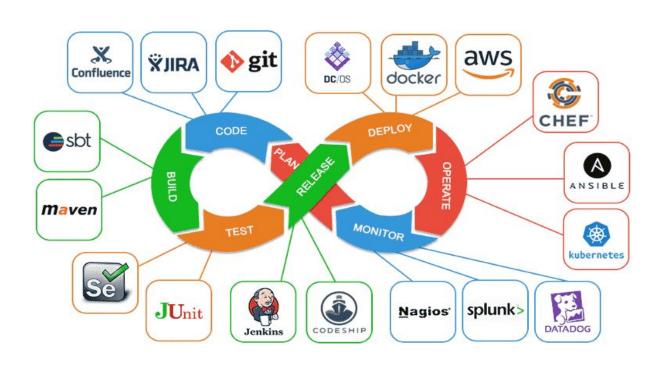
What is DevOps?

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Devops is a software development methodology which improves the collaboration between developers and operations teams using various Automation tools. These Automation tools are implemented in various stage of devops lifecycle.

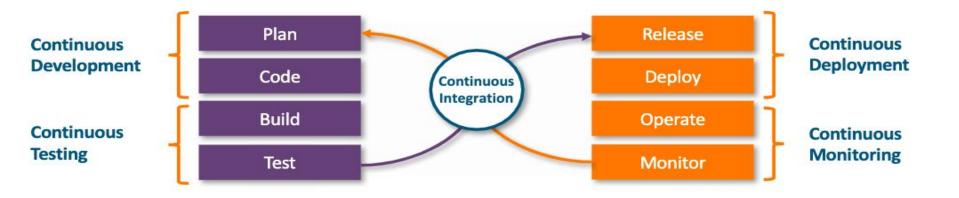


Devops LifeCycle?

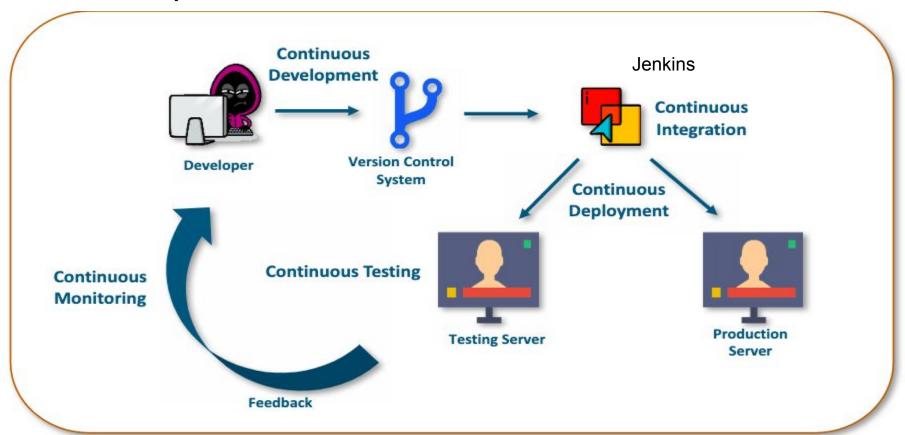


How Devops Works?

Devops Lifecycle divides the SDLC Lifecycle into following stages:



How Devops Works?



Continuous Development

This stage involves committing code to version control tools such as **Git** or **SVN** for maintaining the different versions of the code, and tools like **Ant**, **Maven**, **Gradle** for building/packaging the code into an executable file that can be forwarded to the QAs for testing.



Continuous Integration:

The stage is a critical point in the whole Devops Lifecycle. It deals with integrating the different stages of the devops lifecycle, and is therefore the key in automating the whole Devops Process



Continuous Deployment:

In this stage the code is built, the environment or the application is containerized and is pushed on to the desired server. The key processes in this stage are Configuration Management, Virtualization and Containerization



Continuous Testing:

The stage deals with automated testing of the application pushed by the developer. If there is an error, the message is sent back to the integration tool, this tool in turn notifies the developer of the error. If the test was a success, the message is sent to Integration tool which pushes the build on the production server



Continuous Monitoring:

The stage continuously monitors the deployed application for bugs or crashes. It can also be setup to collect user feedback. The collected data is then sent to the developers to improve the application



Q & A