



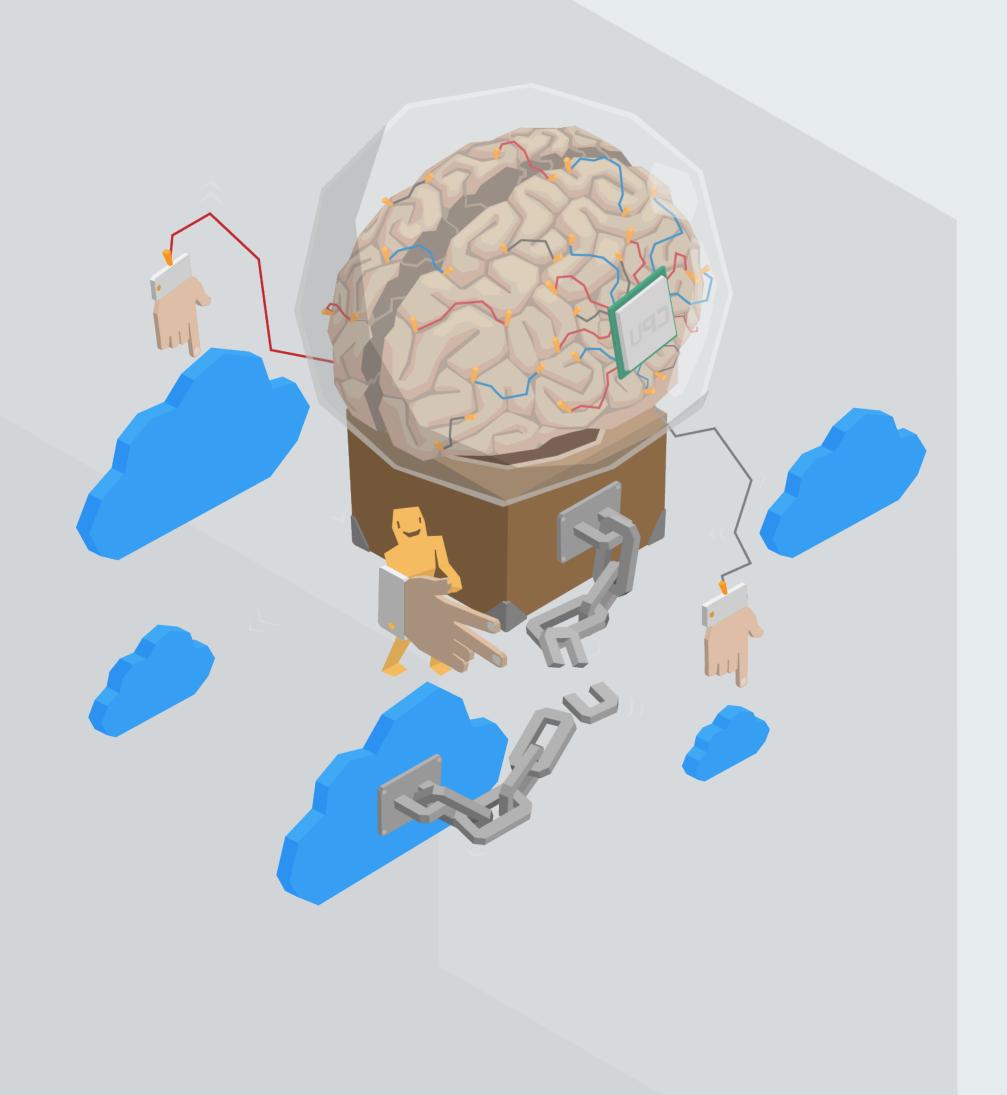


Big Data Applications on Multi-Clouds An Introduction to the MELODIC Project

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Contents



- Motivation
- An Introduction to Cloud Computing
- The MELODIC Project
- Use Cases
- Conclusion



From PC to Cloud Computing

- In former times:
 - -Powerful desktop PC (personal computer)
 - -Fast CPU, large harddisk(s)
 - -Disadvantage: expensive and maintenance-intensive
- Today (or in near future):
 - -Laptop or tablet PC
 - -Energy-efficient components (battery-powered)
 - -Cloud applications, e.g.:
 - Software as a Service, web mail, calender, office, photo management, ...
 - Storage space (DropBox, ...)



A "normal" user mainly works in the web browser!





Smartphone and Cloud Computing

- Smartphone
 - -Small storage space (or expensive)
 - -Not extensible (e.g. SD card slot)
- Cloud connection
 - -Storage space
 - Pictures, videos, music
 - Documents
 - -Applications
 - Computation-intensive applications in the cloud (z.B. voice recognition)



Cloud connection is a major component of smartphones!

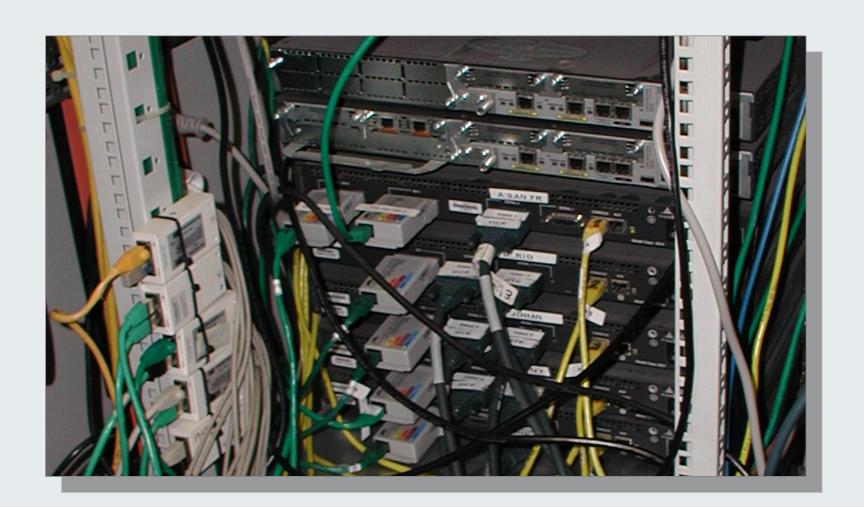




The Challenges

Cloud Computing is convenient with good network connectivity!

- Challenge: network communication
 - -Bandwidth
 - -Latency
 - -Mobility



How does Cloud Computing work? (and, by the way, what is the "Cloud"?)

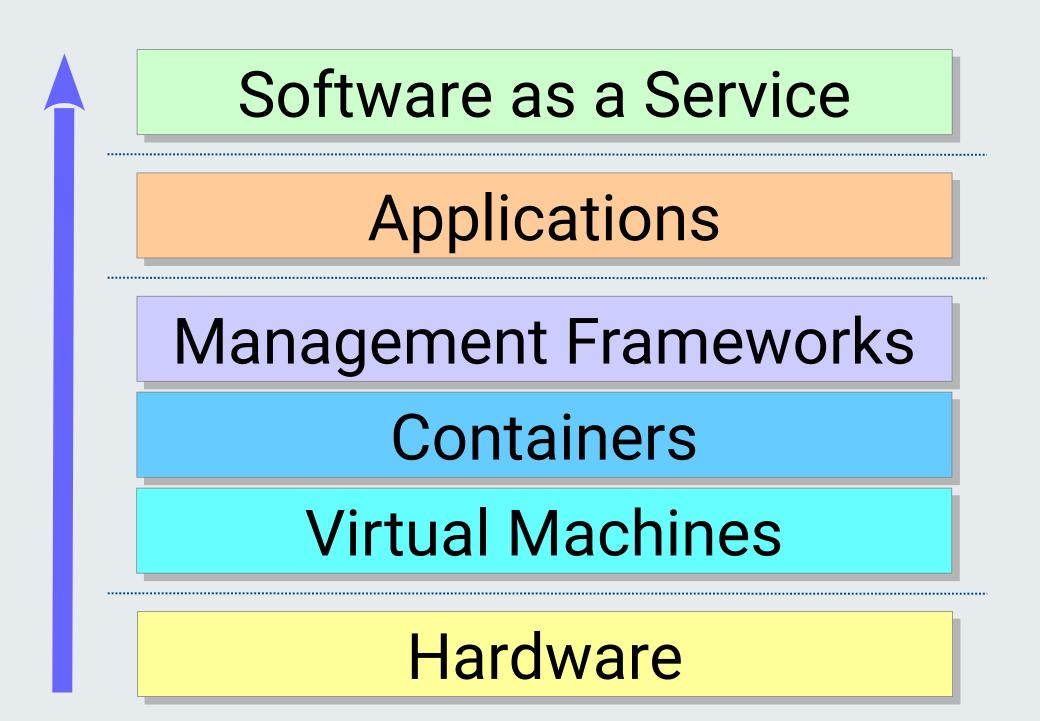






Cloud Computing – A Technical Overview

- From bottom to top
 - -Hardware
 - -Virtualisation
 - -Management Frameworks
 - -Applications
 - -Software as a Service (SaaS)







Hardware in External Data Centres

- User's Local PC:
 - -Low utilisation
 - -Main task: do nothing!
- Idea: many computers, for very many users!
 - -Computers in a data centre
 - -Usage by many users
 - Temporal distribution of the users
 - High utilisation
 - Low costs

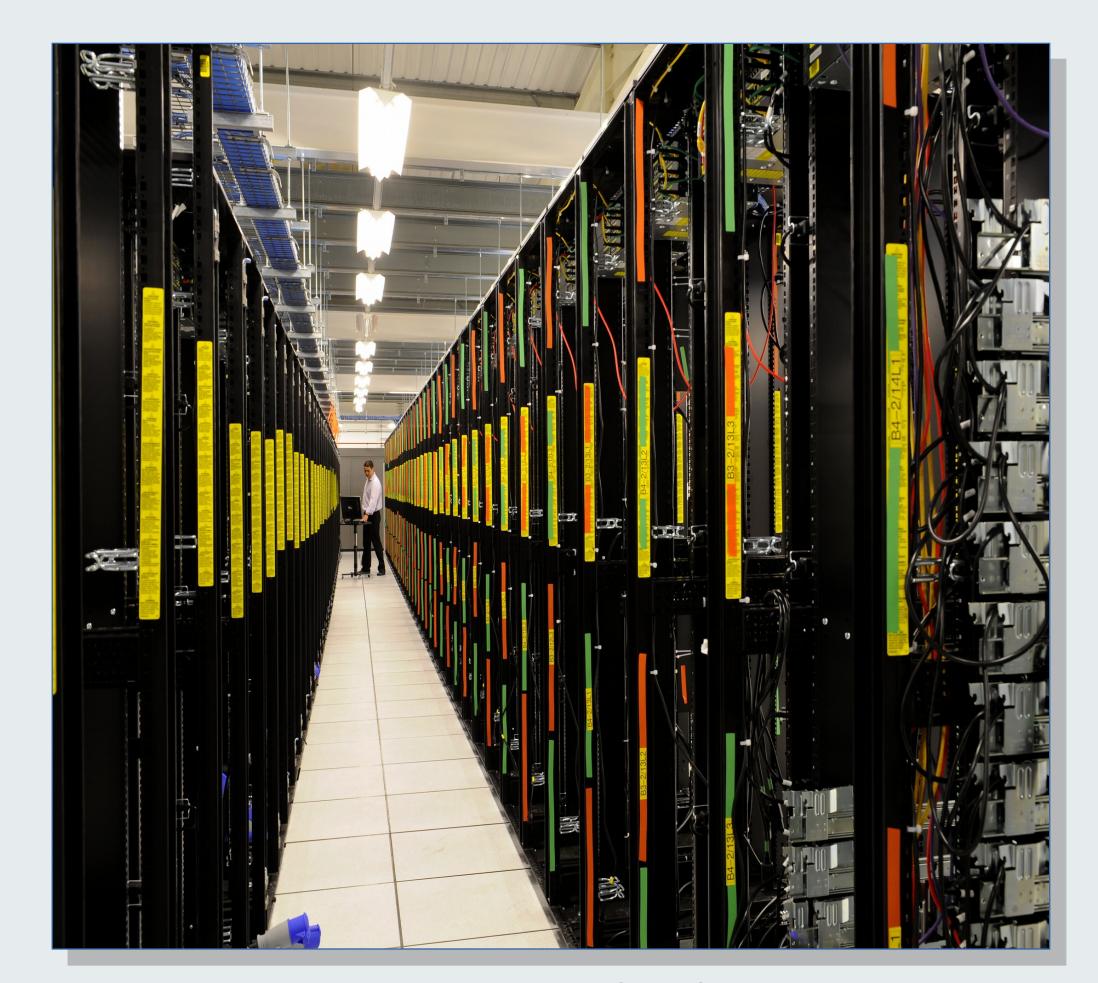


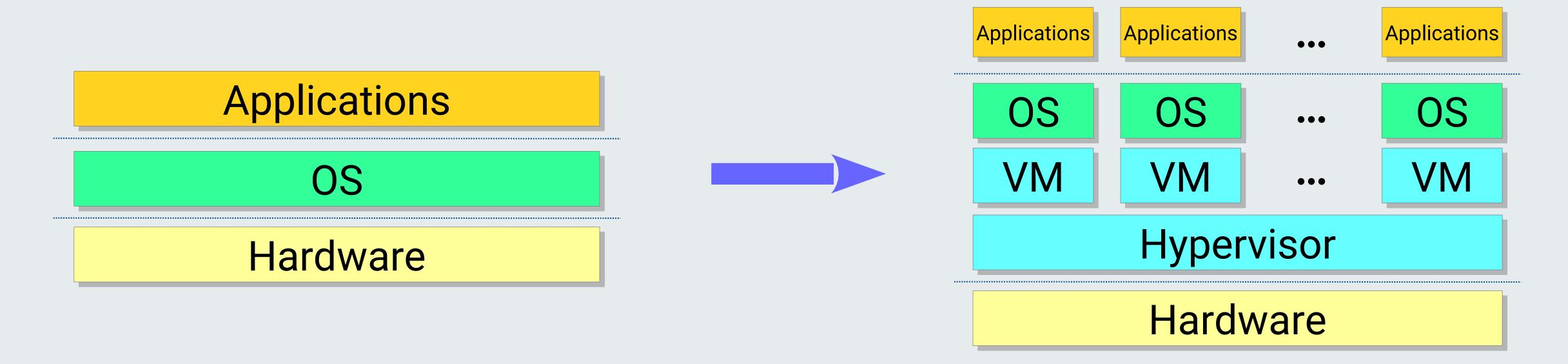
Image source: Wikimedia

Multiple customers per computer?



Virtual Machines: Basics

- Virtualisation: "sharing" of hardware by using a hypervisor
- Virtual Machines (VM):
 - -Own virtual hardware (CPUs/cores, memory, network, storage)
 - -Own operating system (OS) within the VM
 - -Hypervisor may emulate "standard" hardware → no problems with drivers



Hypervisor

Hardware





Virtual Machines: Different Variants

- Hypervisor
 - -Type 1: Runs directly on the hardware
 - e.g. VMware ESXi
 - -Type 2: Part of "normal" operating system
 - KVM (Kernel-based Virtual Machine) in Linux,

Morale

VirtualBox, etc.







VM

- Para-virtualisation
 - -Instead of emulating virtual hardware: just pass through OS calls
 - -Requires OS adaptation/drivers

Full operating system in every VM → overhead

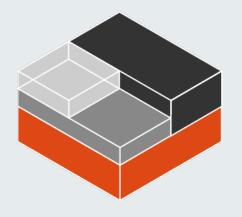




Containers

- Container
 - -One OS kernel, multiple restricted areas (containers)
 - -Each container "sees" only
 - Own processes
 - Own virtual network interfaces
 - Own view on file systems
 - ...
 - -OS manages containers has access to everything
- Widespread implementations:
 - -Linux Containers (LXC) and FreeBSD Jails







Low overhead, but restriction to the same kernel





Management Frameworks

VMs and containers are convenient! But how to manage them?

- Orchestration
 - -Instance management:
 - create, remove, migrate, backup, restore, configure, ...
 - -Service monitoring:
 - Is everything running, or are there problems somewhere?
- Well-known management frameworks:
 - -OpenStack
 - -Docker
 - -Kubernetes
 - -and many more!







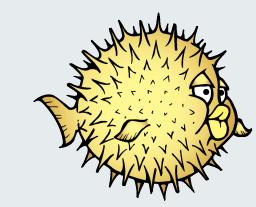


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Applications for VMs and Containers

- "I need a web-server with database"
 - -New container from template
 - Ubuntu Server + Apache + PostgreSQL
 - •
 - -VM with Windows + IIS + Oracle
- "I need a FreeBSD system for kernel tests"
 - -FreeBSD-VM from template
 - -Snapshot/restore possible

•









The "normal" user just wants to use his application!



Software as a Service (SaaS)

- Instead of own VMs/containers:
 - -Subscribe to a complete service (e.g. as web application)
 - -Provider takes care for everything
- Examples:
 - -Microsoft Office 365
 - -Google Apps (Mail/Drive/Photos/...)
 - -Yahoo (Mail/Flickr/...)
 - -GitHub, BitBucket, ...



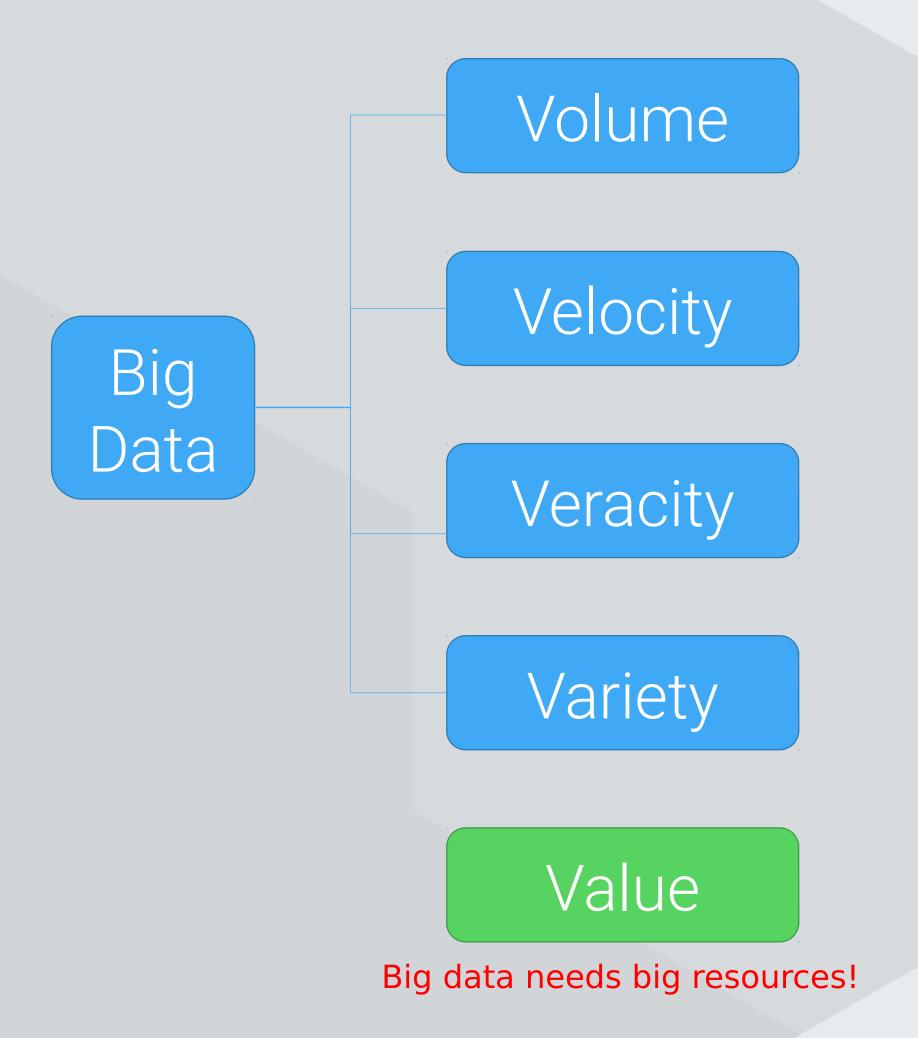




Very simple and convenient for the "normal" user!



Social innovations in modern era increasingly rely on our capacity to process large datasets



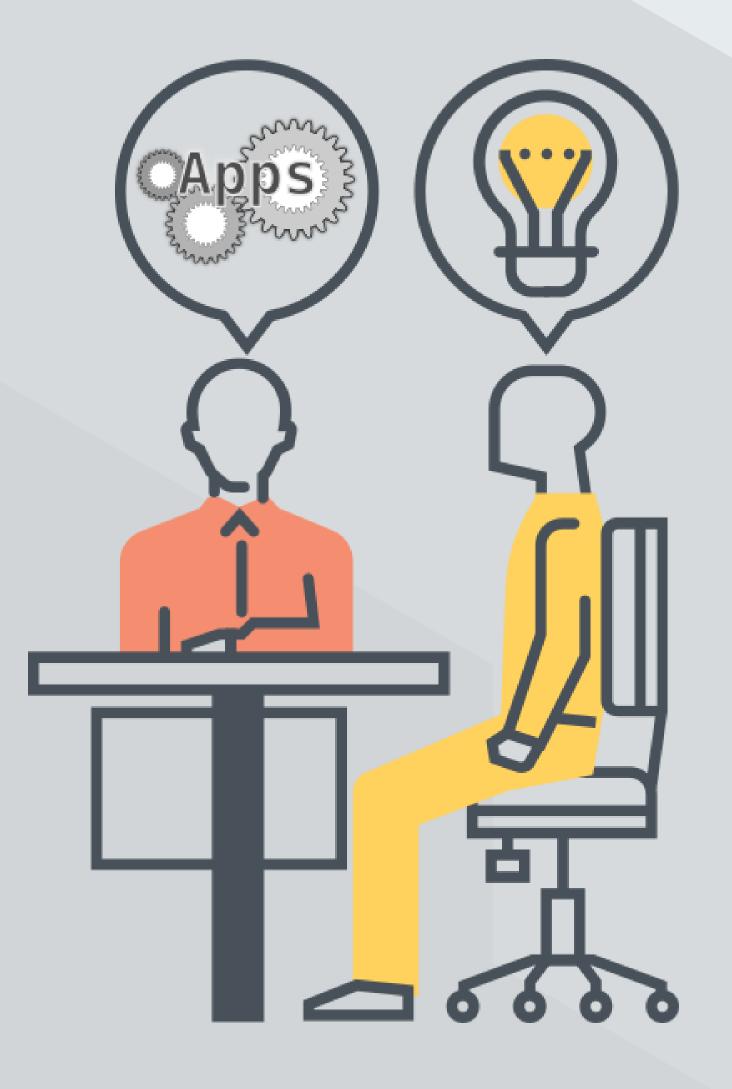
- Digital Universe Expected to grow to 44 ZiB in 2020
- Internet-of-Things 30.7 billion devices
 by 2020
- Social Networks and Multimedia 500 million tweets per day; 510,000 comments and 136,000 photos per second on Facebook!
- Biological Data Vast amount of data available for researchers, 1000 Genome project, 100,000 Genome project, TiB to EiB!

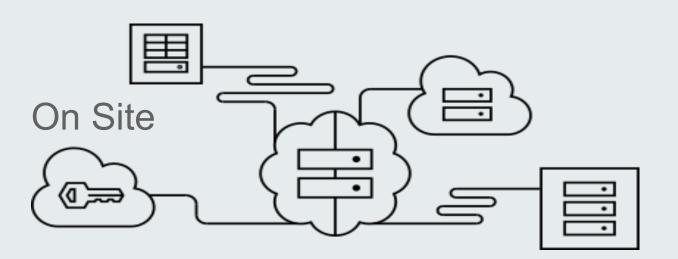
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1 TiB = 1024<sup>4</sup> = 1,099,511,627,776 bytes
1 EiB = 1024<sup>6</sup> = 1,152,921,504,606,846,976 bytes
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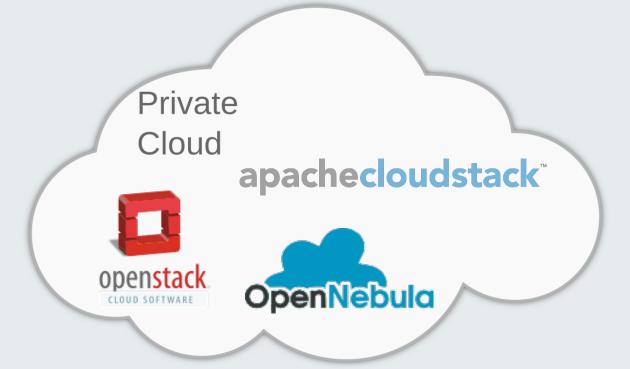


Currently, users are restricted to static deployment choices for data-intensive applications





- **X** Cost Effectiveness
- X Management Flexibility
- **X** Resource Utilization
- Privacy and Confidentiality



- **X** Cost Effectiveness
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- Cost Effectiveness
- Management Flexibility
- ✓ Resource Utilization
- Privacy and Confidentiality
- X Vendor Lock-In



Private Clouds(s) Public Clouds(s)

Grey-Box

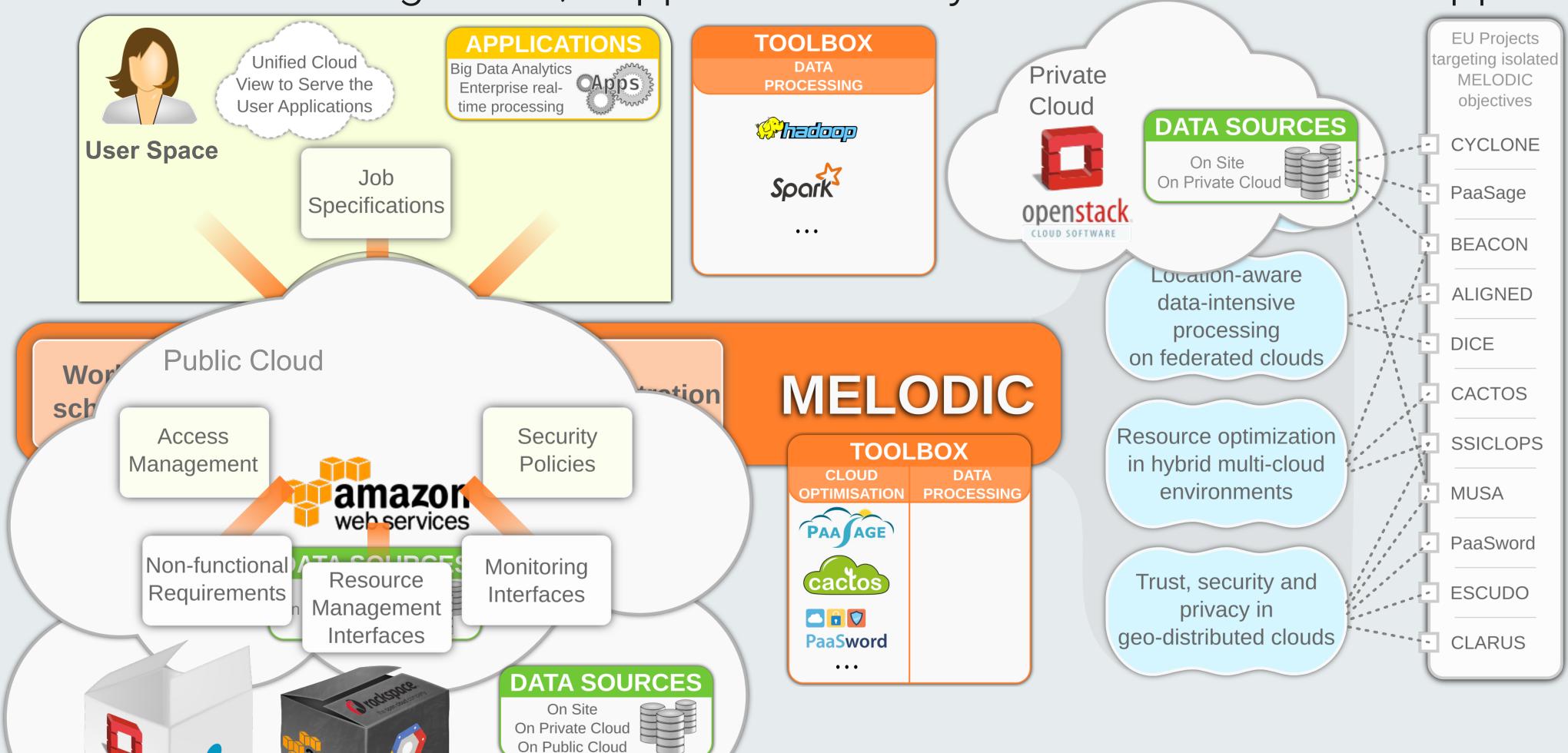
approach

White-Box

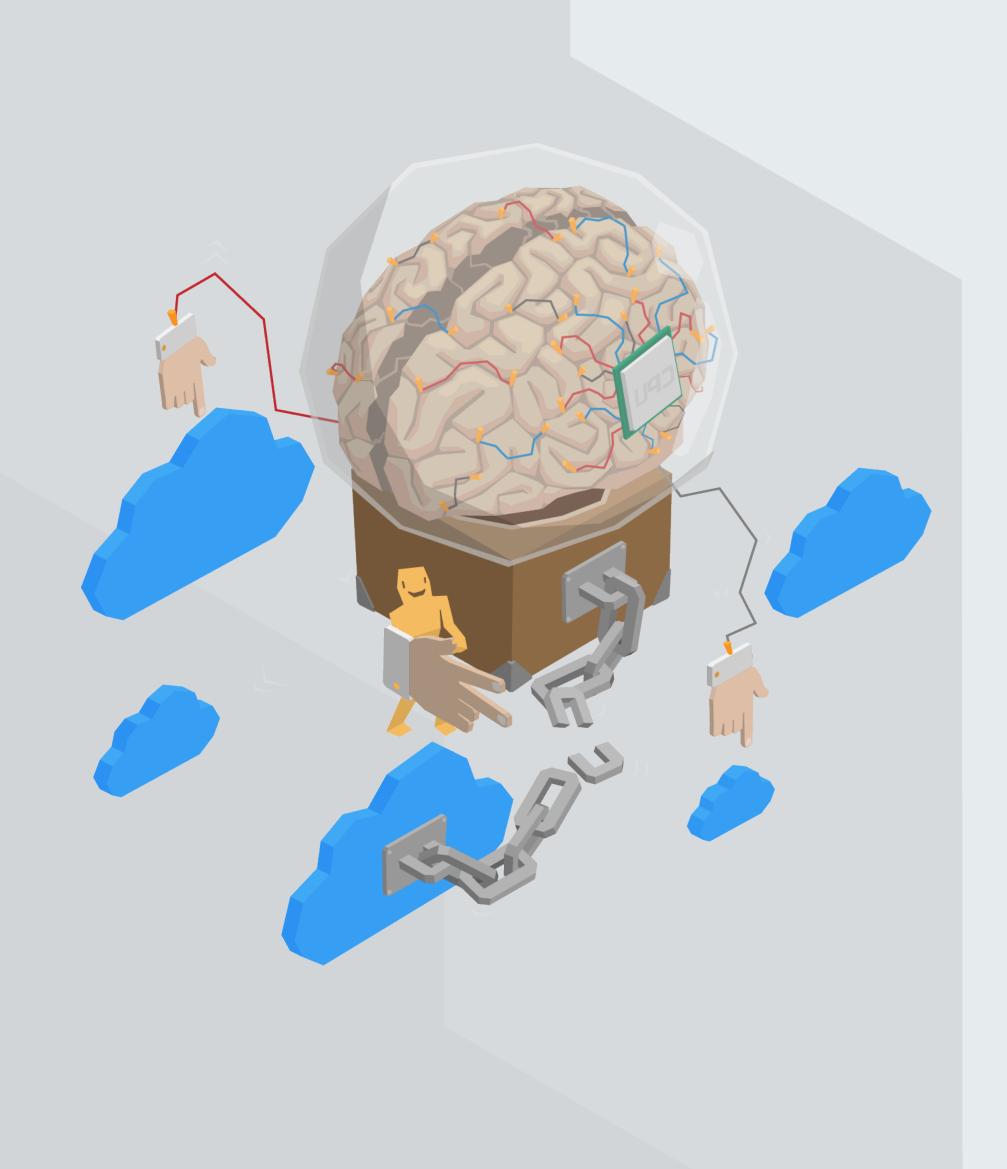
approach



Melodic is infrastructure-agnostic, support full life-cycle of data-intensive applications







A Complete solution for data-intensive applications

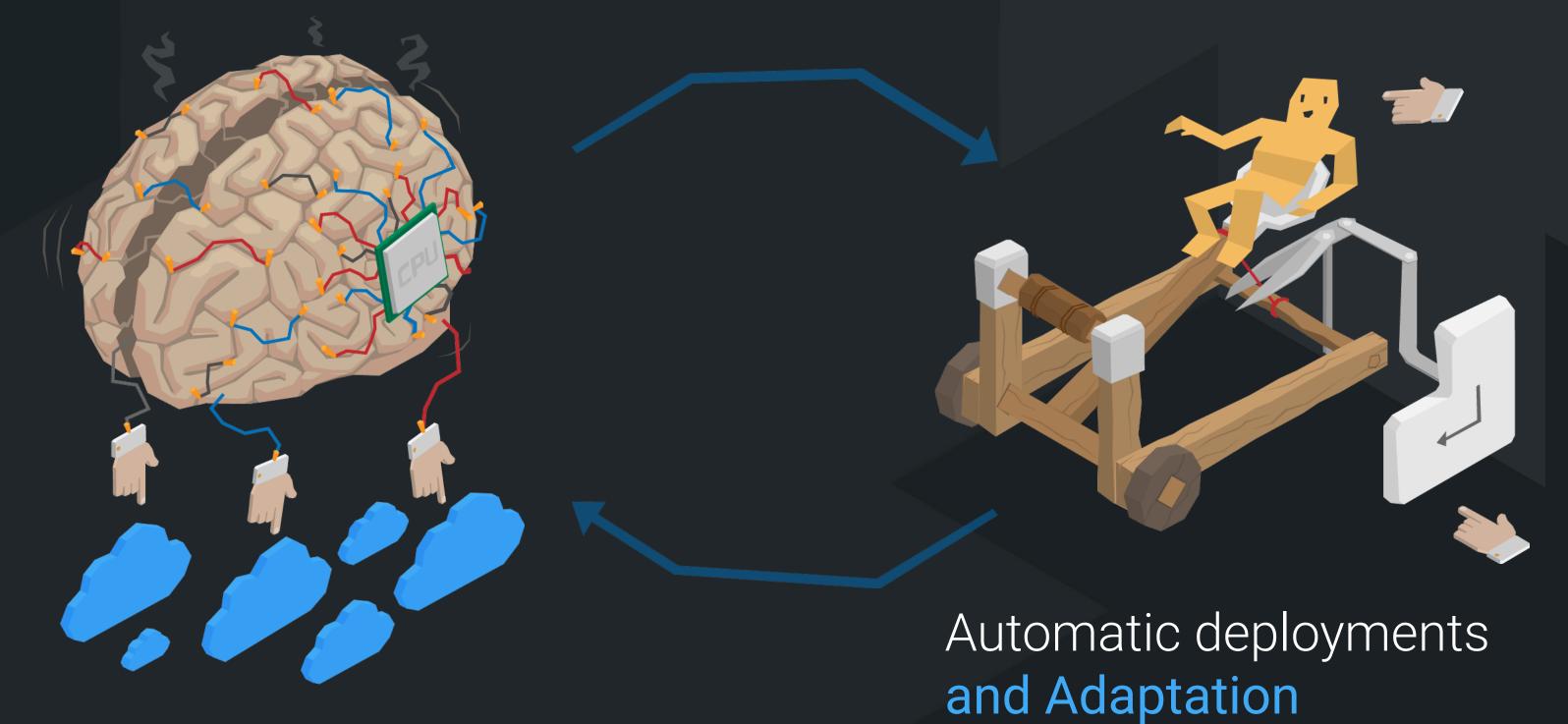
- Transparent deployment and execution of data-intensive applications on multi-clouds
- Holistic data life-cycle management
- Runtime adaptation and automatic elasticity for cloud applications
- Secure and privacy-aware data access
- Optimal usage of distributed private infrastructures with federated clouds

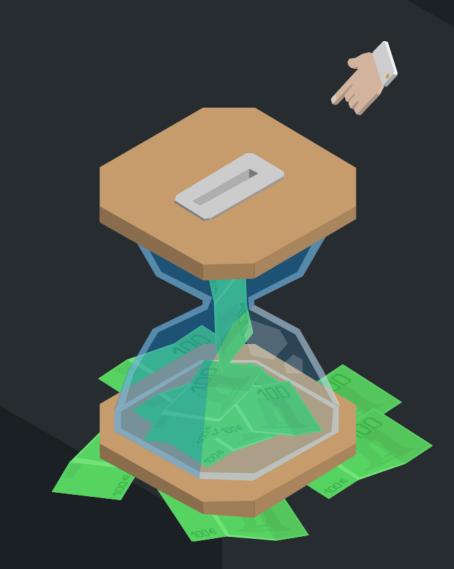




Big Data Cloud Made Easy!

Melodic calculates best multi-cloud options for your applications

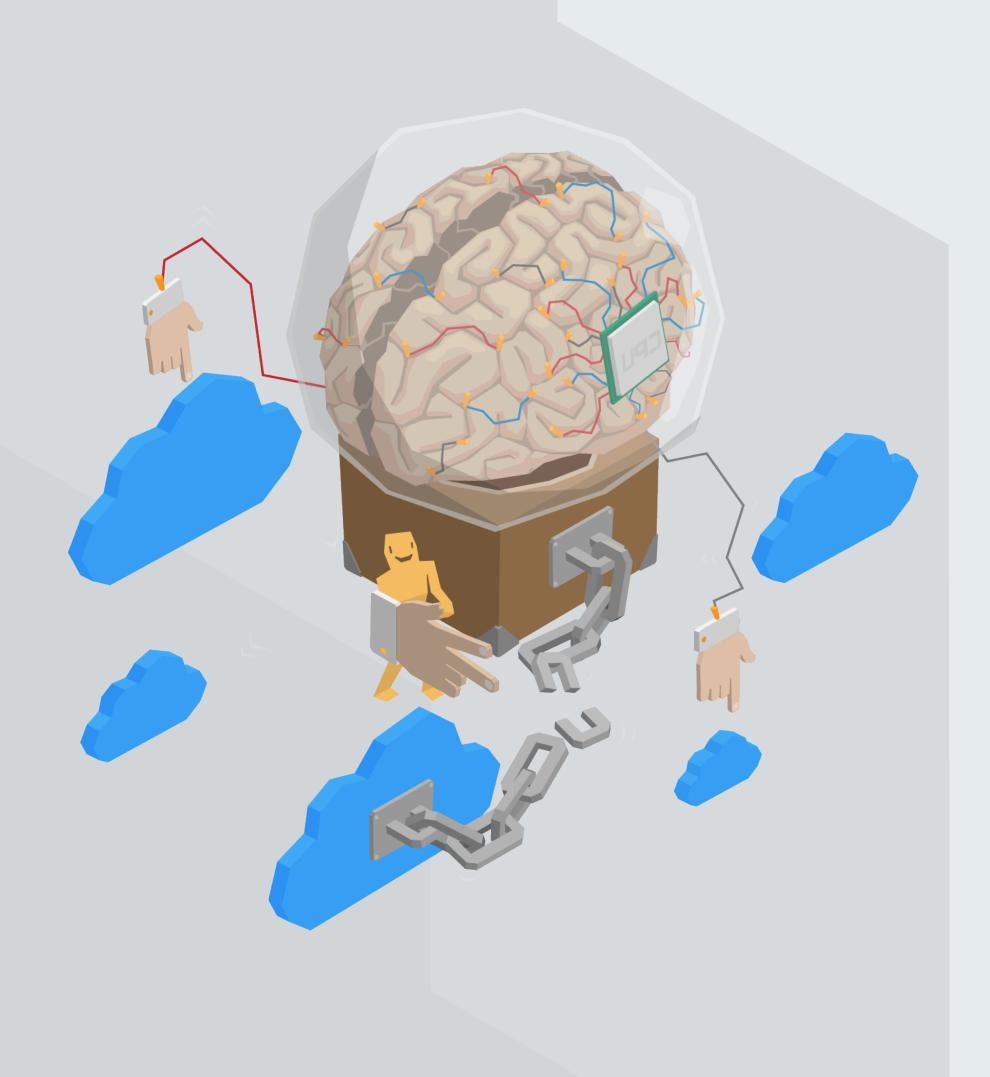




Improved performance at lower costs!







BIG IDEA: AVOID VENDOR LOCK-IN

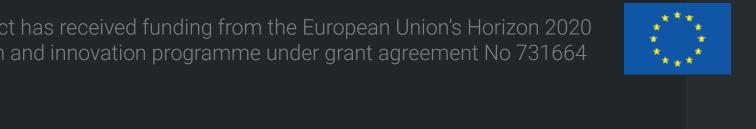
This is what we believe in:

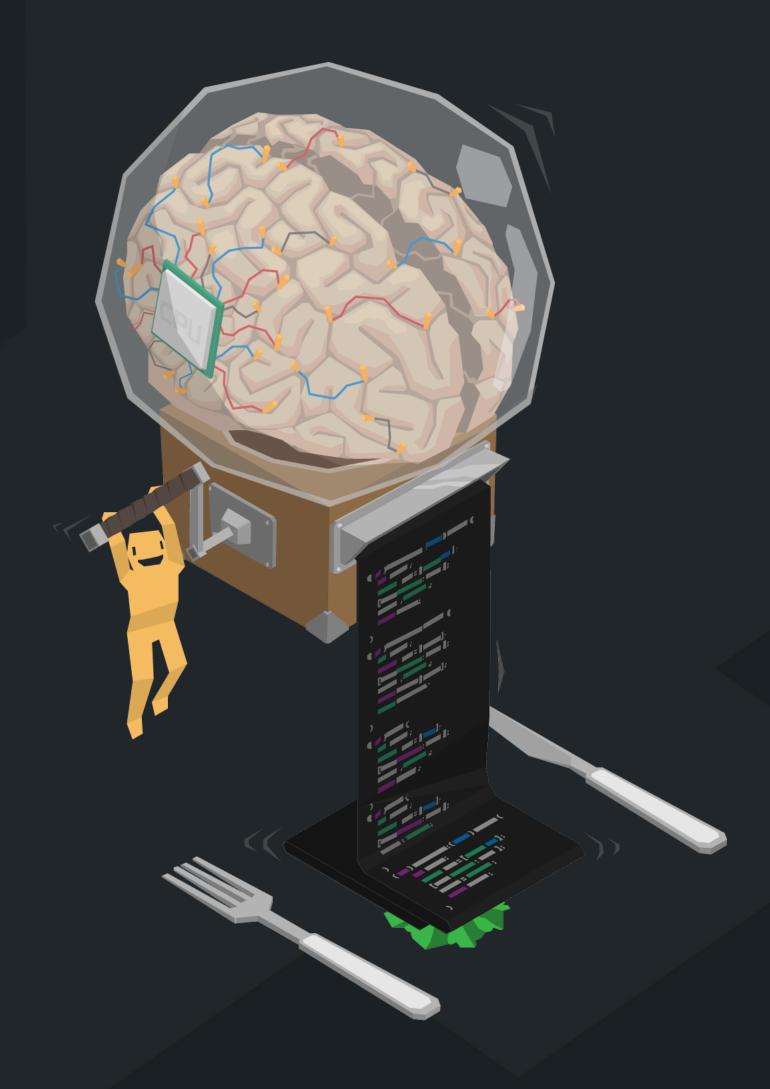
- Cloud-future with competition not monopoly.
- Choice, change & opportunities.
- Multi-cloud complexity made simple and manageable.



OPEN SOURCE OPEN STANDARDS

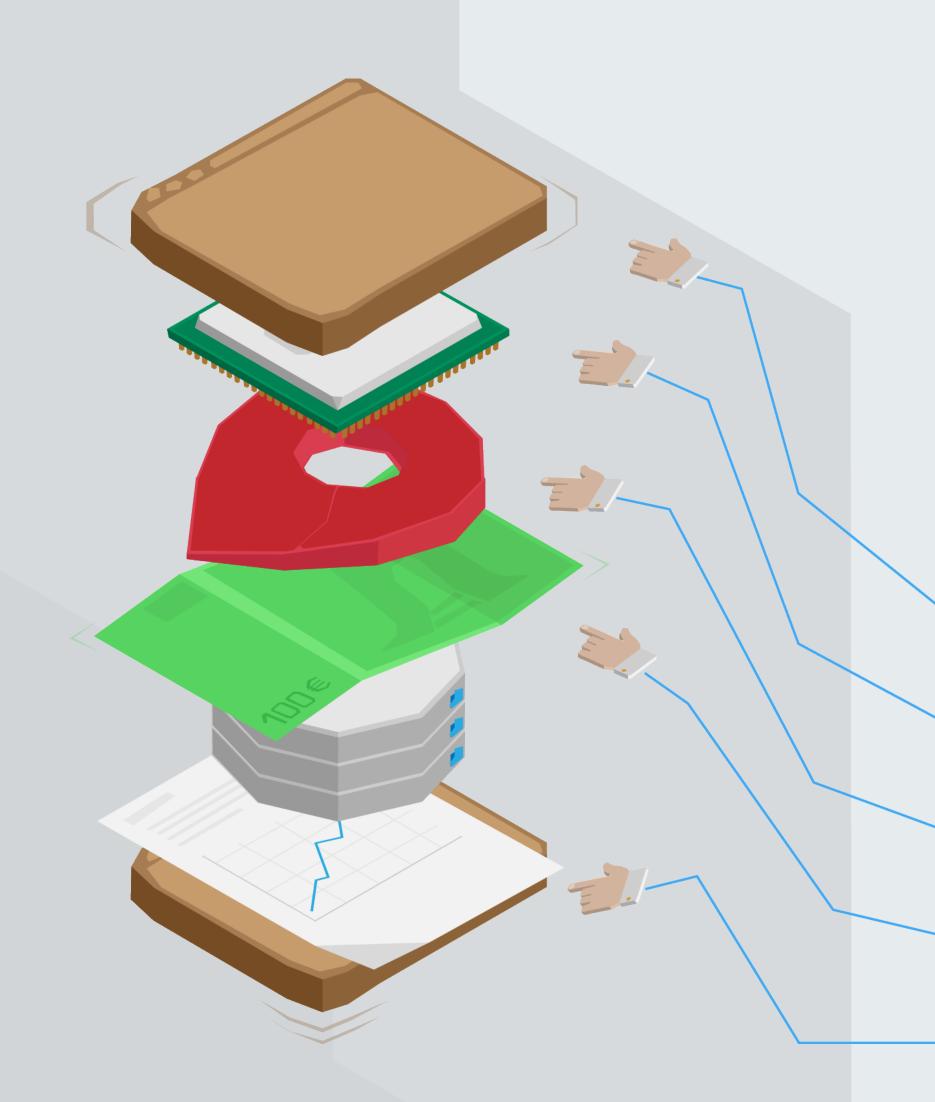
We believe that open source projects promote innovation faster than proprietary solutions.











JUST TELL MELODIC WHAT YOU NEED

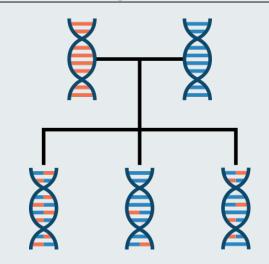
Specify your needs once and forget about differences between cloud operators, multiple admin panels and other headaches.

- provisioning? deployment?
- scalability? service level?
- jurisdiction?
- cost concerns?
- monitoring?





Melodic will be demonstrated with four selected use-cases (covering different deployment aspects and user requirements)



Genome Analysis

 Strict Data Confidentiality, Performance Optimization, Cost Effectiveness



Road Traffic and People Flow Monitoring

 Real-time Processing, On-Demand Processing, Geo-dispersed Big Data, Data privacy



Secure Document Management

 Data Life-cycle Management, Performance Optimization, Commercial Exploitation



Marketplace for Data-Intensive Apps

 Transparent Deployment, Runtime Adaptation, Automated Elasticity







Use Case: Genome Analysis

Białystok University provides application prototype enabling robust approach for the discovery of synergistic variables in biological datasets, with a main focus on data from gene expression studies and genome-wide association study (GWAS).

Melodic enables:

- Utilize cloud computing processing power and scalability
- Minimize data processing costs
- Use innovative solutions (like GPUs) to speed up data processing capacity





MELODIC CASE STUDY: CE-TRAFFIC

Melodic helps CE-Traffic calculate road traffic and people flow information

- Effortless switching between cloud providers minimizes cost.
- Big-data-cloud complexity made easy.
- On-time results.



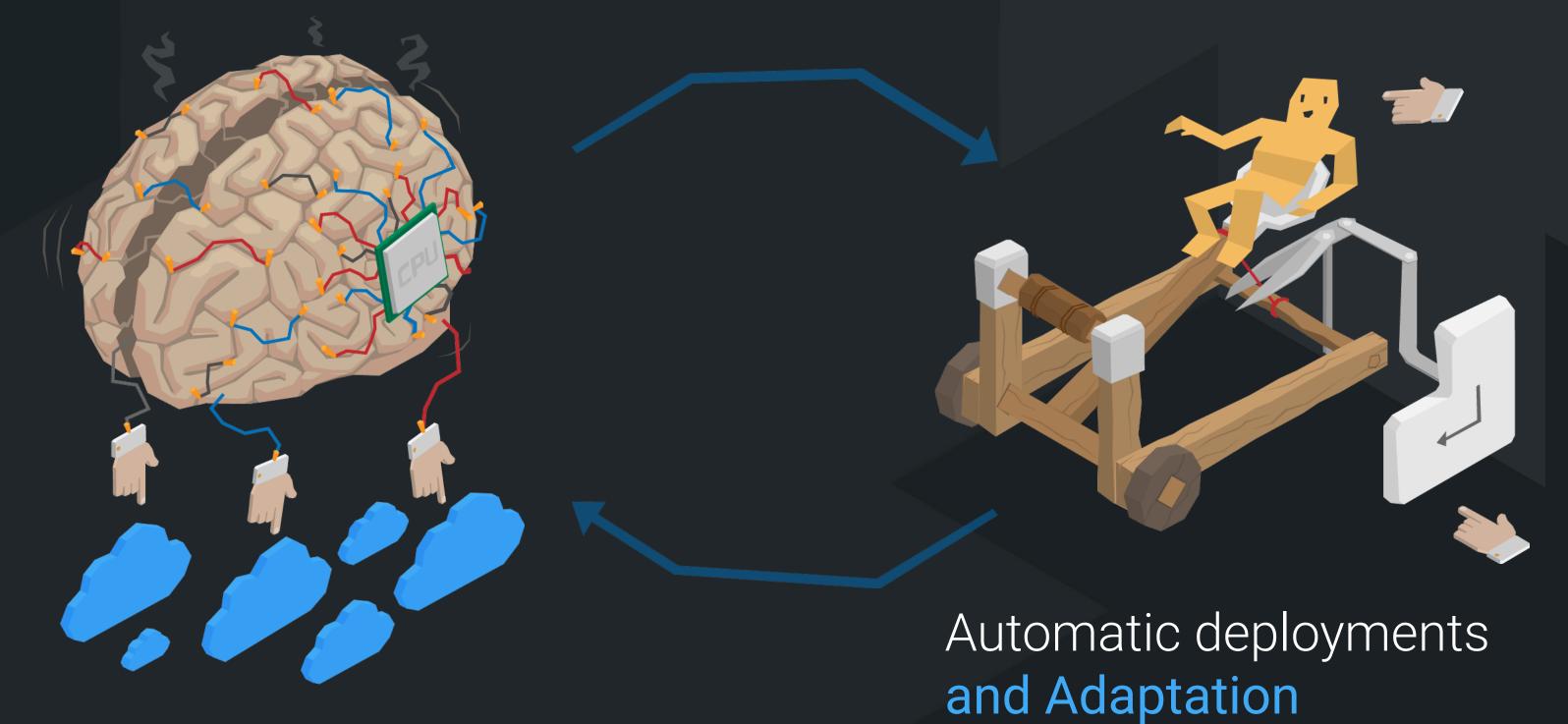


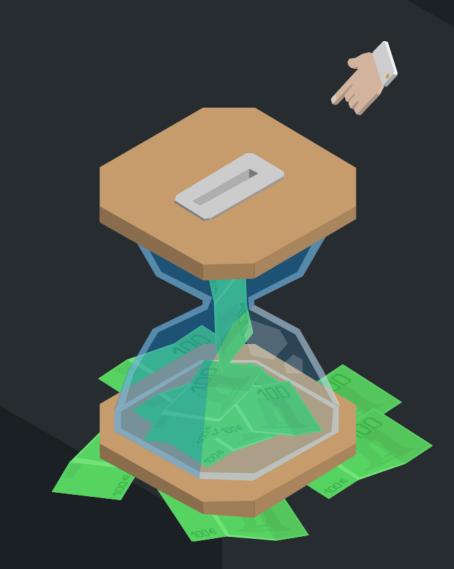




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Improved performance at lower costs!







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Date:

29 December 2017

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