



Future Computing Architectures

Nishant Saurabh



Agenda for today

- 09:00 – 09:30: Recap
- 09:30 – 10:30: Lab Assignment-I
- 10:45 – 11:15: Future Computing Architectures
- 11:15 – 12:30: Assignment Time
- 12:30 – 12:45: Wrap up



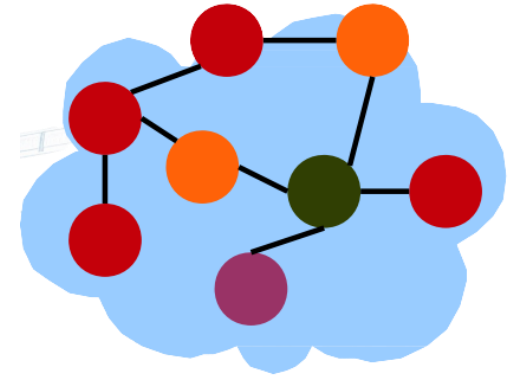


SOA

Service –oriented architectures (SOAs) are way of developing distributed systems where system components are stand-alone services , executing on geographically distributed servers



Components of SOA

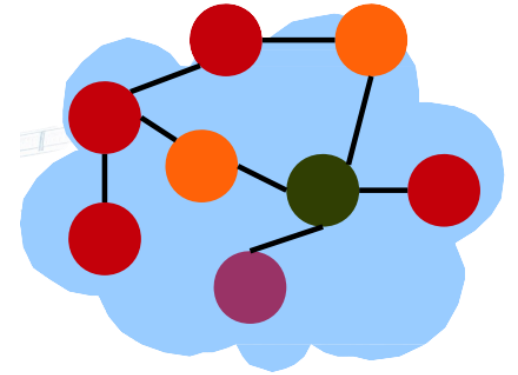


- Services
 - Loosely-coupled reusable software component**
 - Encapsulates discrete functionalities**
 - Distributed and programmatically accessed**
- Messages
 - Exchange of information**
- Meta-data
 - Service description**
 - Service interface**
 - Service metadata**



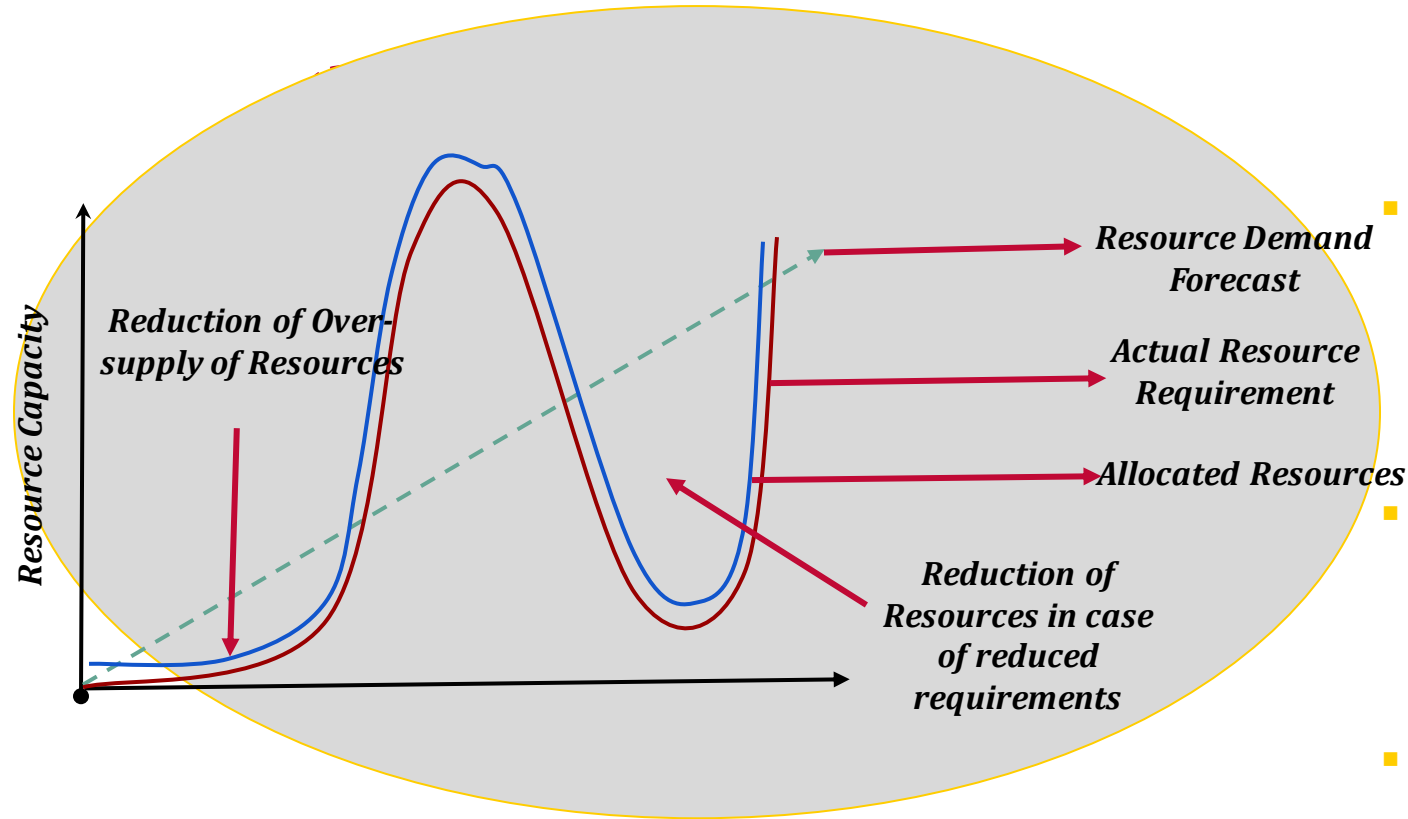
SOA considerations?

- Computational penalties
- Extra layers
- Higher communication latency
- Supporting native applications
- Service granularity (reusability or performance)
- Fault tolerance (partial or full failure)
- Service agreements (performance and cost)
- Governance (how to manage and orchestrate)





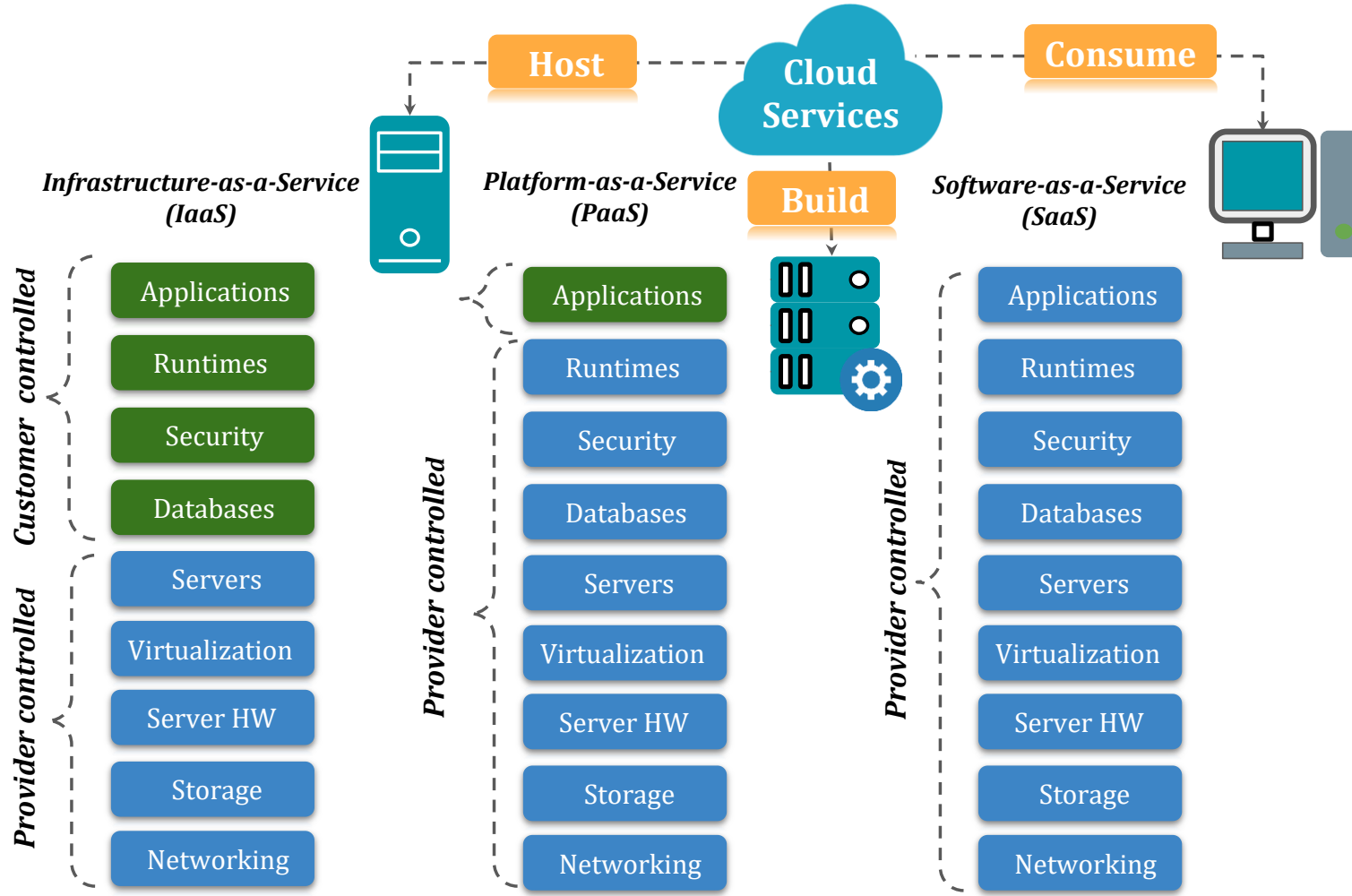
Ubiquitous Cloud



- On-demand self service
Unilaterally provision computing capabilities without requiring human interactions
- Broad network access
Available over the network
Heterogenous thin or thick client platforms (mobile phones, laptops)
- Resource pooling
Compute resources serve multiple users
Multi-tenant model
- Metering capability
- Rapid elasticity
Scale out
Scale in



Cloud service models



Loss of Control

- Software-as-a-Service
- Platform-as-a-Service
- Infrastructure-as-a-Service



Cloud deployment models

- Public Cloud
Available to all
Example: AWS, GCP
- Private Cloud
On-premise
Example: OpenStack
- Hybrid Cloud
Private + Public
E.g. Rackspace Cloud
- Community Cloud
Shared by organisations with similar goals
Example: salesforce





Virtualization

- Create a software-based-or virtual-representation of applications, servers, storage and networks to reduce IT expenses while boosting efficiency and agility.
- Hardware-level virtualization
Virtual Machines (VMs)
- OS-level virtualization
Containers (Dockers, Lxc containers)
- Serverless
function based invocations



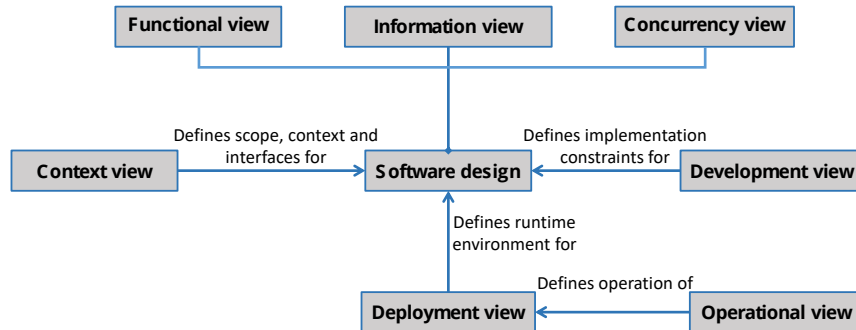
Architecting in a Cloud Environment



- Quality attributes that are different in a cloud
 - Security**
 - Performance**
 - Availability**



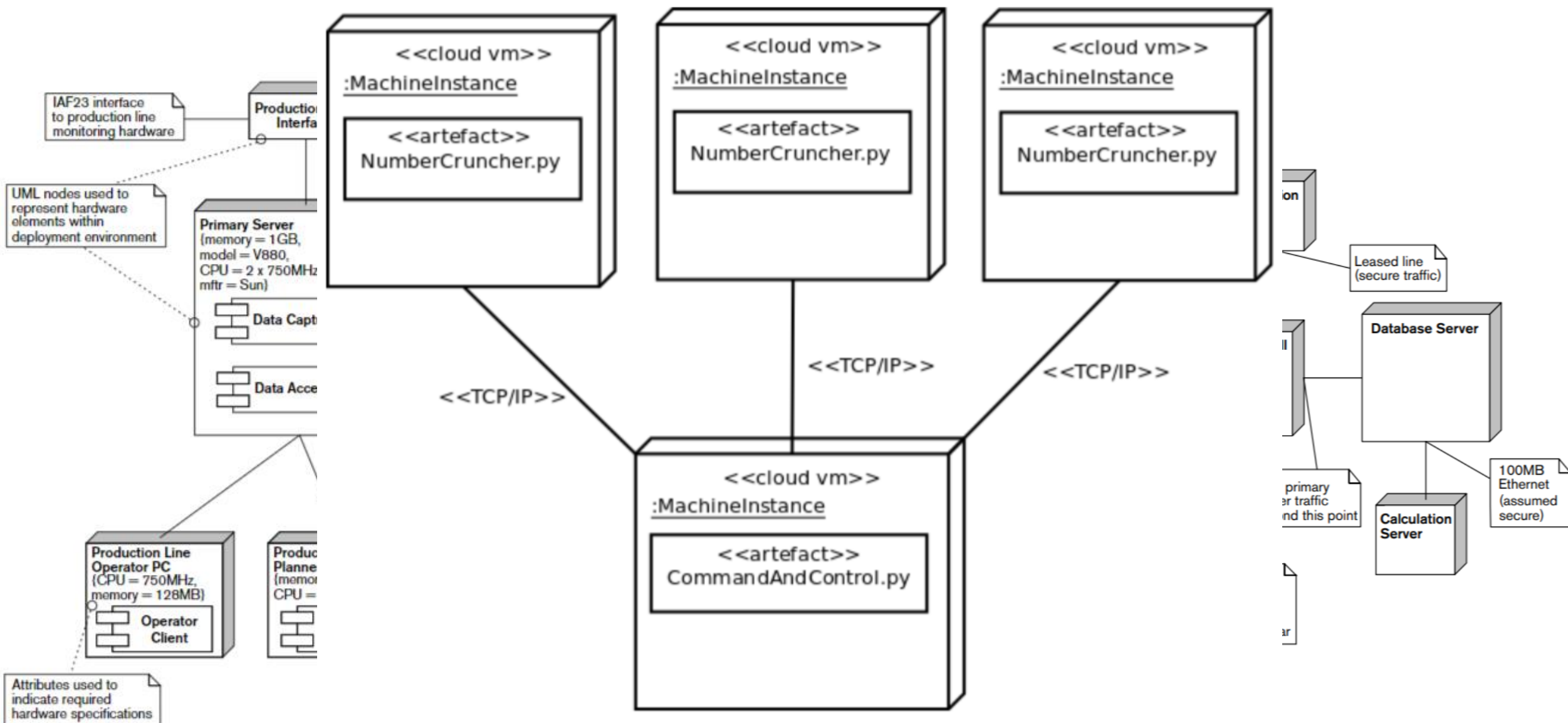
Deployment view



- Deployment view:
 - Describes the environment into which the system will be deployed, and the dependencies that the system has on elements of it**
- Concerns
 - Runtime platform,**
 - Specification of hardware or hosting, network requirements**
 - Physical constraints**
- Models and views
 - Runtime platform models,**
 - Network models**
 - Technology-dependent models**
- Problems and pitfalls
 - Unproven technology,**
 - Unsuitable / missing Service Level agreements**
 - Ignoring inter-site complexities**
 - Disaster recovery environment**

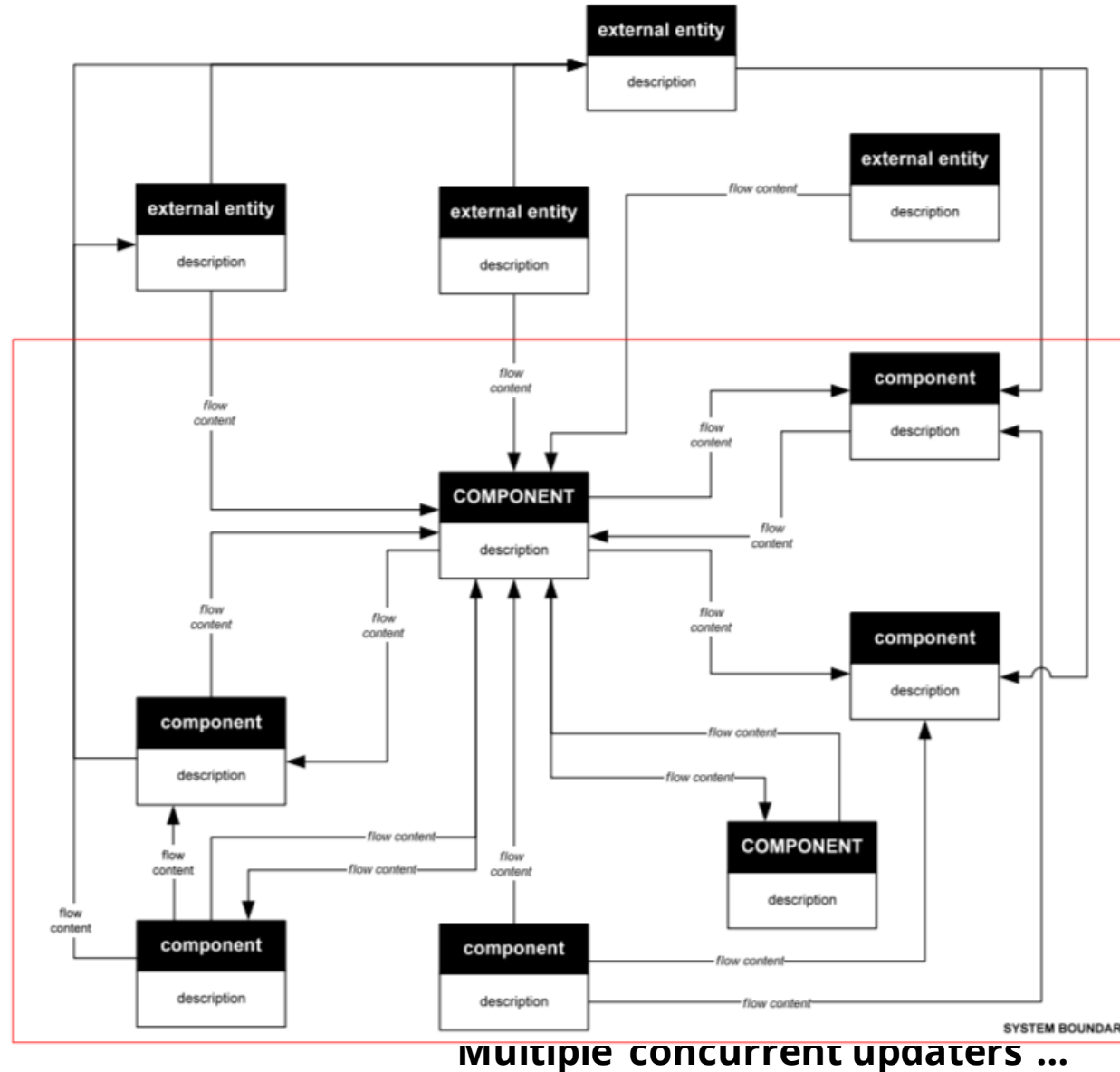
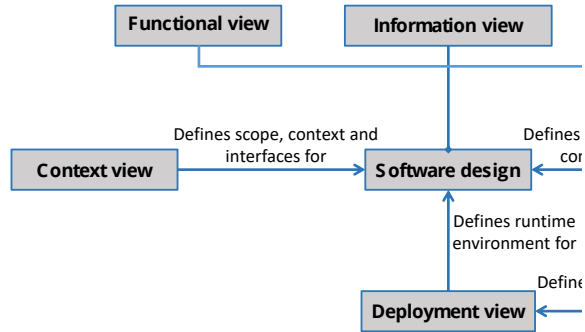


Deployment View: Runtime and Network Models





Information view



, manipulates, manages

latency
quality

- **models (BPMN, Petri nets, ...)**
- **relationship models, ...**

**complexity,
distributed DB**

Multiple concurrent updaters ...



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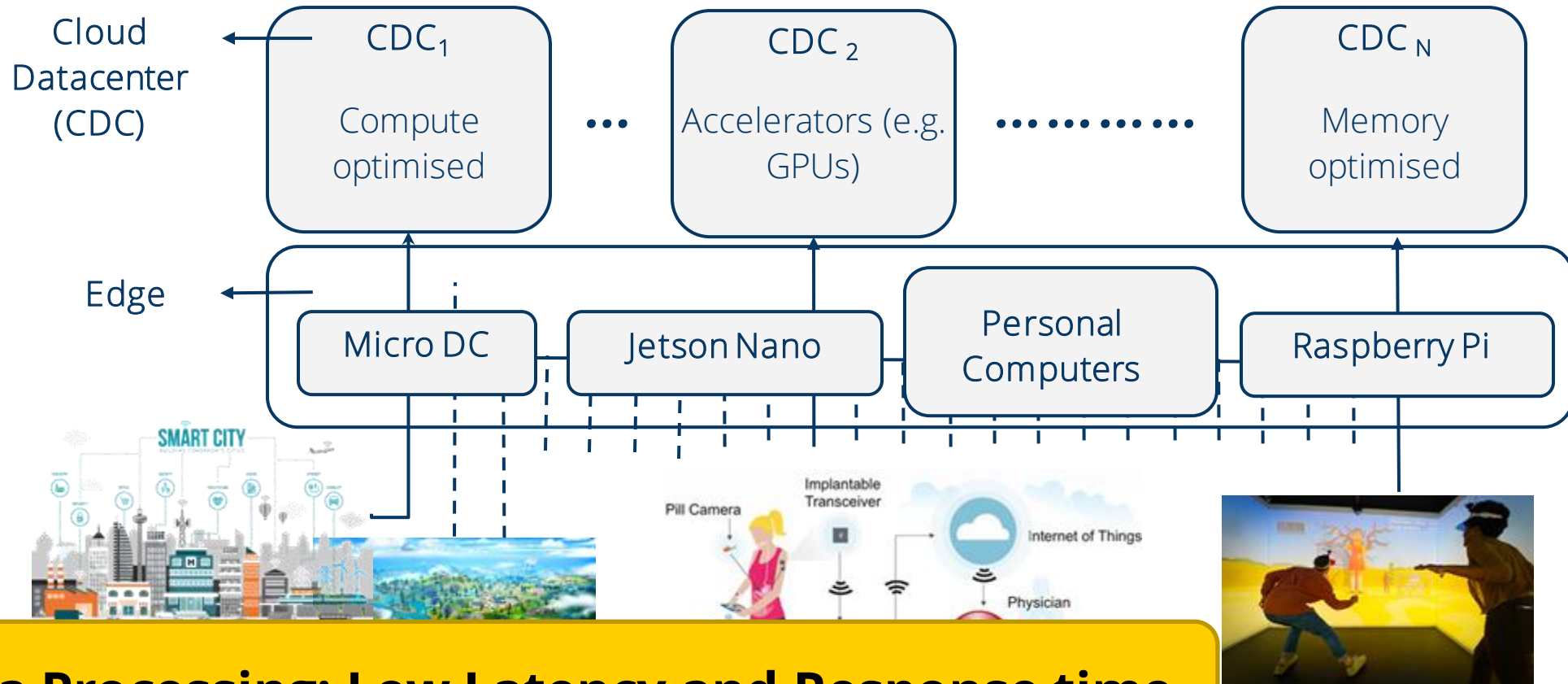


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Edge Architecture



Cloud versus Edge



Fast Data Processing: Low Latency and Response time

Typical Concerns: Mobile Edge Systems: Energy Usage, Network Connectivity, Constrained Resources



Quantum Edge Model

- Classical resources

Based on von Neumann architectures: typically Cloud, Edge resources with shared memory

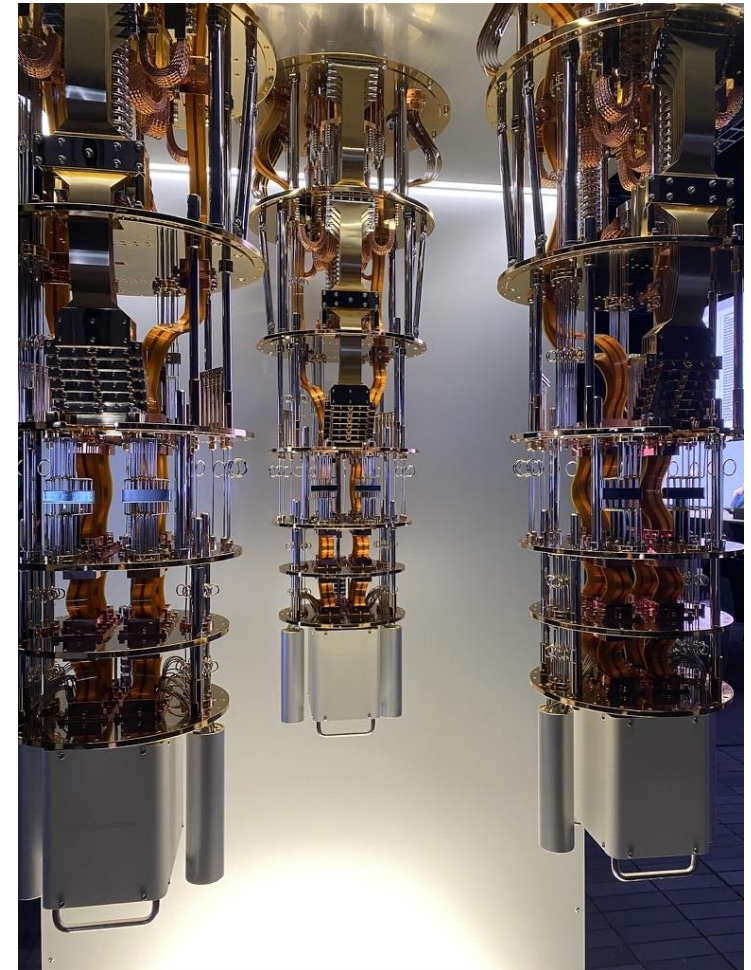
- Quantum resources

Superposition and entanglement

NISQ: Noisy Intermediate Scale Quantum Computers

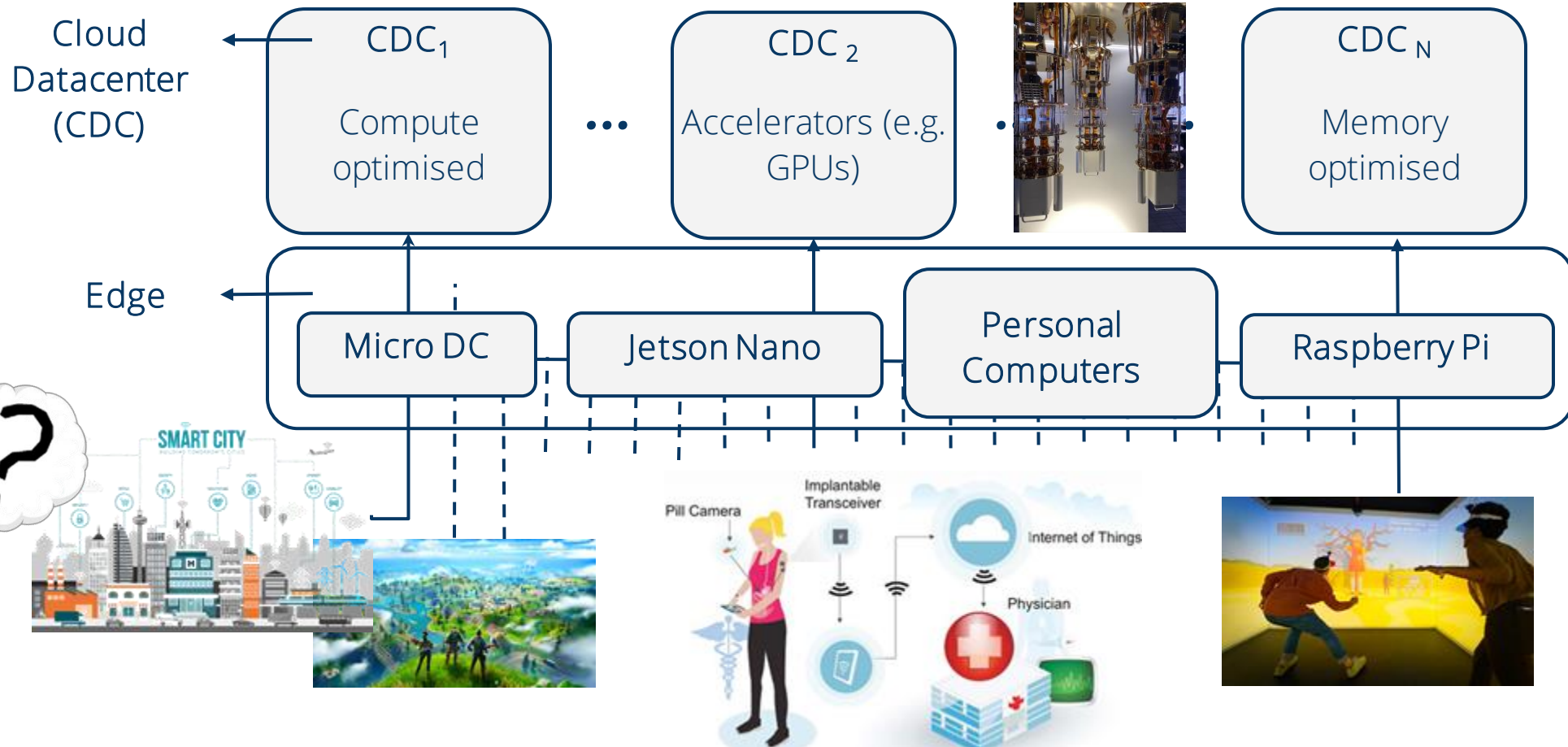
FTQC: Fault-tolerant Quantum Computers

| Characteristics | Classical Computing | Quantum Computing |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Computing units | Calculates using bit levels 0 and 1 | Calculates with Qubits, represents 0 and 1 simultaneously |
| Computing Capacity | Capability increased linearly with number of transistors | Capability increases exponentially with Qubits |
| Error rates | Low error rates, operate at room temperature | High error rate, some quantum systems need to be ultra cold |





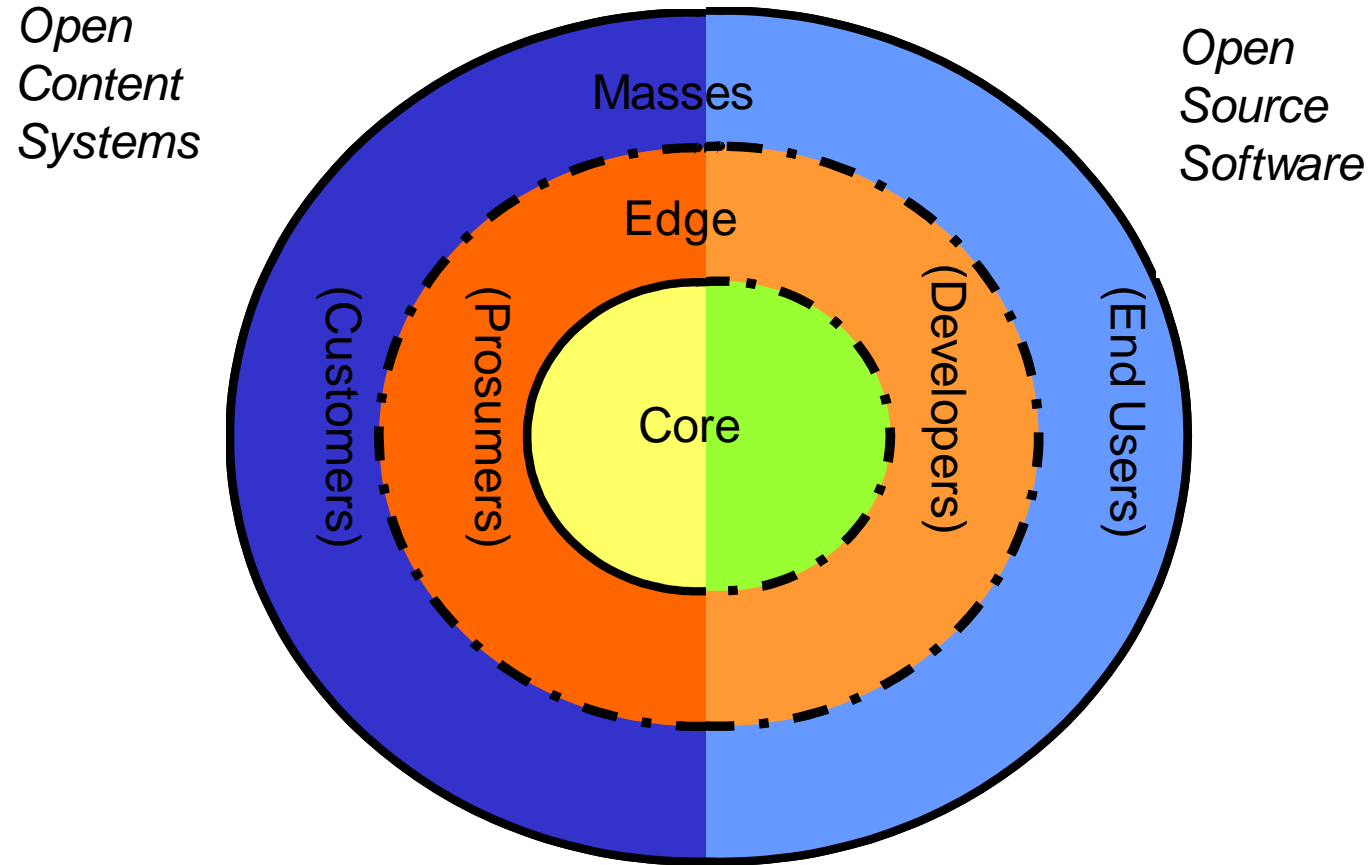
Edge systems



What does an Edge System look like ?



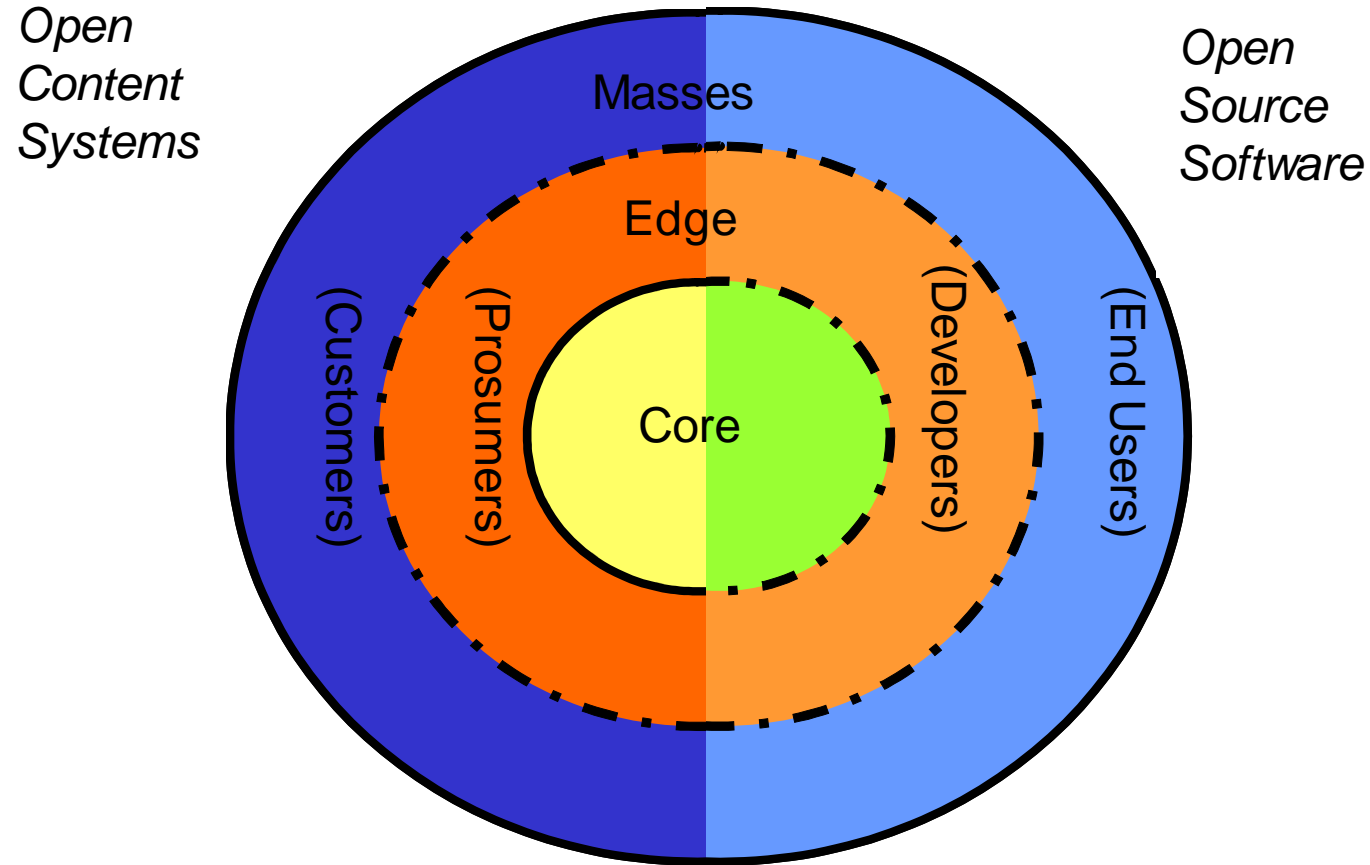
Structure of Edge systems



Edge is an open source and decentralised system



Structure of Edge systems



Edge is an open source and decentralised system

Edge systems need input from its users.



Structure of Edge systems



- Stakeholders
 - End users and customers**
 - Prosumers**
 - Developers**



Structure of Edge systems

- Stakeholders
 - End users and customers**
 - Prosumers**
 - Developers**
- Roles
 - Masses create requirements**
 - Prosumers and developers create value**
 - Core provides a set of services**



Structure of Edge systems



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Edge is an open source and decentralised system ?

Roles are interchangeable?



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Is CORE permeable?



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How should we architect the core?



Edge systems considerations



- Requirements
 - Unknown ?**
 - Desires of a community**
- System development
 - Incremental changes**
 - Context-aware development**
- Resources
 - Grow with use (i.e. resources at every level)**
- Manageability
 - Developers are volunteers**

Edge is an open source and decentralised system ?

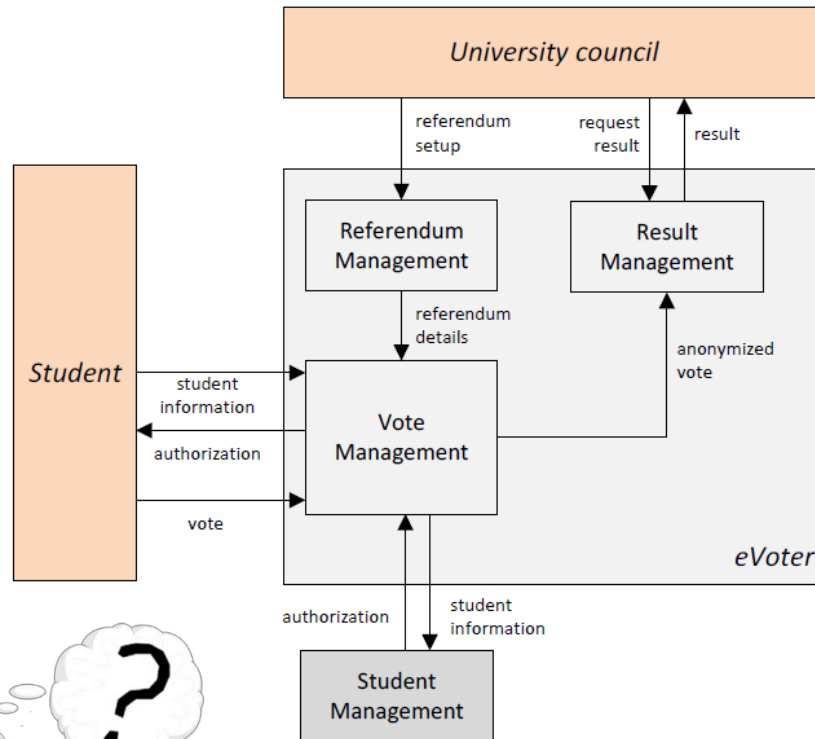


Edge architecture

- Core
Kernel of the system
- Periphery
Services built on top of core



Edge architecture

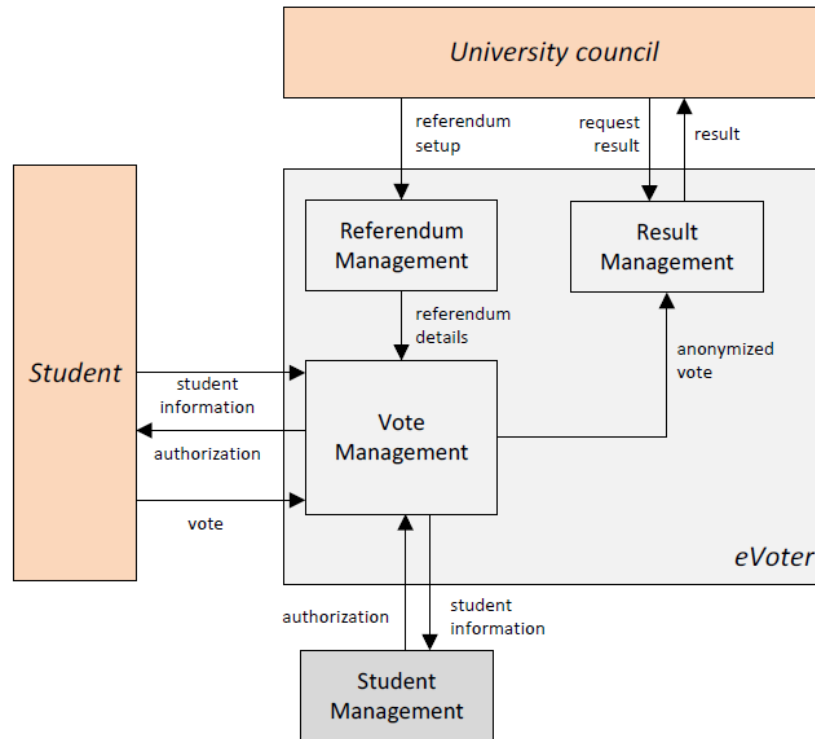


- Core
Kernel of the system
- Periphery
Services built on top of core

What is Core in your assignment?



Edge architecture

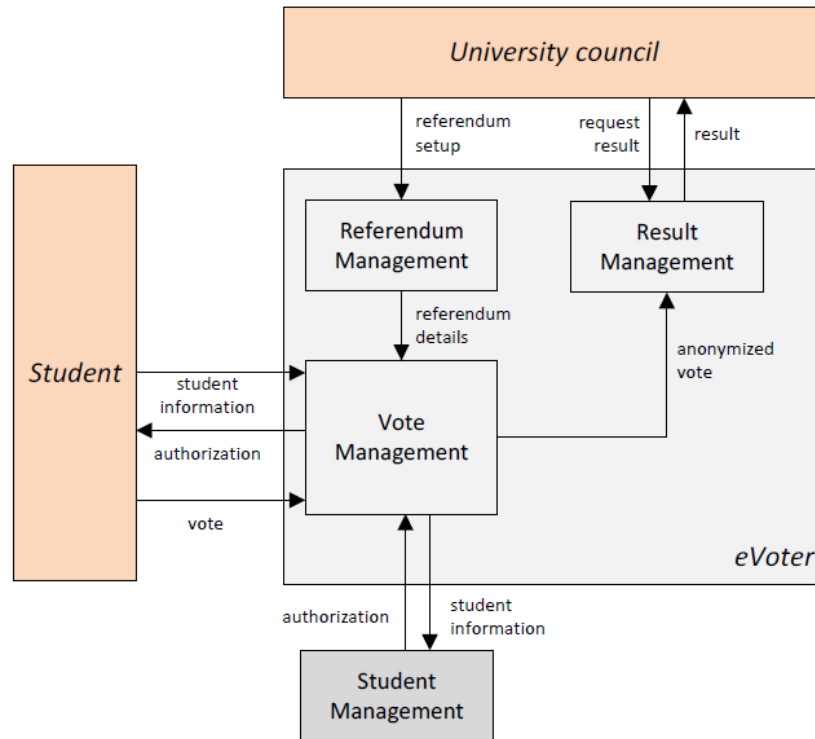


- Core:
 - Quality attributes for periphery**
 - Should be modular and multilayered**
 - Highly reliable**
 - Robust to errors**

Core is the backbone of Edge system!



Edge architecture



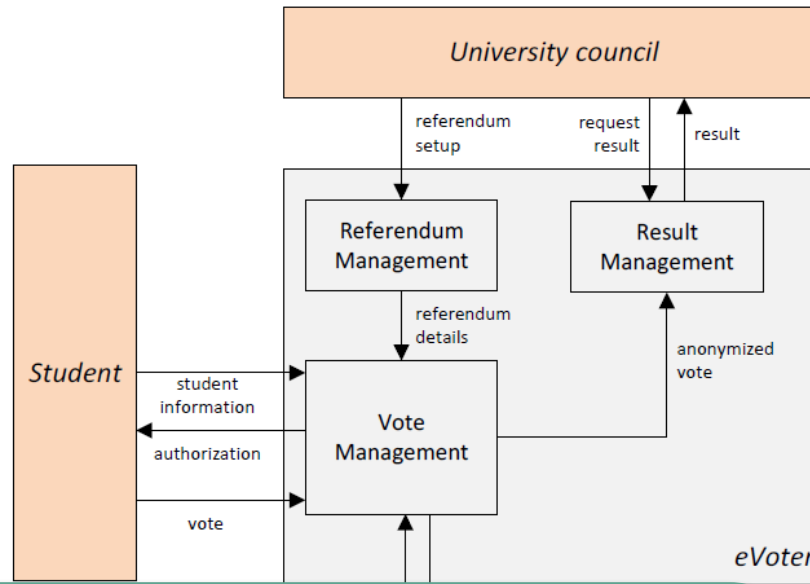
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Core is the backbone of Edge system!

A stable Core provides services to peripheral developers



Edge architecture



Core:

Quality attributes for periphery
Should be modular and multilayered
Highly reliable
Robust to errors

Conditions

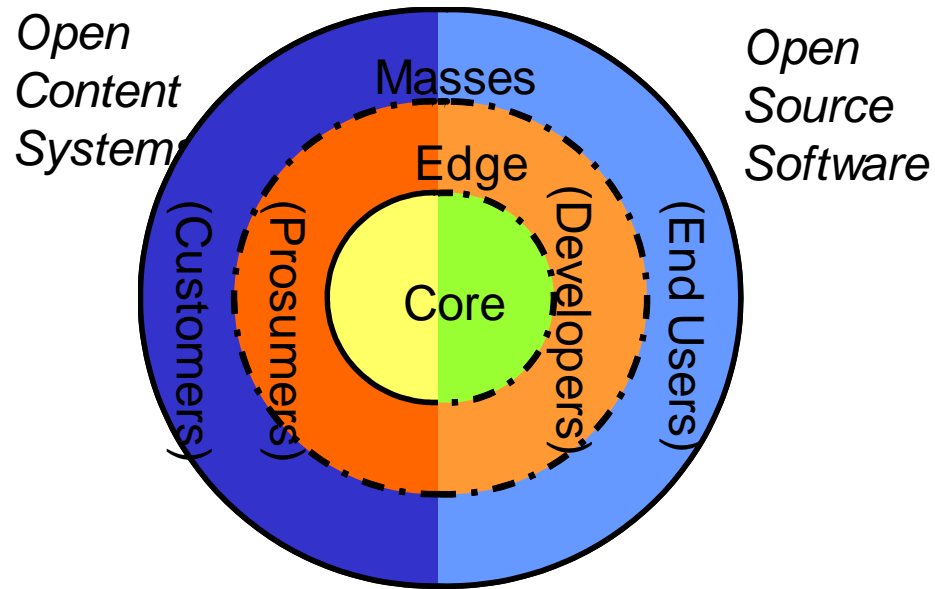
- Organized and up-to-date documentation
- Core services should be easily discoverable
- Appropriate monitoring
- Adequate response to peripheral requests

Core is the backbone of Edge system!

A stable Core provides services to peripheral developers



Edge perspectives



- Managerial attention on inclusion of periphery for system development
- Crowd governance, Core versus Periphery trade-off analysis
Proactive and reactive enforcement models
- Requirement forums for periphery
- Architecture consideration for open systems and open content
- Distributed testing, automated and asynchronous delivery



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For Next Time

- Lab-Session Assignment –I Deadline : 10th March
11:59 CET time





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