

University of Messina, Italy



II Cloud Computing Conference Rome – Italy, September 26°, 2011

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Outline

- Introduction on Cloud
- The Cloudy SKY
- Federated Clouds, the meaning
- Cloud @ UniMe:
 - Seen from the Top
 - Seen from the Bottom
 - Seen in Practical
- Our middleware
- Use Cases
- Few Words on Standards to make clearness
- Conclusions



Cloud Computing at a glance

Definition of lan Foster,

the father of Grid Computing

Reported on: Cloud computing and grid computing 360-degree A large-scale distributed computing paradigm that is driven by economies of scale, in which a pool of abstracted, virtualized, dynamically-scalable, managed computing power, storage, platforms, and services are delivered on demand to external customers over the Internet.

Why Cloud Computing?

back in 1961, computing pioneer Prof. John McCarthy predicted that "computation may someday be organized as a public utility"

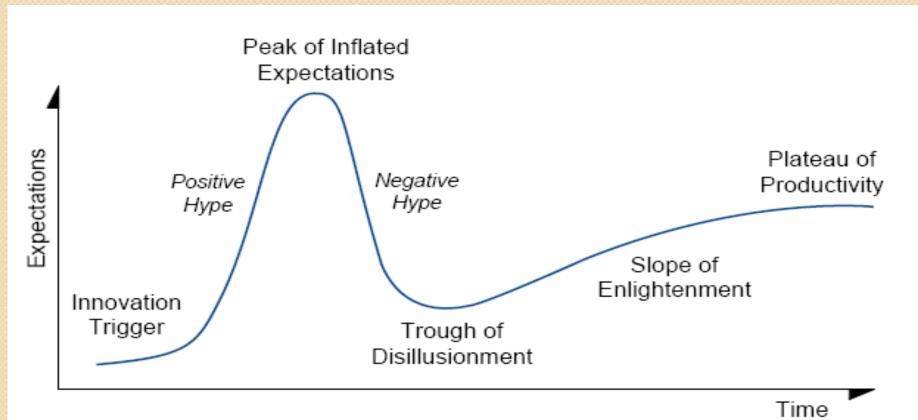
BUT.....

As "Could computing" seems to be "anything anywhere", shouldn't we focus more on "Cloud business" instead?

"Technology vendors will deliver cloud infrastructure, but those details must be linked for us all, or 'the cloud' will just be nothing more than a buzz-word... We can't spend all of our time arguing about how to implement the cloud and almost no time talking about whether our business can fit the cloud model."

Daryl Plummer, Gartner Group Vice President, Gartner Fellow

Simple graphical approach to get a better understanding: Gartner hype cycle



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Inside the Hype Cycle: What's Hot and What's Not in the Near Past

ations

Wireless Power Conternet TV O

3-D Printing
mented Reality
ce Computers

—Cloud Computing ☐E-Book Readers

Social Software SuitesMicroblogging

Green IT

Video Telepresence

Mesh Networks: Sensor

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....And NOW???

Time



The Cloudy SKY

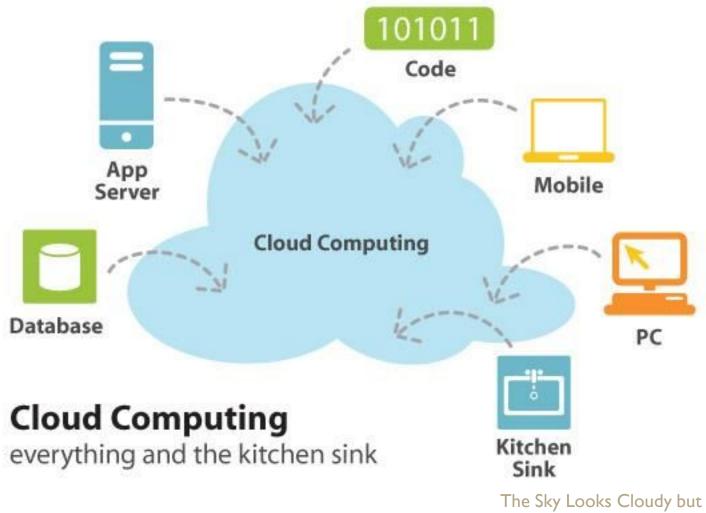
- Ford Evos cloud-connected concept car unveiled at Frankfurt
- Could Cloud Computing Solutions Run Our Kitchen In The Future?

IBM, Cisco, Microsoft Plan Green
 Cloud Cities





What is Cloud Computing?





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Cloud Computing: the meaning of classification

SaaS PaaS IaaS

vt..... what's behind the corner? *a2

Hu 7S

Numan as a Service

DaaS:

Databas as a zrvice

FaaS

Facility a Se vice

UaaS

Unity as a Service

Eaas

Everything as a Service



NIST Cloud Computing New Reference Architecture

2.	Clo	ud Computing Reference Architecture: An Overview	3
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		Cloud Provider	
2	2.4	Cloud Auditor	. 8
2	2.5	Cloud Broker	. 8
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NIST Cloud Computing New Reference Architecture

Cloud Provider Cloud Cloud Broker Service Orchestration Consumer **Cloud Service** Service Layer Management SaaS Service Intermediation PaaS Cloud Business Auditor Support Security Privacy IaaS Service Aggregation Security Resource Abstraction and Audit Provisioning/ Control Layer Configuration Service Arbitrage Privacy Physical Resource Layer Impact Audit Hardware Portability/ Interoperability Performance Facility Audit Cloud Carrier

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Cloud Computing providers

Organization	Service or tool		Description	Layer
Google	Google Docs		Online office suite	SaaS
Google Maps API		I	The Google Maps API lets developers embed Google Maps in their own web pages with JavaScript.	SaaS > BAS
	OpenSocial		A common API for social applications across multiple websites.	SaaS > CAS
OpenID Foundation	OpenID		Distributed system to allow users to have a single digital identity across the Internet.	SaaS > BAS
Microsoft	Office Live		Online office suite	SaaS
Salesforce	Salesforce.com		Customer Relationship Management	SaaS

The Sky Looks Cloudy but



Different subsequent stages for Cloud Computing market

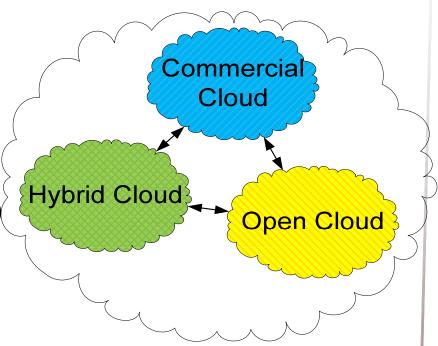
- 1) Monolithic: (now !!!!), cloud services are based on proprietary architectures islands of cloud services delivered by megaproviders (this is what Amazon, Google, Salesforce and Microsoft look like today).
- 2) Vertical Supply Chain: some cloud providers will leverage cloud services from other providers. The clouds will be proprietary islands yet, but the ecosystem building will start.
- 3) Horizontal Federation: smaller, medium, and large providers will federate horizontally themselves to gain: economies of scale, an efficient use of their assets, and an enlargement of their capabilities.





Cloud Federation

- Three types of Clouds
 - +Open (free contribution)
 - +Commercial (by charge)
 - +Hybrid (open/commercial)
- The clouds can interoperate



- A federation is composed of two or more Clouds that interoperate according to specific rules
- A Cloud federation has different access points for users interaction

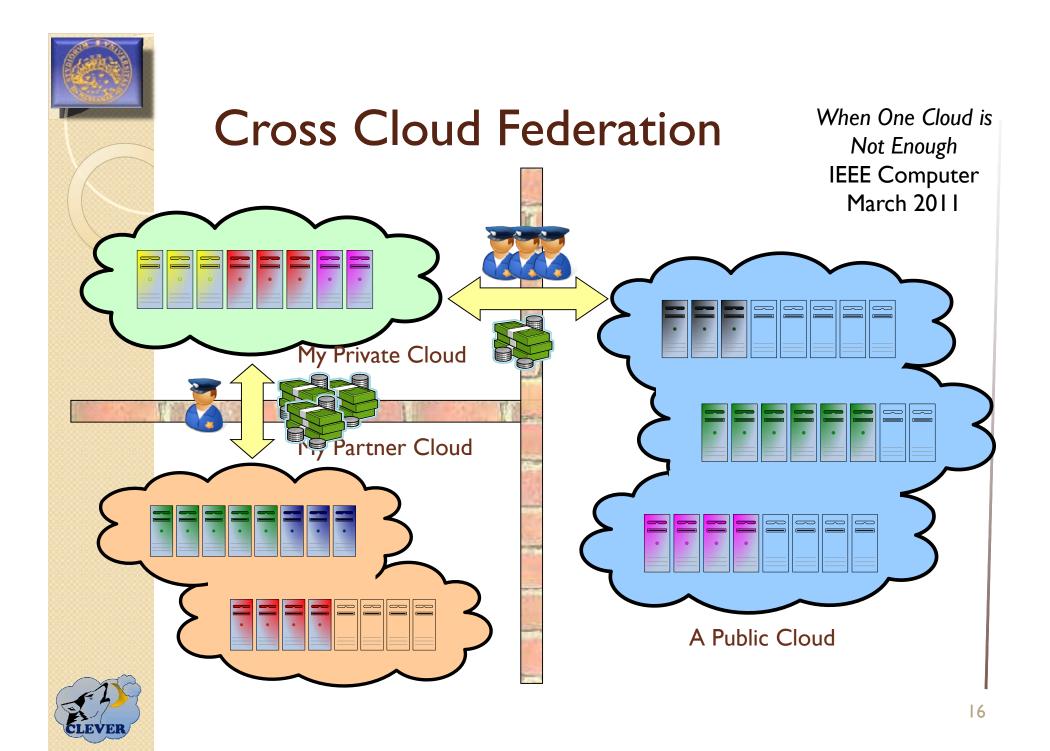


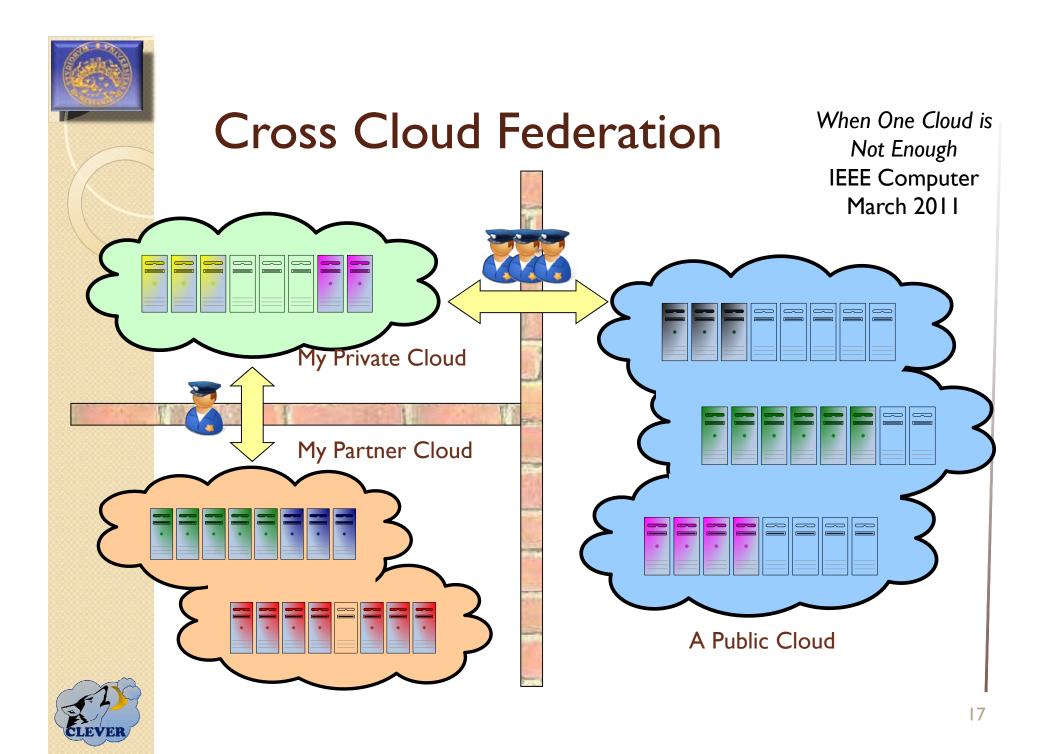


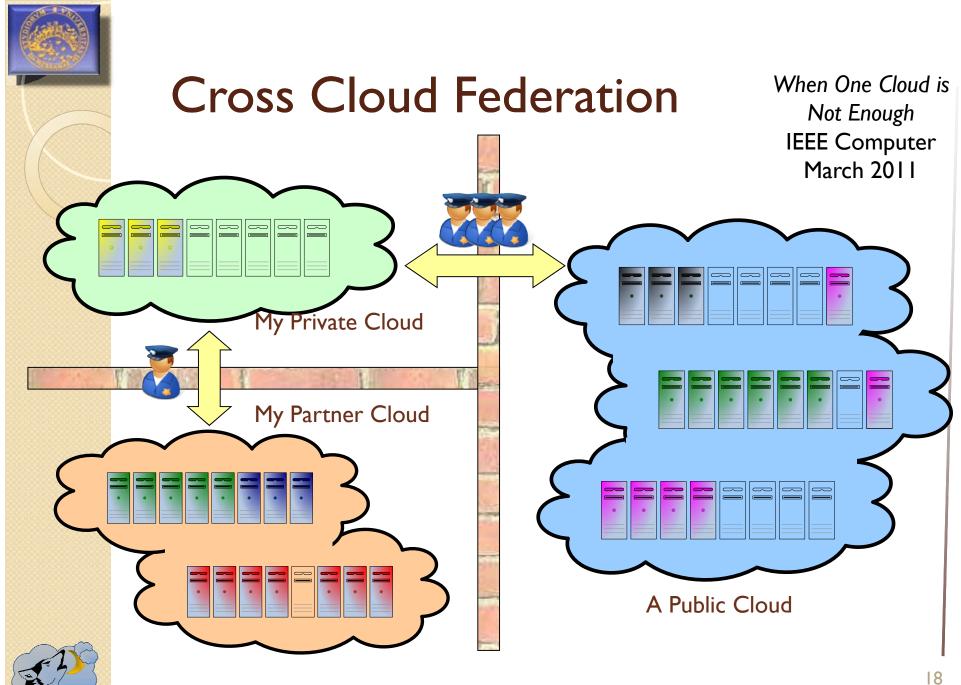
How SMBs Benefit From Cloud Computing

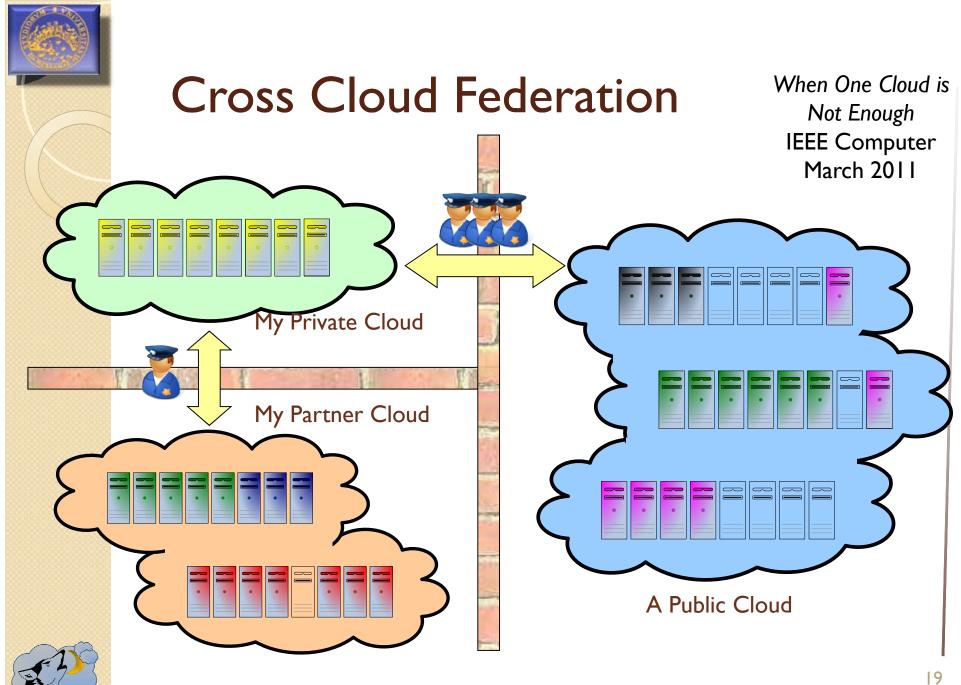
- SMB Cloud Spending To Approach \$100 Billion By 2014 (August 2010)
- Microsoft Survey Reveals 39 Percent of SMBs to Pay for Cloud Services Within Three Years: Research suggests increasing opportunities for hosting service providers to benefit from selling cloud services.
- Gartner Says By End of 2014 at Least 10 Percent of Enterprise Email Seats Will Be Based on a Cloud or Software-as-a-Service Model (September 20, 2011)
- Can the cloud become an SMB standard? The "cloud", as a technology entity, can easily lose the confidence of the SMB market, which is where the cloud can have the most benefit and do the most business. It's going to be up to the vendors in this market to try to prevent this from happening. (By David Chernicoff | February 8, 2011)

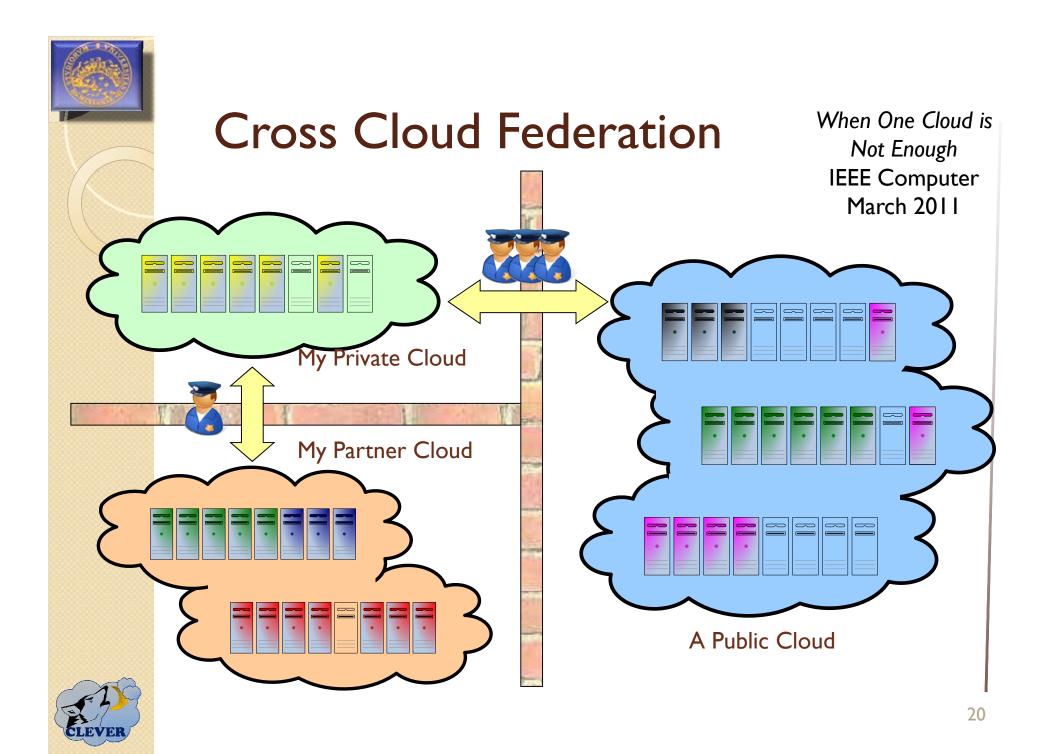


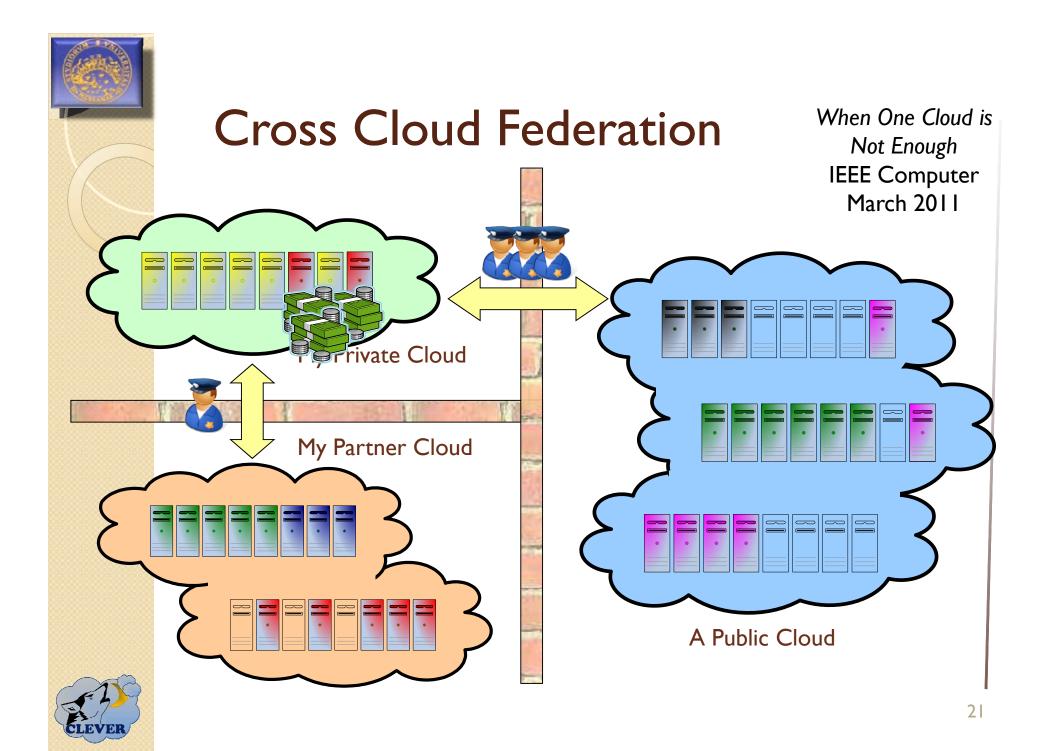














Do Federated Clouds make sense?

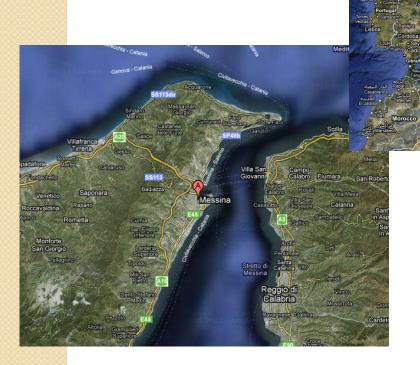
- OpenStack Initiatives: its goal is to allow any organization to create and offer cloud computing capabilities using open source software running on standard hardware. OpenStack Compute is software for automatically creating and managing large groups of virtual private servers.
- The IEEE standardization board has just lunched a new initiative aimed at the definition of new standards for cloud interoperability.
- EGI: Federated Clouds Task Force is starting up
- Many other organisms of standardization (ITU, ETSI, ISO, etc.) are working in the same direction





7fp: cloud (2008-2011)

d In UNIME? (University of Messina)







The pillars of CC for RESERVOIR

Separation

- Cloud computing providers lease resources on pay-per-use basis but do not expose infrastructure details to customers or partners
- Cloud computing consumers use leased resources without exposing details of their applications to providers

Isolation

 Given the hosting nature of cloud computing providers, consumers need mechanisms and warranties that their application are isolated from others that are being hosted in the same infrastructure

Elasticity

 Cloud computing providers should automatically adjust the resources allocated to a particular application according to "elasticity rules" provided by cloud computing consumer

Federation

To overcome the finite amount of resources available locally, cloud computing providers should be able to collaborate among themselves and share their resources



Why cloud In UNIME? (University of Messina)

VISION-CLOUD

7fp: cloud storage



II Cloud C

Participant no.	Participant organisation name	Part. short name	Country
1 (Coordinator)	IBM Israel - Science and Technology LTD	IBM	ISRAEL
2	SAP Research	SAP	Germany
3	Telefónica Investigación y Desarrollo	TID	Spain
4	Siemens AG	SAG	Germany
5	Engineering	ENG	Italy
6	National Technical University of Athens	ICCS/N TUA	Greece
7	Deutsche Welle	DW	Germany
8	RAI-Radiotelevisione italiana Spa	RAI	Italy
9	Umeå University	UMU	Sweden
10	SNIA Europe	SNIA	UK
11	Telenor	TN	Norway
12	France Telecom	FT	France
13	Swedish Institute of Computer Science	SICS	Sweden
14	University of Messina Thoroise Clear	UniMe	Italy
15 Se	Tricity B. 26°, 2011 Prof. Massimo Ville	iTricity ar	Netherlan ds





VISION Cloud: <u>Virtualized Storage</u> Services Foundation for the Future Internet



Goal

 Architect and implement an infrastructure for the delivery of data-intensive storage services, facilitat media and telecommunications

Innovations

- Raise Abstraction Level of Storage: objects with u metadata
- Computational Storage: technology for specifying close to storage
- Content-Centric Storage: facilitate access to data relationships
- Advanced Capabilities for Cloud-based Storage: s intensive services securely, at the desired QoS, at
- Data Mobility and Federation: enable comprehens interoperability across remote locations

Facts:

- A 3-year project, started Oct 2010
- €15.709 M (total budget all partners)
- www.visioncloud.eu





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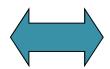


VISION Cloud: Raising the Abstraction Level of Storage



Store video of the conference together with rich metadata

- Title of Event
- •Date/time
- •Agenda
- Video format





- What is new:
 - Metadata is an integral part of the storage
 - Rich metadata model describing both handling of an object and its content





VISION Cloud: Computational Storage



A storlet is triggered to automatically extract metadata



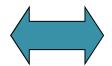
Speech recognition storlet



Transcript

Massimo: VISION Cloud is a European **Initiative on Cloud** Storage

- Title of Event
- •Date/time
- •Agenda
- Video format
- •Transcript





- What is new:
 - Architected and safe way to run computations in the storage system

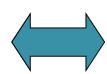




VISION Cloud: Content-Centric Storage



- Access data according to metadata values
- Build content networks
 - Title of Event
 - •Date/time
 - •Agenda
 - Video format
 - Transcript









08:00-08:45 Registration 08:45-09:00 Opening 09:00-11:20 Session 1:

Massimo: VISION Cloud is a European Initiative on Cloud Storage

- What is new:
 - Storage leverages metadata and content networks to optimize itself



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The Sky Looks Cloudy but There is a Clear Corner



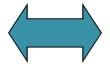
VISION Cloud: Advanced Capabilities for Cloud Storage



 Delegate right to access an object to people that are not known by the storage system

Petre

- Title of Event
- •Date/time
- •Agenda
- Video format
- Transcript





Delegate read access

2nd Cloud Computing participants

- What is new:
 - Flexible yet secure access control

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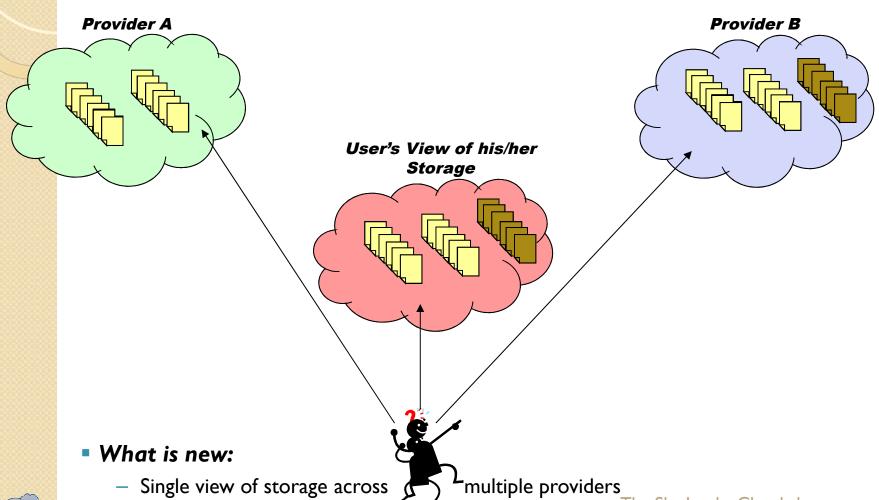




VISION Cloud: Federation and Interoperability



Change storage providers without data lock-in

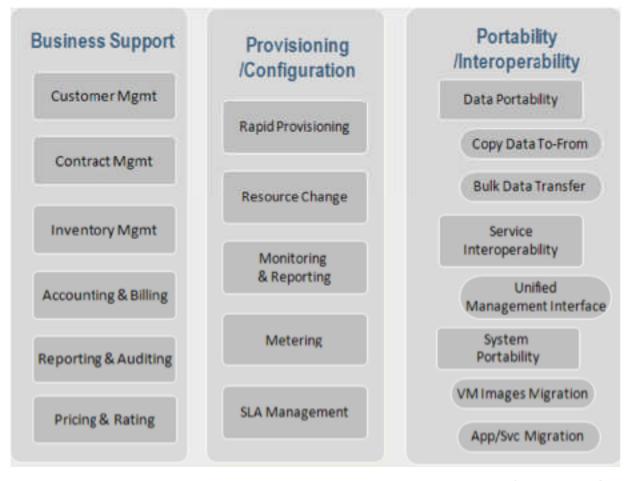




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Cloud Service Management

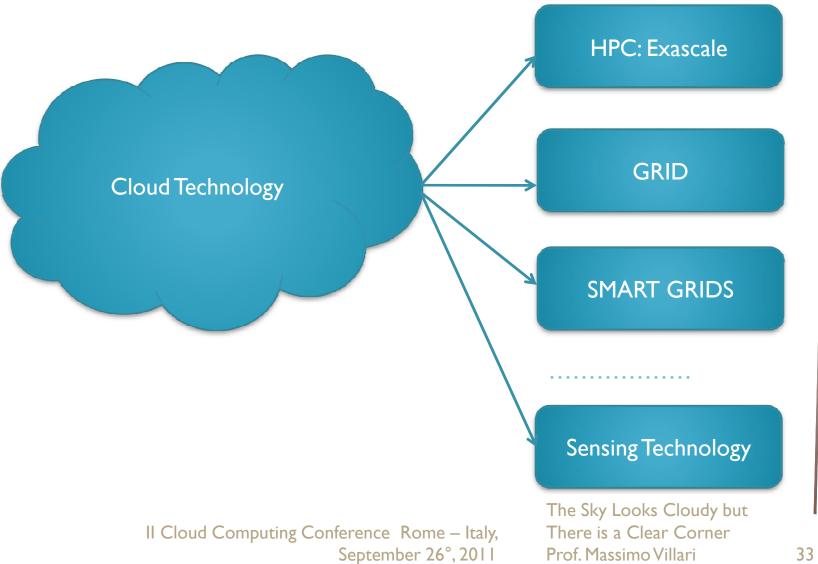




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Cloud Helpful Management for...







Cloud @ UniMe:

- laaS
 - Seen from the Top: Cloud Manager
 - Seen from the Bottom:Virtual Infrastructure Manager
 - Seen in Practical





A Cloud Middleware Model: the stack

Cloud Manager

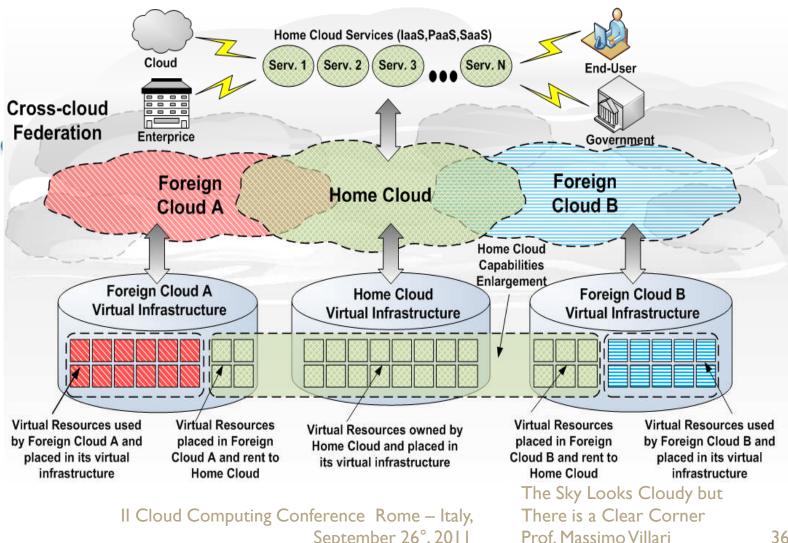
Virtual Infrastructure Manager

Virtual Machine Manager





Federated Cloud Scenario







Three Phases Cross Cloud Federation Process:

- The Discovery
 - Peer-To-Peer (p2p) approach
 - Based conveniently on the presence concept
 - Concepts of "room": i.e scalable monitoring, security enforcement...
 - Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol (XMPP) based
- Match Making
 - Quantifiable and Unquantifiable parameters evaluation
 - Semantic and Syntactic approach
 - eXtensible Access Control Markup Language (XACML) based
- Authentication
 - Single Sign-On (SSO) authentication
 - Digital identities and third parties
 - Identity Provider model (IdP)
 - Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML)





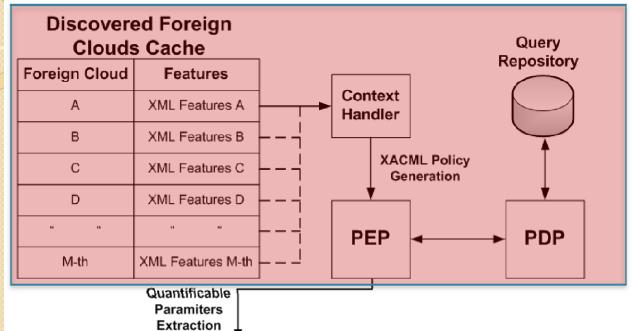
Discovery XMPP based

```
<iq type='result'
    from='foreigncloudA.net'
    to='homecloud.org'
    id = '2g46s' >
  <query xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/disco#info'>
    <identity
        category='cloud'
        type='cross-cloud-federation-enabled'
        name='foreign-cloud-A'/>
    <identity
        category='cloud'
        type='european'
        name='foreign-cloud-A'/>
   <feature var='http://foreigncloudA.net/amount/cpu'/>
   <feature var='http://foreigncloudA.net/amount/storage
         '/>
    <feature var='http://foreigncloudA.net/amount/memory'/>
    <feature var='http://foreigncloudA.net/availability/
         time '/>
    <feature var='http://foreigncloudA.net/QoS'/>
    <feature var='http://foreigncloudA.net/authentication/
         IdP'/>
    <feature var='http://foreigncloudA.net/cloud-black-list
         '/>
  </query>
</iq>
```





Match Making XACML based



Unquantifiable Parameters

(e.g. the trusted IdP, the blacklisted clouds)

Quantifiable Parameters

(e.g. QoS metric greater than a threshold, resource availability from 10.00 AM to 5.00 PM, etc)



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For i=1 to K:

 $H = (h_1 \quad h_2 \quad \cdots \quad$

Euclidean Distance h_N

 d_{i+1}



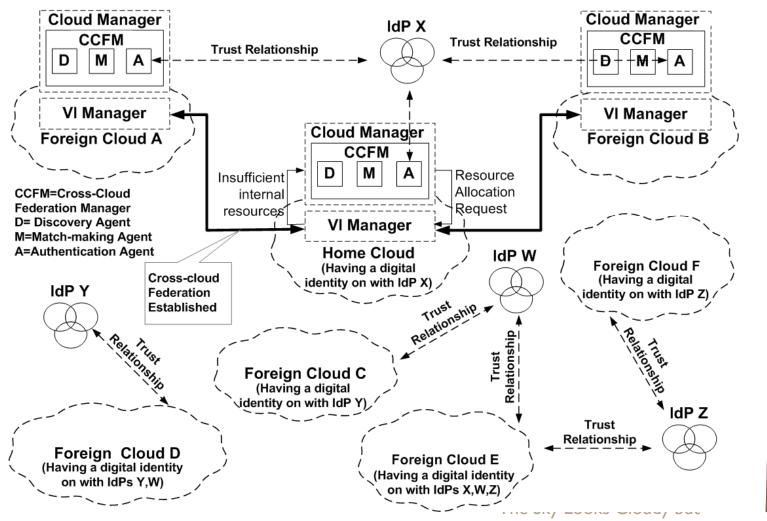
Authentication SAML based

```
\langle S: Body \rangle
  <ns2:AA-ForeignCloud-A-ResReqResponse xmlns:ns2="http
        ://webservices/">
     <return>
      <samlp:AuthnRequest xmlns:samlp="urn:oasis:names:</pre>
            tc:SAML:2.0:protocol" xmlns:saml="urn:oasis:
            names: tc:SAML:2.0: assertion" ID="dfa6"
            Version = "2.0" IssueInstant = "2010-01-12T18
            :34:42Z" AssertionConsumerServiceIndex="0">
        <saml:Issuer>https://cloudA.net/SAML2</saml:</pre>
              Issuer>
        <samlp:NameIDPolicy</pre>
         AllowCreate="true"
         Format="urn: oasis: names: tc:SAML: 2.0: nameid-
              format: transient"/>
        </samlp: AuthnRequest>
     </return>
    </ns2:AA-ForeignCloud-A-ResReqResponse>
</S: Body>
                                           THE SKY LOOKS CHOULY DUL
```





Federation Establishment: IDCloud







Cloud Name Space and its Motivations

- A cloud environment includes many concrete and abstracted entities which need to be identified, whose states can frequently change
- e.g.A "virtual machine"
 - It can be allocated, deallocated or migrated from a cloud to another.
 - A migration could trigger an identity alteration: a virtual resoruce being part of a virtual cloud service could later become part of another cloud service.
- Cloud entities could have one or more names, identifiers, and representations in various cloud contexts

Naming Issues

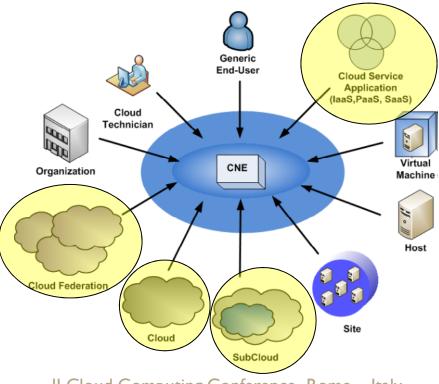
- Clouds are heterogeneous: each cloud may have its own naming system (e.g. DNS, URI-based, P2P, ...)
 - These naming systems, considered alone, are not enough.
 - The management and integration of Independent Cloud Name Spaces can be difficult.

 The Sky Looks Cloudy but





- Which are the entities involved in cloud computing?
- Cloud Named Entity Class (CNEC)
- Cloud Named Entity (CNE).
 - A generic entity indicated by one or more names, which may refer both to real/abstracted and simple/structured entities.



Abstracted and Structured



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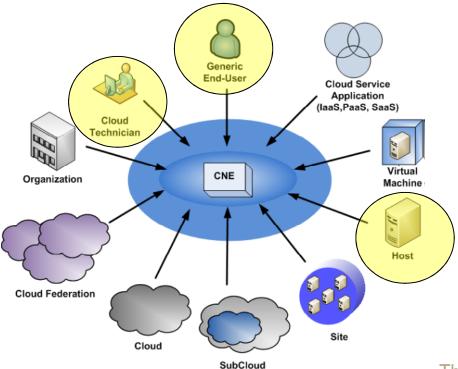
Real and Structured



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- Which are the entities involved in cloud computing?
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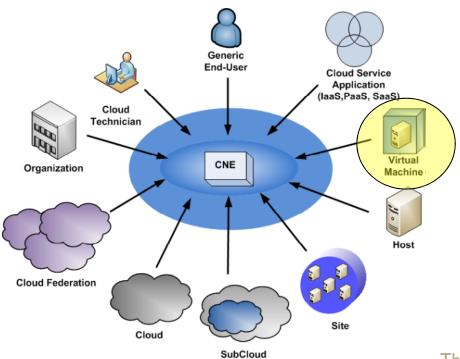
Real and Simple



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- Which are the entities involved in cloud computing?
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Abstracted and Simple

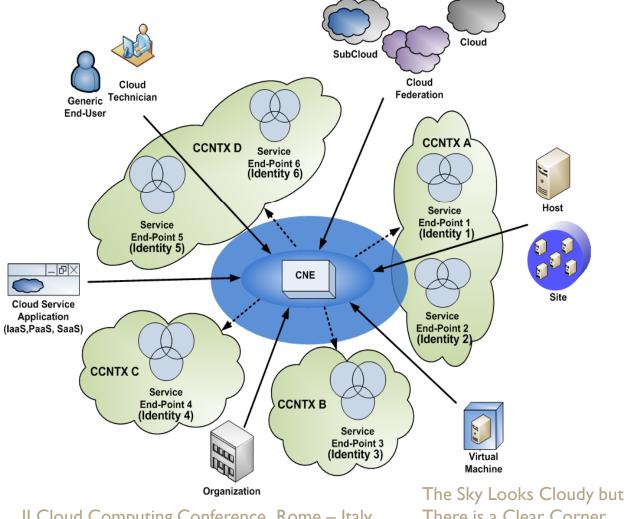


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Cloud Context (CCNTX)

An environment where a CNE may be resolved by means one or more Service End-Points (SEPs).





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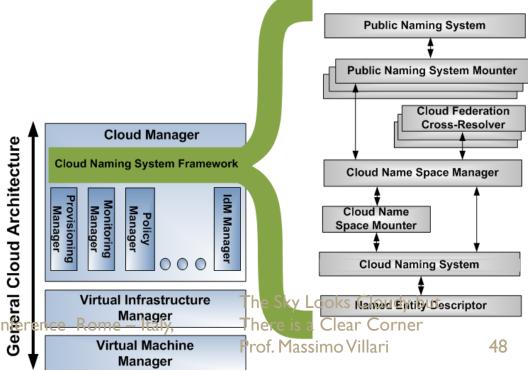
Our Solution

Cloud Naming System Framework able to

- Manage name spaces
- Mapping one or more names associated to a CNE, with the corresponding service representing the target CNE in a given CCNTX.
- Help "Cloud Manager Layer" tasks: each of such tasks requires to name and resolve appropriately the involved CNEs inside CCNTXs.

Requirements:

- Compatibility
- Scalability
- Extensibility
- Entity description
- Name recycling
- Non-correlation
- Name space integration





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rce integration
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Adoped Tecnologies in Our Practice Implementation

- XRI Protocol
 - Cloud Name Space Manager
 - Cloud Name Space Mounter
 - □ Cloud Naming System
- **HTTP Protocol**
 - □ Resolution of XRI Name
- **XRDS**
 - □ Cloud Named Entity Descriptor
- DNS
 - □ Public Naming System





eXtensible Resource Identifier

- It provides a standard syntax for identifying entities, regardless any particular concrete representation.
- The protocol is built on URI (Uniform Resource Identifiers) and IRI (Internationalized Resource Identifiers)
- Since an URL is also an URI, the protocol provides a parsing mechanism from XRI to URL and other compatible URN domain.
- Global Context Symbols (GCS):"@","=","+"
- Persistent and reassignable identifiers: i-numbers (Canonical ID) and i-names (Local ID).
- E.g. xri://@CLOUDA*lab2*host1*VM3





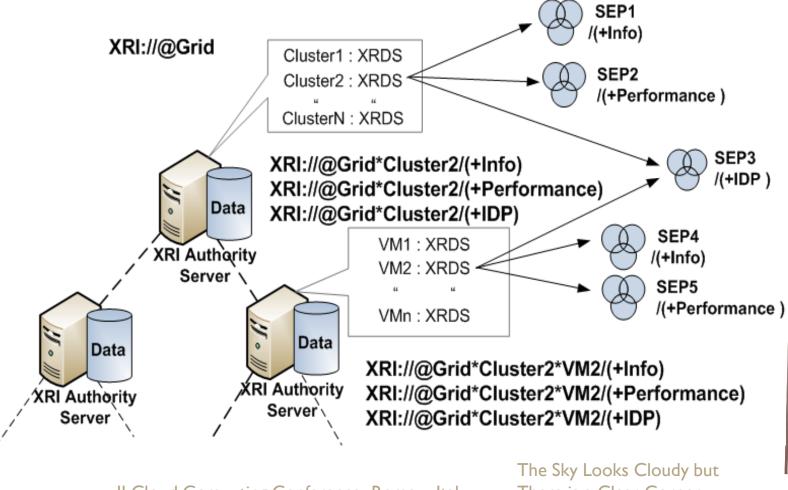
eXtensible Resource Descriptor Document

<XRDS xmlns="xri://\$xrds" ref="xri://@CLOUDA*lab2*host1*VM3"> The victual machine <XRD xmlns="xri.//\$xrd*(\$v*2.0)" version="2.0"> name is mounted on the <Query>*VM3</Query> <Status code="100"/> parent XRI Authority <ServerStatus code="100"/> xri://@CLOUDA*lab2*host1 <Expires>2010-05-30T09:30:10Z</Expires> <ProviderID>xri://@CLOUDA*lab2*host1/ProviderID> with <LocalID>*H2 VM3</LocalID> xri://@CLOUDA*lab2*host1*VM3 <EquivID>https://example.com/example/resource/</EquivID> <CanonicalID>xri://@CLOUDA*lab2*host1/!1234</CanonicalID> <CanonicalEquivID> xri·//=!B822 d2f1 9a45 75bd <Service> <ProviderID> xri://@CLOUDA*lab2*host1/!1234 </ProviderID> SEP Information <Type>xri://\$res*cloudA*info</Type> <MediaType>application/xrds+xml</MediaType> <URI>http://resolve.example.com</URI> </Service> <Service> <ProviderID> xri://@CLOUDA*lab2*host1/!1234</ProviderID> SEP Authentication <Type>xri://\$res*auth*(\$v*2.0)</Type> <MediaType>application/xrds+xml;https=true</MediaType> <URI priority="10">http://resolve.example.com</URI> <URI priority="20">http://resolve2.example.com</URI> </Service> <ProviderID> xri://@CLOUDB*PlatformB/!9457</ProviderID> <Type>xri://\$res*performance</Type> SEP Performance <MediaType>application/xrds+xml;https=true</MediaType> <URI priority="10">http://resolve.server1.net</URI> <URI priority="20">http://resolve.server2.net</URI> </Service> </XRD> </XRDS>





XRI and the UTILITY COMPUTING (GRID)







A Cloud Middleware Model: the stack

Cloud Manager

Virtual Infrastructure Manager

Virtual Machine Manager





Design of a new VIM: CLEVER

A CLoud-Enabled Virtual EnviRonment:

- To simplify the access management of private/hybrid clouds
- To provide simple and easy accessible interfaces to interact with different "interconnected" clouds, deploy Virtual Machines and perform load balancing through migration.





Design of a new VIM: CLEVER

The pluggable design:

- integrating security,
- contextualization,
- VM disk image management
- federation functionalities
- It is able to grant:
 - high scalability,
 - modularity
 - flexibility in the middleware architecture,
 - fault tolerance requirements are also satisfied.





CLEVER architecture: the added values

- Inter host (inter cluster) Communication: p2p
- Zero configuration: ZeroConf
- Monitoring
- Security
- Fault Tolerance
- System Logs: Apache Log4J
- Distributed Database: Sedna (XML-based)
- Storage:Virtual Distributed Technology





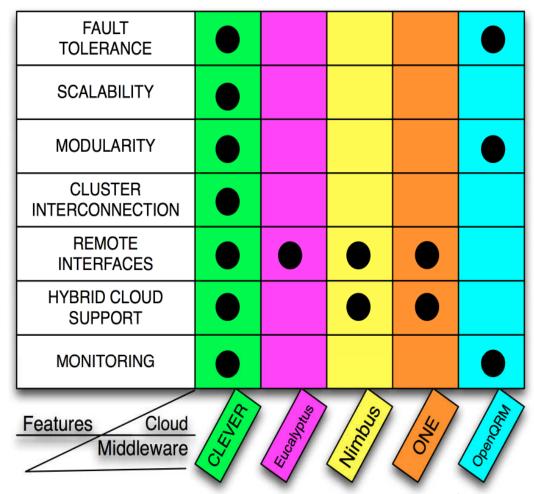
CLEVER architecture: the added values

- Zero configuration: ZeroConf
 - Wizard Installation: common steps
 - Minimal requirements: S.O. and environment (Java)
 - · All in a JAR file.
 - XMPP InBand Self Registration:
 - User name
 - Email address
 - Certificates
 - Pluggable approach:
 - Module auto loading at bootstrap phase
 - Runt-time module loading
 - Inter process communication: JMS, D-BUS





VIM: Summary comparison

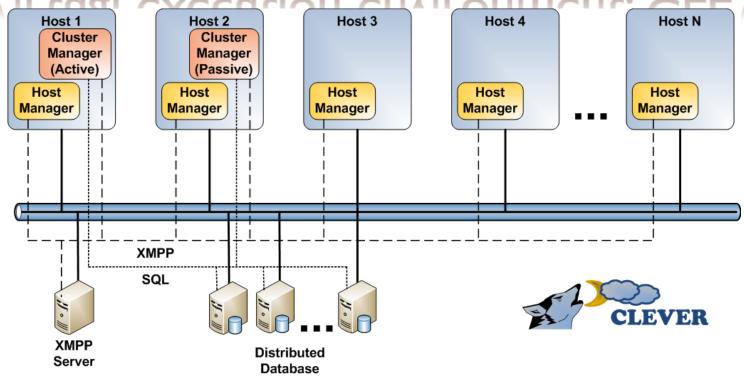




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Virtual execution environment: CLEVER



- Host Management Layer: Host Manager
 - Performs physical resources monitoring and VEs allocation
- Cluster Management Layer: Cluster Manager
 - Monitoring the overall state of the cluster, "coordinates" HMs
- External components: XMPP Server and Distributed Database
- XMPP advantages: host presence, open standard

Central failure point does not exist:

fault tolerance Computing Conference Rome – Italy,

mechanism with multiple CM instances 26°, 2011





XMPP

The base protocol used for XMPP is **RFC 2779**

(Instant Messaging /Presence Protocol Requirements).

PRESENCE AND INSTANT MESSAGING

- **Presence** Presence is a means for finding, retrieving, and subscribing to changes in the presence information (e.g. "online" or "offline") of other users.
- Instant Messaging It is a means for sending small, simple messages that are delivered immediately to online users.





CLEVER: Web and development



CLEVER: CLoud-Enabled Virtual EnviRonment



CLEVER is a innovative cloud middleware fully designed at the Università degli Studi di Messina.

CLEVER simplifies the access management of private/hybrid clouds and provides simple and easily accessible interfaces to interact with different interconnected, clouds, deploy Virtual Machines and perform load balancing through migration.

The concept of interface is also exploited for integrating security, contextualization, VM disk image management and federation functionalities made available from higher level software components.

Due to its pluggable design, CLEVER is able to grant high scalability, modularity and flexibility in the middleware architecture, while **fault tolerance** requirements are also satisfied.

A prototype version of CLEVER has been developed to implement and test its main features. The development process

- a) Official CLEVER's web site https://clever.unime.it.
- It is an open source project distributed under MIT license and downloading instructions can be retrieved from the download section of the web site.
- The source code is hosted on Google Code web site. Users and developers can get the source code downloading it from the following web address http://code.google.com/p/clevercloud/ the Sky Looks Cloudy but





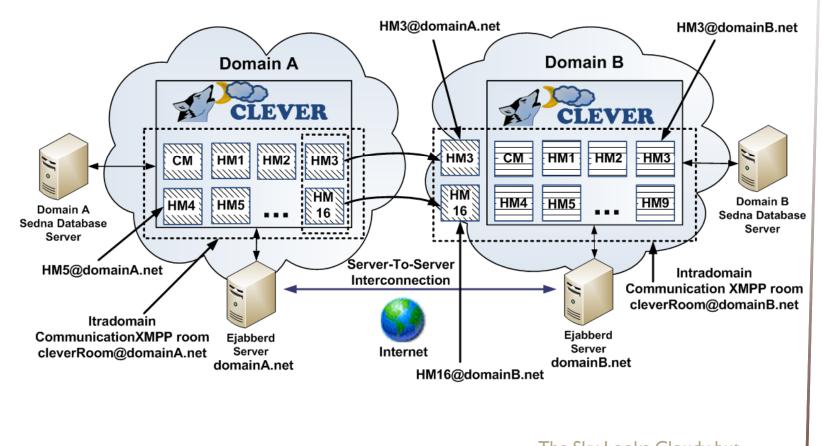
CLEVER in Horizontal Federation

- CLEVER has been designed with an eye toward horizontal federation:
 - Using XMPP for the CLEVER module communication (i.e., external communication XMPP room)
 - possibility to support in the future also interdomain communication between different CLEVER administrative domains.
- Federation allows to clouds to "lend" and "borrow" resources





CLEVER in Horizontal Federation







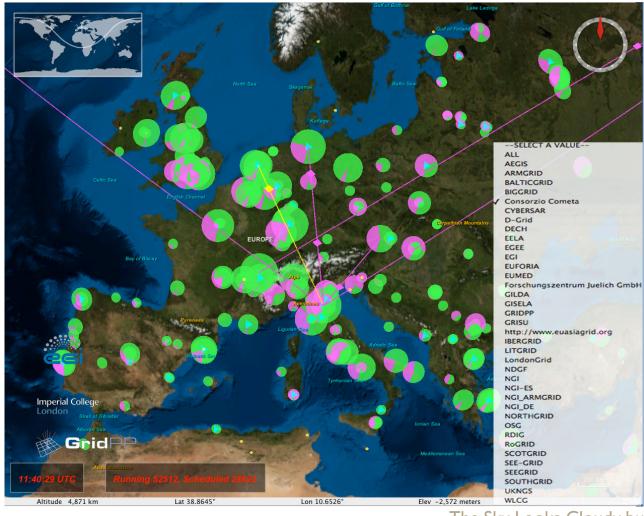
CLEVER on GRID: motivations

- Grid technology continues to dominate public sector and scientific computing environments.
- New interests have raised in deploying cloud technology on grid-enabled resources to improve the management and reliability of those resources via the virtualization layer.
- Integrating a Cloud in a Grid adopts the Cloud paradigm to strengthen its security with the robust federated identity and access management architecture of Grids.





EGI: European GRID Infrastructure

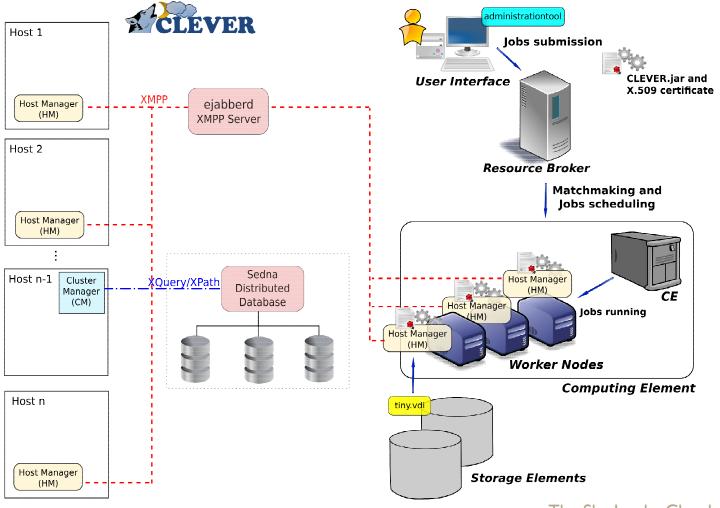




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CLEVER on GRID



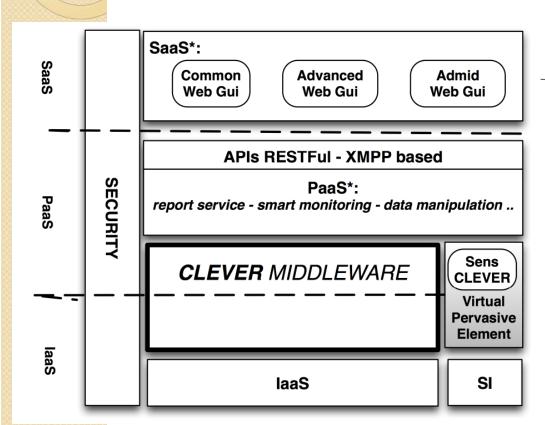


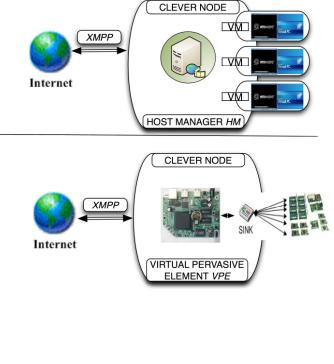
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CLEVER and Sensing Technologies

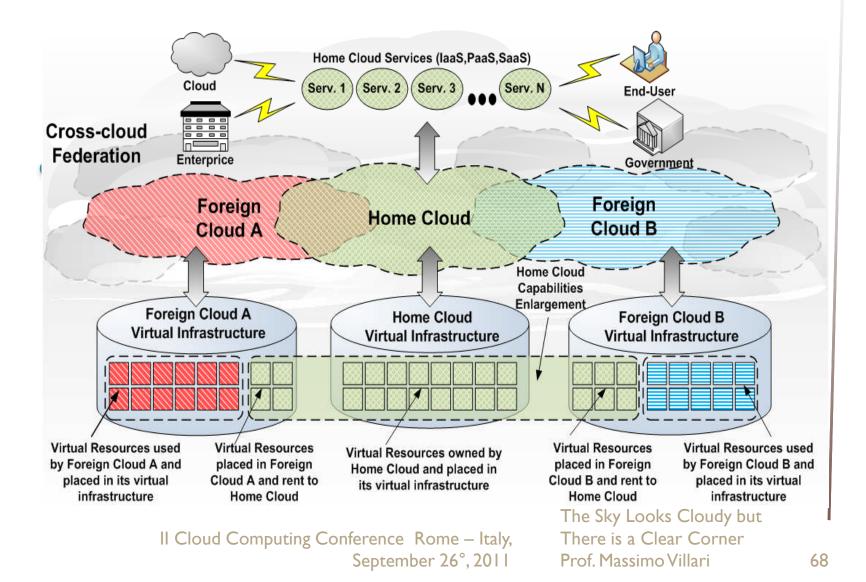








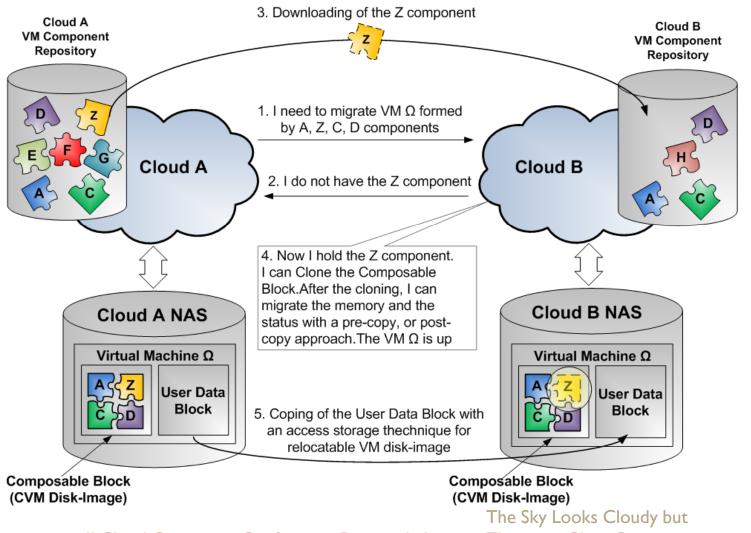
Federated Cloud Scenario







Tough Job: moving data





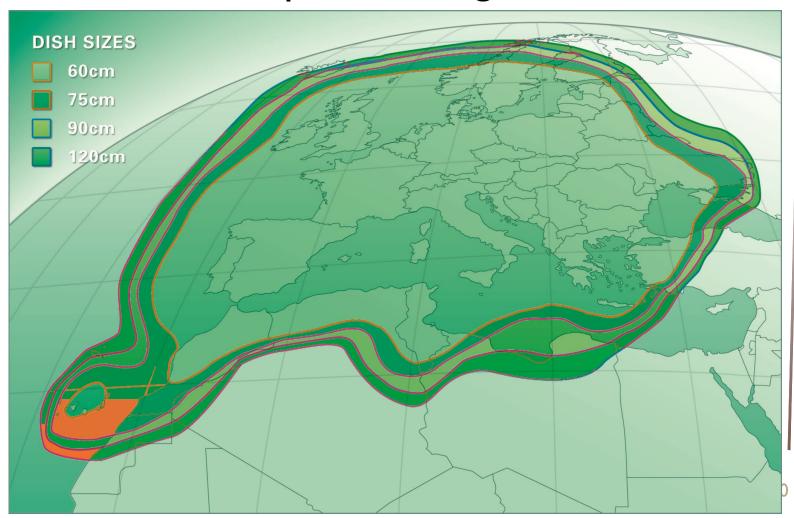
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Tough Job: moving data

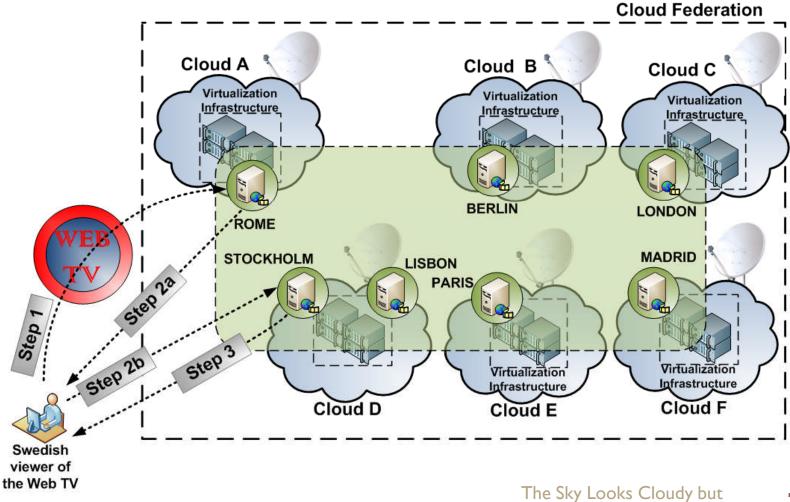
VMs Satellite provisioning







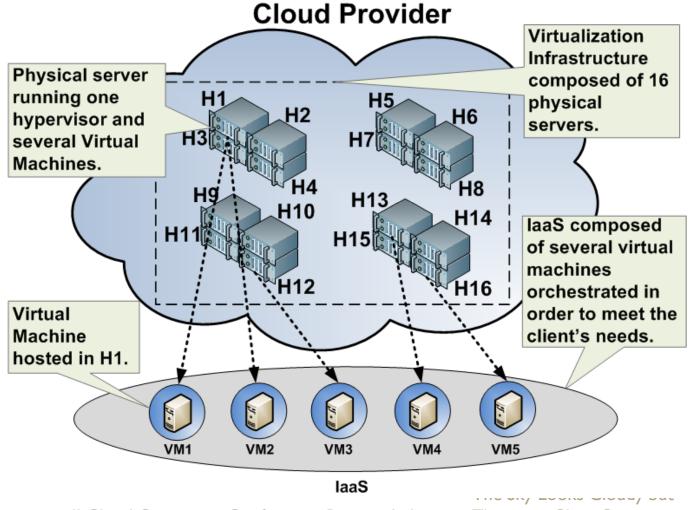
An example of Use Case: webtv and Clouds







An example of Use Case: webtv and Clouds







The Work done in Cloud

- Security in federated clouds:
 - Trusted Computing (TPM)
 - DDoS Threat Mitigation
 - Trustiness among Cloud Providers
 - Security profiles XACML based to meet Cloud Customer Security Requirements
 - New security capabilities in OpenNebula





Few Words in Standardization works

- A great fibrillation to make progress
- A way to differentiate businesses
- Many Std Boards to get the control









Towards a sustainable grid infrastructure

























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The METHAFOR: the painter and his paintings

Antonello da MESSINA in the Later Middle Age

Messina, 1429

Messina February 1479





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What are the issues in the standards?

CORBA

VS

HTTP

??

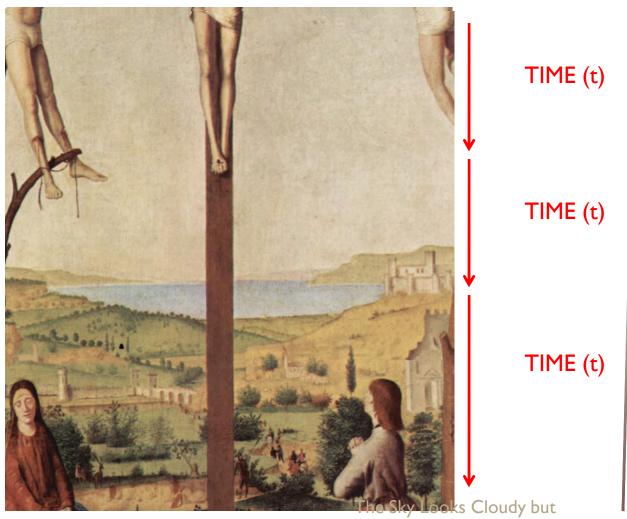
SOAP

VS

REST

??

CLOUD X
vs
CLOUD Y





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What is the possible solution, for IT markets?

The CARROT and STICK



SELECT GOOD PAINTERS

AND

ATTRACTIVE BUSINESS

possible
BUSINESS
and
Real
SECURITY
PRIVACY



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Conclusions

- Highlights on Clouds
- Concepts of Federated Clouds
- Cloud @ UniME





Book on Federated Clouds



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Achieving Federated and Self-Manageable Cloud Infrastructures: Theory and Practice











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Call for Chapters:

Proposals Submission Deadline: May 15, 2011 Full Chapters Due: July 15, 2011 Submission Date: November 15, 2011

Introduction

Cloud Computing presents a promising approach for implementing scalable ICT systems for private and public, individual-, community- and business-use. Resources are pooled and offered on-demand with ubiquitous network access to rapidly configurable and elastic IT capabilities. Resources are delivered following three basic delivery models: provisioning of remote applications (SaaS), provisioning of remote platforms to create applications (PaaS), and provisioning of remote infrastructures for processing, storing, and networking (laaS). The key benefits of providing computing power using Clouds are (a) avoidance of expensive computer systems configured to cope with peak performance; (b) pay-as-you-go solutions for computing cycles requested on-demand; and (c) avoidance of idle computing resources, resulting in novel business models.

Gartner, Inc. has identified Cloud Computing as the most important strategic technology for the year 2010. Looking toward the near future, T. Bittman has hypothesized that it will evolve in three The Sky Look Cloudy Contection subsequent stages (Gartner Blog Network):

• Stage I Mondithic now purience lour services are based on an dependent proprietary ere is a architectures - islands of Cloud services delivered by mega-providers this is what Amazon September 26, 20 this is what Amazon

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THANKYOU



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THE LAST THOUGHT

A RESEARCHER IS SOMEBODY WHO
PERFORMS RESEARCH, THE SEARCH
FOR KNOWLEDGE OR IN GENERAL
ANY SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION TO
ESTABLISH FACTS

