

# DevOps Periodic Table : The Ultimate Cheat Sheet

DevOps is quite a popular term in today's market. Almost all enterprises use this methodology on a daily basis for a successful and beneficial software development lifecycle. But, as we all know, **DevOps** needs various kinds of tools to implement its complete lifecycle. In this article on DevOps Periodic table, I will discuss the top tools you can use, and also segregate them into various sections.

For your better understanding, I have divided the periodic table into the following categories:

- - **Source Code Management**
  - **Database Automation**
  - **Continuous Integration**
  - **Testing**
  - **Configuration Management**
  - **Deployment**
  - **Containers**
  - **Release Orchestration**
  - **Cloud**
  - **Artificial Intelligence Operations**
  - **Analytics**
  - **Monitoring**
  - **Security**
  - **Collaboration**

## DevOps Periodic Table

Gh 1 GitHub	It 2 Jenkins
Sy 3 Salvation	Fw 4 Flyway
Gl 11 GitLab	Dp 12 Deltix
Cw 19 JSPM	Rg 20 Ragtag
Cb 21 CodeBuild	Jn 22 Jenkins
Mf 23 Microfocus	Sl 24 Selenium
Pe 25 Perfecto	Su 26 SoapUI
Ce 27 CodeEngines	Pu 28 Puppet
Ca 29 Ce Automate	Eb 30 ElasticBox
Ae 31 AWS ECS	Cc 32 Director
Hm 13 Helm	Pr 14 Release
Aw 6 OpenWhisk	Gc 15 Google Cloud
Al 7 Alibaba Cloud	As 16 AWS Lambda
Cy 8 Cloud Foundry	Ld 17 Lambda
Az 9 Azure	Fd 18 Fluent
Ls 10 Logstash	Sp 36 Spark
Cp 5 CD Pipeline	Om 33 OpenShift
Pr 14 Google Cloud	Af 34 Azure Functions
Gc 15 En	Op 35 OpenShift
As 16 AWS Lambda	Sp 36 Spark
Ld 17 PA	Ur 52 IBM Cloud
Fd 18 OS	Ic 53 En
It 2 ITRS	Si 54 Sumologic
Pf 37 Helocore	Dt 38 Datrical
Vs 39 VSTS	Ba 40 Bamboo
Ka 41 Karma	Tt 42 Tessera
Ja 43 Jasmine	Lo 44 Locust
Ru 45 Rudder	Ch 46 Chat
Ec 47 ElasticCloud	Xld 48 XL Deploy
Gke 49 GKE	Xld 48 XL Deploy
Ra 50 Rancher	Sp 51 Spinaker
Ur 52 Release	Ur 52 Release
Ic 53 En	Si 54 Sumologic
Bb 55 Bridgework	Db 56 DBNautilus
Ob 56 Obenastro	Tc 57 TeamCity
Tc 57 TeamCity	Cr 58 CircleCI
Mc 59 Mocha	Mc 59 Mocha
Jm 60 JUnit	Tn 61 TestNG
Tn 61 TestNG	Ju 62 JUnit
Tf 63 Terrafarm	An 64 Ansible
Go 65 GoCD	Go 65 GoCD
Oc 66 Octopus Deploy	Oc 66 Octopus Deploy
Cf 67 Code Fresh	Ms 68 Metrics
Ms 68 Metrics	Aks 69 AKS
Aks 69 AKS	Xlr 70 XLR8
Xlr 70 XLR8	Ds 71 OpenStack
Ds 71 OpenStack	Mg 72 Microsoft
At 73 Antora	Nx 74 Nexus
Nx 74 Nexus	Cs 75 Codeship
Tr 76 Travis CI	Fn 77 FitNesse
Fn 77 FitNesse	Ga 78 Gatling
Se 79 Selenium	Cu 80 December
Pa 81 Packer	Pa 81 Packer
SL 82 Salt	Ud 83 Urban Code
Ud 83 Urban Code	Cd 84 CodeDeploy
Ku 85 Kubernetes	Rk 86 Rkt
Rk 86 Rkt	Dk 87 Docker
Dk 87 Docker	De 88 Docker
De 88 Docker	Ir 89 Iron.io
Ir 89 Iron.io	Ps 90 Primerus
Dt 91 Dynamite	Nr 92 New Relic
Nr 92 New Relic	Ki 93 Kibana
Ki 93 Kibana	Ad 94 Dynamics
Ad 94 Dynamics	El 95 ElasticSearch
El 95 ElasticSearch	Xli 96 X-Impact
Xli 96 X-Impact	Dd 97 DataDog
Dd 97 DataDog	Zn 98 Zenoss
Zn 98 Zenoss	Ni 99 Nagios
Ni 99 Nagios	Zb 100 Zabbix
Zb 100 Zabbix	Ff 101 FortifySCA
Ff 101 FortifySCA	Hv 102 CarpVault
Hv 102 CarpVault	Sr 103 SmartBear
Sr 103 SmartBear	Bd 104 BlackDuck
Bd 104 BlackDuck	Ck 105 Cimagine
Ck 105 Cimagine	Sw 106 SonarQube
Sw 106 SonarQube	Og 107 OpsGet
Og 107 OpsGet	Cn 108 CallistoNet
Cn 108 CallistoNet	Jr 109 JIRA
Jr 109 JIRA	TL 110 Trello
TL 110 Trello	Ac 111 Ag Central
Ac 111 Ag Central	St 112 Stride
St 112 Stride	Pd 113 PurgerDuty
Pd 113 PurgerDuty	SL 114 Slack
SL 114 Slack	Ry 115 Remedy
Ry 115 Remedy	Tw 116 Trippwire
Tw 116 Trippwire	Sg 117 SignalSc
Sg 117 SignalSc	Vc 118 Versacode
Vc 118 Versacode	Sn 119 Smart
Sn 119 Smart	Cx 120 SAST

As you can see from the above DevOps periodic table, we have 14 categories in which I have divided a few of the most popular tools used in today's market. In this article, let us discuss each of these categories one by one.

## DevOps Periodic Table: Source Code Management

While we start developing an application using the [DevOps methodology](#), one of the initial steps is to build code. Since every application has a code running at its background which needs to be updated based on a requirement, it is very important to manage the source code. The [source code management tools](#) provide versions to indicate which user has made the changes at what time. The most popular tools in this section are as follows:

Gh	1	FM		
Sv	3	DS		
Gl	11	OS		
Cw	19	EN		
Pf	37	EN		
Bb	55	FN		
At	73	DS		
Nx	74	DS		

## DevOps Periodic Table: Database Automation

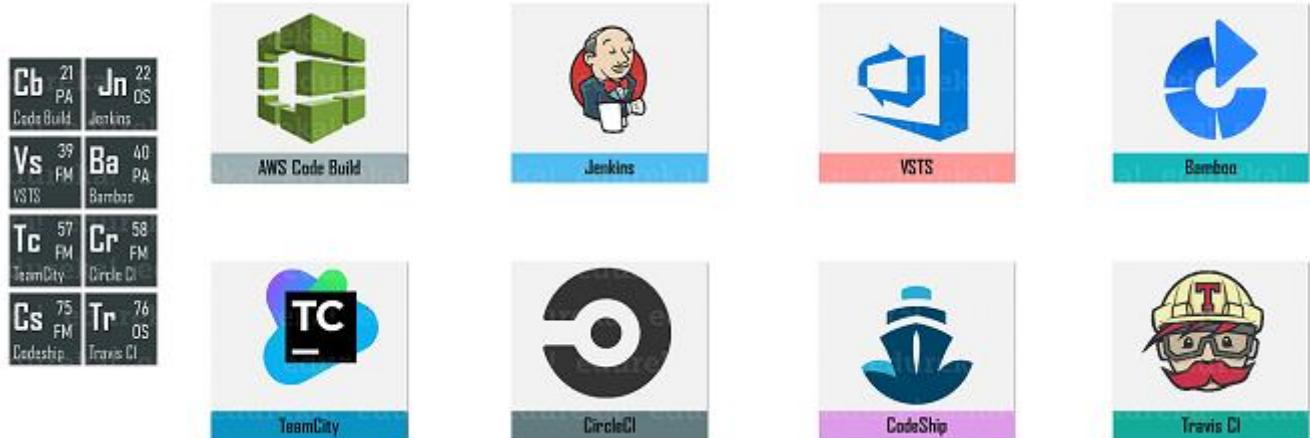
Databases play an integral role in any kind of application. But, it is almost next to impossible for the developers to perform administrative tasks in [databases](#) very frequently. So, database automation is the usage of self-updating and unattended processes for various administrative tasks in the database. With this kind of automation, you can reduce errors in deployments, improve the speed, and increase reliability. Few of the popular tools used for this purpose are as follows:

Fw	4	DS		
Dp	12	EN		
Rg	20	EN		
Dt	38	EN		
Db	56	EN		

## Continuous Integration

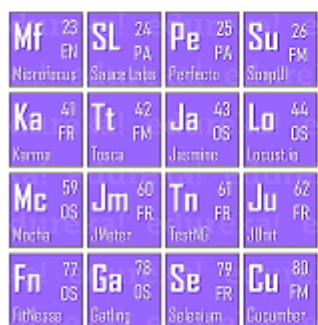
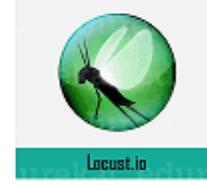
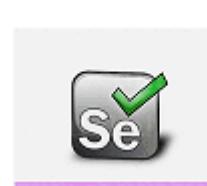
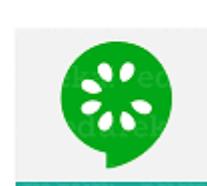
[Continuous Integration](#) is the heart of the [DevOps Lifecycle](#), as all the members of a team integrate their work quite frequently. Each and every integration is verified by an automated build to detect the

integration that occurs as soon as possible. Here, you just have to keep in mind that you have to choose a reliable method integrating to ensure that errors are found much sooner in the [CI/CD pipeline](#). Few of the popular continuous integration servers are as follows:



## DevOps Periodic Table: Testing

Once your application is built, the next step is to check whether it is working fine or not. Well, this is where software testing plays an important role. Through this stage, you can check your application/software for bugs and resolve the same. If there are any bugs found, then the software undergoes the software development lifecycle. [Software testing](#) can be either manual or automated, and also has many levels like unit testing, integration testing, system testing, and [acceptance testing](#). Refer below for few of the most used tools:

## DevOps Periodic Table: Configuration Management

Configuration Management is a process through which you can handle the changes in a systematic manner. This process ensures that the integrity is maintained overall time, and the present state of the system is in a known and a good state. The top tools used in configuration management are as follows:

	 CFEngine	 Puppet	 RUDDER	 Chef
	 Terraform	 Ansible	 Packer	 SaltStack

## DevOps Periodic Table: Deployment

After your application has been tested and is ready to be rolled into the production, deployment is the next stage that comes into the picture. Here, the application is deployed into the production environment using various tools based on the enterprise or the application structure. The top tools used for the deployment stage are as follows:

	 CA Automic	 ElasticBox	 ElectricCloud	 XL Deploy
	 Gecko	 Octopus Deploy	 Urban Code Deploy	 AWS Code Deploy

## DevOps Periodic Table: Containers

Containers are a new concept that has emerged in today's market to build applications. Containerization has enabled the users to build the application with the help of microservices, wherein all the required packages and libraries for service are packaged into a single container. Few of the most popular containers present in today's market are as follows:

Hm 13  
Helm

Ae 31  
AWS ECS

Gke 49  
GKE

Cf 67  
Code Fresh

Ku 85  
Kubernetes

Ra 50  
Rancher

Ms 68  
Mesos

Aks 69  
AKS

Rk 86  
Rkt

Dk 87  
Docker

De 88  
Docker Entr.



Helm



AWS ECS



GKE



Rancher



Codefresh



Mesos



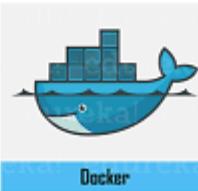
Azure Kubernetes Service



Kubernetes



Rocket



Docker



Docker Enterprise

## DevOps Periodic Table: Release Orchestration

As the name suggests, release orchestration is a way to automate, orchestrate and manage the end-to-end software release pipelines. These tools help you automate your CI/CD pipeline and also let you take the complete advantage of tools and practices, which you might have used while developing your

Cp 5  
Cd Pipeline

Pr 14  
Release

Cc 32  
Director

Om 33  
OpenMake

Sp 51  
OS

Ur 52  
EN

Xlr 70  
XL Release



AWS Code Pipeline



Plutora Release



CA CD Director



OpenMake



Spinnaker



Urban Code Release



XL Release

## DevOps Periodic Table: Cloud

**Cloud** is the means of storing or accessing your data over the internet rather than your own hard drive. Everything nowadays is moved to the cloud, running on the cloud, accessed from the cloud or may be stored on the cloud. The application or the software that you build can be deployed on the cloud. There are many cloud providers in today's market, but below are a few popular cloud providers that you can consider to use.

<b>Aw</b> 6 Open Whisk	<b>Al</b> 7 Alibaba Cloud	<b>Cy</b> 8 CloudFoundry	<b>Az</b> 9 Azure
<b>Gc</b> 15 Google Cloud	<b>As</b> 16 AWS	<b>Ld</b> 17 Lambda	
<b>Af</b> 34 Azure Functions	<b>Op</b> 35 OpenShift		
<b>Ic</b> 53 IBM Cloud			
<b>Os</b> 71 OpenStack			
<b>Ir</b> 89 Iron.io			

## DevOps Periodic Table: Artificial Intelligence Operations

Artificial intelligence Operations or AIOps is a broad term for [big data analytics](#), [machine learning](#), and other AI technologies or frameworks. This is used to analyze the data of an application by using the various concepts such as Big Data and Machine Learning. Few of the most popular tools used in today's market for AIOps are as follows:

<b>It</b> 21 ITRS				
<b>Su</b> 30 Sumo Logic				

## DevOps Periodic Table: Analytics

Analytics is used to analyze the data captured by an application. This set of tools are mainly used to analyze and generate insightful reports. There are many tools used to analyze the data, but few tools are very popular in the [DevOps industry](#). They are:

Dt	Nr	Ki	Ad	EI	Xli	Dd
Dynatrace	New Relic	Kibana	Dynamics	ElasticSearch	XL Impact	Datadog



## DevOps Periodic Table: Monitoring

Once the application is rolled out into the production, it is very important to monitor the application make sure its performance is good, it is taking less time to load, all the features and functionalities of the application are working properly, and other such factors. So, to continuously monitor the applications you can use the tools as below:

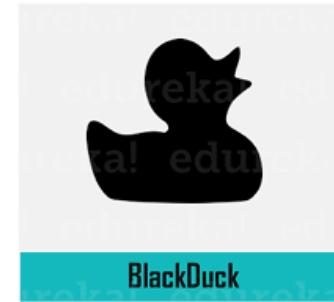
Zn	98 EN	Ni	99 OS	Zb	100 OS
Zenoss		Nagios		Zabbix	



## DevOps Periodic Table: Security

With the increasing number of [threats or vulnerabilities](#), securing the application is one of the most important factors. There are various methods and technologies using which you can secure your application from different kinds of attacks. But, the top tools you can use to secure your application are as follows:

<b>Ff</b> 101 EN FortifySCA	<b>Hv</b> 102 OS CorpValut	<b>Sr</b> 103 OS SonarQube	<b>Bd</b> 104 EN BlackDuck	<b>Ck</b> 105 EN Conjur
<b>Tw</b> 116 OS Tripwire	<b>Sg</b> 117 EN Signal Sc	<b>Vc</b> 118 EN Veracode	<b>Sn</b> 119 OS Snort	<b>Cx</b> 120 EN SAST



## DevOps Periodic Table: Collaboration

Collaboration is something that is very important for each and every application in today's market. An application or software is not of much use if it is used just for one purpose. Instead, if your software collaborated with the other software present in the market, then it proves to be beneficial to both of them. So, the top tools through which you can collaborate your software is as follows:



With that, we come to an end to DevOps periodic table. These were a few tools that I thought were important for the complete life cycle of DevOps. You can choose any tool that you wish to based on your requirements. A word of caution, for each and every stage, choose the tool, which will blend with the other tools easily and will benefit you the maximum for a successful software development life cycle.

If you found this article on “DevOps Periodic Table” relevant, check out the [DevOps training](#) by Edureka, a trusted online learning company with a network of more than 450,000 satisfied learners spread across the globe. The Edureka DevOps Certification Training course helps learners gain expertise in various DevOps processes and tools such as Puppet, Jenkins, Docker, Nagios, Ansible, and GIT for automating multiple steps in SDLC.