Bellevue University

The History of DevOps

Module 1: Assignment 1.3



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This paper examines the historical development of DevOps, tracing its origins through the Lean Movement, the Agile Manifesto, and the Continuous Delivery Movement. Each of these movements has significantly influenced the principles and practices that define DevOps today.

Introduction

DevOps, a portmanteau of "development" and "operations," is a cultural and professional movement that emphasizes collaboration between software developers and IT operations. To understand its origins, we must delve into three pivotal movements: the Lean Movement, the Agile Manifesto, and the Continuous Delivery Movement. (What is DevOps?).

The Lean Movement

The Lean Movement, which emerged in the early 20th century, is often associated with improving manufacturing efficiency and reducing waste. Pioneers like Henry Ford and Kiichiro Toyoda played crucial roles in shaping its principles.

Henry Ford revolutionized manufacturing with the introduction of the assembly line, which streamlined production processes and minimized waste. His focus on efficiency laid the groundwork for Lean principles, emphasizing the importance of continuous improvement and value delivery.

Kiichiro Toyoda, founder of Toyota, further advanced these ideas through the development of the Toyota Production System (TPS). TPS introduced concepts such as Just-In-Time (JIT) production and the elimination of waste, which are foundational to Lean thinking. The Lean Movement's emphasis on efficiency and collaboration directly influenced the DevOps culture, promoting a mindset of continuous improvement and value delivery in software development. (A brief history of lean - lean Enterprise Institute, 2023).

The Agile Manifesto

In the early 2000s, the Agile Manifesto emerged as a response to the limitations of traditional software development methodologies. Formulated by a group of 17 software developers, the manifesto outlined four key values and twelve principles aimed at enhancing software development processes. (Manifesto for Agile software development).

The four core values of the Agile Manifesto are:

- a. Individuals and interactions over processes and tools
- b. Working software over comprehensive documentation
- c. Customer collaboration over contract negotiation
- d. Responding to change by following a plan

These values foster a culture of collaboration, flexibility, and customer-centricity, which are essential components of the DevOps approach. The Agile principles encourage teams to work in iterative cycles, allowing for rapid feedback and continuous improvement. This iterative approach aligns seamlessly with the DevOps philosophy, where development and operations teams collaborate closely to deliver high-quality software quickly.

The Continuous Delivery Movement

The Continuous Delivery Movement, which gained traction in the late 2000s, focuses on automating the software release process to enable frequent and reliable software deployments. Pioneers like Jez Humble and David Farley articulated the principles of Continuous Delivery in their book, "Continuous Delivery: Reliable Software Releases through Build, Test, and Deployment Automation." (Continuous delivery, 2025)

Continuous Delivery emphasizes:

- a. Automated testing to ensure code quality
- b. Continuous integration to merge code changes frequently
- c. Automated deployment to streamline the release process

These practices are integral to the DevOps framework, as they facilitate collaboration between development and operations teams, reduce deployment risks, and enhance the overall software delivery lifecycle. By adopting Continuous Delivery practices, organizations can achieve faster time-to-market and respond more effectively to customer needs. (The Impact of Continuous Delivery | Dave Farley's weblog, 2020).

Conclusion

The history of DevOps is deeply rooted in the Lean Movement, the Agile Manifesto, and the Continuous Delivery Movement. Each of these movements has contributed to the principles and practices that define DevOps today. By embracing the collaborative, iterative, and automated approaches championed by these movements, organizations can enhance their software development processes, improve efficiency, and deliver greater value to their customers. As we continue to evolve in the realm of software development, the lessons learned from these historical movements will remain relevant, guiding us toward a more integrated and efficient future in DevOps.

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