Introduction Continuous Integration Infrastructure + CDNs Image Media

What is Git?

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What does Git stand for?

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- No-one really knows

What are some of the principles of Agile?

- Customer satisfaction from frequent delivery

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- Welcome changing requirements

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- Close co-operation of all units of the business

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- Welcome changing requirements
- Close co-operation of all units of the business
- Regular team reflection for impovement

Introduction

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- The driver is performance, cost and also the agile methodology

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In a nutshell

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- With each integration the system is built and, if tests all pass, is ready for deployment

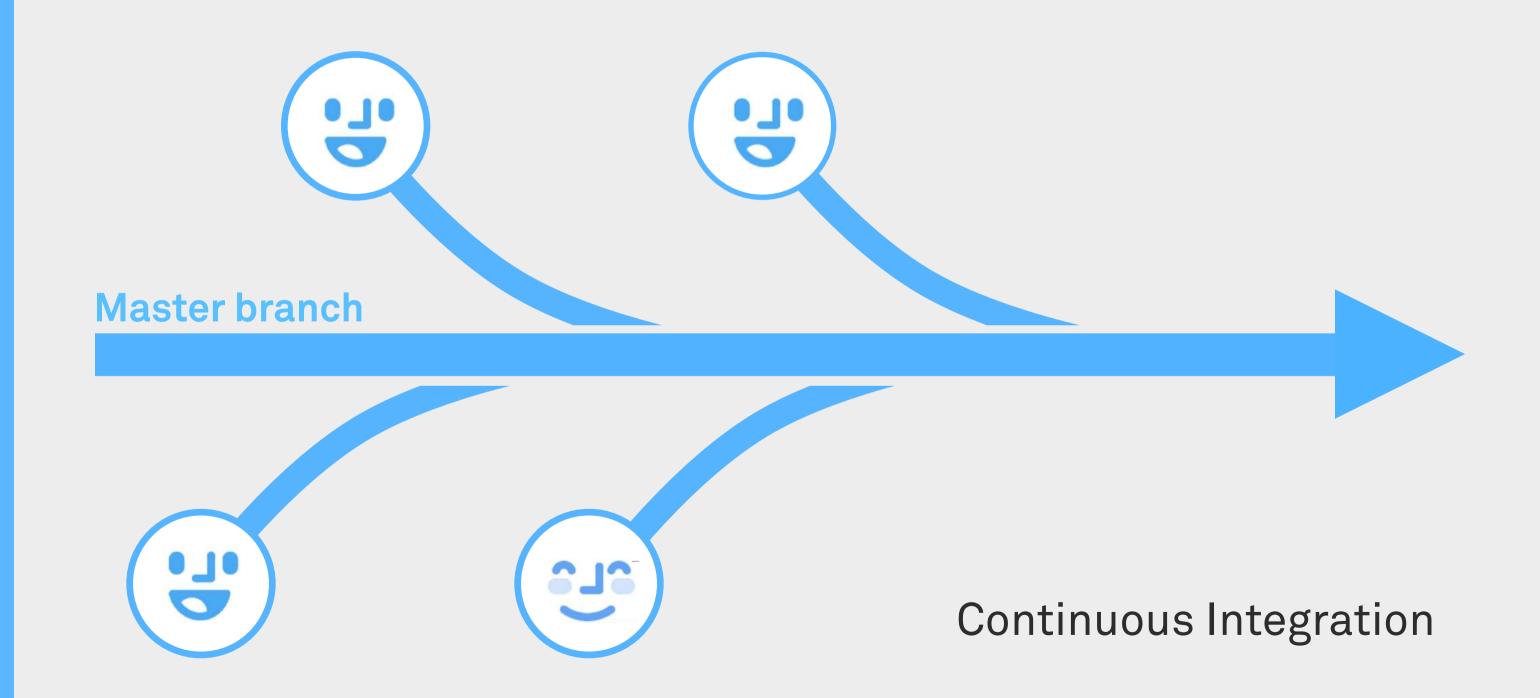
Cl as a concept vs Cl the server

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- The CI concept shouldn't be confused with our CI server that everyone talks about

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- The CI concept shouldn't be confused with our CI server that everyone talks about
- Usually when someone mentions CI they're talking about something that's going on with the TeamCity CI server



CI Server

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- The CI server refers to the deployment pipeline of the application, from test all the way to production

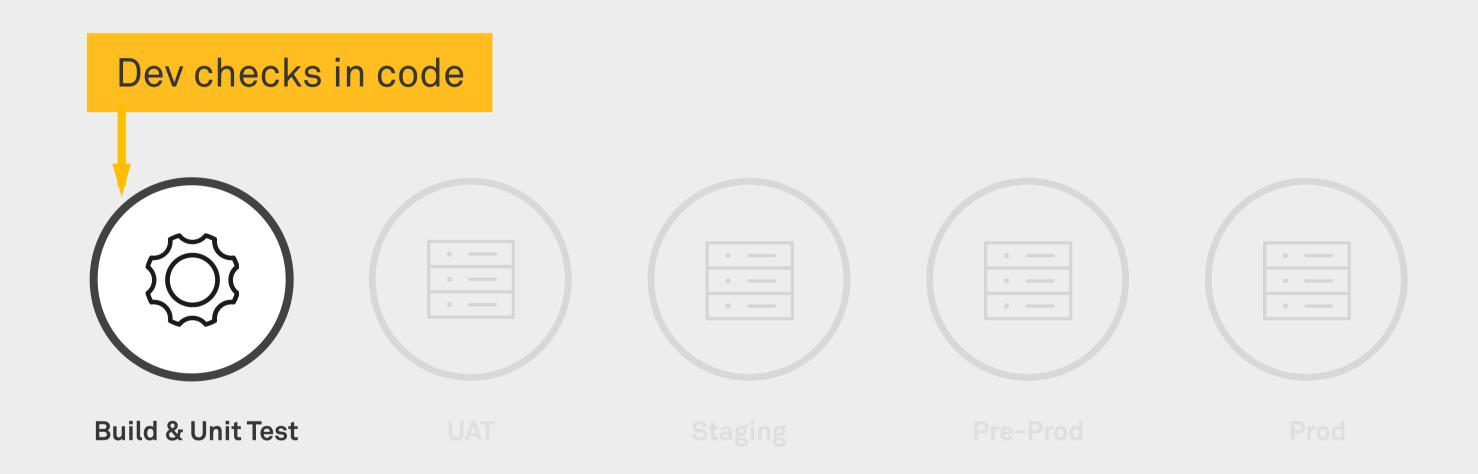
CI Server

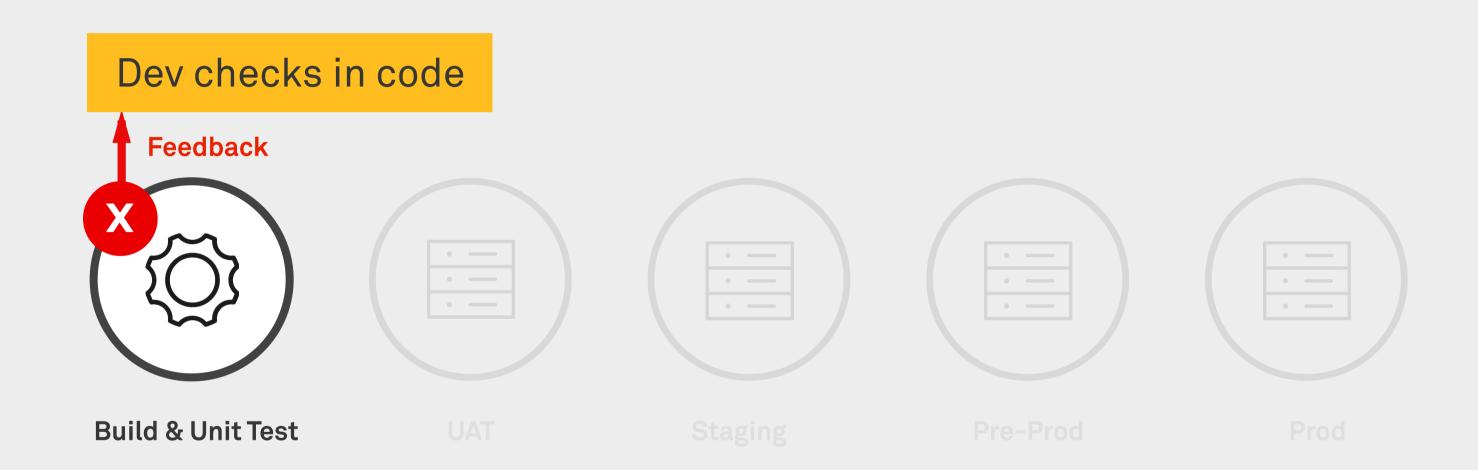
- The CI server refers to the deployment pipeline of the application, from test all the way to production
- Related to the concept of continuous integration is 'continuous deployment' which marries the agile concept of short release cycles.

INTRODUCTION / CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION / INFRASTRUCTURE / IMAGE RESIZER



INTRODUCTION / CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION / INFRASTRUCTURE / IMAGE RESIZER





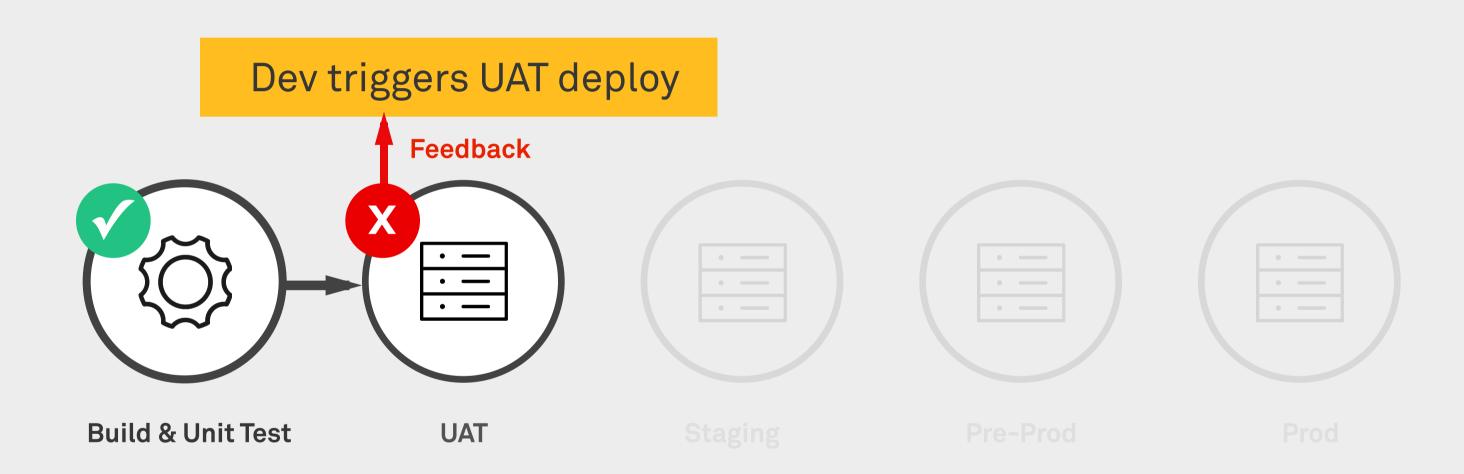
Scenario 1: Build / Unit Tests fail



Scenario 2: Build / Unit Tests Pass

Dev triggers UAT deploy



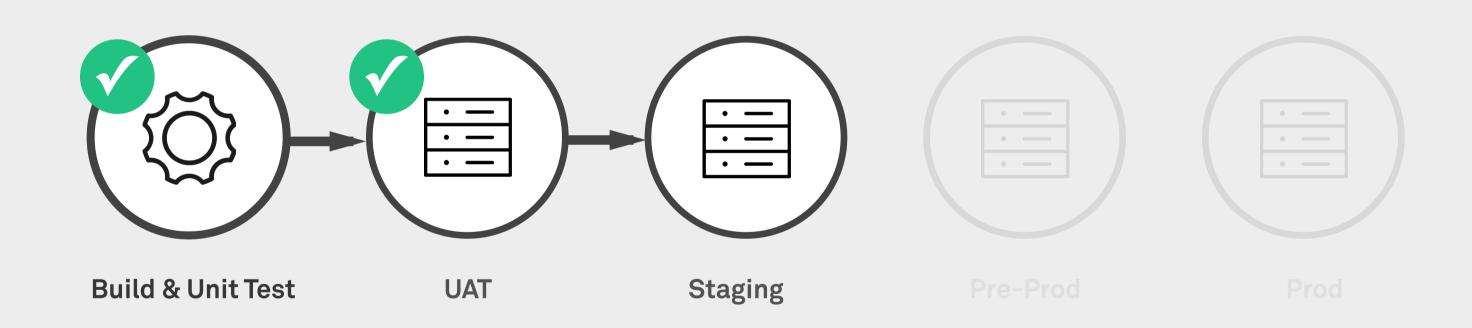


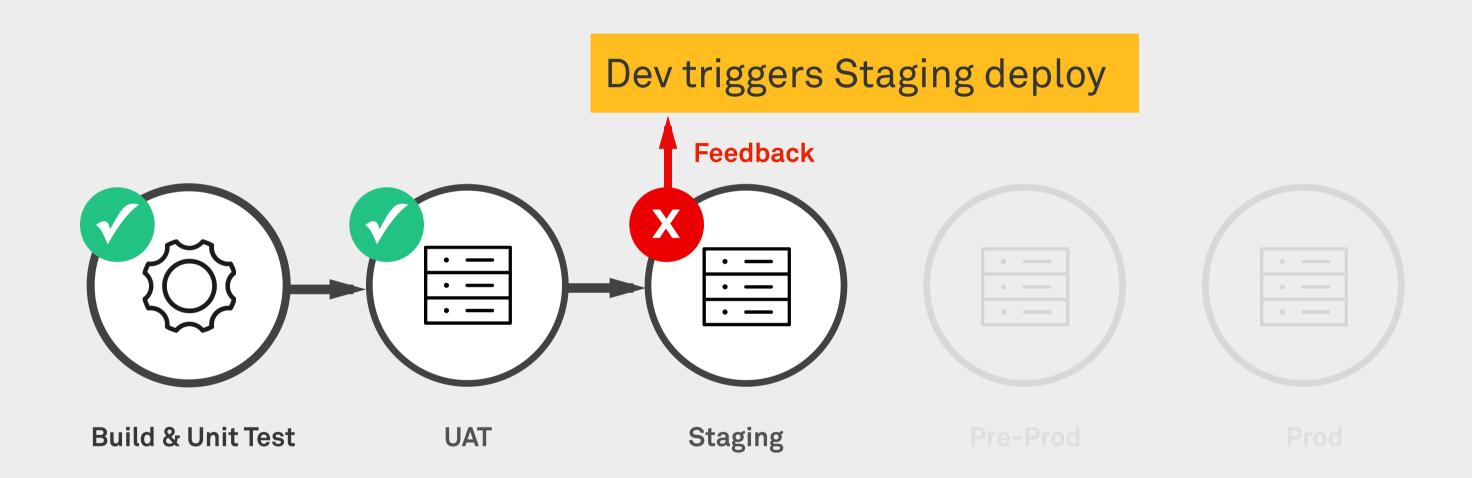
Scenario 1: Deploy fails



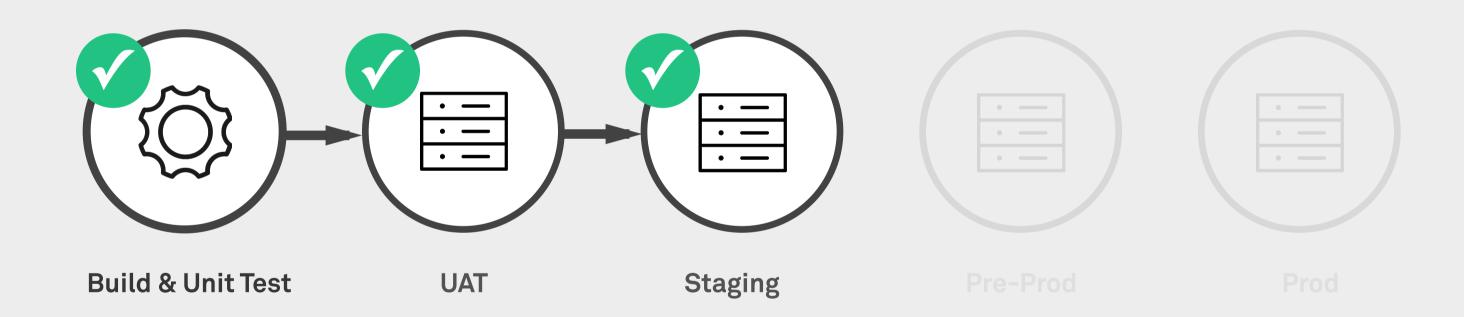
Scenario 2: Deploy succeeds

Dev triggers Staging deploy



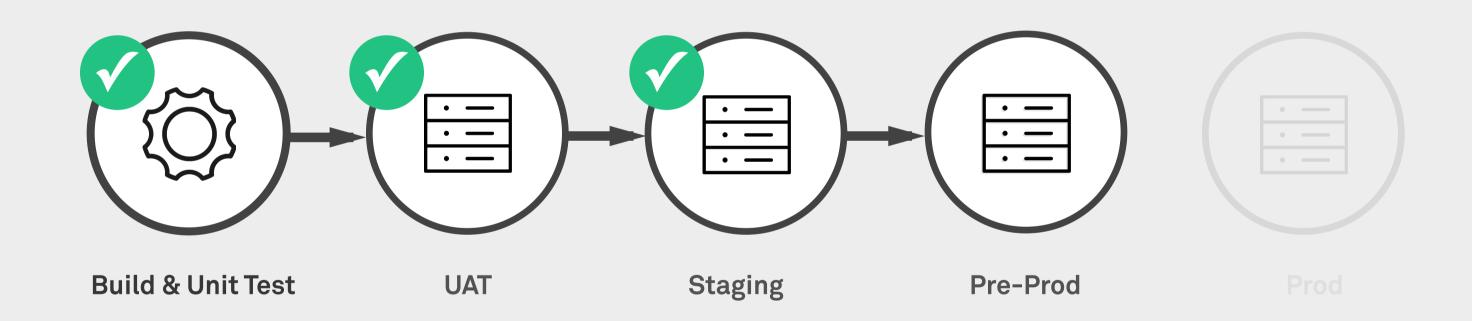


Scenario 1: Deploy fails

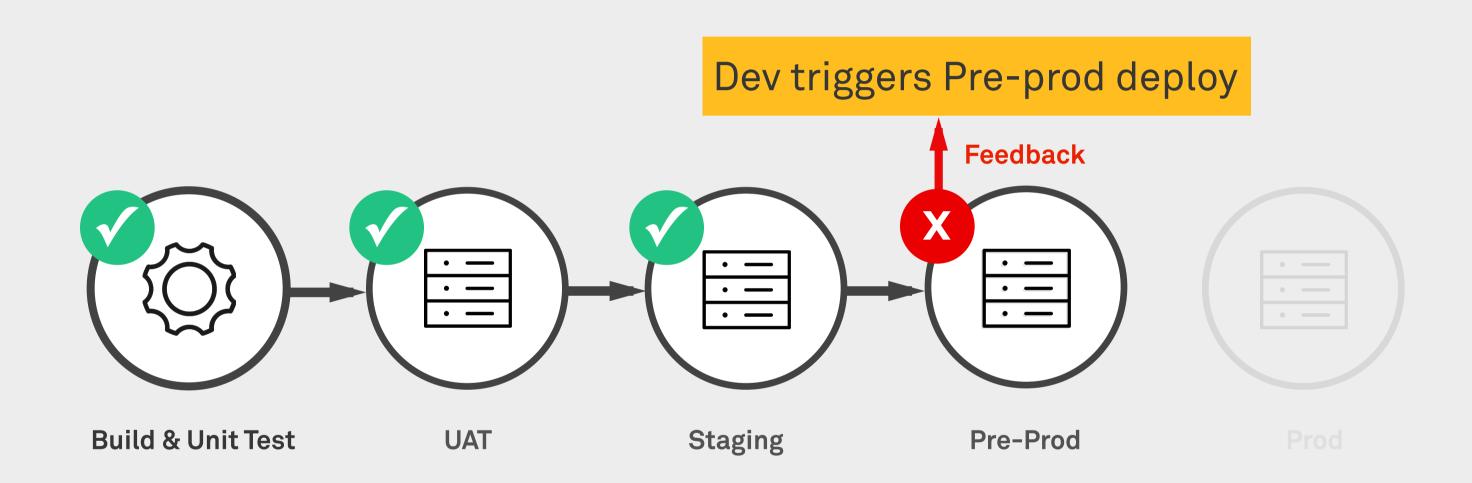


Scenario 2: Deploy succeeds

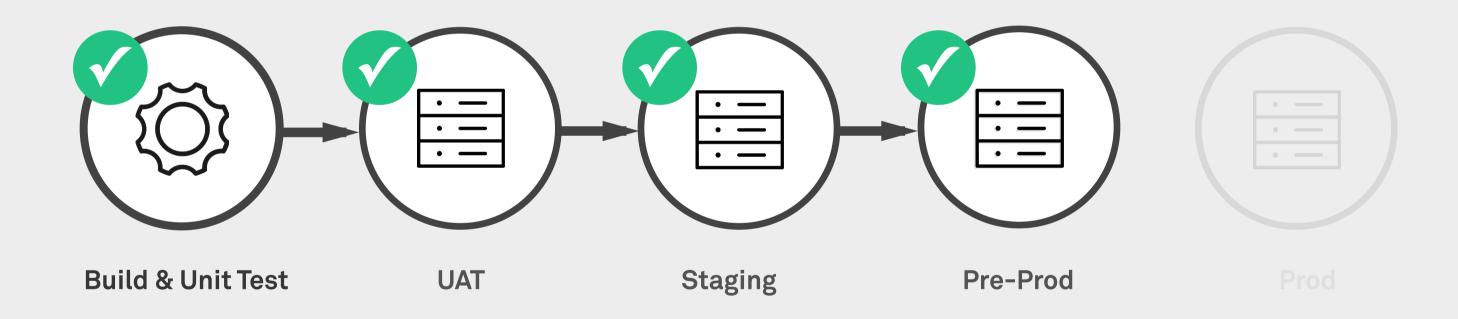
Dev triggers Pre-prod deploy



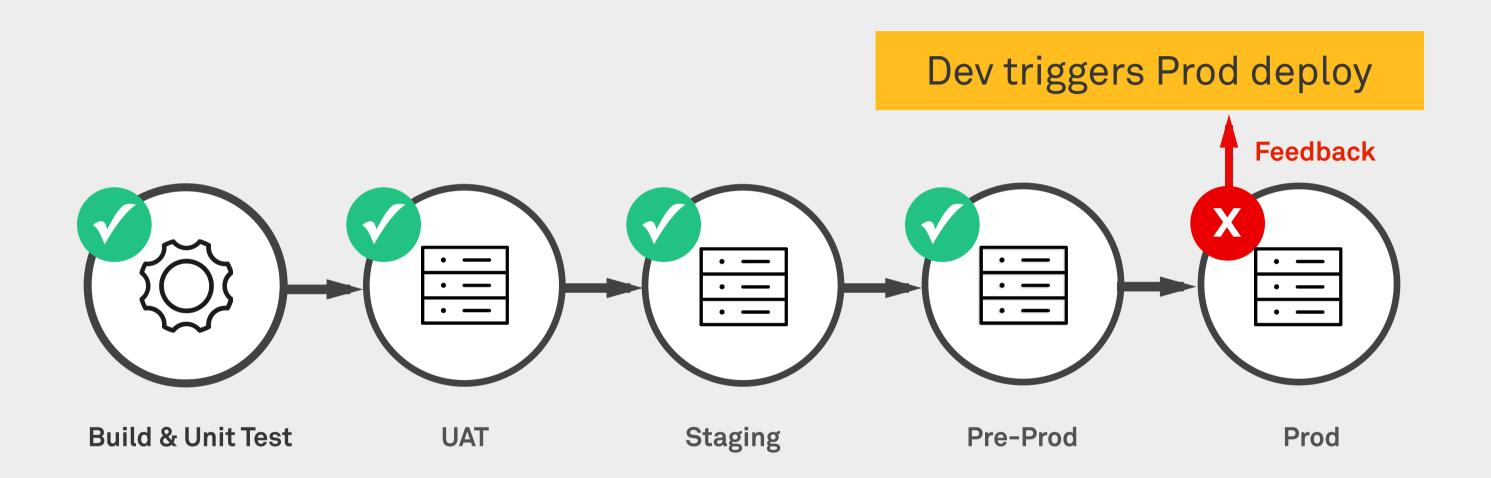
Scenario 1: Build fails



Scenario 1: Deploy fails

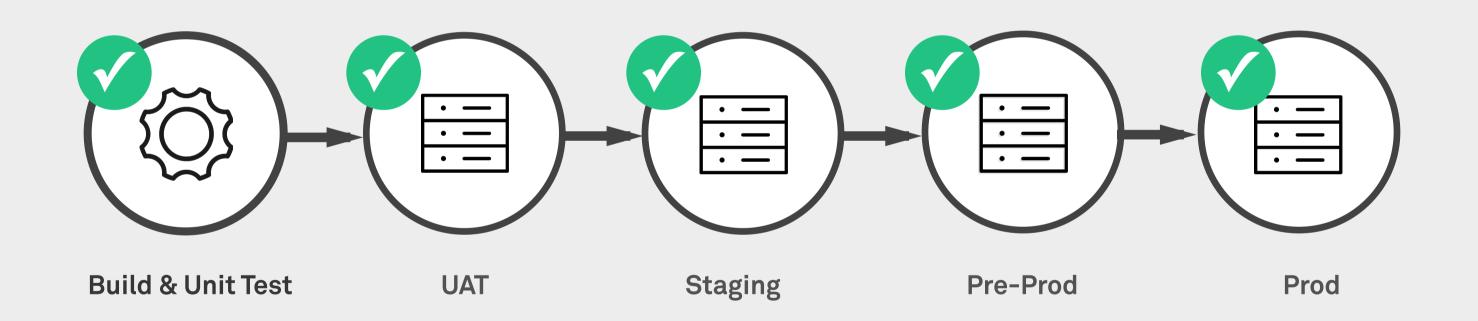


Scenario 2: Deploy succeeds

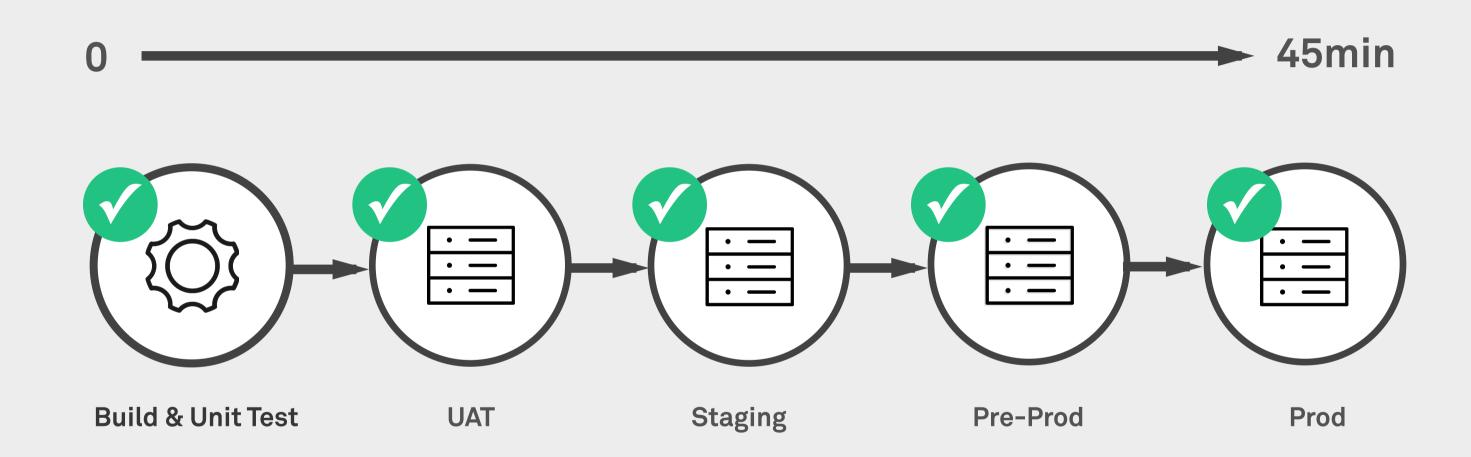


Scenario 1: Deploy fails

Dev triggers Prod deploy



Scenario 2: Deploy succeeds Application is live



The whole process can take up to 45 minutes from the last commit to deployment (without any fails)

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- Preview: Uses real production data and is used prior to deploying to production.

Going LIVE



Going LIVE

- Deploying to production uses a blue / green technique that eliminates down time.

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- Deploying to production uses a blue / green technique that eliminates down time.
- Blue / green means there are two instances running and all traffic is routed to either

Green / Blue be like



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Speed and responsiveness are crucial for successful web applications.

For every 1 second of improvement Walmart experienced up to a 2% increase in conversions



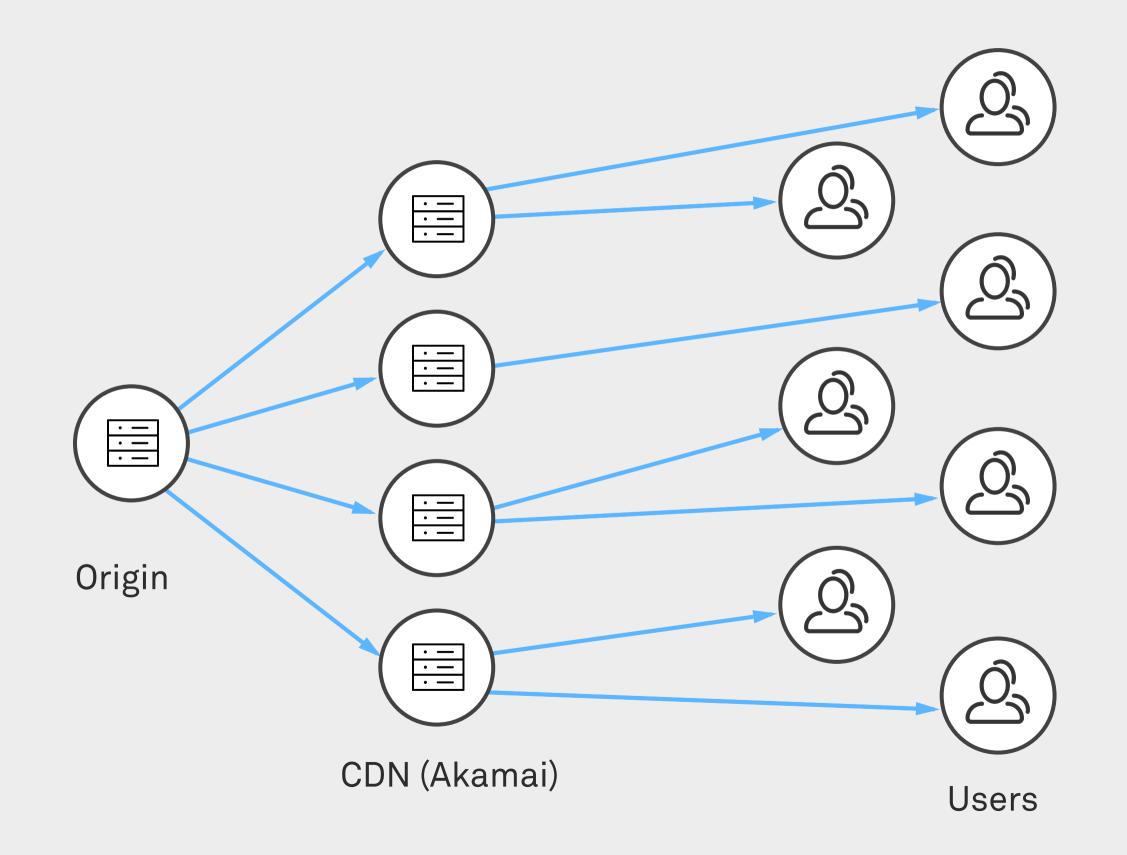
Google's traffic dropped 20 percent on pages that loaded in an additional half second.



A \$100k / day ecommerce site would lose \$2.5 million / year for each 1 second performance drop

What's a CDN?

A content delivery network is a way to allow content to be accessed from multiple servers around the world. These CDN servers get their content from an 'origin' server and users get their content from the CDN servers.



Why a CDN?

Why a CDN?

- Performance: Users get content from the closest geographical region. This lowers latency.

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- Performance: Users get content from the closest geographical region. This lowers latency.
- Stability: By dispersing content across multiple servers there is no single point of failure. Also, if origin crashes the CDN will continue serving the last good copy of the content.

Limitations

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As the origin server is only being accessed by the CDN we cannot use the CDN for dynamic content i.e. all content must be static content

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nine.com.au example

But it's good for us

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As our network is almost entirely static content we can take advantage of CDNs for performance, stability and cost savings.

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Continuous Integration
Infrastructure + CDNs
Image Media

Why are images so important

Images are the mainstay of engagement on the web.

Why are images so important

Content with relevant images gets 94% more views than content without relevant images

Why are images so important

Image size also comprises the majority of weight for page content across our sites. Therefore optimising images is key to improving performance.

Enter image resizer

The network image resizer is the backbone for serving our all-important image media across the network.

Enter image resizer



Image uploaded to Sitecore

Enter image resizer

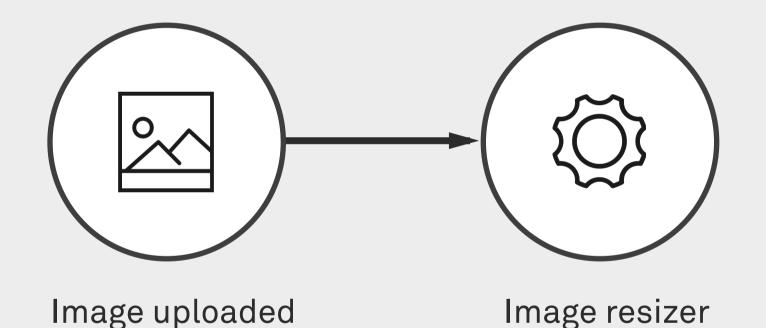


Image uploaded to Sitecore

width: 4000px height: 3000px size: 2.1Mb

called via application

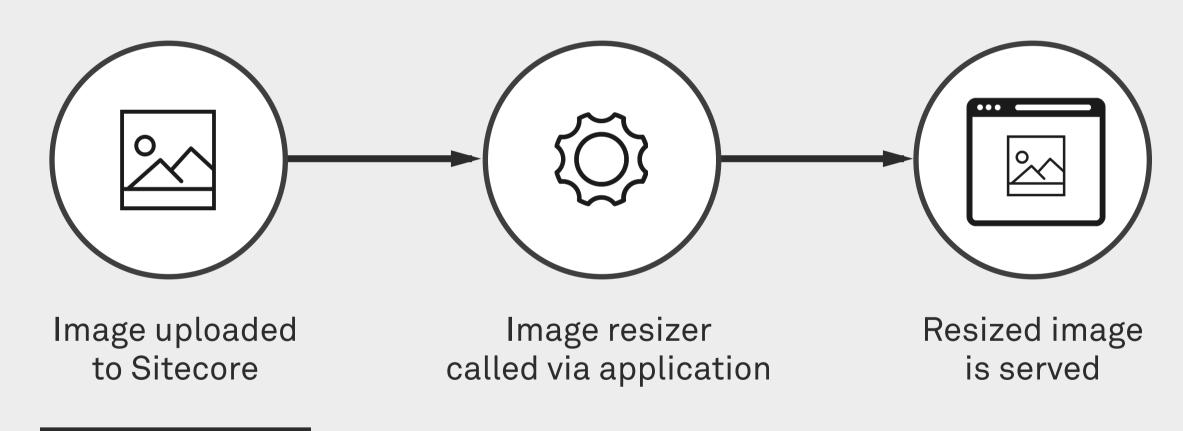
Enter image resizer



width: 4000px height: 3000px size: 2.1Mb

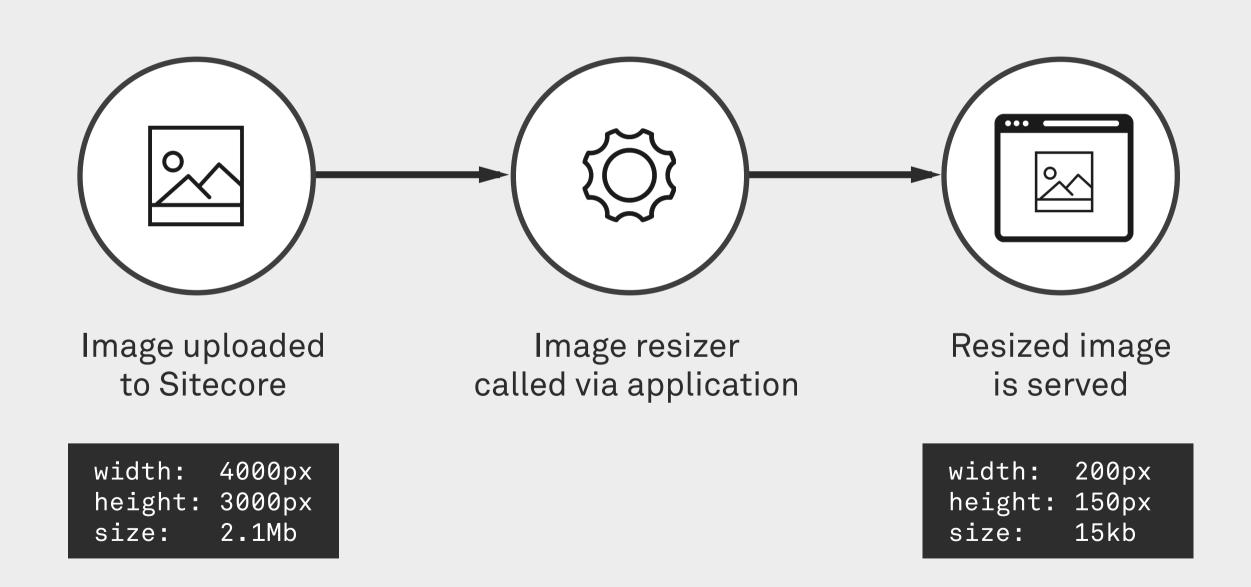
to Sitecore

Enter image resizer



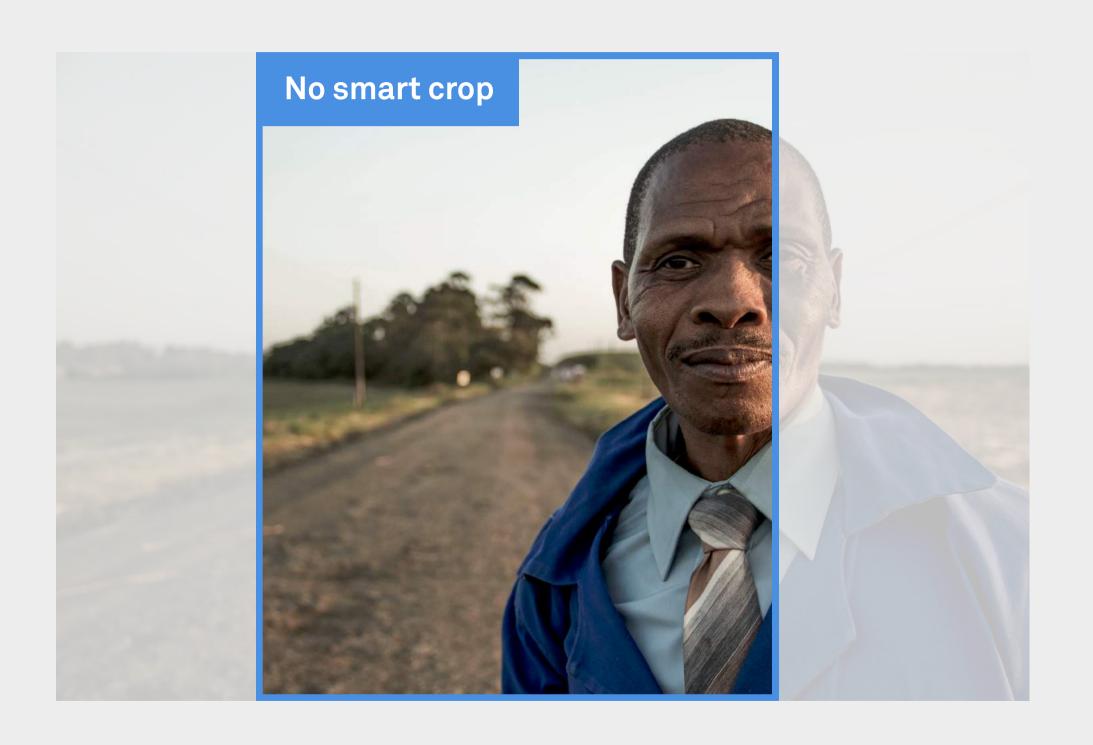
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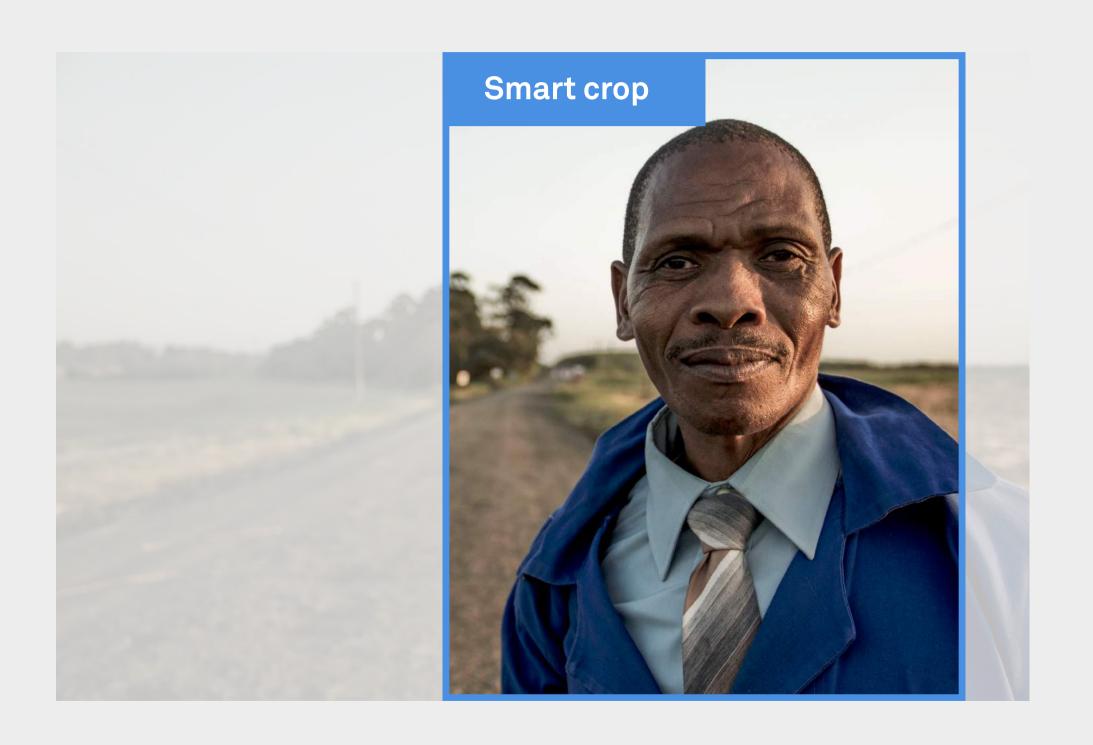
Enter image resizer



... and it can smart crop, too







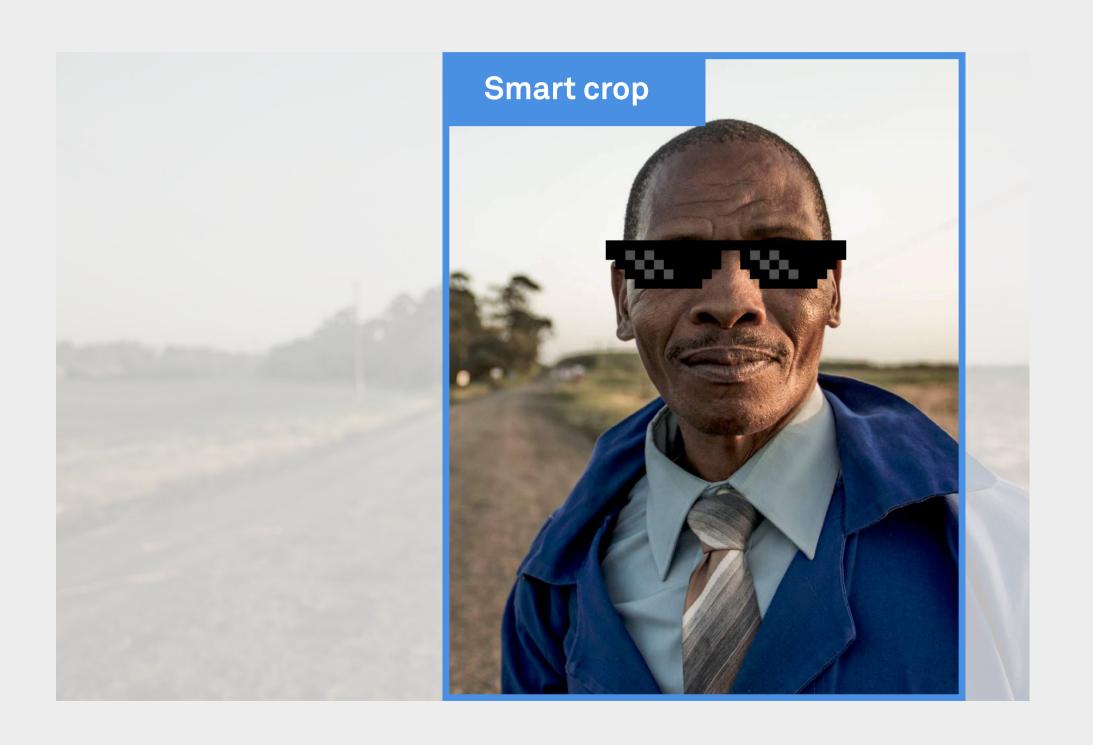


Image resizer + Picture tag

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By using image resizer with the <picture > tag we can create responsive images to ensure the best performance and experience across all devices.

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Demo time!



Thank you.