POLITECNICO DI MILANO



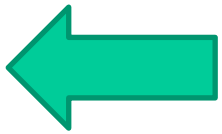


Software Infrastructures: Cloud Computing and Edge/Fog Computing

The topics of the course: what are we going to see today?

A. HW Infrastructures:
- **System-level**: Computing Infrastructures and Data Center Architectures, Rack/Structure;
- **Node-level**: Server (computation, HW accelerators), Storage (Type, technology), Networking (architecture and technology);
- **Building-level**: Cooling systems, power supply, failure recovery

B. SW Infrastructures:
- Virtualization: Process/System VM, Virtualization Mechanisms (Hypervisor, Para/Full virtualization)
- **Computing Architectures: Cloud Computing (types, characteristics), Edge/Fog Computing, X-as-a service**
- Machine and deep learning-as-a-service



C. Methods:
- **Reliability and availability of datacenters** (definition, fundamental laws, RBDs)
- **Disk performance** (Type, Performance, RAID)
- **Scalability and performance of datacenters** (definitions, fundamental laws, queuing network theory)

From Virtualization to the Cloud…

… servers consolidation

Virtualization Consequences

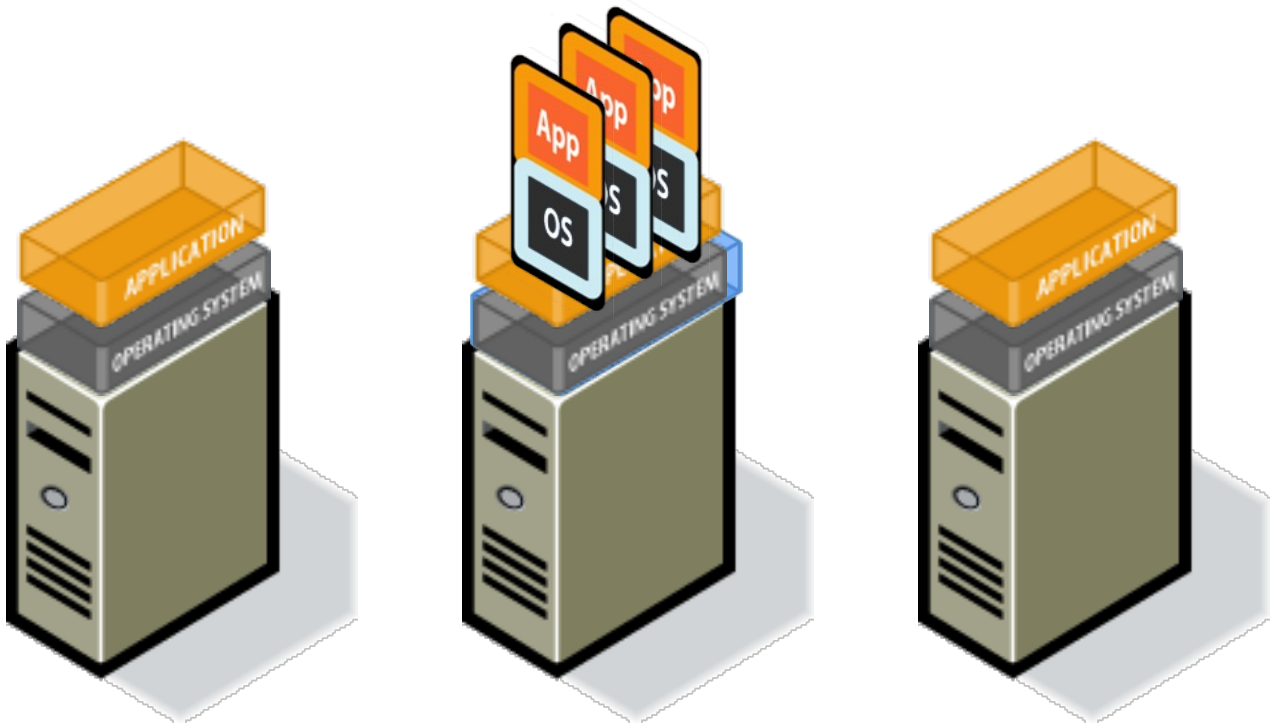
Without virtualization:

- Software strongly linked/related with hardware
  - Move/change an application not a easy task
- To isolate failure/crash the classical model is:
  - 1 server
  - 1 operative system (OS)
  - 1 application, with a resulting low CPU utilization (10-15%)
- Low flexibility

With Virtualization:

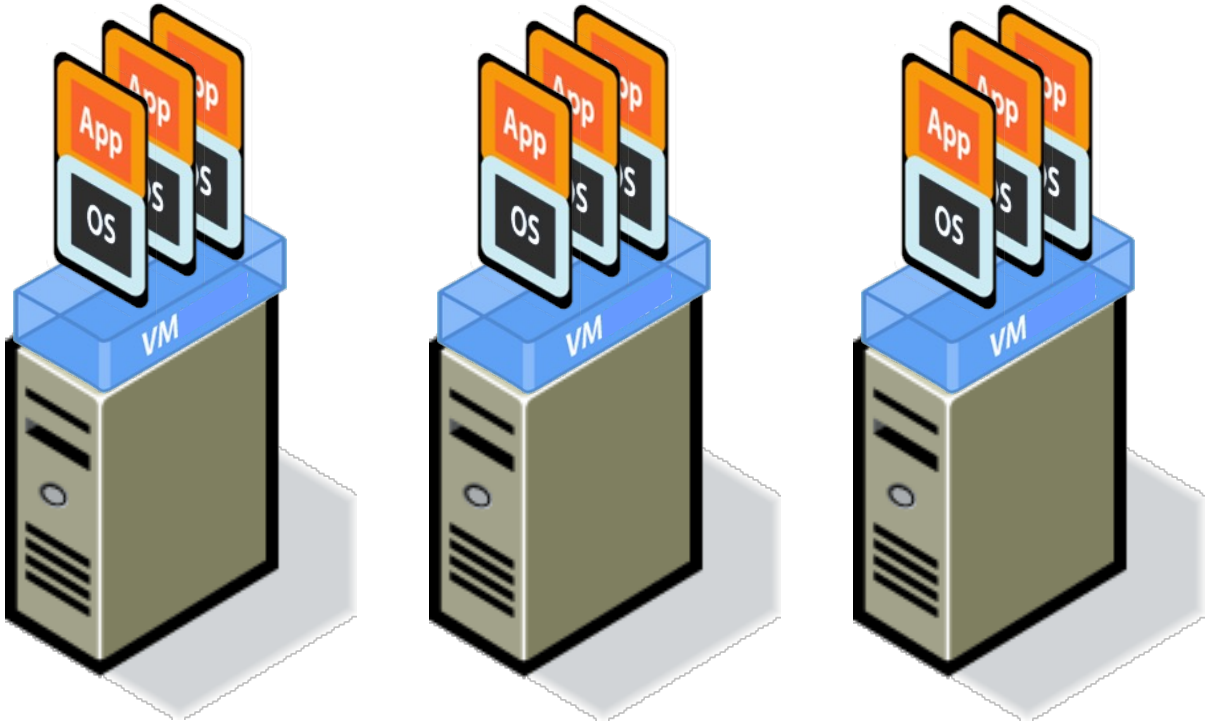
- Hw-independence: software/hardware no longer strongly related
- High fexibility thanks to pre-built VMs
- OS and applications can be handled as a «*single entity*»

Virtualization – Server Consolidation

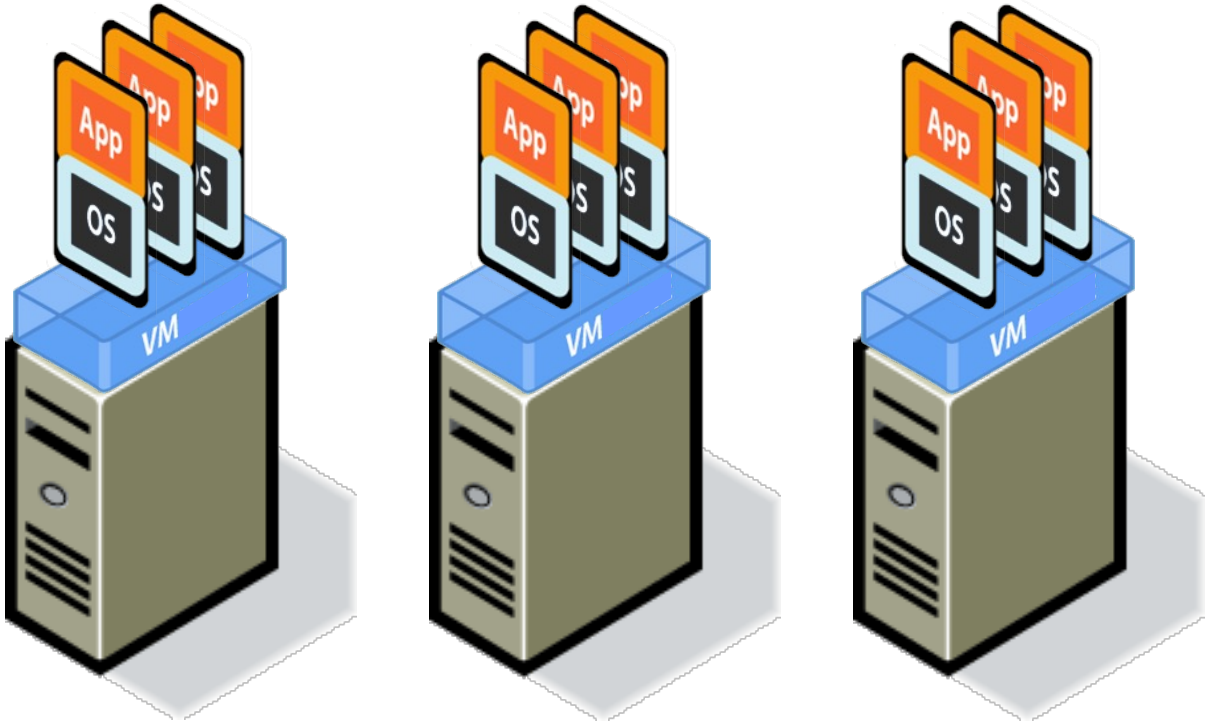


Animation source: VMWare website.

Virtualization

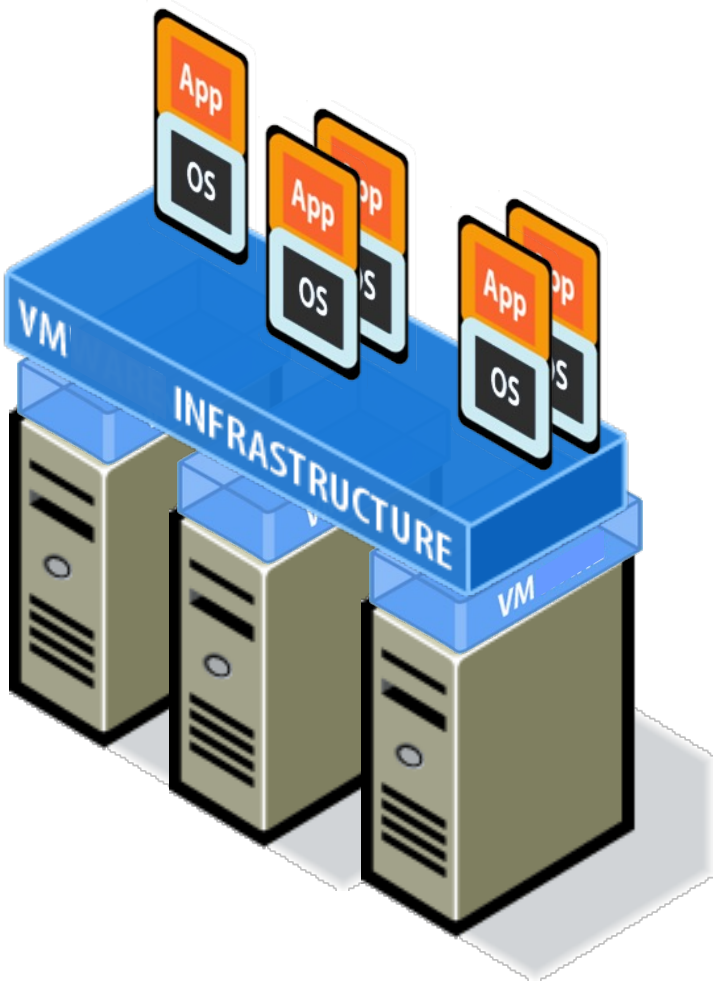


Virtualization



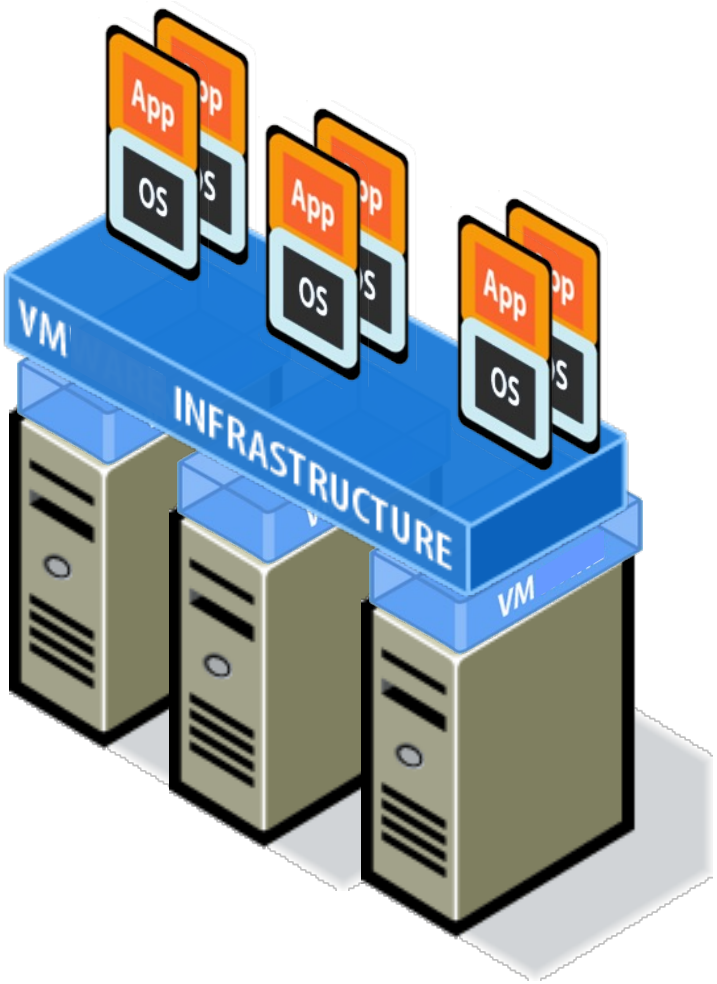
Migration from Physical to Virtual

Consolidation Management: migration from physical to virtual machines



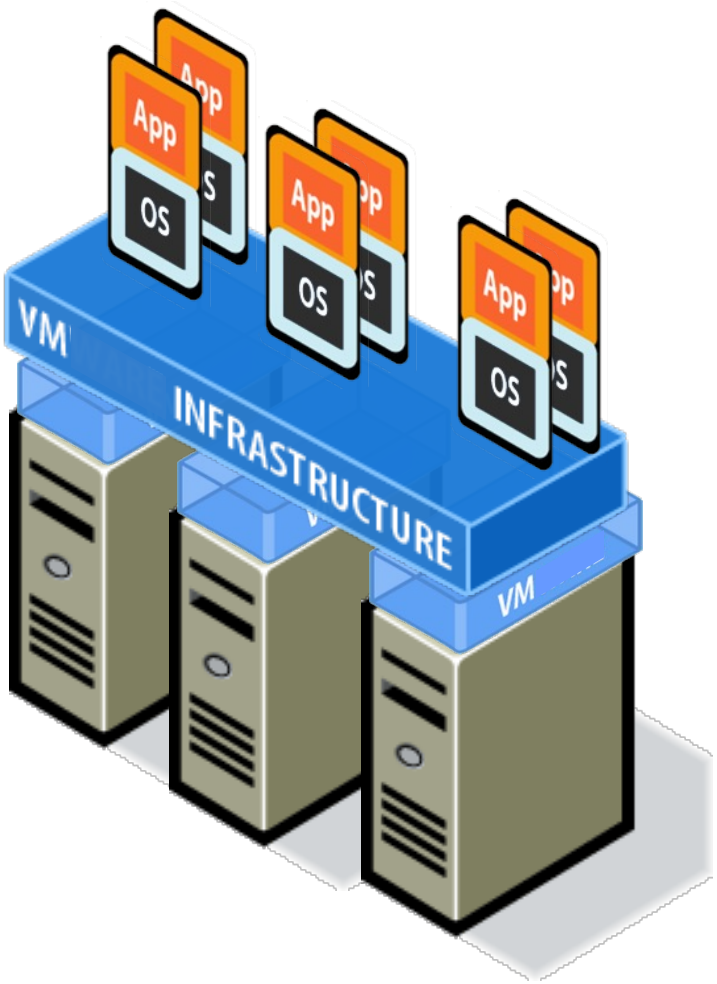
Scalability

It is possible to move Virtual Machines, without interrupting the applications running inside

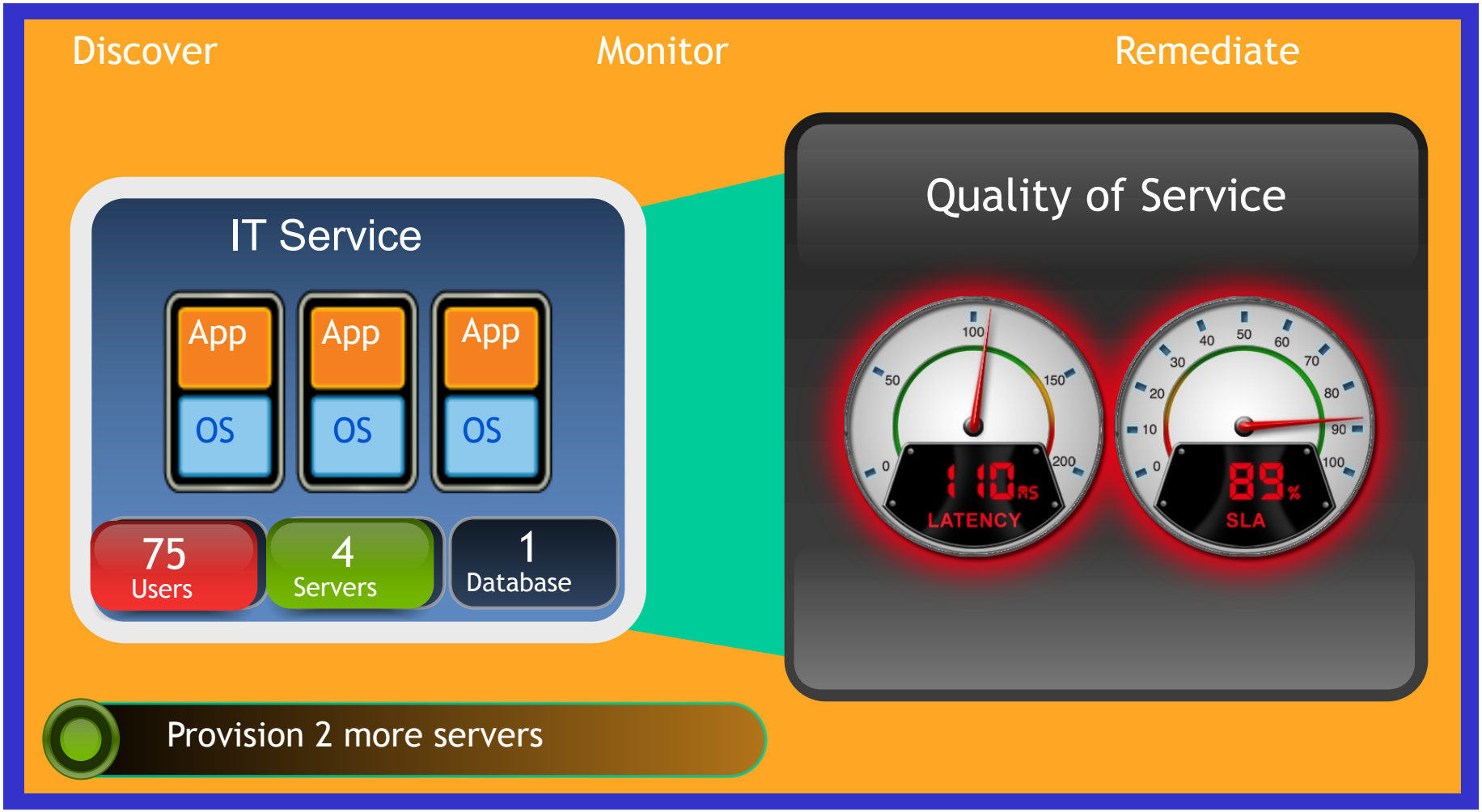


Automatic Scalability

It is possible to automatically balances the Workloads according to set limits and guarantees



Automatic Scalability



High Availability

Servers and Applications are protected against component and system failure

Advantages of consolidation

Consolidation

- Different OS can run on the same hardware
- Higher hardware utilization
  - Less hardware is needed
    - Acquiring costs
    - Management costs(human resources, power, cooling)
  - Green IT-oriented
- Continue to use legacy software (e.g., software for WIN on Linux machines thanks to VMs)
- Application independent from the hardware

Cloud Computing

Cloud Computing: resources as utilities

Cloud computing is a **model for** enabling

- convenient
- **on-demand**

network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources, like for example:

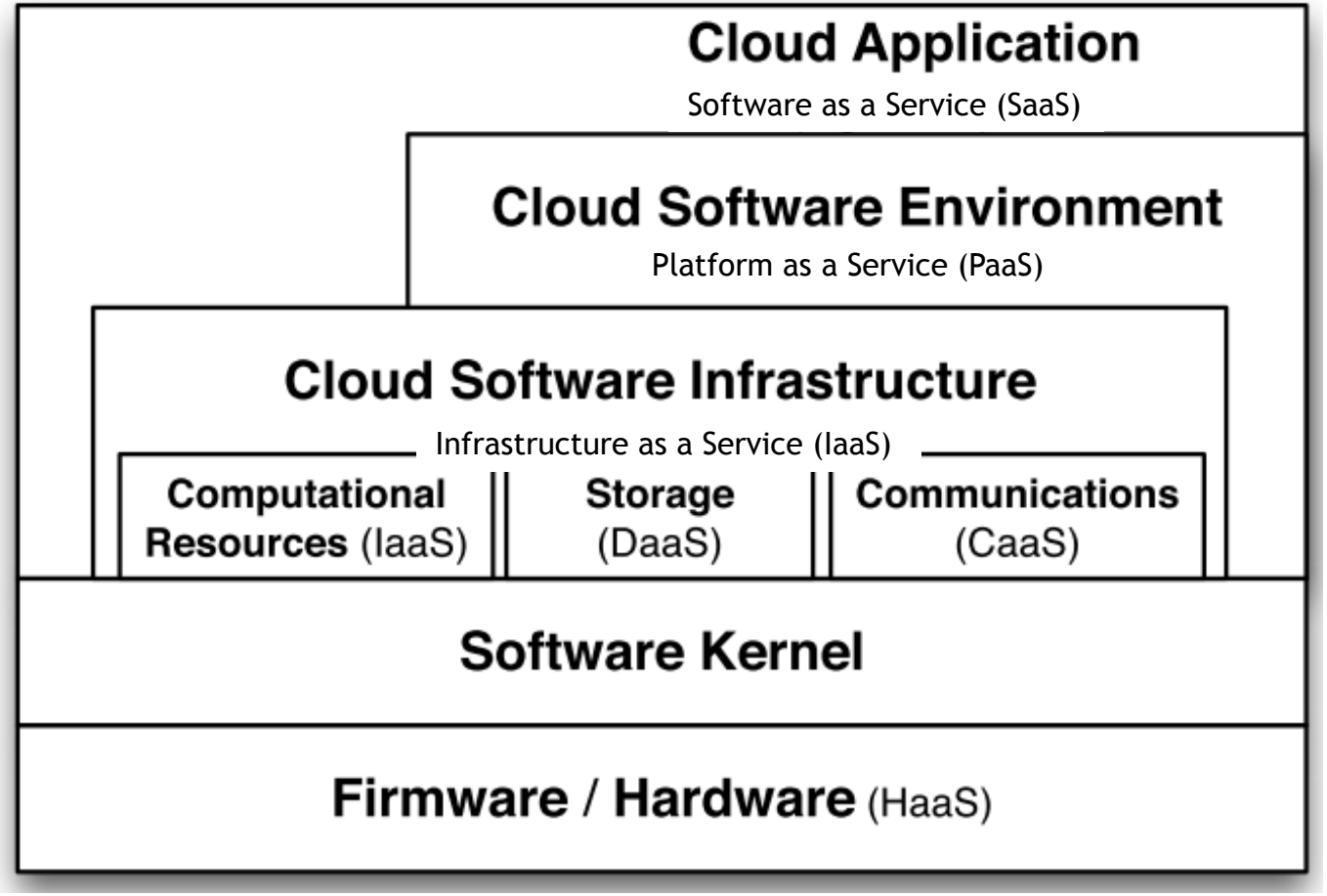
- Networks
- Servers
- Storage
- Applications
- Services

that can be **rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management** effort or service provider interaction.

Three main services provided by Cloud …

"Toward a Unified Ontology of Cloud Computing"

[*L. Youseff, M. Butrico, and D. Da Silva*]



A variety of ‘as-a-Service’ terms to describe services offered in Clouds

AaaS	-	Architecture as a Service
BaaS	-	Business as a Service
CaaS	-	Communication as a Service
CRMaaS	-	CRM as a Service
DaaS	-	Data as a Service
DBaaS	-	Database as a Service
EaaS	-	Ethernet as a Service
FaaS	-	Frameworks as a Service
GaaS	-	Globalization or Governance as a Service
HaaS	-	Hardware as a Service
IaaS	-	Infrastructure or Integration as a Service
IDaaS	-	Identity as a Service
ITaaS	-	IT as a Service
LaaS	-	Lending as a Service
MaaS	-	Mashups as a Service
OaaS	-	Organization or Operations as a Service
SaaS	-	Software as a Service
StaaS	-	Storage as a Service
PaaS	-	Platform as a Service
TaaS	-	Technology or Testing as a Service
VaaS	-	Voice as a Service

Cloud Application Layer

Cloud Application Layer

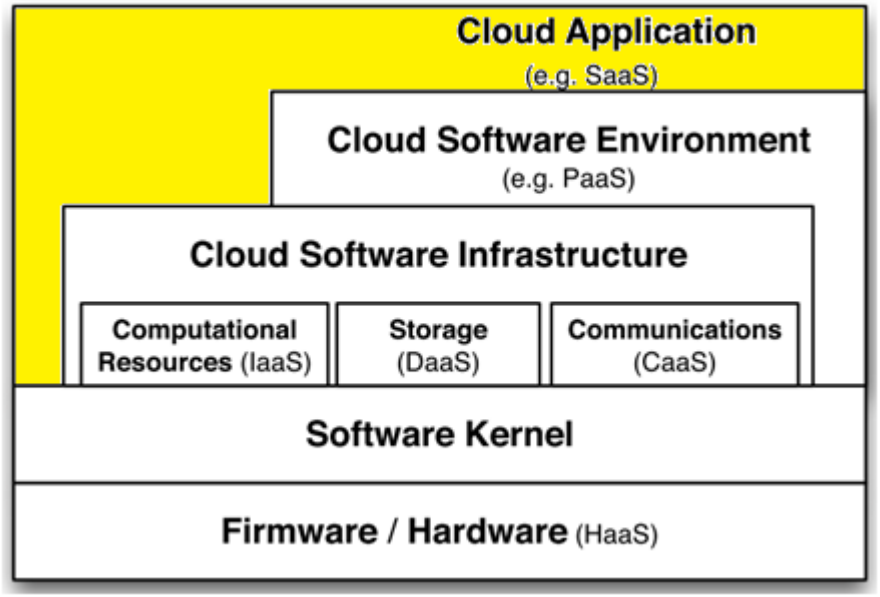
- **SaaS**

Users access the services provided by this layer through web-portals, and are *sometimes* required to pay fees to use them.

Cloud applications can be developed on the cloud software environments or infrastructure components

Example:

- GMail
- Google Docs and related apps (online office)
- SalesForce.com (CRMaaS)



Cloud Software Environment Layer

Cloud Software Environment Layer

- **PaaS**

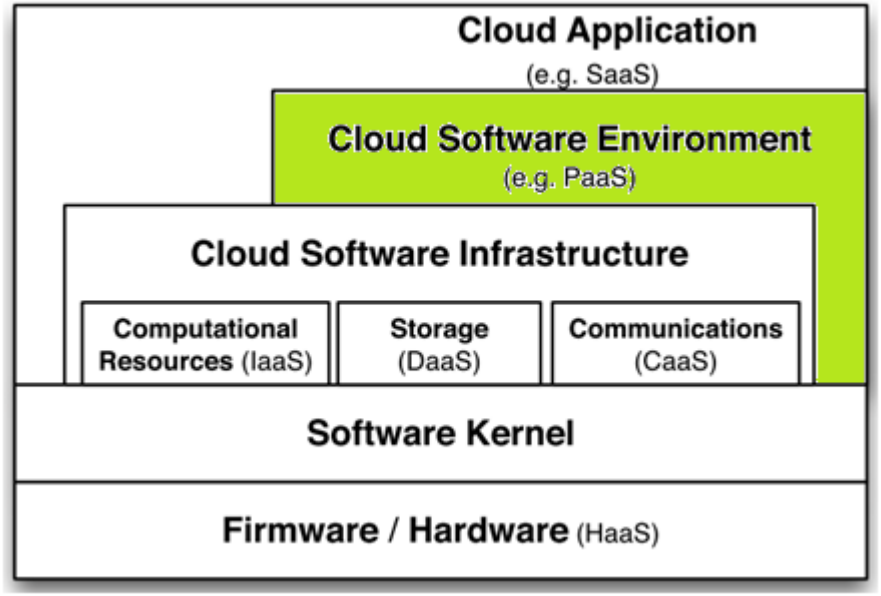
Users are *application developers*

Providers supply developers with a *programming-language-level* **environment** with well-defined a **API**

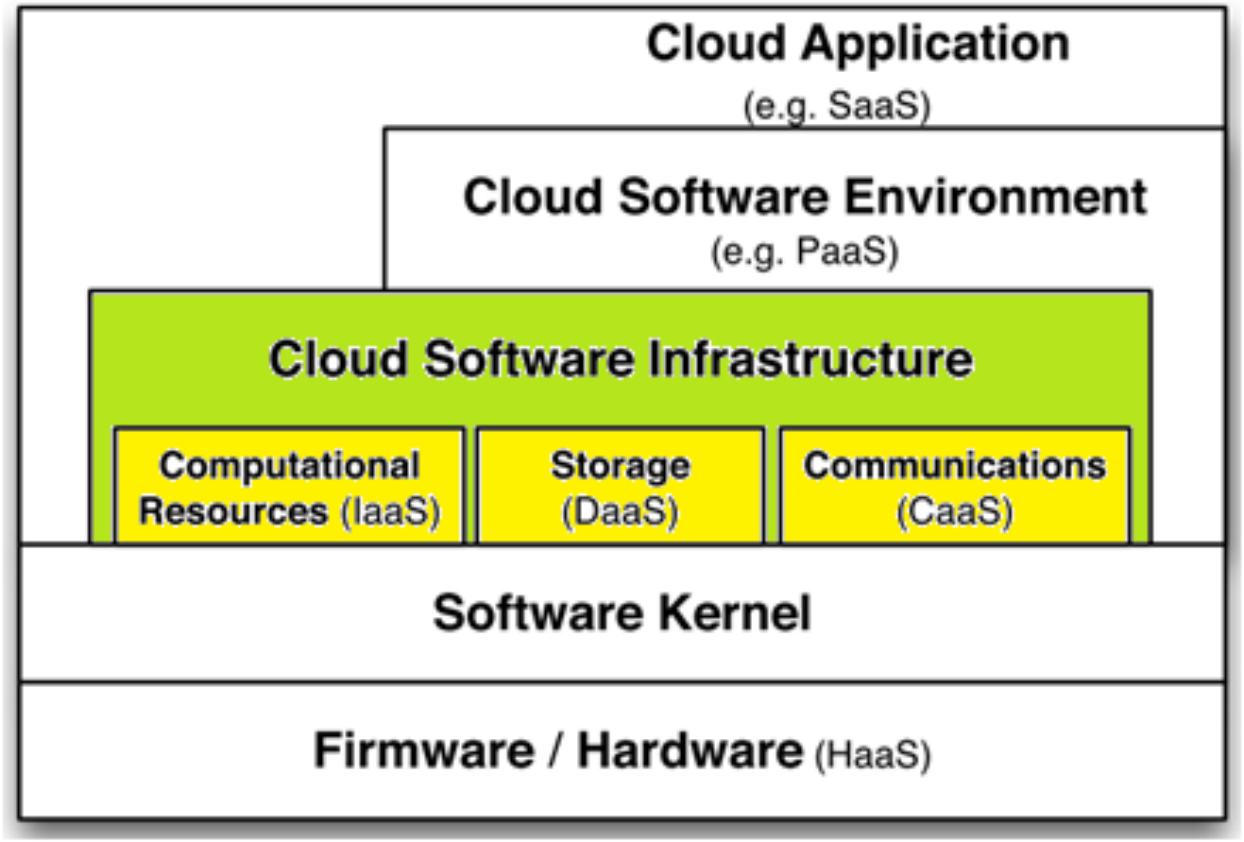
- Facilitate interaction between environment and apps
- Accelerate the deployment
- Support scalability

Examples in Deep Learning:

- Amazon SageMaker
- Microsoft Azure Machine Learning
- Google AI: TensorFlow



Cloud Software Infrastructure Layer



Cloud Software Infrastructure Layer

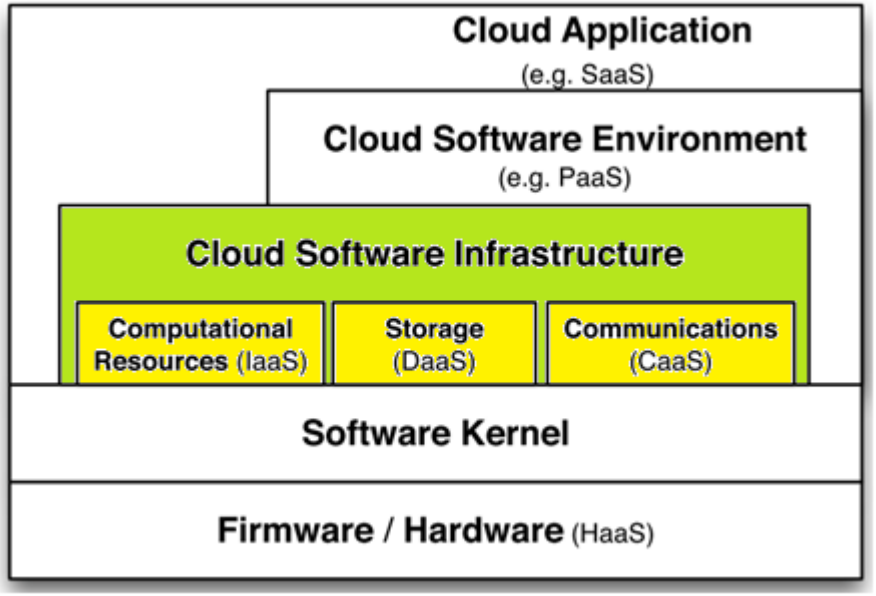
Cloud Software Infrastructure Layer

- **IaaS**: computational
- **DaaS**: storage
- **CaaS**: communications

Provides resources to the higher-level layers (i.e., Software and Software Environment)

Note that Cloud Apps and Cloud SW might *bypass* Cloud SW Infrastructure

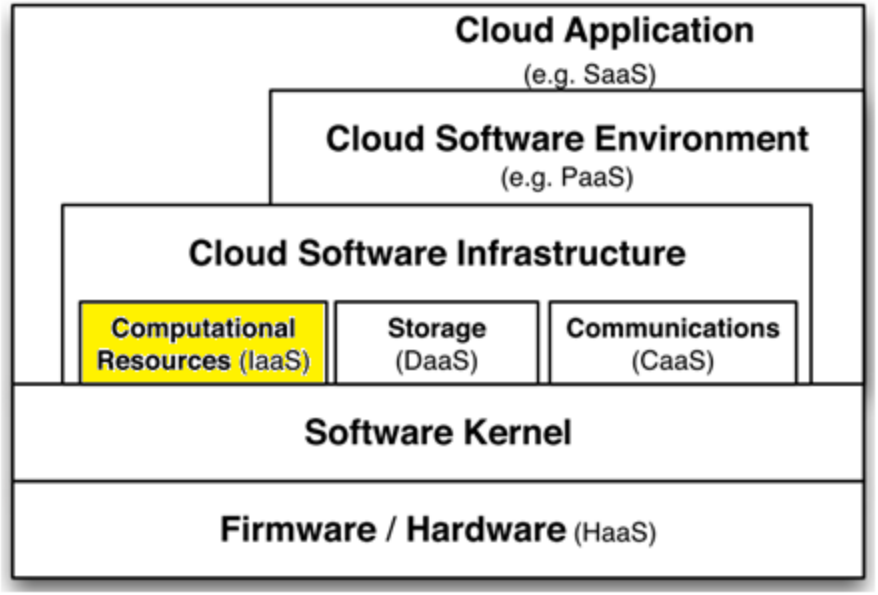
- However, this would reduce
  - Simplicity
  - Development efforts



Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

Virtual Machines (VM) vs dedicated hardware

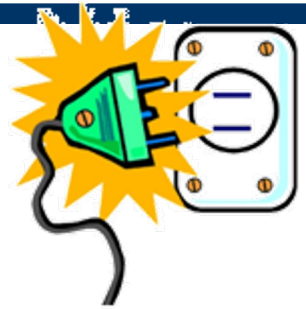
- VM's benefits
  - Flexibility
  - Super-user (root) access to VM for fine granularity settings and customization of installed sw
- VM's issues
  - Performance interference
  - Inability to provide strong guarantees about SLAs



Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS): examples

- **Commercial solutions**
  - **Amazon Elastic Cloud (EC2)**
    - Full virtualization
    - Based on Xen
  - **Windows Azure.**
    - Not just windows-based: it allows also to start VMs for other OSs.
  - **Google Compute Engine.**
    - Same infrastructure as Google.
  - **Rackspace Open Cloud.**
  - **IBM SmartCloud Enterprise.**
  - **HP Enterprise Converged Infrastructure.**
- **Open-source projects**
  - **Eucalyptus** Systems
  - **Apache CloudStack**
  - **Open Stack**
    - The project aims to deliver solutions for all types of clouds (private or public) by being simple to implement, massively scalable, and feature rich.

Data as a Service (DaaS)



Allows users to

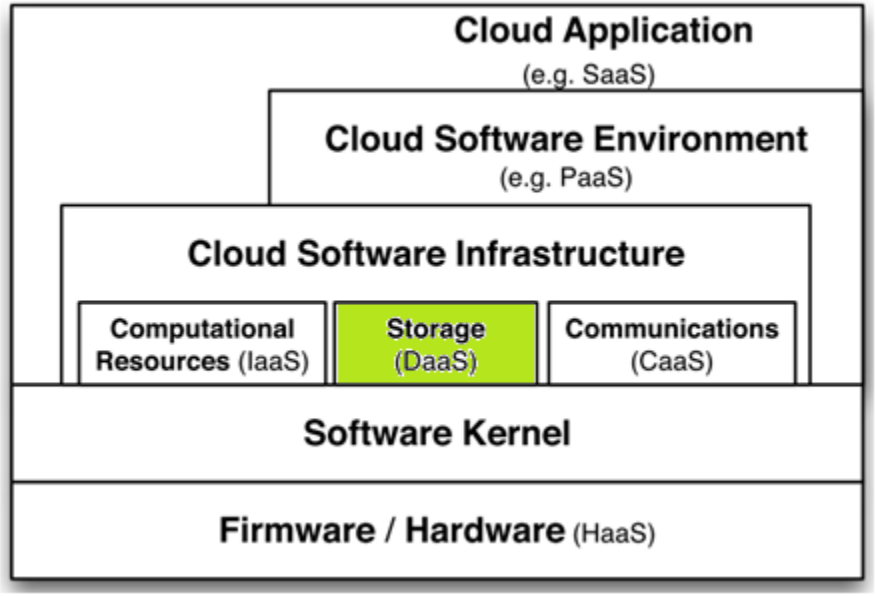
- store their data at remote disks
- access data anytime from any place

Facilitates cloud applications to scale beyond their limited servers requirements:

- High dependability: availability, reliability, performance (scalability)
- Replication
- Data consistency

DropBox, iCloud, GoogleDrive are examples of DaaS.

CEPH is an open source solution.

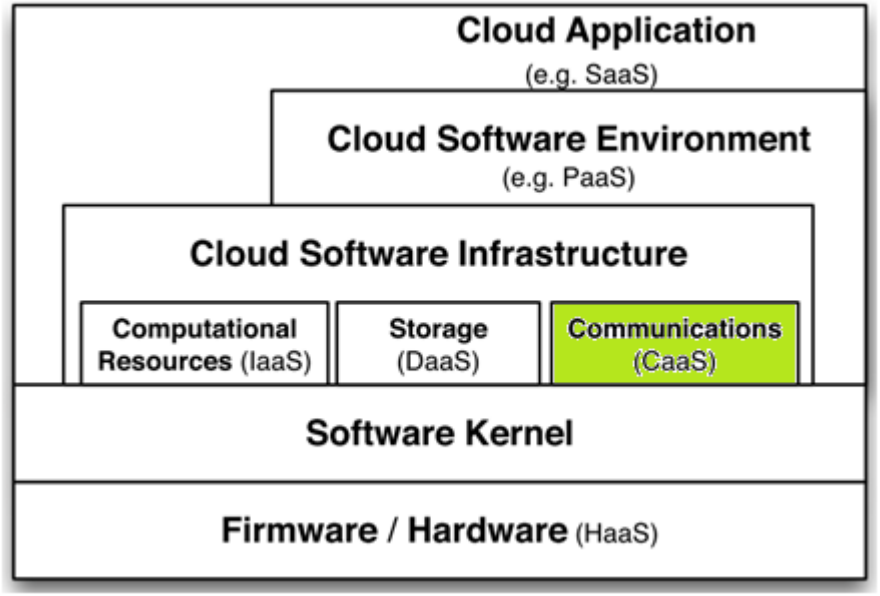


Communications as a Service (CaaS)

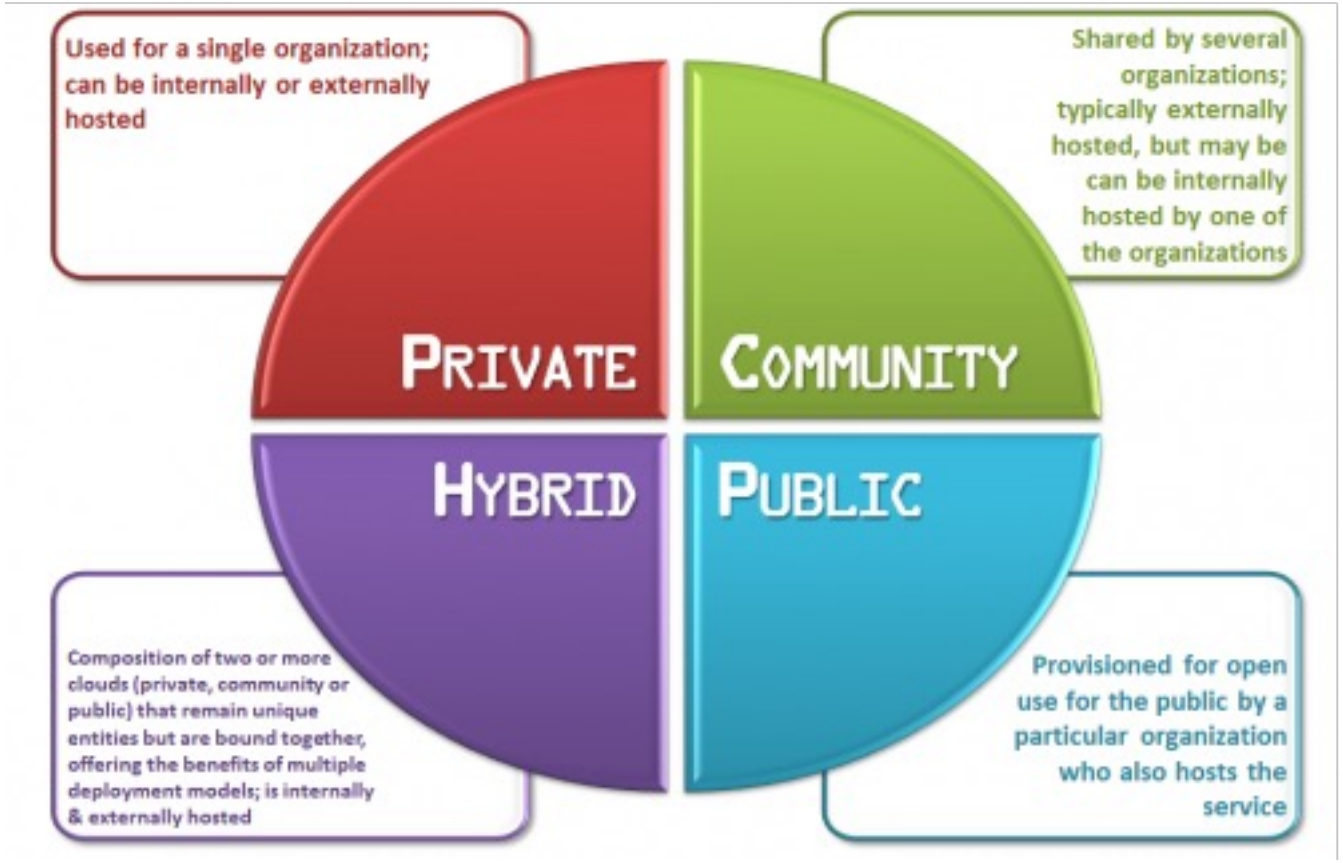
Communications becomes a vital component in guaranteeing QoS

- CaaS is part of a larger category of services known as software as a service (SaaS), in which vendors offer software products and services over the Internet.
- The core concept of CaaS is that accessing these services over the internet is extremely convenient.

Types of CaaS include Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) or internet telephone solutions, and video conferencing services.



Types of Clouds



Public Clouds

Large scale infrastructure available on a rental basis

- Operating System virtualization (e.g. Xen) provides CPU isolation
- “Roll-your-own” network provisioning provides network isolation
- Locally specific storage abstractions

Fully customer self-service

- Service Level Agreements (SLAs) are advertized
- Requests are accepted and resources granted via web services
- Customers access resources remotely via the Internet

Accountability is e-commerce based

- Web-based transaction
- “Pay-as-you-go” and flat-rate subscription
- Customer service, refunds, etc.

Private Clouds

Internally managed data centers

The organization sets up a **virtualization** environment on its **own servers**

- in its data center
- in the data center of a managed service provider

Key benefits

- you have **total <u>control</u> over every aspect** of the infrastructure
- you gain advantages of virtualization

Issues

- It lacks the freedom from
  - capital investment
  - Flexibility (“almost infinite” grow of cloud computing)

Useful for companies that have significant existing IT investments

Community Clouds

A single cloud managed by several federated organizations

- Combining together several organizations allows economy of scale.
- Resources can be shared and used by one organization, while the others are not using them.

Technically similar to private cloud:

- They share the same software and the same issues
- A more complex accounting system is however required

Hosted locally or externally:

- Typically community clouds shares infrastructures of the participants.
- However they can be hosted by a separate specific organization, or only by a small subset of the partners.

Hybrid Clouds

Hybrid clouds are the combination of any of the previous types.

- Usually are companies that holds their private cloud, but that they can be subject to unpredictable peaks of load.
- In this case, the company rents resources from other types of cloud

Common interfaces

- To simplify the deployment process, the way in which VMs are started, terminated, address is given and storage is accessed, must be as similar as possible.
- Many standards are being developed in this directions, but none is globally accepted yet.
- Currently, the Amazon EC2 model is the one with more compliant infrastructures.





Cloud Computing – The commercial case: Amazon EC2

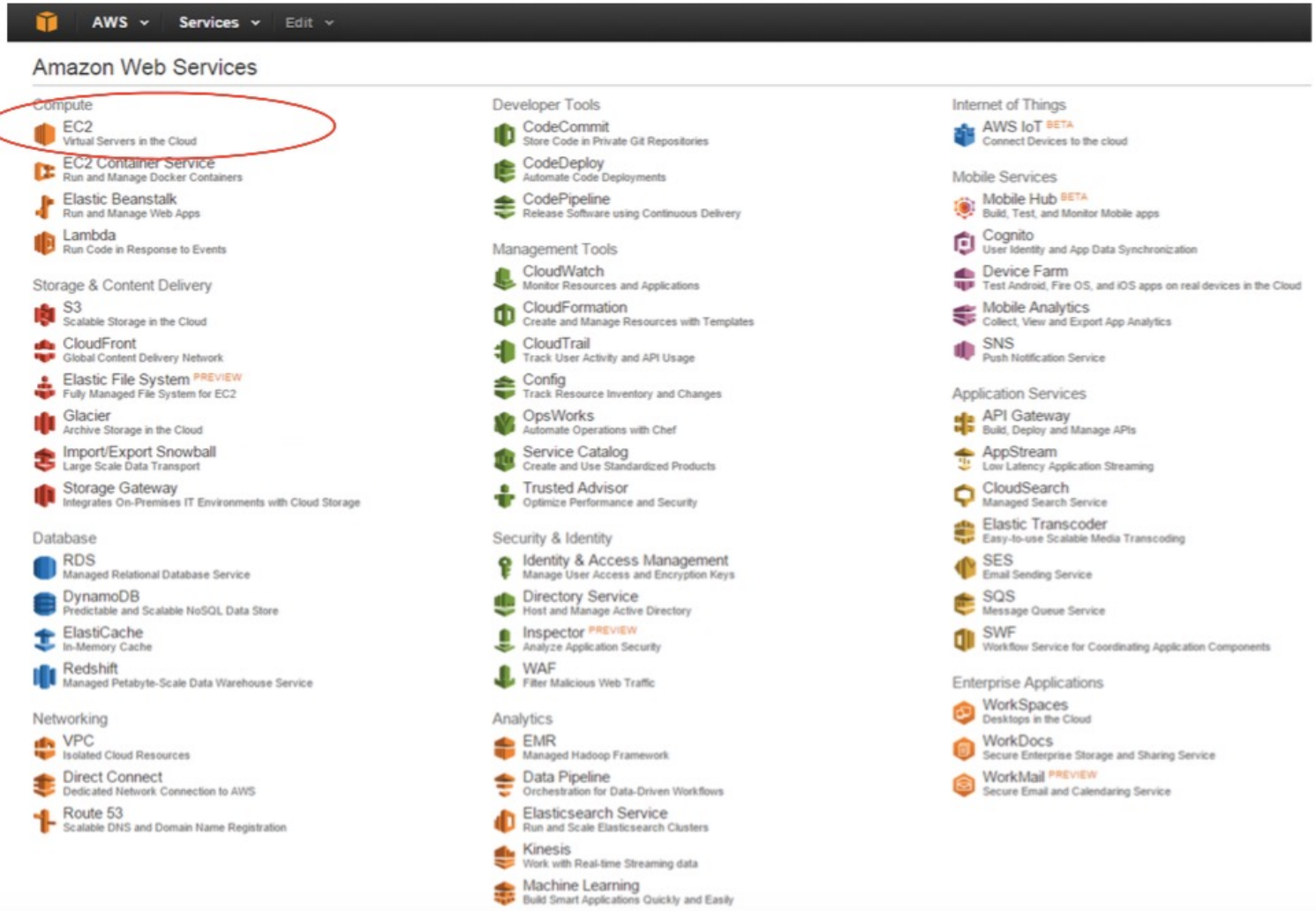
Elastic Compute Cloud

Rent virtual machine instances to run your software. Monitor and increase / decrease the number of VMs as demand changes

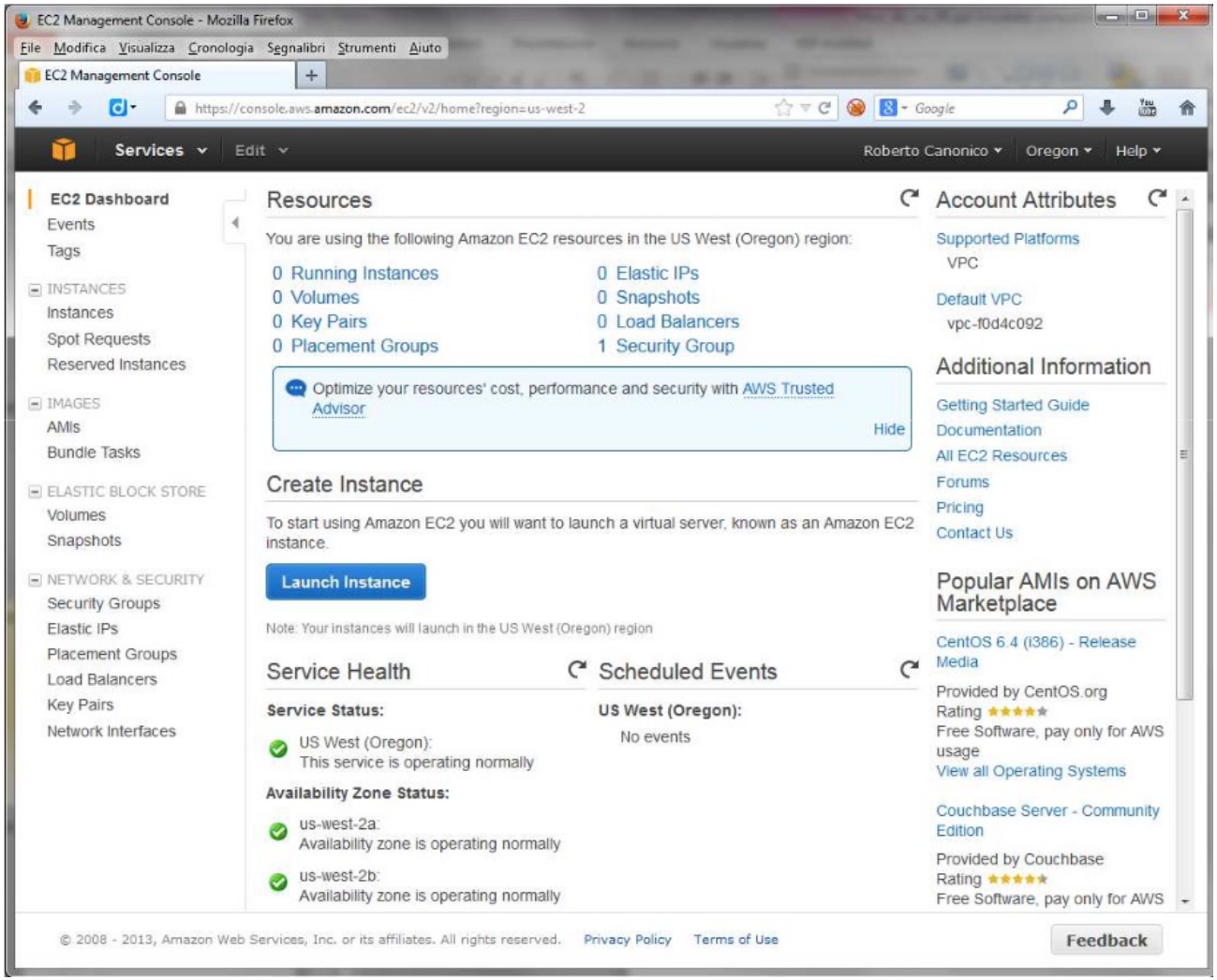
How to use:

- Create an Amazon Machine Image (AMI): applications, libraries, data and associated settings
- Upload AMI to Amazon S3 (simple storage service)
- Use Amazon EC2 web service to configure security and network access
- Choose OS, start AMI instances
- Monitor & control via web interface or APIs

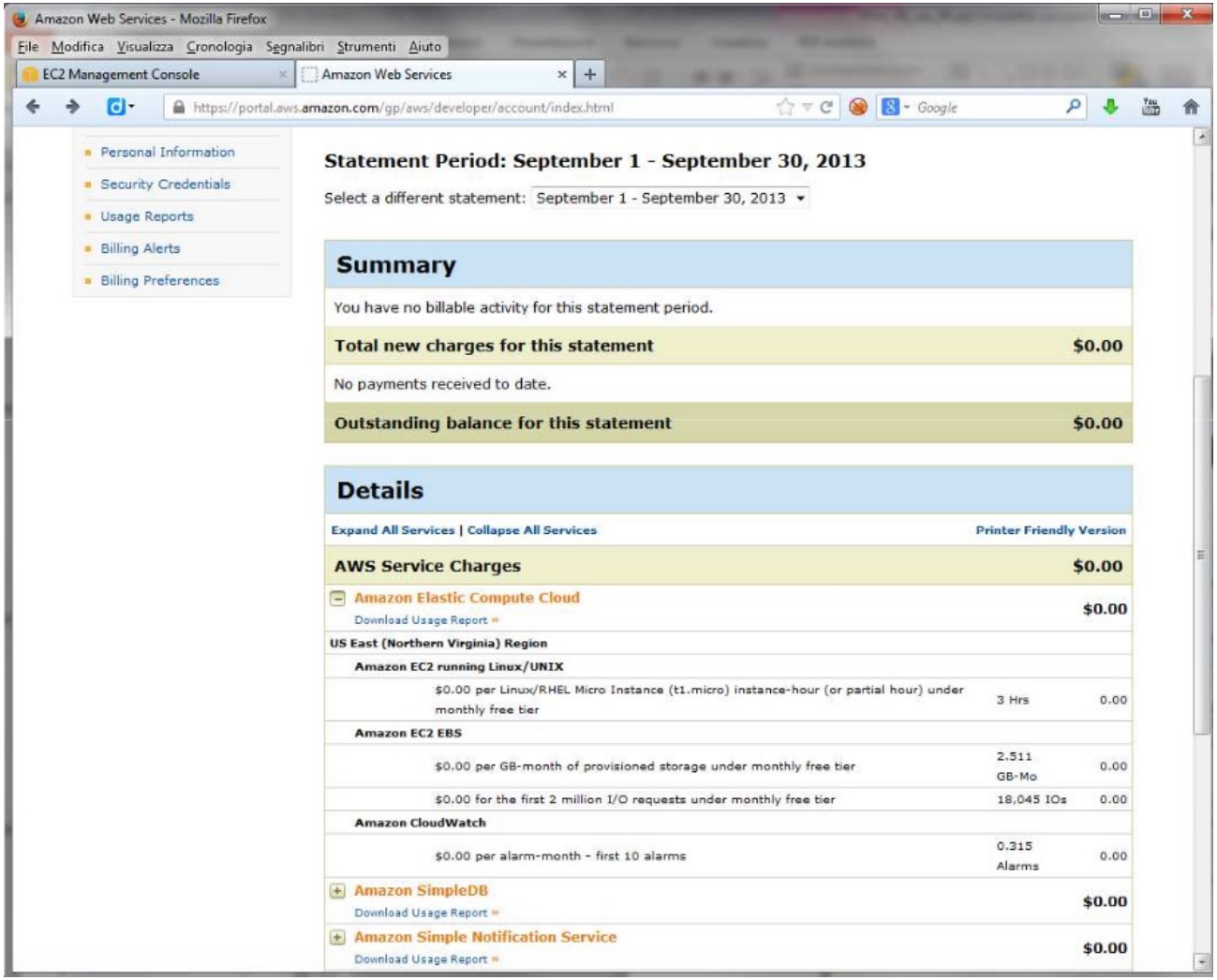
EC2 is an Amazon Web Service



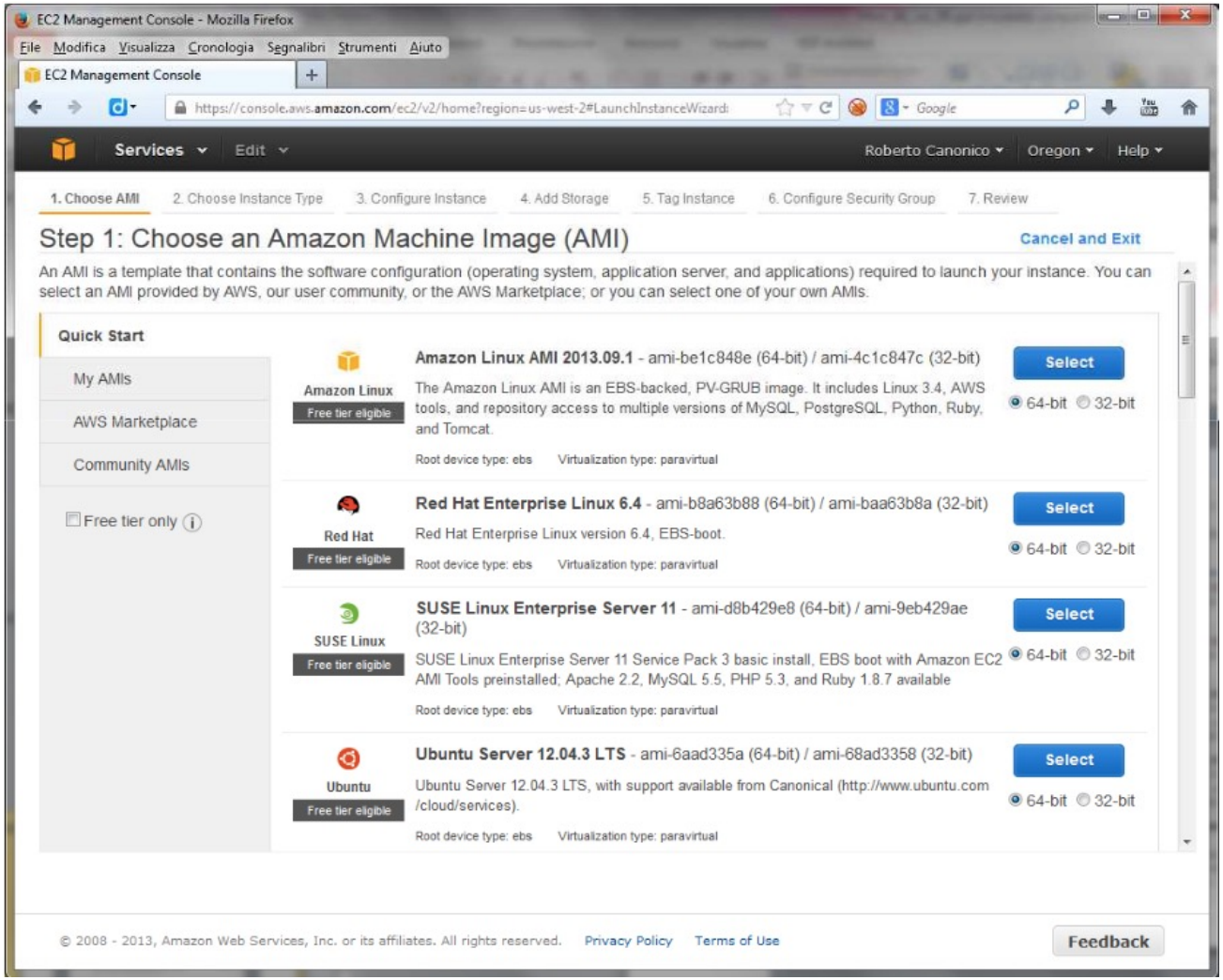
Amazon EC2: the console



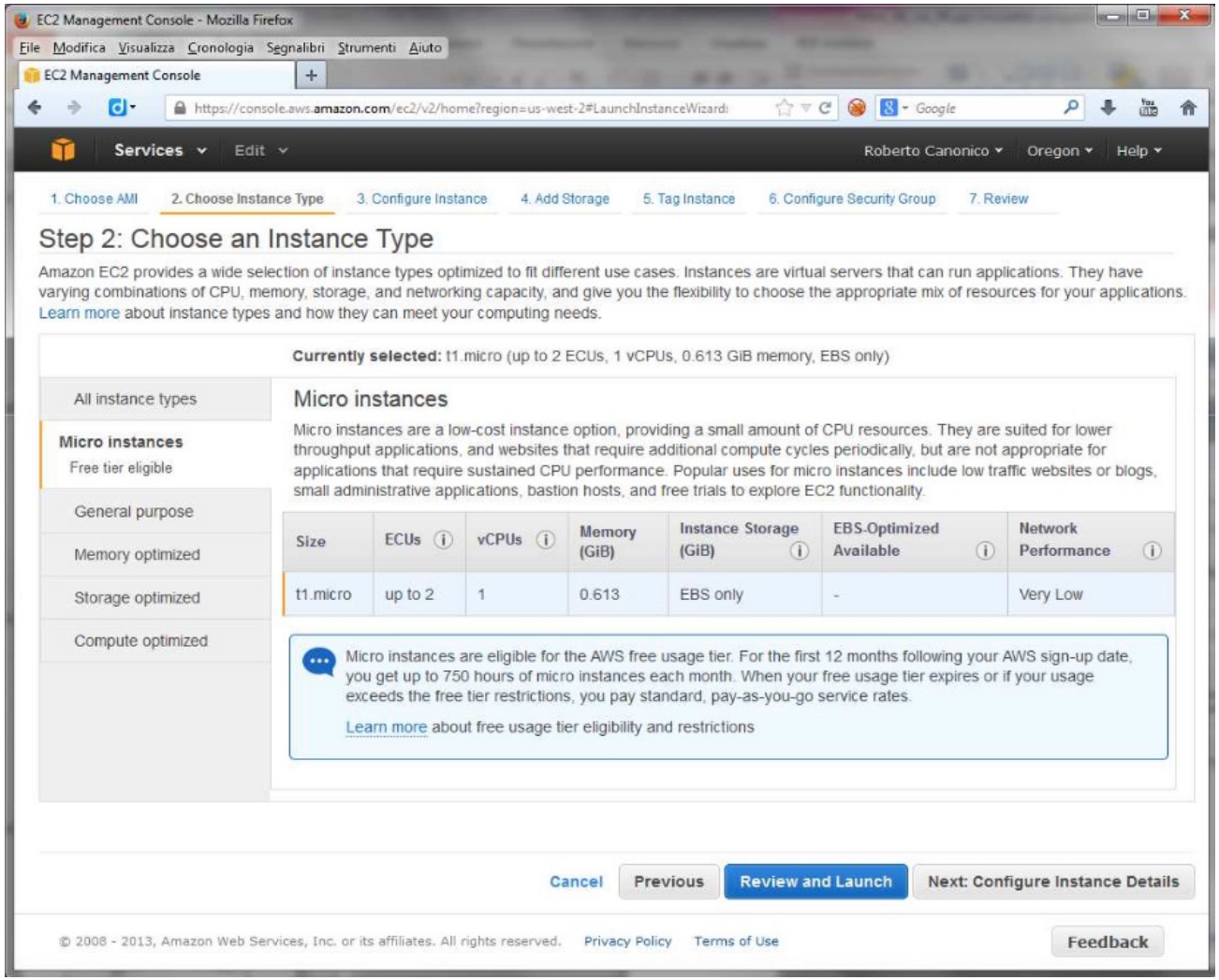
Amazon EC2: the Service Charges



Amazon EC2: selecting the AMI



Amazon EC2: creating an instance



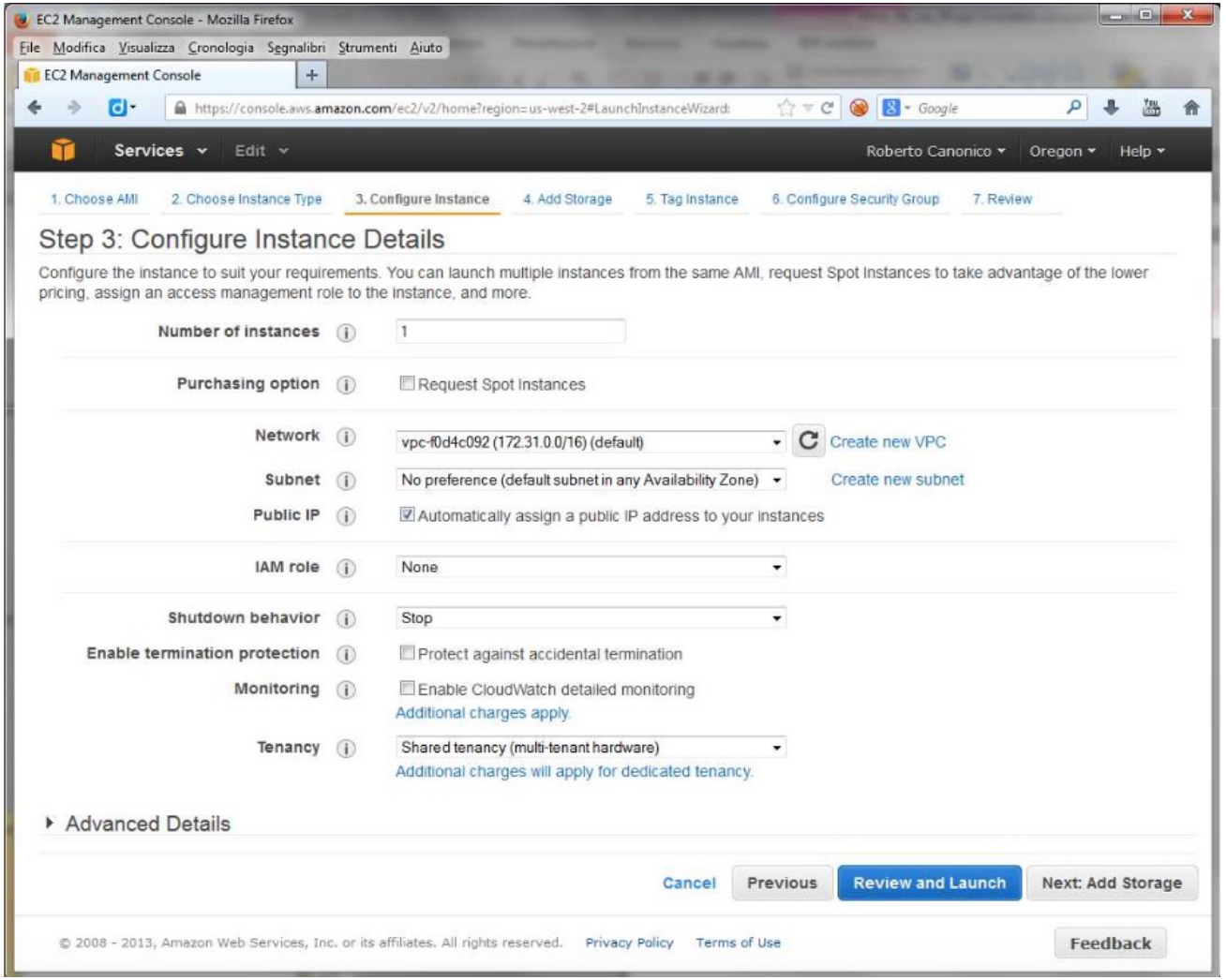
Amazon instance types

Instances are divided into *types*, that corresponds to different performance characteristics, and different pricing.

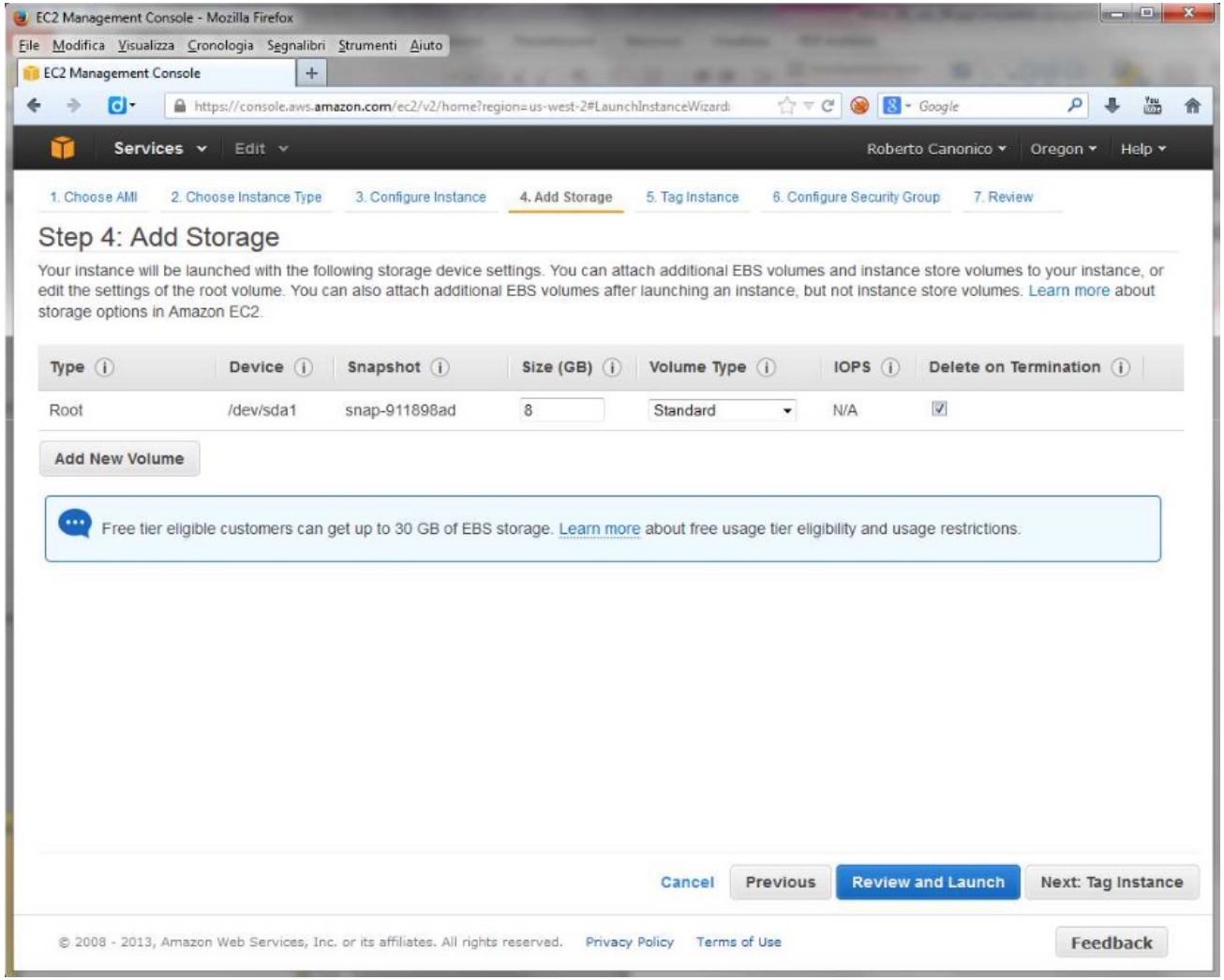
Speed of the instances is measured in vCPU: an Hyperthread of an Intel Xeon core.

	vCPU	ECU	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	Linux/UNIX Usage
General Purpose - Current Generation					
t2.nano	1	Variable	0.5	EBS Only	$0.0059 per Hour
t2.micro	1	Variable	1	EBS Only	$0.012 per Hour
t2.small	1	Variable	2	EBS Only	$0.023 per Hour
t2.medium	2	Variable	4	EBS Only	$0.047 per Hour
t2.large	2	Variable	8	EBS Only	$0.094 per Hour
t2.xlarge	4	Variable	16	EBS Only	$0.188 per Hour
t2.2xlarge	8	Variable	32	EBS Only	$0.376 per Hour
m4.large	2	6.5	8	EBS Only	$0.108 per Hour
m4.xlarge	4	13	16	EBS Only	$0.215 per Hour
m4.2xlarge	8	26	32	EBS Only	$0.431 per Hour
m4.4xlarge	16	53.5	64	EBS Only	$0.862 per Hour
m4.10xlarge	40	124.5	160	EBS Only	$2.155 per Hour
m4.16xlarge	64	188	256	EBS Only	$3.447 per Hour

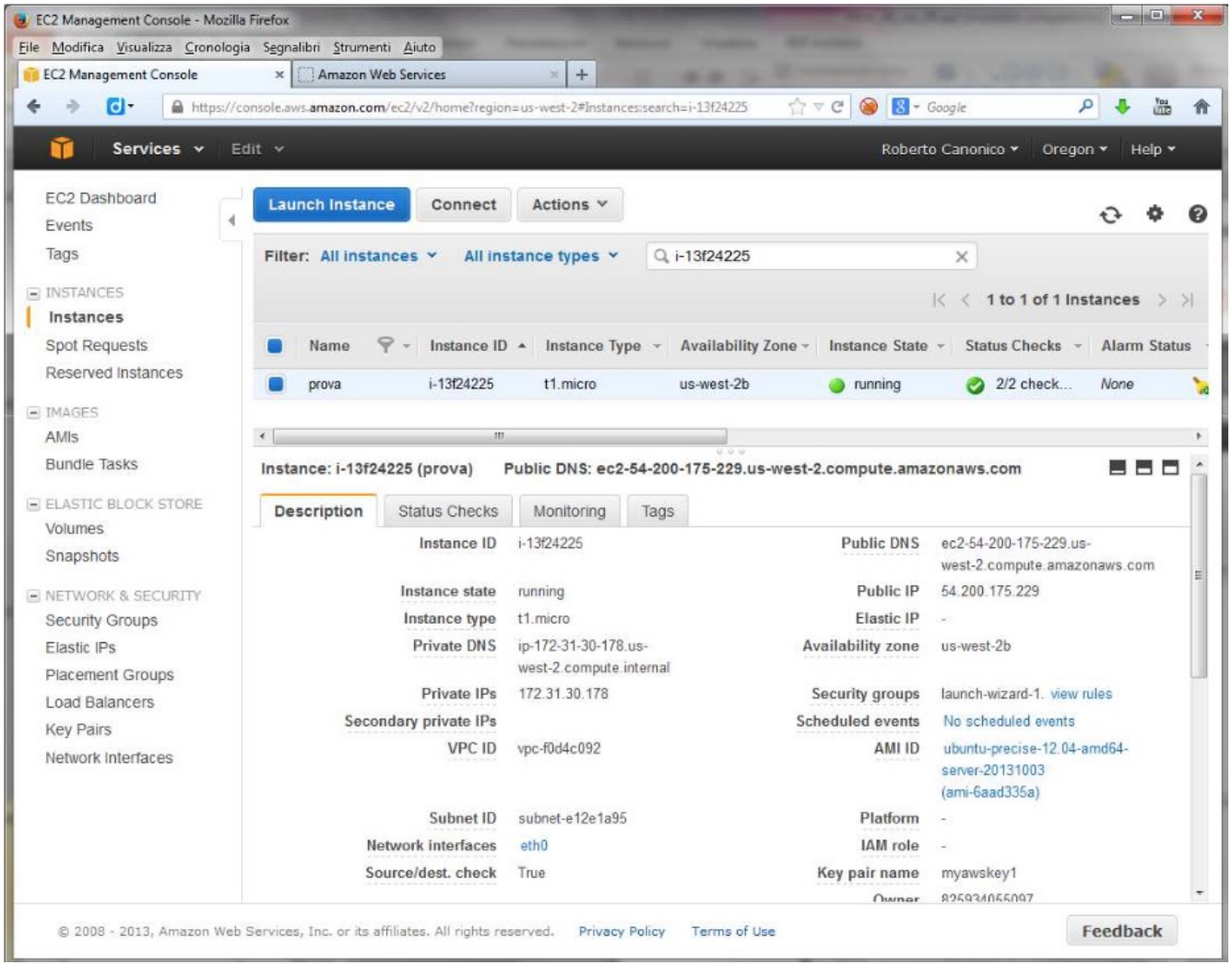
Amazon EC2: configuring an instance (2)



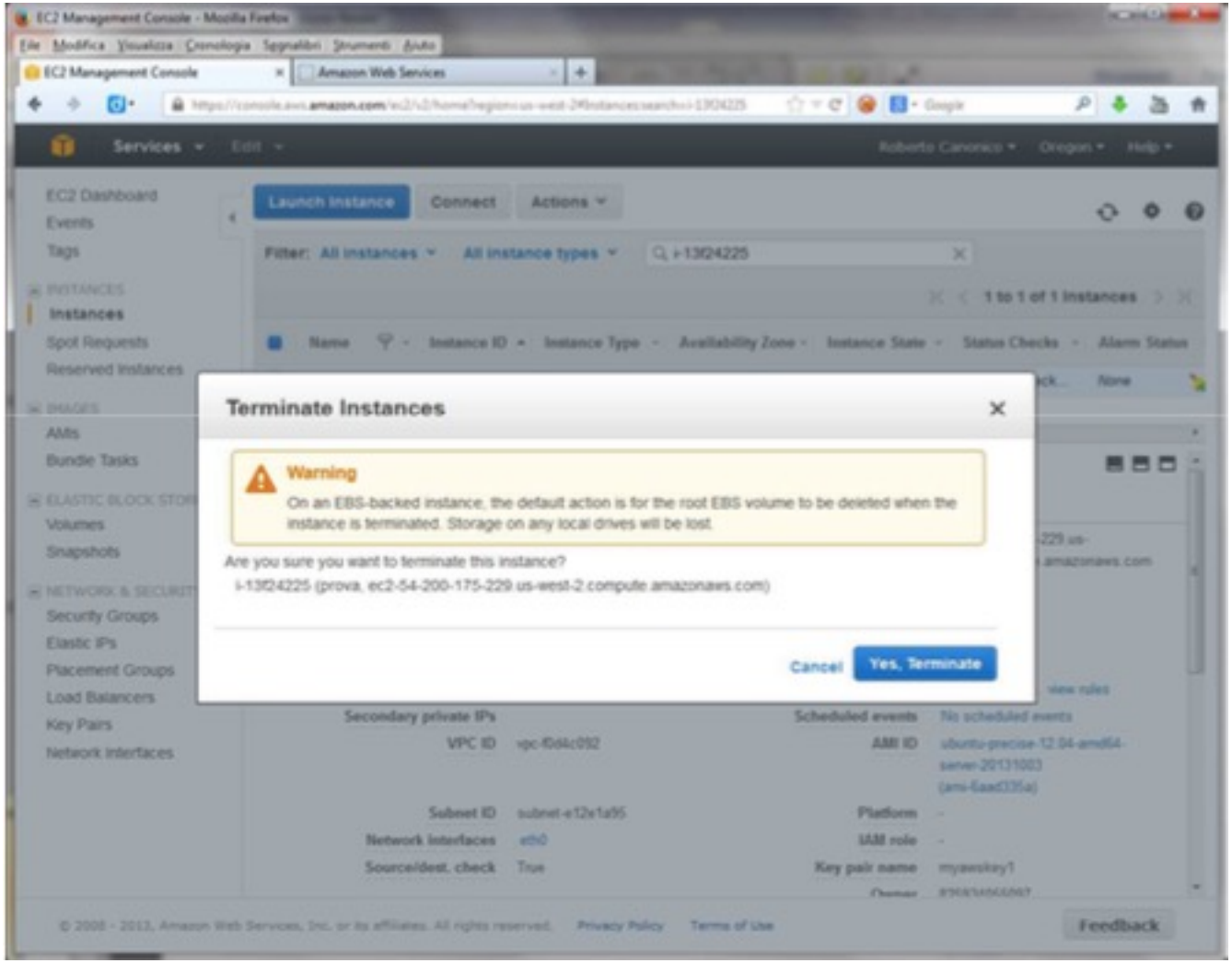
Amazon EC2: adding a storage



Amazon EC2: launching the instance(s)



Amazon EC2: instance termination







From Cloud to Edge and Fog Computing

Advantages of Cloud Computing

- Lower IT costs
- Improved performance
- Instant software updates
- “Unlimited” storage capacity
- Increased data reliability
- Universal document access
- Device Independence

What about disadvantages?

Disdvantages of Cloud Computing

- Requires a constant Internet connection
- Does not work well with low-speed connections
- Features might be limited
- Can be slow
- Stored data might not be secure
- Stored data can be lost

Fog/Edge Computing