

# 7 Ways to Fail at Building a Platform

Coté – cfmgmtcamp, February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2026.



**Coté**

@cote

1

**For those sensitive to enterprise bullshit**

CONTENT WARNING



Assaf 🌴 🚀



**SwiftOnSecurity**

@SwiftOnSecurity@infosec.exchange

8h

Imagine buying tickets for SharkFest'25 because your teen has a fixation on the ocean and you get there and it's a bunch of nerds talking about network protocol dissectors.

8

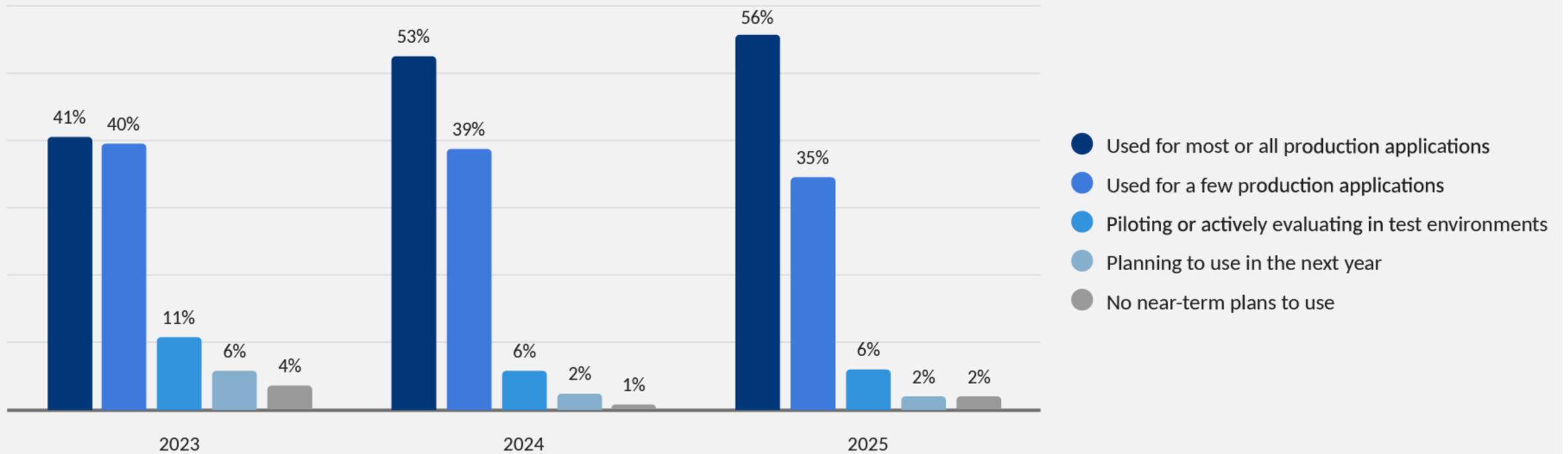
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FIGURE 6

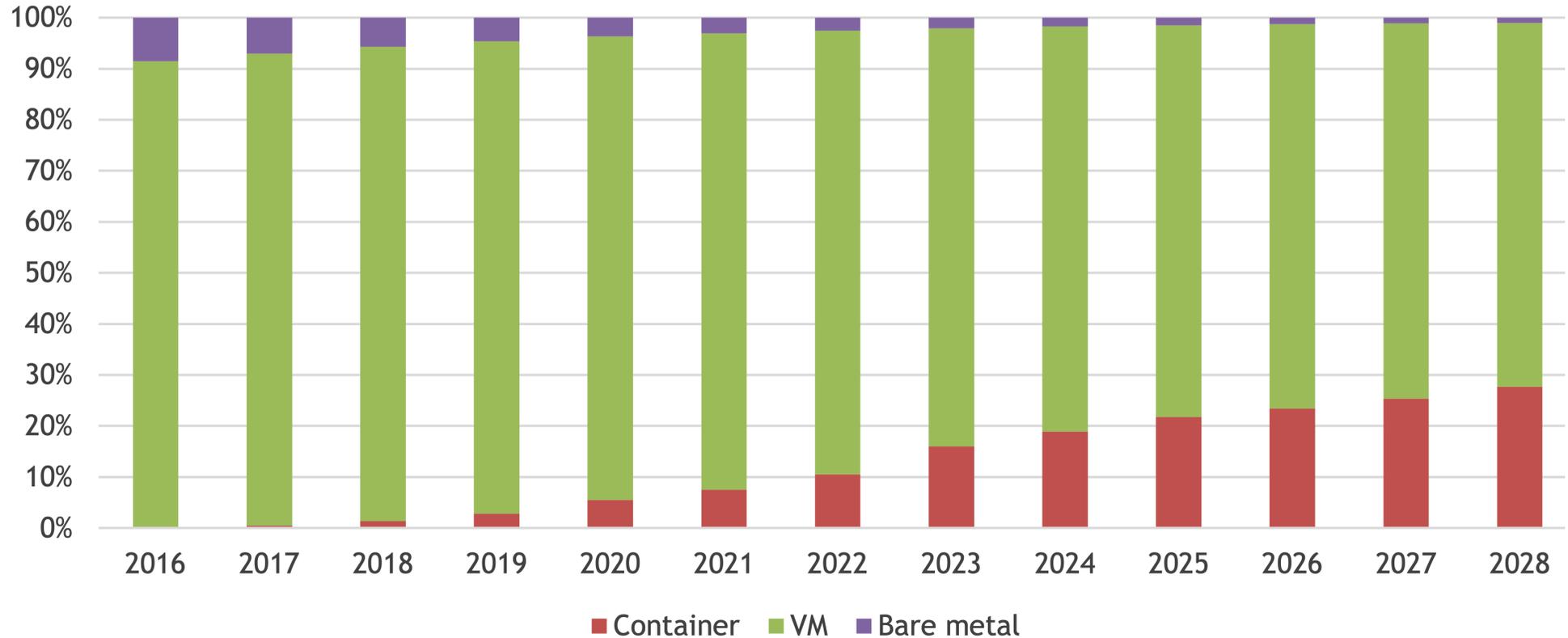
# CONTAINER USAGE

How are containers used within your organization? (select one)



2023-2025 CNCF Annual Survey, Q19, Q20, Sample size = 522, 408, 365, shown to enduser organizations based on Q9 and Q10 in 2024 and 2025, Q14 in 2023, DKNS excludedexcluded

## Worldwide Logical Server Installed Base by Deployment Model (Enterprise, Excluding DSP), 2016–2028



Note: For more details, see *Market Analysis Perspective: Worldwide Software-Defined Compute, 2024* (IDC #US52787524, December 2024).

Source: IDC, 2024

“ [B]y 2027, 80% of large organizations will embrace platform engineering to successfully scale DevOps initiatives in hybrid cloud environments – up from less than 30% in 2023.”

Gartner, 2025.

2007?

2019?

Today?



~~PaaS~~  
Platform

\* Code word for "Kubernetes."

## Why doesn't everyone use a PaaS?



SYNTASSO



  
**CLOUD  
FOUNDRY  
DAY**  
EUROPE 2025

**“Don’t build something if you can buy it.”**

Sarah Wells, formally at FT, August, 2024.

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Abby Bangser, Syntaso, November 2025.

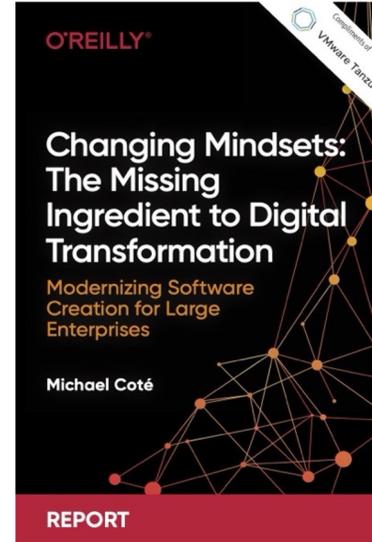
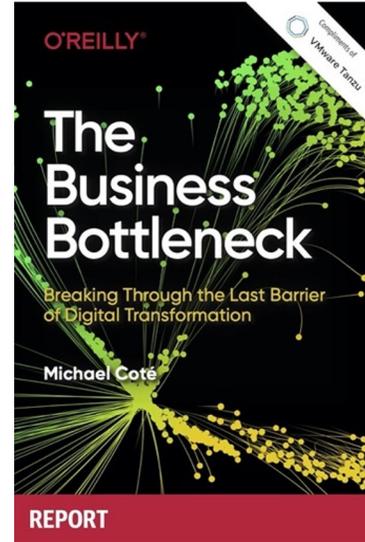
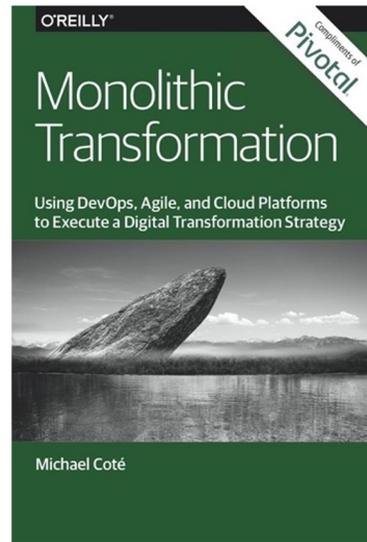
A close-up shot of Arnold Schwarzenegger in a blue-tinted environment. He is wearing a dark leather jacket and has a serious, intense expression. He is pointing his right index finger directly at the viewer. The background is dark and out of focus, showing a circular light fixture on the wall.

**COME WITH ME IF YOU WANT TO LIVE.**



# Côté

<https://www.cote.io/> | [cote@broadcom.com](mailto:cote@broadcom.com)

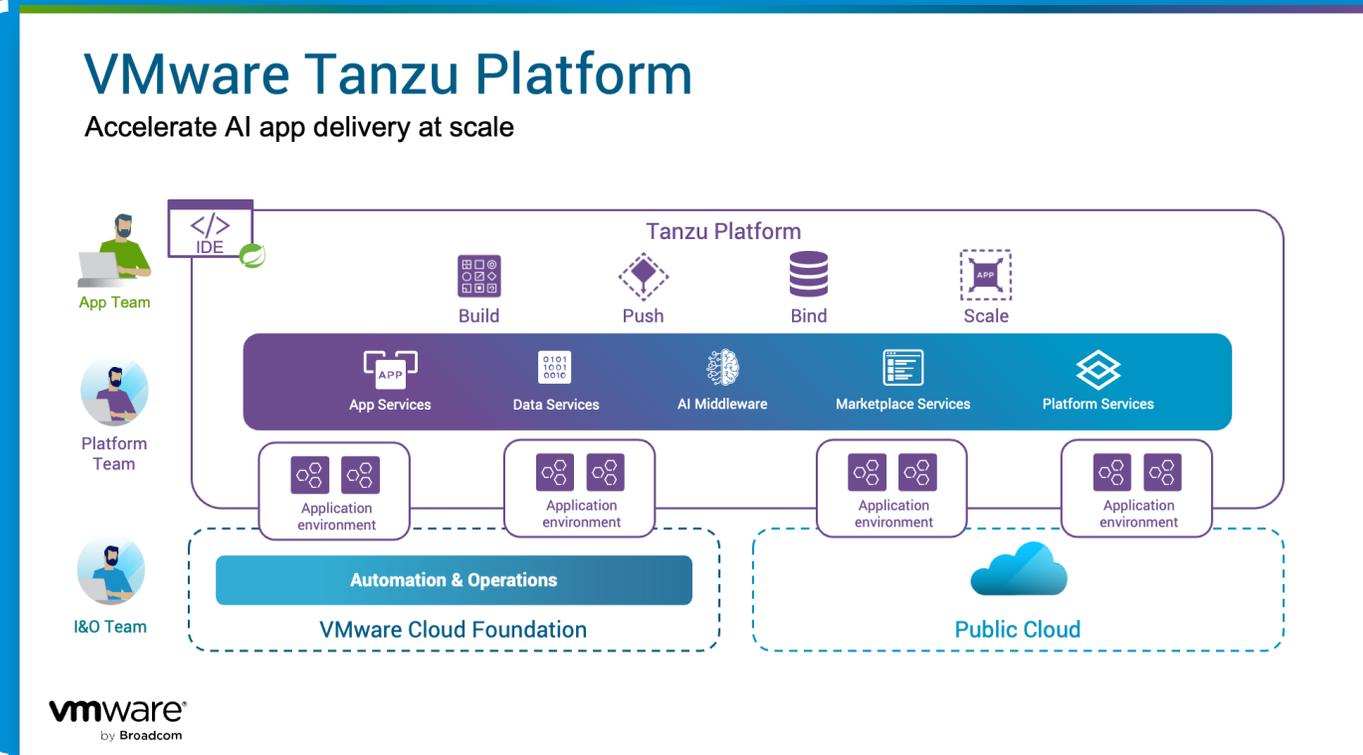
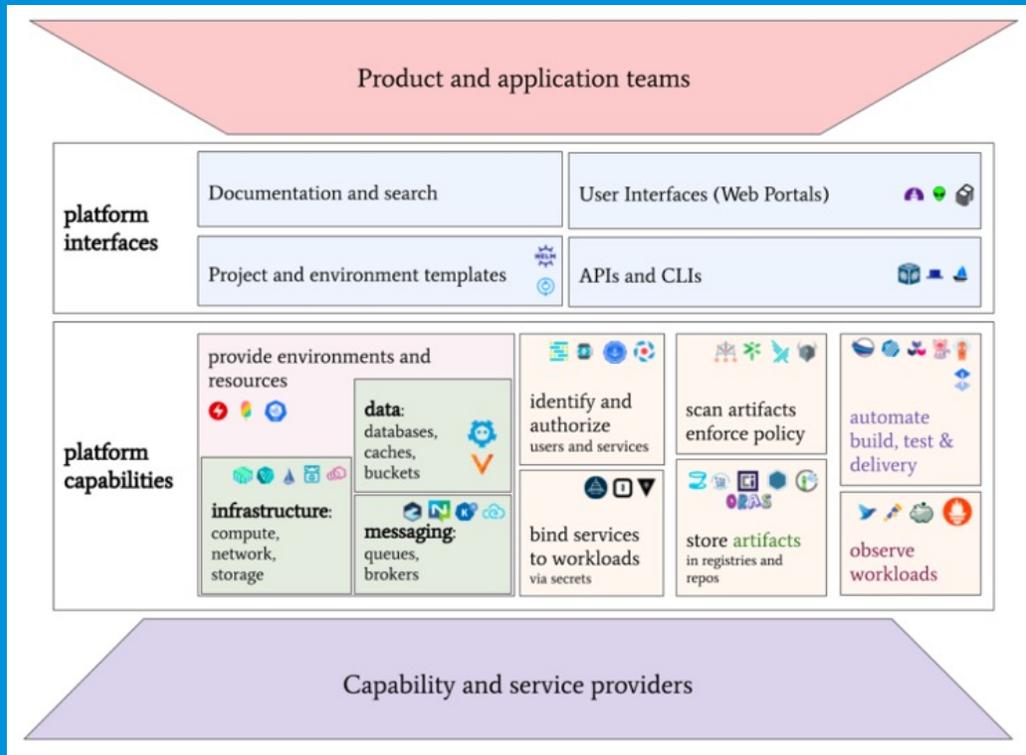


Tanzu  
Catsup

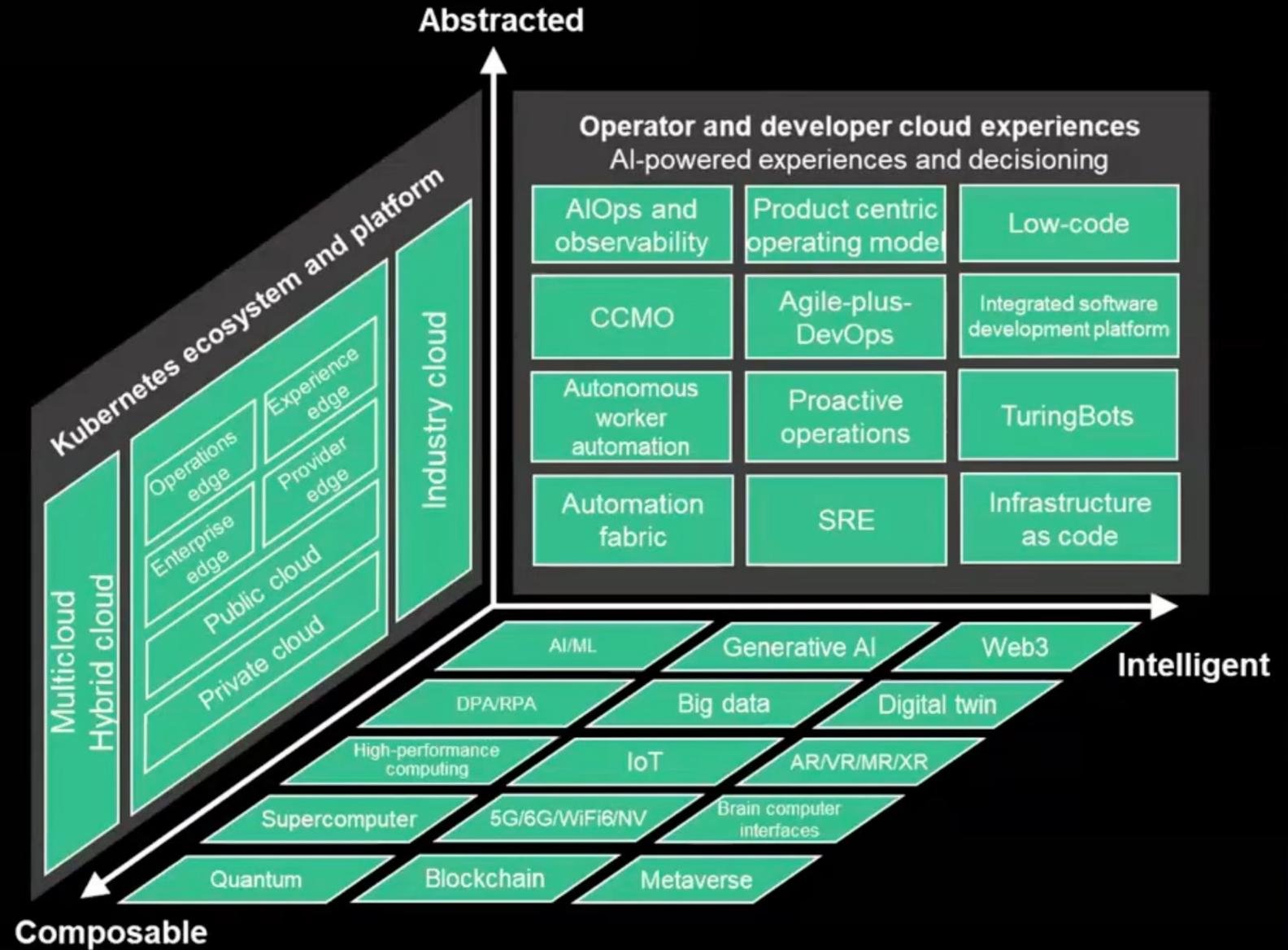


# What is a platform?

Centralized, standardized stack for building, running, and managing in-house apps.



# The Future Of Cloud is Abstracted, Intelligent, and Composable



#1

Unexpected scope creep.

# More than namespaces, yaml templates, & base container images

- App delivery.
- Backup and restore.
- Patch management.
- Observability, logs, monitoring.
- Service management & use.
- RBAC, etc.
- Vulnerability scanning.
- Dev framework integration.
- High availability & the other -ility's.
- Multi-region deployment.
- Sovereign cloud.
- Auditing and compliance.
- Multi-tenancy.
- Upgrading the platform.
- Gateways, brokers, load balancers, etc.
- CI/CD, itself or integration.

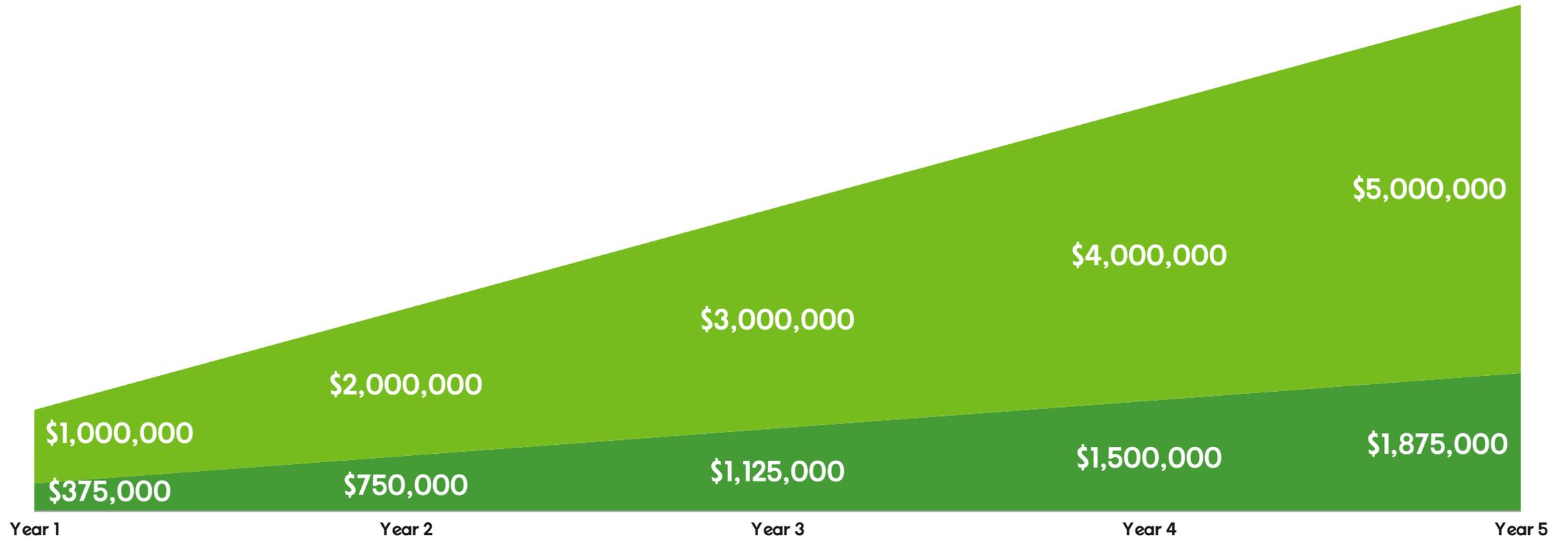
|                                       | Level 1 – Build  | Level 2 – Operate   | Level 3 – Scale  | Level 4 – Improve   | Level 5 – Adapt   |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|---|
| <b>Primary focus</b>                  | First cloud native workloads   | Production + standardization  | Org-wide repeatability   | Governance + security by default  | Continuous optimization   |
| <b>Platform &amp; infrastructure</b>  | Initial <u>Kubernetes</u> clusters<br>Basic container registry<br>Infrastructure as Code with <u>Terraform</u> | GitOps for apps via <u>Argo CD</u> or <u>Flux</u><br>Thin internal developer platform (templates, self-service)<br>Centralized environments | Multiple standardized clusters (multi-region / multi-env)<br>Formal Internal Developer Platform (portals, templates, APIs)<br>GitOps extended to platform components     | Drift detection + auto-remediation<br>Zero-trust platform access<br>Security posture management integrated with ops | Policy-driven workload placement (cloud/on-prem/edge)<br>Platform continuously reshaped based on usage data |
| <b>Application delivery</b>           | Helm or raw manifests via <u>Helm</u><br>Basic CI pipelines<br>1-2 pilot apps                                  | Helm + <u>Kustomize</u> at scale<br>Runtime config via ConfigMaps/Secrets<br>Standard base images + scanning + SBOMs                        | Artifact signing + automated promotion pipelines<br>Namespaces-as-a-Service<br>Horizontal + event-driven autoscaling from app metrics                                    | End-to-end supply chain security (signed images, enforced SBOMs)<br>Admission controls everywhere                   | Progressive delivery (canaries, feature flags everywhere)<br>Predictive scaling from production signals     |
| <b>Observability &amp; operations</b> | Minimal logging/metrics (often cloud defaults + early <u>Prometheus</u> )                                      | Metrics + logs + early tracing using <u>OpenTelemetry</u><br>Central log aggregation  | Distributed tracing as first-class signal<br>Automated backup, DR, cluster lifecycle   | Central audit pipelines (SCM, CI, clusters, apps)<br>Runtime policy enforcement                                     | Automated performance/reliability feedback loops<br>Anomaly detection from live telemetry                   |
| <b>Networking &amp; security</b>      | Manual secrets<br>Basic perimeter security   | Admission controls<br>Container/runtime scanning<br>Early service mesh (often built on <u>Envoy</u> )                                       | Operational service mesh (mTLS, retries, traffic shaping)<br>Multi-tenancy with quotas   | Workload identity + automated cert rotation<br>Fine-grained authZ via mesh<br>Zero-trust networking                 | AI-assisted remediation<br>Continuous security optimization   |
| <b>Cost &amp; optimization</b>        | Mostly manual cost awareness   | Initial resource limits<br>Early FinOps signals (namespace quotas, requests/limits)   | Chargeback/showback per team or namespace  | Integrated FinOps dashboards + budget controls  | FinOps directly drives autoscaling and scheduling<br>Continuous cost optimization                           |
| <b>AI (where applicable)</b>          | Mostly experimental  | First production models<br>Basic observability + access controls  | Source: <a href="#">beta version of Cloud Native Maturity Model: Core content updates for v4.0 (#84)</a> . Summarized by ChatGPT 5.2 on February 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2026. |   |   |

#2

Underestimating the  
ongoing investment

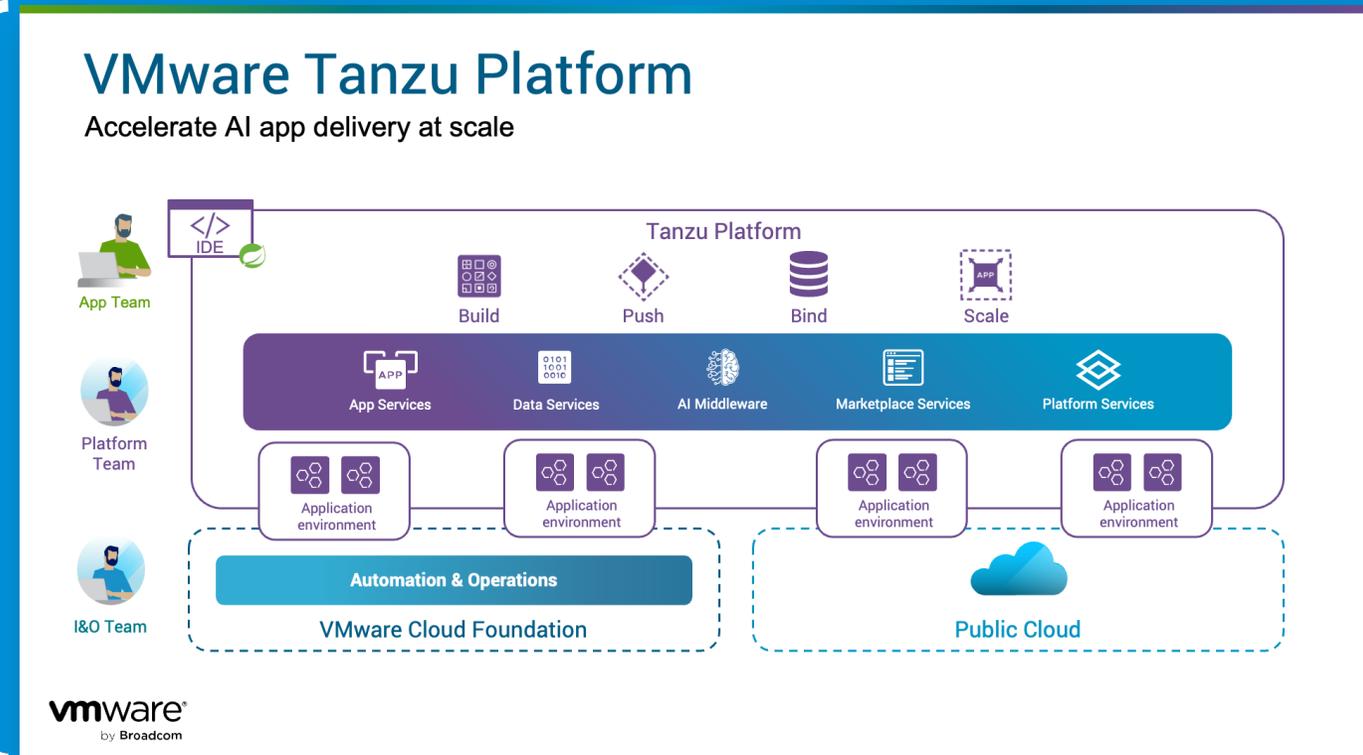
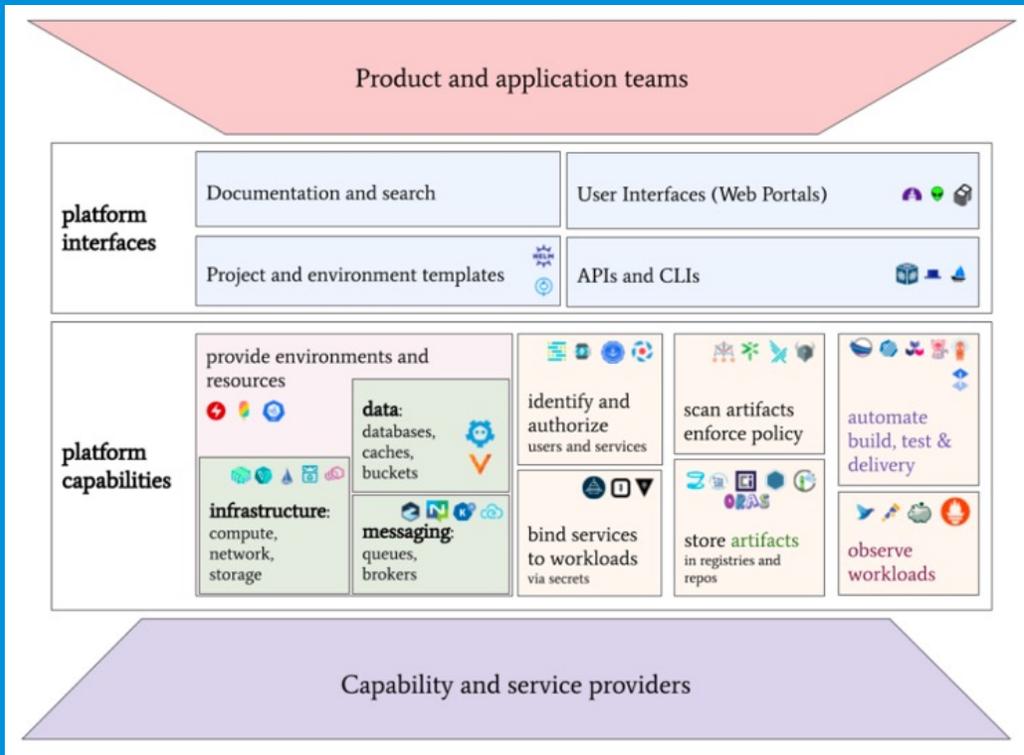
# Cumulative Platform Salary Spend

One team of 3 to 8 people, annually

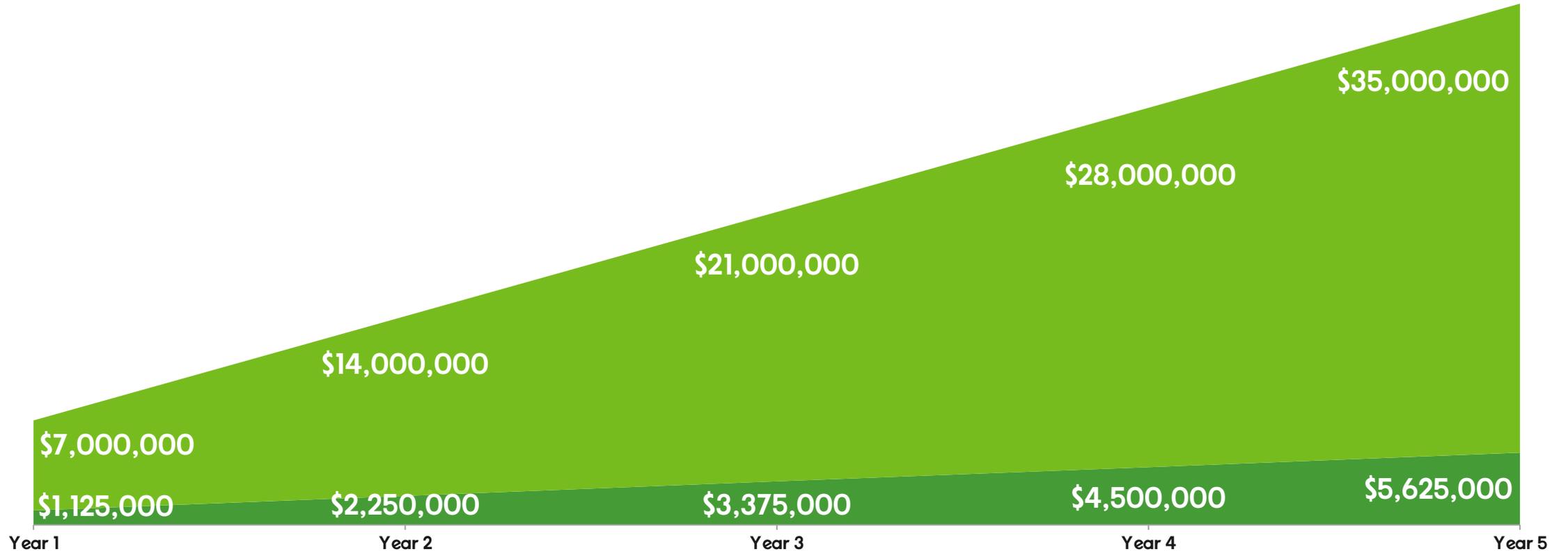


# What is a platform?

Centralized, standardized stack for building, running, and managing in-house apps.



# Cumulative Platform Salary Spend 3 to 8 teams, annually



- **Build the platform.**
- **Run the platform.**
- **Shadow platform engineers.**

- 350 apps / 7 ops
- 300 apps / 8 ops

- 30,000 devs / 50 ops
- 6,500 devs/16 ops
- 2,500 devs / 5 ops
- 1,200 devs / 6 ops

- 45 app teams / 5 ops
- 300 app teams/ 4 ops

#3

# Platform as a project

# Platforms as sprawling Projects

## #3

~~Platform as a Project~~

Ownership isn't clear,  
or easy



Ownership isn't clear,  
or easy



KubeCon



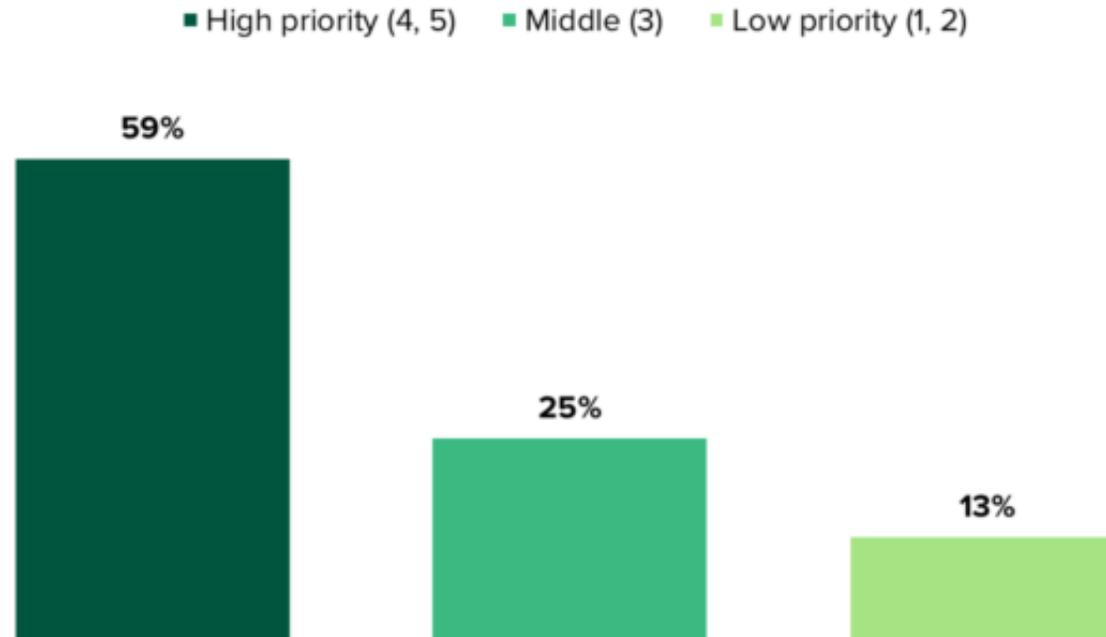
CloudNativeCon

North America 2025

**“What priority does the following action have for your IT organization over the next 12 months?”**

(On a scale of 1 [not on our agenda] to 5 [critical priority])

Use open, scalable, adaptive platforms managed as products instead of individual technology stacks



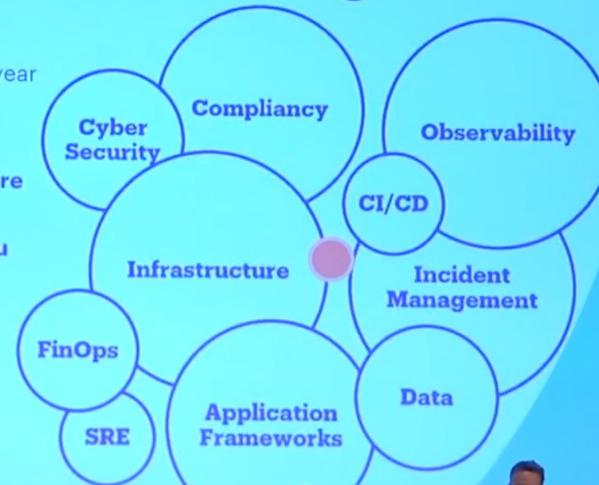
Note: “Don’t know” responses have been omitted.  
Base: 5,751 business and technology professionals  
Source: Forrester’s Priorities Survey, 2024

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## Approach to Organization Design

- We have grown from one engineer to a cross-functional team in our first year
- Engineering-facing teams are your partners, **portals exist everywhere**
- One team responsible for the portal is not enough, **expertise is around you**



Star growth metric that tells us what do we want to accomplish? Again, get jobs done. Of course, at bol, we know a lot about sales conversion, that kind of thing, so we were thinking in that realm, and we introduced something we now named "jobs done conversion", so that really is looking at that journey, really looking at tasks, completed by engineers and measuring debt, and also setting an ambition in that direction. Enough about value, a bit about viability from an organisational perspective

# “Culture” is a 3 to 5 year journey

|                           | Aspect  | Provisional            | Operational           | Scalable               | Optimizing                   |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b><u>Investment</u></b>  | <i>How are staff and funds allocated to platform capabilities?</i>                              | Voluntary or temporary | Dedicated team        | As product             | Enabled ecosystem            |
| <b><u>Adoption</u></b>    | <i>Why and how do users discover and use internal platforms and platform capabilities?</i>      | Erratic                | Extrinsic push        | Intrinsic pull         | Participatory                |
| <b><u>Interfaces</u></b>  | <i>How do users interact with and consume platform capabilities?</i>                            | Custom processes       | Standard tooling      | Self-service solutions | Integrated services          |
| <b><u>Operations</u></b>  | <i>How are platforms and their capabilities planned, prioritized, developed and maintained?</i> | By request             | Centrally tracked     | Centrally enabled      | Managed services             |
| <b><u>Measurement</u></b> | <i>What is the process for gathering and incorporating feedback and learning?</i>               | Ad hoc                 | Consistent collection | Insights               | Quantitative and qualitative |

Sources: [“Platform Engineering Maturity Model,”](#) CNCF Platforms Working Group, October, 2023. See also [“Cloud Native App Platforms: New Research Shows Struggles and Hope,”](#) Camille Crowell-Lee and Rita Manachi, June, 2024. See also [beta version of Cloud Native Maturity Model: Core content updates for v4.0 \(#84\) \(6e03f6c\).](#)

“We are building this platform not for us, we are building it for Mercedes-Benz developers.”

Thomas Müller, Mercedes-Benz



# Find the Developer Toil, Confusion, Blockers

## Find the Developer Toil, Confusion, Blockers

- What are we making?
- We have a strong vision for our product, and we're doing important work together every day to fulfill that vision.
- I have the context I need to confidently make changes while I'm working.
- I am proud of the work I have delivered so far for our product.
- I am learning things that I look forward to applying to future products.
- My workstation seems to disappear out from under me while I'm working.
- It's easy to get my workstation into the state I need to develop our product.
- What aspect of our workstation setup is painful?
- It's easy to run our software on my workstation while I'm developing it.
- I can boot our software up into the state I need with minimal effort.
- What aspect of running our software locally is painful? What could we do to make it less painful?
- It's easy to run our test suites and to author new ones.
- Tests are a stable, reliable, seamless part of my workflow.
- Test failures give me the feedback I need on the code I am writing.
- What aspect of production support is painful?
- We collaborate well with the teams whose software we integrate with.
- When necessary, it is within my power to request timely changes from other teams.
- I have the resources I need to test and code confidently against other teams' integration points.
- What aspect of integrating with other teams is painful?
- I'm rarely impacted by breaking changes from other tracks of work.
- We almost always catch broken tests and code before they're merged in.
- What aspect of committing changes is painful?
- Our release process (CI/CD) from source control to our story acceptance environment is fully automated.
- If the release process (CI/CD) fails, I'm confident something is truly wrong, and I know I'll be able to track down the problem.
- What aspect of our release process (CI/CD) is painful?
- Our team releases new versions of our software as often as the business needs us to.
- We are meeting our service-level agreements with a minimum of unplanned work.
- When something is wrong in production, we reproduce and solve the problem in a lower environment.

#4

# Homegrown Lock-in

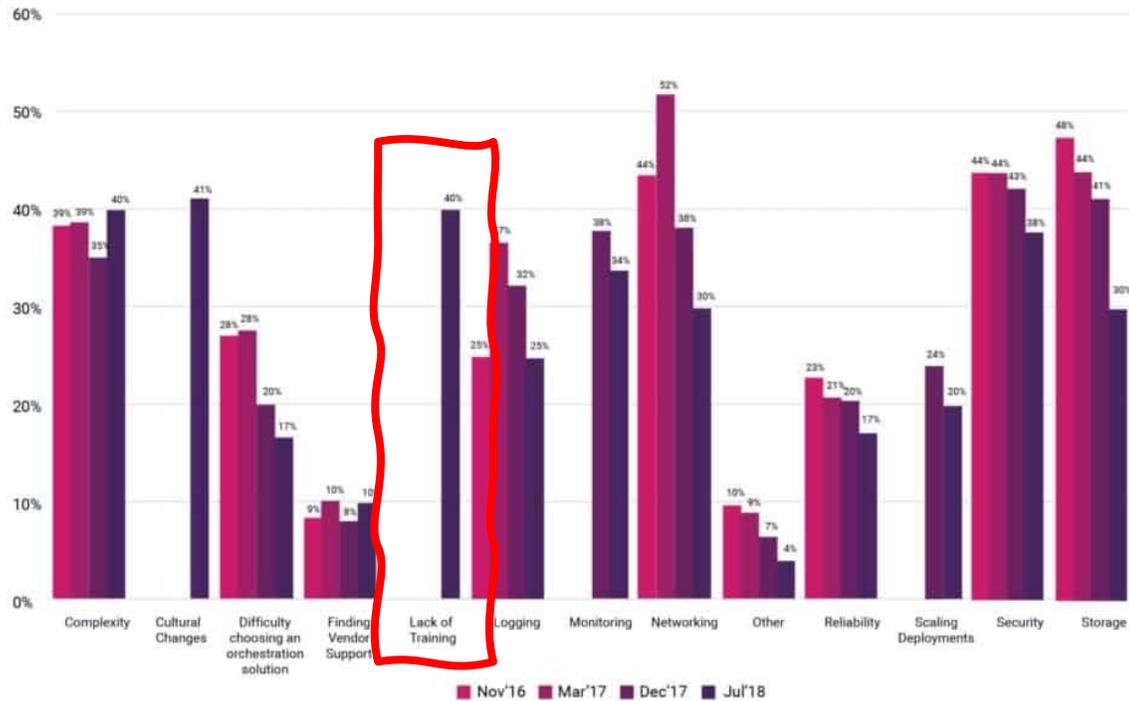
- The Freedom to Leave.
- Portability.
- Switching costs.

Sources: [“Freedom To Leave,”](#) Simon Phipps, June, 2006; [“Switching Costs and Lock-In,”](#) Mark Schwartz, December, 2018; [“Thinking About VMware Alternatives?”](#) Keith Townsend, August, 2025. See also [“Don’t get locked up into avoiding lock-in,”](#) Gregor Hohpe, September, 2019.

#5

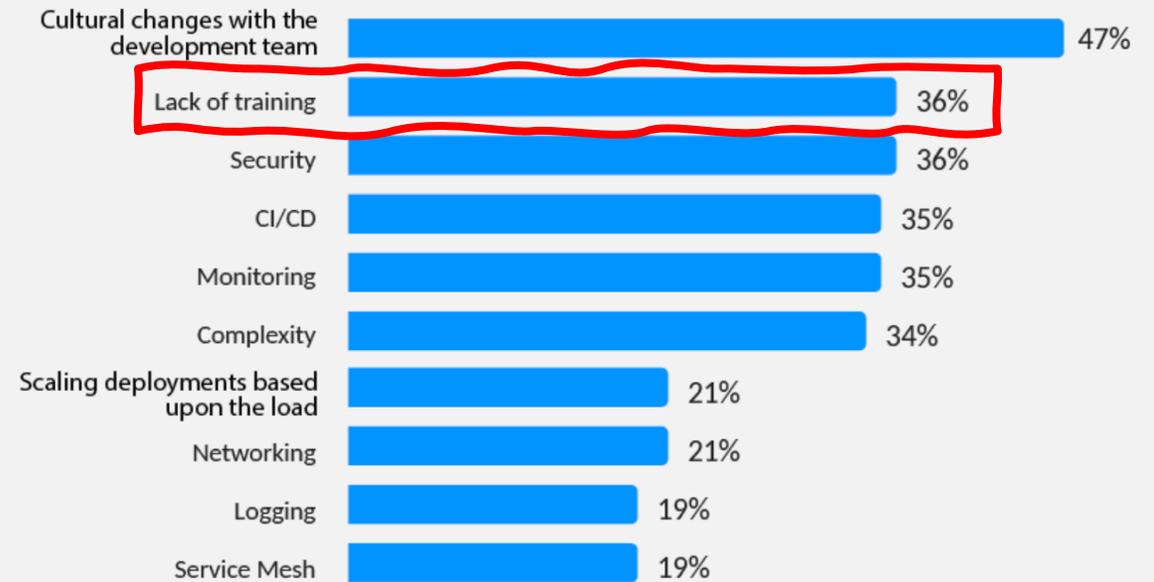
Retaining skilled people

# Lack of training, 2017 to 2025



40% in 2017

## Top ten challenges in 2025

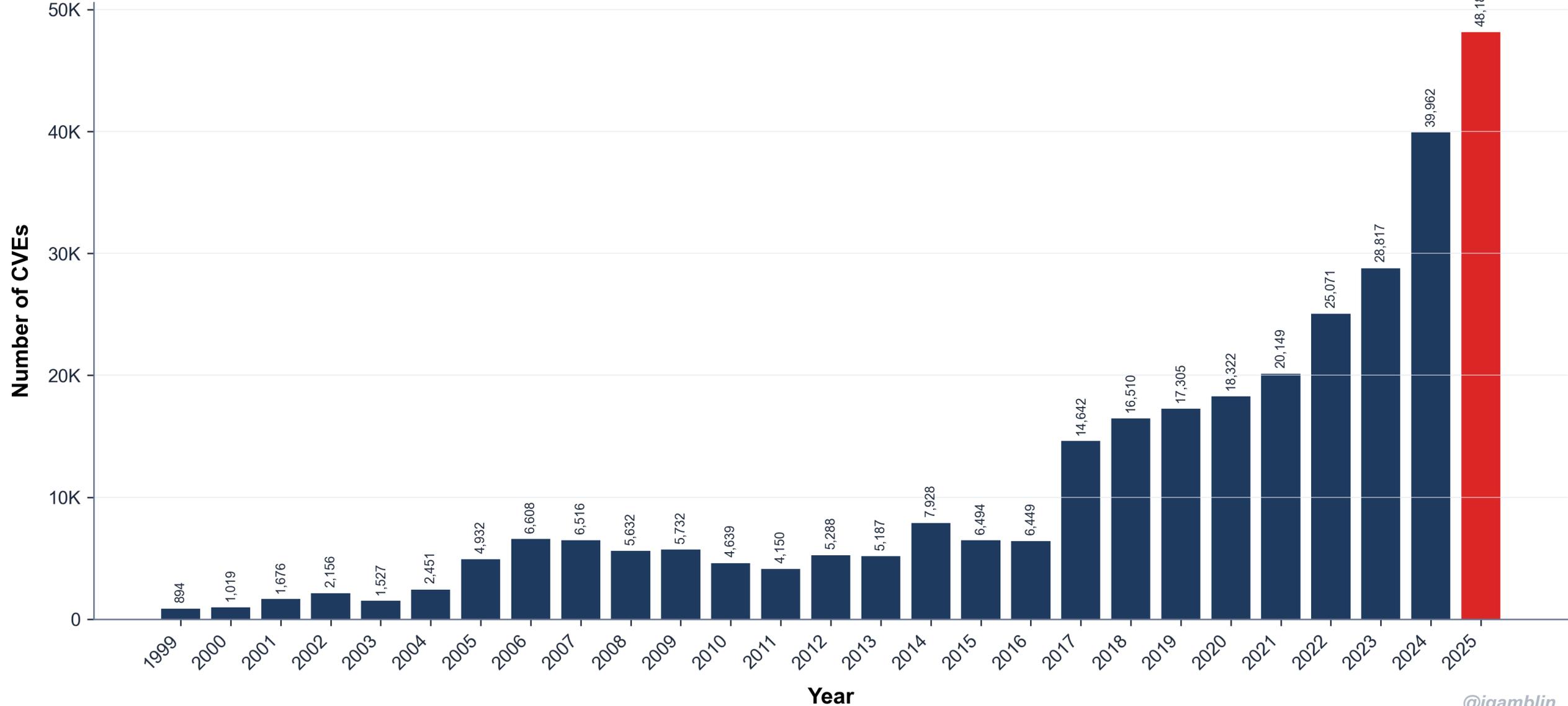


36% in 2017

#6

Keeping up with security  
& compliance

# CVEs Published by Year (1999-2025)





#7

# Resume-driven development

# Résumé-Driven Development: A Definition and Empirical Characterization

Jonas Fritzs, Marvin Wyrich, Justus Bogner, Stefan Wagner  
University of Stuttgart, Germany, Institute of Software Engineering  
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*Abstract*—Technologies play an important role in the hiring process for software professionals. Within this process, several studies revealed misconceptions and bad practices which lead to suboptimal recruitment experiences. In the same context, grey literature anecdotally coined the term *Résumé-Driven Development* (RDD), a phenomenon describing the overemphasis of trending technologies in both job offerings and resumes as an interaction between employers and applicants. While RDD has been sporadically mentioned in books and online discussions, there are so far no scientific studies on the topic, despite its potential negative consequences. We therefore empirically investigated this phenomenon by surveying 591 software professionals in both hiring (130) and technical (558) roles and identified RDD facets in substantial parts of our sample: **60% of our hiring professionals agreed that trends influence their job offerings, while 82% of our software professionals believed that using trending technologies in their daily work makes them more attractive for prospective employers.** Grounded in the survey results, we conceptualize a theory to frame and explain *Résumé-Driven Development*. Finally, we discuss influencing factors and consequences and propose a definition of the term. Our contribution provides a foundation for future research and raises awareness for a potentially systemic trend that may broadly affect the software industry.

*Index Terms*—software development, technology, hiring, career

*dent*s [...] learn a new technology at least every few months or once a year” [4]. The survey also revealed that technologies are regarded as the most important job factor by software professionals. This focus may come at the expense of other skills, leading to “insufficient development competences” [2] as Ebert and Counsell state it.

In the context of the software professional recruiting process, lively discussions have come up in developer forums, blogs, or social media where occasionally the terms *Résumé-Driven Development* (RDD) [5], [6], [7] and similarly *CV-Driven Development* [8] were used. Classon associates this notion with selecting “tech stacks, architecture, methodologies, and protocols based on what looks good on the resume” [9], while Ford et al. describe it as a pitfall by architects becoming enamored in latest technologies [10]: “utilizing every framework and library possible to tout that knowledge on a resume”. The topic tends to provoke heated and even polemic debates, as e.g. visible in [11] or [12].

While the term RDD has been sporadically used in books and online discussions, we have not found any empirical investigation of the phenomenon nor a definition and theory

additional language or framework. Moreover, introducing new technologies implies a learning curve and may come with maturity issues that impact reliability. **Extensive RDD-based technology selection may therefore lead to complex or even unmaintainable software consisting of technologies which are not suitable for the requirements, which are unfamiliar to current or future employees, or which did not deliver on their promise and were discontinued.**

may impact maintainability, technologies need to be regularly updated, dependencies have to be managed, and knowledge sharing efforts among team members increase with every additional language or framework. Moreover, introducing new technologies implies a learning curve and may come with maturity issues that impact reliability. **Extensive RDD-based technology selection may therefore lead to complex or even unmaintainable software consisting of technologies which are not suitable for the requirements, which are unfamiliar to current or future employees, or which did not deliver on their promise and were discontinued.**

Second, RDD can lead to false expectations and disappointment in the recruiting process on both sides. In a recent HackerRank survey among 71,281 developers [32], the top answer for “What turns developers off from employers?” with an affirmation of more than two-thirds was “not enough clarity on role or where I’ll be placed”. Similarly, Behroozi et al. [21] identified a number of suboptimal practices which may sabotage recruitment processes in a study of over 10,000 Glassdoor reviews. A prevalent theme among them were inadequately communicated criteria by HR. RDD-based hiring can lead to similar frustrations. A strong focus on technologies during hiring may also lead to the neglect of other important skills for creating high-quality software products in a team. This is reinforced by nine hiring professionals who provided free-text comments about applicant traits they value much more than experience with trending technology, e.g. soft skills like communication, self-motivation, the willingness to learn, being a cultural fit for the team, or an understanding of the fundamental principles behind technologies. Since high employee

minimal of the software engineering field. Lastly, we did not use the term RDD to avoid bias in participants.

A threat to conclusion validity could arise from the exploratory nature of our survey. As such, we did not have formal hypotheses, e.g. for testing if RDD exists, but relied on our interpretation of distributions. To minimize researcher bias, we discussed all important results between the first three authors until consensus was reached. A confounding factor for answers to the *applicant* perspective could be prescribed technology choices by employers, as reported by 43% of our participants. We may have missed other such factors for the phenomenon, which is also supported by the low degree of variance our regression models are able to explain. Moreover, while using linear regression instead of simple correlation analysis improved our understanding of relationships in our data, we still cannot make statements about causality.

For scientific SE surveys, we had a high number of 558 responses for the *applicant* and 130 for the *hiring* perspective, with diversity in work experience, company size, and domain. A threat to external validity, i.e. generalizability, may be that the majority of participants were located in Germany (~90%). Regional and cultural factors could influence the phenomenon and results could partially differ in a sample dominated by participants from, e.g., the US. Furthermore, our *applicant* sample contained 102 students (18%). While we think that the views of students are also relevant for the *applicant* perspective, they may differ from the opinions of professionals. Nonetheless, we still believe the fundamentals of our theory to be applicable to a broad range of software engineering contexts.

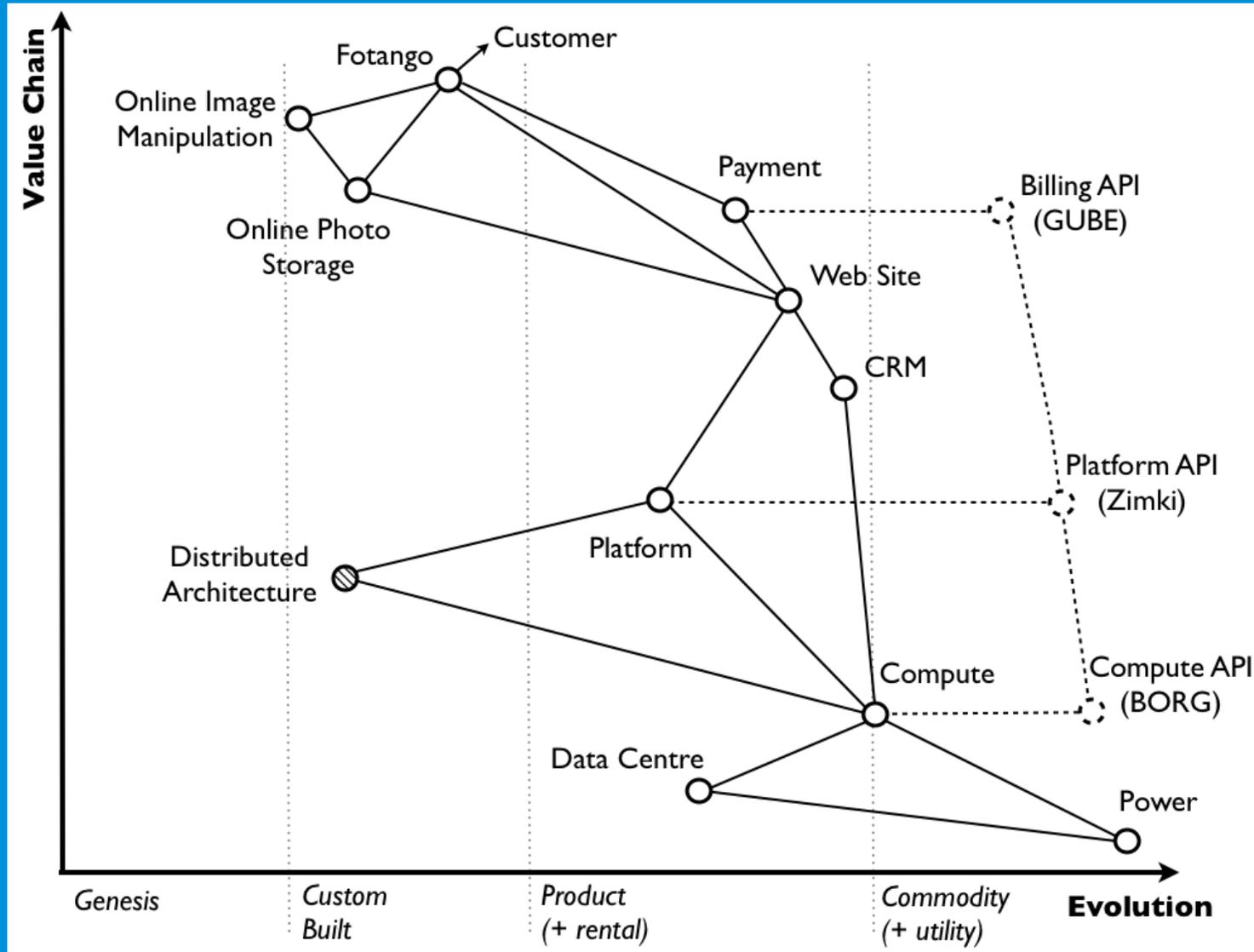
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65,000 software developers found that “around 75% of responses are commonly associated exclusively with one perspective.

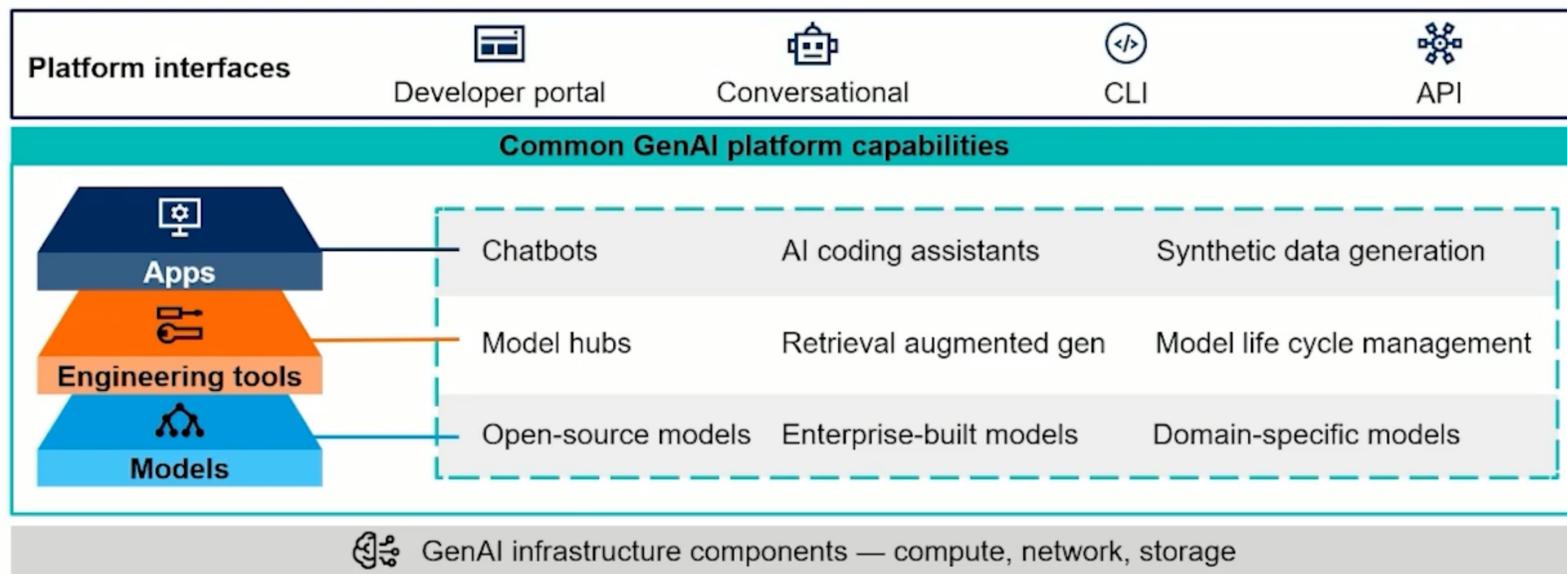
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**Meer dan 1000  
2<sup>e</sup> producten  
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## Platform Teams Provide Internal Platform Services to Support Common GenAI Needs



\*TRISM — AI trust, risk and security management  
Source: Gartner

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Gartner



**Manjunath Bhat**

Research VP, Gartner

IMPACT

# “Don’t build something if you can buy it.”

Sarah Wells, formally at FT, August, 2024.

“Do not blindly start with Kubernetes. Seriously. If your application can get by with a simple PaaS or Serverless offering I’d consider that first. Even VMs make sense for most situations.”

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“It’s not about rebuilding what we can purchase that is available on the market. It’s about making sure we spend our time building the things that are bespoke and important for our organization.

Abby Bangser, Syntaso, November 2025.

# “Buy everything you can.”

Abby Bangser, Syntaso, November, 2025.

**Stop building platforms.**

**Start building apps.**

# Thanks!



<https://cote.io/diy/>



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*Slides & stuff*

