

NDR Technologies

NDR's depend on robust ICT infrastructures and technologies for receiving, storing and disseminating data (about 30 people in the room)



This breakout session will be dedicated to discuss:

- best practices and current trends
- how modern technological advances can be utilized to obtain better performance and scalability, support for larger data volumes, higher degree of security and data integrity
- and eventually enable smoother transition when migrating between systems

Modern technological advances:

(performance / scalability / larger data volumes / security and data integrity):



Discussion focused on cloud technologies and (field)seismics

- Store field data only? No, also interpretations
- Multiple interpretations add up to the same volume as the field data
- What is in the cloud: IT infrastructure and/or NDR system
- Is the cloud cheaper? Yes
- Is the cloud available all over the world: no
- Operators tend to store the data in their cloud, NDR's need to keep up with industry
- A lot of data is hardly used: put only meta data in the cloud
- Having skilled IT staff influences the decision to move to the cloud
- Controls over the cloud environment: (to) easy?

NDR transition from one (database) system to another



- (EU) rules force NDR's to change their provider
- IP on data model used can be an extra problem for reuse
- Moving big volumes of data does take time
- The population of the datamodel itself makes transition time-consuming

- Don't use a relational database
 - If so, we still need to transfer from the existing one
- Bring people to data in stead of data to people