



# SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY



(An Autonomous Institution)

Re-accredited by NAAC with A+ grade, Accredited by NBA(CSE, IT, ECE, EEE & Mechanical)  
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi, Recognized by UGC, Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

## DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

**COURSE**

23CAE717  
Cloud Computing

**UNIT I**

Cloud Architecture  
and Model

**TOPIC**

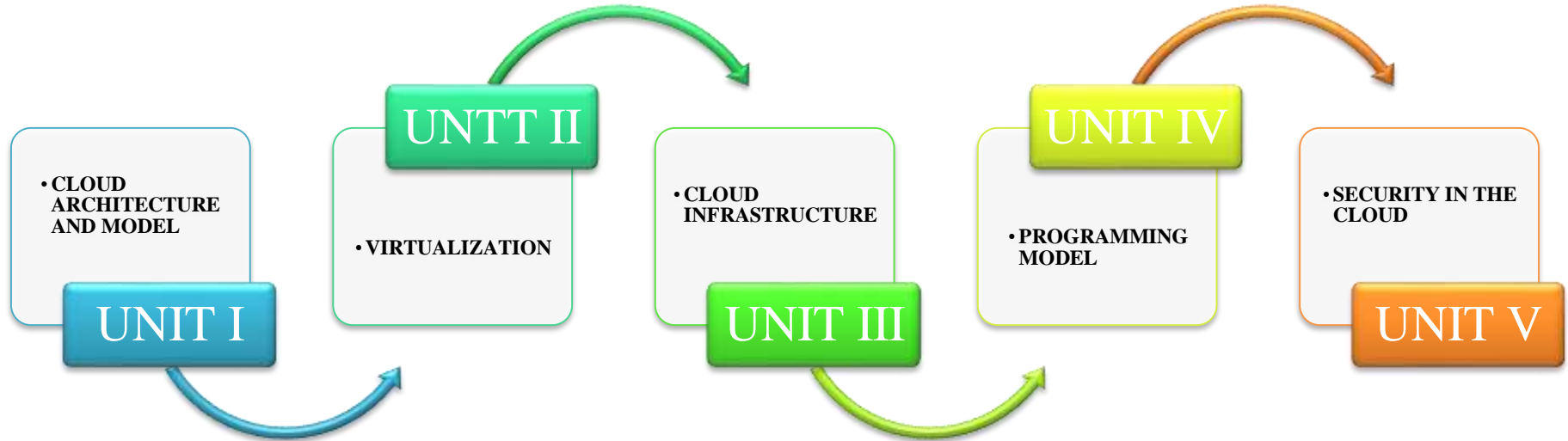
Technologies for  
Network based  
Systems

**Semester**

II Semester /  
I MCA



# COURSE FLOW





# TECHNOLOGIES FOR NETWORK BASED SYSTEMS



# UNIT I NETWORK TECHNOLOGIES



- ❖ **Technologies for Network-Based System**
- ❖ System Models for Distributed and Cloud Computing
- ❖ NIST Cloud Computing Reference Architecture
- ❖ Cloud Models:- Characteristics – Cloud Services Cloud models (IaaS, PaaS, SaaS)
- ❖ Public vs Private Cloud –Cloud Solutions
- ❖ Cloud ecosystem
- ❖ Service management
- ❖ Computing on demand



- Multicore CPU and Multithreading Technologies
- GPU Computing
- Memory, Storage and Wide-Area Networking
- Virtual Machine and Virtualization Middleware
- Data Center Virtualization for Cloud Computing

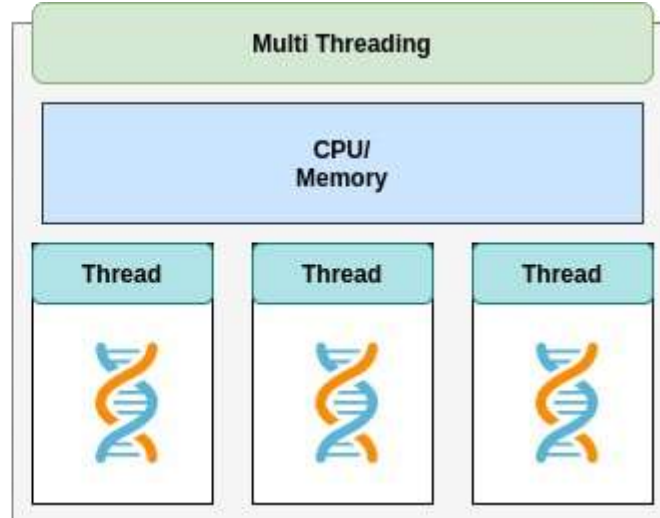
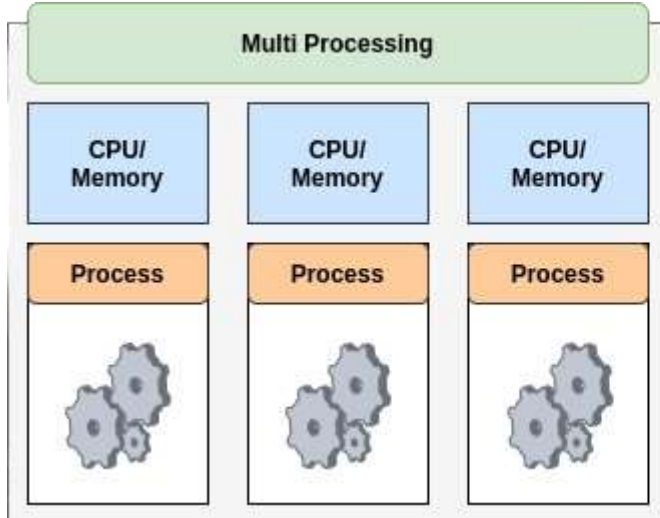


# Multicore CPU and Multithreading Technologies



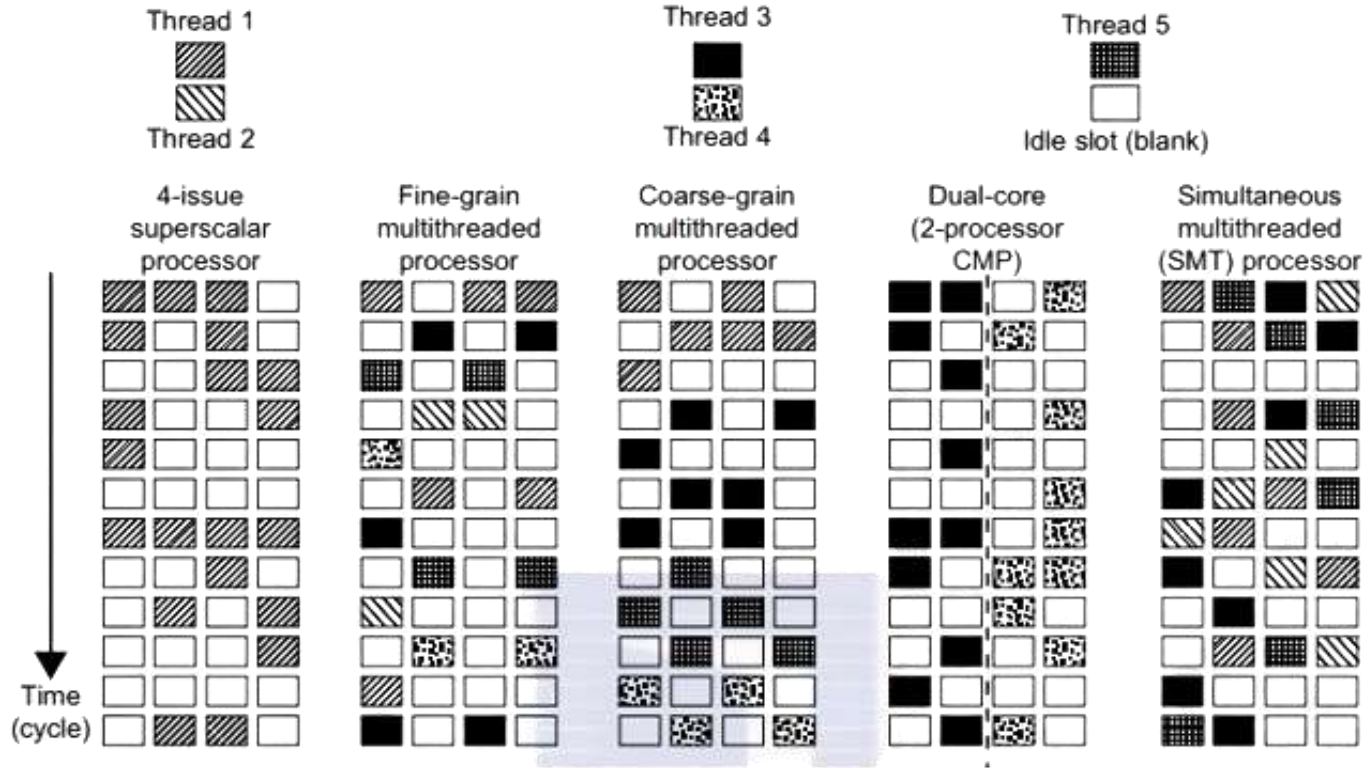
1. **Multicore:** Computer that has more than one logical CPU and physically execute multiple instructions at same time

2. **MultiThreading:** Program that can running more than one core at the same time.





# Multicore CPU and Multithreading Technologies in Cloud Computing





# Multicore CPU and Multithreading Technologies in Cloud Computing

- Four-issue superscalar
  - Implements instruction level parallelism (ILP) within a single processor.
  - Executes more than one instruction during a clock cycle
- Fine-grain multithreaded processor
  - Switch threads after each cycle
  - Interleave instruction execution
  - If one thread stalls, others are executed
- Coarse-grain multithreaded processor
  - Executes a single thread until it reaches certain situations
- Simultaneous multithread processor (SMT)
  - Instructions from more than one thread can execute in any given pipeline stage at a time.





# Processor used by the service provider



**AWS:** Graviton processor

**Azure:** Intel® Xeon® Platinum 8180M 2.5GHz

**Google Cloud Platform :** AMD EPYC™ processors

**IBM:** Intel Xeon

**Oracle:** Ampere Altra processor.

**Alibaba Cloud:** AMD EPYC 7T83 64-Core Processor

**Wipro:** dual-core ARM® Cortex™-A9

## Top Cloud Providers





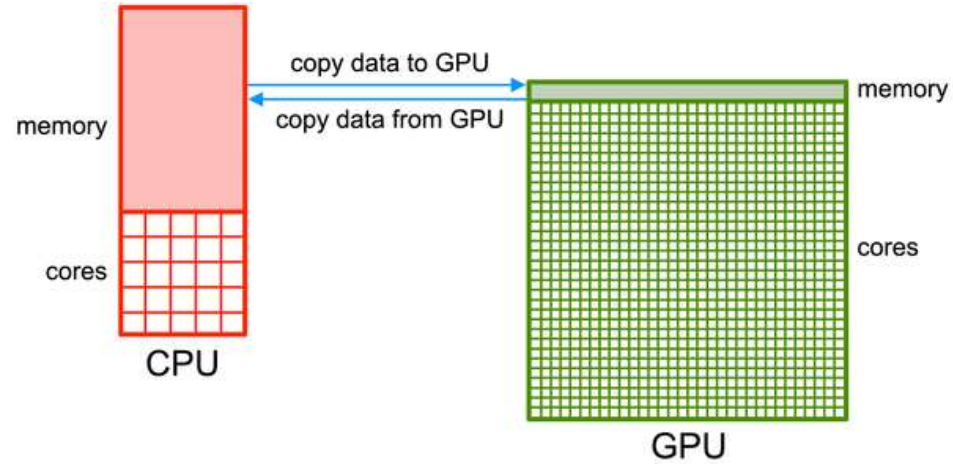
# Graphical Processor Unit Computing (GPU)



- Marketed by NVIDIA
- Graphics co-processor or accelerator mounded on the computer graphics card or video card
- Have throughput architecture that exploits massive parallelism by executing many concurrent threads slowly, instead of executing a single long thread in conventional microprocessor very quickly.
- For example, the Xeon X5670 CPU has six cores. However a modern GPU chip can be built with hundreds of processing cores



# Graphical Processor Unit Computing (GPU)



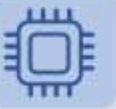



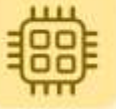





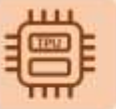









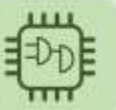

## Four Challenges:

- Energy and Power
- Memory and Storage
- Concurrency and locality
- System Elasticity



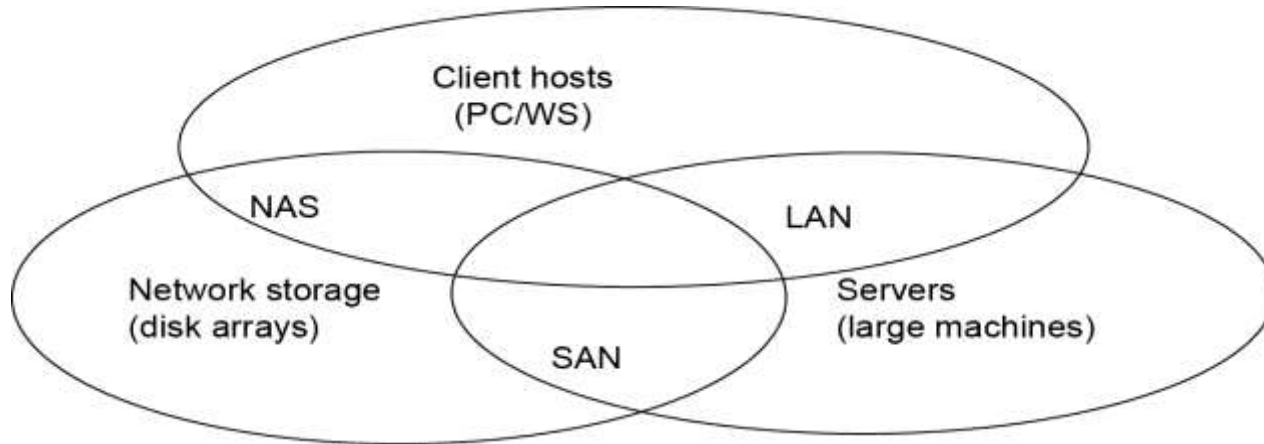
# Processing Units



 <b>CPU</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small models</li> <li>• Small datasets</li> <li>• Useful for design space exploration</li> </ul>	 CPU	 GPU	 TPU
 <b>GPU</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium-to-large models, datasets</li> <li>• Image, video processing</li> <li>• Application on CUDA or OpenCL</li> </ul>	 	 	
 <b>TPU</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Matrix computations</li> <li>• Dense vector processing</li> <li>• No custom TensorFlow operations</li> </ul>	  	   	 
 <b>FPGA</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large datasets, models</li> <li>• Compute intensive applications</li> <li>• High performance, high perf./cost ratio</li> </ul>			



# Memory, Storage and Wide-Area Networking



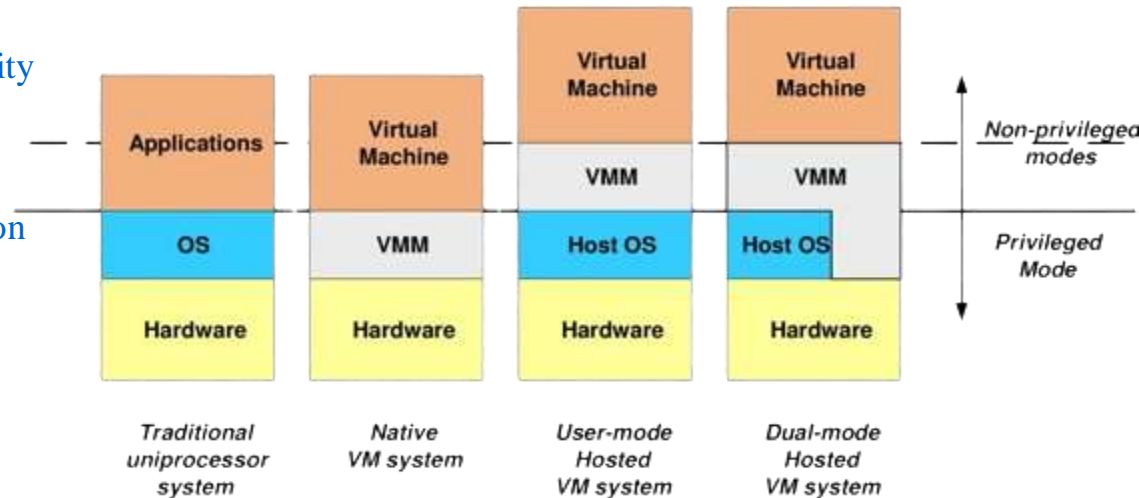
- SAN (storage area network) - connects servers to network storage - disk arrays
- LAN (local area network) - connects clients, hosts, and servers
- NAS (network attached storage) - connects clients with large storage systems



# Virtual Machine and Virtualization Middleware

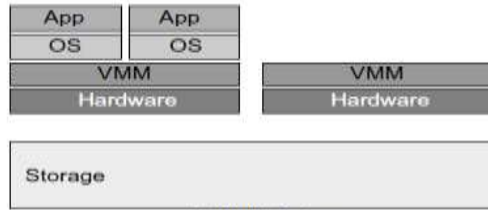


- ❑ To built large large cluster, cloud and grid we need to access large amount of computing, storage and networking resources in virtual manner - Hypervisor
- ❑ Virtual machine adds software to a physical machine to give it the appearance of a different platform or multiple platforms.
- ❑ Advantages
  - Cross platform compatibility
  - Increase Security
  - Enhance Performance
  - Simplify software migration

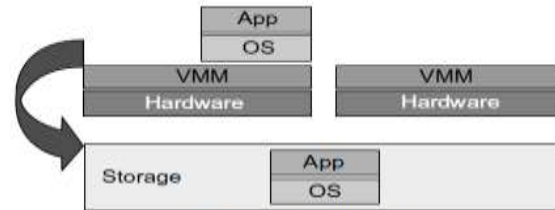




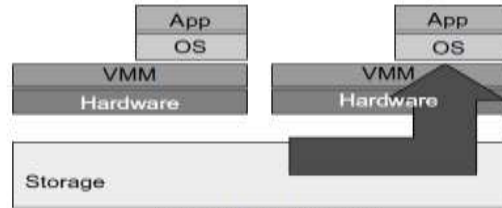
# VM PRIMITIVE OPERATIONS



(a) Multiplexing



(b) Suspension (storage)



(c) Provision (resume)

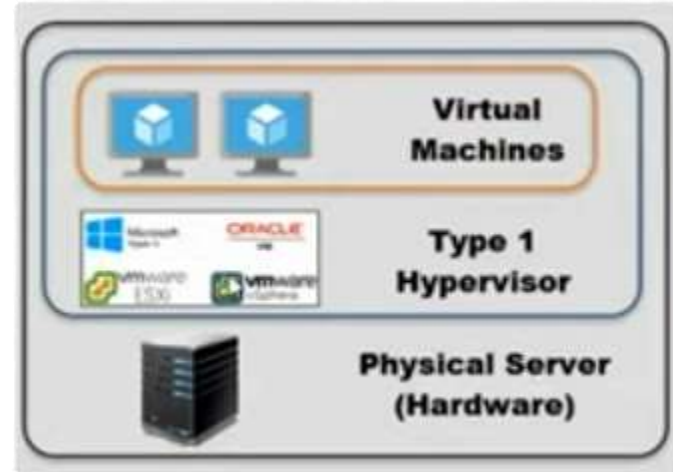
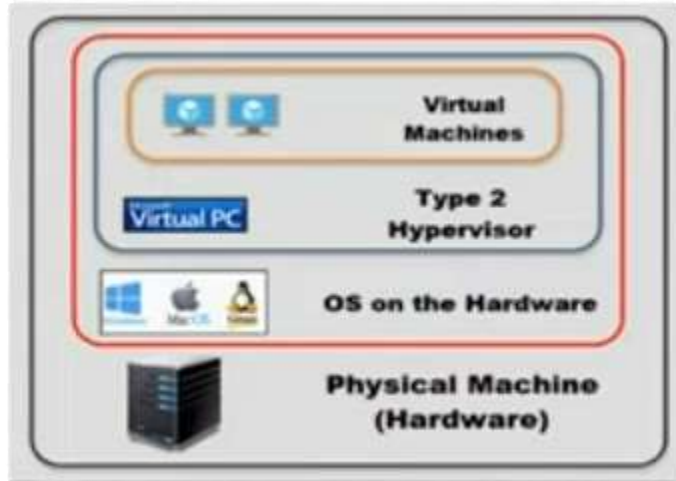


(d) Life migration

- ❑ First, the VMs can be multiplexed between hardware machines
- ❑ Second, a VM can be suspended and stored in stable storage
- ❑ Third, a suspended VM can be resumed or provisioned to a new hardware platform
- ❑ Finally, a VM can be migrated from one hardware platform to another



# Virtualization Middleware



- ❑ A Native VM installed with the use of a VMM called a Hypervisor in privileged mode. The guest OS could be a Linux system and hypervisor is the server system





- ❑ A large data center may be built with thousands of servers.
- ❑ Smaller data centers are typically built with hundreds of servers.
- ❑ High-end switches or routers may be too cost-prohibitive for building data centers
- ❑ Currently, nearly all cloud computing data centers use Ethernet as their fundamental network technology
  - ❑ 30% of Data Center cost: IT Equipment Servers/Disks
  - ❑ 33% of Data Center cost: Chillers
  - ❑ 18% of Data Center cost: UPS
  - ❑ 9% of Data Center cost: AC
  - ❑ 7% of Data Center cost: Lighting in room



- ❑ Key benefits of Data Center Virtualization
  - ❑ Reduced Hardware Vendor Lock-in
  - ❑ Improved Disaster Recovery
  - ❑ Smooth Migration to Cloud
  - ❑ Reduced Data Center Footprint
  - ❑ Faster Server Provisioning



ANY  
QUERIES ?