Integrating Technology, Driving Growth

TechTalk

GALAXY
Integrating Technology | Driving Growth

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Galaxy scores a hat-trick with VMWare

We are proud and honoured to receive 3 national awards from VMware for FY2020.

- The Accelerating Managed Services Partner for 2020 at "The VMware Cloud Provider Forum 2020"
- VMware Partner of the Year: Networking & Security (FY'20)
- Rainmaker Award for outstanding contribution to VMware India Business (FY'20)

Upcoming Event

Galaxy along with VMware has collaborated with Frost & Sullivan for 'CIOs vision on Hybrid and Multi-Cloud as a Foundation for Business Excellence' conference on Thursday, DECEMBER 17TH, 2020 | 3.30 - 4.30 PM IST.

This event will cover amazing insightful topics such as:

- **Role of Hybrid Cloud in Digital Transformation**
- **Major challenges faced by CIOs in Hybrid/Multi-Cloud Journey**
- **Best Practices followed by the CIOs to overcome the challenges**

As an outcome of the thought leadership discussion, F&S in partnership with Galaxy and VMware will publish an Analyst insights Paper on Multi and Hybrid cloud, with the most recent research findings and insights and a post-event recording.

To know more contact us at marketing@goapl.com

MD SPEAKS

Anoop Pai Dhungat
Chairman & MD

Dear Readers,

As the year 2020 draws to a close, I cannot but reflect on what has transpired over the past 9 months. Most of us would never have imagined what year 2020 had in store for us. For the past 5 years, we have been making predictions that cloud, mobility and security would be the high growth technologies. In 2020, due to the lockdowns and work from home compulsions, these technologies have just exploded. Organisations who were taking baby steps towards migrating work loads on the cloud and implementing mobility solutions were pushed into the deep end by the lockdowns and had to implement these to continue operating their businesses. Now, bitten by the bug, a lot of companies are looking at reducing their real estate footprint by leveraging work from home strategies. This augurs well for these technologies to grow in 2021 also.

The good news is that the vaccines are round the corner and some countries will begin vaccinating their populations before the end of the year. The bad news is that the virus is returning in waves and people are becoming lax. This period before one gets vaccinated is extremely crucial, and everyone should be on their guard and take the necessary precautions to keep the virus at bay till then.

Some of you may have lost someone close to you to this horrible pandemic. On behalf of Team Galaxy, I express my deepest condolences to those who have and pray for all of you to have a safe and healthy 2021.

Happy reading

APDhungat

Future is Now

Internet for everyone

We can't seem to live without the internet, but still only around half the world's population is connected. There are many reasons for this, including economic and social reasons, but for some

the internet just isn't accessible because they have no connection.

Google is slowly trying to solve the problem using helium balloons to beam the internet to inaccessible areas, while Facebook has abandoned plans to do the same using drones, which means companies like Hiber are stealing a march. They have taken a different approach by launching their own network of shoebox-sized microsatellites into low Earth orbit, which wake up a modem plugged into your computer or device when it flies over and delivers your data.

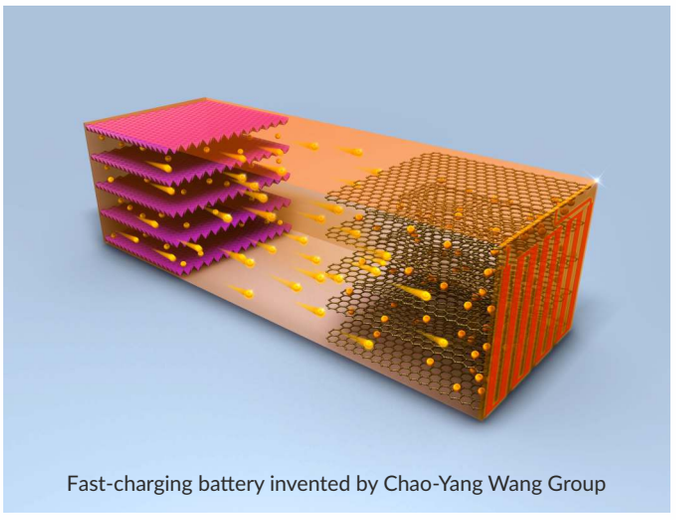
Their satellites orbit the Earth 16 times a day and are already being used by organisations like The British Antarctic Survey to provide internet access to very extreme of our planet.

Car batteries that charge in 10 minutes

Fast-charging of electric vehicles is seen as key to their take-up, so motorists can stop at a service station and fully charge their car in the time it takes to get a coffee and use the toilet – taking no longer than a conventional break. But rapid charging of lithium-ion batteries can degrade the batteries, researchers at Penn State University in the US say. This is because the flow of lithium particles known as ions from one electrode to another to charge the

unit and hold the energy ready for use does not happen smoothly with rapid charging at lower temperatures.

However, they have now found that if the batteries could heat to 60°C for just 10 minutes and then rapidly cool again to ambient temperatures, lithium spikes would not form and heat damage would be



Fast-charging battery invented by Chao-Yang Wang Group

avoided. The battery design they have come up with is self-heating, using a thin nickel foil which creates an electrical circuit that heats in less than 30 seconds to warm the inside of the battery. The rapid cooling that would be needed after the battery is charged would be done using the cooling system designed into the car.

https://bit.ly/2KnnaBr

Cloud computing – key to fast-paced digital transformation in Govt sector

Cloud computing has been a sole bastion of private enterprises for the last decade or so. Not anymore. Government organisations in India and world-over have now started to venture into cloud computing in a big way, as well. Be it hosting, computing, storage, innovative e-Services or PaaS solutions, governments worldwide have started to involve and adapt themselves to cloud related technologies as part of their digital transformation. The reasons – infinite computing power, storage, security, scalability, speed and resilience.

So, why is there a sudden push to cloud by government organisations and agencies in India and world-over?

The traditional reason everyone can think of is cost. 'Pay-as-you-go' model propagated by public cloud providers could have been the clincher, we all think. May be not. Let us analyse this. If the business objectives of any government could not have been thoroughly addressed by deploying their systems to the cloud, they would not have ventured into cloud in the first place. After-all governments are in the business of satisfying citizens' needs and if that does not get accomplished securely and successfully, governments would not have turned to cloud in such vast numbers this year, regardless of the cost savings they can achieve.

So, what are the security, compliance and performance barriers that are being taken out in cloud environments, for the governments to feel safe to move to the cloud now than ever-before?

Cloud security and compliance:

Cloud security and data security in particular was a primary barrier. The major confidence-booster for governments in this regard, is the security measures that have improved tremendously in the public cloud arena. Matured techno-concepts such as private subnets, network access control lists, Web-application firewalls, reverse proxies, data encryption at rest and motion, have helped to secure the computing and storage resources of governments. Compliance standards such as FedRAMP, HIPAA, GDPR, GxP, HITRUST, ISO, SOX, PCI that are facilitated and adopted by cloud providers and cloud system integrators have helped the governments to assess the security readiness of their cloud systems in order to thwart attacks from hackers.

Local data storage:

Local data storage and related data security was another key barrier. Governments world-over wanted their citizens' data to be stored in public clouds within their own borders. That means all the public cloud providers needed to have at least one data center in each country. They are working towards this, but this will take some time. So, for now, at least governments are looking at storing data within their regions like APAC AWS/Azure Regions for India and nearby availability zones, so that data does not go far from their home.

Scaling and availability:

The third major barrier were the scaling and availability of the compute and storage servers. When government systems and applications are processing millions of citizen records, the ability for the systems to scale and accommodate these high-volume requests become a critical criterion for success. With the advent of "autoscaling" feature almost all the public cloud providers are able to address the high-volume problem successfully nowadays.

Cloud compute and storage systems, aided by a technology called containerisation could now dynamically deploy additional "live" parallel compute/storage systems within seconds of anticipating such loads, in order to cater to the additional citizen demands instantly. These systems can also shut themselves off automatically, when the sudden surge in demand from citizens reduces. The "Pay-as-you-go" model also helps here as the governments are charged only for the usage of these additional systems from the time, they come alive until the time they shutdown automatically as part of the autoscaling.

https://bit.ly/2WfD0As

Special Focus

SD WAN

Today's branch office users are consuming more wide area network (WAN) bandwidth as they collaborate online (e.g., Skype for Business, WebEx, Office 365), increase the use of Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) and cloud services, access large rich-media files, and leverage other bandwidth-intensive applications. Corporate IT is facing significant challenges addressing these demands due to the complexity, cost and static architecture inherent in their existing WAN.

NSX SD-WAN combines the economics and flexibility of a hybrid WAN with the deployment speed and low maintenance of a cloud-based service. It includes policy-based network-wide application performance, visibility and control while dramatically simplifying the WAN by delivering virtualized services from the cloud to branch offices.

Challenges with Branch Office Wide Area Networks

- New applications inhibited by bandwidth or the lack of assured performance
- Branch network deployments delayed due to IT complexity
- Cloud migration not supported by traditional hub and spoke branch network architecture

Key Features

- Deploy in Minutes
- Enterprise-wide business Policies
- Assured Application Performance
- Dynamic Application Steering
- On -Demand Remediation
- Unified Robust Security
- NSX SD-WAN Quality of Experience (QoE)

Solution Benefits

The WAN is in transition as enterprises seek to improve agility and economics and adapt to the shift of applications to the cloud. NSX SD-WAN offers enterprise-grade performance, security, visibility, and control over both public Internet and private networks. NSX SD-WAN dramatically simplifies the WAN with zero touch deployment, one-click business policy and services insertion, and cloud-based network as a service.

Don't let your organization be vulnerable! Galaxy offers various cybersecurity solutions to keep your company safe, to talk to our experts email us at: marketing@goapl.com

Growth of IT sector in post pandemic India: How it will contribute more to the nation's GDP?

Playing a big role in the introduction of innovative technologies and digital transformations, the Indian IT sector has emerged as a major contributor towards the country's GDP over the last decade. The Indian IT sector is built on robust fundamentals of fierce organic talent that can overcome challenges. And the sector is facing its toughest challenge right now.

While the onset of the pandemic rattled and tore the very fabric of life, business and emotional engagement among human beings the world over, there was one industry/sector that kept everything glued together in these extremely difficult times – and that industry is IT and Digital.

This global crisis afflicted India when its economy was already on a slow down. Almost every sector was hit badly due to the pandemic. Even to get back to its pre-pandemic pace, most businesses will likely go through some fundamental changes. Here technology will play a pivotal role in reimaging the businesses post pandemic. Hotels and airports are investing in contactless technology. New physical-distancing requirements will require numerous businesses to rethink their distancing strategies – in other words digital strategies. As such changes shake up businesses, policy makers and economic planners also have a big role, they need to take this opportunity to consider how to build back a better economy, with healthy products and services, digital transformations having accelerated, noticeably.

In many instances, pre-Covid IT adoption was deemed as an advancement and visionary activity, today IT adoption is a necessity for economic survival. Cash to digital money is a classic example of this postulation on IT adoption. Even though digital money was being actively promoted from demonetisation onwards, the rate of its adoption has gained acceleration only once Covid-19 struck. The emotional readiness to adapt to technology has grown manifold breaking all habitual practices that were hindering the change. Human beings tend to change faster under difficult circumstances than when offered motivation. Unfortunately, it took a pandemic for the world to realise the benefits of IT and going digital.

For businesses to navigate their recovery and growth, every organisation (small or big) must follow a suitable digital transformation journey and opt for applicable digitally advance business strategies like e-commerce, lean tech stack, real time analytics, ERP & CRM implementation, cloud computing, etc. Thus, the IT sector is poised to play a vital role in the growth in country's GDP. Indian businesses are already embracing technologies, however, one needs to be mindful that IT technologies are only tools within a wider framework of how organisations innovate their existing business models for the post-pandemic era.

This pandemic is a catalyst for the Indian IT sector also. India moved into digital space faster than any other country for its internal consumption. India also being the global backbone for IT has seen extreme surge in IT works for world. The high speed-low cost internet access opened phenomenal opportunities for individuals and companies to quickly re-arrange in new normal to continue providing services via IT backbone from homes. Indian IT industries are expected to massively grow in next five-seven years as the world will adopt, change and upgrade IT to counter such challenges and India has the largest cost-effective skill base to provide services across the world and hence will be the natural choice to provide services globally.

IT implementations are now being deemed mandatory and a survival investment for all. India will bring scale and supply to world resulting in job creation in the space in India. It can also attract global talent to the country. The Indian IT industry is expected to experience double digital growth for years to come and contribution massively to forex and GDP.

Continuing in the same vein, IT implementations will generate massive data which will act as a feeder for better services to individuals and businesses, again giving rise to multifarious profitable business opportunities. Business sectors that kept going & growing despite pandemic due to their IT backbone have also increased investment in IT. The next wave will be massive integration, upgrades and optimisations in this space in years to come by harnessing data for accurate tailor-made service for the end-users. IT sector is all-set to play a huge role in the industries' revival and increase contribution to the country's GDP in multiple ways.

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80% of India Inc fear more fraud cases in next 2 yrs: Deloitte survey

The uncertainty and business disruption brought about by the pandemic has contributed to fears amongst corporate India about the rise in fraud cases in the future.

According to biennial survey – The India Corporate Fraud Perception Survey, Edition IV by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu India LLP (DTTILLP), over 80 per cent of respondents felt fraud cases would rise in the next two years, a 22-percentage point increase over the previous edition of the survey in 2018.

About 70 per cent respondents felt that fraud losses would rise and one-third of the respondents felt losses would be between 1 per cent and 5 per cent of revenues.

These adverse sentiments are due to large-scale remote working arrangements and changes in business models, which have made it challenging to understand fraud-related vulnerabilities. The survey findings indicated that such adverse sentiments were further exacerbated by reliance on static data for Fraud Risk Management (FRM) efforts.

About 43 per cent respondents felt their existing fraud risk management frameworks were inadequate to address future frauds. Accordingly, they indicated diverting budgets towards adopting enhanced technologies that could provide an enterprise view of fraud (22 per cent); implementing enhanced fraud risk management processes for third parties (17 per cent); and creating awareness amongst employees (17 per cent) for fraud prevention.

For the first time in four editions of the survey, nearly 35 per cent respondents believed that future frauds would be detected using data analytics and other technology tools (and not rely entirely on conventional approaches, such as internal audits).

However, despite a growing realisation that technology would be key to future fraud risk management efforts, less than 5 per cent respondents indicated investing in anti-fraud technologies in the past six months. This inertia may be attributed to a limited understanding of long-term benefits that technology can offer (commensurate with the investments made), and the limited appetite for making such investments in a pandemic environment.

Technology can also help organisations in fraud response, particularly if it involves responding to a regulator or seeking legal recourse. About 50 per cent respondents indicated seeking legal action against the parties involved in fraud.

The survey also outlined the evolution of the fraud risk management ecosystem comprising third-party experts, such as law firms, forensic accountants, technology companies, and others.

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