

The 2017 DevOps Pulse

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Who Took This Survey Pages 4-5

DevOps Culture Pages 6-11

DevOps Salaries Pages 12-13

Architecture Pages 14-16

Code Deployment Page 17

Monitoring and Logging Pages 18

Security and Cost Management Pages 19-20



Introduction

Whats is The DevOps Pulse?

This report is the second annual DevOps Pulse, a study published by Logz.io that researches and captures important trends in IT operations and DevOps engineering. This year, the report was created based on the data from a survey of 700 respondents throughout the world and includes a special additional section on DevOps culture specifically because that topic is one that is not researched often enough despite being a huge part of what DevOps is.

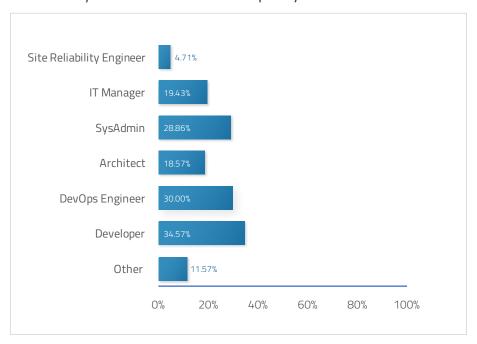
DevOps Pulse 2017 Summary & Key Findings

- DevOps is still considered a relatively new phenomenon. 50% of companies are still in the process of implementing DevOps or have done it within the past year.
- The three hardest parts of establishing DevOps are shifting company incentives to change behaviors, maintaining open communication and transparency, and having flexible processes.
- The top problems in DevOps implementation are a lack of time and a lack of expertise.
- 90% of respondents stated that DevOps and increased collaboration have had a positive effect on the quality of their products. 75% of respondents say that DevOps has shifted their perspectives on their roles and the roles of others on their teams.
- **Burnout remains a serious issue.** 70% of respondents stated that they could see themselves burning out.

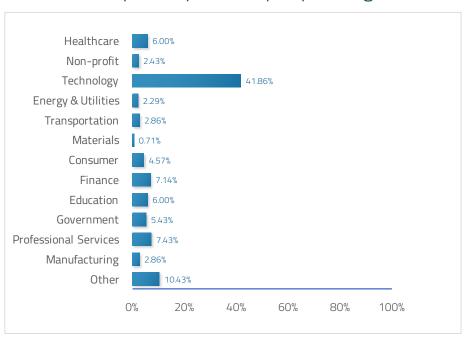
Who are we?

Logz.io is an Al-powered log analytics company that offers the open source ELK Stack as an end-to-end cloud service powered by machine learning algorithms. We support hundreds of DevOps organizations worldwide. If you have questions, we invite you to e-mail info@logz.io.

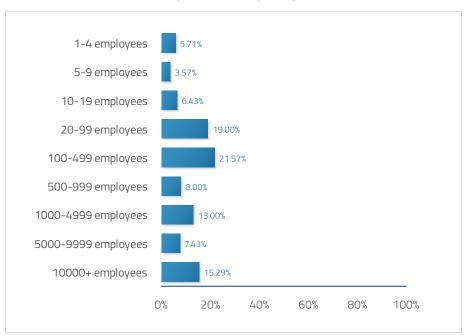
What is your role in the company?



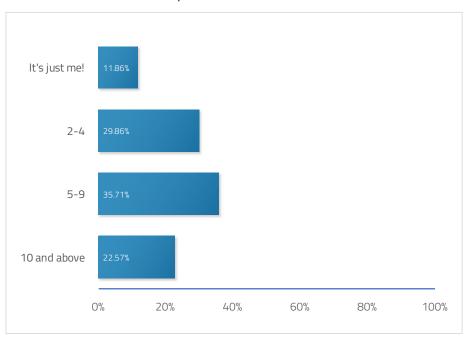
What industry does your company belong to?



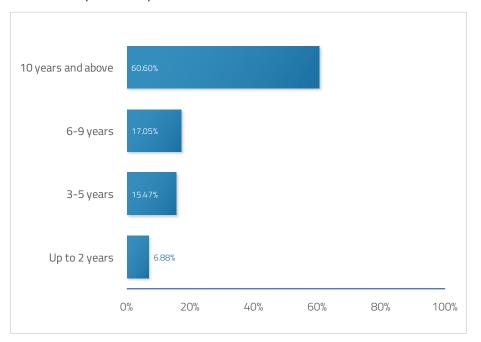
What is the size of your company?



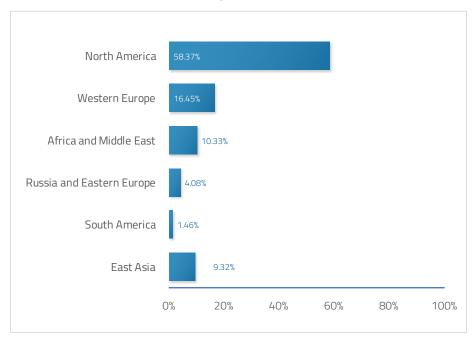
What is the size of your team?



What is your experience level?



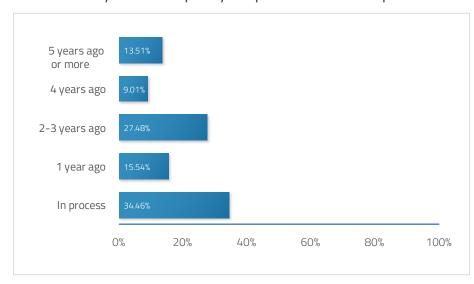
Where in the world do you work?



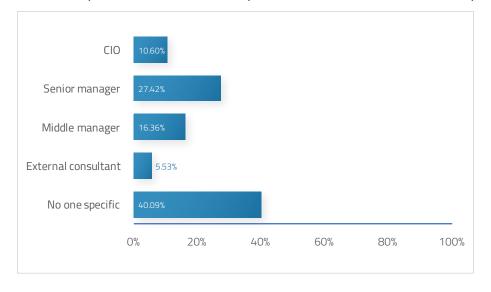
Out of the 700 people who participated in The Logz.io DevOps Pulse 2017, most were developers, DevOps engineers, or system administrators in North America who work in companies in the technology industry with up to 500 employees. Most have ten or more years of experience and work in teams of nine or fewer people.

Implementing DevOps

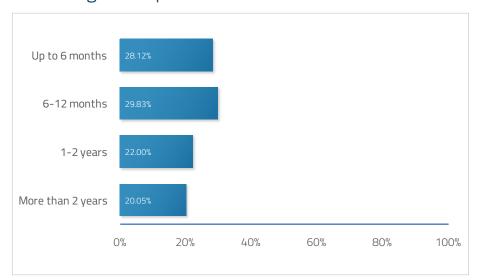
When did your company implement DevOps?



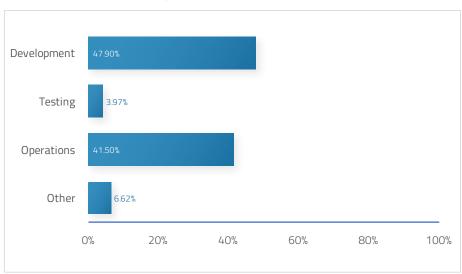
Who helped ensure that implementation ran smoothly?



How long did implementation take?



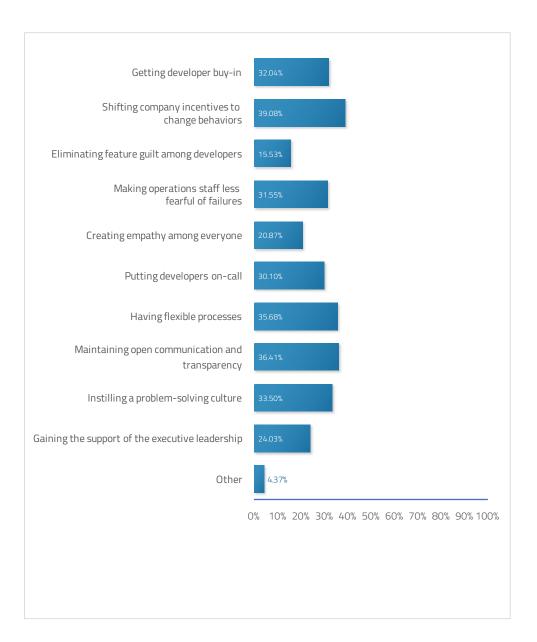
What is your background?



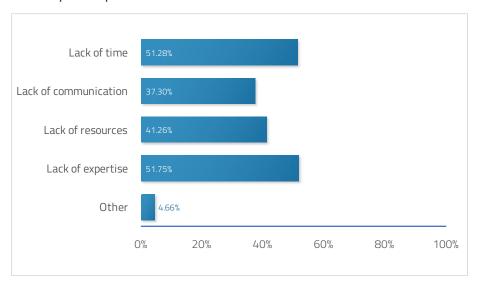
DevOps is still considered a new phenomenon. 50% percent of respondents are still implementing DevOps or have done it within the past year.

DevOps Difficulties

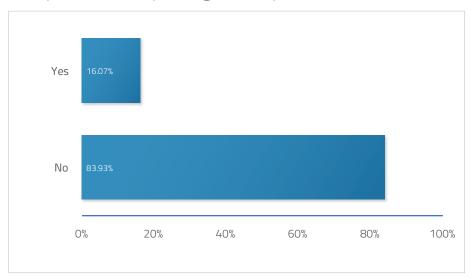
What are the hardest parts of establishing DevOps?



What are the key issues you've experienced in DevOps implementation?

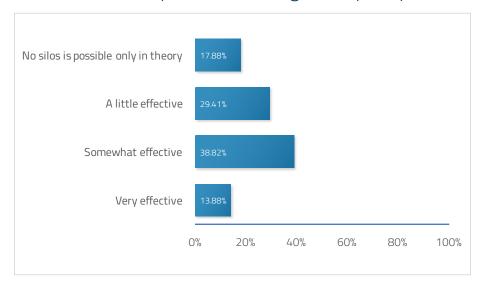


Are you currently using ChatOps?

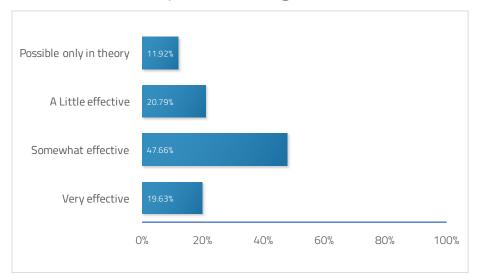


DevOps Difficulties

How effective are you at eliminating developer-operations silos?



How effective are you at creating autonomous teams?

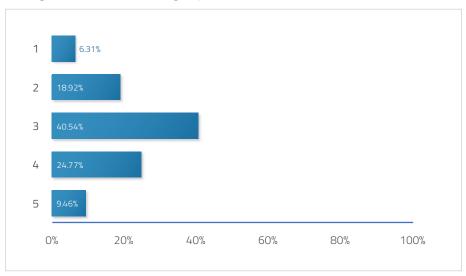


The most difficult aspects of establishing DevOps including shifting company priorities, getting developer buy-in, and maintaining open communications. These three actions -- among others -- are often tied to the fact that it is very hard to escape the typical silos that develop within companies and teams. Everyone and every team has a different way of working and a different set of priorities to address and goals to meet.

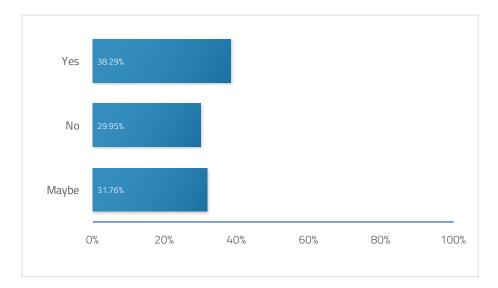
DevOps Burnout

On the day to day, how much pressure do you feel at work?

(1 being not stressed at all, 5 being very stressed)

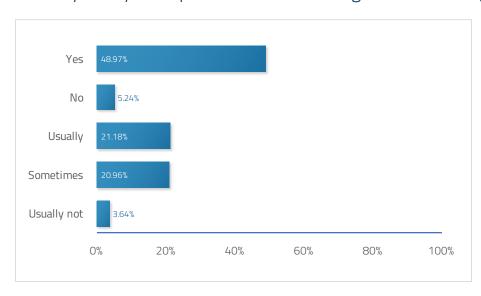


Could you see yourself burning out?

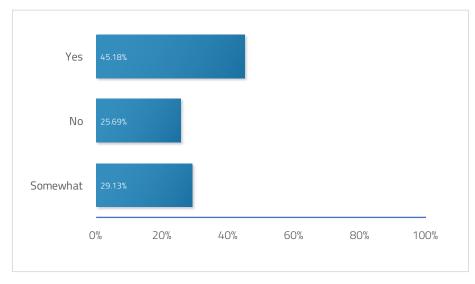


While a plurality of respondents indicated that they feel a moderate amount of pressure at work, 70% did report that they could see themselves burning out at some point.

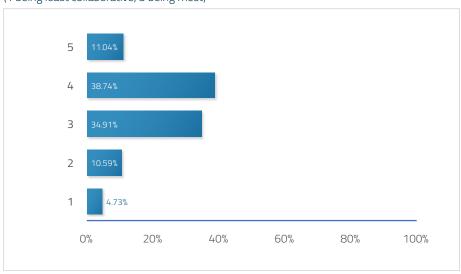
Would you say DevOps has contributed to greater overall agility?



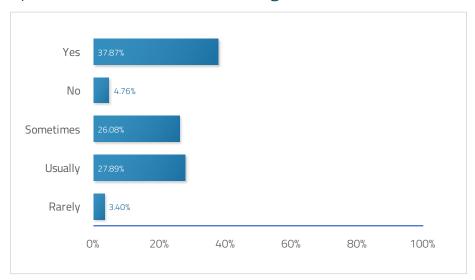
Has DevOps shifted your perspective on your role and the role of others within your team?



How collaborative is your work environment? (1 being least collaborative, 5 being most)

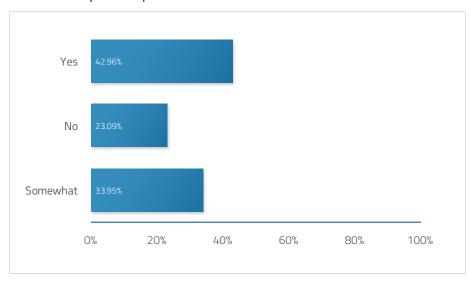


Do you and your team members (whether developers or operations staff) share common goals?

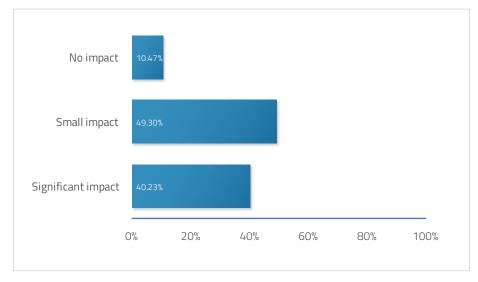


DevOps Results

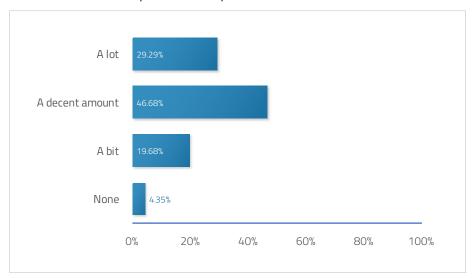
Has DevOps adoption led to an increase in innovation?



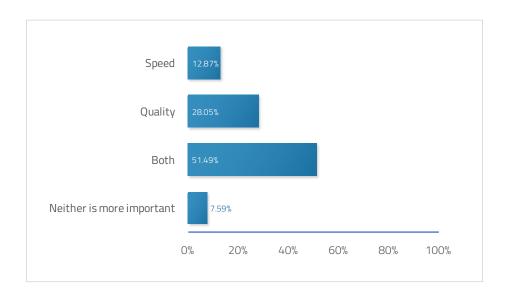
How has DevOps and increased collaboration affected the quality of products produced?



How much emphasis is placed on communication?

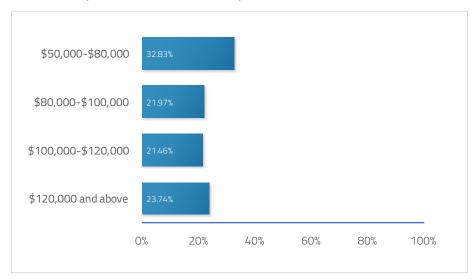


Is speed or quality more important as a result of DevOps?

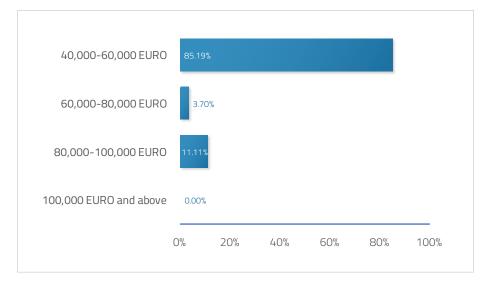


75% stated that DevOps has at least somewhat changed their perspectives of their roles and those of others on their teams. Almost everyone reported that everyone on DevOps teams, from developers to operations, shares common goals at least some of the time. 75% also responded that DevOps has led to an increase in innovation. 90% reported that DevOps and increased collaboration has had a positive effect on the quality of their products.

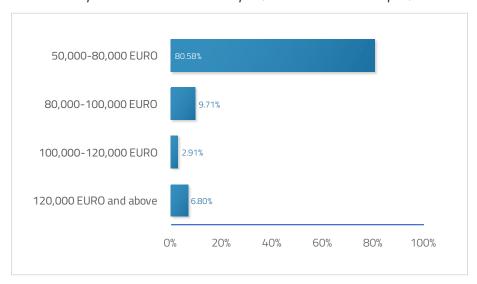
What is your annual salary? (North America)



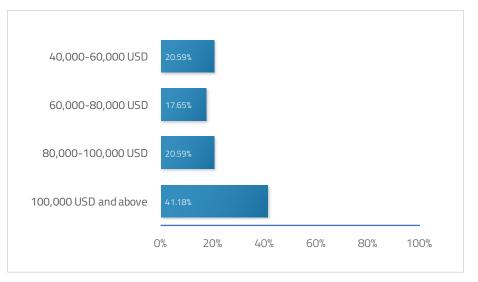
What is your annual salary? (Russia and Eastern Europe)



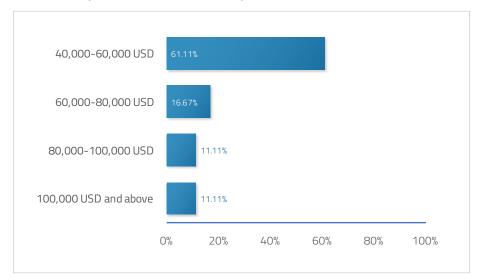
What is your annual salary? (Western Europe)



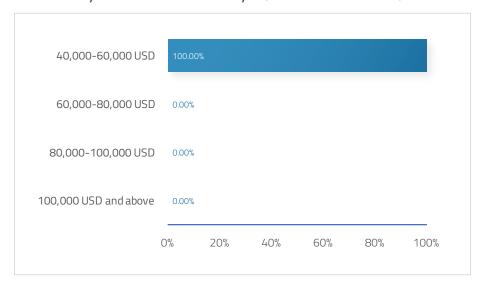
What is your annual salary? (Africa and the Middle East)



What is your annual salary? (East Asia)



What is your annual salary? (South America)

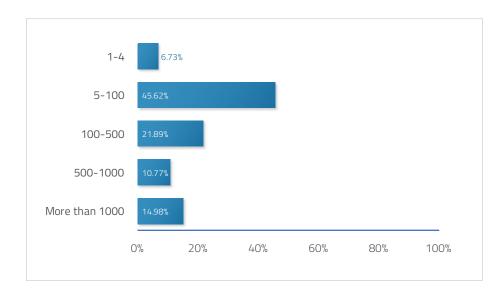


In North America, 45% of DevOps engineers now earn at least \$100,000 per year. More than 65% earn more than \$80,000. In western Europe, 80% make between €50,000 and €80,000 per year. In Russia and eastern Europe, 85% earn the equivalent of between €40,000 and €60,000 per year.

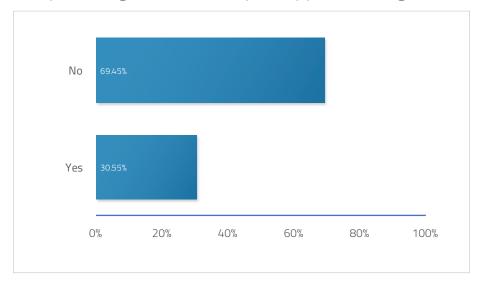
In Africa and the Middle East, the results were more uniform -- 58% reported incomes of below the equivalent of \$100,000 per year and 41% reported higher salaries. In eastern Asia, 61% make between the equivalent of \$40,000 and \$60,000 per year. In South America, every respondent reported salaries of between the equivalent of \$40,000 and \$60,000 per year.

Microservices and Containers

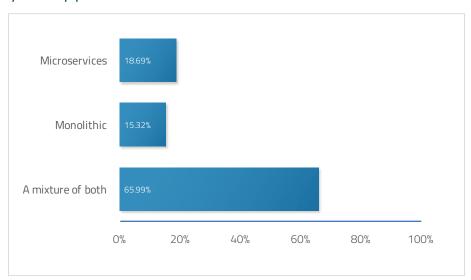
What is the size of your infrastructure? (servers/instances)



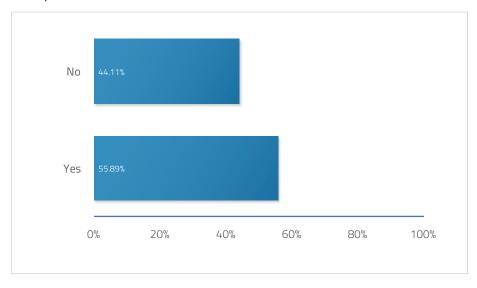
Are you using serverless in your application logic?



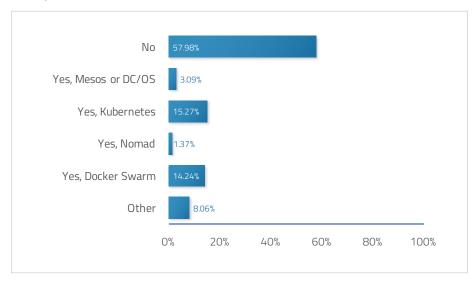
What architecture are you using to build your application?



Do you use container services?



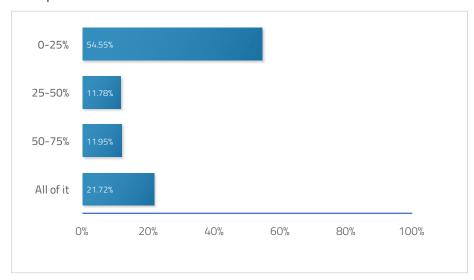
Do you use container orchestration services, and if so - which?



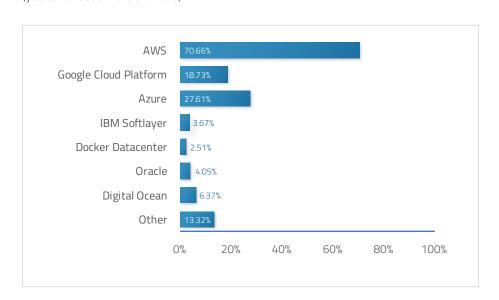
90% reported that they are now using microservices to some degree. More than half are not using container services, but Kubernetes and Docker Swarm are leading the pack among those who do.

The Cloud

What percentage of your infrastructure is based in the public cloud?



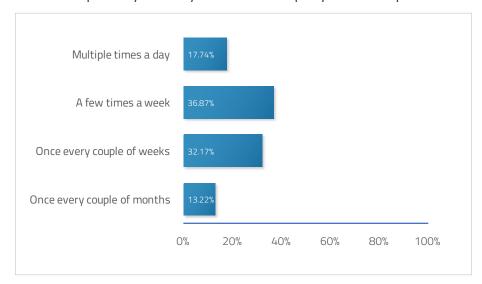
Which cloud are you using? (you can choose more than one)



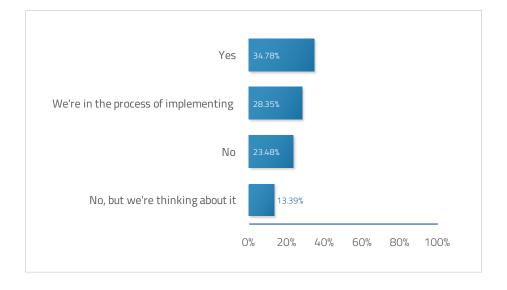
One interesting story is the ever-increasing dominance of the Big Three public cloud companies -- AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud Platform. In The DevOps Pulse 2016, 28% stated that they used an "other" platform. This year, the number fell to 13% while the percentages of people using the Big Three each increased. More people in general are using AWS, Azure, or Google Cloud Platform. As might not be surprising, AWS still leads the pack.

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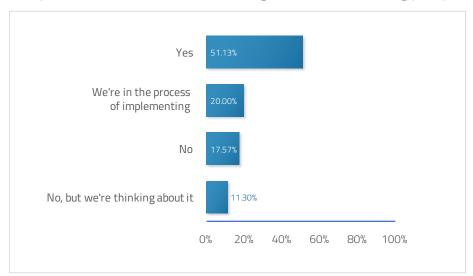
How frequently does your team deploy code to production?



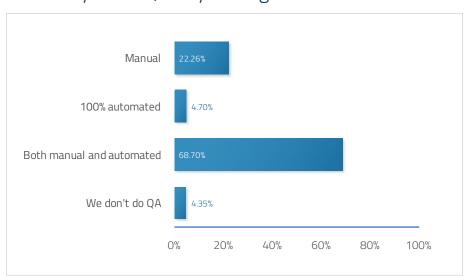
Do you have a Continuous Deployment (CD) strategy in place?



Do you have a Continuous Integration (CI) strategy in place?

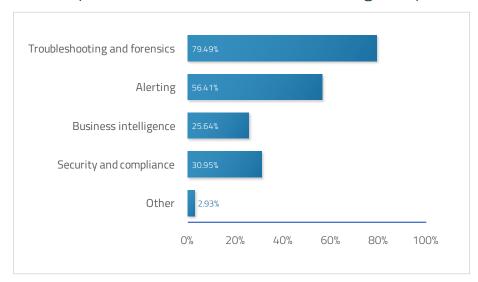


How do you do QA in your organization?

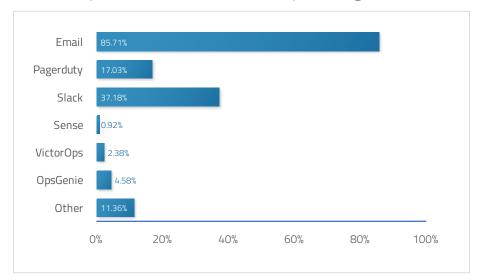


54% of of survey takers are deploying code to production between a few times a week and multiple times per day. 71% of people now have a continuous integration (CI) strategy. 63% have a continuous deployment (CD) strategy. Almost 70% use a mix of manual and automated QA.

What's your most common use case for log analytics?

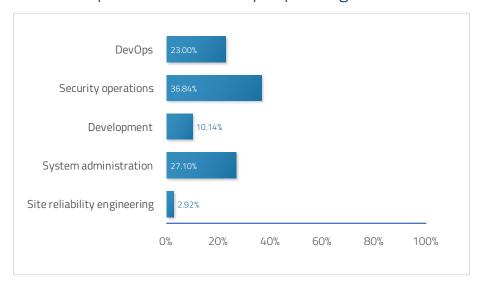


How do you distribute alerts in your organization?

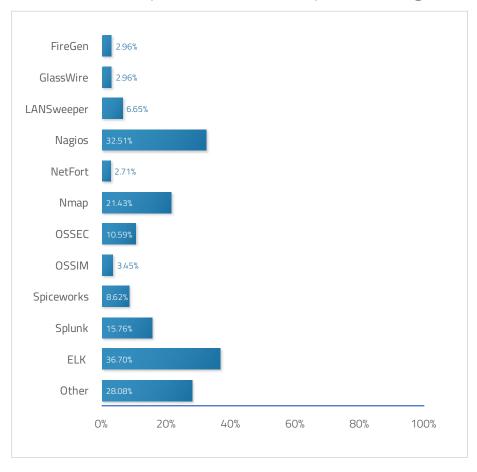


As we found last year, the top three use cases for log analytics (in descending order) are troubleshooting, alerting, and security. Slack devotees might be shocked to hear that 86% of people still prefer to receive alerts over old-fashioned e-mail.

Who is responsible for security in your organization?

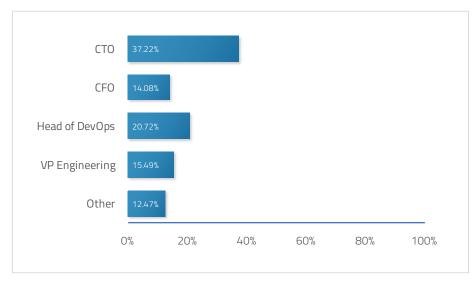


Which tools do you use for security monitoring?

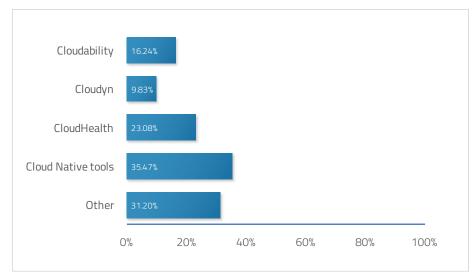


After the open source ELK Stack, the most popular security monitoring tools are Nagios, Nmap, Splunk, and a collection of other lesser-known or custom-built platforms.

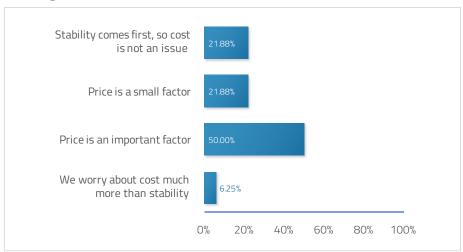
In your organization, who monitors the cost of production?



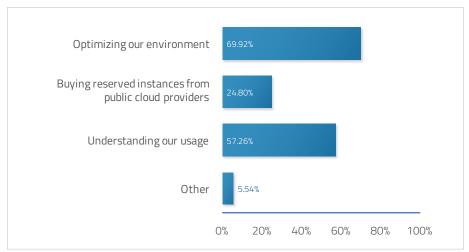
If you do practice cloud cost management, what tools do you use?



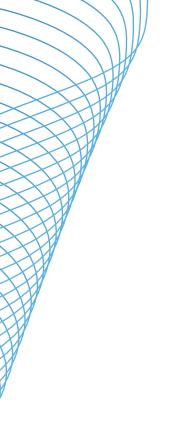
If you use a public cloud, what priority does cost management have?



If you have specific initiatives around cost management, what are your goals?



While the initial rush to the cloud was in part to cut costs, the cloud still becomes expensive as companies' underlying infrastructures grow with the business. As a result, businesses are using popular cost management platforms such as Cloud Native, CloudHealth, and a batch of others including AWS itself and custom-built tools. The most common reasons for cost management are to understand cloud usage and optimize environments.





Questions on The DevOps Pulse?

Logz.io aims for this report to become more in-depth and comprehensive every year. So, we invite feedback from the community on what you would like to see in 2018.

Are some topics less relevant? Would you like more detail on a specific subject? Is there an area that we have not covered at All?

Please e-mail info@logz.io with any questions about Logz.io as well as any thoughts and ideas, and we will incorporatethem into next year's report.

