

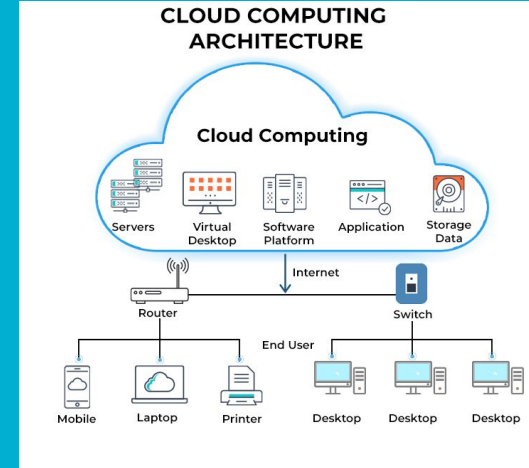
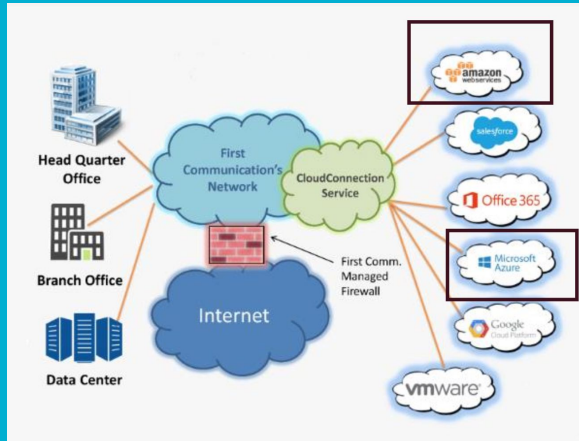
# B2. Cloud Platform Offerings for Data Management

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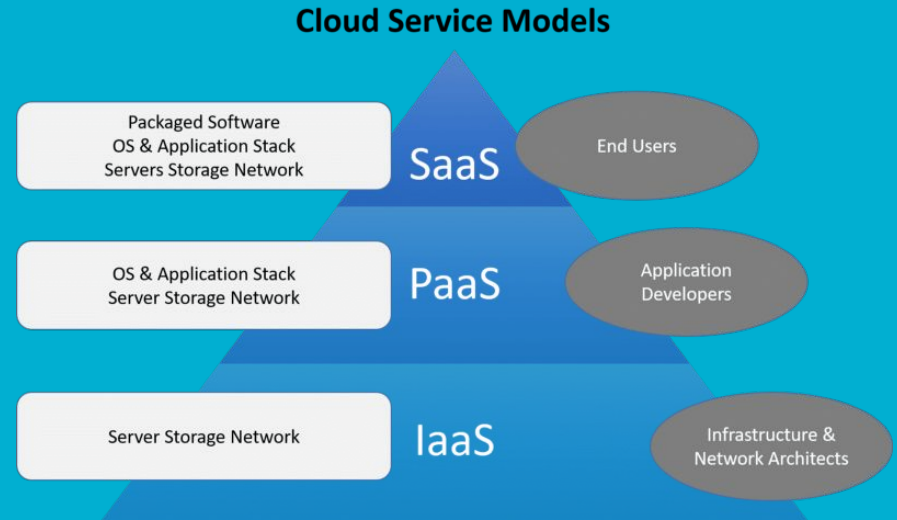
Nathan Eng, Bozhou Lu, Anh Nguyen, Shrey Shivaiah,  
Sanjeev Viswan

# 1. Key Concept

- Cloud Computing
  - Cloud computing is the on-demand delivery of computing services over the Internet with pay-as-you-go pricing. Instead of buying, owning, and maintaining physical data centers and servers, you can access technology services on an as-needed basis from a cloud provider
  - Includes servers, storage, databases, networking, software, analytics, intelligence, etc.



- SaaS (Software as a Service)
  - Applications are hosted by a service provider and made available to customers over the internet. E.g. Dropbox.
- PaaS (Platform as a Service)
  - Cloud platform services, providing a framework for developers that they can build upon, allowing developers to concentrate on software creation without concern for storage and infrastructure. All the servers, storage, and networking can be managed by the enterprise or a third-party provider while the developers can maintain management of the applications.



- IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service)
  - A form of cloud computing that provides virtualized computing resources over the internet. It offers a complete infrastructure, from virtual servers to storage and networking.

## 2. Product Overview/Business Appeal

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- Data management in the cloud
  - Storage, ingestion, processing, manipulation/analysis
- For Developers & Analysts:
  - Easier collaboration on datasets
  - Out-of-the-box APIs and tools for easier development
  - Easier deployment processes
  - Less time spent on infrastructure design

Amazon. (2024). Six advantages of cloud computing - overview of Amazon Web Services. Amazon Web Services. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

Google. (n.d.). Advantages of Cloud Computing | Google Cloud. Google Cloud. <https://cloud.google.com/learn/advantages-of-cloud-computing>



“[A] computing paradigm where the boundaries of computing will be determined by economic rationale rather than technical limits alone.”

Dr. Ramnath Chellappa, Professor of  
Information Systems at Emory University

Emory University. (n.d.). Ramnath K Chellappa. Emory University Goizueta  
Business School.

<https://goizueta.emory.edu/faculty/profiles/ramnath-k-chellappa>

## 2. Product Overview/Business Appeal

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- For Businesses:
  - Save costs with a “pay-as-you-go”/flexible model
  - Be ready for traffic fluctuation with easy remote scalability
  - Skip timely procurement processes
  - Built-in data loss prevention
  - Save costs by placing the burden of maintenance/security

Amazon. (2024). Six advantages of cloud computing - overview of Amazon Web Services. Amazon Web Services. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

Google. (n.d.). Advantages of Cloud Computing | Google Cloud. Google Cloud. <https://cloud.google.com/learn/advantages-of-cloud-computing>





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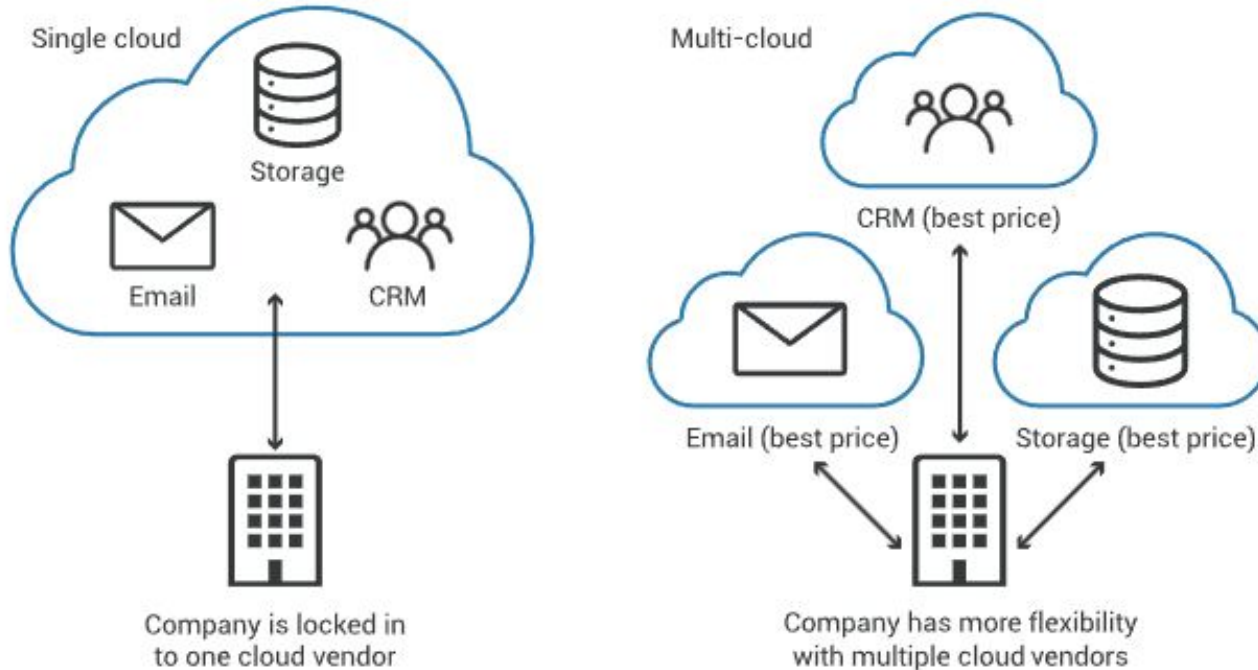


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<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=31270305>  
Contreras, F. (2023, November 30). An AWS technician gives us a tour of a data center in Eastern Oregon-see what it's like inside. Amazon.  
<https://www.aboutamazon.com/news/aws/aws-data-center-inside>

# VENDOR LOCK-IN



# What is vendor lock-in in cloud computing?



# 3. Brief History

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- 1969 - ARPANET (TCP/IP implementation)
- 1999 - Salesforce uses cloud computing to distribute popular software
- 2002 - Amazon Web Services (AWS)
- 2006 - AWS launches S3 for Cloud Object Storage
- 2008 - NASA's OpenNebula (Open Source)
- 2008 - Google Cloud Platform (GCP)
- 2010 - Microsoft Azure

Qian, L., Luo, Z., Du, Y., & Guo, L. (2009). Cloud computing: An overview. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 626–631. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-10665-1\\_63](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-10665-1_63)

Microsoft. (2010, February 1). Windows Azure General Availability. Microsoft. [https://web.archive.org/web/20140511230956/http://blogs.technet.com/b/microsoft\\_blog/archive/2010/02/01/windows-azure-general-availability.aspx](https://web.archive.org/web/20140511230956/http://blogs.technet.com/b/microsoft_blog/archive/2010/02/01/windows-azure-general-availability.aspx)

Foote, K. D. (2023, May 4). A brief history of cloud computing. DATAVERSITY. <https://www.dataversity.net/brief-history-cloud-computing/>

Amazon. (2006, August 24). Announcing Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (amazon EC2) - beta. AWS. <https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2006/08/24/announcing-amazon-elastic-compute-cloud-amazon-ec2---beta/>

# 4. Typical Features + Functions

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- AWS - 200+ services, GCP 100+ services
  - analytics & data lakes
  - virtual machines
  - serverless computing
  - machine learning
  - databases
- full stack
- SaaS, PaaS, IaaS
- pay-as-you-go cost model
- dev support

# 4. Typical Features + Functions - SaaS

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- deliver services/apps over the Internet
- access from browser
- pay-as-you-go
- pros
  - cost-effective
  - efficient
  - scalable
- cons
  - limited customization
  - data privacy
  - dependence on internet connectivity
- ex: Salesforce, Zoom, Dropbox, Google Drive



# 4. Typical Features + Functions - PaaS

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- provides a platform and environment for devs to build apps/services
- hosted in the cloud, accessed via browser
- provider hosts hardware/software on its own infrastructure
- pros
  - simplicity and conveniency
  - cost-effective
  - some configuration
- cons
  - limited control over infrastructure
  - dependence on provider
- ex: AWS Elastic Beanstalk, Google App Engine

# 4. Typical Features + Functions - IaaS

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- computer infrastructure provided as outsourcing
- provides underlying OS, security, networking, servers
- pros
  - no maintenance
  - cost-effective
  - more customizable
- cons
  - limited control over infrastructure
  - security
- ex: AWS EC2, Google Compute Engine

# 4. Typical Features + Functions

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- APIs
  - integrate scripts with services - ex: AWS Boto3
  - automate workflows - AWS CloudFormation, GCP Deployment Manager
- account management
- console & CLI



# 5. Leading Products in Space

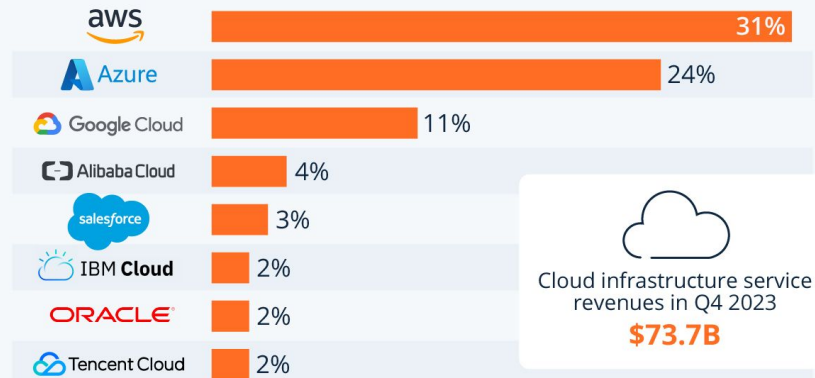
- Use-Case Specific, beyond Data Management itself
  - AWS - mature ecosystem, breadth of add-on services, extensive data network
  - Azure - strong emphasis on security & compliance, direct Microsoft service integration
  - Google - Emphasis on data management & analytics, Kubernetes ease-of-use
- Still smaller startups in market like DigitalOcean

Richter, F. (2024, February 5). Infographic: Amazon maintains cloud lead as Microsoft edges closer. Statista Daily Data.  
<https://www.statista.com/chart/18819/worldwide-market-share-of-leading-cloud-infrastructure-service-providers/>

DigitalOcean. (n.d.). Comparing AWS, Azure, GCP. DigitalOcean.  
<https://www.digitalocean.com/resources/article/comparing-aws-azure-gcp>

## Amazon Maintains Cloud Lead as Microsoft Edges Closer

Worldwide market share of leading cloud infrastructure service providers in Q4 2023\*



\* Includes platform as a service (PaaS) and infrastructure as a service (IaaS) as well as hosted private cloud services

Source: Synergy Research Group

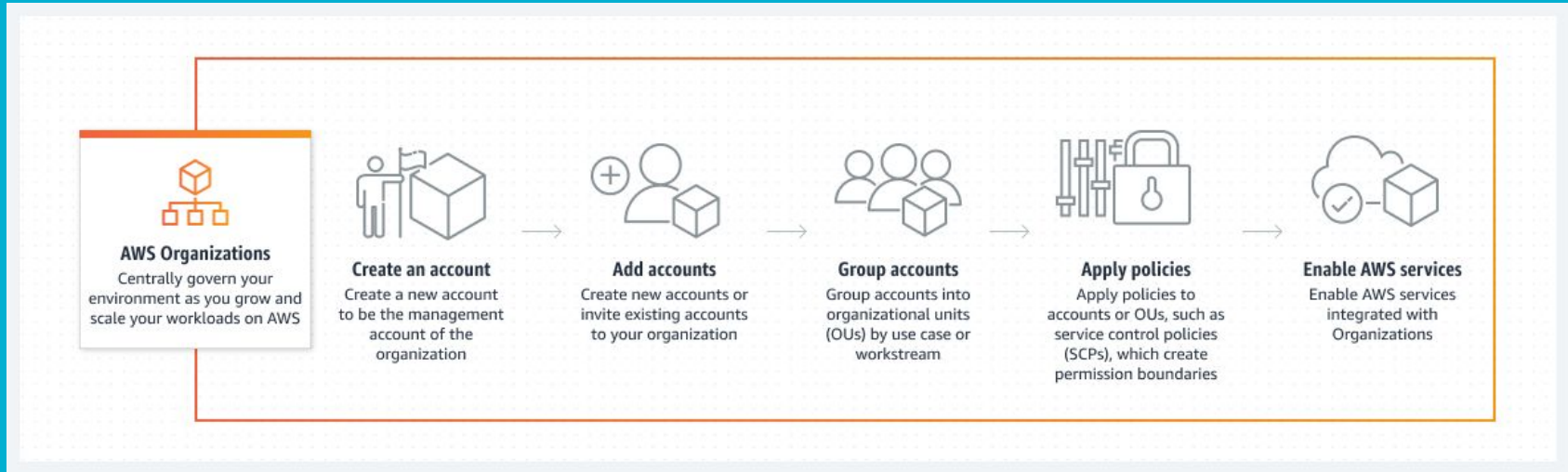


# 6. Product 1: AWS Technical Details - Architecture

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- organization/account hierarchy
- as of 2014...
  - 100+ data centers
    - up to 50,000 servers per
  - 1.4 million+ servers total
- AWS region (33)
  - North America, Europe, Southeast Asia
- AWS Availability Zone (105)
  - group of logically connected but geographically separated data centers
- AWS local Zone
  - extension of AWS region, run services close to end users

# 6. Product 1: AWS Technical Details - Architecture



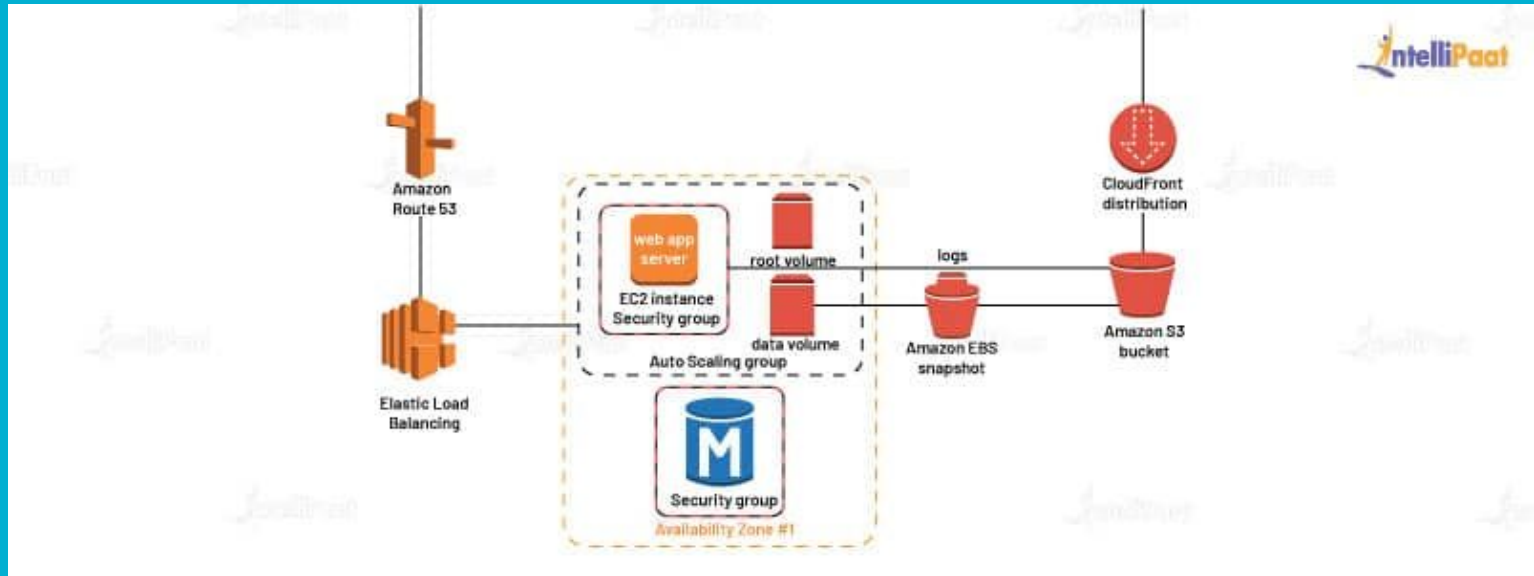
# 6. Product 1: AWS Technical Details - Security

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- 143 security standards
  - PCI-DSS, HIPAA/HITECH
- 3rd-party validation
- security of the cloud vs. security in the cloud
- AWS global network - data automatically encrypted at physical layer
- IAM policies - define permissions for an action
  - groups and roles

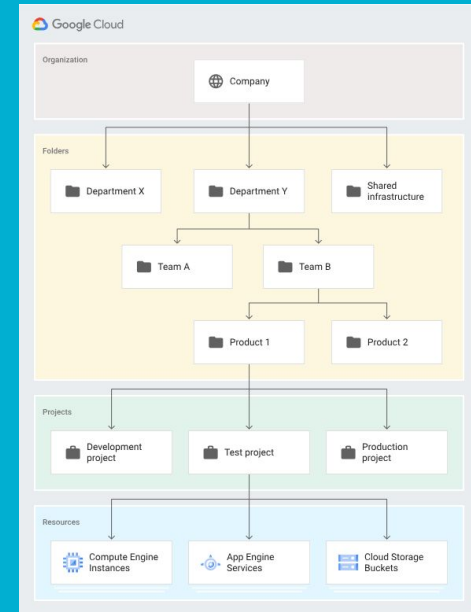
# 6. Product 1: AWS Technical Details - Ex

- AWS architecture - basic ex.



# 7. Product 2: GCP Technical Details - Architecture

- folder/project hierarchy
- 40 regions, 121 zones
- 200+ countries
- internal network & network cables
- data centers
- redundancy, load balancing, auto-scaling, disaster recovery



# 7. Product 2: GCP Technical Details – Security

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- multi-layered security
  - security measures at each infrastructure layer
  - data privacy and compliance defined by Google
- dedicated security team
  - penetration tests
  - scan for threats with commercial and custom tools
  - collaboration with security research community
- certifications like HIPAA, PCI-DSS, etc.
- custom hardware/software



# 8. Case study 1: Netflix uses AWS

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Companies used AWS are Netflix, Airbnb, Lyft, etc

**AWS provides the follow benefits for Netflix:**

- Reliable infrastructure without any single point of failure
- Highly reliable databases, storage, and redundant data centers
- Using multiple AWS cloud regions feature helps Netflix expand global infrastructure capacity access all countries



# 8. Case study 1: Netflix uses AWS continue

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- **Control plane:** is the part of a network that controls how data **packets** are forwarded — meaning how data is sent from one place to another.
- **Data plane:** is responsible for the actual forwarding of the packet
  
- Netflix uses AWS as their control plane. That includes online storage, a **recommendation engine**, video transcoding, databases, and analytics
- Netflix has their own data plane using its CDN called Open Connect to deliver videos to customer

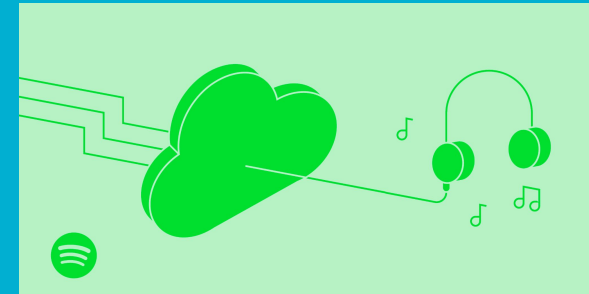
# 9. Case study 2: Spotify uses Google Cloud Platform

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Companies that use GCP are Spotify, Coca-cola, Snapchat, etc

Reasons for migration:

- It is incredibly intensive to manage physical data centers for a global company like Spotify with over 170 million users and this effort does not directly contributing to make Spotify's best music platform.
- Taking advantage of Google Cloud's innovative services



# 9. Case study 2: Spotify uses GCP continue

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- **What tools are helpful to Spotify in particular:**
  - BigQuery for analysis
  - Pub/Sub for faster software application development
  - Dataflow for real-time and historical data analysis
- **Result of Cloud migration:**
  - GCP has positioned Spotify to better scale its service, innovate faster, and reduce the operational overhead associated with physical data centers
  - Eliminate the operation complexity, give the teams more time to concentrate on Spotify's primary mission

# 10. Compare and Contrast Products: GPC

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**Google Cloud:** perfect choice for businesses that want to use Google products because of the existing ecosystem or Google's AI and machine learning capabilities.

- **Best for Big Data Analytics**
  - BigQuery is a powerful tool that allows Google to offer excellent support for data-intensive applications.
- **Exceptional Customer Support**
  - It provides 24/7 customer support with live chat and email support, while AWS only offers the latter
- **Superior Database Capabilities**
  - Most databases on Amazon's RDS lacks many capabilities offered by native cloud solutions
- **Advanced Cloud Services**
  - Beyond the databases and cloud networking, GCP also offers capabilities for machine learning and AI services, which are often vital in Big Data processing.

# 10. Compare and Contrast Products: AWS

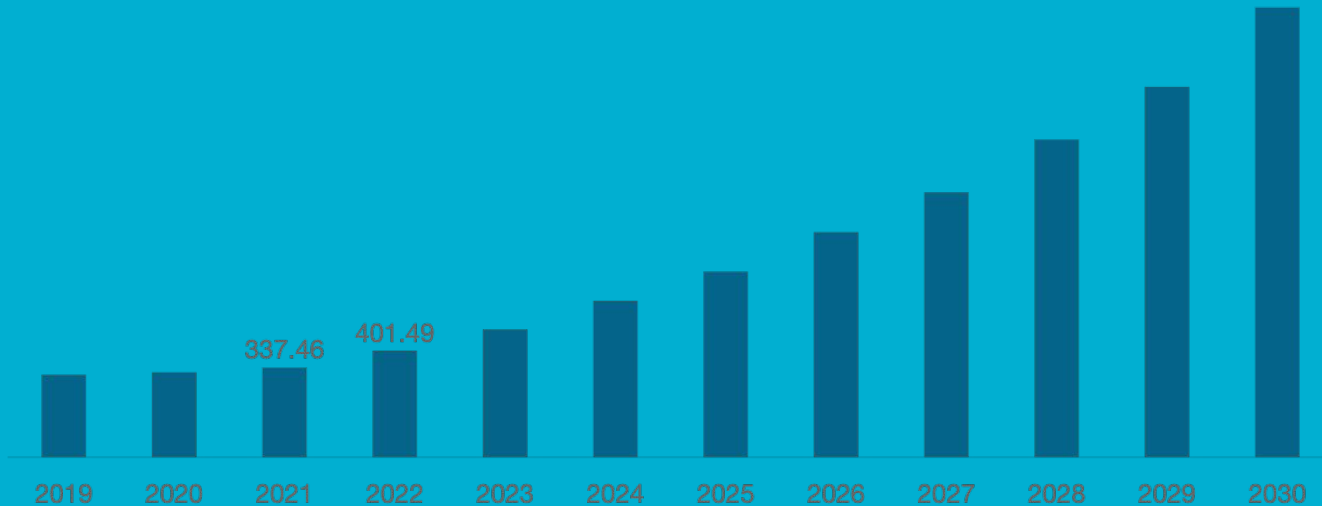
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**AWS:** provide flexibility, best choice for startups and small businesses

- **Easy to Deploy and Manage Web Applications with Flexible Digital Solutions**
  - Elastic Beanstalk manages all the deployment details with little work from developer. It's easy to scale on demand and gives users high control over all the offered tools
- **Product Variety and Increased Control**
  - Provides more raw compute power than GCP, so it is a better option for developers who need more control over their computing environment.
- **Lower Cost in a Bulk**
  - Offers a discount for reserved instances that you commit to using for a certain period
- **Cancelation flexibility**
  - Good choice for businesses that use many cloud services and need the flexibility to change or cancel their services at any time

# 11. Marketing Data

North America Cloud Computing Market Size, 2019-2030 (USD Billion)



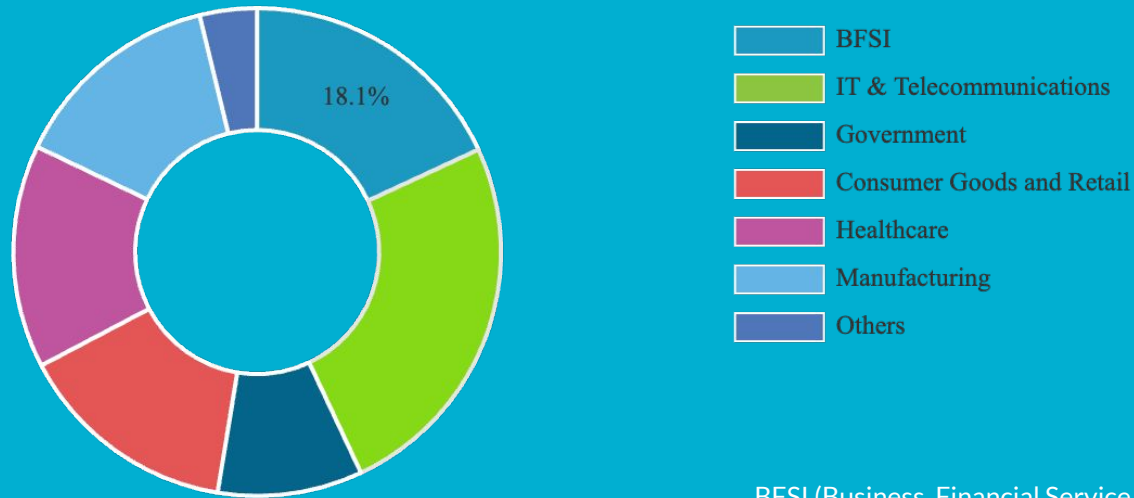
The global cloud computing market size was valued at \$569.31 billion in 2022 & is projected to grow from \$677.95 billion in 2023 to \$2,432.87 billion by 2030.



# 11. Marketing Data

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**Global Cloud Computing Market Share, By Industry, 2022**

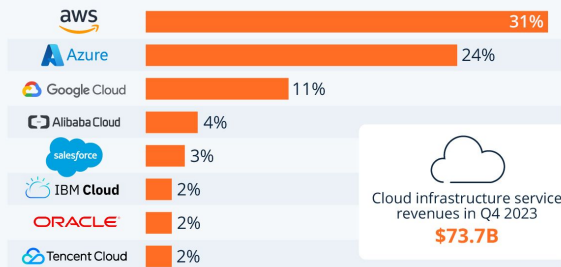


BFSI (Business, Financial Service, Insurance)

# 11. Marketing Data

## Amazon Maintains Cloud Lead as Microsoft Edges Closer

Worldwide market share of leading cloud infrastructure service providers in Q4 2023\*



Cloud infrastructure service revenues in Q4 2023  
**\$73.7B**

\* Includes platform as a service (PaaS) and infrastructure as a service (IaaS) as well as hosted private cloud services

Source: Synergy Research Group



statista

| #  | Cloud Service Provider      | Regions | Availability Zones |
|----|-----------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| 1  | Amazon Web Services (AWS)   | 32      | 102                |
| 2  | Microsoft Azure             | 62      | 120                |
| 3  | Google Cloud Platform (GCP) | 39      | 118                |
| 4  | Alibaba Cloud               | 30      | 89                 |
| 5  | Oracle Cloud                | 46      | 56                 |
| 6  | IBM Cloud (Kyndryl)         | 10      | 30                 |
| 7  | Tencent Cloud               | 21      | 65                 |
| 8  | OVHcloud                    | 17      | 37                 |
| 9  | DigitalOcean                | 9       | 15                 |
| 10 | Linode (Akamai)             | 20      | 20                 |

# 11. Marketing Data

| Cloud Provider        | Cloud Hosting Offer               | Price Per Month |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Google Cloud Platform | Custom Machine 8 GB RAM / 4x CPUs | \$126           |
| Microsoft Azure       | A4 v2 Virtual Machine             | \$159           |
| Amazon Web Services   | EC2 c5.xlarge + 1 TB SSD EBS      | \$225           |

| Company      | 2018 Revenue  | 2018 Market Share (%) | 2017 Revenue  | 2017 Market Share (%) | 2018-2017 Growth (%) |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Amazon       | 15,495        | 47.8                  | 12,221        | 49.4                  | 26.8                 |
| Microsoft    | 5,038         | 15.5                  | 3,130         | 12.7                  | 60.9                 |
| Alibaba      | 2,499         | 7.7                   | 1,298         | 5.3                   | 92.6                 |
| Google       | 1,314         | 4.0                   | 820           | 3.3                   | 60.2                 |
| IBM          | 577           | 1.8                   | 463           | 1.9                   | 24.7                 |
| Others       | 7,519         | 23.2                  | 6,768         | 27.4                  | 11.1                 |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>32,441</b> | <b>100.0</b>          | <b>24,699</b> | <b>100.0</b>          | <b>31.3</b>          |

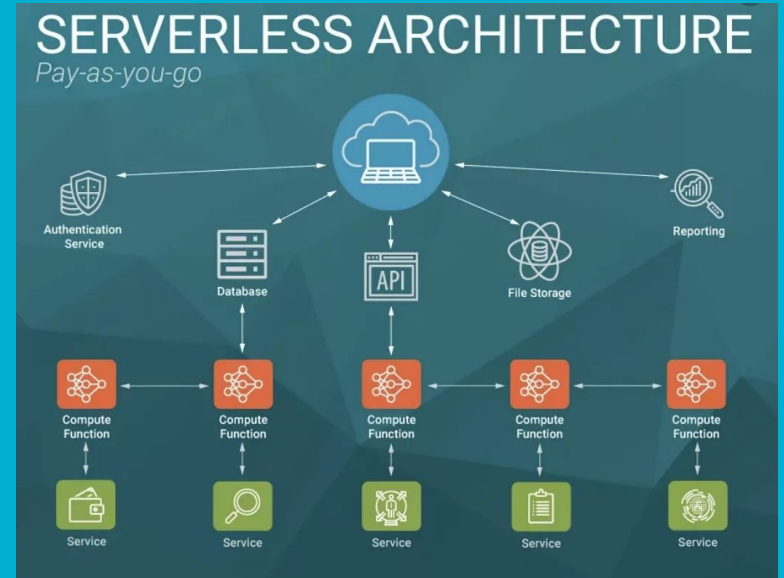
# 11. Marketing Data

| AWS   | Azure   | GCP   |
|---|---|---|
| <p>AWS offers a pay-as-you-go model with flexibility and cost control.</p> <p>Offers various instance types with different pricing based on performance and capacity.</p> <p>Storage costs are based on capacity and access patterns for services like Amazon S3 and Amazon EBS.</p> <p>Ingress (data received) is typically free, while egress (data sent) costs vary based on volume and region, but is usually \$0.05 to \$0.09 per GB across the varying network interfaces and pricing plans.</p> <p>Discounts available through Reserved Instances and AWS Savings Plans with upfront payments.</p> | <p>Utilizes a pay-as-you-go model and offers Reserved VM Instances for cost savings.</p> <p>Instance families optimized for different workloads.</p> <p>Storage costs based on capacity and usage for Azure Blob Storage and Azure Disk Storage.</p> <p>Generally offers free ingress, egress costs applied based on data volume and region.</p> <p>Volume discounts through Azure Hybrid Benefit for customers with existing licenses.</p> | <p>Pay-as-you-go model with predefined and custom machine types.</p> <p>Storage costs based on capacity and access frequency for Google Cloud Storage and Google Persistent Disk.</p> <p>Data transfer costs vary based on the amount of data sent and received.</p> <p>Discounts available through Committed Use Contracts with upfront commitments for one or three years.</p> <p>Three support tiers available - Basic, Development, and Production, with varying levels of support coverage and response times.</p> |

# 12. Future of Cloud Computing

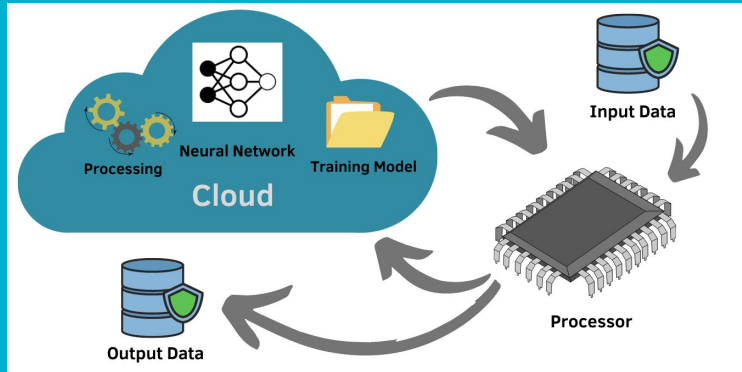
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- Serverless Computing
  - In a serverless model, there are no physical servers that need to be maintained; instead, application code is executed in response to events, and all of the infrastructure required to run the code is managed by a cloud provider.
  - simplify deployments and reduce the overall cost of running an application



# 12. Future of Cloud Computing

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- Integrate AI/ML
  - With the rapid advancements in artificial intelligence (AI), businesses and individuals are increasingly turning to the cloud to store and manage their data.
  - AI-powered data analytics can help to identify patterns and trends that would otherwise be undetectable.
  - Cloud-based AI systems can learn and evolve over time, becoming more effective at processing data.

# 13. Problem 1 - How to increase availability?

---

## Problem:

- DDOS attack is choreographed by a “botnet”
- DDOS attacks and congested network are sometimes unavoidable
- AWS reported 44% increase in 2020 in total DDOS attack volume from previous year
- Packet inspecting is infeasible

# 13. Problem 1 - How to increase availability?

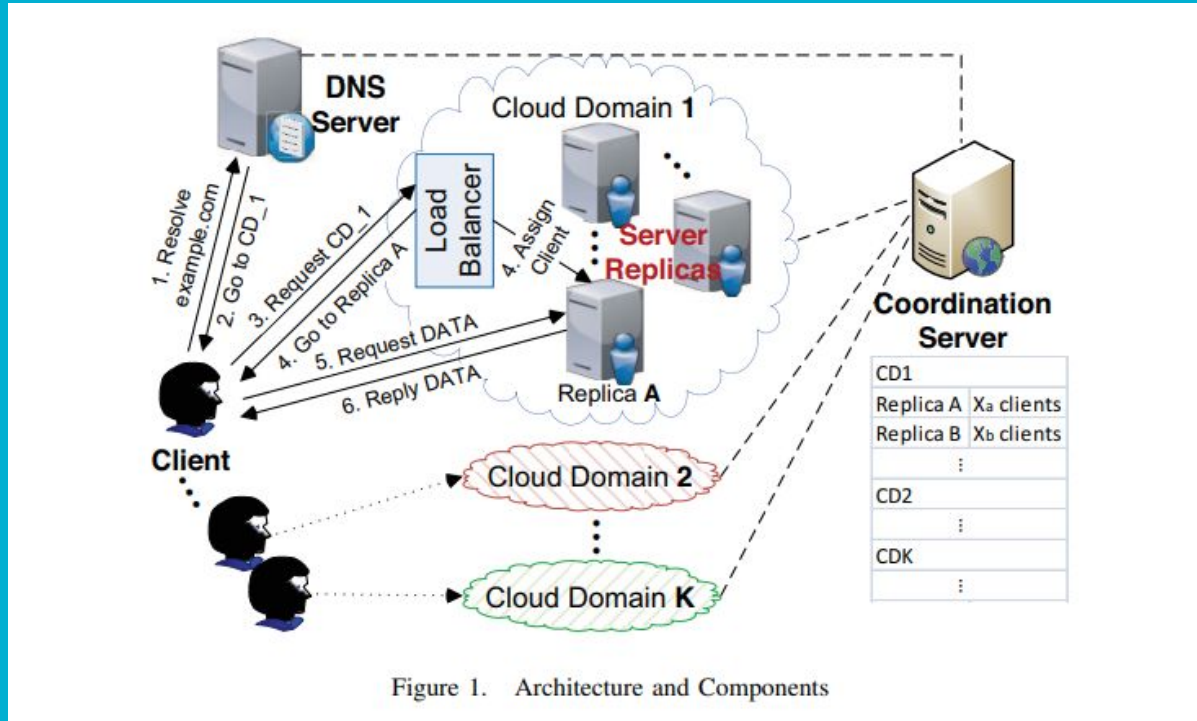


Figure 1. Architecture and Components

Catch Me If You Can: A Cloud-Enabled DDoS Defense | IEEE Conference Publication | IEEE Xplore.

(n.d.). Ieeexplore.ieee.org. Retrieved February 27, 2024, from

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/stamp/stamp.jsp?tp=&arnumber=6903585>



# 14. Problem 2 – Streaming Data Rate

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Problem:

- How do we strike the balance between over and under utilization of data?
- Utility computing is emerging (IAAS and SAAS)
- Cloud computing already is elastic

# 14. Problem 2 – Streaming Data Rate

## 4 Main Goals

- Converge quickly to optimal CPU allocation for data stream
- Adaptive to network fluctuations
- Different streaming apps must be supported
- Algorithm itself not computationally expensive

```
ALGORITHM CPUMANAGER ()
// Read the buffer statistics
 $w\_time = \sum_{i=0}^{SAMPLE\_COUNT} cur\_round\_writeTime$ 

 $p\_time = \sum_{i=0}^{SAMPLE\_COUNT} cur\_round\_processTime$ 

// Determine which of coarse or fine grained adjustment required
if  $\|p\_time - w\_time\| > MAX\_LAG \times p\_time$ 
  if  $(p\_time - w\_time) > 0$ 
    if (buffer occupancy is in high occupancy region)
      then
        // CPU allocation is low with chance of buffer-full
         $CPU_{new} = CPU_{old} \times HIGH\_OCC\_FACTOR$ 
      else
        // CPU allocation is low
         $CPU_{new} = CPU_{old} \times NORMAL\_OCC\_FACTOR$ 
    else
      if (buffer occupancy is in underflow region)
        then
          // CPU allocation is too high with chance of buffer-empty
           $CPU_{new} = CPU_{old} - LOW\_OCC\_DECREASE$ 
        else
          // CPU allocation is too high
           $CPU_{new} = CPU_{old} - NORMAL\_OCC\_DECREASE$ 
  elseif  $\|p\_time - w\_time\| > FINE\_LAG \times p\_time$ 
    if  $(p\_time - w\_time) > 0$ 
      // CPU allocation is a little low
       $CPU_{new} = CPU_{old} + NORMAL\_INCREASE$ 
    else
      // CPU allocation is a little low
       $CPU_{new} = CPU_{old} - NORMAL\_DECREASE$ 
  return ( $CPU_{new}$ )
```

# 14. More Problems

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- Application can become too dependent on cloud environment and services
- Security privacy concerns over cloud provider