

# Mitigating Supply Chain Risks

**EXPLOITING THE BENEFITS** OF CLOUD STORAGE

### ON PREMISES PURCHASE

### **CALENDAR-BASED TIMELINE** DAYS/WEEKS

- ✓ Rack space, power & cooling costs
- ✓ Data centre planning
- ✓ Physical deployment and de-racking
- ✓ Lease/purchase & depreciate
- ✓ Manage, maintain upgrade
- ✓ Capital Purchase



#### **DESIGN PHASE**

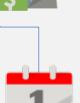
Scope out a system design based on capacity, performance, cost, rack space, power, cooling, connectivity and existing resources. Decide on future expansion or build to capacity, with overprovisioning. Selection criteria also depends on lead time from the vendor.



#### **PLACE ORDER**

Work with procurement to determine the best payment strategy – lease financing or purchase. Submit requisition and wait for signoff. Purchase typically orders more capacity than initially required, due to minimum vendor capacities.





Customer manages internal demand, negotiates with the hardware vendor. Timeline affected by component availability in the supply chain. Customer mitigates risk by seeding more hardware and investing more capital.



Once received, equipment must be physically racked, powered up and connected into networking and management infrastructure. Systems are added to monitoring and CMDB. Basic testing validates the infrastructure before promotion to production.



# CONFIGURATION

Systems into production require configuration to local standards for pool sizes, performance characteristics, alignment to business groups, security models defined and any replication and data protection configuration parameters. Integration into automation.





Customer manages



upgrades, extensions and component replacement with the vendor. Ongoing capacity management required.



# **PROVISIONING**

System now ready for provisioning to end users. The capacity and performance of the system needs monitoring. The onsite administrators are responsible for fault diagnosis and liaising with the vendor for replacements, upgrades and

# **DECOMMISSION**

At end of life (not end of use), data must be migrated to other platforms. Decom process requires secure deletion of data and removal of system from monitoring and management. Hardware is removed from CMDB and vendor tracking.





# PHYSICAL DE-RACK

Final stages at end of life require equipment to be reracked and disposed of, either to the original vendor, secondary vendor or for recycling. Data must have been securely erased to regulatory standards.

### PUBLIC CLOUD DEPLOYMENT

### **CLOCK-BASED TIMELINE MINUTES**

- ✓ Capacity & Performance metrics
- ✓ On-demand monthly billing
- ✓ Enterprise-class availability
- ✓ No physical planning or deployment ✓ Cloud vendor supported
- ✓ Operational Expense

**DESIGN PHASE** 

Customer chooses metrics based on performance and capacity. Simple decision making process to use an existing SVM (storage virtual machine) or provision an additional environment for logical business separation & charging.



#### **PROVISION SVM**

Create the SVM. Log into the GUI or use the CLI/API to create a filesystem and new storage virtual machine. Specify base security parameters. Provisioning takes less than 30 minutes to the point of availability.

Configuration automatically provides the option for data protection and provides initial networking capability. Initial performance, security and backup parameters are configurable after initial creation.





## **PROVISIONING**

SVM is now ready for volume creation. Cloud provider delivers monitoring, management, upgrades and patching. End user can consume storage resources through the GUI, CLI or API. No management necessary.

# **PROVISIONING & REUSE**

On-demand provisioning makes it easy for end users to repeatedly create and destroy file systems as part of ongoing work. Internal billing tracks and aligns costs to users automatically.

# **FLEXIBLE & COMPLEMENTARY**

Production applications can take snapshots and data from on-premises environments, allowing cloud to dynamically scale to meet demand and scale down when demand drops.

# **SECURE**

SVM model provides isolation and security from other platform users and for multiple lines of business within the organisation. SVM implements network and security isolation.





# **DECOMMISSION**

At end of use, data is moved off volumes and the SVM is decommissioned. The vendor takes responsibility for secure data erasure. No additional work by the system administrator is required.



Cloud Vendor manages demand planning and mitigating supply chain challenges



Vendor manages infrastructure to meet the customer performance & capacity needs



Infrastructure ready for re-use immediately after decommissioning with shared pooling

