

Cloud Computing NETW1009

Lecture 4

Course Instructor: Dr. – Ing. Maggie Mashaly



Lecture 4: Cloud Data Centers III

Recall what we discussed last lectures..

- Cloud Data Centers
- Compute Systems
- Storage Systems
- Network Systems
- ➤ Virtualization
- Compute Systems Virtualization

Lecture Outline

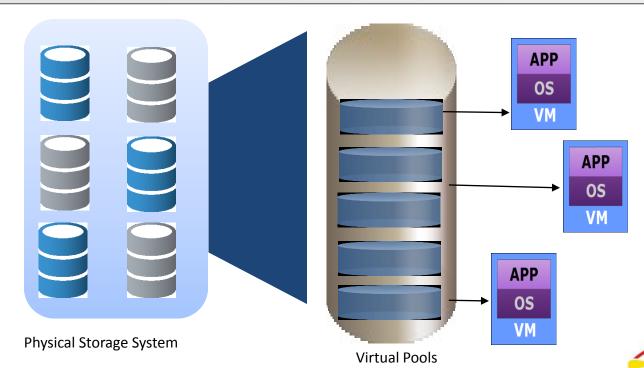
- Storage Virtualization
- ➤ LUNs & Storage Provisioning
- Network Virtualization
- > Resource Pooling
- > Software Defined Infrastructure
- Infrastructure Deployment Methods
- ➤ Best of Breed/ Converged/ Hyper-converged Infrastructures



Storage Virtualization

Storage Virtualization

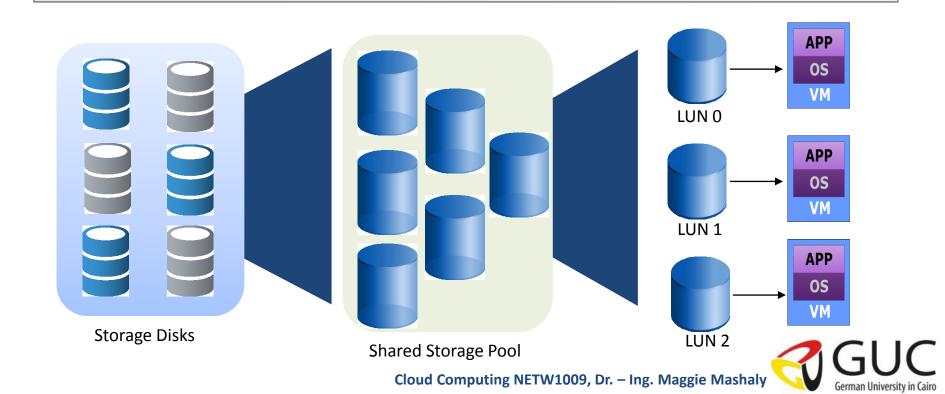
The technique of abstracting physical storage resources to create virtual storage resources.



Logical Unit Number (LUN)

Logical unit number (LUN)

Abstracts the identity and internal functions of storage systems and appear as physical storage to the compute system.

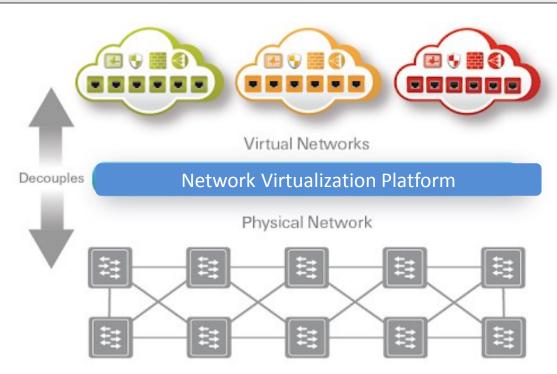


LUN Provisioning - Thin Provisioning

Network Virtualization

Network Virtualization

The technique of abstracting physical network resources to create virtual network resources.





Virtual Network Types

Virtual LAN (VLAN)

 Consists of virtual and/or physical switches, which divide a LAN into smaller logical segments

Private VLAN (PVLAN)

- Extension of VLAN standard
- Segregates nodes within a VLAN into secondary VLANs

Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN)

- OSI Layer 2 overlay network built on an OSI Layer 3 network
- Overlay network is a virtual network that is built on top of existing network

Stretched VLAN

- Extends a VLAN across sites
- Enables nodes in two different sites to communicate over a WAN

Virtual SAN (VSAN)

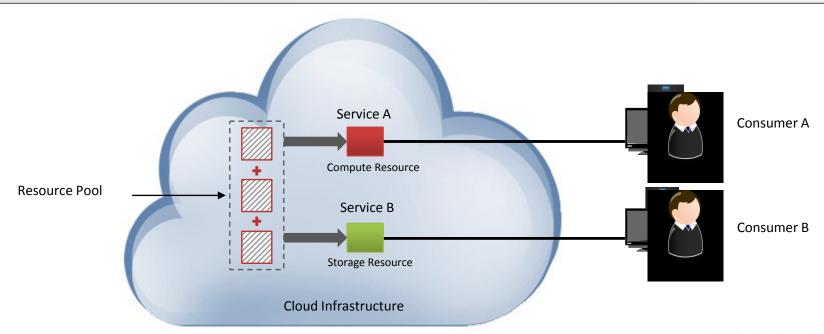
 Enables communication between a group of nodes with a common set of requirements



Resource Pooling

Resource Pooling

The provider's resources are pooled to serve multiple consumers using a multitenant model.



Resource Pooling: Compute - Example

Compute System 1 Processing power=4000 MHz Memory Capacity=6 GB

Compute System 2 Processing power=4000 MHz Memory Capacity=6 GB

Compute System 3
Processing power=4000 MHz
Memory Capacity=6 GB

Virtual Machine 1 Resource Allocation APP Processing power=1500 MHz os Hypervisor Memory Capacity=2 GB VM **Resource Allocation** **** APP Virtual Machine 2 Processing power=1500 MHz os Memory Capacity=2 GB **VM** Service A Assigned to consumer A Hypervisor **Resource Allocation** Virtual Machine 3 **APP** Processing power=1500 MHz os Memory Capacity=2 GB Resource Allocation Virtual Machine 4 Processing power=1500 MHz os Hypervisor Memory Capacity=2 GB

Resource Allocation

Total processing power=12000MHZ
Total memory capacity=18 GB
Remaining processing power=4500 MHz
Remaining memory capacity=8 GB

•••

Service B
Assigned to consumer B
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APP

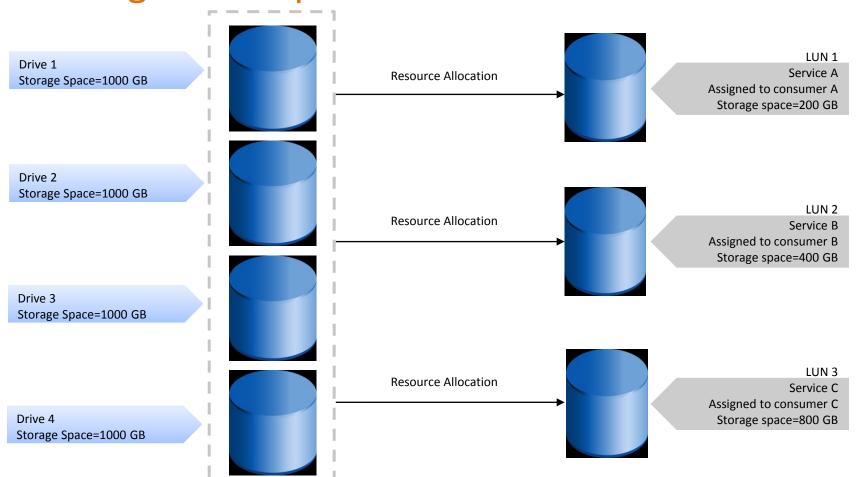
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Virtual Machine 5

Processing power=1500 MHz Memory Capacity=2 GB

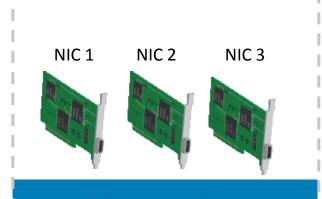
Resource Pooling: Storage - Example



Total storage space=4000 GB Allocated storage space=1400 GB Remaining storage space=2600 GB

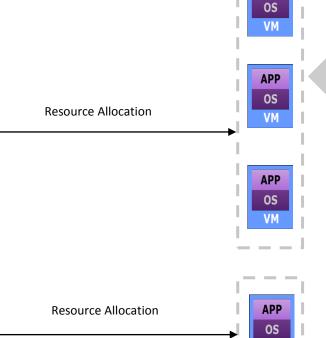


Resource Pooling: Network - Example





Total bandwidth of three NICs=3000 mbps - Each NIC 1000 mbps



APP

VM

APP OS Service A Assigned to consumer A Bandwidth=600 mbps

Service B Assigned to consumer B Bandwidth=300 mbps

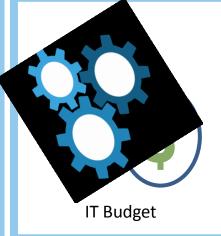


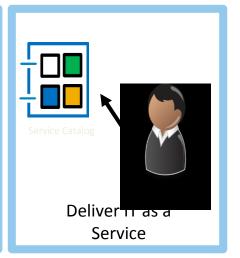
Resource Pooling: Challenges













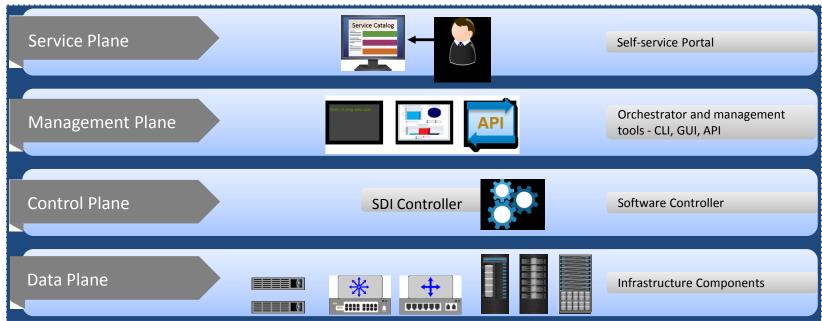
Solution: Software-defined Infrastructure



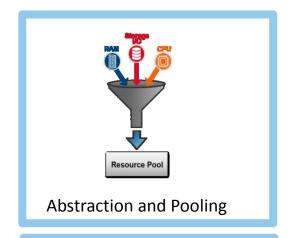
Software-defined Infrastructure

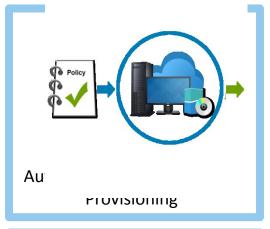
Software-defined infrastructure (SDI)

All IT infrastructure resources are virtualized, abstracted, and delivered as a service. Automated software controls the entire infrastructure.



Software-defined Infrastructure Attributes

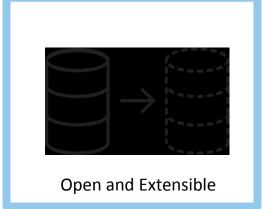










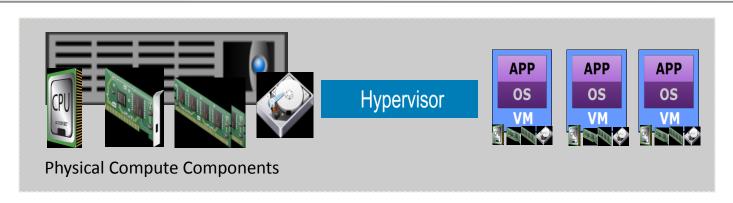




Software-defined Compute

Software-defined Compute (SDC)

SDC is an approach to provision compute resources using compute virtualization technology enabled by the hypervisor.



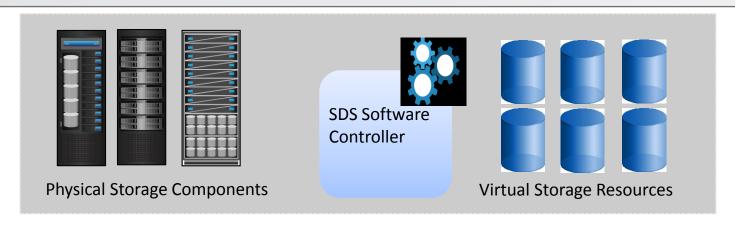
Hypervisor decouples the application and the OS from the hardware and encapsulates them in an isolated virtual container called a virtual machine (VM).

Hypervisor controls the allocation of hardware resources to the VMs based on policies, which means the hardware configuration of a VM is maintained using the software.

Software-defined Storage

Software-defined Storage (SDS)

SDS is an approach to provision storage resources in which a software (SDS controller) controls storage-related operations independent of the underlying physical storage infrastructure.

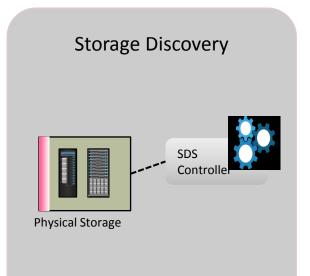


SDS controller abstracts the physical details of storage and delivers virtual storage resources.

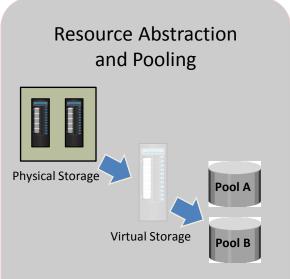
SDS controller controls the allocation of storage capacity based on policies.



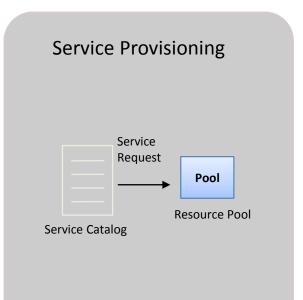
Software-defined Storage Controller Functions



SDS controller discovers physical storage systems to gather data and bring them under its control and management.



SDS controller abstracts physical storage systems into virtual storage systems and virtual storage pools as per policies.



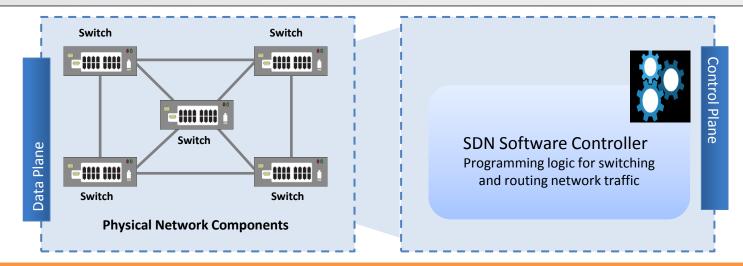
SDS controller automates the storage provisioning tasks and delivers virtual storage resources based on the service request issued through a service catalog.



Software-defined Network

Software-defined Network (SDN)

It is a networking approach that enables an SDN controller to control the switching and routing of the network traffic independent of the underlying network.

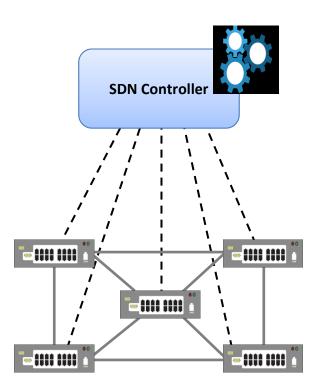


SDN controller abstracts the physical details of the network components and separates the control plane functions from the data plane functions.

SDN controller provides instructions for data plane to handle network traffic based on policies.



Software-defined Network Controller Functions



Physical Network Components

Network Discovery

SDN controller interacts with network components to discover information on their configuration, topology, capacity, utilization, and performance.

Network Component Management

SDN controller configures network components to maintain interconnections among the components and isolate network traffic through virtual networks.

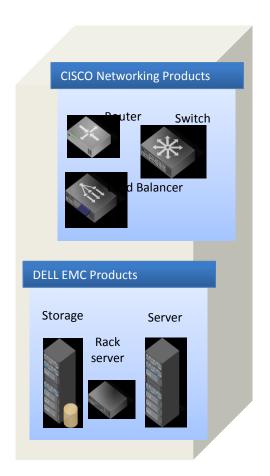
Network Flow Management

SDN controller controls the network traffic flow between the components and chooses the optimal path for network traffic.

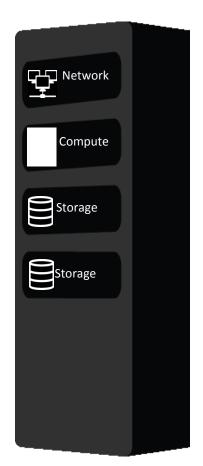


Infrastructure Deployment Models

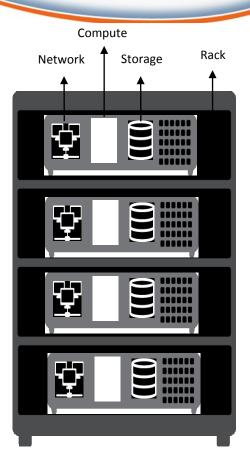
Deployment Options



Best-of-Breed Infrastructure



Converged Infrastructure



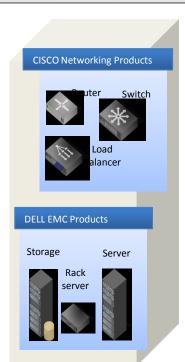
Hyper-Converged Infrastructure



Best-of-Breed Infrastructure

Best-of-Breed Infrastructure

Integrates different hardware and software components from different vendors to built a cloud infrastructure.



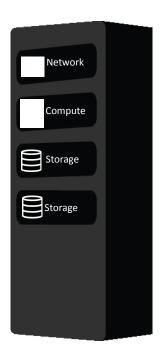
- Brownfield deployment option
- Enables repurposing the existing infrastructure components
- Enables organizations to choose and switch vendors easily
- Requires organization to spend significant amount of IT staff time



Converged Infrastructure

Converged Infrastructure

All the infrastructure elements such as compute, storage, network, virtualization, and management are bundled together.



Converged Infrastructure

30%

Increase in IT operational efficiency

25%

Increase in application developer productivity

Set up new systems

4.6x

Faster

20 minutes

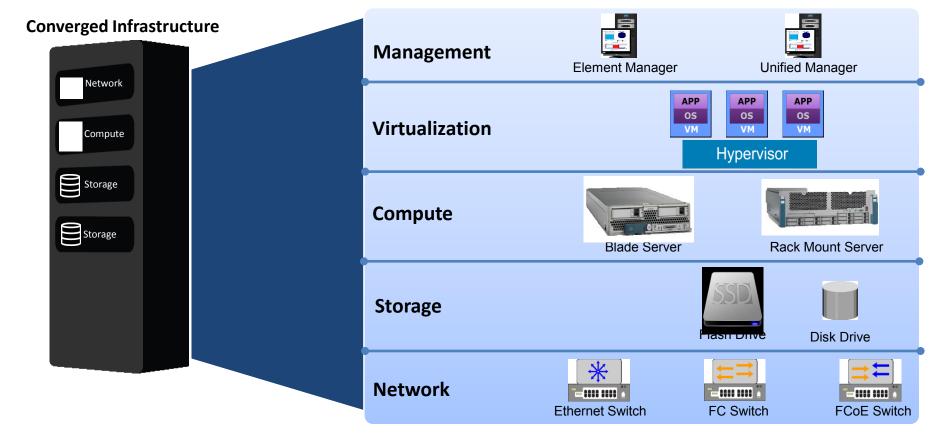
To deploy a full virtualized environment

30%

Lowers TCO



Architecture of Converged Infrastructure



Converged Infrastructure Benefits



















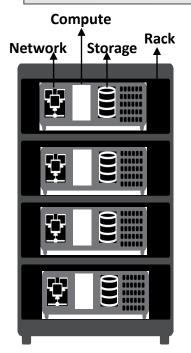
Best-of-breed Infrastructure vs. Converged Infrastructure

Best-of-Breed Infrastructure	Converged Infrastructure
Provides flexibility to choose components from leading vendors	Provides limited flexibility although some vendors give options to choose vendors
Prevents vendor lock-in	Imposes vendor lock-in
Incurs significant cost and time to deploy an infrastructure	Reduces the time to deploy an infrastructure and improves time-to-market
Takes long time to scale	Enables rapid scalability
Provides siloed, decentralized management with multiple tools	Provides a single management software and end-to-end management
Has higher power and space requirement	Has lower power and space requirement

Hyper-Converged Infrastructure

Hyper-converged Infrastructure

All the components that are present in converged infrastructure are integrated in a scalable rack or appliance.



Set up new systems

4.6x faster

Scale in 5 minutes Lowers TCO by 30%

Deploy a fully virtualized environment in 20 minutes





Hyper-Converged Infrastructure – Case Studies





Why is Hyper-converged Infrastructure blasting off?

Over 60% of companies have deployed or deploys HCl within two years.

For some simple reasons

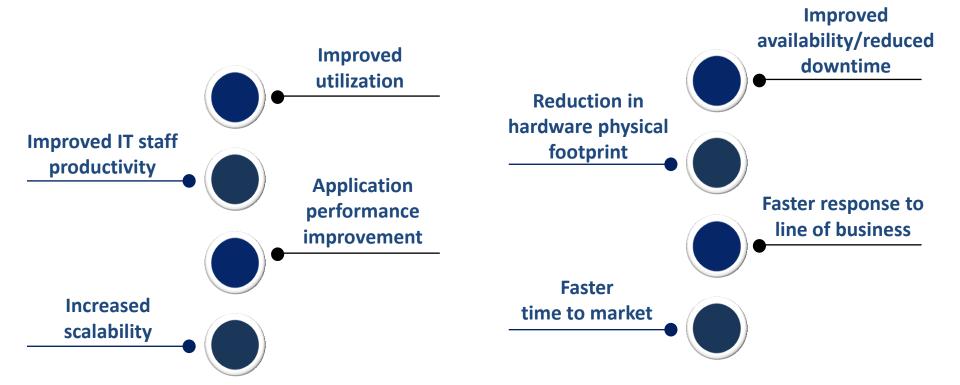
Up to 30% lower total cost of ownership versus traditional SAN

87% say that HCI has made them more agile

Up to 400% more expensive to use ondemand AWS versus VxRail



Benefits of deploying Converged and Hyper-converged Infrastructure



References

- "Cloud Infrastructures and Services CIS" Course by Dell Technologies
- ➤ "Information Storage and Management ISM" Course by Dell Technologies
- "IT Solutions for Digital Businesses Virtualization and the Journey to the Modern Digital Workspace" Course by Vmware

For any inquiries e-mail me on: maggie.ezzat@guc.edu.eg

