

TECHNOLOGY BUSINESS MANAGEMENT - IT Towers and Sub Towers Taxonomy

Application Compute Data Center Delivery End User IT Management
 Network Output Platform Security & Compliance Storage

IT Tower	Sub Tower	IT Tower	Sub Tower	IT Tower	Sub Tower
Application	<p>Application Development: Resources involved with the analysis, design, development, code, test and release packaging services associated with application development projects. Optional Level 3 categories include: Development, QA</p> <p>Application Support and Operations: The operations, support, fix and minor enhancements associated with existing applications</p> <p>Business Software: Software expenditures including licensing, maintenance and support related to off-the-shelf software purchases</p>	End User	<p>Workspace: Client compute physical desktops, portable laptops, thin client machines, peripherals, (including monitors, pointer devices and attached personal printers) used by individuals to perform work</p> <p>End User Software: Client related software used to author, create, collaborate and share documents and other content. Examples include email, communications, messaging, word processing, spreadsheets, presentations, desktop publishing, graphics and others. Option Level 3 categories include Productivity; Communications; Collaboration</p> <p>Mobile Devices: Client compute tablets, smart phones (iOS, Android, Windows Mobile) and apps used by individual s to perform work</p> <p>Network Printers: Printers located on or near users’ desktops; Examples include network connected personal printer, ink-jet printers, laser printers, departmental or copy-room printers; Only include network connected printers; Do not include printers connect to an end user computer</p>	Platform	<p>Database: Distributed database services focused on the physical database (versus the logical design) including DBAs, DBMS, tools and operational support</p> <p>Middleware: Distributed platform, application and system integration resources enabling cross application development, communications and information sharing</p> <p>Mainframe Database: Mainframe database services focused on the physical database (versus the logical design) including the DBAs, DBMS, tools and operation support</p>
	<p>Servers: Physical and virtual servers running a version of Microsoft’s Windows Server or the Linus operating system; includes hardware, software, labor and support services; Optional Level 3 categories include; Windows, Linux and Public Cloud Compute</p> <p>Unix: Servers running vendor-specific, proprietary Unix operating systems (e.g., IBM AIX, Sun Solaris, HP UX); includes hardware, software, labor and support services</p>		<p>Conferencing and AV: Audio and video conferencing equipment typically used in conference rooms and dedicated telepresence rooms to enable workforce communications</p> <p>IT Help Desk: Centralized Tier 1 help desk resources that handle user request, answer questions and resolve issues</p> <p>Deskside Support: Local support resources that provide on-site support for moves, adds, changes and hands on issue resolution</p>		<p>Mainframe Middleware: Mainframe platform, application and system integration resources enabling cross application development, communication and information sharing</p>
Compute	<p>Midrange: Servers running IBM AS/400 platform including hardware, software, labor and support services</p> <p>Converged Infrastructure: Purpose-built appliances that provide compute, storage and network capabilities in one box</p> <p>Mainframe: Traditional mainframe computers and operations running legacy operating systems</p> <p>High Performance Computing (HPC): Used to solve complex computational problems through massive concurrent use of computing resources and parallel processing techniques. Technology is applied in areas such as scientific and industrial research, product engineering and development, and complex business modeling, simulation and analysis. HPC hardware and software technologies are specialized and optimized for massively parallel computing and processing vast amounts of data</p>	IT Management	<p>Enterprise Architecture: Enterprise architecture services including business, information, application and technical architecture to drive standardization, integration and efficiency among business technology solutions</p> <p>IT Finance: Resources involved in the planning, budgeting, spend management and chargeback of IT expenditures and the costing of IT products and services</p> <p>IT Vendor Management: Resources involved in the selection, contract management, oversight, performance management and general delivery of services by 3rd party vendors and external service providers</p>	Security	<p>Security: IT Security resources setting policy, establishing process and means, measuring compliance and responding to security breaches; Option Level 3 categories include: Cyber Security</p> <p>Compliance: IT Compliance resources setting policy, establishing controls and measuring compliance to relevant legal and compliance requirements: Optional Level 3 categories include: Data Privacy</p> <p>Disaster Recovery: IT Disaster Recovery resources setting DR Policy, establishing process and means, dedicated failover facilities, performing DR testing: NOTE: DR designated equipment is included directly in its own sub-tower (e.g., extra servers for DR are included in Compute tower, etc.)</p>
	<p>Enterprise Data Center: Purpose-built data center facilities that house and protect critical IT equipment including the space, power, environment controls, racks, cabling and “smart hand” support</p> <p>Other Facilities: Computer rooms and MDF/IDF/telco closets that house IT equipment in corporate headquarters, call centers or other general purpose office buildings</p>		<p>LAN/WAN: Physical and wireless local area network connecting equipment within the core data centers and connecting end users in office working areas to the company’s broader networks; Wide area network equipment, labor and support services directly connecting data centers, offices and third parties (excludes telecom and communication services; Optional Level 3 categories include: LAN, WAN</p>		<p>Online Storage: Central storage such as SAN, NAS and similar technologies for the distribute compute infrastructure; includes the equipment, software and labor to run and operate; Option Level 3 categories include: On-Premise, Public Cloud storage</p> <p>Offline Storage: Offline storage resources used for archive, backup and recovery to support data loss, data corruption, disaster recovery and compliance requirements of the distributed storage</p> <p>Mainframe Online Storage: Mainframe attached storage arrays and the associated equipment, software and labor to run and operate</p> <p>Mainframe Offline Storage: Any storage resources used for archive, backup and recovery to support data loss, data corruption, disaster recovery and compliance requirements of the mainframe storage</p>
Data Center	<p>IT Service Management: Resources involved with the incident, problem and change management activities as part of the IT Service management process (excludes the Tier 1 help desk)</p> <p>Program, Product and Project Management: Resources involved with managing and supporting IT related projects and/or continuous product development (e.g. Agile) across business and IT-driven initiatives</p>	Network	<p>Voice: Voice resources which enable or distribute voice services through on-premise equipment including PBX, VoIP, voicemail and handsets (excludes telecom and communication services)</p> <p>Transport: Data network circuits and associated access facilities and service; includes dedicated and virtual data network and internet access. Also includes usage associate with mobility and other data transmit based on usage billing; Voice network circuits and associated access facilities and service; Also includes usage associated with standard telephone calls and 800 number service; Both voice and data transport may include terrestrial and non-terrestrial (e.g., satellite) technologies; Optional Level 3 categories include: Data, Voice</p>	Storage	
	<p>Client Management: Resources or “account managers” aligned with the lines of business to understand business needs, communicate IT products, services and status of IT projects</p> <p>Operations Center: Centralized IT Operations Center resources including monitoring and intervention e.g., NOC (network operations center). GOC (global operations center)</p>		<p>Central Print: Central print services; often provided to support customer billing or customer documentation support process; Unit of measure: Page</p>		
Delivery		Output			