

ITOps vs DevOps vs NoOps Comparison: The Top 3 Power Tools in the Software Era



ITOps, DevOps, and NoOps are technology management practices that assist enterprises to become as productive, and agile as possible. Comparing **ITOps, DevOps, and NoOps** will help you understand the concepts around software operations and guide your company's business requirements.

The top three technologies are now playing a vital role in IT operations, and they are running a business much more smoothly. These technologies are essential for organizing your business in the best possible way to carry out the [digital transformation](#) instead of maintaining the continuity of operations with uninterrupted services and a seamless work experience. Most IT firms have widely adopted ITOps and DevOps but NoOps is an emergent concept as it is new to the IT industry.

With the growing demand for machine learning, ITOps, DevOps, and NoOps are gaining momentum for providing solutions to operational models. The implementation of top operational models will automatically increase your overall productivity.

Understanding the concepts of each tool is essential to structuring a delivery pipeline at an enterprise level. Before going a comparison between ITOps, DevOps, and NoOps. Let's explore the concepts first.

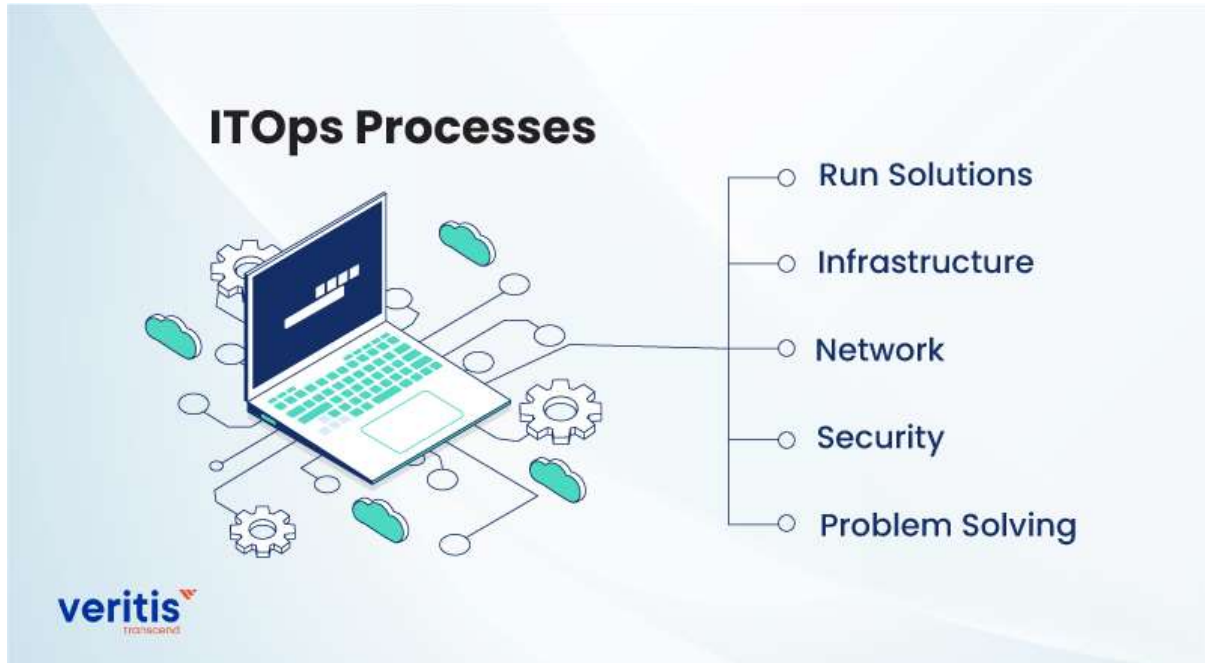
What is ITOps?



ITOps (or) Tech Ops is the most traditional Ops that refers to managing all the physical and software components of an organization's IT environment. It is responsible for the smooth running of a business by handling applications, delivery, maintaining services, and the underlying technologies administrated by a company's IT members to its internal or external clients.

It includes maintaining networks, ensuring security, managing data center, system administrators, regulatory compliance, licensing, managing software, managing help desk, etc., which supports daily business operations. IT department can effortlessly manage all the IT operations and make the job easier by using IT Operations. It guides the business to be more secure, swift, and productive.

ITOps Processes



ITOps processes consists of 5 main aspects and let's have a look at each phase of the ITOps processes.

1) Run Solutions

The primary purpose of having ITOps teams is to run solutions such as data backups, configurations, handling servers, and restoring systems after an outage or update. The aim is to optimize the performance and allocate the proper resource for the most effective delivery.

2) Infrastructure

Managing the IT infrastructure includes maintaining, provisioning, setting up, and updating all the software and hardware applications and cloud resources of the company's IT infrastructure. These components include operating systems, hypervisors, network infrastructure, platforms, container environments, physical servers, application

software, etc. The maintaining oversight of IT infrastructure is made on-premises data center or in the cloud.

3) Network

Network management is responsible for managing all network functions for internal or external IT communications. Network management is also involved in configuring and managing telecommunication lines. In addition, it allows authorized customers to secure remote access to the company's network.

4) Security

Security management is an integral function of **IT service management (ITSM)**. It deals with securing the hardware and software assets, implementing security within development operations, managing access control, and ensuring that security standards have reached across the IT environment of the organization.

5) Problem Solving

Event management or incident management is also known as Problem-solving, it can be divided into 2 types – preventive measures and reactive measures.

a) Preventive Measures

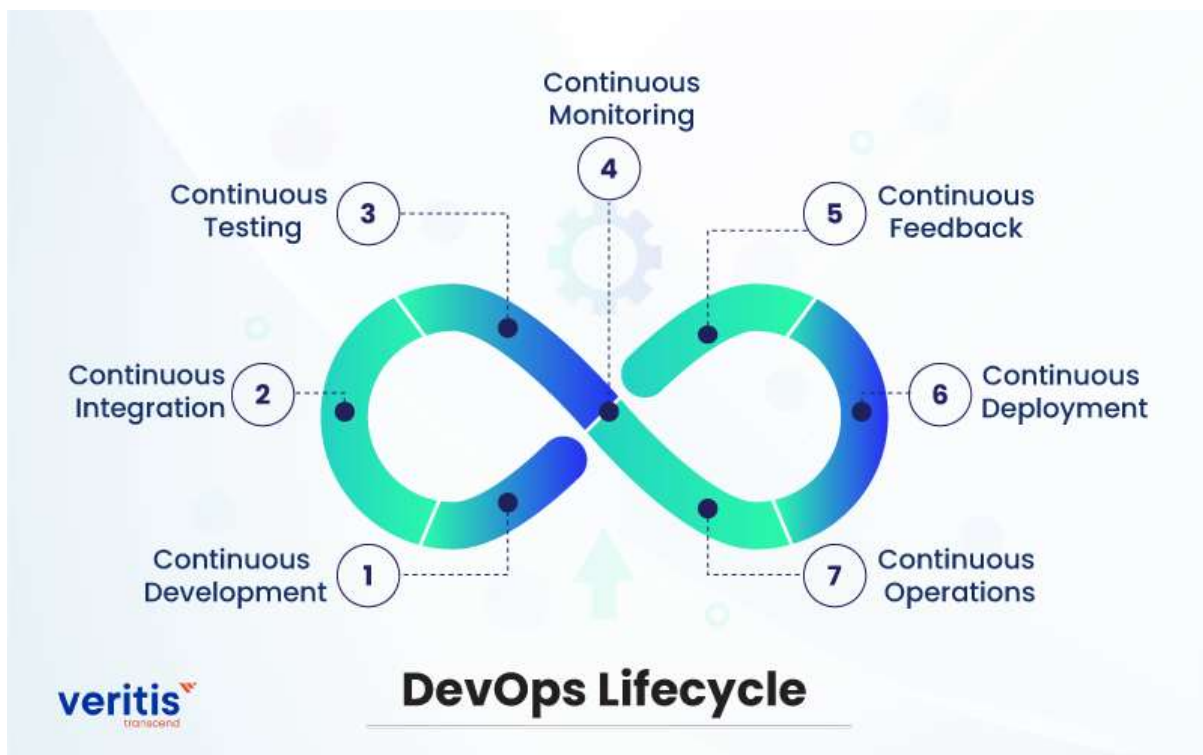
Preventive measures reduce the possibility of disasters and find the solution to anticipate and avoid any negative impacts on the IT environment.

b) Reactive Measures

This concept refers to cyber-attacks, critical situations, and other issue when implementing disaster recovery plans and help desk management services.

Useful Link: [DevOps on AWS: An Introduction on How to Integrate Seamlessly](#)

DevOps Lifecycle



DevOps lifecycle consists of seven phases. Both the developer's team and operation teams work collaboratively from the start to the final stage of the product. Let's have a look at each phase of the DevOps lifecycle.

1) Continuous Development

The continuous development stage involves the planning and coding phases of the product. Developers begin developing the code during the planning phase. There is no need to require any [DevOps tool](#) to plan the code, but there are numerous control tools to maintain the code.

2) Continuous Integration

Continuous Integration is the central pillar of the entire DevOps lifecycle. It is a software development practice that updates the code (or) add-on functionalities, and features are built and integrated into the existing code.

3) Continuous Testing

It involves developed software teams carrying out the continuous testing phase before the integration occurs, while other teams perform after the integration. In addition, quality analysis continuously tests multiple codes for bugs.

4) Continuous Monitoring

Monitoring the application's performance is a crucial phase of the DevOps lifecycle where the application's functionality and features have been monitored continuously to alert services for switches, software, services, etc.

5) Continuous Feedback

Continuous feedback is a peculiar phase to analyze and ascertain the final results of the software application. The feedback has two ways to consider – structured and unstructured. The structured feedback can be gathered through surveys and focus groups, while unstructured feedback is applied through micro-blogging sites like Facebook and Twitter.

6) Continuous Deployment

In this stage, the application of the final code is deployed on the production servers. It is also crucial to ensure that the code is deployed correctly on all the servers. The configuration management tool plays a vital role in executing the tasks quickly.

7) Continuous Operations

It plays a crucial role in the **DevOps** lifecycle to reduce downtime like scheduled maintenance. The process of continuous operations is to automate the release processes, allow developers to build a better version of the software, and detect problems quickly.

Useful Link: [Top 10 DevOps Tools to Pick for Your Business](#)

What is NoOps?



NoOps (or) No Operation is the new idea that completely automates a software environment from the underlying system infrastructure through technologies including machine learning (ML), and [Artificial Intelligence \(AI\)](#). As a result, there is no need for any operation team to manage software in-house.

With NoOps, developers can concentrate solely on writing and improving the software product's code that improves the resources like management, security, infrastructure, product, and operations part of the lifecycle. Additionally, the service providers offer developers to develop software like resources, backups, patches, and the right cloud infrastructure to work independently without any interference.

Serverless architecture is the best example for NoOps software. The developer's team aims to create their application and deploy them in serverless computing without interfering any operational or infrastructure considerations.

Operating the right tools in NoOps can achieve a faster deployment process than DevOps by running **Platform as a Service (PaaS)** or **Function as a Service (FaaS)** in the cloud. Moreover, NoOps can easily be adaptable for Product as a Service companies, small-scale applications, and start-ups.

According to the Deloitte’s annual Tech Trends report said that “The hyper-automation of [cloud computing](#) has created a NoOps environment where software and software-defined hardware are provisioned dynamically, setting talent free to transition into new roles and help drive business outcomes.”

Comparison Between ITOps, DevOps, and NoOps

Details	ITOps	DevOps	NoOps
Work Process	It manages and maintains all the physical and software components of an organization’s IT infrastructure	It improves collaboration between developers and the operations team to increase the quality and speed of software deployment	It automates everything
Infrastructure build	It performs daily tasks and provides high-level technological guidance to maintain the company’s software infrastructure	DevOps allocates infrastructure depending on full capacity workload	NoOPs calculate the price of cloud resources based on budget purposes and take into consideration from minimum to maximum expected usage

Configuration	It permits network configuration auditing information to business partners, outside entities, and regulatory agencies	It configures middleware platforms, operating systems, and hardware	It configures cloud images (or) elastic application platforms
Capacity Planning	ITOps is the concept of maintaining and delivering all the applications, technologies, services, and infrastructure administered by a company's IT staff	The developers department and operations department work collectively to determine where the application can operate	NoOPs set up cloud resources that begin slowly and ramp as fast as necessary
Testing	Application management teams play a vital role in testing	DevOps offers the productive equivalent infrastructure for testing	NoOPs provides dev self-provisions testing resources, which is equivalent to productio

Final Thoughts on ITOps vs DevOps vs NoOps

There is no denying that every IT company depends on technology services to run their businesses smoothly but what is the ideal solution for your organization's IT environment? Comparing ITOps, DevOps, and NoOps can be quite distressing for some time because it confuses picking the right tool for business.

Among the three, DevOps is the most widely implemented tool for improving workflow in the business. ITOps and NoOps will surely be crucial and as popular as DevOps in the next couple of years. However, one has to consider the current IT structure of your



organization before settling on one concept or multiple concepts for your business. This is where IT firms seek Veritis's services.

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