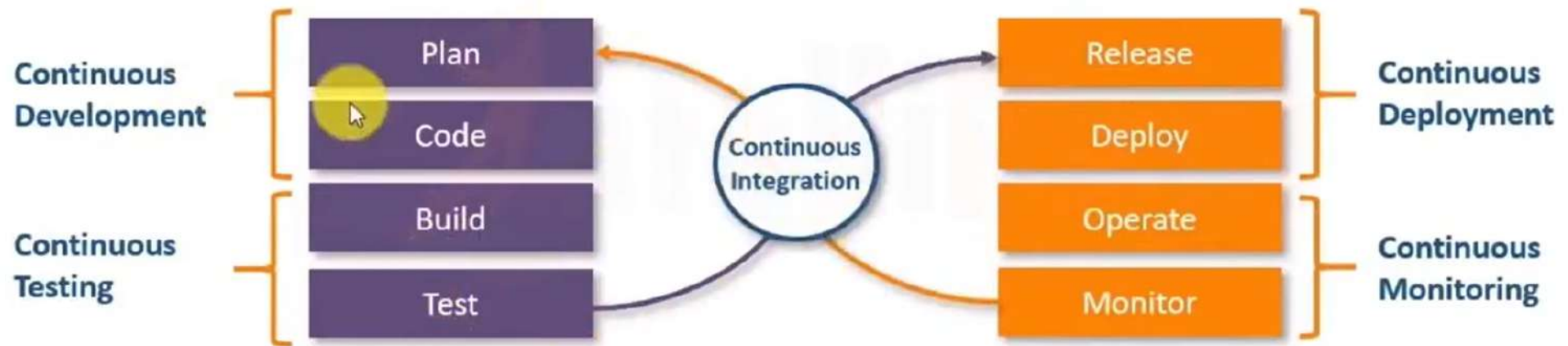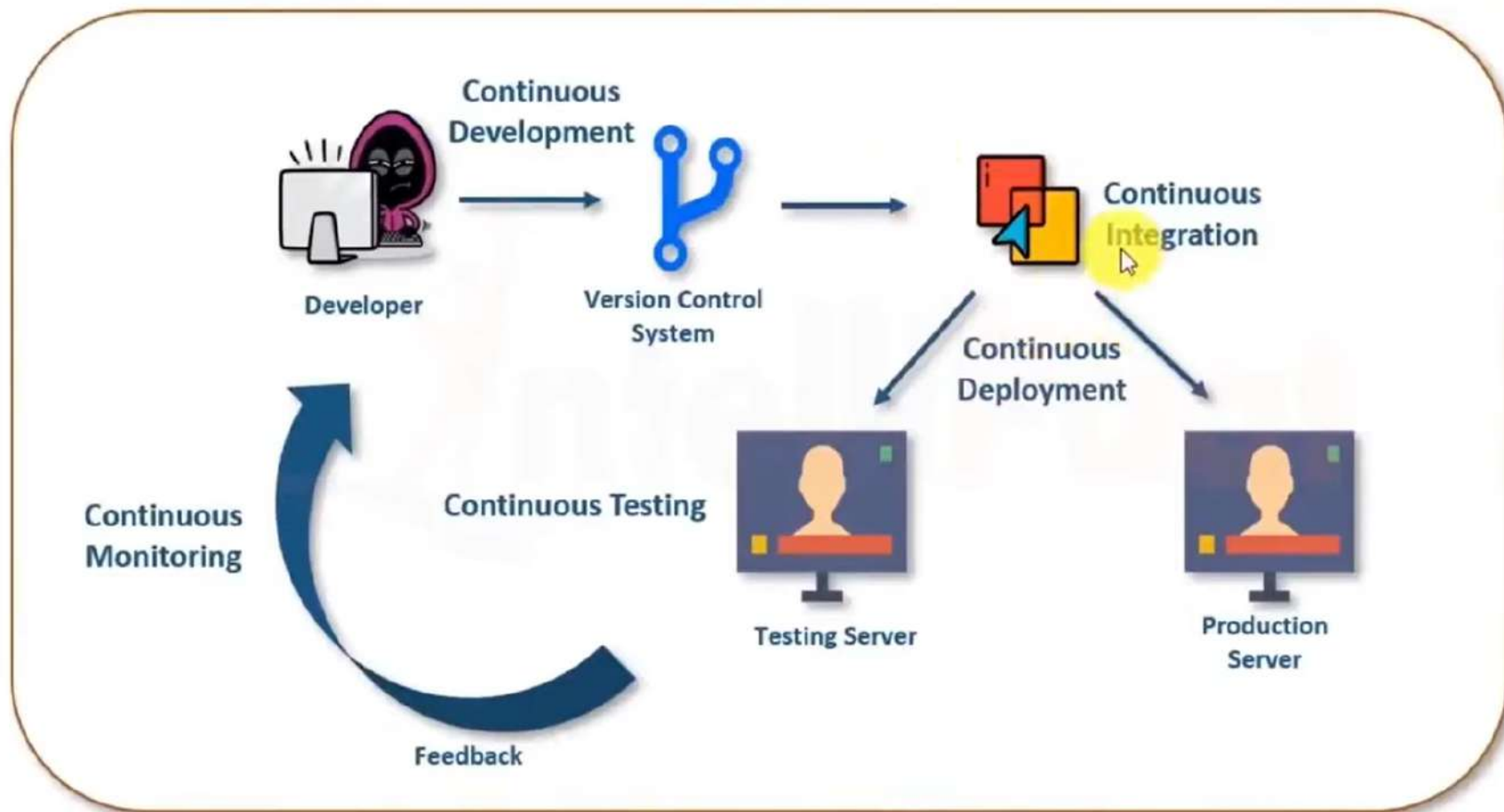# How DevOps Works?

The Devops Lifecycle divides the SDLC lifecycle into the following stages:

How DevOps Works?

Automated CI/CD Pipeline

How DevOps Works?

Continuous Development

Continuous Integration

Continuous Deployment

Continuous Testing

Continuous Monitoring

This stage involves committing code to version control tools such as **Git** or **SVN** for maintaining the different versions of the code, and tools like **Ant**, **Maven**, **Gradle** for building/ packaging the code into an executable file that can be forwarded to the QAs for testing.
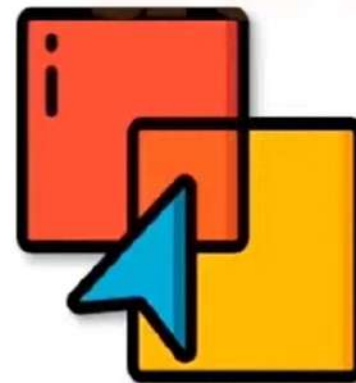
How DevOps Works?

Continuous Development

Continuous Integration

Continuous Deployment

Continuous Testing

Continuous Monitoring

The stage is a critical point in the whole Devops Lifecycle. It deals with integrating the different stages of the devops lifecycle, and is therefore the key in automating the whole Devops Process
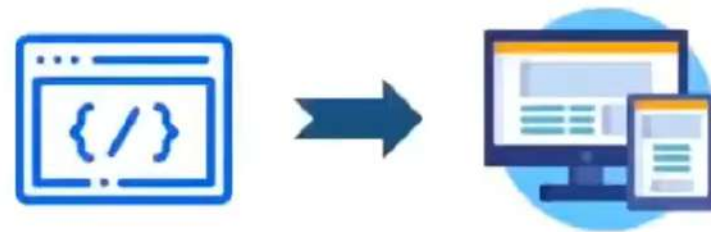
How DevOps Works?

Continuous Development

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In this stage the code is built, the environment or the application is containerized and is pushed on to the desired server. The key processes in this stage are Configuration Management, Virtualization and Containerization

How DevOps Works?

Continuous Development

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The stage deals with automated testing of the application pushed by the developer. If there is an error, the message is sent back to the integration tool, this tool in turn notifies the developer of the error. If the test was a success, the message is sent to Integration tool which pushes the build on the production server

How DevOps Works?

Continuous Development

Continuous Integration

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Continuous Monitoring

The stage continuously monitors the deployed application for bugs or crashes. It can also be setup to collect user feedback. The collected data is then sent to the developers to improve the application