

Cloud Computing

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Key Reference:

Prof. Jong-Moon Chung's Lecture Notes at Yonsei University

Cloud Computing

- **Cloud Introduction**
- **Cloud Service Model**
- Big Data
- Hadoop
- MapReduce
- HDFS (Hadoop Distributed File System)

Cloud Introduction

Cloud Computing



- ▶ **What does Cloud Computing do?**
 - Provides online **data storage**
 - Enables **configuration** and **accessing** of online applications
 - Provides a variety of **software** usage
 - Provides **computing platform** and **computing infrastructure**

Cloud Computing



▶ Application Example

- Using **Gmail** on my **smartphone** to check **e-mails**
- Receive an e-mail with a **MS Power Point** attachment file
- However, **MS Power Point** and **Windows OS** is not installed on my smartphone!
- Google Drive service's **Google Docs, Sheets, and Slides** can be used to open the file



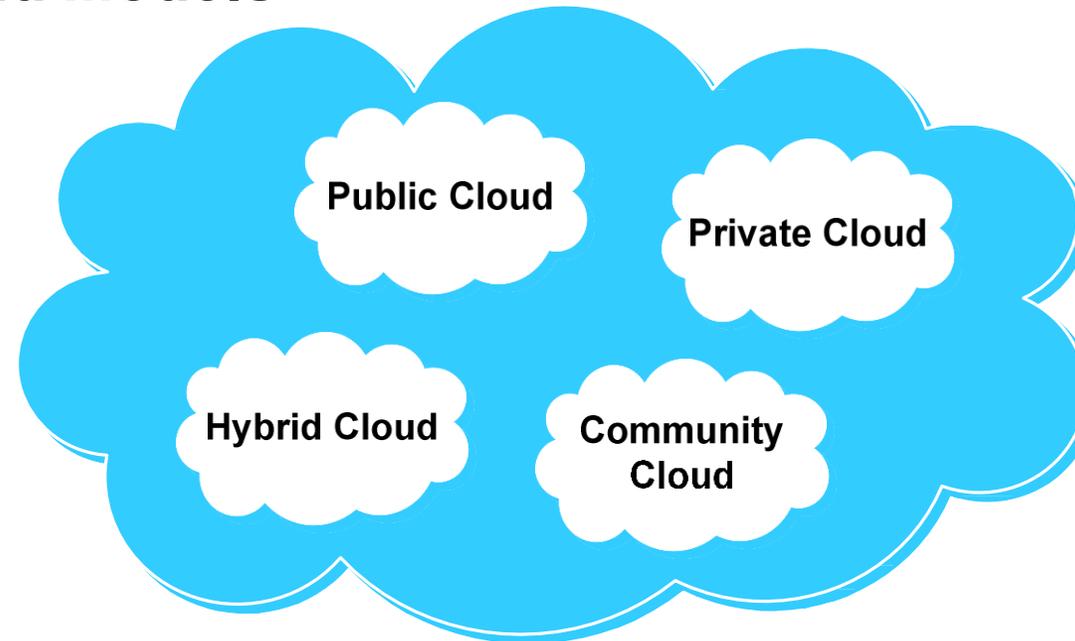
Cloud Computing



- ▶ **What is a Cloud?**
 - **Cloud** can provide services through a **public** or **private Network** or the **Internet**, where the service hosting system is at a **remote location**
 - **Cloud can support various applications**
 - **E-mail, Web Conferencing, Games, Database Management, CRM (Customer Relationship Management), etc.**

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- ▶ **Cloud Models**



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▶ Cloud Models

- **Public Cloud**
 - Enables public systems and service access
 - Open architecture (e.g., e-mail)
 - Could be less secure due to openness
- **Private Cloud**
 - Enables service access within an organization
 - Due to its private nature, it is more secure

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▶ Cloud Models

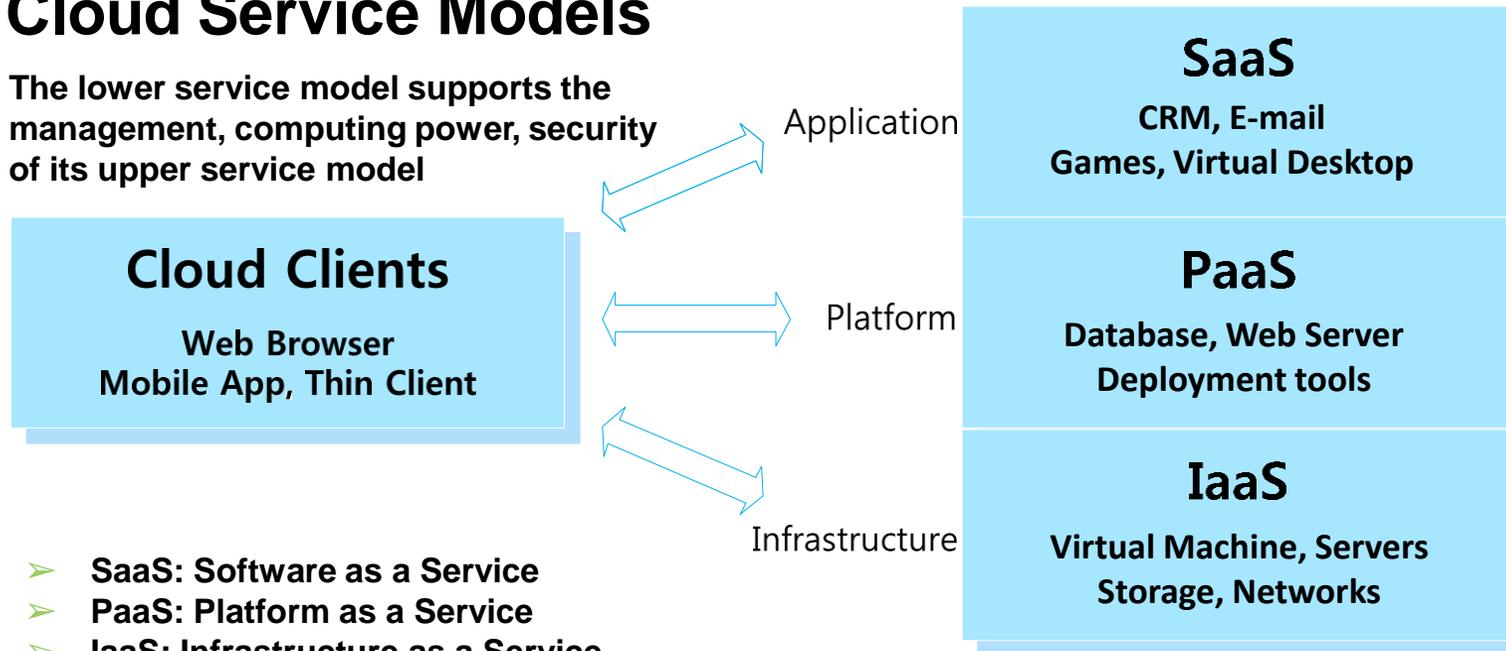
- **Community Cloud**
 - Cloud accessible by a group of organizations
- **Hybrid Cloud**
 - **Hybrid Cloud = Public Cloud + Private Cloud**
 - Private cloud supports critical activities
 - Public cloud supports non-critical activities

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▶ Cloud Service Models

The lower service model supports the management, computing power, security of its upper service model



- **SaaS: Software as a Service**
- **PaaS: Platform as a Service**
- **IaaS: Infrastructure as a Service**

Cloud Computing



- ▶ **Software as a Service (SaaS)**
 - Provides a variety of **software applications** as a service to end users
- ▶ **Platform as a Service (PaaS)**
 - Provides a program executable platform for applications, development tools, etc.
- ▶ **Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)**
 - Provides the **fundamental computing and security resources for the entire cloud**
 - Backup storage, computing power, VM (Virtual Machines), etc.

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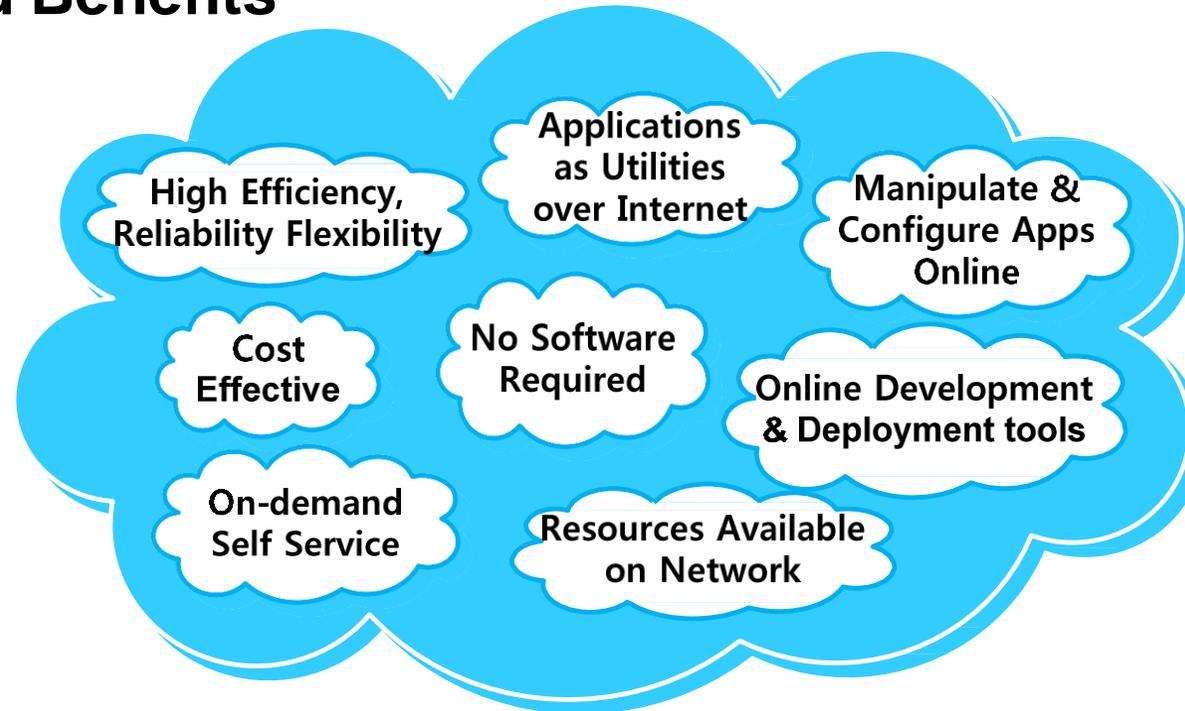
▶ Cloud Service Models

- There are many other service models
- **XaaS = Anything** as a Service
 - **NaaS** → N for **Network** as a Service
 - **DaaS** → D for **Database** as a Service
 - **BaaS** → B for **Business** as a Service
 - etc.

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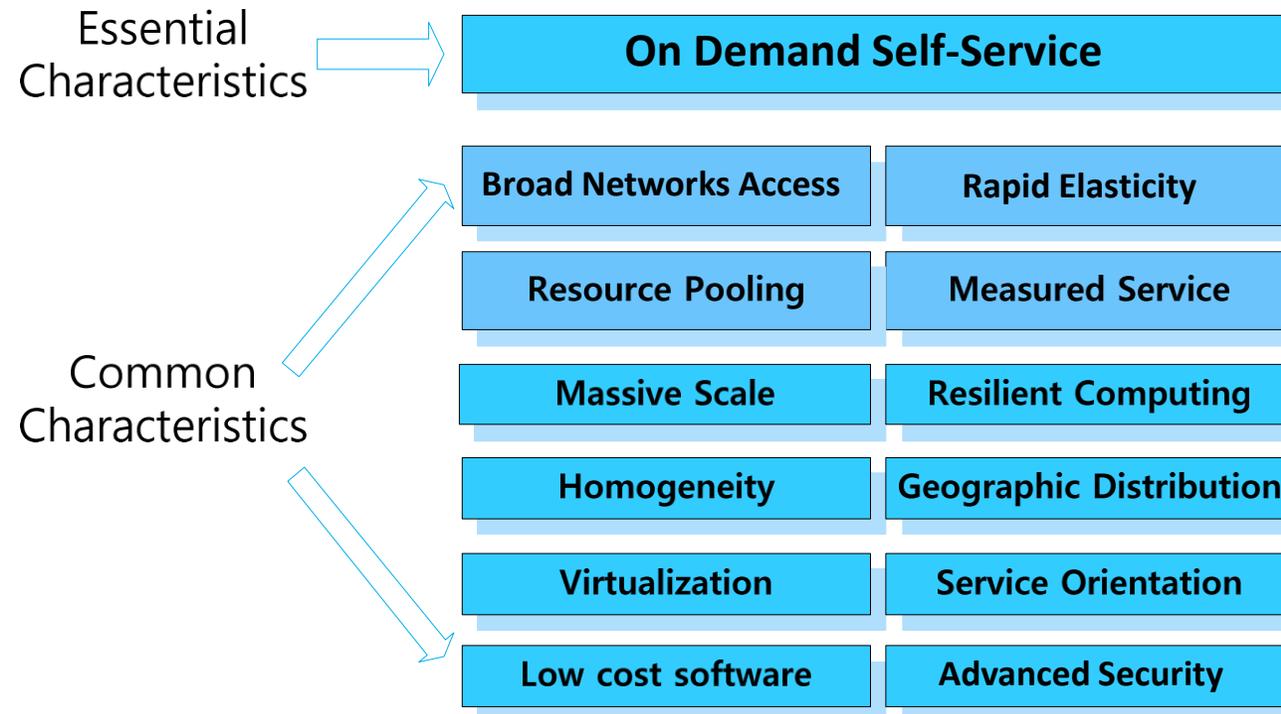
▶ Cloud Benefits



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▶ Characteristics



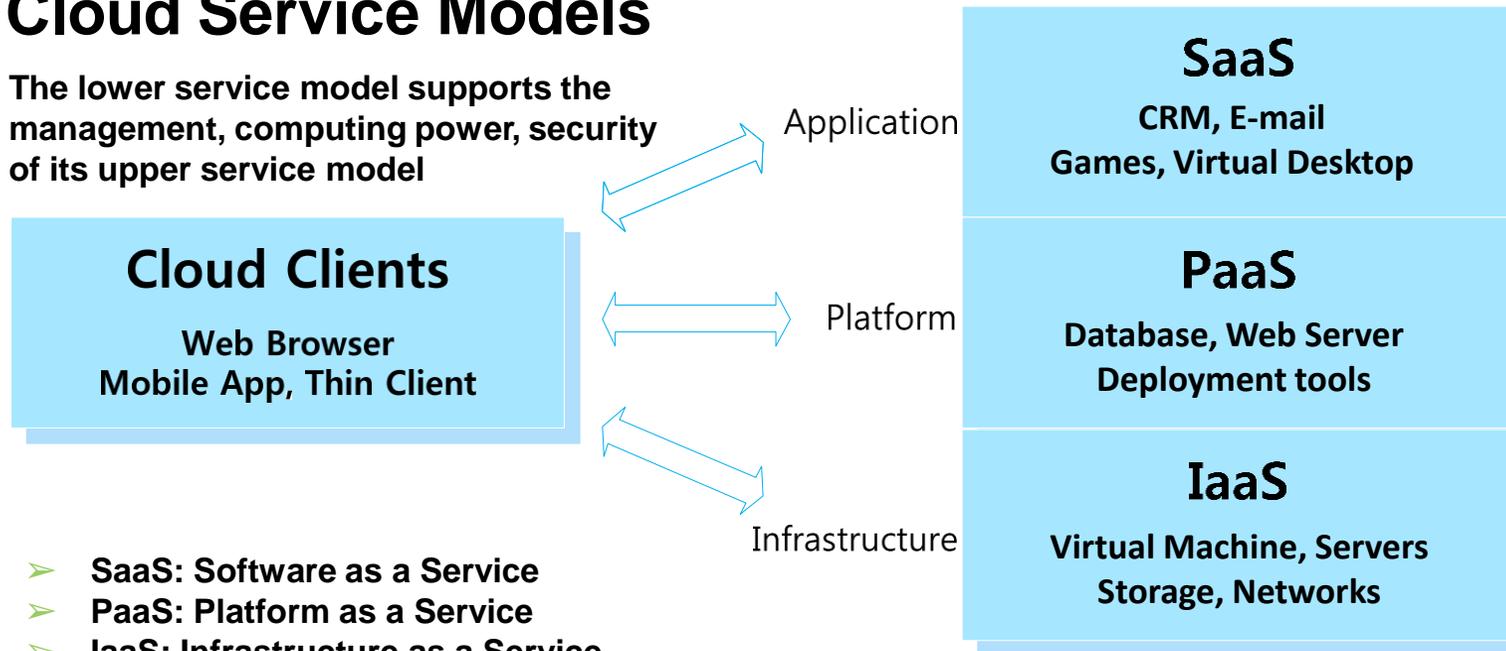
Cloud Service Models

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▶ Cloud Service Models

The lower service model supports the management, computing power, security of its upper service model



- SaaS: Software as a Service
- PaaS: Platform as a Service
- IaaS: Infrastructure as a Service

laaS



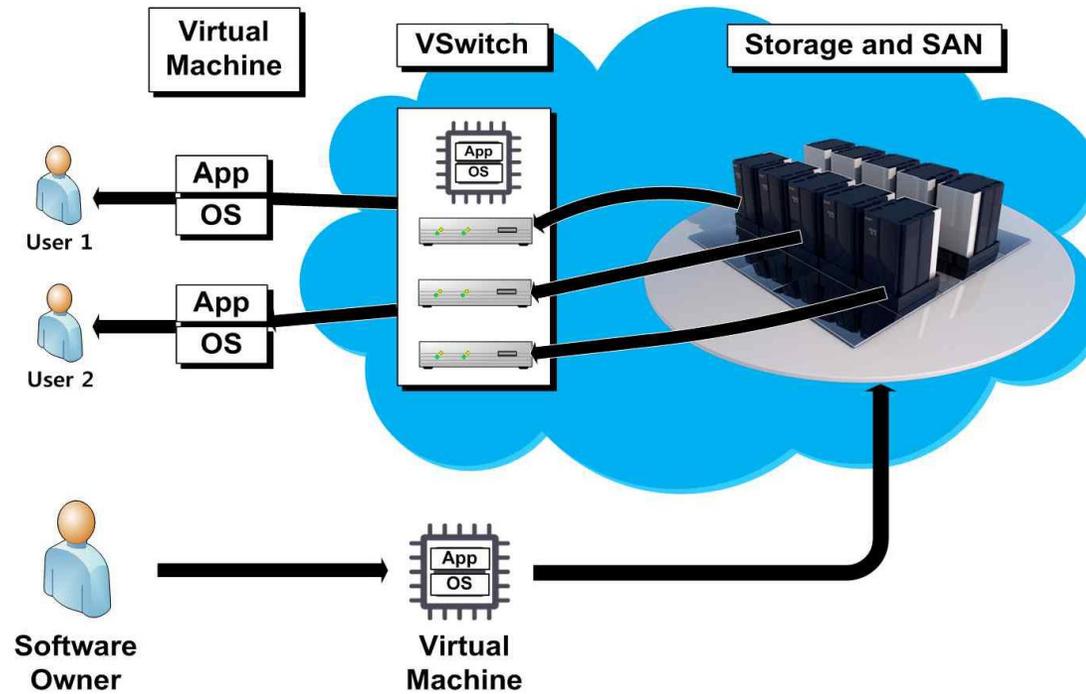
- ▶ **laaS (Infrastructure as a Service)**
 - **Infrastructure support over the Internet**
 - **Cloud's Computing & Storage Resources**
 - **Computing Power**
 - **Storage Services**
 - **Software Packages & Bundles**
 - **VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network)**
 - **VM (Virtual Machine) Features**

laaS



- ▶ **VM (Virtual Machine) Administration**
 - laaS enables control of computing resources through **Administrative Access to VMs**
 - **Server Virtualization** features
 - Access to computing resources are enabled by **Administrative Access to VMs**
 - **VM Administrative Command** examples
 - Save data on cloud server
 - Start web server
 - Install new application

▶ IaaS Procedures



IaaS



▶ IaaS Benefits

- Flexible and Efficient **Renting** of Computer & Server **Hardware**
 - Rentable Resources
 - VM, Storage, Bandwidth, IP Addresses, Monitoring Services, Firewalls, etc.
 - Rent Payment Basis
 - Resource type
 - Usage time
 - Service packages

laaS

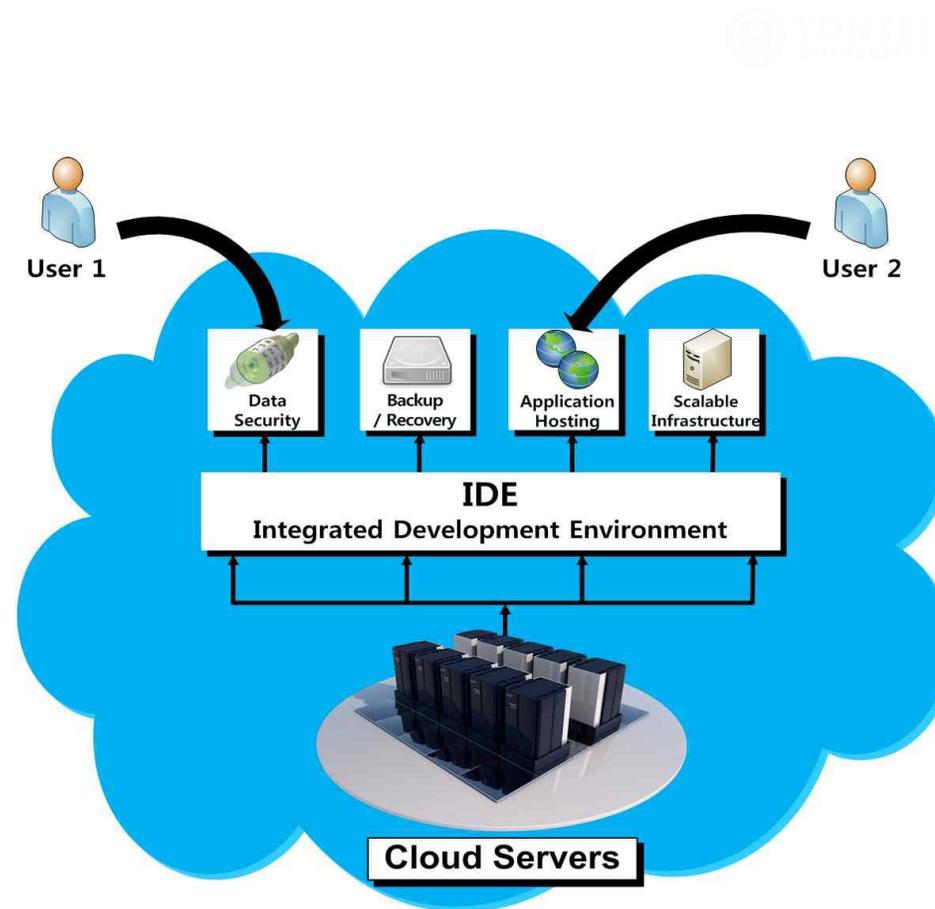


▶ laaS Benefits

- **Portability & Interoperability** with **Legacy Applications**
 - Enables portability based on infrastructure resources that are used through Internet connections
 - Enables a method to maintain interoperability with legacy applications and workloads between laaS clouds

PaaS

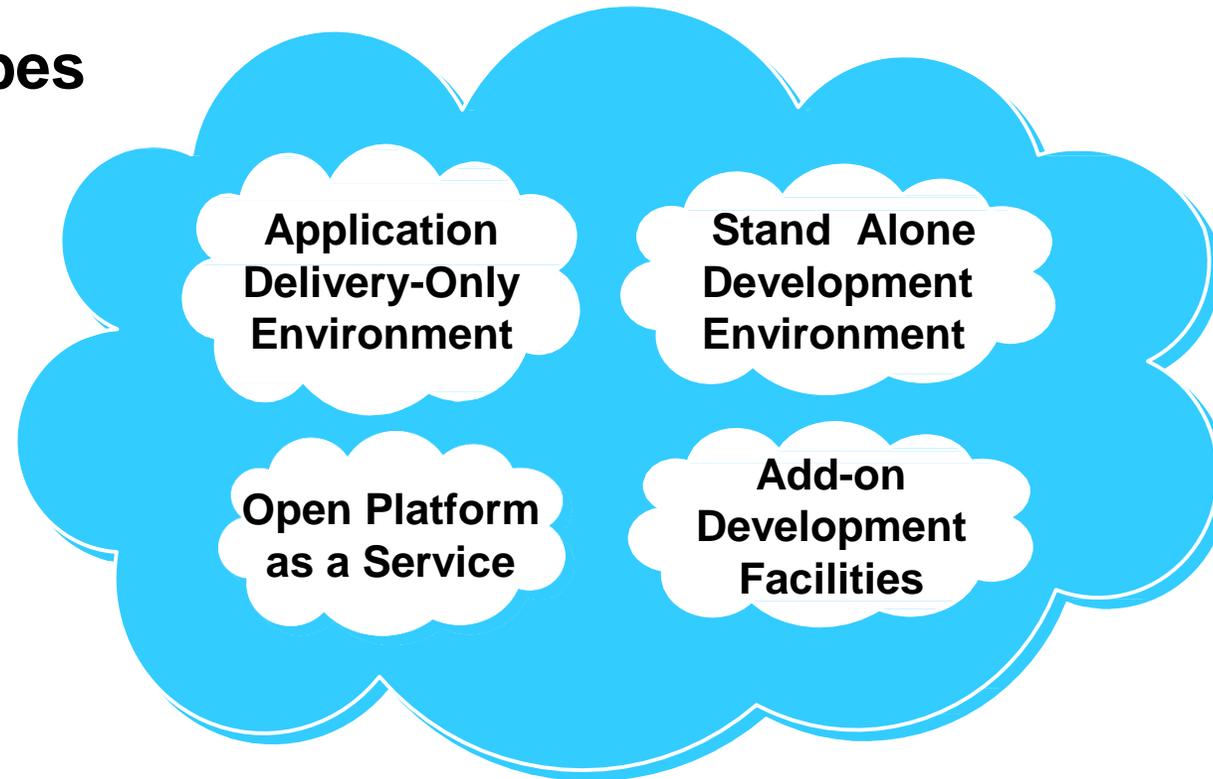
- ▶ PaaS
(Platform as a Service)
 - Provides **development & deployment tools** for application development
 - Provides **runtime environment** for apps.



Cloud Services



▶ PaaS Types



PaaS



▶ PaaS Types (cont.)

- **Application Delivery-Only Environment**
 - generally **focus on hosting services**, such as security and on-demand scalability
- **Stand-Alone Development Environment**
 - **do not include technical, licensing or financial dependencies** on specific SaaS applications or web services, and are intended to provide a generalized development environment

PaaS



▶ PaaS Types

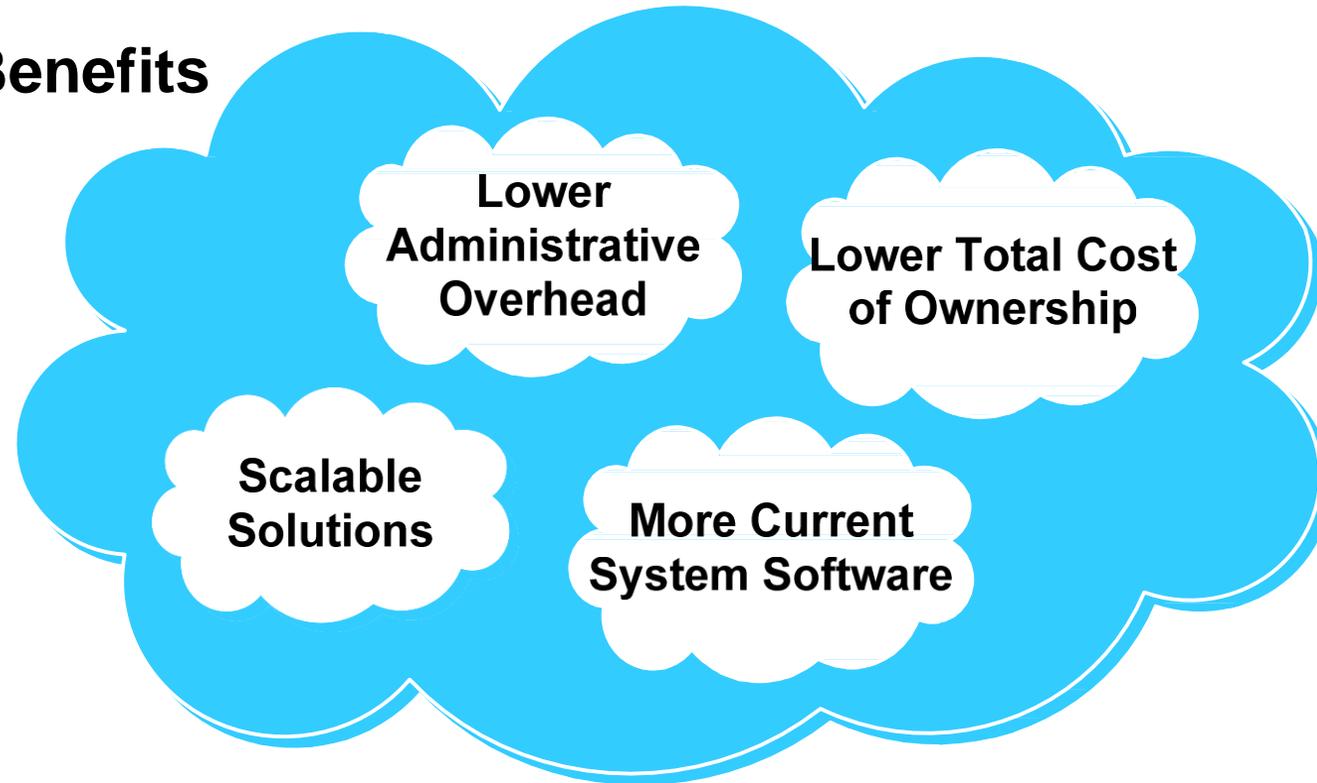
- **Open Platform as a Service**

- Provides **open source software** to run applications for **PaaS providers**

- **Add-On Development Facilities**

- **allow customization of existing SaaS applications**, often requiring PaaS developers and their users to purchase subscriptions to the add-on SaaS application

▶ **PaaS Benefits**



PaaS



► Benefits

- **Lower Administrative Overhead**
 - **User does not need to be involved in any administration of the platform**
- **Lower Total Cost of Ownership**
 - **User does not need to purchase any hardware, memory, or server**

PaaS



► Benefits

- **Scalable Solutions**
 - **Application resource demand based automatic resource scale control**
- **More Current System Software**
 - **Cloud provider needs to maintain software upgrades & patch installations**

SaaS



- ▶ **SaaS (Software as a Service)**
 - Provides **software applications** as a service to the user
 - **Software** that is deployed on a cloud server which is accessible through the Internet

SaaS



► Characteristics

- **On Demand Availability**
 - Cloud software is available anywhere that the cloud is reachable via Internet
- **Easy Maintenance**
 - No user software upgrade or maintenance needed
 - All supported by the cloud
- **Flexible Scale Up or Scale Down**
- **Centralized Management & Data**

SaaS

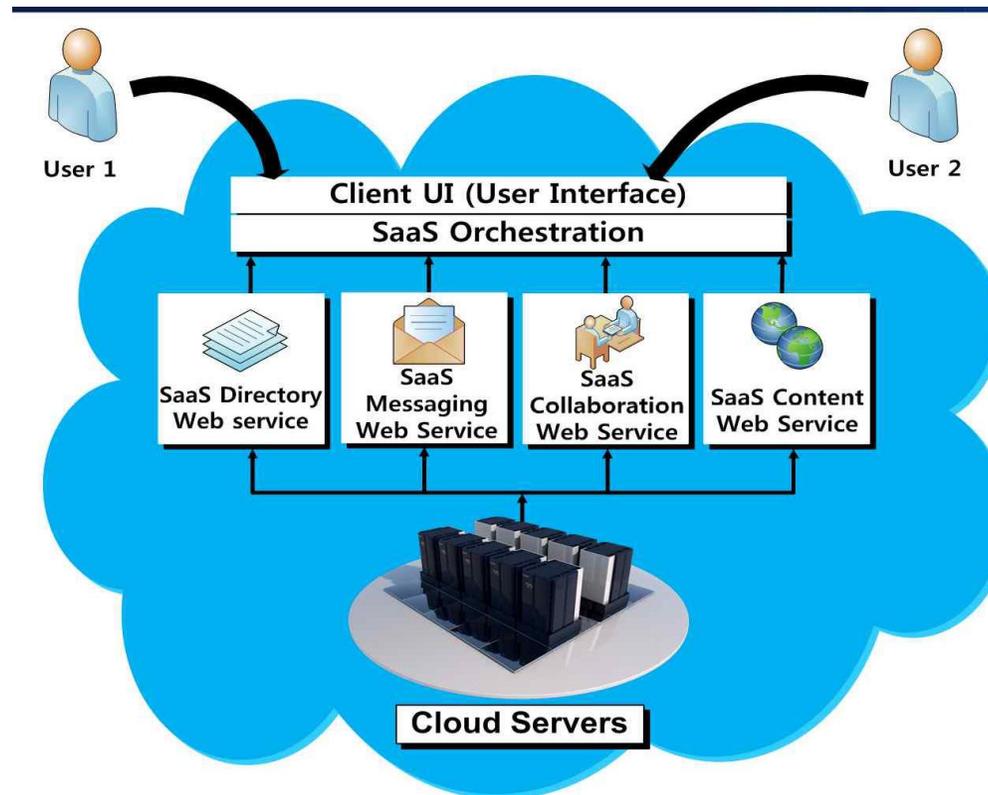


▶ Characteristics

- Enables a **Shared Data Model**
 - Multiple users can share a single data model and database
- **Cost Effectiveness**
 - Pay based on usage
 - No risk in buying the wrong software
- **Multitenant Program Solutions**
 - Multiple users are ensured to use the same software version
 - No version mismatch problems

Software-as-a-service

▶ Open SaaS Applications



References

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