CI/CD for statistical software engineering



Pravin Madhavan
PSI2025 Session: Statistical Software Engineering

FM.CTS

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ADDPLAN

QUOTES

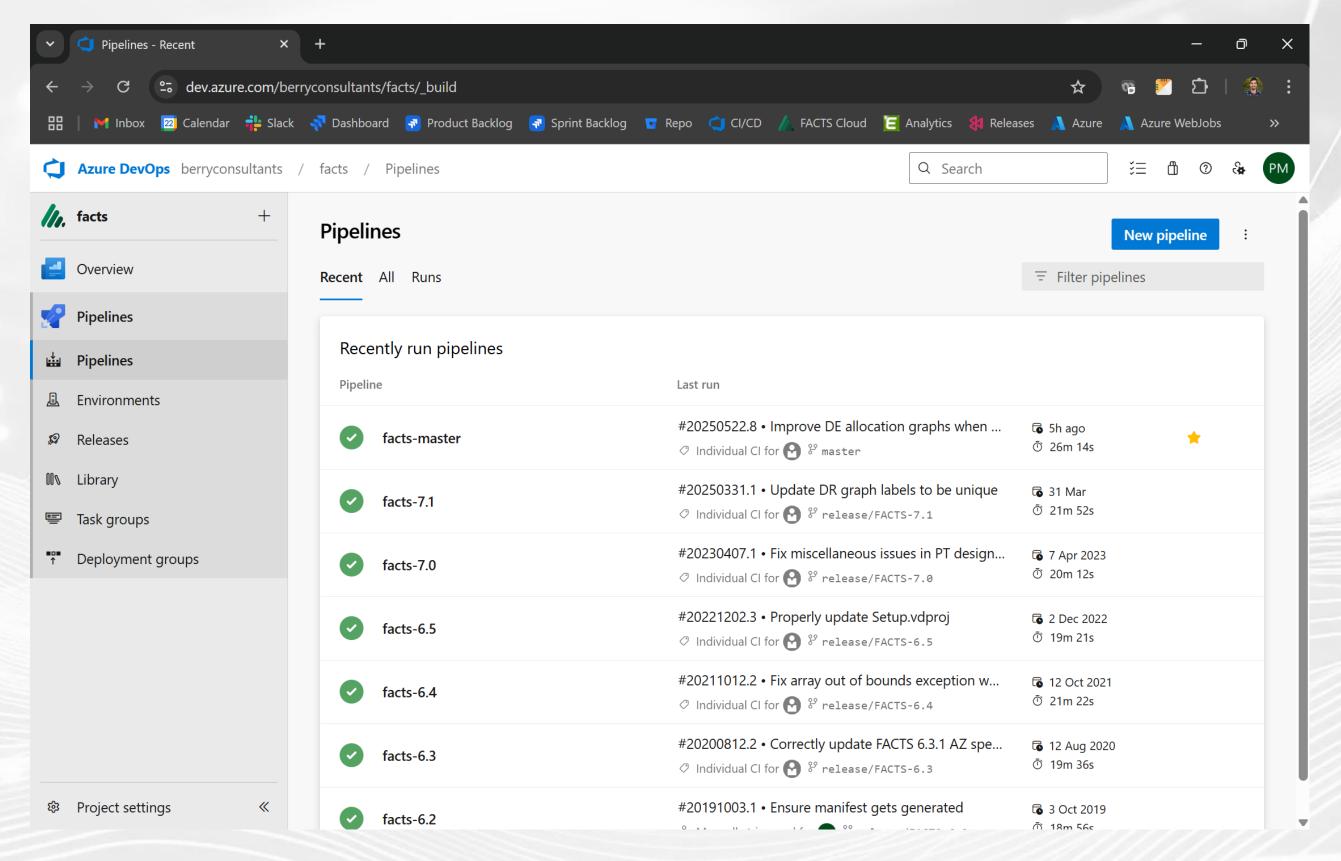


Continuous Integration (CI)

- Frequent Code Integration: Developers regularly merge code changes into a shared repository, often multiple times a day.
- Automated Builds and Tests: Each integration triggers automated builds and tests to quickly detect errors and integration issues.
- Early Bug Detection: CI helps catch bugs early in the development cycle, reducing the cost and effort to fix them.
- Improved Collaboration: CI encourages team collaboration by keeping everyone's code up to date and compatible.
- Faster Delivery: By automating testing and integration, CI accelerates the development process and improves software quality.

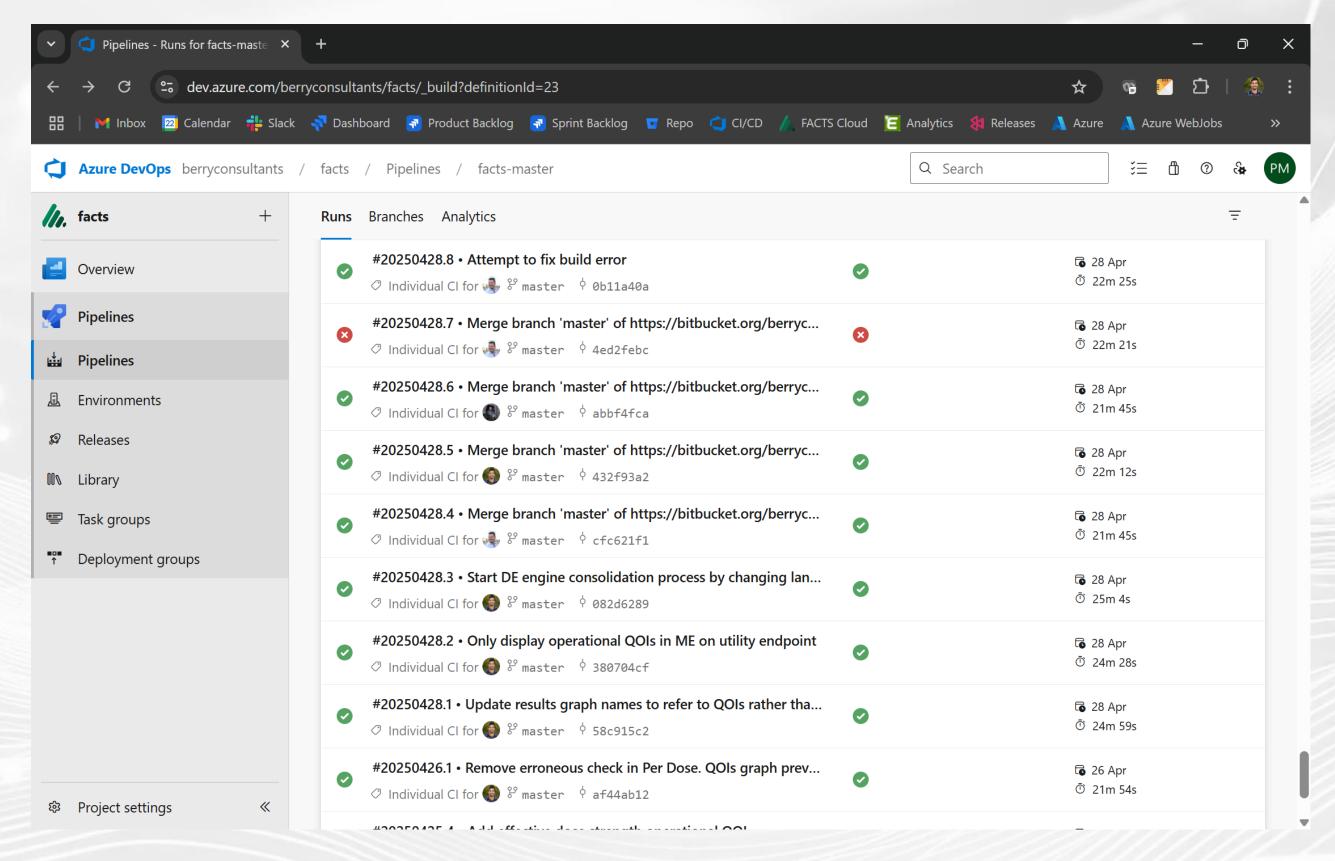


Continuous Integration (CI): Pipelines



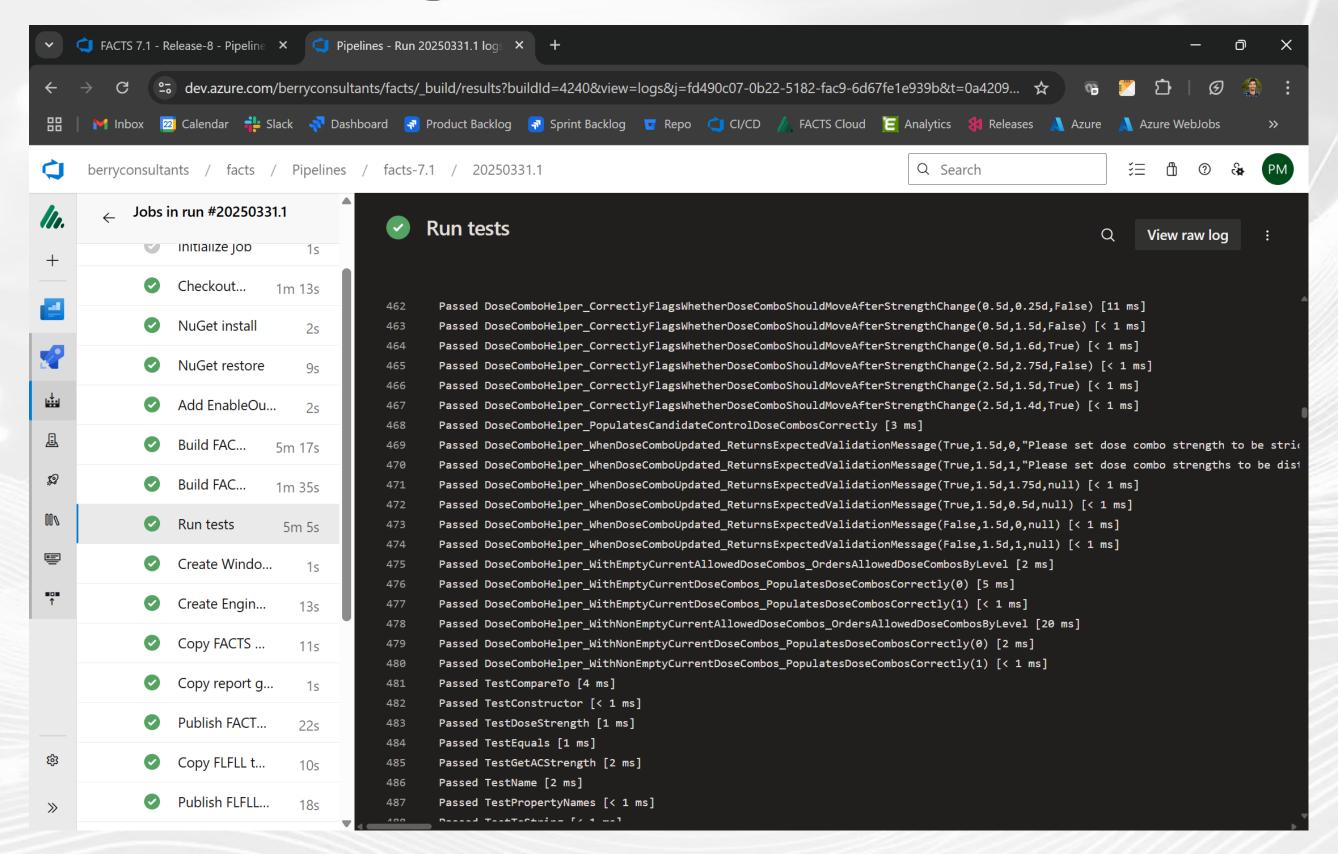


Continuous Integration (CI): Pipeline Builds



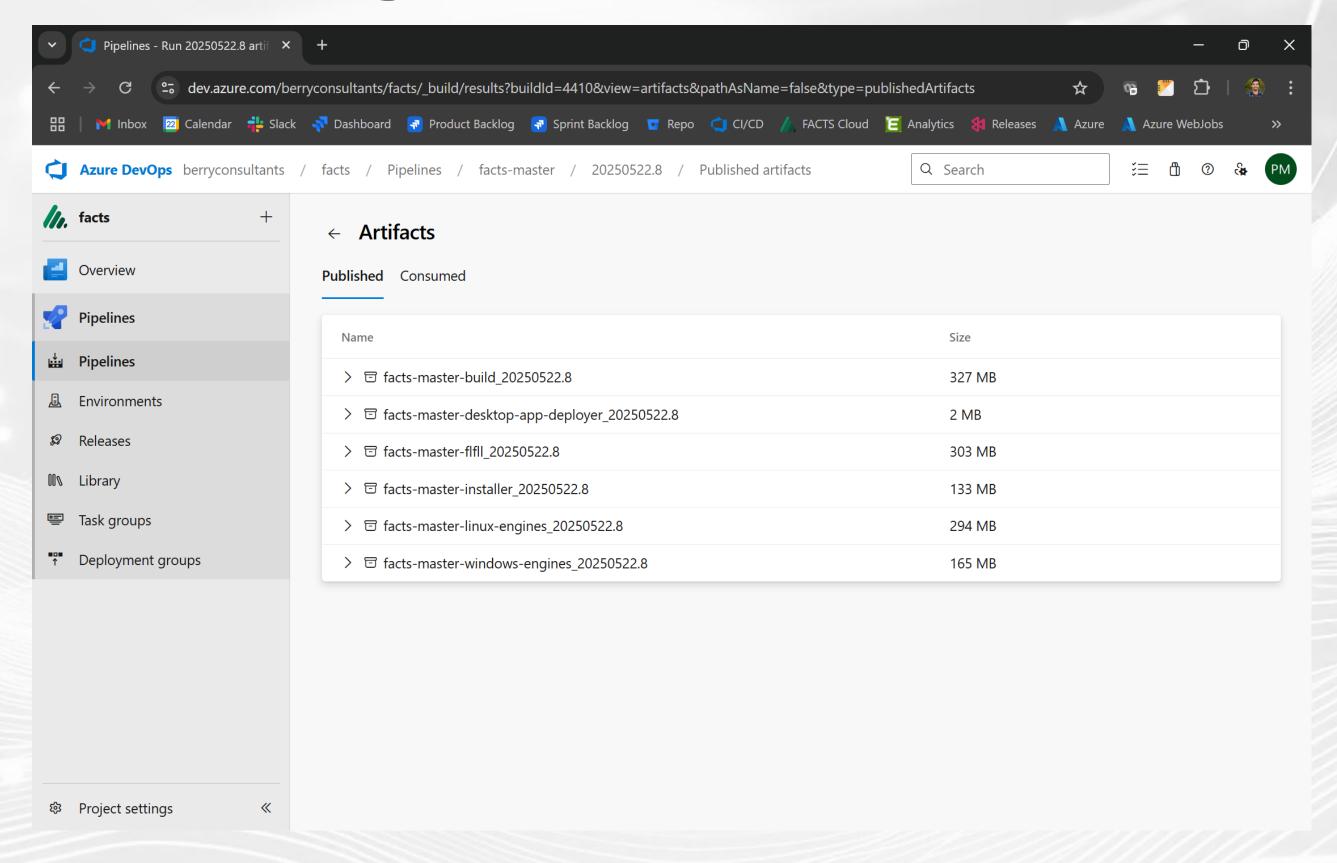


Continuous Integration (CI): Pipeline Build Steps



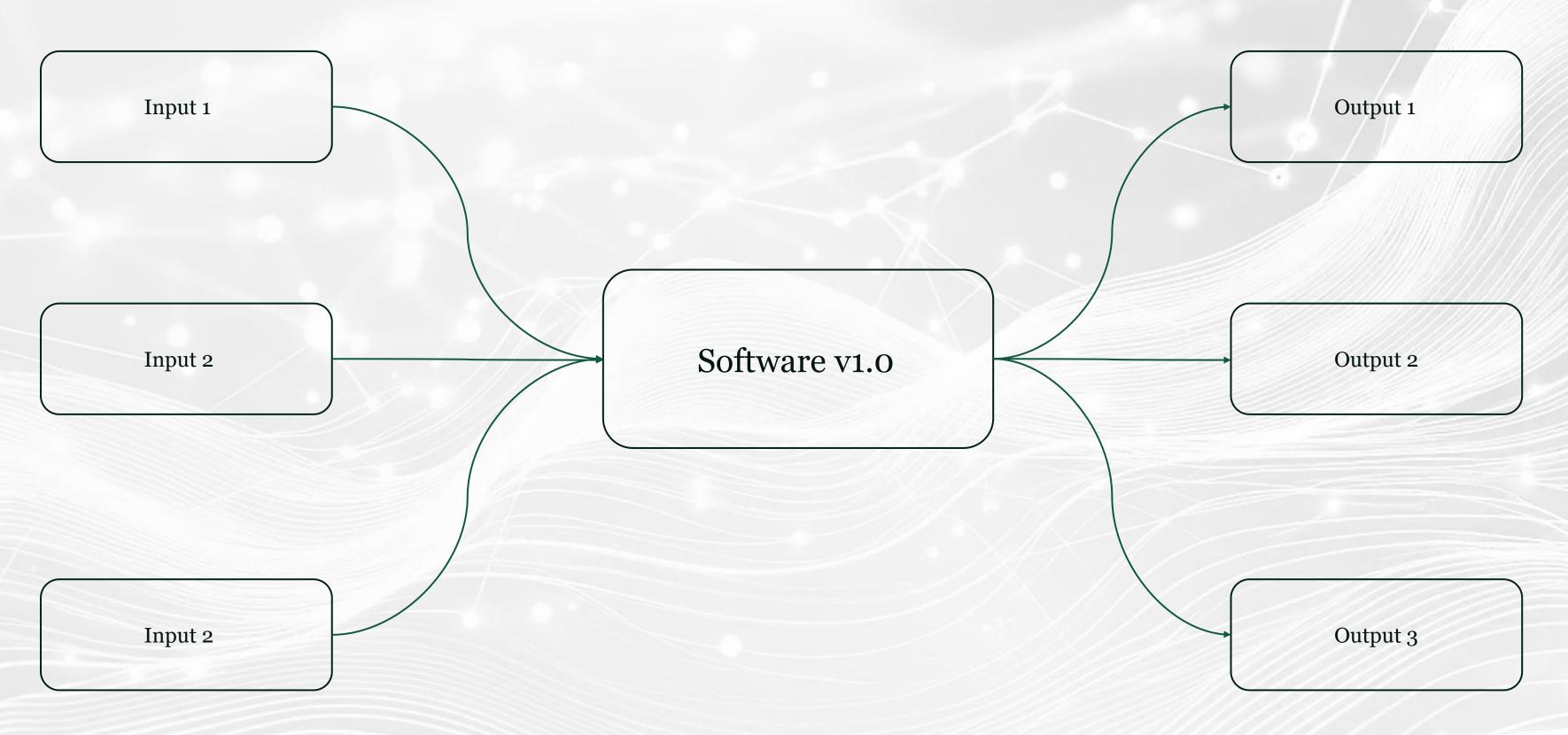


Continuous Integration (CI): Pipeline Build Artifacts



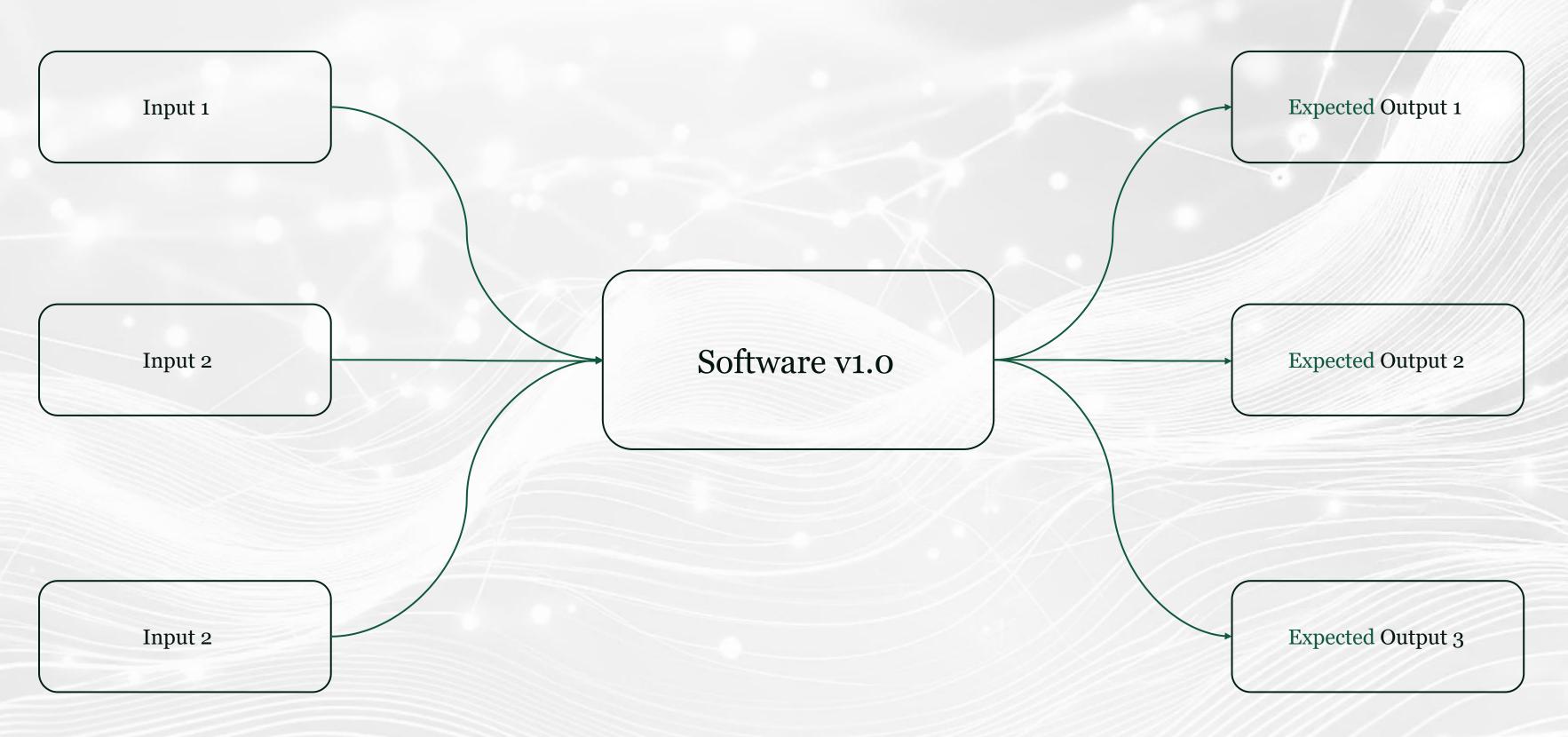


Continuous Integration (CI): End-to-End (E2E) testing



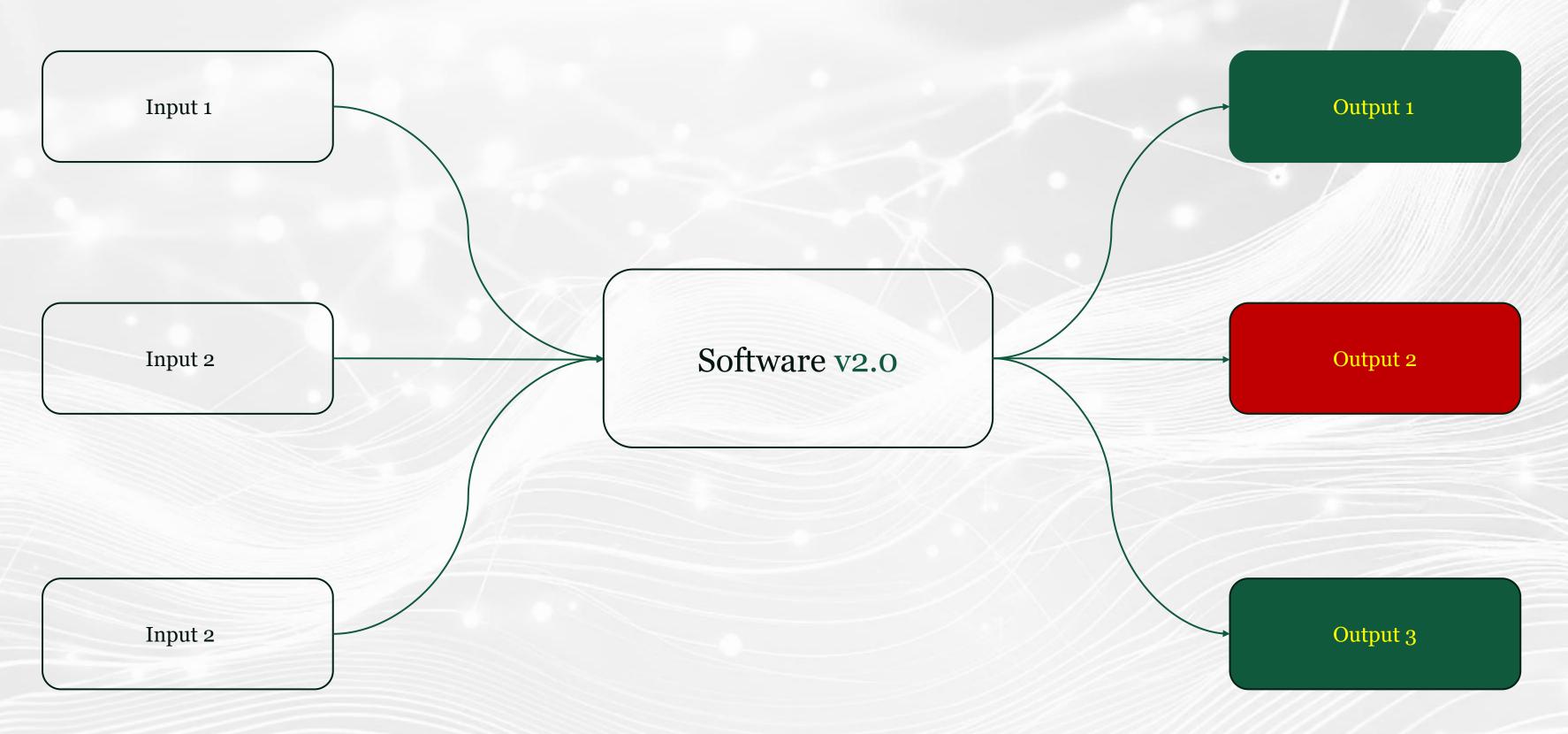


Continuous Integration (CI): End-to-End (E2E) testing





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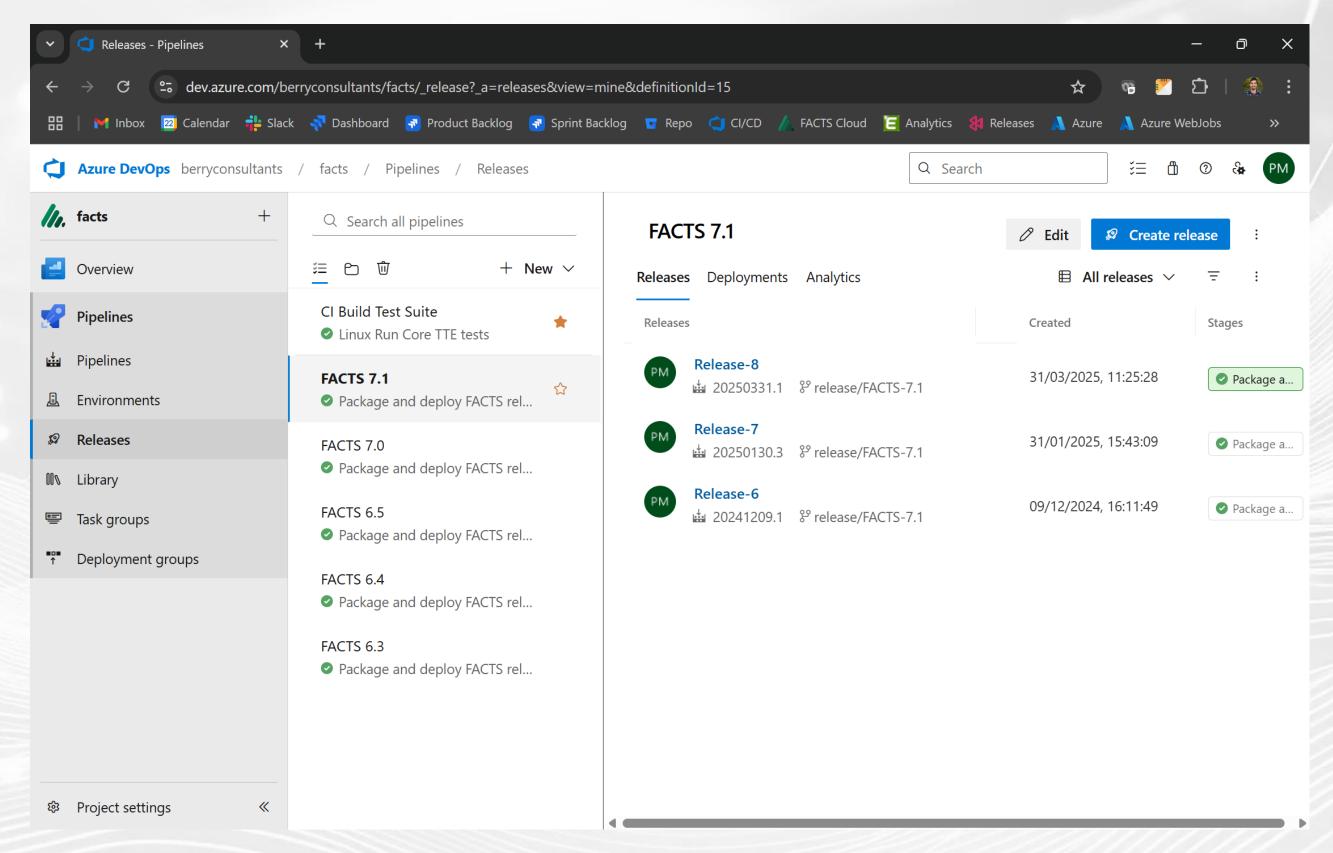


Continuous Delivery (CD)

- Automated Release Process: CD ensures that code changes are automatically prepared for a release to production after passing CI.
- Production-Ready Builds: Every code change that passes tests is considered deployable, ensuring a consistently shippable product.
- Manual or Triggered Deployment: Releases can be deployed to production at any time with minimal effort, often by a single click or command.
- Faster Time to Market: CD shortens the release cycle, enabling more frequent and reliable software updates.
- Reduced Deployment Risk: Frequent, smaller updates lower the chances of large-scale failures and make rollback easier if issues occur.

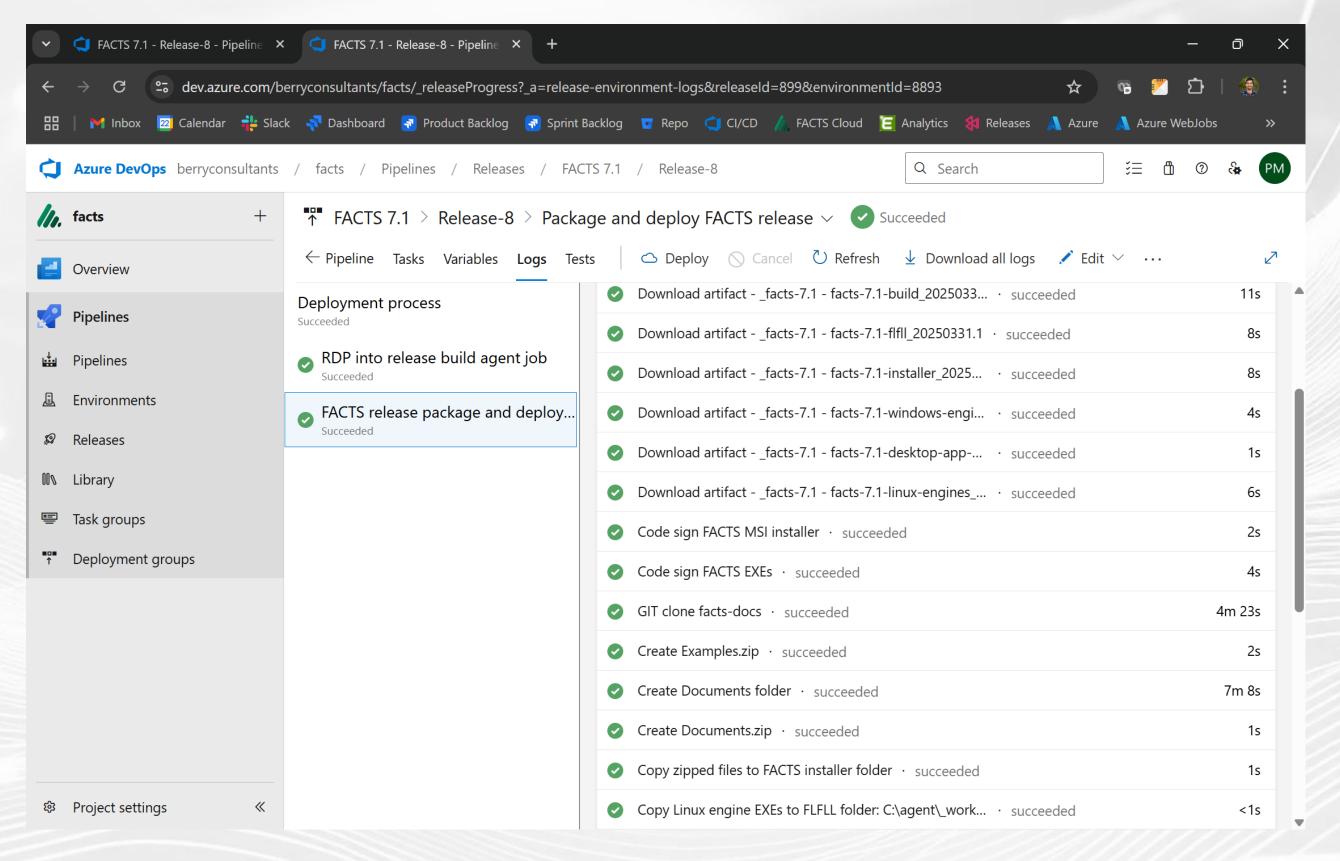


Continuous Delivery (CD): Release Pipelines





Continuous Delivery (CD): Release Pipeline Steps





Continuous Delivery: Release Cycles

- Issues we faced:
 - FACTS releases were previously relatively bulky, non-deterministic and rare.
 - Bulky releases take longer to validate, both internally and externally. We wanted a quicker validation process.
 - A non-deterministic release schedule makes it harder for IT teams to deploy FACTS across their organization. We wanted a predictable release schedule.
 - FACTS releases were relatively rare (once a year). We wanted to provide more frequent value.
- Our aim: 4 releases a year, every 3 months.





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Website: www.berryconsultants.com

Knowledge Hub: docs.berryconsultants.com

Email: info@berryconsultants.com

LinkedIn: www.linkedin.com/company/b

erry-consultants-llc

YouTube: youtube.com/berryconsultants

X: @berryconsultant