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# NIST Cloud Computing Reference Architecture

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# **NIST Cloud Computing: Reference Architecture**

Robert Bohn, John Messina  
Information Technology Laboratory  
National Institute of Standards and Technology

**October 18th, 2011**

**Information Technology Laboratory Cloud Computing Program**

# NIST: Mission

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*To promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurement science, standards, and technology in ways that enhance economic security and improve our quality of life*



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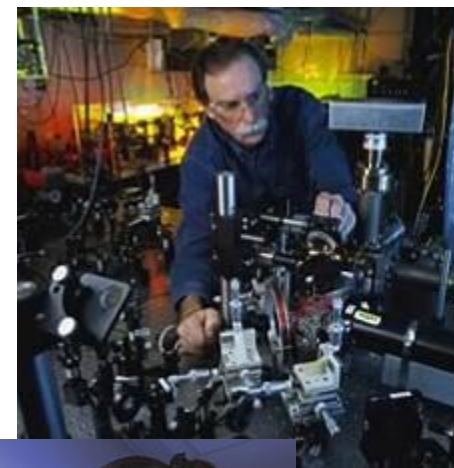
# NIST At A Glance

## Major Assets

- ~ 2,900 employees
- ~ 2600 associates and facilities users
- ~ 1,600 field staff in partner organizations
- ~ 400 NIST staff serving on 1,000 national and international standards committees

## Major Programs

- NIST Laboratories
- Baldrige National Quality Program
- Manufacturing Extension Partnership
- National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP)



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# Why NIST?

- US government agencies need Cloud Computing **standards & guidance** to accelerate effective adoption
- Private sector and U.S. government agencies must work together to identify highest priority USG Cloud Computing **security, interoperability, & portability** requirements & gaps
- **Neutral, objective** party is instrumental in encouraging innovation & “a level playing field” for U.S. industry

# NIST Cloud Computing Program Goal

The NIST Cloud Computing Program and initiative to build a *USG Cloud Computing Technology Roadmap* is one of several complementary and parallel U.S. government cloud computing initiatives defined in the broader Federal Cloud Computing Strategy, February 2011

## **Accelerate the federal government's adoption of cloud computing**

- Build a **USG Cloud Computing Technology Roadmap** which focuses on the highest priority USG cloud computing security, interoperability and portability requirements
- Lead efforts to develop standards and guidelines in close consultation and collaboration with standards bodies, the private sector, and other stakeholders

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# Overview

- Definition of Cloud Computing
- Reference Architecture / Taxonomy Activity
- Taxonomy & Vocabulary
- Reference Architecture
- Mapping Discussion

*“Cloud computing is a model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction.”*

### Service Models

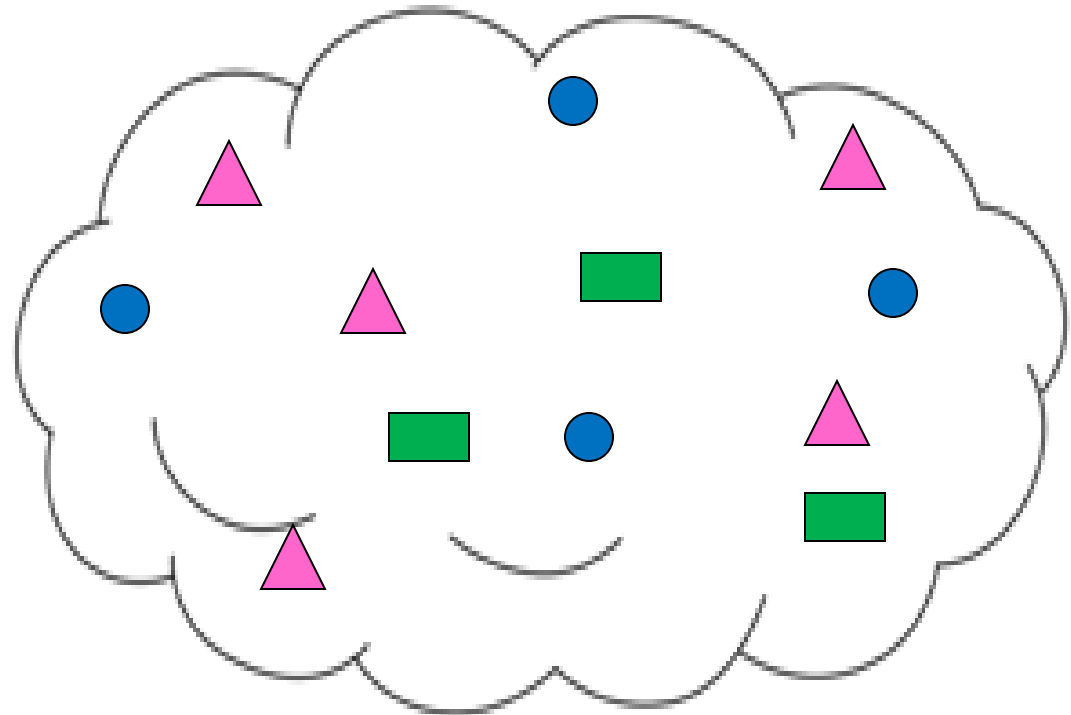
- Software as a Service (SaaS)
- Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

### Deployment Models

- Public
- Private
- Community
- Hybrid

### Essential Characteristics

- On demand self-service
- Broad network access
- Resource Pooling
- Rapid Elasticity
- Measured Service



# A Cloud



# Reference Architecture Basics

## What is it?

*Provides a blueprint of all the components and decisions that must be made to construct particular functionality or area of interest.*

## How is it useful?

- *Creating standards*
- *Education*
- *Improving communication*
- *Creating clear roles & responsibilities*
- *Allowing a comparison between different things*
- *Ensuring consistency and quality across the development and delivery process*

# Example: Building a car

## A car needs...

- Some means of propulsion
- A steering mechanism
- Some moving mechanism on a road
- A place to put passengers
- Storage capacity

## How to generate power to propel the car ?

### *Interactions with other parts*

- Need some way to connect power to moving mechanism
- Need to control it (start, stop, increase, decrease power)
- Depending on its placement, there may be more or less room for passengers and storage

### *Patterns for generating power*

- Internal Combustion Engine Pattern
- Steam Engine Pattern
- Sterling Engine Pattern
- Electric Engine Pattern

### *Making patterns more concrete*

- Internal Combustion
  - One Stroke Pattern
  - Two Stroke Pattern
  - Wankel Pattern

# Reference Architecture and Taxonomy Working Group

Goals: lead interested USG agencies and industry to define a neutral cloud computing reference architecture and taxonomy to extend the NIST cloud computing model to:

- use as a frame of reference to facilitate communication
- to illustrate and understand various cloud services in the context of an overall cloud computing model
- use as a tool to communicate and analyze candidate security, interoperability, and portability candidate standards and reference implementations

Process: The Working Group will leverage the existing, publicly available work, plus the work of the other NIST Working Groups, to develop a NIST Cloud Computing Roadmap that can be incorporated into the USG Cloud Computing Roadmap.

Output: NIST SP500-292 Cloud Computing Reference Architecture

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# Taxonomies

*The science of categorization, or classification, of things based on a predetermined system. (Webopedia)*

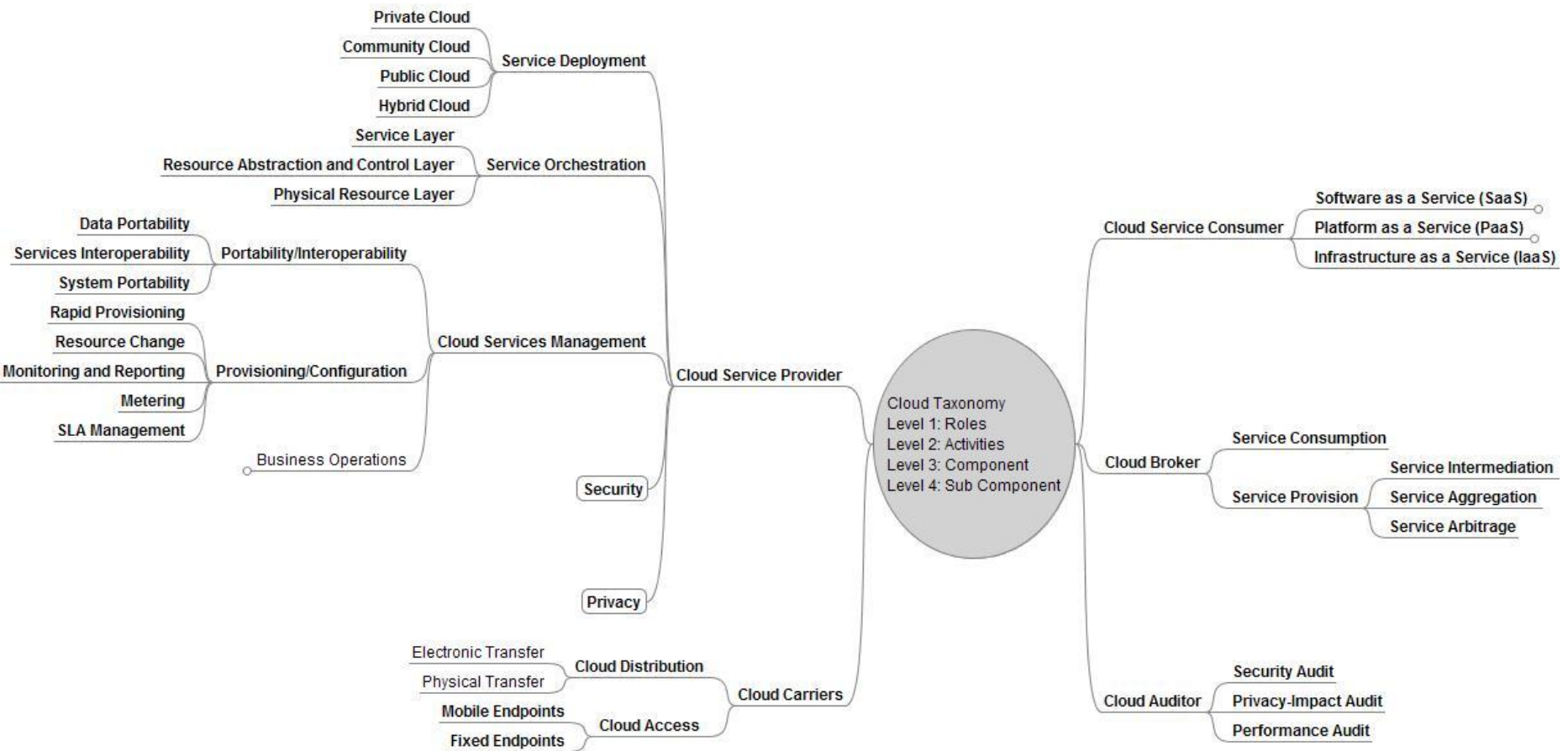
## Main Attributes:

- Typically a controlled vocabulary with a hierarchical tree-like structure
- Terms in a taxonomy have relationships with other terms
- Usually in the form of a parent (broader) / child (narrower)

## Benefits:

- Encompasses and labels all significant concepts within a given domain
- Allows users to understand the context of each label

# RA Taxonomy / Mindmap



# Taxonomy Cloud Terms and Definitions

## Level 1:

- **Cloud Service Provider** – Person, organization or higher-level system responsible for making a *service* available to *service consumers*.

## Level 2:

- **Cloud Service Management** – Cloud Service Management includes all the service-related functions that are necessary for the management and operations of those services required by or proposed to customers.

## Level 3:

- **Public Cloud** - The cloud infrastructure is made available to the general public or a large industry group and is owned by an organization selling cloud services. [NIST Definition of Cloud Computing]

## Level 4:

- **Data Portability** – The ability to transfer data from one system to another without being required to recreate or reenter data descriptions or to modify significantly the application being transported. [Federal Standard 1037C]

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# NIST Cloud Computing Reference Architecture

## Actors and their Roles

### Cloud Consumer

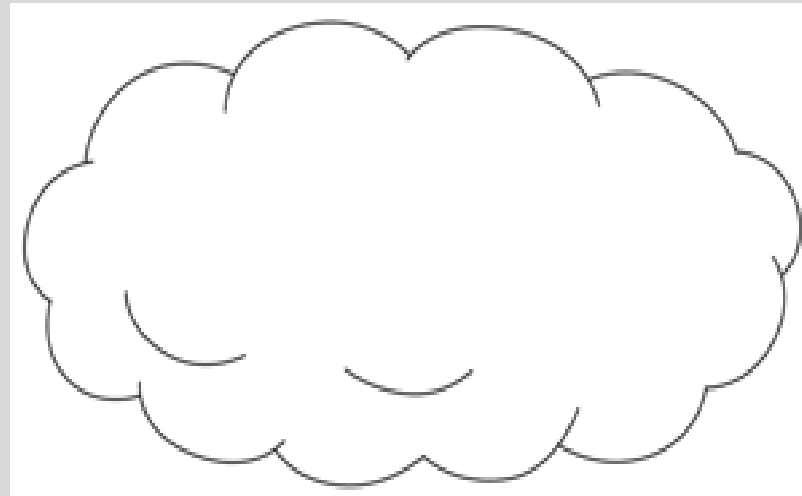
Person or organization that maintains a business relationship with, and uses service from *Cloud Providers*.

### Cloud Auditor

A party that can conduct independent assessment of cloud services, information system operations, performance and security of the cloud implementation.

### Cloud Provider

Person, organization or entity responsible for making a service available to *Cloud Consumers*.



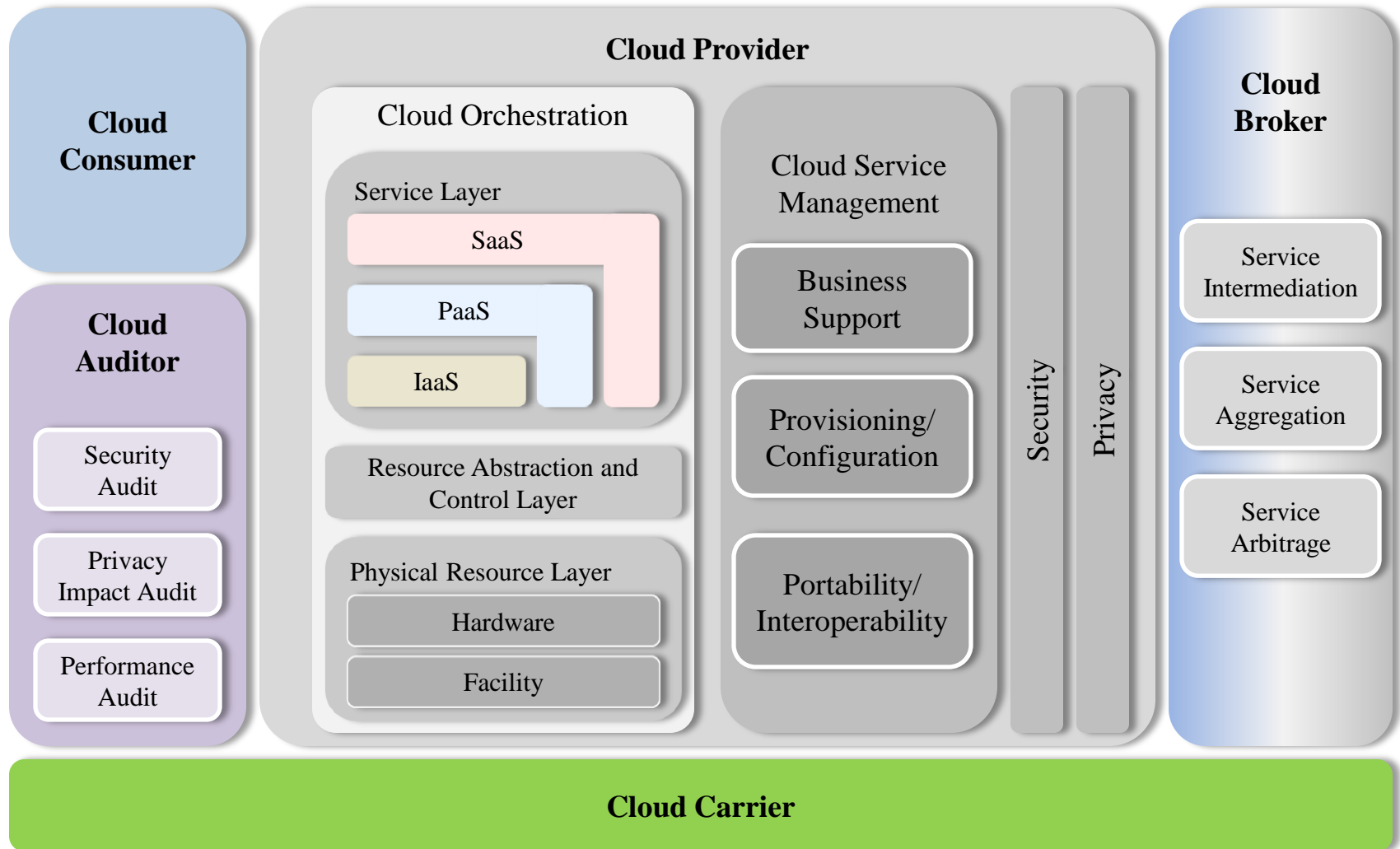
### Cloud Broker

An entity that manages the use, performance and delivery of cloud services, and negotiates relationships between *Cloud Providers* and *Cloud Consumers*.

### Cloud Carrier

The intermediary that provides connectivity and transport of cloud services from *Cloud Providers* to *Cloud Consumers*.

# The NIST Cloud Computing Reference Architecture





# Cloud Provider

- **Cloud Provider:** Person, organization or entity responsible for making a service available to *Cloud Consumers*.
- Cloud providers perform different tasks for different service models.

Provider Type	Major Activities
SaaS	Installs, manages, maintains and supports the software application on a cloud infrastructure.
PaaS	Provisions and manages cloud infrastructure and middleware for the platform consumers; provides development, deployment and administration tools to platform consumers.
IaaS	Provisions and manages the physical processing, storage, networking and the hosting environment and cloud infrastructure for IaaS consumers.

- The activities of cloud providers are discussed in greater detail from the perspectives of *Service Deployment, Service Orchestration, Cloud Service Management, Security and Privacy*.

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# Cloud Carrier

**Cloud Carrier:** The intermediary that provides connectivity and transport of cloud services between *Cloud Providers* and *Cloud Consumers*.

- Provide access to cloud consumers through network, telecommunication and other access devices.
  - Example: Network access devices include computers, laptops, mobile phones, mobile internet devices (MIDs), etc.
- Distribution can be provided by network and telecomm carriers or a transport agent.
  - **Transport agent:** A business organization that provides physical transport of storage media such as high-capacity hard drives.
- A cloud provider shall set up SLAs with a cloud carrier to provide a consistent level of service. In general, the cloud carrier may be required to provide dedicated and encrypted connections.

# Cloud Broker

**Cloud Broker:** An entity that manages the use, performance and delivery of cloud services and negotiates relationships between *Cloud Providers* and *Cloud Consumers*.

The major services provided by a cloud broker include:

- **Service Intermediation:** A cloud broker enhances a given service by improving some specific capability and provides the value-added service to cloud consumers.
- **Service Aggregation:** A cloud broker combines and integrates multiple services into one or more new services. The broker will provide data integration and ensure the secure data movement between cloud consumer and multiple cloud providers.
- **Service Arbitrage:** Service arbitrage is similar to service aggregation, with the difference in that the services being aggregated aren't fixed. Service arbitrage allows flexible and opportunistic choices for the broker. For example, the cloud broker can use a credit-scoring service and select the best score from multiple scoring agencies.

# Cloud Auditor

**Cloud Auditor:** A party that can conduct independent assessment of cloud services, information system operations, performance and security of the cloud implementation.

- A cloud auditor can evaluate the services provided by a cloud provider in terms of *security controls, privacy impact, performance*, etc.
  - For security auditing, a cloud auditor can make an assessment of the security controls in the information system to determine the extent to which the controls are implemented correctly, operating as intended, and producing the desired outcome with respect to meeting the security requirements for the system.
- Auditing is especially important for federal agencies and “agencies should include a contractual clause enabling third parties to assess security controls of cloud providers” (*Federal Cloud Computing Strategy, Feb. 2011.*).

# Mapping Process

- What is your role in the Reference Architecture?
  - Cloud Provider
  - Auditor
  - Broker
- Identify the major activities for a given role using the NIST Taxonomy for Cloud Computing. For a Cloud Provider there are 5 major sub-roles
  - Service Deployment
    - Service Orchestration
    - Cloud Service Management
    - Security
    - Privacy
- Identify the major components of your architecture and find the similar component in the NIST Reference Architecture
  - Service Orchestration
    - Identify your physical resources
    - Methods of control & resource abstraction
    - Service layers

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# Questions?

NIST Cloud Computing Collaboration Site

<http://collaborate.nist.gov/twiki-cloud-computing/>

NIST Cloud Computing Home Page

<http://www.nist.gov/itl/cloud>

Contact:

Dawn Leaf [dawn.leaf@nist.gov](mailto:dawn.leaf@nist.gov)

Robert Bohn [robert.bohn@nist.gov](mailto:robert.bohn@nist.gov)

John Messina [john.messina@nist.gov](mailto:john.messina@nist.gov)

# Microsoft's Cloud Computing Reference Model Mapping

October 18<sup>th</sup>, 2011

Dustin Sell  
Federal Azure Lead  
Microsoft Corporation



American Council for Technology  
Advancing Government Through Collaboration, Education and Action



Industry Advisory Council

Technology Laboratory Cloud Computing Program

National  
Standards and  
U.S. Department of

# Cloud Provider

## Service Orchestration

### Service Layer

SaaS

PaaS

IaaS

Resource Abstraction and  
Control Layer

### Physical Resource Layer

Hardware

Facility

## Cloud Service Management

Business  
Support

Provisioning /  
Configuration

Portability /  
Interoperability

Security

Privacy



# Windows Azure Platform

## Application Runtimes, Frameworks, and Tools



...



## Application Services



### Identity & Access Control

ACLs

Federation

### Caching

Distrib.  
Cache

Partitioning

### Messaging: Service Bus

Pub/Sub

Relay

### Data Synchronization

DB-to-DB

Client Sync

### Reporting

Reporting

Analytics

SQL Azure Relational Database

## Operating System and Database:



### Compute

VMs

Web

Worker

### Storage

Blobs

Tables

Queues

### Network

Connect

CDN

## Physical Data Center:



Fabric  
Controller

# Thank You