Barriers to Cloud Adoption and Research Opportunities

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Cloud Economics

- Cloud platforms: lease hardware and software rather than own
 - Argument: Leasing is cheaper than owning an IT infrastructure
- Large enterprises: already outsource some/all of their IT infrastructure
 - Services company takes over/manages IT systems
 - Costs benefits of "leasing" are already built into the outsourcing model
- Cloud platforms: on-demand resource provisioning
 - Looking to provide private cloud services as part of their offerings
 - Challenge: How to design a economical private cloud platforms?
 - Potentially lower multiplexing benefits than public clouds

Manageability and the Cloud

- Large enterprises : IT infrastructure spread over multiple data centers
 - Typically few "large" and many "small" data centers
- Use of Enterprise data center management tools
 - IBM Tivoli, HP Openview
- Cloud is just another virtualized "data center" with resources
 - Need to treat cloud resources similar to local IT resources
 - Cloud resources should integrate "seamlessly" into the IT infrastructure
- Challenge: Enterprise Management tools need to evolve to handle cloud resources

Network Resources and the Cloud

- Cloud platforms offer compute / storage / software stacks on-demand
- Cloud boundary typically ends to the network "edge"
- Enterprises need control over network (in addition to compute/storage)
 - VPNs, bandwidth provisioning between data centers and "branch offices"
 - Network reconfiguration needs to be made on-demand
- Challenge: Extend boundary of cloud platform to allow network control
 - Cloud tools need to work well with network management tools

Barriers to Cloud Adoption and Research Opportunities

Ion Stoica UC Berkeley

Two Challenges (among Many, Many Others...)

- Provide meaningful SLAs
 - Availability, Reliability,
 Performance, Predictability
 - "One throat to choke"



- Data security
 - Privacy, access control & protection, audition

Predictable Performance

- Holly grail: give the application the illusion it runs on a dedicated cluster
- Research opportunities:
 - Achieve high utilization while supporting interactive applications
 - Isolation across resources and services
 - Caches, I/O, and Networking most challenging
 - Dynamically scale up and down in response to load to maintain performance target

Multi-Datacenter Support

- Usage scenarios:
 - Hybrid use of private and public clouds
 - Replication to improve availability
 - Partitioning to improve scalability
- Research opportunities:
 - Data consistency
 - Data-center and service instance selection
 - Unified APIs across cloud providers

Data Security

- Goals
 - Provide privacy, confidentiality, deletion, nonrepudiation, auditability, while...
 - ... allowing services to run across multiple administrative domains
- Research opportunities:
 - Privacy-preserving queries
 - Queries on encrypted data
 - Leverage TCM for OS/software platforms



Network and Security Research Center Department of Computer Science and Engineering Pennsylvania State University, University Park PA

Cloud Security: Challenges and Opportunities

Trent Jaeger w/ Joshua Schiffman USENIX HotCloud Workshop June 22, 2010

• Security: What do we need to do to protect a customer's data running in the cloud?

Security View



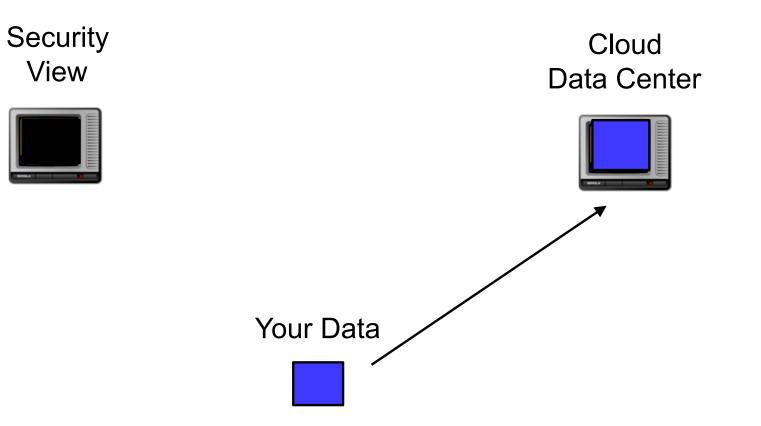
Cloud Data Center



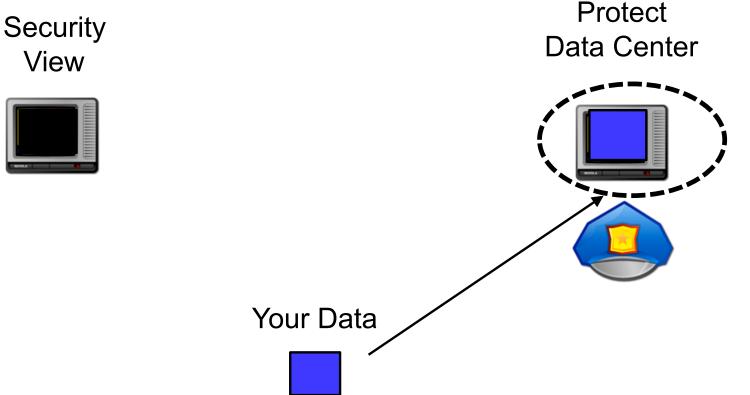




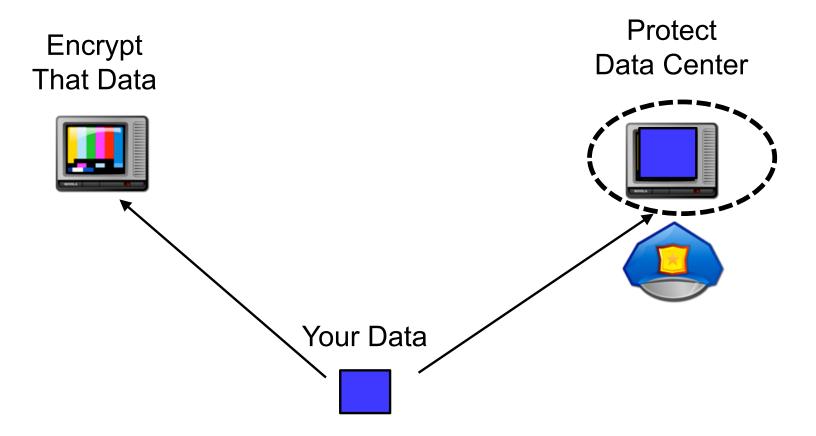
• Security: What do we need to do to protect a customer's data running in the cloud?



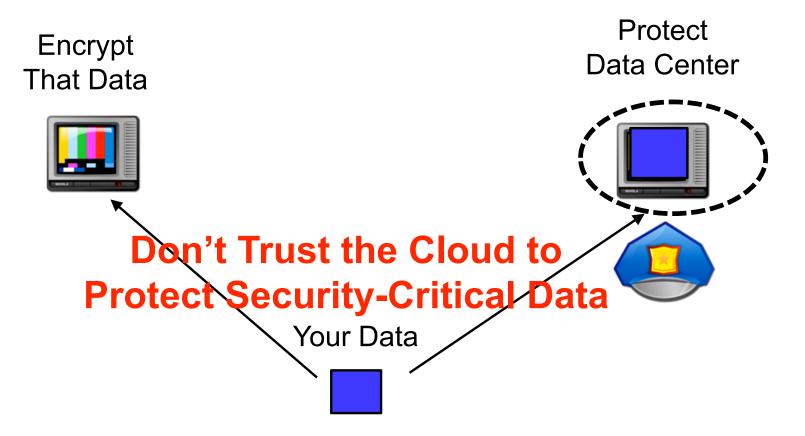
 Security: What do we need to do to protect a customer's data running in the cloud?



• Security: What do we need to do to protect a customer's data running in the cloud?



• Security: What do we need to do to protect a customer's data running in the cloud?



Cloud: Can It Help?

- I think (hope) so
 - Should enable scalable administration
 - Could create world-class node controllers
 - Help customers choose among cloud instance configurations
 - Help customers configure their firewall/VLAN
 - From help to risk mitigation/minimization
- But, there are challenges
 - Host security has a number of problems
 - Insiders are outsiders to you

Trustworthy Base



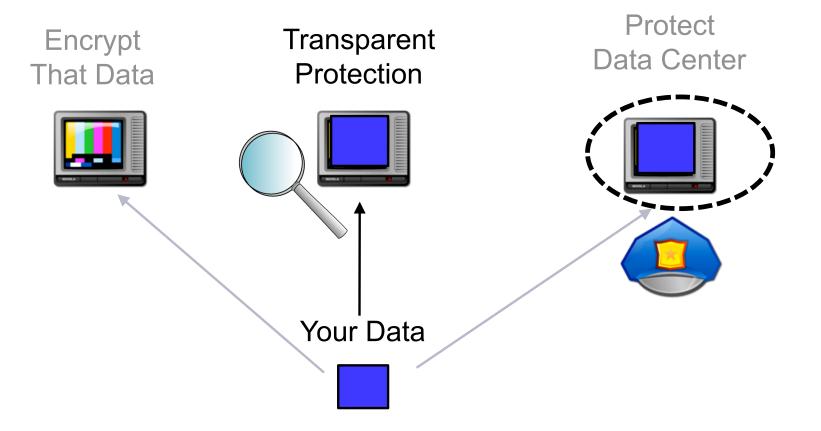
- *Challenge*: Verifying the initial state of the entire attestation framework
- Potentially large TCB to verify
 - Code and data
 - Need methods for assessing dynamic data
- Provenance of system to a trusted origin
 - Root of Trust for Installation [ACSAC '07]
 - To Deploy a VM [ACSAC '09]
- Alternative is to assess the impact of the data

Integrity Monitoring



- Challenge: Prove correct execution of all integrityrelevant events
- Record events for later verification
 - Verify after the fact
 - Difficult to evaluate without context
- Enforcement can reduce verification effort
 - Must verify enforcement mechanism and policy
 - Allow untrusted data to VM, process, and program
- Can measure this across VMs, between OS/

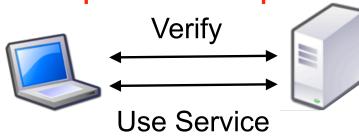
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Verifying Cloud Nodes



- Servers have a greater incentive to prove compliance
 - Proof of the node's correctness
 - Supplement SSL Certificates
 - Large companies can manage internal PKI
- Use hardware attestation to prove compliance
- Adoption challenges
 - Performance



Privacy concerns

Don't want to be restricted by complicated processes

Systems and Internet Infrastructure Security (SIIS) Laboratory

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Summary



- Cloud is not trusted with security-critical data
- How should we ensure that security-critical data is not leaked?
 - And prove it to customers...
- Armed guards are not sufficient
 - But, computing with encrypted data is not what we had in mind
- Claim: Build systems to preserve integrity and prove via attestation





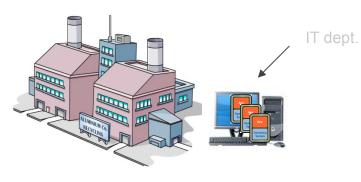
Trent Jaeger (tjaeger@cse.psu.edu) http://www.trentjaeger.com/ SIIS Laboratory (http://siis.cse.psu.edu)

Cloud Computing

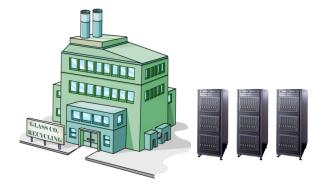
Orran Krieger Cloud Architect



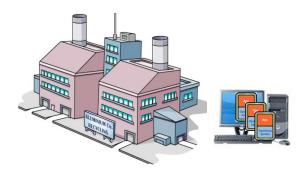
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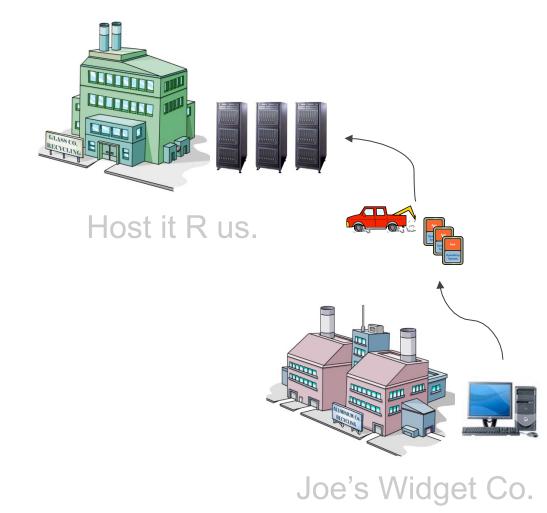


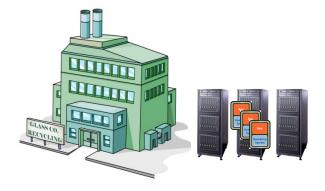
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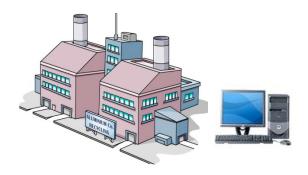
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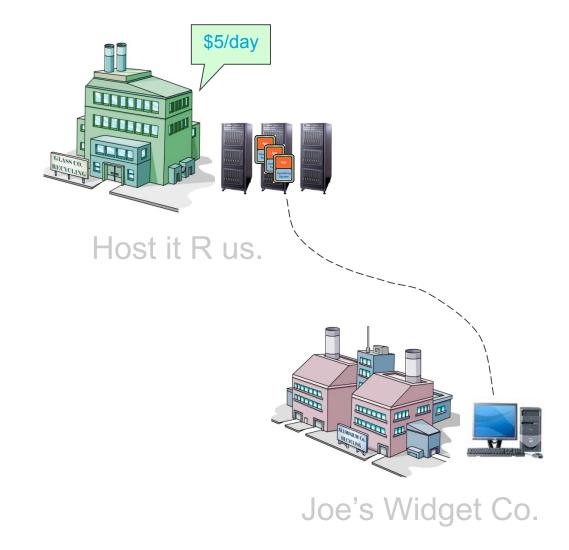


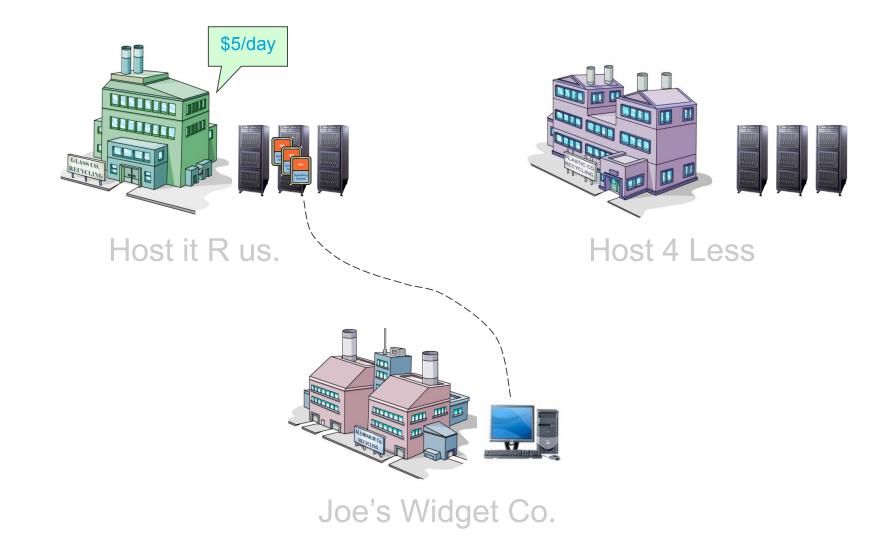
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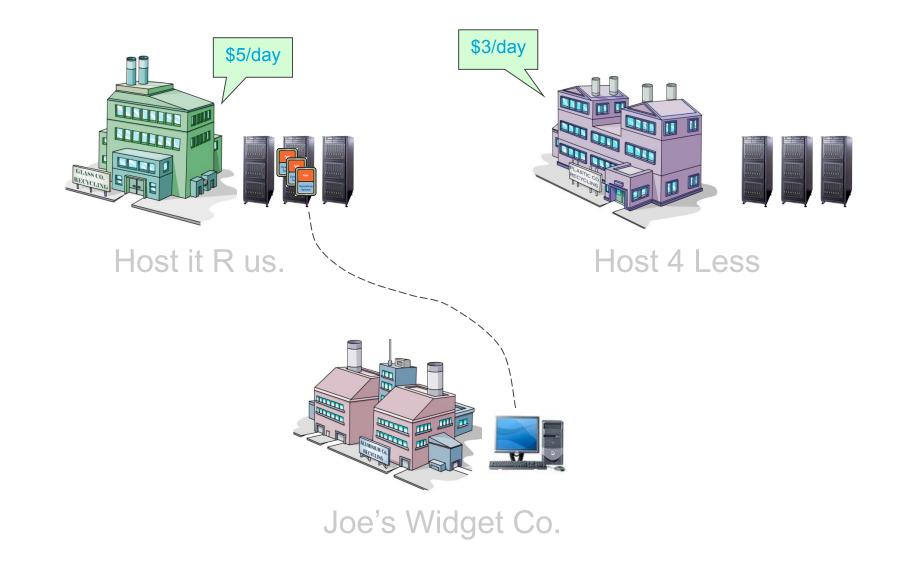


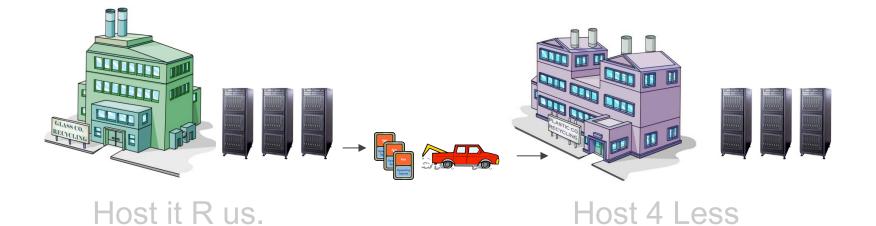
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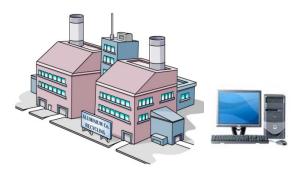




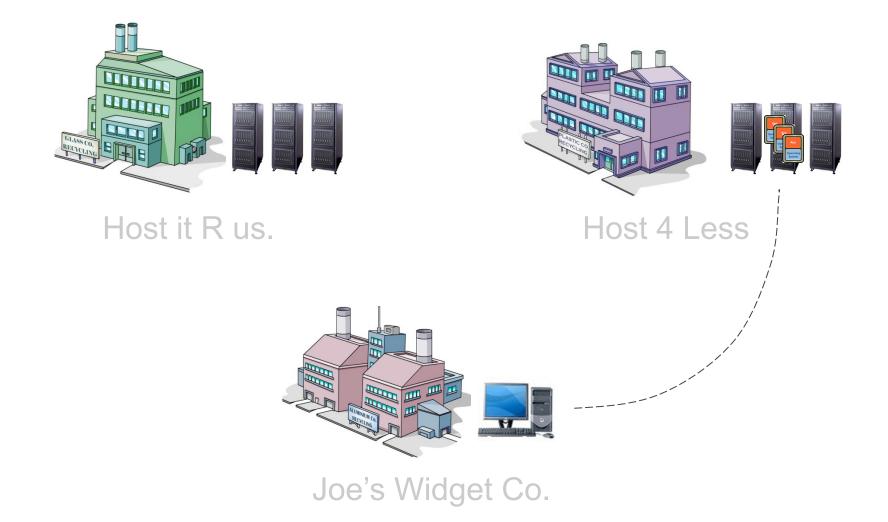


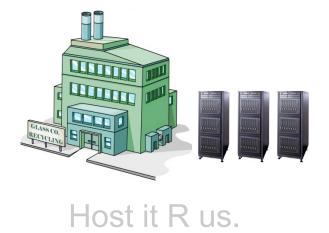


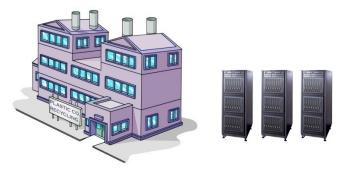




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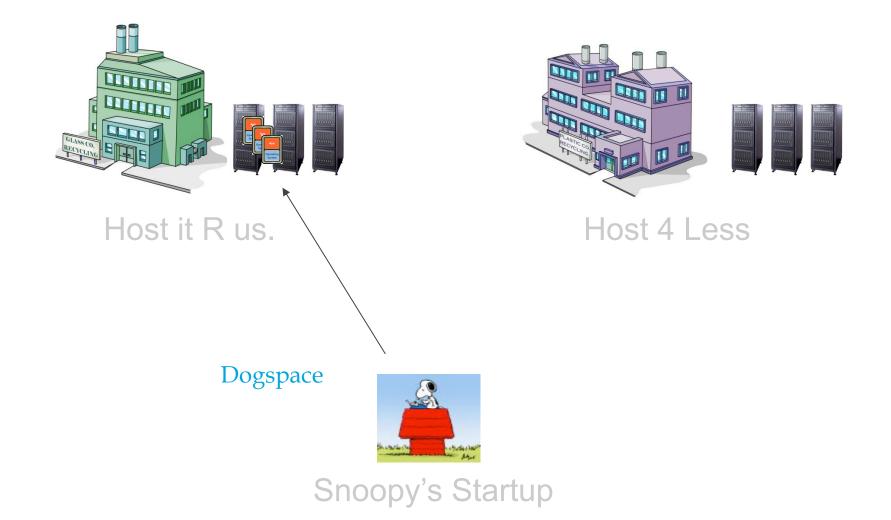


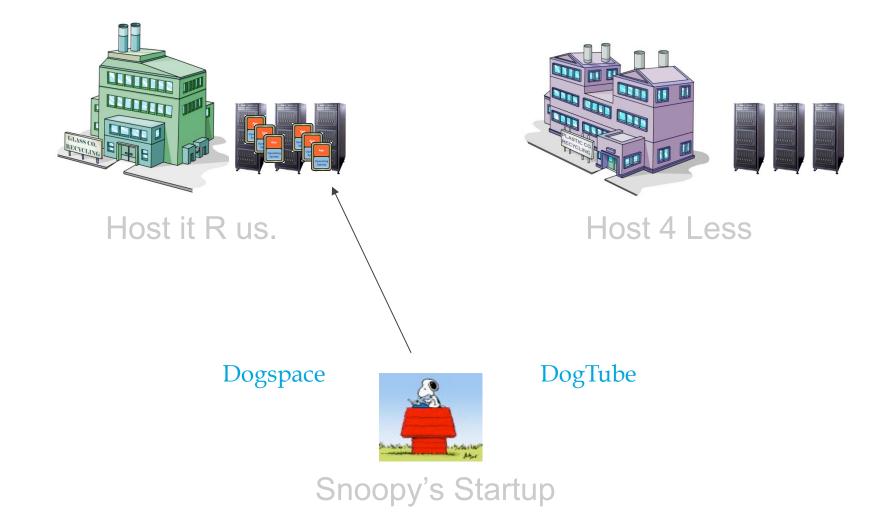
Host 4 Less

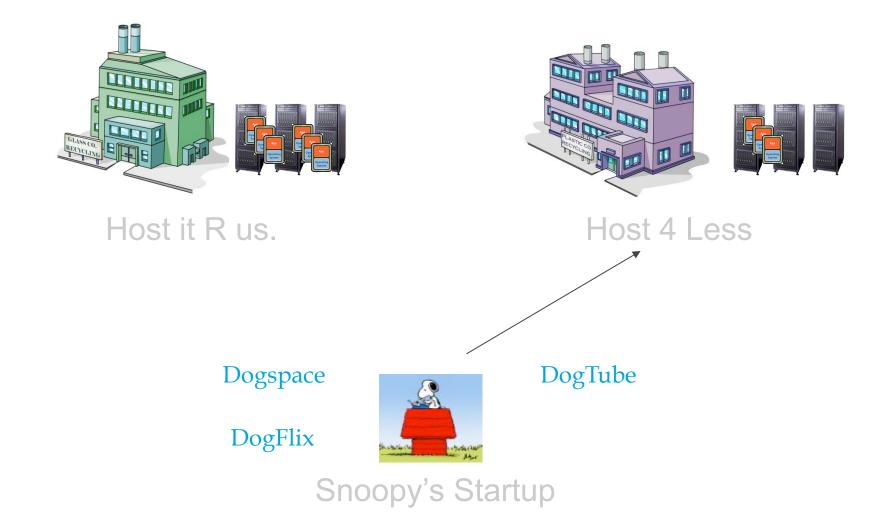


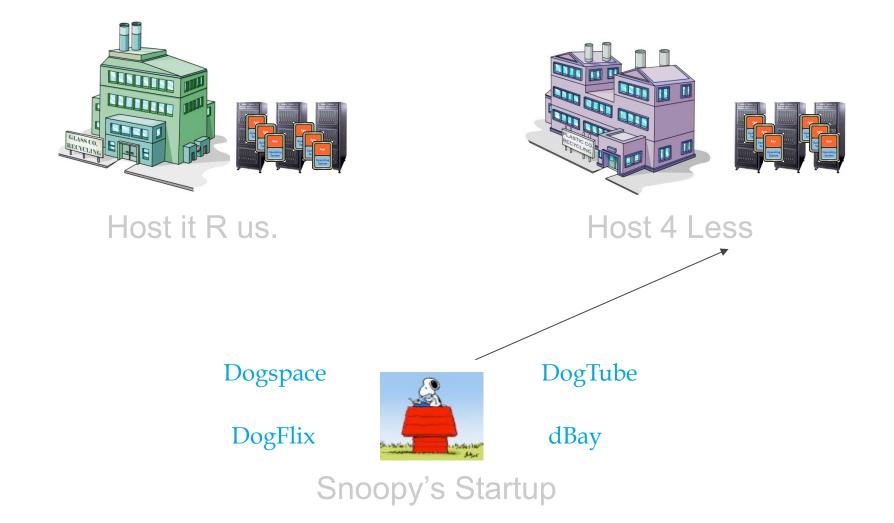
Snoopy's Startup

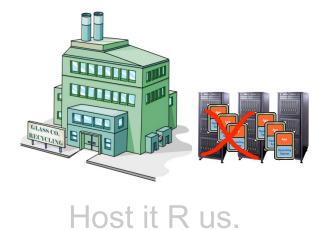


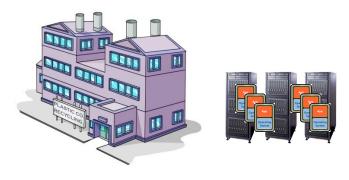








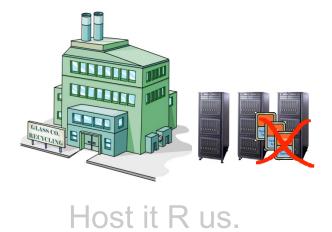


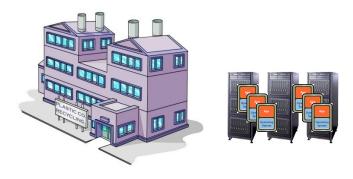




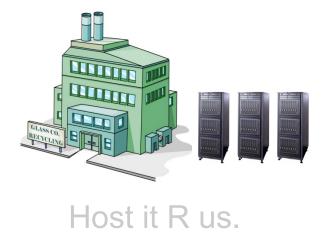


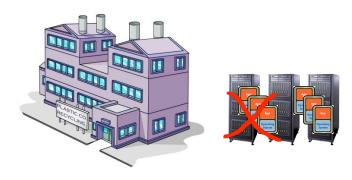








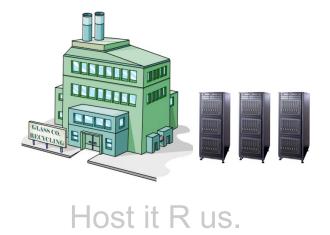


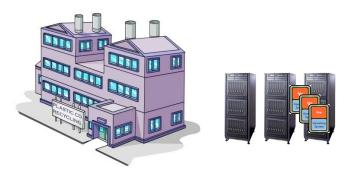




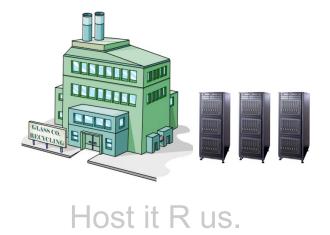
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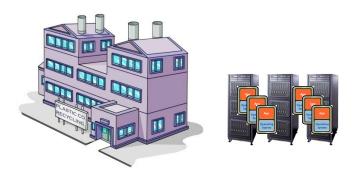




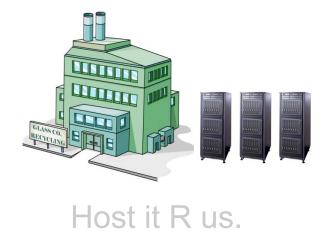


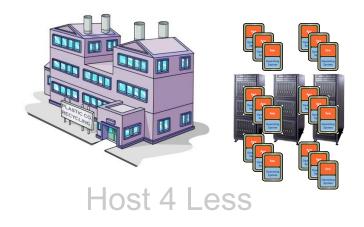




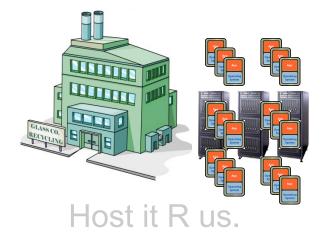


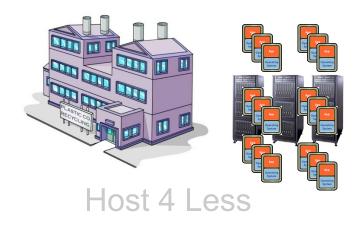




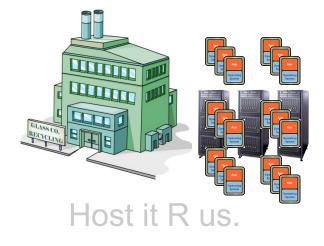


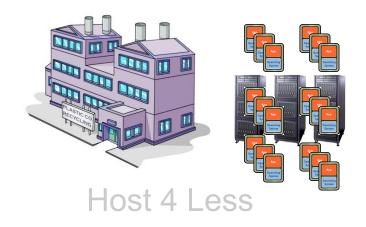






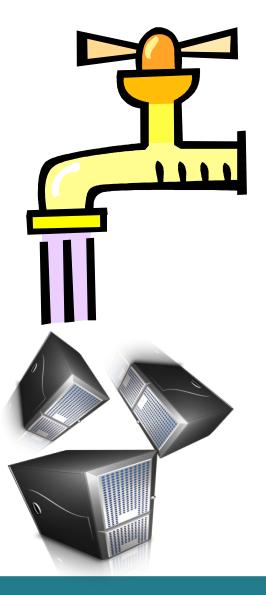








What we want



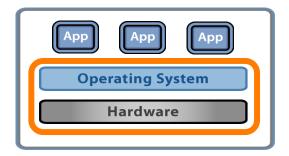
This is really nothing new...

Original vision of Utility/grid computing:

"If computers of the kind I have advocated become the computers of the future, then computing may someday be organized as a public utility just as the telephone system is a public utility... The computer utility could become the basis of a new and important industry."

John McCarthy, MIT Centennial in 1961

Virtualization converts computation into a fungible commodity





Two alternatives appear to be plausible

Small number of vertically integrated clouds:

- E.g., Amazon, MS, Google, IBM...
- Highly differentiated in services and APIs
- Each geographically distributed.
- Each internally homogenous
- Each with a broad community of ISVs
- Marketplace of clouds: anyone can stand up their own cloud
 - E.g., VMware, IBM, Eucalyptus, ...
 - Many providers of consistent services, differentiated by price, service, geography, offerings...
 - Enables wide community to innovate in building clouds (e.g., researchers, HW vendors...)
 - Clouds may be built using very different techologies
 - Shared community of ISVs

Challenges to the marketplace model

- Critical to define simple common abstractions independent implementation
- Need to support enterprise workloads, HPC workloads, ... not just scale out web applications.
- Much harder to design:
 - software that can be packaged.
 - software that can scale up and down.
 - a platform that enables third party innovation.

Research Example: Implementation cloud management SW

- Instrumentation/metering of massive cloud
- Automation at scale
- Developing offerings for different use cases, e.g., university research
- Security: detection, not trusting service provider, ...
- Alternative implementations of vCloud API

Example: Federation between clouds

- Exploiting long tail for data deduplication
- Catalog federated between clouds
- Encryption/security for data
- Trading floor/futures market for capacity
- Move VMs near users

Example: Fungible computing

- Virtualization lets us move anything anywhere, but your mileage may vary:
 - Cost may be very different
 - Performance may be very different.
 - Cost to the SP may be very different
- What metrics can be collected presented to user?
- How do we characterize application?
- How do we characterize physical capacity?

Example: Enabling HPC

- Defining vDC optimized for HPC
- New scheduler for grid/batch tasks
- New scheduler for data intensive supercomputing: e.g., Hadoop
- Fork task across 100s of nodes: e.g. SnowFlock from UofToronto
- Enabling RDMA
- Special purpose OS?

Example: Augmented desktop

- Follow me desktops
- Nested Security
- Remote apps vs. distributing apps vs. remote desktops how to seamlessly integrate? (Unity)
- When your desktop is in the cloud, what changes?
- Disaster recovery
- Being a system admin for your mom.
- Moving from cloud provider to cloud provider.
- Remote 3d graphics over WAN lots of challenges!

Example: Research in OS development

- Scalable deployment for HPC.
- Communication protocol.
- Developing library OS that is re-usable.
- Scalability for massive multi-core.
- Migration to and from generic OS.
 - Real time
 - Scalability
- Control of TLB for managed code
- Code and file system sharing
- Examples: Managed Code (Libra IBM, Liquid VM BEA, Maxine VM SUN), HEC/HPC (UNM/Sandia, Cambridge) Games (Sony PS3), Denali from UofWashington

Example: The substrate

Whats the right cloud HW?

- Architecture can evolve without OS stifling innovation
- All the end points are virtualized

How does the virtualization layer change?

- Implicitly managed storage hierarchy
- Scale out storage
- Networking services: FW, loadbalancer, VPN, ...

Concluding Remarks

- Cloud computing is going to be transformative to our industry
 - Transforms the Data Center
 - Transforms Clients
 - Transforms Management Techniques
 - Transforms Application Development
- Lots of new research opportunities; nobody has tackled the tough problems.
- Vertically integrated Clouds will stifle research; Open clouds/ standards are critical for advancement and research
- Some parts of that research may be complementary to VMware's stack
- Open source vCloud API (<u>www.vmware.com/go/vcloudapi</u>)