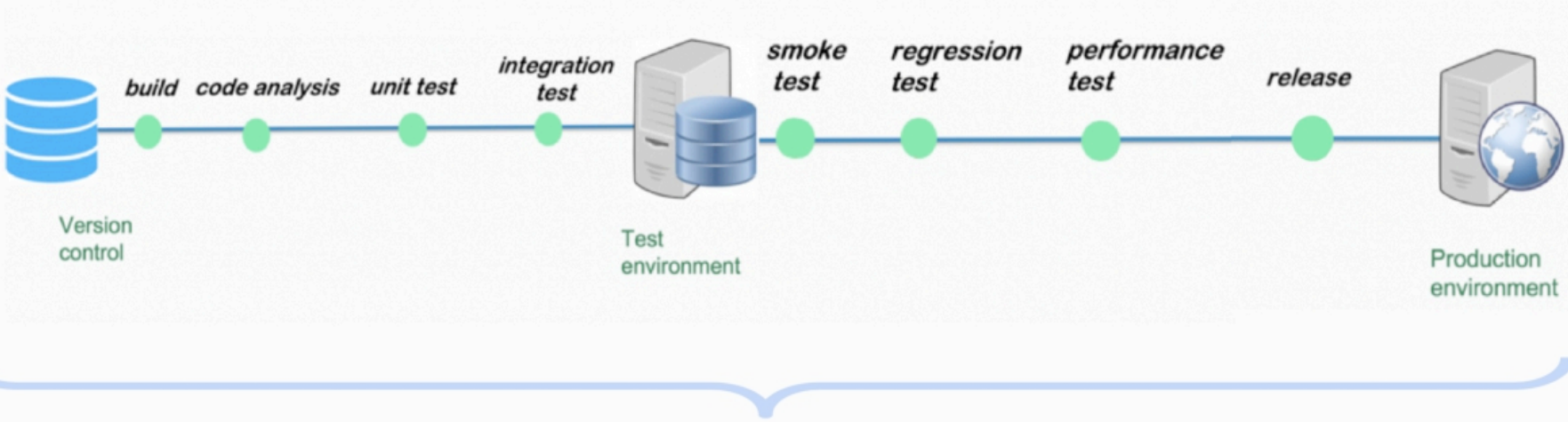
Continuous Delivery is an automated build and execution of at unit and integration tests, execution of code analysis, functional tests and also deploying to any supported platform any time. Each time a build or a set of code passes the tests, it's automatically deployed out to a staging environment.

In Continuous Delivery releasing to end users is a manual process. Continuous delivery involves human decision- making when it comes to deciding when to release the software to the customers.

Continuous Delivery

In a simple words: the practice in which teams produce and release value in short cycles.
8 Principles of Continuous Delivery:

1. Repeatable Reliable Process
2. Automate Everything
3. Version Control Everything
4. Bring the Pain Forward
5. Build-in Quality
6. "Done" Means Released
7. Everyone is Responsible
8. Continuous Improvement



Continuous Deployment

Continuous Deployment

Continuous Deployment

Continuous deployment means that every change that you make, goes through the pipeline, and if it passes all the tests, it automatically gets deployed into production.

When a developer checks in code, the automated processes take the code and move it through the entire lifecycle and if it passes each gate, it gets deployed directly to production. The delivery speeds are notably faster due to elimination of manual steps.

Continuous Deployment

In a simple words: the practice in which the value is delivered frequently through automated deployments.

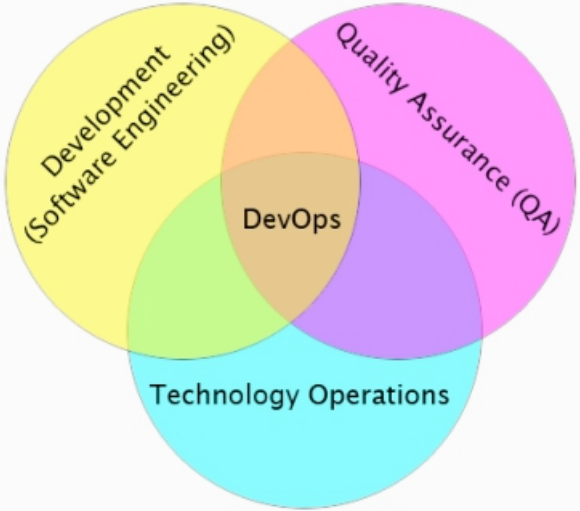
DevOps

Methodology (like agile, waterfall)

DevOps merges developer, tester and operations roles together. whoever writes the software is also responsible and deploying and maintaining it.

DevOps organizations break down the barriers between Operations and Engineering by cross - training each team in the other's skills.

DevOps focuses on culture highlighting roles that emphasize responsiveness and breaking down barriers between developers and operations teams.

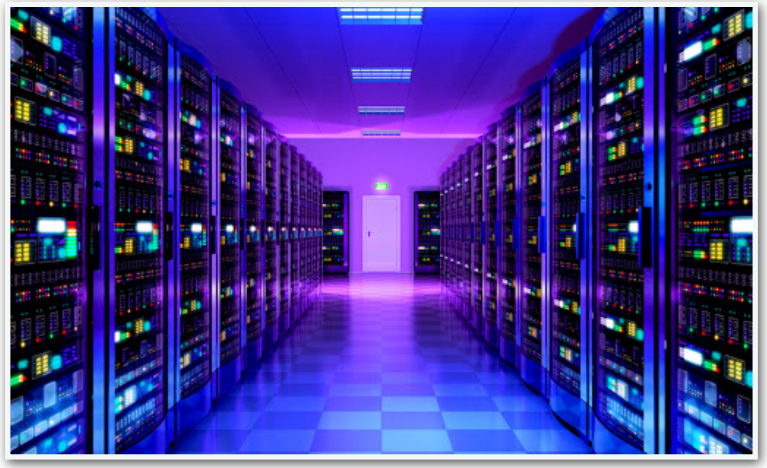


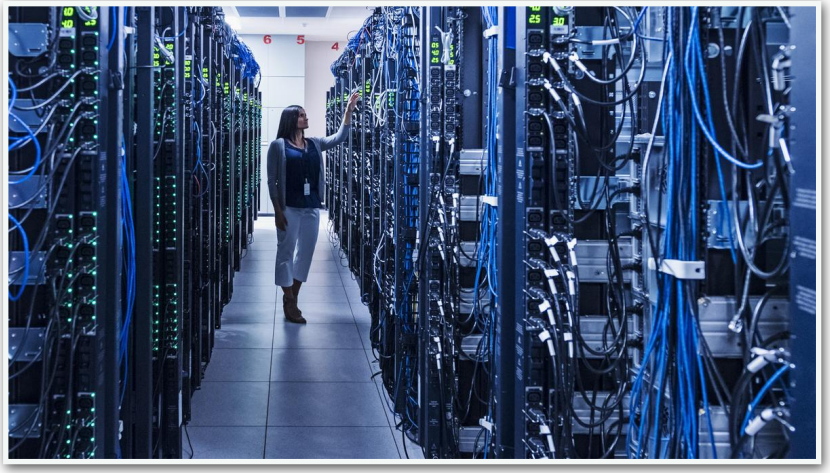
What is a server?

A server is a computer program or device that provides a service to another computer program and its user, also known as the client. In a data center, the physical computer that a server program runs on is also frequently referred to as a server. That machine might be a dedicated server or it might be used for other purposes.

In the client/server programming model, a server program awaits and fulfills requests from client programs, which might be running in the same or other computers. A given application in a computer might function as a client with requests for services from other programs and as a server of requests from other programs.

What is a server?





Physical and virtual servers

1. A physical server is simply a computer that is used to run server software.

2. A virtual server is a virtual representation of a physical server. Like a physical server, a virtual server includes its own operating system and applications. These are kept separate from any other virtual servers that might be running on the physical server.

The process of creating virtual machines involves installing a lightweight software component called a hypervisor onto a physical server. The hypervisor's job is to enable the physical server to function as a virtualization host. The virtualization host makes the physical server's hardware resources - such as CPU time, memory, storage and network bandwidth - available to one or more virtual machines.

Servers In The Cloud

Servers in the cloud have revolutionized the IT industry.

- Scale capacity up and down based on demands.
- Storage, more memory, and computing power can be added as needed.
- Obtain servers in minutes.
- No need for onsite hardware or capital expenses.

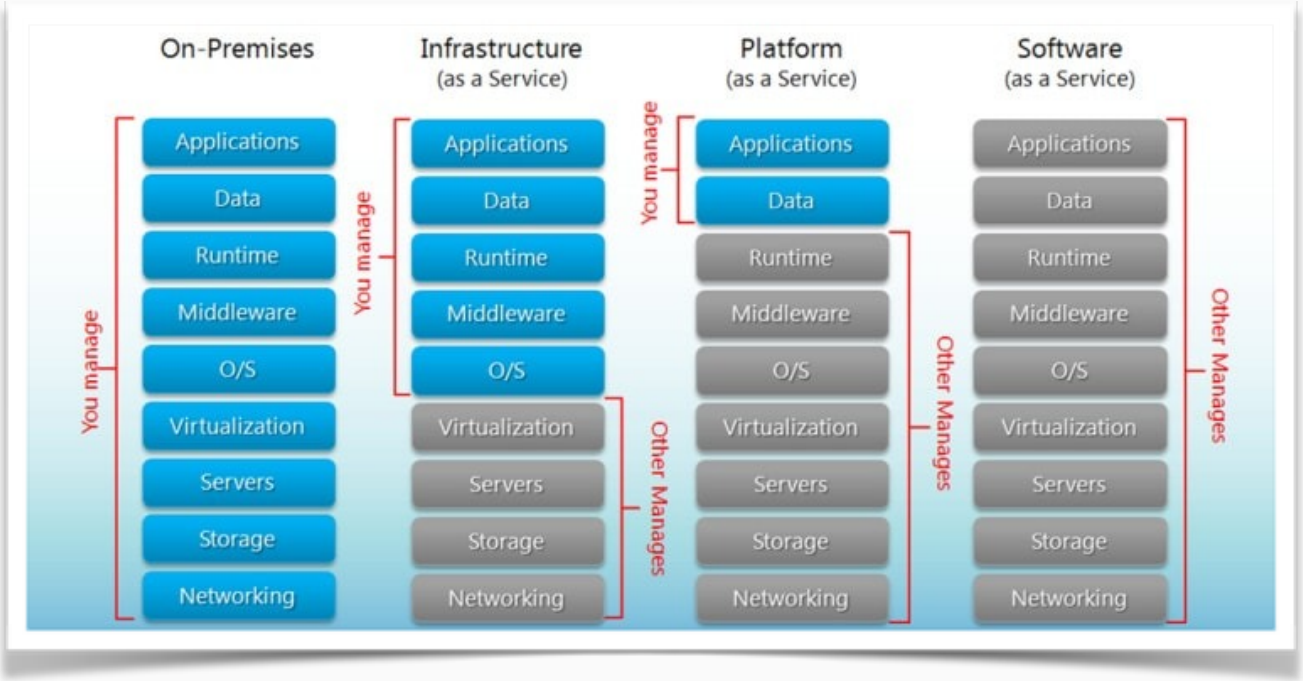
3 main types of cloud computing

SaaS, PaaS, and IaaS are simply three ways to describe how you can use the cloud.

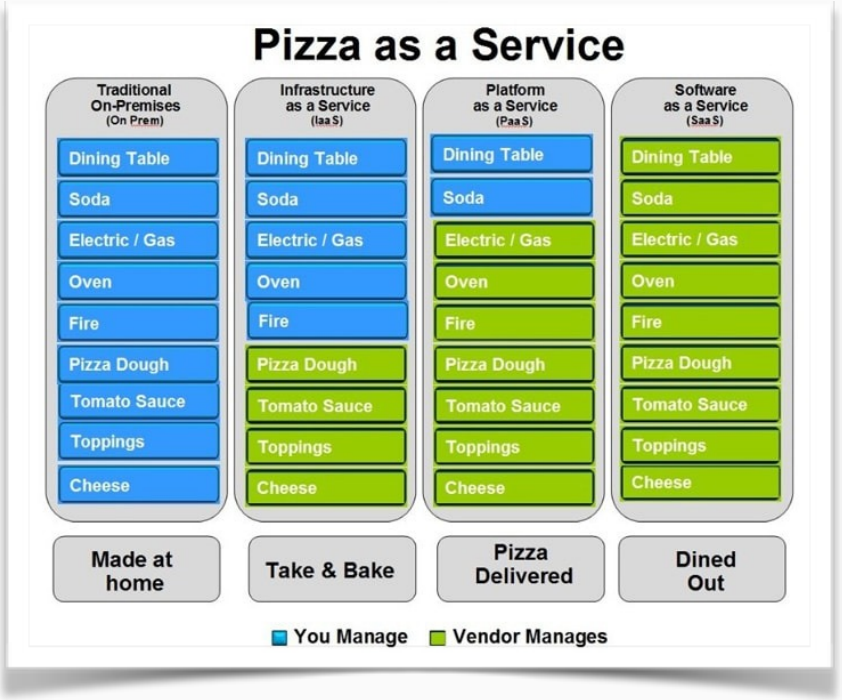
- IaaS: cloud-based services, pay-as-you-go for services such as storage, networking, and virtualization.
- PaaS: hardware and software tools available over the internet.
- SaaS: software that's available via a third-party over the internet.
- On-premise: software that's installed in the same building as your business.

*IaaS - Infrastructure As A Service
*PaaS - Platform As A Service
*SaaS - Software As A Service

3 main types of cloud computing



3 main types of cloud computing



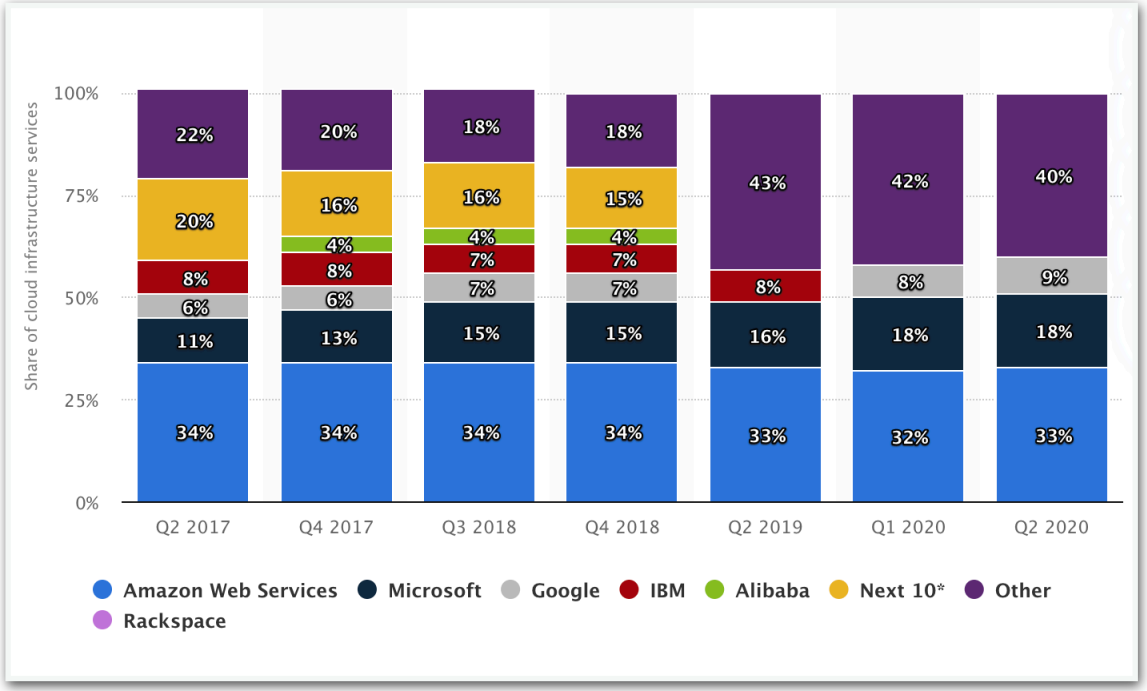
Examples of SaaS, PaaS, and IaaS

SaaS: BigCommerce, Google Apps, Salesforce, Dropbox, MailChimp, ZenDesk, DocuSign, Slack, Hubspot.

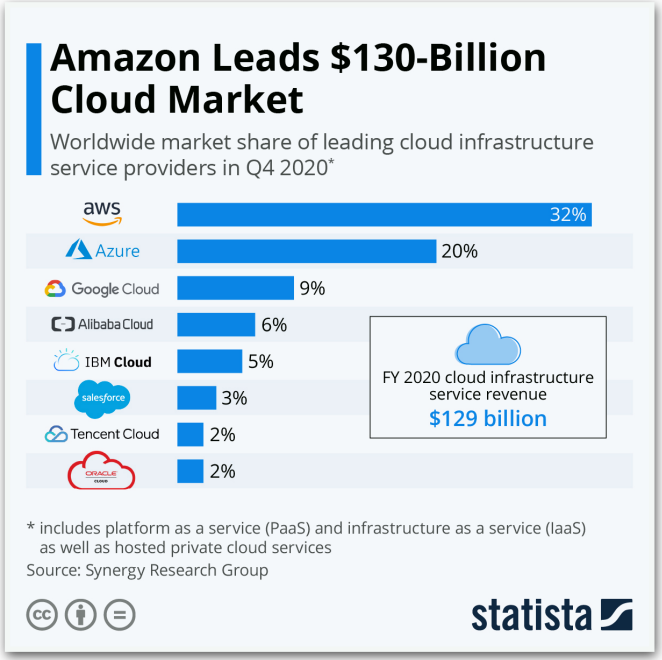
PaaS: AWS Elastic Beanstalk, Heroku, Windows Azure (mostly used as PaaS), Force.com, OpenShift, Apache Stratos, Magento Commerce Cloud.

IaaS examples: AWS EC2, Rackspace, Google Compute Engine (GCE), Digital Ocean, Magento 1 Enterprise Edition*.

Cloud Computing Market



Cloud Computing Market



Cloud computing with AWS

Amazon Web Services (AWS) is the world's most comprehensive and broadly adopted cloud platform, offering over 200 fully featured services from data centers globally. Millions of customers—including the fastest-growing startups, largest enterprises, and leading government agencies—are using AWS to lower costs, become more agile, and innovate faster.

AWS is made up of so many different cloud computing products and services. The highly profitable Amazon division provides servers, storage, networking, remote computing, email, mobile development, and security. AWS can be broken into three main products: EC2, Amazon's virtual machine service, Glacier, a low-cost cloud storage service, and S3, Amazon's storage system. AWS is so large and present in the computing world that it's far outpaced its competitors.

Cloud computing with AWS

AWS has 77 availability zones in which its servers are located. These serviced regions are divided in order to allow users to set geographical limits on their services (if they so choose), but also to provide security by diversifying the physical locations in which data is held. Overall, AWS spans 245 countries and territories.

AWS EC2

Elastic Cloud Compute or EC2 is a foundational piece of AWS' cloud computing platform and is a service that provides servers for rent in the cloud.

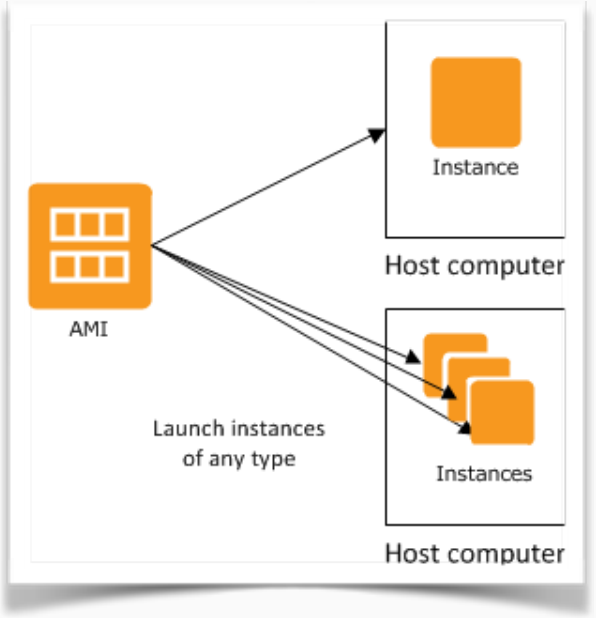
Pricing Options
There are several pricing options for EC2.

- On Demand - Pay as you go, no contract.
- Dedicated Hosts - You have your own dedicated hardware and don't share it with others.
- Spot - You place a bid on an instance price. If there is extra capacity that falls below your bid, an EC2 instance is provisioned. If the price goes above your bid while the instance is running, the instance is terminated.
- Reserved Instances - You earn huge discounts if you pay up front and sign a 1-year or 3-year contract.

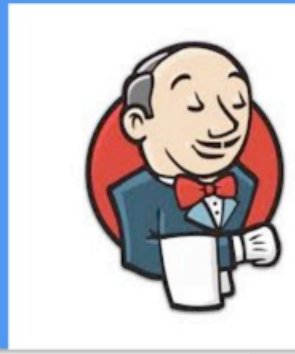
AMI

An *Amazon Machine Image (AMI)* is a template that contains a software configuration (for example, an operating system, an application server, and applications).

From an AMI, you launch an *instance*, which is a copy of the AMI running as a virtual server in the cloud. You can launch multiple instances of an AMI, as shown in the following figure.



Jenkins



1. CI/CD tool
2. Travis, TeamCity, Bamboo
3. Open source
4. Automates building, testing, packaging, staging, deploying the application

Integrates with different tools using plugins

Jenkins job

In Jenkins everything is done by creating a job

1. a task that Jenkins performs based its schedule
2. be made of several steps
3. can have a schedule or a trigger which determines when it runs
4. reports the results of the run automatically

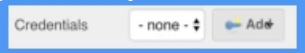
Create new job on jenkins

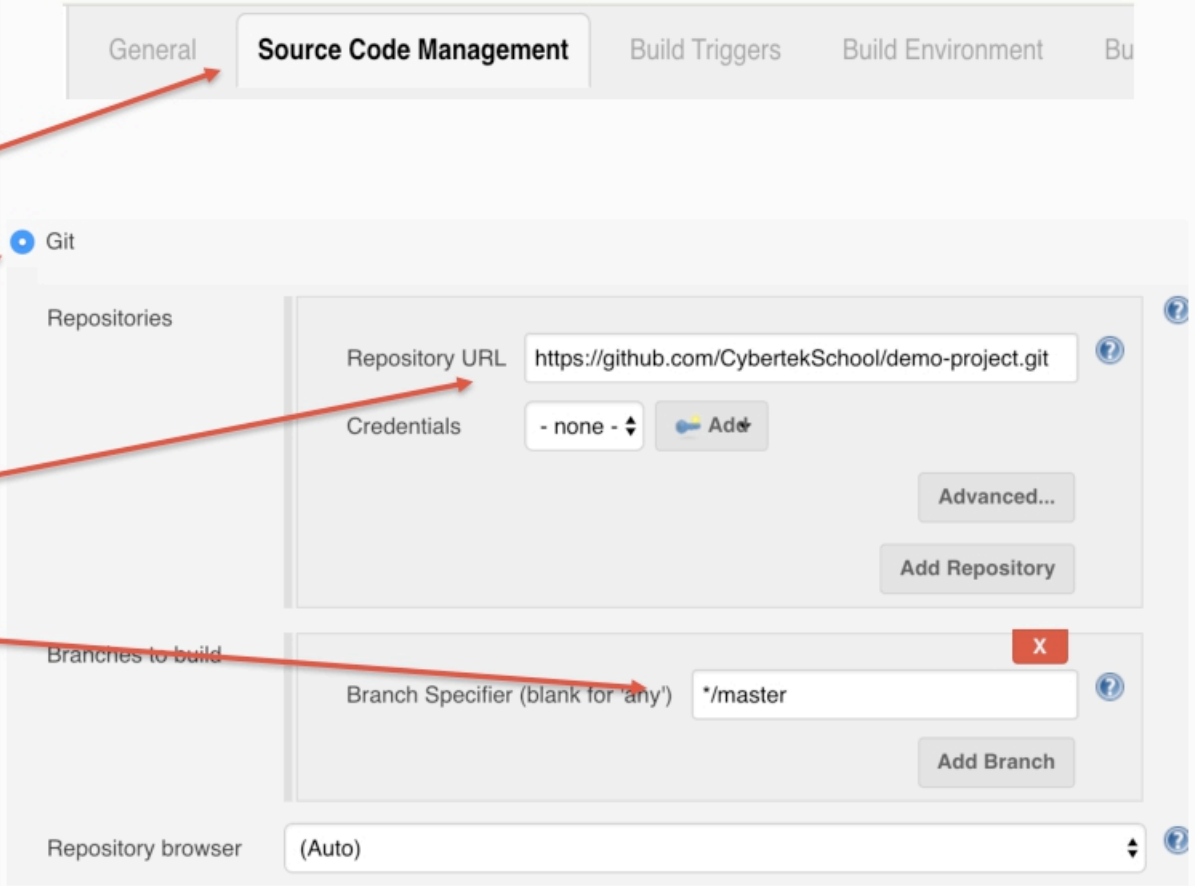
1. Click on New Item on Jenkins home page
2. Enter name
3. Select freestyle project
4. Click OK

Enter source code information

1. Click on Source Code Management. You also scroll down on the page
2. Select Git
3. Enter your git repository url information
4. Select the branch to build

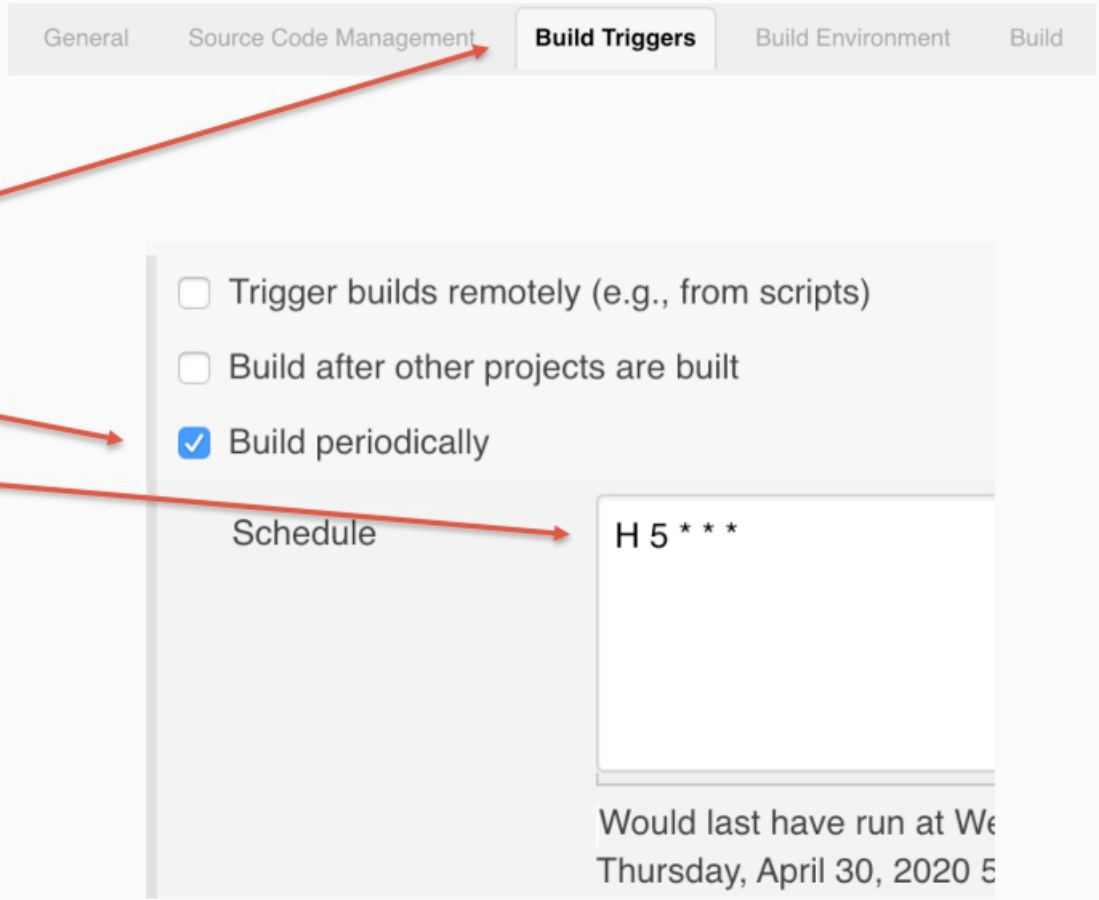
NOTE: For private repositories you will have to Credentials





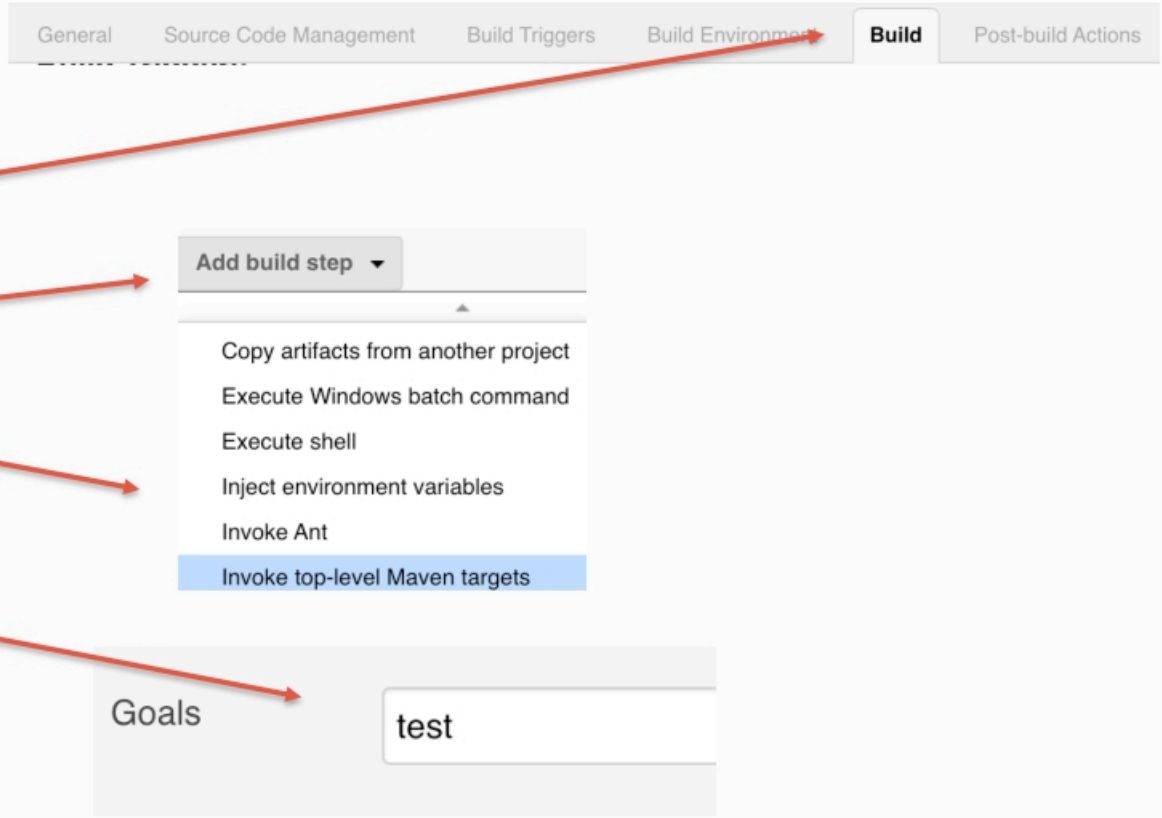
Build triggers

1. Click on Build triggers. You also scroll down on the page
2. Select Build periodically
3. Enter job schedule



Build

1. Click on Build. You also scroll down on the page
2. Click on Add build step
3. Select Invoke top-level Maven targets
4. Enter maven goal that executes your test



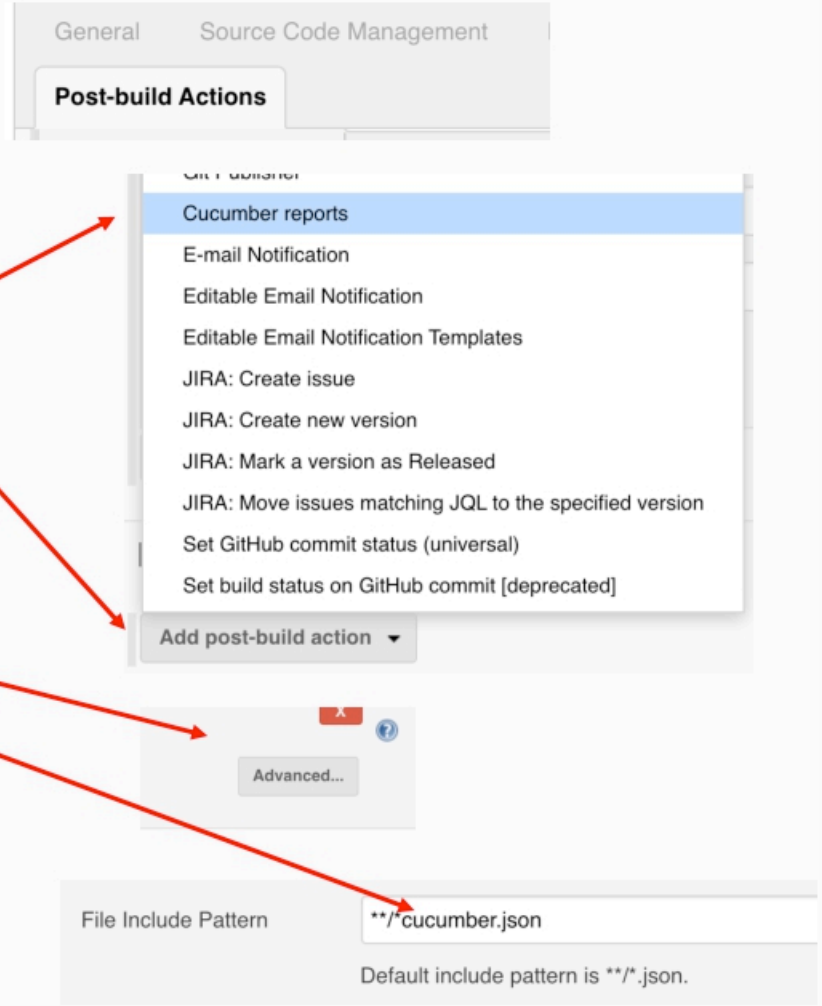
Cucumber reports

1. Click on Post-build Actions. You also scroll down on the page
2. Click on Add post-build action
3. Select Cucumber reports.
4. OPTIONAL STEPS. By default customize the path to json reports

   4.1 Click on Advanced

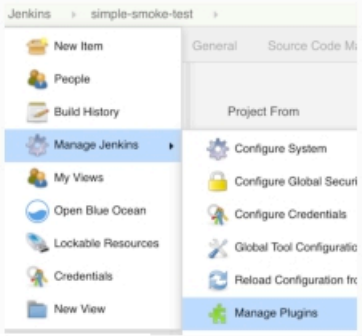
   4.2 Show path to cucumber json file

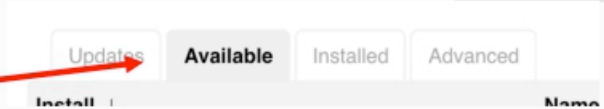
NOTE: Cucumber reports is a 3rd party plugin. If you do not see this plugin, if mean is not installed. Go to Jenkins plugin management to install

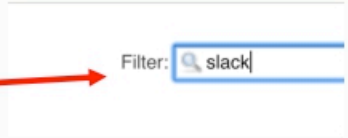


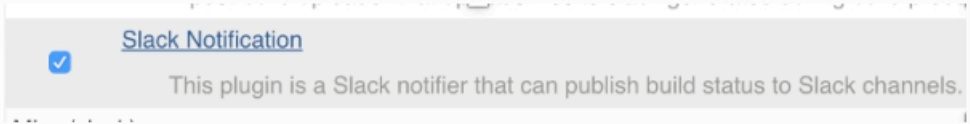
Install slack plugins

1. Go to Jenkins → Manage Jenkins → Manage Plugins
2. Click Available
3. Enter search filter slack
4. Select plugin Slack Notification
5. Click on Download now and install after restart Update
6. Wait until Jenkins restarts



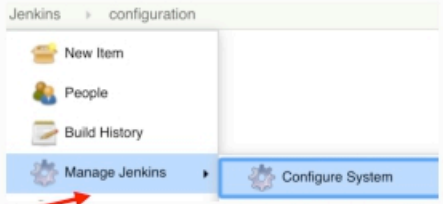


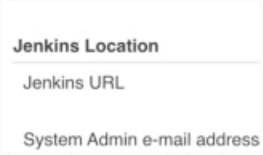


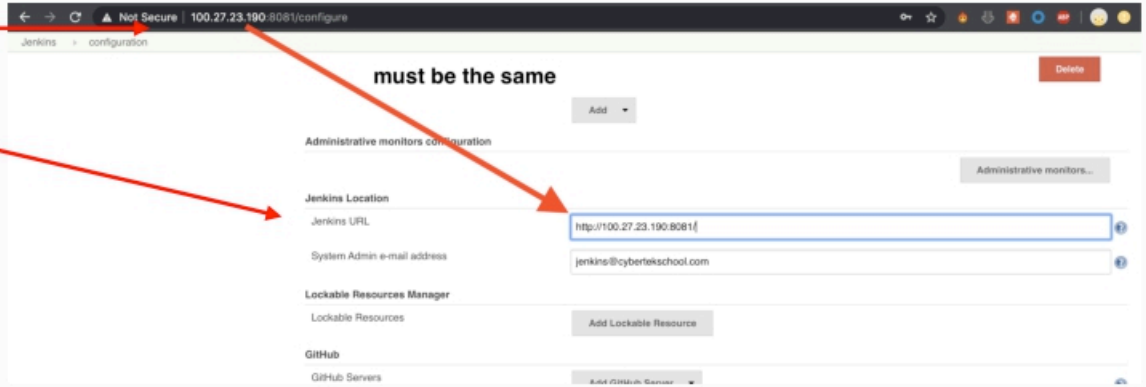


Jenkins link fix

1. Go to Jenkins → Manage Jenkins → Configure System
2. Scroll down to Jenkins Location
3. Copy the IP address and port number of your EC2 instance
4. Paste the value to the Jenkins URL field

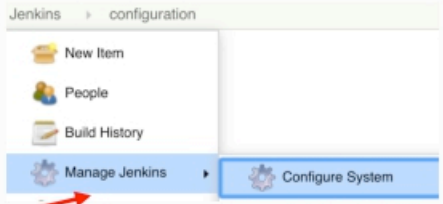


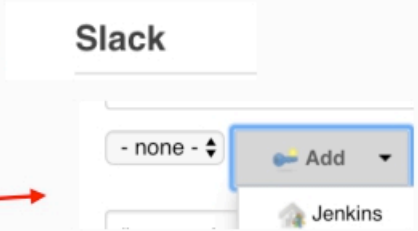


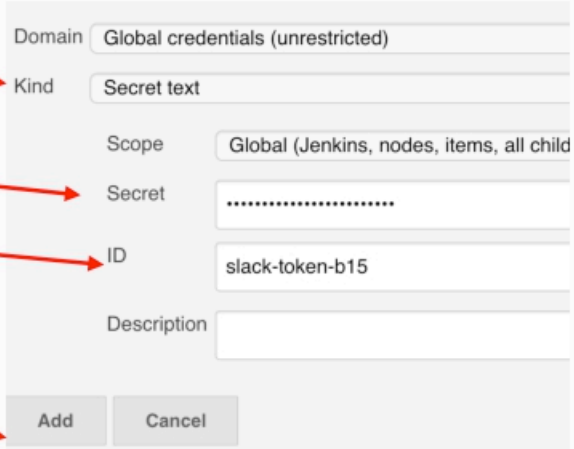


Slack configuration 1

1. Go to Jenkins → Manage Jenkins → Configure System
2. Scroll down to Slack
3. Click Add → Jenkins
4. Select Kind → Secret text
5. Enter secret
6. Select ID
7. Click Add

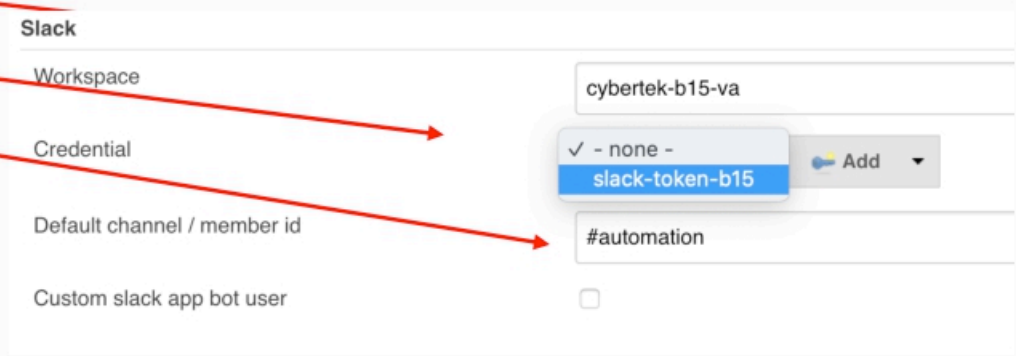






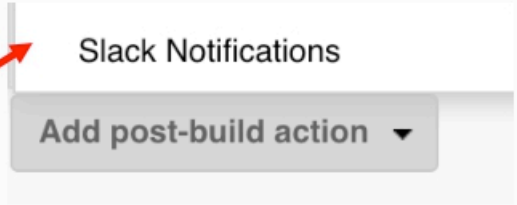
Slack configuration 2

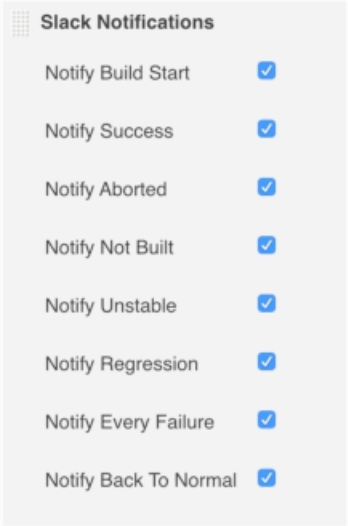
1. Enter workspace
2. Select none → slack token
3. Select Default channel/member id



Add Slack notification

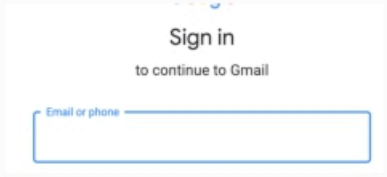
1. Click on Add post build action
2. Select Slack Notifications
3. Select All options that apply

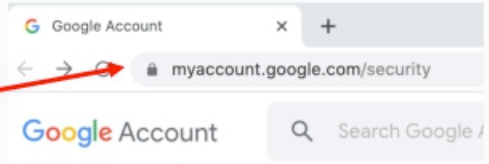


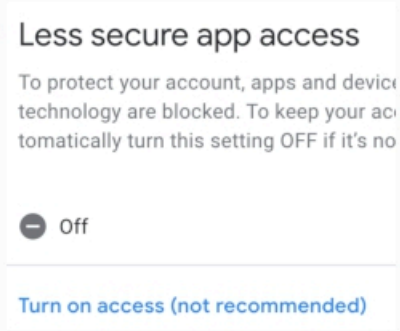


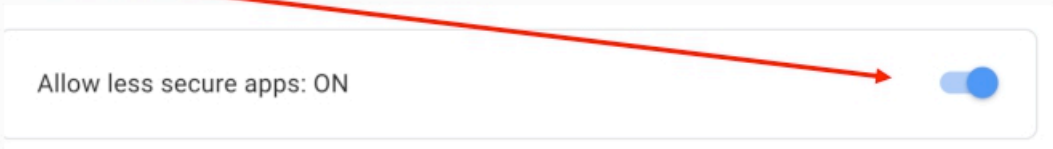
Configure security settings on Gmail 1

1. Login to your email account
2. Go to link https://myaccount.google.com/security
3. Scroll down to Less secure app access
4. Click on Turn on access
5. Change Allow less secure apps to ON



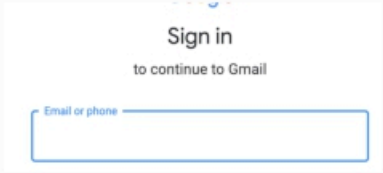


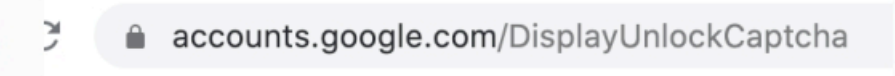


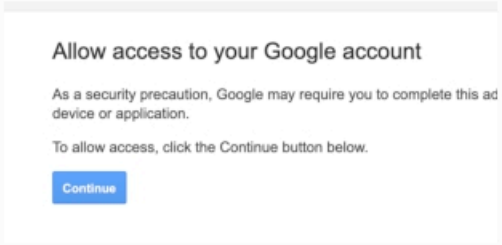


Configure security settings on Gmail 2

1. Login to your email account
2. Go to link https:// www.google.com/accounts/ DisplayUnlockCaptcha
3. Click Continue

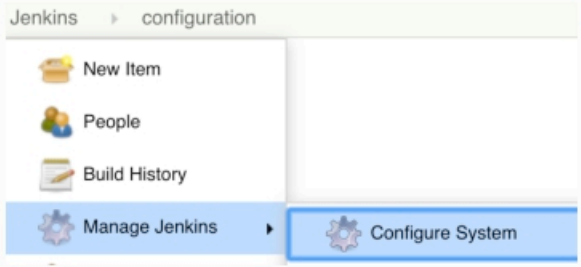


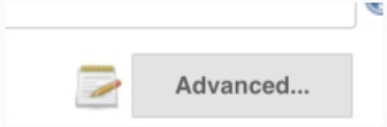




Email settings configuration (gmail specific) 1

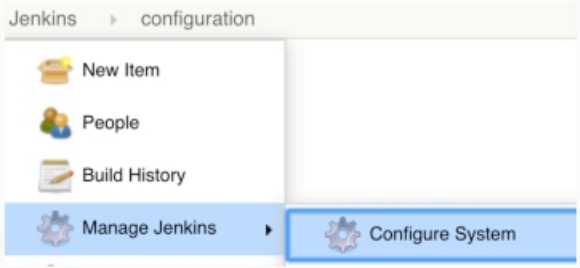
1. Go to Jenkins → Manage Jenkins → Configure System
2. Scroll down to Email Notification
3. Click on Advanced
4. Enter your email username and password

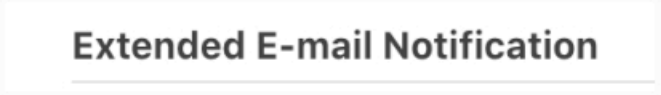


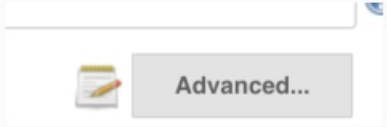


Email settings configuration (gmail specific) 2

1. Go to Jenkins → Manage Jenkins → Configure System
2. Scroll down to Extended E -mail Notification
3. Click on Advanced
4. Enter your email username and password

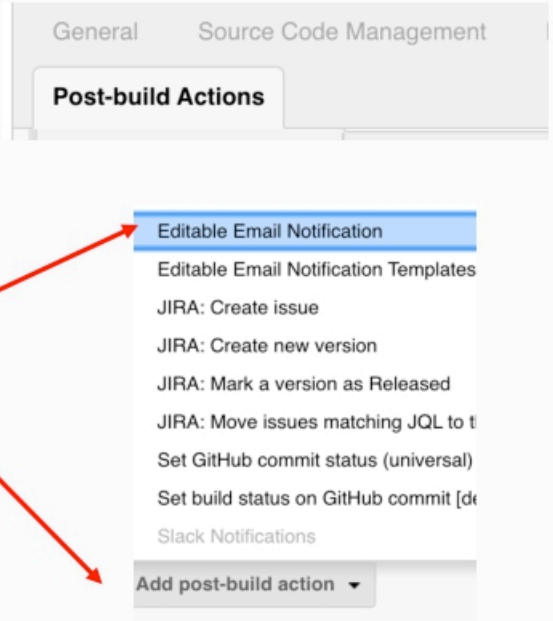


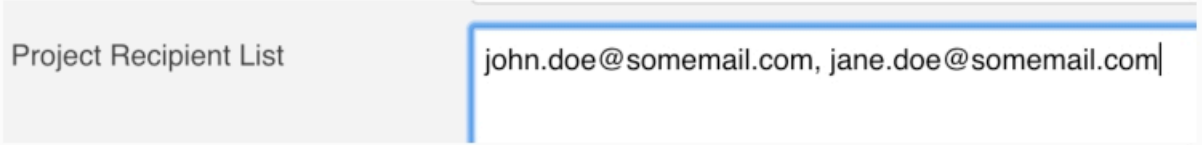




Configure Email notification 3

1. Click on Post-build Actions. You also scroll down on the page
2. Click on Add post-build action
3. Select Editable E-mail notification
4. Enter receipt email





Configure Email notification 4

1. Enter receipt email
2. Click on advanced settings
3. Select Add Trigger → Always