

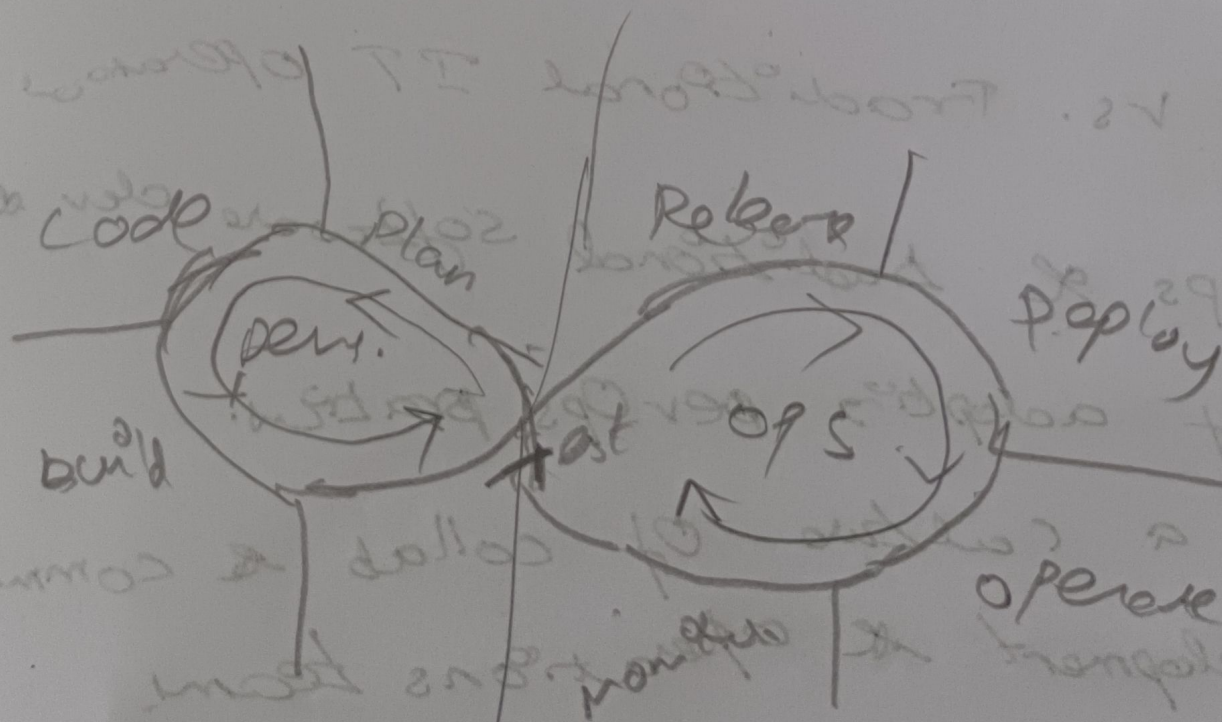
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DevOps Architecture Design.

Work Flow - 1

- i) Definition & goals of DevOps
- ii) DevOps Architecture.
- iii) DevOps Architecture WorkFlow.

- i) speed, efficiency & quality of software.
 - => Increase Deployment Frequency
 - => Improve Deployment Quality.
 - => Reduce Lead Time for changes.
 - => Enhance collaboration & communication.
 - => Improve Recovery Time.
 - => Automate & streamline processes.



key components.

- ⇒ version control system (VCS) → manage codes (up & down)
- ⇒ Continuous Integration (CI) → merging codes
- ⇒ continuous Delivery/continuous Deployment (CD) →
- ⇒ Configuration Management. - Consistency (Testing, production)
- ⇒ Infrastructure as code (IaC): → manage other things where they are
- ⇒ Containerization & Orchestration.
- ⇒ continuous Monitoring & Logging. → monitor server performance, errors & security
- ⇒ Collaboration & Communication Tools. → faster decision making & issue resolution

DevOps workflow.

Code → Build → Test → Release → Deploy → ops → monitor

1.2 DevOps vs. Traditional IT operations

- ⇒ D/B DevOps & traditional software dev & IT ops
- ⇒ Benefit of adopting DevOps practices.
- ⇒ Building a culture of collaboration & communication b/w development & operations teams.
- ⇒ The role of automation & monitoring in enhancing team efficiency.

D/O DevOps & Traditional Software development & IT ops.

* Collaboration & communication:

=> Traditional Approach: waterfall model.

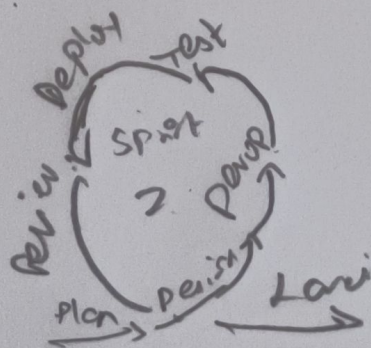
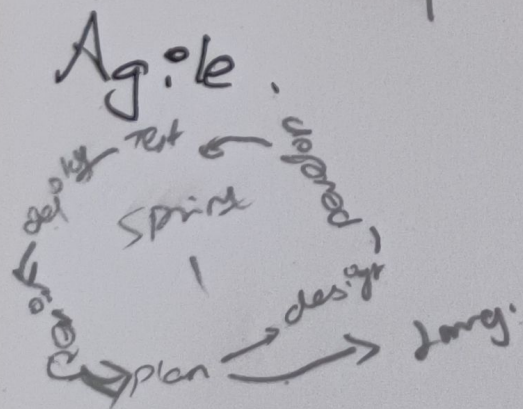
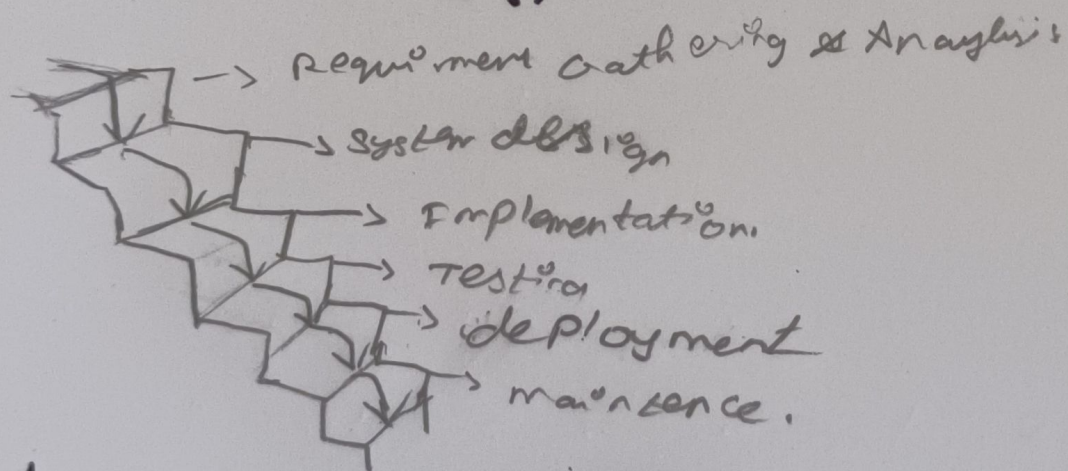
=> DevOps Approach.

* Process & workflow:

=> Traditional Approach

=> DevOps Approach.

waterfall model:



-> water on but Sprint 3.

=> A clear complex project with budget.

=> Improve communication

=> reduce risk with complex project.