



Chapter 1 : Introduction		1-1 to 1-38
1.1	Introduction to Cloud Computing.....	1-1
1.1.1	Concept Building : Consuming Services Vs Owning Products	1-1
1.1.2	What is Cloud Computing?	1-2
1.1.3	Goals of Cloud Computing.....	1-3
1.1.4	Advantages of Cloud Computing.....	1-4
1.1.5	Disadvantages of Cloud Computing.....	1-5
1.2	Origins and Influences.....	1-5
1.3	Basic Concepts and Terminologies	1-6
1.4	Challenges and Applications	1-8
1.5	Roles in Cloud Computing(Cloud Infrastructure Management).....	1-8
1.6	Boundaries in Cloud Computing.....	1-9
1.7	Cloud Characteristics	1-10
1.7.1	On-Demand Self-Service.....	1-11
1.7.2	Broad Network Access	1-11
1.7.3	Resource Pooling	1-11
1.7.4	Rapid Elasticity	1-12
1.7.5	Measured Service.....	1-12
1.8	Cloud Delivery (Service) Models.....	1-13
1.8.1	Concept Building – Service Delivery Models.....	1-13
1.8.2	Cloud Service Models.....	1-14
1.8.2(A)	Software as a Service (SaaS)	1-14
1.8.2(B)	Platform as a Service (PaaS).....	1-16
1.8.2(C)	Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)	1-18
1.8.3	Comparison between SaaS, PaaS, IaaS.....	1-20
1.8.4	Cloud Pyramid.....	1-21
1.9	Cloud Deployment Models	1-21
1.9.1	Private Cloud.....	1-22
1.9.1(A)	Advantages of Private Cloud	1-22
1.9.1(B)	Disadvantages of Private Cloud	1-22
1.9.2	Public Cloud.....	1-23
1.9.2(A)	Advantages of Public Cloud	1-23
1.9.2(B)	Disadvantages of Public Cloud	1-23
1.9.3	Community Cloud	1-24
1.9.3(A)	Advantages of Community Cloud.....	1-24
1.9.3(B)	Disadvantages of Community Cloud.....	1-24
1.9.4	Hybrid Cloud	1-24
1.9.4(A)	Advantages of Hybrid Cloud.....	1-25
1.9.4(B)	Disadvantages of Hybrid Cloud.....	1-25
1.9.5	Comparison of Cloud Deployment Models.....	1-26
1.9.6	Summary of Cloud Characteristics, Service Model, and Deployment Model.....	1-26
1.10	Layers and Types of Clouds.....	1-26

1.10.1	Intercloud or Federated Cloud.....	1-27
1.10.1(A)	Advantages of Federation.....	1-27
1.11	Cloud Enabling Technologies.....	1-27
1.11.1	Broadband Networks and Internet Architecture.....	1-28
1.11.2	Datacentre Technology.....	1-29
1.11.3	Virtualization Technology.....	1-30
1.11.4	Web Technology.....	1-31
1.11.5	Multi-tenant Technology.....	1-32
1.11.5(A)	Advantages of Multi-tenancy.....	1-33
1.11.5(B)	Disadvantages of Multi-tenancy.....	1-33
1.11.5(C)	Comparison between Single-tenant and Multi-tenant Applications.....	1-34
1.11.6	Service Technology.....	1-34
1.11.6(A)	Characteristics of a Service.....	1-35
1.11.6(B)	Core Elements of the Service Technology.....	1-35
Chapter 2 : Software as a Service (SaaS)		2-1 to 2-02
2.1	Software as a Service (SaaS).....	2-1
2.1.1	Evolution of SaaS.....	2-1
2.1.2	Challenges of SaaS Paradigm.....	2-1
2.1.3	SaaS Integration Services (SaaS Integration of Products and Platforms).....	2-1
2.2	Platform as a Service (PaaS).....	2-2
2.2.1	Technologies and Tools for Cloud Computing.....	2-2
2.2.2	Resource Provisioning Services.....	2-2
2.3	Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS).....	2-2
2.3.1	Background & Related Work.....	2-2
2.3.2	Virtual Machines Provisioning and Manageability.....	2-2
Chapter 3 : Abstraction and Virtualisation		3-1 to 3-44
3.1	Introduction to Virtualization.....	3-1
3.2	Core Components of Virtualization (Virtual Machines Provisioning and Manageability Virtual Machine Migration Services).....	3-2
3.2.1	Physical Server / Hardware.....	3-2
3.2.2	Virtualization Layer.....	3-2
3.2.3	Virtual Machines (VM).....	3-4
3.2.4	Guest Operating System (OS) (Understanding Machine Imaging).....	3-5
3.2.5	Applications (App).....	3-7
3.2.6	Summary of Mapping Virtualization Components to Cloud Computing (Provisioning in the Cloud Context).....	3-7
3.3	Advantages /Needs / Applications / Goals of Virtualization.....	3-8
3.3.1	Server Consolidation and Resource Optimisation.....	3-8
3.3.2	Improved Productivity and Operational Efficiency.....	3-9
3.3.3	Cost Savings.....	3-9
3.3.4	Improved Security.....	3-10
3.3.5	Improved Resiliency.....	3-10
3.4	Challenges / Limitations of Virtualization.....	3-11

3.4.1	Could be a Single Point of Failure	3-11
3.4.2	Not Everything can be Virtualized.....	3-11
3.4.3	Requires Skilled Staff.....	3-12
3.4.4	Virtual Machine Sprawl.....	3-12
3.4.5	Capacity Planning is Hard.....	3-12
3.4.6	Managing Licenses	3-13
3.5	Implementation Levels of Virtualization.....	3-13
3.5.1	Instruction Set Architecture (ISA) Level Virtualization.....	3-13
3.5.2	Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL) Level Virtualization	3-14
3.5.3	Operating System Level Virtualization.....	3-14
3.5.4	Library Level Virtualization.....	3-15
3.5.5	Application Level Virtualization.....	3-16
3.5.6	Comparison between Various Implementation Levels of Virtualization	3-18
3.6	Virtualization Structures / Tools and Mechanisms.....	3-18
3.6.1	Types of Hypervisors(Understanding Hypervisors).....	3-18
3.6.1(A)	Type 1 : Baremetal Hypervisor	3-18
3.6.1 (B)	Type 2 : Hosted Hypervisor	3-21
3.6.1(C)	Comparison between Type 1 and Type 2 Hypervisor	3-21
3.6.2	Types of Hardware-Level Virtualization	3-22
3.6.2(A)	Full Virtualization using Binary Translation.....	3-23
3.6.2(B)	OS Assisted Virtualization or Paravirtualization.....	3-24
3.6.2(C)	Hardware-Assisted Virtualization	3-25
3.6.2(D)	Comparison between Types of Hardware-Level Virtualization	3-26
3.7	Virtualization of CPU, Memory and I/O Devices	3-26
3.7.1	CPU Virtualization	3-26
3.7.2	Memory Virtualization	3-26
3.7.3	I/O Device Virtualization	3-27
3.8	Virtual Clusters and Resource Management	3-27
3.8.1	Virtual Clusters	3-28
3.8.2	Characteristics of Virtual Clusters.....	3-29
3.8.3	Live VM Migration (Virtual Machine Provisioning and Migration in Action)	3-29
3.8.3(A)	Advantages of Live VM Migration.....	3-30
3.8.3(B)	Live VM Migration Steps.....	3-30
3.9	Virtualization for Datacentre Automation.....	3-31
3.9.1	Nimbus.....	3-32
3.9.2	Eucalyptus.....	3-33
3.9.3	OpenNebula.....	3-34
3.9.4	OpenStack.....	3-34
3.9.5	VMware vSphere.....	3-35
3.10	Moving Applications to the Cloud (Porting Applications).....	3-36
3.10.1	Common Strategies for Migrating Applications to the Cloud.....	3-36
3.10.2	Phases in Moving Application to the Cloud.....	3-38

3.11	Load Balancing and Virtualisation	3-39
3.11.1	Introduction to Load Balancers	3-39
3.11.2	Load Balancer Algorithms (Method, Schemes, Techniques)	3-40
3.11.3	Performance Benefits of using a Load Balancer.....	3-41
Chapter 4 : Cloud Infrastructure and Cloud Resource Management		4-1 to 4-56
4.1	Architectural Design of Compute and Storage Clouds (Layered Cloud Architecture Development)	4-1
4.1.1	Design Challenges.....	4-1
4.2	Inter-Cloud Resource Management.....	4-1
4.2.1	Resource Provisioning and Resource Provisioning Methods	4-1
4.2.1(A)	Static Resource Provisioning	4-2
4.2.1(B)	Dynamic Resource Provisioning.....	4-3
4.3	AWS Auto Scaling.....	4-4
4.3.1	Characteristics and Features of AWS Auto Scaling	4-4
4.3.2	How AWS Auto Scaling Works ?	4-5
4.3.3	Comparison between Static and Dynamic Resource Provisioning.....	4-5
4.3.4	Global Exchange of Cloud Resources.....	4-6
4.3.5	Advantages of Inter-Cloud or Cloud Brokering.....	4-7
4.4	Administrating the Clouds.....	4-8
4.4.1	The Open Cloud Consortium / The Open Commons Consortium (OCC)	4-8
4.4.2	Open Virtualization Format (OVF).....	4-8
4.4.2(A)	Characteristics of OVF	4-9
4.4.2(B)	Lifecycle of an OVF based Virtual System.....	4-9
4.4.3	AJAX.....	4-10
4.4.4	XML.....	4-10
4.4.5	JSON.....	4-11
4.4.5(A)	Comparison between JSON and XML	4-12
4.4.6	Solution Stack - LAMP and LAPP.....	4-12
4.4.7	Syndication	4-13
4.4.7(A)	Really Simple Syndication (RSS)	4-14
4.4.7(B)	Atom.....	4-16
4.5	Standards for Security.....	4-17
4.5.1	Transport Layer Security (TLS).....	4-17
4.5.2	Identity Federation	4-18
4.6	Emerging Cloud Management Standards.....	4-19
4.7	Cloud Data Management Interface (CDMI).....	4-21
4.7.1	Characteristics and Features of CDMI	4-21
4.7.2	Reference Model (Architecture) for CDMI	4-22
4.7.3	Amazon S3, an Implementation of CDMI.....	4-23
4.8	Anything as a Service or Everything as a Service (XaaS) (Cloud Management Products).....	4-25
4.8.1	Security as a Service (SecaaS)	4-26
4.8.1(A)	Benefits of SecaaS.....	4-26
4.8.1(B)	Concerns with SecaaS	4-27

4.8.1(C)	Major Categories of SecaaS	4-29
4.8.2	Identity Management as a Service (IDaaS)	4-36
4.8.3	IAM Challenges in the Cloud	4-36
4.9	Identity Management Lifecycle.....	4-37
4.9.1	Types of Identity Providers used in the Cloud	4-38
4.10	Identity Federation	4-40
4.10.1	Components of Identity Federation.....	4-41
4.10.2	Database as a Service (DBaaS).....	4-42
4.10.3	Storage as a Service	4-43
4.10.4	Collaboration as a Service	4-44
4.10.5	Compliance as a Service	4-45
4.10.6	Monitoring as a Service.....	4-47
4.10.7	Communication as a Service.....	4-49
4.10.8	Network as a Service.....	4-50
4.10.9	Disaster Recovery as a Service.....	4-51
4.10.10	Analytics as a Service.....	4-52
4.10.11	Backup as a Service.....	4-53

Chapter 5 : Security
5-1 to 5-42

5.1	Basics of Cloud Security (Security Overview)	5-1
5.1.1	Shared Responsibility Model (Cloud Computing Security Architecture).....	5-1
5.1.2	Principles for Cloud Security (Architectural Considerations)	5-2
5.2	Security, Risks and Challenges in Cloud Computing.....	5-4
5.2.1	Cloud Security Risks and Countermeasures.....	5-4
5.2.2	Security and Governance Services	5-11
5.3	Cloud Identity and Access Management (IAM).....	5-12
5.3.1	IAM Challenges in the Cloud.....	5-12
5.3.2	Identity Management Lifecycle.....	5-13
5.3.3	Types of Identity Providers Used in the Cloud (Identity and Presence).....	5-14
5.3.4	Identity Federation (Autonomic Security Establishing Trusted Cloud Computing).....	5-16
5.3.4(A)	Components of Identity Federation.....	5-17
5.3.5	Best Practices for IAM in the Cloud.....	5-18
5.4	Autonomic Cloud Engine.....	5-19
5.5	Data Protection in Cloud	5-20
5.5.1	Data Security Concerns in the Cloud	5-21
5.5.2	Data Encryption in the Cloud.....	5-24
5.5.2(A)	Shared Responsibility for Encryption based on Type of Cloud Service.....	5-24
5.5.2(B)	Mechanisms for Encrypting Data in the Cloud	5-26
5.5.2(C)	Types of Cloud Storage Requiring Encryption	5-28
5.5.2(D)	Encryption Management in the Cloud	5-28
5.6	Business Continuity Plan.....	5-31
5.6.1	Benefits of Business Continuity Planning	5-31
5.6.2	Types of Disruptive Events	5-31
5.6.3	Business Continuity Planning Process	5-34
5.6.4	Common Pitfalls for BCP	5-39
5.6.5	Business Continuity in the Cloud Era (Disaster Recovery in Clouds).....	5-39

Chapter 6 : Cloud Middleware		6-1 to 6-14
6.1	OpenStack Cloud Architecture	6-1
6.1.1	Features of OpenStack.....	6-1
6.1.2	Components of OpenStack and its Architecture.....	6-2
6.1.3	Mode of Operations	6-5
6.2	Eucalyptus	6-6
6.3	Microsoft Azure	6-6
6.3.1	Azure Virtual Machines (Azure VM).....	6-7
6.3.2	Blob Storage	6-8
6.3.3	Database Services.....	6-8
6.3.4	Azure Monitor	6-8
6.4	CloudSim	6-9
6.4.1	Major Features of CloudSim	6-9
6.5	eyeOS	6-9
6.6	Aneka	6-11
6.7	Google App Engine	6-12
6.7.1	Characteristics and Features of Google App Engine.....	6-13
Chapter 7 : Cloud Based Case-Studies		7-1 to 7-26
7.1	Overview of Cloud Services	7-1
7.2	Designing Solutions for the Cloud (Implement & Integrate Solutions).....	7-1
7.2.1	AWS Well-Architected Framework.....	7-1
7.2.1(A)	The Five Pillars of the Framework.....	7-2
7.3	Emerging Markets and the Cloud.....	7-14
7.4	Tools for Building Private Cloud	7-16
7.4.1	KVM	7-16
7.4.1(A)	Characteristics and Features of KVM	7-16
7.4.1(B)	Architecture of KVM	7-16
7.4.2	Xen	7-17
7.4.2(A)	Characteristics and Features of Xen.....	7-17
7.4.2(B)	Architecture of Xen	7-18
7.4.3	VMware vSphere.....	7-19
7.4.3(A)	Characteristics and Features of VMware vSphere.....	7-19
7.4.3(B)	Architecture of VMware vSphere.....	7-20
7.4.4	Hyper-V.....	7-21
7.4.4(A)	Characteristics and Features of Hyper-V	7-21
7.4.4(B)	Architecture of Hyper-V	7-22
7.5	IaaS using Eucalyptus	7-22
7.6	PaaS on IaaS.....	7-23
7.7	AppScale.....	7-23
7.7.1	Use Cases Addressed by AppScale	7-23
7.7.2	AppScale Architecture	7-24