

MI1763

Lifecycle and Architecture



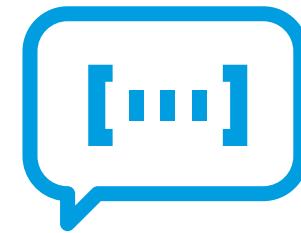
Objectives



In this module you will:

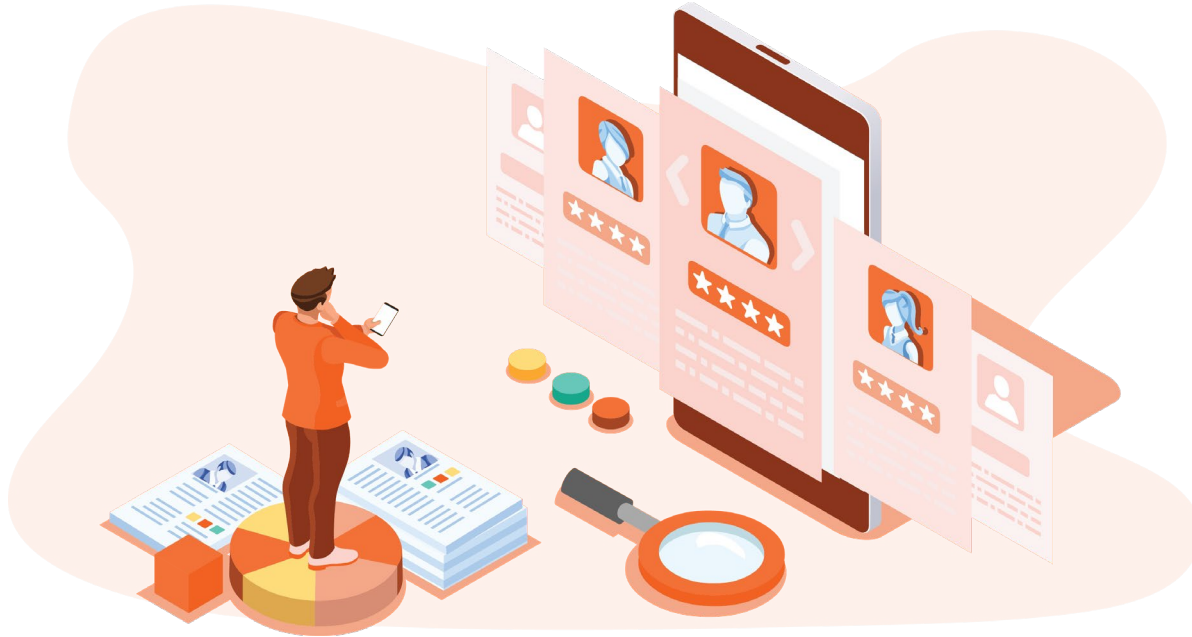
1. Learn the basics of Apps architectures, especially referred to O365 architectures.
2. Learn the basics of delivering third party applications.

01



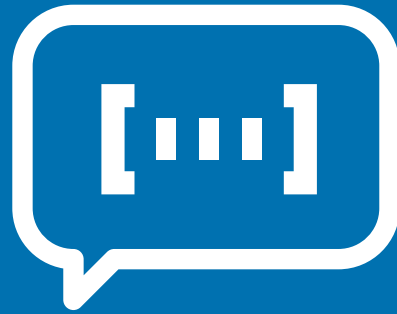
Apps Inside Out

Application delivery



Application delivery refers to the **combination of services** that companies must perform **to provide functionality for the end-user or client.**

Application delivery **uses a variety of platforms and technologies** to create applications that are **robust, available, and scalable.**



DISCUSSION

How is an app delivered?

OBJECTIVE

Get insights about applications delivery process

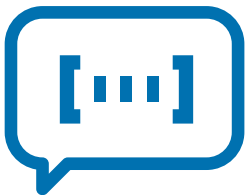


INSTRUCTIONS

1. **Meet** with your partner and try to answer this **questions**:
 - **How an application is created?**
 - **How an application is delivered to final users?**
 - **What are the factors the process depends on?**
2. Use post-its to **gather** the ideas → select the **3 most relevants**.
3. **Prepare** to share your insights with the rest of the class.



5 min

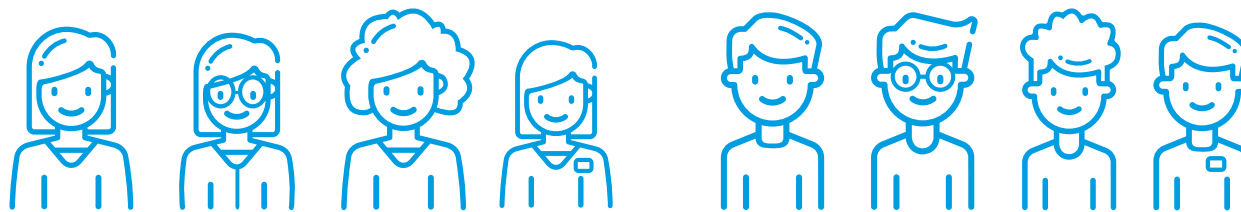
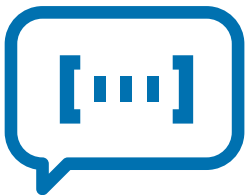


OBJECTIVE

Share your insights!

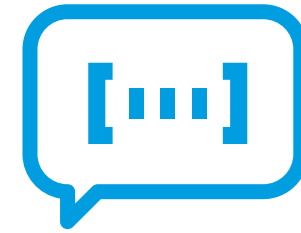
INSTRUCTIONS

1. **Share** your insights with the rest of the class.
2. Generate **common conclusions**.



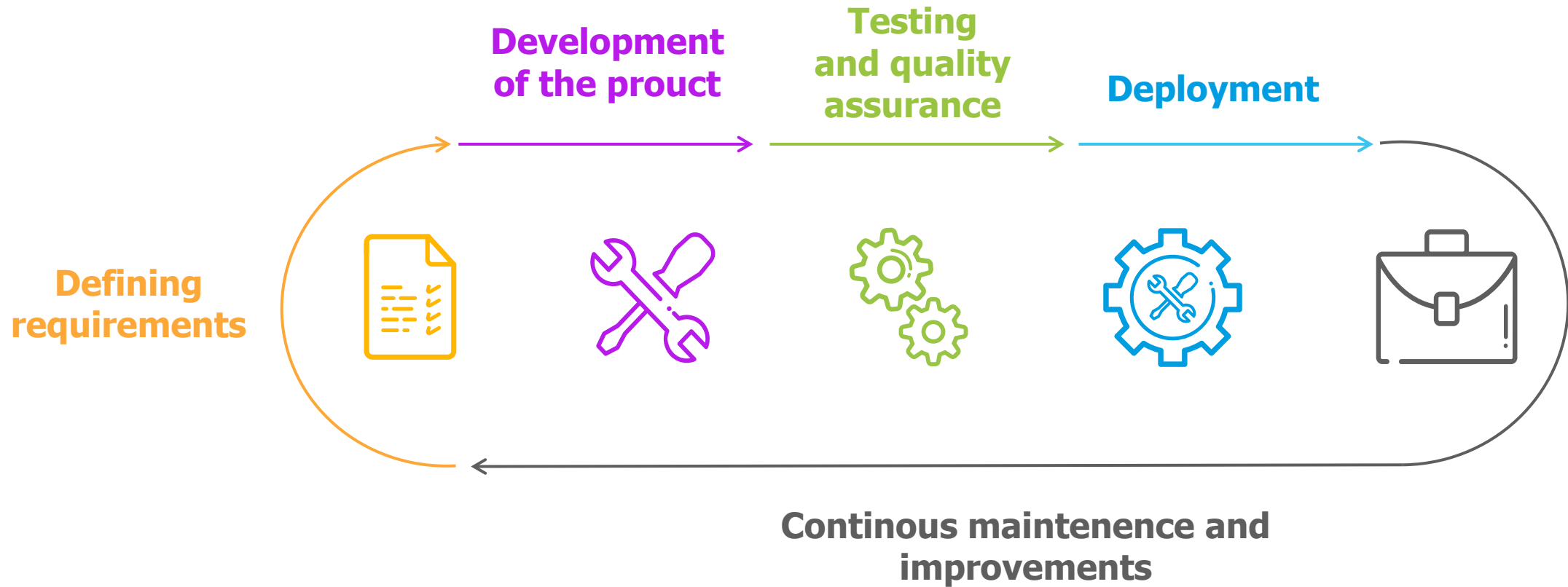
5 min

02



Application lifecycle

Software Development Lifecycle (SDLC)



Software Development Lifecycle (SDLC) - Benefits



1. A **common vocabulary** for each step.
2. Defined **communication channels** between development teams and stakeholders.
3. **Clear roles and responsibilities** among developers, designers, business analysts, and project managers.
4. **Clearly-defined inputs and outputs** from one step to the next.
5. A **deterministic “definition of done”** that can be used to confirm whether a step is truly complete.

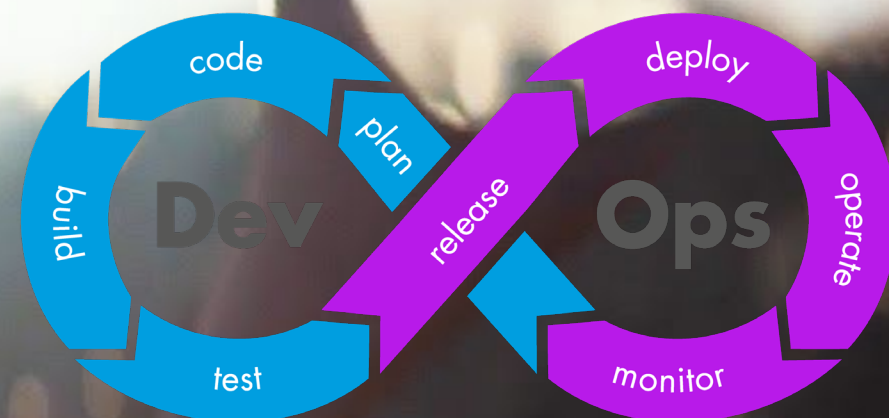
Application Lifecycle Management



Application Lifecycle Management

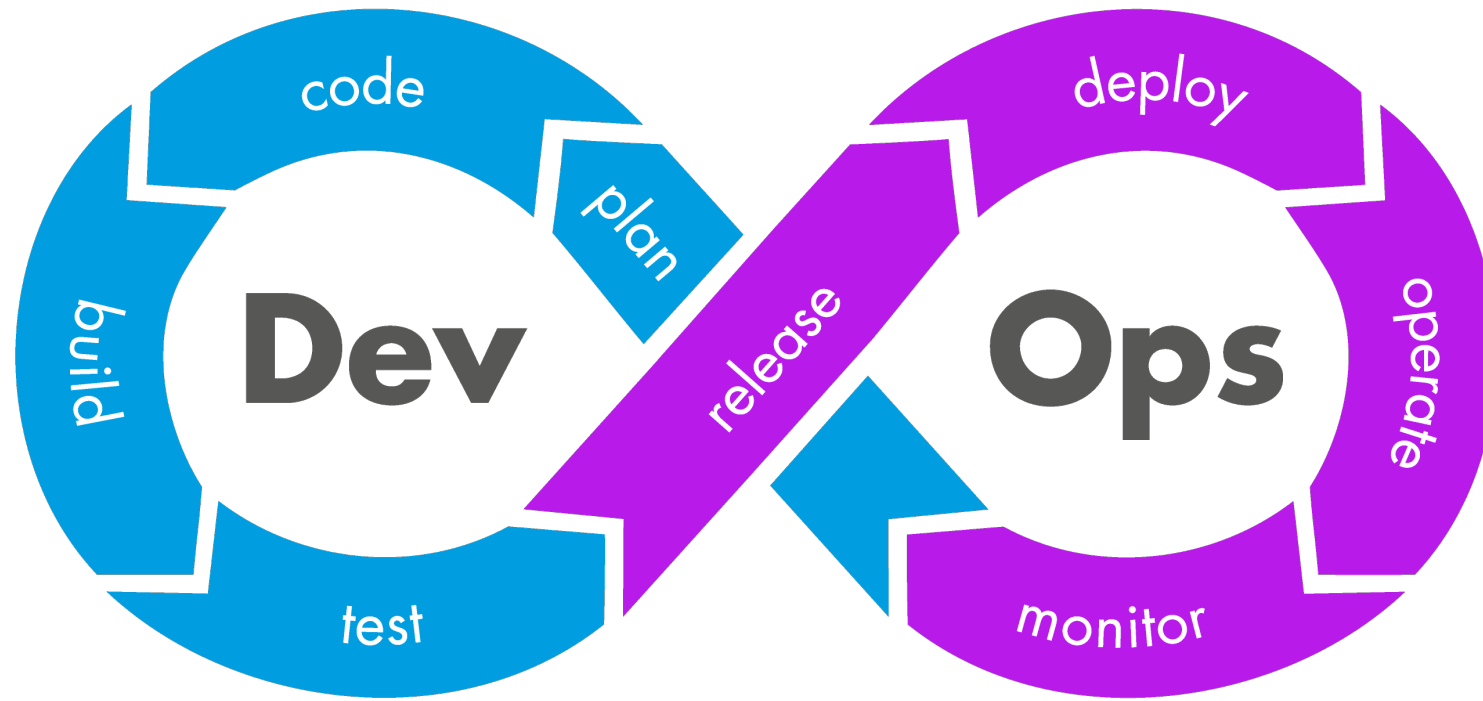


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sWF-PuAlkI0>



THIS IS THE WAY

The DevOps Way



OBJECTIVE

How do traditional development methods compare to DevOps?

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read next article: <https://www.clouddirect.net/how-does-devops-compare-to-traditional-development-methods/>
2. Complete next panel:



10min

	How efficient are the development cycles?	How do they manage scheduling?	What's the big deal?	How easy is it to turn data into actionable improvements?	What type of culture do they encourage?	What metrics do they use to measure success?	What do they define as a completed task?
Who wins?							
Why?							



15 min

The DevOps Way

Life Cycle

- › Push code
- › Fetch Changes
- › Run Unit Tests
- › Build Artifacts
- › Store Artifacts
- › Provision environment
- › Deploy your Build
- › Run Load & Functional Tests
- › Dev -> QA -> Staging -> Production

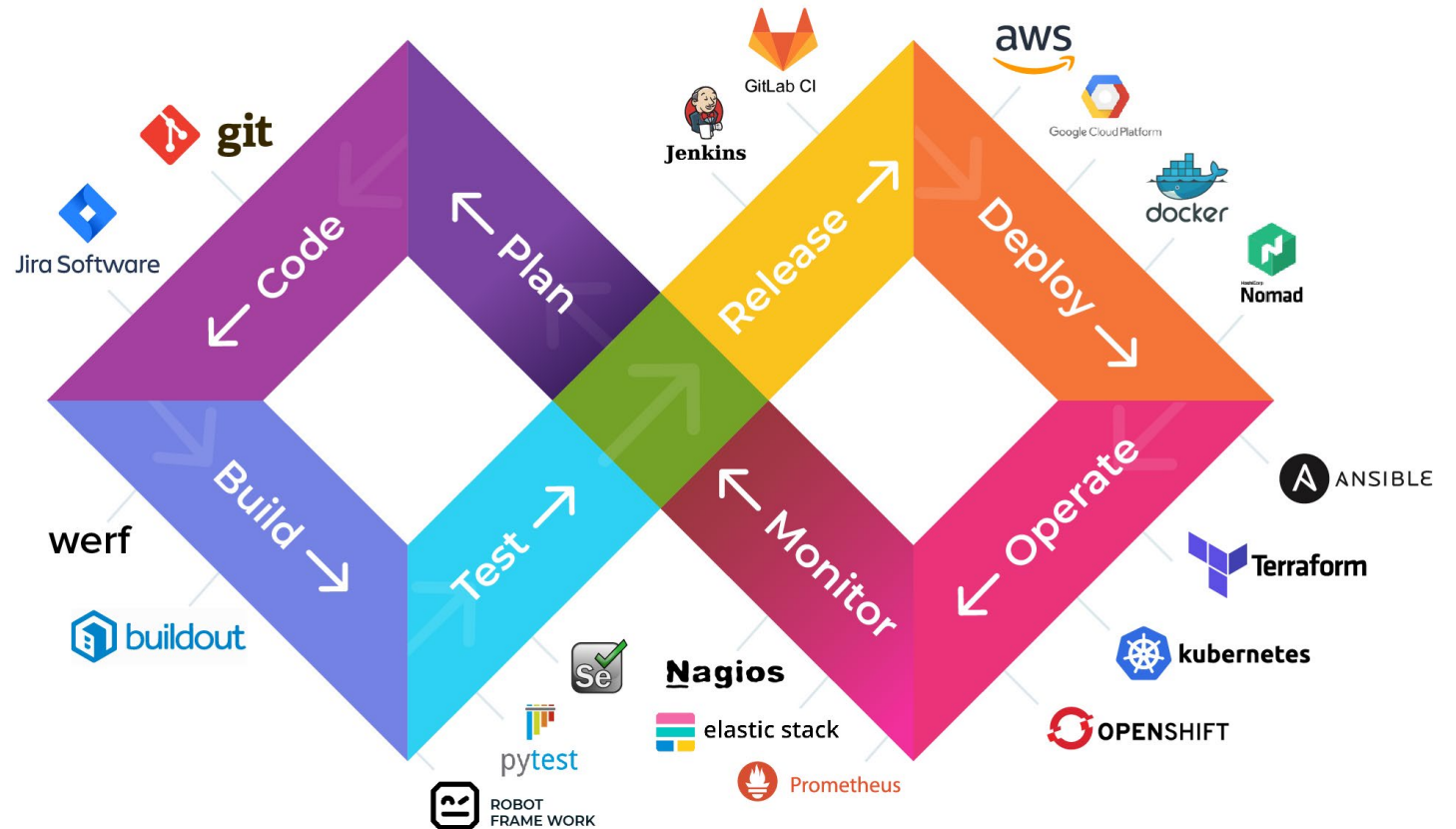


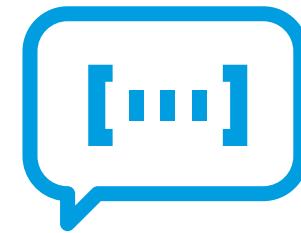
Image from quintagroup, available on <https://quintagroup.com/services/devops/devops>

The DevOps Way



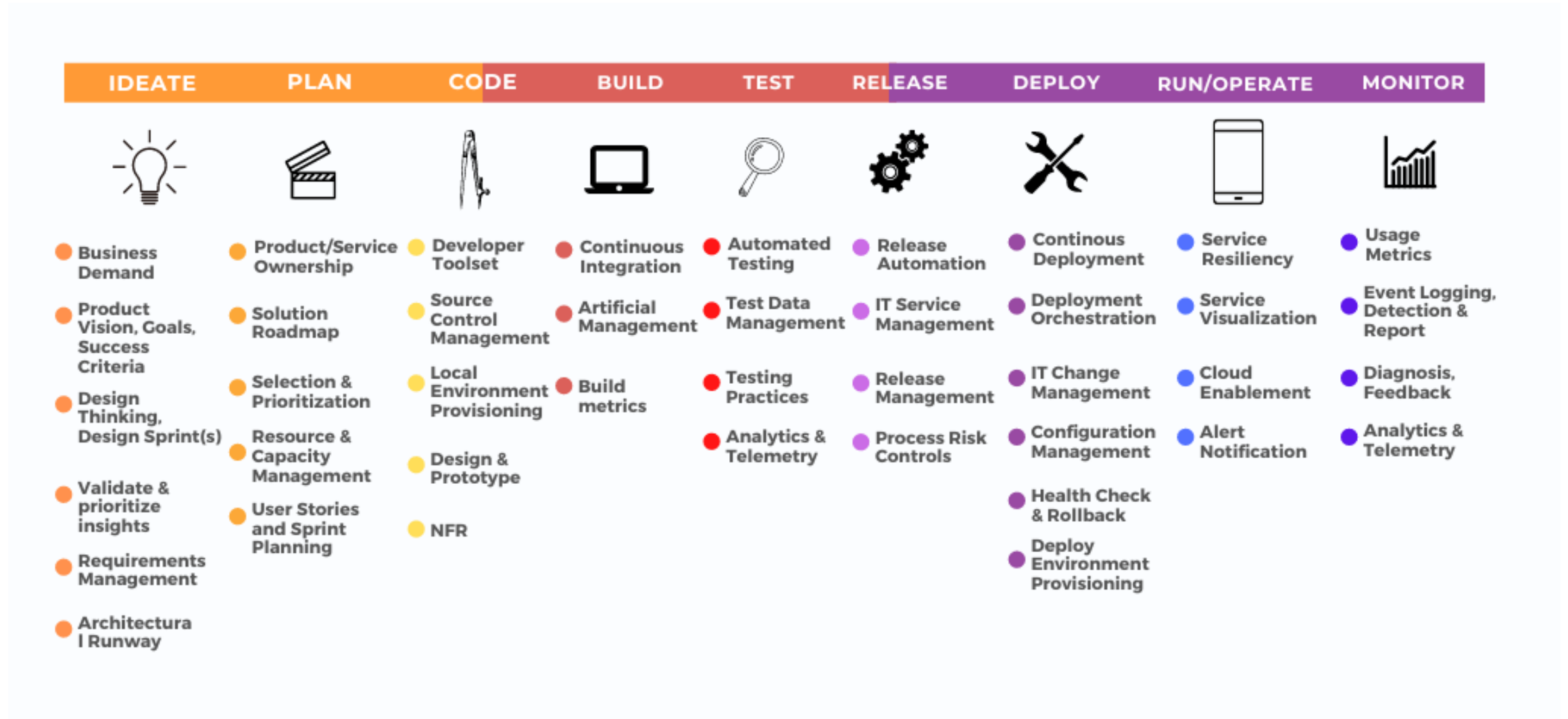
1. **DevOps** is the **culture** and also the implementation of **automation tools**.
2. Agile model churns out **code changes incrementally** and **frequently**.
3. DevOps helps in creating **communication, collaboration and integration** between Dev and Ops and culture, practices and tools level.
4. DevOps Engineer must understand **DevOps lifecycle** and implement **right tool of automation** at right place.
5. Learning **automation at every level** in the lifecycle is highly important .
6. You should understand **Infrastructure, Development & Automation**.

03



Application delivery

Components of Value Delivery Chain




Components of Value Delivery Chain



By integrating significant parts of the development process and by creating small cross-functional teams, most organizations today are better capable of delivering business value much faster.

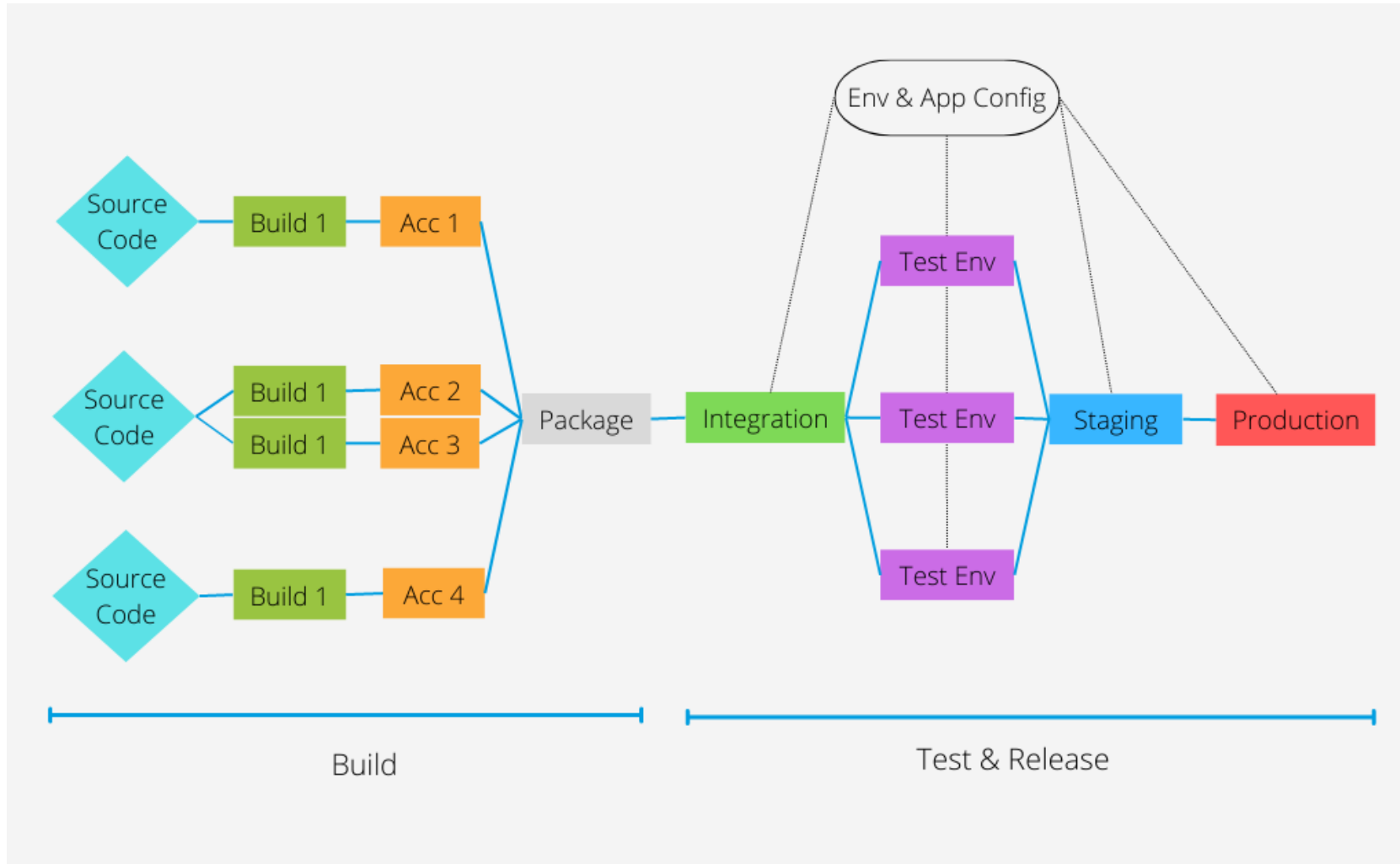
1. The purpose of **Delivery** is to **actually deliver the result to the end user.**
2. **Deployments** need to be **automated** as well to increase their speed and quality.
3. Must be **straightforward and repeatable** process.
4. **Infrastructure changes** are considered **part of the delivery** process.
5. After deployed, **measurements** are executed in the live environment
 - to proactively monitor the application performance, detect issues as early as possible, or be fed back to the Product Owners to better adapt the product to the needs of the users.

A still from the movie Toy Story showing Woody and Buzz Lightyear. Woody is on the left, looking concerned. Buzz is on the right, holding a green blaster and gesturing with his hand. The background is a simple room with a door and some furniture.

PIPELINES

**PIPELINES
EVERYWHERE**

Software Delivery Pipelines



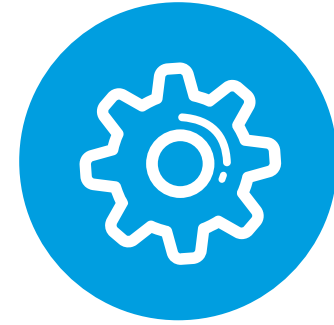
5 Traits of a Good Delivery Pipeline



1. Builds Quality into the Product.



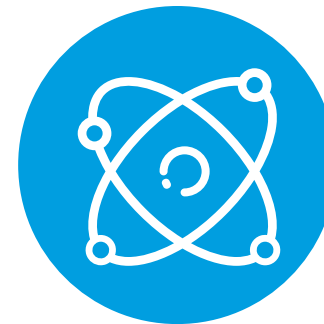
2. Provide Quick and Effective Feedback.



3. Requires Minimal Manual Interaction.



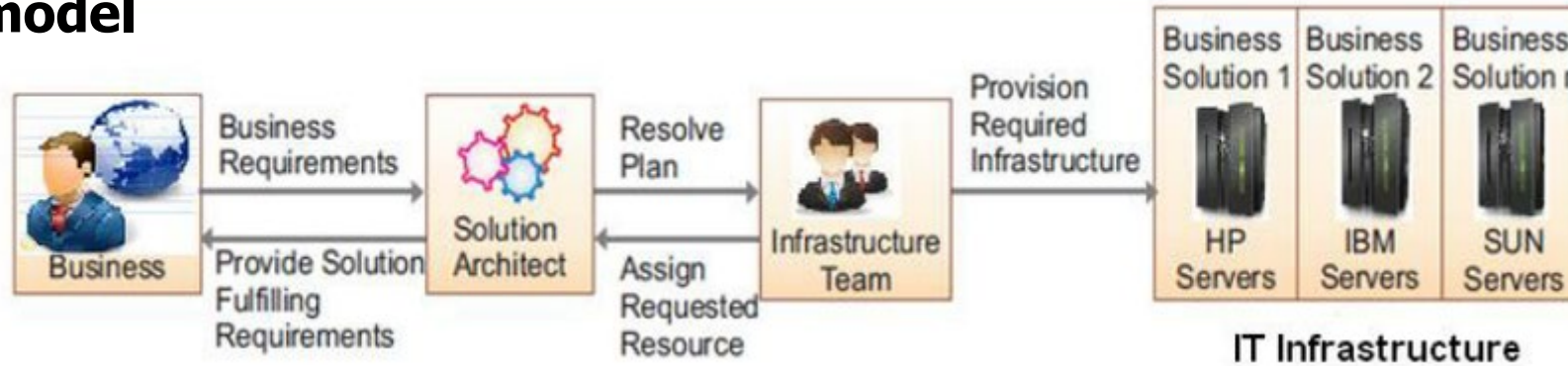
5. Delivers (almost) Any Version Any Time.



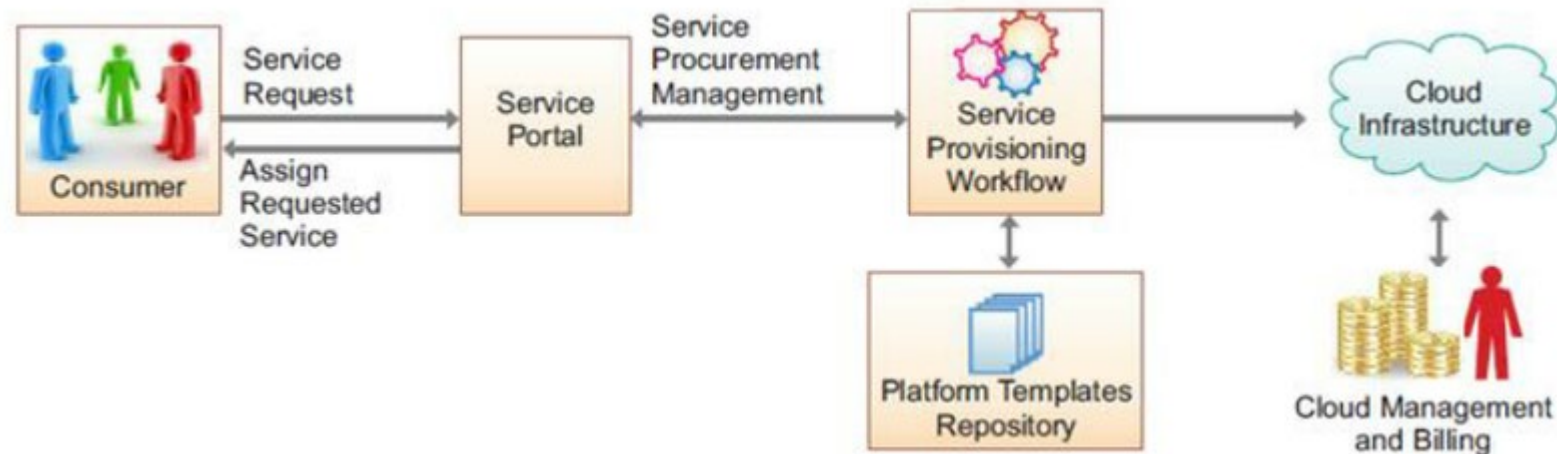
4. Uses the Same Process and Binaries.

Infrastructure provisioning

Traditional model



Cloud model



Environment provisioning is a key part of DevOps



Environment provisioning is a key part of a continuous delivery process.

The idea is simple: **we should not only build, test and deploy application code, but also the underlying application environment.**

OBJECTIVE

Think about this...

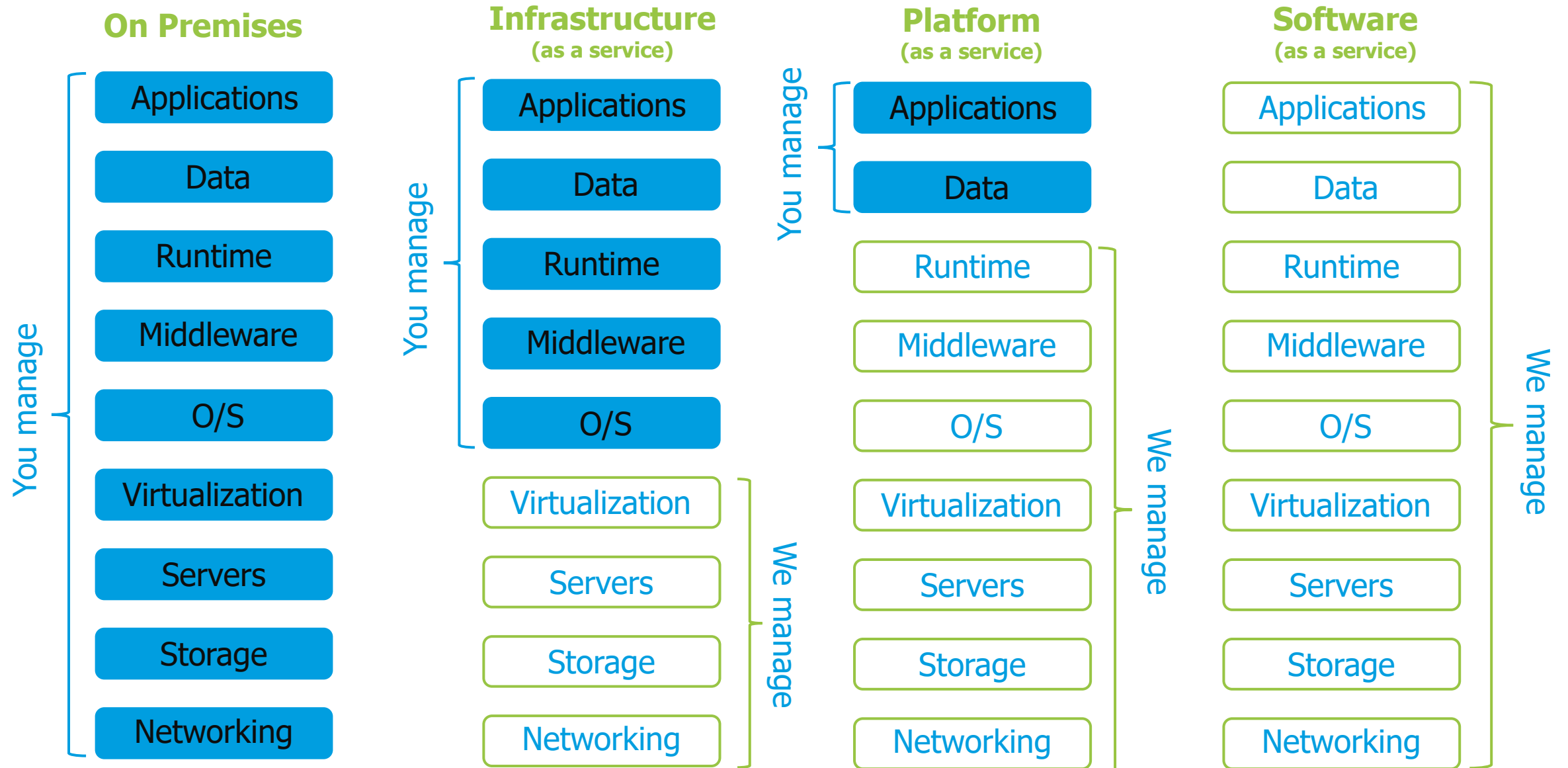
INSTRUCTIONS

1. What is included in infrastructure?
2. Gather the ideas...



5min

"as-a-Service", Explained



OBJECTIVE

Find “as-a-service” examples

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Go to the internet and find 2 examples for each “as-a-service”
2. Explain your examples to the class: Why do you consider it is that “as-a-service”?



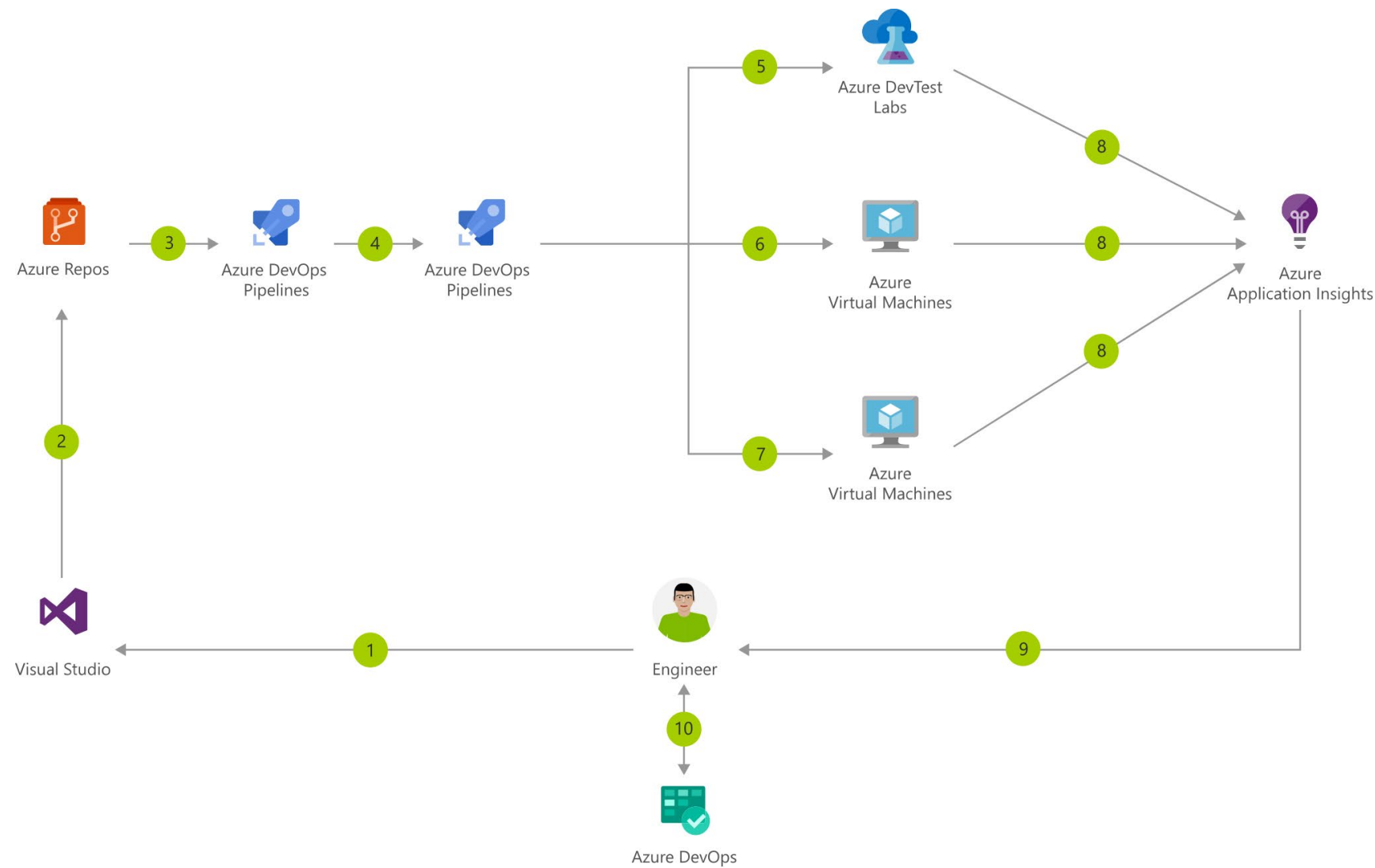
5min

Choose the right model for you...

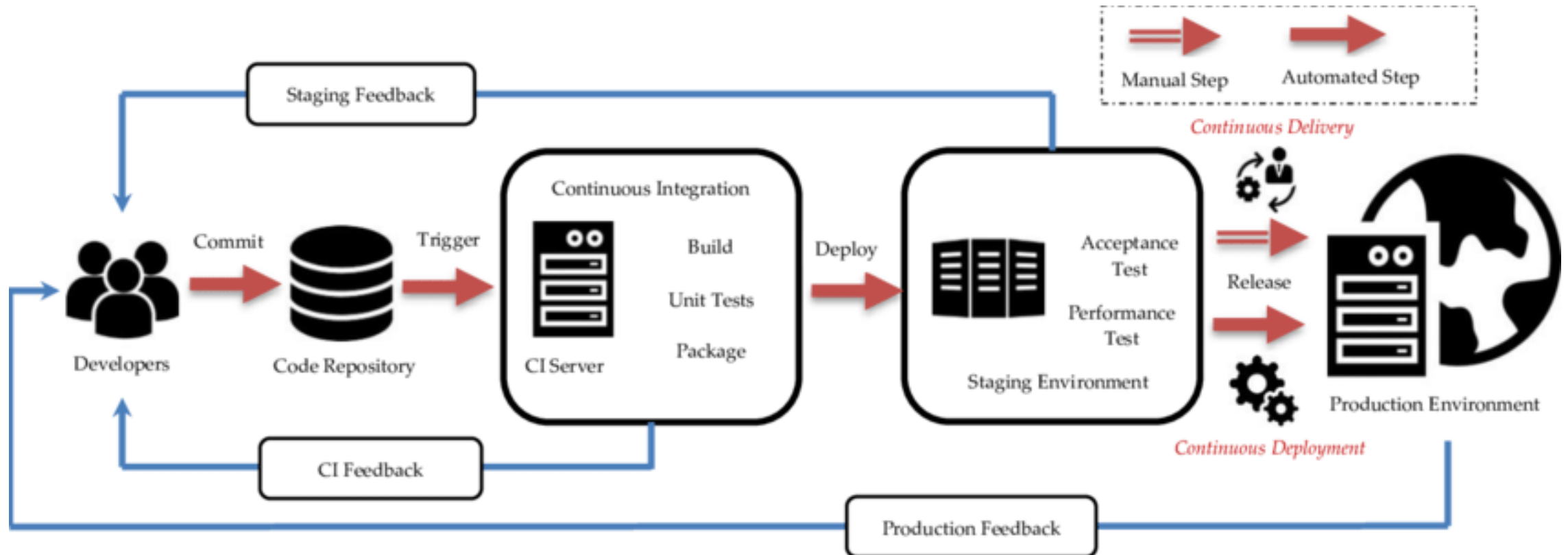


1. Extending on-premise infrastructure to the cloud in a **hybrid model** is a common pathway to the cloud.
2. Additionally, SaaS, PaaS and IaaS solutions are **frequently used in tandem** depending on IT and operational **goals**.
3. DevOps Engineers must **determine** which one(s) are **right for the organization**.

Delivery provisioning: Azure case



Continuous integration, delivery and deployment

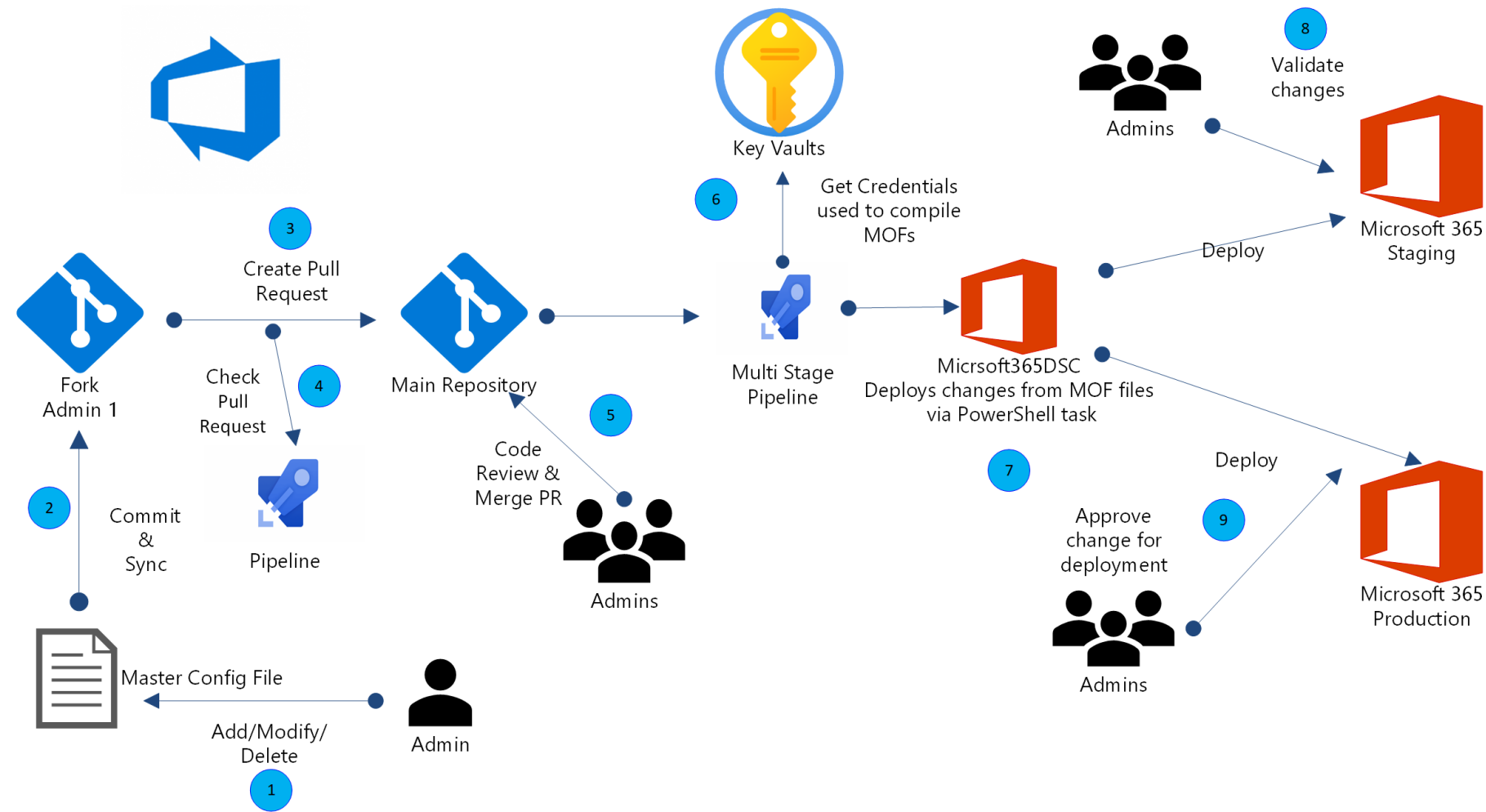


Continuous integration, delivery and deployment



1. Continuous integration, delivery and deployment are practices that seek to **speed up the process of releasing** software by **shortening feedback loops** and **automating repetitive tasks**.
2. These practices **play a key role** in making the agile principle of **frequently delivering valuable**, working software to users a reality.

Microsoft 365 Delivery Pipeline



Microsoft 365 Delivery Pipeline



1. **Azure Pipelines** enables continuous integration (**CI**) and continuous delivery (**CD**) to test and build your code and ship it to any target.
2. **Azure Key Vault** improves the **security** of storage for tokens, passwords, certificates, API keys, and other secrets. It also **provides tightly controlled access** to these secrets.
3. **Microsoft365DSC** provides **automation for the deployment, configuration, and monitoring** of Microsoft 365 tenants via PowerShell DSC.
4. **Windows PowerShell DSC** is a management platform in PowerShell. You can use it to **manage** your **development infrastructure** by using a **configuration-as-code model**.



EXERCISE

Kahoot time

OBJECTIVE

Challenge what you learned!



INSTRUCTIONS

1. Connect to kahoot with this code:

<code>

1. Be ready to play!



10min



Next steps



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From Netmind we want to say thank you, we appreciate time
and effort you have taking in answering all of that is
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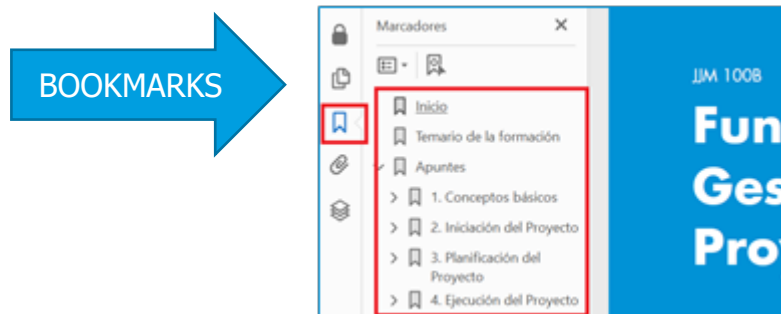
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