# Introduction to DevOps

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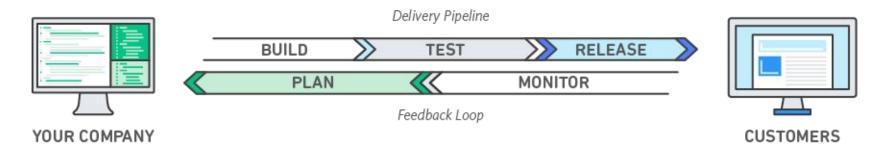
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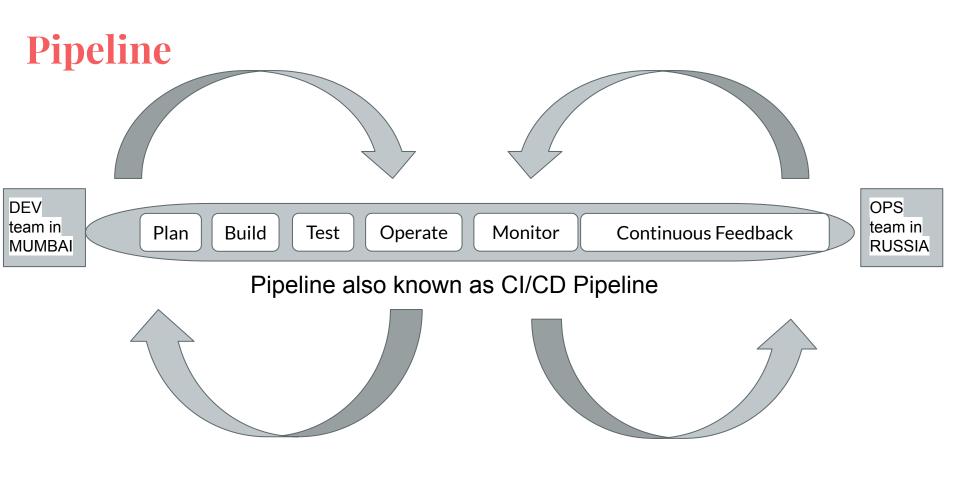
#### **Introduction to the OSI model**

7	Application Layer	Human-computer interaction layer, where applications can access the network services
6	Presentation Layer	Ensures that data is in a usable format and is where data encryption occurs
5	Session Layer	Maintains connections and is responsible for controlling ports and sessions
4	Transport Layer	Transmits data using transmission protocols including TCP and UDP
3	Network Layer	Decides which physical path the data will take
2	Data Link Layer	Defines the format of data on the network
1	Physical Layer	Transmits raw bit stream over the physical medium

## What is DevOps

DevOps is the 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. This speed enables organizations to better serve their customers and compete more effectively in the market.





Stages of Automation in DevOps **Jira** U R miro Discover and Plan **Terraform Continuous Feedback** pendo kubernetes Jira Service Management Build CHEF aws **Jenkins Pipeline Bitbucket Monitor Test** MEND **Nagios**° **Operate** splunk> # slack VERACODE 4 STACKHAWK Statuspage Opsgenie Zephyr Scale

### Which stages and tools the training covers

Build On aws using Terraform as the IAAC tool using Bash Script as the scripting tool. The aws resources will be configured using bash scripts and softwares will be installed on these resources using ocker the resources will be monitored using

And all these will be done through a CI/CD pipeline on All Jenkins

## **Cloud Computing and DevOps**