

# CLOUD COMPUTING

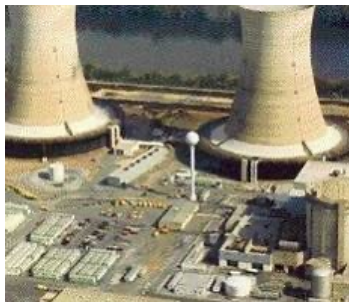
40

40

## Software as a Service

Ex: Salesforce.com

**Traditional Software**



**Build Your Own**

**On-Demand Utility**



**Plug In, Subscribe  
Pay-per-Use**

41

41

## Software as a Service (SaaS)



- Application used as on demand service.
- Example: Google Apps
- Benefits to users
  - Reduce expenses
  - Ease of usage, access everywhere
- Benefits to providers
  - Easier to maintain
  - Control usage (no illegal copies)

42

42

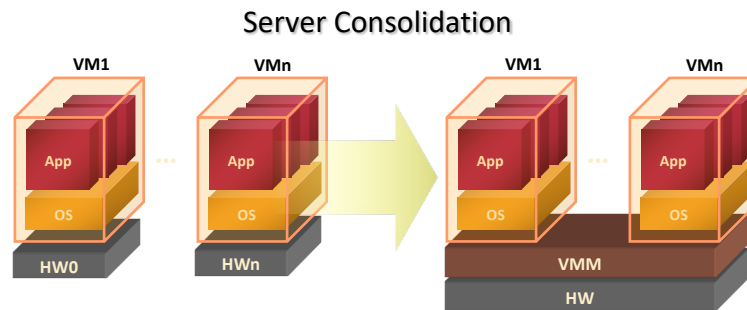
## Cost of Distributed Servers

- Energy costs
  - Cooling costs
- Staffing costs
- Data silos and data synchronization

43

43

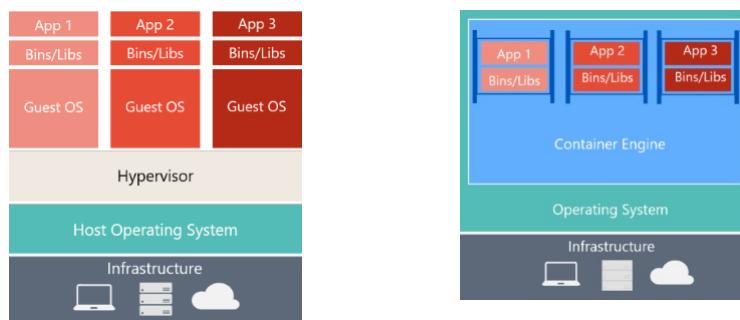
## Hypervisor: Virtualize the Hardware



44

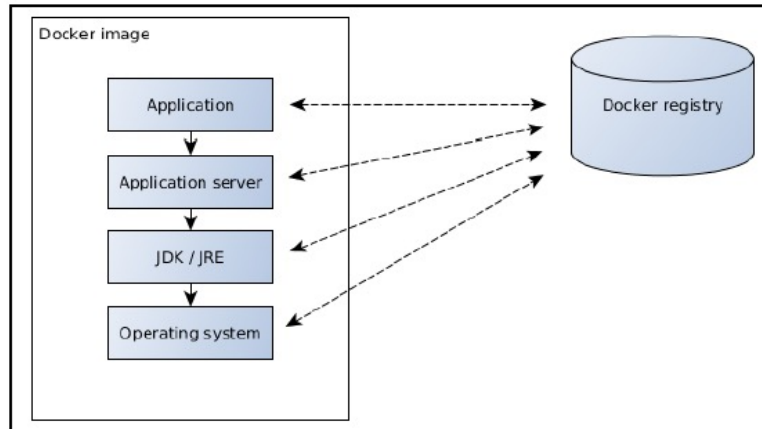
44

## Container: Virtualize the OS



45

# Containers



46

46

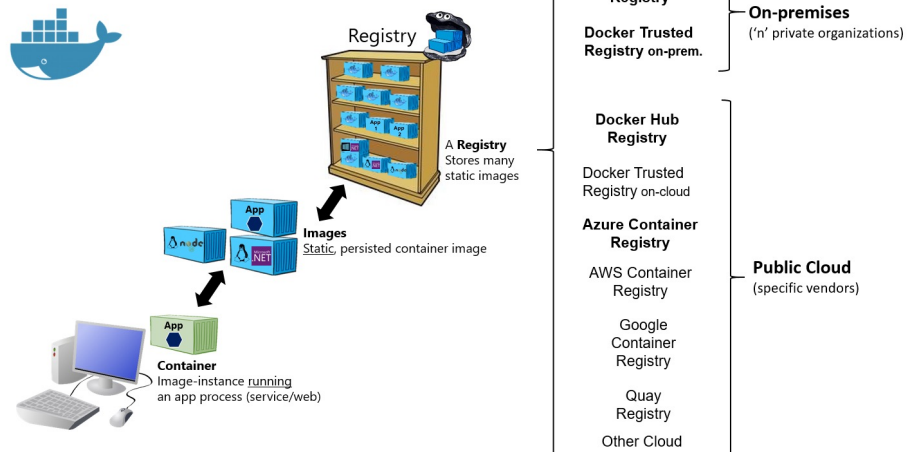
# Containers

- Useful for Infrastructure as Code (IaC)  
`FROM jboss/wildfly:10.0.0.Final`  
`COPY target/hello-cloud.war`  
`/opt/jboss/wildfly/standalone/deployments/`
- Docker copy-on-write file system
  - Stateless applications

47

47

## Basic taxonomy in Docker



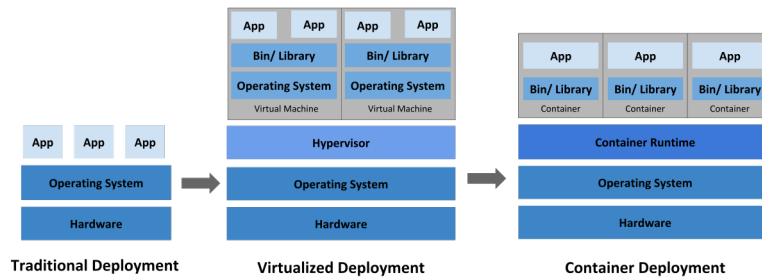
48

## Docker Terminology

- Container image
- Dockerfile
- Container
- Volume
- (Container) Repository
- Registry (e.g. Docker Hub)
- Cluster
- Orchestrator

49

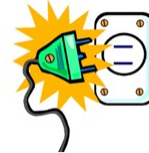
# Containerized Deployment



50

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## Utility Computing (UC)



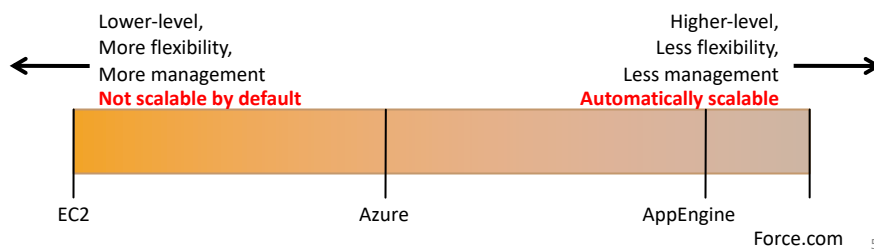
- **Computing resources on demand**
  - Hardware as a service (HaaS)
  - Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)
  - Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- Examples of UC providers:
  - PaaS: Amazon S3, MS Azure ...
  - IaaS: Amazon EC2 ...
- Who will use UC?

51

51

## Spectrum Of Abstractions

- Different levels of abstraction
  - Instruction Set VM: Amazon EC2
  - Framework VM: MS Azure, Google AppEngine
- Similar to languages



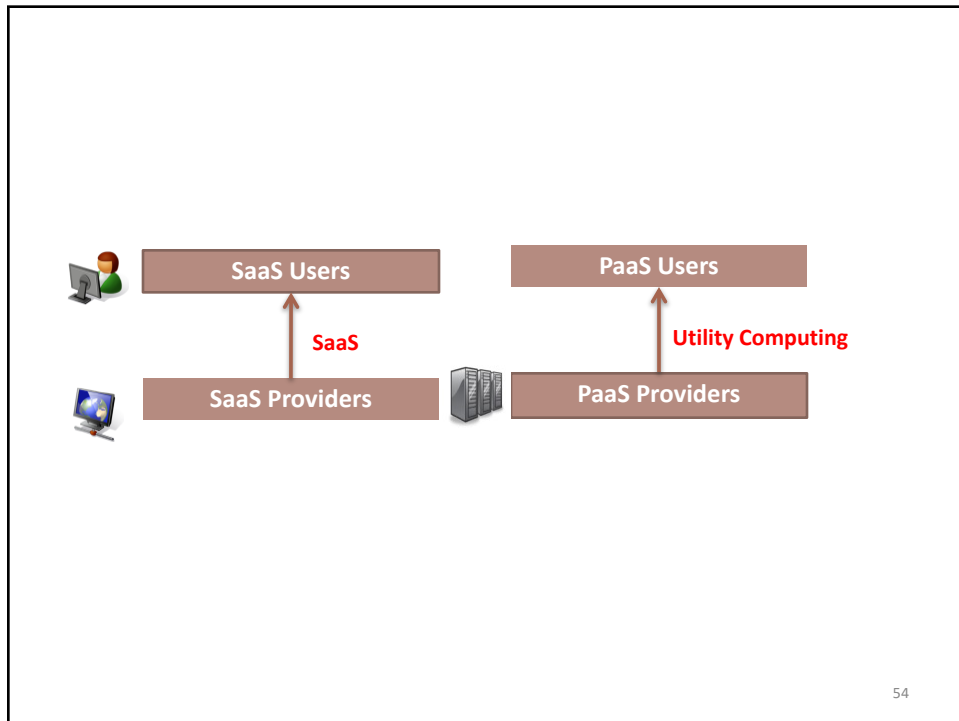
52

## What Is A Cloud?

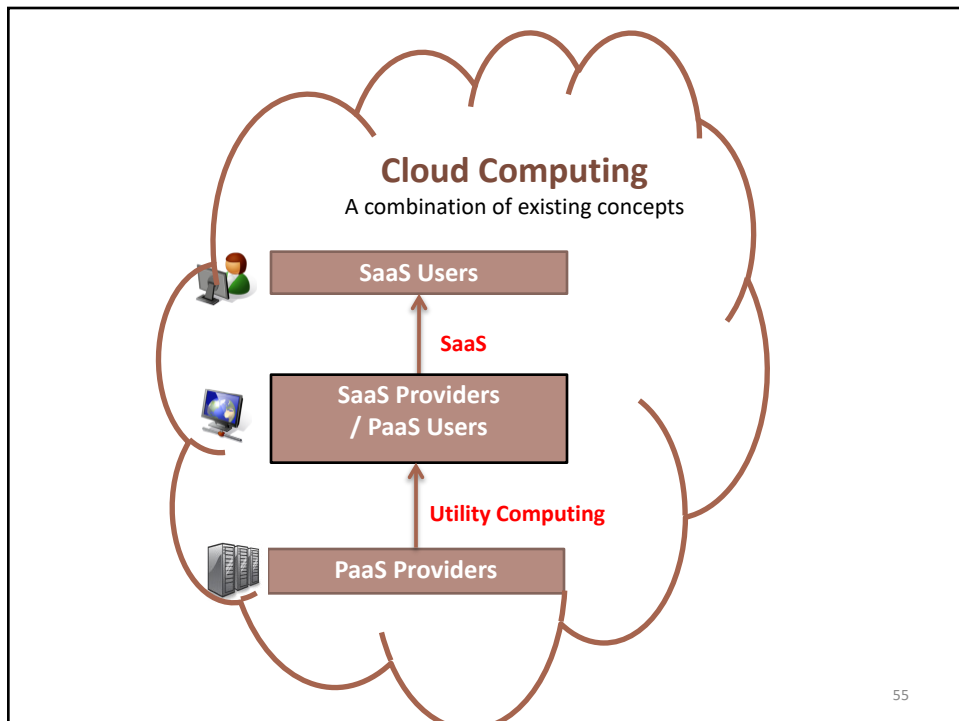
- Software and hardware to operate datacenters
- **Public cloud:** utility computing
  - Amazon EC2:
  - Google AppEngine
  - Batch processing softwares: MapReduce, Hadoop, Pig, Dryad
- **Private cloud:** datacenters, not available for rental

53

53



54



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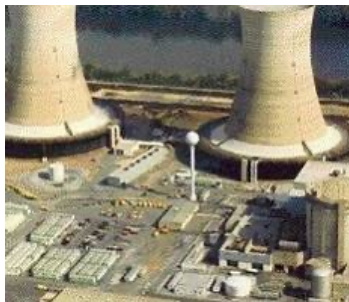
## MICROSERVICES

56

Ex: Salesforce.com

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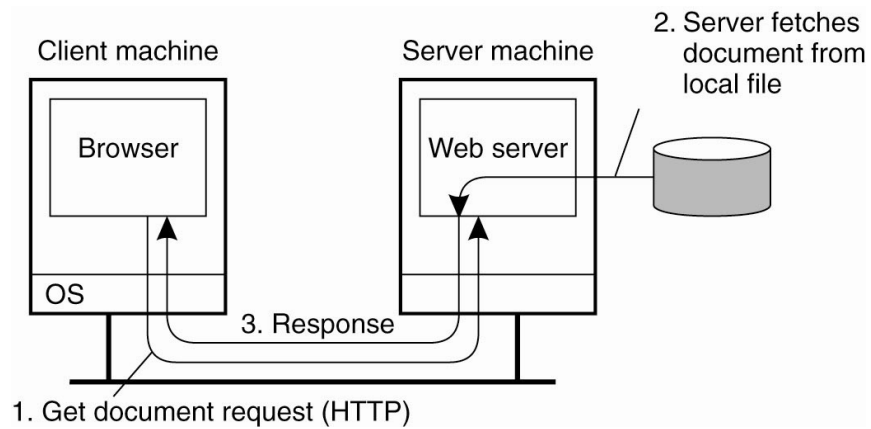


**Plug In, Subscribe  
Pay-per-Use**

57

57

## Web-Based Systems

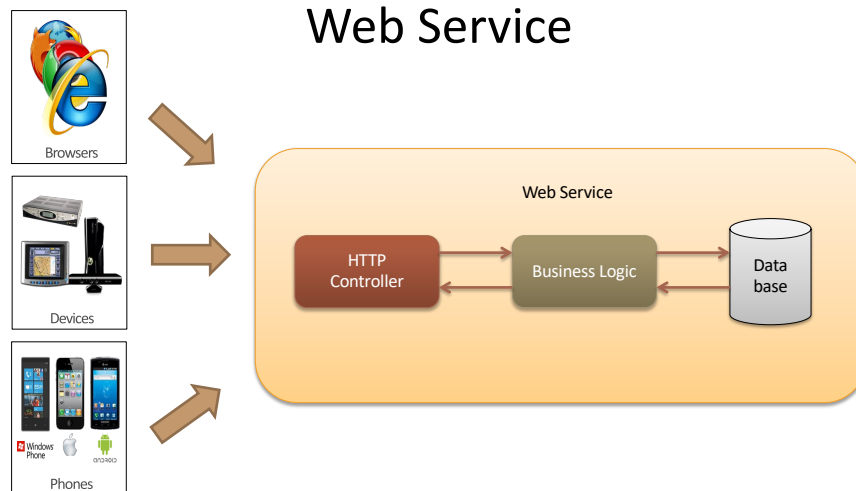


The overall organization of a traditional Web site.

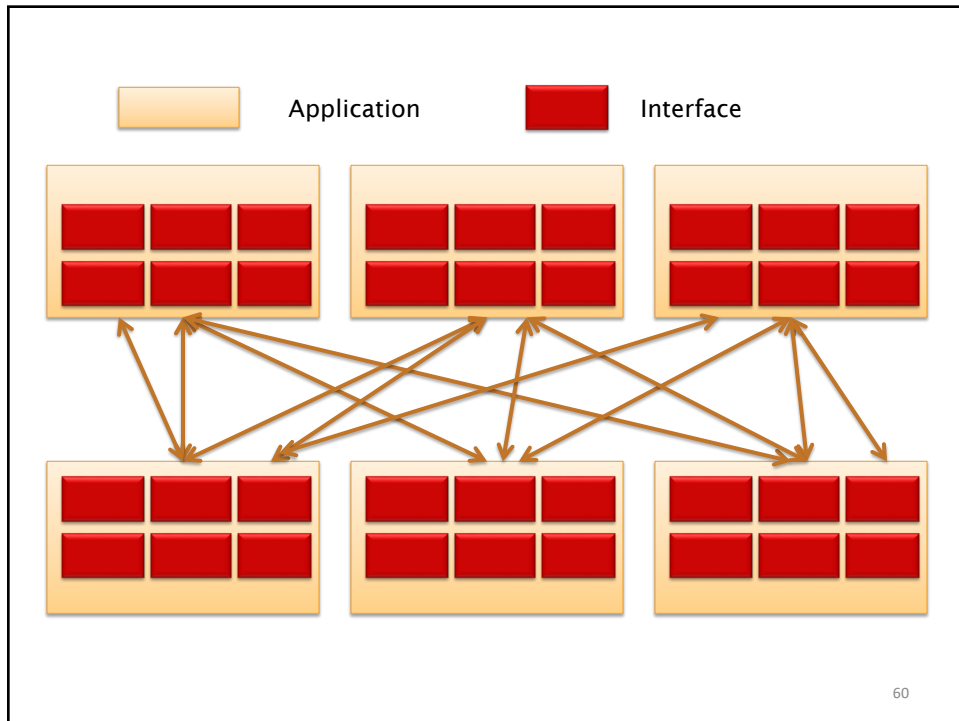
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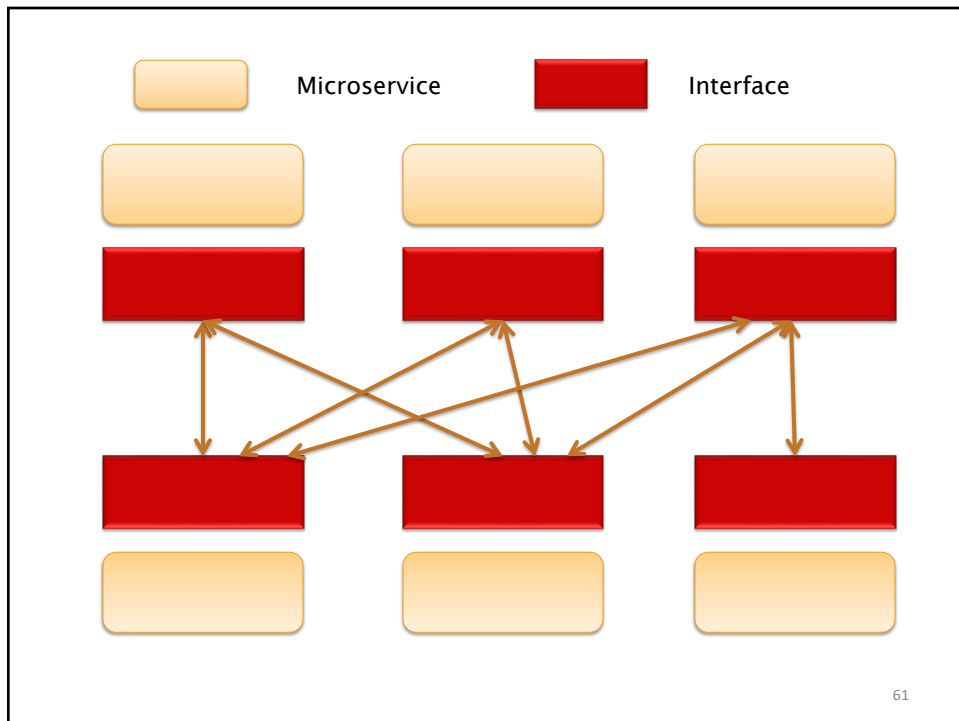
## Web Service



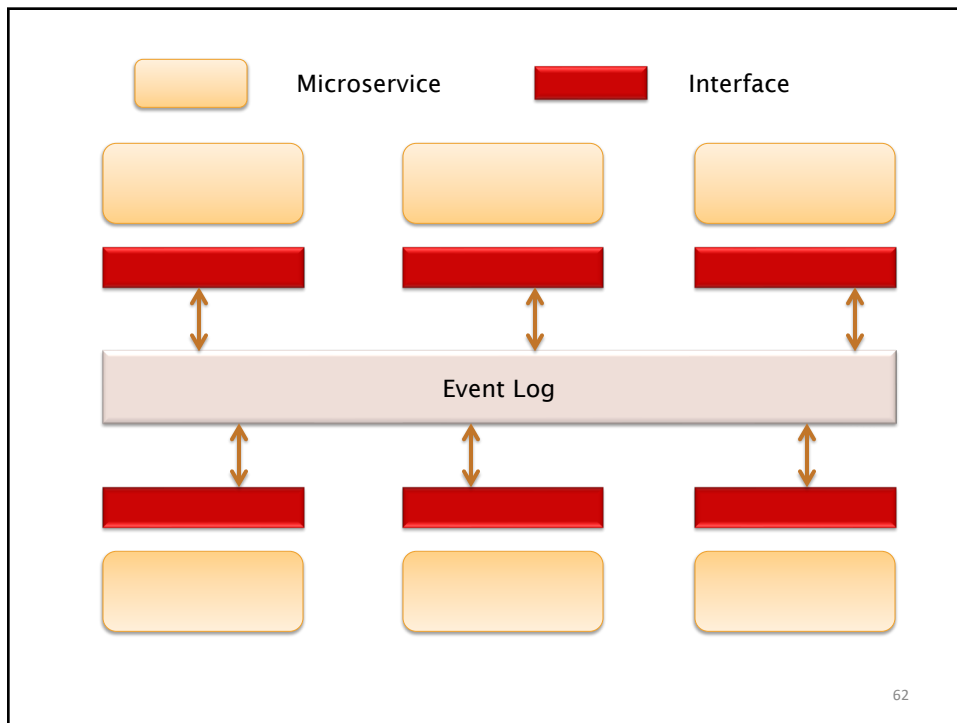
59



60



61



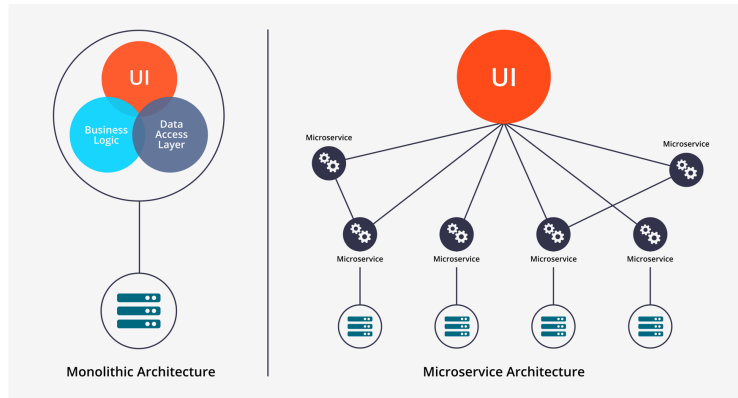
62

## Microservice Architecture

- Runs in its own process
- Communicates using HTTP, Websockets or AMQP
- Implements single capability
- Developed autonomously
- Deployed independently
- Own domain model
- Advantage: Agility
- Advantage: Scalability

63

# Microservices



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64

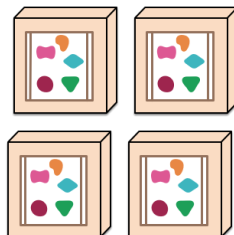
64

# Microservices

*A monolithic application puts all its functionality into a single process...*



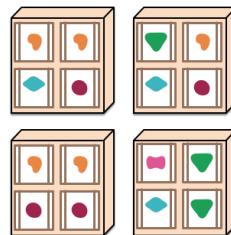
*... and scales by replicating the monolith on multiple servers*



*A microservices architecture puts each element of functionality into a separate service...*



*... and scales by distributing these services across servers, replicating as needed.*



© Martin Fowler

65

65

## **THIS COURSE**

66

66

## Software Architectures

- Domain-driven
- Service-oriented
- Resource-oriented
- Event-driven
- CQRS and Cloud Native

67

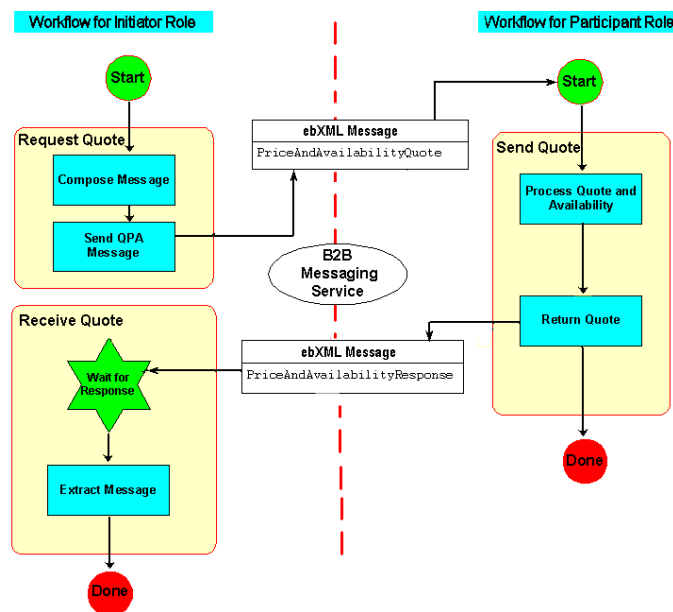
67

# Software Architectures

- Domain-driven
  - DDD, DSLs, ORM, ...
- Service-oriented
  - Abstraction, reusability, autonomy, discoverability, ...
- Resource-oriented
  - REST
- Event-driven
  - Message networks, CEP, ...
- CQRS and Cloud Native
  - Orchestration frameworks, microservices

68

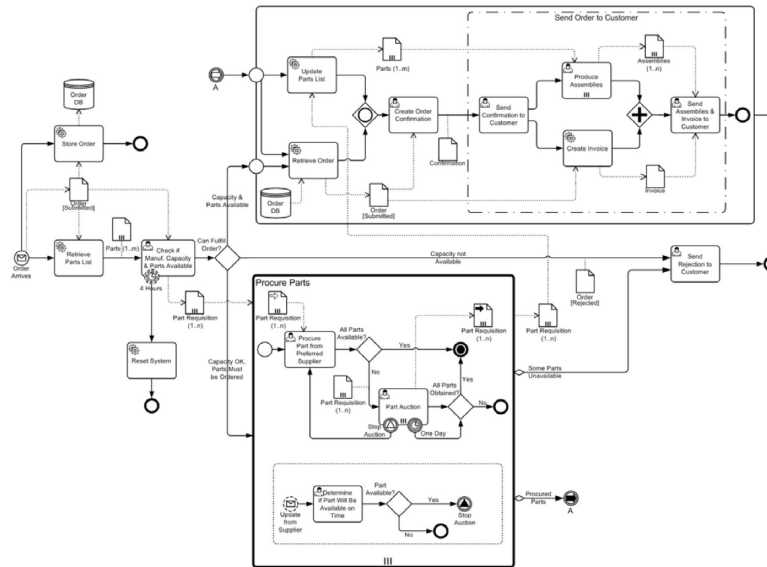
68



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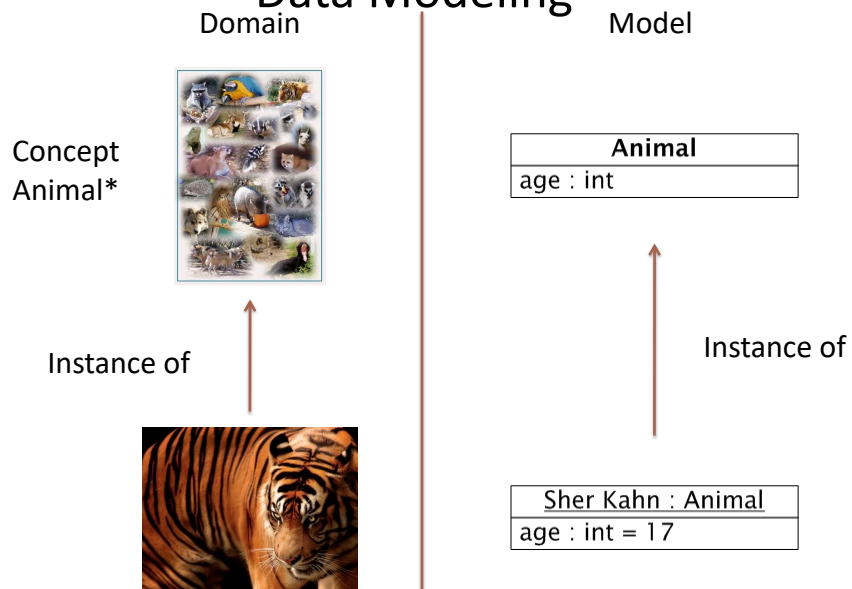
# Process Modeling



70

70

# Data Modeling



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71

71