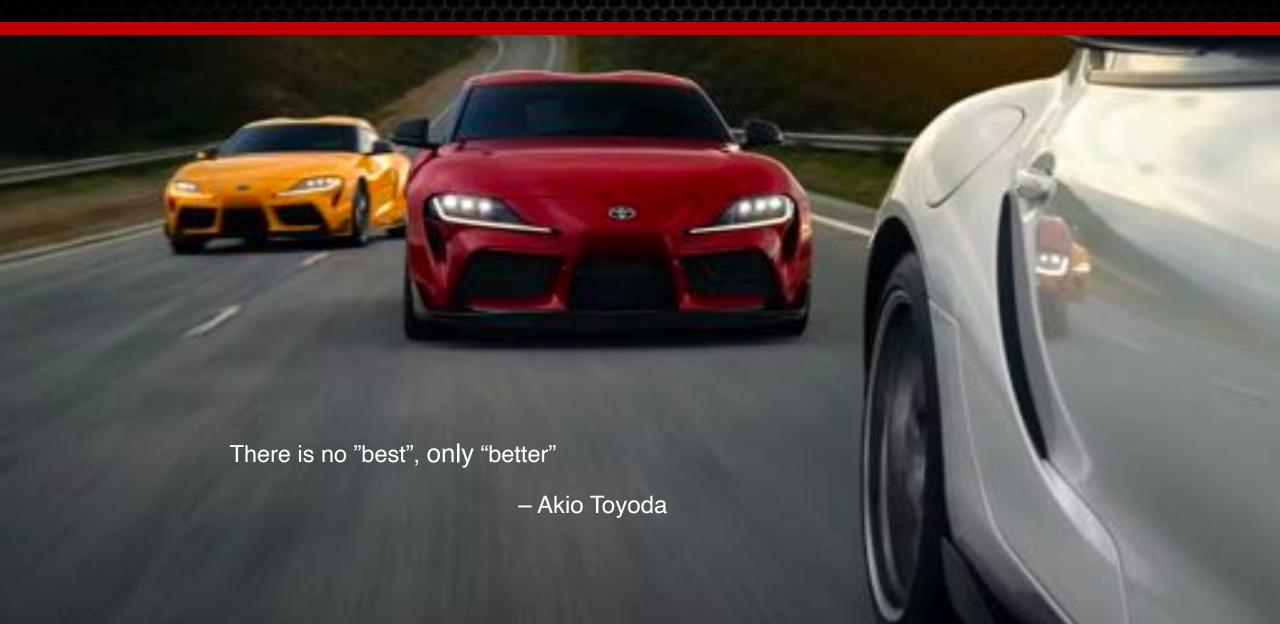
# DevOps The Toyota Way

Kishore Jonnalagedda
Director of Engineering

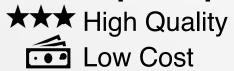




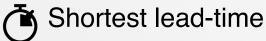
# The Toyota Way



## Core principles







## Core purpose

- Eliminate waste
- Continuous Improvement



## The need for a journey



- Market demand
- Role of software
- Richer features



Toyota Way –Genchi Genbutsu and Kaizen – Go & see first-hand and Improve continuously

## Organic growth of Software



- Siloed systems
- Locally optimized lifecycles
- Large number of applications

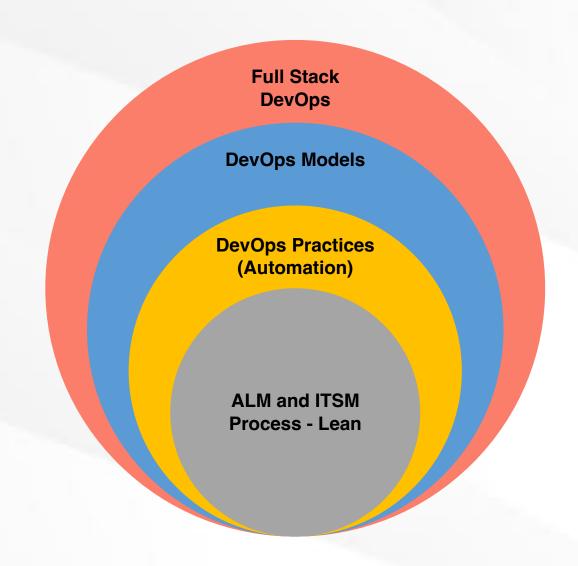


Toyota Way – Eliminate Muda Muda is waste

## **Implementing the Toyota Way - DevOps**



- Planning the process
- Order of CAMS at Toyota
  - Automation
  - Measurement
  - Culture
  - Sharing



# Planning the process

MANAGE	PLAN	CODE	VERIFY	PACKAGE	CONFIGURE	RELEASE	OPERATE	SECURE
Authentication & Authorization	Value Stream Management	Source Code Management	Continuous Integration	Package Management	Runbook Automation	Continuous Delivery	Metrics & Alerting	Static App Security Testing
Code Analytics	Requirements Management	Code Review	Code Quality	Binary Metadata Management	Infrastructure as Code	Release Orchestration	Status Page	Dynamic App Security Testing
DevOps Maturity Score	Tech Debt Management	IDE	Tech Stack based Test Pyramid	Container Registry	ChatOps	Binary Authorization	Application Tracing	Dependency Scanning
Flow Analytics		Technology Starter Packs				Feature Flag Management	Error Monitoring	OSS License
		Starter Facility	Technology based Testing Pattern	Infrastructure Code Registry			Log Monitoring	Management
Audit Management			Integration	5.15				Container Scanning
				Public Dependencies Proxy		Continuous Deployment	Incident Management	
Workflow Policies							Management	
		LLOLIND			PROPOSED FY??	Change Management	Monitoring as Code	

## First objectives

- Scope Cloud vs. On-prem
- Vision
  - Velocity of adoption
  - Reliability
  - Cost-Efficiency
- Tools





- Scalable build slaves
- Flexible build engine
- Heterogenous repository
- Security tools





















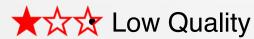




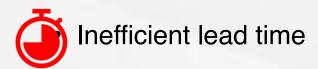












Toyota Way Genchi Genbutsu Kaizen



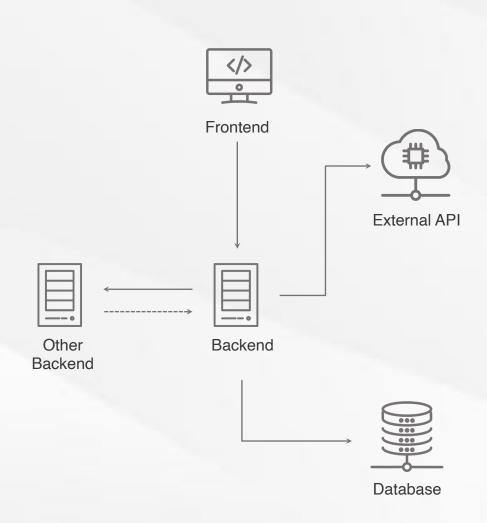
# Challenge

- Modern software is richer.
- Lots of moving parts.
- Slow to build.



## Genchi Genbutsu: Dev role expected vs actual







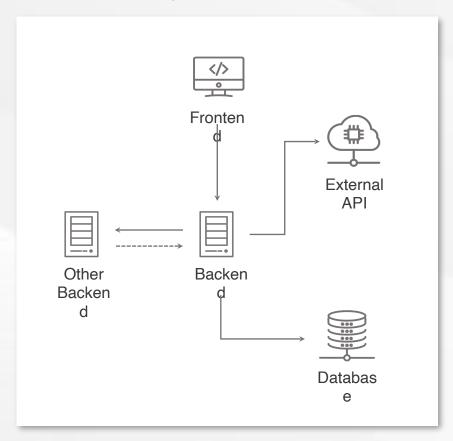
Make it simple for product teams to produce high-quality digital products that matter.



# Turn to success



Digital business platform (owned by application team)

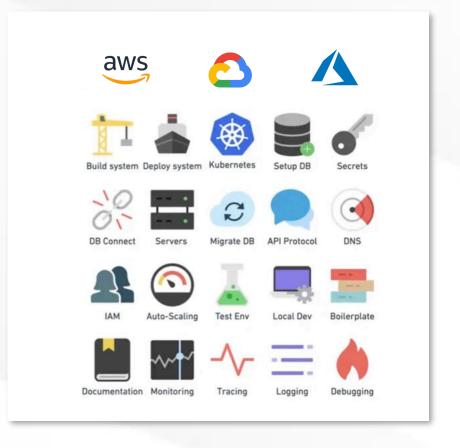


X as template

X as Code

**Service Level X** 

Foundational technology platform (provided by platform team)



## **Key Products**

- Blueprints
  - accelerate teams to shift-left
  - hook measurements
- Self-service portal
- frictionless self-service adoption

## **Key Services**

- SRE review Day 2 focus, measure
- Specialists like Cloud Economists, Principal engineers – Kaizen opportunities, FinOps etc.

# Guiding principles

- Inner source
- Self-service
- Community driven
- API based

- · Opinionated and supported path to build something.
- Examples:
  - Module
    - Terraform for s3
  - Architectural blueprint SPA
    - S3 with CF + WAF + observability hooks + failover hooks
    - CI/CD pipelines
  - Reference architecture
    - Angular app + CF + WAF + CI/CD + lambda AuthN/Z + RUM metrics + logging + tracing + failover

Reference architectures

Architectural blueprints

Architectural blueprints

modules

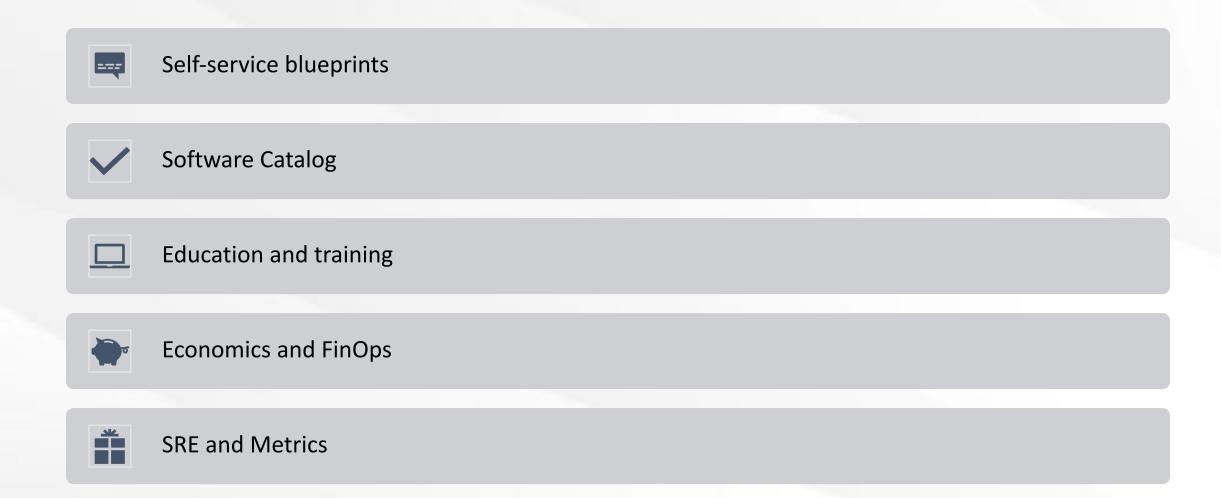
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modules

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## Self-service portal



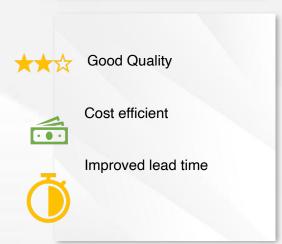


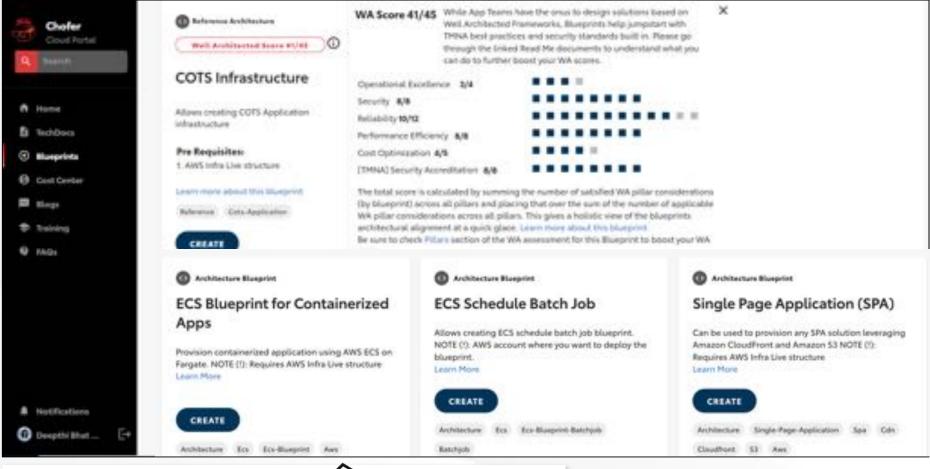
## Blueprints on self-service portal: Chofer



### Key measurements

- 1. Rate of adoption
- 2. Rate of drop
- 3. Friction points



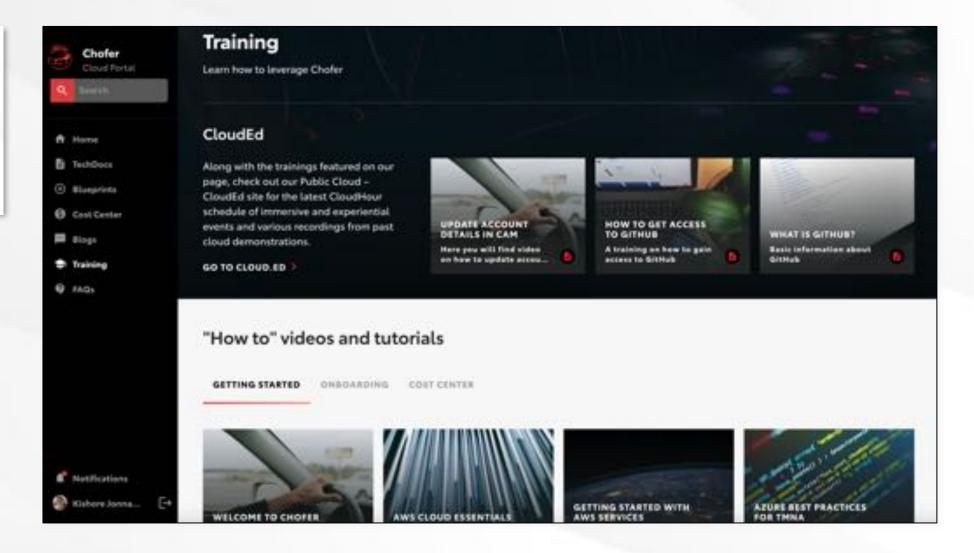


Technology of choice:



#### Key measurements

- Number of clicks
- 2. Rate of new content
- 3. Time spent
- 4. Feedback items



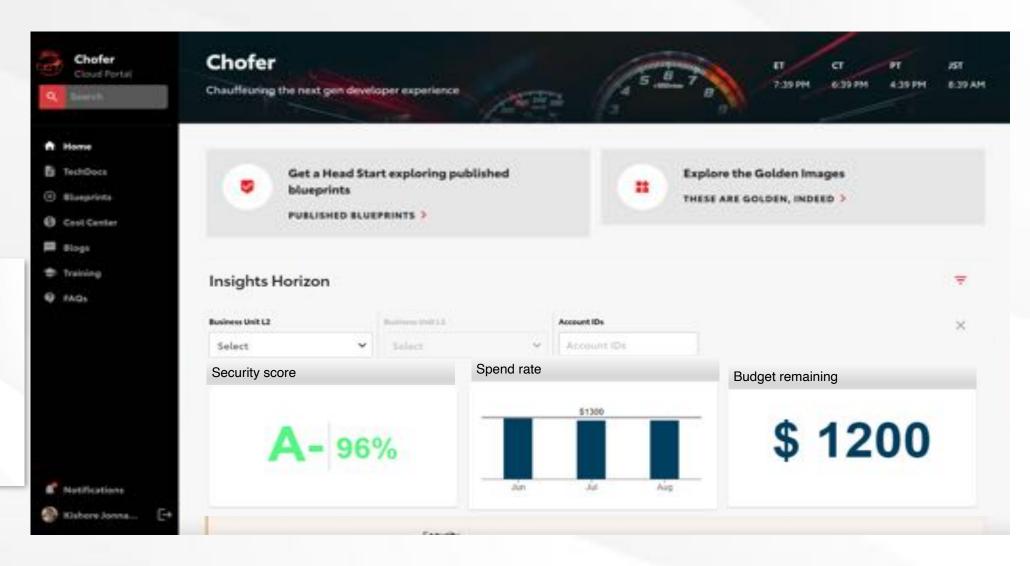
## Insights with single pane of glass



### Key measurements

- No. of metrics
- 2. Freq of update
- 3. No. of dimensions
- 4. # of personas







A sample feature: Deploy an API using springboot on a k8 cluster in a secure subnet exposing only 443 port with encryption in transit & rest. Firewall and DDOS protection are implied. Hooks into observability tools is also implied. Resiliency is required.

### Application teams without blueprints

Assuming n such features
Deployed m times

Effort for each team, E can be measured as:

E(1) = O(m\*log(n))

Assuming there are t such teams working independently, the total effort across the organization :

Day 1

 $E(t) = O(t^*m^*log(n))$  avg case

Day 2

Assuming there are p upgrades to the template which is deployed q times :

 $E(t) = O(t^* p * q * log(n))$ , avg case

### Teams using well-architected blueprints

Assuming n such features

Deployed m times with an improved iteration.

Effort for each team can be measured as E(1) = O(m + k) where k is the time to integrate with a blueprint

Assuming there are t such teams the total effort across the organization :

Day 1

 $E(t) = O(t^*(m+k))$  avg case

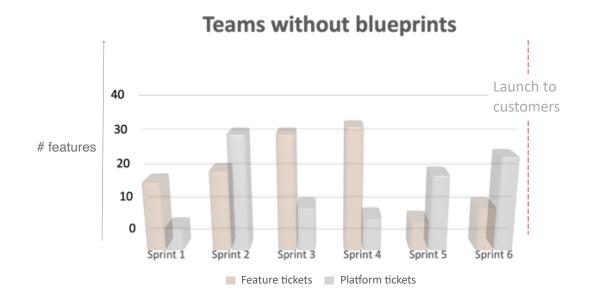
Day 2

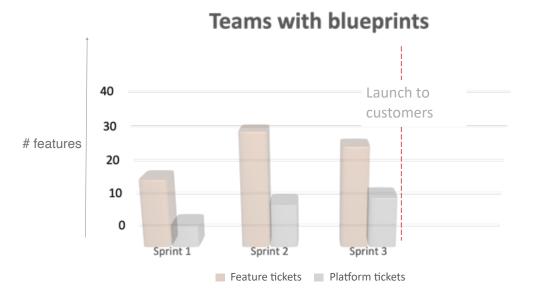
The platform upgrades are transparent to the teams. The effort is minimal assuming upgrades are backward compatible:

$$E(t) = O(1)$$

E(t) = O(t \* 1), avg case

# Team productivity blueprints vs. no blueprints

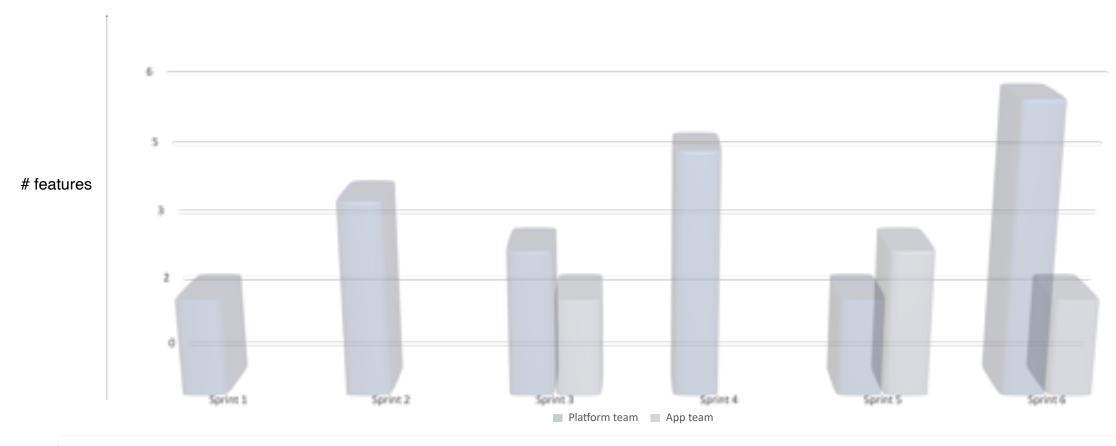




Conclusion: Using well architected blueprints shortened lead time by ~8 weeks

## **Velocity of platform features**

## Platform features - Dedicated Platform SME vs General App developer



Conclusion: Lead time for well-architected platform features is shorter with dedicated teams by ~6 weeks

# Shared responsibility model

**Application Platform** team Resiliency score Observability tools

Dashboards

Blueprints

Shift-left code

team

Game day

participation

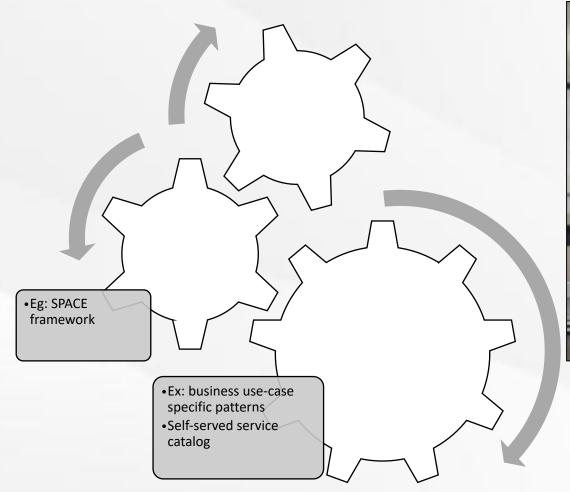
Observable code

Integrated test suite

## Summary









## Thank you

Contact:

LinkedIn: <a href="https://www.linkedin.com/in/kjonnala">https://www.linkedin.com/in/kjonnala</a>

We are hiring: <a href="https://careers.toyota.com">https://careers.toyota.com</a>



