

# **DEVOPS**

Training Material

# **DEVOPS TOOLS AND AUTOMATION**



#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

## Chapter 1: Continuous Integration/Continuous Delivery (CI/CD) Pipeline

- 4.1 CI/CD Pipeline Overview
- 4.2 Automation in the CI/CD Pipeline
- 4.3 CI/CD Pipeline Workflow
- 4.4 Benefits of CI/CD Pipelines
- 4.5 Testing Automation in CI/CD

# Chapter 2: Tools in DevOps

- 5.1 Git and Version Control System Overview
- 5.2 Git Bash Commands and Usage
- 5.3 GitHub Overview and Features
- 5.4 GitHub Actions for CI/CD
- 5.5 Jenkins Overview and Usage
- 5.6 Docker Overview and Usage

#### 1. JENKINS TOOL:

- ➤ Jenkins is an open-source automation server that is commonly used in DevOps for *Continuous Integration (CI) and Continuous Deployment (CD)*. Jenkins allows developers to *build*, *test*, and deploy their applications automatically, therebyreducing the time and effort needed for these tasks.
- ➤ Jenkins is highly extensible, and there are thousands of plugins available that can be used to customize the build and deployment process.
- Jenkins also supports integration with various tools used in the DevOps toolchain, such as Git, GitHub, Jira, Docker, Kubernetes, and many others.
- > Jenkins works by executing a *series of jobs* that are defined in the Jenkins file.
- The jobs can be configured to perform tasks such as compiling code, running unit tests, packaging the application, deploying it to a server, and sending notifications.

#### **WORKING IN JENKINS:**

#### 1. Install and set up Jenkins:

Once installed, you can configure Jenkins by creating a new job, setting up source code management, and defining build triggers.

#### 2. Create a new job:

- In Jenkins, a *job represents a task* or a step in the build process.
- To create a new job, go to the Jenkins dashboard, click on "*New Item*," enter a name for the job, and select the type of job you want to create.

#### 3. Configure the job:

- Once you create a job, you can configure it by defining the *build steps*, *build triggers*, and other parameters.
- > For example, you can define the source code repository, build tool, and target platform for your job.

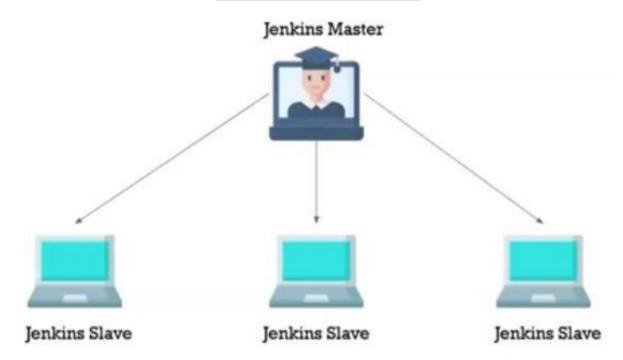
#### 4. Run the job:

- After configuring the job, you can run it manually or set up *automatic triggers* to run it based on *certain conditions*.
- > Jenkins will execute the build steps defined in the job and report the results.

#### 5. Monitor the job:

- > Jenkins provides *real-time feedback* on the *status* of the build process.
- ➤ We can monitor the job by checking the *console output*, build history, and build artifacts.

# JENKINS ARCHITECTURE



# **COMPONENTS IN JENKINS**

- > Master Server:
  - ✓ Controls Pipeline
  - ✓ Schedules Build
- > Agents and Minions:
  - ✓ Performs the Build

#### **AGENTS:**

- > Commit Triggers Pipeline
- ➤ Agent selected based on Configured Labels
- > Agent runs Build

#### **Types of Agents:**

#### 1.Pernament Agents

Dedicated servers for running Jobs.

#### 2. Cloud Agents:

Dynamic Agents spun up on demand

#### **BUILD TYPES:**

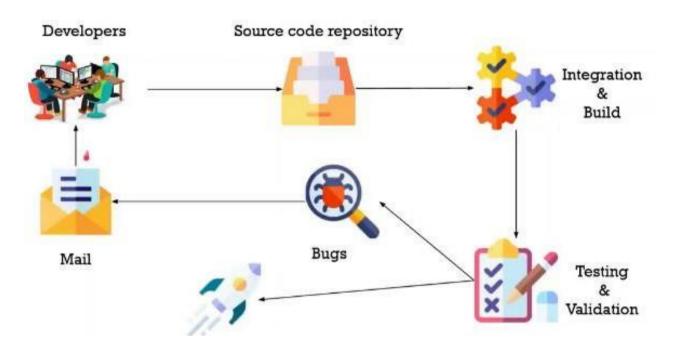
# 1. Freestyle Build:

- > Simplest method to create a build
- > "Feels" like Shell Scripting

### 2.Pipelines:

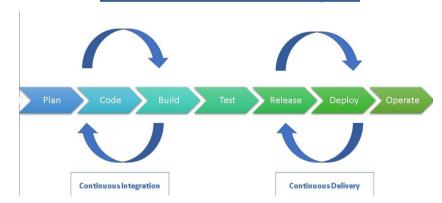
- ➤ Use the Groovy Syntax
- > Use Stages to break down components

# PROCESS BEFORE JENKINS(CI)



# PROCESS AFTER JENKINS(CI)

#### **OVERVIEW ABOUT CI/CD Pipeline**



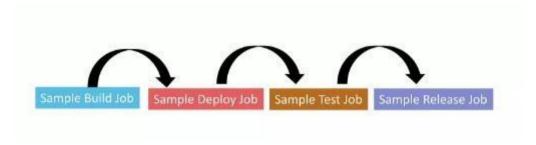
#### CI/CD Pipeline

- A <u>Continuous Integration/Continuous Delivery (CI/CD)</u> pipeline is a framework that emphasizes iterative, reliable code delivery processes for agile DevOps teams.
- ➤ It involves a workflow encompassing continuous integration, testing, delivery, and continuous delivery/deployment practices.
- The pipeline arranges these methods into a unified process for developing high-quality software.
- > Test and build automation is key to a CI/CD pipeline, which helps developers identify potential code flaws early in the software development lifecycle (SDLC).
- ➤ It is then easier to push code changes to various environments and release the software to production.
- Automated tests can assess crucial aspects ranging from application performance to security.
- ➤ In addition to testing and quality control, automation is useful throughout the different phases of a CI/CD pipeline.

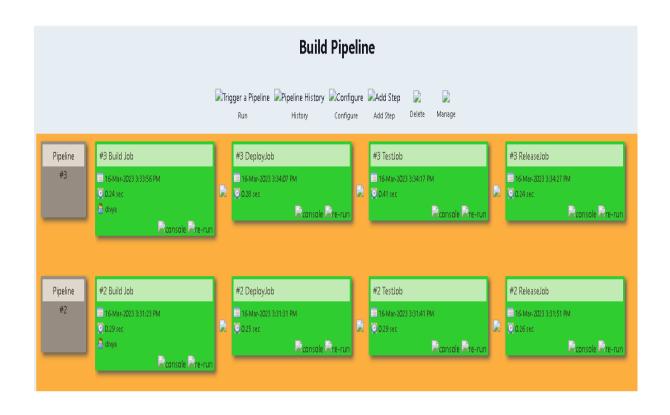
It helps produce more reliable software and enables faster, more secure releases.

#### STEPS TO CREATE CI-CD PIPELINE

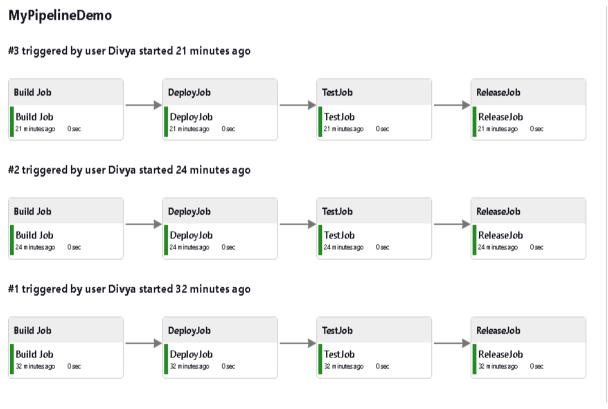
- Step 1: Chain required jobs in sequence Add Upstream/downstream jobs
- Step 2: Install Build Pipeline and Delivery Pipeline Plugin
- Step 3: Add, Build Pipeline View and Configure the view step
- Step 4: Run and Validate



**BUILD PIPELINE** 



#### **DELIVERY PIPELINE**



#### **STEP BY STEP PROCEDURE:**

#### **CREATING JOBS**

Create a New Item-BuildJob

- Create a Freestyle Project -OK
- ➤ Build Steps Execute shell
- > Type the commands
- > Example: date
  - echo "Build process Successfully done"
- > Apply and Save
- ➤ Proceed for the remaining three Jobs [Deploy, Test and Release]

#### **CREATE CHAIN**

- Open each Job
- ➤ Configure -> Build Triggers -> Build after other projects is built →------
- ➤ Apply and Save
- Open the Each job in a separate window
- ➤ Run (Build Now) the First Job
- ➤ Automatically other three jobs are executed

#### **PLUGIN INSTALLATION:**

- ➤ Manage Plugin ->Install Plugin ->
- > Build Pipeline Plugin
- Delivery Pipeline Plugin
- ➤ Install without restart

#### **CREATE PIPELINE**

- ➤ Dashboard -> All -> +
- Name of the Pipeline
- ➤ Select Build Pipeline View
- ➤ Pipeline Flow -> Initial job -> Build Job
- ➤ Display option -> 5
- > OK

#### **CREATE PIPELINE DELIVERY**

- ➤ All ->+
- ➤ Name -> Delivery Pipeline View
- ➤ Add Component
- > Name and Initial Job