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COPENHAGEN BUSINESS ACADEMY





Virtualisation and services

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Litterature: **Cloud computing part 1**
Cloud computing part 2

Agenda

- Why virtualisation
- Virtualisation techniques
- The cloud
- X as a service
  - Infrastructure
  - Platform
  - Software

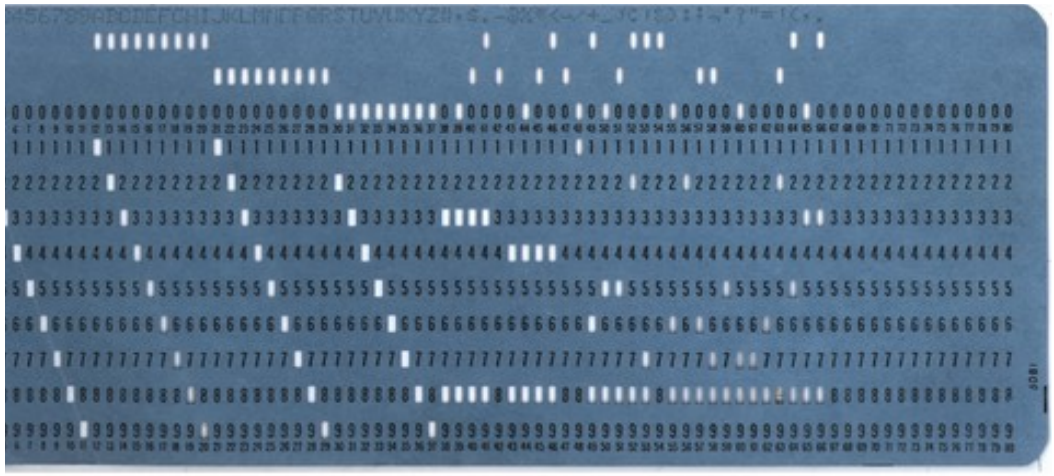
History of computing

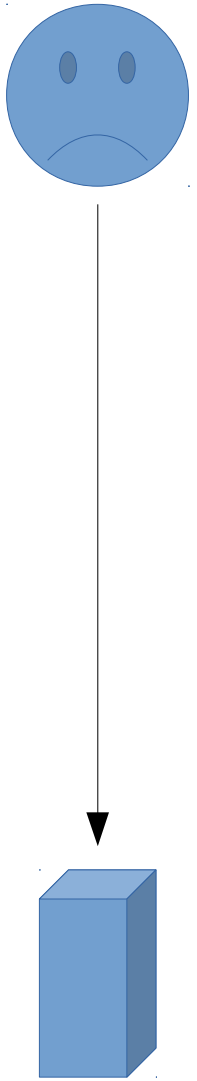
- Manual computing
- Mainframes
- Racks
- Virtualisation

See also: Evolution of computing at CERN

Early mainframes

- One huge computer
- Humans wrote machine code
  - Punchcards and later consoles

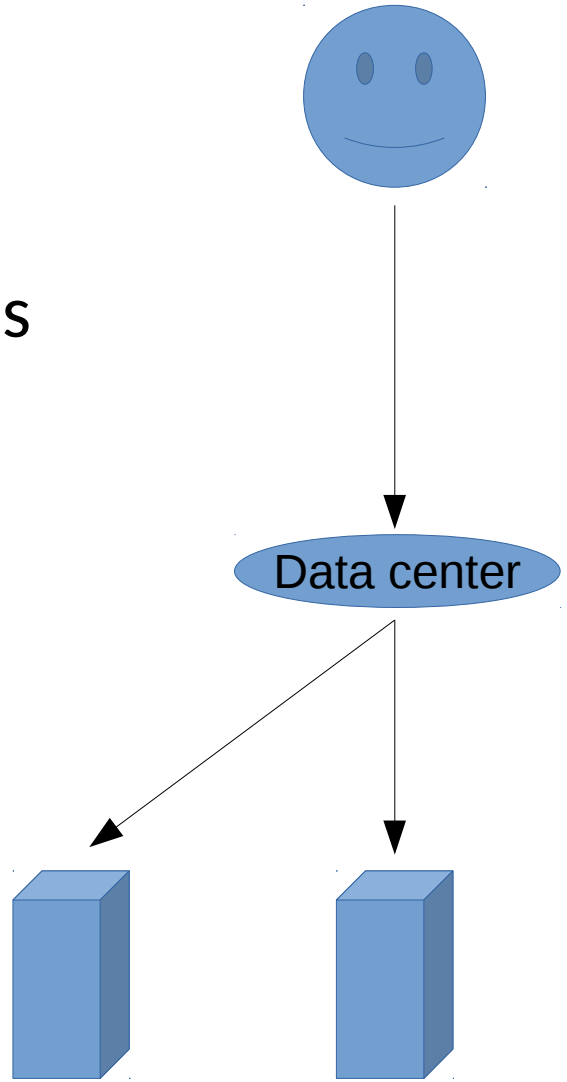




Racks

- Many computers in one place
- Stored in a data center
- Few jobs distributed to many machines

- How to interact with the racks?



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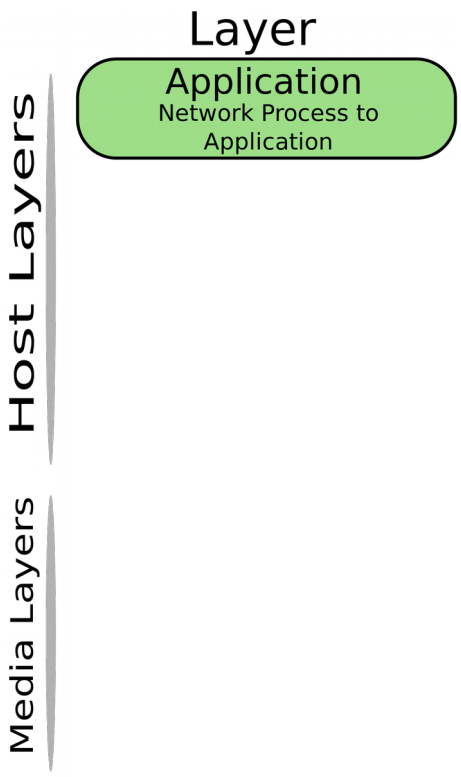
OSI

- Layer interacts up and down
- We use the application layer
- We (rarely) care about others

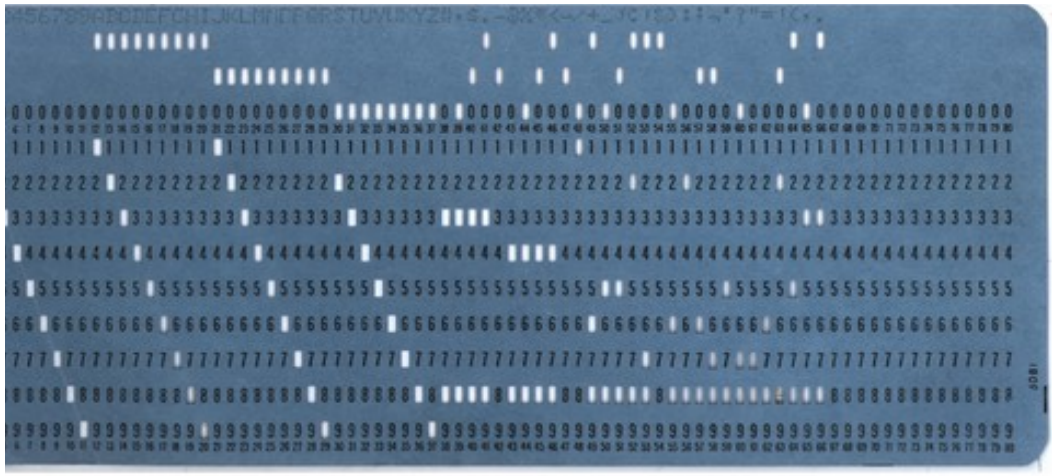
- The application layer has to communicate with the OS

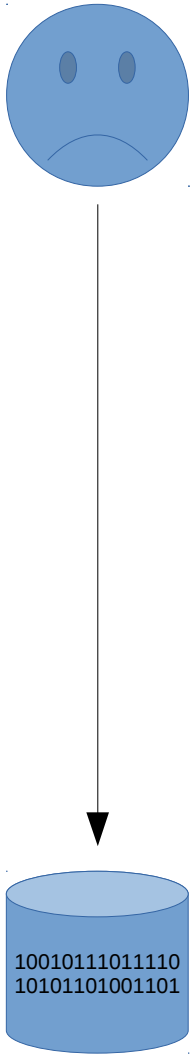


See also: OSI model on Wikipedia

Early operating systems

- Human inputs machine code
  - Punchcards

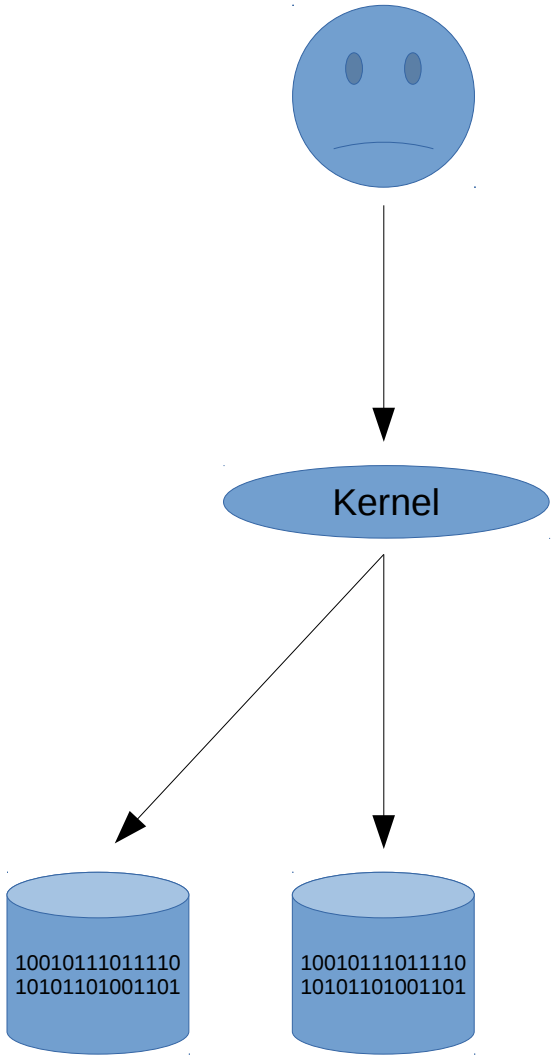




Later operating systems

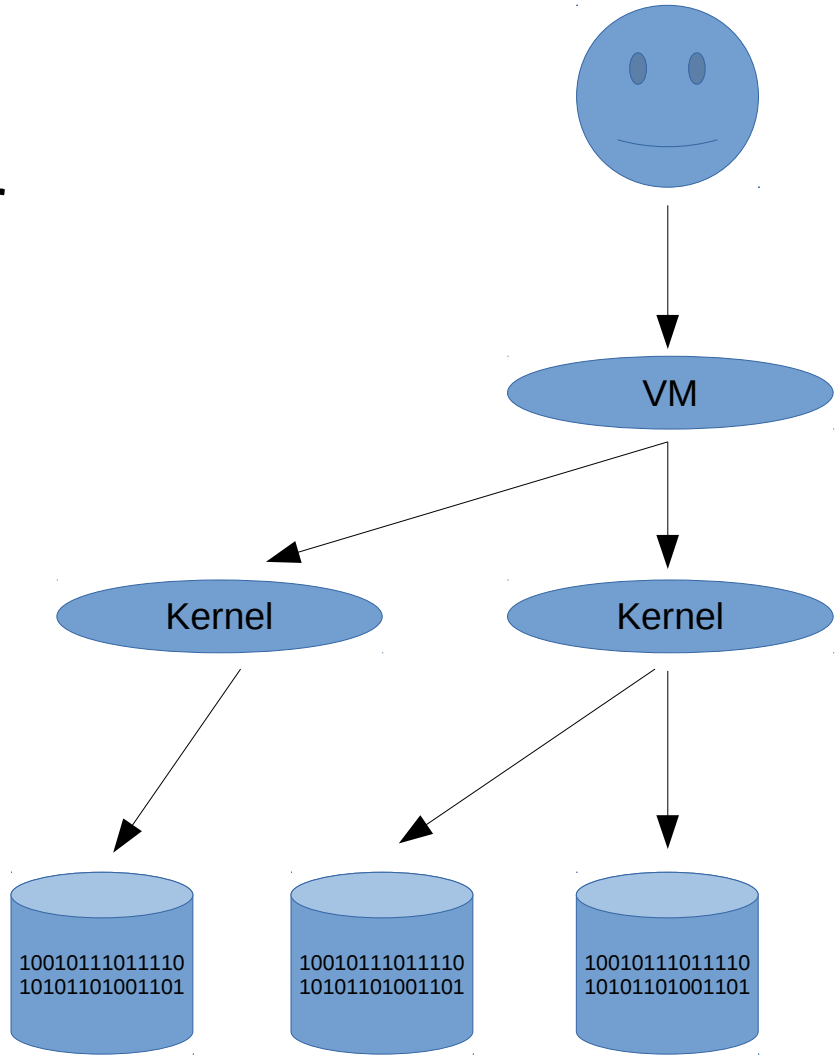
- Multiple resources, cores, users
- How to manage them?

- Operating system kernel
  - User space
  - Kernel space



Virtual machine

- Emulated operating systems
- Single entrypoint for the user
  - Not OS specific



See also: Virtual machine on Wikipedia

Virtual machine benefits

- Write once, run everywhere
- Share resources
  - Exploit economies of scale
- Scaling
  - Elasticity
  - Resources provided on-demand

See also: Docker

Virtual machine disadvantages

- Less efficient than bare-metal
  - *All problems in computer science can be solved by another level of indirection*
  - *No performance problem cannot be solved by removing a level of indirection*
- Centralisation of data = security risk
- Putting data in someone else's computer

Virtualisation

- Abstraction of resources
- Implementation decides how and where
- Typically managed by a Hypervisor
  - Creates and runs virtual machines

- Similar to the OSI model of abstraction
  - When you interact with a layer, you don't care about the implementation

See also: Virtualisation on Wikipedia

The ‘cloud’

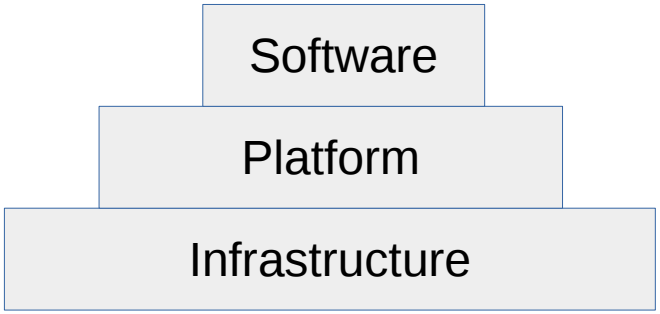
- Huge data centers running virtualised environments
- Examples: Amazon Web Services (AWS)
  - Distributed across the entire world (fast!)
- 2011: Netflix migrated to AWS

- Remember
  - Always someone else’s computer

See also: Cloud computing on Wikipedia

X as a Service

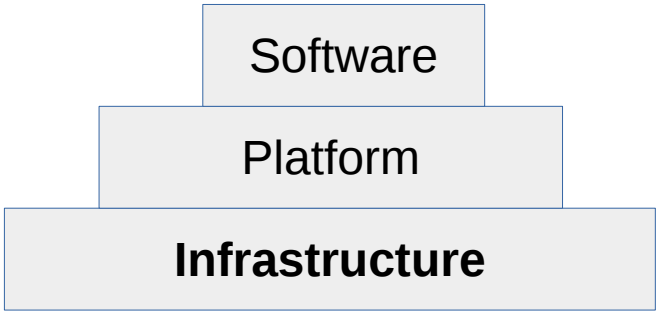
- Three variants of the cloud:
  - Infrastructure
  - Platform
  - Software



Infrastructure as a Service

- Write software for VM, scale dynamically
- Examples
  - Digital Ocean, Amazon Web Service

- Advantages
  - Pay as you go
  - Low vendor lock-in
- Disadvantages
  - Still need to interact with OS / VM
  - Critical infrastructure out of your hands



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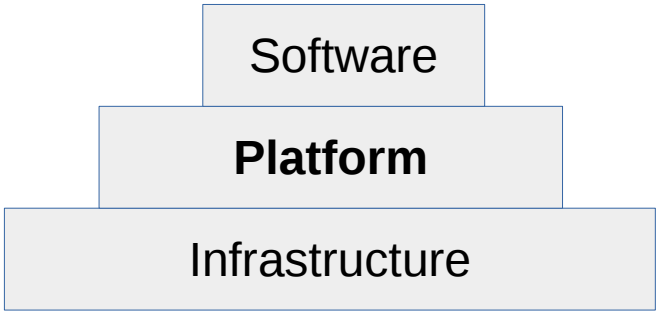
Platform as a Service

- Full development environment
  - Typically: Database, web-server, execution environment
- Examples
  - Openshift, Heroku

- Advantages
  - Pay as you go
  - No need to know the VM environment
  - Built-in scalability and availability
- Disadvantages
  - Medium vendor lock-in



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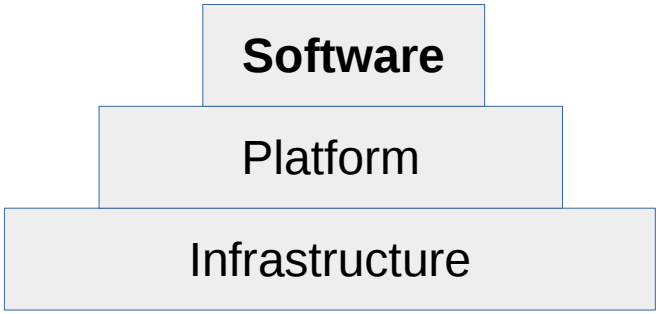
Software as a Service

- Buy access to application or data
- Examples
  - Gmail, Facebook, Dropbox

- Advantages
  - Pay as you go
  - Easy to use
- Disadvantages
  - High vendor lock-in
  - No control over security



X as a Service

- As Momondo, which X would you choose?

Local	IaaS	PaaS	SaaS
Data	Data	Data	Data
Runtime	Runtime	Runtime	Runtime
Virtualisation	Virtualisation	Virtualisation	Virtualisation
Hardware	Hardware	Hardware	Hardware

Private hosting

- Running software on local datacenter

- Advantages
  - Full control over hardware, OS, software and data
  - Easier to secure
  - Cheap in the long run
- Disadvantages
  - Expensive in the beginning
  - Unused hardware
  - Bad scaling
    - Slow and expensive
  - Worse infrastructure

X as a Service

- As Momondo, which X would you choose?

Local	IaaS	PaaS	SaaS
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Recap

- Virtualisation
- ‘Cloud’ computing (= NSA)
- XaaS

Coming up

- Reserved IP addresses
- Load balancing
- Preparing for the CA

Reserved IP addresses

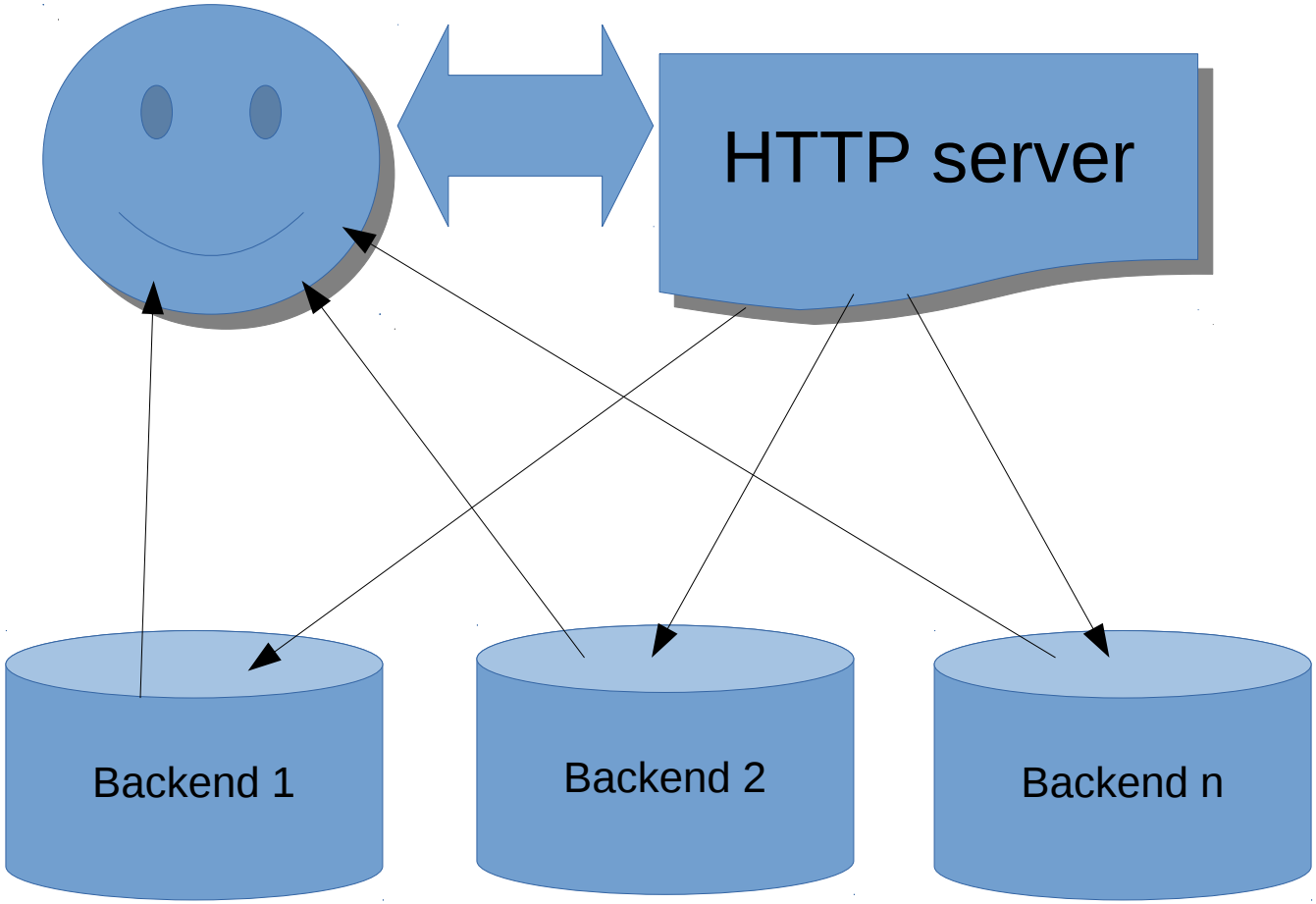
- Some addresses are reserved for special uses
- 0.0.0.0/8 – The current server
- 127.0.0.0/8 – Loopback
- 192.0.0.0/24 – Private network
- 192.168.0.0/16 – Private network
- 10.0.0.0/8 – Private network

See also: Reserved IP addresses

Load balancing

- How many connections can a comp. have?
  - 65536
- How do you solve DDOS?
  - Distribution!
  - Load balancing

Load balancing



Load balancing strategies

1) Round robin delegation
   - Delegate to servers one by one
2) DNS delegation
   - Delegate by DNS zones
   - Distribute geographically
3) Client-side load balancing
   - Clients have a list of servers
   - Choose one randomly

Load balancing scenarios

- DDOS
- Peak capacity
- Reduced capacity

Load balancing software

- Nginx, haproxy, apache server
- Many types, same purpose
- “Reverse proxy”
  - Not a proxy for connections *out* but connections *in*

Other load balancing strategies

- Caching
- Compression (less data)
- Multi-threading
- Blocking
  - IP regions
  - Single targets

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Preparing for the CA

- Digital Ocean exercise
  - Setup your virtual environment
- Form groups