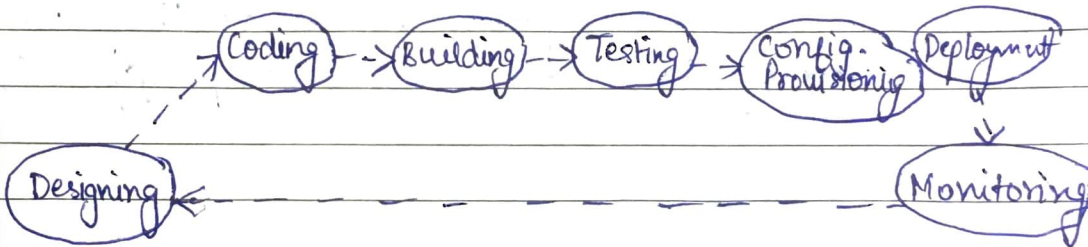


1. Incremental

Divide the tasks into subtasks such that the tasks are small enough that are feasible. Add these subtasks ~~to~~ and solve them.

2. Iterative



3. Automated

Devops and automation are sometimes used as synonyms. Many tools are required for automation.

4. Continuous

Once processes are automated, make the processes as continuous. It includes:

- Continuous Integration
- Continuous Delivery
- Continuous Deployment.

5. Collaborative

It is about breaking the traditional silos between the developer and operation team. Instead of developer and operation team working differently, both the team should work in a collaborative manner.

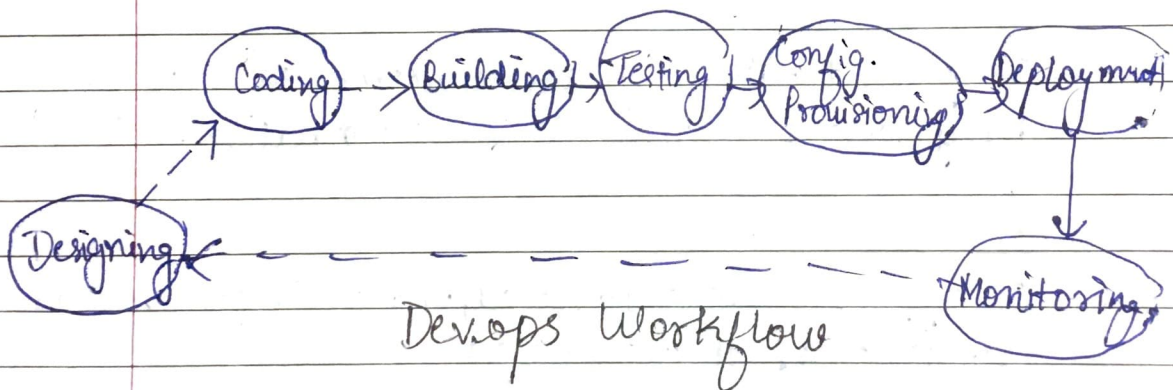
6. Self Service

The idea behind self service is that the team member should not be dependent on each other. This brings more autonomy inspires innovation.

7. Holistic

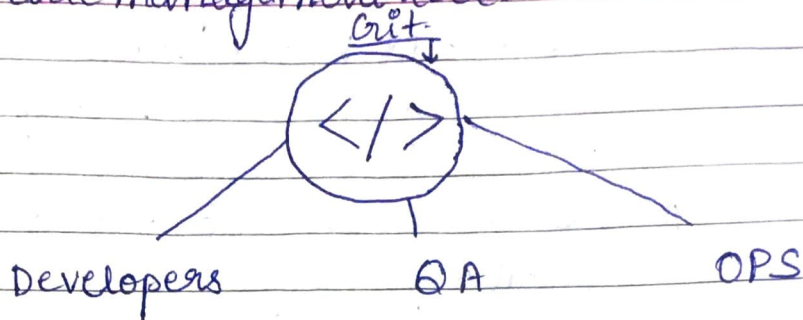
Breaking down traditional silos, opens up the mindset of people, so that they can look up issue in a broader perspective.

Devops Pipeline



Introduction to Git

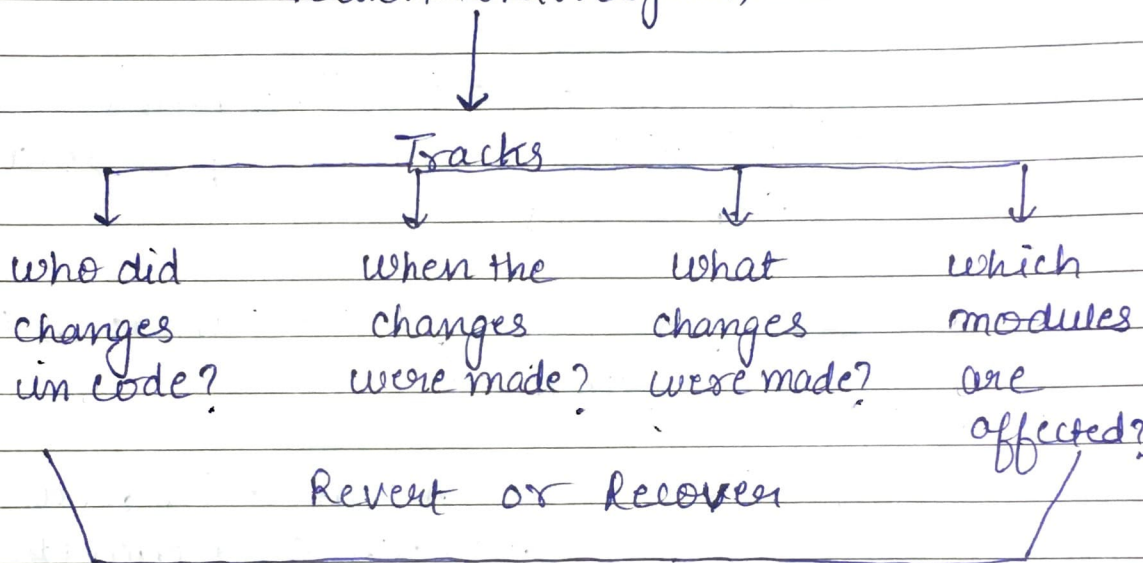
Source Code management tool



A version control system must be

- robust
- stable
- easy to use

Version control system



Various services such as

- Github
- Gitlab
- AWS Code Commit
- Atlassian Bitbucket

} Uses Git as Backend.

We can install Git on a linux machine by writing command

"yum install git"

and after installation we can check the version by using command "git --version"

git init - Initialize the git local repository
git add. - Add all the files in the directory
to the local git repository
git commit -m "write any comment"
Adds & commit the file added to the
local repository.

git remote add origin 'url'
connects your local repository with
global repository.

git push origin master
Pushes the code to ^{remote} ~~local~~ repository
Initially it will ask username & password
of github account

git log Gives logs of commits made in terms
of commit

git show 'commit id' A commit id is a
unique value for a commit
Shows the details of the commit

git log -1 Shows the log of last commit

git log --pretty = short

Gives the short description of git log

git log --pretty = one line

Gives log in one line.

git log --decorate --oneline --graph

--decorate useful when multiple branches

`git status` shows status of git repository along with any untracked file that exist in staging area.

`git branch` shows all the branch in your git repository

`git branch 'branchname'` create a new branch

`git checkout 'branchname'` switch to the 'branchname'

If you try to ^{git} push a new file to 'branchname' then it may show an error as git don't know on which branch to push

`git push --set --upstream origin 'branchname'`

Merging of branches

`git diff master ... 'branchname'`

It shows the difference in files between master branch and 'branchname'

If you are on master branch

then `git merge devbranch 'branchname'`

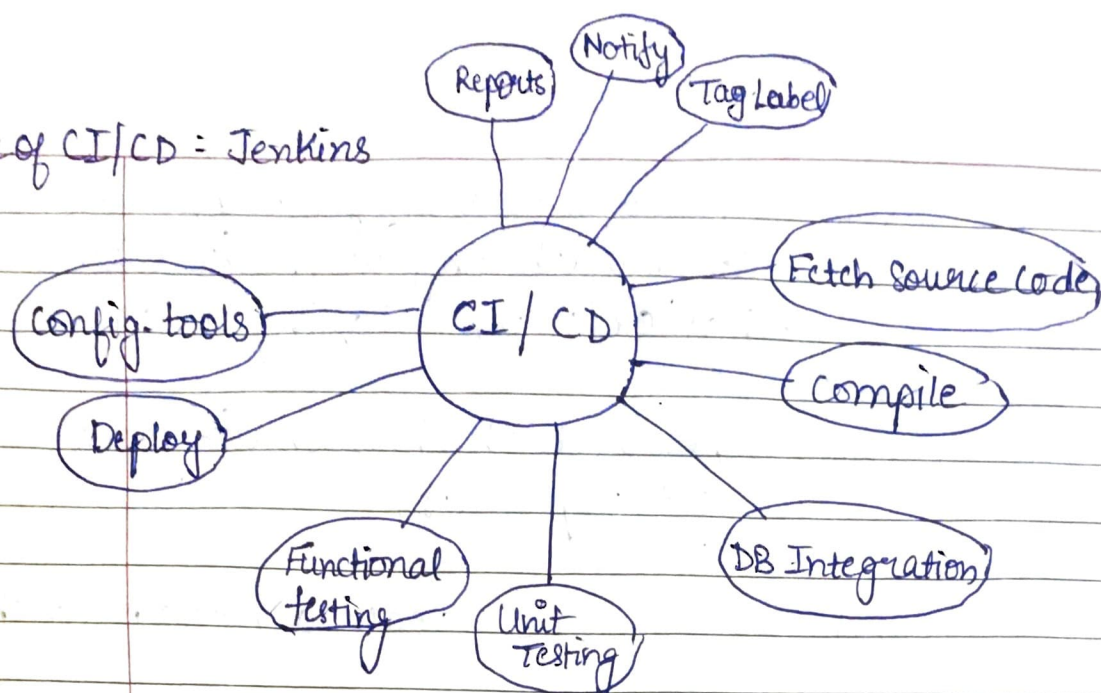
After merging two branches, if you write

`git branch` then you will still see other branch

If you want to delete the branch

`git -d 'branchname'`

Ex of CI/CD : Jenkins



Jenkin Features -

- Open Source
- Easy to Use
- Extensibility
- Instant Reports
- Distributed build
- Email Notification
- Customizability.

Coding - Git

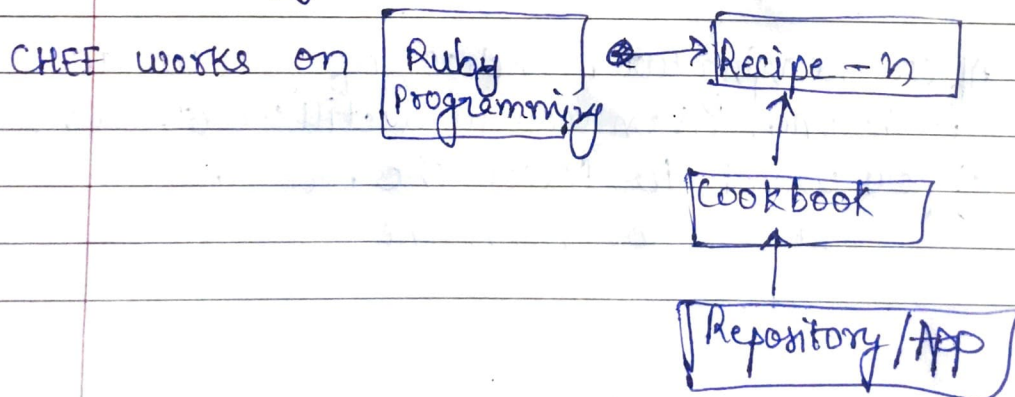
Building - Maven

Testing - JUnit

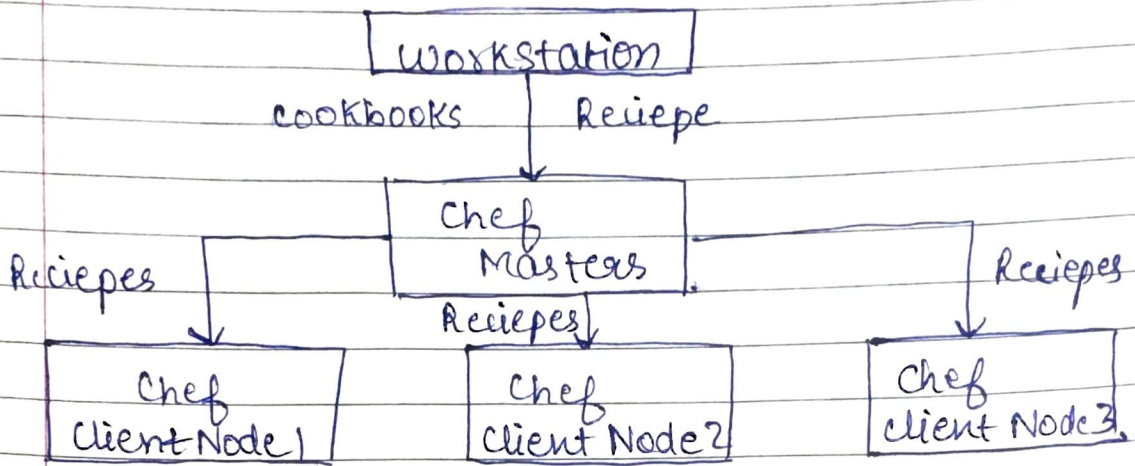
Configuration Provisioning - CHEF

Deployment - Docker.

CHEF - It is an ^{Infrastructure} ~~Information~~ Automation and configuration tool.



Chef works on master slave configuration



Intro to Containers

Containers can be called as very light virtual machines

Containers have resources ^{that} ~~there~~ are more portable
more scalable
easily replaceable

If explained through an analogy, a virtual machine is like a house, while a container is like an apartment.

- Features of container
- Scalability
 - Isolation
 - Accurate testing
 - Replicable environment
 - Resource optimization
 - Performance
 - High Availability