Cloud Computing Concepts

CS 3132

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Virtualization

Virtualization Technologies [Virtual Infrastructure]

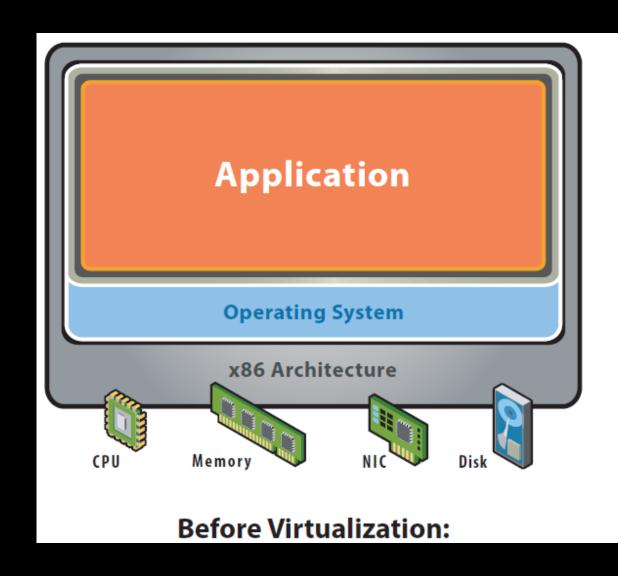
• It provides a layer of abstraction between :

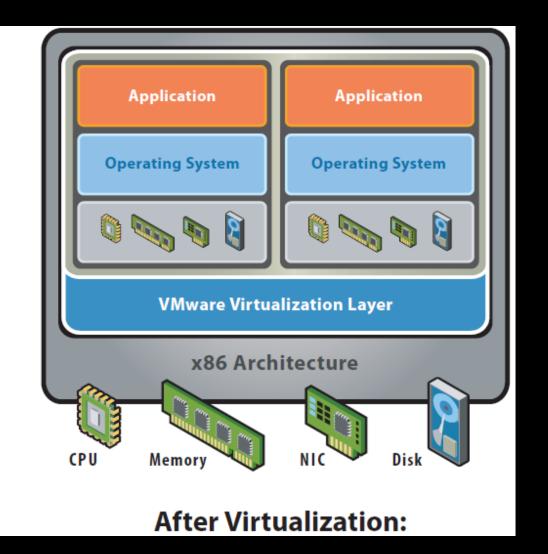
```
computing
storage
networking hardware
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AND

the applications running on it

- Virtualization
 - Assigns a logical name for a physical resource
 - Provides a pointer to that physical resource when a request is made





Before Virtualization

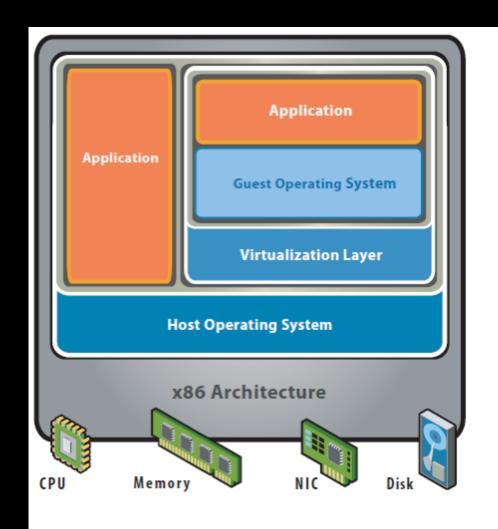
- Single OS image per machine
- Software and hardware tightly coupled
- Running multiple applications on same machine
- Underutilized resources
- Inflexible and costly infrastructure

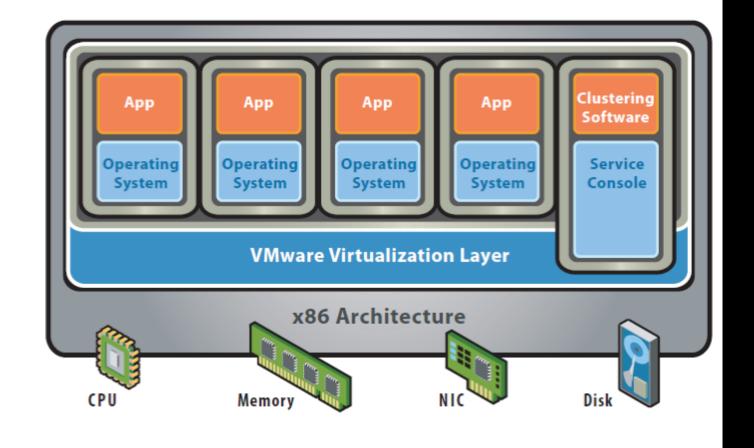
After Virtualization

- Hardware-independence of operating system and applications
- Virtual machines can be provisioned to any system
- Can manage OS and application as a single unit by encapsulating them into virtual machines (VMs)

Virtualization Technologies- Key benefit

- Ability to run multiple operating systems on a single physical system and
- Share the underlying hardware resources known as partitioning





Hosted Architecture

Bare-Metal (Hypervisor) Architecture

Hosted Architecture Type 2 Hypervisor

- Installs and runs as an application
- Relies on host OS for
 - device support
 - physical resource management
- suitable for end-user computing

Bare-Metal (Hypervisor) Architecture Type 1 Hypervisor (Native)

- Lean virtualization-centric kernel
- Service Console for agents and helper applications
- Commonly used by enterprise applications
- KVM uses the type 1 hypervisor to host multiple virtual machines on the Linux operating system

- Hosted Architecture
 - Type 2 Hypervisor
- Oracle VM Virtual Box: Crossplatform means that it installs on Windows, Linux, Mac OS X and Solaris x86 computers.

Bare-Metal (Hypervisor) Architecture Type 1 Hypervisor (Native)

- VMware vSphere ESXi
 - Elastic Sky X
- vSphere Hypervisor is a bare-metal hypervisor
- XenServer runs directly on server hardware without requiring an underlying operating system
- Oracle VM Oracle VM Server can be installed on either x86 or SPARC hardware platforms

Hypervisor

The hypervisor is the virtualization software that you install on your physical machine

It is a software layer that acts as an intermediary between the virtual machines and the underlying hardware or host operating system

The hypervisor coordinates access to the physical environment so that several virtual machines have access to their own share of physical resources

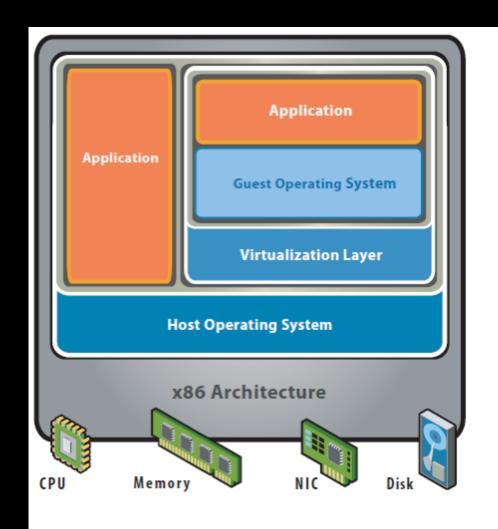
For example,

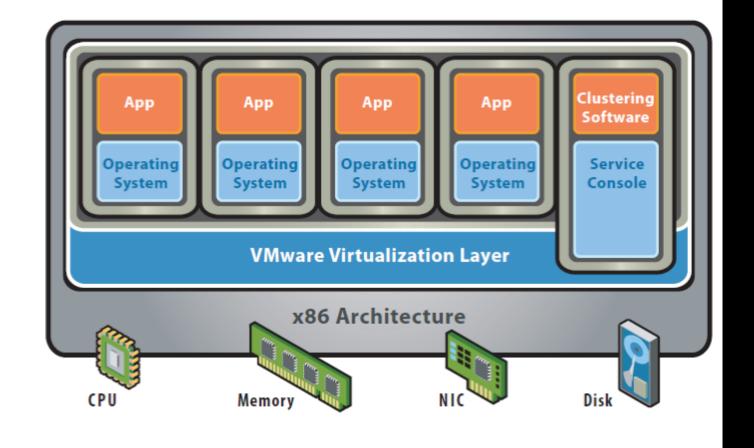
• If the virtual machine requires computing resources, such as computer processing power, the request first goes to the hypervisor. The hypervisor then passes the request to the underlying hardware, which performs the task.

Virtualization

Already discussed Virtualization, Type 1, Type 2

- Virtualization
 - Assigns a logical name for a physical resource
 - Provides a pointer to that physical resource when a request is made





Hosted Architecture

Bare-Metal (Hypervisor) Architecture







Application

Operating System

Virtual Machine

Application

Operating System

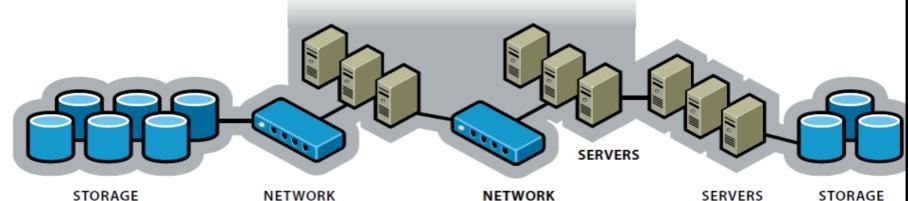
Virtual Machine

Application

Operating System

Virtual Machine

Virtual Infrastructure



Virtualization

- Key enabler of the following attributes of cloud computing
- Service-based:
 - A service-based architecture is where clients are abstracted from service providers through service interfaces
- Scalable and elastic:
 - Services can be altered to affect capacity and performance on demand
- Shared services:
 - Resources are pooled in order to create greater efficiencies.

- Virtual Machine
 - A representation of a real machine using software that provides an operating environment which can run or host a guest OS
- Guest OS
 - An OS running in a virtual machine environment
- Virtual Machine Monitor
 - Software that runs in a layer between
 - A hypervisor or host OS and one or more VM