Devops Methodology	Agile Methodology
➢ It started in the year 2007. ➢ DevOps is a set of practices that emphasizes collaboration and communication between development and IT operations teams. It aims to automate and streamline the software delivery process while ensuring continuous feedback and improvement. ➢ Invented by John Allspaw and Paul Hammond at Flickr, and the Phoenix Project by Gene Kim. ➢ The software that is used by DevOps is pre-built, dependable, and simple to deploy. ➢ It focusses on automation. ➢ **Collaboration:** DevOps breaks down traditional silos between development and operations teams. Collaboration and shared responsibilities are key principles. ➢ **Continuous Integration and Deployment:** DevOps encourages automating the integration and deployment processes, enabling rapid and reliable software releases. ➢ **Automation:** Automation of infrastructure provisioning, testing, and deployment helps reduce manual errors and speeds up the software delivery pipeline. ➢ **Feedback Loop:** DevOps emphasizes the importance of collecting feedback from operations and end-users to drive continuous improvement. ➢ **Cultural Aspect:** DevOps is not just about tools and processes; it's also a cultural shift that promotes collaboration, accountability, and a "you build it, you run it" mindset. ➢ **Toolchain:** DevOps utilizes a variety of tools for version control, automated testing, continuous integration, containerization, monitoring, and more.	➢ It started in the year 2001 ➢ Agile is a software development approach that focuses on flexibility, collaboration, and delivering incremental value to customers. It emphasizes adaptability to changing requirements and continuous feedback. ➢ Invented by John Kern, and Martin Fowler. ➢ Agile is a method for creating software. ➢ It does not focus on the automation. ➢ **Iterative Approach:** Agile divides the project into smaller iterations called "sprints." Each sprint typically lasts for 1-4 weeks, during which a potentially shippable product increment is developed. ➢ **Customer Collaboration:** Agile encourages close collaboration between development teams and customers or stakeholders. Feedback is gathered throughout the development process to ensure alignment with customer needs. ➢ **Emphasis on Deliverables :** Agile prioritizes delivering functional software in each iteration. This ensures that working software is available at the end of every sprint. ➢ **Adaptability:** Agile methodologies, such as Scrum and Kanban, allow teams to adapt to changing requirements and priorities easily. ➢ **Roles and Artifacts:** Agile roles include Product Owner, Scrum Master, and Development Team. Common artifacts include user stories, backlog, and sprint planning boards

➢ **Scope of Application:** DevOps extends into the operations phase, focusing on collaboration, automation, and faster release cycles. ➢ **Teams and Collaboration:** Both emphasize collaboration, DevOps emphasizes collaboration between development and operations teams. ➢ **Automation:** DevOps places a strong emphasis on automating deployment and operations tasks. ➢ **Feedback:** DevOps emphasizes operational feedback to improve the deployment and monitoring process. ➢ Some of the Tools- -Puppet -Ansible -AWS -Chef -team City OpenStack	➢ **Scope of Application:** Agile is primarily concerned with the development phase, ensuring customer value through iterative development. ➢ **Teams and Collaboration:** Both emphasize collaboration, but Agile's focus is on collaboration between development and stakeholders. ➢ **Automation:** Agile's automation is often centered around testing and integration. ➢ **Feedback:** Agile emphasizes customer feedback during development iterations. ➢ Some of the Tools- - Bugzilla -JIRA -Kanboard