

## SEPM

To understand DevOps principles practices & DevOps Engineer Role & Responsibilities

What is DevOps

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DevOps is a collaborative approach where teams work together to build and deliver secure software efficiently. It combines software development (dev) & operations (Ops) to accelerate delivery through automation, collaboration, fast feedback and iterative improvement. Built on Agile methodology, DevOps creates a culture of accountability, collaboration and shared responsibility for business outcome.

\* Core principles of DevOps

Develop and test in production like environment

Develop Builds frequently

Continuously validate operational quality

\* Key Practices of DevOps

Continuous Deployment

Continuous Delivery and deployment originate

continuous integration a method to rapidly develop build and test new code with automation so that only code that is known to be good becomes part of the software product

\* Continuous Development

This is the phase that involves planning and coding, versioning & managing builds of software applications functionality. Eg:- git, Github, Maven



### \* Continuous testing :-

Continuous testing is, executing automated tests, continuously & separated against the code base & the various deployment environments. It is a software testing methodology which focuses on achieving continuous quality and improvement.  
Eg:- Appium, Bamboo

### \* Continuous Integration :-

Continuous Integration refers to the build & unit test stages of the software release process. Every revision that is committed triggers an automated build & test.  
Eg:- Jenkins, Travis CI

### \* Infrastructure Management

Without automation building & maintaining large scale modern without automation IT system can be a resource intensive undertaking & can lead to increased risk due to manual error. Config & resources management is an automated method for maintaining computer system & software in a known consistent state.

### \* Configuration Management

Infrastructure as a code is the practice of describing all software runtime environment & networking settings & parameters in simple textual format that can be stored in your version control system (VCS) & versioned on request. These text files are called manifests & are used by DevOps tools to automatically provision & configure build servers, testing staging and production environment.  
Eg:- Chef, Saltstack.



## DevOps Engineers Role

A DevOps Engineer manages a company i.e. IT Infrastructure bridging development & operation. The primary goal is to improve the process and Efficiency throughout the software Development lifecycle.

### Key Role

- 1) Facilitator of collaboration  
Bridging the gap between development, operation & QA teams to streamline communication.
- 2) Automation specialist :-  
Automate repetitive tasks like testing, deployment & monitoring.
- 3) Continuous Integration & Continuous Delivery  
Design, implement & maintain CI/CD pipelines to enable faster, reliable & repeatable software releases.
- 4) Infrastructure as code  
Use tools like Terraform, Ansible or Cloud formation to define & provision Infrastructure through code.
- 5) Mentoring & Incident management  
Set up monitoring system to track application performance and troubleshoot issues in real time. It also ensures that systems are resilient and downtime is minimized.
- 6) Cloud & Infrastructure Management  
Deploy, manage & optimize applications on cloud platforms like AWS, Azure and Google Cloud. Also handles container orchestration.



## Key Responsibilities :-

- 1) Collaboration & planning  
work with deployment & operation teams to plan & design scalable solution
- 2) Configuration Management :-  
Use tool like puppet, Chef or Ansible to manage server configuration & ensure consistency
- 3) Pipeline Management  
maintain CI/CD pipelines to ensure seamless build test & deployment workflows
- 4) Monitoring & logging  
Implement monitoring tools like prometheus, grafana or splunk to track system & measurement performance
- 5) Support & troubleshooting  
Respond to incidents & resolve production issues promptly & identify root cause to failure and implement fixes
- 6) Documentation & Reporting  
Document system configuration, deployment process & troubleshooting guides.