



## Predictive Intelligence: Moving Beyond the Crystal Ball

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## Introduction

Wouldn't you like to have a crystal ball that allows you to see future IT problems? How would seeing what happens in your infrastructure in the future impact the way you manage it today?

Enter predictive intelligence, a forward-looking IT management technology that performs far beyond what the crystal ball has to offer. Predictive intelligence is comprised of advanced technologies that actually learn what is normal and abnormal based on usage patterns within your IT environment, trigger targeted actions to isolate the root cause of future threats, and take corrective action before services are impacted.

This paper reviews how this convergence of technologies is providing IT with a tangible solution to intercepting, prioritising, and resolving future incidents in order of business impact. By leveraging predictive intelligence, IT organisations can benefit from rapid returns on their technology investments, reducing capital and operating expenses.

## Business Challenge

Each day, incidents arise in the IT environment, even in the most advanced organisations. They come in many degrees of severity, but no matter how minor, they can still impact the business through costly service disruptions if they are not quickly intercepted and resolved.

In response, many IT organisations like yours are taking proactive measures to IT management and adopting best-practices frameworks, such as the IT Infrastructure Library® (ITIL®). They are managing IT based on business priorities, known as Business Service Management (BSM). In fact, IT is making significant progress in anticipating and meeting the needs of the business and is actually becoming more integrated with the business.

However, as the pace of business continues to accelerate, managing the IT infrastructure becomes even more complex. Manual processes, such as "change control meetings" to discuss and enact proposed changes, have been made obsolete by the enormous amounts of data and demand placed on IT personnel each day.

Although labour-intensive processes are often being replaced by automated ones, a proactive approach to IT management only catches threats that cross a pre-determined "line" or threshold, as opposed to making intelligent decisions based on a thorough analysis of historical usage patterns and trends.

Newer, proven technologies now exist that provide forward-looking identification, notification, and automated resolution of potential threats. Known as "predictive intelligence," this approach and corresponding technologies provide the most effective and efficient line of defense for critical business services.

## A Solution: Predictive Intelligence

There is a natural progression between what is considered reactive, proactive, and predictive technology, and this progression corresponds to the maturity level of your IT organisation and the tools you leverage. No matter where your organisation lies in terms of maturity, the end goal is the same: to effectively manage an increasingly intricate infrastructure. To accomplish this objective, IT organisations must be able to predict and solve problems before they affect the customer.

In general, the three approaches to IT management can be defined as follows:

A *reactive* approach entails addressing an IT problem or incident after it has already occurred. Clearly, this approach poses the most risk of prolonged business service disruptions, as the identification and resolution of each incident are not started until a service disruption is reported. This risk alone has justified the fact that most IT organisations take gradual, if not immediate, action to adopt a more refined approach.

A *proactive* approach involves setting pre-defined "lines" or thresholds for key performance measurements, and enacting a specified course of action (such as triggering an alert) each time these thresholds are crossed. For example, if a server's utilisation exceeds a predefined percentage of the total capacity available, an alert is raised before service delivery is impacted.

Static thresholds, as utilised in a proactive IT management model, are typically set arbitrarily through a time-consuming manual process. Measurements of even a single threshold can vary widely over time as the environment changes and your infrastructure evolves. Adjusting the thresholds regularly is extremely tedious and inefficient. As such, this approach is much less effective than the predictive model described in this paper.

*Predictive* intelligence, as its name implies, does far more. By understanding and determining what is normal or abnormal based on usage patterns, predictive intelligence technology lowers the level of event "noise" and often eliminates duplicate and excessive alerts that account for as much as 80 percent of total alerts. Similar to "accidental" calls to 911, duplicate alerts consume valuable personnel resources that are better utilised by attending to more critical issues.

Put simply, predictive intelligence technology gathers and collects data, then correlates and analyses this information to help IT identify, isolate, and resolve threats to mission-critical applications at the earliest possible opportunity, in advance of a service disruption.

While monitoring the performance of every infrastructure component for *abnormal* behaviour is a critical part of successful management, it is equally crucial that the infrastructure be able to automatically adapt and adjust to *normal* changes as they happen.

Predictive intelligence technology, through advanced measurement and analysis functionality, actually *learns* what is normal for your organisation. This is achieved by automatically establishing and adjusting to a band of normal operation for every attribute within your environment, a practice referred to as dynamic thresholding. As your infrastructure changes, the technology adapts, quickly learning, anticipating, and adjusting to how the system will behave on a Monday morning versus a Sunday evening, for example. This virtually eliminates the need to manually create and maintain static thresholds, or manually set and maintain rules-based alarms.

Predictive intelligence is a natural evolution for maturing IT organisations. According to industry analyst reports, IT still discovers about 70 percent of the service problems when an end-user calls the service desk.

Predictive intelligence is a convergence of several highly advanced technologies, the most important of which are described below.

### Dynamic Thresholding

Most IT organisations have already installed some type of monitoring/alarm system that will send an alarm when a static threshold is breached. For example, if a CPU breaches 90-percent utilisation, or if a disk becomes 80-percent full, an administrator will be alerted who can analyse the problem and take corrective action.

As described earlier in this paper, dynamic thresholding involves the ability to set a threshold based on past behaviour and then watch the behaviour of the application over time. In this way, the system continually learns what is really normal and abnormal *for that application in your particular environment*, and keeps adjusting the threshold automatically. The system also compares alarm patterns with other components in the infrastructure, such as configuration items.

### Event Correlation and Analysis

IT organisations are often unable to give enough attention to problem management, typically due to resource constraints. In both reactive and even many proactive IT environments, the sheer volume of data generated by alerts and events far exceeds the time available to prioritise their resolution. Real-time root cause analysis, a part of event correlation and analysis, filters through the noise. Consider what usually happens when a server goes down. Layer-upon-layer of alarms go off simultaneously. The database, operating system, and application may even appear to be down, but this may be due to a single point of failure elsewhere in the network.

Real-time root cause analysis technology considers the behaviour of an application or device within the context of activity across the entire infrastructure. It closes sympathetic alerts (which are symptoms of the root cause), clears up duplication, determines if relationships exist between the remaining alerts and then determines what those relationships are. In essence, the technology intelligently identifies the root cause, and how it relates to other alerts in the queue.

To illustrate, consider when a router goes down. Numerous alerts are triggered from various network components. In a predictive model, event correlation automatically analyses the problem, and upon resolution, the technology archives information about the service disruption and root cause, to prevent future occurrences of the same problem. Furthermore, the applications may even be configured to automatically open change tickets if a change is required in order to prevent a reoccurrence of this problem.

In summary, event correlation and analysis solutions minimise the downtime of IT components by identifying failures *before* they impact IT service levels. This technology also helps IT managers resolve problems more rapidly by translating events into actionable, business-relevant information, allowing them to take action – often before the problem happens.

### Predictive Modelling

Predictive modelling begins by establishing baselines and rules that frame your approach and understanding your current performance and usage patterns. Once you have created a model, you apply predictive analytics and correlation to your performance data to identify patterns and relationships that are seen on a regular basis. These relationships are then correlated to understand how they are related to your overall business and resource needs.

Predictive modelling also applies to capacity management. “What-if” modelling techniques, such as queuing theory, identify areas where IT resources can be better utilised. Predictive modelling can be used to balance workloads across servers or accurately consolidate physical workloads and servers onto a virtual platform. You can also use predictive modelling to accurately forecast future capacity requirements given transaction or user growth. The ability to optimise existing IT resources – while ensuring delivery of service levels, and accurately predicting future capacity requirements – can mean millions of dollars saved in capital and operating expenditures.

### Pre-Assigned Business Impact Priority

In the past, event management prioritisation used to be democratic; that is, if two routers went down, they were assumed to be equally important. Today, predictive intelligence technology can automatically detect the priority by which these events should be addressed to best support business services. For example, you can automatically detect that one router supports a small, remote sales office, while the other supports the entire European customer base.

Impact management technology bridges the gap between IT operations and your service desk, helping you identify and prioritise IT events based on their business impact. This technology automatically raises incidents with the service desk that contain event and root-cause information with pre-assigned business impact priority, helping to shorten overall time-to-resolution and meet or exceed your SLAs with the business, without service disruption.

### Reducing the Noise Level by 60 percent or More

The convergence of these and other technologies that support predictive intelligence can reduce the *noise* level by 60 to 70 percent, eliminating both sympathetic events and duplicate events, according to industry studies.

Predictive intelligence is an important byproduct of a comprehensive, properly integrated service assurance solutions set. Service assurance solutions deliver adaptive, automated, and predictive technology across the enterprise, dramatically reducing the risk of service disruptions and delivering the consistent levels of service required by the business.

The process flow for predictive intelligence includes detection, diagnosis, isolation, and correction.

- > IT incidents are first identified in the **detect** phase. Detection can be as simple as an end-user call to the service desk, or may involve the proactive use of advanced IT tools.

- > In the **diagnose** phase, duplicate and sympathetic events are drastically reduced, enabling you to determine what you should really focus on.
- > By completion of the **isolate** phase, the technology determines, in effect, “What’s the business relevance of this? Is there one thing that’s more important than the others? Are there capacity problems I need to know about?”
- > The final phase, **correct**, resolves issues in order of business priority. Automated fixes can even be embedded here to further streamline repetitive tasks – improving overall mean time to repair (MTTR).

In summary, these converging technologies combine to form a way for IT to continue advancing in IT maturity. These technologies unify management across both distributed and mainframe environments, physical and virtual.

## Predictive Intelligence Is Here Now

Many organisations are already profiting from the technologies that make up predictive intelligence. Here are some examples of companies that used one or more technological components of predictive intelligence:

- > A large bank saved \$2.2 million over a two-year period by avoiding the purchase of 400 servers, cut business service downtime by 50 percent, and achieved an ROI of 268 percent.
- > A pharmaceutical company eliminated server hardware purchases for 24 months, saved \$7 million in projected hardware and software purchases, increased virtual machine density by 3x, and realized ROI in three months.
- > A large insurance company reduced incident alarms by 90 percent. Alarms are more meaningful to the company now.
- > An international hospital group reduced time to resolution for critical incidents by 68 percent and achieved \$1.2 million of annual savings.

### Strategic and Still Evolving

These successes provide a clear conclusion: predictive intelligence delivers fast payback in direct savings, increased revenue, faster MTTR, and better service levels to support strategic business goals. It frees IT organisations and their technical staff to work on more strategic projects, allowing them to deliver a more competitive, profitable business.

## Conclusion

The increased complexity of IT infrastructure, coupled with the rising pressure on IT to stay ahead of business service demands, make predictive intelligence an imperative, not only for IT, but for the business as a whole.

While a proactive approach to IT management was once the apex of IT maturity, simply “looking through the crystal ball” is no longer the most viable line of defense against service threats. By moving *beyond* the crystal ball with predictive, intelligent solutions and processes, you will best align IT with the business and not only defend, but also help drive, company profits.

For more information about BMC solutions for predictive intelligence, visit [www.bmc.com/serviceassurance](http://www.bmc.com/serviceassurance).



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