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Assignment: 1.3

**The History of DevOps**

**Introduction**

**DevOps** is a way of working that helps people who make software (developers) and people who run it (operations) work together. The goal is to make better software faster and with fewer problems.

DevOps was not created overnight. It grew from three big ideas:

* Lean – working smarter and avoiding waste.
* Agile – working in small steps and improving often.
* Continuous Delivery – using automation to release updates quickly.

These ideas all helped shape what we now call DevOps.

**The Lean Movement**

The story starts with car making, not computers. In the 1950s, Toyota wanted to build cars faster and better. They created a system called Lean, which focused on:

* Doing only what adds value.
* Finding and removing waste.
* Working in small steps.
* Fixing problems early.
* Always improving.

Later, people saw that these same ideas worked for software too. Software teams started using Lean methods to make coding and testing faster and smoother.

**The Agile Manifesto**

By the late 1990s, many software projects were slow and failed often. Teams followed strict plans that couldn’t change easily.

In 2001, a group of software experts met in Utah and wrote the Agile Manifesto. It said:

* People and teamwork are more important than rules and tools.
* Working software matters more than documents.
* Working with customers is better than following contracts.
* Being flexible is better than sticking to one plan.

Agile helped teams work in short cycles, called sprints, to make small changes, test them, and get feedback quickly.

However, Agile focused mostly on writing software, not on releasing or running it. That’s where DevOps later came in.

**The Continuous Delivery Movement**

The next big step was Continuous Delivery. This idea came from engineers Jez Humble and David Farley, who wrote a book in 2010.

They said that teams should:

* Use automation to build, test, and release software.
* Keep code ready to release at any time.
* Make small, safe changes often.
* Get quick feedback to fix problems fast.

One famous example was in 2009, when Flickr showed it could release updates 10 times a day. This proved that fast and safe delivery was possible.

Continuous Delivery made Agile faster and more reliable, and helped lead to DevOps.

**The Birth of DevOps**

The word DevOps combines Development and Operations. It started in 2009 when a man named Patrick Debois held an event called DevOpsDays in Belgium.

He wanted to help developers and operations teams work together instead of blaming each other when problems happened.

DevOps brought three ideas together:

* From Lean: work smoothly and avoid waste.
* From Agile: work in small steps and stay flexible.
* From Continuous Delivery: automate and release quickly.

Big companies like Netflix, Amazon, and Google started using DevOps, and it soon became popular around the world.

**Challenges**

DevOps is helpful, but it can be hard to start.

* Some people don’t like change.
* Older systems are hard to automate.
* Teams may not have the right skills.
* It can be hard to measure success.

But when it works, DevOps makes teams faster, happier, and more successful.

**Conclusion**

DevOps is the result of years of learning and teamwork.

* Lean taught us how to work smarter.
* Agile taught us how to be flexible.
* Continuous Delivery taught us how to release software quickly and safely.

Together, they created DevOps, a way for people to build, test, and run software as one team.

DevOps isn’t just about computers or tools. It’s about people working together to make things better every day.

**References**

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