

# **Design Patterns in Cloud Computing**

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### Overview

- Cloud Definition
- Characteristic
- Deployment models
- Type of Clouds
- laaS
- PaaS
- SaaS
- TCO / ROI
- Cloud Migration Plan
- Design Patterns in Cloud Computing

# **Cloud Computing Definitions**

#### Forrester

- ✓ A Standardized IT capability delivered via the Internet
- ✓ Metered Services
- ✓ Self Service (Private Cloud)
- NIST (National Institute of Standard and Technology)
  - ✓ A model for enabling
    - Ubiquitous and Convenient
    - On demand

### Larry Ellison

- ✓ Just a computer connected to a network!
- ✓ Changed his mind in 2015 ...

### The Characteristics of Cloud Computing



On-demand self-service

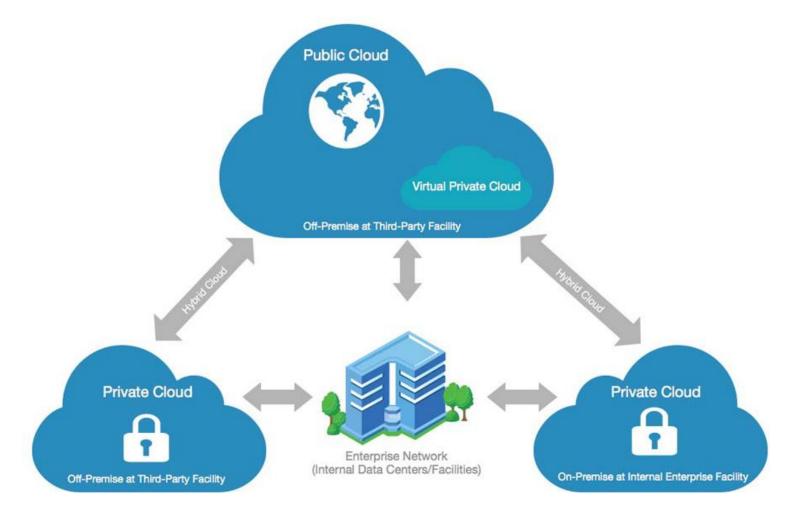
Ubiquitous network access

Location transparent resource pooling

Rapid elasticity

Measured service with pay per use

# **Cloud Deployment Models**



# Types of clouds

**Applications** 

Middleware/OS

**Servers** 

IaaS host



**Applications** 

Middleware/OS

Servers

PaaS



**Applications** 

Middleware/OS

Servers

SaaS Consume



# **Example of Type of Clouds**

Awareness of technology to end-users



**End-Users** 

SaaS

**General components:** End-user Interface, User customization

**Key Players:** Facebook, LinkedIn, G-mail, Office365, Pinterest

PaaS

**General components:** Point-and-click User Interface design, self-provisioning, etc.

**Key Players:** Salesforce, NetSuite, MuleSoft, Dell/Boomi

laaS

**General components:** Compute, Redundancy, Memory, Storage, Network, etc.

**Key Players:** Amazon AWS, Microsoft, Google, Fujitsu, Rackspace, Zumasys

# laaS (Infrastructure as a Service)

#### Provides the following:

- 1. Servers-Compute, Machine
- 2. Storage
- 3. Network
- 4. Operating System \*
- 5. And all the rest which are dealing with laaS
- The user instead of purchasing servers / software or even Data Centre Space and network equipment, rent those resources as a fully outsourced services on **demand-model**.
- IaaS can be obtained as Public , Private and combination of both
- It could be Multi-tenancy.

### laaS (Infrastructure as a Service) Cont'd

- ☐ When IaaS would be appropriate?
- While demand is very volatile (Spike And Troughs)
   e.g: Digikala on Yalda Night
- For new enterprise
  - ✓ Shoestring budget
  - ✓ Low investment
- Enterprise **grows rapidly** (Sudden and immediate success)
  - ✓ Normally scaling hardware would be problematic e.g: Animoto (cloud base video creation)
- For Specific line of business
  - ✓ Trial

### laaS (Infrastructure as a Service) Cont'd

☐ When IaaS would be inappropriate?

- Regulatory compliance in outsourcing
- Data Privacy
- Personal Information
- Medical Information
- Highest level of performance are needed
  - Network latency

e.g: Sanjesh Servers are located in Iran and provided by Afranet

### PaaS (Platform as a Service)

- PaaS is a computing platform that abstract :
  - ✓ Infrastructure
  - ✓ OS and Middle-ware
- ☐ It helps Developer Productivity
- ☐ PaaS delivers more than infrastructure
  - ✓ Solution stack
- Machine learning (speech API)
- Networking(Cloud CDN)
- Management Tools (Monitoring , Logging)
- Identity & Security
- Storage and Database (NOSQL , RDB)
- Etc

### **PaaS- Solution Stack Examples**

- Is a set of software subsystems or components needed to create a complete platform
- ☐ No additional software is needed to support applications
- ☐ Applications are said to "run on" or "run on top of"
- ☐ Some common named stacks:
- ✓ LAMP
- ✓ LAPP
- ✓ LNMP
- ✓ LEAP
- ✓ Ganeti
- ✓ XAMPP
- ✓ MEAN

### PaaS (Platform as a Service) Cont'd

- PaaS is Magic Box
- Request anything on demand
- Automatically build an initial environment
- Provide an ability to control fault tolerance e.g : cage
- Supporting , recovery nightmare
- Supporting, security property to limit malicious behavior
- *Most important :*
- ✓ Do not care about how it works
- ✓ Pay as you go

### PaaS (Platform as a Service) Cont'd

- Provide complete development, testing and deployment platform (environment, milestone)
- Reduces the complexity of development and testing by placing the developer in a limited environment
- Supported by most cloud providers, including AWS, Google and Microsoft Azure or even integrated with your PaaS build Application

### SaaS (Software as a Service)

- Is often the path to saving the most money giving what enterprise are paying today for enterprise software.
- Removes the need for organizations to install and run hardware
- Eliminate the waves of hardware and software acquisition
- Eliminate server maintenance
- Supports both desktop and mobile computing
- Continuous automatic updates

### SaaS Examples

- ☐ There are more than 2000 software as a service
  - ✓ Salesforce.com (Largest CRM system)
  - ✓ Google Apps for works (Automation)
  - ✓ Microsoft Office 365

#### SaaS Examples, General Market

#### SaaS For Enterprises









#### SaaS For Consumers









































### **Summary of Major Vendor Emphasis**

·						
	Build Private Services	Deliver Services	<b>Servi</b> laaS	<b>ces Deli</b> PaaS	vered* SaaS	Private Offerings Enabling Packaged Tech. Cloud
Amazon	0				0	├── None ──┤
salesforce.com	0		0			├── None ──
Google						├── None ──
Microsoft						<b>——</b>
IBM						
VMware			0			<b>———</b>
Oracle						$\vdash$
SAP	0		Ŏ			├── None ──
HP						<del></del>

Note: This is not an evaluation of capabilities, but rather of emphasis.



<sup>\*</sup> The provider may offer public, community or virtual private services



### TCO / ROI Models

- Models the total cost of ownership for running an infrastructure environment
- $\square$  TCO is used to :
- ✓ Compare the costs of running an entire infrastructure environment
- ✓ The cost of specific workload
- ✓ Build the business case for migration

#### ...and that these benefits increase over time



According to IDC, this relationship between length of time using AWS and return is due to customers leveraging the more optimized environment to generate more applications along a learning curve.



#### **Application Migration Common Methods and Approaches**

Replace

- Replace application with SaaS service.
- Build doud native application with similar / improved characteristics and features

Reuse

- Develop and productize common business and technical services
- Consolidate similar applications and services

Refactor

- Targeted changes to the application to address is sues leverage the doud
- \*Revise applications to leverage common services

Replatform

Move to more doud-aligned technology and platform services
 Integration with cloud operations and monitoring

Rehost

\*Lift and shift, minimizing changes, virtualization replatforming.
 \*Physical to Virtual to Cloud (P2V2C), Virtual to Cloud (V2C).

Retain

\*Leave application as-is; do not move to doud

Retire

· Application end of life

- Determining the right migration strategy for your app depends on its level of cloud alignment, cloud readiness, potential benefits achieved from migrating, and risks
- Not everything will migrate
- Migration strategy selection also depends on the target cloud endpoint
- Public and other external cloud endpoints may require 2x-10x effort
- Rehost and replatform strategies minimize change for applications that are either cloud ready, or have higher risks or lower cloud benefits
- Refactor and reuse strategies accept the cost of change in return for business benefits
- There are patterns, processes, teams and tools to support each strategy and each cloud endpoint

SaaS

Divide App

Alter App

Different Cloud

Lift and Shift to Cloud

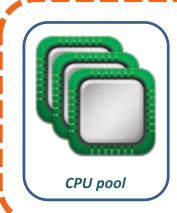
No Migration

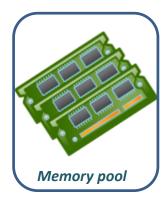
Remove Service

## **Design Patterns in Cloud Computing**

- Sharing, Scaling and Elasticity Patterns
- Reliability, Resiliency and Recovery Patterns
- Data Management and Storage Device Patterns
- Virtual Server and Hypervisor Connectivity and Management Patterns
- Monitoring, Provisioning and Administration Patterns
- Cloud Service and Storage Security Patterns
- Network Security, Identity & Access Management and Trust Assurance Patterns
- Common Compound Patterns

- Goals:
  - Organize IT resources
  - Support <u>Dynamic Sharing</u>





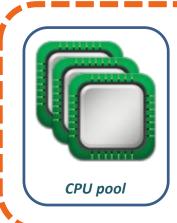


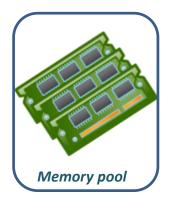


### Resource Pooling Pattern Cont'd

- Problem:
  - Need of synchronization
    - When <u>assembling</u> IT resources
  - Need of more attention in sharing and scalability purposes
    - Shared Resources
    - Dynamic scalability
  - Challenges in manually maintaining the level of synchronicity in collections of shared IT resources

- Solution:
  - Grouping IT resources into Resource Pools
  - Maintaining by an Automatic System to remain synchronized









- Application:
  - Establish a Reliable Synchronization System
    - Support of <u>Shared Resources</u>
    - Support of <u>Dynamic Scalability</u>
  - Can be further supported by the application of Resource Reservation Pattern



### Application:

Networked servers with OS and other applications

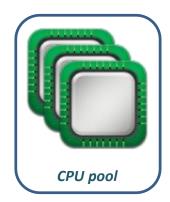




A pool of virtual firewall devices

**Ubuntu Servers with 2 Gigabytes of RAM** 

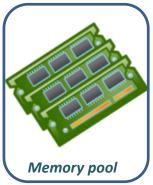




Processor Pools to be allocated to Virtual Servers

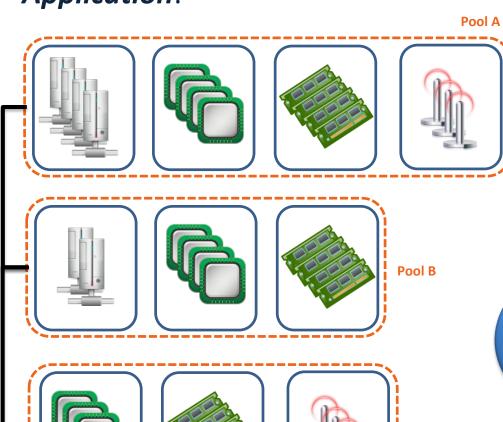
**Empty or filled Cloud Storage Devices.** 





Memory Pools used in physical servers

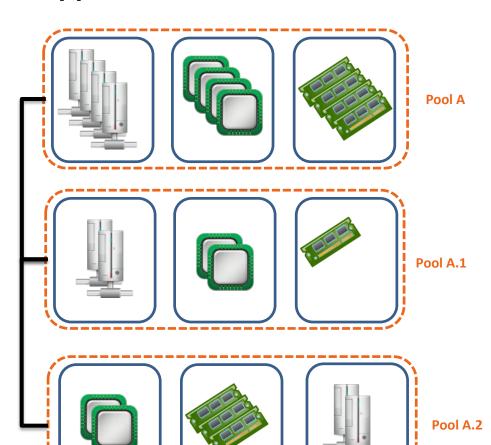
Application:



Shared Pools B and C are sibling pools taken from the larger Pool A

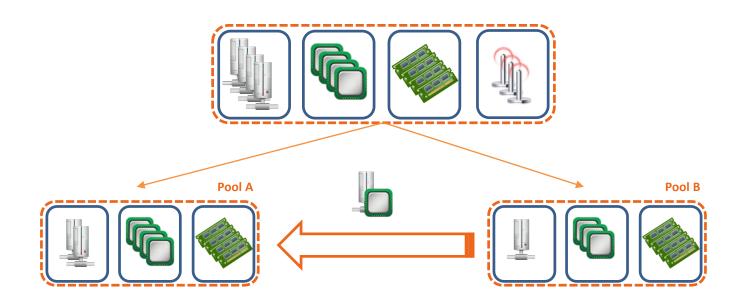
Pool C

Application:



Nested Pools A.1 and A.2 are comprised of the same IT resources as Pool A, but in different quantities

- Goals:
  - Protect IT resources from conflicts of Concurrent Access



#### Problem:

 Multiple cloud service consumers may access to the same IT resources

#### – Resource Constraint exception:

- Several consumers share an IT resource with no capacity for processing requirements
- Result: degraded performance or rejection

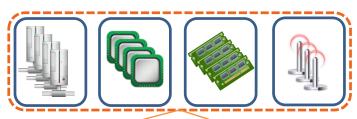
#### – Resource Borrowing exception:

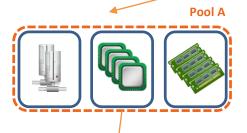
One pool temporarily borrows IT resources from other pools

- Solution:
  - IT resource Reservation System
  - Guarantees a minimum amount of an IT resource for each consumer
  - Exclusively available only to the designated cloud consumer
  - Solve resource constraints and resource borrowing
    - The reserved IT resources are never actually shared!

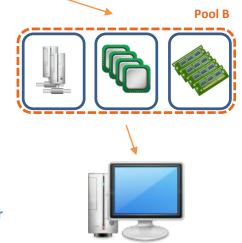
Application:

1. Resource Pooling





2. Smaller Child Pools Creation

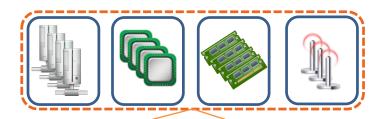


**Cloud Consumer B** 

**Cloud Consumer A** 

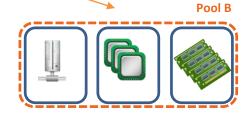
3. Consumers access to their own exclusive pools

Application:





7. Borrow resources from Pool B with <u>limit definition</u> to avoid constraint





**Cloud Consumer A** 

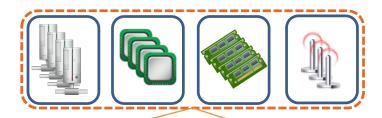


6. More resources allocation



**Cloud Consumer B** 

Application:







9. Release borrowed resources by the <u>Resource</u> <u>Management System</u>





**Cloud Consumer A** 

8. Increase in requests from Cloud Consumer B and more IT resources allocation

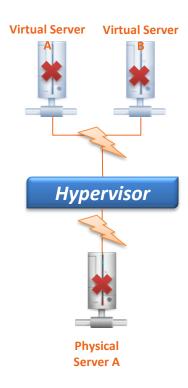


**Cloud Consumer B** 

# **Hypervisor Clustering Pattern**

#### Goals:

 Virtual Servers should survive the failure of its hosting <u>Hypervisor/physical server</u>

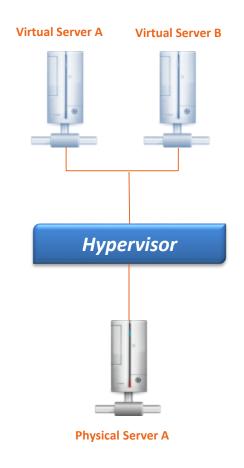


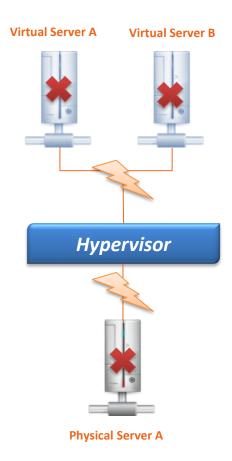
# **Hypervisor Clustering Pattern**

- Problem:
  - Hypervisor: an application to create and run virtual servers
  - Failure of hypervisor or underlying physical server:
    - Cascades to all of its hosted virtual servers

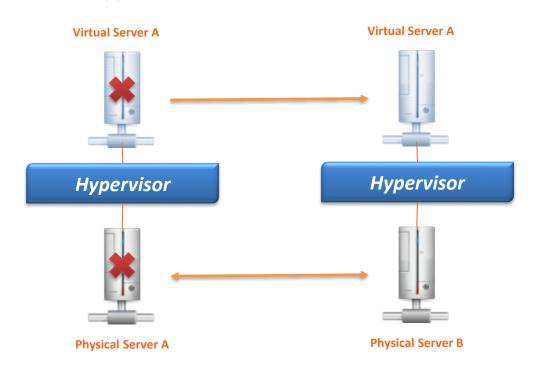
# **Hypervisor Clustering Pattern**

#### Problem:

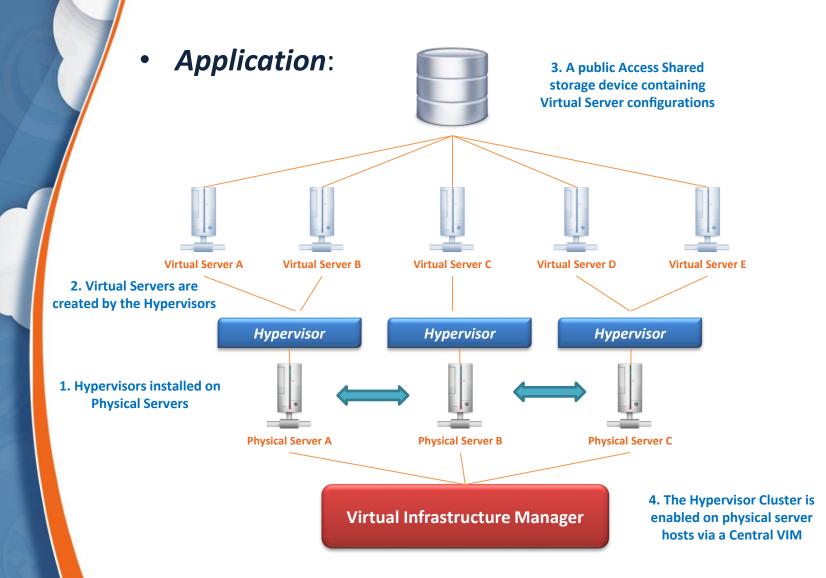


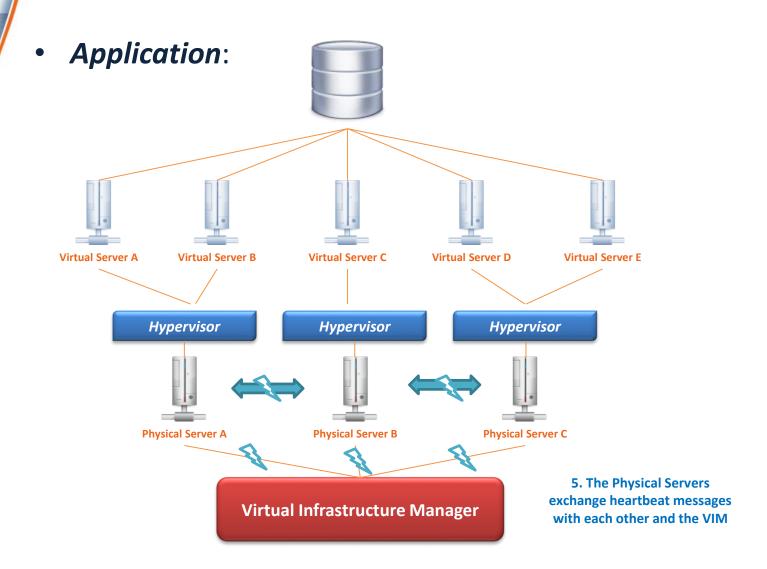


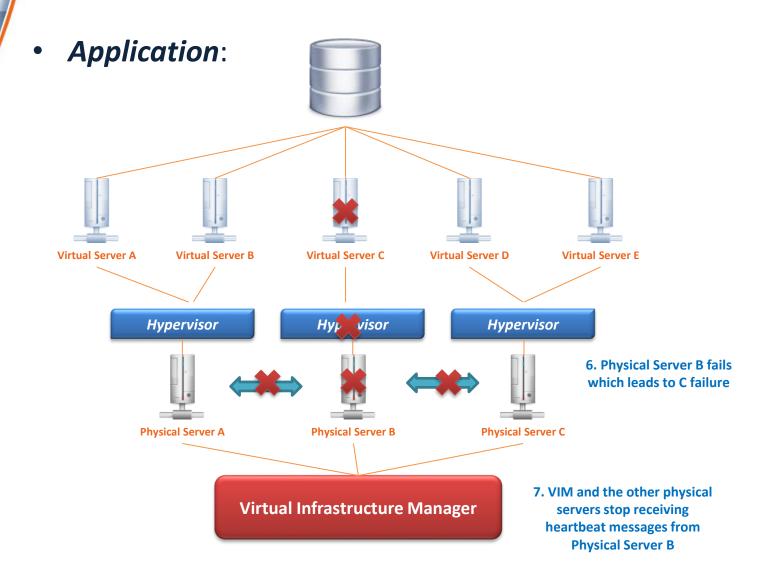
- Solution:
  - Create High-availability Hypervisor Clusters
  - Failure of physical server or hypervisor
    - Move Virtual Servers to another Physical Server or hypervisor

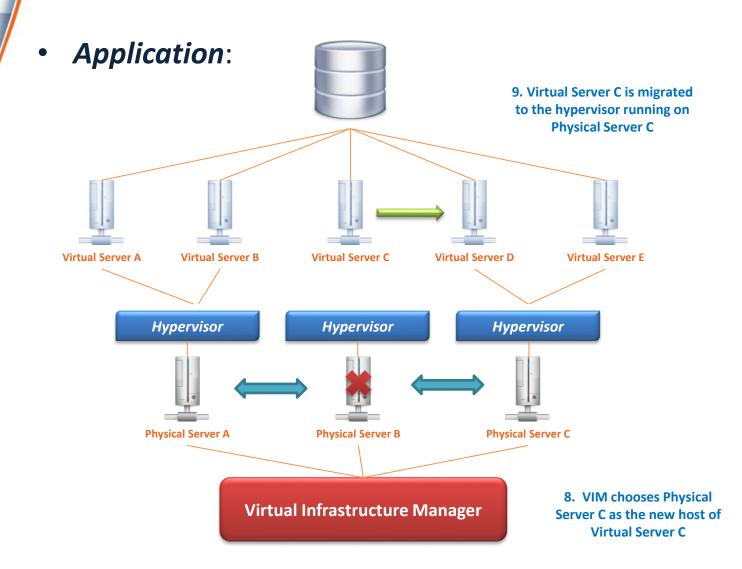


- Application:
  - Hypervisor Cluster control via a central VIM
    - Sends regular heartbeat messages to the hypervisors
    - Check if running and up
  - Fail to acknowledge:
    - Initiate the live VM migration program
    - Move affected virtual servers to a new host



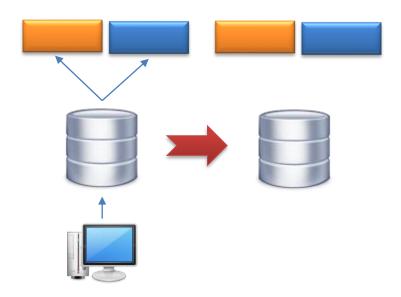






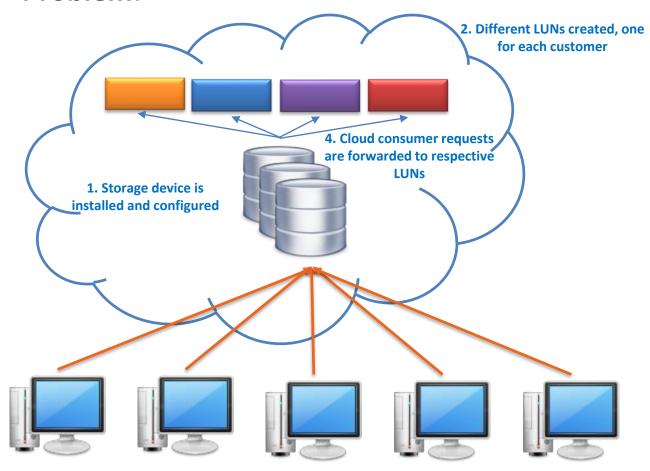
#### Goals:

 Reliability and availability of cloud storage devices survival in failure conditions

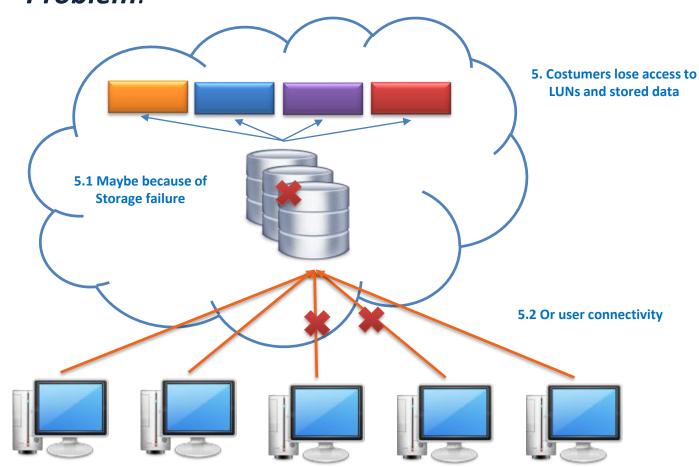


- Problem:
  - Failure of cloud storage devices
    - Network connectivity issues
    - Controller failures
    - General hardware failure
    - Security breaches
  - Effects of failure across
    - Cloud services
    - Cloud-based applications
    - Cloud infrastructure

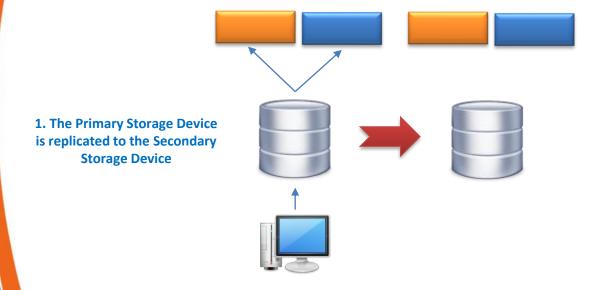
• Problem:



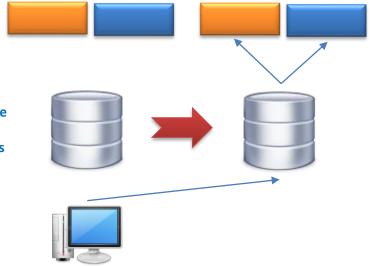
• Problem:



- Solution:
  - A Secondary Redundant Storage Device
    - Synchronizes its data with the data in the primary cloud storage device



- Solution:
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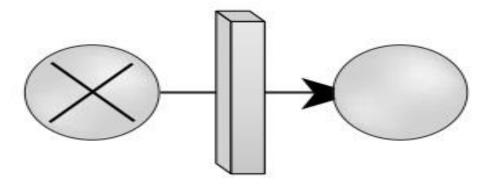


2. When the Primary Storage becomes unavailable, the Secondary Storage forwards the requests to the LUNs

#### Application:

- Uses Resource Replication Mechanism to keep the primary storage device <u>synchronized</u>
- Usually locate Secondary cloud storage devices in a different geographical region than the primary one
- May dictate the protocol of synchronization
  - Some replication transport protocols have Distance Restrictions

- Goals:
  - Improve and Auto Correct failures



• Problem:

cloud-based IT resources Fail

manual intervention unacceptable

• Solution:

Watchdog Monitor



Watchdog System



- Application:
  - Intelligent Watchdog Monitor
  - Resilient Watchdog System

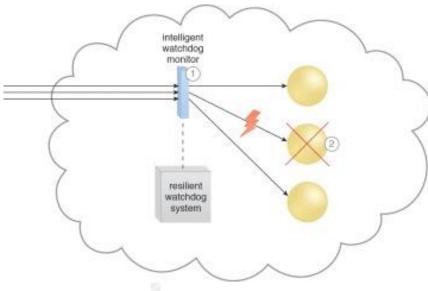


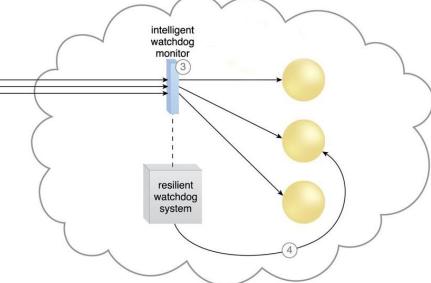
Resilience





Application:

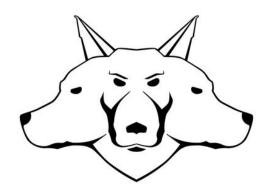




• Application:



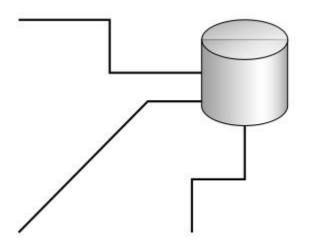




- Watching
- Deciding upon an event
- Acting upon an event
- Reporting
- Escalating

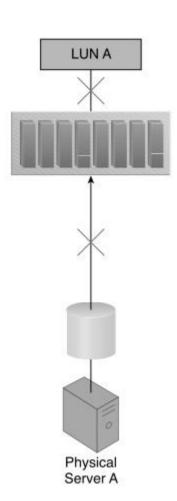
#### Goals:

Access to the Source is Unavailable or Lost

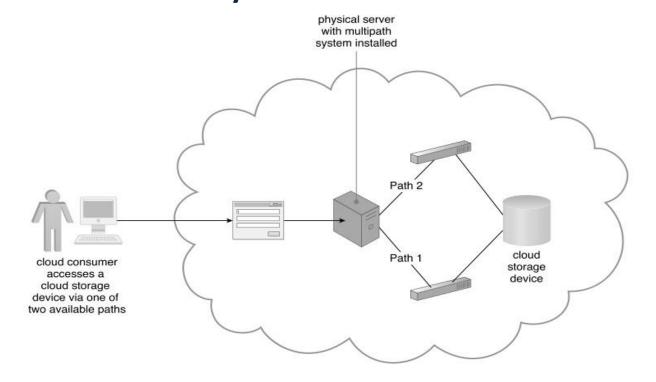


• Problem:

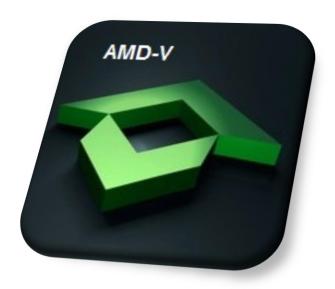
Access to resources
 Inadvertently lost path
 Incorrectly defined path



- Solution:
  - Alternative paths (<u>multi patching system</u>)
     Programmatically
     Manually

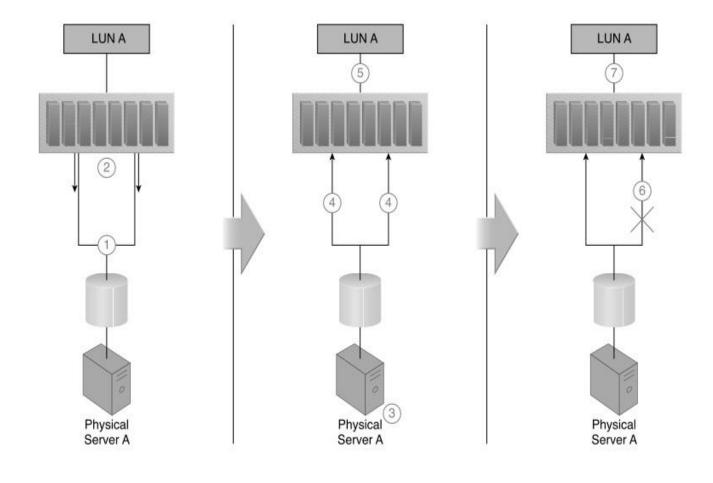


- Application:
  - Multi pathing system
     Resides on the Server
     hypervisor

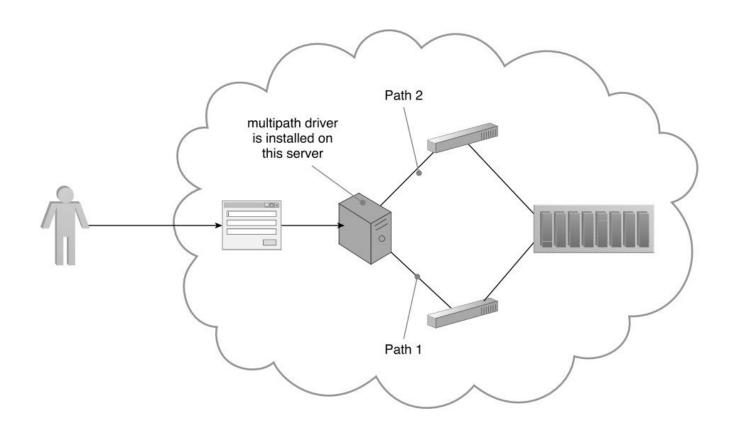




Application:



- Application:
  - Driver Installed On Server



- Goals:
  - Uncertainty associated with the network
     Cable disconnection or Port failure

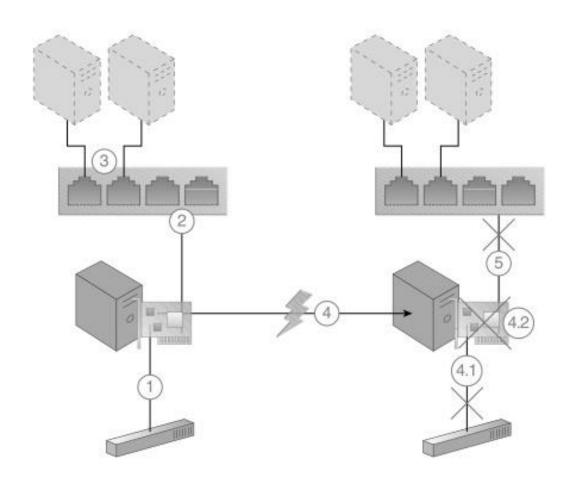




- Problem:
  - virtual server :
    - isolated or Disconnect

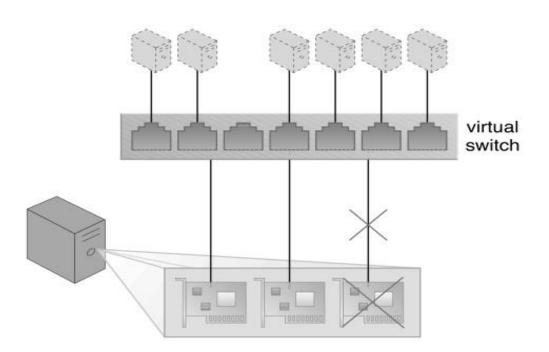


• Problem:



• Solution:

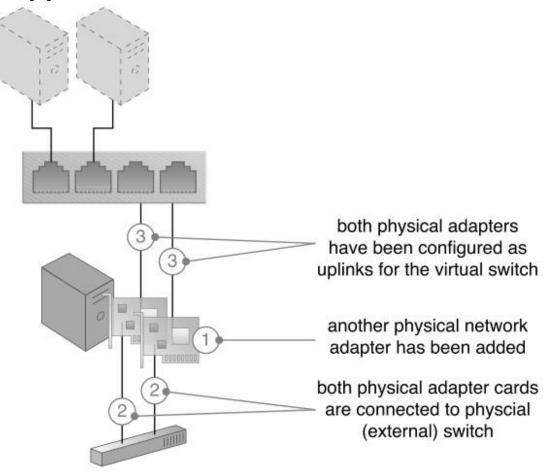
physical backup network connection



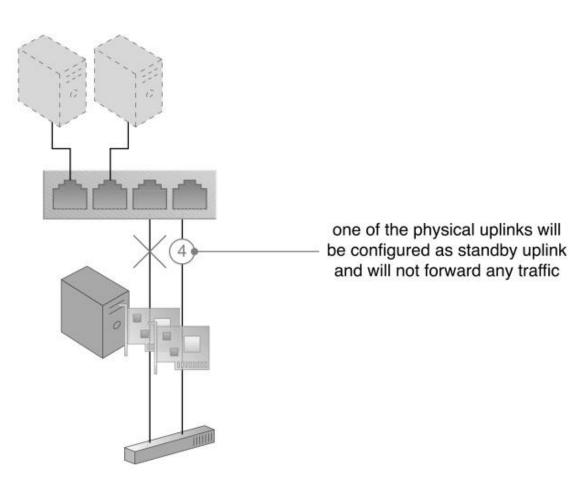
- Application:
  - A second Physical Network Card



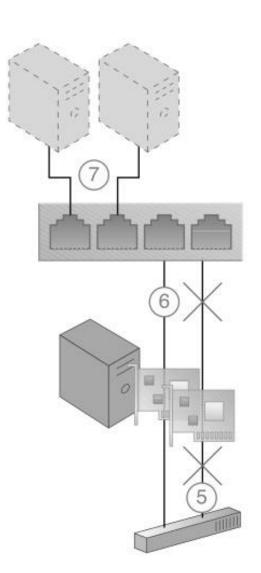
Application:



Application:

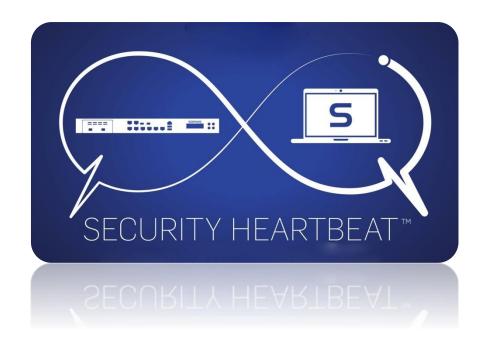


• Application:



#### Goals:

Use high availability and clustering technology by the consumer



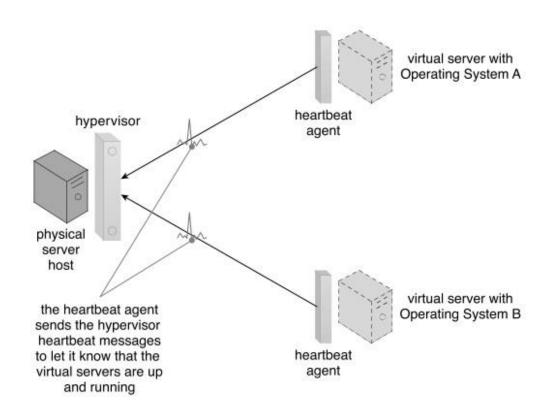
#### • Problem:

Lack of productivity of the consumer
 Technical restrictions
 licensing restrictions
 other reasons



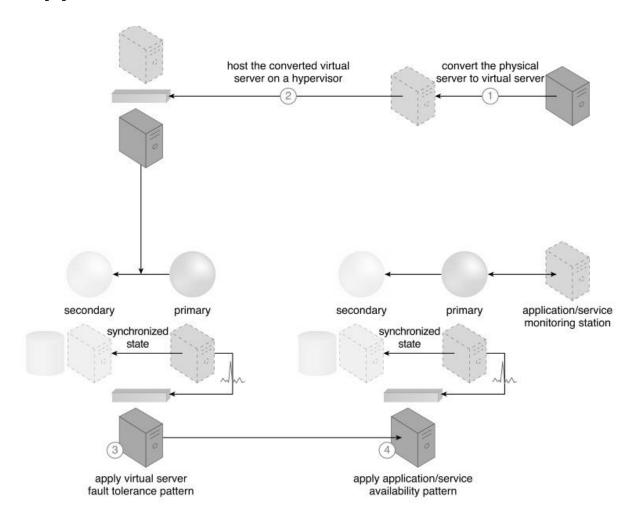


- Solution :
  - Use of Heartbeat Message

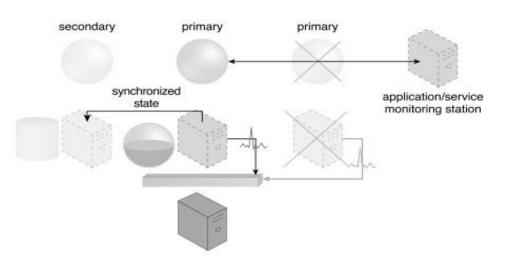


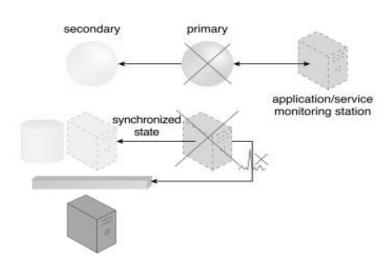
- Application :
  - Cloud Storage Device
  - Failover System
  - Hypervisor
  - Resource Replication
  - State Management Database
  - Virtual Server

• Application :



• Application :





#### References

- 1. Cloud Computing Design Patterns By Robert Cope and Amin NaserPour
- 2. Lynda.com (Learning Cloud Computing Core Concepts By David Linthicum)
- 3. Design Pattern in Cloud Computing, 2015 10th International Conference on P2P, Parallel, Grid, Cloud and Internet Computing





