

Visual Studio **LIVE!** | San Diego  
EXPERT SOLUTIONS FOR .NET DEVELOPERS

# How Microsoft Does DevOps: From Delivering Every 3 Years to Every 3 Weeks

**Mickey Gousset**  
DevOps Architect  
Microsoft

Level: Any

Code Again for the First Time!

Visual Studio 25 YEARS OF CODING REINVENTION

## Introductions

Mickey Gousset

Joined Microsoft Jun-18

Dev Tools MVP - 13 years

Tupelo, USA

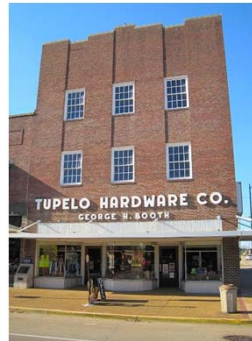


DevOps CAT Team



DevOps Architects

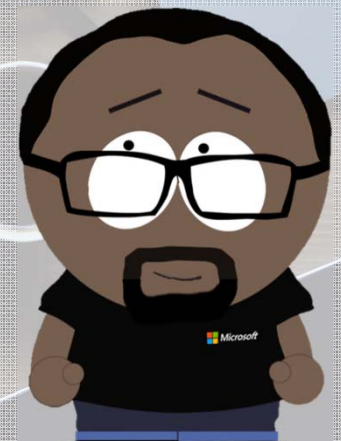
What is Tupelo, MS world-famous for?

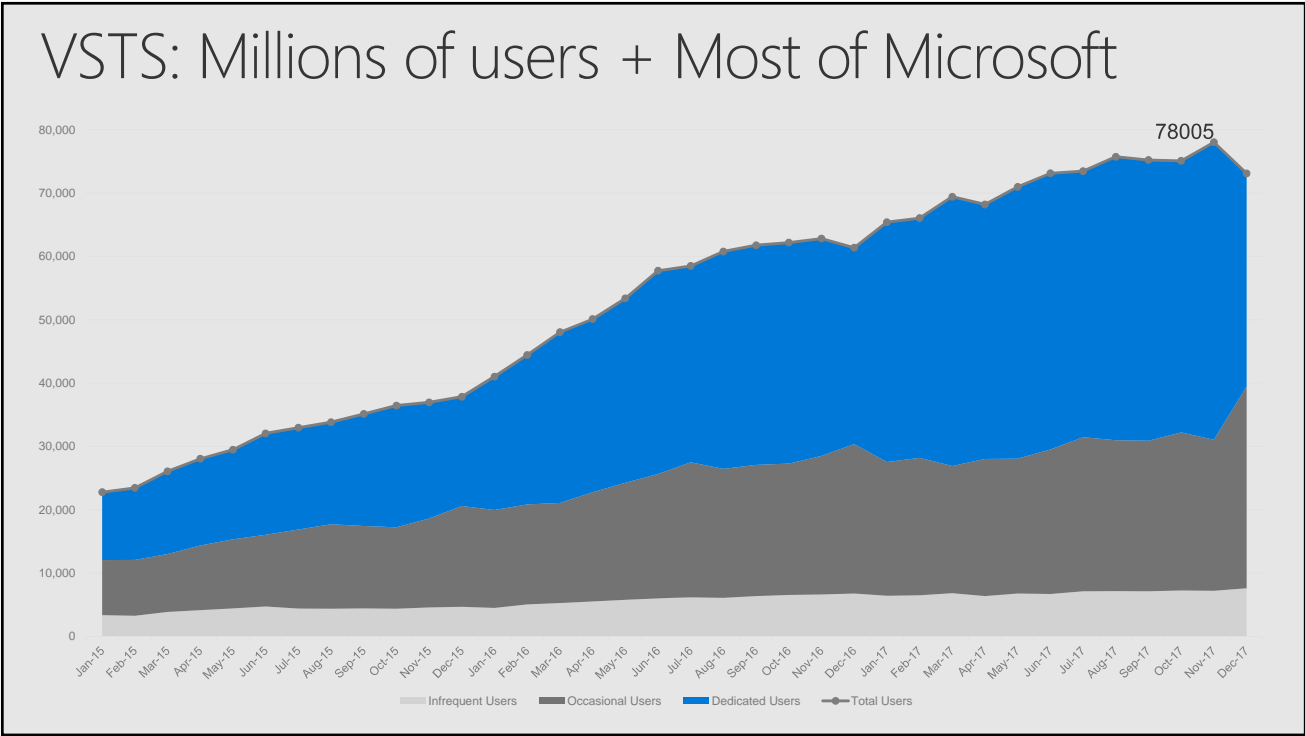
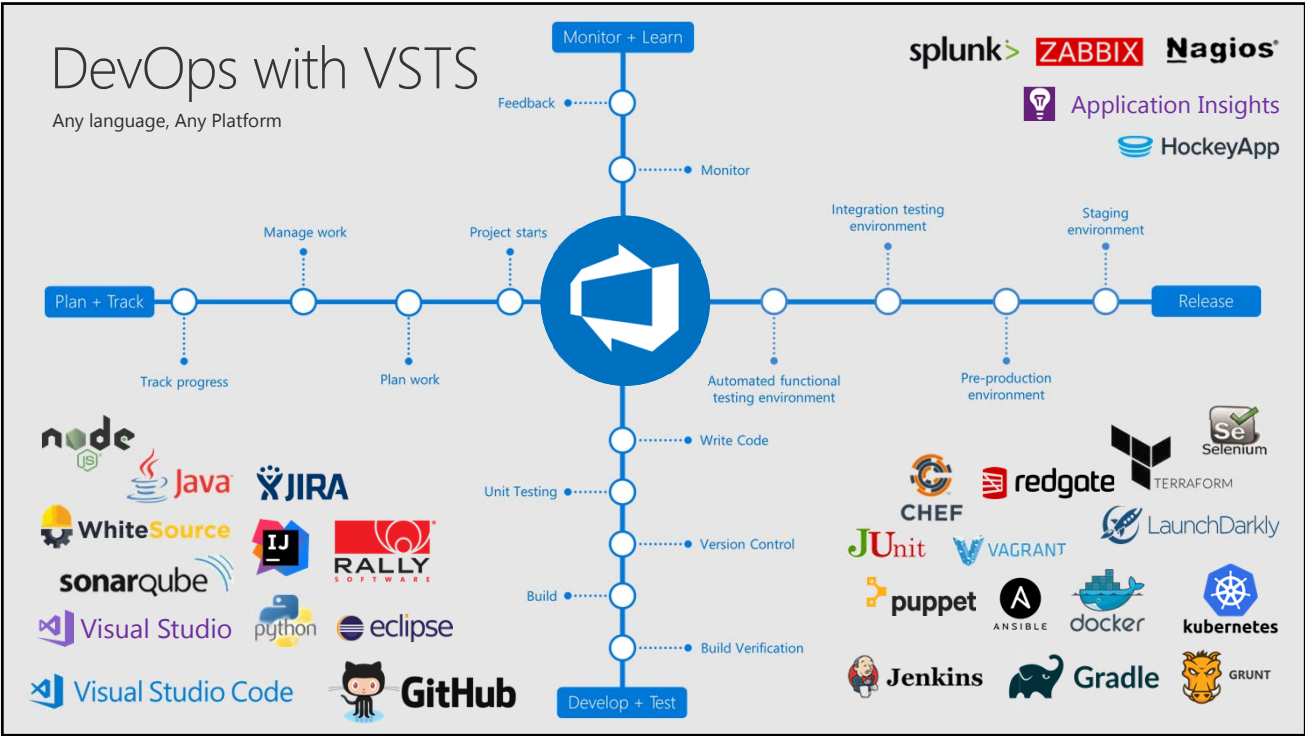


DevOps is the union of people, process, and products to enable continuous delivery of value to our end users.

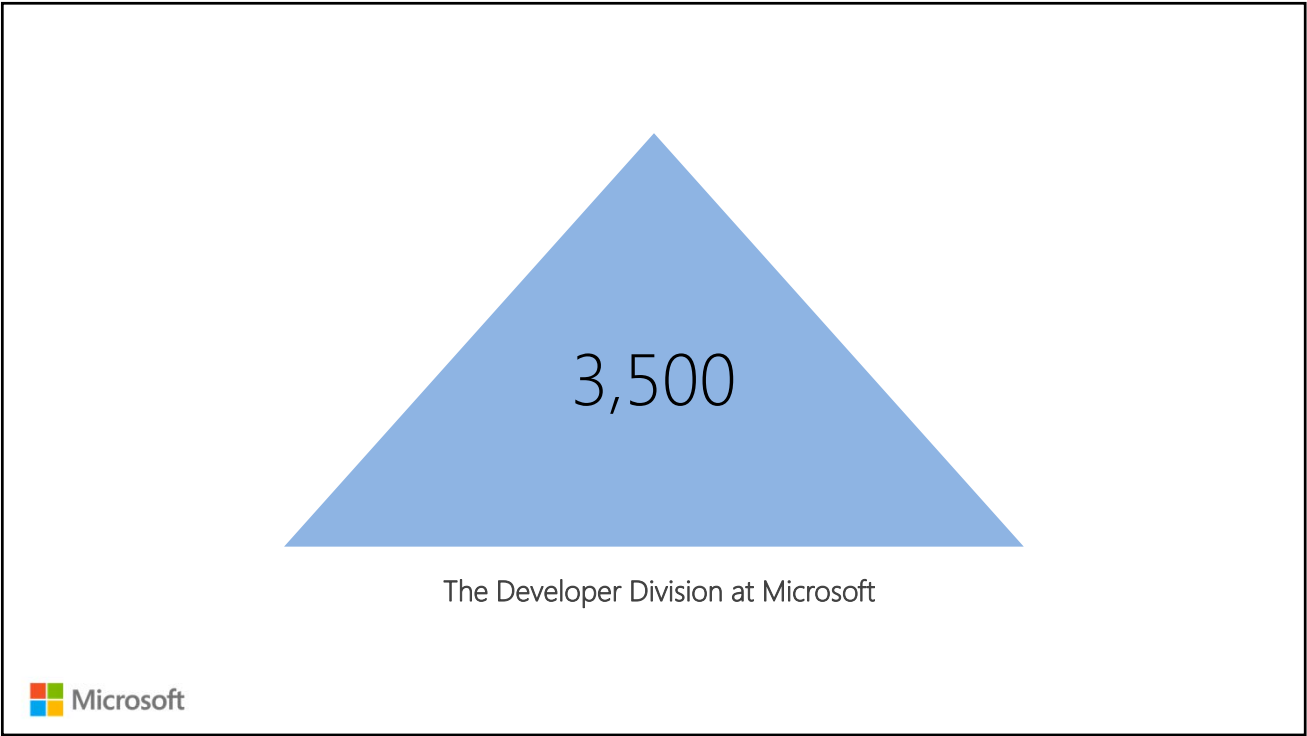
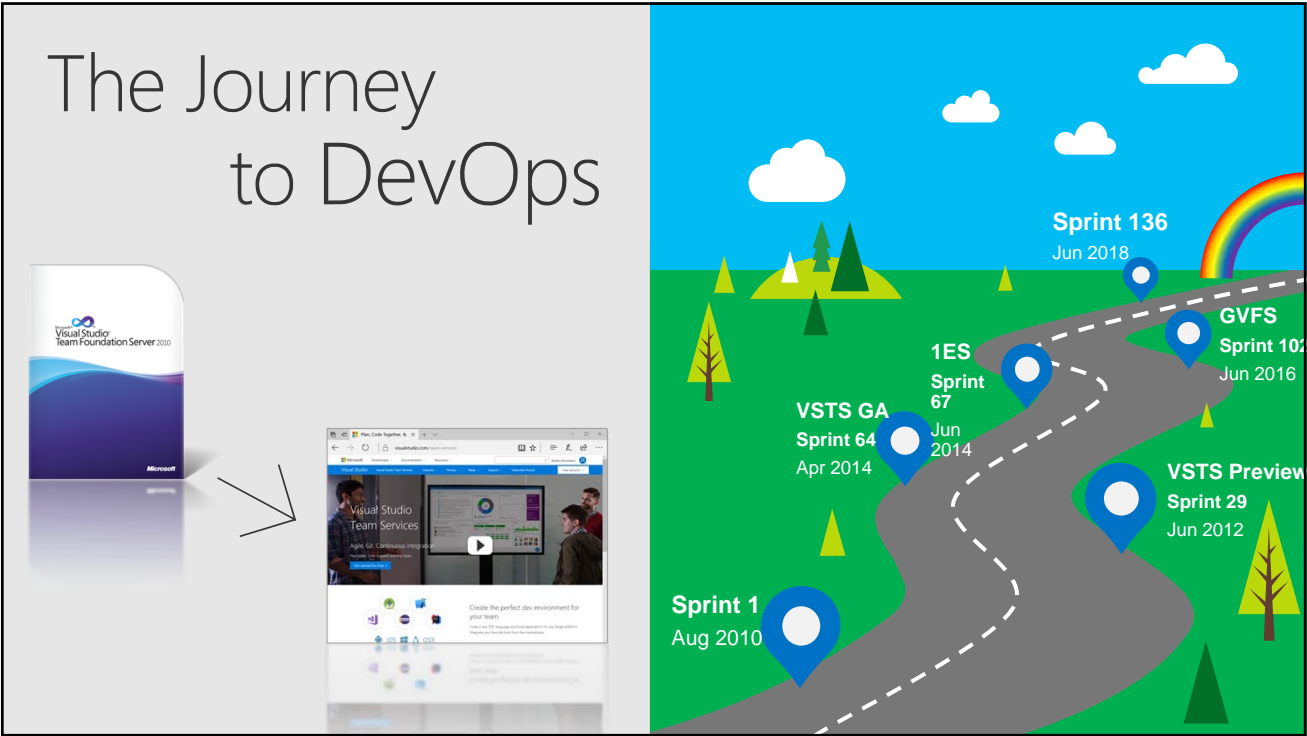
- Donovan Brown

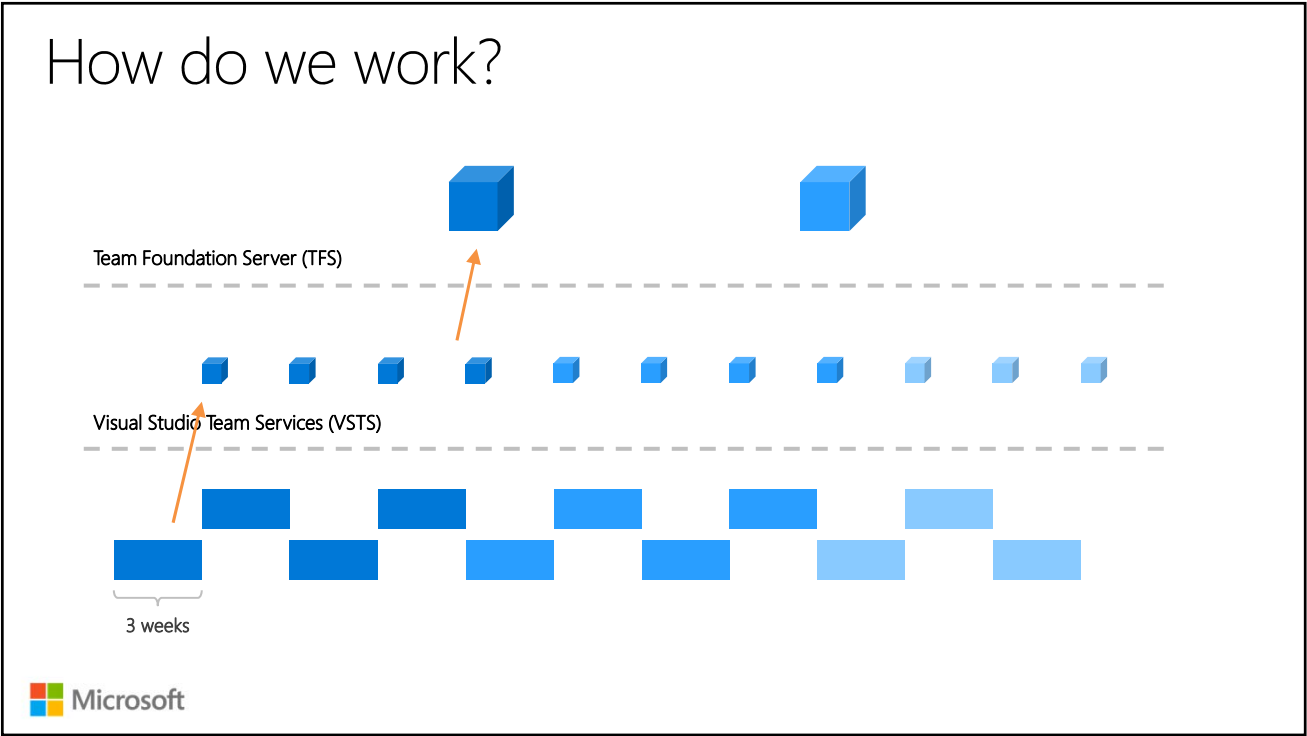
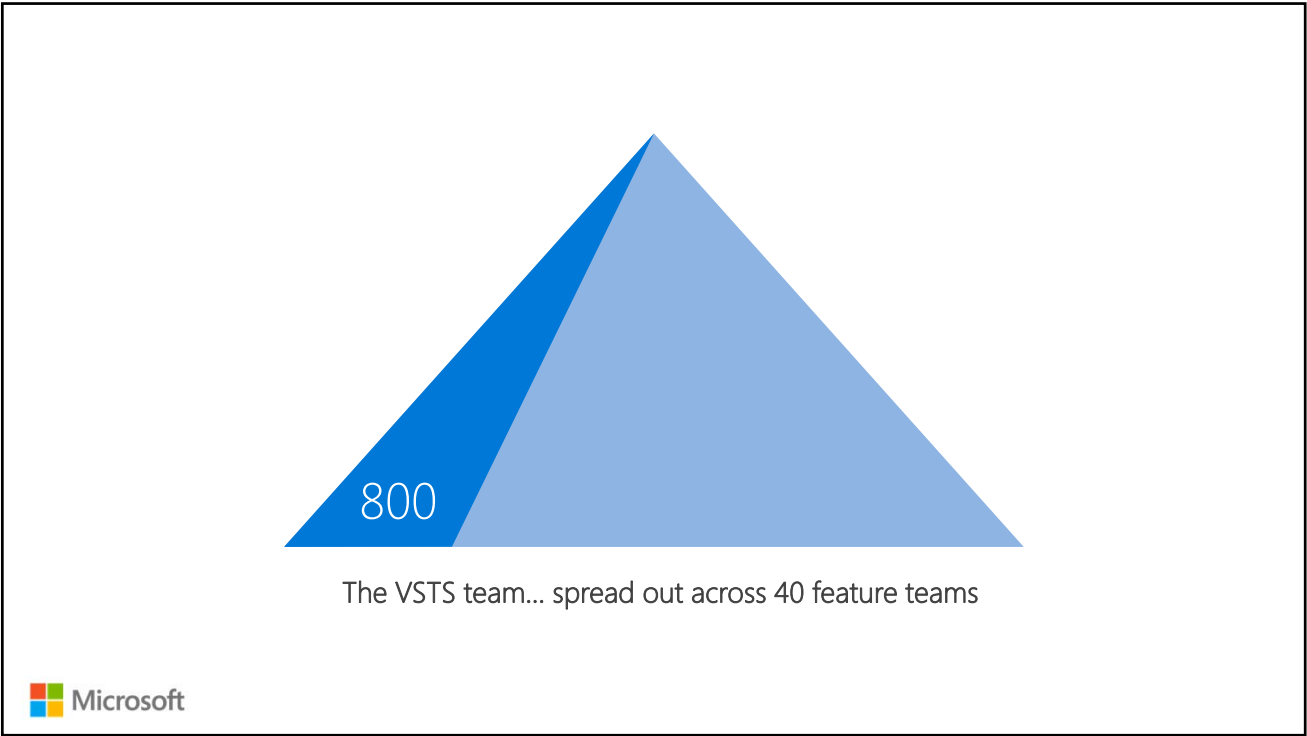
<http://bit.ly/WhatIs-DevOps>







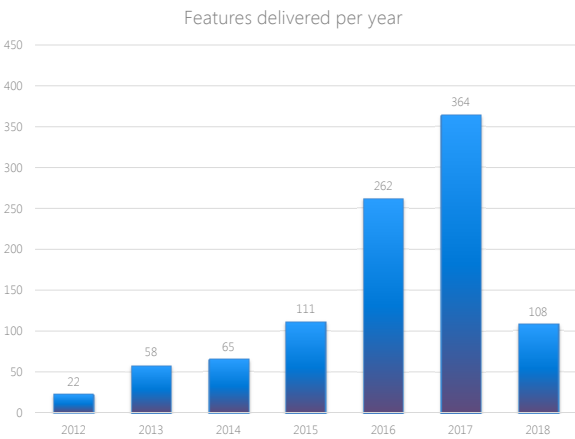




# Features Delivered per Year

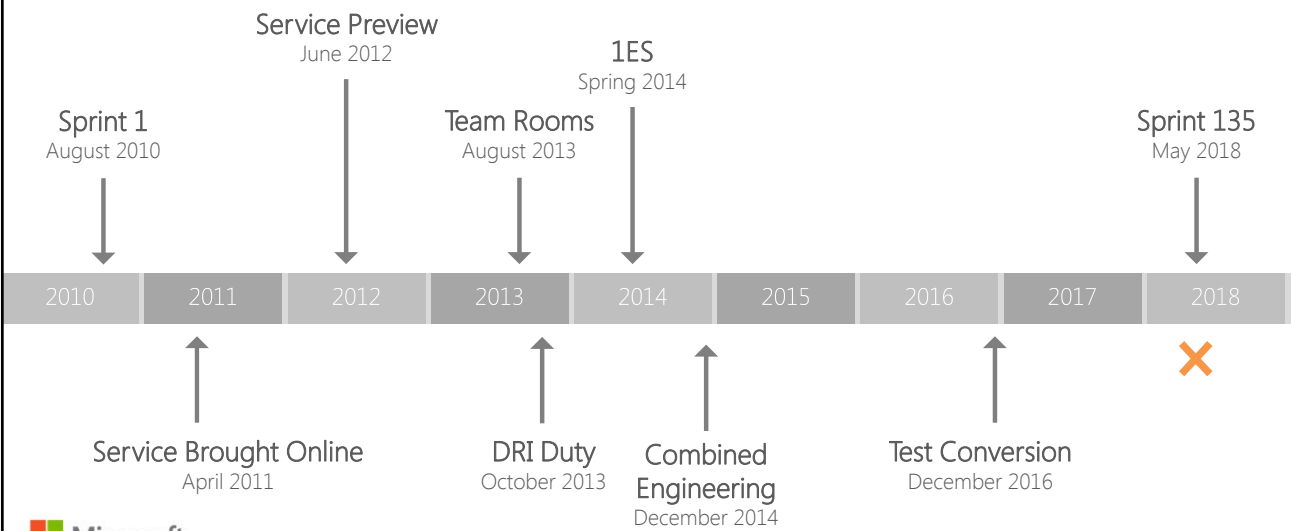
We are delivering value to customers and an increased velocity.

- More features in 2016 (262) than the previous 4 years combined (256 features).
- 364 features in 2017!



<https://www.visualstudio.com/en-us/articles/news/features-timeline>

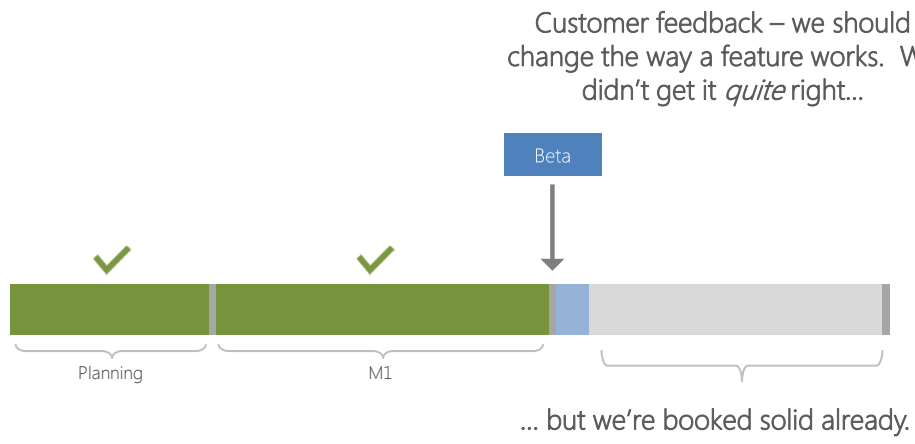
# The Journey



What did it look like before?

Before

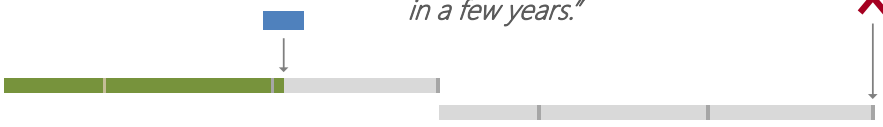
The OLD way




Before

The OLD way

"Great feedback. Thanks! We'll take a look in planning for the next release. We should get it to you.... in a few years."



The diagram illustrates a long, linear development cycle. It starts with a small green segment, followed by a long grey segment. A blue box with a downward arrow points to the start of the grey segment. A red X with a downward arrow points to the end of the grey segment, indicating a long delay.

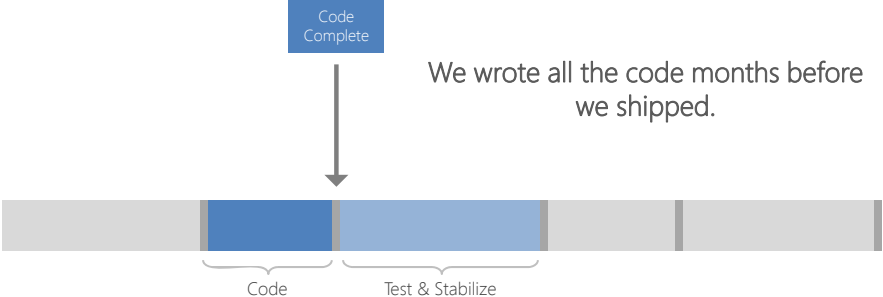


Before


The OLD way

Code Complete

We wrote all the code months before we shipped.



The diagram illustrates a development cycle where code is written months before shipping. It shows a long grey segment followed by a blue segment. A blue box labeled 'Code Complete' with a downward arrow points to the start of the blue segment. The blue segment is labeled 'Code' and the grey segment is labeled 'Test & Stabilize'.

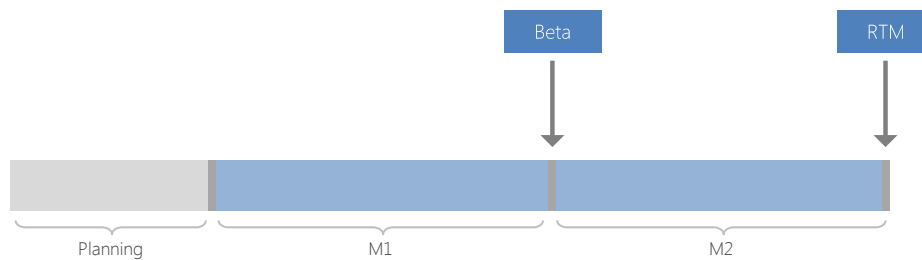




## Before

The OLD way

We had a perfect schedule and knew exactly when it would be ready!



Q. How well did that work?

A. Very well in the era in which it was born.  
But...

*Times have changed!*

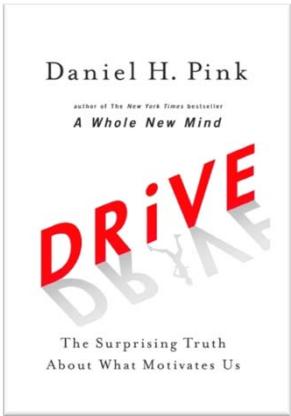
“Firms today experience a much higher velocity of business change. Market opportunities appear or dissolve in months or weeks instead of years.”

Diego Lo Giudice and Dave West, Forrester  
February 2011  
Transforming Application Delivery

Cha Cha Cha Changes

# Agile at Scale with Aligned Autonomy

*"Let's try to give our teams three things...  
Autonomy, Mastery, Purpose"*



Microsoft

Encarta

- Bu
- Es
- W
- Hi



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## Encarta

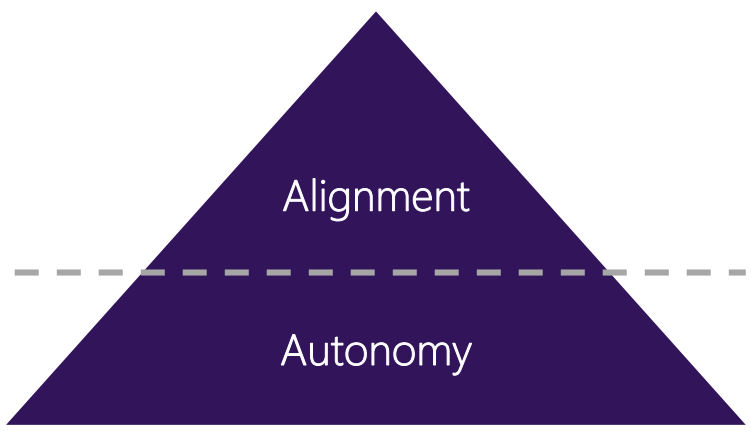
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Microsoft Encarta** was a [digital multimedia encyclopedia](#) that was published by Microsoft Corporation from 1993 to 2009. In 2008, the complete English version, *Encarta Premium*, consisted of more than 62,000 articles,<sup>[1]</sup> numerous photos and illustrations, music clips, videos, interactive contents, timelines, maps, atlases and homework tools. It was available on the World Wide Web by annual subscription or by purchase on DVD or multiple CDs. Many articles could also be viewed free online with advertisements.<sup>[2]</sup>

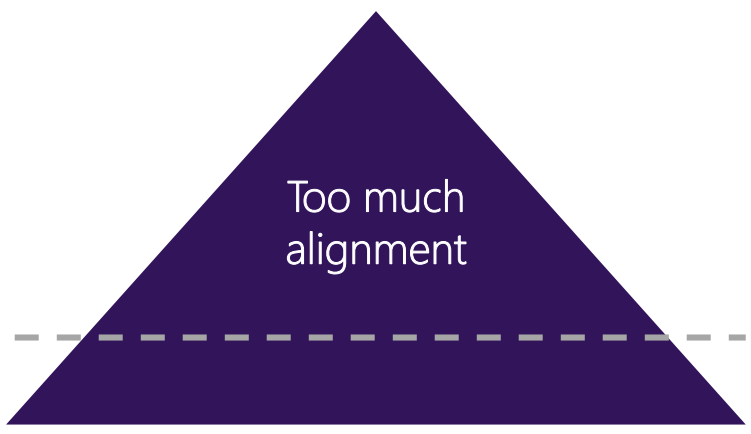
Microsoft published similar encyclopedias under the *Encarta* trademark in various languages, including German, French, Spanish, Dutch, Italian, Portuguese and Japanese. Localized versions contained contents licensed from national sources and more or less content than the full English version. For example, the Dutch version had content from the Dutch *Winkler Prins* encyclopedia.

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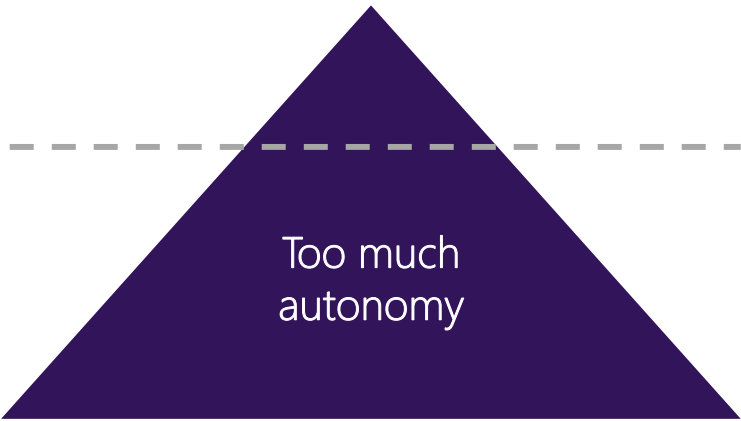
# Aligned Autonomy



# Aligned Autonomy

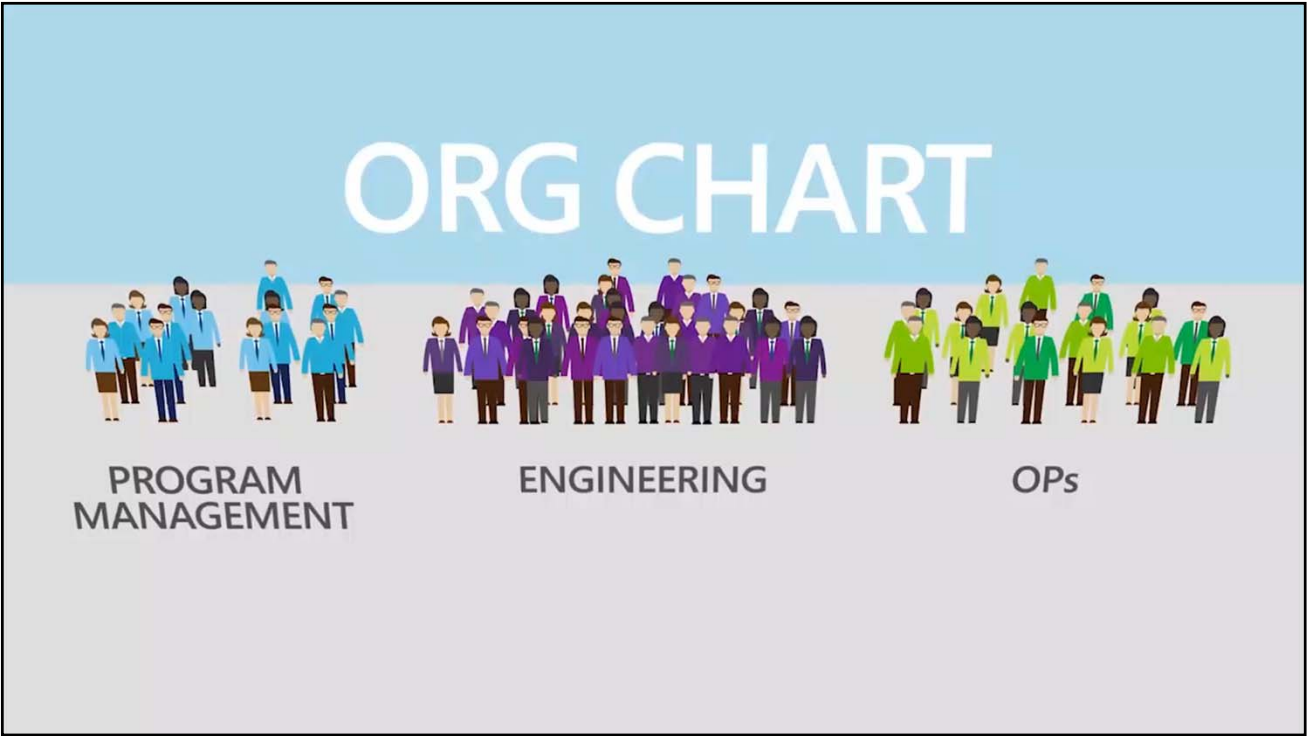
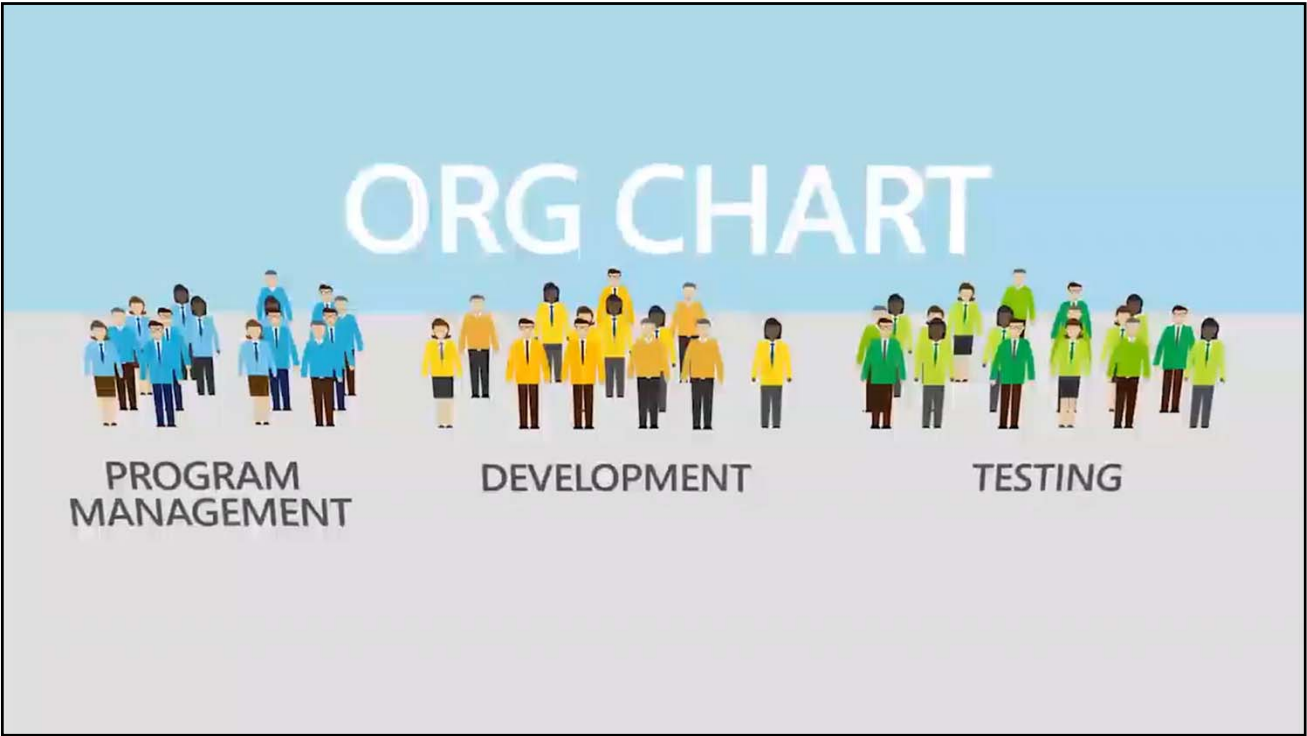


# Aligned Autonomy



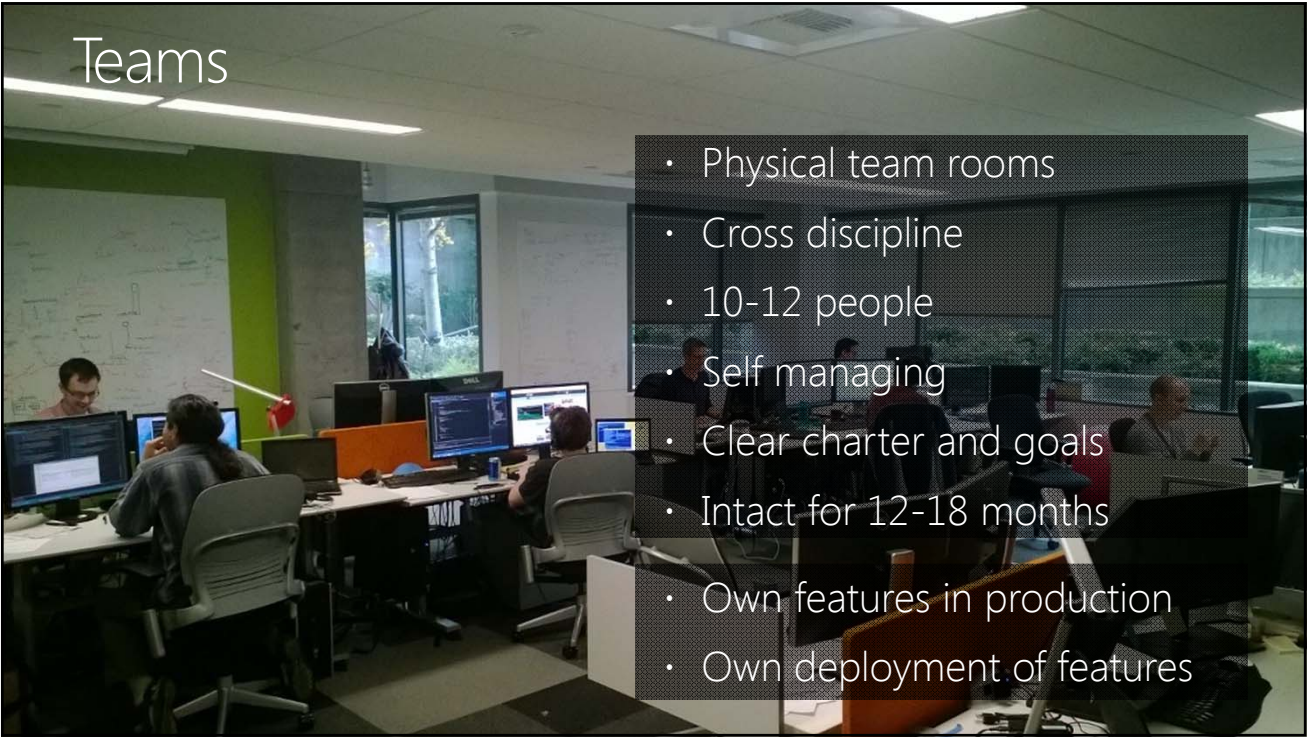
# Team Structure



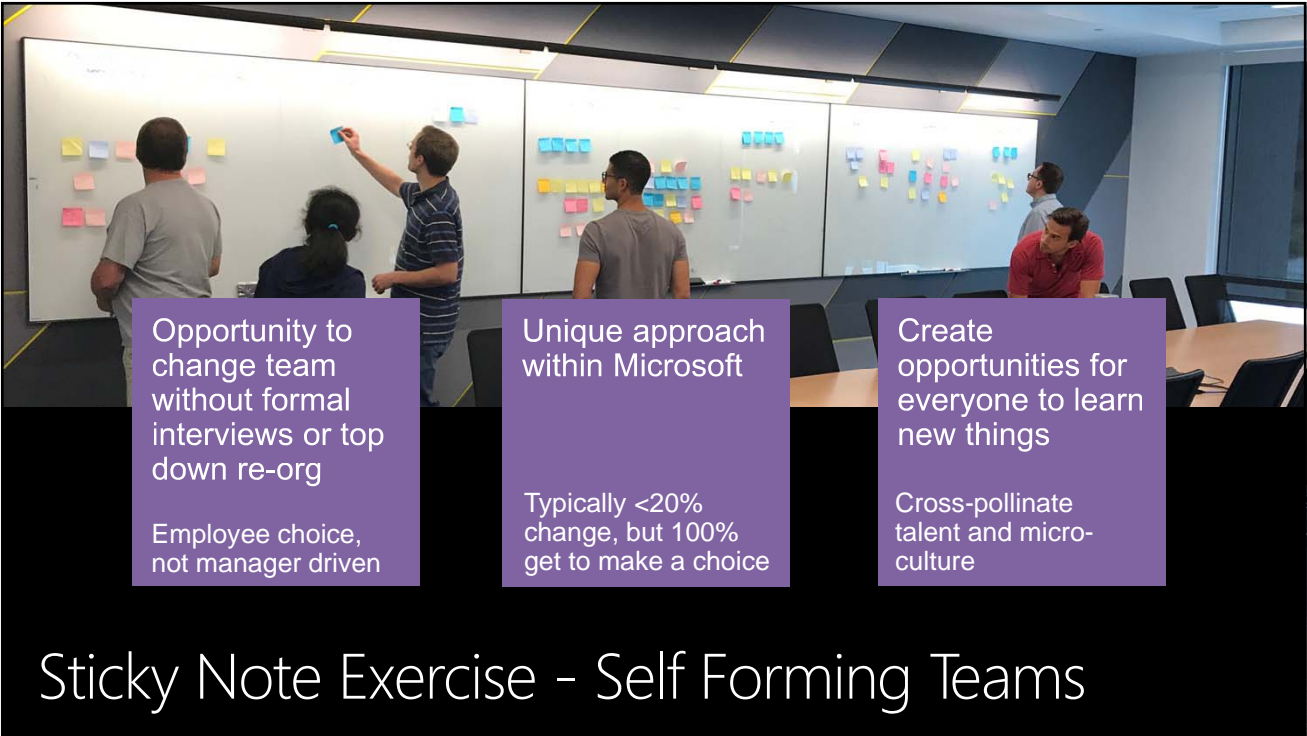




# Teams



- Physical team rooms
- Cross discipline
- 10-12 people
- Self managing
- Clear charter and goals
- Intact for 12-18 months
- Own features in production
- Own deployment of features



Opportunity to change team without formal interviews or top down re-org

Employee choice, not manager driven

Unique approach within Microsoft

Typically <20% change, but 100% get to make a choice


Create opportunities for everyone to learn new things

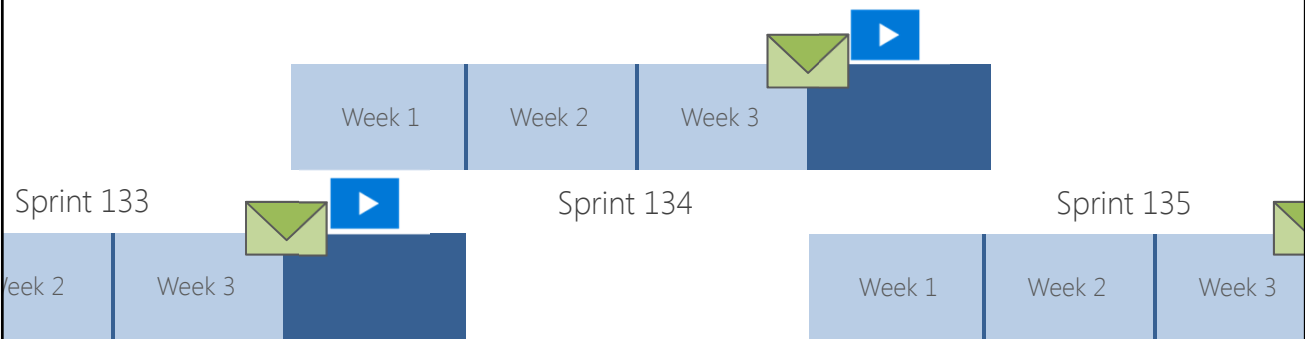
Cross-pollinate talent and micro-culture

## Sticky Note Exercise - Self Forming Teams

# How do teams stay connected?

## Sprint Mails

At the end of a sprint, all teams send a "sprint mail"  ... communicating what they've accomplished in the sprint, and what they're planning to accomplish in the next sprint.



## Quarterly Feature Team Chats

Each team comes in and reviews with leadership three things:



What is the plan for the next 3-sprints?



Is the team healthy?

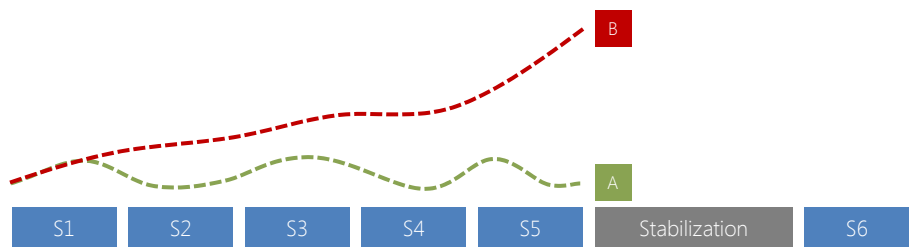


Any risk or issues to highlight?

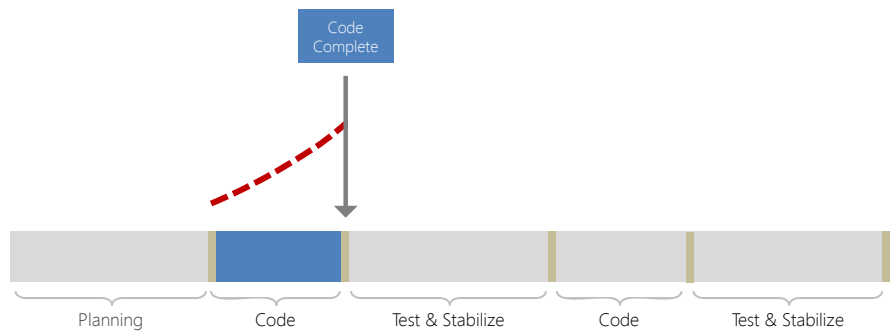
0:15

Let's look at a few examples...

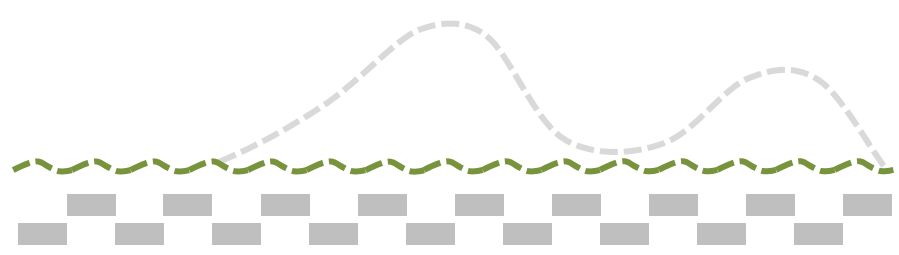
# The "Stabilization" Sprint



"Let's do this Agile thing... but we should probably reserve some time to stabilize things."



After



# Bug Cap

We all follow a simple rule we call the "Bug Cap":

# engineers on your team   x   5   =   ?



## Shift-left on Quality

### Testing at Microsoft circa 1990s

- Three distinct disciplines in every product team
  - Developer, Tester, PM (Ratio - 1 : 1 : 0.5)
- Test had two roles
  - Software Design Engineer in Test (SDET) – developed automation & test infra
  - Software Test Engineer (STE) – ran automated and manual tests
- How did it work in practice?
  - Worked reasonably well in the beginning; Microsoft achieved commercial success with Windows and Office
  - Product signoff based on formal Quality measurements
  - Developed deep expertise Testing techniques and tooling





## Testing circa late 90s – problems

Developers threw code over the wall to SDETs

SDETs threw test automation over the wall to STEs

Test org kept growing, particularly v-STE

Lack of career growth opportunities for STEs

Expensive to maintain test automation

Testing became bottleneck, caused product delays

## Testing circa 2000 – first major transformation

Removed STE roles

SDETs now own and operate tests, including manual tests

Painful transition for STEs

How did it work in practice?

Improved accountability for SDETs

Emphasis on more and better test automation

Introduction of MQ (Milestone Quality), which didn't work in practice

Test still a bottleneck but survived in the old waterfall world



## Testing circa 2010 – arrival of the Cloud Services

### New constraints and requirements

- Faster cadence, even faster cadence, and more
- Lack of customer validation through Beta, RC etc.
- Micro-services deployed independently
- High availability, no downtime deployments

....

### Initial response and approach

- Do the traditional waterfall dev/test model but faster
- Pushed for faster automation
- Test Selection techniques as a way of survival

## Testing in Cloud cadence – problems

### New problems emerged, old ones exacerbated

- Testing became major bottleneck – we reached a breaking point
- Trains didn't run on time
- Lack of accountability on the Developers – no real incentive to change
- High frustration among SDETs. Major retention issues.

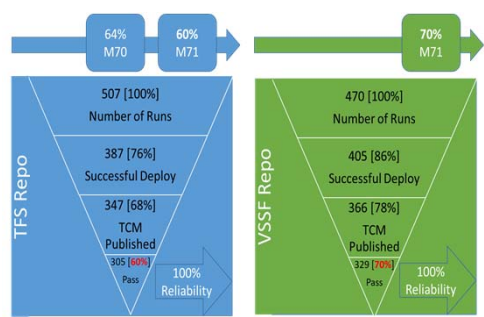
....

### Our model was broken

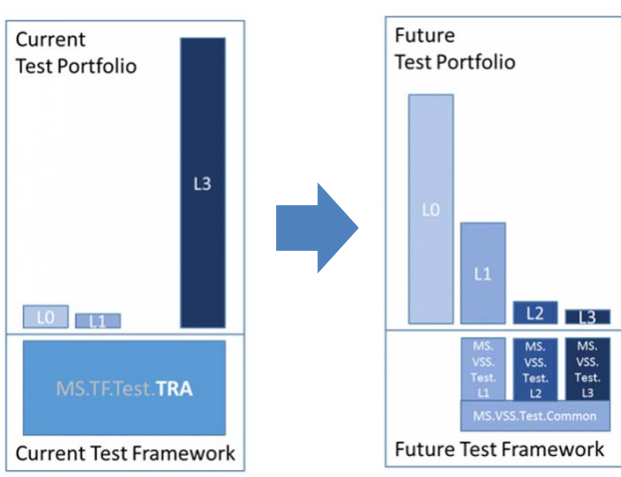
- Bing, being first major cloud service at Microsoft, noticed it first
- Over next few years, every team at Microsoft moved to the Cloud and changed their testing approach

# Our problems: September 2014

- Tests took too long
  - Over 22 hours for nightly run
  - 2 days for the full run
- Tests failed frequently
  - Only ~60% of P0 runs passed 100%;
  - Each NAR suite had many failures
- Quality signal unreliable in Master
  - Test failure analysis was too costly



# Published VSTS Quality Vision : Feb '15



- ### Principles
- Tests should be written at the lowest level possible
  - Write once, run anywhere including production system
  - Product is designed for testability
  - Test code is product code, only reliable tests survive

# Test Taxonomy

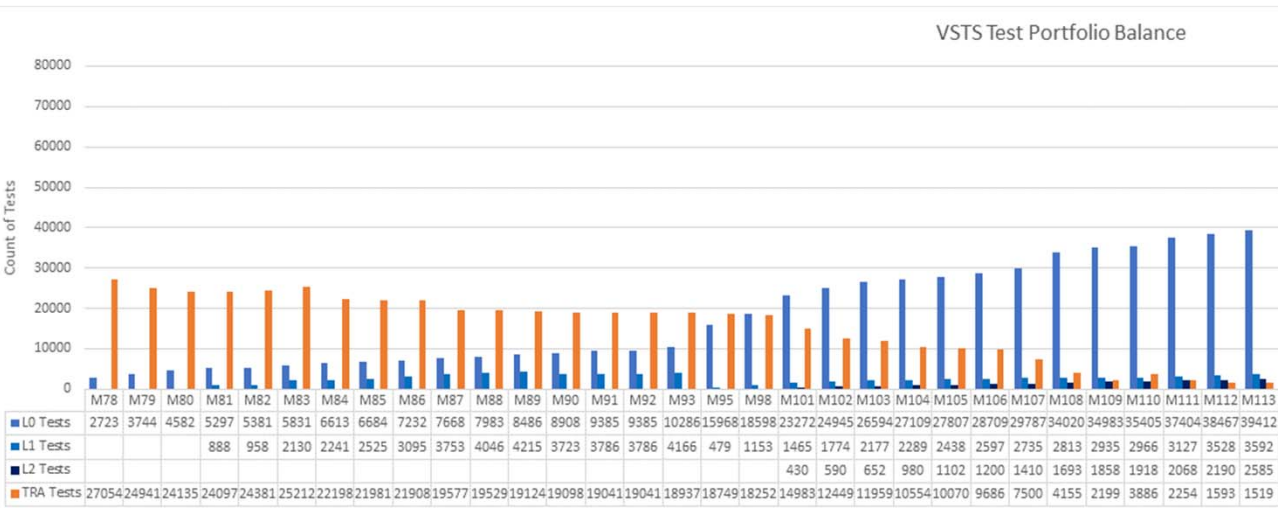
We introduced a finer-grained test classification scheme  
Levels can roughly be understood as a measure of external dependencies

- L0/L1 - Unit tests
  - L0 – Broad class of fast in-memory unit tests
  - L1 – Unit tests with more complex requirements e.g. SQL

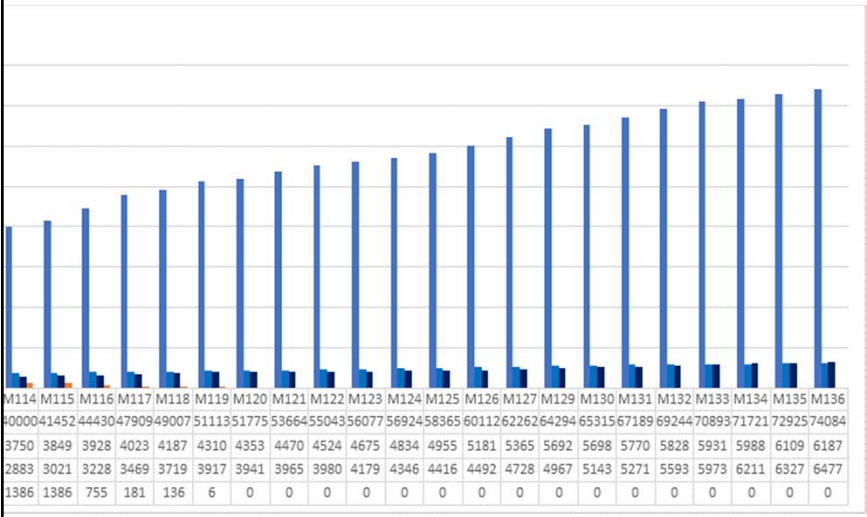
- L2/L3 - Functional tests
  - L2 – Functional tests run against “testable” service deployment
  - L3 – Restricted class integration tests that run against production

SelfTest Suite – L2/L3 functional Tests (Priority 0)  
SelfHost Suite – L2/L3 functional Tests (Priority > 0)

# Test portfolio over time



# Test portfolio over time

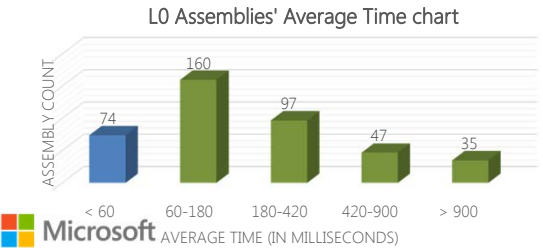
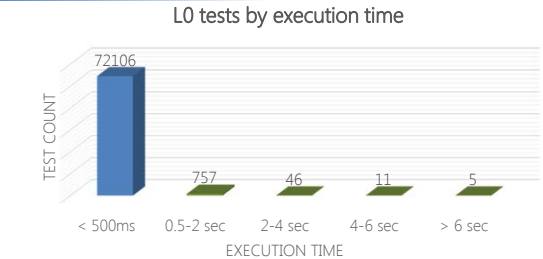


TYPE	M78	M136	DELTA
L0	2723	74084	+ 71,361
L1		6187	+ 6,187
L2		6477	+ 6,477
TRA	27054	0	- 27,054

## Continuous focus on test execution time

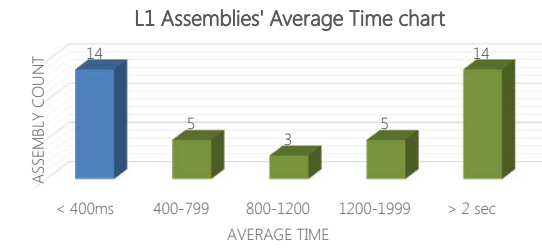
### Level 0

- Execution: 6:00 mins
- Total Tests: ~72925
- Number of Assemblies: 2104



### Level 1

- Execution: 3:30 mins
- Total Tests: ~6109
- Number of Assemblies: 41

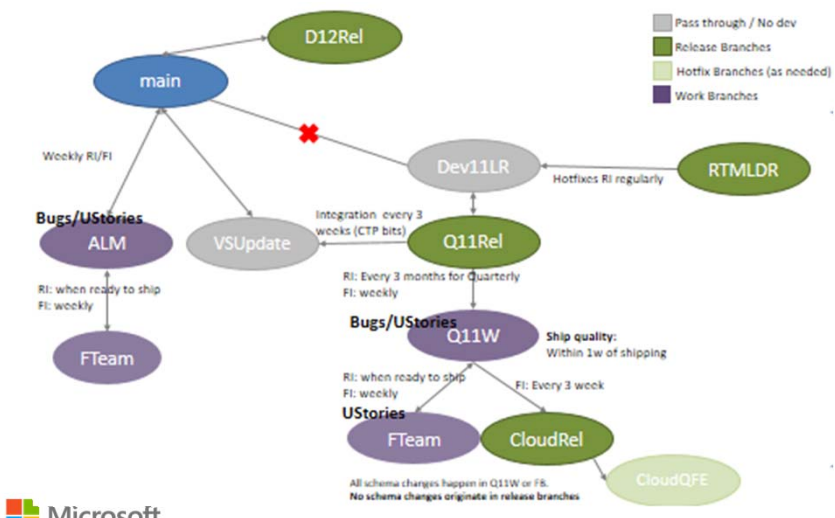


# Organizing our code



## Traditional branch structure

The OLD way

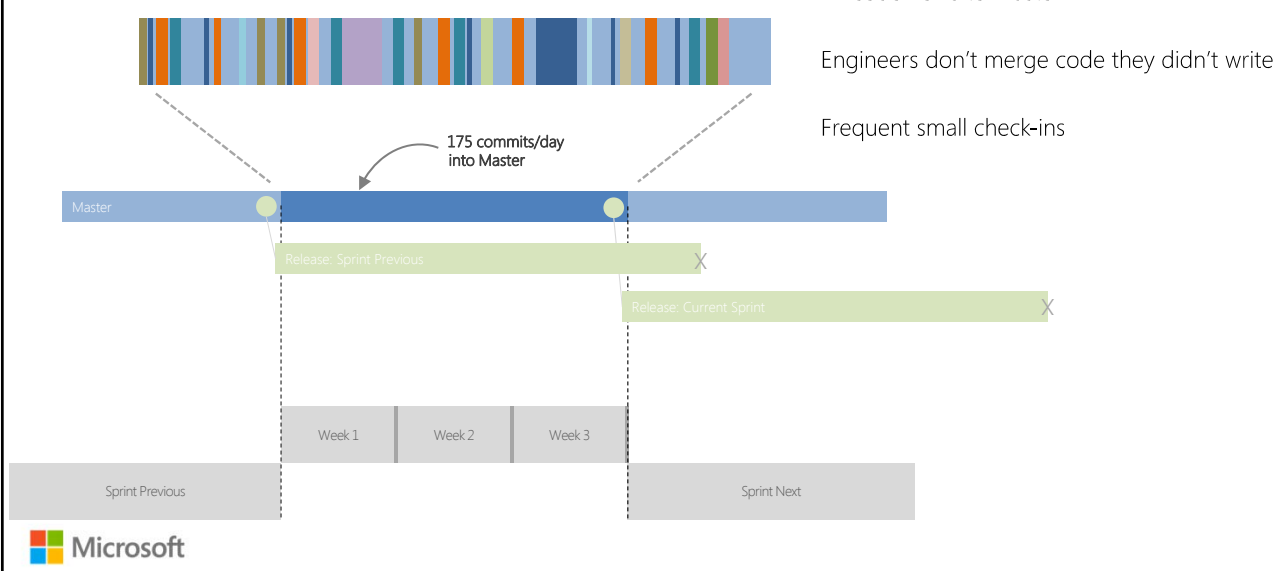


- Deep branch hierarchy
- Creates merge and integration debt
- Significant costs to code flow
- Complex logistics Engineers must understand





# Work out of master



# Feature Flags

Controlling exposure in the cloud



# What do feature flags give us?

- Decouple deployment and exposure
- Flags provide runtime control down to individual user
- Change without redeployment
- Controlled via PowerShell or web UI
- Support early feedback, experimentation
- Quick off switch



## Control

- PowerShell
  - Get-FeatureFlag
  - Set-FeatureFlag
- Web UI

Tracing

FeatureFlag

Identity

Account

Build And Deployment

Users

Service Type

TFS

✓

Feature Flags

SourceControl.Revert

✓

Accounts

☒ Custom List

☐ Early Adopter Stages

hallux  
buckh-westeur

✓

Display Current Status

✓

Feature Flag

☒ On

☐ Off

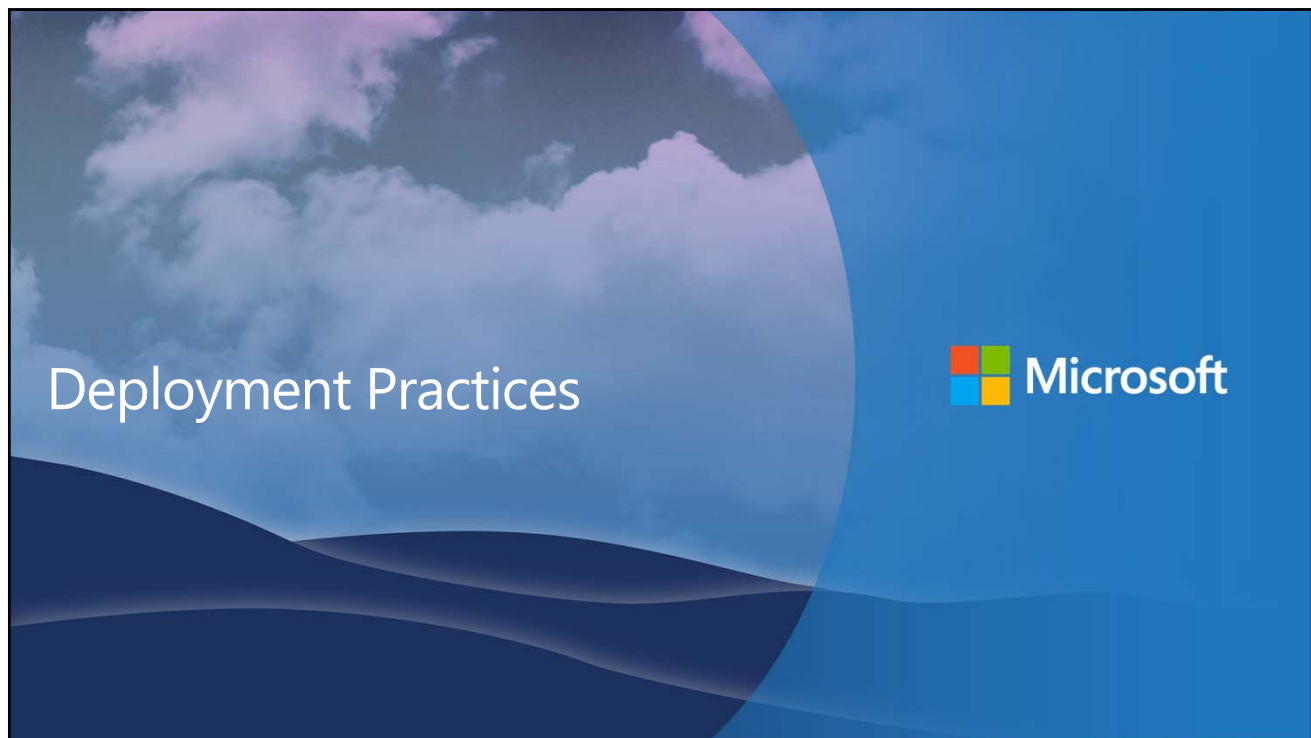
☐ Undefined

Submit

Account Name	Revert
hallux	On
buckh-westeur	Off

Page: 1





## Early Principles

- The same tools we use to deploy to production we use in dev and test environments
- The quality signals we look at to green light deployments are tracked constantly every day
- Deployments take zero down time
- Deployments happen during working hours



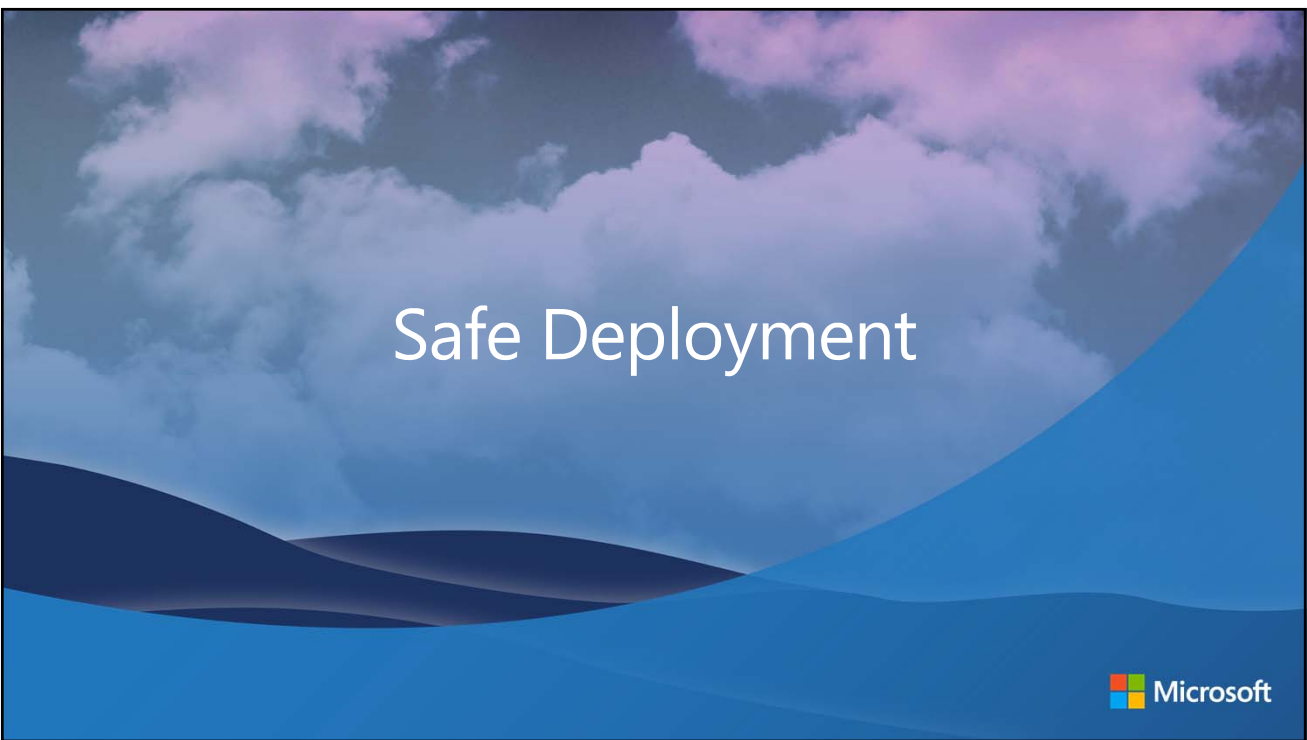
# Are We Ready To Deploy?

- Check for blocking bugs
- Check test results
- Choose a good build

Release Branch Runs - Default

Environments

Sps.SelfTest	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	▶
Sps.SelfHost	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	▶
Tfs.SelfHost Set 1	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	▶
Tfs.SelfHost Set 2	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	✗	98.69%	✓	100%	✓	100%	▶
Tfs.SelfTest	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	▶
Tfs.Deploy		✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%		✓	100%			▶
TfsOnPrem.SelfHost	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	▶
TfsOnPrem.SelfTest	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	✓	100%	▶

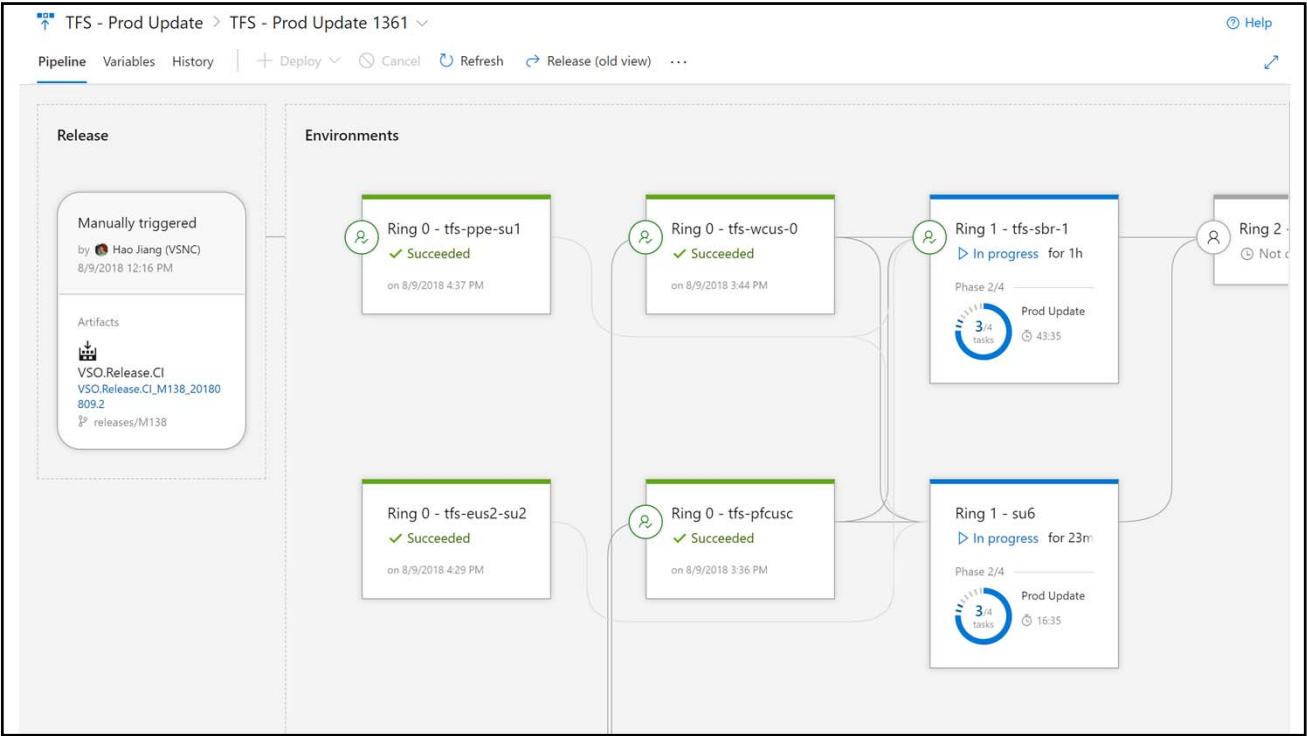


# What is Safe Deployment?

- Deploy changes to risk tolerant customers first, progressively roll out to larger and larger sets of customers
- Automated health checks and roll back

# Deployment Rings

Ring	Purpose	Customer type	Data center
0	Surface most of the customer-impacting bugs introduced by the deployment	Internal only, high tolerance for risk and bugs	US West Central
1	Surface bugs in areas that we do not dogfood	Customers using a breadth of the product, especially areas we do not dogfood (TFVC, hosted build, etc). Should be in a US time zone.	A small data center
2	Surface scale-related issues	Public accounts. Ideally free accounts, using a diverse set of the features available.	A medium to large US data center
3	Surface scale issues common in internal accounts and international related issues	Large internal accounts European accounts	Internal data center and a European data center
4	Update the remaining scale units	Everyone else	All the rest





## Before

- 4-6 month milestones
- Horizontal teams
- Personal offices
- Long planning cycles
- PM, Dev, Test
- Yearly customer engagement
- Feature branches
- 20+ person teams
- Secret roadmap
- Bug debt
- 100 page spec documents
- Private repositories
- Deep organizational hierarchy
- Success is a measure of install numbers
- Features shipped once a year

## After

- 3-week sprints
- Vertical teams
- Team rooms
- Continual Planning & Learning
- PM & Engineering
- Continual customer engagement
- Everyone in master
- 8-12 person teams
- Publicly shared roadmap
- Zero debt
- Specs in PPT
- Open source
- Flattened organization hierarchy
- User satisfaction determines success
- Features shipped every sprint

## Resources

<https://aka.ms/devops>

<https://youtube.com/devopsatmicrosoft>

<https://aka.ms/devopslab>

