

Fundamentals of Cloud Computing

Dr. Christian Baun

`christian.baun@h-da.de`

31.5.2012

Agenda

- Cloud Computing
 - Definition
 - Organizational Types
 - Service Models
 - Internal concept of cloud services

Definition

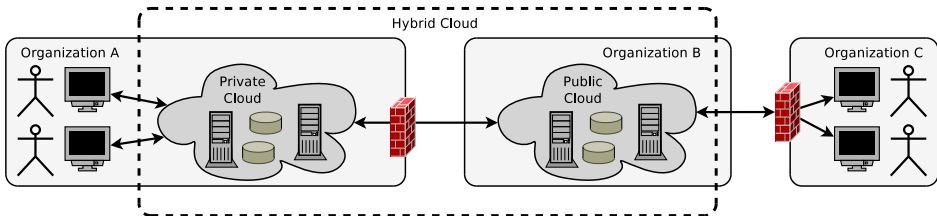
„By using virtualized computing and storage resources and modern Web technologies, cloud computing provides scalable, network-centric, abstracted IT infrastructures, platforms, and applications as on-demand services. These services are billed on a usage basis.“



- **Part 1:** Fundamental technologies – basis of cloud computing
 - **Virtualization** for shared and efficient resource utilization
 - **Web Services** (REST/SOAP) for communicating with the services
- **Part 2:** Cloud services and their characteristics
 - **IaaS, PaaS, SaaS**
 - **scalable** $\implies$ „elastic“
 - **network-centric** $\implies$ services/resources are accessible over the internet
 - **abstracted** $\implies$ independent of the concrete hardware
 - **on-demand** $\implies$ prompt request completion
 - **pay as you go**

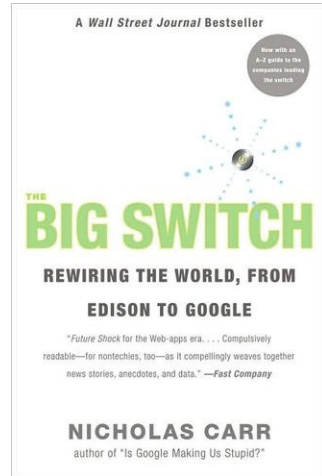
Organizational Types

- Public Cloud
 - Customer and provider do not belong to the same organization
- Private Cloud
 - Cloud services are provided from the users organization
- Hybrid Cloud
 - Cloud services from one or more Public and Private Clouds are used
 - Use cases: Manage load peaks, backup data in Public Clouds, ...



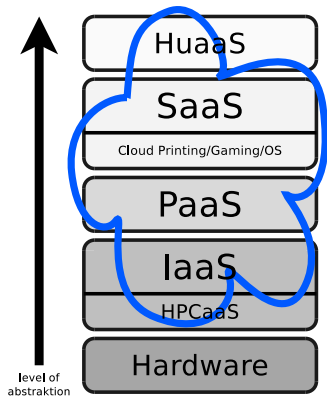
Public Cloud vs. Private Cloud

- Reasons for using Public Cloud services
 - Users have no costs for purchase, operation and maintenance of own server hardware
 - Fully automated services
 - Virtualized resources (no driver issues)
 - Pay-as-you-go principle
 - Services are elastic
 - **Nicholas Carr: Transition of IT into the era of industrialization**
- Reasons for **not** using Public Cloud services
 - Fear for a lock-in situation
 - Security or privacy reasons
 - Local server hardware already exists



Categories of Cloud Services

- HuaaS (Crowdsourcing)
 - Human creativity is offered as donation or for little cost
- SaaS
 - Software and associated data are hosted by the cloud service provider and accessed by the users via a web browser
- PaaS
 - Scalable runtime environment
 - No administrative effort for the users concerning the operation environment
- IaaS
 - Users run virtual server instances with unmodified applications
 - No direct contact to physical hardware for the users
 - Administrative user rights
 - Users can define the firewall rules independently



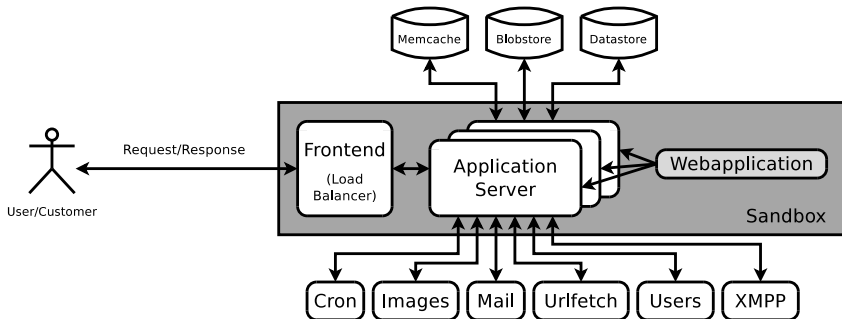
Let's examine Cloud Services in more Detail

- SaaS is not revolutionary
 - It has a history older than the cloud term itself
- Focus of the next slides:
 - Components of a Public Cloud PaaS
 - Example: Google App Engine
 - Components of a Private Cloud IaaS
 - Example: Eucalyptus

Google App Engine

<https://appengine.google.com>

- PaaS for webapplications in Python, Java or Go
- Scales the number of application server instances automatically
- Webapplications can use several infrastructure and storage services

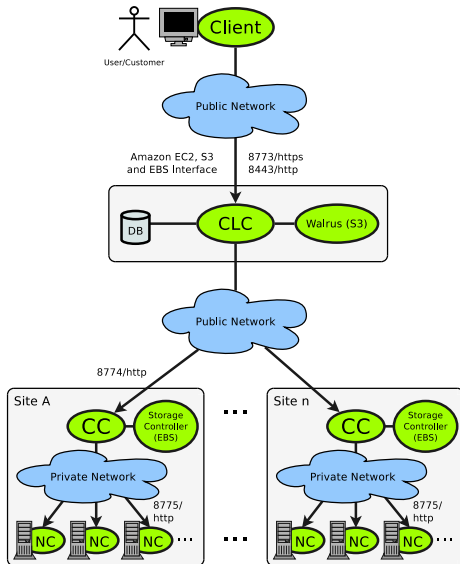


- OpenSource reimplementations: AppScale and typhoonAE

Eucalyptus

<http://open.eucalyptus.com>

- Reimplementation of the AWS
- Cloud Controller (CLC)
 - Collects resource information from the CC
 - Operates as a Meta-scheduler
- Cluster Controller (CC)
 - Schedules the distribution of virtual machines to the NCs
 - Collects (free) resource information from the NCs
- Node Controller (NC)
 - Runs on every worker node
 - Controls the hypervisor
 - Provides resource information to the CC



Thank you for your Attention!

Die Slides of this talk can be found here:

http://dl.dropbox.com/u/10971224/Folien_31_5_2012_Cloud_Computing.pdf

Shortlink:

<http://tinyurl.com/cmwkfxh>