INTERVIEW RECORDINGS

**AALAP – KOHLS**

1. regarding profile

coming to my profile, right now I am working with apple, I have worked with visa, devita other companies. My experience is like I started my career as developer and then build and release and then devops engineer. I have worked with different tools and technologies and I have worked with maven for build and integrated maven with Jenkins into ci part, and also I worked with svn and git which are under version control tools, I have migrated svn repositories into git repositories also, and also I worked with different application servers including web logic, web sphere, jboss and tomcat. Coming to my devops experience, especially cm tolls like chef and I have exposure to puppet and ansible as well. And also worked with cloud technologies like aws and container technologies like docker.

1. Ci, continues
2. delivery and deployment processes?

Most of the companies follow agile methodologies, as soon as the change made in the version control tool, we should able to check whether the code is compatible with the other already existing code or not and we should able to notify the developers as soon as possible regarding this issues. Whether they have syntax error, or dependency issues or anything we should be able to give the feedback to the developers as soon as possible, for this we have system to implement this like we can use ci, for whether the build is success or not, the code follow the minimum requirements or not.

For continuous delivery, it talks about the deployment part, once the build is done in ci, then the code will deploy to qa, uat, prod environments, then we should able to test the code and get the approvals then we should move to upper environments. For that we should have a system without manual intervention we should be able to do that. There is one more term called continuous deployment which is once we have done with non-prod deployment, then if we want to deploy into prod environment then without manual intervention we can deploy into production. Continuous deployment will do automatic deployment to production.

1. What are the tool and technologies you have used for those processes?

I have used Jenkins heavily, and Jenkins for ci, integrated with git, maven and sonarcube for source code, build and code quality respectively. And for continuous delivery and deployment I have used combination of aws and chef to implement continuous delivery, I have also used selinum for testing but that is not part of my role, qa automation is taking care by qa team. All I want to do is like integrated maven with different tools and technologies. The tools I can say aws and chef are main to integrate for continuous delivery.

1. Any dependency management during delivery process?

I have done it using chef, for apps I am supporting and it is like the inter-dependency between the projects. For that when I try to do deployments like when I try to start the jvm’s another app also dependent so during the deployment we mostly don’t care about the dependencies but when you try to start it then we might will know whether the dependency is needed or not. I have taken care of everything within our chef recipe.

1. Any experience with puppet?

Puppet, actually I have not too much experience with it, I have done POC with both puppet and chef, I have written modules and manifests and installed agent and master, and also deployed some of apps on tomcat and apache. On enterprise level I don’t have experience with puppet which are similar to rspec and I know the concepts which are similar to chef but I have heavily used chef.

1. Why we use Auto-scaling?

Auto-scaling is like its kind of scale up and scale down your infrastructure, assuming that you have 3 nodes with in your load balancer. Within 3 nodes, one of jvm is, I want to put min and max, assuming that there are 3 nodes, in htose one is not working properly due to some kind of memory issue its not working then, the auto-scaling will looking into it and we have configure the cloud-watch and monitor the health checks and based on that it will check if something goes wrong then it will initiate a new instance. Sometimes we have low traffic and then it scale down as well as per the requirement.

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 cant 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. Nagios

Get the alerts from Nagios and give the feedback,

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. What other cloud technologies you have exploring apart from aws?

I am exploring azure, and aws. I have lot experience with aws, but we also exploring azure too. The thing is that in our current project we don’t have a chance to explore azure as enterprise level. Here we are going through aws only not with azure but I am familiar azure as well.

1. How familiar with version control tools?

I am familiar with svn, git, github and perforce.

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 is 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 istall 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 kind of team environment you have?

Even I am an individual contributor but we work as a team, we have a team of 7, 4 people onsite and 3 people offshore, so we worked together and kind of distribute our work and also we support 24/7 as well.

1. What kind of role in your team?

I am the lead here, but we have a manager, who will distribute the work among the team members, and setting up the meetings with off-shore team, sometimes during pst hrs and sometimes ist hrs, combination of both times. Also reviewing the release document and cutover plans and also along with the off-shore team. I am the lead, I managed the off-shore and on-site teams as well.

1. Any questions?

What are the tools they are implementing, if I go the work environment then what is my role there?

ABDUL RAZAK, DAVID – GE

1. In chef if you wanted to create a cookbook or recipe to configure apache what you would do?

First I will check with the supermarket, if I find the required cookbook then I will customize it according to my requirements, and try to see if there are any other dependencies in that cookbook and try to download those dependencies also, and also check the resources in the recipe, if there is anything to be customized then I will customize those recipes too.

1. What resources u use to configure the apache?

First I will create a cookbook with knife command and then by default I will get a default.rb file in the recipes directory of the cookbook as per the requirements I will change the file. Then, I will think of remote file resource, I have to download the apache software if it is not there. Then in that recipes I will include the resources like package (to install apache), and services to start the apache. So these are the resources used to install and configure the apache.

1. How do you change the values in httpd.conf (modifying the configuration files)?

First thing if I wanted to change the values in some configurations files like for apache its httpd.conf, then I will try to get the attributes and change the values in the attributes, or if I wanted to do something dynamically I will use templates so that I can provide the place holders that are filled by the node attributes when the recipe runs.

1. What is .

Chef has the precedence for attributes, that when you want to use, at what time we can use.

Before the chef-client run all the attributes collected by ohai, and other attributes mentioned in the cookbooks and environments are rebuilt. After that all the attributes are then merged and applied to a node according to the attribute precedence.

Attribute types:

1. Default (it resets at the start of chef-client and has lowest precedence),

We have attribute files node or recipe, environment or role. In these high priority goes to role, then environment, then node, then recipe file.

1. force-default (it ensures that the attributes mentioned in the cookbook takes precedence over a default attribute set by a role or environment),
2. normal (it has higher attribute precedence than a default one),
3. override (it has highest precedence than default, force default, normal attributes. A cookbook should ensure that it should use over ride attribute only when required), But in override environment take high priority than role.
4. force override (it ensures that attribute mentioned in the cookbook takes precedence over override attributes set by role or environment),
5. automatic (it contains data that is identified by ohai , it cannot be modified and always has highest precedence). When you bootstrap the node the ohai plugin is capture the attributes and put it on the server. Which we cant change the attributes, that has the high priority.
6. What is instance profile? How do you create a role?

It’s a container for IAM role and you can pass this role information to a EC2-instance when the instance starts. This role gives access permissions to S3 buckets and other repositories where your applications are stored.

We can create IAM instance profile by using AWS CLI

Command to create instance profile is ---

Aws iam create -instance-profile - -instance-profile-name

1. Different ways to create IAM ROLES:

We can create in aws console

We can create in aws cli,

We can create in the clouf formation template also. Iam: role, hostkeys: aws::iam user. We can create the root instance profile, and put different policies.s3fullacess, admin,

1. Cross account access from A to B?

Its kind of replica. Where we can create policies, we can copy the same policy to the IAM. So that they can get the same access. We can use IAM roles itself for the delegate access to the accounts.

1. What is the difference between NACL and SG?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Security Group** | **Network ACL** |
| Operates at the instance level (first layer of defense) | Operates at the subnet level (second layer of defense) |
| Supports allow rules only | Supports allow rules and deny rules |
| Is stateful: Return traffic is automatically allowed, regardless of any rules | Is stateless: Return traffic must be explicitly allowed by rules |
| We evaluate all rules before deciding whether to allow traffic | We process rules in number order when deciding whether to allow traffic |
| Applies to an instance only if someone specifies the security group when launching the instance, or associates the security group with the instance later on | Automatically applies to all instances in the subnets it's associated with (backup layer of defense, so you don't have to rely on someone specifying the security group) |

1. What is cfn-init ?

It is a script that reads the template metadata from AWS::CloudFormation::init key and used to

1. Fetch data from cloud formation
2. Install packages
3. Write files to disk
4. Enable/disable, start/stop service

If you use cfn-init to update an existing file it creates a backup file with .bak extension.

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. How to create a SSL ?
2. Generate a private key- openssl tool kit is used to generate private key and CSR. This private key is 1024 bit key and is stored in pem format.

* **openssl genrsa -des3 -out server.key 1024**

1. Generate a CSR- Generally this CSR is sent to Certificate Authority, who will verify the identity of the requestor and issues a certificate.

* **openssl req -new -key server.key -out server.csr**

1. Remove passphrase from key- Important reason for the removal of passphrase is APACHE will ask for the passphrase every time you start the webserver.

* **cp server.key server.key.org  
  openssl rsa -in server.key.org -out server.key**

1. Generating a self signed certificate- The below command creates a SSL certificate which is temporary and good for 365 days

* **openssl x509 -req -days 365 -in server.csr -signkey server.key -out server.crt**

1. Installing the private key and certificate-

* **cp server.crt /usr/local/apache/conf/ssl.crt  
  cp server.key /usr/local/apache/conf/ssl.key**

1. Configuring SSL enabled virtual hosts
2. Restart apache and Test
3. 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 then 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?

Its 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.

1. 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 it’s 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.

ABDUL RAZAK, WAHEED – VISA

1. Tell me the day-to-day activities, current role and responsibilities.?

Coming to my profile I have been working as a release engineer and devops engineer more than 8 years. I worked with different kind of build tools and deployment tools, automation tools CI/CD related tools in my career. I worked with ANT, MAVEN to automate the build process. I have migrated few projects from ANT to Maven also. I also worked with different version control tools including SVN, GIT. And I have been involved in a project where we migrated from svn to git. Also I worked with different application servers like weblogic, websphere , jboss and tomcat. Also worked with different ci tools like Jenkins. Also implemented ci /cd pipelines using Jenkins.

Coming to my experience in devops configuration management tools chef and ansible, I do have good experience and exposure to puppet as well. I do have good experience with cloud technologies like AWS and integrated with chef spinoff and provisioning of nodes. Also worked with docker which is a containerization technology. Also worked with different tools like rundeck and sonarcube for implementing ci/cd processes in the current project.

1. How familiar with git?

I am good at git. I migrated some of projects from svn to git using subgit.

1. What is the difference between git rebase and git merge?

There are two branches A and B. When you say git merge it will create a commit and we can see the history of the both brances A and B.

If you want the linear history then we will go with git rebase, it will rewrites the history. No additional commits created.

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. If I something defines some attribute at default.rb, over define certain role. Which will take high priority?

We have attribute precedence in chef, depending upon the place where you mention the attribute, that will take the priority. We have different attributes like default, force-default, normal, override and automatic. Automatic is the one when we bootstrap the node, ohai plugin is capture the information and store that information in a certain server as attributes and that will take the highest priority which we can’t change.

If we have the attribute in default with in attribute file or node, recipe, environment, role. If you say default the highest priority will goes to role, environment, then recipe or node then attribute file. If you put in override then the environment will take the higher priority then role, then node, then attribute file.

1. What is the version you have used for docker
2. ?

I am not sure the exact version, but I can say 1.x.

1. Whenever you install docker, you will spin it up container, where it will store all the images?

The exact location will be var/lib/docker/container of the host machine.

1. On which platform you run these images? Any issues you will find while running the containers?

Its linux, centos. Sometimes I used to get issues with the port numbers or port binding issues. While creating the containers we need to create our own network sometimes, we need to create with our subnets or creating routing tables and giving the static ips. I want to access the instances outside the network then I want to know the what exact ip address is going to assign fot that I need to know the exact range of the ip address. During that time also I am getting some network level issues, sometimes we will get space issues also. Performance issues because of CPU memory issues. Most of the time we will create for non-prod environments so we need to create and destroy it, we cant use docker prod environment not yet. Create the container, test the code, create the snapshot and push it to docker list and leave it.

1. What is the purpose of metadata files, berks file?

Metadata.rb file having the information about the organization, chef cookbooks and version no’s, information about the dependencies as well.

Berks file is the one which can do the dependency management, assuming that tomcat depends on jdk and others. Whenever you give berks init then it will downloads the dependencies from the supermarket, once we have those we can upload to the chef server.

1. When I try to install yum install somepkg, it tells that gpgk check fail, what does it mean?

Whenever we try to install using yum, the gpg is like a sign, we can get keys, its kind of a certificate where we can see it whether we can trust it or not! It compares the checks and everything, if it mis-match then it will show like the issues.

Where it goes for the certificate on the client or server side?

It will compare with the server side.

1. I have an rpm, whenever I will try to install it, it is complaining about conflicting with other file, what does It mean?

Conflicting other file means that the package is already there, there might be a 32 & 64-bit package. If there is already 32-bit package, try to install 64 then it will say like that.

May be the solution is to clean it and again install it, may be the package is broken or not working properly. We can say –skip when the file is broken, then it will not that kind of issues further.

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. Tuple in python?

Tuple is immutable, for constant data we can use it.

1. What are the files that ansible will store, and where we can change?.

There is a inventory file, where we can configure and change the host details.

1. Any question?,

What kind of tools we are using in the project?, what kind of expectation on the potential candiadate?

Svn to git migration, container based model for microservices,

**Abhilash – Inno360**

1. We use google analytics for app performance, front-end bootstrap, middleware ruby on rails and java based apps.
2. Can you speak what you do recently?

My role is like a devops engineer, where I can work with different app teams, I closely work with them and see what kind of automation there are using and review their build automation and deployment automation and infrastructure automation process. If there are any improvements needed then I will provide the recommendations to the team and also I set up the meeting with them discuss the what kind of tools and technologies we have to follow to improve the performance of the ci/cd process, if they don’t have the ci/cd processes then I will try to adopt their processes and implement ci/cd processes for them. If they already have an processes then I will try to analyze the processes and improvise if any required by introducing new tools and technologies. As part of that I have already implemented ci/cd for many projects. For infrastructure automation I have migrated some of the apps from own data centers to aws recently, 50% of my work is managing the environments and we have qa, uat, pre-prod, and prod environments. So I am responsible for day-to-day release activities plus 50% of my work is with the management and 50% is like enhancement like where I am writing the scripts and automating the processes and developing the cloud-formation templates and developing chef cookbooks and recipes to make our infrastructure as a code.

1. What kind of cookbooks you have written for the migration process?

One of the project where one of the requirement is like where our own stck is on the data center where we want to migrate to aws, what I have done is like I analyze the current tools they are using and I got the list and then I started to write chef cookbooks and recipes to install and configure those kind of configurations into our newly created aws environment. One of the example recently is weblogic cookbook that I have written recently I have written the cookbook to install in the required mode, creating the clusters and it will create the node managers then it will create the jvm’s probably installing all these things, get the latest artifacts from the nexus repository and deployed into newly created aws environment. I have written that kind of cookbook.

And also I have integrated chef with aws, whenever we wanted to create new environment on the fly, kick-off the cft form which will create the ec2-instances on the fly, and also I invoke the chef-client to get the latest keys required from s3 bucket to connect with the chef-server and synchronize the chef recipes and ec2-instances. Once the setup is done then I am going to get the latest artifacts and deploy it. If everything is good then as part of the automation test cases I am going to kick-off the automation test cases and if they don’t have it most of the time we will give to qa team for testing purpose which is valid for 48-hrs, if they don’t want to extent the environment then we will destroy it. Based on the requirement we will go for one more extra day.

1. Will you go with reserved or on-demand instances and why?

We have reserved and on-demand. Most of the time we will go with on-demand. Here the thing is that we always go to create the environment dynamically, so we don’t want to use the reserved because the price may vary depending upon the demand, apart from that we wanted the environment on the fly, we don’t want to take chances for that.

1. How you will migrate the apps to aws?

That is as part of analysis whenever we wanted to migrate the apps to aws during the time we see the analysis how many servers they have and what kind of requirement they have right now, what are the system requirements and what is the capacity they are expecting, I will try to analyze everything, based on that and I have some idea about aws also I take that and we have an architect here we will take suggestions from him and I will try to share my ideas here and I am expecting this and I am implementing auto-scaling with min, max and these number of instances. And also take suggestions from the architect also if he said go with this way we can follow his instructions too.

1. Ocumi?

Ocumi is the one that we are using now, that is a caching server right, different geo-graphical content and all the static content will be get from there itself instead of connecting to the servers. So I am familiar with ocami,

1. Memcache?

Memcache also I have implemented it, it is similar to ocumi, but within the weblogic also there is a caching features, but where we are doing work related to internal to weblogic only not external caching.

1. We want to spin-off multiple tomcat instances, they all connected to redis for cache, the way the app designed is the front-end, back-end is designed is like may be it is routed to tomcat through the load-balancer whichever instance is available that will respond, the thing is like when it responds the front-end has to send and the respond comes to the front-end so there are series of calls going front and back, how do you make sure that the subsequent requests go back to the same tomcat instance?

That is like stick sessions right, within the load balancer there is an option where we can manage the sessions. We can go with stick session concept. Redis I am familiar with redis concept. Where we can replicate the sessions as well. Assuming that tomcat is taking the sessions, but the thing is that all of sudden it is busy, I want to redirect the same tomcat session to the next instance but the next tomcat session may not have the same data, but another instance already have the same data, but the replication we can done with redis that what called caching, we can implement that with the redis.

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. What kind of configuration we want to made to get the replication, how can we see those configurations?

We have two types load balncers like classic and app load-balancers right, by default the classic one will route to the register independently to each instances, when you go with stick load feature, that enables the user to bind to the specific session instances, those are the configurations that we can make within the classic load-balancer.

1. In the front-end what we gone do is generate a cookie that cookie will be recognized by the load-balancer, as long as the cookie is there it will redirect to the instance.

That is kind of session tracking wright where

Once the old cookie will expire then the new cookies will be generated and they will redirect to the instances which are available.

1. Have you done penetration testing like that or responsible for security aspects of the infrastructure?

The thing is like very limited I would say, whenever I created environment in aws, install configure all the softwares and packages I thought that work is done, deploying the apps, doing the testing and I got the emails from infosect and whatever the work doing you are not secure, I will create the security policy for them, when you create an environment we should have security related policies has to be installed, that whats I got from the infosect team, then I started worked with these infosect guys to see the what kind of requirement they have see the guide lines what they have, given the some kind of patches that we need to apply when you spin-off of the instances, then implement with the chef-cookbook.

1. How much of the production environment you are responsible for, howm many people are involved and what is the team structure?

Right now, we have different teams which will support the production, we have noc team, and production support team, and we have the 24/7 bridge call open just for the production call, if there is sev1, sev2, sev3 problems as categorized, kind of problems, the sev1 is like the entire site is down then sev2 is like we have 2 sites then one of site is down then we can call it as sev2, regular issues and data fixes that kind of problems are under sev3. We have a leve1,2 and 3 type of supports like primary, secondary and back up model where we have maintained contacts with in our noc.

In release point view, and app point of view, if something goes wrong, I will get the call, I work in shifts, based on the shift and level they will contact the members.

1. Do you have root access?

No, I don’t have the root access, I have the sudo access to the different users but I don’t have the root access. The only reason is we have complaints cl, only the linux administrators will have the root access. Since we are part of the devops team, so we have only access to the specific sudo users and kind of access to login to the system. But anything related to networking or related to the system, then we will contact the production, but in non-prod we do have the root access.

1. In aws?

I do have some admin privileges in aws, but the thing is we are not using aws in production, so we are aws for non-prod only. But we are in the process of migrating to aws for prod, its not completed yet, but still we are using our own data center as the prod environment.

1. Any project that you work in production that is in aws?

One of the project I worked on aws but it is not the customer based, it is internal project where the internal users only access it. I am working for kohl’s also where the internal employees only where there is one website in kohls only the employees will use it, I am supporting that part, that is, its also big that is in aws, that is in production and it also in aws. But the actual site the customer can do shopping that is not in aws.

1. You stated your career as a java developer, you still write apps?

Ya I started my career as a java developer, most of the time I am working with java based apps and I can easily understand the problems and bugs, troubleshoot it easily.

1. You have experience with log files and you can tell that where the problem is, you can help the developers and architects to troubleshoot the problems?

Yes,

1. How quickly you available?

**ABHINAY – RELTIO – MANOJ**

1. My collegue told you regarding the project?

Ya, he told me like you guys are migrating apps from on-premises to aws, and also working on some kind of configuration management tools and total automation.

1. How is experience with automation and deployment process?

Ya, I do have experience automation, I have involved in different kinds of automation processes like build automation, deployment automation and infrastructure automation, I have used ant, maven to automate the build process. Used Jenkins to implement the ci process, combination of aws and chef to automate and get the continuous delivery pipeline. To make infrastructure as code I have written chef cookbooks and recipes in my current project.

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. What kind of functions you have done in docker?

In docker, one of the app team, they are using heroku, I dockerize their ci/cd model where I have written a docker file, whenever they made the changes, they want to test the code, and Jenkins will checkout the code, it will checkout along with docker file, it will create the image, it will kick-off the container and it will get the latest code, runs the test cases and everything is good then it will create the image, and publish to our docker registry. I set up that kind of environment for the one of the app team.

1. You build the templates and deploy them into the different accounts and we have elastic search as our search engine, other components running in elastic beanstalk?

The thing is like we can automate the apps with chef cookbooks or write a cookbook for each software separately and we can create the roles and templates allocate the profiles also in chef. Based on the app we can group them together, creating a role and then we can send them as a parameter, assuming that particular app requires tomcat and nginx, some specific version jdk, that kind of requirement. If we have that kind of environment, we have those cookbooks and group them together and we have cft form, within the cft form we can invoke the chef cookbooks and they will create the required infrastructure. It’s not a kind of one-day job but it takes time to analyze the job and what they are looking for and what kind of software they are looking, first we need to analyze it then get started and writing the cookbooks then we can invoke create the required aws environment.

AJAY – VERIZON – GAURAV

1. Whatthings you are doing currently and tell me about your profile?
2. What kind of stuff you have worked with aws?

Coming to aws, I have used different services like ec2, s3, elb, auto-scaling, cloud-watching, cloudformation template, vpc, there are different services that I have used. The way it works is I have worked with aws and chef combination to develop the infrastructure and deployment, in cft I have used different resources and whenever you have done with the build we will create the dynamic environment on aws, for that I kick-off the cft, with different resources and services. Spinning of the ec2-instances on top of, invoking the chef on top it also.

1. What kind of networking stuff you have exposure in aws, like scenarios where you started from scratch like creating the vpc’s and making it secure?

For one of the app, I created vpc, with our own subnets and different cidr blocks, and also created and restricted the traffic with security groups, and also created routing tables also. Also created NAT instances to use like a bridge, where we have a scenario where we don’t want to exposure the apps to the public, I used NAT instances also. Also configured auto-scaling and load balancers and cloud watch for the specific apps.

1. Are you created the routing tables and subnets manually or used any automation tools like ansible like that?

Actually I have done it manually.

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. Any no-sql dbs you are migrating in docker containers?

Not yet, at present we are using docker heavily for testing and we do some POC’s and using different cluster containerization tools like kubernetes, right now we are using docker for web-servers and container management services not for db-servers. We are also exploring to the no-sql dbs like mongo-db, cassendra, I started writing the chef-cookbooks those tasks are assigned to me, still I am exploring to write chef cookbooks for that only.

1. The docker container is like stateless, how can I offer the state to the docker container, inside a docker container there are log files, once it is killed my data will have gone, how we can ensure that my data is not going anywhere?

For that one actually, I am thinking of that the kubernetes might be the solution for that, where once the old container is killed then it will start the new container, and also it will attach the previous volumes. But other than this, right now we are using volumes for that, we are not using that kind of area right now.

1. Have you used python, ruby?

Ya, ruby I have used for writing chef cookbooks and python I have used in the previous project. Where we have some automation tasks for that I have used. But in current project we are using shell and ruby.

1. How much you are comfortable with python and shell script?

Shell I can give 9/10, ruby 8/10, python 7/10.

1. If I am using unix box, I want to know the no of open files for the particular process?

>ls os

11. I have 2 servers running anywhere as the 2 servers are unable to communicate between them, mysql and front-end server, what are the various things you will look into, you can go from starting at app level to network level?

There are certain commands I will use the to see the communication between the 2 servers. Like ping, telnet is the one to see whether they are communicating or not, I will the whether the port is listening or not by netstat, there are different networking commands I can see like tcp-dom but you know there are different commands to use to troubleshoot between the servers. It can be firewall issues, ports open or not.

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. Have any exposure to no-sql dbs like mongo-db, cassendra?

I have knowledge on the no-sql dbs like mongo-db, right now I have a task to explore the no-sql dbs like mongo-db create a cookbook for that one still working on it, but I do have knowledge on it.

1. In unix, what kind of flavours you have worked with?

I worked on rhel5, solaris, aex and mac.

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

**ALP – APPLE**

1. **Role:**

Right now I am working as a devops engineer, working with different application teams, I will check and analyze what they are doing, what kind of build and release and deployment process they are following, is there any implements that are needed, I try to analyze those things first.

I implement CI/CD model for them, try to improvise build and release process, and also try to introduce some devops tools like chef, for continuous delivery I will try to improvise to use AWS to bootstrap the nodes, I will set up CI/CD model in my machine, and everything goes well then I will implement that to the application team. I also help them to setup Jenkins jobs and if something goes wrong then try to fix those issues. I am the point contact for the build and release process.

1. What other tools you used?

I use shell scripting and python to automate the deployment processes by using chef. For few applications we are using docker as well. I have done shell scripting and python also. I have also used ruby scripting for chef cookbooks, apart from that in build perspective I have written ANT and Maven scripting also.

1. When you used, what script that about?

In the last month, that script written about AEM-6.2(AWS Experience manager) installation, we have recently used that one for component management system, we have two components like publisher and author, we need to setup the environment for them, earlier it involved in manual steps like get the components and creating directories, getting the jar files. I have automated the process using shell scripting.

I am putting all the steps together, modifying the files and putting here and there by using scripts.

1. What kind of command utilities you used for the script?

The commands I have used are awk, sed and cat, tail, functions, loops and conditionals, cut command, ssh, scp commands used and also used standard commands like ls, find and grep as well.

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 whare 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. Are you familiar with the tracking system?

I am familiar with remedy and service now, for tracking the change requests and release requests, and also I am familiar with jira as well.

1. How long have been in devops side?

I have been working as devops enginner since 5 years, I started my career as java developer and moved to build and release engineer, then devops. I focused on the infrastructure and server programming and working on cloud technologies as well.

1. Why devops not as a developer?

In the development perspective we can work only on developing and writing code like that we did not involve in the remaining parts, if you work as a devops enginner then you can get the opportunity to collaborate and work with developers and operational teams and also working with different environments and you have an opportunity to work with server related coding and infrastructure related and administrator tasks also.

1. What you wrote about server side programming?

That is I am not involved in pure java code but I wrote some scripts in shell and python and as infrastructure as a code writing chef cookbooks in ruby, but we used it for scripting but we used high level concepts like oops and all. Development in my perspective is writing server side programming, writing scripts for automation,

1. Any questions?

What kind of expectation you are on the candidate?,

We are looking for devops and we are working on java based apps, testing data based, we involved mostly with operational troubleshooting, monitoring, deployment,

ALAP – APPLE1

1. What is the team environment?

WE are part of centralized devops team, we call it as application on boarding team, every project has its own build and release engineers but our team will do is we will check their work and analyze the processes and if any improvements are required then we specify those to the different teams. Reducing the build time, deploy time and introducing the different tools and technologies and implementing CI/CD processes.

Once we set up the CI/CD model we will not do the day-day operations. We can setup the Jenkins jobs for them, once the setup is done the application teams will use these jobs and if anything is not working then they will contact us regarding those issues like this build is not working because of your job configuration is not done properly or particular plugin is not working properly those kind of issues we can handle it and resolve those 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.

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. Any python experience?

Right now I am mostly working on ruby so I am not that much good at python.

Everything we need to work is put in a log file including commands also, any command to open the log file?

We can redirect to log file by putting some commands, we can use some command to redirect everything into a file, I forget it but there is a command that do the thing like monitor on redirects to a file.

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. Get some details on what tools you are using?

As per my knowledge shell and linux,

**ANTHEM – MANISHANKER**

1. Tell me yourself?
2. You said like the artifactory is full and tb of data is there, my question is like you don’t have a mechanism to delete the old artifacts or time to leave like that mechanism you don’t have it?

We are using that since 7 years,

Useually there is an option to take the backup right, everything in the artifactory we will take the backup and put it in the external server right, so we can clear the artifacts and also we don’t have performance issues too.

1. Actually Jenkins have also the access to the write the artifacts right, apart from giving the access to the single user, we also give access to ci tool also. Because most of the time we can do the ci from that only.
2. The way we have here is like we have nexus instead of artifactory, our stack is like we worked with vcs like git and I have also worked with svn too, but recently we migrated most of the projects from svn to git. We have Jenkins including maven as the build tool and we have sonarcube which integrated with Jenkins to check the code quality reports, nexus is the artifactory repository, for deployments we have the weblogic server, tomcat and rarely we use the websphere as the app server.
3. How will you deploy?

Some of the teams still using shell scripting most of the projects we use chef, I migrated from shell script to chef by writing cookbooks. The way it works is like whenever we have done with the build, like the release build where we can get the artifacts from the nexus repository, then it will go to our continuous delivery pipeline, the Jenkins will trigger the rundeck, rundeck will have different projects which will have different nodes and environments, from there it will kick-off the chef cookbooks and recipes, whenever we kick-off the chef recipes then the cookbokks will store into the chef-server and there is a deployment cookbook, it will work on the if there is any change in the version of the artifact then based on that it will synchronize the cookbook from the chef-server, chef cookbook is responsible for to get the latest artifact from the nexus repo, deploy it and it will restart the instances. That part will do through the deployment automation using chef.

1. Do you used maven for build?

Maven here is for build purpose, whenever there is change or check-in the git then Jenkins will checkout the code and then it will kick-off the maven scripts, using maven we will do mvn deploy also we provide some of the parameters, which will take care of the life cycle like it will compile the source code, it will get the all dependencies and it will get compile it and run the unit test cases and if everything is good it will package the source code into jar file or ear file as per the requirement, it will deploy the artifacts to the local repository and will deploy to remote repository like nexus. In between the ci process there is step called the code quality checks, which will actually run the sonarcube and will provide the reports, all the reports will be published to koburtura, Jacob like we have different plugins, based on that we will run the code quality checks, if everything is good then we will publish the reports to the nexus repo. For some of the apps we have code quality gate ways, we have some of the requirements, most of the times I can say 90% the build got success with these checks, so we will share the reports to the team lead, he will check the reports.

Maven we are using it for build and deploy artifacts to nexus only, for deployment into different environments we use shell script or chef, it will take care of the deployment.

1. Related to maven?

Maven point of view I am good with maven, in the configuration point of view I am the one who did everything like the ci, integrating the pipelines and other tools that part I have done it from scratch. Coming the maven configuration file like pom.xml I have written some of the pom.xml files and configure some parent and child, modules and configured with nexus repo, we have already the pom.xml files, we have modified it and update it to integrate with nexus and all. Also I migrated some apps from ant to maven. So I am pretty much comfortable with maven.

1. How do you migrate to maven?

Not in the present project, in the previous project I have migrated around 6 projects.

1. Related to parent pom?

We have like enterprise parent pom like we have put all the nexus information there but the thing is like sometimes we have to change some of the configurations like within the nexus repository into different repos that thing will be overwritten into project pom file, those things will be put in the profile, we create different profiles and whenever we require the different profiles we will call them, for different repos in the nexus.

1. How many repositories do you have in the nexus?

I would say like 20, I am working with limited projects only.

1. Related to nexus uploads like snapshot and release?

Whenever you upload to the nexus like snapshot or release, but the thing is like whenever we put the artifacts into nexus, sometimes we face the performance issues, for that reason we put in different repos in nexus.

1. When compared to nexus artifactory is good with the performance, one of my friend working with artifactory he suggested me to move onto artifactory. With aws, he suggested me to go with artifactory, that’s what I heared from my friend, I need to explore this one.
2. You say you were working with chef; can you say something about it?

The way it’s working is like whenever we will publish the artifacts into nexus it will trigger the continuous delivery pipeline, there are 2 things here, some of the apps we have delivery pipeline here where we will kick-off the cloud formation templates and then it will spin-off the instances, then on top of it it will initiate the chef and it will install the requirements and it will configure and it will get the certificates from the s3 bucket and as part of the user it will synchronize the recipes and then it will install and configure the required software it will install the jdk, tomcat, apache those kind of servers and like Jenkins agent and splunk client required it will meet the all the specified things in the cookboks. It will get the latest artifacts by providing the parameters in the Jenkins, it will also get the all kind of property files which will do zip and it will deploy it to nexus repo and it will spin-off the instances and everything is good it will push the notification to the qa team, so the team is ready for the testing purpose. For some of apps we have this workflow.

For other apps we have static environment which is our data center, once we have done with the builds then it we need to update the artifacts versions for that here we are using rundeck, it will send the parameters to the rundeck it will kick-off the chef cookbooks and it will do the deployment. We are using the same cookbook but we are using the different workflows, for different environments.

1. Any issues with chef while migrating or somewhere?

Initially we have issues with the chef, when we do the deployment there are certain things we need to consider is like rollback right, we need to consider the roll-back too, second thing is notification, if server is not coming up then we need to get the notification regarding this issue along with the log files. Whenever we try to deploy the code into 20 different servers then we have to know which server is having the issue, we need to get notification from the server, for those things we need to configure the chef cookbooks and recipes by using handlers and again we need to do smoke testing for that we need to write recipes to handle these kind of issues. For rollback also we need to write the cookbooks, if something is not working then we need to rollback it, these dependencies and getting the exact errors and taking decisions is complicated but again the process wise putting together and writing recipes and taking the decisions at right time, these things we can think about it and write the recipes. Apart from that, I have written the cookbooks but the thing is like it will take the time and since we are using chef for non-prod and apart from that if we have issues here and there we can able to fix it.

1. How do you resolve the issues related to selecting the different tools?

I have faced these kind of issues in the present and previous projects too, this is a common issue we get it regularly, the thing is like sometimes we have different tools and setups but the thing is like and it works is, I gave one example related to this, where I was working in a one team, other guy working with different team where we get a conflict to select the tool, most of the time what I will do is like, before discussing with that guy, I need to present the pros and cons to my manager and I do lot of exercise and come up with pros and cons and advantages and resources and money, time and efforts we save, I come up with the presentation and I do lot of exercises in my home and office and then I have all the required points to discuss with him, first I will try to discuss with the guy and then I will try to explain my work and take the feedback and sometimes I might be wrong then I will take his suggestions and discuss like why do you go with chef, why don’t with ansible I will discuss the pros and cons, I am good with chef and pros and cons and we have ruby and we have some scripts in the supermarket and this is open-source and we can do POC’s and we use in the non-prod also, and we can save money and resources and lot of time. I will discuss these points with him, and he also different view he will also discuss with me, if is right, then I will convince and we will go with that one.

If I am not convincing with that guy, then I will try to set up a meeting with our managers for the next step. We will discuss with the manager to think which is better for our organization. Here the thing is like I will know little bit of things only, I may not know the organization level, I might know about my project only and that guy also same, in organization level they have certain policies we may not aware, I am sure my manager and my management will aware of those things, related to the budget and policies. That’s the reason I am trying to set up a meeting with my manager and discuss with all the things like open-source, these are the security issues and I will try to explain him, and will ask what he is thinking of it, most of the time we will try to give the final decision to the manager.

1. How will move to devops culture?

The thing is like when you move to devops culture, I know more positions in different states, I know devops guys will do more things, which will affect the some of other guys too. May be after 5 years the devops team will take care of the entire infrastructure for apps. For non-prod the cloud is ok, there are some security problems, if we want to go with some of the cloud technologies then we want to come up with some of the strong points and we can impress them we are good with cloud.

ASHOK M – JSON Holder, MASTERCARD

1. Work experience?

I started my career as a java developer and then I moved to build and release, now I moved to devops engineer. I had an opportunity to work with different tools and technologies, I worked with different build tools like ant, maven and msbuild for Microsoft build products. I have also migrated some projects from ant to maven. I also worked with different kind of version control system like svn, git. Infact I migrated some of the repositories from svn to git. I worked with different kind of application servers like weblogic, websphere, jboss, tomcat and web server like apache as well. Apart from that I have implemented ci/cd methodologies for apps, where for ci, I heavily used Jenkins and I have implemented Jenkins with different tools and technologies to achieve the ci process. Where I integrated with maven, git, svn, sonarcube and nexus. Apart from that I have integrated with aws, docker, rundeck and selenium and some other third party apps based on the requirement. In cm tools I have lot of experience on chef, and I have exposure to puppet and ansible also. I have also worked with cloud technologies like aws, and I am aws certificied developer and actively participated in writing cloud formation template and also involved in migrating the projects into aws environment. I also worked on container technologies like docker, I also created images and maintain the docker registry. I also have experience with monitoring tools like Nagios and splunk.

Coming to my current project I am working as a aws and sr.devops engineer. To improve our developer productivity, we launched the devops culture into the present working system, doing some agile methodologies, the tool and technologies that enhance the productivity and development, and also increase the performance of the production without disturbing the current system. For that we implemented the ci/cd methodologies, making infrastructure as code and creating the environments dynamically, we have the flexibility to test the code, whenever there is a change in the code. I involved with multiple app teams, and work with the teams, analyze the build automation model, deployment model, ci/cd automation, if they don’t have any automation model, we adopt those methodologies, and we implement the tools and once those are working fine then we will give those to the teams.

1. You are using chef from scratch or chef server?

I have configured work stations, installed chef-client and managed different nodes, its like a client-server model we are using. Where I have written multiple cookbooks to do infrastructure as code. The chef cookbooks will work like if the cookbook is available in the supermarket then I will try to use it and on top that we will customize the cookbook as per the requirement. The way it will work is like download cookbook from chef-server and customize it and push to github, I have Jenkins job where when I push the cookbook to the git hub then the job will run and it will analyze and test the cookbook like foodcritic, rubocop, testkitchen, it will do all kind of testing, code quality, testing the cookbook whether it is working or not, as per our expectations, everything is good then we upload the cookbook to the chef-server. Manage roles, data bags and environments, created multiple roles for the different environments.

Apart from that I have integrated chef with the cloud formation template. For some of the apps once we have done with the build then we wanted to create the environment in aws, we want to provision the node also and on top of that we need deploy the apps which involves the get the latest artifacts from the nexus repo and deploy it. For that I have integrated chef with cft and provision the nodes and deploy it and restart the instances. And also written cookbooks for apache, tomcat and Weblogic, splunk, Jenkins slave and deployment automation and jdk, I have also written some of the cookbooks as per the requirement.

1. You worked in your own or with the team related to chef?

Initially we don’t have chef in our organization, I worked here 6 months independently and also created multiple recipes and cookbooks. Create the workflow to update the cookbooks, but later point of time our team is growing and we got the requirement for different app teams, 2-people on-site and 2 are on-site. We want to create the centralized things. Whenever we got the requirement I got analyze it and how long it will take, I am the one who will start to write the cookbooks and templates, then I will share some of the workload to our team also. Earlier I worked as independently, but right now I am working as a team.

1. In your current team you are member of a scrum team, tell me more about your methodologies that you use specifically with agile?

In my current my project we have agile team, scrum team, development team, but we have our own agile devops team. I involved in the team, get assigned to some task, the reason is, the development will have done in parallel so we need to see whether they are managing their releases and managing their changes and also we will have our own development activities. Our development is little bit different, enhance the existing system, if we have automation script which is written in shell then we need to do the builds manually then I will automate it, that is without touching their system, that means do not disturbing the day-to-day activities like builds and deployment, what we have done is like enhance the activities we have our own agile and scrum teams where we will be participating in for every 2 weeks, we are discussing this is what they are developing and now we have tasks listed here and I am assigned here and assigned tasks to different team members and how much time it will take, every day we have standup meetings and what we have already done and what we need to do in the future and road maps, and done is like development tasks and release activities, any enhancements or bug fixes, we talk about those things also.

In my previous project, I was actively involved in, I have assigned specific projects, in that I don’t have any separate scrum team and all, in that I was purely involved and closely work with developers only. I have involved in the development scrum team only. I am seeing what they are doing and based on that I have assigned the tasks.

1. Why are trying to change?

I am working as a contractor here, my project is completing here so, that is the main reason that why I am looking for new project.

1. What are you looking for in the next opportunity in the professional or technically?

I am definitely looking for devops role, where I will be using my experience to improve ci/cd models and also try to enhance my skills on aws too and want to work with configuration management tools like chef, where I want to continue to enhance my skills in the used tools and also if get an opportunity to learn new tools then I can learn it.

1. Any enterprise level experience?

We are using heavily with open-source Jenkins only, recently we are implementing the POC’s for it for high availability and to implement build pie-line-plugin and also cloud-based Jenkins.

ASHOK – FINAL MASTER

**Gauri - PEARSON**

1. Tell me about yourself? : 2-3 min, 5 min

I have been working as a devops engineer and build engineer for more than 9 years. I have worked with many tools and technologies like ant & maven to automate the build process, also worked with several version control tools like GIT and SVN, and migrated from SVN to GIT by using “SUBGIT” which helps you to do one-time import from SVN to GIT, once we push to GIT or commit to SVN, SUBGIT will take care of synchronization. I have also worked with several application servers like tomcat, weblogic, jboss, and websphere and also implemented CI by using Jenkins, integrated Jenkins with different tools. I have also worked with configuration management tools like chef, puppet, also migrated some applications from my own data center to cloud by using AWS, and I also have knowledge on container based applications like Docker.

1. day to day tasks:

I am in a team of 6 members,4 people on site, 2 people from off-shore, I worked in a devops team. I will work with one of the application team, I will try to analyze their current process by seeing whether they are using any manual steps for the purpose of building a project. I will try to adopt their project and try to implement CI, C.D methodology for them. If they are doing build and deployment in their own data centers I will try to migrate those to AWS.

I will write chef cookbooks to automate infrastructure related tasks. Like purging the nodes, installing and configuring different application servers , so all these things I will try to automate with chef.

3. Did you write any cookbooks. Talk about it

Well I have written cookbooks and also integrated it with chef:- the cookbook which I have written is creating a Jenkins server and I would like to run that jenkins server on different ports. Along with that I wanted to install and configure different plugins; so I got the cookbook from chef supermarket and changed it according to my requirements and also I have written one more recipe to install and configure plugins. It was complex when I have uploaded to chef server and after that I would like to integrate with AWS using cloud formation template and install jenkins on AWS nodes. For that, one challenge is that when ever I write the cloud formation template I need to invoke the jenkins cookbook which I have written right ?so for that I need to provide my chef server details in the cloud formation template and also I need to invoke the validator pem file so that AWS node gets communicates with chef server and provide some other details in CFT so that automatically one instance gets created in AWS and it would have all the configurations which I have provided in CFT. I have also written cookbook for installing and configuring weblogic. It is the most complex one because it have lots of pieces to be mentioned like creating domain, clusters, node managers, and also checking ports e.tc. Web logic also have different other components which I need to put it in the cookbook. It is the most complex one which I have faced.

4. What are the services you used in AWS

EC2, S3, VPC, EBS, ELB. I have used most of the services to bootstrap the nodes. Now a days we are trying to use terraform (also similar to AWS CFT used to create, update and version AWS infrastructure, an APN technology) also to provision the nodes. It is giving more flexibility to use AWS services. We can divide variables and environments.

5. Any experience on docker, Benefits of Docker

One of the application team wanted to implement docker. So I have build images, pushed them to docker registry, and integrated with jenkins. So after the build they can create the containers, they can install and configure AEM (Adobe experience manager) they can build the code and run test cases, if everything is good they can destroy those containers. We use docker for non-prod environment. Not for production env. Just to check the build and deploy and also build is successful and all the test cases are run successfully are not. Only for that purpose we use docker.

6. what did you do for security purposes

I have created IAM roles and created users, groups, roles and provide access based on the roles. Other security is like creating VPC for our own environment. And also by creating security groups and restricting inbound and outbound access as well. Other kind is by using ACL. It acts as a firewall at the network level.

7. 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.

8. 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 o 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)

9. familiar with oracle

I am not an expert but if something goes wrong then I can figure it out b writing some small quiries. And I can work with DBA to ix the issues too.

NAGARAJU – COMCAST

1. What is your role ?

My role is devops engineer. Implementing CI CD model. I am a part of center of excellence team where I will be supporting many application teams, like if they assign an application to me and if it’s a new project I will work with team lead and managers to see how can we implement the CI CD model , and also I will recommend different tools as part for continous integration for their project. Or if it’s an existing project I will try to improvise the project by suggesting different tools and technologies. I have configured and integrated jenkins with different tools like maven, git, sonarqube.

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 many environments you have from dev to prod? QA, SAT,UAT.PROD
2. How is the CD pipeline works for all these environments ?

Once we are done with build we will upload artifacts to nexus repository, from there in AWS we will have VPC for QA within that we will spin of the instances , and by the help of chef we will get the latest version of the jar, war files and deploys it. Once we are done with this we will handover it to the QA team for unit testing purpose, and then if everything goes well we will promote it to UAT. It also uses the same process as QA like we will have a VPC for UAT also, by using chef we will get the latest war file and deploy it to UAT. But for production purpose we will not use AWS because we have our own data centers for production purpose within organization.

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, when ever 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 your traffic goes to data centers from your F5 networks?
2. What is the log monitoring tool you used?

Splunk: (stores all the log files)

**MANOJ – WELLS FARGO**

1. Role?

My role is to take care of build and deployment process, deploying to various environments like QA, UAT, PROD and also taking care of build and deployment automation where we will be writing maven scripts to automate the build process and also written chef recipes and shell scripts to automate deployment processes. I am also familiar with continuous integration process by using jenkins in which I installed and configured jenkins with various tools and technologies like I integrated jenkins with maven, git, sonarqube. I have also migrated from svn to git for some applications.

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.

Whenever the 2 different developers using the dif

**NAGARJUNA – AUTODESK**

1. Tell me about your experience?

I have been working as a devops engineer for …years. I have worked with some build tools like maven and Ant, and CI tools like jenkins, and also have some knowledge regarding teamcity and bamboo and also some devops tools like chef and puppet, and cloud services like AWS.

1. In our most recent application on boarding, which application did you on board?

One of the application called content management that is for AEM (Adobe experience manager), we implemented 6.2 version. So for that one I have used continous integration tool jenkins, and I have also written docker files too to install and configure files like I need to configure two components author and publisher, for that I have automated everything through docker. For deployments I have also used chef.

1. Which repository you have used ?

We have our own repository called nexus in which we deploy our artifacts, and also docker registry for our own organization to store our docker images.

1. 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. So most of the time what code u have run?

Java code

1. How familiar are you with the AWS services provided?

I am much familiar with AWS, I have migrated different applications to AWS. I have used many AWS services like EC2 instances, ELB, EBS, cloud watch, CFT. And related to networking I am familiar with subnets, routing tables, IGW’s, VPC.

1. Give me one example of which application you have migrated from data centric framework to AWS framework?

I have migrated one of our company’s application to AWS but I am not only the person responsible for migrating the entire application, but I have written cookbooks and recipes and also using cloud formation templates with different resources and invoking the chef cookbook recipes, and also when we kickoff the CFT it should be able to create instances and monitor those instances by using cloud watch. I have also written cookbook for installing tomcat and I have invoked that through the cloud formation template.

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.

**PRANEETH:**

1. Role- and tell me about the tools u have used

I have been working as a devops engineer for more than 8 years. I have worked with build tools like maven, ant and version control tools like git and svn. I have used jenkins for the purpose of continuous integration, integrated jenkins with aws, svn, git, sonarqube, nexus, and used chef for continuous delivery. I have knowledge about different application servers like tomcat, websphere, weblogic, jboss.

1. In your recent project what build tools u have used?

Maven, jenkins(CI)

1. To which application servers you have deployed to ?

Tomcat and weblogic

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. How familiar are you with python and any other languages?

I am pretty much familiar with shell scripting. And ruby scripting is the one which I am writing chef cookbook recipes. I have knowledge on python and python perl aswell in my earlier project I have used it.

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 familiar with oracle identity management suite?

Answer by the interviewer—(our company uses oracle management suite it consists of OIM(oracle identity manager) OAM (oracle access manager) and also have many components, it’s a complete suite for identity management which is provided by oracle, most of the things are on weblogic.

Coming to IAM i am pretty much familiar with creating groups, users and restricting access to others) also have experience with AWS in creating IAM roles.

1. how familiar are u with java AWS ?

I am familiar with java because most of the applications which I have worked with are java based applications only. I have written java coding aswell where I have written java servelets, jsp’s a.d used different design patterns and also used XML parsing. I also have experience on developing java code as well.

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.

1. Apart from chef are you familiar with any other tool?

So apart from chef I am familiar with puppet and ansible also but in our company we are mostly using chef only

1. Coming to high availability who provides solutions to dev team?

Actually dev team will not communicate with infrastructure team (like load balancers) . we interact with infrastructure team to manage load balancers. We will interact with infrastructure team whenever if we want to remove GTM from site. We will provide solutions like we will inform developers team what is going on but dev team will not interact with infra team.

1. Can you tell me which project u have used docker?

Currently we are using docker. Here we will implement lots of tools and technologies. One of the application team had approached me to implement docker in which they want to implement CI, CD using docker. So for that purpose I have created a docker file and created docker images and whenever they wanted to build through jenkins they kicks off the container run test cases and also sends email whether build is success or not or deployment is success or not. So after everything is done we will push the docker images to docker registry. As because AWS is expensive they have chosen docker containers which is an open source and light weight so I have implemented it for them.