



Research Insights

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Next- generation hybrid cloud powers next- generation business

The China point-of-view

IBM Institute for
Business Value



Talking points

Core workloads

Despite the growth of cloud over the past decade, for most organizations, only 20 percent of workloads have made their way to the public cloud—and these are not yet companies' core mission-critical workloads. The 80 percent that remains is where real enterprise value lies. We are now at an inflection point.

Hybrid cloud

Hybrid cloud permits public clouds, private clouds, and on-premises IT to interoperate seamlessly. Standardized technology interfaces across these three enable businesses to innovate with scale and agility, improving responsiveness and constraining cost, despite growing complexity.

Multi public cloud

Enterprises have on average at least five clouds—each with different management processes and interfaces. What was supposed to simplify has, in many cases, increased complexity. What is needed is a single management approach to cloud—regardless of what cloud is used.

Secure and assure

Security is central to a successful cloud deployment. Hybrid cloud allows apps to run—and data to be stored—in the IT environment best aligned with specific security, regulatory, and governance requirements.

Chapter one: Clouds everywhere

China is the largest and fastest-growing cloud services market in Asia Pacific.¹ This market is soon expected to reach USD 27.40 billion.²

Low-hanging opportunities for public cloud have already been exploited by most organizations. “Front-office” applications, such as client inquiries (checking account balances, for example), social media, and digital shopping carts, make up a large portion of what has gone to public cloud.

These initial opportunities have validated the benefits of the cloud architectures, including speed of deployment, dynamic resource acquisition, application elasticity, and service reuse across workloads. Because of cloud, organizations are thinking about innovation, speed, deployment, new markets, and disruption in a new light.

Executives report a range of successes with public cloud initiatives, especially around their abilities to scale and grow (see Figure 1).

At the same time, mission-critical, security-dependent applications, such as customer data bases, transaction processing, finance and accounting, supply chain, and manufacturing—have moved slowly—or not at all—to public cloud. This is especially true for highly regulated industries, such as banking and healthcare, where the highest proportion of processes are yet to move to the cloud.³ In many cases, these workloads are better suited to private cloud—or a mixture of public, private, and traditional IT.

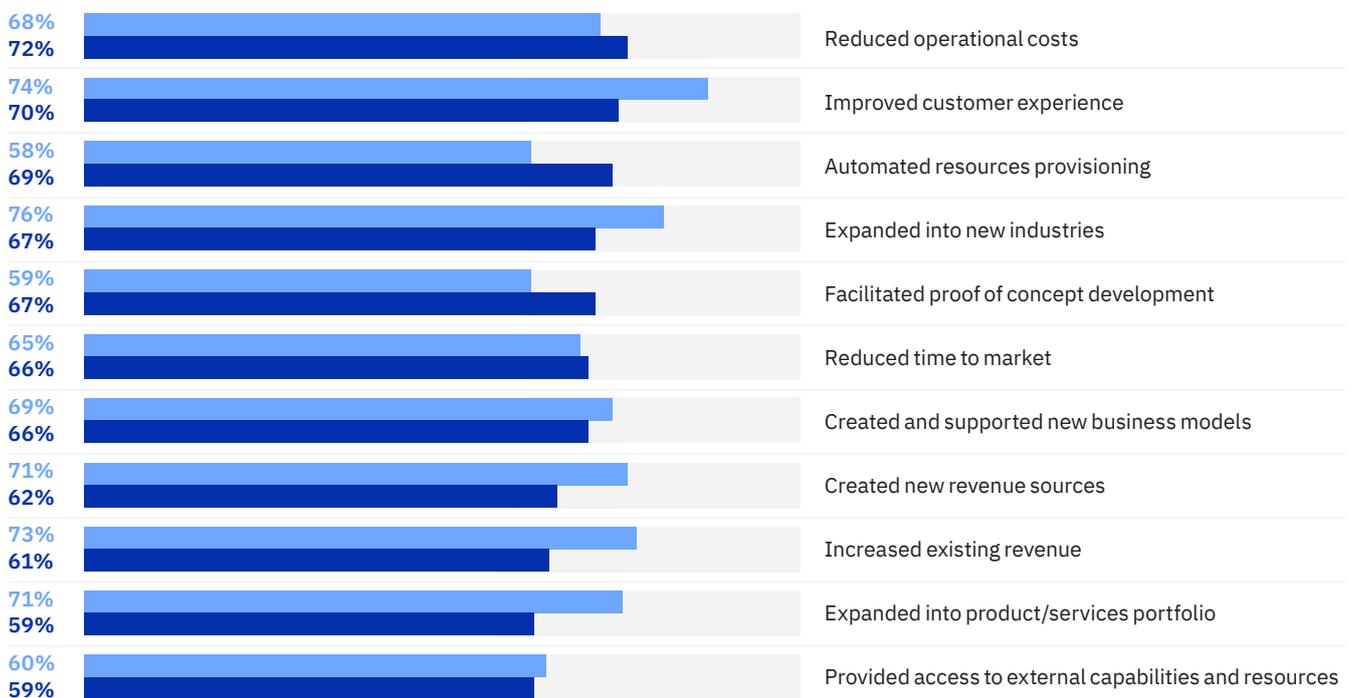
If the next phase of cloud benefits is to be realized, a new approach is needed to address these workloads that have been left behind.

Hybrid cloud permits public and private clouds to operate seamlessly with on-premises IT across standard technology interfaces.

Figure 1

Importance of strategic reasons for establishing multi-cloud environment

Most successful cloud initiatives: global versus China



Global
China

Source: IBM Institute for Business Value hybrid cloud survey (2016).

A new era of cloud computing

Chinese organizations expect extensive adoption of cloud technologies in the next few years. Almost 70 percent of the Chinese organizations surveyed plan to have all their data on cloud in the next 10 years. And all of the organizations surveyed plan to use multiple hybrid clouds within three years.⁴

Hybrid cloud permits public clouds, private clouds, and on-premises IT to interoperate seamlessly across all three standardized technology interfaces: Linux, Open Container Initiative, and Kubernetes. These enable businesses to innovate with scale and agility, improving responsiveness and constraining cost, despite growing complexity.

Hybrid cloud allows workloads to be deployed to whichever is the best environment for that workload:

- *Public clouds* are well suited for many front-office workloads
- *Private clouds* are better suited for many of the mission-critical workloads where the benefits of cloud are desirable—but the security and assurance of a private environment are fundamentally important
- *Traditional IT environments* are suited for workloads that don't inherently take advantage of cloud benefits—and demand the dedication of computing resources.

Furthermore, as hybrid cloud becomes widespread, we are seeing variations of adoption across companies and industries. In the more regulated industries—such as banking, healthcare, telecom, and government itself (half of the global economy)—the cloud mix will tilt more toward private cloud than public cloud. In the less regulated industries, the mix will tilt the other way (see Figure 2).

In all cases, however, there remains a universal need to interoperate between public, private, and traditional IT.

Hybrid cloud’s intrinsic interoperability and portability means organizations are not locked-in either to one environment or one individual public cloud vendor. They can place their workloads in the best spots—and have interoperability among environments and different public cloud providers.

Figure 2

Regulation is one factor driving infrastructure choices

Regulated industries



Unregulated industries



Source: IBM Institute for Business Value hybrid cloud survey (2016).



Globally,
80%+
of enterprise workloads
have not yet moved to or
leveraged the cloud



On
average, enterprises
use five clouds.⁵



>80%
of new applications
will be developed
using containers

Passenger car manufacturer: Hybrid cloud adoption⁶

A large passenger car manufacturer in China has witnessed the booming development of connected cars, smart traveling, and e-commerce. These developments have coincided with new digital technologies, such as smart factory, smart manufacturing, and the new internet and services business model.

The manufacturer's existing IT systems could not fulfill the demanding requirements of functions, expansion, and rapid iteration, nor the needs of an expanding industry ecosystems.

IBM helped the company build an integrated Cloud Digital Platform (CDP). They implemented Docker, microservices, DevOps, agile, and automated testing to help guide the transformation of the CDP platform from private cloud to hybrid cloud.

As a result of these changes, the car manufacturer:

- Accelerated its IT organization's response to business changes
- Reduced the overall system construction cost
- Shortened its go-to-market cycle time
- Built more flexible, standardized, open system capabilities
- Integrated external services more fully.

Secure to the core

Hybrid cloud can help address security and other barriers that determine the difference between successful and unsuccessful cloud deployments. Our research indicates that security and governance are the two top reasons cited as justification not to put core applications onto public clouds.⁷ With hybrid cloud, companies can run applications and store data in the specific environments best aligned with security, regulatory, and governance requirements.

Hybrid cloud also allows enterprises to manage their cloud transition dynamically, selecting acceptable levels of downtime and overcoming the constraints of legacy systems and siloes.

Hybrid cloud's data portability and interoperability can help companies realize the value of "write once, run anywhere."

Chapter two: Time for action

Next in cloud's story, businesses unlock the door to a new layer of benefits, especially those relating to "cloudification" of mission-critical applications. New levels of data portability and interoperability offered by hybrid cloud help companies realize the virtue of "write once, run anywhere." Four key steps to get started include:

1. *Architect the destination.* Think open, multi-cloud, hybrid cloud. Your organization will live with the decisions you make today for years. Think through which of your workloads fit best in the public cloud, private cloud, and traditional IT environments. Avoid both environment lock-in (to only one of the three) and vendor lock-in, and reassess approaches that might not survive as standards and technologies evolve.
2. *Sequence the journey.* Avoid "ready, fire, aim" approaches. Lay out a careful, clear roadmap of what you want to do and in what order. You may experience pressure to skip ahead without building a solid, open foundation. Resist it.
3. *Mobilize the right skills and assets.* Draw upon talent within and outside your enterprise. It's important to develop and maintain in-house skills, but working with trusted third-party services providers, enabled by greater interoperability, can help bridge short-term gaps while reducing fixed costs. *In China, the number of organizations planning to use vendors to help manage the multi-cloud environment is expected to increase by 49 percent over three years.*
4. *Manage to clear outcomes.* Establish meaningful qualitative and quantitative measurements and be tenacious in holding to them. Remain flexible and incorporate new technologies as they emerge. Always stay true to your business, architectural, and technical principles.

– Are you ready to make the most of hybrid cloud environments?

- To what extent do your people understand the implications and opportunities of next-generation cloud on your business and your competitive environment?
- How is your organization, and your competition, taking advantage of hybrid cloud, particularly data and processes that, until recently, have been difficult to move?
- What adjustments have you made in hiring and training to have the right people at the right time working on the right things in dynamic ecosystems powered by hybrid cloud?

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How IBM can help

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Related reports

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A blueprint for data in a multicloud world: A well-planned data strategy that applies three basic principles will control cost and maximizes insight in a multicloud environment. <https://ibm.co/multicloud-data-strategy>

Notes and sources

- 1 IBM Institute for Business Value analysis based on internal IBM market research data.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 IBM Institute for Business Value 2016 hybrid cloud survey. Unpublished data.
- 4 IBM Institute for Business Value 2018 hybrid cloud survey. Unpublished data.
- 5 “2019 State of the cloud report.” RightScale. 2019. https://media.flexera.com/documents/rightscale-2019-state-of-the-cloud-report-from-flexera.pdf?elqTrackId=590185f8b8bb489d8c712f699233d3ec&elqaid=4588&elqat=2&_ga=2.235510017.1039453905.1562804440-1982055491.1562804440
- 6 IBM Institute for Business Value analysis based on internal data.
- 7 IBM Institute for Business Value 2018 multi-cloud survey.

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