

# Continuous Practices

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# Who am I?

## DANIEL STÅHL

MSc 2007  
Linköping University

Joined Ericsson in 2009

PhD, 2017  
University of Groningen

Joined LiU in 2019



## ERICSSON

Developer  
Architect  
Continuous Practices

...

AI Strategy  
AI Governance  
Research supervision

## RESEARCH, WRITING

Continuous integration  
Continuous delivery  
Continuous deployment  
Large-scale testing  
Development practices  
Teaming  
Mob programming

# Agenda



WHAT'S WHAT



CONTINUOUS  
INTEGRATION, DELIVERY  
AND DEPLOYMENT



WHY CONTEXT MATTERS



EXAMPLES OF CONTEXTS  
AND HOW THEY DIFFER



SOME FINAL  
REFLECTIONS

# What's What?

## CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION

A developer practice where developers integrate their work frequently [...]

## CONTINUOUS DELIVERY

A development practice where every change is treated as a potential release candidate [one is] able to deploy and/or release [...]

## CONTINUOUS DEPLOYMENT

An operations practice where release candidates [are] frequently and rapidly placed in a production environment [...]

## WHY DOES THIS MATTER?

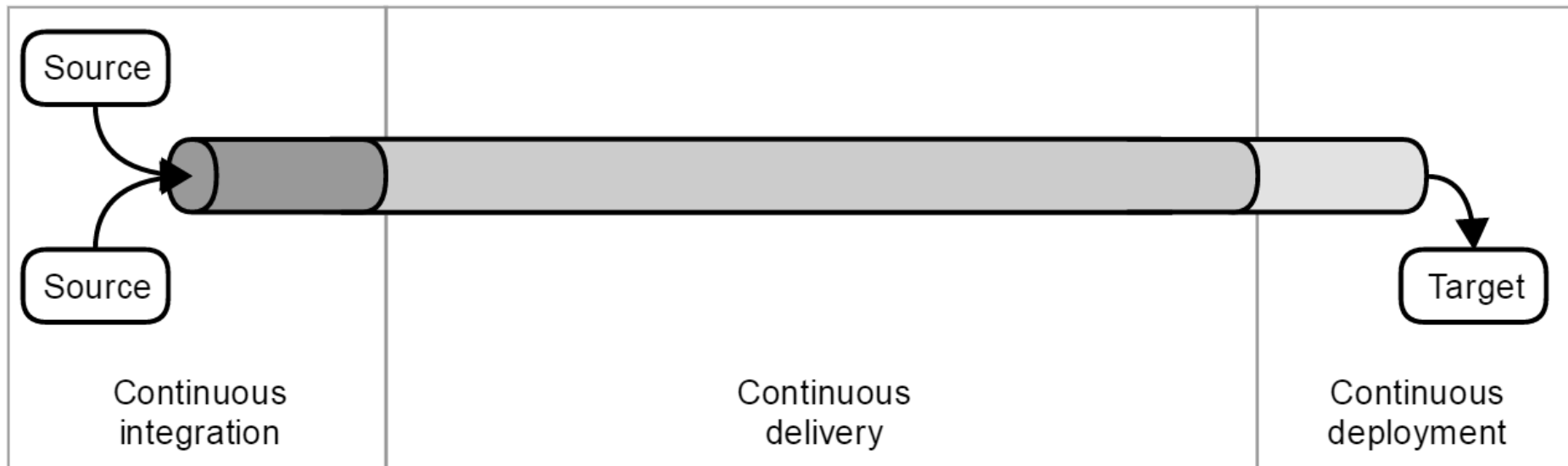
Semantics are important!

“Unlike genes, which are almost digitally coded, memes are often replicated with low fidelity as soon as they become a tad complex.”

P. Kruchten 2007

Also, the exam...

# Putting It All Together



# Continuous Integration: Why Do We Do It?

## IMPROVED QUALITY

Does it lead to improved quality? What do we mean by quality?

## IMPROVED PREDICTABILITY

No big bangs means less fluctuation over time in quality. Less uncertainty, less integration overhead.

## EFFICIENCY

Build and test automation can improve both efficiency and effectiveness, but are we really thinking of continuous *integration*?

## SPEED

Everybody loves speed, but let's be mindful of the difference between speed and frequency. And speed of what? Time to market? Time to feedback...?

## EASIER TROUBLESHOOTING

A smaller change delta makes it much easier to locate a fault!

## TRANSPARENCY AND FEEDBACK

Power to the developers! But are we still not thinking of another practice?

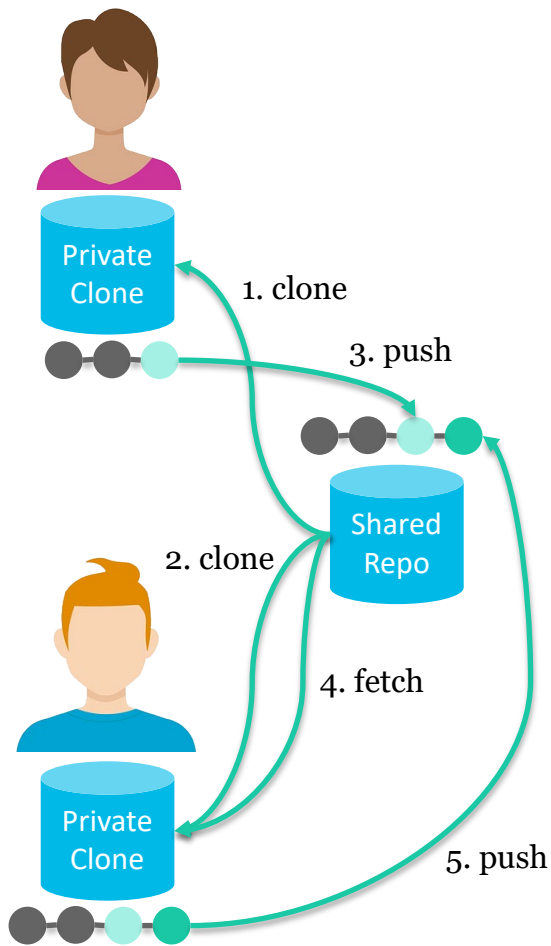
## ENABLING CONTINUOUS DELIVERY

Continuous delivery pre-supposes continuous integration. Or does it?

## IT FEELS GOOD?

Removes one potential source of developer anxiety. Committing makes the code more “real”. Doing “real” things is more fun!

# Continuous Integration: What Does It Look Like?



# Continuous Integration: Why Is It Hard?

## **SCALE**

The more people, the more changes, the more merging.

## **CHOOSE YOUR POISON**

Some constant pain, or very sharp pain every few weeks?

## **TEAM-INTERNAL INTEGRATION**

Why not just integrate within our team? It seems much easier...

## **MANUFACTURABILITY**

We speak very little in software engineering of how to design software that is easy to develop, test and integrate.

This is a crucial architectural concern!



# Continuous Delivery: Why Do We Do It?

## IMPROVED QUALITY

Assuming we trust our tests.

An automated pipeline is more consistent and reliable, but automated tests have weaknesses.

## IMPROVED PREDICTABILITY

In theory, you always have a set of recent release candidates to choose from.

## EFFICIENCY

Automated builds and tests are much cheaper, but not without CAPEX and OPEX.

## SPEED

Yes! Let's still remember the difference between speed and frequency, though.

Simply being quick is easy, though...

## EASIER TROUBLESHOOTING

The pipeline can provide lots of test data with very fine granularity.

## TRANSPARENCY AND FEEDBACK

Yes! And remember there are numerous stakeholders with varying perspectives.

## ENABLING CONTINUOUS DEPLOYMENT

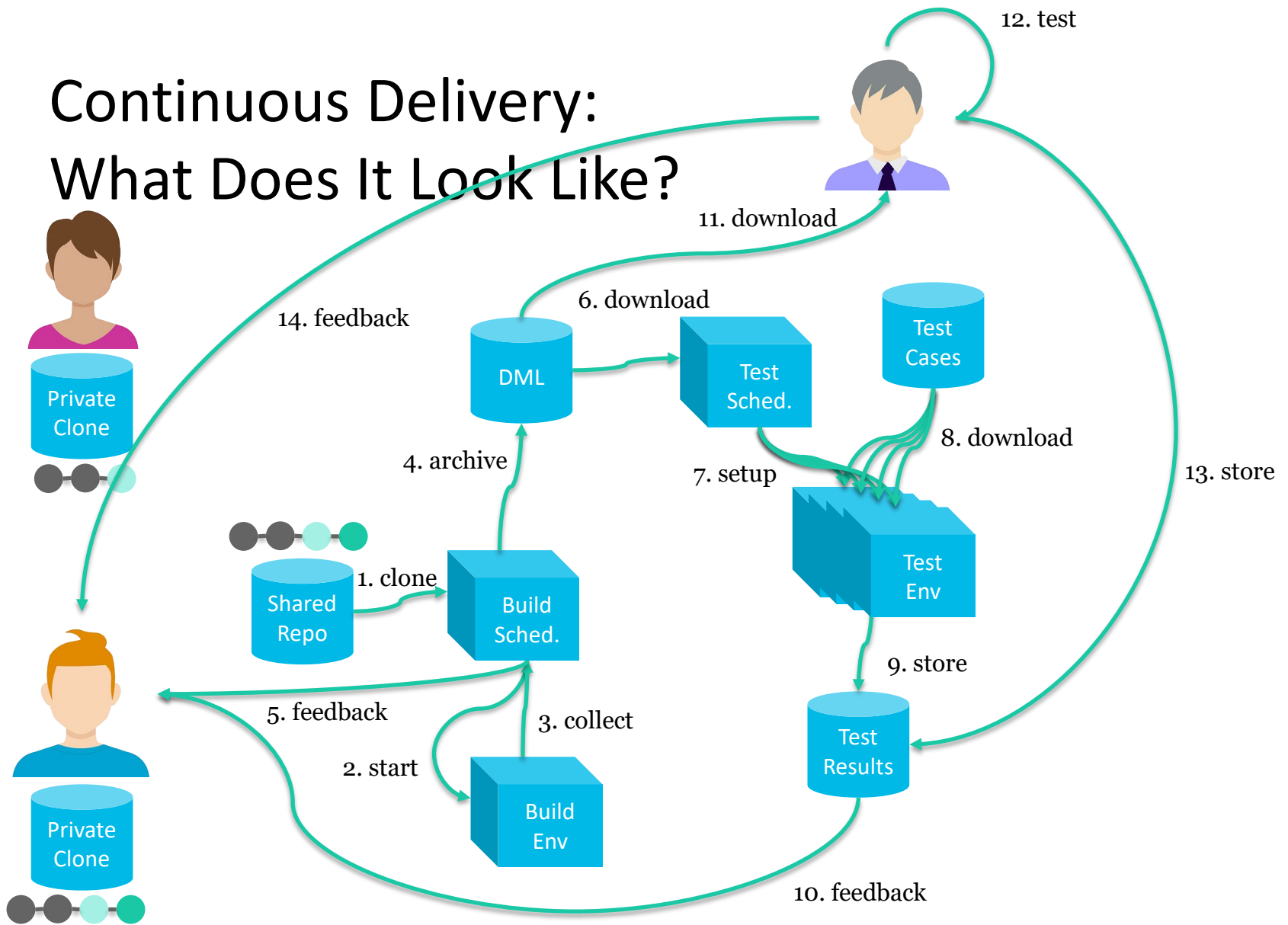
Without continuous delivery, there can be no continuous deployment.

## IT FEELS GOOD?

Successful tests, positive code analyses and green lights provide a sense of security.

Is it a false sense, though?

# Continuous Delivery: What Does It Look Like?



# Continuous Delivery: Why Is It Hard?

## THE LAST 1% IS 90% OF THE EFFORT

Automatically creating an almost-release candidate is fairly easy. Creating an actual one with correct packaging, correct documentation, sufficient traceability and regulatory compliance is not.

## WHAT DO I TEST?

There is limited capacity and time to test in the pipeline. There will always be more tests to run than you really have time for.

## TEST FLAKINESS

Test flakiness is death. If you can't rely on your test cases, you can't rely on your release candidates.

It's not just false positives, but also false negatives!

## ESTABLISHING TRUST

Switching to a heuristic way of thinking about release candidates is a huge mindset shift. Do not underestimate the change management aspect.

# Continuous Deployment: Why Do We Do It?

## IMPROVED QUALITY

Potentially, yes. Let us consider MTTR vs. MTTF. But this depends on context!

## IMPROVED PREDICTABILITY

No more manual installation checklists, no more tweaked production environments.

## EFFICIENCY

Automated deployments are much cheaper. Still, there's CAPEX and OPEX involved.

## SPEED

Yes! Let's still remember the difference between speed and frequency, though.

## EASIER TROUBLESHOOTING

Potential for very fine-grained in-production data.

## TRANSPARENCY AND FEEDBACK

Yes! Particularly high potential for A/B testing, feature experimentation etc. Evidence based design decisions!

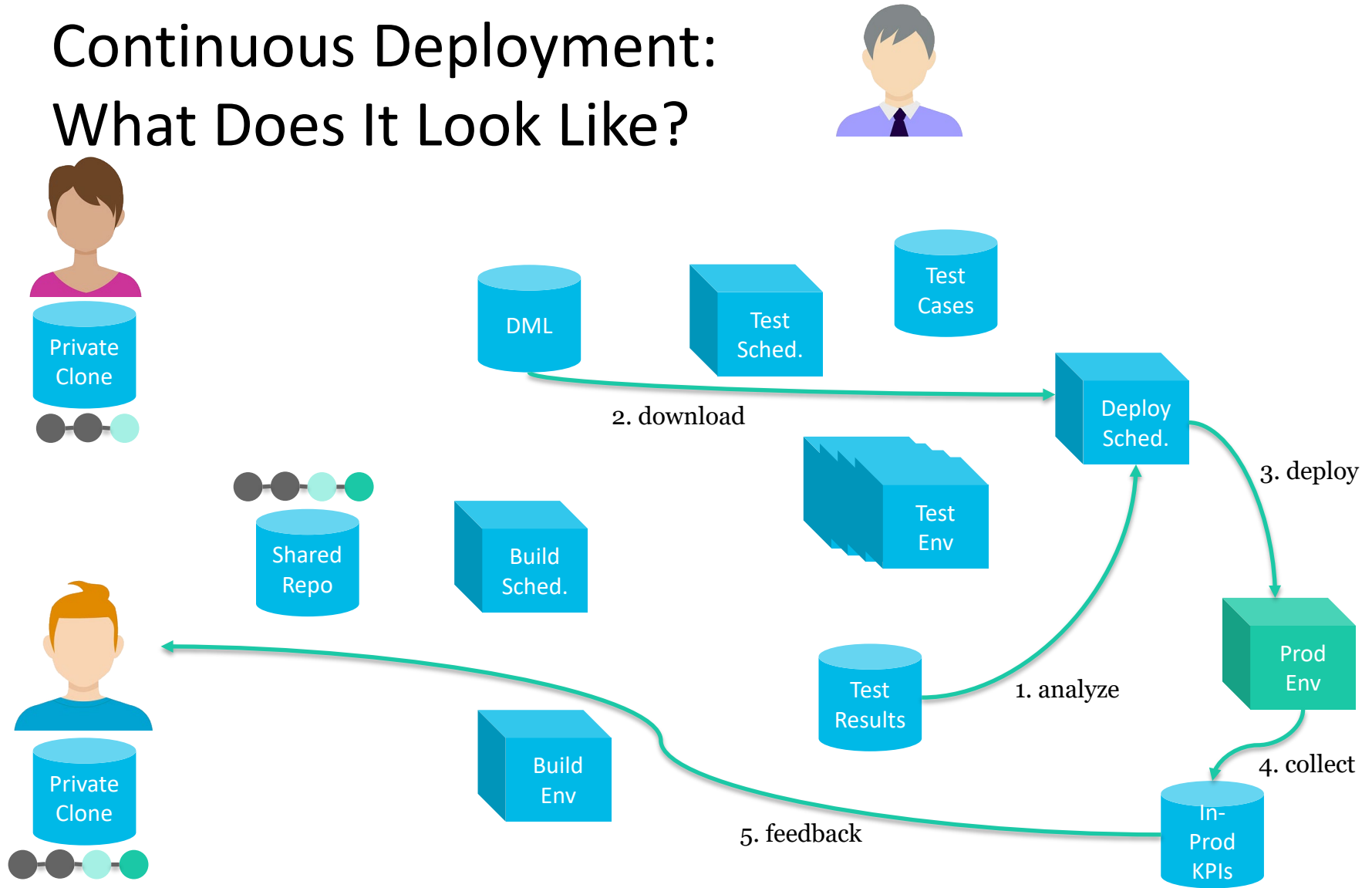
## ENABLING DEVOPS

Automatically and continuously deploying turns operations into just another problem you solve by applying software to it.

## IT FEELS GOOD?

Enable developers to deploy actual live software to users every day.

# Continuous Deployment: What Does It Look Like?



# Continuous Deployment: Why Is It Hard?

## ENVIRONMENT CONTROL

Do you control the production environment? What is your distribution model? What do your customers and/or users think?

## QUALITY IS PARAMOUNT

Without sufficient quality, don't even think about continuous deployment.

## ZERO DOWN-TIME UPGRADES ARE HARD

How do you upgrade the software without stopping the service? Can be done, but is non-trivial.

## MANAGING STATE

Upgrading a *stateless* service is doable, but what about a *stateful* one?

# Context Matters!

## **CONTEXT ALWAYS MATTERS**

A big part of being a software engineer is understanding your context, and understanding what you can get away with.

## **DIVERSITY**

The software industry is very diverse. This puts very different requirements on software production systems.

## **ERR ON THE SIDE OF CAUTION**

Do not assume that what once worked for you will work in a different context which you do not understand.

# Contextual Factors

## **SAFETY CRITICALITY**

What is the worst case scenario?

## **POWER BALANCE**

What is the balance of power between you and your customers and/or consumers?

## **LEAD TIME**

Is sooner always better?

## **PROXIMITY TO HARDWARE**

Is your target environment Amazon Web Services or custom hardware you designed?

## **SCALE**

Are there 2 or 2,000 developers writing the source code?

## **REGULATION**

Are there regulations you need to stay compliant with?

## **DISTRIBUTION MODEL**

How does your software reach its target environment?



# Meet Jane

## Defense Industry

Development of a  
new fighting  
vehicle

### **SAFETY CRITICALITY**

Potential for injury and death.

### **SCALE**

Hundreds of software engineers.  
Many more hardware engineers and other professionals.

### **DISTRIBUTION MODEL**

Software updates distributed and installed on physical media.  
No over-the-air connection to installed base.

### **AND MORE...**

Small number of large customers.  
Tight coupling to hardware.  
Highly regulated market.

# Meet John

## Gaming Industry

Development of a  
new computer  
game

### **SAFETY CRITICALITY**

Inconvenienced and  
annoyed end users.

### **SCALE**

Three developers.  
Two content creators.  
Two QA.

### **DISTRIBUTION MODEL**

Downloaded by end user  
devices via online  
distribution system and  
marketplace.

### **AND MORE...**

Large number of small customers.  
Hardware agnostic.  
Unregulated market.

# A Conundrum and Some Advice

## **TO PUSH OR TO PULL?**

How do you trigger actions in your pipeline?

## **EVERYTHING AS SOURCE**

Version control not only your production code! Your environment definitions, your build scripts, your test code, your documentation...

## **CONTAINERIZATION**

Containerization is not just for your product. Containerize your build and test environments!

## **LET HUMANS DO WHAT HUMANS DO BEST**

Don't think all testing can be automated (yet). Complement automated testing with e.g. exploratory testing.

## **FIGHT TEST FLAKINESS**

Test flakiness is death. Having no test at all is better than having a flaky test.

## **DEFINITIVE MEDIA LIBRARY**

Identify a single blessed archive for everything you produce. There must be no ambiguities.

## **MAKE COMMITTING SAFE AND EASY**

If committing is scary or painful, developers will try to avoid it.

## **MAKE DEPLOYING SAFE AND EASY**

If deploying is scary or painful, developers will try to avoid it.

# Consequences of Continuous Practices

## FEATURE EXPERIMENTATION

Continuous deployment enables feature experimentation.

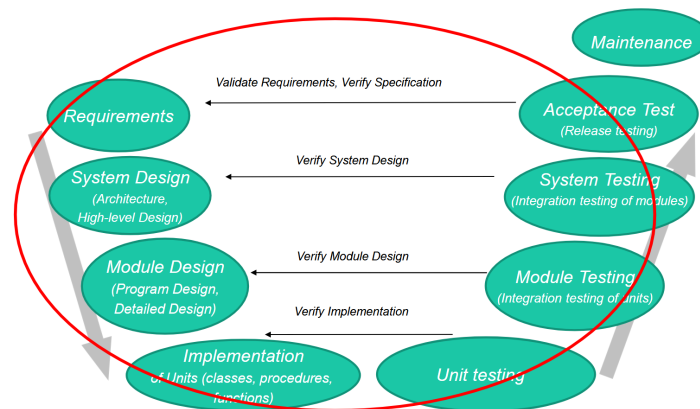
Feature experimentation enables extremely rapid hypothesis-experiment-evaluation loops.

Hypotheses may be wild guesses rather than based on thorough analysis.

Hypotheses may be phrased, tested and evaluated by a single curious developer in a single day.

## WHAT ABOUT THE V-MODEL?

How does this relate to the V-model of software engineering?

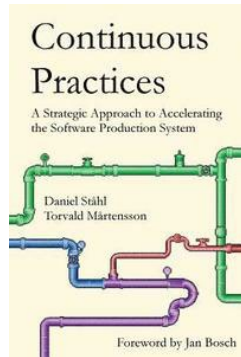
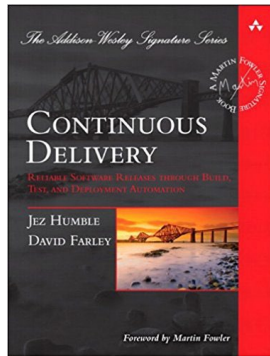
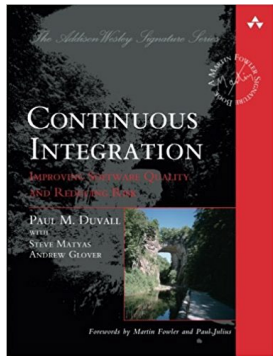


## EVOLUTION OVER ENGINEERING

Software development becomes governed by KPIs, rather than requirements.

# The end!

## FURTHER READING



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[www.liu.se](http://www.liu.se)