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### System Management Software Agenda 2005

#### Aligning IT Performance with Business Objectives

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### Agenda

- Business and Technology Environment in 2005+
- IT Challenges for System Management Software
- System Management Software
  - Definition
  - System Monitoring Disciplines
  - Shifting Focus
- Business Service Management
- Concept around 'Dynamic IT'
- System Management Software Forecast 2005-2009
- Summary and Conclusions



### Business Environment in 2005: Challenges all around

#### **Politics & Regulations**

- Stagnating Western European Economies
- Major elections in some countries, Vote on European Constitution
- New regulations for accounting and governance (IFRS, IAS, Basel II)
- New EU directives for certain industries (WEEE, RoHS)

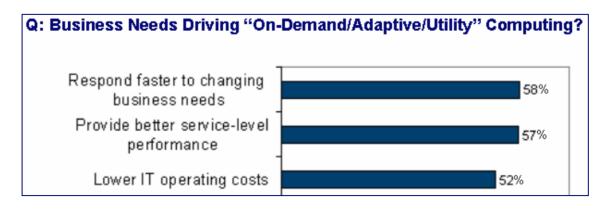
#### **Economic Facts**

- 2005: GDP growth in Euro zone 1.7%, worldwide GDP growth rate will reach 3%
- Unemployment rate in Europe was at 8.9% in 2004 and is expected to drop by 1% during 2005
- Strong euro affecting European balance sheets
- Interest rates continue to be at low level and still fall
- Outlook
  - M&A starting again for critical mass and slow economic upturn
  - Delocalization of manufacturing accelerating toward Eastern Europe



### Technology Environment in 2005: Turn rigid IT structures into agile services

- IT economics have evolved over a 40 year-history of business conditions that fundamentally differed from today's
- Today the capability for IT to adjust to downside and upside economic conditions is key – manage the 'breaking distance'
  - Ironically, many organizations will become truly great at reducing costs just at the point when the economy picks up.
- IT organizations must be both proactive and reactive in facing business uncertainty
- IT organizations must be positioned in a closely coupled alignment with business strategy and be a partner in its value proposition
- Dynamic IT is an enabler of business agility and requires an integrated portfolio as the foundation





#### Impact: Dynamic Enterprises will need Dynamic IT' Platforms

- The events of the past 3 years (technology, economics, world politics, etc.) have changed the dynamics of IT
- IT organizations need to radically improve their alignment with the business by becoming "opportunity seeking," using real business value as the currency of success
- The 30-40 years of IT history have focused on optimizing *people*, process, platforms, and performance individually — the new demands on IT dictate focusing on cross-company process (re)-engineering, flexible architectures, and integration
- Dynamic IT is targeted at the drivers of business success and will be the hallmark of the new-generation best-practice IT organization
- Integration is the driver of dynamic IT and cornerstone of IT value creation

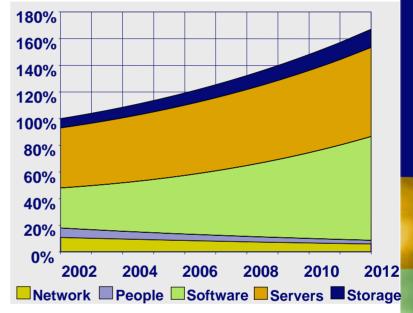


### IT Challenges for System Management Software

- Growth of data center budget: 7%-9% for 2005
- In times of tight IT budgets and strict cost controls data center consumes 50%-75% of IT budget
- Growing complexity
  - Distributed platforms
  - Heterogeneous infrastructures
  - Supporting new application environments: J2EE, .NET
  - Web everywhere: end-users online
- Meet increasing numbers of SLAs
- Satisfying regulatory compliance requirements
- Need to show business alignment and relevance

To prevent the data center from consuming the entire IT budget, increased manageability and utilization through standardization and automation are essential

#### **Data Center Budget Growth Forecast**





## System Management Software – Definition

- System Management software is used to manage computing infrastructure resources for end-users, workgroups, business organizations and large enterprises, for systems and applications. The primary focus is on managing servers.
- Network Management software is used to manage the network and service components of enterprise and service-provider communications infrastructure, especially switches and routers.
- Other major types include Storage Management and Security Management.



#### Major System Management Software Functions and Activities/ Views (IDC)

#### Performance and Availability Management

**Output Management** 

Analyze the Future

	Performance Management		Health and Availability Monitoring; individual elements (clients, servers, blades, routers) Element/ device status vs. "Normal conditions" – Up/ Down, Fast/ Slow, Idle/ Busy Monitoring and "end-to-end" reporting: application/ IT service/ Business service view							
	Event Automation	_	Taking corrective actions across all IT systems – Automation							
<ul> <li>System Operations Software</li> </ul>										
	Job Scheduling	_	Exceptions and Alerts – Notification and Responses							
	Problem Management	_	Identifying problem devices – Correlation and Root Causes – Help and Service Desk							
	Change and Configuration Management	_	Software Distribution, Provisioning, Patching							

#### Automated production, distribution, and management of computer-generated information

### IT Processes and Performance

Key Functions in IT Process and Performance Management

- Service Level Management: Setting goals and agreements on specific workloads, transaction volumes, response times
- System performance monitoring: Tuning to optimize use of resources, measuring actual vs. goals – but high component utilization is only one indicator!
- Element monitoring gets the basic measurements
- Consider transaction times "hop to hop" across tiers, slowest "hop" is the bottleneck, improve performance by removing bottlenecks
- Understanding current and future demand,
  - Trending, forecasting
  - Scheduling, load balancing
  - Capacity management and provisioning



If you do all of the above, you will be ITIL compliant!

### Coping With Complexity

= Tools	<b>Operational Processes</b>	<b>Tiers/ Domains</b>									
	Change Management										
	Service-Level Mgmt.										
	Disaster Recovery	+	¥		nt		-	<b>b</b>	ent	j	
	Capacity Management		mel	e j	E E		len	- Me	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>	t
	Workload Management Problem Management	nagen	<u>de</u>	agem	anage	Desk	nagen	lanage	lanage	lanage	ageme
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	Production Acceptance	Ma	Na Sa	lan	M	ice	Mai	e N	N N	N S	ané
	Asset Management		S S	2	int	Z	0	ar	<u>io</u>	Š	Ň
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	Vendor Management	<			ū			Mi	Ap	Õ	
	Configuration Mgmt.										
	Bus. Relationship Mgmt.										



Tools are a patchwork of capability overlapping domains and operational processes

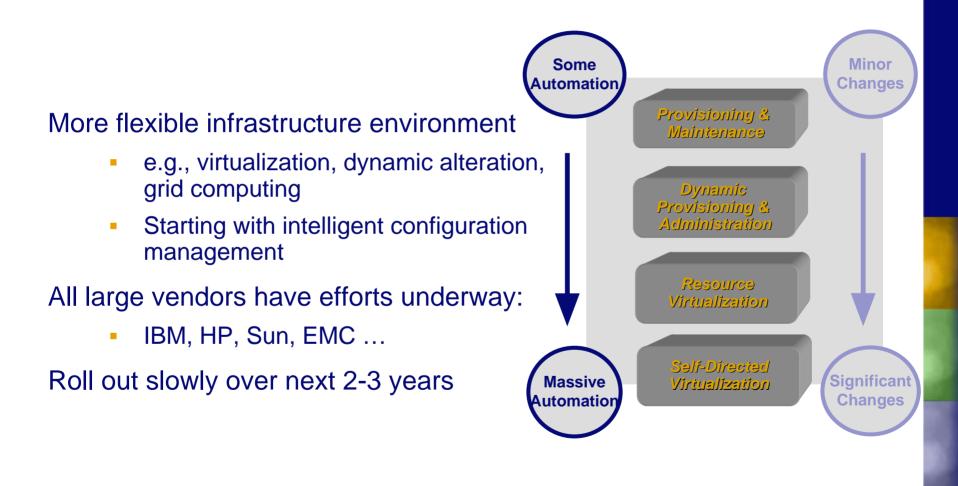
## Shifting Focus for Management Software: What's Changing ?

- Classical approach is basic element management
- Monitor servers, networks, "individual component health"
- Results in "stovepipe" approach aligned with technology stacks
- With distributed and Web applications, more focus on end-toend, cross-technology views
- Doesn't eliminate "element" views it supplements them with cross-element and transaction views
- Want to see element, application, service, and business views

Measure transactions (both "real" and "synthetic") across "tiers" or "Composite Applications" to get the "end-to-end" view of loads, response times, etc.



### **Evolution of End-to-End Views**





# Supporting Management Standards and Tools

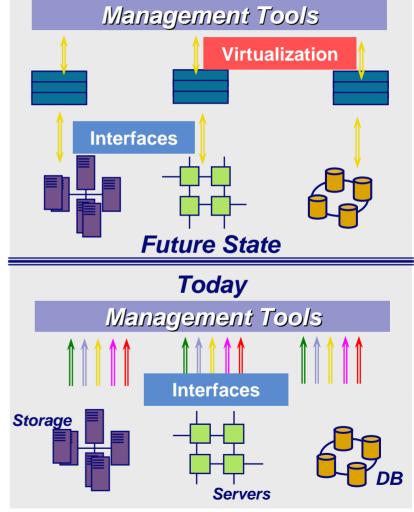
Management technology must be more standards-driven

- Standards for describing current state, configuration, and activity level
- Standards must allow for interactive management at both virtualization software and physical resource
- XML will be the foundation

Management of the physical resource and its virtual state

- Allowing end-to-end tracking
- Usage management

Policy management will require correlation of physical, virtual, and demand data





### **Emerging Technologies and Suppliers**

#### Grid controllers

 Platform, Sun, IBM, Sybase (Avaki), Data Synapse, United Devices

#### Auto provisioning & update

 IBM (Think Dynamics), Veritas (Jareva), Opsware, Mercury Interactive (Kintana), BladeLogic, Sun (CenterRun), Moonlight, Racemi

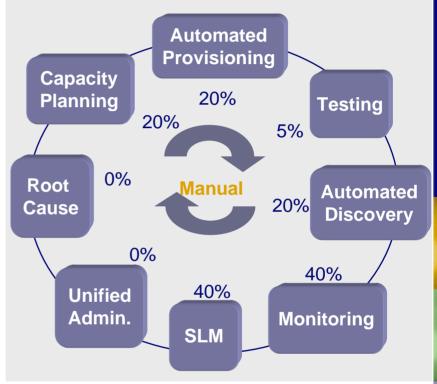
#### Dynamic partitioning

 VMware, Microsoft (Connectix), SWsoft,

#### Blade servers

 IBM, HP, Sun, Dell, Fujitsu, Egenera, RLX Technologies

#### Life Cycle of System Management Needs



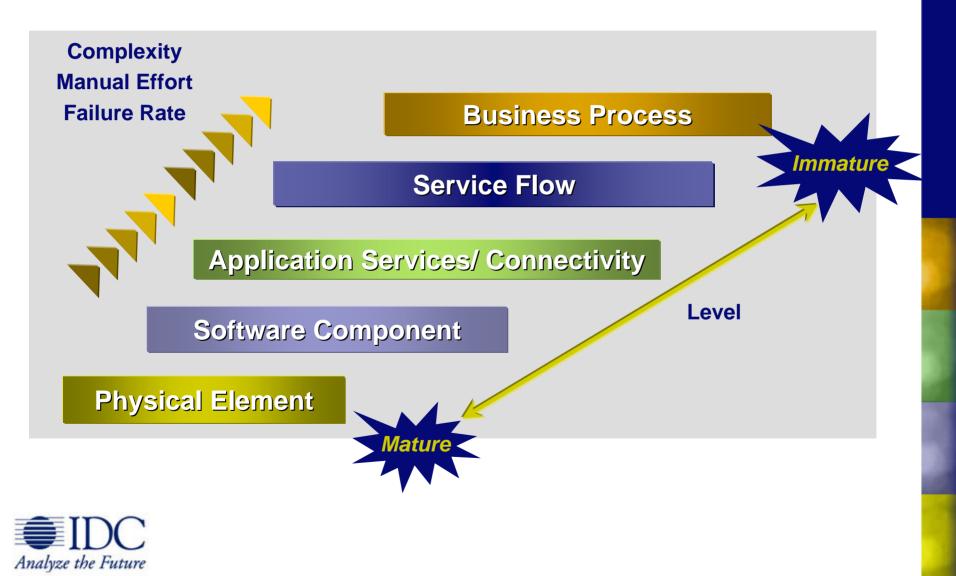


#### What About the Business?

- Response from a recent IDC survey:
  - "Use IT to directly monitor and adjust performance of the business"
- Key Idea: use the underlying management software technology to monitor and manage from the business perspective, using business metrics
  - Are key business services up and responsive?
  - What are they delivering in business terms?
- Quick impact: add some business metrics to the infrastructure status and health measures
- Show business metrics in displays and dashboards
- Show performance behavior in terms of business metrics



### **Technology Relationship Maps**

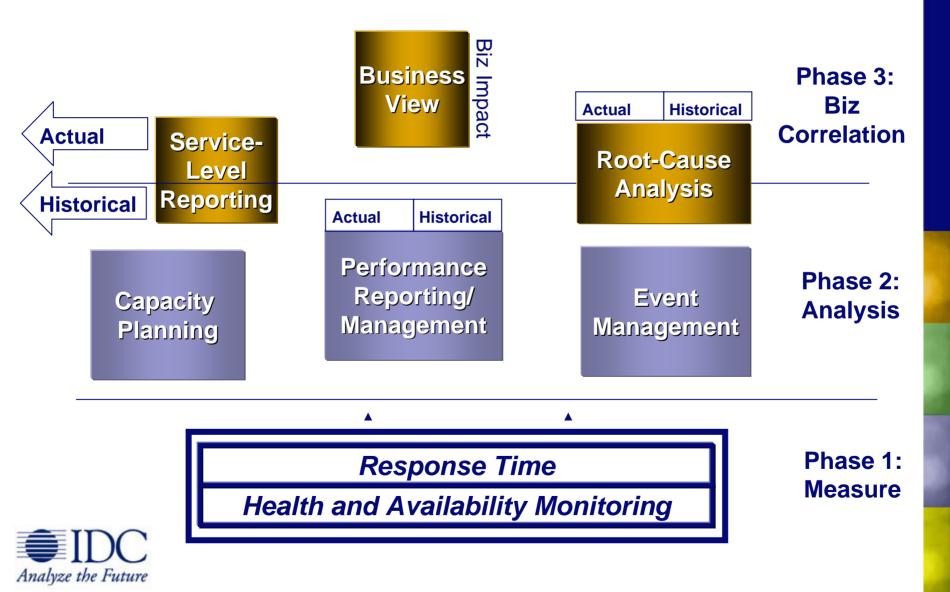


#### Business Service Management -New Emphasis for IT

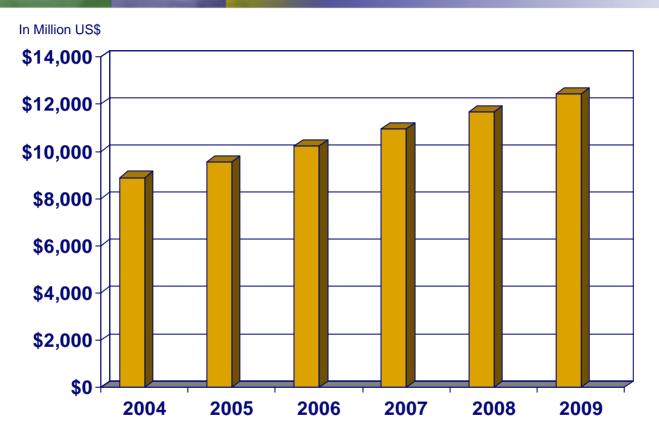
- Look at IT as a revenue-generating service provider
  - Much higher direct business impact
  - Much higher corporate visibility
- Align IT with Business Objectives
- Relate IT Applications to Business Services
  - Performance and Availability of Transactions
  - Are Business Service Level Objectives met ?
- Prioritize actions by business importance
- Show how IT is delivering use business metrics
- Start with the Business Problem work top down



#### **Future System Monitoring Disciplines**



#### Worldwide System Management Software, Market Forecast 2005-2009



Market Growth (2004-2009): 39.8% CAGR 6.9%



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### What About "Dynamic IT?"

- A long term objective
- Vision of major vendors
   **DEMAND BUSINESS** High Performance Business



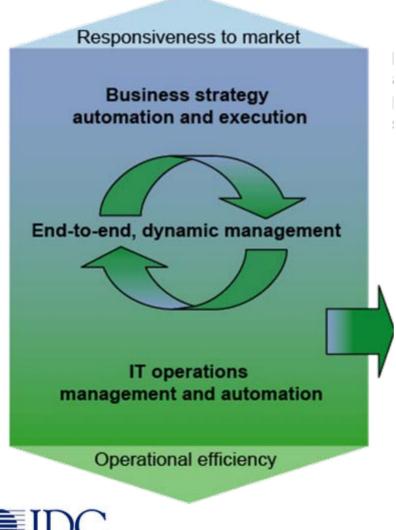
Solutions for the adaptive enterprise.

CONNECTED ENTERPRISE

- To be implemented by developing System Mgmt Service capabilities
- Will enable IT to adapt to changing business needs more quickly "sense and respond" paradigm
- Based on use of virtualized resources
- Dynamically assign resources, change priorities
- Higher degree of IT Automation
- Meet changing business service goals



### The "Dynamic IT" Vision



Analyze the Future

### Increase IT operational efficiency and performance

Deliver better IT operating performance in support of the business and lower IT operating costs by:

- 1. Automating labor-intensive tasks
- 2. Developing end-to-end management capabilities
- 3. Reducing "hardwired" inflexibility through virtualization
- 4. Adopting flexible sourcing and payment options

Service-level management and automation

Metering, measurement, and chargeback

**Security** 

Infrastructure virtualization

Infrastructure provisioning

Platform monitoring and management

#### What are some Ongoing Challenges ?

- Managing Complexity
- Integrating information from multiple elements, platforms and applications
- Finding and Correcting Problems regardless of where they occur
- More Automation of Routine Events
- IT Process Improvement "ITIL"
- Closer Alignment to Business Processes



### Summary and Conclusions

- System Management continues to be an important IT priority
- IT-Business alignment is critical
  - Focus on managing key applications
  - Add business metrics and perspective
  - Manage performance of the business
- Deliver integrated portfolio and create 'rapid response' platform
  - People
    - Integrate across IT cultures
    - Create a culture of innovation
  - Process
    - Focus on cross-business process engineering
    - Drive to operational excellence
  - Platforms
    - Reduce infrastructure complexity
    - Leverage applications and information
    - Create a flexible and integrated architecture
  - Performance
    - Measure in support of agility





#### Thank you!

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