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DEVOPS

SysOps Vs. DevOps: What's the Difference?

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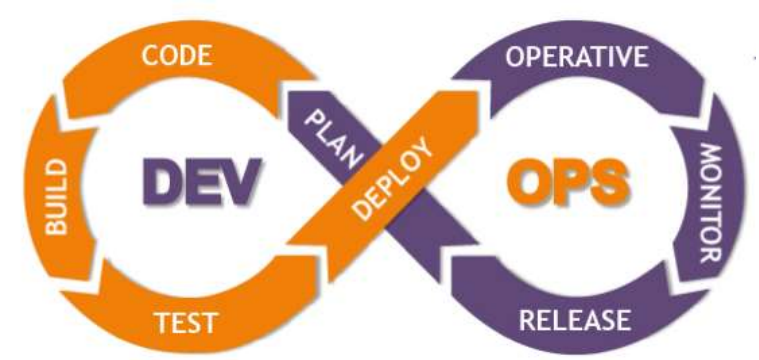
Introduction

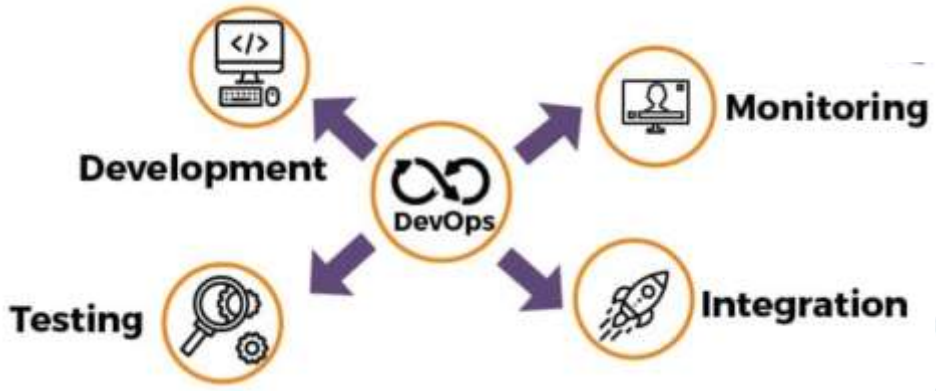
SysOps and DevOps represent crucial concepts within cloud computing. When Cloud Computing emerged, it effectively reduced the workload for various IT roles, handling a significant portion of tasks previously performed by DBAs, System Admins, and Network Engineers. Prior to cloud computing, businesses and IT organizations had to recruit professionals across various domains, including Testers, Developers, Network Engineers, System Engineers, and more, to operate successfully. The introduction of cloud technology brought about a transformation in the working methods of System Admins. With fewer tasks and increased availability, they transitioned from solely safeguarding users and businesses from developer errors to assisting developers in creating business applications. This marked the inception of DevOps.

DevOps (Development Operations)



DevOps is a methodology designed to streamline the coordination between development and operations teams. Approximately 16 years ago, System Administration relied on tools such as CVS (concurrent version systems), SCCS (source code control system), and vendor package

management tools to perform tasks comparable to those handled by modern-day DevOps professionals.

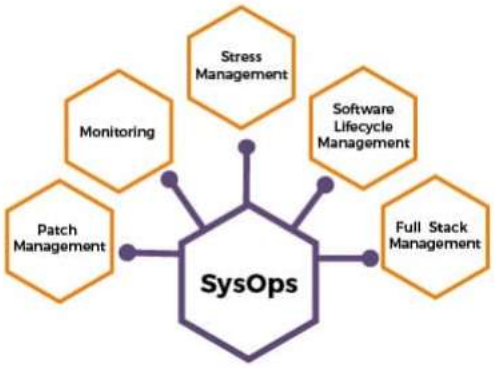


DevOps professionals leverage open-source, cross-platform tools like Puppet, Chef, and others for system configuration and automation. System Admins focus on automating infrastructure building, while developers strive for continuous deployment through build tools automation. DevOps embodies the fusion of these responsibilities, aligning the tasks of System Admin and Development teams.

SysOps (System Operations)

SysOps delivery style follows ITIL, a comprehensive set of guidelines for IT service management (ITSM) that focuses on aligning business objectives with IT services. ITIL allows organizations to establish a foundation for designing, implementing, and evaluating IT processes. It is utilized for demonstrating compliance and gauging improvement. Previously, the term 'SysOps' or 'system operator' referred to any professional accountable for a

computer system. However, with the rise of Cloud Computing, it has evolved to denote professionals responsible for multi-user systems, handling a range of tasks, some akin to DevOps and others distinct.



For instance, DevOps commonly adopts the continuous delivery model, which involves teams developing, writing, testing, and releasing software in brief cycles. Automation is employed at each stage to ensure swift and dependable time cycles.

Differences Between SysOps and DevOps

While SysOps and DevOps share numerous functionalities, they also exhibit significant differences in specific areas, as discussed earlier in this blog. To gain a better understanding of these distinctions, refer to the table provided below.

	SysOps	DevOps
Delivery Methodology	The SysOps delivery style is the ITIL (Information technology Infrastructure library) approach.	The DevOps delivery model lies in the robust co-ordination between development and operations teams.
Code Development	When aiding a developers team, the SysOps team typically tends to favor a consistent code change rate and code deployments.	The DevOps team tends to favor the unpredictable code change rate and code deployments.
Reaction to Change	The SysOps approach lies in providing risk free continuation of services, and it is not so flexible to change	The DevOps approach is open to change as development and operations teams sit together and arrive on an effective consensus to address the change.
Change Entity	The SysOps team work on servers to bring about the change required for it.	The DevOps team work around the code to bring about the change they intend to bring.
Service Approach	The SysOps approach is keen on making the system	The DevOps approach involves in enriching the

	processes work smoothly around the organization.	business value of the organization.

DevOps and SysOps are both significant domains within Cloud Computing, focusing on infrastructure management. The choice between the two depends entirely on your specific requirements. When deciding between DevOps Automation and System Administration (SysOps) for application development, it's crucial to consider at least seven factors:

1. Estimating load predictability
2. Determining traffic fluctuations
3. Required execution speed
4. Adaptability to unforeseen changes
5. Scalability during traffic surges
6. Global vs. local traffic considerations
7. Release frequency for your application

Conclusion

In the realm of managed operations, the emergence of SysOps and DevOps reflects the substantial technological advancements witnessed in the cloud and Internet era. In the last decade, businesses have heavily leveraged IT as a key driver of success, with the continuous evolution of technology fueling intense competition among online enterprises. It's evident that the most successful firms are those capable of delivering novel and enhanced services to their customers. Therefore, within each organization, it is imperative for SysOps and DevOps professionals to collaborate effectively to address the diverse needs of their client base.

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