CS 4924: Emerging and Disruptive Cyber Technologies US Naval Postgraduate School

# Journey to a Cloud: Migrating an app

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## What is a Cloud? Cloud Definition

Cloud computing is a model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction.

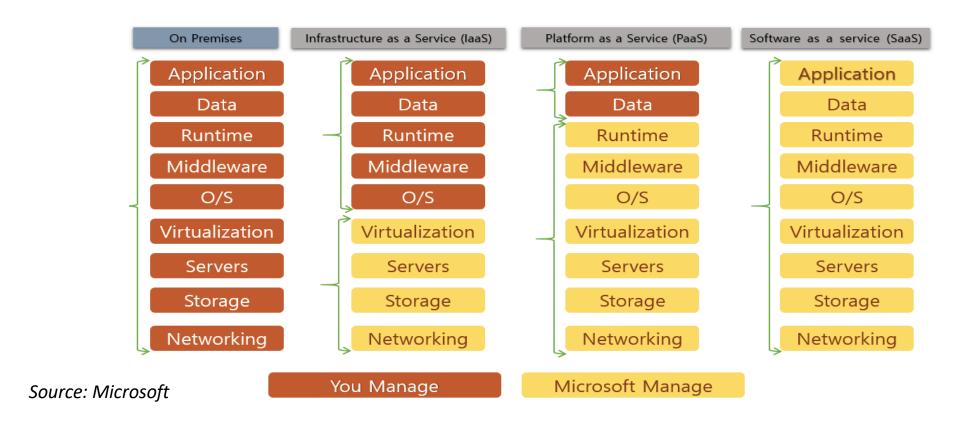
Source: https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/Legacy/SP/nistspecialpublication800-145.pdf

# What is a Cloud? Essential characteristics

- On Demand Self Service
- Broad Network Access
- Resource Pooling
- Rapid Elasticity
- Measured Service

Source: https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/Legacy/SP/nistspecialpublication800-145.pdf

## **Service Models**



## laaS

- Infrastructure as a Service
- OS: Windows/Linux (no patching, AV, backups etc.)
- Virtualization: OS is virtualized away from hardware (Vmware etc.)
- Servers: Big boxes
- Storage: Hard Disks
- Network: Connection to servers/storage and outside world

**Undifferentiated Heavy lifting** 

### Problem Statement.

Migrate an on-premises application to a public cloud to optimize

- Cost
- Location (country)
- Security
- Minimal disruption to production apps
- Better performance

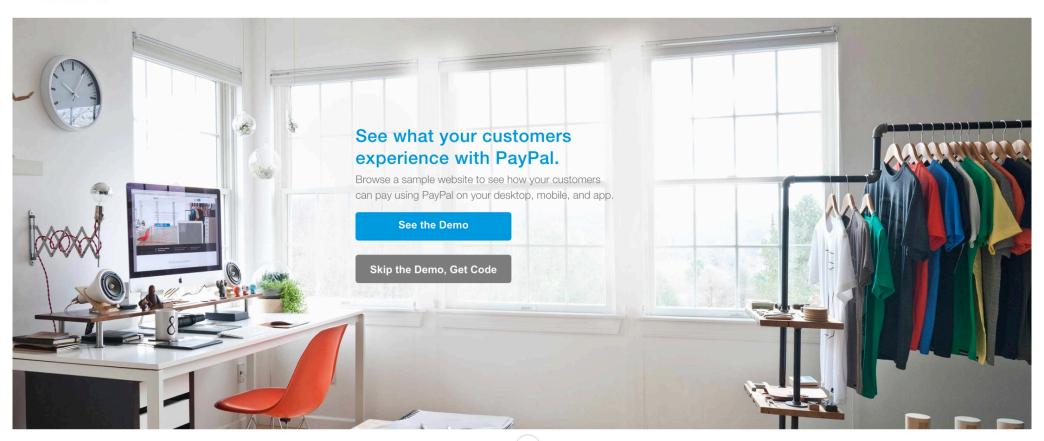
# So how does a cloud look to a user and developer?

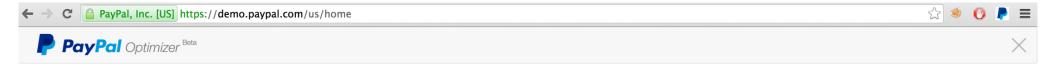
Not that different

Let's take a look







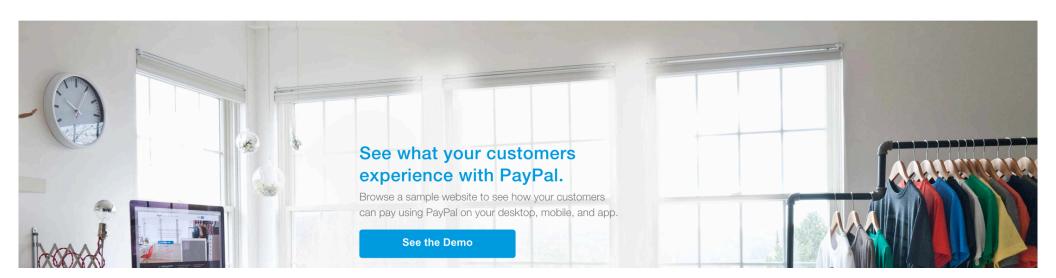


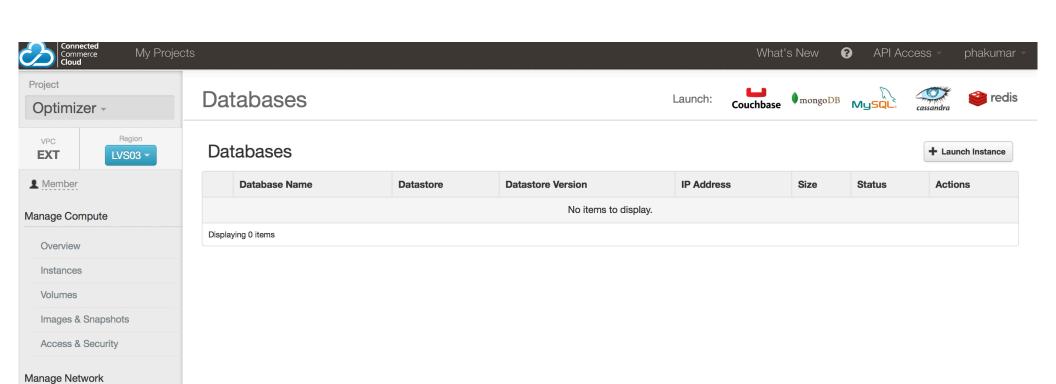
PayPal Optimizer tool helps you analyze and fine-tune your website. It recommends improvements, helps you enhance customer experience, increase customer conversions and maximize your profits.

PayPal Optimizer scans the following pages from your website in the next steps. Please select the appropriate page as per the instructions in every page.

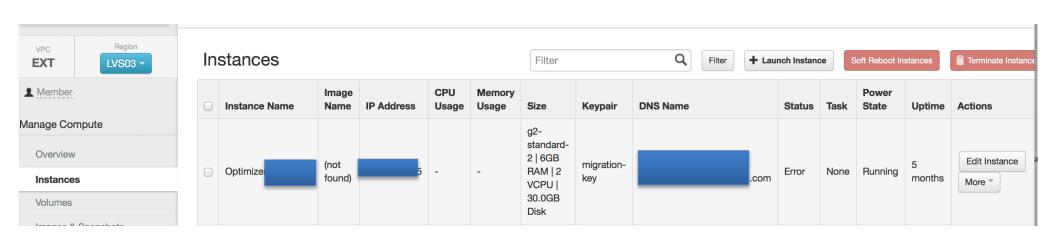
- 1. Home Page
- 2. Product Page
- 3. Shopping cart page
- 4. Payments Methods Page
- 5. Checkout Page

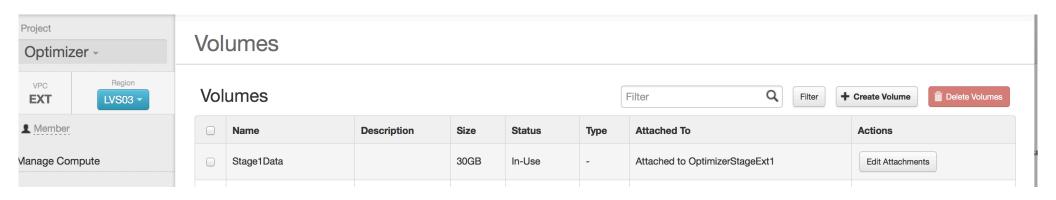
**GET STARTED** 



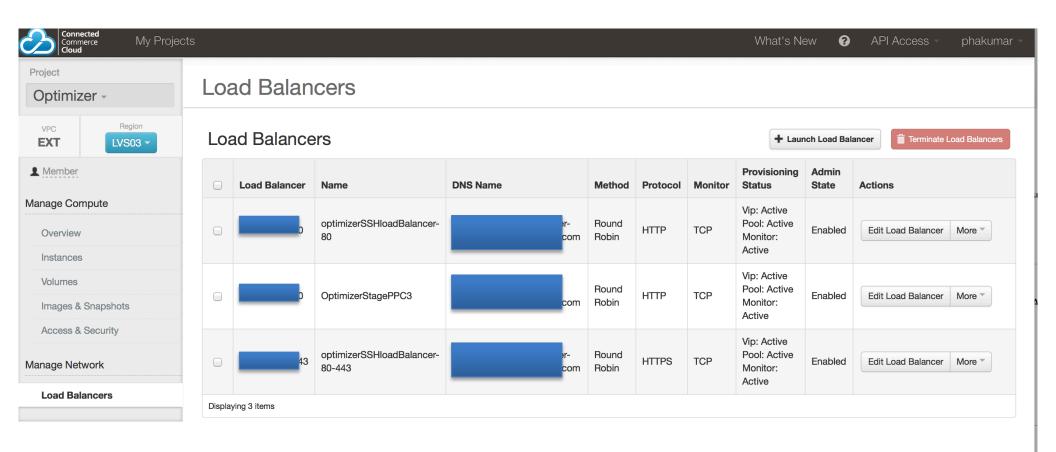


Load Balancers

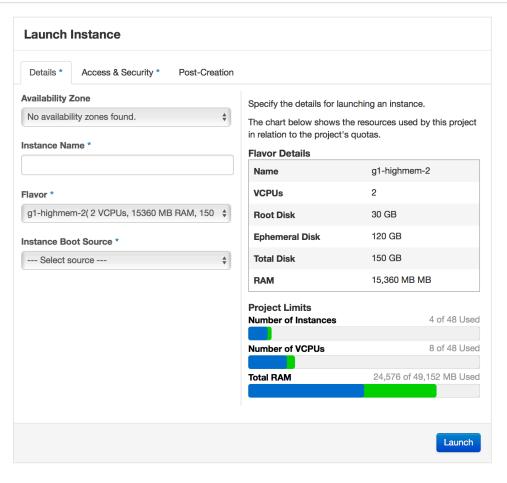


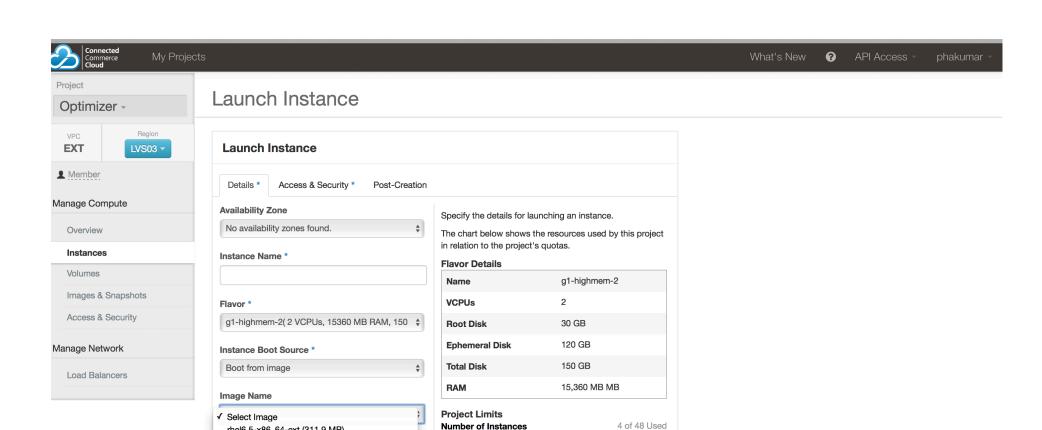






#### Launch Instance





Number of VCPUs

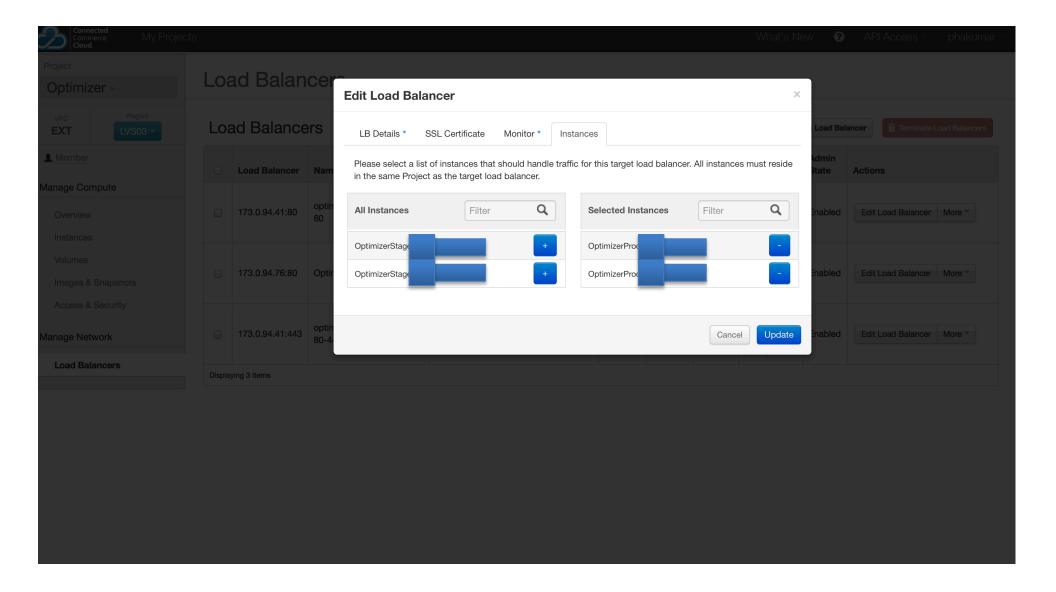
Total RAM

8 of 48 Used

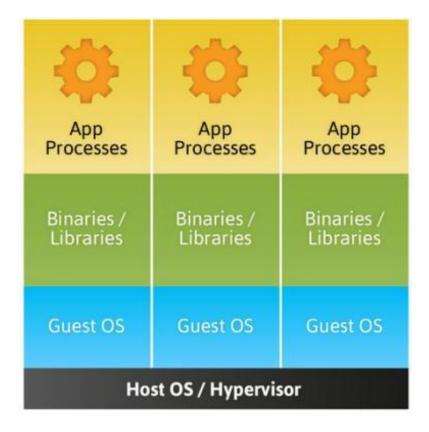
Launch

24,576 of 49,152 MB Used

rhel6.5-x86\_64-ext (311.9 MB) ubuntu-14.04-server-ext (281.4 MB)



#### Current Cloud: Full OS for each VM



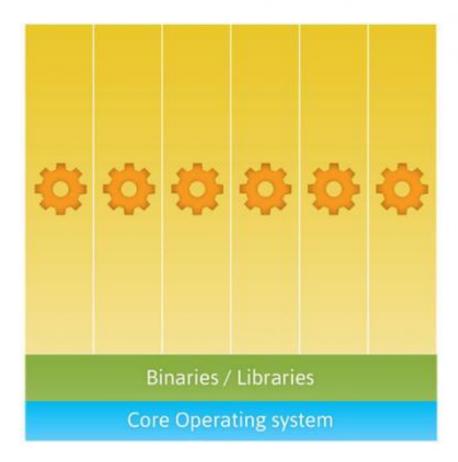
Source: http://www.linuxjournal.com

#### The Problem with VMs

#### Penalties:

- 1) Running a whole separate operating system to get a resource and security isolation.
- 2) Slow startup time while waiting for the OS to boot.
- 3) The OS often consumes more memory and more disk than the actual application it hosts. The Rackspace Cloud recently discontinued 256MB instances because it didn't see them as practical. Yet, 256MB is a very practical size for an application if it doesn't need to share that memory with a full operating system.

#### Future Cloud: Containers (One OS for all VMs)



Source: http://www.linuxjournal.com

#### Compared to VM:

- 1) Overhead of a container is disruptively low.
- 2) They start so fast that many configurations can launch on-demand as requests come in, resulting in zero idle memory and CPU overhead.
- 3) A container running systemd or Upstart to manage its services has less than 5MB of system memory overhead and nearly zero CPU consumption.
- 4) With copy-on-write for disk, provisioning new containers can happen in seconds.
- 5) Docker & Kubernates are the opensource leaders for containerization and orchestration

Demo of Docker Image creation

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NmUdaJOu5L4

