Cloud Computing: Decision-making model, of Transformation and Exploitation

Duration: 2 Days      Course Code: GKCCD

Overview:
In this two-day instructor-led course students learn to analyse the value of a Cloud solution. Cloud requires an additional layer of abstraction between the computing infrastructure and the owner of the information which is stored and processed: dependence on one supplier, risks of non-reversibility, data privacy, all risk factors and management issues security are all discussed. Finally, this course provides students with knowledge to answer the problems of performance monitoring and control benefits of Cloud, through the use of dedicated dashboards.

Target Audience:
This course is intended for IT managers, service providers and project managers.

Objectives:
- Make sure the Cloud is presented as a relevant solution for the organisation.
- Compare the value of a Cloud solution with others solutions.
- Cloud risks.
- How to demand more transparency from Cloud providers.
- Know the types of Cloud services that best meet your organisational goals.
- How to assess the maturity of a vendor and the quality of services.
- Manage the project implementation of a Cloud Solution.
- Manage and measure operational management solution for Cloud.
- Understand the governance structures in place to ensure that the Cloud contributes effectively to improve business processes, while managing the associated risks.

Prerequisites:
- There are no formal pre-requisites required.
Introduction

- The Promise of Cloud: Services oriented approach, elasticity and ease of scalability, resource sharing, Cash on demand, Web Interface
- Panorama of Cloud providers and existing offerings: the quadrant of Gartner (niche players, challengers, leaders, visionaries)
- Definitions: CaaS, Saas, IaaS, Platform AAS, AAS Process; private and public cloud, etc..

What model of decision? The value dimension.

- The business model and financial evaluation of a proposed Cloud
- Economic advantage: cost, ROI, the VOI
- Agility
- Creativity and innovation
- Simplicity
- Social impact

Constraints

- Legal and statutory
- Security and privacy
- Dependence and Internet network
- Availability of business functions (input from ITIL SLA)
- Technical limitations: the problem of migration to the Cloud complex applications and owners
- Reversibility and Plans Backspace (Back out Plan)

Case Studies

- Issues and limitations of a Cloud solution for a large distribution group
- Migration costs and ROI of Cloud email solution for an SME than one hundred employees
- Applying ITIL and service contracts: an example of Cloud SLA oriented.
- Focus on security: availability, continuity, security
- Applying Cobit: how to measure project performance Cloud? What controls?

Which model transformation? The process dimension

- What Cloud solution to choose and implement? How to evaluate a provider of Cloud?
- Cloud strategy: alignment with the business, organisation assessment, core business, market analysis, make or buy, risk analysis
- Evaluation and selection: identification, development criteria, criteria for reversibility and Plan Backspace, strategic alignment, selection process, partnerships
- Negotiation and contract development: governance model, metrics, billing models, contractual obligations, contractual changes and developments
- Outsourcing and governance: managing trade relations, performance measurement, evaluation of the achievement of business goals, transition

What operating model? The size IT Assurance: Performance

- Governance structures, IT assurance, monitoring of performance
- Repository audit and control
- Dashboards and steering: the dimensions strategic alignment, cost control, risk management, performance monitoring processes, resource management
- Audit program and IT assurance
- Planning, scope of the audit
- Control of the governance structures of Cloud
- Measurement and control of the operational management of Cloud
- Evaluation of the maturity of the Cloud solution
- Implementation of a quality and continuous improvement

Security and data protection

- Security of critical information (clients, patients, etc.)
- Data privacy and protection laws of personal information
- Rules of secure data exchange
- Applied to the Cloud SAE (archive systems probative value): compliance with standard NF Z 42-013 (set of rules on the availability and traceability of documents archived logging, redundancy, backup on WORMs, etc.)

The organisational inertia

- Resistance to change for the sharing of information
- The absence of formalised business processes
- Portfolio management of projects and investment priorities

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Further Information:
For More information, or to book your course, please call us on 353-1-814 8200
info@globalknowledge.ie
www.globalknowledge.ie
Global Knowledge, 3rd Floor Jervis House, Millennium Walkway, Dublin 1