

# Cloud Computing

Basic and Advanced

# Basic part

## Project Overview

**Objective:** To design and implement a scalable, secure, and cost-efficient cloud-based file storage system

### Tools Used:

- Nextcloud (file storage)
- MariaDB (database)
- Redis (cache)
- Docker, Docker-compose (containerization)
- Locust (load testing)

# Nextcloud Platform

**Nextcloud is an open-source software that allows users to store files on their own private storage space**

- **Open-source**
- **User-friendly web interface**
- **Security and data privacy**
- **Compatibility with Docker**
- **Built-in features**



# Deployment

**Docker Deployment:** `docker-compose.yml`

- Nextcloud
- MariaDB database
- Redis caching
- Locust for load testing

**Each service is configured with its respective docker image, environment variables, volumes for persistent storage and network settings**

**All containers share the same network**

# User Authentication and File Operations

## User Management:

- Role-based access control: regular users, admins
- User sign-up, log-in, and log-out
- Administrative user management

## File operations and Storage:

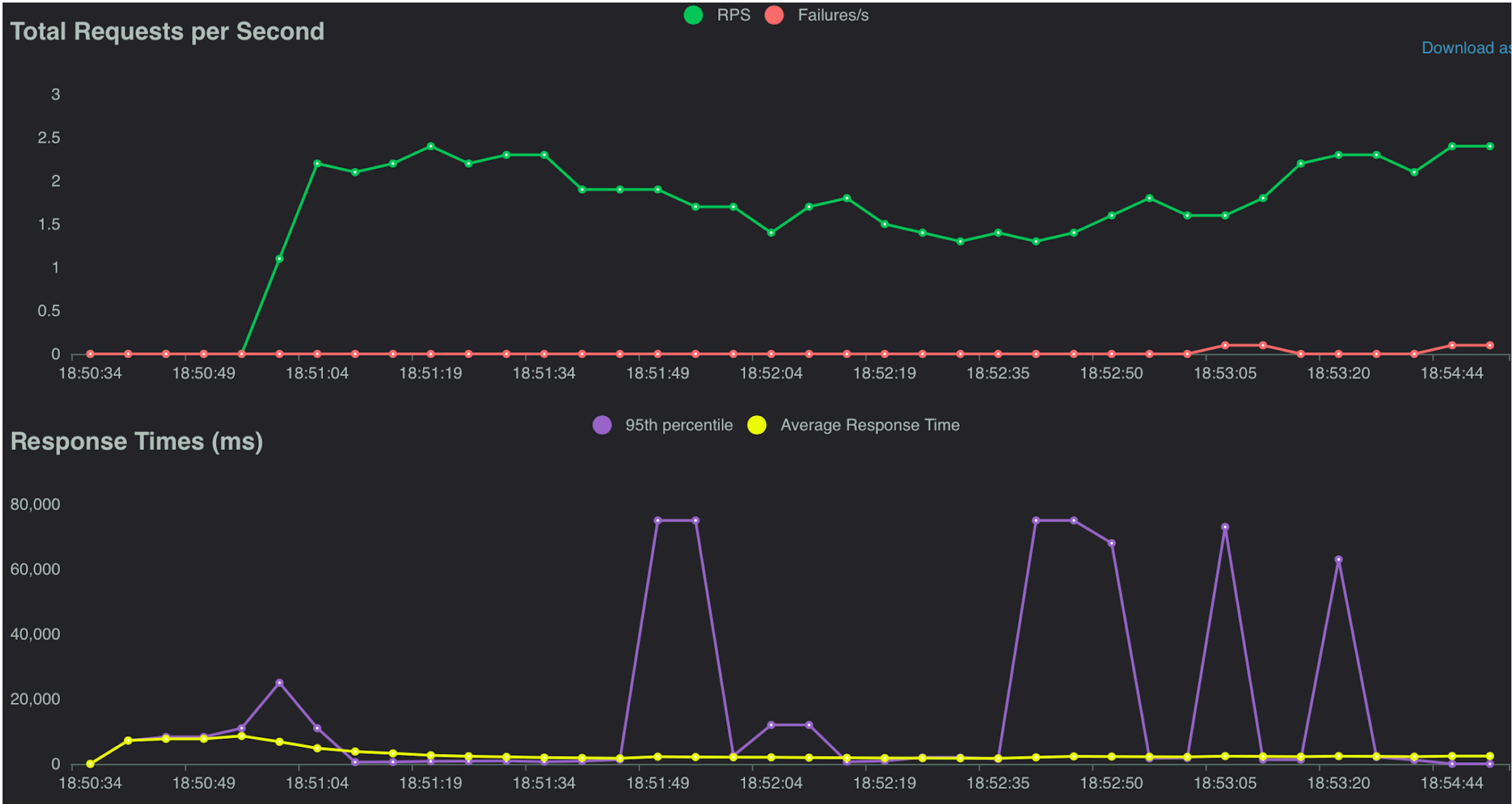
- Private storage space
- Upload, download and delete files

# Security Measures

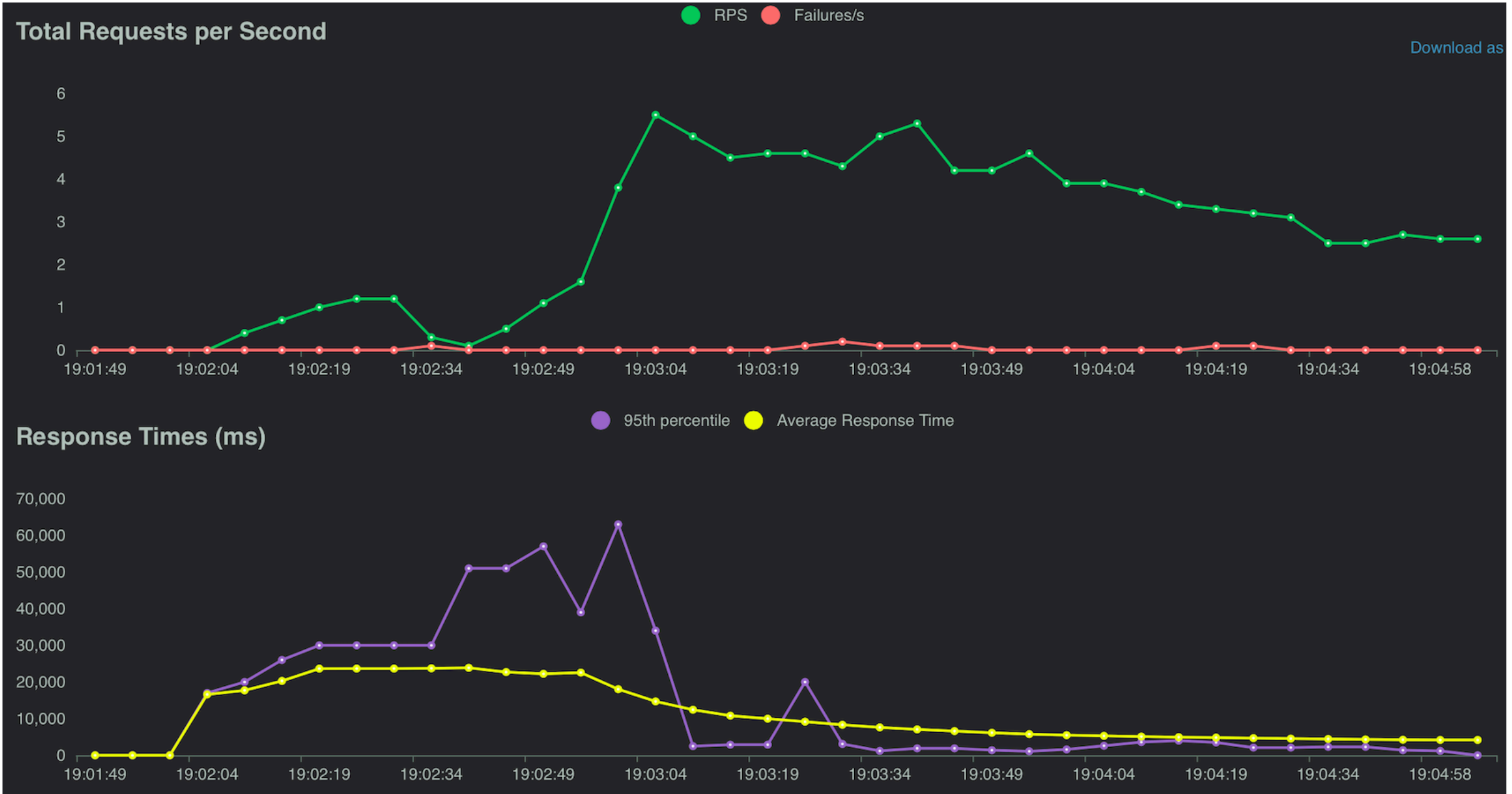
- **Two-Factor Authentication (2FA)**  
**Different 2FA options (e.g., TOTP, SMS, hardware tokens)**
- **Brute Force Protection**
- **File Access Control**
- **Password Policies**
- **Server-side encryption**

# Test Locust

10 users

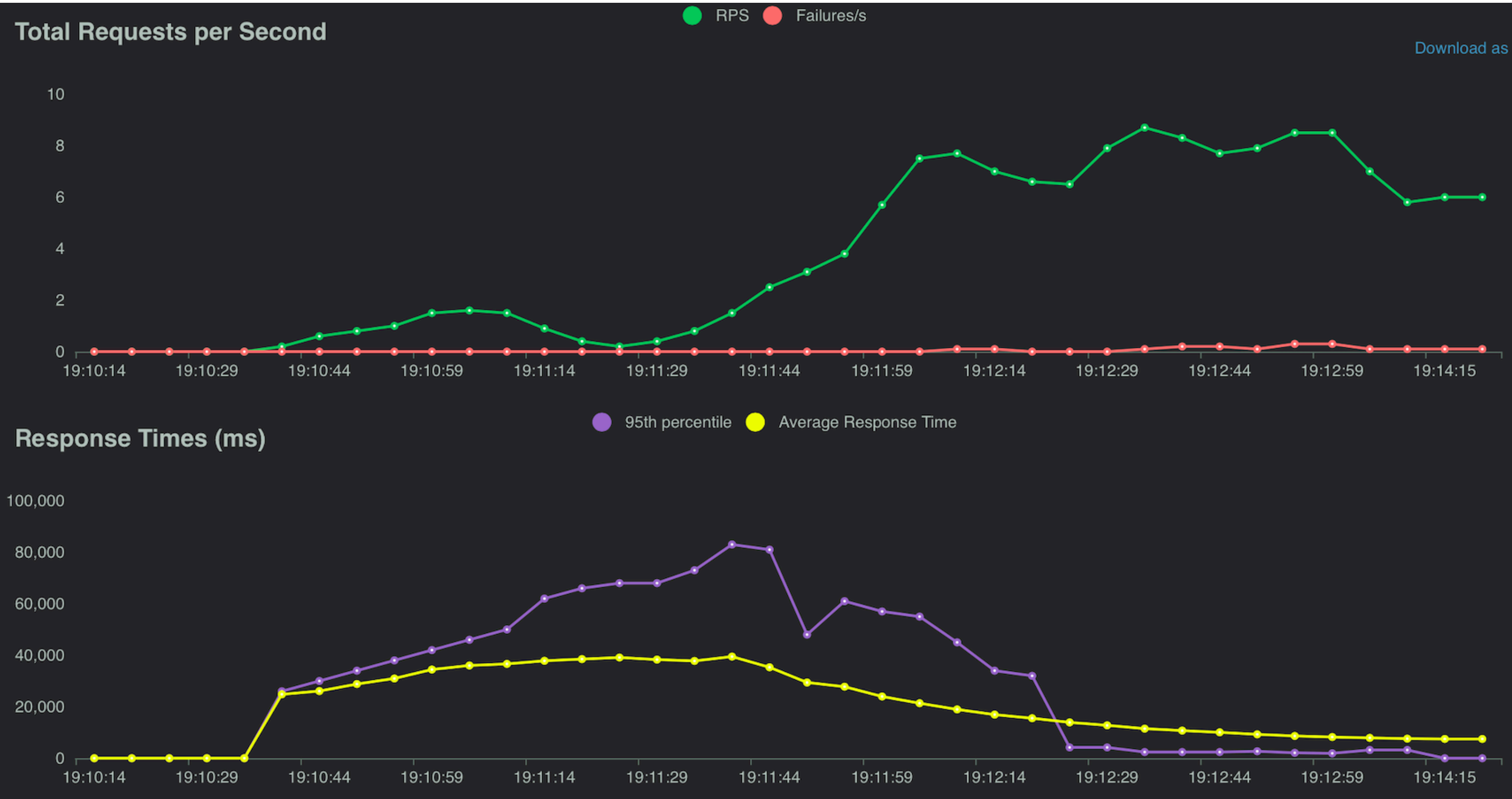


30 users



# Test Locust

50 users





# Scalability

**Caching layers:** to improve response time

**Horizontal scaling:** multiple Nextcloud instances

**Object storage Service:** to improve availability

# On-Premise Cluster

## Advantages:

- hardware control
- data residency
- no third-party providers
- custom policies and security measures
- predictable costs, lower in the long run

## Disadvantages:

- big initial investment
- maintenance and upgrades costs
- technical expertise

# Cloud Providers

## Amazon S3, Google Cloud Storage

	Amazon S3	Google Cloud Storage
Cost efficiency	Costs for storage per GB, requests, and data transfer with different tariff planes	Costs for storage per GB, requests, and data transfer with different tariff planes
Scalability	Designed to offer great scalability and handling of vast amounts of data and traffic	Google's private network provides fast data transfer rates
Security	Provides detailed access controls and integrates with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) for fine-grained security management	Google provides similar encryption capabilities and easy integration with Google Cloud's Identity and Access Management for permissions

# Advanced part

## Cloud-Based File Storage System in Kubernetes

**Kubernetes deployment:** official Nextcloud Helm chart, values.yaml

- Single-node Kubernetes cluster
- Nextcloud pods with 3 containers, linked to a PVC:
  - \* Nextcloud application
  - \* sidecar container for cron jobs
  - \* nginx web server container
- External PostgreSQL database pod linked to a PVC
- Redis pod for caching
- MetalLB to expose the service
- Secrets

# Cloud-Based File Storage System in Kubernetes

## Back-End Storage Limitations

- **Single point of failure**  
Storage is not replicated across multiple nodes
- **Lack of dynamic provisioning**  
Manual PV creation required
- **Node affinity constraints**  
PV is tied to a specific node, the associated pods must run on the same node, limiting horizontal scalability
- **Limited scalability**  
Storage capacity is constrained by the physical storage available on the host

# Cloud-Based File Storage System in Kubernetes

## High Availability Considerations

- **Adopt a distributed storage solution**
- **Enable dynamic provisioning**
- **Expand to a multi-node cluster**
- **Deploy multiple replicas**
- **Improve load balancing**
- **Horizontal pod autoscaler**

# Cloud-Based File Storage System in Kubernetes

## Comparison with the Docker Solution

### Advantages

- scalability
- high availability
- self-healing
- flexibility
- load balancing

### Disadvantages

- more complex to set up
- requires more resources

# MPI service in Kubernetes

## Structure

- Two-nodes Kubernetes cluster
- Flannel for communication between nodes
- MPI operator
- OSU benchmark container



**kubernetes**

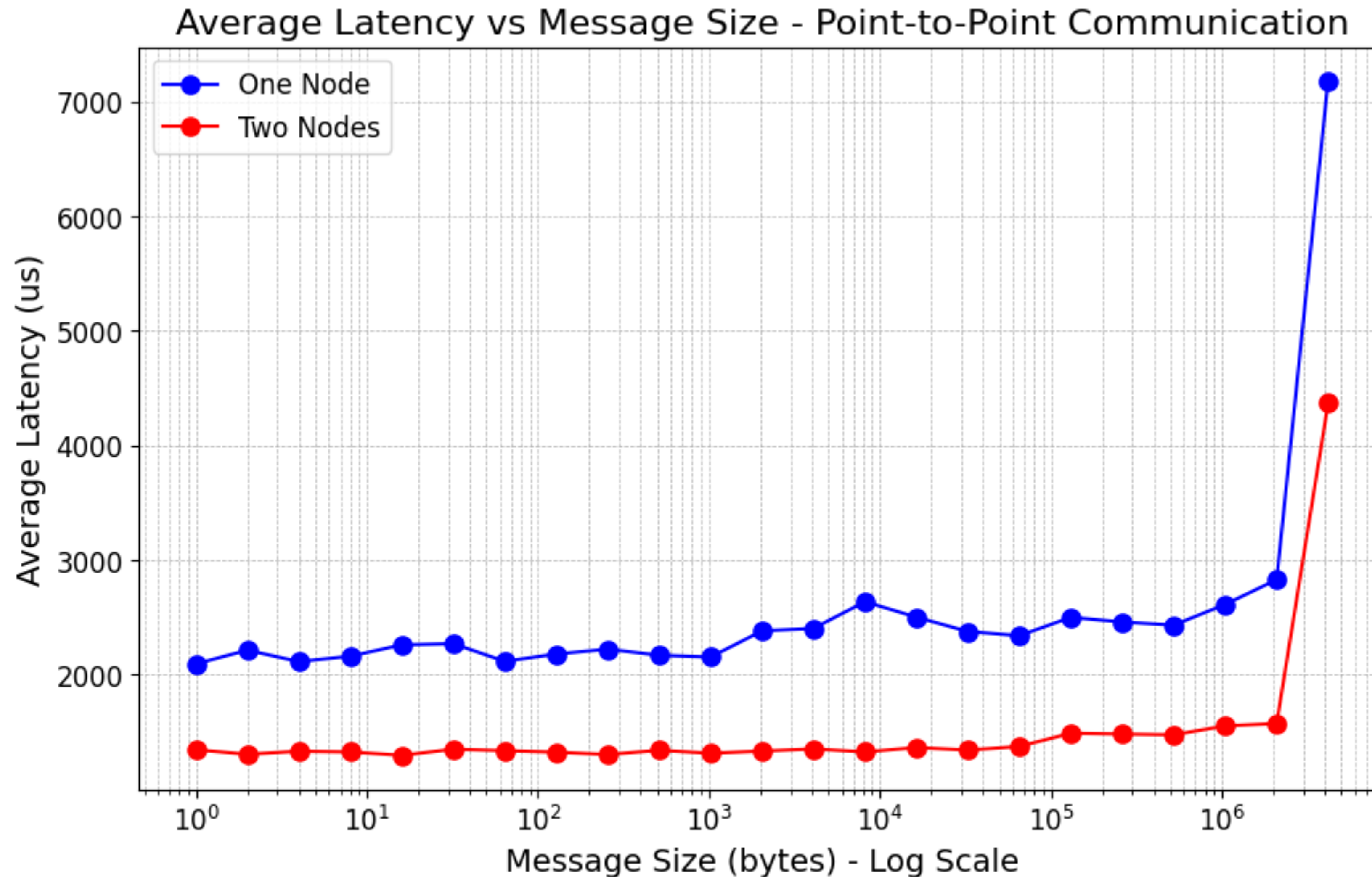


**flannel**



# MPI service in Kubernetes

## OSU Benchmark: Point to Point Latency



# MPI service in Kubernetes

## OSU Benchmark: Scatter Collective Operation Latency

