

DevOps Essential

Introduction to DevOps and its Necessities

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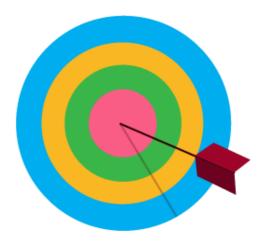
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Learning Objectives



This slide should clearly answer the question "what will I learn in this lesson?"

Why DevOps?
What is DevOps and its necessities
DevOps roles
Daily challenges and their solutions



Old Trends of Software Consumption





Old Trends of Software Consumption











Old Trends of Software Consumption







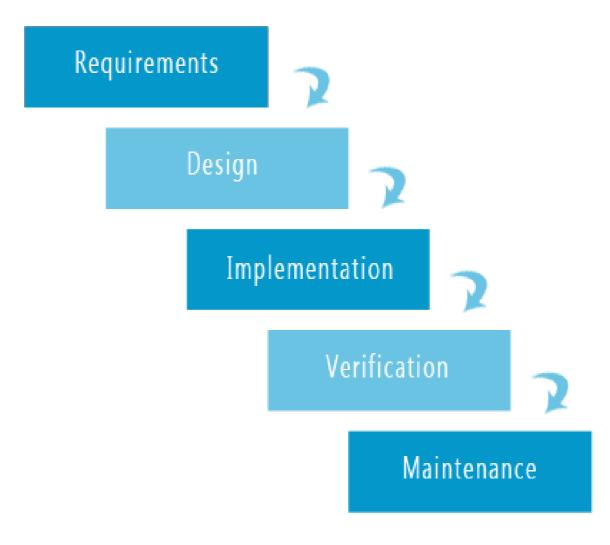






Old Mode of Software Development Model - Waterfall





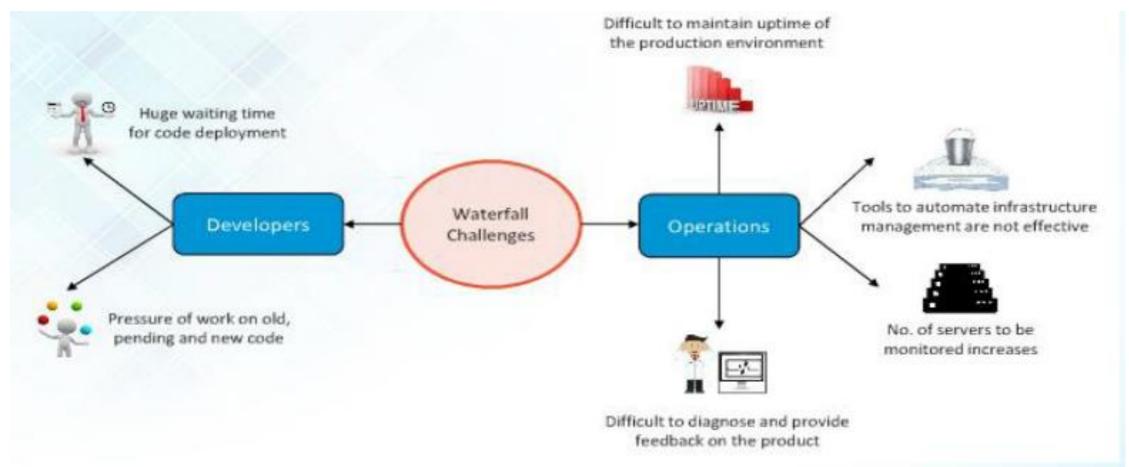
Disadvantage of Waterfall model



- Linear and Sequential Approach
- Long Duration of Release Cycle
- ► Frequent changes is not good for Waterfall Model

Waterfall Model Challenges





Latest Trends in Software Consumption





Latest Trends in Software Consumption





Latest Trends in Software Consumption



- One version of software
- Everyone connected together
- ▶ 24/7 up and running with no down time

Objective for IT organization



- Quality Release
- ► Immediate Release
- Cost Reduction

Challenges of IT organization







- Submits request for change
- · (Validate release)



Change Control Mgr

- Triage requests
- Assigns tasks to projects



QE Lead

 Ensure quality of delivered changes to releases



Tester

- · Works on activities
- Test changes in baselines

Change performed in the context of

Project

Request

Task

Category

Activity

Release

Project and

Plan definition

Work and Delivery definition



Team Lead

 Assigns activities to complete tasks



Developer

- · Work on activities
- Develop and deliver changes



Release Engineer

- Integrate and build delivered changes
- · Create baselines

Challenges of IT organization





Complex Integration

Only 17% of IT teams can deliver fast enough*

Challenges . . .



"IT Speed: The Crisis and the Savior of the Enterprise," A Forrester Consulting study commissioned by Chef, December 2013 #DevOps

Digital and enterprise applications must move faster

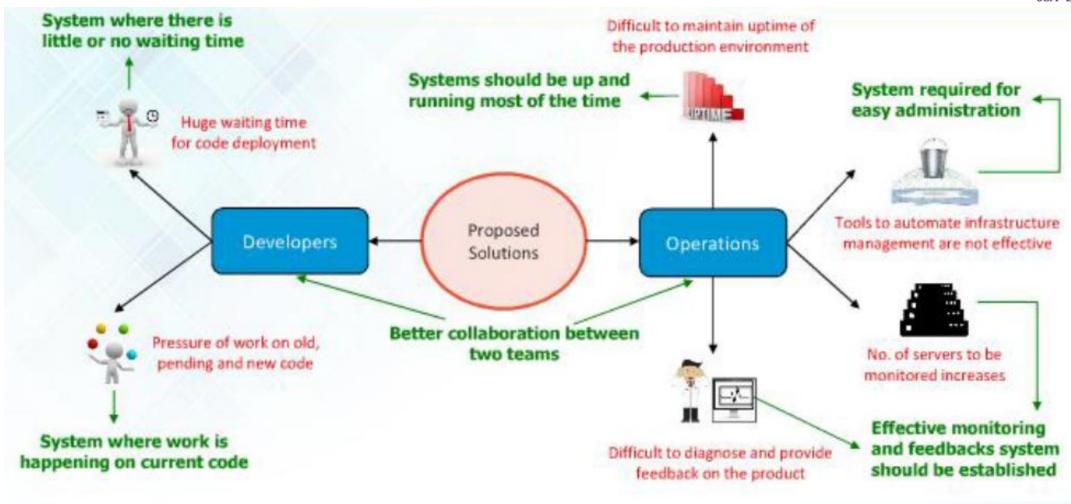
Adopt new engineering practices to compete with agility and speed



- Digital and mobile applications require fast changes to respond to short feedback cycles.
- Enterprise systems need to be streamlined through automated deployment approaches.
- Over time, applications should operate at a faster speed or be retired.

Proposed Solution





Evolution of DevOps



Traditional Waterfall Model

- Complete
 Requirements are
 clear and fixed
- Product definition is stable

Agile Development Model

- Requirements change frequently
- Development needs to be fast

DevOps Approach

- Requirements change frequently
- **Development** needs to be Agile
- Operations needs to be Agile

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Agile Model



- Agile model is a combination of iterative and incremental process models With focus on process adaptability and customer satisfaction by rapid delivery of working software product.
- Agile Methods break the product into small incremental builds.
- ► Agile SCRUM approach brought agility to development
- Lack of collaboration between Developers and Operations Engineers still slowed down the development process and releases

DevOps Model



- DevOps links software development to operations.
- It also bridges the gap between agile software development and operations experiences.
- All experts have at least a basic understanding of others business subjects.

DevOps for Dev Challenges



	Dev Challenges	DevOps Solution
9.0	Waiting time for code deployment	 Continuous Integration ensures there is quick deployment of code, faster testing and speedy feedback mechanism Thus there is no waiting time to deploy the code. Hence the developer focuses on building the current code
	Pressure of work on old, pending and new code	

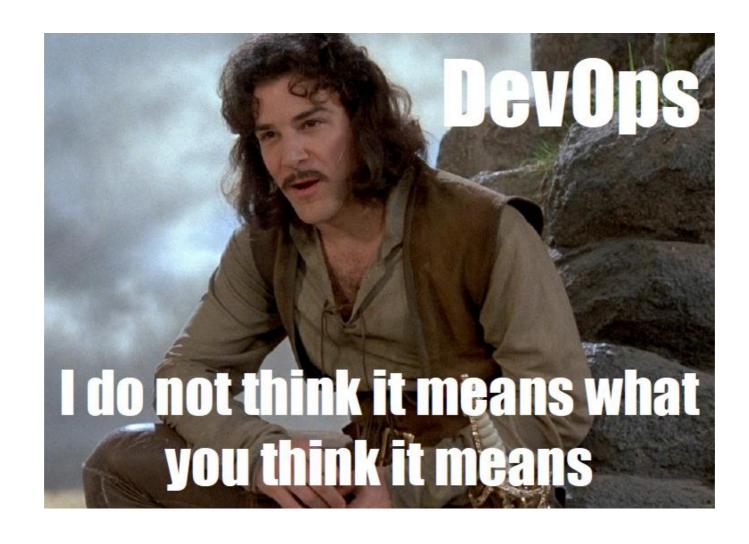
DevOps for Ops Challenges



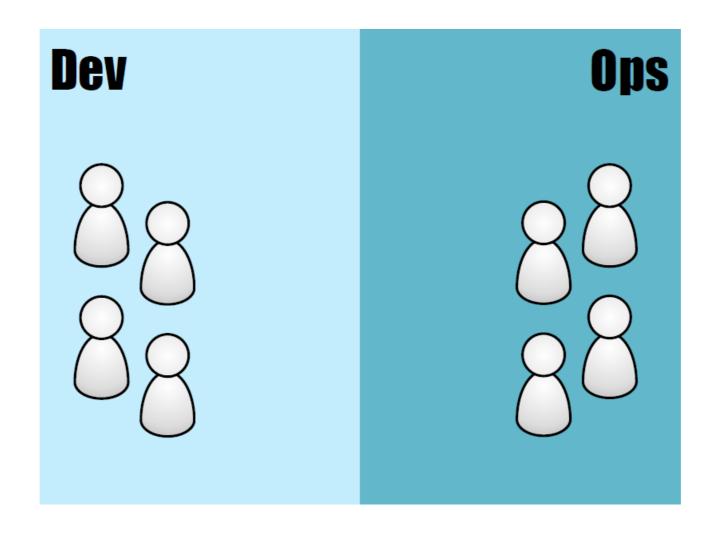
	Ops Challenges	DevOps Solution
JPHME	Difficult to maintain uptime of the production environment	Containerization / Virtualization ensures there is a simulated environment created to run the software as containers offer great reliability for service uptime
Û	Tools to automate infrastructure management are not effective	Configuration Management helps you to organize and execute configuration plans, consistently provision the system, and proactively manage their infrastructure
	No. of servers to be monitored increases	Continuous Monitoring Effective monitoring and feedbacks system is established through Nagios Thus effective administration is assured
	Difficult to diagnose and provide feedback on the product	

So, Finally What is DevOps?

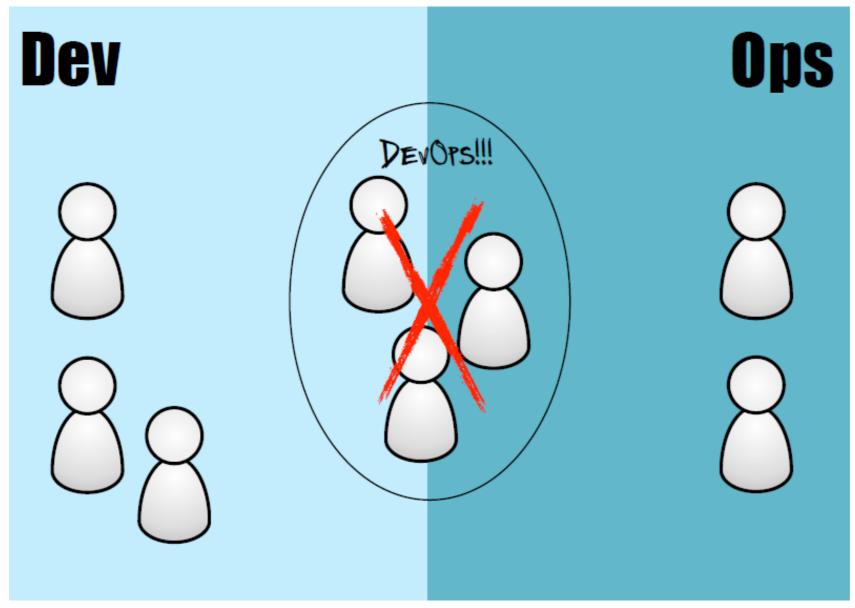














Dev Ops

- X Tools
 X Automation
- X Access rights
- **X** Teams



Dev Ops

- **Tools**
- **Automation**
- Access rights
- **Teams**

- Communication
- Understanding
- Integration
- 🧹 Relationships

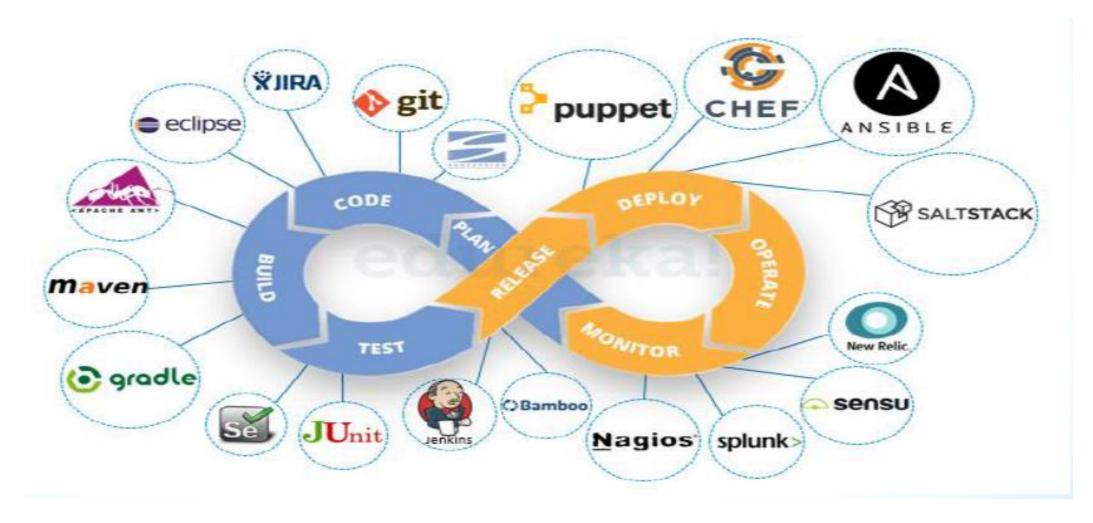
Conclusion



DevOps is not a new technology or a product. It's an approach or culture of SW development that seeks stability and performance at the same time that it speeds software deliveries to the business.

DevOps - LifeCycle





Have Questions?



Please send an email to info@scmGalaxy.com if you've got any questions



Wrap - up - TBD



Brief statements (in bullet points) that gives the most important information about what has been done in this lesson.



Exercise

build release operate
test monitor
SCM - DevOps - Build - Release

Please refer www.DevOpsSchool.com





