Application: 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.

Application Support and Operations: The operations, support, fix and minor enhancements associated with existing applications.

Business Software: Software expenditures including licensing, maintenance and support related to off-the-shelf software purchases.

Servers: Physical and virtual servers running a version of Microsoft’s Windows Server or the Linux operating system; includes hardware, software, labor and support services.

Optional Level 3 categories include: Windows, Linux and Public Cloud Compute

Unix: Servers running vendor-specific, proprietary Unix operating systems (e.g., IBM AIX, Sun Solaris, HP UX); includes hardware, software, labor and support services.

Midrange: Servers running IBM AS/400 platform including hardware, software, labor and support services.

Converged Infrastructure: Purpose-built appliances that provide compute, storage and network capabilities in one box.

Mainframe: Traditional mainframe computers and operations running legacy operating systems.

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.

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.

Other Facilities: Computer rooms and MDF/IDF/telco closets that house IT equipment in corporate headquarters, call centers or other general purpose office buildings.

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).

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.

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.

Operations Center: Centralized IT Operations Center resources including monitoring and intervention e.g. NOC (network operations center); GOC (global operations center).

Delivery: Technologies and resources that are involved with the implementation of IT-related projects and/or the execution of IT-driven initiatives.

Operations Management: IT functions that are involved with managing all aspects of the IT service in a way that meets the business needs.

Service Delivery: Resources involved with managing and supporting IT related projects and/or continuous product development (e.g. Agile) across business and IT-driven initiatives.

Workplace: Client compute physical desktops, portable laptops, thin client machines, peripherals (including monitors, printer devices and attached personal printers) used by individuals to perform work.

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. Optional Level 3 categories include: Productivity, Communications, Collaboration.

Mobile Devices: Client compute tablets, smart phones (iOS, Android, Windows Mobile) and apps used by individual to perform work.

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 devices; Do not include printers connect to an end user computer.

Conferencing and AV: Audio and video conferencing equipment typically used in conference rooms and dedicated telepresence rooms to enable workforce communications.

IT Help Desk: Centralized Tier 1 help desk resources that handle user request, answer questions and resolve issues.

Deskside Support: Local support resources that provide on-site support for moves, adds, changes and hands on issue resolution.

IT Management and Strategic Planning: IT management and administration resources, typically CIO, CIO leaders and administrative support including centralized IT strategy and planning.

Enterprise Architecture: Enterprise architecture services including business, information, application and technical architecture to drive standardization, integration and efficiency among business technology solutions.

IT Finance: Resources involved in the planning, budgeting, spend management and chargeback of IT expenditures and the costing of IT products and services.

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.

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

Voice: Voice resources which enable or distribute voice services through on-premise equipment including PBX, VoIP, voicemail and handsets (excludes telecom and communication services).

Transport: Data network circuits and associated access facilities and service; includes dedicated and virtual data network and internet access. Also includes usage associated with mobility and other data transport 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.

Output: Central Print: Central print services; often provided to support customer billing or customer documentation support process; Unit of measure: Page

Database: Distributed database services focused on the physical database (versus the logical design) including DBAs, DBMS, tools and operational support.

Middleware: Distributed platform, application and system integration resources enabling cross application development, communication and information sharing.

Mainframe Database: Mainframe database services focused on the physical database (versus the logical design) including the DBAs, DBMS, tools and operational support.

Mainframe Middleware: Mainframe platform, application and system integration resources enabling cross application development, communication and information sharing.

Security: IT Security resources setting policy, establishing process and means, measuring compliance and responding to security breaches; Optional Level 3 categories include: Cyber Security, Compliance.

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.)

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; Optional Level 3 categories include: On-Premise, Public Cloud storage.

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.

Mainframe Online Storage: Mainframe attached storage arrays and the associated equipment, software and labor to run and operate.

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.