

A MINUTE WITH AMALGAM INSIGHTS



**HYOUN PARK
CEO AND PRINCIPAL ANALYST AT
AMALGAM INSIGHTS**

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Ahead of the Enterprise Mobility Transformation Exchange in Georgia (July, 9-10), we interviewed keynote speaker Hyoun Park, CEO and Principal Analyst at Amalgam Insights.

1. What are the implications of GDPR for enterprise mobility strategies?

GDPR requires permission not only for direct personal data, but also for location, IP address, and other identifying characteristics. Because of this, enterprise mobility now needs to support granular opt-in policies for employees and other corporate stakeholders. One of the trickiest aspects of this is in supporting the "right to be forgotten" as enterprise mobility will also need to delete personal information on request. This also requires enterprise mobility organizations to more directly define corporate vs. personal information, if that delineation has not been strictly defined yet.

"SUPPORT OPT-IN POLICIES"



2. For many organizations, outdated legacy systems can be an inhibitor to digital transformation. How can this obstacle be overcome when looking to integrate new mobile technologies?

"Legacy" vs. "New" is a bit of a false dichotomy in terms of digital transformation. Rather, the important view is whether "legacy" systems are serving a core purpose and whether the data from those systems can be effectively secured and transferred to other systems. If they can be supported by managing data entry, identity, and, gateways, then it doesn't matter if the system is 50 years old or not since the data can be brought back into a more modern database, the cloud, or mobile devices. If not, businesses need to face up to the fact that their outdated technology is preventing them from pursuing basic operations.



3. To what extent is IoT impacting mobility strategies?

IoT is really a wide variety of technologies ranging from disposable, short-range sensors to cellular devices not too dissimilar to smartphones to microwave, Bluetooth, satellite, RADAR, LIDAR, infrared, and other sensors. The similarities are in the challenges of managing the location, cost, upkeep, security, and ownership of each sensor and device. However, the differences in connectivity, business use cases, purchasing patterns, and Line-of-Business

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