



DevOps Assessments



Bart de Best

DevOps Assessments

A handy tool for DevOps teams
to improve their skills

Bart de Best

Edited by
Louis van Hemmen

Colophon

More information about this and other publications can be obtained from:
Leonon Media
(0)572 - 851 104

Common questions: info@leonon.nl
Sales questions: verkoop@leonon.nl
Manuscripts / Authors: redactie@leonon.nl

© 2019 Leonon Media

Cover design: Eric Coenders, IanusWeb, Nijmegen
Production: Printforce B.V., Culemborg

Title: DevOps Assessments
Subtitle: A handy tool for DevOps teams to improve their skills
Datum: 1 October 2019
Author: Bart de Best
Publisher: Leonon Media
ISBN13: 978-94-92618-04-7
Edition: First edition, first press, 1 October 2019

©2019, Leonon Media

Nothing in this publication may be reproduced and / or made public by print, photocopy, microfilm, or any other means without the prior written permission of the publisher.

TRADEMARK NOTICES

ArchiMate® and TOGAF® are registered trademarks of The Open Group.

ASL® and BiSL® are registered trademarks of ASL BiSL Foundation.

COBIT® is a registered trademark of the Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA) / IT Governance Institute (ITGI).

ITIL® and PRINCE2® are registered trademarks of Axelos Limited.

Scaled Agile Framework® and SAFe® are registered trademarks of Scaled Agile, Inc.

***You must learn from the mistakes of others.
You can't possibly live long enough to make
them all yourself.***

Sam Levensen

Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	BACKGROUND	1
1.2	TARGET GROUP.....	1
1.3	STRUCTURE.....	1
1.4	APPENDICES.....	1
1.5	READING GUIDELINE	1
2	DEVOPS MATURITY	3
2.1	SELF-DEVELOPMENT	3
2.2	ORDER	3
2.3	UNAMBIGUOUS CHOICE	3
2.4	BASELINE MEASUREMENT	3
2.5	MANAGEMENT	3
3	DEVOPS CUBE MODEL	5
3.1	WHAT IS THE DEVOPS CUBE?	5
3.2	SIDE 1 - FLOW	7
3.3	SIDE 2 – FEEDBACK	8
3.4	SIDE 3 – CONTINUAL LEARNING AND EXPERIMENTING	9
3.5	SIDE 4 – GOVERNANCE	10
3.6	SIDE 5 – E2E DEPLOYMENT PIPELINE	11
3.7	SIDE 6 – QUALITY ASSURANCE	12
4	DEVOPS CE MODEL	15
4.1	WHAT IS THE CE MODEL?.....	15
4.2	MATURITY DIMENSIONS	17
4.3	DEVOPS CE MODEL, CI	18
4.4	DEVOPS CE MODEL, CD	20
4.5	DEVOPS CE MODEL, CT	23
4.6	DEVOPS CE MODEL, CM.....	27
4.7	DEVOPS CE MODEL, CO	29
4.8	DEVOPS CE MODEL, CL	32
4.9	OVERVIEW PER ASPECT AREA.....	35
	APPENDIX A, LITERATURE LIST	41
	APPENDIX B, GLOSSARY	43
	APPENDIX C, ABBREVIATIONS	59
	APPENDIX D, DEVOPS TOOLS	61
	APPENDIX E, WEBSITES	65
	APPENDIX F, INDEX	67

Figures

FIGURE 3-1, NECKER CUBE.	5
FIGURE 3-2, FRONT SIDE DEVOPS CUBE.	6
FIGURE 3-3, BACK SIDE DEVOPS CUBE.	6
FIGURE 4-1, DEVOPS CE-SPIDER MODEL.	17
FIGURE 4-2, DEVOPS CI-SPIDER MODEL.	20
FIGURE 4-3, DEVOPS CD-SPIDER MODEL.	23
FIGURE 4-4, DEVOPS CT-SPIDER MODEL.	26
FIGURE 4-5, DEVOPS CM-SPIDER MODEL.	29
FIGURE 4-6, DEVOPS CO-SPIDER MODEL.	32
FIGURE 4-7, DEVOPS CL-SPIDER MODEL.	34

Tables

TABLE 1-1, APPENDICES.	1
TABLE 3-1, SIDE 1 QUESTIONS.	8
TABLE 3-2, SIDE 2 QUESTIONS.	9
TABLE 3-3, SIDE 3 QUESTIONS.	10
TABLE 3-4, SIDE 4 QUESTIONS.	11
TABLE 3-5, SIDE 5 QUESTIONS.	12
TABLE 3-6, SIDE 6 QUESTIONS.	13
TABLE 4-1, DEVOPS CE MODEL.	15
TABLE 4-2, CONTINUOUS EVERYTHING.	16
TABLE 4-3, CMMI LEVELS FOR CONTINUOUS EVERYTHING.	17
TABLE 4-4, PR-ORG-009. MATURITY LEVELS.	18
TABLE 4-5, CI MATURITY CHARACTERISTICS.	20
TABLE 4-6, CD MATURITY CHARACTERISTICS.	23
TABLE 4-7, CT MATURITY CHARACTERISTICS.	26
TABLE 4-8, CM MATURITY CHARACTERISTICS.	29
TABLE 4-9, CO MATURITY CHARACTERISTICS.	31
TABLE 4-10, CL MATURITY CHARACTERISTICS.	34
TABLE 4-11, TOPICS IN THE 'METHODOLOGY' ASPECT.	35
TABLE 4-12, TOPICS IN THE 'CONTROL MECHANISM / TOOLS' ASPECT.	36
TABLE 4-13, TOPICS IN THE 'MANAGEMENT' ASPECT.	36
TABLE 4-14, TOPICS IN THE 'DATA' ASPECT.	37
TABLE 4-15, TOPICS IN THE 'QUALITY' ASPECT.	37
TABLE 4-16, TOPICS IN THE 'STRATEGY' ASPECT.	38

Appendices

APPENDIX A, LITERATURE LIST.	41
APPENDIX B, GLOSSARY.	43
APPENDIX C, ABBREVIATIONS.	59
APPENDIX D, DEVOPS TOOLS.	61
APPENDIX E, WEBSITES.	65
APPENDIX F, INDEX.	67

Preface

This book has been compiled based on my experiences in the Development and Operations (DevOps) field. It is a snapshot of the best practices that I now use. The assessments are aligned at meta level and form a consistent whole. The most important tip I want to give you is not to use the assessments as a yardstick to force DevOps teams to reach a certain maturity. It is the intention that the DevOps teams choose their own journey. The order of improvements does not have to follow the maturity stages. Where DevOps teams form chains it is important to reach some agreement, which is the most important. In addition, it is desirable to have different DevOps teams work on different aspects so that lessons learned can be shared. This can boost maturity even further.

I have already shared many of my experiences in the articles on op www.ITpedia.nl. I have also translated the knowledge and skills into various training courses that I provide. These can be found at www.dbmetrics.nl.

Hereby I thank the following people for their inspiring contribution to this book and the great cooperation!

- J.A.E. (Jane) ten Have APG AM
- Dr. L.J.G.T. (Louis) van Hemmen BitAll B.V.
- E. (Esther) Terpstra HensOn
- F.J. (Fred) Ros RE RA Auditdienst Rijk
- Ir. F. (Franklin) Selgert AnyWi
- D (Dennis) Wit ING

I wish you every success and pleasure in using the assessments described in this book.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact me. A great deal of time has been spent on making this book as complete and consistent as possible. If you do find shortcomings, I would appreciate it if you let me know, then these items can be processed in the next edition.

1 Introduction

Reading guideline:

This chapter describes the background of this book (1.1), the intended target group (1.2), the structure (1.3) and finally some tips for using this book (1.4) and the reading guide (1.5).

1.1 Background

This book contains two assessments that have been compiled based on my experiences in the field of DevOps as a consultant, coach, trainer and examiner. The assessments are intended as a mirror for a DevOps team to see in which aspect areas they can further develop. In addition, it is a means for an organization to devise a development strategy for DevOps teams that pull together and become skilled together to form, for example, a close chain of DevOps teams that together provide and maintain a service.

1.2 Target group

The target group of this book are all functions involved with the DevOps teams. This includes architects, Dev engineers, Ops engineers, Product owners, Scrum masters, Agile Coaches and representatives of the user organization. This book is of course also very suitable for line managers, process owners, process managers, et cetera, who are involved in the realization of the information provision by means of a DevOps method. Finally, there is a target group that does not develop or manage but that determines whether the information provision meets the required criteria. This target group includes quality employees and auditors. They can use this book to identify risks that need to be taken or controlled.

1.3 Structure

This book contains two assessments with questionnaires. These can be used separately.

1.4 Appendices

The appendices contain important information that helps to better understand the terms mentioned in this book.

Appendix	Subject	Policies, principles and models
A	Literature list	This book refers to consulted literature in the form of: [Auteur Year]. The full name of the author, the title and the ISBN number are given in the appendix.
B	Glossary	Only the most important concepts are explained in this appendix.
C	Abbreviations	Many abbreviations are used in the world of DevOps. Frequently used terms have been abbreviated for the readability of this book. The first time an abbreviation is used, it is written in full.
D	DevOps tools	Tools are inextricably linked to DevOps. This appendix provides an overview of the tools mentioned in this book.
E	Websites	This book refers to websites. References are included in the form of: [Website].
F	Index	The index includes the reference of terms used in this book.

Table 1-1, Appendices.

1.5 Reading guideline

The number of abbreviations is limited in this book. However, terms that always come back are shown as abbreviations to improve readability. [Appendix C](#) shows these abbreviations.

In case Business Information Services Library (BiSL), Application Services Library (ASL) or Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL) are mentioned, then the latest version of these models is referred to, unless another version is indicated.

2 DevOps Maturity

Message:

- There are various maturity models in the market.
- Ensure that the maturity model is not used as a yardstick based on which a norm is imposed.
- Guarantee DevOps thinking by choosing the right model.

Reading guideline:

This chapter describes how a DevOps organization can be guided to improve their skills on the basis of a maturity model.

2.1 Self-development

Maturity models are very useful for DevOps coaches to get a DevOps team to develop themselves step by step. The latter, allowing oneself to develop, is also an important condition for success. The power of a maturity model expires the moment it is seen as a yardstick on the basis of which management can impose a standard on the DevOps team.

2.2 Order

Most maturity models are tabular. This means that two dimensions are chosen to shape maturity. The vertical axis is usually based on the CMMI model that recognizes the following five levels:

- Maturity Level 1 – Initial.
- Maturity Level 2 – Managed.
- Maturity Level 3 – Defined.
- Maturity Level 4 – Quantitatively Managed.
- Maturity Level 5 – Optimizing.

The horizontal axis is often filled with terms from the DevOps world such as Continuous Integration and Continuous Delivery. The maturity norm rises from the bottom up. There is no order from left to right. After a baseline measurement it is obvious to pick up the improvements from the bottom up, but that is not mandatory. A start with higher best practices should therefore not be rejected. However, it is wise to ask the DevOps team whether there are preconditions for being able to meet this step.

2.3 Unambiguous choice

There are various models on the market. An important aspect in the choice is that all DevOps teams use the same yardstick so that the DevOps teams can benchmark themselves against each other. This not only strengthens motivation but also opens up the possibility of exchanging knowledge and skills to mature a certain aspect of the development process.

2.4 Baseline measurement

The changes must be measurable to justify the time invested. This can best be done by performing a baseline measurement where the maturity model is coloured. This means that the entire maturity model is run through to determine which aspects are filled in (green), which are partly filled in (yellow) and which are not filled in (red).

2.5 Management

The management of the change is up to the DevOps team itself. By performing a baseline measurement, it is possible to determine what is not yet available. These points can be placed on the technical debt backlog as features or stories. The DevOps team can therefore allocate the story points to the improvement. It seems useful in practice to use two timeboxes for improvements. This then concerns the refactoring timebox and the improvement timebox, which both ideally occupy ten percent of the velocity. These timeboxes are investments that are more than earned back because the deployment pipeline becomes much more effective and efficient. This is in contrast to the timebox of incidents that is purely waste.

The DevOps team can then choose for each sprint which technical debt will be eliminated in that sprint. In doing so, they must indicate what the acceptance criteria are that are met.

4 | DevOps Assessments

The results are included in the sprint demo. In the following sprint retrospective, the improvements are assessed to determine whether the improvements did add value. The latter is called validated learning, whereby the effectiveness of improvements is included in the maturity development.

3 DevOps Cube model

Message:

- DevOps can be viewed from six perspectives; each has its own added value.
- The Necker cube is a useful visualization of DevOps, because it has the property that it can be interpreted to have either the lower-left or the upper-right square as its front side. This reflects the fact that each side of the DevOps Cube model contains questions that are equally important to properly design DevOps.

Reading Guideline:

This chapter describes how the maturity of a DevOps organization or DevOps team can be determined by looking at DevOps from different perspectives. The first paragraph (3.1) describes the cube. Section 3.2 contains the first questionnaire for the cube. The subject is the flow. In section 3.3 the questions are given to analyse the feedback. The questions of Continuous Learning follow in section 3.4. The flow, feedback and Continuous Learning for the first three sides of the cube. These three sides together form Gene Kim's "The Three Ways". In sections 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6 the questions of the governance, the pipeline and Quality Assurance (QA) are given respectively.

3.1 What is the DevOps Cube?

The best way to quickly examine a DevOps organization is to look at the organization from different angles. For this, use can be made of a metaphor called the cube. The six faces of the cube can be filled in such that they each represent their own view of the organization. This chapter first describes how the DevOps cube is composed and then gives the questions that can be asked at each side of the cube to investigate a DevOps organization.

Figure 3-1 shows an example of such a cube, the Necker cube. This is a cube with wire frame without depth cues. This cube is used in psychological investigations. The Necker cube is an example of an isometric illusion. It is not possible to say which side of the cube is at the front.

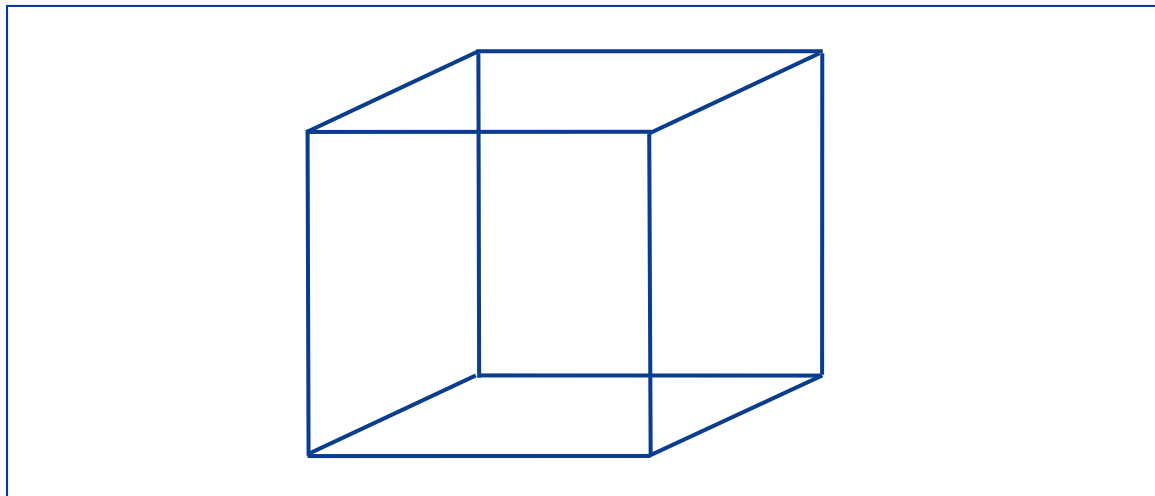


Figure 3-1, Necker cube.

This metaphor can also be used for the DevOps organization. Every specialist looks at DevOps from a different viewpoint. And all specialists have a need for improvements from their point of view. To be able to use the metaphor for research into the DevOps organization, each area must be provided with a subject. To find the subjects, all possible DevOps terms were put on a whiteboard in a brainstorming session. Clusters of terms were then searched. The following clusters have been identified: Flow, Feedback, Continuous Learning & Experimenting, Governance, End-to-End (E2E) Deployment Pipeline and QA. The first three sides have been selected in accordance with Gene Kim's "Three Ways" [Kim 2014]. These clusters are assigned on the side one to six.

This results in the following sides:

Front side:

- Side 1: Flow.
- Side 2: Feedback.
- Side 3: Continuous Learning & Experimenting.

Back side:

- Side 4: Governance.
- Side 5: E2E Deployment Pipeline.
- Side 6: QA.

The terms were then placed on the sides of the cube that belong to the clusters. This results in the DevOps Cube as shown in [Figure 3-2](#) and [Figure 3-3](#).

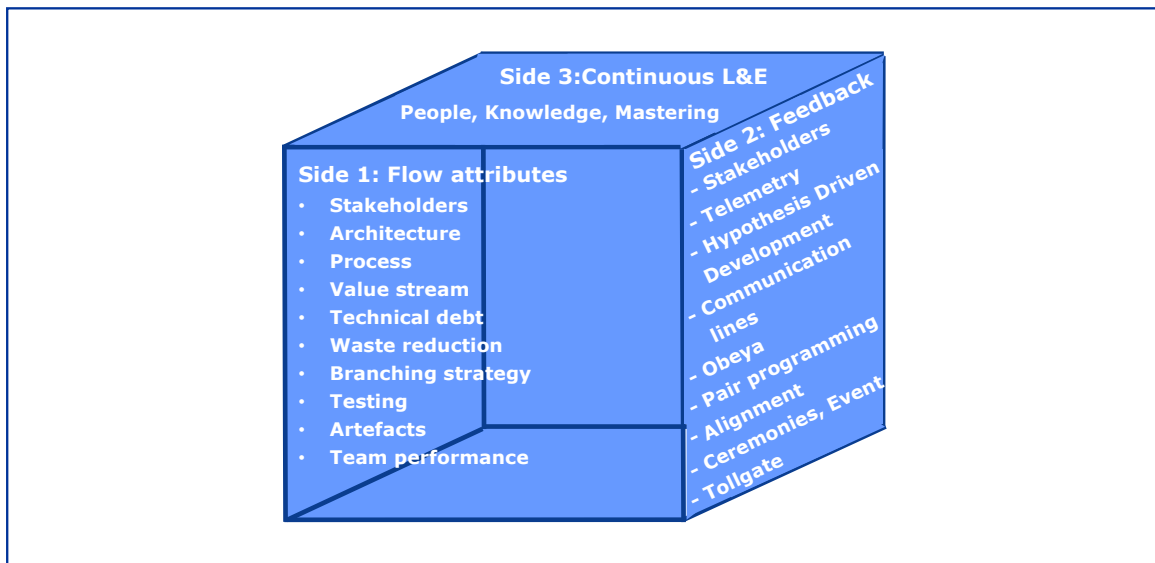


Figure 3-2, Front side DevOps Cube.

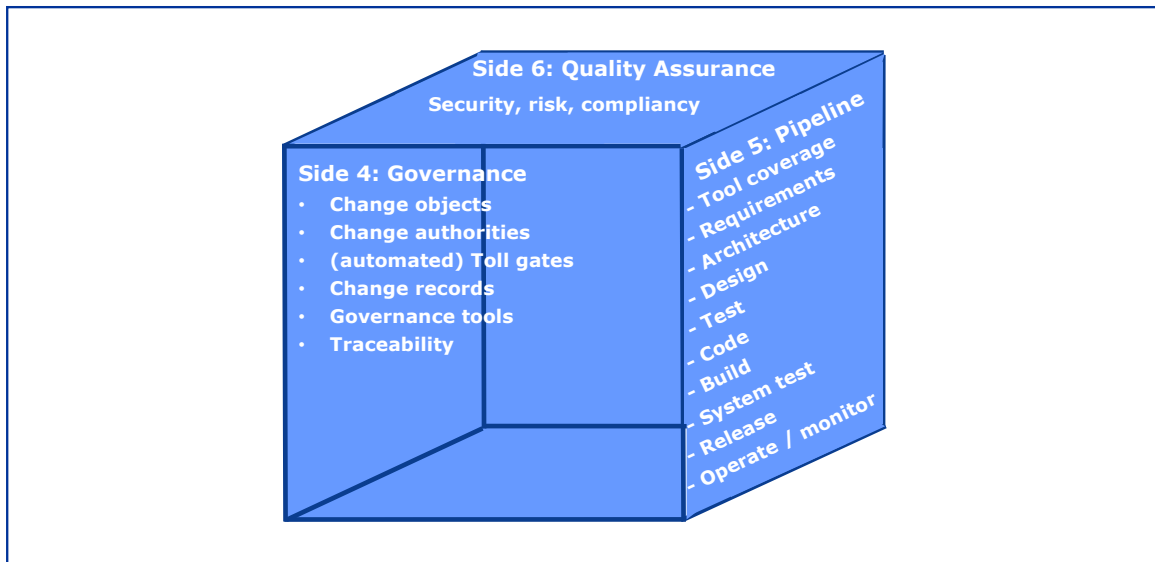


Figure 3-3, Back side DevOps Cube.

The explanation of the six sides of the DevOps cube are included in the questionnaire in the following sections. The following sections contain the questions per side of the cube. A short explanation about the side is also given per side.

3.2 Side 1 - Flow

A DevOps best practice for optimizing productivity is Gene Kim's "The Three Ways". "The first way" means that a flow must be defined. This section describes the questions that can be asked to improve the flow. The flow is a set of actions to transform a requirement into an artefact that adds value to the business in a production environment. A flow is more than the four Scrum rituals because the flow starts with a vision statement, recognizing the stakeholders and defining a roadmap and ending with a deployment and release to the (end) user.

PPT	Subject	Question
What are the People aspects in the flow?		
Q1.1	Roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which roles are involved in the DevOps team?
Q1.2	Roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which roles are involved outside the DevOps team?
Q1.3	Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who are the stakeholders for the DevOps team?
What are the Process aspects in the flow?		
Q2.1	Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which part of the business is supported?
Q2.2	Service Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which service management processes have influence on the DevOps team? How is this interface defined?
Q2.3	Infrastructure Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which dependencies are there for infrastructure management teams outside of the DevOps teams like the pipeline or cloud services?
Q2.4	Suppliers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which suppliers are directly contacted by the DevOps team?
Q2.5	LifeCycle Management (LCM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which part of the lifecycle management of the applications and tools are performed by this DevOps team (releases, versions, patches)? Which type of management is performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional changes (% of the time) - Adaptive changes (% of the time) - Corrective changes (% of the time) - Preventive changes (% of the time) - Perfective changes (% of the time)
Q2.6	CEMLI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which aspects of application management are performed? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Configuration (adjustment of settings) - Extension (additional elements to the data model) - Modification (programming) - Localization (adjustment for time, currency et cetera) - Integration (extract, transform and load in order to build interfaces).
Q2.7	Process steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the steps in the flow from vision to value?
Q2.8	Process KPI's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which process Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) are recognized, like velocity et cetera? Which risks and countermeasures are controlled by these KPI's?
What are the Technology aspects in the flow?		
Q3.1	Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which applications are involved?
Q3.2	Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which tools are involved?

Epilogue

My experience is that the ideas that I capture in an article or a book keep evolving. In case you are going to work on a specific topic from this book in your own DevOps organization, I advise you to contact me. There may be additional articles or experiences in this area that I can share with you. This also applies inversely. If you have certain experiences that complement what is described in this book, I invite you to share this with me. You can reach me via my e-mail address bartb@dbmetrics.nl.

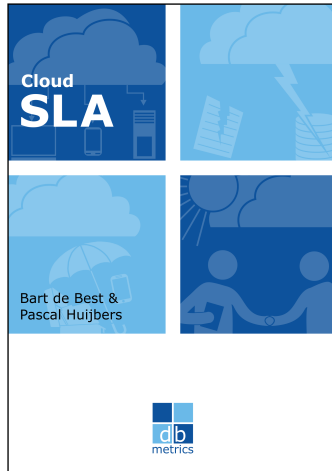
About the authors



Drs. Ing. B. de Best RI. has been active in ICT since 1985. He worked primarily with the top 100 of Dutch business and government organizations. He has acquired experience in different roles within all aspects of system development, including operations for 12 years. After that, he focused on the subject of service management.

Currently, as a consultant, he is active in all aspects of the knowledge management cycle of service management, such as training ICT managers and service managers, advising service management organisations, improving service management processes and outsourcing (parts of) service management organisations. He graduated at both the HTS and University level in the management field.

Other books by this author



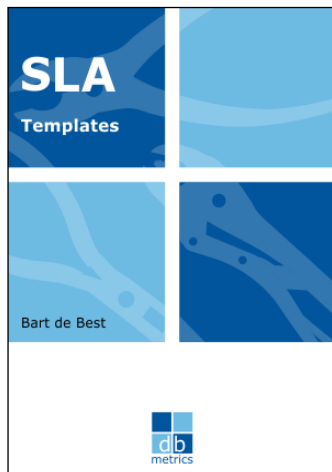
Cloud SLA

The best practices of cloud service level agreements

More and more organisations choose to replace traditional ICT services by cloud services. Setting up effective SLAs for traditional ICT services is a real challenge for many organisations. With the arrival of cloud services, this seems to be much simpler at first, but soon the hard questions come up like data ownership, information links and security. This book describes what cloud services are. The risks involved in entering into contracts and SLAs are discussed. Based on a long list of risks and countermeasures, this book also provides recommendations for the design and content of the various service level management documents for cloud services. This book first defines cloud and then describes various aspects like cloud patterns and the role of a cloud broker. The core of

the book is the discussion of contract aspects, service documents, service design, risks, SLAs and cloud governance. In order to allow readers to get started with Cloud SLAs, the book also includes checklists of the following documents: Underpinning Contract (UC), Service Level Agreement (SLA), Document Financial Agreements (DFA), Document Agreement and Procedures (DAP), External Spec Sheets (ESS) and Internal Spec Sheets (ISS).

Author : Bart de Best
 Publisher : Leonon Media, 2017
 ISBN (UK) : 978 94 92618 009
 ISBN (NL) : 978 90 71501 739



SLA Templates

A complete set of SLA templates

The most important thing in providing a service is that the customer is satisfied with the delivered performance. With this satisfaction, the supplier gets re-purchasing's, promotions in the market and is the continuity of the company ensured. Perhaps the most important aspect of this customer satisfaction for a supplier is that the employees in question get a drive to further develop their own knowledge and skills to satisfy even more customers. This book describes the templates for Service Level Agreements in order to agree with the customer on the required service levels. This book gives both a template and an explanation for this template for all common service level management documents.

The following templates are included in this book:

- Service Level Agreement (SLA)
- Underpinning Contract (UC)
- Operational Level Agreement (OLA)
- Document Agreement and Procedures (DAP)
- Document Financial Agreements (DFA)
- Service Catalogue
- External Spec Sheet (ESS)
- Internal Spec Sheet (ISS)
- Service Quality Plan (SQP)
- Service Improvement Program (SQP)

Author : Bart de Best
 Publisher : Leonon Media, 2017
 ISBN (UK) : 978 94 92618 030
 ISBN (Pocket Guide) : 978 94 92618 320



Agile Service Management with Scrum

On the way to a healthy balance between the dynamics of developing and the stability of managing the information provision

Using Agile software development is taking off. The terms Scrum and Kanban are already common to many organisations. Agile software development needs different requirements for the management of software. Many organisations are mastering this new challenge. In particular, the interaction between the Scrum development process and the support of the software that the Scrum development process has produced, is an important aspect. This book specifically discusses this interaction. Examples of topics that are discussed here are the service portfolio, SLAs and the handling of incident and change requests.

This book first defines the risk areas when implementing Scrum and Kanban. Next the various Agile terms and concepts are discussed. The content of Agile service management is described both at the organisational- as the process level. The relevant risks are specified for each of the service management processes. In addition, the implementation of each process within the context of Scrum is indicated.

Auteur : Bart de Best
 Uitgever : Leonon Media, 2015
 ISBN (NL) : 978 90 7150 1807
 ISBN (UK) : 978 94 9261 8085



Agile Service Management with Scrum Researched

On the way to a healthy balance between the dynamics of developing and the stability of managing the information provisions

Many companies are starting to apply Agile software development using Scrum or Kanban or have already implemented the new development process. Sooner or later the question arises how this development process relates to the service management processes. The book 'Agile Service Management with Scrum' has already addressed this interface and a number of risks per service management process have been identified. Countermeasures that can be taken are also defined. In a research at ten organisations these risks were presented, and they were asked how they deal with these risks. The research included the investigation into which Agile aspects are applied and in particular those of

Scrum or Kanban. Finally, each organisation has carried out a maturity assessment for both the Agile development process and the change management process.

This book is the report about the research of the collaboration of Agile software development and service management processes in practice. The target group of this book includes all parties involved in the application of Agile software development and who would like to know how colleagues have shaped this crucial interface for successful service provision. In this book a short description is given of each organisation about how the Agile development process has been designed.

Auteur : Bart de Best
 Uitgever : Leonon Media, 2015
 ISBN (NL) : 978 90 7150 1845
 ISBN (UK) : 978 94 9261 8177



DevOps Best Practices

Best Practices for DevOps

In recent years, many organisations have experienced the benefits of using Agile approaches such as Scrum and Kanban. The software is delivered faster whilst quality increases and costs decrease. The fact that many organisations that applied the Agile approach did not take into account the traditional service management techniques, in terms of information management, application management and infrastructure management, is a major disadvantage. The solution to this problem has been found in the Dev (Development) Ops (Operations) approach. Both worlds are merged into one team, thus sharing the knowledge and skills. This book is about sharing knowledge on how DevOps teams work together.

For each aspect of the DevOps process best practices are given in 30 separate articles. The covered aspects are: Plan, Code, Build, Test, Release, Deploy, Operate and Monitor. Each article starts with the definition of the specifically used terms and one or more concepts. The body of each article is kept simple, short and easy to read.

Author : Bart de Best
 Publisher : Leonon Media, 2017
 ISBN (UK) : 978 94 92618 078
 ISBN (Pocket Guide) : 978 94 92618 306



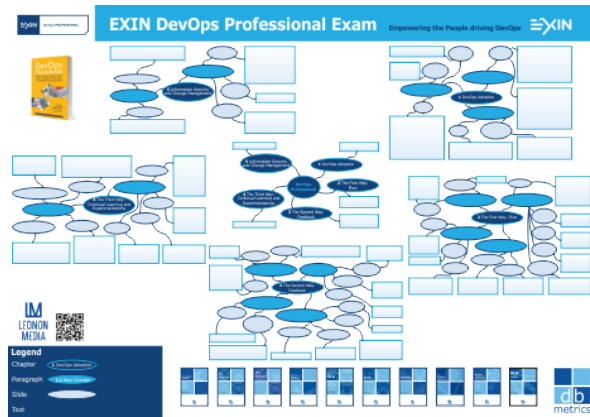
DevOps Architecture

DevOps Architecture Best Practices

The world of system development is changing at a rapid pace. Development (Dev) and Operations (Ops) are being integrated more and more so that solutions can be offered to customers faster and with better quality. The question is how within this new view of DevOps there is room for Agile architecture. This book provides an answer to this question by giving many examples of architectural principles and models that give direction to the design and operation of a DevOps organization. Throughout the book an explanation is given as much as possible per paragraph based on an imaginary Assuritas company.

This book consists of various parts, which makes the book modular. So, it does not have to be read from A to Z. After the brief outline of the case company an explanation of how to construct the DevOps organization from an architectural perspective is given. The DevOps service management is then discussed. Both aspects are made clear on the basis of the case company. After explaining how the Dev and Ops roles can be integrated, two useful assessment tools to determine the maturity of DevOps are described. The book concludes with a case in which the choice for an Agile documentation is made based on architectural principles and models. This work on DevOps architecture is an indispensable tool in the design and implementation of a DevOps service organization.

Author : Bart de Best
 Publisher : Leonon Media, 2019
 ISBN (NL) : 978 94 92618 061
 ISBN (UK) : 978 90 71501 579



DevOps Poster

DevOps Professional Exam Poster

This poster lists all the DevOps terms that a student must learn in order to pass the exam of DevOps Professional of Exin. This poster can be ordered at info@leonon.nl.

The subjects on the poster are based on the basic training material of Exin. Since there are many terms to be learned, this poster will help to learn them by reviewing them all at once daily.

Author : Bart de Best
 Publisher : Leonon Media, 2018
 Ordering : info@leonon.nl

DevOps teams organize themselves and improve the Development (Dev) and Operations (Ops) aspects that are still underexposed. On the other hand, DevOps teams share knowledge and skills with other DevOps teams so that they reinforce each other.

This book provides a tool to make the DevOps teams aware of where they stand in terms of maturity and the next steps they can take to develop.

To this end, this book offers two assessments. The first assessment is the DevOps Cube assessment based on "The Three Ways" by Gene Kim. The second assessment is based on Continuous Everything whereby all aspects of DevOps are measured using the CMMI model.

The DevOps Cube assessment is based on the idea that DevOps can be viewed from six different perspectives. Each gives a specific picture of the design of the DevOps philosophy. The fronts of the cube are based on "The Three Ways": "Flow", "Feedback" and "Continuous Learning", the back of the cube include: "Governance", "Pipeline" and "QA".

The Continuous Everything assessment comprises six lists of questions that make the DevOps maturity measurable on five levels. The following dimensions are included: "Continuous Integration", "Continuous Delivery", "Continuous Testing", "Continuous Monitoring", "Continuous Documentation", and "Continuous Learning". This assessment book is an excellent mirror for every DevOps team that wants to quickly obtain a complete picture of the DevOps best practices to be addressed.

