DevOps Fundamentals notes course-3 Keshav Mehta 8020320l8 (1)

Devops Summary

..s Principle :are concornerston of devops cultur
..is imperitive that we make our team
..re of these principles. There are 7 of these
..nciple 1) Iterative 2) Incremental 3) Automated
.. Continious 5) Collaborative 6) Self Servic
.. Holistic.
..n various principles we learn various thing
..bout the devops culture like key Incremental
.. mean to divide the task into small
..small tasks and then focus on completing
..those task one by one and then achieving
the larger goal.
..hen there is Iterative in this we do not
..ant to achieve perfection in on clyle of
.. development cycle rather we want
.. have multiple iteration to achieve this
..al
Ultimate goal of DevOps is NoOps thus
Automated is one of the most important
..rt of DevOps and for Automation make
..ocess fast, scalable, resource efficit, repeatable
..nd less error prone
..e process is automated it can
..e made continious That is continious
..tegration of various piple process in a
.. piplin continiously

notes

Self Service is a concept is that people should have individual knowledge about the concept which will help them in being independent and less dependent on others which helps in growth or innovation

Then in this come we were given some information about various devops terminology like Continious Integration and how Integration between Build Automation and Test Automation is known as Continious Integration. and how static code review tool and code coverage tools can also be included in continious integration

Then we learnt about the term continious delivery and how if the whole process of a project can be automated then it is called continious delivery

Then the term continious deployment was explained which includes both release and deployment and how both of them if automated is considered continious deployment

notes (3)

In we got some information about devops pipline. and what it is ment when some one use the term pipline.
Devops pipeline is a set of practices that the development and operations teams implement to build, test, deploy and monitor software faster and easier. One of the primary purposes of a pipeline is to keep the software development process organized and focused

In we were given information about source code management and a tool used for source code management in this case it was Git.
Source code management will involve the collaboration of various devs and stakeholders on a common codebase and how a good source code management tool should also be a good version control system

Then we were told about some information about Git and how it is a open source tool and how it differs from other source code management tool as it is works on a distributed manner.

notes

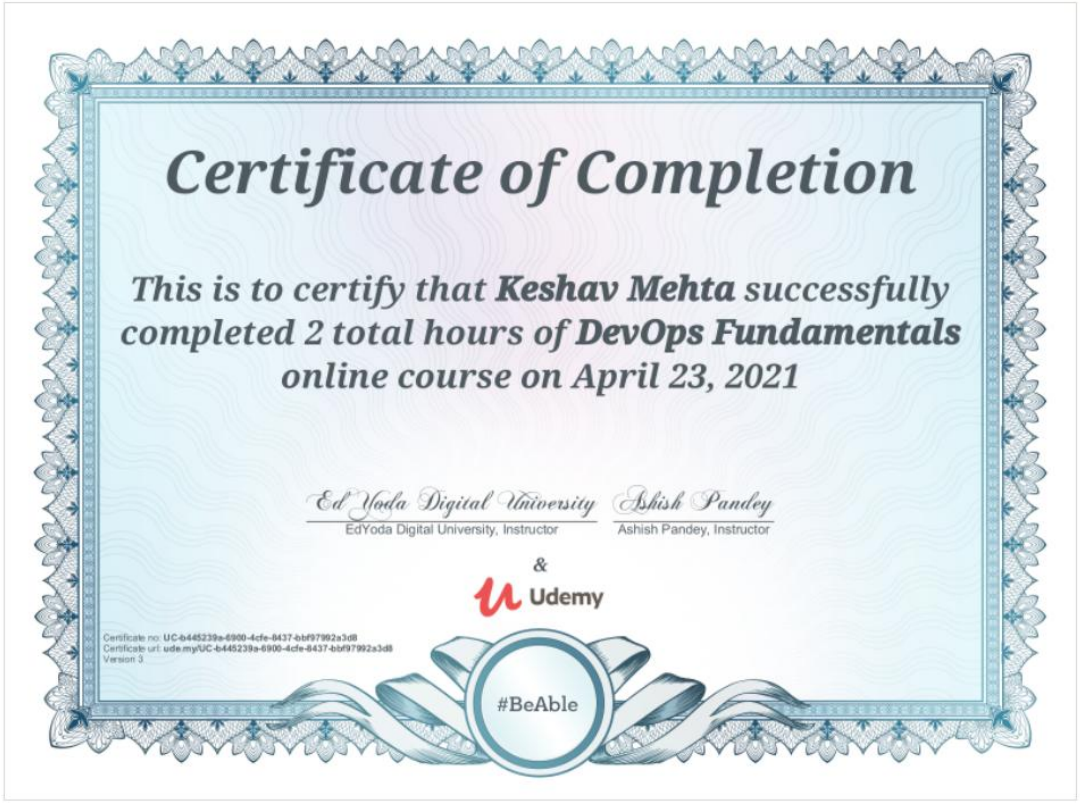
Then we were given some practical knowledge of Git and how to install and setup the software and how to setup your repository on GitHub.com and we learnt about various terminologies related with git like Branches repository, committing, Contribution, local repository, etc. and were told about various command required to use Git.

Then we were given some information about a tool called Jenkins which makes Continious Integration, Continious deployment and continious delivery possible (CI/CD tool) and how a good CI/CD tool works and makes it possible to fetch your code from source code management tools and also get integrated with build automation tools which will ultimately compile the code and how they facilitate database Integration, they facilitate Unit testing, facilitate functional testing and also helps in deployment and configuration tools and also helps in generating test reports and various notification to various stakeholders

notes

Then we we told about some features of Jenkins like it is open source, Easy to use, Extensible, Instant Report, Distributed build, Email notification and Customizable.
Then we were given a tutorial on Jenkins and how to install it how to configure it and how to create Jobs etc

Then we given some information about virtual machine and containers and how they are related.
virtual machine is a software that lets to create isolated environments to give you the illusion that you are working on a totally dedicated server with totally dedicated OS which is possible by the technology called virtualization and some examples are VBOX and VMWARE.
and virtual machine are very resource intensive
ntainers are similar to virtual machine but require very less resource and share resources among them and are some time called light weight virtual machine and containers are more scalable more portable
d then we were given some examples of containers like Docker and Kubernetes



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