### Situation Normal, Everything Must Change



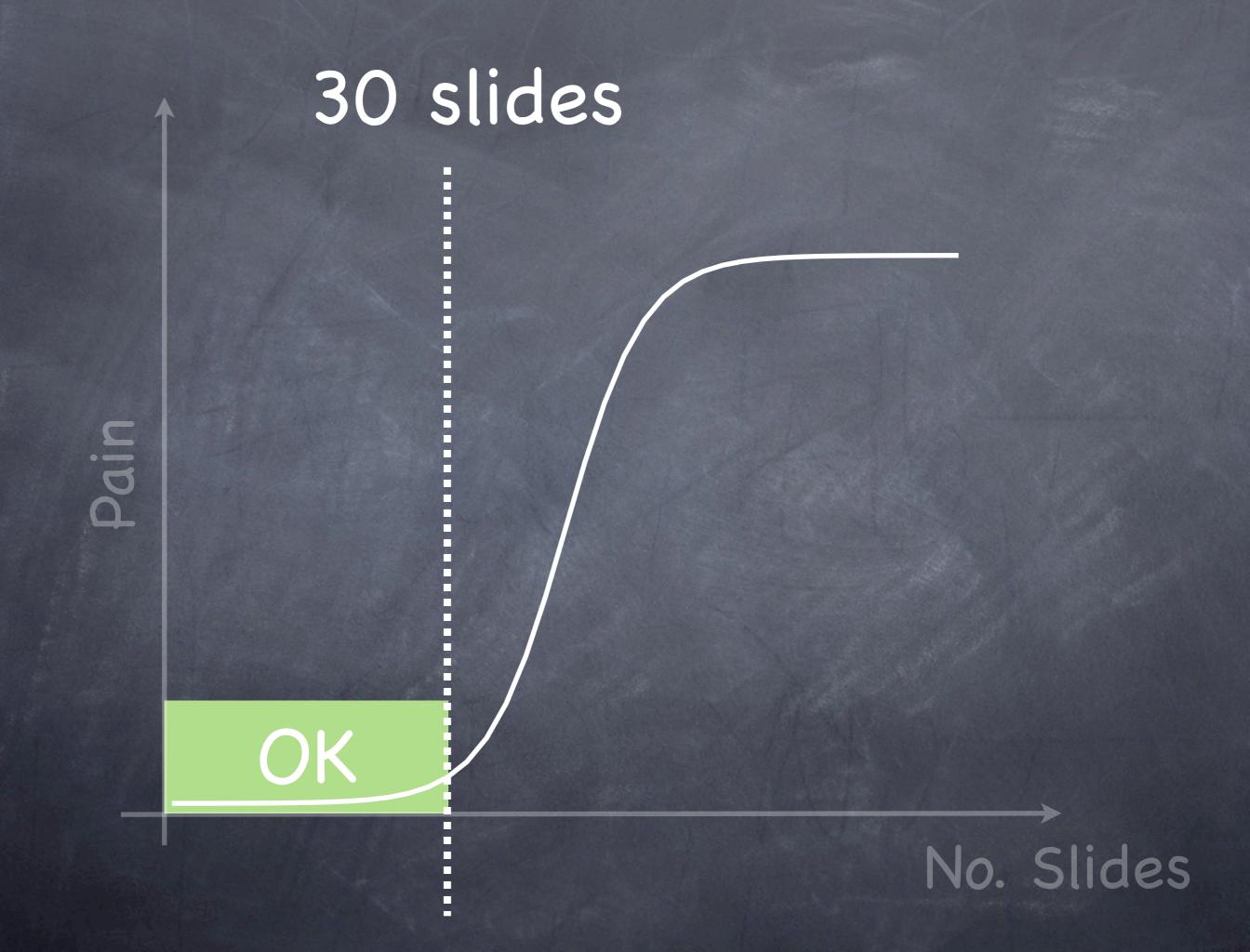


## DANGER! Will Robinson DANGERI





No. Slides



#### 448 slides

Severe risk of harm

OK

Pain

No. Slides



### Cloud Computing?



# It's like computers on the internet, innit.





## Disruptive shift of the computing stack to online services.

# It's like computers on the internet, innit.











It's like SaaS or Software as a Service, and infrastructure provision and PaaS, that's Platform as a Service and utility computing being provided in public clouds, which is different from private clouds which aren't cloud computing, unless of course you're talking about hybrid clouds which sort of are and it's hype and lock-in and did I mention infrastructure?

#### 67 definitions



#### 448 slides

Severe risk of harm

OK

Pain

No. Slides

On-demand self-service Internet infrastructure where you pay-as-you-go and use only what you need, all managed by a browser, application or API. Cloud computing is broken up into multiple segments including: Cloud Infrastructure, Cloud Platforms and Cloud Applications. (see "Cloud Pyramid")

#### No definition





#### NIST

(National Institute of Science & Technology)

## Version 15

National Institute of Standards and Technology, Information Technology Laboratory

Note 1: Cloud computing is still an evolving paradigm. Its definitions, use cases, underlying technologies, issues, risks, and benefits will be refined in a spirited debate by the public and private sectors. These definitions, attributes, and characteristics will evolve and change over time.

Note 2: The cloud computing industry represents a large ecosystem of many models, vendors, and market niches. This definition attempts to encompass all of the various cloud approaches. Definition of Cloud Computing:

Cloud computing is a model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction. This cloud model promotes availability and is composed of five essential characteristics, three service models, and four deployment models.

#### **Essential Characteristics:**

On-demand self-service. A consumer can unilaterally provision computing capabilities, such as server time and network storage, as needed automatically without requiring human interaction with each service's provider.

Broad network access. Capabilities are available over the network and accessed through standard mechanisms that promote use by heterogeneous thin or thick client platforms (e.g., mobile phones, laptops, and PDAs).

Resource pooling. The provider's computing resources are pooled to serve multiple consumers using a multi-tenant model, with different physical and virtual resources dynamically assigned and reassigned according to consumer demand. There is a sense of location independence in that the customer generally has no control or knowledge over the exact location of the provided resources but may be able to specify location at a higher level of abstraction (e.g., country, state, or datacenter). Examples of resources include storage, processing, memory, network bandwidth, and virtual machines.

Rapid elasticity. Capabilities can be rapidly and elastically provisioned, in some cases automatically, to quickly scale out and rapidly released to quickly scale in. To the consumer, the capabilities available for provisioning often appear to be unlimited and can be purchased in any quantity at any time.

Measured Service. Cloud systems automatically control and optimize resource use by leveraging a metering capability at some level of abstraction appropriate to the type of service (e.g., storage, processing, bandwidth, and active user accounts). Resource usage can be monitored, controlled, and reported providing transparency for both the provider and consumer of the utilized service.

#### Service Models:

Cloud Software as a Service (SaaS). The capability provided to the consumer is to use the provider's applications running on a cloud infrastructure. The applications are accessible from various client devices through a thin client interface such as a web browser (e.g., web-based email). The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure including network, servers, operating systems, storage, or even individual application capabilities, with the possible exception of limited user-specific application configuration settings.

Cloud Platform as a Service (PaaS). The capability provided to the consumer is to deploy onto the cloud infrastructure consumer-created or acquired applications created using programming languages and tools supported by the provider. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure including network, servers, operating systems, or storage, but has control over the deployed applications and possibly application hosting environment configurations.

Cloud Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS). The capability provided to the consumer is to provision processing, storage, networks, and other fundamental computing resources where the consumer is able to deploy and run arbitrary software, which can include operating systems and applications. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure but has control over operating systems, storage, deployed applications, and possibly limited control of select networking components (e.g., host firewalls).

#### **Deployment Models:**

Private cloud. The cloud infrastructure is operated solely for an organization. It may be managed by the organization or a third party and may exist on premise or off premise.

Community cloud. The cloud infrastructure is shared by several organizations and supports a specific community that has shared concerns (e.g., mission, security requirements, policy, and compliance considerations). It may be managed by the organizations or a third party and may exist on premise or off premise.

Public cloud. The cloud infrastructure is made available to the general public or a large industry group and is owned by an organization selling cloud services.

Hybrid cloud. The cloud infrastructure is a composition of two or more clouds (private, community, or public) that remain unique entities but are bound together by standardized or proprietary technology that enables data and application portability (e.g., cloud bursting for load-balancing between clouds).

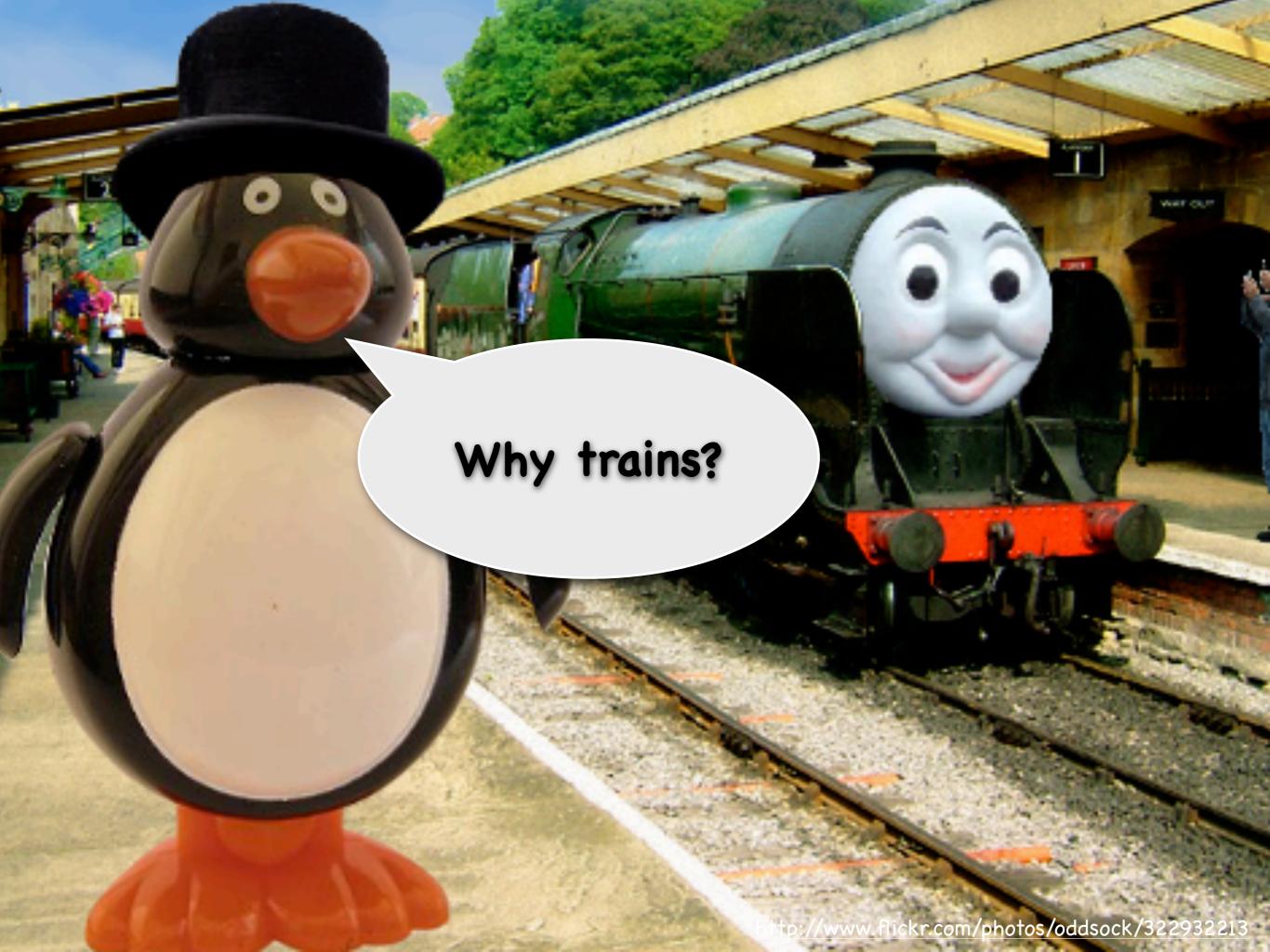
Note: Cloud software takes full advantage of the cloud paradigm by being service oriented with a focus on statelessness, low coupling, modularity, and semantic interoperability.

## Note 1: Cloud computing is still an evolving paradigm.



# 3 service models 4 deployment models 5 essential characteristics





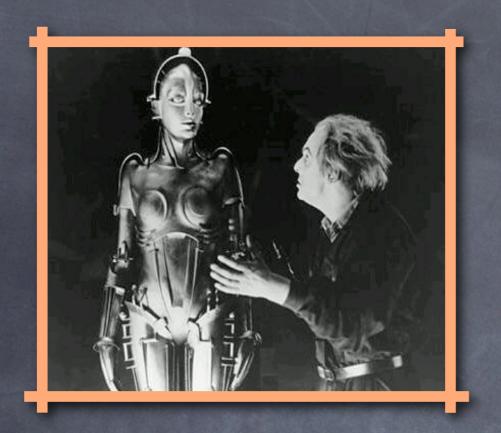
"The real thing to do today is to capture, what are the dimensions of the **thing** that literally, I will tell you, we're betting our company on, and I think pretty much everybody in the technology industry is betting their companies on"

Microsoft CEO, Steve Ballmer



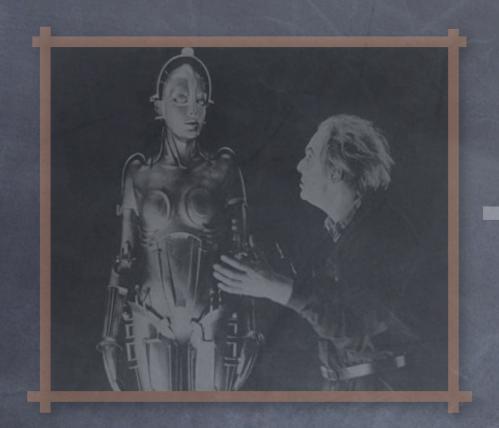
"open up exciting new prospects for the employment of computers in ways and on a scale that would have seemed pure fantasy only five year ago"

"The challenge of the Computer Utility"
Douglas Parkhill
1966



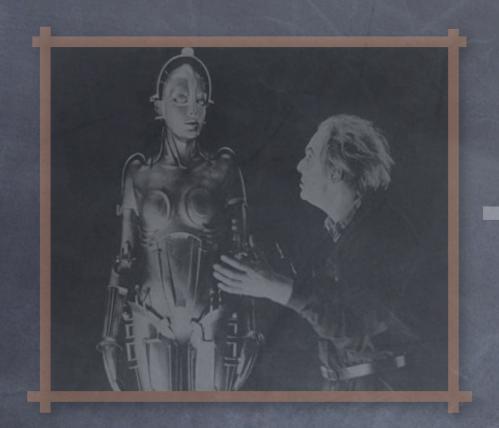








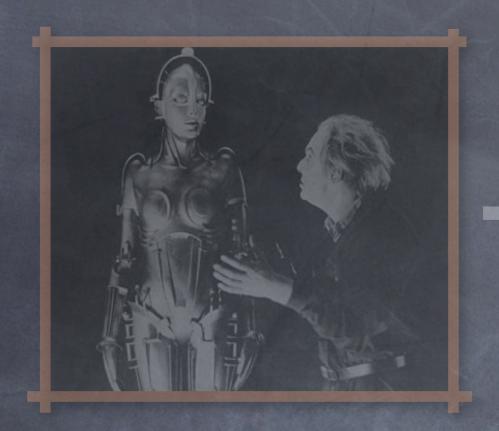
## Public, Private & Government





### Public, Private & Government

Elastic & Infinite Supply

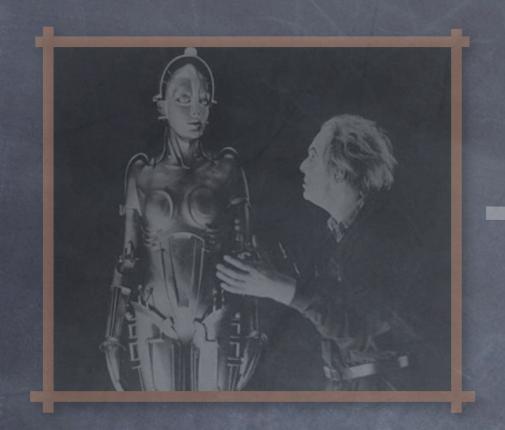




Public, Private &
Government

Elastic & Infinite Supply

Charged on a utility basis





Public, Private & Government

Elastic & Infinite Supply

Charged on a utility basis

Online

## +44 years

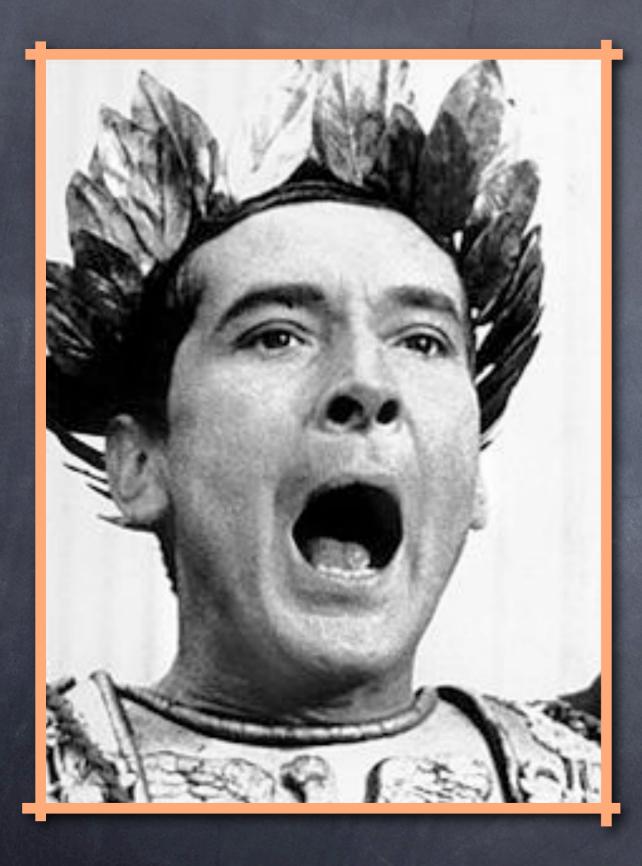
## Computer Utility Cloud

### 67 definitions





process engineering secure show ROI Web 2.0 adaptable flexible Outsource innovate Six Sigma Open source align to the SOA Agile SAAS business Enterprise 2.0 Cloud cost efficient REST good governance Offshore Organic focus on core **KPIs** Demand management



Infamy,
Infamy...

#### Economics

## Economics What is cloud?

## Economics What is cloud? Why now?

Economics
What is cloud?
Why now?
Benefits & Risks

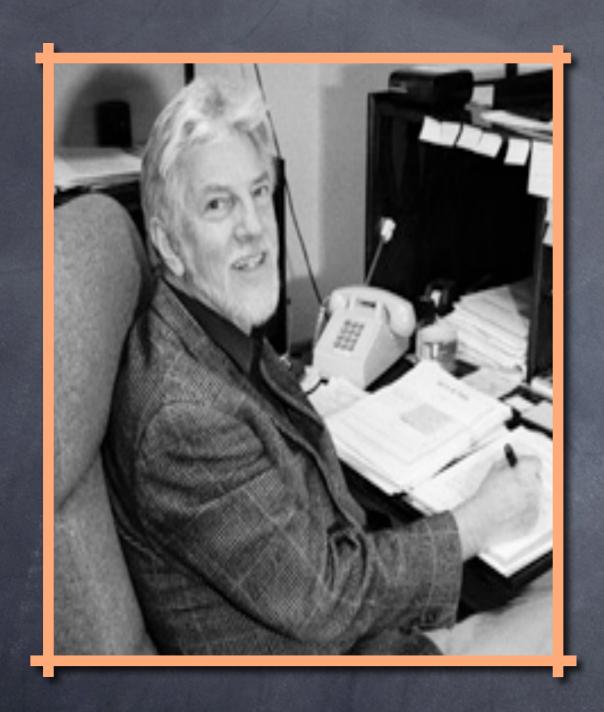
Economics What is cloud? Why now? Benefits & Risks Private or Public?

Economics What is cloud? Why now? Benefits & Risks Private or Public? Myths

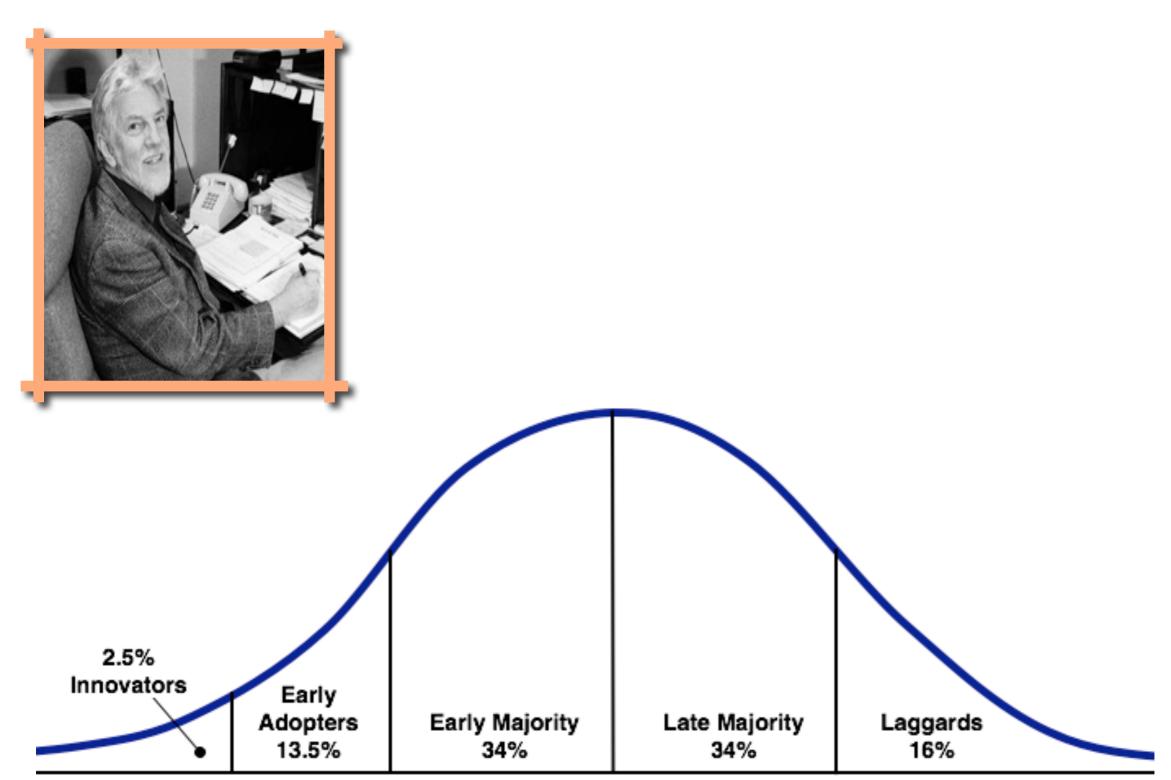
Economics What is cloud? Why now? Benefits & Risks Private or Public? Myths Ubuntu

Economics What is cloud? Why now? Benefits & Risks Private or Public? Myths Ubuntu Where to start?

#### Economics

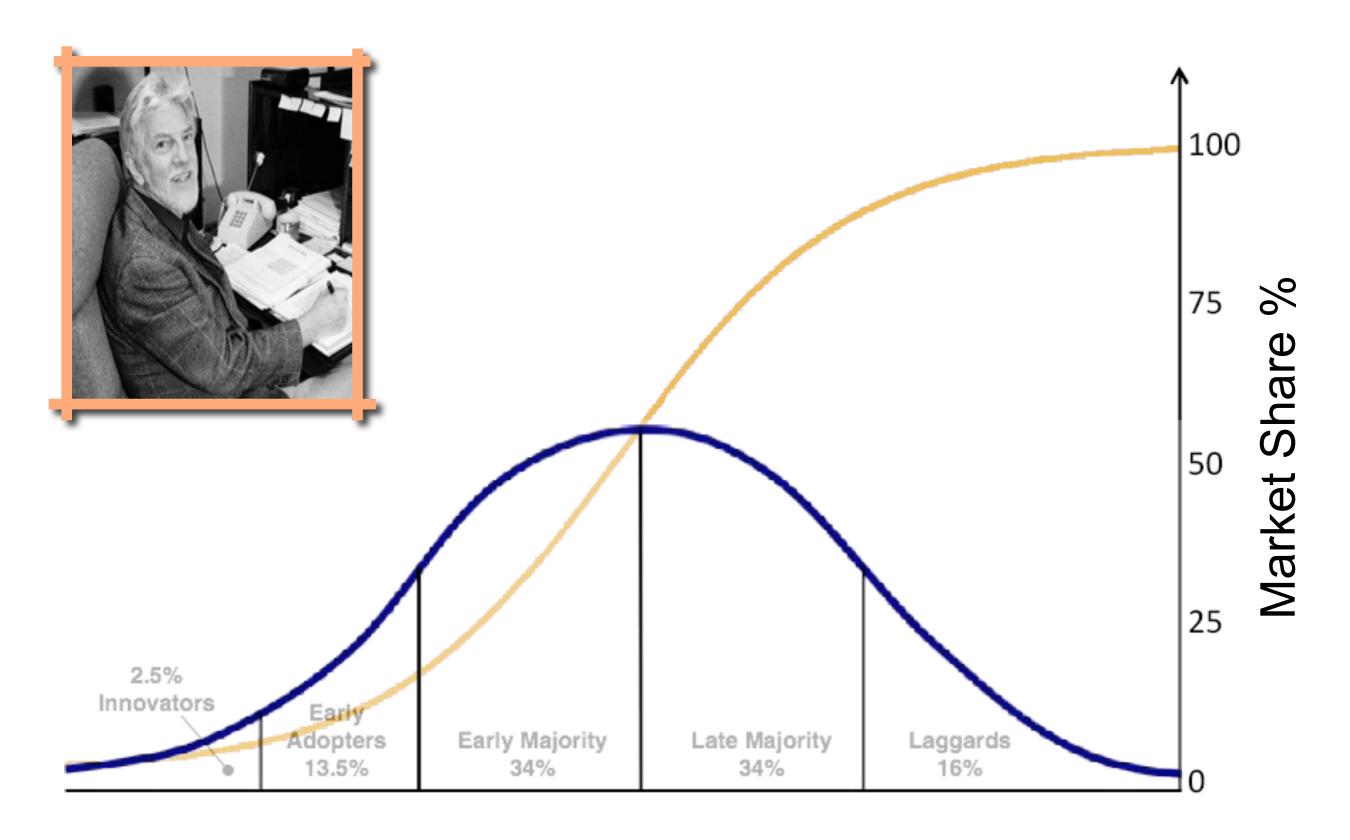


# Diffusion of innovation Everett Rogers (1931 - 2004)

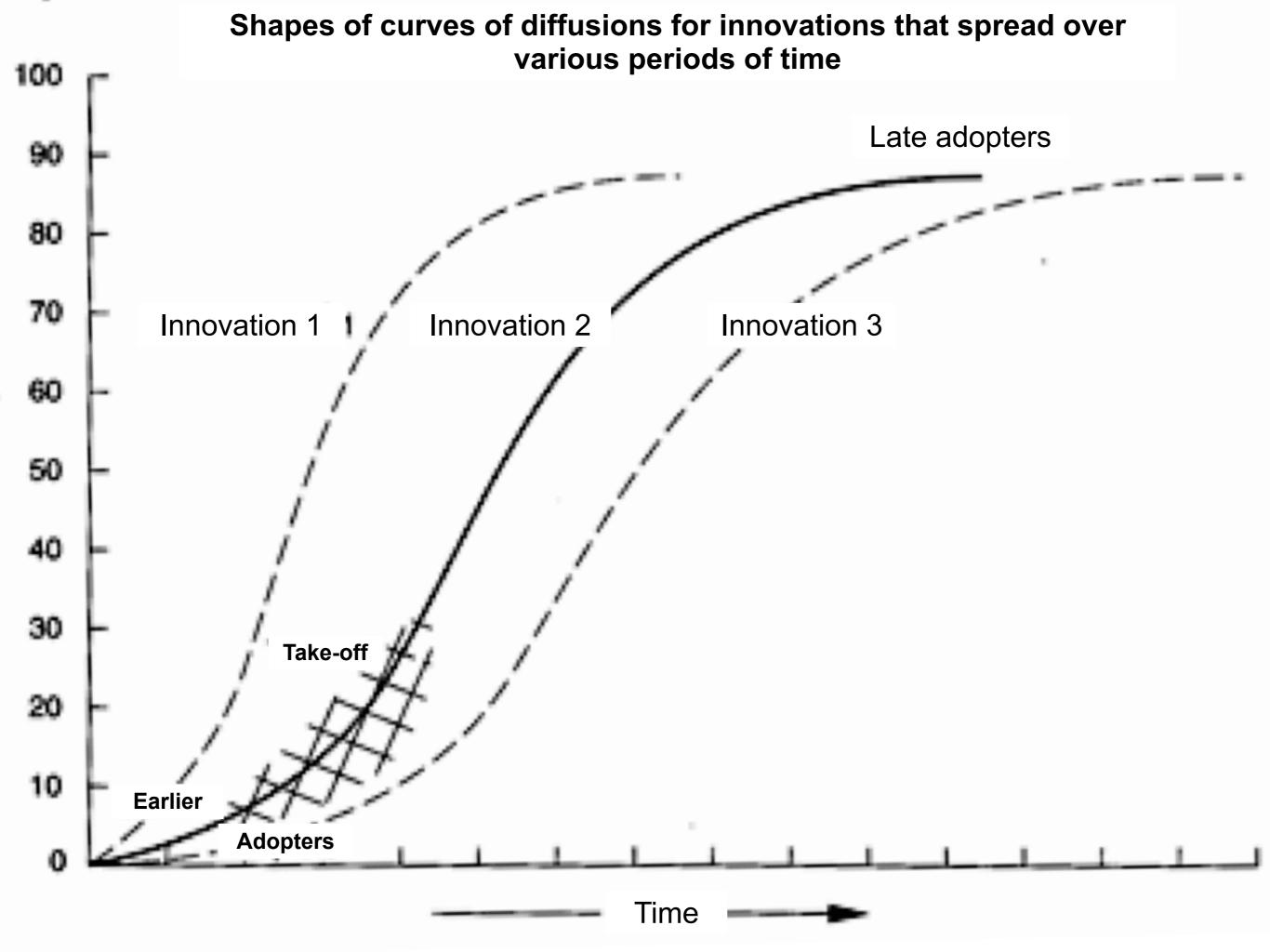


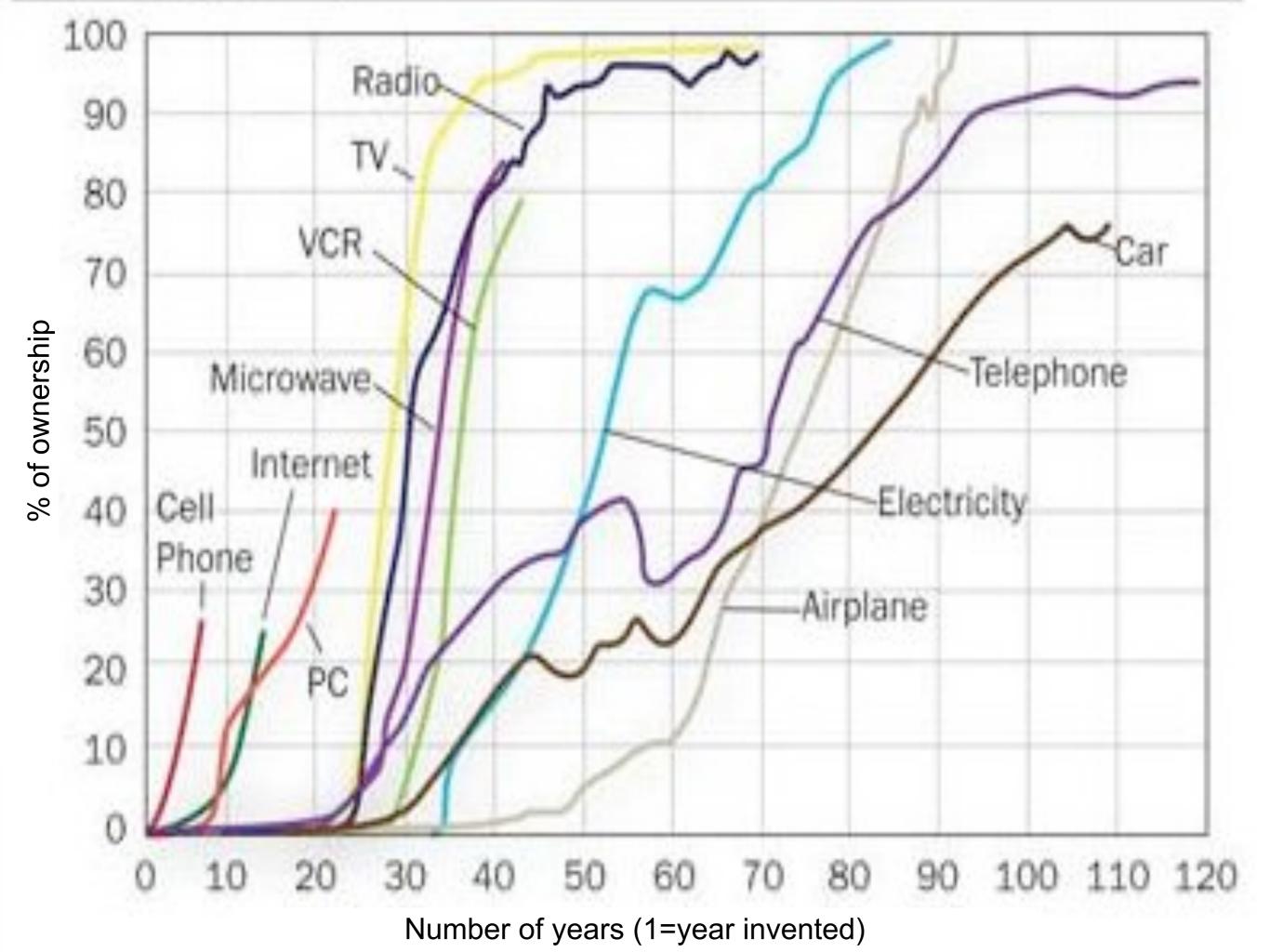
Source: Everett Rogers (Musion of Innovations model

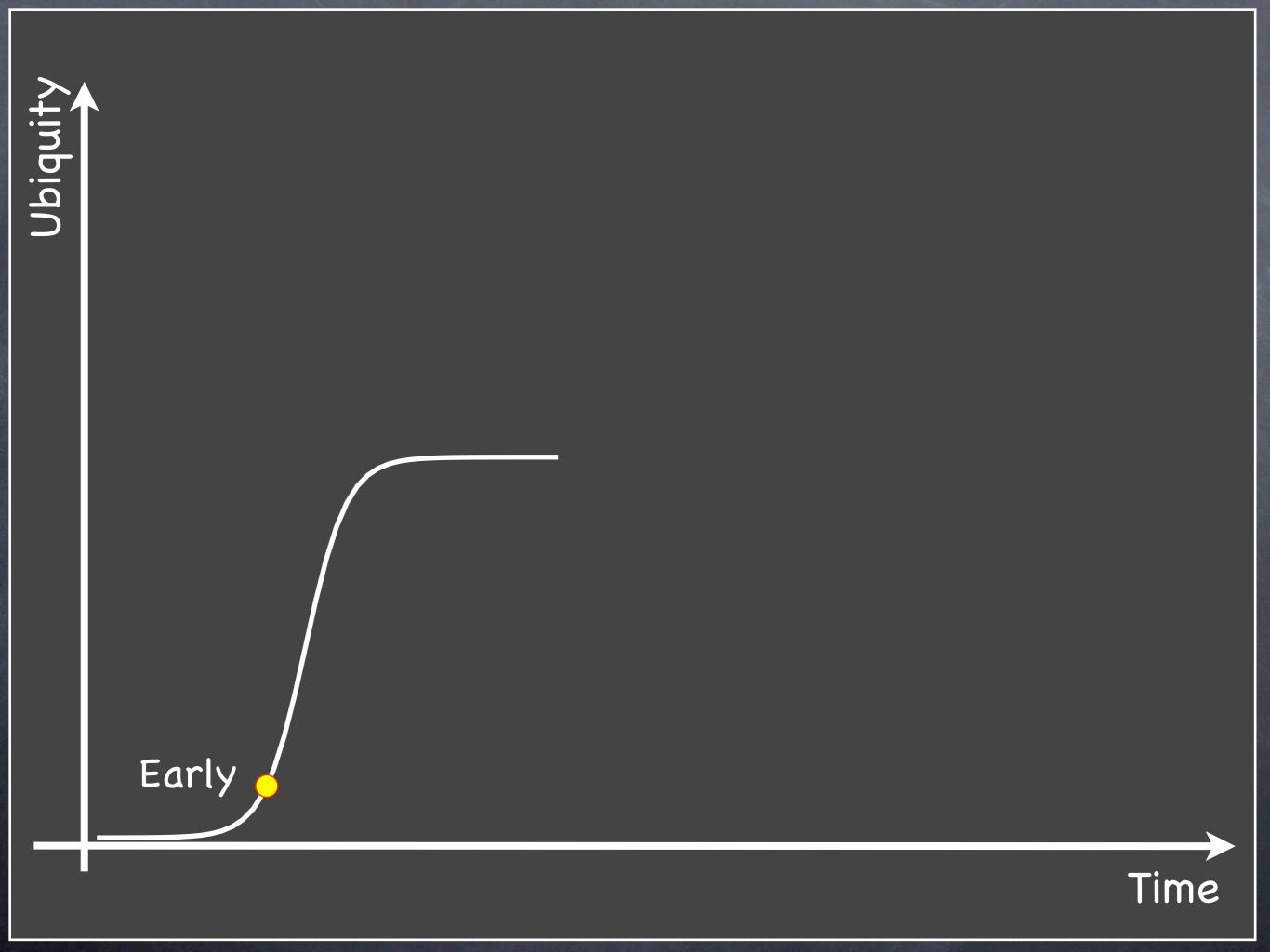
**Technology Adoption** 



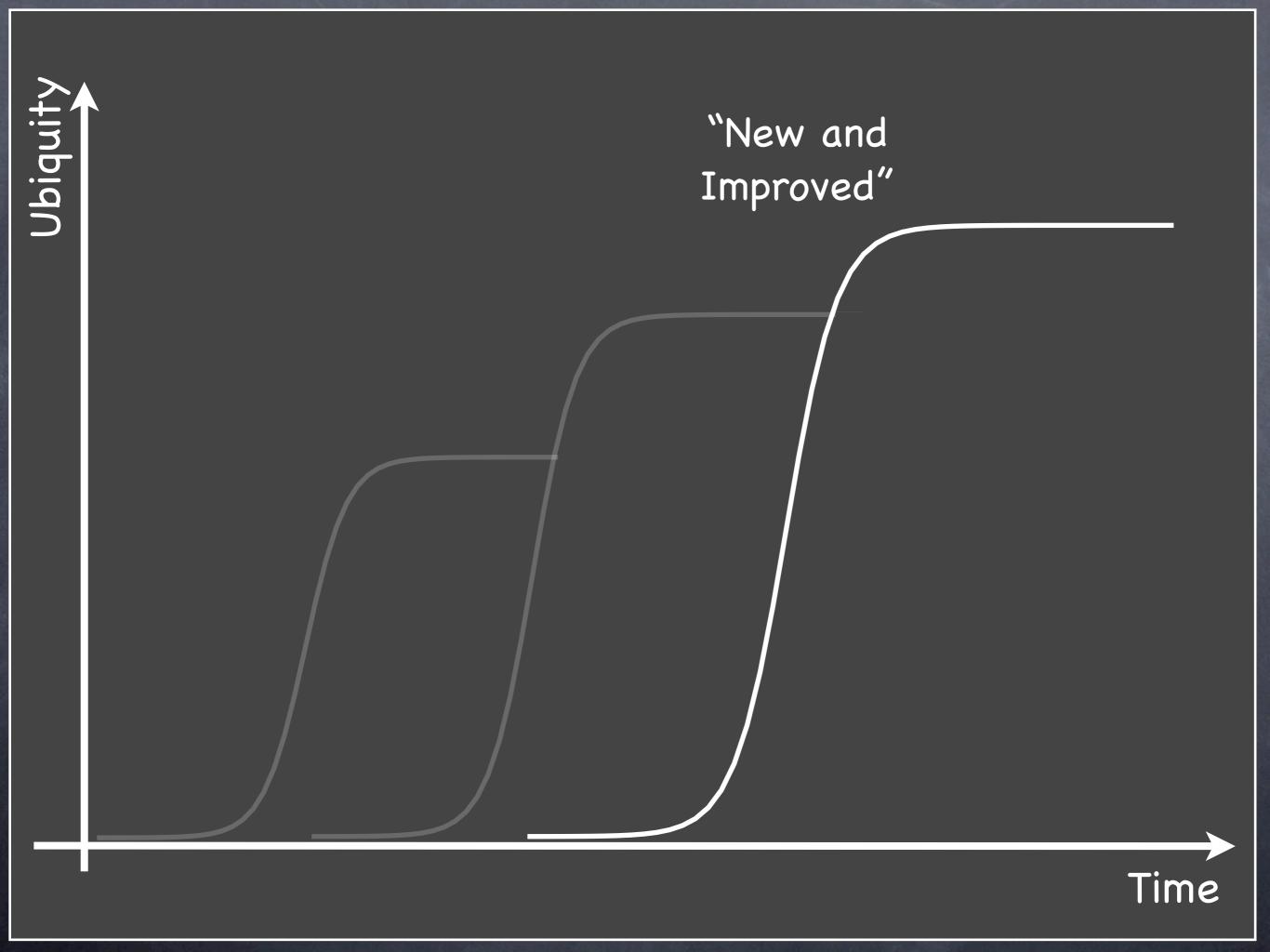
**Technology Adoption** 

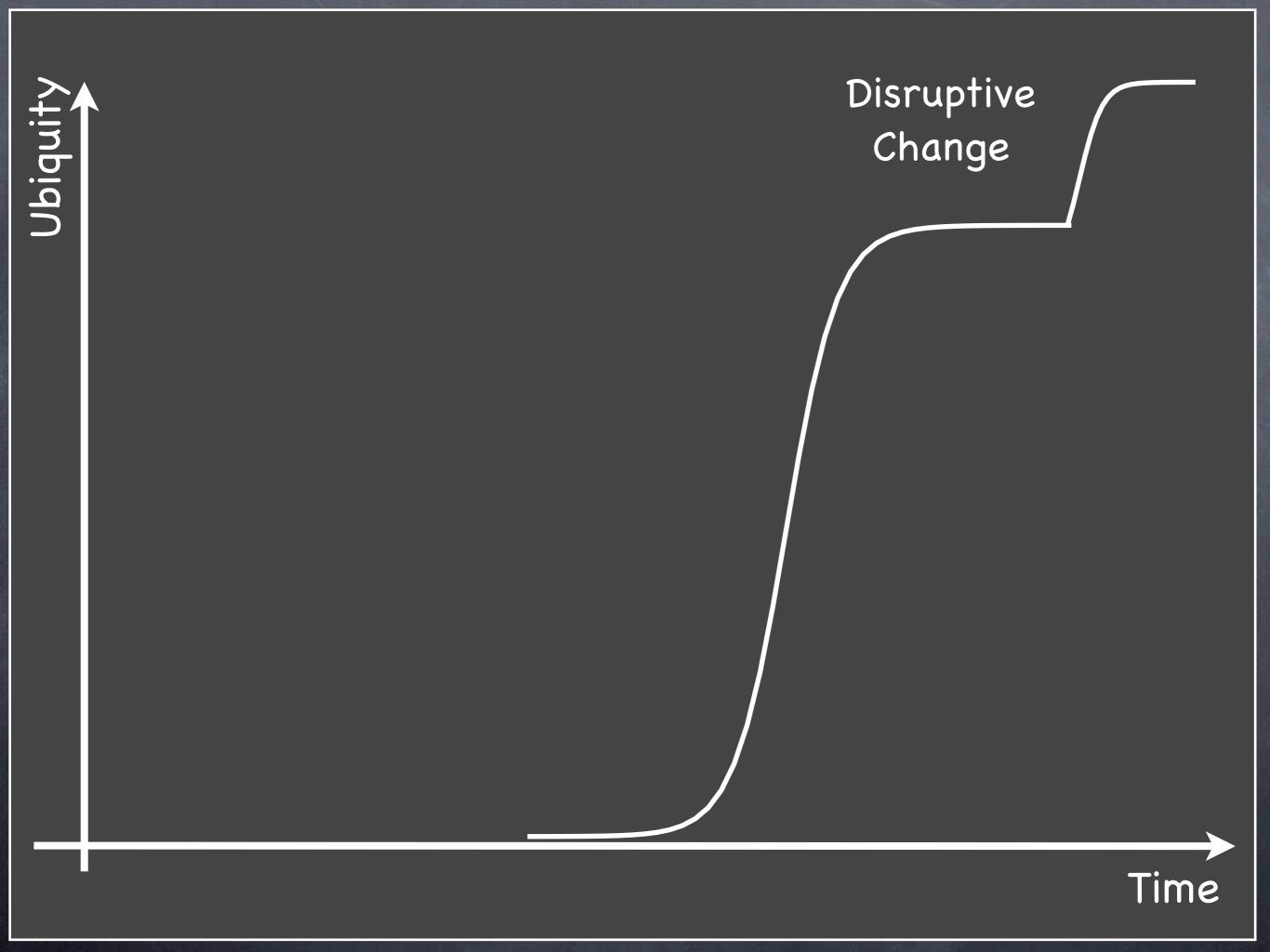






"New and Improved"







Clayton Christensen

Disruptive Change











TV's, Phones & VCRS

Innovation

Commodity

Innovation of early lists, 1980.

Custom built,
DB Marketing
Mid 80s

Product
Early 90s

## Utility Services of Salesforce



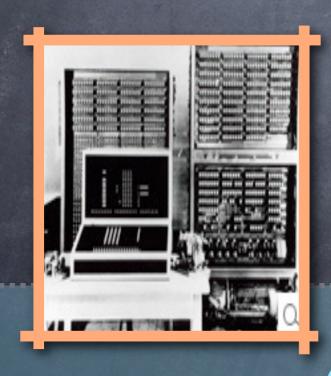
Utility Services:

Commodity

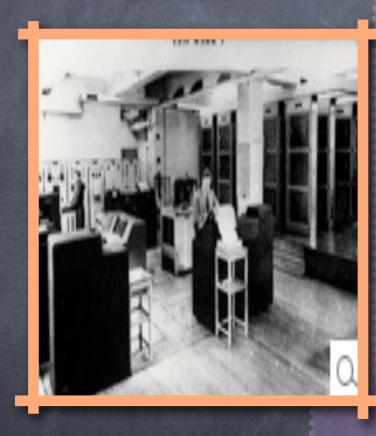
Product

Custom built

Innovation



Innovation of Z3, 1941



Custom Built LEO, 1946



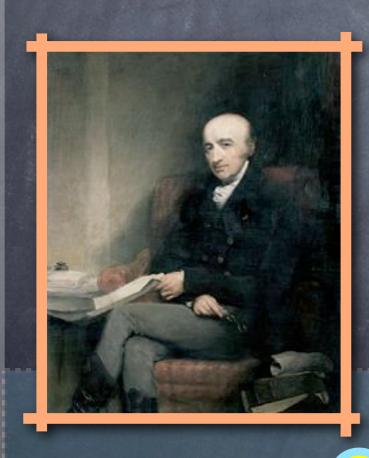


Commodity
Hardware

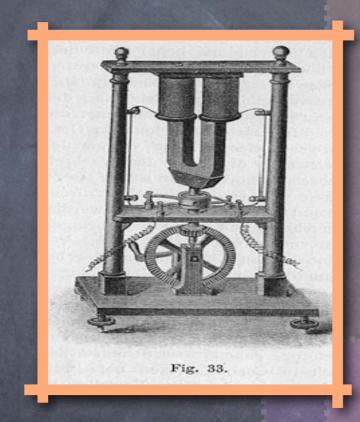


Utility services
of Amazon EC2

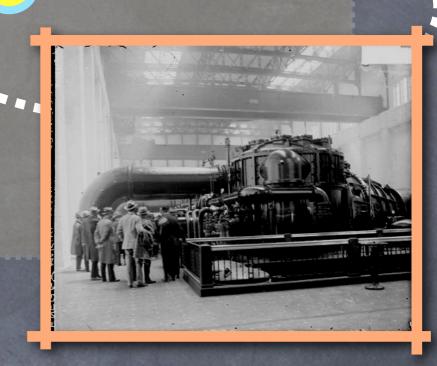


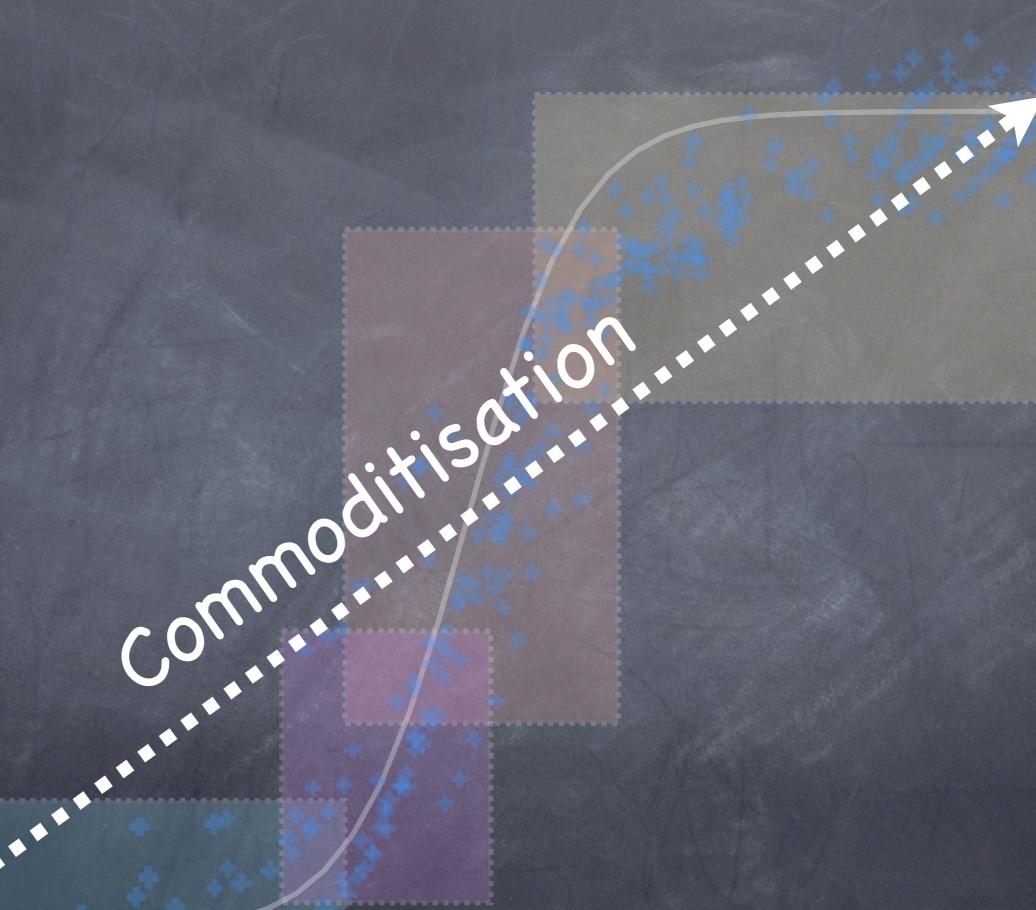


Innovation of W. H. Wollaston, 1821



Early <u>Products</u>, Hippolyte Pixii, 1830s Utility Services
of the National
Grid



















Improvement (supply competition)

Commoditisation (supply competition)

Utility Service:

Commodity

Product

Custom built

Innovation

### Recap

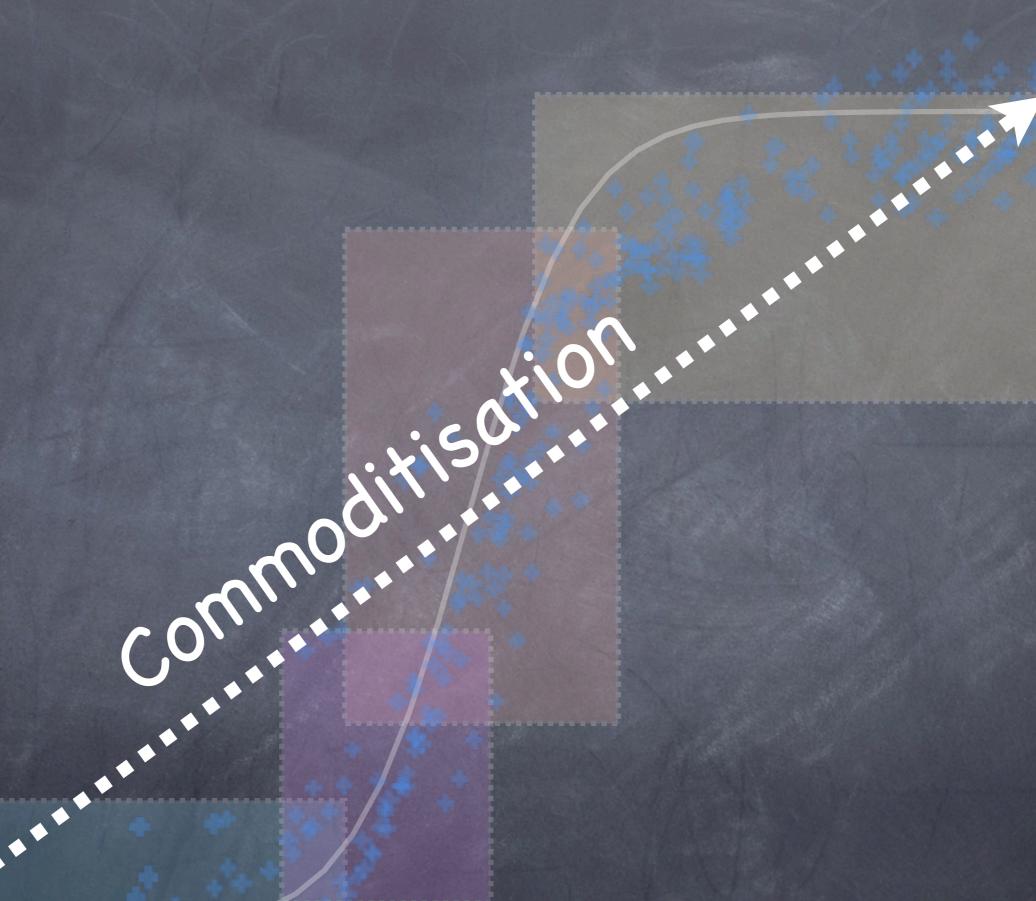
: Utility Services :

Commodity

Product

Custom built

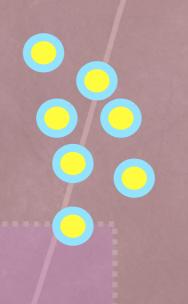
Innovation



Improvement (supply competition)

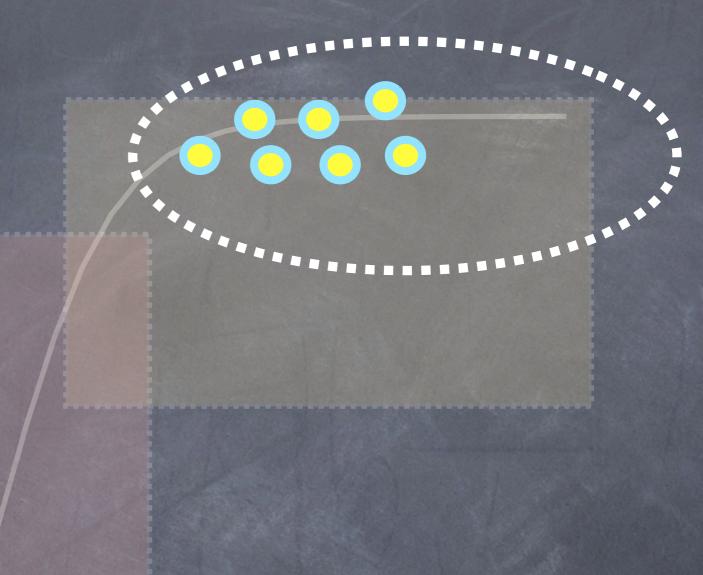
## Economics What is cloud?





Widespread (Demand)

Feature Complete (Improvement)



Database

Framework

Messaging

Operating System

Virtualisation

CPU

Memory

I/O

Framework

Messaging

Operating System

Virtualisation

Memory

1/0

Framework

Messaging

Operating System

Virtualisation

Memory

I/O

Infrastructure

Framework

Messaging

Operating System

Virtualisation

Memory

1/0

Platform

Infrastructure

Framework

Messaging

Operating System

Virtualisation

Memory

1/0

Software

Platform

Infrastructure

Software

Platform

Infrastructure

... as a Service

... as a Product

# Economics What is cloud? Why now?



## Whatis Industrial Revolution?

# It's like mechanised horses, innit.

### 43 definitions

1. Broad socioeconomic and technological changes starting in the early 18th century.

# 2. Rapid development of industry in the early 19th century.

### No definition

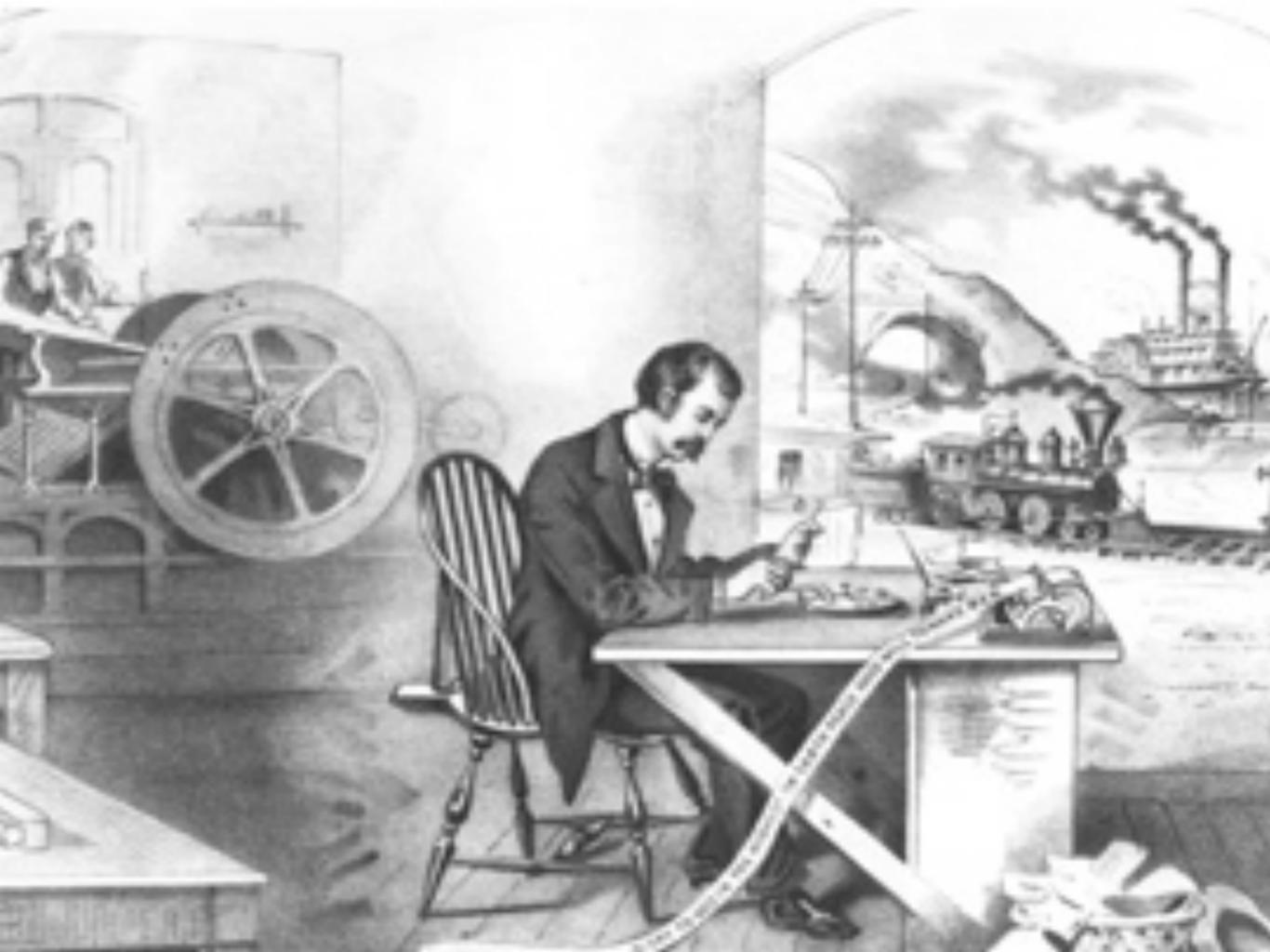
### + 200 years



## Not a thing

### Transition





Technology

Attitude

Concept

Technology

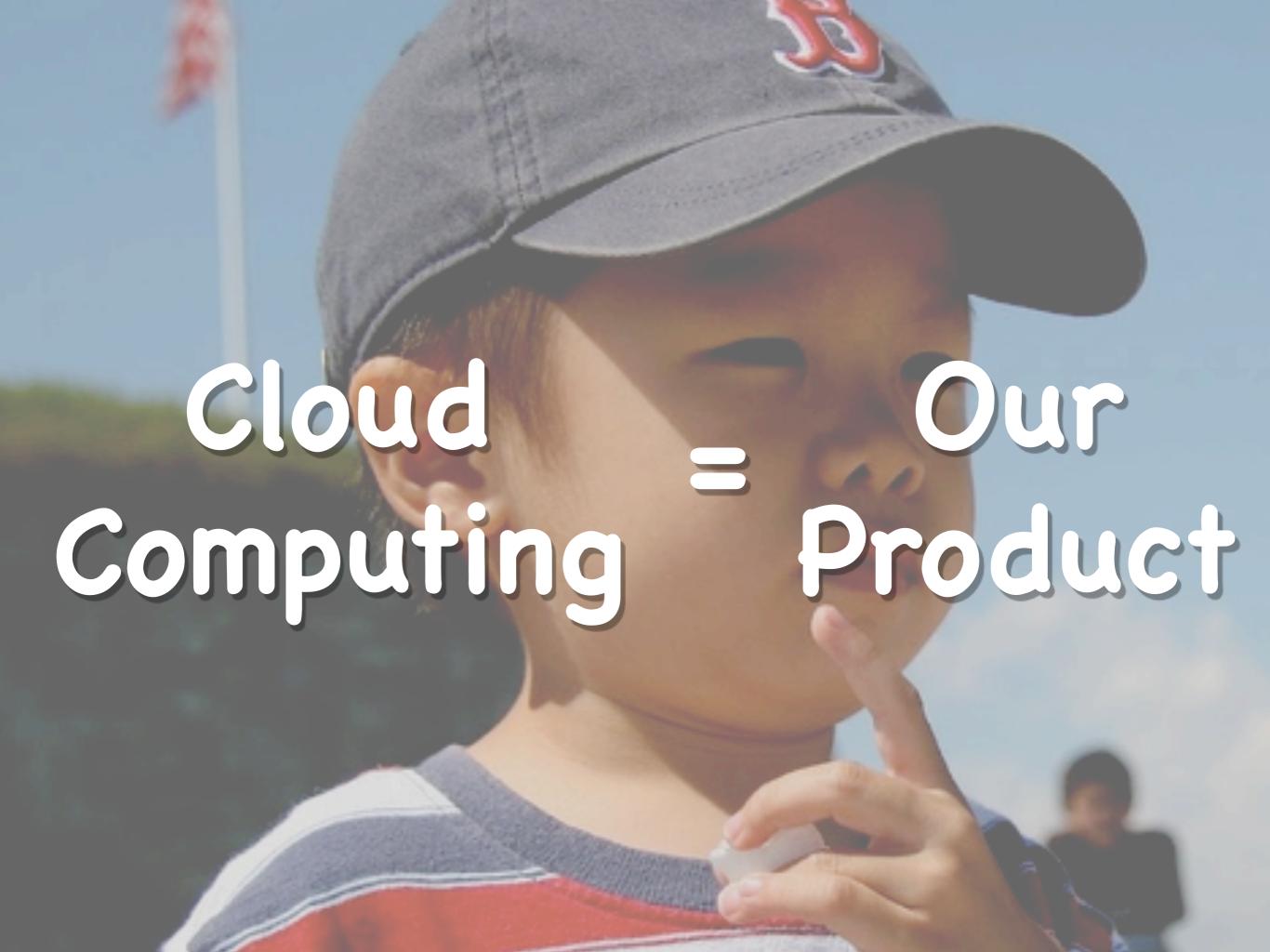
Attitude

Concept

### Industrial Revolution

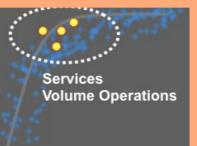
Technology



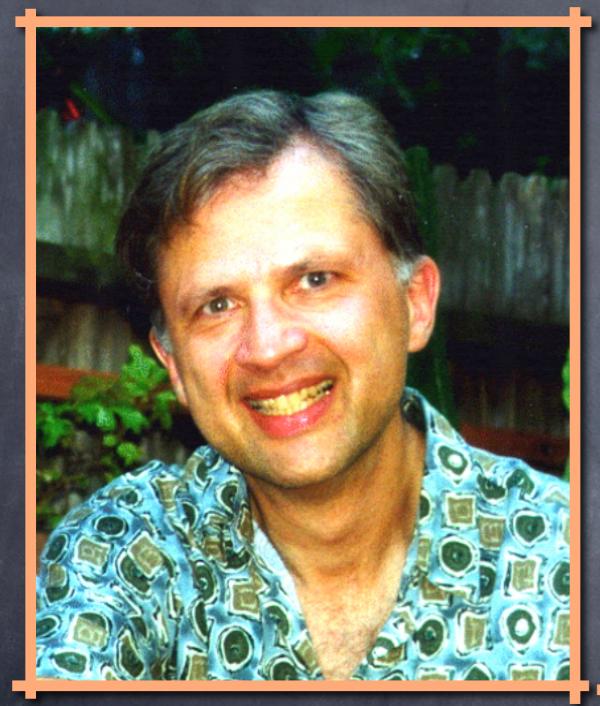


# Cloud Computing





Technology



VMM

Hardware

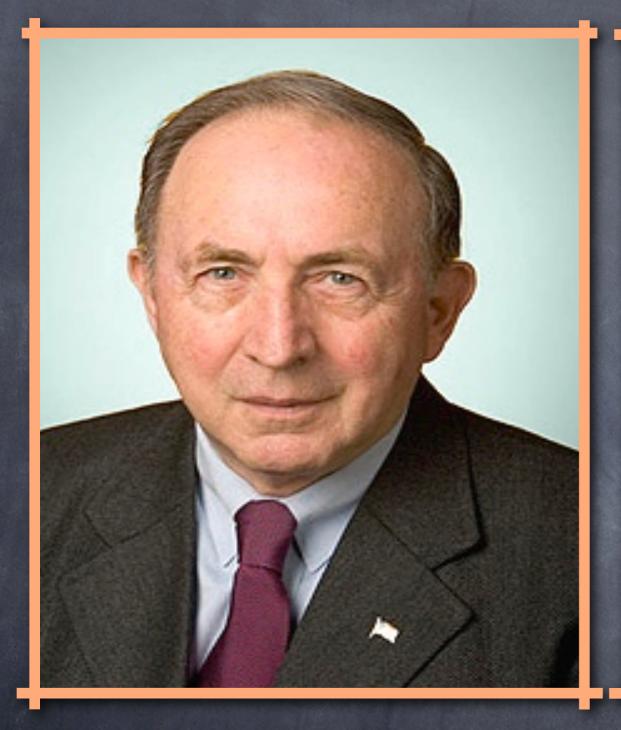
Gerald J. Popek (1947-2008)

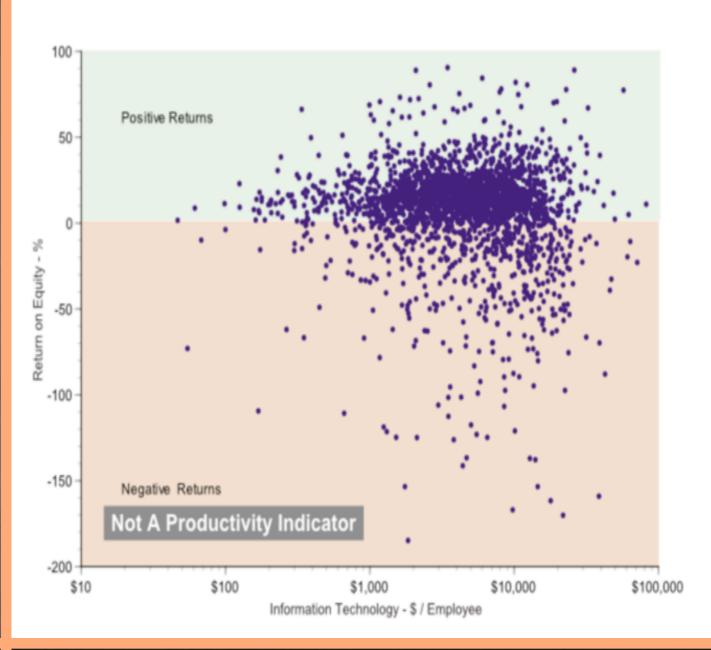
Attitude

Technology

Suitability

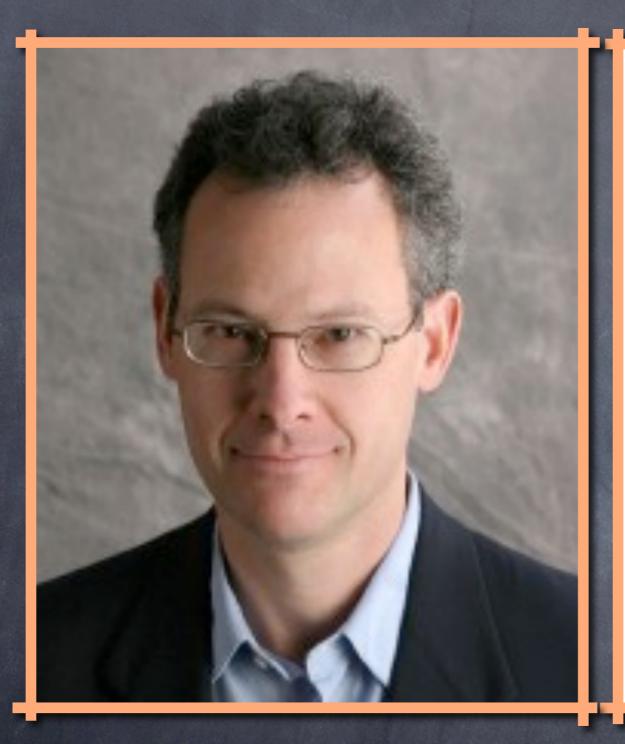
Concept



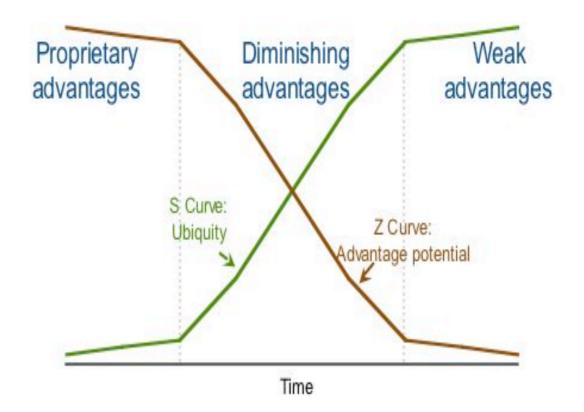


Paul Strassmann

http://www.strassmann.com/



#### **Evolution of Business Technology**



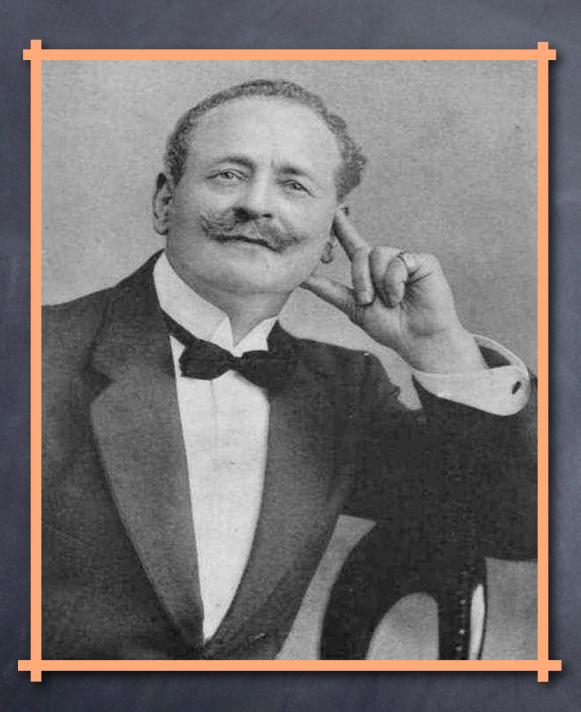
Copyright 2004 by Nicholas G. Carr

Nick Carr

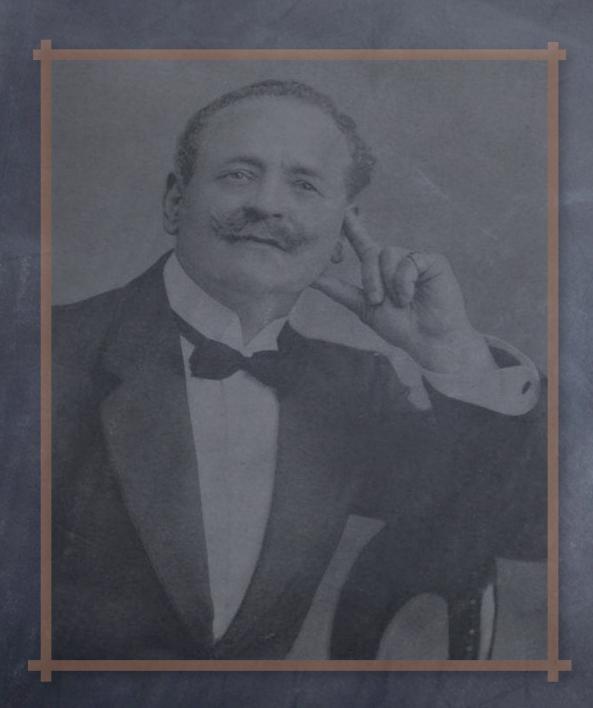
# Competitive advantage

## Cost of doing business

Competitive advantage



60 CIO & CTO



60 CIO & CTO

#### No Strategic Value

Payroll

HR Systems

CRM

**ERP** 

Sales Automation

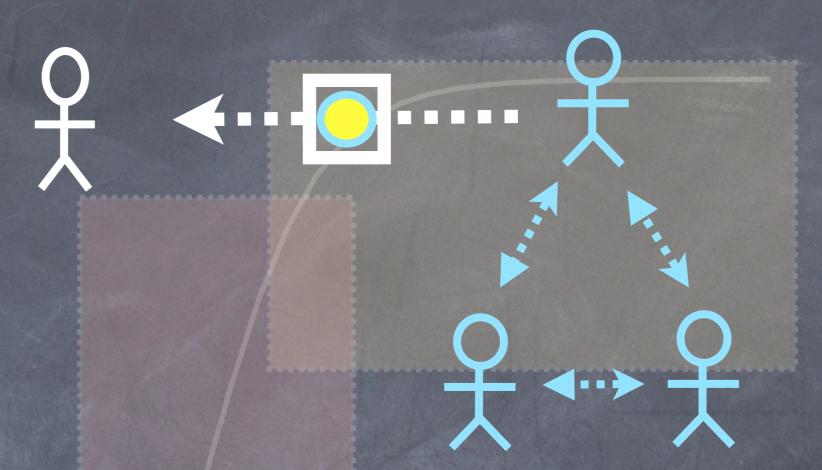
Infrastructure

Finance & Accounting



Ubiquity

Consumer Provider



Q T



**T** 

Standardised

**子 --->** 犬

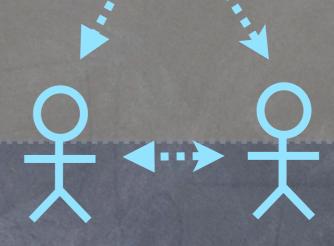


Low Cost

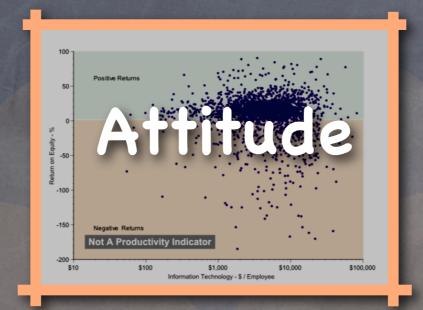
Standardised

Low Cost

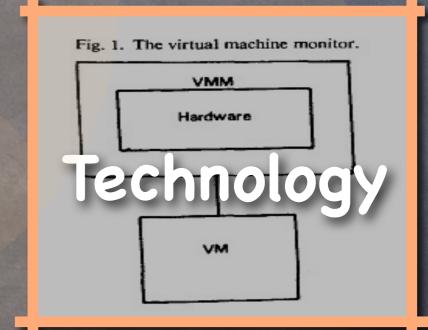
High QoS













Software

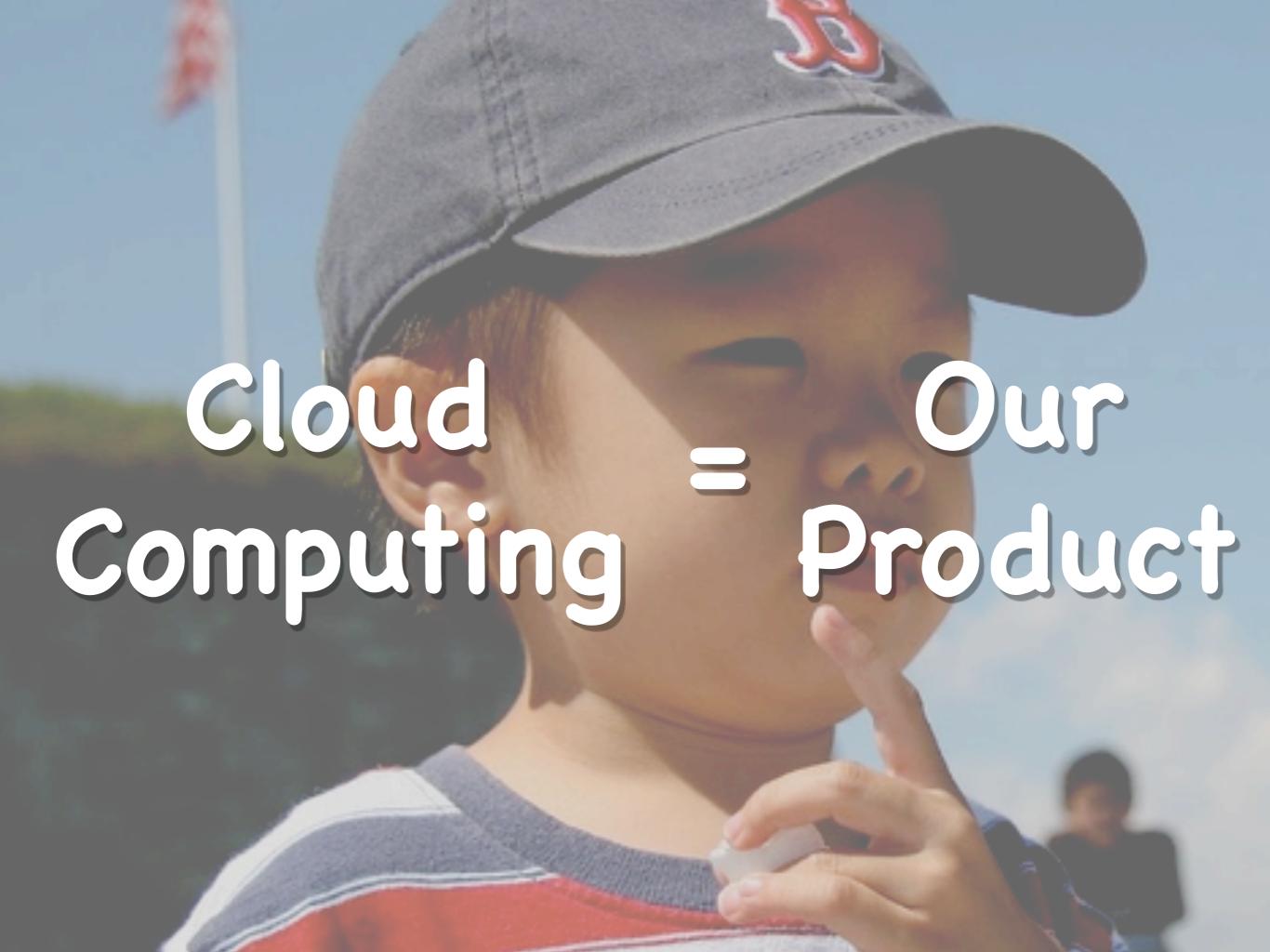
Platform

Infrastructure

... as a Service

... as a Product

### Recap



Software

Platform

Infrastructure

... as a Service

... as a Product

: Utility Services :

Commodity

Product

Custom built

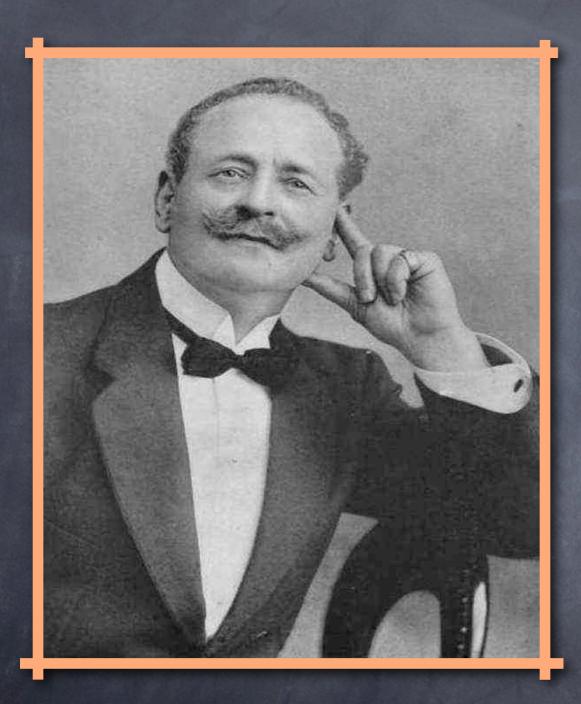
Innovation

Demand
(user competition)

Improvement (supply competition)

### Cost of doing business

Competitive advantage



60 CIO & CTO

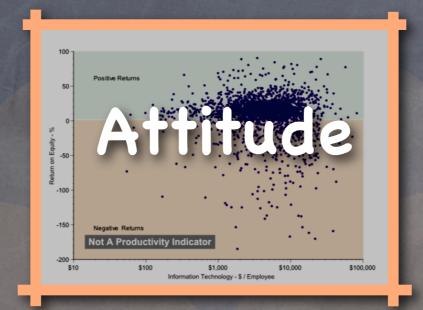
#### No Strategic Value

Payroll
HR Systems
CRM
ERP

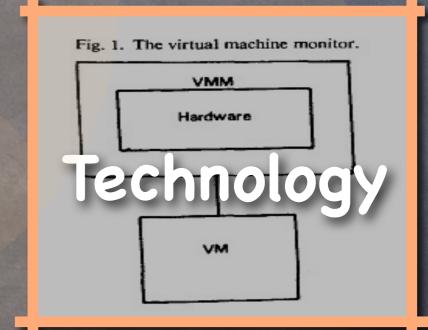
Sales Automation

Infrastructure

Finance & Accounting









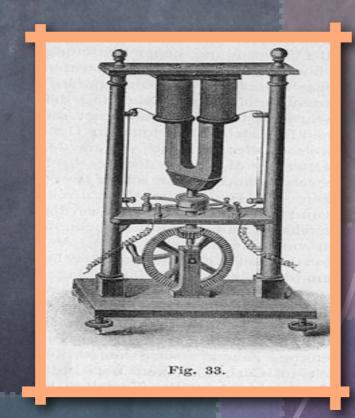
# Cloud Computing

Economics
What is cloud?
Why now?
Benefits & Risks

Economics
What is cloud?
Why now?
Benefits & Risks



Early Utility
Westinghouse,
1890s



Product
Hippolyte Pixii,
1830s

Focus on core (outsource)

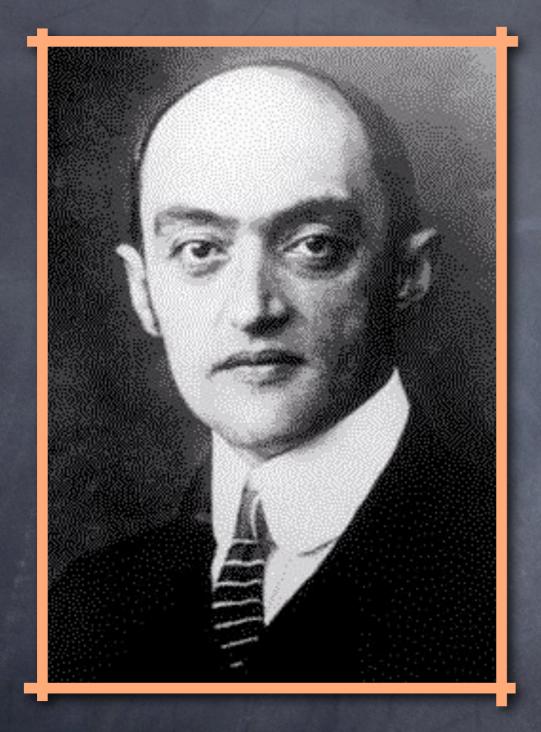
Focus on core (outsource)

Pay per use (utility)

Focus on core (outsource)

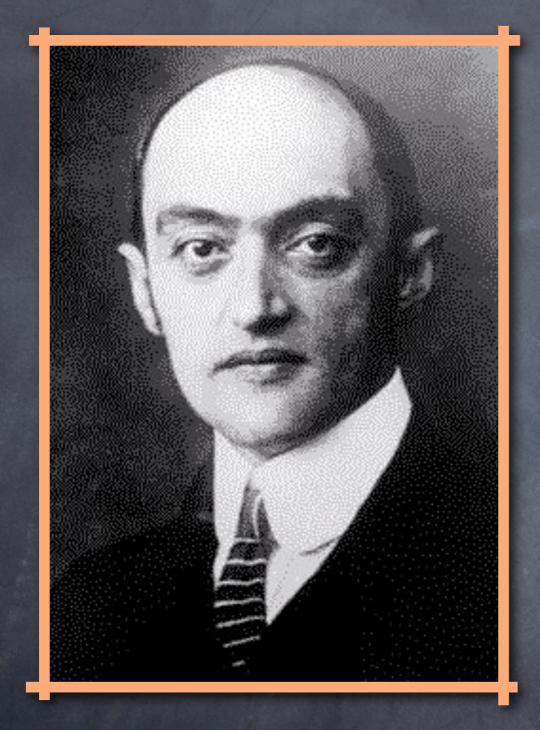
Pay per use (utility)

Speed (componentisation)



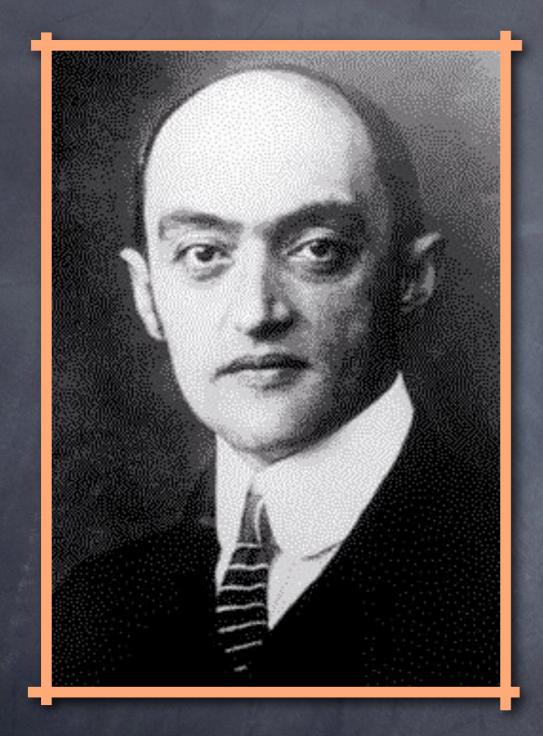
Joseph A. Schumpeter (1883 - 1950)

The fundamental impulse that sets and keeps the capitalist engine in motion comes from the new consumers, goods, the new methods of production or transportation, the new markets, the new forms of industrial organization that capitalist enterprise creates.



Joseph A. Schumpeter (1883 - 1950)

The fundamental impulse that sets and keeps the capitalist engine in motion comes from the new consumers, goods, the new methods of production or transportation, the new markets, the new forms of industrial organization that capitalist enterprise creates.



Joseph A. Schumpeter (1883 - 1950)

## Creative Destruction

Eroding Value....

Enables Innovation

Eroding land

Internet

Electricity

Hardware

Internet

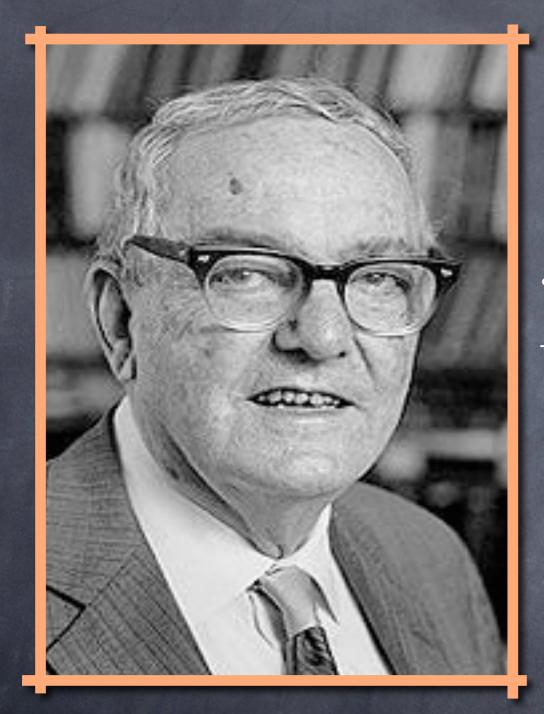
Electricity

Hardware

Enables Innovation

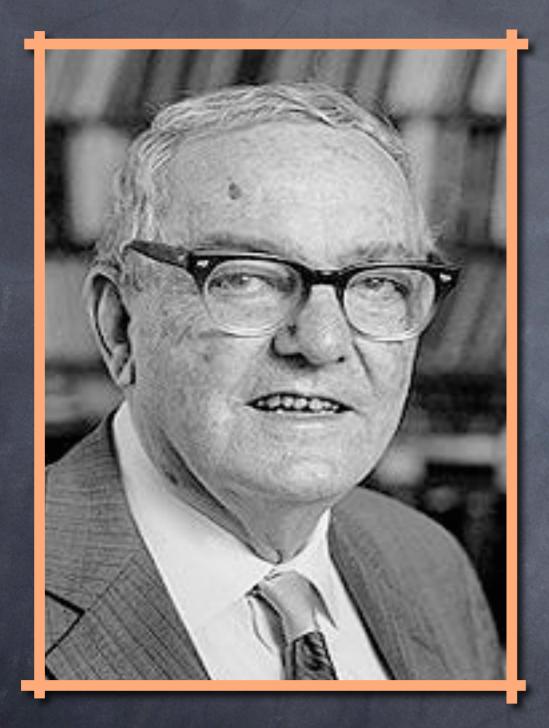
Search

Commodifisation Accelerates Innovation



Theory of Hierarchy
Componentisation

Herbert A. Simon (1916 - 2001)



Herbert A. Simon (1916 - 2001)

Rate of evolution of a system is dependant upon the organisation of its subsystems.



Database

Framework

Database

Framework

Messaging

Operating System

Virtualisation

CPU

Memory

I/O

Database

Framework

Messaging

Operating System

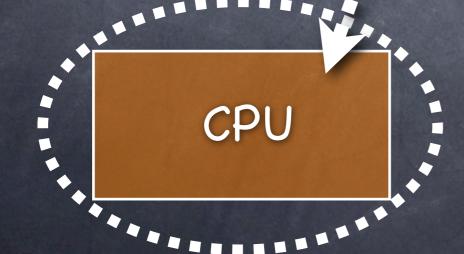
Virtualisation

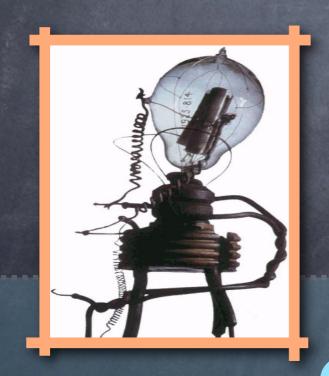
CPU

Memory

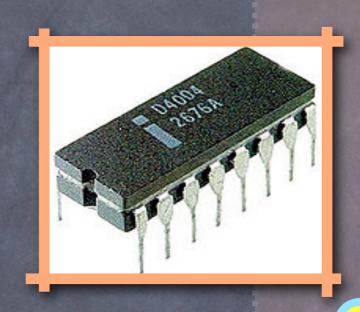
I/O



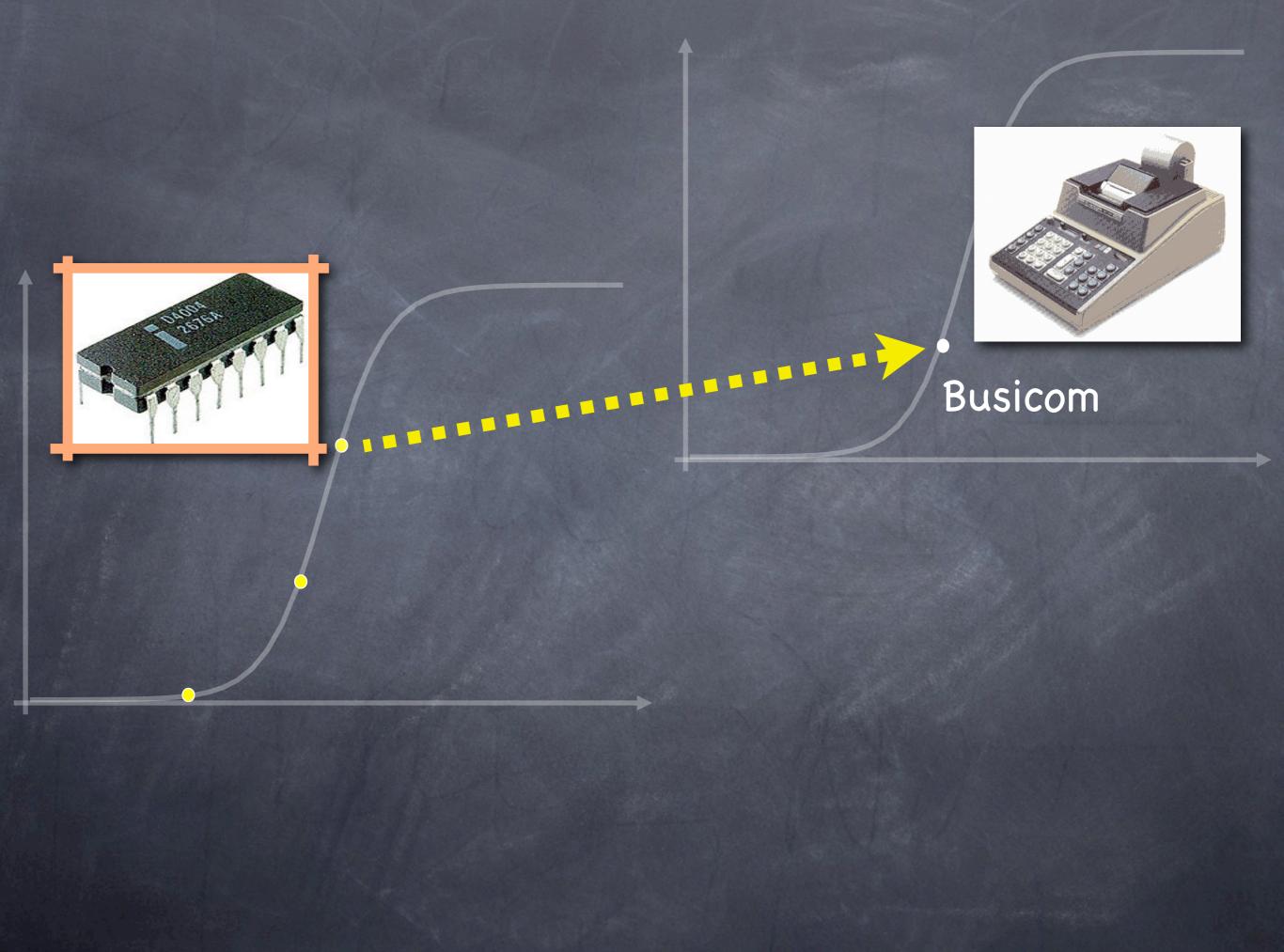


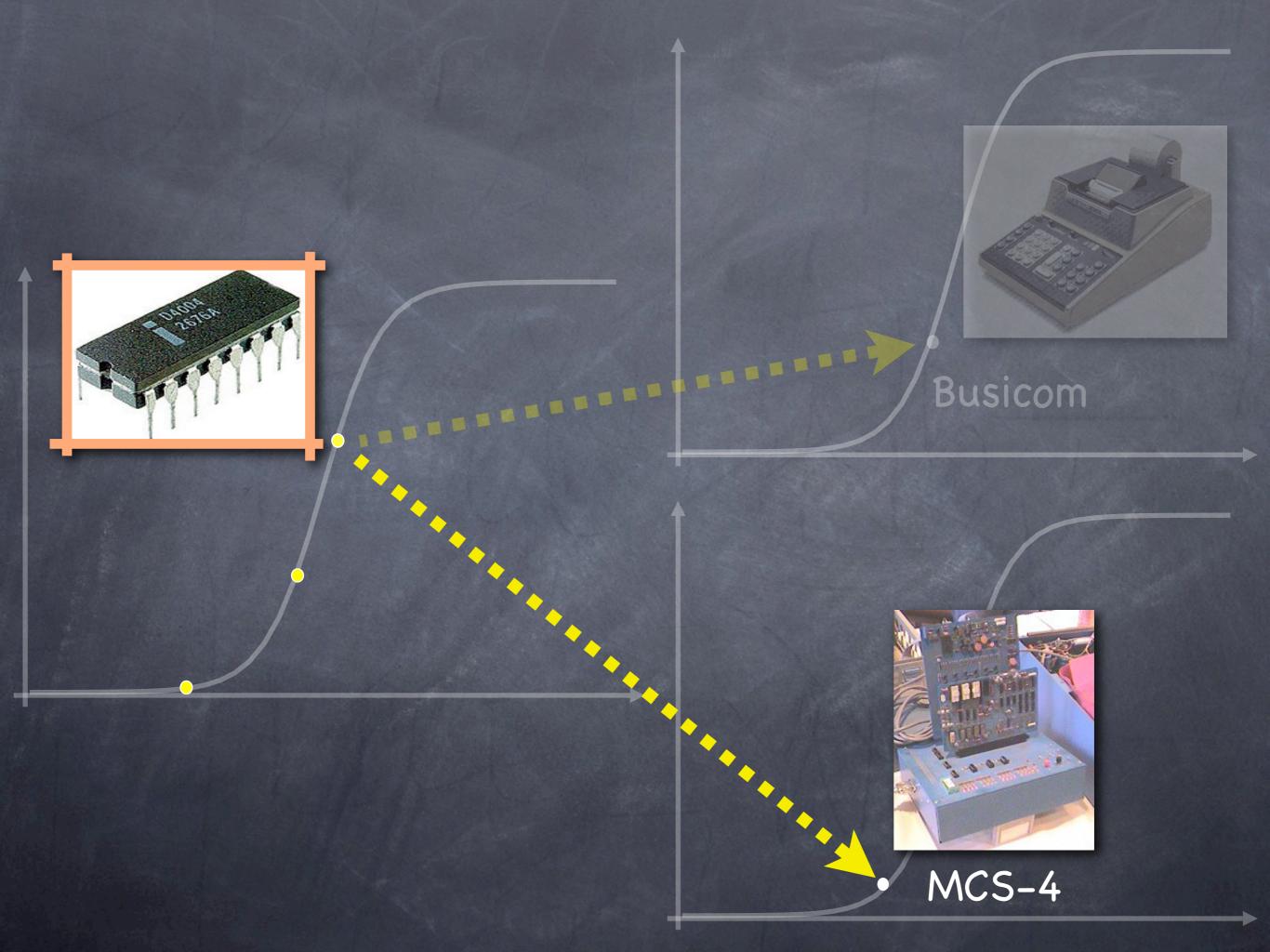


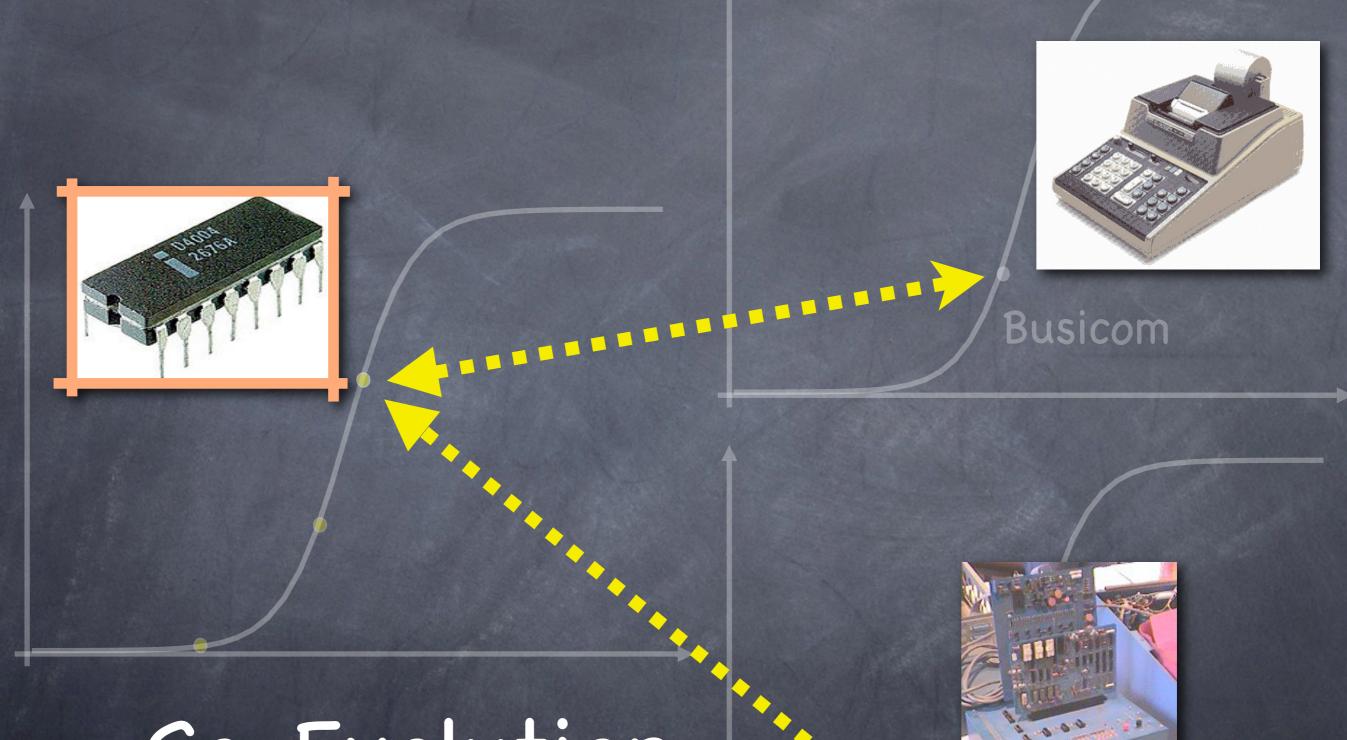
Innovation
Flemming Valve, 1904



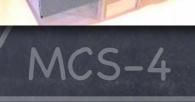
Products
Intel 4004,
2300 Transistors, 1971



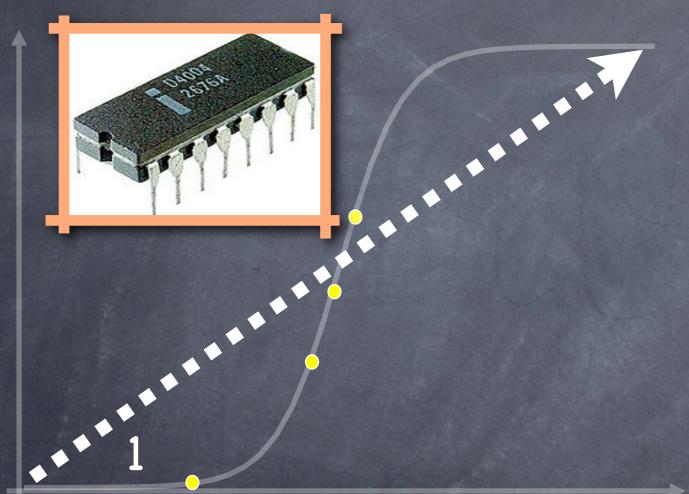




Co-Evolution



> 1,000,000,000,000,000



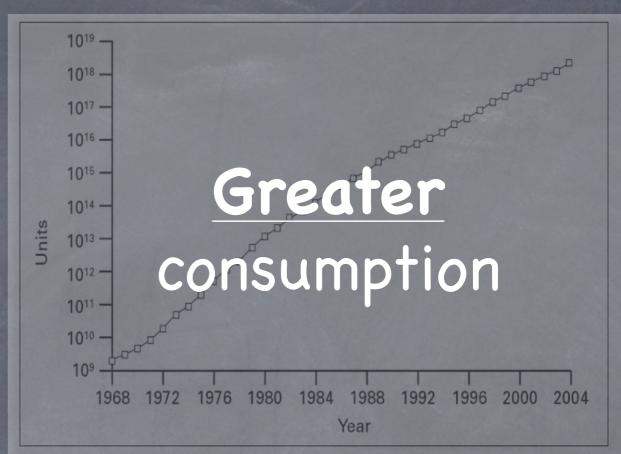
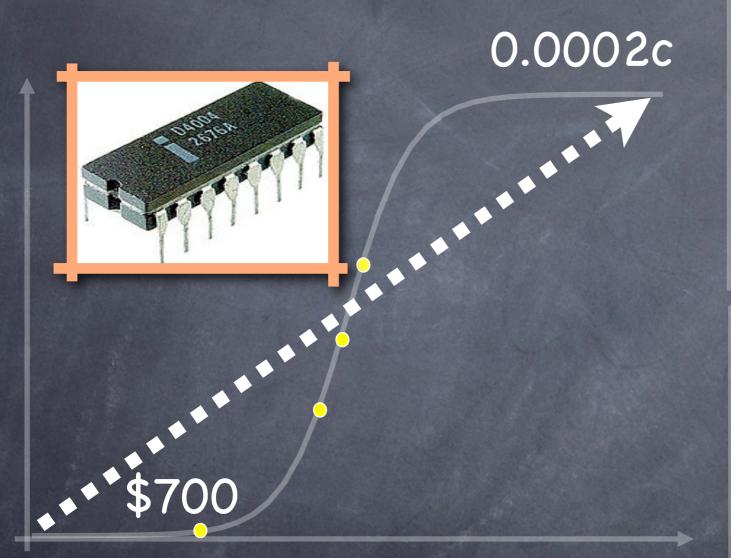


FIGURE 2. Total number of transistors shipped by the semiconductor industry (1968–2004). Source: Intel/WSTS, May 2005.



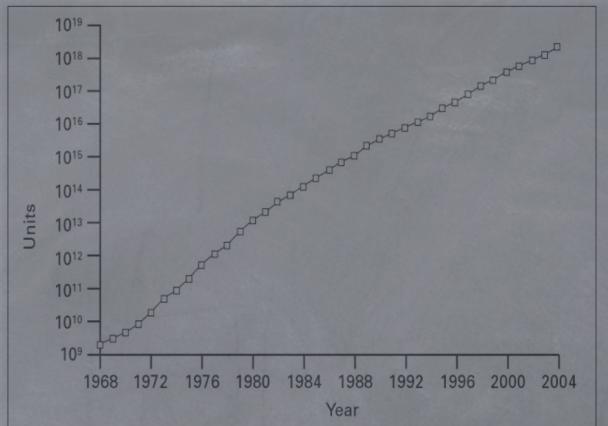


FIGURE 2. Total number of transistors shipped by the semiconductor industry (1968–2004). Source: Intel/WSTS, May 2005.

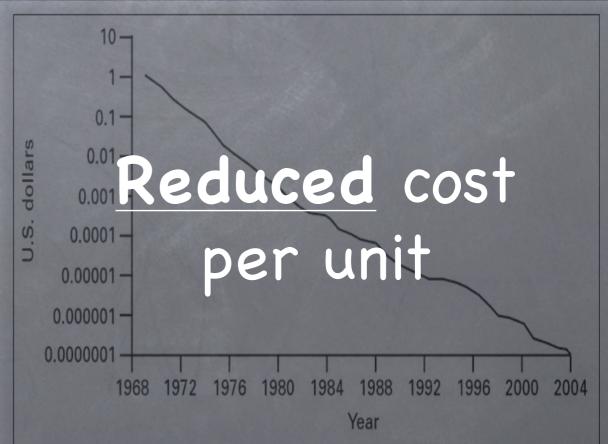


Figure 3. Average price of a transistor (1968-2004). Source: Intel/WSTS, May 2005.

Focus on core (outsource)

Pay per use (utility)

Speed (componentisation)



Greater consumption

Reduced cost per unit

Software

Platform

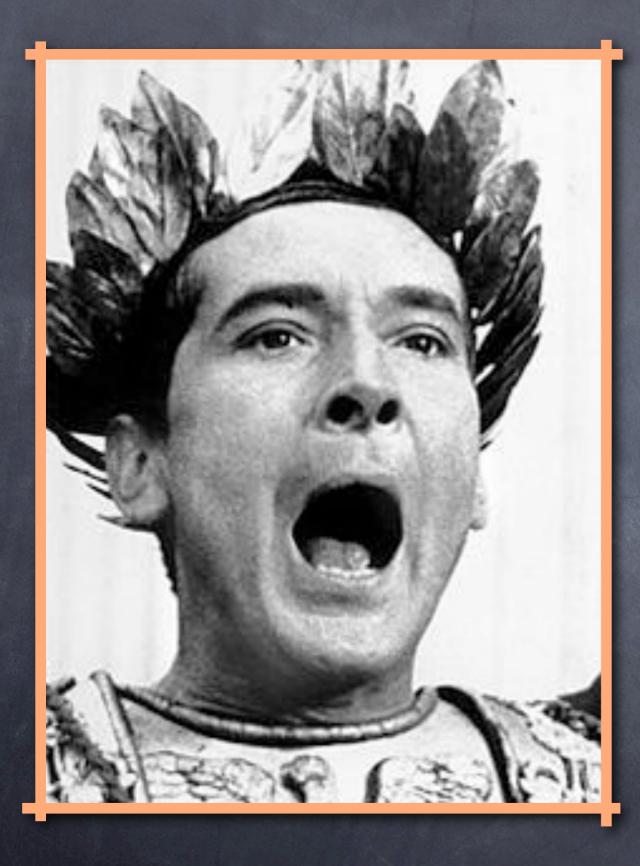
Infrastructure

... as a Service

... as a Product

Commodifisation Accelerates Innovation

process engineering secure show ROI Web 2.0 adaptable flexible Outsource innovate Six Sigma Open source align to the SOA Agile SAAS business Enterprise 2.0 Cloud cost efficient REST good governance Offshore Organic focus on core **KPIs** Demand management



Infamy,
Infamy...

Economics
What is cloud?
Why now?
Benefits & Risks

Disruptive

... as a Product

**Transition** 

**Transition** 

Confusion



Transition
Confusion
Governance

Transition

Confusion

Governance

Trust



Transition

Confusion

Governance

Trust

Security

**Transition** 

Confusion

Governance

Trust

Security

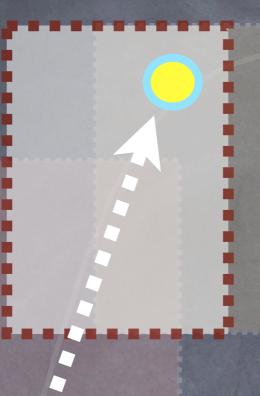
Transparency

#### Outsourcing

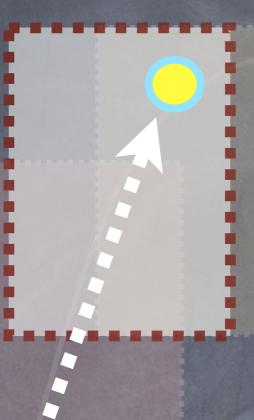




Outsourcing
Suitability
Competition



Outsourcing
Suitability
Competition
Lock-in



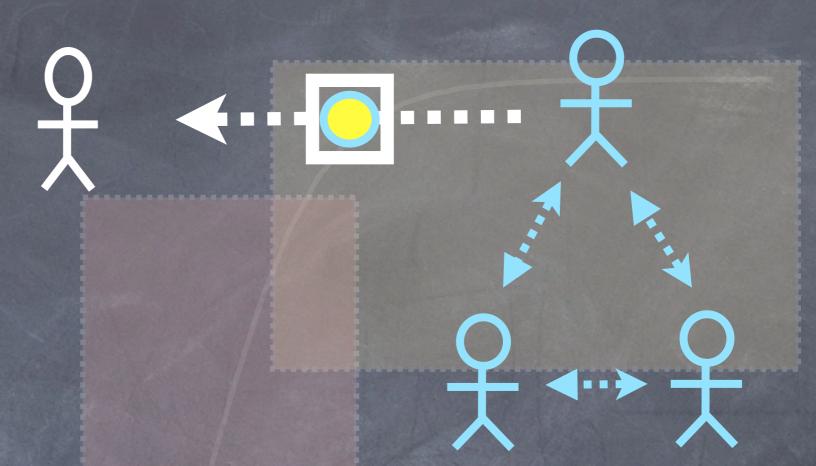
Outsourcing

Suitability

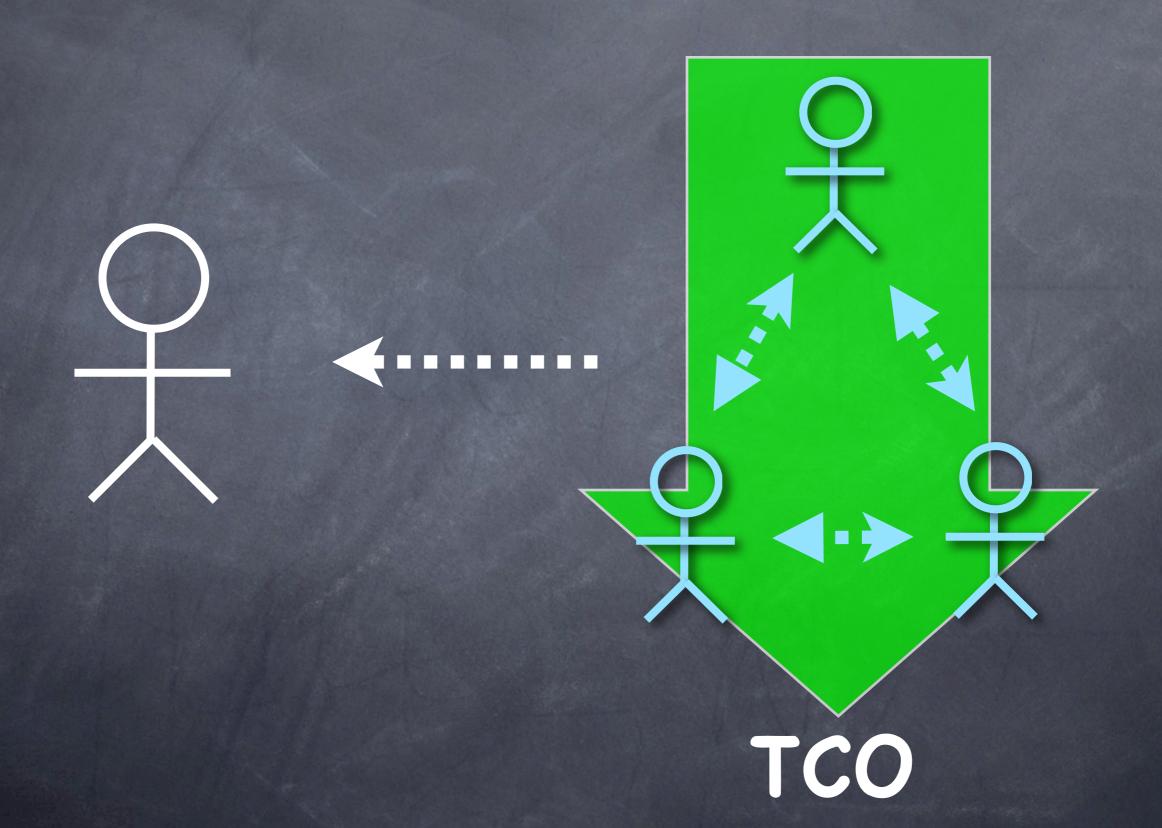
Competition

Lock-in

Second Source



Easy Switching



Unix ....



Unix

Linux

TCO

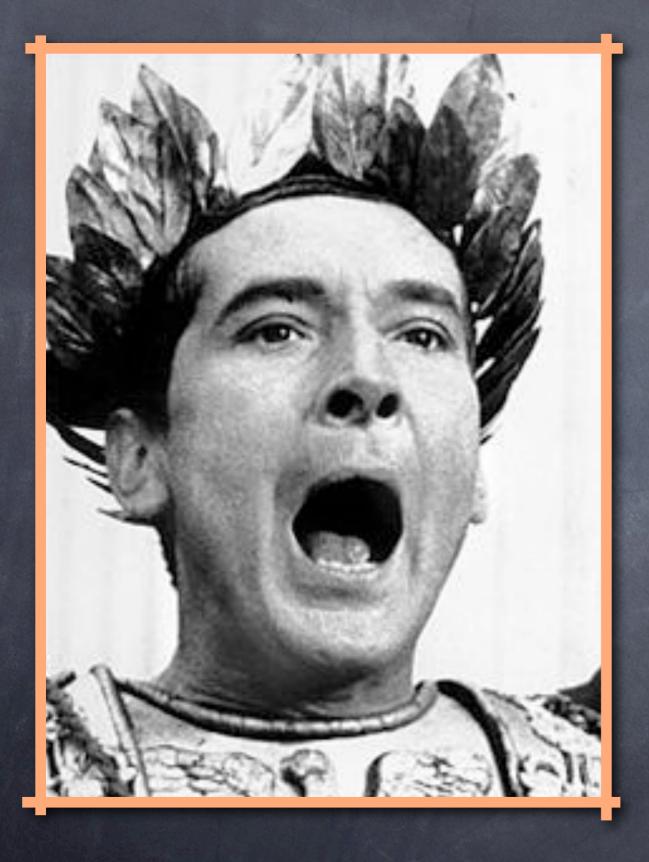
Windows "Exit Cost

Increases

Increases

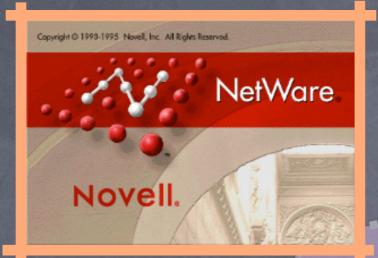
Migration

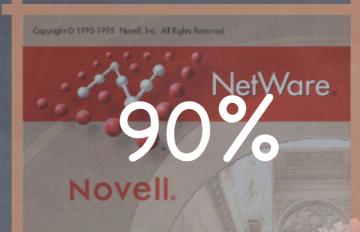
Increases
Migration
Political



"We need to spend to get us out of our previous investment"



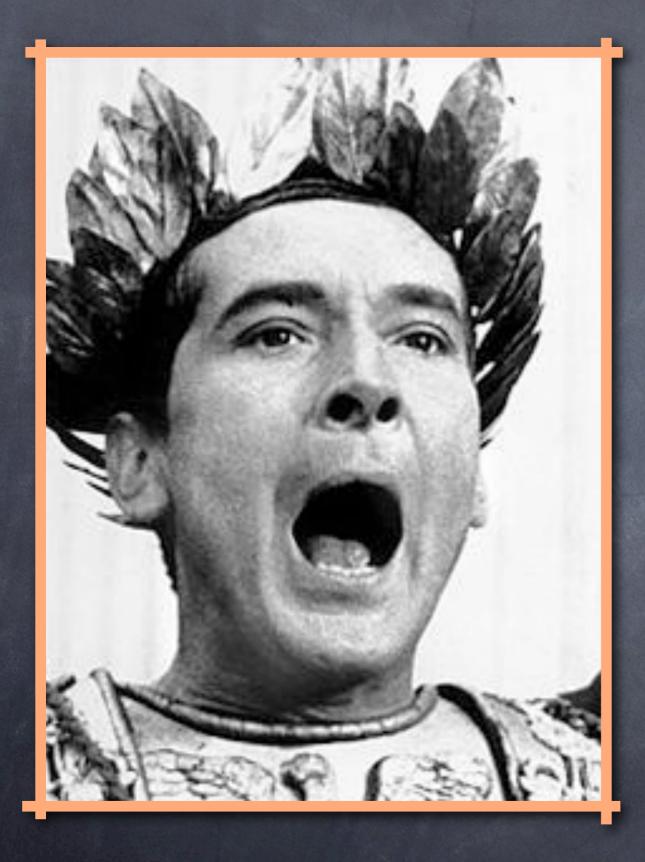




IPX / SPX
Banyan Vines
AppleTalk
SNA
Decnet

TCP / IP





"We're invested in Netware"

TCP / IP



TCP / IP



Migration

Software

Platform

Infrastructure

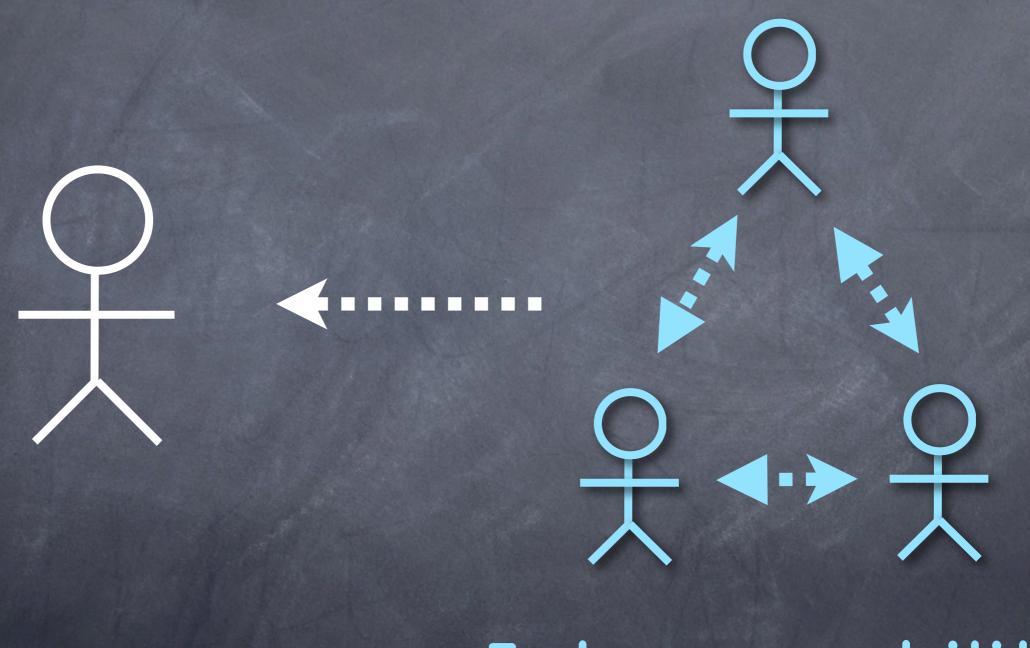
... as a Service

... as a Product

Low Exit

Alternatives

Access (API)



Interoperability







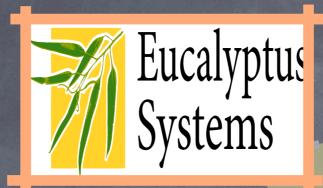




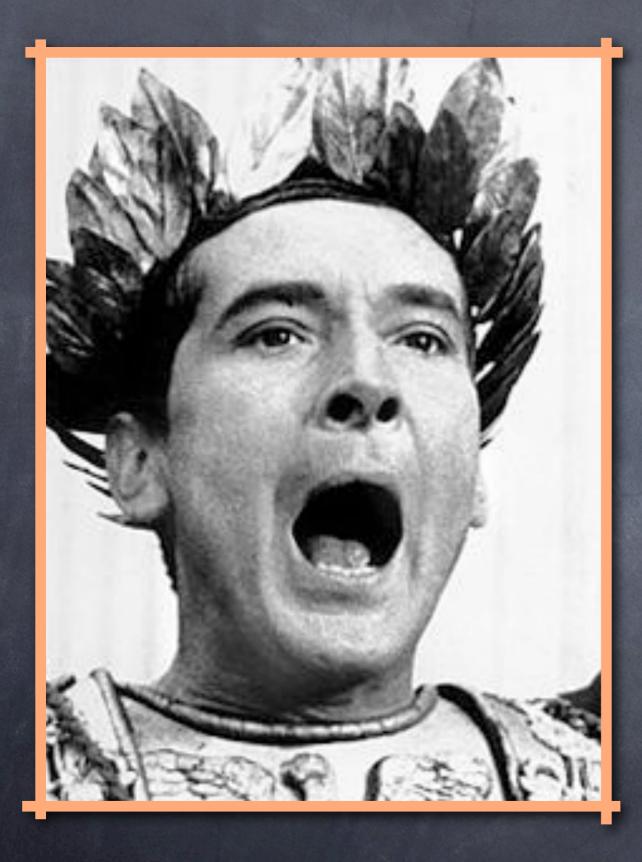
Go Grid API EC2 API OCCI API Sun Cloud API Rackspace API Delta Cloud API LibCloud API Flexiscale API ElasticHosts API vCloud API

90%e







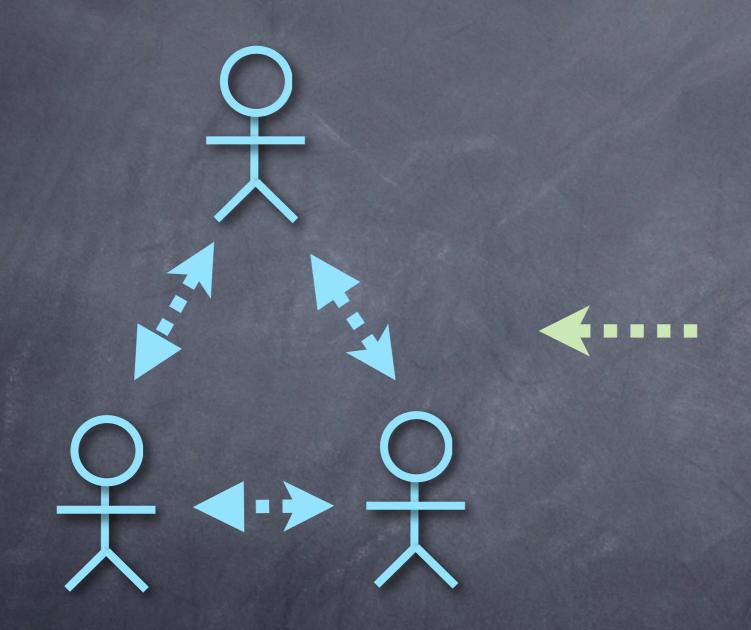


"We're invested in VMWare"

EC2 API

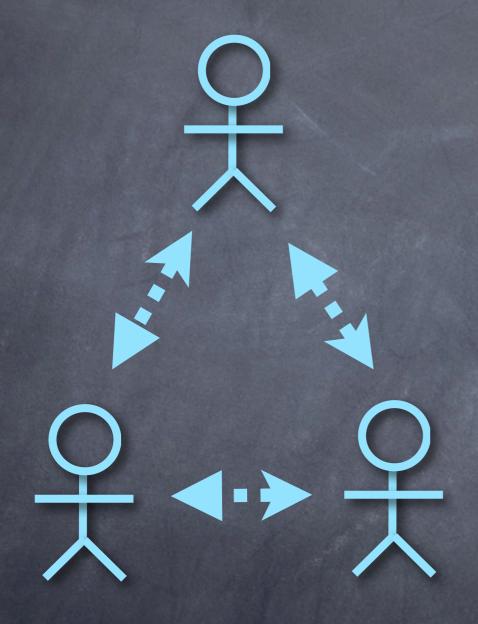


Migration

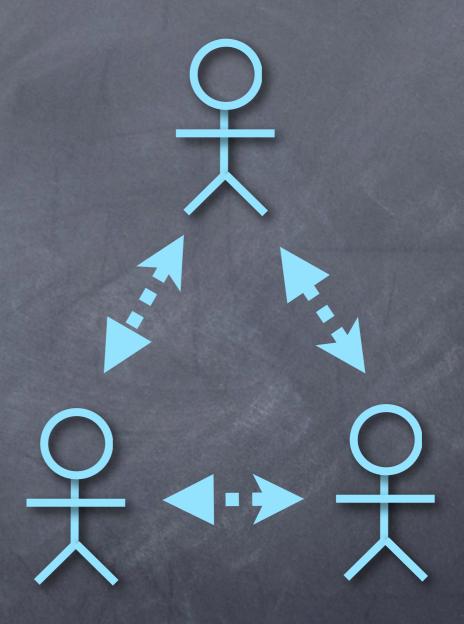


Reference Model (running code)

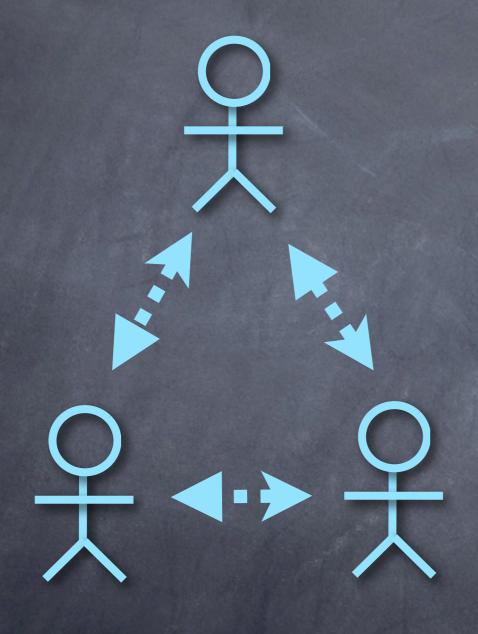
Interoperability



Proprietary



Open Source



Proprietary



Open Source



Proprietary



Open Source

### Minimise Exit Cost

Adopt defacto public standard

open source implementation



Outsourcing
Suitability
Competition

Lock-in

Second Source

Control

#### **Transition**

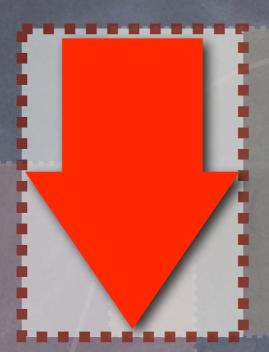
Confusion

Governance

Trust

Security

Transparency



#### Outsourcing

Suitability

Competition

Lock-in

Second Source

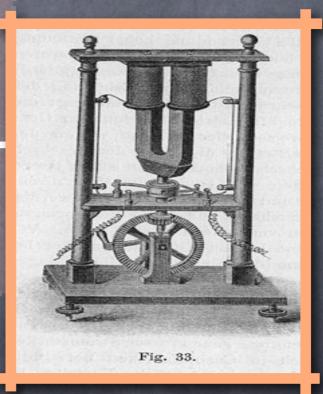
Control



Market....



You



Market....

Competitive
Gap

You

Market.

"Pay per use

Focus on core

Economies of scale

Speed to market

Accelerated innovation

Reduced cost

You



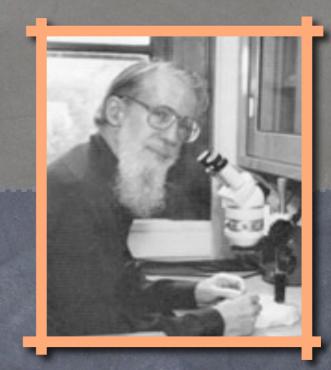




Market....

SSULE

You



Prof. Van Valen
"Red Queen Hypothesis"

# Benefits VS Risks

## Recap

: Utility Services :

Commodity

Product

Custom built

Innovation

Demand
(user competition)

Improvement (supply competition)

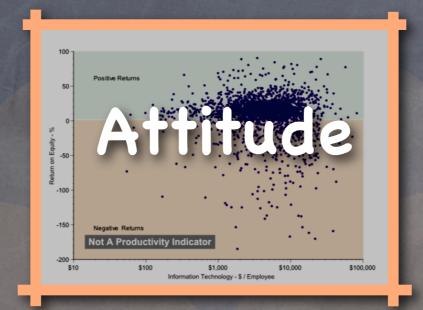
Software

Platform

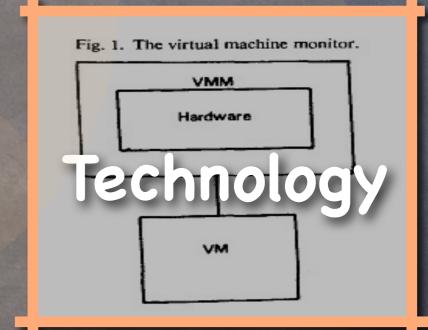
Infrastructure

... as a Service

... as a Product









Economies of scale (volume operations)

Focus on core (outsource)

Pay per use (utility)

Speed (componentisation)



Reduced cost per unit

Greater consumption

Disruptive

... as a Product

**Transition** 

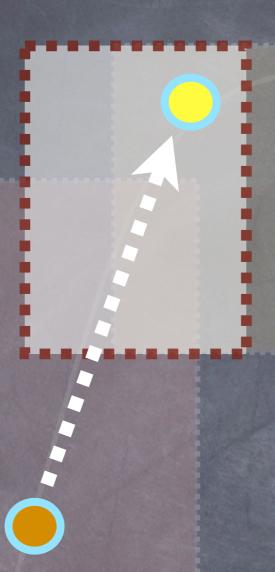
Confusion

Governance

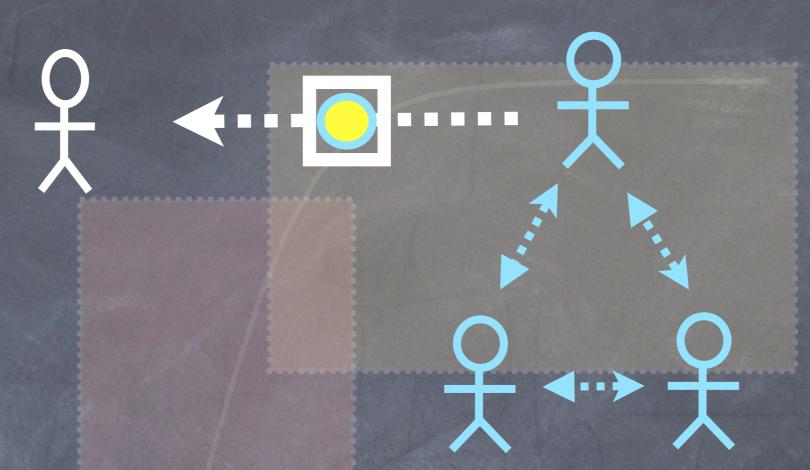
Trust

Security

Transparency



Outsourcing Suitability Competition Lock-in Second Source Control



#### Minimise Exit Cost

Adopt defacto public standard

open source implementation

#### **Transition**

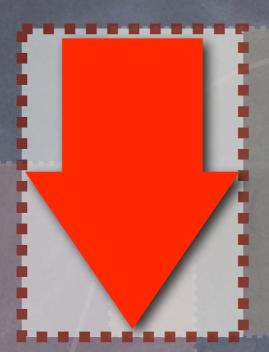
Confusion

Governance

Trust

Security

Transparency



#### Outsourcing

Suitability

Competition

Lock-in

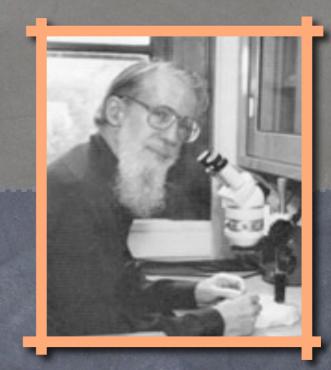
Second Source

Control

Market....

SSULE

You



Prof. Van Valen
"Red Queen Hypothesis"

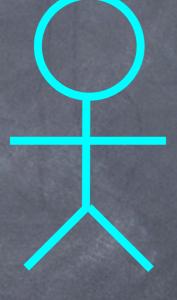
# Benefits VS Risks



Economics What is cloud? Why now? Benefits & Risks Private or Public?

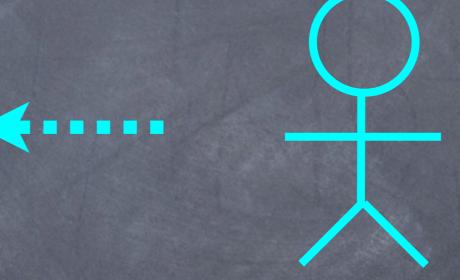
Consumer





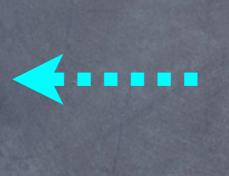
# Consumer

#### Public Cloud



우 우 우 우 우 우

Consumer





#### Private Cloud

우 우 우 우 우 수



Consumer

#### Private Cloud

Consumer

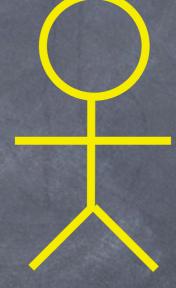


#### Private Cloud

우 우 우 우 우

Business Units





I.T. Dept

Ubiquity

**Q ←...** 



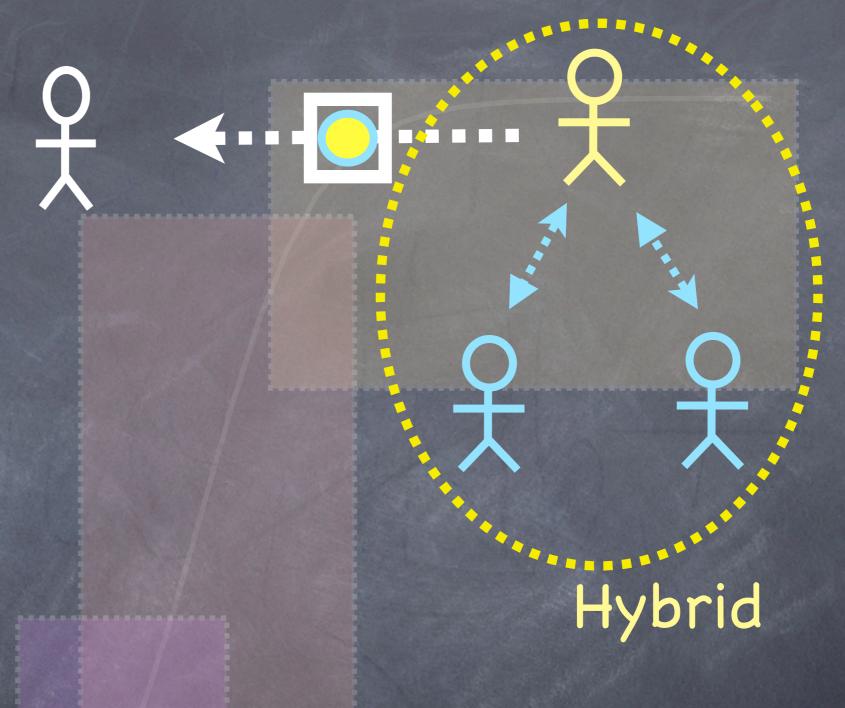
Ubiquity

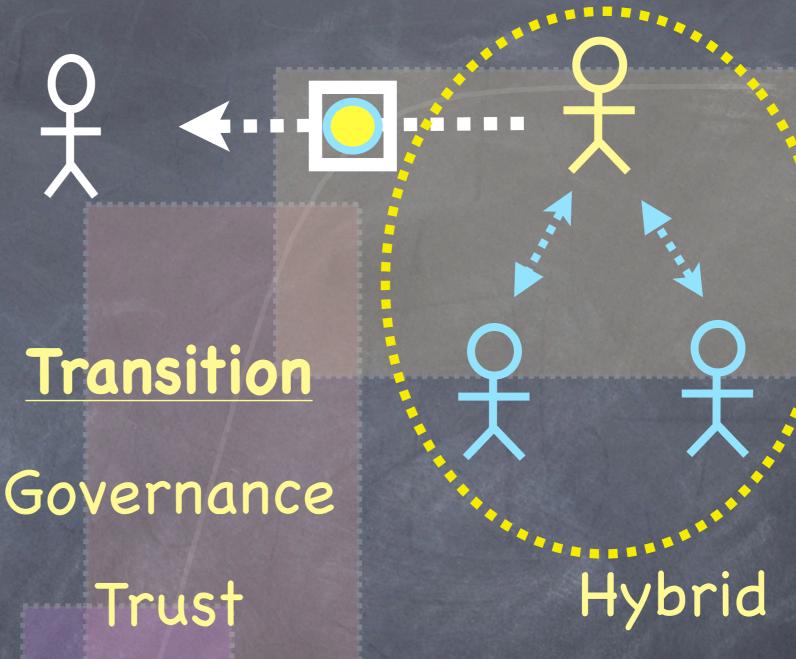
Private

Private

Certainty

Public

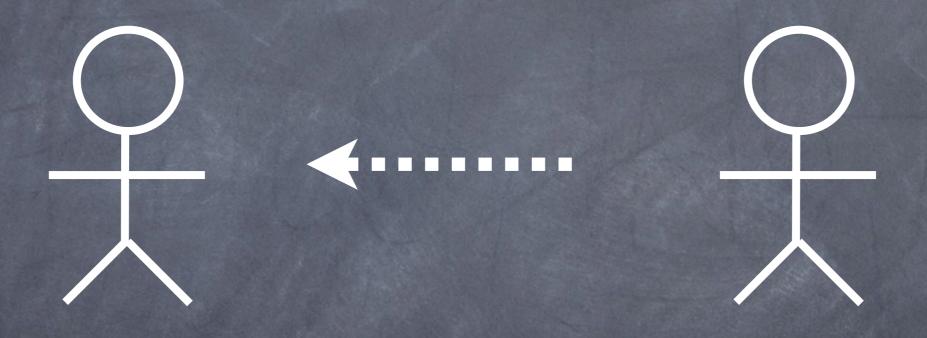




Trust Security

"The challenge of the Computer Utility"
Douglas Parkhill
1966

# variety of models



Consumer

Economics What is cloud? Why now? Risks Private or Public? Myths









Software

Platform

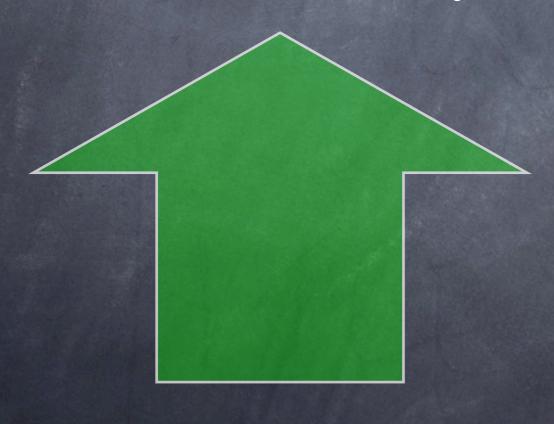
Infrastructure

Reduced cost (per unit)

Pay per use (utility)

Economies of scale (volume operations)

## efficiency



Software

Platform

Infrastructure

Accelerated
Innovation

### consumption



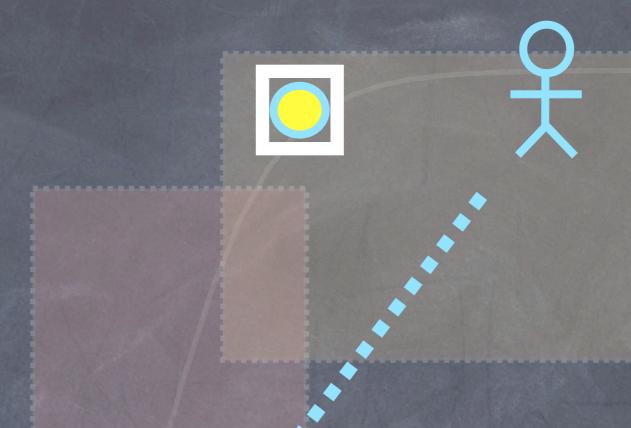






Standardised
Low Cost
High QoS





Innovation

Market

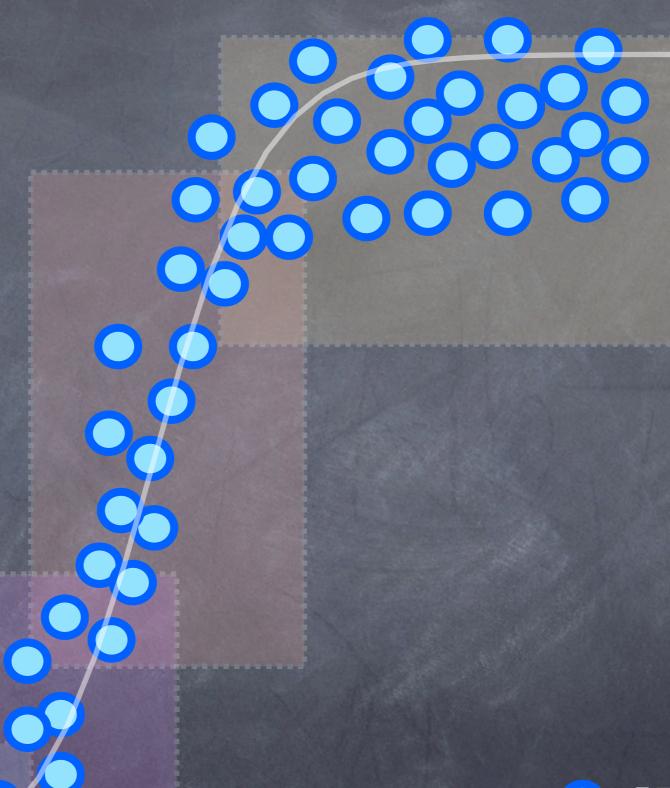


Competitive
Gap

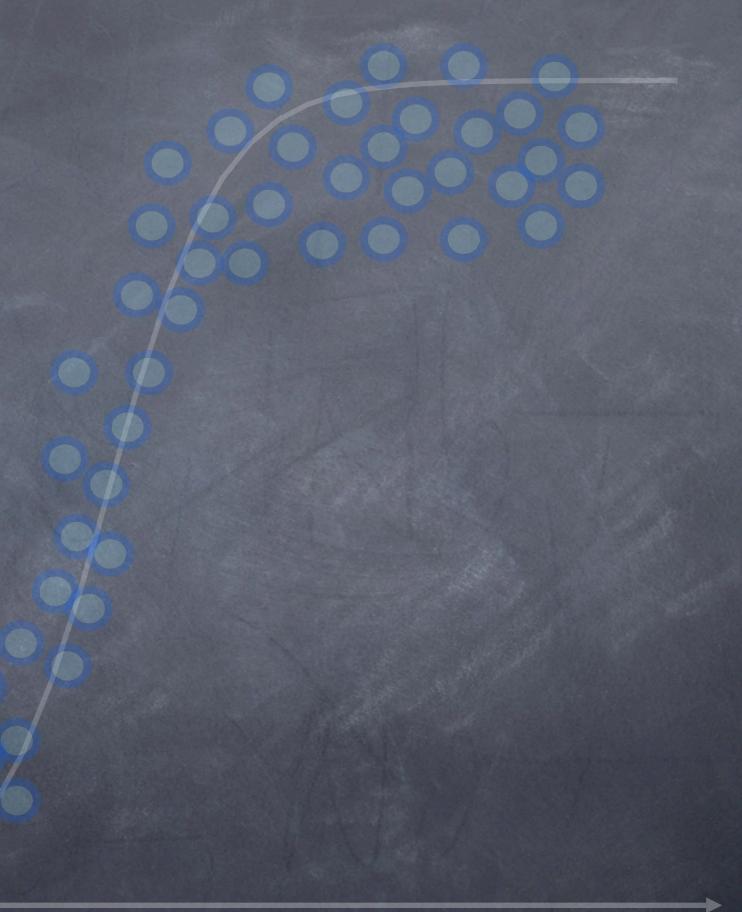
You







IT

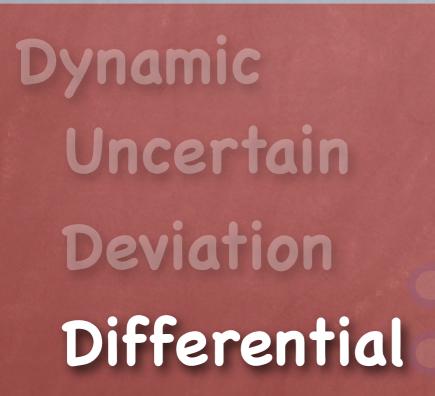


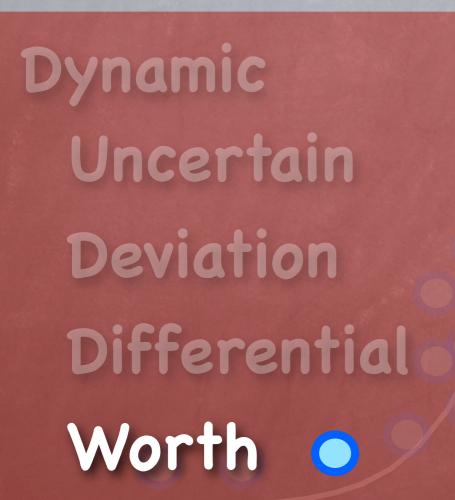


















Static

Static • Defined

Static Defined No Deviation

Static
Defined
No Deviation
Standard

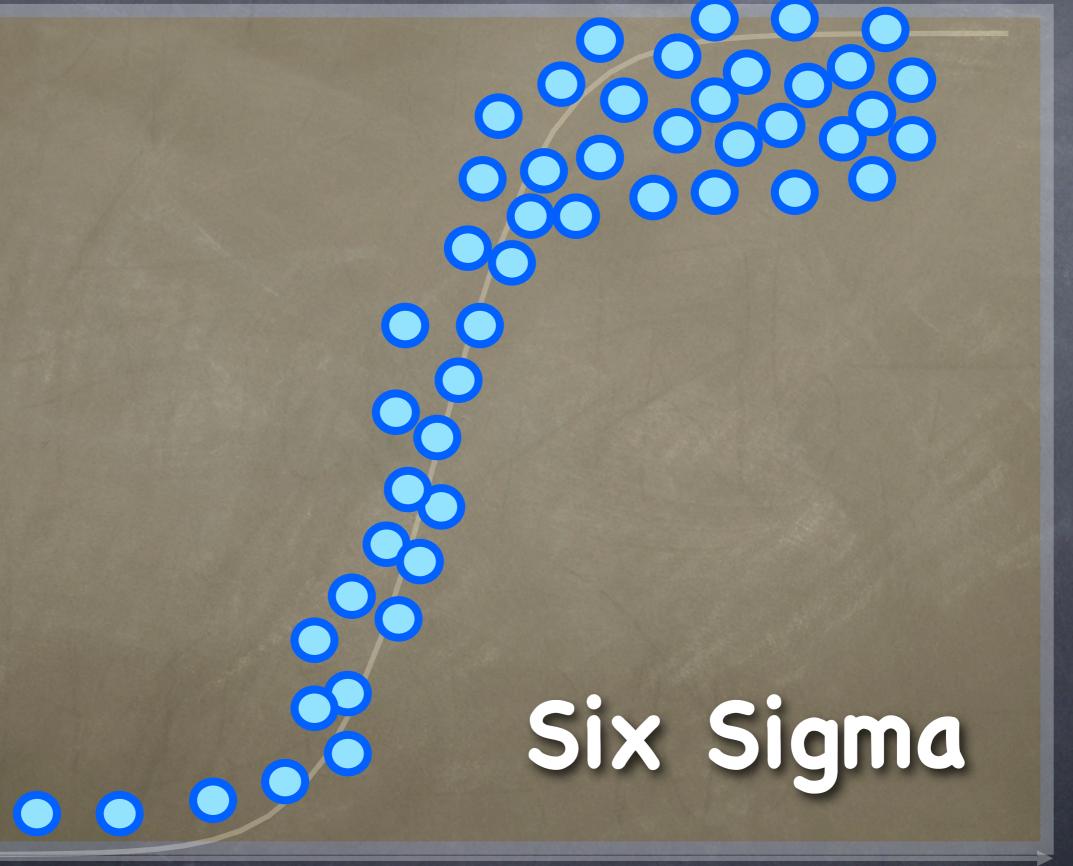
Static
Defined
No Deviation
Standard
Cost

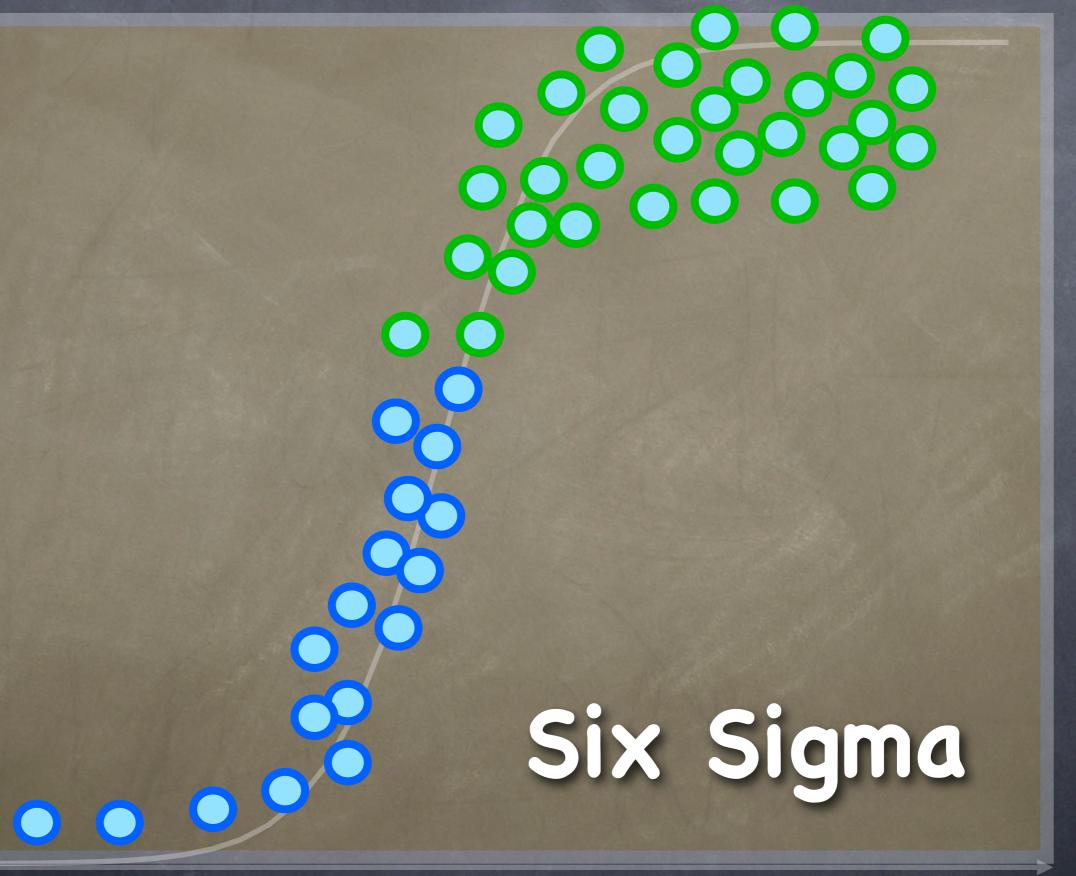
### Different Characteristics

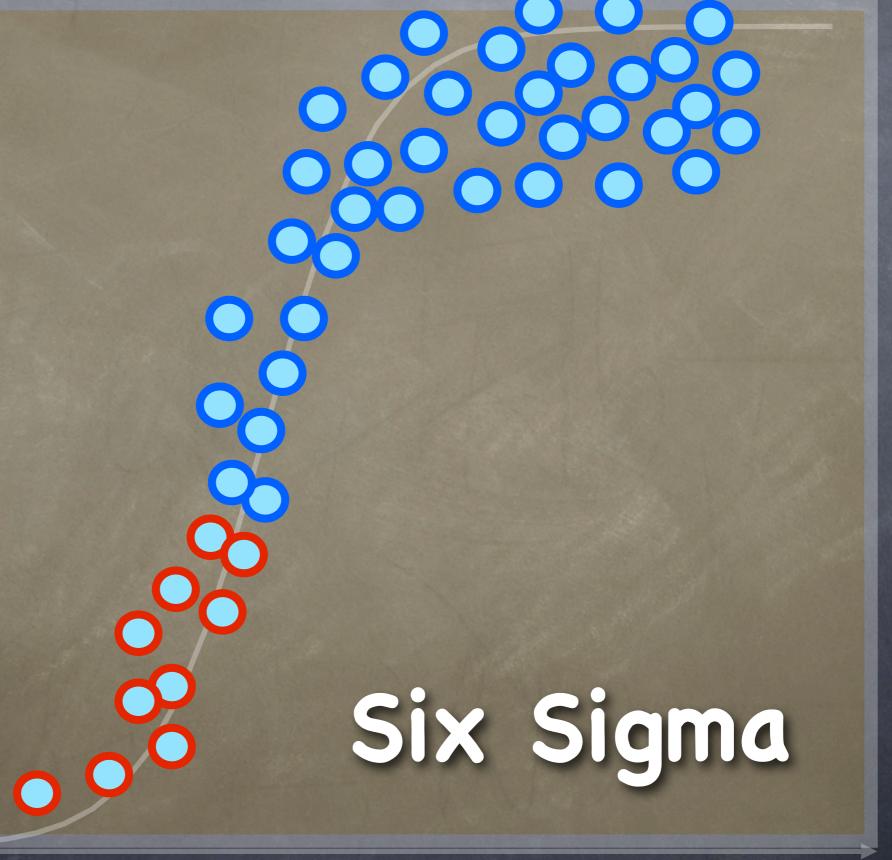
# Magic Bullets

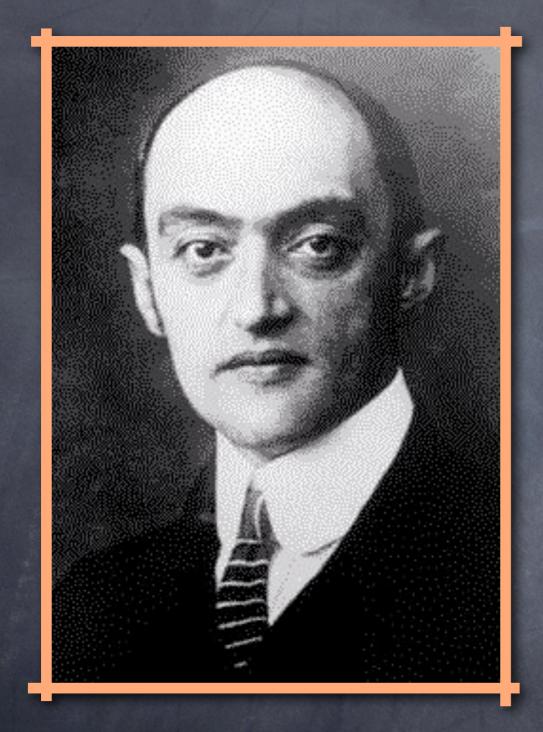
Six Sigma

Agile



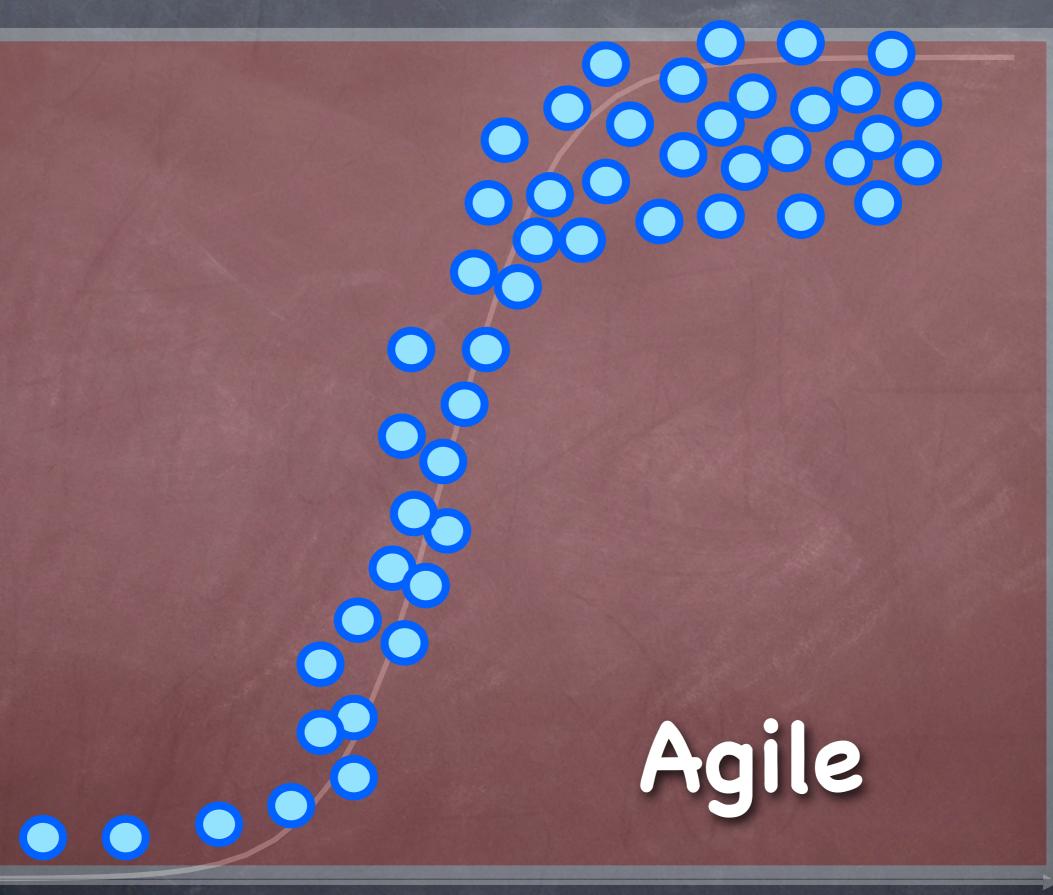




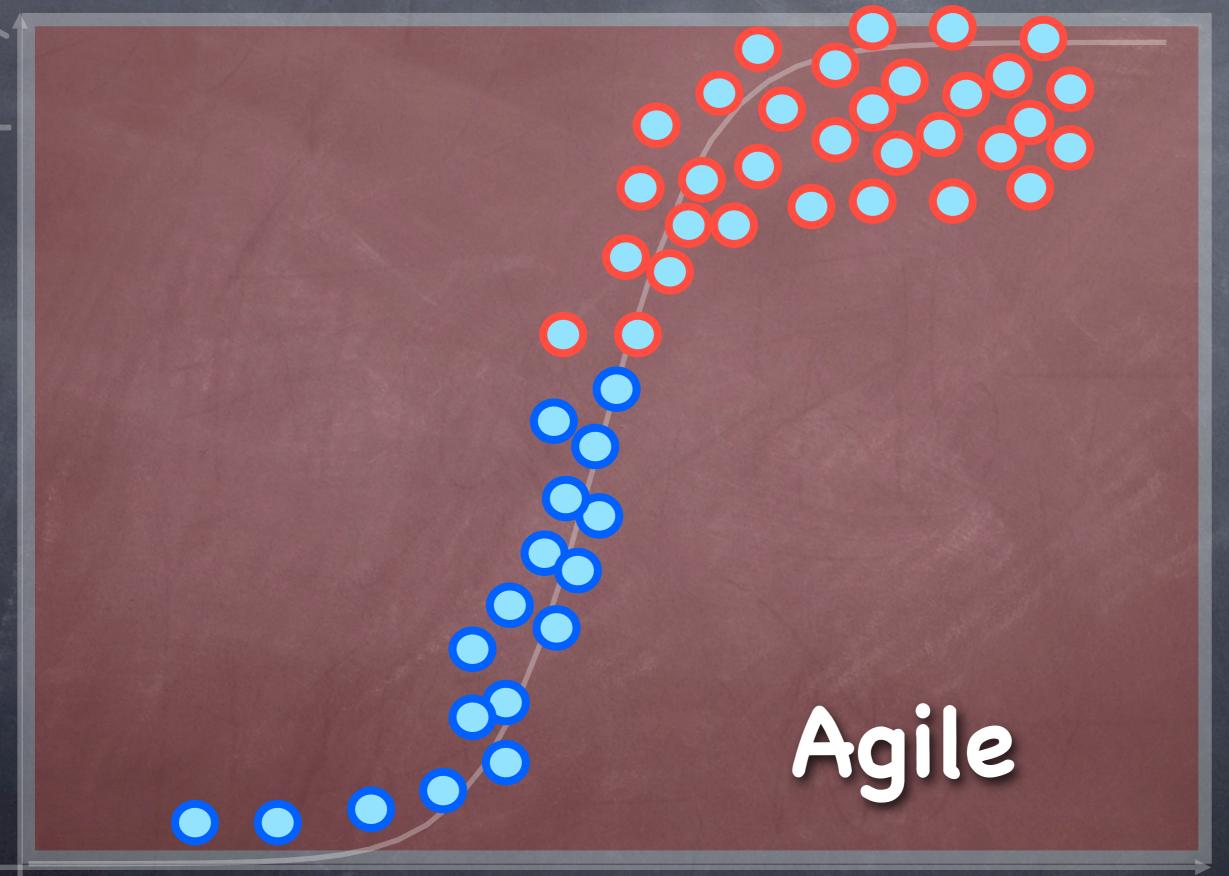


Joseph A. Schumpeter (1883 - 1950)

The fundamental impulse that sets and keeps the capitalist engine in motion comes from the new consumers, goods, the new methods of production or transportation, the new markets, the new forms of industrial organization that capitalist enterprise creates.



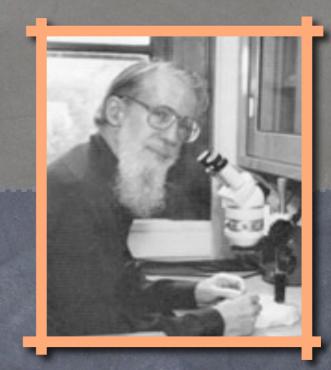




Market....

SSULE

You



Prof. Van Valen
"Red Queen Hypothesis"

"one size fits all"

## Competitive Efficiency

(Survival Today)

#### Future Wealth

(Survival Tomorrow)

#### Innovation Paradox

Survival today requires 'coherence, coordination and stability'.

Survival tomorrow requires the replacement of these erstwhile virtues.

Salaman & Storey

Software

Platform

Infrastructure

Software

Platform

Infrastructure

Accelerated Innovation

## Competitive Efficiency

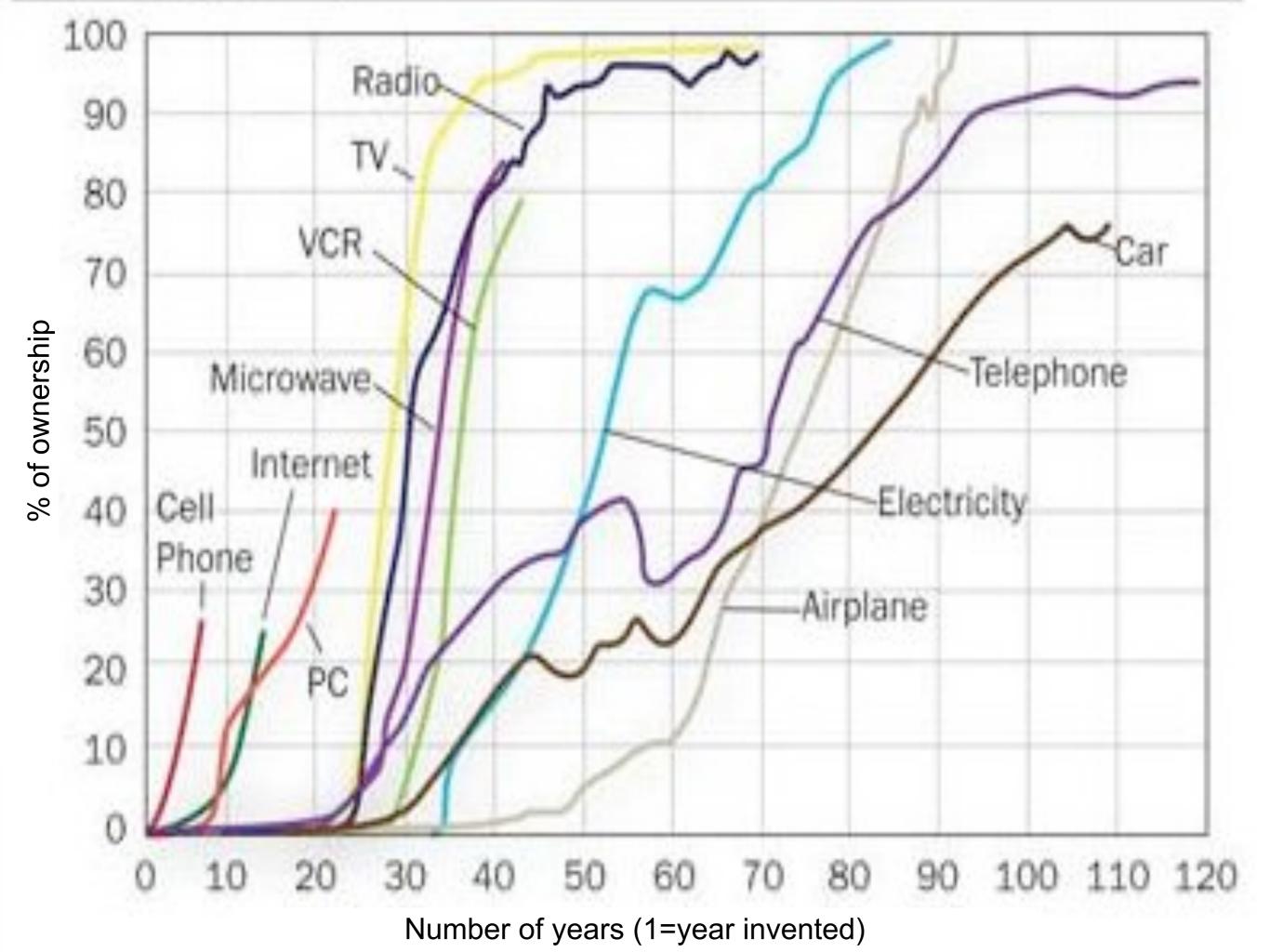
(Survival Today)

#### Future Wealth

(Survival Tomorrow)



### Recap



: Utility Services :

Commodity

Product

Custom built

Innovation

Software

Platform

Infrastructure

... as a Service

... as a Product

Economies of scale (volume operations)

Focus on core (outsource)

Pay per use (utility)

Speed (componentisation)



Reduced cost per unit

Greater consumption

Certainty

Disruptive

... as a Product

Certainty

#### **Transition**

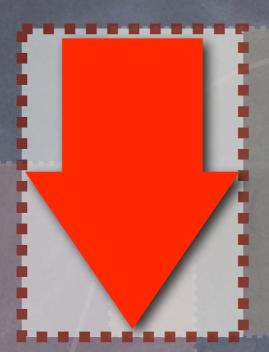
Confusion

Governance

Trust

Security

Transparency



### Outsourcing

Suitability

Competition

Lock-in

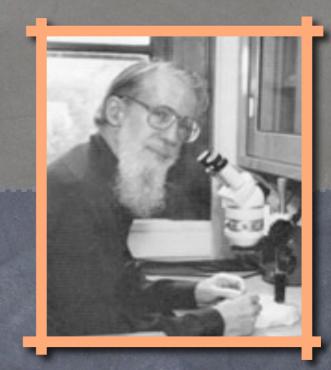
Second Source

Control

Market....

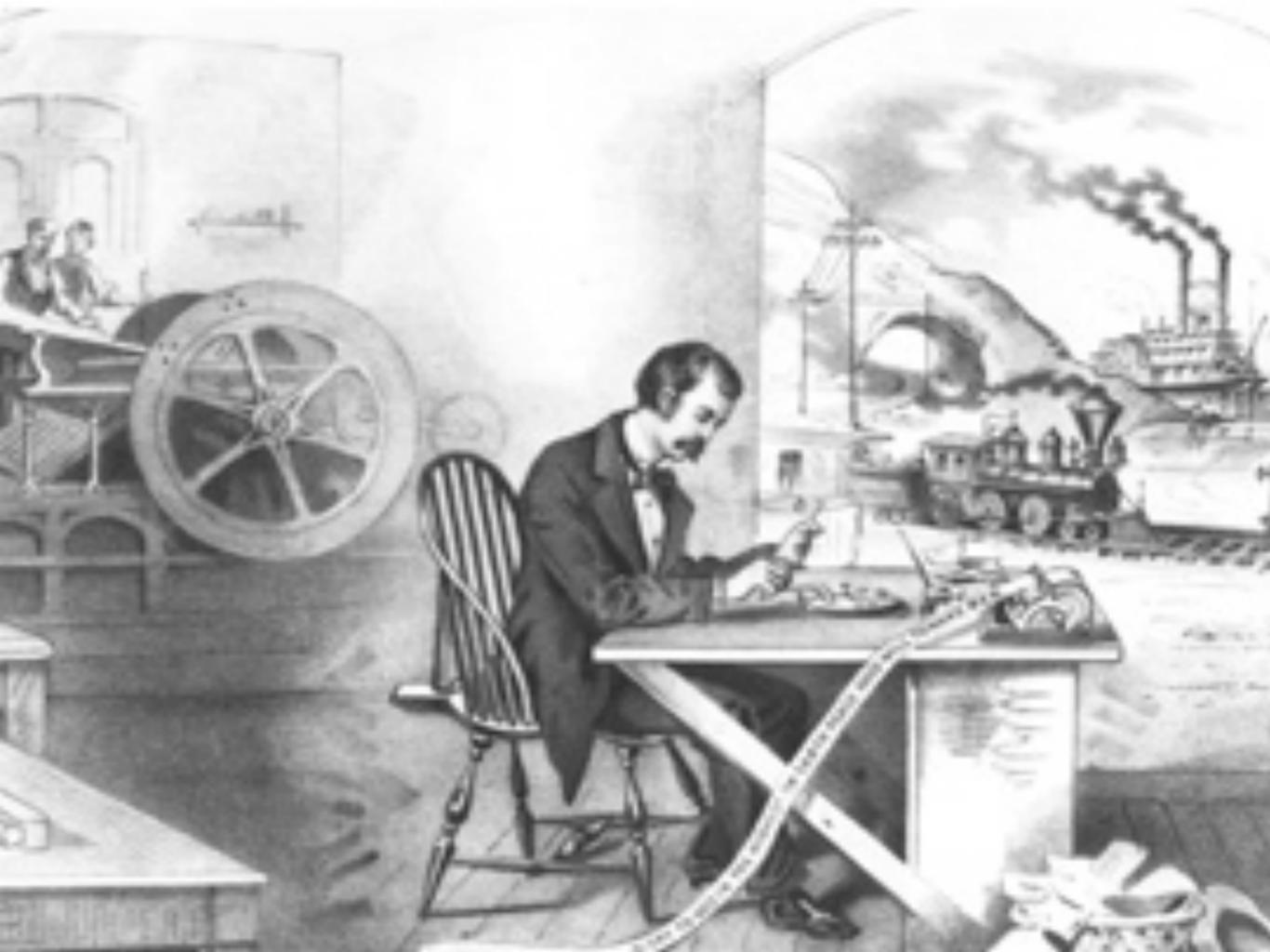
SSULE

You



Prof. Van Valen
"Red Queen Hypothesis"





# Benefits VS Risks



SLAs are what count!

You have choice

Standards don't matter It's about technology

It's green and will save you money

Cloud is an Innovation

Only public cloud is cloud computing!

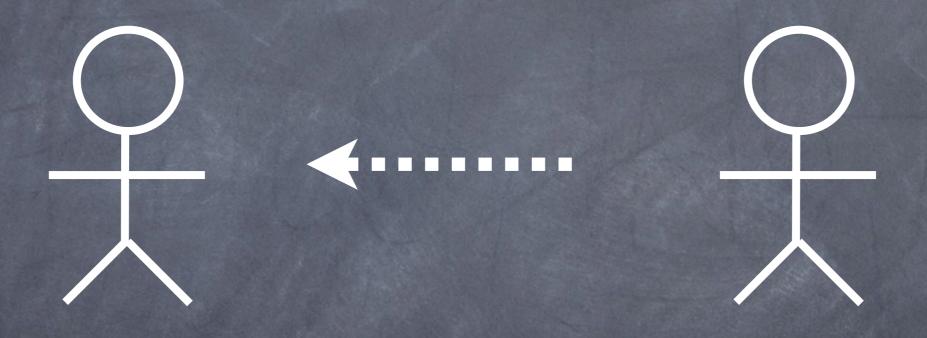
### consumption







## variety of models



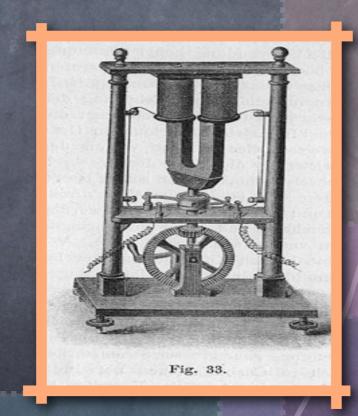
Consumer

Provider





Early Utility
Westinghouse,
1890s



Product
Hippolyte Pixii,
1830s

Software

Platform

Infrastructure

Accelerated Innovation

Certainty

process engineering secure show ROI Web 2.0 adaptable flexible Outsource innovate Six Sigma Open source align to the SOA Agile SAAS business Enterprise 2.0 Cloud cost efficient REST good governance Offshore Organic focus on core **KPIs** Demand management

"one size fits all"

# Competitive Efficiency

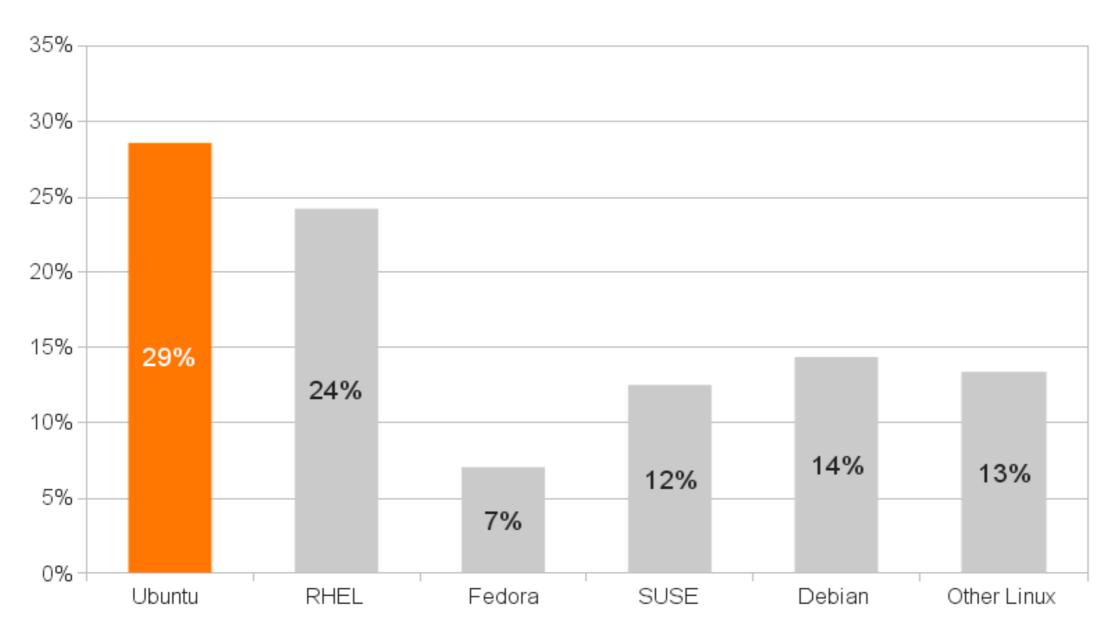
(Survival Today)

### Future Wealth

(Survival Tomorrow)



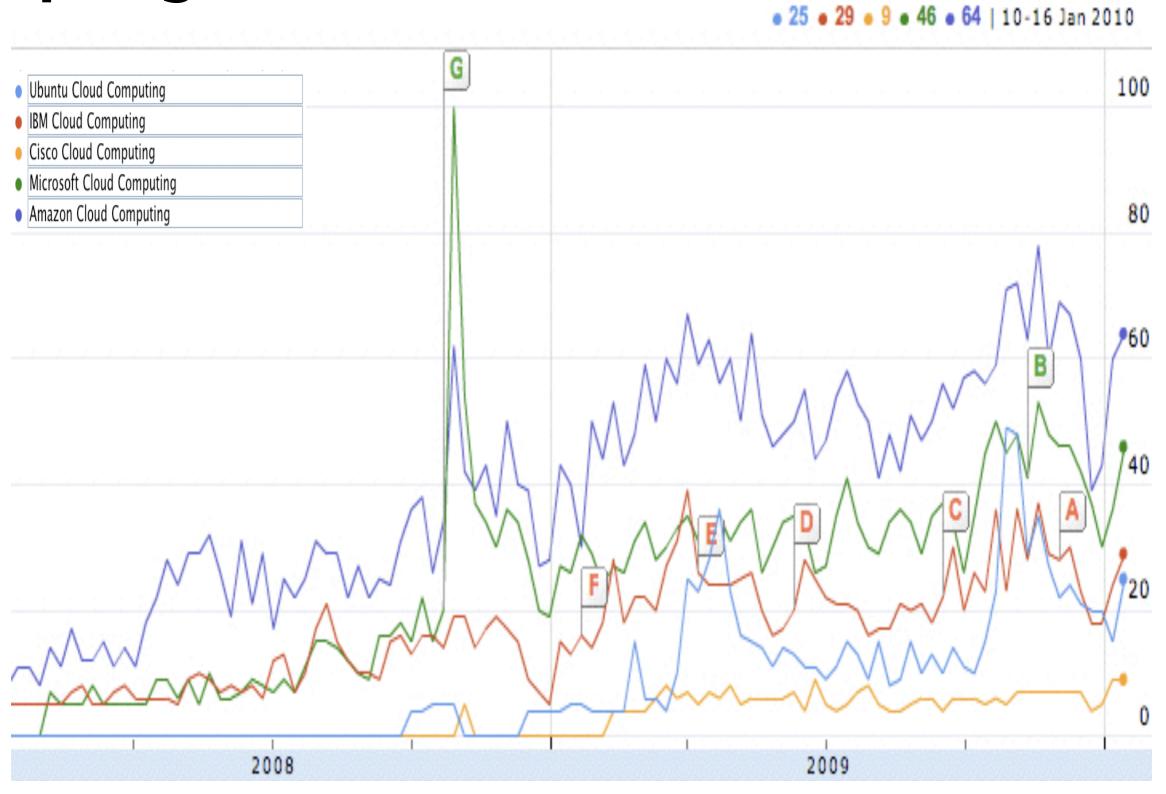
#### Emerging leader in deployment



Source: 2009 Eclipse Community Open Source Developer Report (Sample size 570)



#### Rapid growth on cloud





Provision of compute resources

Go Grid API EC2 API Sun Cloud API Rackspace API **Delta Cloud API** LibCloud API Flexiscale API ElasticHosts API vCloud API





**Public cloud** 

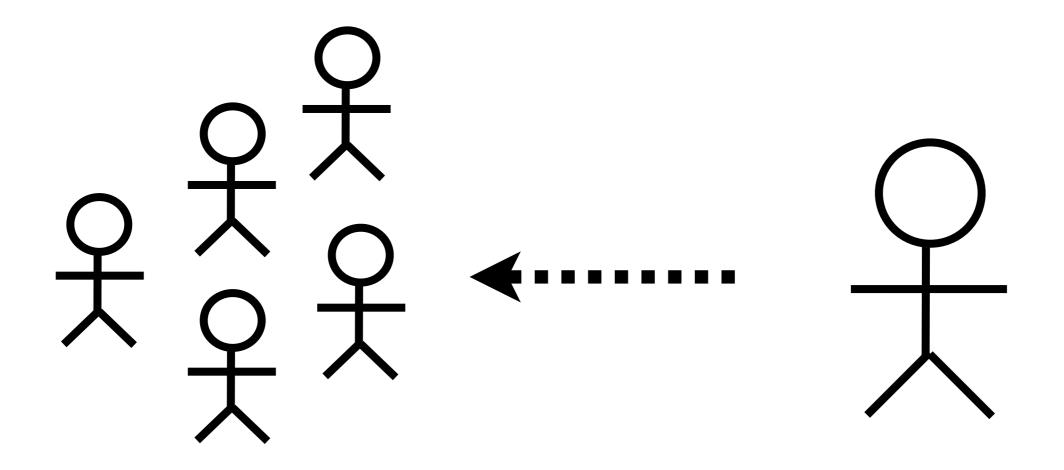
**Amazon EC2** 

<u>Ubuntu on EC2</u>

(April'09)



### Private Cloud



**Business Unit** 

I.T. Dept.

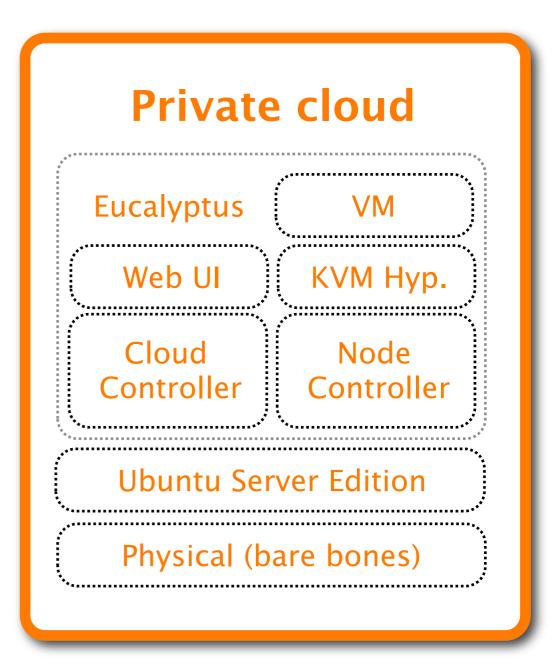




## Eucalyptus Systems

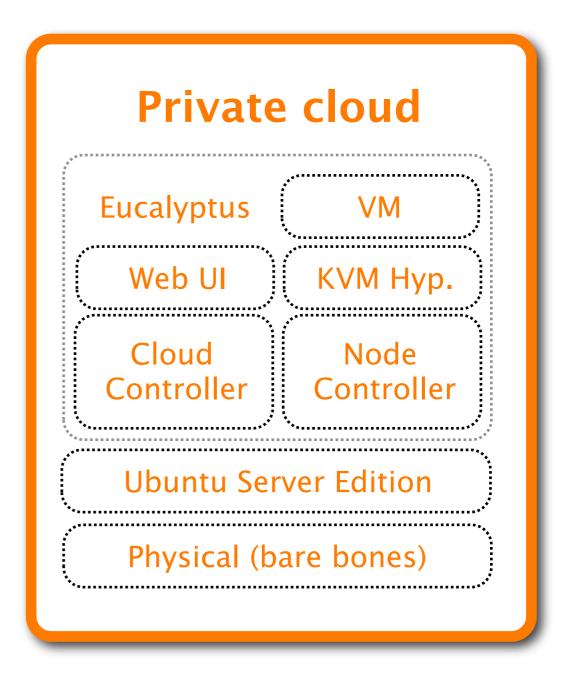


#### Rapid Deployment.





## Rapid Deployment. On premise.

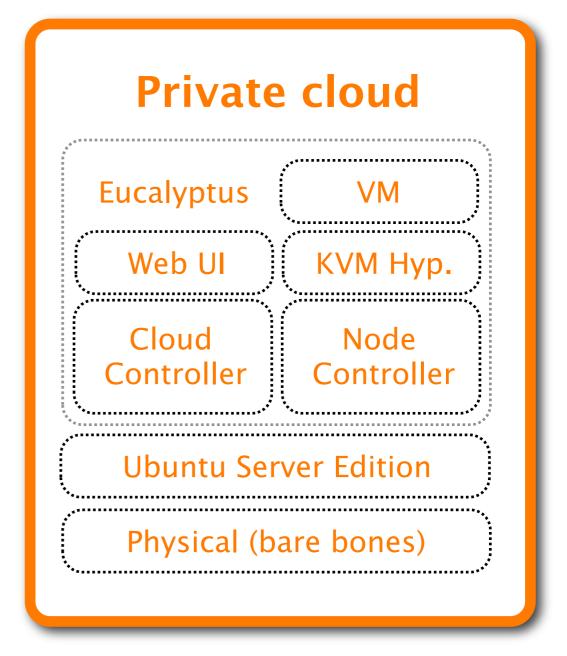




Rapid Deployment.

On premise.

Self Service IT.





Rapid Deployment.

On premise.

Self Service IT.

Track EC2 / S3.



**Eucalyptus** 

VM

Web UI

KVM Hyp.

Cloud Controller Node Controller

**Ubuntu Server Edition** 

Physical (bare bones)



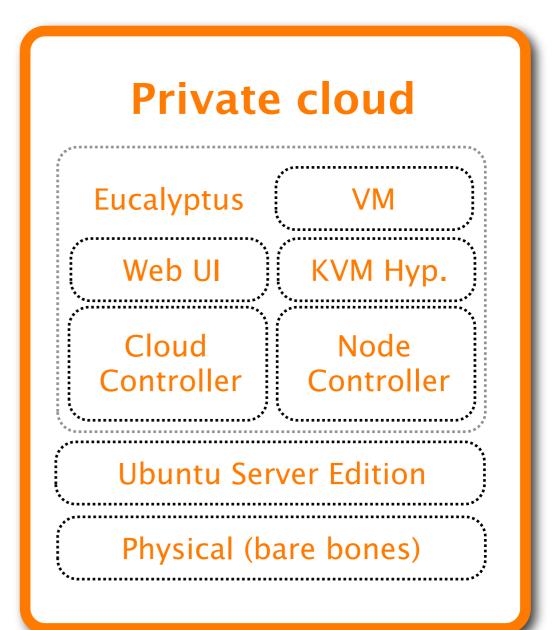
Rapid Deployment.

On premise.

Self Service IT.

Track EC2 / S3.

Best of Breed.







#### <u>Ubuntu Enterprise</u> Cloud

(April '09)

#### **Private cloud**

**Eucalyptus** 

VM

Web UI

KVM Hyp.

Cloud Controller

Node Controller

**Ubuntu Server Edition** 

Physical (bare bones)





**Public cloud** 

**Amazon EC2** 

#### **Private cloud**

**Eucalyptus** 

Web UI

KVM Hyp.

Cloud Controller Controller

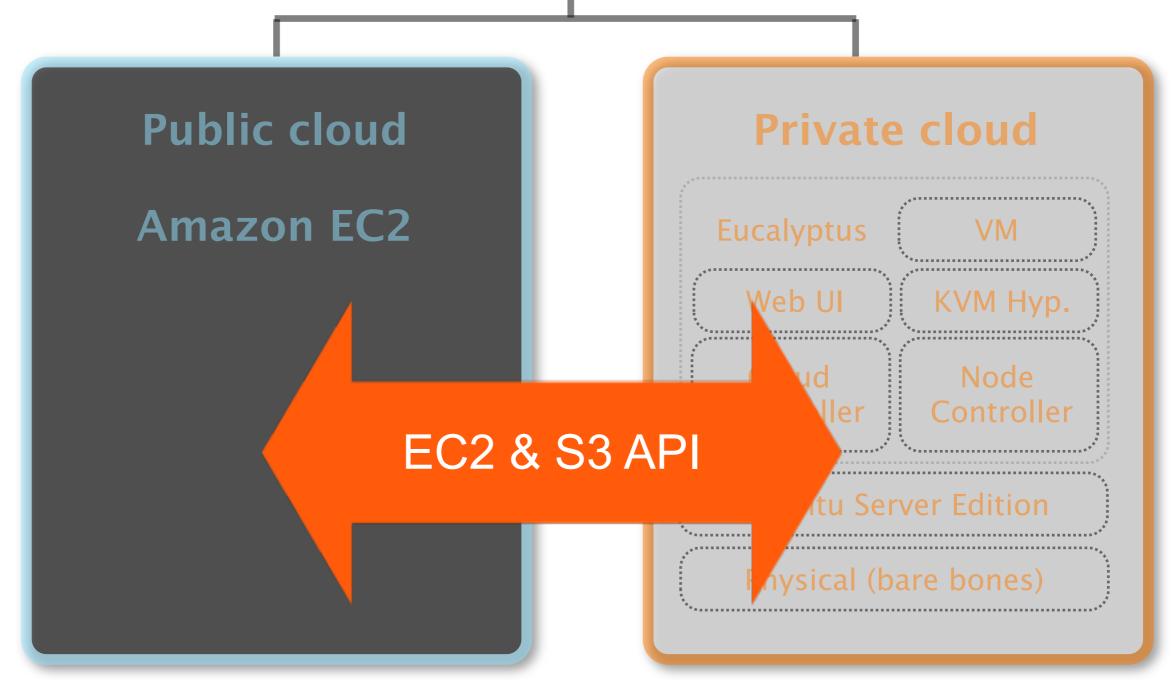
Node

**Ubuntu Server Edition** 

Physical (bare bones)

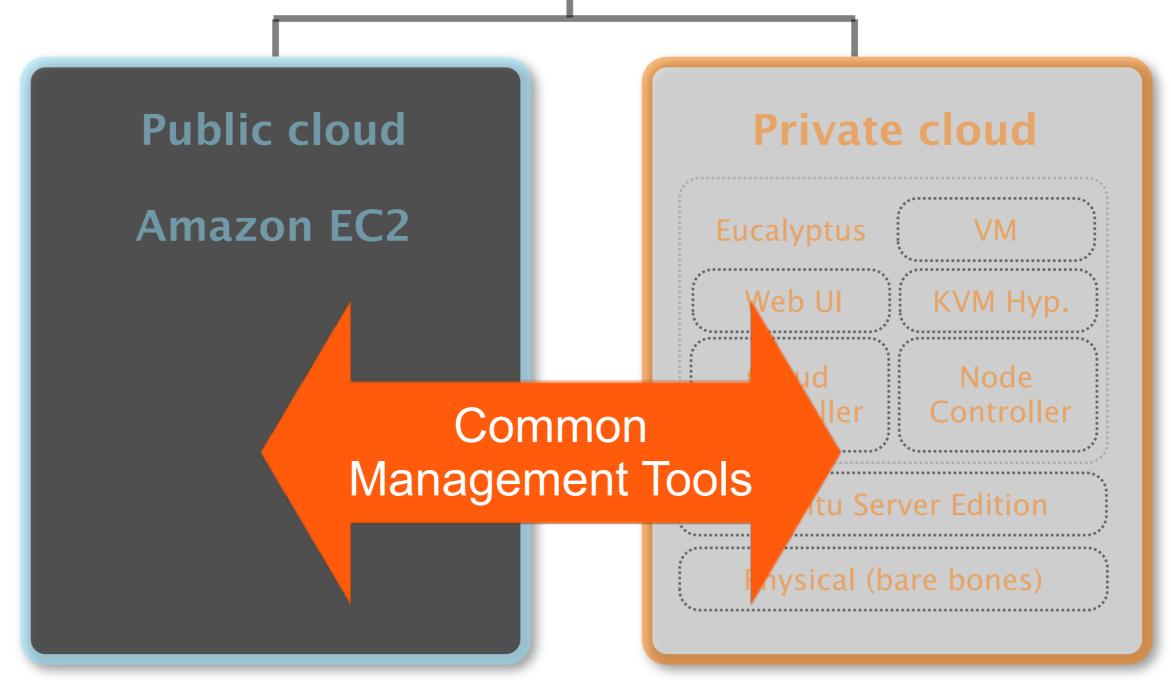






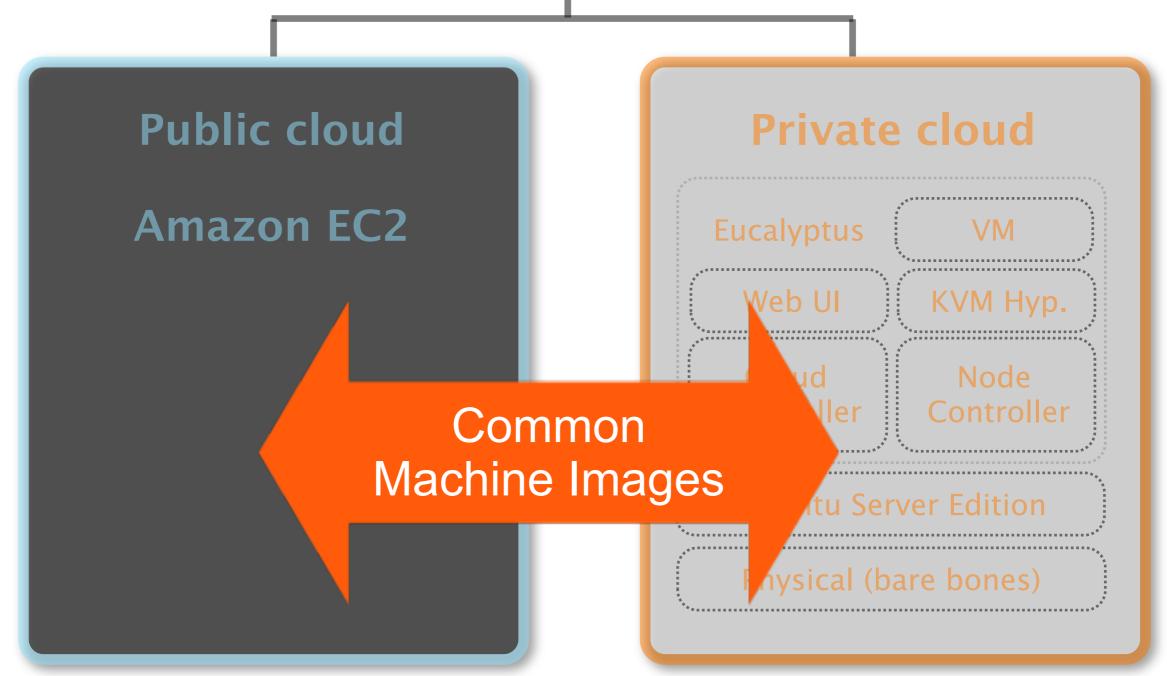






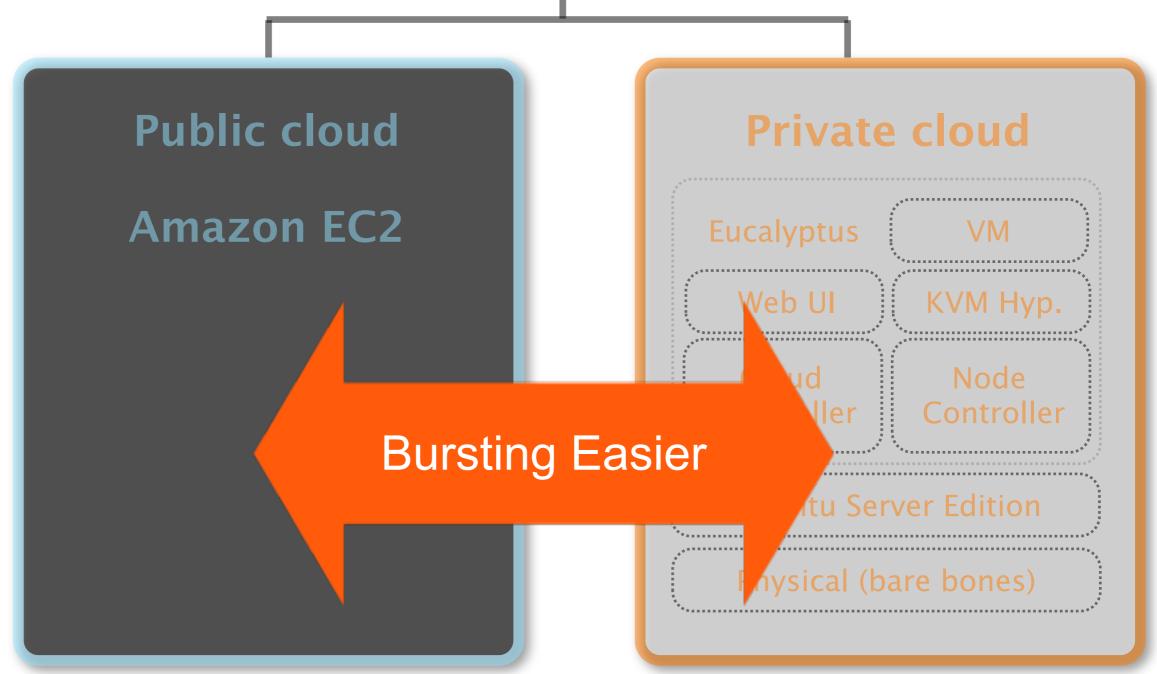








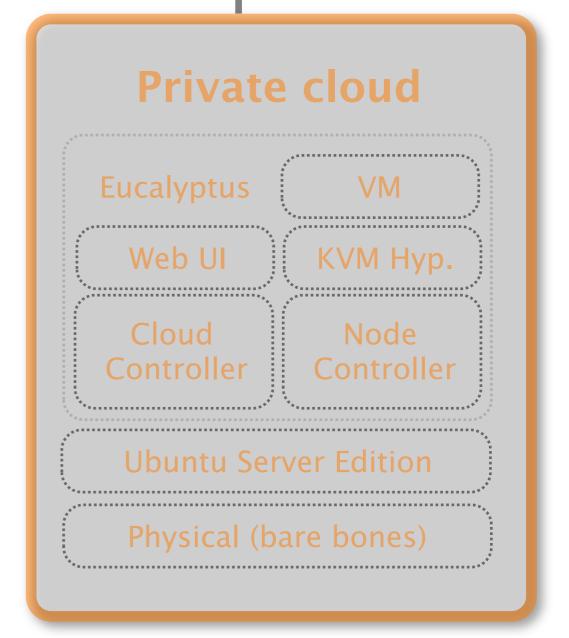










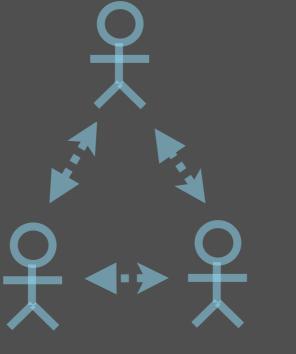








**Amazon EC2** 



#### **Private cloud**

**Eucalyptus** 

VIV

Web UI

KVM Hyp.

Cloud Controller

Node Controller

**Ubuntu Server Edition** 

Physical (bare bones)



model

### > 8,000 private clouds based on UEC



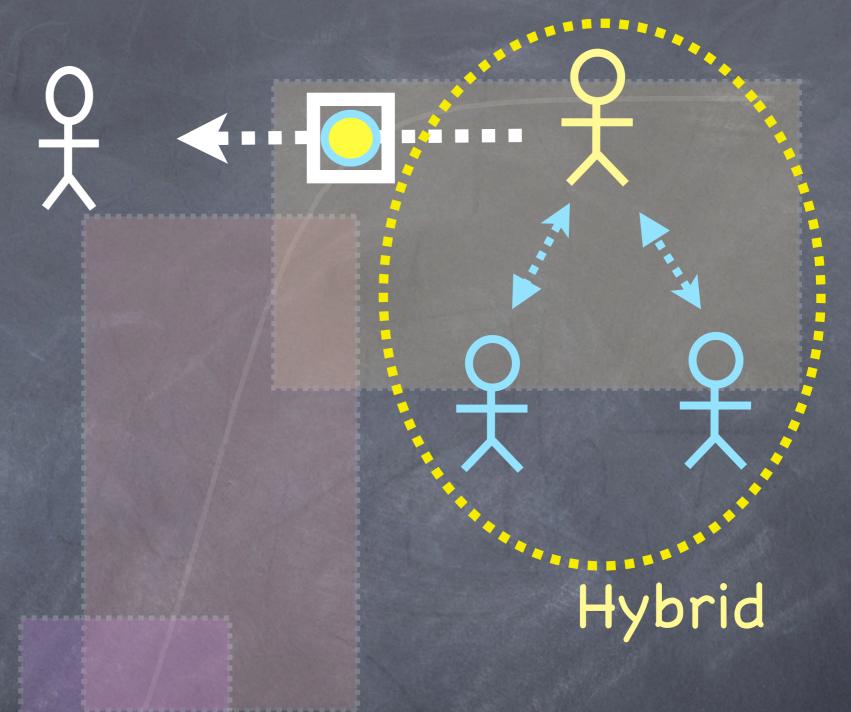
#### ubuntu.com/cloud

# 24x7 Support Training Professional Services JumpStart

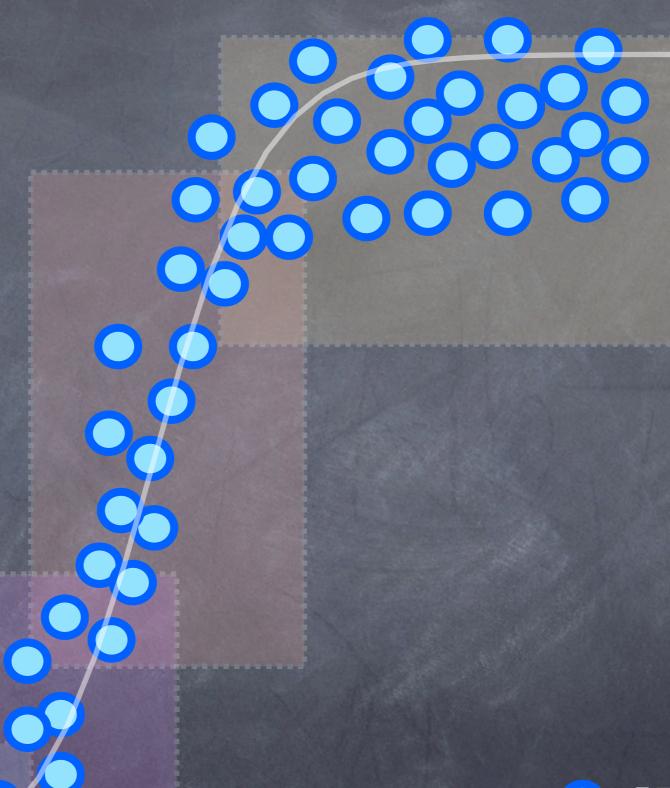
Economics What is cloud? Why now? Risks Private or Public? Myths Ubuntu Where to start?



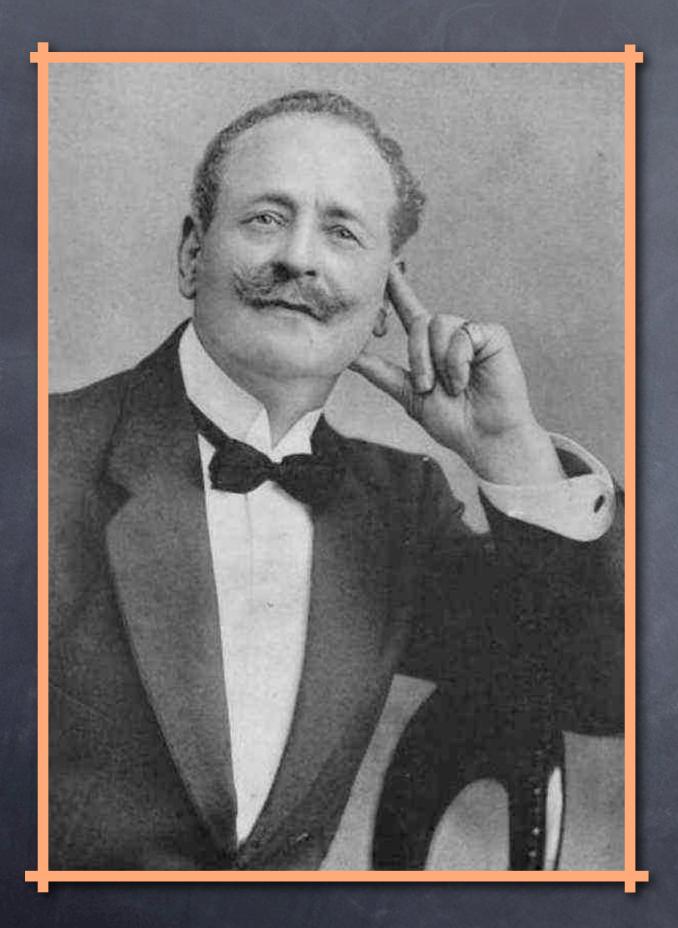








IT



### Strategic Value?

Software

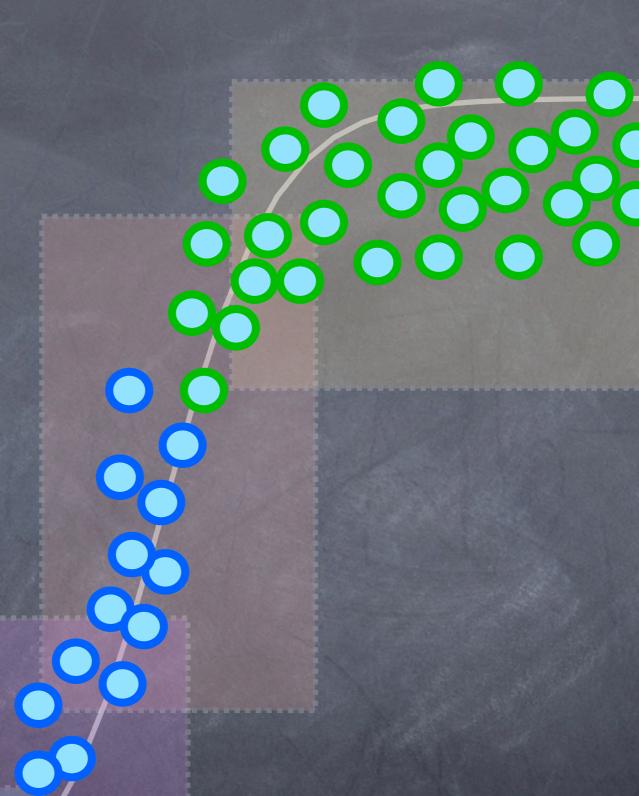
Platform

Infrastructure

... as a Service

... as a Product

# Consolidate & Standardise



Easy Switching

#### Minimise Exit

Adopt defacto public standard

open source implementation



## Competitive Efficiency

(Survival Today)

#### Future Wealth

(Survival Tomorrow)

#### Start experimenting

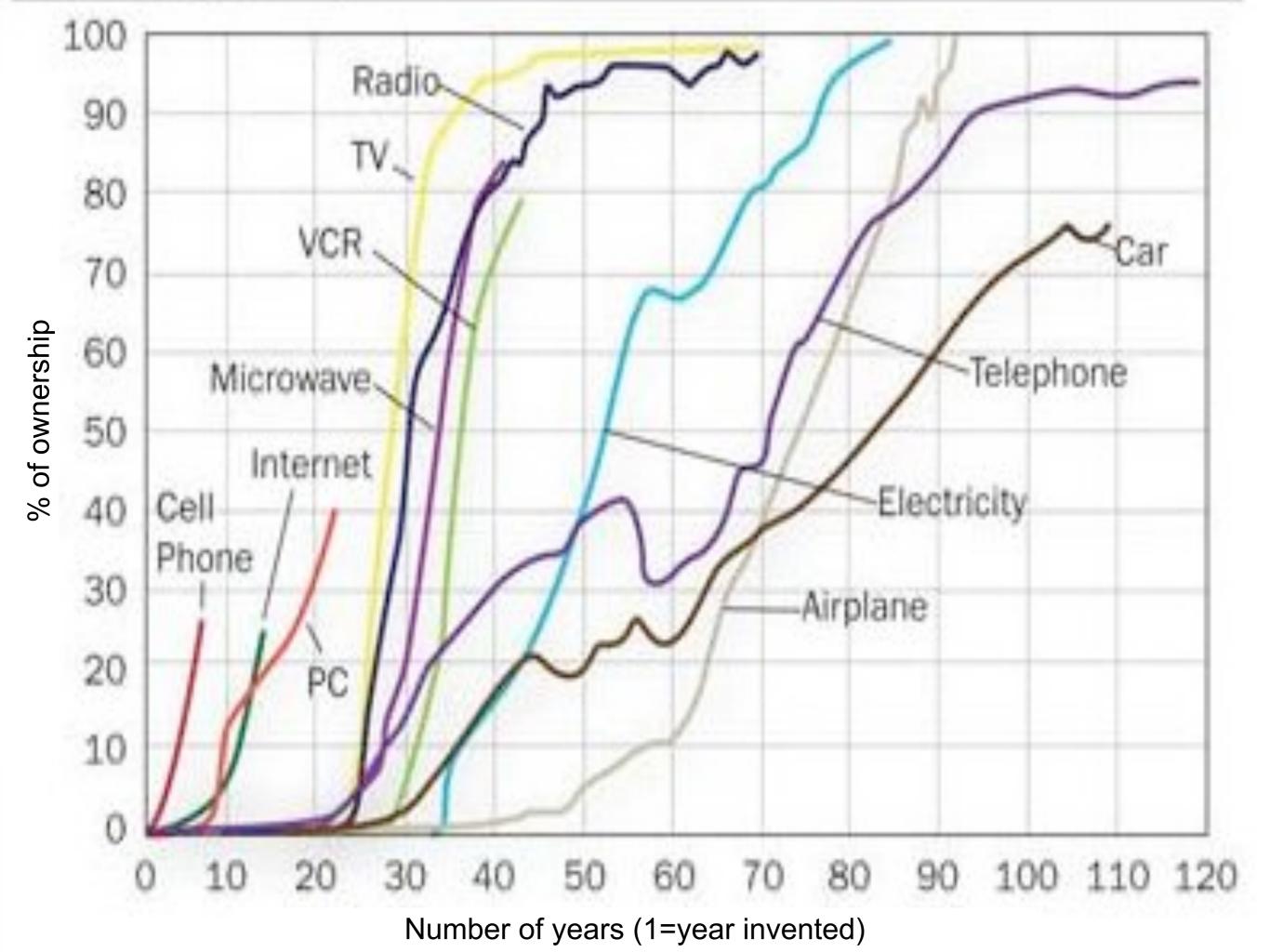
# Start experimenting Use hybrid

# Start experimenting Use hybrid Consolidate & standardise

Start experimenting Use hybrid Consolidate & standardise Mitigate future exist costs

Start experimenting Use hybrid Consolidate & standardise Mitigate future exist costs No "one size"

### Summary



: Utility Services :

Commodity

Product

Custom built

Innovation

Commoditisation................

Demand
(user competition)

Improvement (supply competition)



Software

Platform

Infrastructure

... as a Service

... as a Product

Economies of scale (volume operations)

Focus on core (outsource)

Pay per use (utility)

Speed (componentisation)



Reduced cost per unit

Greater consumption

#### **Transition**

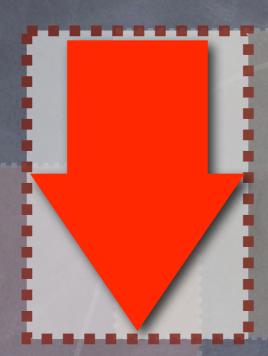
Confusion

Governance

Trust

Security

Transparency



#### Outsourcing

Suitability

Competition

Lock-in

Second Source

Control



SLAs are what count!

You have choice

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It's green and will save you money

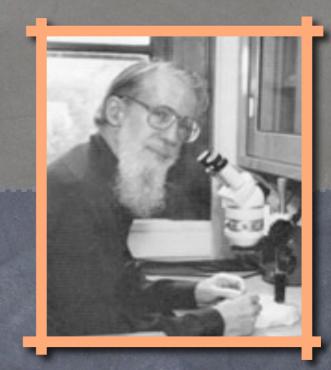
Cloud is an Innovation

Only public cloud is cloud computing!

Market....

SSULE

You



Prof. Van Valen
"Red Queen Hypothesis"

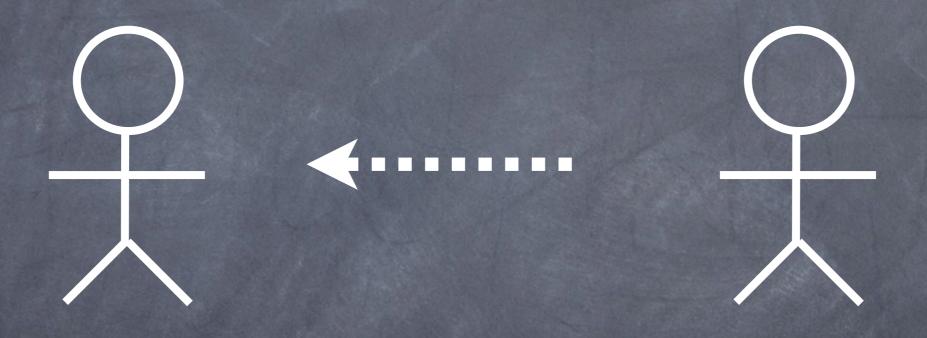
## Benefits VS Risks

Disruptive

... as a Product

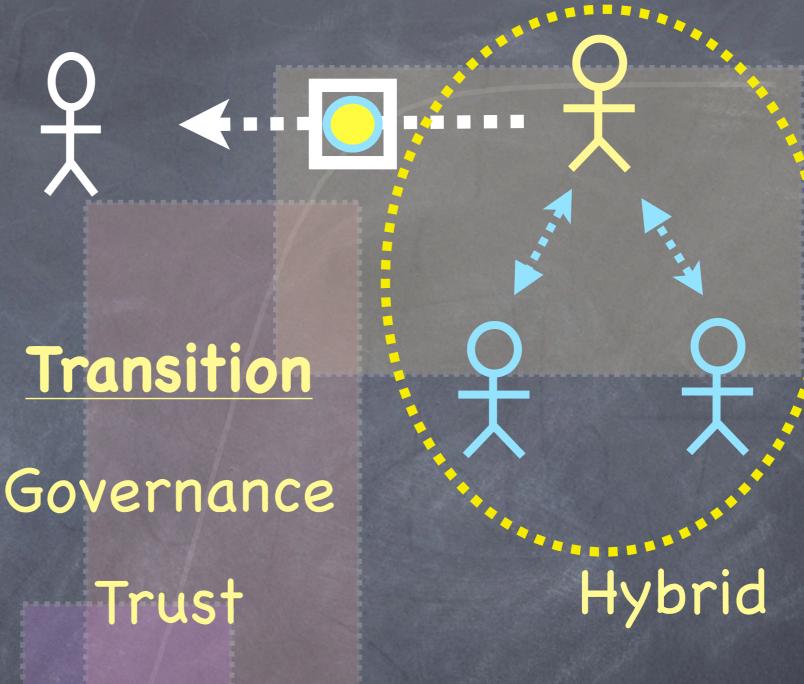
Certainty

#### variety of models



Consumer

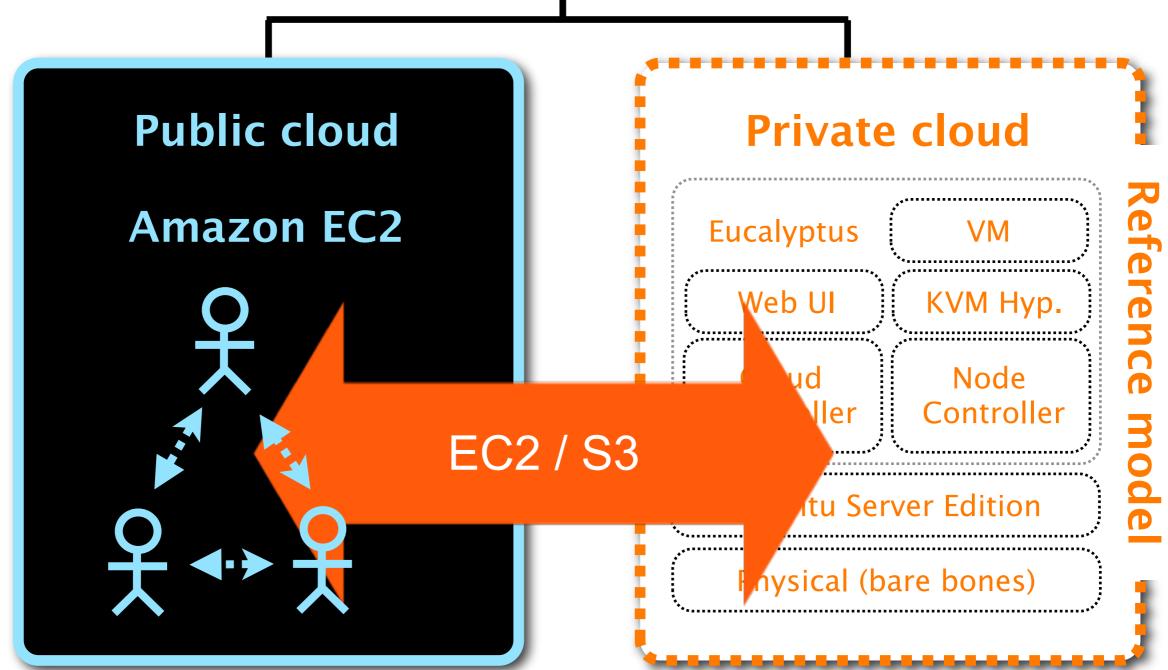
Provider



Security

Certainty









Software

Platform

Infrastructure

Accelerated Innovation

Certainty

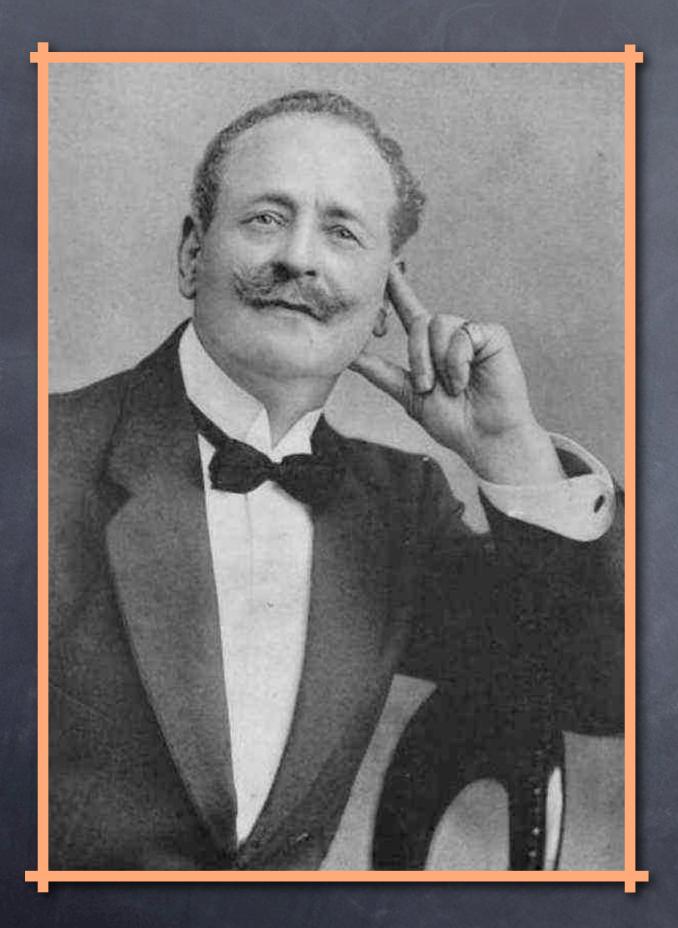
process engineering secure show ROI Web 2.0 adaptable flexible Outsource innovate Six Sigma Open source align to the SOA Agile SAAS business Enterprise 2.0 Cloud cost efficient REST good governance Offshore Organic focus on core **KPIs** Demand management

## Competitive Efficiency

(Survival Today)

#### Future Wealth

(Survival Tomorrow)



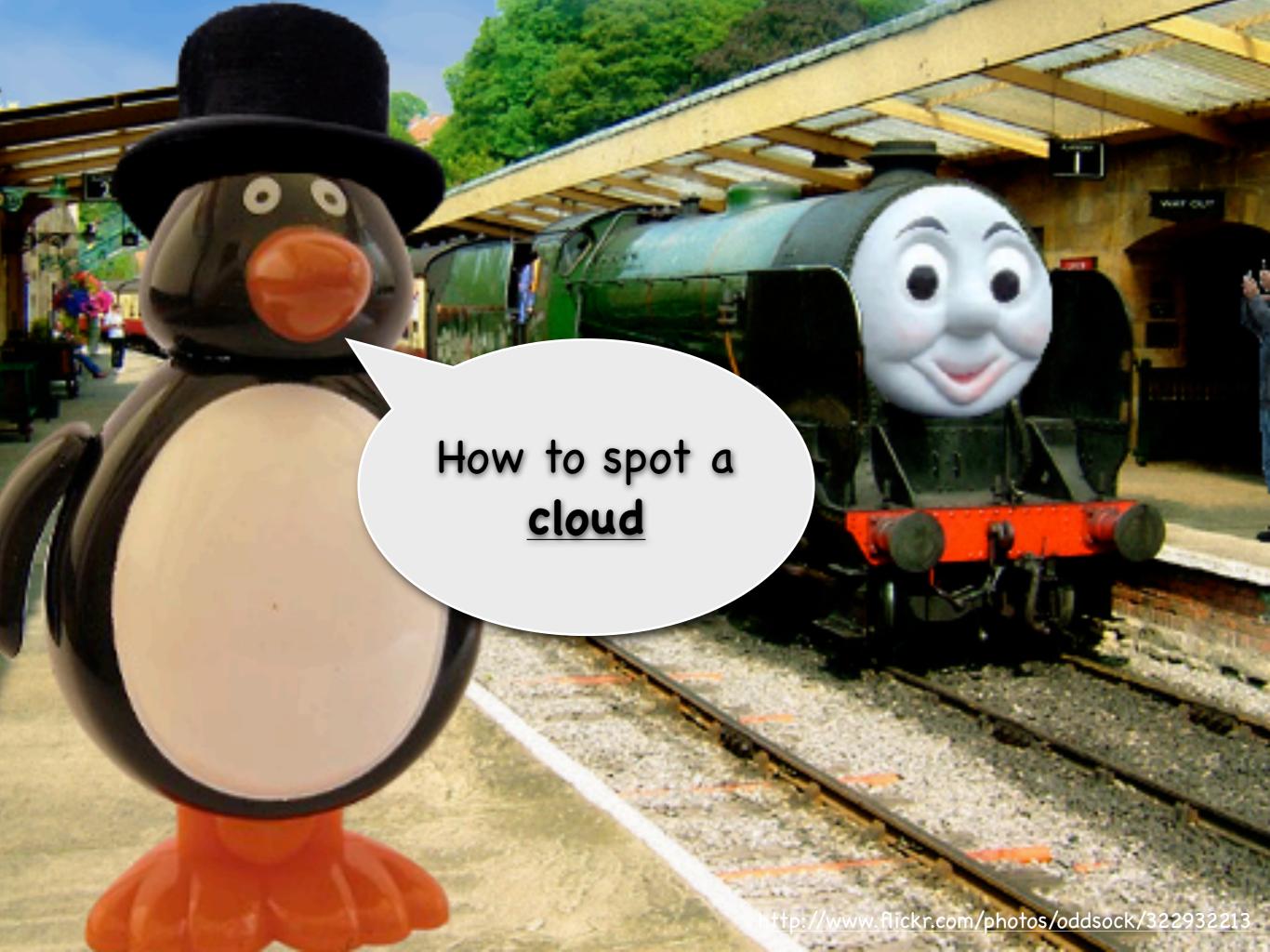
## Strategic Value?

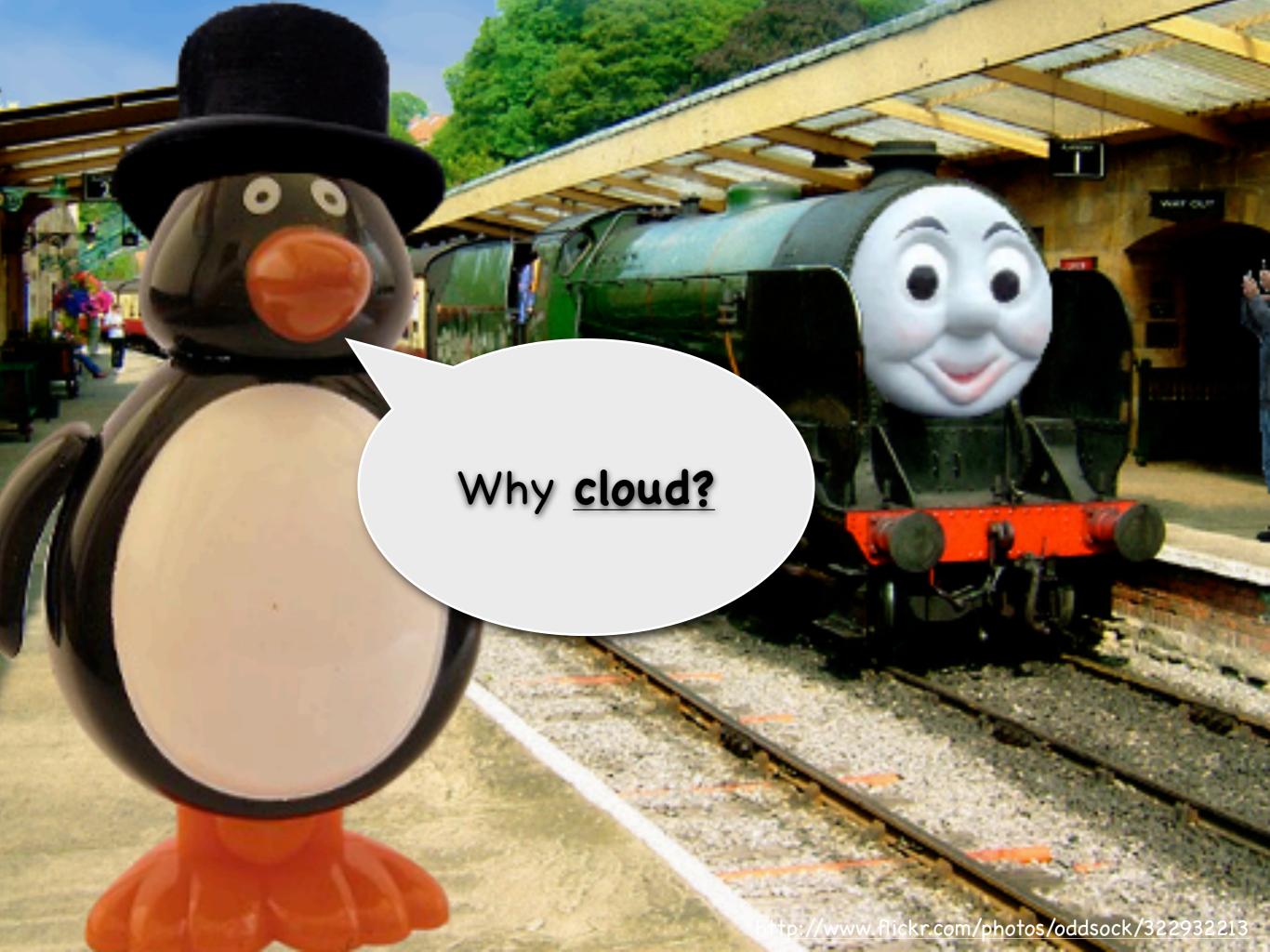
# Consolidate & Standardise

#### Minimise Exit

Adopt defacto public standard

open source implementation









### Thank you

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