Week 12: The Cloud; Freeconomics

CB2500 Information Management

Smart Banking (BI)
Smart e-Services (ISSN)

Smart IS Auditing (ISA)
Smart Global Business (GBSM)

"How About \$10 Per Terabyte?"



What is cloud? How can you use it for your business?

Pros and Cons?

Study Questions / Intended Learning Outcomes

Q6-1: Why is the cloud the future for most organizations?

QCE8-1: What is a computer network?

Q6-4: How can organizations use cloud services securely?

QX1: What is freeconomics? How do companies use freeconomics strategy to compete?

Q6-1: Why Is the Cloud the Future for Most Organizations?

- The Cloud:
 - Elastic leasing of
 - pooled computer resources
 - over the Internet.

Q6-1: Why Is the Cloud the Future for Most Organizations?

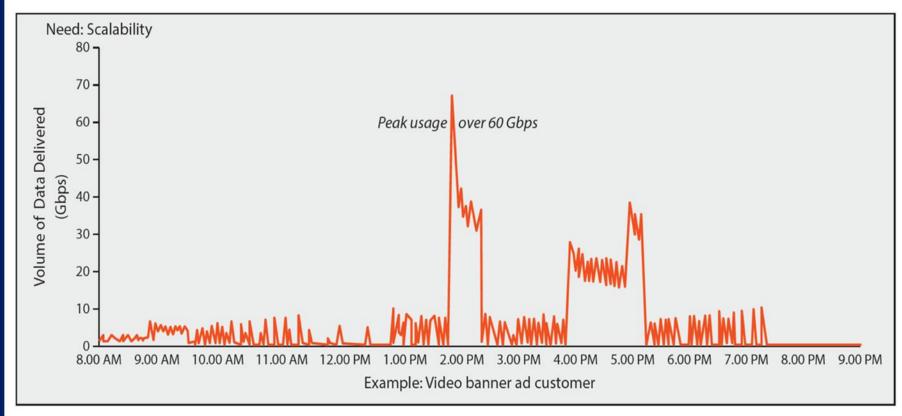
- Elastic:
 - _____ computing resources
 - increased or decreased dynamically, programmatically, in a short span of time; and
 - organizations only _______

A user can create, launch, and terminate serverinstances as needed, paying by the second for active servers – hence the term "elastic"





Example of a Video Banner Ad Customer



Pooled

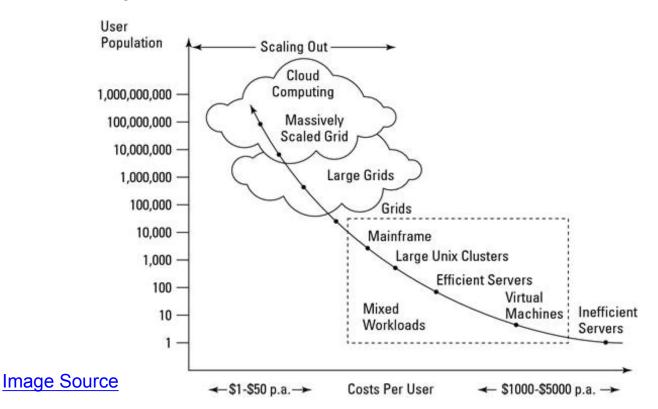
- Cloud resources are pooled
- Many different organizations share same physical hardware through virtualization.





Pooled

- Benefit from ______
 - Average cost of production decreases as size of operation increases.

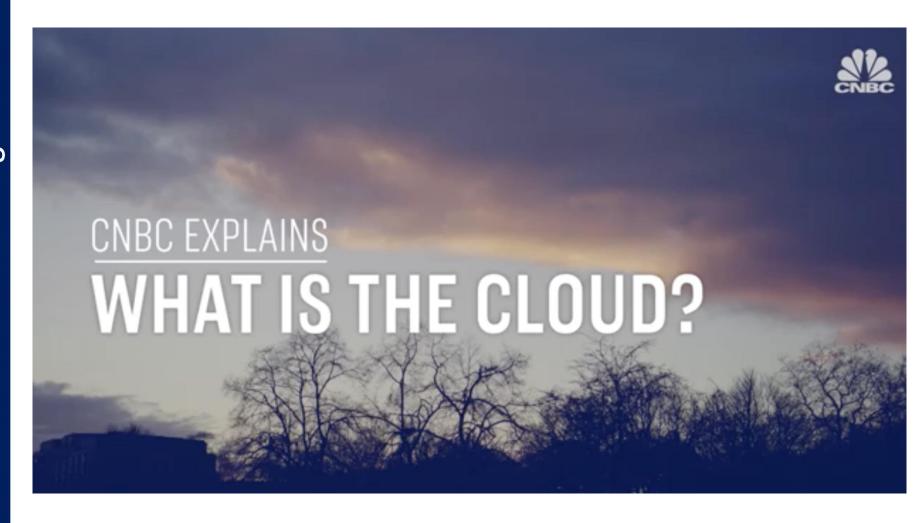


Pooled

 Major cloud vendors operate enormous Web farms.



What is The Cloud?



Video URL: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i9x0UO8MY0g

UReply Q1

You are the IT manager in a bank.

1. Based on the video, will you recommend using cloud to manage banking data?

2. Why would you make this decision?

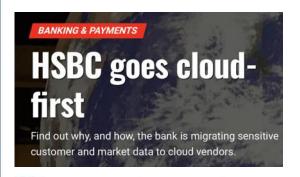




Smart Banking (BI)
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Banking on The Cloud: A Case of HSBC





Product Highlights

Start managing your company's payroll and MPF contributions simpler and easi account with iMGR, a cloud-based HR and payroll software. With this integratio contributions will all be processed in one single platform automatically.

HSBC now has 169 petabytes of data on its servers. A year ago it only had about 100 petabytes.

"This is what made us go to the cloud," said David Knott, U.K.-based chief architect of the bank's I.T. "Managing that much data takes a lot of effort and computing power. We found we were spending more time managing the infrastructure for data than we were using the data to figure out what our customers wanted."

Darryl West, the bank's global chief information officer, now based in Hong Kong, is blunter: "We have a cloud-first strategy."

Fast calculation

For example, the bank has moved global liquidity reporting processes to vendor cloud. Daily reporting took up to 14 hours a day on its proprietary servers but now takes less than three hours on Google Cloud. The bank's consumer payments app, PayMe, took six hours to process certain usage analytics reports on-prem; now it takes two minutes.

Knott said: "We can now calculate our end-of-day liquidity position prior to start of business, meaning the business can respond to situations (both crisis and opportunity) much more quickly."

Other videos that may be of your interest:

- HSBC: Using Serverless at Scale in Banking
- Why HSBC moved its more than 100 petabytes of data to Google Cloud

Why Is the Cloud Preferred to In-House Hosting?

Cloud-Based Hosting	In-House Hosting	
Positive:		
Small capital requirements	Control of data location	
Speedy development	In-depth visibility of security and disaster preparedness	
Superior flexibility and adaptability to growing or fluctuating demand		
Known cost structure		
Possibly best-of-breed security/disaster preparedness		
No obsolescence		
Industry-wide economies of scale, hence cheaper		

Why Is the Cloud Preferred to In-House Hosting? (cont'd)

Cloud-Based Hosting	In-House Hosting	
Negative:		
Dependency on vendor	Significant capital required	
Loss of control over data location	Significant development effort	
Little visibility into true security and disaster preparedness capabilities	Annual maintenance costs	
	Ongoing support costs	
	Staff and train personnel	
	Increased management requirements	
	Difficult (impossible?) to accommodate fluctuating demand	
	Cost uncertainties	
	Obsolescence	

When Does the Cloud <u>NOT</u> Make Sense?

 When, by law or by standard industry practice, a company is required to have <u>physical control over its data</u>.

 For example, a financial institution might be legally required to maintain physical control over its data.

QCE8-1: What is a Computer Network:

Computer Network

Personal Area Network (PAN)

Local Area Netwok (LAN)

QCE8-1: What is a Computer Network: Basic Concepts

Internet: A _____ computer networks using _____
 communication protocols



QCE8-1: What is a Computer Network: Basic Concepts

Intranet: A _____ internet used within a corporation



QCE8-1: What is a Computer Network: Basic Concepts

Extranet: An _____ that can be ____ accessed by authorized outside users

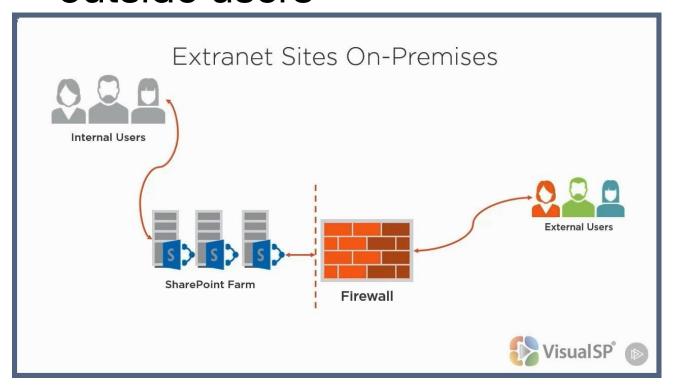


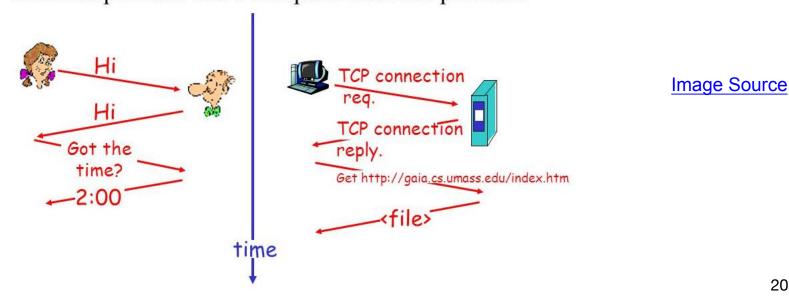
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QCE8-1: What is a Computer **Network: Basic Concepts**

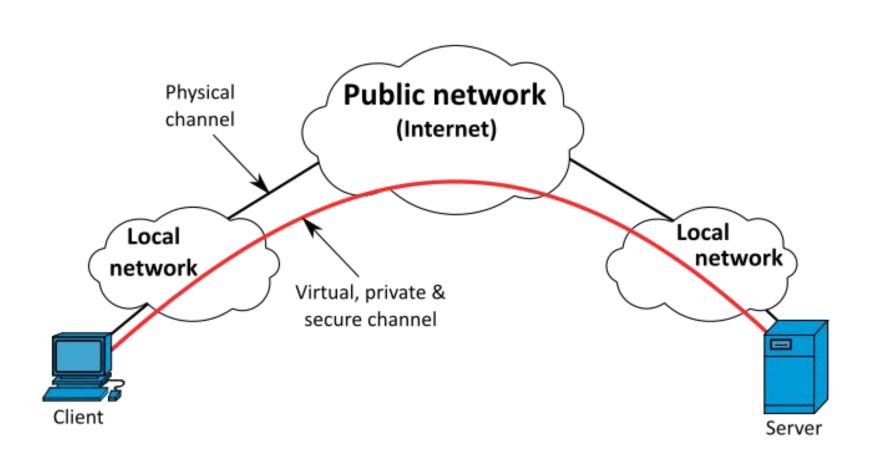
 Protocol: A set of rules that governs how network devices should communicate

What's a protocol?

a human protocol and a computer network protocol:

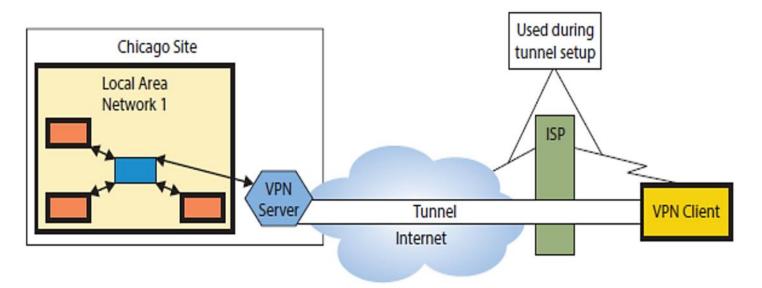


Q6-4: How Can Organizations Use Cloud Services Securely?



Q6-4: How Can Organizations Use Cloud Services Securely?

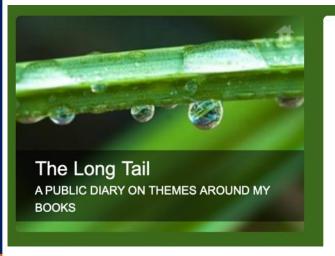
Remote Access Using VPN: Actual Connections



Remote client connects to LAN/cloud resources through secure channel over public Internet; it is logically acting as a local computer in the LAN/cloud. 22

QX1: Freeconomics

- The leveraging of digital technologies
- to provide free goods and services to customers as a business strategy
- for gaining competitive advantage.



The Rise of "Freeconomics"

It's a big day for Moore's Law. I'm not sure anyone else has noticed this, but by my calculations we have in the past few months reached the penny-per-MIPS* milestone. Intel's Core Duo running at 2.13 GHz now costs around \$200 at retail (it's around \$180 at volume), but can do about 20,000 MIPS. I remember my first 6 MHz 286 PC in 1982 that did 0.9 MIPS. I have no idea what the CPU cost then, but the PC it came in cost nearly \$3,000 so it couldn't have been cheap. Say it was



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How Does Freeconomics Work

Marginal cost



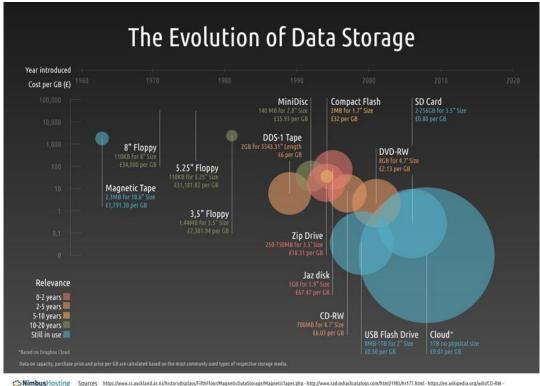
It influences price setting

How Does Freeconomics Work

Marginal cost is getting lower

Especially for businesses leveraging digital

technologies



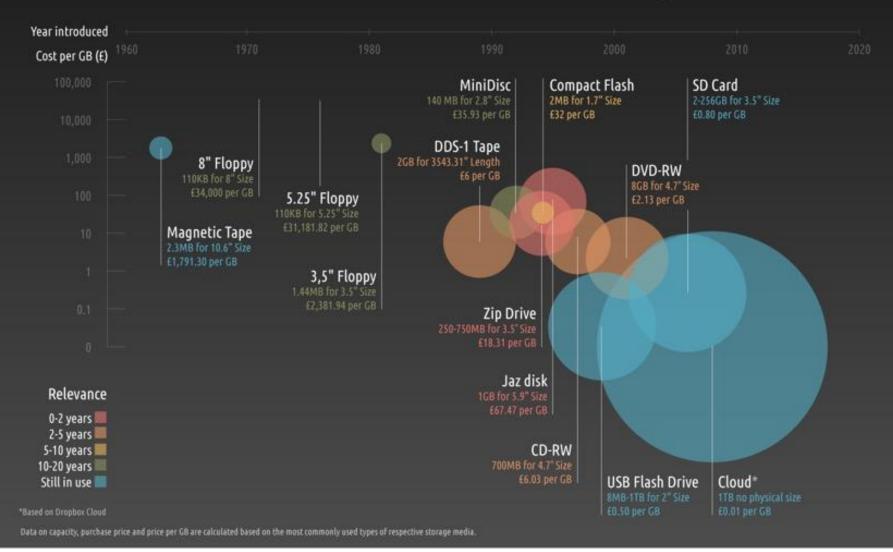
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https://www.sa.vackland.ac.nz/historydisplays/FithFloor/MagneticDataStorage/MagneticTapes.php - http://www.sa/disshackatalogs.com/html/1985/ht177.html - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CD-RW-https://en.wikipedia.

CityU

Info Sys

The Evolution of Data Storage



https://www.nimbushosting.co.uk/the-evolution-of-data-storage/

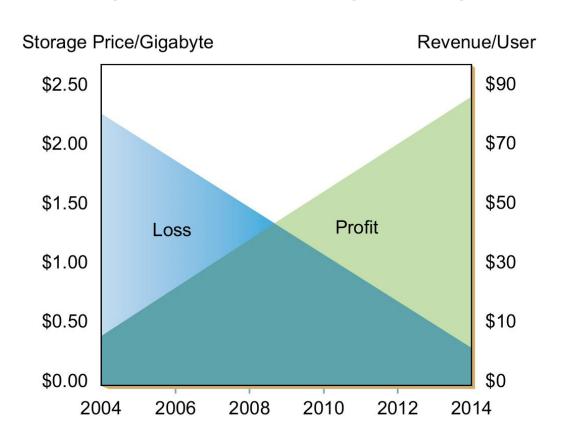
How Does Freeconomics Work

- Marginal cost is getting lower
 - How much does it cost Yahoo/Google to accommodate a new email service user?



How Does Freeconomics Work

Marginal cost is getting lower



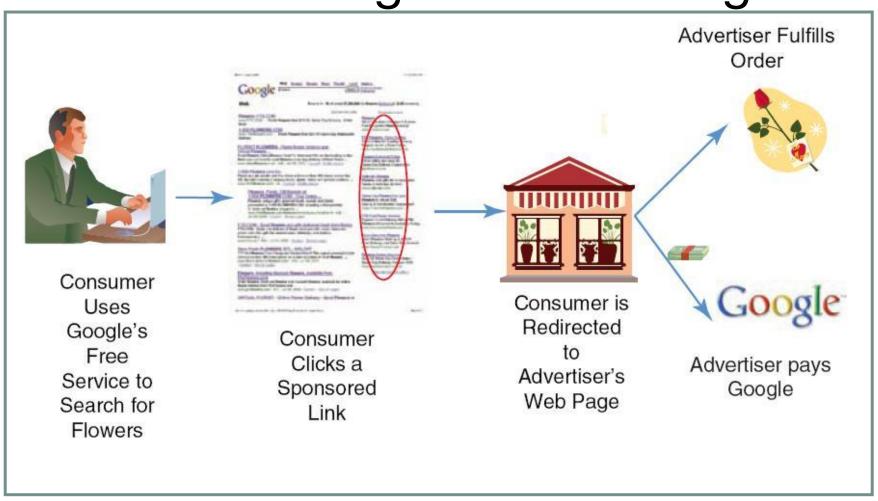
How Yahoo! makes millions of dollars from its free web-based e-mail service—as the cost of storage has dropped, revenue per user has increased.

The Freeconomic Value Proposition

- "Free"?
- Someone, somewhere is paying for the service.
- Value proposition includes more than just buyers and sellers.

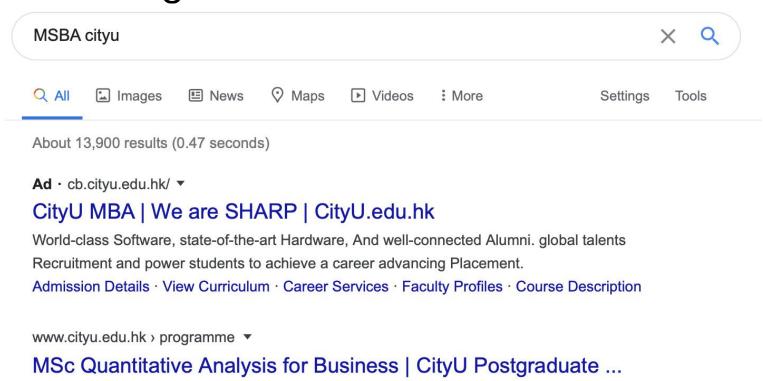
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The Freeconomic Value Proposition: A Case of Google Search Engine



Approaches for Applying Freeconomics

Advertising



The programme offers a comprehensive coverage of quantitative methods (including courses on data-mining, marketing research, financial modeling and risk ...

Info

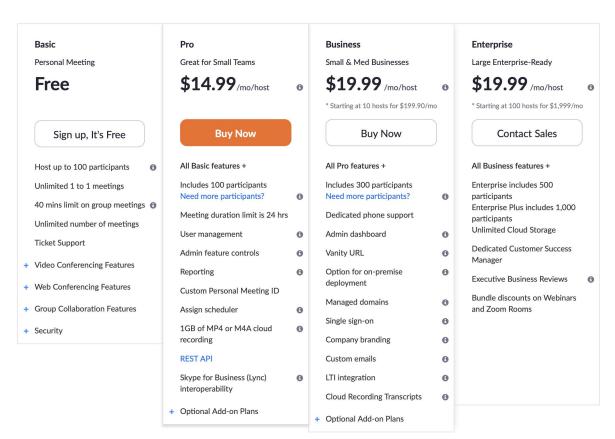
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Approaches for Applying Freeconomics

Zoom for Telehealth Zoom for Developers

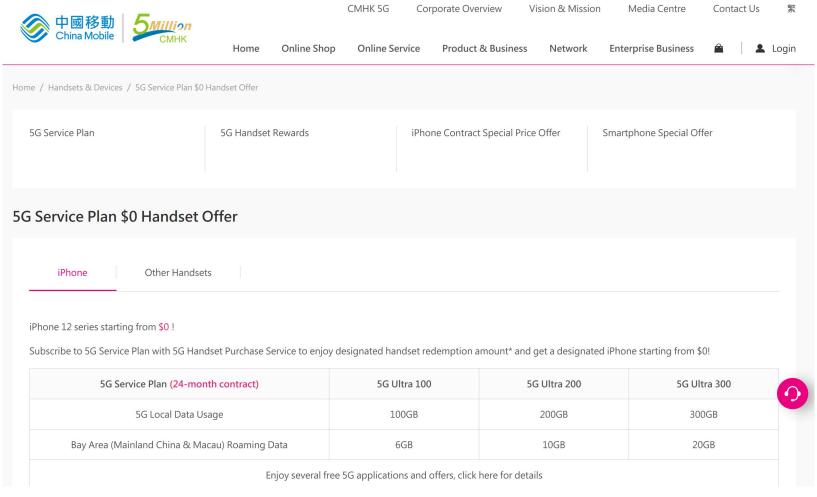
Freemium (Remember?)

Zoom Meeting Plans for Your Business



Approaches for Applying Freeconomics

Cross-subsidies



Approaches for Applying Freeconomics: A Summary

Approach	What It Means	Examples
Advertising	Free services are provided to customers and paid for by a third party.	Yahoo!'s banner adsGoogle's pay-per-clickAmazon's pay-per-transaction "affiliate ads"
Freemium	Basic services are offered for free, but a premium is charged for special features.	FlickrSkypeDropbox.comTrillian
Cross subsidies	Sale price of one item is reduced in order to sell something else of value.	 Comcast DVR Free theater ticket for those willing to buy a large popcorn and beverage Free Wii to those willing to buy five new games Free cell phone with two-year contract

Why is this lecture valuable to you?

- This lecture prepares you for your career as a business consultant
- You may advise your clients to use the Cloud to realize the benefits of economies of scale
- You may use the concept of marginal cost of digital service to evaluate Freeconomics business models

Week 12 Recap

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QX1: What is freeconomics? How do companies use freeconomics strategy to compete?

References and Disclaimer

- Ch. 6
- Reference book: Information Systems Today, 5th Edition, Chapter 2

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