

WELCOME

CLOUD COMPUTING

Revolutionizing Business Processes in Government, Healthcare & Financial Services

EAST 2013

MAY 19-21, 2013 Boston Marriott Copley

Place, Boston MA





Optimizing IT: To Cloud or Not to Cloud

Christopher L Poelker **VP Enterprise Solutions** FalconStor Software

CLOUD COMPUTING

Government, Healthcare & Financial Services

Revolutionizing Business Processes in nent, Healthcare & Financial Services

EAST 2013

MAY 19-21, 2013 **Boston Marriott Copley**

US Cloud Commission

Commission on the Leadership Opportunity in U.S. Deployment of the Cloud (CLOUD²)



Full Report Text Available online at: www.techamericafoundation.org/cloud2



Commission Goals

The commission's mandate is to provide the Obama Administration with recommendations for how government should deploy cloud technologies and for public policies that will help drive U.S. innovation in the cloud.

- Determine roadblocks
- Recommend solutions
- Initiate standards
- Validate strategy
- Enable adoption



Cloud Commission Leaders

The Commission is comprised of 71 experts from industry and academia.

Commission reports to U.S. CIO Vivek Kundra and now Steven VanRoekel

Marc Benioff, Co-Chairman Chairman and CEO salesforce.com

Dan Reed, Vice-Chairman
Corporate Vice President
Technology Policy and Strategy
Microsoft

Michael Nelson, Academic Representative Visiting Professor of Internet Studies Georgetown University Michael Capellas, Co-Chairman
Chairman
VCE, The Virtual Computing Environment

Jim Sheaffer, Vice-Chairman
President
North American Public Sector
CSC

John C. Mallery, Academic Representative Research Scientist, Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory (CSAIL) Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)



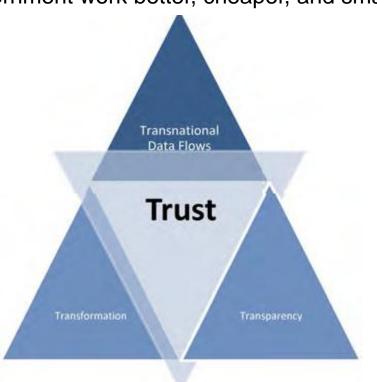
Commission Report and Area of focus

The report provides recommendations for how the US government, including the White House and key federal agencies, in cooperation with industry, academia, and other nations can:

- (1) Adopt policies that will foster development and growth of the cloud.
- (2) Deploy the cloud effectively, making government work better, cheaper, and smarter.

Areas of Focus:

- Trust
- Transnational Data Flows
- Transparency
- Transformation





14 Recommendations for Cloud Adoption

Trust

- Recommendation 1 (Security & Assurance Frameworks): Develop infrastructure standards
- Recommendation 2 (Identity Management): Develop strong authentication standards
- Recommendation 3 (Responses to Data Breaches) Enact data breach and cyber security laws
- Recommendation 4 (Research) Leverage NSF and DARPA and academia which invented internet

Transnational Data Flows

- Recommendation 5 (Privacy) Develop commonly accepted privacy frameworks and standards
- Recommendation 6 (Government/Law Enforcement Access to Data) Fix international access laws
- Recommendation 7 (E-Discovery and Forensics) Data access for compliance and litigation
- Recommendation 8 (Lead by Example) Show trust by using other countries clouds

Transparency

- Recommendation 9 (Transparency) Publicize information about operational aspects of the service
- Recommendation 10 (Data Portability) Develop standards and best practices

Transformation

- Recommendation 11 (Federal Acquisition and Budgeting) Adapt current procurement models
- Recommendation 12 (Incentives) Reward and support cloud adoption by agencies
- Recommendation 13 (Improve Infrastructure) Move to IPv6 and improve nations bandwidth
- Recommendation 14 (Education/Training) Incentives to adopt new cloud skills for IT workforce

Full Report: http://www.techamericafoundation.org/cloud-commission



Back to the Basics: Understanding Cloud Concepts



NIST: Working Definition of Cloud Computing



"Cloud computing is a model for enabling convenient, ondemand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction"

This cloud model promotes availability and is composed of three **service models**, four **deployment models** with five **essential characteristics.**



NIST: The 3 Cloud Service Models

- Cloud Software as a Service (SaaS)
 - Use provider's applications over a network
- Cloud Platform as a Service (PaaS)
 - Deploy customer-created applications to a cloud
- Cloud Infrastructure as a Service (laaS)
 - Rent processing, storage, network capacity, and other fundamental computing resources

Gartner is forecasting that service-led solutions – software as a service (SaaS), infrastructure as a service (laaS), platform as a service (PaaS) and so forth – will displace more traditional sourcing methods by 2015.



NIST: 4 Cloud Deployment Models

Private cloud

Enterprise owned or leased

Community cloud

Shared infrastructure for specific community

Public cloud

Sold to the public, mega-scale infrastructure

Hybrid cloud

Composition of two or more clouds

To be considered "cloud" it must be deployed on infrastructure that has five key characteristics



NIST: 5 Essential Cloud Characteristics

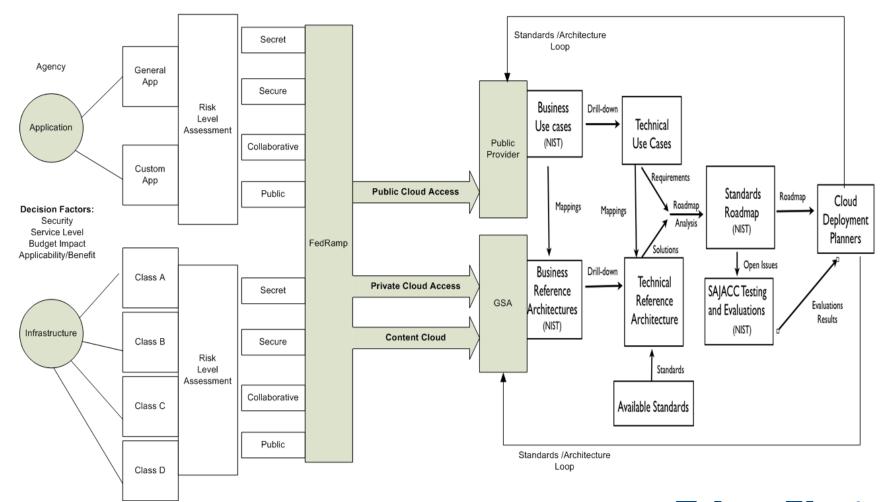
- On-demand self-service
- Broad network access
- Resource pooling with location independence
- Rapid elasticity
- Measured service

http://www.nist.gov/itl/cloud/index.cfm#



Commission Infrastructure Working Group:

Choosing Applications for the Cloud

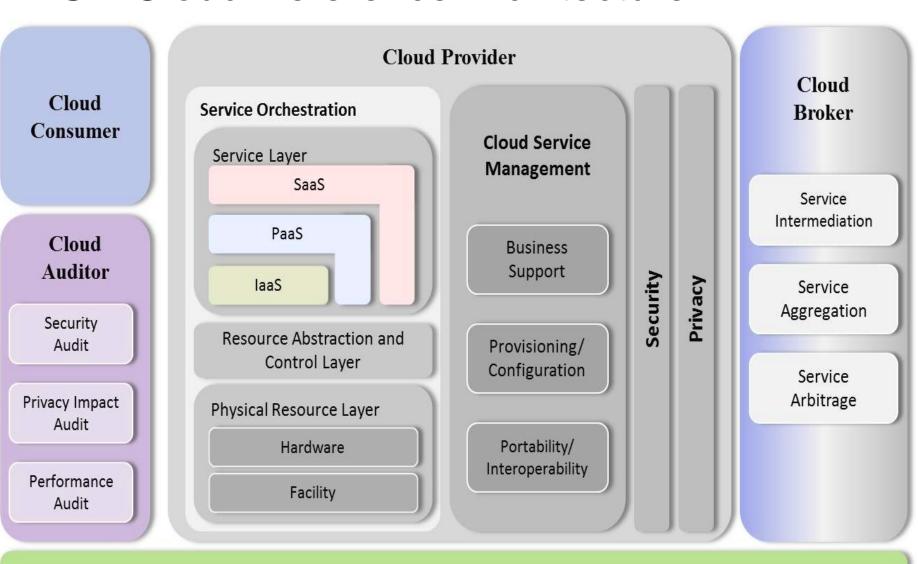


Optimizing IT: To Cloud or Not to Cloud

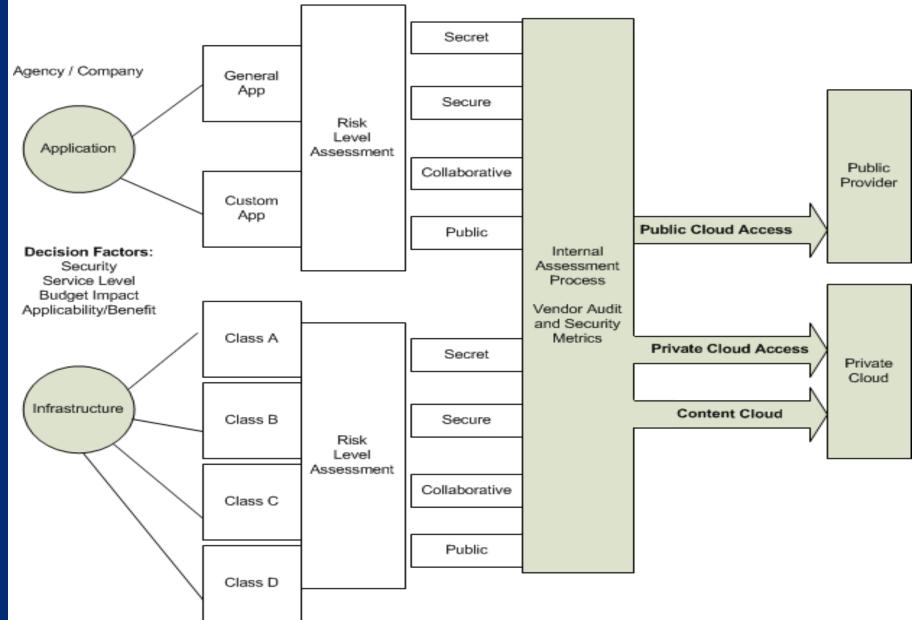
Copyright © 2013 FalconStor Software · All Rights Reserved



NIST: Cloud Reference Architecture



Commercial CloudFormation Chart



Standards: Services Measurement Index

The Service Measurement Index (SMI) is a set of business-relevant Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) that provide a standardized method for measuring and comparing a business service regardless of whether that service is internally provided or sourced from an outside company http://www.cloudcommons.com/about-smi

The 7 top-level Categories of the CSMIC SMI

	Category	Questions
1.	Accountability	Can we count on the provider organization?
2.	Agility	Can it be changed and how quickly can it be changed?
3.	Assurance	How likely is it that the service will work as expected?
4.	Financial	How much is it?
5.	Performance	Does it do what we need?
6.	Security and Privacy	Is the service safe and privacy protected?
7.	Usability	Is it easy to learn and to use?

Becoming Cloud Ready

- 1- Enable application and data mobility by virtualizing servers and storage
- 2- Audit applications to assess areas where cloud would be beneficial
- 3- Embrace encryption at rest and robust key management guidelines
- 4- Assess utilization / costs of existing infrastructure and operations
- 5- Determine data growth trends and dedupe or delete where required
- 6- Audit data assets by capacity and access metrics and assign classes
- 7- Create data storage tiers for structured and unstructured data classes
- 8- Consolidate infrastructure and minimize complexity (Policies / Automate)
- 9- Perform detailed analysis of application interdependencies
- 10- Outsource where appropriate

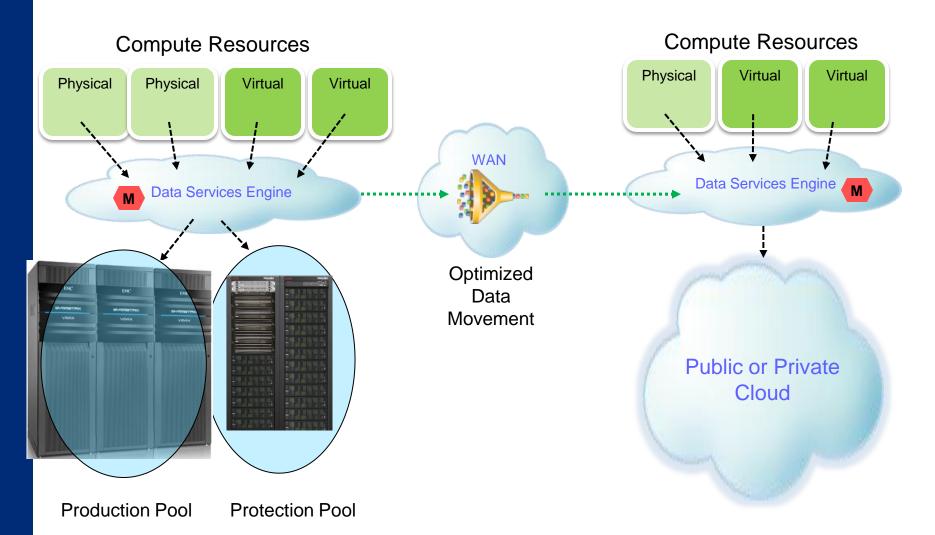


Five Steps to Enable Private Cloud Services

- 1. First focus on low hanging fruit: Backup and Continuity
- 2. Implement snapshots and continuous data protection
- 3. Leverage protection storage for test and development
- 4. Virtualize servers and storage to consolidate and commoditize
- 5. Centralize and automate operations

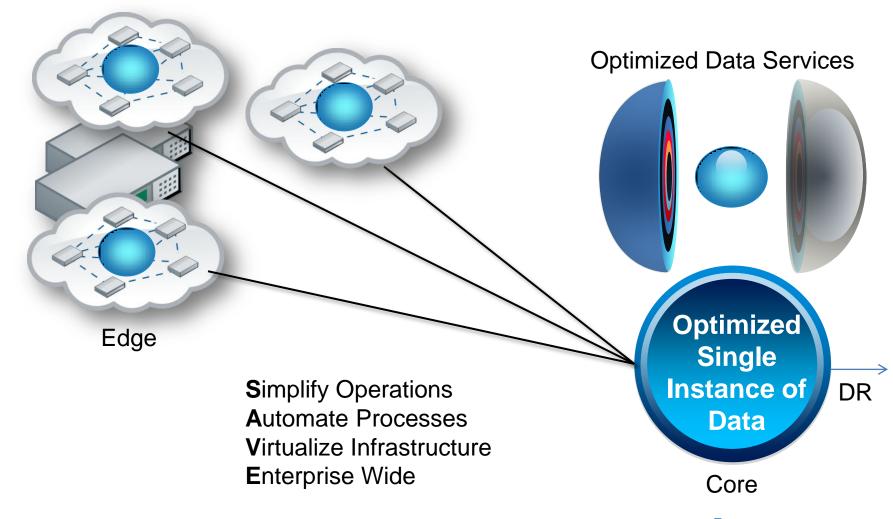


Cloud Enabled Infrastructure



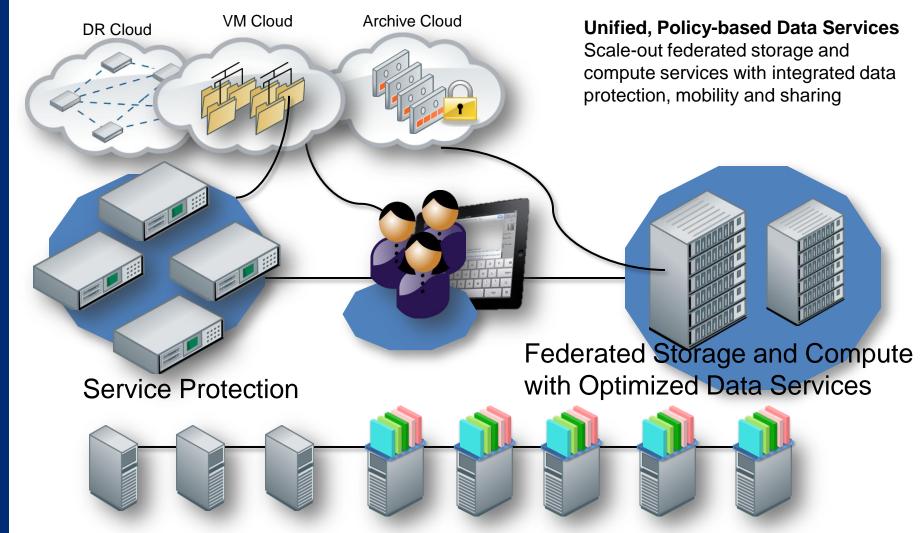


Holistic Data Management across the Enterprise



The Goal: A Unified Vision







Where to go to learn more about Cloud

- (NIST) National Institute of Standards and Technology http://www.nist.gov/itl/cloud/index.cfm#
- (SAJACC) Standards Acceleration to Jumpstart Adoption of Cloud Computing (SAJACC) developed by NIST http://www.nist.gov/itl/cloud/sajacc.cfm
- (SMI) Service Measurement Index: A method for calculating the performance and quality of cloudbased services from Carnegie Mellon University http://csmic.org/understanding-smi/
- (CRF) Cloud Reference Framework: Internet engineering task force (IETF) draft for cloud service providers. http://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-khasnabish-cloud-reference-framework-02#page-6
- CIO Council: Cloud Computing. https://cio.gov/building-a-21st-century-government/cloud/
- Cloud Commission site: Includes a buyers guide and the final report http://www.techamericafoundation.org/cloud-commission
- TOSCA: Topology and Orchestration Specification for Cloud Applications (TOSCA) TC https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tc_home.php?wg_abbrev=tosca





Thank You

Questions?

Christopher L Poelker 516-456-3935

Contact us

Corporate Headquarters 2 Huntington Quadrangle Melville, NY 11747

Tel: +1 631.777.5188

USA

Support: +1 631.777.3332

salesinfo@falconstor.com

Asia Pacific Headquarters 20 Science Park Road #02-04A/5, Teletech Park Singapore Science Park 2 Singapore, 117674 Tel: +65-6361-2450

salesasia@falconstor.com

European Headquarters 58 rue Pottier 78150 Le Chesnay France

Tel: +33.1.3923.9550

salesemea@falconstor.com