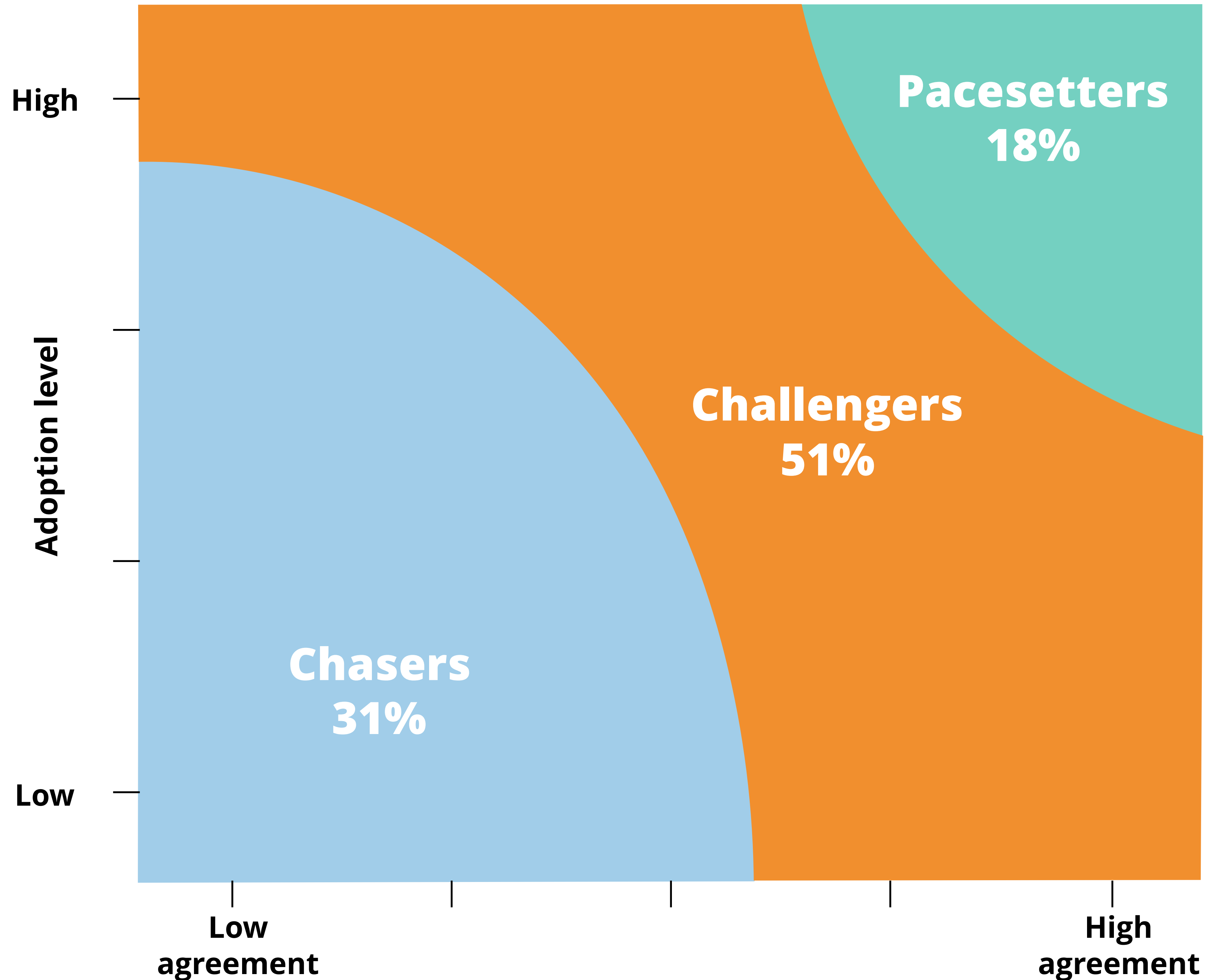
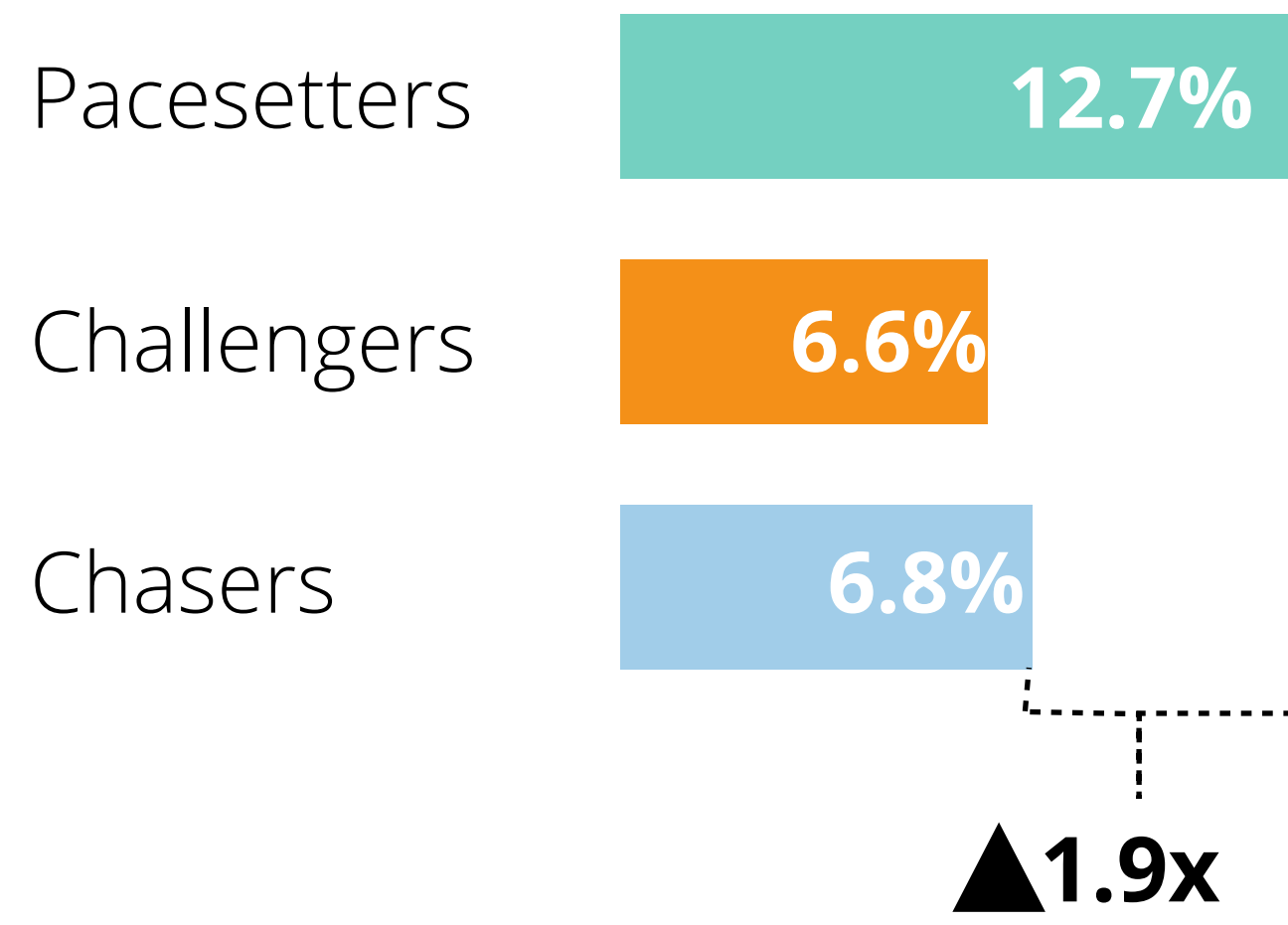


Improve 30% Productivity
by Cloud Enabled Stack Management

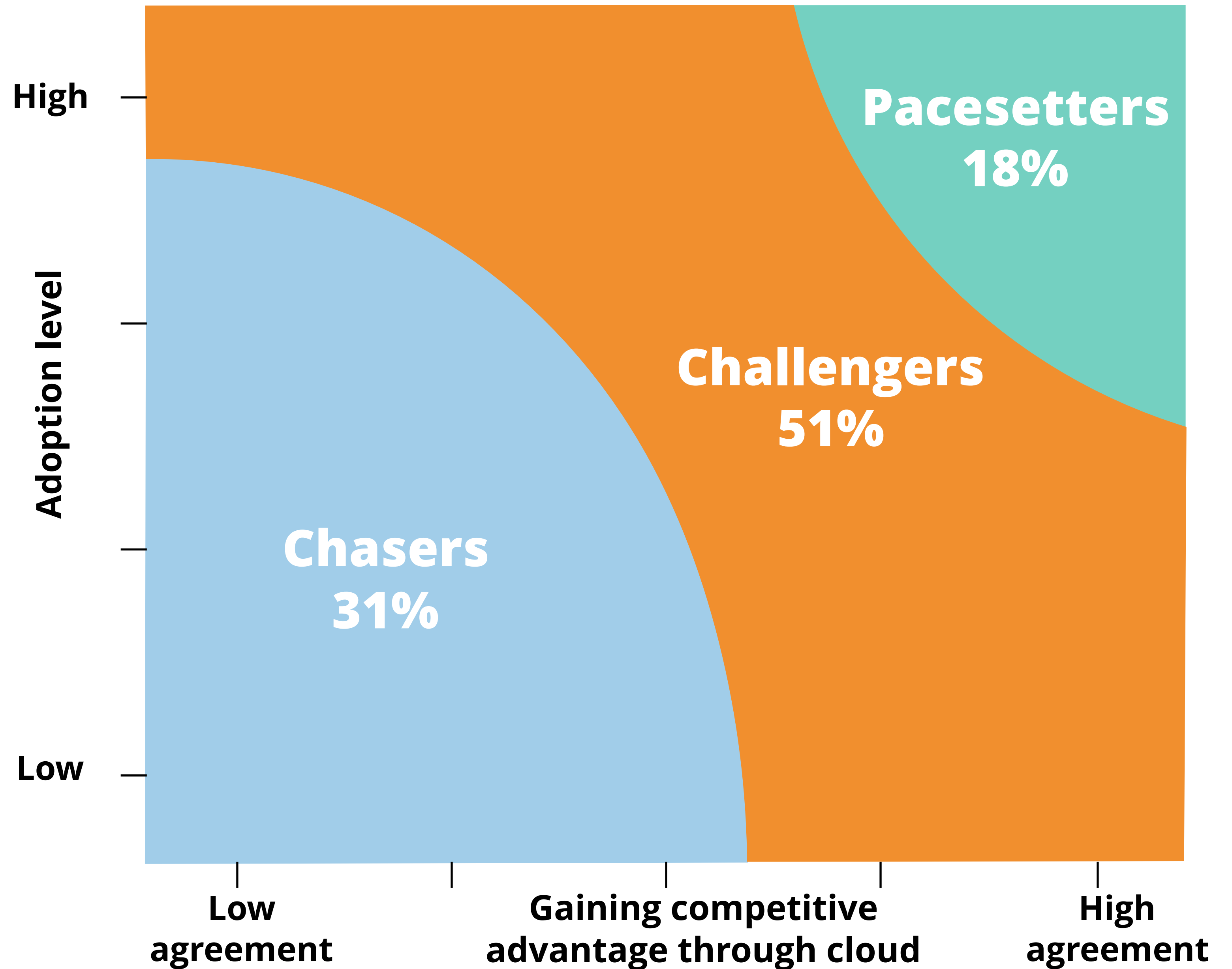
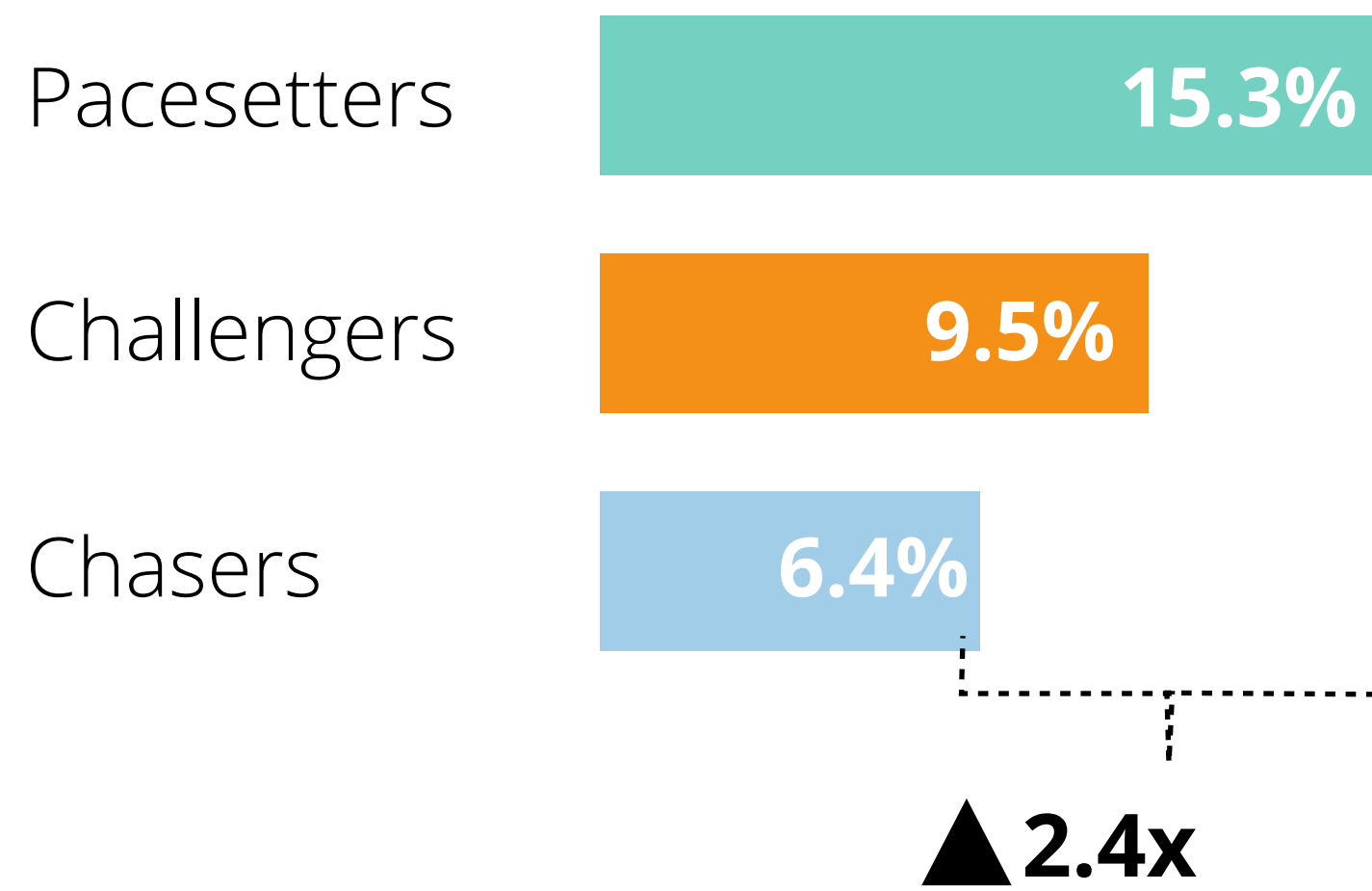
7 May 2016



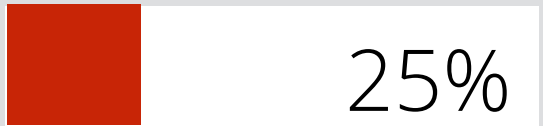


























Revenue



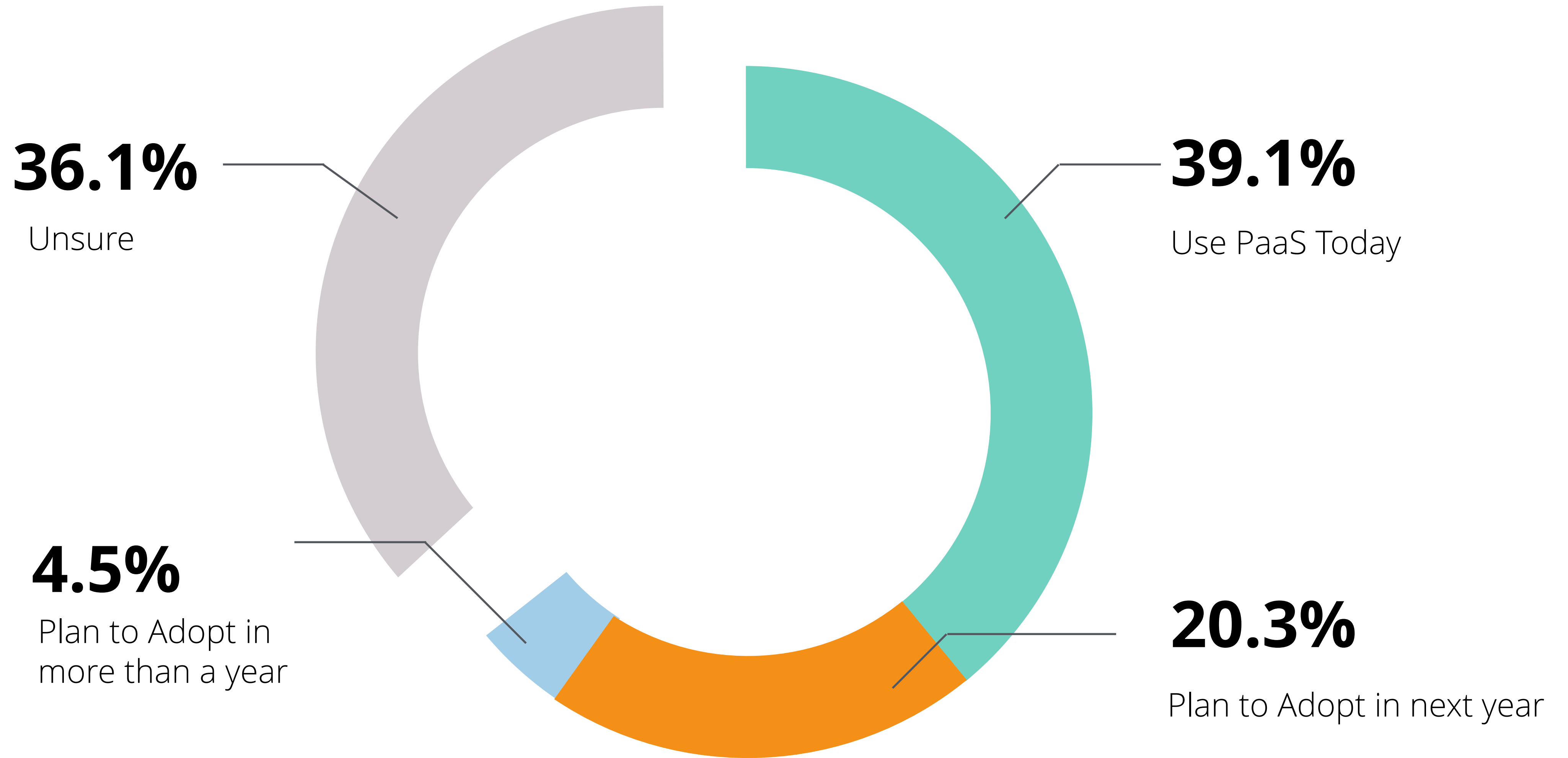
Gross Profit



Competitive advantage through cloud

		Chasers	Challengers	Pacesetters	%Pacesetters surpass Chasers
Strategic reinvention	Reinvent customer relationship	 25%	 46%	 59%	+136%
	Innovate products/services rapidly	 30%	 51%	 52%	+73%
	Build new/improved business models	 30%	 44%	 51%	+70%
Better decisions	Use analytics extensively to derive insights from big data	 20%	 44%	 54%	+170%
	Share data seamlessly across applications	 27%	 51%	 59%	+119%
	Make data-driven, evidence-based decisions	 30%	 62%	 65%	+117%
Deep collaboration	Easier to locate and leverage knowledge of experts anywhere in ecosystem	 34%	 51%	 61%	+79%
	Improve integration between development and operations	 34%	 49%	 59%	+74%
	Collaborate across organization and ecosystem	 34%	 45%	 58%	+71%

Data from ibm



ThoughtWorks®

TECHNOLOGY RADAR *APRIL '16*

Our thoughts on the
technology and trends that
are shaping the future

thoughtworks.com/radar

WHAT'S NEW?

Here are the themes highlighted in this edition:

OPEN SOURCE AS A VIRTUOUS BY-PRODUCT

Some of the most influential software appearing on our radar comes from companies whose first mandate isn't to create software tools. Several of our radar entries come from Facebook, not considered a traditional software development toolmaker. Unlike in the past, today many companies open source their important software assets—to attract new recruits and credentialize themselves. This creates a virtuous feedback loop: Innovative open source attracts good developers who are in turn more likely to innovate. As a side effect, these companies' frameworks and libraries are some of the most influential in the industry. This represents a big shift in the software development ecosystem and is further proof of the efficacy of open source software ... in the right context (our advice about [Web Scale Envy](#) still stands).

PARSING THE PAAS PUZZLE

Many large organizations see the Cloud and Platform as a Service (PaaS) as an obvious way to standardize infrastructure, ease deployment and operations, and make developers more productive. But it's still early days, the definition of PaaS remains nebulous, and many PaaS approaches are incomplete or suffer from the immaturity of supporting frameworks and tools. Some PaaS solutions make it harder to do things more easily done with plain Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), such as using a custom Service Locator or complex network topology, and the jury is still out on whether a "Containers as a Service" approach will provide similar value with more flexibility. We see many companies implementing an off-the-shelf PaaS or gradually building their own, with varying degrees of success. We suspect that any PaaS built today will not be an end state but rather part of an evolutionary path. Enterprise migration to Cloud and PaaS, while bringing many benefits, has difficulties and challenges, particularly around overall pipeline design and tooling. Consumers of these technologies should seek the inflection point that indicates "ready for prime time" for their context and should avoid coupling too tightly to the implementation details of their PaaS.

DOCKER, DOCKER, DOCKER!

Containerization, and [Docker](#) in particular, has proven hugely beneficial as an application-management technique, rationalizing deployment between environments and simplifying the "it works here but not there" class of problems. We see a significant amount of energy focused on using Docker—and, particularly, the ecosystem surrounding it—beyond dev/test and all the way into production. Docker containers are used as the "unit of scaling" for many PaaS and "data center OS" platforms, giving Docker even more momentum. As it matures as both a development and production environment, people are paying more attention to containerization, its side effects and its implications.

OVER-REACTIVE?

Reactive programming—where components react to changes in data that are propagated to them rather than use imperative wiring—has become extremely popular, with reactive extensions available in almost all programming languages. User interfaces, in particular, are commonly written in a reactive style, and many ecosystems are settling on this paradigm. While we like the pattern, overuse of event-based systems complicates program logic, making it difficult to understand; developers should use this style of programming judiciously. It is certainly popular: We added a significant number of reactive frameworks and supporting tools on this Radar.

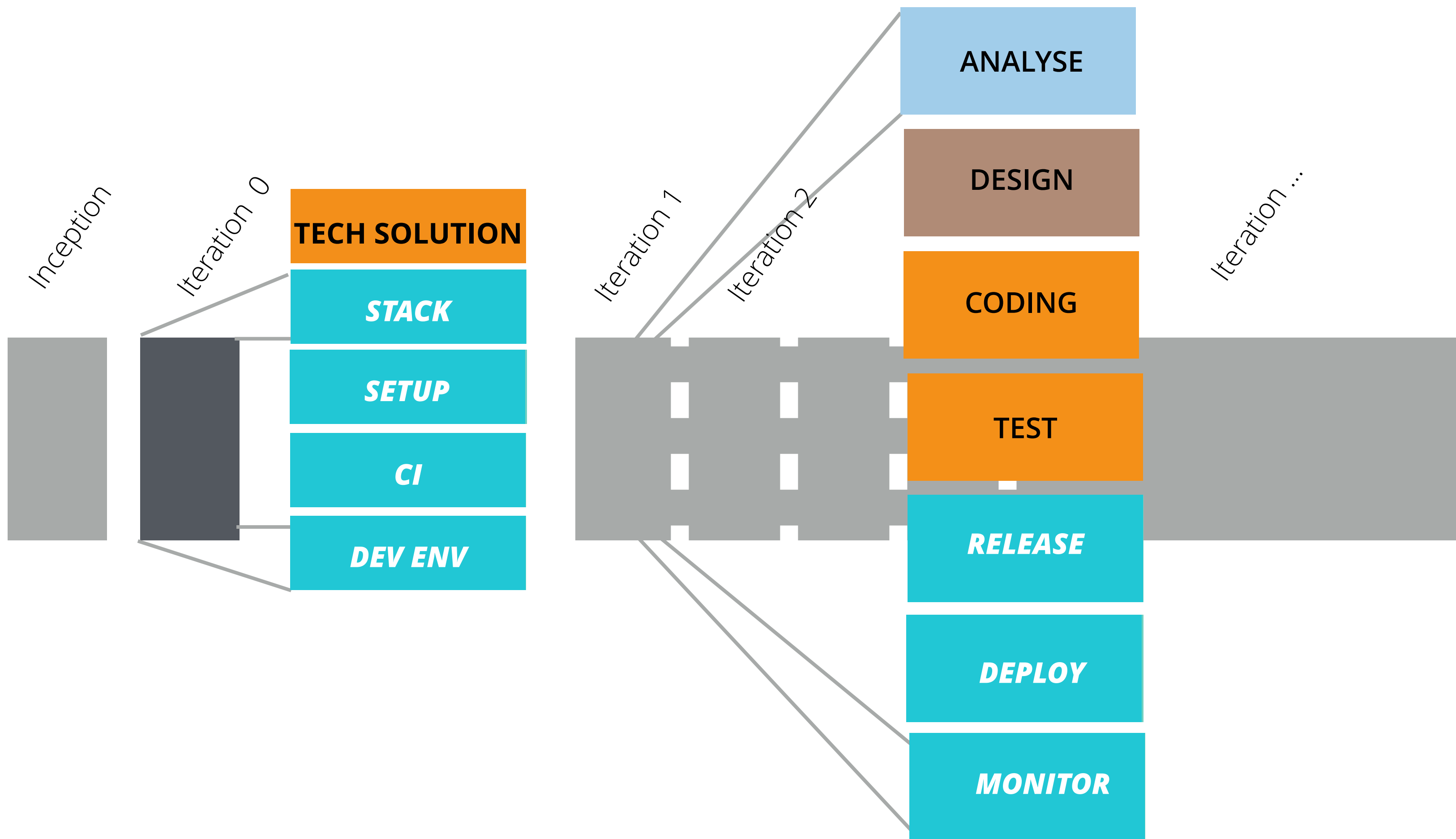
PARSING THE PAAS PUZZLE

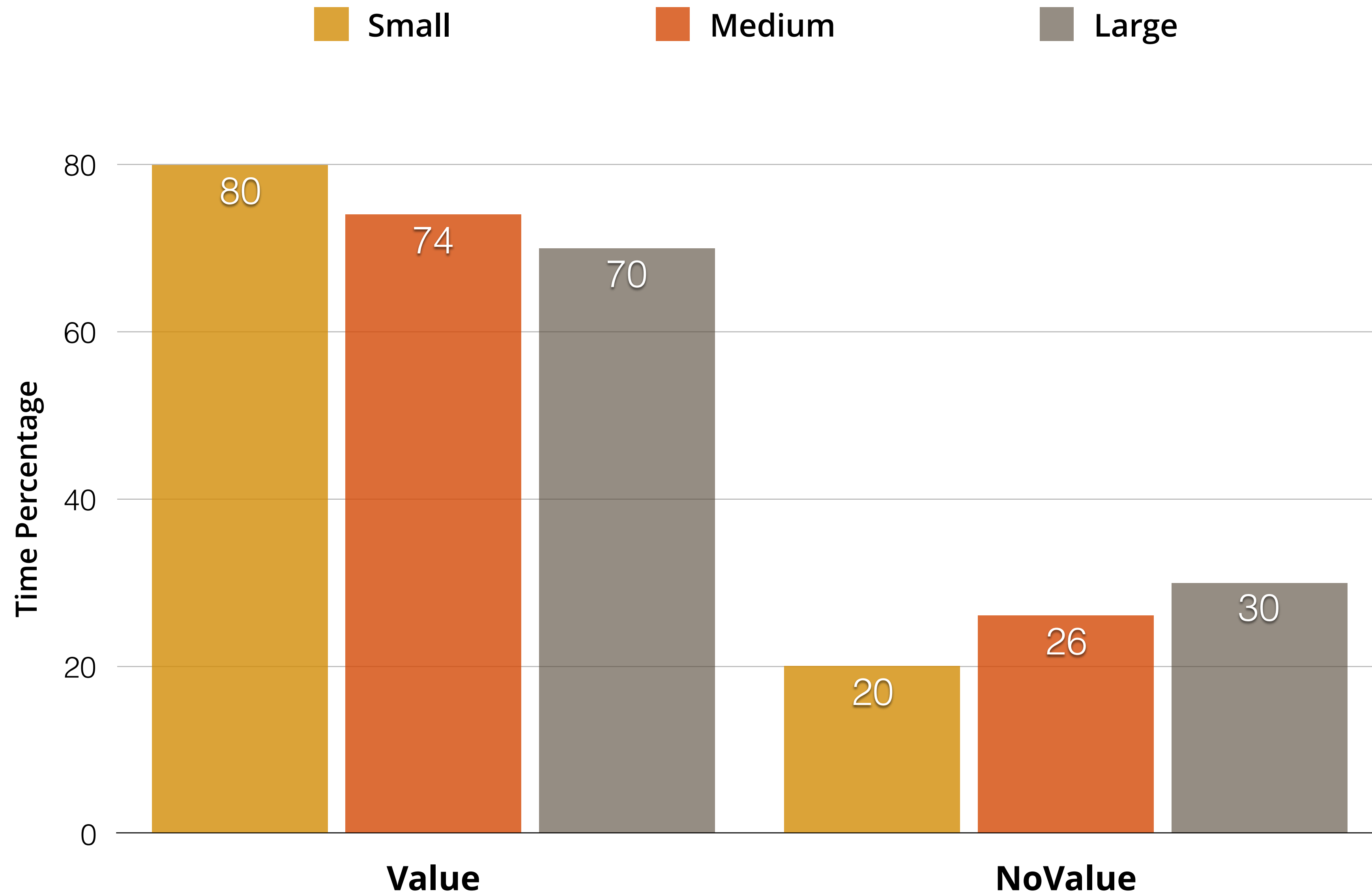
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PARSING THE PAAS PUZZLE

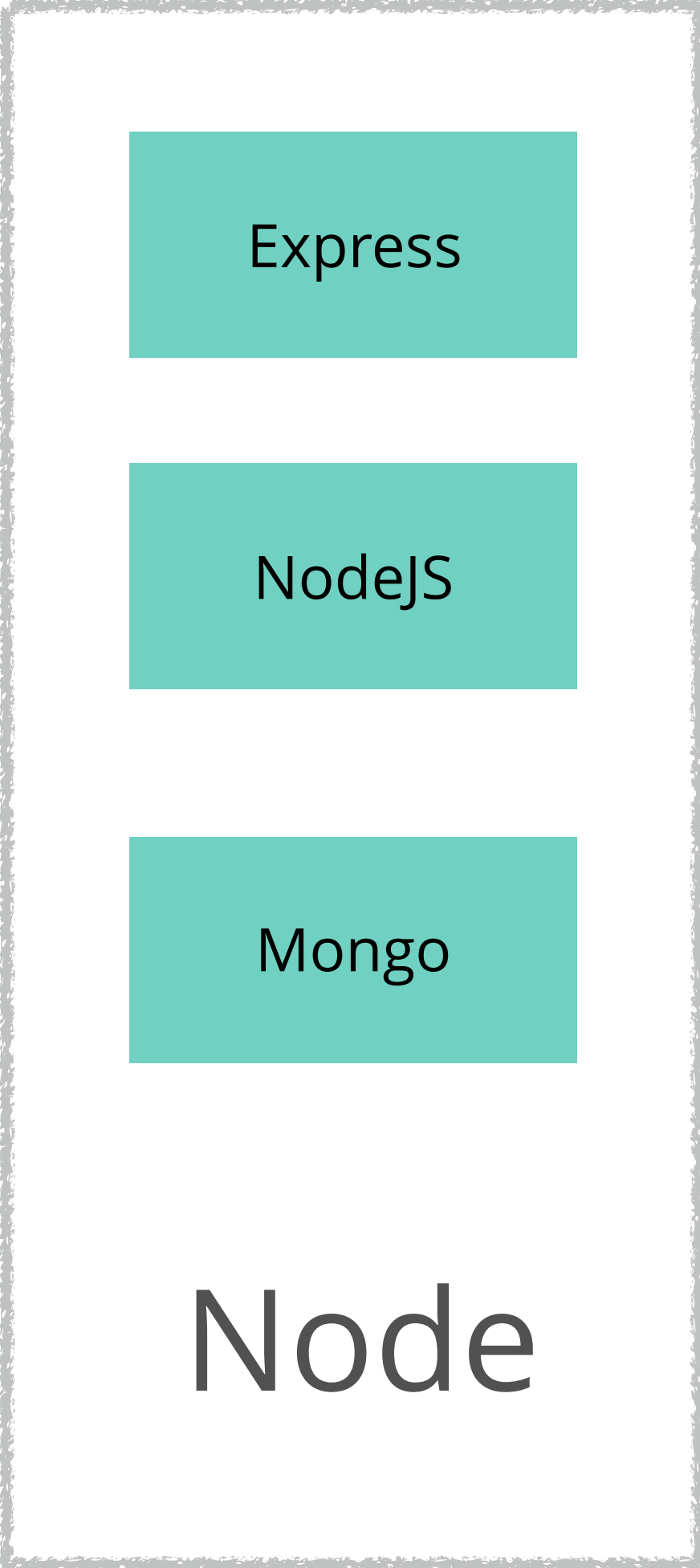
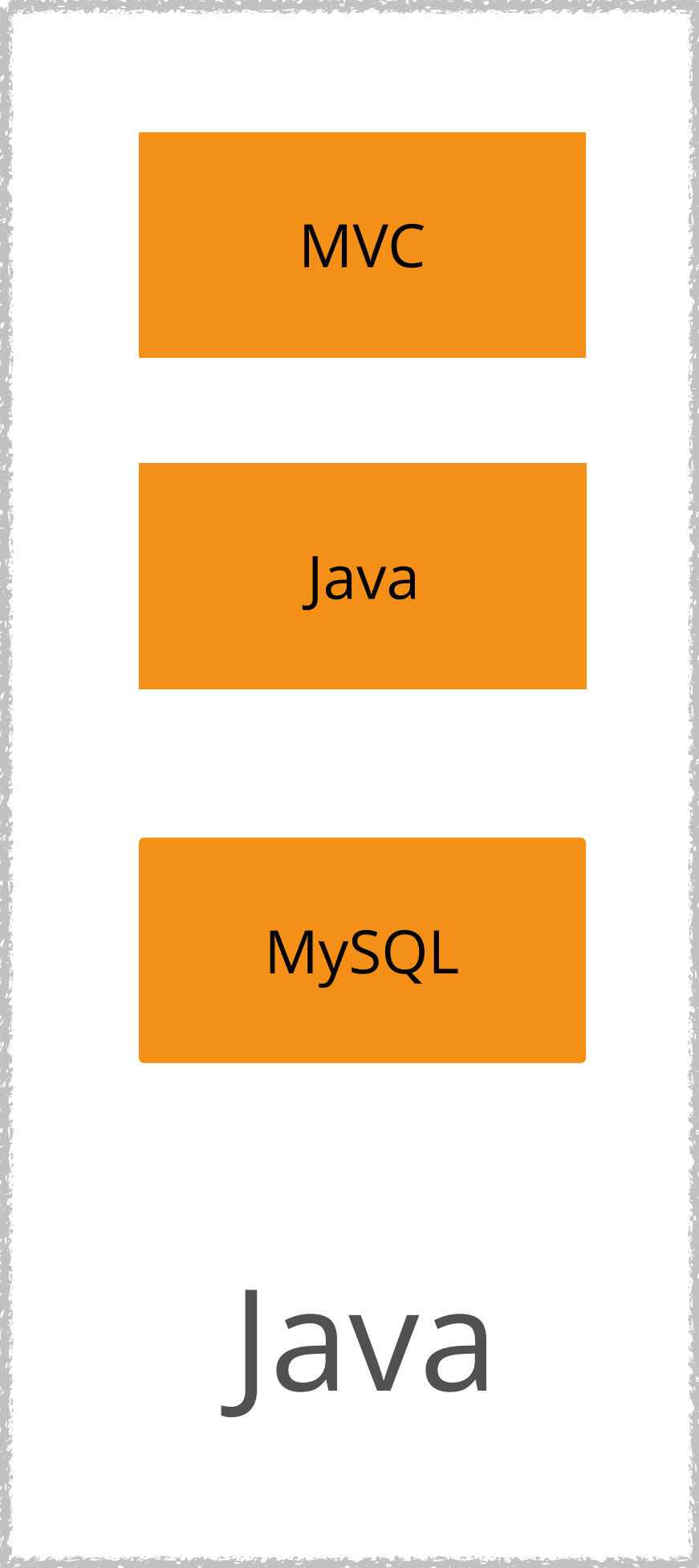
Many large organizations see the Cloud and Platform as a Service (PaaS) as an obvious way to **standardize infrastructure, ease deployment and operations, and make developers more productive**. But it's still early days, the definition of PaaS remains nebulous, and many PaaS **approaches are incomplete** or suffer from the **immaturity of supporting frameworks and tools**. Some PaaS solutions make it harder to do things more easily done with plain Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), such as using a custom Service Locator or complex network topology, and the jury is still out on whether a "Containers as a Service" approach will provide similar value with more flexibility. We see many companies implementing an off-the-shelf PaaS or gradually building their own, with varying degrees of success. We suspect that any PaaS built today will not be an end state but rather part of an evolutionary path. Enterprise migration to Cloud and PaaS, while bringing many benefits, has **difficulties and challenges, particularly around overall pipeline design and tooling**. Consumers of these technologies should seek the inflection point that indicates "ready for prime time" for their context and should avoid **coupling too tightly** to the implementation details of their PaaS.

BACKGROUND

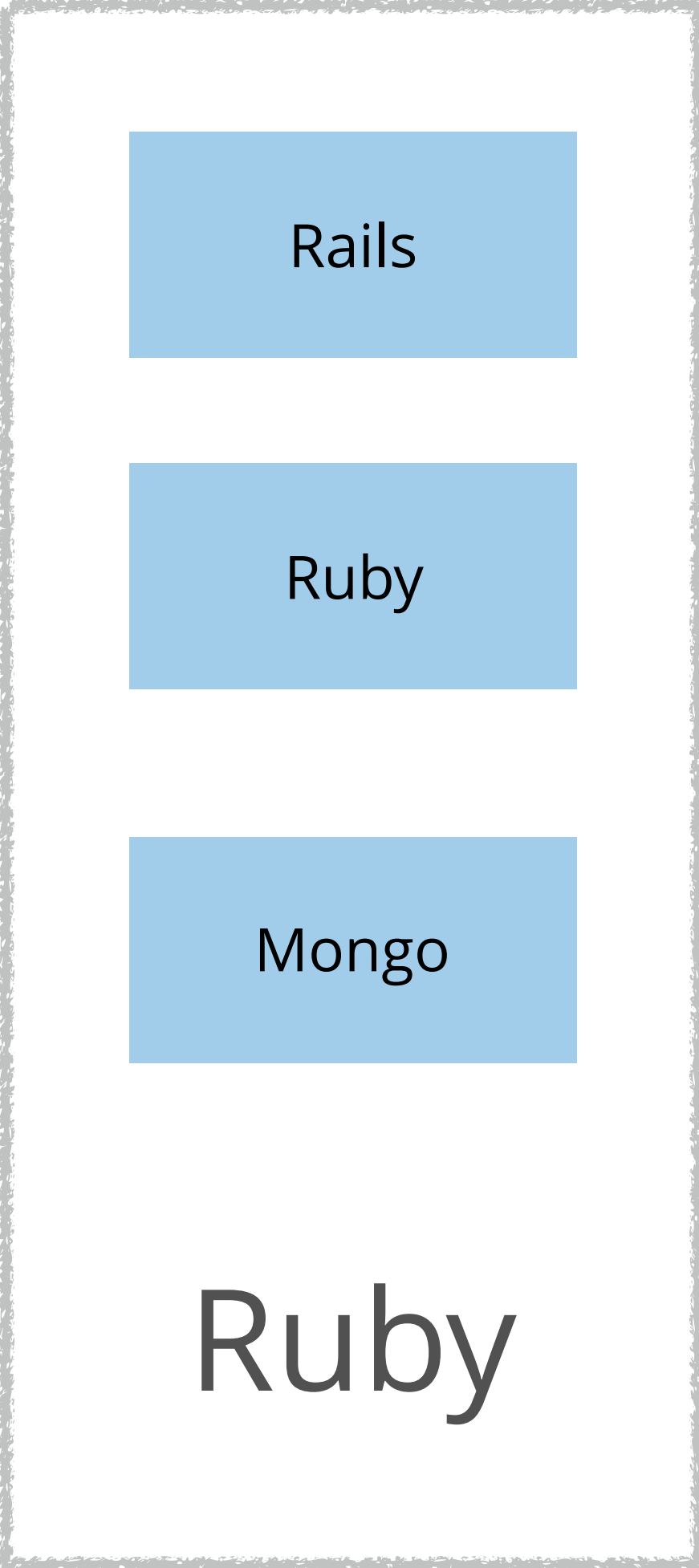




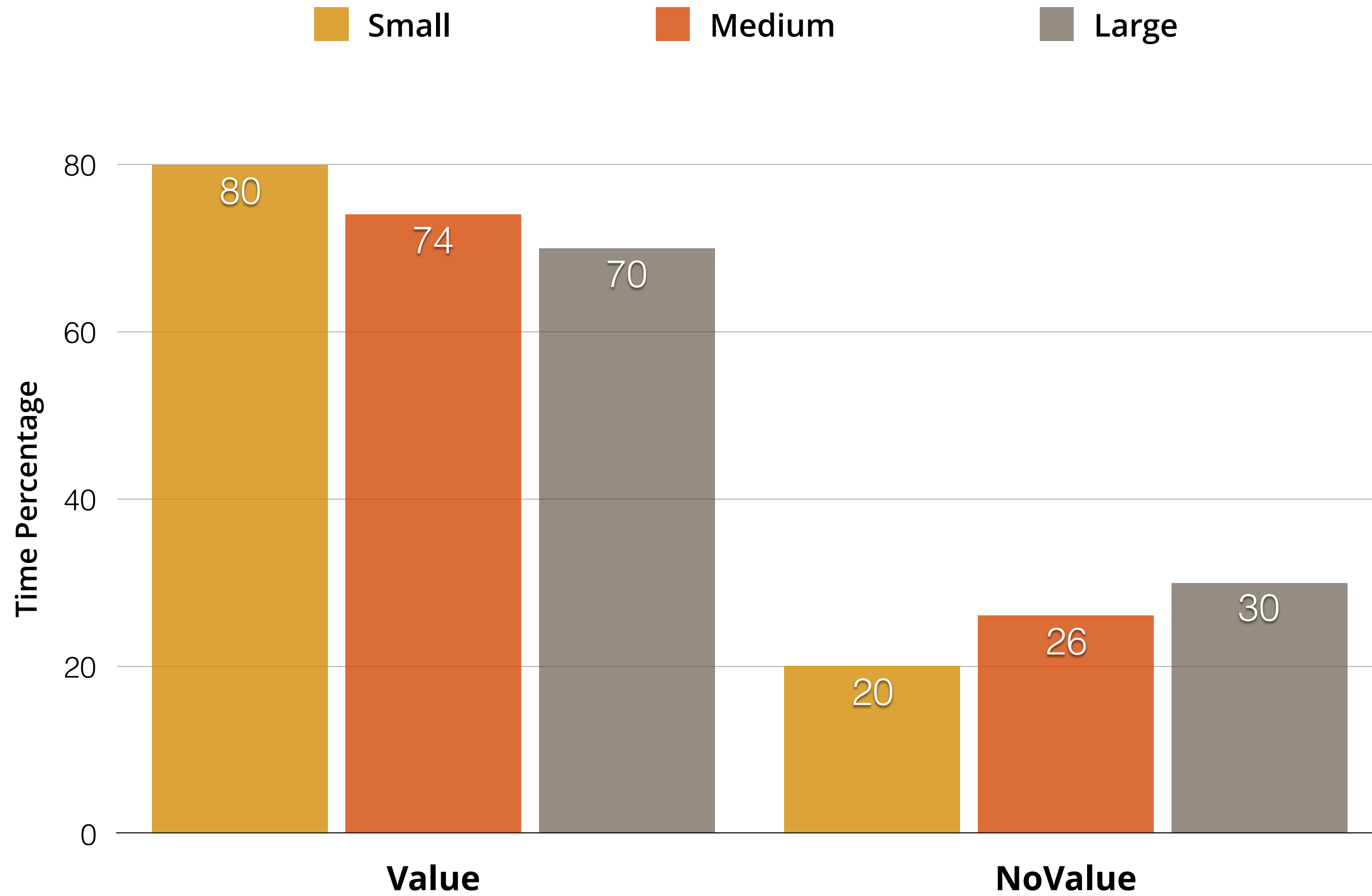
Enumerable stacks

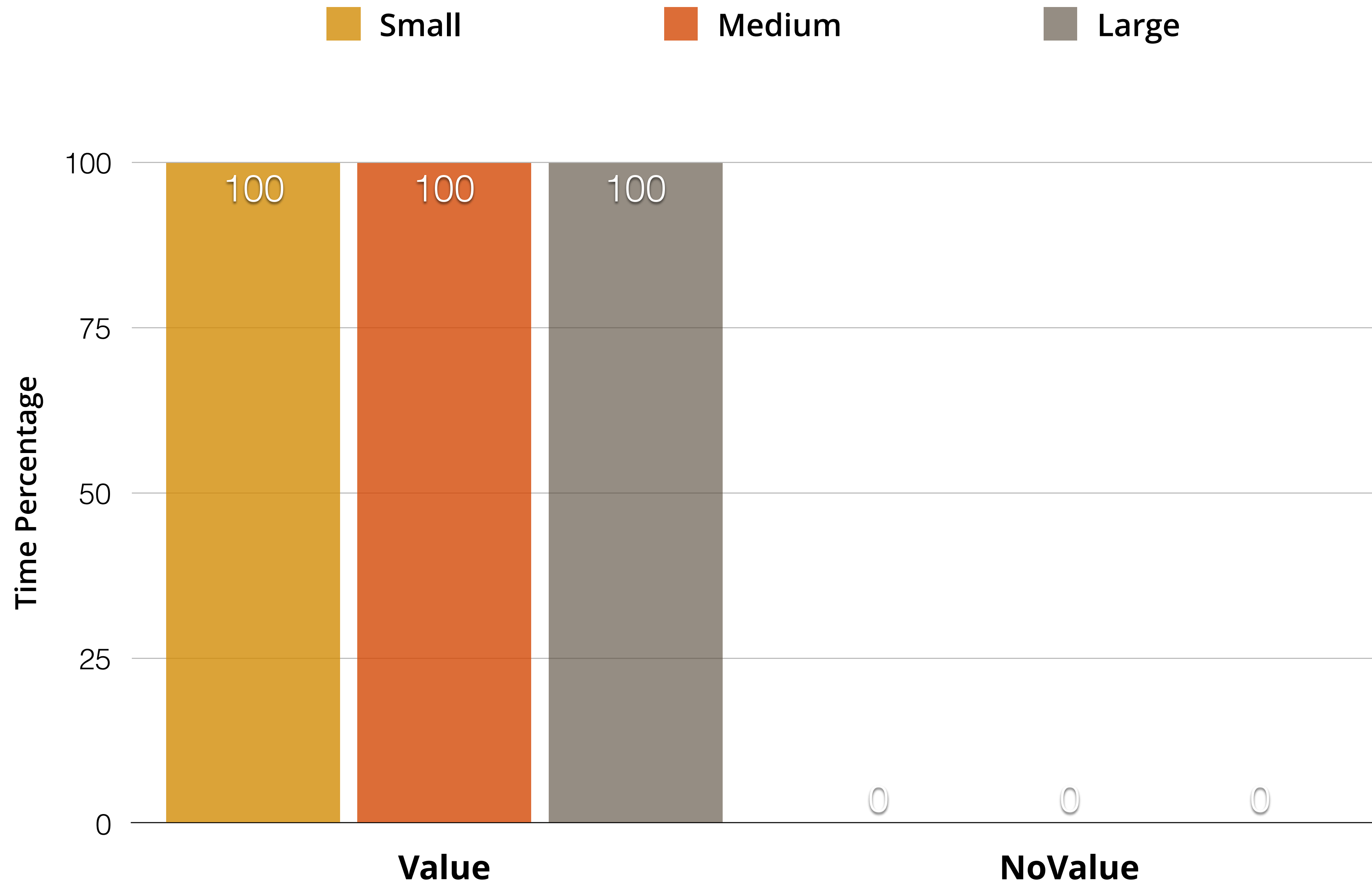


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WHAT CAN WE DO



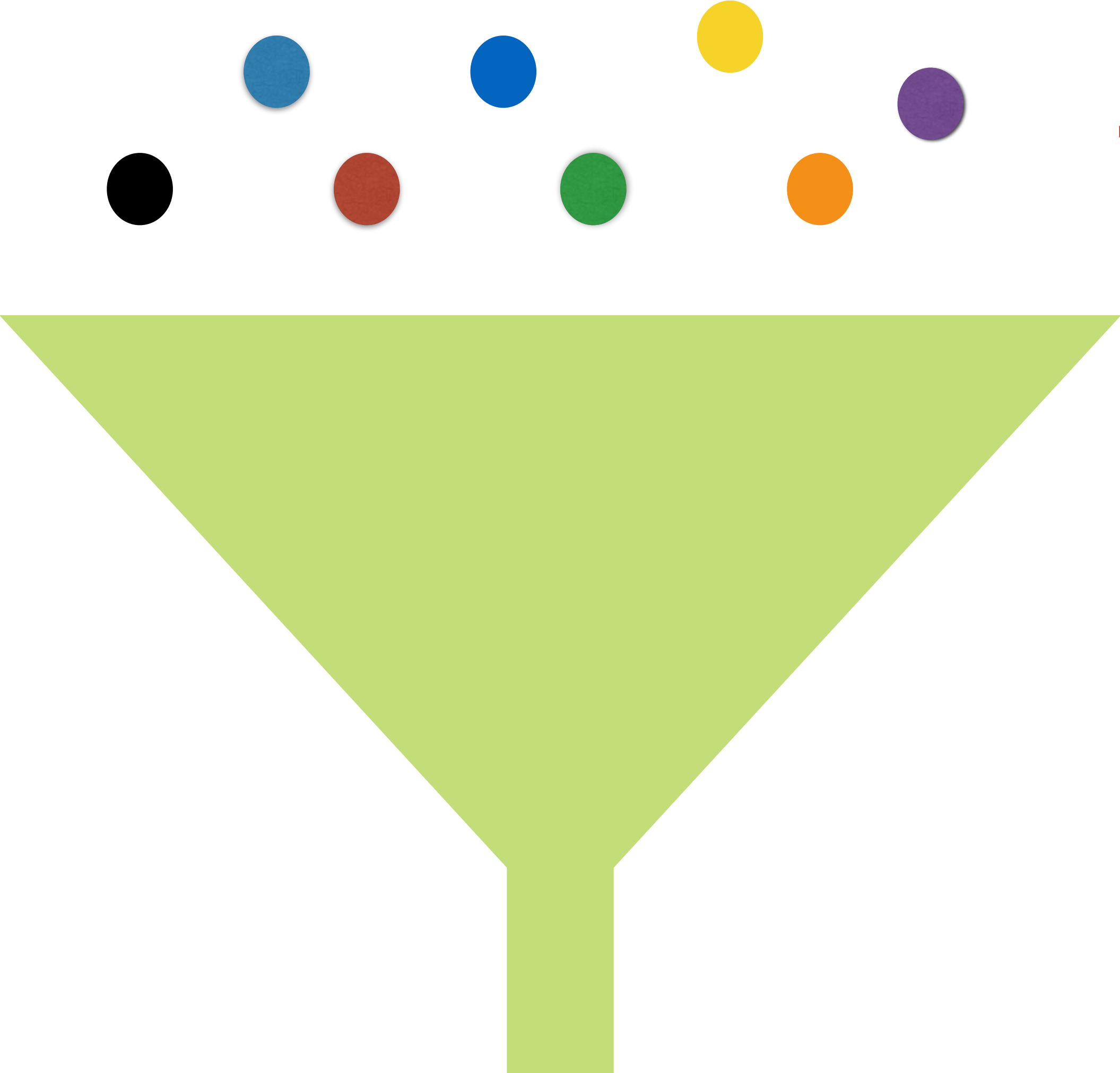


STACK MANAGEMENT





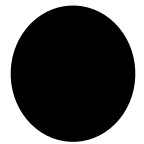
STILL WORKS?



~2000

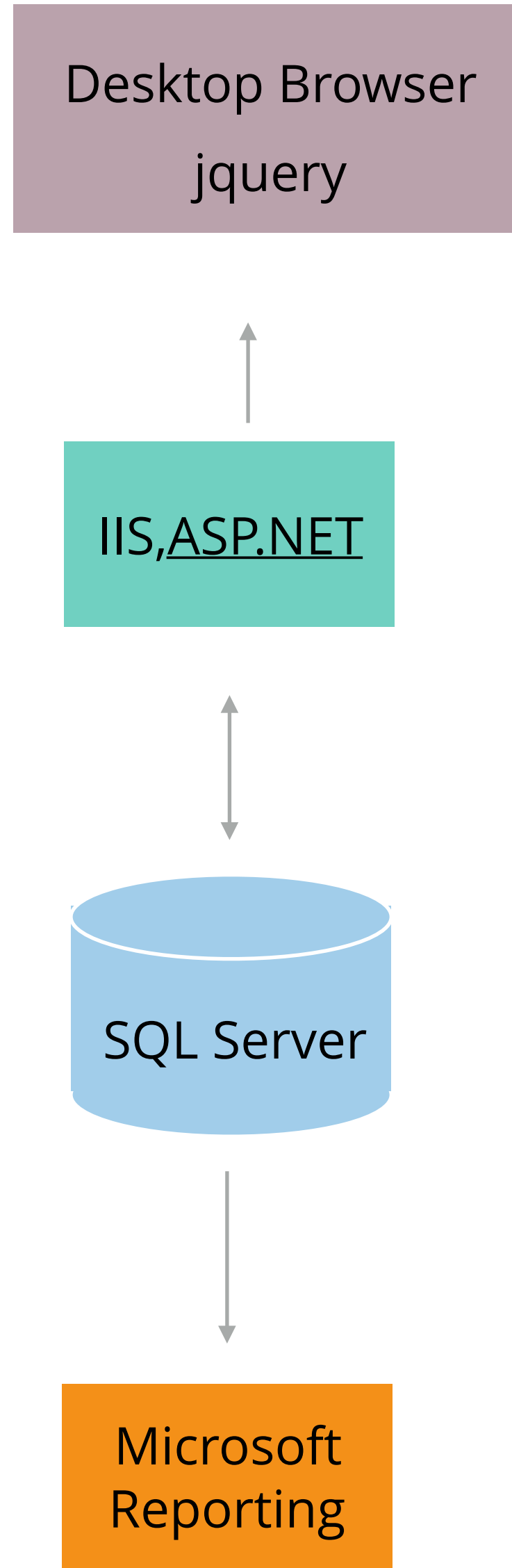
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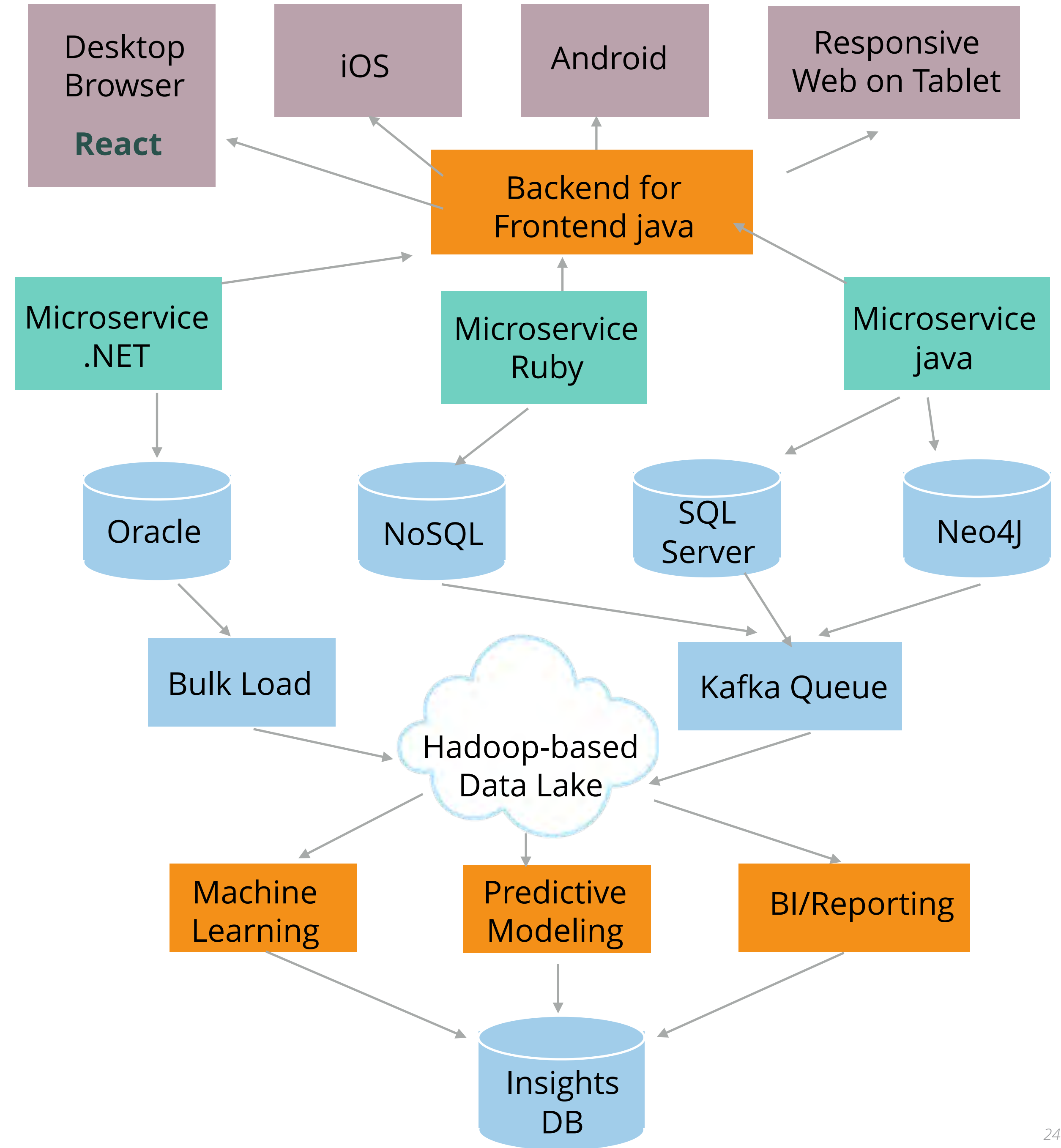


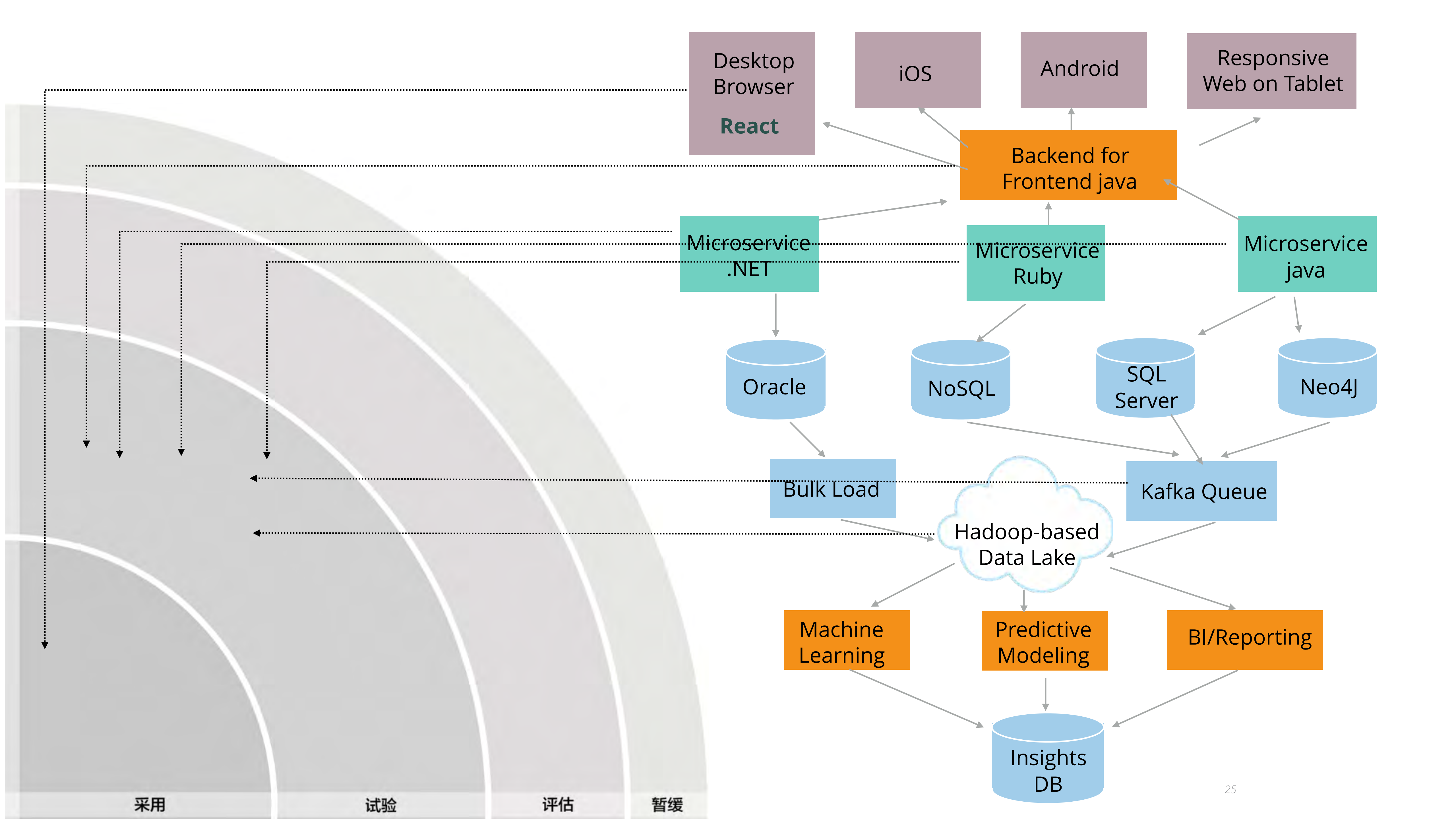
~300

2005



2016





Docker

Consul

Nomad

Apache Mesos

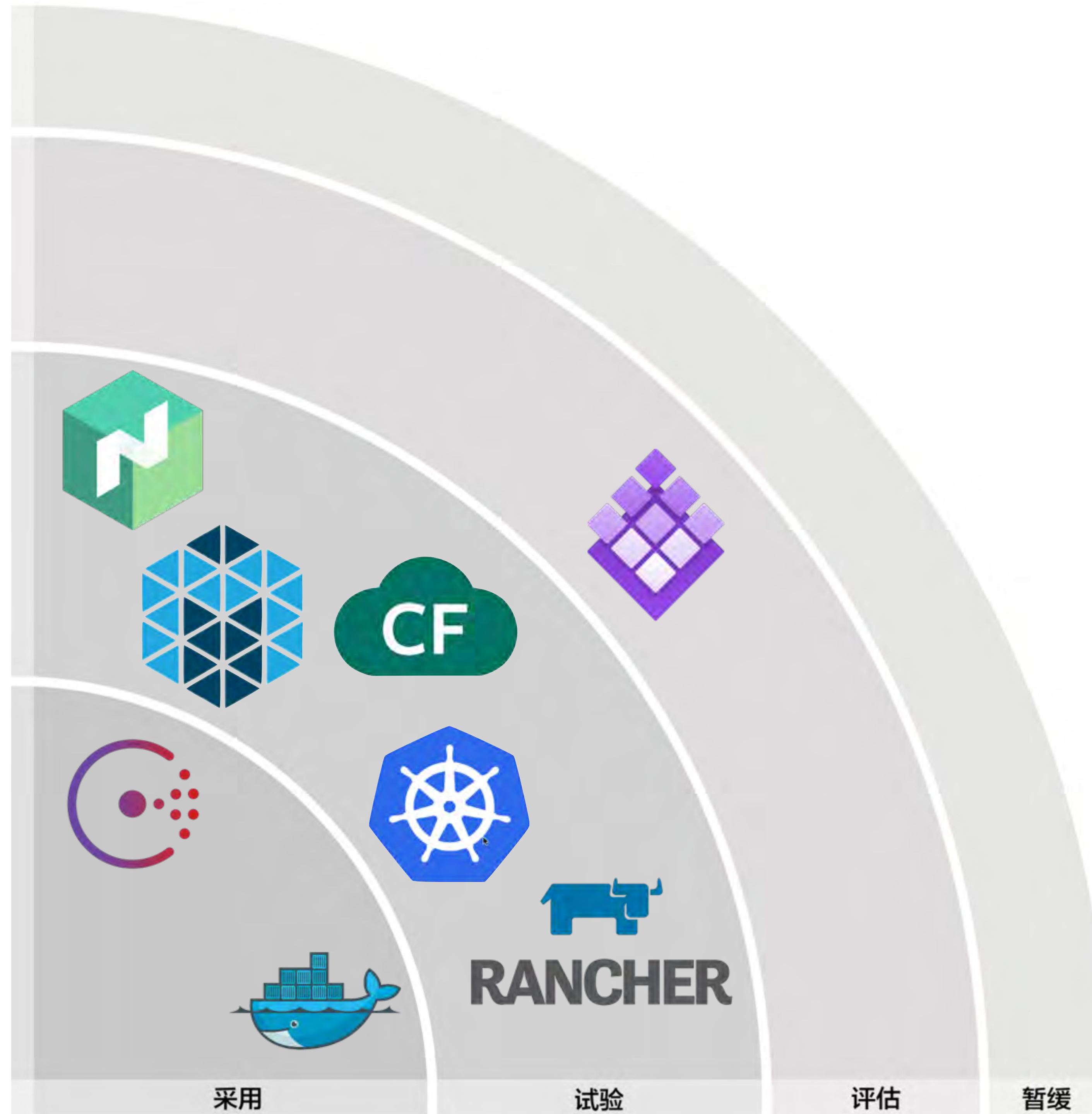
Pivotal Cloud Foundry

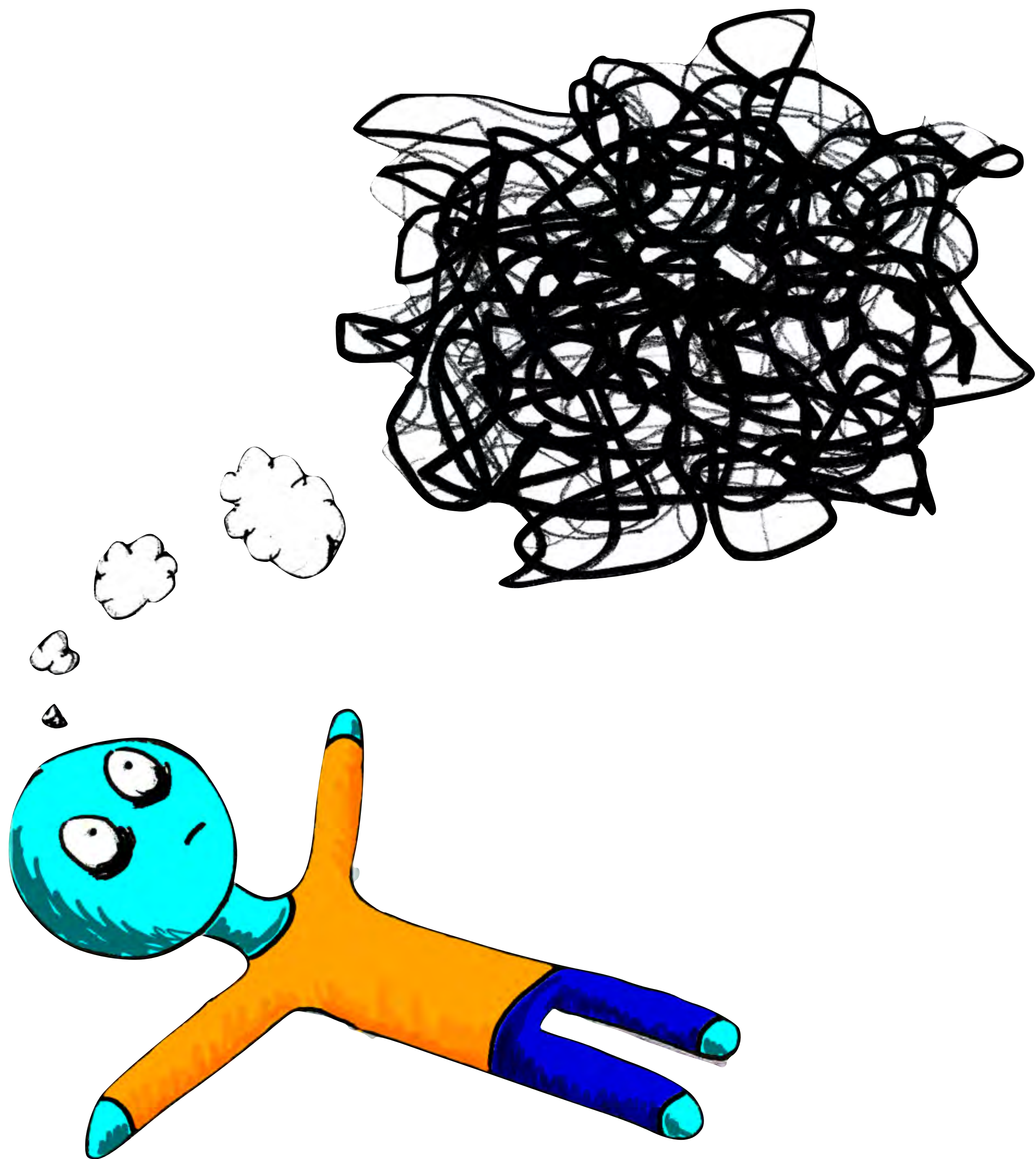
Kubernetes

Rancher

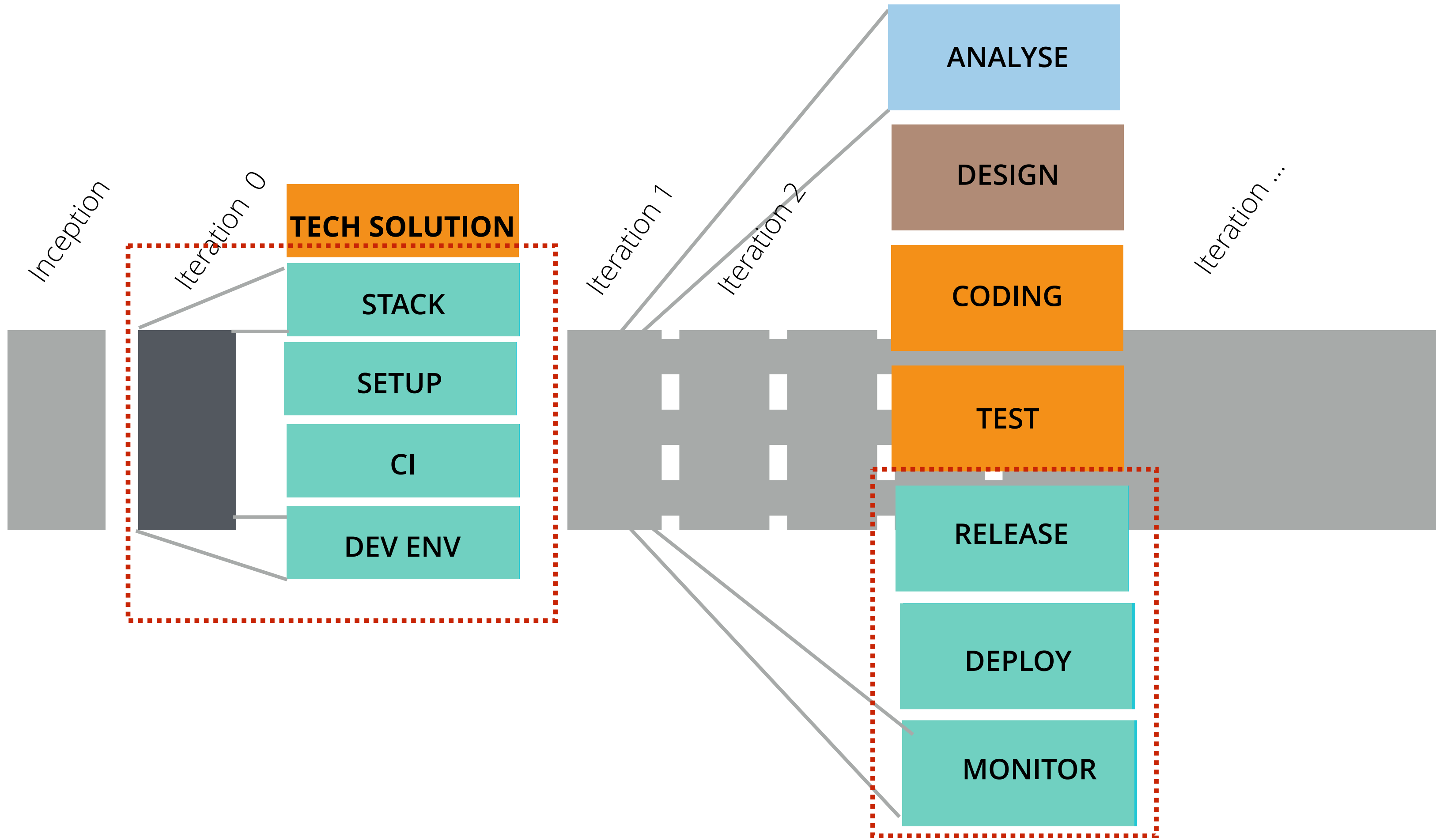
Mesosphere DCOS

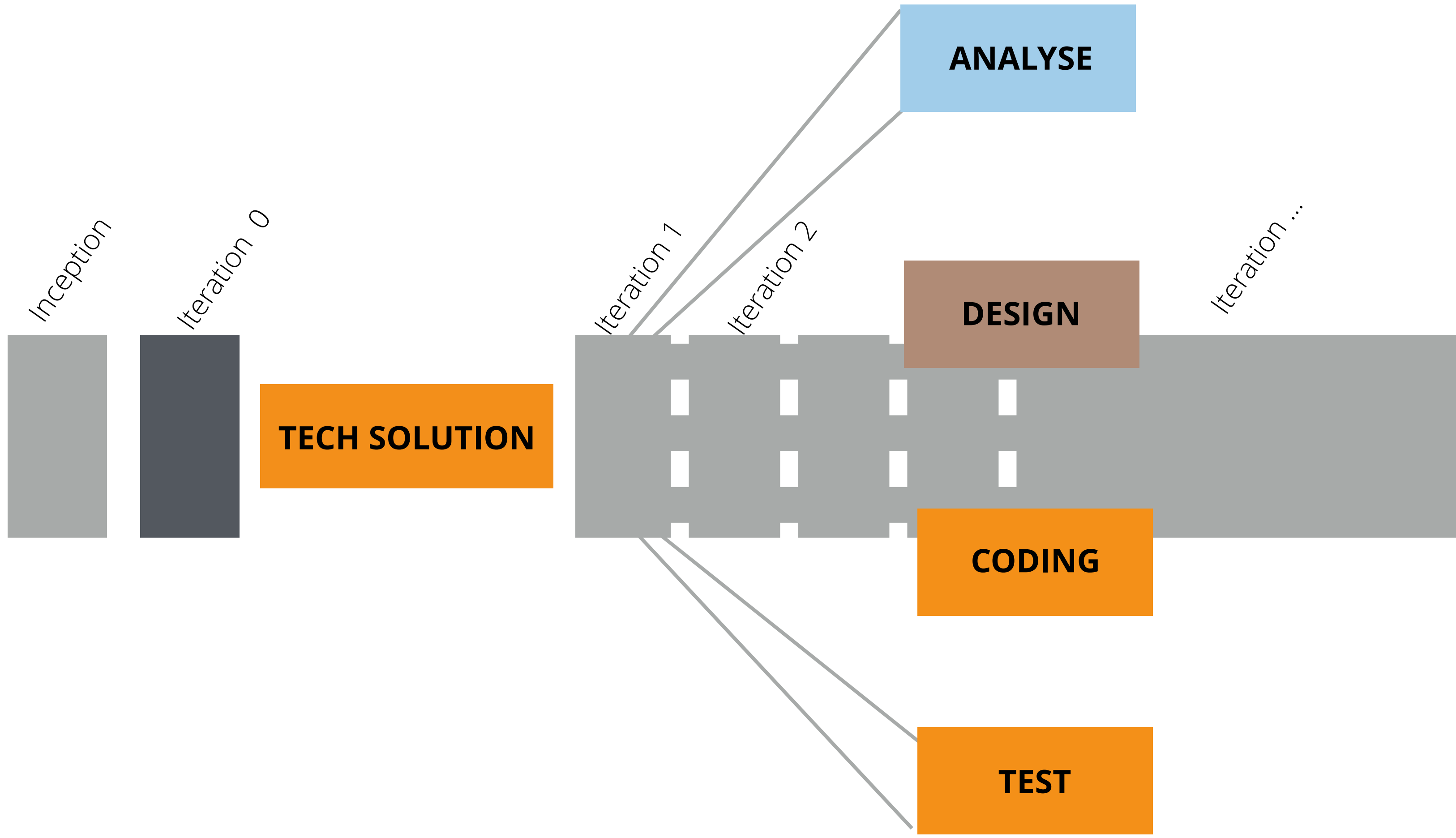
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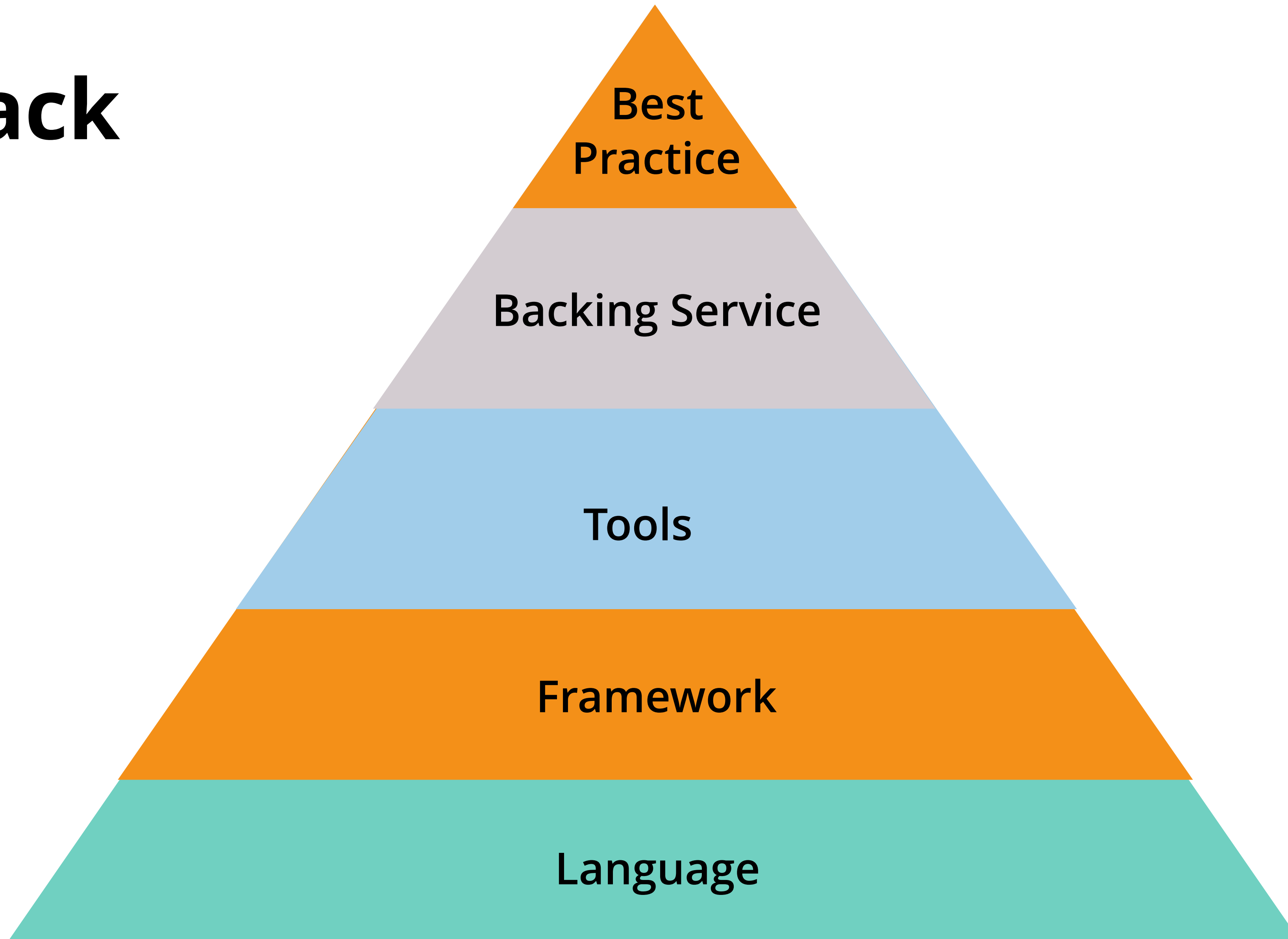
HOW TO MANAGE

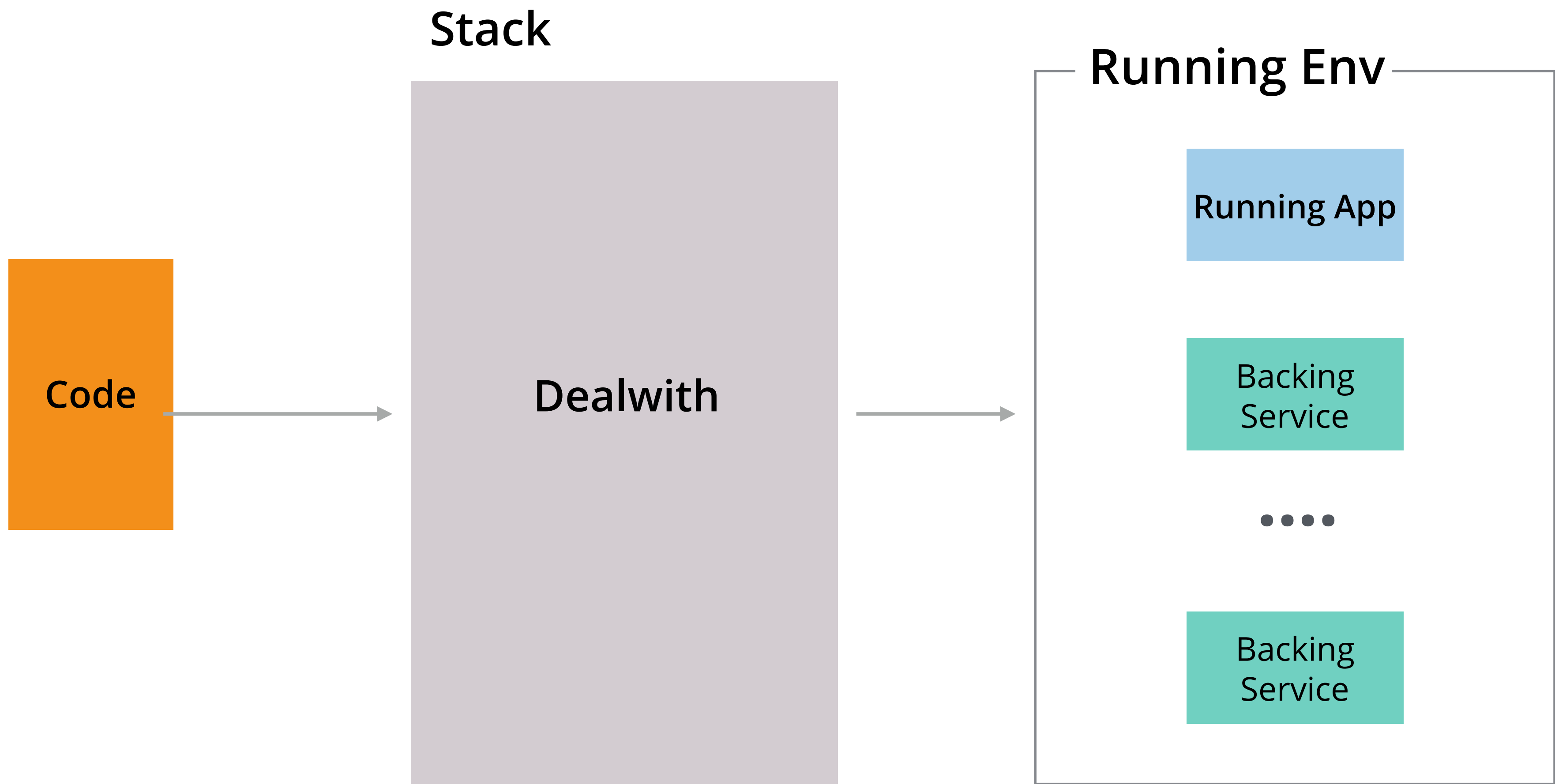




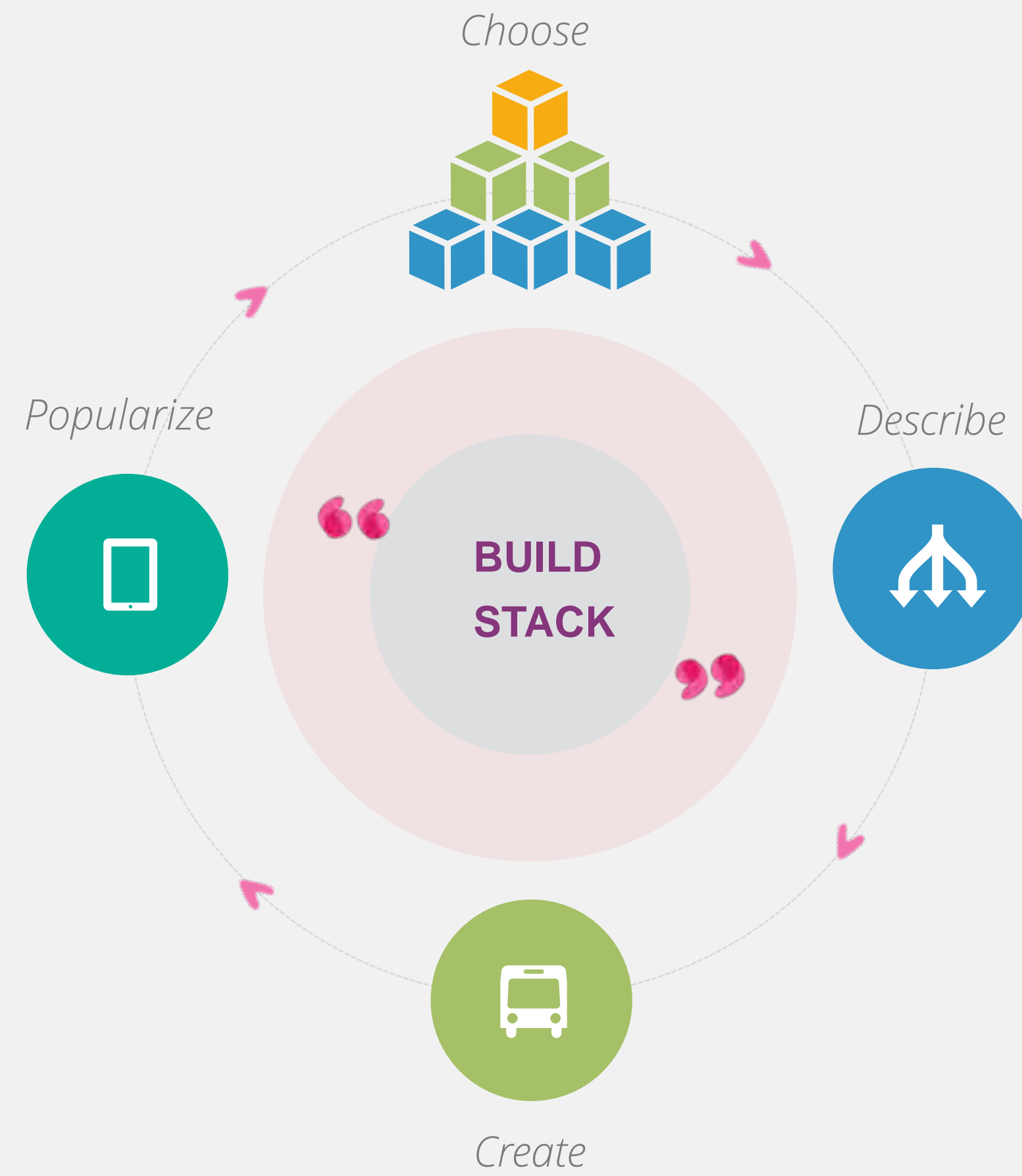
**BUILD STACK ONCE AND USE
ANYWHERE**

Stack

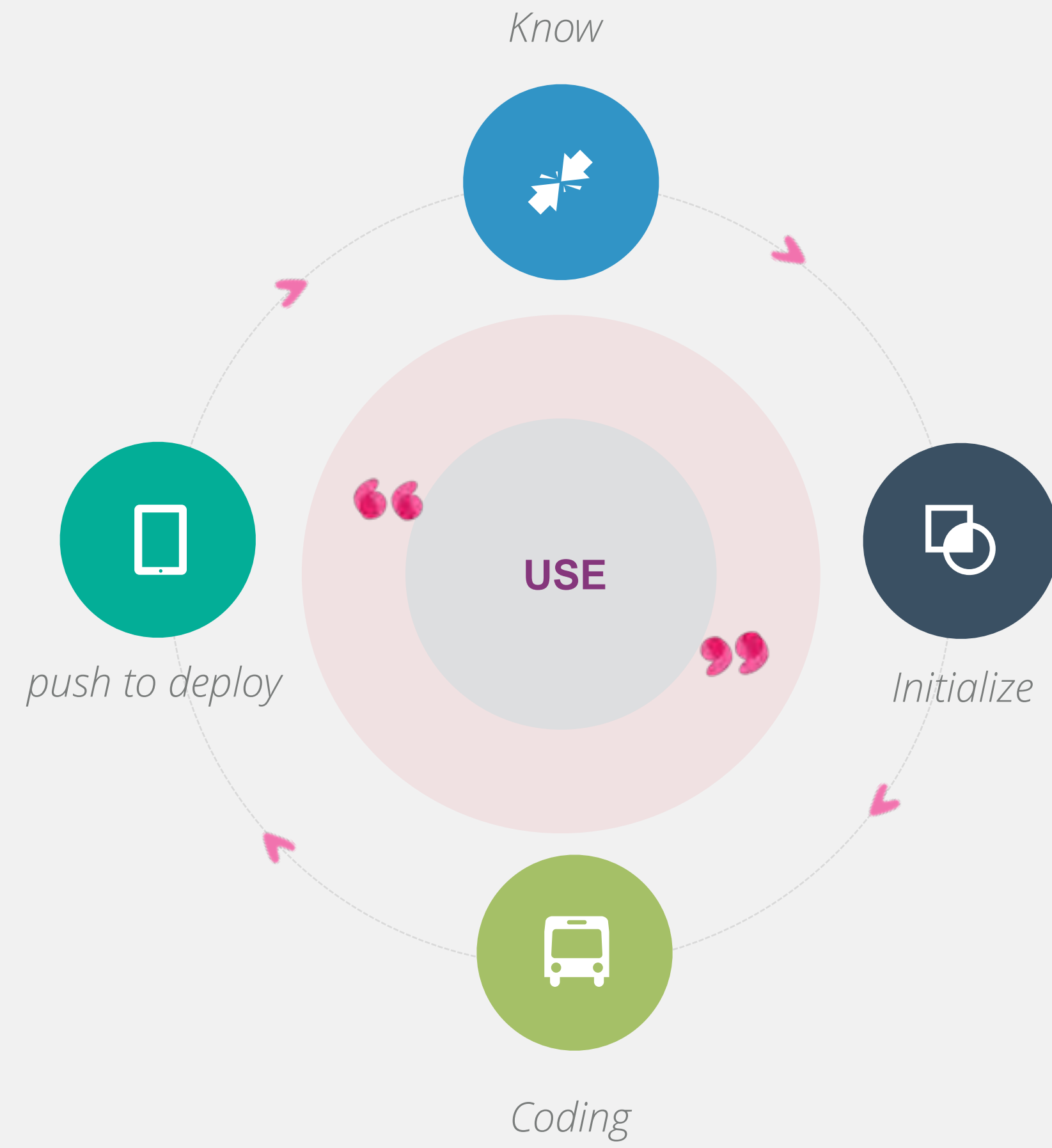




Define



Use



DEFINE STACK

STACK AS CODE

```
name: "javajersey"
description: "A sample java jersey stack"
template:
  type: "git"
  uri: "https://github.com/aisensiy/
javajersey_api.git"
tags:
  - "java"
```

languages:

- name: "java"
version: "1.8"
- name: "xml"
version: "4.0"

Language

frameworks:

- name: "jersey"
version: "2.17"
- name: "mybatis"
version: "3.3"

Framework

tools:

- name: "gradle"
version: "2.8"

Tools

services:

web:

build:

image: "hub.deepi.cn/javajersey-build"

mem: 512

cpu: 0.5

BEST PRACTICE AS CODE

```
name: "javajersey"
description: "A sample java jersey stack"
template:
  type: "git"
  uri: "https://github.com/aisensiy/javajersey_api.git"
tags:
  - "java"
languages:
  - name: "java"
    version: "1.8"
  - name: "xml"
    version: "4.0"
frameworks:
  - name: "jersey"
    version: "2.17"
  - name: "mybatis"
    version: "3.3"
tools:
```

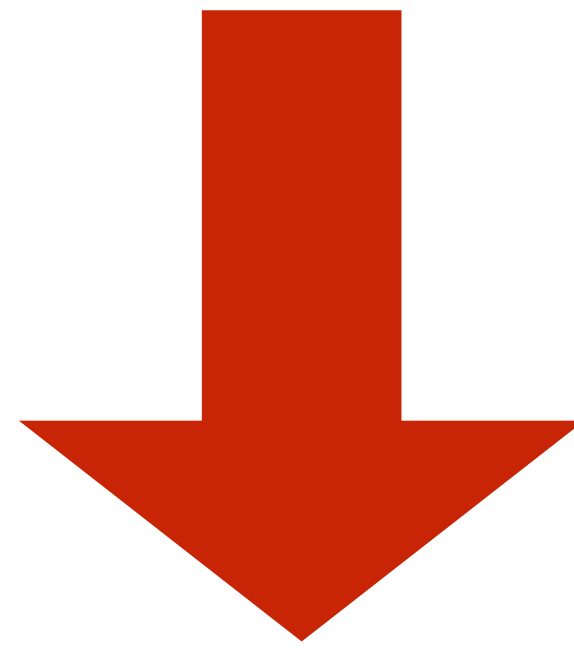
Best Practice

USE STACK

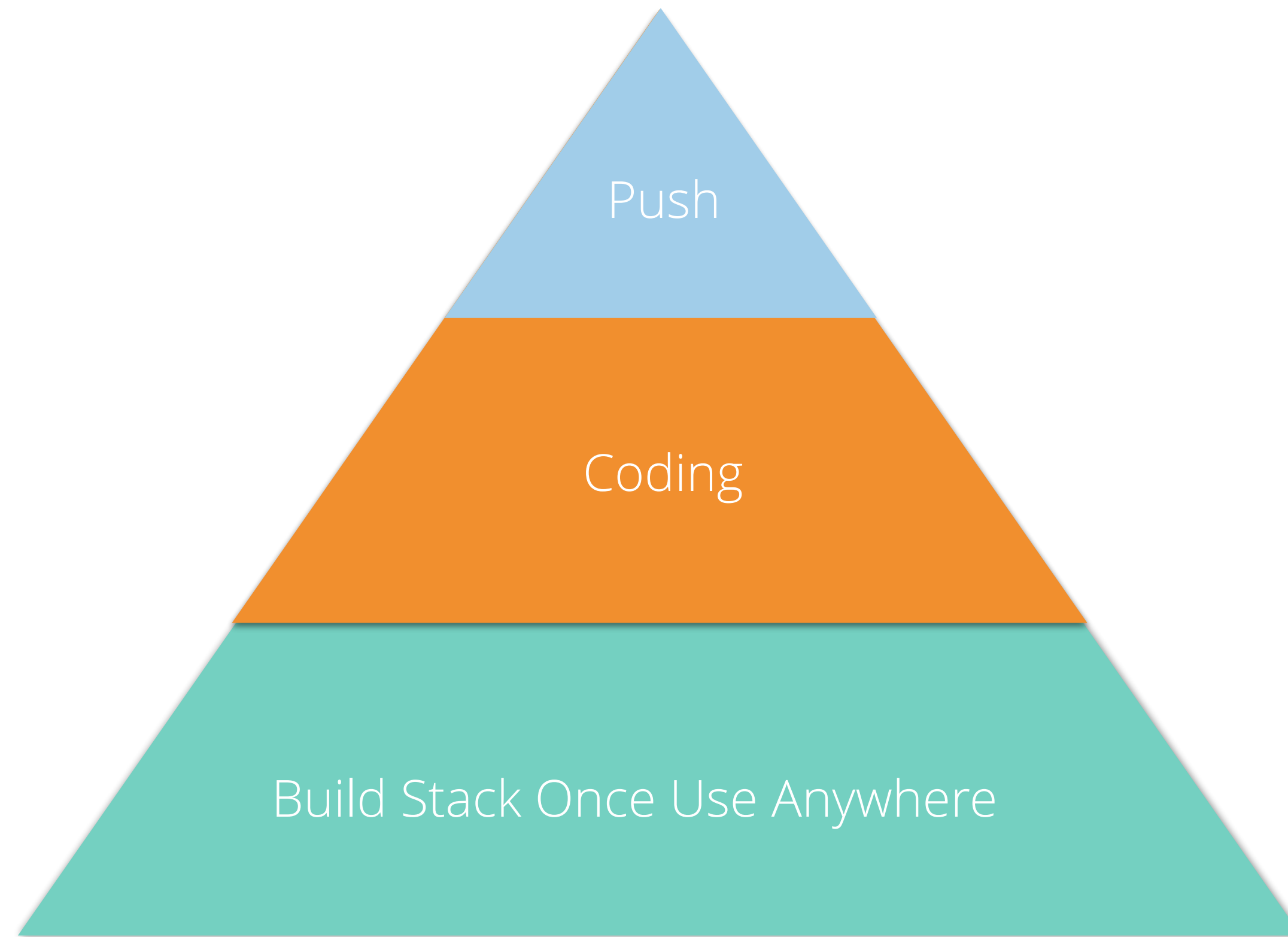
SUMMARY

STACK AS CODE

BEST PRACTICE AS CODE



BUILD STACK ONCE USE ANYWHERE



Productivity

THANK YOU

孙建康
jksun@thoughtworks.com