



# Cloud Computing & Big Data

PARALLEL & SCALABLE MACHINE LEARNING & DEEP LEARNING

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LECTURE 8

## Infrastructure-As-A-Service (IAAS)

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Room Stapi 108



UNIVERSITY OF ICELAND  
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND NATURAL SCIENCES

FACULTY OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING,  
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND COMPUTER SCIENCE

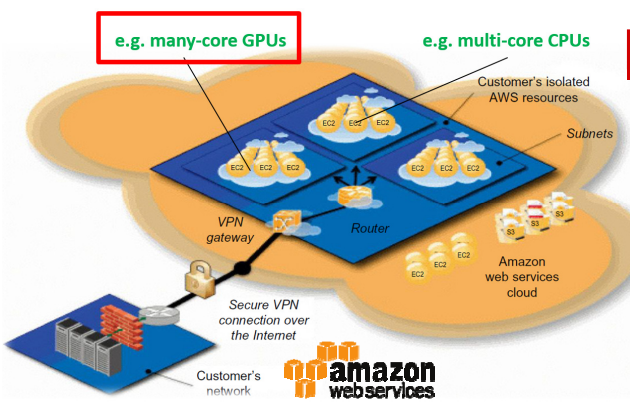


HELMHOLTZ  
RESEARCH FOR GRAND CHALLENGES

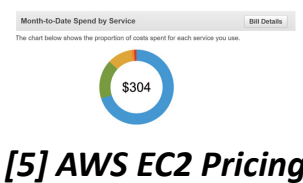
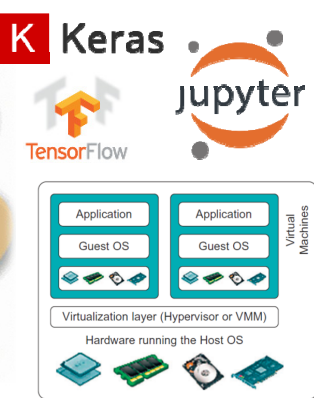


# Review of Lecture 7 – Deep Learning Applications in Clouds

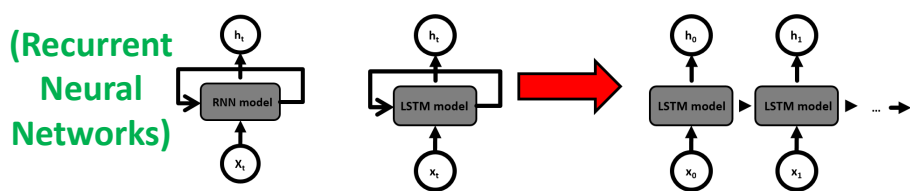
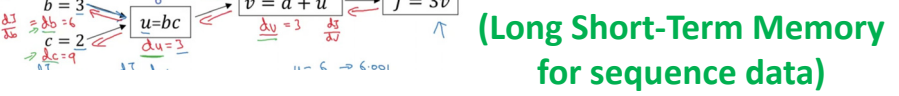
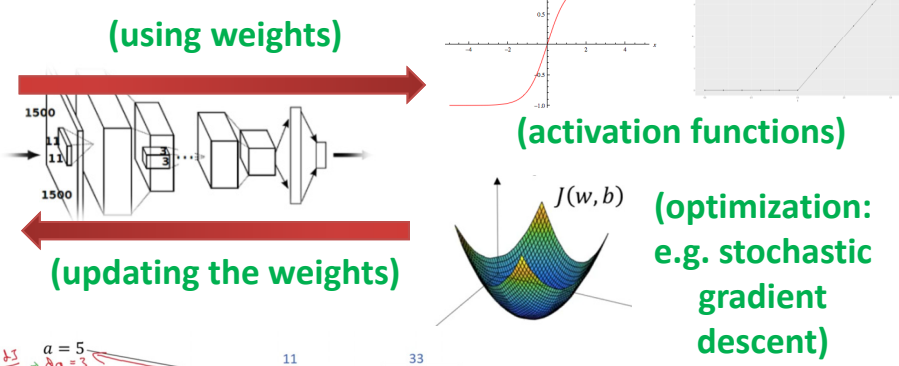
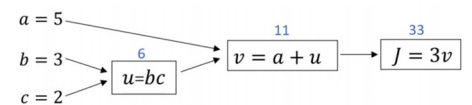
## Deep Learning in Clouds



GPU Instances - Current Generation					
p3.2xlarge	8	26	61 GiB	EBS Only	\$3.06 per Hour
p3.8xlarge	32	94	244 GiB	EBS Only	\$12.24 per Hour
p3.16xlarge	64	188	488 GiB	EBS Only	\$24.48 per Hour
p2.xlarge	4	12	61 GiB	EBS Only	\$0.90 per Hour
p2.8xlarge	32	94	488 GiB	EBS Only	\$7.20 per Hour



## Advanced Concepts



- [2] Keras Python Deep Learning Library
- [4] Jupyter Web page
- [6] Coursera Deep Learning Specialization
- [1] Distributed & Cloud Computing Book
- [3] Tensorflow Deep Learning Framework
- [7] Mount Esja in Iceland

# Outline of the Course

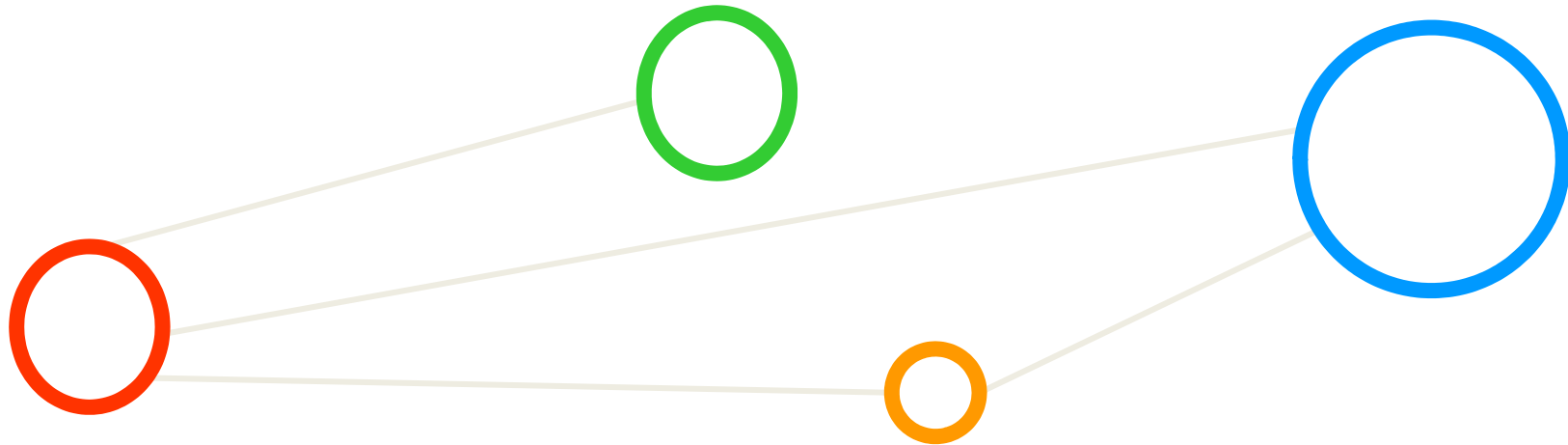
1. Cloud Computing & Big Data
  2. Machine Learning Models in Clouds
  3. Apache Spark for Cloud Applications
  4. Virtualization & Data Center Design
  5. Map-Reduce Computing Paradigm
  6. Deep Learning driven by Big Data
  7. Deep Learning Applications in Clouds
  8. Infrastructure-As-A-Service (IAAS)
  9. Platform-As-A-Service (PAAS)
  10. Software-As-A-Service (SAAS)
  11. Data Analytics & Cloud Data Mining
  12. Docker & Container Management
  13. OpenStack Cloud Operating System
  14. Online Social Networking & Graphs
  15. Data Streaming Tools & Applications
  16. Epilogue
- + additional practical lectures for our hands-on exercises in context
- Practical Topics
  - Theoretical / Conceptual Topics

# Outline

- Understanding IAAS Provisioning
  - Different Cloud Service Levels
  - Amazon Web Services (AWS) Examples
  - AWS Management Console & EC2 Instance
  - Configuration and Launching EC2 Instances
  - Payment Models & vCPU/Memory pricing
- Advanced IAAS Topics
  - Cloud Storage with Amazon S3 & EBS & EFS
  - AWS Marketplace & Users
  - Openstack and IAAS Deployment Options
  - Qstack Software & Advania Cloud Services
  - GoGrid/DataPipe & Enomaly/Virtustream

- Promises from previous lecture(s):
- *Lecture 1:* Lecture 8 & 9 & 10 offer more insights into concrete cloud systems and their architectures today
- *Lecture 1 & Practical Lecture 5.1:* Lecture 8 provides more details about Amazon EC2 and its Infrastructure-as-a-Service models
- *Lecture 1:* Lecture 8 provides more details about Amazon S3 and its Infrastructure-as-a-Service models
- *Lecture 3:* Lecture 8 provides more detailed information about AWS products with Infrastructure-As-A-Service
- *Lecture 4:* Lecture 8 & 9 & 10 offer more insights into concrete cloud systems and their use of virtualization
- *Lecture 5 & Practical Lecture 5.1:* Lecture 8 will provide more examples using Infrastructure-As-A-Service (IAAS) & AWS Cloud Services
- *Lecture 7:* Lecture 8 will provide more pieces of information about IAAS features of AWS EC2 & others

# Understanding IAAS Provisioning



# Internet Cloud Systems – Examples – Revisited (cf. Lecture 1)

- Selected **Cloud Systems (aka ‘Clouds’)** known today

- Google AppEngine (massive computing & storage & applications)
- Amazon Web Service (massive computing & storage)
- Facebook (online social networking & advertisement)
- SalesForce.com (customer relationship management)
- Rackspace (managed cloud provider & hosting)
- IBM Bluemix (cloud platform)
- Enomaly (elastic computing cloud)



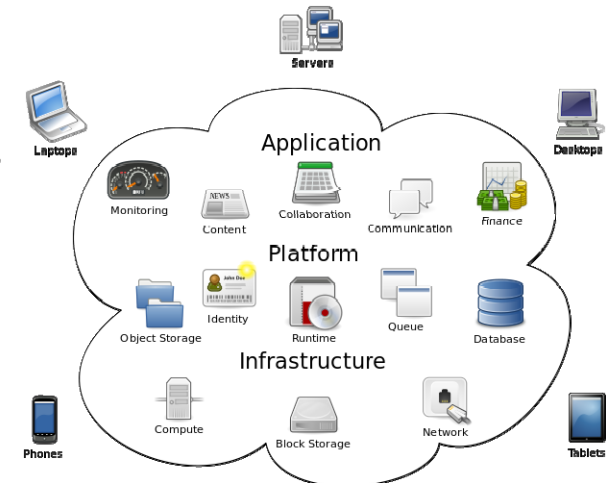
- Cloud systems play an increasingly important role in upgrading traditional Web services and Internet applications

[1] *Distributed & Cloud Computing Book*

- Large-scale Internet applications have significantly enhanced the quality of life in society today
- Internet Cloud Systems often show overlaps in provisioning of various services (e.g. computing, storage, etc.), but also often have some unique selling proposition (USP) to pick one or another

# Three Levels of Cloud Service Models: \*AAS

- Levels oriented towards different users
  - Full customization to direct usable applications
- Software as a Service (SAAS)
  - Provides specific 'ready-to-run applications'
  - Sometimes related to geographical location
- Platform as a Services (PAAS)
  - Virtual images ready to deploy your software
  - Includes a 'platform for creation of your services'



Cloud Computing

[8] Wikipedia

'Cloud computing'

- Infrastructure as a Service (IAAS) focus in this lecture
  - Provides 'bare metal infrastructure' & virtual IT resources (cf. Lecture 4)
  - Use and tune infrastructure as needed (compute, storage, networking, ...)

■ Cloud computing infrastructures typically offer services on three different levels: Infrastructure as a Service (IAAS), Platform as a Service (PAAS), and Software as a Service (SAAS)



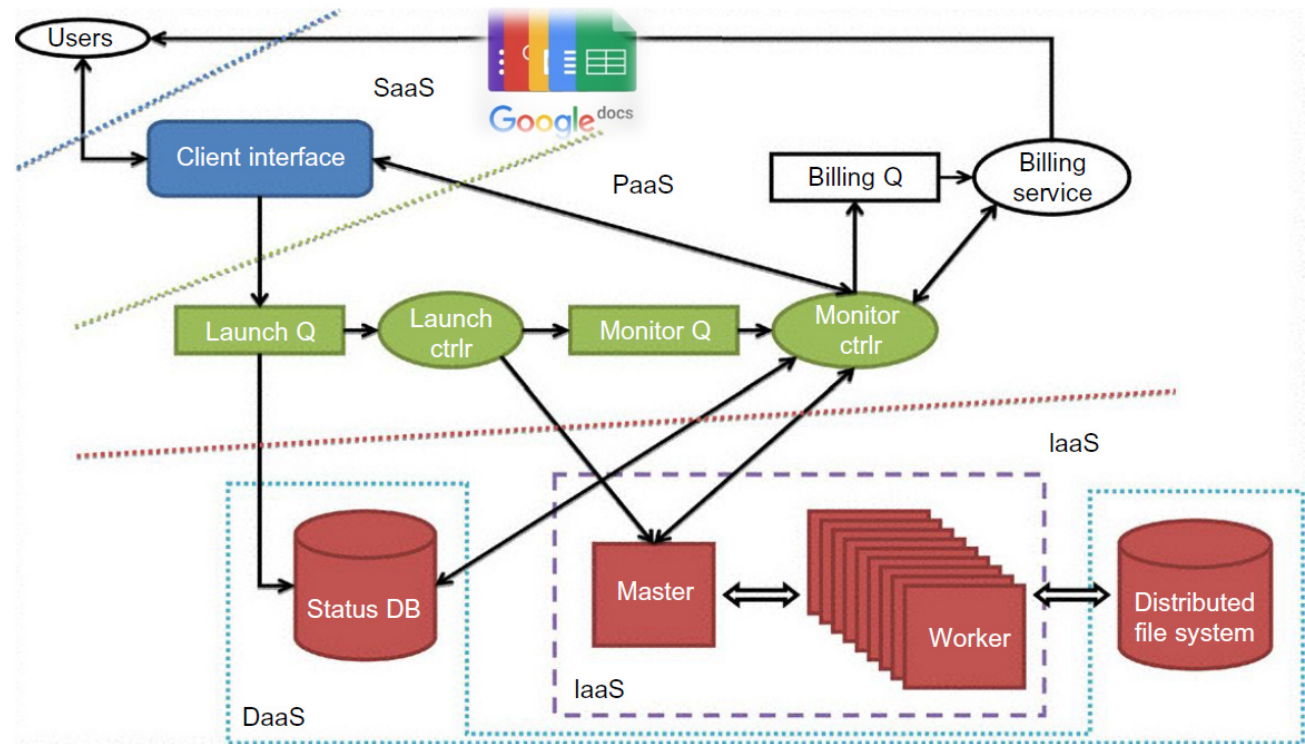
# Different Cloud Service Models – SAAS

- Software-As-A-Service (SAAS)

- E.g. services for business processes, consumer applications related to geographical locations, ...



- The Conceptual ideas and key usage of the SAAS cloud service model include consume applications, avoid installations, special interfaces & ready-to-run applications
- SAAS is based on easy accessible software remotely accessed via Web browsers and centrally hosted in data centers



[1] Distributed & Cloud Computing Book

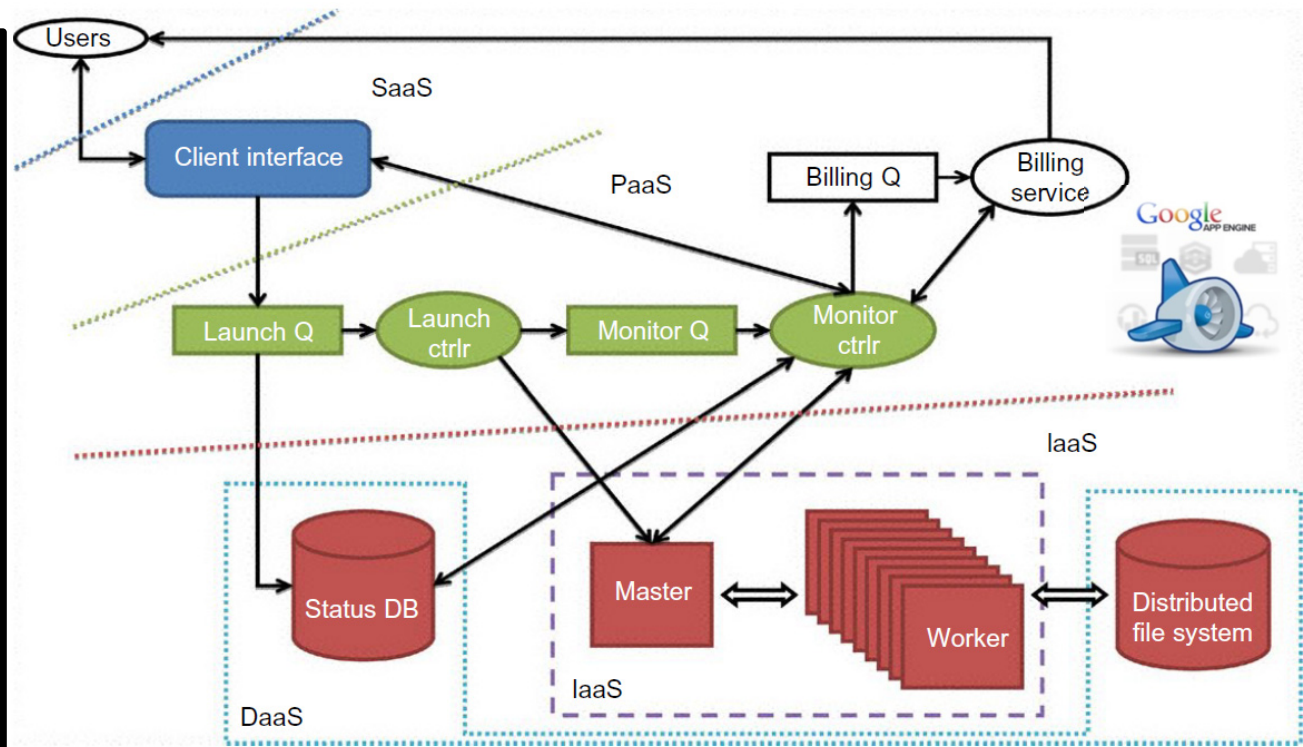


# Different Cloud Service Models – PAAS

- Platform-As-A-Service (PAAS)

- E.g. used to provision billing services, handle compute job queuing, launching of images, and monitoring to support application developers

- The Conceptual ideas and key usage of the PAAS cloud service model is building cloud applications with software development kits (SDKs) & application programming Interfaces (APIs) via basic services
- PAAS is based on known application frameworks similar to ASP, J2EE, JSP and languages like Python, Java, Ruby, etc.



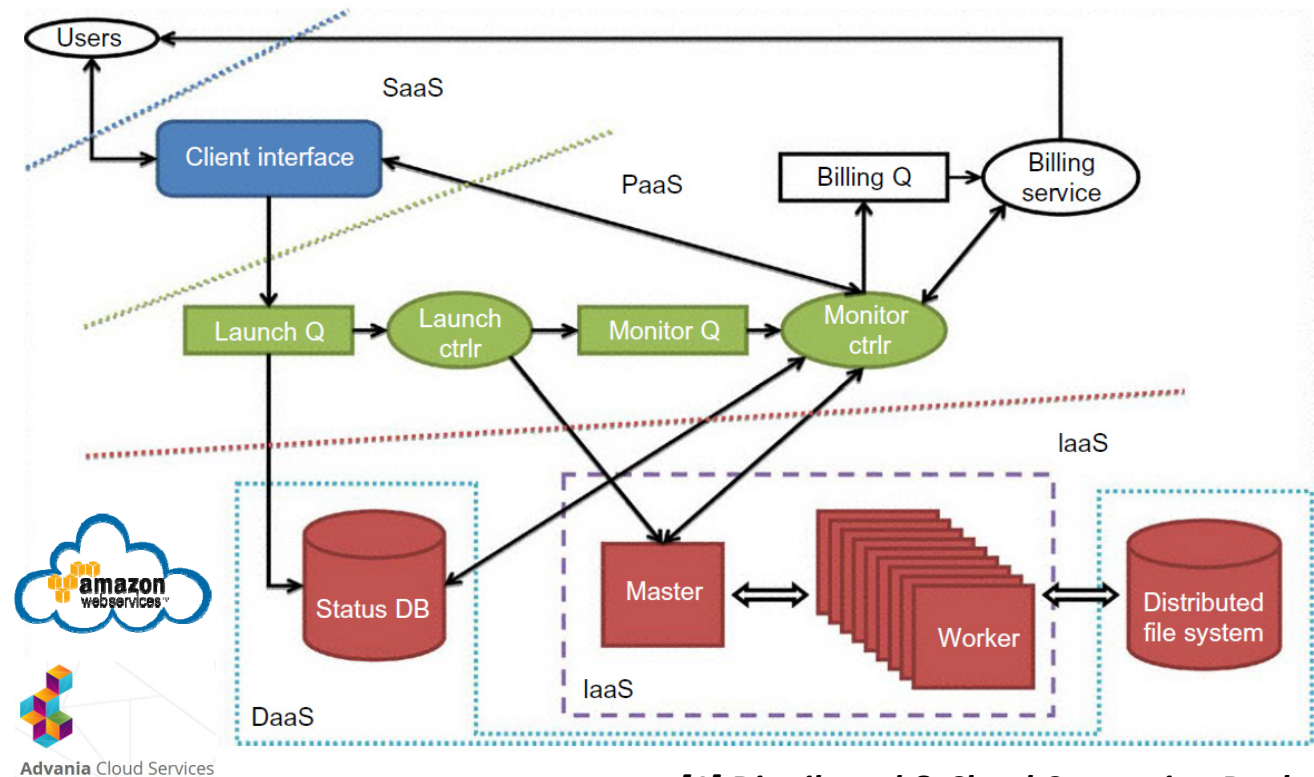
[1] Distributed & Cloud Computing Book

# Different Cloud Service Models – IAAS

## ■ Infrastructure-As-A-Service (IAAS)

- E.g. used to provision databases (aka Database-As-A-Service), compute instances, distributed file systems, and storage to satisfy 'general' demands

- The Conceptual ideas and key usage of the IAAS cloud service model include hosting, bare metal, and resource provisioning
- IAAS is based on virtual machines (cf. Lecture 4) that are used to flexible share computing and storage resources in a scalable and secure manner



[1] Distributed & Cloud Computing Book

# IAAS Provider Example – Amazon Web Services (AWS)

- On-Demand delivery of virtualized IT resources
  - Compute power, database storage, networking
  - Application services, databases, specific software
  - Offers ‘rapid access’ to flexible and low cost IT resources
  - Access as many resources as you need (~instantly)
  - Using pay-as-you-go pricing (pay for what you use)
  - Provides tools for deployment and management of the infrastructure



[9] AWS Web page

- Selected Business Cases

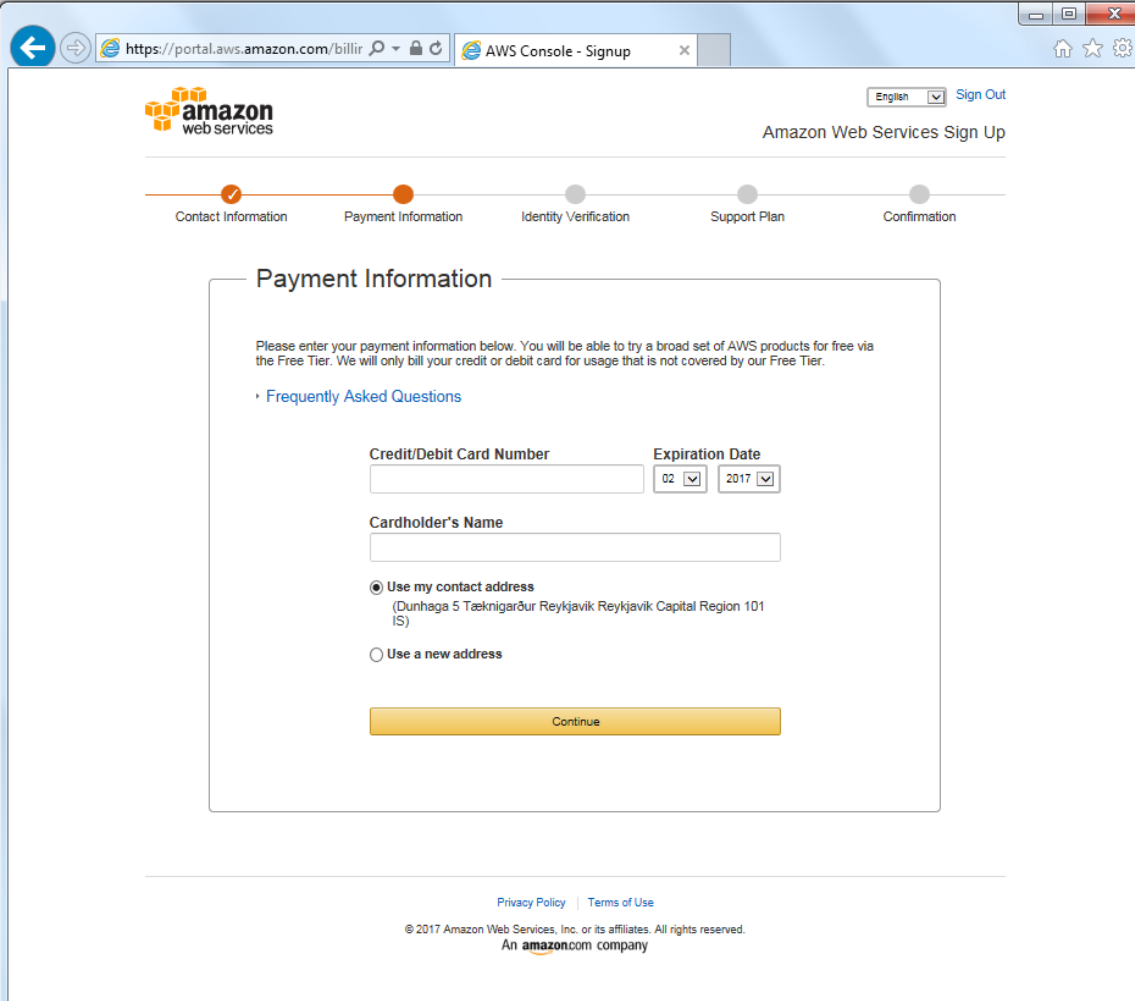
[10] Big Data Tips ‘Amazon Web Services’

- Start-ups that need flexibility, have no capital investment, no experience
- Run applications that share photos to millions of mobile end users
- Support business critical operations (e.g. understanding customer needs)

- Amazon Web Services (AWS) is a commercial provider using the IAAS cloud service model in order to provide specifically tuned IT resources with roughly 70 different cloud services to choose from
- AWS also provides a wide variety of other services using the PAAS and SAAS cloud service models

# AWS Sign-Up Process requires Payment Information

- Account
  - Name, Email
  - Password
  - Address, Phone
  - Company or private person
- Payment(!)
  - Credit Card  
(informally known as 'swipe the credit card')
- Verification
  - Auto call & PIN
- Support plan
  - How you plan to use AWS



The screenshot shows the AWS Sign-Up process in a browser window. The URL is <https://portal.aws.amazon.com/billir>. The page title is "Amazon Web Services Sign Up". The navigation bar includes the Amazon logo, "English" language selector, and "Sign Out" link. A progress bar at the top indicates the current step: "Payment Information" (highlighted with an orange dot), followed by "Contact Information", "Identity Verification", "Support Plan", and "Confirmation".

The main content area is titled "Payment Information" and contains the following text: "Please enter your payment information below. You will be able to try a broad set of AWS products for free via the Free Tier. We will only bill your credit or debit card for usage that is not covered by our Free Tier." Below this text is a link for "Frequently Asked Questions".

The form fields include:

- Credit/Debit Card Number**: A text input field.
- Expiration Date**: Two dropdown menus for month (02) and year (2017).
- Cardholder's Name**: A text input field.
- Address Selection**: Two radio buttons: "Use my contact address" (selected) and "Use a new address". Below the selected option is the address: "(Dunhaga 5 Tæknigarður Reykjavík Reykjavík Capital Region 101 IS)".

A yellow "Continue" button is located at the bottom of the form.

At the bottom of the page, there are links for "Privacy Policy" and "Terms of Use", and a copyright notice: "© 2017 Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved. An amazon.com company".

# AWS Management Console – Services – Revisited

Services **Resource Groups** morrisriedel Frankfurt Support

Find a service by name or feature (for example, EC2, S3 or VM, storage). Group A-Z

- Compute**
  - EC2
  - Lightsail [↗](#)
  - Elastic Container Service
  - EKS
  - Lambda
  - Batch
  - Elastic Beanstalk
- Storage**
  - S3
  - EFS
  - Glacier
  - Storage Gateway
- Database**
  - RDS
  - DynamoDB
  - ElastiCache
  - Neptune
  - Amazon Redshift
- Developer Tools**
  - CodeStar
  - CodeCommit
  - CodeBuild
  - CodeDeploy
  - CodePipeline
  - Cloud9
  - X-Ray
- Management Tools**
  - CloudWatch
  - AWS Auto Scaling
  - CloudFormation
  - CloudTrail
  - Config
  - OpsWorks
  - Service Catalog
  - Systems Manager
  - Trusted Advisor
  - Managed Services
- Media Services**
  - Elastic Transcoder
- Analytics**
  - Athena
  - EMR
  - CloudSearch
  - Elasticsearch Service
  - Kinesis
  - QuickSight [↗](#)
  - Data Pipeline
  - AWS Glue
- Security, Identity & Compliance**
  - IAM
  - Cognito
  - Secrets Manager
  - GuardDuty
  - Inspector
  - Amazon Macie [↗](#)
  - AWS Single Sign-On
  - Certificate Manager
  - CloudHSM
  - Directory Service
  - WAF & Shield
  - Artifact
- Customer Engagement**
  - Amazon Connect
  - Pinpoint
  - Simple Email Service
- Business Productivity**
  - Alexa for Business
  - Amazon Chime [↗](#)
  - WorkDocs
  - WorkMail
- Desktop & App Streaming**
  - WorkSpaces
  - AppStream 2.0
- Internet Of Things**
  - IoT Core
  - IoT 1-Click
  - IoT Device Management
  - IoT Analytics
  - Greengrass
  - Amazon FreeRTOS

# IAAS Provider Example – AWS Services Overview

## Compute

- Amazon EC2
- Amazon EC2 Container Registry
- Amazon EC2 Container Service
- Amazon Lightsail
- Amazon VPC
- AWS Batch
- AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- AWS Lambda
- Auto Scaling
- Elastic Load Balancing

## Storage

- Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)
- Amazon Elastic Block Storage (EBS)
- Amazon Elastic File System (EFS)
- Amazon Glacier
- AWS Storage Gateway
- AWS Snowball
- AWS Snowball Edge
- AWS Snowmobile

## Database

- Amazon Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon DynamoDB
- Amazon ElastiCache
- Amazon Redshift
- AWS Database Migration Service

## Migration

- AWS Discovery Services
- AWS Database Migration Service
- AWS Server Migration Service
- AWS Snowball
- AWS Snowball Edge
- AWS Snowmobile

## Networking & Content Delivery

- Amazon VPC
- Amazon CloudFront
- Amazon Route 53
- AWS Direct Connect
- Elastic Load Balancing

## Developer Tools

- AWS CodeCommit
- AWS CodeBuild
- AWS CodeDeploy
- AWS CodePipeline
- AWS X-Ray
- AWS Command Line Interface

## Management Tools

- Amazon CloudWatch
- Amazon EC2 Systems Manager
- AWS CloudFormation
- AWS CloudTrail
- AWS Config
- AWS OpsWorks
- AWS Service Catalog
- AWS Trusted Advisor
- AWS Personal Health Dashboard
- AWS Command Line Interface
- AWS Management Console
- AWS Managed Services

## Security, Identity & Compliance

- AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- Amazon Inspector
- AWS Certificate Manager
- AWS CloudHSM
- AWS Directory Service
- Amazon Cloud Directory
- AWS Key Management Service
- AWS Organizations
- AWS Shield
- AWS WAF
- AWS Artifact

## Analytics

- Amazon Athena
- Amazon EMR
- Amazon CloudSearch
- Amazon Elasticsearch Service
- Amazon Kinesis
- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon QuickSight
- AWS Data Pipeline
- AWS Glue

## Artificial Intelligence

- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon Machine Learning

## Mobile Services

- AWS Mobile Hub
- Amazon API Gateway
- Amazon Cognito
- Amazon Pinpoint
- AWS Device Farm
- AWS Mobile SDK

## Application Services

- AWS Step Functions
- Amazon API Gateway
- Amazon Elastic Transcoder
- Amazon AppStream

## Messaging

- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Pinpoint
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS

## Business Productivity

- Amazon WorkDocs
- Amazon WorkMail

## Desktop & App Streaming

- Amazon WorkSpaces
- Amazon AppStream 2.0

## Software

- AWS Marketplace

## Internet of Things

- AWS IoT Platform
- AWS Greengrass
- AWS IoT Button

## Game Development

- Amazon Lumberyard



[9] AWS Web page



# Understand AWS Cloud Service Portfolio – Compute

- Multiple compute products
  - Deploy, run, and scale applications as virtual servers, containers, or code
- Products & Usage
  - Amazon EC2: Virtual servers in the cloud
  - Amazon EC2 Container Registry: Store and retrieve Docker images
  - Amazon EC2 Container Service: Run & manage Docker containers
  - Amazon Lightsail: Launch and manage virtual private servers
  - Amazon VPC: Isolated cloud resources
  - AWS Batch: Run batch jobs at any scale
  - AWS Elastic Beanstalk: Run and manage Web Apps
  - AWS Lambda: Run your code in response to events
  - Auto Scaling: Automatic Elasticity

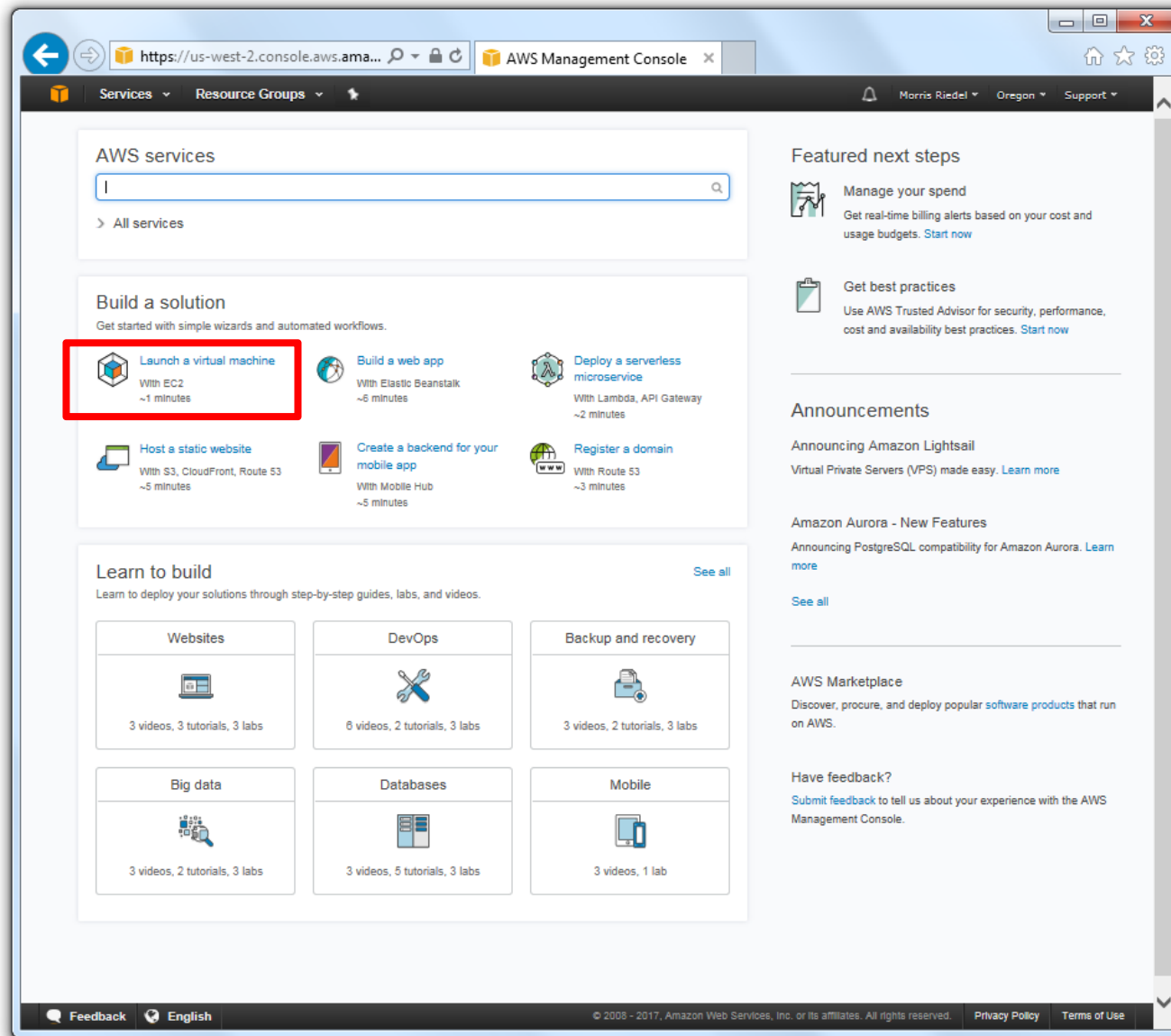


[9] AWS Web page

➤ Lecture 12 provides more details about containers, images, and registries including tool Docker

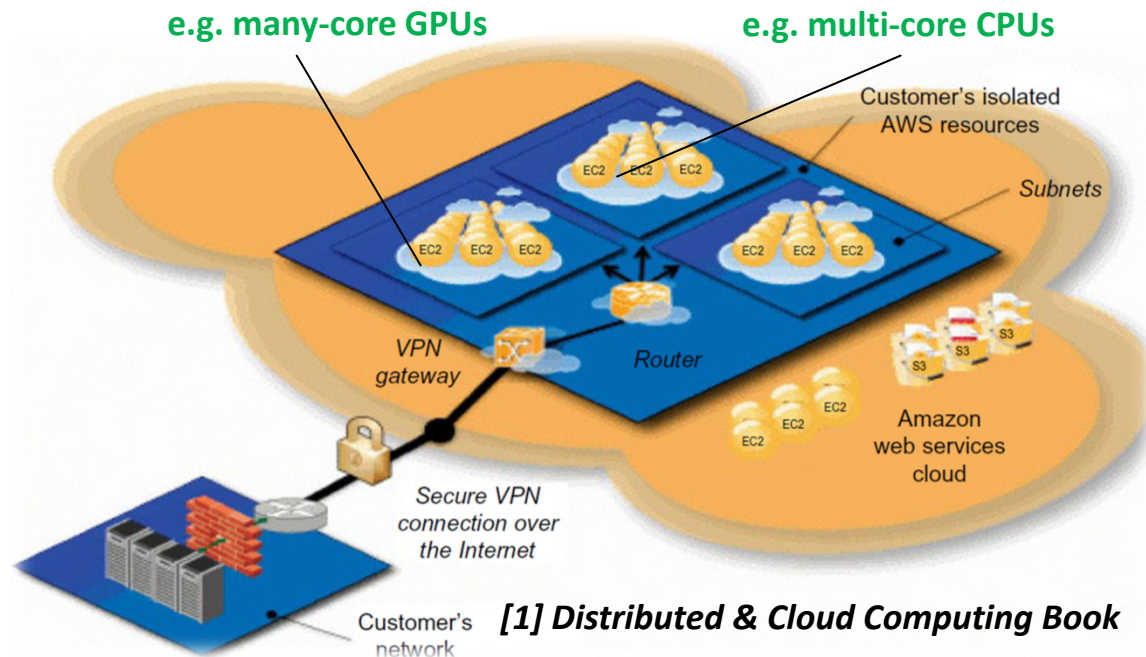


# AWS Management Console



# IAAS Compute Provisioning – AWS EC2 – Revisited

- Provides an elastic compute cloud (EC2)
  - Elastic load balancing services and so-called auto-scaling
  - E.g. great during peak times in business (e.g. x-mas shopping, etc.)
  - E.g. use exactly the right type and size of computing a start-up needs for newest bright ideas
- E.g. *New York Times* use it to quickly retrieve pictorial information from millions of articles




■ AWS offers the IAAS Amazon EC2 service that provides an elastic compute cloud (EC2) that ensures that a sufficient number of EC2 instances are provisioned to meet expected performance

# AWS Amazon EC2 Instances – Quick Launch Wizard

- Launch a **EC2 virtual machine** via console
  - E.g. **Quick launch wizard** lets one easily create an EC2 instance (AWS-recommended default configuration, advanced wizard available too)

- **Quick launch wizard**

1. Provide **EC2 instance name**
2. Select **operating system**  
Select an Operating System  


Amazon Linux AMI 2016.03.0

Amazon Linux AMI is an EBS-backed, AWS-supported image. The default image includes AWS command line tools, Python, Ruby, Perl, and Java. The repositories include Docker, PHP, MySQL, PostgreSQL, and other packages.
3. Select **EC2 instance type**
4. Create **key pair: download private key**
5. Create particular **EC2 instance**

Name your EC2 instance

This is how you will identify your instance in AWS console. Choose a name that is easy for you to remember.

Example: MyFirstInstance

Use this name

Select an instance type



t2.micro

1 Core vCPU (up to 3.3 GHz), 1 GiB Memory RAM, 8 GB Storage  
**FREE TIER ELIGIBLE**

Need a different instance type? AWS offers additional options through the [advanced EC2 Launch Instance wizard](#).

■ **Amazon EC2 provides virtual machines (cf. Lecture 4) in the AWS cloud known as EC instances**

# AWS EC2 – AMIs for Deep Learning (cf. Lecture 7)

aws Services Resource Groups morrisriedel Frankfurt Support

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) [Cancel and Exit](#)

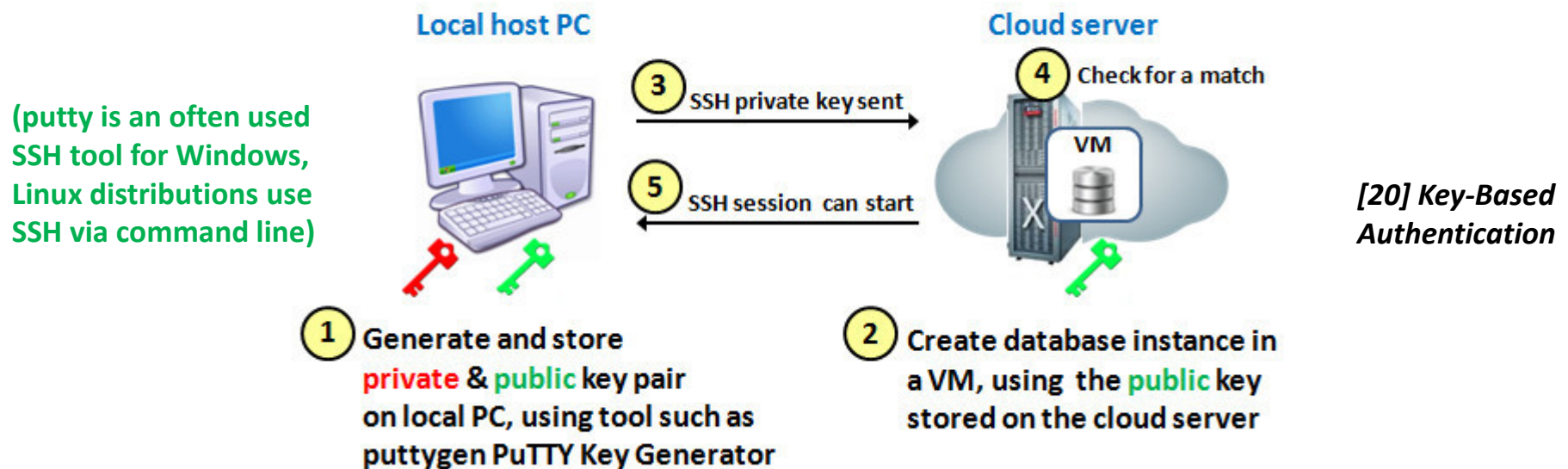
	<b>Deep Learning AMI (Ubuntu) Version 16.0</b> - ami-088832fd13580f7e7	<a href="#">Select</a>
Comes with latest binaries of deep learning frameworks pre-installed in separate virtual environments: MXNet, TensorFlow, Caffe, Caffe2, PyTorch, Keras, Chainer, Theano and CNTK. Fully-configured with NVidia CUDA, cuDNN and NCCL as well as Intel MKL-DNN		64-bit
Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm		
	<b>Deep Learning AMI (Amazon Linux) Version 16.0</b> - ami-00a55f81413d1a50b	<a href="#">Select</a>
Comes with latest binaries of deep learning frameworks pre-installed in separate virtual environments: MXNet, TensorFlow, Caffe, Caffe2, PyTorch, Keras, Chainer, Theano and CNTK. Fully-configured with NVidia CUDA, cuDNN and NCCL as well as Intel MKL-DNN		64-bit
Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm		
	<b>Deep Learning Base AMI (Ubuntu) Version 11.0</b> - ami-0f7541f5076eb7f03	<a href="#">Select</a>
Comes with foundational platform of NVidia CUDA, cuDNN, NCCL, GPU Drivers, Intel MKL-DNN and other system libraries to deploy your own custom deep learning environment		64-bit
Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm		
	<b>Deep Learning Base AMI (Amazon Linux) Version 12.0</b> - ami-0a8d3bc23f3dd01d2	<a href="#">Select</a>
Comes with foundational platform of NVidia CUDA, cuDNN, NCCL, GPU Drivers, Intel MKL-DNN and other system libraries to deploy your own custom deep learning environment		64-bit
Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm		

- Amazon offers pre-configured AMIs for deep learning consisting of preinstalled deep learning packages such as MXNet, TensorFlow, Caffe, Caffe2, PyTorch, Keras, Chainer, Theano, or CNTK
- Pre-configured AMIs for deep learning feature preinstalled GPGPU Nvidia CUDA & cuDNN libraries that usually requires a lot of efforts in installation and version checks with deep learning packages

# Secure IAAS Access – Private / Public Key Pairs in Detail

- Used for IAAS cloud users
  - Enables authentication (identity check w/o passwords)
  - Used with secure shell (SSH) connections between laptops & servers

## Key-based Authentication in SSH



- Private/Public key pairs are often used to enable the authentication of users without passwords
- Private keys remain on the laptops of the user and the public key is stored at the cloud server side

# AWS Amazon EC2 Instances – Launching EC2 Instances

- Launching
  - Might take a couple of minutes depending on selected options



cloudserverone  
Status: In progress...

Your Instance is Launching!

Amazon EC2 is launching your instance. This process should only take a few minutes. You can proceed to the [EC2 Console](#) while this process takes place.



cloudserverone  
Status: Completed!

## Quick Start Steps

- ✓ Name
- ✓ Operating System
- ✓ Instance Type
- ✓ Private Key

## What we're launching for you

Your virtual machine will be set up using the following AWS services:

Virtual Machine

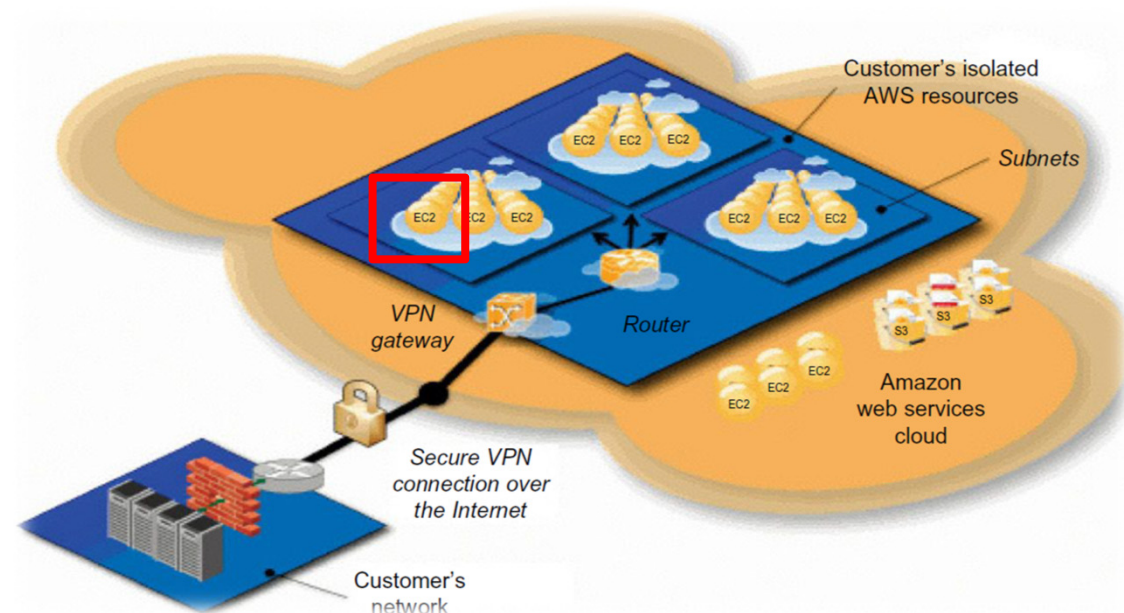
[EC2 Instance](#)

Storage

[EBS Volume](#)

Firewall

[Security Group](#)



[1] *Distributed & Cloud Computing Book*



# AWS Amazon EC2 Instances – Manage EC2 Instances

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console for an EC2 instance. The instance name is 'cloudserverone', with Instance ID 'i-00bad8c06cd826328'. It is running in the 'us-west-2b' Availability Zone. The Public DNS is 'ec2-54-202-76-181.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com'. The IPv4 Public IP address is '54.202.76.181', which is highlighted with a red box. Other details include Instance Type 't2.micro', Elastic IPs, Security Groups, and VPC/Subnet information.

Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks
cloudserverone	i-00bad8c06cd826328	t2.micro	us-west-2b	running	2/2 checks...

Instance: **i-00bad8c06cd826328 (cloudserverone)** Public DNS: [ec2-54-202-76-181.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com](https://ec2-54-202-76-181.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com)

Property	Value	Property	Value
Instance ID	i-00bad8c06cd826328	Public DNS (IPv4)	ec2-54-202-76-181.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com
Instance state	running	IPv4 Public IP	54.202.76.181
Instance type	t2.micro	IPv6 IPs	-
Elastic IPs	-	Private DNS	ip-172-31-17-219.us-west-2.compute.internal
Availability zone	us-west-2b	Private IPs	172.31.17.219
Security groups	cloudserverone-WebServerSecurityGroup-1SXL38TLCABV5	Secondary private IPs	-
Scheduled events	No scheduled events	VPC ID	vpc-da22a9bd
AMI ID	amzn-ami-hvm-2016.09.1.20170119-x86_64-gp2 (ami-f173cc91)	Subnet ID	subnet-b062cdd7
Platform	-	Network interfaces	eth0
IAM role	-	Source/dest. check	True
Key pair name	cloudserverone		



# Different Payment Models – Revisited

- **Pay-as-you-go / pay-per-use model** (informally known as ‘swipe the credit card’)
  - Cost is often significantly reduced vs. cost of ownership (not always)
  - All hardware and software resources are leased from cloud provider
  - Without capital investment on the part of the users
  - Example: Amazon Web Services (AWS) offers a **pay-as-you-go model for pricing ~70 cloud services**



<p><b>Classical Computing</b>                  (Repeat the following cycle every 18 months)</p> <p><b>Buy and own</b>                  Hardware, system software, applications to meet peak needs</p> <p><b>Install, configure, test, verify, evaluate, manage</b>                  -----</p> <p><b>Use</b>                  -----</p> <p><b>Pay \$\$\$\$\$</b> (High cost)</p>	<p><b>Cloud Computing</b>                  (Pay as you go per each service provided)</p> <p><b>Subscribe</b>                  -----</p> <p><b>Use</b> (Save about 80-95% of the total cost)                  -----</p> <p>(Finally)</p> <p><b>\$ - Pay for what you use</b>                  based on the QoS</p>
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*[1] Distributed & Cloud Computing Book*

■ **AWS uses four pricing models: ‘on-demand’ to pay for compute capacity by the hour, EC2 spot instances to bid on spare Amazon EC2 computing 90% off, reserved instances, dedicated hosts**

# AWS EC2 Compute Payment Models – vCPUs/Memory

Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

Filter by: All instance types Current generation Show/Hide Columns

Currently selected: t2.micro (Variable ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, Intel Xeon Family, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)

	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance	IPv6 Support
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.micro Free tier eligible	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes

Cancel Previous Review and Launch Next: Configure Instance Details

# AWS EC2 Compute Payment Models – ‘On-Demand’ Costs

Region: US East (Ohio) (different prices for different regions)

	vCPU	ECU	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	Linux/UNIX Usage
<b>General Purpose - Current Generation</b>					
t2.nano	1	Variable	0.5	EBS Only	\$0.0059 per Hour
t2.micro	1	Variable	1	EBS Only	\$0.012 per Hour
<b>t2.small</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Variable</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>EBS Only</b>	<b>\$0.023 per Hour</b>
t2.medium	2	Variable	4	EBS Only	\$0.047 per Hour
t2.large	2	Variable	8	EBS Only	\$0.094 per Hour
t2.xlarge	4	Variable	16	EBS Only	\$0.188 per Hour
t2.2xlarge	8	Variable	32	EBS Only	\$0.376 per Hour
m4.large	2	6.5	8	EBS Only	\$0.108 per Hour
m4.xlarge	4	13	16	EBS Only	\$0.215 per Hour
m4.2xlarge	8	26	32	EBS Only	\$0.431 per Hour
m4.4xlarge	16	53.5	64	EBS Only	\$0.862 per Hour
m4.10xlarge	40	124.5	160	EBS Only	\$2.155 per Hour
m4.16xlarge	64	188	256	EBS Only	\$3.447 per Hour

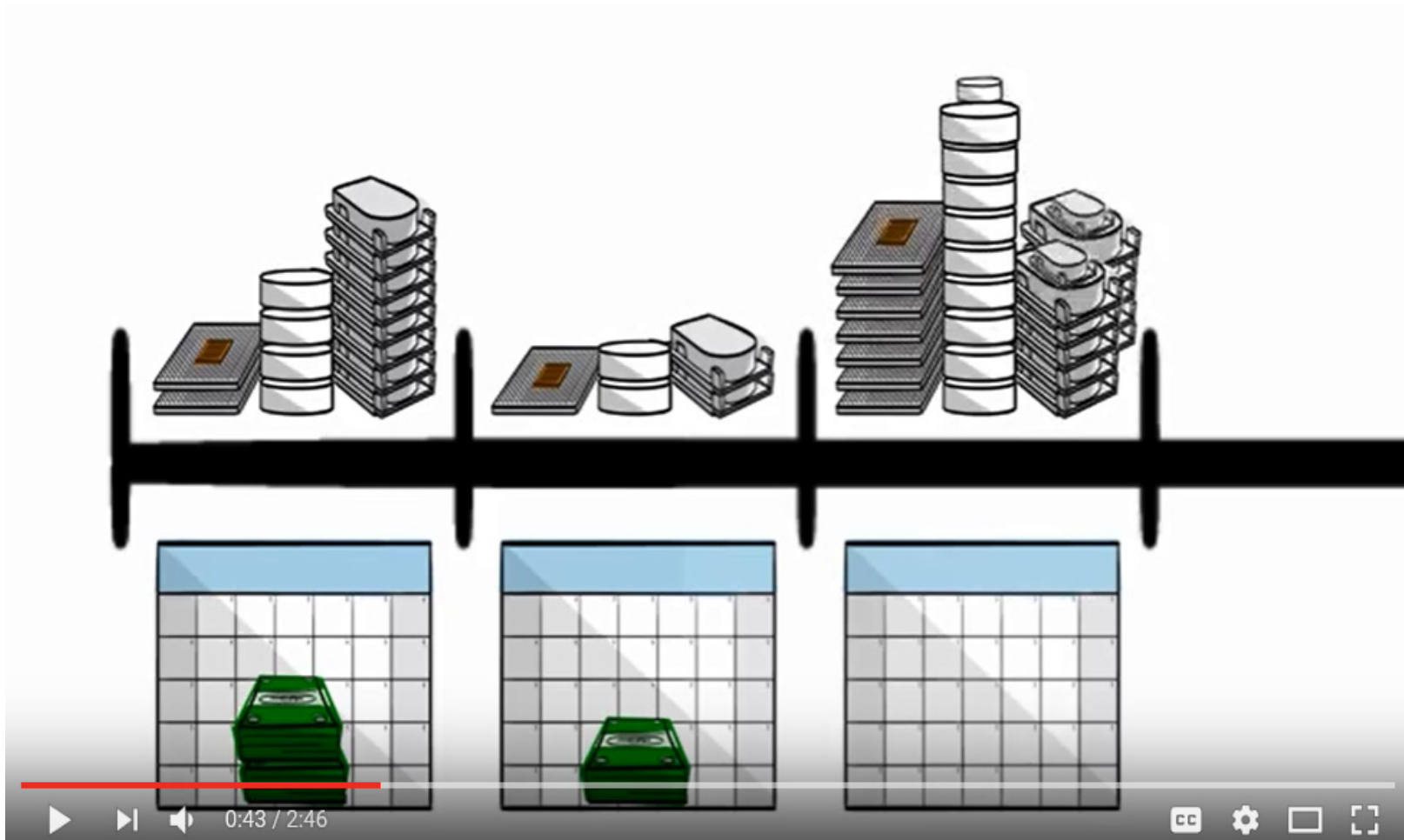
# AWS EC2 Compute Payment Models – Elastic Capability

- General Purpose T2

- ‘Pay for what you use’ → t2.SIZES
- Burstable performance Instances
- Provide a baseline level of CPU performance with the ability to burst above the baseline
- T2 instances are for workloads that don’t use the full CPU often, but occasionally need to burst
- Accrue CPU Credits when they are idle
- Use CPU credits when they are active
- A CPU Credit provides the performance of a full CPU core for one minute
- E.g. t2.small instance receives credits continuously at a rate of 12 CPU Credits per hour (baseline performance equivalent to 20% of a CPU core)
- Usage below 20% / core stored in credit balance (used when above 20%)

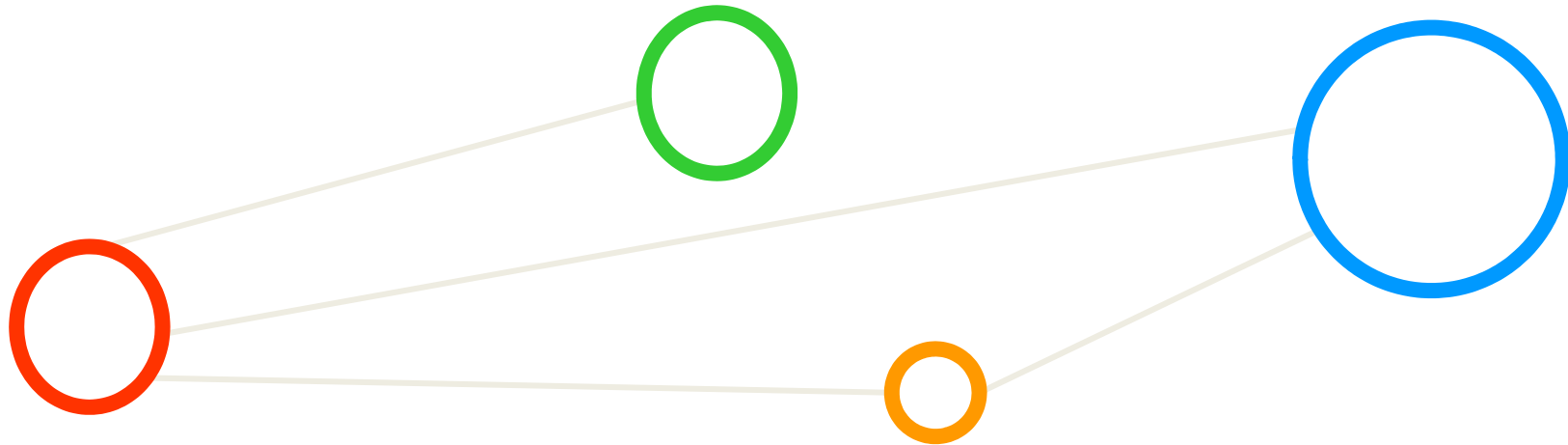
Model	vCPU	CPU Credits / hour	Mem (GiB)
t2.nano	1	3	0.5
t2.micro	1	6	1
t2.small	1	12	2
t2.medium	2	24	4
t2.large	2	36	8
t2.xlarge	4	54	16
t2.2xlarge	8	81	32

# [Video] Amazon Web Services



***[11] YouTube, 'What is Cloud Computing - Amazon Web Services'***

# Advanced IAAS Topics



# IAAS Provide Example – AWS Services Overview

## Compute

Amazon EC2  
Amazon EC2 Container Registry  
Amazon EC2 Container Service  
Amazon Lightsail  
Amazon VPC  
AWS Batch  
AWS Elastic Beanstalk  
AWS Lambda  
Auto Scaling  
Elastic Load Balancing

## Storage

Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)  
Amazon Elastic Block Storage (EBS)  
Amazon Elastic File System (EFS)  
Amazon Glacier  
AWS Storage Gateway  
AWS Snowball  
AWS Snowball Edge  
AWS Snowmobile

## Database

Amazon Aurora  
Amazon RDS  
Amazon DynamoDB  
Amazon ElastiCache  
Amazon Redshift  
AWS Database Migration Service



## Migration

AWS Discovery Services  
AWS Database Migration Service  
AWS Server Migration Service  
AWS Snowball  
AWS Snowball Edge  
AWS Snowmobile

## Networking & Content Delivery

Amazon VPC  
Amazon CloudFront  
Amazon Route 53  
AWS Direct Connect  
Elastic Load Balancing

## Developer Tools

AWS CodeCommit  
AWS CodeBuild  
AWS CodeDeploy  
AWS CodePipeline  
AWS X-Ray  
AWS Command Line Interface

## Management Tools

Amazon CloudWatch  
Amazon EC2 Systems Manager  
AWS CloudFormation  
AWS CloudTrail  
AWS Config  
AWS OpsWorks  
AWS Service Catalog  
AWS Trusted Advisor  
AWS Personal Health Dashboard  
AWS Command Line Interface  
AWS Management Console  
AWS Managed Services

## Security, Identity & Compliance

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)  
Amazon Inspector  
AWS Certificate Manager  
AWS CloudHSM  
AWS Directory Service  
Amazon Cloud Directory  
AWS Key Management Service  
AWS Organizations  
AWS Shield  
AWS WAF  
AWS Artifact

## Analytics

Amazon Athena  
Amazon EMR  
Amazon CloudSearch  
Amazon Elasticsearch Service  
Amazon Kinesis  
Amazon Redshift  
Amazon QuickSight  
AWS Data Pipeline  
AWS Glue

## Artificial Intelligence

Amazon Lex  
Amazon Polly  
Amazon Rekognition  
Amazon Machine Learning

## Mobile Services

AWS Mobile Hub  
Amazon API Gateway  
Amazon Cognito  
Amazon Pinpoint  
AWS Device Farm  
AWS Mobile SDK

## Application Services

AWS Step Functions  
Amazon API Gateway  
Amazon Elastic Transcoder  
Amazon AppStream

## Messaging

Amazon SQS  
Amazon Pinpoint  
Amazon SES  
Amazon SNS

## Business Productivity

Amazon WorkDocs  
Amazon WorkMail

## Desktop & App Streaming

Amazon WorkSpaces  
Amazon AppStream 2.0

## Software

AWS Marketplace

## Internet of Things

AWS IoT Platform  
AWS Greengrass  
AWS IoT Button

## Game Development

Amazon Lumberyard

[9] AWS Web page



# Understand AWS Cloud Service Portfolio – Storage

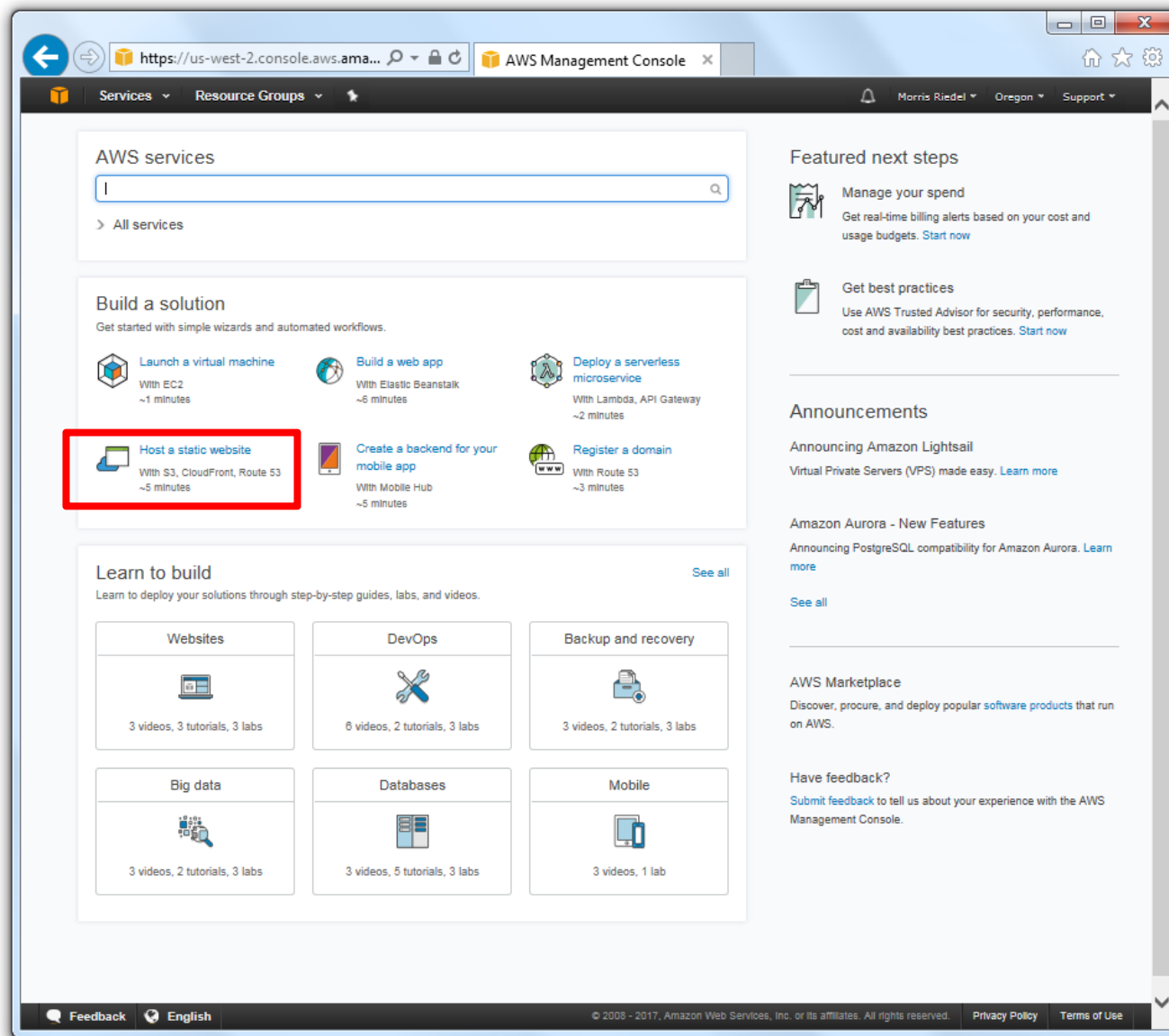
- Multiple storage-related products
  - A reliable, scalable, and secure place for data
- Products & Usage
  - Amazon S3: Scalable storage in the cloud
  - Amazon EBS: Elastic block storage for EC2
  - Amazon Elastic File System: Managed file storage for EC2
  - Amazon Glacier: Low-cost archive storage in the Cloud
  - AWS Storage Gateway: Hybrid storage integration
  - AWS Snowball: Petabyte-scale data transport
  - AWS Snowball Edge: Petabyte-scale data transport (+ on-board compute)
  - AWS Snowmobile: Exabyte-scale data transport



*[9] AWS Web page*

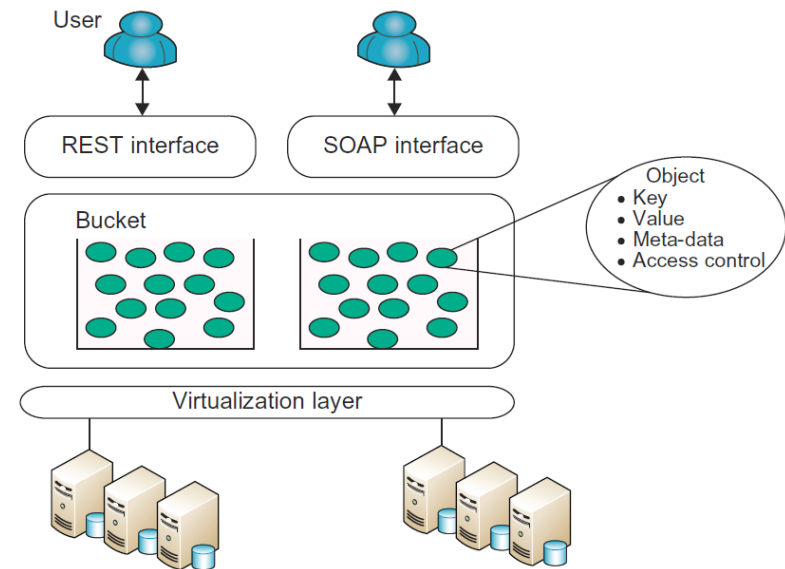
➤ Lectures 10 & 11 provide details on data-intensive computing & storage: data transfers & archives

# AWS Console



# IAAS Storage Provisioning – AWS Amazon S3 Example

- S3 is ‘storage as a service’ with a **Web messaging interface**
  - Using API with **Representational State Transfer (REST)**
  - Using API with **Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)**
- Remote **object storage**
  - Used with trillions of objects
  - 99,99 % durability
  - Data considered **objects** to be named by end users
  - Objects alongside metadata are stored in **bucket containers**
  - Buckets enable **namespaces for user identification** & accounting

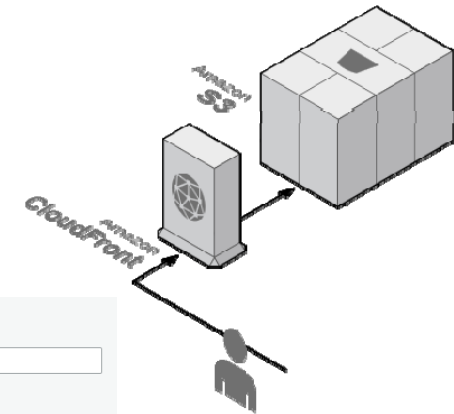
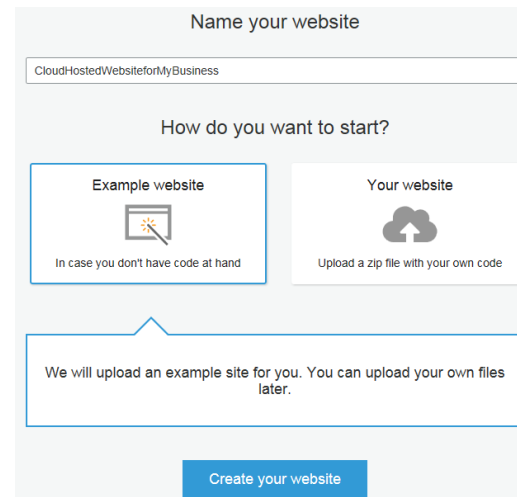
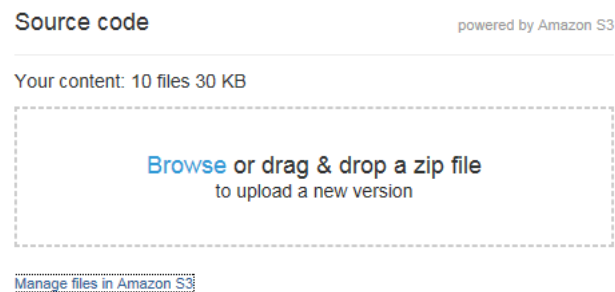


[1] *Distributed & Cloud Computing Book*

- **AWS Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) is a scalable object storage to store/retrieve data**
- **S3 Web service interfaces (REST, SOAP) enable remote data access from anywhere on the Web**

# AWS Amazon S3 Instances – Host a static Website

- Launch a **S3-based service** via console
  - E.g. **Host a static Website** lets one easily create S3 storage for a Website
- Combined with other AWS Services
  - **Amazon Cloud Front**: assigns a URL that is used to access a Website ('buy domain') and managed **content delivery**
  - **Amazon Route 53**: Scalable domain name system
  - **Amazon S3**: data, code, etc.

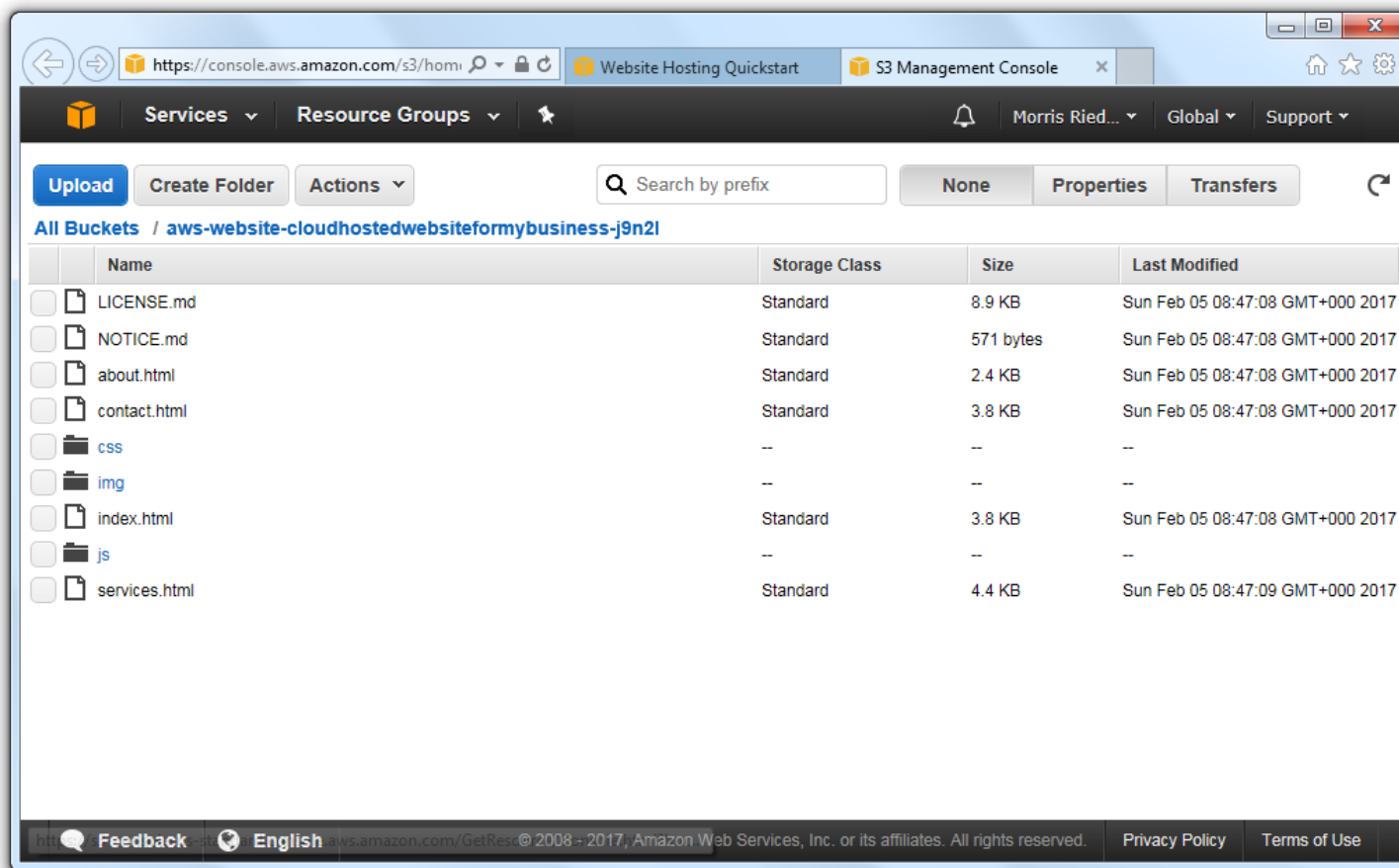


[9] AWS Web page

- **Amazon S3 provides replicated storage at multiple data centers (cf. Lecture 4) in the AWS cloud**

# AWS Amazon S3 Instances – Manage Files in S3 Example

- Using the Web console to **upload/download content**
  - Static Website example is mainly based on **‘files with content’**



# AWS Amazon S3 Instances – Cost Models

- S3 (**standard**) storage prices including long-term archive (**glacier**)

	Standard Storage	Standard - Infrequent Access Storage †	Glacier Storage
First 50 TB / month	\$0.024 per GB	\$0.0131 per GB	\$0.0045 per GB
Next 450 TB / month	\$0.023 per GB	\$0.0131 per GB	\$0.0045 per GB
Over 500 TB / month	\$0.022 per GB	\$0.0131 per GB	\$0.0045 per GB

(Amazon Glacier is a low-cost archive storage in the cloud)

- **Transfer in/out** prices (!)

For Requests Not Otherwise Specified Below

PUT, COPY, POST, or LIST Requests	\$0.0053 per 1,000 requests
GET and all other Requests	\$0.0042 per 10,000 requests
Delete Requests	Free †

For Standard – Infrequent Access Requests

PUT, COPY, or POST Requests	\$0.01 per 1,000 requests
GET and all other Requests	\$0.01 per 10,000 requests
Lifecycle Transition Requests into Standard – Infrequent Access	\$0.01 per 1,000 requests
Data Retrievals	\$0.01 per GB

(GET, POST, PUT, DELETE are all Web service message exchanges used by REST/SOAP APIs)

<b>GET</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retrieves a resource</li> <li>Guaranteed not to cause side-effect (SAFE)</li> <li>Cacheable</li> </ul>
<b>POST</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creates a new resource</li> <li>Unsafe, effect of this verb isn't defined by HTTP</li> </ul>
<b>PUT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updates an existing resource</li> <li>Used for resource creation when client knows URI</li> <li>Can call N times, same thing will always happen (idempotent)</li> </ul>
<b>DELETE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removes a resource</li> <li>Can call N times, same thing will always happen (idempotent)</li> </ul>

[12] RESTful.NET

- Amazon S3 pricing includes cost models per GB data and for data transfer & Web message requests

# AWS Amazon Elastic Block Storage (EBS)

- Block storage
  - Manages data as blocks (compared to object storage with data as objects)
  - Split files into raw blocks of data (each block controlled like a hard drive)
- EBS Service
  - EBS volumes are automatically replicated
  - Scales usage up/down (~min)

## Amazon EBS General Purpose SSD (gp2) volumes

- \$0.116 per GB-month of provisioned storage

## Amazon EBS Provisioned IOPS SSD (io1) volumes

- \$0.145 per GB-month of provisioned storage
- \$0.076 per provisioned IOPS-month

## Amazon EBS Throughput Optimized HDD (st1) volumes

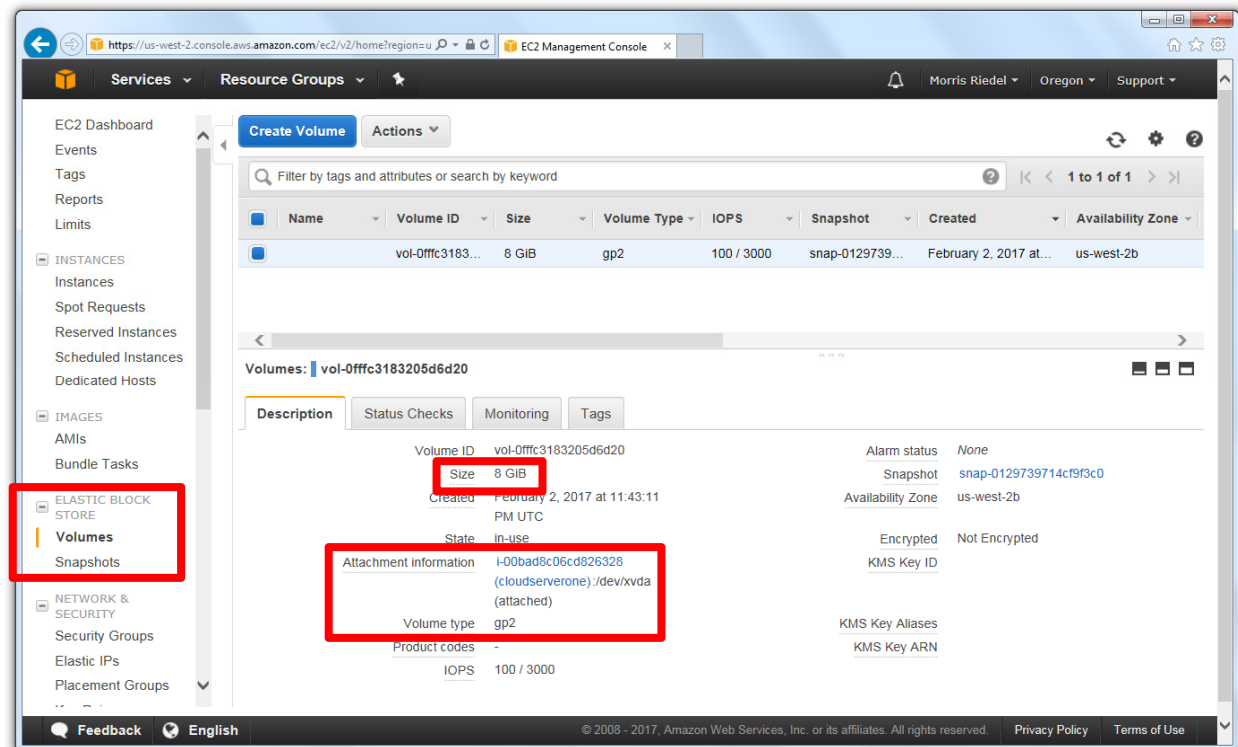
- \$0.053 per GB-month of provisioned storage

## Amazon EBS Cold HDD (sc1) volumes

- \$0.029 per GB-month of provisioned storage

## Amazon EBS Snapshots to Amazon S3

- \$0.053 per GB-month of data stored



■ Amazon Elastic Block Storage (EBS) provides persistent block storage volume used with Amazon EC2

# AWS Amazon Elastic File System (EFS)

- EFS for working with traditional files

- Simple, scalable & reliable file storage for Amazon EC2 instances

- Storage capacity is elastic, growing and shrinking automatically

- Add and remove files and applications have the storage as needed

- File system object (i.e. directory, file, and link) is redundantly stored

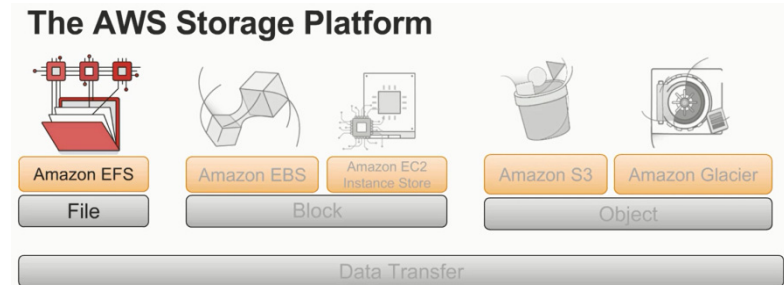
- Typical usage

- Amazon EFS file system provides a standard file system interface

- Typical file system access semantics for existing applications and tools

- Multiple Amazon EC2 instances access an Amazon EFS at the same time

- Using standard operating system mount commands (e.g. UNIX) (e.g. 'mount' / connect Amazon EFS file systems via the NFSv4.1 protocol)



■ Amazon Elastic File System (EFS) is a scalable and reliable elastic file storage system for AWS EC2



# AWS Marketplace and Users

## ■ AWS Marketplace

- E.g. collection of community and Amazon created [pre-installed images](#)
- Software infrastructure, developer tools, business & desktop software
- [User success stories](#) and details of how AWS was adopted in solutions

## ■ ‘Startup company’ [Airbnb \(travel\)](#)

*[13] AWS Marketplace*

- [Scales infrastructure automatically](#) using AWS
- Uses [200 Amazon EC2 instances](#) for its application
- Uses [elastic load balancing](#) with Amazon EC2 instances
- Analyzes [50 GB of data daily](#) via [Amazon Elastic MapReduce \(Amazon EMR\)](#)



## ■ ‘Startup company’ [Spotify \(music\)](#)

- Instant access to [over 16 million licensed songs](#)
- Stores its huge volume of content in [Amazon S3](#)



■ **The AWS Marketplace offers a great opportunity to start with AWS services since it offers a wide range of user stories how AWS was adopted in practice and gives access to pre-installed images**

# Qstack Cloud Management Platform

- Software features

- User-friendly User Interface
- Provisioning bare metal infrastructure & servers
- Works with different types of hypervisors (cf. Lecture 4)
- Interoperable with public clouds (AWS EC2, MS Azure)

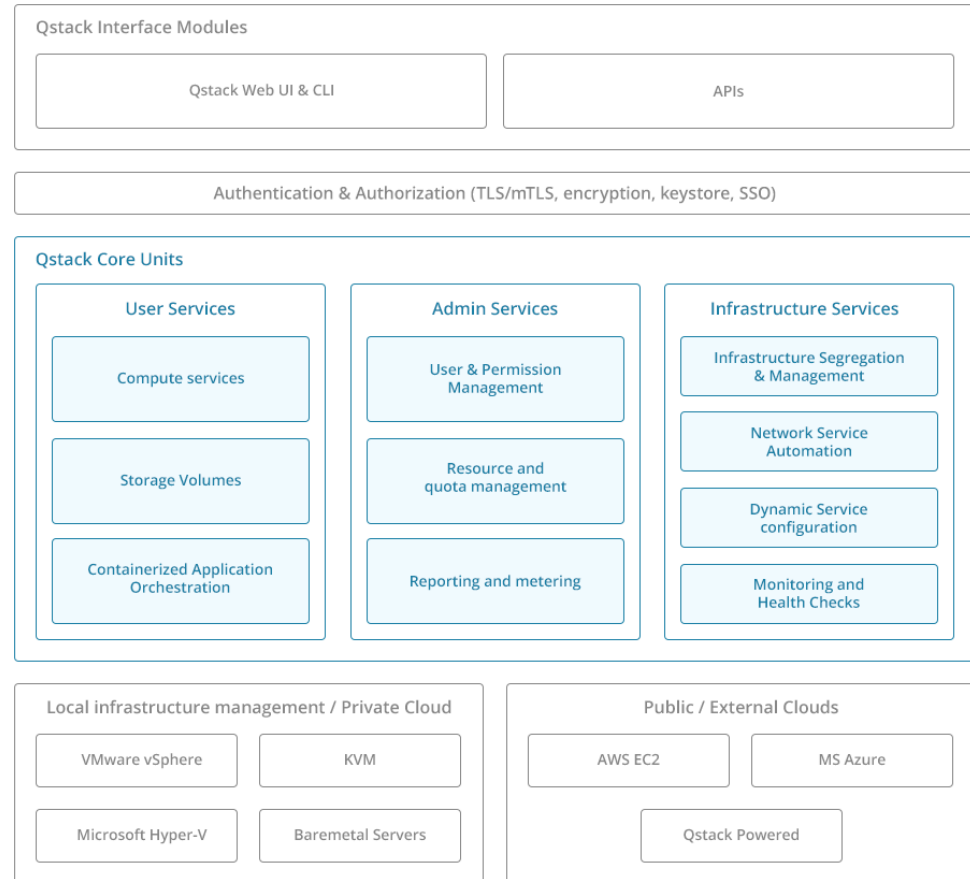


- Adoption

- E.g. [Advania Cloud Services](#)



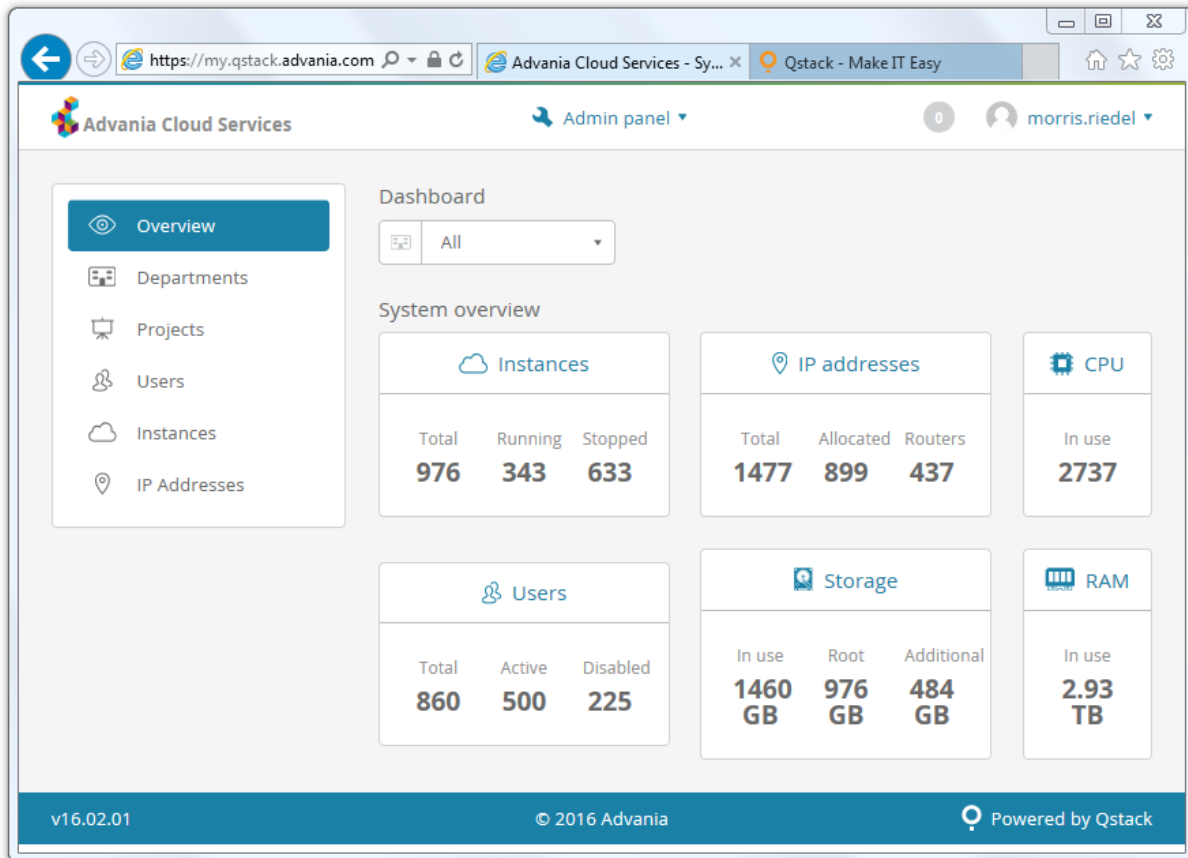
[14] Qstack Web Page



- Qstack is a cloud management platform that makes it easy to deploy private/public/hybrid clouds
- Qstack runs on commodity hardware and is hypervisor-agnostic in order to avoid vendor locks

# Advania Cloud Services

- Selected features
  - Uses **templates** for deploying virtual instances
  - Web console** to manage well computing and storage servers
  - IT resources hosted in **100% green data center** (cf. Lecture 4)



[15] Advania Cloud Services Web page

- Advania Cloud Services provides an open cloud as scalable IAAS platform that is managed with a robust user interface and offers access to scalable virtual servers and storage billed by the hour**

# Advania Cloud Services – Create Compute Instance Example

Advania Cloud Services

Compute

Project RE1102F HPC - B

**Create instance**

Instance name:  Quantity:

Tags:  Zone:

[Create from template](#) [Create from ISO](#)

Operating system

- Featured
  - CentOS
    - CentOS 7 - 64bit, 39 GB
- Community
  - Ubuntu
    - CentOS 6.5, 39 GB
- Private
  - Debian
    - CentOS 6.6 - 64bit, 39 GB
  - Windows

Service offering

Lead Silver Gold Platinum

Machine	Id	CPU	RAM	Primary storage
Nano Lead	a1.1v256l	1	256 MiB	39 GB
Micro Lead	a1.1v512l	1	512 MiB	39 GB
Milli Lead	a1.1v1024l	1	1024 MiB	39 GB
Small Lead	a1.2v2048l	2	2048 MiB	39 GB

# IAAS Providers & Users: GoGrid/DataPipe & Enomaly

## ■ GoGrid/DataPipe

- [Datapipe acquired big data multi-Cloud pioneer GoGrid]
- Architects deploy & manage multi-platform solutions tailored to client needs
- Full 'pipe': traditional IT, public, private & hybrid clouds (cf. Lecture 2)

**DATAPIPE**

[17] *Datapipe Web page*



## ■ Enomaly/Virtustream/Dell

- ['hype' business: one company buys another]
- Enomaly Elastic Computing Platform (ECP) is an IAAS provider
- 'Cloud in a box' solution that enables telcos and hosting providers to deliver IAAS cloud computing services to their customers
- Offer SpotCloud market platform that provides public cloud service providers a mechanism to sell unused cloud capacity
- SpotCloud & ECP are now integrated into Virtustream portfolio

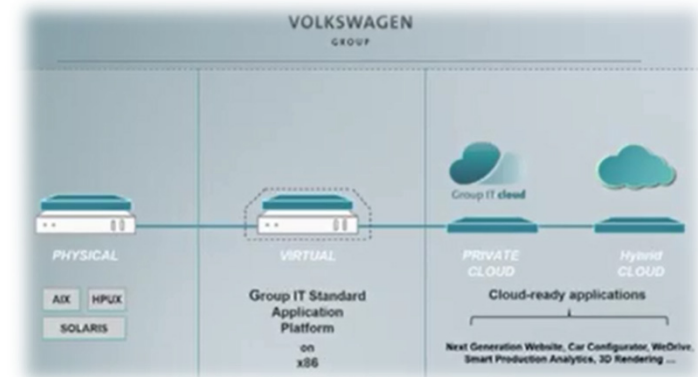
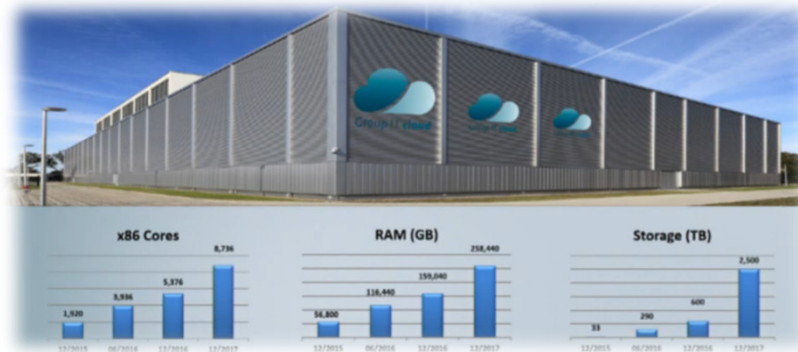
**enomaly** elastic computing  [18] *Enomaly Web page*

# OpenStack and IAAS Solutions using Private/Public Clouds

- OpenStack Cloud Operating System



- Provides an architecture to build own IAAS clouds
- One can create a massive product portfolio (e.g. AWS, but on small level)
- Underlying virtual IT resources like storage, compute, networking needed
- Openstack software & hardware provide IAAS basis for many applications
- Compatible with public clouds via APIs:  
Amazon EC2 and Google Compute Engine



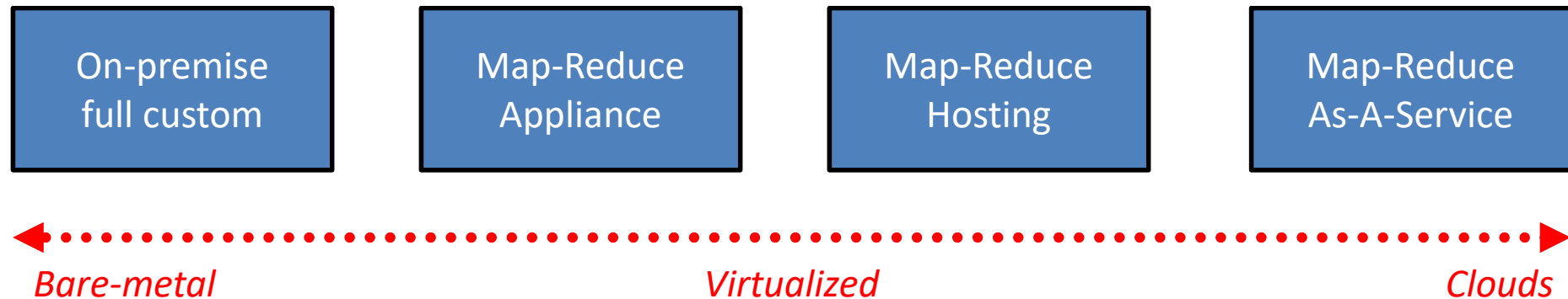
[16] VW & Openstack

▪ The Volkswagen Group is using OpenStack for their IAAS-based private and public cloud solutions

➤ Lectures 13 offers more insights into the various building blocks of the OpenStack Cloud Software

# IAAS & Map-Reduce Potential Deployment Models Example

- 'Deployment Models' are different ways of how software can be installed, configured, provisioned, or used by end-users in context of underlying hardware
- Map-Reduce deployment models can be categorized in 'on-premise', 'map-reduce appliance', 'map-reduce hosting', or 'map-Reduce-As-A-Service'



*modified from [21] Accenture Deployment Models*

- Traditional approaches to store and process data was around the approach of isolated 'data warehouses' with customer data
- The products Hadoop Map-Reduce and HDFS store and process very large datasets in a scalable and cost effective way



*[22] Apache Hadoop Web Page*



# IAAS & Map-Reduce – Choosing Deployment Models

- Infrastructure in IAAS is different per users: for some pure hardware for others maybe Map-Reduce
- The five key-areas that influence a deployment model decision are ‘price-performance ratio’, ‘data privacy’, ‘data gravity’, ‘data enrichment’, ‘productivity of developers and data scientists’

## ▪ Price-Performance Ratio

- Virtualized environments save costs vs. slower with I/O operations

## ▪ Data privacy (cf. Lecture 4 ‘Private Clouds’ vs. ‘Public Clouds’)

- Concern when storing data outside of a ‘self-owned’ infrastructure

## ▪ Data gravity

- Data increases tremendously → lock in data infrastructure, migration costs

## ▪ Data enrichment

- Leveraging multiple datasets to uncover new insights, needs now vs. future

## ▪ (Less) Productivity of data scientists (and developers/admins)

- Explore the needs, create solution, deploy vs. in clouds already ‘production’

*modified from [21] Accenture Deployment Models*

# On-premise Full Custom Deployment

On-premise  
full custom

- Purchase commodity hardware and employ administrator(s)
- Install and operate the map-reduce software on own costs
- Enabling full control of the map-reduce cluster and configuration

## ■ A bare-metal map-reduce cluster

- Deployed on top of physical servers without any virtualization layer
- E.g. plain Hadoop installation on a physical cluster



## ■ 'Total Cost of Onwership (TCO)' matters

- Compare the performance at the matched budget (not hw specifications)

## ■ Bare-metal with 'On-premise full custom' deployment

- Costs for 'staff for operation', 'technical support', 'data center facility', 'server hardware'
- Don't forget: 'training the staff to use the deployment' → 'Learning curve'

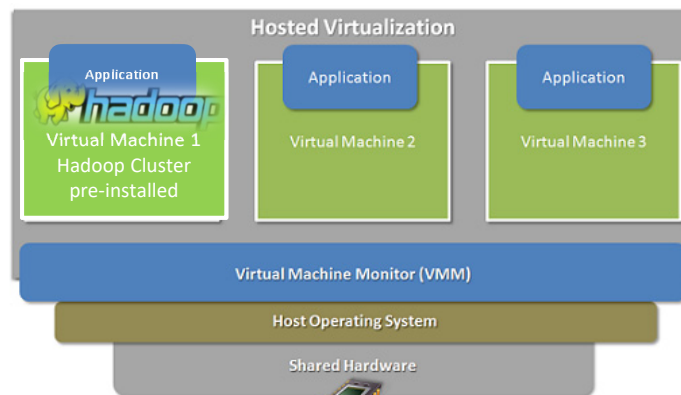
*modified from [21] Accenture Deployment Models*

# Map-Reduce Appliance Deployment

## Map-Reduce Appliance

- **'Appliance' means pre-configured map-reduce cluster**
- **Allows for bypassing detailed technical configuration decisions**
- **Enables an early start of data analysis based on map-reduce**

- Take advantage of advancements in 'virtualization technology'
  - cf. Lecture 3 (Advancements of Virtualization Technologies)
  - Not a cloud offering by a service provider, just a pre-installed image
  - Can be used to run different 'map-reduce' appliances
- E.g. Pre-installed and configured Hadoop cluster



*modified from [23] National Instruments 'Virtualization'*

*modified from [21] Accenture Deployment Models*

# Map-Reduce Hosting Deployment

## Map-Reduce Hosting

- Take advantage of 'Internet Service Provider (ISP)' model
- Buy-in a service provider to deploy and operate Map-Reduce cluster
- Enabling automating the deployment and operation processes

- Take advantage of 'map-reduce hosting' by another organization
  - 'Outsourcing' of the deployment and operation of a map-reduce cluster
  - Use 'map-reduce hosting' based on a 'Service Level Agreement (SLA)'
- E.g. Small-Medium Enterprise (SME) offers 'map-reduce hosting'
  - E.g. Provide access of fractions of their own Hadoop deployment



# Deploy Spark Cluster in MS Azure HDInsight (cf. Lecture 3)

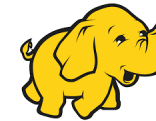
Deploy a Spark cluster in Azure HDInsight

Deploy to Azure Visualize

This template allows you to a Spark cluster in HDInsight with the dependent Azure storage account.

[25] Github template Web page

[26] MS Azure HDInsight Web Page



HDInsight



- Microsoft Azure HDInsight Spark Clusters can be deployed via pre-configured resource manager templates that use Azure computing resources & Azure Storage Blobs as cluster storage
- A wide variety of templates are available on Github pages for various general cloud services

# Map-Reduce Hosting Deployment

Map-Reduce  
As-A-Service

- Provides instant access to a map-reduce cluster as a 'cloud service'
- Take advantage of the 'pay-per-use' model (aka 'swipe credit card')
- Offers dynamic usage of the service according to workload peaks

- A 'cloud' that offers a Map-Reduce-As-A-Service capability
  - Ideally connected to to a 'storage-as-a-service' capability ('data locality')
  - E.g. 'Hadoop-as-a-Service' as cloud service directly to use
- No 'TCO', but also costs with 'pay-per-use' model
- E.g. Amazon Elastic MapReduce (EMR), cf. Lecture 5
  - Enables users to deploy Hadoop clusters on demand
  - Fastest way to run MapReduce jobs
  - Tear down the clusters when the jobs are completed
  - Dynamic usage (perfect for workload peaks)
  - Based on Apache Hadoop & Spark



*modified from [21] Accenture Deployment Models*

# AWS Cloud Service Portfolio – Analytics (cf. Lecture 5)

- Multiple analytics products
  - Extracting insights and actionable information from data requires technologies like analytics & machine learning
- Products & Usage
  - Amazon Athena: Serverless Query Service
  - Amazon ElasticMapReduce: Hadoop
  - Amazon ElasticSearch Service: Elasticsearch on AWS
  - Amazon Kinesis: Streaming Data
  - Amazon QuickSight: Business Analytics
  - Amazon Redshift: Data Warehouse
  - ...



[9] AWS Web page



[24] Apache Spark on Amazon EMR

- Apache Spark on Hadoop YARN is natively supported in Amazon ElasticMapReduce (EMR)
- The AWS management console offers to easily create and manage Apache Spark clusters

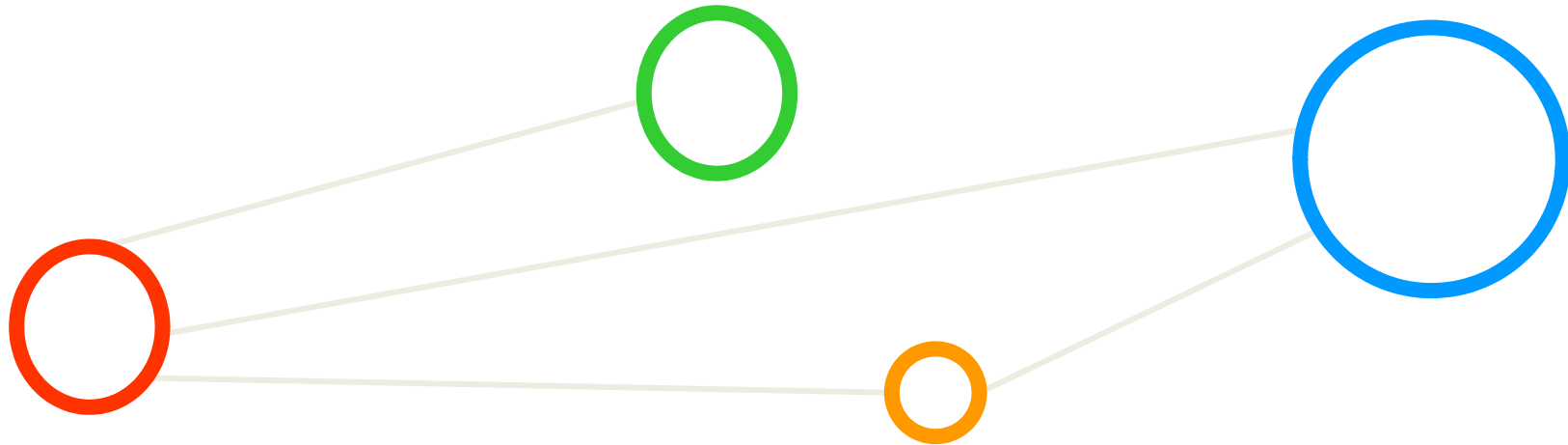


## [Video] VMware and Rackspace



[19] YouTube, VMware and Rackspace'

# Lecture Bibliography



# Lecture Bibliography (1)

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Online: [http://store.elsevier.com/product.jsp?locale=en\\_EU&isbn=9780128002049](http://store.elsevier.com/product.jsp?locale=en_EU&isbn=9780128002049)
- [2] Keras Python Deep Learning Library,  
Online: <https://keras.io/>
- [3] Tensorflow Deep Learning Framework,  
Online: <https://www.tensorflow.org/>
- [4] Jupyter Web page,  
Online: <http://jupyter.org/>
- [5] Amazon Web Services EC2 On-Demand Pricing models,  
Online: <https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/pricing/on-demand/>
- [6] Coursera, 'Deep Learning Specialization',  
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