

FUSION₁₇

DRIVING SERVICE MANAGEMENT FORWARD

ITSM DevOps: Beyond Standard Changes

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Session 805

About...



ITSM Academy

- Full service provider of IT Service Management (ITSM) and DevOps education and advice
- Accredited and sustainable education and training
 - ITIL®
 - Process Design (CPDE)
 - DevOps
 - Agile Service Management®

Donna Knapp

- Author
- Curriculum Development Manager
- Certified Process Design Engineer
- ITIL® Expert, ITIL Practitioner
- DevOps Foundation certified
- Certified DevOps Leader
- Certified DevOps Test Engineer
- Certified Scrum Master
- Certified Agile Process Owner
- Certified Agile Service Manager
- Certified in Knowledge-Centered Support (KCS) Principles



Agenda

- The promise of DevOps
- The reality of DevOps
- Adapting ITSM in support of DevOps

The Promise of DevOps

A person is silhouetted against a vibrant sunset sky, with their arms raised in a gesture of triumph or achievement. The background shows a vast landscape with mountains and a cityscape under a sky filled with golden clouds and a bright sun.

Speed – Agility – Productivity – Stability – Quality

The Reality of DevOps

Traditional IT

Big batch sizes

Skill-centric silos

Centralized scheduling

High-risk releases

Disseminated information

Failure is not an option culture

Cost and capacity metrics

My part is 'Done'

Transformation

DevOps

Micro batches

Product teams

Decentralized and continuous

Non-event releases

Actionable information

Shift left, fail early

Cost, capacity and flow (time)

IT is ready to deploy

"With the shift to digital transformation, CIOs and IT leadership must transform their organizations and increase the balance between quality and speed by changing their mindset and operating principles."

Stephen Elliot IDC

ITSM DevOps

- The what and the why of ITSM hasn't changed
- It's the 'how' that MUST change

DevOps represents a different way of thinking and working.



New(?) Ways of Thinking



The Agile Manifesto

WE VALUE



While there is value in the items on the right, we value the items on the left more.

Scientific Method

Socratic Method



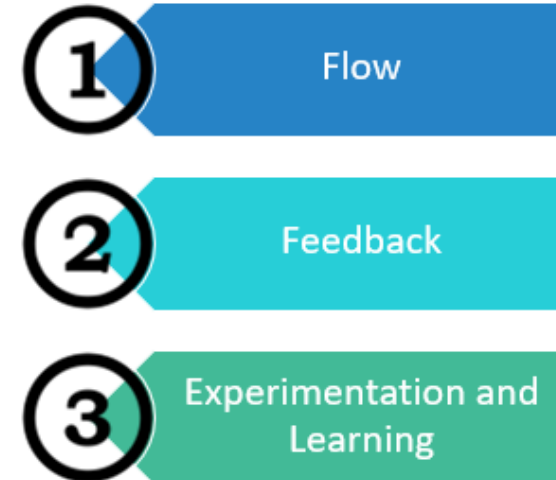
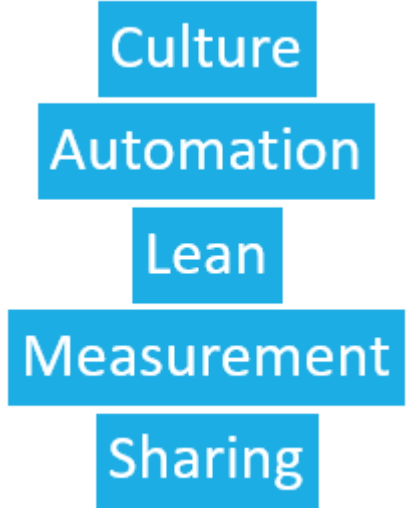
Lean Thinking



Define value from the perspective of the customer.

Systems Thinking

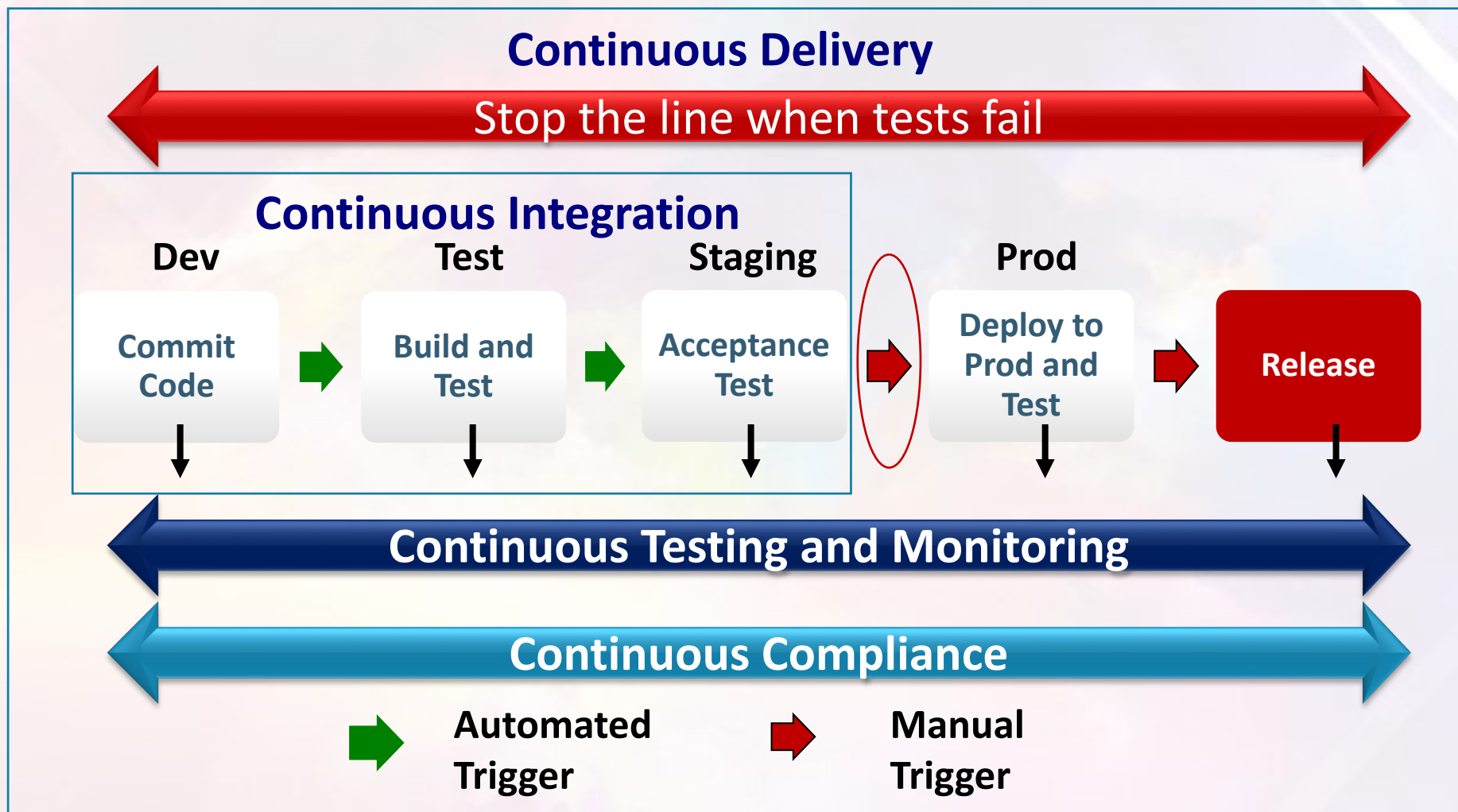
Theory of Constraints



Words without actions are meaningless but...

...actions without words are confusing.

New(?) Ways of Working



What It All Means

Frequent Deployments are Key to Success

- If you can deploy hundreds of times per day, you can recover from mistakes almost instantly
- If you can recover from mistakes almost instantly, you can take on more risk
- If you can take on more risk, you can try wild experiments
- The results of your wild experiments might turn into your next competitive advantage

The fastest learner wins!

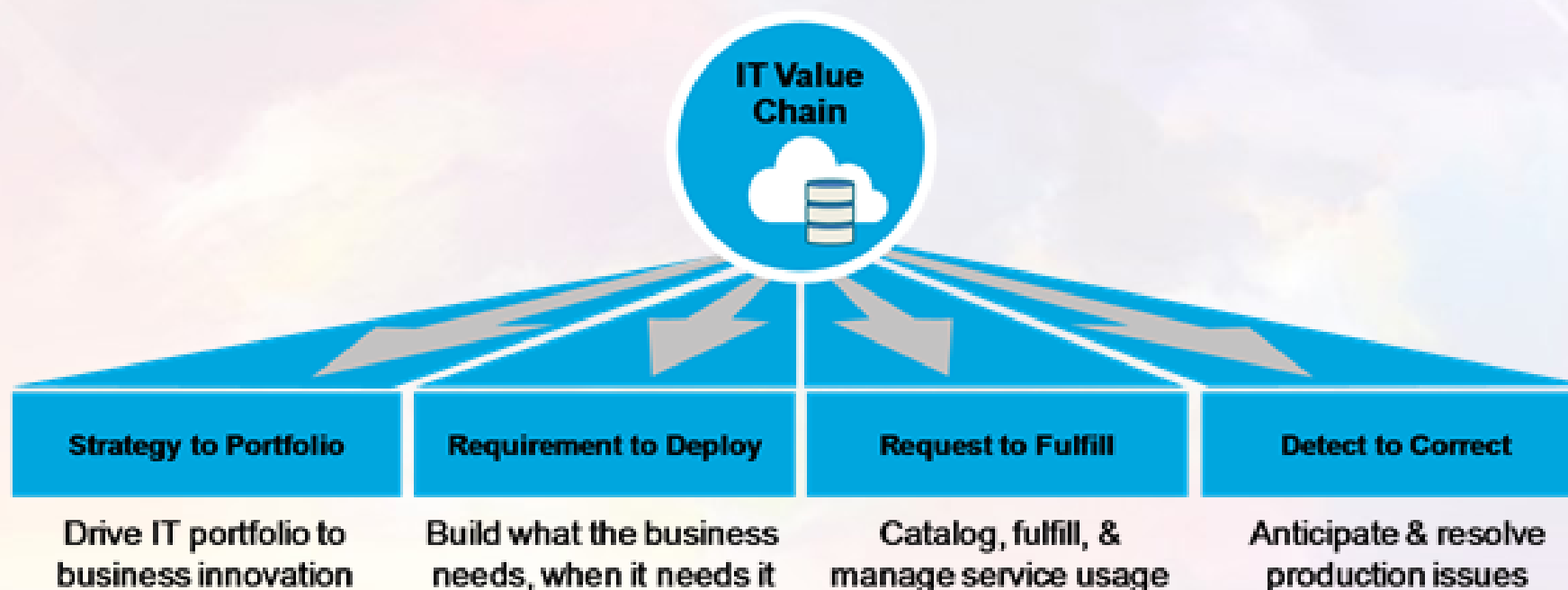
Why ITSM/ITIL is Considered a Constraint

- Promotes silos
- Requires comprehensive document
- Establishes overly-complex processes
- Insists on ceremonies (CAB meetings)
- Relies on mass inspection
- Decouples accountability for quality and work effort
- Focuses on longer-term planning
- Relies on meaningless metrics
- Uses different vocabulary



We Don't Need No Sticking Processes!

Processes Underpin the IT Value Chain



Source: <http://www.opengroup.org/it4it/about>

Processes are essential but they must be adapted.

What ITIL Actually Says

- **Adopt**

- Commit to adopting a service-oriented, customer-focused culture
- Incentivize and reward behaviors that reflect this commitment



- **Adapt**

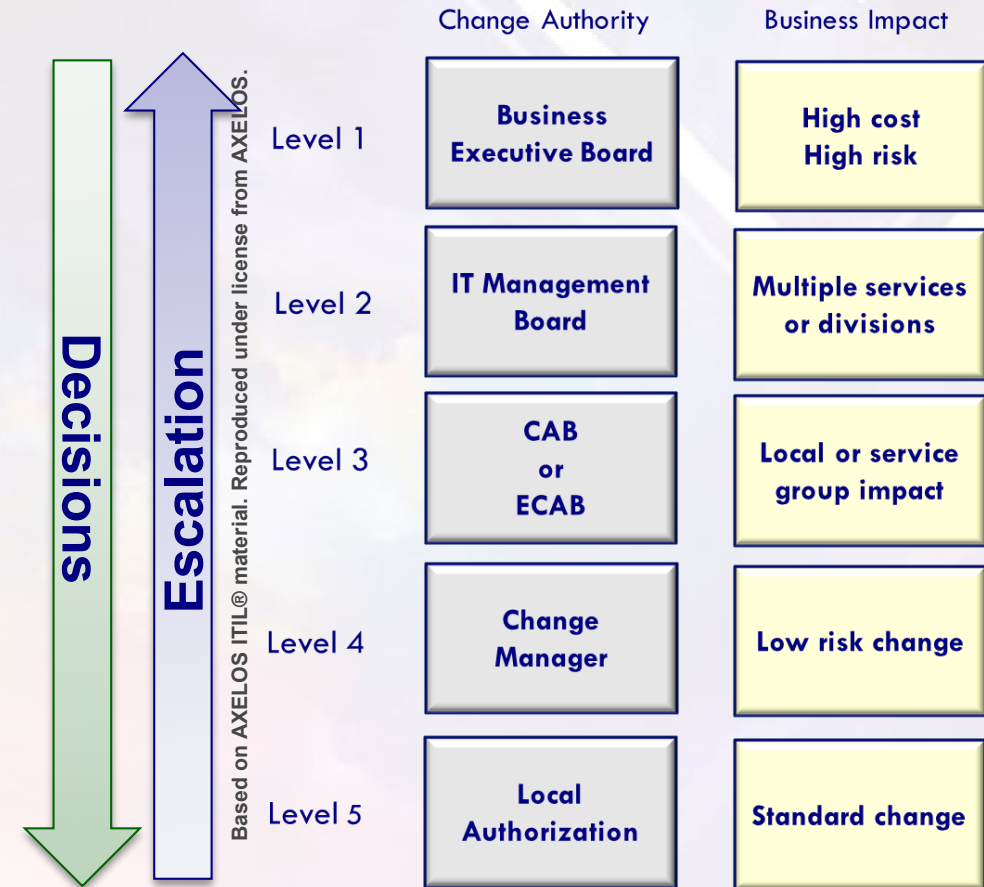
- ✓ Understand ITIL best practices
- ✓ Understand why they are recommended
- ✓ Apply critical thought to adapting best practices to your organization's circumstances, needs, goals and objectives

ITIL is only as valuable as the results it helps to achieve. How the practices are applied is critical.

A Few Examples

Adapting Change Management

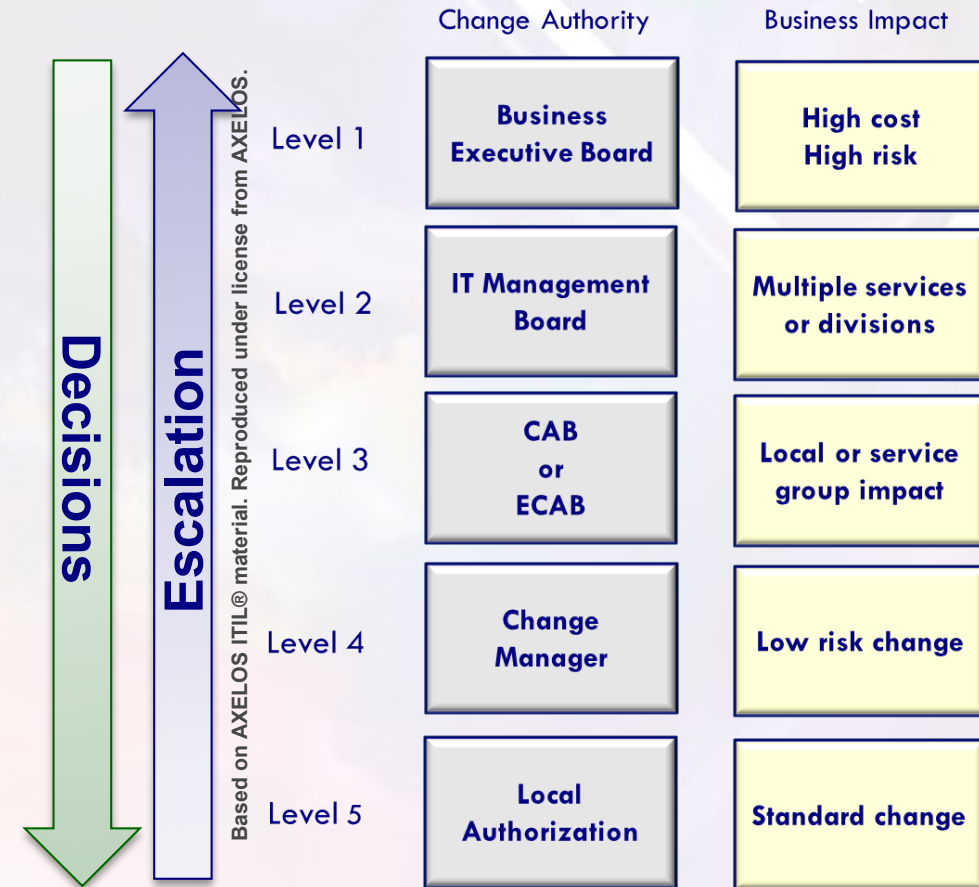
- Error budgets (Site Reliability Engineering)
- Compliance as code (policy as code)
- Hardened, secure and auditable configuration management environments and CD pipelines
- Automated and continuous testing
- Electronic approvals
- Automated change records
- Peer reviews
- Changes authorized prior to development
 - RFCs as user stories
- Change models



Change type, size and risk influence the level of authorization.

Adapting Change Management

...and oh, yeah, standard changes



Change type, size and risk influence the level of authorization.

About that CAB...

2014 STATE OF DEVOPS REPORT



W. Edwards Deming

- ***“We found that when external approval (e.g., change approval boards) was required in order to deploy to production, IT performance decreased. But when the technical team held itself accountable for the quality of its code through peer review, performance increased.”***
- ***“Cease dependence on inspection to achieve quality. Eliminate the need for inspection on a mass basis by building quality into the product in the first place.”***

Adapting Incident Management

- Leverage swarming practices
 - Major incidents
- Conduct blameless, actionable post-incident reviews
- Rethink communication channels
 - ChatOps
 - Twitter
- Produce actionable alerts
 - Deliver to individuals/teams that have the permission and ability to act
- Establish operational level agreements (OLAs)
- Understand the flow of information



wait for the operations center to declare a major incident



use manual process to keep customers and internal stakeholders up to date



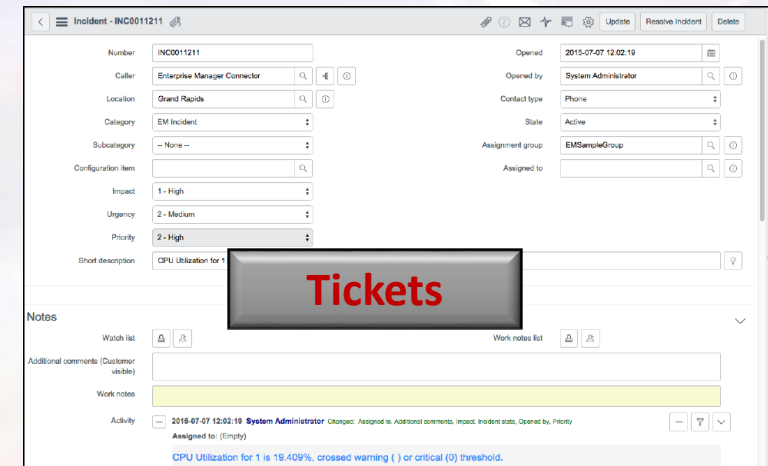
say waiting for subject matter experts delays incident resolution

Source: Atlassian DevOps Maturity Model report

Incident and Problem Management



*Just enough.
Just in time.*



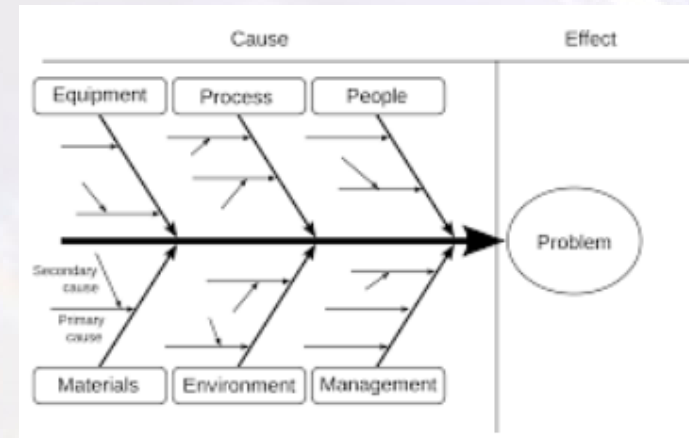
Understand how information is used and how work gets done.

Adapting Problem Management

In complex systems, there is no single root cause.

Lessons from Site Reliability Engineers

- Learn from failure
- Conduct blameless, actionable reviews
- Use a common template for reviews
- Use a variety of techniques for root-cause analysis (provide coaching)
- Initiate (engineer) actions to improve or correct the situation
- Trigger failures proactively (Chaos Engineering) (identify and address weaknesses)



Ishikawa

The A3 form is a structured template for problem management, divided into two main sections: 'Left Side' and 'Right Side'. The 'Left Side' contains sections for: 1. ISSUE, 2. BACKGROUND, 3. CURRENT CONDITION, 4. GOAL, and 5. ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS. The 'Right Side' contains sections for: 6. TARGET CONDITION, 7. COUNTERMEASURES, 8. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN, 9. TEST, and 10. FOLLOW UP. The form includes a header with fields for Title, Sponsor, Author, and Date. The 'PLAN' section (3) includes a list of steps: 1. Define the problem, 2. Perform some background research, 3. Capture the 'as is' state, 4. Set a 'SMART' goal, 5. Figure out why the problem exists, 6. Craft the 'future state', and 7. Define 'the fix'. The 'IMPLEMENTATION PLAN' section (8) includes a table with columns for 'What', 'Who', 'When', and 'Outcome'. The 'TEST' section (9) includes a question: '9. Does your 'fix' work?'. The 'FOLLOW UP' section (10) includes a question: '10. Revise your 'fix' as needed!'. The form is marked with a red 'STOP' sign at the bottom right.

A3

The Reality of DevOps

- DevOps practitioners are 'doing' ITSM
- They're just not calling it that and they are redefining it as they go
- So let's call it what it is....



Continuous Improvement

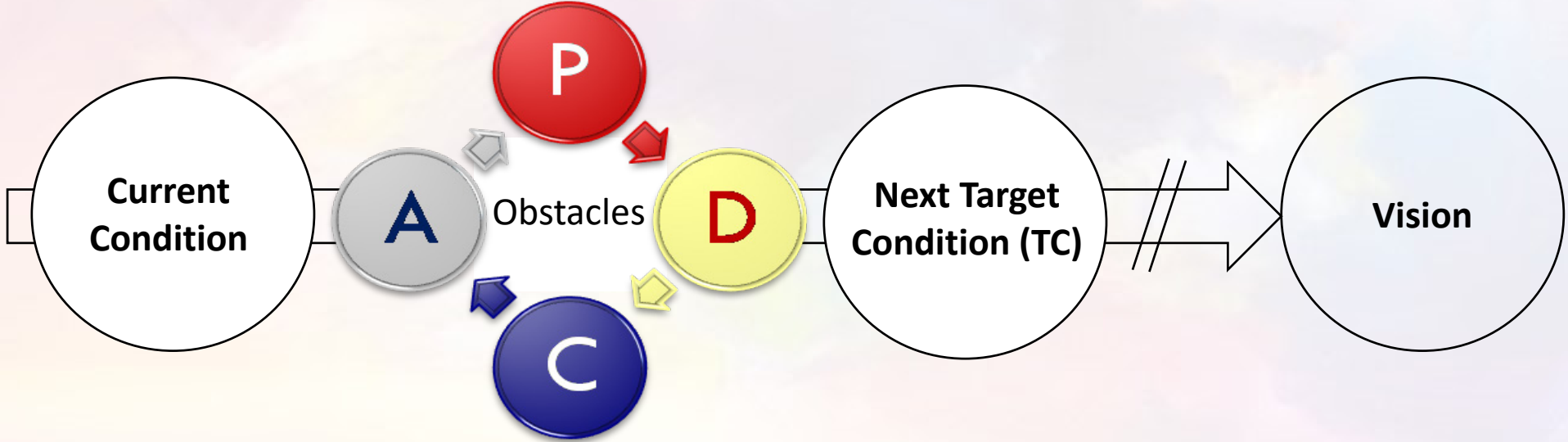
Mastering Continuous Improvement

2 Grasp the current condition

4 PDCA and experiment toward the target condition

3 Establish the next target condition

1 Understand the long-term vision or direction



The Improvement Kata is a four-step process that focuses on learning and improving work. It considers the organization's long-term vision or direction.

Five Takeaways

- Go to Gemba – Go see. Ask why. Be respectful.
 - Don't wait to be invited
- Honor and learn from the past, but don't be bound by it
- Use guiding principles and values to shape the way you think
- Adapt your ITSM processes (the way you work) in support of DevOps
 - It's ok to 'break the rules'
- Allow time for experimentation, learning and – *gasp* – failure
 - To innovate you must be willing to learn... a lot!
 - To innovate you must be willing to fail



“The goal is not to be perfect by the end, the goal is to be better today.”
Simon Sinek



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ITIL Overview

DevOps Overview

Agile Service Management Overview

Minimum Viable ITSM

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DRIVING SERVICE MANAGEMENT FORWARD

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