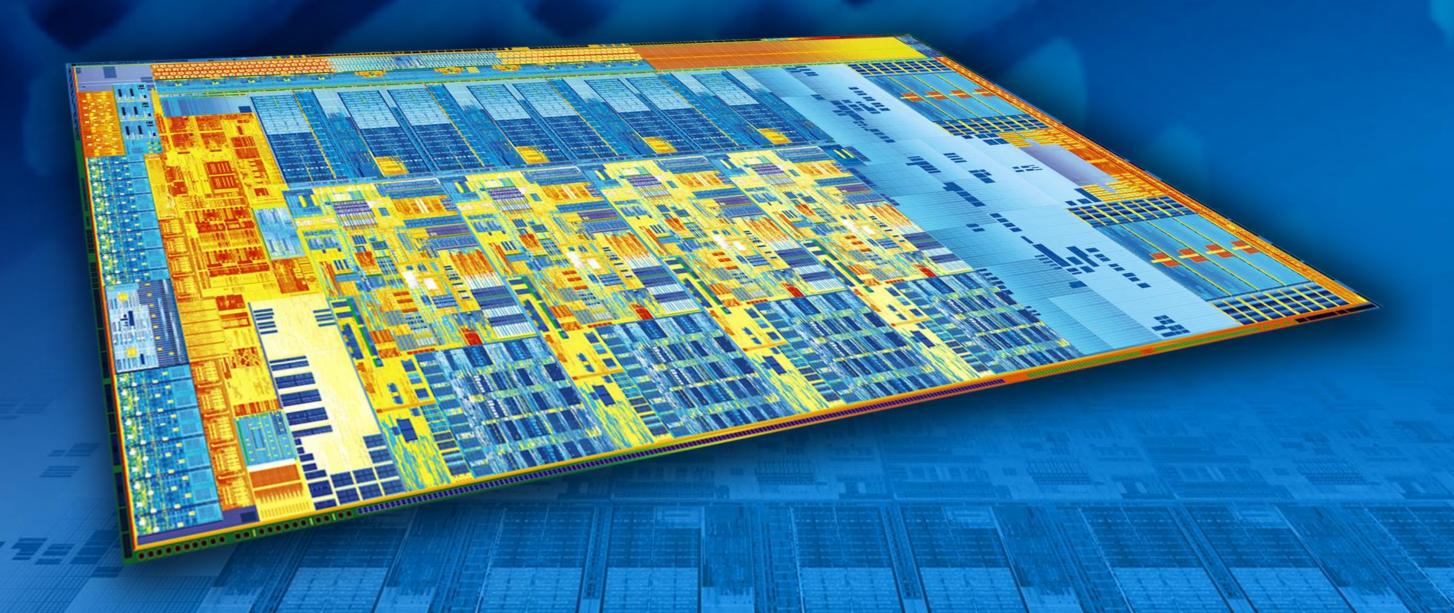




# Diane Bryant

Vice President & General Manager, Datacenter & Connected Systems Group

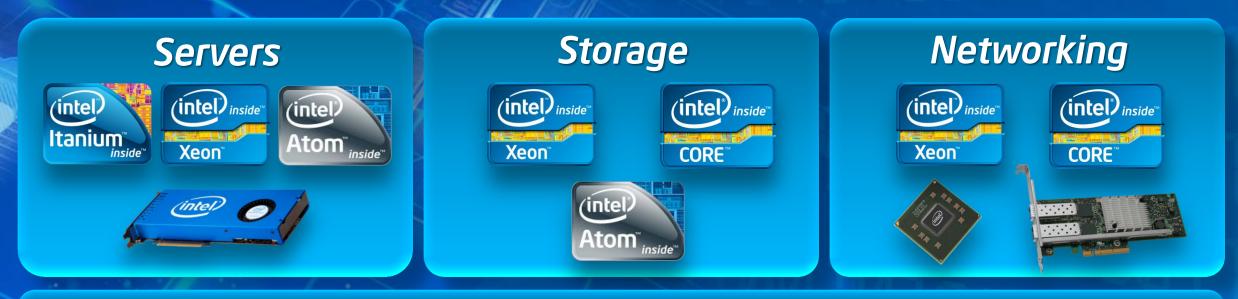


### **Datacenter Overview**

Billions of Devices and Data Explosion Drives Growth

We Have an Unmatched Set of Capabilities

Investing to Address Broad Range of Customer Requirements



Software, Services & System Building Blocks

### Datacenter Processor Growth



- Ent. Storage
- Workstation
- **■** HPC
- Public Cloud
- SMB & Enterprise





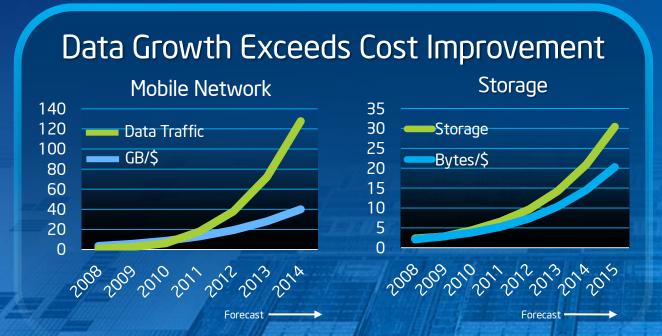
Network
Growth\*
>30%

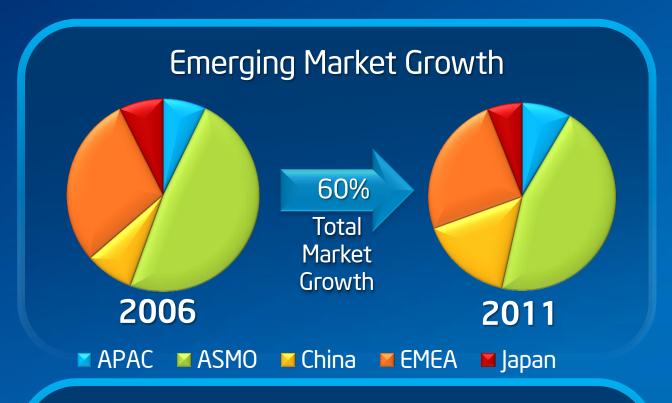
2011 2016

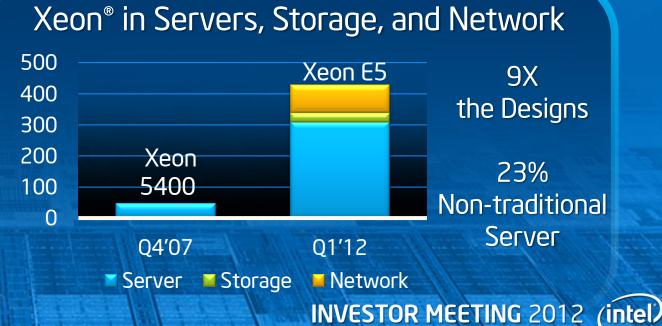
Doubling Volume and Revenue

### Datacenter Trends





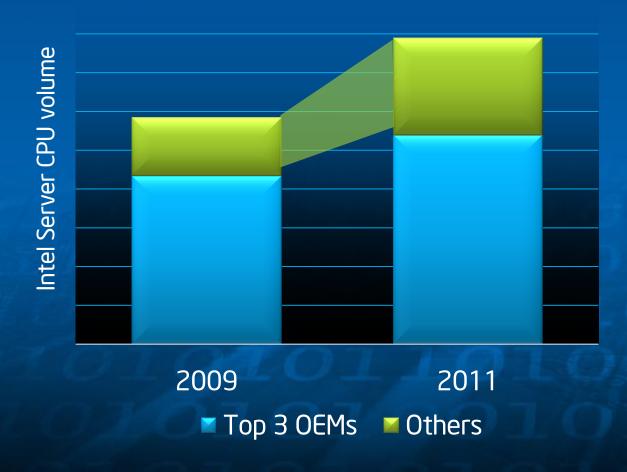




# Market Growth Attracting New Entrants

Others:
Growing at

2X
the rate



Channel Combined: #3 OEM

~20K
Intel® Xeon® Channel
Partners Worldwide

China OEMS
3X Volume ('08-'11)



**ODMS**Moving to Solutions



### Breadth of Products

### Segment

Mission Critical

Enterprise

SMB

HPC

Cloud

Network

Storage

### New in 2012

Density Optimized 4-Socket Xeon® E5

Many Integrated Core™ Architecture

Data Plane Optimized Xeon Platform

Microserver Optimized Xeon

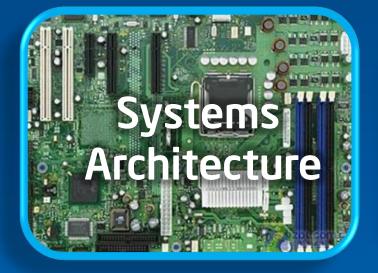
Ultra Low Power CPU Based on Atom®



Over 100 SKUs Covering Full Range of Customer Needs

## Our Unmatched Capabilities













## **Evolution of Enterprise IT**

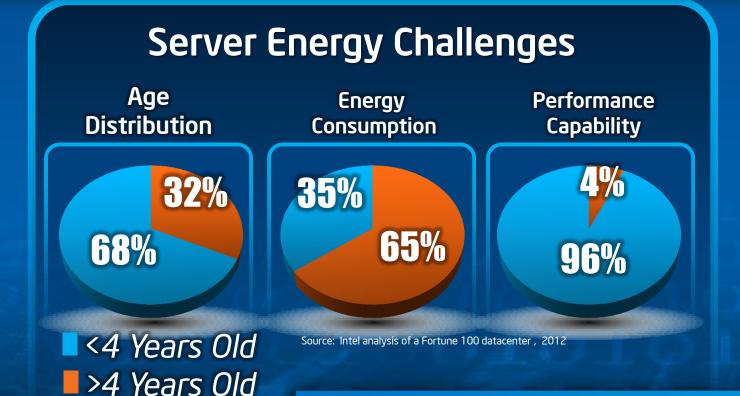
EFFICIENCY & CAPACITY EXISTING WORKLOADS



**GROWTH DRIVERS** 



NEW SERVICES & CAPABILITIES





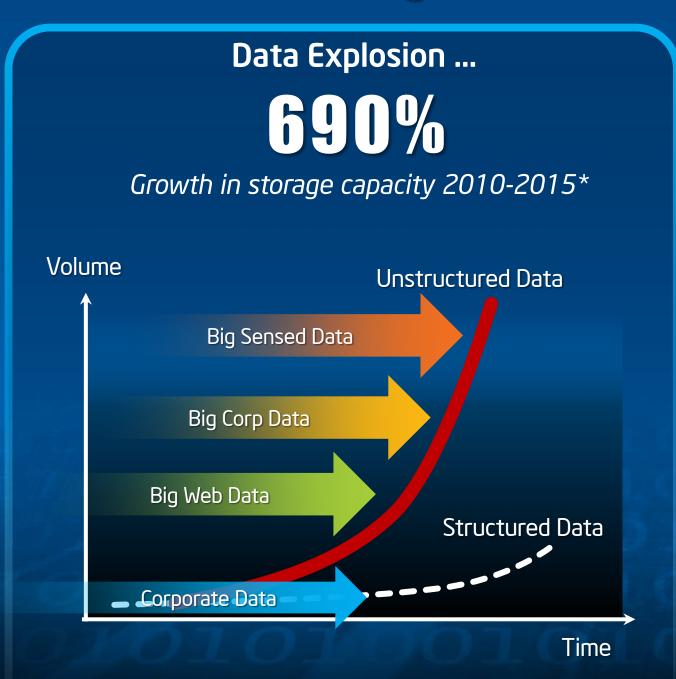
**2010**Managing ~95K
Employee PCs

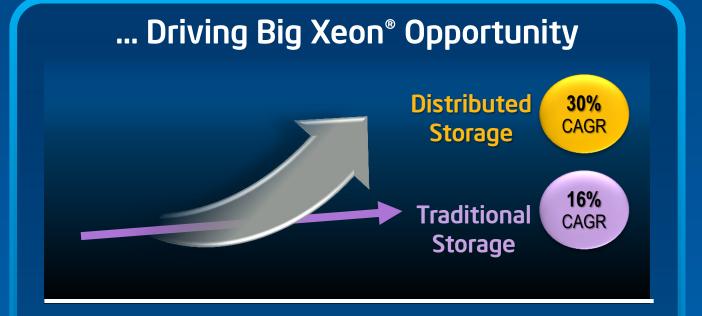


Managing
1M → 10M
Connected Cars

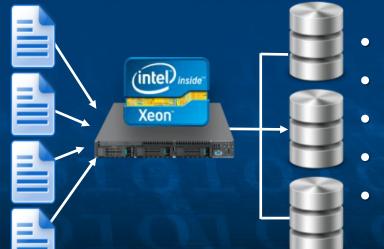
New Applications Driving Enterprise Growth

## Big Data Transforms Storage





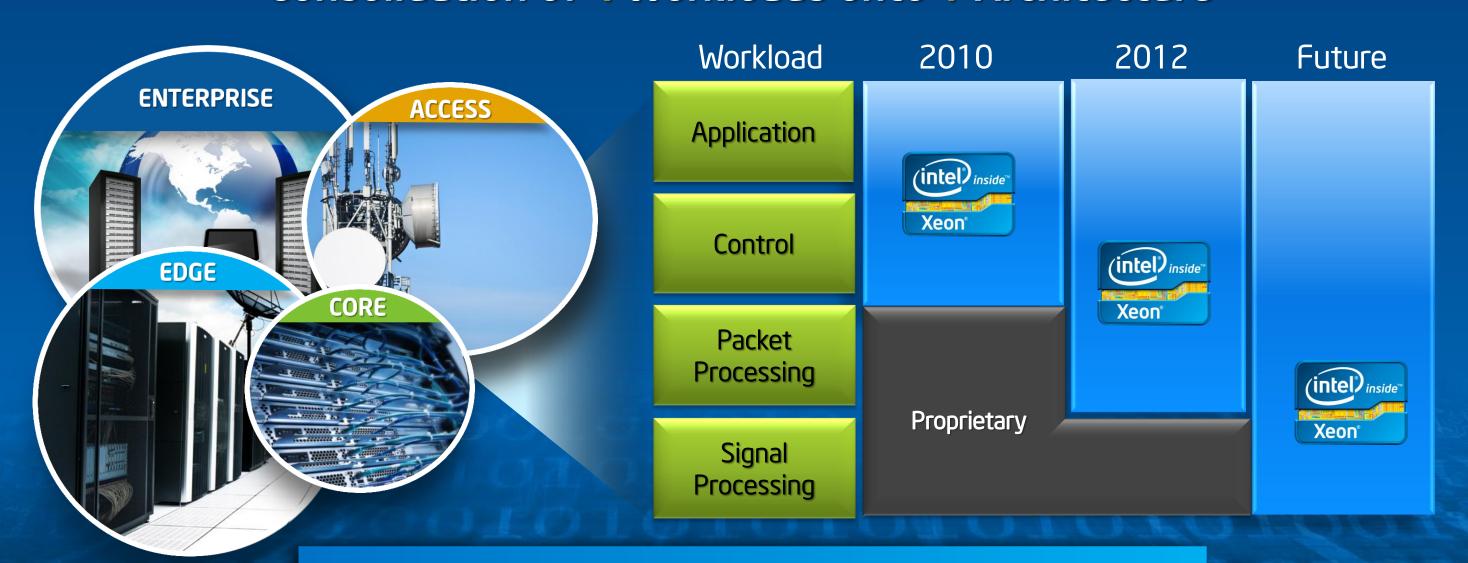




- Deduplication
- Thin provisioning
- Erasure code
- Map reduce
- Encryption

INVESTOR MEETING 2012 (intel)

# Network Transformation Consolidation of 4 Workloads onto 1 Architecture



Networking >30% CAGR Opportunity

## Cloud Expansion



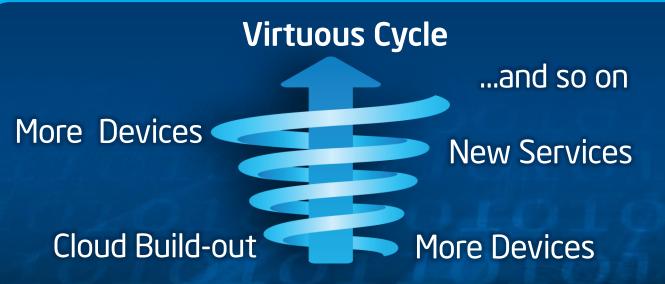


Private Cloud

Today: 14%

2014: 42%

>40% of IT Operations<sup>1</sup>



### **Demanding Intel Technology**

**3 Of TOP 5**: Deployed Xeon® E5 Before Launch

**2X:** Attach Rate of non-CPU Technologies in Public Cloud (vs. Average)

Cloud Opportunity > 25% CAGR

# Microservers: Opportunity & Intel Advantage

**Emerging Workloads** 

2015 Market Forecast Server 90% **Small Core** 33% Performance Core 66% Microserver 10%

Intel Server-class Features

**NEW for 2012** 



Ivy Bridge 17W



Atom™ SOC **6W** 

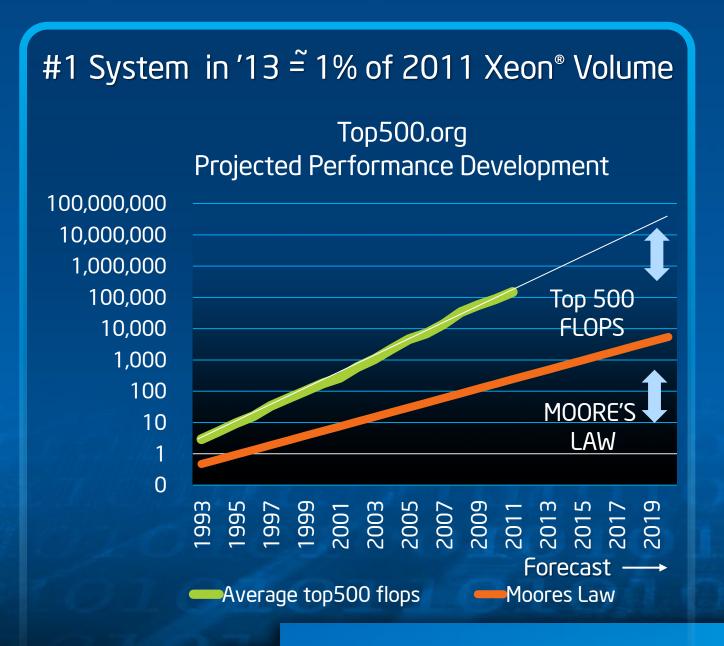
Intel Advantage:

Broad Software Compatibility
Complete Server Feature Set
Product Breadth
Energy Efficiency

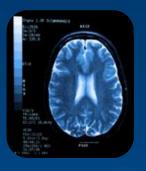
10+ Industry Design Wins



# High Performance Computing



**HPC Going Mainstream** 



Football Concussion Studies



Fewer Physical Prototypes

Intel's Unmatched Assets

Energy Efficiency & Integration

System Ingredients – Fabrics, Storage

Software Tools/Middleware





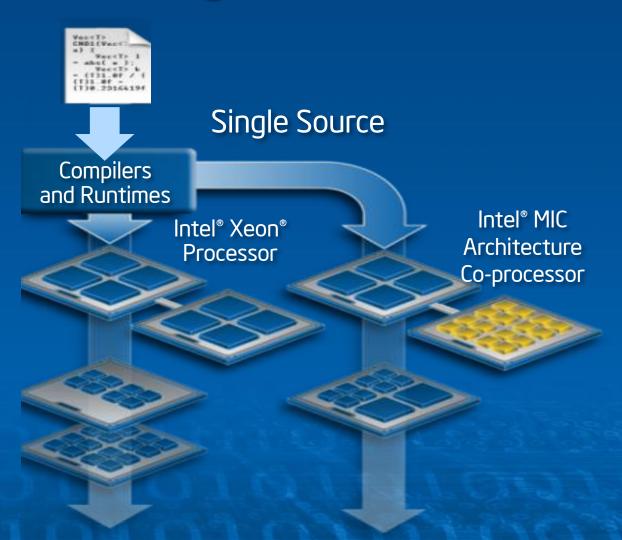




Insatiable Demand Driving > 20% Growth

# Many Integrated Core: Game Changer for HPC





"Unparalleled productivity... most of this software does not run on a GPU".

— Oak Ridge National Labs

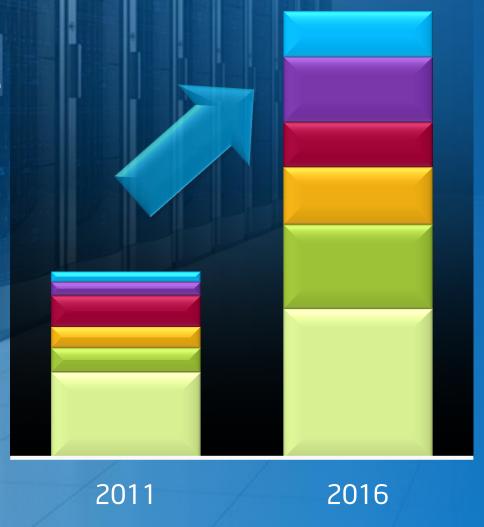


# Summary



- Network
- Ent. Storage
- Workstation
- **■** HPC
- Public Cloud
- SMB &

  Enterprise



### Tremendous Datacenter Growth

2011-2016

2X CPU Volume\*

\$20B Revenue\*

#### Intel

Unmatched Assets
Investing to Address Demand
Bringing New Value to Customers

### Risk Factors

The above statements and any others in this document that refer to plans and expectations for the second quarter, the year and the future are forward-looking. statements that involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Words such as "anticipates," "expects," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates," "may," "will," "should" and their variations identify forward-looking statements. Statements that refer to or are based on projections, uncertain events or assumptions also identify forwardlooking statements. Many factors could affect Intel's actual results, and variances from Intel's current expectations regarding such factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. Intel presently considers the following to be the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the company's expectations. Demand could be different from Intel's expectations due to factors including changes in business and economic conditions, including supply constraints and other disruptions affecting customers; customer acceptance of Intel's and competitors' products; changes in customer order patterns including order cancellations; and changes in the level of inventory at customers. Uncertainty in global economic and financial conditions poses a risk that consumers and businesses may defer purchases in response to negative financial events, which could negatively affect product demand and other related matters. Intel operates in intensely competitive industries that are characterized by a high percentage of costs that are fixed or difficult to reduce in the short term and product demand that is highly variable and difficult to forecast. Revenue and the gross margin percentage are affected by the timing of Intel product introductions and the demand for and market acceptance of Intel's products; actions taken by Intel's competitors, including product offerings and introductions, marketing programs and pricing pressures and Intel's response to such actions; and Intel's ability to respond quickly to technological developments and to incorporate new features into its products. Intel is in the process of transitioning to its next generation of products on 22nm process technology, and there could be execution and timing issues associated with these changes, including products defects and errata and lower than anticipated manufacturing yields. The gross margin percentage could vary significantly from expectations based on capacity utilization; variations in inventory valuation, including variations related to the timing of qualifying products for sale; changes in revenue levels; segment product mix; the timing and execution of the manufacturing ramp and associated costs; start-up costs; excess or obsolete inventory; changes in unit costs; defects or disruptions in the supply of materials or resources; product manufacturing quality/yields; and impairments of long-lived assets, including manufacturing, assembly/test and intangible assets. The tax rate expectation is based on current tax law and current expected income. The tax rate may be affected by the jurisdictions in which profits are determined to be earned and taxed; changes in the estimates of credits, benefits and deductions; the resolution of issues arising from tax audits with various tax authorities, including payment of interest and penalties; and the ability to realize deferred tax assets. Gains or losses from equity securities and interest and other could vary from expectations depending on gains or losses on the sale, exchange, change in the fair value or impairments of debt and equity investments; interest rates; cash balances; and changes in fair value of derivative instruments. The majority of Intel's non-marketable equity investment portfolio balance is concentrated in companies in the flash memory market segment, and declines in this market segment or changes in management's plans with respect to Intel's investments in this market segment could result in significant impairment charges, impacting restructuring charges as well as gains/losses on equity investments and interest and other. Intel's results could be affected by adverse economic, social, political and physical/infrastructure conditions in countries where Intel, its customers or its suppliers operate, including military conflict and other security risks, natural disasters, infrastructure disruptions, health concerns and fluctuations in currency exchange rates. Expenses, particularly certain marketing and compensation expenses, as well as restructuring and asset impairment charges, vary depending on the level of demand for Intel's products and the level of revenue and profits. Intel's results could be affected by the timing of closing of acquisitions and divestitures. Intel's results could be affected by adverse effects associated with product defects and errata (deviations from published specifications), and by litigation or regulatory matters involving intellectual property, stockholder, consumer, antitrust, disclosure and other issues, such as the litigation and regulatory matters described in Intel's SEC reports. An unfavorable ruling could include monetary damages or an injunction prohibiting Intel from manufacturing or selling one or more products, precluding particular business practices, impacting Intel's ability to design its products, or requiring other remedies such as compulsory licensing of intellectual property. A detailed discussion of these and other factors that could affect Intel's results is included in Intel's SEC filings, including the company's most recent Form 10-Q, Form 10-K and earnings release.



