

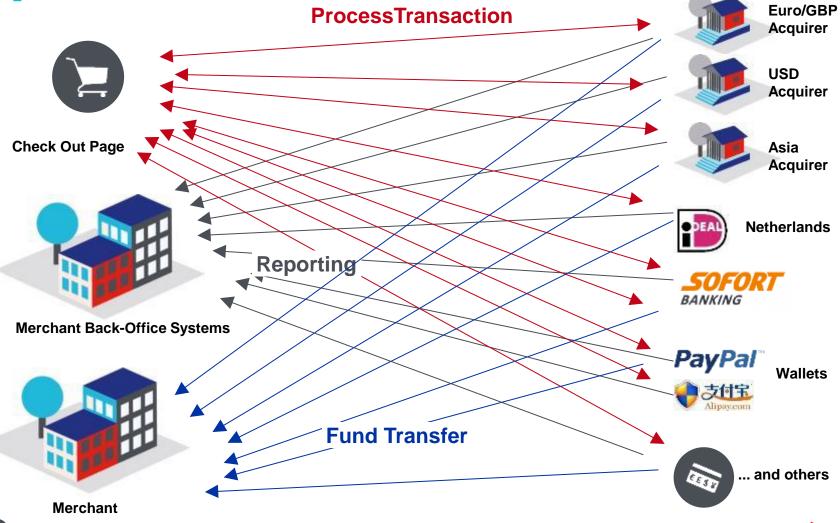


The road to enable DevOps beyond Facebook, Spotify, Netflix ... within the Payment Industry

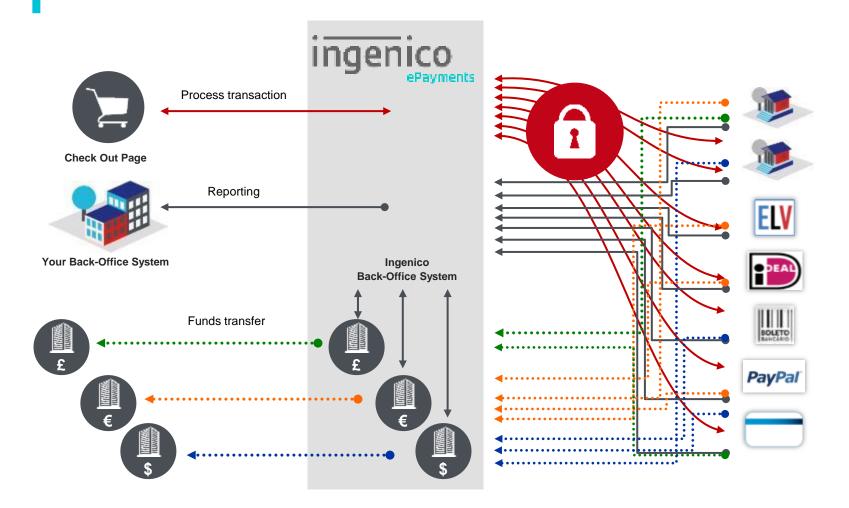




We turn your ceck-out complexity ...



... into something easy!





You've done business with us ...



€58 Bn Processed flow



65,000 Clients



230 Acquiring partners and banks



150 International, local and alternative payment methods



Countries







































































Commonwealth Bank



















Shift away from the monolith



Ingenico ePayments started in 1994 as Payment Service Provider (PSP). Being a front-runner back then means dealing with older technologies today so it was time for a 'big' change.

Technical goals:

- Refactoring from monolith into micro services architecture
- Maintain 99.999% uptime
- Maintain full automatic regression test (>25k test cases)
- Easily handle over 1000s transactions per second

Delivery goals:

- Move to a Agile / DevOps way of working
- Introduction of the Continuous Delivery pipeline
- Cloud enabled with technologies like containers
- Maintain highest level of PCI compliancy





Learn from the best and improve on 3 themes:

organizational & cultural change

architecture enablement

continuous delivery







Inspired by:





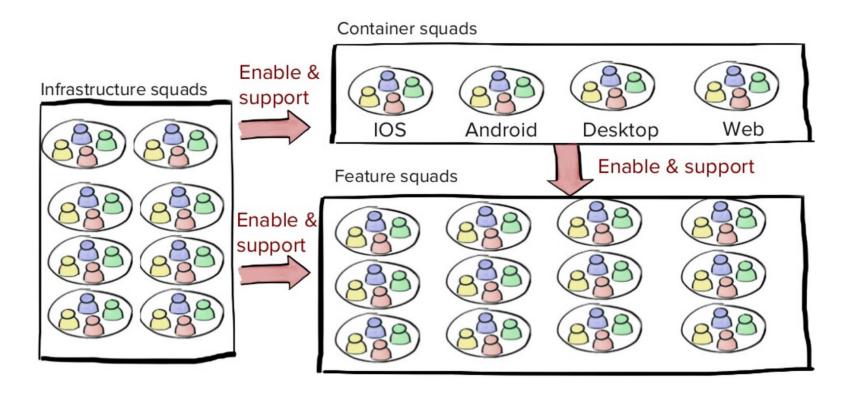






Goal: Self-service model





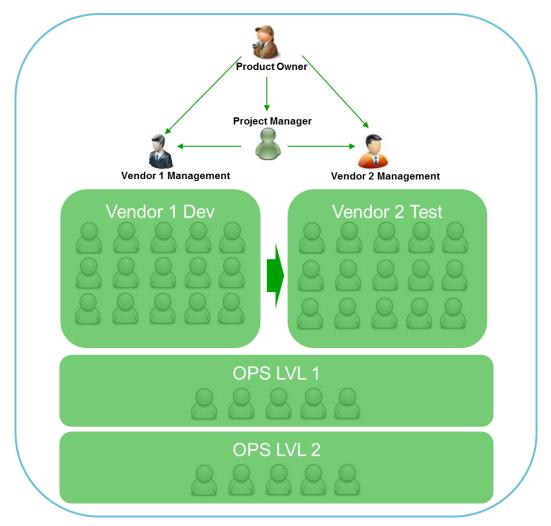
The feature team should feels like a mini startup and should be self organizing and end to end responsible.





Previous Organization Setup

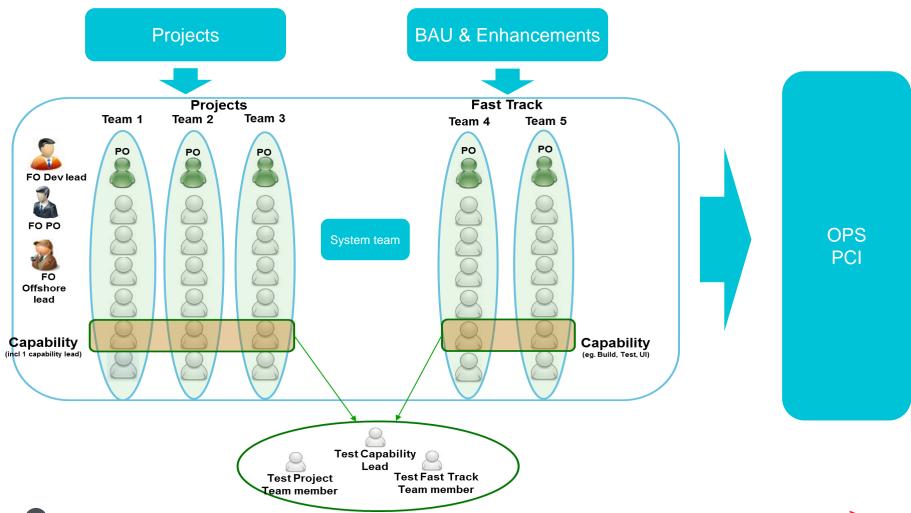






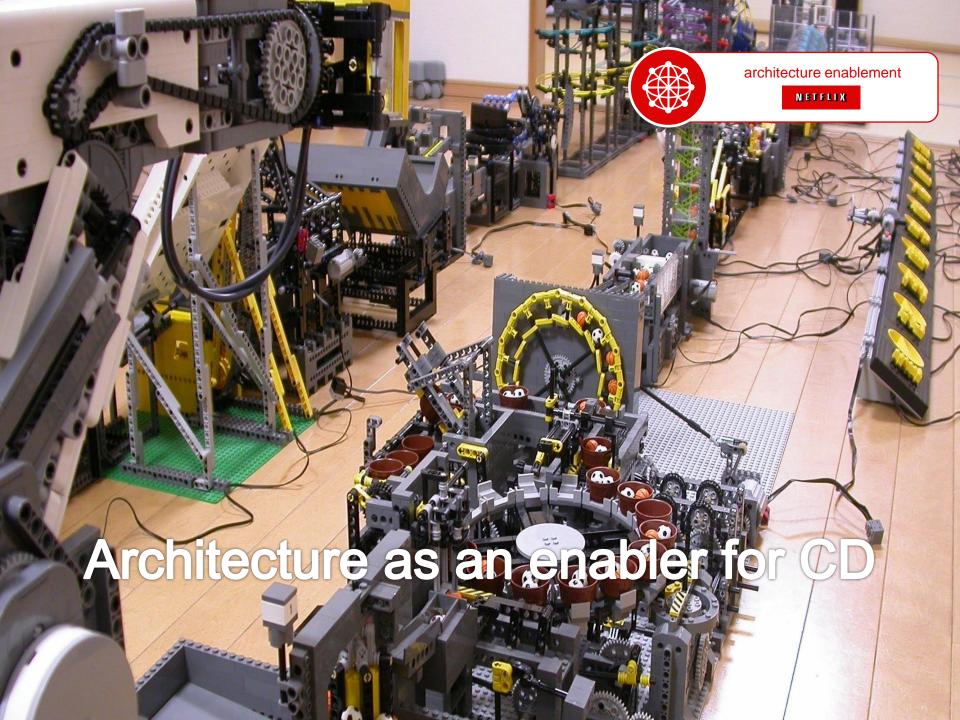
Current Organization Setup











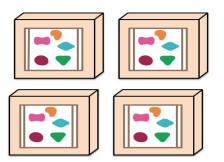
Goal: move to micro-services



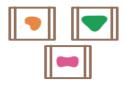
A monolithic application puts all its functionalities into a single process



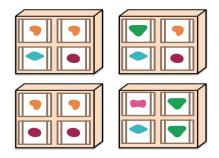
and scales by duplicating the monoliths



A micro-service architecture puts each element on functionality into a separate service



and scales by distributing these services across servers

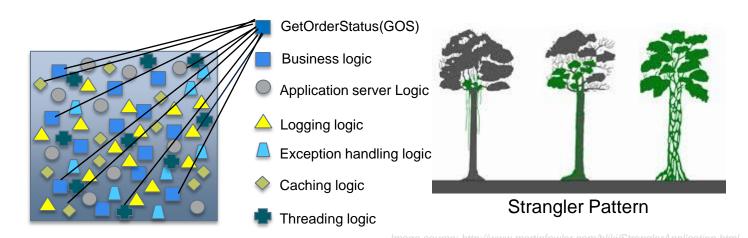






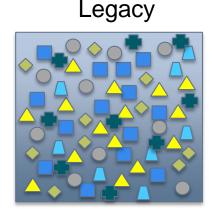
Setup the basic core architecture and validate this on production

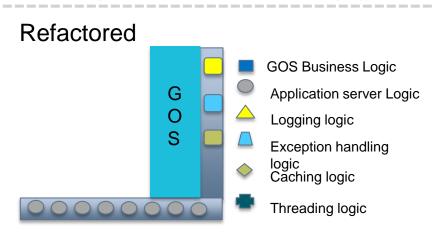




Step 2:

Step 1:









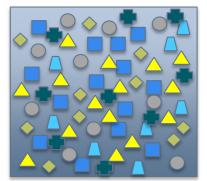


Move existing logic to the new platform by using the strangler pattern

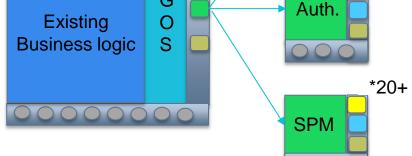


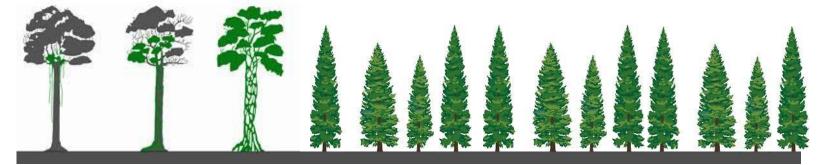
PayPal





Payment Engine





mage source: http://cliparts.co/redwood-tree-clip-an



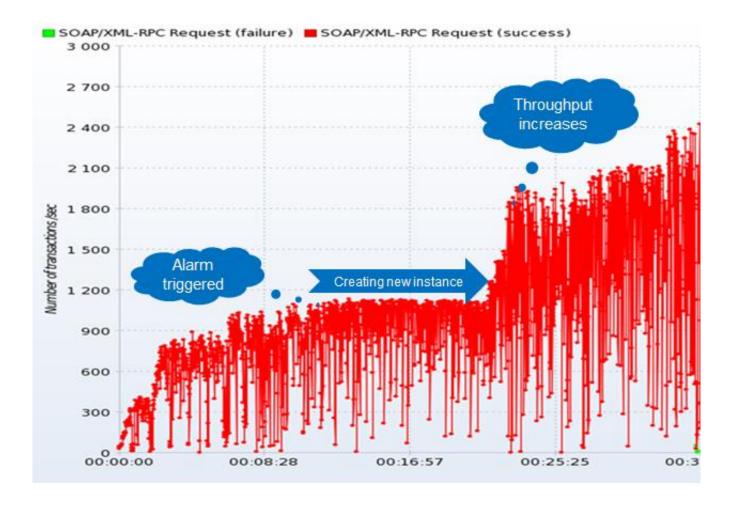
Step 3:



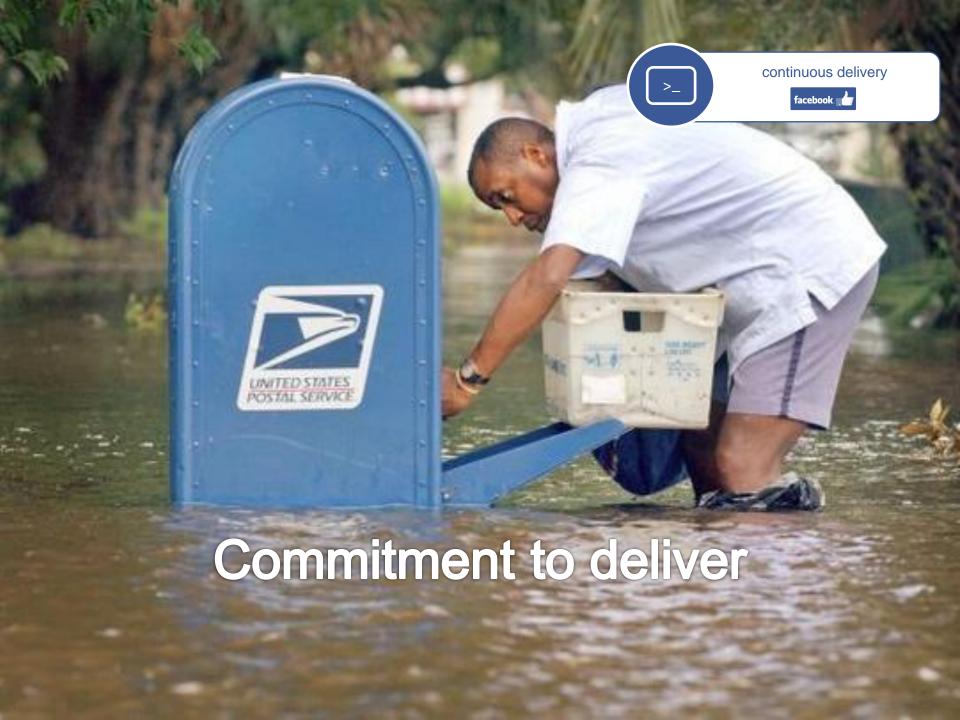


AWS & Docker to enable growth



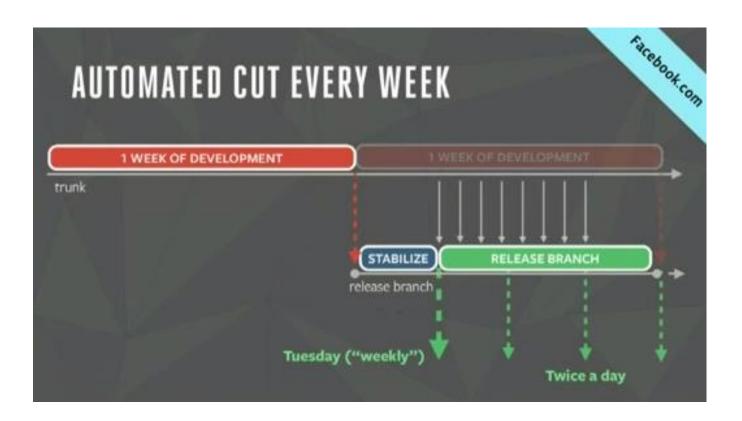






Goal: Being able to release to production every day





https://www.infoq.com/presentations/Facebook-Release-Process

Image source http://www.agile-minds.com/facebook-mobile-release-process/





Previously releasing from multiple teams to production

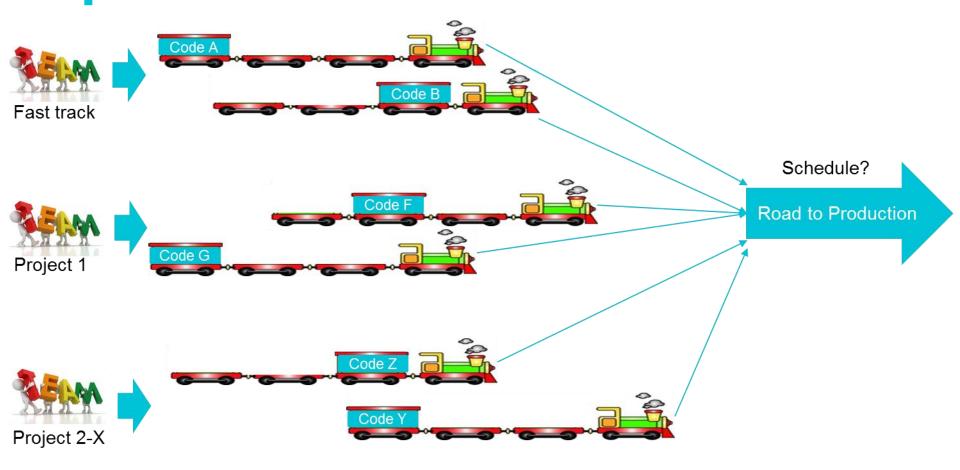


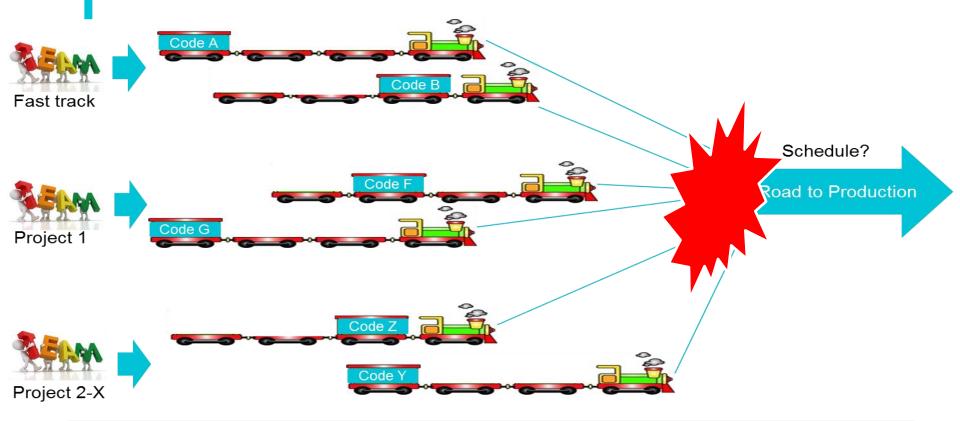
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Image source team: http://mediapoliseuropa.com/index.php/team







Previously releasing from multiple teams to production



- Releasing to production <10 times a year
- Takes months from code commit to move to production
- High defect ratio in deliverables
- Deployment of the platform to one environment could take day's







Releasing to Production

Release train 1.1 Release train 1.0 Code F Code A Code G Code Z Road to Production

Schedule Tuesday and Thursday

Releasing to production every week

Code G

Project 1

- On average a release would take around a week from code commit to production (this can be speed up to 1-2 days if required)
- Significant lower defect count in releases

Project 2-X

Deployment to one environment of the platform takes less then an hour

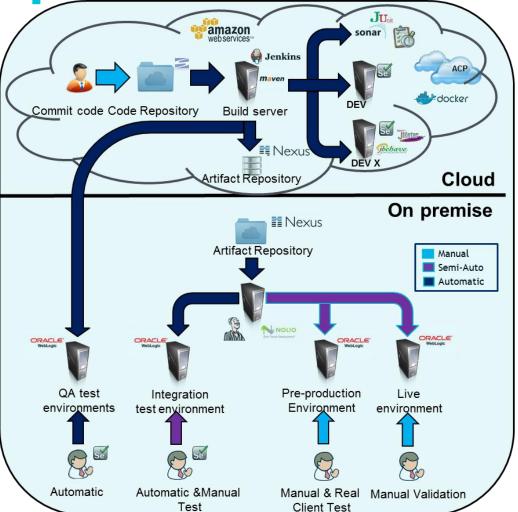
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Fast track

Current environment setup



Environment	Time	Tests
Build Server	On Commit	Unit testIntegration unit test
Development	On Commit & Daily	Automatic Regression testManual test
Test	On Demand & Daily	Manual testPerformance test
Trunk	On Release & Daily	Automatic Regression testPerformance testManual smoke test
Integration Test	On Demand & Daily	Automatic Regression testUser acceptance test
Pre-production	On Release	User acceptance testReal client test
Production	On Release	Validation test





Some lessons learned

- Work closely together as one team instead of creating a vendor vs client relationship
- No separation of teams based on onshore vs offshore. Mixed onshore & offshore is the key
- Create mixed feature teams where business, dev. and ops are present
- Additional management required for offshore (Team lead/ Scrum master Onshore and Offshore).
- Set clear guidelines on development, testing, automation, quality and enforce this through automatic tooling.
- Mainline branching strategy is the key to enable continuous delivery don't use feature branches!!
- Don't be afraid to choose a different direction if this fits better for your setup (e.g. introduce additional management on top of the scrum teams, or lowering delivery speed to let the rest of the organization catch up)





Next steps

CONWAY'S LAW

- Focus on creating <u>feature teams</u>
- Increase development <u>speed</u>
- Investigate <u>cloud</u> possibilities
- Improve metrics
- Continuous improvement!

"Any organization that designs a system will inevitably produce a design whose structure is a copy of the organization's communication structure."
Melvin E. Conway, 1967



What can we still learn:

- PCI compliancy in the cloud
- Docker production experience on high profile, high load platforms, PCI compliant environments





