## Future of DevOps

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## Sasha Rosenbaum @DivineOps

Dev Ops Product Sales Consulting



















## The Past





### 1990s:

Getting a new server up:

3+ months





### Backup







Replying to @DivineOps

I don't know, but I have misguided nostalgia for getting a page & driving to our data center to physically restart a server in the middle of the night.





Date	Release name
1990	SQL Server 1.1 (16-bit)
1992	SQL Server 4.2A
1993	SQL Server 4.21a
1995	SQL Server 6.0
1996	SQL Server 6.5
1998	SQL Server 7.0
2000	SQL Server 2000
2003	SQL Server 2000 64-bit
2005	SQL Server 2005
2008	SQL Server 2008
2010	Azure SQL database

# Software release cadence: 2-3-year cycle



### Merge hell

Merging the development branches and completing the test procedures could take months











# Every company ran its own email







#### Software as a Service

Ergonautic

1996

• Google Search 1998

• Salesforce 1999

#### Revenue share in 1999

Application Service Providers \$933M

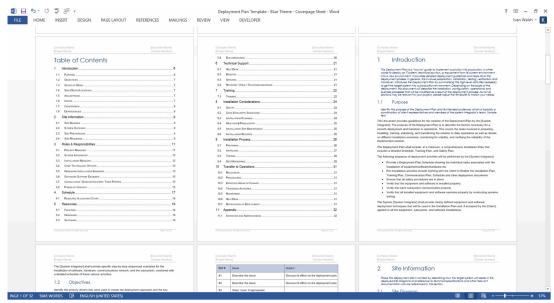
Software Applications \$74B

Source: https://www.inc.com/magazine/20000401/18093.html



### Deployment Checklists

#### **Deployment Plan Template: Blue Theme**





2000



#### 27% of server market

- File-based OS
- Maintains configuration in files
- Every device is a file

#### 41% of server market

- Executable-based OS
- Maintains configuration in registry
- Every device has a different driver mechanism

### 1990s:

# Maintenance windows



# System Downtime

Saturday, June 4 -Sunday, June 5





#### How many 9s is two weekends like that?



< 99%

# 3.65 days / year



Unavailable systems were estimated to have cost American businesses \$4.54B in 1996.





#### Traditional IT



### wall of confusion



Dev

Ops

Speed

Reliability

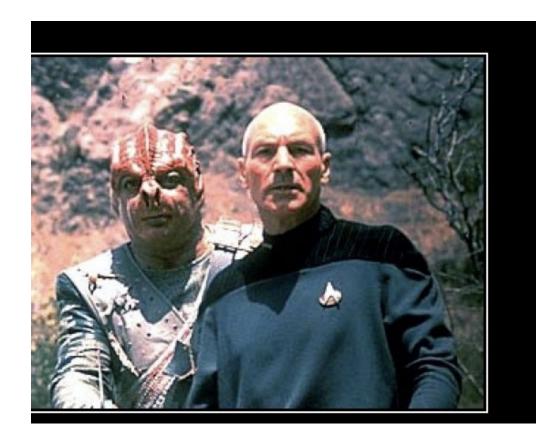








"I knew this organization was full of siloes.
I just didn't think they'd be so heavily defended!"





# Darmok and Jalad at Tanagra





# Patrick and Andrew at Agile TO 2008

10 deploys per day: Dev and Ops collaboration at Flickr



Velocity 09: John Allspaw and Paul Hammond





#### Andrew Clay Shafer 雷启理 @littleidea

Don't just say 'no', you aren't respecting other people's problems... #velocityconf #devops #workingtogether

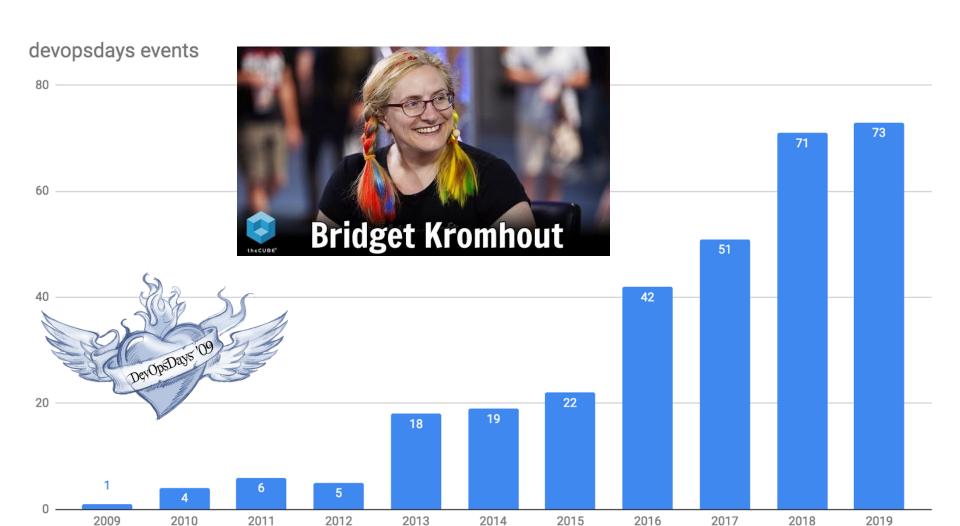






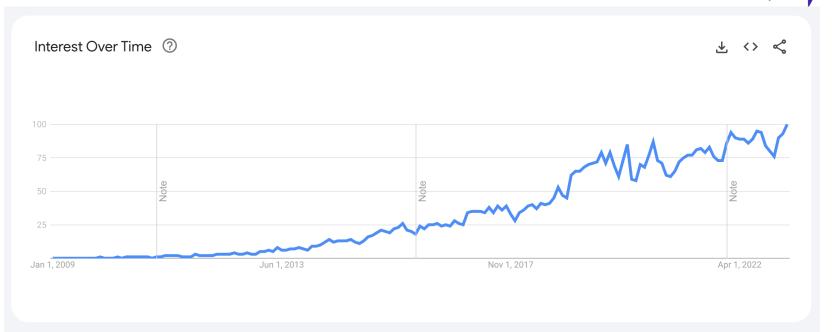
DevOpsDays Ghent 2009: Patrick Debois



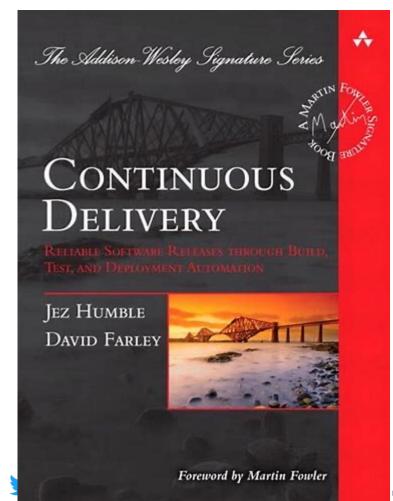


### "DevOps" Google Search Trend 2009-Present











Jez Humble and Dave Farley: 2010

### Continuous Integration (C1)



The practice of merging code into the main branch several times a day; and automating the build and testing on every commit.

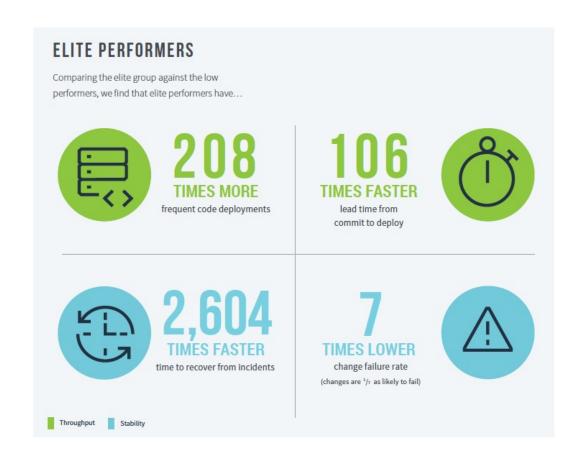


### Continuous Delivery (CD)



The approach in which teams produce software in short cycles, ensuring that the software can be reliably released at any time.







Nicole Forsgren. State of DevOps Report 2019



# Software delivery is like a muscle.

The more you use it, the stronger it gets.





# The Present





# Effective automation requires consistent APIs





#### **OS-level APIs**

#### PowerShell

(Windows) configuration management framework and scripting language



Jeffrey Snover, 2006

#### Infrastructure-level APIs

Amazon Web Services: 2002

Amazon Cloud Computing: 2006

Azure Cloud Services: 2008







#### Infrastructure as code

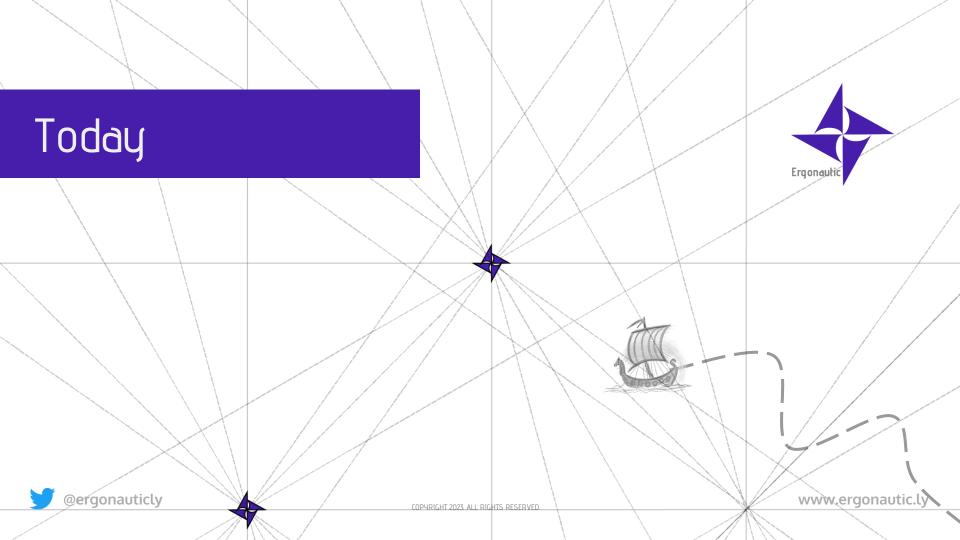




Every wave of automation

Enables the next wave of automation





#### We have a lot more automation





#### We have a lot more automation tools





#### We have much higher availability





#### We have better on-call





#### We have better incident response





#### We deploy a lot more frequently





## BUT





#### Many of us are bad at monitoring





#### Many of us are bad at Cl





#### Continuous Integration (C1)



The practice of merging code into the main branch several times a day; and automating the build and testing on every commit.



## You cannot CI/CD Without Testing











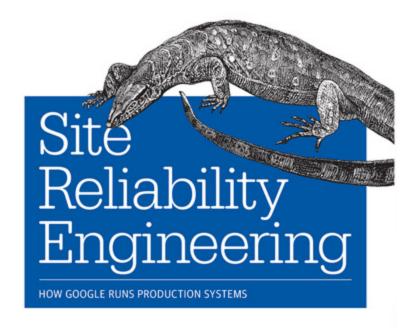
### We have convinced people that deploying faster is good

We forgot to mention that increasing the Operational Burden is bad





#### O'REILLY"









#### SRE ~ Google's implementation DevOps



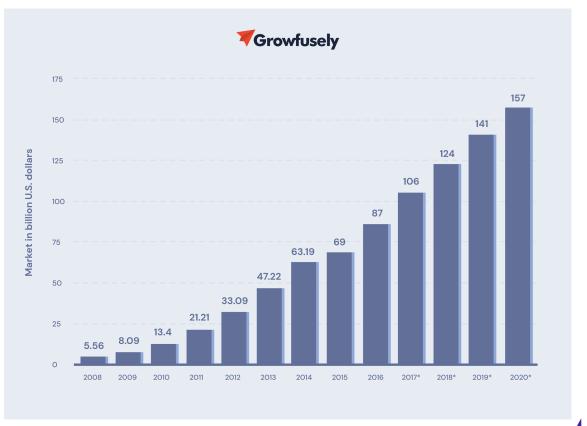


#### Why did SRE develop?





SaaS Market 2008-2020







## What is the most important thing about the SRE discipline?





## SRE is about explicit agreements that align incentives





#### SLA, SLI, SLO





#### SLA

#### Financially-backed availability





Monthly Uptime Percentage	Service Credit Percentage
Less than 99.95% but equal to or greater than 99.0%	10%
Less than 99.0% but equal to or greater than 95.0%	25%
Less than 95.0%	100%

#### Monthly downtime > 1.5 days means 100% refund

## SLAs are about aligning incentives between Vendor & Customer

SLO

=

#### Targeted reliability





#### While SLA is a single metric,

SLOs are a system of metrics

#### SLO

#### Business-approved reliability





### SLOs are about explicitly aligning incentives between Business & Engineering









#### Acceptable level of unreliability

Error budget = 1 - SLO

 $EB = 1 - 99.99\% = 0.01\% \approx 13 \text{ mins /quarter}$ 



# Error budgets are about aligning incentives between Dev & Ops





If developers are measured on the same SLO, then when the error budget is drained developers shift focus from delivering new features to improving Reliability





SLI

### Actual reliability





### Monitoring





Without monitoring, you have no way to tell whether your service even works!





### **Good Monitoring**





Without good monitoring, you don't know that the service does what users expect it to do!





### The Future





### Something we have to talk about





### Al





### AI will not [yet] take your job





### Al will change jobs





### **Ethics**





### Like a Library





# Current **AI** aggregates and synthesizes the results of decades of human work





### Written works, code, art





### Unlike a Library







## Current **AI** charges its users for the content

But it DOES NOT pay royalties or give attribution to the creators



### Fairness usually loses to profit





### Are people going to stop sharing?





#### Something else we have to talk about





### DevOps is Dead



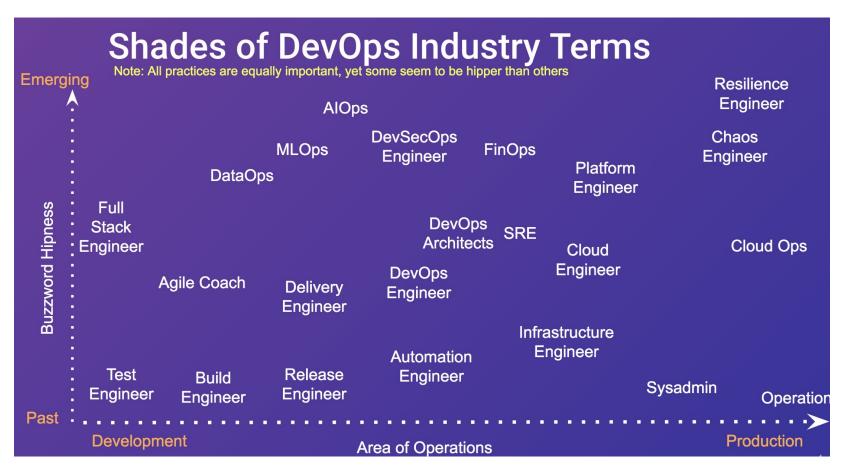




### Is it though?







# Someone in your org is keeping your systems alive

And their life might be hell



# The future is already here. It's just not evenly distributed

~ William Gibson





#### Renaming Teams



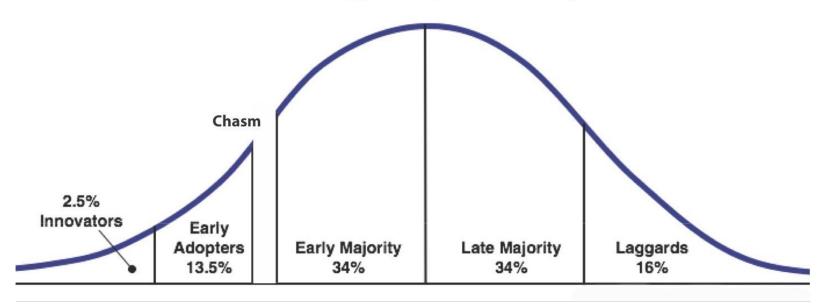
Support -> Sys Admin -> Ops -> DevOps -> SRE -> Platform Eng (?)



wall of confusion



#### **Technology Adoption Life Cycle**



seeking advantage

seeking legitimacy



# words cross the chasm before understanding and practice



Most organizations 1 encounter,
even those running SaaS,
have no SRE practice





### Most Organizations today



- Don't merge code frequently
- Don't have quality testing during C1
- Don't have informative monitoring
- Don't enforce Error Budgets
- Don't have a platform



### everyone wants DevOps

well actually...



### what they really want

- reliability
- availability
- scalability
- operability
- usability
- observability
- all for free
- without changing anything



# without changing anything



# without changing anything



# without changing anything





#### Software



Everyone wants this

**Platform** 



When they haven't solved this

Infrastructure



Or even this





#### Operating Model

Everyone wants to deliver SaaS Software Software **Software** Dev Ops optimally delivered on PaaS Platform Platform **Software** too Ops Dev dependent on laaS Infrastructure Infrastructure Also, Software Ops Dev



### Let's bring the future to everyone



### We don't need new words

## We need to implement what we already know to work well



### Let's start small





#### Not this



#### This



# The future is already here. It's just not evenly distributed

~ William Gibson





