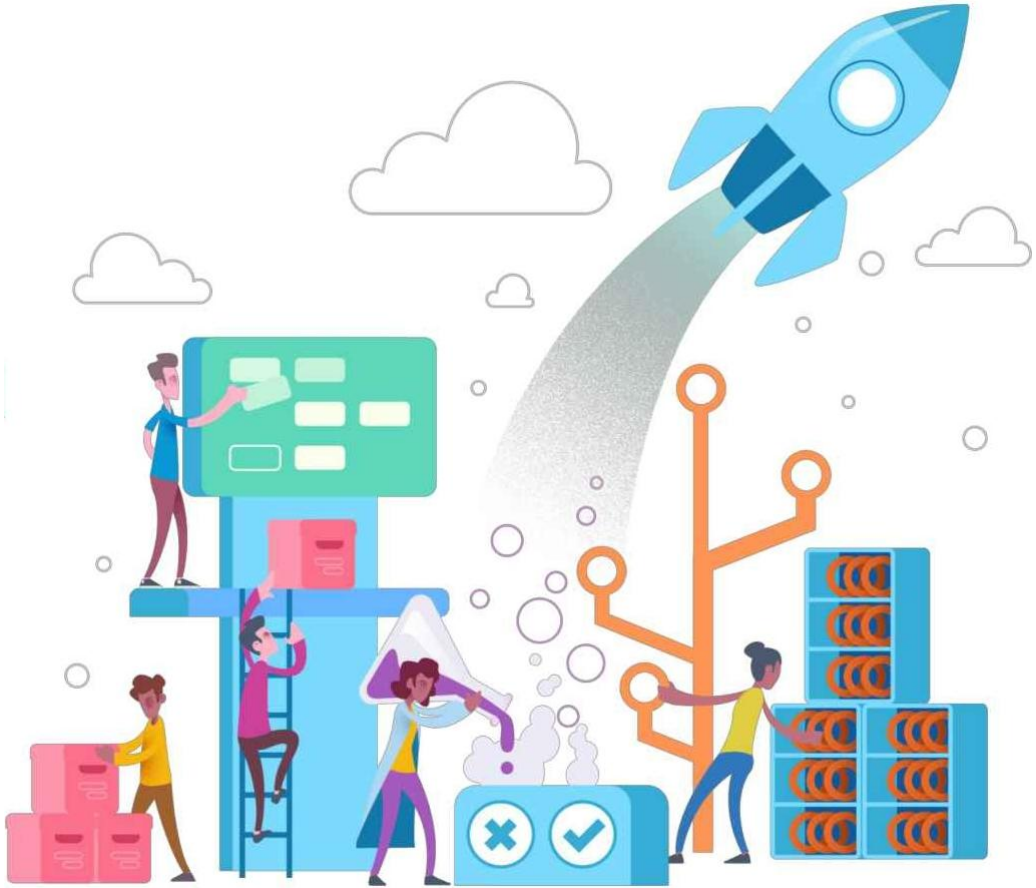
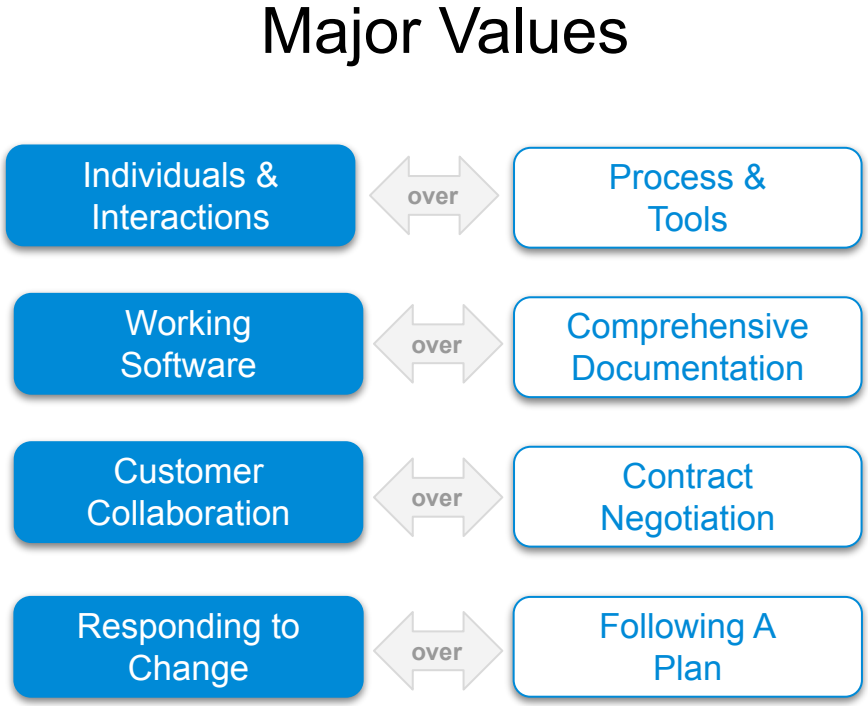
SDLC with Azure DevOps

Pravin MJ



Agile Software Development

"Agile is a Software development methodology emphasizing on **incremental delivery**, **team collaboration**, **continual planning** and **continual learning.** "



The Agile Manifesto

Is it still relevant now, in 2020 ?

The tenets behind the #agilemanifesto weren't invented by us, they're the tenets of scientific method. Galileo used them.Archimedes used them.

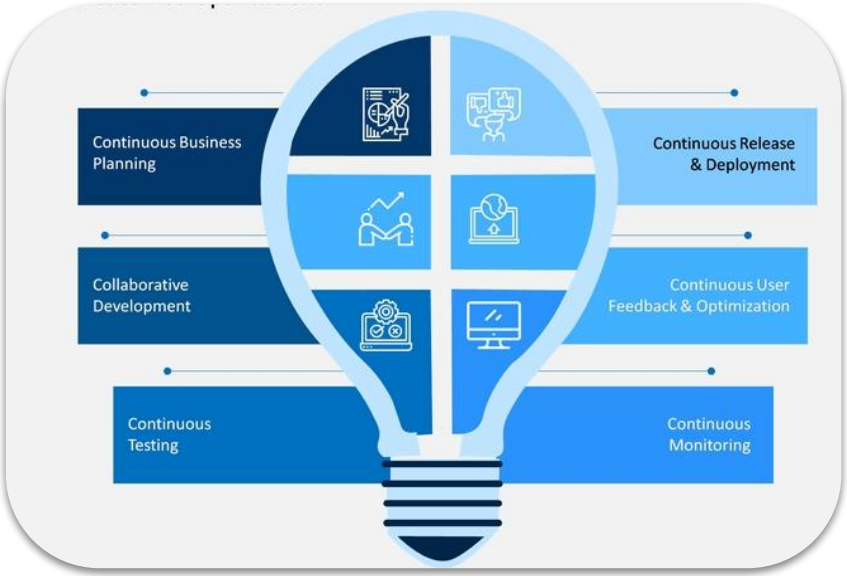
- Agile Teams should be empowered to work how they best see fit.
- Agile frameworks works alongside cultural values, but if you don't have the cultural default, then what you could do turn out flawed from get go.

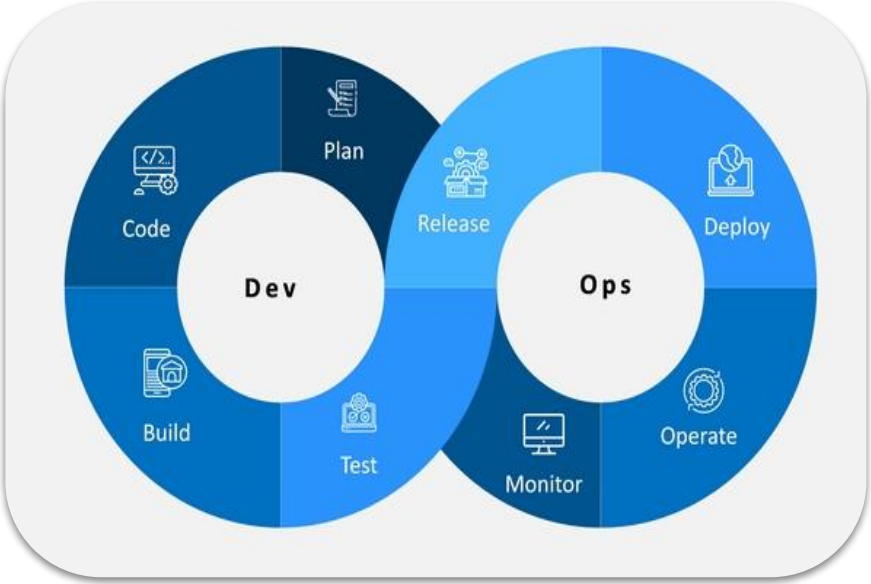
1. Early and continuous delivery of valuable software.
2. Embrace change.
3. Frequent Delivery.
4. Business & Developers Together.
5. Motivated Individuals.
6. Face-to-Face Conversations.
7. Working Software.
8. Technical Excellence.
9. Sustainable and constant development.
10. Simplicity.
11. Self Organizing Teams.
12. Regular Reflection & Adjustment.

What is DevOps?

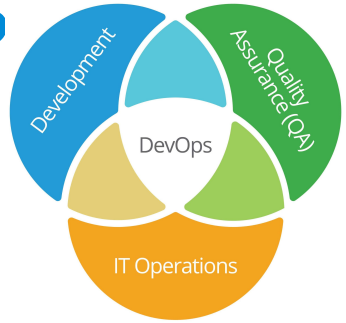
People. Process. Products

DevOps is a **combination** of **cultural philosophies**, **practices**, and **tools** that increases an organization's ability to deliver applications and services at high velocity: evolving and improving products at a faster pace than organizations using traditional software development and infrastructure management processes.





DevSecOps - BizDevOp

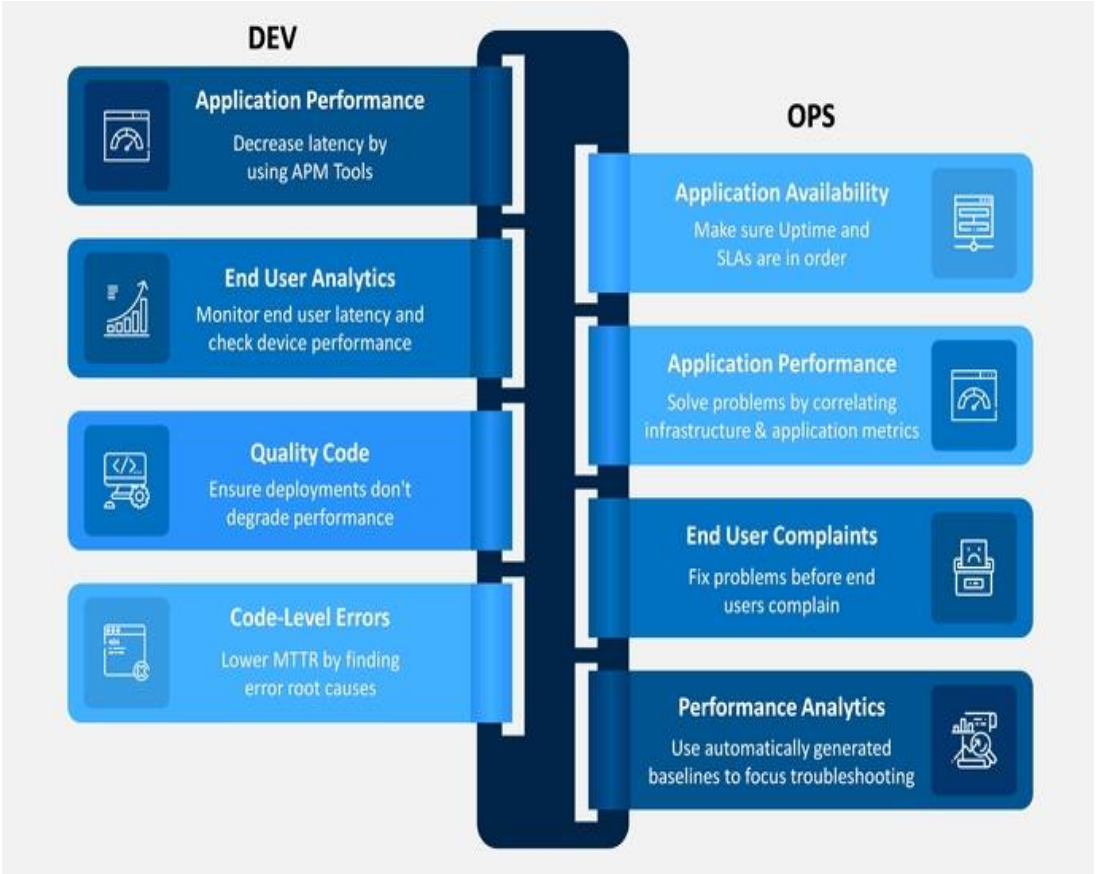


- Philosophical, No Single approach or methods.
- Developers Powerful Tool - Automation.
- Transitions gets better with implementations
- Production-Ready state

Product	Business
Continuous Delivery	Trust
Continuous Integration	Cross-Functional Support
Version Control Systems	Continuous Communication
Release Controls	Feature LifeCycle Co-ordination
Analytics & Performance	Feedback Loops

Key Benefits

- Speed
- Rapid Delivery
- Reliability
- Scale
- Improved Collaboration
- Security



Azure DevOps

Azure Boards

Plan, Track and discuss work across teams, deliver values to your users faster

Azure Repos

Version control, collaborative pull request, advanced file management and more

Azure Artifacts

Create, host and share packages. Easily add artifacts to CI/CD pipeline.

Azure Test Plans

The test management and exploratory testing toolkit that lets you ship with confidence

Azure Pipelines

CI/CD that works with any language, platform and cloud.Connect to any git provider, integrate and deploy continuously to any cloud.

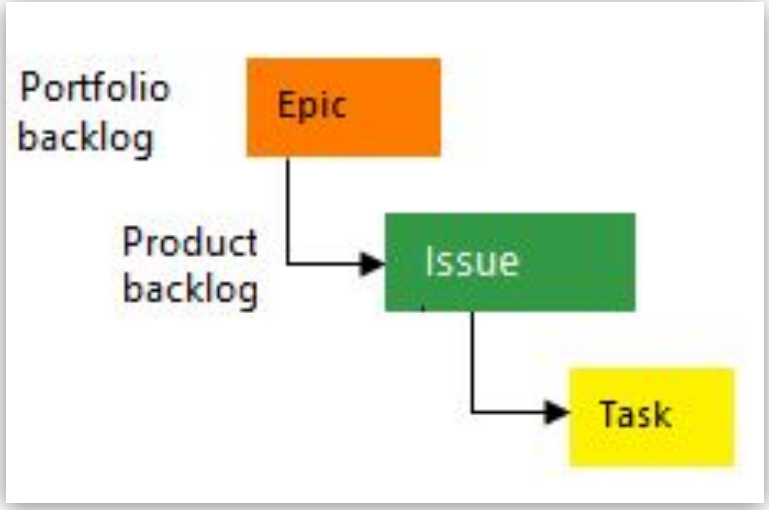
Azure Overview

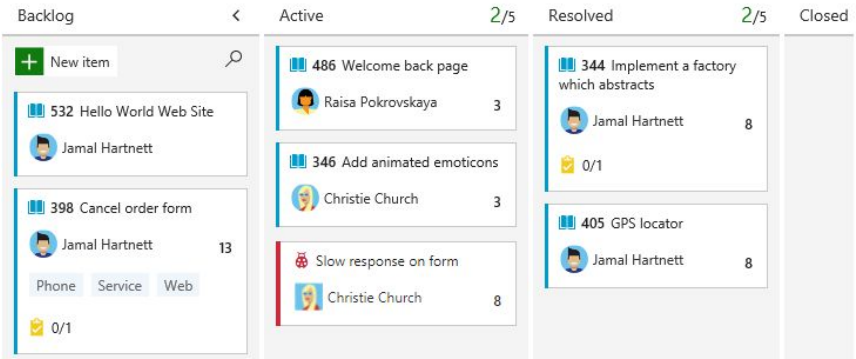
Real Time insights of project-team velocity, Issues raised, Issues solved, executive dashboards and wiki.

Plan → Code → Package → Test → Deploy → Monitor

Process - Basic

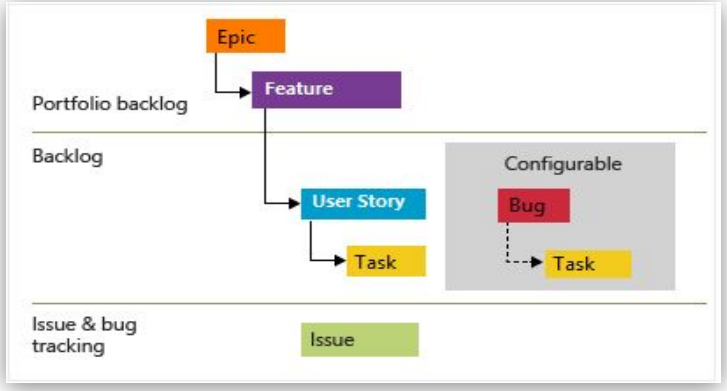
- Does not follow any formal methods.
- Simplest model that uses Issues, Tasks and Epics to track work.
- Tasks can be simple as Todo Model and Bug Tracker.

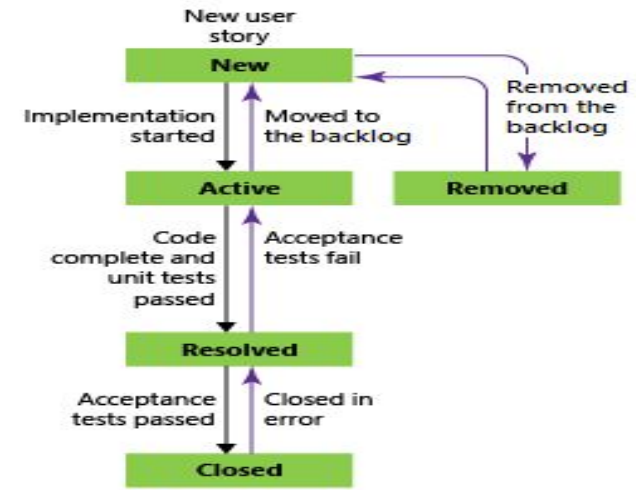




Process - Agile

- Great when your team uses Agile Planning methods for development and tests.
- Track User Stories and Bugs Separately
- Original Estimate, Remaining Work and completed work.





Business/Stakeholders

High level Epic and Feature management

Break down Features into User stories(A module)

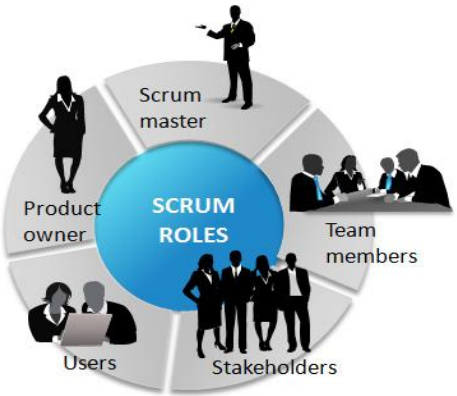
User Stories is broken down into tasks that are developed iteratively

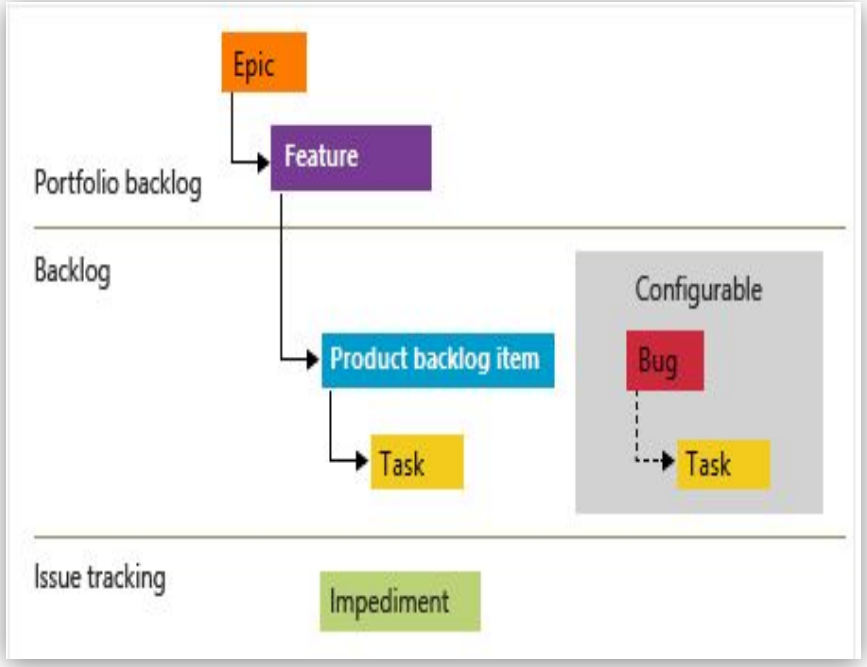
Quality Assurance Goes with development on each cycle

Separate Test suite to manage tests

Process - Scrum

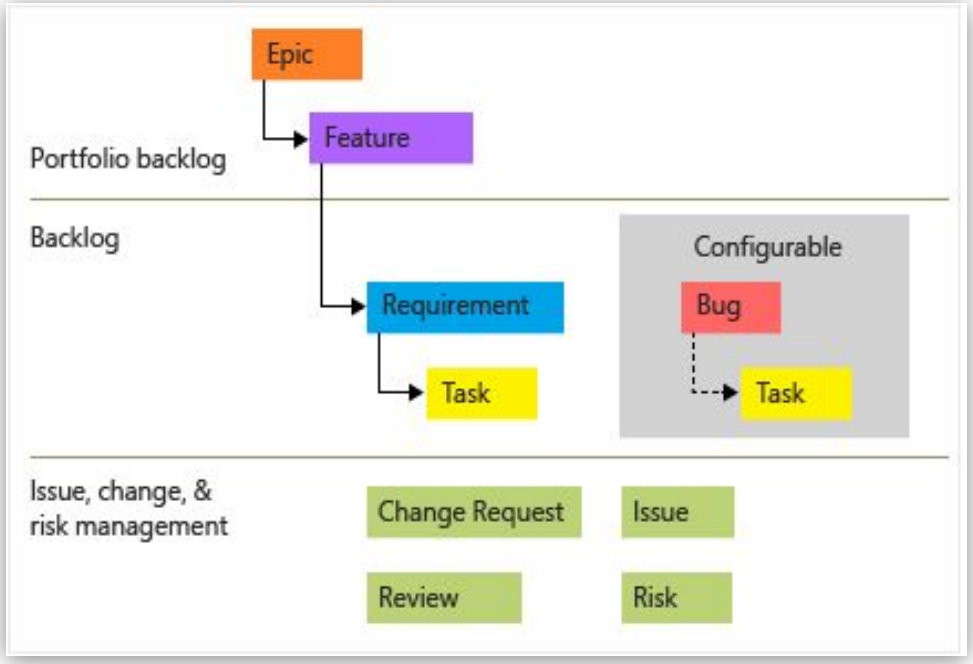
- Emphasis on Scrum Process - Product backlog, Task boards, Daily Stand-Ups, Retrospectives, Definition of done, Sprint Reviews
- Product backlog Vs Sprint backlog
- "Inspect" and "Adapt" - Retrospective vs Review





Process - CMMI

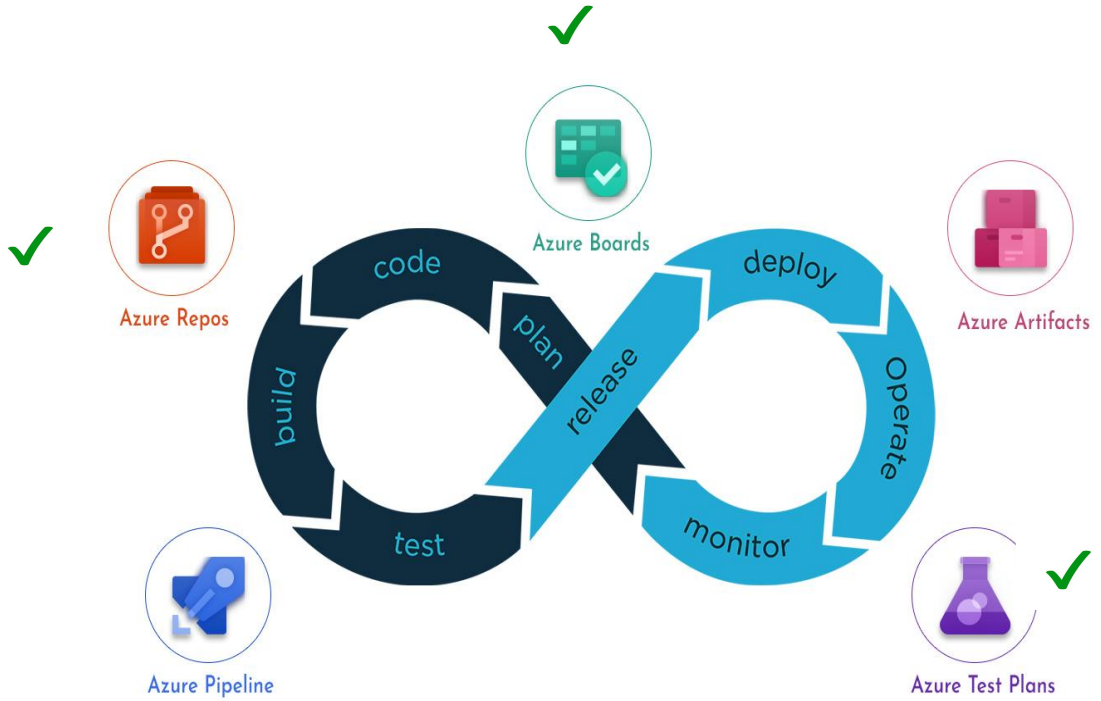
- More Formal methods of process with an auditable records of decision
- Formal change management process like CAR, IPM, OT,PMC,PP..
- Supports tracking Original Estimate, Remaining work and completed work



Process Comparison

Tracking area	Basic	Agile	Scrum	CMMI
Workflow states	• To Do • Doing • Done	• New • Active • Resolved • Closed • Removed	• New • Approved • Committed • Done • Removed	• Proposed • Active • Resolved • Closed
Product planning (see note 1)	• Issue	• User story • Bug (optional)	• Product backlog item • Bug (optional)	• Requirement • Bug (optional)
Portfolio backlogs (2)	• Epic	• Epic • Feature	• Epic • Feature	• Epic • Feature
Task and sprint planning (3)	• Task	• Task • Bug (optional)	• Task • Bug (optional)	• Task • Bug (optional)
Bug backlog management (1)	• Issue	• Bug	• Bug	• Bug
Issue and risk management	• Issue	• Issue	• Impediment	• Issue • Risk • Review

The Basic Process



Azure DevOps

Overview – for *projects* insights

Overall insights of project status, work in progress, build status in dashboards, project wiki etc.

Customer

1 Customer comes with Requirements

Business Users

10 Business Users starts testing in UAT environment.

11 Any defects, observation gets logged in Boards/ work items

12 Upon user satisfaction build gets promoted for Production Environment

Boards – for work planning

2 Business Analysts/ Product owner translates requirement into backlog

3 Engineering team starts Sprint and Capacity Planning

Test Plans – for test planning

3.1 Test Engineering team starts test planning

8 Once build is deployed, testers starts testing and logs defects if any in Azure boards/ work items

9 If Testers are satisfied with the Build then build gets promoted to upper environments

Repos – for source control

4 Developer picks backlog items/ bugs from azure boards / work items and starts development

5 Developer finishes off the code, send the code for pull request and collaborate with code reviewer. Upon completion of the pull request and code review, developer commits the code to the repos

Pipelines – for CICD

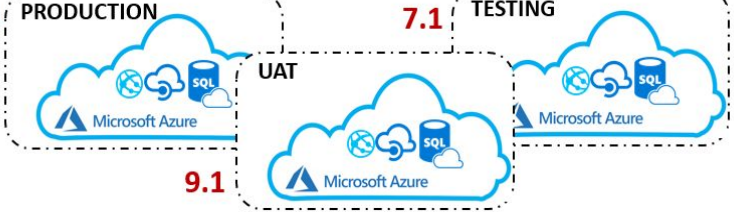
7 On successful build and unit test run, build output gets deployed to the targeted environments

6 Build gets triggered after every code commit in repos

Artifacts – for private package management

Any private NuGet, npm, Maven packages can be kept here and be restored from Artifacts feed while development and build

Deployment Environments



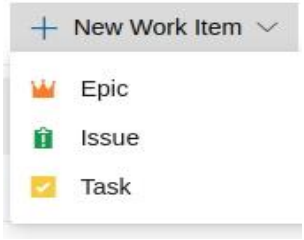
Azure Boards

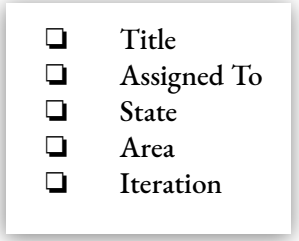
- Work Items are a part(small or large) of product development.
- Only 3 work items in basic(minimalistic)
- One Nested level
  1. Split Epics into Issues
  2. Split Issues into Tasks

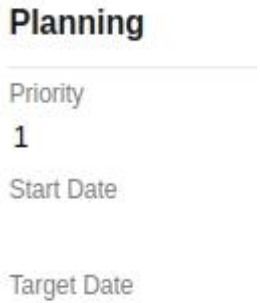
Boards	Service for managing work items
Backlogs	Product Backlog Item(PBI)
Sprints	Iterations
Queries	Custom Filter for Analytics

Azure Boards

- Epics, Issues and tasks can be interlinked
- Start and end date for EPIC
- Effort estimation for Issues
- Issues/Epics can be mapped to an Iteration/Sprint
- Discussions, Attachments, branches and tags

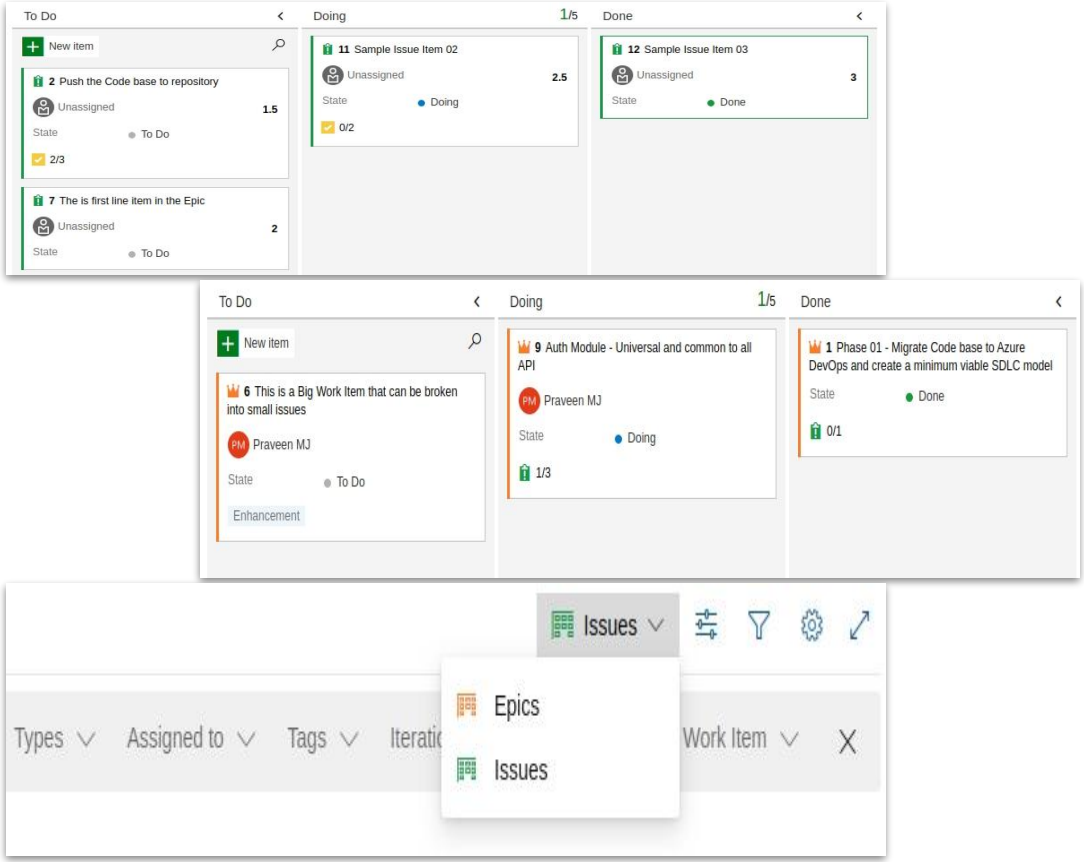






Azure Boards

- Board Items as Epics and Issues
- Movable between the lanes
- State changes are Automatically updated
- Lists current state, total issues, sum of effort and status
- Supports Filters



Manage Boards

- Add work items directly from boards Or using **Boards** → Work items → New Work Item
- To Manage boards, Select **Boards** → Boards /Add work items directly from board → New item
- Create multiple teams using Project settings → General → Teams → New Team
- Assign permission based on Role
  - Readers (*Guest*)
  - Project Administrators (*Admin*)
  - Contributors (*Coders/Developers*)
  - Stakeholders (*Product Owners*)
- Lists current state, total issues, sum of effort and status
- Supports Filters

Access Team profile using

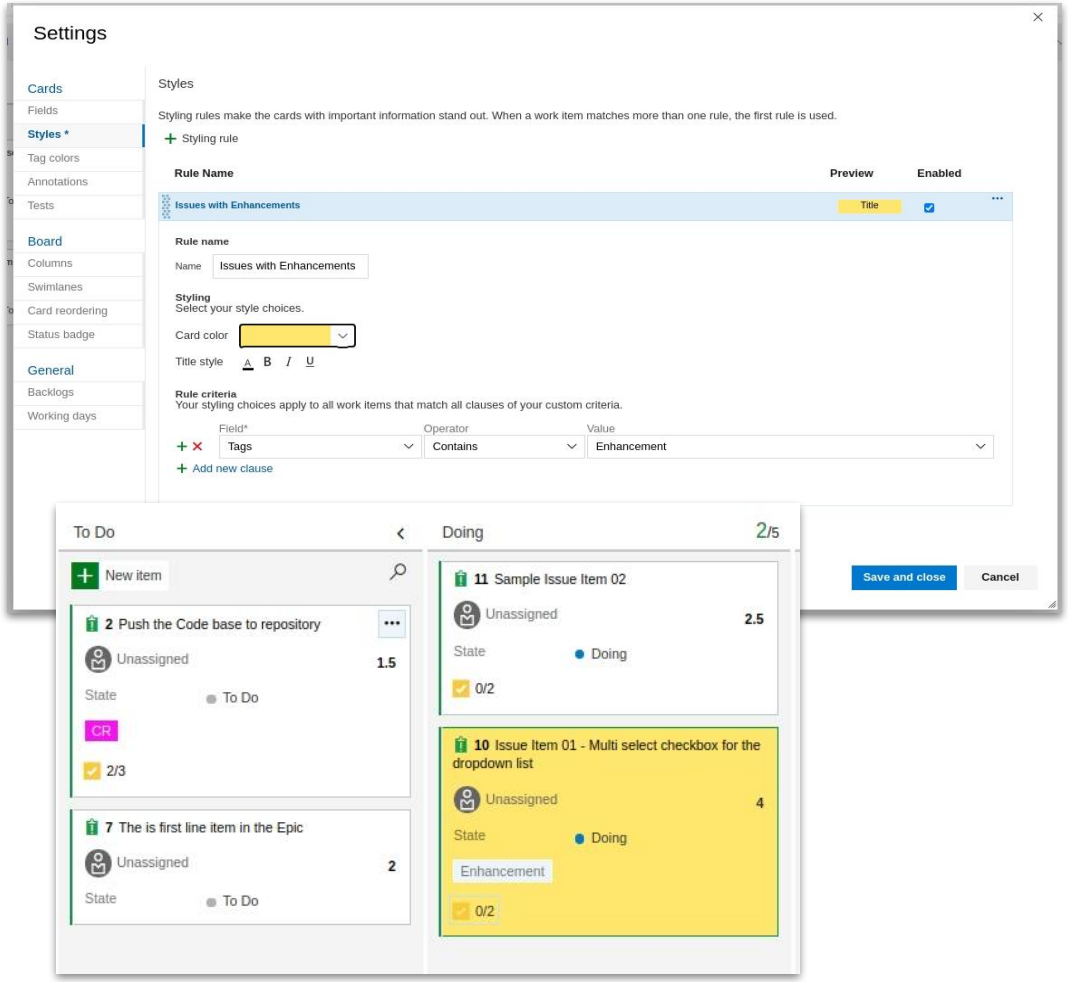
Toggle filter option using

Customize team configurations, add styles and tag colors, field options

Select board work items by Issue type → Issues

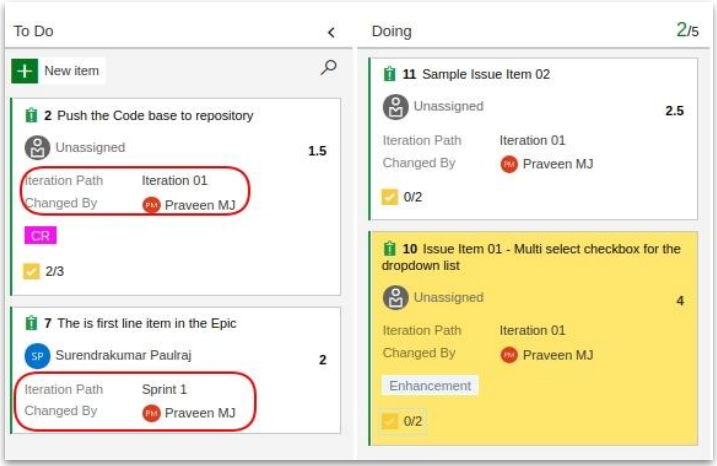
Customize Boards

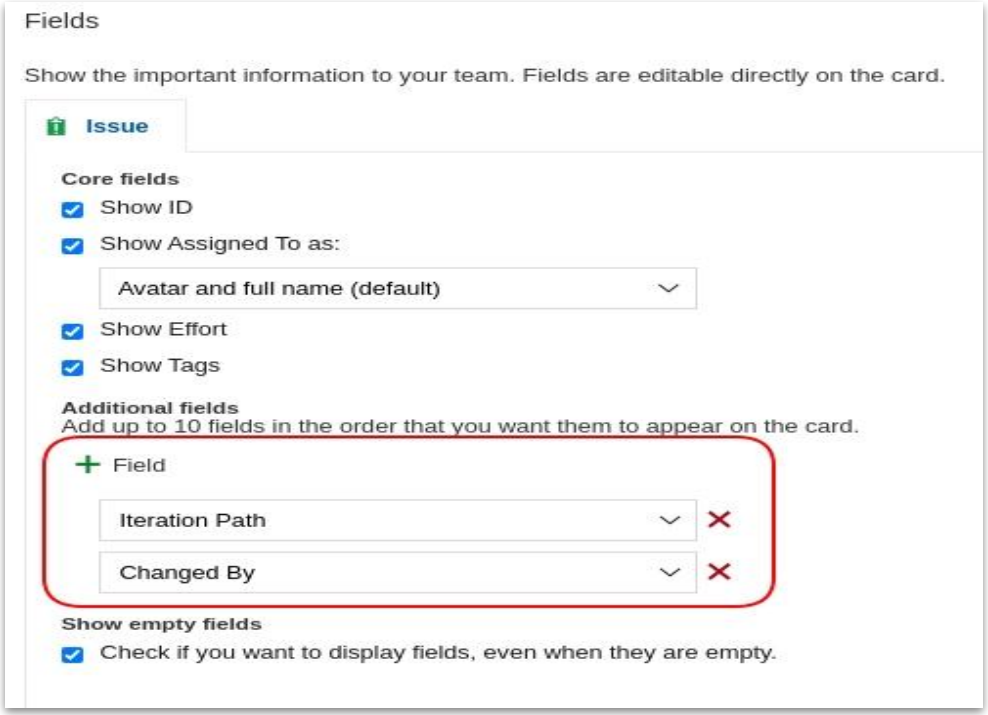
- This sample customization applies a Style with rule name called ‘Issues with Enhancement tags’ for a tag called ‘Enhancement’
- Applies the style in boards once saved/Enabled
- Suitable to tags as well by editing the Tag colors

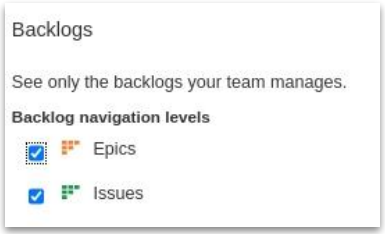


Customize Boards

- Update field property to customize Field related settings



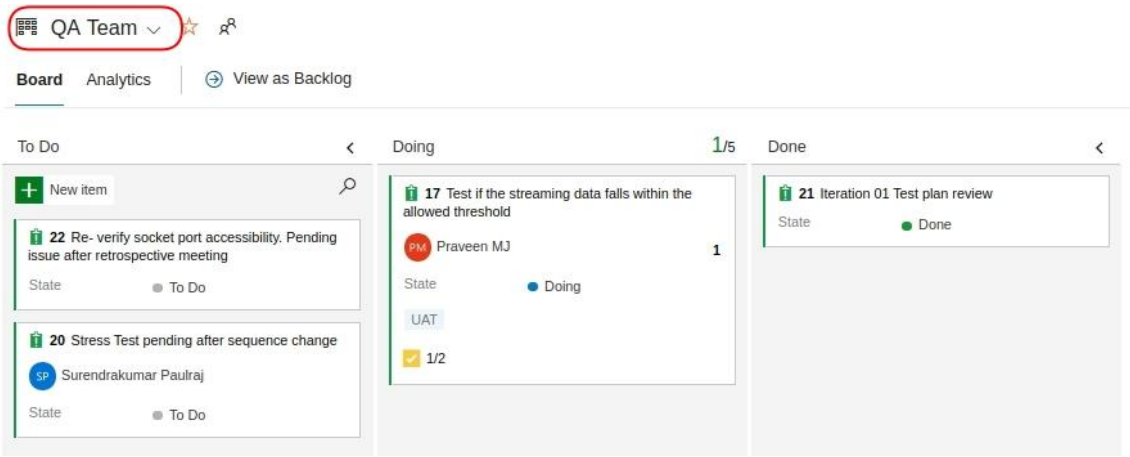




- Control what to display in board

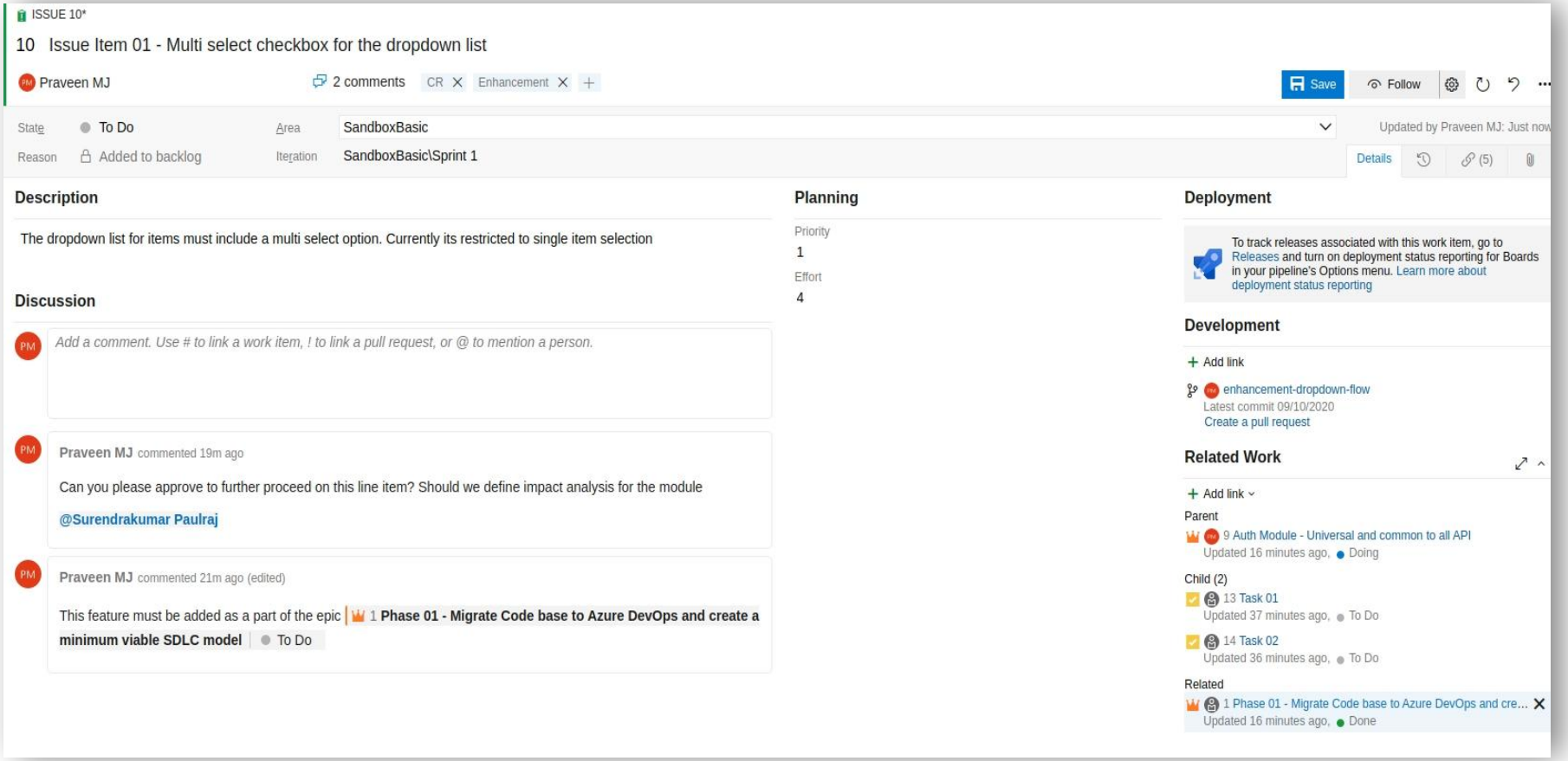
Boards for Individual Teams

- Each team can have their own Managed boards



- Teams are assigned while creating an issue, mapping to Area path

Sample Work Item

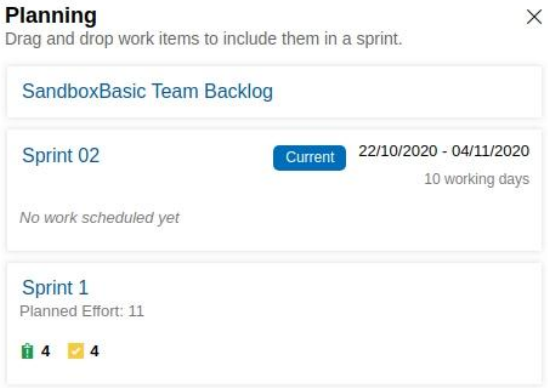


Azure Backlogs

- Backlogs denotes PBI
- PBIs can be moved between Sprints
- Supports Filters
- Custom Columns

Hierarchical Display with stats

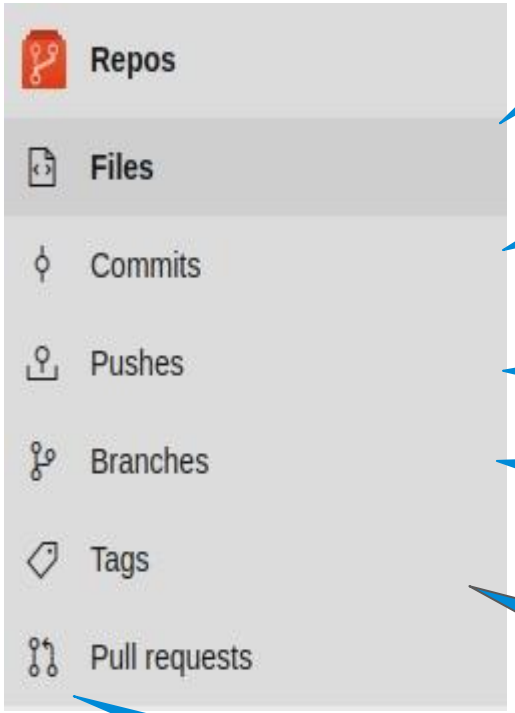
Add Issue/Navigate between boards



Sprint Planning Sidebar with timeline

Azure Repo

- Provides set of version control tools used to manage your code.
- Save your work and coordinate code changes across your team
- Single Source of Truth for Product
- Track-Review-Approve
- Code Quality check with Continuous Integration



Display source files based on branch

Show changes with hash ID

Changes pushed to Cloud

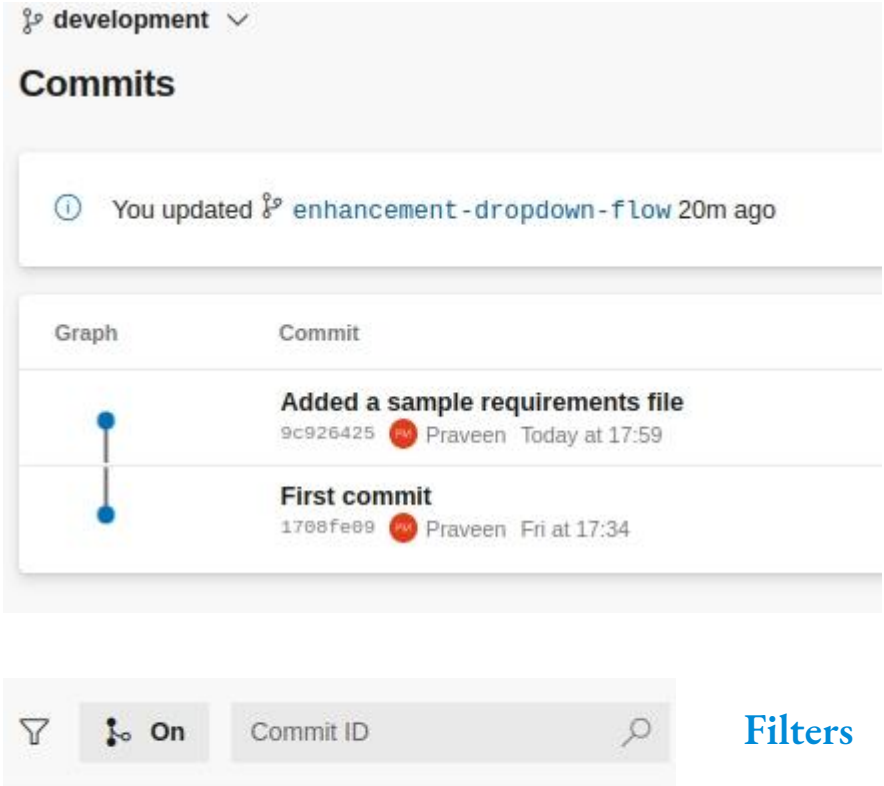
Manageable Source branches

Unique identifier in history

Merge Request/Approvals

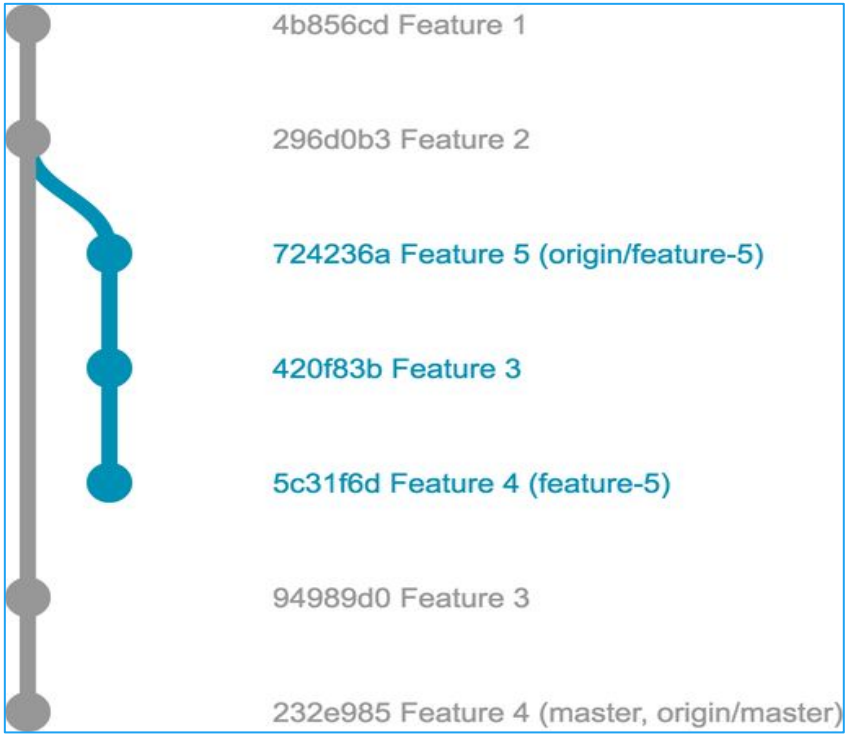
Commits/Pushes

- A snapshot of the hierarchy (Git tree) and the contents of the files (Git blob)
- Local changes Vs Cloud Changes
- Maintains a history by default
- Move to any point in history with ID
- Tags, Link Issues
- Switch between branches



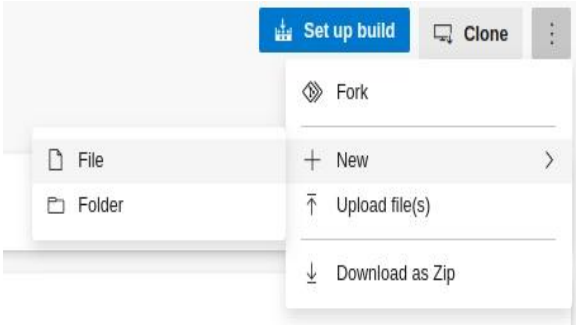
Branch Streams

- A branch is essentially is a unique set of code changes with a unique name
- Each repository can have one or more branches
- The main branch — the one where all changes eventually get merged back into, and is called master



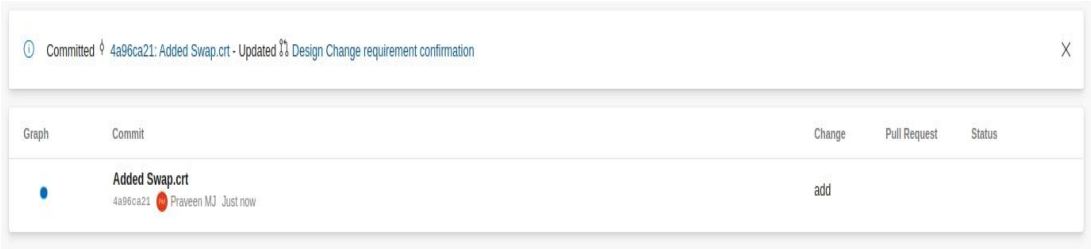
Process Flow

- A ReadMe file is created on repository in cloud(for clone). Click **clone**
- Create standalone branches or issue specific branches from 



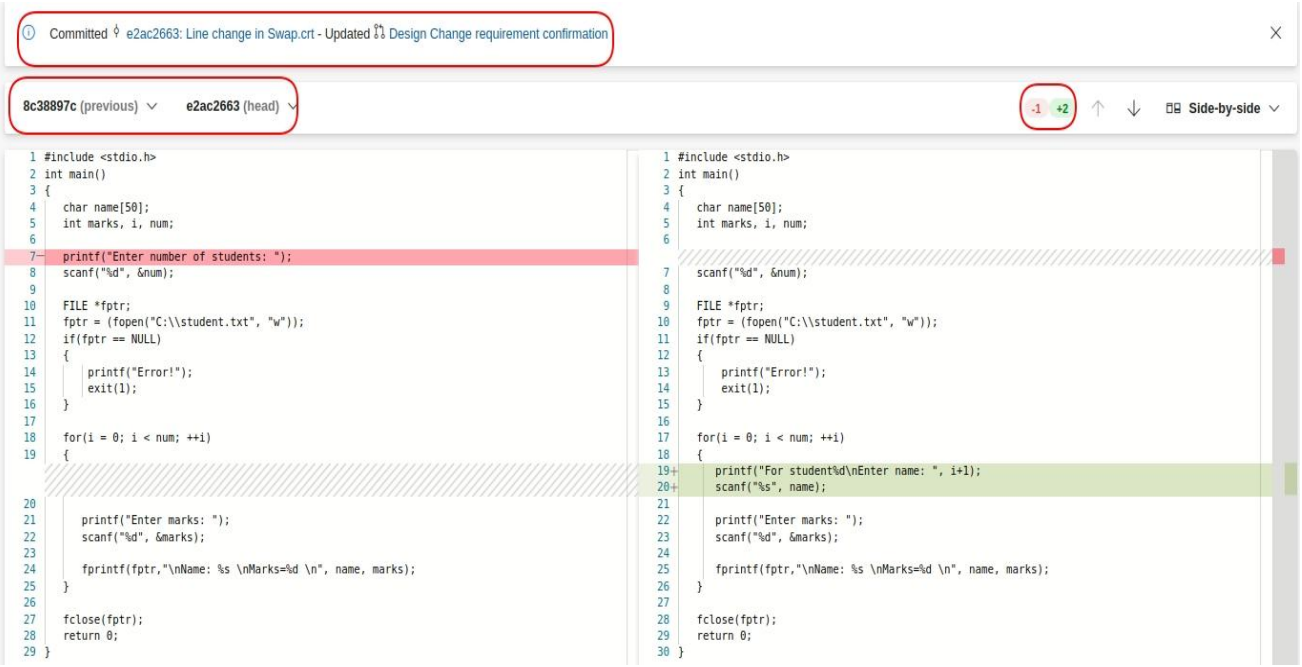
- Add Files/Folders.
- Commit/save the added files in cloud. (Tagged to a branch, and issue)

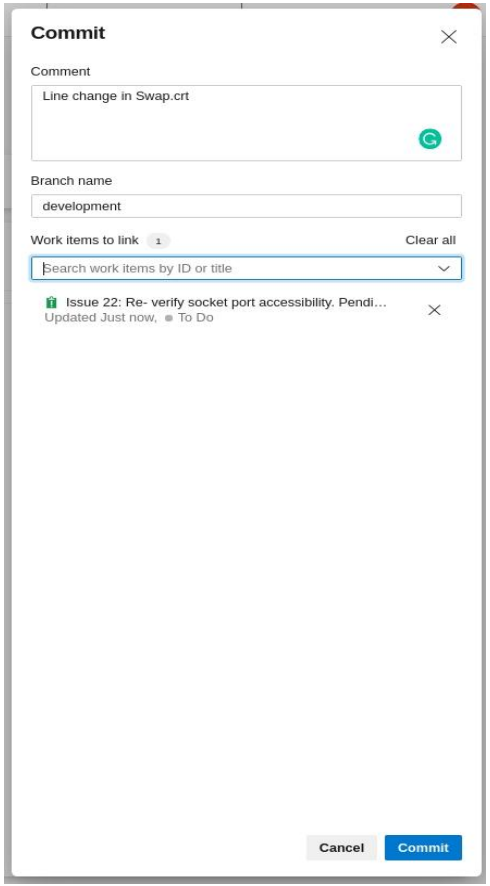
- Changes are saved with commit id
- Issues are tagged as hyperlink near commits



Process Flow

Comment issue, tag users, issues and branches





Compare between two commits

Process Flow from Local to Remote

1. Initialize a .git file to track configurations
2. Do code changes.
3. Add changes.

```
> git add .
```

4. Compare tracked and untracked changes.

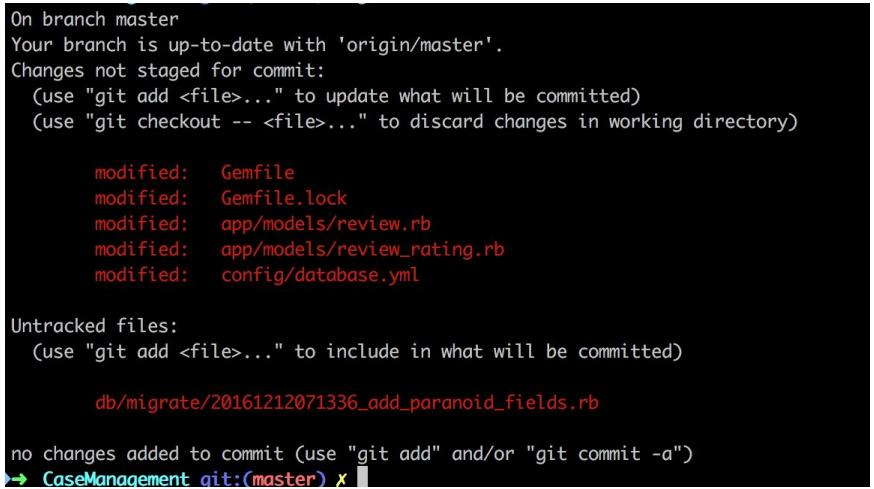
```
> git status
```

5. Commit the changes to local git history with a commit message

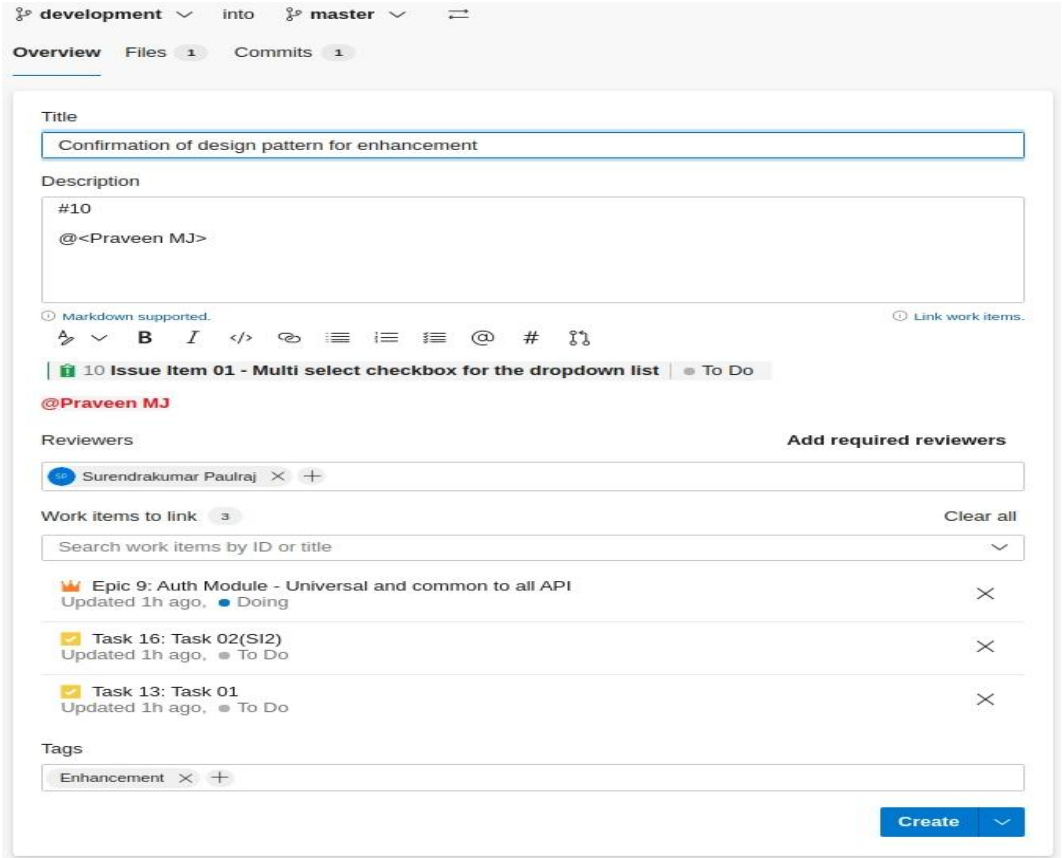
```
> git commit -m “Commit message”
```

6. Push the changes to remote repository

```
> git push origin development
```

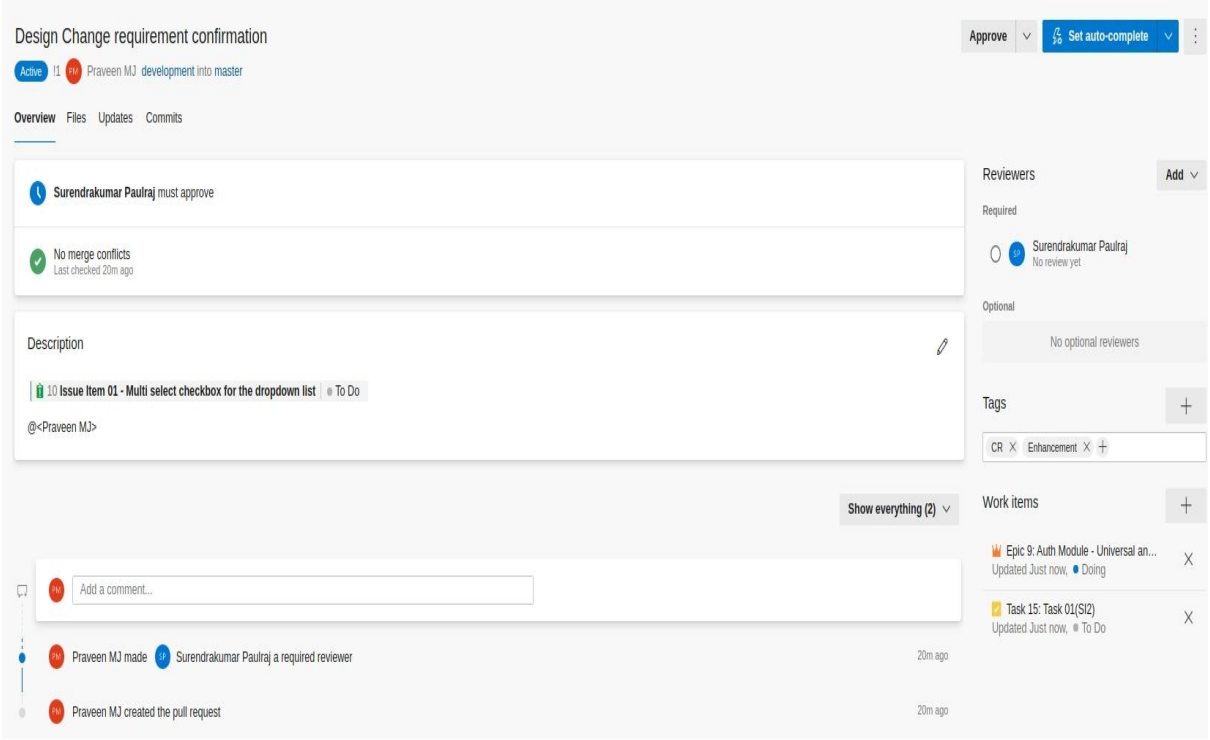


Pull Request/Merge



- Create pull request to merge changes from branch1(development) to branch2(master)
- Info of Source Branch -> Target Branch
- Link Tasks, Issues, Epics
- Assign/Request-Required and optional reviewer
- Supports markdown and attachments

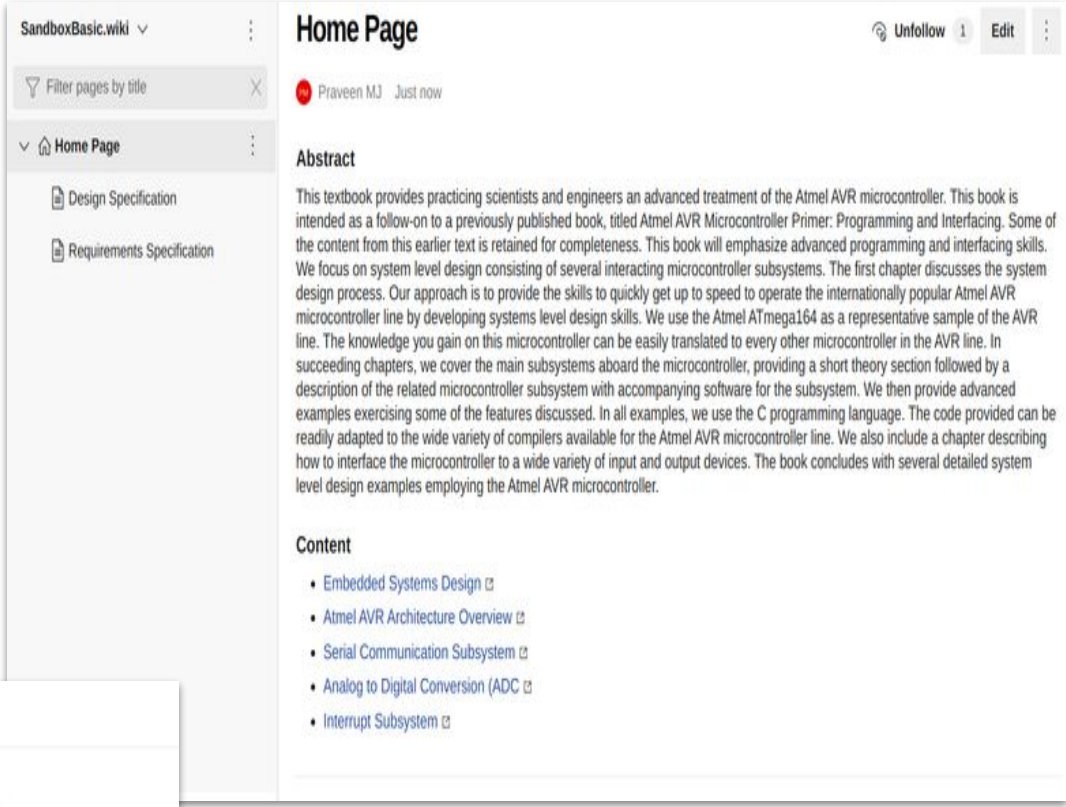
Pull Request/Approve



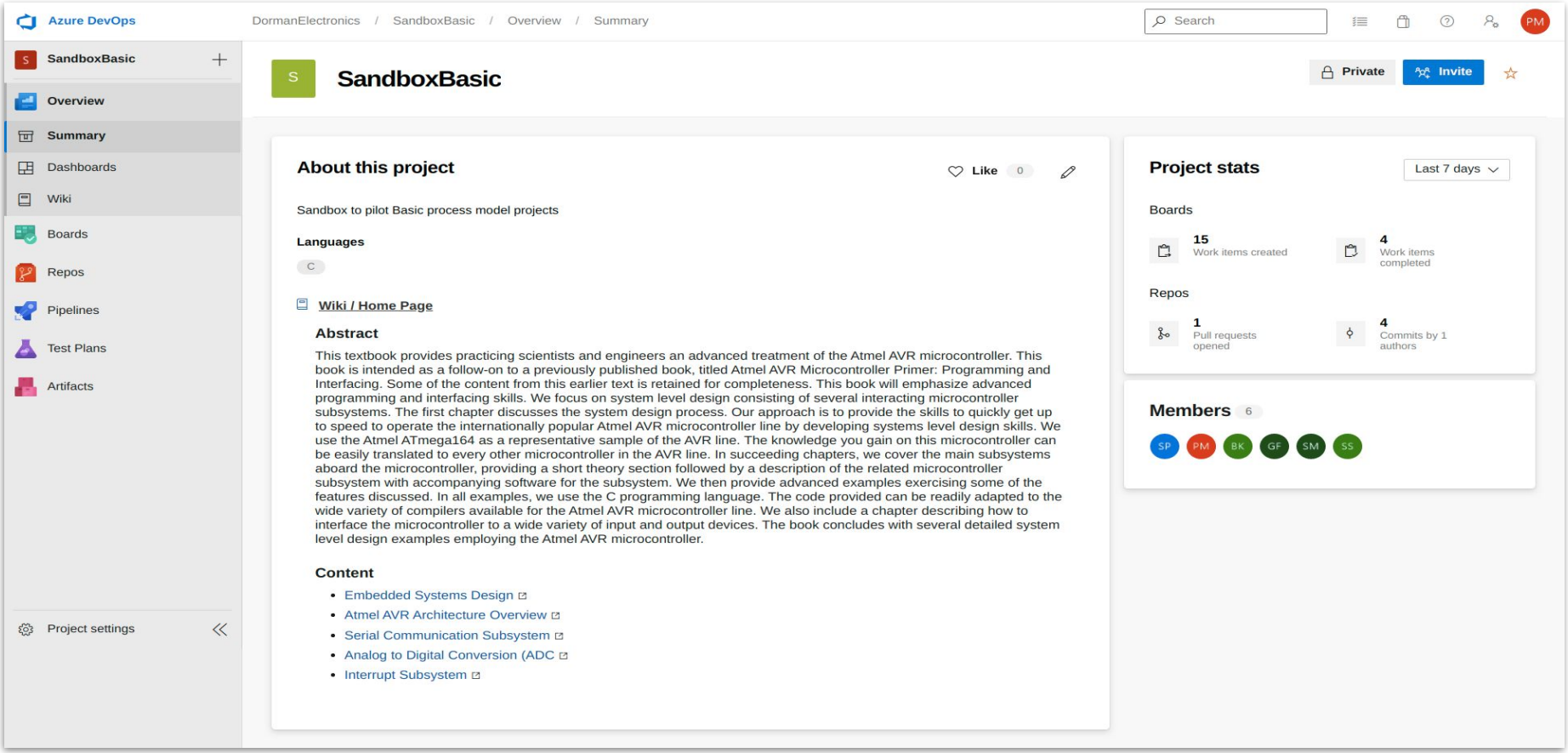
- Mandatest approval from all required reviewers
- Tag, comment, Add suggestion on approval
- Reject/Restart PR
- Pending PR will be shown in Pull requests

Azure Wiki

- Modern Digital Documentation
- Supports Markdown and attachments
- Collaborative document management
- Create and manage sub sections
- Tag/Link users and issues

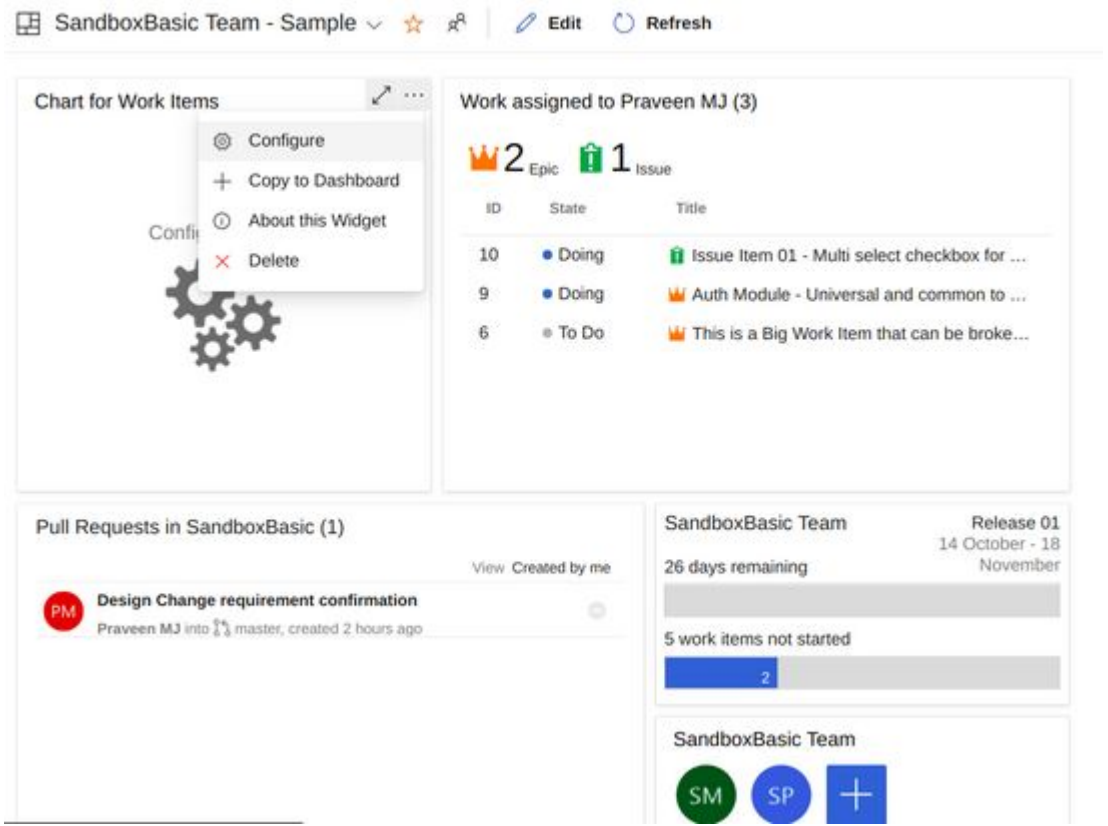


Azure Dashboard Overview



Azure Dashboard Overview

- Overall Overview Dashboard
- Customizable widget dashboards
- Query Generators/Widgets
- Specific to Teams/Users



Thank You