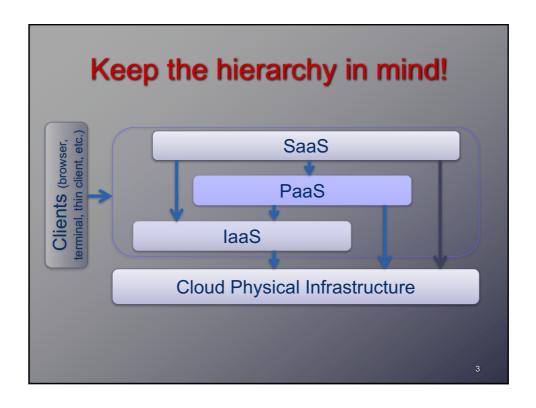
Platform as a Service (PaaS)

Prof. Tahar Kechadi

School of Computer Science

Learning Outcomes

- Define the PaaS model
- Describe the advantages and disadvantages of PaaS
- Case Studies:
 - List some real-world PaaS solutions



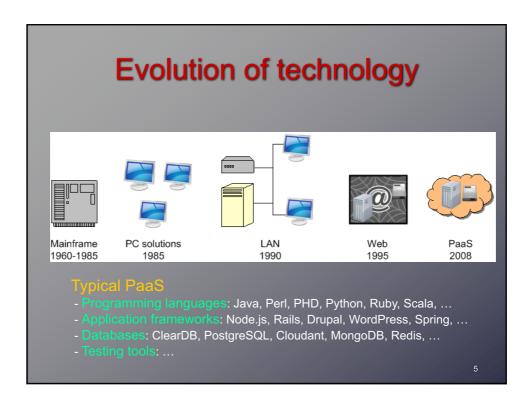
PaaS Model

PaaS Model

- Provides a collection of hardware and software resources required to build and deploy applications and services within the cloud
- Avoids the complexity of buying and maintaining different tools for developing an application

PaaS services

- Change the way the software is developed and deployed
- Users can use language runtimes, application frameworks, DBs,, message queues, testing tools, and deployment tools as a service over the Internet



From ISP to PaaS

- Internet Services Providers
 - Maintained webservers and high-speed, highbandwidth connections
 - Reduced cost
 - Less: server administration, hardware to purchase and maintain
 - Greater system uptime
 - Potential scalability
- Used Windows-, Linux-based webservers
 - Laid the groundwork for the eventual creationcloud-based PaaS solutions

Abstraction from laaS

Layered system

 The Infrastructure layer provides users with direct access to the underlying infrastructure

Isolation

- Isolate users from the resource interaction to the lower levels of resource interaction
- Allow developers to create new software that is not susceptible to the number of provisioned machines or their network configuration

Ζ,

API to support SaaS

Software Development

 PaaS allows developers to build new software that takes advantage of the available resources

PaaS APIs

 Solution is usually designed with a set of APIs that directly influence the programs that can be built on the Cloud

Vendor Dependent

PaaS solutions are deeply tied to Cloud vendors

PaaS Examples

Add-ons to SaaS

 PaaS model can support add-ons to SaaS applications, stand-alone environments for general development, and application deliveryonly environments, supporting hosting

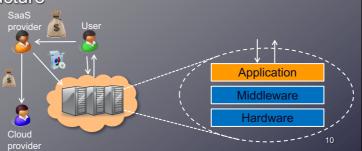
Examples

- ■Google App Engine
- ■Microsoft's Azure
- ■VMware's Cloud Foundry
- And many others...

9

PaaS and SaaS

- Cloud provides middleware/infrastructure
 - For example, Microsoft Common Language Runtime (CLR)
 - Customer pays SaaS provider for the service;
 SaaS provider pays the cloud for the infrastructure



PaaS Advantages

- Lower total cost of ownership
 - No need to purchase and maintain expensive hardware...
- Lower administrative overhead
 - Shift the burden of system software administration from in-house to the cloud provider
- More current system software
 - Cloud provider is responsible for maintaining software versions and patches.
- Increased business and IT alignment
 - Company IT can focus on solutions rather than server-related issues
- Scalable solutions
 - Cloud-based solutions can scale-up and down dynamically based on the demand.

1

PaaS Benefits for Developers

- Focus shift
 - Focus only on innovations that provide real business value instead of infrastructure setup
- Infrastructure
 - Zero infrastructure
- Risk
 - Lower Risk
- Cost
 - Lower cost
- Ease of use
 - Easy and quick development
- Reusable code

...

PaaS Disadvantages

- Security
 - Concern about data security
- Portability
 - Challenges to integrating cloud solutions with legacy software
- **○Trust**
 - Risk of breach by the PaaS provider

1:

Example: Google App Engine (GAE)

- GAE
 - Let developers to create and host web-based applications that reside and run on services managed by Google
- GAE Features
 - Support Java, Python, Go, ...
 - Support for dynamic web pages
 - Data storage and query support
 - Load balancing for application scalability
 - API and SDK
 - Administrative console for managing applications and databases