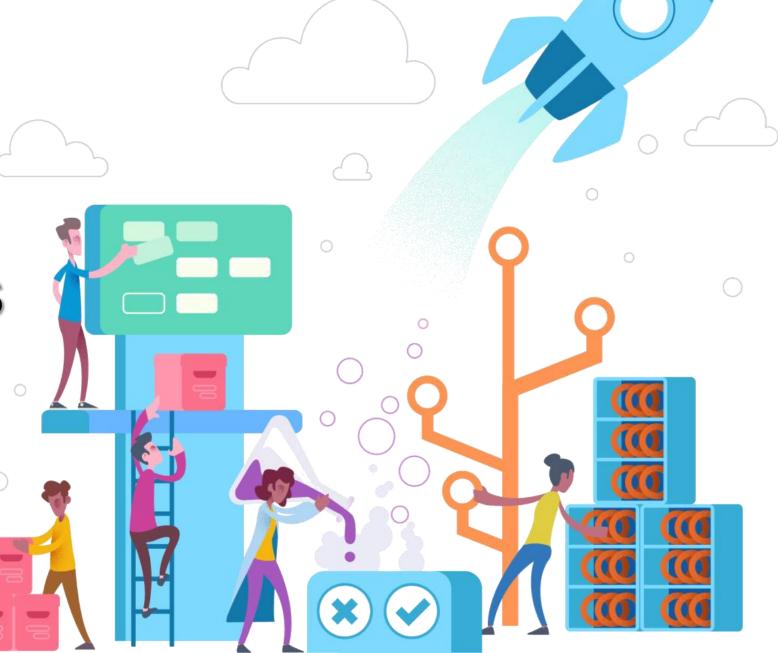


Azure DevOps

Azure Artifacts and Azure Test Plans





Agenda

01 What is Azure Artifacts

02 Working with Packages

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O4 Connecting to Azure Pipelines

05 What are Azure Test Plans

Exploratory and Manual Testing

07 Test from Kanban Board

08 Creating Test Plans





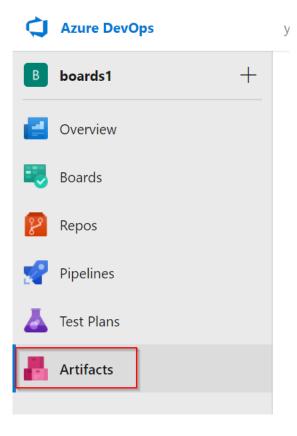
With Azure Artifacts you can create and share Maven, npm, and NuGet package feeds from public and private sources with teams of any size.



You can add fully integrated package management to your continuous integration/continuous delivery (CI/CD) pipelines with a single click.



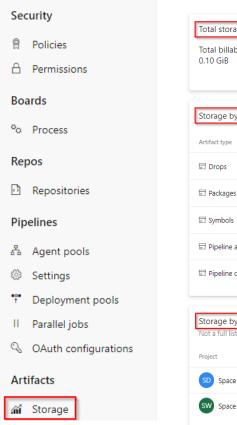
The new update has introduced a new, top-level area that is the home of Package Management in Azure DevOps Services. This area is known as Azure Artifacts.

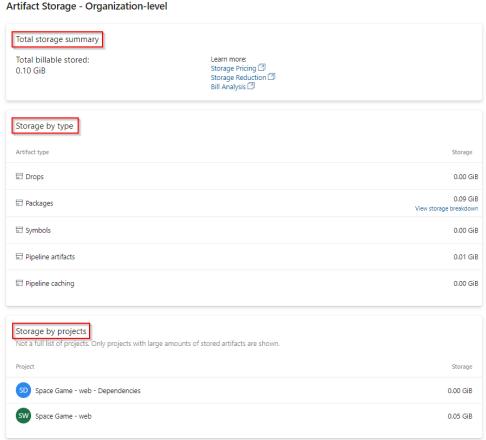




Azure Artifacts offers a free-tier plan that includes 2 gigabytes (GiB) of free storage for different types of packages.

When you reach your maximum storage limit, you can either upgrade to a paid subscription or delete some of your existing artifacts.







Best Practices for using Azure Artifacts

- Each repository should only reference one feed.
- On package creation, automatically publish packages back to the feed.
- Enable retention policies to automatically cleanup old package versions.
- A feed is a container for packages, The only package source for each repository should be that single unique feed.





A package is container file which contains scripts, files and a manifest which can be used as an eternal dependency to a project.



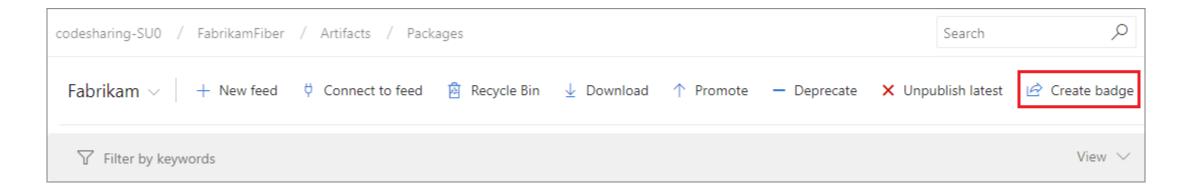








You can share your packages anywhere you can share an image with badges. You can put a badge directly into your project's home page in Azure DevOps Services or in any Markdown/README file so readers can easily discover and consume your package.



Example Badge:





Azure Artifacts is a highly-scalable artifact service. However, the service does have some architectural limits and also some limits imposed by the client tools (e.g. nuget.exe) it integrates with.

Size limits

- NuGet packages are limited to 500 MB.
- npm packages are limited to 500 MB.
- Maven packages are limited to 500 MB per file.
- Python packages are limited to 500 MB per file.
- Universal Packages have been tested up to 1 TB and are recommended for managing large binary content.





Hands-on: Starting off with Azure Artifacts



Artifacts Feeds are organizational constructs that allow you to store, manage, and group your packages and control who to share it with. Feeds are not package-type dependent.

Project-scoped

- Project-scoped feeds will always use the visibility of the project. If a project is public, the feed is also public and vice versa.
- Creating a new feed through the create feed web UI will create a project-scoped feed.
- Project-scoped feed:
 https://feeds.dev.azure.com/contoso/projectId/apis/Packaging/Feeds

Organization-scoped

- Organization-scoped feeds will always remain private.
- All organization-scoped feeds will show up in the feed list of the Artifacts feed UI.
- Organization-scoped feed: https://feeds.dev.azure.com/contoso/_apis/P ackaging/Feeds



Feed views enable you to share subsets of package-versions with your consumers. A common use of feed views is to share package versions that have been tested and validated but hold back on packages that are still under development.

All Artifacts feeds come with three views:

@local

@prerelease

@release

The latter two are suggested views that you can rename or delete as desired. @local is the default view that's commonly used in upstream sources.



Using feed views to release packages

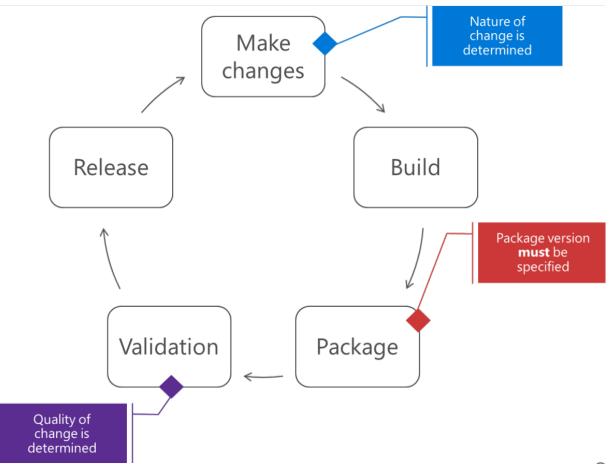
When creating packages in continuous integration and delivery scenarios, it's important to convey three pieces of information: the nature of the change, the risk of the change, and the quality of the change.



source: microsoft.com

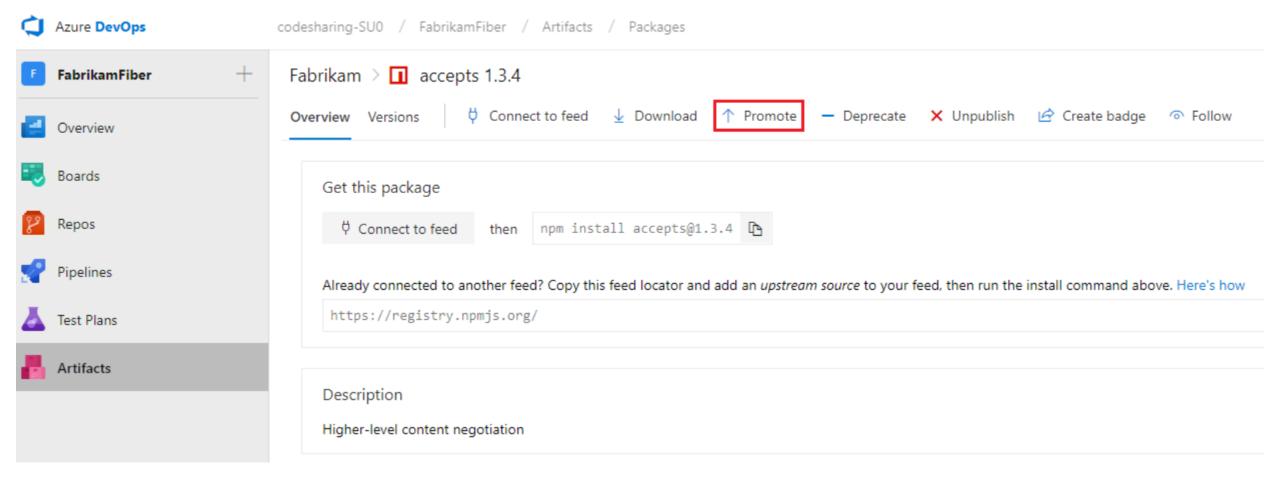


Determine and communicate quality of the change





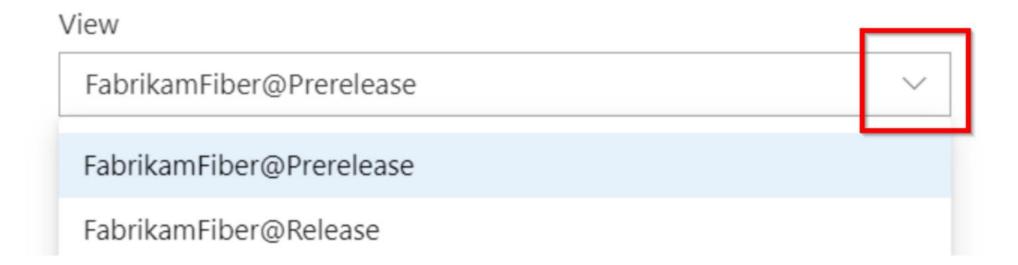
Promote a package to prerelease or release view





Promote a package to prerelease or release view

Promote this package





Upstream sources enable you to use a single feed to store both the packages you produce and the packages you consume from "remote feeds": both public package managers (npmjs.com, NuGet.org, Maven Central, and PyPI) and Artifacts feeds.

FabrikamFiber > Feed settings							
Feed details	Permissions	Views	Upstream sources	+ Add upstream source	Delete	↑ Move up	↓ Move down
D	Source		Location			Source type	Last synced
18	NuGet Gallery		https://api.n	uget.org/v3/index.json		Public source	✓ Today at 2:27 PM

Once you've enabled an upstream source, any user connected to your feed can install a package from the remote feed, and your feed will save a copy.



Connecting to Azure Pipelines

Connecting to Azure Pipelines



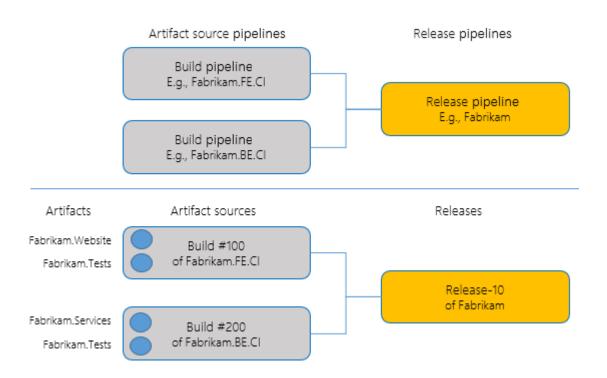
Supported artifact types in Azure Pipelines

Supported Artifact Types	Description			
Build Artifacts	Build artifacts are the files that your build produce. E.gdll, .exe			
Pipeline Artifacts	Help store build outputs and move intermediate files between jobs in your pipeline.			
Maven	You can publish Maven artifacts to Azure Artifacts feeds or Maven repository.			
npm	You can publish npm packages to Azure Artifacts feeds or npm registry.			
NuGet	You can publish NuGet packages to Azure Artifacts feeds or NuGet repository.			
Universal Packages	Universal Packages store one or more files together in a single unit that has a name and version.			

Connecting to Azure Pipelines



A **release** is a collection of artifacts in your DevOps CI/CD processes. An artifact is a deployable component of your application.



When **authoring a release pipeline**, you link the appropriate artifact sources to your release pipeline.

When **creating a release**, you specify the exact version of these artifact sources. A single release pipeline can be linked to multiple artifact sources, of which one is the primary source.



What are Azure Test Plans?

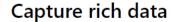
What are Azure Test Plans?



Azure Test Plans provides a browser-based test management solution for exploratory, planned manual, and user acceptance testing. For automated testing as part of your CI/CD workflow, consider leveraging Azure Pipelines.



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Capture rich scenario data as you execute tests to make discovered defects actionable.



Get end-to-end traceability

Take advantage of end-to-end traceability and quality for your stories and features.



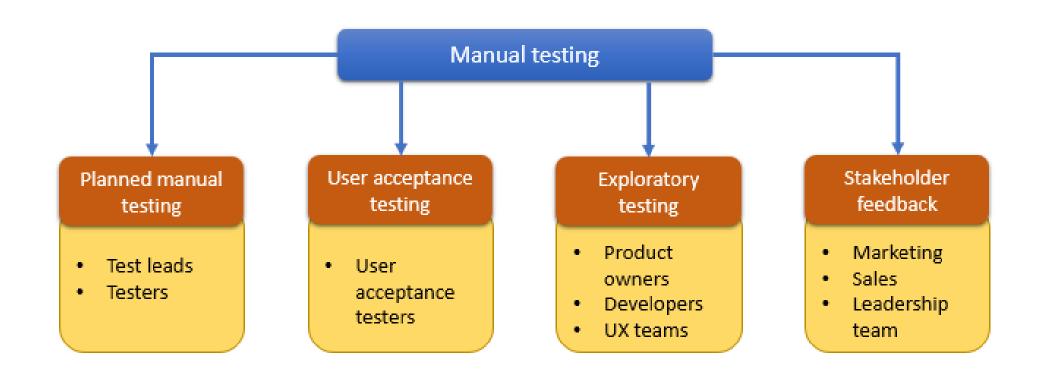
Test across web and desktop

Test your application by executing tests across desktop or web apps.

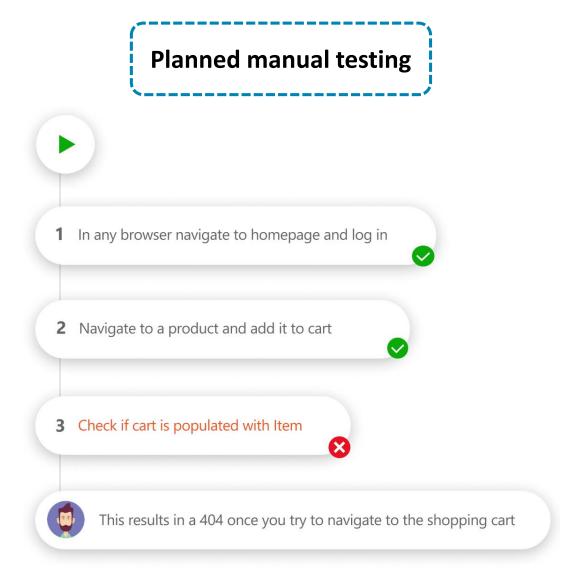


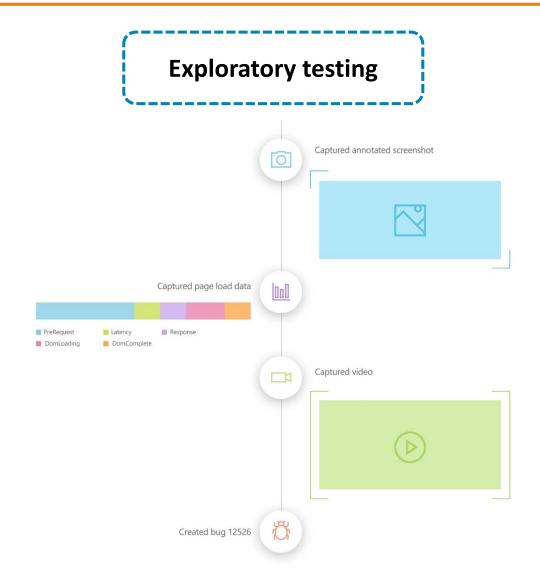


Quality is a vital aspect of software systems, and manual testing and exploratory testing continue to be an important techniques for maximizing this.



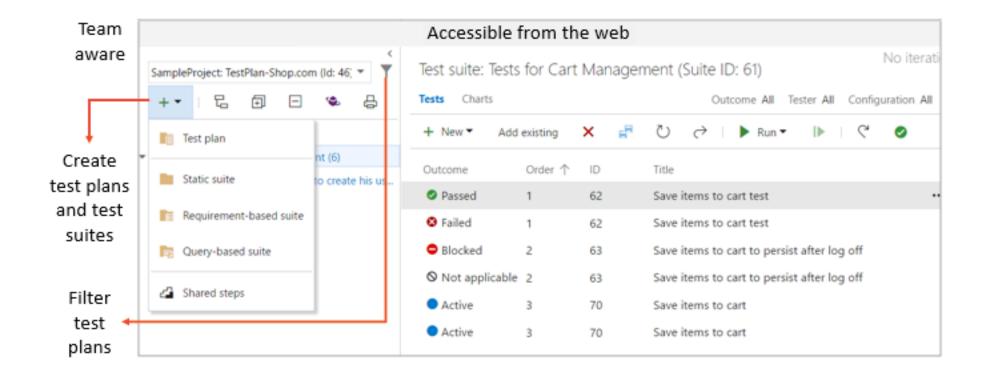








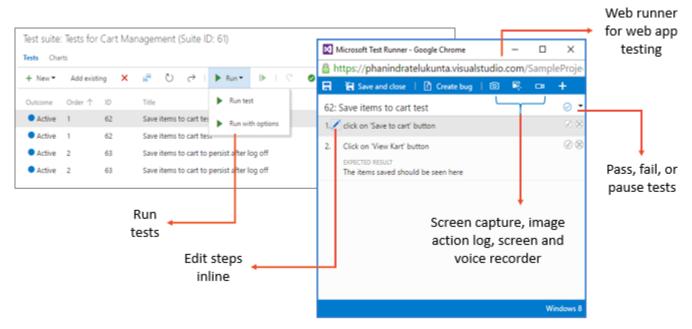
Test planning





Testing applications

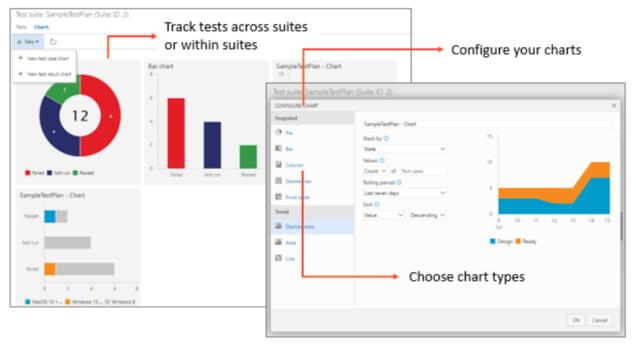
Azure Test Plans provides test runners to run tests for your web and desktop applications.





Test tracking

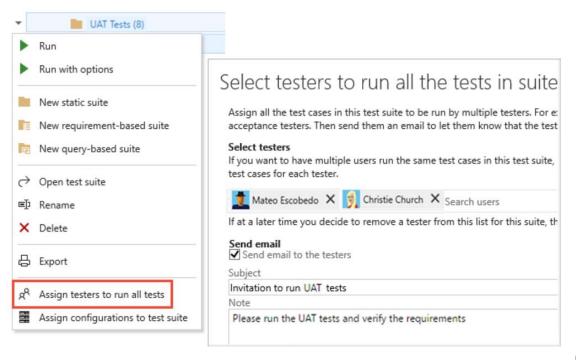
Quickly configure lightweight charts to track your manual test results using the chart types of your choice, and pin the charts to your dashboard to easily analyze these results.





User acceptance testing

UAT is a key factor in software development that ensures the value requested by customers is being delivered by the engineering team.



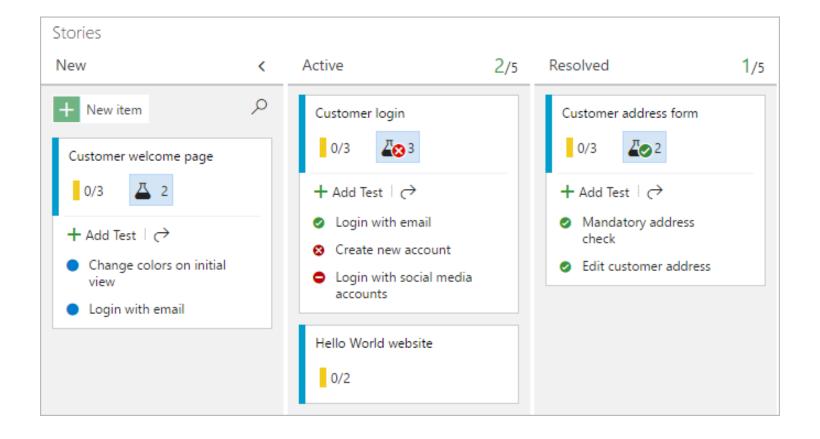


Test from Kanban Boards

Test from Kanban Boards



Add, view, and interact with test cases directly from the cards on the Kanban board, and then progressively monitor status directly from the card.





Hands-on: Tests from Kanban Boards



Hands-on: Manual Testing



Hands-on: Exploratory Testing









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