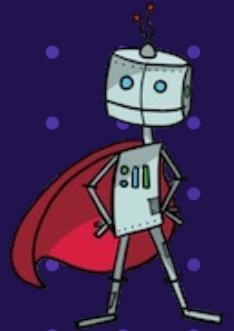


Red Hat  
**Summit**

**AnsibleFest**

# How Automation Pays for Itself

**Bob Longmore**  
Technical Solutions Architect  
World Wide Technology



## WHOAMI?



**Bob Longmore**  
**World Wide Technology**  
Technical Solutions Architect  
Global Solutions and Architecture  
Minneapolis, MN



Go  
Wolves!



Long history in technology dating back to the US Air Force in the 1990s. Background in networking, security, and data center. In 1998, I wrote a batch file to install antivirus, kicking off decades of experimenting with automation.



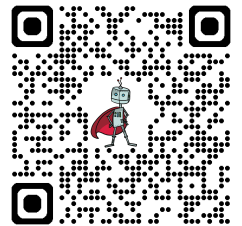
[wwt.com/profile/bob-longmore](http://wwt.com/profile/bob-longmore)



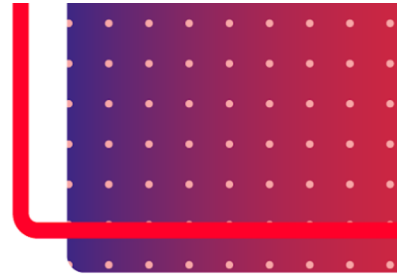
[linkedin.com/in/boblongmore](https://linkedin.com/in/boblongmore)



[@boblongmore](https://twitter.com/boblongmore)



# Measuring Matters





## Platform Pete

- ⚙ Long history in network engineering
- ⚙ Has spent a lot of time learning and relearning development skills
- ⚙ Loves to Automate
- ⚙ Dreams in YAML
- ⚙ Never wants to go back to CLI

Why Does Measuring Matter?

## Bossman Baldric

- 👛 Trusts IT, but answers to a board
- 👛 Needs to justify IT budget vs. value to the business
- 👛 Likes Numbers
- 👛 Once, in a meeting, said YASL when he meant YAML
- 👛 Responds to shiny objects



Why Does Measuring Matter?

## Why does measuring automation matter?

Provide justification for investment in automation training, time, and tools



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Prove that these investments have a positive impact on business outcomes



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Provide justification for investment in automation training, time, and tools

Prove that these investments have a positive impact on business outcomes

The ability to refine processes and identify hot spots for future development

Eliminate the 'automation for automation's sake' stigma



Why does measuring matter?



*How can I help prove that automation not only makes my life better, but makes this a better company for our customers?*

*“Measurement: A quantitatively expressed reduction of uncertainty based on one or more observations.”*

*Measurement is reducing unknowns*

*Knowing anything is better than knowing nothing.*

“How to Measure Anything” by Douglas Hubbard



# Warning: Math Ahead

**EHS = Engineer Hours Saved:**

**MT** = Manual Time

**AT** = Automated Time

**EHS** = Hours Saved

$$EHS = MT - AT$$

## 10 Switch Upgrades

It takes 60 minutes to upgrade a switch manually

It takes 7 minutes to upgrade a switch via automation.

**EHS = Engineer Hours Saved:**

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## 10 Switch Upgrades

It takes 60 minutes to upgrade a switch manually

It takes 7 minutes to upgrade a switch via automation.

$$EHS = (10 * 60) - (10 * 7)$$

$$EHS = 530 / 60$$

$$EHS = 8.8$$

**EHS = Engineer Hours Saved:**

**MT** = Manual Time

**AT** = Automated Time

**EHS** = Hours Saved

$$**EHS = MT - AT**$$

**EMS = Engineer Money Saved**

**EC** = Estimated hourly cost of an  
engineers time multiplied by the  
amount of engineers

**MC** = Manual Cost

**AC** = Automated Cost

$$**MC = EC * MT**$$

$$**AC = EC * AT**$$

$$**EMS = MC - AC**$$

### **EHS = Engineer Hours Saved:**

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## **10 Switch Upgrades**

Estimated Hourly Engineer Rate: \$100

MT = 60 minutes

AT = 7 minutes

$$MC = (10 * 60 / 60) * \$100 = \$1,000$$

$$AC = (10 * 7 / 60) * \$100 = \$117$$

$$EMS = \$1000 * \$117 = \$883$$

## Math

### EHS = Engineer Hours Saved:

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### ROI = Return on Investment

**TC** = Total Cost

**B** = Benefits

**NB** = Net Benefits

$$NB = B - TC$$

$$ROI = (NB / TC) * 100$$



## Math

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### ROI = Return on Investment

**TC** = Total Cost

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**NB** = Net Benefits

$$NB = B - TC$$

$$ROI = (NB / TC) * 100$$

$$NB = 11000 - 10000 = 1000$$

$$ROI = 1000/5000 * 100 = 20\%$$

## Math

### EHS = Engineer Hours Saved:

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### ROI = Return on Investment

**TC** = Total Cost

**B** = Benefits

Total cost includes:

- Initial Investment
- Subscriptions
- Ongoing Maintenance

## Math

### EHS = Engineer Hours Saved:

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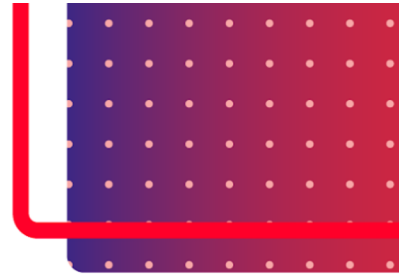
**TC** = Total Cost

**B** = Benefits

Benefits Include:

- Engineer Money Saved
- Cost of Mistakes Avoidance
- Faster Repair Times
- Improved Quality
- Revenue Increases

How do we  
visualize our  
Measurements?



How to Visualize?

# Spreadsheets, the most popular data science tool

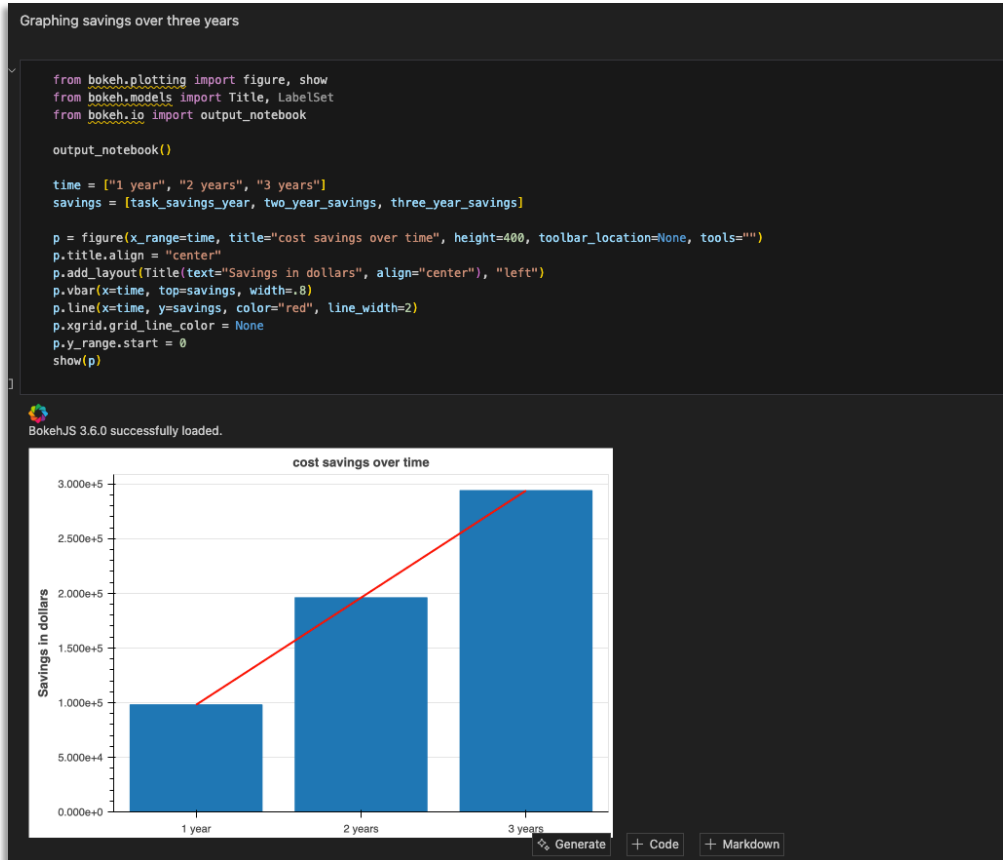
- ROI
- IRR
- Predictive Modeling

| Chapter 6: Monte Carlo with Contract Loss Example   |  |                                      |  |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| 2ND AND 3RD EDITIONS EXAMPLE: This is a modification of the equipment leasing problem that includes the risk of losing a single large contract. If the contract is lost, it can be lost near the beginning of the year, near the end, or anywhere in between. The distribution for the contract loss is binary - it is either 0 or 1 (i.e., it was lost or it was not). If it is lost, the distribution for the timing of the loss is uniform (meaning it is equally likely to happen at any time during the year). Since the contract is for 1,000 units and the total demand is 15,000 to 35,000 units, the effect of losing this contract turns out to be insignificant. However, if you increase the size of the contract, it will at some point begin to have a significant effect on the risk of the lease. Note that the contract size is a known amount, so it is a fixed value and does not change with each scenario. |  |                                      |  |
| Note: To save file size, I only show the first 100 generated scenarios. To see 10,000, just copy the last row down until you have 10,000.   |  |                                      |  |
| The annual lease. Savings per year must be greater to breakeven.  |  | \$400,000                            | 2500   |
| The chance that the savings from the new machine and its lease will breakeven   |  |                                      |  |
| The risk that the breakeven will not be met (the new machine lease is a loss)   |  |                                      |  |
|   |  | Project End Date                     | 06/30/25   |
| Return on Investment (ROI)  |  |                                      |  |
| Ranges  | Maintenance Savings (\$ per unit produced) | Labor Savings (\$ per unit produced) | Raw Material Savings (\$ per unit produced)                      |
| Upper Bound   | \$20                                       | \$8                                  |  |
| Mean  | \$15                                       | \$3                                  |  |
| Lower Bound   | \$10                                       | (\$2)                                |  |
| Scenario #  | Maintenance Savings (\$ per unit produced) | Labor Savings (\$ per unit produced) | Raw Material Savings (\$ per unit produced)                      |
| 1   | \$ 16.56                                   | \$ 4.43                              | \$   |
| 2   | \$ 20.14                                   | \$ 2.56                              | \$   |
| 3   | \$ 15.68                                   | \$ 6.06                              | \$   |
| 4   | \$ 14.53                                   | \$ 1.21                              | \$   |
| 5   | \$ 13.59                                   | \$ (2.45)                            | \$   |
| 6   | \$ 14.48                                   | \$ 2.44                              | \$   |
| 7   | \$ 17.26                                   | \$ 4.83                              | \$   |
| 8   | \$ 19.15                                   | \$ (4.19)                            | \$   |
| 9   | \$ 10.92                                   | \$ 5.46                              | \$   |
| 10  | \$ 13.03                                   | \$ 9.78                              | \$   |
| 11  | \$ 12.44                                   | \$ 6.19                              | \$   |
| 12  | \$ 10.89                                   | \$ (0.91)                            | \$   |
| 13  | \$ 17.02                                   | \$ (2.06)                            | \$   |
| 14  | \$ 13.84                                   | \$ 2.41                              | \$   |
| 15  | \$ 15.43                                   | \$ 2.78                              | \$   |
| 16  | \$ 16.04                                   | \$ 6.72                              | \$   |
| 17  | \$ 11.49                                   | \$ (1.29)                            | \$   |
| 18  | \$ 14.49                                   | \$ 5.75                              | \$   |
| 19  | \$ 16.05                                   | \$ 5.03                              | \$   |
| General Value Comments  |  |                                      |  |
| WACC/Hurdle Rate  |  | 15%                                  | 2023 15% cost of capital rate; 2024 10% cost of capital rate     |
| Initial Capital Asset Investment  |  | \$ -                                 |  |
| Depreciation and Asset Useful Life (Years)  |  | -                                    |  |
| Payback Period (Years)  |  | 2.34                                 |  |
| Total Project Cost  |  | \$ 1,000,000                         |  |
| 3 Year ROI Comments   |  |                                      |  |
| Total Addressable Revenue   |  | \$ 3,177,720                         | Over 3 years   |
| Total Addressable Costs   |  | \$ 1,780,358                         | Over 3 years   |
| Total Addressable GP  |  | \$ 1,397,362                         | Over 3 years   |
| Cumulative Net Cash Flow  |  | \$ 452,362                           | Over 3 years   |
| Net Present Value   |  | \$ 72,236                            | Over 3 years   |
| Internal Rate of Return   |  | 18.86%                               | Annual IRR over a 3 year period vs 15% cost of capital at year 0 |
| Profitability Index   |  | 1.07                                 | Over 3 years   |
| 5 Year ROI Comments   |  |                                      |  |
| Total Addressable Revenue   |  | \$ 5,569,836                         | Over 5 years   |
| Total Addressable Costs   |  | \$ 3,058,062                         | Over 5 years   |
| Total Addressable GP  |  | \$ 2,511,774                         | Over 5 years   |
| Cumulative Net Cash Flow  |  | \$ 2,109,899                         | Over 5 years   |
| 5 Year Net Present Value  |  | \$ 954,120                           | Over 5 years   |
| 5 Year Internal Rate of Return  |  | 44.00%                               | Annual IRR over a 5 year period vs 15% cost of capital at year 0 |
| 5 Year Profitability Index  |  | 1.95                                 | Over 5 years   |



How to Visualize?

# Jupyter Automation Calculator

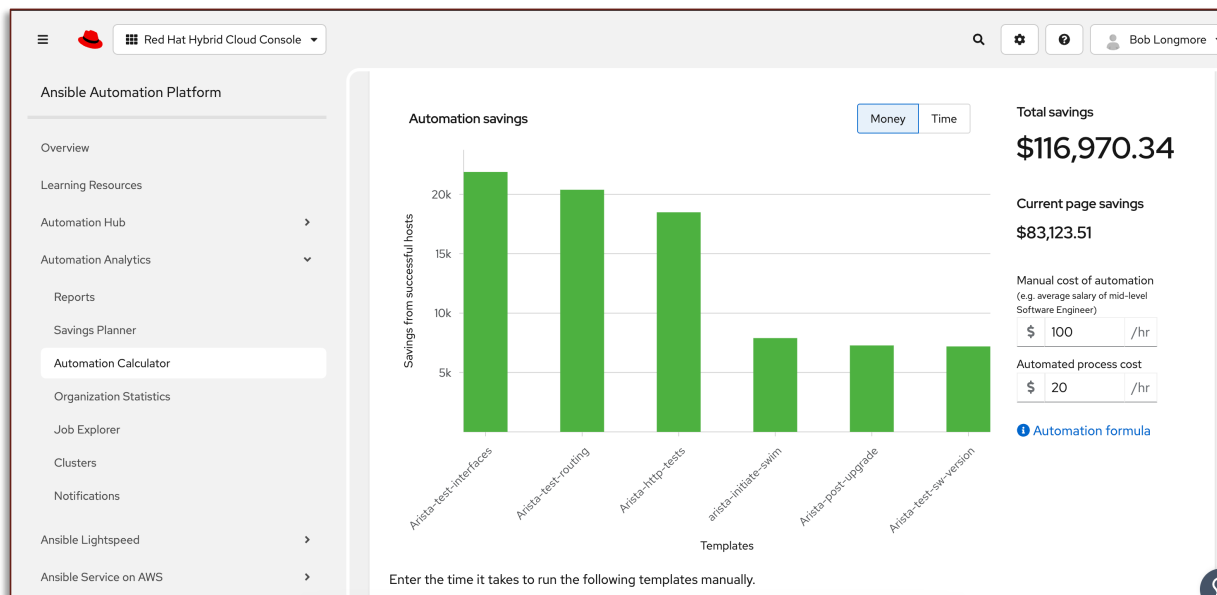


Jupyter:

- Interactive Calculations
- Use graphing tools for visualization
- Native python

How to Visualize?

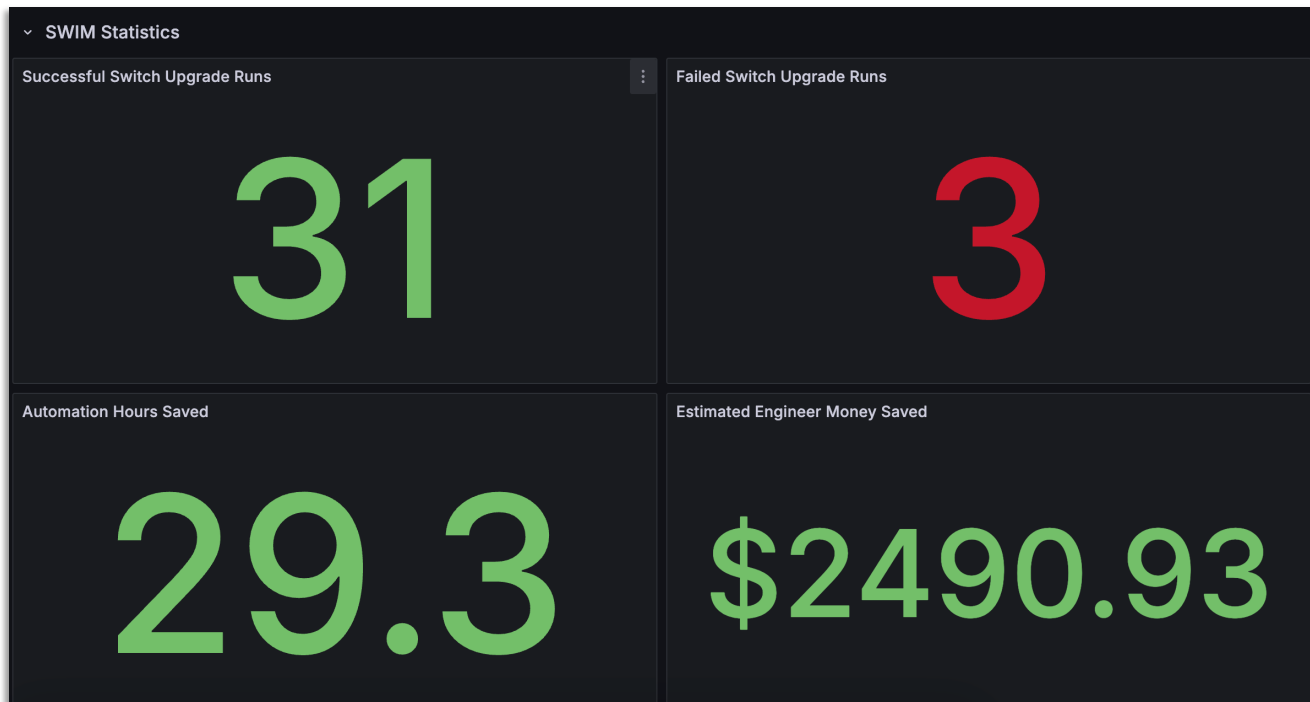
# AAP Automation Analytics



- Red Hat Console
- AAP 2.5

How to Visualize?

# Custom Dashboards with Grafana

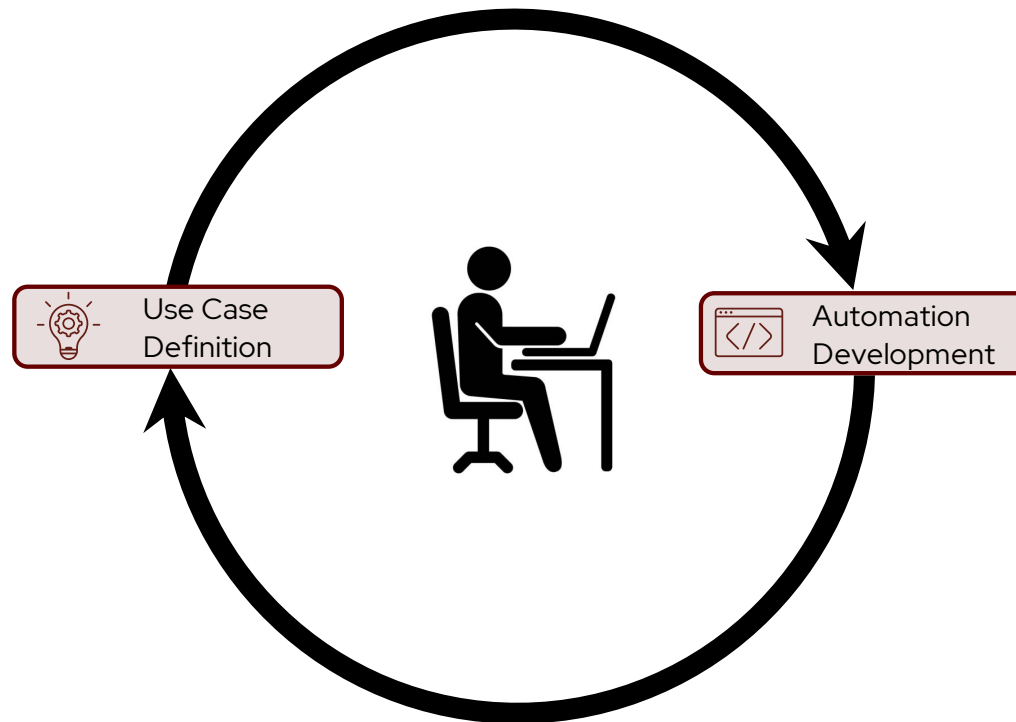


## Grafana

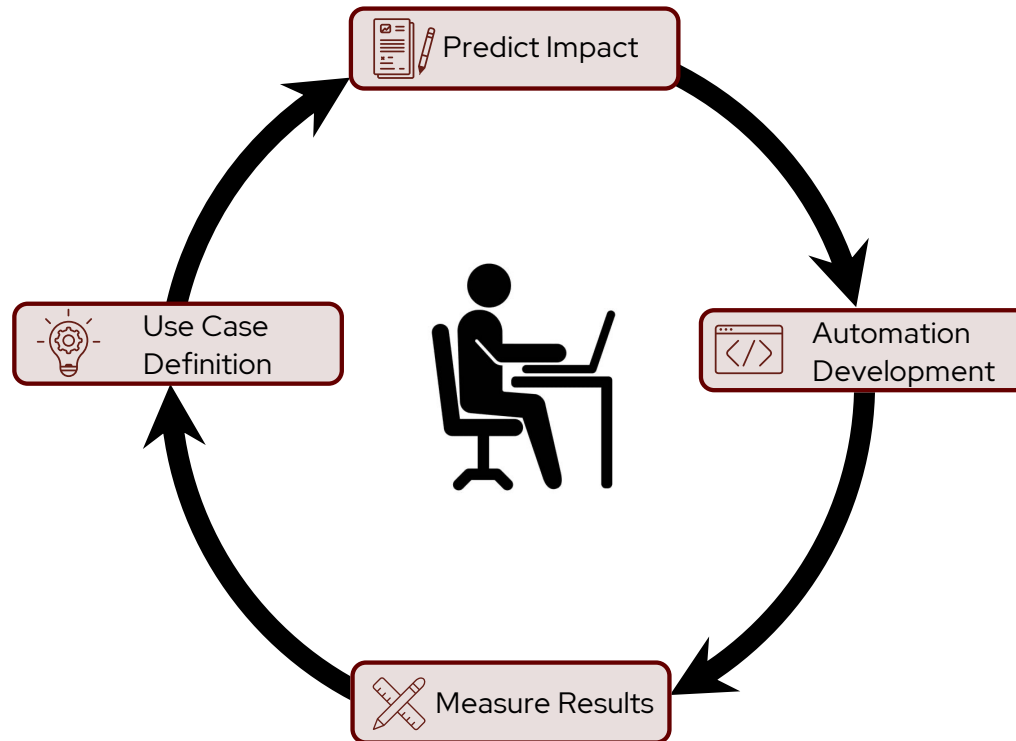
- Multiple Data Sources
- Health of your systems
- Metrics and business outcomes



# Changing Our Development Lifecycle

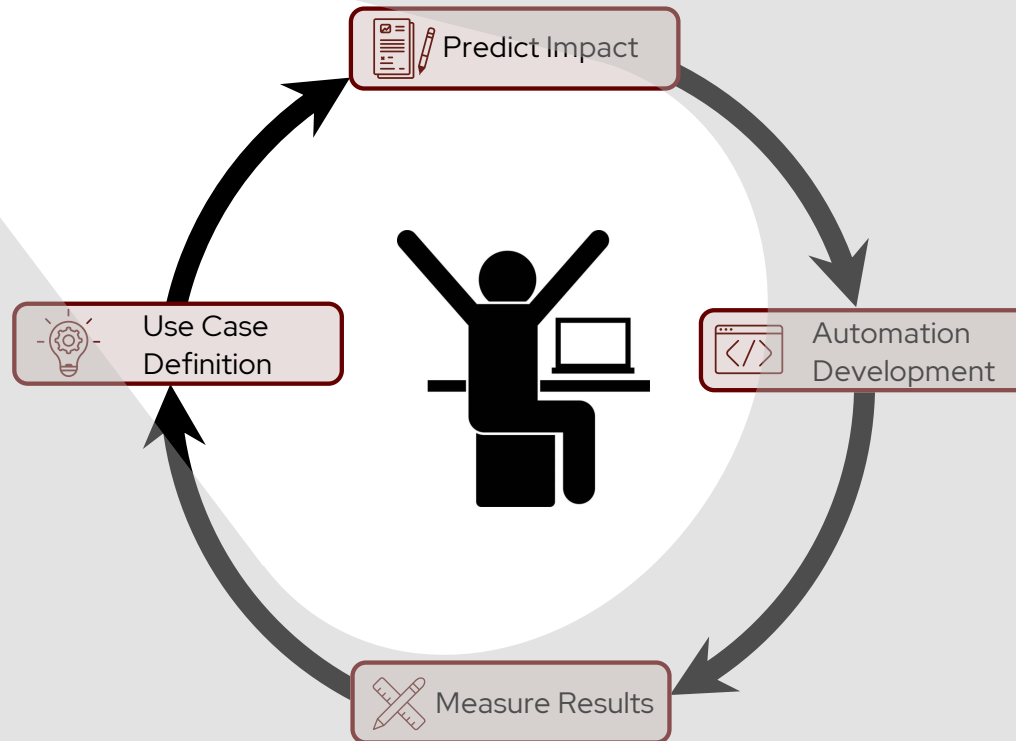


# Changing Our Development Lifecycle

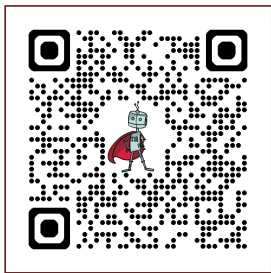
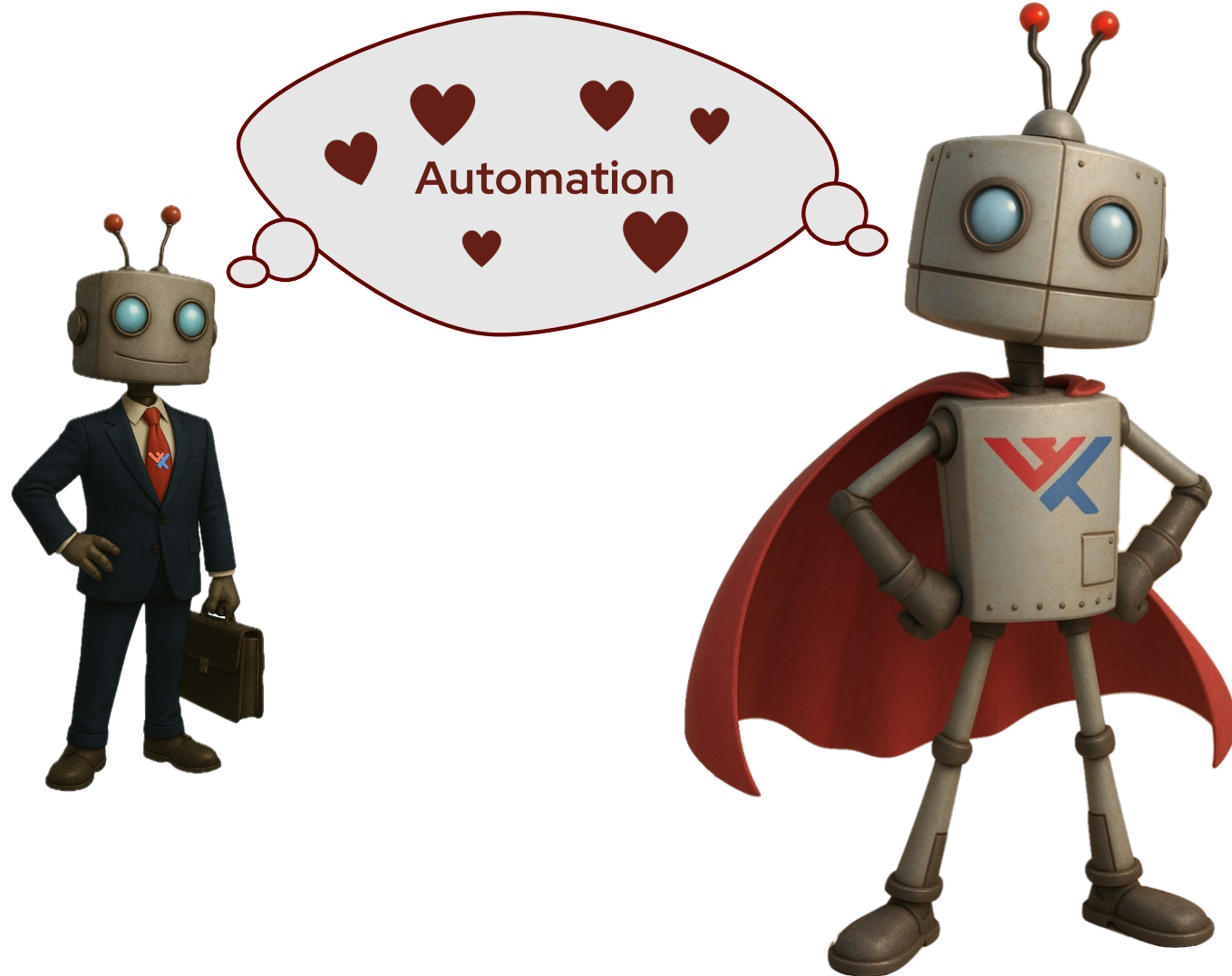




# Changing Our Development Lifecycle



... Happily Ever After





**AnsibleFest**

# Thank you



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