

翻訳トリアル実践講座 第11回

<問題 1> 全文を訳して提出してください。

The Role of KPIs in Network Management

How do network providers measure performance to ensure that they are providing the best possible service? They use key performance indicators (KPIs). These are metrics established to quantify specific aspects of a functioning network. Reliability, as defined by IEEE, is “the ability of a system or component to perform its required functions under stated conditions for a specified period of time.” Each provider develops KPIs specific to their environment to ensure reliability and maintain proper controls on their network. (For more on the use of KPIs and other metrics, see [Web Analytics: Terms You Need To Know](#).)

The Nature and Purpose of KPIs

KPIs are used in many different industries to determine the effectiveness of an enterprise. The selection and organization of those measurements are the purview of management. Certain KPIs may be examined by operational personnel to make improvements. Others are delivered to business units to inform executive actions. KPIs are also used to verify that customer agreements are properly met. In any organization, these metrics may be adaptable and have different forms and uses. Let's discuss their application to network management.

Trouble Management

Operating a network is a complex endeavor, and problems occur. Network managers will often set a baseline for operations. What is expected of the

network when it is working properly? Network designers determine optimal values and performance thresholds, which are then integrated into network management tools. When a high threshold is reached, the icon for a network element may turn red, or an automated ticket may be generated. These same metrics can be channeled into a KPI management system. In addition, the speed and efficiency with which trouble tickets or customer calls are handled may be captured for KPI reporting.

Reporting

One advantage of running a network is that you will likely have plenty of computing resources on hand to help crunch the numbers. And once these numbers are crunched, creative people will then be able to translate them into visually attractive presentations. Busy managers and executives need clear and succinct summaries. KPI metrics offer the quantified data that will help them make well-informed decisions. KPI reports are also effective tools for engineering departments in the design, planning and capacity management of current and future networks.

<問題 2> 全文を訳して提出してください。

Hyperconverged infrastructure: Will the convergence trend transform the data center?

Hyperconvergence means breaking down some traditional silos in the data center

Data centre infrastructure is often complex and costly for businesses to run. But in recent years hyperconverged systems have been touted as a way to offer greater flexibility, scalability and ease of management with on-premise systems.

It builds on the widespread adoption of virtualisation, and to some degree, can be seen as part of the move towards much greater automation of data centre operations.

"The broader vision of it is this software-defined data centre layer where you have got a lot more choices underneath of what your infrastructure is going to be - because most of the intelligence is built into the software," says 451 Research analyst, John Abbott. "It then diverts the workloads to the most appropriate infrastructure"

So what does hyperconvergence mean for your business, and can it be the next step in automating control of the data centre?

Hyperconverged infrastructure: What does it mean?

In simple terms, hyperconvergence is an approach to infrastructure that combines server, storage and network functions, all managed via a software layer.

This means breaking down some of the traditional silos between parts of the data centre, and - unlike converged infrastructure systems - relying on modular, commodity hardware systems. Software defined storage is a key part of this, with hyperconverged appliances using locally attached storage, rather than dedicated SANs.

Importantly, it can also mean that customers have one vendor to contact if anything goes wrong.

"The aim is to simplify IT," says Jesse St Laurent, VP of product strategy at Simplivity. "The amount of complexity is extremely high in IT infrastructure and our goal is both from a capital and operating perspective to take those costs down by simplifying the infrastructure."

He says that traditional environment has "ten to twelve different things to manage - appliances and software packages and stuff like that", whereas hyperconverged infrastructure relies on a "single unified interface embedded into something you already use - your hypervisor management toolkit" to manage everything hardware.

There are two main approaches taken by vendors - either offering a pre-integrated hardware appliance, or software which can be downloaded.

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