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Data engineering - Batch 1

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DAY 25 – Azure DevOps-Pipelines

CI CD Pipelines

- CI/CD stands for Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment, which is a process central to software development.
- Continuous Integration (CI) involves automatically testing new code changes as soon as they are added to the codebase.
- This testing ensures that new code additions do not introduce any issues or bugs into the system.
- Continuous Deployment (CD) involves automatically deploying code changes to the production environment once they have been tested and approved.
- The CI/CD process automates the testing and deployment of code changes, ensuring efficiency and reliability in software development.
- CI checks and tests every new piece of code, while CD ensures that approved code changes are deployed to the live system without manual intervention.

Deployment

- **Automated Deployment:** CD tools automate the deployment of code changes to production after passing CI checks, ensuring smooth data flow.
- **Monitoring and Alerts:** Monitoring tools track the performance and data quality of the data pipeline, with automated alerts to notify of any discrepancies or issues.
- **Rollbacks:** CD processes enable quick rollbacks to a previously stable state of the data pipeline in case issues are identified post-deployment.

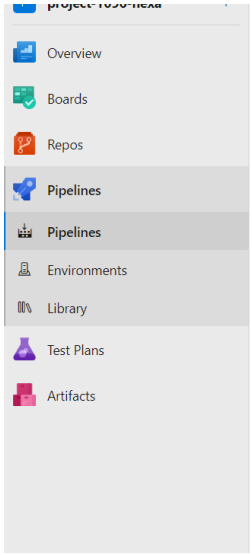
- **Infrastructure as Code (IaC):** Many CD tools support IaC, allowing for automatic provisioning of cloud resources such as storage or compute as part of the deployment process.

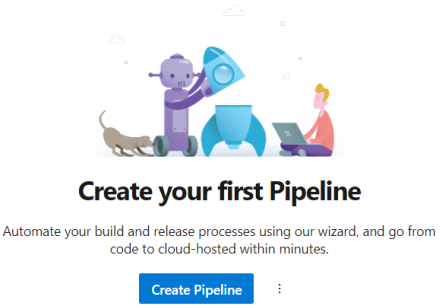
Data pipelines

- Data pipeline deployment with Git and CI/CD: Git's integration with CI/CD solutions enables the automation of deployment processes for data pipelines, ensuring seamless delivery to production environments.
- Automation of repetitive tasks: CI/CD tools execute scripts to validate data integrity, schedule analytical tasks, and catch anomalies or failures, minimizing risks and maintaining data quality.
- Novel workflow for data engineering: Unlike traditional software development, data engineering adopts a branch deployment approach, allowing for isolated testing and iteration of changes without impacting the production environment.
- CI/CD and ephemeral environments: CI/CD tools can automatically provision ephemeral environments upon branch creation in Git, facilitating safe and isolated testing of data pipelines, transformations, and integrations before deployment to production.
- Ephemeral environments: These temporary environments are spun up for development, testing, or experimentation purposes and are torn down after use, ensuring efficient resource utilization and cost management.

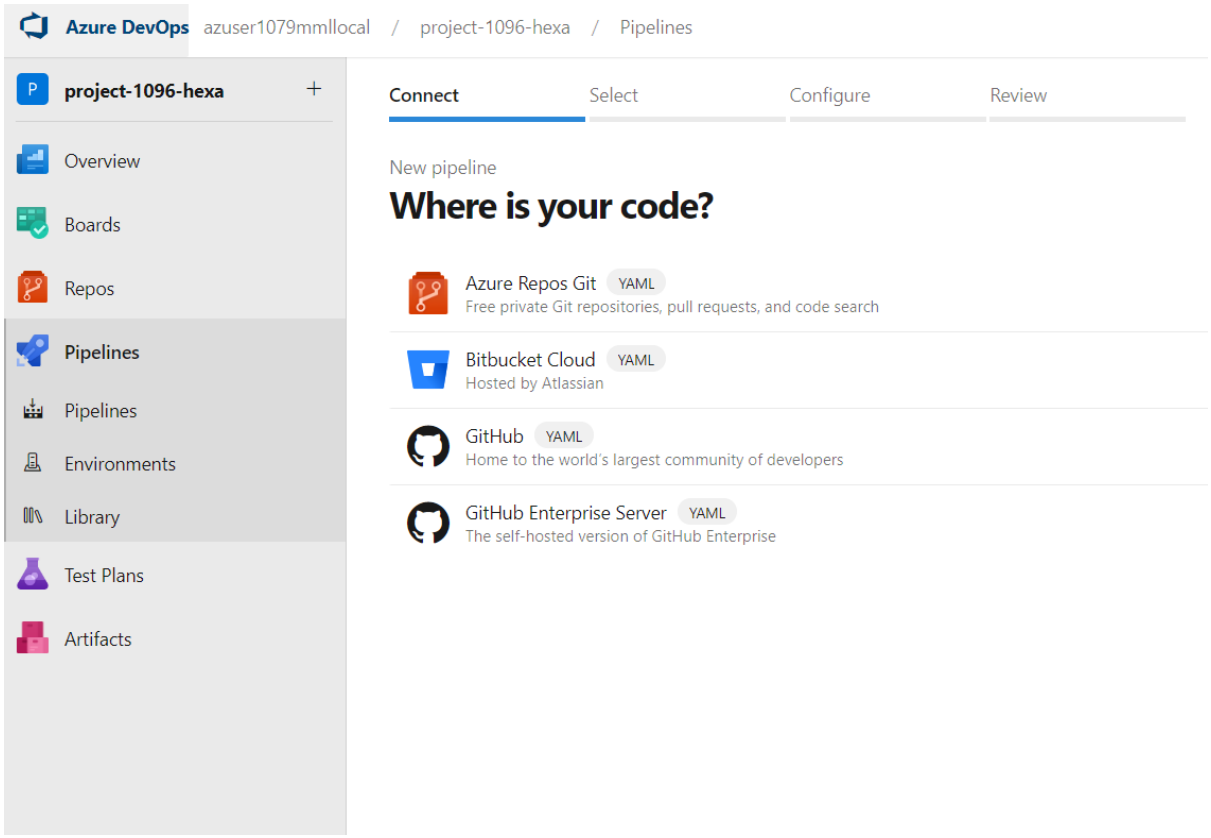
Create a pipeline in azure DevOps

- **Create pipeline**

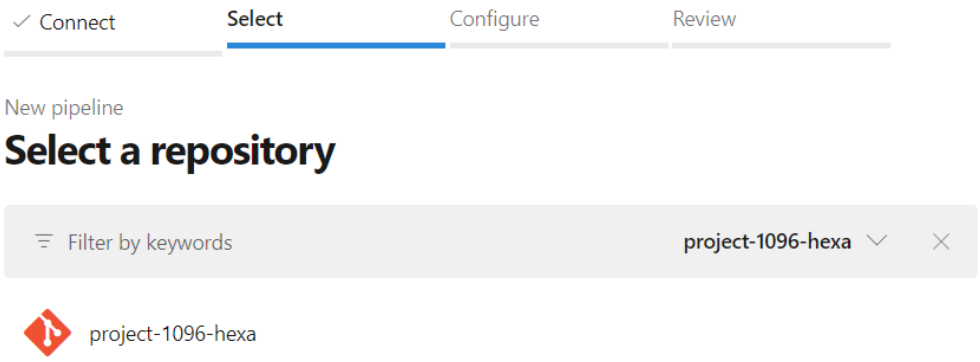




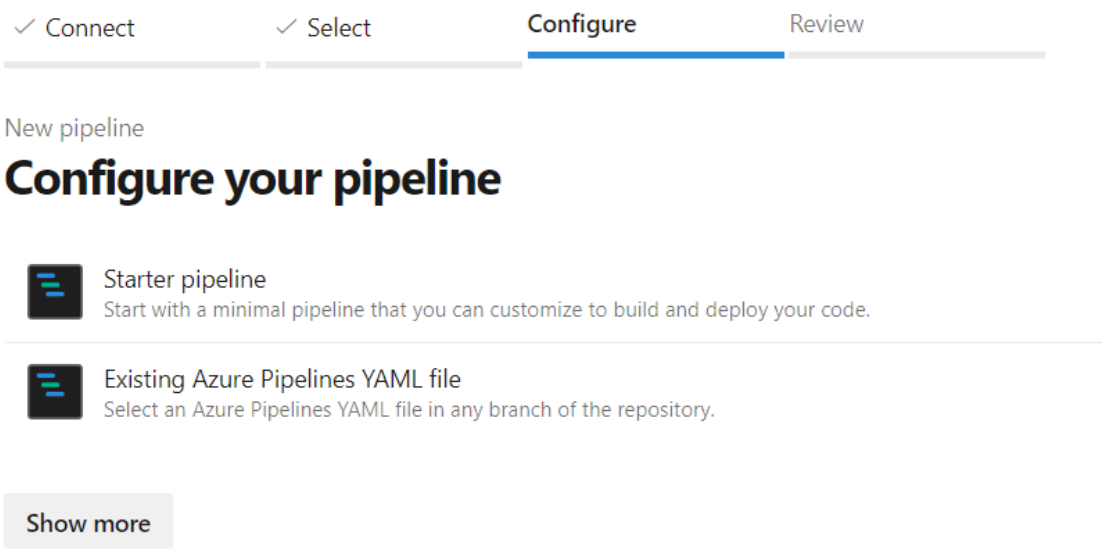
- **Azure repos git**



- **Select repository**



- **Start a pipeline**



- **YAML code for pipelines**

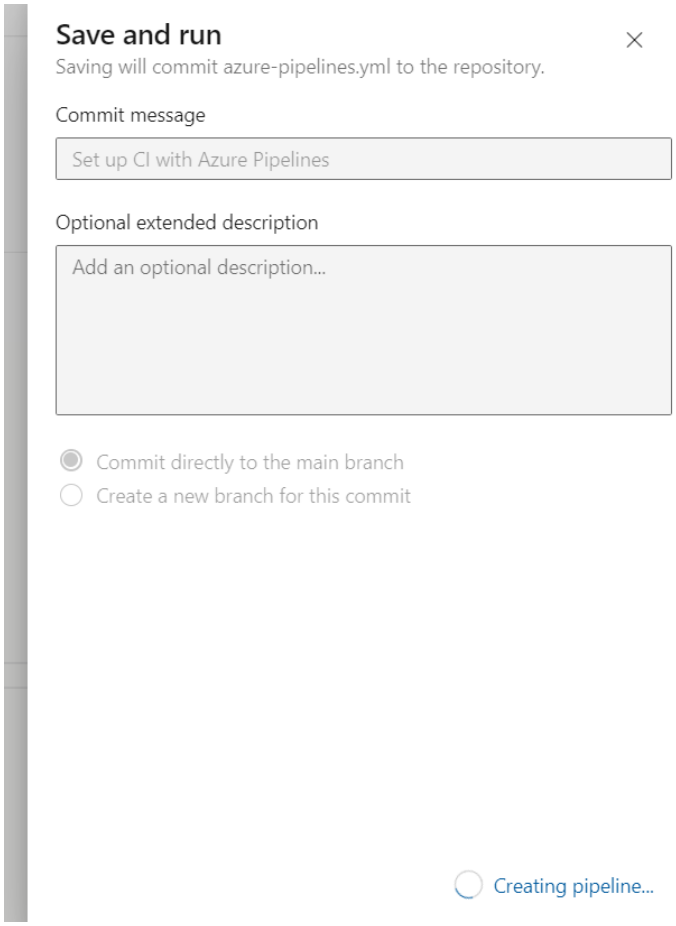
New pipeline

Review your pipeline YAML

project-1096-hexa / **azure-pipelines.yml** *

```yaml
# Starter pipeline
# Start with a minimal pipeline that you can customize to build and deploy
# Add steps that build, run tests, deploy, and more:
# https://aka.ms/yaml

trigger:
- main

pool:
  vmImage: ubuntu-latest

steps:
- script: echo Hello, world hexa 1079
  displayName: 'Run a one-line script'

- script: |
    echo Add other tasks to build, test, and deploy your project.
    echo See https://aka.ms/yaml
  displayName: 'Run a multi-line script'

```

- **Save and run**



- **Summary of the pipeline**