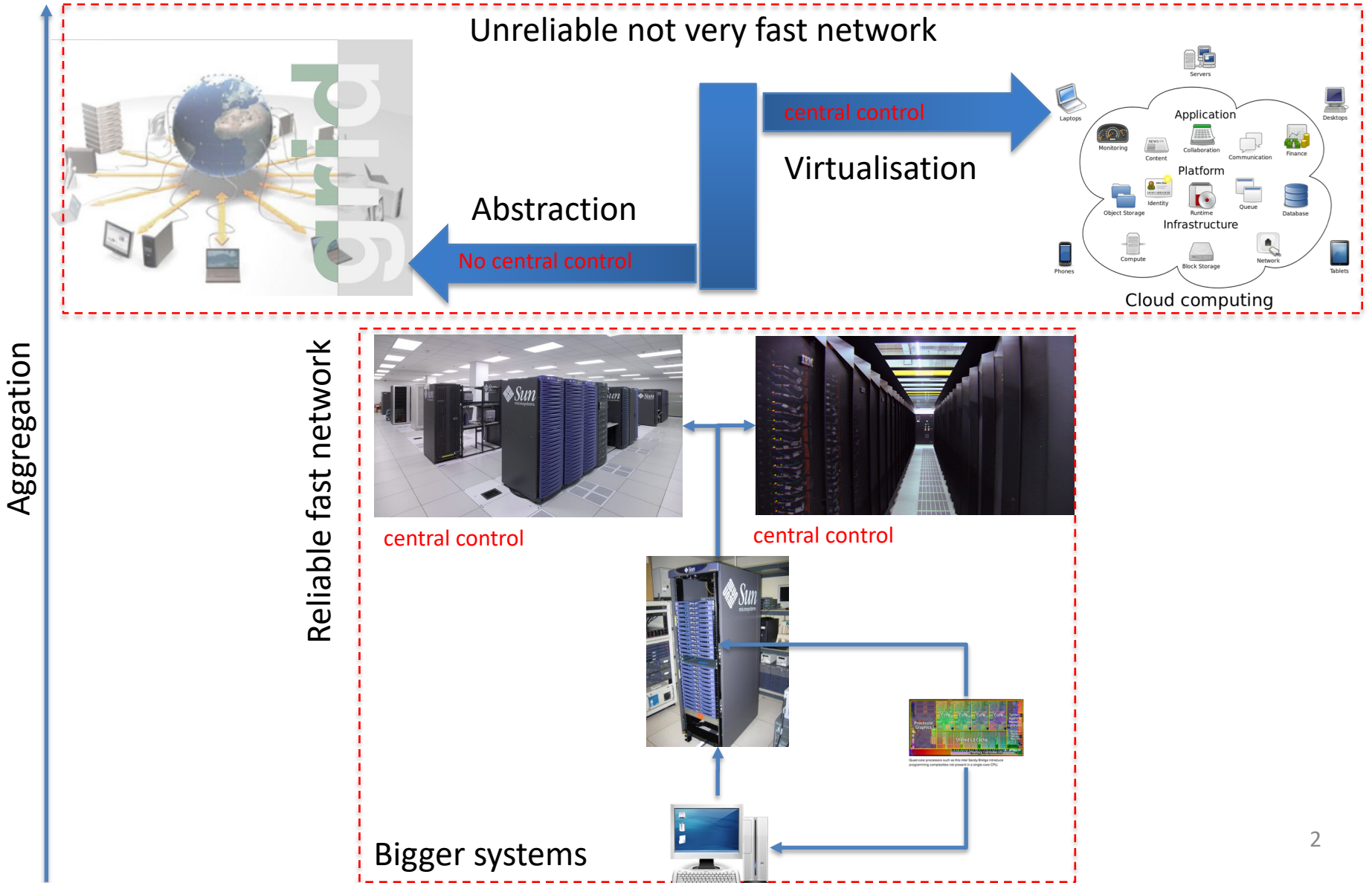


UVA HPC & BIG DATA COURSE

Cloud Computing

Adam Belloum

From mono-core to exa-scale computer



outline

- Cloud computing: Approach and vision
- Resource Provisioning in Cloud systems:
- Cloud Systems: IaaS, PaaS, SaaS
- Using Cloud Systems in practice
- Cloud system providers
- Open source Cloud middleware

What is Cloud Computing?



Cloud Computing is an Evolution in IT

Grid Computing

- Solving large problems with parallel computing
- Made mainstream by Globus Alliance



Utility Computing

- Offering computing resources as a metered service
- Introduced in late 1990s



Software as a Service

Network-based subscriptions to applications

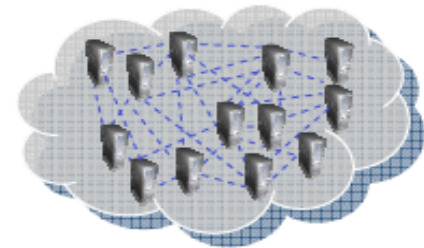
Gained momentum in 2001



Cloud Computing

Next-Generation Internet computing

Next-Generation Data Centers

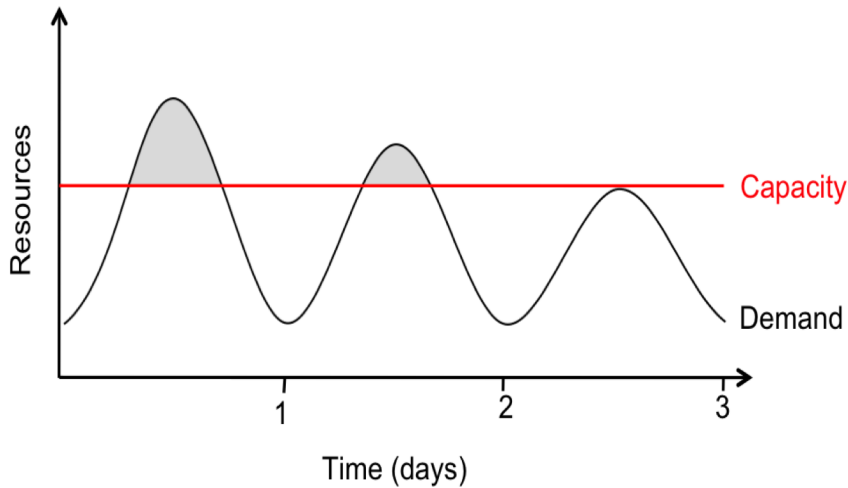
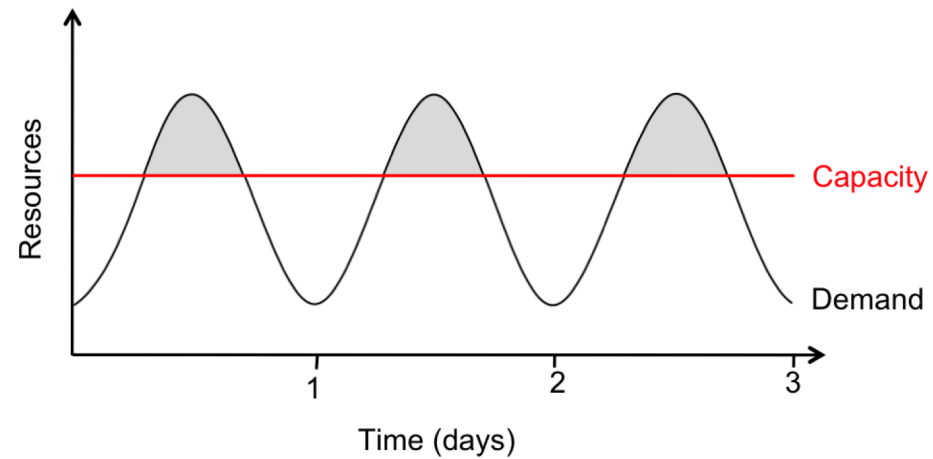
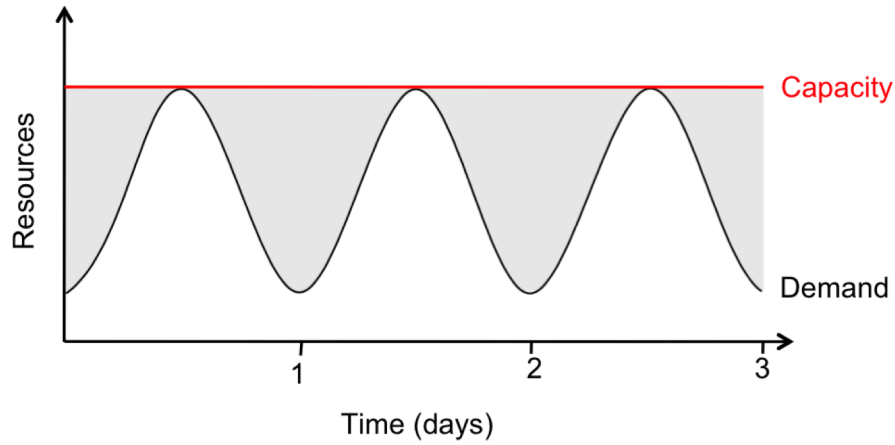


What is the cloud

- IT as a **service**
- Cloud allows **access** to **services** without user technical **knowledge** or control of supporting infrastructure
- Best describe in terms of what happened to electrical power over 100 years ago
- Now computers are simple devices connected to the leader cloud

Data processing, storage and software application that used to run locally are now being supplied by big central computing station, They are becoming in essence **computing utilities**

Traditional ways of provisioning resources





Expand your Infrastructure!
Buy new servers, increase your
software costs, provision more
datacenter capacity!!



Look to the cloud!
Pay for the bandwidth and
server resources that you need.
When your push is done then
turn the whole thing off!



- **The Three Reasons to Cloud Compute :**

http://www.youtube.com/watch?annotation_id=annotation_308603&feature=iv&src_vid=SgujalzkwrE&v=OlbkMjrrdjQ



Style of computing & usage model



What is Cloud Computing?

A style of computing where massively scalable IT-enabled capabilities are provided "as a service" over the network



Acquisition Model
Service based

"I only care about results, not how IT capabilities are implemented"

Business Model
Usage based

"I want to pay for what I use, like a utility"

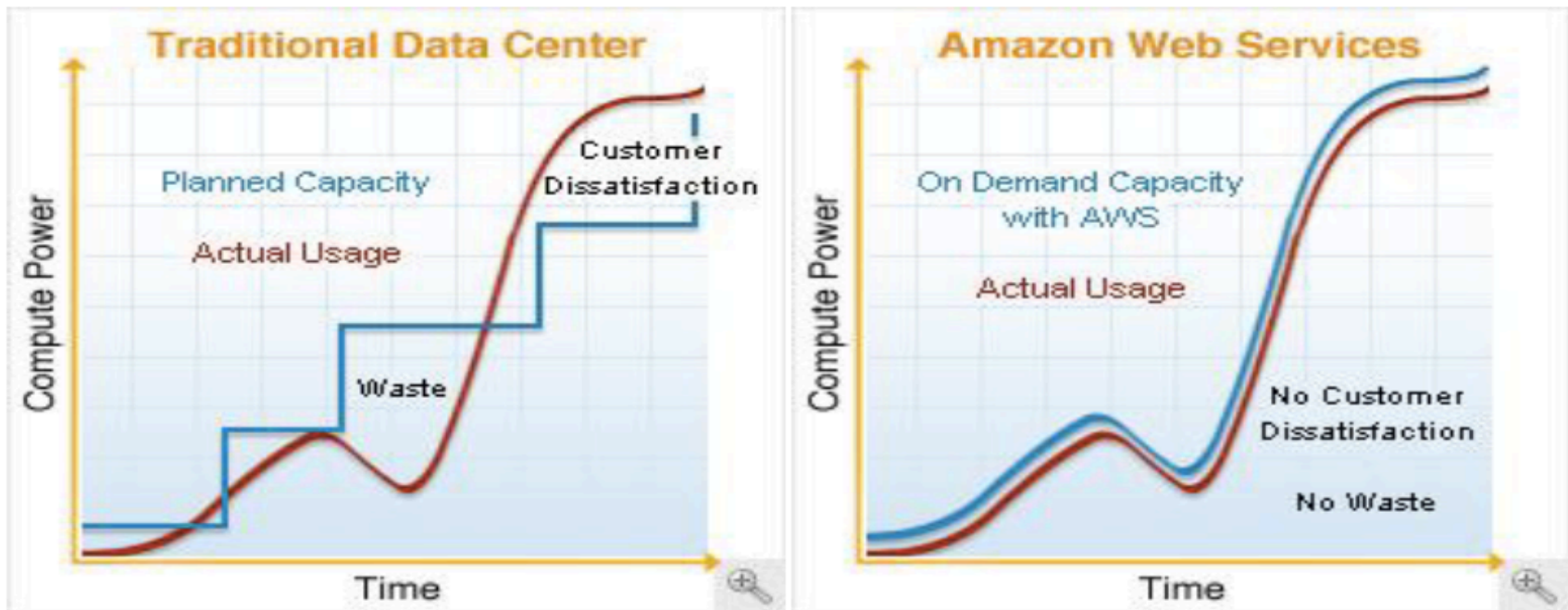
Access Model
Internet, Intranet

"I can access services from anywhere, from any device"

Technical Model
Dynamic, flexible

"I can scale up or down capacity, as needed"

Elastic approach to resource provisioning



Utility based usage metric



Cloud Computing Characteristics Consumer Perspective

Single Point of Access

Self service with rich user experience

Virtualization

Increased system utilizations

Automation

Automated service request and fulfillment

Agility

Rapid service provisioning

Flexibility

Massive scaling of IT services as needed

Usage Accounting

Utility based usage metrics

Service Management

Modular services managed across infra/platform/application/business stacks.

Security

Shared services delivered across trusted domains

Cost Efficiency

Reduced CapEx with minimal to no asset ownership

Delivery Models



Cloud Delivery Models

Enterprise Internal Cloud – Security sensitive Cloud services delivered behind the firewall.

Public Cloud – General Cloud Services delivered over the Internet

Hybrid Cloud – Combination of internal and external cloud services.

Clients and Customers

Innovative Business Models



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A new consumption Model for IT

Self Service

Instantly Provisioned

Pay For Use

Efficient

Scale Up & Down

Enabling Cloud

Software

**Monolithic
Applications**



**Distributed
Services**

Platform

**Loosely
Connected,
Discrete
Resources**

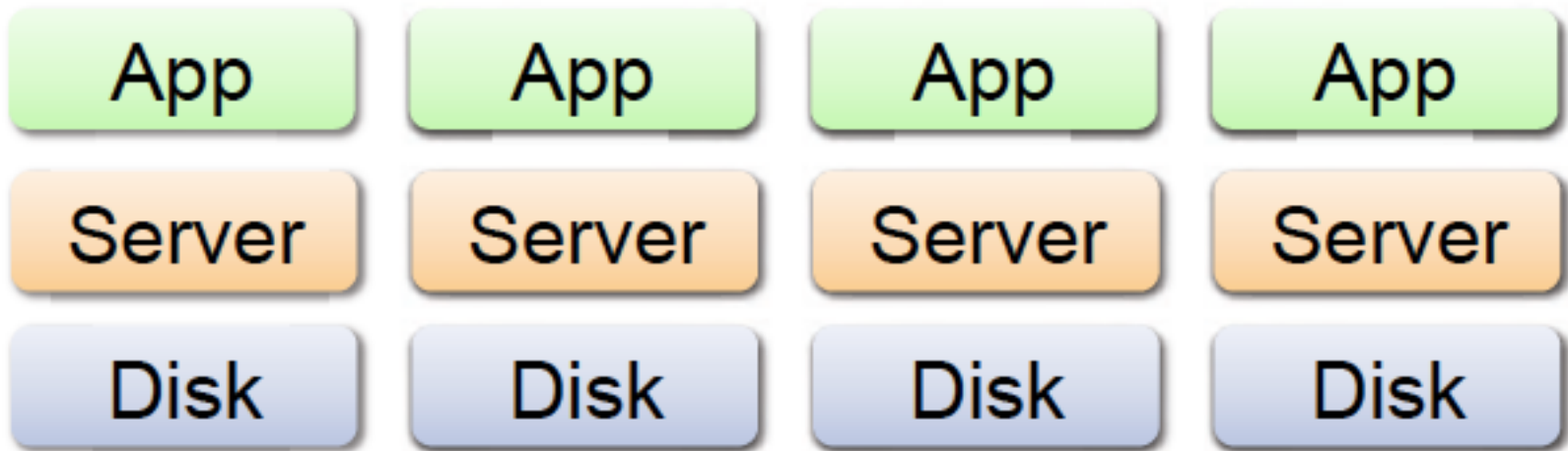


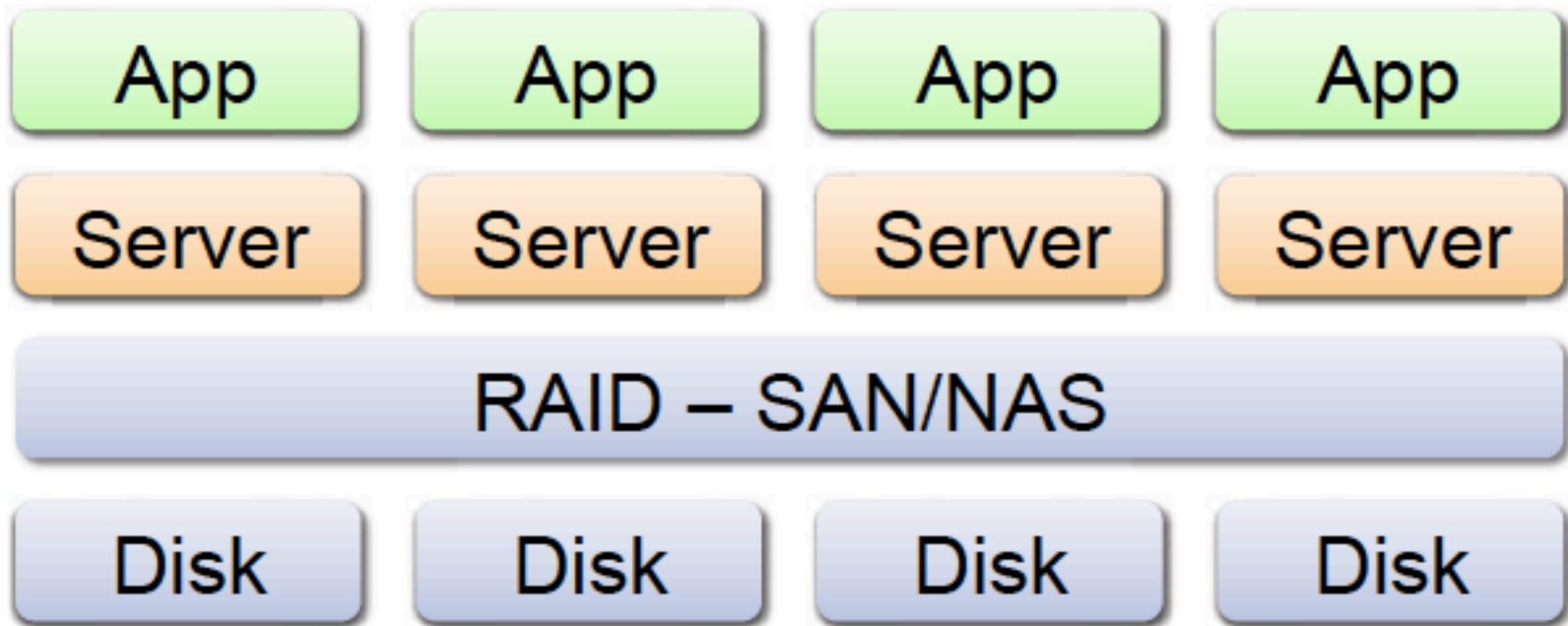
**Virtualized
Fabric Of
Resources**

Abstract, Pool, automate



Abstract, Pool, automate





App

App

App

App

Grid middleware

Server

Server

Server

Server

RAID – SAN/NAS

Disk

Disk

Disk

Disk

App

App

App

App

PaaS

VM

VM

VM

VM

H/V – IaaS

Server

Server

Server

Server

RAID – SAN/NAS

Disk

Disk

Disk

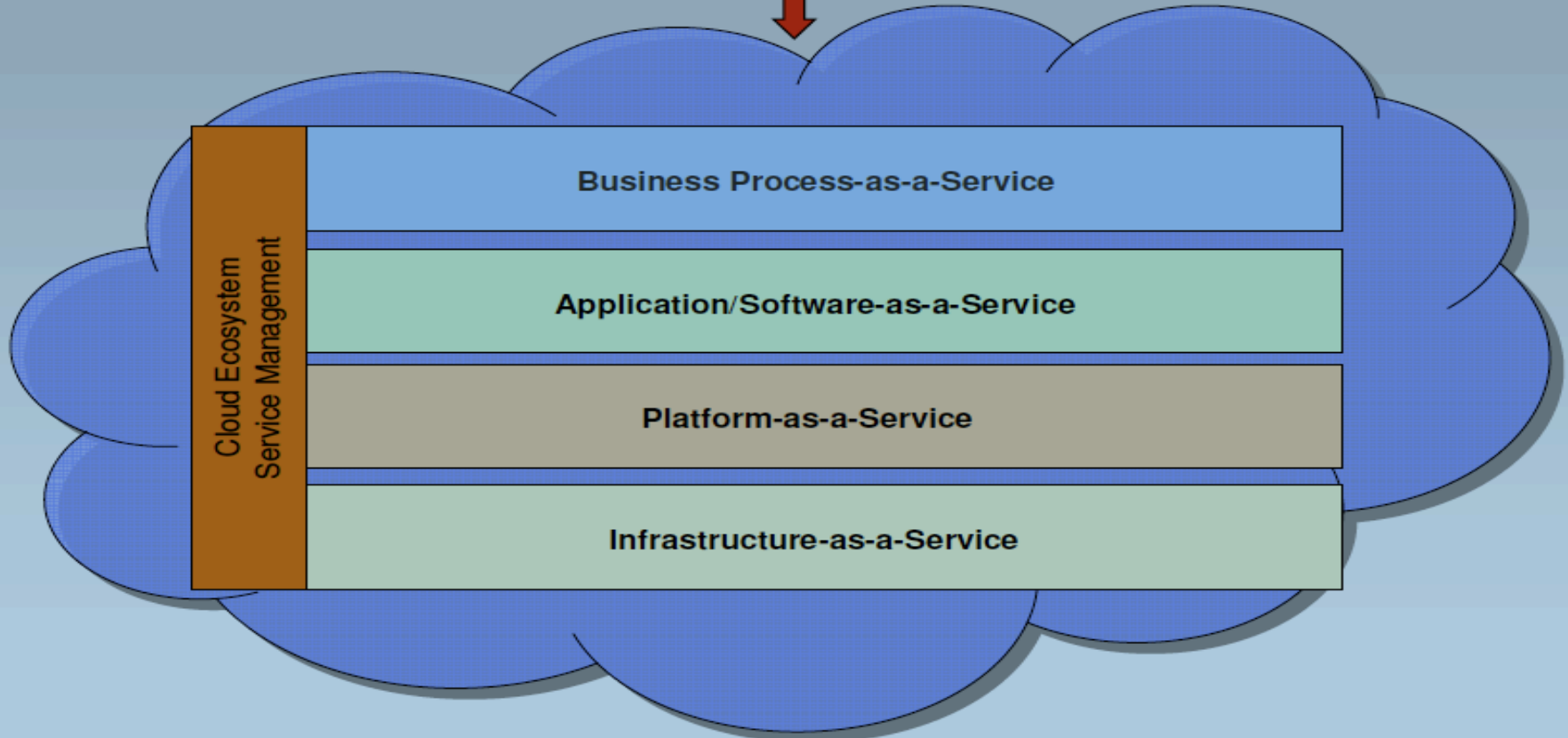
Disk

Everything-as-a-Service

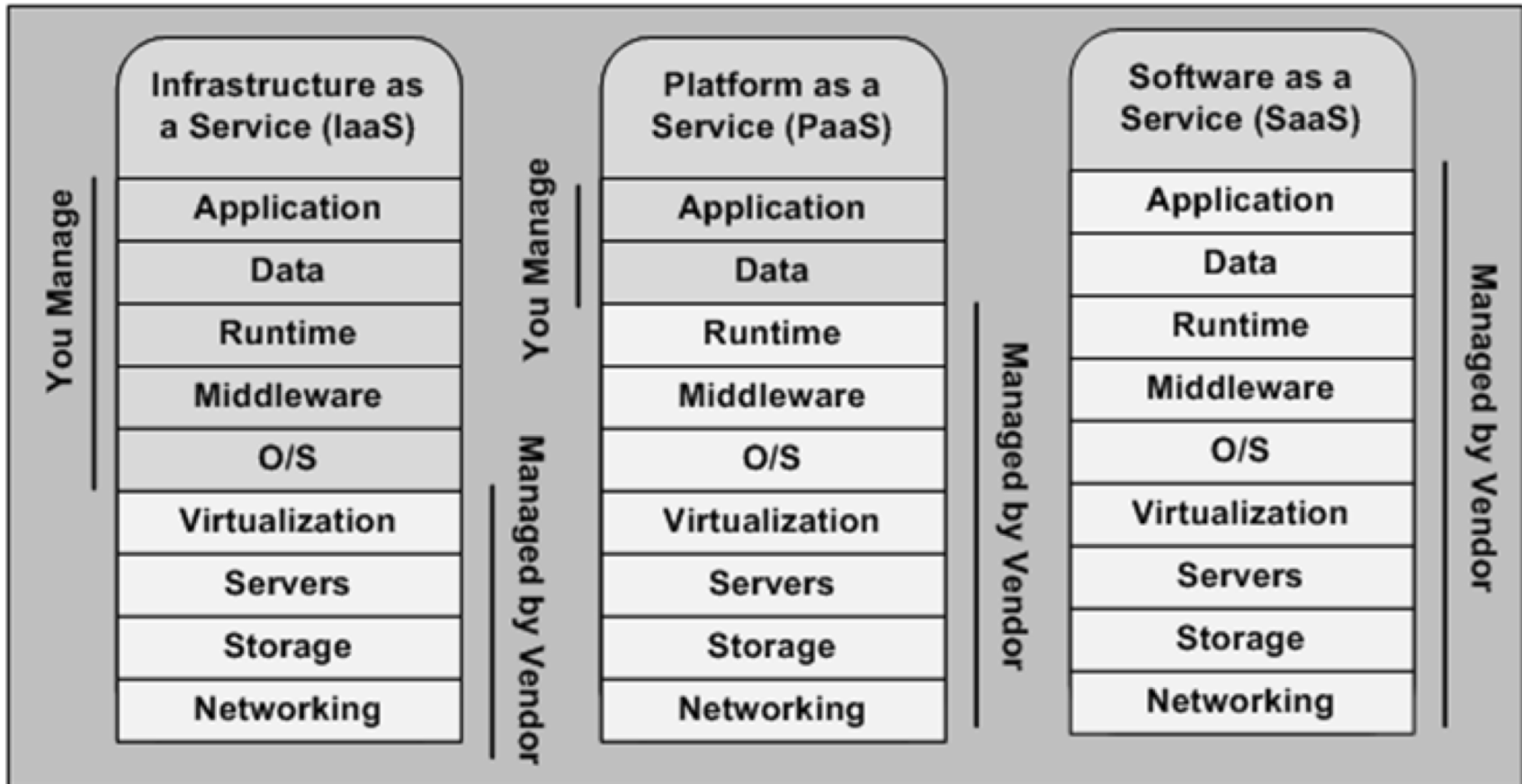
A Cloud Framework



Service Consumers



Relation between IaaS, PaaS, SaaS



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Example of the elasticity and scalability (IaaS)

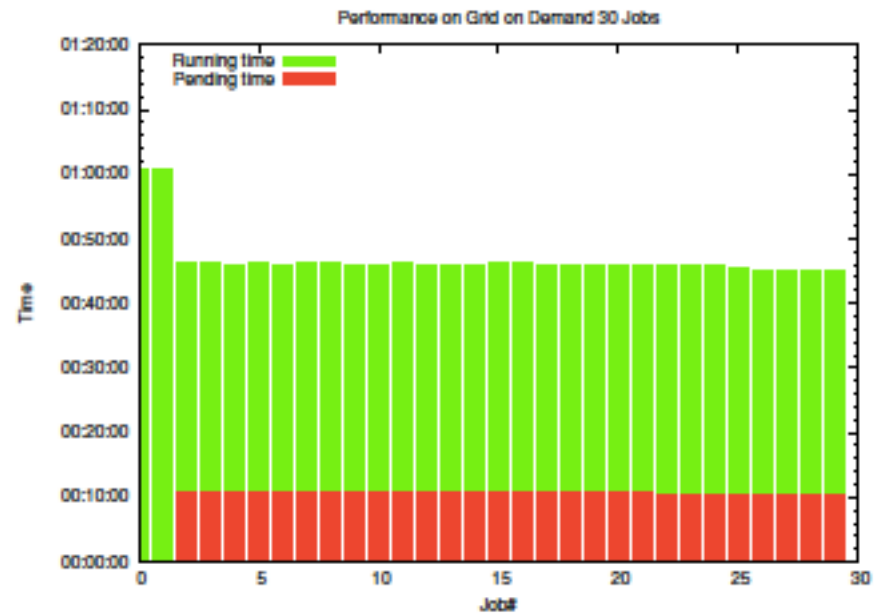
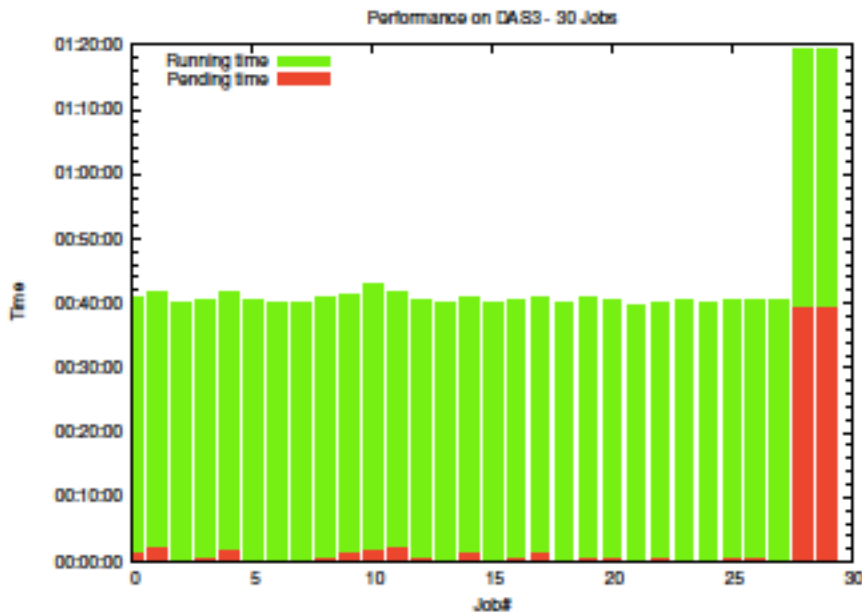
- To test the possibilities and performance of Grid on Demand a Biomedical Application and a workflow manager are used
- Biomedical Application: WAVE
 - Parallel (MonteCarlo simulation) application
- Workflow Manager
 - A (graphical) tool to assist complex e-Science application creation
 - Creates a series of jobsubmissions
 - WS-VLAM created by UvA SNE Group
 - Connects to Globus Grid Interface

Example of the elasticity and scalability (IaaS)

demand compared to a 32 node physical UvA cluster (DAS3)
Globus Grid interface

Resource provisioning	Jobs	Total execution time
DAS3	28	00:42:58
Grid on Demand		00:46:22
DAS3	98	02:46:36
Grid on Demand		00:52:26

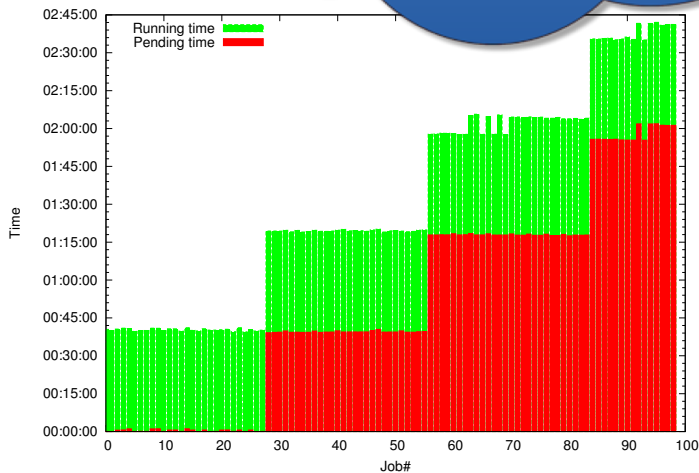
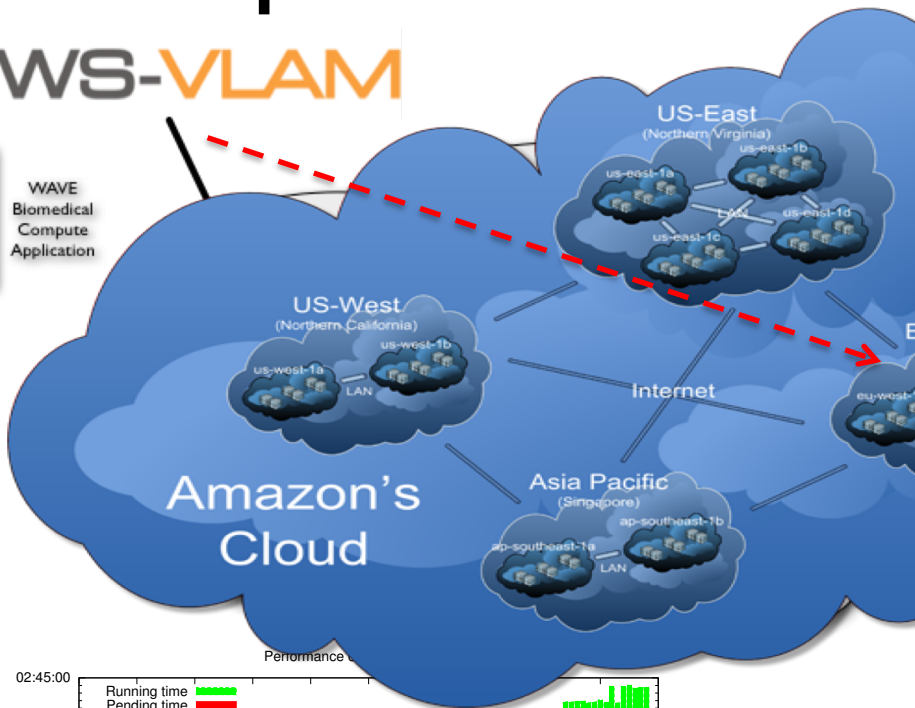
Example of the elasticity and scalability



Example of successful LMS project



WAVE
Biomedical
Compute
Application



Advanced Search

ABOUT | CALENDAR | ARCHIVE | LEARN | COMMUNITY

Home

Building a grid-enabled cluster in the Amazon cloud

Like 11 Share

FEATURE | JANUARY 12, 2011

Can grid computing be offered as a cloud service?

Willem Toorop and Alain van Hoof of the University of Amsterdam sought to find out for a research project called "Grid on Demand." (Click here for the full [60-page report](#).)

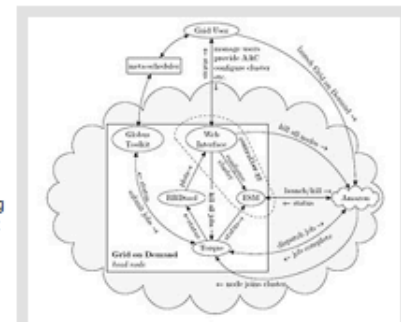
The project sought to combine the distributed resource model of grid computing with cloud computing's ability to quickly (but temporarily) cope with sudden demands for massive amounts of computing power, or what is known as "urgent computing."

An "on-demand grid" could provide this ability, thus helping to support current or newly developed e-Science applications.

To test this prospect, the team created an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to operate as a grid-on-demand and made it publicly available in most regions as a community AMI for 32-bit, 64-bit and cluster instance types. Due to issues with upper and lowercase hostnames the image can not yet run in the eastern region of the US, and therefore the cluster instance type is not supported either. Otherwise, the AMI runs off-the-shelf and does not need external support services.

The AMI contains Ubuntu (Lucid) Linux with Torque Resource Manager 2.6.8 (Torque) as cluster software and Globus Toolkit 4.2.1 (GT) for grid participation. An initial instance operates as the cluster's head node and first compute node. A new Certificate Authority (CA) is created with which an initial host and grid-user certificate are generated. A just-launched instance can immediately be used as a grid resource.

Further configuration of the instance is offered through a web interface, to — among other things — authorize additional Grid EECs to use the resource.



Components responsible for the operation of the cluster. The web interface is provided by a python script (controller.py) which also provides the Elastic Site Manager (ESM) that monitors Torque's Job-queue and launches and kills compute nodes as needed. All images courtesy Willem Toorop and Alain van Hoof.

Time

Job#

outline

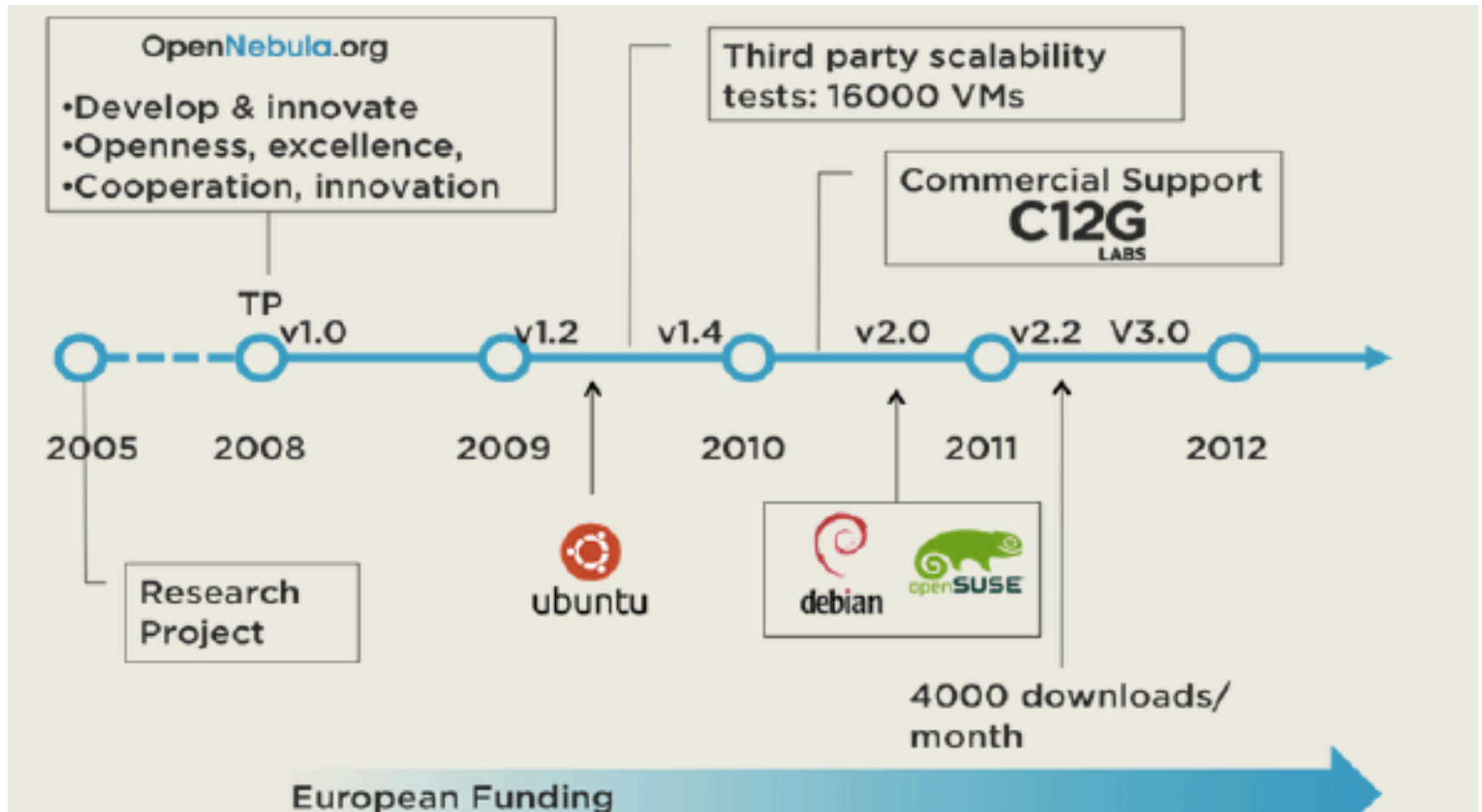
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Cloud Marketplace	    ...
Cloud Broker Platform	  ...
Cloud Management	       ...
SaaS, PaaS, and IaaS	    ...
	    ...
	      ...
	        ...
Virtualization Software/Mgmt	         ...
Hardware	    ...

outline

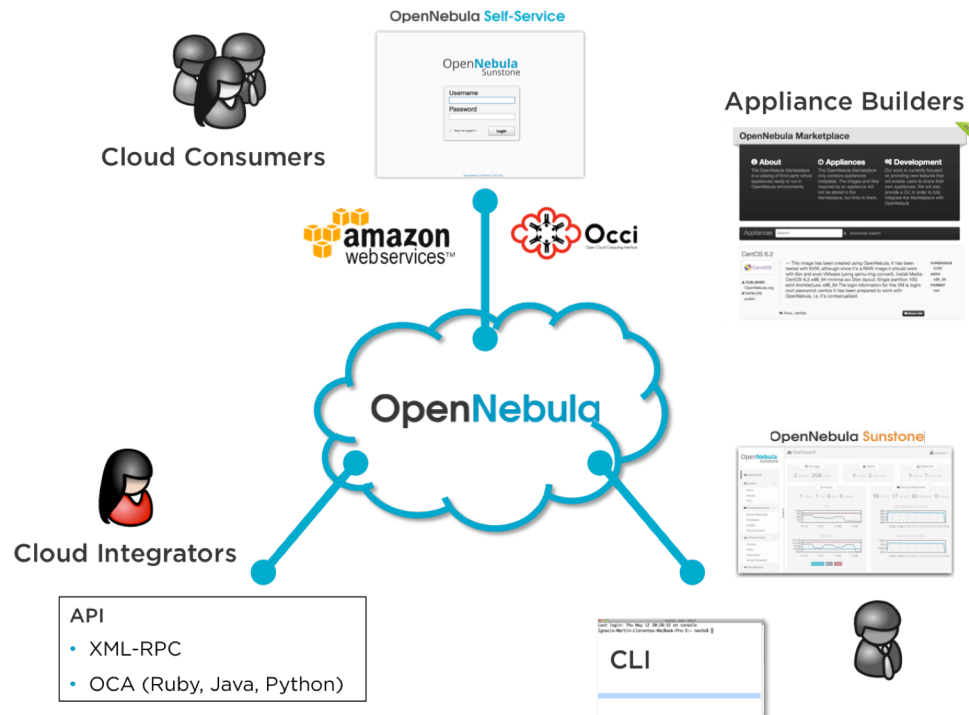
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OpenNebula



OpenNebula

- OpenNebula provides different interfaces to interact and manage physical and virtual resources.



OpenStack

- The OpenStack Open Source Cloud Mission:
“to produce the **ubiquitous** Open Source Cloud Computing platform that will meet the needs of **public** and **private** clouds regardless of size, by being simple to implement and massively scalable. ”
- Originated by **Rackspace** and **NASA In 2010**



openstack™
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