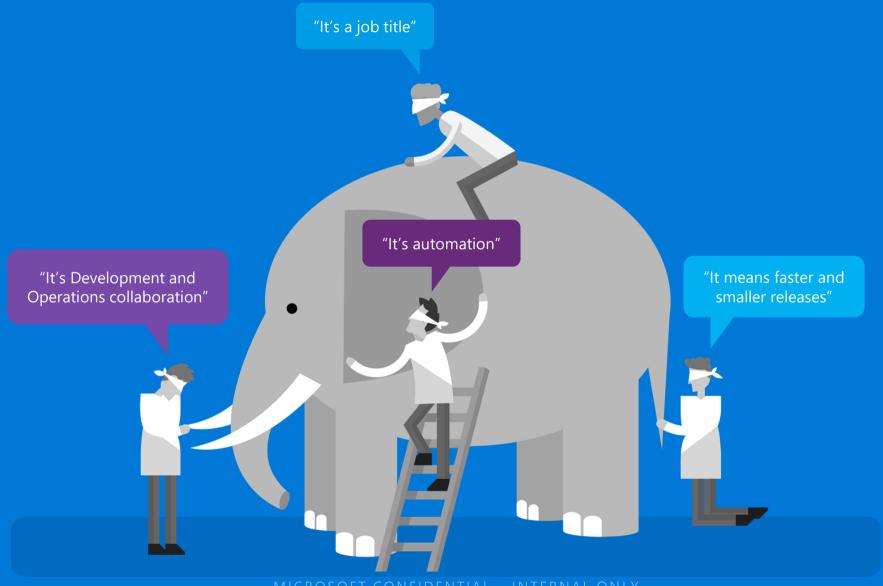


What is DevOps?

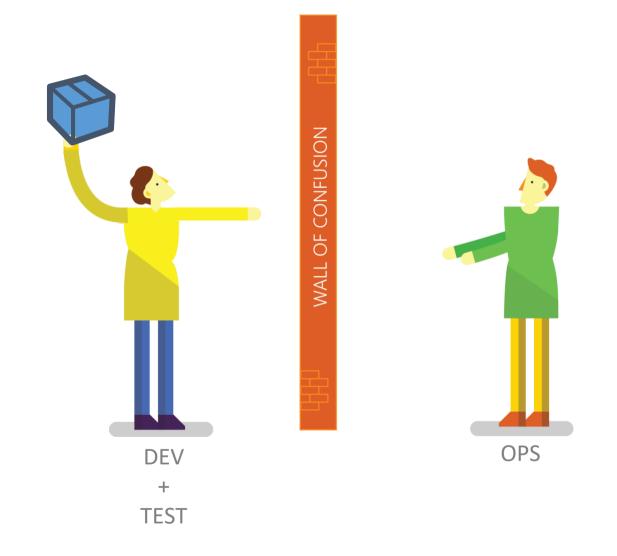
Crystal Tenn Crystal.Tenn@microsoft.com

What is DevOps?



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Traditional Development and Operations





What's the problem Opportunity?

60%

apps get to market

70%

apps go to market missing functionality

Poor quality

5

months on average to create a new app. Only 28% of companies worldwide create an app in less than 3 months

Lengthy lifecycles

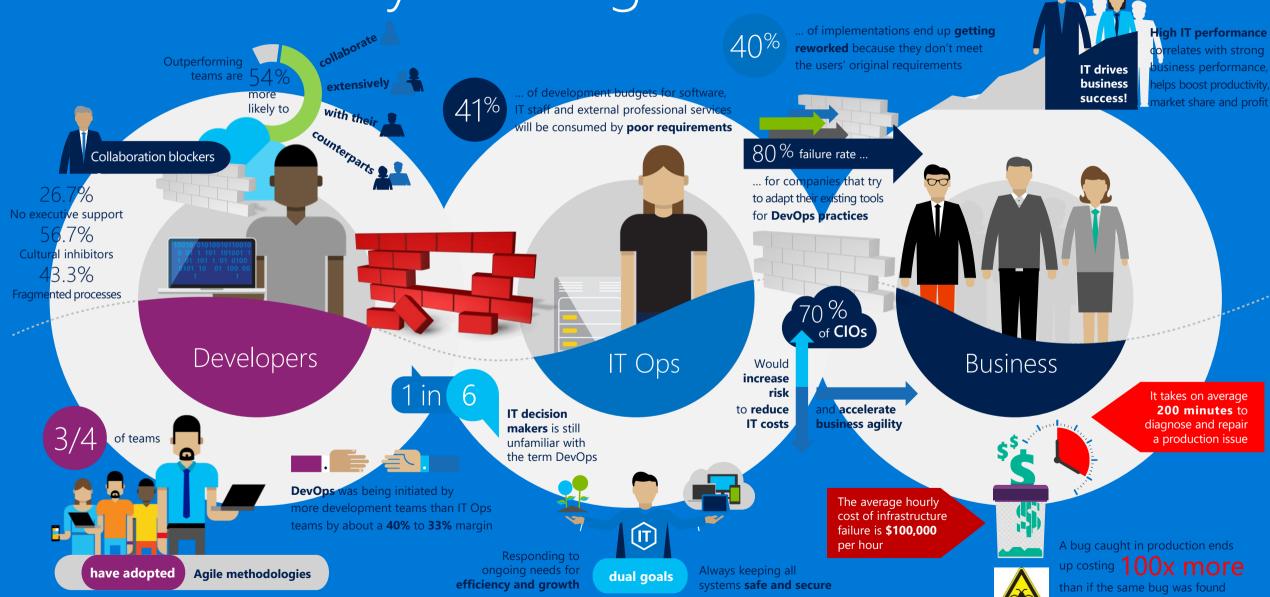
Arriving to market too late

Solution: Deliver Value Faster



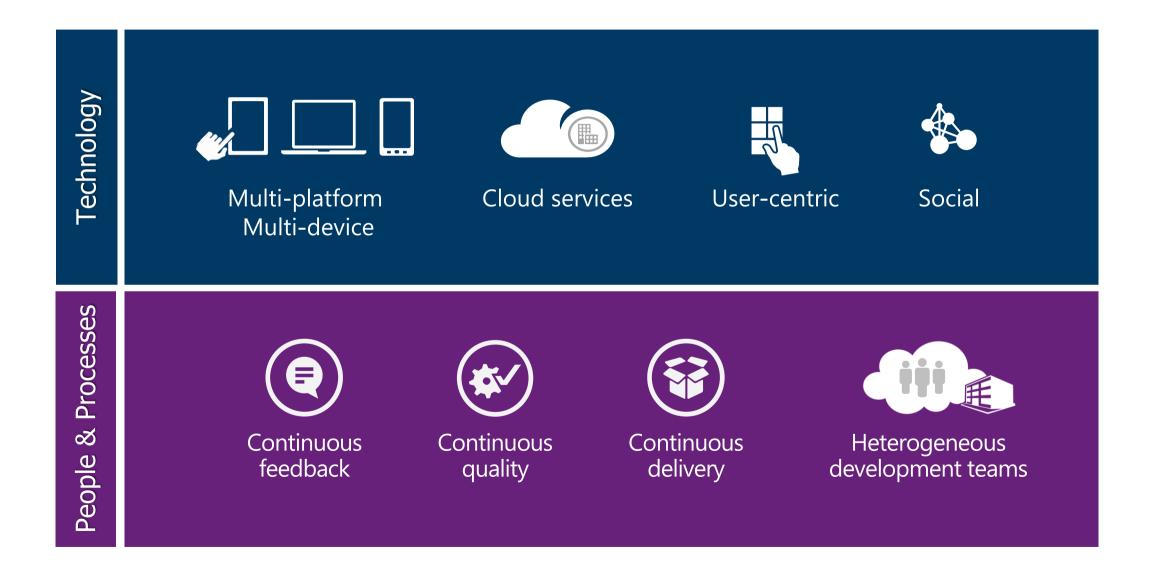


Value delivery challenges



earlier in the development cycle

Industry trends



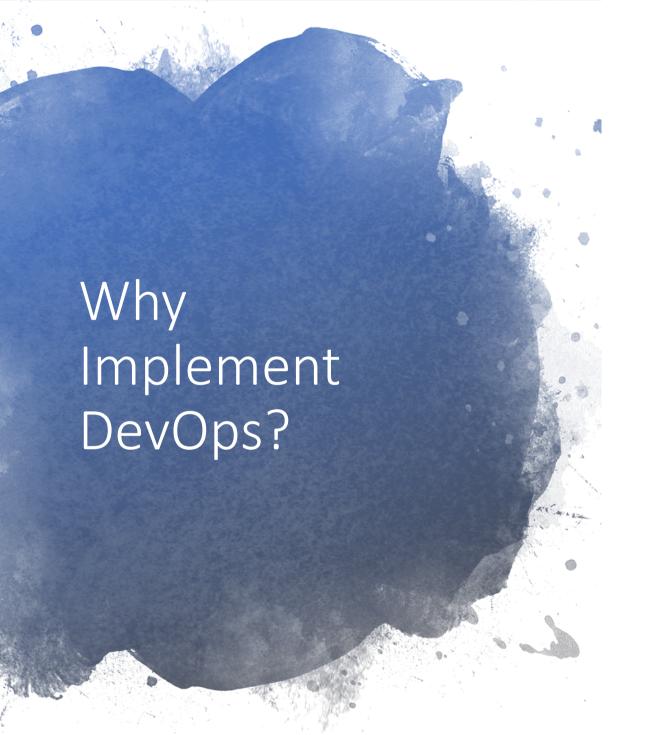


DevOps

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

 The contraction of "Dev" and "Ops" refers to replacing siloed Development and Operations to create multidisciplinary teams that work together with shared and efficient practices and tools.





- Deliver more secure, higher quality solutions <u>faster</u> and <u>cheaper</u>.
- Dynamic and reliable experience
- Teams must rapidly iterate on updates to their project
- Remove traditional bottlenecks

Why do DevOps?.

Competitive Advantage – Productivity

The Phoenix Project

Company	Deploy Freq.	Lead Time	Reliability	Cust. Responsiveness
Amazon	23,000/ day	Minutes	High	High
Google	5,500/ day	Minutes	High	High
Netflix	500/ day	Minutes	High	High
Facebook	1/ day	Hours	High	High
Twitter	3/ wk	Hours	High	High
Traditional Enterprise	1/9 months	Months or Quarters	Low/ Med	Low/ Med

How much high performance DevOps organizations are outperforming the traditional enterprise counter parts.

^{*}Note - from *The Phoenix Project*

The Phoenix Project by Gene Kim, Kevin Behr and George Spafford

The Phoenix Project frames in the impact of chronic friction between Dev and IT Ops.

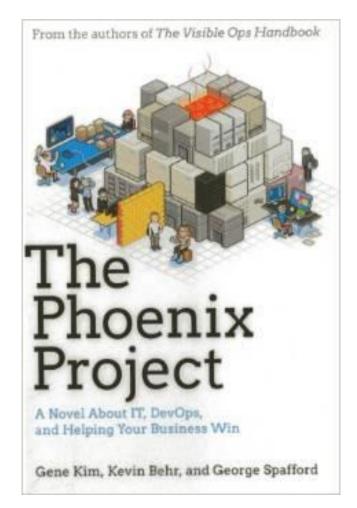
This is a fantastic illustration of relatable scenarios that we all have experienced.

The Three Ways

- 1. Maximize Flow
- 2. Amplify Feedback loops
- 3. Continual improvement

Four Types of Work

- 1. Business Projects
- 2. Internal IT Projects
- 3. Changes
- 4. Unplanned / Recovery work



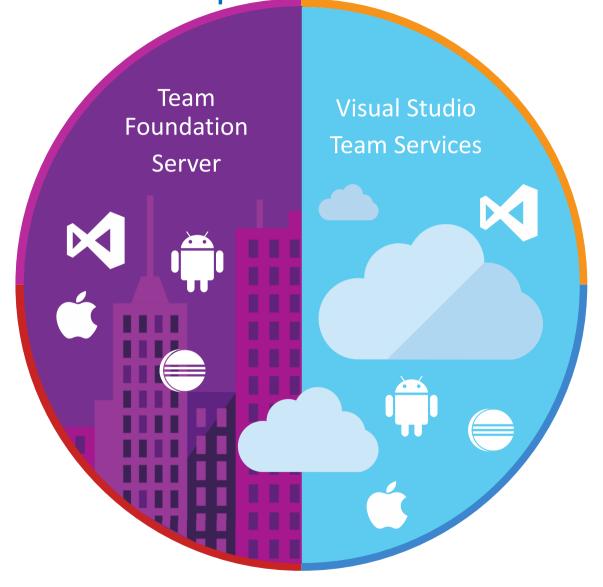
How to implement DevOps?

Involve people Agile planning and project management

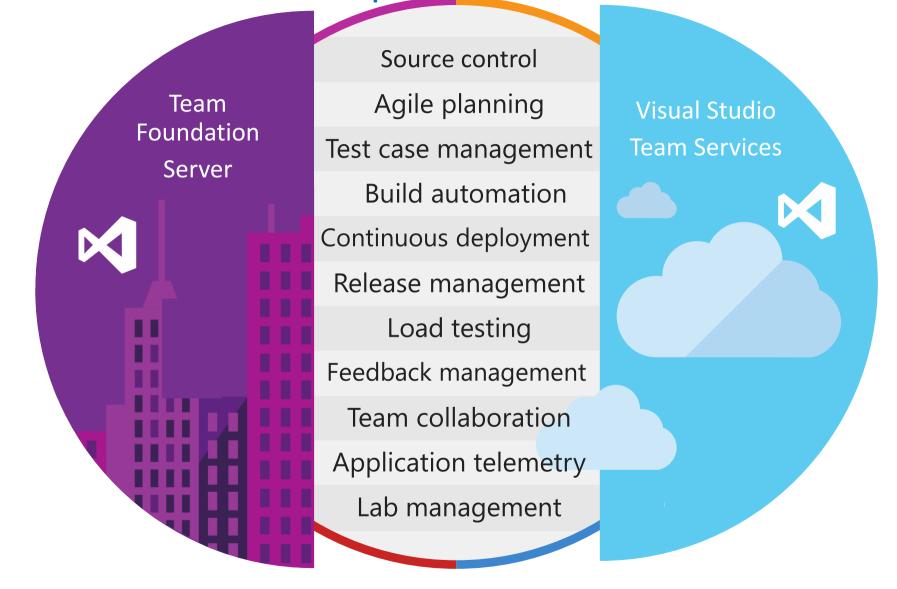
Version control

Continuous Integration

Continuous Development Microsoft ALM & DevOps Tools



Microsoft ALM & DevOps Tools



Microsoft Ecosystem



01

Develop



Workstations - On-Premises | Hybrid | Cloud

02 Test Build/CI Build & TFS / VSTS Release Management for Visual Studio Test TFS / VSTS Microsoft Test Manager

ALM Services - On-Premises | Hybrid | Cloud

03

Release

Microsoft System Center

Release Management for Visual Studio



Automation

PowerShell | WAML



Azure Resource Management

xPlat Command Line



Environments - On-Premises | Hybrid | Cloud

04

Monitor

Monitor & Learn

Microsoft System Center



Application Insights



Mixed Ecosystem

People | Process | Products

01 **Developer Workstation** Develop eclipse **Team Collaboration GitHub** Code**Plex**

02 & Test Build/CI gradle Build GRUNT **Jenkins** Hudson Test **©** gradle GRUNT

03 Deploy Configuration Release gradle GRUNT Jenkins Hudson

04 Monitor Monitor & Learn Nagios ZABBIX

Any Language, Any Platform

Program in <u>any</u> language Deploy to <u>any</u> Platform

- .NET
- Java
- Python
- Ruby
- Nodejs

Develop on any OS

- Linux
- Mac
- Windows

- Android
- iOS
- Windows Phone
- Docker
- Azure
- AWS
- Linux
- Mac



What's Missing.....

Culture

The Team







PEOPLE

Collaborate more
Share common goals
Focus on improvement
BRINGING PEOPLE TOGETHER

The DevOps conversation



PROCESS

Eliminate waste
Increase efficiency
Streamline feedback
DELIVERING VALUE FASTER

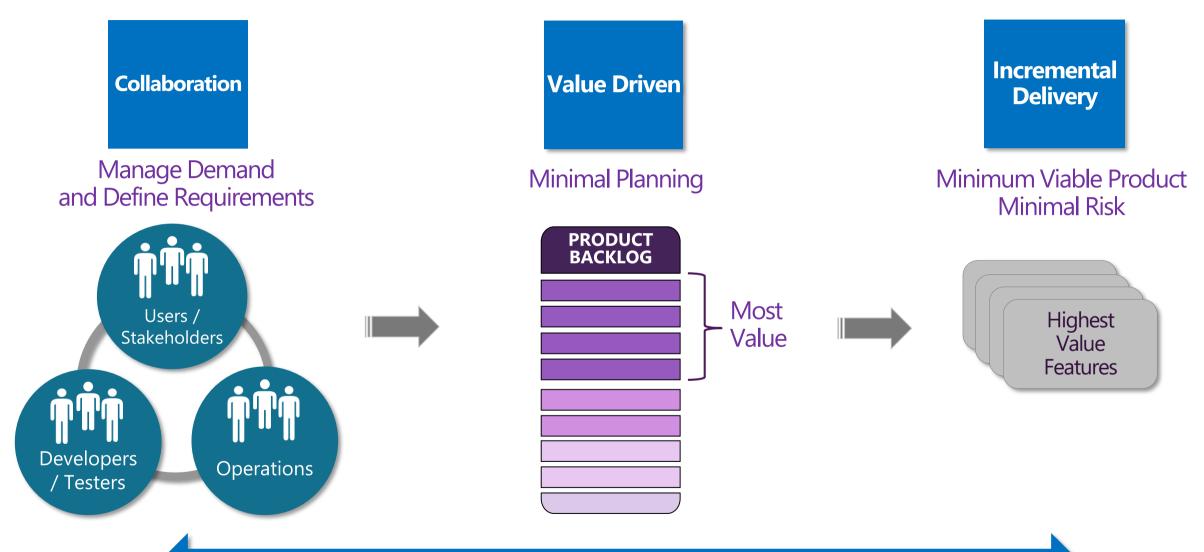


TOOLS

Enhance productivity
Enable collaboration
Facilitate experimentation

EXECUTING A DEVOPS STRATEGY

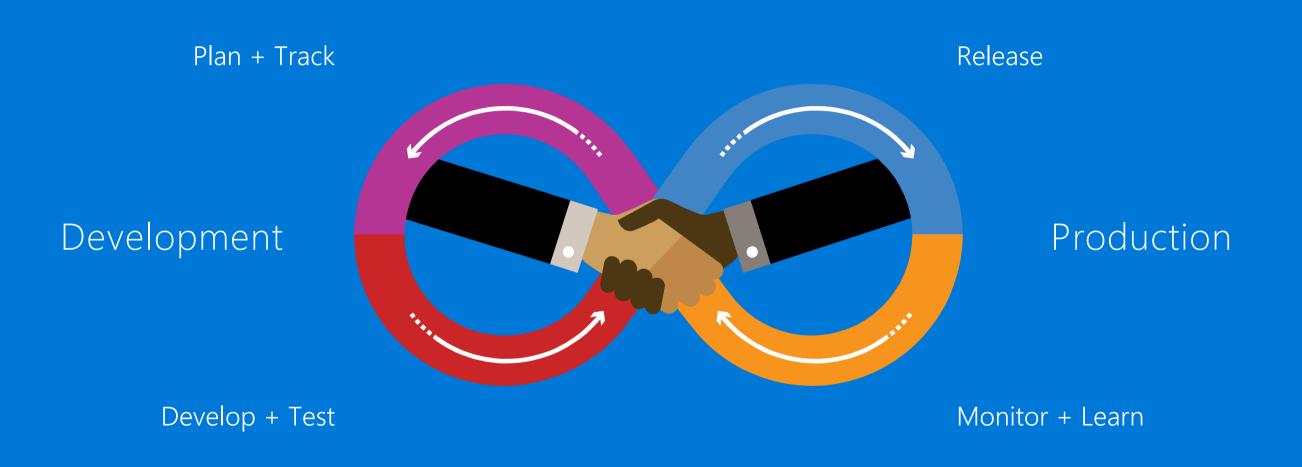
Planning for continuous delivery of value



Continuous cadence of value delivery



The converged DevOps lifecycle





Thank you!