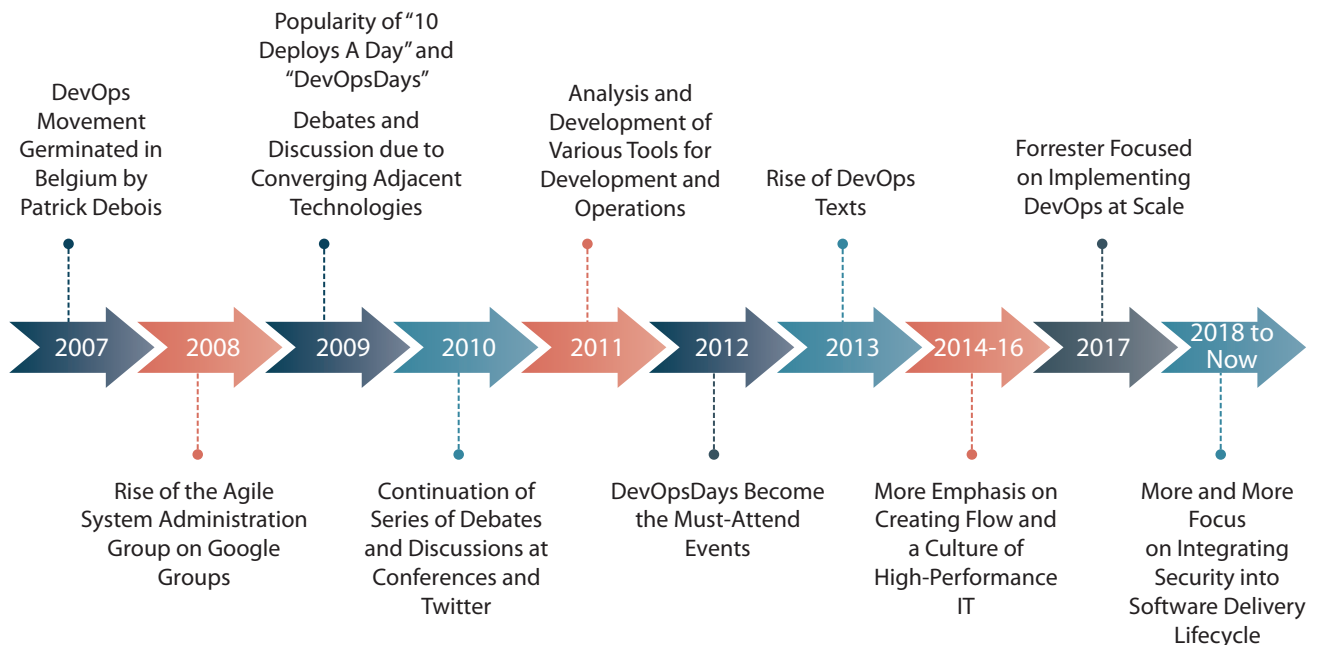# DEVOPS STORY OF EMERGENCE

DevOps emerged as the answer to the problems caused by the wall of confusion between Development and Operations. However, the emergence of DevOps has its own history and series of events. Let us go back in history to analyze the events that gave rise to DevOps.

DevOps Movement Germinated in Belgium by Patrick Debois (2007)	Popularity of "10 Deploys A Day" and "DevOpsDays" / Debates and Discussion due to Converging Adjacent Technologies (2009)	Analysis and Development of Various Tools for Development and Operations (2011)	Rise of DevOps Texts (2013)	Forrester Focused on Implementing DevOps at Scale (2017)

Timeline: 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014-16 | 2017 | 2018 to Now

Rise of the Agile System Administration Group on Google Groups (2008)	Continuation of Series of Debates and Discussions at Conferences and Twitter (2010)	DevOpsDays Become the Must-Attend Events (2012)	More Emphasis on Creating Flow and a Culture of High-Performance IT (2014-16)	More and More Focus on Integrating Security into Software Delivery Lifecycle (2018 to Now)

According to Damon Edwards, a co-founder of DTO Solutions, the DevOps movement was germinated in Belgium back in 2007. Patrick Debois, an IT consultant, was frustrated by conflicting interests and lack of communication between the Development and Operations departments. He found himself straddling between the two teams while working on a huge data center migration project for the Belgium Government Ministry. Patrick was, however, confident that there was a better way of working, which would allow bridging the substantial gap between the two teams.

At the Agile 2008 Conference in Toronto, Patrick Debois had a meeting with Andrew Shafer, a partner at Reductive Labs. They both had an in-depth discussion about their mutual frustrations. This discussion gave rise to the Agile System Administration group on Google Groups by Andrew Shafer and Patrick Debois. Although the group was not overly popular, it leads to some fascinating discussion.

Moving forward in the year 2009, John Allspaw and Paul Hammond of Flickr made the famous presentation "10 Deploys A Day" in Velocity Conference at San Jose. In the same year, DevOpsDays was born, and the first event was conducted from October 30th to 31st at Ghent in Belgium. The event attracted administrators, developers, and managers from all around the world. The event's success inspired other DevOpsDays events in different countries. The DevOpsDays events acted as a catalyst for the conversation and a grassroots movement.

During the same time, the IT industry was flourished with converging adjacent technologies such as Agile, Lean, Operations Management, and IT Service Management. It resulted into series of debates and discussions at conferences and twitter throughout 2009 and 2010. These discussions eventually formulated the underpinning philosophy that has become DevOps. This convergence is popularly referred to as "Perfect Storm."

While the DevOps Practitioners, such as Patrick Debois and Andrew Shafer, had a strong desire to popularize the DevOps movement, the movement was not gaining much attention from vendors,

analysts, and large scale enterprises. To ignite the movement, the ongoing DevOps community and collaboration began to analyze various tools used for development and operations, and, in 2011, started to build open-source tools such as Vagrant. A tidal wave of Agile and open-source toolsets including tools such as Chef, Puppet, Jenkins, Hudson, and JuJu washed away the old legacy toolsets.

With the emergence of enterprise class open source tools and initiatives such as the DevOpsDays, DevOps started moving towards Enterprise scale adoption across leading global organizations. By the year 2012, DevOpsDays were popping up around the world and become the must-attend events to know about the latest and innovative thinking and happenings in the DevOps world.

The next year 2013 was the year of the rise of DevOps texts. A flood of DevOps related books, such as the Phoenix Project by Gene Kim, were released. One important voice in the DevOps texts is Mike Loukides, vice president of content strategy for O'Reilly Media. He, along with Debois, edits some of the most fundamental DevOps texts.

From 2014 to 2017, established brands such as IBM, Target, and Nordstrom embraced the DevOps movement. This period was also witnessing the transformation in DevOps philosophy. DevOps was getting more mainstream in organizations and moved out of the pure Development and Operations space. The emphasis was put on creating flow in organizations and a culture of high-performance IT. In other words, it was found that DevOps does not purely focus on automation alone, or methods, frameworks, and products in the IT space. However, it covers organizational transformation, culture, way of working, and people aspects as well.

About two-thirds of organizations started using DevOps by the end of 2017 to support a specific business process. Forrester, a market research company, described 2017 as the "Year of DevOps." It aimed at increasing clients' questions and discussions around implementing DevOps at scale than just defining DevOps.

From 2018 to now, the primary focus is on integrating security more and more into the software delivery lifecycle. Security is prioritized from the top and incentivize all teams to share responsibility. Security teams need to be great partners to the rest of the business, enabling other teams to establish sound practices. Some of the key findings related to security, according to State of DevOps Report 2019, are:

- Doing DevOps well enables you to do security well.

- Integrating security deeply into the software delivery lifecycle makes teams more than twice as confident of their security posture.

- Integrating security throughout the software delivery lifecycle leads to positive outcomes.

- Integration security is messy, especially in the middle stages of evolution.