

# Software as a Service (SaaS) and Platform as a Service (PaaS) (ENCS 691K – Chapter 1)

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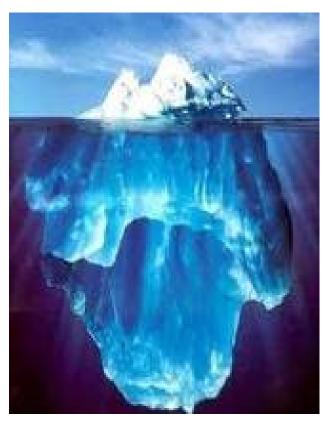


# Software as a Service (SaaS)





Software as Services (SaaS): the tip of the iceberg (Enduser perspective)





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Applications offered by service providers and residing in the cloud

Pay per use basis (or sometimes "free")



Software as Services (SaaS): the tip of the iceberg (Enduser perspective)

Applications offered by service providers and residing in the cloud

- Offer:
  - Non programmatic interface and / or non programmatic interface (most SaaS offer both)
  - Programmatic interfaces are usually Web services based
    - RESTful Web services and/or
    - SOAP based Web services
      - » SOAP based Web services are now less and less popular



Software as Services (SaaS): the tip of the iceberg (Enduser perspective) –

Note: Applications offered on Internet are not necessarily offered as software as a service (SaaS)



Software as Services (SaaS): the tip of the iceberg (Enduser perspective) – Some examples:

- Salesforce products suite (<u>www.salesforce.com</u>)
  - Both programmatic and non programmatic interfaces
  - Programmatic interfaces based on Web services
    - Online demos
- Dropbox
- Google docs
- And so on ...





# Platform as a Service (PaaS)





## References

- 1. L.M. Vaquero et al., A Break in the Clouds: Towards a Cloud Definition, ACM SIGCOM Computer Review, January 2009
- 2. Q. Zhang et al., Cloud Computing: State-of-the-Art and Research Challenges, Journal of Internet Services Applications (2010)
- 3. C. Vechiola et al., Aneka Integration of Private and Public Cloud, Chapter 9, in "Cloud Computing: Principles and Paradigms", (eds: R. Buyya et al.) Wiley 2011



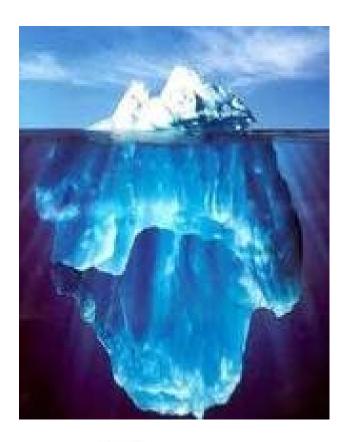
# **PaaS**



- What is PaaS?
- Case studies
  - Aneka
  - Cloud Foundry



Platforms as a Service (PaaS): immersed part I (Service provider perspective)





Platforms as a Service (PaaS): immersed part I (Service provider perspective)

- Platforms used for the development and management of the applications offered as SaaS to end-users (and other applications)
  - Examples:
  - Google Apps Engine
  - Microsoft Azur
  - Cloud Foundry



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"Cloud systems can offer an additional abstraction level: instead of supplying a virtualized infrastructure, they can provide the software platform where systems run on. The sizing of the hardware resources demanded by the execution of the services is made in a transparent manner. This is denoted as Platform as a Service (PaaS)"

Reference 1.



"The platform layer: Built on top of the infrastructure layer, the platform layer consists of operating systems and application frameworks. The purpose of the platform layer is to minimize the burden of deploying applications directly into VM containers. For example, Google App Engine operates at the platform layer to provide API support for implementing storage, database and business logic of typical web applications"

Reference 2.



"They provide enterprises with a platform for creating, deploying and managing distributed applications on top of existing cloud infrastructures. They are in charge of monitoring and managing the infrastructure and acquiring new nodes and they rely on virtualization technologies in order to scale applications on demand"

Reference 3.



#### PaaS handle application / service life cycle

- 4 phases in the early service life cycle models
- 1. Phase 1: Development
  - Includes design, testing ...
- 2. Phase 2: Deployment
- 3. Phase 3: Usage
  - Includes activation, execution ...
- 4. Phase 4: Removal



On application / service life cycle

The 4 phases are sometimes collapsed in two phases:

- 1. Phase 1: Development
  - Includes design, testing ...
- 2. Phase 2: Management (i.e. everything that is not development)
  - Deployment
  - Usage
  - Removal



A PaaS might re-use existing application / service life cycle frameworks / tools for some of the phases:

- Microsoft Azure re-uses .NET for development phase
- Cloud Foundry does not come with frameworks for development phase (The user can choose)



A PaaS might be bound to a given laaS or allow the user to select within a pre-defined set:

- Google Apps Engine comes with Google laaS
  - The infrastructure can be bypassed to some extend
- Cloud Foundry the user to select within a pre-defined set (e.g. Openstack, Amazon WS)



A PaaS might allow or not allow auto-scaling:

- Horizontal and/or
- Vertical

Note: Aneka allows horizontal auto-scaling



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- Distributed applications development and management on clouds
- Provision of resources in both private and public clouds
- Horizontal auto-scaling



Applications: Development and Management
Software Development Kit  API Tutorials Samples Management Kit  Web Services: SLA and Management  Web Services: SLA and Management
Middleware: Container
Foundation Services  Task Model Thread Model MapReduce Model
Foundation Services  Membership Storage Resource Reservation  Accounting Licensing
Fabric Services Hardware Profiling Dynamic Resource Provisioning
Platform Abstraction Layer (PAL)
Infrastructure
ECMA 334-335: .NET or Mono/Windows and Linux and Mac
Physical Resources  Virtualized Resources  IBM  Amazon  Microsoft

- Execution services
- Foundation services: Core management functions, e.g.
  - Metering
  - Resource allocation for execution
- Fabric services: Provide access to resources managed by the cloud, e.g.
  - dynamic resource provisioning



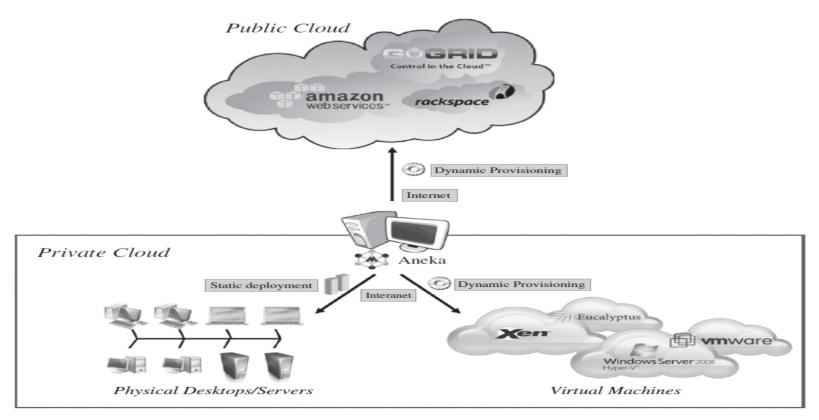
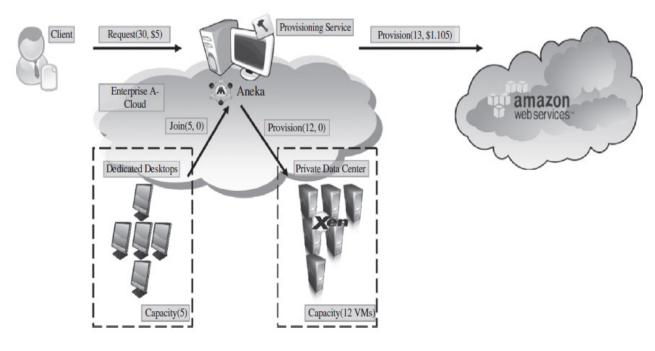


FIGURE 9.2. Aneka resource provisioning over private and public clouds.



Resource provisioning (Mission critical application that needs 30 VM at a maximum cost of 5 dollars and which should be completed within 1 hour)



**FIGURE 9.3.** Use case of resource provisioning under Aneka.



# A Case Study: A Cloud Foundry (A Few Words)

- Open source endorsed by several large companies (e.g. IBM)
- Cater to multiple laaS (e.g. Openstack, Amazon AWS)

- No auto-scaling (application / cloud user responsibility)
  - Horizontal scaling
  - Vertical scaling



# A Case Study: A Cloud Foundry (A Few Words)

- An important concept: Droplet execution agent
  - Responsible for running applications in containers, called Warden containers
    - Warden containers ensure that applications run in isolation environment in terms of CPU usage, memory usage, disk usage, and network access
  - Starts or stops applications as required



# The End





