



What is Cloud Computing?

"The interesting thing about Cloud Computing is that we've redefined Cloud Computing to include everything that we already do. . . . I don't understand what we would do differently in the light of Cloud Computing other than change the wording of some of our ads."

 Larry Ellison, quoted in the Wall Street Journal, September 26, 2008

"A lot of people are jumping on the [cloud] bandwagon, but I have not heard two people say the same thing about it."

Andy Isherwood, guoted in ZDnet News, December 11, 2008

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Resource Provisioning Problem

- Provisioning of computing/storage resources for applications
 - Unpredictable load Internet applications
 - I want to try some idea and see if people are interested
 - Run it once digitizing old prints of New York Times newspapers
- Challenges:
 - High upfront infrastructure cost
 - Difficulty of dynamic capacity expansion
 - Cost of excess capacity (power)

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Computing As A Utility

- Computing as a utility (like electricity)
 - Illusion of infinite resources on demand
 - No steep upfront cost, pay as needed (very short-term possible)
- Grid computing
 - High-performance computing applications
- Cloud computing
 - Compute-intensive jobs as well as network services, computing as well as storage

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Key Idea

- Pooling resources together, managed centrally (in a data center);
 many computing jobs and network services share the resource pool
- Benefits:
 - While one application's resource needs may vary dramatically, the sum of many independent applications' resource needs varies much less
 - More resource utilization efficiency through sharing
 - Space sharing as well as time sharing
 - Upfront setup cost is amortized over many applications
 - Cost is proportional to use
 - Commoditizing support for availability, data durability, ...

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Utilizations of Cloud Computing

- Highly available web services with unpredictable load
- Large computing jobs on demand
- Offload piecemeal work to cloud
 - Extension of compute-intensive desktop applications

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Cloud Computing Architecture

- Executing multiple applications on one machine
- Isolation of resources and data through virtualization
- Provide common services to help the application development, further amortizing the costs

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Case Study - Amazon EC2

- Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
- Interface between cloud computing hosts and users:
 Virtualization packages applications in
 - VMware ESX and VMware Workstation VMDK images
 - Citrix Xen VHD images
 - Microsoft Hyper-V VHD images
- Additional services
 - Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 - Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 - Amazon SimpleDB
 - Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)

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Case Study – Google App Engine

- Interface between cloud computing hosts and users
 - Controlled Java/Python programming environment
- Augmented Java/Python runtime and Linux containers (Linux virtualization) provide isolation and security
- Additional services
 - Hadoop
 - Memcache
 - Task Queues

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Case Study - Microsoft Azure

 I don't know much about – probably use Microsoft Common Language Runtime VM

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Cloud Computing Challenges

- Performance predictability
 - Do we reach required performance if we run the application on these machines?
- Performance factors:
 - CPU numbers, memory size, network/storage bandwidth
 - Resources that can't be strictly partitioned multicore shared cache, memory bandwidth

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Cloud Computing Challenges

- What if we need to change the machine(s) that run an application?
 - Migration: shut down the virtual machine (VM) and re-launch it on a new physical machine
- What if we want to keep it running without much interruption (think of an Internet server serving live users continuously)?

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Cloud Computing Challenges

- Data confidentiality
 - Protection between applications ⇒ virtualization
 - Protection against cloud computing hosts?
- Side channel information leaking
 - Reading processor event counters

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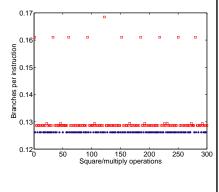
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• In Or

Stealing RSA key in OpenSSL [Zhang et al. 2007]

- In OpenSSL/RSA, Xd is decomposed into a series of square and multiply operations.
 - e.g., X¹¹ = ((X²)²*X)²*X
- Execution sequence of squares and multiplys can help infer the RSA key d.
- Distinguish square and multiply through processor event counters.

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When not Cloud Computing?

- Strong sensitivity of information leaking
- High cost of data movement
 - Data set up cost, online bandwidth usage
- It is really always available?
 - Some known disruptions of cloud services
 - WikiLeaks

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Bare-metal Cloud

- No virtualization, each application runs on whole machine(s)
 - Get bare-metal speed (without virtualization overhead)
 - Not susceptible for side channel information leaking or other virtualization vulnerabilities
- Resource management between machines in a cloud
 - Resource managers in network switches and intelligent network interface cards

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Distributed Clouds

- EdgeClouds
 - Internet latency is significant, bandwidth is expensive
 - Internet isn't 100% reliable
- Green clouds
 - Distributed clouds using local renewable energy (near solar panel array, wind farm, ...)
 - Energy availability for most renewable energy sources is dynamic and hard to predict ⇒ move work to where green energy is available

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Disclaimer

 Ideas in some of the lecture slides were derived from the paper "Above the Clouds: A Berkeley View of Cloud Computing", by Armbrust et al. The slides are developed for the sole purpose of course instruction at the University of Rochester.

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