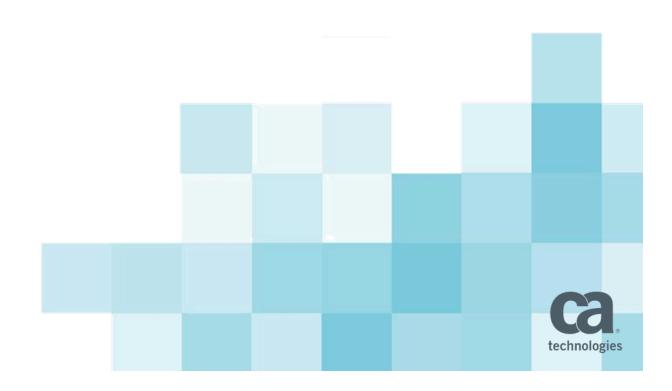
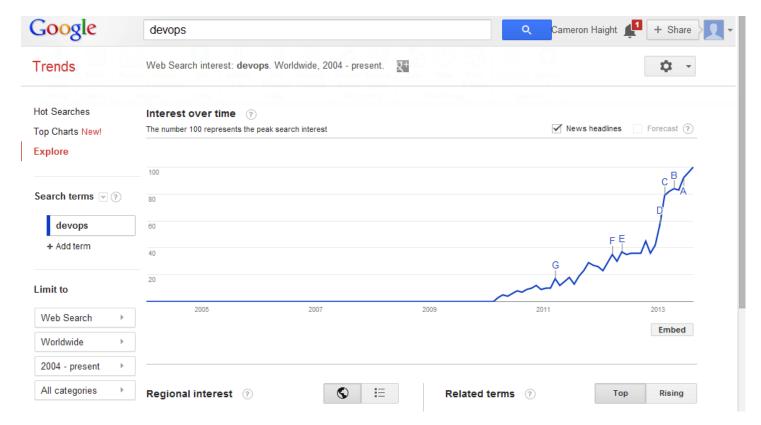
# The DevOps Maturity Curve Where are you on it?

Michiel Kemperman

20-06-2014



### The Appeal of DevOps...Increase Number of Releases



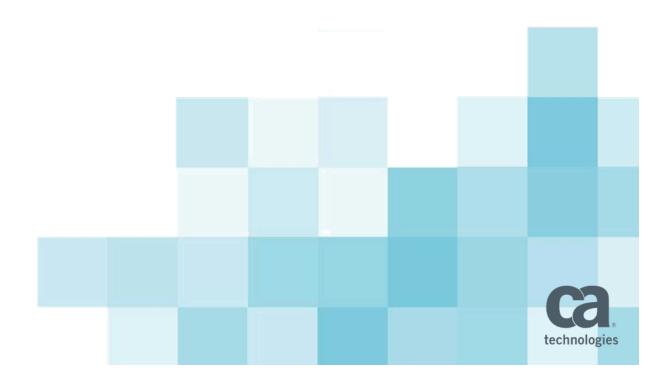
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"Its all about of releases!"

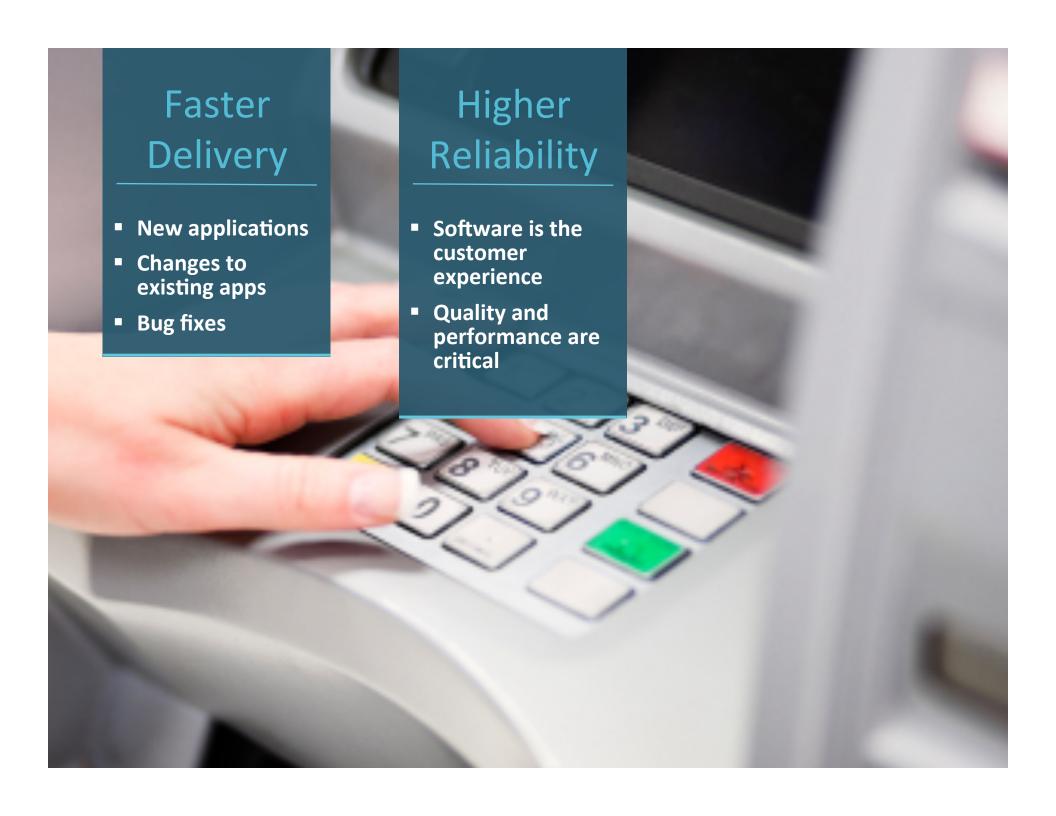


Enterprises should really have a different approach...

Accelerate throughput ... speed with quality

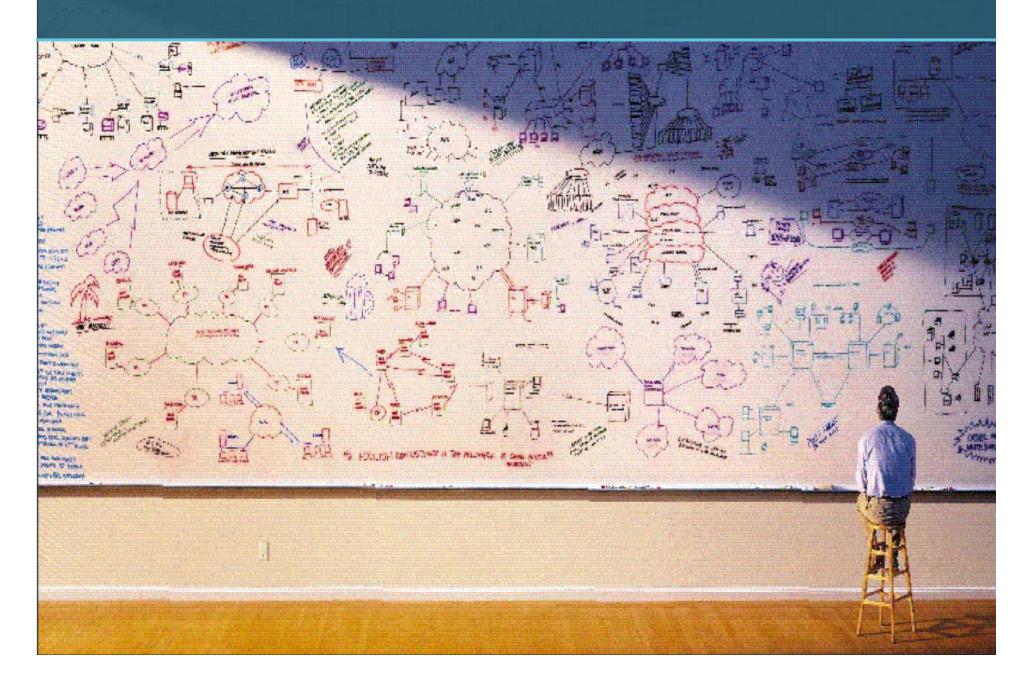




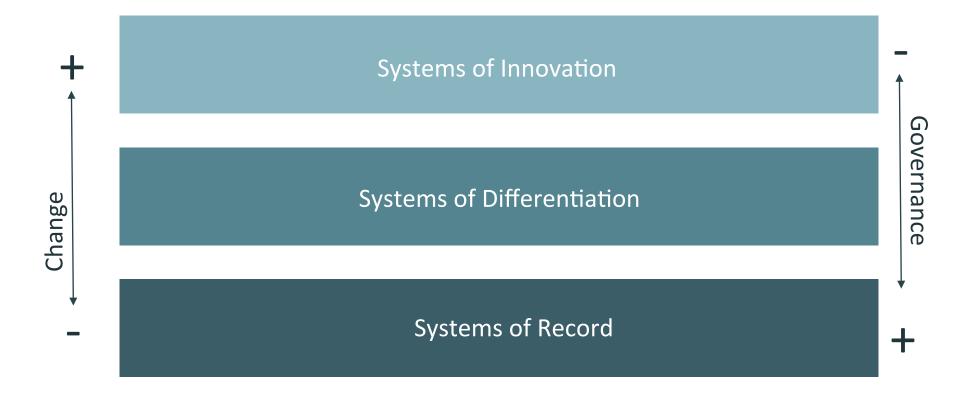




## Application and Infrastructure Architecture



### Pace-Layered Application DevOps Approach



Source: Gartner



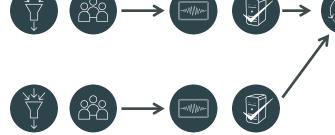
## The Challenge of Today's Complex and Dynamic Application Delivery Environment

Lack of interface testing too many bugs escape downstream

**Lack of automated testing** - small changes could have major unintended consequences















**Difficulty in managing environments across multiple concurrent releases** - longer lead times and configuration related defects



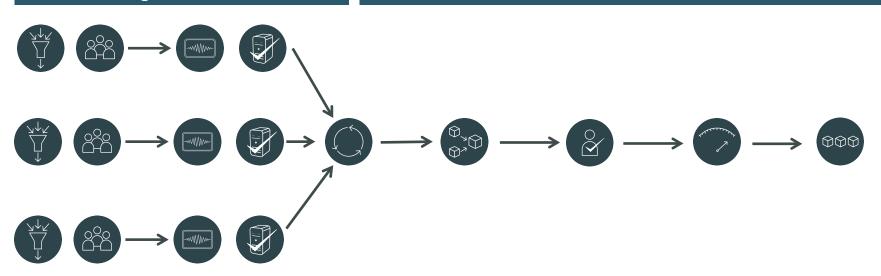
#### **Enterprise DevOps**

#### **True Agile Development**

- Interface Testing
- Mobile Testing
- Service Virtualization
- API Management

#### **Continuous Validation**

- Functional, Performance Testing
- Mobile Testing
- Service Virtualization
- APM, IM



#### **Continuous Delivery**

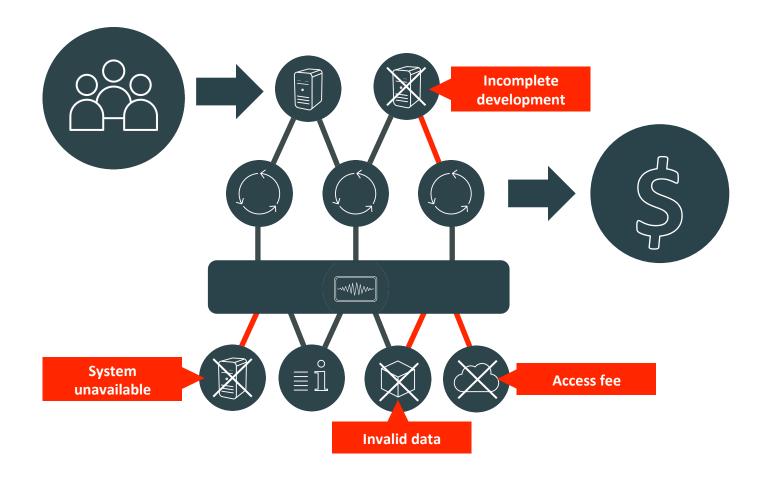
- Release Automation
- Environment Management
- Service Virtualization, Capacity Planning

#### **DevOps Data Mining – Close the Loop**

- Intelligent Artifact Creation –
   Regression Tests, Virtual Services, etc
- Test Data Management
- Capacity Planning



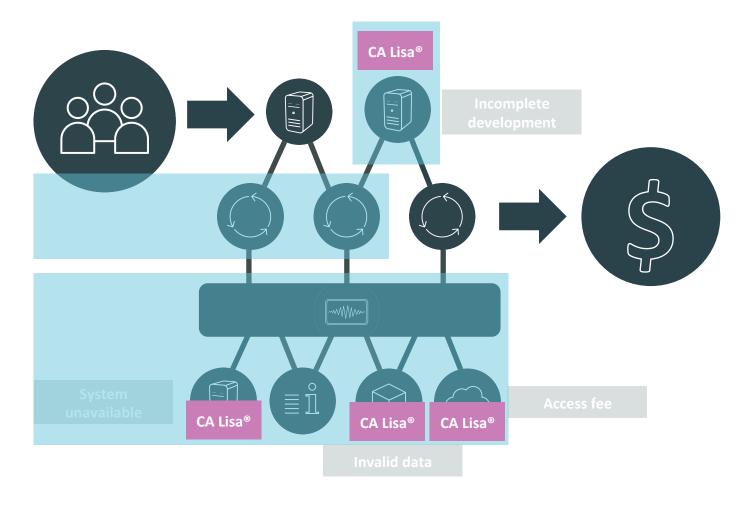
### Constraints for Agile Development



"I can't do anything until I have everything... and I never have everything!"



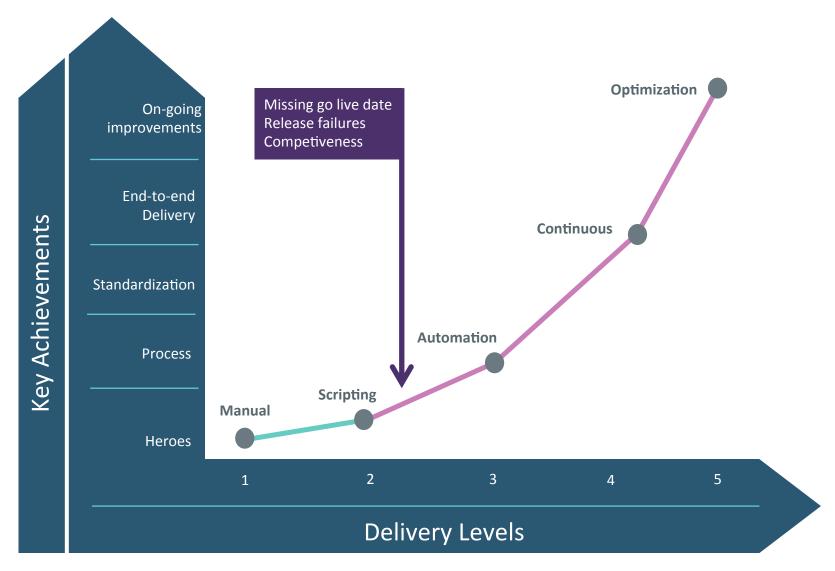
#### Service Virtualization



"I have everything I need, when I need it!"



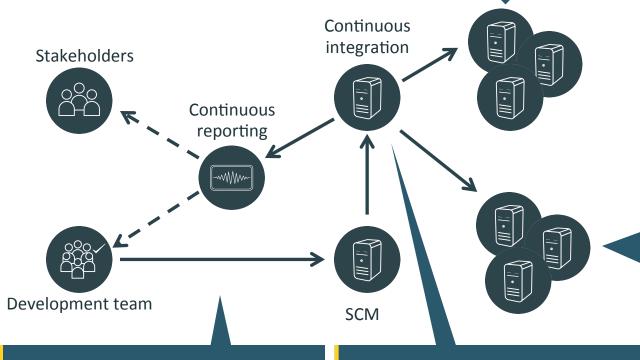
### Continuous Application Delivery Maturity Model





## Continuous Integration Automating the Creation of the Software Package

4. This is the key integration point for Release Automation...the new build and the associated artifacts are what gets deployed into a dev or test or production environment.



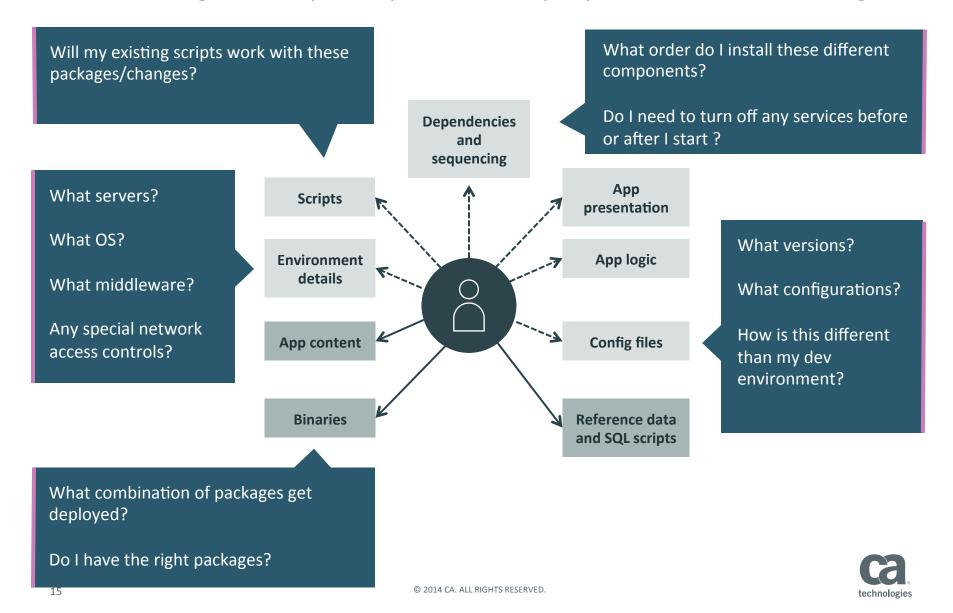
3. When the Continuous Integration server creates a new build, it also creates artifacts (distribution packages, WAR files, log files, configuration settings, etc.) and stores them in a artifact repository.

1. Developers "check in" their work to the software configuration management system.

2. The Continuous Integration server detects the change and initiates the process of creating a new "build".



## Release Automation Automating the Steps Required to Deploy the Software Package



#### Bringing It All Together

- ReleaseAutomation
- Configuration Tracking
- Release Reporting





- Continuous Integration
- Artifact Repositories
- Vulnerability scanners
- RequirementsManagement

- On-demand Environments
- Cloud Management
- Self service





- Service
   Virtualization
- TestAutomation
- Defect Tracking



#### Bringing It All Together

- Release Automation
- Configuration Tracking
- Release Reporting

**Deploy** 

**Development** 

- Continuous Integration
- Artifact Repositories
- Vulnerability scanners

At each step in the process, environments need to be built and configured, packages need to be deployed, tests need to be run, change requests need to be approved...all of this needs to be orchestrated so that the application can

be promoted

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- Cloud Management
- Self service

**Environment** 



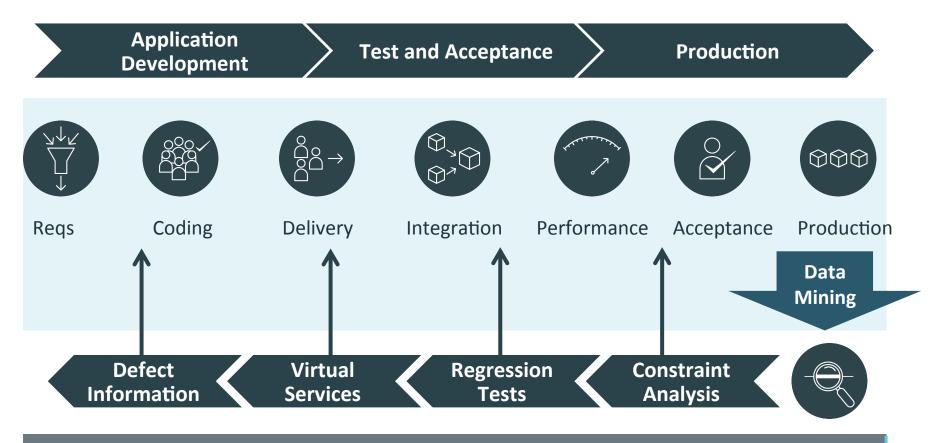
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- Test Automation
- Defect Tracking





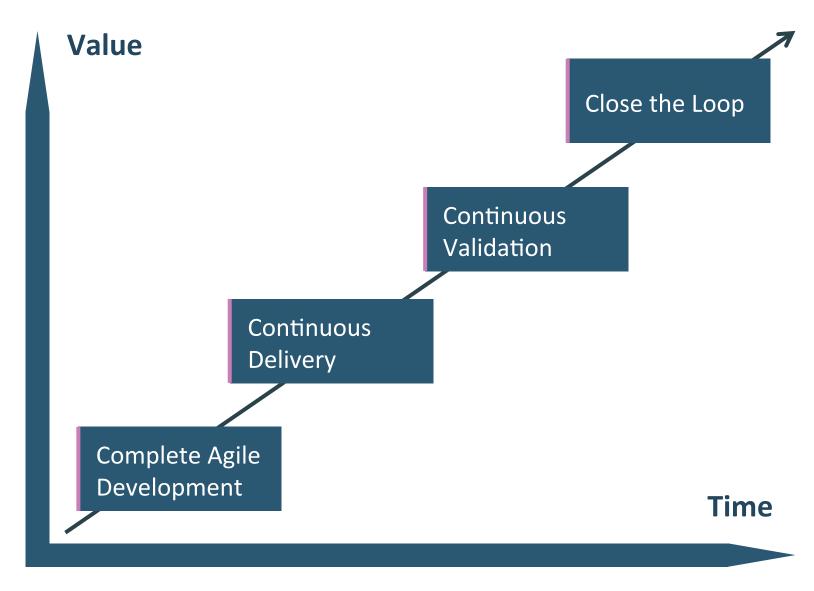
## DevOps Data Mining Continuous Improvement



Capture and analyse downstream data to make upstream processes more focused



### **DevOps Maturity Curve**







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