

Oracle Enterprise Manager 13C and Hybrid Cloud Management

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Keywords

Oracle Enterprise Manager, 13c, Hybrid Cloud, Oracle Cloud, Amazon, Azure

Introduction

Oracle Enterprise Manager 13c has been introduced in 2015 as a 'single pane of glass'. Through that window you should be able to manage your IT-assets and applications, no matter where they reside, on-premises or somewhere in a cloud. But there is a big difference between an announcement and the real world. How usable is it?

The three elements

In an ideal world the business requests the IT-department to host and manage their applications, or requests special environments, like a development- or test- environment. They really don't care how the IT-department cope with this, as long as it's cheap, available and instantly available. They want a service, and depending on standards, requirements this could be an Oracle service.

The IT-department constantly has to make choices between budget, time, manageability and so on. And a lot of decisions has a relation with the three elements: where, which and how. Where should this service of the business run, which management tool to use, and how will the service be managed.

Where

Let's start with where. Where should the service of the business run and what caveats are hidden in the different choices. On-premises is considered old school. Private, public, hybrid cloud or even cloud@customer are mentioned in almost every IT-blog. You're not hot when you're not in a cloud.

But let's define.. when is it really called a hybrid cloud. And what elements determines if it's public or private, and is this important when managing a service through a tool like Oracle Enterprise Manager (OEM). Spoiler alert: yes it does matter.

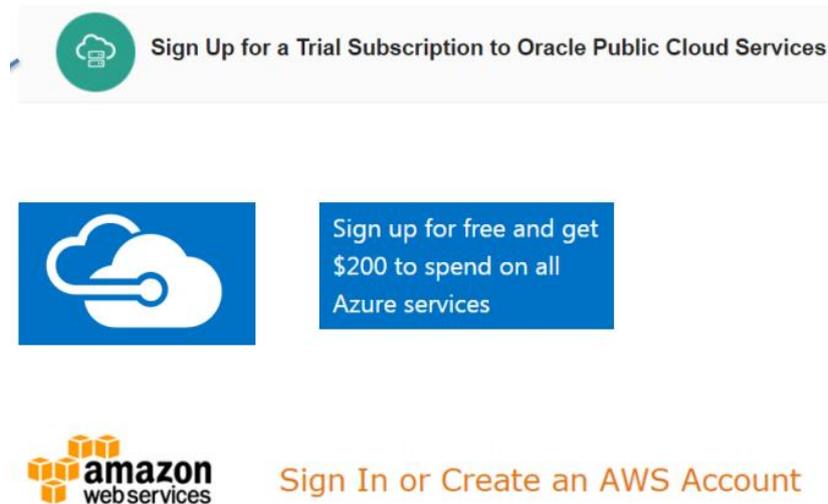


Picture 1: Hybrid Cloud

Proof of Concept

The theory is all exciting, but does it really work? For that reason I created a few databases in the Oracle Cloud, at Amazon RDS and Microsoft Azure. Installed and configured Oracle Enterprise Manager 13C and tried to push the agent to the different clouds and wondered about the differences.

It's also 'nice' to discover the differences of the Grafical User Interfaces, and the different implementations of PaaS and IaaS.



Picture 3: Proof of concept

Implications of a hybrid infrastructure

While wrestling with the proof of concept it came more and more obvious that the movement to the cloud could be a one-way traffic for lot of customers.

There a lot of implications a company should be aware of when going to the cloud. There should be a so-called 'exit-strategy'. E.g. dealing with release-management, licensing differences, developing tools, changing security rules and so on.

About

Job is Practice Manager of the Platform practice at AMIS Services, regularly acting as solution architect with a special interest in Oracle licensing, High Availability architectures and managing complex (Oracle) environments, which includes Cloud environments.

With a background as Oracle developer, DBA, manager and license-consultant he is able to utilize the Oracle technologies to a cost-efficient architecture for his customers, and eager to know what future technologies can be adopted in this architectures.

He is regularly involved in consultancy regarding:

- License compliancy-checks and advice regarding optimizing the environment.
- Unlimited License Agreements (ULA).
- Education / presentations about licensing and managing your infrastructure in the most cost-efficient manner.

He is an enthusiast blogger about the business-value of tools like Oracle Enterprise Manager and the licensing features where a company inevitably has to deal with when working with Oracle.

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