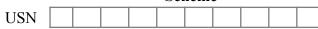
Scheme





Internal Assessment Test 3 – Jan 2022

internal resolution for 5 out 2022												
Sub:	Cloud Com	puting and	Sub Code:	15CS742/ 17CS742	Branch	CSI	E					
Date:	28/01/2022	Duration:	90 mins	Max Marks:	50	Sem / Sec:		7D OBE				
		Ansv	wer any FIV	/E FULL Que	stion	<u>s</u>			ARK S	СО	RB T	
	With a neat dia Diagram- 4M Explanation-		ain Google	App Engine p	latfo	rm architect	ture		10]	CO4		
	Discuss Aneka Diagram- 4M Explanation-	•	e infrastruc	cture with a ne	at dia	agram		[10]	CO4	L2	
	Explain Map F \ Diagram- 4M Explanation-	I	putation wo	orkflow with a	neat	diagram		[10]	CO5	L4	
	Describe core 2.5 M Each fo			zure platform				[10]	CO5	L2	
	Explain CRM Diagram- 4M Explanation-		nplementation	ons with three	exar	nples and re	equired diagr	ams [10]	CO4	L4	
	Write Short No i. Amazon Dyr 3.25 Each for	namo ii. Apa	ache Cassar	ndra iii. Amazo	on S3	3		[10]	CO5	L3	

Solutions

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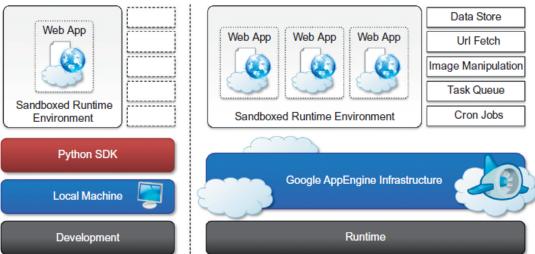
CO4 L2

Internal Assessment Test 3 – Jan 2022

Sub:	Cloud Com	Cloud Computing and its Applications					15CS742/ 17CS742	Branch :	CSI	CSE		
Date:	28/01/2022	Duration:	90 mins	Max Marks:	50	Sem / Sec:	7D			OE	OBE	
								M	ARK	CO	RR	

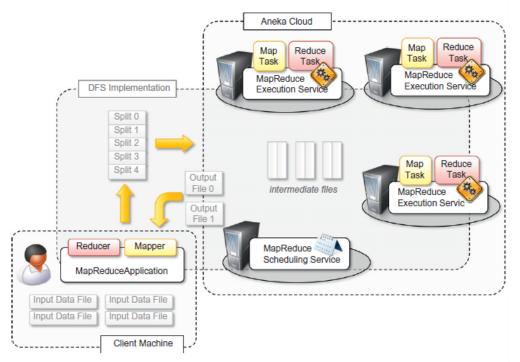
Answer any FIVE FULL Questions

1 With a neat diagram, explain Google App Engine platform architecture



- a PaaS implementation that provides services for developing and hosting scalable Web applications
 - ► AppEngine is essentially a distributed and scalable runtime environment
 - leverages Google's distributed infrastructure to scale out applications facing a large number of requests
 - ► It allocates more computing resources to them and balancing the load among them
 - ► Developers can develop applications in **Java**, **Python**, **and Go**(developed by Google)
 - ► Infrastructure
 - ► Runtime Environment
 - Sandboxing
 - ► Supported Runtimes
 - **▶** Storage

- ► Static file servers
- DataStore
- ► Application Services
 - **▶** UrlFetch
 - MemCache
 - ► Mail and Instant Messaging
 - ► Account Management
 - ► Image Manipulation
- ► Compute services
 - ► Task Queues
 - Cron Jobs
- ► Application Lifecycle
 - ► Application development and testing
 - ▶ Java SDK
 - ► Python SDK
 - ► Application deployment and management
- Cost Model
- ► AppEngine hosts Web applications
- primary function is to serve users requests efficiently.
- ► For each *HTTP request*
 - ► **AppEngine** locates the servers hosting the application that processes the request
 - evaluates their load
 - ▶ if necessary, allocates additional resources
- ► Also monitors **application performance**
- ► Collects **statistics** on which the billing is calculated.



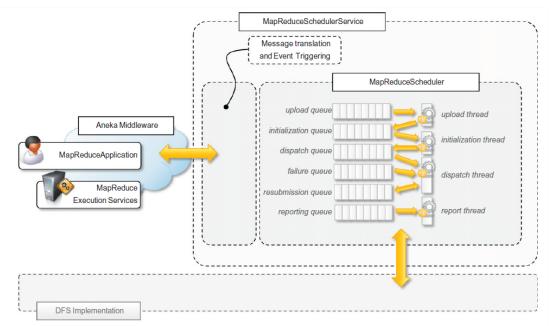
the abstractions and runtime support for developing MapReduce applications on top of Aneka

- ► A **MapReduce job** in Google MapReduce or Hadoop corresponds to the execution of a **MapReduce application** in Aneka
- ► The application instance has components identify map and reduce functions
- ► Expressed as **Mapper** and **Reducer** classes
- ▶ 3 main elements :
 - **▶** MapReduce Scheduling Service
 - ► MapReduce Execution Service
 - specialized distributed file system
- ► Client components : MapReduceApplication is used to submit execution of a MapReduce job

3 Explain Map Reduce computation workflow with a neat diagram

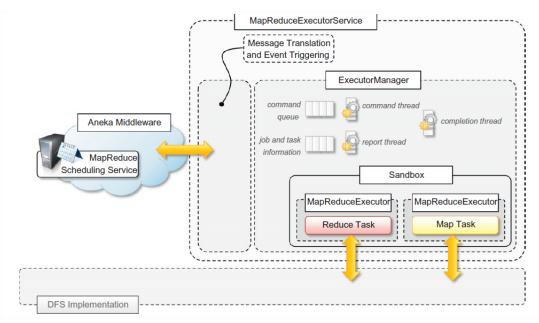
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CO5 L4

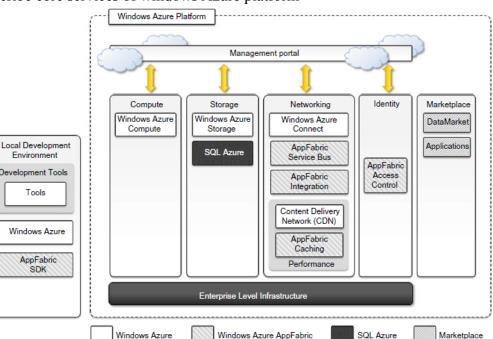


Comprises set of services that deal with scheduling and executing MapReduce tasks.

- **▶** MapReduce Scheduling Service
- **►** MapReduce Execution Service
- ► Integrate with existing services of the framework to provide persistence, application accounting
- ► Job and Task Scheduling :
 - ➤ 2 major components : MapReduceSchedulerService : wrapper around the scheduler
 - ► MapReduceScheduler : controls execution of jobs and schedules tasks.
- ► Controlled by MapReduceExecutionService.
- ▶ plays the role of the worker process in Google MapReduce implementation.
- ► manages the **execution** of **map** and **reduce** tasks
- ► It also performs **sorting** and **merging** intermediate files.
- ► It is organized internally.



4 Describe core services of windows Azure platform



Web Role – hosted in IIS 7 web server.

Development Tools

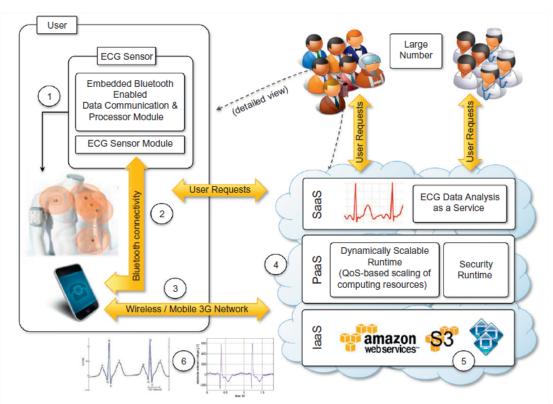
Windows Azure

AppFabric

- designed to implement scalable Web applications.
- Web roles represent the units of deployment of Web applications within the Azure infrastructure
- NET technology natively supports Web roles
- It is possible to develop ASP. NET (ASP. NET Web Role and ASP. NET MVC 2 Web Role) and WCF (WCF Service Web Role) applications.
- Worker role designed to host compute services in Azure.
- They can be used to quickly provide compute power or to host services that do not communicate with the external world through HTTP

[10] CO5 L2

Developing a worker role is like a developing a service. a Worker role runs con-tinuously from the creation of its instance until it is shut down The Azure SDK provides developers with convenient APIs and libraries that allow connecting the role with the service pro-vided by the runtime and easily controlling its startup as well as being notified of changes in the hosting environment Windows Azure provides different types of storage solutions that complement compute services with a more durable and redundant option compared to local storage. **Blobs** Store large amount of data in the form of binary large objects (BLOBs). Two types of blobs are available: **Block blobs**. composed of blocks optimized for sequential access; Blocks are of 4 MB, and a single block blob can reach 200 GB. Page blobs. pages that are identified by an offset from the beginning of blob. Split into multiple pages or constituted of single page. Optimized for random access. Maximum dimension of a page blob can be 1 TB. Explain CRM and ERP implementations with three examples and required diagrams [10] CO4 L4 5 Major motivating factor: infinite availability of computing resources and storage at **sustainable prices** compared to a complete in-house deployment. Scientific applications that are harnessing power of the cloud high-performance computing (HPC) applications high-throughput computing (HTC) applications data-intensive applications. most relevant option is IaaS solutions: offers the optimal environment for running bag-of-tasks applications and workflows



Wearable computing devices equipped with ECG sensors constantly monitor the patient's heartbeat.

- transmitted to the patient's **mobile device**, eventually forwarded to **cloud-hosted Web service** for analysis
- ▶ Web service forms the front-end that is entirely hosted in the cloud
- ► Leverages SaaS, PaaS and IaaS.
- ► Web service constitute the SaaS application : store ECG data in the Amazon S3 service
 - ► iissue a **processing request** to the scalable cloud platform
- runtime platform is composed of a dynamically sizable number of instances running the workflow engine and Aneka.
- 6 Write Short Notes on the Following:
 - i. Amazon Dynamo
 - ▶ is composed of a collection of storage peers organized in a ring that share same key space.
 - ► Key space : partitioned among the storage peers
 - Each peer is configured with access to a local storage facility where original objects and replicas are stored
 - each node provides facilities for distributing the updates among the rings and to detect failures and unreachable nodes

[10] CO

CO5 L3

ii. Apache Cassandra

- is a distributed object store for managing large amounts of **structured data** spread across many **commodity servers**
- ► The system is designed to avoid a single point of failure
- offer a highly reliable service
- ► initially developed by Facebook
- ► It is now part of the Apache incubator initiative
- ► Used by Facebook, Digg, and Twitter
- ► 2nd gen distributed database that builds on concept of
 - ► AmazonDynamo : fully distributed
 - ► Google BigTable : inherits the column family concept

iii. Amazon S3

- ► Amazon S3 is the online storage service provided by Amazon
- the system is claimed to support high availability, reliability, scalability, infinite storage, and low latency at commodity cost
- offers a flat storage space organized into buckets, which are attached to an
 Amazon Web Services (AWS) account
- Each **bucket** can store multiple objects, each identified by a unique key
- ► Objects are identified by unique URLs and exposed through HTTP
- ► Allows very simple **get-put** semantics
- ► Because of use of **HTTP**, there is no need for any specific library for accessing the storage system
- ► a **POSIX-like client library** has been developed to **mount S3 buckets** as part of the local file system.
- Since the buckets are linked to AWS accounts, the owner of a bucket can decide to make it visible to other accounts or the public