Apple

Basic java, maven, normal load balacres, basic and network troubleshoot commands, build and release, troubleshoot issue in build and release.

Questions:

1. What issues and alerts you would face with java based apps?

One of the issues like the jvm is not responding, the page slow, content is missing that kind of alerts we usually get. Our system is having load balancer which on F5 networks, where we have two data centers site1 & 2, under we have servers like web servers, app and db servers like that.

If something is wrong with one of the application in the jvm then we get the alert from the system that saying jvm is not responding, the first thing I will check is the jvm Is not responding from my machine or not, if it is my machine then I remove the jvm from specific LTM, then I will check the log file and see what is the issue, based on that, most of the time there will be out of memory issues, sometimes the connection issue like the db is not connecting, connection reset issue and there might be a security related issues. Somebody has changed the certificates in the app and there are not mentioned the changes that may cause an issue with security, based on the log file I will verify it if it is in my hand, I will resolve it, and if it is not in my hands then I will contact my team members like issue with the networking, then I will contact the network admin and I will resolve those issues.

1. Recent troubleshooting?

The recent is one with the deployment issues, that one of the cluster is went down all of sudden. I verified with that cluster and within the cluster we have few jvm’s and where it is not able connect to the db server. Then I verify why it is not able to connect to db server, I try to ping it and able to ping it but still it is waiting in the queue only its not able to get the session it, the reason is whenever we are in the session about the transaction, it will able to record that in the db, its not able to connect because its locked and the table in the db is indexed. It’s a huge table, it unable to update the record and we have some restriction with the number of sessions that we put to connect with the db like around 50. It is trying to connect and its keep on in the queue and unable to connect it, what are the new sessions that are coming they are all in the queue and it got stuck there.

First I did is restart the jvm for temporary fix, then removing the cache and work with the dbms like with the indexing issues and discussed with the developers what are the best practices that we need to follow to resolve the issues, creating the indexing and also we increase the number of sessions from our site to application server where we use weblogic. This is one issue that faced and fixed it recently.

Apart from that we have some networking issues and we have 2 data centers and one data center is down, I have to go and troubleshoot the data center with network related issues.

1. What are the main steps that involves in CI?

The main steps that involves in CI are cloning the code from the version control tools where we are using git for that and once we have the code then we compile the code, package the code run the unit test cases, we run the code quality checks using the sonarcube, once everything is good we can deploy the artifacts into remote repository for that we are using nexus. These are the typical steps like checkout, compile, unit test cases, package, run the code quality, publish the artifacts to nexus repository. One more stage for my project is like we sent the artifacts to sanitary where we check the urls, that website is working or not.

1. What is the size of the cluster?

Actually right now we are supporting Continuous delivery instead of continuous deployment but coming to the size of the cluster that is purely depending upon the app, it varies app to app. For one of the app we have around 10 clusters and for each cluster we have 20-30 JVM’s. Where we deploy the app into particular cluster and where we deploy to 30 JVM’s.

1. What type of scripts that you use for the deployment?

Right now we are using chef scripts, earlier I have used shell scripts but I migrated to chef scripts for some of the apps. Assuming that we have 10 machines we need to configure and deploy into those machines where we have 30 JVM’s we make it as a cluster, get the artifacts from nexus repository. Get the property file nexus repo depending upon the environment, then push the .war, .ear files and restart the server. Right now we have 2 data centers, first we will check with one if it is working properly then we will move on to other.

We will remove site out of GTM. We remove the site out of load balancer then shutdown the server, perform the deployment and start the server, run the qa test cases if everything is good then set back into QA. These are the tests we have to check in one site and then we can move on to the next one.

1. In java out of memory exception?

Whenever you trying to deploy the code or all of the sudden we can get the out of memory exception, the reason is like the number of resources that are loading into memory is not having enough memory then we can get those kind of issues. There are so many objects in java, so whenever we are trying to store those objects if we don’t have enough memory then we will get that kind of issues.

1. What we need to do to avoid this?

Usually we restart the jvm, if there are any sessions stuck then those can be released, sometimes we look for permanent solutions then try to increase the memory there will be specific jvm parameter that will be configured where we will increase the memory as per the requirement.

This is one view, there will be other issues also there like garbage collection issues.

1. To search the log file within and after 10 days?

We can use the find command with the path and \*.log as file type and –m + or – 10 days ,

1. Rotating the log file without stopping the app?

I can think of writing script and We can use tail or head command and redirect to the file and then we can create the cron job that will run for every 1 or 2 hr, and keep on rotating the log file.

We can also use the similar way like we can use the find command to check the log file and create a new file and rename it. We can check the memory and timestamp depending upon them we will rotate them.

File reference is like the inodes,

1. The file is locked by the other process?

We can use the fuser to see what user is using or not. Ls –os is a command to check what processes are used by users,

1. To get I/O operations what is the command?

We can use iostat , it will give the reports on cpu statistics, it will give io useage, if we want to get the device wise usage then we can use it.

1. Command to read every line and display the last word?

We can use cut –d we can delimeter fi f2 are different fields we can use those to disply. To count the number of words in a loop and find the last word and display it,

1. What are monitoring tools you are using?

I am familiar with splunk, also there are some other tools like side scoop, Nagios. Primarily we are splunk and app dynamic we are now implementing for apps as well. I have not too much involved in that but I have an idea about it. Splunk is the on which we are using for log-monitoring.

1. Splunk administration experience?

I am kind of a user here, where all I am doing here is like creating quries and creating dashboards, all I am going to do is like creating inputs for them, depending upon the company even though we have interested to do those but segregation of work response they don’t give authority to do the things. That’s the problem with some companies, even if we have interest we can’t do anything with them, I have installed it in my local machine because of my own interest but I have done indexing and log-forwarding and I have something in my local machine but in enterprise level I don’t get a chance to get administrate the splunk.

1. Any experience with Nagios?

Nagios, in our current project we are using Nagios, I am supporting different apps, depending upon the app the tools may change. Nagios is open-source lets go with Nagios and try it, for that reason I have used it, for the specific apps I have configured and used Nagios for infrastructure monitoring.

1. What is your core?

I have mainly worked with cm tools like chef and making infrastructure automation and infrastructure as code. And also I have worked with Jenkins, maven, git. In these tools I have very much comfortable with these tools. With monitoring also I can do but I need some time to brush up my skills. But I can integrate with them, if they require with ci/cd model.

1. Sonarcube integration?

With sonarcube I am the one who integrated with Jenkins, I have installed, configured and integrated with Jenkins, for every release and normal jobs we get the code quality report which will be displayed on the sonarcube dashboard.

1. What is the role in the build failure or success?

We provide the report and the dev leads will monitor it. Sometimes they are certain limitations, the build may failure and they will ask the devlopers the code quality is not good and they will give the feedback. We have some troubleshooting task but most of the time we don’t have too much involvement with the build success or not, get the report based on that we will take the decision. Most of the times dev lead is the one who will take care of these kind of issues, we will put in the boards whatever we have after the build is done, dev lead will do the remaining tasks.

1. Who will create and maintain the branches?

I will create the branches and merge the changes from one branch to other branch especially. And if there is any conflicts then we can use merge tools, not developing the feature branches but merging into the release branch. If there is any development in the dev branch developer will take care of that. If there is any conflicts or coming to release branch then I will take care of it.

1. You can do the merges directly?

No, I will ask the developers every time I need to merge to release branch, because if there are any conflicts with the code changes or the anything that does not support to the release branch then problems will rise so always I will ask the developers when I am merging to the release branch.

1. How will you troubleshoot the build failures?

Whenever we do the build, we can find out the problem may be with the Jenkins server or maven or with jvm, I can easily figure it out based on the log files. If there is something wrong with the code, then I will approach the developer regarding those issues.

1. Any complex issue that you are faced recently?

I support multiple releases, here actively involved in all releases and also specifically I have resolved one issue recently there is one project where I have done the deployments into qa, uat and prod, where we are creating the environments from scratch, we have these environments, we have deployed the code into qa, uat its working fine but in production it’s not working. Within prod also we have different servers like web logic, apache and within that some of the jvm’s are not working, then I am try to deploy into production it’s not working properly, then I try to get help from different teams but I did not resolve the issue. I did not get proper response from the other teams, and I am unable to resolve the issue immediately.

I get the deadline but I written a shell script which will give the list of dependencies, what I was thought is while looking into the log files something wrong with the dependencies but the app is loading all the files and dependencies but taking the wrong jar files that’s what I am thinking at that time.

To analyze that dependency, I wrote the script to list all dependencies and classes that are using in the source code, which they are using the jar files, with that script what I was knowing is that something wrong with the classes what they are using, that is duplication of classes and in prod environment it is taking the wrong classes for the jar build, whenever its loading it’s got fails. Then i realize that something wrong with the classes and I asked the developers to remove the unnecessary classes and jar files. And they removed it and from class path also, then I can package it deploy it into all kind of environments successfully.

1. Code coverage tools?

Along with sonarcube, Jacob, kobartura, which is actually covers the what kind of unit test cases you are covering and it will give all the reports about the unit test cases.

1. Which servers you worked with?

I work with apache, tomcat, weblogic,websphere, jboss.

1. What kind of work you have done with servers?

I am familiar with how app works and wrote cookbook to install and configure weblogic, I am familiar with domains clusters, data sources, connection pools, Jdbc urls, checking the server settings, jvm settings, changing the server disk information, I am familiar with all thsese concepts.

1. Regarding thread analysis?

I gave the report to the team, they will do the rest of the stuff. For weblogic there is a tool like threaddumb, and used to analyze it, to see what are the threads are in the stuck mode and I havenot analyze it, I know how to analyze it but here I am the guy take the threads and give to the team they will do the stuff.

1. Regarding release?

I have involved in the release but not in the current project in the previous project I have involved where I have involved in the all the phases of the sdlc life cycle starting from development to until deployment. I have coordinated with different teams including developers, admins, managers, release engineer team to do the cutout plan and also managing the releases and there are different stages where maintenance and release, bug fixes, I was kind of managing all these releases.

1. What will happen when you type aaa.com ? [[DOUBT]]]]]

* The browser extracts the domain name from the URL
* The browser quiries the DNS for the ip address of the URL.
* The request sent to the DNS server is smaller than the maximum packet size, and is sent as a single packet.
* This packet also includes ip address too. This packet reaches each piece of the network equipment between the client and server, that equipment uses a routing table to figure out what node it is connected to, to be part of the fastest route to the destination.
* If that DNS server has the address of the domain then it will returns it, otherwise it will forward the query along the DNS server. This happens recursively as long as the request is fulfilled.
* Assuming the DNS request is successful, the client machine now has an IP address that uniquely identifies a machine on the Internet. The web browser then assembles an HTTP request, which consists of a header and optional content. The header includes HTTP version, any relevant browser cookies e.t.c

1. What is SSL certificate ?

When it is installed on a web server it activates the padlock and the https protocol and then make a secure connection from the web server to the browser. Mostly SSL is used to secure the credit card transactions. Usually SSL binds the domain name, server name, company’s name together. Every organization must install the SSL on its web server to securely connect to the browser.

1. What happens at the boot up process?

* When you turn on the power, the power is distributed to all parts of the system.

The 6 high level stages of a typical Linux boot process:

1. BIOS: Basic I/P, O/P system executes MBR.

Searches, loads, and executes the boot loader program.

1. MBR: Master Boot Record executes GRUB.

MBR contains the information about GRUB. So, MBR loads and executes the GRUB boot loader.

1. GRUB: Grand Unified Bootloader loads and executes kernel and initrd images.
2. Kernel: Kernel executes /sbin/init.

Since init was the 1st program to be executed by Linux Kernel, it has the process id (PID) of 1. Do a ‘ps -ef | grep init’ and check the pid.

1. Init: Init executes runlevel programs

Looks at the /etc/inittab file to decide the Linux run level.

0 – halt

1 – Single user mode

2 – Multiuser, without NFS

3 – Full multiuser mode

4 – unused

5 – X11

6 – reboot

1. Runlevel: Runlevel programs are executed from /etc/rc.d/rc\*.d/

* POST – Power on self test

>> BIOS initializes tests to make sure devices connected are working all right like printer, keyboard, mouse, speakers

* The third step is BIOS check the hard drive and Boot disk / OS. Once it is confirmed that there is OS, This OS is loaded into RAM. When this process is done we will see the screen.

1. How can you check if the memory usage is 100% and what you need to do to reduce that?

Df –h to check the disk space free. If it is 100% then I will see which directory occupying more space. For that I use du –ksh \* and I try to sort it with –n and I get the details in sorted order of memory usage. Once I get the list of directories which occupying more space than which files are taking more memory I will check those files depending on the files I will try to delete or make a backup by making tar files by compressing it or copying into external server.

1. Related to a server apache is stopping?

It’s like a make, starting as a service. If you want to login and logout, then also the service is also running. Then we can put into .profile file. Whenever we login it will kick-off the service automatically.

Keep on checking the apache process, we have another external program where we have to check whether it is running or not. If it is not running then go and check the process id, if the pid is not there then its in killed state so I need to restart the process. One thing we can use the chkconfig where we can put it under /etc/init.d. That will take care of the start and stop.

1. What are the plugins used to automate the process?

For Jenkins I have used build pipeline plugin, it is a workflow plugin. Apart from that I have used github plugin, git and email extension plugin, parameters plugin, promotion plugin, password mask plugin, ec2 plugin and docker plugin. Depending upon the requirement we can use, what is the best plugin that suite for the requirement.

1. Have you used the DSL plugin? for what purpose you have used it for?

Yes, I have used dsl plugin and installed it. To create the templates, instead of using GUI, everything through scripting like groovy for Jenkins installation or automation process. It’s kind of a programmatic creation of a project.

1. What strategy you will follow the different environment builds?

I would go with the profiles, the way it goes is like assuming that we have QA, UAT environments the packing is different but the war file same. I am going to change the depending upon the environment, different profiles can be used. While building the code we can choose the parameter as p and whatever the environment we want to build. Take that profile build it accordingly.

1. What level of priority that will go when maven get invoked?,what is the hierarchy of preference maven will go?

First it will go the build priority as the command line, then it will go to the child pom, and then to parent pom, and then go to the settings.xml and this file will be there in your installation directory and then it will go to the super pom.

If I put in command line, then it’s getting overwritten by pom and its getting overwritten by settings?

Yes, it will overwrite because the highest priority goes to command line.

1. In linux, I need to know how many CPU’s are there?

We can use cpu info / process,

I want to change the endpoint for my yum repository, where should I make the change?

There is a configuration file related to yum, there I can change the info. /etc/yum/ or yum.config .

1. Difference between git pull and git fetch?

Git pull is fetch + merge. Git fetch is like it will fetch the files from remote repo to the local repo.

1. It is the load balancer it will track the calls?

Ya, the load-balancer will keep track of the calls, and health status of the instances, but it cannot manage the sessions, it send the request to the instance, for example one instance is not available then it will redirect to the next instance, but the instance may not have same sessions what first instance have, the session draining that’s the reason we will have some kind of technology to replicate those sessions also.

1. Have you written any plugins and for automate and deploy the apps?

I have used splunk, but that is our internal purpose only not on the cloud, in aws I have used cloud watch for monitoring and checking the health status and all the things. Splunk and there is sidescope and right now app dynamics also. I am familiar with these kind of monitoring tools. Mostly how it works is like whenever we are done with the build, then it will go to the continuous delivery pipeline where it will kick-off the cft template where it will spin-off the instances and also it invokes the chef-client and synchronize all the cookbooks and recipes to install and configure software packages.

After continuous delivery we will create the different environments like QA, UAT, these are the non-prod environments. It will install jdk, tomcat and configure them as per the requirement. It will get the latest artifacts and deploy them and if there are any test cases then it will kick-off the test-cases. If sometimes the qa team don’t have the automation test cases, then we will handle the environment to them and they will do their own testing. Once the testing is done then we will destroy the particular environments. Everything is self-service model, it’s just a single click only. Where we create the infrastructure and we will spin-off the nodes and provision it, test the code and if everything is good then we will destroy it.

1. How is the ci/cd pipeline will go, like any micro-services involved in it or used docker containerization?

For CI/CD model we heavily use Jenkins for build part, it will checkout the code and it will compile, package and run the unit test cases, integration test cases and code quality checks and publish the artifacts to the nexus repository and deployed to different environments. The ci part is done then it will goes to the cd pipeline then it is going to use both chef and aws to spin-off the vm’s and on-top it invoke the actions required for the requirement.

for one of the app team, we use container management tool like AEM 6.2, for that we have 2 components like author and publisher. For that they want CI/CD model for docker. For that what I have I done is created images and once they have done with the build then they want to test the code, then they use docker for containers and test it there and deploy it. If everything is good they run the test cases in docker containers, then they will destroy it after their use. We are not using either docker or aws in the prod environment.

1. How will you check the firewall?

For firewalls iptables is the one we need to check, by using iptables I can check whether the firewall is blocked or not.

1. If you are get a chance to work as linux admin?

I can do that, based on the requirement I administered subversion, Jenkins, also administered different kind of middle-ware servers also, if I get any kind of opportunity to get as an admin like troubleshooting on different system I can do that.

1. Have you got any exposure on monitoring systems?

Yes, right now we are using splunk for our on-premisess and cloud-watch is the one we are using in aws, and there are other tools we are using like netschool, sidescope are used for monitoring purpose.

1. If I have nginx server running, then I want to know the no of threads that are running, how can I find it?

First thing we need to get the pid of the specific jvm, then I will use the kill -3 and pid to the specific file.

1. Do you have experience with the setting up the cron-job?

Yes, like crontab –s, -e we can use it

1. How familiar are you with jenkins/ master/slave

I am very much familiar with jenkins like installing and configuring jenkins from scratch. I am kind of administrator like upgrading jenkins, backups, and also when ever there is a need I moved jenkins from one server to another, installed master slave configurations, I have managed plugins and nodes, I have also created multiple jobs in jenkins to do the continous integration part. Integrated jenkins with various tools like maven, git , sonarqube plugin.

1. how familiar are u with java

I am familiar with java because I started my career with java. If something goes wrong I can easily rectify the problem and fix it. Coming to check the performance we have our own tools to check the periodic health check of the application. App dynamics (focuses on performance of application across different cloud environments)

1. For what purpose you integrated jenkins with aws?

I have written CFT in jenkins execute shell to create AWS resources like instances in AWS and written cookbooks to install and configure apache, tomcat.

1. How do you resolve merge conflicts in GIT?

Merge conflicts can be resolved with a new commit before merging two branches. By using Gitmerge tool also we can resolve the merge conflicts. First we will checkout our branch, then we will checkout their branch too, and then add the file and commit it. At last we will use “git pull origin master”. Finally we will get updated.

1. How do you version your artifacts?

The concept of versions will be through maven. We will have two versions SNAPSHOT VERSION , RELEASE VERSION. As long as we are in development stage we will use Snapshot version and we will put it in the maven-snapshots in nexus repository, whenever we are done with developing a feature and ready for releasing we use release plugin we will release artifacts into release repository.

1. What load balancer did you work with?

For high availability we use F5 networks.

1. How do you take care of the build part?

Initially I create a job in jenkins and choose the poll scm which will see if there are any changes in Git and get back those latest changes from version control system and also give some configurations in the build environment by giving “mvn deploy” it will deploy the artifacts into nexus repository.

1. What do you mean by snapshot and release?

Snapshot build is nothing but when we deploy a project into nexus repository it will be deployed to snapshot repository in nexus. We mainly do this snapshot version when the project is still under development stage. (1.0.0-SNAPSHOT). We use release version if all the development work is done and if the project is ready to release. During release build we have to take away all the snapshots in all pom.xml files including child pom’s also and then we use release plugin in order to release a project. When we use release version the artifacts will get stored to maven-releases in nexus repository.

1. Which version of tomcat are you using? And what kind of environment you are using?

The version of tomcat which we are using at present is tomcat 7. And coming to environment we are using mostly like 80% linux and 20 % windows. Some of them are in AWS.

1. Are you familiar with jdk parameters? Did you work on jvm tuning?

I am familiar with that like I have knowledge on the thread dumps, heap dumps, changing parameters

1. How do you debug a problem?

If the problem is related to particular Jvm, I will ask the team to remove the site from LTM(local traffic manager) so that there would be no traffic going to that site. I will try to check by hitting the URL from my site whether I am getting response or not, if I am not getting then I will check the log files (server.log) to see what’s the problem like any database issue or something else and then work with the team to resolve the issue. Based on the severity also I will decide whether I could resolve the issue or not. We have severity 1 (if everything is down within the both data centers), severity2 (if one site is down), severity3 (if one JVM is down within the data center), so based on these relations I will try to resolve the issues by coordinating with the team

1. What is the log monitoring tool you use?

Usually we use “splunk”. I am familiar with only the basic terminologies, but there is separate team to take care of it like they will configure it but we are responsible for providing inputs to that.

1. What is the structure of war file?

Web.inf/lib

All jar flles go into the lib directory, it stores in the weblogic classic path.

1. When How do you configure jenkins for various applications?

In jenkins if we are going to configure a job the first thing I would do is that I will analyze the dependencies like if one project is dependent on another project I would manage the dependencies by creating upstream and downstream projects and I would configure those as if the upstream projects build is success then automatically downstream project would start building (i.e. my downstream is dependent on upstream).

Dependencies can be in both build and deployment stage. So while building a project then the dependencies are managed by maven dependency section, where as jenkins cannot handle all the dependencies for deployment we have to handle everything through scripting so that jenkins will kick off those scripts.

1. before pushing artifacts to production, where do you build your project?

We will have 2 types of builds. Snapshot build and Release build. If the project is in development stage we will use the snapshot version, and when all the development work is done we will use release plugin to publish the artifacts to release repository. So this completes the build part. Coming to deployment part we will deploy the code into different environments like QA, UAT, Production. So from Jenkins

I can kickoff the deployments scripts based on the environment , in the backend depending on the application it will kickoff either shell script or chef cookbooks to take care of the deployment part. Therefore after deployment part is done I will handover the application to QA team for testing purposes. If everything goes well the I will deploy the artifacts to the staging environment, after that if everything is fine then I will deploy to the production environment.

1. Why don’t we include those automation scripts in the deployment process?

I can also do it by using a plugin for selenium for automating test cases. I can do it but the QA team should write the test cases.

1. How do u provide automation test cases?

Our company have internal custom framework, they use that to write the test cases. We actually integrate those test cases by using API’s to call those frameworks and kick off the test cases.

1. When you are doing deployment where does the analysis, and review of code is done ?

That part would takes place actually during the build process which consists of several phases, where continuously checking out the code, compile it, run the unit test cases, package it, then it will run the code quality by using sonarqube (tool for analyzing the code), if each phase is executed accordingly then we will publish the artifacts to nexus repository. If anyone of the phase has not worked as expected then we will not publish to nexus repository. By using “Promotion plugin” we can mark good vs bad build, if the build fails the we will mark it as a bad build.

1. How familiar are you in integrating GIT with Jenkins?

I am much familiar in integrating GIT with jenkins, I have also migrated few applications form SVN to GIT.

1. GIT GERRIT- While building a project how will develops know about the build? whether its successful or not

According to my experience I have configured GIT GERRIT with JENKINS, as soon as the developer finishes committing the code he should not push it to the GIT repository, instead they will push it to the GERRIT, there is a gerrit trigger in jenkins which review the process where someone has to give the approvals like +2,+1,-1 and also it will kickoff the jenkins job if everything is good it will take care of the merge process. This is one of the processes to follow. Another way to do this is GITHUB have a pull requests where we can write hooks and other scripts to kickoff the jenkins job.

1. Have you integrated JIRA with JENKINS?

We have worked with JIRA but haven’t integrated with Jenkins. We used JIRA as a bug tracking tool. Mostly QA people have used it for tracking bugs. Our team is using “Service now” it is used to track our changes. It will create the change requests also.

1. What kind of strategy you are following while creating branches?

We are following branch per release strategy where we have different branches like master branch, release , developer, hot fix branch.

1. Will you create release branch from master branch?

No, we will create release branch from the development branch. Master branch is the one which will have the latest stable production code (it consists of stable releases). All the releases will happen through the releases and then we will merge to the master branch.

1. Can you tell me how you deployed? Do u have any deploy plugin?

In recent application team I have written some shell scripts for deploying into weblogic by providing the credentials. The way it works is from jenkins I have selected the production environment like QA, UAT so based on those parameters it will kick off the scripts. The shell script will have the properties like “envdata” file to get the environment details, like of you select QA then it will get the QA environment details, then it will take the artifacts (like which version to be specified) from nexus repository, then it will copy the artifact to the specified environment and after that it will stop the server and start server and also restarts the server after the deployment is done. Based on that we will get notifications like if the deployment is success or unsuccessful and troubleshoot it if there are any issues.

So this is by using shell scripts, another way to do it is by using cookbooks. I have written cookbooks from the scratch. It also takes the similar architecture but we will install, configure

Clusters and data sources on the fly for dynamic environments.

1. Will you do all jobs together in jenkins which I mean to say like for build, deploy?

We will have different jobs in jenkins like for snapshot jobs, release jobs, deployment jobs. So snapshot job is the one which is used to build like whenever a check in happens in the git repository it will poll scm for latest updates then it will build the artifacts using maven, run the code quality and publish the artifacts to nexus repository. Then for release we have release job which will convert snapshot build into release builds then deploy artifacts into release repository in nexus. Once this part is done we will go to the deployment job where we provide the release repository information like what exactly the version number is so based on that it will do the deployment.

1. Is this process similar to the pre-prod also ?

For the same job in jenkins we will provide the parameters, so based on that the shell script will get all the details and do the deployment to the specified environment. We will use the same artifact but different property files.

1. Apart from deploying ear and war what part did you done with weblogic?

Yeah from weblogic point of view I have done administration also where I have created nodes, clusters, jvm machines, install node managers and created data sources created connection pools .

1. Are you using any tools for performance monitoring ? and also for code quality?

For my build process I have integrated sonarqube for analyzing the code quality and also I have invoked cobertura and several other plugins also which will publish all those reports into the sonarqube dashboard. I have also used HP fortify scanner to check the security vulnerabilities within dependencies and provide report as well. Recently we have also used Veracode which is like a application security scanner.

1. Did you start jenkins from scratch like who can have access to which?

Yes in my current project I have to install and configure jenkins from the scratch, created master slave configurations and also several jobs like snapshot jobs e.t.c, I have also installed many plugins and enabled security where we have project based, role base and matrix based strategies (installed role based authorization plugin) where I can create users, assigning roles.

1. How does you guys work in current project like is it Agile or something?

Its Agile- where we have sprints every two weeks and have standup meetings everyday. So in agile also we have two teams one for devops team and the other for developers team. So we from devops team have separate meetings. Our team will involve with developers team while meetings but developers team will not involve in our team.