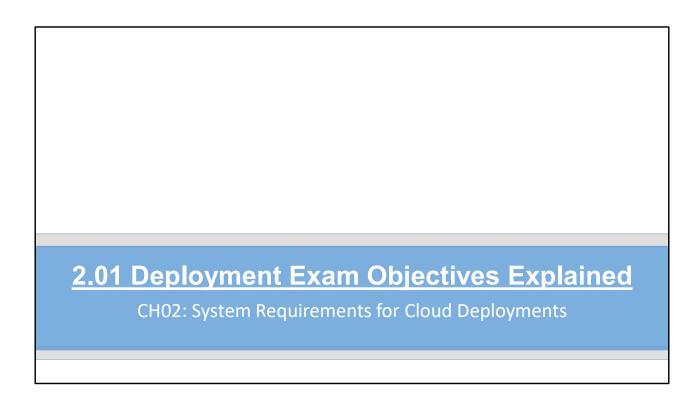
Chapter 2
Chapter 2
System Requirements for Cloud Deployments











- Routing and switching
 - Local
 - Network has physical routers and switches
 - Online
 - Ex: AWS Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) subnets communicate with a "route"
 - Network is virtualized
 - Network configuration based on requirements



- Load balancing
 - Distribute traffic load among multiple servers
- DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)
 - Gives IP address to a network device
 - Each virtual machine instance needs an IP address
- DNS (Domain Name System)
 - Resolve domain names to IP addresses
 - May be required in your cloud deployment



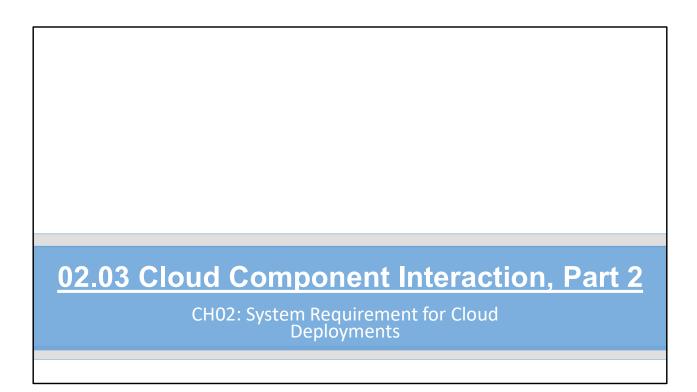
- NTP (Network Time Protocol)
 - Synchronize clocks across all devices
 - Used with authentication
 - Used with activity logging
- VPNs (Virtual Private Networks)
 - Secure traffic through the network (local or cloud)



Application Components

- Databases
 - Analysis
 - Data warehouse
 - Data lake
 - Big data
- Web servers
 - What do they need access to?
- E-mail
 - Self hosted or cloud hosted?
- User applications
 - What do they need in the cloud?







- Drive selection
 - Hard disks
 - Cheaper
 - Don't perform as well
 - SSD (solid-state drive)
 - More expensive
 - Better performance
 - Better for high IOPS (input/output operations per second)



- Drive selection
 - Hard disks
 - Cheaper
 - Don't perform as well
 - Better for lots of storage and low demand on speed
 - SSD (solid-state drive)
 - More expensive
 - Better performance
 - Better for high IOPS (input/output operations per second)



- Storage type
 - Block
 - Read/write to the disk
 - File/object
 - Used with most cloud storage
 - Have a place to stick a file
 - Data
 - Databases



- Public storage
 - Anyone can access
- Private storage
 - Internal access



Compute Components

- Virtual servers
 - Put Windows/Linux/etc server up in the cloud
- Virtual platforms
 - Server running a set of runtime environments to run applications



Compute Components

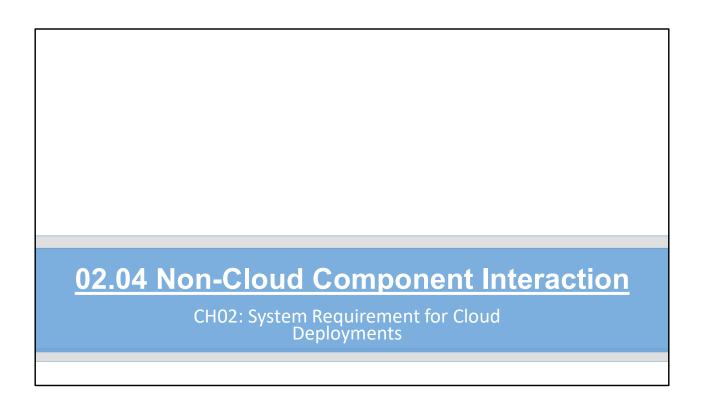
- Serverless processing
 - Code that runs somewhere in the cloud
- RAM
 - Enough memory to get the job done
- CPU
 - Processing power to keep up with the workload
- Special processors
 - Graphics processors



Security Components

- Authentication
 - Validate identity of a user/device
- Authorization
 - Authenticated user/device can do what they're trying to do
- Accounting
 - Logging activity
- Integrity
 - Data is maintained in a consistent state
- Confidentiality
 - Only people who are supposed to access can access







- Direct connection
 - Establish direct connection with cloud provider
 - Special leased lines
 - Expensive
- VPN connection
 - Create a tunnel
 - Encrypt data to make a Virtual Private Network (VPN)
 - A tunnel is NOT a VPN!



- Specialized gateways
 - Offered by service provider
- Open Internet connection
 - Preferably with HTTPS
 - Uses encryption (more secure)



Application Components

- •Where does the application run?
 - In the cloud
 - Locally
 - Both
- Where is the data?
 - In the cloud
 - Local
 - Both



- Internet-based
 - Transfer via the Internet using encryption
 - Can take a LONG time with large amounts of data
- Offline archive shipment
 - Data storage device is sent to you, you copy your data, then send it back
- Mobile data transfer
 - Most expensive
 - Storage data center shipped to you via semi truck



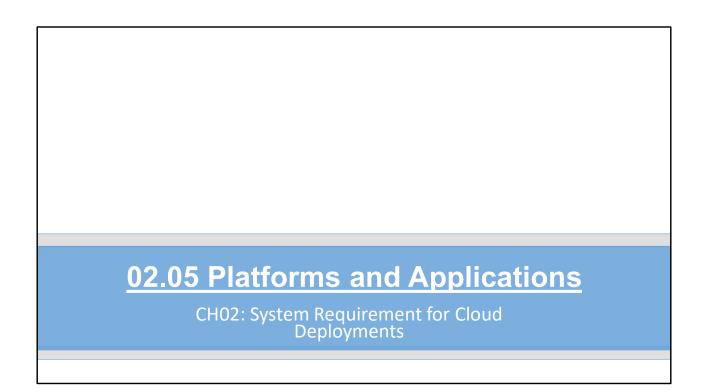
- •Will the cloud servers need access to permanent local data?
 - Do cloud servers need to access data that stays in your local network?
 - Encryption
 - Protocols



Security Components

- Use security components to connect between local and cloud
- Authenticate cloud server
- Authorize cloud server
- Account/log activities
- Integrity in the processing
- Data remains confidential through the network







Understanding Platforms

- Platforms provide a foundation on which to build and deploy applications
 - Old way: build everything from scratch
 - Modern way: create a good platform with everything you need for an application
- Considerations:
 - Operating systems
 - Runtime environments
 - Interpreters
 - Web frameworks
 - Application frameworks



Planning Platform Support

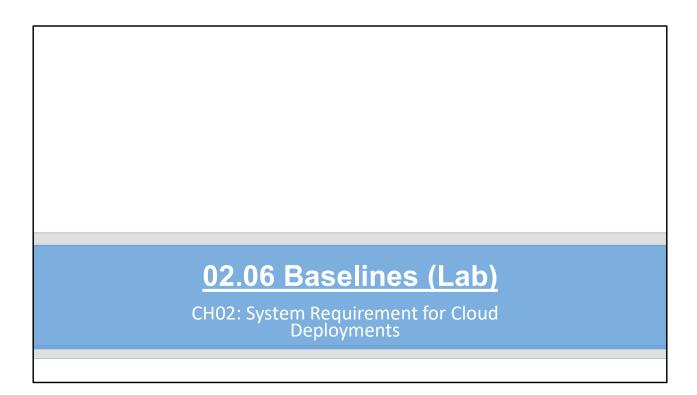
- What operating system is required?
- What runtimes are required?
- What frameworks are required?
- Is a solution available as an image?
- Does the image meet all requirements?
- Is a server required or can serverless computing be used?



CAPM

- Cloud Application Management for Platforms (CAPM)
 - Standardized specification for management of applications in the cloud
 - Version 1.2 (2018) specifies APIs used to manage a PaaS implementation
- http://docs.oasis-open.org/camp/camp-spec/v1.2/camp-spec-v1.2.html







Baselines Defined

- A collection of data providing performancerelated trend analysis
 - Normal operations
- Capacity
 - Ability of system to perform at a given level
 - CPU utilization
 - Network utilization
 - Meet demand for data transfer
 - Storage utilization
 - Enough space



Baselines Defined

- Access times
 - Working hours
 - What is the window of time? 9-5? 24/7?
 - Non-working hours
 - Hours not working
- Baselines define what is normal today
- They can be used to predict the normal of tomorrow







Selecting Target Hosts

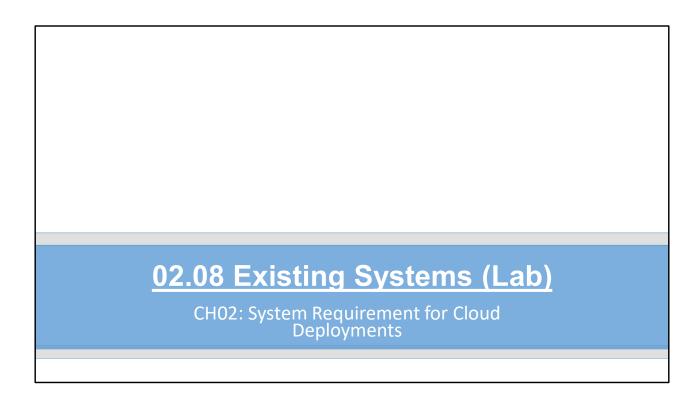
- Network latency requirements
 - Bidirectional latency/round trip time (RTT)



Selecting Target Hosts

- Time-to-deployment
- Replacement cost
 - Cost to replace the system down the road
 - NOTHING in the cloud
- Operational cost
 - Ongoing maintenance and operation on hosts in the cloud
 - Management can be automated in the cloud
 - Patches/updates



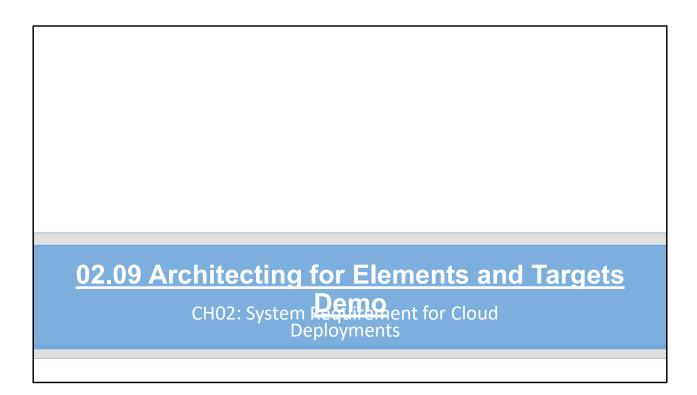




What's on Your Network

- Network diagrams
 - (Google a network diagram)
- Inventory collection tools







<u>Architecture</u>

- Single
 - One cloud vendor
- Multi
 - Multiple vendors
 - Multiple accounts with one cloud vendor
- All-in
 - All your solutions/networking in the cloud
- Public
- Private
- Hybrid







<u>Tools</u>

- Commands
 - Command-line (shell) tools
 - Good for scripting (Python/php)
 - Can run in batch files
 - Automation



<u>Tools</u>

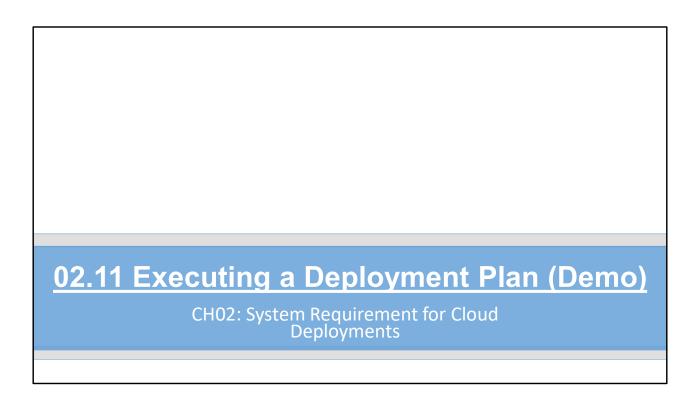
- Misc. tools
 - 3rd party tools
 - After market tools
 - Cloud service provider
 - Interact with manually
- Automation/ orchestration
 - Get a lot done with little effort



<u>Tools</u>

- Structure
 - Ex: Virtual Private Clouds in AWS
 - Private subnets/networks
 - Rules across the network



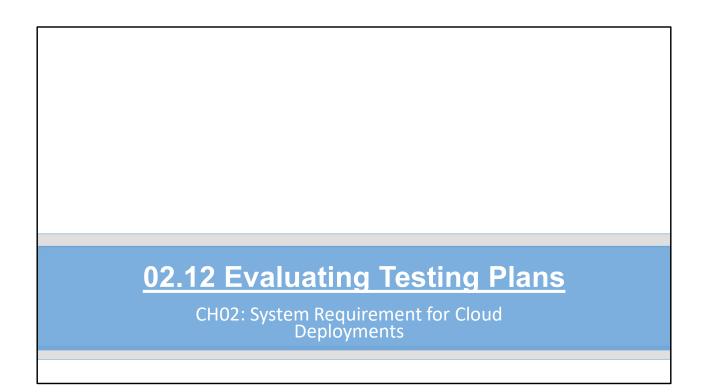




Documentation

- Do what is documented
 - Standard operating procedures
- If a necessity is not documented, use change management
 - Gain approval
 - Schedule continuation of execution
 - Document the change
- Complete execute workflow and document the results







Cloud Deployment Testing Plan

- A plan to evaluate and ensure the deployment meets requirements
- Possible test considerations
 - Shared components
 - Storage
 - Compute
 - Network
 - Production vs. development vs. QA
 - Automation/orchestration



Performance Test Factors

- Sizing
- CPU performance
- Read/write performance
- Network performance



Access Test Factors

- Connectivity
- High availability
- Load balancing
- Replication
- Proper function
- Data integrity







Load Testing

- Ensures the cloud solution can handle the demand
 - Ex: SmartBear LoadNinja
 - Test a load on your network
- Test the following
 - Network connections
 - Response times
 - Availability



Vulnerability Testing

- •A vulnerability is a security weakness that may be exploited
- Reports
- Scans
- Monitoring

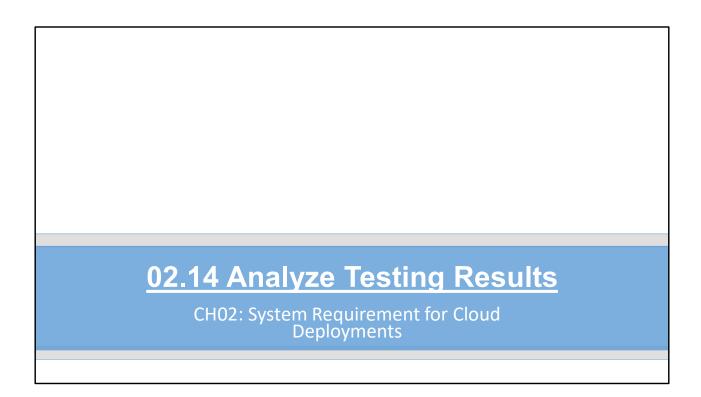


Penetration Testing

- Identify vulnerabilities by attacking your own network
- Network scanning
- Attack software
 - Ex: Metasploit
- Proper proceduresPermission

 - Action
 - Report







Test Analysis

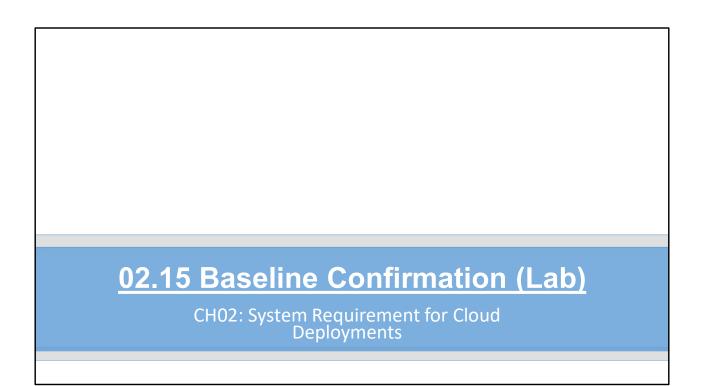
- Success factor indicators
 - Should be included in the report initially
 - Sizing
 - Performance
 - Availability
 - Connectivity
 - Data integrity
 - Proper functionality



Testing Actions

- Baseline comparison
- Service Level Agreement (SLA) comparison
- Identify cloud performance fluctuation
 - Latency variables
 - Processing speed variables
- Document results



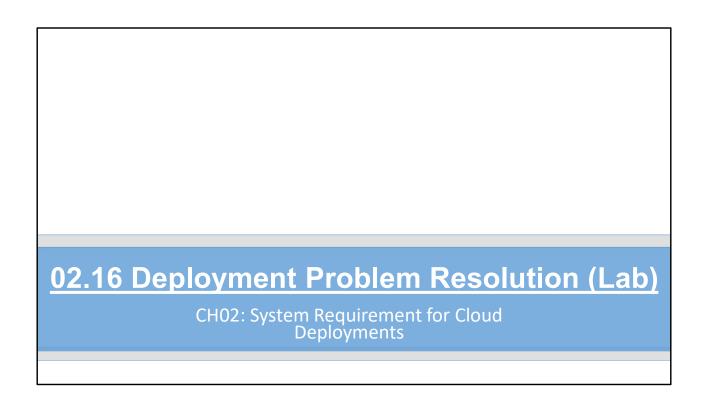




Baseline Confirmation Metrics

- CPU usage
- RAM usage
- Storage usage
- OS and application versions and patch levels
- Network utilization
- Auditing configuration
- Management tool compliance







Problem Detection Actions

- Analyze performance trends
- Compare performance with the baselines
- Compare performance with the SLAs



Hands-On

- •AWS/GCP:
 - Tuning compute
 - Tuning networking
 - Tuning storage
 - Tuning service and application resources



Recommend Changes

- Scale up/down (vertical)
 - More/less CPU
 - More/less RAM
 - More/less storage
- Scale in/out (horizontal)
 - More/fewer services
 - More/fewer servers
 - More/fewer clouds

