Cloud Computing

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SEI Webinar
November 12, 2009
1. REPORT DATE
12 NOV 2009

2. REPORT TYPE

3. DATES COVERED
00-00-2009 to 00-00-2009

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
Cloud Computing

5a. CONTRACT NUMBER

5b. GRANT NUMBER

5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER

5d. PROJECT NUMBER

5e. TASK NUMBER

5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER

6. AUTHOR(S)

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)
Carnegie Mellon University, Software Engineering Institute, Pittsburgh, PA, 15213

8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER

9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

10. SPONSOR/MONITOR’S ACRONYM(S)

11. SPONSOR/MONITOR’S REPORT NUMBER(S)

12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
Approved for public release; distribution unlimited

13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

14. ABSTRACT

15. SUBJECT TERMS

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:

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17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT
Same as Report (SAR)

18. NUMBER OF PAGES
31

19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON

Standard Form 298 (Rev. 8-98)
Prepared by ANSI Std Z39-18
Polling Question 1

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- Other
Agenda

Cloud Computing Defined
Types of Cloud
Drivers for Cloud Computing Adoption
Barriers to Cloud Computing
Relationship to Other Technologies
Summary
Polling Question 2

Has your organization adopted cloud computing?

- No
- No, but we have plans to do so
- Just starting
- Yes
Cloud Computing

“A large-scale distributed computing paradigm that is driven by economies of scale, in which a pool of abstracted, virtualized, dynamically-scalable, managed computing power, storage, platforms, and services are delivered on demand to external customers over the Internet.”¹

Cloud Computing is a distributed computing paradigm that focuses on providing a wide range of users with distributed access to virtualized hardware and/or software infrastructure over the Internet.

Cloud Computing — Core Concepts

Distributed computing paradigm
  • Large-scale distributed system

Resource-based and service-based
  • Provides access to a resource and/or service

Elastic and on demand
  • Has the ability to scale up or down based on demand

Economies of scale
  • Contains a large number of nodes and therefore reduces the overall cost of resource acquisition and operation

Utility payment models
  • Based on pay-per-use model

Based on existing technologies
  • Leverages existing technologies such as virtualization, service-orientation and grid computing
Cloud Computing Types

- Software-as-a-Service (SaaS)
- Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS)
- Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS)

Based on Type of Capability

- Public Cloud
- Private Cloud

Based on Access
Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS)

Generic computational infrastructure available over the Internet, e.g. compute, storage, etc.

Allows organizations and developers to extend their IT infrastructure on an on-demand basis

Examples

• Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)
  – Provides users with a special virtual machine (AMI) that can be deployed and run on the EC2 infrastructure
• Amazon Simple Storage Solution (S3)
  – Provides users with access to dynamically scalable storage resources
• IBM Computing on Demand (CoD)
  – Provides users with access to highly configurable servers plus value-added services such as data storage
• Microsoft Live Mesh
  – Provides users with access to a distributed file system; targeted at individual use
Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS)

Application development platforms, e.g. containers to host Java components

Allows developers to leverage the resources of established organizations to create and host applications of a larger scale than an individual or small business would be able to handle

Examples

- Google App Engine
  - Provides users a complete development stack and allows them to run their applications on Google’s infrastructure
- Yahoo! Open Strategy (Y!OS)
  - Provides users with a means of developing web applications on top of the existing Yahoo! platform, and in doing so leveraging a significant portion of the Yahoo! resources
- Akamai EdgePlatform
  - Provides a large distributed computing platform on which organizations can deploy their web applications; large focus on analysis and monitoring
- Microsoft Azure Services Platform
  - Provides users with on-demand compute and storage services as well as a development platform based on Windows Azure
Software-as-a-Service (SaaS)

Application-specific capabilities, e.g., service that provides customer management

Allows organizations and developers to use business-specific capabilities developed by third parties

Examples

• Force.com
  – From salesforce.com (SaaS leader), provides enterprise users a platform to build and run applications and components bought from AppExchange or custom applications

• Zoho
  – Provides a large suite of web-based applications, mostly for enterprise use
Cloud Computing Types — Based on Access

Public
- Offered as a service, usually over an Internet connection
- Typically charge a monthly usage fee
- Users can scale on-demand and do not need to purchase hardware
- Service providers manage the infrastructure and pool resources into capacity required by consumers

Private
- Deployed inside the firewall and managed by the user organization
- User organization owns the software and hardware running in the cloud
- User organization manages the cloud and provides cloud resources
- Resources typically not shared outside the organization and full control is retained by the organization
Development Tools for the Cloud Provider

3tera
• Provides developers with tools to build their own cloud computing infrastructures

Eucalyptus Systems
• Provides an open-source application that can be used to implement a cloud computing environment on a datacenter
• Trying to establish an open set of standards for cloud computing
Polling Question 3

In your opinion, what is the main driver for Cloud Computing adoption?

- Reduced costs
- Reduced risk
- Higher scalability
- Other
- Don’t Know
## Drivers for Cloud Computing Adoption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drivers</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scalability</strong></td>
<td>Users have access to a large amount of resources that scale based on user demand</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Elasticity</strong></td>
<td>The environment transparently manages a user’s resource utilization based on dynamically changing needs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Virtualization</strong></td>
<td>Each user has a single view of the available resources, independently of how they are arranged in terms of physical devices</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td>The pay-per-usage model allows an organization to only pay for the resources they need with basically no investment in the physical resources available in the cloud. There are no infrastructure maintenance or upgrade costs</td>
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<td><strong>Mobility</strong></td>
<td>Users have the ability for the user to access data and applications from around the globe</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Collaboration</strong></td>
<td>Users are starting to see the cloud as a way to work simultaneously on common data and information</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Risk Reduction</strong></td>
<td>Users can use the cloud to test ideas and concepts before making major investments in technology</td>
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Polling Question 4

In your opinion, what is the main barrier to cloud computing adoption?

- Security
- Lack of control
- Reliability
- Performance
- Other
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<th>Barriers for Cloud Computing Adoption</th>
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<td><strong>Security</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Interoperability</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Control</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Performance</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Reliability</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Platform or Language Specificity</strong></td>
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Other Criteria for Cloud Computing Adoption

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<th>Feedback</th>
<th>The ability for the user to obtain the statistics on usage levels</th>
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<td>Usability</td>
<td>The ease with which the user is able to configure and operate virtual resources</td>
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Relationship to Other Technologies

Relationship to Other Technologies: Service-Oriented Architecture

Service-oriented architecture (SOA)

- A way of designing, developing, deploying, and managing systems characterized by coarse-grained services that represent reusable functionality.
- Service consumers compose applications or systems using the functionality provided by these services through standard interfaces.

The services in a cloud can be defined as services in a SOA context.

- As an example, some of the cloud environments presented earlier offer web service interfaces to their services (one specific implementation of SOA).

From an architectural perspective

- A cloud infrastructure could be built on top on an SOA infrastructure by adding a layer or virtualization and self-provisioning.
- A service layer could be added on top of cloud resources.
- Some even consider SOA adoption a pre-requisite for cloud computing.
Relationship to Other Technologies: Software as a Service (SaaS)

Model of software deployment in which a provider licenses an application to customers for use as a service on demand

Multiple Levels

• Level 1: An application is specifically run for one customer at an SaaS provider, similar to the traditional ASP (application server provider) model
• Level 2: The SaaS application is customizable via configuration and one instance of the application serves only one customer.
• Level 3: The SaaS application is customizable and a single instance of the SaaS application serves multiple tenants.
• Level 4: The SaaS application is developed as a single instance multi-tenant application and several instances are run in a load-balanced server farm.

Levels 3 and 4 of SaaS fall under the definition of cloud computing.

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Relationship to Other Technologies: Grid Computing

A grid is “a system that uses open, general-purpose protocols to federate distributed resources and to deliver better-than-best-effort qualities of service”\(^1\)

Although the distinction with cloud computing is not clear, one differentiator is that grid computing relates exclusively to infrastructure services

• A grid infrastructure provides a set of abstractions and interfaces for access to, and management of, shared resources

Related terms: utility computing, on-demand computing


Summary

Cloud Computing is in essence an **economic model**
- It is a different way to acquire and manage IT resources

There are multiple cloud providers—**the cloud is real**
- Currently most cloud consumers are small enterprises
- Large enterprises are exploring private clouds
- The number of providers will most probably grow as people start seeing greater savings and work to reduce adoption barriers

Cloud Computing adoption requires **cost/benefit/risk analysis** to determine
- What resources to move to the cloud (if any)
- What situations warrant use of cloud resources, even for one-time situations
- Implementation of private clouds vs. usage of public clouds
- What risks are associated with using resources on the cloud
Contact Information

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SEPG North America 2010
March 22–25, 2010
Savannah, Georgia

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