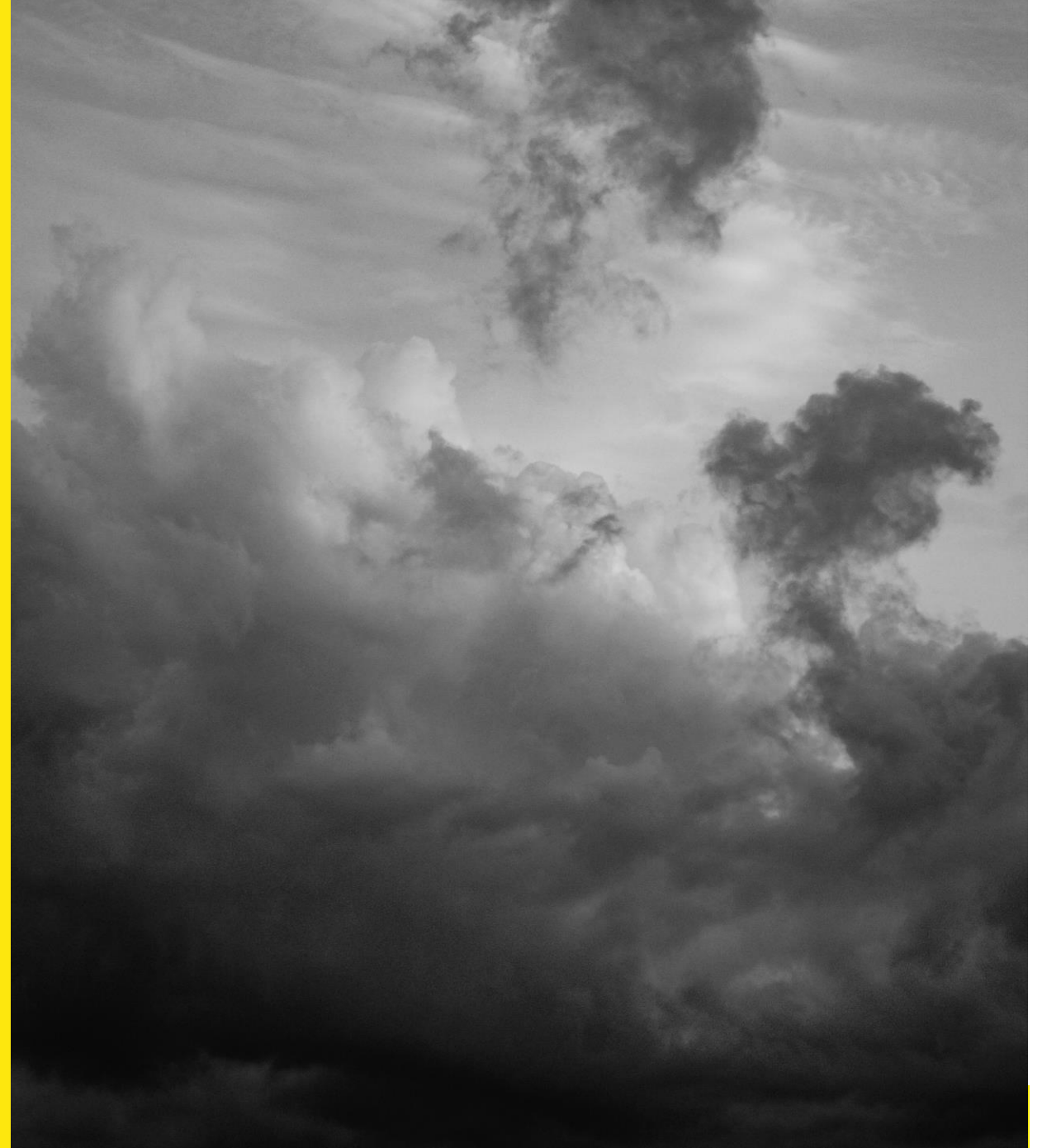


Cloud Computing (cloud)

Module 1: Introduction to Foundations of Cloud Computing

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Agenda

1. History of Cloud Computing

2. NIST Definition and Characteristics

- Deployment Models
- Service Models (and Examples)

3. Cloud Infrastructure Building Blocks

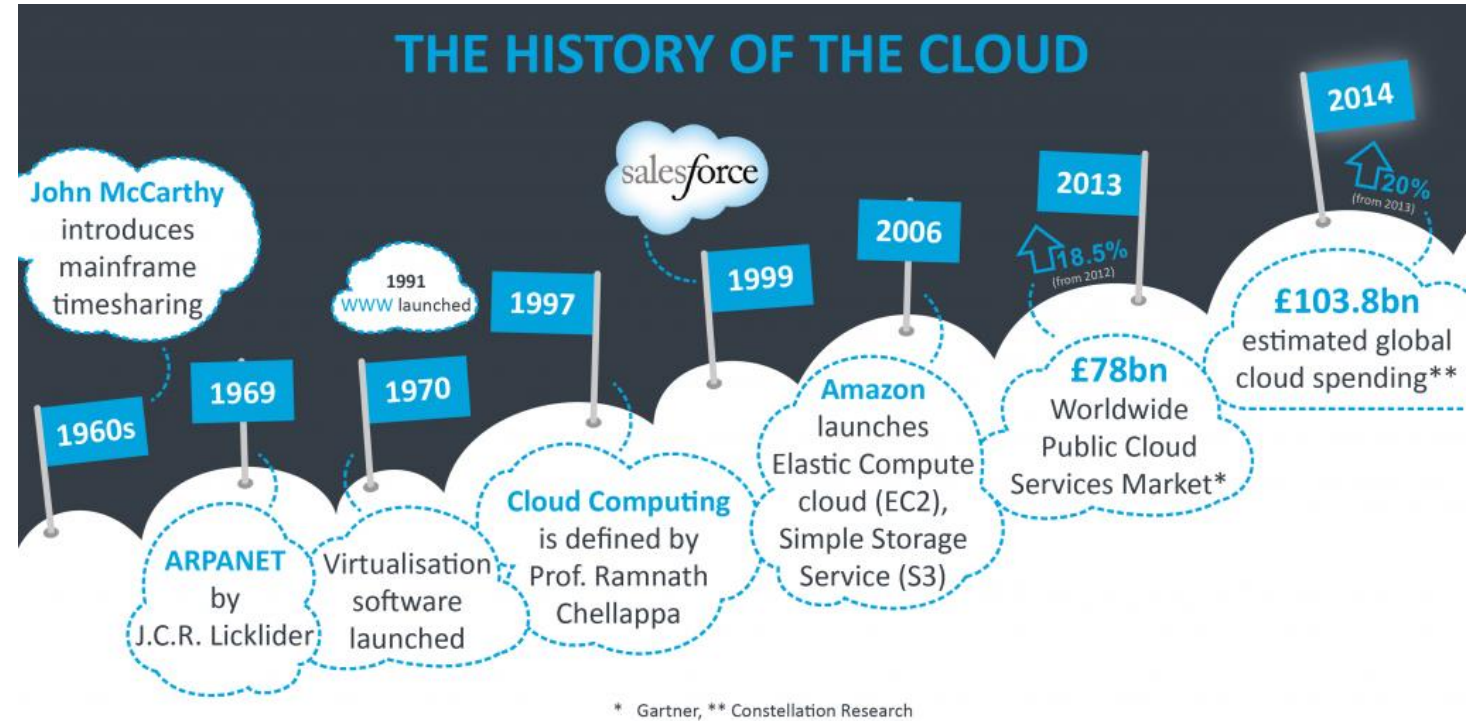
Input of this Module

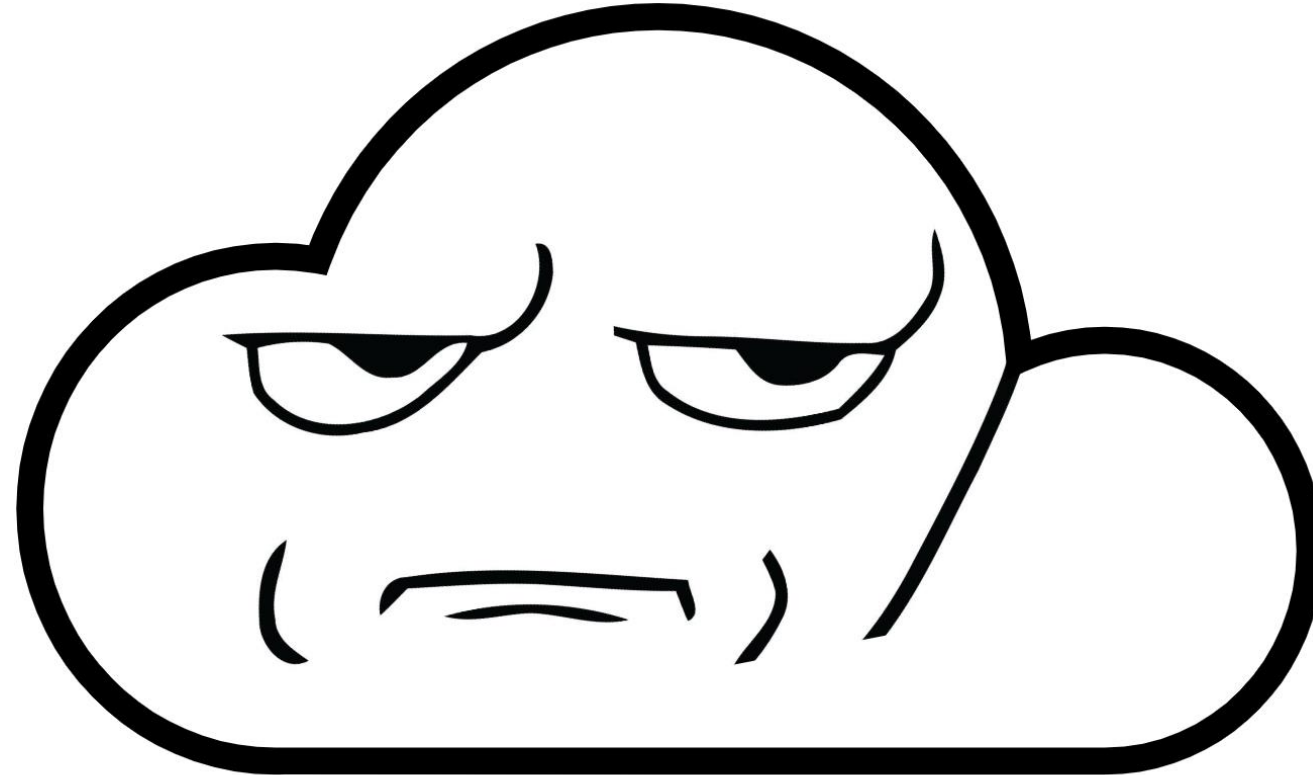
- <https://learning.oreilly.com/playlists/43827098-7a87-435e-823e-736586b5694c>
01-introduction
- Several Blogposts

History

Main impact points:

- Mainframe Timesharing
→ Ressource Sharing
- ARPANET
→ Network Access
- Launching Virtualization
→ Pooling Ressources on common infrastructure
- Salesforce offer SaaS-model alike products
→ pay-as-you-go model
- Amazon launching EC2 as product
→ managing of elasticity for customers





There is no Cloud ...

... it's just someone else's computer.

What is a cloud? - NIST Definition of Cloud Computing

Cloud computing is a model for enabling ubiquitous, 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.

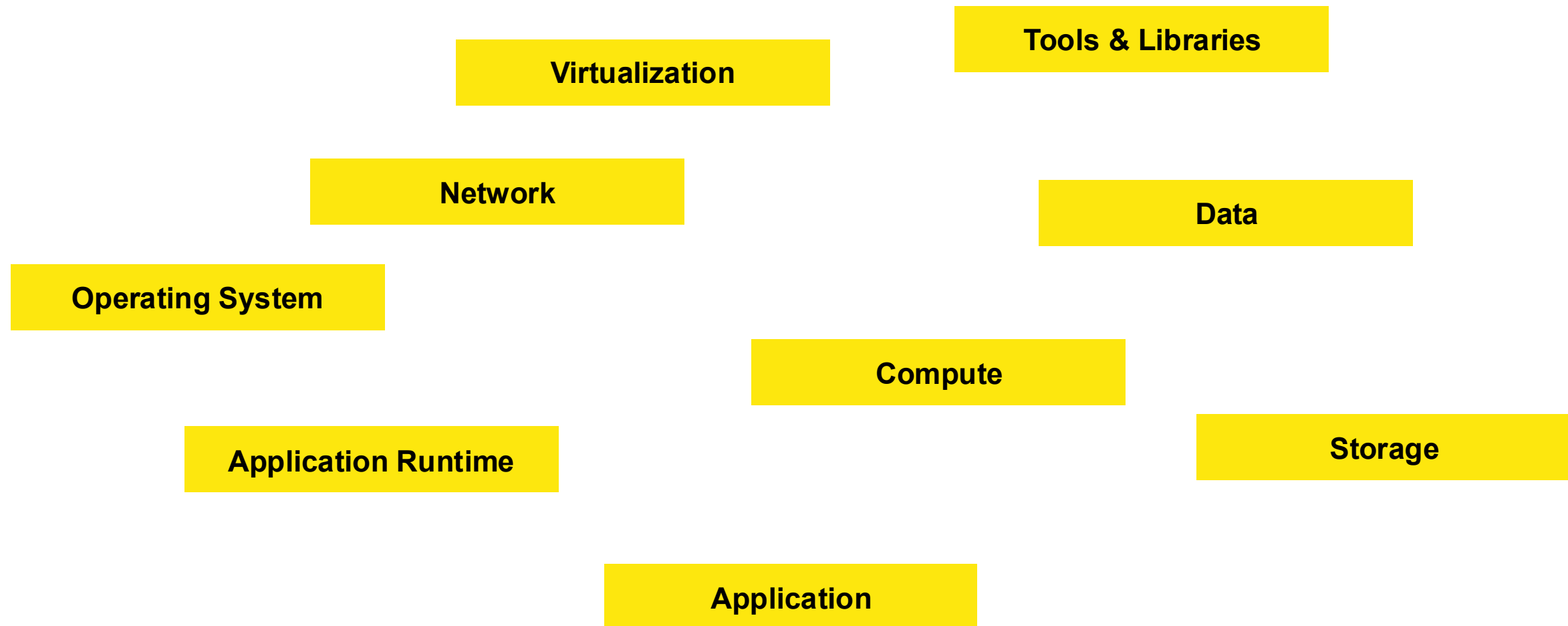
This cloud model is composed of **three service models**, **four deployment models**, and **five essential characteristics**, which are:

- **On-demand self-service:** Resources are provisioned automatically without human interaction.
- **Broad network access:** The cloud must be accessible via network.
- **Resource pooling:** Resources are shared among multiple customers.
- **Rapid elasticity:** Existing resource can be adapted to shrink and to increase dynamically.
- **Measured service:** All usage of the cloud is metered in a transparent matter to enable pay-as-you-go

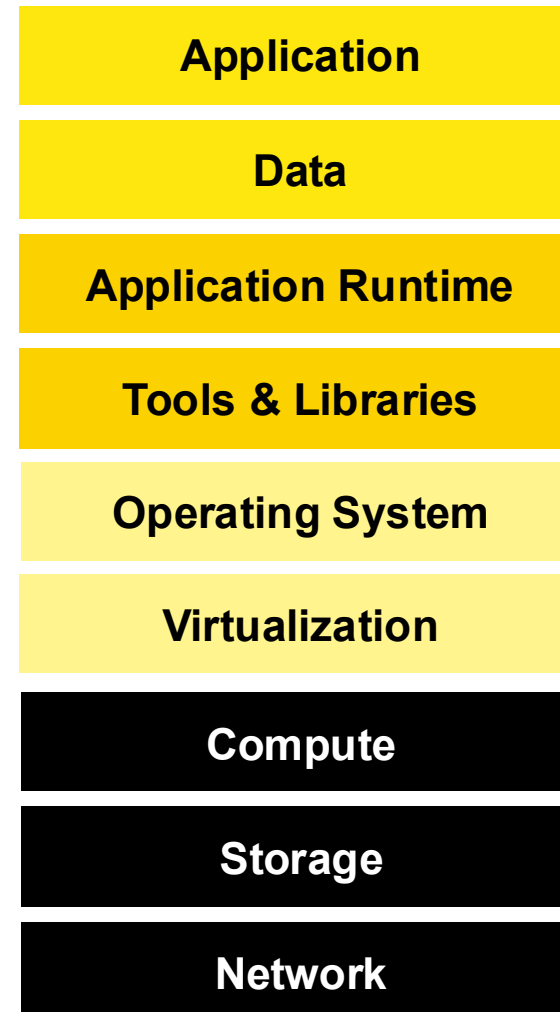
How can clouds be provided? - Cloud Deployment Models

- **Private cloud** for exclusive use by a single organization
 - Within the perimeters of its firewall
 - Third-party may manage the cloud
 - Does not scale as well as Public clouds (often not a real cloud)
- **Public cloud** for the general public
 - Multi-tenant
 - General purpose
 - No full control over the data → Confidential Compute
- **Community Cloud** for organizations that have shared concerns (e.g., government, universities)
- **Hybrid Cloud** composition of two or more distinct cloud infrastructures (e.g., private and public)
 - Hardly seen in reality, as companies often stick to one/two public clouds and their on-premise bare metal (which is not a cloud).

Cloud Infrastructure Building Blocks

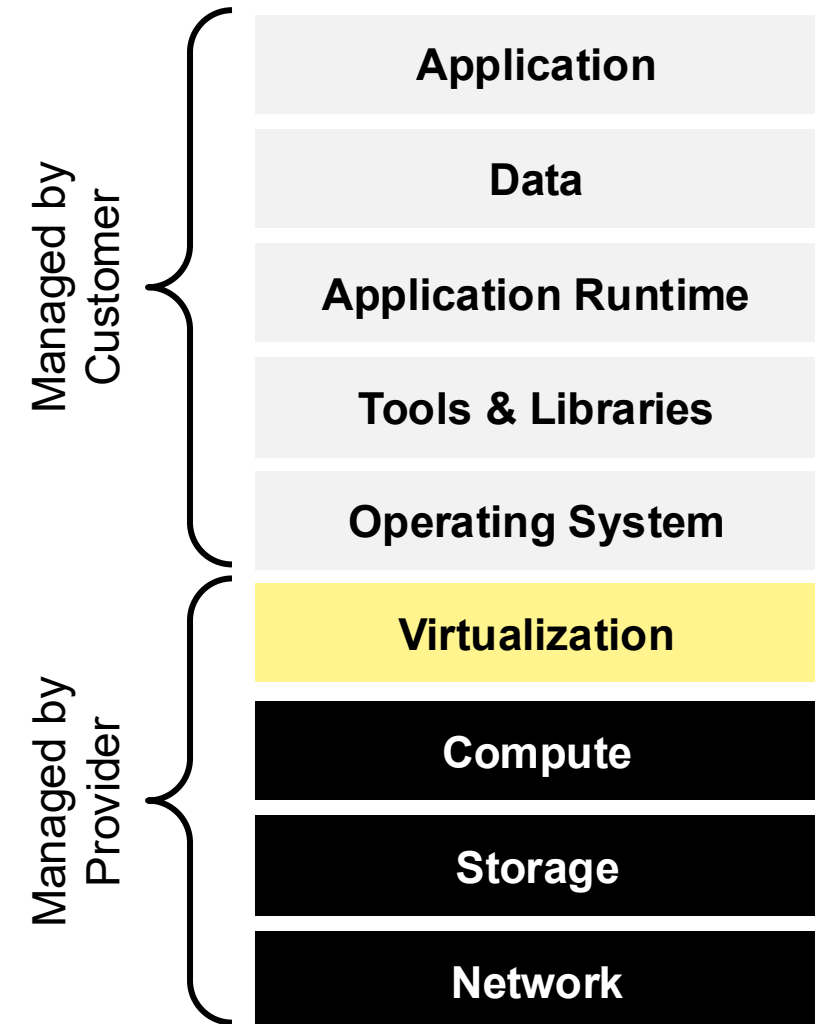


Cloud Infrastructure Building Blocks Organized



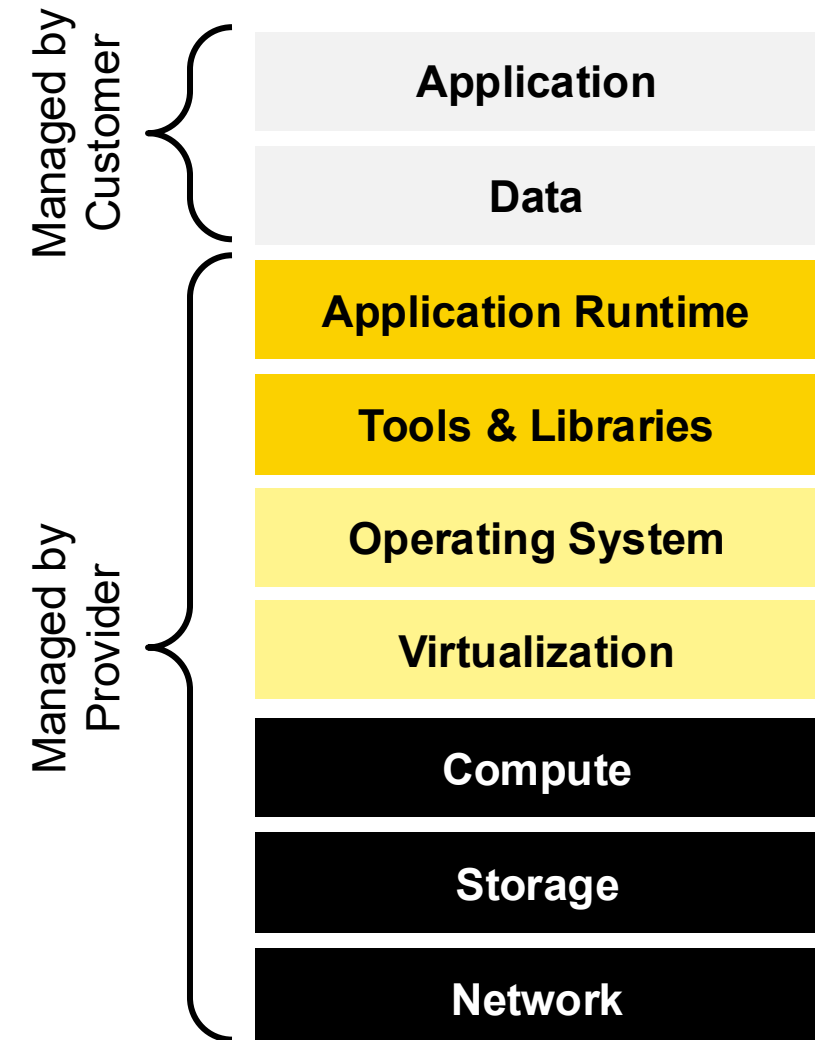
Cloud Service Models: Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

- The consumer can provision **processing, storage, networks**, and other **computing resources**
- The consumer is able to deploy and run arbitrary software, which can include operating systems and applications
- The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure but has control over operating systems, storage, and deployed applications



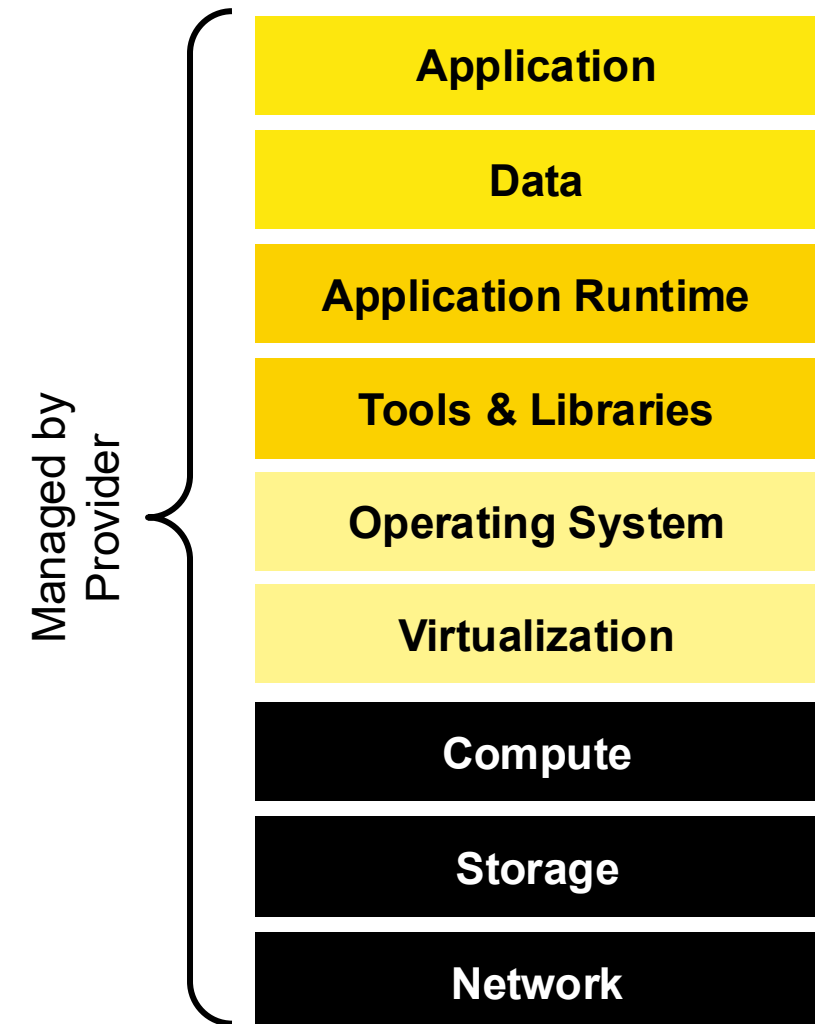
Cloud Service Models: Platform as a Service (**PaaS**)

- The consumer can deploy applications created using programming languages, libraries, services and tools supported by the provider.
- Offerings:
 - Application design
 - Application development
 - Testing
 - Deployment
 - Hosting
 - Collaboration
- Cloud providers offer a computing platform, typically including an operating system, a programming language execution environment, a database, and a web server

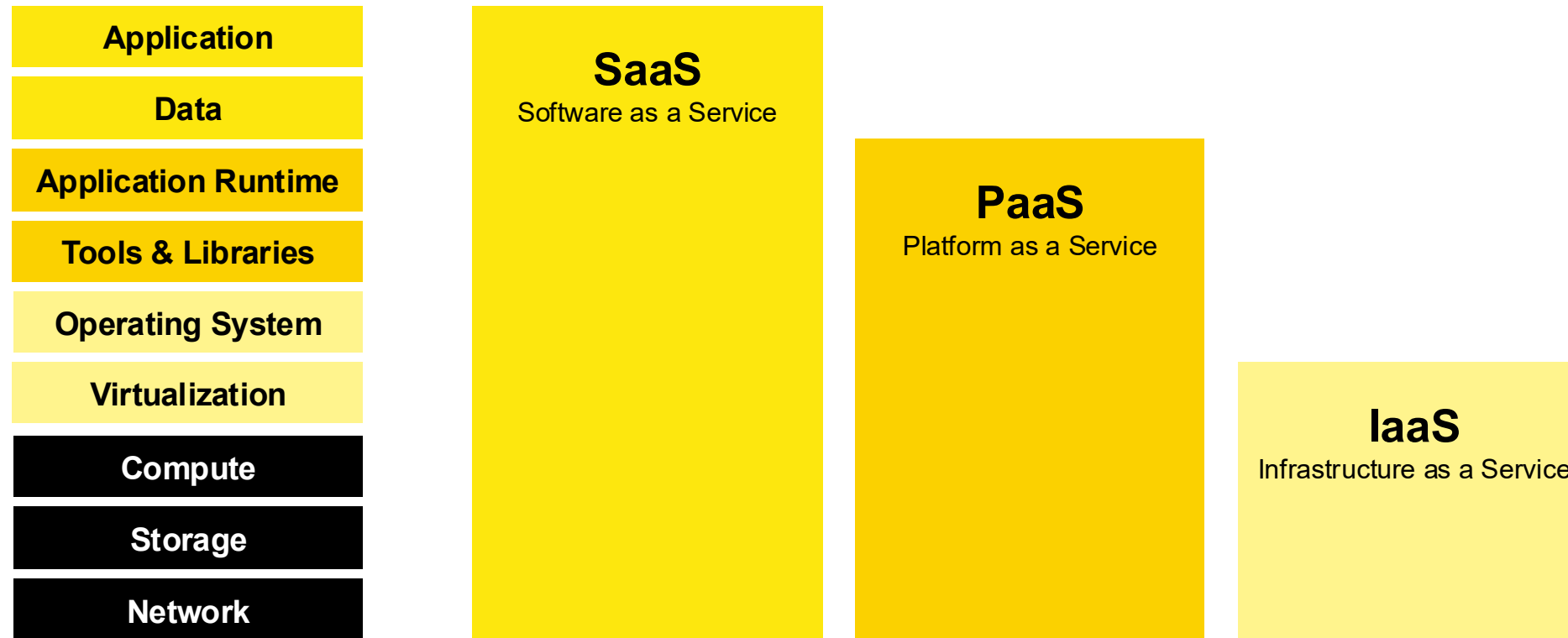


Cloud Service Models: Software as a Service (**SaaS**)

- The cloud service provides **ready-to-use applications**
- The consumer can use the provider applications running on a cloud infrastructure
- Applications are accessible from various client devices
- Applications may run partially or **completely** in the provider environment

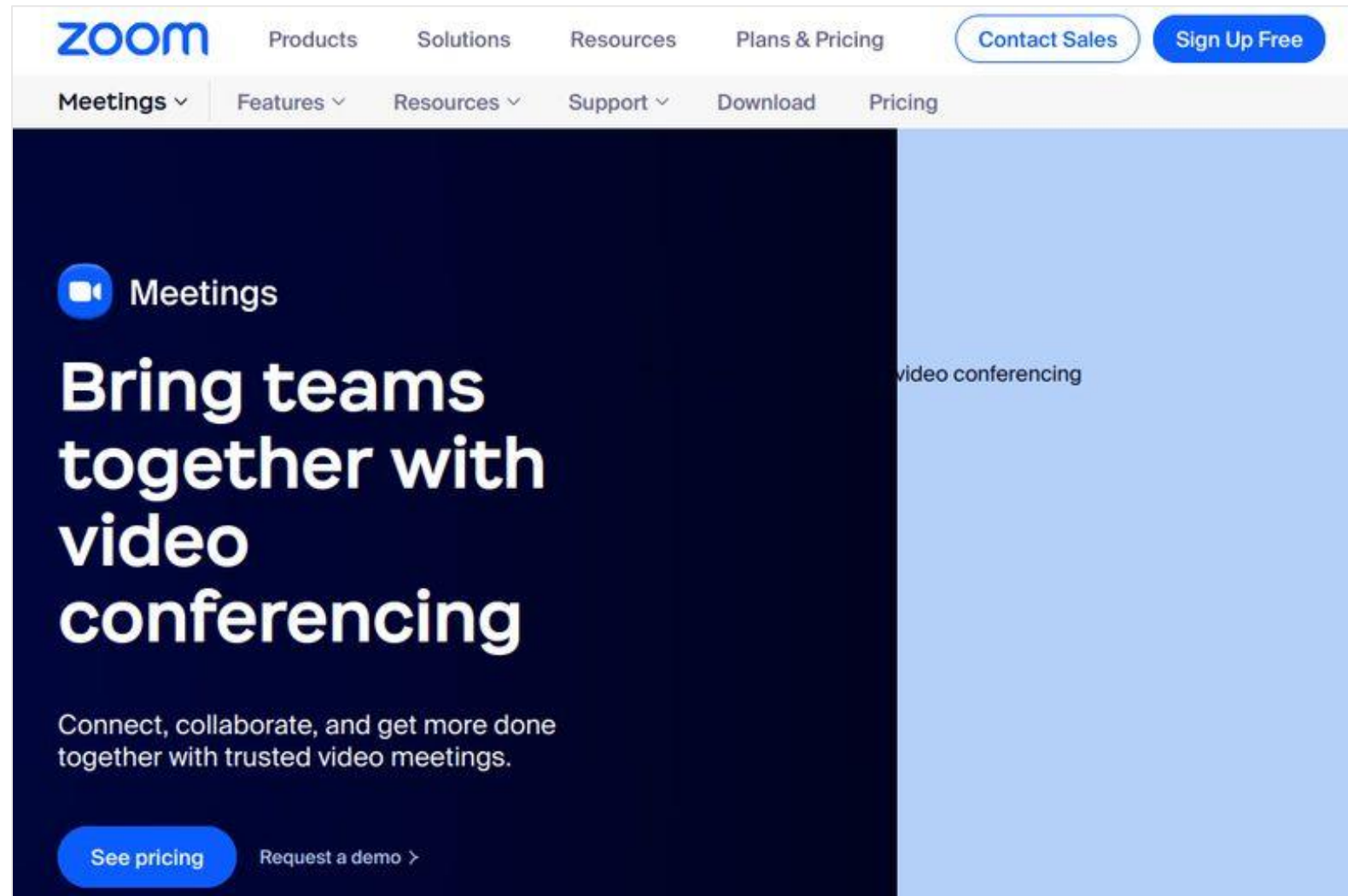


Cloud Service Models

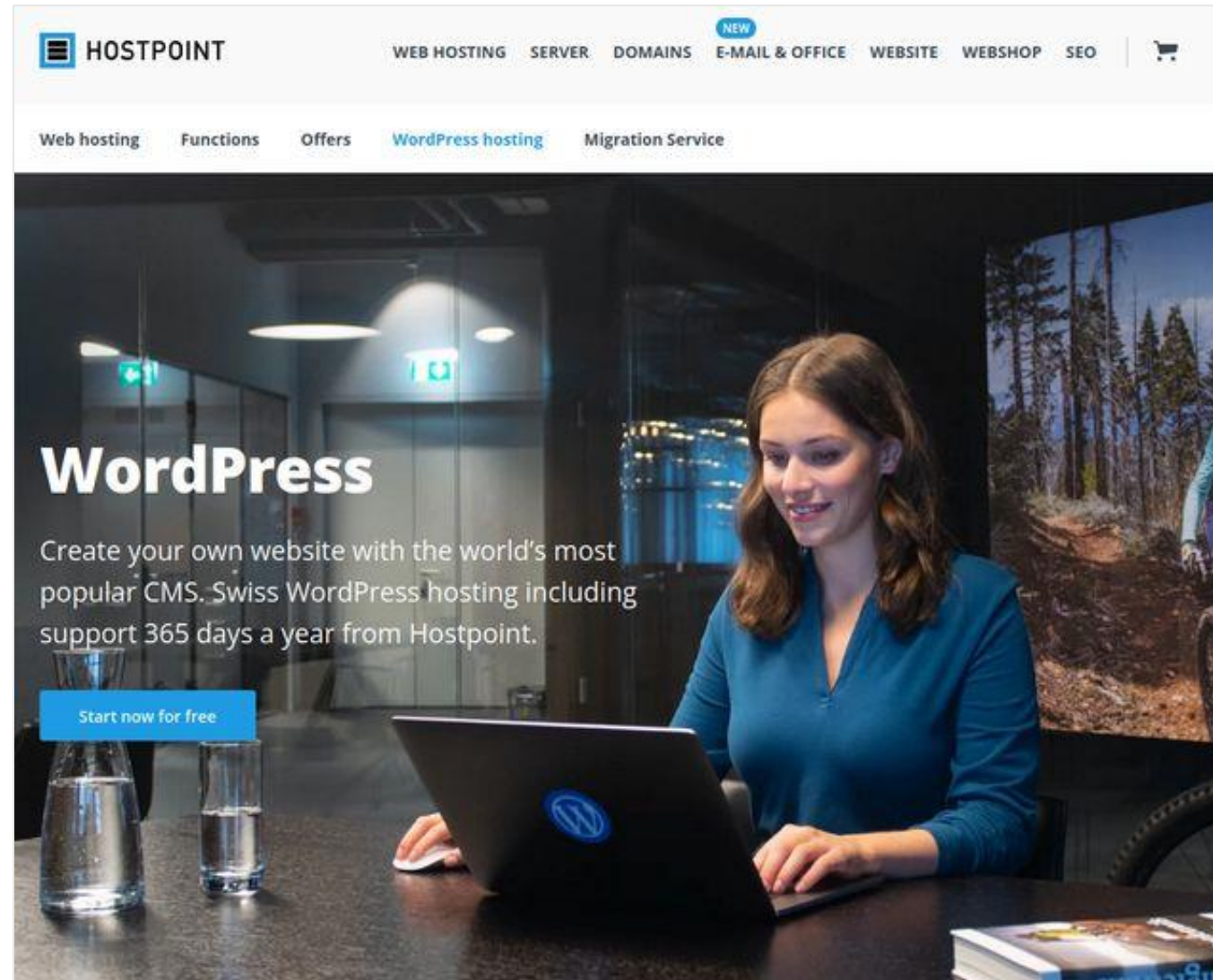


! **NOTE:** NIST leaves nowadays room for speculation (is Kubernetes a PaaS or not?)
and EaaS (Everything as a Service)

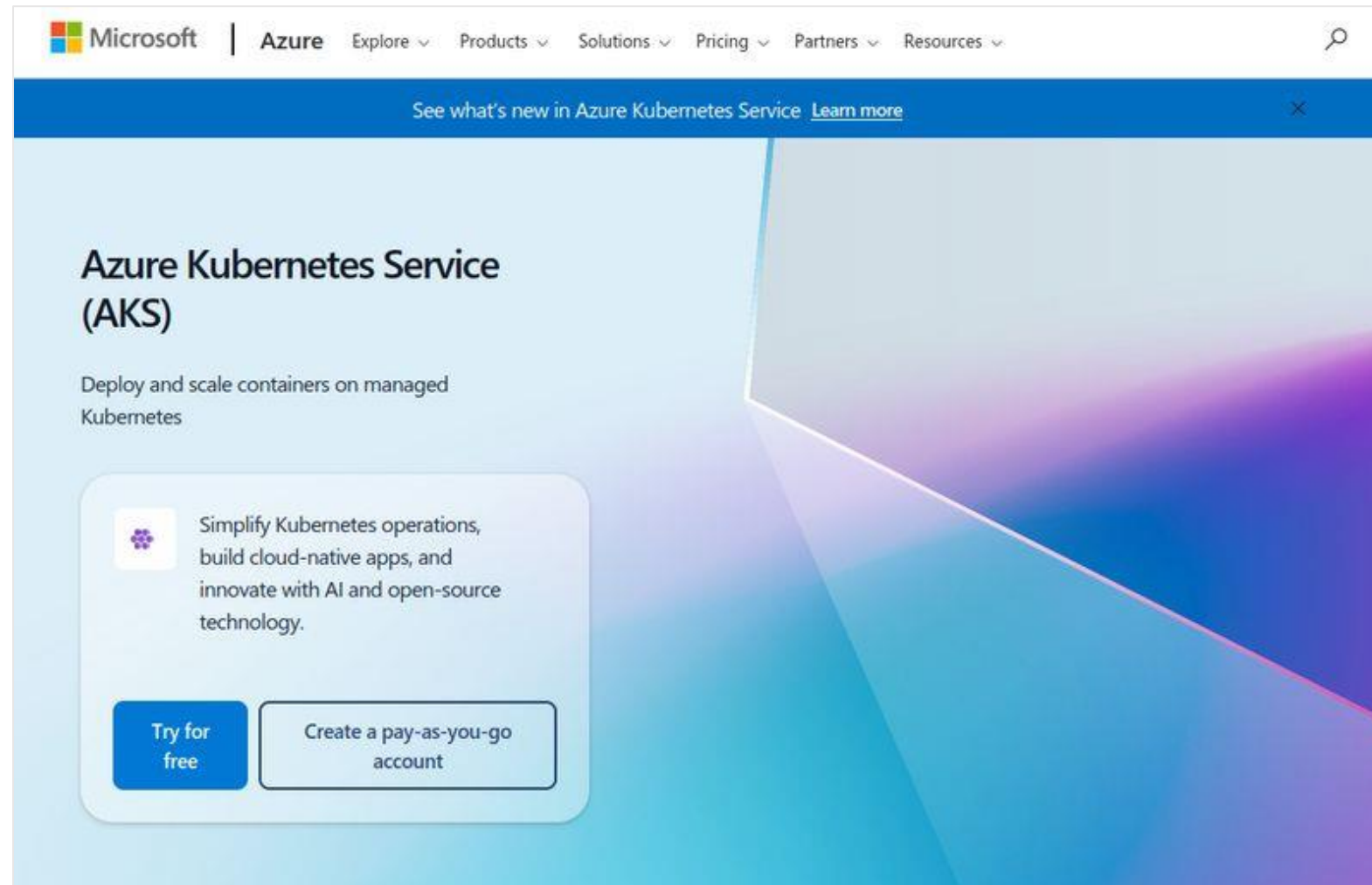
Cloud Service Models: Examples



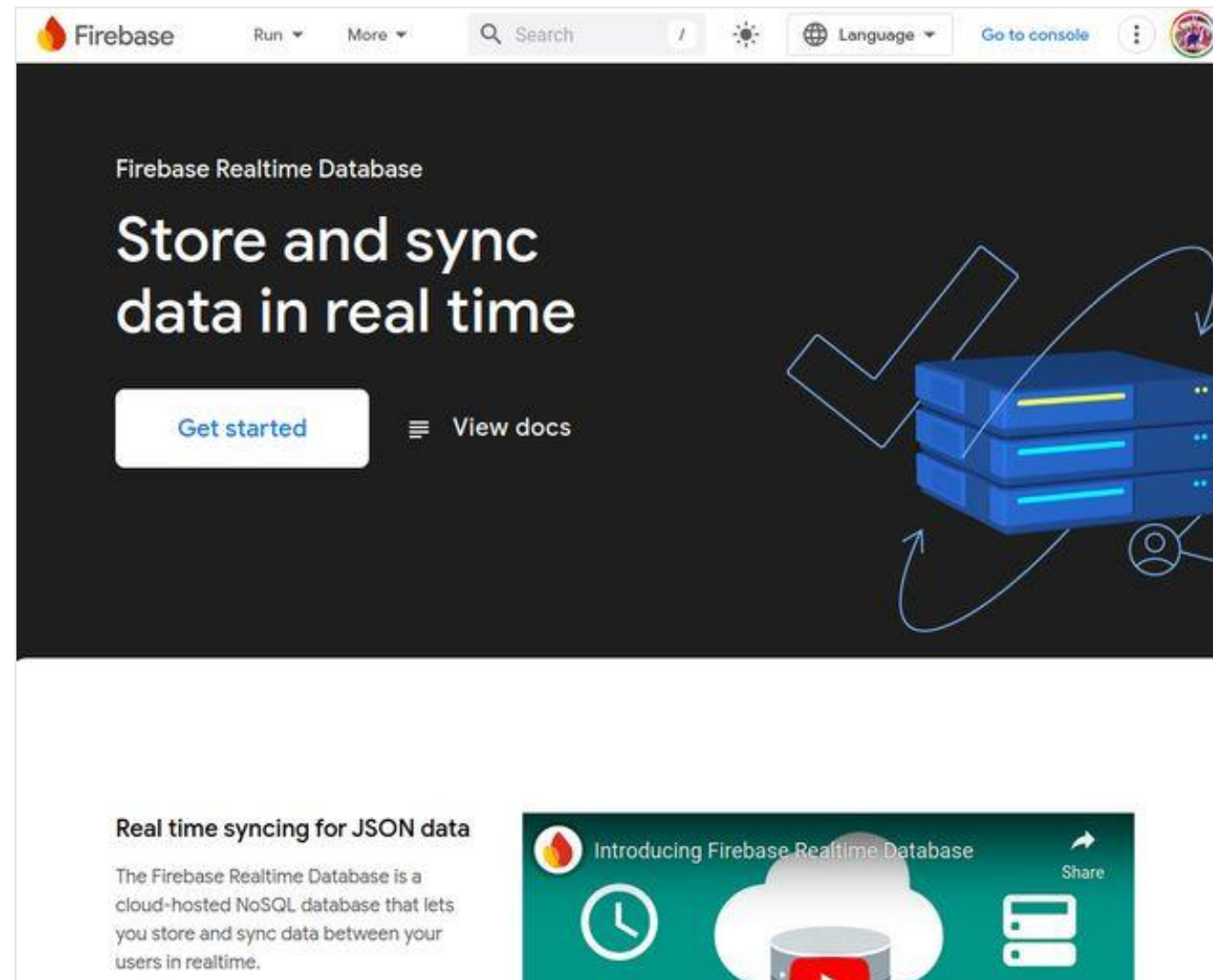
Cloud Service Models: Examples



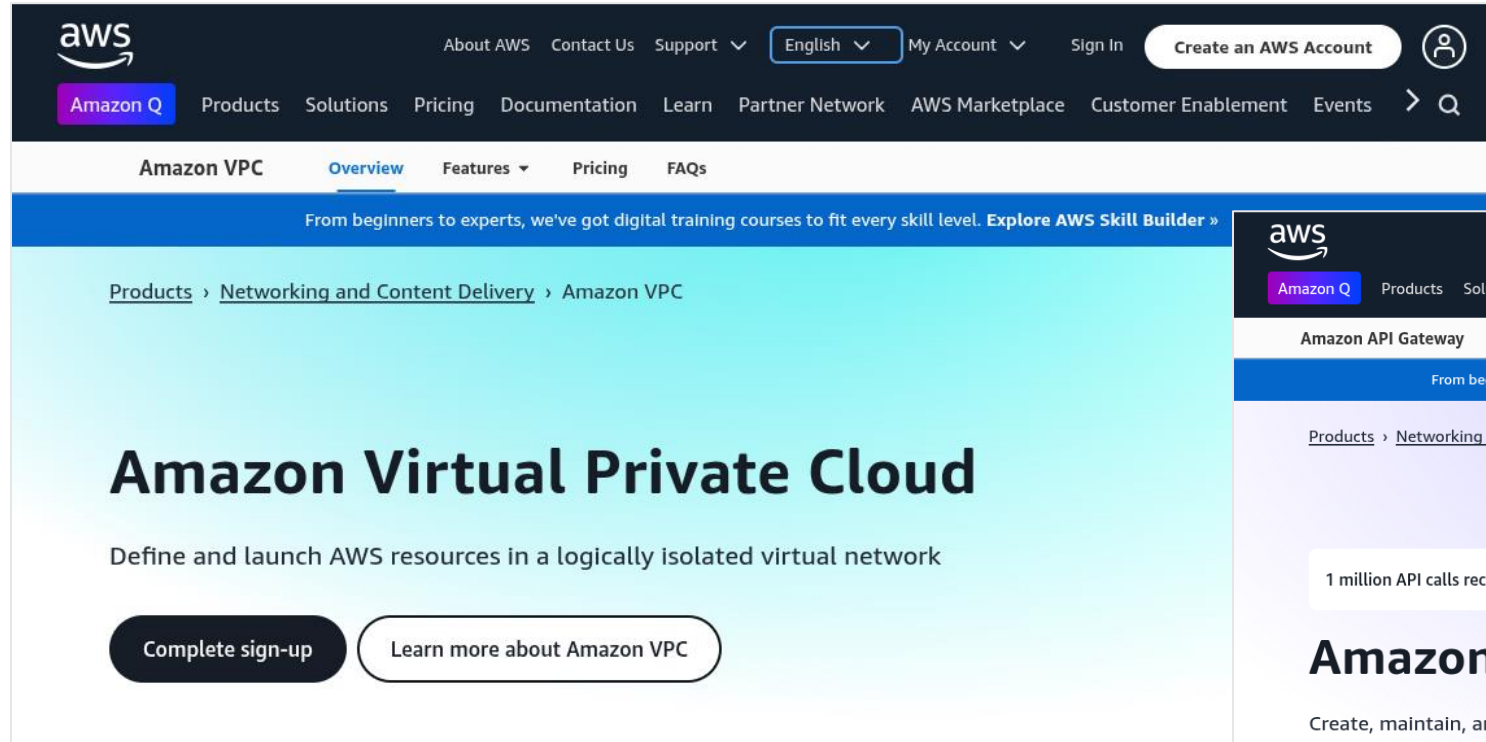
Cloud Service Models: Examples



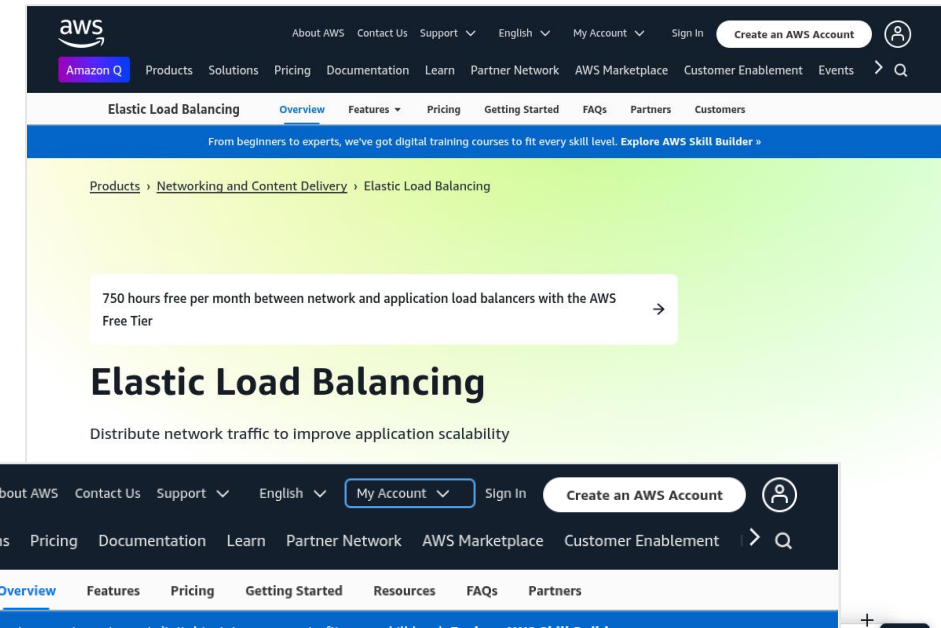
Cloud Service Models: Examples



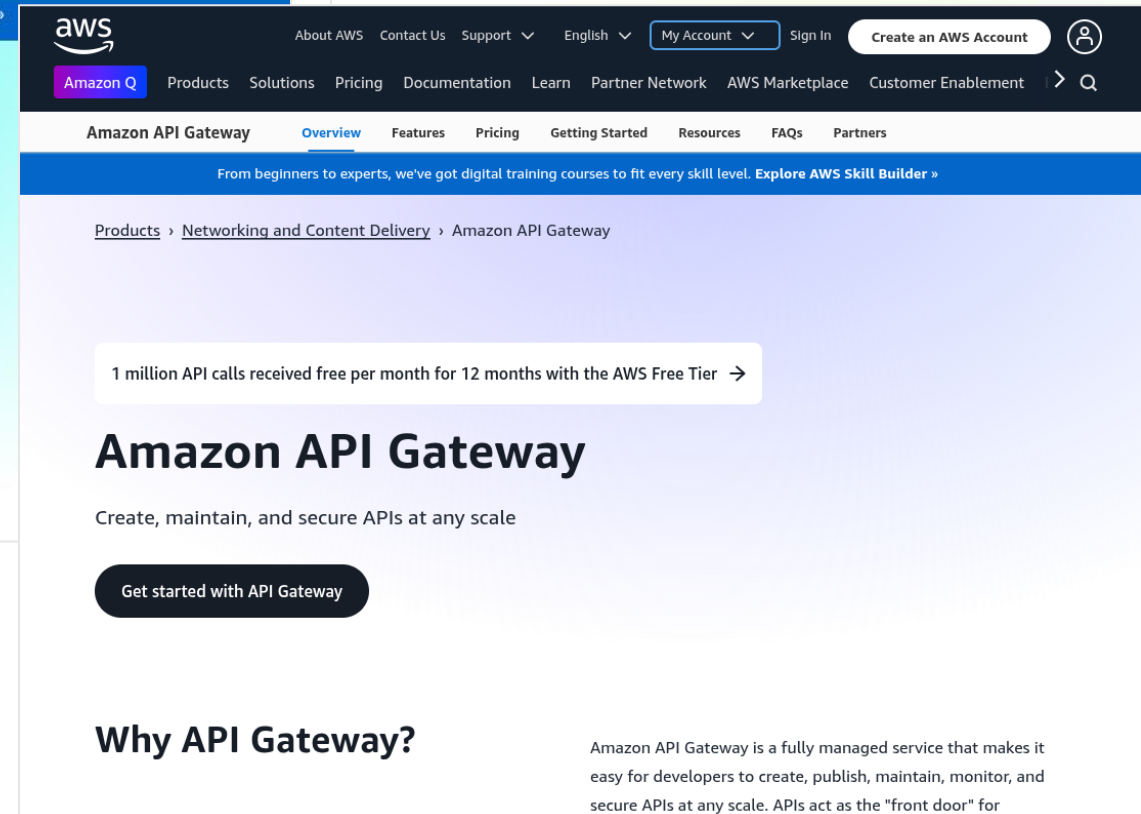
Cloud Service Models: Examples



The screenshot shows the Amazon VPC product page. The header includes the AWS logo, navigation links (About AWS, Contact Us, Support, English, My Account, Sign In, Create an AWS Account), and a search bar. The main navigation bar lists various AWS services. The breadcrumb trail is: Products > Networking and Content Delivery > Amazon VPC. The page title is "Amazon Virtual Private Cloud". Below the title, it says "Define and launch AWS resources in a logically isolated virtual network". There are two buttons: "Complete sign-up" and "Learn more about Amazon VPC".



The screenshot shows the Elastic Load Balancing product page. The header includes the AWS logo, navigation links (About AWS, Contact Us, Support, English, My Account, Sign In, Create an AWS Account), and a search bar. The main navigation bar lists various AWS services. The breadcrumb trail is: Products > Networking and Content Delivery > Elastic Load Balancing. The page title is "Elastic Load Balancing". Below the title, it says "Distribute network traffic to improve application scalability". There is a callout box stating "750 hours free per month between network and application load balancers with the AWS Free Tier".

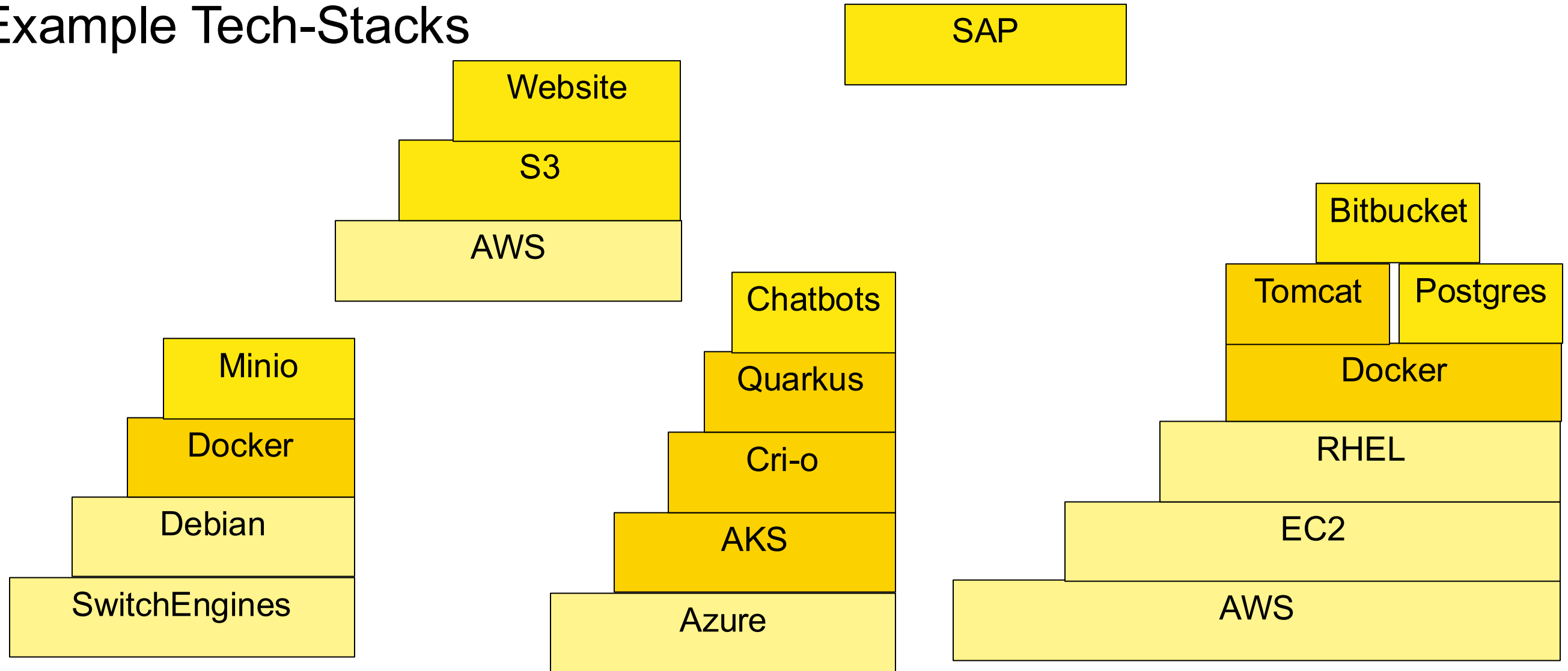


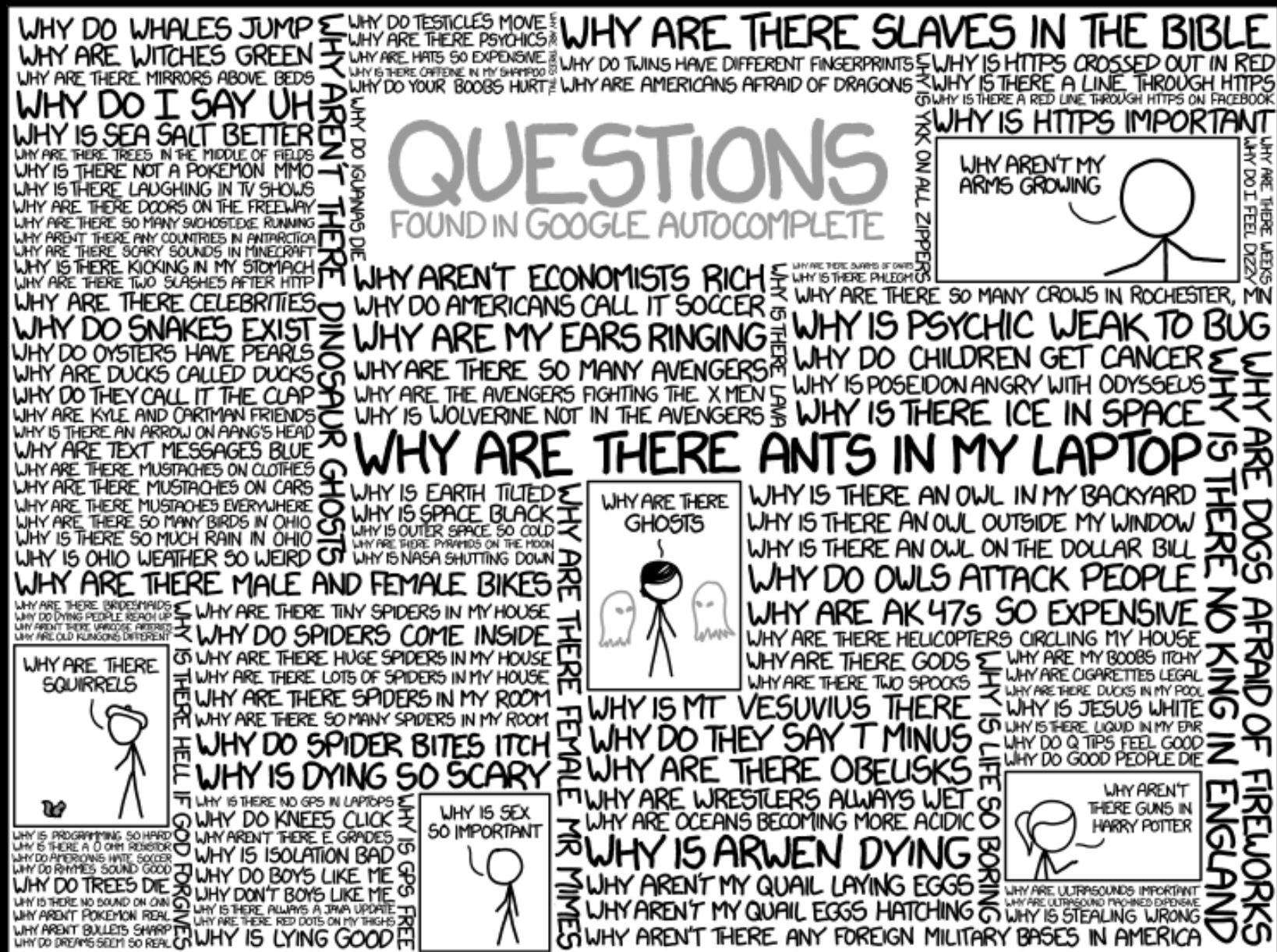
The screenshot shows the Amazon API Gateway product page. The header includes the AWS logo, navigation links (About AWS, Contact Us, Support, English, My Account, Sign In, Create an AWS Account), and a search bar. The main navigation bar lists various AWS services. The breadcrumb trail is: Products > Networking and Content Delivery > Amazon API Gateway. The page title is "Amazon API Gateway". Below the title, it says "Create, maintain, and secure APIs at any scale". There is a callout box stating "1 million API calls received free per month for 12 months with the AWS Free Tier". There is a button "Get started with API Gateway". Below this, there is a section titled "Why API Gateway?" with a description: "Amazon API Gateway is a fully managed service that makes it easy for developers to create, publish, maintain, monitor, and secure APIs at any scale. APIs act as the 'front door' for".

Example Technologies

Cloud	Opensource Products
Network	Cillium, Open vSwitch
Storage	Ceph, Minio
Compute	Proxmox, Openstack
Virtualization	KVM, Hyper-V, qemu
Operating System	Linux
Tools & Libraries (Middleware)	Kubernetes, OCI, Tomcat, Jetty, Mongrel, nginx
Runtime	Java, Python, Javascript, Go
Data	MongoDB, Postgresql, Cassandra
Applications	Up to you 😊

Example Tech-Stacks





Summarizing Questions

- What is ARPANET?
- You need to migrate windows-instances to your new cloud. What level of service class are you using on the new cloud?
- What types of clouds are existing according to NIST?
- What necessary criterias exists for clouds according to NIST?
- Why are the denoted cloud layers much less dependend on each other than the layers from the OSI model?
- The following tech stack is given: map the elements of the tech stack to the cloud layer model:

