

Towards Transparent Integration of Heterogeneous Cloud Storage Platforms

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Outline

- Motivation and problem
- Our approach
 - CDMI-Proxy
- Status and roadmap

Background

- Work done within EU FP7 VENUS-C Project
 - creating a platform that enables user applications to leverage on cloud computing principles;
 - creating a sustainable infrastructure with a valid business model.
- Resource providers are MS Azure, Engineering, BSC and KTH
- User scenarios from biomedicine, civil engineering, civil protection and emergencies, marine biodiversity and more.

Problem

- Lacking component – common storage access mechanism
- Clouds typically expose RESTful interfaces for file access
 - AWS S3 or MS Azure Blob
- DCI and local infrastructures (including laptops) tend to provide POSIX interface
 - FS or shared FS
- Need to offer a compatibility layer

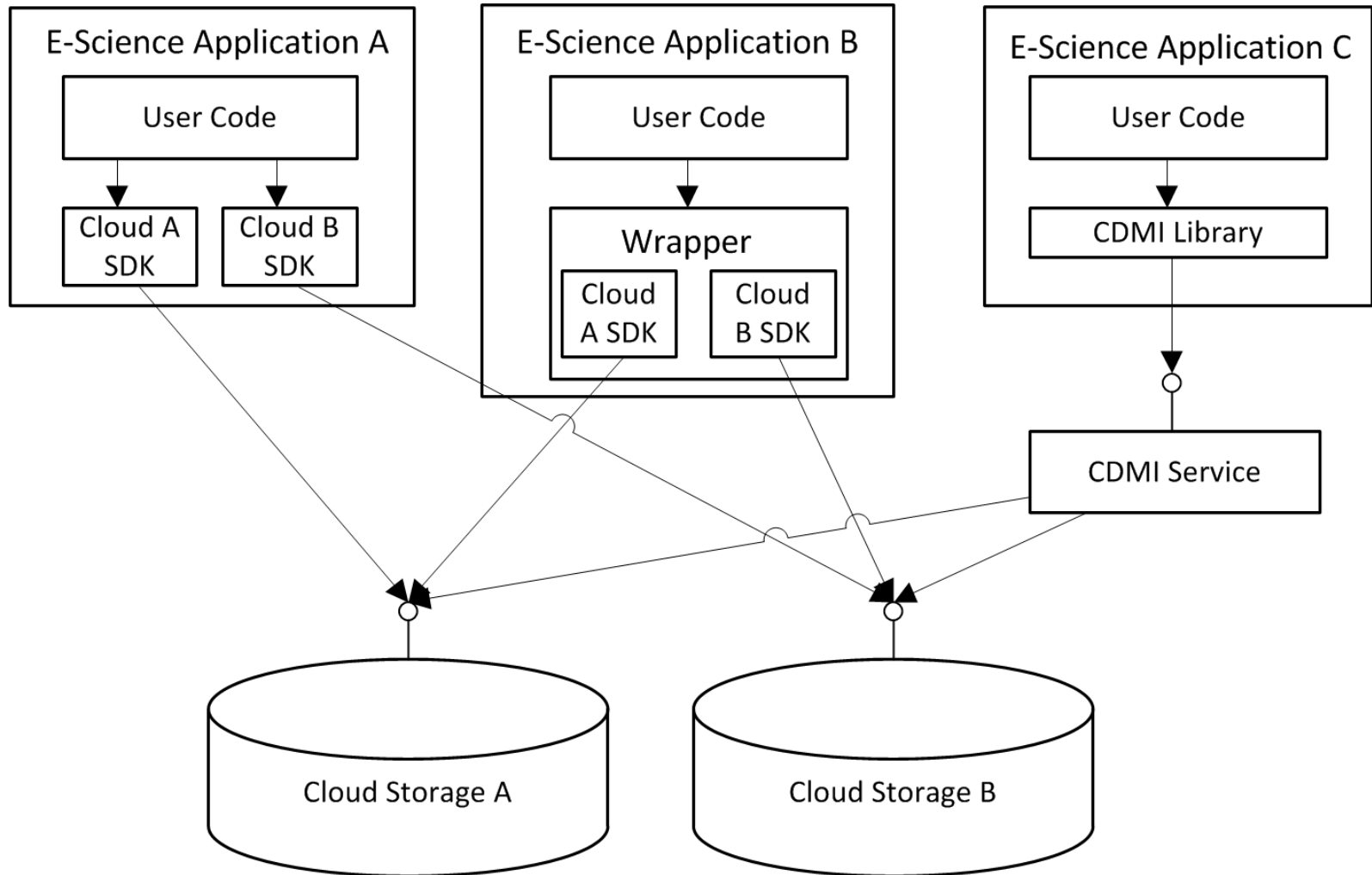
Storage Objects

- There are three objects with generally close semantics
 - Container
 - Blob
 - Message Queue
- Each resource provider offers its own flavour of APIs
 - AWS S3 vs MS Azure Blob vs POSIX
 - AWS SQS vs MS Azure Queue vs AMQP

VENUS-C Applications Requirements

- Blob
 - generic data item + metadata
- Message Queue
 - FIFO queue
- Key-value database
 - Aka NoSQL databases
 - Semantics depend on implementation

Data Access Strategies



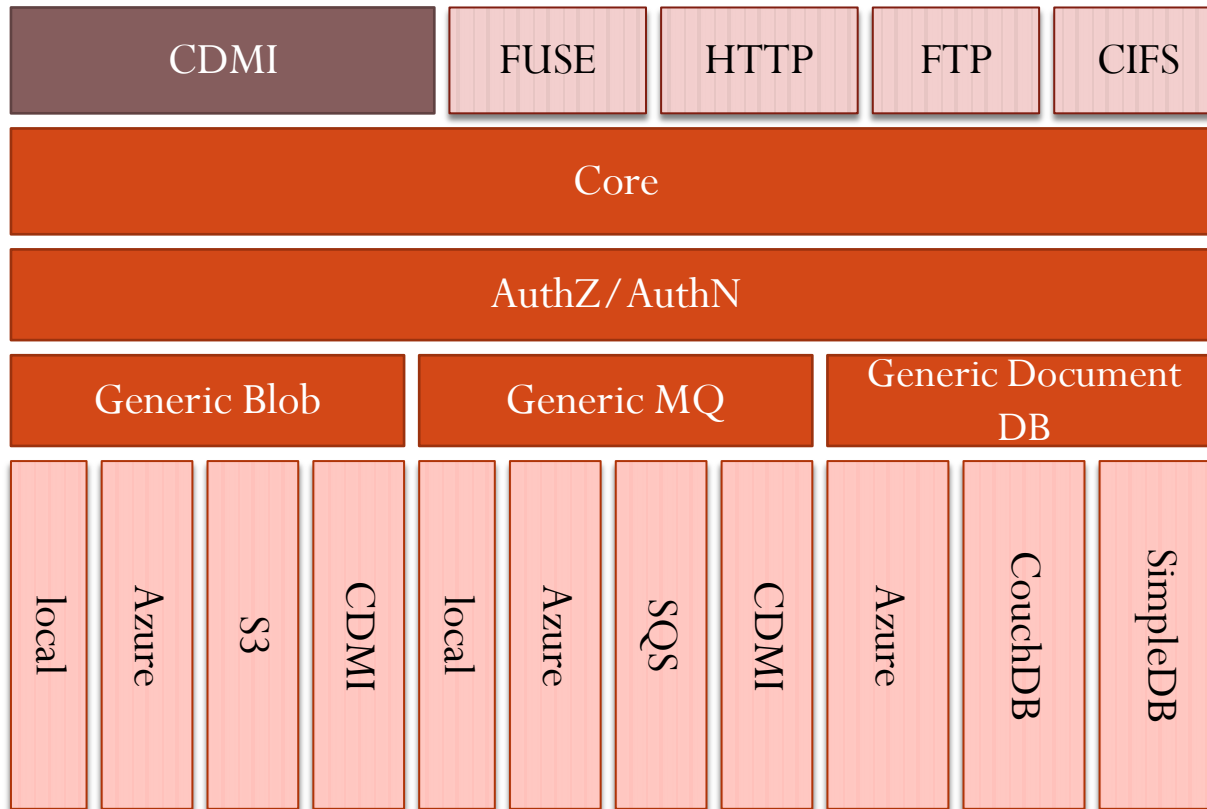
Motivation for a Proxy Approach

- Easier exposure of local storage through RESTful API
- Centralized control over resources
- Easier access to resources
 - Integration point with existing identity providers
- Easier release cycle. It is much easier to update a central CDMI-proxy service than a set of deployed libraries
- Optimization effect from optimizing data of multiple users can be higher than if optimized individually

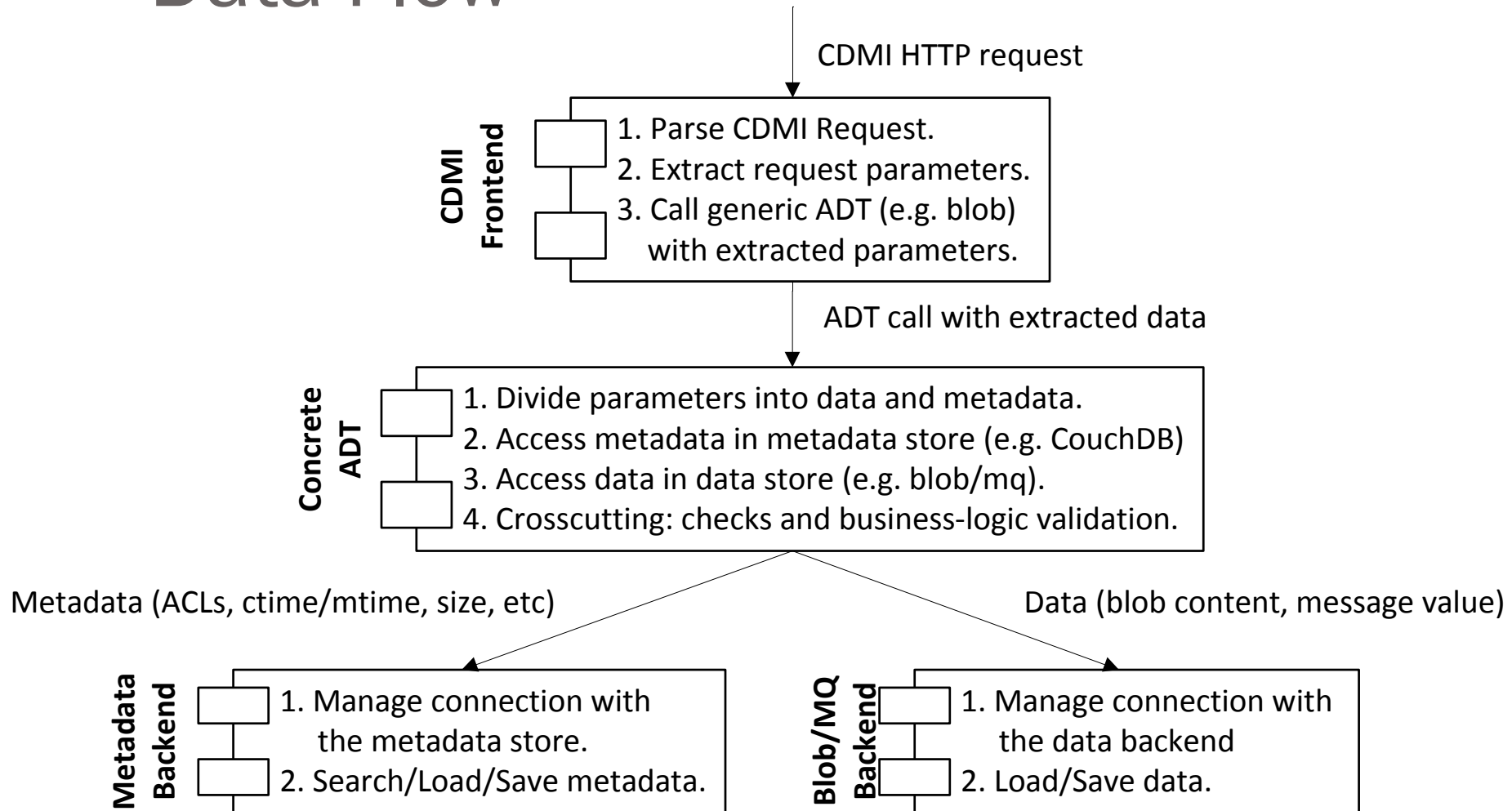
CDMI

- SNIA's Cloud Data Management Interface
 - <http://www.snia.org/cloud>
 - Standard (1.0.1h) + rising adoption by vendors
- CDMI provides an interface description for performing a set of operations on the data elements from the cloud
- CDMI objects:
 - Data
 - Queue
 - Container
 - Domain
 - Capability

CDMI-Proxy Structure



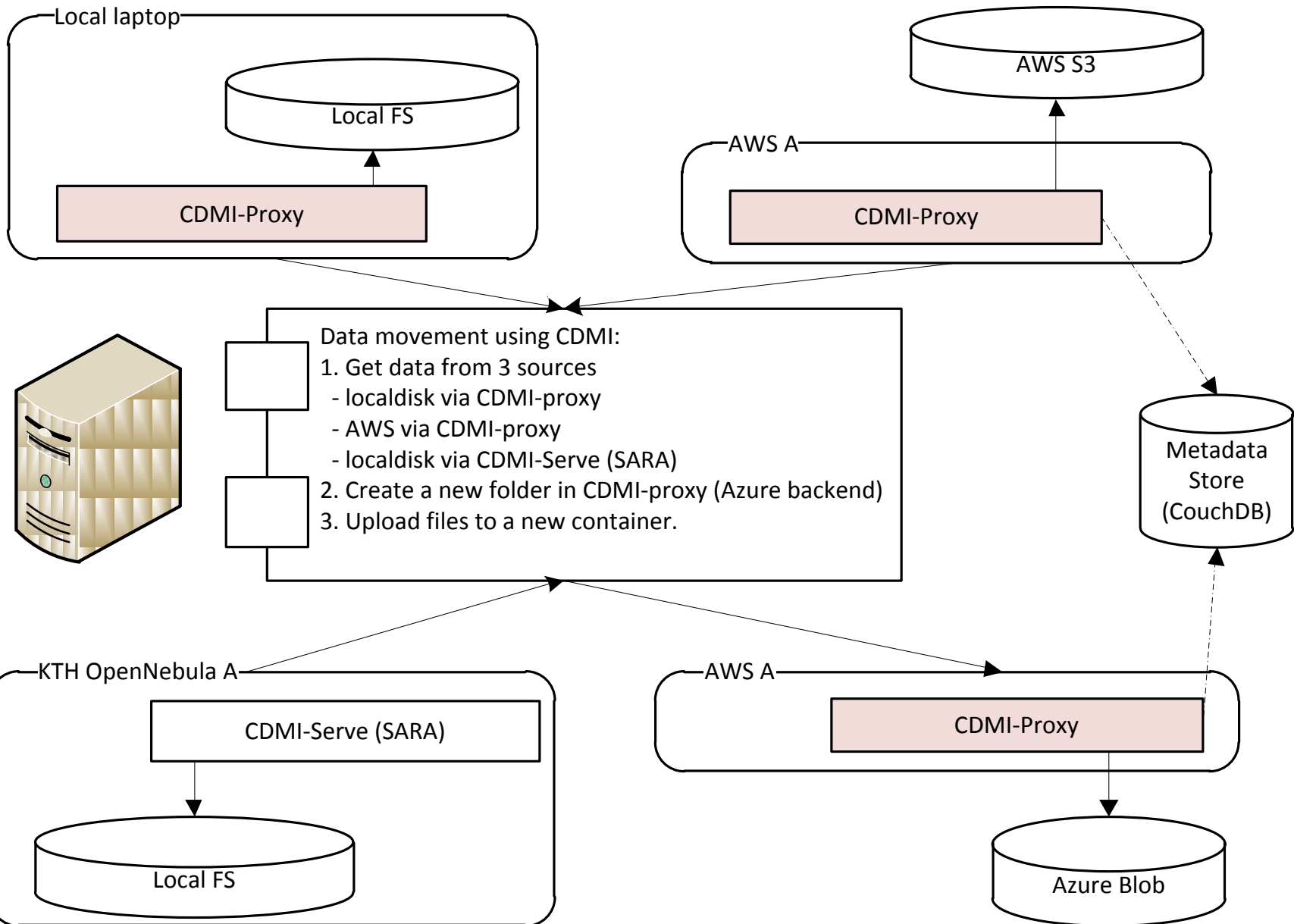
Data Flow



VENUS-C Deployment Models

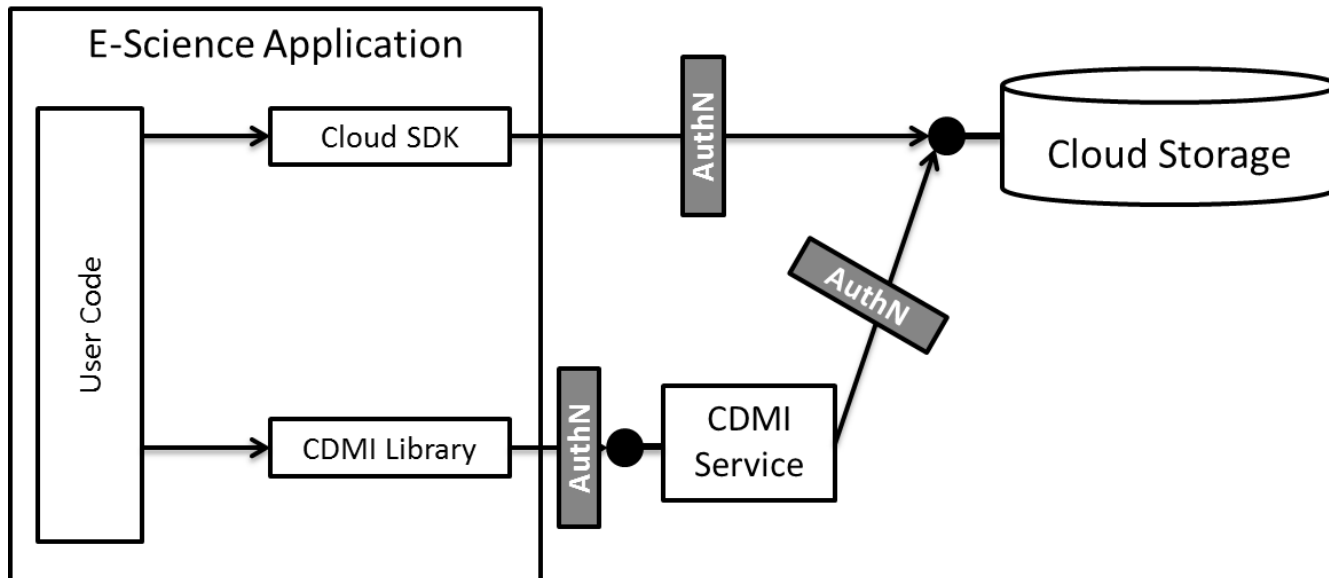
- Everything from the laptop
 - Client would need to have a business relationship with a cloud provider
- VENUS-C on-premises
 - E.g. VENUS-C services deployed at a research group
- VENUS-C in the cloud
 - E.g. a commercial offer to a company

Demo deployment



Security

- Crossing of trust domain
- Integration point with in-house
 - Identity providers
 - AuthZ systems



Client Side

- Developing CDMI SDKs in .Net, Java and Python, also exporting as CLIs
- Integration with EMIC's Generic Worker and BSC COMP Superscalar
- Community efforts
 - SARA
 - OCCI/CDMI demo from NetApp
 - (More are coming)
- Commercial offerings
 - Mezeo Cloud

Status and plans

- Core functionality is getting more mature
 - Supported ADTs: Blobs and Message Queues
 - Extended namespace for 1-level cloud storages (AWS S3, Azure Blob)
- Delivery of the first prototype is due in Autumn 2011
 - Prerelease earlier
- Will not expose document store via CDMI
 - Custom installations at DCIs with a shared security system
 - Will wait for CDMI specification

Roadmap

- Integration into application's workflows
 - Ongoing: bioinf, rendering, medical imaging
- Performance and stability testing
- 3rd party transfers with encryption of the content
- Enrichment of data items with (approximate) costs
- Basic accounting + interface to VENUS-C accounting and billing engine
- Dynamic credential passing to allow reuse of personal accounts

Technical Details

- CDMI-Proxy core
 - Twisted networking engine (Python)
 - Python 2.5+
- Backends
 - Metadata store: CouchDB (Azure Table, AWS SimpleDB)
 - Blobs: POSIX, Azure Blob, AWS S3, CDMI
 - MQ: AMQP, Azure Queue, AWS SQS, CDMI

Thank you!

<http://github.com/livenson/vcdm>

<http://github.com/livenson/libcdmi-java>

<http://github.com/livenson/libcdmi-python>