

Cloud computing to increase flexibility and exploit Big Data

What is Cloud Computing?

Applications and data held and managed through the cloud rather than in own datacentres



Software as a Service



Platform as a Service



Infrastructure as a Service



Private cloud

Public Cloud

Services provided over the public internet through affordable and shared computing resources. All hardware, software and infrastructure and related resilience are owned and run by the provider. Use to provide:

- Software as a Service (SaaS)
- Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- Platform as a Service (PaaS)

Private Cloud

Services provided exclusively for a single organisation, thus providing an added layer of security. Slightly less cost effective than Public cloud, but still readily scalable or outsourced.

Private cloud can either be owned and run internally or outsourced.

Benefits



Revenue improvements

- Scalable infrastructure and software services to support acquisitions.
- Enable cost-effective, rapid prototyping as a service to customers.
- Support the large levels of data.
- Support Big data analytics.

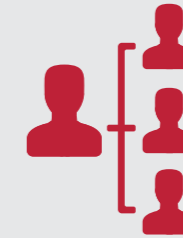


Cost reduction

Economics of scale achieved by the outsource provider deliver an improvement in:

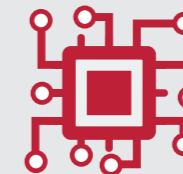
- Disaster recovery resilience, reducing business risk (mirrored datacentres in independent locations are provided).
- Fixed costs through the provision of an infrastructure that can be rapidly scaled up and down according to business demand.

IT Enablers



Capabilities

- Create a supplier network of Cloud based computing providers who can ensure a consistent, global service.
- Create the capabilities in-house to manage a global supplier network.
- Develop the processes in-house to ensure our businesses across the work can quickly access new and maintain their existing cloud based services.



Technology

- Transition existing owned data centres to a cloud based architecture.
- Transition applications to SaaS and cloud enabled application technology.