These objections are valid, but they’re less convincing when you recognize

that DevOps organizations like Google and Amazon are

enterprises in their own right, and when you see the success that

some other organizations are beginning to have with DevOps at the

enterprise level. They’ve already proven that DevOps can succeed at

scale, if the management will and vision, and the engineering talent

and discipline, are there.

A shortage of engineering talent is a serious blocker for many

organizations trying to implement DevOps. But this isn’t as much of

a concern for the financial industry, which spends as much on IT

talent as Silicon Valley, and competes directly with Internet technology

companies for the best and the brightest. And adopting DevOps

creates a virtuous circle in hiring: giving engineering and delivery

teams more freedom and accountability, and a greater chance to

learn and succeed, attracts more and better talent.1

So what is holding DevOps adoption back in the financial markets?

Let’s look at other challenges that financial firms have to overcome:

1. The high risks and costs of failure in financial systems

2. Chaining interdependencies between systems, making changes

difficult to test and expensive (and high risk) to roll out

3. The weight of legacy technology and legacy controls

4. Perceived regulatory compliance roadblocks