DevOps CI / CD Docker

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- DevOps
- CI, Continuous Delivery & Continuous Deployment
- Implementation



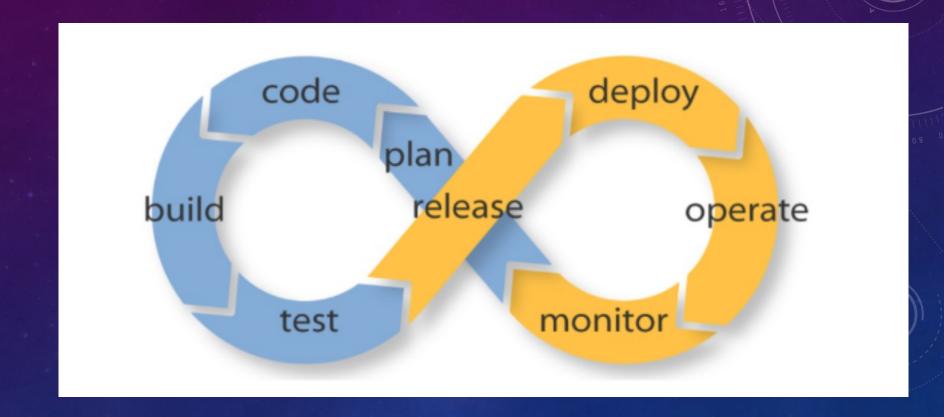
WHAT IS DEVOPS?

- Traditional Waterfall Development Model
 - The requirements for software are clear and well-defined in advance.
 - Developer program the software, then operational teams handle deployment
- Agile Development Model
 - Applications must be possible to constantly update and easily add new features
 - Break down to smaller iterations & sprint
- DevOps
 - Developers are not the only one react quickly and efficiently, the operational team must also quickly react deploy and monitor new application



WHAT IS DEVOPS

- Waterfall ——> Agile ——> DevOps
- The practice that development and operation engineers merge together
- Shorten the gap between development and deployment
- There are 3 main practices that usually discussed in the contexts of DevOps
 - Infrastructure Automation (OS configs, app deployments as code)
 - Continuous Delivery (Build, test, deploy app in a fast and automated manner)
 - Site Reliability Engineering (operate system, monitoring orchestration)







Design Code Test Deploy

Agile

Design Code Test Code Test Code Test Deploy

DevOps

Design



CI, CD AND CONTINUOUS DEPLOYMENT

- With the rise of DevOps, Continuous Integration (CI), Continuous Delivery and Continuous Deployment become DevOps software development.
- Historically, in the agile age, most company would deploy or ship software in Monthly, Quarterly or Bi-Annual.
- With CI | CD, you can develop, build and deploy as often as you can



CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION

- With CI, developer frequently integrate their code into main branch without worrying new check-in will break the existing developed feature.
- System will build and automated testing scripts will execute every time when the code check-in
- Thing to adapt at MVP Studio
 - Code Review Process
 - Enable Build Process in TFS



CONTINUOUS DELIVERY

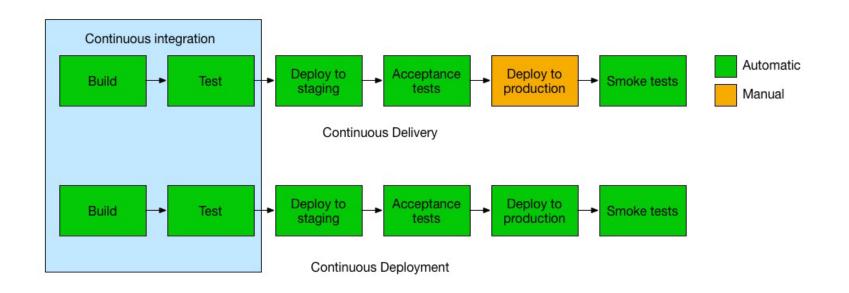
- Continuous delivery expands upon continuous integration by deploying all code changes to a testing environment and /or production after the build stage
- This mean on top of having automated scripts, we also have an automated release process and you can deploy your application by clicking the button or approving the process



CONTINUOUS DEPLOYMENT

- Continuous Deployment is actually an extension of Continuous Delivery
- The only difference between continuous delivery and continuous deployment is the manual approval to update to production.
- There is no explicit approval happens with continuous deployment







WHAT IS DEVELOPER PERSPECTIVE?

Continuous Integration

- Know different type of tests
 - Unit tests verify behaviour of individual methods or functions
 - Integration tests behaviour of multiple components
 - Acceptance tests focus on business cases
 - UI tests function correctly from a user perspective
- Running test automatically
 - Services e.g Bamboo, Jenkins, TFS



WHAT IS DEVELOPER PERSPECTIVE?

Continuous Delivery

- Loosely coupled components make up the subsystem
- Smallest deployable & runnable units
 - E.g server is a subsystem, micro services is a subsystem
- Consider NoSQL as a database, which is easier than RDBMS



WHAT IS DEVELOPER PERSPECTIVE?

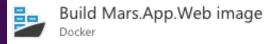
Continuous Deployment

- A process of linking the deployment service to code repository
- Automated deployed every time the code changes to code repository
- Containerised code solutions, easy to deploy, container orchestration

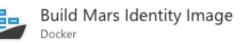












Build Mars Profile Image Docker

Push Mars Web App Image to Registry Docker

Push Mars Listing Service Image to Registry Docker

Push Mars Identity Service Image to Registry Docker

Push Mars Profile Service Image to Registry Docker











Pipeline Tasks ∨ Variables Retention Options History

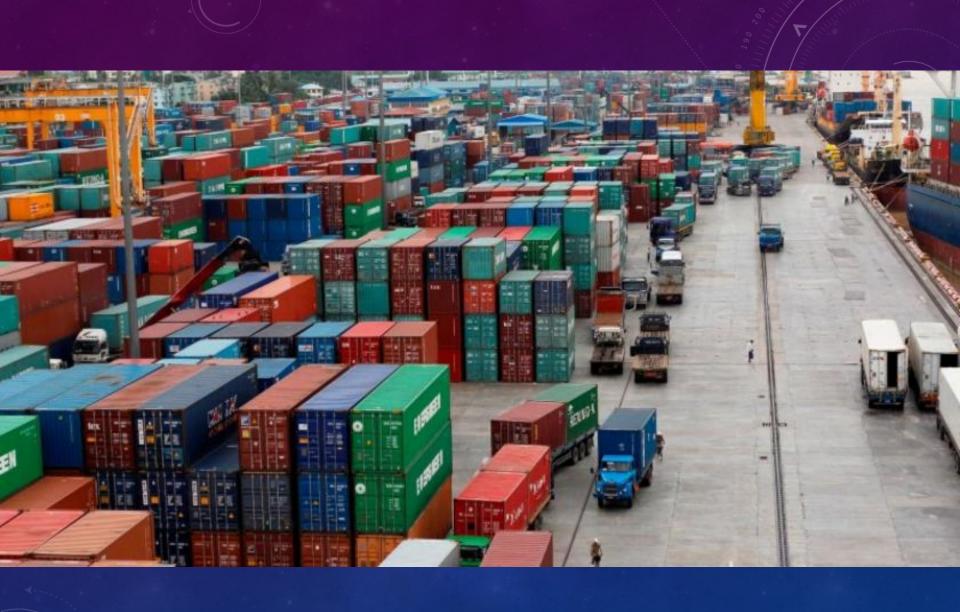




Docker









App 1

App 2

bins/libs

bins/libs

Guest OS

Guest OS

Hypervisor

Host Operating System

Infrastructure

Virtual Machines

App 1

App 1

App 1

bins/libs

bins/libs

bins/libs

Container Engine

Operating System

Infrastructure

Containers



Dockerfile × 1 FROM microsoft/aspnetcore 2 WORKDIR /talentIdentityService 3 COPY ./.bin/Docker . 4 ENV ASPNETCORE_URLS http://*:60998 5 ENV ASPNETCORE_ENVIRONMENT docker 6 ENTRYPOINT dotnet Talent.Services.Identity.dll 7 8



Thank you

