

Important DevOps Terms

Agile Software Development

Group of software development methods in which requirements and solutions evolve through collaboration between self-organizing, cross-functional teams.

Velocity

Measure of the quantity of work done in a pre-defined interval.

Scrum

A simple framework for effective team collaboration on complex projects. Scrum provides a small set of rules that create “just enough” structure for teams to be able to focus their innovation on solving what might otherwise be an insurmountable challenge.

Product Backlog

Prioritized list of requirements

Lean (production)

Philosophy that focuses on reducing waste (muda) and improving the flow of processes to improve overall customer value

Lean IT

Applying the key ideas behind lean production to the development and management of IT products and services

Flow

How people or products move through a process

IT Service Management

Implementation and management of quality IT services that meet the needs of the business

DevOps

A cultural and professional movement that stresses communication, collaboration and integration between software developers and IT operations professionals while automating the process of software delivery and infrastructure changes

CALMS

DevOps Values

Culture

Automation

Lean

Measurement

Sharing

Organizational Culture

The values and behaviors that contribute to the unique social and psychological environment of an organization.

Change Fatigue

General sense of apathy or passive resignation towards organizational changes by individuals or teams

High-trust Culture

Organization that encourages good information flow, cross-functional collaboration, shared responsibilities, learning from failures and new ideas

Collaboration

People jointly working together towards a common goal

Constraint (bottleneck)

Step in a process that limits total capacity



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The First Way – Understand and increase the flow of work (left to right)

Practices include:

Continuous Integration

Development practice that requires developers to integrate code into a shared repository on a daily basis

Continuous Delivery

Methodology that focuses on making sure software is always in a releasable state throughout its lifecycle

Continuous Deployment

Practices where every change that passes automated tests is automatically deployed

Value Stream Mapping

Lean tool that depicts the flow of information, materials and work across functional silos with an emphasis on quantifying waste.

Kanban

Method of work that pulls the flow of work through a process at a manageable pace

ChatOps

An approach to managing technical and business operations through a group chat room

DevSecOps

A mindset that "everyone is responsible for security" with the goal of safely distributing security decisions at speed and scale

Theory of Constraints

Methodology for identifying and then improving a limiting constraint



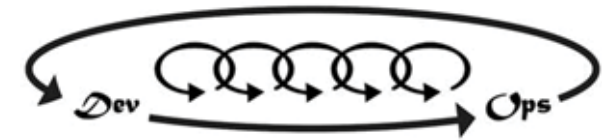
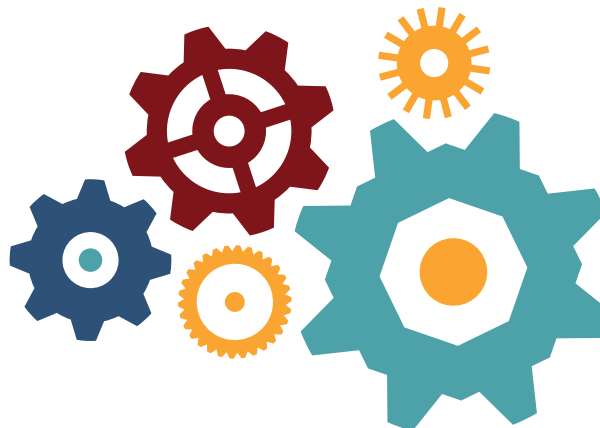
The Second Way – Shorten and amplify feedback loops (right to left)

Practices include:

- ▶ Automated testing
- ▶ Peer review of production changes
- ▶ Monitoring
- ▶ 'At a glance' dashboards
- ▶ Production logs
- ▶ Process measurements
- ▶ Post-mortems
- ▶ Shared on-call rotation
- ▶ Change, Incident, Problem and Knowledge Management data

Understand and respond to the needs of all customers – both internal and external.

Create and embed knowledge where needed.



The Third Way – Continual experimentation and learning

Practices include:

Experimentation and learning

Using feedback to answer the question "Should this product be built?"

Plan, Do, Check, Act (PDCA)

Also known as the Deming Cycle
Methodology that enables incremental improvement

Improvement Kata

Structured way to create a culture of continuous learning and improvement

1. Understand the long-term vision or direction
2. Grasp the current condition
3. Establish the next target condition
4. PDCA/experiment toward the target condition

