



ESG WHITE PAPER

How Cloud Storage Infrastructure Can Make or Break Your SAP Migration

Azure's PaaS Cloud Storage for SAP with Azure NetApp Files Offers Breakthrough Gains in Simplicity and Performance

By Scott Sinclair, ESG Senior Analyst; and Leah Matuson, Research Analyst

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Introduction

In today’s data-driven economy, enterprises worldwide rely on SAP to intelligently optimize operations, reduce risk, and improve productivity. In fact, SAP is central to the operations of so many enterprise businesses it is now a significant front in the worldwide migration of IT operations to the public cloud.

As more organizations seek to harness the benefits of cloud infrastructure for SAP workloads, the limitations of native public cloud services compared to data center infrastructure have put a spotlight on specific challenges with SAP cloud migration projects and ongoing operations. Nowhere are those limitations more acute than in the integration of cloud compute and storage services, and yet storage service is among the least deliberated decisions during migration planning for many SAP customers.

While storage is certainly a recognized priority for high performance workloads, it’s typically a secondary consideration for most business workload migrations. The game-changing realization for those grappling with SAP migrations is that selecting the right storage infrastructure can mean the difference between achieving business objectives or refactoring workloads.

In this brief white paper, we’ll look at common storage service options typically available for running SAP on native public cloud services, IaaS and SDS, and how they present limitations for achieving the business agility, performance, and productivity managers expect when migrating SAP workloads to the cloud. We’ll also look at PaaS as a storage service option, available today with Azure NetApp Files (ANF), and why Microsoft and NetApp have partnered to deliver a native cloud storage solution on Azure with design characteristics that hit the sweet spot for accelerating SAP workloads and migrations.

Whether you’re planning an SAP migration or trying to triage a migration that isn’t standing up, it’s essential to take extra care to ensure the cloud environment meets the needs of your SAP environment. To achieve the objectives of reducing the risk and cost of supporting SAP in the cloud, while improving business agility and productivity, the storage service you select can make all the difference.

Complexity of Native Cloud Storage Options for SAP

When migrating SAP workloads to the cloud, organizations often face a complex landscape of storage options. Native cloud storage services, such as Amazon S3, Microsoft Azure Blob Storage, and Google Cloud Storage, offer scalability and cost efficiency but may not fully address the performance and integration requirements of SAP workloads. On-premise storage solutions, while offering high performance and control, lack the scalability and flexibility of cloud-based options. This complexity makes it challenging for organizations to select the right storage infrastructure for their SAP migration project.

Organizations must carefully evaluate their storage needs, including performance, scalability, and integration requirements, to ensure a successful SAP migration. This involves understanding the specific requirements of their SAP workloads and how these requirements align with the capabilities of various storage options. A thorough assessment of the current storage environment and the target cloud environment is essential for making informed decisions.

90% of organizations agree that finding the right storage option can be a challenging task.

Source: Forrester Research, "The SAP Migration Playbook," Q3 2020



The following table shows the percentage of the population in different age groups, sex, and marital status, as per the Census of India, 2011.

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Die folgenden Aussagen sind richtig (R) oder falsch (F). Bezeichnen Sie die Aussagen richtig oder falsch. (10 Punkte)

1. Die Kostenfunktion $K(x) = 10x^2 + 20x + 5$ ist eine quadratische Funktion. (R)

2. Die Kostenfunktion $K(x) = 10x^2 + 20x + 5$ ist eine lineare Funktion. (F)

3. Die Kostenfunktion $K(x) = 10x^2 + 20x + 5$ ist eine kubische Funktion. (F)

4. Die Kostenfunktion $K(x) = 10x^2 + 20x + 5$ ist eine quartische Funktion. (F)

5. Die Kostenfunktion $K(x) = 10x^2 + 20x + 5$ ist eine quintische Funktion. (F)



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