

Programme FORMATION : Mise en œuvre d'Equipes Système :

Projets CREE : Coopération Recherche Etudiants - Entreprise



Pluridisciplinaires

Equipe Système

Innovation Technologique

Coopération

4 à 5 étudiants / Equipe 1 référent Technique Entreprise /Etudiant 1 référent SystemX pour l'équipe Validation du Projet Fin d'Etude (PFE) des étudiants Objectif : ~10 Equipes/an



CREE Cloud: Challenges, Objectives and Perspectives

Presented by :

Mouad IDRI Lamine SAMB Yassine SBAI Anca ZANFIR

Supervised by: Makhlouf HADJI Gaelle BERTHOMIEU





Labellisation principale

Labellisations secondaires

Soutien de collectivités territoriales













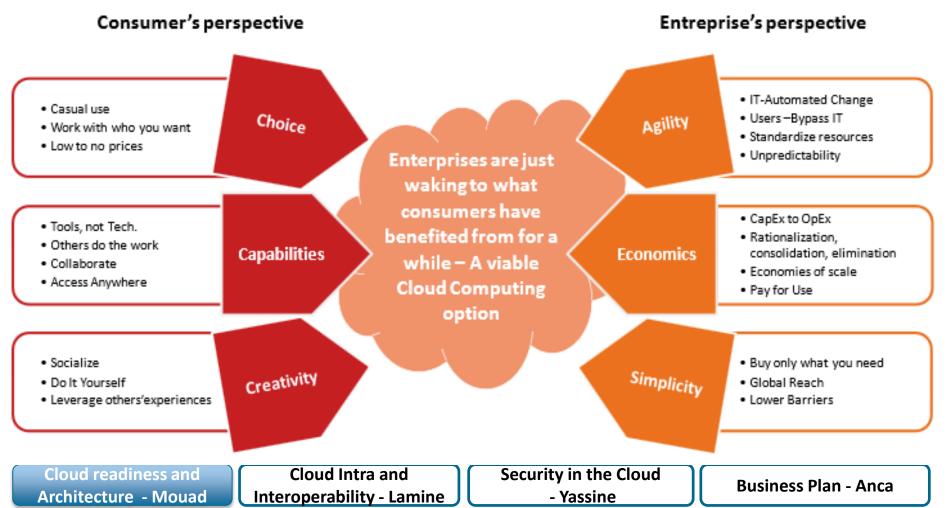


Cloud Readiness and Architecture Mouad IDRI

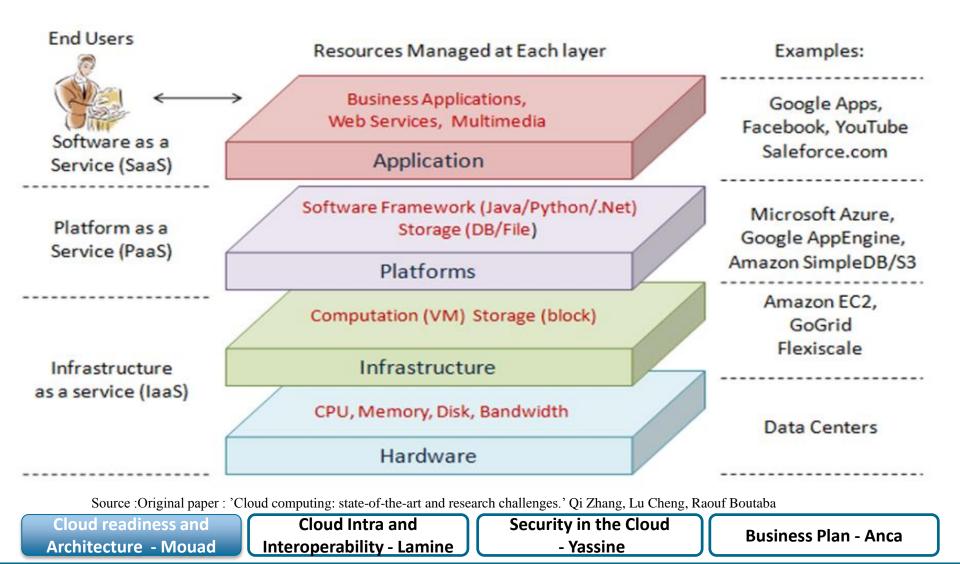


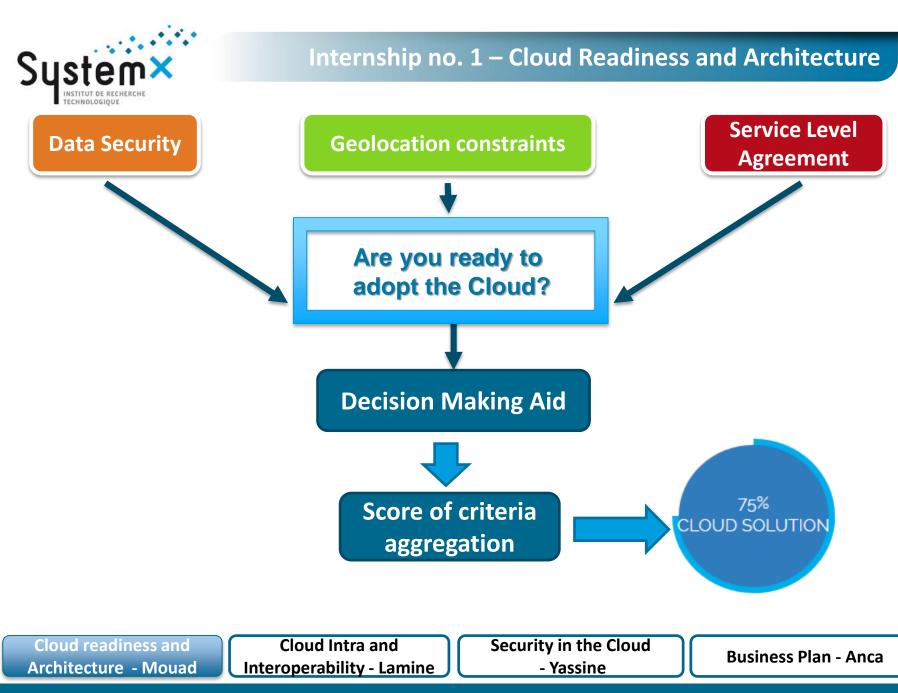
Cloud Computing: "Consumer" Versus "Enterprise" Viewpoints

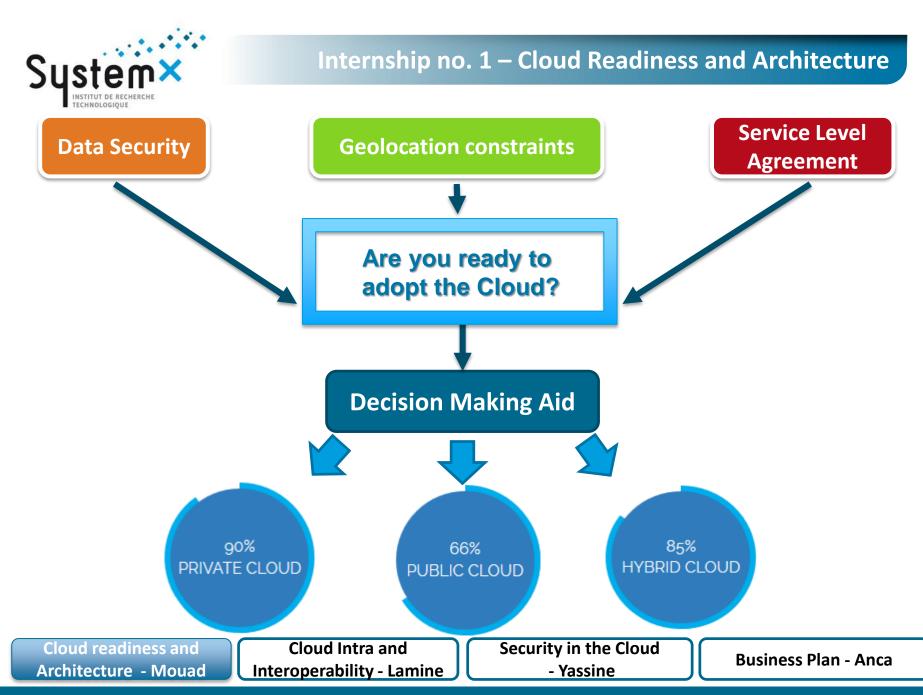
Source : Gartner













Cloud intra and inter-Operability

Lamine SAMB



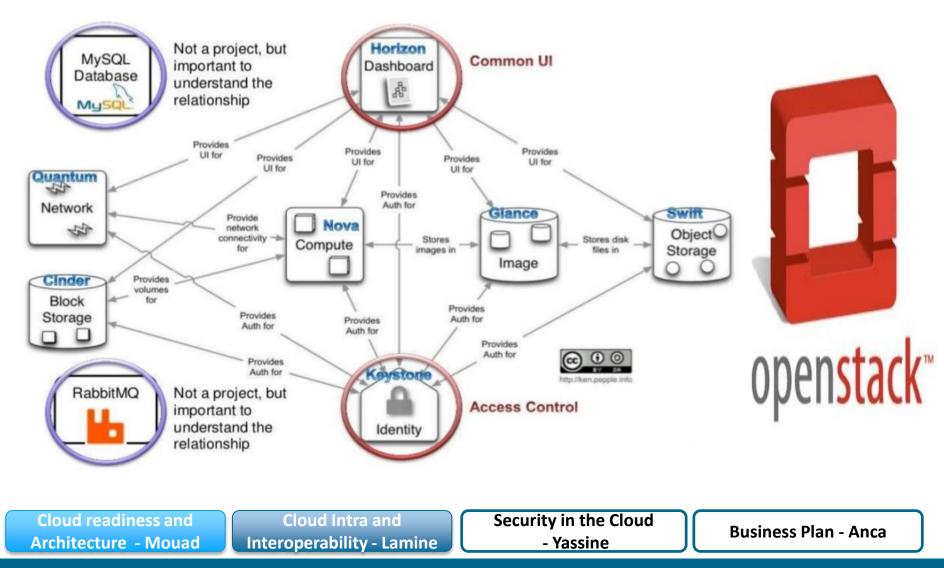
Context

- Smart placement of VMs and Networks
- **Energy efficiency : repacking and migration**
- Enable interoperability between different federated cloud providers



Internship no. 2 – Cloud Intra and Inter-operability

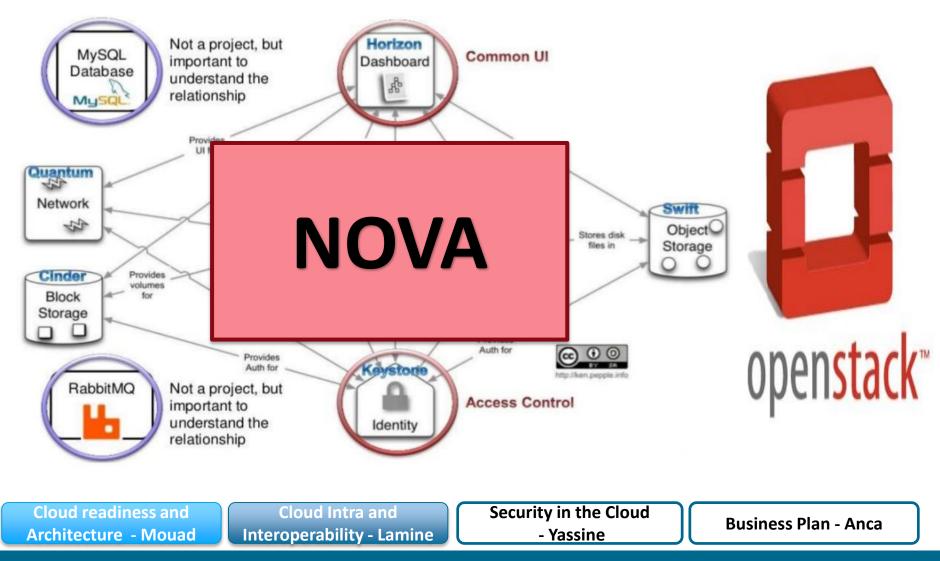
Openstack Architecture

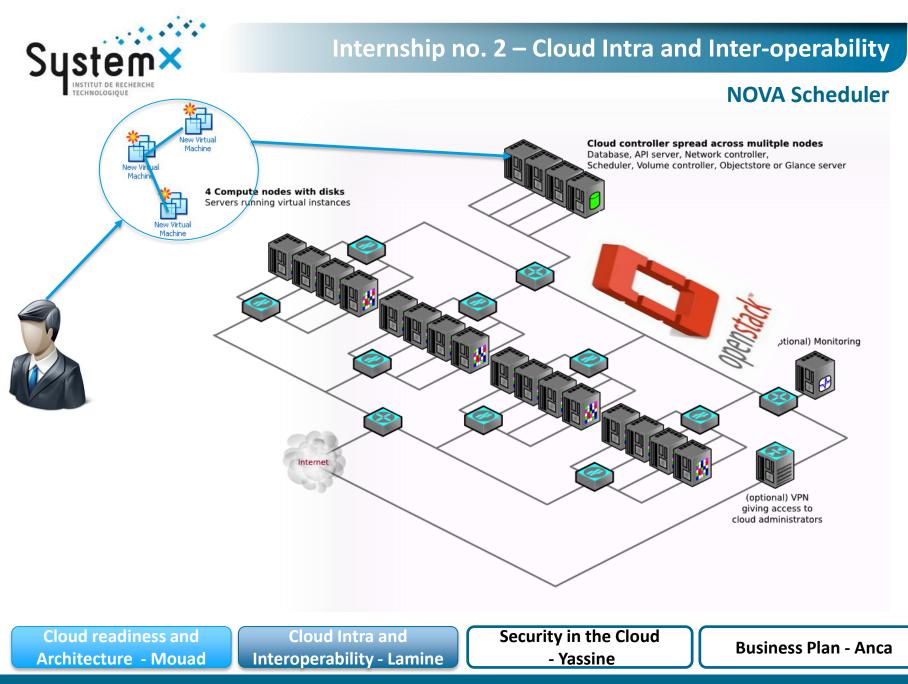




Internship no. 2 – Cloud Intra and Inter-operability

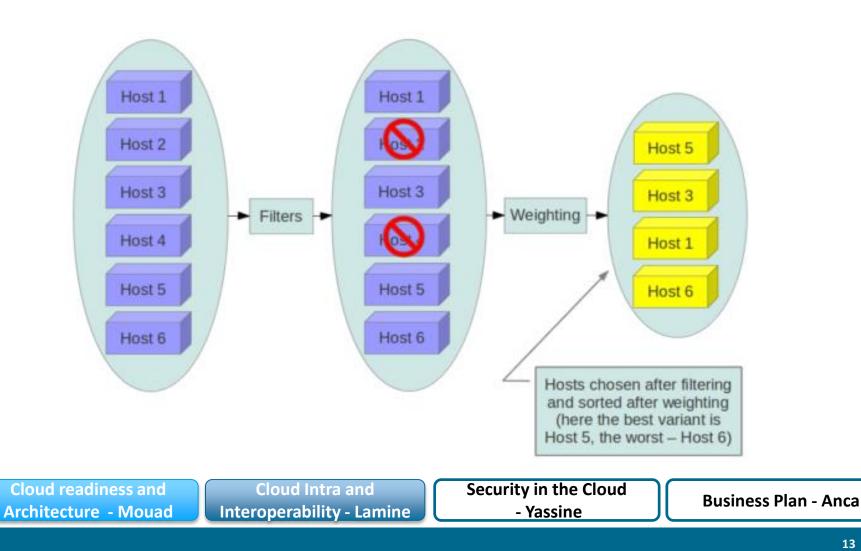
Openstack Architecture







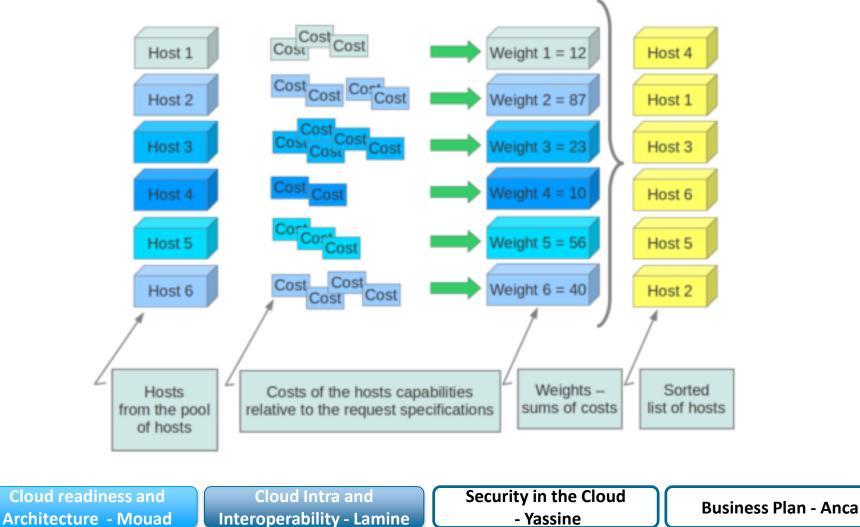
NOVA Scheduler: Example







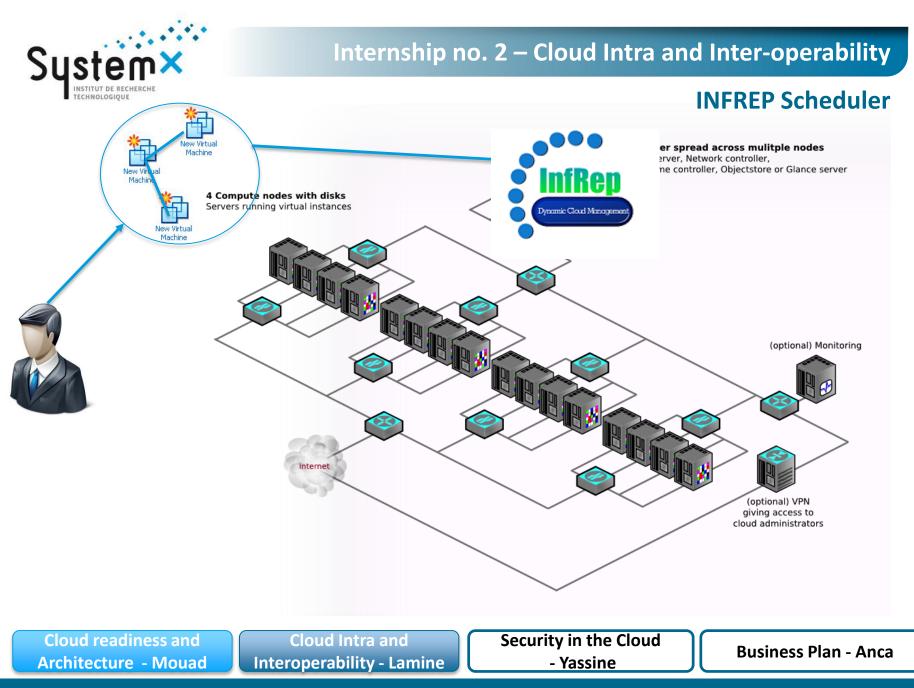
NOVA Scheduler: Example





Project Goals

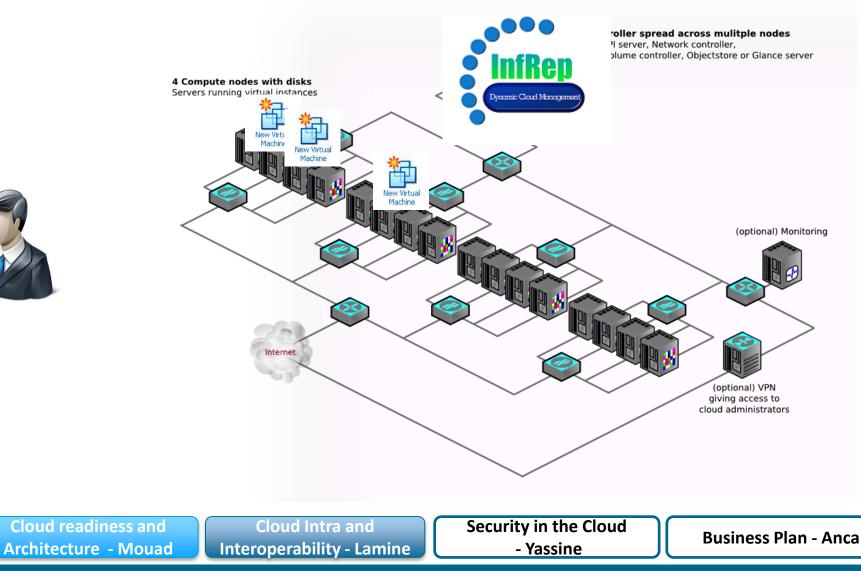
- Get a Handle on OpenStack architecture and components
- Propose new scalable optimization algorithms for :
 - Vms placement
 - Vms repacking
 - Network placement
 - Network re-mapping





Internship no. 2 – Cloud Intra and Inter-operability

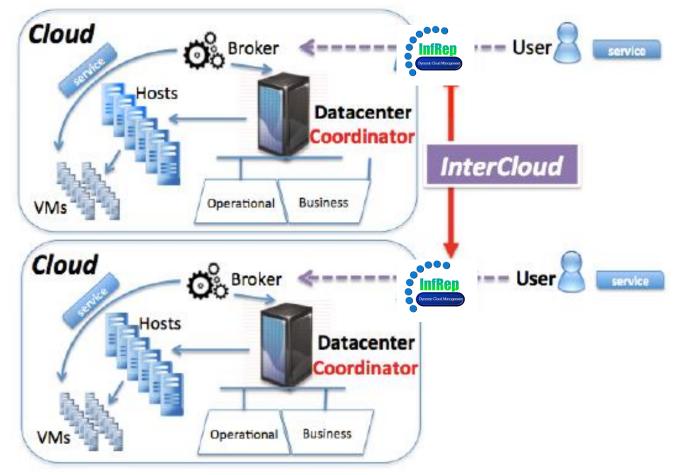
INFREP Scheduler





Internship no. 2 – Cloud Intra and Inter-operability

INFREP Scheduler



Cloud readiness and Architecture - Mouad Cloud Intra and Interoperability - Lamine Security in the Cloud - Yassine



Cloud Security

Yassine SBAI



How to secure a cloud ?

Five important criteria :

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability
- Non-repudiation
- Authenticity

Cloud computing needs more security : data segregation,

data breach, web application security ...



Example of security services in AWS

- Secured access
- **G** Firewalls
- Authentication



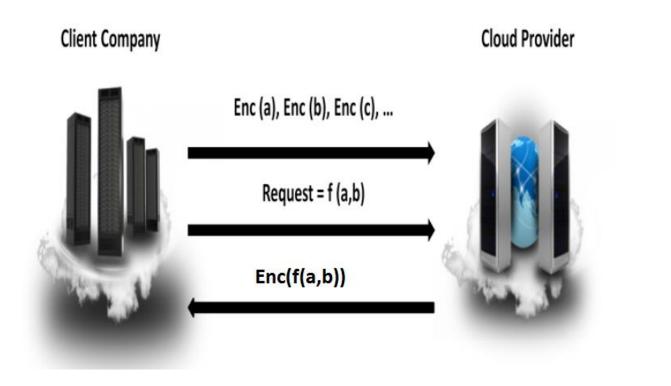
- Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)
- Dedicated connection

Security in the Cloud - Yassine



Fully homomorphic encryption

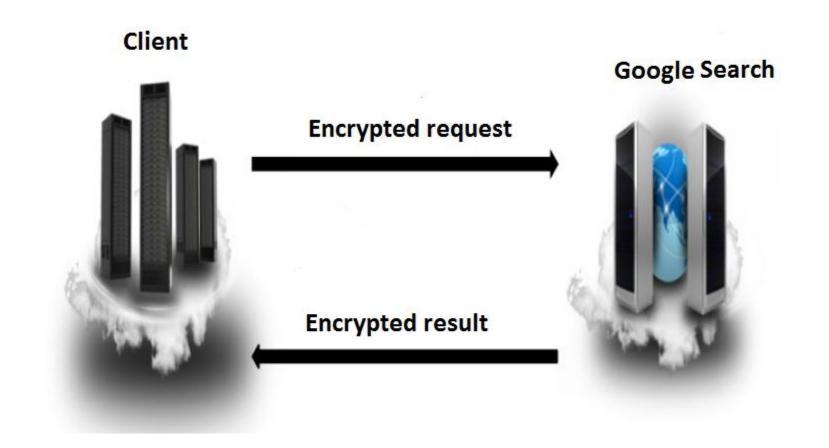
Allows to do compute operations on encrypted data (C1,C2, ..., Cn) corresponding to the clear data (P1,P2,...,Pn) using an algorithm noted by « *Evaluate* » with an input (f, (C1,C2, ..., Cn), pk) and outputs Enc(f(C1,C2, ..., Cn)).



Cloud readiness and Architecture - Mouad Cloud Intra and Interoperability - Lamine Security in the Cloud - Yassine



Fully homomorphic encryption



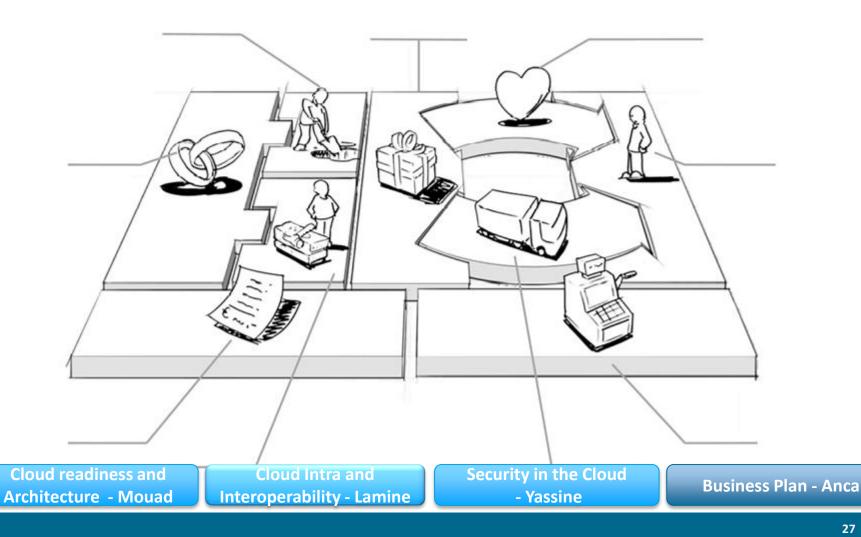
Cloud readiness and Architecture - Mouad Cloud Intra and Interoperability - Lamine Security in the Cloud - Yassine



Business Plan

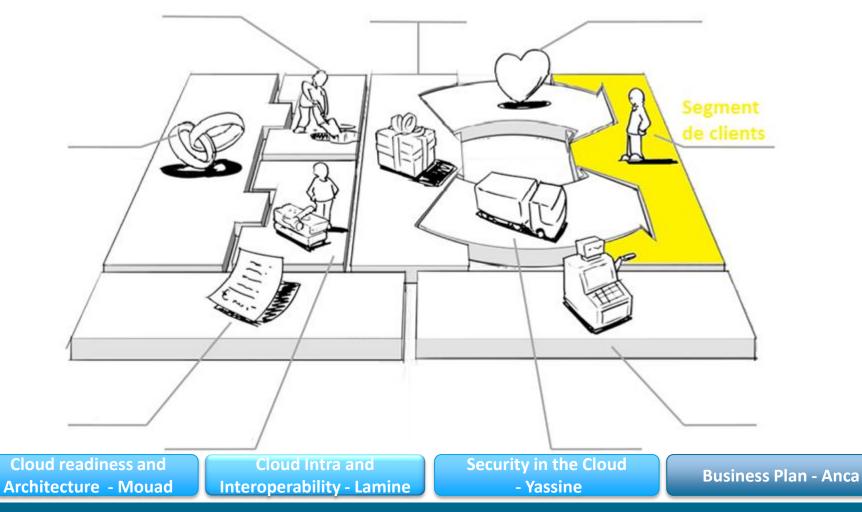
Anca ZANFIR





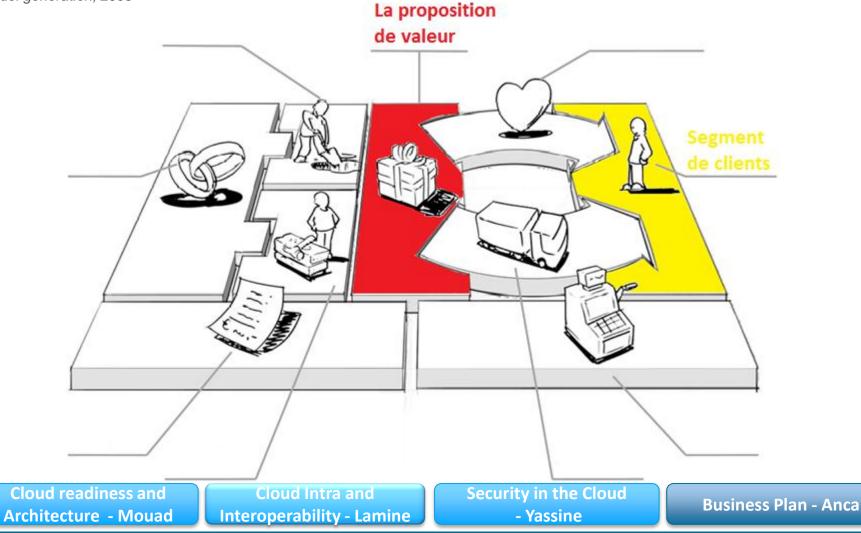


Clients



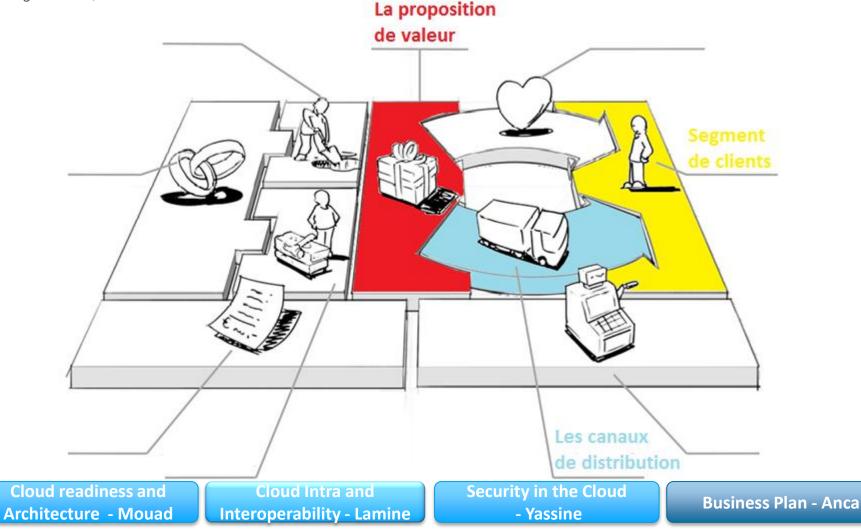


Value Proposition



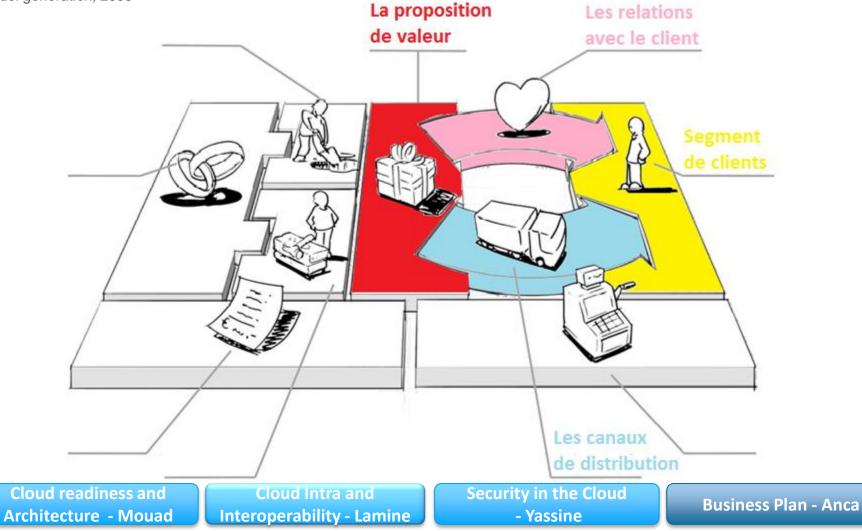


Channel Distribution



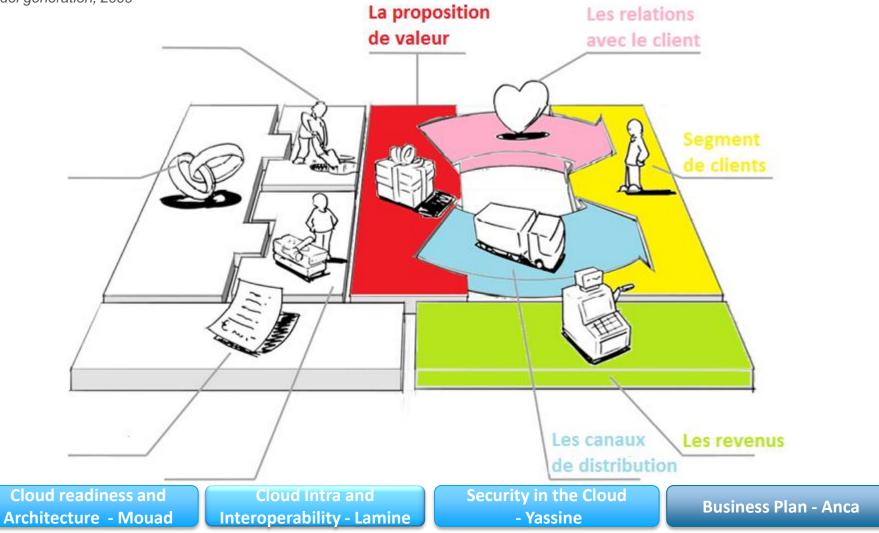


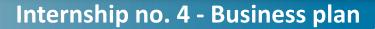
Customer Relationships





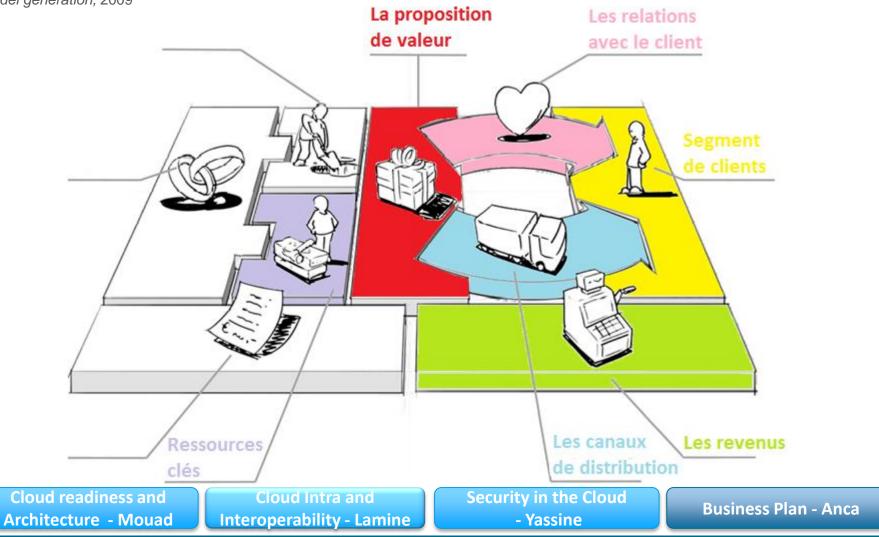
Revenue Streams







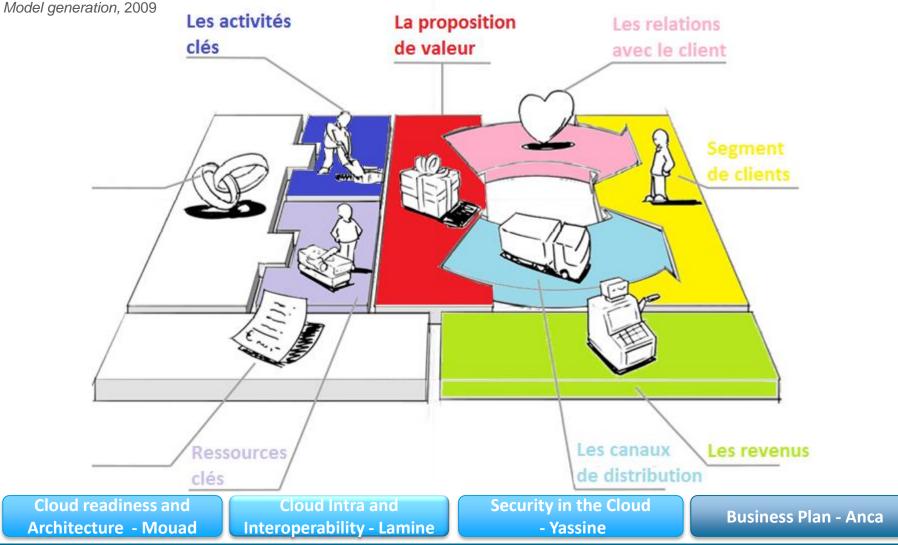
Key Resources





Key Activities

Source: Alexander Osterwalder, Yves Pigneur – Business

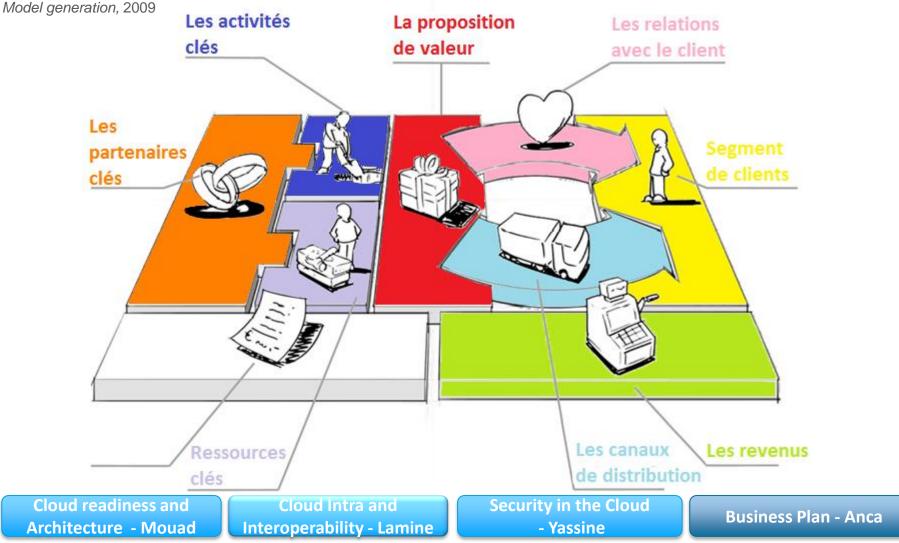




System×

Key Partners

Source: Alexander Osterwalder, Yves Pigneur – Business



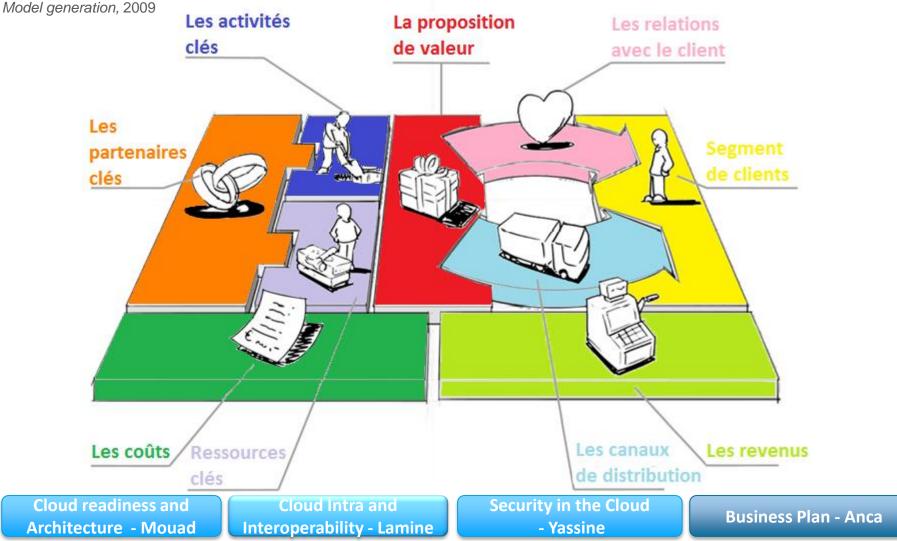
Inter

Internship no. 4 - Business plan

Product Costs

Source: Alexander Osterwalder, Yves Pigneur – Business

Sus





Thank you for your attention!









VMs placement problem

Problem definition: given an end-user request (expressed as virtual resources often considered as VMs) of **size N**, to host on a physical substrate of *X* Servers, how to optimally determine the best placement of all the VMs according to different constraints: geolocation, affinity/anti-affinity constraints, ... ?

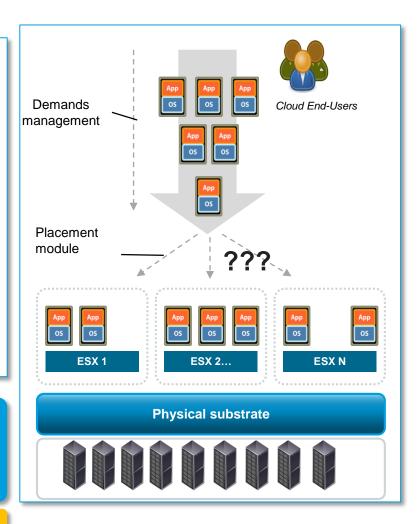


Benefits:

- Optimized resource consumption
- Reduced operational costs
- □ ...etc.

Problem challenges

Exponential number of constraints







FNTRFTIFN Patrick Debus-Pesquet, Numergy: "Supporter un million de VM à l'horizon 2015/2016" Christophe Bardy 🖈 🚢 🖪 🗛 🧰 Share 🛛 🗗 🛂 🛃 [section title title=1 - Numergy : Une infrastructure initiale sous VMware vSphere...] [Note : La version initiale de l'article indiquait de façon incorrecte des SLA de 99,7, 99,8 et 99,9% pour les différentes offres de Numergy, au lieu de 99,7%, 99,9% et 99,99%. Ces informations ont été corrigées dans cette version de l'article] La semaine dernière, LeMagIT a pu s'entretenir avec Patrick Debus-Pesquet, le directeur technique de Numergy, la filiale cloud de SFR, Bull et Caisse des dépôts et Consignations. Arrivé chez l'opérateur de cloud français le 10 décembre dernier. Patrick Debus Pesquet a un long historique dans l'informatique. Ce diplômé de l'IEP de Lyon a commencé sa carrière chez Shell en tant qu'analyste SNA, avant de travailler pour Aérospatiale, Renault et SITB (aujourd'hui Atos

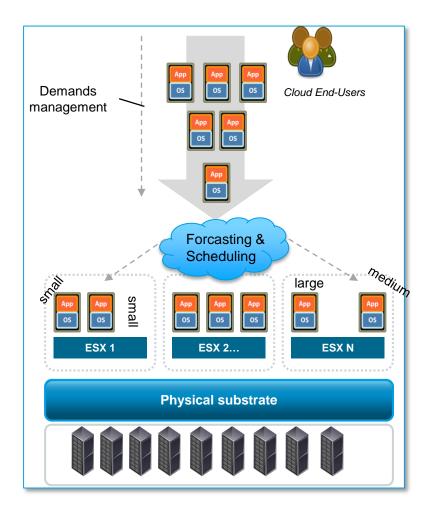


Due to fluctuations in users' demands, we use Auto-Regressive (AR(k)) process, to handle with future demands:

$$d_t = \sum_{i=1}^k \varphi_i d_{t-i} + \varepsilon_t$$

Problem Complexity :

NP-Hard Problem: There is an exponnential number of cases. The problem is considered as a modified instance of the Bin-Packing.





Mathematical formulation:

Formulation as ILP:

The corresponding mathematical model is an Integer Linear Programming: difficulties to characterize the convex hull of the considered problem and to get optimal solutions.

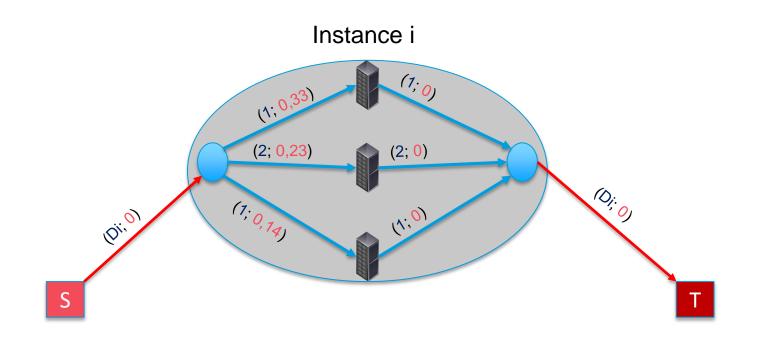
$$\min Z = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{|I|} \gamma_{ij} y_{ij} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{|I|} P_j x_{ij}$$

Subject To:

$$\begin{aligned} x_{ij} &\leq C_{ij} y_{ij}, \forall j \in I, i = \overline{1, N} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{ij} &= d_j, \forall j \in I \\ x_{ij} &\in N, \forall i, j \\ y_{ij} &= \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if VM}_j \text{ is hosted in server i} \\ 0 \text{ else.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

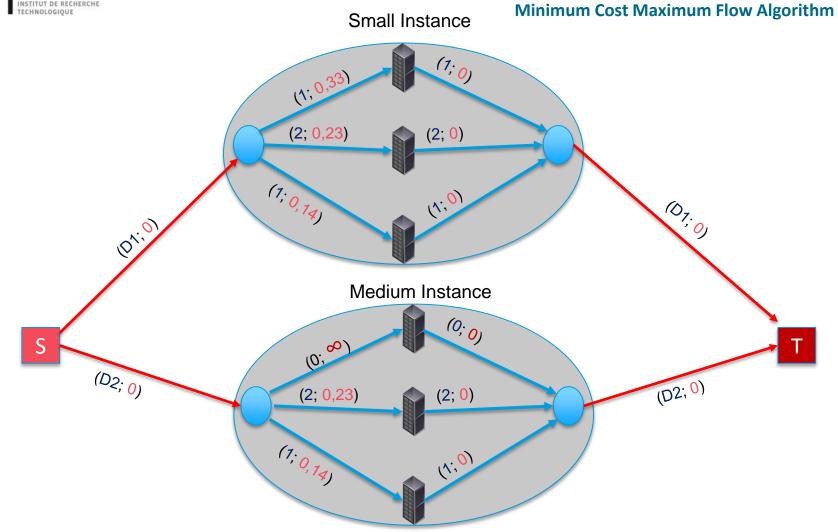


Minimum Cost Maximum Flow Algorithm



Legend: (capacity; cost)



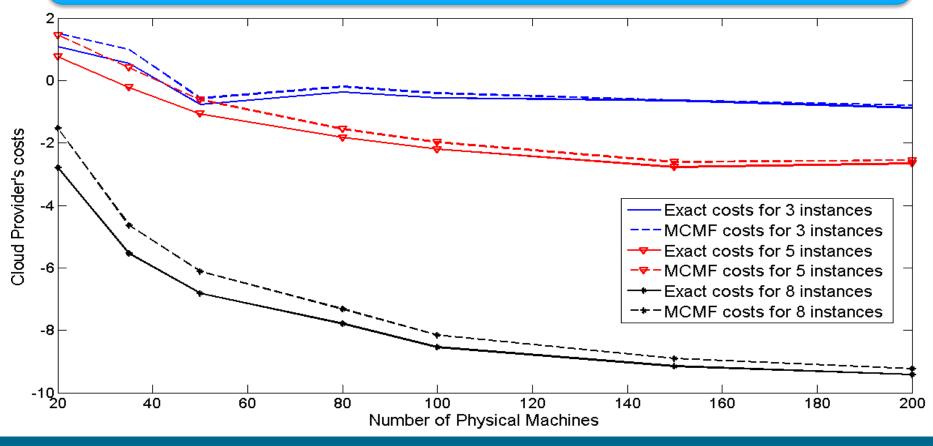




Simulation Tests: Case of (0;1) Random Costs

Random Hosting Costs Scenario

We consider (0; 1) Random hosting costs between each couple of vertices (a, b), where a is a fictif node, and b is a physical machine (server).





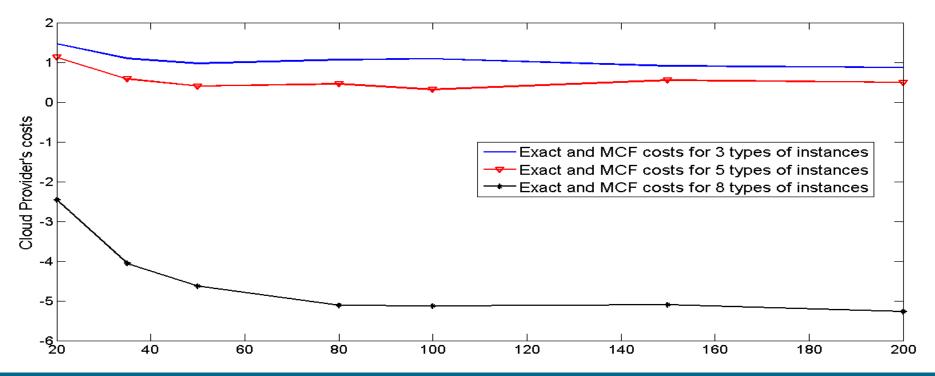
Simulations Tests: Case of Inverse Hosting Costs:

Inverse Hosting Costs Scenario

We consider inversed hosting costs function between each couple of vertices (a, b), where a is a fictif node, and b is a physical machine:

$$g_{ab} = \frac{1}{f(C_{ab})}$$
 if $C_{ab} \ge 0$, otherwise $g_{ab} = \infty$

Where C_{ab} represents the available capacity on the considered arc. f est une fonction non nulle.





Publication:

Minimum Cost Maximum Flow Algorithm for Dynamic Resource Allocation in Cloud Computing. IEEE Cloud 2012, pp.876-882, Honolulu, Hawaii (USA), 2012.