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As more and more tablet computers enter the workplace, IT managers are facing this question: Do you allow employees to load any applications they want on the devices, or do you offer a specific set of enterprise applications -- sort of an internal "app store"? The answer often comes down to factors such as your organization's goals, how employees are using tablets on the job, and your corporate culture. One possibility is to adapt your existing smartphone policies to tablets. "Enterprise applications [on tablets] are an important and growing phenomenon," says Philippe Winthrop, managing director of the Enterprise Mobility Foundation, a Boston-based think tank. "Organizations are realizing that a lot of applications that the company uses can be relevant on mobile devices." Whether it involves creating software internally or purchasing prebuilt apps, there must be some level of control, Winthrop says. The Enterprise Mobility Foundation recommends that organizations set up their own in-house enterprise app stores. By adopting an approved list of apps, enterprises can ensure that users download programs that the organization has tested and OK'd and can maintain, Winthrop says. Imris, a Winnipeg, Manitoba, provider of medical equipment, has given Apple iPads to sales and marketing personnel, product managers, executives and other employees. The company lets users download software from an internal app store that it set up using a tool from Apperian called Enterprise App Services Environment, says Ben VanOsch, IT director at Imris. The IT group identifies publicly available apps that it wants to adopt as recommended company tools, and they're added to the Imris app store. This allows for "consistency" throughout the enterprise, VanOsch explains. Currently, Imris has 16 privately developed apps and two public ones in its app store, which the company calls InfoCentral. It expects to deploy two more public apps within a couple of months, after the IT group vets them, and it's in the process of developing two more private applications that will be released by mid-June. The company has a total of 32 iPad users, all of whom have downloaded apps from InfoCentral. "We are considering deploying iPads to our board of directors, other leaders and to every employee," says VanOsch. "We believe the iPad can become a strategic communication tool, providing increased timeliness of the message and increased environmental responsibility by reducing paper as a means of communicating." While the app store is the preferred source of applications, VanOsch says it's likely that Imris iPad users have downloaded personal software as well -- and he says that's OK with him. The company's strategy provides flexibility for end users while at the same time giving IT some control over what can be used on the devices. Most users "have the same app requirements," says VanOsch. "However, due to their different roles and localization needs, [they have] the latitude to personalize their iPads in a manner they believe will provide them the greatest benefit." The company app store "allows us to manage the deployment of apps from our main office and [keep] everyone worldwide with the same message and tools," he says. In the past, marketing materials or sales tools deployed to teams could be altered or grow outdated, resulting in an increased risk of company representatives presenting conflicting messages to potential customers. The Middle Ground Other organizations are allowing employees to select from a range of publicly available applications -- with some controls -- rather than creating in-house app stores. The Morris School District in Morristown, N.J., has deployed about 200 iPads to high schools and middle schools, and it plans to increase the number considerably in the coming months. Students and teachers use the devices to download content such as electronic textbooks, and for subject-related applications, such as astronomy software for science classes. But all tablet applications must be approved by the IT department or by "content supervisors" within each school building, says Tim McDade, director of technology for the district. Anyone is free to suggest applications that have educational value. "We don't want to hinder either teachers or students [from using] what's out there; we don't want to put up barriers," McDade says. Allowing people to suggest apps enables the district to keep up with the constantly changing landscape of software, he says. About 100 apps that users recommended are now in use, and a great number of them were free. Schumacher Group, a Lafayette, La., company that provides emergency-room management services to hospitals, also gives users latitude in selecting applications for tablets. The company recently launched a tablet pilot program through which about 35 iPads have been deployed, says CIO Doug Menefee. Schumacher Group lets individuals deploy and manage their applications. The IT department works with users to determine whether particular applications will meet their needs; if they will, it procures the apps. "I'm a big believer in not trying to control the user population," Menefee says. "I feel that by putting too much control on users, you don't get them exposed to other user interfaces and other solutions. I like it when users come to us with a business problem and say, 'If it just acted like X app, then that would meet my needs.'" On the spectrum that ranges from total control to total freedom, Marist College in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., is on the freedom end. The IT staff supports tablets for use by students, faculty and staff, and the college allows users to load anything they want on the devices, even those owned by the college, as long as the users abide by college policies and regulations. "We believe that employees will select apps that make them more productive or their work lives easier," says Bill Thirsk, vice president of IT at Marist. "It clearly fosters creativity. And the IT department does not want to be the app police. We are likely to miss great apps if we block innovation." Should an application appear that's harmful to the college's network, is out of line with policies or in some way breaks the law, officials will block it from being downloaded or transmitted via college-owned networks. Further, students "must also abide by our network acceptable-use policy," Thirsk says. Nevertheless, "as the CIO of an educational institution dedicated to innovation," he adds, "I must support faculty and students with just about any and all use cases that are presented." Violino is a freelance writer in Massapequa Park, N.Y. You can contact him at bviolino@optonline.net. This version of this story was originally published in Computerworld's print edition. It was adapted from an article that appeared earlier on Computerworld.com. Copyright © 2011 IDG Communications, Inc. The big problem with supercomputing is that the organizations that could benefit most from the technology aren't using it. Supercomputer-based visualization and simulation tools could allow a company to design, test and prototype products in virtual environments instead of building and testing physical models. Couple that capability with a 3D printer, and a small company with limited resources could revolutionize its R&D and manufacturing operations. But licensing fees for the software needed to simulate things like wind tunnels, ovens and welds are expensive. On top of that, the tools have to run on large multicore systems, and typically only skilled engineers know how to use them. One possible solution: taking a high-performance computing (HPC) process and converting it into an app. This is how it might work: A manufacturer designing a part to reduce drag on an 18-wheel truck could upload a CAD file, plug in some parameters, hit start and run a simulation on 128 cores of the Ohio Supercomputer Center's (OSC) 8,500-core system. The cost would likely be \$200 to \$500 to run the simulation and package the results in a report. Testing that 18-wheeler in a physical wind tunnel could cost as much \$100,000. Alan Chalker, the director of the OSC's AweSim program, uses that example to explain what his organization is trying to do. The new group has some \$6.5 million from government and private groups, including consumer products giant Procter & Gamble, to find ways to bring HPC to more manufacturers via an app store. The app store is slated to open at the end of the first quarter of next year, with one app and several tools that have been ported for the Web. The plan is to eventually spin off AweSim into a private company, and populate the app store with thousands of apps. Tom Lange, director of modeling and simulation in P&G's corporate R&D group, said he hopes that AweSim's tools will be used for the company's supply chain. The software industry's business model is based on selling licenses, and licenses for an HPC application can cost \$50,000 a year, said Lange. That price is well out of the reach of small manufacturers interested in fixing just one problem. "What they really want is an app," he said. Lange said P&G has worked with its supply chain partners to help them gain access to HPC resources, but that can be difficult because of the complexities of the relationship. "The small supplier doesn't want to be beholden to P&G," said Lange. "They have an independent business, and they want to be independent and they should be." That's one of the reasons he likes AweSim. AweSim will use some open-source HPC tools in its apps, and it's working on agreements with major HPC software vendors to make parts of their tools available as apps. Chalker said software vendors are interested in working with AweSim because it's a way for them to make inroads in the small-business market, which is inaccessible to them today. The vendors could get some licensing revenue for the apps they agree to sell in the store, but they'd also get access to new customers that might use larger, more expensive apps in the future. AweSim is an outgrowth of the Blue Collar Computing initiative that started at the OSC in the mid-2000s with the goal, similar to AweSim's, of giving smaller users access to HPC systems. But that program required users to purchase costly consulting services. AweSim's approach with the app store is to minimize cost, and minimize the need for consulting help, as much as possible. Chalker has a half-dozen apps already built, including one that could be used in a simulation involving an 18-wheeler, as in his example. The OSC is building a software development kit to make it possible for others to build apps. One goal is to eventually enable other supercomputing centers to provide compute capacity for the apps. AweSim will charge users a fixed rate for CPUs, covering just the costs, and will provide consulting expertise where it is needed. Consulting fees may raise the bill for users, but Chalker said the tab usually won't run more than a few thousand dollars, which is a lot less than the cost of hiring a full-time computer scientist. The AweSim team expects that many app users -- mechanical engineers, for instance -- will know enough to work with an app without the help of, say, a computational fluid dynamics expert. Lange says that manufacturers understand that making products domestically rather than overseas requires finding new processes, being innovative and not wasting resources. "You have to be committed to innovate what you make, and you have to commit to innovating how you make it," said Lange, who sees supercomputing as a key piece of that innovative approach. Patrick Thibodeau covers SaaS and enterprise applications, outsourcing, government IT policies, data centers and IT workforce issues for Computerworld. Follow Patrick on Twitter at @DCgov, or subscribe to Patrick's RSS feed . 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