### **ThoughtWorks**®

# ACTIONABLE CONTINUOUS DELIVERY METRICS

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Head of Product for ThoughtWorks Products

13+ years experience with agile, continuous integration and continuous delivery practices

Tweeting @pm\_suzie



## **ThoughtWorks**®

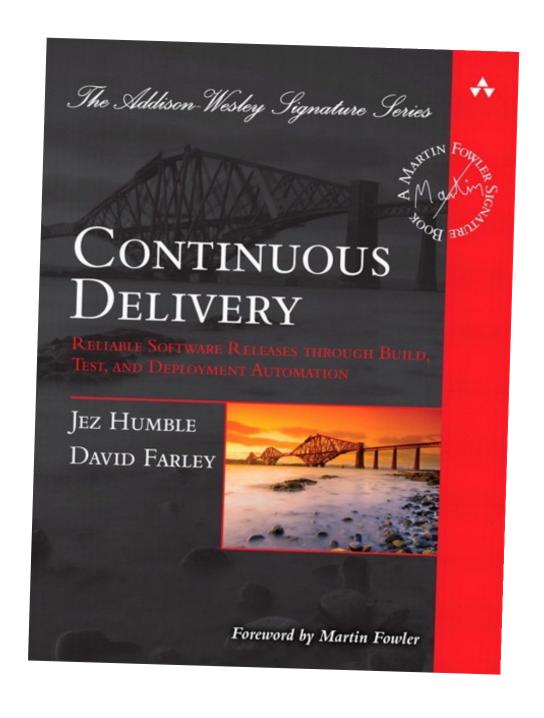
over 20 years

4000 people



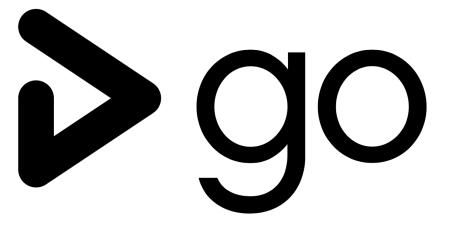
40 offices 14 countries

# ThoughtWorks® PRODUCTS









• What is continuous delivery (CD)

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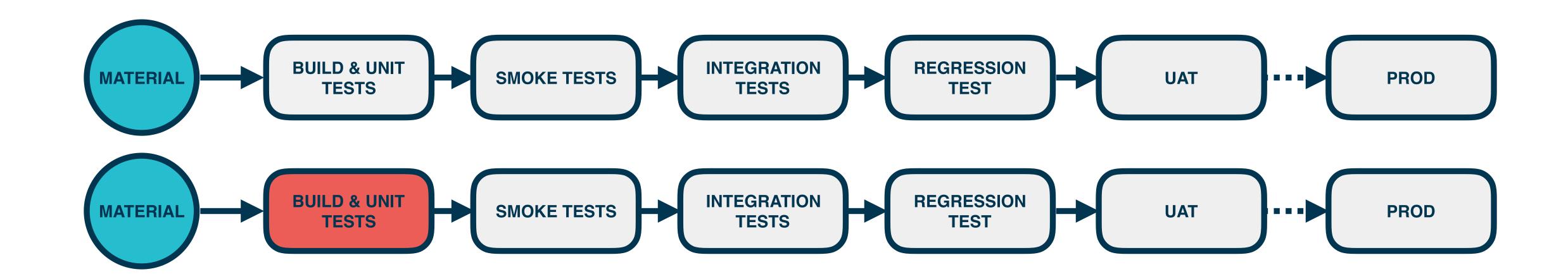
- What is continuous delivery (CD)
- Explain why you should measure your continuous delivery process
- Share what continuous delivery metrics you should measure
- Review some scenarios to explain what certain metrics reveal about your continuous delivery process
- Questions

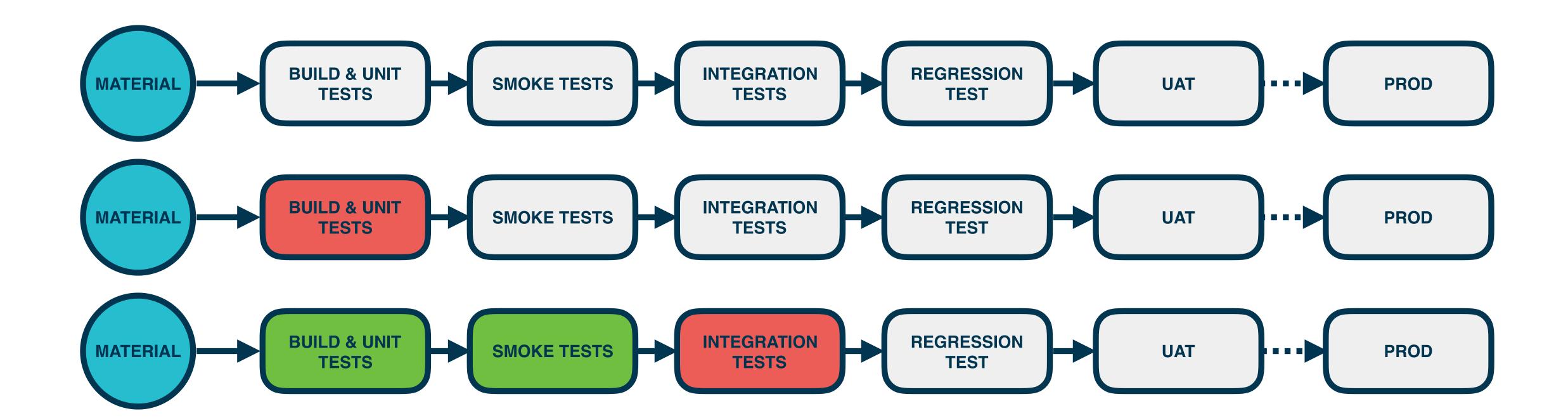
## CONTINUOUS DELIVERY

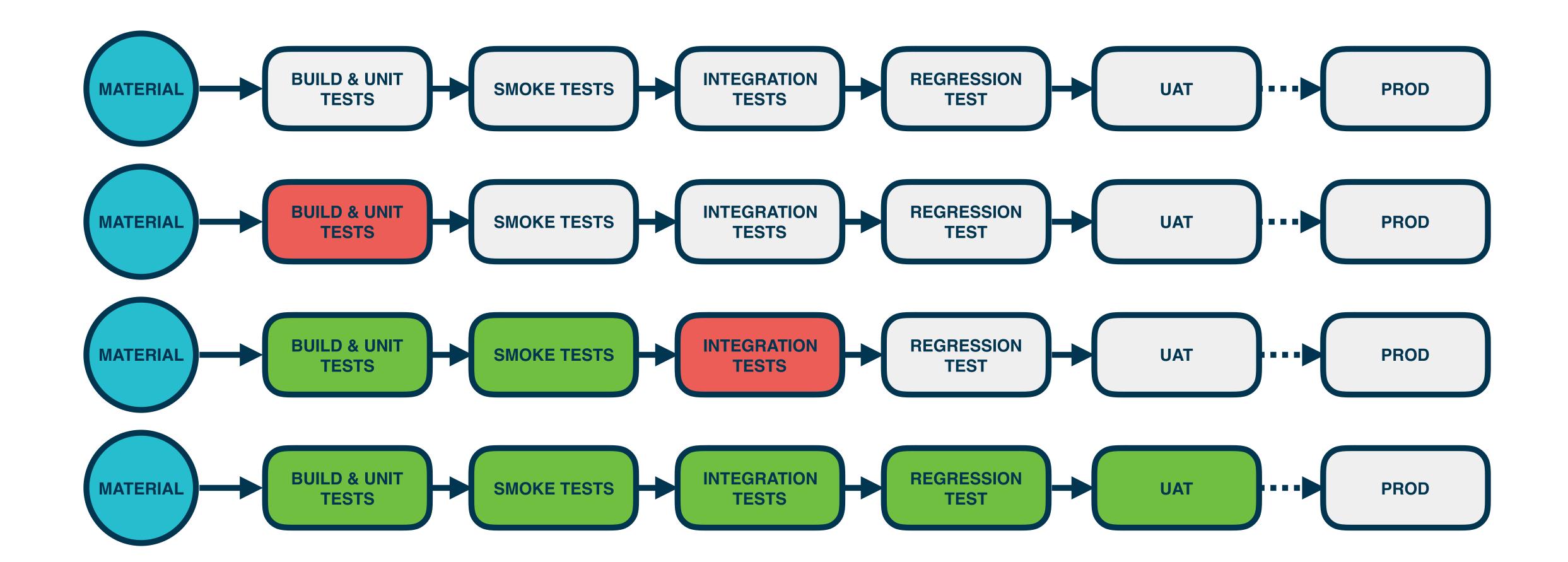
"Continuous Delivery is the ability to get changes of all types—including new features, configuration changes, bug fixes and experiments—into production, or into the hands of users, safely and quickly in a sustainable way."

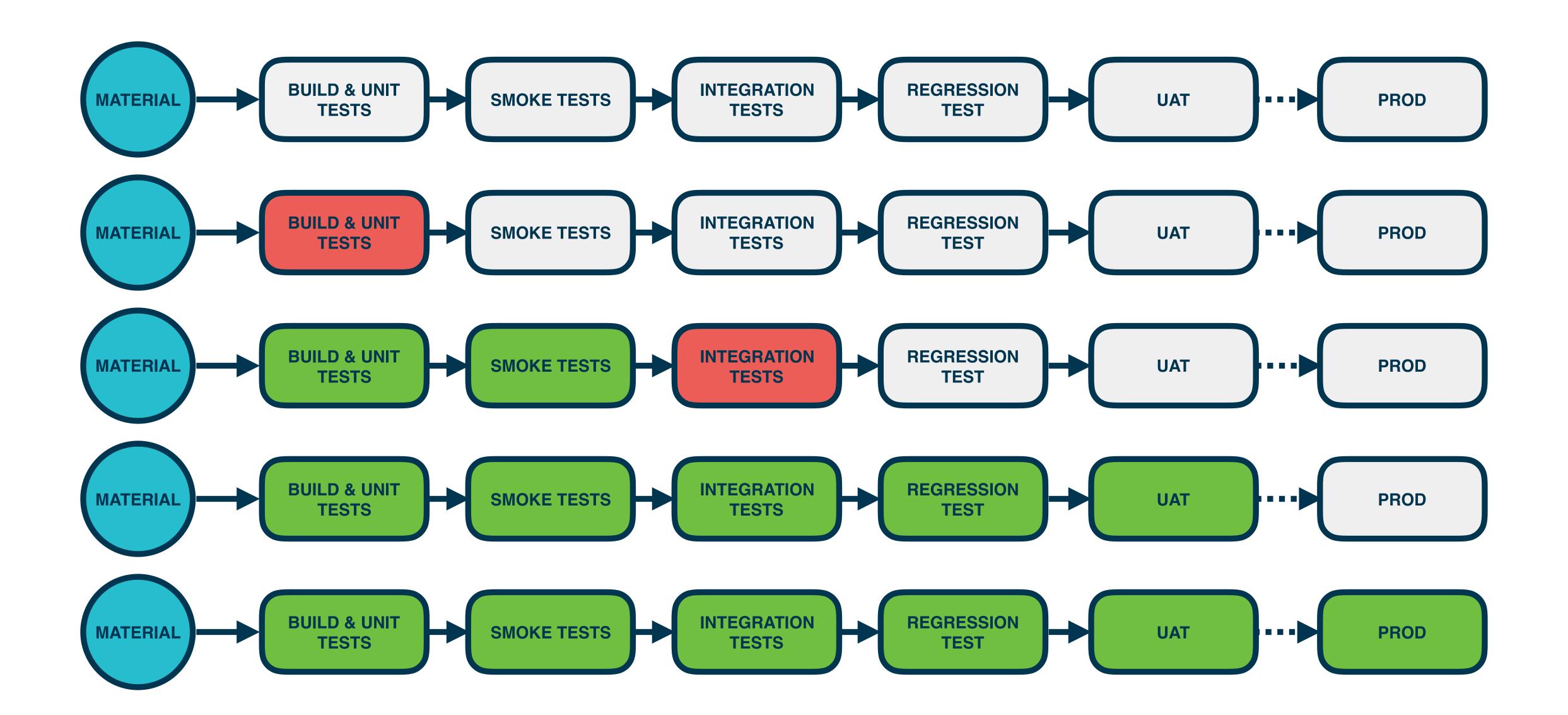
- Jez Humble, continuousdelivery.com

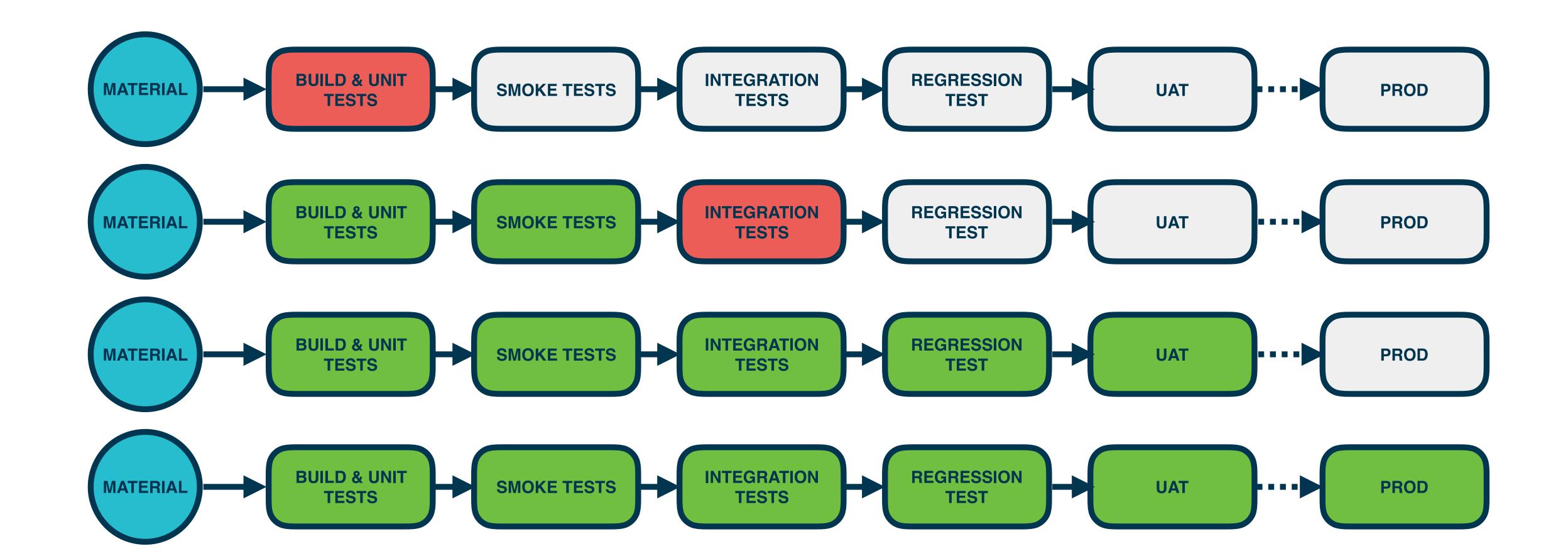


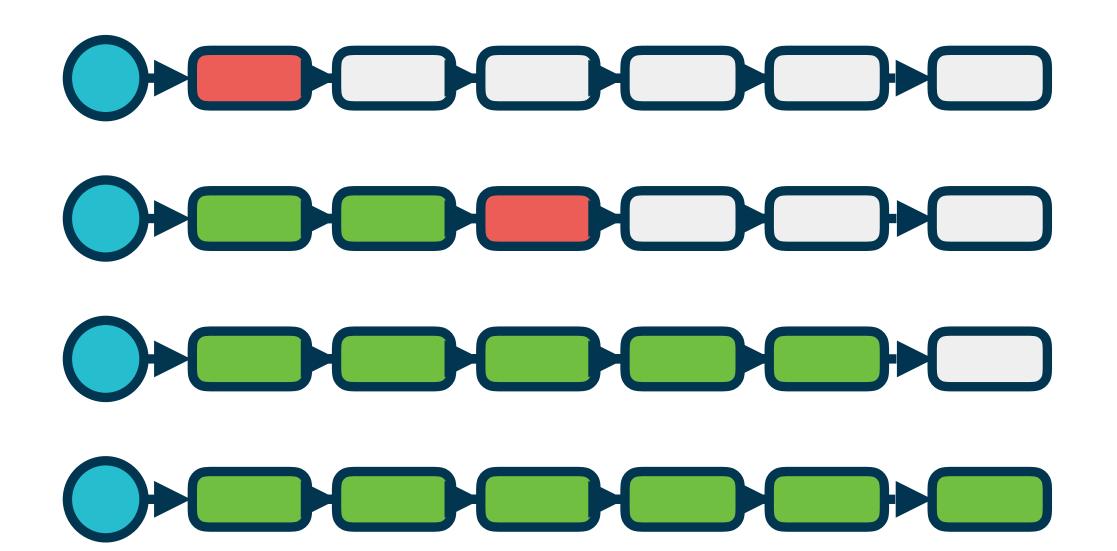


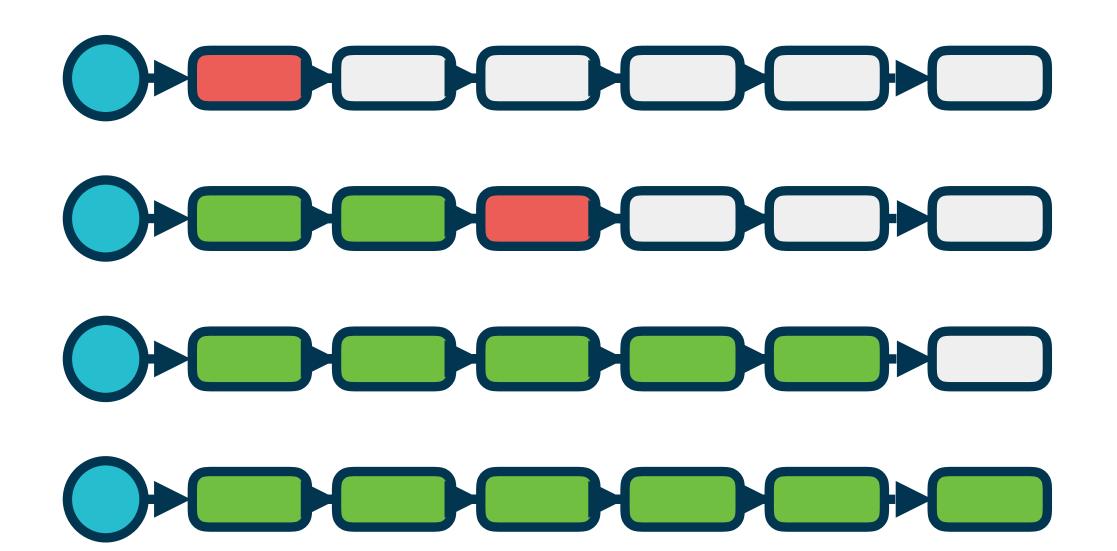


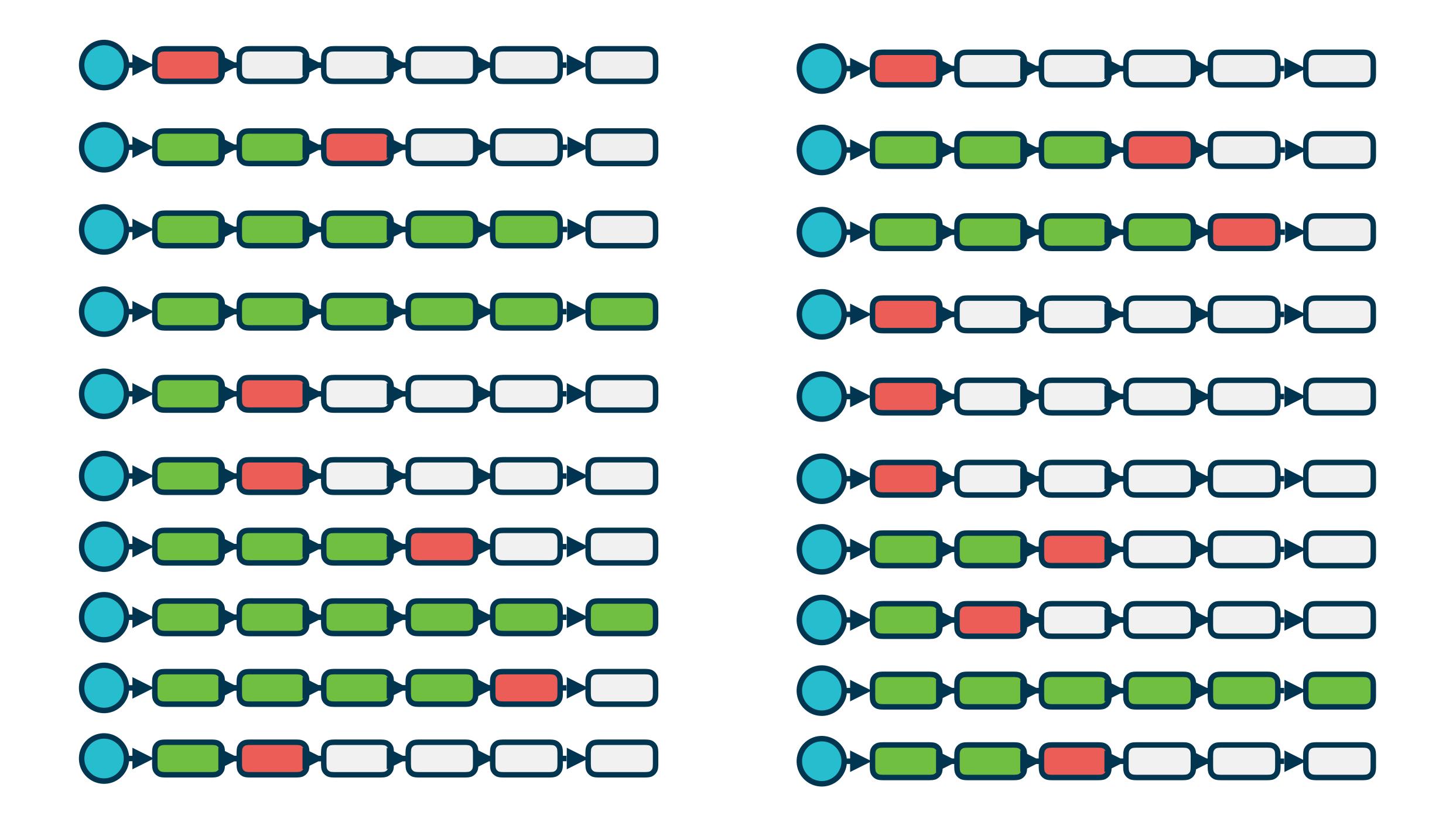






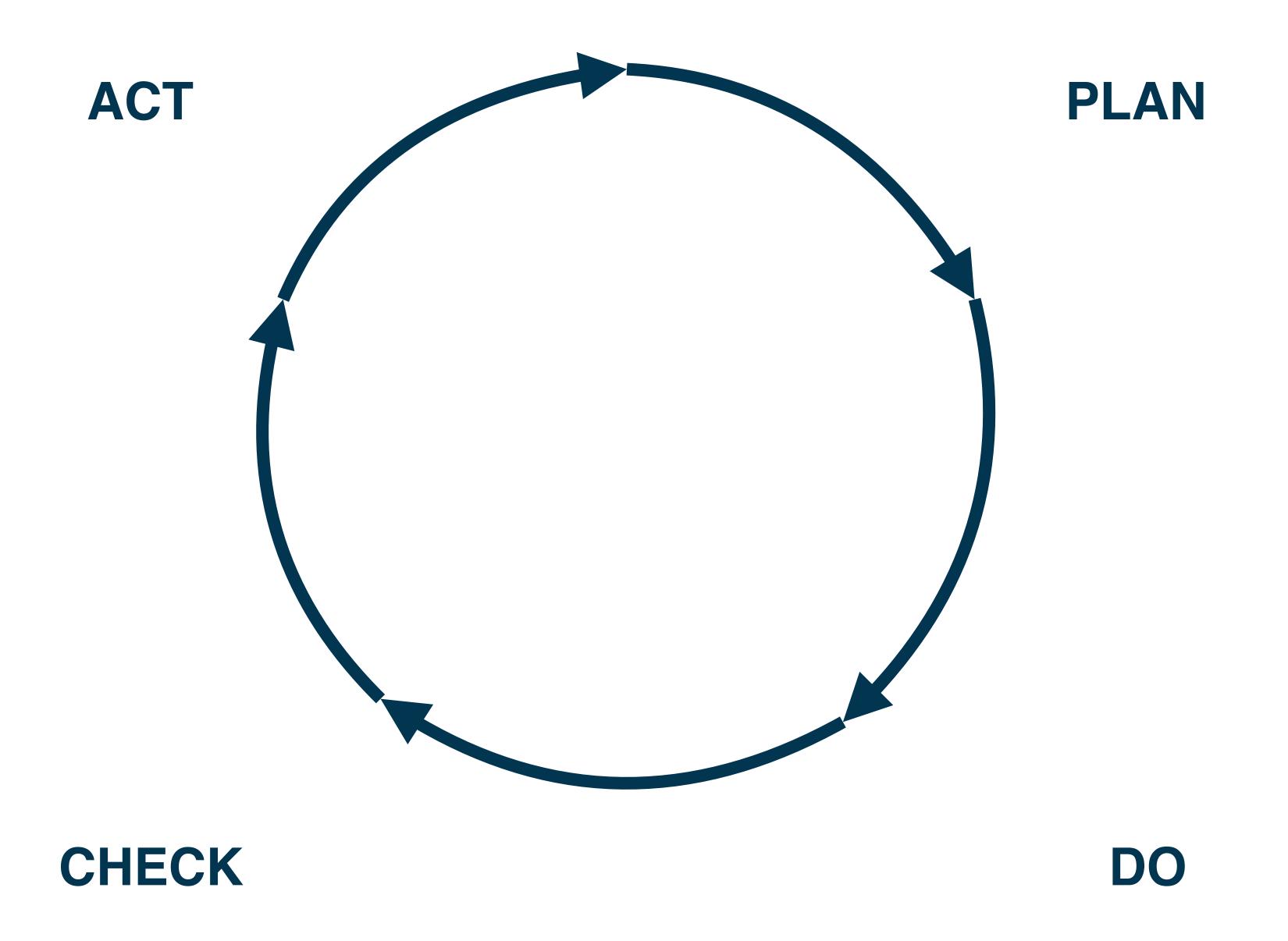




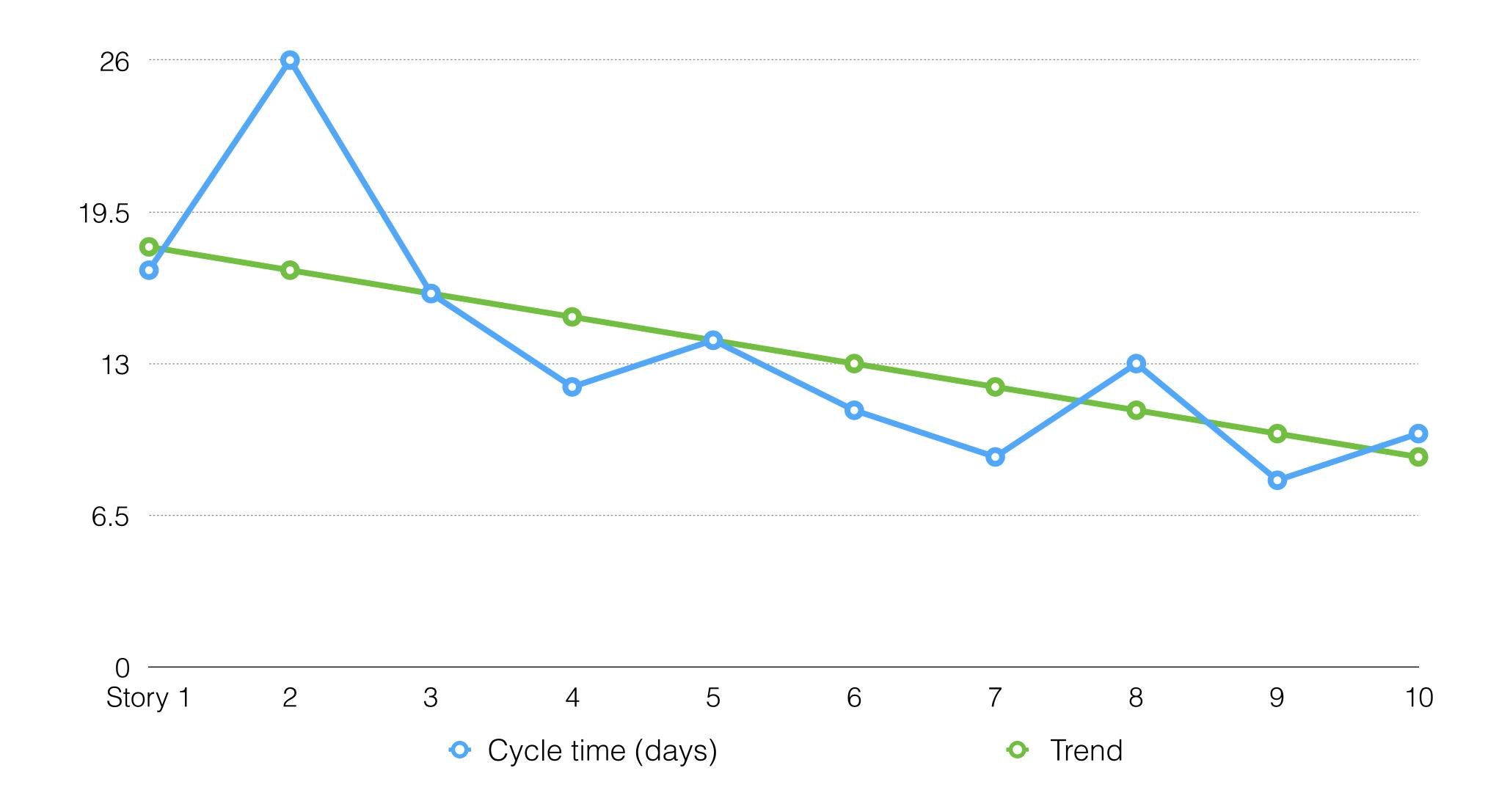


## WHYMEASURE

#### FEEDBACK AND IMPROVEMENT



#### **PREDICTABILITY**



#### BENCHMARKING

	High performers	Median performers	Low performers
Deployment frequency	On demand (multiple deploys per day)	1/week - 1/month	1/week - 1/month
Lead time for changes	<1hr	1 week - 1 month	1 week - 1 month
Change failure rate	<15%	<15%	31-45%
MTTR	<1hr	<1 day	1 day - 1 week

## WHAT TO MEASURE

#### WHAT TO MEASURE

- Throughput
- Deployment frequency
- Cycle time
- Lead time
- Mean time between failures
- Mean time to recover (MTTR)

- Failure rate
- Defect fix times
- Escaped defects
- •Total regression test time
- Number of branches in version control
- Production outages during deployment

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#### Throughput

- Deployment frequency
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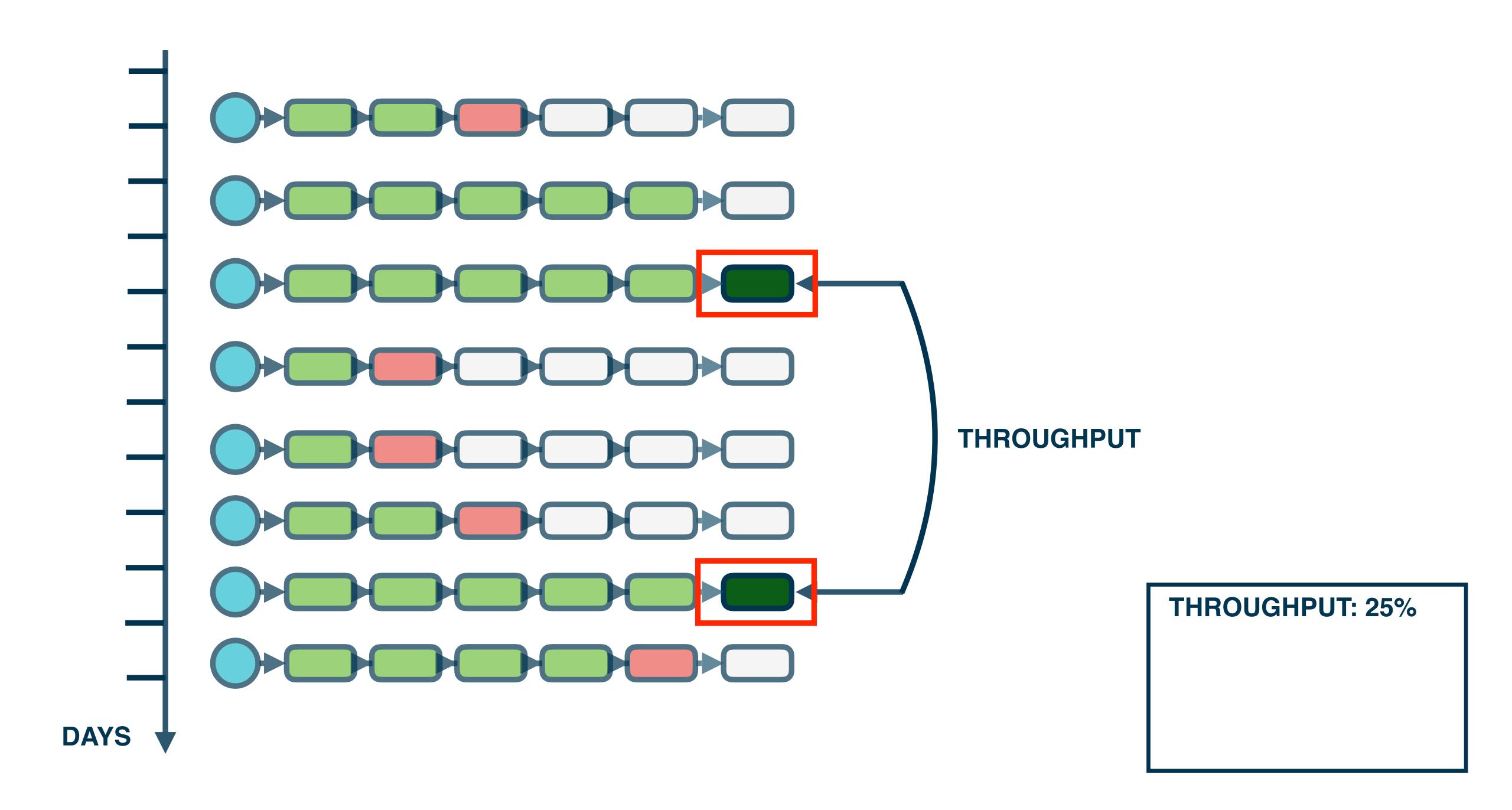
#### Failure rate

- Defect fix times
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#### **THROUGHPUT**

How often does code reach a certain point in the CD pipeline?

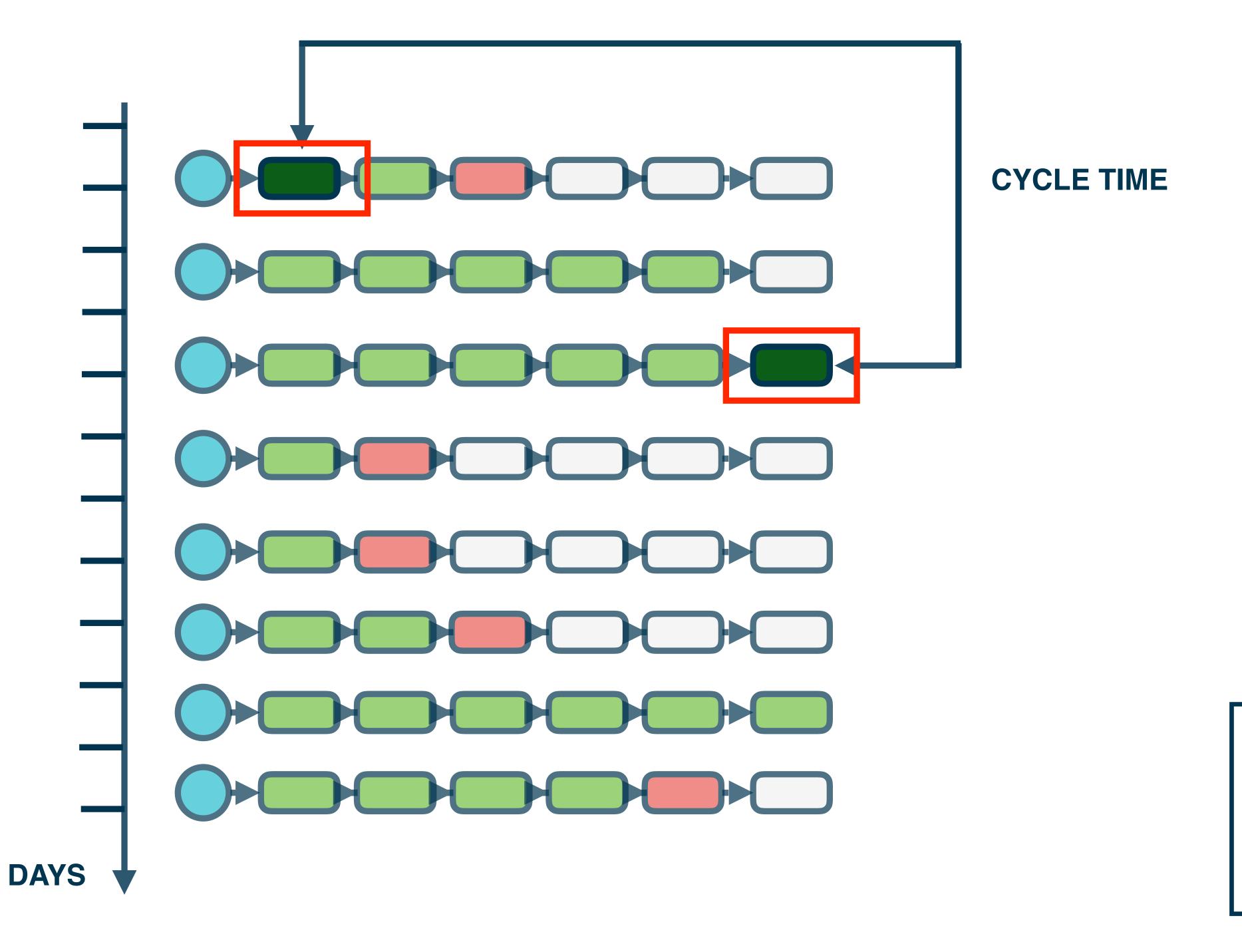
E.g. How often do you deploy?



#### **CYCLE TIME**

How long does it take to go from one point to the to another point in the CD pipeline?

E.g. How long does it take to go from code commit to code successfully running in production?



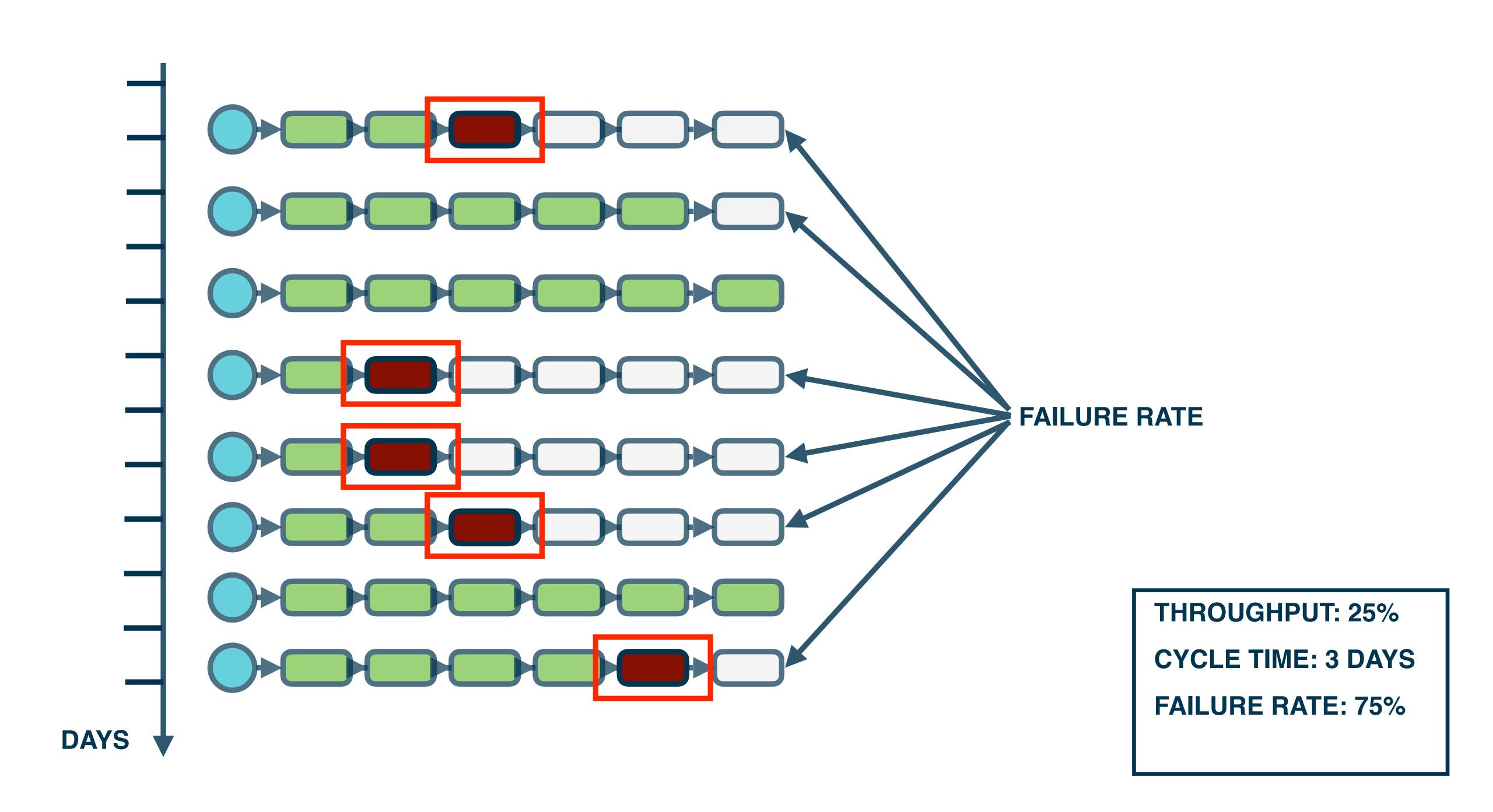
**THROUGHPUT: 25%** 

**CYCLE TIME: 3 DAYS** 

#### **FAILURE RATE**

What percentage of changes results a failure?

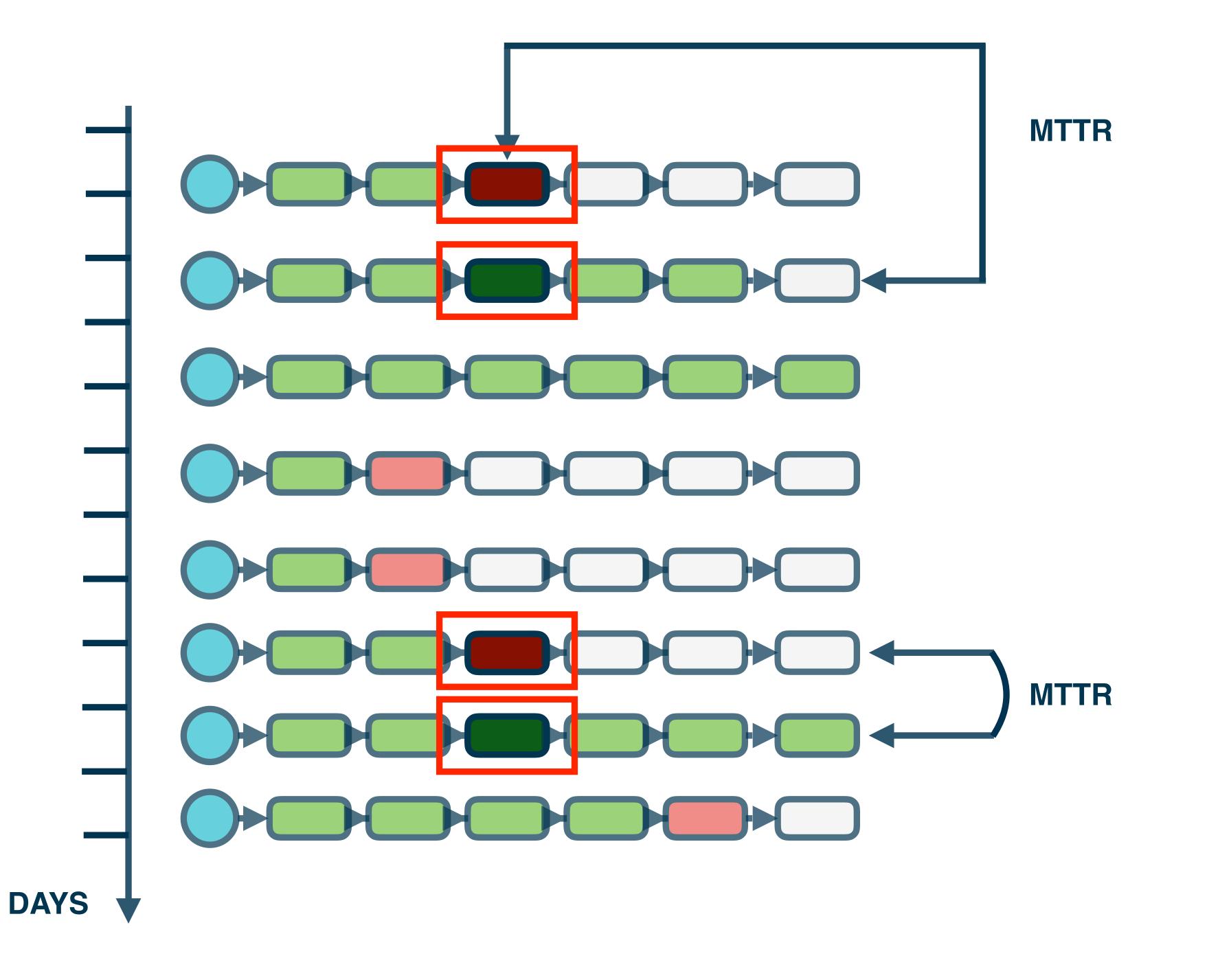
E.g. What percentage of changes break builds? What percentage of deployments result in a service outage?



#### MEAN TIME TO RECOVER (MTTR)

How long does it generally take to fix a failure?

E.g. How long does it take to fix a broken build? How long does it take to restore service during a deployment failure?



**THROUGHPUT: 25%** 

**CYCLE TIME: 3 DAYS** 

**FAILURE RATE: 75%** 

MTTR: 2 DAYS

#### WHAT TO MEASURE

### Throughput

Deployment frequency

### Cycle time

- Lead time
- Mean time between failures
- Mean time to recover (MTTR)

#### Failure rate

- Defect fix times
- Escaped defects
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#### **CAUTION!**

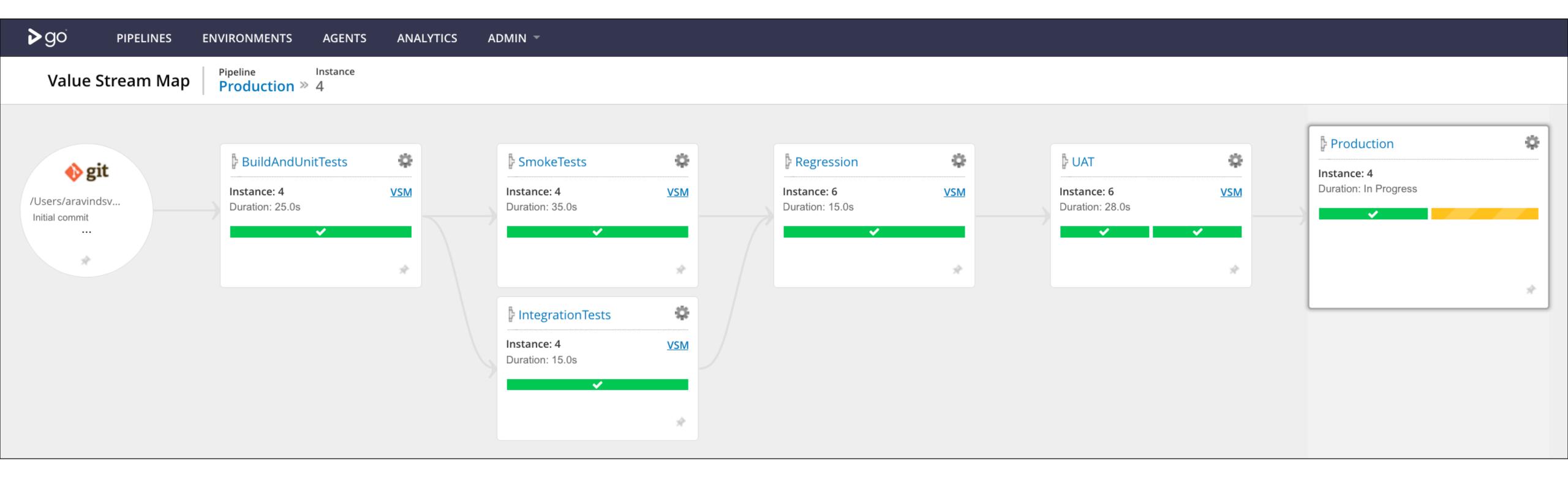
#### **Beware of:**

- vanity metrics
- unclear metrics
- invisible metrics
- comparing across teams
- the Hawthorne Effect or observer effect
- gathering "all the data" and not using it

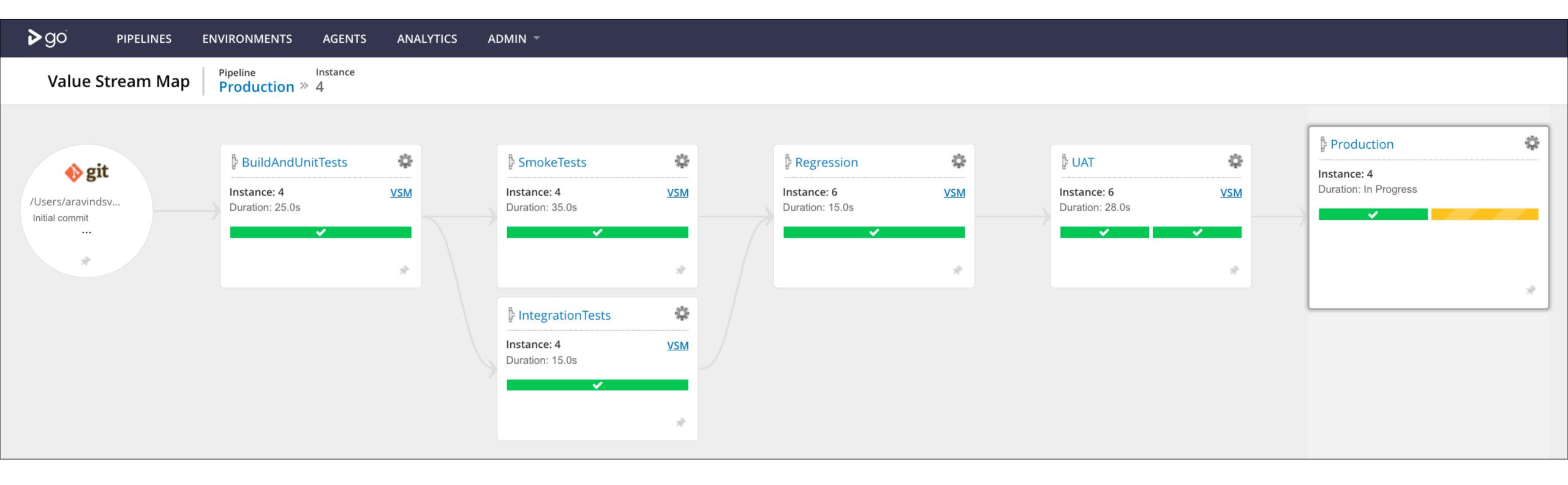
### **VANITY METRICS**

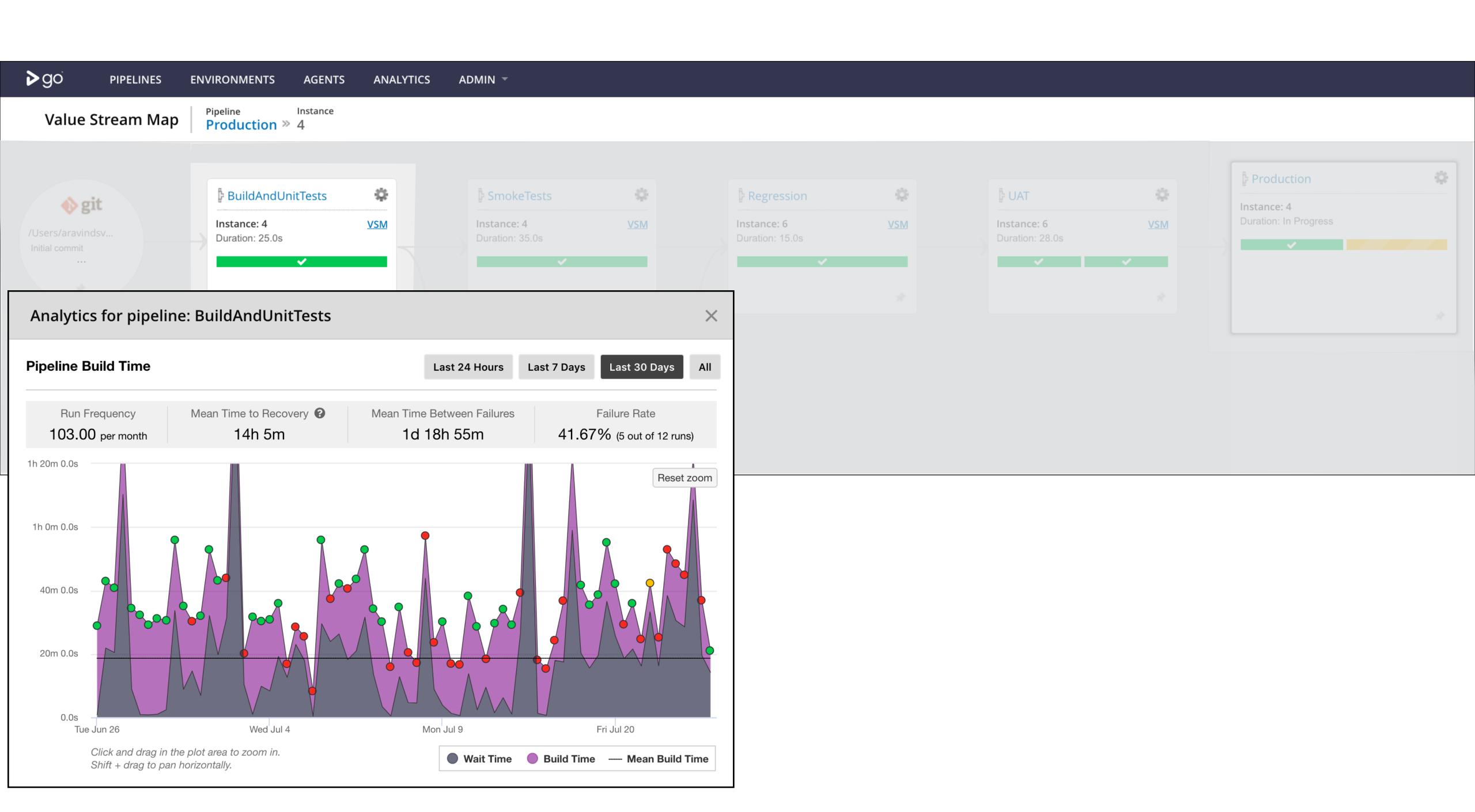
	Base	Beginner	Intermediate	Advanced	Expert
Culture & Organization	Prioritized work     Defined and documented process     Frequent commits	One backlog per team     Share the pain     Stable teams     Adopt basic Agile methods     Remove boundary dev & test	Extended team collaboration     Component ownership     Act on metrics     Remove boundary dev & ops     Common process for all changes     Decentralize decissions	Dedicated tools team     Team responsible all the way to prod     Deploy disconnected from Release     Continuous improvement (Kaizen)	Cross functional teams     No rollbacks (always roll forward)
Design & Architecture	Consolidated platform & technology	Organize system into modules     API management     Library management     Version control DB changes	No (or minimal) branching     Branch by abstraction     Configuration as code     Feature hiding     Making components out of modules	Full component based architecture     Push business metrics	Infrastructure as code
Build & Deploy	Versioned code base Scripted builds Basic scheduled builds (CI) Dedicated build server Documented manual deploy Some deployment scripts exsists	Polling builds Builds are stored Manual tag & versioning First step towards standardized deploys	Auto triggered build (commit hooks)     Automated tag & versioning     Build once deploy anywhere     Automated bulk of DB changes     Basic pipeline with deploy to prod     Scripted config changes     (e.g. app server)     Standard process for all environments	Zero downtime deploys     Multiple build machines     Full automatic DB deploys	Build bakery     Zero touch continuous deployments
Test & Verification	Automatic unit tests     Separate test environment	Automatic integration tests	Automatic component tests (isolated)     Some automatic acceptance tests	Full automatic acceptance tests     Automatic performance tests     Automatic security tests     Risk based manual testing	Verify expected business value
Information & Reporting	Baseline process metrics     Manual reporting	Measure the process     Static code analysis     Scheduled quality reports	Common information model     Traceability built into pipeline     Report history is available	Graphing as a service     Dynamic test coverage analysis     Report trend analysis	Dynamic graphing and dashboards     Cross silo analysis

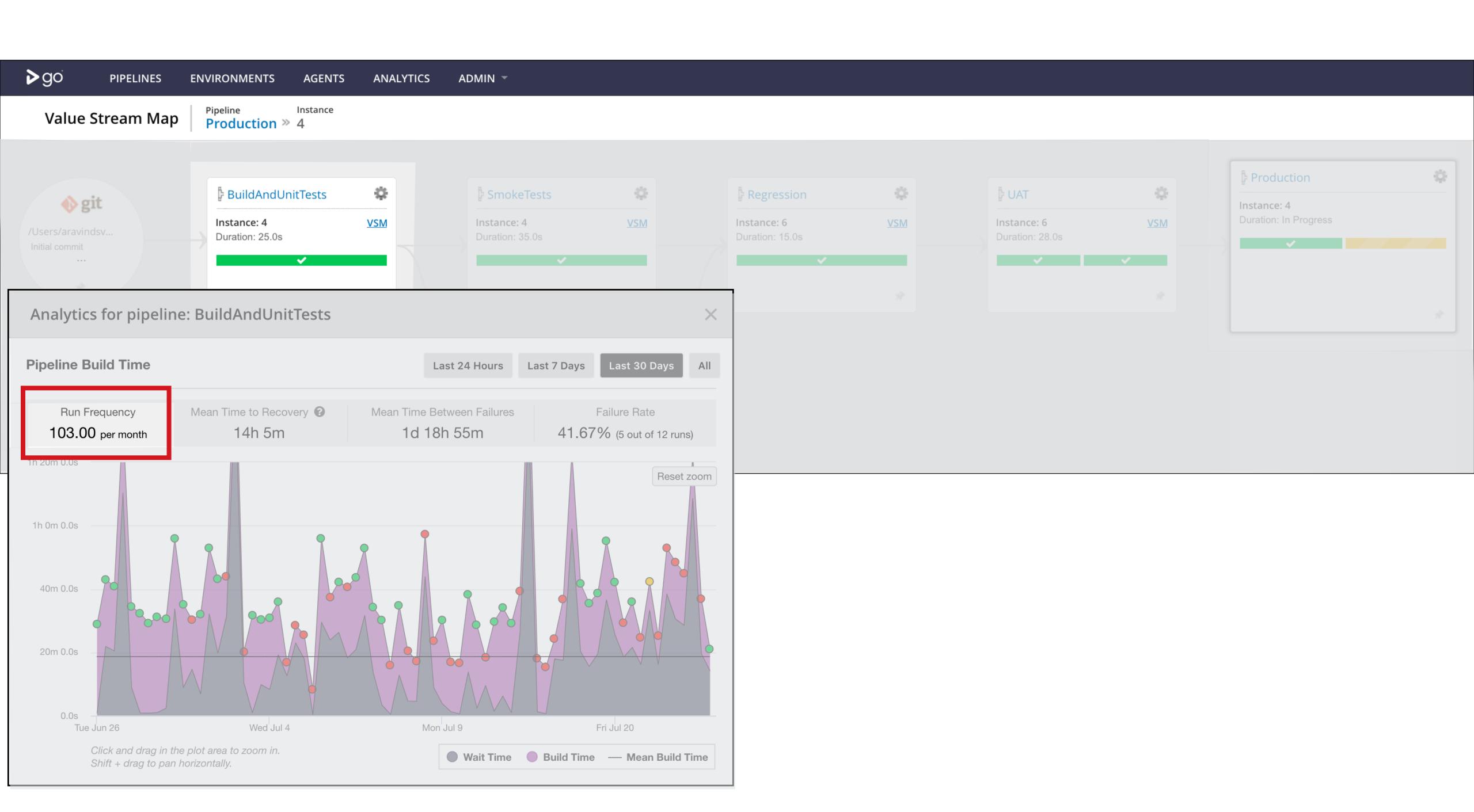
# ACT ON YOUR METRICS

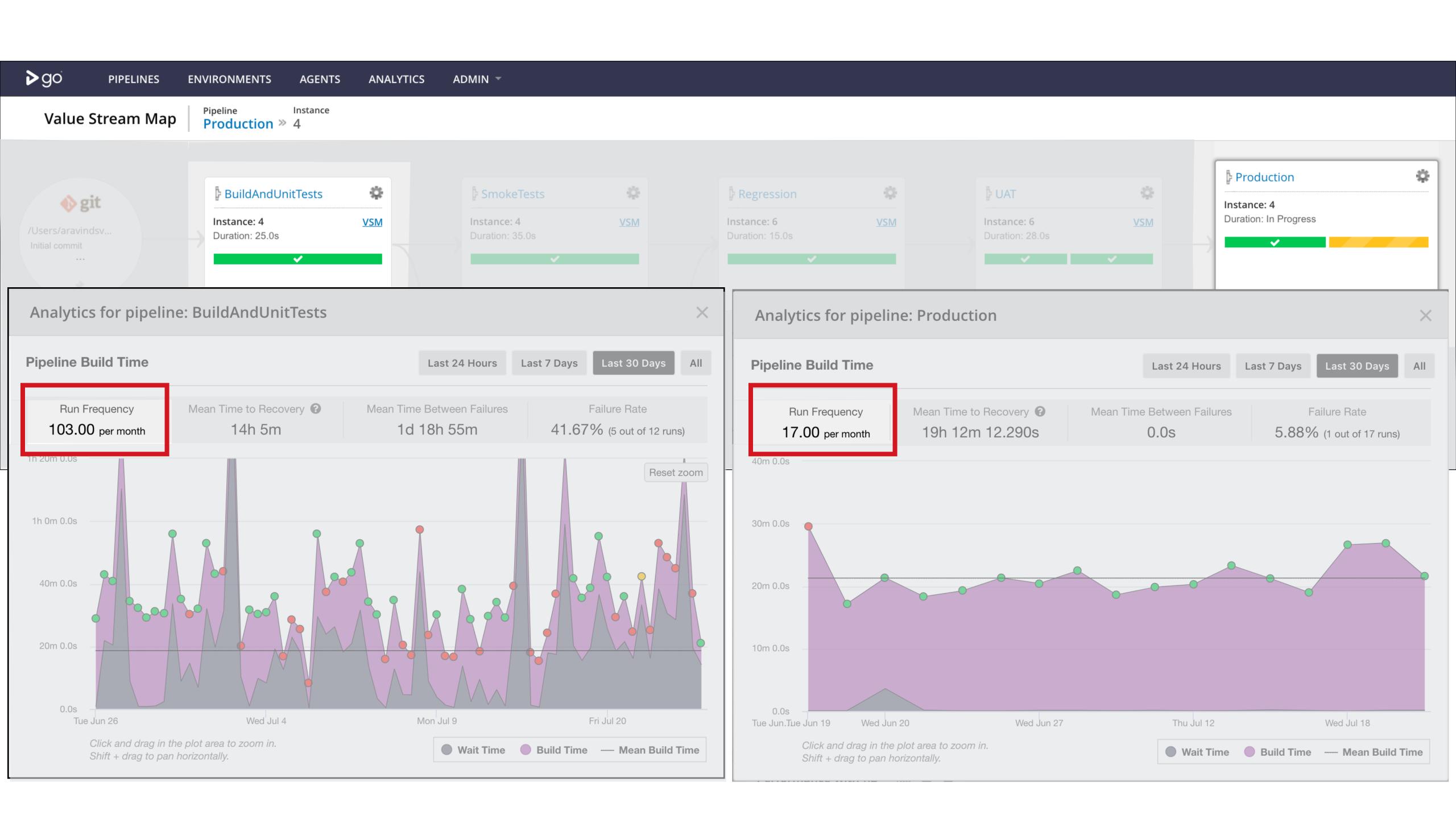


### LOW THROUGHPUT









#### LOW THROUGHPUT

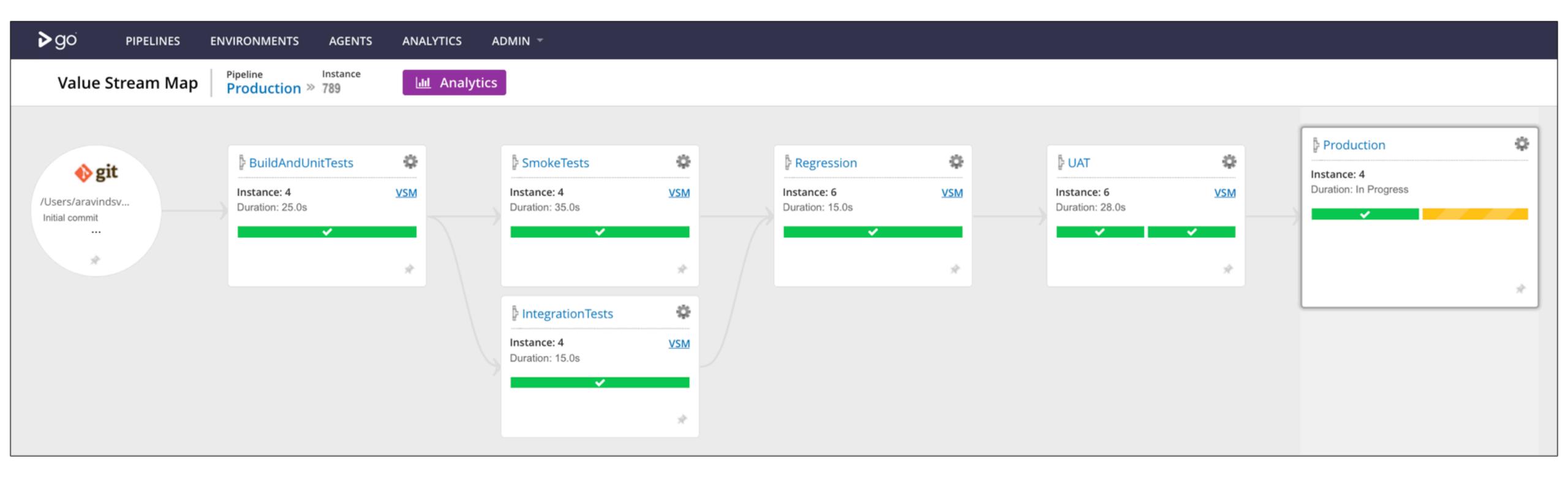
#### Causes

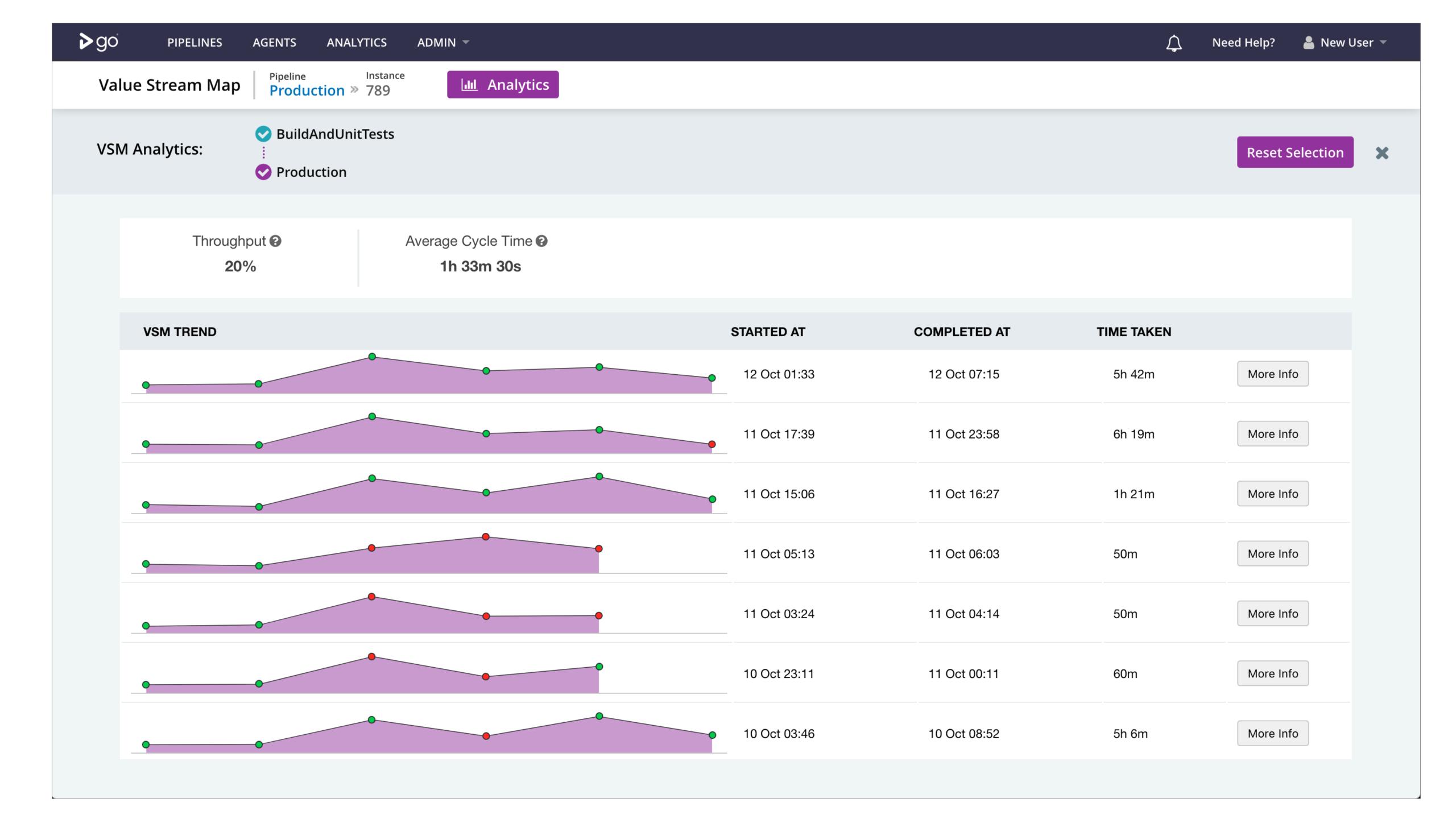
- Slow builds
- Builds that fail often
- Long lived feature branches

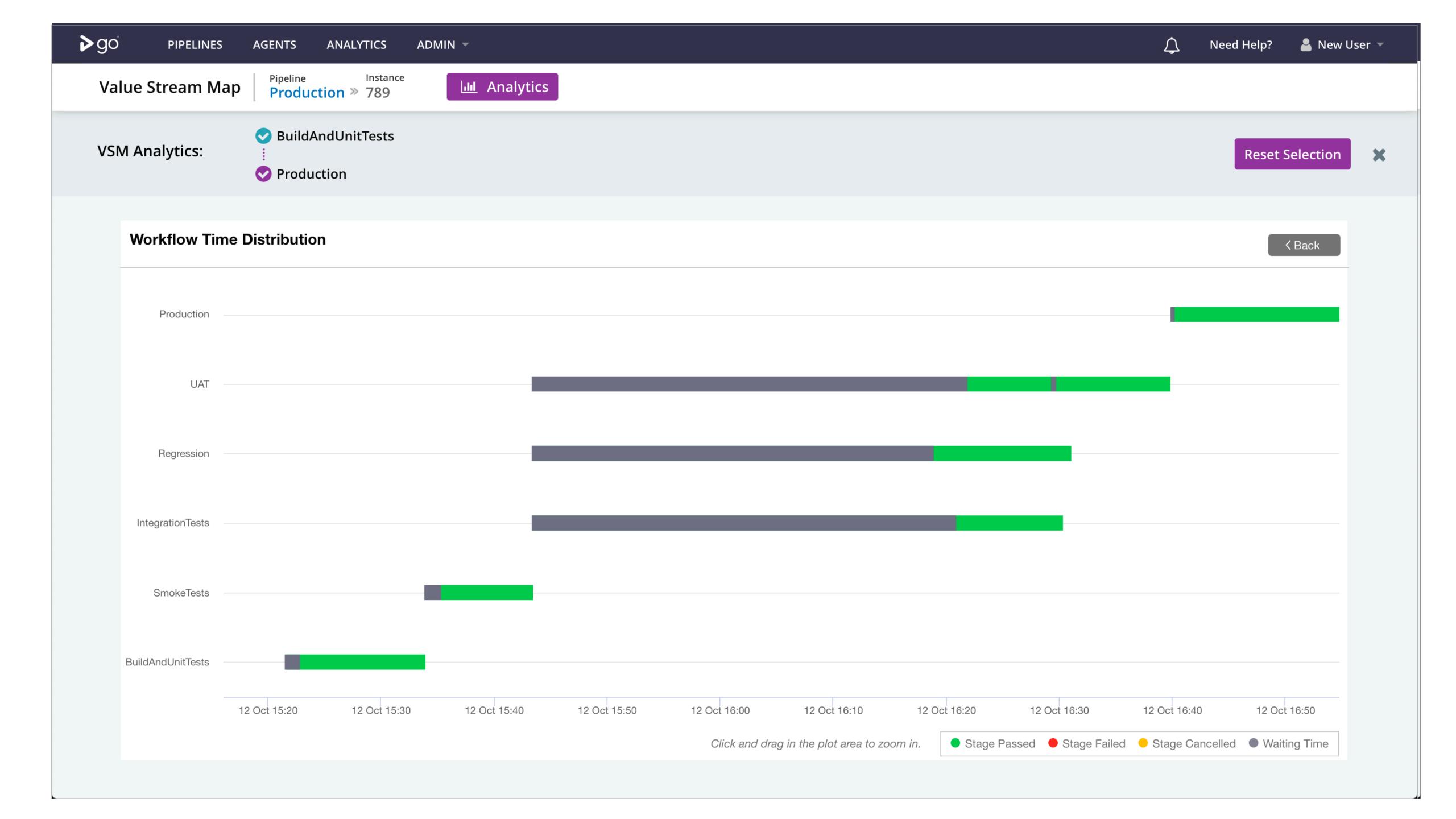
#### How to resolve

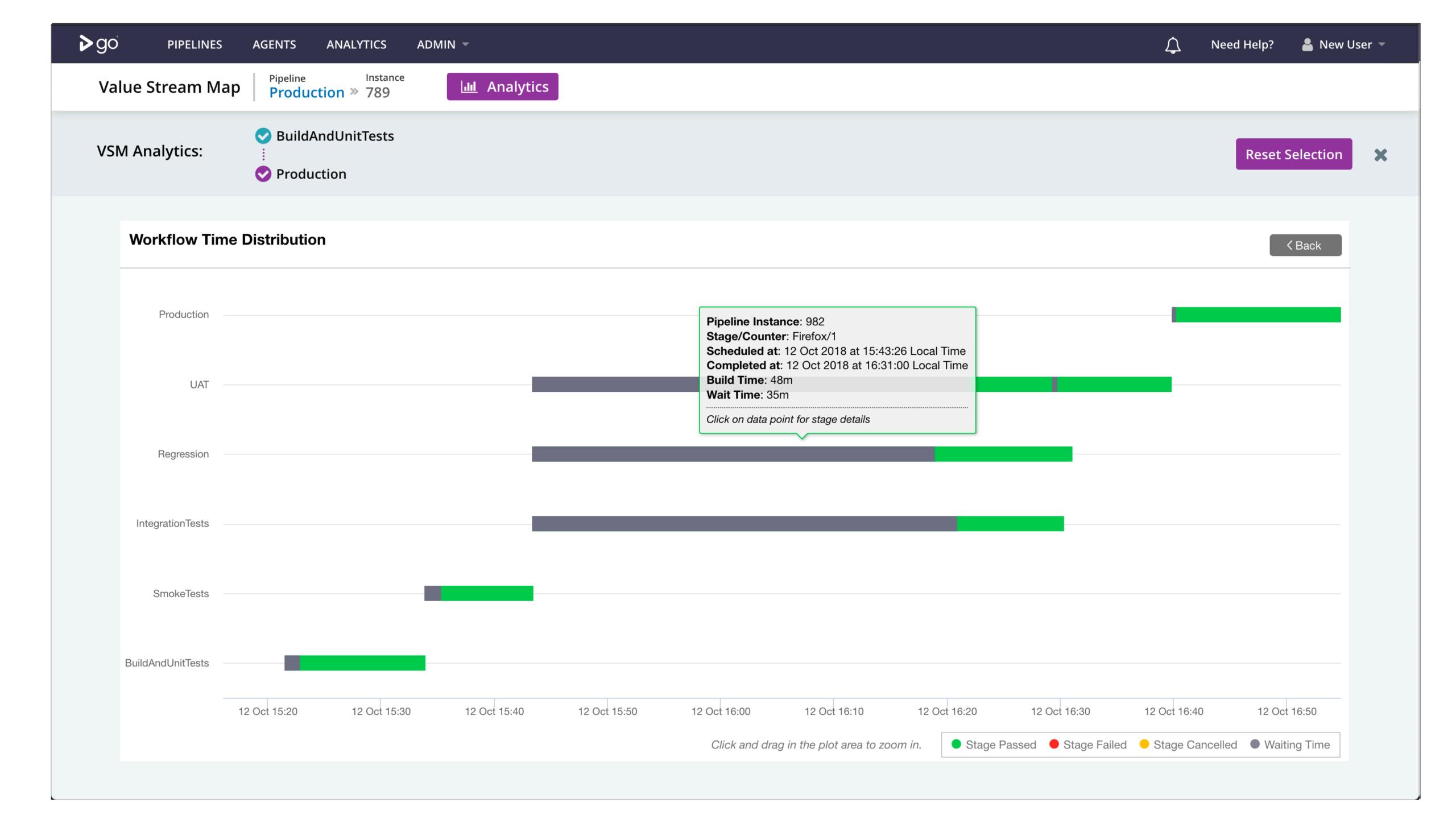
- Review cycle time and failure rates
- Consider using feature toggles and short-lived branches

### SLOW CYCLE TIME









#### **SLOW CYCLE TIME**

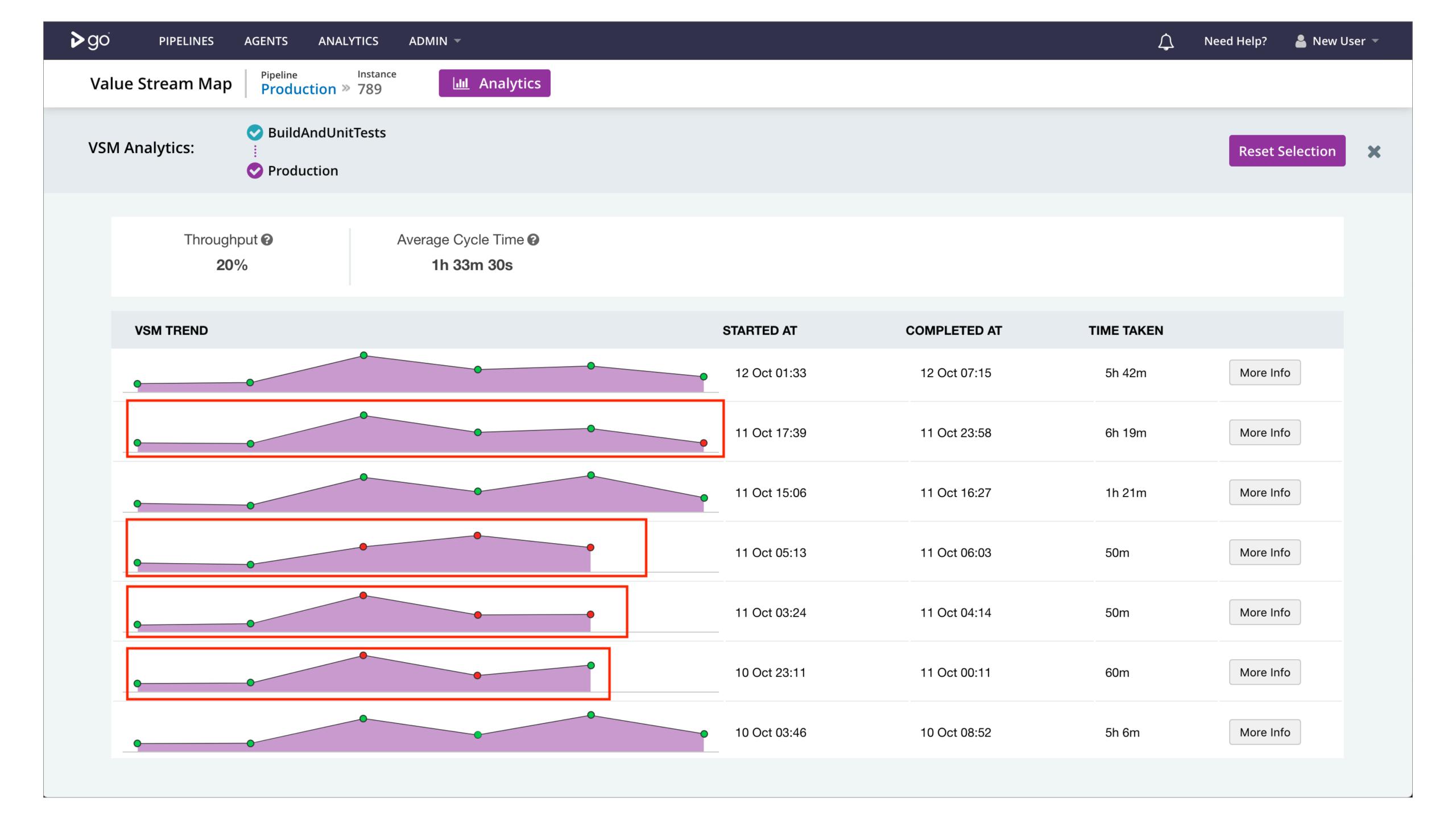
#### Causes:

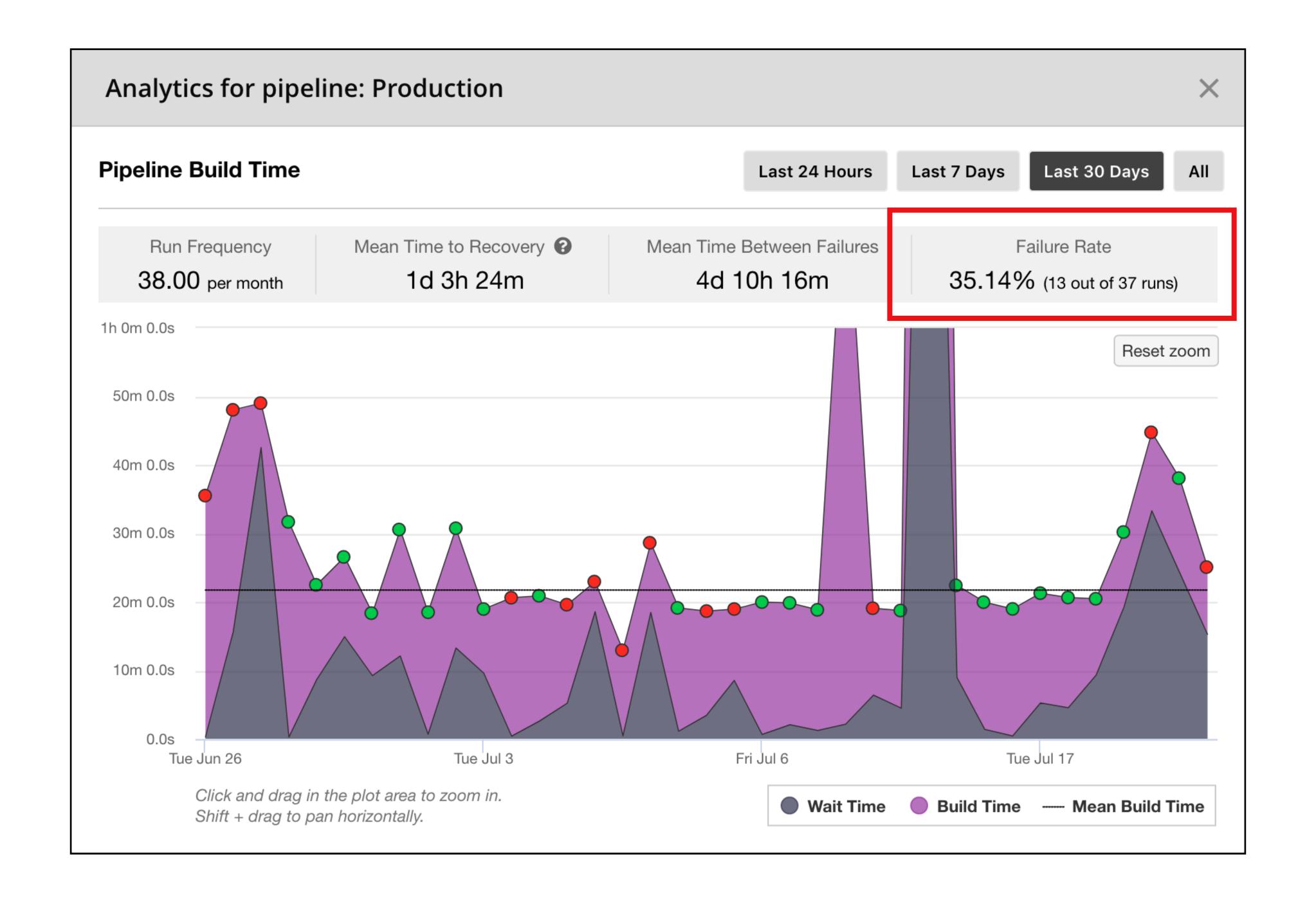
- slow individual builds
- delays due to manual approvals

#### How to resolve:

- speed up slow steps by rewriting or parallelizing
- automate or simplify manual processes

### HIGH FAILURE RATE





#### HIGH FAILURE RATE

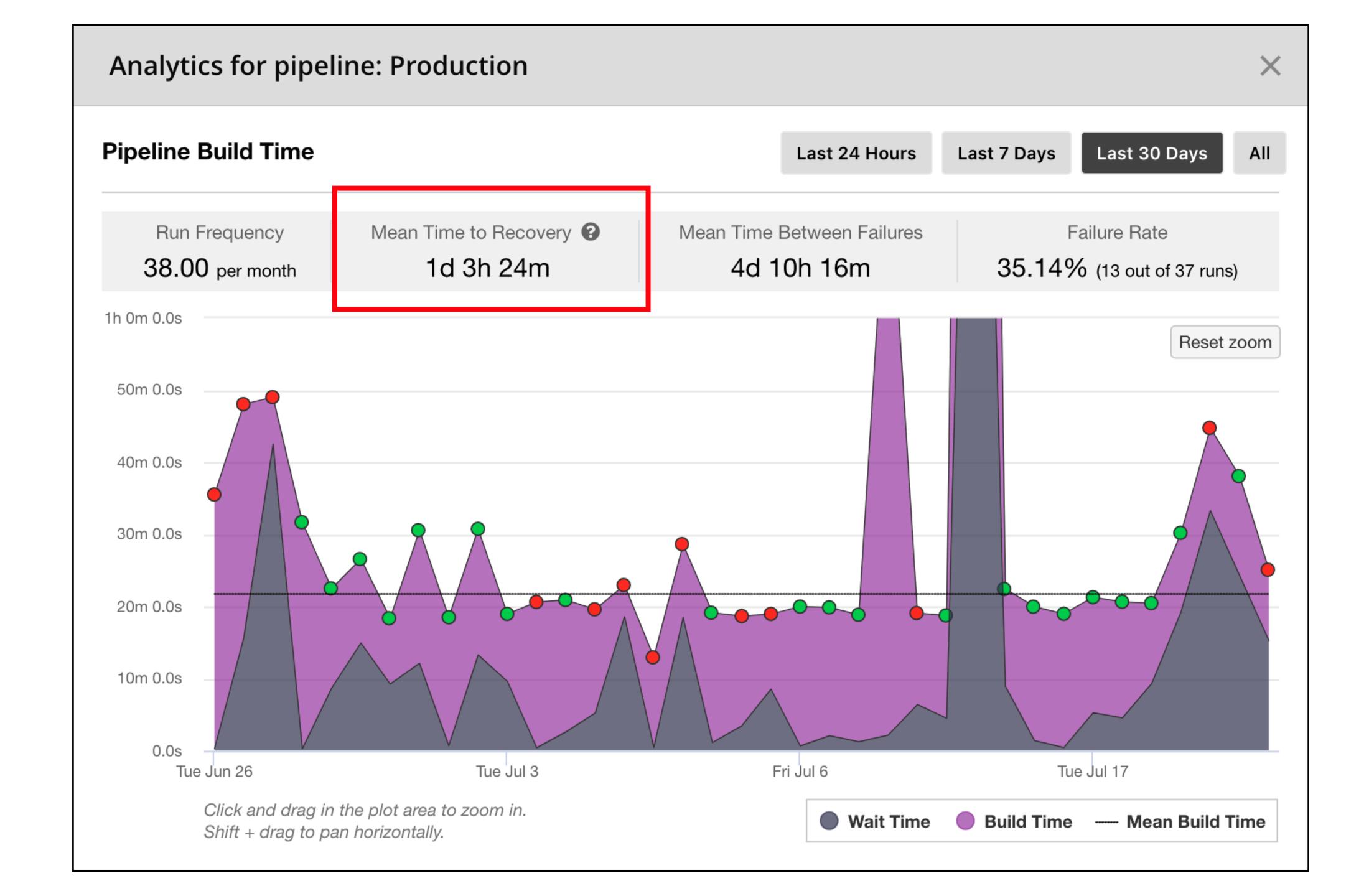
#### Causes

- genuine failures
- flaky tests
- tests too slow or difficult to run locally before check-in

#### How to resolve

- fail fast
- make it easier to run tests locally

## HIGH MITTR



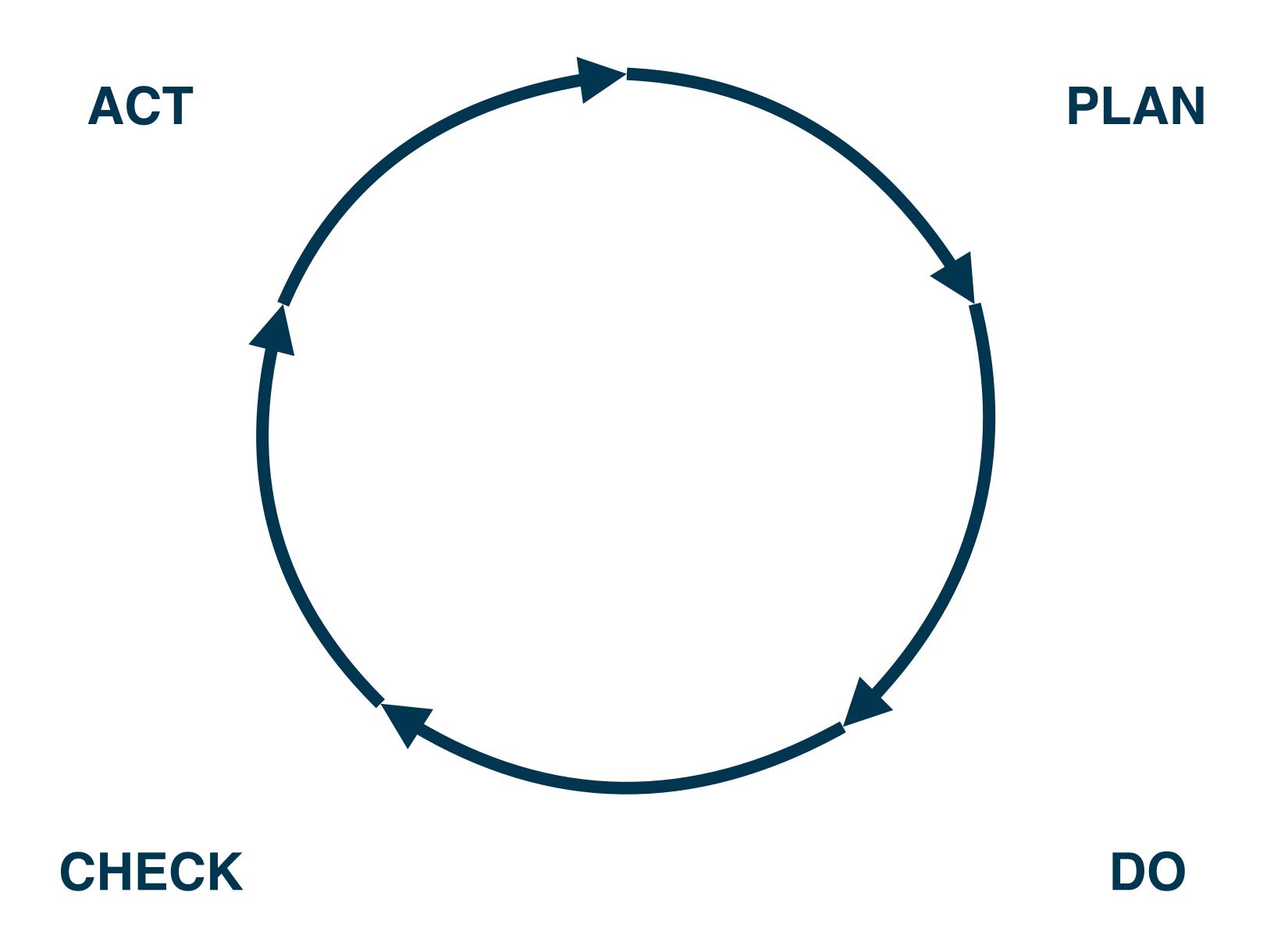
#### **HIGH MTTR**

#### Causes

- no-one cares
- issues are hard to resolve
- combination with high failure rate and/or slow cycle time

#### How to resolve

- revert of failing commits
- stop the line



# 

#### RECAP

- Metrics are important to set goals, improve and predict
- Start with throughput, cycle time, failure rate and MTTR
- Be thoughtful about what you measure
- Look for connections between metrics
- Understand your context
- Review, change and improve your process
- Consider using tools to help capture and visualize data

#### **ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**

Download GoCD - <a href="https://www.gocd.org/">https://www.gocd.org/</a>

2018/01/31/continuous-delivery-metrics/

- GoCD Analytics plugin <a href="https://www.gocd.org/analytics/">https://www.gocd.org/analytics/</a>
- More events and talks <a href="https://www.gocd.org/events/">https://www.gocd.org/events/</a>
- 4 important metrics for continuous delivery <a href="https://www.gocd.org/">https://www.gocd.org/</a>

• Why measure your CD process <a href="https://www.gocd.org/2018/10/30/measure-">https://www.gocd.org/2018/10/30/measure-</a>

continuous-delivery-process/

# QUESTIONS?

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