

ASSIGNMENT 1 FRONT SHEET

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Student declaration <p>I certify that the assignment submission is entirely my own work and I fully understand the consequences of plagiarism. I understand that making a false declaration is a form of malpractice.</p>			
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Grading grid

P1	P2	P3	P4	M1	M2	D1

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Introduction

I. Overview cloud computing

Delivering various services over the Internet is known as cloud computing. These resources include equipment and software, such as servers, databases, networking, and software for data storage.

With cloud-based storage, files can be saved to a remote database as opposed to being kept on a proprietary hard drive or local storage device. A computer or other electronic device can access data and the software needed to run it as long as it can access the internet.

Many factors make cloud computing a popular choice for individuals and companies, including cost savings, increased productivity, speed and efficiency, performance, and security.

(FRANKENFIELD, 2022)

II. Client – Server

1. Client

A program or a device can be a client. The computer that end users use to browse the web is known as a client device. Devices include, among others, desktops, laptops, cellphones, and tablets. A client program is a program that enables online request submission by the user. A web browser is one illustration. Through a web browser, a user can request a web page. Additionally, software that offers online assistance, themes, etc., might be regarded as clients.

- Types of clients :

- Fat: Devices and programs known as "fat clients" are sufficiently powerful and operate independently of servers.

Fat clients are user workstations that are capable and feature-rich in their own right. Example: a desktop PC, a laptop,...

Programs with fat customers carry a disproportionately big share of the processing load. Example: the Lineage II gaming client (more than 2 GB in size)

- Thin: The functionality of thin clients is very limited, and they are heavily reliant on their server counterparts.

Benefits of thin-client systems:

- + No viruses, spyware, spam, thefts, etc.
- + Easy to keep the software properly configured and patched
- + Lower TCO (Total Cost of Ownership)
- + Fewer points of failure

(rizafennisya.files.wordpress, 2022)

2. Server

A server is a machine that responds to client requests for services. These gadgets execute server software. Multiple clients can receive services from a single server at once. Servers typically operate continuously. A single system can house numerous servers. For instance, to serve various customers, many file servers and web servers may be running concurrently. The client and server could both be located on the same system.

- Types of servers :

- Iterative:

The most suited applications for iterative design are short-duration services with generally stable execution times.

In other words, if handling a client takes a lengthy time, the wait for following clients may be intolerable.

Internet services such as daytime (RFC 867) and echo (RFC 862) are frequently used as iterative servers.

Steps:

1. Wait for a client request to arrive
2. Process the request and send the response back to the client
3. Go back to Step 1

- Concurrent:

Despite being more difficult, concurrent design produces better results.

When the rate at which requests are processed is lower than the rate at which requests arrive at the server, it enables improved responsiveness and decreased latency.

Commonly used concurrent servers for internet services include HTTP, telnet, and FTP.

Steps:

1. Wait for a client request to arrive
2. Use a new process/task/thread to handle the request
3. Go back to Step 1

(rizafennisya.files.wordpress, 2022)

3. Relation between Client and Server

- Hardware roles:
 - The basic functions of networked devices are typically described by the phrases "client" and "server."
 - A "client" is typically similar to a personal computer that a person uses, and it mostly starts talks by submitting requests.
 - A "server" is typically a powerful computer that is solely responsible for responding to client requests, located in a server room that only its administrator ever sees.
- Software roles:
 - To implement the "client" and "server" roles for numerous protocols, TCP/IP makes use of various pieces of software.
 - On some devices, client and server software may coexist.
 - Though not always, client software is typically located on client hardware and server software on server hardware.
- Transactional roles:
 - The client is the entity that initiates communication or makes a query in any information exchange; the server answers, typically supplying information.
 - Once more, a transaction is often started by client software on a client device, but this is not always the case.
 - Example: For instance, even though both SMTP servers run server software on server hardware, when they communicate to exchange email, one device functions as the client and the other as the server.

III. Peer – to – peer(P2P)

A peer-to-peer network is a straightforward computer network. Each computer in the network serves as a node for file sharing. This allows for the transmission of massive amounts of data. Each network node is equally burdened. To bring the network to a halt, all nodes must stop operating independently.

Advantages	Disadvantages
The network is simple to manage since each node is self-contained.	Because there is no centralized server, data is constantly vulnerable to loss due to a lack of backup.
Because each node serves as a server, the central server's cost is reduced.	Because each node is self-contained, it becomes difficult to safeguard the entire network.
It's simple to add, delete, and repair nodes in this network.	

Example:

Uploaders and downloaders can exchange software and media files through file sharing. File sharing services can provide scanning and security for shared files in addition to peer-to-peer networking. Additionally, they might let users circumvent intellectual property restrictions in an anonymous way or might enforce those rights.

IV. Hight Performance Computing

1. Definition

1.1. Paralel

The study, creation, and use of algorithms in parallel computing refers to the use of several processors to solve a problem. The main goal is to divide the work across many processors in order to solve a problem more quickly or a larger problem in the same amount of time.

This architecture is often housed where different processors are arranged in a server rack; the application server distributes the computational demands and processes them simultaneously on each server by breaking them up into little chunks. The initial computer programs were created for serial computation, which allows for the execution of a single instruction at a time. Parallel computation, on the other hand, allows for the simultaneous execution of several processors and applications.

There are several benefits of parallel computing, including time and resource savings, concurrency, larger issue solving, etc. Parallel computing also lessens complexity.

There are two lines to get a ticket for anything in the real-world example of parallel computing; if two cashiers are giving tickets to 2 people simultaneously, it helps to save time and reduce complexity.

Types of parallel computing:

- Bit-level parallelism
- Instruction-level parallelism
- Task Parallelism

Applications of Parallel Computing:

- Data mining and databases are two of the main uses of parallel computing.
- Another application for parallel computing is the simulation of systems in real time.
- the technology, including multimedia and networked videos.
- Engineers and scientists.
- Collaboration in the workplace
- Advanced graphics, virtual reality, and augmented reality all make advantage of parallel processing.
(javatpoint, n.d.)

1.2. Cluster

A computer cluster is a group of linked computers (called nodes) that function as if they were one larger, more potent machine. In contrast to grid computers, where each node carries out a unique work, computer clusters assign each node the same assignment. High-speed local area networks are typically used to connect the nodes in a cluster to one another. Operating systems are run independently on each node. From a straightforward two-node system linking two personal computers to a supercomputer with a cluster design, a computer cluster can take many different forms. Businesses of all sizes frequently use computer clusters for high performance computing (HPC) and high availability (HA) at a reasonable cost. In a computer cluster, processing is still carried out continuously even if one component fails.

Types of computing cluster:

- High Availability (HA) and Failover Clusters
 - Load Balancing Clusters
 - HA & Load Balancing Clusters
 - Distributed & Parallel Processing Clusters
- (tutorialspoint, 2022)

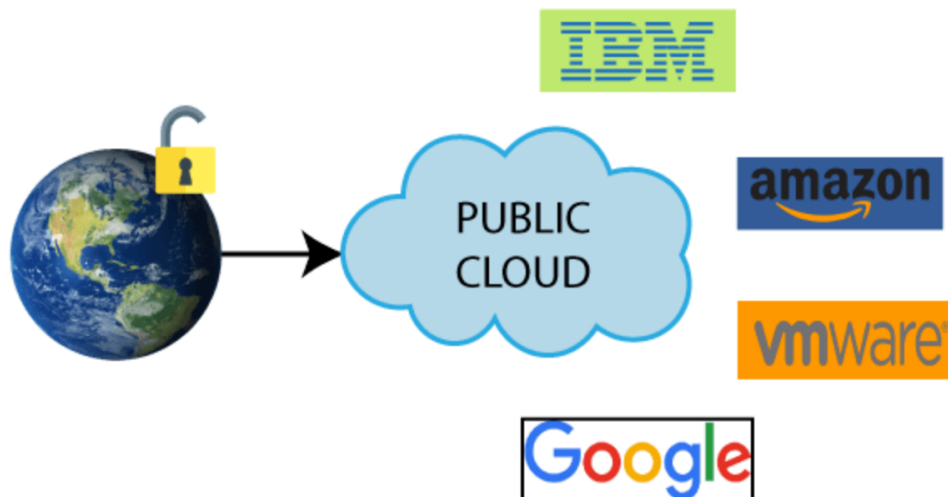
1.3. Distributed

2. Example

V. Deployment Models

1. Public deployment

The public cloud is one in which cloud infrastructure services are delivered over the internet to the general public or significant industrial organizations. The infrastructure in this cloud model is controlled by the organization that provides the cloud services, not the user. It's a type of cloud hosting that allows clients and users to easily access systems and services.

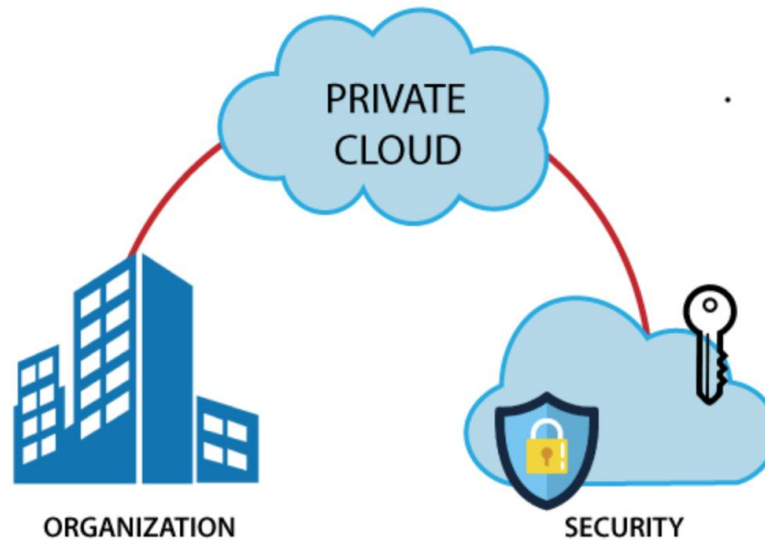


- Advantages:
 - Minimal Investment: Since it's a pay-per-use service, there are no significant up-front costs, which makes it perfect for businesses that need quick access to resources.
 - No setup cost: Because cloud service providers are paying for the entire infrastructure, no hardware is necessary.
 - Infrastructure management is not necessary: Using the public cloud excludes the need for infrastructure administration.
 - There is no maintenance because the service provider handles it (Not users).
 - Dynamic Scalability: Resources are accessible on demand to fulfill your company's demands.
 - Disadvantages:
 - Reliability issues: Many users have access to the same server network, making it prone to outages and downtime.
 - Data security and privacy concerns: May not provide comprehensive protection against cyberattacks, and public exposure may expose gaps.
 - Service/License Limits: There are limits on how much you can use when sharing resources with tenants.
- (javatpoint, 2022)

Example

2. Private deployment

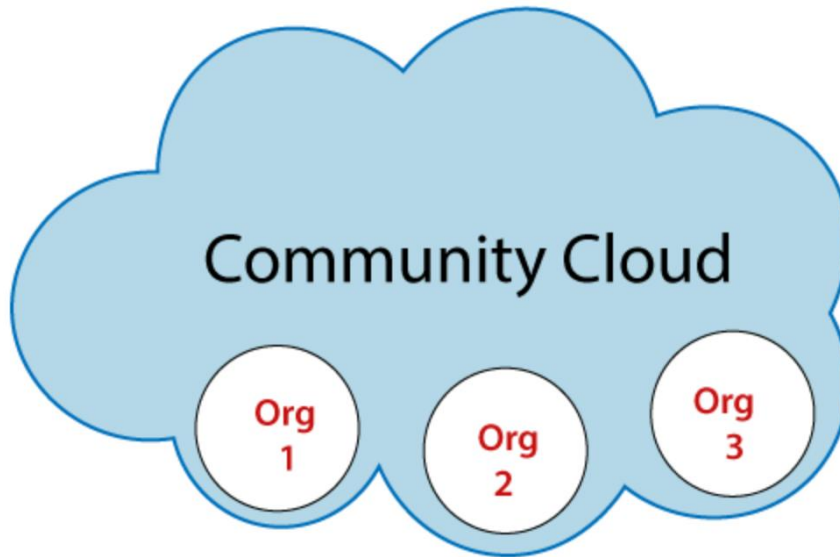
A private cloud gives you more control over your cloud resources. The ability to access systems and services within a particular perimeter or organization is often referred to as an "internal cloud." The cloud platform is deployed in a secure cloud environment protected by robust firewalls and monitored by her IT staff at the organization.



- Advantages:
 - More Control: Because only a limited number of users may access private clouds, they have more control over their resources and infrastructure than public clouds do.
 - Security & Privacy: One of the major advantages of cloud computing is security and privacy. Compared to public clouds, the security level was higher with private clouds.
 - Improved performance: Private cloud offers better performance with improved speed and space capacity.
 - Disadvantages
 - High cost: Due to the high cost of setting up and maintaining hardware resources, the cost is higher than a public cloud.
 - Restricted area of operations: As you know, private clouds are accessible within an organization, so their scope of use is limited.
 - Limited scalability: Private clouds are only scaled to the extent that internal hosted resources will allow.
 - Skilled people: Skilled people are required to manage and operate cloud services.
- (javatpoint, 2022)

3. Community cloud

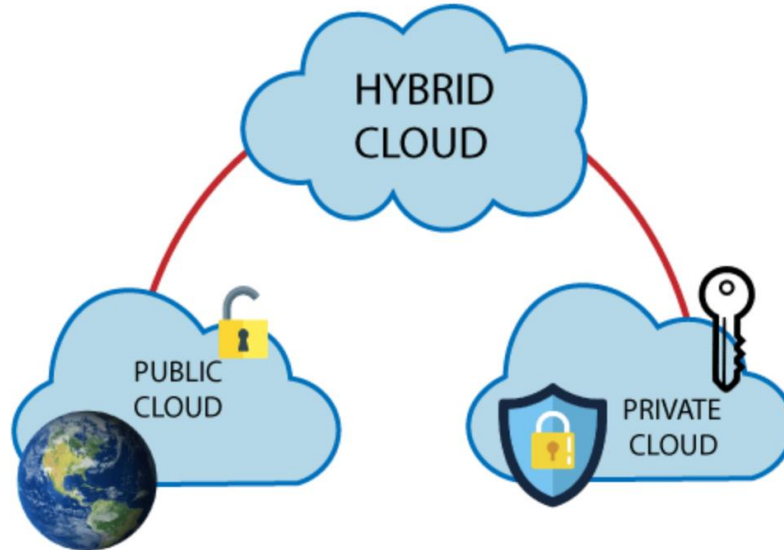
A group of various organizations can access systems and services through a community cloud, which is a cloud infrastructure, to share information. One or more community-based organizations, a third party, or a combination of them own, manage, and run it.



- Advantages:
 - Cost effective: Because the entire cloud is shared by numerous enterprises or a community, community clouds are cost-effective.
 - Flexible and Scalable: Because it works with every user, the community cloud is adaptable and scalable. Users can alter the documents according to their needs and requirements.
 - Security: Public cloud is less secure than community cloud, which is more secure than private cloud.
 - Sharing infrastructure: We may share cloud resources, infrastructure, and other capabilities between different enterprises thanks.
 - Disadvantages:
 - Not all businesses should choose community cloud.
 - Data adoption is sluggish.
 - All community members share a set amount of data storage and bandwidth.
 - Public cloud is less expensive than community cloud.
 - It's challenging for organizations to share responsibilities.
- (javatpoint, 2022)

4. Hybrid cloud

Applications can run on a hybrid cloud, which combines several different environments. Nowadays, nearly no one completely relies on the public cloud, hence hybrid cloud computing strategies are common.



- Advantages:
 - Flexible and secure: It offers secure resources thanks to the private cloud and flexible resources thanks to the public cloud.
 - Cost effective: Private cloud is more expensive than hybrid cloud. It enables businesses to reduce their expenditures on both infrastructure and application support. It provides the advantages of both a public and a private cloud. A hybrid cloud may adjust to the needs each business has in terms of system, memory, and storage space.
 - Security: Hybrid cloud is secure since the private cloud handles crucial tasks.
 - Risk Management: An good option for businesses to manage risk is through hybrid cloud.
- Disadvantages:
 - Networking issues: In the Hybrid Cloud, networking becomes complex because of the private and the public cloud.
 - Infrastructure Compatibility: In a hybrid cloud, infrastructure compatibility is the main problem. Dual-level infrastructure makes it possible for them to be operating in different stacks because a private cloud is in control of the organization while a public cloud is not.
 - Reliability: The reliability of the services depends on cloud service providers. (javatpoint, 2022)

VI. Cloud Server Models

1. Infrastructure as a Service (IAAS)

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) Cloud computing infrastructure, such as servers, networks, operating systems, and storage, is provided. IaaS provides businesses with complete control over the same technologies that a traditional data center provides via a dashboard or an API, without the need to physically maintain or manage those resources.

- Advantages:
 - Shared infrastructure: Multiple users can share the same physical infrastructure thanks to IaaS.
 - Web access to the resources: IT users can access resources via the internet thanks to IaaS.
 - Pay-as-per-use model: IaaS service providers offer services on a pay-per-use basis. Users must pay for the resources they have consumed.
 - Focus on the core business: IaaS suppliers prioritize the core operations of the company over IT infrastructure.
 - On-demand scalability: One of the main benefits of IaaS is its capacity to scale on demand. Users that utilize IaaS don't have to worry about updating software or troubleshooting hardware-related problems.
 - Disadvantages:
 - Security: One of the main problems with IaaS is security. The majority of IaaS companies are unable to provide complete security.
 - Maintenance & Upgrade: Although IaaS service providers update the software for some firms, they do not for others.
 - Interoperability issues: Since it is challenging to move virtual machines across IaaS providers, users may experience vendor lock-in issues.
- (javatpoint, 2022)

2. Platform as a Service (PAAS)

PaaS, or Platform as a Service, is similar to SaaS in that it provides a platform for software creation rather than software. PaaS provides developers with a framework that they can use to create and build customized applications. Windows Azure, Google App Engine, and OpenShift are a few examples.

- Advantages:
 - Simplified Development: Developers can concentrate on creating and innovating instead of worrying about managing infrastructure thanks to PaaS.
 - Lower risk: There is no requirement for initial hardware and software investments. To begin creating applications, developers merely need a PC and an internet connection.
 - Prebuilt business functionality: Some PaaS providers additionally offer pre-built business functionality so that users can avoid starting from scratch and can instead focus solely on their projects.
 - Instant community: Online communities are typically offered by PaaS companies so that developers may acquire ideas, exchange experiences, and get assistance from others.
 - Scalability: Without altering the apps, deployed applications can scale from one to thousands of users.

- Disadvantages:
 - Vendor lock-in: Application migration to another PaaS vendor would be problematic since one must write applications in accordance with the platform supplied by the PaaS vendor.
 - Data Privacy: Corporate data is private, regardless of whether it is important or not, so there may be a privacy risk if it is stored outside of the boundaries of the business.
 - Integration with the rest of the systems applications: Some applications might be local while others might be in the cloud. Therefore, there is a potential that complexity would increase if we want to combine local data with cloud data.
(javatpoint, 2022)

3. Software as a Service (SAAS)

SaaS is a method of delivering software to users via the cloud. This software is licensed by subscription and hosted in the cloud. Users can access and use a SaaS application from any internet-connected device. SaaS applications include Google Drive, Dropbox, and Salesforce.



- Advantages:
 - SaaS is easy to buy: Business functionality can be accessed by companies at a cheap cost, which is less expensive than licensed programs, thanks to SaaS pricing, which is based on a monthly or annual price subscription. SaaS suppliers typically charge a subscription fee for the use of the apps, most frequently a monthly or annual price. This is in contrast to traditional software, which is offered as licensed basis with an upfront cost (and frequently an optional ongoing maintenance fee).
 - One to Many: One-to-many models, which are how SaaS services are provided, allow several users to share a single instance of the program.

- Less hardware required for SaaS: Since the software is remotely hosted, businesses do not need to make supplemental hardware investments.
 - Low maintenance required for SaaS: The need for installation, setup, and ongoing maintenance for the organizations is eliminated by software as a service. In comparison to enterprise software, SaaS often has lower initial setup costs. Vendors of software as a service (SaaS) charge different prices for different usage parameters, like the quantity of users. SaaS offers automatic upgrades
 - No special software or hardware versions required: The program is often accessed using a web browser, and all users will have the same version of it. By contracting out hardware and software maintenance and support to the IaaS provider, SaaS lowers IT support expenses.
 - Multidevice support: Any device, including PCs, laptops, tablets, phones, and thin clients, can access SaaS services.
 - API Integration: Through common APIs, SaaS services are simple to combine with other programs or services.
 - No client-side installation: SaaS services don't need to require any software installation because they may be accessed straight from the service provider utilizing an internet connection.
- Disadvantages:
 - Security: Security may be a concern for certain users because data is actually kept in the cloud. However, compared to internal deployment, cloud computing is not more secure.
 - Latency issue: In comparison to local deployment, there is a chance that there may be more latency while interacting with the application because data and apps are kept in the cloud at varying distances from the end-user. As a result, the SaaS model is inappropriate for applications with millisecond-level demand response times.
 - Total Dependency on Internet: Most SaaS programs cannot be used without an internet connection.
 - Switching between SaaS vendors is difficult: When switching SaaS providers, it is necessary to transfer very large data files over the internet, convert them, and then import them into a new SaaS.

(javatpoint, 2022)

VII. Characteristic of Cloud

Cloud computing has five essential characteristics. It is not cloud computing if any of these qualities are missing.

- On-demand self-services: Users of cloud computing services have the ability to provision, monitor, and manage computing resources as necessary without the assistance of human administrators.
- Broad network access: Computing services are typically offered over established networks and a variety of hardware.
- Rapid elasticity: The IT resources for the computing services should be able to scale up and down quickly as needed. When a user requests a service, it is delivered to him, and after that service's demand is met, it is scaled out.
- Resource pooling: Multiple applications and occupants share the available IT resources (such as networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) in an ad hoc way. From the same physical resource, services are given to numerous clients.
- Measured service: Each application and occupant's resource usage is monitored, giving both the user and the resource supplier a record of what has been consumed. This is done for a number of purposes, including effective resource management and billing oversight.

VIII. Virtualization and Multicore

1. Virtualization

Creating a virtual (rather than actual) version of something, such as a server, desktop, storage device, operating system, or network resources, is known as virtualization.

In other terms, virtualization is a technique that enables numerous consumers and organizations to share a single physical instance of a resource or an application. It accomplishes this by giving a physical storage a logical name and supplying a pointer to that physical resource when needed.

Types of Virtualization:

- Hardware Virtualization.
- Operating system Virtualization.
- Server Virtualization.
- Storage Virtualization.

(javatpoint, 2022)

2. Multicore

- Through the use of multicore technology, two or more CPUs coexist on the same chip. In this architecture, the core logic of two or more processors is combined into a single physical processor. This integrated circuit contains these CPUs as separate units (IC). One IC makes up a die. Another definition of multicore technology is several dies packed together. With the help of this technology, the system is able to do more tasks while performing better as a whole. Additionally, it helps to reduce

power consumption and achieve more effective, concurrent processing of numerous tasks. Desktop computers, mobile personal computers (PCs), servers, and workstations all use multicore technology. As a result, in a multitenant cloud environment, this technology is used to speed up processing.

- Virtualized applications that are CPU and memory heavy should scale to the maximum limits of the memory architecture. In the multicore processor-based cloud system, cutting-edge computer architectures are used to permit several VMs to proliferate provided that cache, memory, bus, and network bandwidth limitations are not exceeded.
- A significant development in modern architecture has been the introduction of multicore CPUs in processor architecture. Parallelism is made available to programmers in multicore circuits because multiple smaller processors are employed instead of a single large one. How effectively multicore CPUs are used in today's server clouds to get real performance benefits is the main concern.

(techopedia, 2022)

IX. Solution for ATN

I. Scenario

ATN is a Vietnamese company which is selling toys to teenagers in many provinces all over Vietnam. The company has the revenue over 700.000 dollars/year. Currently each shop has its own database to store transactions for that shop only. Each shop has to send the sale data to the board director monthly and the board director need lots of time to summarize the data collected from all the shops. Besides the board can't see the stock information update in real time.

II. Solution

III. Deployment Model

IV. Service Model

V. Technical Specs

1. NodeJS

2. MongoDB

3. Render

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