Implementing a CI/CD Pipeline in Azure DevOps

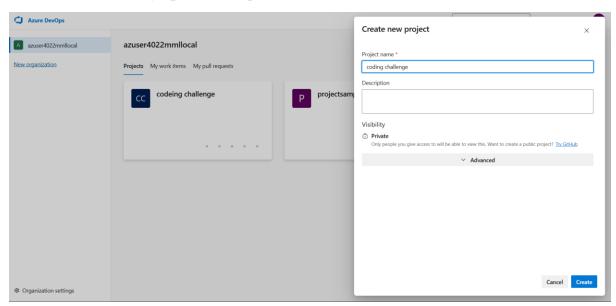
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A CI/CD pipeline in Azure DevOps automates the process of building, testing, and deploying applications. It enables teams to deliver software faster, with improved quality and reliability.

Step 1: Create a Project in Azure DevOps

- 1. Go to https://dev.azure.com.
- 2. Click New Project and provide a name
- 3. Choose visibility (private or public).



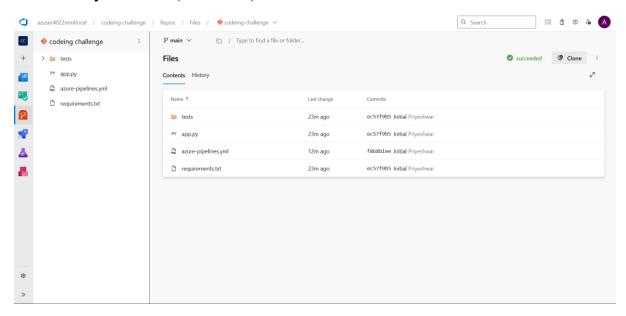
4. Select Git for version control.

Step 2: Connect Source Code Repository

 Push your application code to Azure Repos Git, or connect to an external repository such as GitHub or Bitbucket.

```
MINGW64:/d/DE-Hexaware/Coding Challenge/Devops
                                                                                                   ×
  git commit -m "Initial"
[main f868b1e] Initial
 1 file changed, 4 insertions(+), 4 deletions(-)
 riyeshwar@Priyeshwar MINGW64 /d/DE-Hexaware/Coding Challenge/Devops (main)
  git push -u origin main
Enumerating objects: 5, done.
Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Delta compression using up to 8 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 314 bytes | 314.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
remote: Analyzing objects... (3/3) (17 ms)
remote: Validating commits... (1/1) done (0 ms)
remote: Storing packfile... done (30 ms)
remote: Storing index... done (35 ms)
remote: Updating refs... done (185 ms)
To https://dev.azure.com/azuser4022mmllocal/codeing%20challenge/_git/codeing%20c
hallenge
    2fcb807..f868b1e main -> main
branch 'main' set up to track 'origin/main'.
 Priyeshwar@Priyeshwar MINGW64 /d/DE-Hexaware/Coding Challenge/Devops (main)
```

• Ensure your main (or master) branch is set as the default branch for builds.



Step 3: Configure Continuous Integration (CI) with Azure Pipelines

- 1. In your project, go to Pipelines \rightarrow Create Pipeline.
- 2. Select your source (Azure Repos, GitHub, Bitbucket, etc.).
- 3. Choose Starter Pipeline or point to an existing azure-pipelines.yml file in your repository.

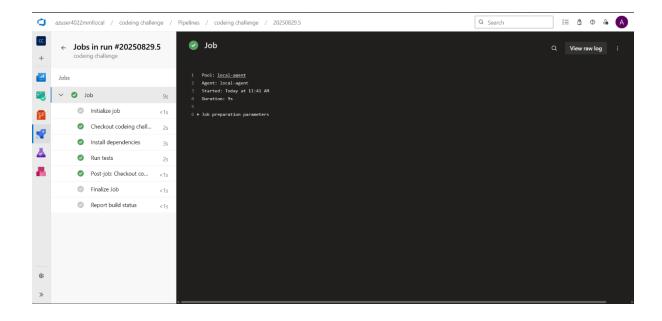
Pipeline.YAML

```
trigger:
 branches:
  include:
   - main
pool:
 name: 'local-agent' # use your self-hosted agent pool
steps:
- script: python --version
 displayName: 'Check Python version'
- script: pip install -r requirements.txt
 displayName: 'Install dependencies'
- script: pytest
 displayName: 'Run tests'
```

This pipeline triggers on every commit, automatically builds the application, and executes unit tests.

Step 4: Add Continuous Testing

- Use Azure Test Plans for manual or exploratory testing.
- Add automated test runs within your CI pipeline (e.g., dotnet test, pytest, or npm test).
- Configure approvals and release gates before production deployment



Step 5: Monitor and Improve

- Enable Azure Application Insights to monitor application performance and detect issues.
- Add Release Gates to block production deployments if monitoring detects failures.
- Use Azure DevOps Dashboards to track build and deployment success, as well as overall project health.

