Cloud Reference Architectures



Dr. Syed Imtiyaz Hassan

Assistant Professor, Deptt. of CSE, Jamia Hamdard (Deemed to be University), New Delhi, India. https://syedimtiyazhassan.org

s.imtiyaz@jamiahamdard.ac.in

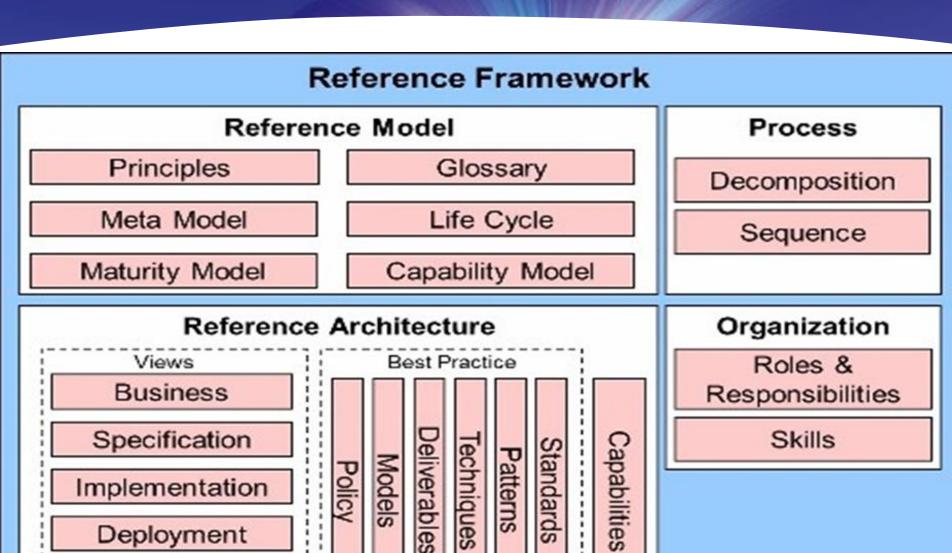
Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Generalized Reference Framework
- 3 Classification Cloud reference models
 - 4 Summary

Introduction

- A Reference Architecture (RA) "should" provide a blueprint or template architecture that can be reused by others wishing to adopt a similar solution.
- A Reference Model (RM) should explain the concepts and relationships that underlie the RA.
- Reference Framework (RF) is a container for both.

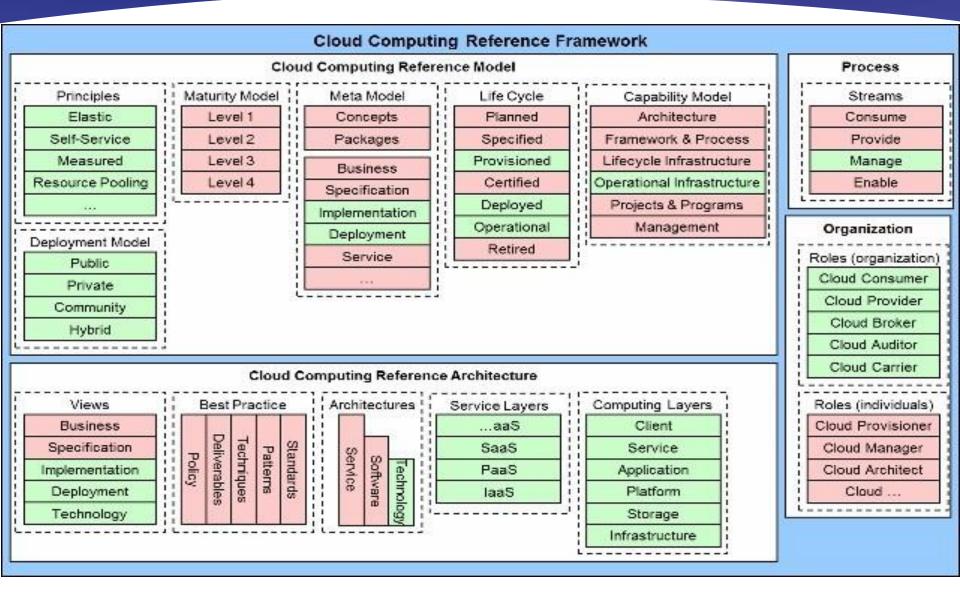
Generalized Reference Framework



Deployment

Technology

Cloud Computing Elements Placed in Generic Reference Frameworks



Classification Cloud Reference Models

Classification

Role-Based

Activities or capabilities are mapped to roles such as cloud provider or consumer.

Layer-based

Activities or capabilities are Mapped to layers in an architecture such as application or resource layers

Classification of Cloud Reference Models

Role-Based Cloud Computing RA

Distributed Management Task Force







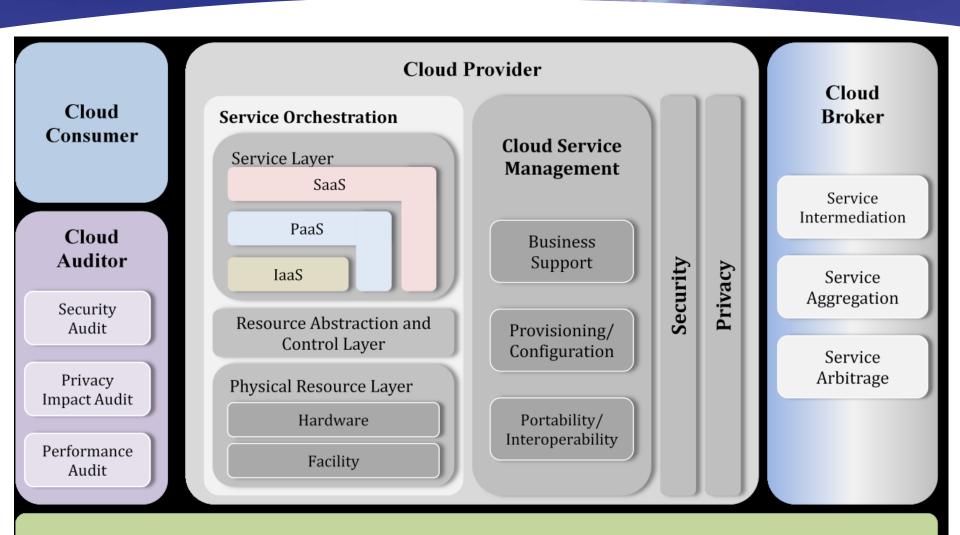
National Institute of Standards and Technology

Classification of Cloud Reference Models

Layer-Based Cloud Computing RA

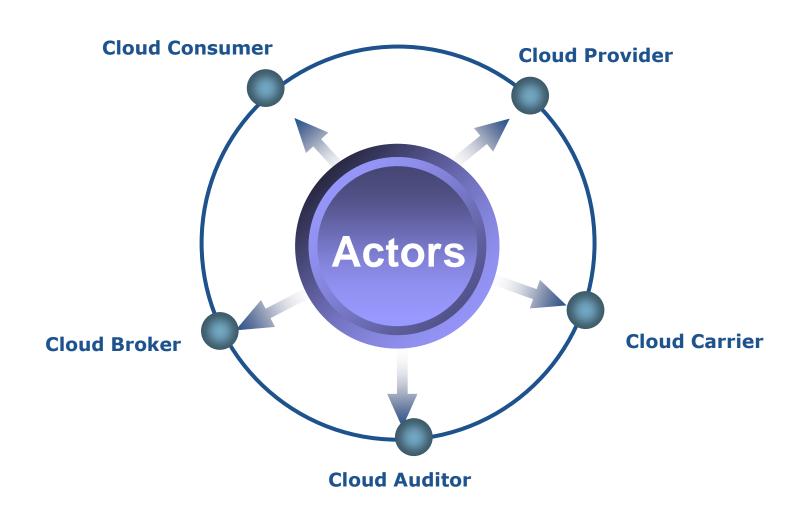


NIST CC RA Reference Architecture



Cloud Carrier

Actors

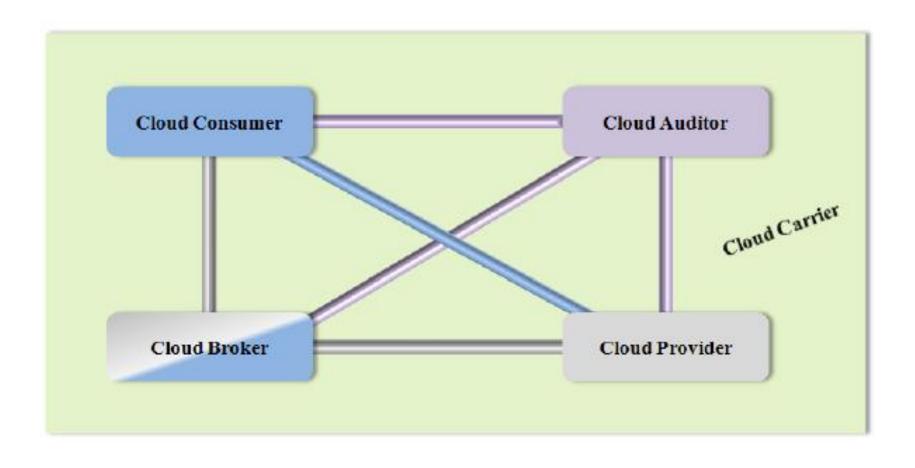


Actors

Cloud Broker: An entity manages the use, performance and delivery of cloud services, and negotiates relationships between Cloud Providers and Cloud Consumers.

*Cloud Carrier: The intermediary that provides *connectivity* and *transport* of cloud services from Cloud Providers to Cloud Consumers.

Interactions between the Actors



Example Usage Scenarios



A cloud consumer may request service from a cloud broker instead of contacting a cloud provider directly. The cloud broker may create a new service by combining multiple services or enhance an existing service. In this example, the cloud providers are invisible to the cloud consumer.



Example Usage Scenarios



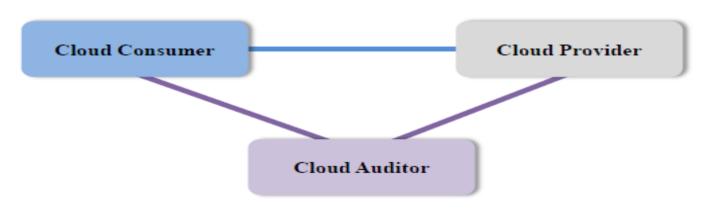
Cloud carriers provide connectivity and transport of cloud services from cloud providers to cloud consumers. A cloud provider will set up **Service Level Agreements (SLAs)** with a cloud carrier and may request dedicated and encrypted connections.



Example Usage Scenarios



For a cloud service, a cloud auditor conducts independent assessments of the operation and security of the cloud service implementation.



Cloud Consumer

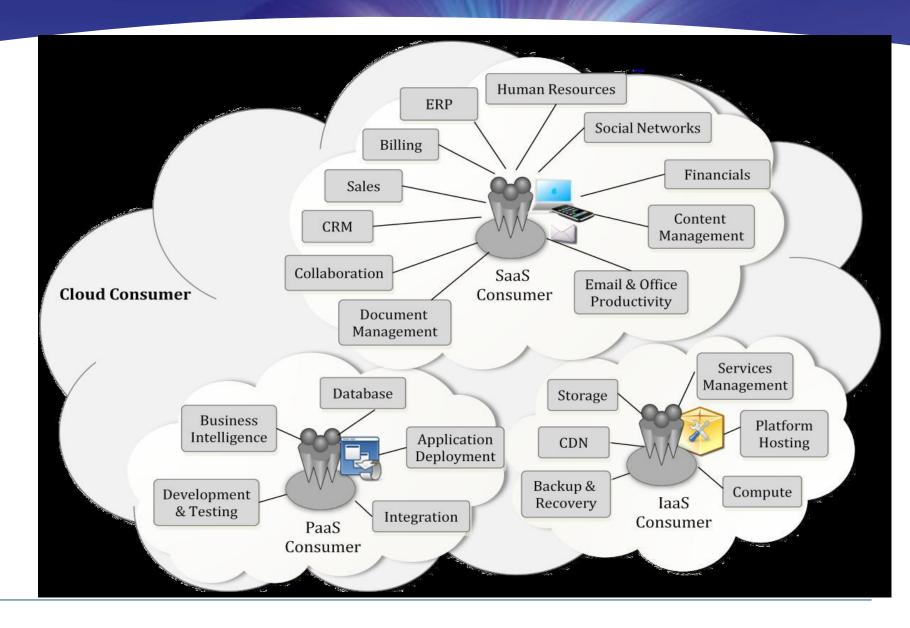
- Person or organization that maintains a business relationship with, and uses services from, Cloud Providers.
- Cloud consumers are categorized into three groups based on their different application/usage scenarios.



Cloud Consumer

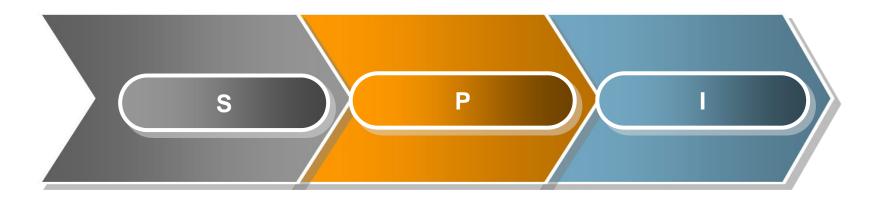
Consumer Type	Major Activities	Example Users
SaaS	Uses application/service for business process operations	Business users, software application administrators
PaaS	Develops, tests, deploys and manages applications hosted in a cloud environment	Application developers, testers and administrators
IaaS	Creates/installs, manages and monitors services for IT infrastructure operations	System developers, administrators, IT managers

Services Available to a Cloud Consumer

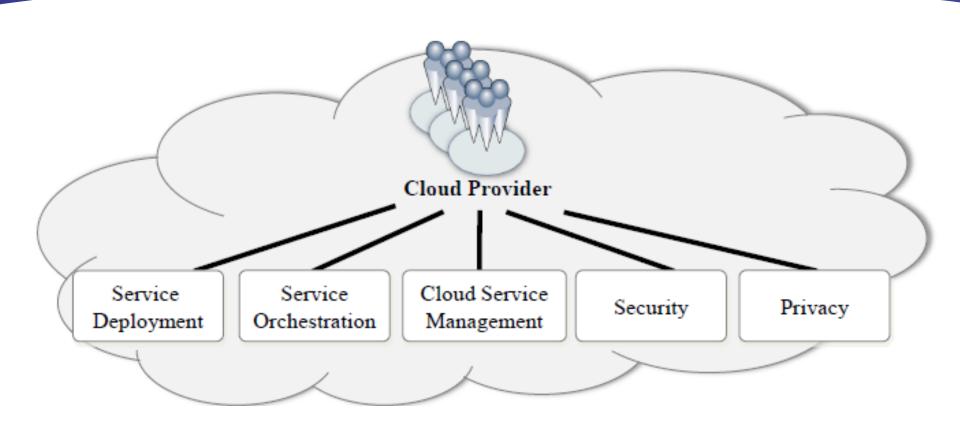


Cloud Provider

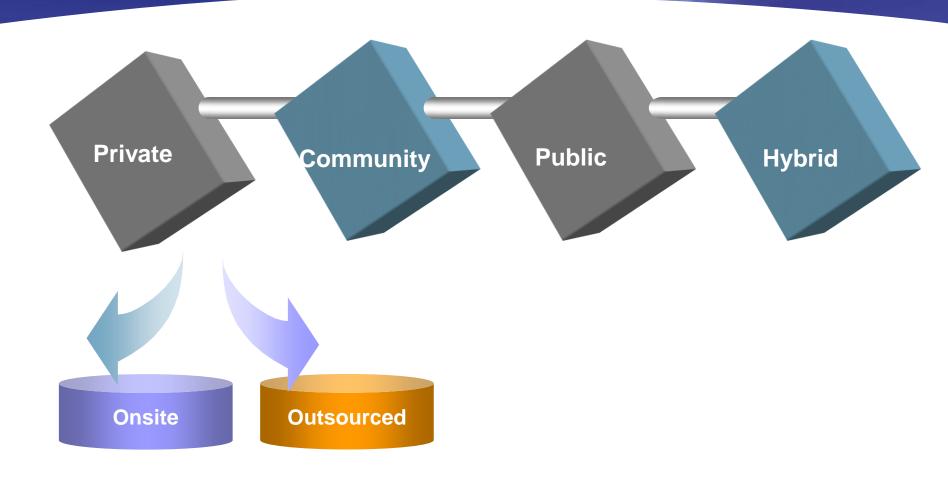
Person, organization or entity **responsible for making a service available** to Cloud Consumers.



Cloud Provider - Top-level View



Cloud Provider – Service Deployment



Cloud Provider - Service Orchestration

Refers to the arrangement, coordination and management of cloud infrastructure to provide different cloud services to meet IT and business requirements.

The three conceptual layers of a generalized cloud environment

Service Layer

Resource Abstraction and Control Layer

Physical Resource Layer

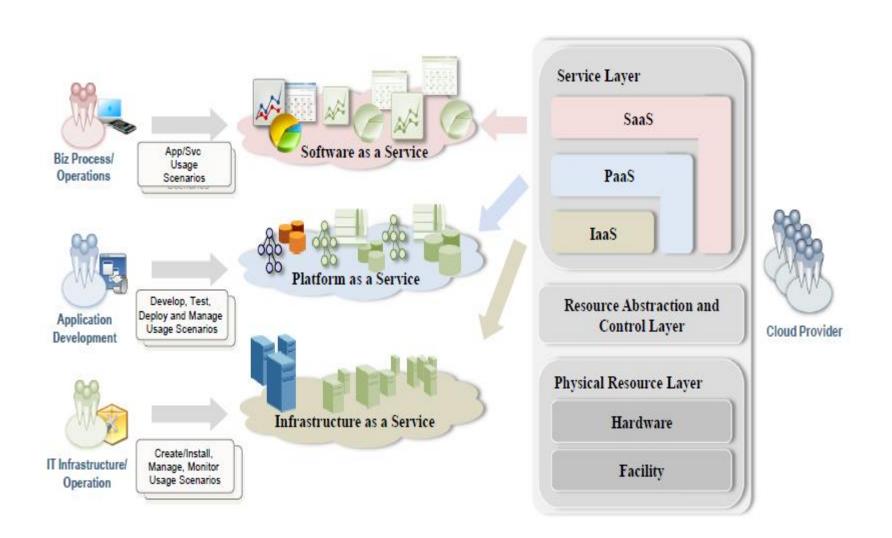
Defines the basic services provided by cloud providers.



elements, such as hypervisor, virtual machines, virtual data storage, and supporting software components. This layer provides 'cloud readiness" with the five characteristics defined in the NIST Cloud Definition.

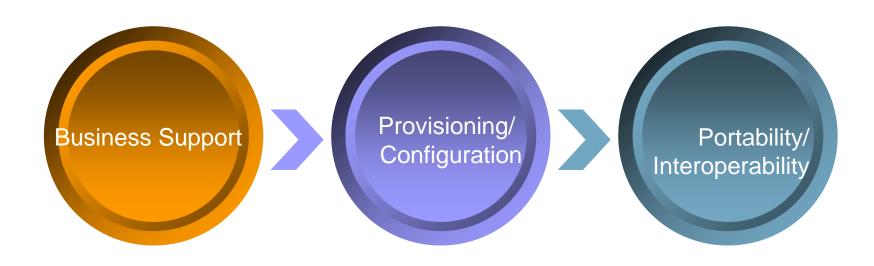
Physical resources
Hardware: Physical
computing
infrastructure
elements.
Facility: HVAC,
power,
communications, and
other aspects of the
physical plant.

Cloud Provider – Service Orchestration

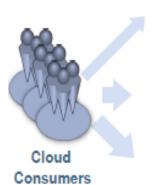


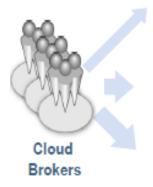
Cloud Provider - Cloud Service Management

A cloud provider performs the following functions to support cloud service management



Cloud Provider -Cloud Service Management





Cloud Service Management

Business Support

Customer Mgmt

Contract Mgmt

Inventory Mgmt

Accounting & Billing

Reporting & Auditing

Pricing & Rating

Provisioning /Configuration

Rapid Provisioning

Resource Change

Monitoring & Reporting

Metering

SLA Management

Portability /Interoperability

Data Portability

Copy Data To-From

Bulk Data Transfer

Service Interoperability

Unified Management Interface

System Portability

VM Images Migration

App/Svc Migration

Business Support



Provisioning/Configuration

Rapid provisioning: Automatically deploying cloud systems based on the requested service/resources/capabilities.

Resource changing: Adjusting configuration/resource assignment for repairs, upgrades and joining new nodes into the cloud.

Monitoring and Reporting: Discovering and monitoring virtual resources, monitoring cloud operations and events and generating performance reports.

Metering: Providing a metering capability at some level of abstraction appropriate to the type of service (e.g., storage, processing, bandwidth, and active user accounts).

SLA management: Encompassing the SLA contract definition (basic schema with the QoS parameters), SLA monitoring and SLA enforcement according to defined policies.

Portability/Interoperability

Portability

- The ability to transfer data from one system to another without being required to recreate or reenter data descriptions or to modify significantly the application being transported.
- 2. The ability of software or of a system to run on more than one type or size of computer under more than one operating system.

Interoperability

The capability to communicate, execute programs, or transfer data among various functional units under specified conditions.

Portability/Interoperability

Cloud Providers should provide mechanisms to support:

Data Portability

- Copy data to-from: Copy data objects into/out of a cloud.
- Bulk data transfer: Use a disk for bulk transfer.

Service Interoperability

 Allow cloud consumers to use their data and services across multiple cloud providers with a unified and enhanced management interface.

System portability

- **VM images migration**: Migrate a fully-stopped VM instance or machine image from one provider to another provider.
- Application/Service migration: Migrate application/service and current contents from one service provider to another provider.

Cloud Providers –Security & Privacy

Security

- -Authentication and Authorization
- -Availability
- -Confidentiality
- -Identity management
- -Integrity
- -Security monitoring & Incident Response
- -Security policy management

Privacy

-Protect the assured, proper, and consistent collection, processing, communication, use and disposition of personal information (PI) and personally identifiable information (PII) on the cloud.

Cloud Auditor

- A party that can conduct **independent assessment** of cloud services, information system operations, performance and security of the cloud implementation.
- A cloud auditor can **evaluate** the services provided by a cloud provider in terms of security controls, privacy impact, performance, etc.

.

Cloud Broker

An entity that manages the use, performance and delivery of cloud services and negotiates relationships between Cloud Providers and Cloud Consumers.

Cloud Broker

- The major services provided by a cloud broker include:
 - **Service Intermediation:** A cloud broker enhances a given service by improving some specific capability and provides the value-added service to cloud consumers.
 - Service Aggregation: A cloud broker combines and integrates multiple services into one or more new services. The broker will provide data integration and ensure the secure data movement between cloud consumer and multiple cloud providers.

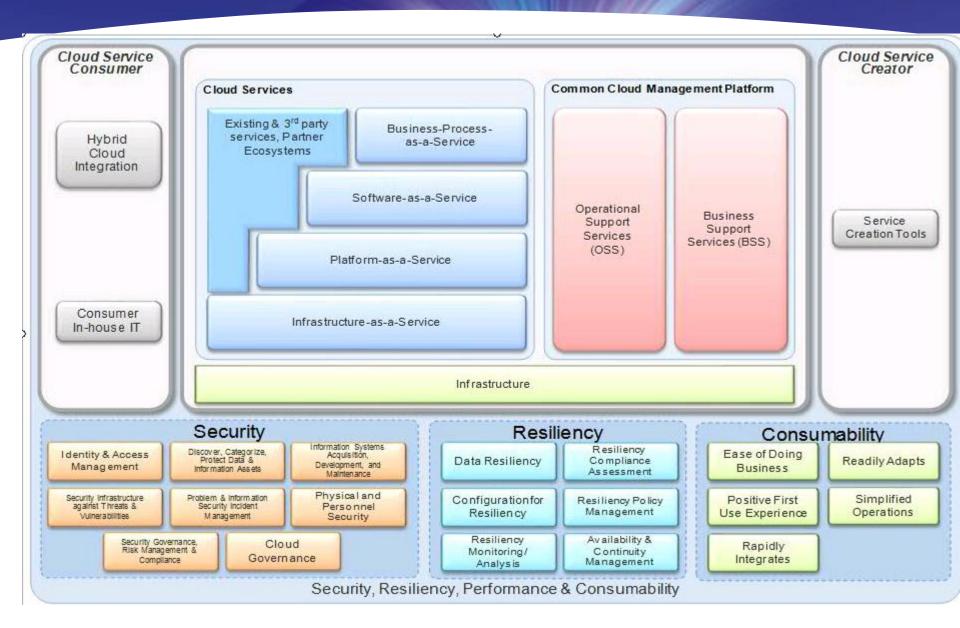
Cloud Broker

- The major services provided by a cloud broker include:
 - Service Arbitrage: Service arbitrage is similar to service aggregation, with the difference in that the services being aggregated aren't fixed. Service arbitrage allows flexible and opportunistic choices for the broker.
 - For example, the cloud broker can use a credit-scoring service and select the best score from multiple scoring agencies.

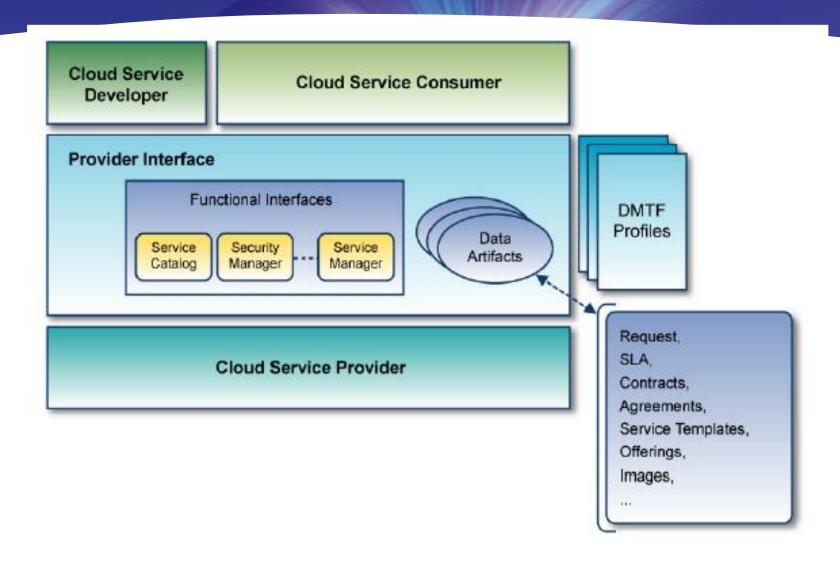
Cloud Carrier

- The intermediary that provides connectivity and transport of cloud services between Cloud Providers and Cloud Consumers.
 - Provide access to cloud consumers through network, telecommunication and other access devices.
 - Distribution can be provided by network and telecomm carriers or a transport agent.
 - **Transport agent:** A business organization that provides physical transport of storage media such as high-capacity hard drives.

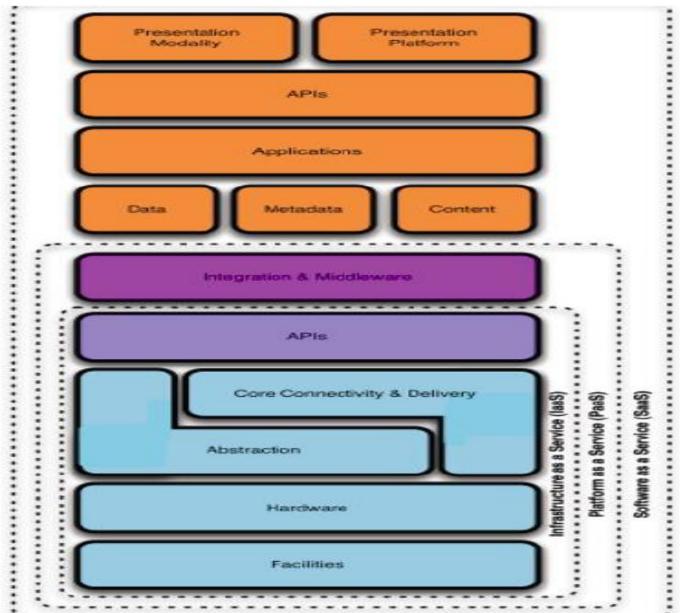
IBM Cloud Computing Reference Architecture



DMTF Cloud Service Reference Architecture



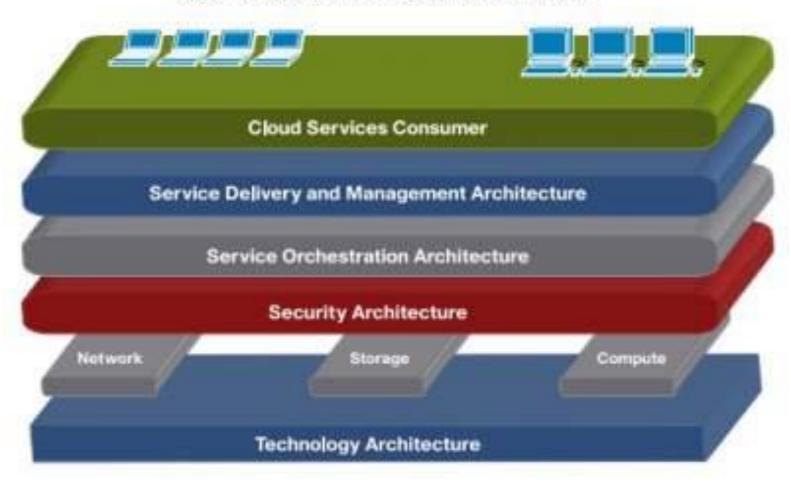
Cloud Security Alliance Reference Model



CISCO Cloud Reference Architecture Framework

Cisco Cloud Reference Architecture Framework

Figure Cisco Cloud Reference Architecture Framework



IETF Cloud Reference Framework

Application/Service Layer(ASL)

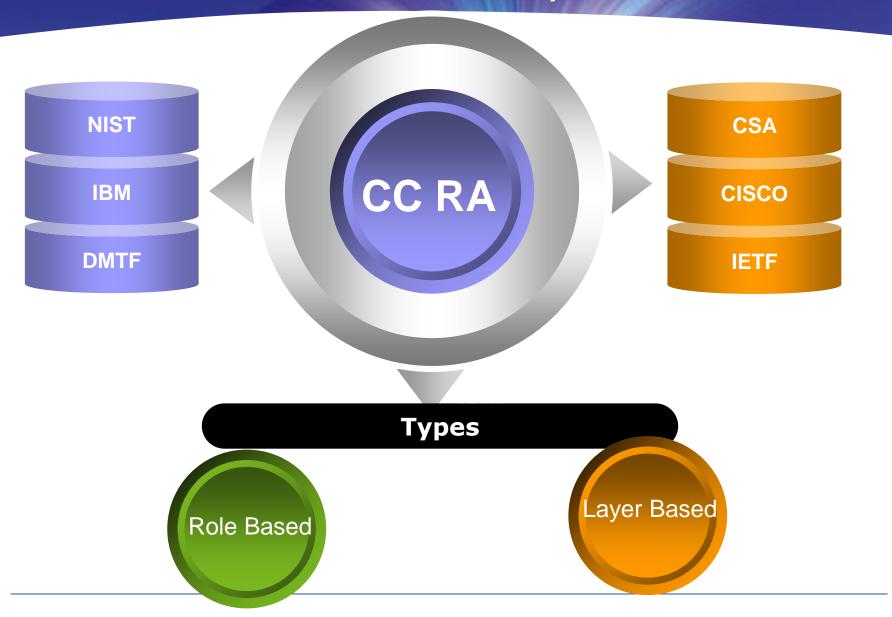
Resource Control Layer(RCL)

Resource Abstract and Virtualization Layer(RAVL)

Physical Resource Layer(PRL)

Cloud Management Layer

Summary





EVERY CLOUD HAS A SILVER LINING