Development + Operations=DevOps

- ❑ CALMS MODEL
- ❑ 6C’s of DevOps & Use of Tools to achieve it

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- DevOps Pillars - Culture Automation Lean Measurement and Sharing.

- Culture - Collaboration is key for a true DevOps approach.Everyone should be focused on a common goal and help others achieve it whether it’s within your specialization area or not, which is achieved by stepping out of Comfort Zone.
- Automation - Automation is the heart of every successful DevOps transformation process. Identify the reptitive manual tasks and automate them but at same time focus on creating your reliable systems.The success of DevOps lies in stable environments, consistent build and test process and happy releases.
- Lean - In DevOps, LEAN means continuous improvement. Engineers should focus on keeping everything minimal that means code deployments to the production environment should be small and frequent and whole applications should be developed in a way that’s easy to understand.

C – Culture
A – Automation
L – Lean
M – Measurement
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- Measurement - Measure everything and use that data to refine your releases, this can be achieved by making sure you have correct Monitoring in place that will provide visibility into all systems in real time.
- Sharing - We believe that sharing responsibility and success will go a long way toward bridging that divide.Therefore, it’s important to share ideas, experiences, and thoughts within the team, among teams, and even outside the company.

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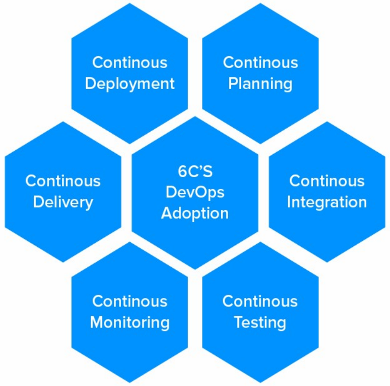
- 6C's of DevOps

- Continuous Planning - Phase that helps in defining business requirements. Useof JIRA will help to achieve this implementing User Stories and Sprint Cycles.
- Conitnuous Integration or CI - Phase that focuses on frequent error-free builds that must be integrated with the last developed code into a central repository(GITLab/GITHUB)
- Continuous Deployment or CD - Phase of managing, scheduling, coordinating, and automating various product releases into production.Use of Kubernetes or Docker or Jenkins will help to achieve this
- Continuous Testing or CT- Aim of Continuous Testing is to test early and test often. With use of Selenium,JUnit you can achieve this.
- Conitnuous Monitoring or CM - Phase of identifying and collecting information about different issues after software release in production. Use of Nagois, DataDog will help to achieve this.
- Continuous Delivery or CD - The main focus of continuous delivery is to build, test, and release to the customer faster and frequently in shorter cycles. Use of Jenkins will help to achive this.


Continous Deployment
Continous Planning
Continous Delivery
6C'S DevOps Adoption
Continous Integration
Continous Monitoring
Continous Testing