3 PITFALLS EVERYONE SHOULD AVOID WITH HYBRID MULTICLOUD

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May 2018
Cost not obvious

Technology in cloud

Data... Data...
What’s Multicloud

**Multicloud** is literally using multiple clouds from multiple providers for multiple tasks. Typically, multicloud refers to the use of several different public clouds with the goal of achieving greater flexibility, lowering costs, avoiding vendor lock-in, or using specific regional cloud providers.

One of the challenges of multicloud is achieving consistent policies, compliance, and management.

Multicloud is more of a strategy.
MULTICLOUD
AN IT ENVIRONMENT WITH MULTIPLE CLOUD ENVIRONMENTS, MANAGED SEPARATELY, WITH APPLICATIONS ISOLATED BY ENVIRONMENT
Hybrid cloud is a combination of one or more public and private clouds with at least a degree of workload portability, integration, orchestration, and unified management.

The key here is that there is an element of interoperability, migration potential, and a connection between tasks running in public clouds and on-premise infrastructure, even if it’s not always “seamless” or otherwise fully implemented.

(Otherwise, it’s just a bunch of clouds)
HYBRID CLOUD

At least one public and private cloud (off & on premises) that have a degree of interoperability, application or data portability or common management.
A customer implemented a hybrid development platform based on Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform deployed across a multicloud environment with Microsoft Azure and AWS plus on-premises virtualization and private cloud with Gluster Storage, CloudForms, Fuse and 3Scale helping make it all work together.
1. Cost: not always the obvious motivator
Poll question #1
Audience participation requested

Is cost a factor in your company’s journey to the Cloud?

Migrating to cloud?

“Labor costs can make up 50% of public cloud migration, is it worth it?”

“As Forrester notes, "customer-facing apps for systems of engagement...typically employ lots of new code rather than migrating existing code to cloud platforms."
“More than 80% of in-house data centers have way more server capacity than is necessary.”

“Companies don't do routine checks to see how much capacity they are using... (electricity, cooling, licensing).”

80% overcapacity
In house rolls over to cloud providers

“Extra cost rolls over when companies move onto the cloud”

“Companies paying an average of 36% more for cloud services than they actually need to.”

2. Technology: Everything in the cloud?
Poll question #2
Audience participation requested

Will your organization move everything to the cloud?

“Not all business applications should migrate to the cloud, and enterprises must determine which apps are best suited to a cloud environment.”

“When businesses migrate their most essential applications to the cloud, they often fail to check how those apps will perform in their new environment.”

https://www.informationweek.com/cloud/10-cloud-migration-mistakes-to-avoid
“Why don’t you go 100% to cloud for hosting your news group assets?” The Amazon quoted price for hosting was OK, but the bandwidth quotes were off the charts.

Shortly thereafter, during the Paris attacks (Charlie Hebdo) the French people crashed all local news sites. The Walloon (FR Belgium) sites hosted by De Persgroep received an extra 1.2 million unique visitors…. (810K BE, 450K NL).

What would that have meant to your bandwidth costs in the cloud?
Websites @ De Persgroep: Extra bezoekers nav Parijs

+ 806.000

- De Morgen: + 60 %
  - Extra traffic: 154,629
  - Normal traffic: 258,803

- HLN.be: + 34 %
  - Extra traffic: 384,769
  - Normal traffic: 1,129,800

- 7sur7.be: + 99 %
  - Extra traffic: 266,901
  - Normal traffic: 270,764
Poll question #3
Audience participation requested

Does your organization have a baseline of your application landscape?

1. Determine your goals of migrating to the cloud
2. Assess your current situation
3. Select the right cloud migration partner
4. Create your business case for the cloud
5. Select the type of cloud environment needed – public, private, hybrid or hybrid-multi?
6. Determine the specific cloud components necessary
7. Choose the right cloud provider
8. Plan the migration approach
9. Execute the migration
10. Monitor the production environment

Don’t forget the baseline!
Poll question #4
Audience participation requested

Do you need a container to be successful?

BARGAINING
WE CRAMMED THIS MONOLITH INTO A CONTAINER AND CALLED IT A MICROSERVICE
Truth might be more complex...

“Using containers does not get rid of the need for good architectural & organisational practices”
Cloud DIY anyone????
3. Data... Data... Data....
Poll question #5

Audience participation requested

Does your company know their bandwidth and storage needs?

$62 billion savings
Data to the cloud

“Based on Gartner's projection that data storage will be a $173 billion business in 2018.”

“Companies globally could save $62 billion in IT costs just by optimizing their workloads.”

“Only 25% of companies would save money if they transferred their server data directly onto the cloud.”
Poll question #6
Audience participation requested

Bonus question: Does your company have a exit-strategy for the cloud?

Survey results....

THANK YOU

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RED HAT HYBRID CLOUD PORTFOLIO

Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform

Red Hat Virtualization

Red Hat Storage

OpenStack Platform

Red Hat Insights

Red Hat CloudForms

Red Hat Ansible Automation

Red Hat Satellite

Red Hat Enterprise Linux

Red Hat Cloud Access
## Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Portfolio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Services</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virtualization</strong></td>
<td>Red Hat OpenShift</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Storage</strong></td>
<td>Red Hat OpenStack Platform</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Insights</strong></td>
<td>Red Hat CloudForms</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cloudforms</strong></td>
<td>Red Hat Satellite</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Enterprise Linux</strong></td>
<td>Red Hat Cloud Access</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Infrastructure</strong></td>
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**Cloud Providers:**
- Amazon Web Services
- Google Cloud Platform
- Microsoft Azure