In an effort to help enterprises scale their data science and AI efforts, IBM today announced that the Python distribution platform Anaconda is now available for IBM Z and IBM LinuxONE customers.

IBM VP Barry Baker wrote in a blog post that the company believes the move will promote more open source AI capabilities by helping data scientists improve their record systems. Anaconda should also help create a more consistent experience for enterprises using a hybrid cloud strategy, he said.

By pairing Anaconda with IBM Z and LinuxONE platforms, Baker said data scientists can improve security while still having a choice in AI frameworks.

The hybrid work model, in which employees spend some time in the office and the rest working remotely, is emerging as a leading post-pandemic strategy. Employees want to keep the flexibility they’ve had over the past year or so while getting back those elements of the office that they have missed. Employers don’t want to lose their best employees to competitors? a very real risk if they’re inflexible.

Some roles, especially in technology, financial, and professional services, are well-suited to combine office and remote work. Many employers are trying to align their talent proposition to reflect this while also striving to boost agility and productivity and reduce real estate costs.
In a world where workload automation is easier than ever to develop and manual intervention is lessening by the day, are you getting tired of managing your Red Hat subscriptions day in and day out? Spending hours (if not days) managing contract renewals year in and year out? Are you scratching your head wondering why these menial tasks are even still a thing?

So why are they? Well, let’s look at these ever-advancing technologies first. You’re building a complex enterprise environment, deploying a number of products across your hybrid cloud, tying together a physical environment, mixed with a virtual environment combining some on-prem, and some hosted in <name your favorite public cloud vendor>.

With this comes the added complexity of elementary SKU logic that’s become increasingly complex with every new SKU variation created over the years. So now you have to be the logical one and say "this system wants this product, and this SKU provides said product." From there you map them together and (crossing fingers and toes and eyes) these systems can now consume the content they are hopefully entitled to. Hold on? why is this a you problem?

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