

Modernization: How Do I Begin?

Kyle Brown
IBM Fellow, CTO Cloud Architecture,
IBM Cloud Garage and Solution Engineering



Legal Disclaimer

© IBM Corporation 2020. All Rights Reserved.

The information contained in this publication is provided for informational purposes only. While efforts were made to verify the completeness and accuracy of the information contained in this publication, it is provided AS IS without warranty of any kind, express or implied. In addition, this information is based on IBM's current product plans and strategy, which are subject to change by IBM without notice. IBM shall not be responsible for any damages arising out of the use of, or otherwise related to, this publication or any other materials. Nothing contained in this publication is intended to, nor shall have the effect of, creating any warranties or representations from IBM or its suppliers or licensors, or altering the terms and conditions of the applicable license agreement governing the use of IBM software.

References in this presentation to IBM products, programs, or services do not imply that they will be available in all countries in which IBM operates. Product release dates and/or capabilities referenced in this presentation may change at any time at IBM's sole discretion based on market opportunities or other factors, and are not intended to be a commitment to future product or feature availability in any way. Nothing contained in these materials is intended to, nor shall have the effect of, stating or implying that any activities undertaken by you will result in any specific sales, revenue growth or other results.

Performance is based on measurements and projections using standard IBM benchmarks in a controlled environment. The actual throughput or performance that any user will experience will vary depending upon many factors, including considerations such as the amount of multiprogramming in the user's job stream, the I/O configuration, the storage configuration, and the workload processed. Therefore, no assurance can be given that an individual user will achieve results similar to those stated here.

All customer examples described are presented as illustrations of how those customers have used IBM products and the results they may have achieved. Actual environmental costs and performance characteristics may vary by customer.



Why is it so hard to start modernization projects?



Many Modernization Projects die before they even get going – WHY?

- Differing and Competing Goals
- Lack of clarity and agreement on approach
- Lack of the long-term commitment (for funding and priorities) it takes to complete the job

Using Case Studies and examples of our approach we'll show how you can align on all of these in order to succeed



What does modernization even mean?



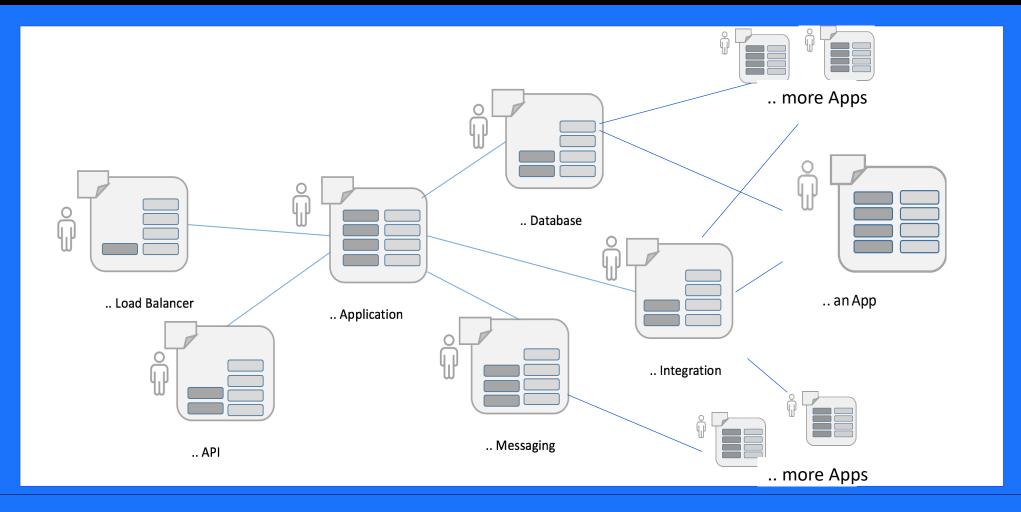
An **Application** consists of one (or usually more) custom-written program components together with the supporting infrastructure, application middleware, middleware services (such as databases, queuing software, integration software and other aspects) and other components that make up a complete solution.

Application Modernization is the process of updating an application so that it can be maintained, extended, deployed and managed in a way that allows the application to meet the business' current and future needs.



The Enterprise Hairball







Why Modernize?



#1 You can't develop features at the pace your business requires - and it's the technology choices and architecture (and not your processes or team constraints) that is causing that.

#2 The architecture of your application is hindering you from being able to add functionality because of fragility (you can't test it) or constraints arising from technology choices (technical debt)

#3 Your application is expensive to maintain and extend because either the infrastructure is excessively costly (e.g. older versions of middleware that require special support contracts) or the skills required are too expensive to maintain.



Secrets of successful modernization projects



#1 The organizations that succeed are able to **put in the required investment and sustain it** over the period of time (usually measured in years) that a successful enterprise application modernization will take.

#2 The organizations that succeed are willing to make the organizational changes necessary to succeed in the cloud.

#3 The organizations that succeed are willing to change their architecture, development and operational processes to match the pace and type of effort that a modernization will take.



The importance of an iterative and incremental approach

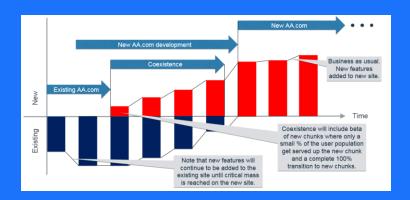


One of the biggest lies companies lead themselves to believe is that modernization is all or nothing.

An incremental approach to modernization is always required to be successful. You can't bet the farm on a single big change all at once.

"Instead of charging a small team with developing the best product and then letting the operation grow with the product's evolution, GE set up a huge organization that wasn't quite needed yet. Development was often paused or delayed to start the process over entirely or just to stabilize the systems" WSJ, *The Dimming of GE's Bold Digital Dreams*, July 18, 2020

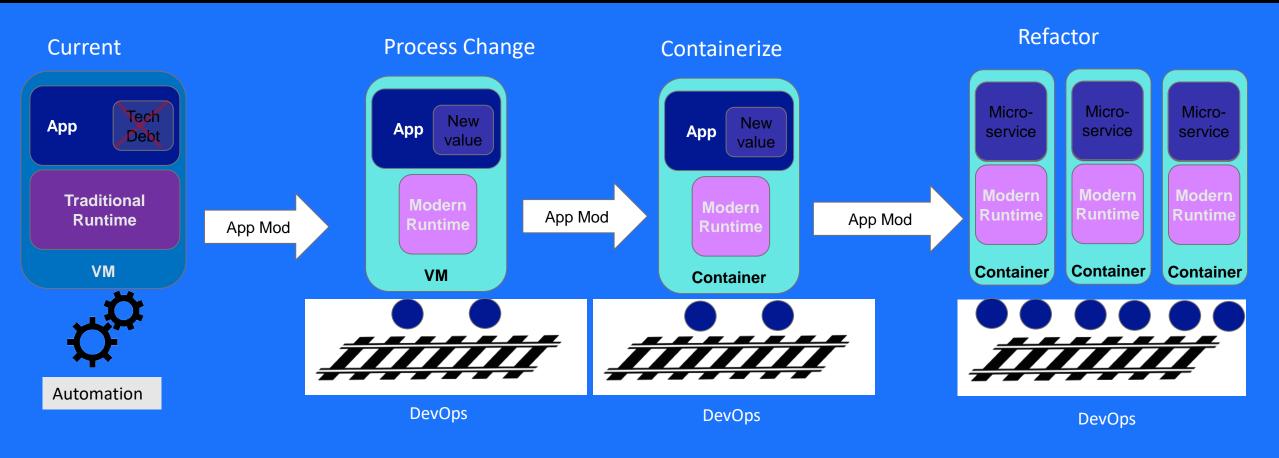
"The only thing a Big Bang rewrite guarantees is a Bang!" - Martin Fowler





Our Proven, Stepwise Approach







The Current State



App Tech Debt

Traditional Runtime



Some applications will NEVER leave their current state.

- #1 The application may have a limited lifetime.
- #2 The application may be replaceable by SaaS.
- #3 The application may be one that is supported by third party that is resistant to changing their implementation, automation or management.

For companies that consider themselves to be "technology companies" this total number of these types of apps may be in the low double digits, perhaps 20-30% - however in very traditional companies this can go as high as 80%.

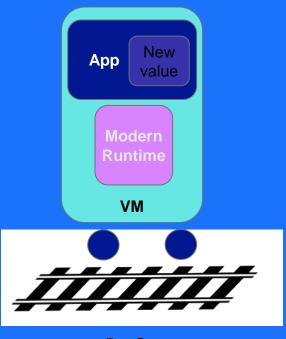
For these applications, the best approach may be a tactical lift and shift to VM's in the cloud (for instance, IBM's VMWare offerings)



Step 1: Process Improvement



Process Improvements



DevOps

It's usually not your application that is going to be the hard part of modernization - it's your own processes and organizational structures.

The two most important changes you can put in place are:

- **DevOps pipelines and the principles surrounding them** (e.g. CI/CD and Automated Testing)
- The principle of Infrastructure as Code and automation technologies like Ansible and Terraform

Removing process barriers in deployment (handoffs between Dev and Ops, and slow-moving processes like change boards) can likewise significantly improve your ability to deliver code in smaller increments more often.



Step 2: Containerization



Containerized





DevOps

Containers offer significant benefits; faster startup, smaller runtime footprint, denser packing in the same amount of hardware.

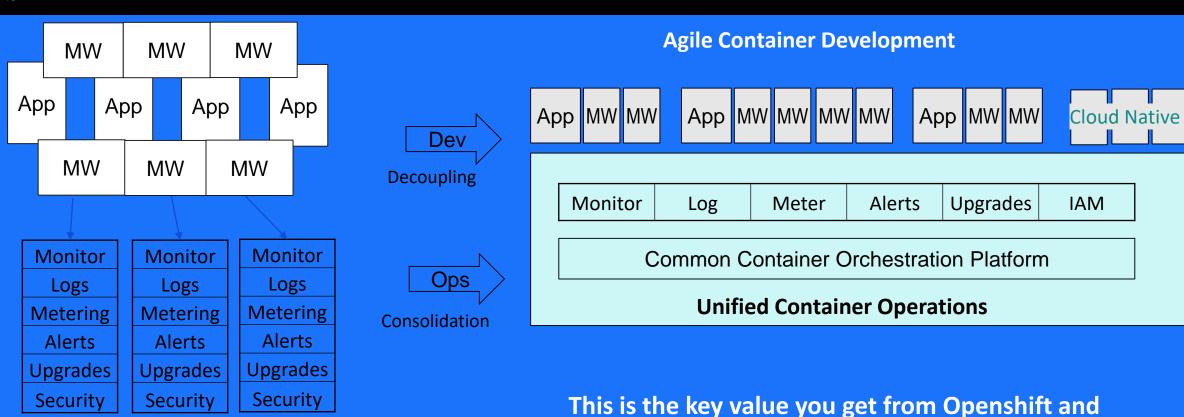
- Containerization can also bring the the benefits of a limited blast radius
- The key concept to grow to the idea of immutability and replacement.

The most important gains from Containerization are when it is used as part of adopting a common platform for operational services



A Common Platform for Operational Services





This is the key value you get from Openshift and the IBM Cloud Paks



Step 3: Refactoring



Decouple application complexity

- 12 factor rules
- Microservice architecture
- Strangler pattern
- CQRS Pattern

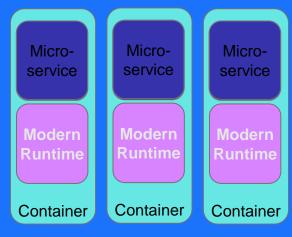
Decrease scope of release

- Deliver as minimal viable product
- Release new features more frequently

Improve Delivery Capability

- Introduce Test Driven Development
- Introduce Site Reliability
 Engineering

Cloud Native



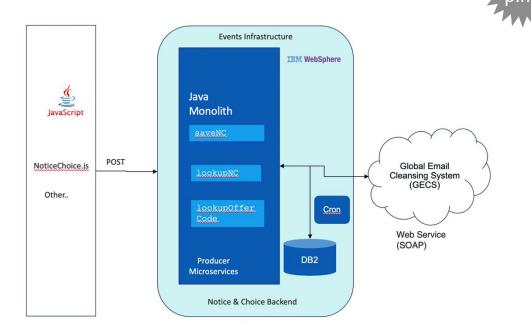


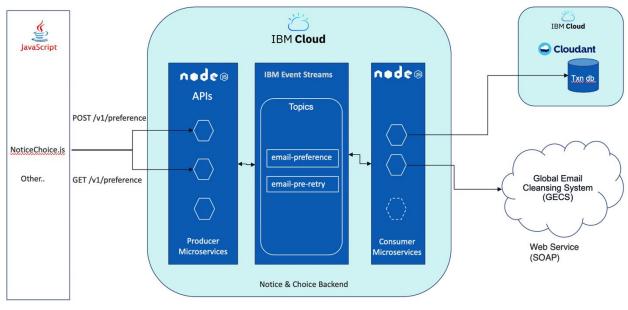
DevOps

Previous Monolithic Architecture









Project Initiation

5-Mar

- IBM Notice & Choice application stores users email preferences on registration
- Analyze current costs and volumetrics
- Evaluate architecture, stakeholders and options
- Implement refactored application



Release Milestones

Sprint 1

Sprint 2

Sprint 3

Sprint 4

Sprint 5

Sprint 6

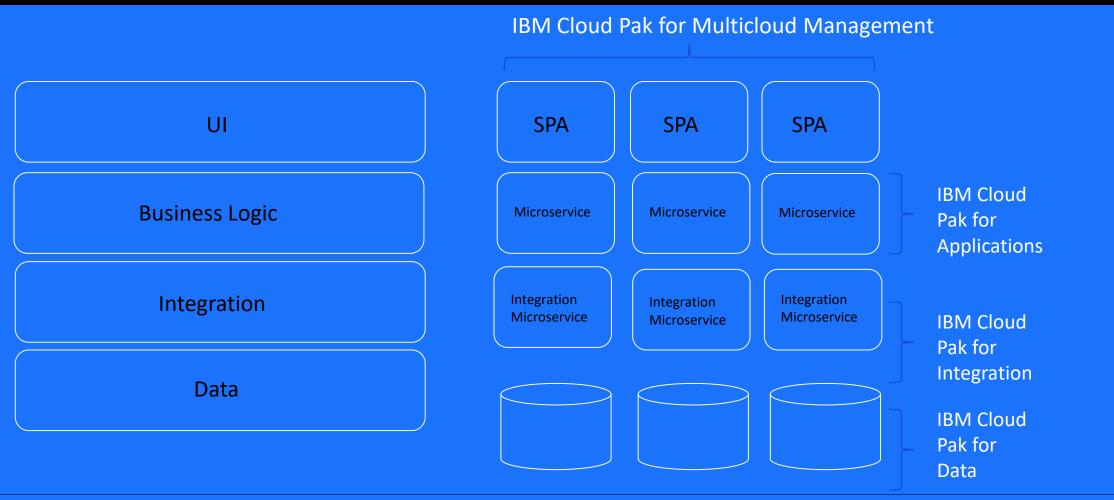
Sprint 7

Sprint 8



Containerization and detangling the hairball







Why microservices shouldn't be your goal



Microservices are a wonderful technique for building loosely coupled applications

Each Microservice is independent in scaling, deployment, data control and team ownership

But you don't always need Microservices

- How large is the application?
- Does it all change at the same rate?
- Are you reintroducing coupling by building complex microservice networks?

Can your application be maintained, can you sustain rapid, incremental releases, and do your operational approaches allow you to identify problems quickly and return to service immediately?

If breaking a monolith into Microservices helps achieve these goals, then that is a tool you can use.



Engaging The organizations



There are as many different ways to fail at a Modernization project as there are different teams in your organization

Development LeadershipWhat skills are needed? Should I hire new developers?

How does this change our development processes?

Operations Leadership What new toolchains will be needed?

How does this change my operational staffing needs?

What new roles will be needed and how do we prepare?

Architecture Leadership What is the role of Architecture in the cloud?

How do architects work with Agile teams?

Business Leadership How does the relationship between business and IT change?



Organizational Engagement Case Study



American Airlines

Development LeadershipDesign Thinking exercises to quickly understand the business problem

and Rapid MVP iterations to address the most problematic issues.

Co-development in squads to help bring skills of teams up to speed.

Operations TeamDesign Thinking to describe to-be operational model. Engagement with

our CSMO team to teach new SRE principles and understand changes to

ITIL processes.

Architecture Team Experienced Agile Architects as mentors to help understand the new role.

Help with setting up new Guild structure to foster embedding

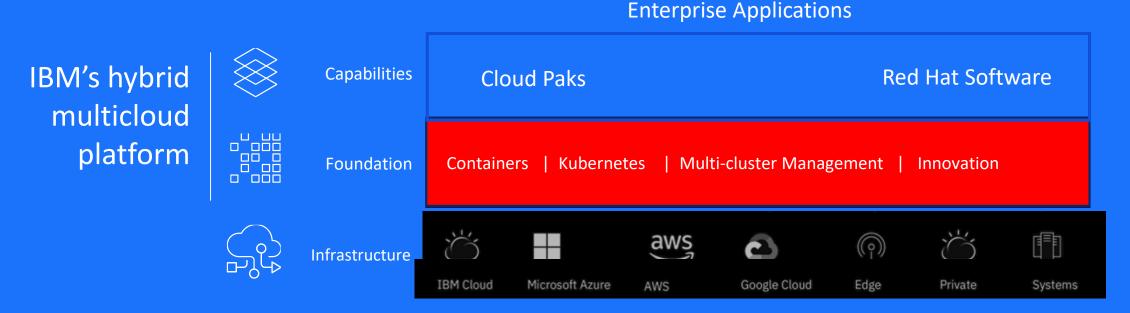
Business Leadership Intensive training and mentoring in Design Thinking techniques to help

understand how to build the Product Owner discipline.



The need for a Hybrid Platform (and a Platform team)





A Common platform lets you manage working in a complex hybrid environment **But it doesn't set itself up – you have to have a team responsible for the platform**



US Insurance Company Modernization Workstreams



Container Foundation

CP dev/test environment
CP enablement
Validate full deployment scope

CP full deployment CP integration

Compliance & Production readiness

Factory Scale: self-service, multitenant, charge-back...

DevOps Foundation

Refactor pipeline for containers Add Liberty containers pipeline Cross-env deployment pipelines

Pipelines deployment

Factory Scale: Open source consumption

governance

Application Modernization – Back-end

Prove Liberty in containers CP and pipeline integration Validate full scope & timeline

Critical mass containerization

Full containerization

Factory Scale: re-use/publish/Arch Center

Application Modernization - Front-end

Sync up with Garage best practices and integrated with DevOps foundations

Accelerate Front-end refactoring

Complete Front-end refactoring

Factory Scale: Cross-org template



The IBM Garage Method





Combining industry best practices for **Design Thinking, Lean Startup, Agile Development, DevOps** and **Site Reliability Engineering** to deliver innovative solutions in a consistent and repeatable way

- Application Modernization cannot proceed within traditional organizational and cultural models
- Handoffs between teams hamper organizational agility
- New Skills are required for development in new technologies
- Operational approaches change with new technologies
- So as part of any application modernization project you also need to consider a holistic approach to organization/application development/DevOps and Management.
- That's the IBM Garage Method for Cloud



Using a COC to kickstart the transformation



A **Center of competency** (COC) is an independent body that develops common solutions and acquires new skills that are then spread throughout the organization. This approach increases the likelihood of success of each new modernization project.

A COC has four goals:

- Promote best practices and standard processes that enable repeatable success
- Provide as-needed expertise to solve specific problems that are related to development and deployment
- Help teams become self-sufficient in knowledge and expertise
- Create a focal point in the enterprise for looking ahead to new disruptive technologies and issues beyond the immediate focus of current projects

Super Regional U.S. Bank



Modernization of core services in a monolithic codebase applying microservices architecture to accelerate time to value of new capabilities

Problem Statement

- A super regional bank with over 15 million transactions per day had their core retail banking services in a legacy SOA resulting in:
- Delayed time to market and unpredictable application stability resulting in negative customer experiences
- Unable to onboard new products due to architectural complexity
- Outdated technology landscape and complexity of service orchestration

IBM Value Proposition

- IBM garage drove innovation at scale through co-creation of a modernization strategy to migrate business capabilities onto a next gen microservices architecture on RedHat OpenShift platform
- Introduced new ways of working to skill-up Bank team members in Garage Method

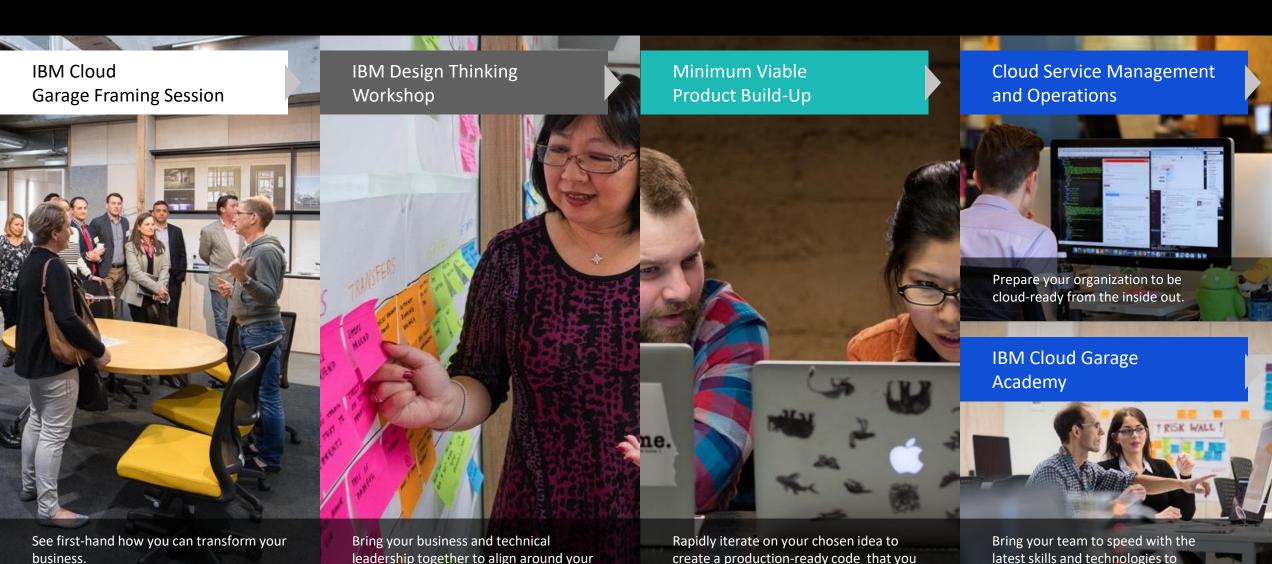
Outcomes achieved

- 4 weeks to launch MVP into production (from API Design Thinking Workshop to production deployment)
- Developed modernization strategy and implementation approach for 200+ services from legacy to target state

Engagement Profile

- Joint squad of Bank and IBM resources (Squad Lead, Developers, SRE, Architect)
- Defined Modernization strategy and rationalization of existing code to inner/outer APIs aligned to BIAN service domains
- Upskilled Bank resources through immersion into IBM Garage Method (pair programming, test driven development, XP practices, design thinking and hypothesis driven design)
- Accelerated development through microservices API generation, test driven development and test automation; vertical slicing of business capabilities to plan/transition consumers onto target architecture

Start with a visit. Change your perspective. Partner with us to make your ideas into reality. Fast.



big idea and define the vision for turning it

into reality.

will be proud to call yours.

thrive in today's digital age.

