

Software Maintenance: A DevOps Practitioners Perspective

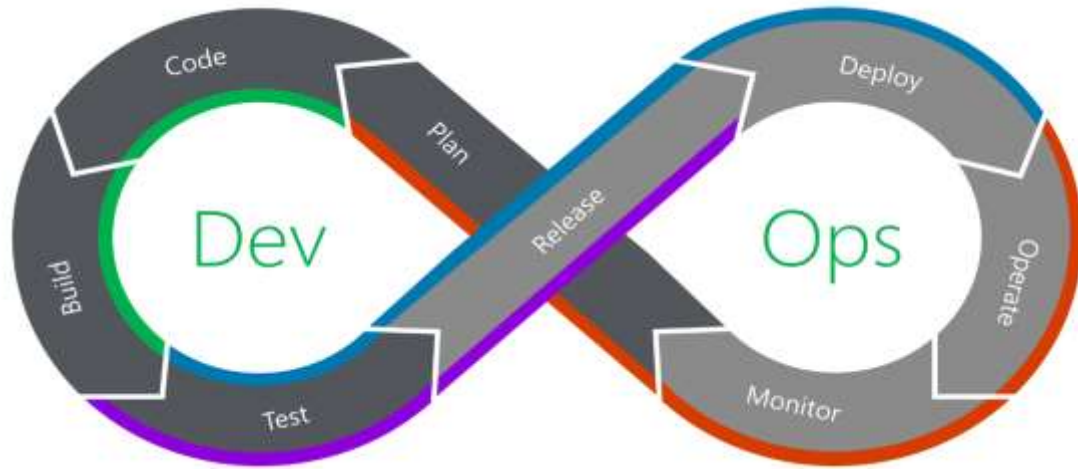
Rafed Muhammad Yasir

Today We Will Discuss

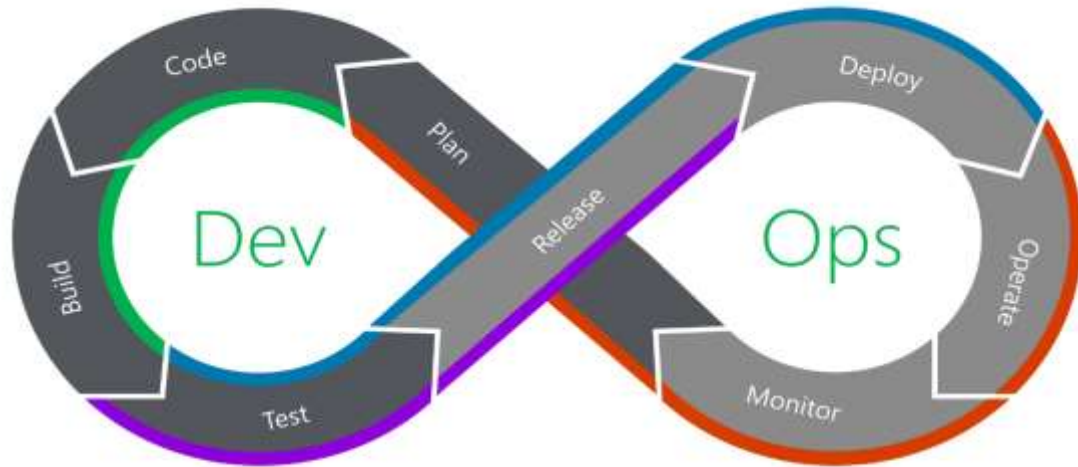
1. What is DevOps
2. What is the DevOps lifecycle
3. Fundamentals of code maintenance: Git branching strategies
4. Production maintenance: Observability

DevOps is the combination of cultural **philosophies, practices, and tools** that increases an organization's ability to deliver applications and services at **high velocity**

The DevOps Lifecycle



The DevOps Lifecycle: Continuous Everything!

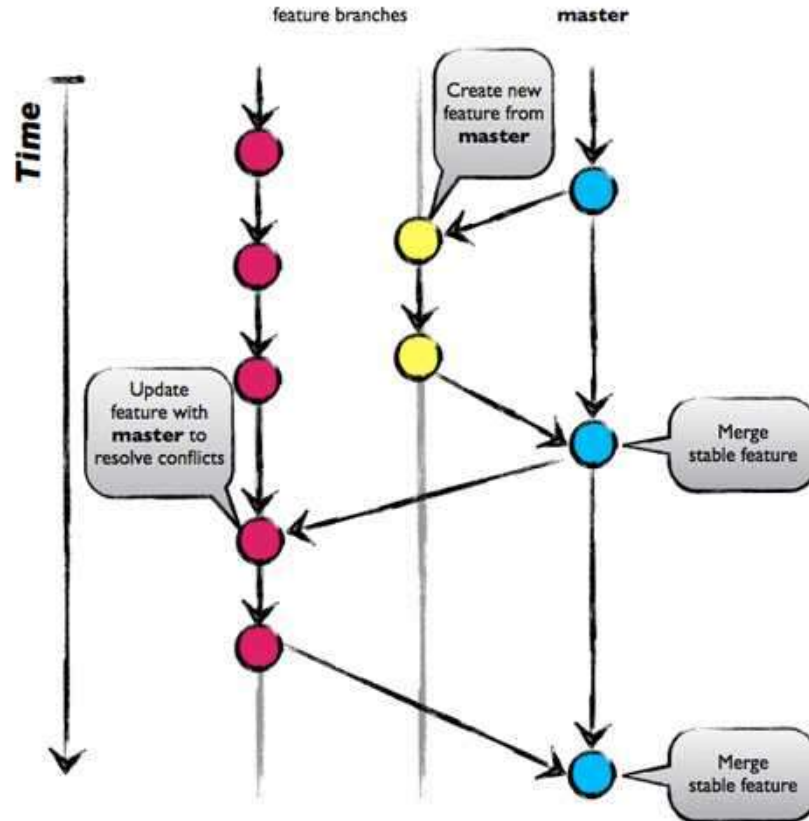


- Continuous Integration (CI)
- Continuous Delivery (CD)
- Continuous Deployment (CD)
- Continuous Feedback (CF)

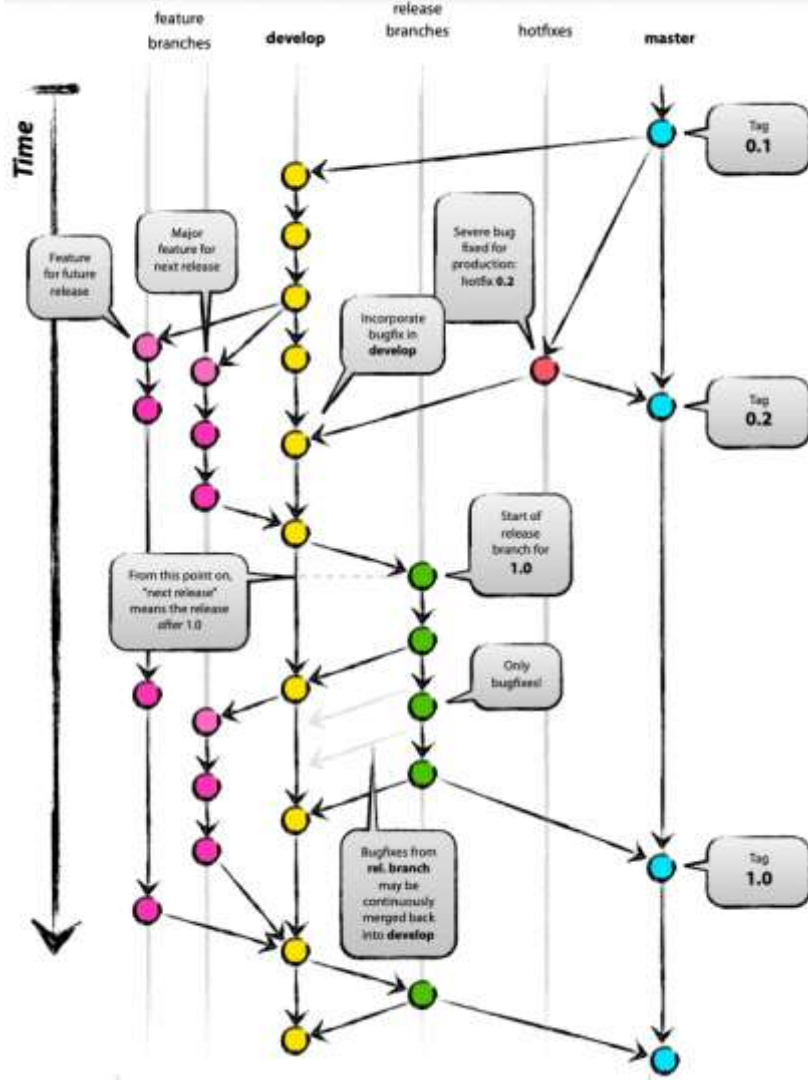
Git Branching Strategies

1. Github flow
2. Git flow
3. Trunk-based development

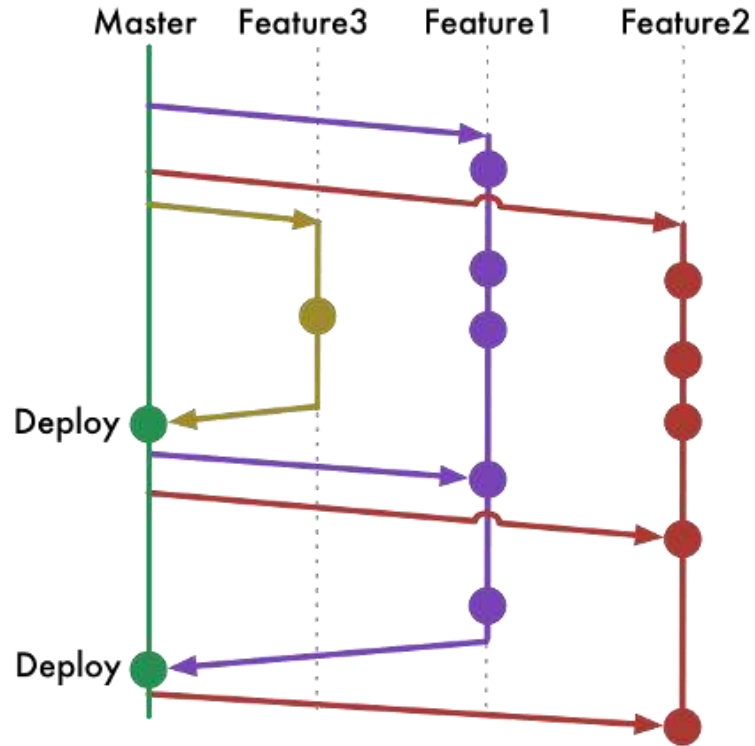
1. Github Flow



2. Git Flow



3. Trunk-based Development



Production maintenance: Observability

Observability is the **ability to measure** the state of a system by **examining its outputs**. A system is considered “observable” if the current state can be estimated by only using information from outputs, namely sensor data.

The three pillars are observability are:

1. Metrics
2. Logs
3. Traces

In short known as MLT. Another popular version is MALT (MLT with Alerts)

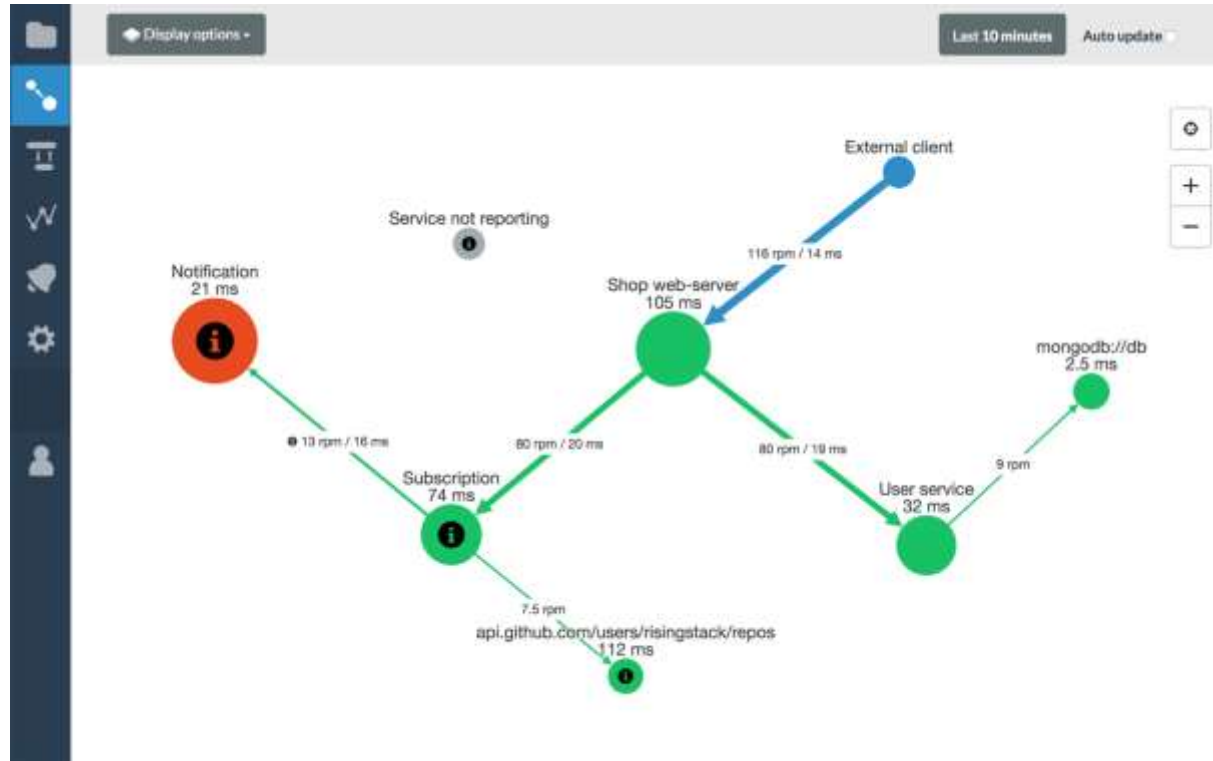
MLT Observability: Metrics

- How much CPU is being utilized?
- Is the RAM full?
- How much disk space is used?
- How many times did a process crash/restart?
- How many users are accessing the system?
- Are there non 20X responses? (40X, 50X)

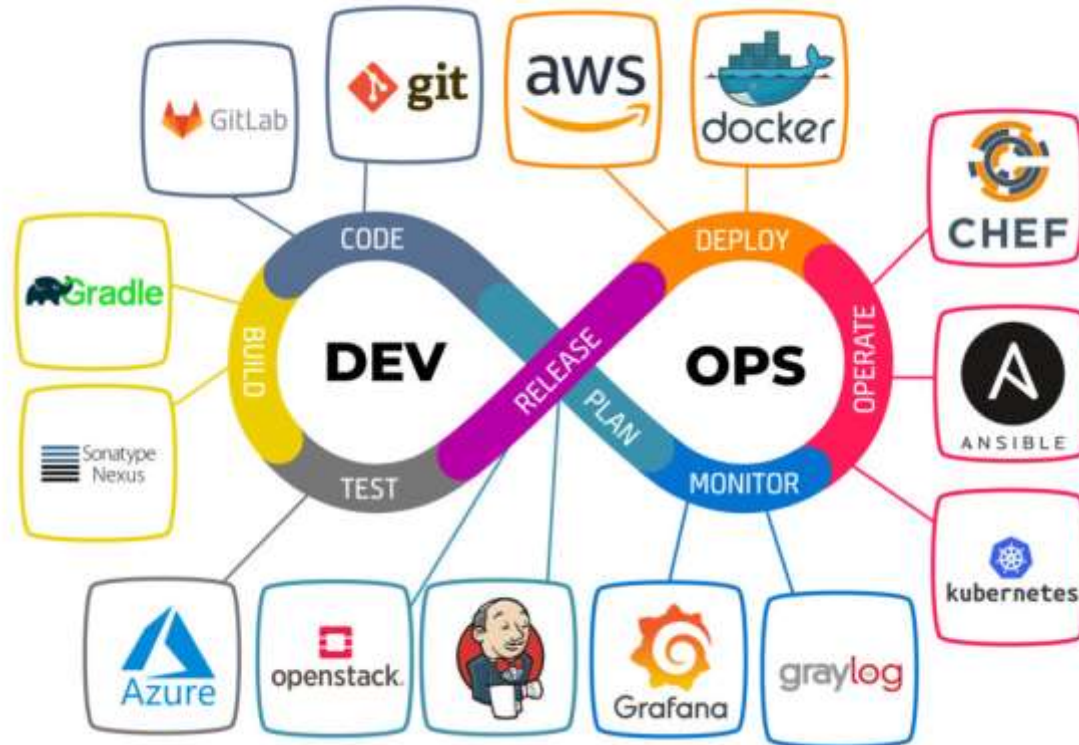
MLT Observability: Logs

- Record exceptions
- Common log levels:
 - DEBUG
 - INFO
 - WARN
 - ERROR
 - CRITICAL

MLT Observability: Tracing



The Heart of DevOps is Automation



Thanks Everyone!