



IIT KHARAGPUR



NPTEL ONLINE
CERTIFICATION COURSES

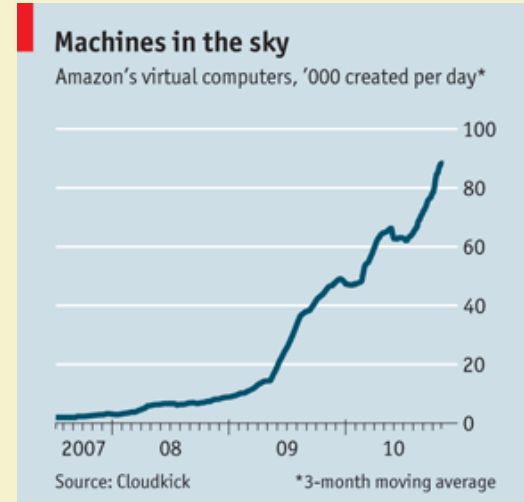
Cloud Computing : *Broker for Cloud Marketplace*

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INTRODUCTION

- Rapid growth of available cloud services
- Huge number of providers with varying QoS
- Different types of customer use cases – each with different requirements



INTRODUCTION

- Rapid growth of available cloud services
- Huge number of providers with varying QoS
- Different types of customer use cases – each with different requirements
- *Need for a “middle man” (Intelligent Broker!) to*
 - Suggest the best cloud provider to the customer
 - Safeguard the interests of the customer



MOTIVATION

- Flexible selection of cloud provider
- Trustworthiness of provider
- Monitoring of services
- Avoiding vendor lock-in

OBJECTIVES

- Selection of the most suitable provider satisfying customer's QoS requirements
- Calculation of the degree of SLA satisfaction and trustworthiness of a provider
- Decision making system for dynamic service migration based on experienced QoS

Different Approaches

- CloudCmp: a tool that compares cloud providers in order to measure the QoS they offer and helps users to select a cloud.
- Fuzzy provider selection mechanism.
- Framework with a measure of satisfaction with a provider for keeping in mind the fuzzy nature of the user requirements.
- Provider selection framework which takes into account the trustworthiness and competence of a provider.

CUSTOMER QoS PARAMETERS

Infrastructure-as-a-Service



Software-as-a-Service



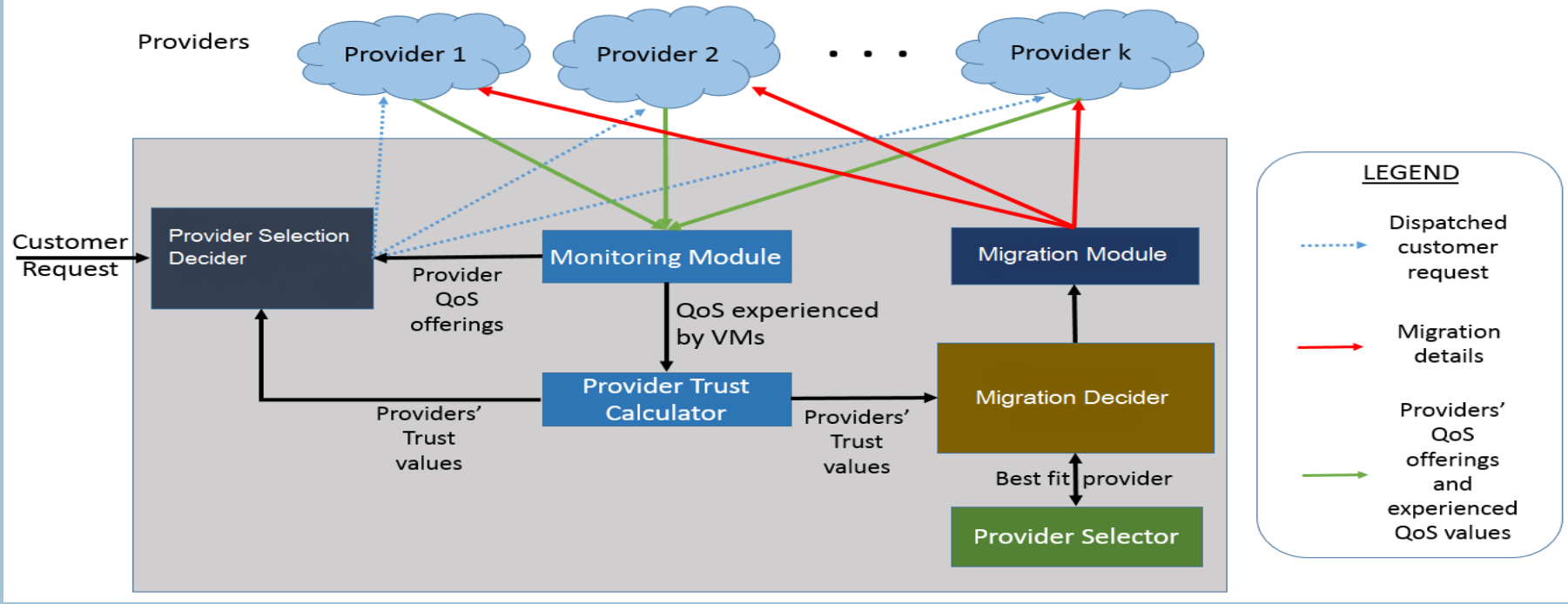
- *More QoS parameter can be added easily.*

PROVIDER

- Promised QoS values : $Prom_i^1, Prom_i^2, \dots, Prom_i^L$
- Trust values : $TRUST_i^1, TRUST_i^2, \dots, TRUST_i^L$

Note: They have been kept independent as they pertain to different parameters

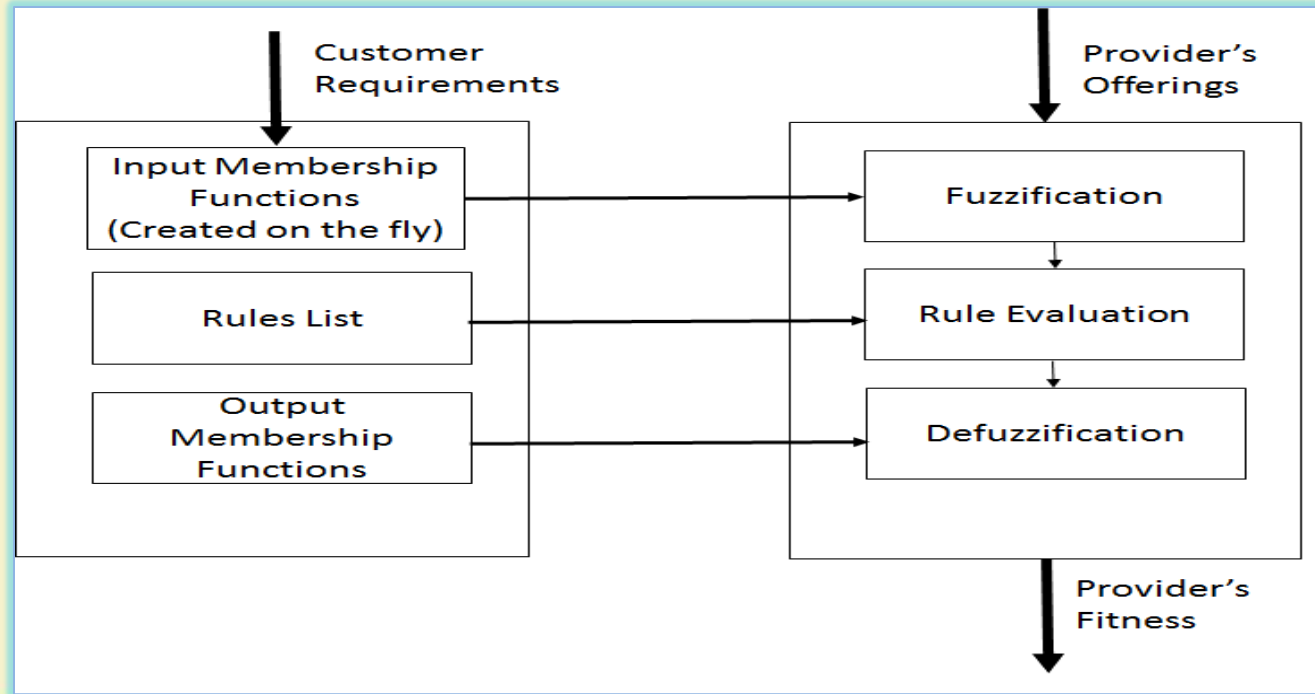
Typical MARKETPLACE Architecture



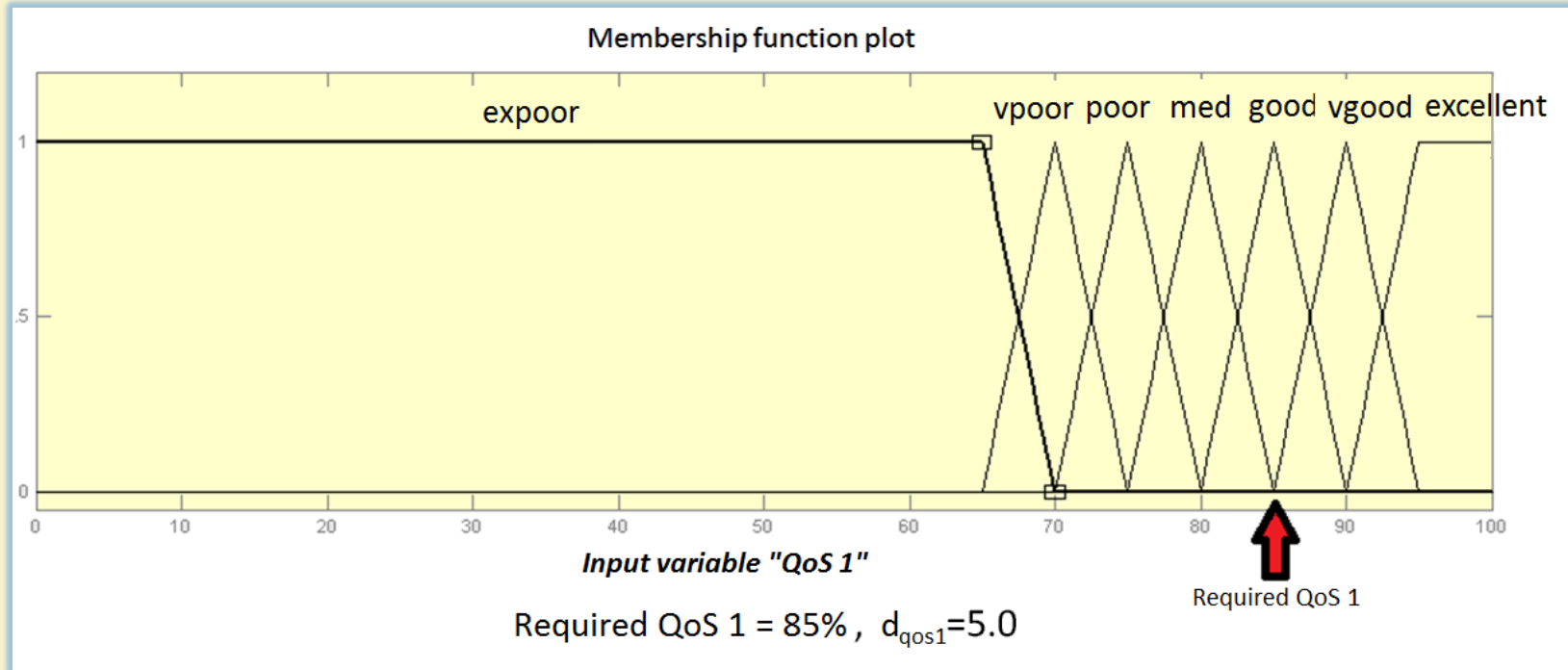
PROVIDER SELECTION

- Selection of provider is done using a fuzzy inference engine
- Input : QoS offered by a provider and its trustworthiness
- Output : Suitability of the provider for the customer
- Customer request is dispatched to provider with maximum suitability
- Membership functions are built using the user requirements

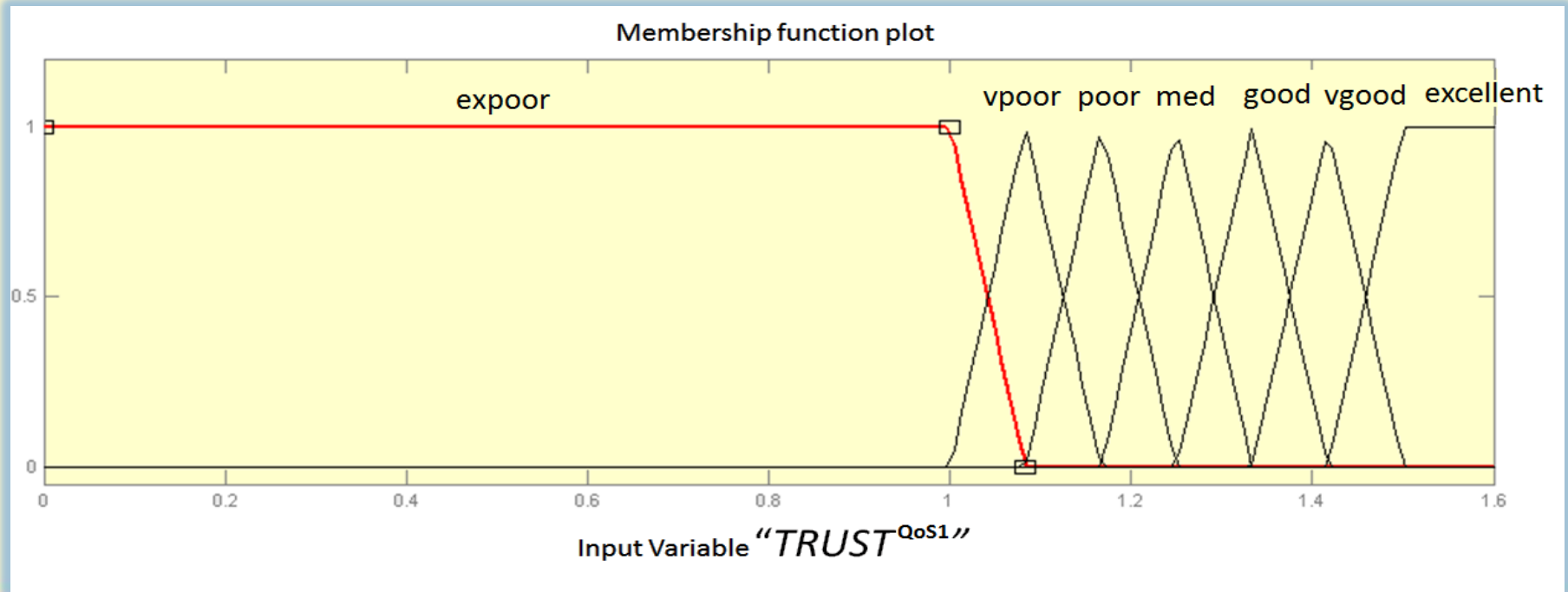
PROVIDER SELECTION



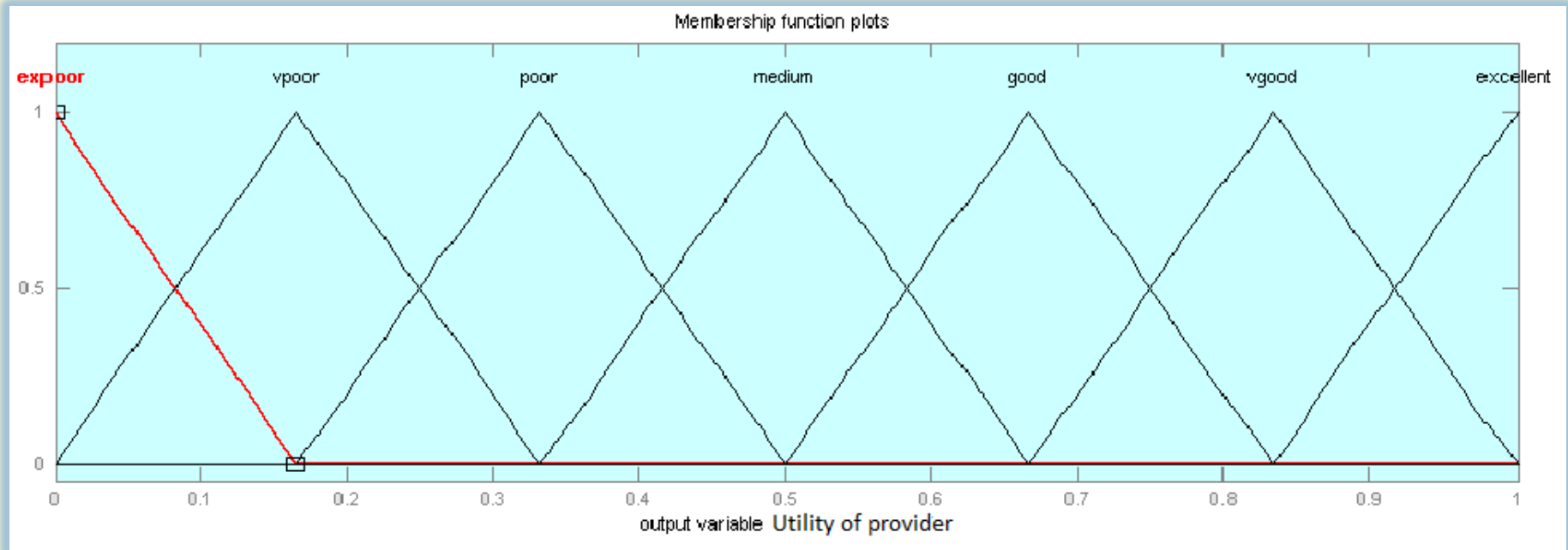
PROVIDER SELECTION – INPUT MEMBERSHIP FUNCTION



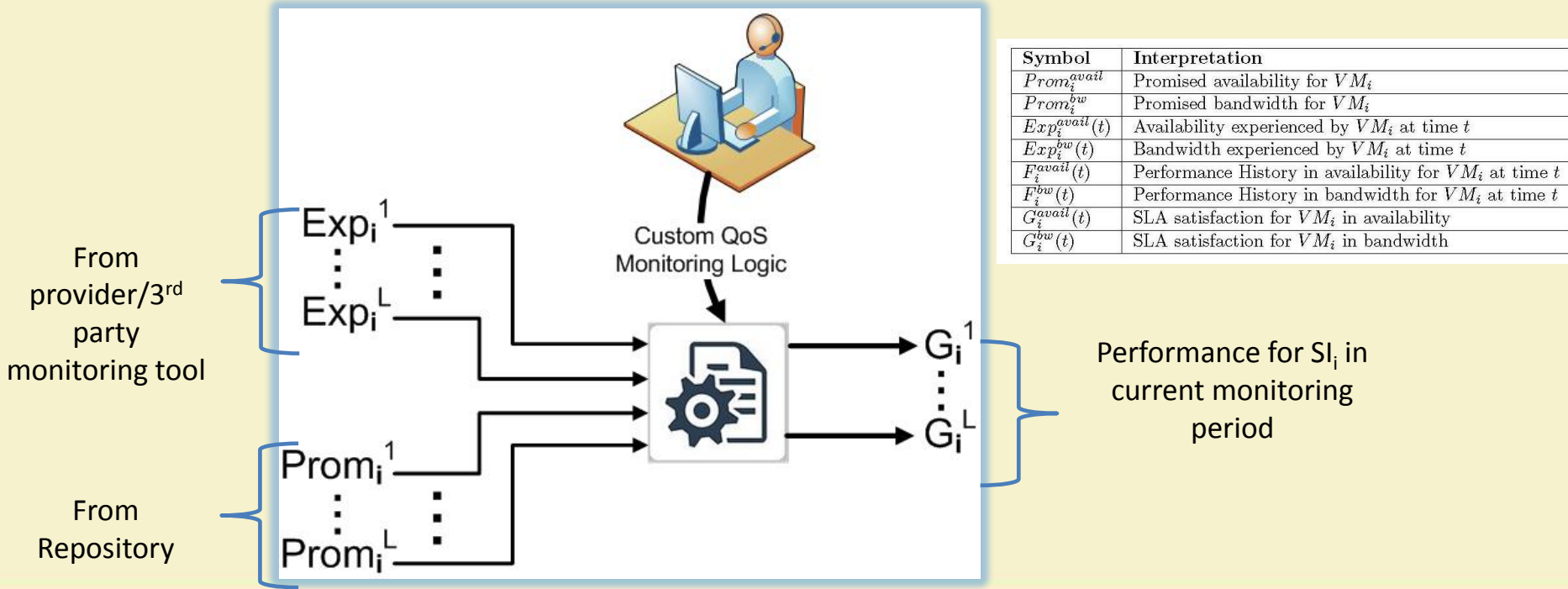
PROVIDER SELECTION – INPUT MEMBERSHIP FUNCTION



PROVIDER SELECTION – OUTPUT MEMBERSHIP FUNCTION



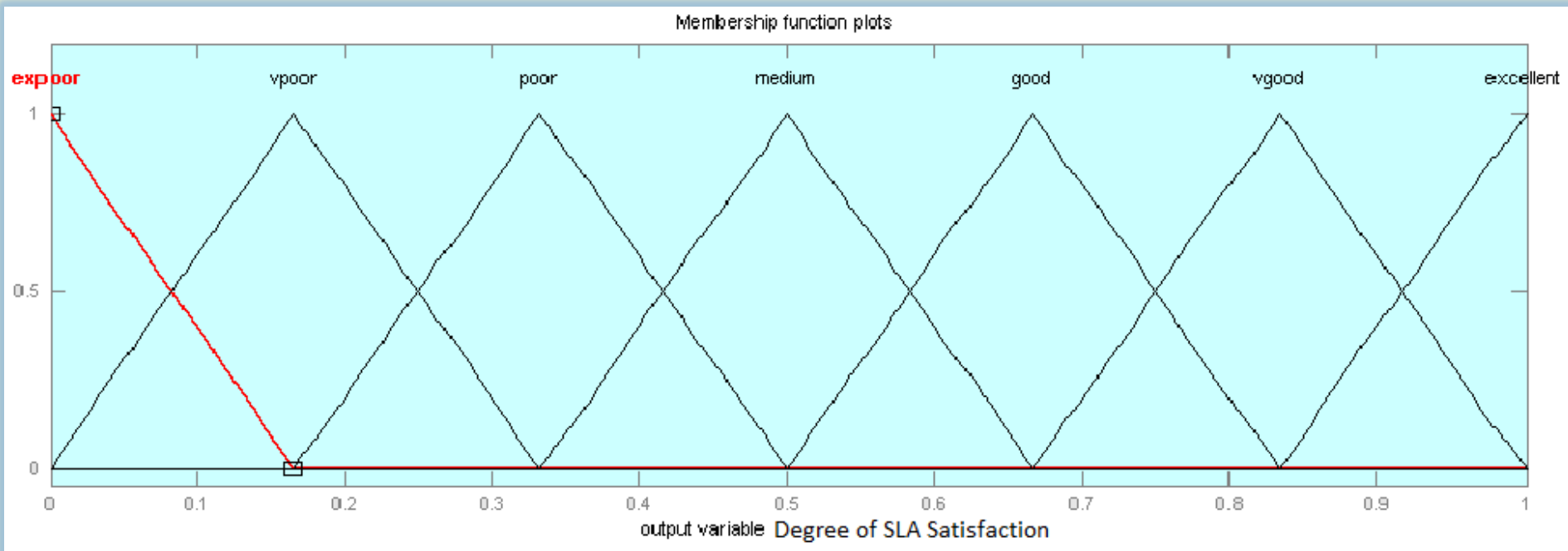
MONITORING MODULE



MIGRATION DECIDER

- Makes use of a fuzzy inference engine
- Input : $F_i^1, F_i^2, \dots, F_i^L$
- Output : *Degree of SLA Satisfaction* for SI_i
- If *Degree of SLA Satisfaction* < *threshold*, migrate

MIGRATION DECIDER – OUTPUT MEMBERSHIP FUNCTION



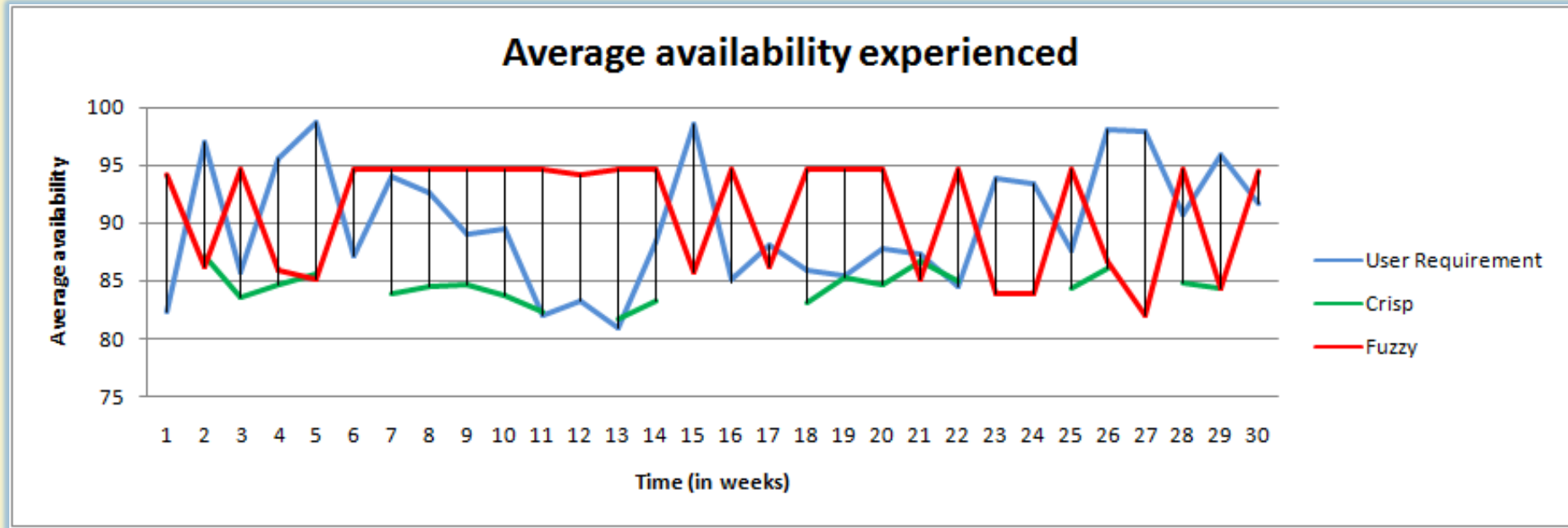
MIGRATION MODULE - SELECTION OF TARGET PROVIDER

- Similar to provider selection
- Selection done using a fuzzy inference engine

Case study on IaaS Marketplace

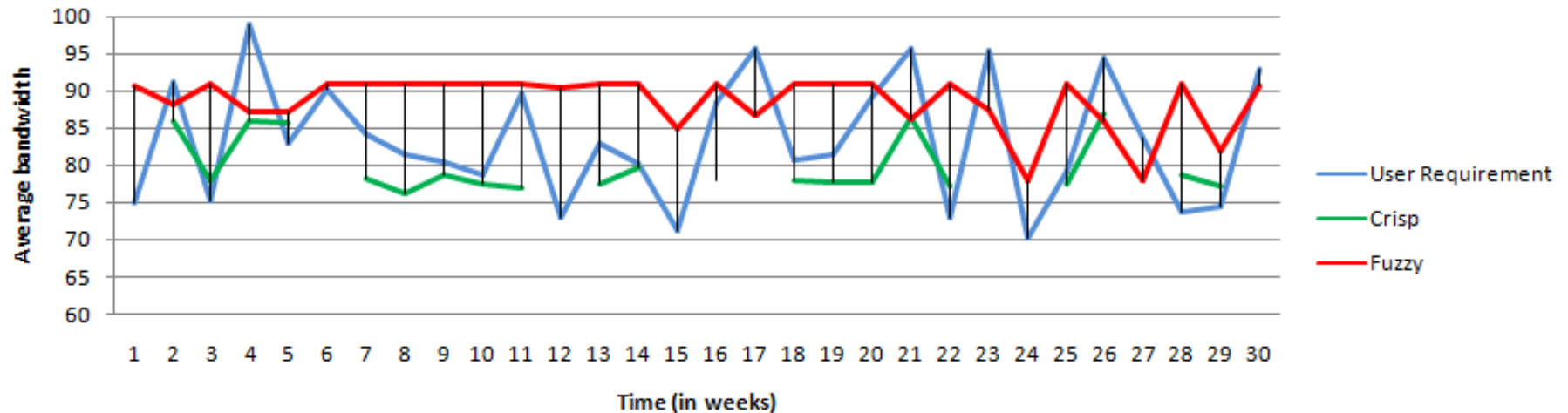
- 10 providers with varying offered QoS
- 500 requests for VMs
- Year long simulation
- Few providers exhibit performance degradation. Degraded QoS parameters follow a Gaussian distribution
- Comparison made with conventional (minimum cost) crisp broker

EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS



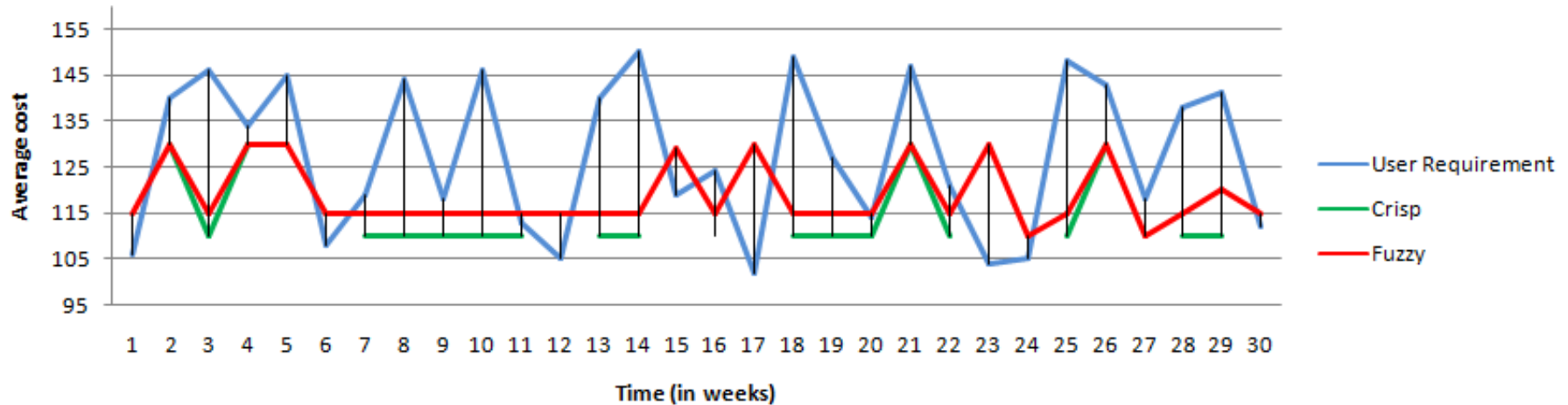
EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS

Average bandwidth experienced



EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS

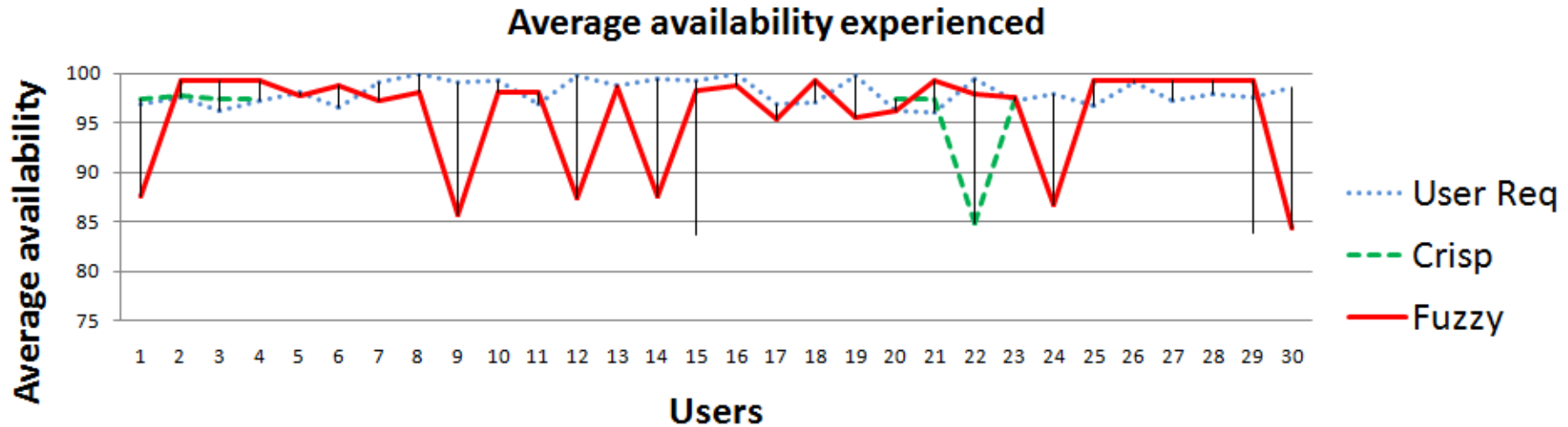
Average cost per VM per hour



Case study on SaaS Marketplace

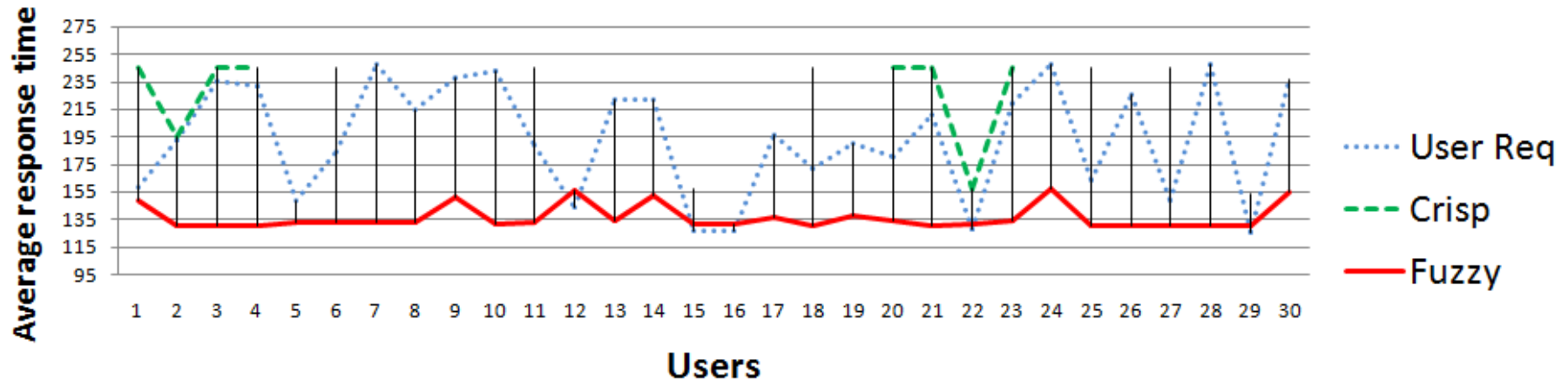
- 10 providers with varying offered QoS
- 500 service requests
- Year long simulation
- Few providers exhibit performance degradation. Degraded QoS parameters follow a Gaussian distribution
- Comparison made with conventional (minimum cost) crisp broker

EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS



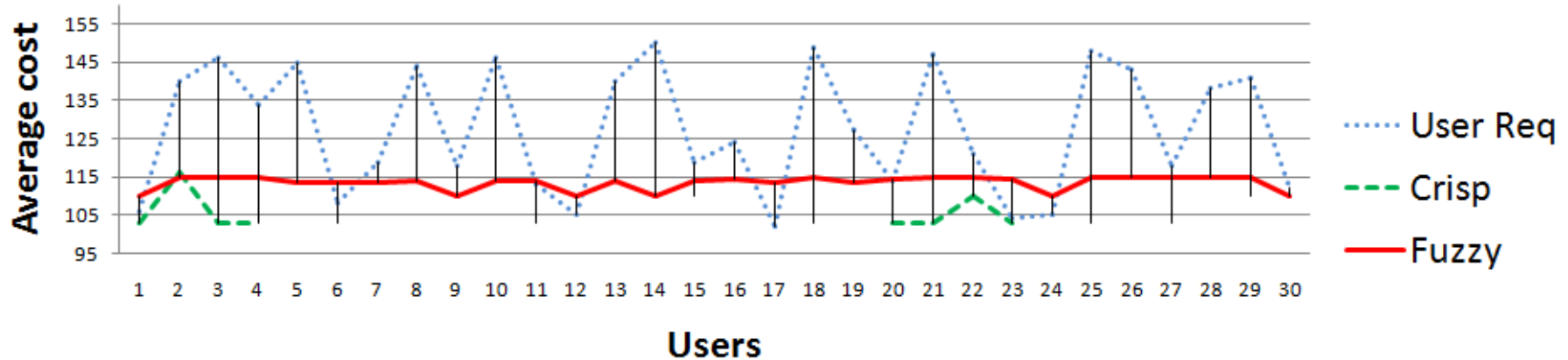
Experiments and Results

Average response time



EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS

Average cost



Future Scope

- Specification of flexibility in QoS requirements
- Comparison against existing approaches on production workload
- Service classes for customers

Thank You!!