

Pipeline

- A series of steps executed in a sequential and logical manner.
- Example
 - Developer pushes their code in a central repository
 - That code should be fetched automatically by a server
 - Once the code has been fetched, then a build should be created from the fetched code, if needed.
 - Once the build is successful, it will generate an output of file(s) which is considered as an artifact
 - Then a testing script can be attached on the artifact using tools Appium, JUnit, etc to create a test report, if needed, to be sent to developers.
 - Once the code has been approved, meaning it is good for deployment (staging or production), it is sent to the deployment platform
 - The deployment platform can be different based on the requirement (Physical Server, VM, Container Environment, or in a managed Kubernetes environment)

Continuous Integration (CI)

Continuous Delivery (CD)

Continuous Deployment (CD)

Code → Build → Test → Release → Deploy → Ops → Monitor

QA Pipeline

Fetch Code From Repo → Create a build → Attach the testing script → Deploy to a testing environment → Generate Report → Share report with developers → Developer pushes a new version to repo

Code → Build → Test → Release → Manual Approval (Release Gate) → Deploy (Staging/Testing/Production)

Code → Build → Test → Release → Automated Deployment (Staging/Testing/Production)

Microservice Architecture

POM.xml

Java

- payment/payment.java
- notification/notification.java
- catalog/catalog.java
 - Payment Service (Service 01) - Artifact 01
 - Notification Service (Service 02) - Artifact 02

- **Catalog Service (Service 03) - Artifact 03**

Backward Compatibility

- The current version of code can work with a higher version of the tool installed.
- **Example** - Code built on 2.5 can work with any version later than 2.5 of that tool.

Forward Compatibility

- The current version of code can work with a lower version of the tool installed.
- **Example** - Code built on 3.0 can work with any version later than 2.5 of that tool.