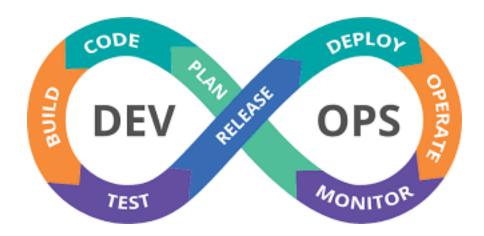
DEVOPS



Introduction

DevOps is a set of practices that combines software development(*Dev*) and IT operations(*Ops*). It aims to shorten the system development life-cycle and provide continuous delivery with high software quality. Other than it being a cross functional combination of the terms and concepts for "development" and "operations", DevOps characterised by key principles: shared ownership, workflow automation and rapid feedback.

Why DevOps on cloud

- 1. Bring products at a faster rate to market
- 2. Reduction of cloud complexity and maintenance of servers
- 3. Increased security
- 4. Elimination of Downtime
- 5. Increased scalability

Toolchains

As DevOps is intended to be a cross functional mode of working, those who practice the methodology used different types of tools-referred to as to as "toolchains" rather than a single one. These toolchains are expected to fit into one or more of the following categories, reflective of key aspects of the development and delivery process.

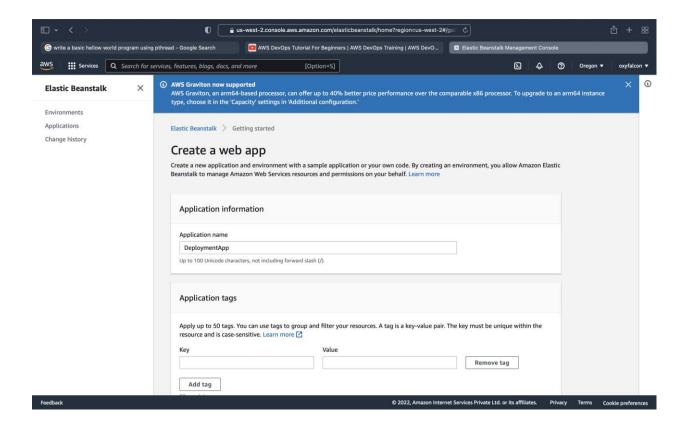
- 1. Coding- code development and review, source code management tools, code merging.
- 2. Building- continuous integration tools, build status.
- 3. Testing- Continuous testing tools that provide quick and timely feedback on business risks.
- 4. Packaging- Artefact repository, application pre-deployment staging.
- 5. Releasing- Change management, release approvals, release automation.
- 6. Configuring- infrastructure configuration and management, infrastructure as code tools.
- 7. Monitoring- Applications performance monitoring, end user experience.

DevOps practices and adoption

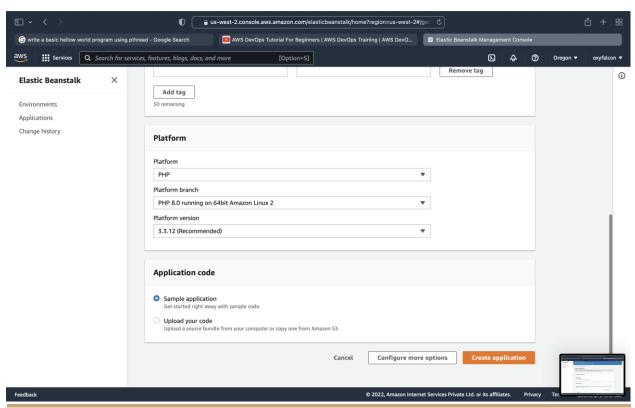
DevOps practices, and their dependencies include a dependency network which connects potential benefits to an ordered chain of practices. Using this network organisations can choose a path that enables fulfilment of their goals.

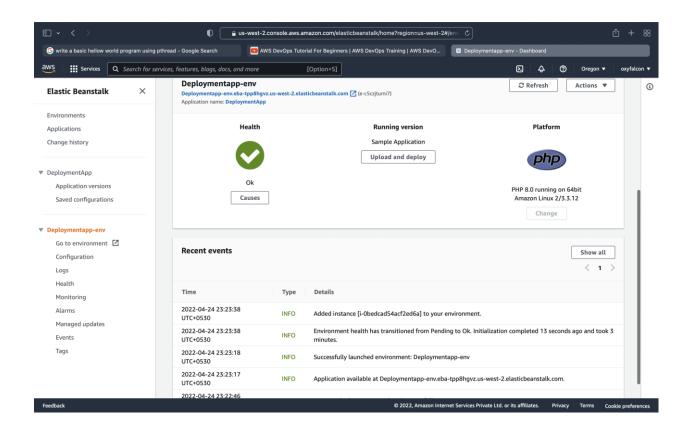
Adoption of DevOps is being driven by many factors including:

- 1. Use of agile and other development processes and methods
- 2. Demand for an increased rate of production releases from application and business unit stakeholders
- 3. Wide availability of virtualized and cloud infrastructure– from internal and external providers;
- 4. Increased usage of data centre automation and configuration management tools;
- 5. Increased focus on test automation and continuous integration methods;
- 6. A critical mass of publicly available best practices.

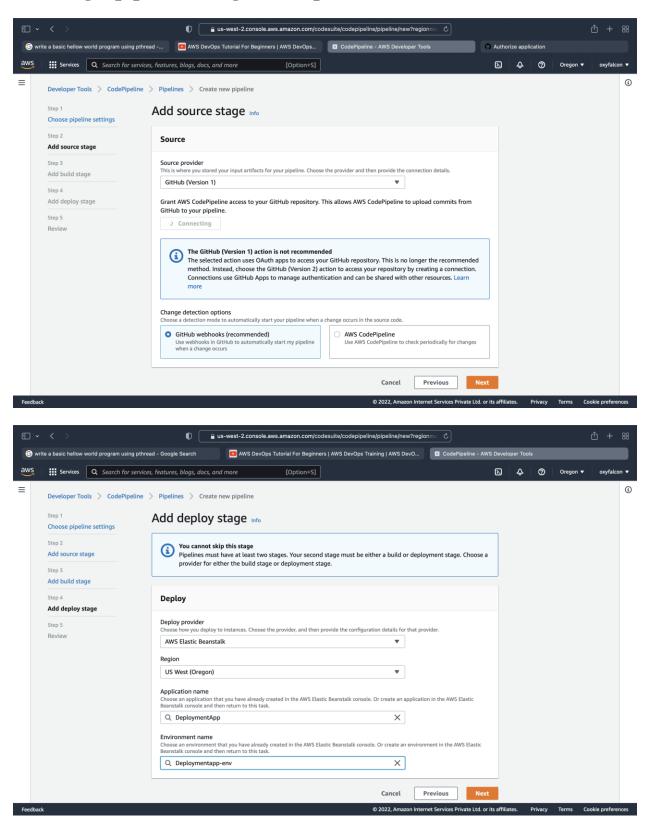


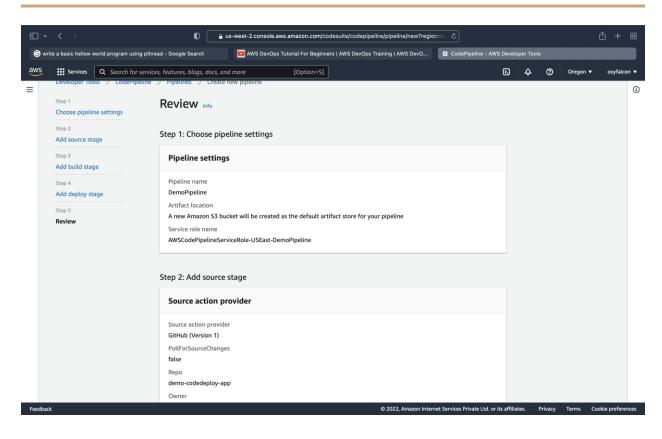
Creating a sample app using Elastic Beanstalk

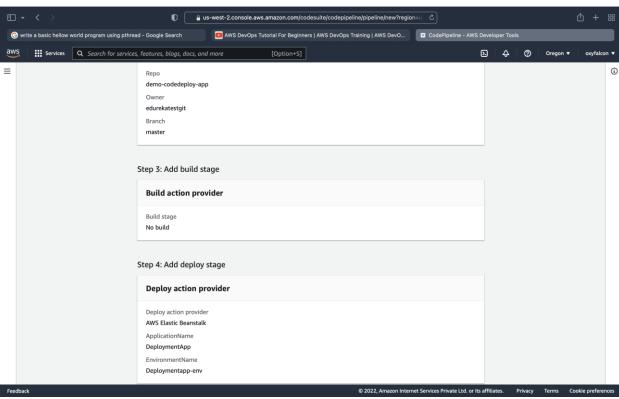




Creating a pipeline using CodePipeline







Result

