

GICTF

変える力を、ともに生み出す。
NTT DATAグループ



Global Inter-Cloud Technology Forum (GICTF)



05/18/2011
NTT DATA Agilenet L.L.C.
Kenji Motohashi

Agenda

1. Introduction
2. What is the “GICTF”
3. Use cases for the Inter-Cloud Computing
4. Functional Requirements
5. Global Collaboration

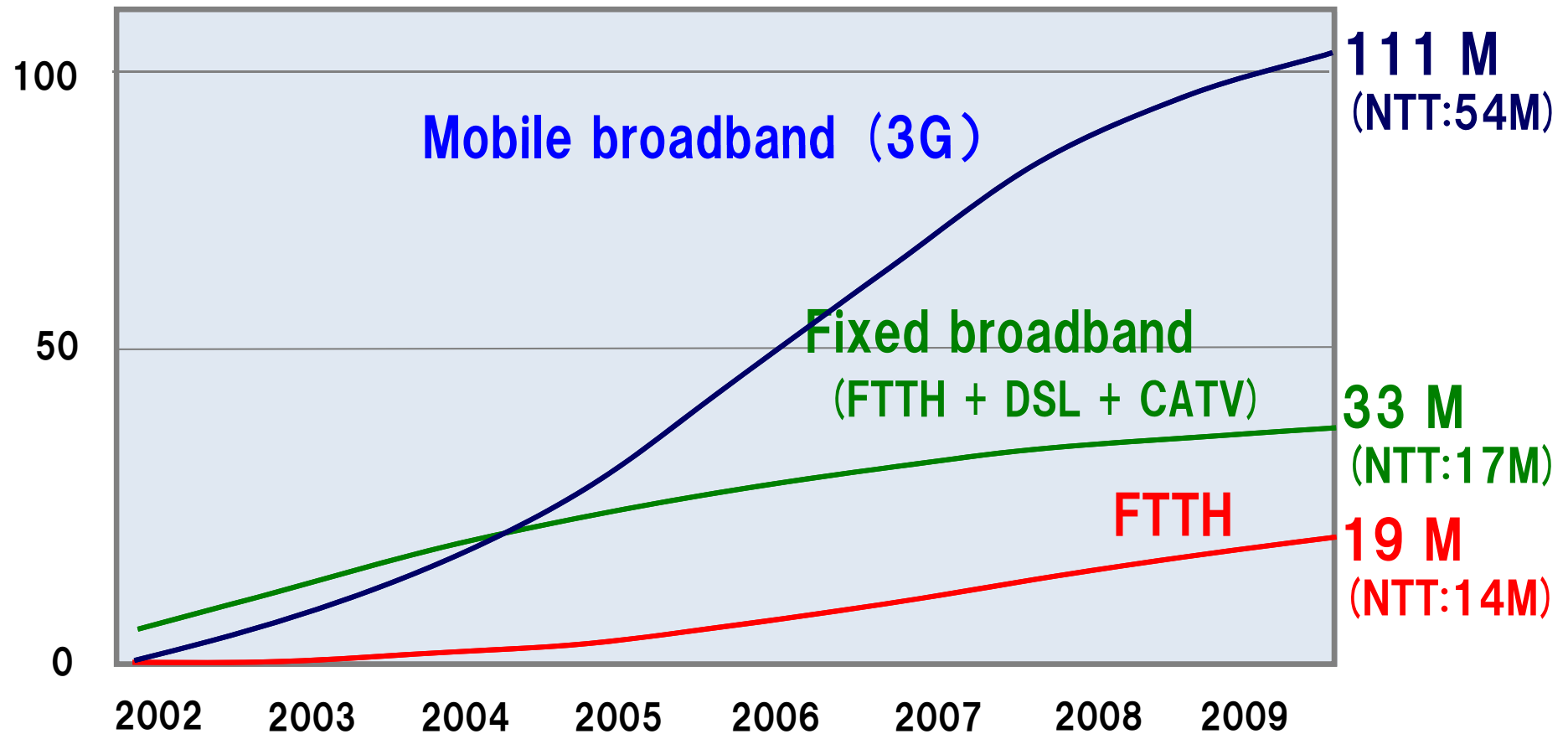
INTRODUCTION

- **Cloud Computing for Social Infrastructure**
- **Why “Inter-Cloud Computing” ?**

Broadband Subscribers in Japan

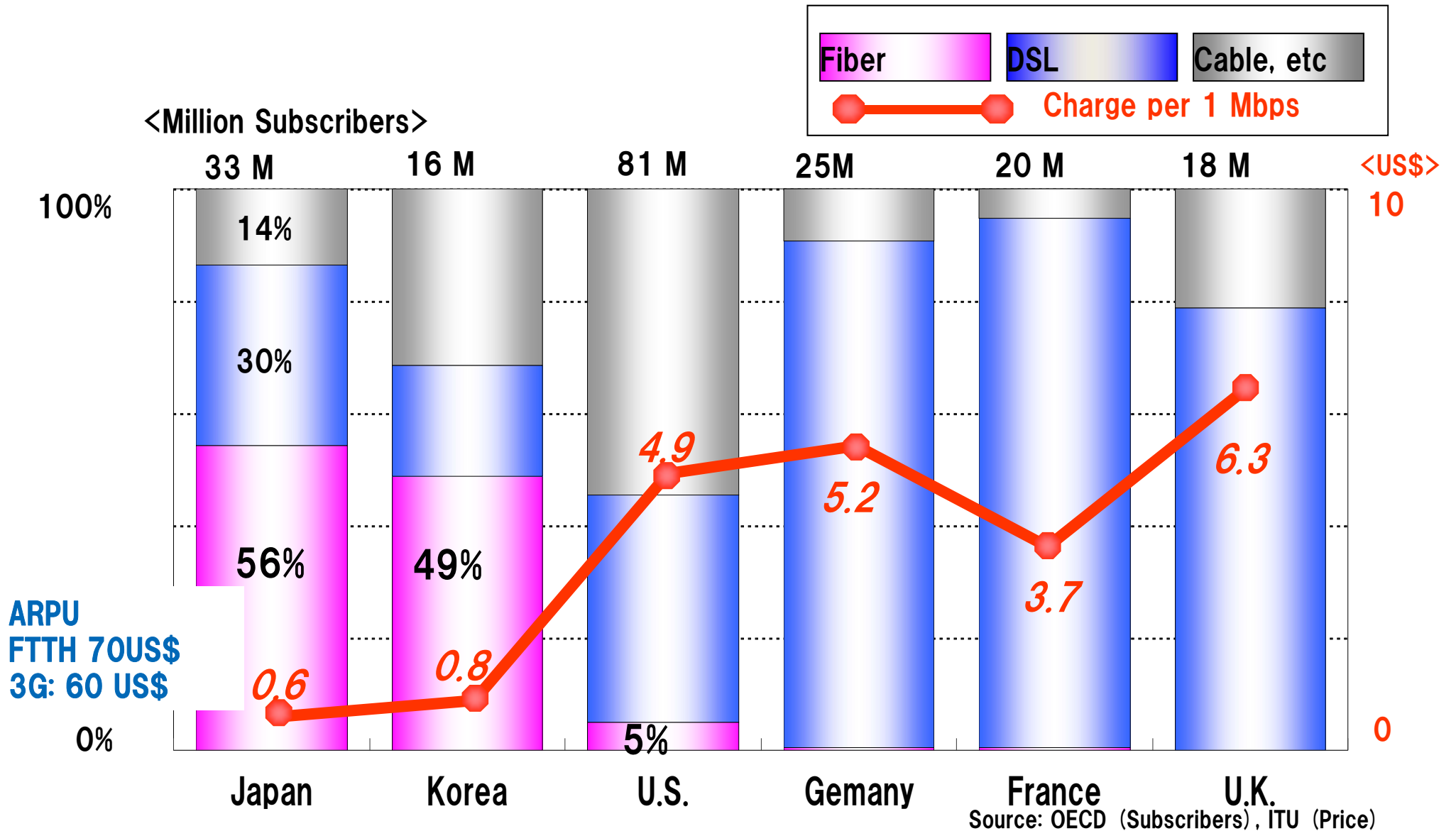
53 million households in Japan

Subscribers
Million



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Broadband Services and Price Trend

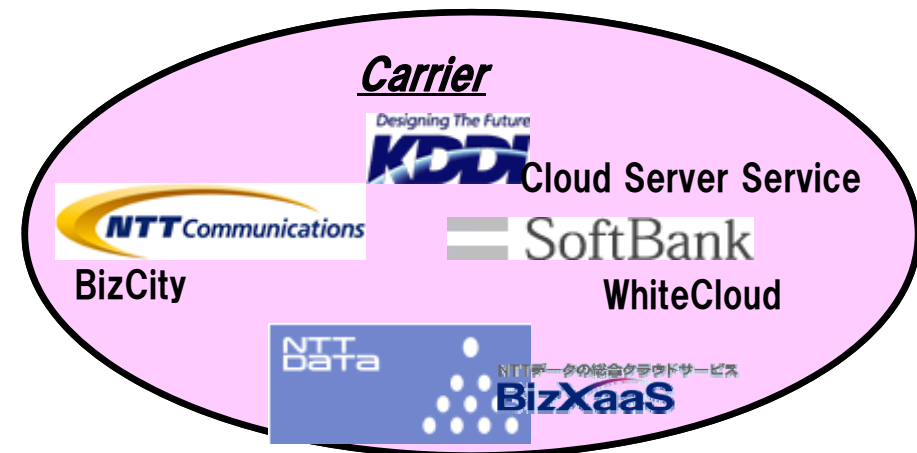


Cloud Market in Japan

変える力を、ともに生み出す。
NTT DATAグループ

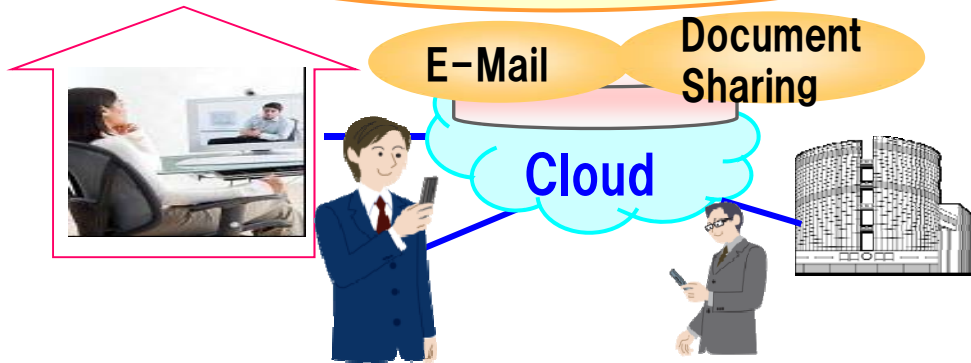


GICTF

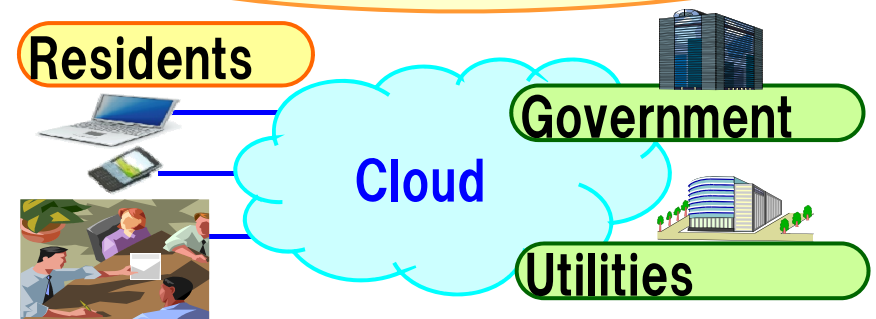


Emerging Services with Cloud Computing

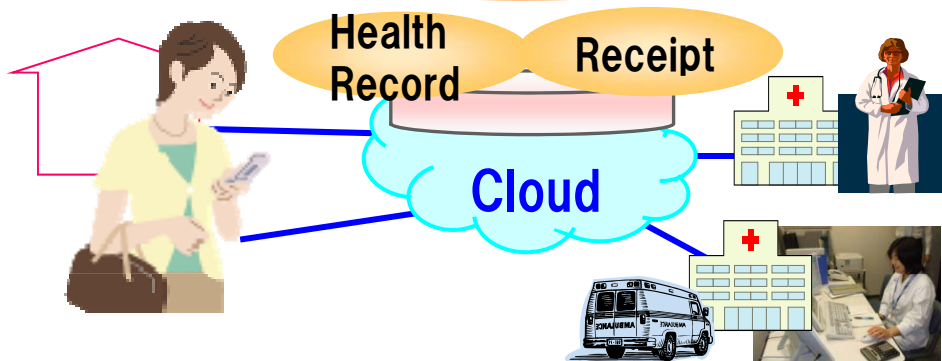
Tele-work



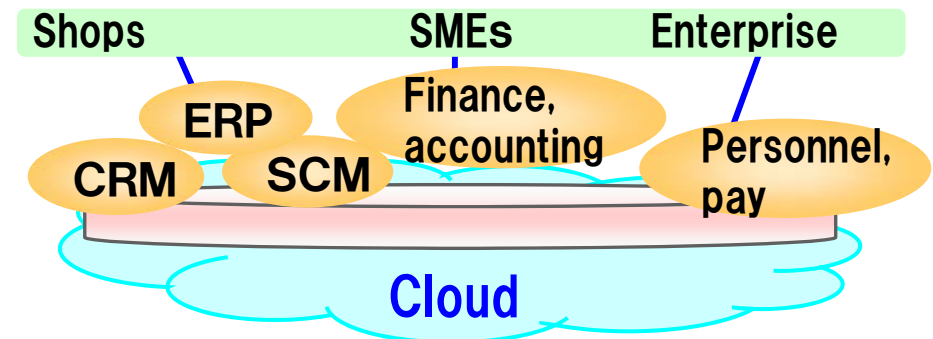
E-Government



EHR/PHR



Business Solution



Safe and Secure Cloud is promising

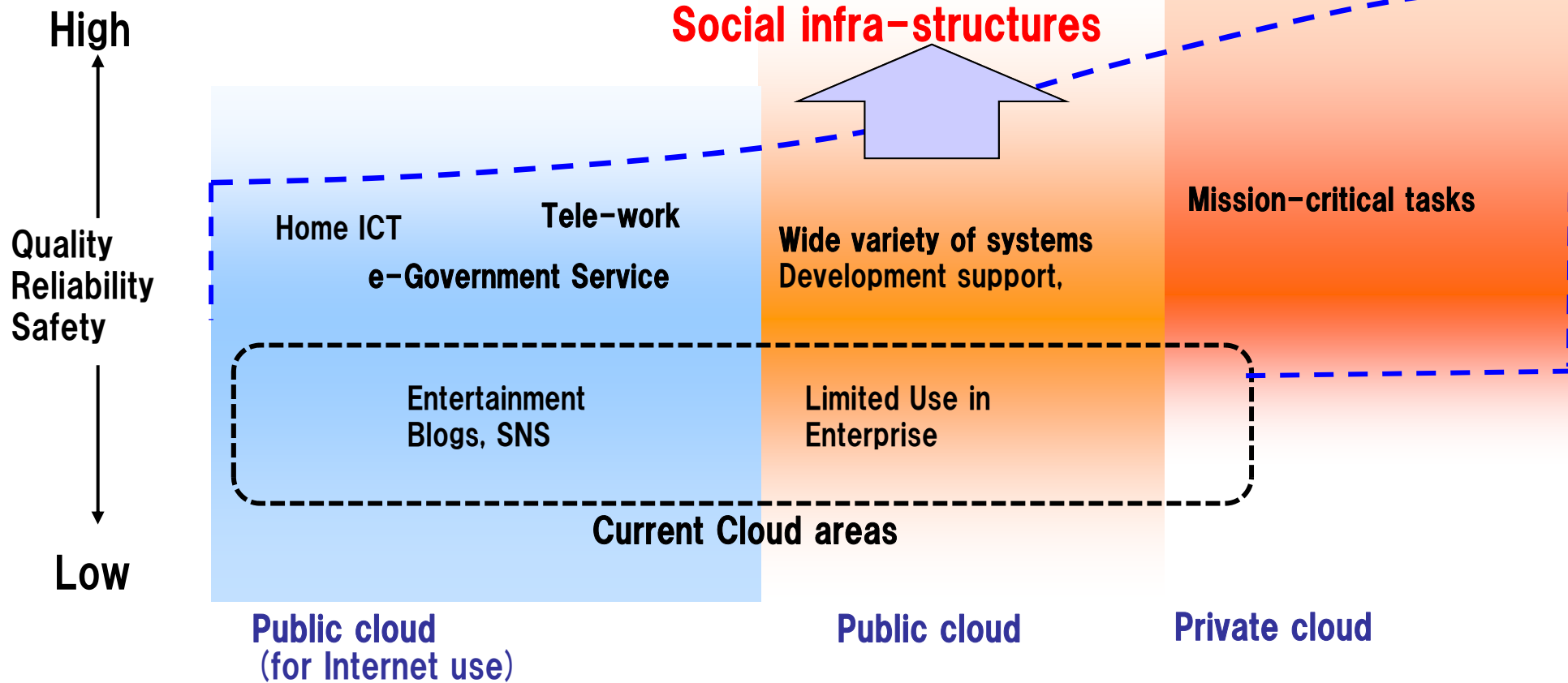
Consumers

Organizations

Individuals

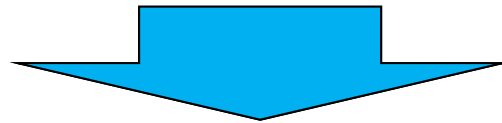
Small and medium-sized
companies/municipalities

Large companies/
governments



Why we focus on “Inter-Cloud computing”?

1. Cloud Computing for Social Infrastructure
2. Various Functional requirements
3. Various Quality requirements
 - Availability, Security, Cost, Green, et al



- ◆ Can “Single Cloud” solve them? Can satisfy all?
- ◆ “Inter-Cloud computing” should be promising

WHAT IS “GICTF”?

- Promotes the global standardization of inter-cloud system interfaces through collaboration between academia, government, industry *and*.



Open Cloud Consortium



GICTF: A technology forum for the “Inter-cloud” era

変える力を、ともに生み出す。
NTT DATAグループ

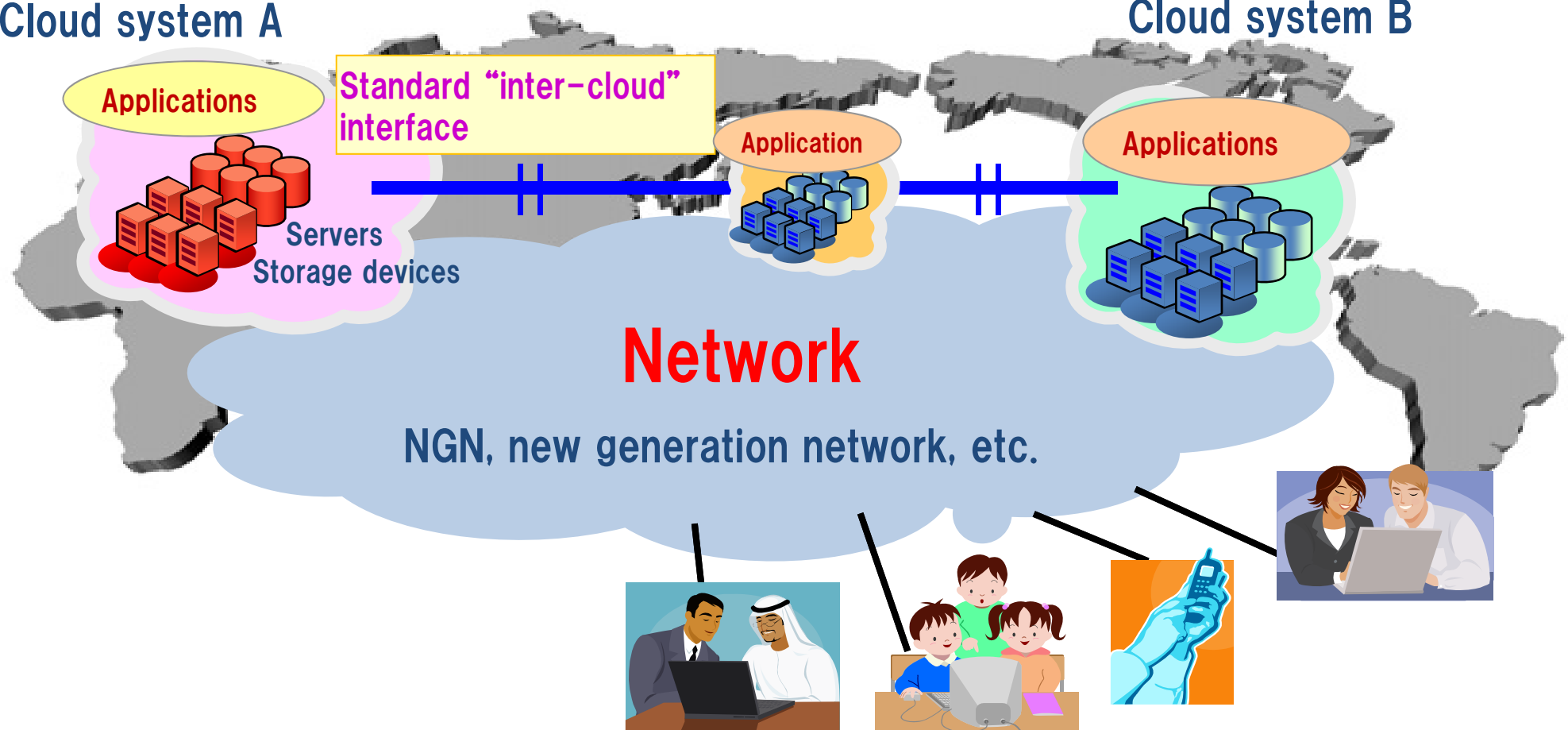


Promotes the global standardization of inter-cloud system interfaces through collaboration between academia, government and industry

Established on July 17th 2009

Cloud system A

Cloud system B



http://www.gictf.jp/index_e.html

Main activities:

- Identify technical needs for secure “inter-cloud technology” applicable to e-Government, etc.
 - the first white paper *“Use case and functional requirements for Inter-Cloud Computing”* Aug 2010
- Develop a standard set of specifications for inter-cloud collaborating globally with relevant standard bodies
- Raise awareness of users both in industry, government and communities

Membership (as of April 2011)

- 75 enterprises: NTT, KDDI, NEC, Hitachi, Fujitsu, Toshiba Solution, Microsoft, IBM, Oracle, Cisco, BIGLOBE, IJ and others
- Independent administrative institution, National laboratory
- University professors, etc.
- Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of Japan (Observer)

Liaison between GICTF and other related bodies

変える力を、ともに生み出す。
NTT DATAグループ



GICTF



Study group sponsored by
Ministry of Internal Affairs and
Communications, Japan

(Relevant standards bodies, etc.)
OMG, OGF/OCCI, DMTF, SNIA, OCC,
CSA, etc.

Propose
technologies

Technology
Policy

Ensure liaison

Propose
DRAFTs

Standards
bodies

Exchange
Information

GICTF

Publicize research results

(Relevant domestic technology organizations)
NWGN (New Generation Network Promotion Forum)
NGIPN (Next Generation IP Network Promotion Forum)
ASPIC (ASP-SaaS Industry Consortium) etc.

Domestic or international scientific
symposia, workshops, study groups,
etc.

General Assembly

Chair: Tomonori Aoyama
V.Chair: Atsuhiro Goto

Board of Directors

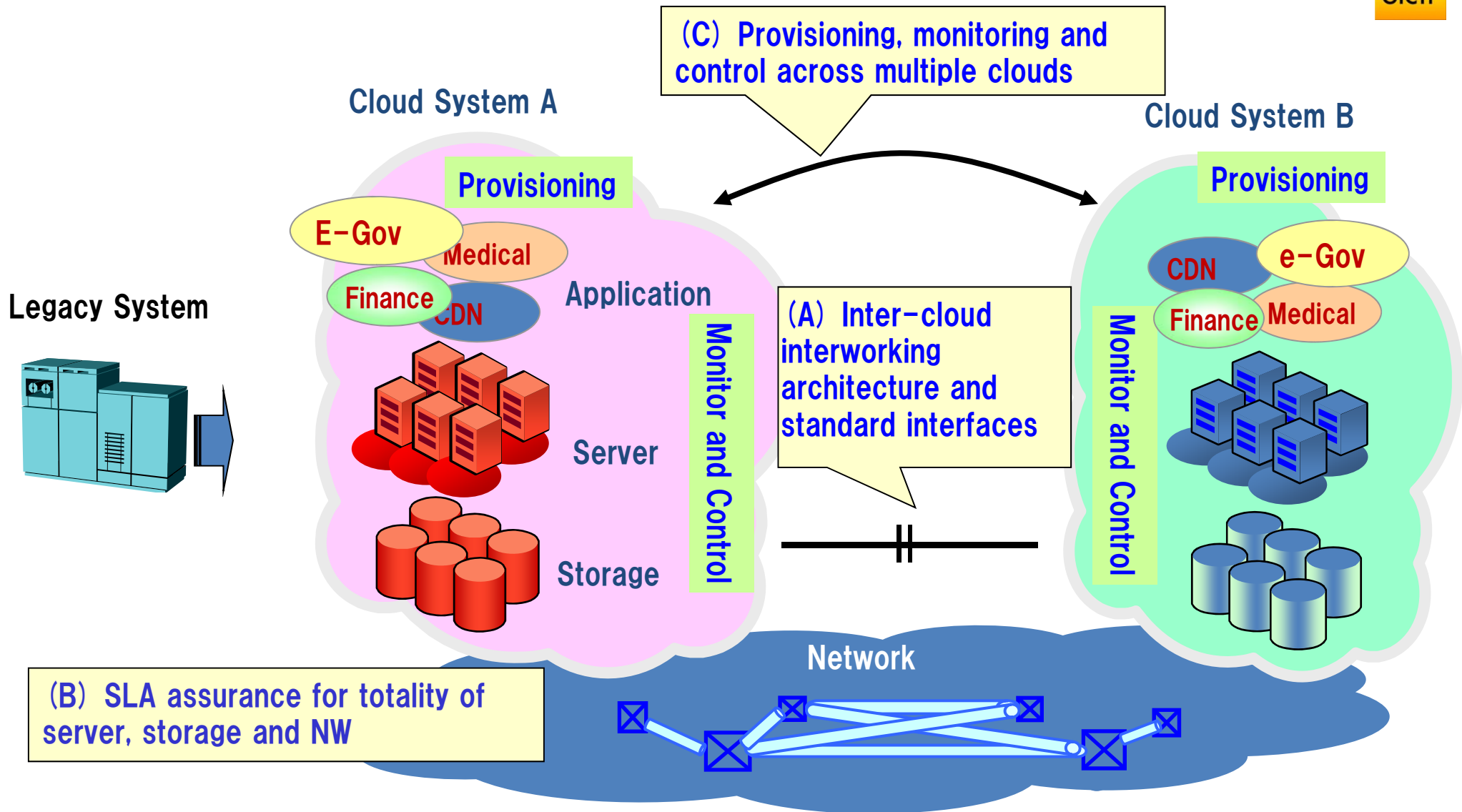
Technology Task Force

1. **Exchange and share information** with relevant standards bodies, academia and communities
2. **Identify technical needs** related to secure inter-cloud technology applicable to e-Government, etc.
3. **Develop a standard set** of specifications applicable to e-Government, etc. and propose it to relevant standards bodies

Application Task Force

1. **Identify technical needs** related to secure inter-cloud technology
2. **Promote widespread use** of inter-cloud computing technology

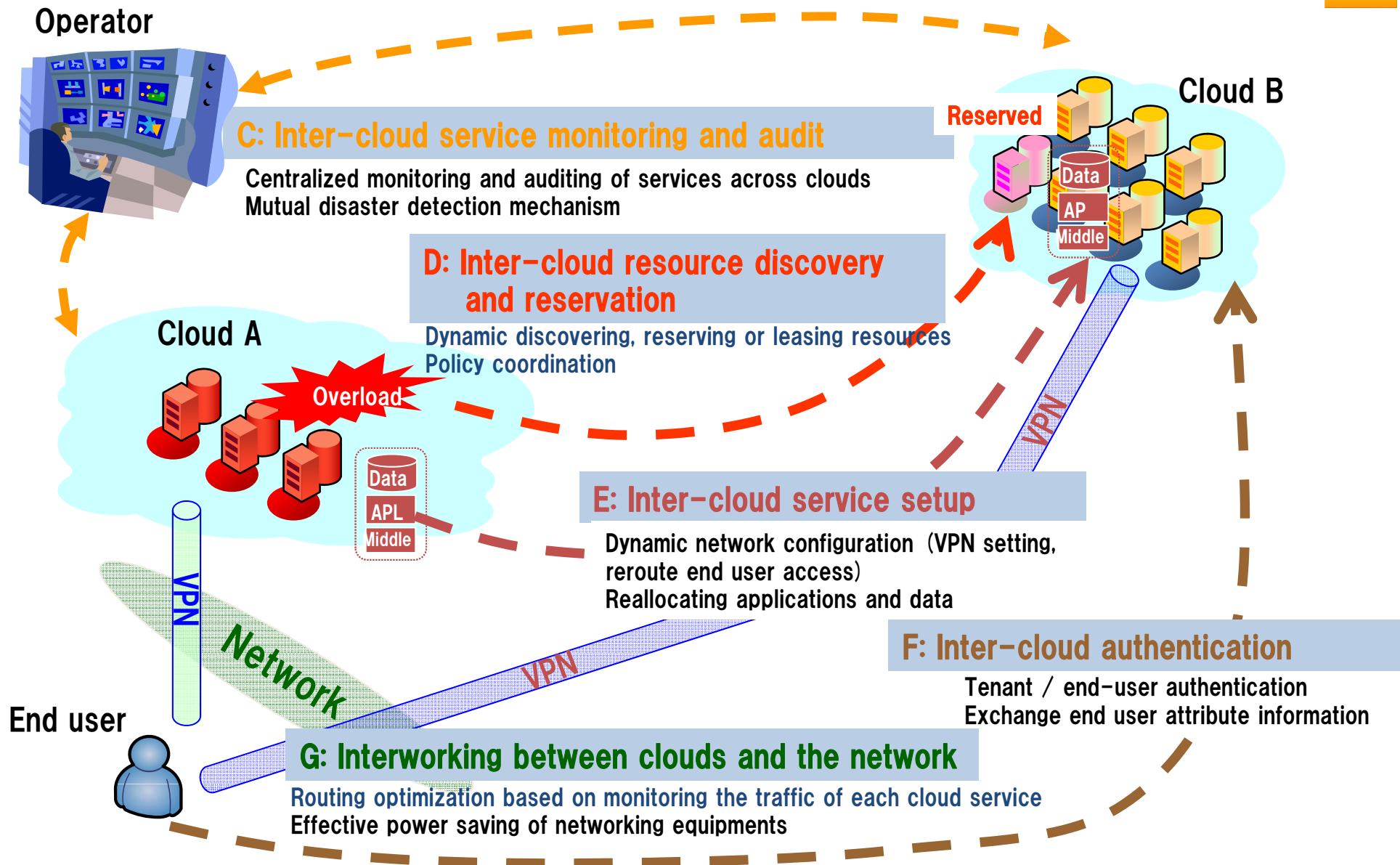
Key Issues in Technology Task Force



Discussion issues for inter-cloud computing (1 / 2)

<p>A: Inter-cloud computing use cases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scale-out through cloud federation (cloud bursting)• Mutual backup and recovery from a disaster through inter-cloud accommodation• Porting of services to other cloud providers• Service interworking through the simultaneous use of multiple clouds etc.
<p>B: QoS and SLA to be considered in inter-cloud computing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• QoS and SLA items to be guaranteed end-to-end (totality of server, storage and network)• Security requirements<ul style="list-style-type: none">• requirements for cloud systems (data confidentiality, placement of data, tracking and monitoring illegal actions, measures against DDoS / malware etc.)• requirements that involve coordination between the cloud and terminals, etc.

Discussion issues for inter-cloud computing (2/2)



GICTF White Paper

Use Cases and Functional Requirements for Inter-Cloud Computing

August 9, 2010

[Contents]

- *Use cases* of inter-cloud computing
- *Procedures* in use cases of inter-cloud computing
- *Functional requirements* for inter-cloud computing
- *Functional structure and interfaces* of cloud systems in inter-cloud computing

GICTF White Paper

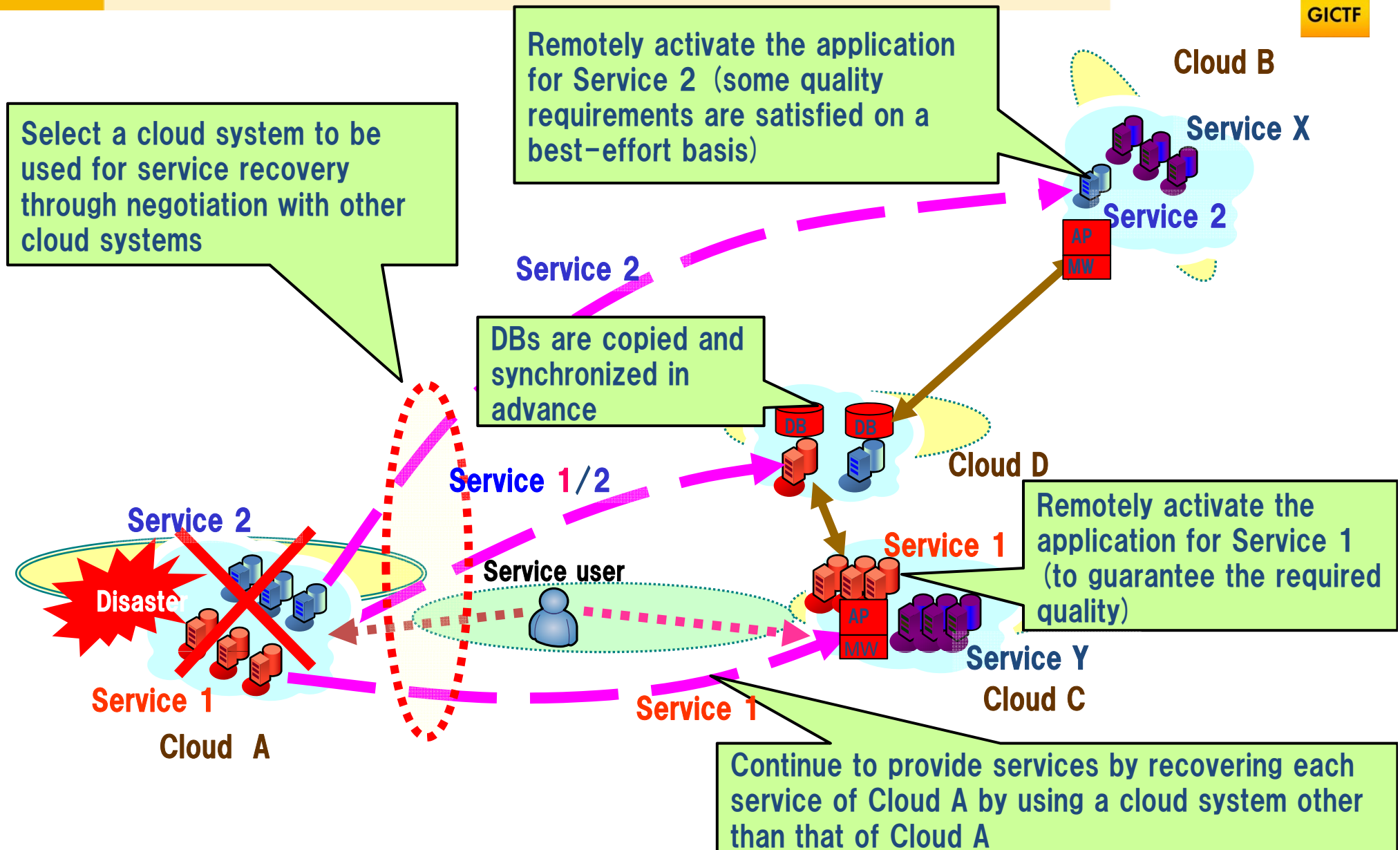
Table of contents

1 Introduction	1
2 Definition of cloud computing	2
3 Quality requirements for services and cloud provider's SLA	5
3.1 Quality requirements for services	5
3.2 Cloud provider's SLA	7
4 Needs for and purposes of inter-cloud computing	8
4.1 Guaranteed end-to-end quality for each service	8
4.1.1 Guaranteed performance	8
4.1.2 Guaranteed availability	9
4.2 Convenience of service cooperation	9
5 Use cases of inter-cloud computing	10
5.1 Guaranteed end-to-end quality of service	10
5.1.1 Guaranteed performance	10
5.1.2 Guaranteed availability	13
5.2 Enhanced convenience by service cooperation	15
5.3 Service continuity	16
5.4 Market transactions via brokers	17
6 Procedures in use cases of inter-cloud computing	18
6.1 Procedures for guaranteeing performance through inter-cloud interactions	18
6.2 Procedures for recovering service and guaranteeing availability by inter-cloud interaction	23
7 Functional requirements for inter-cloud computing	29
7.1 Matching between service consumer's quality requirements and SLA	29
7.2 Monitoring (resource, service, and dead/alive)	29
7.3 Provisioning	30
7.4 Resource discovery and securement	31
7.5 Resource management	32
7.6 Service Setup	32
7.7 Authentication interworking	33
7.8 Network Interworking	35
7.9 Alternation and Retrieval of data for access route from consumer	35
7.10 Releasing resources	36
8 Functional structure and interfaces of cloud systems in inter-cloud computing	36
8.1 Functional structure	36
8.2 Interfaces	38

http://www.gictf.jp/doc/GICTF_Whitepaper_20100809.pdf

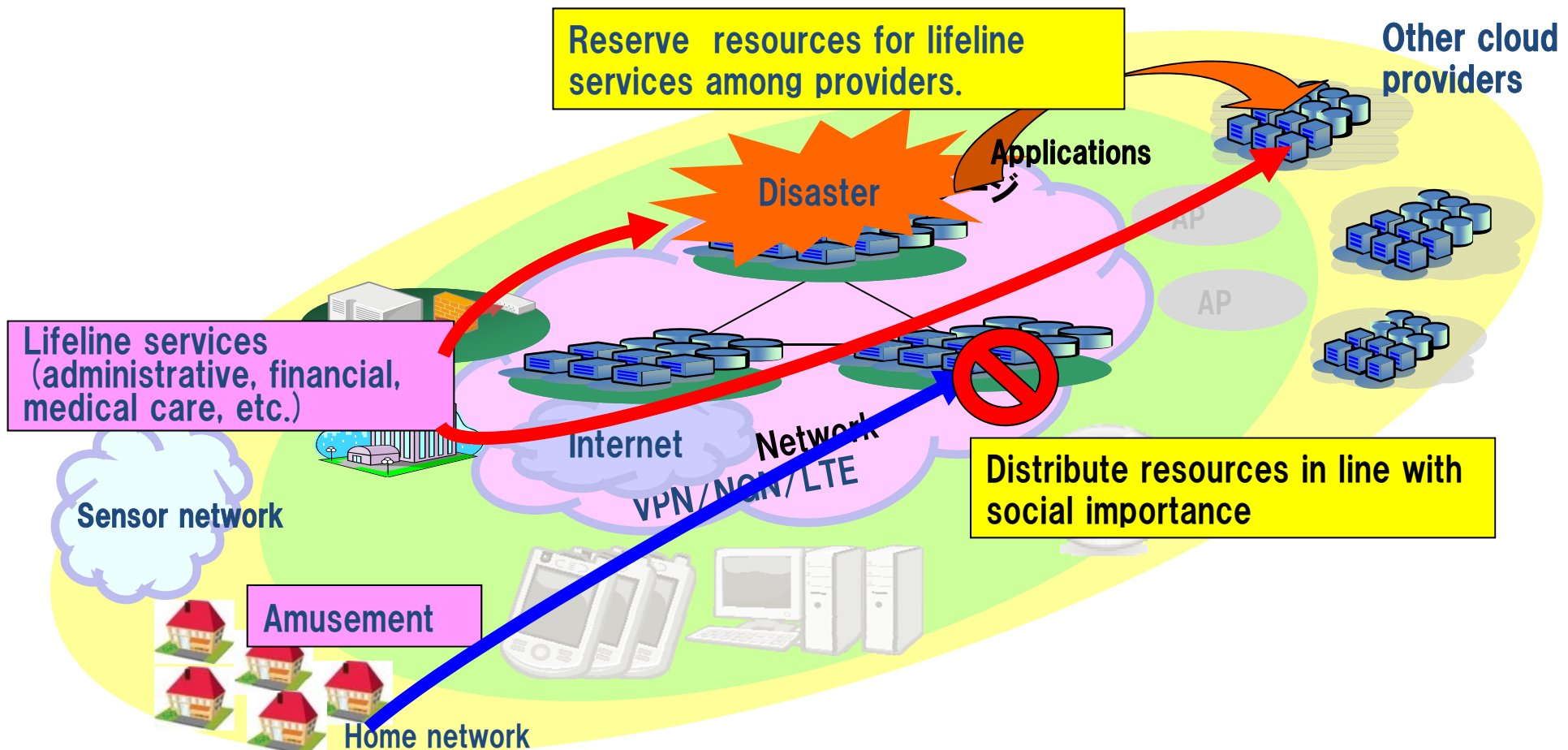
USE CASES FOR THE INTER-CLOUD COMPUTING

Use case of disaster recovery

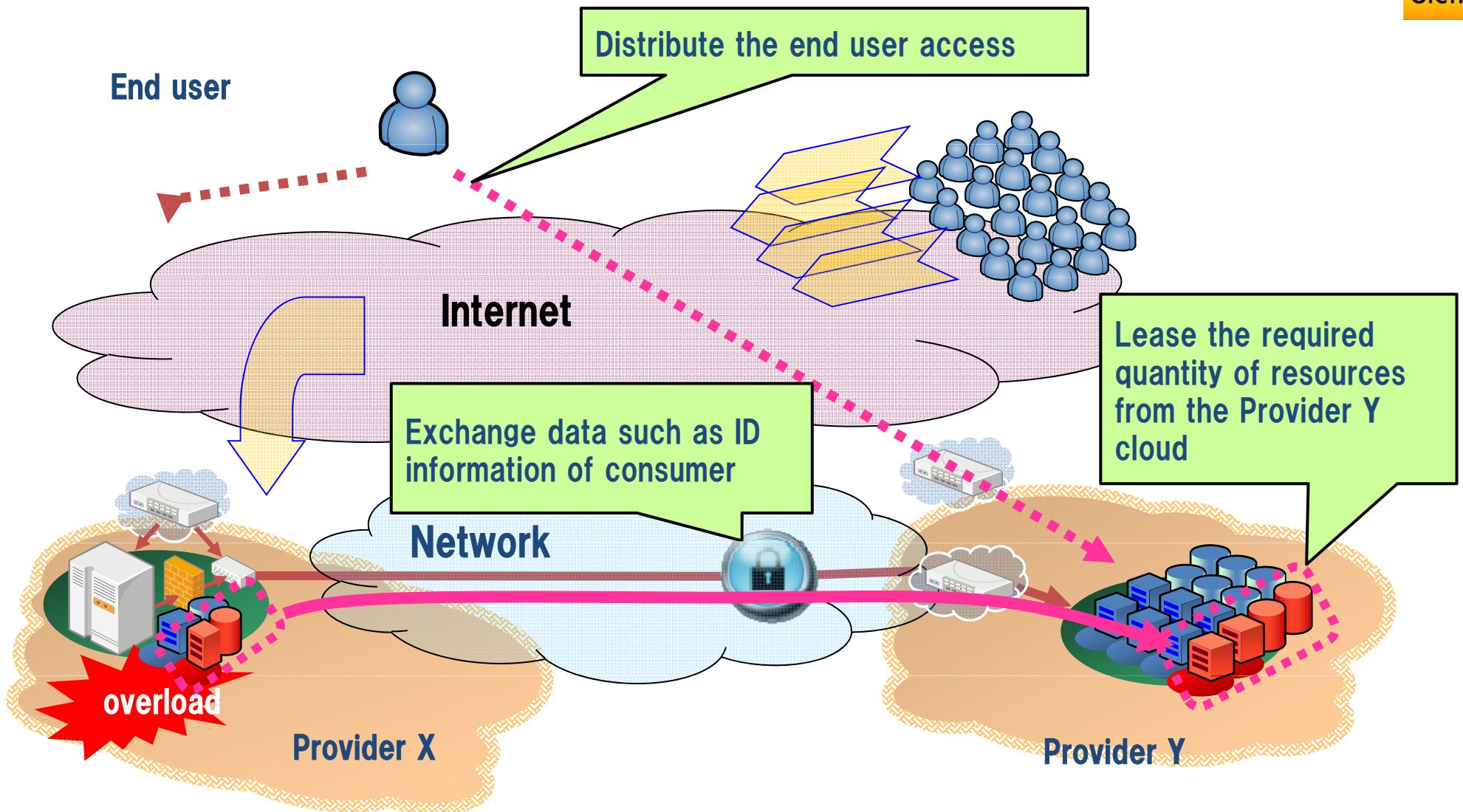


Protect lifeline services in emergency situation

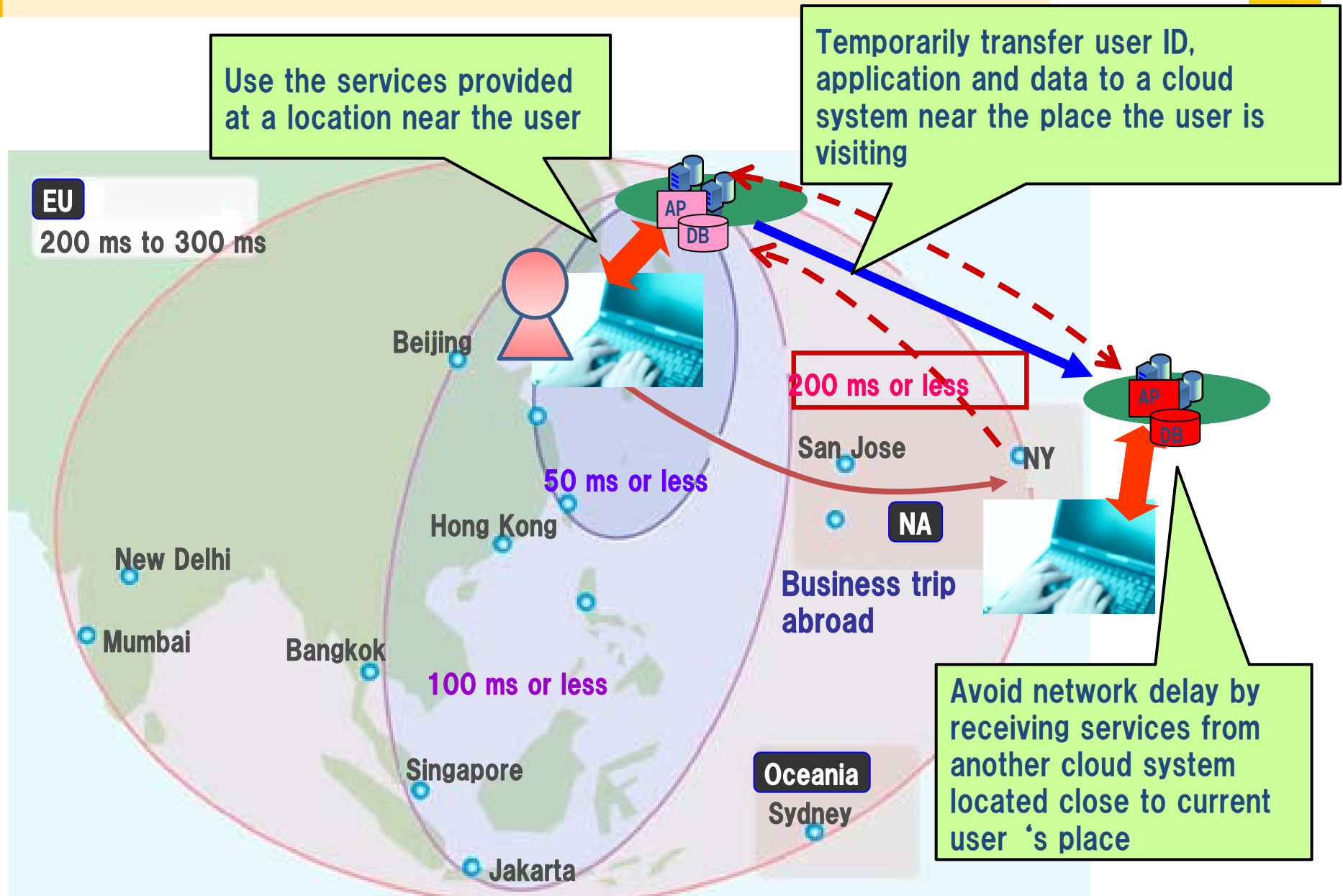
- Protect lifeline services by accommodating resources among cloud/network providers when disaster or massive breakdown occurs
- Distribute cloud/network resources in line with social importance/priority



Guarantee performance against abrupt increase of the load



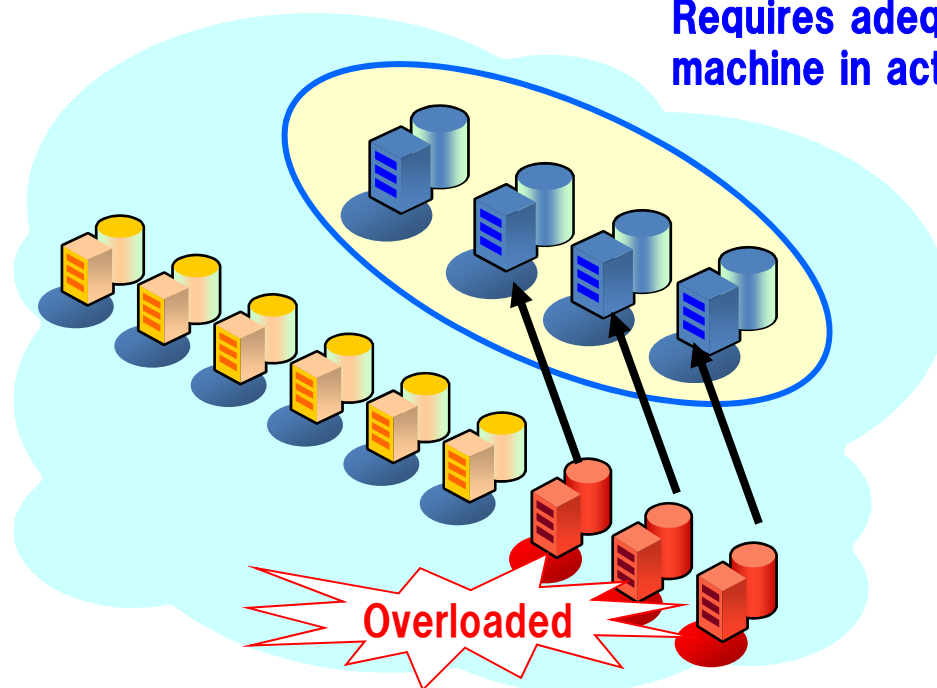
Guarantee performance regarding delay



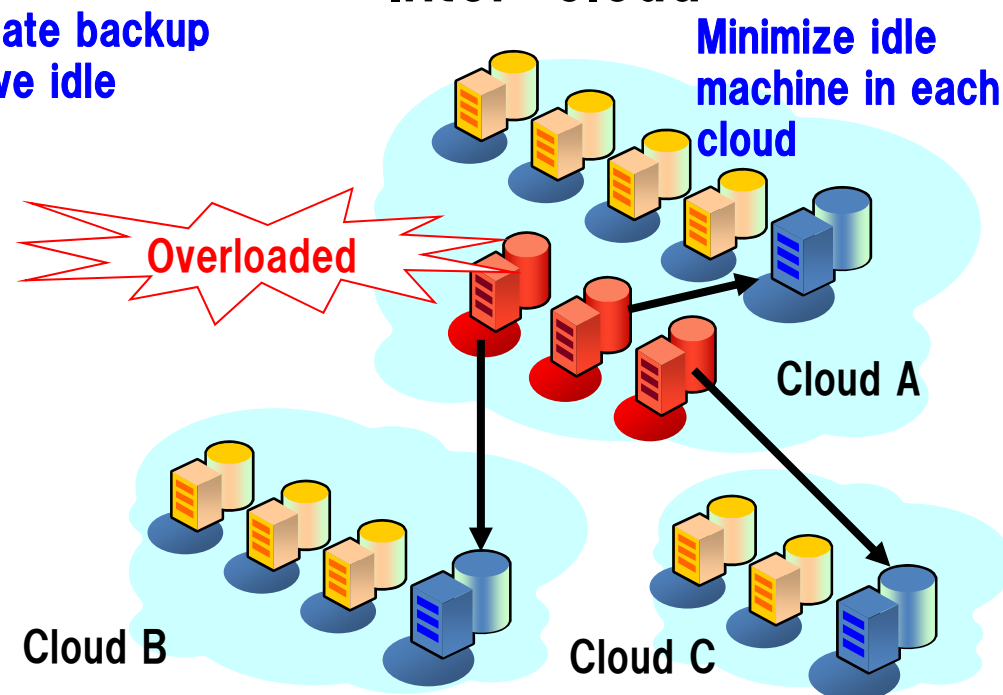
Inter-cloud reduces power consumption

- Guaranteeing high-availability and high-performance by single cloud increases power consumption due to backup machines in active idle.
- Inter-cloud enables multiple cloud systems to share resources, which reduces the power consumption since each cloud can minimize the number of idle machines.

Single cloud



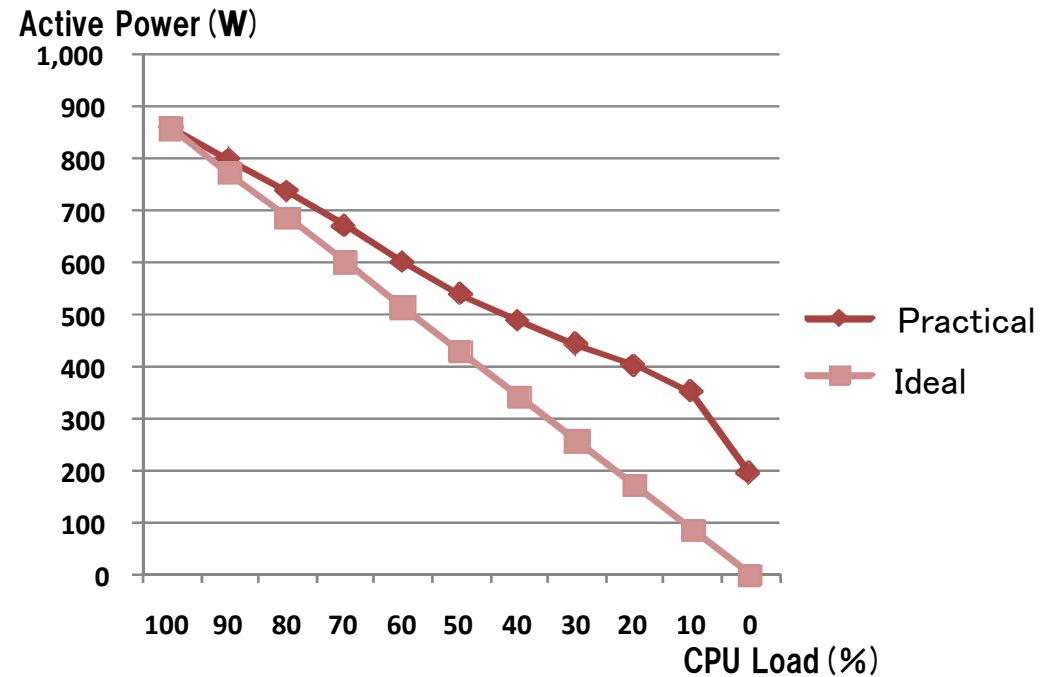
Inter-cloud



CPU load – Active power

Performance			Power	Performance to Power Ratio
Target Load	Actual Load	ssj_ops	Average Active Power (W)	
100%	99.6%	3,417,531	858	3,983
90%	90.0%	3,089,214	798	3,869
80%	80.0%	2,745,590	736	3,729
70%	70.0%	2,403,210	669	3,594
60%	60.2%	2,065,033	599	3,445
50%	50.0%	1,716,434	538	3,190
40%	40.0%	1,371,435	487	2,818
30%	29.9%	1,027,604	442	2,325
20%	19.9%	683,596	401	1,706
10%	10.0%	342,961	351	978
Active Idle		0	194	0
Σ ssj_ops / Σ power =				3,106

Power consumption in active idle is around 20% of that in full CPU use.

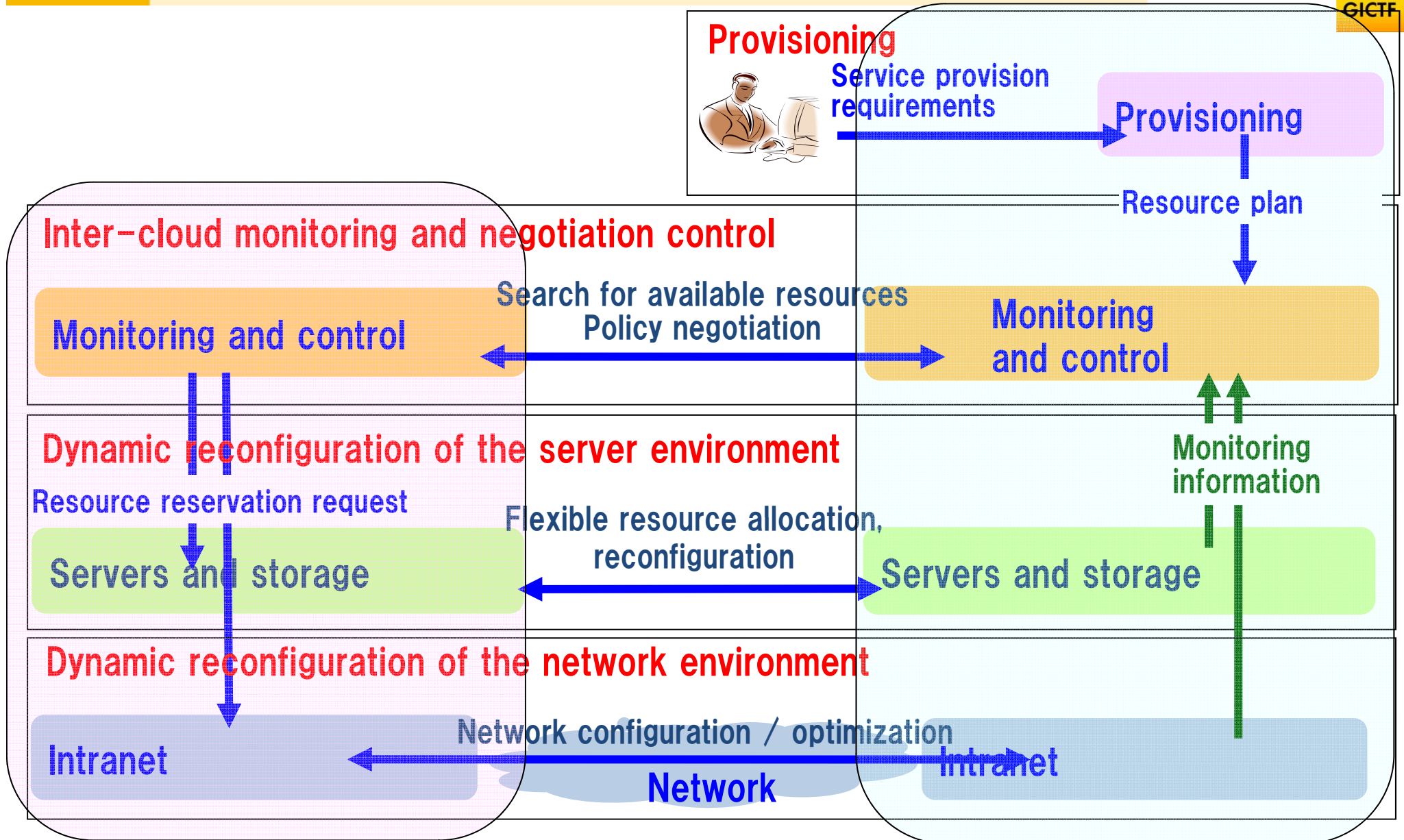


Hewlett-Packard Company ProLiant SL2X170z G6

http://www.spec.org/power_ssj2008/results/res2010q2/power_ssj2008-20100406-00247.html

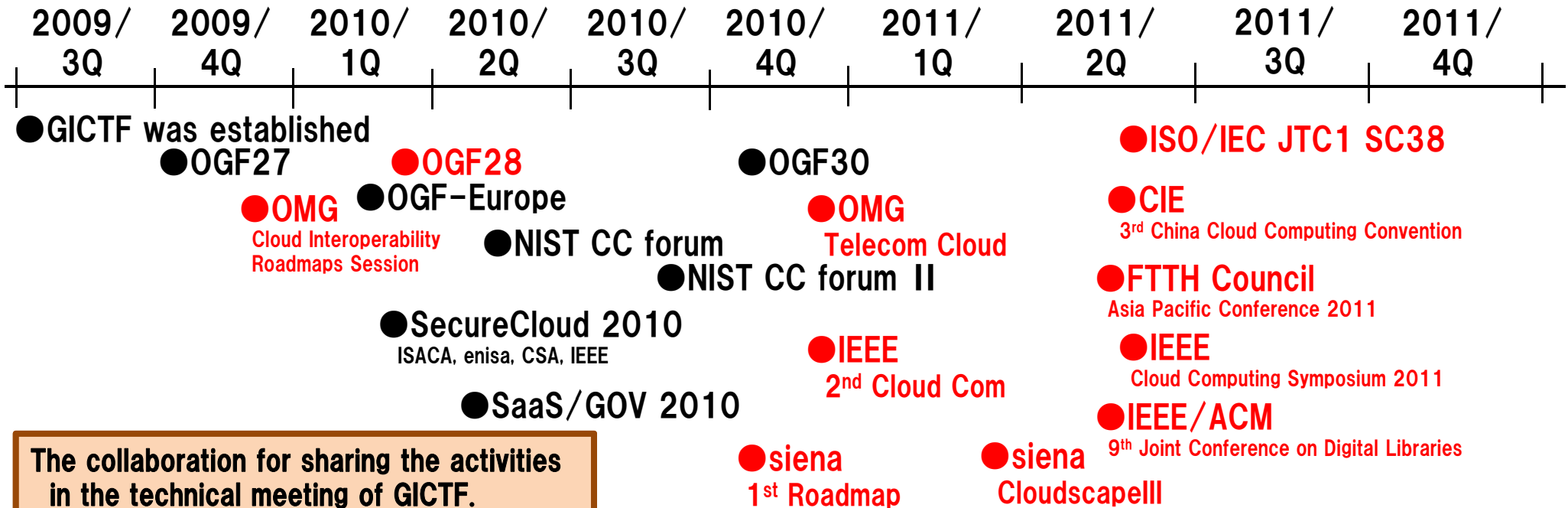
FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Functional Structure of Inter-cloud Computing



GLOBAL COLLABORATION

Opportunities for collaboration with other groups




The collaboration for sharing the activities in the technical meeting of GICTF.


- 2010/7/23 David Bernstein (IEEE CCSSG)
- 2010/9/22 DMTF, SNIA, GICTF Winston Bumpus (DMTF) Wayne Adams (SNIA) Mark Carlson (SNIA)
- 2010/11/22 Jim Curry (OpenStack)
- 2011/5/16 Chang-Won Ahn (ETRI)

● ITU-T ● 1st FG Cloud ● 2nd ● 3rd ● 4th ● 5th ● 6th ● 7th ● 8th

GICTF is proposing the Use Cases from our White Paper. Our proposal is accepted as a Inter-Cloud User Case. In French meeting of ITU-T, we are proposing the features for Inter-Cloud.

 Use cases and functional requirements for inter-cloud computing

 Draft interfaces for Inter-Cloud computing

 Requirements for network virtualization in Inter-Cloud computing

変える力を、ともに生み出す。

NTT DATAグループ



NTT DATA AgileNet L.L.C.

Senior Research Engineer

Kenji Motohashi

motohashikn@nttdata.com

+1-650-248-4275