Individual assignment 2

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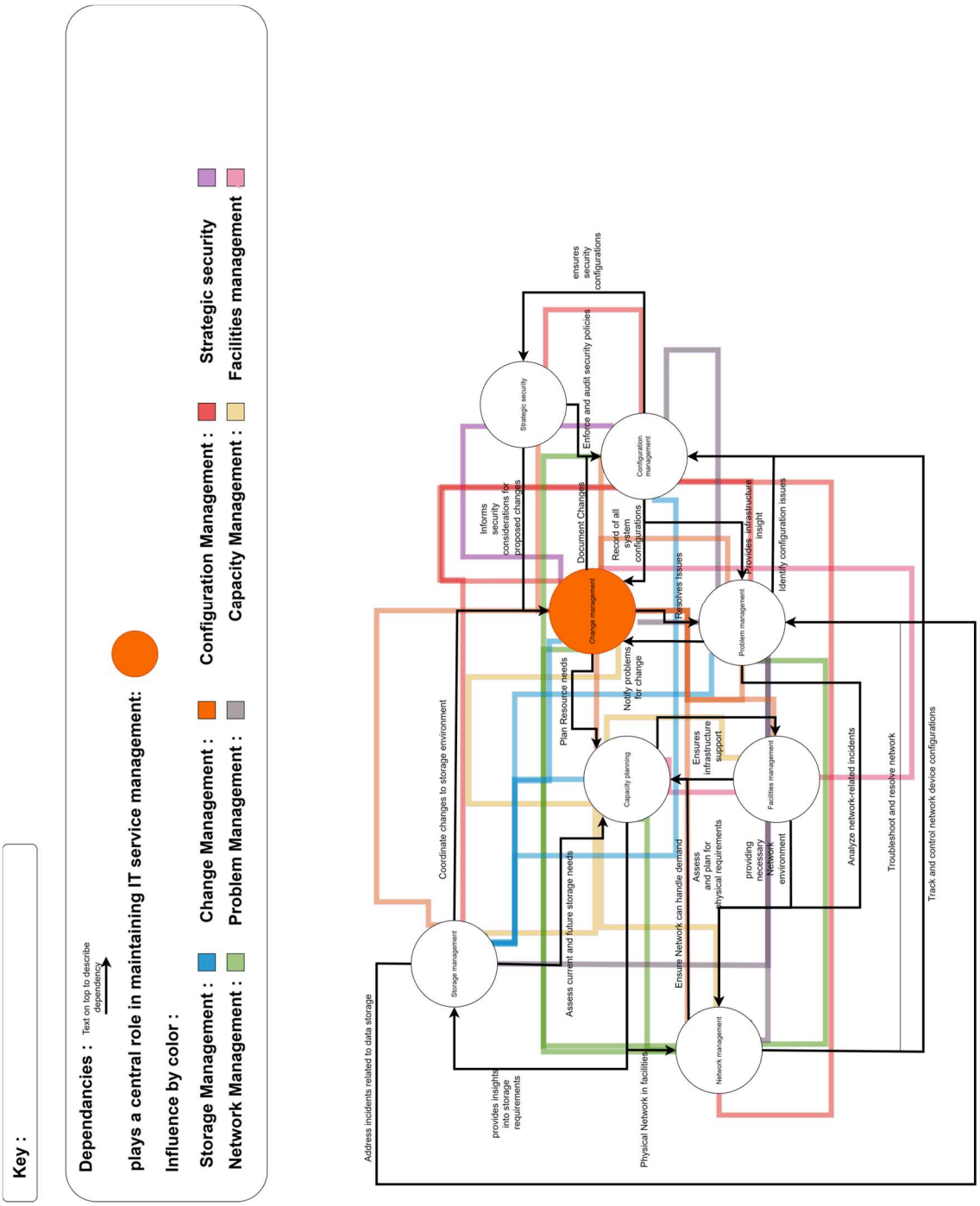
Diagram that illustrates the relationships and interactions between Change management, Problem management, Storage management, Network management, Configuration management, Capacity planning, Strategic security, and Facilities management:



Influence Explanation:

Change Management
Coordinates changes across the IT environment to ensure minimal disruptions and proper alignment with other management areas.

Change management influences configuration management by ensuring that any changes made to the IT infrastructure are properly documented and approved. Additionally, effective change management can mitigate risks identified during problem management by facilitating planned updates to address known issues (OGC, 2011; Axelos, 2017).

Problem Management
Works closely with change management to resolve recurring issues, preventing changes from causing new problems.

Problem management helps identify recurring issues that may lead to changes in storage management strategies, ensuring that storage solutions are optimized to prevent future problems. Furthermore, it collaborates with network management to isolate and resolve network-related issues that can affect service availability and performance (OGC, 2011; ITSMF, 2016).

Storage Management
Manages data storage resources, ensuring they meet capacity planning requirements and changes are aligned with storage needs.

Storage management impacts capacity planning by providing data on current storage usage and trends, helping organizations forecast future needs. It also influences configuration management by ensuring that storage configurations are properly documented and maintained to align with organizational policies (OGC, 2011; Axelos, 2017).

Network Management
Maintains network performance and integrates with configuration and capacity planning to ensure network resources meet demand.

Network management influences change management by requiring timely updates and changes to network configurations to enhance performance and security. It also supports capacity planning by monitoring network traffic patterns to ensure that bandwidth and resources are adequately allocated (OGC, 2011; ITSMF, 2016).

Configuration Management
Tracks changes in the infrastructure, ensuring changes to systems, storage, and networks are documented and controlled.

Configuration management supports problem management by maintaining accurate documentation of system configurations, enabling faster identification of issues. Additionally, it is closely related to change management as it tracks changes made to configurations, ensuring compliance and reducing the risk of disruptions (OGC, 2011; Axelos, 2017).

Capacity Planning
Analyzes infrastructure needs to anticipate storage, network, and processing resource demands, guiding both change and configuration management.

Capacity planning influences change management by identifying when upgrades or expansions are needed, thus ensuring that changes are made proactively. It also affects storage management by determining the necessary storage resources required to meet current and future operational demands (OGC, 2011; ITSMF, 2016).

Strategic Security
Ensures that all management areas implement security practices, influencing configuration and changes to maintain infrastructure integrity.

Strategic security impacts configuration management by enforcing security protocols and ensuring that configurations are secure and compliant with organizational policies. It also informs problem management by highlighting potential security threats that need to be addressed to protect IT assets and data (OGC, 2011; Axelos, 2017).

Facilities Management
Provides the physical environment (power, cooling, space) that influences capacity planning and overall infrastructure management.

Facilities management influences capacity planning by ensuring that physical resources, such as power and cooling, are adequate to support IT infrastructure needs. Additionally, it impacts strategic security by managing physical access controls to secure facilities housing critical IT equipment and data (OGC, 2011; ITSMF, 2016).

Dependencies explanation:

Change Management:

Dependencies:

- **Problem management:** Change management relies on problem management to identify and resolve recurring issues that may impact the success of proposed changes. By addressing these problems proactively, the change process can proceed with less risk (OGC, 2011; Axelos, 2017).
- **Configuration management:** Change management works closely with configuration management to ensure that all changes are accurately documented and tracked. This documentation helps maintain the integrity of the IT environment and supports future changes (OGC, 2011; ITSMF, 2016).
- **Capacity planning:** Effective change management requires insights from capacity planning to anticipate the resource needs of upcoming changes. This collaboration ensures that changes do not overwhelm the existing infrastructure (OGC, 2011; Axelos, 2017).

Problem Management:

Dependencies:

- **Change management:** Problem management informs change management of existing issues that may necessitate changes in the IT environment. This feedback loop helps prioritize changes that address significant problems (OGC, 2011; ITSMF, 2016).
- **Configuration management:** Problem management utilizes configuration management data to analyze incidents and identify underlying configuration issues. This relationship helps ensure that recurring problems are effectively resolved (OGC, 2011; Axelos, 2017).
- **Network management:** Problem management collaborates with network management to address issues affecting network performance. By analyzing network-related incidents, problem management can propose solutions that enhance overall stability (OGC, 2011; ITSMF, 2016).
- **Storage management:** Storage management must work with problem management to address incidents related to data storage. Identifying and resolving these issues can improve the reliability and performance of storage systems (OGC, 2011; Axelos, 2017).

Storage Management:

Dependencies:

- **Capacity planning:** Storage management relies on capacity planning to assess current and future storage needs. This alignment ensures that sufficient resources are available to support data growth and application demands (OGC, 2011; ITSMF, 2016).
- **Change management:** Any changes to the storage environment must be coordinated with change management to minimize disruptions. Effective communication ensures that storage resources are adequately prepared for planned changes (OGC, 2011; Axelos, 2017).
- **Problem management:** Storage management must work with problem management to address incidents related to data storage (OGC, 2011; Axelos, 2017).

Network Management:

Dependencies:

- **Configuration management:** Network management utilizes configuration management to track and control network device configurations. This collaboration ensures that changes are made consistently and without unintended disruptions (OGC, 2011; ITSMF, 2016).
- **Capacity planning:** Network management relies on capacity planning to ensure that network resources can handle current and future demand. This analysis helps optimize network performance and prevent bottlenecks (OGC, 2011; Axelos, 2017).
- **Problem management:** Network management works closely with problem management to troubleshoot and resolve network-related incidents. Effective collaboration can lead to faster resolutions and improved network reliability (OGC, 2011; ITSMF, 2016).

Configuration Management:

Dependencies:

- **Change management:** Configuration management supports change management by providing a comprehensive record of all system configurations. This documentation is crucial for assessing the impact of proposed changes (OGC, 2011; Axelos, 2017).
- **Problem management:** Configuration management helps problem management identify and resolve issues by providing insights into the current state of the infrastructure. This data is essential for diagnosing configuration-related problems (OGC, 2011; ITSMF, 2016).
- **Strategic security:** Configuration management ensures that security configurations are consistently applied and monitored. This alignment helps maintain the integrity of the IT environment against security threats (OGC, 2011; Axelos, 2017).

Capacity Planning:

Dependencies:

- **Storage management:** Capacity planning provides insights into storage requirements, enabling storage management to allocate resources effectively. This collaboration ensures that data storage meets organizational needs (OGC, 2011; ITSMF, 2016).
- **Network management:** Capacity planning helps network management anticipate resource needs and optimize network performance. By analyzing trends, network managers can make informed decisions about resource allocation (OGC, 2011; Axelos, 2017).
- **Facilities management:** Capacity planning considers physical space, power, and cooling requirements, working closely with facilities management. This collaboration ensures that infrastructure can support the anticipated resource demands (OGC, 2011; ITSMF, 2016).

Strategic Security:

Dependencies:

- **Configuration management:** Strategic security relies on configuration management to enforce and audit security policies consistently. This alignment helps ensure that security configurations are maintained throughout the IT environment (OGC, 2011; Axelos, 2017).
- **Change management:** Strategic security informs change management about security considerations for proposed changes. This integration helps ensure that changes do not introduce new vulnerabilities (OGC, 2011; ITSMF, 2016).

Facilities Management:

Dependencies:

- **Capacity planning:** Facilities management collaborates with capacity planning to assess and plan for physical space, power, and cooling requirements. This partnership ensures that the physical infrastructure can accommodate anticipated growth and changes (OGC, 2011; ITSMF, 2016).
- **Network management:** Facilities management supports network management by providing the necessary environment for network equipment. Proper facility conditions are critical for maintaining network performance and reliability (OGC, 2011; Axelos, 2017).