



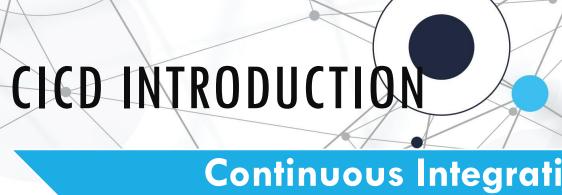


Before the advent of CICD software engineers uses traditional waterfall models, rapid prototyping, agile methodology among others.

With all these framework we still take a longer time to deliver our softwares with low quality and bugs. Although there are manual / reactive monitoring which is also laborious.

Nevertheless the process is still taking lots of time before the software product could get to the users.

**DevOps** as a set of practices, tools, and a cultural philosophy automate and integrate the processes between software development and IT teams.





Continuous Integration is a coding philosophy and set of practices that drive development teams to frequently implement small code changes and check them in to a version control repository.

Continuous delivery picks up where continuous integration ends, and automates application delivery to selected environments, including production, development, and testing environments.





- 1. Reduce risk: Finding and fixing bugs late in the development process is expensive and time-consuming.
- 2. Deliver faster: Organizations are moving toward releasing features multiple times a day.
- 3. Expend less manual effort: To align with the shift-left paradigm, we need automation right from the start.
- 4. Generate extensive logs: Observability is one of the biggest aspects of <u>DevOps</u> and CI/CD integration.
- 5. Make easier rollbacks: One of the biggest advantages of a CI/CD pipeline is you can roll back changes quickly.
- 6. Monitoring: the environment metrics with options of integrating rich graphics.

Continuous
Integration and
Continuous
Deployment

Building a Continuous Integration Pipeline Enabling Continuous Delivery with Deployment Pipelines

Monitoring Environments

## ROI OF CI/CD



In current times, if a software organization is not yet adopting CI/CD, its leadership and management should realize that they are already behind and at a huge disadvantage.

I also like to expand <u>CI/CD</u> abbreviation into CI/CT/CD, meaning continuous integration / continuous testing / continuous delivery. This makes testing and meeting quality standards more obvious in this process.

In very simple terms, when you adopt CI/CT/CD, every dev work — new feature, bug fix, improvement — is continuously tested and integrated into your "ready to ship" branch and is, well, ready to be released to your customers based on your criteria for delivery.