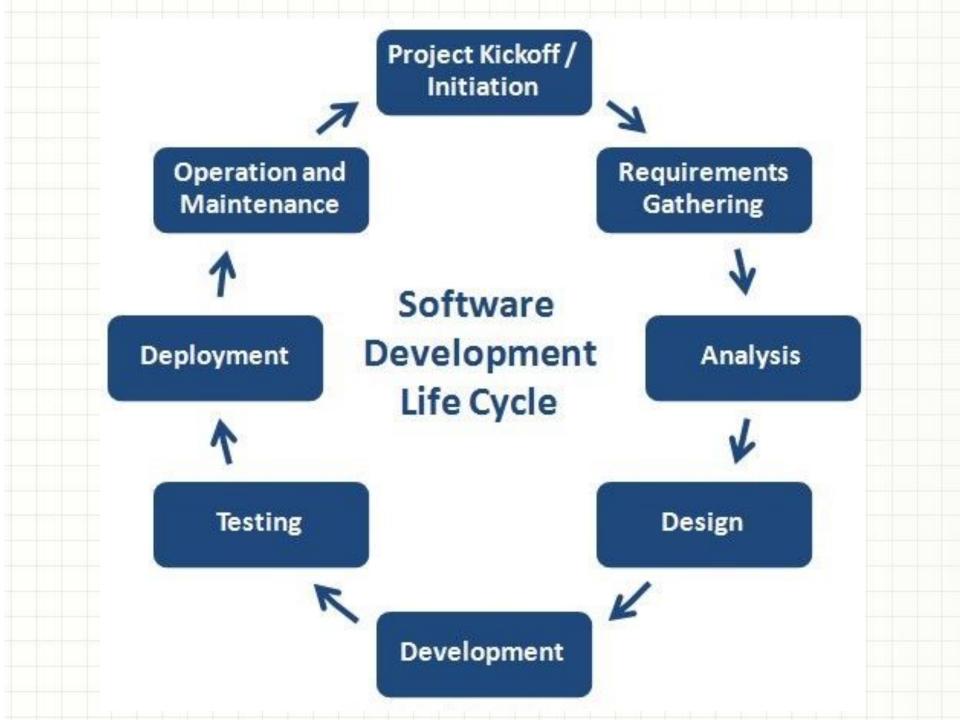
Agenda

- DevOps and DevOps tools (intro)
- 2. DevOps Concepts and practices
- 3. Basic Python scripting
- 4. Basic Linux commands
- 5. Git Basics
- 6. Git, Maven and Jenkins integration
- 7. Jenkins Administration
- 8. SonarQube
- 9. Selenium basics
- 10. Puppet basics and Ansible
- 11. Docker and Kubernates basics
- 12. AWS basics

Introduction to DevOps and tools



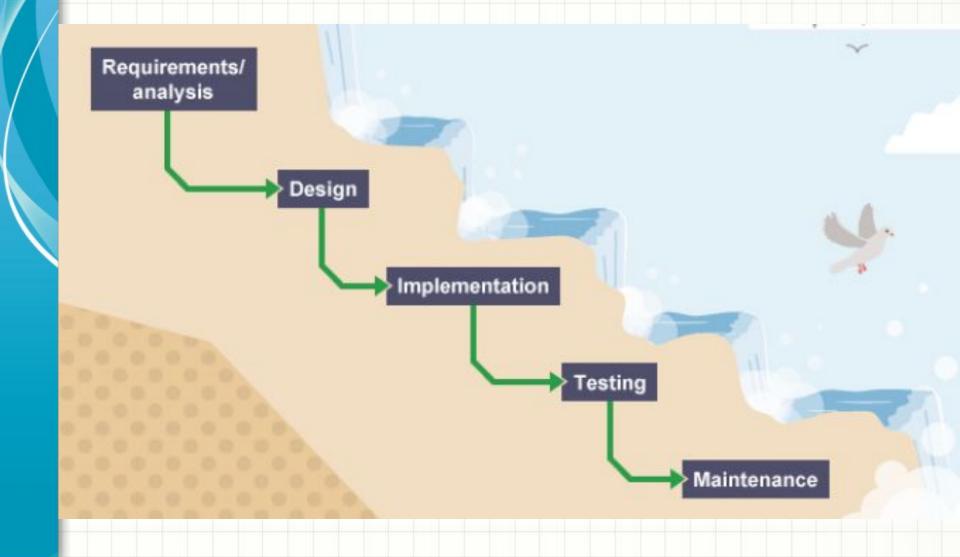
SDLC Models

Various software development life cycle models defined and designed which are followed during software development process

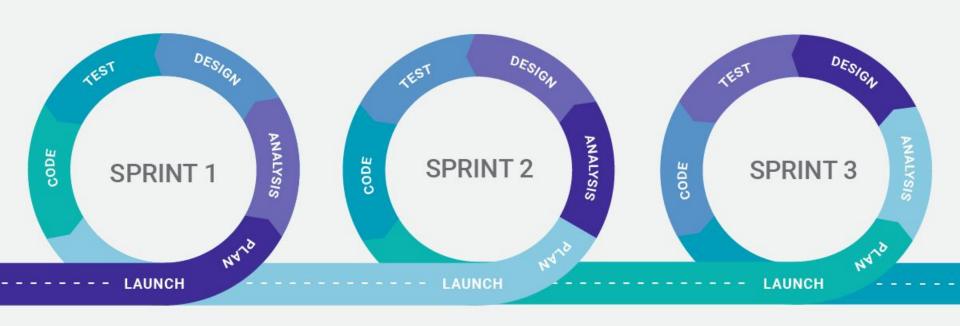
The Models are:

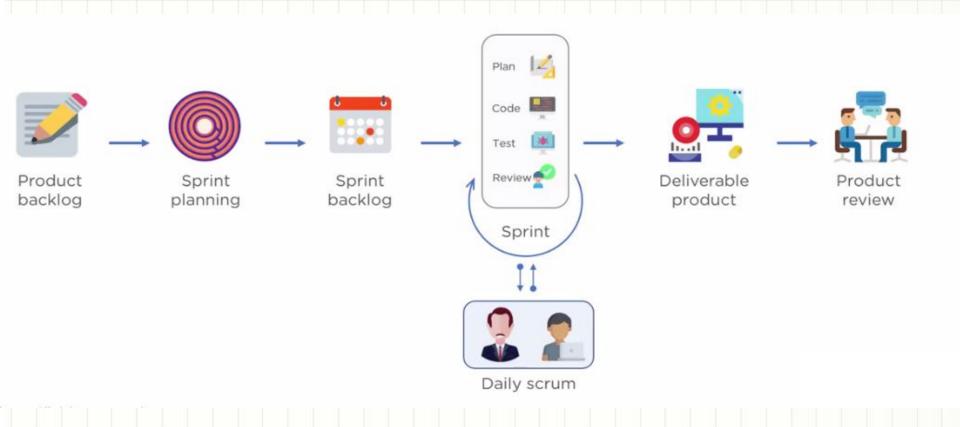
- 1. Waterfall Model
- 2. Iterative Model
- 3. Spiral Model
- 4. V-Model
- 5. Big Bang Model
- 6. RAD (Rapid Application Development) Model
- 7. Prototyping Models
- 8. Agile Model

Waterfall Model



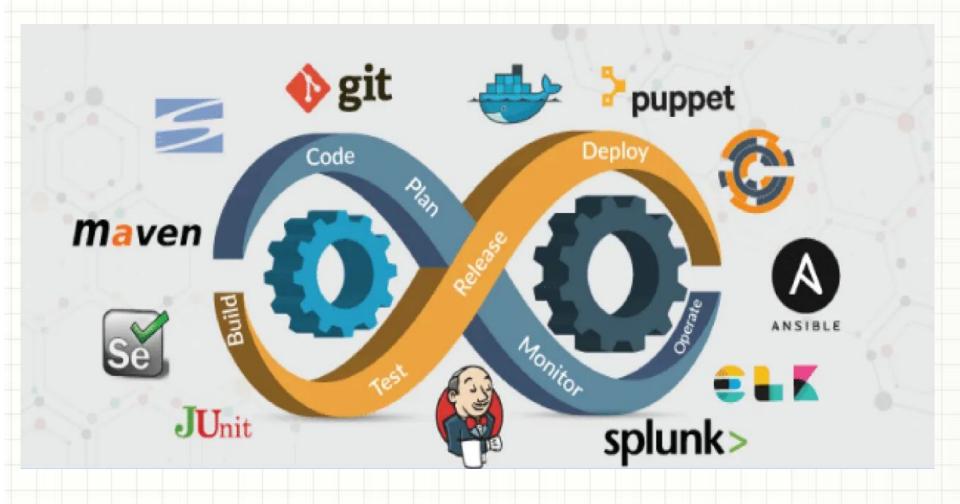
AGILE APPROACH

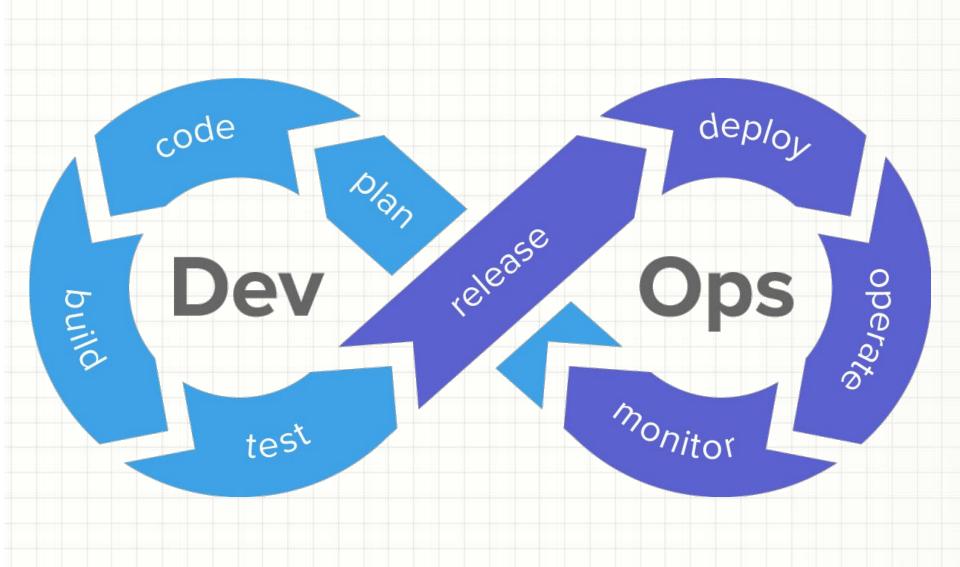


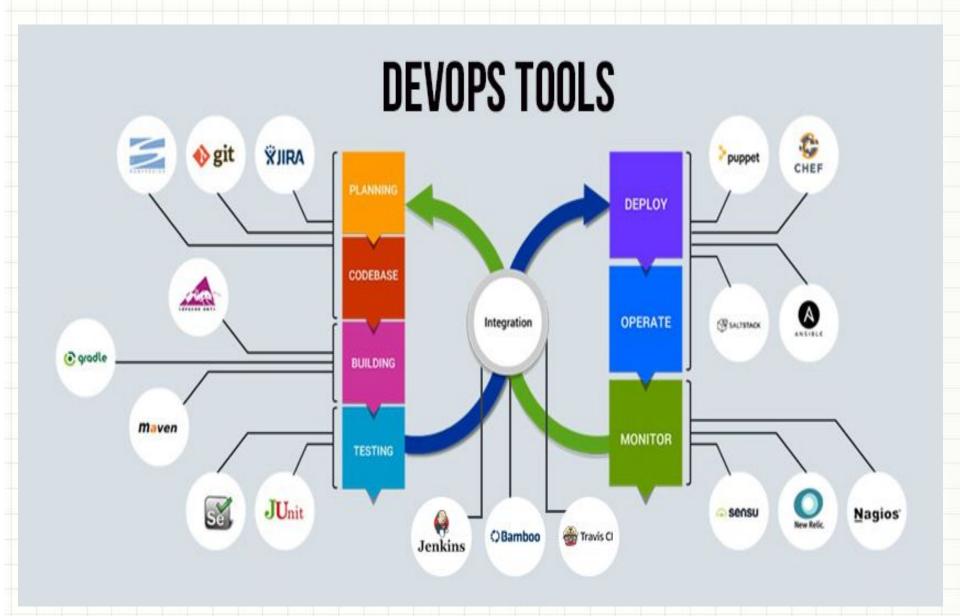


What is Devops?

DevOps is a phrase in SDLC, mean to Change and Improve the work relationship between Development and Operations Teams thereby improving collaboration and productivity by automating infrastructure, workflows, Continuous testing and Continuously measuring application performance.

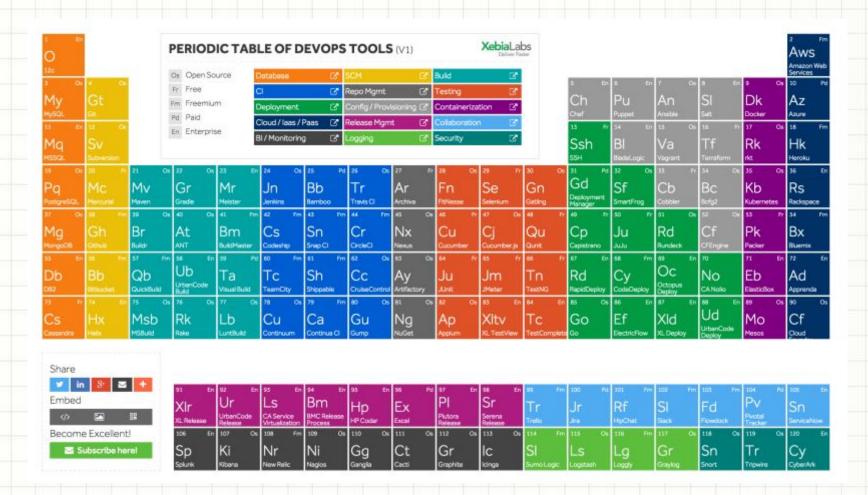






Tools

 https://xebialabs.com/periodic-table-of-devops -tools/



Benefits of DevOps

Technical benefits:

- Continuous Product delivery
- Less complex problems to fix
- Faster resolution of problems

Business benefits:

- Faster time to market
- More stable operating environments
- More focus on adding values to the product

Obstacles in DevOps

- Lack of resources
- Developers are so costly due to lack of resources
- Difficult to hire good DevOps Engineer
- DevOps require deep cultural and behavioral change
- DevOps strategy requires support from top to bottom of organization

