

# If You Don't Know Where You're Going, It Doesn't Matter How Fast You Get There

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# Getting Better – and Measuring Performance

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# Common Mistakes

- Outputs vs. Outcomes
- Individual/local vs. Team/global
- Some common examples:

Lines of code

Velocity

Utilization

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# Common Mistakes: Lines of Code

- More is better?
  - Bloated software
  - Higher maintenance costs
  - Higher cost of change
- Less is better?
  - Cryptic code that no one can read
- Ideal: solve business problems with most efficient code

# Common Mistakes: Velocity

- Agile: problems are broken down into stories, which are assigned “points” of estimated effort to complete
- At end of sprint, total points signed off by customer is recorded = velocity
- Velocity is a capacity planning tool. NOT a productivity tool.
- Why doesn’t this work for productivity?
  - Velocity is a relative measure, not absolute. So: bad for comparing teams
  - Gaming by inflating estimates
  - Focus on team completion at the expense of collaboration (a global goal)

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# Common Mistakes: Utilization

- Utilization is only good up to a point
- Higher utilization is better?
  - High utilization doesn't allow slack for unplanned work
  - Queue theory: as utilization approaches 100%, lead times approach infinity
  - Once you hit higher and higher levels of utilization (a poor goal of productivity), teams will take longer and longer to get work done



**But no matter how quickly  
you improve performance...  
where are you going?**

# DevOps is good for Technology

## ***Software delivery performance***

- Deploy frequency (when business demands)
- Lead Time for Changes
- Mean Time to Recover (MTTR)
- Change Fail Rate

# Key Findings - Elite Performers



**46 TIMES MORE**  
frequent code deployments



**2,555 TIMES FASTER**  
lead time from commit to deploy



**2,604 TIMES FASTER**  
time to recover from incidents



**7 TIMES LOWER**  
change failure rate  
(changes are 1/7 as likely to fail)

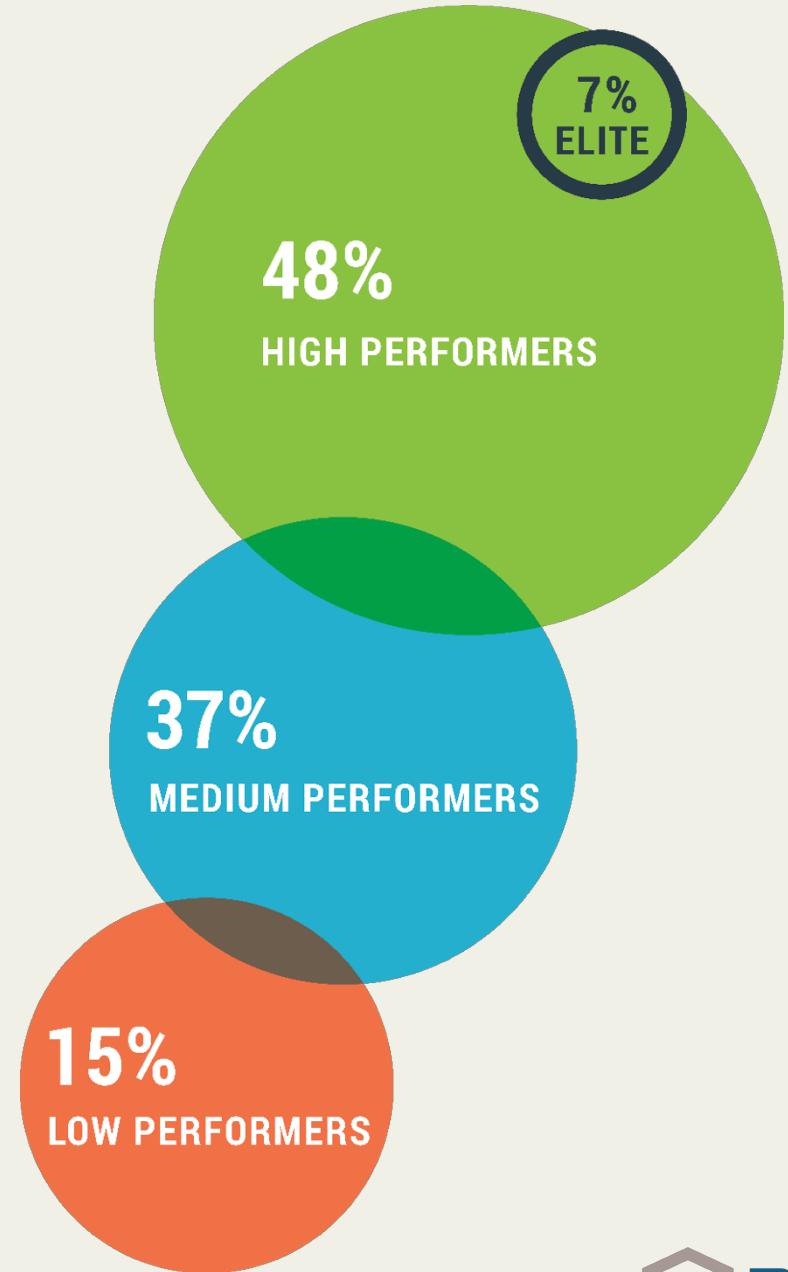


Software Delivery Performance is  
comprised of **throughput** and **stability**,  
and **both are possible without tradeoffs**

# Elite Performers

Proportion of high performers has grown YoY, but the bar for excellence remains high

Highest (elite) performers are still able to optimize for **throughput and stability**

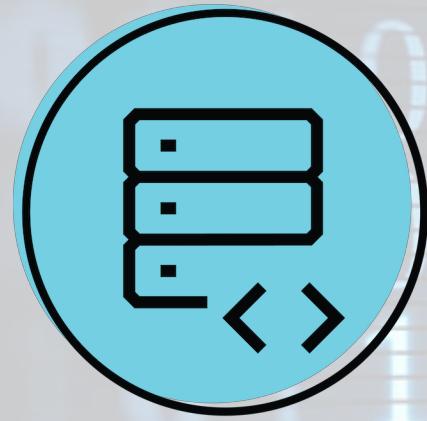


# New 2018 Performance Benchmarks

Aspect of Software Delivery Performance	Elite <sup>a</sup>	High	Medium	Low
<b>Deployment frequency</b> For the primary application or service you work on, how often does your organization deploy code?	On-demand (multiple deploys per day)	Between once per hour and once per day	Between once per week and once per month	Between once per week and once per month
<b>Lead time for changes</b> For the primary application or service you work on, what is your lead time for changes (i.e., how long does it take to go from code commit to code successfully running in production)?	Less than one hour	Between one day and one week	Between one week and one month <sup>b</sup>	Between one month and six months <sup>b</sup>
<b>Time to restore service</b> For the primary application or service you work on, how long does it generally take to restore service when a service incident occurs (e.g., unplanned outage, service impairment)?	Less than one hour	Less than one day	Less than one day	Between one week and one month
<b>Change failure rate</b> For the primary application or service you work on, what percentage of changes results either in degraded service or subsequently requires remediation (e.g., leads to service impairment, service outage, requires a hotfix, rollback, fix forward, patch)?	0-15%	0-15%	0-15%	46-60%

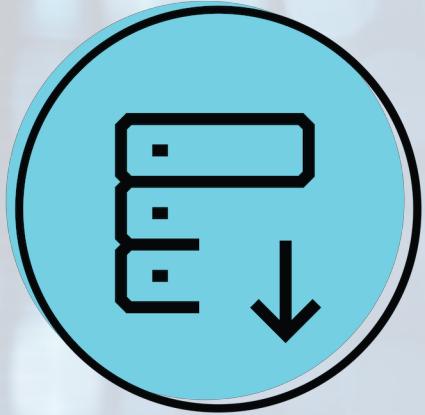


**Don't forget  
AVAILABILITY**



## SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

Lead Time



## SOFTWARE DEPLOYMENT

Change Fail



## SERVICE OPERATION

Availability

Deployment Frequency

Time to Restore

# Availability Matters

- Elite performers are 3.55 times more likely to have good availability practices
- Throughput and Stability **and Availability** predict Organizational Performance outcomes better



# How do we get there?

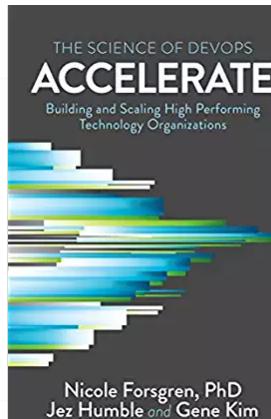
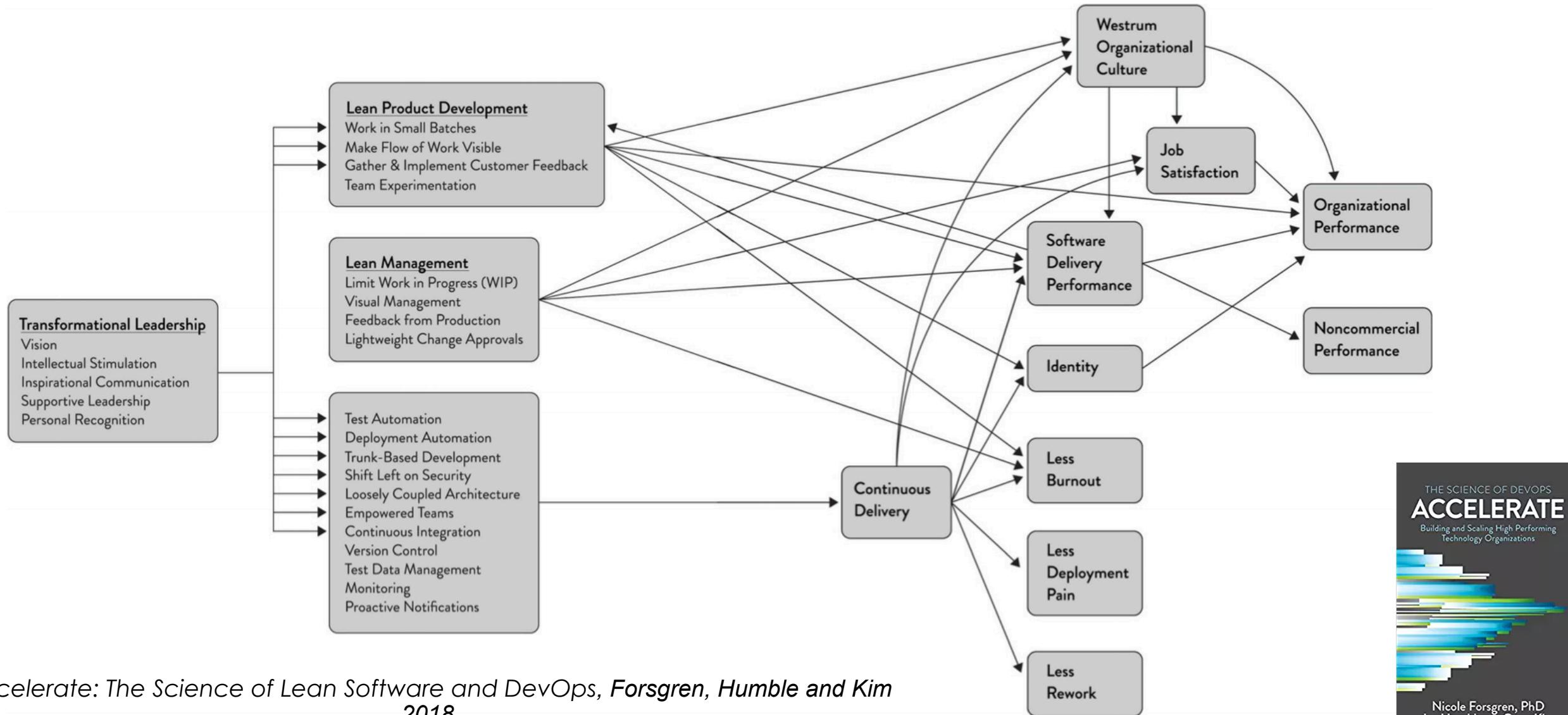
# Maturity Models

# Maturity Models *are dumb*

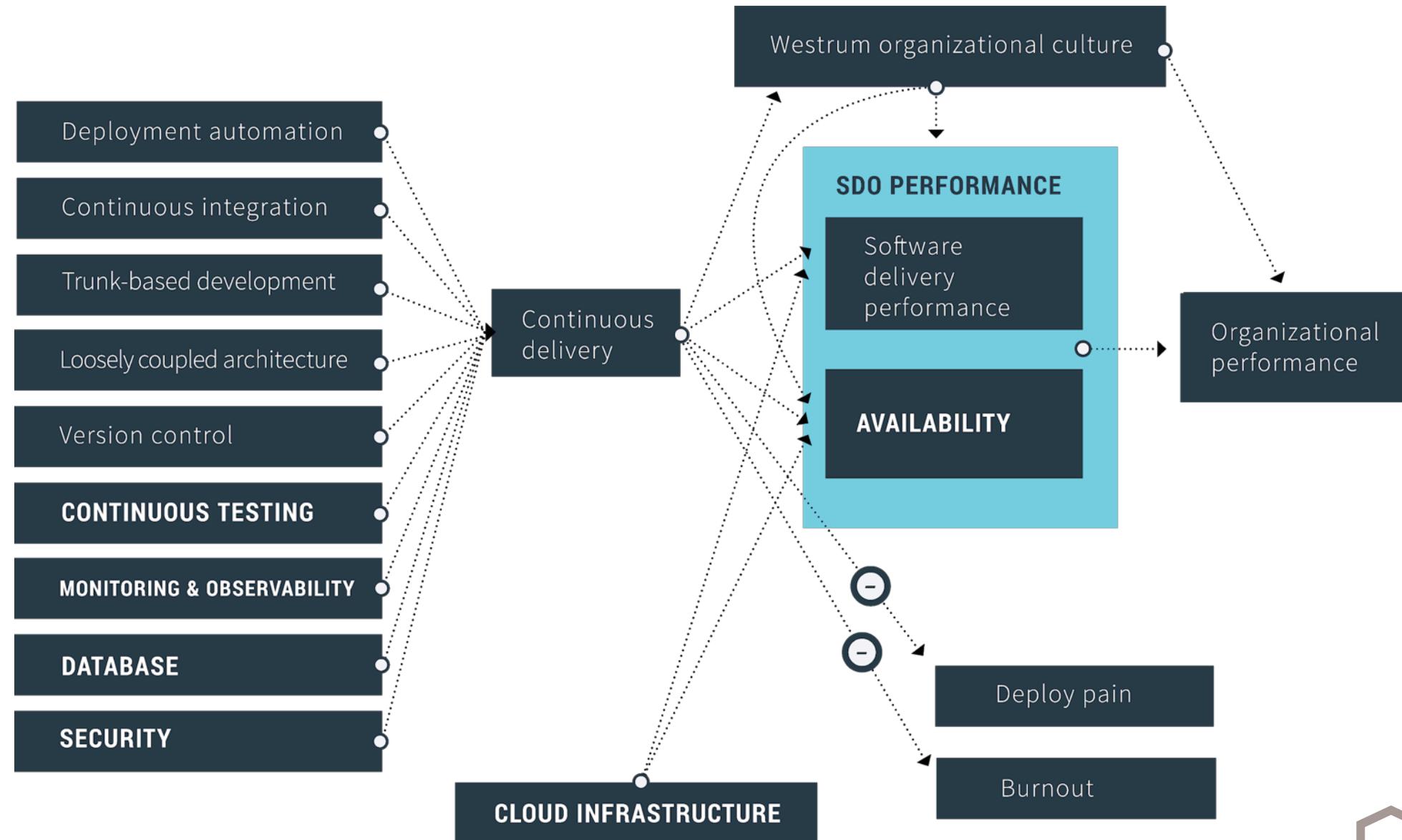


# Identify constraints and continuously improve

# capabilities that drive high performance



# 2018: new findings in technical practices



# Don't Forget the Database

Integrating database work into software delivery **positively contributes to SDO performance**

Integrating database practices look much like integrating ops work in early days: communication, config management, including teams, visibility

Teams could think about this like “shifting left”



# monitoring and observability

Teams with a comprehensive monitoring and observability solution were **1.3 times more likely to be an elite performer.**

Having a monitoring and observability solution **positively contributed to SDO performance.**

Fun stats fact: monitoring and observability load together.

## MONITORING

is tooling or a technical solution that allows teams to watch and understand the state of their systems and is based on gathering predefined sets of metrics or logs.

## OBSERVABILITY

is tooling or a technical solution that allows teams to actively debug their system and explore properties and patterns they have not defined in advance.

# Cloud infrastructure helps

**Cloud infrastructure helps  
*but only if you do it right***



Who is on  
*the cloud*

# 5 Essential Characteristics (NIST)

- **On-demand self-service.** NO TICKETS

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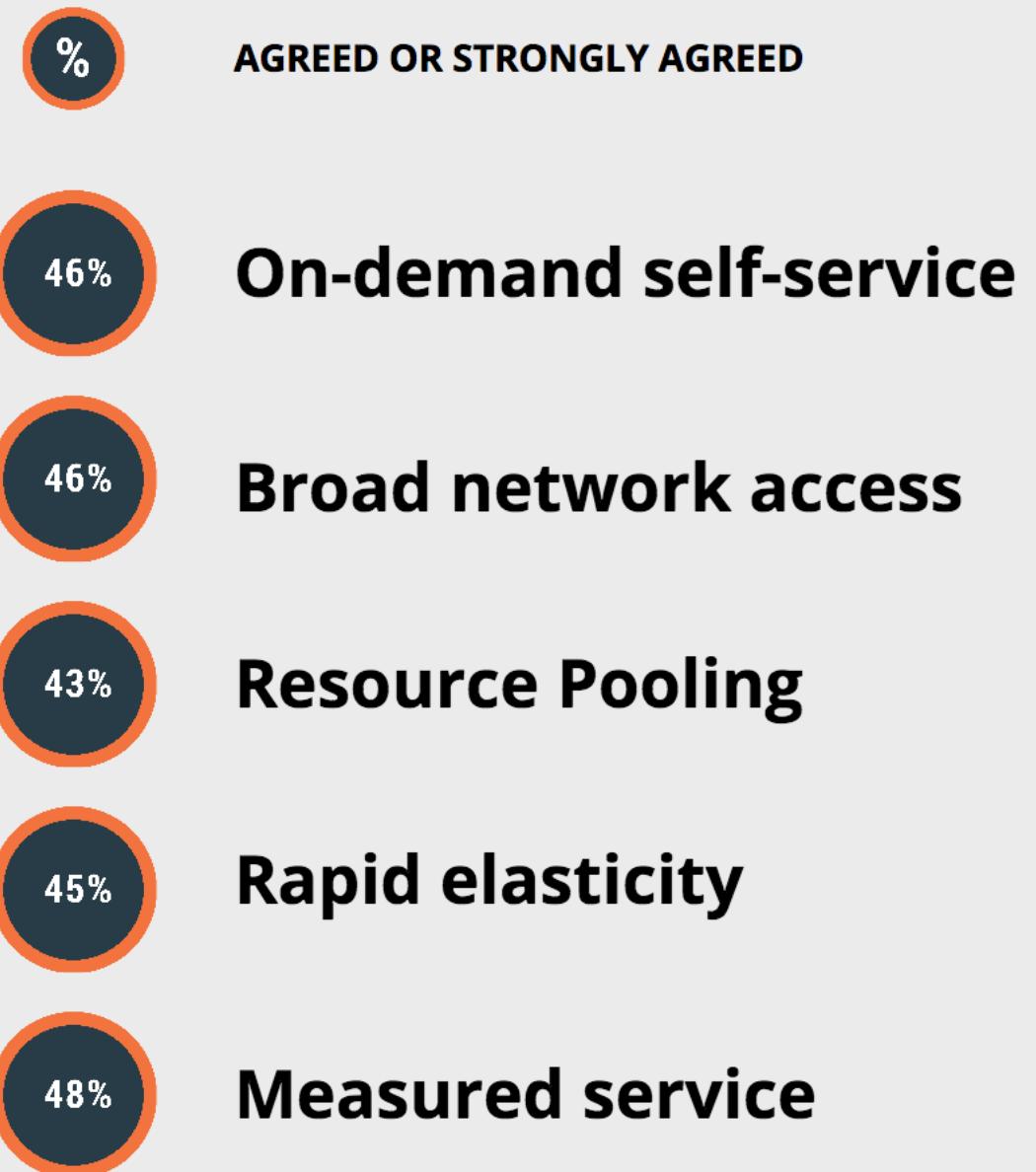
- **On-demand self-service.** NO TICKETS
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- **Rapid elasticity.** BURSTING LIKE MAGIC

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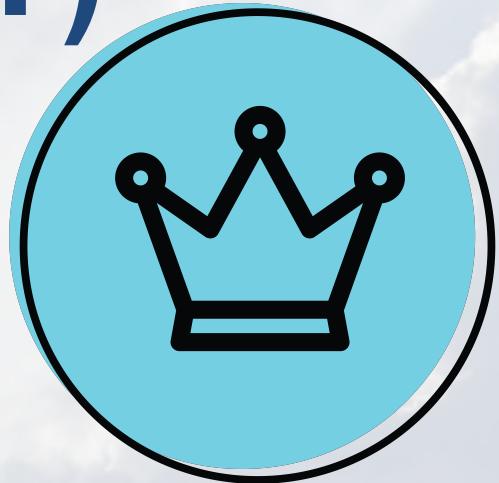
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- **Resource pooling.** RESOURCES DYNAMICALLY ASSIGNED
- **Rapid elasticity.** BURSTING LIKE MAGIC
- **Measured service.** AUTO RESOURCE OPTIMIZATION

# 5 Essential Characteristics (NIST)

Only 22%



# 5 Essential Characteristics (NIST)



**23 TIMES**  
MORE LIKELY TO BE AN  
ELITE PERFORMER



AGREED OR STRONGLY AGREED



**On-demand self-service**



**Broad network access**



**Resource Pooling**



**Rapid elasticity**



**Measured service**

# Open source is GOOD

# OSS is correlated with SDO Performance

- Elite performers are **1.75x more likely** to make **extensive use of open source** components, libraries, and platforms
- Elite performers are **1.5x more likely** to be **expanding their use of OSS**

# Outsourcing is BAD

# Outsourcing drives poor SDO performance

- Low performers are **3.9x more likely** to use functional outsourcing (dev, test & QA or ops)
- The costs of batching up work often exceed any cost savings from outsourcing

**Slow and overly cautious is  
BAD**

# DON'T: Go Slow Misguided Performers

**Some teams optimize for caution:**  
low deploy frequency, high lead times,  
and low deployment failure

That same group also reports the  
**longest times to restore service**  
for outages (1-6 months!)

Large-batch changes add complexity  
& no one thinks it will happen to them,  
but 5% of teams  
**suffer the consequences**



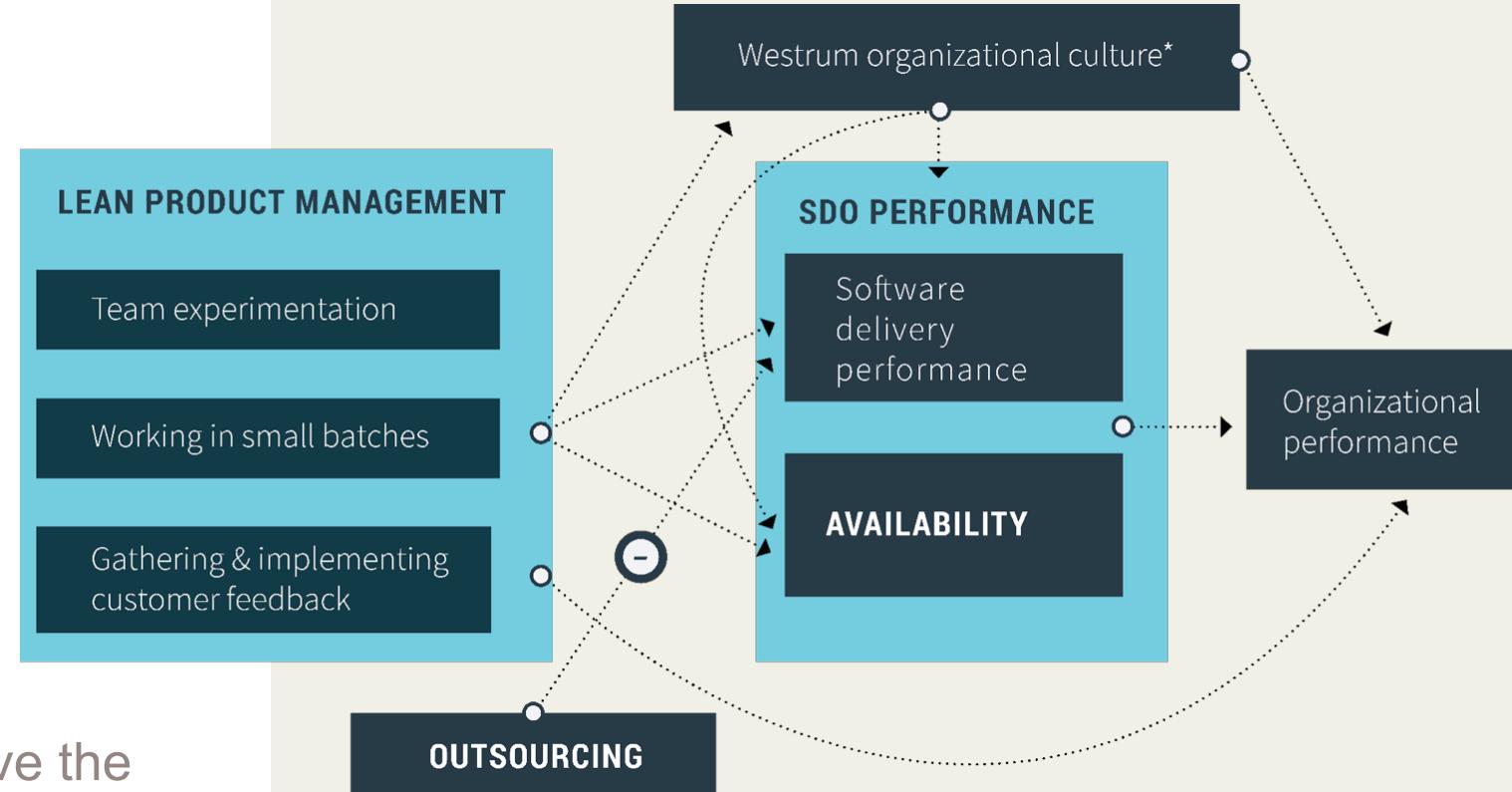
# DON'T: Use outsourcing

Low performing teams are  
**3.9X more likely** to use  
functional outsourcing than elite  
teams

Elite teams **rarely adopt**  
functional outsourcing



Misguided performers have the  
**highest use of outsourcing**  
of all groups



# We can influence culture

# WORKED FINE IN DEV



# OPS PROBLEM NOW

memegenerator.net

@nicolefv

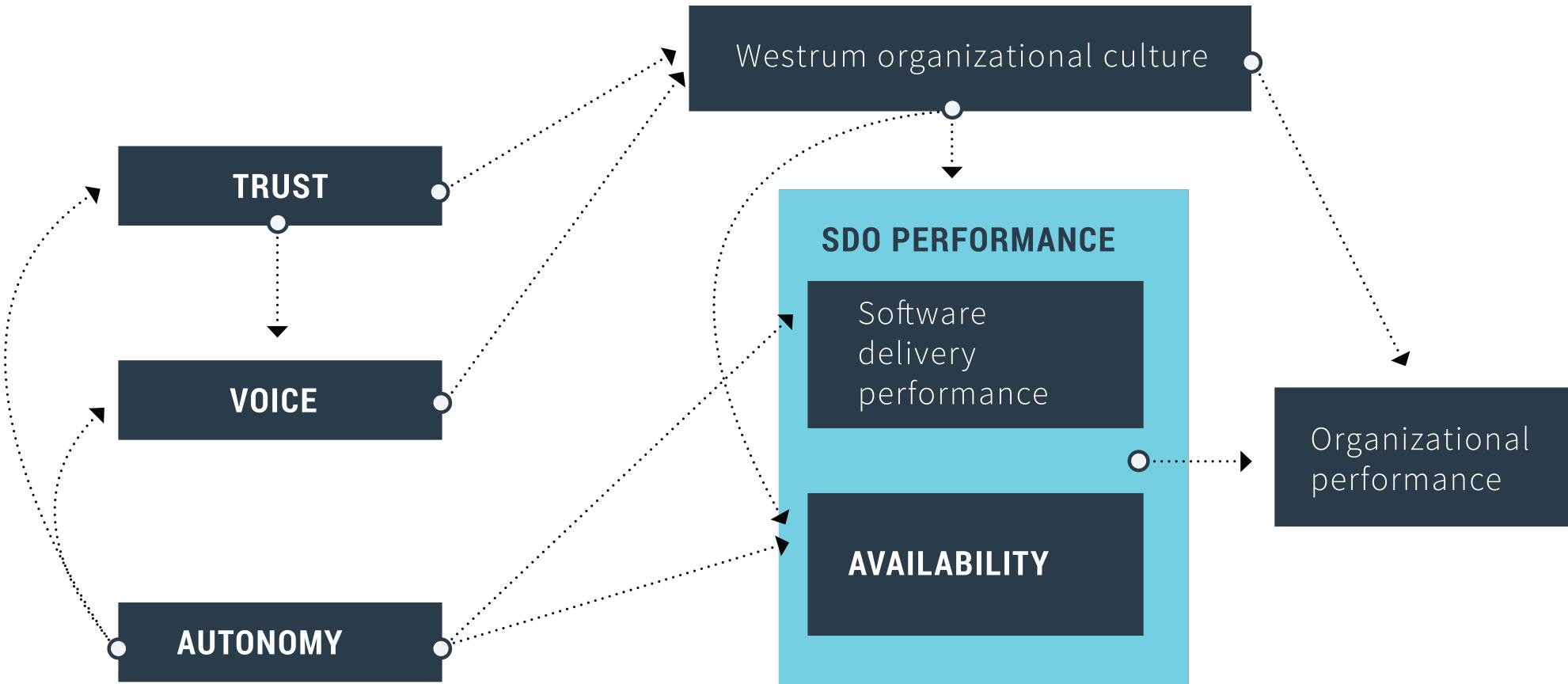
 DORA  
DEVOPS RESEARCH & ASSESSMENT

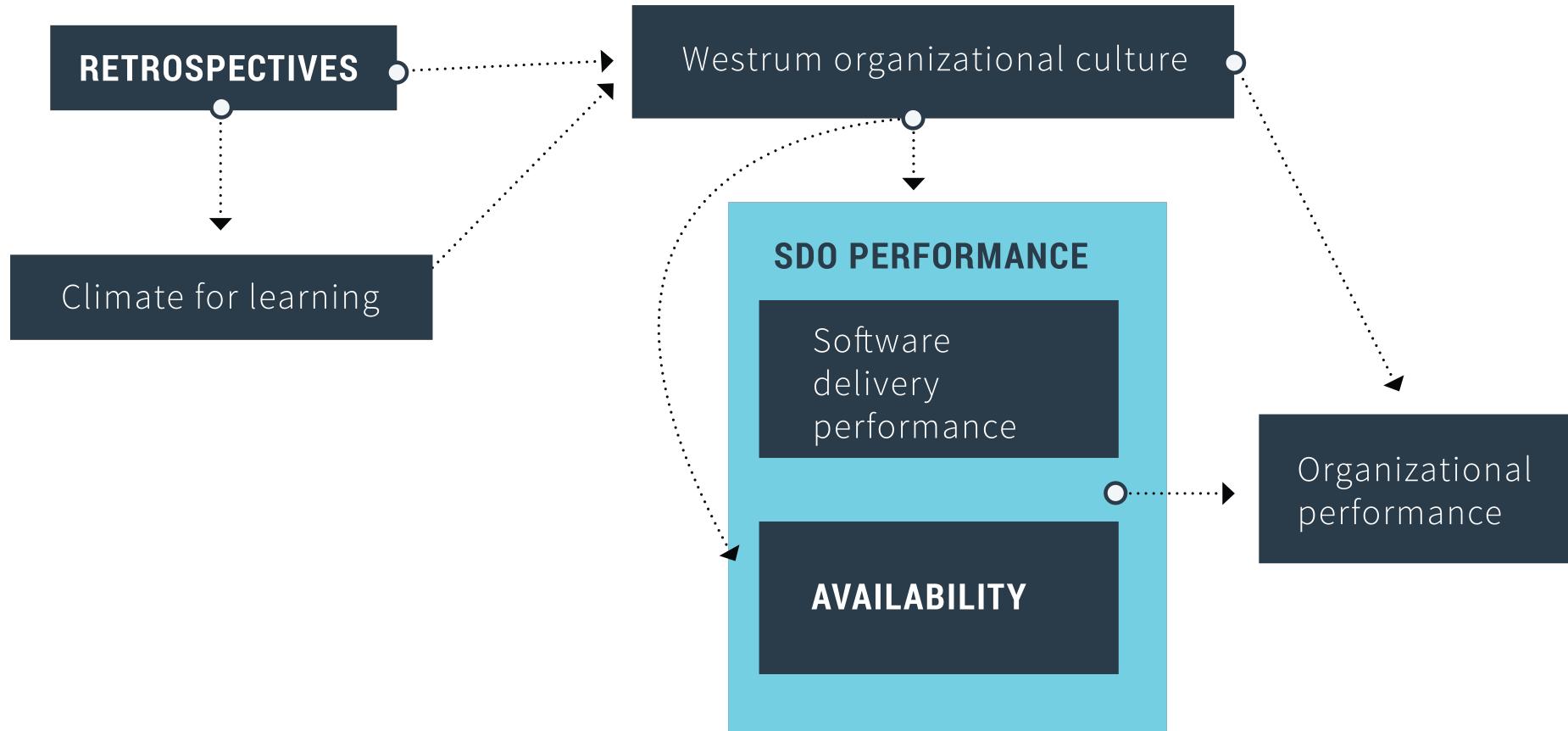
# Westrum organizational culture

<b>Pathological (Power-oriented)</b>	<b>Bureaucratic (Rule-oriented)</b>	<b>Generative (Performance-oriented)</b>
Low cooperation	Modest cooperation	High cooperation
Messengers “shot”	Messengers neglected	Messengers trained
Responsibilities shirked	Narrow responsibilities	Risks are shared
Bridging discouraged	Bridging tolerated	Bridging encouraged
Failure leads to scapegoating	Failure leads to justice	Failure leads to inquiry
Novelty crushed	Novelty leads to problems	Novelty implemented

# How to influence culture

- Smart investments in tech and practice – changing our work changes our culture
- ALSO!
  - Autonomy, voice and trust
  - Learning climate and retrospectives







**Some of our other  
favorite data findings!**

# **Some of my other favorite data findings!**

- Change advisory boards are **useless\***
- Industry **doesn't matter**
- Integration times and branch lifetimes **lasting hours are better than days**

# TL;DR

- Technology matters
- Cloud works\*
- Good (OSS) and bad (outsourcing)
- We can influence culture

# Want the latest goodness?

2018

## Accelerate: State of DevOps

Strategies for a New Economy

Presented by



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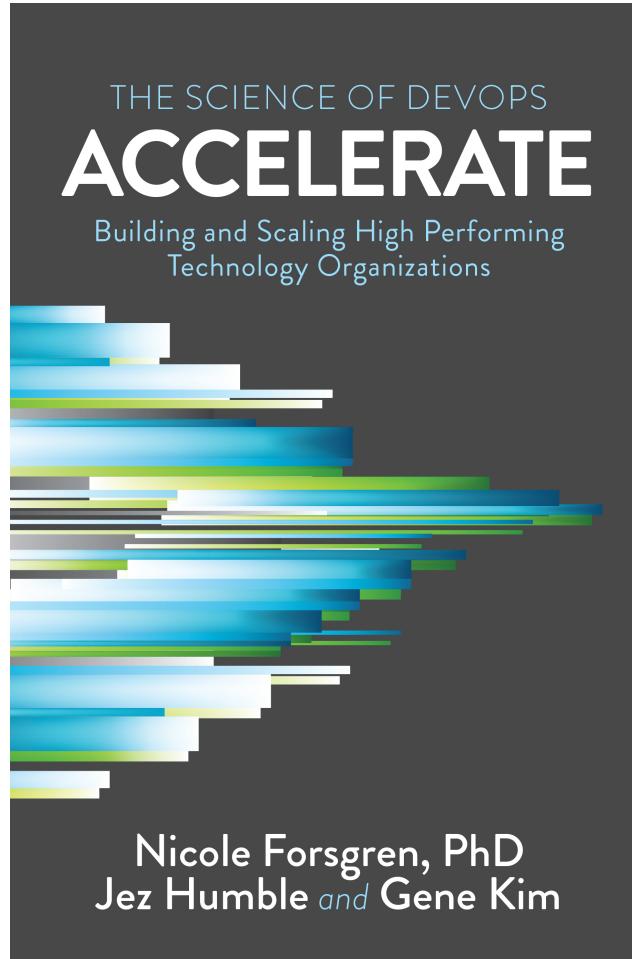
**Deloitte.**



**pagerduty**



# HERE'S HOW TO GET IT



To receive the following:

- A link to the 2018 Accelerate State of DevOps Report
- A 93-page excerpt of ***Accelerate: The Science of DevOps***
- This presentation
- DORA's ROI whitepaper: Forecasting the Value of DevOps Transformations
- Metrics Guidance whitepaper
- My ACM Queue article on DevOps Metrics with Mik Kersten: Your Biggest Mistake Might Be Collecting the Wrong Data

Just grab your phone and send an email:

To: [nicolefv@sendyourslides.com](mailto:nicolefv@sendyourslides.com)

Subject: devops

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