# Infrastructure as a Service

Infrastructure as a Service, or IaaS is a service offering by most cloud providers that provides *virtual machines* and the acc

## Virtual machines

Virtualization is a surprisingly old technology. The first virtualized system was the IBM System/370 mainframe with the VM/3

When you think about mainframes you have to consider that these machines were *very* expensive and machine time was a

Initially CPUs in personal computers did not have application separation. The x86 line of Intel CPUs only received the *prote*

Protected mode introduced the concept of *rings* in the CPU. The operating system *kernel* would run in ring 0, device drivers

> **Note**
>
> Device drivers today typically run on ring 0 instead of 1 or 2.

This ring system allowed the operating system to restrict the higher ring numbers from accessing certain functions or memo

> **Note**
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> If you try and set up a really old computer game like Commander Keen in DOSBox you will realize that you have to provide the g

To work around the problems with protected mode the 80386 successor introduced virtual mode. The new virtual 8086 mod

For instance the CPU would create a simulated *virtual* memory space the program could write to and translate the virtual ad

> **Note**
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> VM86 does not capture *every* instruction the application runs in virtual mode, only the sensitive CPU instructions. This enables le

In the mid 2000's CPUs became so powerful that it made sense to not only virtualize applications but whole operating syste
modified kernel to facilitate them running in ring 3. Others employed a number of techniques we won't go into here.

Hardware vendors, of course, followed suit. In 2005 Intel added the VT-x (Vanderpool) feature to its new Pentium 4 CPUs fo

VT-x and AMD-V added new ring -1 to accommodate *hypervisors*. This new ring allowed for separation between several op

> **Note**
>
> Intel also introduced a ring -2 for the Intel Management Engine, a chip that functions as an OOBM in modern Intel chips. The ME

Virtualization also gave rise to Infrastructure as a Service. AWS was the first service that offered virtual machines as a servi

This allowed customers to create virtual machines as they needed it and they were billed for it on an hourly basis. (Later on

The presence of an API makes the difference between IaaS and plain old virtual machines as a service. IaaS allows a custo

## Typical instance types

When the cloud became popular in the late 2000s several providers attempted to offer a service that was fully dynamic in th

Instead most cloud providers nowadays opt to offer fixed machine sizes. To accommodate high-CPU and high RAM workloa

- **Shared CPU:** These are small instances where a single CPU core is shared between multiple virtual machines, someti
- **Standard, dedicated core CPU:** These instance types receive one or more physical cores leading to a more stable pe
- **High CPU:** These instance types are usually hosted on physical servers that have a very high CPU to RAM ratio. Acco
- **High RAM:** This offering is the exact opposite of the high CPU offering. The machines on offer here include more RAM
- **Storage:** These instance types contain large amounts of local storage (see below in the storage section).
- **Hardware-specific:** These instance types offer access to dedicated hardware such as graphics cards (GPUs) or FPGA

## Automation

As discussed before, that makes an IaaS cloud provider a cloud provider is the fact that they offer an API to automate the p

Initially this problem would be solved by creating *templates* for the operating system that launches. In larger cloud setups th

Thankfully in the last decade a lot has happened and Cloud Init has established itself as a defacto standard in the IaaS wor

A DevOps engineer can simply inject a script that runs at the first start that takes care of all the installation steps required.

Tools like Terraform or Ansible assist with managing the whole process of provisioning the virtual machines and supplying it

## Virtual machine pools

One other use of user data are virtual machine pools. Each cloud provider adopts a different name for them, ranging from ir

The number of machines in a pool can, of course, be changed either manually or in some cases automatically using rules fo

Combined with the aforementioned user data this can be a very powerful tool to create a dynamically sized pool of machine

These pools are often integrated with the various load-balancer offerings cloud providers have in their portfolio to direct traff

## Storage

When it comes to data storage virtual machines work exactly like your physical machine would: there is a physical disk (or r

However, a distributed storage system is generally either slower or more expensive for the same performance by several m

When we talk about storage systems we are talking about two types: block devices and filesystems. On they physical disk d
so that's something the filesystem must keep track of.

Therefore we traditionally call raw disk devices *block devices*. Block devices are (with very few exceptions) only accessible
can only ever be used by a single VM.

**Local Storage**

As described above the simplest and most widely supported option to store data from your virtual machine is a disk that is l

Some cloud providers offer disk redundancy (RAID) while others don't. At any rate a hardware failure on they physical mach

It is therefore very advisable to solve redundancy on top of the virtual machine, e.g. by building a replicated database setup

**Network Block Storage**

Network block storage means a block storage that is delivered over the network. The network here can mean a traditional IP

As described before block storage is, in general, single-VM only. You can't access the files stored on a block storage device

Also note that Network Block Storage does not automatically come with redundancy. Some solutions, such as iSCSI simply

At any rate, using Network Block Storage does not absolve you from the duty to make backups and have a documented an

**Network File Systems**

In contrast to network block storage network file systems offer access to data not on a block level, but on a file level. Over th

The filesystem has to keep track of which machine has which file open, or has locks on which file. When machine edit the s

**Object storage**

Object storage systems are similar to network file systems in that they deal with files rather than blocks. However, they do n

While object storages technically *can* be used as a filesystem on an operating system level for example by using s3fs this is

Operating system level integration should only be used as a last resort and object storages should be integrated on the app

## Network

The next big topic concerning IaaS services is networks. Before we go into the cloud-aspect let's look at how the underlying

**How cloud networks are built**

So, let's get started. Imagine a data center from the first lecture. Your task is to build an IaaS cloud provider. You put your se

This sounds like a lot of bandwidth available but keep in mind that your virtual machines get assigned to the physical machi

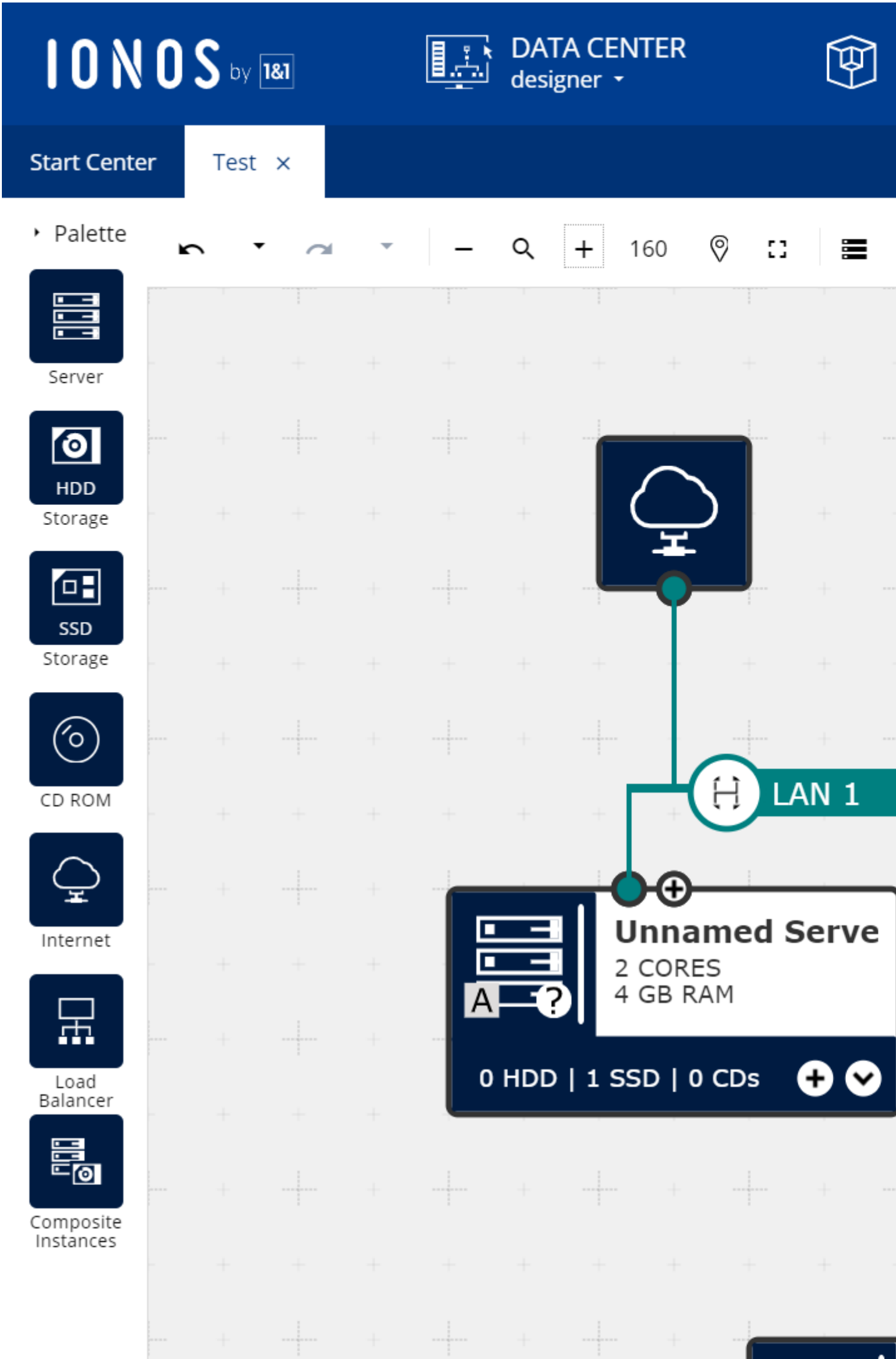
This is part of the reason why in the cloud scaling horizontally (adding more machines) is preferred rather than creating hug

**Network architectures offered by cloud providers**

When we look at the network offerings by cloud providers there are three types:

1. **Private-only network with NAT**: This option is provided by the larger cloud providers such as AWS, Azure, GCP and I
   virtual machine and they can work independently.
2. **Default public IP**: This option is provided by smaller IaaS providers such as DigitalOcean, Exoscale, Hetzner, Linode,

3. **Fully customizable:** This setup allows the customer to design their network connectivity as they see fit. This setup is s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HDD
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SSD
Storage
CD ROM
Internet
Load Balancer
Composite Instances
LAN 1
Unnamed Serve
2 CORES
4 GB RAM
0 HDD | 1 SSD | 0 CDs

> **Note**
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> There are several other cloud providers which we have no information on, such as the Deutsche/Open Telekom Cloud, or the Ali

> **Note**
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> Out of group 2 it is worth mentioning that the services that are available on the public network (firewalls, load balancers) are ofte

TODO: add illustration

**Firewalling**

IaaS providers often also offer network firewalls as a service, included in the platform. Firewalls generally have two rule type

Firewall providers often employ the concept of *security groups*. The implementation varies greatly, but in general security gr

For most cloud providers you will need to create an explicit rule allowing traffic to flow between two machines in the same s

The advantage of security groups is that the rules can be made in such a way that they reference other security groups rath

TODO: add screenshot of security group configuration

**Network load balancers**

Network load balancers are an option some cloud providers offer. In contrast to Application Load Balancers they do not offe

TODO add illustration

Depending on the cloud provider in question network load balancers may or may not offer terminating encrypted connection

When designing an architecture it is worth considering if the real IP address of the connecting client will be needed. If the ba

When talking about load balancers an interesting question is the load balancing strategy. Most load balancers support eithe

**VPNs, private interconnects, and routing services**

While it seems convenient at first to use only the public network several organizations have security models that prevent ac

However, this presents a problem when moving data between several, geographically distributed locations. Most companies

MPLS tunnels create a virtual connectivity that does not go on the Internet. While being expensive and slow to set up, it can

VPN's on the other hand create a virtual connectivity by sending data over the Internet in an encrypted form. Bandwidth or l

Larger cloud providers tend to offer both options. MPLS is supported by the larger cloud providers (AWS Direct connect, Az

VPN is also offered mostly by large providers (AWS VPC VPN, Azure VPN, or Google Cloud VPN). However, keep in mind

It is also worth noting that VPN's can be used to connect cloud providers together.

**DNS**

The Domain Name Service is one of the services that are all but required for building an infrastructure. It provides domain n

There is a difference, however, between DNS services on offer. Some DNS services by cloud providers offer only simple res

More advanced features may include automatic DNS failover. This involves running regular health checks on your services

## Monitoring

Some cloud providers offer included basic monitoring, such as CPU or memory usage. Some providers are offering monitor

## Automation