

Kubernetes is not for developers...?

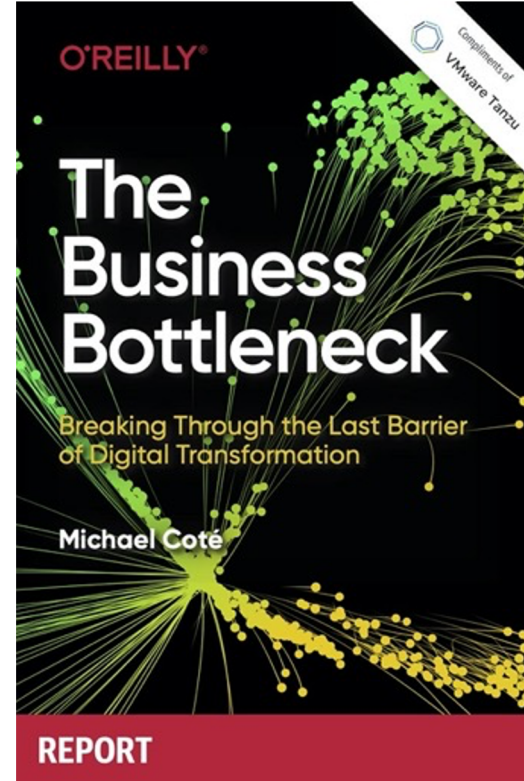
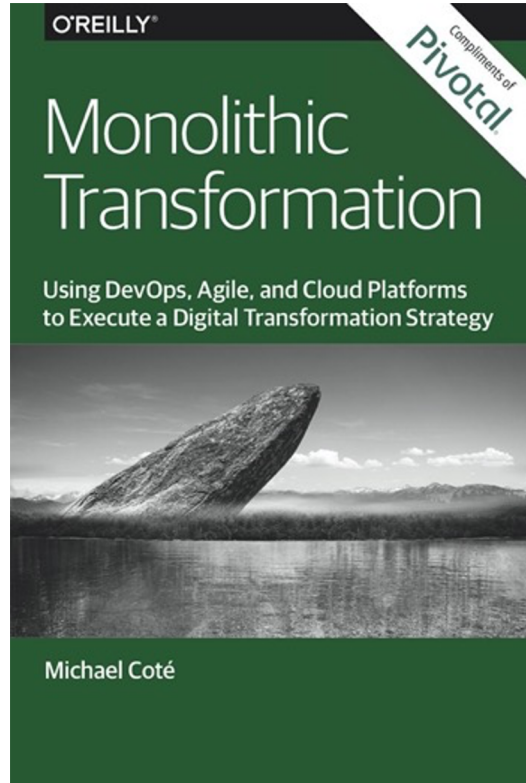
@cote – 11th November 2021

“It depends”



is the right answer,
but it's not the *fun* answer.

I AM COTÉ - ENGAGE WITH MY BRAND!



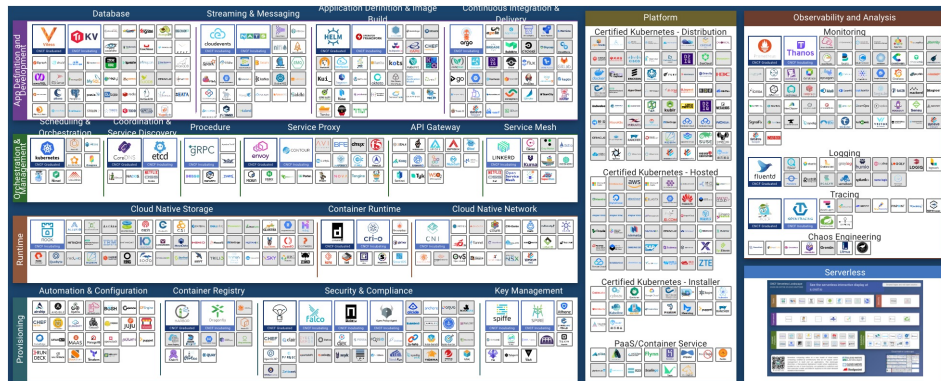
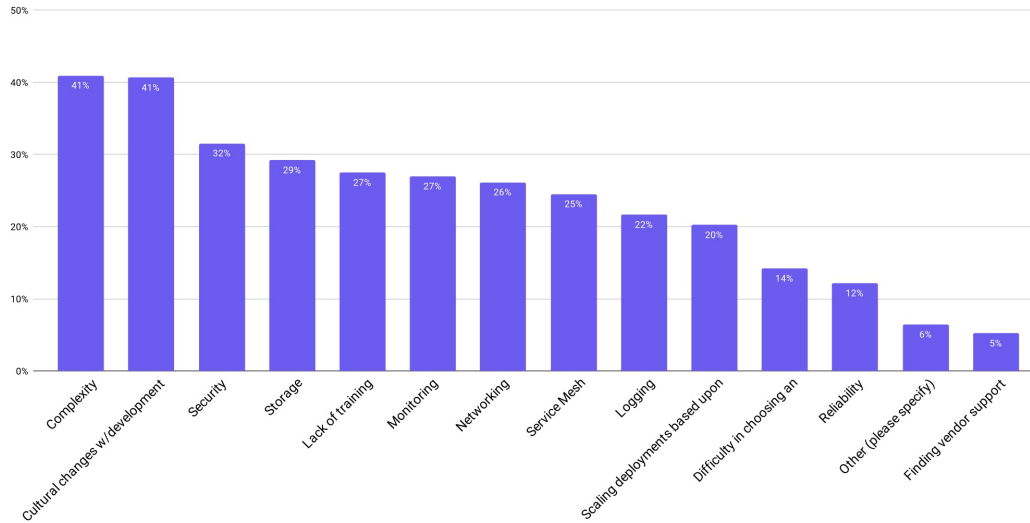
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Conclusions (to be pondered)

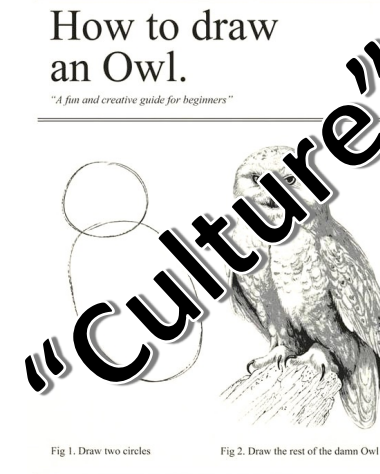
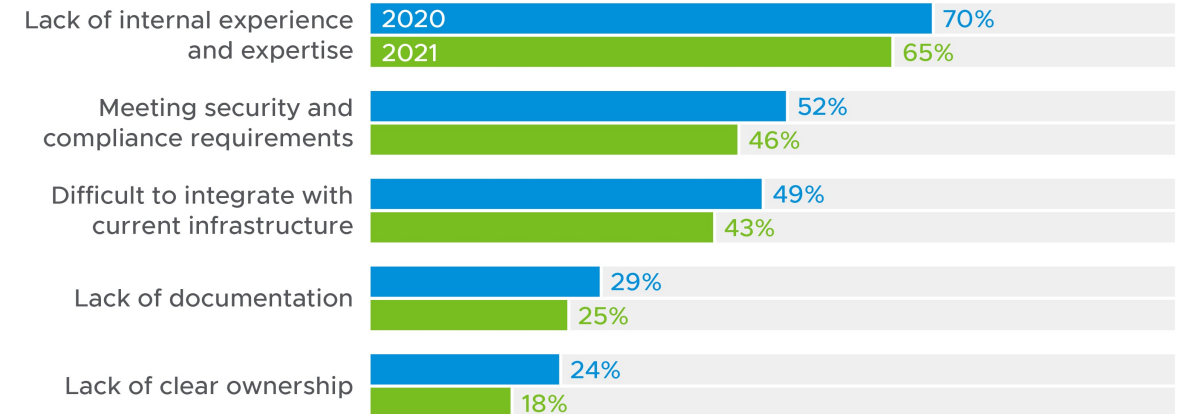
- The larger your organization, the further developers should be from kubernetes to maximize app value, developer productivity, and stability.
- Variation at the infrastructure and tools layer is often “waste” at app-centric organizations.
- Developers enjoy DIY too much. Instead, rely on a platform as a product team to spend time wisely and be strategic

So many complaints

What are your challenges in using/deploying containers? Please select all that apply



What challenges has your organization encountered in deploying Kubernetes?



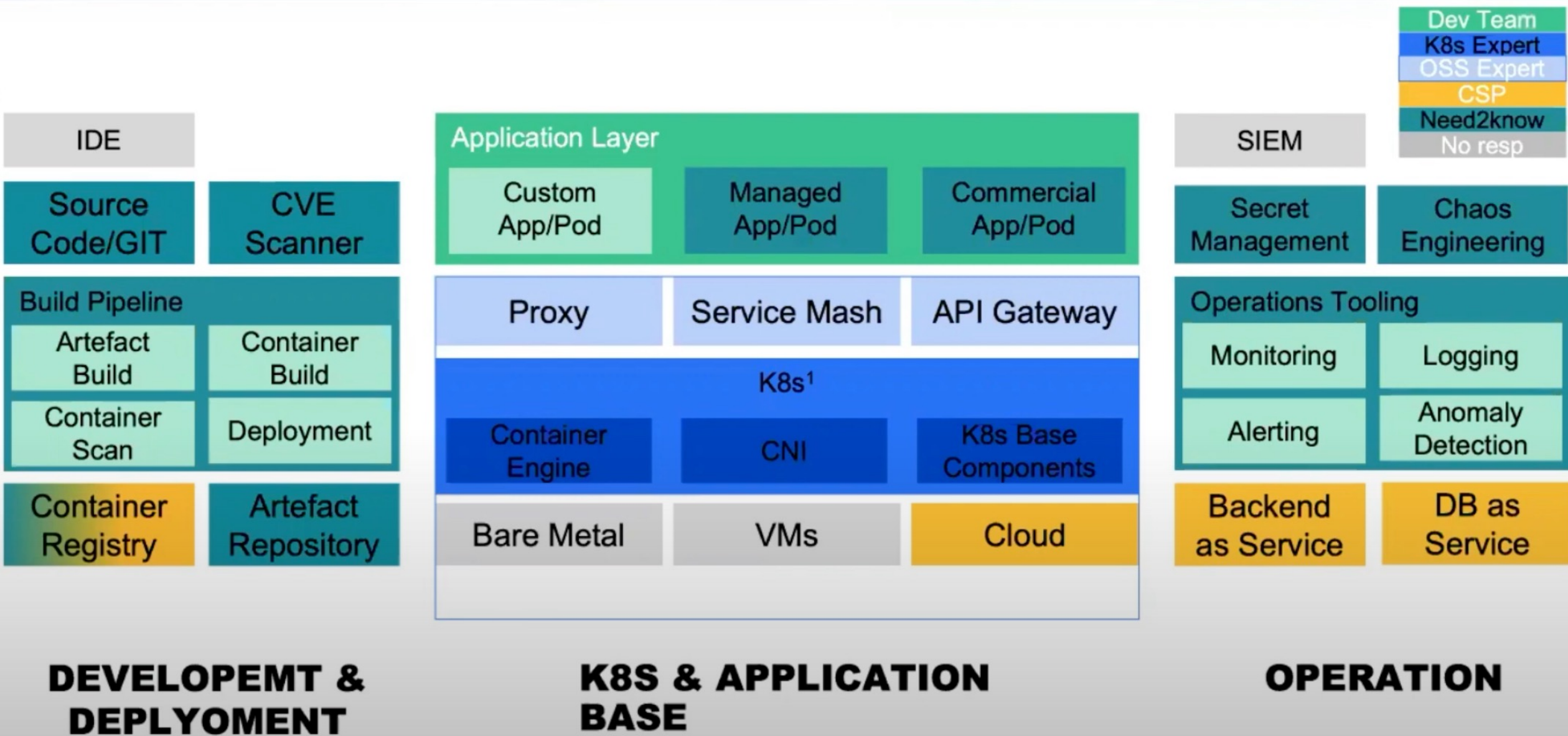
Complexity is killing software developers

The growing complexity of modern software systems is slowly killing software developers. How can you regain control, without losing out on the best these technologies have to offer?

By **Scott Carey**

UK Group Editor, InfoWorld
NOV 1, 2021 3:00 AM PDT

“A platform for building platforms.”



1 per definition, 2 common understanding

A platform is a runtime environment, with services/middleware, developer tools, and self-service access

DevOps evolution and self-service offerings

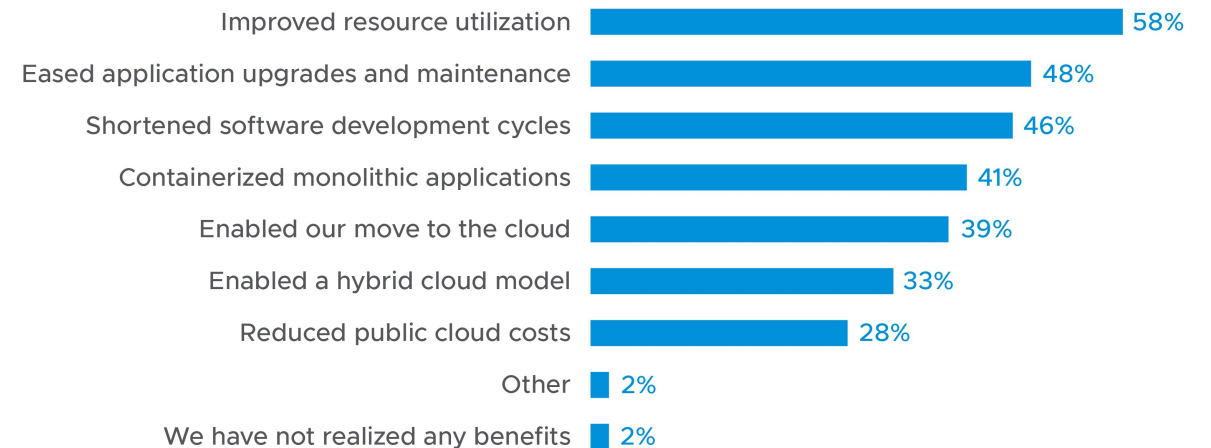



Sources: "State of DevOps Report 2020," Puppet and CircleCI edition; ["What I Talk About When I Talk About Platforms,"](#) Evan Bottcher, 2018; ["Mind the platform execution gap,"](#) Cristóbal García García & Chris Ford, 2021; ["Why You Should Treat Platform as a Product,"](#) Zac Bergquist & Joe Fitzgerald, 2018 to 2021.

Cloud native architectures give dev and ops more capabilities and quality

- Cloud-native capabilities – decoupling, multi-version in prod, CI/CD, etc.
- Standardize & centralize infrastructure to avoid variation waste.
- Reduce ops & dev toil
- Increase reliability, rollbacks, rolling deploys, quick patching, enforce policy.

What benefits has your organization realized from operating Kubernetes?





Which
“developer”
are we talking
about?

Platform waste* to *app* devs vs. value to ops devs

- **Planning** - selecting from all the tools (e.g., CNCF landscape)
- **Integration/Creation** – making all the tools work together.
- **Product Managing** - Incremental updates, maintenance, and patching.
- **Operating** - Running the platform, diagnosing problems, security.
- **Funding** – who pays for it? Right before the check comes, developers always end up going to the toilet.
- All of these are a full time job on there own, esp. the last two.

* Built by app dev, negligence, shifting priorities, and poor decisions/skills often create a negative flywheel.

Getting there

- Platform as a product mentality – devs as customers.
- Lead with business-case/value – productivity, security, stability. (5 S's.)
- Take advantage of vendor and community innovation and work.
- Start small, learn - don't feel rushed: “By 2026, 20% of all enterprise applications will run in containers, which is an increase from fewer than 10% in 2020.”

There are many appdev layers for Kubernetes

- Knative – simplifying event architectures, deployments w/CNB, simplified configuration
- Tanzu Application Platform
- Cloud Foundry

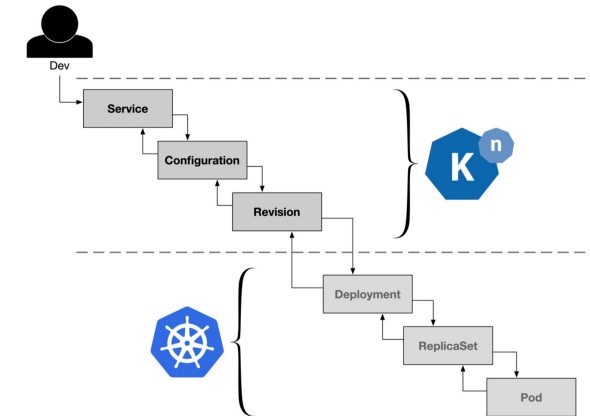
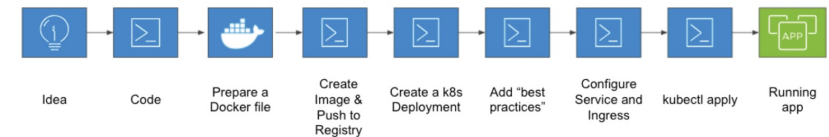


Figure 1.15 Several of the hierarchy of Knative and Kubernetes controllers involved in running a Service.

Deploying workloads on Kubernetes typically involves the following sequence of steps.



With Tanzu Application Platform tooling, the workload deployment becomes much easier and simpler.



So...?

“It depends”...



Thanks!

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