

Release Management Strategy 2017+

Petr Olšovský

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Release Management for Future

Goals

- Enhance planning and cooperation with stakeholders
- Improve management of environments
- Introduce auditability
- Strengthen responsibility
- Minimize resources utilization, decrease stress, elevate collaboration
- Save time, use automation
- Increase quality of deployments
- Reduce "release-error-related" issues



Release Types

Hot-fix

- Resolves a critical issue by introduction of permanent/temporary fix
- Must be fully/partially deployed ASAP
- Release frequency: Weekly

Minor release (simple change)

- Affects only one system
- Functionality can be deployed independently on the other systems
- Release frequency: Twice a month (or even Monthly only)

Major release (complex change)

- Affects two or more systems
- Must be properly planned, fully and perfectly tested
- Release frequency: Quarterly



Release Management Rules

Planning

- Realistic planning in advance and continuous refinement
- Defined phases/periods, dependencies and milestones (development, testing...)
- Clear test strategy (test plan, test cases, regression testing, UAT), exit criteria

Testing

Test protocols

Documentation and deployment package

- Release notes
- Deployment guide
- Complete deployment package of minimal size/scope (binaries, scripts, files/exports/diffs, ...)

Approval

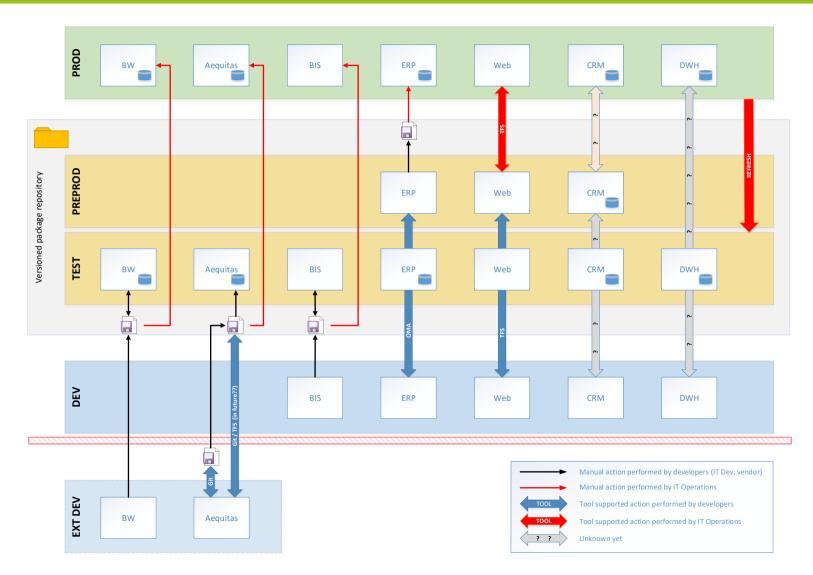
RCM meeting

Realization

Deployment to the PROD environment to be performed by IT Operations

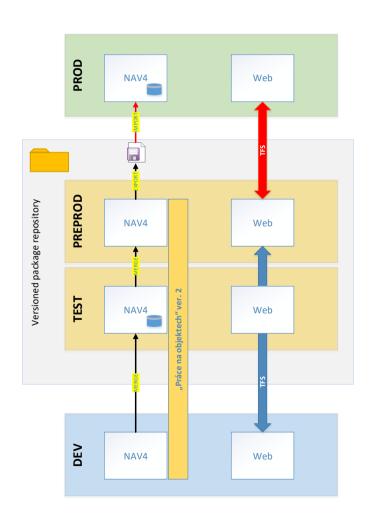


RM – "Future Systems" (Transformation)





RM – Current Crucial Systems (NAV4, web)



Collaboration

- "Práce na objektech" ver. 2 (NAV)
- TFS branching (web)
- "Continuous deployment"

Deployment

- PREPROD environment (objects only, **no** data, **no** users)
- Merge vs. Exp/Imp approach (NAV)
- "One-man show" (NAV)
- IT Ops "Button-click" (web)

Culture

- WAG obligatory
- CDL System voluntary, but highly recommended

