



# Platform-as-a-Service és Telekom felhő

Csaba Simon

Budapesti Műszaki és Gazdaságtudományi Egyetem  
Villamosmérnöki és Informatikai Kar  
Távközlési és Médiainformaticai Tanszék

BME-TMIT

# **INTRO – CLOUDS REVISITED**

# Cloud business roles

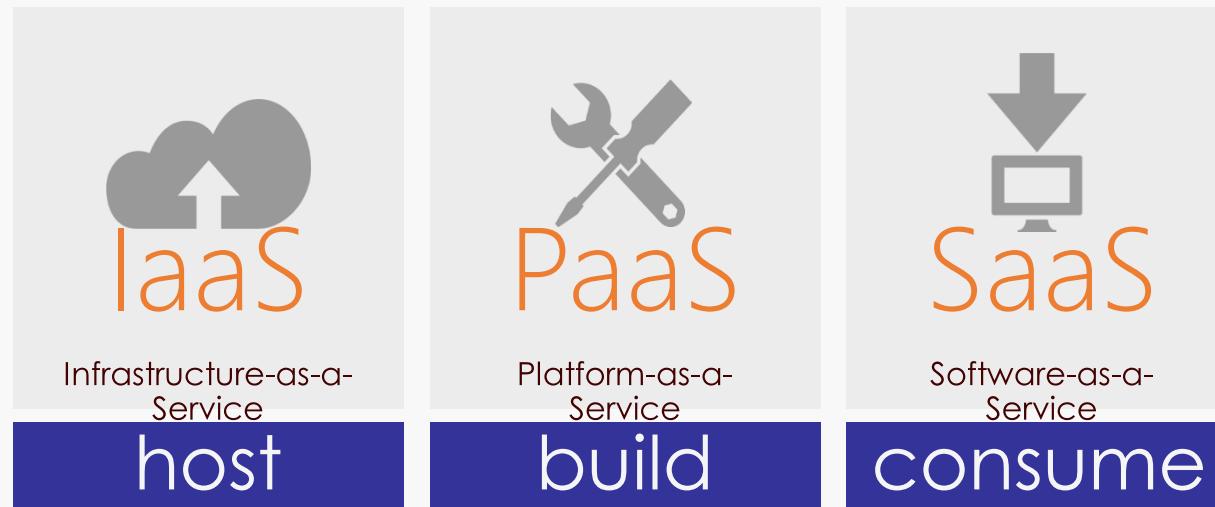
## Expected benefits



## Required infrastructure features



# Cloud terminology – technological view



# Cloud types

## Deployment mode

Private Cloud

Public Cloud

Hybrid Cloud

## Service mode

Infrastructure  
as a Service  
(IaaS)

Platform as a  
Service  
PaaS

Software as a  
Service  
SaaS

# WHAT IS THE PAAS?

# Platform as a Service – the **services**

## **Services**: what offers PaaS to us?

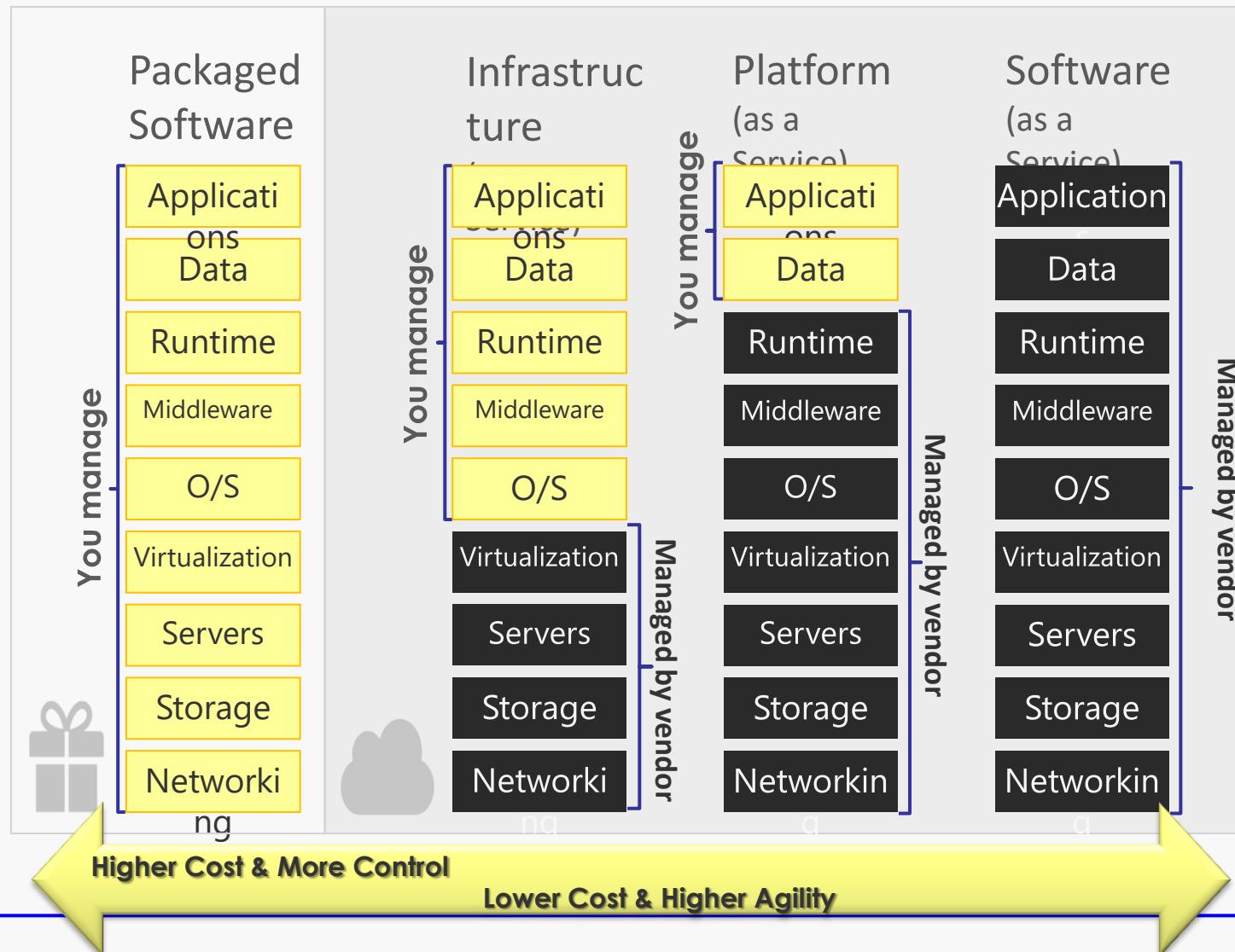
- App **deployment**
- Scaling (horizontal, vertical, auto)
- Load **balancing**
- Health **monitoring**, auto recovery
- Logging service
- External/internal services, **marketplace**

# Advantages of PaaS – the **Platform** assures

- deployment
- load balancing
- high availability
- log aggregation
- scaling
- Image mgmt –
  - » Libraries, kernel versions
  - » Security updates

(Tenant's problem: just develop your **own app**)  
- **Előny**: A felhasználó a saját alkalmazásának kidolgozására koncentrálhat

# Compare the \*aaS-es



# Comparing the \*aaS models

- » IaaS: The end user maintains control of the operating system and applications on the hardware.
- » PaaS: end user has to development, testing, deployment, and ongoing maintenance of applications
- » SaaS: end users pay on a per-use basis

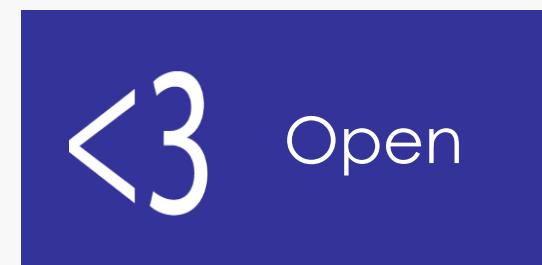
# PaaS in a nutshell

Allround and complex set of services

Fast application management

- build
- telepítés
- menedzsment

On global (multi-site) networks



## PaaS system varieties

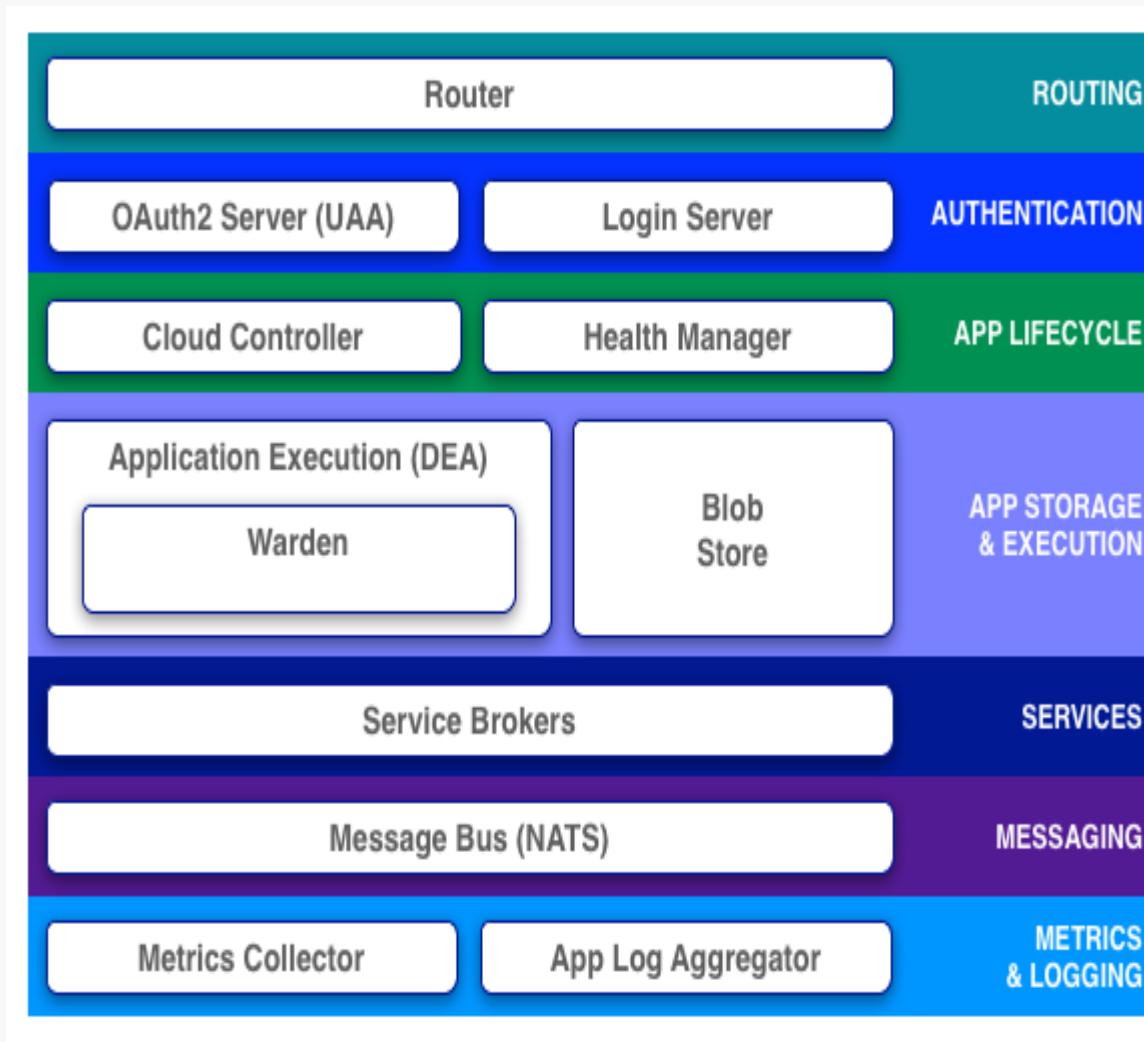
- Services that help develop and test apps
  - infrastructure is maintained by the provider
- Reduced infrastructure complexity
  - more effective overall application development
- Runtime environments are usually lock-in free
  - but might create lock-ins to provider specific infrastructure
- Usually simple network topology and access control
  - build your services as they would be open to the Internet
- The features and services provided vary a lot
  - from simple customizable runtime (CloudFoundry) to full marketplace of services (Heroku)

# PaaS - Toolchain as a Service

- Manage your project
  - Trello, Jira OnDemand, Sprint.ly, PivotalTracker, ...
- Create your code
  - Cloud9, Koding, Nitrous, ...
- Host your code
  - GitHub, Bitbucket, ...
- Build your code
  - Codeship, Travis CI, CloudBees, Drone, ...
- Test your code
  - BrowserStack, Sauce Labs, Xamarin Test Cloud, Blitz, ...
- Distribute your code
  - npm, Bintray, Maven Central, PyPI, Docker Hub, ...

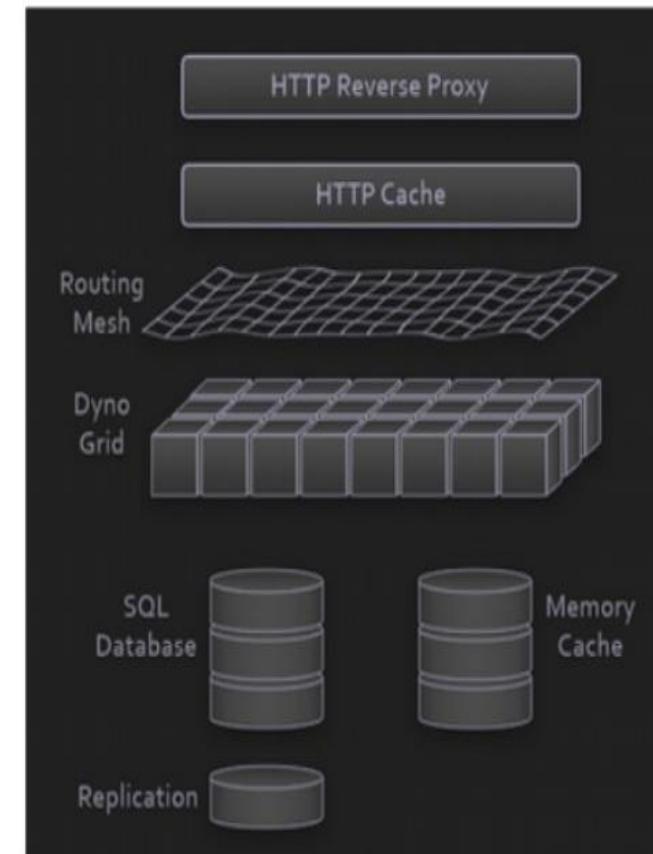
# PAAS ARCHITECTURE

# Cloud Foundry - Architecture



# Heroku architecture

- Reverse Proxy by nginx
  - terminates SSL
  - forwards to cache layer
- HTTP Cache by Varnish
  - returns cached pages immediately
  - forwards to routing mesh
- Routing Mesh written in Erlang
  - routes to an existing dyno
  - spawns a dyno if none available
- Dyno Grid ('railgun' servers)
  - AWS hosted EC2 instances
  - multiple dynos per server

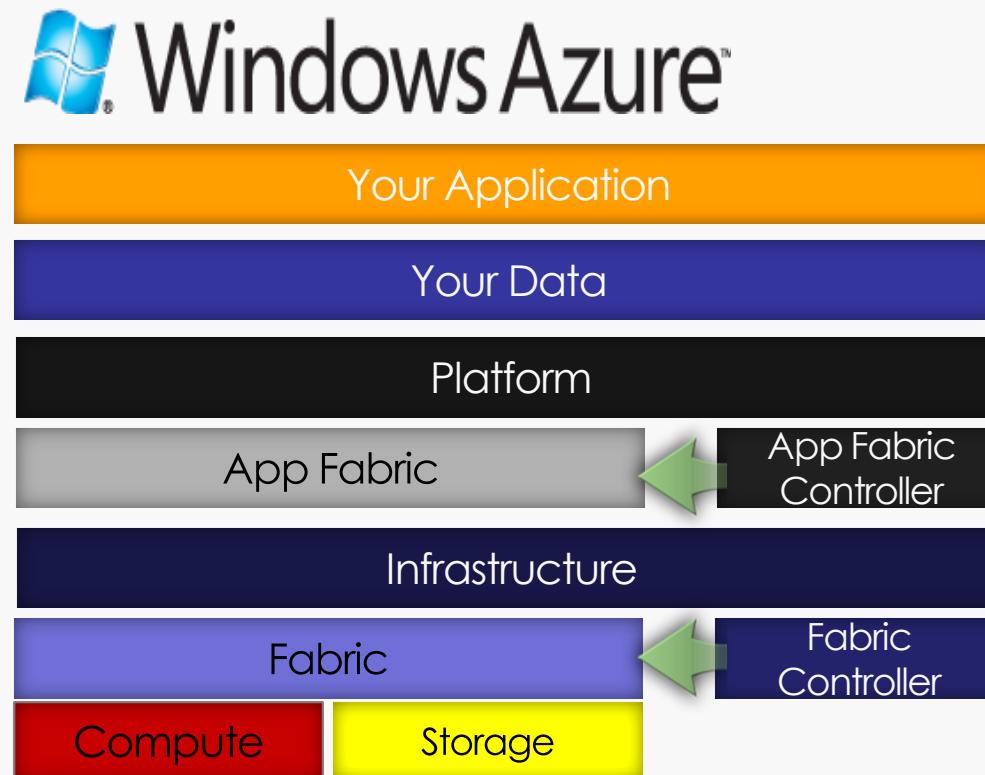


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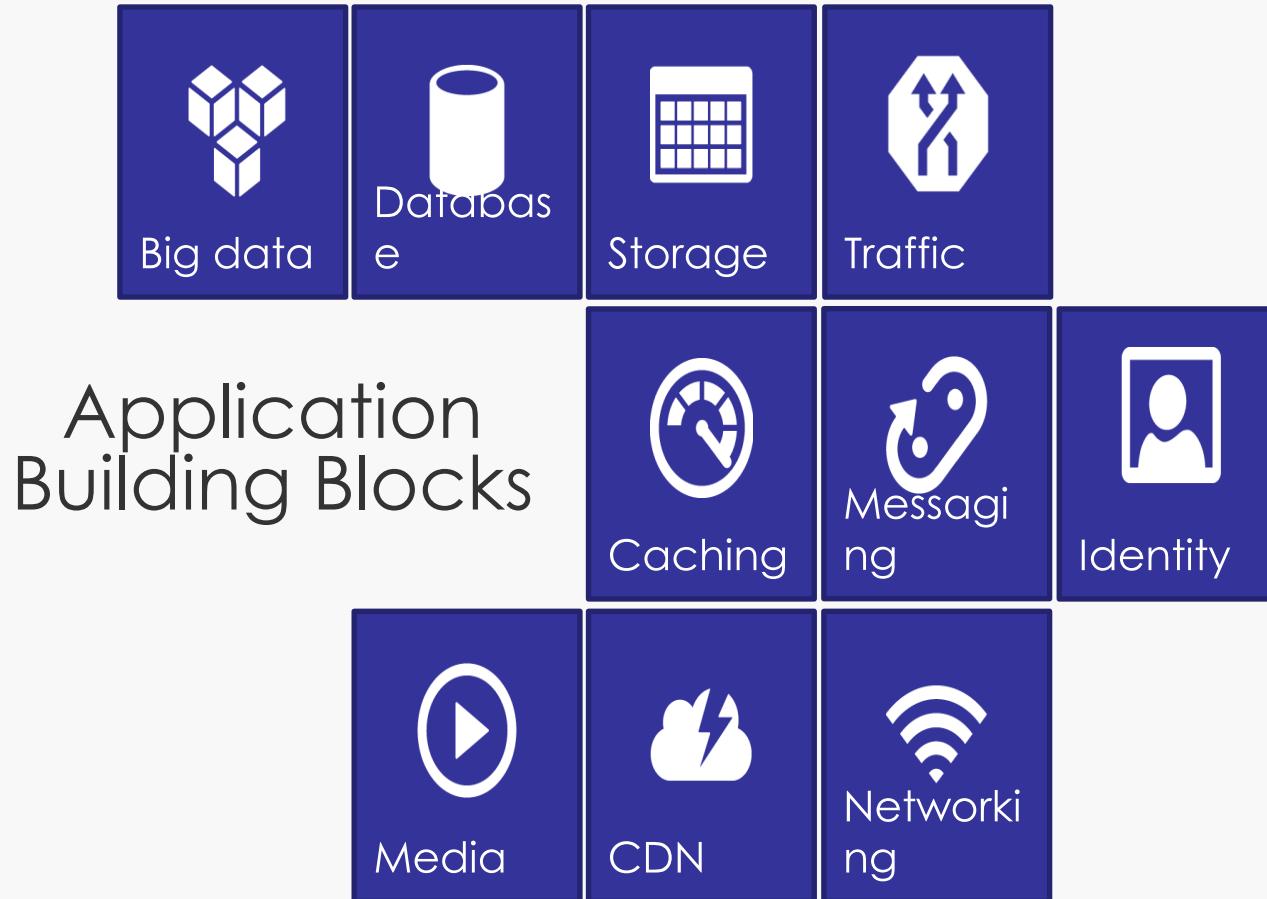
# Heroku terminology

- **Application** source code and description of any dependencies
- **Procfile** list of process types – named commands to be executed
- **Deployment** sending application to Heroku using git or dropbox
- **Buildpack** compilation process that creates a slug from application
- **Slug** bundle of application, language runtime and compilation output
- **Dyno** isolated, virtualized Linux container for application runtime
- **Release** append-only ledger of slugs, config vars and add-ons
- **Config var** configuration data hosted independently of source code
- **Add-on** easily attachable third party cloud services
- **Logplex** collates logs from all running dynos and other components

# Winazure



# Azure Building Block Services



# Sharp competition, „friendly” competitors

- » Stealing customers from a PaaS
  - » Migrate them to a different (IaaS) provider
  - » „By chance” it also offers to be the new PaaS supplier in this new setup
- » <https://www.skyliner.io/offer/heroku>

Skyliner



## We'll port your Heroku app to AWS for free

Skyliner is a Heroku-like launch platform that you can use on AWS. Switching to Skyliner will save you a bundle on your infrastructure.

# Pioneer of enterprise level virtualization



... Pivotal-VMware Cloud-Native Stack



## Pivotal Cloud Foundry – VMware Photon Platform Deliver

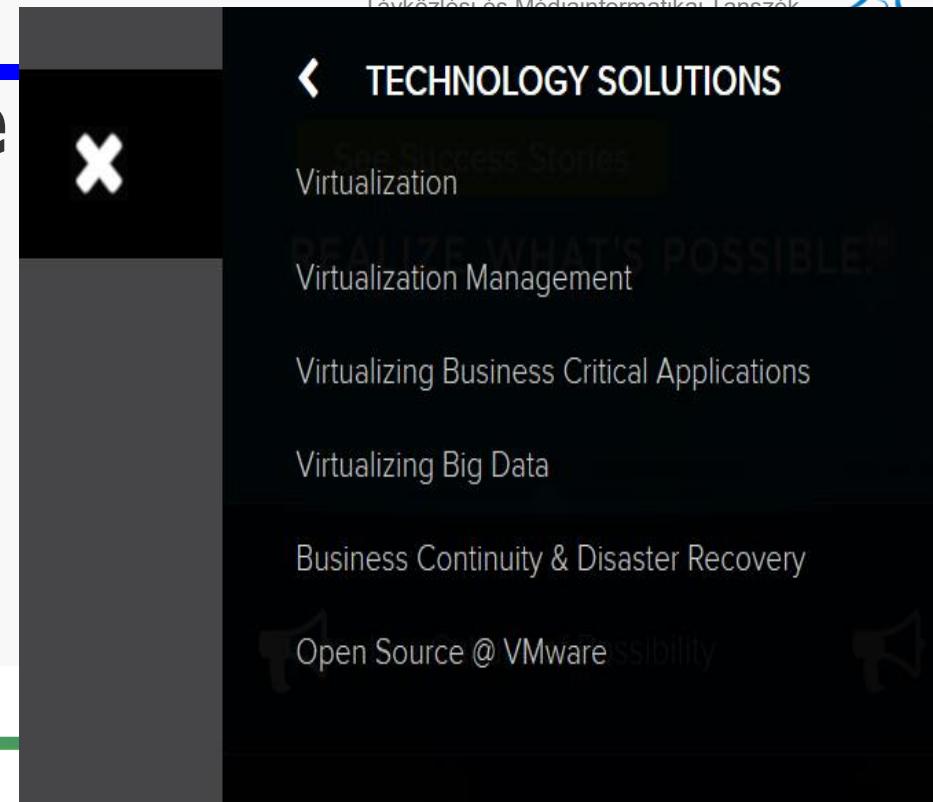


### Best-in-Class Cloud-Native Stack

VMware is paired with Pivotal Cloud Foundry to deliver startup speed with enterprise reliability.



### Simple to Purchase, Install and Maintain



✖

TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS

Virtualization

Virtualization Management

Virtualizing Business Critical Applications

Virtualizing Big Data

Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery

Open Source @ VMware



### Faster Innovation for Developers and Operations

The joint solution is built for speed, scale and programmability, making it usable by developers, operations, and everyone in-between. It is accessible and controllable via APIs, CLI for developers, and a GUI for operations teams.

# **TELCO GRADE PAAS**

# PaaS – what is missing,

**Telecom requirements:** PaaS is coming from the IT (web) world

- Usually there is a loadbalancer for HTTP only
  - Other protocols (SIP, diameter, TCP session) are not supported
- Internal state info to be stored in external DB/cache
  - Performance issues
- No guarantee on QoS/ response times
- VMs and networks completely hidden
  - Colocation of VMs that communicate a lot with each other?
  - No network optimization (e.g., intel DPDK)
- No standard PaaS
  - Migration from one operator to the other?

# Requirements for a PaaS

- » What does it take to write a „PaaS-compatible” app?
- » Actually it is the same for any Saas, PaaS,... app
- » <http://12factor.net/>

# PaaS criteria 1/2

- » **I. Codebase**
- » **One codebase tracked in revision control, many deploys**
- » **II. Dependencies**
- » **Explicitly declare and isolate dependencies**
- » **III. Config**
- » **Store config in the environment**
- » **IV. Backing Services**
- » **Treat backing services as attached resources**
- » **V. Build, release, run**
- » **Strictly separate build and run stages**
- » **VI. Processes**
- » **Execute the app as one or more stateless processes**

# PaaS criteria 2/2

- » **VII. Port binding**
- » **Export services via port binding**
- » **VIII. Concurrency**
- » **Scale out via the process model**
- » **IX. Disposability**
- » **Maximize robustness with fast startup and graceful shutdown**
- » **X. Dev/prod parity**
- » **Keep development, staging, and production as similar as possible**
- » **XI. Logs**
- » **Treat logs as event streams**
- » **XII. Admin processes**
- » **Run admin/management tasks as one-off processes**

# Microservices

- » Micro services = software module implementing a given function
  - » Own states
  - » Multiple microservices cooperating to complete a complex task
  - » The change offered by microservice based architectures:
    - » Instead of a monolith, multiple smaller (micro) modules
    - » Scaling only the modules that run into bottlenecks
    - » Useful paradigm in telco world – deployment of a given microservices depending on the operator's needs
  - » <http://martinfowler.com/articles/microservices.html>

# TelcoGrade PaaS – examples

- » FeedHenry – Mbaas
- » <http://www.feedhenry.com/mobile-application-platform/mbaas/>
  - » (Twillio)
  - » <https://www.twilio.com/customers>

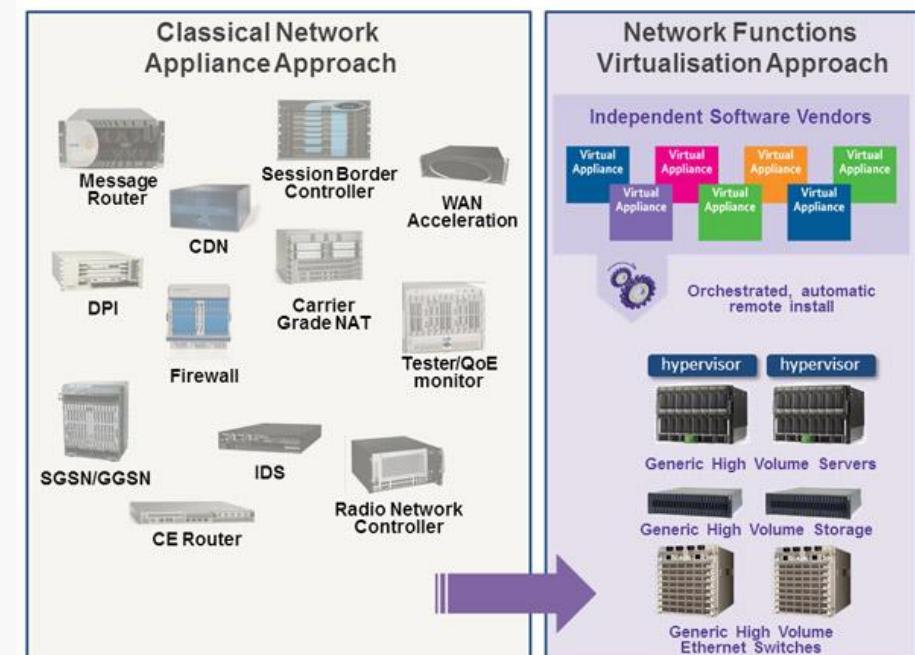
# PaaS a in practice

- » PaaS based on a set of requirements
- » <http://www.paasify.it/vendors>

# Network Function Virtualization

# Network Functions Virtualization – NFV

- » Network Functions Virtualization – NFV
  - » Network function (e.g., cache, firewall) independent from the hardware
  - » Functionality implemented in software
    - » Running over a generic server architecture (e.g., no need for ASICs)
- » Operator point of view / Motivation
  - » Reduce the CapEx/OpEx
  - » Faster service instantiation
  - » Flexibility, adaptation
- » Standard groups
  - » ETSI NFV
  - » Open Platform for NFV (OPNFV)



# Telco cloud

## » Virtualized telco functions

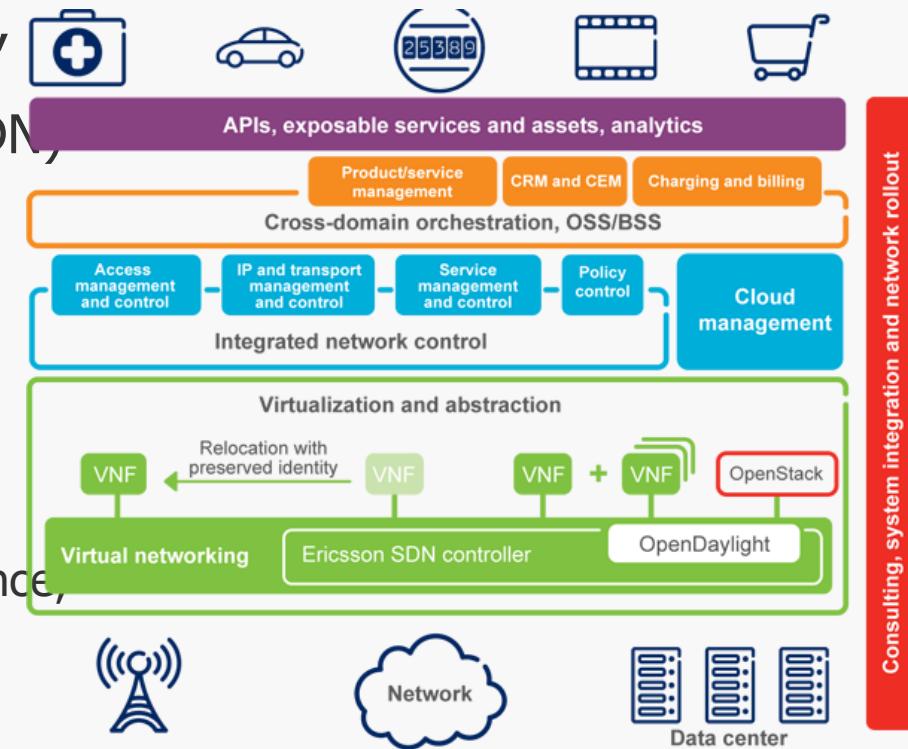
- » Packet switched core (EPC)
- » IMS/VoLTE components (CSCF, HSS,...)
- » Content Delivery Networks (CDN)
- » Deep Pckt Inspection (DPI)

## » Performance

- » Load balancing, scalability
- » VNFs moved to end users
- » TelCo grade service
  - » Deployment, monitoring, resilience, billing...
- » Hardware acceleraration?
  - » Virtual switch, network card

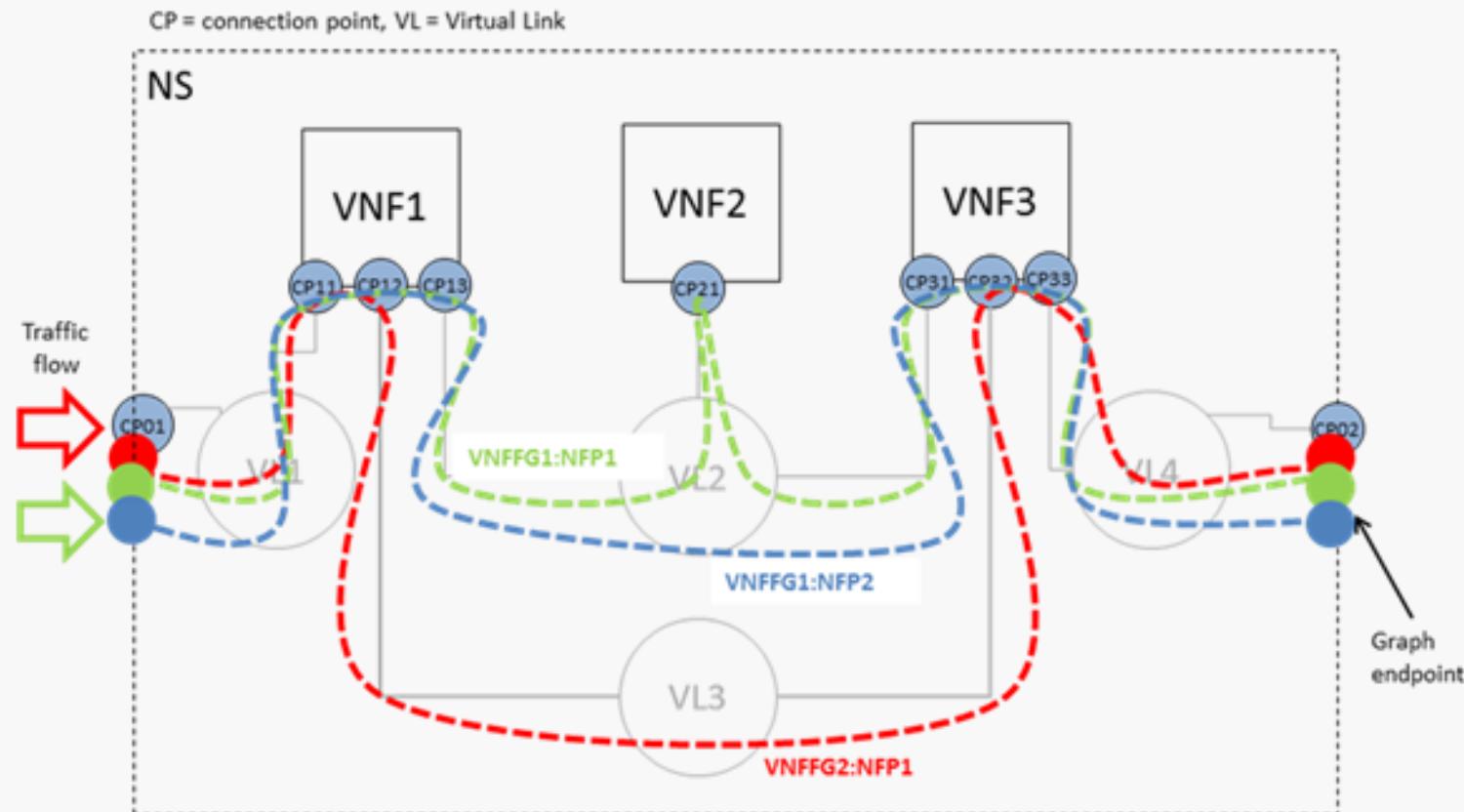
## » Ericsson: real-time cloud

- » SDN, NFV és felhő kombinációja



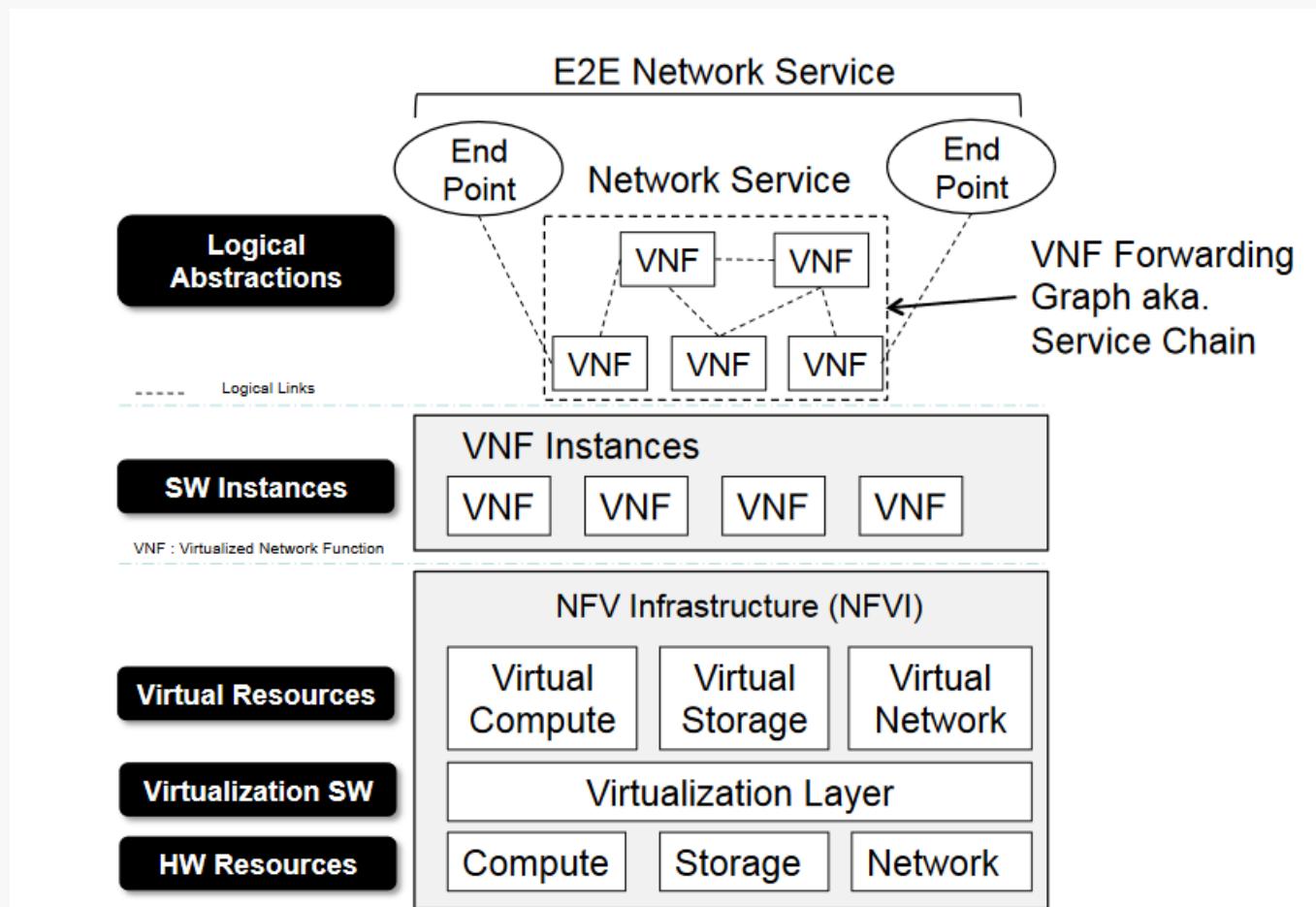
# Dynamic service chaining

- » New service (NS) = linking the VNFs
  - » VNF Forwarding Graph



# Dynamic service chaining

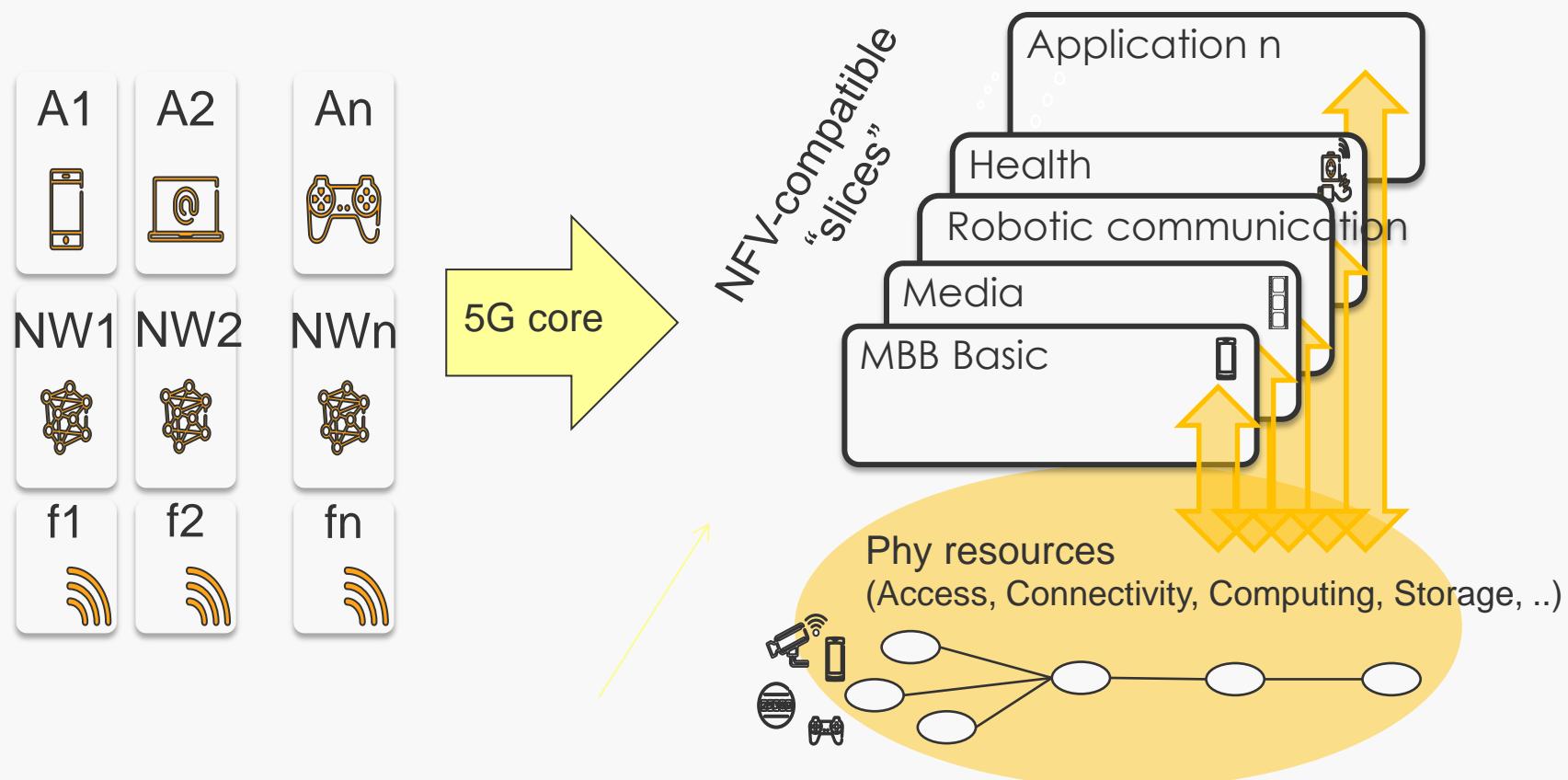
» New service = Linking the VNFs



# More networks over the same infra

Dedicated physical network with own control plane and per-app resources and services

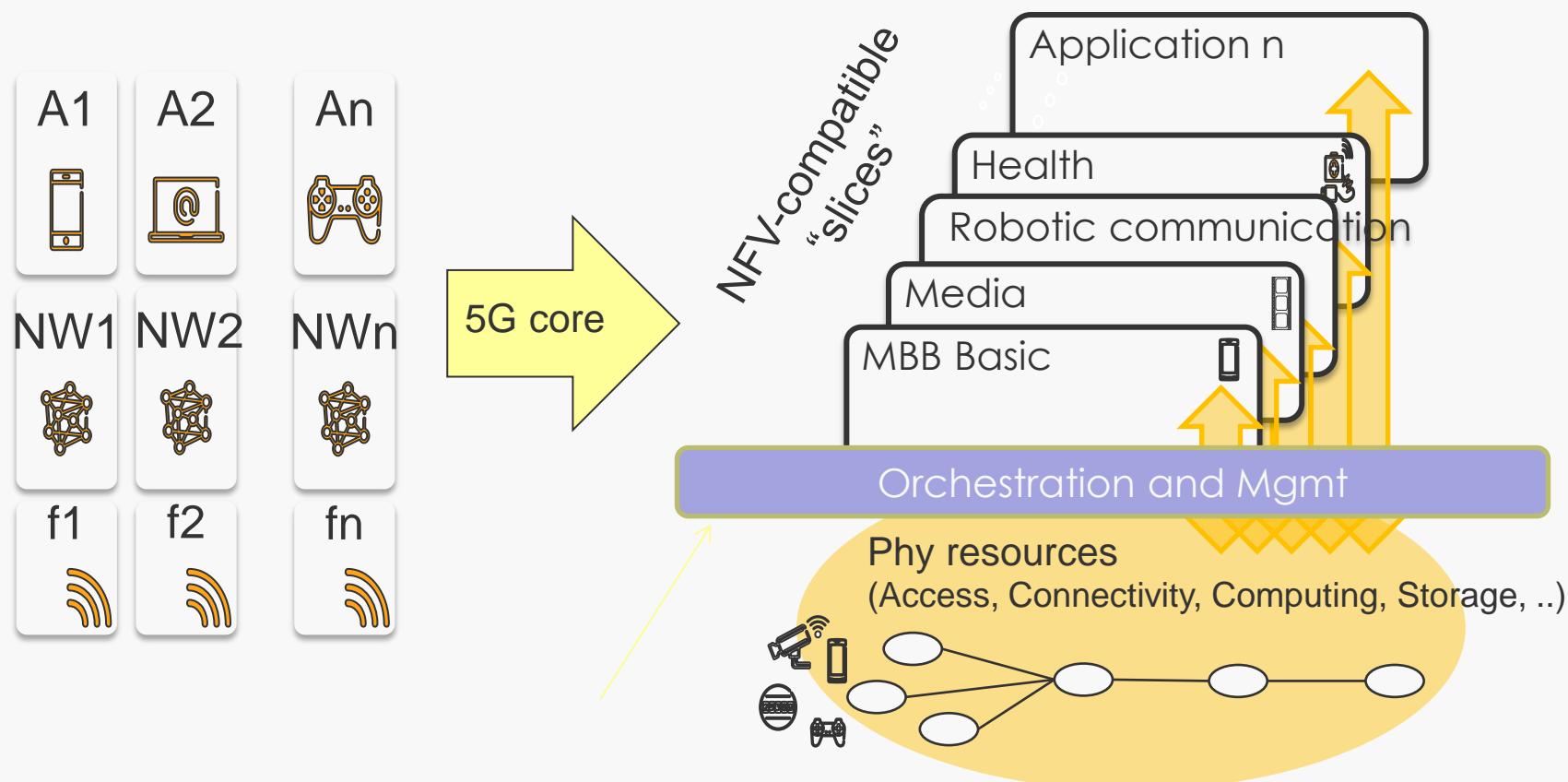
“Network factory”, market of resources and Service, abstraction levels for resources and services



# More networks over the same infra

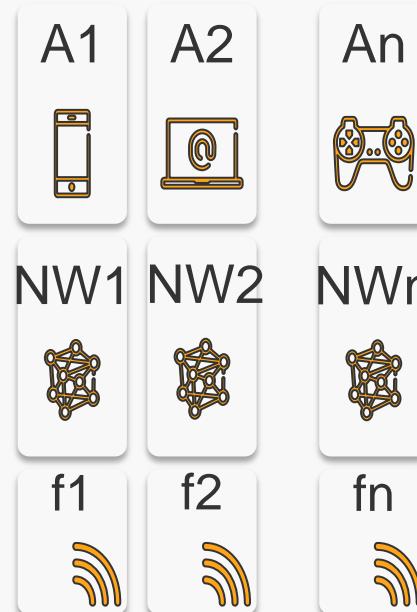
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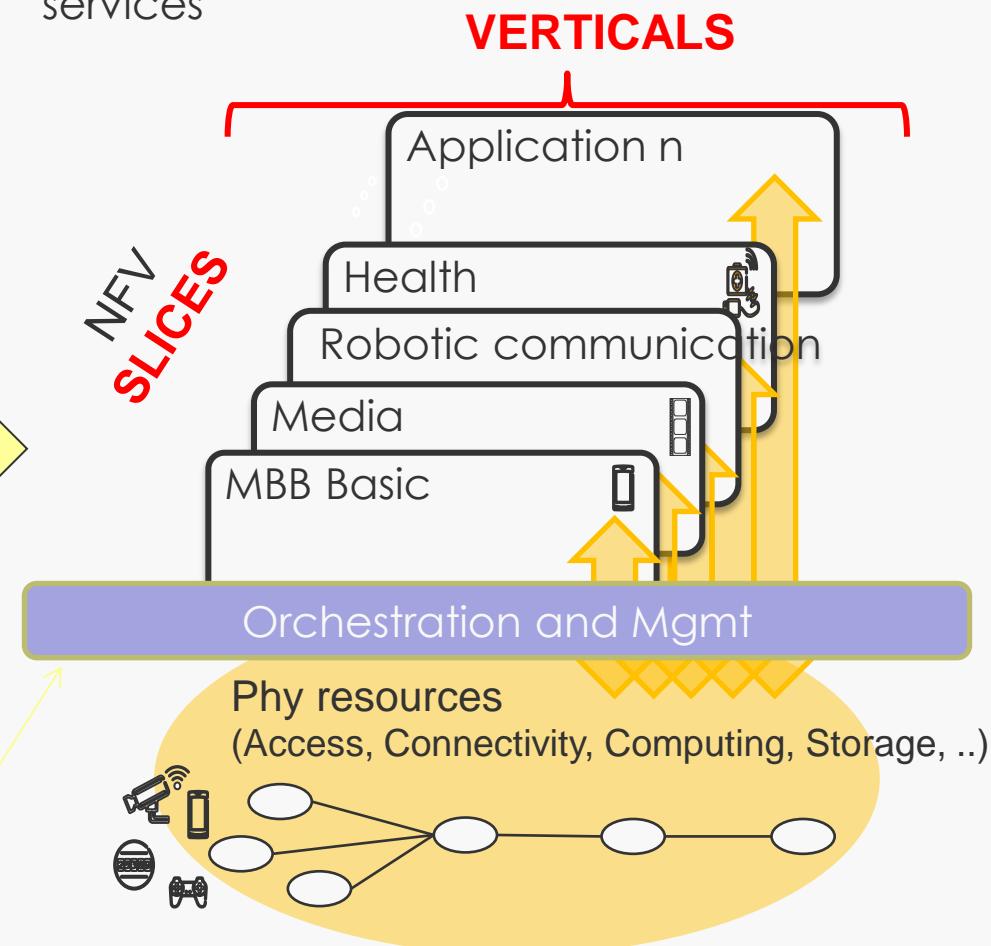


# More networks over the same infra

Dedicated physical network with own control plane and per-app resources and services



“Network factory”, market of resources and Service, abstraction levels for resources and services



# NFV architecture

