NAME: Harsha Vardhani Rachagiri

NUID: 002105042

Summarizing DevOPs

1. What is DevOps?

- DevOps is a combination of development and operations to unite people, process and technology in application planning, development, delivery and operations. Teams adopt DevOps culture for better customer needs and achieve business goals faster. DevOps influences the application lifecycle through its planning, development, delivery and operations.

2. Why DevOPs?

- DevOps is a software development practice, where it fills the bridge between the development and operations team. DevOps focuses on continuous testing and delivery and requires a relatively larger team. It targets end-to-end business solutions for faster delivery. In Waterfall methodology, there is no reserving or going back to the previous steps, once we are at the testing stage. To overcome this limitation, agile methodology is used. However, with agile the application runs well on the machine but there are inconsistencies in the computing environment. Therefore, there happen to be conflicts between the dev & ops teams. So, the DevOps strategy is used.

Soft Skills in DevOPs:

1. Communication and Collaboration:

- are crucial to succeed in DevOps competition. These two are very important to break down the siloes between Dev and Ops teams, align teams' goals to business objectives, and implement DevOps culture cross-functionally.

2. Flexibility:

- One team in DevOps may have completely different implementation as compared to that of the other team. The tools and processes that your DevOps team uses today may change radically in the future as your organization embraces new opportunities. Without being open-minded toward working with new tools and new ways of doing things, you won't be very effective at DevOps.

3. Resilience:

- The most successful DevOps Engineers embrace a changeable mindset. They are open to finding new and innovative solutions to problems and challenges. Rather than repeating processes blindly and adopting an 'if it isn't broken, don't fix it' approach, they will challenge situations, thinking innovatively to find improved ways of fixing issues. Building resilience and springing back from issues that might arise through the process.

4. Automation:

- A DevOps engineer should be capable of automating the entire DevOps pipeline, including CI/CD cycles, app performance monitoring, infrastructure and configurations, among others. DevOps automation skillset is closely linked to ability in knowledge about DevOps toolkit, coding and scripting.

5. Customer- focused approach:

- is the end goal of any successful DevOps process. Given this factor, DevOps professionals should ensure every function they perform follows business objectives and delivers value to the end-user. In the process, they will need to collaborate with stakeholders, such as developers, testers, project managers, and the organization's thought leadership, towards a common goal.

6. Time management:

- Managing your time effectively allows developers to focus on the important tasks and get tasks done more effectively. When you have a lot to do, managing time can be difficult. There are numerous techniques to effectively manage your time.

7. Security:

- The risk rates are mostly proportional to the speed of deployment that DevOps facilitates. Due to this constraint, traditional security measures at the end or as a separate process might not work. This is where DevOps security serves as an advantage by integrating security with SDLC right from the beginning.

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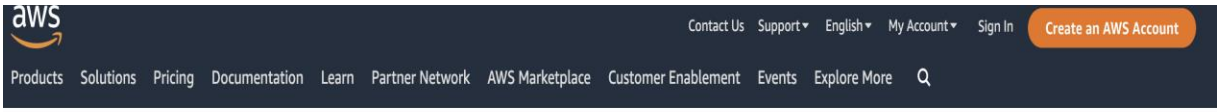
ACCOUNT:



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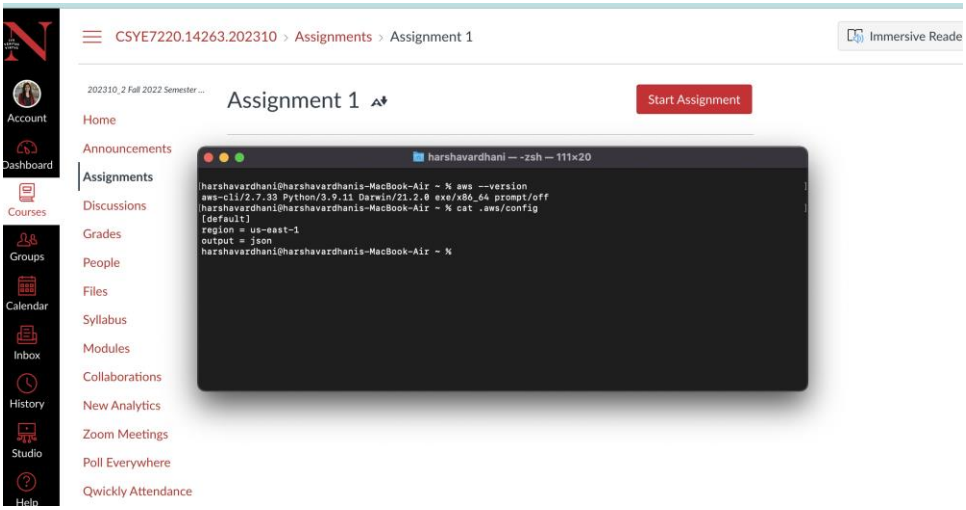
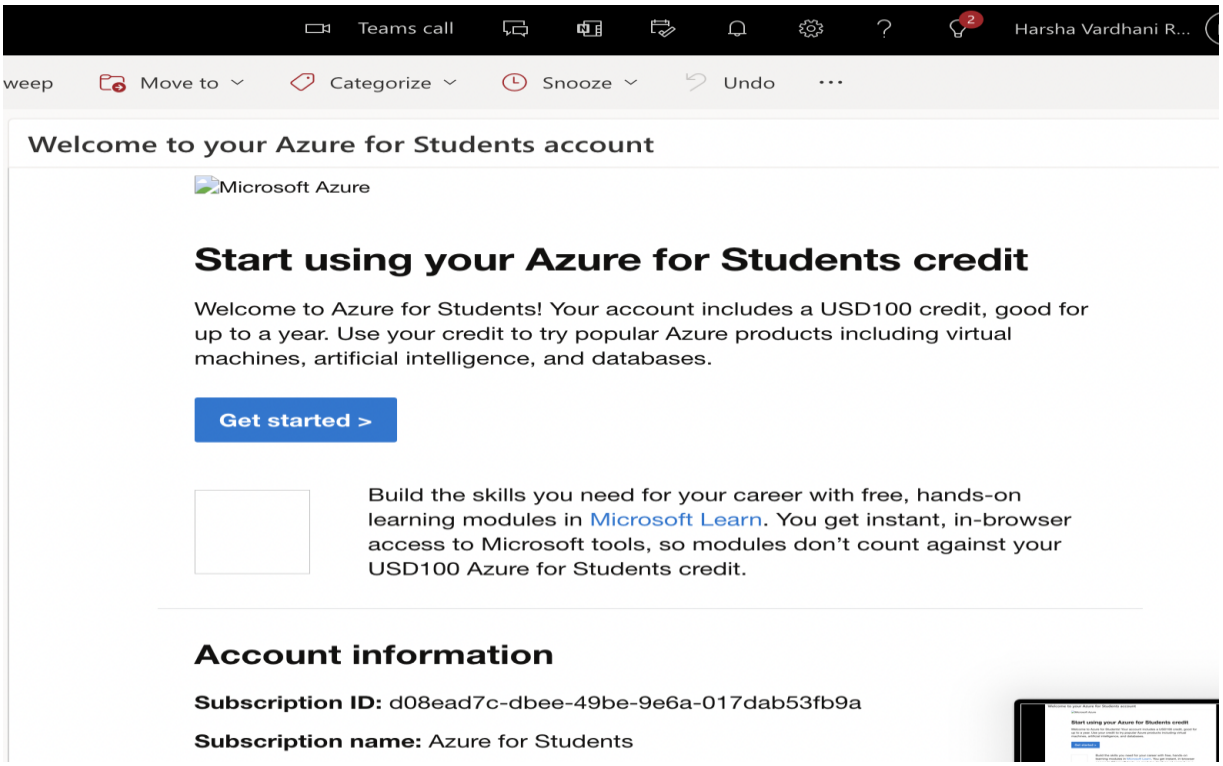


AZURE & CLI SETUP

AZURE ACCOUNT:



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