Greih Murray

Assignment 8.2

September 25, 2024

Change Management Processes are exactly what they sound like, they are processes to help manage change with an application, or a company. While these processes are not a new development, and many, perhaps even most, large companies have them in place, there are potential downsides to these processes. The primary downsides are, slower time to market, bureaucratic approvals being overall negative, dislike of the processes by developers, lower deployment frequency, slower restore time, treating all changes equally, and responding to issues by adding additional processes. Slower time to market, dislike of processes by developers, and lower deployment frequency are all fairly self explanatory. Bureaucratic approvals being overall negative boils down to when change decisions are approved by committee, especially committee unfamiliar with the work or changes, it tends to further reduce deployment frequency, and further slow restore time. Restore time is most often measured as the amount of time taken to recover from a given issue, as such, having slow restore times means that each time an issue occurs, it takes longer to resolve it, resulting in more application down time. Treating each change equally may sound like a good idea at first, however, changes are not equal. Restyling the UI is not as important as fixing a bug or error, which is not as important as recovering from a massive failure, and none of these should be treated the same way. Overall, change management processes have both positives and negatives, and all aspects should be considered prior to implementation.