

Hybrid Cloud Strategy

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Hybrid cloud is a cloud computing environment that **uses a mix of private cloud and public cloud services with orchestration between the platforms allowing data and applications to be shared between them.** An enterprise might be testing an app on public cloud or private cloud and running actual production on a different cloud, or they're running backup and recovery on public cloud but actual production on private cloud. **There's a separation of use case, but it's essentially for the same workload.**

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Indian executives are investing in hybrid multi-cloud to drive business transformation finds IBM survey. **The value derived from hybrid, multi-cloud platform technology and operating model at scale is 2.5 times the value derived from a single platform, single cloud,** survey reveals. **By 2023, Indian organizations expect to be using an average of 10 clouds** and globally, 64% of advanced cloud companies recognize the need for enterprise transformation and application modernization to go hand-in-hand.

What's making a true hybrid cloud strategy more possible today is a slew of **new orchestration capabilities that help move apps among the different platforms.** However, though more orchestration tools are becoming available, it's still extremely challenging to move a workload from one cloud platform to another. For any cloud-aspiring or already cloud-intensive enterprise, a hybrid cloud strategy comes down to finding the right collection of cloud technologies and orchestration tools that makes the organization faster and more efficient.

All hybrid clouds should:

- Connect multiple computers through a network.
- Consolidate IT resources.
- Scale out and quickly provision new resources.
- Be able to move workloads between environments.
- Incorporate a single, unified management tool.
- Orchestrate processes with the help of automation.

Today's hybrid clouds are architected differently. **Instead of connecting the environments themselves, modern IT teams build hybrid clouds by focusing on the portability of the apps that run in the environments.** An analogy would be: Instead of building a local 2-lane road (fixed middleware instances) to connect 2 interstate highways (a public cloud and a private cloud), you could instead focus on creating an all-purpose vehicle that can drive, fly, and float. Either strategy still gets you from one place to another, but there's a lot less permitting, construction, permanency, and ecological impact if you focus on a universally capable vehicle.

Modern IT teams build hybrid clouds by focusing on the car—the app. They **develop and deploy apps as collections of small, independent, and loosely coupled services. By running the same operating system in every IT environment and managing everything through a unified platform, the app's universality is extended to the environments below it.**